

WinterWind
Åre, 2016-02-09

WeatherTech

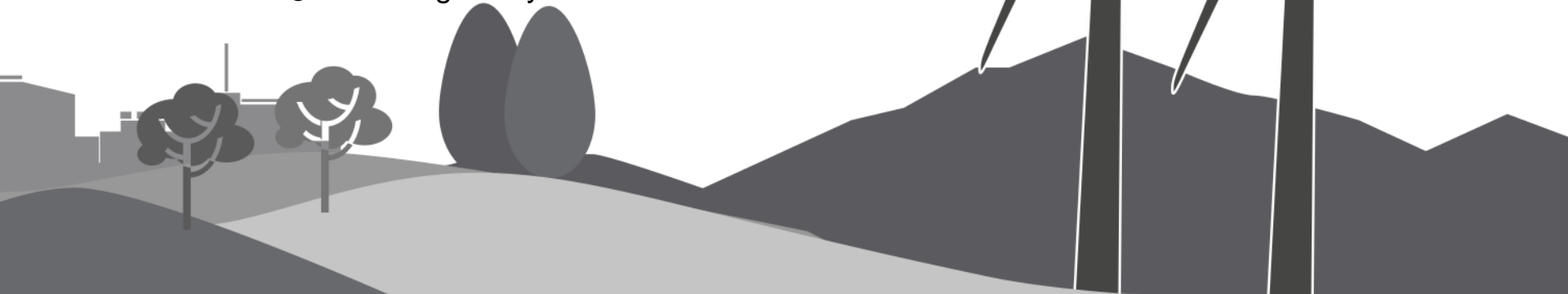
Towards validation of microphysics schemes in NWP models for icing applications

WeatherTech

Magnus Baltscheffsky
Stefan Söderberg

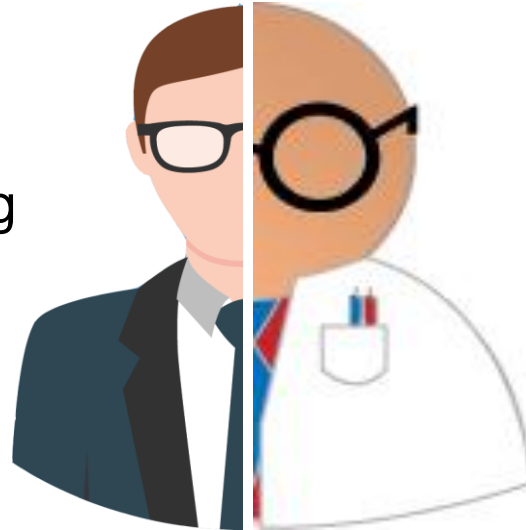
TechnoCentre *éolien*
Wind Energy TechnoCentre

Matthew Wadham-Gagnon
Nigel Swytink-Binnema



Business

- 👞 Atmospheric modelling
- 👞 Cold climate studies
- 👞 Weather Forecasts



Research

- 👞 Wind Power in Forests
- 👞 Farm-Farm Interaction
- 👞 NEWA
- 👞 Cold Climate

ICING

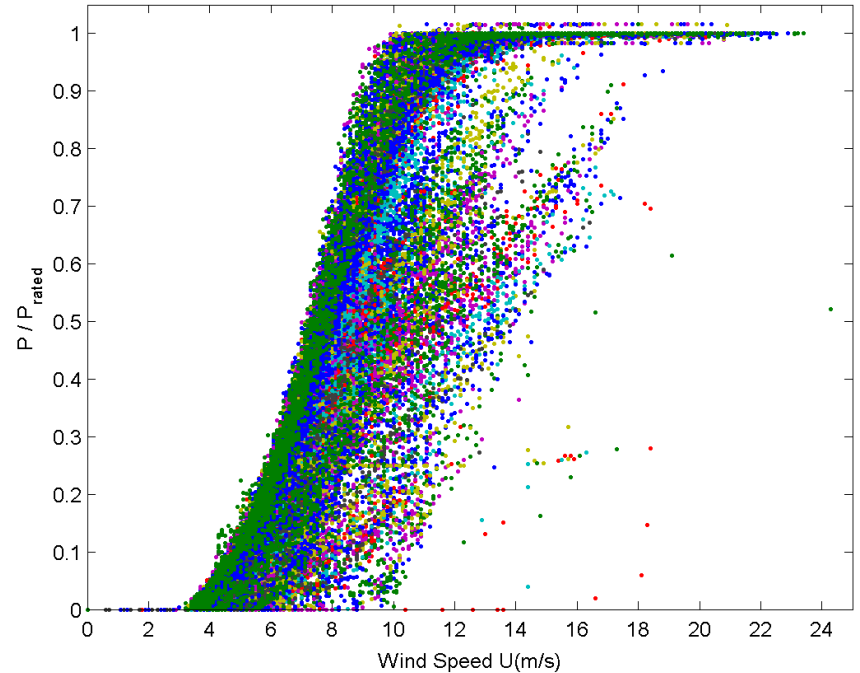
Cloud water droplets
& $T < 0$



Accretion of ice on
turbine blade

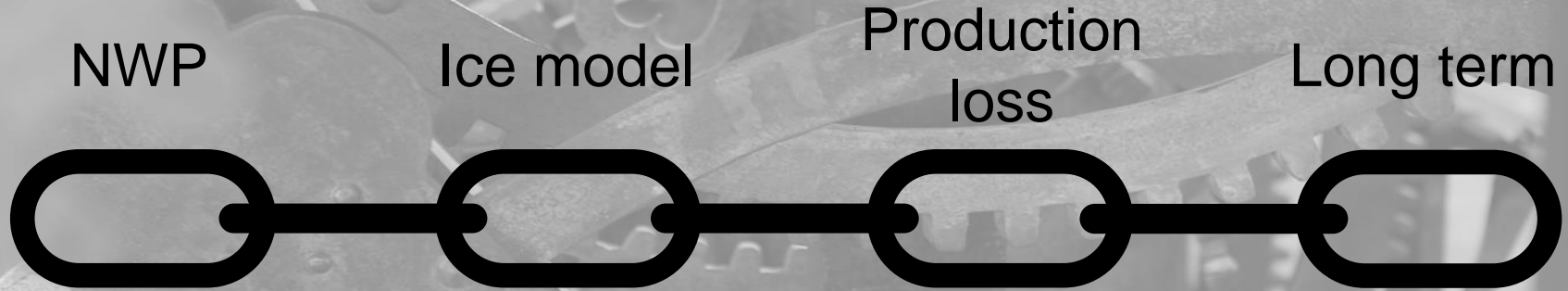





Reduced efficiency
of turbine



Model chain

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- WRF model
- High resolution
-  morphology
-  2015
-  2016

- Makkonen
- Turbine blade
- De-icing
-  2013
-  2014

- WICE
- SCADA
-  2013

- 30yrs
- Condensates
-  2012
-  2015

Name	MMV1
Height (AGL)	126 m
Base Altitude (ASL)	343 m
Tower type	Tripod permanent guyed wire CSA S37-01
Location	Rivière-au-Renard (QC)



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Collaboration between
WeatherTech and
TechnoCentre éolien

- WRF mesoscale model data
- Icing measurements

Ice detection methods
and measurements
Matthew Wadham-Gagnon
TechnoCentre éolien

Ice detection methods

Method	Sensor	Description
CAM	Camera	Ice thickness measured from images of vertical anemometer support
CIM	Combitech Ice Monitor	Freely rotating ISO cylinder with load sensor [5]
GID	Goodrich 0872F1	Specialised ice detection sensor based on ultrasonic frequency change [6]
CBHT	CBH, T	Cloud Base Height and Temperature criteria
LID	Labkotec LID-3300IP	Specialised ice detection sensor based on ultrasonic frequency change [7]
LWCT	MRR & T	Atmospheric icing based on LWC measured from MRR and T
RHT	RH, T	Based on relative humidity and temperature criteria
WDD	WV	Detects ice from the variation in standard deviation of WD
WSD	HUA, UCA	WS difference between HUA and UCA

Well equipped tower
More the 40 sensors

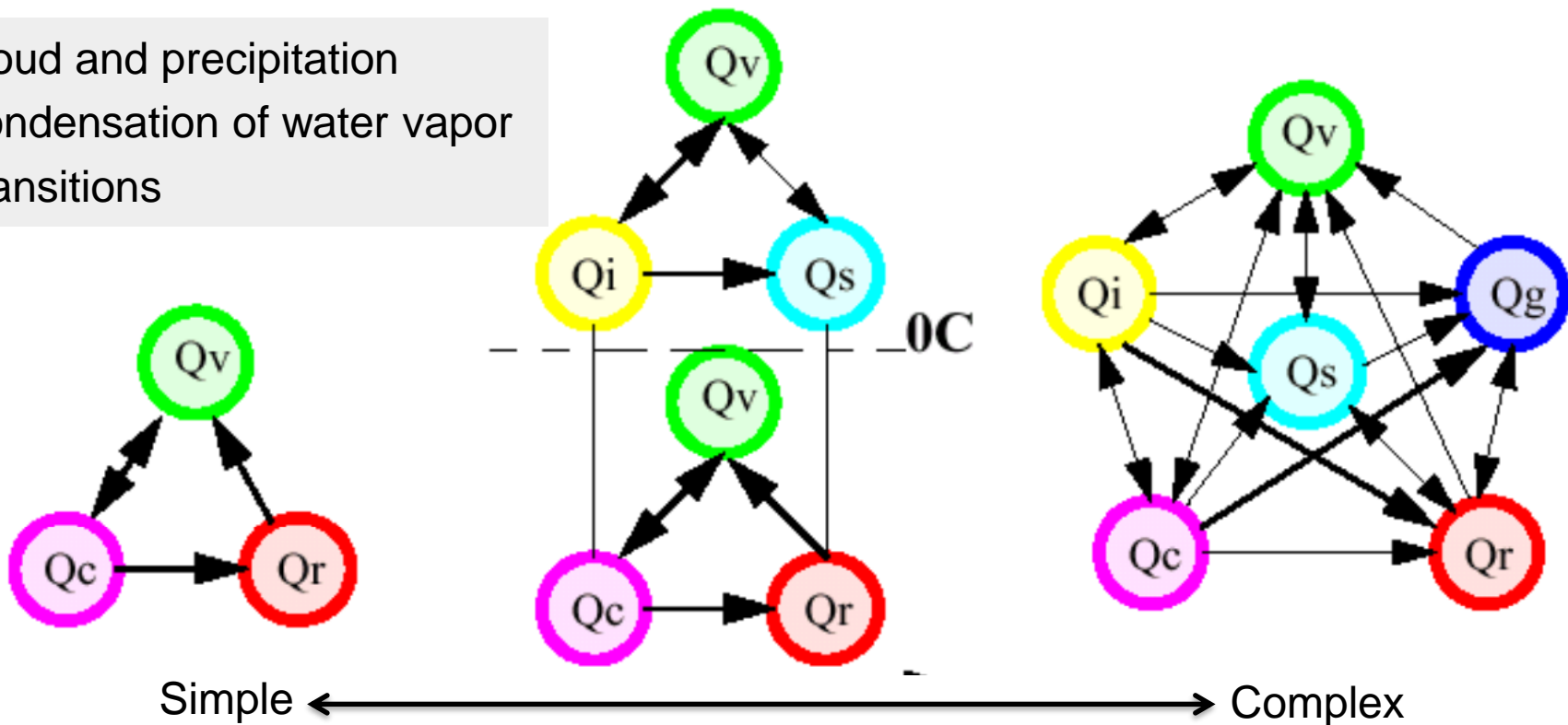
- Multiple ice detection sensors
- Possibility to evaluate modelled cloud condensates!



Micro Rain Radar (MRR)

NWP Microphysics

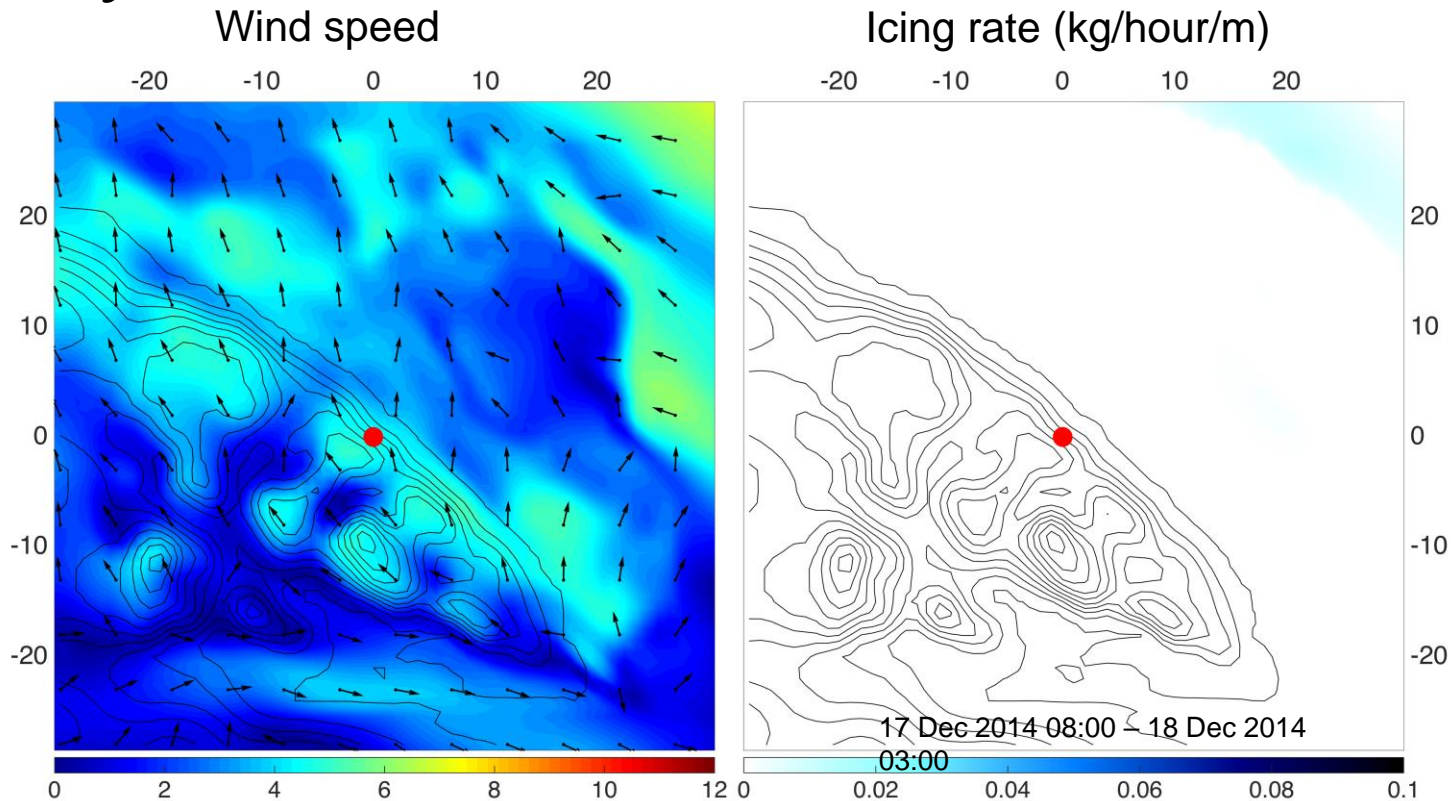
- Cloud and precipitation
- Condensation of water vapor
- Transitions



Case study

WRF model
data 80m
above ground

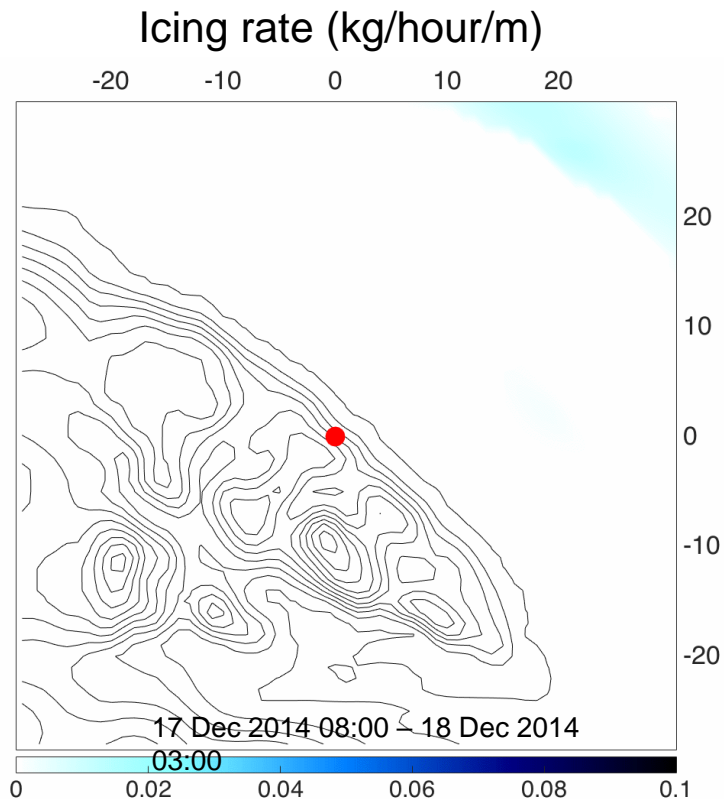
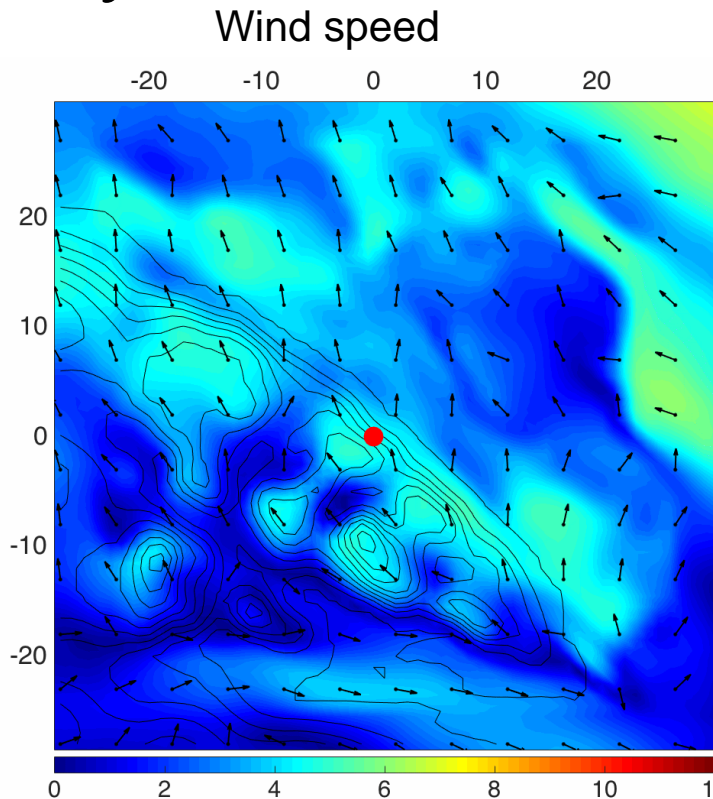
1km model
grid resolution



Case study

WRF model
data 80m
above ground

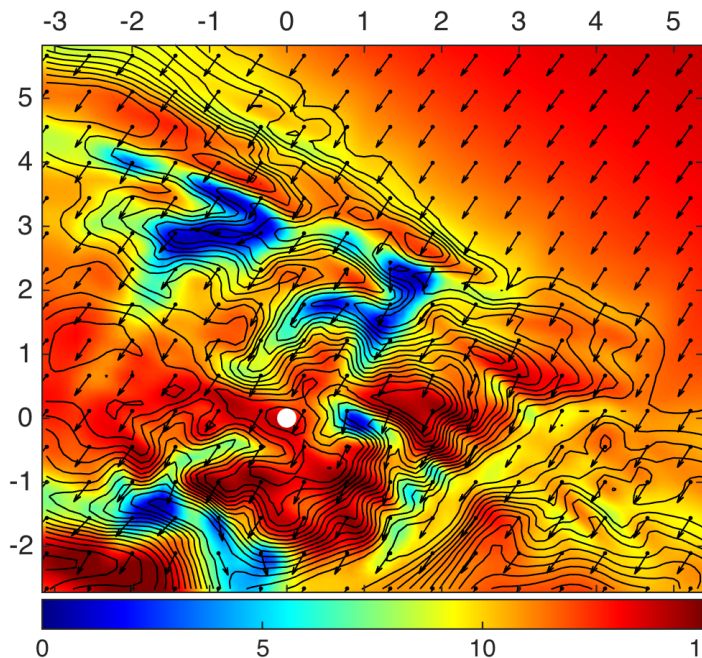
1km model
grid resolution



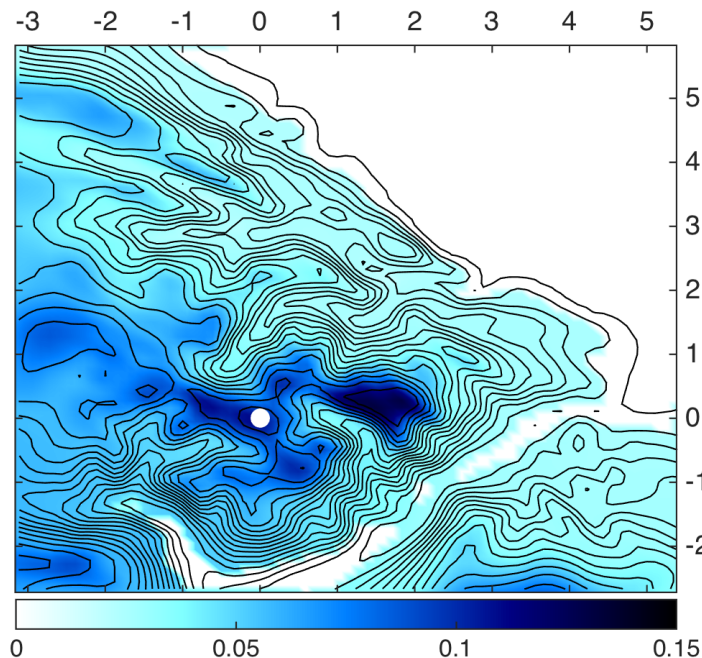
Case study

WRF model
data 80m
above ground
111m model
grid resolution

Wind speed



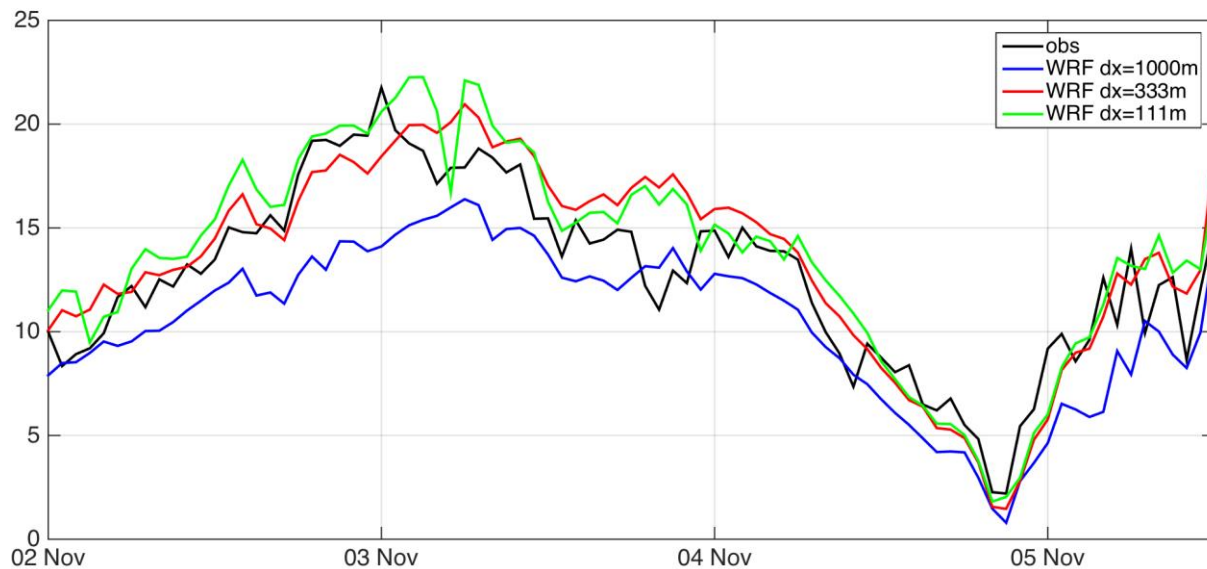
Icing rate



Case I – Wind Speed

Observations
and model
data 80m
above ground

	dx = 1000m	dx = 333m	dx = 111m
R	0.90	0.92	0.94
BIAS	-2.26	0.74	1.15
MAE	2.39	1.66	1.63
RMSE	2.92	2.04	2.08



Case I – Icing

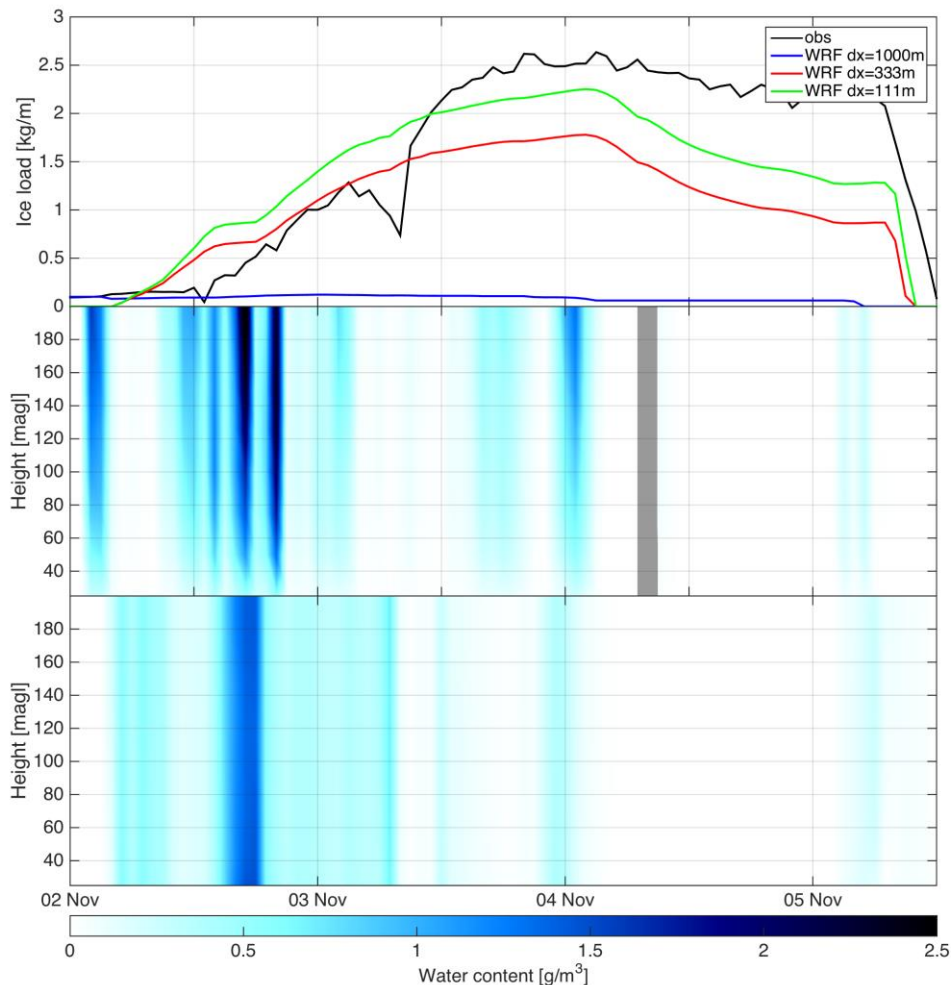
Iceload well modelled, both timing and magnitude

Ice load (kg/m)

Water content reasonable well modelled (mainly snow in WRF)

MRR water content (g/m³)

WRF water content (g/m³)



Case II – Icing

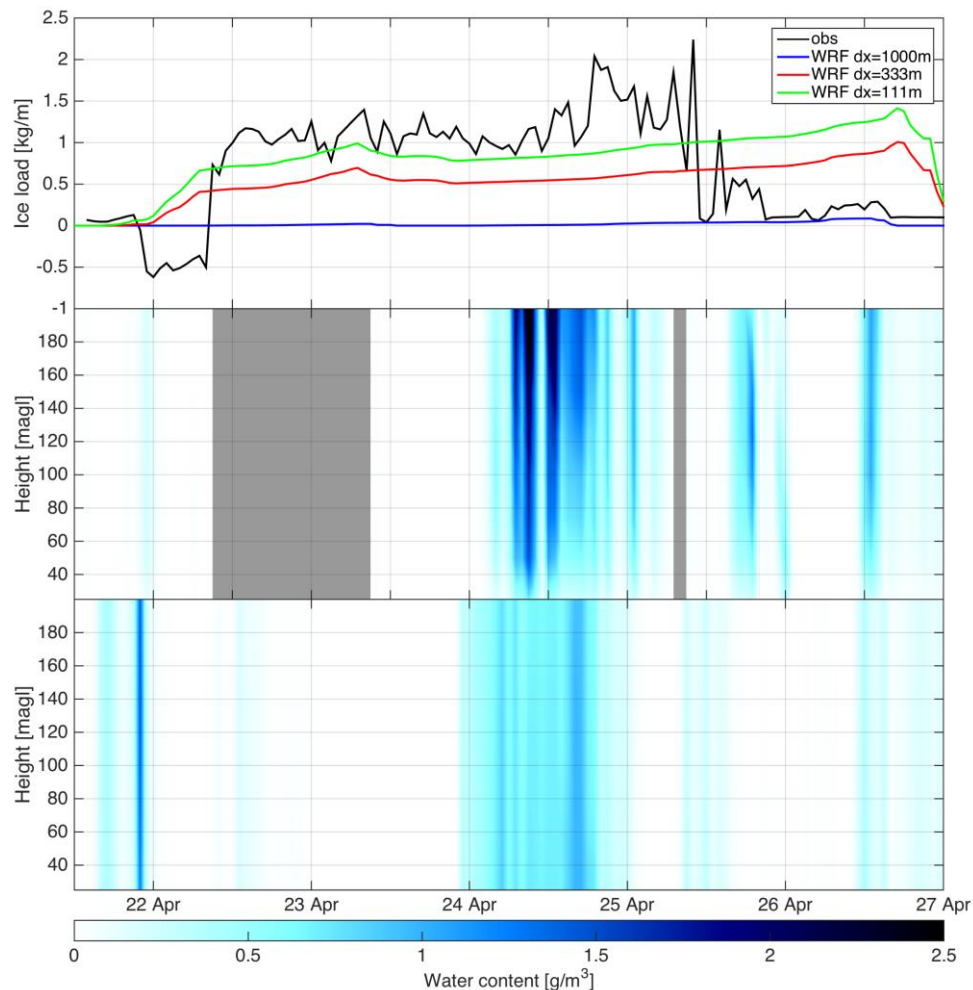
Iceload
reasonable
well modelled,
melting is not
captured.

Ice load (kg/m)

MRR water
content (g/m³)

Water content
reasonable
well modelled
(mainly snow in
WRF)

WRF water
content (g/m³)



Case III – Icing

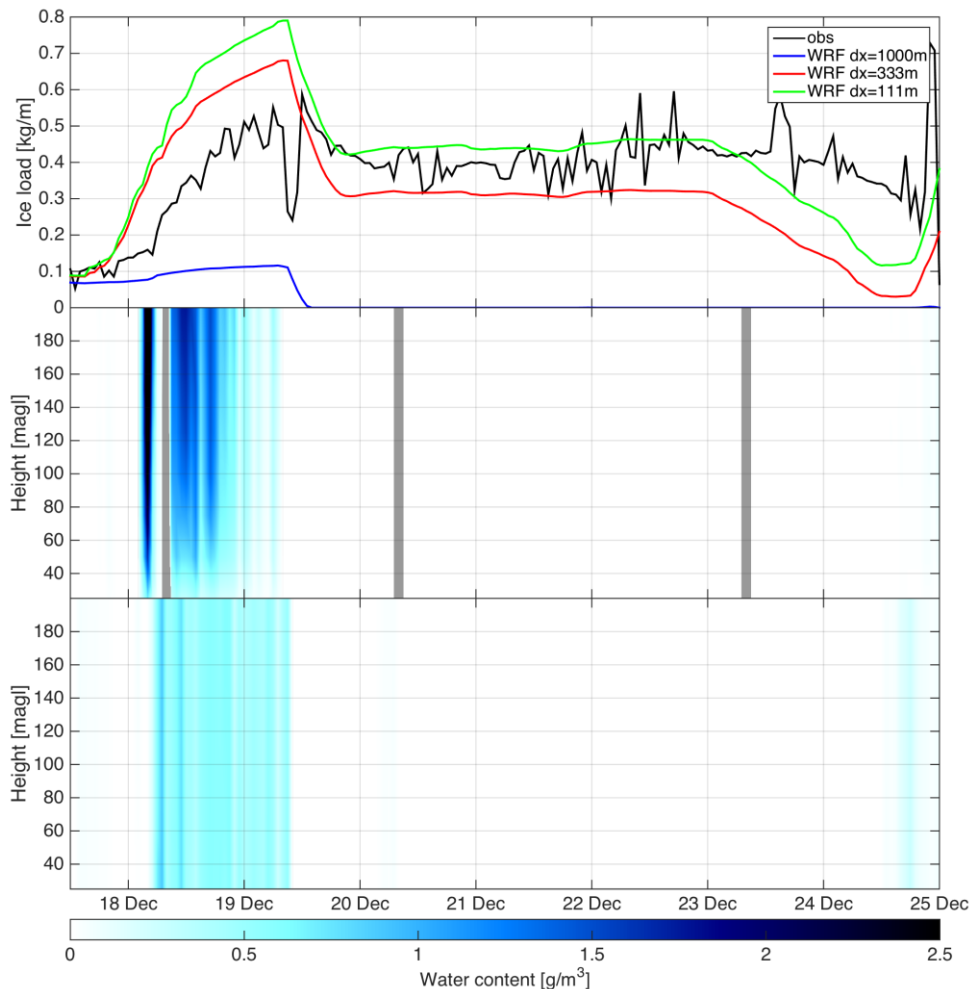
Iceload rather well modelled, both timing and magnitude

Ice load (kg/m)

Water content quite well modelled (mainly snow in WRF)

MRR water content (g/m³)

WRF water content (g/m³)



Case III – Icing

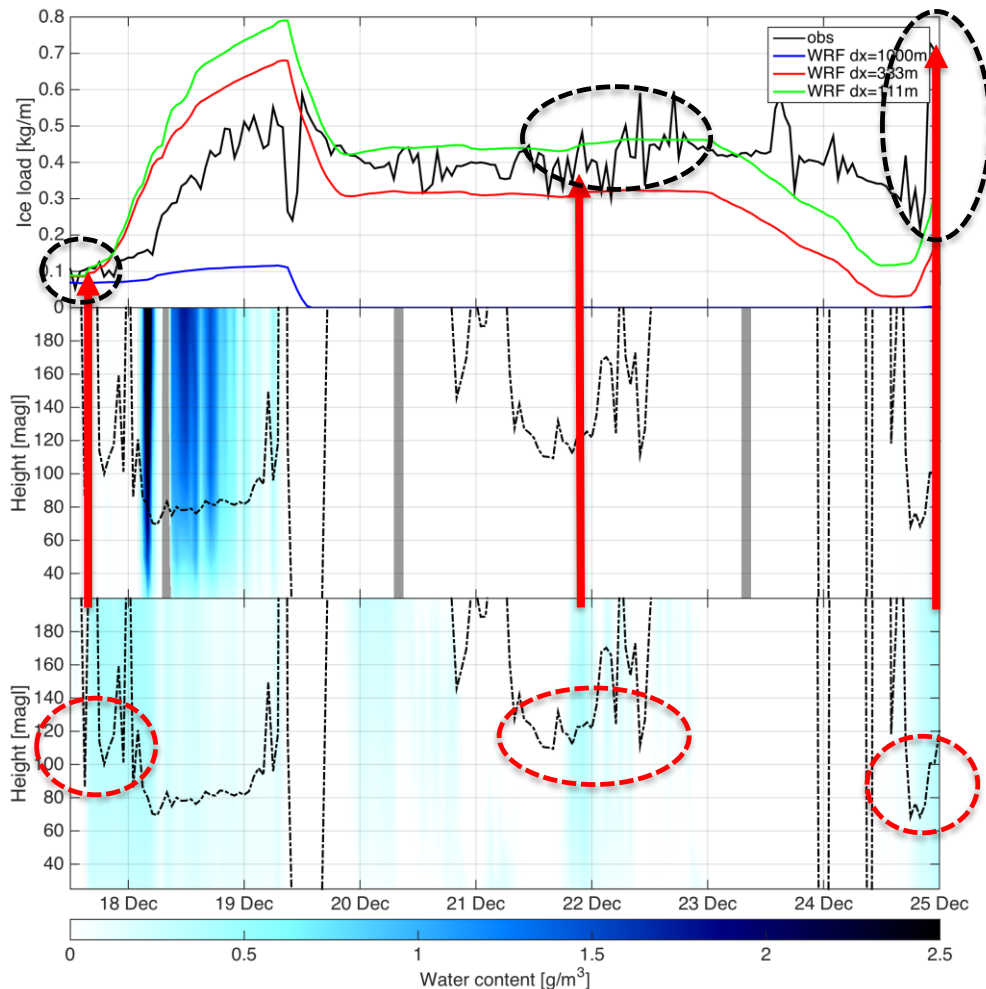
Observed increase in iceload but no MRR detection.

In-cloud icing. Agrees with timing of modelled cloud water and observed low clouds.

Ice load (kg/m)

MRR water content (g/m³)

WRF cloud water (g/m³) and cloud base



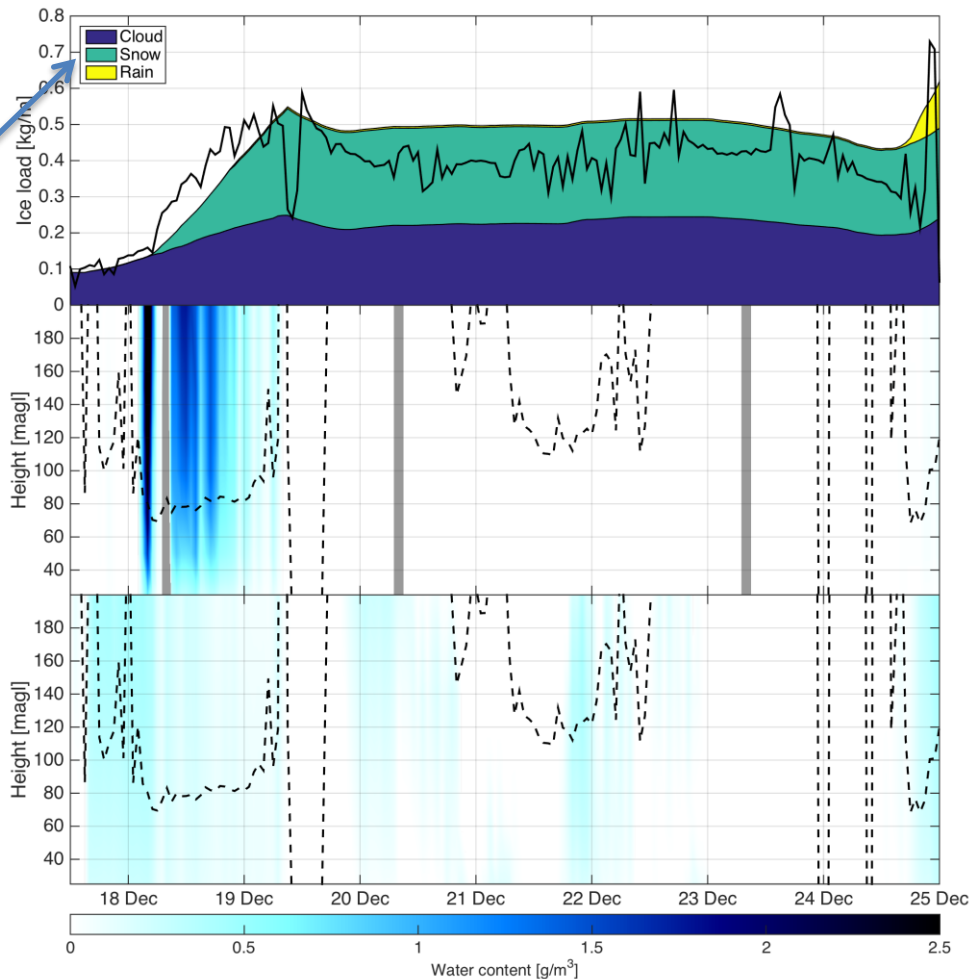
Case III – Icing

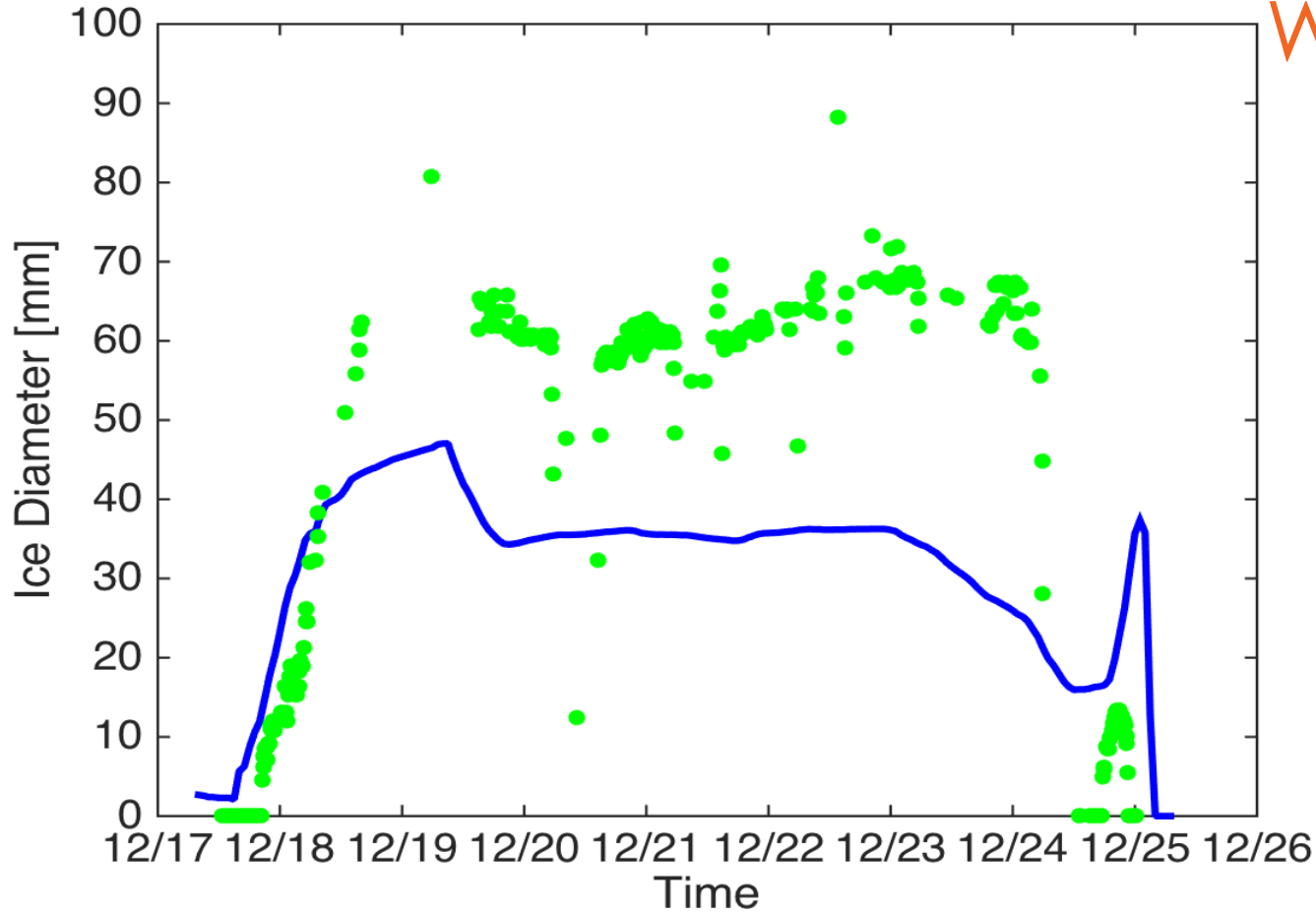
Scaled contributions to ice load

- Aim is to improve the wet snow contribution to modelled ice load

MRR water content (g/m^3)

WRF cloud water (g/m^3) and cloud base





Ice diameter derived from camera

Helpful tool for understanding ice events



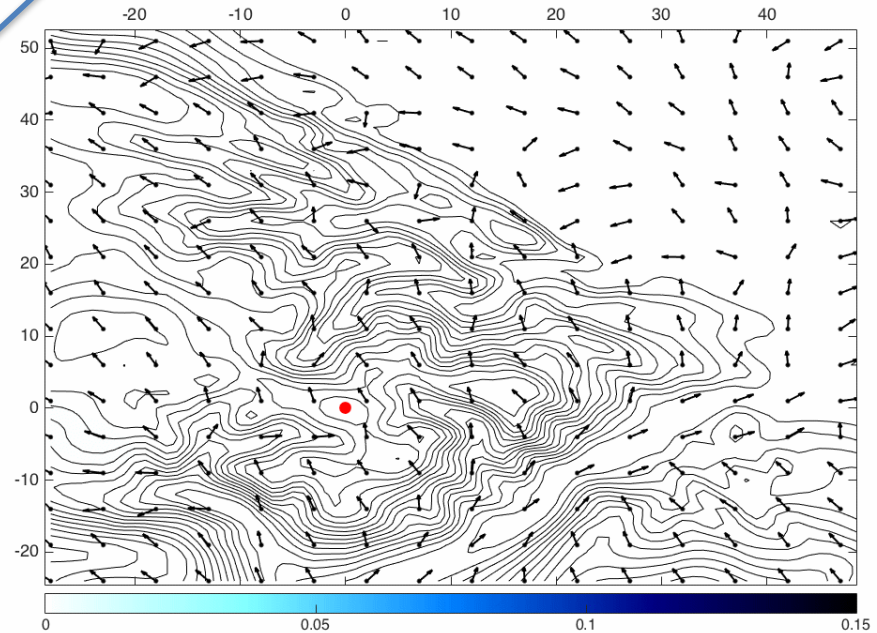
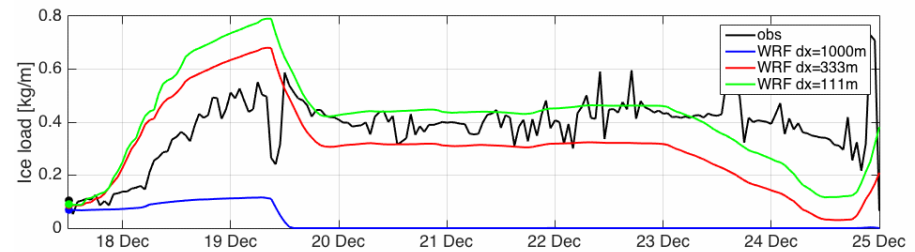
Case study

Ice load (kg/m)

WRF model data
80m above
ground
111m model grid
resolution

17 Dec 2014 08:00 – 19 Dec 2014
19:00

Validation will help
building confidence in
detailed model studies
of icing climate and
production loss
estimates



Icing rate (kg/hour/m)

Summary

1. Unique observational data set
2. Model result agree quite well with observed icing events
3. Combining observations and model data – new insights
4. Improve modelling of different types of icing events



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Thank you!

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