

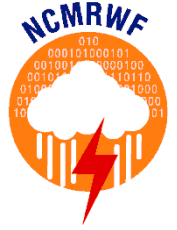
NCMRWF Forecast Products for Wind/Solar Energy Applications

Sushant Kumar (Scientist)

National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting
Ministry of Earth Sciences
Govt Of India



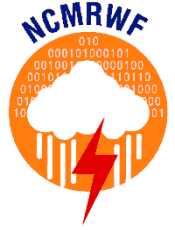
Outline



- **NCMRWF Unified Modelling System**
- **Forecast Products for Renewable Energy Applications**
- **Post Processing & Bias Correction**
 - *A few interesting results!!*
- **NWP: Ensemble Prediction System**
- *Future Plans!!*



Who we are??



- **The National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF)**
 - *Centre of Excellence in Weather and Climate Modelling under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Govt. of India.*
- **The mission**
 - *to continuously develop advanced numerical weather prediction (NWP) systems*
 - *with increased reliability and accuracy over India and neighbouring regions*
 - *through research, development and demonstration of new and novel applications.*

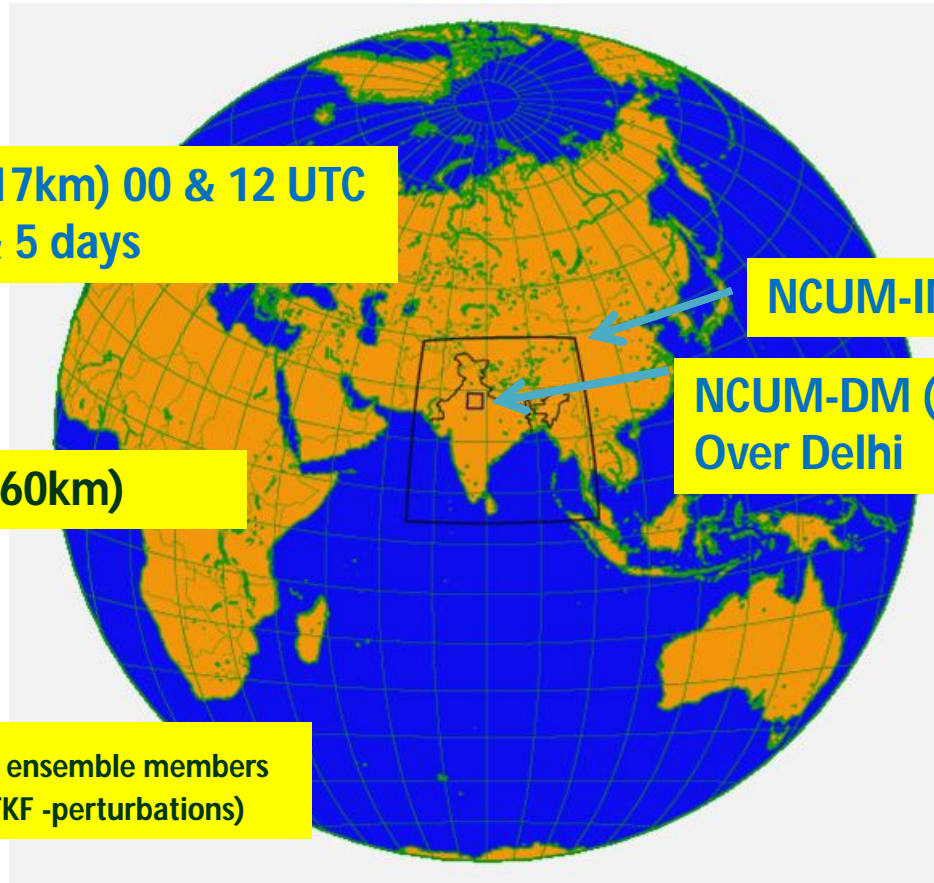
NCUM: Current operational models at NCMRWF

Global Models

NCUM-Global (~17km) 00 & 12 UTC
run for 10 days & 5 days

NCUM-coupled (~60km)

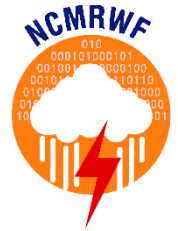
NEPS (~33km) 44 ensemble members
(33 km resolution) (ETKF -perturbations)



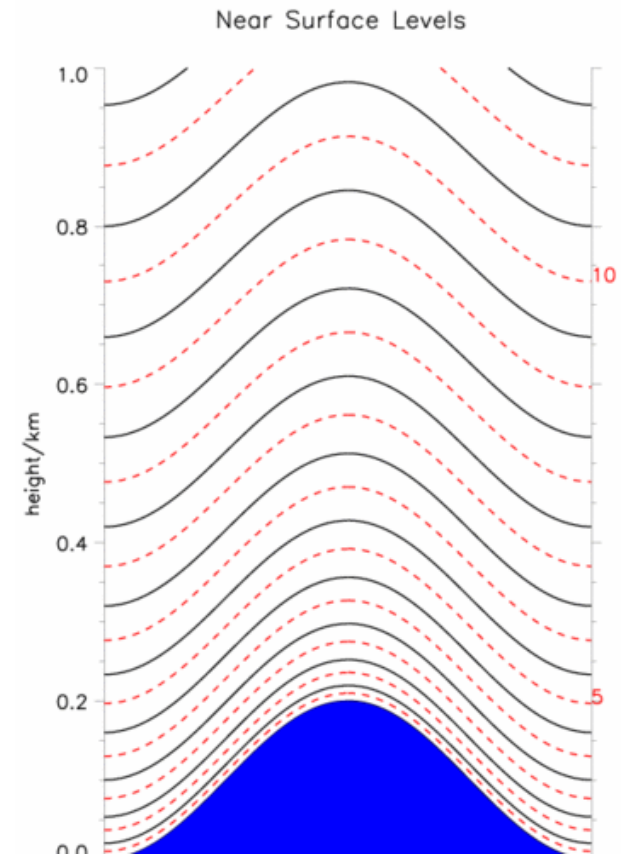
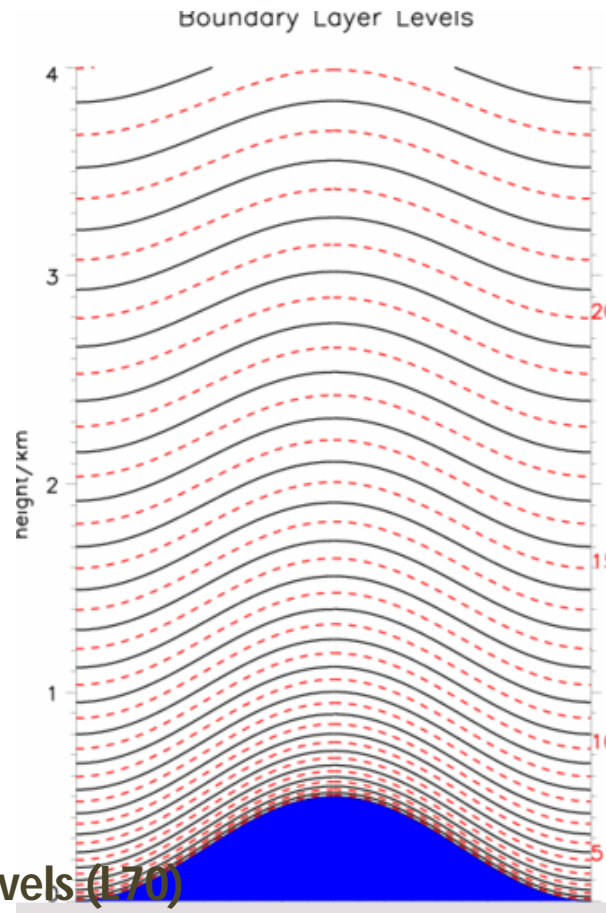
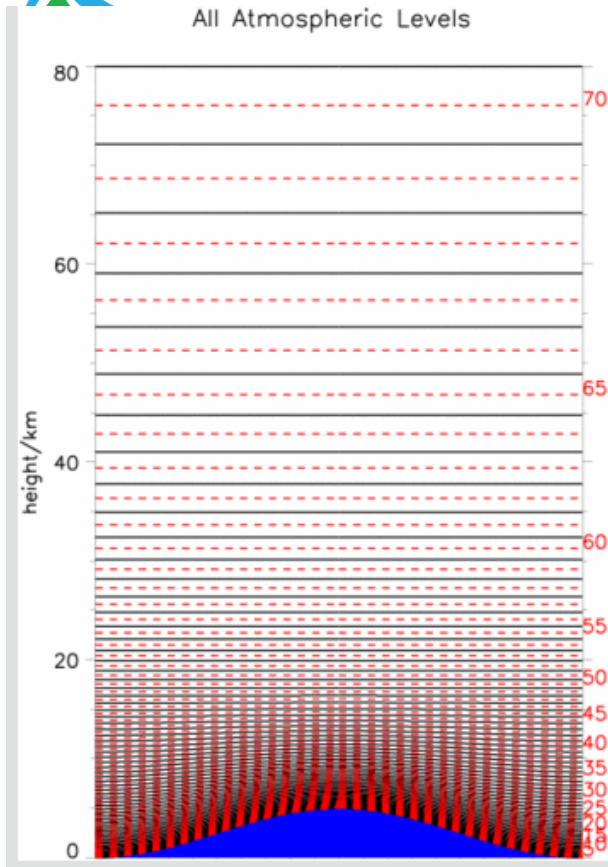
Regional Models

NCUM-IND Regional (4km grid)

NCUM-DM (330m grid)
Over Delhi



Vertical Resolution : Near ground

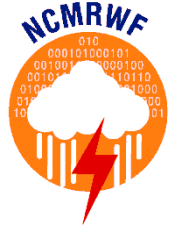


- NWP configurations has 70-levels (L70)
- Hybrid vertical levels
- An almost identical 50 levels below 18 km
- A model lid at 80 km

23-levels in boundary layer
11-levels in 1km near ground



NCMRWF Forecast Products for Wind/Solar Energy Applications



- *Surface winds and solar fluxes are just two of many weather variables a Meteorologist deals with!!*
- *Challenges??*

- **Data resolution**

Temporal : 1 hour (Global) & 15 minutes (Regional)

Spatial : 0.25 x 0.25 deg for Global

0.04 x 0.04 deg for Regional

- **Vertical level** : 10m, 50m & 8 Pr. Level between 1000 hPa-925hPa for Global

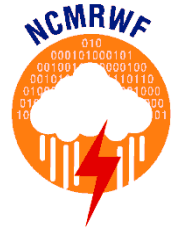
- **Forecasting** : Two cycles per day at 00 and 12 UTC up to 10 days and 5 days respectively for Global

One cycle at 00UTC up to 3 days for Regional

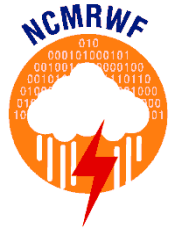
Solar Fluxes: GHI and DNI



Users



- NIWE WRA & SRA departments
- Private agencies:
 - Manikaran Analytics Limited: Gridded wind/solar data from NCUM Global and Regional model over India being provided for more than 3 years. Feedback is shared on regular basis.
 - Energon Power Resources Pvt. Ltd.: Location specific forecasts for more than 20 locations to cover 7 wind farms from Global and Regional models. Monthly feedback is shared.
 - Energy&Meteo Systems
 - Algo Engines
 - Discussion with Meteodyn, DNV-GL, Hero Futures



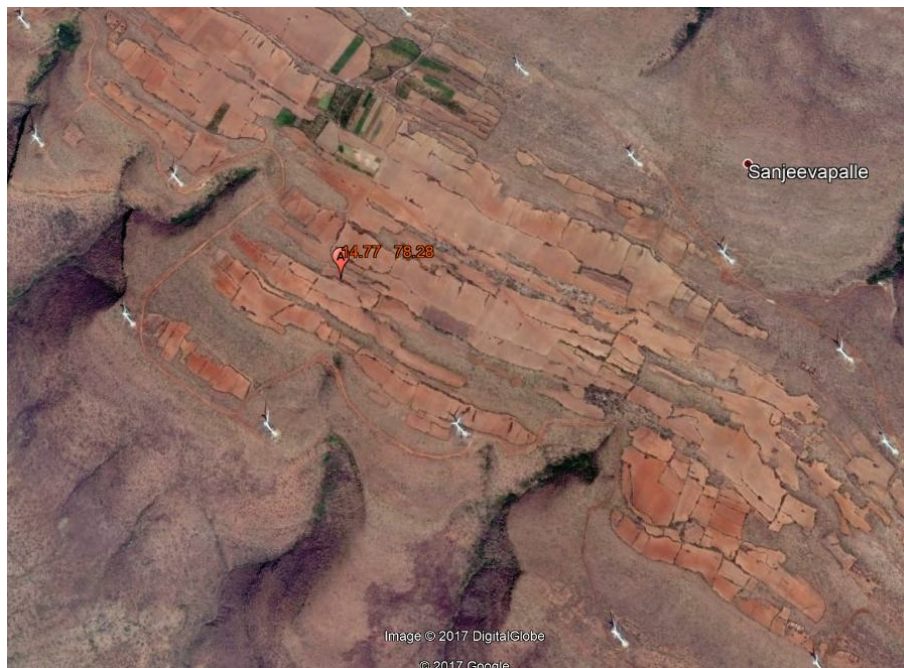
CHALLENGES IN NWP??



- While the forecast quality of the NWP models has constantly improved, due to HPC, which allows a finer horizontal grid resolution.
- Mountainous terrain, however, still poses a challenge for NWP models mainly due to
 - *not sufficient resolution of the underlying topography,*
 - *physical parameterizations based on assumptions for horizontally homogeneous and flat terrain.*

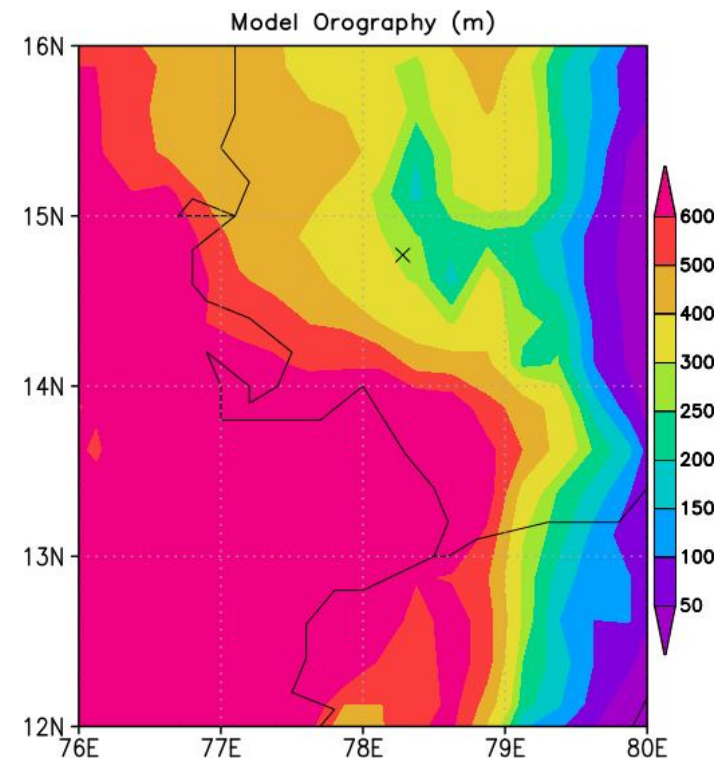
Topography

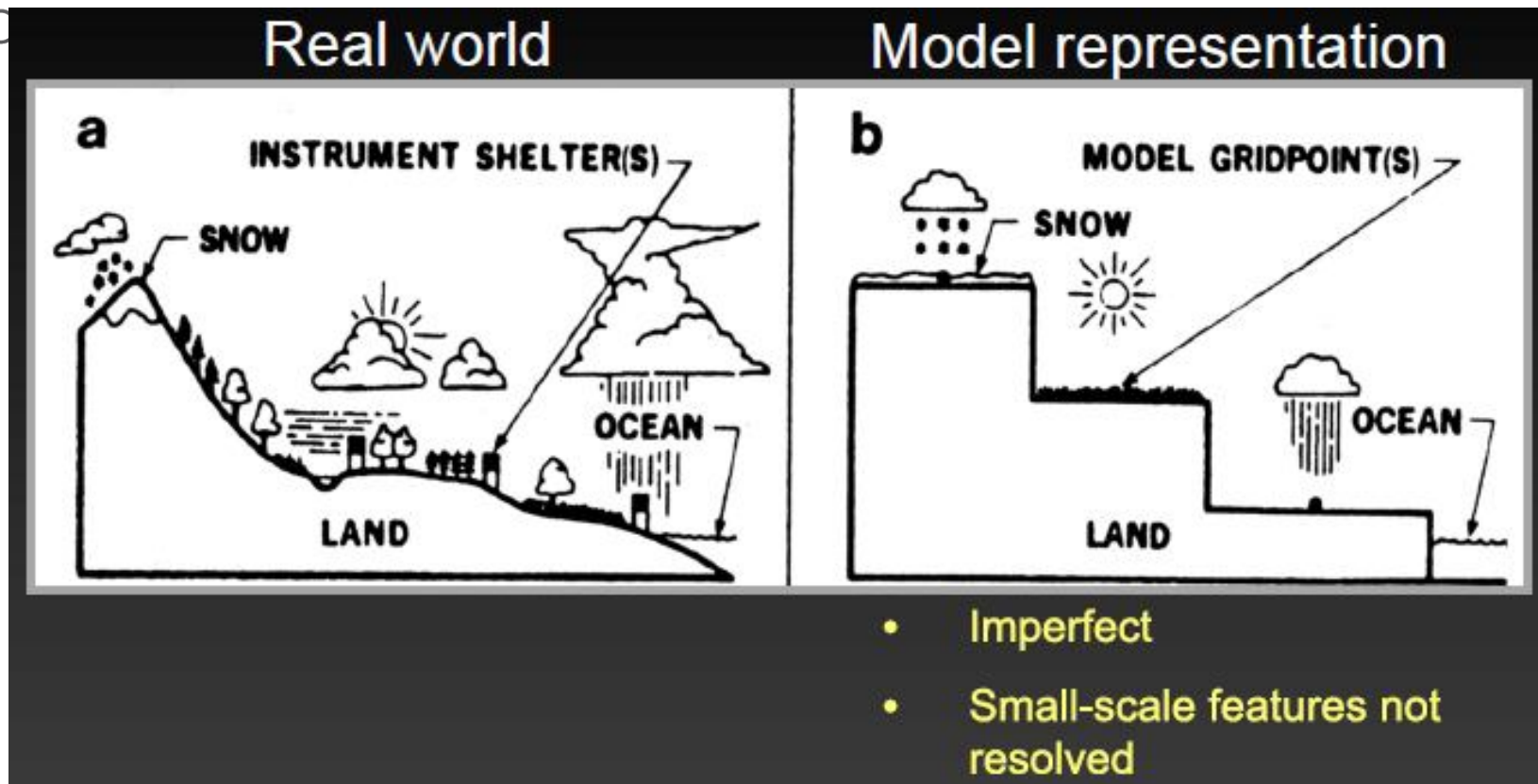
Google Earth



Elevation at this location from Model is 250-300m whereas in G Earth it's between 500-510m.

Model

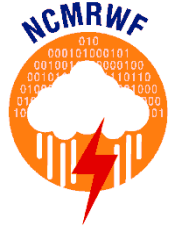




- Approximate terrain height, land use etc.
- Imperfect model physics, initial conditions, and boundary conditions
- systematic errors cause biases in first and second moments (Toth et al 2003)



Post Processing



- Post processing of forecasts is a necessary and important step for the daily operational runs at NWP centres.
- **Reliability, accuracy, and efficiency are the most important issues for daily operations.**



Moving Average Bias Correction



1). Bias Estimation: The bias (\mathbf{b}) for each lead-time (\mathbf{t}) (6-hour interval up to 384 hours), each grid point (\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) is defined as the different of best analysis (\mathbf{a}) and forecast (\mathbf{f}) at the same valid time (\mathbf{t}_0) which is up on latest available analysis.

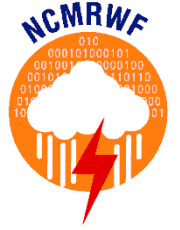
$$b_{i,j}(t) = f_{i,j}(t) - a_{i,j}(t_0)$$

- b_1, b_2 and b_3 be biases for recent past three days ($t-1, t-2$ and $t-3$ respectively)
- The mean bias-

$$B = b_1 * (0.5) + b_2 * (0.2) + b_3 * (0.1)$$

2). Bias corrected forecast: The new (or bias corrected) forecast (\mathbf{F}) will be generated by applying decaying average bias (\mathbf{B}) to current raw forecast (\mathbf{f}) for each lead time, at each grid point, and each parameter.

$$F_{i,j}(t) = f_{i,j}(t) - B_{i,j}(t)$$



NCMRWF Forecast of Wind Speed over South India

Analysis, Raw and Bias Corrected Forecasts

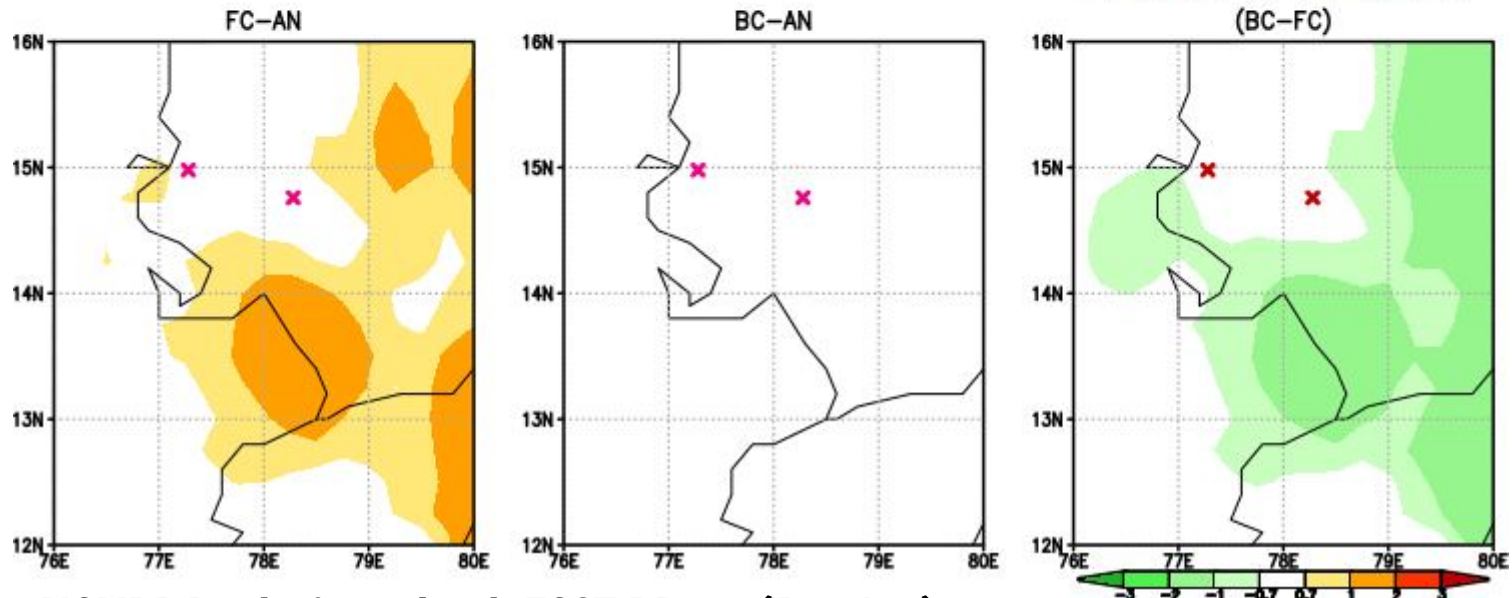
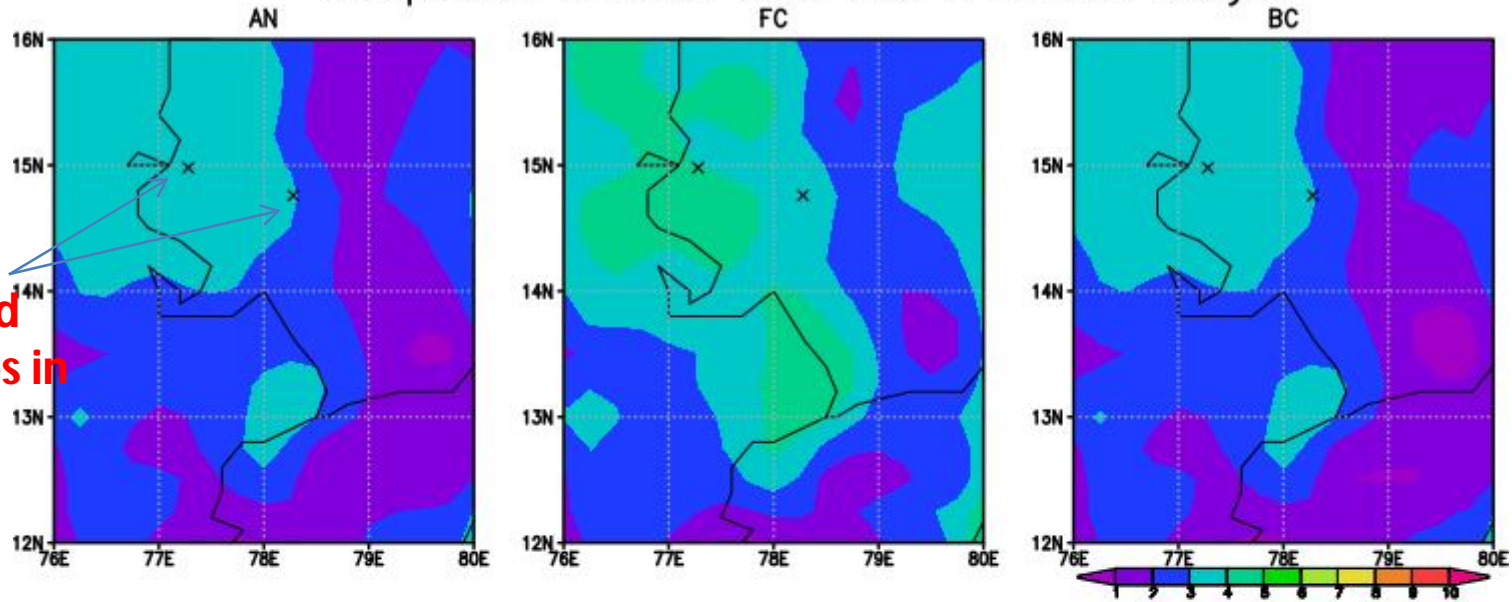


Wind Speed
10m



Comparison of Model Fcst: Raw & BC with Analysis

Two Wind Farm sites in AP



NCUM Analysis and 24h FCST Mean (Apr-Jun)

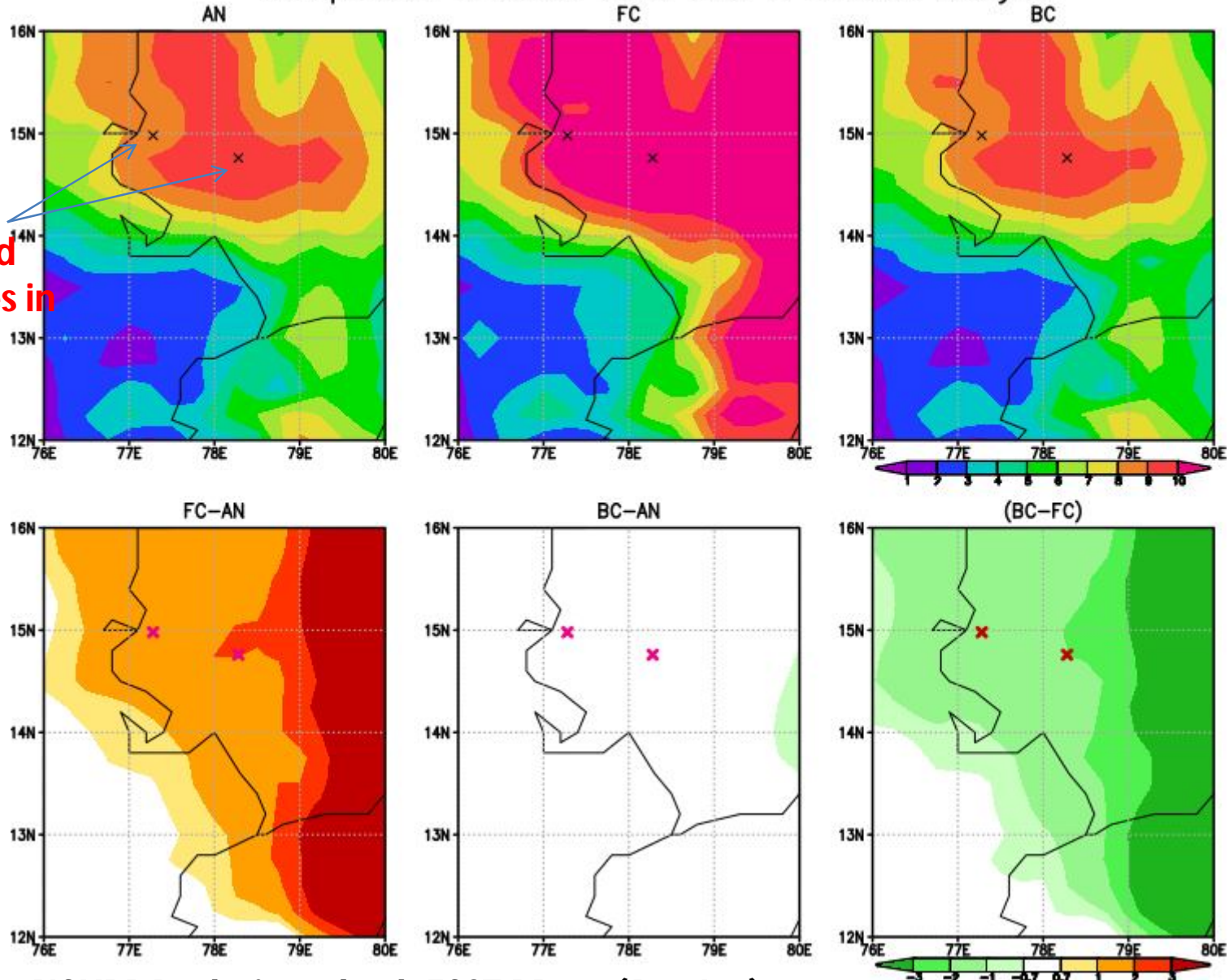


Wind Speed
925 hPa



Comparison of Model Fcst: Raw & BC with Analysis

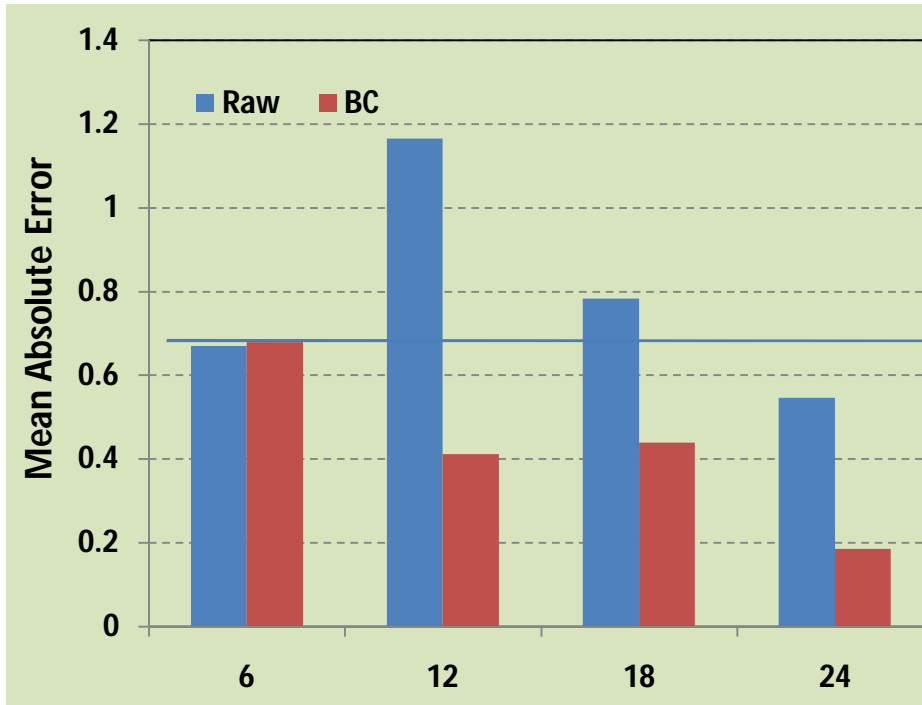
Two Wind Farm sites in AP



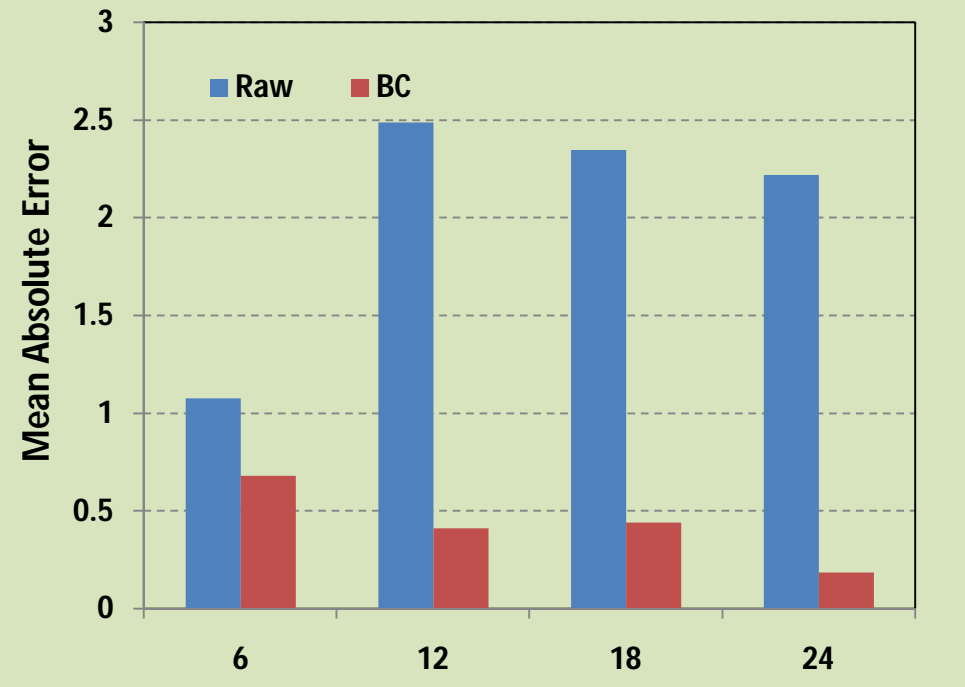
NCUM Analysis and 24h FCST Mean (Apr-Jun)



Impact of BC : Reduced MAE in the 10m (L) & 925 hPa (R) Wind Speed



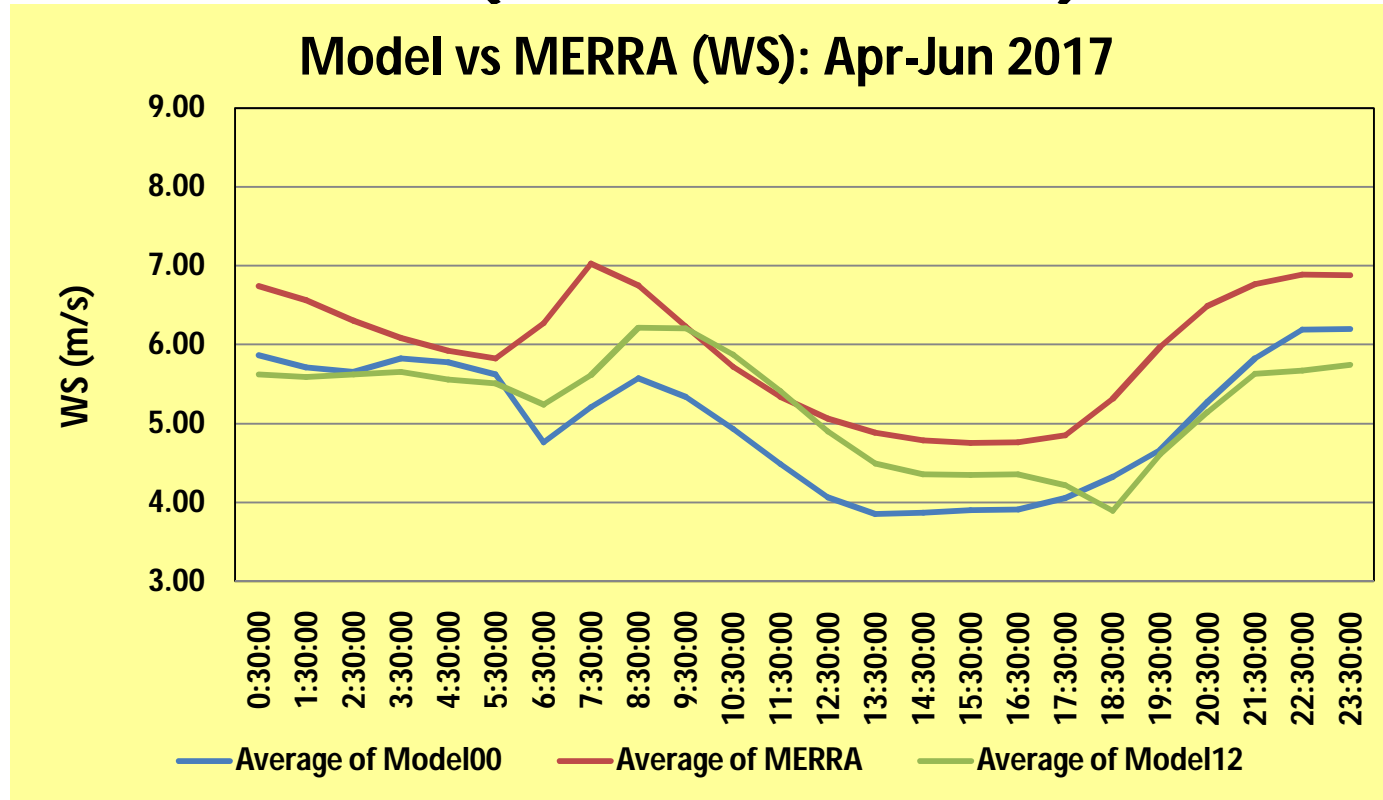
- MEA Reduction by-
- 65%, 44% and 66% in 12h, 18h and 24h forecasts



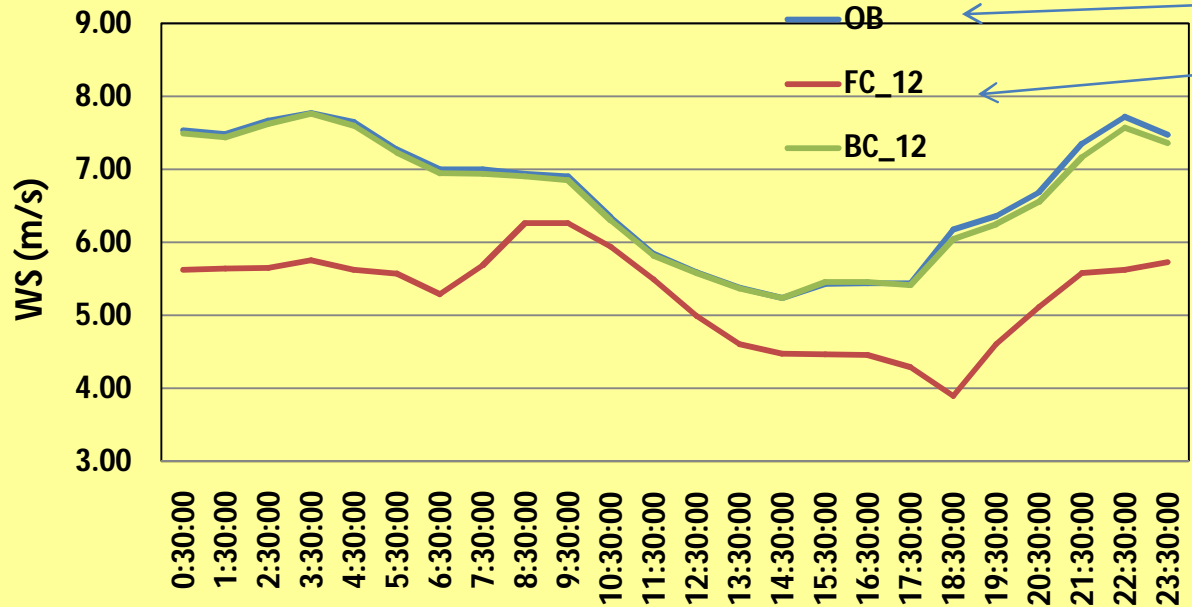
- MEA Reduction by-
- 75%, 79% and 79% in 12h, 18h and 24h forecasts



Location Specific Forecast (South India : AP)



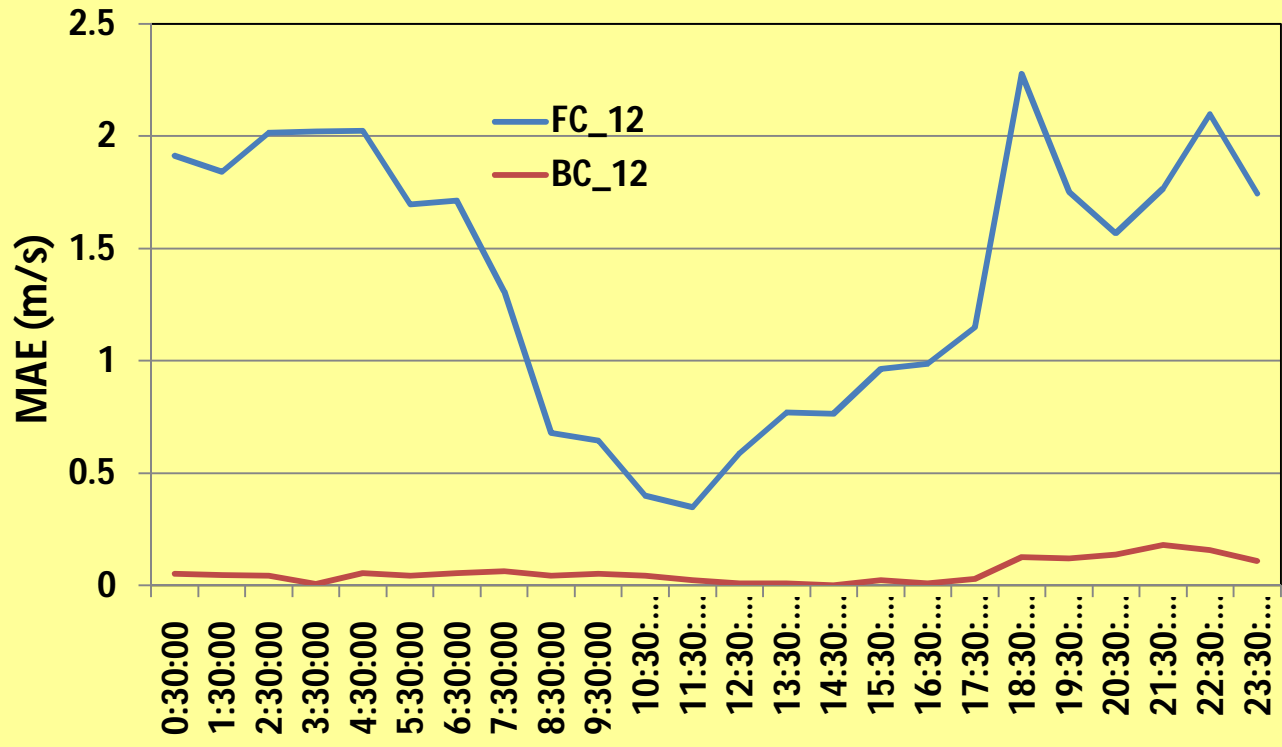
- Model Forecasts (50m ht) (00 and & 12UTC) are consistent with MERRA Reanalysis (50m ht)



Observed wind at 80m
Forecast wind at 80m

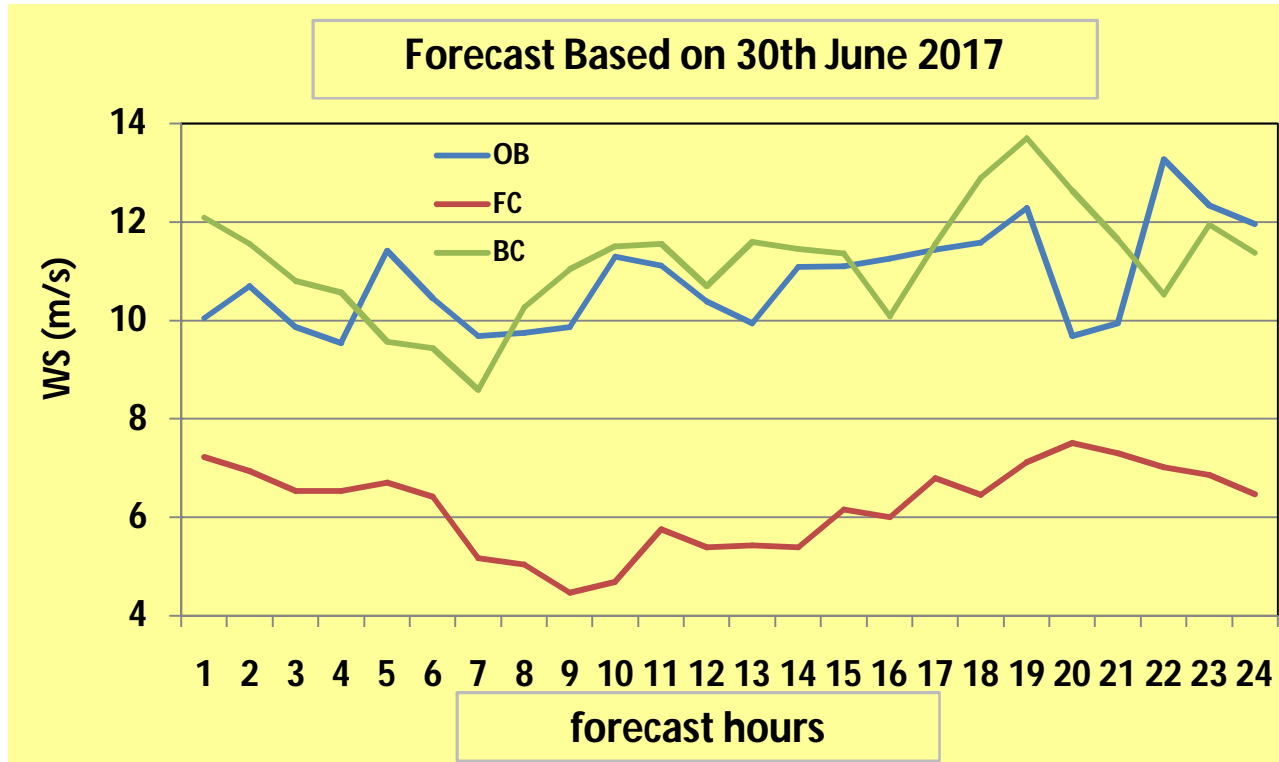
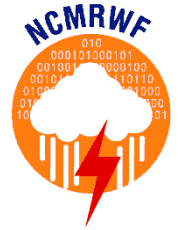
Observed and Forecast Wind: Mean (Apr-Jun 2017) Diurnal Cycle

Observed and Forecast Wind: MAE (Apr-Jun 2017) Diurnal Cycle





Forecast on a Typical day (South India : AP)



Ensemble Forecasting System

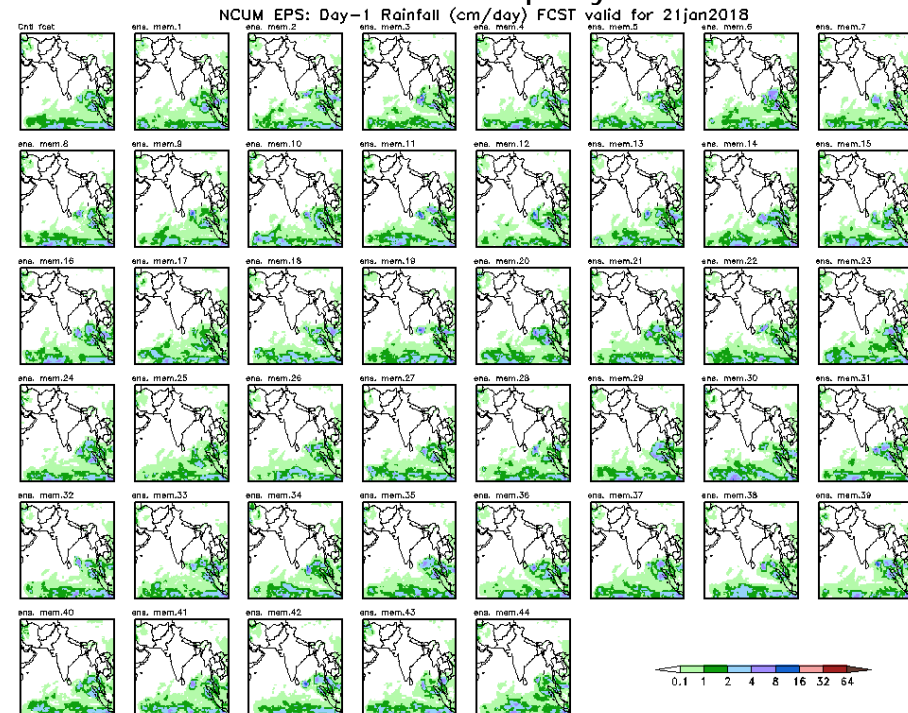
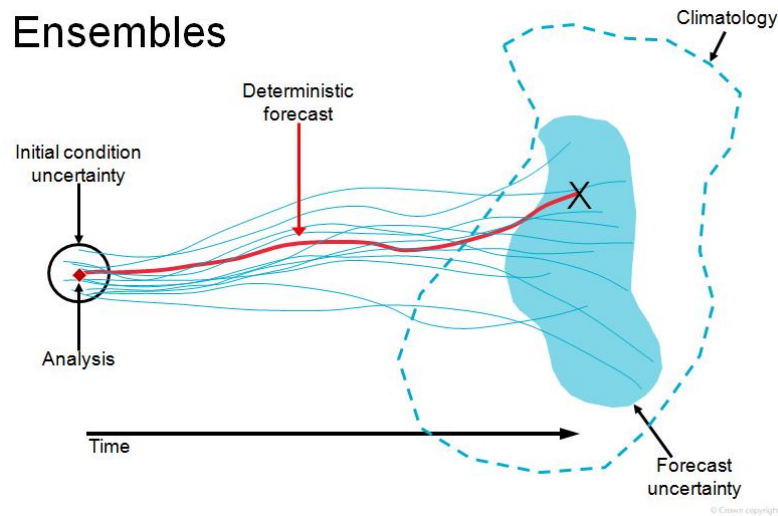
Lack of Observation data – improper initial state of NWP - “Butterfly effect” – small cause could have large effects!!

The atmospheric non-linear behavior, consequently chaotic, must be treated in a probabilistic way (Lorenz, 1963)!!

• What is an ensemble forecast?

- Instead of running just a single forecast, the computer model is run a number of times from slightly different starting conditions. The complete set of forecasts is referred as the ensemble, and individual forecasts within it as ensemble members.
- Ensemble forecast systems are designed so that each member should be equally likely.

Ensembles



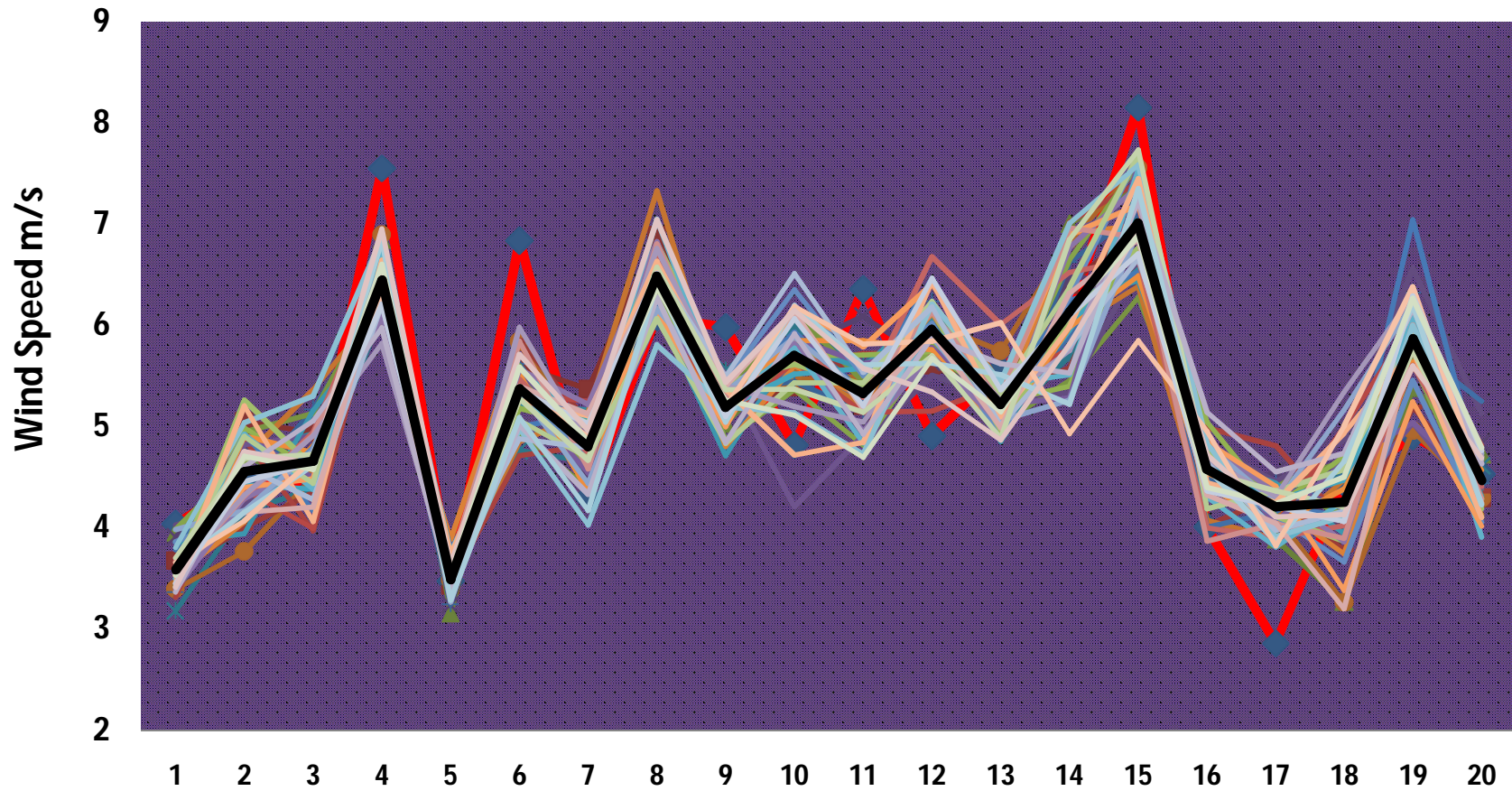


NCMRWF Ensemble Prediction System (NEPS)

44 Members forecast at 6 hour interval



Wind speed: Ensemble members, Mean and Observation





Future Plans

- **New HPC Installation**

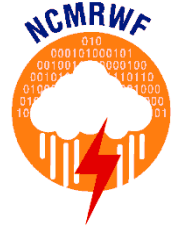
- 6.8 PF supercomputer by MoES
- Globally ranked 4th dedicated for weather and climate services



- **Modeling system up-gradation**

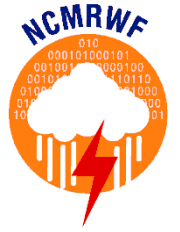
Model	Current Set-up	Future
NCUM-G	Resolution 17 km & 1 hr	Resolution 10 km & 1 hr
NCUM-R	Resolution 4 km & 15 min	Resolution 1.5 km & 15 min
NEPS	Resolution 33 km & 6 hr	Resolution 12 km & 1 hr

- **Renewable Energy Meteorology Project by MoES**

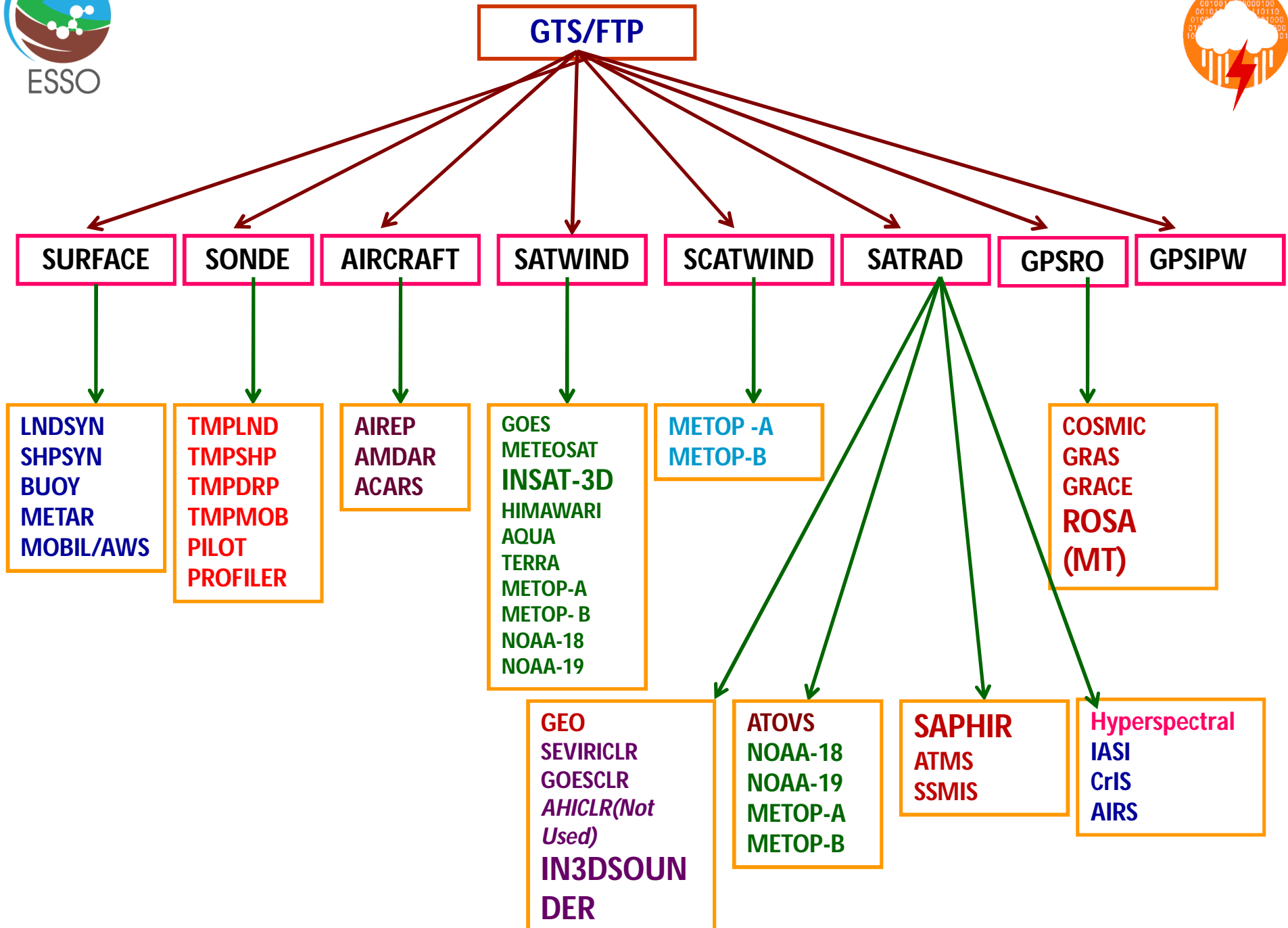
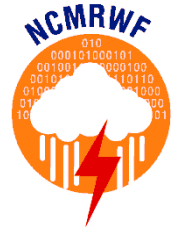


Conclusions

- **NCMRWF is making continuous efforts to increase the model resolution and computational resources**
- **In-house Modeling system is capable of providing specialized forecasting for Wind/Solar industry**
- **Different Post processing techniques (AI, Statistical, NN etc.) to be integrated with NWP forecasts**
- **Collaborative projects between NWP centres and Power Forecasters**



Thanks



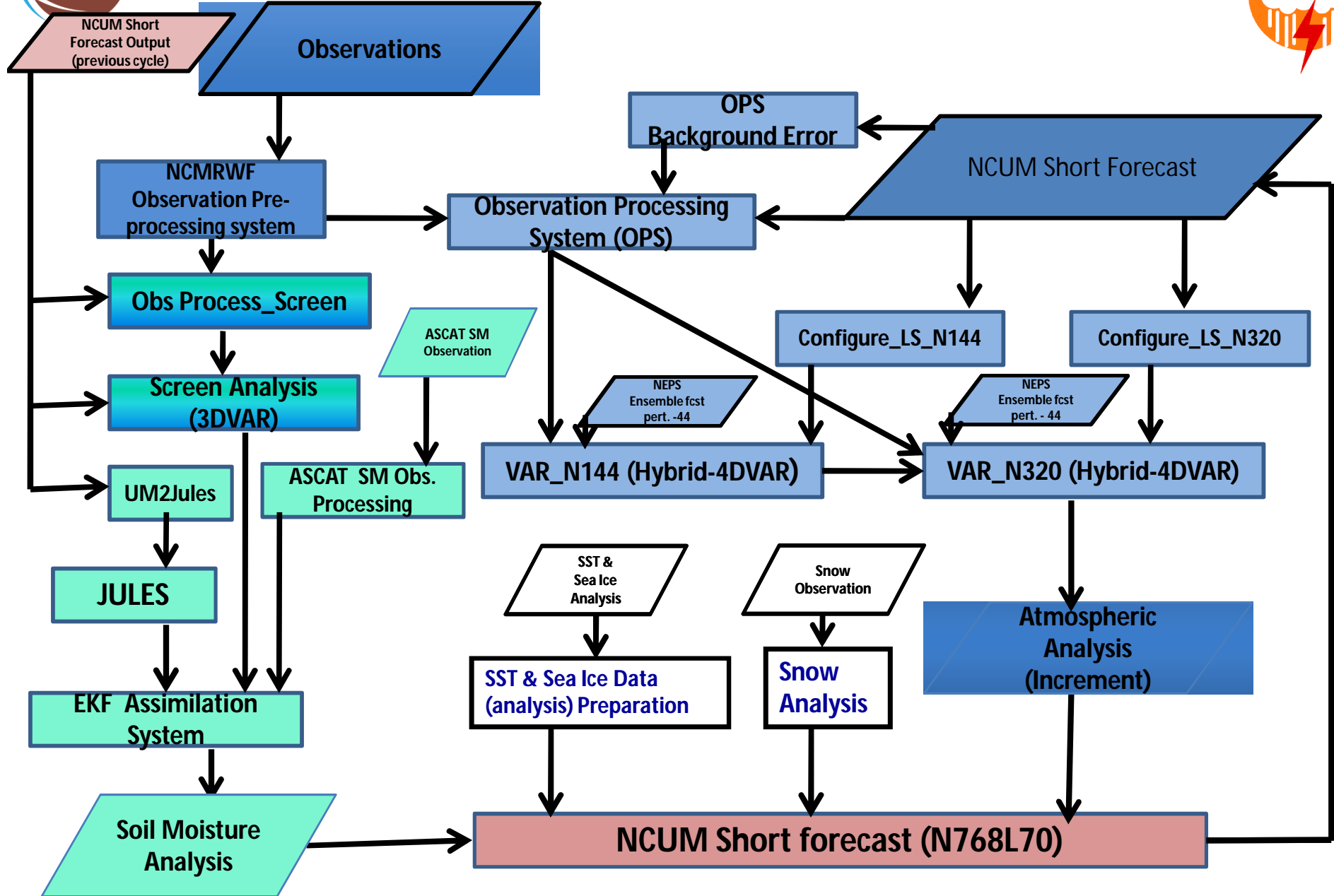


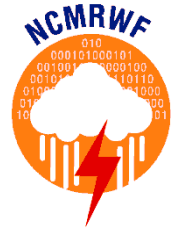
Data Used in NCUM Global DA Systems

Obstore	Observation Description	Assimilated Variables
Aircraft	Upper-air wind and temperature from aircraft	u, v, T
AIRS	Atmospheric Infrared Sounder of MODIS	T_b
Scatwind	Advanced Scatterometer in MetOp A & B	u, v
ATMS	Advanced Technology Microwave Sounder in NPP satellite	T_b
ATOVS	AMSU-A, AMSU-B/MHS from NOAA-18 &19, MetOp-A&B	T_b
CrIS	Cross-track Infrared Sensor in NPP satellite	T_b
GOESClear	Cloud clear Imager radiances from GOES E & W	T_b
GPSRO	Global Positioning System Radio Occultation (including MT-ROSA)	Bending Angle
GroundGPS	Ground based GPS observations	ZTD
IASI	Infrared Atmos. Sounding Interferometer from MetOp A&B	T_b
MTSAPHIR	SAPHIR microwave radiances from Megha-Tropiques	T_b
Satwind	Atmospheric Motion Vectors from various geostationary and polar orbiting satellites	u, v
SEVIRIClear	Cloud clear observations from SEVIRI in METEOSAT 10	T_b
Surface	Surface observation from land and Ocean	u, v, T, q, P_s
Sonde	Radiosonde observations, upper-air wind profile from pilot balloons, wind profiles, VAD wind observation from Indian DWR	u, v, T, q
IN3DSndr	INSAT-3D Sounder Radiances	T_b
SSMIS	SSMIS Radiances (F-17 &18)	T_b
AHIClear	Radiances from HIMAWARI-8	T_b



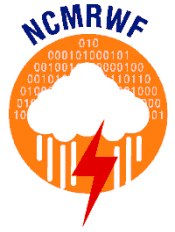
NCUM Data Assimilation System





Present Status: NCMRWF Unified Model (NCUM)

- **NCMRWF Unified Model (NCUM)**
 - NCUM Global (17 km) - Hybrid 4D-Var DA
 - NCUM 4 km (Indian region) (using global analysis) – 3D-Var DA (Parallel runs started from 01-June-2017)
 - High Resolution NCUM (1.5 km & 330 meter) (Delhi Region) - Selected periods/seasons
- **NCMRWF Global Ensemble Forecast System (NEPS)** – 44 ensemble members (33 km resolution) (ETKF -perturbations)
- **Coupled ocean atmosphere system (Experimental) (Global Ocean DA using NEMO-Var – 0.25 Deg)**

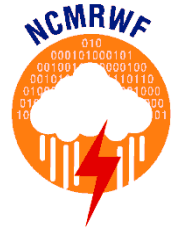


NCMRWF Forecast 10m and 925 hPa WS over W India

Analysis, Raw and Bias Corrected Forecasts

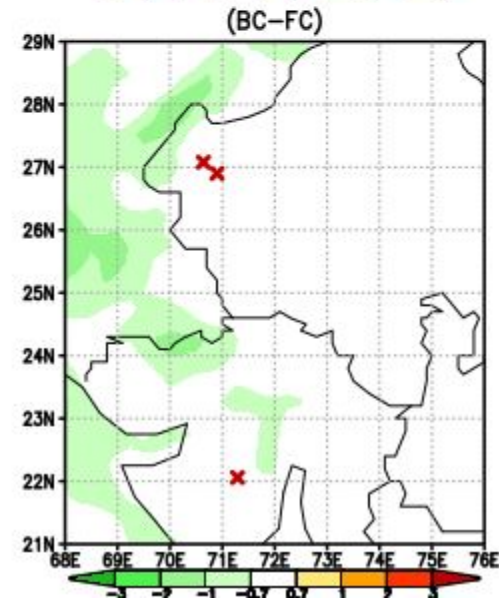
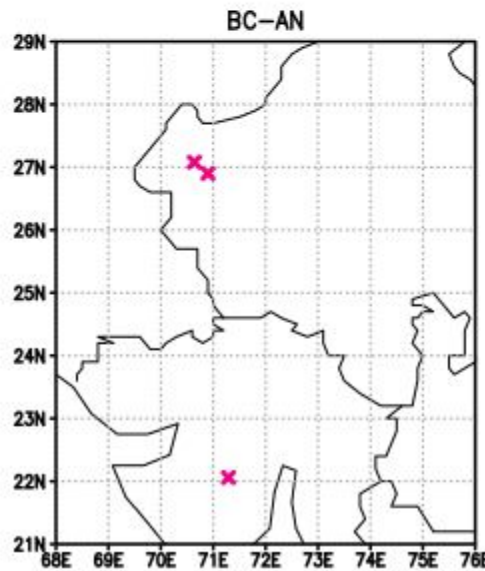
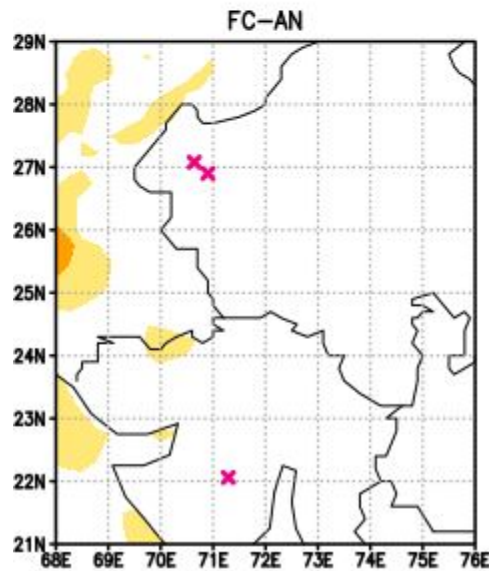
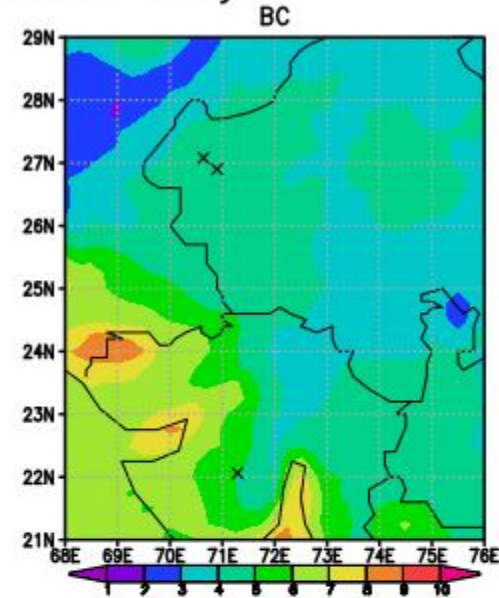
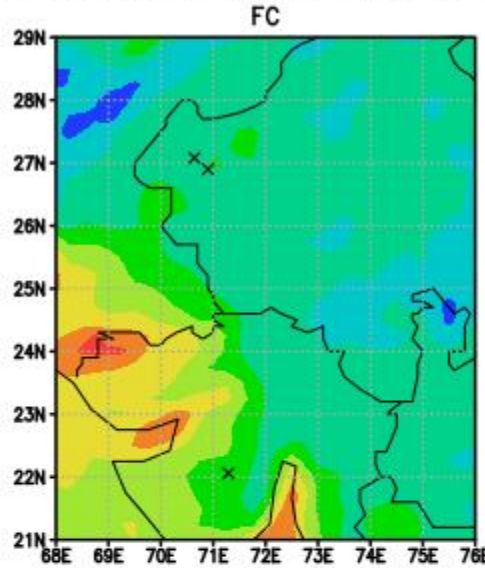
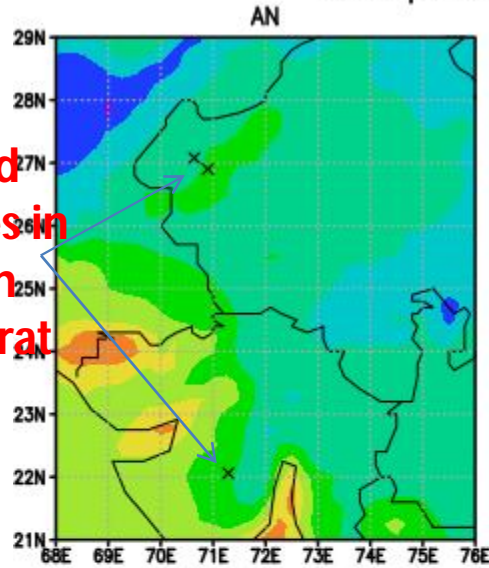


Wind Speed
10m



Comparison of Model Fcst: Raw & BC with Analysis

Two Wind Farm sites in Rajasthan and Gujarat



NCUM Analysis and 12h FCST Mean (Apr-Jun)

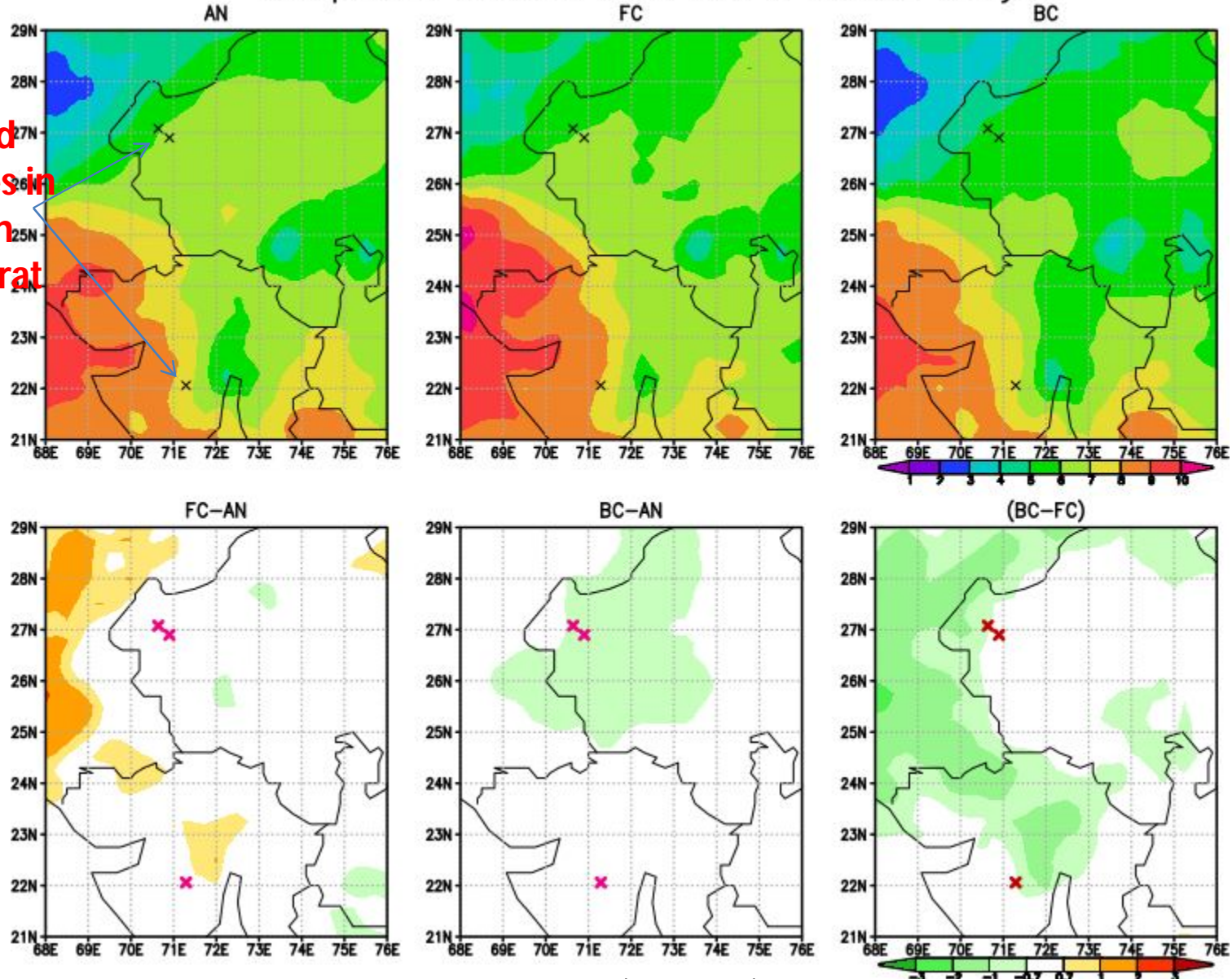


Wind Speed
925 hPa



Comparison of Model Fcst: Raw & BC with Analysis

Two Wind Farm sites in Rajasthan and Gujarat



NCUM Analysis and 12h FCST Mean (Apr-Jun)

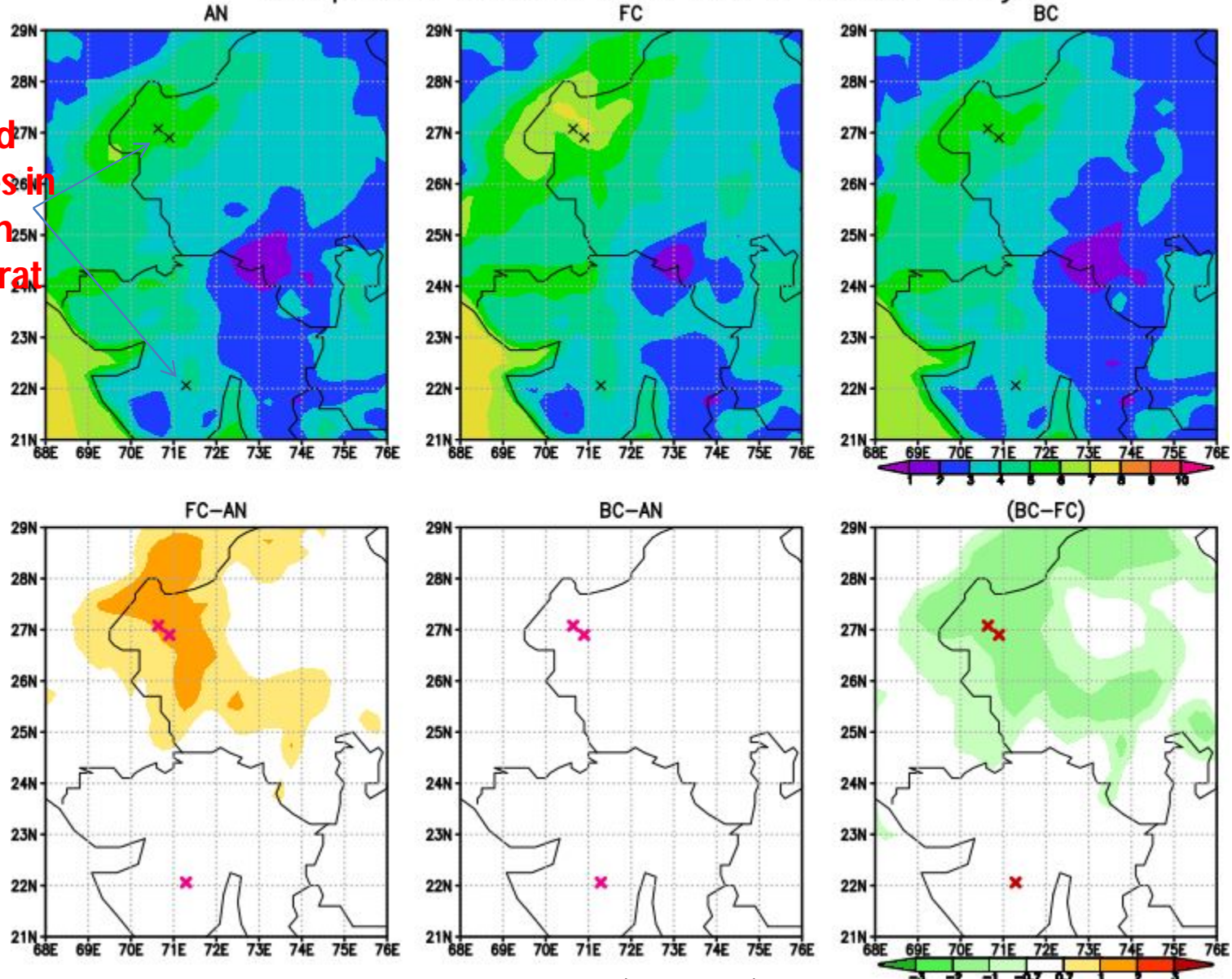


Wind Speed
10m



Comparison of Model Fcst: Raw & BC with Analysis

Two Wind Farm sites in Rajasthan and Gujarat



NCUM Analysis and 24h FCST Mean (Apr-Jun)

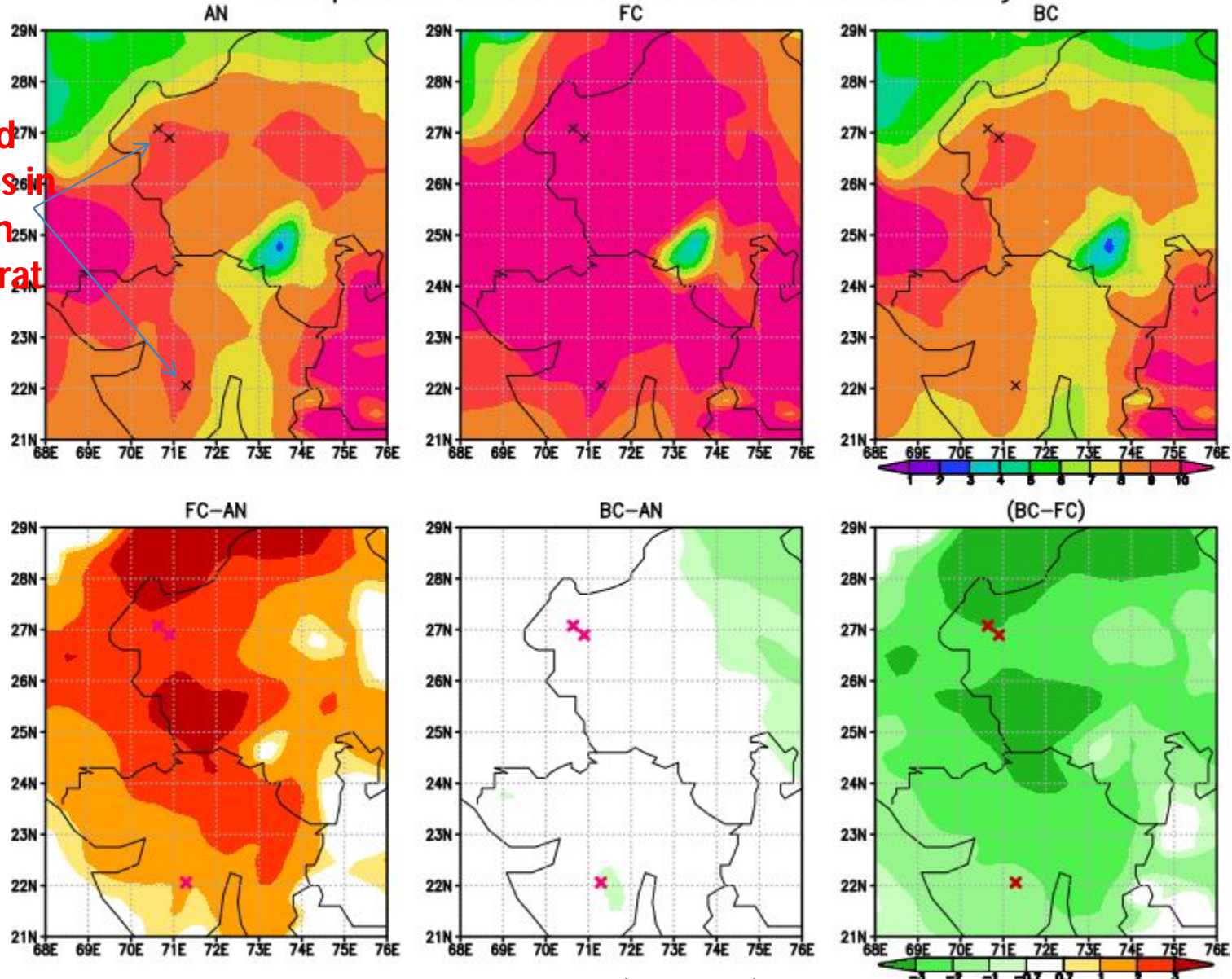


Wind Speed
925 hPa



Comparison of Model Fcst: Raw & BC with Analysis

Two Wind Farm sites in Rajasthan and Gujarat



NCUM Analysis and 24h FCST Mean (Apr-Jun)