



Assessment of atmospheric stability measurements from microwave radiometer observations for wind energy applications

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P R O B E
C O S T
A C T I O N

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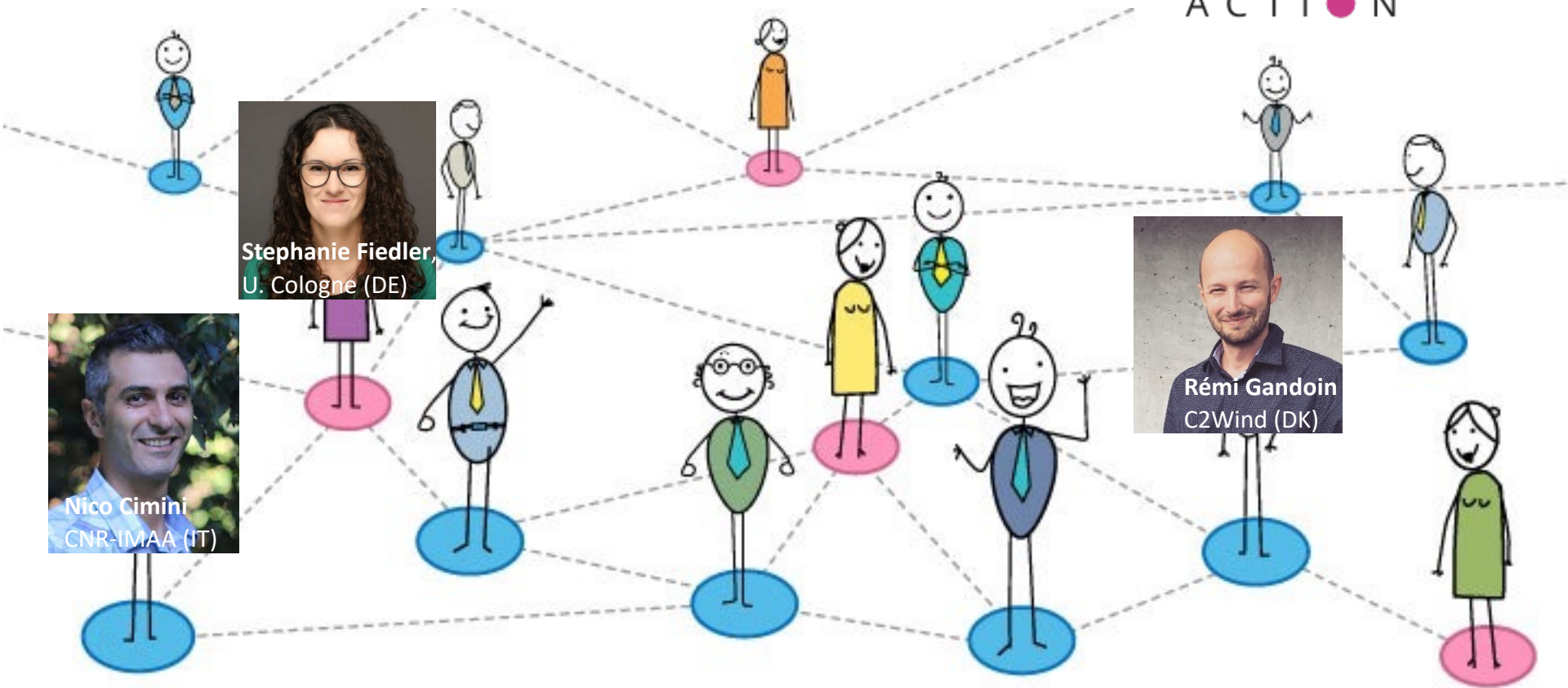
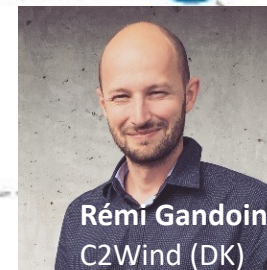
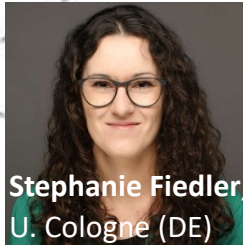
⁴U. Cologne & Hans-Ertel-Centre for Weather Research

⁵Carbon Trust, Off-shore Wind Accelerator program

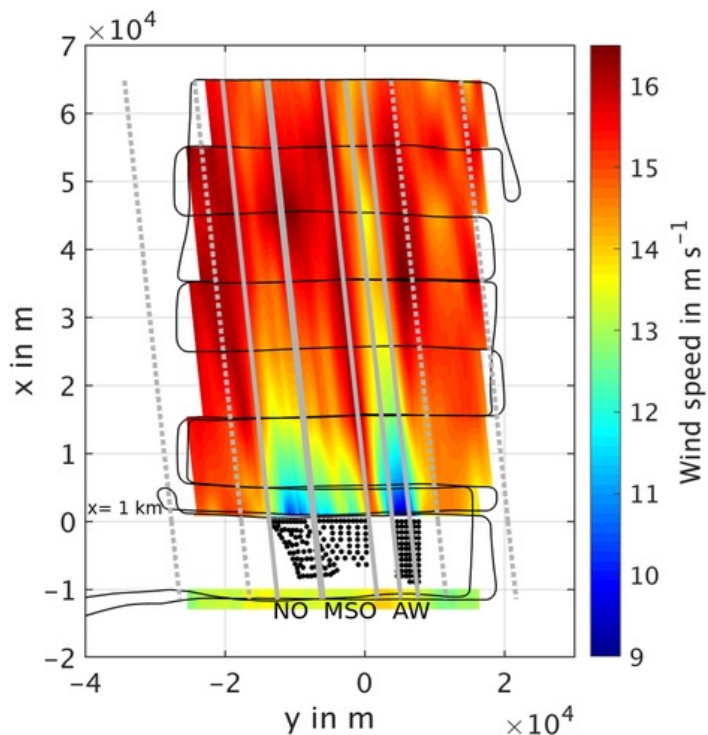
⁶CNRM, Université de Toulouse, Météo-France, CNRS

PROBE successful story

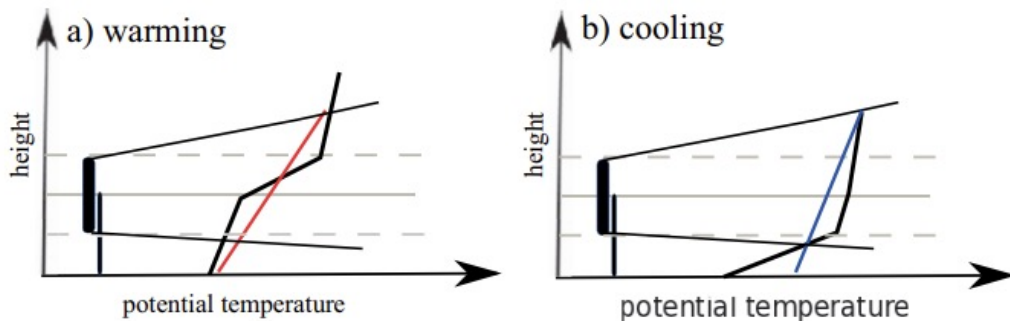
PROBE
COST
ACTION



Atmospheric stability



Platis et al., 2020 – doi: [10.1002/we.2568](https://doi.org/10.1002/we.2568)

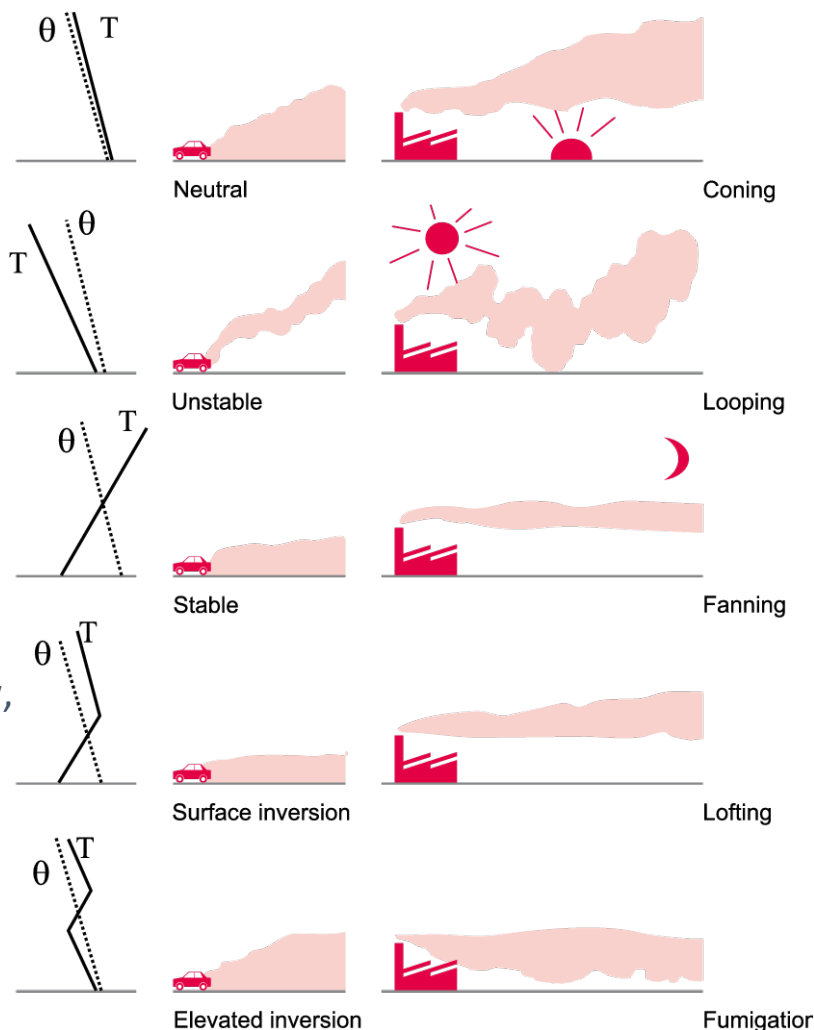


weak lapse conditions

strong lapse conditions

temperature inversion

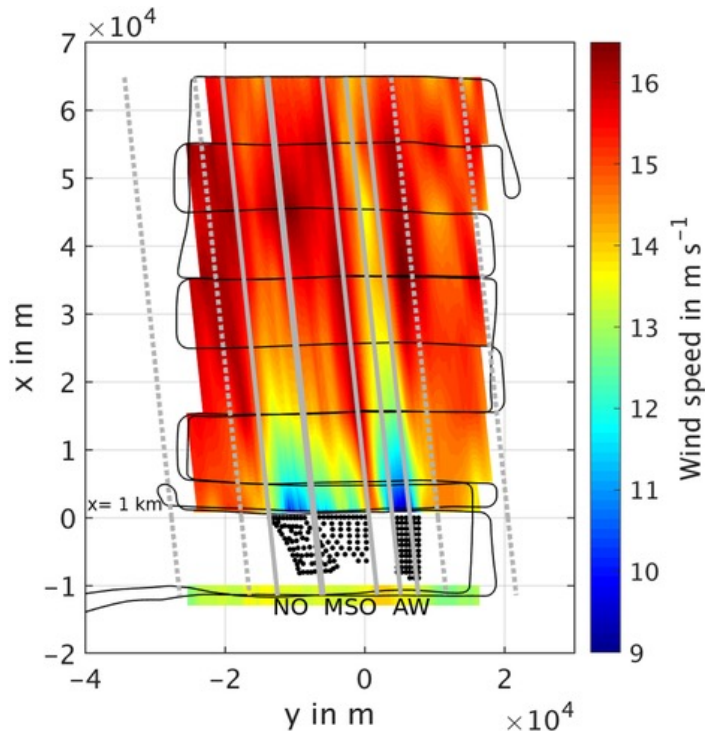
inversion below, lapse aloft



Stull, ISBN: 978-94-009-3027-8

Siedersleben et al 2018, doi: [10.1088/1748-9326/aaea0b](https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/aaea0b)

Atmospheric stability



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5.2 Additional measurement requirements and stability measures for the marine BL

For future estimations of wind park power output and for improving analyses of offshore wind park wakes, a crucial parameter was found to be profiles of temperature and the stability parameter. Temperature inversions occur at different altitudes above, below and within the rotor area. A near-surface, predominantly convective layer



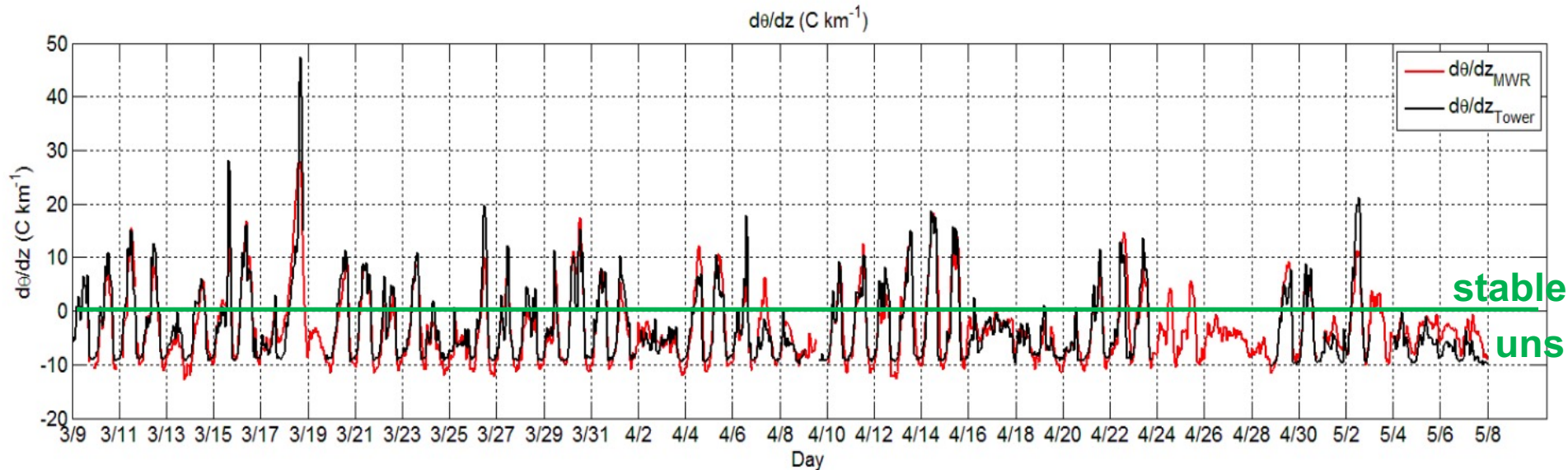
- Off-shore Wind Accelerator program
- Call for a scoping study:
 - Radiometry and Atmospheric Profiling



- Aims:
 - Review the modeling capability
 - Design a field experiment
 - Assess MWR capability to estimate θ gradients for on/off-shore conditions

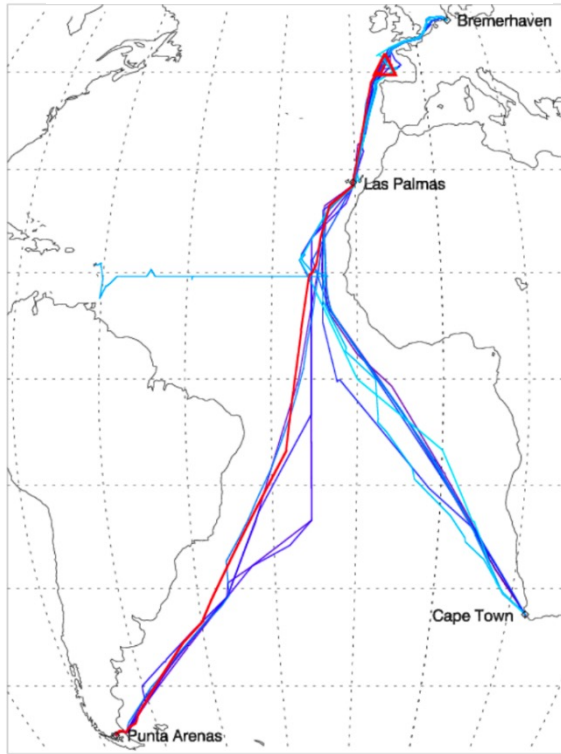
Potential temperature gradients

- Assessment on a mountain site: BAO, CO, USA (Bianco et al., 2017)



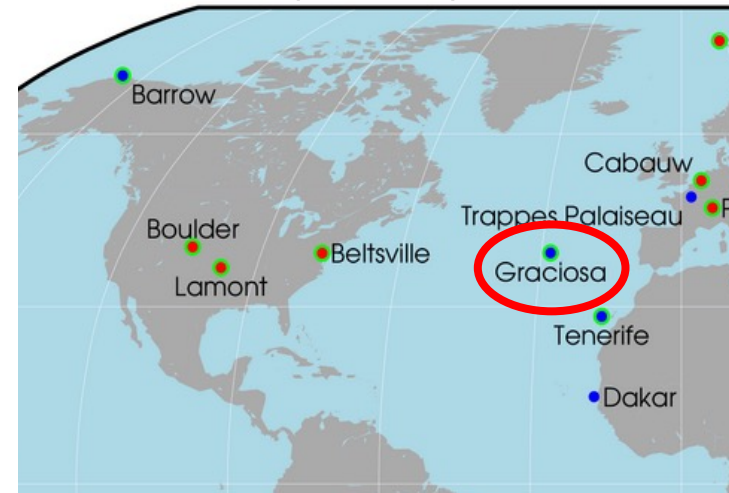
Datasets in different climatology

Polarstern RV cruises (open ocean)



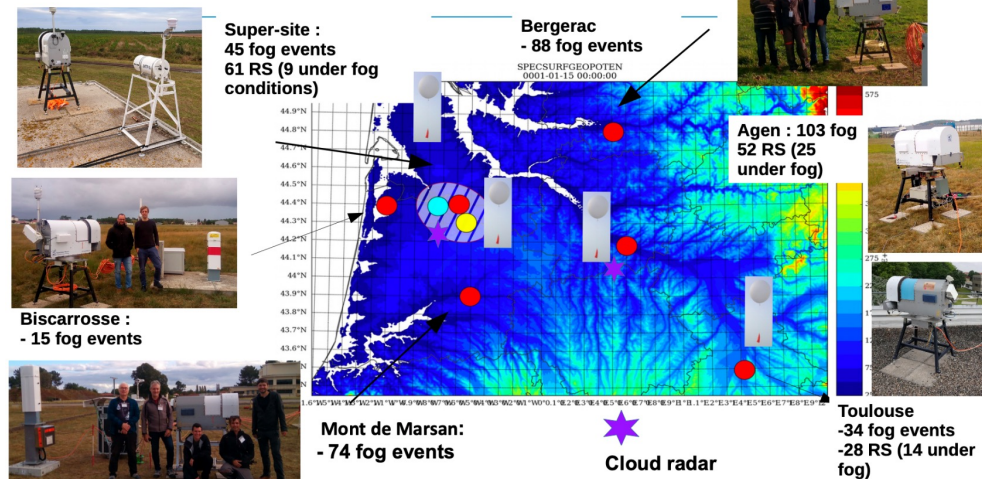
Data from Bernhard Pospichal (U. Köln)

ARM site Graciosa Island (marine)



SOFOG3D experiment (rural)

MWR network : fog events and statistics per month

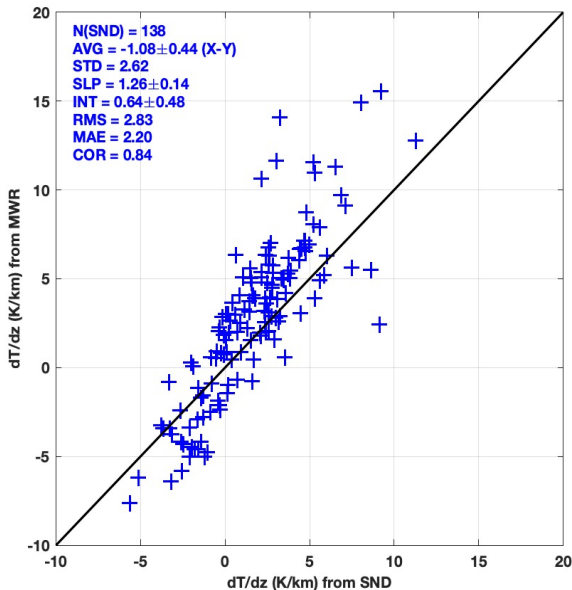


Data from Pauline Martinet (MeteoFrance)

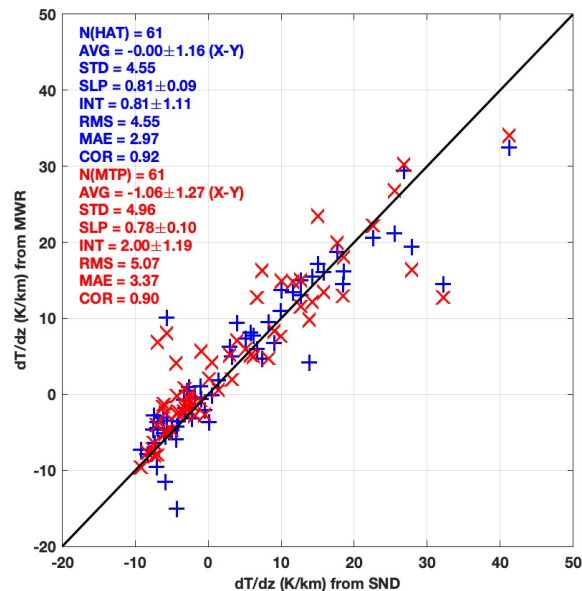
Assessment of MWR capability to measure θ gradients

- Scatter plots of MWR vs radiosonde θ gradients

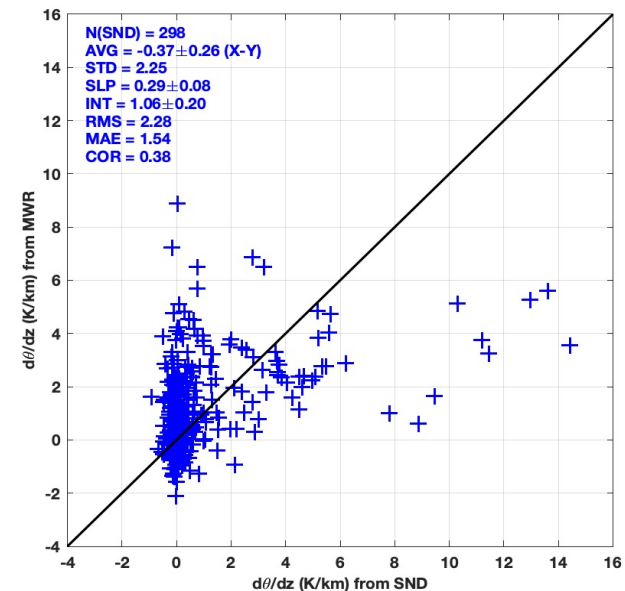
Graciosa (marine)



SOFOG3D (rural)



Polarstern RV (open ocean)



- Main conclusions:**

- Performances mostly independent from climatology (mountain, rural, marine)
 - MAE ~ 2 K/km, Corr. > 0.8
- Polarstern RV dataset (open ocean) show lower performances
 - MAE ~ 2 K/km, Corr. ~ 0.4
- Possible reason: Inadequate training dataset

Thanks much for the attention!