

# Analysis of WRF Model Ensemble Forecast Skill for 80 m Winds over Iowa

Shannon L. Rabideau, Adam J. Deppe.

Mentor: Eugene S. Takle

Department of Geological and Atmospheric Sciences, Iowa State University

## Introduction

Accurate wind speed forecasts are very important for the growing wind energy industry due to the relationship between speed and power. More data analysis is needed using observed wind speeds at “tall tower” heights to determine the accuracy of forecasts since most prior research has extrapolated these speeds from 10m measurements. The purpose of this study is to analyze how well various schemes and ensembles of the WRF can predict wind speeds at 80 m at an Iowa site by examining a total of 32 cases, 8 per season.

## Data and Methodology

Wind speeds at 80 m were provided by MidAmerican Energy Corporation from a meteorological tower located within their Pomeroy, IA wind farm in 10 min format and were then averaged hourly. Data spanned the period from June 2008 to May 2009. For this analysis, missing or highly suspect data were eliminated. Forecasted speeds were provided by a graduate student, Adam Deppe, and included 6 different planetary boundary layer schemes and 2 different initializations (GFS and NAM) run at a grid resolution of 10 km for a domain covering Iowa and surrounding states. Ensemble means were calculated for both initializations as well. The hypothesis was tested that WRF can forecast wind speeds at 80 m with an average mean absolute error  $< 2.0 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  for the daytime period on the second full day of the 54 hr forecast period in all seasons with a confidence level of 95%.

A Richardson number was also computed for each time step and used to describe the stability of the atmosphere at that time. An equal number of data points were chosen to fall within unstable, neutral, and stable categories. Again, any suspect data was excluded, resulting in the loss of 2 cases due to erroneous temperature data. Mean absolute error values were again computed to see how the schemes performed during different stability categories.

Figure 1

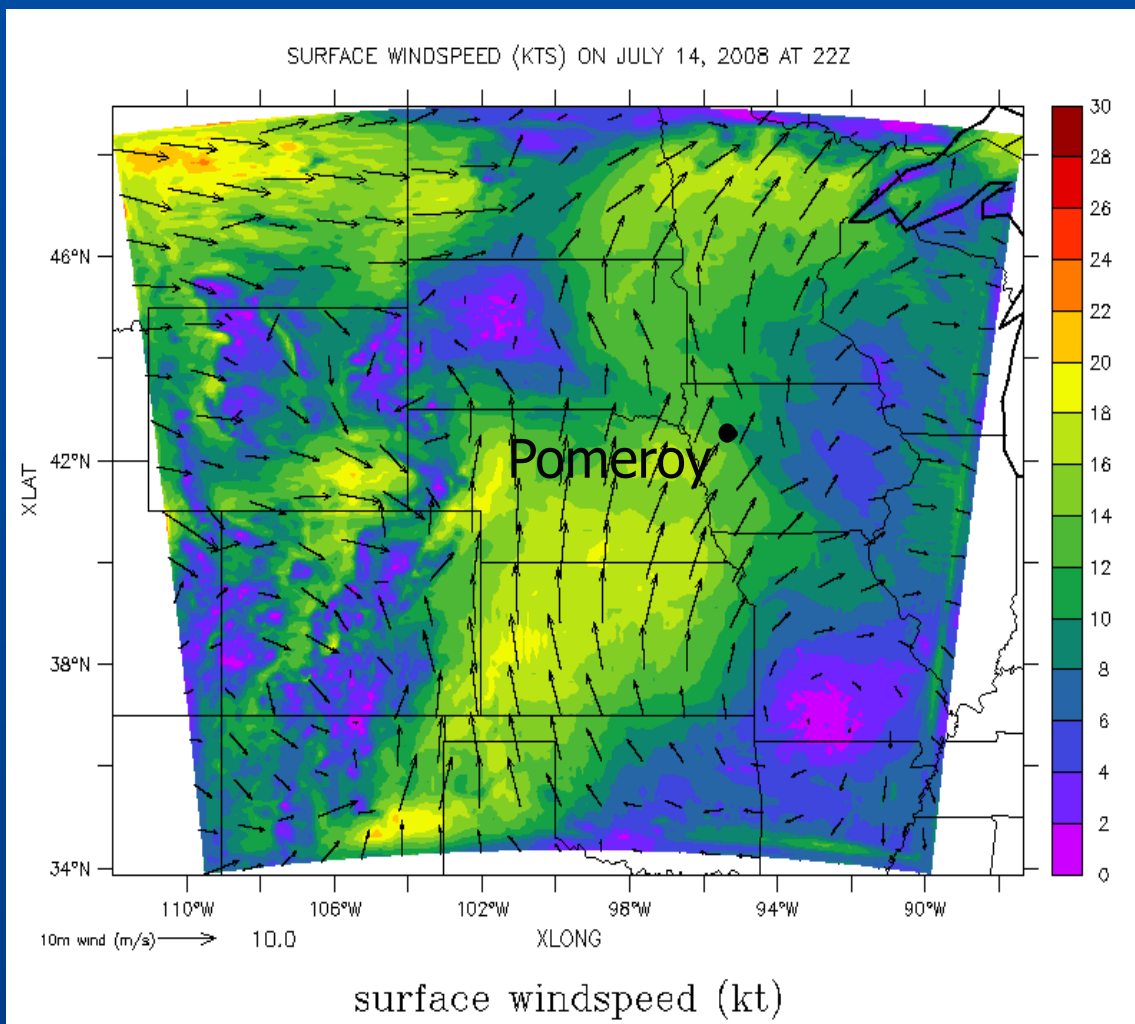
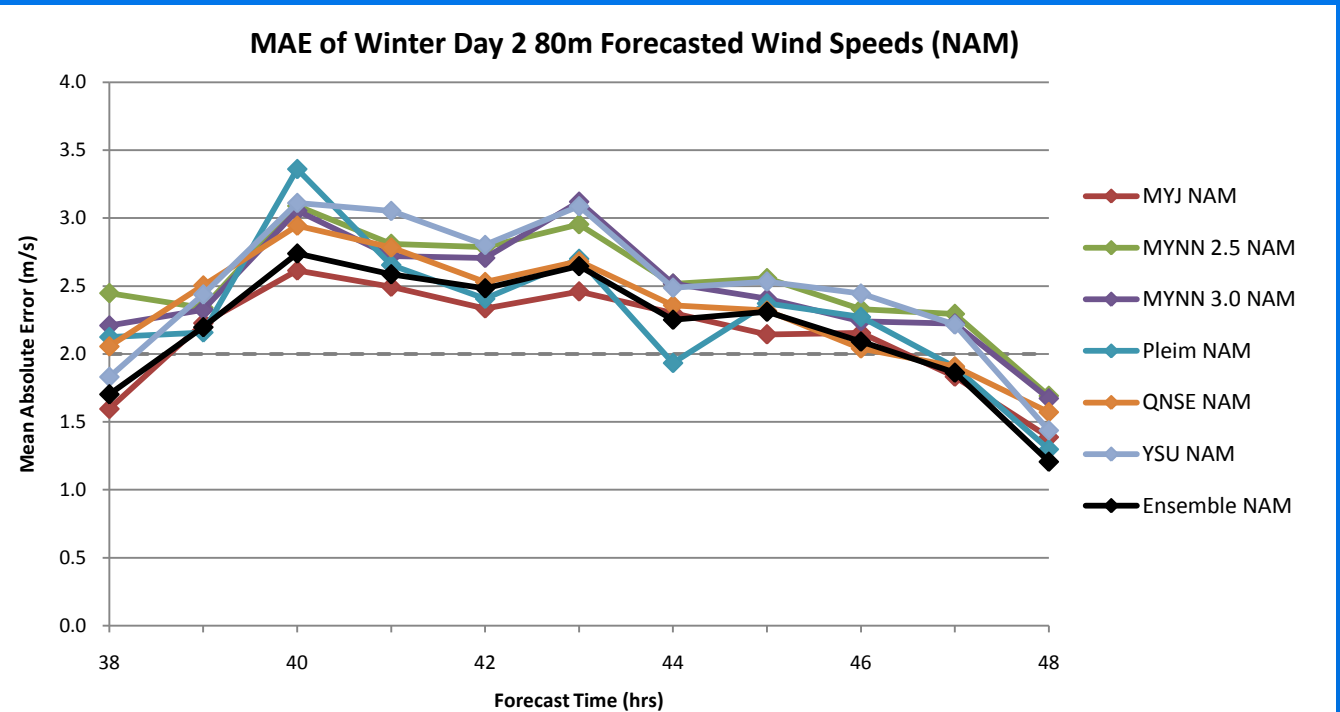
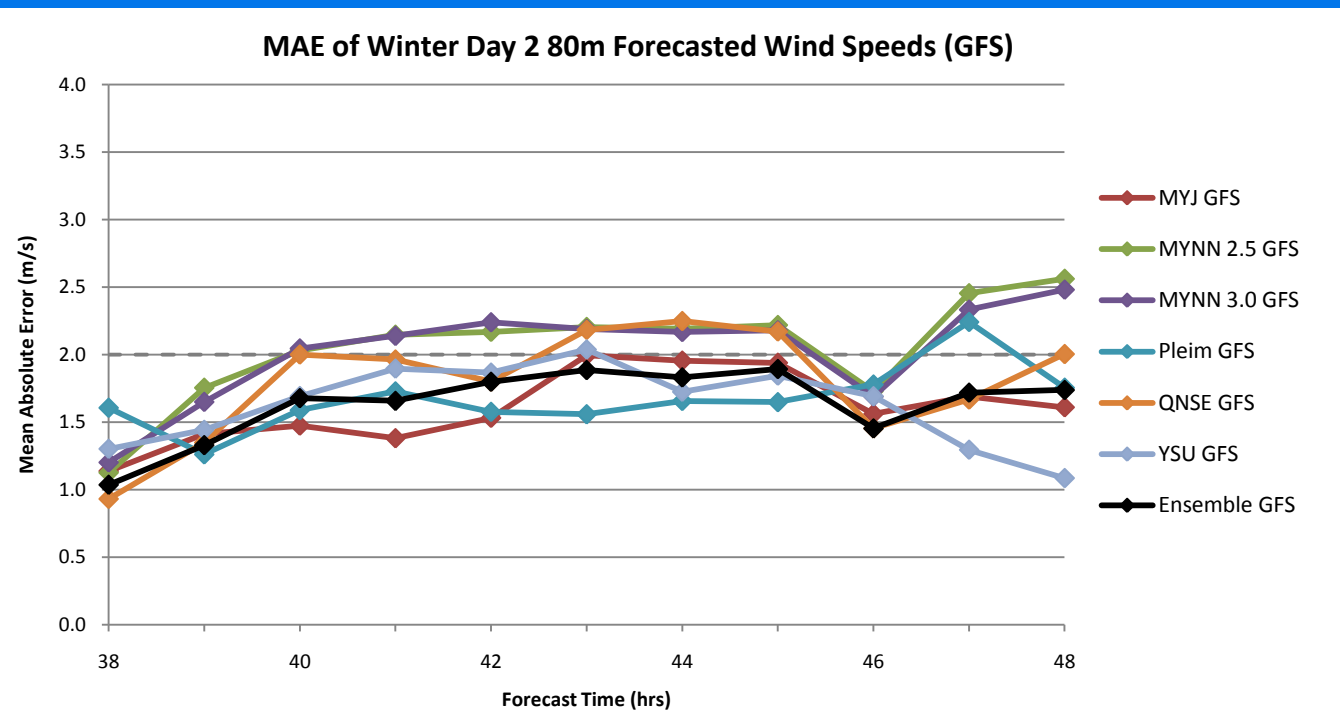


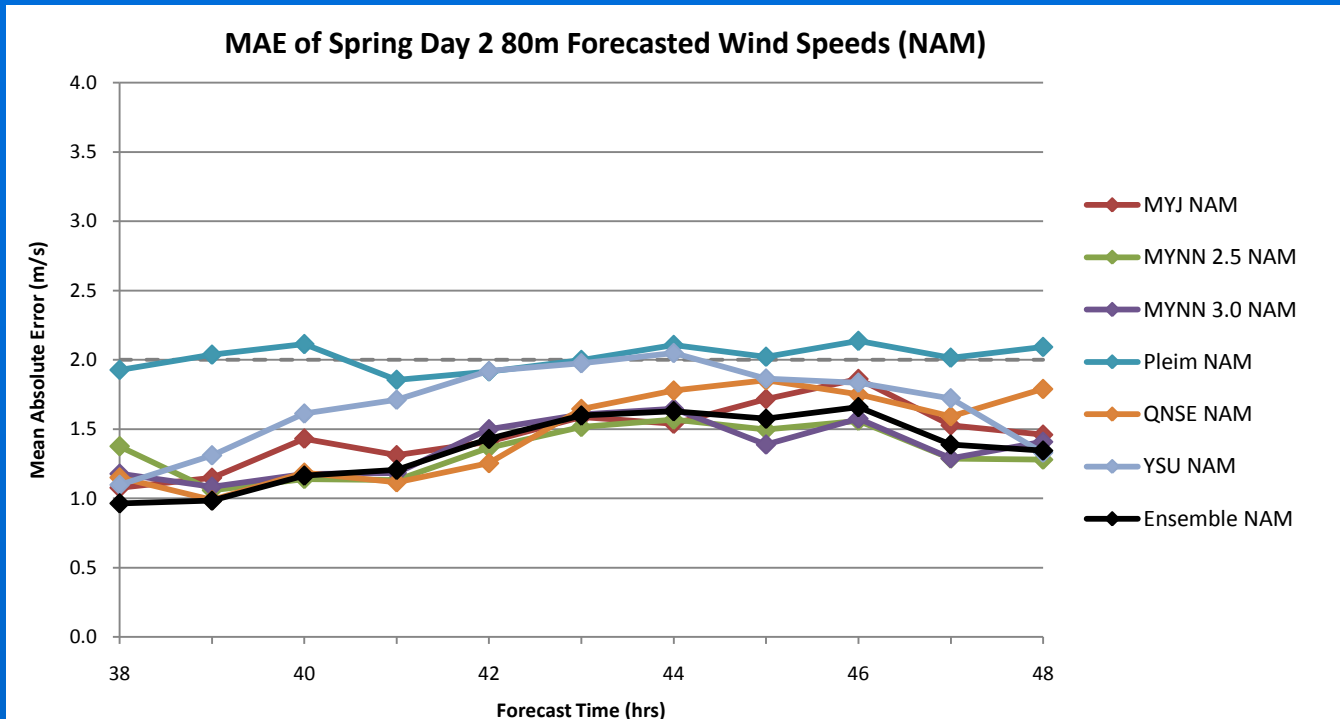
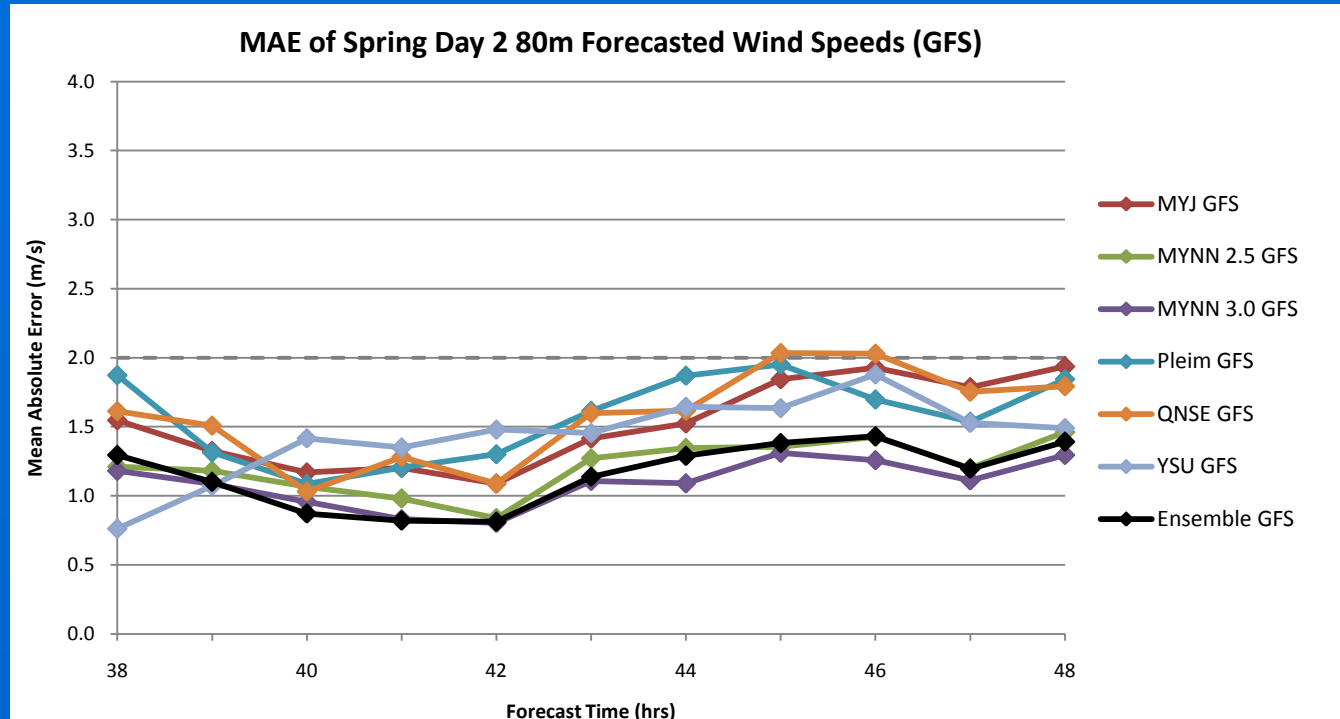
Figure 1 shows an example of the WRF domain used, the grid resolution, and the location of the meteorological tower site.

## Results

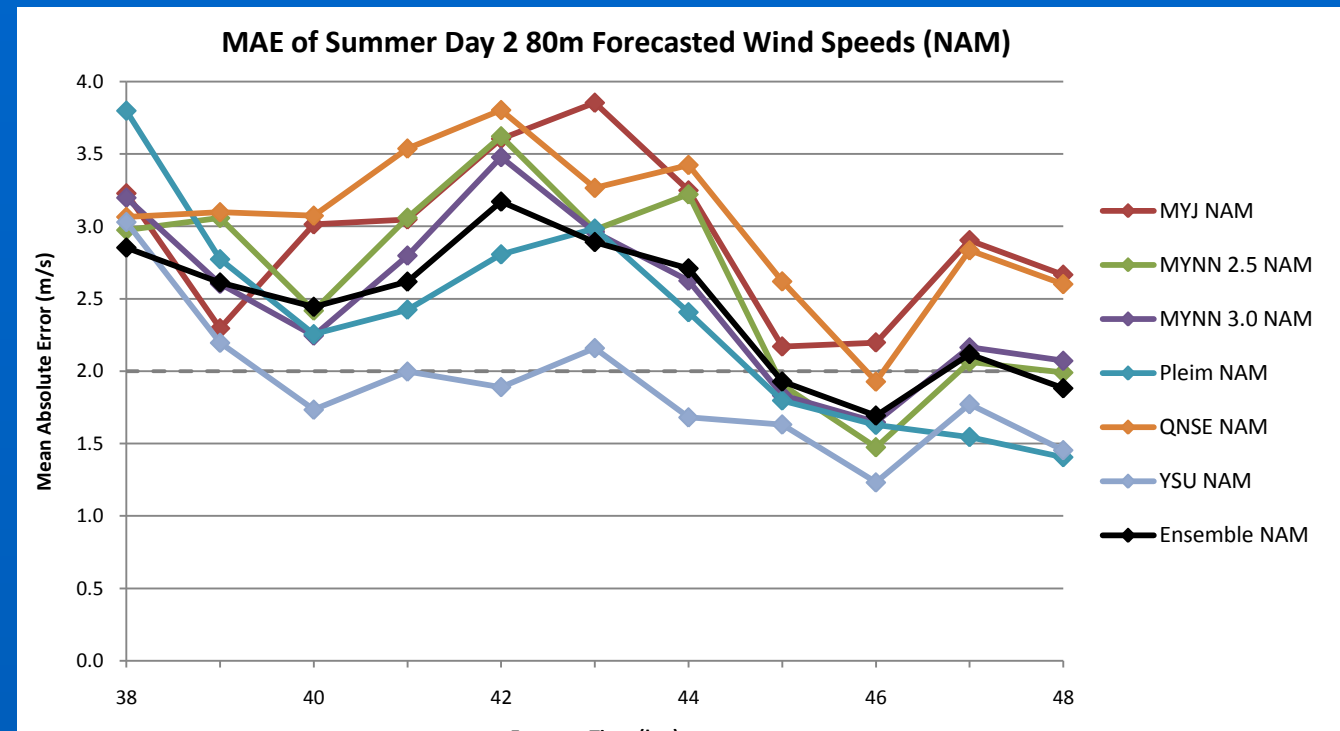
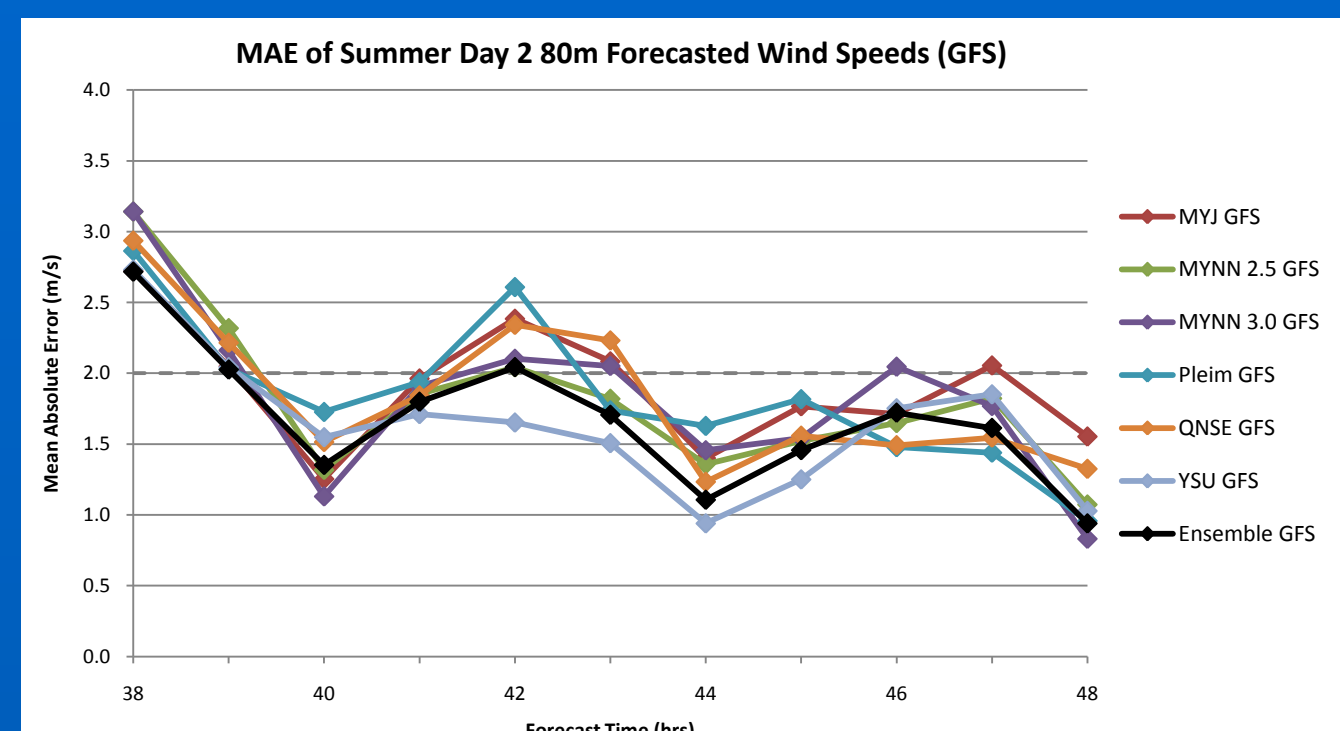
### Winter



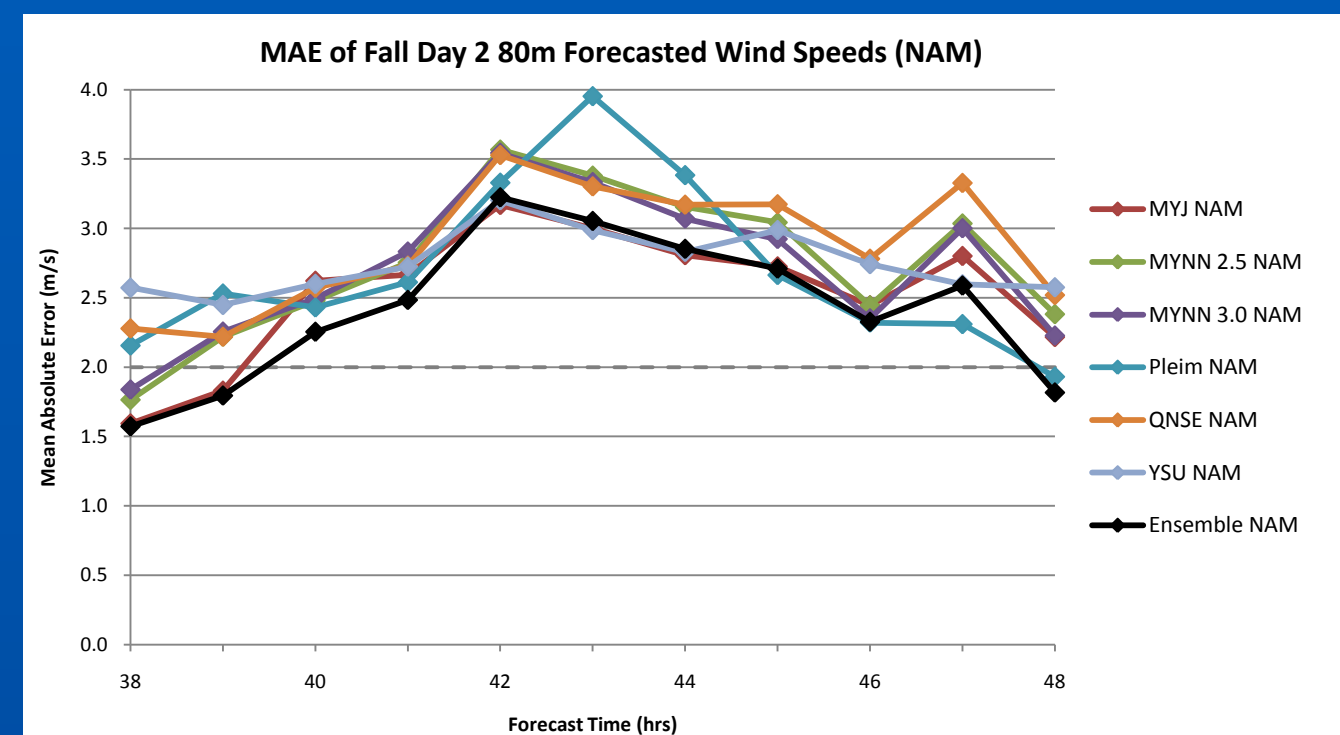
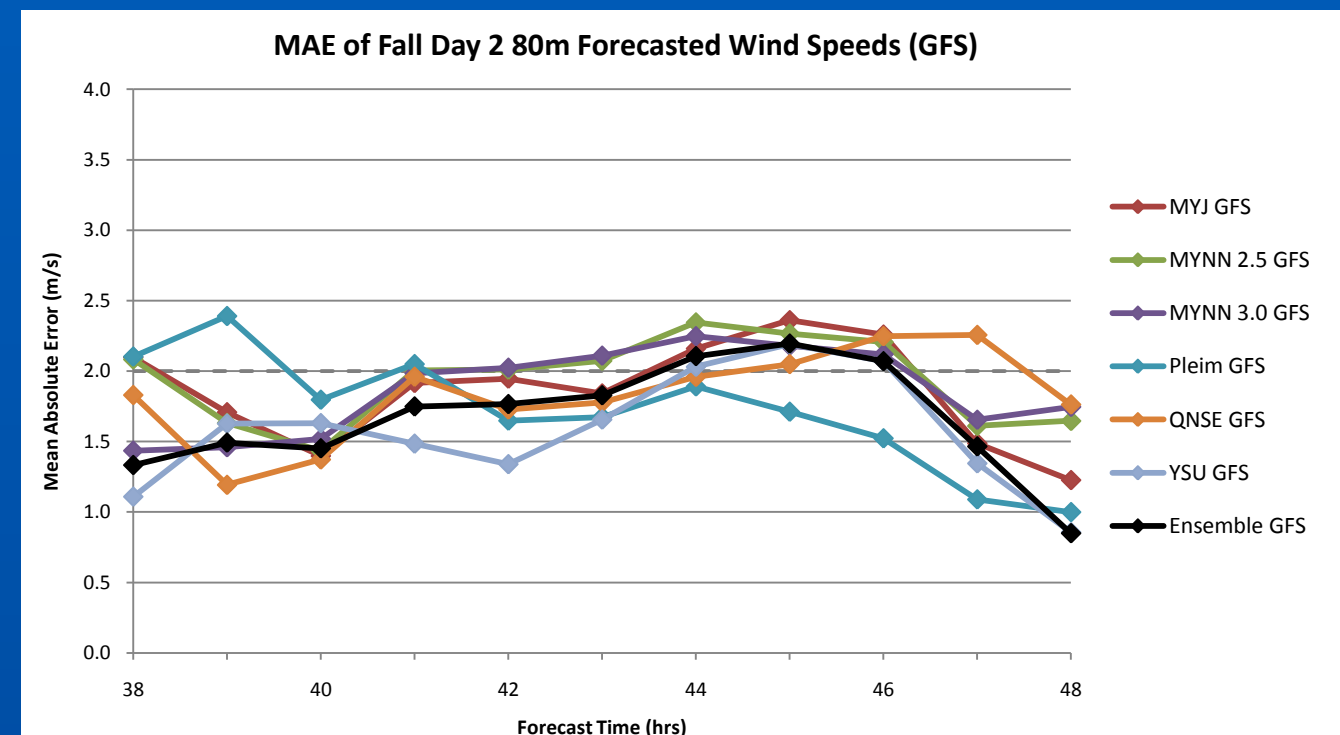
### Spring



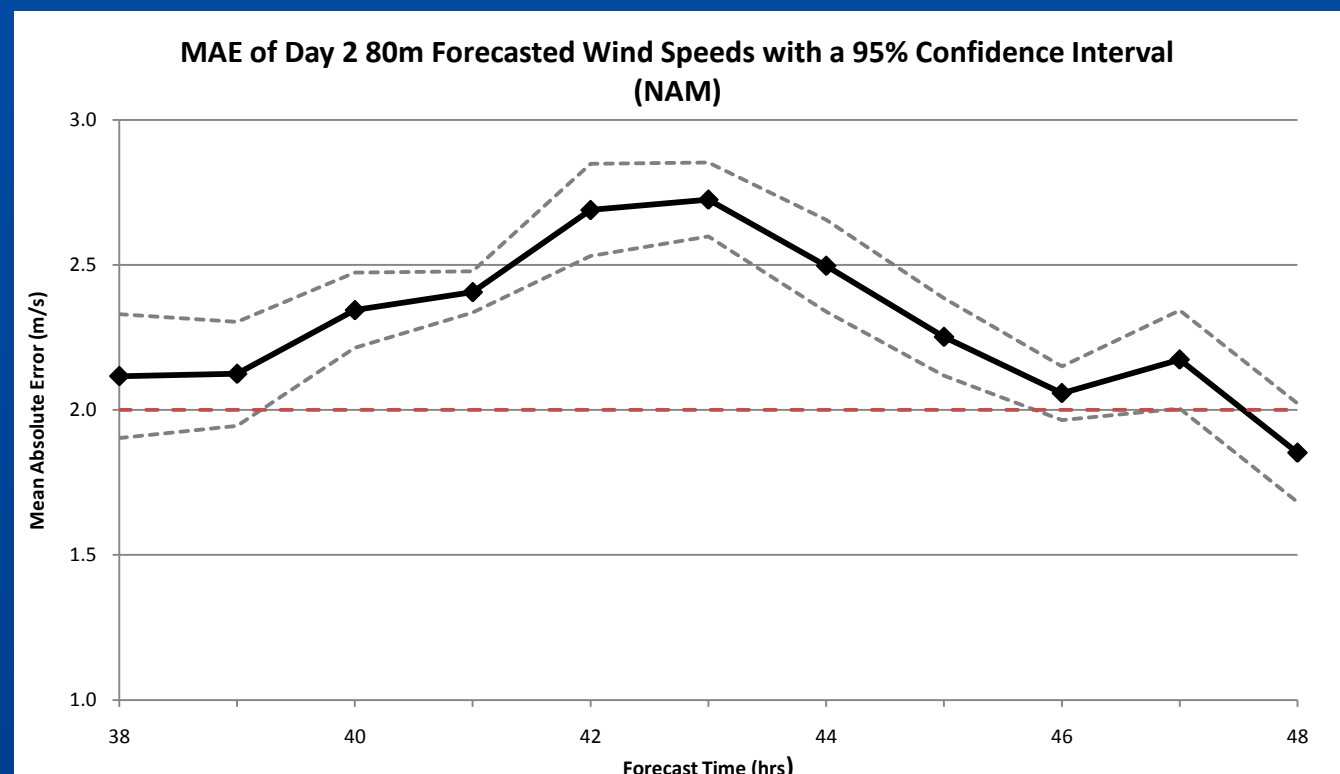
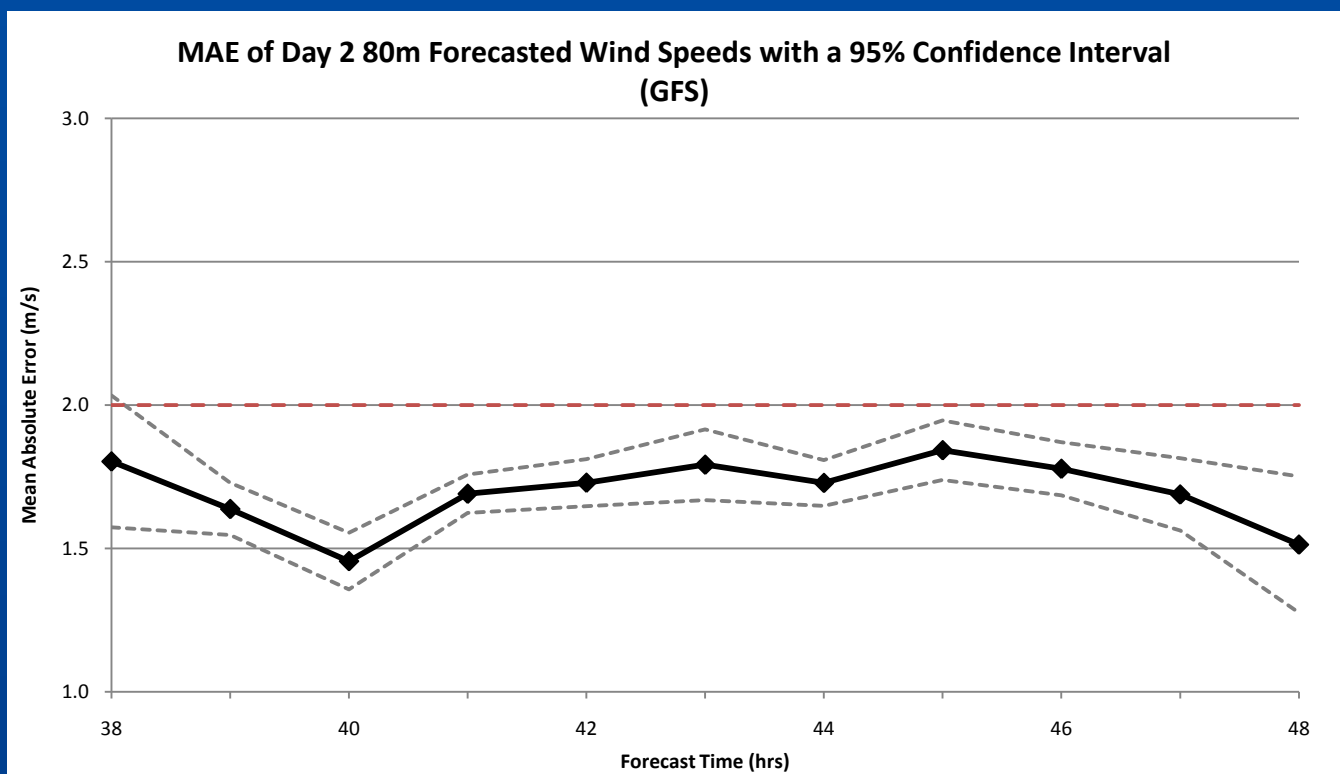
### Summer



### Fall



### Total



## Results (cont.)

### Day 1 GFS

PBL Scheme	Unstable	Neutral	Stable
Blackadar	2.142	1.887	1.610
MYJ	1.650	1.688	1.360
MYNN 2.5	1.909	2.051	1.547
MYNN 3.0	1.833	1.987	1.526
Pleim	1.571	1.737	1.410
QNSE	1.890	1.965	1.544
YSU	1.684	1.638	1.226
Ensemble	1.505	1.524	1.269

### Day 1 NAM

PBL Scheme	Unstable	Neutral	Stable
Blackadar	2.252	1.999	1.666
MYJ	1.731	1.757	1.514
MYNN 2.5	1.874	2.112	1.693
MYNN 3.0	1.757	2.011	1.648
Pleim	1.688	1.835	1.584
QNSE	1.962	2.117	1.598
YSU	1.718	1.646	1.504
Ensemble	1.494	1.573	1.413

### Day 2 GFS

PBL Scheme	Unstable	Neutral	Stable
Blackadar	2.243	2.044	1.848
MYJ	2.028	1.746	1.636
MYNN 2.5	2.277	1.968	1.753
MYNN 3.0	2.163	1.873	1.695
Pleim	1.975	1.901	1.727
QNSE	2.021	1.919	1.734
YSU	1.809	1.523	1.456
Ensemble	1.744	1.454	1.482

### Day 2 NAM

PBL Scheme	Unstable	Neutral	Stable
Blackadar	2.409	2.184	2.022
MYJ	1.899	2.199	2.124
MYNN 2.5	2.282	2.733	2.348
MYNN 3.0	2.114	2.674	2.313
Pleim	2.043	2.517	2.294
QNSE	2.102	2.530	2.194
YSU	1.835	2.361	2.119
Ensemble	1.670	1.972	2.049

The tables above show the mean absolute error ( $\text{m s}^{-1}$ ) of the forecasted wind speeds for all WRF schemes and for differing degrees of stability, over 30 cases. The degree of stability to which a time period corresponded was determined by computing a Richardson number.

## Conclusions

- The ensemble mean tends to produce the lowest mean absolute error for both initializations through all seasons, although the YSU also performs well.
- MYNN 2.5 and MYNN 3.0 perform well in the spring but poorly in the winter.
- QNSE has consistently higher mean absolute error values than the other schemes through both initializations and all seasons.
- The hypothesis proved false for both initializations, with an average mean absolute error greater than  $2.0 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  (with a confidence interval of 95%) for all seasons except spring. However, the GFS was much closer to the threshold ( $< 0.1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  over, through all seasons) and would have proven true without the confidence interval.
- All of the models perform fairly evenly for stable conditions.
- The Pleim, YSU, and ensemble mean all perform well during neutral and unstable conditions.

## Acknowledgements

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