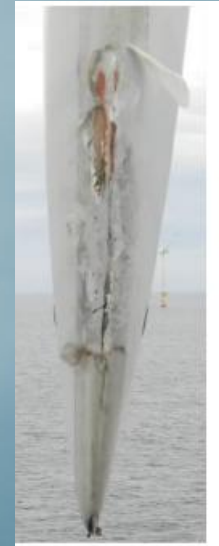


Wind profiles beyond mast height during rainy and dry conditions

Ebba Dellwik, Ásta Hannesdóttir, Charlotte Bay Hasager,
Abdul Syed, Alex Jamieson, Kirsten Dyer, Elena Cantero
Nouqueret, and Oscar Pires

A different kind of wear and tear



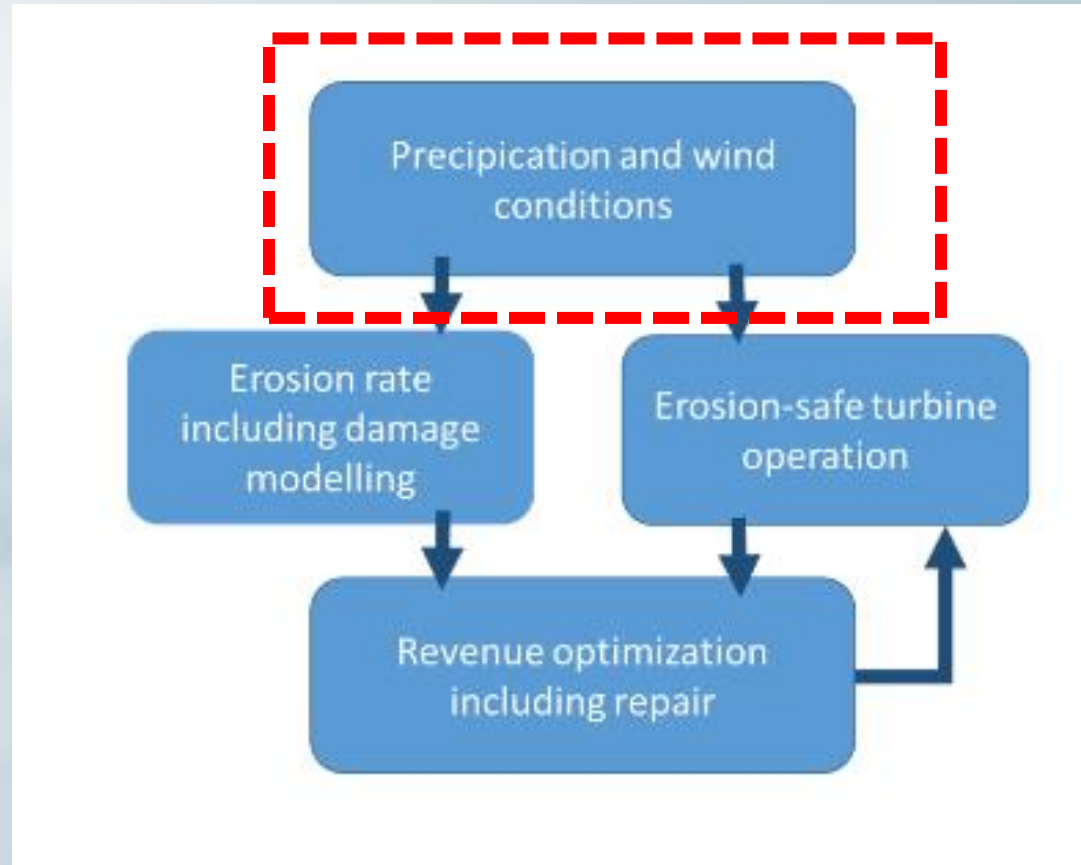
EROSION!

How do we work with erosion?

Meteorology
Wind energy

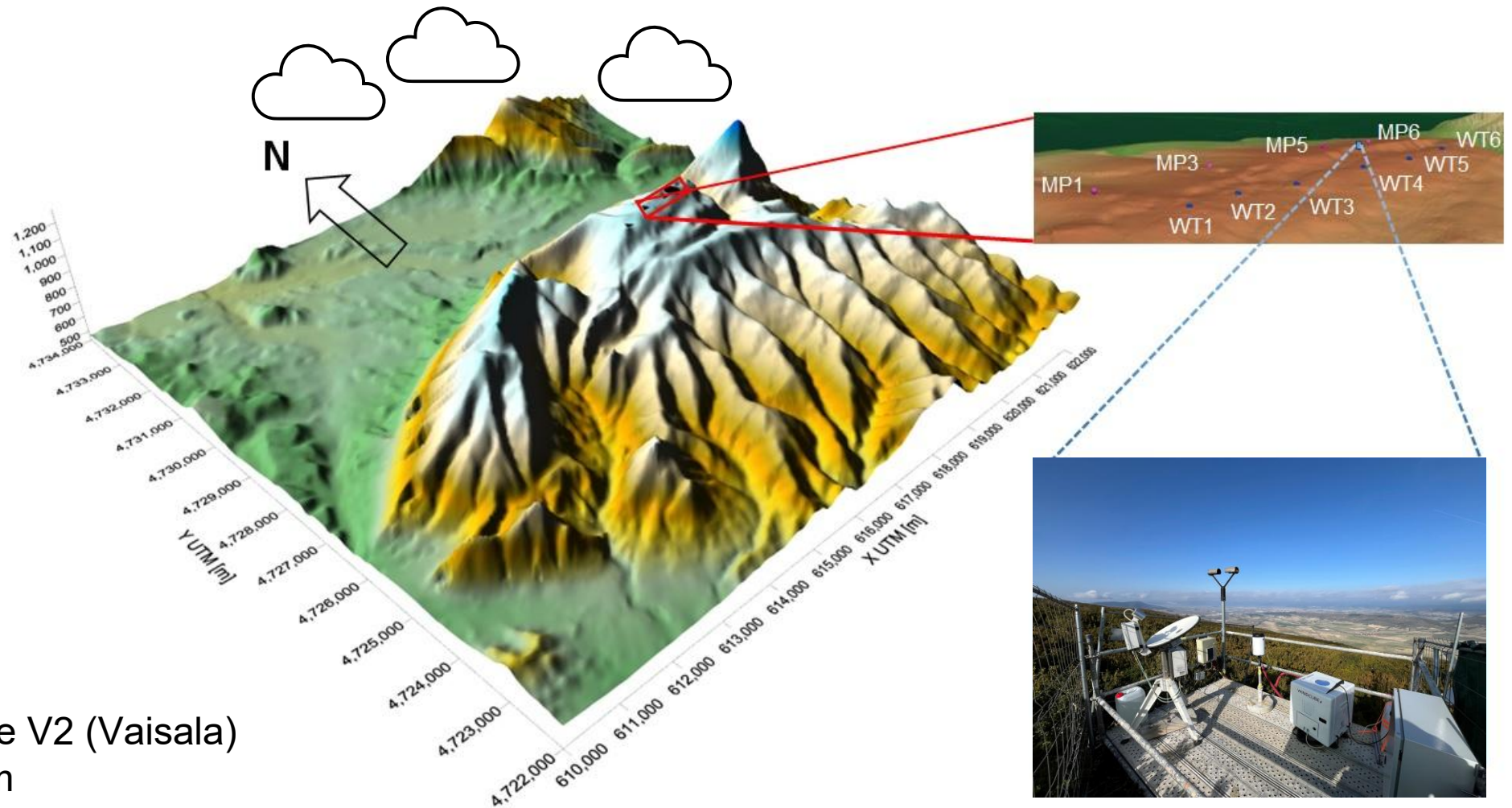
Material science
Aerodynamics
Control

Economy



Flowchart from Hasager et al. 2020, Renewable energies

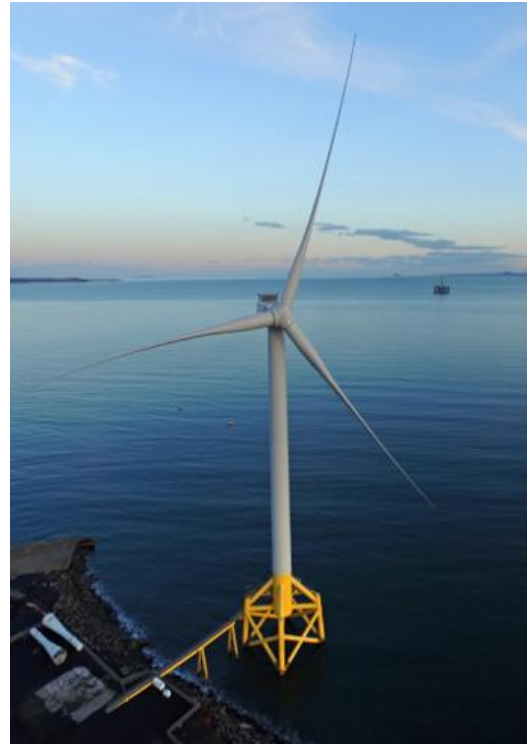
Alaiz



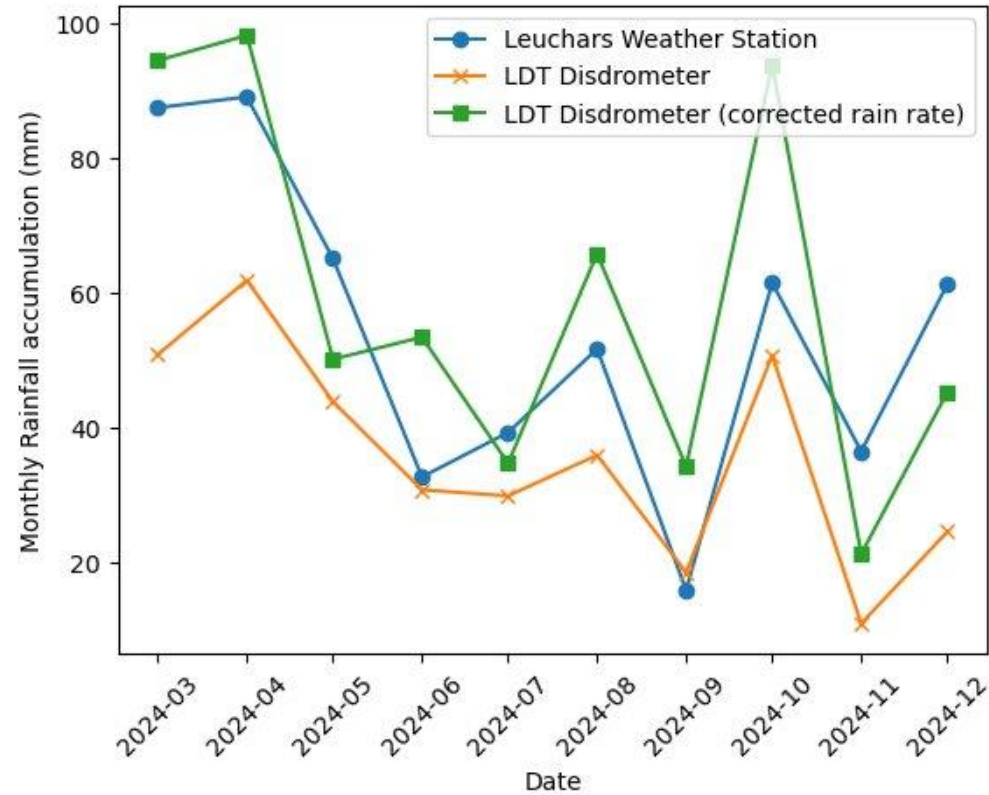
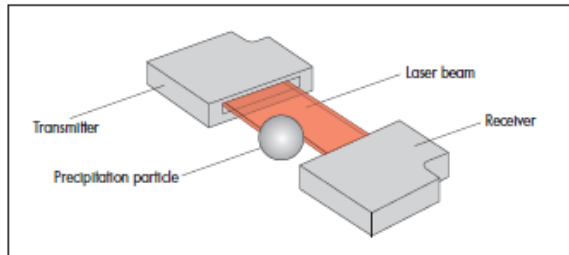
- 118m mast
- Lidar: WindCube V2 (Vaisala)
- Range 0 – 280m
- Rain measurement: OTT Parsivel2 disdrometer and rain gauge

Levenmouth

- No mast
- Lidar: Galion 4000
- Range 0 – 1000m (0-2000m)
- Rain measurement: OTT Parsivel2 disdrometer



It is very difficult to measure rain accurately



Western Denmark: Østerild test site for large wind turbines



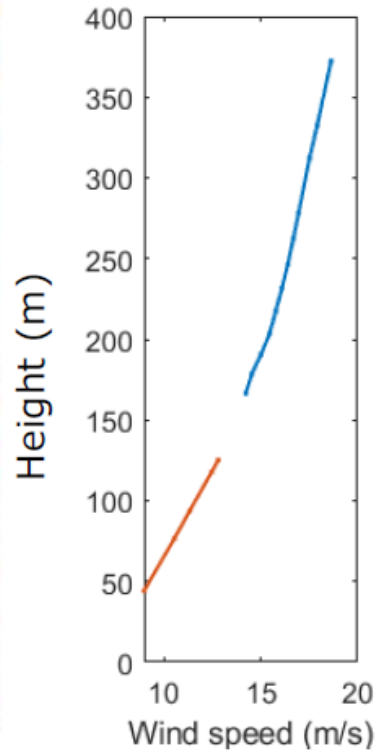
- 250m mast
- Lidar: Lumibird Beam6x
- Range: 0 – 500m (7 months),
0 – 1000m (1 month only)
- Rain measurement: rain gauge at
3 km distance from lidar

Eastern Denmark, Risø:



- 122m mast
- Lidar: WindCube V2 @ 122m (Vaisala), same as in Alaiz
- Range 0 – 250m
- Rain measurement: OTT Parsivel2 disdrometer and rain gauge

Eastern Denmark, Risø:

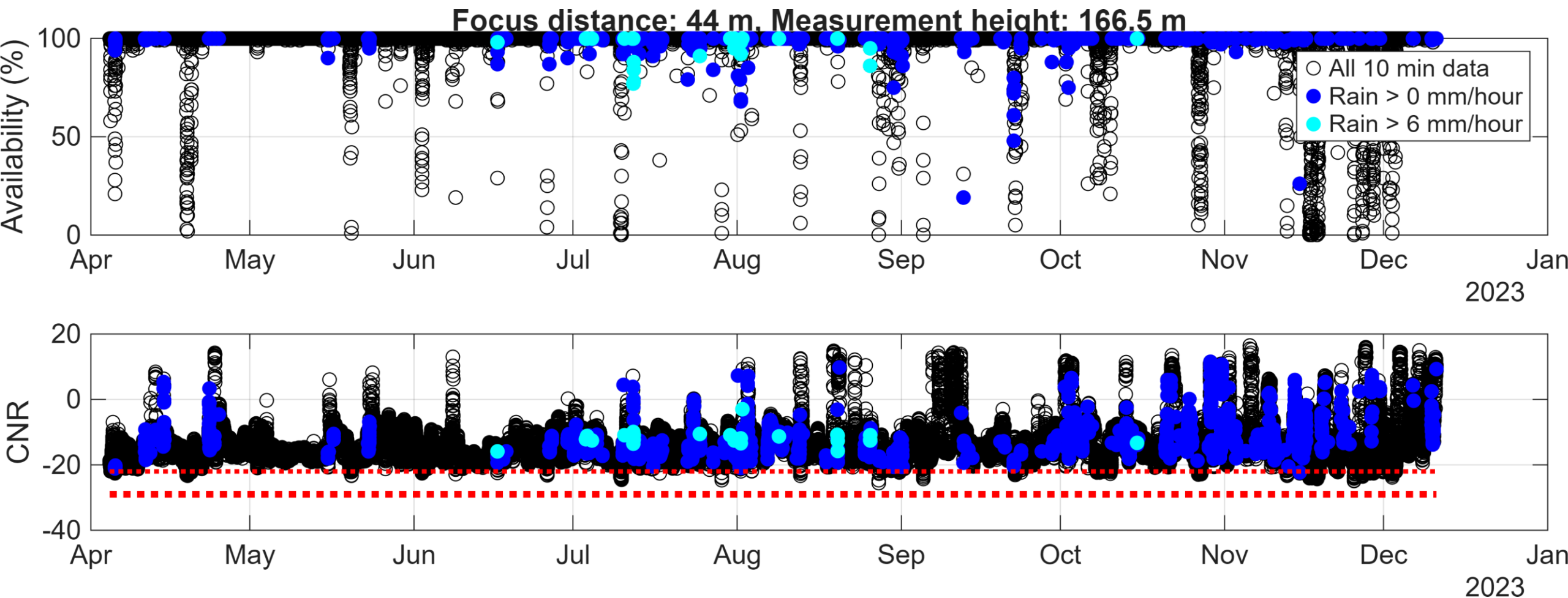


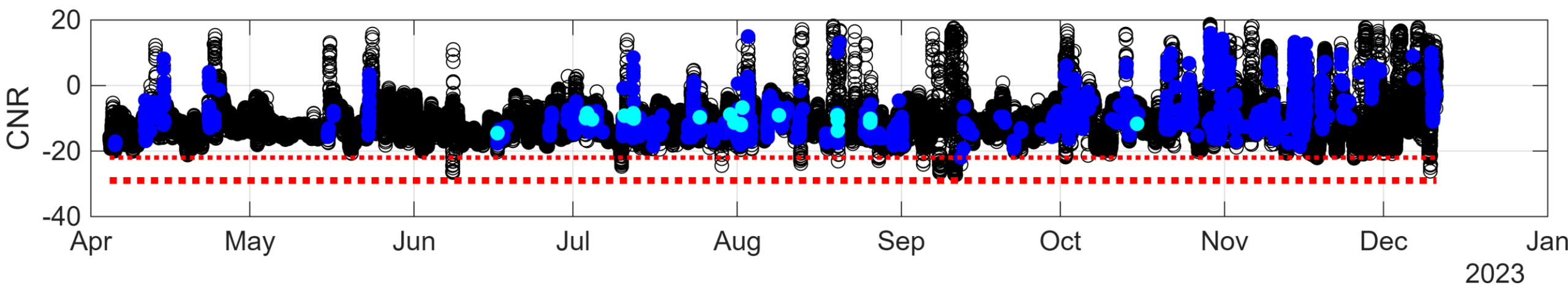
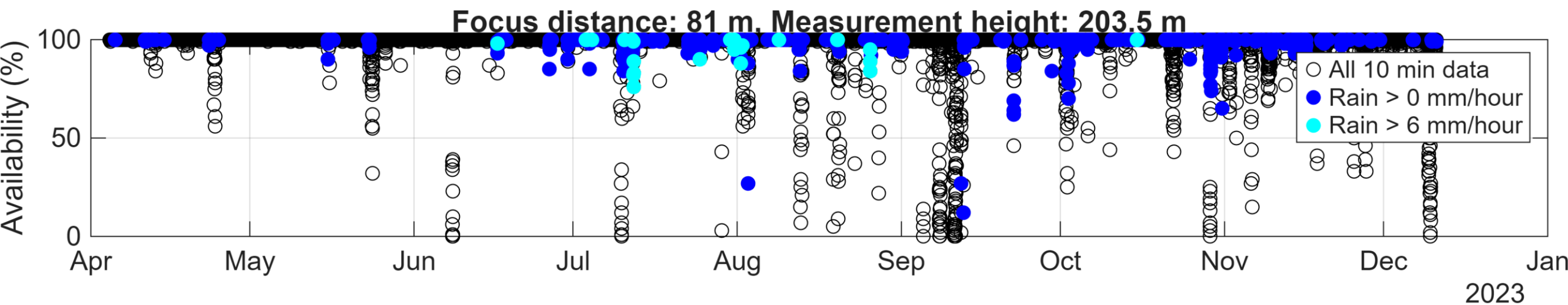
- 122m mast
- Lidar: WindCube V2 @ 122m (Vaisala), same as in Alaiz
- Range 0 – 250m
- Rain measurement: OTT Parsivel2 disdrometer and rain gauge

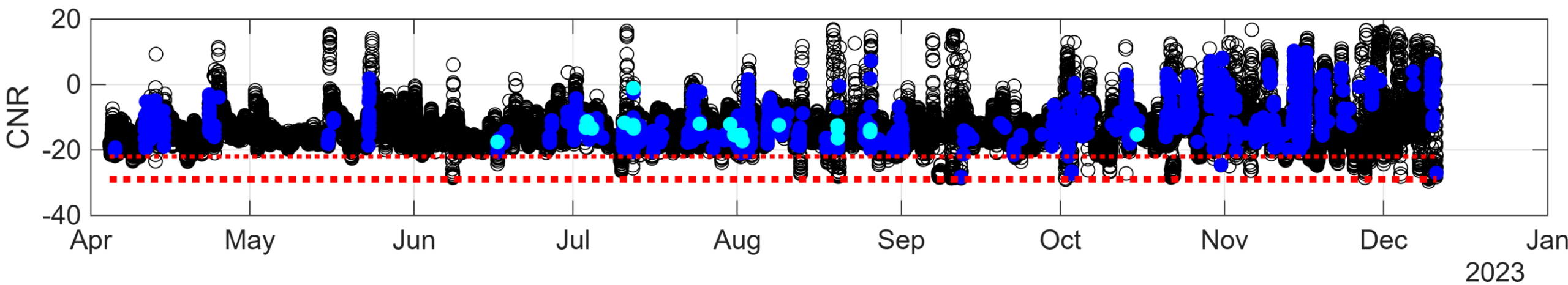
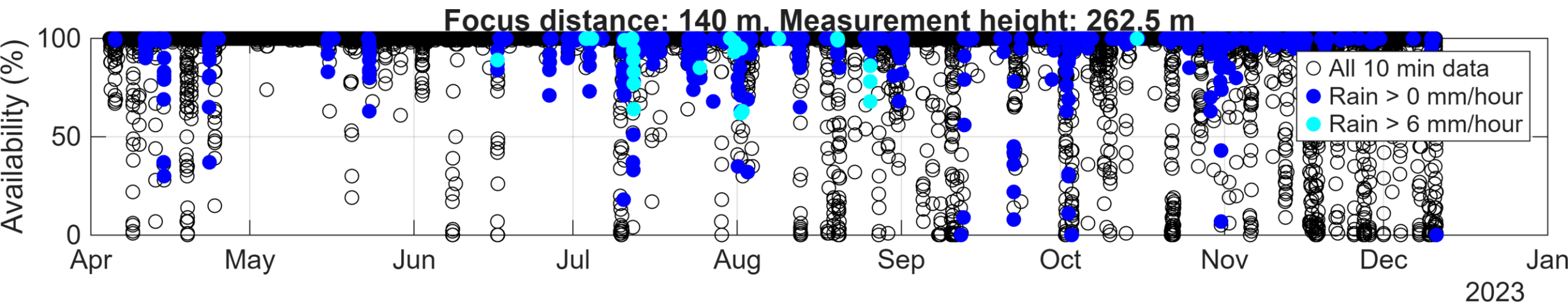
How well do the lidars work during rainy and dry conditions?



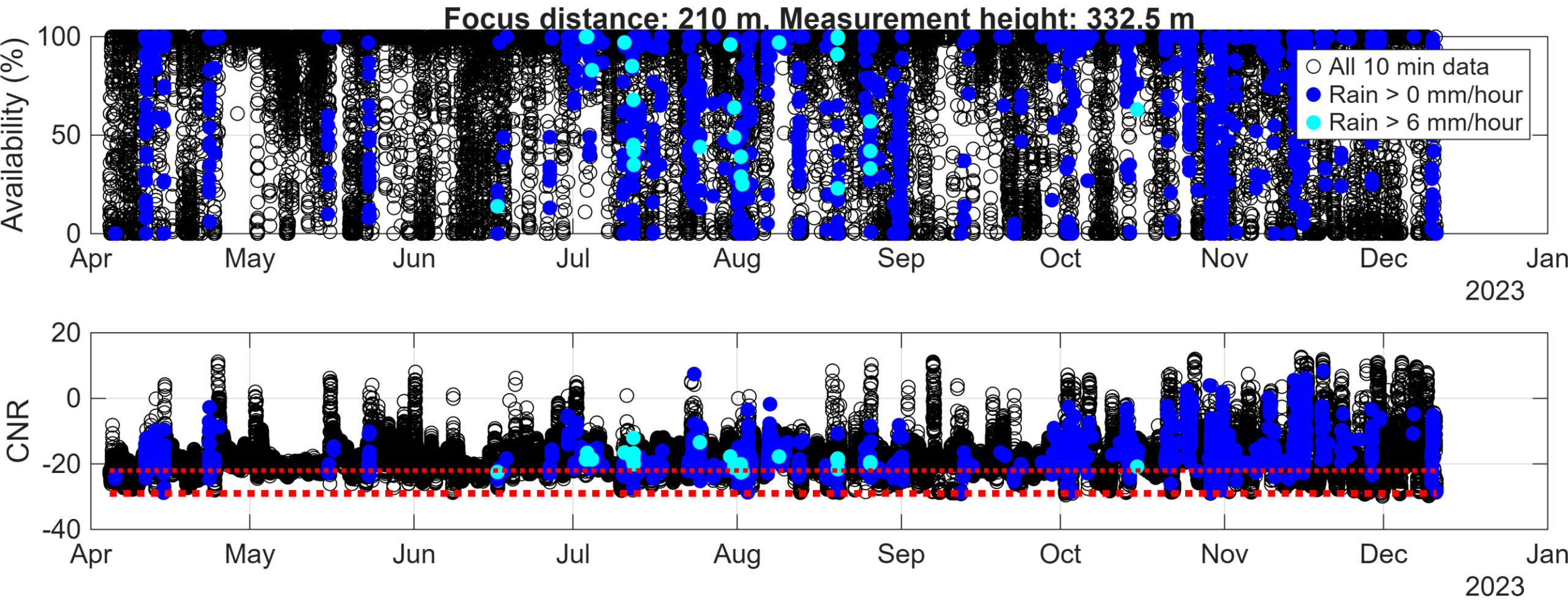
Eastern Denmark, Risø: WindCube at 122m platform

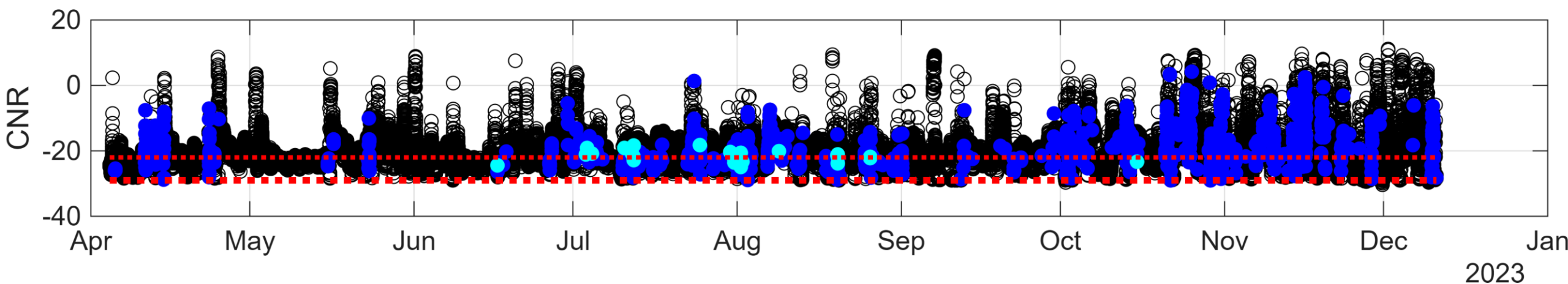
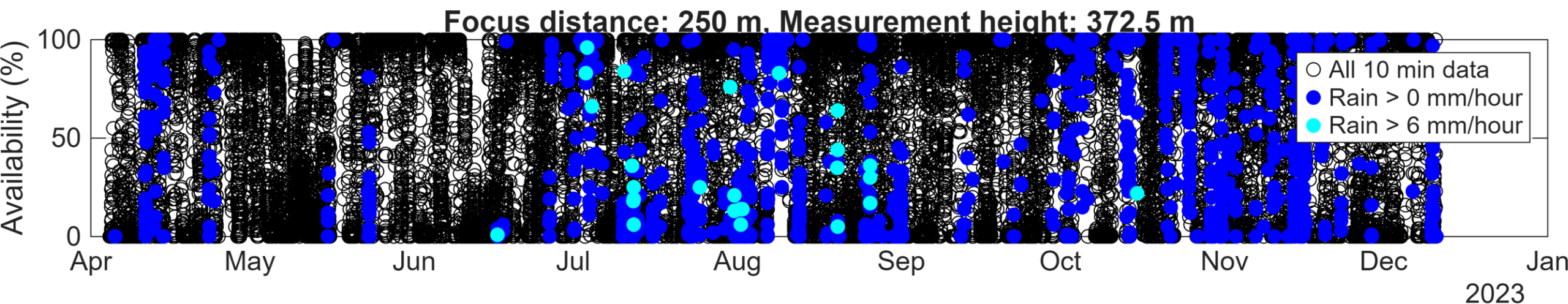






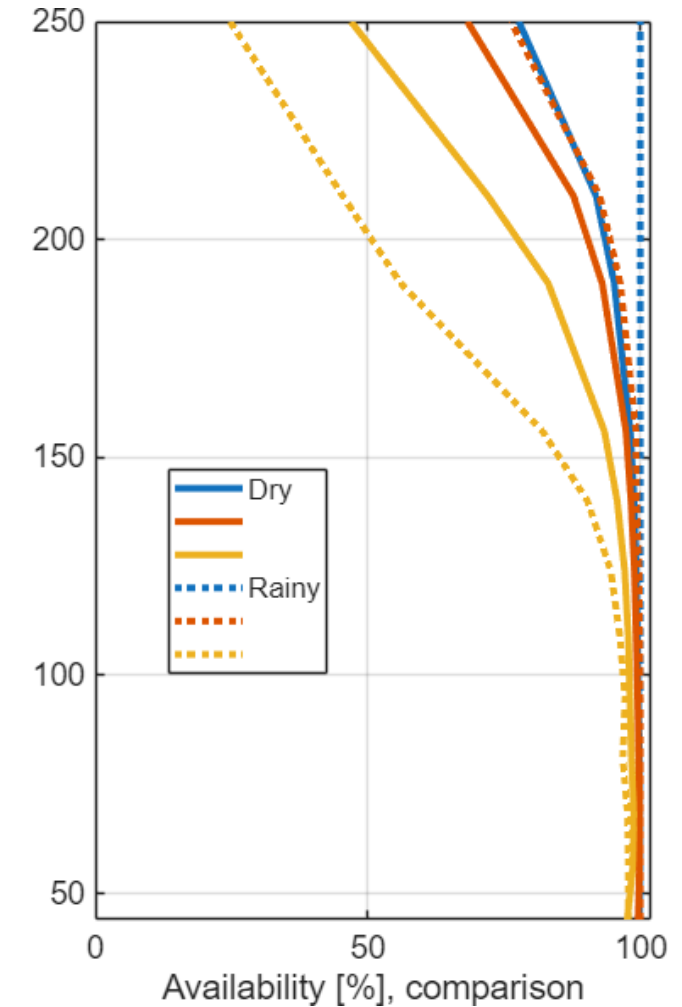
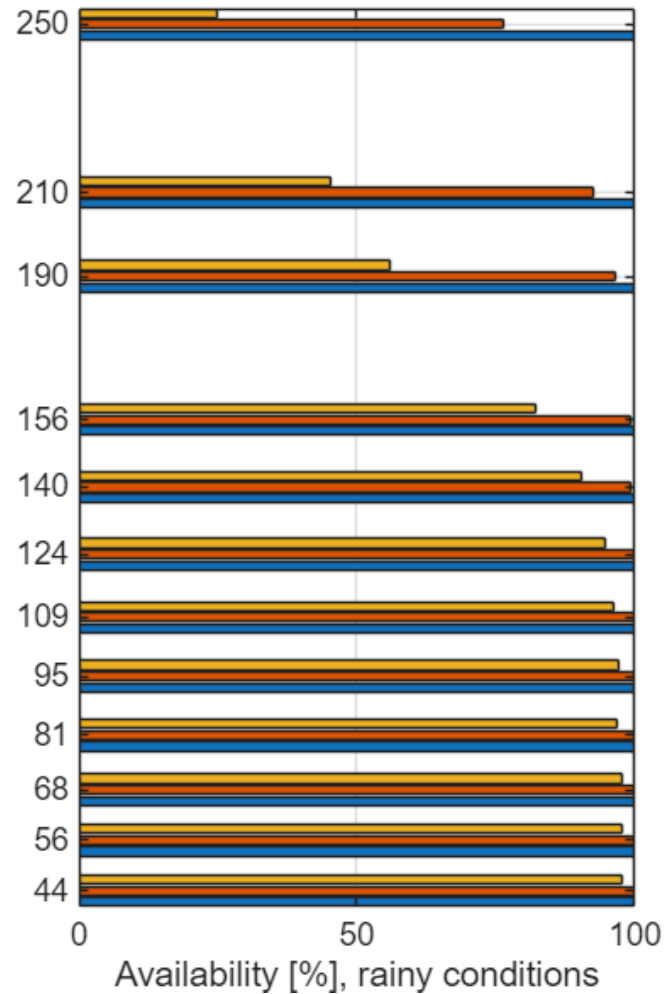
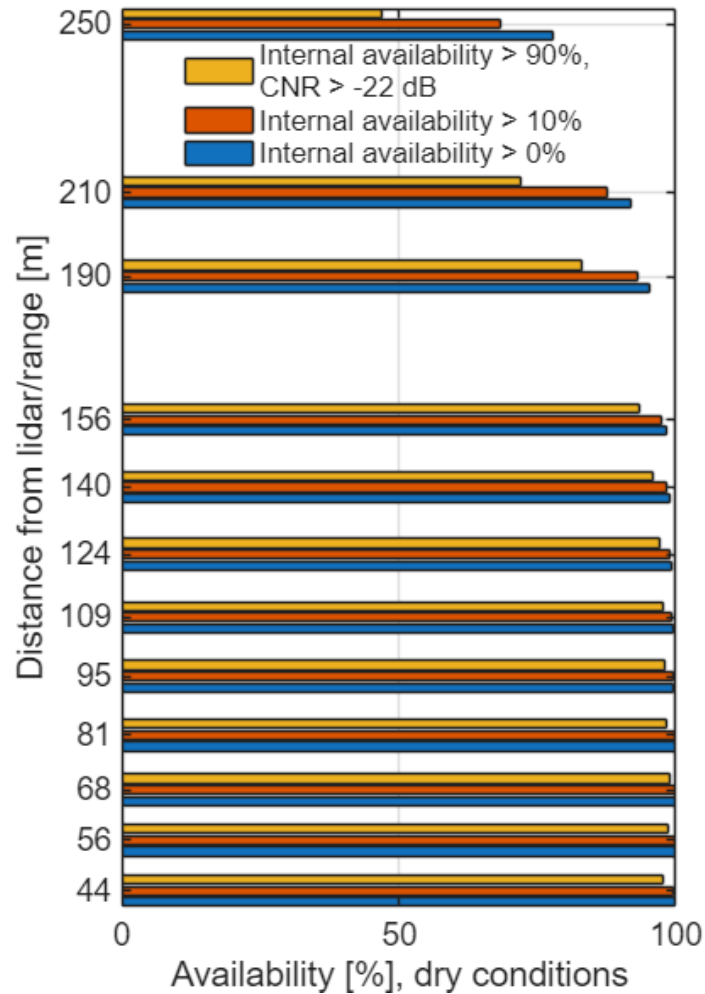
Show availability per height before summary





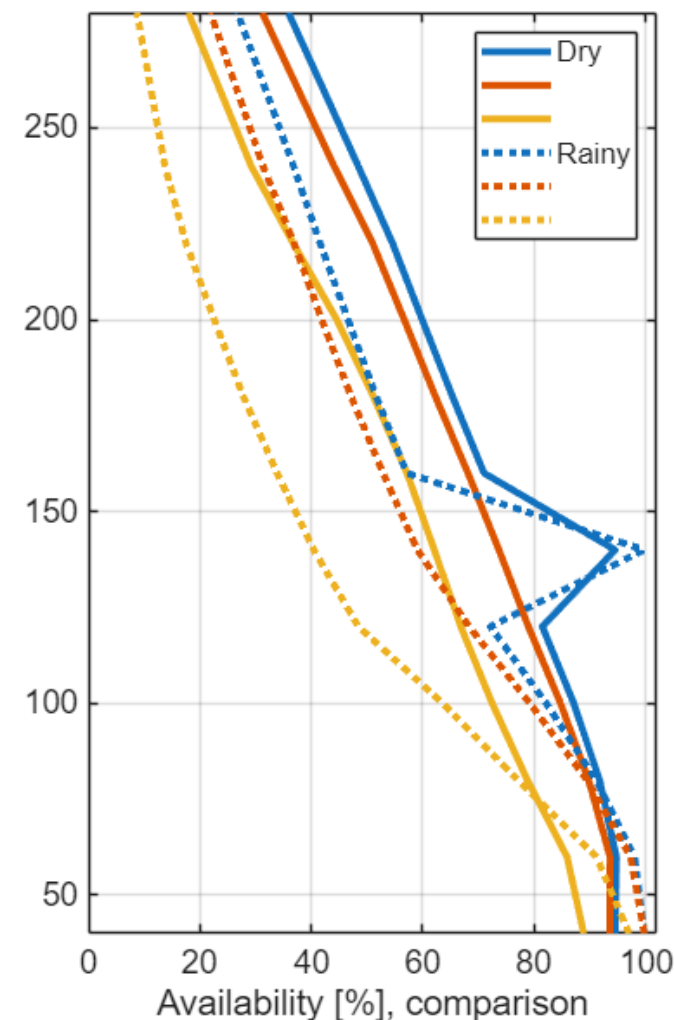
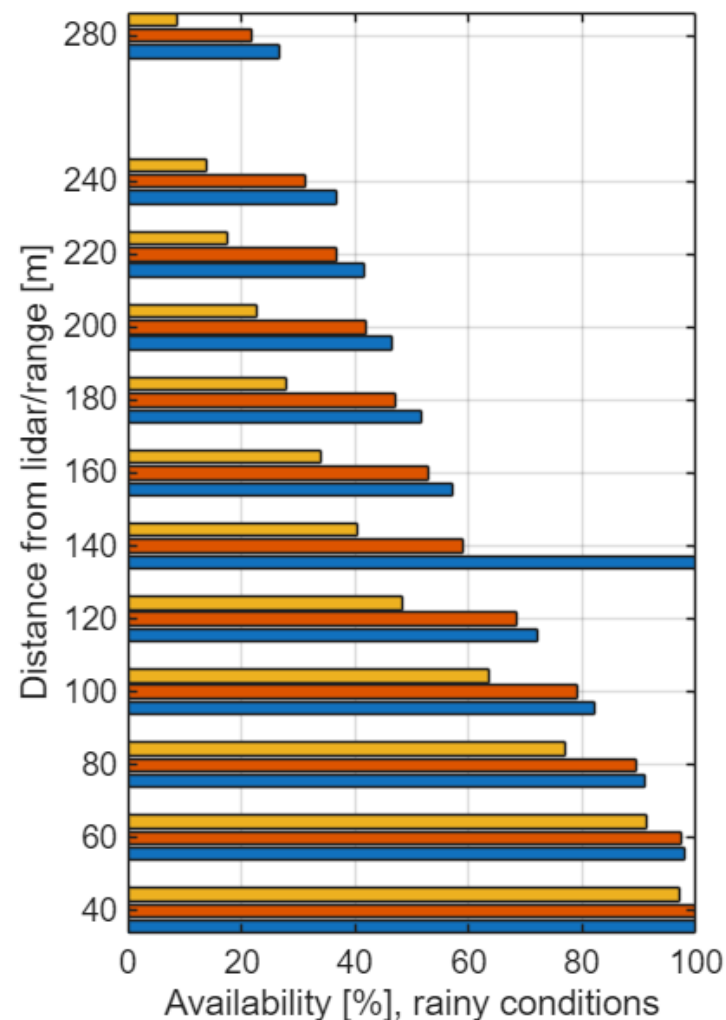
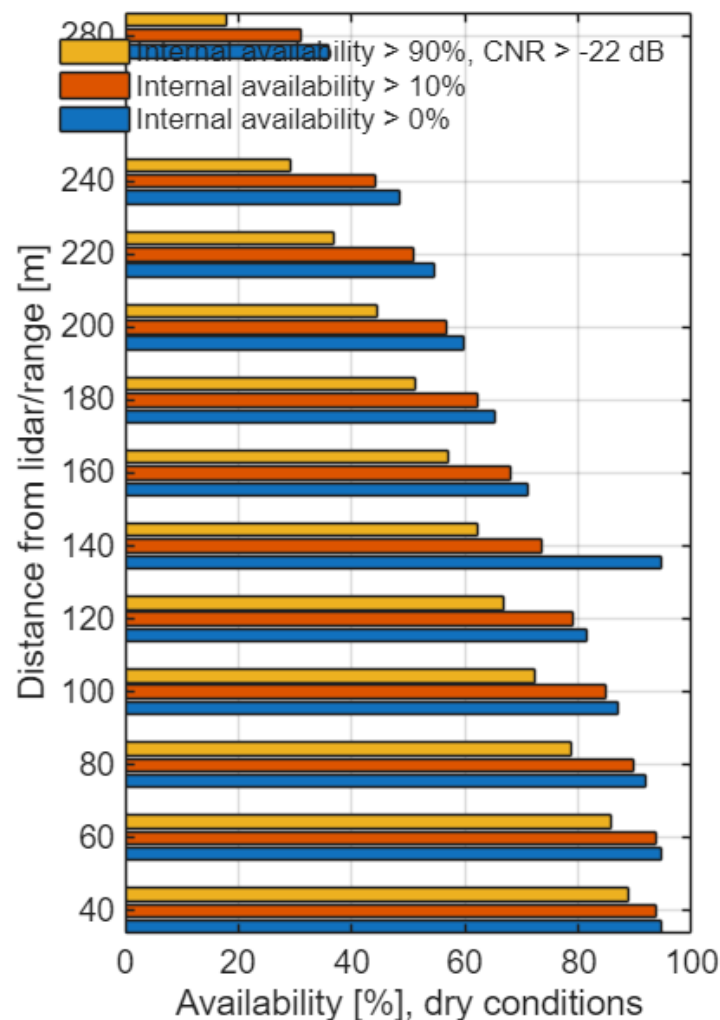
Summary lidar availability for Risø

10 minute lidar data: 3.5% rainy, 96.5% dry

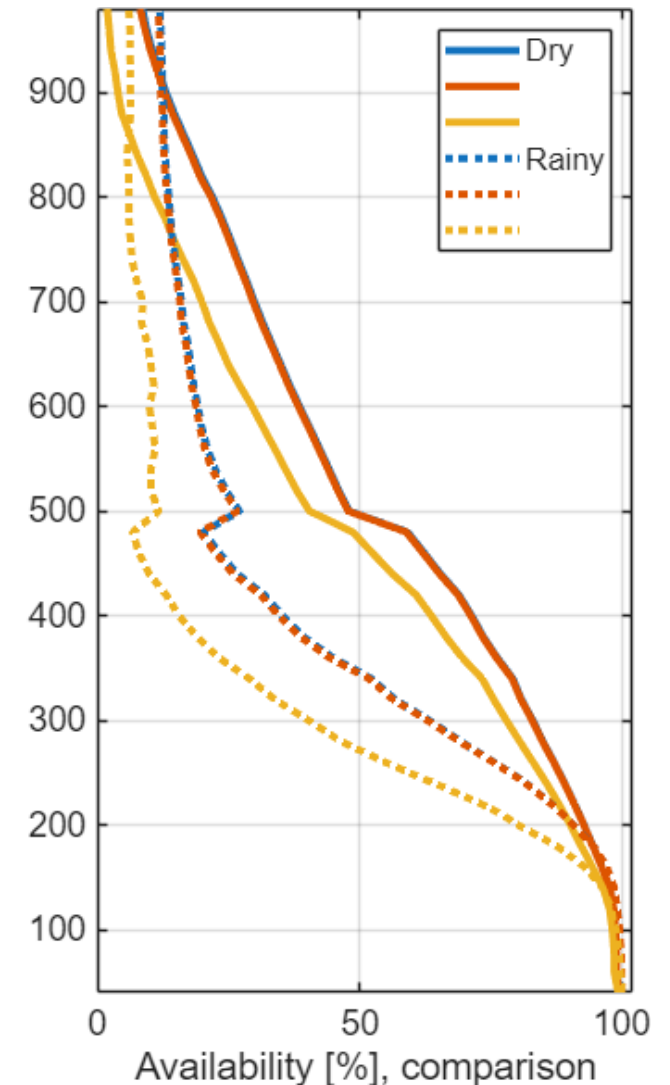
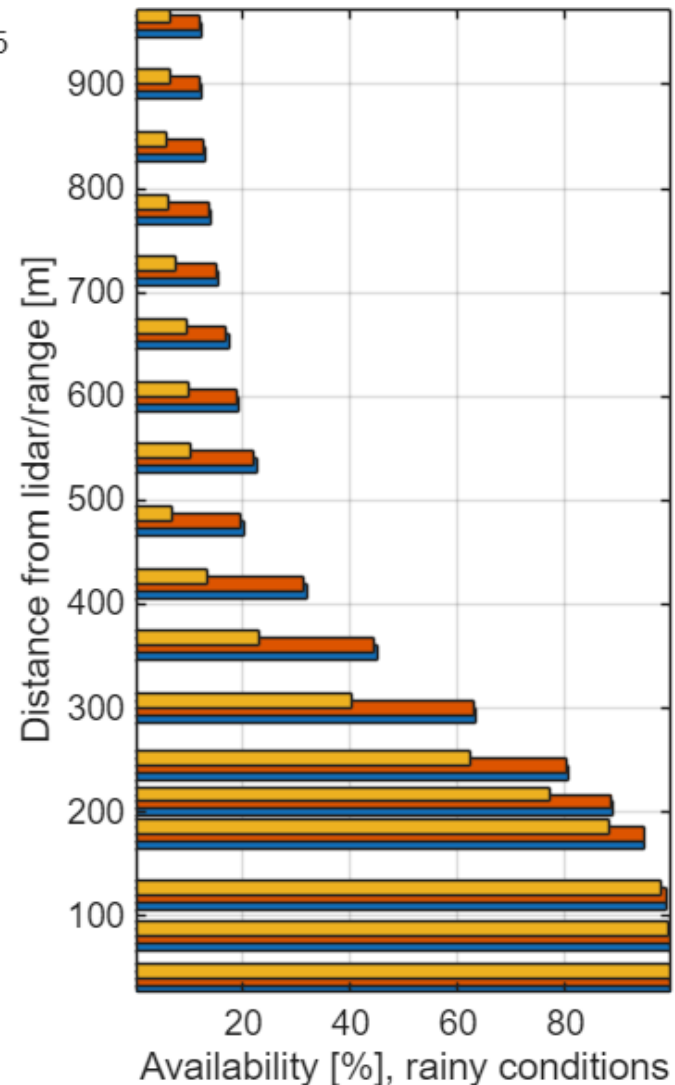
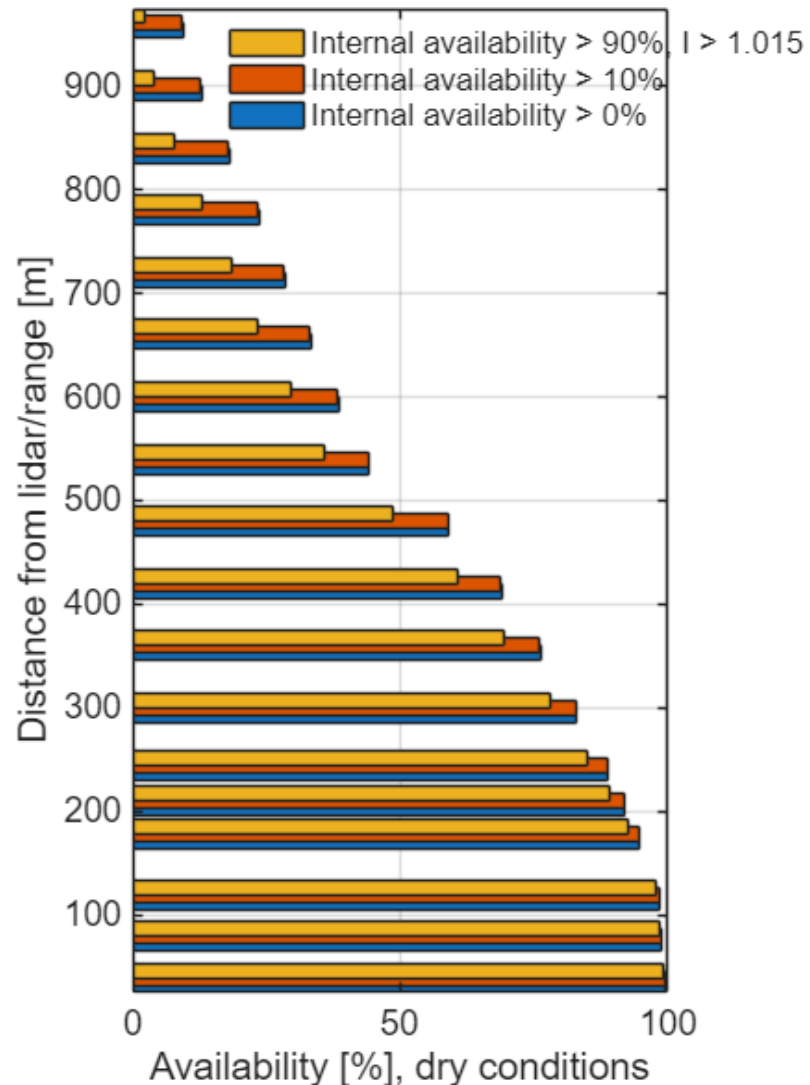


Summary lidar availability for Alaiz

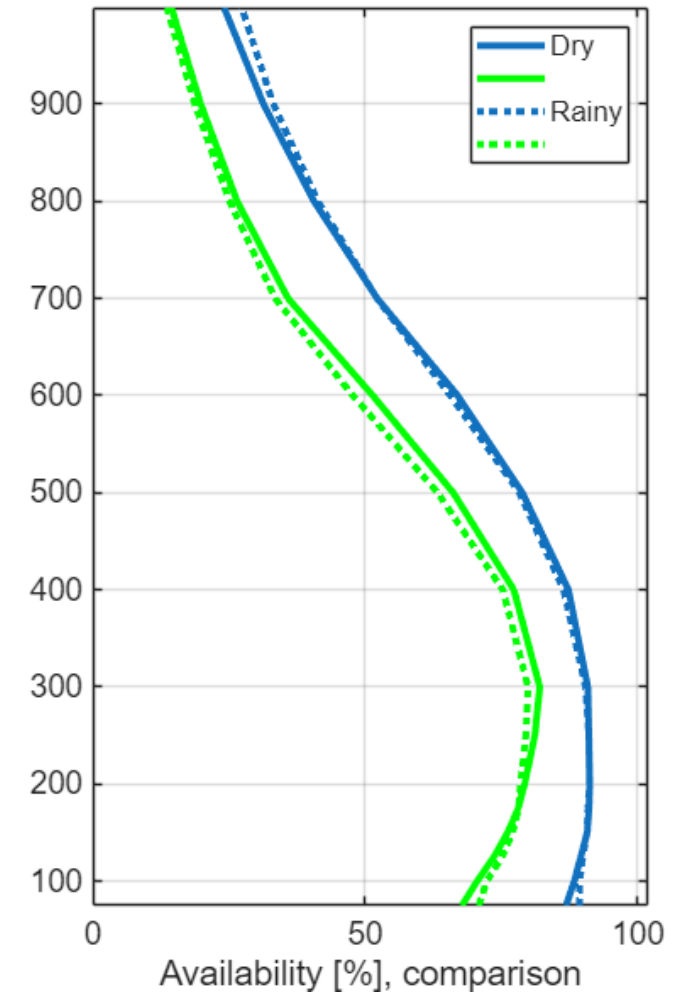
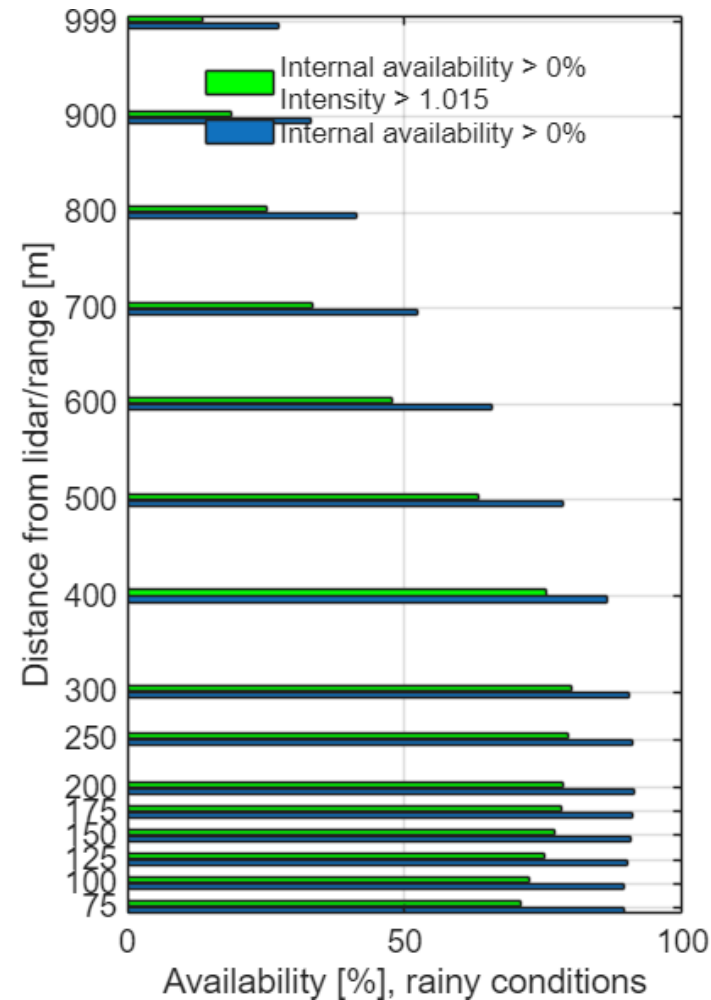
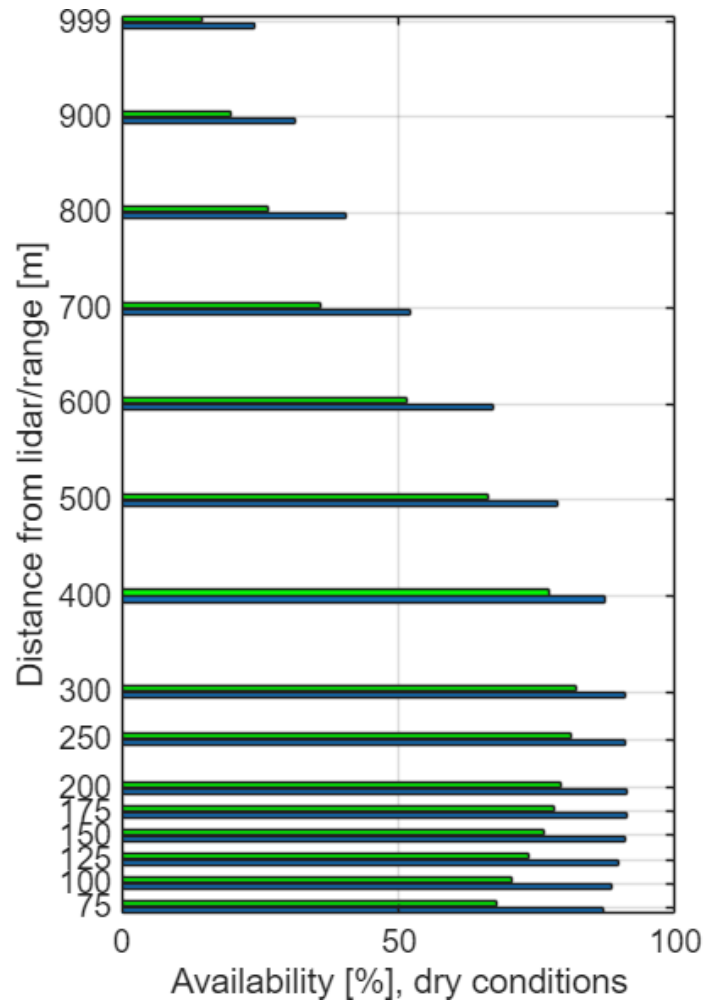
1 minute lidar data from 1st December 2024 to 31th May 2025: 1.3% rainy, 98.7% dry



Summary lidar availability for Østerild



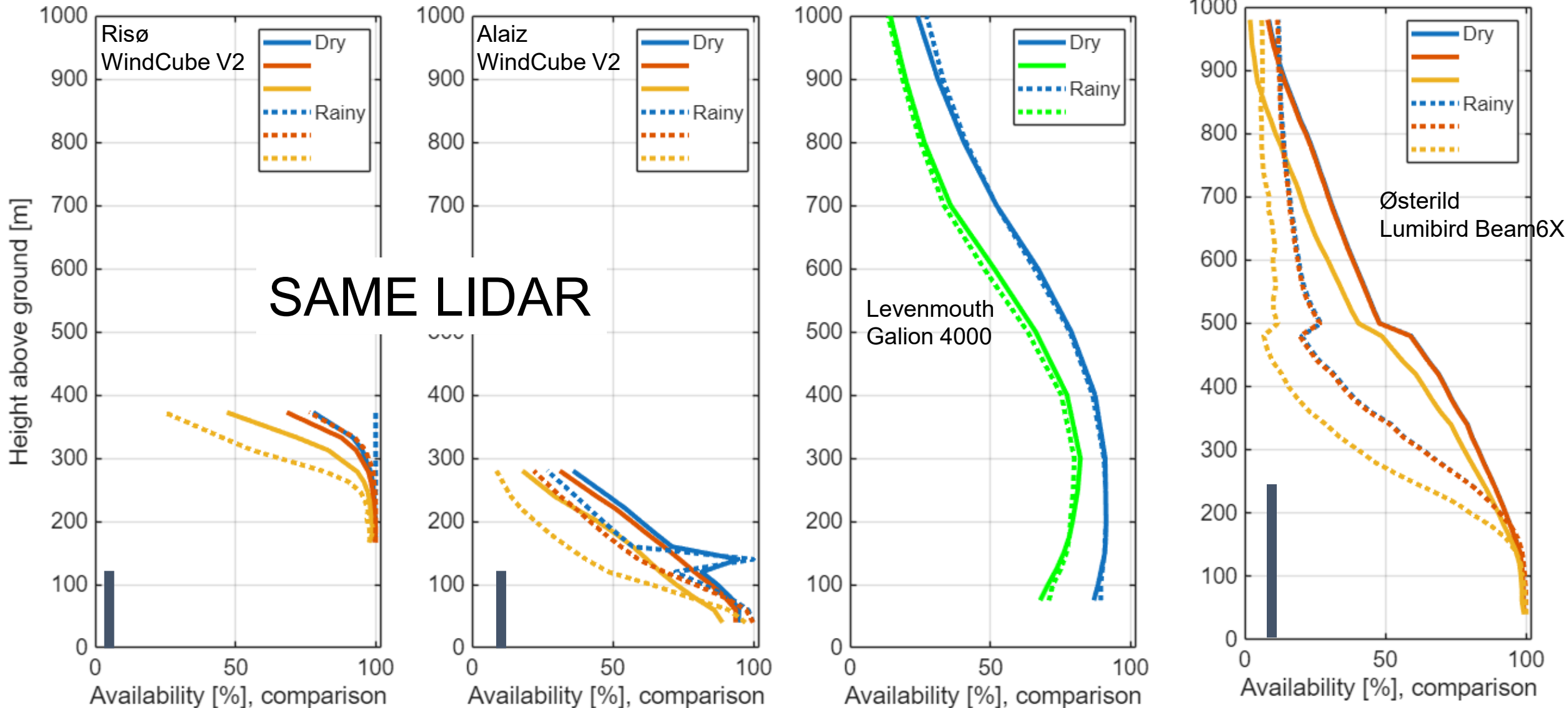
Summary lidar availability for Levenmouth



- High quality data
- Lower quality data

SIMILAR LIDAR,
different focus settings

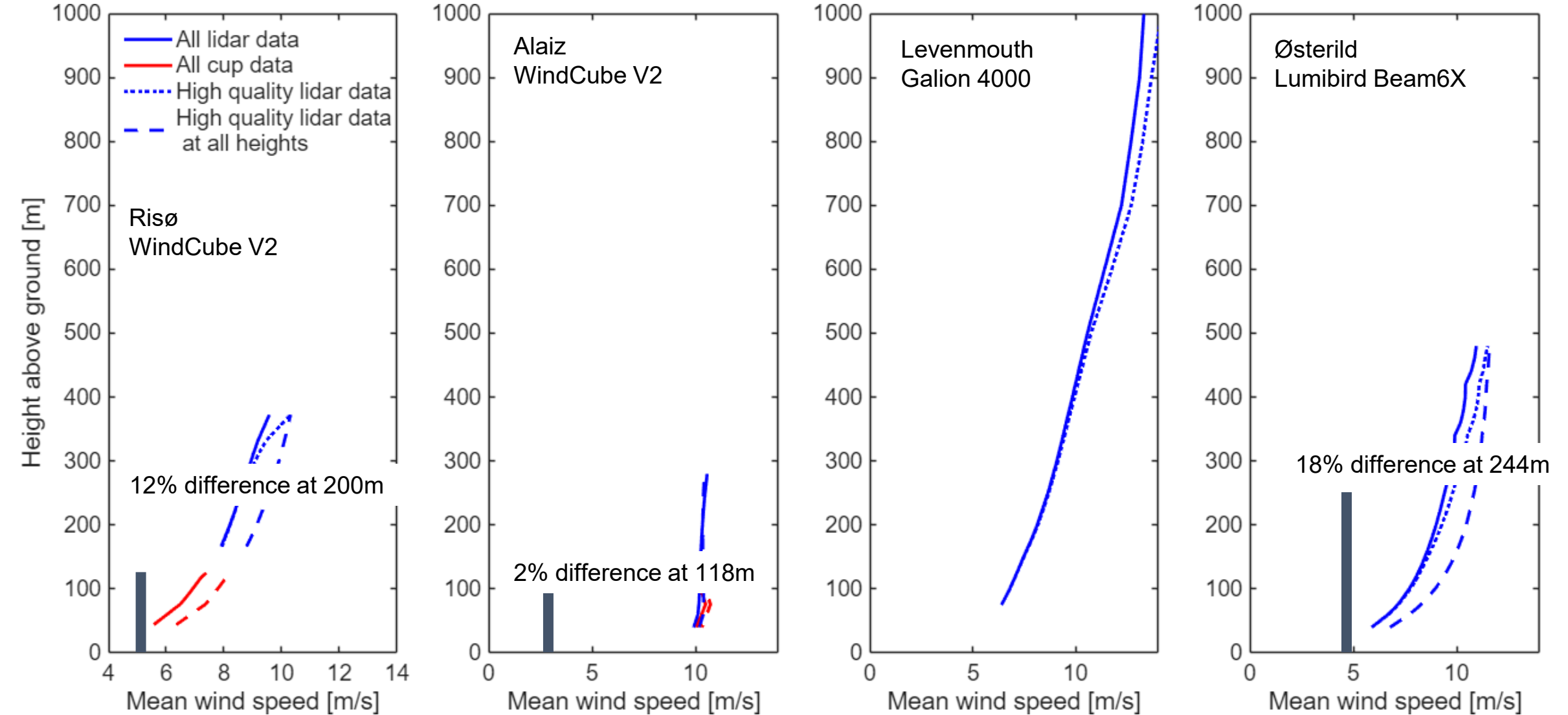
SAME LIDAR



How does the lack of 100% data coverage
change the observed wind speed profiles?

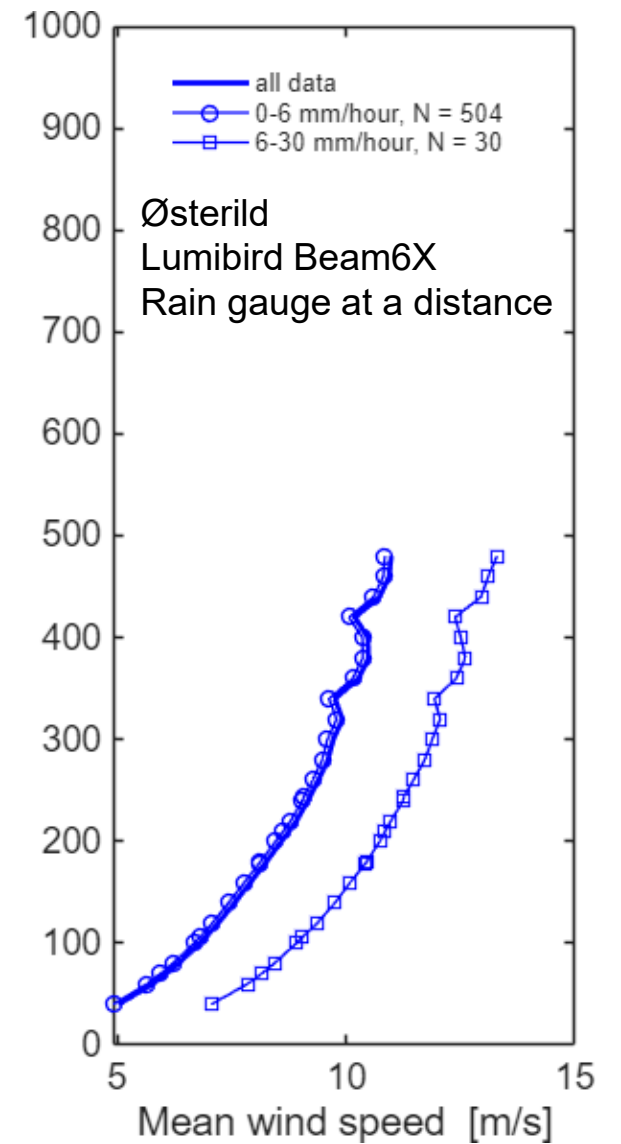
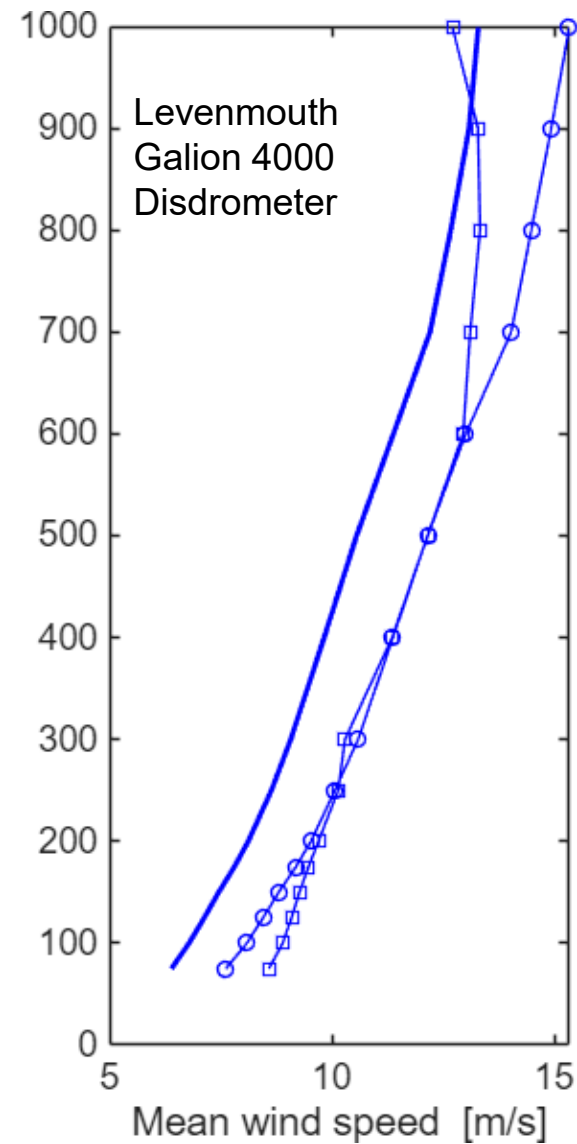
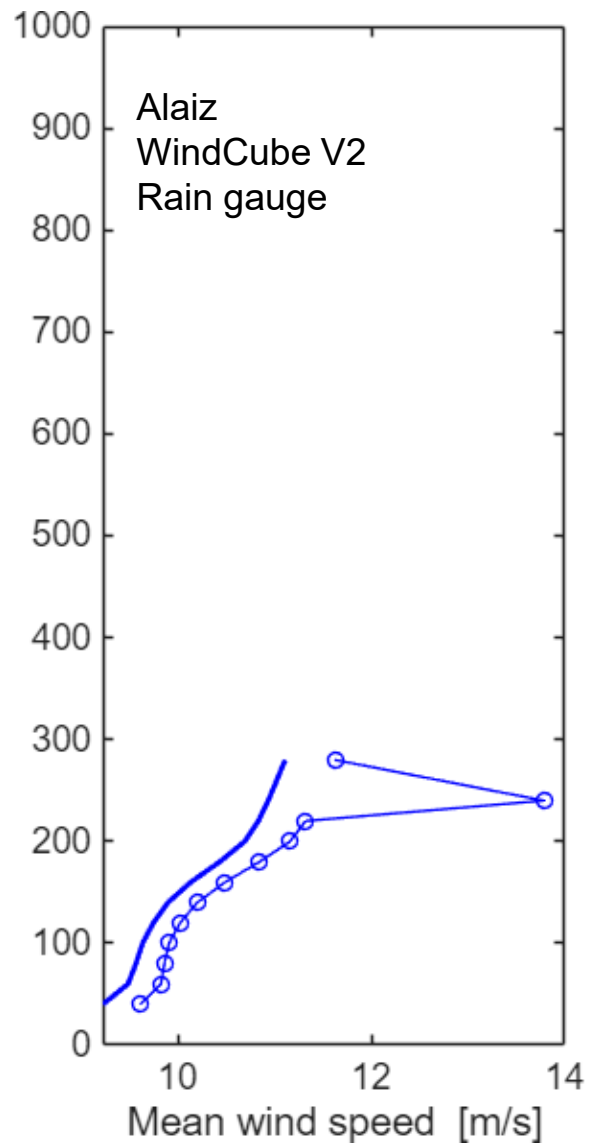
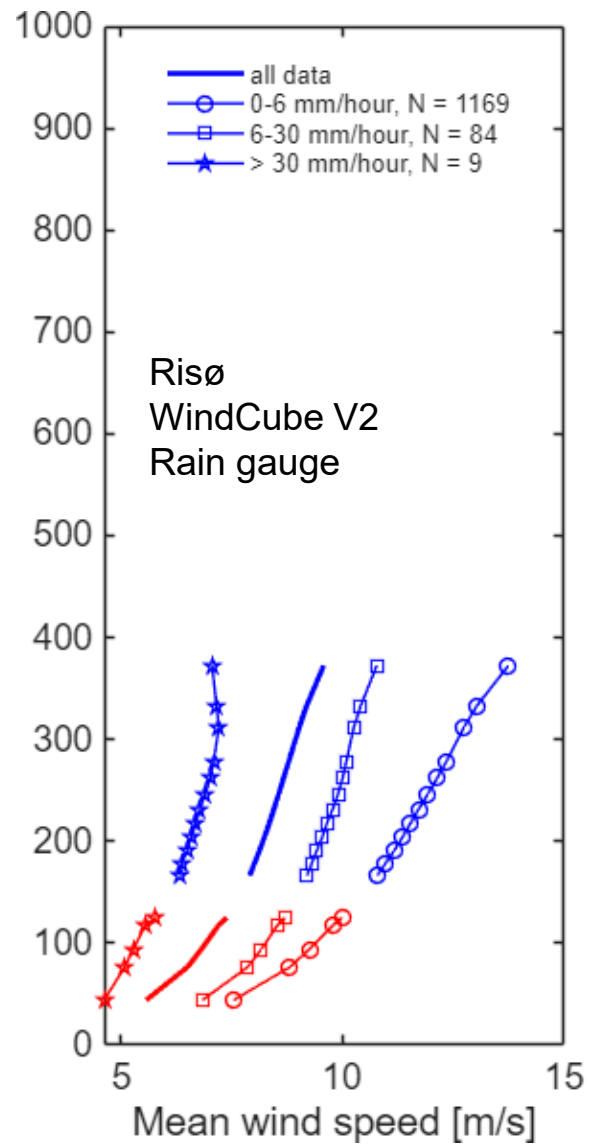


Availability bias: $\Delta = 100 \frac{U_{QC,all} - U_{100\%}}{U_{100\%}}$



How does the wind profile change
when it is raining?





Conclusions



- All tested lidars measured well during rain, but availability decreased with height, and also decreased strongly with higher requirements for data quality.
- For heights above ~150m, the lidar availability was always lower during rain events than during dry weather.
- At the Danish sites, the lidars tend to lose low wind speed data, which led to an availability bias of 10-20%.
- At the Alaiz site, there was generally low lidar availability, but also a low availability bias.
- *For all four sites, mean wind speed tends to be higher when it rains than during dry conditions meaning that leading edge erosion potentially becomes more serious.*



Thank you.



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Overview comparison between sites:

What is the annual rain fall, what is the wind resource at 125m?

