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Wind Energy Projection for the Philippines Based on Climate Change Modeling

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Abstract

To complement the existing method of wind energy assessment, this study presents wind energy projection by downscaling a regional climate model, RegCM3, which is also used in predicting rainfall and temperature changes, and using a conversion method using the Weibull distribution. A couple of papers which used long-term predicting models focused on two regions, China and the US High Plains, show a decrease of about 14% and 7%-17% respectively in wind power density due to global warming over the next century. This paper focuses on a smaller grid size of 10 km x 10 km to concentrate on a specific wind farm in Pililla, Rizal, Philippines which is considered as a commercially feasible site by wind developers. Wind energy projection that considers the effects of climate change for the expected period of operation of 25 years is used because this gives wind developers an outlook on the power production during the wind farm's lifetime and would contribute in determining the wind farm's potential for financial returns. Percentage difference of wind power density between the baseline period of 2008-2012 and five-year projection periods from 2013-2037 are presented. Contrary to the results of studies in China and western US, the results of this research show that there is an average five-year period increase of 6% in wind power density in Pililla, Rizal over the next 25 years.

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1. Introduction

The step to move toward cleaner sources of energy has been driven by the noticeable changes in climate due to global warming. “Going green” by preferring wind energy is one of society’s approaches to combat climate change. However, wind energy is very much dependent on the wind and monsoons, which are also affected by climate change. With this cycle where wind energy is a solution for climate change but climate change could affect wind energy resource, this paper attempts to answer the following question: How would climate change affect the future of the wind industry?

In China and the United States, wind energy projection studies using climate models were conducted. Ren [1] used eight regional climate models and concludes that there is a decrease in wind power density by approximately 14% from 2071 to 2100 in China. For US Western High Plains, Greene et al. [2] presents in his paper that there will be a decrease of 7% to 17% for the years 2040-2070 when using the North American Climate Change Assessment Program (NARCCAP) model.

A study by National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) [3] shows that the Philippines has a wind potential installed capacity of 76.6 GW. Because of this high potential of wind energy in the country, wind energy developers are interested in commercial wind energy in the Philippines. Most of the projects of these wind energy developers are in the northern portion of the Philippines, where the Northeast Monsoon is expected to provide good wind energy yield. There are also other areas in the Philippines that also show favorable wind potential such as Guimaras and Rizal.

Different from studies in China and US Western High Plains, this paper uses a smaller resolution of 10 km x 10 km grid to focus on a location with a potential for a commercial wind farm operation in Pililla, Rizal, Philippines.

2. Projected wind results

The work uses the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) Regional Climate Model version 3 (RegCM3) [4] to make projections for the wind fields at Pililla, Rizal. This model is a hydrostatic model that uses finite differencing method. The wind fields are determined by calculating the following momentum equations:

$$\frac{\partial p^* u}{\partial t} = -m^2 \left(\frac{\partial p^* uu/m}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial p^* vu/m}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial p^* u \dot{\sigma}}{\partial \sigma} - mp^* \left(\frac{RT_v}{p^* + p_t/\sigma} \frac{\partial p^*}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + fp^* v + F_H u + F_V u \tag{1}$$

where *u* and *v* are the eastward and northward component of wind velocity, *T_v* is virtual temperature, *φ* represents geopotential height, *f* is the coriolis parameter, *R* is the gas constant for dry air, *m* is the map scale factor. *F_H* and *F_V* are the horizontal and vertical diffusion, respectively. In Eq. (1), *σ*, *σ̇* and *p** are defined by these relations: *σ* = (*p* - *p_t*)/(*p_s* - *p_t*), *σ̇* = *dσ* / *dt* and *p** = *p_s* - *p_t* where *p* is the pressure, *p_s* is the surface pressure and *p_t* is a specified constant top pressure.

Similar to Eq. (1), the north-south wind vectors are governed by the following equation:

$$\frac{\partial p^* v}{\partial t} = -m^2 \left(\frac{\partial p^* uv/m}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial p^* vv/m}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial p^* v \dot{\sigma}}{\partial \sigma} - mp^* \left(\frac{RT_v}{p^* + p_t/\sigma} \frac{\partial p^*}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) + fp^* u + F_H v + F_V v$$

where all expressions are the same with Eq. (1).

Since the Philippines is located at the lower latitudes, the RegCM3 is configured to use the Normal Mercator projection. The land surface physics is represented in the model with Biosphere-Atmosphere Transfer Scheme (BATS). Initial and boundary conditions for the near-present and projection simulations of the model are from the 20C3M experiment and the A1B scenario run of the European Centre/Hamburg 5 (ECHAM5) global climate model. The A1B scenario pertains to a world where economic development continues at its current pace but mitigation measures are being implemented.

A relatively coarse spatial resolution of 40 km x 40 km over the Philippine domain is simulated. Results from this run are used to provide boundary conditions for another run at finer resolution of 10 km x 10 km over the region of interest. The grid closest to Pililla, with approximate coordinates of 14.4773N, 121.366E (WGS84), is processed to obtain the projected wind vectors. RegCM3 results for Pililla, Rizal at heights 10 m and 110.8 m from 2008-2037 are used in this research.

Villafuerte and Narisma [5] published climate change studies on temperature and rainfall for the Philippines using RegCM3. The results of which have also been used for climate research in areas such as Metro Manila, Albay, Leyte, and Bohol. A recent study by Villafuerte [6] on Southwest Monsoon showed the ability of the model to capture the main features of the prevailing wind flow over the Philippines with ERA-40 dataset.

In this work, RegCM3 is verified with the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical & Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) Tanay station observations for the years of 2000-2005 since it is the nearest station. While it is preferred for wind energy developers to verify the model with measured data at height levels between 40 m to 100 m, the model was verified with the available 10-m above ground level (AGL) PAGASA Tanay data instead. The PAGASA Tanay station is located 12 km north of the 10 km x 10 km grid for Pililla as shown in the terrain map from Google Maps [7] in Fig. 1. As seen in the map, there are no mountain ridges in between Tanay weather station and Pililla. The proximity of the weather station and the absence of obstruction to the wind flow allow for the verification of the model for Pililla using observed measurements in Tanay weather station.

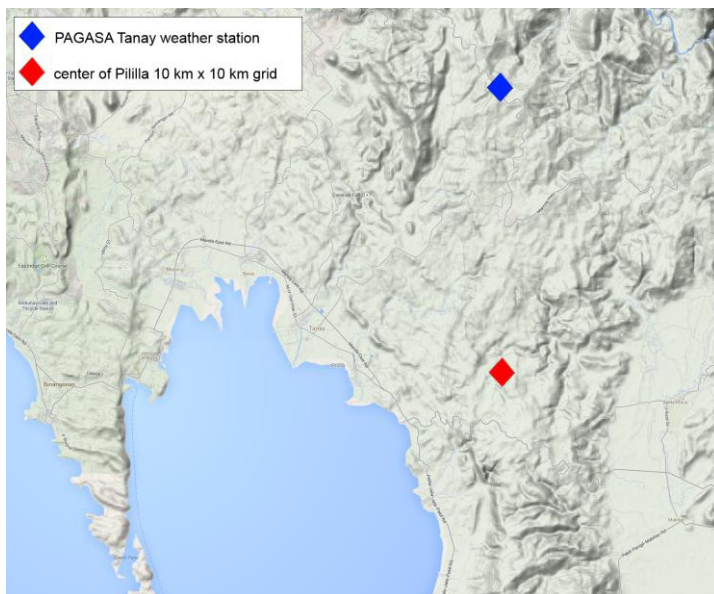


Fig. 1. Location of PAGASA Tanay weather station in relation to Pililla 10 km x 10 km grid.

The histograms of the observed and model wind speed for the years 2000 to 2005 are shown in Figs. 2-3. From May to September, wind speeds from the model have similar features with the observations but have higher wind speeds in other months. Figs. 4-5 show the wind rose plots of the measured data from the station and model results.

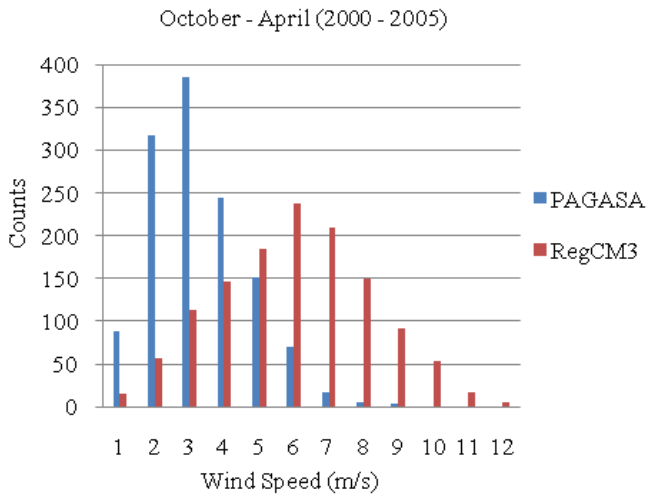


Fig. 2. Histograms of wind speed during the Northeast Monsoon from October to April measured at Tanay PAGASA station and RegCM3 results at 10 m AGL from year 2000 to 2005.

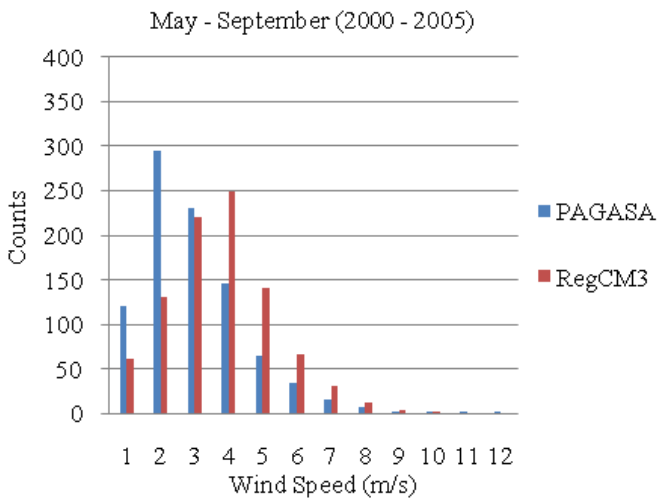


Fig. 3. Histograms of wind speed during the Southwest Monsoon from May to September measured at Tanay PAGASA station and RegCM3 results at 10 m AGL from year 2000 to 2005.

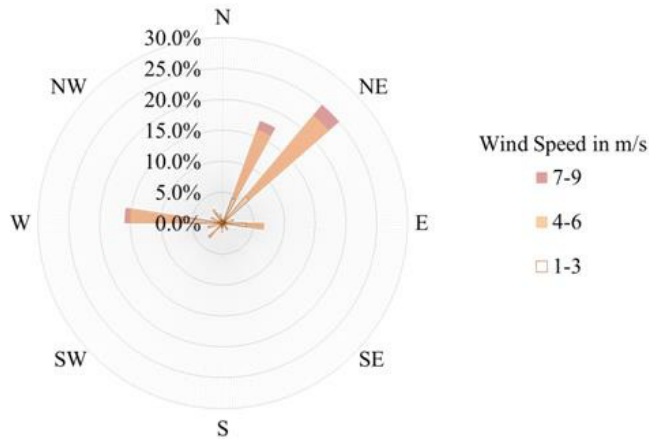


Fig. 4. Wind rose from Tanay PAGASA station for the period 2000-2005 at 10 m AGL.

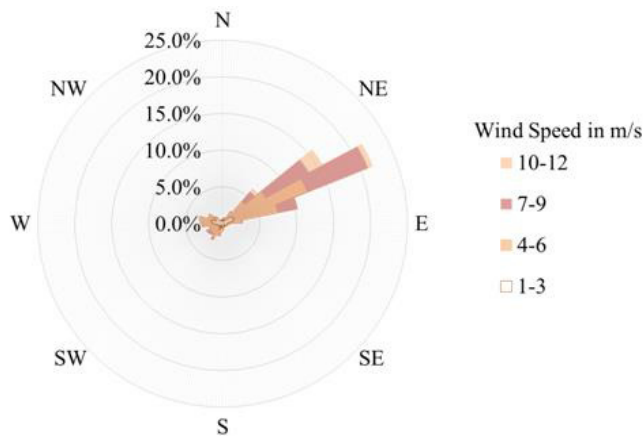


Fig. 5. Wind rose from RegCM3 results for Tanay station for the period 2000-2005 at 10 m AGL.

Comparing Figs. 4 and 5, it is evident that the model is able to reproduce the general NE direction of the winds but it is unable to replicate the Easterlies in the observations. It also reflects that the model generates higher wind speeds than measurements at Tanay station.

Since RegCM3 is developed for regional climate studies, e.g. over areas encompassing the Southeast Asian region, there is a limitation in its ability to model features at very fine resolutions. Because it is a hydrostatic model, a spatial resolution lower than 10 km cannot be used in downscaling. Hence, it cannot simulate micrometeorology. Topography inputs are also approximated to a single value for each grid point.

The model, however, is able to simulate the overall wind patterns, including the transition from the Southwest Monsoon season to the Northeast Monsoon season as reflected in the shifting of wind direction and strengthening of wind magnitude in the global wind data sets [6].

3. Conversion model

The model for the conversion of the wind speed projection to wind power density and energy production is based on the procedures done in wind energy assessment. This model has four parts: a) interpolation of wind speed to hub height, b) sorting wind speed based on wind direction, c) computing for wind power density, and d) computing for energy production and capacity factor.

In some cases, part b) is not included in the conversion of wind values to wind energy production because it is assumed that the use of unimodal Weibull distribution is enough. Sorting wind values based on wind direction is employed in this model to provide a more accurate probability density function in case a bimodal distribution is required.

Parts c) and d) provide the equations for wind power density, wind energy production, and capacity factor which are indicators of whether a site would produce enough wind energy for a commercial wind farm.

3.1. Interpolation of wind speed to hub height

Since power curves of wind turbines are based on wind speeds at the hub height of the turbine, it is important to have wind data at this height to determine wind power density and energy production. Data for the hub height may be extrapolated or interpolated using the wind data at other height levels. There are two ways to extrapolate or interpolate wind data, one is through the power law and the other is through logarithmic law. According to P. Gipe [8], power law may be less scientific but more conservative compared to logarithmic law. Power law is preferred since no information about the surface roughness of the site is provided, and thus, logarithmic cannot be applied. Moreover, in a paper by Ray et al. [9], they observed that the accuracy of power law is comparable to the accuracy of logarithmic law. To interpolate wind speed at the turbine's hub height, or at any specific height, the power law is used:

$$\frac{v}{v_{ref}} = \left(\frac{z}{z_{ref}} \right)^\alpha \quad (2)$$

where v is the wind speed at height z , v_{ref} is the wind speed at the reference height z_{ref} , and α is the power law exponent [10].

3.2. Sorting wind speed based on wind direction

Usually, the strength of the wind is different for each wind direction. The wind coming from a particular direction could have a higher wind speed than the wind coming from the opposite direction.

Since the Philippines has two wind seasons, Northeast Monsoon (*amihan*) from October to April and Southwest Monsoon (*habagat*) from May to September, wind speed is categorized based on the direction of the wind. The two bins have a 180-degree range of values with the center of one bin as the predominant wind.

After the data is categorized according to the wind direction bins, which also refers to wind seasons, Weibull distribution is then fitted to the two sets of data.

The probability density function of a Weibull distribution is in Eq. (3):

$$f(v|A,k) = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{A} \left(\frac{v}{A}\right)^{k-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{v}{A}\right)^k\right) & v \geq 0 \\ 0 & v < 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where f is the frequency of occurrence, v is the wind speed, k is the shape parameter and A is the scale parameter.

Given a set of wind data, the Weibull parameters k and A can be determined. The Matlab program is used to estimate the parameters k and A in Eq. (3).

According to Wind Atlas Analysis and Application Program or WAsP [11], the difference in speed of the wind coming from different directions could cause the probability density function to be bimodal. To construct the bimodal Weibull distribution of the datasets, the Weibull probability density functions of the two wind categories will be added as shown in the following equation:

$$f_T(v) = pf_1(v) + (1-p)f_2(v)$$

where f_T is the bimodal Weibull distribution, f_1 and f_2 are Weibull probability density functions of the two wind direction categories, and p is the weight component of the first wind category.

3.3. Computing for wind power density

Wind power density is the available wind power per unit swept area of the turbine. This can be computed using the following:

$$P/A = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^3$$

where P/A is the wind power density, ρ is the air density and v is the wind speed. At standard temperature and pressure conditions, air density is 1.225 kg/m^3 . Wind power density has the unit W/m^2 . The power density for a time period of interest is determined by taking the average power density within that period.

3.4. Computing for energy production and capacity factor

The capacity factor of a wind farm is the annual energy production in a year divided by the energy production at full capacity. To determine the capacity factor, the energy production is computed first by using the wind data and the wind turbine's power curve.

Given that the grid used in most projection models is coarse, i.e. $10 \text{ km} \times 10 \text{ km}$ using RegCM3, it must be noted that the detailed topography of the wind farm area is not included in this study. As such, the identification of the appropriate locations for wind turbines is beyond the scope of this paper. Locally, the performance can be optimized to yield higher production with proper micro-siting and analysis of the local wind measurements. Since the number and location of turbines are not identified in this study, a single turbine will be used to compute for the wind energy production and capacity factor.

A sample Weibull distribution that represents the wind data and the power curve of Nordex N80-2.5 MW wind turbine [12], including interpolated power values, are shown in Fig. 6.

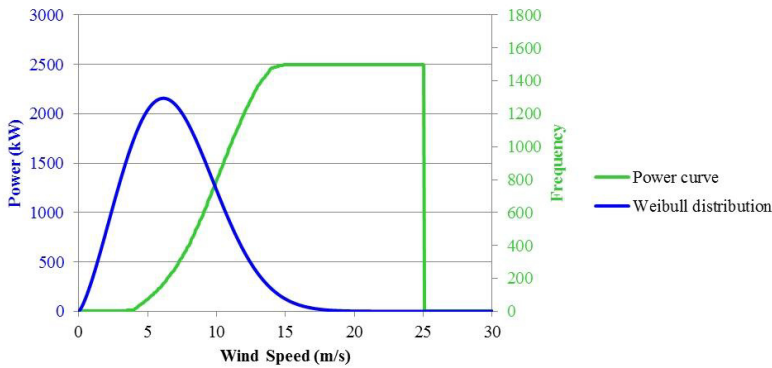


Fig. 6. Sample Weibull distribution and Nordex N80-2.5 MW wind turbine power curve with wind speed as x-axis.

Power production can be computed by multiplying the frequency of the Weibull distribution to the power production from the power curve at a particular wind speed. Energy production is the sum of the production from each wind speed value multiplied by time. The equation for the energy production is the following:

$$PN\Delta t = \sum_{v=0.0}^{30} P_v f_v \Delta t$$

where P is power, N is the number of samples, Δt is the time period, P_v is the power produced for a given wind speed v and f_v is the frequency of v based on Weibull distribution.

As a default, Nordex N80-2.5MW will be used. This turbine has a rated power of 2.5 MW, a cut-in wind speed of 4 m/s and cut-out wind speed of 25 m/s. The wind speed has an interval of 1 m/s. Linear interpolation was done to have an interval of 0.1 m/s.

The average wind speed and the turbulence intensity are some of the factors considered when identifying the type of turbine. Nordex N80 is a class I turbine, which is built for a high turbulence site. This turbine yields lower power output than a turbine of the same manufacturer and turbine model but of lower class. Nordex N80 is chosen to yield conservative results since it is a class I turbine. The wind turbine must be identified when applicable to ensure that the right type of turbine is used in the model. Energy production may be improved when the appropriate turbine for the site is identified and the power curve is provided.

The conversion model presented considers the seasonality of the wind and the possibility of observing bimodal Weibull distribution of the wind speed. It also shows that power curves of wind turbines other than the one provided could be used. The model is flexible that it can be used in different locations with different requirements. This conversion model is applicable to offshore wind projection as much as it is applicable to onshore.

4. Results and discussion

Projections of wind speed and wind direction from RegCM3 for a possible wind farm site in Pililla, Rizal, Philippines are used. The projected wind data is divided into datasets of five years, which are 2013-2017, 2018-2022, 2023-2027, 2028-2032 and 2033-2037. Each dataset has wind speed and wind direction at heights of 10 m and 110.8 m. Wind data were interpolated to 80 m since this is the chosen hub height for the turbine. The average value of the power law exponent α in Eq. (2) for the five datasets is 0.13.

Both unimodal and bimodal Weibull distribution were used to compute for the average wind speed, wind power density, and capacity factor. The bi-seasonal characteristic of wind in Pililla is not noticed in the results since the Weibull distribution for the weaker and less frequent *habagat* overlaps with the Weibull distribution for *amihan* providing a unimodal sum of the two functions. Fig. 7 illustrates the unimodal and bimodal Weibull distribution functions. The histogram of the wind speed shows that there is predominantly one mode for the distribution.

The seasonal variation in wind speeds could be observed from the projected wind results as shown in Fig. 8. While the wind is predominantly from the northeast for the whole year, the strong winds of *amihan* would mostly be observed from November to April for the 25-year projection.

The projected wind simulations show that there is no expected significant change in the seasonal variability in Pililla. There could be years when the *habagat* has higher wind speeds than other years, but still, these have low wind power density and capacity factor. Higher wind speeds are also anticipated during *amihan* as compared to *habagat*.

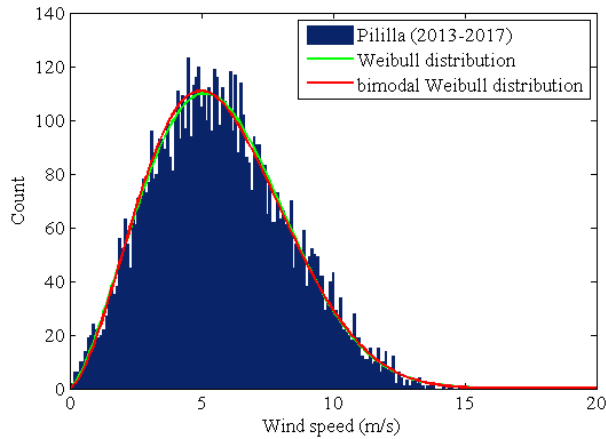


Fig. 7. Histogram and Weibull distribution graphs of Pililla for the years 2013-2017 illustrating the unimodal characteristic of the dataset.

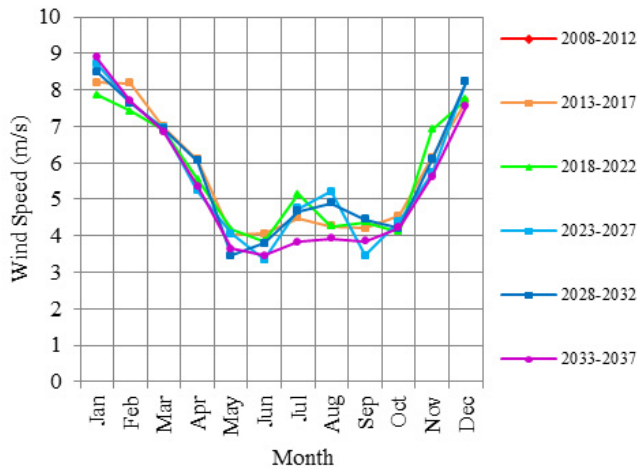


Fig. 8. Monthly average wind speed of the projected wind results in Pililla.

Average wind speed, power density, and capacity factor were computed for each of the datasets using both unimodal and bimodal Weibull distribution. The results for average wind speed, power density, and capacity factor are in Figs. 9, 10 (a) and 10 (b) respectively.

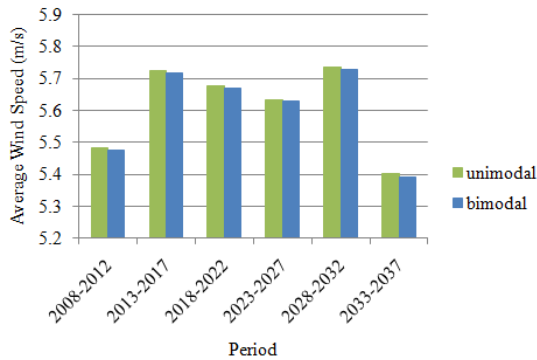


Fig. 9. Average wind speed in Pililla using unimodal and bimodal Weibull distribution for the years 2008 to 2037.

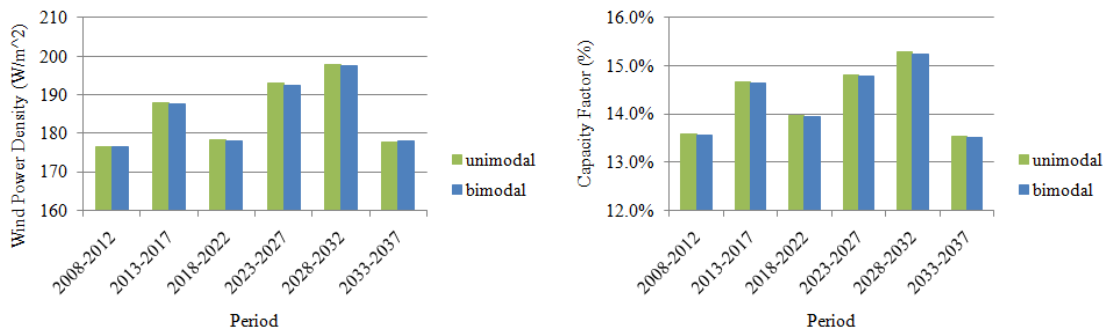


Fig. 10. (a) Wind power density and (b) capacity factor in Pililla using unimodal and bimodal Weibull distribution for the years 2008 to 2037.

Results using unimodal have very small difference to the results when bimodal is used. The similarity shows that bimodal Weibull distribution could also be used for unimodal datasets.

Wind power density and capacity factor show the same trend from 2018-2022 to 2023-2027 as illustrated in Fig. 10 (a) and (b). The average wind speed, however, differs from wind power density and capacity factor. Since wind power density is proportional to the cube of the wind speed, it is normal to observe that wind power density and average wind speed do not show the same trend.

Percentage difference of the average wind speed, wind power density, and capacity factor of the five-year datasets from 2013-2037 relative to the baseline years 2008-2012 is computed. This baseline is chosen since wind energy developers measure local winds prior to the construction of the wind farm. The years of local measurement would be a good baseline since developers would be able to compare the results from the model with their ongoing measurements. The percentage difference is calculated by

getting the difference between the projected results and the baseline then, divided by the baseline value. The results for both unimodal and bimodal are the same when rounded to the ones digit. The percentage difference values are in Table 1.

The percentage difference in wind power density and capacity factor gives a good gauge of a wind farm's production changes over the 25-year period. However, the projected values of the wind power density and capacity factor does not necessarily reflect the energy production at the wind farm site. The power density and capacity factor, as well as the average wind speed, must be recalculated when the measured data at the site is available to provide more realistic values.

Table 1 shows that there are mostly increases in wind power density and capacity factor for the next 25 years in intervals of five years relative to the wind results from 2008-2012. The maximum percentage increase in wind power density and capacity factor occurs on 2028-2032 and the minimum for both occurs on 2033-2037.

According to International Renewable Energy Agency [13], an increase in energy production, with all other variables held constant, would decrease the levelised cost of electricity of the wind farm.

Table 1. Percentage difference of the average wind speed, wind power density, and capacity factor between the projection periods (2013-2017, 2018-2022, 2023-2027, 2028-2032, and 2033-2037) and the baseline period of 2008-2012

Year	Average Wind Speed	Wind Power Density	Capacity Factor
2013-2017	4%	6%	8%
2018-2022	4%	1%	3%
2023-2027	3%	9%	9%
2028-2032	5%	12%	12%
2033-2037	-1%	1%	0%
Average	3%	6%	6%

5. Conclusion

Based on RegCM3 results, there will be an average increase of 6% in wind power density and capacity factor in Pililla, Rizal, Philippines for the five year periods from 2013-2037 as compared to 2008-2012.

The models used for this research could be applied to other locations in the Philippines, and other countries, both for onshore and offshore potential wind farm areas.

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