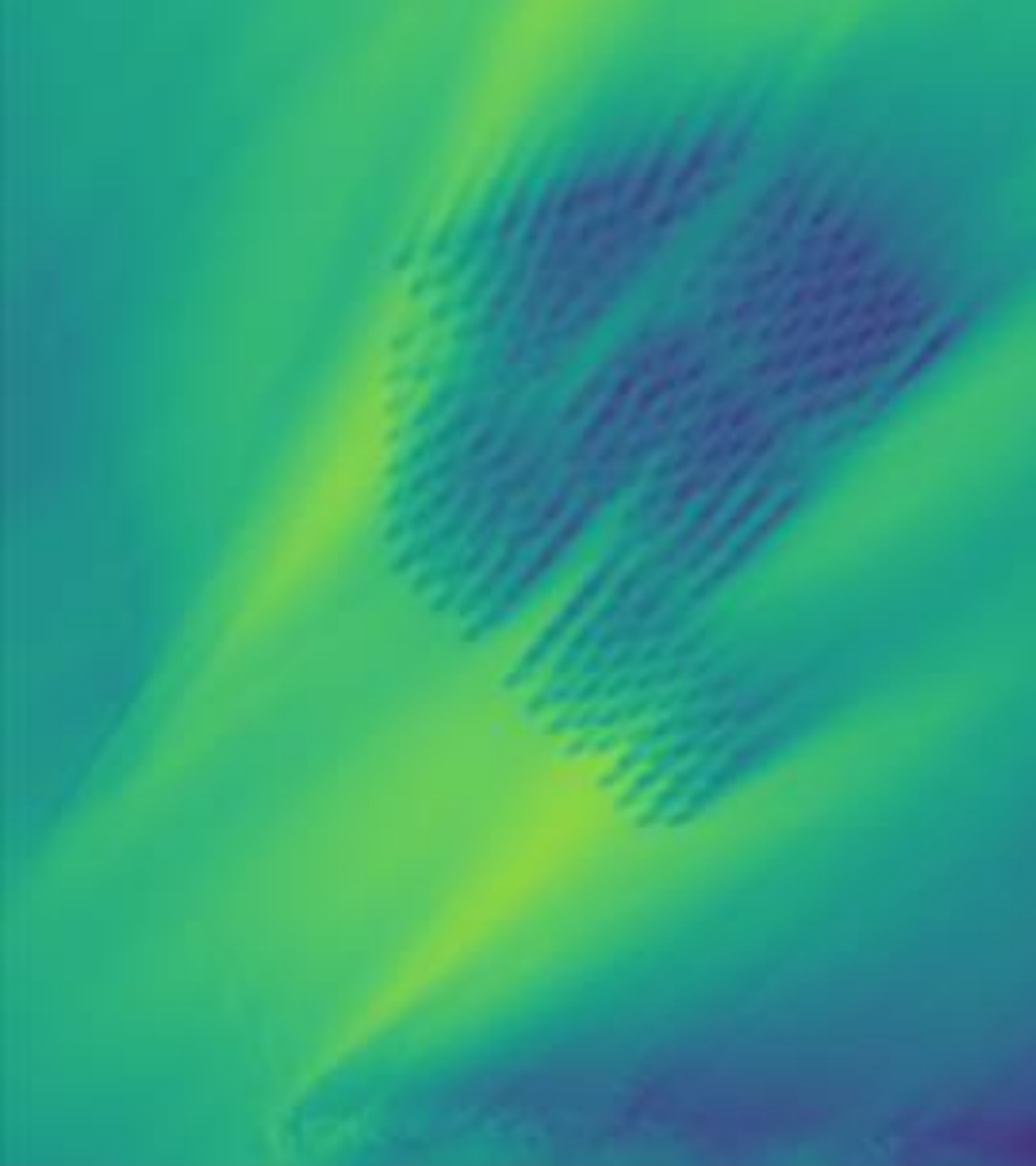




# Offshore scenario planning “Do we get new neighbours?”

Wind Europe 2026

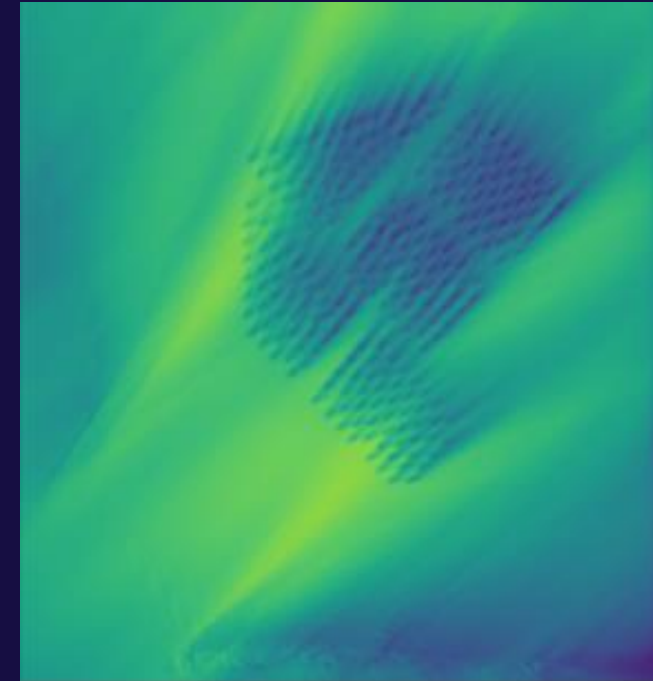
Madrid



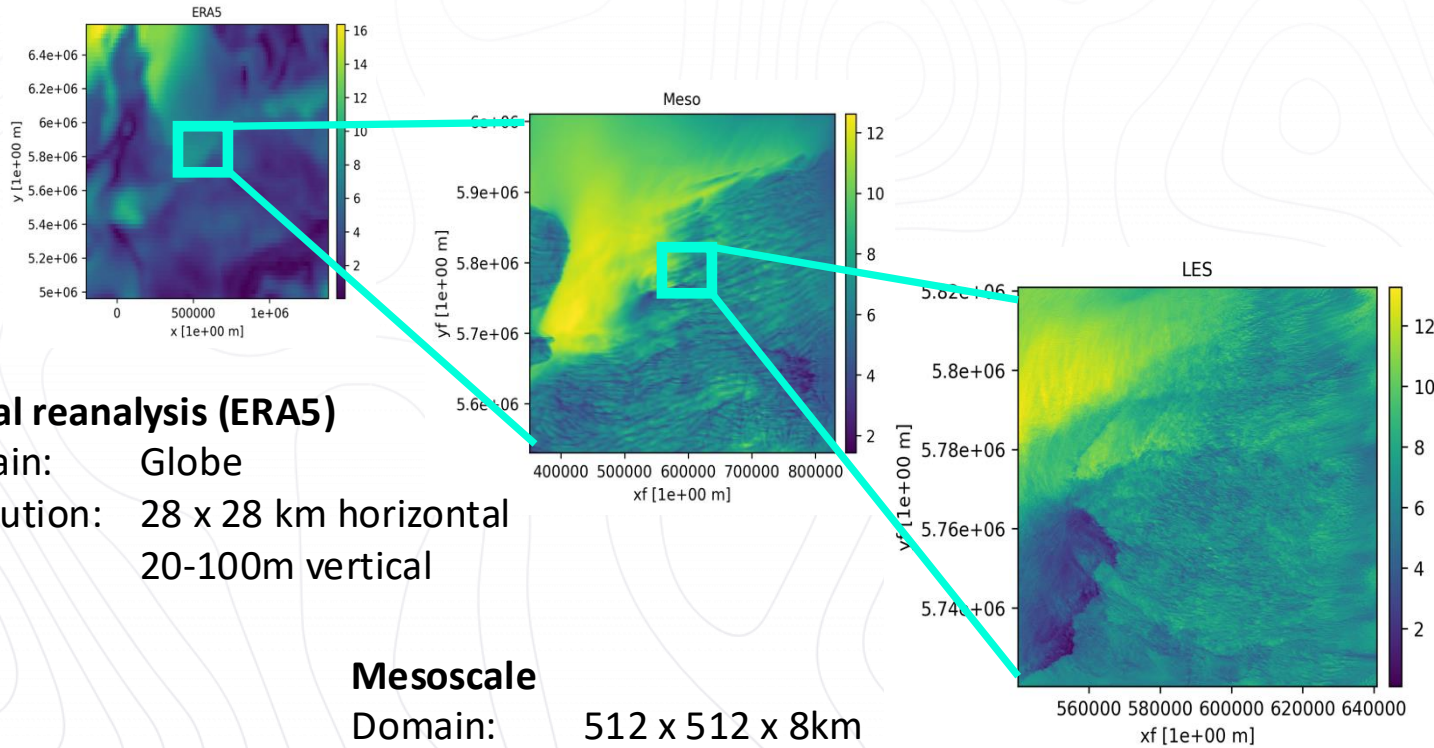
# A quick talk about the impact of scenario planning in offshore wind roll out

- ✓ Get the wind climate right including land sea transitions using large area meso-scale downscaling from ERA-5.
- ✓ Use Large Eddy Simulation (LES) to further downscale and include turbulence and atmospheric stability (real weather).
- ✓ Wake modelling with real weather LES – Resolving turbulence, shear, and flow recovery at turbine-relevant scales allowing precision assessment of wake effects and AEP.
- ✓ Planning scenario's where neighboring wind farms are switch on or off creating insights in yield variations over the lifetime.

- **Hypothetical North Sea Cluster**
- **±4 GW in 5 wind farm zones**



# Our standard LES set-up



## Global reanalysis (ERA5)

Domain: Globe  
Resolution: 28 x 28 km horizontal  
20-100m vertical

## Mesoscale

Domain: 512 x 512 x 8km  
Resolution: 2 x 2 km horizontal  
25-100m vertical

## LES

Domain: 100km x 100 km x 4km  
Resolution: 100 x 100 m horizontal  
25-100m vertical

## Physics modules of:

- ✓ Wind turbines
- ✓ Vegetation
- ✓ Mountains
- ✓ Buildings
- ✓ Clouds and thermodynamics
- ✓ Precipitation
- ✓ Surface energy balance
- ✓ Soil moisture
- ✓ Radiation
- ✓ Aerosols

**Compute on NVIDIA GPUs** using different types of GPUs



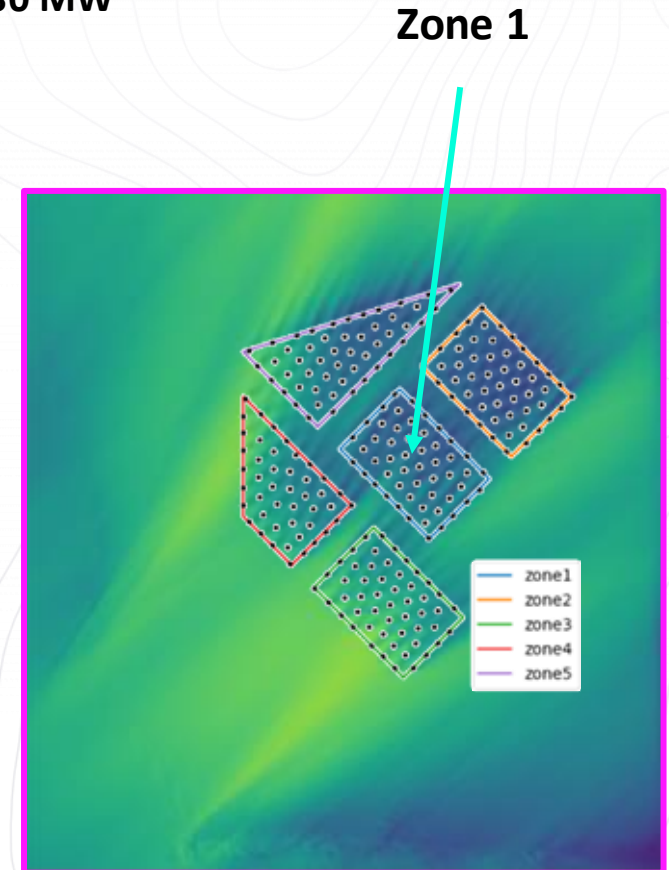
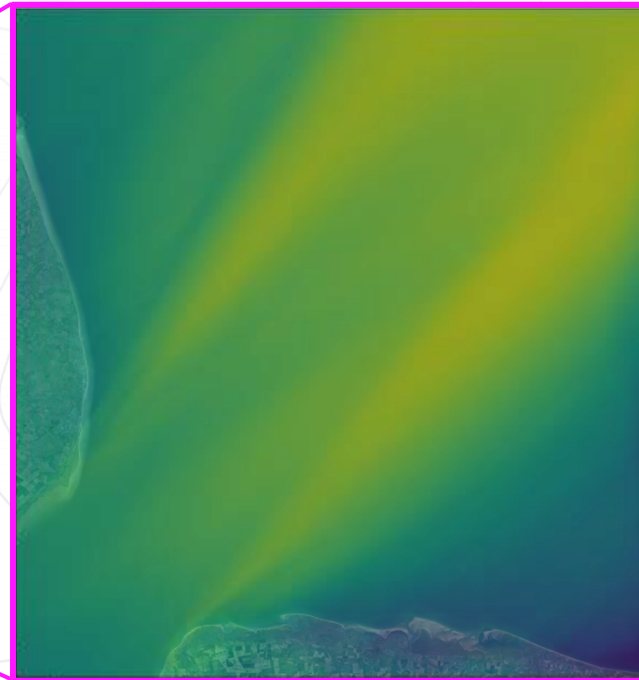
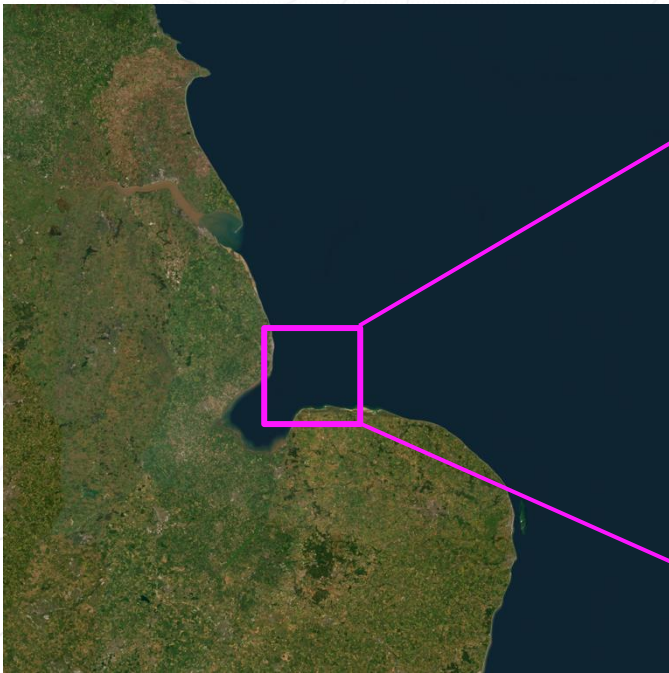
# Our Hypothetical Wind Farm in a real location

North Sea / Greater Wash

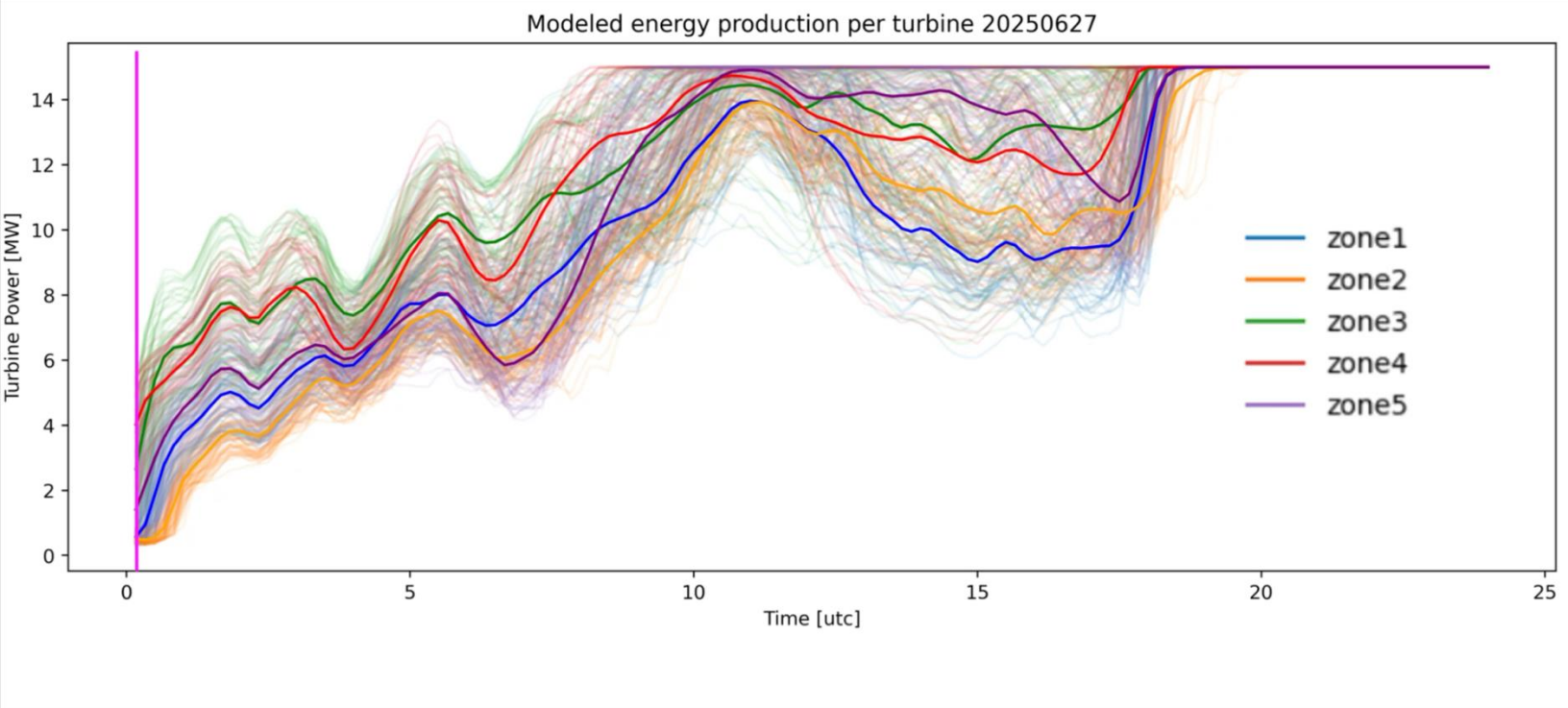
# Location

## Large-Eddy Simulation of the cluster:

- 640 x 640 x 64 grid points (26 million)
- 30-day simulation for illustration – representative days
- Total 252 turbines – 15 MW concept – 3,780 MW
- 8 MW / km<sup>2</sup>



# Timeseries of power production

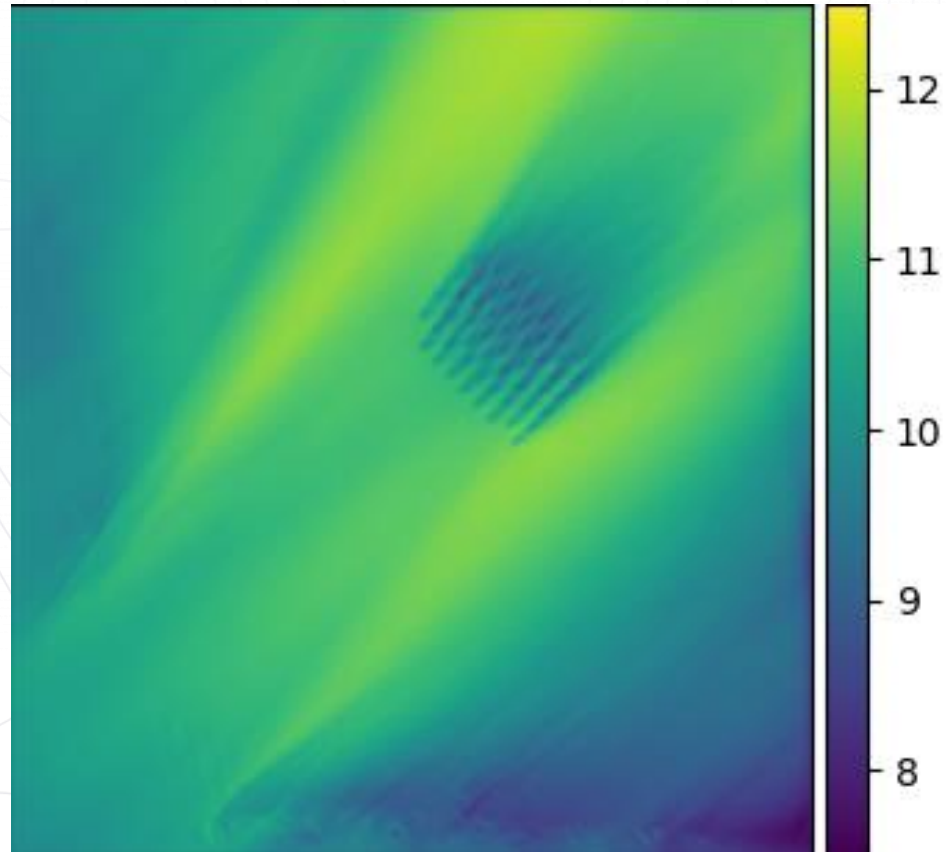


[link to video](#)

# Wake & Blockage effects

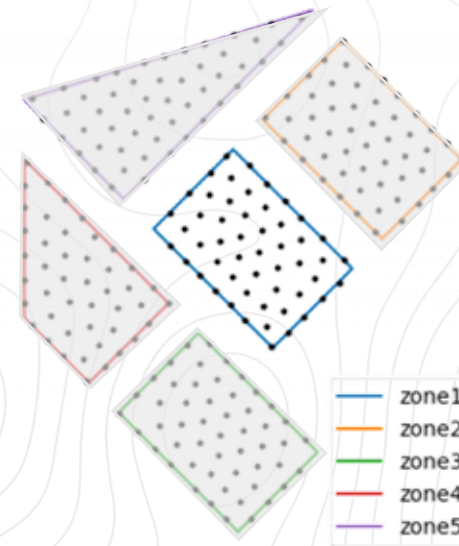
Our project: Zone 1

wind speed @ hub height (m/s)



Maximum production =

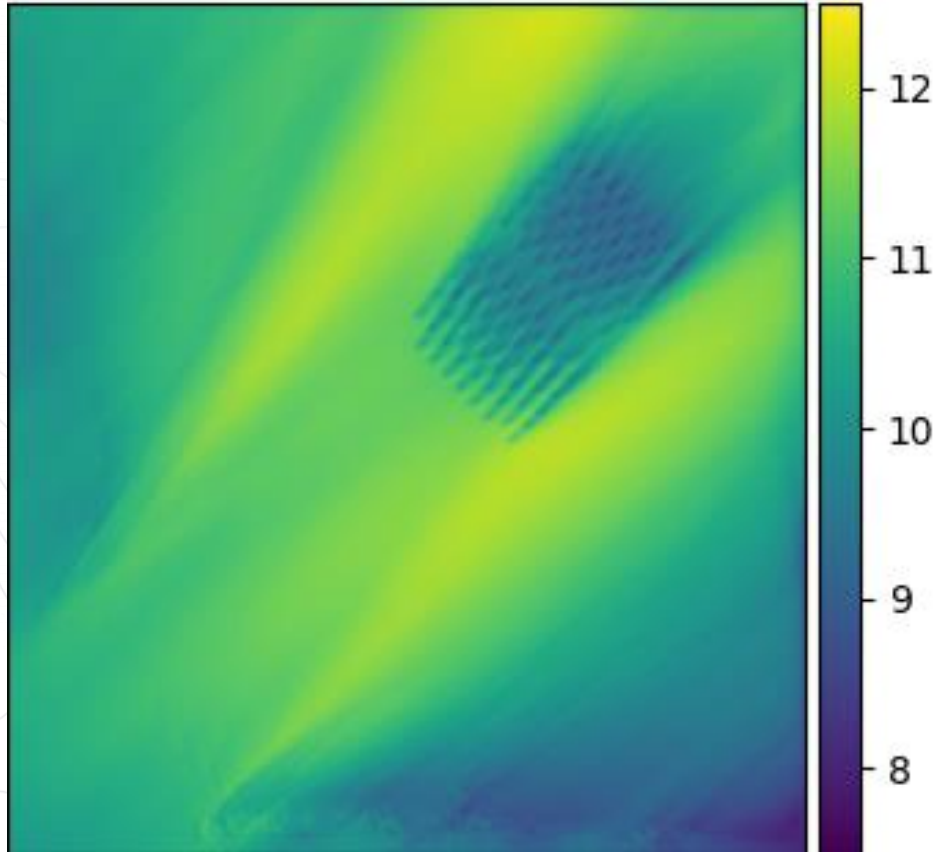
Free stream production: 10.73 MW  
Net production: 9.62 MW  
Aerodynamic losses: 10.4%



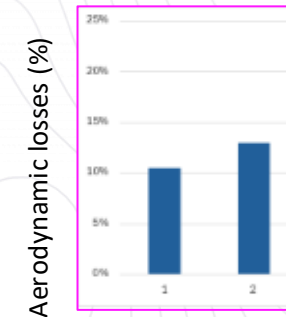
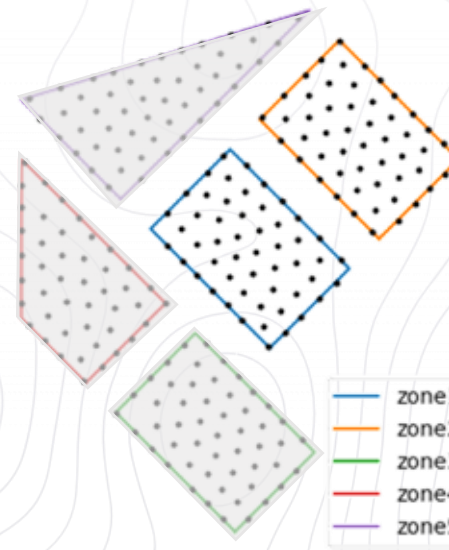
# Wake & Blockage effects

New neighbours! Zone 1 + 2

wind speed @ hub height (m/s)



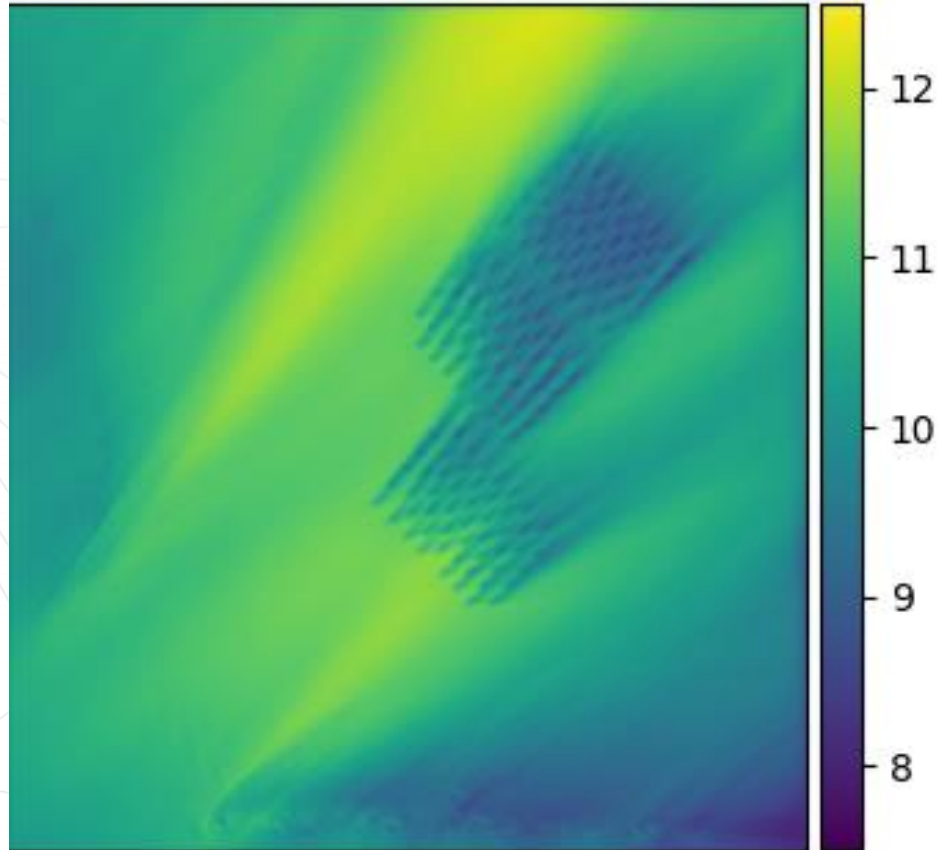
Free stream production: 10.73 MW  
Net production: 9.35 MW  
Aerodynamic losses: 12.9%



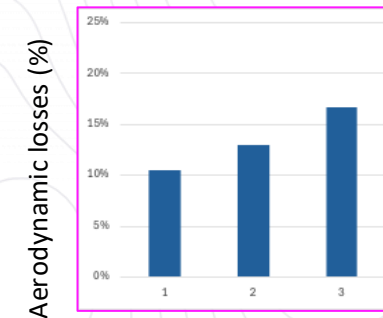
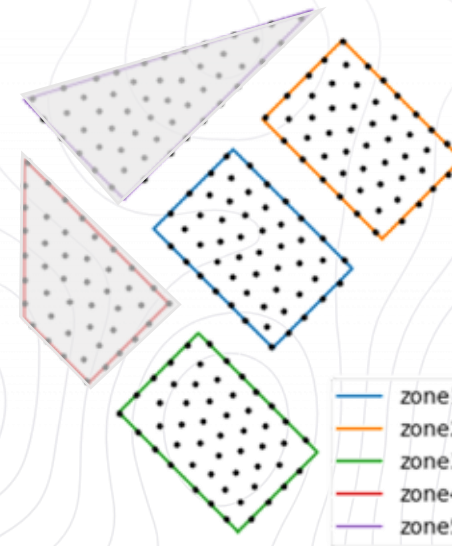
# Wake & Blockage effects

It's getting busier: Zone 1, 2 and 3

wind speed @ hub height (m/s)



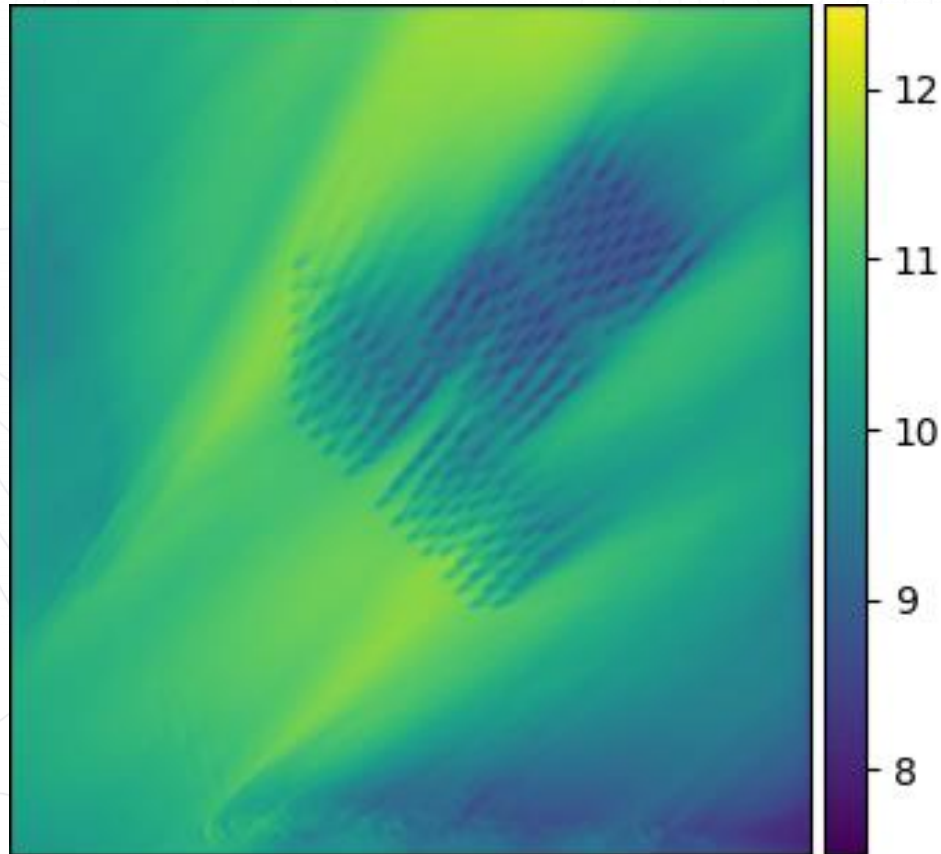
Free stream production: 10.73 MW  
Net production: 8.94 MW  
Aerodynamic losses: 16.7%



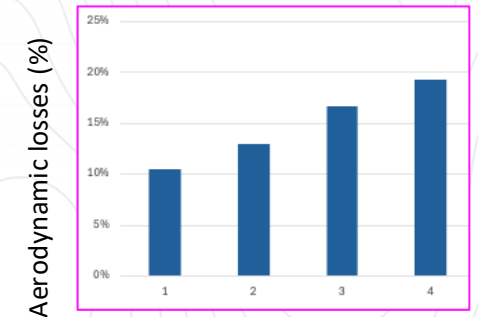
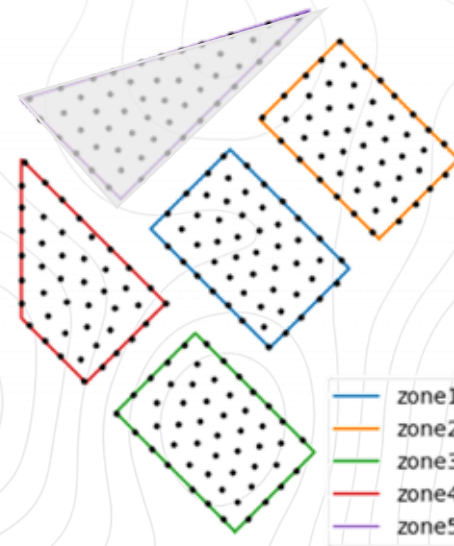
# Wake & Blockage effects

Even busier! Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4

wind speed @ hub height (m/s)



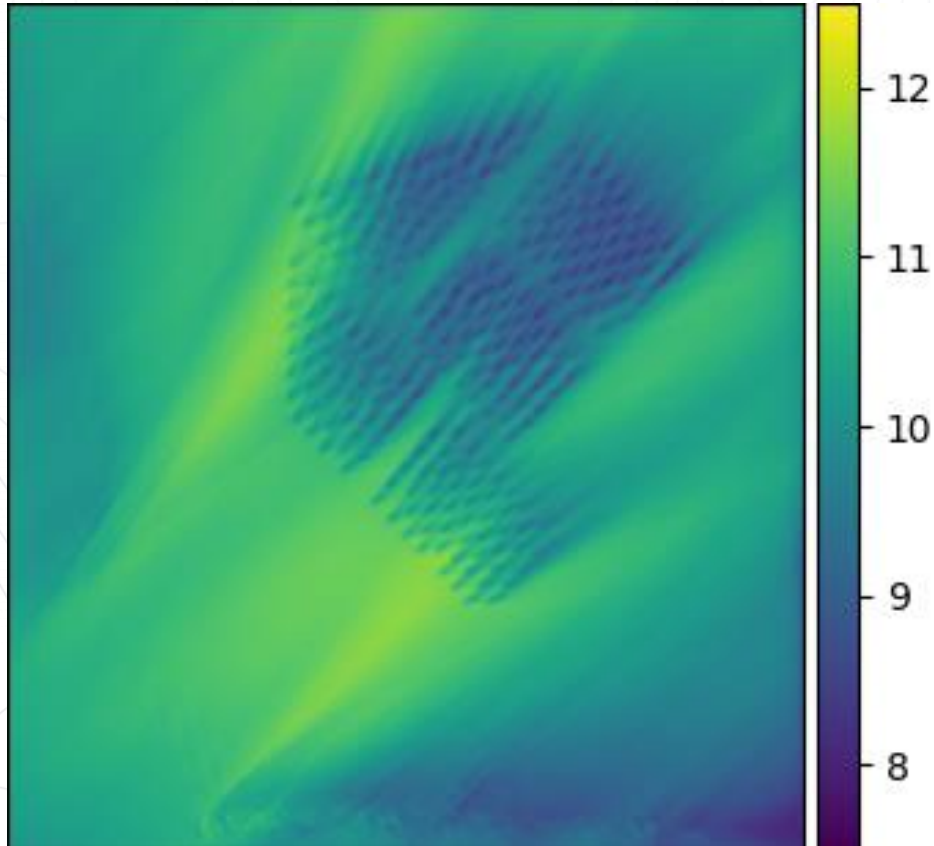
Free stream production: 10.73 MW  
Net production: 8.66 MW  
Aerodynamic losses: 19.3%



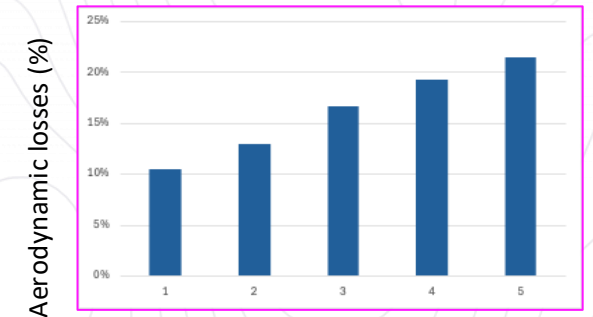
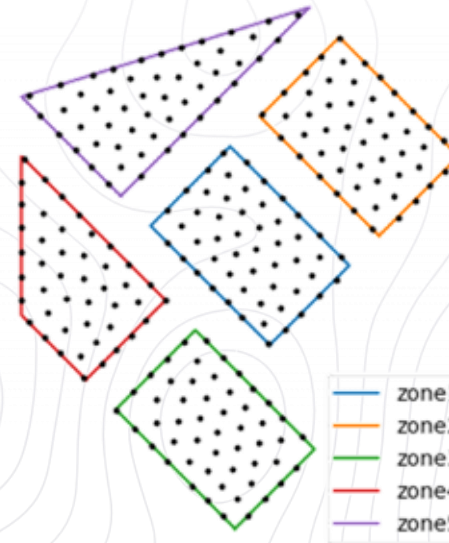
# Wake & Blockage effects

The Cluster is complete: zones 1,2,3,4 and 5

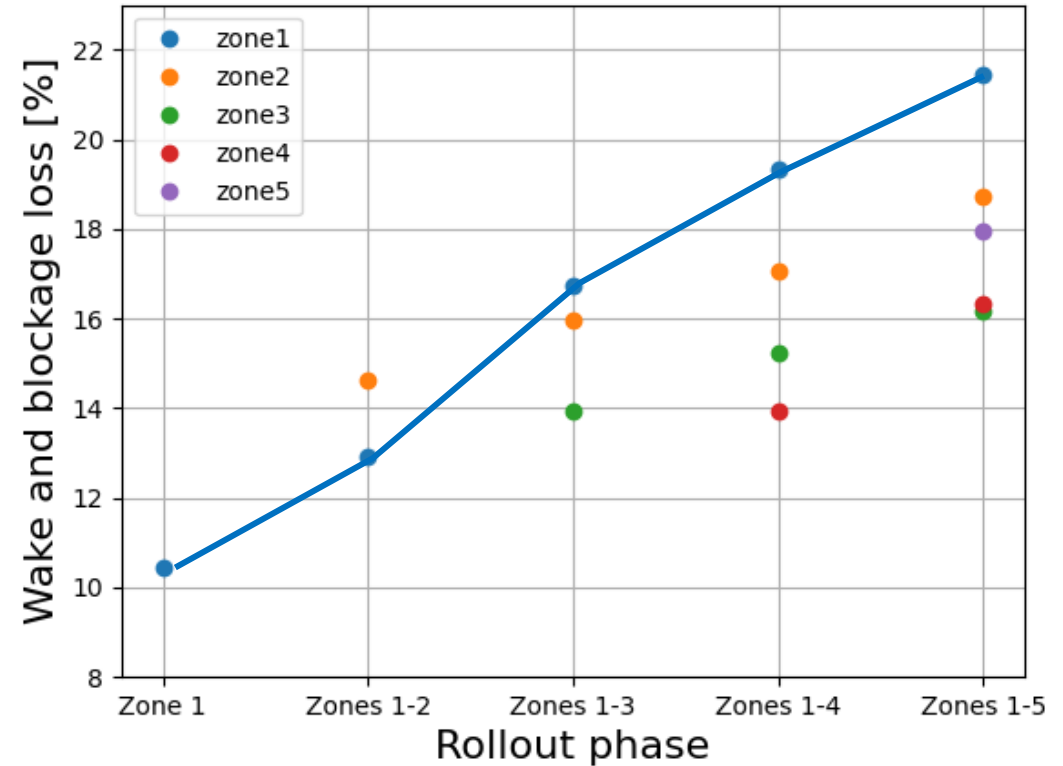
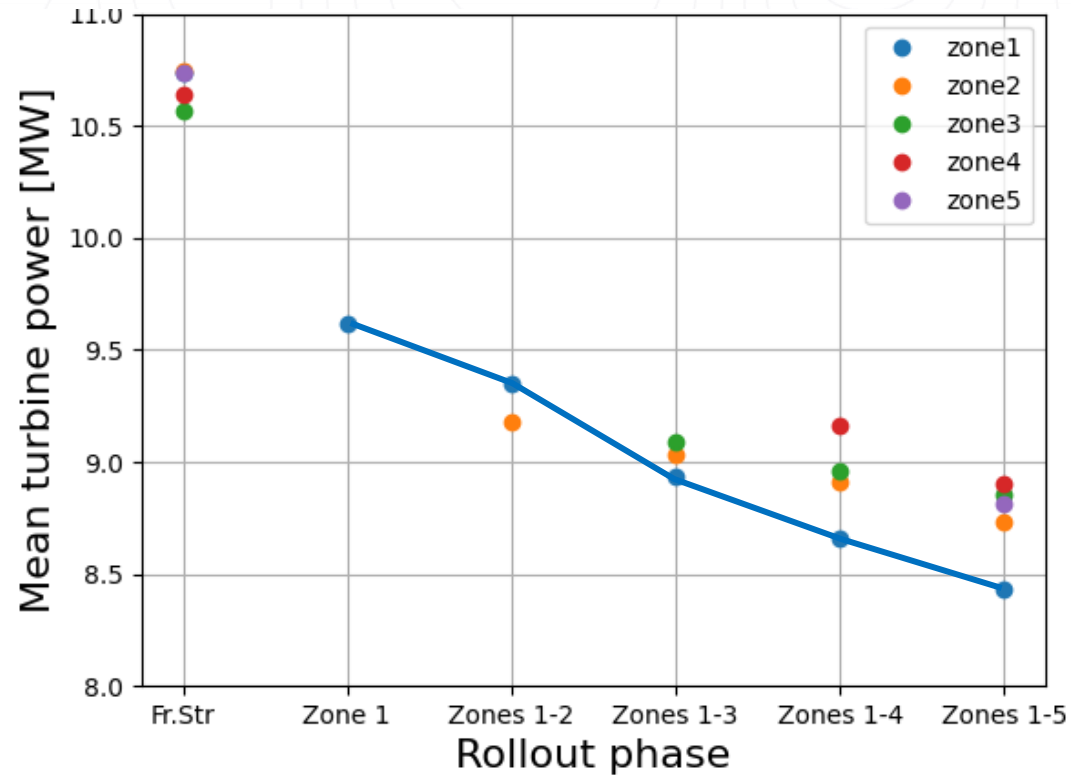
wind speed @ hub height (m/s)



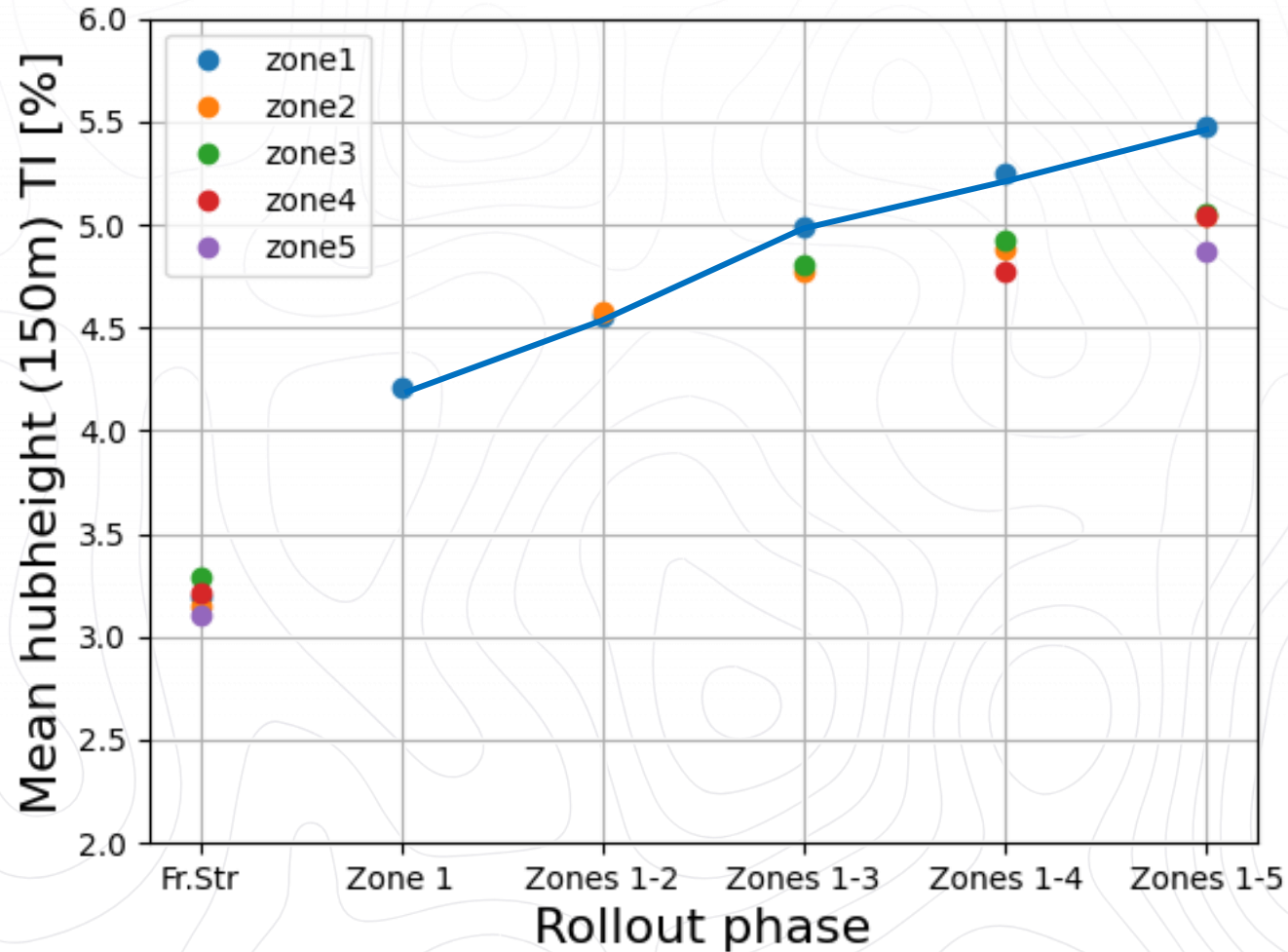
Free stream production: 10.73 MW  
Net production: 8.43 MW  
Aerodynamic losses: 21.4%



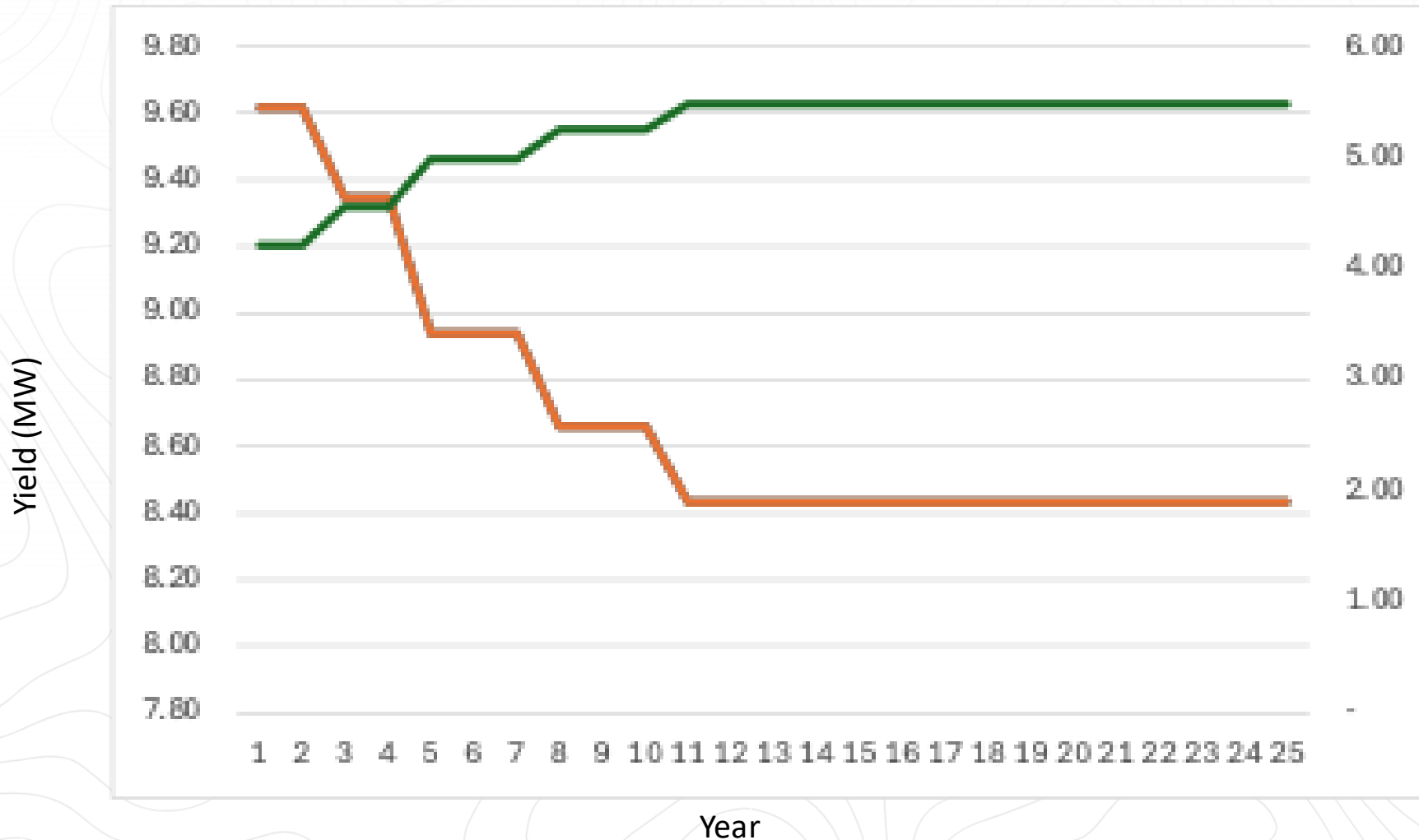
# Wake & Blockage effects



# And increased Turbulent Loads

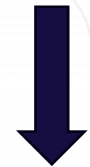


# Life cycle impact: Yield and Load



Create scenarios in roll out variations

Establish impact on lifetime yield and loads



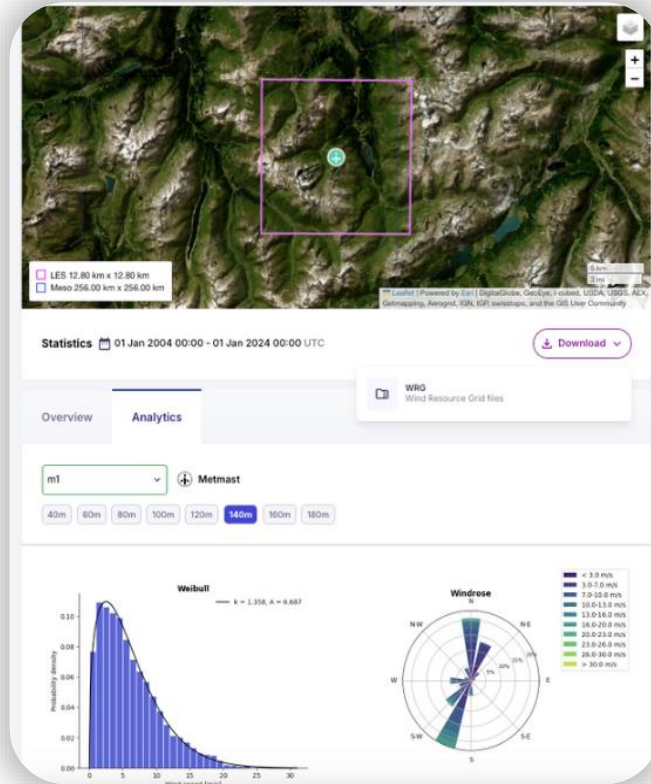
**whiffle** | wind



# Scenario Planning in Whiffle Wind

# Our solution:

## Whiffle Wind Statistics



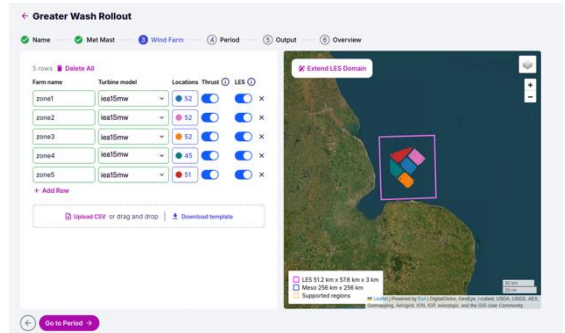
▶ LES-based long-term statistics for any terrain type, worldwide

## Whiffle Wind Time Series




▶ LES time series data for optimised wind and energy yield modelling

# Conduct LES simulations for your wind farm or site with just a few clicks.



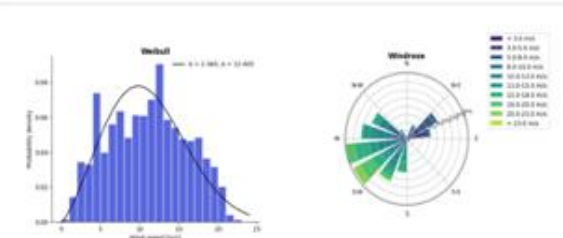
**Step 1: Provide**

Input met virtual met mast details, turbine type, site layout, and desired simulation period.



**Step 2: Submit**

Review the output settings, the simulation setup and price, then submit for processing.



**Step 3: Retrieve**

Explore the results dashboard with wind statistics, time series data (csv, NetCDF, WRG), simulation videos and more.

*\*Whiffle Wind can also be used programmatically with Python thanks to the Whiffle API Client.*

← Greater Wash Rollout

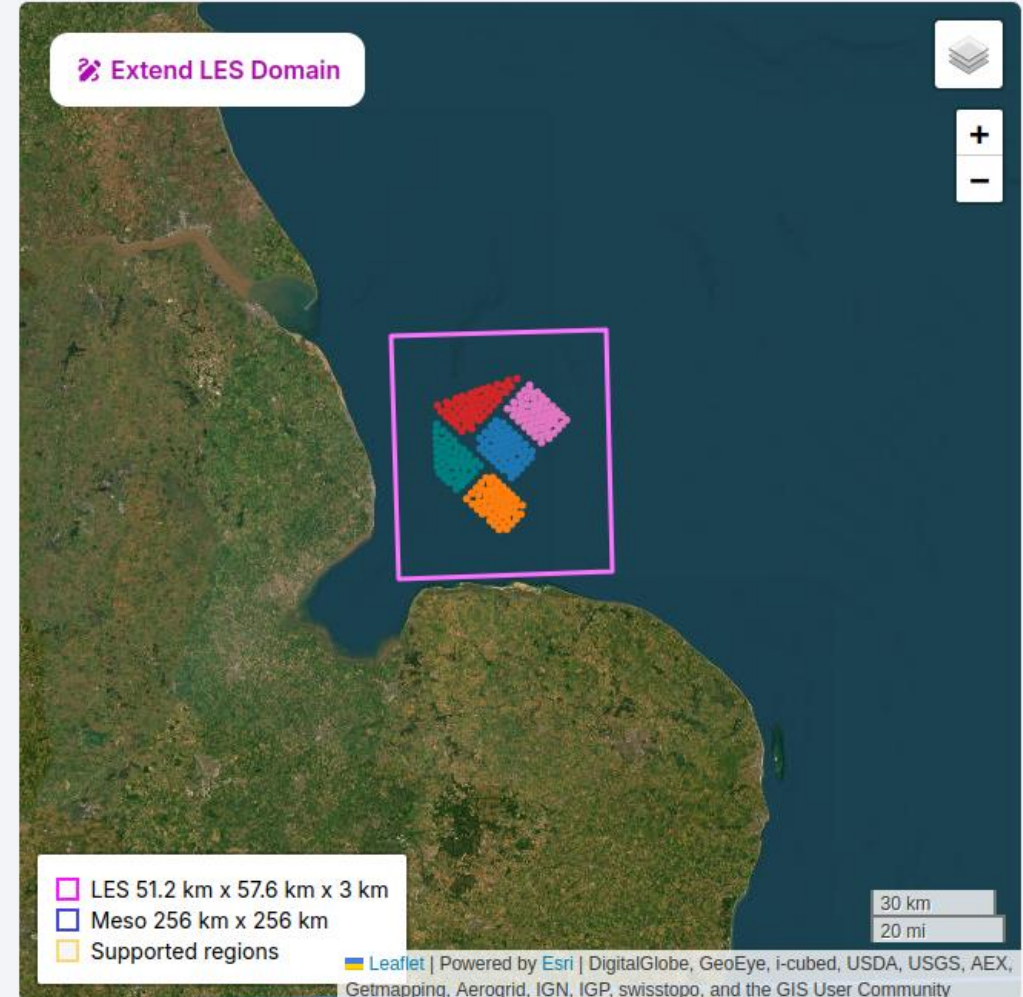
- ✓ Name
- ✓ Met Mast
- 3 Wind Farm
- 4 Period
- 5 Output
- 6 Overview

5 rows [Delete All](#)

Farm name	Turbine model	Locations	Thrust <i>i</i>	LES <i>i</i>
zone1	iea15mw	52	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X
zone2	iea15mw	52	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X
zone3	iea15mw	52	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X
zone4	iea15mw	45	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X
zone5	iea15mw	51	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X

[+ Add Row](#)

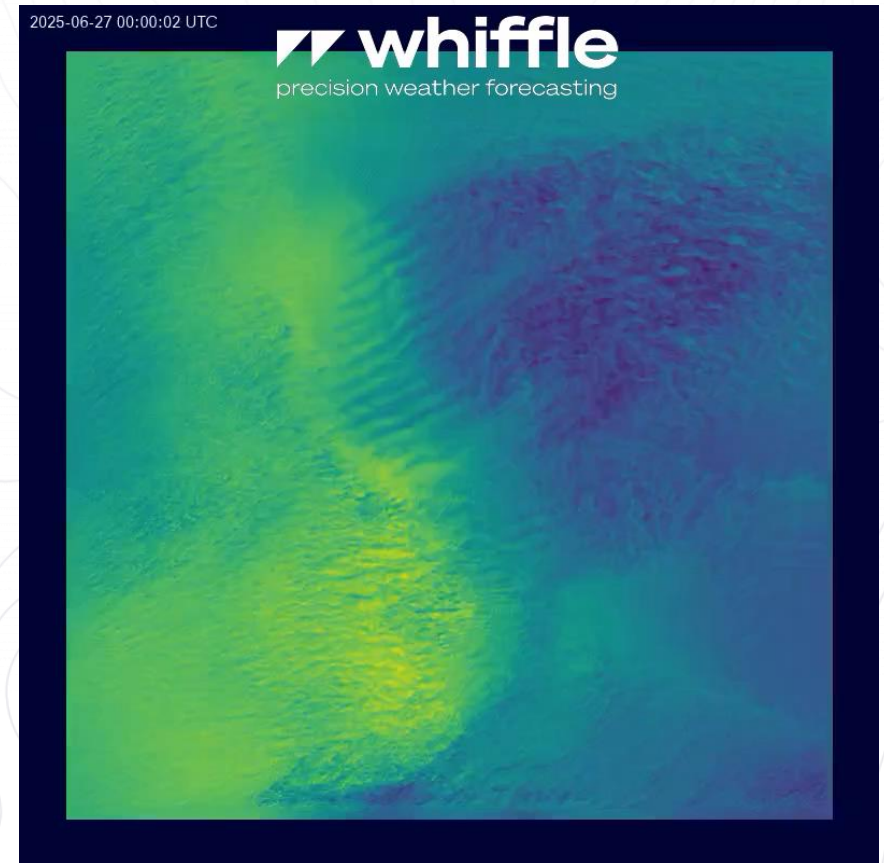
[Upload CSV](#) or drag and drop | [Download template](#)



← [Go to Period](#) →

# Wakes, Blockage & Loads – Get it right

- ✓ Wind climate: including land sea transitions, real weather effects including turbulence and atmospheric stability
- ✓ Include the turbines in the simulation, resolve turbulence, shear, and flow recovery at turbine-relevant scales allowing precision assessment of wake effects and AEP.
- ✓ Use planning scenario's where neighboring wind farms are switched on or off creating insights in yield and load variations over the lifetime.
- ✓ **whiffle | wind**  
Real Weather Large Eddy Simulation brings all this with a few simple mouse clicks.  
(or via a scriptable API)



[link to video](#)



# Thank You

Stay and talk to our team!