

## ***Interactive comment on “The Explicit Wake Parametrisation V1.0: a wind farm parametrisation in the mesoscale model WRF” by P. J. H. Volker et al.***

**A. C. Fitch**

anna.fitch@outlook.com

Received and published: 24 June 2015

Some brief comments regarding prior work and the parameterization of Fitch et al. (2012):

1. Page 3482 lines 21-22: citations regarding high resolution simulations of the impact of wind turbines on boundary layer flow are missing, including Calaf et al. (2010), Porté-Agel et al. (2011), Lu and Porté-Agel (2011), Fitch et al. (2012, 2013a). Further observational studies include Smith et al. (2013) and Rajewski et al. (2013). Also of relevance are wind tunnel studies e.g. Zhang et al. (2013).
2. Page 3483 lines 27-28: here you might like to mention Fitch et al. (2013b) who  
C1213

compare the roughness and elevated drag approaches.

3. Page 3484 lines 12-13: the name WRF-WF has not been used in prior work, this should be re-worded e.g. "here denoted as WRF-WF". Similarly with page 3496 lines 1-3. Also, Fitch et al. (2012) describe the parameterization and model formulation whereas Jimenez et al. (2014) compare the parameterization with observations.
4. Page 3496 line 2: it was introduced in WRF version 3.3.
5. Page 3496 lines 20-23: Fitch et al. (2012, 2013a,b) use both turbine thrust and power coefficients from a real wind turbine, and it is stated in the WRF model instructions that the idealized data included in the model should be replaced with actual coefficients for the particular turbine of interest (obtained from the turbine manufacturer). The formulation of the parameterization is not based on an empirical relationship. The reason real data was not included in the model was due to legal considerations with turbine manufacturers who do not release this data into the public domain. Idealized thrust and power coefficients are included in the model instead as an example, with the caveat that they are for testing purposes only, not for scientific work. A note regarding this issue in more detail will appear in the journal *Wind Energy*.
6. Page 3502 lines 10-13: wind acceleration at low levels has been observed by Rajewski et al. (2013).

References:

Calaf, M., C. Meneveau, and J. Meyers, 2010: Large eddy simulation study of fully developed wind-turbine array boundary layers. *Phys. Fluids*, 22, 015110, doi:10.1063/1.3291077

Porté-Agel, F., Y.-T. Wu, H. Lu, and R. J. Conzemius, 2011: Large-eddy simulation of atmospheric boundary layer flow through wind turbines and wind farms. *J. Wind Eng. Ind. Aerodyn.*, 99, 154–168, doi:10.1016/j.jweia.2011.01.011

Lu, H., and F. Porté-Agel, 2011: Large-eddy simulation of a very large wind farm in a  
C1214

stable atmospheric boundary layer. *Phys. Fluids*, 23, 065101, doi:10.1063/1.3589857.

Fitch, A. C., J. B. Olson, J. K. Lundquist, J. Dudhia, A. K. Gupta, J. Michalakes, and I. Barstad, 2012: Local and mesoscale impacts of wind farms as parameterized in a mesoscale NWP model. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, 140, 3017–3038

Rajewski, D., and Coauthors, 2013: Crop Wind Energy Experiment (CWEX): Observations of surface-layer, boundary layer, and mesoscale interactions with a wind farm. *Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc.*, 94, 655–672.

Fitch, A. C., J. K. Lundquist, and J. B. Olson, 2013a: Mesoscale influences of wind farms throughout a diurnal cycle. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, 141, 2173–2198

Fitch, A. C., J. B. Olson, and J. K. Lundquist, 2013b: Parameterization of Wind Farms in Climate Models. *J. Climate*, 26, 6439–6458. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-12-00376.1>

Smith, C. M., R. J. Barthelmie, and S. C. Pryor, 2013: In situ observations of the influence of a large onshore wind farm on near-surface temperature, turbulence intensity and wind speed profiles. *Environ. Res. Lett*, 8, 034006.

Zhang, W., C. D. Markfort, and F. Porté-Agel, 2013: Experimental study of the impact of large-scale wind farms on land-atmosphere exchanges. *Environ. Res. Lett*, 8, 015002.

---

Interactive comment on *Geosci. Model Dev. Discuss.*, 8, 3481, 2015.