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Energy Island North Sea

Site Wind Conditions Assessment
Energy Island North Sea

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Energy Island North Sea, Site Wind Conditions Assessment

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Executive Summary

Objective

The objective of this technical report is to present the findings of the Site Wind Conditions Assessment conducted by EMD International A/S for Energinet in relation to the Energy Island project in the North Sea.

Background

Energinet has commissioned the construction of an artificial island in the North Sea, which will serve as a hub for offshore wind farms. The Energy Island project is expected to generate significant amounts of renewable energy and reduce carbon emissions. As wind is the primary source of energy for the project, a thorough assessment of the site wind conditions is crucial for its successful implementation.

Methodology

The site wind condition assessment is based on 12 months of onsite measurements using floating LiDAR systems (FLS) in the North Sea Energy Island Offshore Wind farm Zone (OWF) and delivers the site wind condition parameters according to IEC 61400-1 [1], IEC 61400-3-1 [2] and in addition refers to Eurocode EN1991-1-4 [3] including the Danish annex [4], DS 472 ed.2 [5] and IEC 61400-15-1 CD [6].

The site wind conditions assessment is intended to serve as basis for:

- Preliminary site-suitability analysis of the Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) and Rotor Nacelle Assembly (RNA)
- Front-End Engineering and Design (FEED) of offshore support structures for WTGs and other structures.

The report includes a presentation and analysis of onsite data from the two buoys deployed on site as well as secondary measurements surrounding the site and sourced for this purpose. A wind model has been created for the site through long-term correction of 12 months of onsite LiDAR data with 20 years of EMD-WRF mesoscale data (labelled "Primary Wind Model").

The Primary Wind Model has been backed up by three alternative models, based on data from the FLS for the offshore project Thor, the FINO3 meteorological mast and Harald B oilrig. The three alternative models are in good agreement with the Primary Model on mean wind speed for the site, given the distance from the North Sea Energy Island OWF and the data quality.

Due to the short measurement period and the nature of the LiDAR measurements, the site condition parameters are supported or replaced by data from secondary sources. These include the GASP [7] dataset, secondary measurements or WRF model data.

Calculations are done in windPRO 3.6 and 4.0, developed by EMD International A/S.



Results

The site condition parameters are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary table of Site Wind Condition parameters at the three selected positions on the North Sea Energy Island OWF zone. All values refer to 150 m height above sea level (ASL). Based on 1 year of onsite measurements.

PARAMETER	POSITION 1	POSITION 2	POSITION 3
Mean wind speed	10.91 m/s	10.80 m/s	10.95 m/s
Weibull distribution, A parameter (scale)	12.31 m/s	12.19 m/s	12.35 m/s
Weibull distribution, k parameter (shape)	2.36	2.33	2.35
Normal wind profile power law exponent	0.093	0.092	0.093
Turbulence intensity mean value (TI_{μ}) at a 10-min average wind speed of 15m/s*	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%
Turbulence intensity standard deviation (TI_{σ}) at a 10-min average wind speed of 15m/s*	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Turbulence intensity 90% quantile at a 10-min average wind speed of 15m/s*	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%
Mean air density	1.23 kg/m ³	1.23 kg/m ³	1.23 kg/m ³
Mean air temperature	8.9°C	9.0°C	8.9°C
50-year extreme wind speed	51.8 m/s	51.8 m/s	51.8 m/s
1-year extreme wind speed	29.1 m/s	29.1 m/s	29.1 m/s
Wind shear for extreme wind speed extrapolation	0.11	0.11	0.11
Characteristic turbulence intensity at 50-year extreme wind speed	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%
Air density for extreme wind	1.24 kg/m ³	1.24 kg/m ³	1.24 kg/m ³

*Turbulence values at other wind speeds can be found in Appendix H.

The datasets produced by this study are available in a data package prepared for Energinet.



Recommendations

EMD recommends updating this site wind conditions parameter assessment once the measurement campaign has been concluded.



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1 Introduction

EMD International A/S has been tasked by Energinet to provide a site wind condition assessment for the Energy Island North Sea.

The objectives of the site wind condition assessment are outlined in the Scope of Services Site Wind Conditions Assessment [8] provided by Energinet and aims for a site wind condition assessment adequate for a preliminary site-suitability analysis for the Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) and Rotor Nacelle Assembly as well as input for Front-End Engineering and Design (FEED) of offshore support structures for WTGs and other structures.

The parameters for the wind condition assessment are listed in Table 2 and are defined according to IEC61400-1 [1], IEC 61400-3-1 [2] and IEC 61400-15-1 CD [6].

Table 2. List of Site Wind Conditions Parameter.

SITE WIND PARAMETERS AT 150 M MSL	
Normal Conditions Parameters	Extreme Conditions Parameters
Mean wind speed	Extreme Turbulence Model (ETM) at hub height
Omni-directional Weibull wind speed distribution parameters	Wind profile for extreme wind speed extrapolation with elevation
Wind profile for wind speed extrapolation with elevation	Wind profile for integrated load analysis
Wind profile for Integrated Load Analysis, Normal Wind Profile (NWP)	Turbulence intensity
Normal Turbulence Model (NTM)	Mean air density
Mean air density	Maximum 10-minute mean wind speed for a 50-year EWM
Mean air temperature	

The site wind condition parameter list is populated through a wind condition and resource assessment based on onsite floating LiDAR data from two locations and mesoscale WRF data. This model is supported by a selection of secondary stations located within meaningful distance of the North Sea Energy Island wind farm zone.

Beside the present report, measurement data as well as WRF and long-term corrected datasets are provided in the form of time series text files.

All elevations throughout are referred to as Above Sea Level (ASL) with the reference sea level being the mean sea level.



A naming convention is used for turbulence conditioned on wind speed where 'mean turbulence' is the mean of 10min wind speed standard deviations (σ) within a wind speed bin. The 'standard deviation of turbulence' is the standard deviation across 10min wind speed standard deviations ($\sigma\sigma$) in a wind speed bin. Both these quantities (mean and standard deviation of turbulence) may be normalized to the wind speed of the wind speed bin in question, in this case the normalized turbulence is referred to as Turbulence Intensity (TI), either mean or standard deviation.

2 Site Description

Energy Island North Sea is located in the North Sea, off the coast of Jutland, Denmark (Figure 1).

The North Sea Energy Island Offshore Wind farm Zone (OWF) is defined through the boundary nodes listed in Table 3.

Closest distance to land from the OWF zone is 81 km.

The neighbouring planned Thor Offshore Wind Farm is located 52 km to the east. Thor is the closest wind farm operating or in advanced planning.

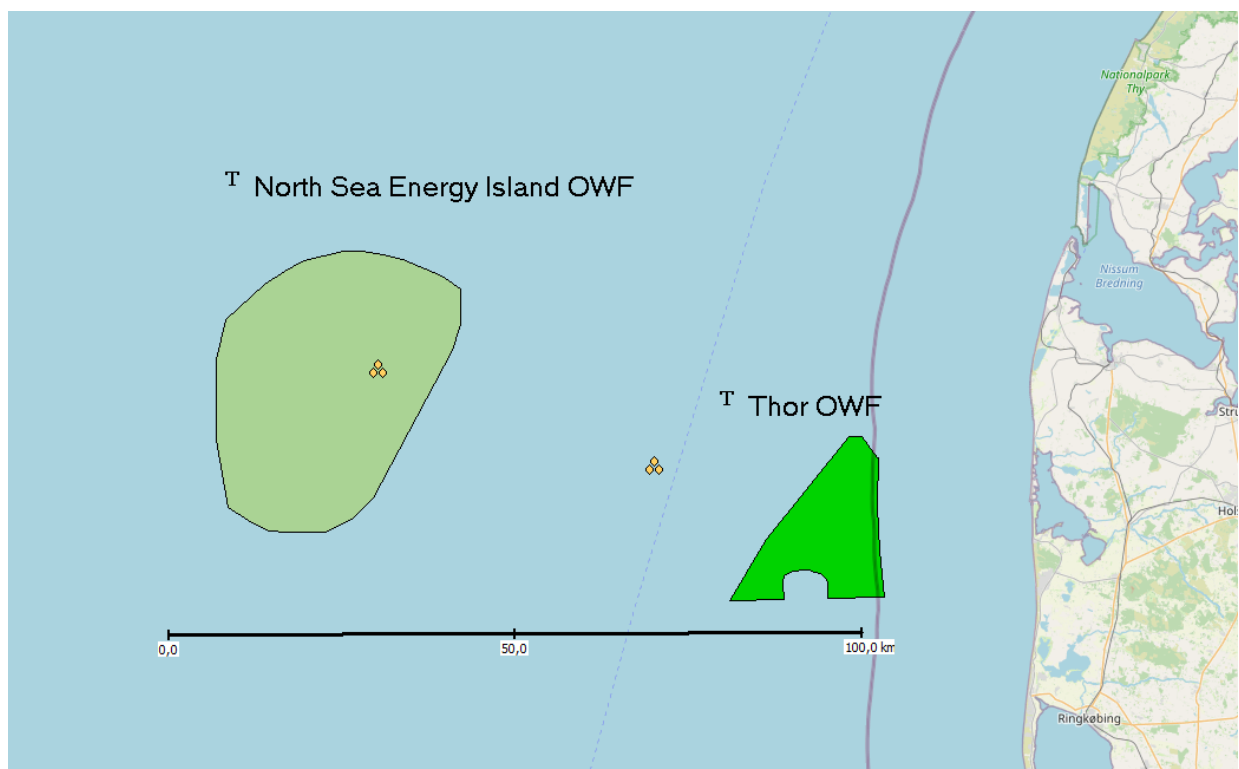


Figure 1. Regional map with location of the North Sea Energy Island OWF and Thor OWF (OpenStreetMap).

*Table 3. North Sea Energy Island OWF zone boundary nodes (Geographic coordinates, datum WGS84)*

NODE	EASTING	NORTHING
N1	6.2423°	56.6030°
N2	6.3343°	56.6483°
N3	6.3796°	56.6653°
N4	6.4249°	56.6796°
N5	6.5170°	56.6906°
N6	6.5623°	56.6917°
N7	6.6083°	56.6872°
N8	6.6557°	56.6808°
N9	6.7455°	56.6592°
N10	6.7909°	56.6426°
N11	6.7909°	56.5981°
N12	6.7690°	56.5650°
N13	6.5860°	56.3755°
N14	6.5401°	56.3485°
N15	6.4777°	56.3305°
N16	6.4318°	56.3298°
N17	6.3865°	56.3305°
N18	6.3406°	56.3323°
N19	6.2947°	56.3450°
N20	6.2488°	56.3616°
N21	6.2201°	56.4476°
N22	6.2201°	56.4773°
N23	6.2201°	56.5515°
N24	6.2423°	56.6030°

The wind farm zone is located in open water with sufficient distance to any shoreline (minimum 81 km). It is assumed that direct effect of these is negligible and only represented in the variation in wind speed gradient across the site. For this reason, no further terrain assessment has been conducted. The water depth within the OWF is between 25 and 45 m.

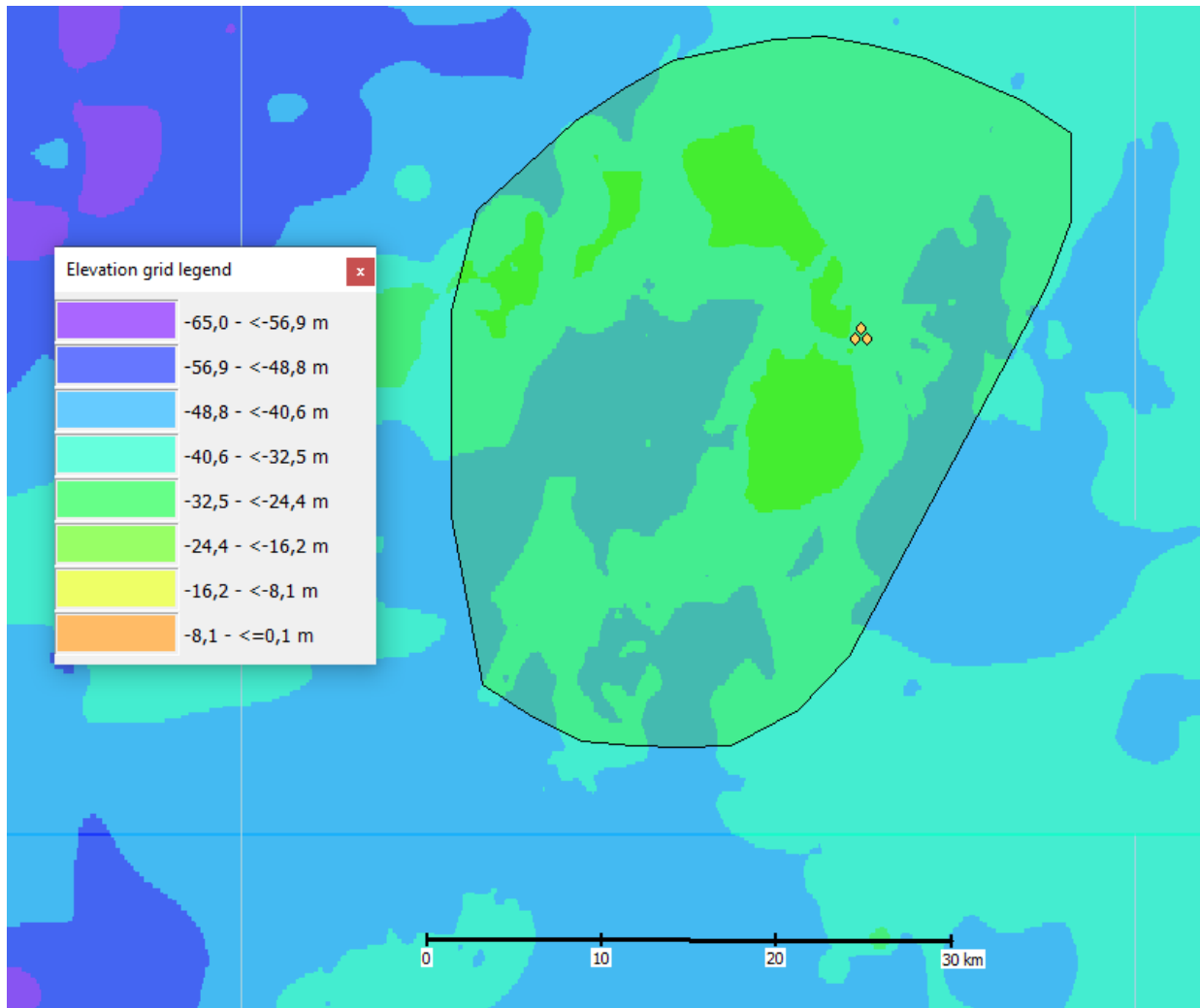


Figure 2. Bathymetric map of North Sea Energy Island OWF (source: EMODnet – 115 m grid resolution)



3 Overview of Available Wind Data

A host of wind data measurements was considered for the wind condition and resource analysis. Each source is listed in Table 4 and Table 5 and considered in the following.

The two onsite floating LiDAR Systems (FLS), commissioned by Energinet, are the primary source of information and are used for the primary wind model. The data are described in section 4.

For the validation of the primary wind model data from Thor, FINO3 and Harald B are used.

For the turbulence model data from FINO3, Høvsøre and mast M2 are used.

Data from oil rigs and ground station from the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI) and the Norwegian Meteorological Institute (MET Norway) are primarily used to verify the long-term variation in wind climate or the temperature profile for the site.

A number of meteorological stations were considered but it was found that their data were either of insufficient quality, were not representative for the site or redundant, and were therefore not used in this study.

The DMI observations have been retrieved via:

<https://confluence.govcloud.dk/display/FDAPI/Meteorological+Observation>

The MET Norway data have been retrieved via the Frost API : <https://frost.met.no/index.html>

The data from the German Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (BSH) has been retrieved from their InSitu-Portal: <https://insitu.bsh.de/rave/index.jsf?content=insitu>

The measurement locations are plotted on a map in Figure 3.

All secondary data used in this study are presented in Appendix A.



Table 4. Measurement stations considered in the study, including wind speed and temperature (temp) measurement heights ASL and period. FLS: Floating LiDAR System.

NAME	TYPE	MEASUREMENT HEIGHT [M] ASL	MEASUREMENT PERIOD	LENGTH [YEARS]
Lot 1 WS170	LiDAR (FLS)	30 - 270	15/11/2021 – 15/11/2022	1
Lot 2 WS181	LiDAR (FLS)	30 - 270	15/11/2021 – 15/11/2022	1
Thor	LiDAR (FLS)	43 - 200	18/05/2020 - 20/05/2021	1
M2	Met-Mast	62, 45, 30, 15	01/05/2005 - 30/04/2006	1
FINO3	Met-Mast	107, 101, 91, 81, 71, 61, 51, 41, 31	01/01/2010 - 31/12/2013	4
Høvsøre	Met-Mast	116.8, 100.3, 80.3, 60.3, 40.3	31/05/2004 - 31/05/2019	15
Harald B	Sensors on oil rig	69	01/10/2015 – 01/11/2022*	4
Sleipner-A	Sensors on oil rig	10, 2 (temp)	01/04/1995 - 31/03/2022	26
Ekofisk	Sensors on oil rig	10, 2 (temp)	01/01/1984 - 31/01/2022	39
Valhall A	Sensors on oil rig	2 (temp)	01/01/2005 - 31/01/2022	8
Hvide Sande	Climate Met-Mast	11.9, 3.9 (temp)	01/01/2002 - 31/12/2022	20
Thyborøn	Climate Met-Mast	12.0, 4.0 (temp)	01/01/2001 - 31/12/2022	21
Lista Fyr	Climate Met-Mast	22.6, 14.6 (temp)	01/01/1995 - 31/12/2022	28
Lindesnes Fyr	Climate Met-Mast	28.6, 20.6 (temp)	01/01/2006 - 31/12/2022	17
<i>Ula</i>	<i>Sensors on oil rig</i>	<i>10, 2 (temp)</i>	<i>(not used)</i>	<i>(not used)</i>
<i>Lomond</i>	<i>Sensors on oil rig</i>	<i>10, 2 (temp)</i>	<i>(not used)</i>	<i>(not used)</i>
<i>Yme</i>	<i>Sensors on oil rig</i>	<i>10, 2 (temp)</i>	<i>(not used)</i>	<i>(not used)</i>
<i>Gorm C</i>	<i>Sensors on oil rig</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>(not used)</i>	<i>(not used)</i>
<i>NSBIII</i>	<i>Climate buoy</i>	<i>10, 2 (temp)</i>	<i>(not used)</i>	<i>(not used)</i>
<i>Blåvandshuk Fyr</i>	<i>Climate Met-Mast</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>(not used)</i>	<i>(not used)</i>

*Four non-consecutive years, as detailed in Appendix A.1.1a.v.



Table 5. Location of external wind measurements (geographic coordinates, datum WGS84).

NAME	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	Z [M]	PROVIDER (CODE#)
Lot 1 WS170	6.3007°	56.6280°	0.0	Energinet
Lot 2 WS181	6.4574°	56.3444°	0.0	Energinet
Thor	7.6050°	56.3467°	0.0	Energinet
M2	7.7870°	55.5201°	0.0	Energinet
FINO3	7.1583°	55.1950°	0.0	BHS
Høvsøre	8.1509°	56.4405°	0.3	Energinet/DTU
Harald B	4.2719°	56.3442°	0.0	DMI (06018)
Sleipner-A	1.9091°	58.3711°	0.0	MET Norway (SN76926)
Ekofisk	3.2243°	56.5434°	0.0	MET Norway (SN76920)
Valhall A	3.3928°	56.2782°	0.0	MET Norway (SN76939)
Hvide Sande	8.1413°	56.0072°	1.9	DMI (6058)
Thyborøn	8.2149°	56.7072°	2.0	DMI (6052)
Lista Fyr	6.5678°	58.1089°	12.6	MET Norway (SN42160)
Lindesnes Fyr	7.0480°	57.9815°	18.6	MET Norway (SN41770)
<i>Ula (not used)</i>	<i>2.8458°</i>	<i>57.4080°</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>MET Norway (SN76938)</i>
<i>Lomond (not used)</i>	<i>2.1000°</i>	<i>57.2000°</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>MET Norway</i>
<i>Yme (not used)</i>	<i>4.5345°</i>	<i>57.8188°</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>MET Norway (SN76929)</i>
<i>Gorm C (not used)</i>	<i>4.7587°</i>	<i>55.5797°</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>DMI (6023)</i>
<i>NSBIII (not used)</i>	<i>6.7500°</i>	<i>54.6800°</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>BSH</i>
<i>Blåvandshuk Fyr (not used)</i>	<i>8.0828°</i>	<i>55.5575°</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>DMI (6081)</i>

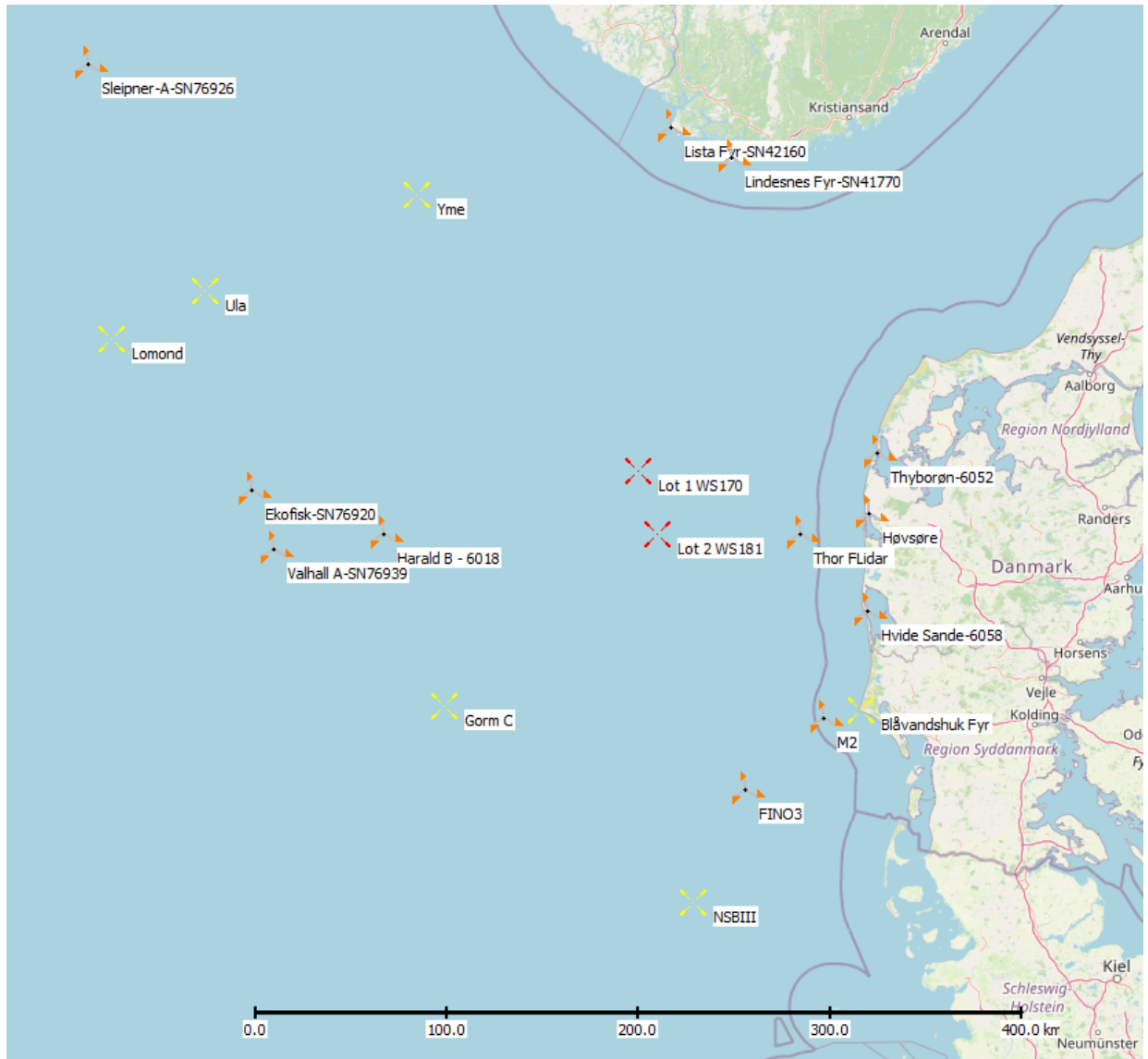


Figure 3. Location of considered measurement stations (in red the North Sea Energy Island LiDAR buoys, orange the used stations and yellow the discarded ones).



4 On-Site Floating LiDAR Measurements

Energinet has commissioned two floating LiDAR measurements on site, operated by Fugro Norway AS. The buoys are labelled LiDAR Buoy 1, WS170 and LiDAR Buoy 2, WS181 and their deployment locations are labelled Lot 1 and Lot 2 respectively. These two locations are in the following also referred to as Position 1 and Position 2. The campaign was commenced on 15/11/2021 and is ongoing.

EMD has received documentation as listed in Table 6.

EMD has received measurement data as monthly batches covering the period 15/11/2021 to 15/11/2022, hence covering consecutive 12 months.

No motion correction is applied. Averaging over 10 minutes is considered sufficient to remove motion effects on mean wind speed data. This was verified during pre-deployment verification. The detrimental effects of motion on the turbulence measurements remain.

EMD has received documentation and measurements beyond those mentioned here, but those are not used directly in this study.



Table 6. List of documentation received on the Floating LiDAR Systems (FLS).

TITLE	SOURCE	DATE	CONTENT	REFERENCE
SWLB measurements at Energy Islands	Fugro	6/4/2022	Description of instrument deployment, data collection and processing.	[9]
Energy Islands – Floating LiDAR Measurements, Monthly report (Lot2 1 + 2, 9 installments)	Fugro	25/03/2022 – 19/12/2022	Monthly reports on operation and measurements. Reports available until July – August 2022	[10]
Summary Reports of Major events (Lot 1 + 2, 7 installments)	Fugro	21/06/2022 – 31/08/2022	7 event logs describing event with impact on measurements	[11]
ZX585, Independent analysis and reporting of ZX LiDARs performance verification executed by Zephir Ltd. at the UK Remote Sensing Test Site	DNV	05/10/2021	LiDAR verification report for ZX585, mounted on WS170 (Lot 1)	[12]
ZX759, Independent analysis and reporting of ZX LiDARs performance verification executed by Zephir Ltd. at the UK Remote Sensing Test Site	DNV	17/02/2021	LiDAR verification report for ZX759, mounted on WS181 (Lot 2)	[13]
WS170, Independent performance verification of Seawatch Wind LiDAR Buoy at the LEG offshore platform	DNV	09/07/2021	Pre-deployment verification document for WS170 (Lot 1)	[14]
WS181, Independent performance verification of Seawatch Wind LiDAR Buoy at Frøya, Norway	DNV	07/05/2021	Pre-deployment verification document for WS181 (Lot 2)	[15]
DNV GL 10281716-L_1_A_20210902	DNV	02/09/2021	Statement about non-necessity of new FLS verification for WS181	[16]



4.1 Buoy Positions

The buoy deployment positions are reported by Fugro as listed in Table 7.

The buoys positions are recorded in the logged data series. EMD has plotted a section of these and can confirm that the drift of the buoys is within 100 m (Figure 4). For all practical purposes the buoys can be considered stationary.

Table 7. List of wind speed measurement locations.

BUOY	UTM WGS84, Zone 32		GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES WGS84	
Bouy 1, WS170, Lot 1	334,414	6,279,236	6.3007°	56.6280°
Bouy 2, WS181, Lot 2	342,856	6,247,314	6.4574°	56.3444°

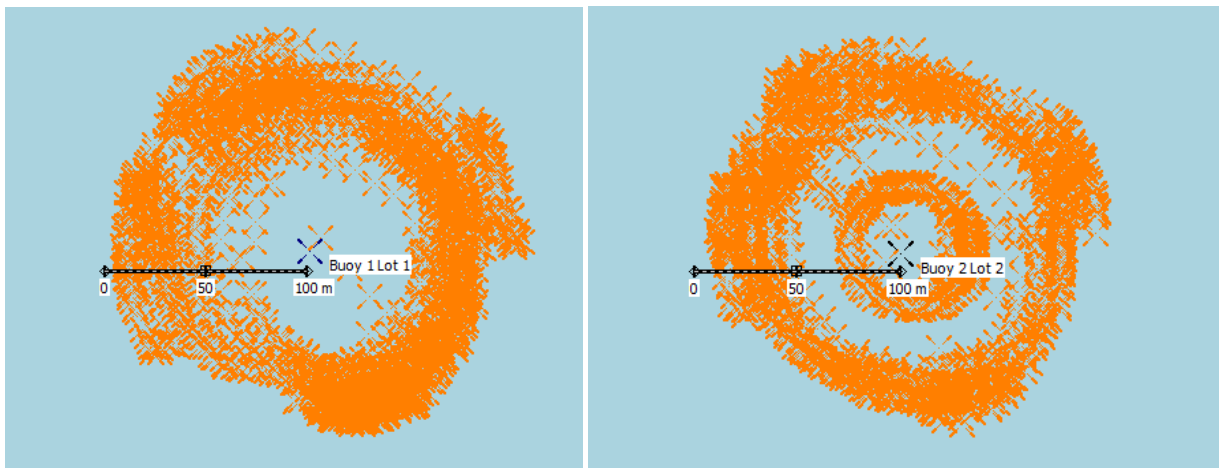


Figure 4. Section of position logs from the two buoys confirm a drift within 100 m of stated location (marked as dark X).



4.2 Instrumentation

The Fugro Seawatch buoy and instrumentation is described in the measurement plan [9].

The instrumentation on the WS170 and the WS181 is for all practical purposes identical. In the following, only instruments relevant for the analysis of the site wind conditions are described.

4.2.1 LiDAR

The LiDAR mounted on both buoys is a ZX300M LIDAR from ZXLIDARs Ltd. This LiDAR model is classified by DNV [17].

Both LiDARs (ZX585 on WS170 and ZX759 on WS181) were verified at the Pershore, UK, an onshore test site operated by DNV-GL [12] [13].

Once mounted on the buoys, the LiDARs were verified again by DNV. WS170 was verified at the TNO Lichteiland Goeree Offshore Test Site against a Windcube V2 LiDAR mounted on a platform, NL [14] and WS181 was verified at Frøya Norway [15] against an onshore LiDAR of the brand ZephIR Z300 ground-mounted on the island of Frøya.

WS170 was deployed for a period at the TNO site prior to deployment at the North Sea Energy Island site, but a technical note from DNV confirms that re-verification is not required [16].

The information from the classification and the verification was used to assess the measurement uncertainty of the LiDAR.

The LiDAR window is located at the top of the buoy and is as such elevated above sea level. This difference is compensated for in the provided data files, so that the stated height is height above sea level, not height above buoy.

4.2.2 Wind Direction

The Fugro buoys are equipped with three different wind direction sensors:

- A magnetic compass giving direction relative to magnetic north.
- The DGPS system giving the direction relative to true north.
- The LiDAR met station wind direction signal.

The DGPS is the main wind direction source, with the magnetic compass being used as backup - in case the DGPS is unavailable. The LiDAR met station signal is only used as third choice. Data are checked against the Gill wind sensor to resolve potential 180-degree direction ambiguities. This means that the wind direction signal from the buoys should be considered as relative to true north.

4.2.3 Additional Instrumentation

The Fugro buoys are equipped with additional meteorological stations. These are a Gill WindSonic ultrasonic wind sensor package, a Vaisala PTB330A pressure sensor and a Vaisala HMP155 temperature and humidity sensor.



Specifications are described by [9].

Temperature, humidity and wind speed are measured at 4.1 m height, pressure at sea level. However, as they are not used for shear or wind model analysis, they are by EMD assigned a generic height of 4 m.

4.3 Operation History

The measurement campaign started on 15/11/2021. Fugro has submitted event logs, tracking faults and flaws with the buoys [11]. Of these, only a single event has had impact on the LiDAR data:

A power supply failure caused data loss on WS170 from 06/04-2022 until 20/05-2022, where the power supply was replaced. The period remains a gap in the dataset.

4.4 Post-Processing of Data

4.4.1 Quality Control and Filtering Performed by Fugro

Fugro has provided some information on the post-processing of the LiDAR data [6]. ZX LiDARs provide a standard data filter for their LiDAR instruments, known as an industry filter, optimized to secure high quality data. This filter will remove data points with a low signal-to-noise ratio. Fugro has disabled the industry data filter on the LiDAR data and replaced it with a simple filtering algorithm (source: direct communication with Fugro). Fugro processes the LiDAR data as following:

- Of the 36-37 data packages produced every 10 minutes, 9 of these (25%) are required to qualify as a valid measurement.
- Check for duplicates.
- Filter for min and max wind speed values (0.001 m/s, 58 m/s).
- Filter for min and max wind direction values (0°, 360°).
- Check for 180° ambiguity.

Beyond the 9-data-package filter already provided by Fugro, EMD does not find that a higher package limit improves the quality of the remaining data. No further filtering using the package count has been done.

The resulting data were provided by Fugro in monthly data files:

- Wind speed, wind direction and turbulence data were provided in files labelled *xxxxxwindSpeedDirectionTI.csv*.
- The package counter was provided in files labelled *xxxxxWindStatus.csv*.
- Temperature, humidity and pressure data were provided in files labelled *xxxxxMetOceanData.csv*.



These files are provided in the data package (section 10).

It is understood that this is identical to the verification setup and that the verification is therefore valid with these filter settings.

4.4.2 Quality Control and Filtering Performed by EMD

EMD has undertaken a qualitative, manual filtering by comparing signals from the two buoys and data from several mesoscale derived datasets. Only when data differs in a substantial manner has wind speed and direction from those records been disabled. Given that the industry filter has been disabled, it is suspected that a number of faulty data points are accepted by the Fugro filtering. However, EMD finds that the dataset is remarkably good and only few such events were identified.

Fugro reports [9] that the primary wind direction sensor is measuring relative to true north. EMD has compared the wind direction signal against two independent mesoscale derived datasets (EMD-WRF and NORA3) and finds the average difference within 1°. The difference between the two buoys is also within 1°. EMD therefore finds the wind direction data correct with no need for adjustment.

At very low wind speed some remnants of the 180° ambiguity remain, but as wind direction at those wind speed is highly uncertain, no corrections to these data are made.

4.4.3 Recovery Rate and Data Substitution

As the industry filter has been disabled, the recovery rate on the data is substantially higher than sometimes experienced for ZX LiDAR measurements. Still, the LiDAR dataset suffers data loss as a result of above filtering. The recovery rates of the LiDAR are decreasing with height ASL. The recovery rates are documented in Table 10 and Table 11.

To recover some of this loss data substitution procedures were performed, one based on the measured shear, one based on the second buoy (referred to as horizontal repair). Because the expected uncertainty of the shear repair procedure is expected to be smaller than the one from the horizontal repair, the shear repair has been prioritised.

The synthesized data replaces gaps and disabled data in the recorded dataset (wind speed and direction). The TI (Turbulence Intensity) signal is not repaired, but simply copied from the lower height.

A second horizontal repair exercise is done by transferring data from WS170 to WS181 and vice versa. With this procedure data from each LiDAR measurement height is moved to the other LiDAR at the same height using a sectorial linear regression function. As source data only original data is allowed. Data generated through the shear matrix process described above are excluded from a potential transfer from one to the other location. The correlation between datasets from the two buoys is very high, giving high confidence in the transferred data. To avoid thermal stability distortions data are moved across same heights (e.g. 150 m to 150 m).

For each transfer, a transfer function is created for 360 1°-direction bins based on data from a 30° direction window. The wind speed functions are first order function and direction functions are zero-order functions (constants). No residual resampling is used to avoid the random scatter from such a model. Only wind speed and wind direction are repaired. The turbulence intensity is missing in repaired time steps.



Table 10 and Table 11 list the results of each repair procedure. The heights 30 and 40 m are only repaired using horizontal repair. The results are not shown in the table.

Table 8. Example of shear matrix, here for 150 m height ASL (WS181). Values are shear exponents α . The shear matrix is constructed from data from height 120 m, 150 m and 180 m.

Hour	N	NNE	ENE	E	ESE	SSE	S	SSW	WSW	W	WNW	NNW
00-02	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.03
02-04	0.04	-0.01	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.08
04-06	0.05	0.03	0.08	-0.03	0.08	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.10
06-08	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.06
08-10	0.04	-0.09	0.09	-0.04	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.06	0.06
10-12	0.05	0.00	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.05
12-14	0.03	-0.08	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.06
14-16	-0.03	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.05
16-18	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.05	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.05
18-20	0.04	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.04
20-22	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.09	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.16	0.13	0.07	0.10	0.05
22-24	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.05	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.06
All	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.06

Table 9. Correlation coefficient, r , between WS170 and WS181 measurements at the same height.

MEASUREMENT HEIGHT [M]	CORRELATION COEFFICIENT, R [%]
30 – 60	95
100 - 270	96



Table 10. Data substitution, WS170

REPAIRED HEIGHT [M]	60	90	100	120	150	180	200	240	270
Source height [m]	40	60	90	100	120	150	180	200	240
Shear matrix heights [m]	40, 60, 90	60, 90, 100	90, 100, 120	100, 120, 150	120, 150, 180	150, 180, 200	180, 200, 240	200, 240, 270	200, 240, 270
Recovery rate before repair	87.7%	86.9%	86.8%	86.5%	86.2%	85.9%	85.7%	85.3%	85.1%
Recovery rate after shear repair	88.0%	87.7%	87.0%	86.8%	86.6%	86.3%	86.0%	85.8%	85.4%
Recovery rate after horizontal repair	99.7%	99.2%	98.8%	98.6%	98.4%	98.1%	97.9%	97.8%	97.6%
Share of repaired data	12.0%	12.4%	12.1%	12.3%	12.4%	12.4%	12.5%	12.8%	12.8%

Table 11. Data substitution, WS181

REPAIRED HEIGHT [M]	60	90	100	120	150	180	200	240	270
Source height [m]	40	60	90	100	120	150	180	200	240
Shear matrix heights [m]	40, 60, 90	60, 90, 100	90, 100, 120	100, 120, 150	120, 150, 180	150, 180, 200	180, 200, 240	200, 240, 270	200, 240, 270
Recovery rate before repair	99.0%	95.9%	95.8%	95.6%	95.3%	94.9%	94.7%	94.2%	94.1%
Recovery rate after shear repair	99.3%	99.1%	96.2%	96.1%	95.9%	95.7%	95.3%	95.0%	94.7%
Recovery rate after horizontal repair	99.7%	99.6%	98.8%	98.6%	98.4%	98.2%	98.0%	97.8%	97.6%
Share of repaired data	0.7%	3.7%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%	3.7%	3.6%



4.5 Data Analysis

EMD has combined the datafiles, forming time series of wind speed, wind direction, turbulence intensity and data package count for each measurement height. For 4 m height ASL, temperature, relative humidity and pressure is added. The signals for maximum wind speed and vertical wind speed are only added to the 150 m dataset.

4.5.1 Wind Speed

The mean wind speed on the LiDAR measurements is calculated both as arithmetic mean wind speed and through a Weibull fit as Weibull-derived mean wind speed. The Weibull fitting is done in windPRO using an energy conservation condition.

The following table summarizes the resulting wind speeds before and after data substitution.

Table 12. Weibull parameters of the repaired datasets, WS170.

HEIGHT [M]	PERIODS [MONTHS]	ARITHMETIC MEAN WIND SPEEDS, BEFORE DATA SUBSTITUTION [M/S]	ARITHMETIC MEAN WIND SPEEDS AFTER DATA SUBSTITUTION [M/S]	WEIBULL MEAN [M/S]	WEIBULL – A PARAMETER	WEIBULL – K PARAMETER
4	12	8.20	8.20	8.20	9.25	2.41
30	12	9.75	9.54	9.52	10.74	2.38
40	12	9.97	9.77	9.77	11.02	2.39
60	12	10.35	10.14	10.17	11.47	2.43
90	12	10.75	10.55	10.62	11.97	2.48
100	12	10.85	10.67	10.74	12.11	2.49
120	12	11.04	10.86	10.95	12.34	2.50
150	12	11.27	11.08	11.17	12.59	2.46
180	12	11.46	11.26	11.34	12.79	2.42
200	12	11.57	11.36	11.44	12.9	2.40
240	12	11.74	11.52	11.58	13.06	2.37
270	12	11.85	11.62	11.66	13.15	2.33



Table 13. Weibull parameters of the repaired datasets, WS181.

HEIGHT [M]	PERIODS [MONTHS]	ARITHMETIC MEAN WIND SPEEDS, BEFORE DATA SUBSTITUTION [M/S]	ARITHMETIC MEAN WIND SPEEDS AFTER DATA SUBSTITUTION [M/S]	WEIBULL MEAN [M/S]	WEIBULL – A PARAMETER	WEIBULL – K PARAMETER
4	12	8.17	8.17	8.19	9.23	2.43
30	12	9.45	9.45	9.43	10.64	2.35
40	12	9.67	9.67	9.67	10.91	2.37
60	12	10.05	10.04	10.07	11.36	2.41
90	12	10.48	10.42	10.50	11.84	2.46
100	12	10.58	10.55	10.64	12.00	2.47
120	12	10.77	10.74	10.84	12.22	2.48
150	12	11.00	10.96	11.06	12.47	2.45
180	12	11.18	11.14	11.23	12.66	2.41
200	12	11.28	11.24	11.32	12.77	2.39
240	12	11.43	11.39	11.45	12.92	2.35
270	12	11.53	11.48	11.53	13.02	2.32

Further details on the directional wind speed and Weibull distribution can be found in Appendix C.

4.5.2 Turbulence Intensity

Standard deviation of wind speed and hence turbulence intensity from LiDAR measurements are not immediately comparable to those of cup anemometers. The standards referred to in this study do not recognize turbulence intensity measurements from LiDARs and the observed turbulence data from WS170 and WS181 are therefore not used or documented here. They are however included in the datapackage produced as part of the deliverables.

4.5.3 Wind Direction

The wind direction distribution for the 12 months of measurements is presented in Figure 5. There is a rotation of the wind direction clockwise with increasing height of 6.5° from 30 m to 270 m, amounting to a rate of 0.027 deg/m.

The direction distribution for each height can be found in Appendix C.

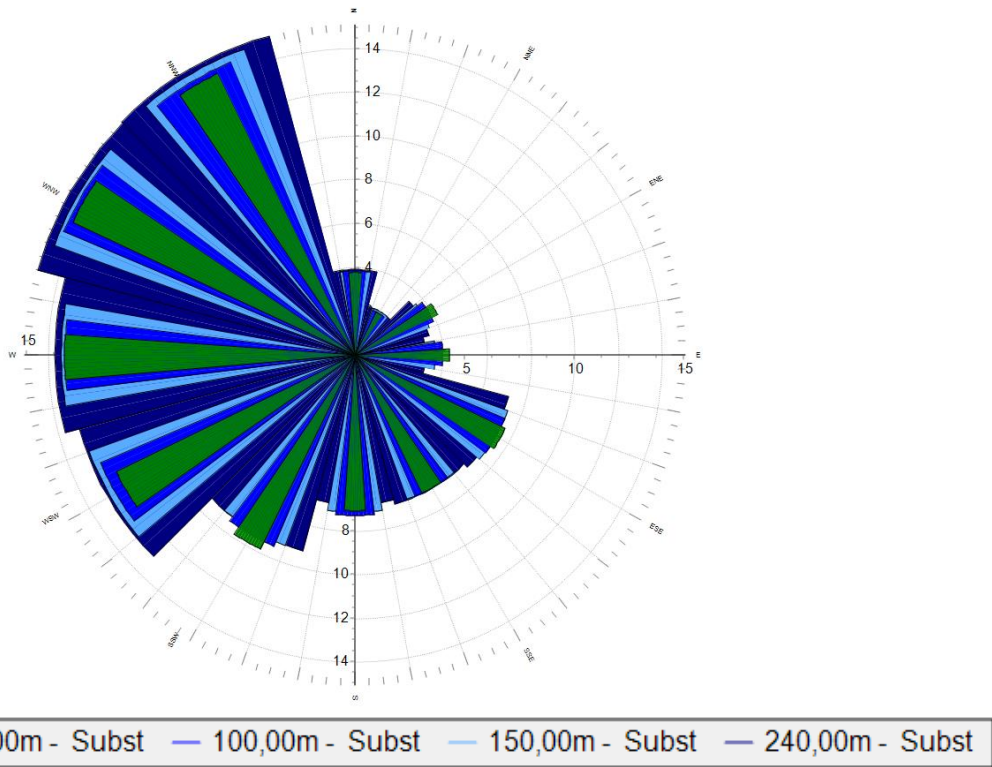


Figure 5. Directional distribution at selected heights of LiDAR measurements, WS170.

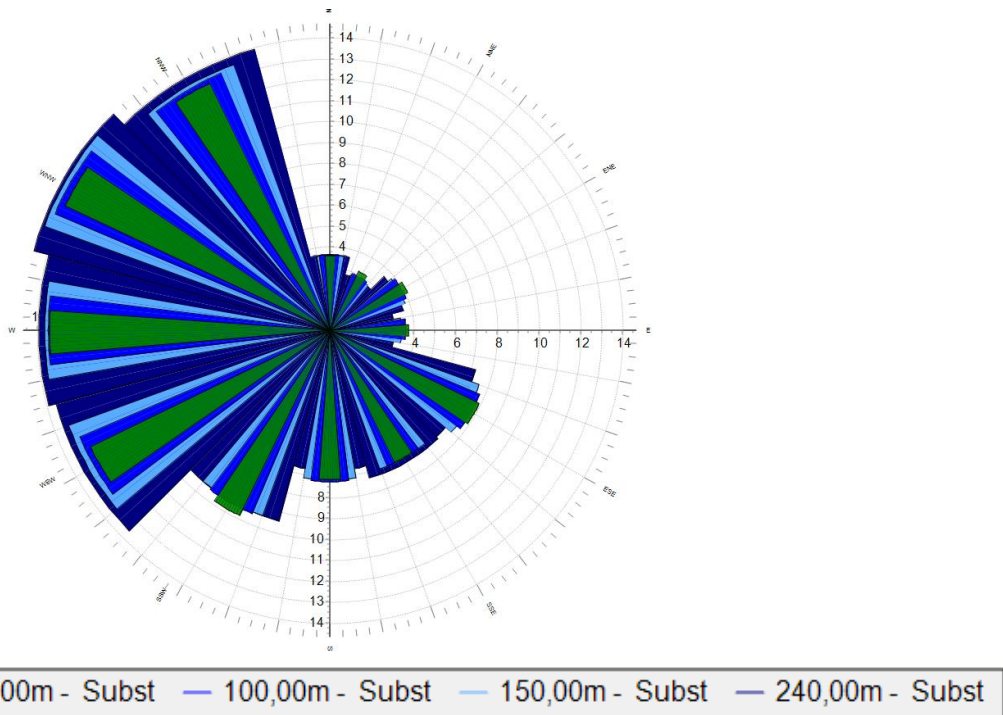


Figure 6. Directional distribution at selected heights of LiDAR measurements, WS181



4.5.4 Diurnal Variations

There is a minor variation in wind speed across the day with marginally higher wind speed at night and lower wind speed at daytime. The pattern is identical for the two buoys.

The temperature at the buoy is almost uniform across the day.

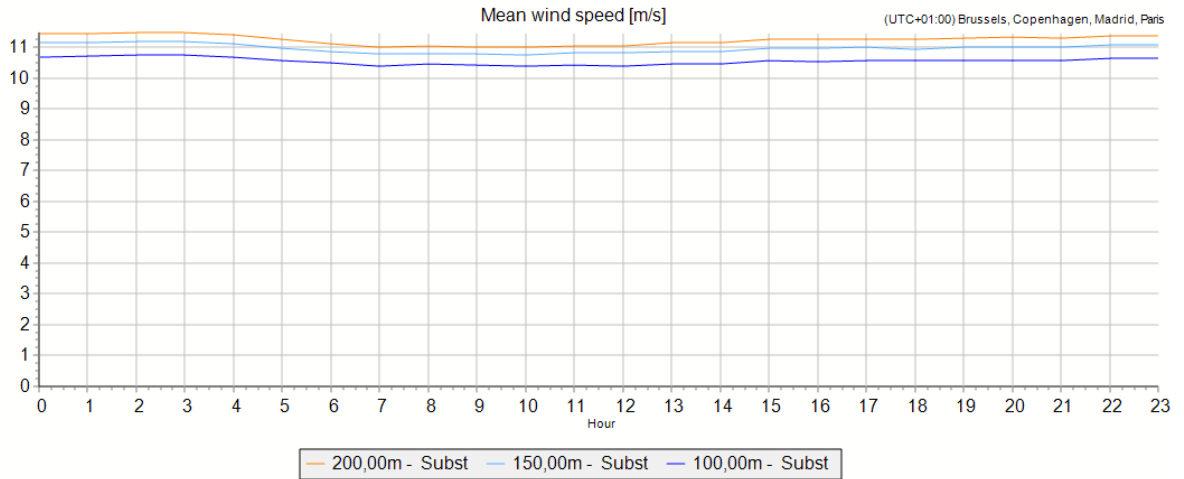


Figure 7. Diurnal wind speed variation, WS181.

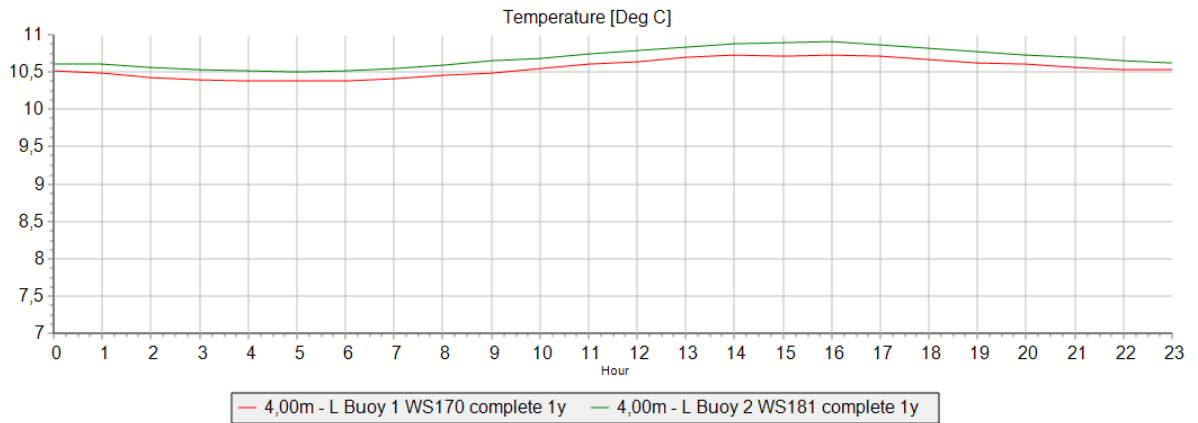


Figure 8. Diurnal temperature variation, WS170 (red) and WS181 (green).



4.5.5 Seasonal Variations

The specific year of measurement has the typical pattern for the region with higher wind speed during winter than during summer.

The temperature varies across the year from a mean temperature in March of 6°C to 17.1°C in August.

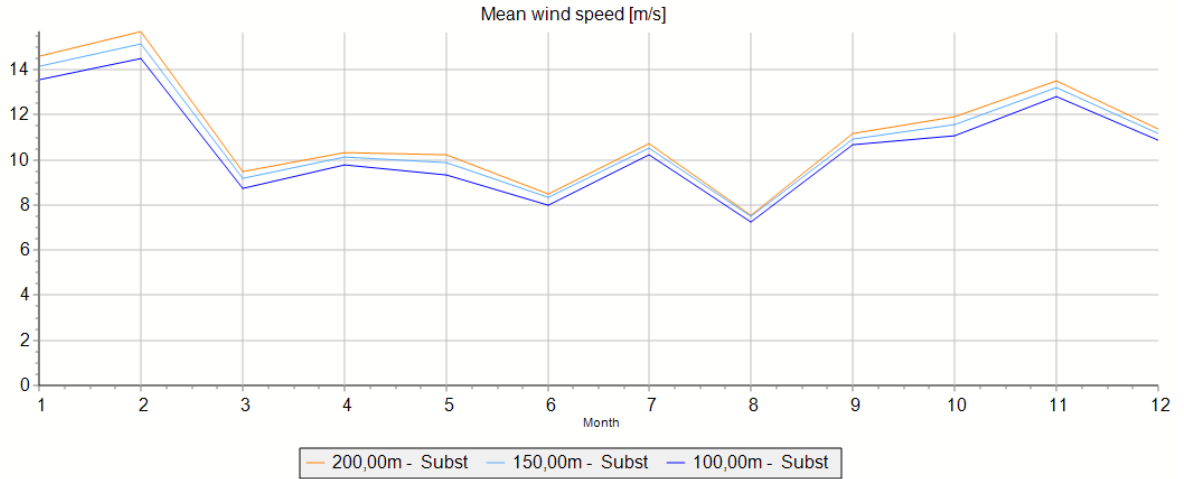


Figure 9. Monthly mean wind speed, WS181

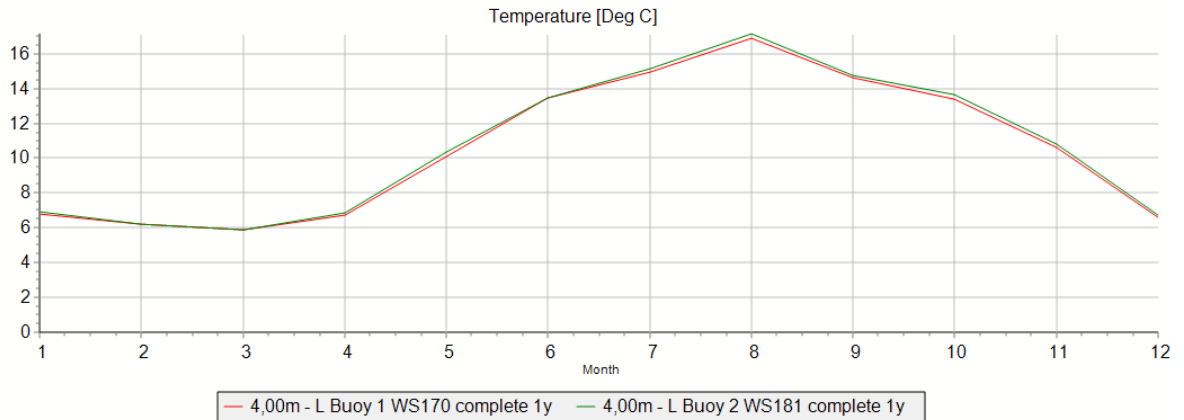


Figure 10. Monthly mean temperature, WS170 (red) and WS181 (green)



4.6 Measurement Uncertainty

The classification uncertainty, giving the maximum expected uncertainty, is obtained from the ZX300 classification document [17] as 1.41% (average at 130 and 135 m height). These heights are the tallest heights reported and are here considered representative of the 150 m measuring height. The classification table is included in Appendix B.

The verifications of the WS170 and WS181 buoy-mounted LiDARs were provided [14] [15] [12] [13]. The two test sites were at the TNO Lichtland Goeree Offshore Test Site, The Netherlands (WS170) and Frøya, Norway (WS181).

In these studies the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) according to the OWA Roadmap [19] are tested and the verification uncertainty is here calculated according the method suggested by the CT/OWA LiDAR Uncertainty Standard Review [20]. All KPI's were successfully fulfilled.

The verification uncertainties from the verification reports are included in Appendix B for the closest height to 150m. Note that the verification uncertainty from the Lichtland verification is substantially higher than at Frøya due to a higher reference uncertainty of the reference instrument against which the buoy LiDAR has been verified. It can therefore not be concluded that WS170 is poorer than WS181.

The uncertainty from data repair is found by assuming a 20% uncertainty on the wind speed change from source to destination height. With a 2% wind speed difference (from 120 to 150 m), this results in an uncertainty of 0.4% on wind speed of the synthesized data. At 150 m the synthesized data contribute 12.4% of the dataset on WS170, resulting in a total 0.05% uncertainty on the wind speed at this height and 3.2% on the dataset on WS181, resulting in a total 0.01% at 150 m.

The verification and classification uncertainty is combined together with a small contribution from the data repair to a combined uncertainty on the LIDAR measurements at 150 m.

Table 14. Wind speed measurement uncertainty at 150 m ASL.

BUOY	CLASSIFICATION UNCERTAINTY	VERIFICATION UNCERTAINTY	DATA REPAIR UNCERTAINTY	TOTAL MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY
WS170	1.41%	3.28%	0.05%	3.57%
WS181	1.41%	2.05%	0.01%	2.49%



5 Reference Data

Mesoscale data have been obtained for the dual purpose of long-term correcting the onsite measurements and calculating a wind speed gradient across the wind farm zone. The period length is limited by the data availability and has afterwards, through a consistency analysis, been curtailed to an appropriate length.

Different mesoscale and re-analysis products have been used as long-term data sources:

- 33 years of ERA5 [21] data, hourly data at a height of 100 m AGL have been obtained. ERA5 is a climate reanalysis dataset developed through the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) and processed/delivered by ECMWF. The locations are the closest available data node to each of the buys.
- 20 years of EMD-WRF On-Demand [22], high resolution mesoscale data have been obtained. The mesoscale model developed by EMD (<http://www.emd.dk>) has been run for the location of the North Sea Energy Island Lot 1 and Lot 2. ERA5 data from ECMWF (<http://www.ecmwf.int>) has been used as the global boundary data set. The temporal resolution is hourly. Similar datasets have been obtained for the locations of selected supporting datasets including the location of a third location for the site parameter analysis. The latest available data are from 01/01/2023.
- 5 years of EMD-WRF Europe+ [23] high resolution mesoscale data has been obtained in a grid with a spacing of 6 km. The model has been developed recently by EMD (<http://www.emd.dk>). The mesoscale model is at a spatial resolution of 0.03° x 0.03° or approximately 3 x 3 km with hourly temporal resolution. ERA5 data from ECMWF (<http://www.ecmwf.int>) has been used as the global boundary data set.
- 19 years and 9 months of NORA3 [24] data have been obtained. The NORA3 data have been sourced from the Norwegian Meteorological Institute. The NORA3 dataset uses a combination of ERA5 reanalysis data and an extensive surface model database. Instead of a WRF model, the NORA3 model is processed using the HARMONIE-AROME model. The model grid is 3 km, and the temporal resolution is hourly. The closest available nodes to Lot 1 and Lot 2 are used.

The location of the mesoscale reference data around Lot 1 and Lot 2 is presented in Figure 11, Figure 12 and Table 15. All data are extracted through windPRO.

Table 15. Mesoscale data position and period length.

	EMD-WRF LOT 1	EMD-WRF LOT 2	EMD-WRF POSITION 3	ERA5 LOT 1	ERA5 LOT 2	NORA3 LOT 1	NORA3 LOT 2
Position/Node	6.300°E 56.628°N	6.457°E 56.344°N	6.781° 56.627°	6.420°E 56.628°N	6.24°E 56.347°N	6.314°E 56.633°N	6.456°E 56.332°N
Start (data used)	01/01/2003	01/01/2003	01/01/2003	01/01/1990	01/01/1990	01/01/1999	01/01/1999
Stop (data used)	01/01/2023	01/01/2023	01/01/2023	01/01/2023	01/01/2023	01/10/2022	01/10/2022

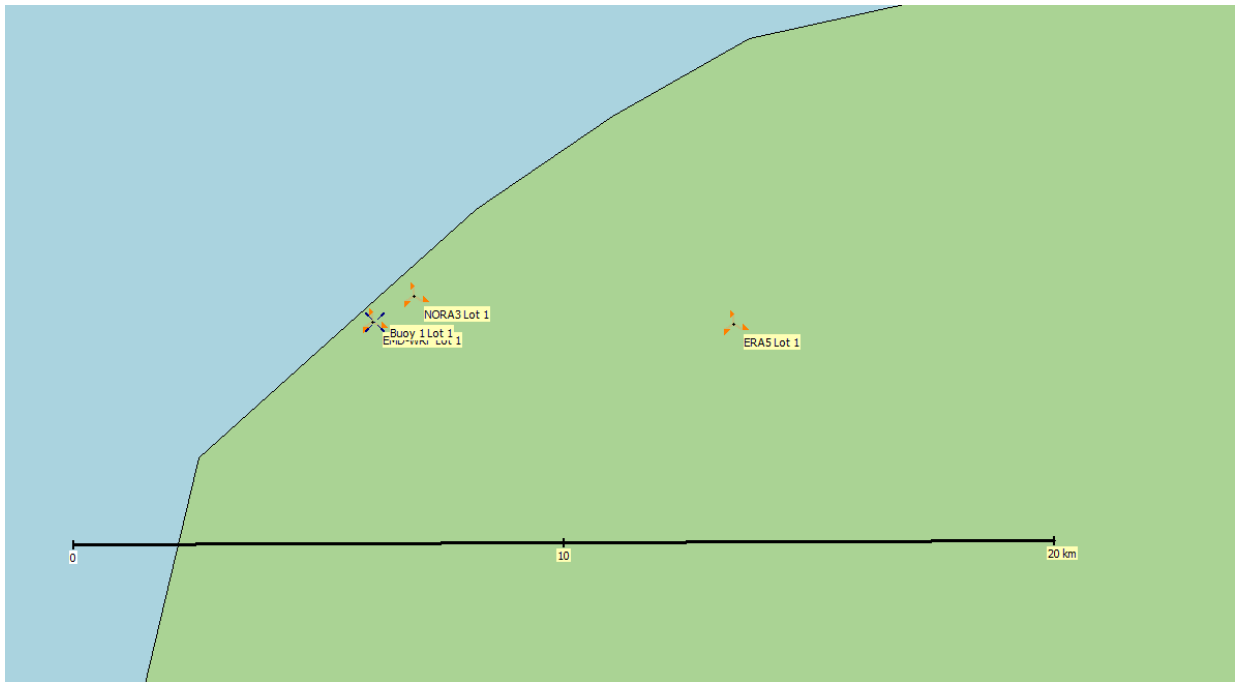


Figure 11. Location of mesoscale reference data near Lot 1.

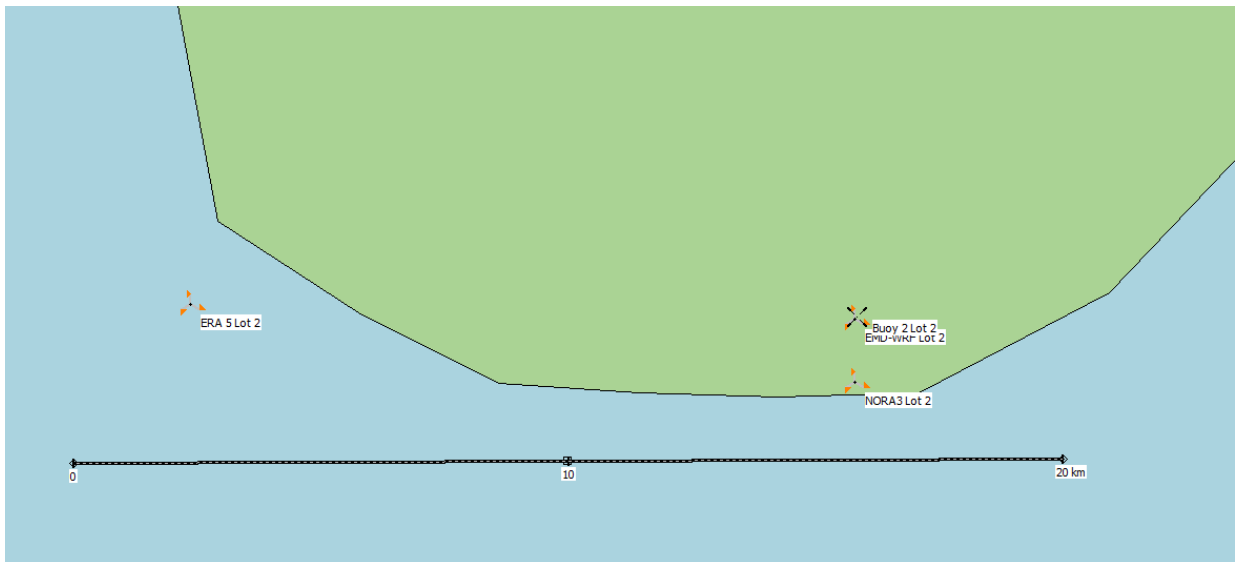


Figure 12. Location of mesoscale reference data near Lot 2.



6 Long-term Correction

6.1 Review of Reference Data

6.1.1 Long-term Consistency

The consistency of historical wind reference data is of vital importance when determining the long-term variation of wind speed. EMD has conducted consistency checks on the data sets in order to ensure that these would be suitable for use. These checks aim to identify trends and to establish a suitable baseline period. Two metrics have been used: The Mann-Kendall trend test and production indices.

Analysis of the ERA5 dataset using the Mann-Kendall trend test [25] indicated that a 20-year period from 2003-2022 may be slightly trended (test value 0.46). To avoid trends in the data set, EMD recommends, based on experience, a Mann-Kendall (MK) test value above 0.4, but preferably above 0.5. Extending the dataset to 1992 (31 years) results in a high MK value (0.92) with no trend in the time series.

The mean wind speed of the 31-year period 1992-2022 at 100 m in the ERA5 dataset is 10.24 m/s. This is exactly the same wind speed as for the 20-year period of 2003-2023. This means that this period can be used as a long-term consistent period.

EMD-WRF data and to some extent NORA3 data are derived from ERA5 and they can be expected to have similar consistency properties.

An alternative measure of considering consistency in long-term data is to compare windiness index. A windiness index can be constructed by scaling the wind speed to the expected long-term wind speed at the site, apply a power curve to each record and divide by the average of the records. The index value serves as an energy index value for each period considered. Annual energy indices have been constructed for a selection of datasets (Appendix A) including ERA5 and EMD-WRF.

A comparison of the ERA5-based energy index with the EMD-WRF-based energy index confirms that the above conclusions based on ERA5 are also valid for EMD-WRF. The production index of the ERA5 data for the period 1992-2022 is 99.8% of the period 2003-2022 conforming, that the selected 20-year period corresponds to the 31-year period.

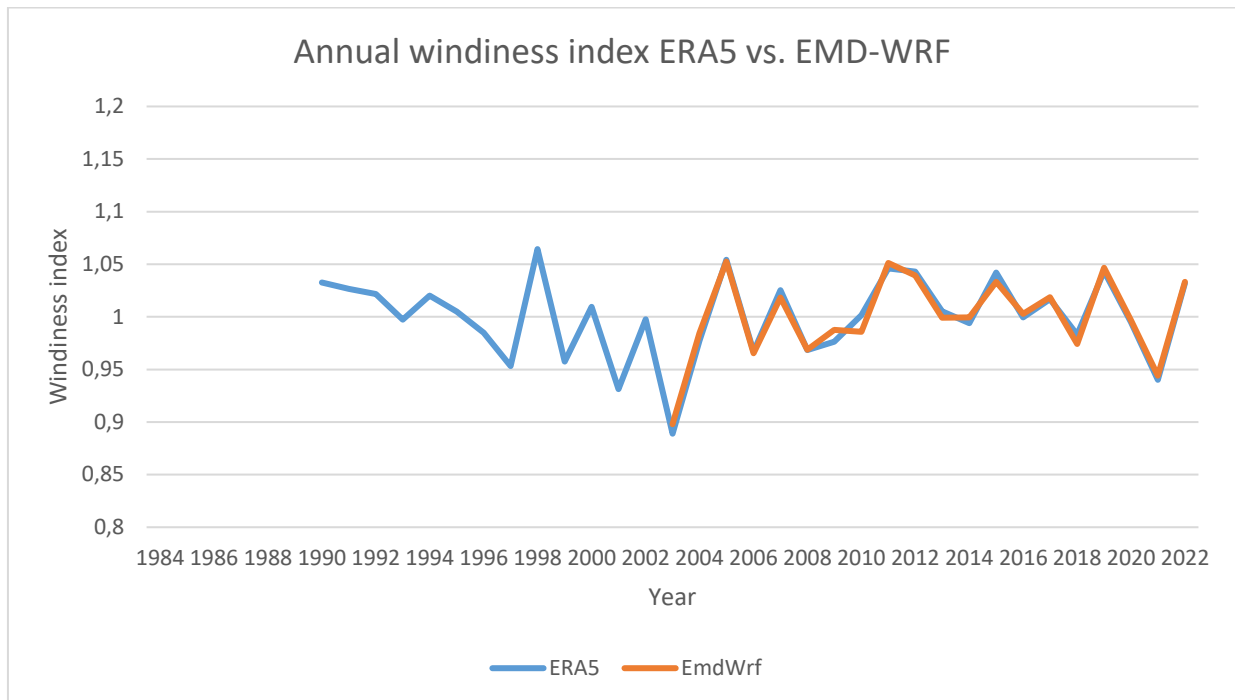


Figure 13. Annual windiness (energy) index for ERA5 and EMD-WRF data. Baseline period: 2003-2022.

Similar plots are made with six of the secondary ground stations described in Appendix A, where a long continuous time series are available (Figure 14). The match with ERA5 is not convincing with any of the meteorological stations, but that is most likely due to distance and difference in environment. The most concerning element in the ERA5 index is the sharp difference between 2003 and 2004, but that is confirmed in all the datasets that include this period. The general increase in the wind resource from 2003 to 2010 is also confirmed, ruling out that this trend is a data artifact.

The most interesting of the secondary data indices is that of Ekofisk. This oilrig is relatively close to the North Sea Energy Island and share similar conditions, being far from land. It also covers a very long period (39 years). This dataset confirms the large-scale variations on the ERA5 data, including a declining wind resource from 1990 to 2003. While we have no basis to confirm the index from 1984 to 1990, we can read from the index that the period 1990-2023 has an energy index of 99.2% of the period 2003-2022. For the entire record (1984-2022) the index is 99.6% of the selected 20-year period. A diagram superimposing the windiness index of progressively longer periods (Figure 15), show the trends of ERA5 imitated by the majority of the stations with Lista and Hvide Sande as notable outliers.

The analysis of windiness indices from secondary data therefore confirms the selection of the period of 2003 to 2022 as long-term representative and consistent.

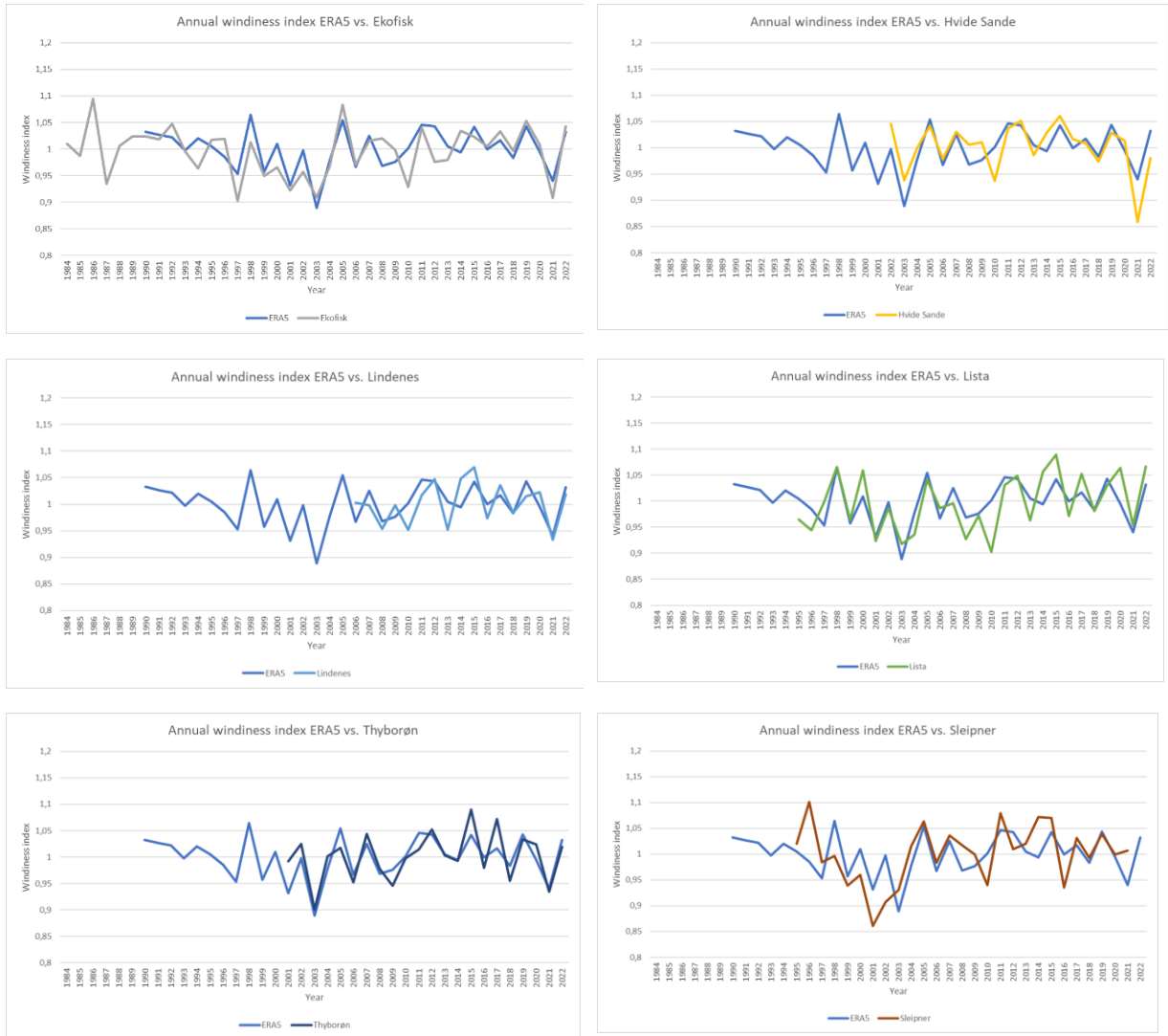


Figure 14. Annual windiness (energy) indices for a selection of secondary meteorological stations.

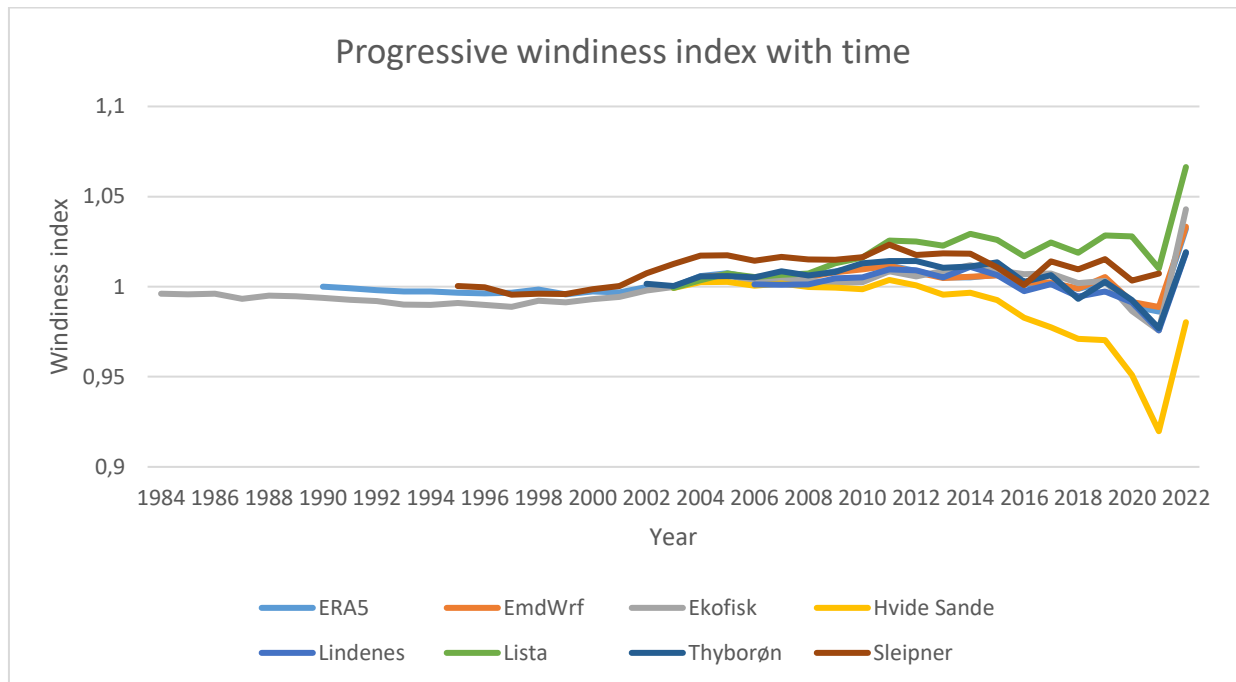


Figure 15. Progressive windiness (energy) index with time. The index of each year is the average of all following years.

6.1.2 Selection of Reference Data and Reference Period

Three potential reference datasets were considered for long-term correction of the LiDAR measurements from WS170 and WS181. These are the three datasets described in section 5: EMD-WRF, ERA5 and NORA3. These have all been successfully evaluated for use as long-term reference, passing all tests as described above. NORA3 does not yet cover the entire measurement period and the concurrent period is at present only 10.5 months. This places it for the present at a disadvantage. It remains useful though as validation of the long-term correction. For NORA3 data the reference period is 1/10/2002 to 1/10/2022.

The standard deviation on the resulting long-term wind speed across references and four different methodologies is 0.04 m/s on 150 m measurements on both LiDARs with no indication that any one reference or methodology increases or decreases the wind speed. EMD-WRF data therefore qualify as long-term reference as do the two other references. EMD has decided to proceed with EMD WRF as reference. The decision to prefer the EMD-WRF data is a combination of good performance with the long term correction methods described in section 6.2 and that the resulting long term corrected wind speed is the median value of the three considered reference datasets.

The reference dataset is 20 years of EMD-WRF data at WS170 and WS181 covering the period 01/01/2003 to 31/12/2022. The dataset is available in the data package.



6.2 Correlation between Onsite and Reference Data

6.2.1 Wind Speed and Energy Correlation

The concurrent period of LiDAR data and EMD-WRF data is 12 months (15/11/2021 to 15/11/2022).

The correlation of the wind speed between LiDAR measurements and EMD-WRF data is high.

Correlation coefficient, r , is calculated for each data point without averaging. That means that the 10-minute data of the LiDAR measurements are correlated with the hourly value of the reference data with the assumption that the hourly reference data value represents the last 10-minute period of the hour. That may not actually be the case, but the observed scatter in the 10-minute measurements is important for the following long-term correction.

The wind energy dataset is calculated by applying a power curve (generic 10 MW turbine) to the measured and reference data time series and divide with the average production. This is a measure of what a turbine would produce in a given period relative to average. Correlation is calculated on monthly averages and represent the seasonal variation in production output.

Table 16. Correlation coefficient r between the reference data (EMD-WRF, 150 m) and the onsite floating LiDAR data at 150 m ASL.

REF: EMD-WRF	WS170	WS181
Wind Speed Correlation, r [%] hourly	95.4	95.2
Wind Energy Correlation, r [%] monthly	95.6	99.4

6.2.2 Wind Direction Correlation

According to the instrument description from Fugro [9], the wind direction of measurements is referenced to true north with a secondary compass oriented against magnetic north (see section 4.2.2). Upon verification with EMD-WRF data an average deviation in wind direction was found within 1° , confirming that the measured wind direction is correct.

There is a good match of wind direction roses between the LiDARs (150 m) and EMD-WRF (150 m) concurrent data (Figure 16).

The 12 months of concurrent data does not represent a long-term representative directional distribution and it must be expected that a long-term correction of data will change the observed directional distribution (Figure 17).

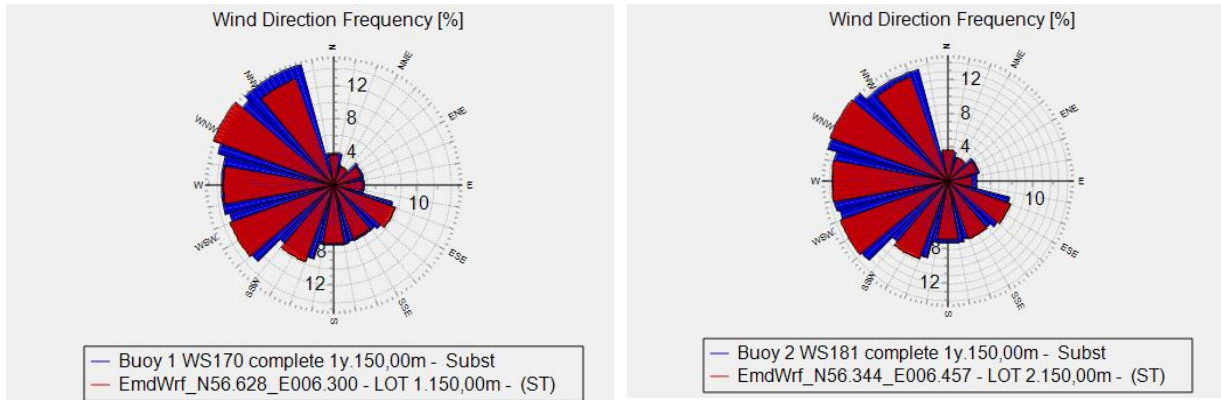


Figure 16. Wind direction roses for the concurrent period of LIDAR (blue) and EMD-WRF (red) data. Left: WS170, right: WS181.

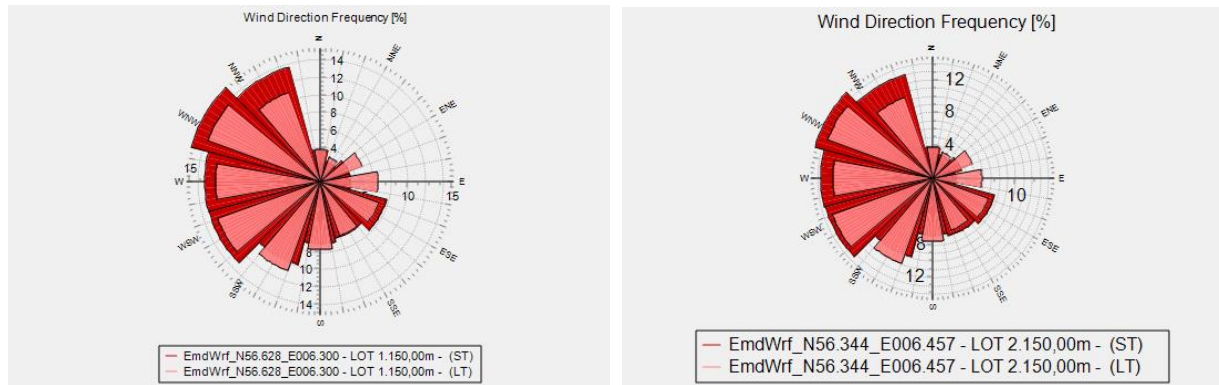


Figure 17. Wind direction roses for EMD-WRF data. Deep red represents the entire long-term period, light red represents the period concurrent with LIDAR measurements. Left: Concurrent period with WS170, right: Concurrent period with WS181.

6.2.3 Long-term Correction and Validation

EMD has several long-term correction methodologies at disposal. A full description of these can be found in the windPRO reference document on Measure-Correlate-Predict (MCP) methods [25].

With 12 month of data coverage and a high recovery rate, the risk of seasonal bias is limited. There is no need to curtail the period of the measured data.

The relevant windPRO methodologies that will correct for the wind direction are linear regression, neural network and the matrix method.

The performance of each method is tested through a 24-hour slicing test. In this, the transfer function is trained of every second day of the data set and used to predict a period consisting of every other day. The metric for comparison is the Mean Bias Error on production output, which is comparable to the difference in turbine production in percentage between using measured or predicted data. The result of this test is presented in Table 17 and Table 18.



A similar test is done using the entire concurrent period, which amounts to a self-test.

Additionally, in Table 17 and Table 18 are presented Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test metrics using each method. The K-S test measures the maximum difference between measured and predicted wind distribution and is an expression of how well the observed wind distribution is captured by the prediction [25].

The matrix method generally produces the smallest error, but all methods have good performance within normally accepted parameters. The matrix method also gives satisfying results in predicting the direction distribution and Weibull distribution shape (the K-S test) as well as provide the median predicted mean wind speed value.

The long-term correction has been performed using a wind speed/direction matrix. The windPRO Matrix MCP Method is described by developing a relationship matrix for the wind speed bins and direction bins between the wind data at the reference and a concurrent period of wind data from the local site and applying this relationship matrix to all the long-term wind data to determine the estimated site data wind climate. This method corrects for changes in both wind speed and direction.



Table 17. Prediction test using a 24-hour slicing method and a self-test using the entire concurrent period. The parameter presented is over-prediction of production in percent. (WS170 - 150 m data).

REFERENCE: EMD-WRF LOCAL DATA: WS170, 150M	LINEAR REGRESSION	NEURAL NETWORK	MATRIX
24-hour slicing test, % production	0.66	-0.74	-0.29
Concurrent period test, % production	0.78	-0.97	0.37
Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, %	1.81	2.65	1.39
Predicted long term mean wind speed, m/s	10.86	10.79	10.83

Table 18. Prediction test using a 24-hour slicing method and a self-test using the entire concurrent period. The parameter presented is over-prediction of production in percent. (WS181 - 150 m data).

REFERENCE: EMD-WRF LOCAL DATA: WS181, 150M	LINEAR REGRESSION	NEURAL NETWORK	MATRIX
24-hour slicing test, % production	1.19	-0.27	1.12
Concurrent period test, % production	0.88	-1.35	0.16
Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, %	2.82	2.13	1.44
Predicted long term mean wind speed, m/s	10.75	10.65	10.71

The artificially generated time series (30 m to 270 m) represent the long-term wind climate and the 150 m results are presented in the following.

6.3 Long-Term Wind Climate

6.3.1 Long-term Wind Speed Distribution

The long-term wind speeds for the two buoys in North Sea Energy Island OWF are summarized in the following tables. A detailed breakdown of the Weibull parameters can be found in Appendix D.

*Table 19. Weibull parameters of the long-term wind data used, WS170.*

WS170	PERIOD [Y]	ARITHMETIC MEAN WIND SPEEDS [M/S]	WEIBULL MEAN [M/S]	WEIBULL - A PARAMETER [M/S]	WEIBULL - K PARAMETER
30	20	9.41	9.39	10.6	2.328
40	20	9.60	9.61	10.85	2.348
60	20	10.00	10.03	11.32	2.389
90	20	10.35	10.43	11.76	2.414
100	20	10.47	10.55	11.9	2.413
120	20	10.67	10.77	12.15	2.416
150	20	10.83	10.91	12.31	2.355
180	20	10.94	10.99	12.4	2.293
200	20	11.05	11.1	12.53	2.281
240	20	11.21	11.22	12.67	2.227
270	20	11.31	11.31	12.77	2.198

*Table 20. Weibull parameters of the long-term wind data used, WS181.*

WS170	PERIOD [Y]	ARITHMETIC MEAN WIND SPEEDS [M/S]	WEIBULL MEAN [M/S]	WEIBULL - A PARAMETER [M/S]	WEIBULL - K PARAMETER
30	20	9.33	9.33	10.53	2.308
40	20	9.51	9.53	10.76	2.324
60	20	9.91	9.96	11.24	2.375
90	20	10.26	10.32	11.64	2.367
100	20	10.35	10.43	11.77	2.375
120	20	10.55	10.65	12.01	2.380
150	20	10.71	10.80	12.19	2.328
180	20	10.85	10.91	12.32	2.272
200	20	10.96	11.00	12.42	2.240
240	20	11.12	11.15	12.59	2.207
270	20	11.20	11.22	12.67	2.190

6.3.2 Long-term Wind Direction Distribution

The long-term frequency and energy distribution for the long-term corrected LiDAR data from WS170 and WS181 at 150 m ASL indicate a main wind direction from southwest to northwest.

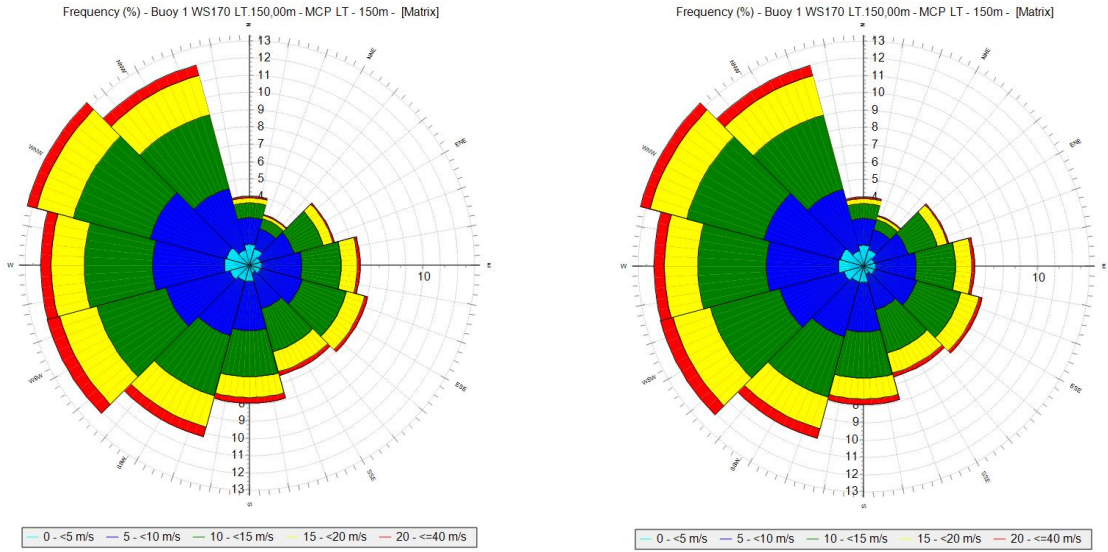


Figure 18. Left: wind direction distribution of long-term corrected LiDAR data (WS170) at 150 m. Right: Energy distribution of long-term corrected LiDAR data (WS170) at 150 m. Both are divided in wind speed intervals.

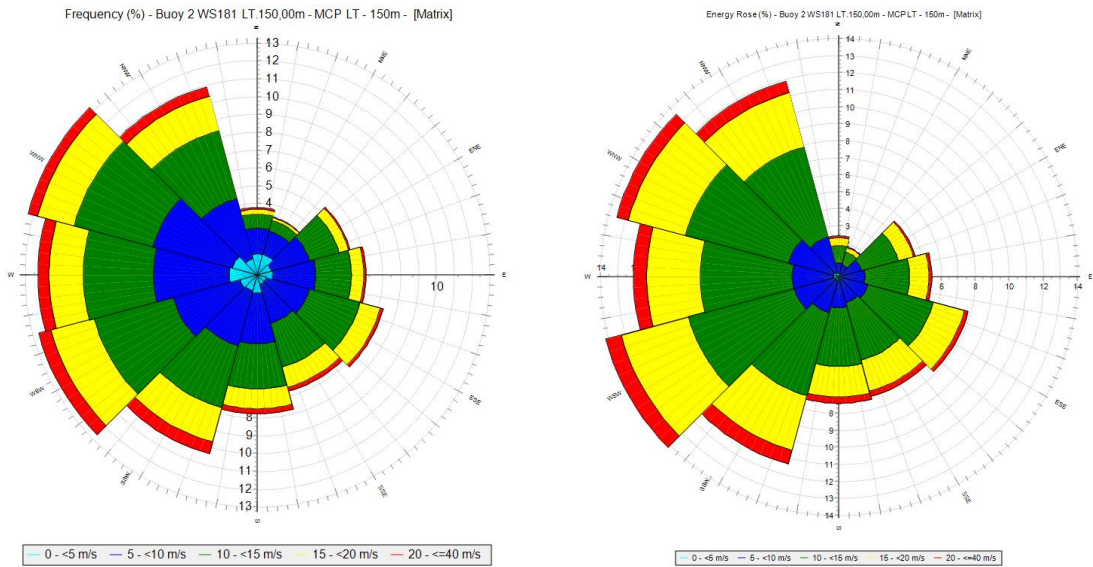


Figure 19. Left: wind direction distribution of long-term corrected LiDAR data (WS181) at 150 m. Right: Energy distribution of long-term corrected LiDAR data (WS181) at 150 m. Both are divided in wind speed intervals.



6.3.3 Long-term Diurnal Variations

The diurnal long-term wind speed is comparable to the observed diurnal wind speed. Figure 20 shows the diurnal variations for WS181. The pattern is identical for the two buoys. The variation is similar but adjusted to a lower wind speed for the long-term dataset.

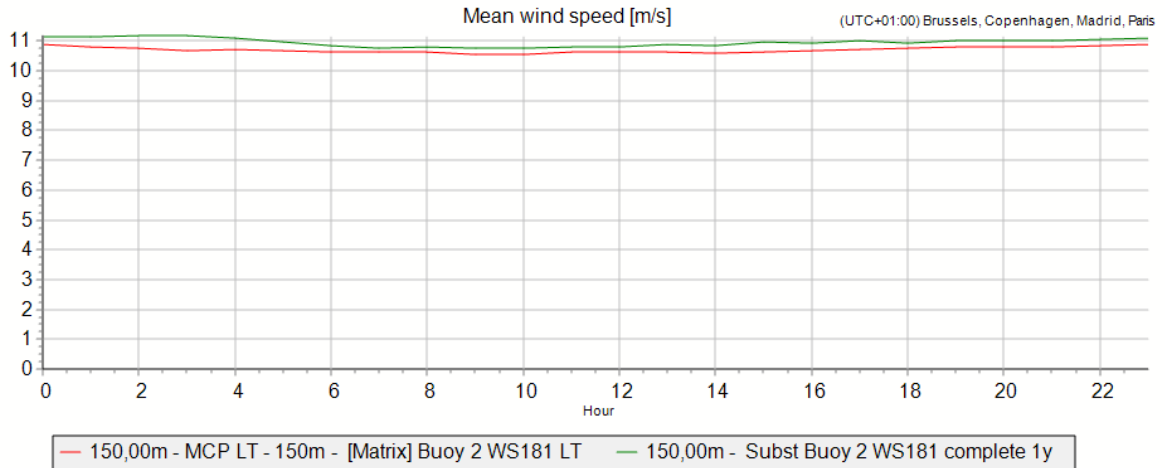


Figure 20. Diurnal wind speed, long-term corrected (red) and observed (green), WS181.

6.3.4 Long-term Seasonal Variations

The long-term seasonal variation of wind speed at 150 m is presented in Figure 21 for WS181 and compared to the actual year of observation. Whereas the seasonal variation of the measurements is based on a single year, the seasonal variation of the long term timeseries is an average of 20 years of data and therefore predictably more smooth.

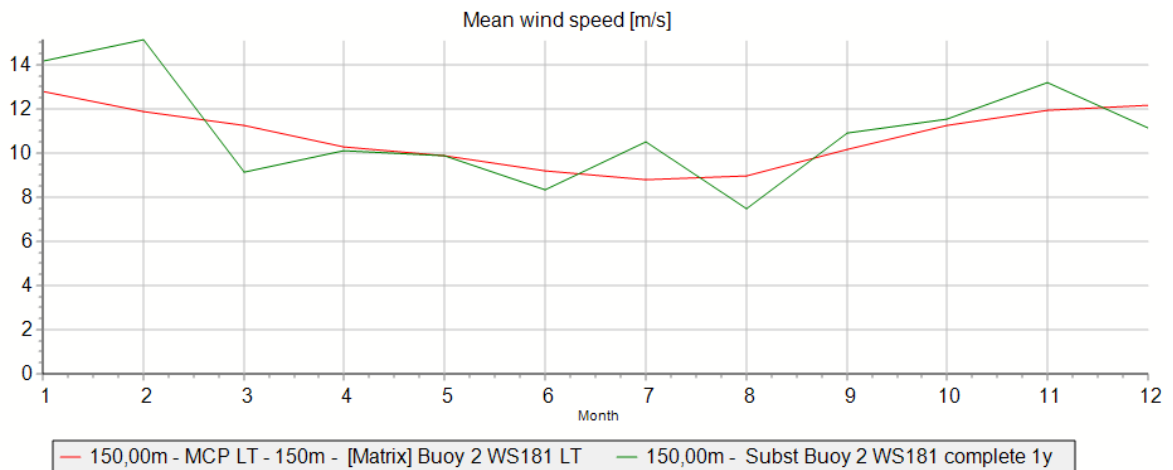


Figure 21. Seasonal variation of long-term corrected dataset (red) and observed dataset at 150 m, WS181.



7 Validation of Wind Model

7.1 Secondary Models

The wind resource at Position 1 (Lot 1) and Position 2 (Lot 2) were assessed through long-term correction of measured LIDAR data. This remains the primary model for the site.

Three secondary models were tested, translating secondary measured data from Thor, FINO3 and Harald B to the site. They each cover different directions from the North Sea Energy Island OWF. These were used to validate the primary wind model at North Sea Energy Island.

For the validation, the secondary data sets are transferred from their locations to WS170 and WS181 using the relative differences resulting from the comparison of mesoscale data. This transfer is based on the assumption that the difference between the two sites can be fully described by the difference observed in mesoscale data.

For each secondary data source a EMD-WRF dataset was extracted (section 6.1). The correlation in terms of wind speed, energy content and direction has been analysed for sufficiency. If mismatches are identified, a transfer function has been developed to mitigate the differences.

The datasets are described and adjusted to long-term wind climate in Appendix A.

7.1.1 Thor Floating LiDAR

Based on 1 year of LiDAR measurements on the buoy deployed for the Thor wind farm, a 20-year dataset was produced with the same reference period as for WS170 and WS181. The height of interest is at 150 m ASL.

The location of the Thor buoy relative to the WS170 and WS181 buoys is presented in Figure 22. The distance from the Thor buoy to WS170 is 43 km and to WS181 is 35 km.

For the validation of the wind model for WS170 and WS181, the long-term corrected dataset at Thor is transferred to the location and height of the two buoys following the above-described methodology.

An EMD-WRF dataset was extracted for the Thor buoy location (section 6.1). The correlation between the Thor LiDAR data and EMD-WRF is very high, both on wind speed, monthly energy content and directional distribution as discussed in Appendix A and the EMD-WRF data can therefore be said to capture the wind dynamics very well at Thor.

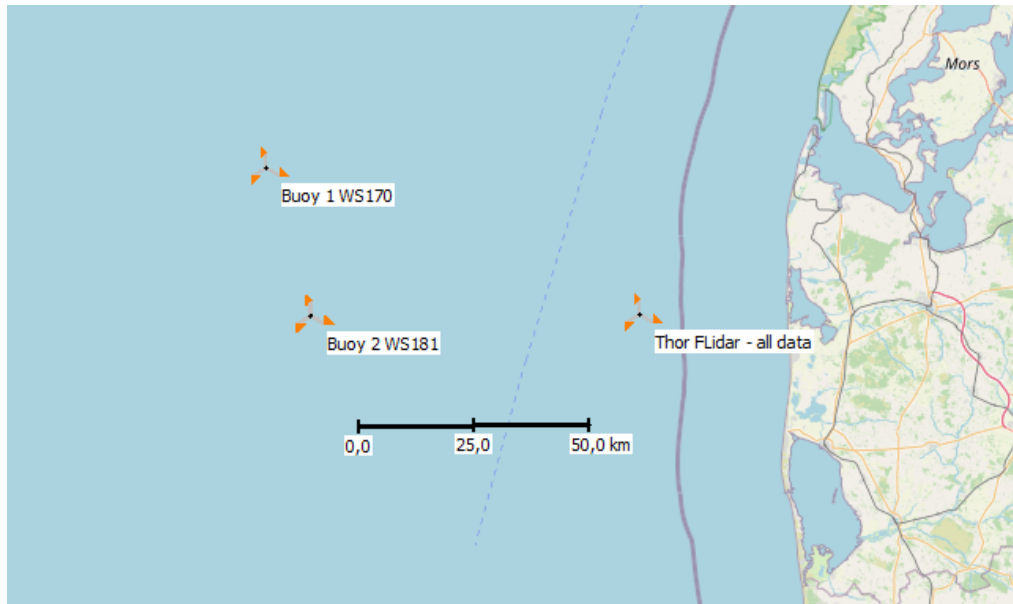


Figure 22. Location of Thor LiDAR buoy relative to WS170 and WS181.

Comparing the wind direction distribution between EMD-WRF data at Thor and EMD-WRF data at WS181 a difference in directional distribution and particularly energy distribution is noted (Figure 23). A transfer function is therefore required to both transfer the directions and the energy content in each direction.

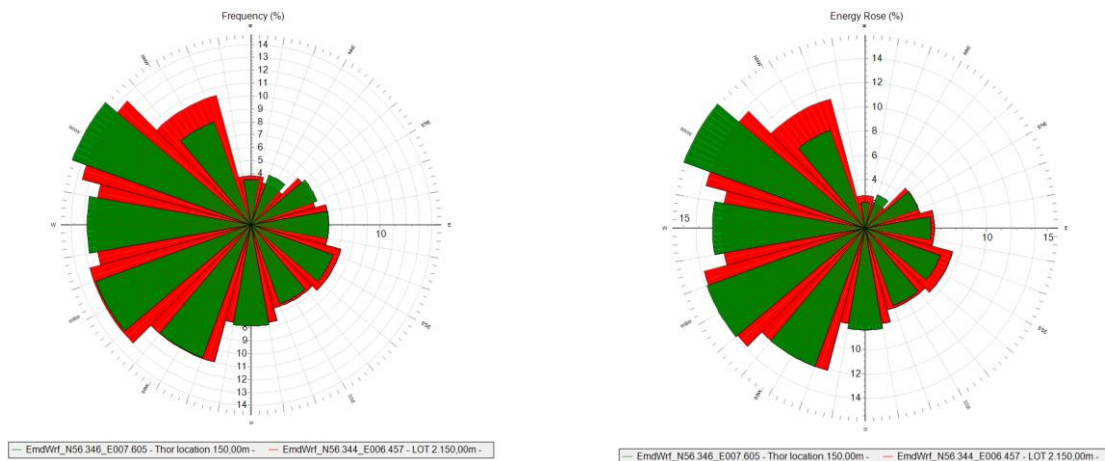


Figure 23. Left: directional distribution between EMD-WRF at Thor (green) and EMD-WRF at WS181 (red). Right: Energy rose of same two datasets.

A translation function is created using linear regression with a translation function for every 1° direction, used data in a +/-15° window, giving a scale and offset on wind speed as well as an offset on wind direction.

This translation function is then applied to the 20-year of long-term corrected 150 m Thor data, creating a 20-year dataset at WS170 and WS181.

A comparison of directional distribution of transferred Thor data at 150 m with long-term corrected WS170 and WS181 data is presented in Figure 24 and Figure 25. The match is reasonably good but with some deviation in north-north-western sector.

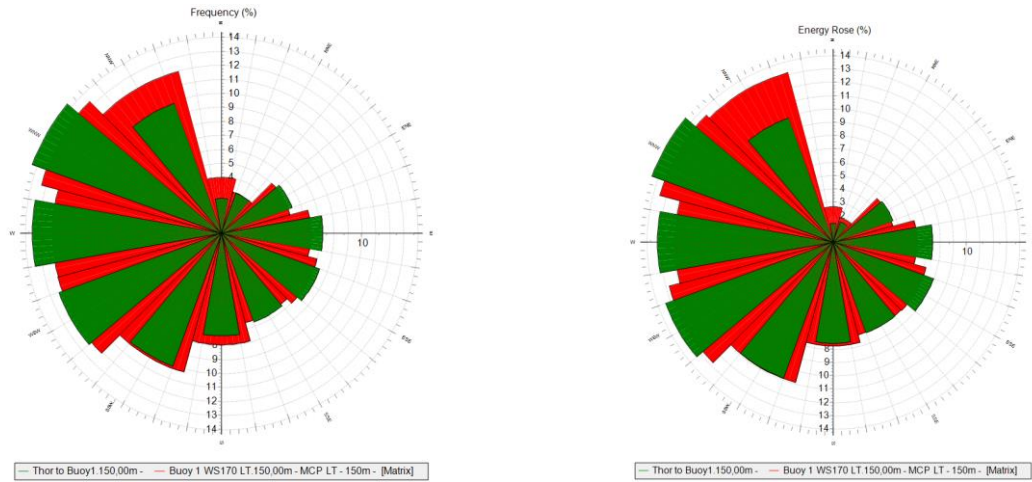


Figure 24. Comparison of directional distribution of transferred Thor data (green) with WS170 (red) (20 years). Left: by frequency, Right: by energy.

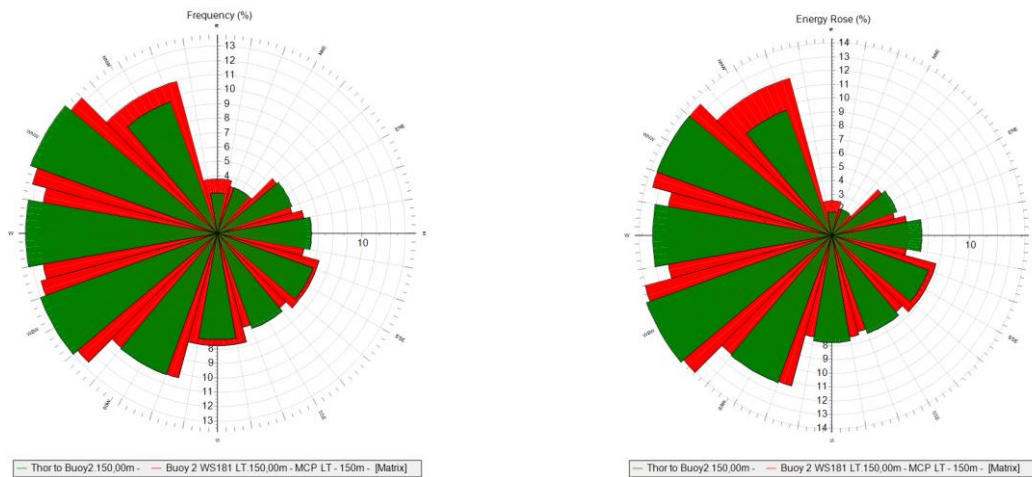


Figure 25. Comparison of directional distribution of transferred Thor data (green) with WS181 (red) (20 years). Left: by frequency, Right: by energy.

The mean wind speed through the steps can be followed in Table 21. The wind distribution and Weibull fit can be found in detail in Appendix F and G.



Table 21. Mean wind speed through the transfer stages, Thor data.

STAGE	ARITHMETIC MEAN WIND SPEED [M/S]
1 years of measured mean wind speed, Thor, 151 m ASL	9.95
1 year, shear interpolated to 150 m, Thor	9.95
20 years, long-term corrected at 150 m, Thor	10.53
20 years, transferred to WS170, 150 m	10.85
20 years, transferred to WS181, 150 m	10.75

7.1.2 FINO3

Based on 4 years of mast measurements at FINO3, prior to the build-up of adjacent wind farms, a 20-year dataset was produced with the same reference period as for WS170 and WS171 (Appendix A). The measurement height of interest is at 91 m ASL.

The location of the FINO3 mast relative to the WS170 and WS181 buoys is presented in Figure 26. The distance from the FINO3 mast to WS170 is 168 km and to WS181 is 135 km.

For the validation of the wind model for WS170 and WS181, the long-term corrected dataset at FINO3, 91 m, is transferred to the location and height of the two buoys.

An EMD-WRF dataset was extracted for the FINO3 mast location (section 6.1). The correlation between the FINO3 data and EMD-WRF is very high, both on wind speed, monthly energy content and directional distribution as discussed in Appendix A and the EMD-WRF data can there be said to capture the wind dynamics very well at FINO3.

Comparing the wind direction distribution between EMD-WRF data at FINO3 and EMD-WRF data at WS181 a difference in directional distribution and particularly energy distribution is noted (Figure 27). A transfer function is therefore required to both transfer the directions and the energy content in each direction.

A translation function is created using linear regression with a translation function for every 1° direction, used data in a +/-15° window, giving a scale and offset on wind speed as well as an offset on wind direction.

This translation function is then applied to the 20 year of long-term corrected 91 m FINO3 data, creating a 20-year dataset at WS170 and WS181.

A comparison of directional distribution of transferred FINO3 data at 91 m with long-term corrected WS170 and WS181 data at 90 m is presented in Figure 28 and Figure 29. The match is reasonably good but with some deviation in eastern sectors.

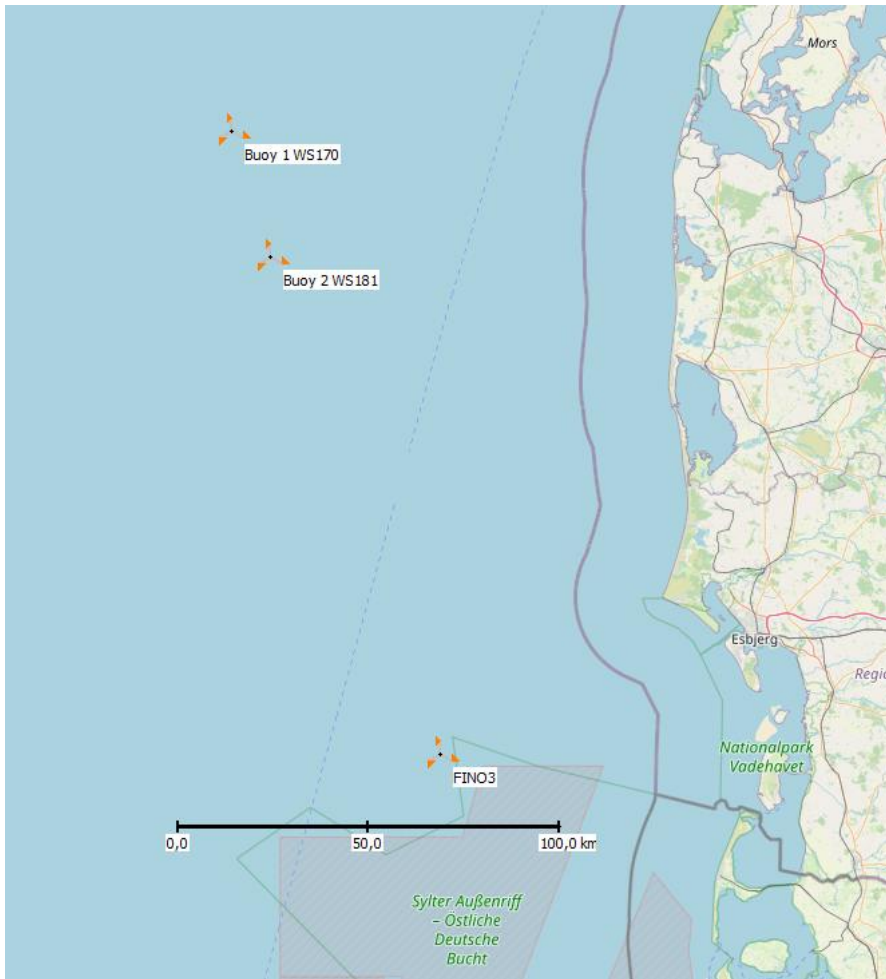


Figure 26. Location of the FINO3 mast relative to WS170 and WS181.

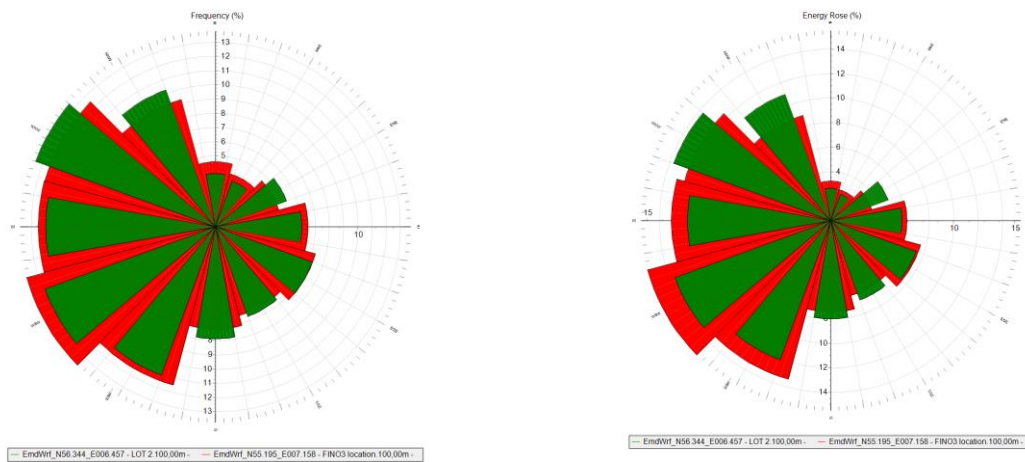


Figure 27. Left: directional distribution between EMD-WRF at FINO3 (green) and EMD-WRF at WS181 (red). Right: Energy rose of same two datasets.

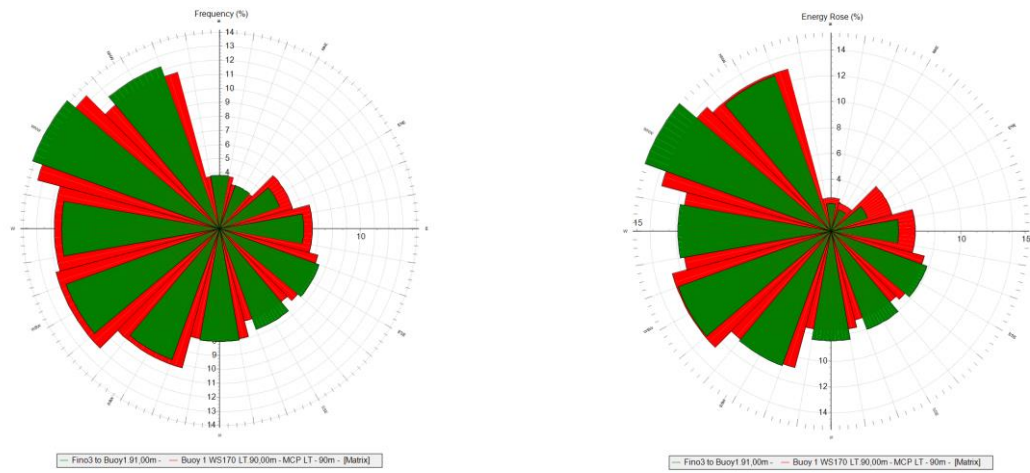


Figure 28. Comparison of directional distribution of transferred FINO3 data (green) with WS170 (red) (20 years). Left: by frequency, Right: by energy.

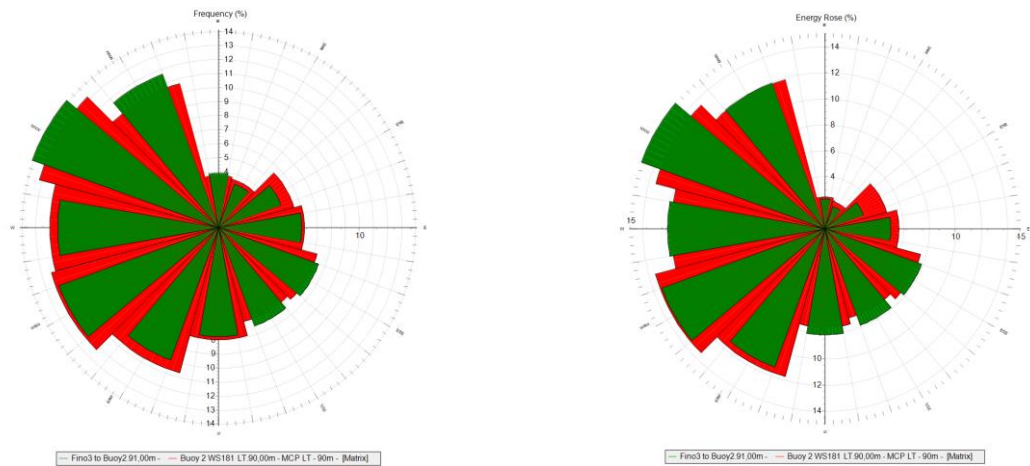


Figure 29. Comparison of directional distribution of transferred FINO3 data (green) with WS181 (red) (20 years). Left: by frequency, Right: by energy.

The datasets at 91 m translated to buoy locations are shear extrapolated to 150 m using a shear matrix based on 1 year of LiDAR observations. These are the final datasets described in section 4.5. The shear matrix is based on the interval from 90 m to 150 m. The rotation of wind direction from 90 m to 150 m is not included in the extrapolation.

The mean wind speed through the steps can be followed in Table 21. The wind distribution and Weibull fit can be found in detail in Appendix F and G.



Table 22. Mean wind speed through the transfer stages, FINO3 data.

STAGE	ARITHMETIC MEAN WIND SPEED [M/S]
4 years of measured mean wind speed, FINO3, 91 m ASL	10.08
20 years, long- term corrected at 91 m, FINO3	10.13
20 years, transferred to WS170, 91 m	10.45
20 years, transferred to WS170, 150 m	10.97
20 years, transferred to WS181, 91 m	10.37
20 years, transferred to WS181, 150 m	10.86

7.1.3 Harald B

The Harald B dataset is a problematic dataset for several reasons.

- It contains large gaps that divide the dataset into three distinct chunks.
- There is a gap in data on most days from 21.10 to 00.00.
- The measurement setup and instrumentation is unknown and most likely non-compliant with IEC 12-1 [27], IEC 50-1 [28] and MEASNET standards [29].
- Some uncertainty remains as to the actual measurement height.

Yet, of the available oilrig datapoints, this remains the best qualified for wind resource validation, situated west of the North Sea Energy Island OWF. With a poorer data basis than FINO3 and Thor, the uncertainty is higher and it should carry less weight.

A 4-year period was pieced together, consisting of continuous full year period chunks. This was long-term corrected into a 20-year dataset with the same reference period as for WS170 and WS171 (Appendix A). The measurement height of interest is at 69 m ASL based on our information.

The location of the Harald B measurements relative to the WS170 and WS181 buoys is presented in Figure 30. The distance from the Harald B oilrig to WS170 is 129 km and to WS181 is 134 km.

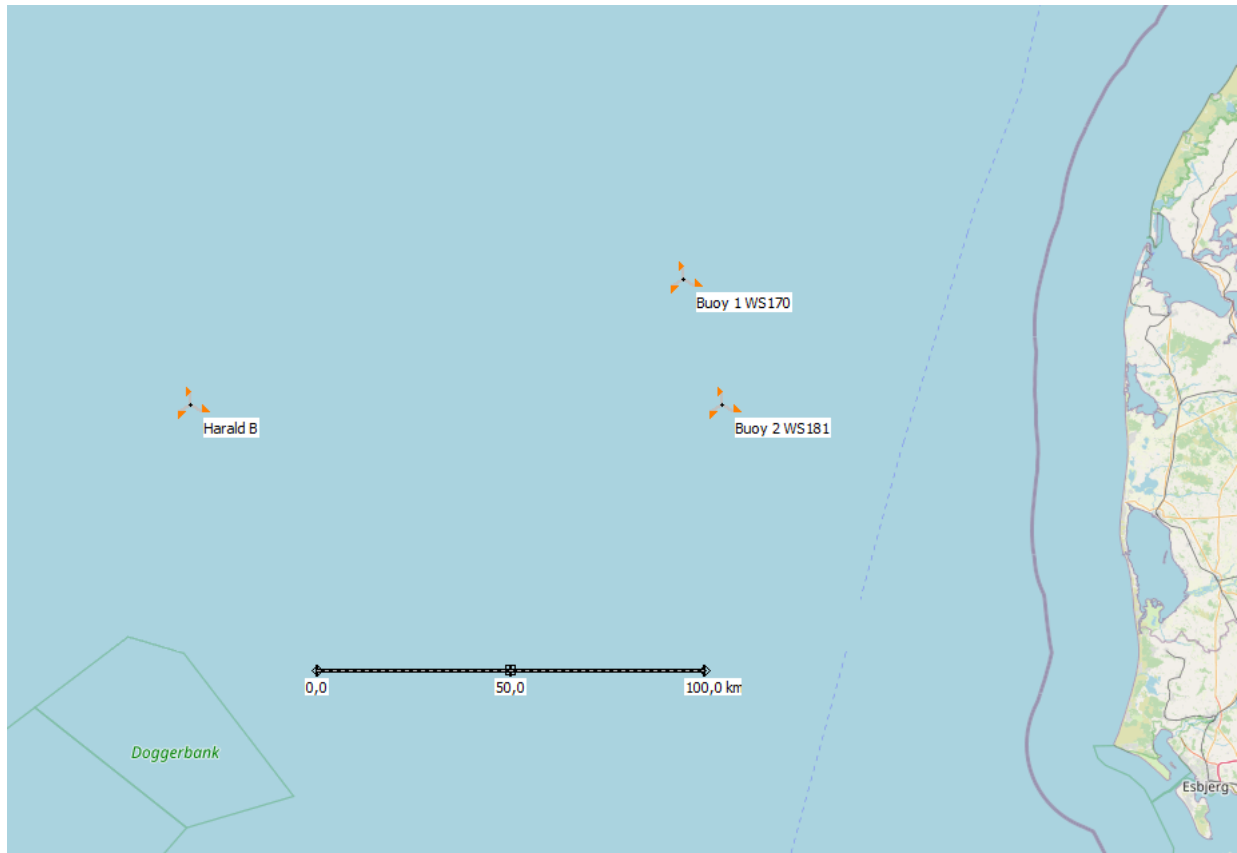


Figure 30. Location of the Harald B oilrig relative to WS170 and WS181.

For the validation of the wind model for WS170 and WS181, the long-term corrected dataset at Harald B, 69 m, is transferred to the location and height of the two buoys.

An EMD-WRF dataset was extracted for the Harald B location (section 6.1). The correlation between the Harald B data and EMD-WRF is very high, both on wind speed, monthly energy content and directional distribution as discussed in Appendix A and the EMD-WRF data can therefore be said to capture the wind dynamics well at Harald B.

Comparing the wind direction distribution between EMD-WRF data at Harald B and EMD-WRF data at WS181 a minor difference in directional distribution is noted (Figure 31). An attempt to use the regression method to transfer data as described for FINO3 and Thor failed (resulting in a direction distribution more different from the buoy distributions than before transformation) so a simpler transformation is made using A-parameter scaling. Given the relatively small difference between EMD-WRF data on the two locations, this is considered a valid method.

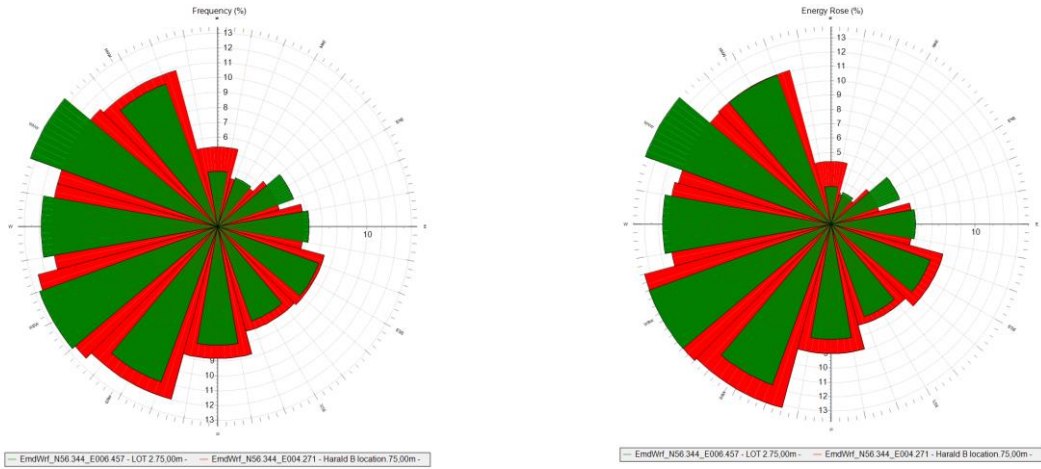


Figure 31. Left: directional distribution between EMD-WRF at WS181 (green) and EMD-WRF at Harald B (red). Right: Energy rose of same two datasets.

The A-parameter scaling method uses the relative difference in the A-parameter of the Weibull distribution in each sector between two mesoscale datasets to scale the wind speed of the data being moved. The wind direction is not being changed. The two mesoscale datasets are in this case EMD-WRF data at Harald B and at Lot 1 and Lot 2 respectively.

The results are time series at the location of WS170 and WS181 at 69 m height. The direction distribution is unchanged compared to the 20-year dataset at Harald B and is not a good match with WS170 and WS181, but better than using the regression transformation method (Figure 32 and Figure 33).

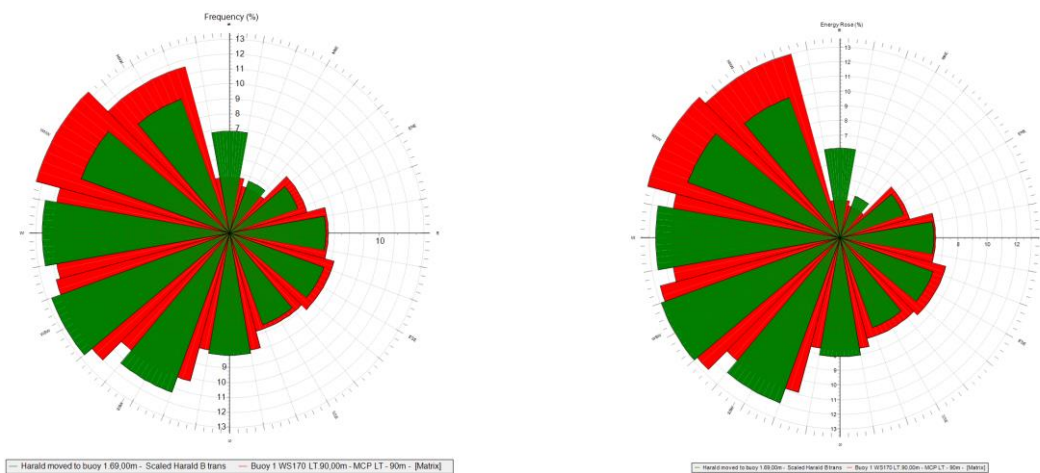


Figure 32. Comparison of directional distribution of transferred Harald B data (green) with WS170 (red) (20 years). Left: by frequency, Right: by energy.

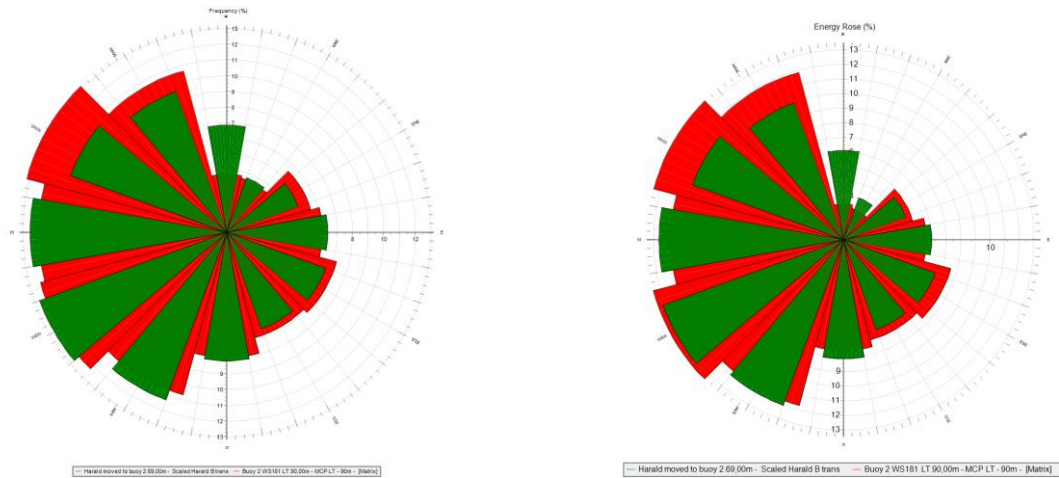


Figure 33. Comparison of directional distribution of transferred Harald B data (green) with WS181 (red) (20 years). Left: by frequency, Right: by energy.

The datasets at 69 m translated to buoy locations are shear extrapolated using a shear matrix based on 1 year of LiDAR observations. These are the final datasets described in section 4.5. The shear matrix is based on the interval from 60 m to 150 m. The rotation of wind direction from 90 m to 150 m is not included in the extrapolation.

The mean wind speed through the steps can be followed in Table 23. The wind distribution and Weibull fit can be found in detail in Appendix F and G. By comparison, with the regression translation method, the resulting wind speed at 150 m would be 11.13 m/s and 11.05 m/s at WS170 and WS181 respectively.

Table 23. Mean wind speed through the transfer stages, Harald B data.

STAGE	ARITHMETIC MEAN WIND SPEED [M/S]
4 years of measured mean wind speed, Harald B, 69 m ASL	10.25
20 years, long-term corrected at 69 m, Harald B	10.20
20 years, transferred to WS170, 69 m	10.47
20 years, transferred to WS170, 150 m	11.23
20 years, transferred to WS181, 69 m	10.38
20 years, transferred to WS181, 150 m	11.15



7.2 Comparison of Primary Model with Secondary Models

The wind resource at Position 1 (Lot 1) and Position 2 (Lot 2) were assessed through long-term correction of measured LIDAR data. This remains the primary model for the site. Three secondary models were tested, translating measured data from Thor, FINO3 and Harald B to the site. They each cover different directions from the North Sea Energy Island OWF.

The results of these tests are summed up in Table 24 and Table 25.

The long-term corrected mean wind speeds are strongly supported by data from the Thor LiDAR. The uncertainty is far inside the expected uncertainty.

The result from the FINO3 mast deviate slightly more, at 1.3% and 1.4% of the wind speed from the primary model, but still well within the uncertainty. The difference may well be explained by the distance between FINO3 and the North Sea Energy Island OWF.

The Harald B oilrig is less supportive with a difference of 3.7% and 4.1% to the wind speed from the primary model. As the measurement uncertainty on these measurements are higher than for Thor and FINO3, the result is less reliable, and the magnitude of the deviation is within what can be expected.

There is a distinct difference in the shape of the Weibull distribution of the datasets, though the difference may to some extent be an artifact of the transfer methods. Because of this, it is strongly suggested to remain with the primary dataset as being less manipulated than the supporting datasets.

While the directional distributions are qualitative similar, they are not identical. This may have more to do with the distance across which they have been moved (Figure 35).

The secondary models support the primary wind model, but it also clear that the primary model is stronger than any of the secondary models. Therefore, only the primary model is submitted in the data package. The frequency distributions and Weibull parameters of the secondary model are submitted in Appendix F and G.

Table 24. Comparison of model results at Position 1 150 m ASL.

	PRIMARY MODEL	TRANSFERRED THOR MODEL	TRANSFERRED FINO3 MODEL	TRANSFERRED HARALD B MODEL
Wind speed [m/s]	10.83	10.85	10.97	11.23
Wind speed relative to primary model		100.2%	101.3%	103.7%



Table 25. Comparison of model results at Position 2 150 m ASL.

	PRIMARY MODEL	TRANSFERRED THOR MODEL	TRANSFERRED FINO3 MODEL	TRANSFERRED HARALD B MODEL
Wind speed [m/s]	10.71	10.75	10.86	11.15
Wind speed relative to primary model		100.4%	101.4%	104.1%

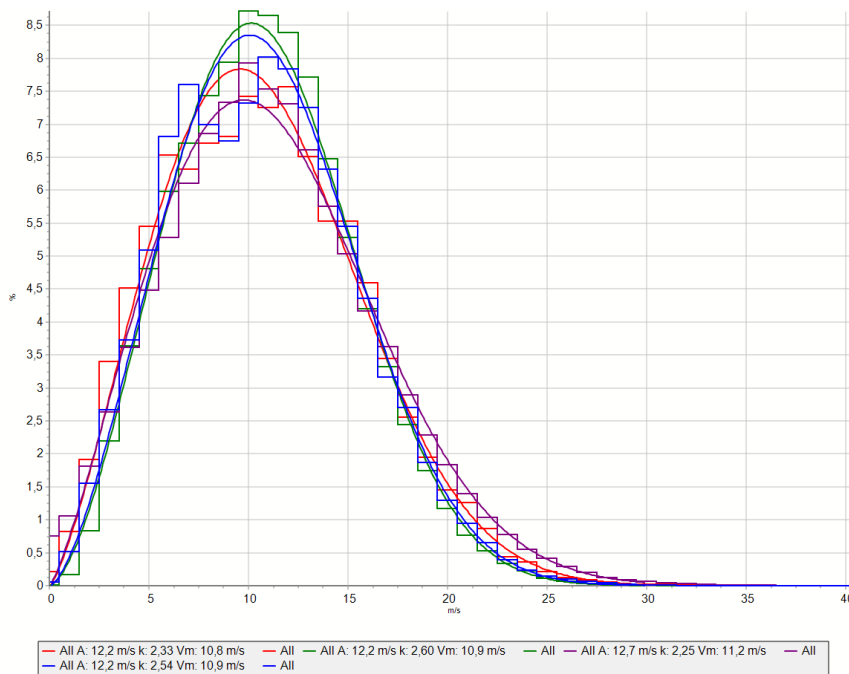


Figure 34. Wind speed probability function for the four datasets at Position 2, WS181. Primary model (red), Thor model (blue), Fino3 (green) and Harald B (purple).

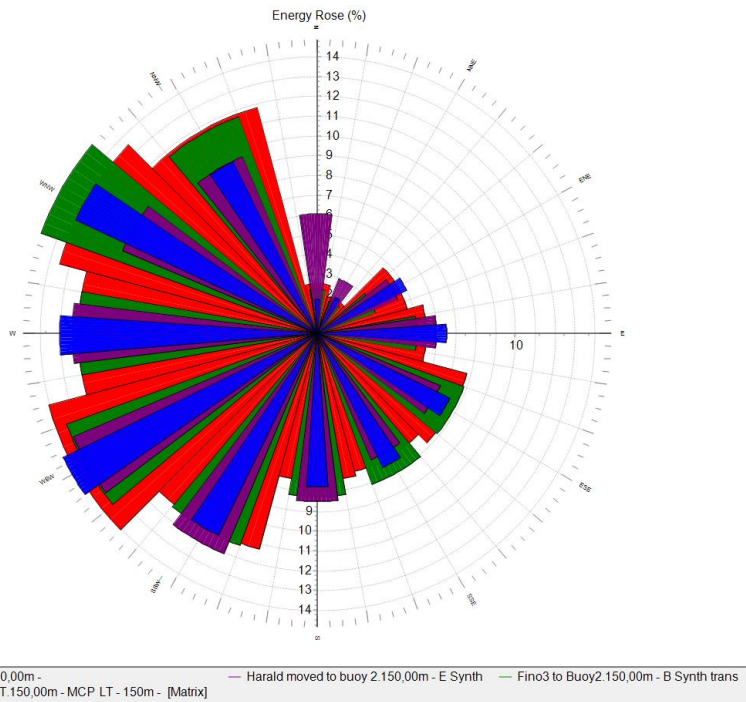


Figure 35. Directional distribution of the four long-term wind models at Position 2, WS181. Primary model (red), Thor model (blue), Fino3 (green) and Harald B (purple).



7.3 Uncertainty of Primary Wind Model

7.3.1 Measurement Uncertainty

Uncertainty on measurements was discussed in section 4.6. The results are summarized in Table 26.

Table 26. Measurement uncertainty.

BUOY	TOTAL MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY
WS170	3.57%
WS181	2.49%

7.3.2 Long-term Correction Uncertainty

The long-term correction uncertainty consists of components with very low uncertainty (correlation, reference consistency, reference period length) and one component with moderate uncertainty, which is the measurement period of 1 year. This is therefore the dominant uncertainty with very minor contributions from other components.

Based on [30], the combined long-term correction uncertainty of a 1-year period will range between 1.5% and 4%.

For the long-term correction three different references (EMD-WRF, ERA5 and NORA3) were tested using four different methods in a sensitivity analysis. The standard deviation on predicted wind speed of these was 0.4%. The references are, however, not entirely independent from each other which make this standard deviation unreliable. Instead, the range from minimum to maximum resulting wind speed can be used as an indicator of the uncertainty. This range is 1.3% for WS170 and 1.4% for WS181.

We therefore consider an uncertainty on long-term correction of 1.5% a reasonable value for long-term correction of the primary data from the buoys.

7.3.3 Very Long-term Uncertainty

The future climate uncertainty is the potential difference in mean wind speed of the next 20 years from the past period considered in the wind study. Northern Europe is subject to longwave oscillations meaning that a 20-year operation period can be quite different from the very long-term average. As suggested by [30], we estimate that for a 20-year dataset in this region this uncertainty is 1.5 % on wind speed.

This is supported by [31] who indicate 20-year multidecadal variability amplitude of the North Sea on yield around 3%. Given a yield to wind speed ratio near unity, this translates well to wind speed and results in an uncertainty of wind speed of 1.5%.



7.3.4 Year-to-year Variability

Based on the annual variation on the EMD-WRF data the inter-annual variability is 3.3% at WS170 and 3.4% at WS181. Over a 20-year lifetime this uncertainty is reduced to 0.62% and 0.65% respectively.

7.3.5 Total Uncertainty

The uncertainty components are combined to a total wind speed uncertainty. A total is given for 1- and 20-year period.

The results from the secondary data provide a standard deviation on the four reported wind speed results for each buoy at 1.7% at WS170 and 1.9% at WS181. Due to the horizontal extrapolation distortion and in some cases poorer measurement uncertainty than at the buoys, the uncertainty on the transferred secondary data should be considered higher than on the local data, however the standard deviation of the results from the four different models remain within the uncertain of the total wind speed uncertainty of the primary model (Table 27 and therefore confirm the primary model).

Table 27. Combined uncertainty on long-term wind data. Uncertainty given as one standard deviation wind speed.

	WS170		WS181	
WIND DATA UNCERTAINTY	1 YEAR	20 YEARS	1 YEAR	20 YEARS
Measurement uncertainty	3.57%	3.57%	2.49%	2.49%
Long-term correction uncertainty	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Very long-term uncertainty	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Annual variability	3.3%	0.62%	3.4%	0.65%
Total	4.43%	3.52%	4.03%	2.87%

8 Flow Modelling

8.1 Wind Resource Map

A wind resource map has been made for the North Sea Energy Island offshore wind farm zone. The map is based on the primary wind model (long-term corrected LiDAR data) and describe the horizontal change across the site.

The variation in wind speed distribution across the site is found with a grid of mesoscale data across the site. The mesoscale data used are EMD-WRF Europe+ data and the period for each datapoint is 5 years. The grid has a spacing of 6 km between each node. EMD-WRF Europe+ is a precalculated version of EMD-WRF using a much larger domain than the EMD-WRF data otherwise used in this study. Their ready availability makes them well-suited for a grid like this.

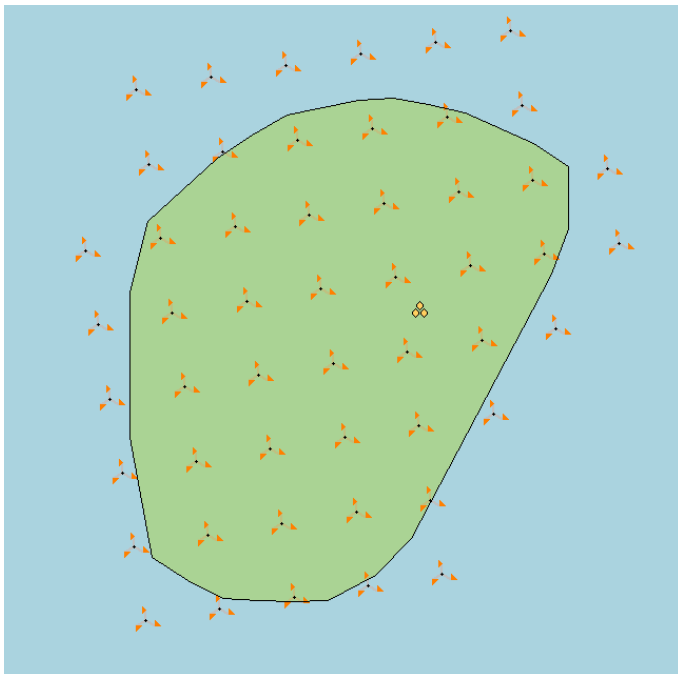


Figure 36. Grid of EMD-WRF Europe+ data

Based on this grid a wind resource map is produced through linear interpolation of data at 150 m height. The wind resource map is then recalibrated with the long-term corrected measurements at WS170 and WS181 with weighted interpolation between the two measurement locations.

The resulting recalibrated wind resource map is presented in Figure 37 and is provided as a deliverable.

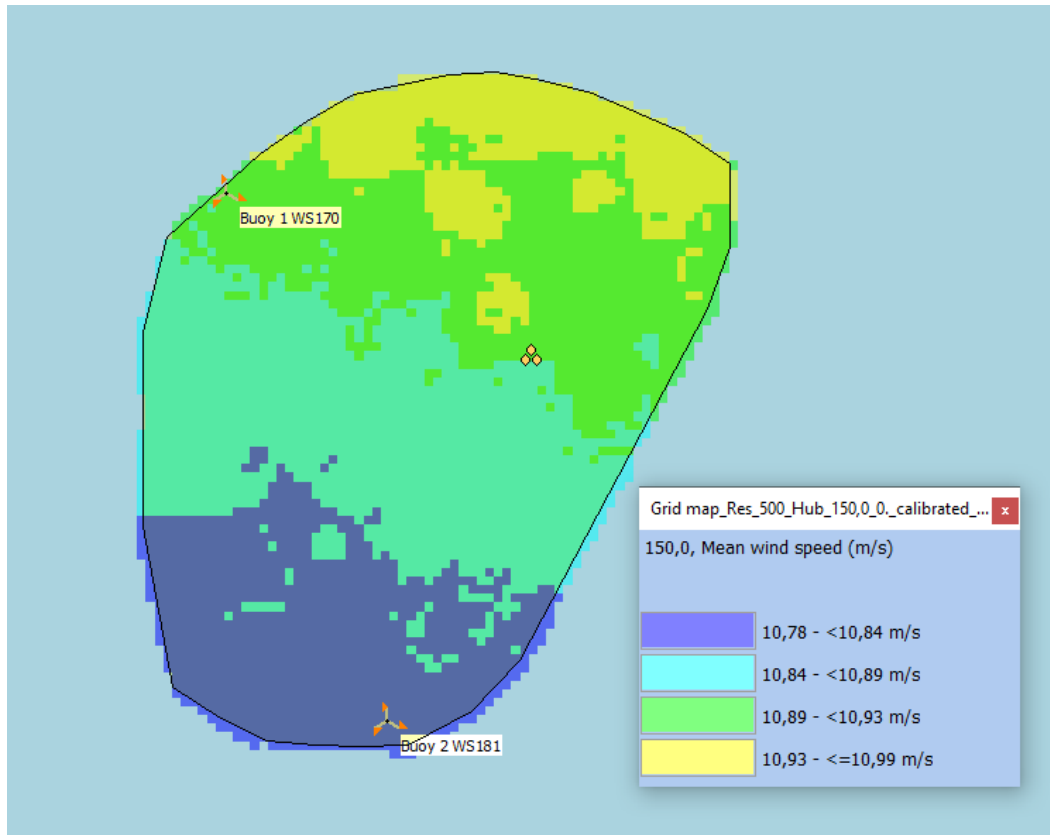


Figure 37. Wind resource map for the North Sea Energy Island OWF.

8.2 Wind Resource Model for Position 3

This site parameter assessment includes data for a third position beside the two measurement locations. The location of Position 3 was selected as the most remote location from WS170 and WS181 within the OWF. Coordinates for Position 3 are presented in Table 28. The location is 29 km east of WS170 and 37 km northeast of WS181.

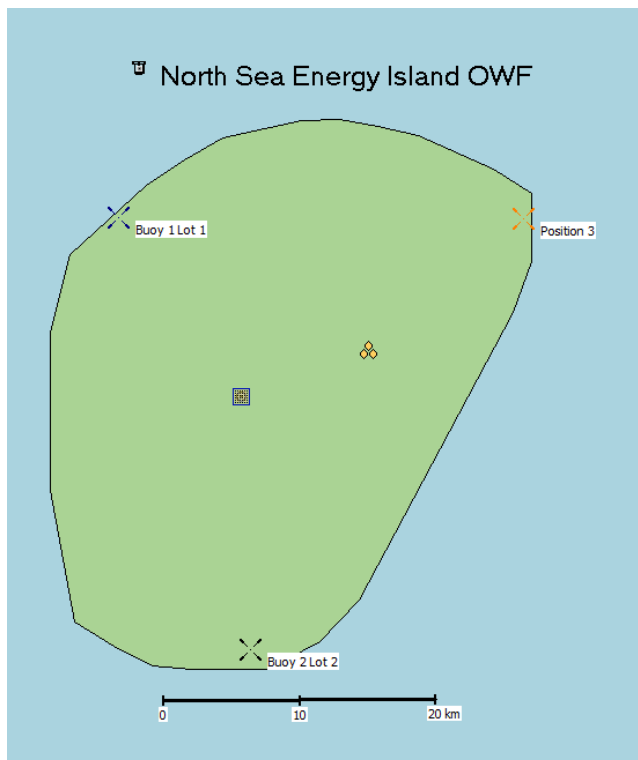


Figure 38. Location of measurement points and the selected Position 3.

Table 28. Coordinates for Position 3.

	UTM WGS84, ZONE 32		GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES WGS84	
Position 3	363,889	6,278,127	6.7813°	56.6275°

For Position 3 a long-term time series has been produced for 150 m ASL.

This is achieved through the gradient file method available in windPRO. With this method observed data are moved around the site using a wind resource map. From the wind resource map, the Weibull A parameter of the Weibull distribution is picked up from the location of the observed data and the prediction location and the ratio is applied to the observed time series. A specific ratio is found for each of 12 direction sectors. No change is made to the wind direction data.



The validity of this assumption is tested by comparing the directional distribution of EMD-WRF data for the locations of WS170 (Lot 1), WS181 (Lot 2) and position 3 (Figure 39). There is a marginal difference in wind direction, but small enough to assume of similar direction distribution valid.

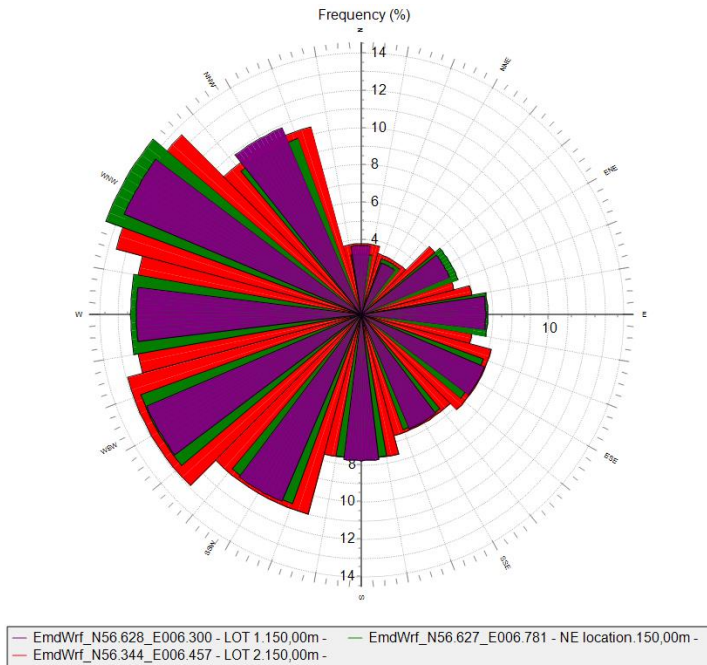


Figure 39. Comparison of direction distribution between EMD-WRF data extracted for the locations of WS170 (red), WS181 (purple) and Position 3 (green).

For Position 3 the resulting time series at 150 m was generated using the long-term corrected time series for WS170 at 150 m and the recalibrated wind resource map.

In principle, with this method, a time series can be extracted for any location on the site using the wind data time series and the gradient file. Both are included as deliverables.

The time series for Position 3 includes wind speed and wind direction for 20 years in an hourly resolution.

The arithmetic mean wind speed at Position 3 is 10.87 m/s. The Weibull distributions are presented in Table 29. Details can be found in Appendix D.

Table 29. Weibull parameters of the long-term wind data, Position 3.

POSITION 3	PERIOD [Y]	ARITHMETIC MEAN WIND SPEEDS [M/S]	WEIBULL MEAN [M/S]	WEIBULL - A PARAMETER [M/S]	WEIBULL - K PARAMETER
150 m	20	10.87	10.94	12.35	2.3544



9 Siting Parameters

This chapter outlines the requested siting parameters for assessment of structural integrity of wind turbines in accordance with the relevant design standards: IEC 61400-1 Ed. 4 [1], IEC 61400-3-1 Ed. 1 [2], IEC 61400-15-1 CD [6], DS 472 Ed 2. [5], and EN1991-1-4 including the Danish Annex DK NA EN1991-1-4 [3] [4].

For siting parameters that require turbine specific information, the following has been assumed.

Table 30. Turbine specific information used for siting parameters.

TURBINE SPECIFICATION	VALUE
Hub height	150 m
Rotor diameter	240 m
Cut-in wind speed	3 m/s
Cut-out wind speed	25 m/s
Wind turbine class	II

9.1 Normal Wind Conditions

Normal wind conditions have been derived in accordance with IEC 61400-3-1 Ed. 1 [2], IEC 61400-1 Ed. 4 [1] and IEC 61400-15-1 CD [6]. All parameters except for the wind speed distribution have been estimated as omnidirectional characteristic values. This is in line with the IEC 61400-3-1, which allows omnidirectional values to be considered for offshore sites that are far away from the coast where the environment generally exhibits little directional variation.

Due to the site location being offshore, the terrain is classified as “not complex” (terrain complexity factor is 1.0) and the wind flow is assumed without any inclination (flow inclination 0°).

9.1.1 Wind Speed Distribution

The 10-min mean wind speed probability distribution at hub height is modelled by a Weibull distribution for each direction [1]. The distributions are estimated based on long-term corrected data from the LiDARs. Note that the temporal resolution of this data is 1 hour but according to IEC 61400-3-1 the long-term probability distribution of mean wind speed may be assumed to be independent of averaging periods between 10 minutes and 3 hours. The results are summarized in the table below. Mean wind speed is derived from the Weibull distribution. Details can be found in Appendix D.



Table 31. Weibull distribution parameters based on long-term corrected LIDAR data at 150 m ASL, Position 1 - WS170. Wind speeds are derived from the Weibull distribution.

POSITION 1 – WS170 SECTOR	A PARAMETER [M/S]	K PARAMETER [-]	FREQUENCY [%]	MEAN WIND SPEED [M/S]
Mean	12.31	2.36	100.00	10.91
0-N	9.15	1.68	3.99	8.17
1-NNE	8.79	1.67	3.06	7.85
2-ENE	11.28	2.49	5.08	10.01
3-E	11.97	2.51	6.40	10.62
4-ESE	12.22	2.65	7.09	10.86
5-SSE	12.85	2.76	6.61	11.44
6-S	12.08	2.34	7.97	10.70
7-SSW	12.99	2.44	10.28	11.52
8-WSW	13.03	2.39	12.12	11.55
9-W	12.33	2.27	12.09	10.92
10-WNW	12.43	2.41	13.33	11.02
11-NNW	13.21	2.62	11.98	11.73



Table 32. Weibull distribution parameters based on long-term corrected LIDAR data at 150 m ASL, Position 2 - WS181. Wind speeds are derived from the Weibull distribution.

POSITION 2 – WS181 SECTOR	A PARAMETER [M/S]	K PARAMETER [-]	FREQUENCY [%]	MEAN WIND SPEED [M/S]
Mean	12.19	2.33	100.00	10.80
0-N	9.09	1.65	3.79	8.12
1-NNE	8.17	1.70	3.36	7.29
2-ENE	10.87	2.35	5.38	9.63
3-E	11.17	2.36	6.09	9.89
4-ESE	12.45	2.85	7.30	11.09
5-SSE	12.64	2.66	6.75	11.23
6-S	11.81	2.28	7.79	10.47
7-SSW	13.25	2.44	10.38	11.75
8-WSW	13.26	2.56	12.67	11.77
9-W	12.22	2.22	12.28	10.82
10-WNW	12.32	2.40	13.29	10.92
11-NNW	12.95	2.54	10.92	11.49



Table 33. Weibull distribution parameters based on long-term corrected LIDAR data at 150 m ASL, Position 3. Wind speeds are derived from the Weibull distribution.

POSITION 3 SECTOR	A PARAMETER [M/S]	K PARAMETER [-]	FREQUENCY [%]	MEAN WIND SPEED [M/S]
Mean	12.35	2.35	100.00	10.95
0-N	8.88	1.70	3.99	7.93
1-NNE	8.99	1.66	3.06	8.03
2-ENE	11.45	2.47	5.08	10.16
3-E	11.86	2.52	6.40	10.53
4-ESE	12.14	2.65	7.09	10.79
5-SSE	12.92	2.76	6.61	11.50
6-S	12.26	2.34	7.97	10.87
7-SSW	12.92	2.44	10.28	11.46
8-WSW	13.09	2.39	12.12	11.60
9-W	12.36	2.27	12.09	10.94
10-WNW	12.52	2.41	13.33	11.10
11-NNW	13.29	2.62	11.98	11.81

9.1.2 Normal Wind Profile (NWP)

The site-specific normal wind profile is characterised by the mean wind shear power law coefficient (α_c). According to IEC 61400-1 Ed. 4 [1] the site-specific omnidirectional characteristic wind shear should be evaluated as the energy-weighted average of the sectorwise values.

The repaired (final) 1 year LiDAR datasets were used to calculate the characteristic shear. Two values are offered: A power law coefficient based on heights 120 m, 150 m, and 180 m, the expected hub height range, and, secondly, the shear across to expected rotor range, based on 30 m, 100 m, 150 m, 180 m and 270m height data. As a full year is available, there is no need to long-term adjust the data to derive characteristic shear. The results are summarised in the table below.

For Position 3, the Position 1 shear can be assumed.

*Table 34. Site specific omnidirectional wind shear exponent.*

WIND SHEAR POWER LAW EXPONENT [-]	POSITION 1 – WS170	POSITION 2 – WS 181
Hub height range 120 m to 180 m	0.083	0.083
Rotor range 30m to 270m	0.093	0.092

WIND PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS.

The observed wind profile at WS170 and WS181 is presented as a function of heat flux (Table 35). The heat flux is obtained from EMD-WRF data at buoy location. Only the WS181 numbers are presented as the results are identical for the buoys and can be considered valid for all three positions. Three distinct zones can be found Figure 40:

1. Negative heat flux, typical for stable conditions, with a clear link between shear and heat flux,
2. A middle range, typical for neutral condition, with a well-defined shear
3. Positive heat flux with a substantial scatter in shear.

The different regimes are summarized in Table 35.

Table 35. Range of observed shear by heat flux, WS181

WS181	LOW HEAT FLUX	CENTRAL RANGE HEAT FLUX	HIGH HEAT FLUX
Heat flux range	<5 W/m ²	5 – 25 W/m ²	>25 W/m ²
Frequency of range	17%	51%	32%
Typical shear range	0.1 - 0.3	0.04 - 0.1	-0.08 - 0.08

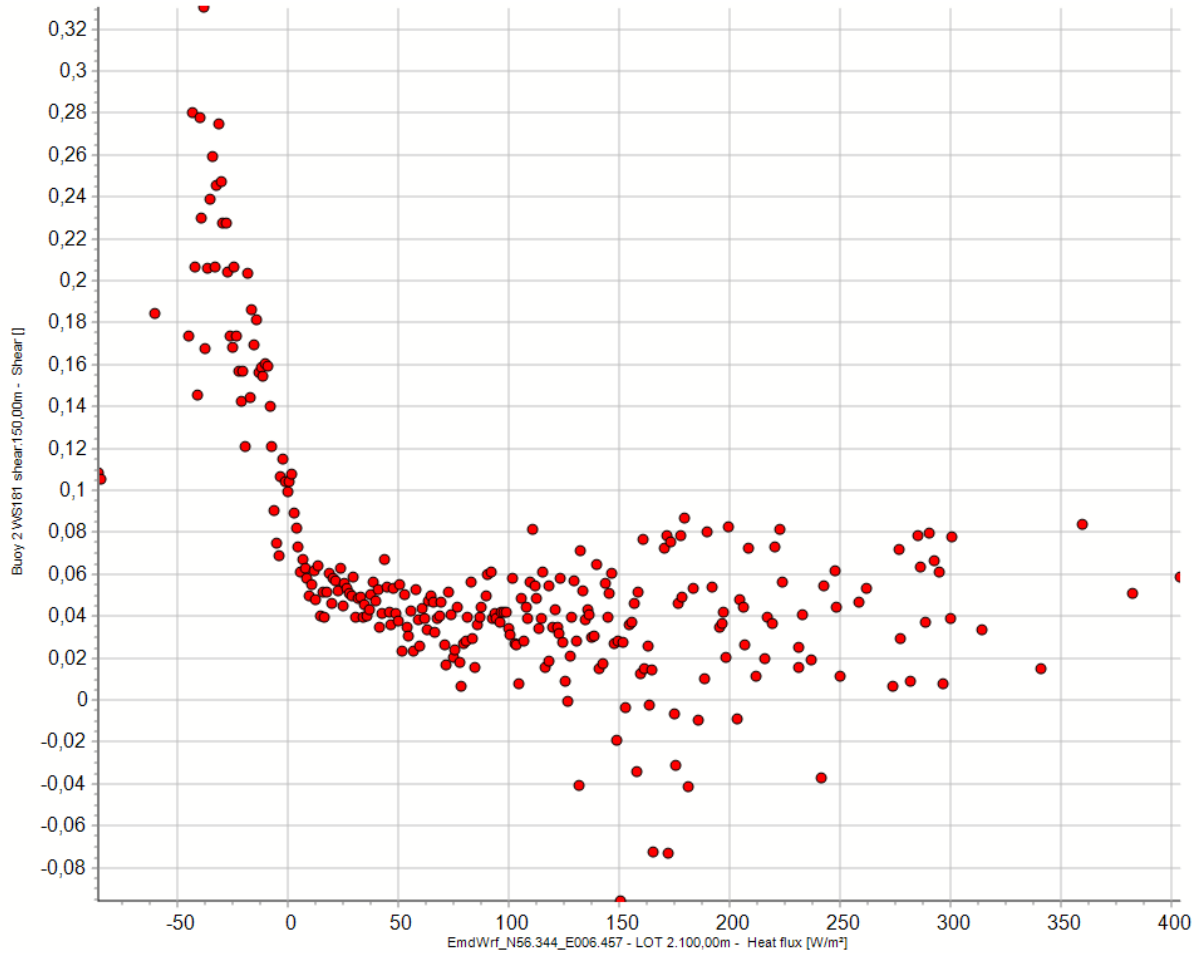


Figure 40. Shear power law coefficient as a function of heat flux at WS181.

Stability classes are defined through the Monin Obukhov length, here using three categories as described in

Table 36. The 1/L signal in the EMD-WRF data is used to describe stability at WM181 in Figure 41. Stable conditions are fairly rare and typical for the spring months. Both stable and unstable conditions are suppressed at high wind speed.



Table 36. Range of observed shear as a function of stability class.

WS181	STABLE	NEUTRAL	UNSTABLE
Inverse Monin-Obukhov length [m]	$1/L > 0.005$	$-0.005 > 1/L > 0.005$	$1/L < 0.005$
Frequency	12%	41%	47%
Typical shear range	0.1 - 0.3	0.04 - 0.1	-0.08 - 0.08

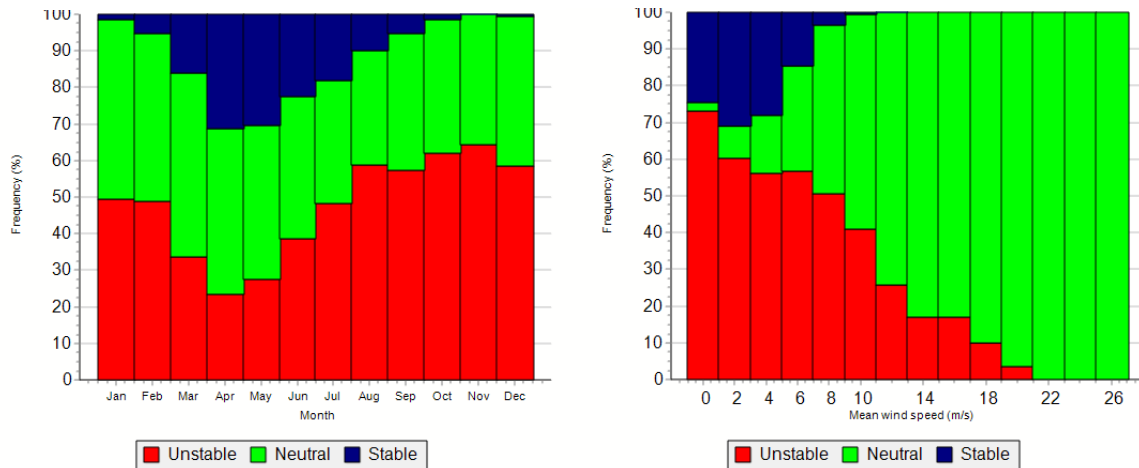


Figure 41. Frequency of stability classes as a function of month and wind speed, EMD-WRF at location of WM181.

Shear as a function of stability ($1/L$) at WS181 is presented in Figure 42. It is clear that unstable conditions result in low shear in the range of -0.05 to 0.05 while during stable conditions, much higher shear can occur.

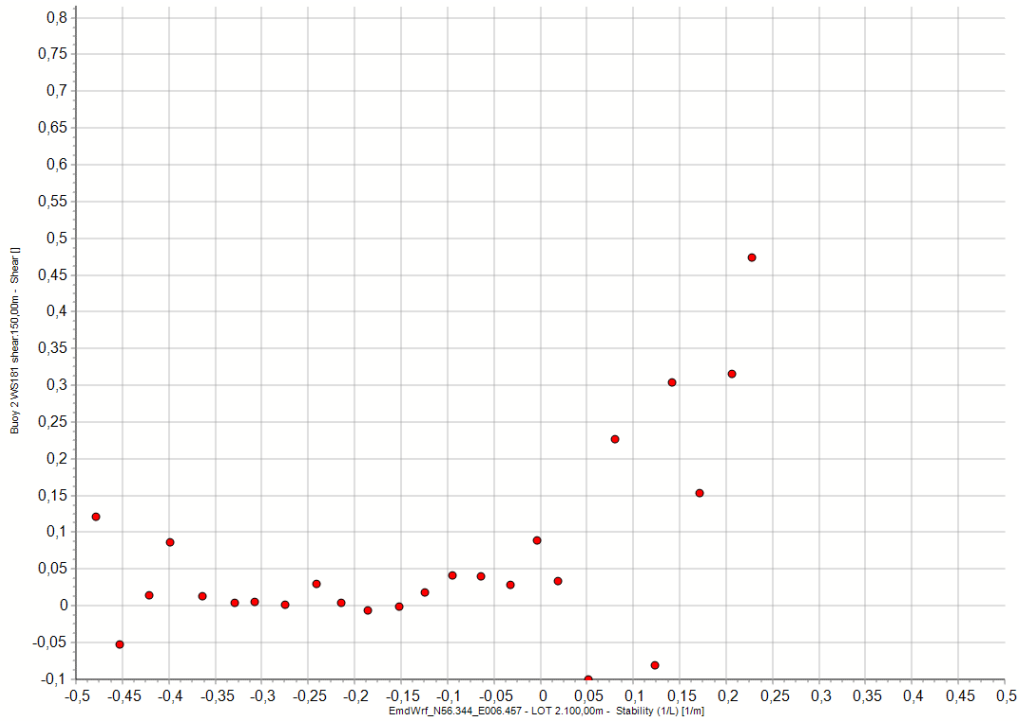


Figure 42. Shear coefficient as a function of stability (1/L), based om WM181 and EMD-WRF data.

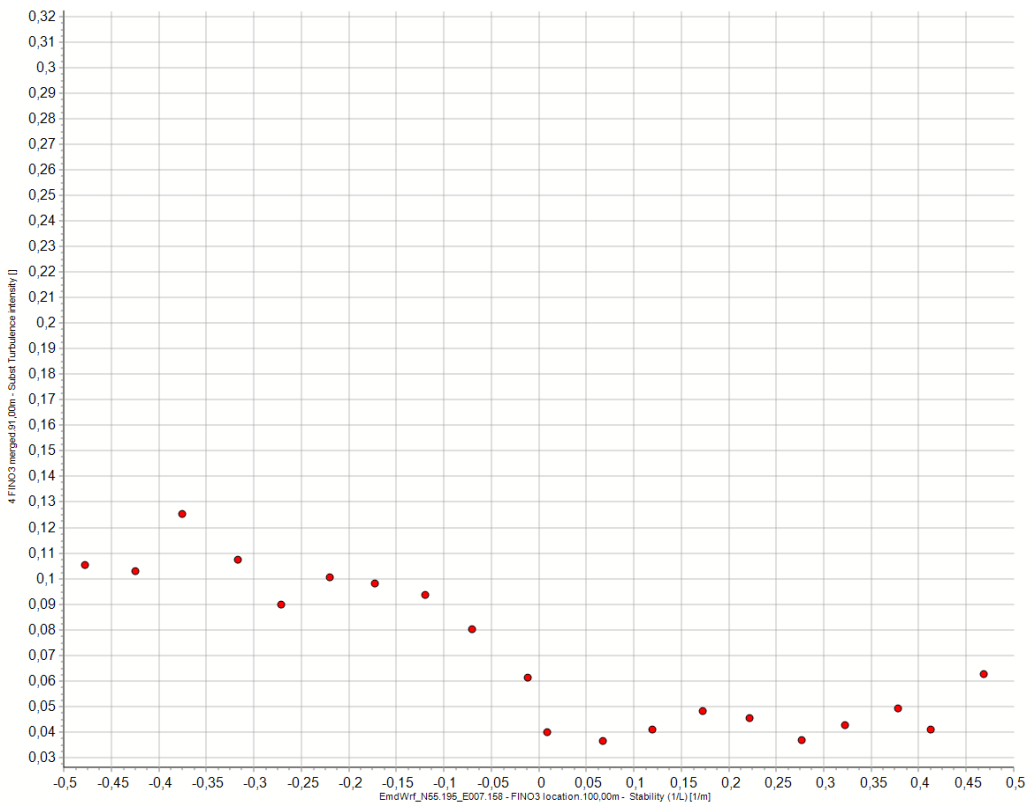


Figure 43. Turbulence intensity at FINO3, 91 m ASL, as a function of stability (1/L, EMD-WRF).

This is strongly linked to turbulence. Figure 43 presents turbulence intensity at FINO3 as a function of stability (at the EMD-WRF point associated with FINO3), where turbulence hover around 10% during unstable conditions and 4-5% during stable conditions.

At offshore locations, the main driver of the shear coefficient is seasonal rather than diurnal and a plot of rotor radius shear as a function of month (Figure 44) fits well with distribution of stability over the year and shear for different stability regimes with higher shear and stability in spring months.

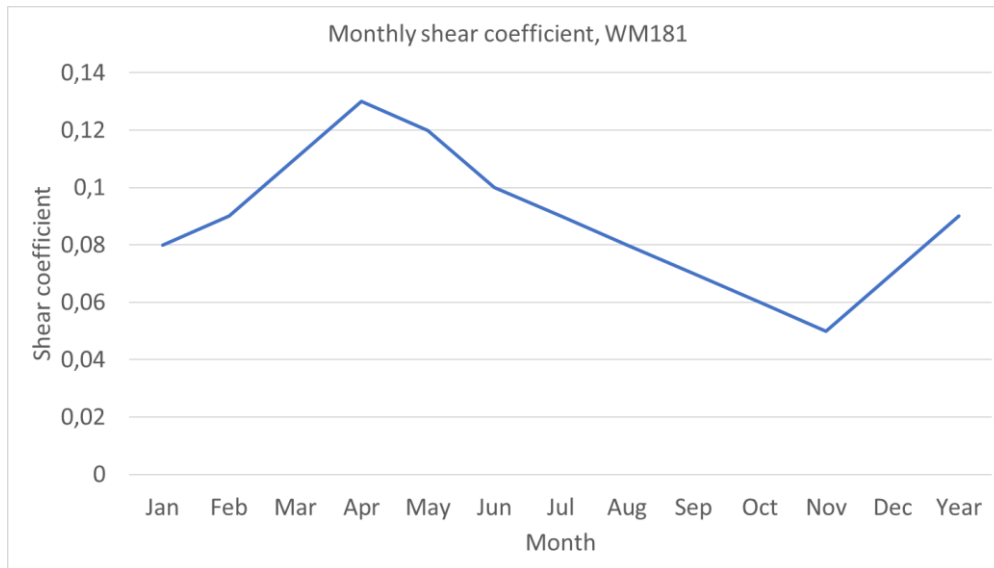


Figure 44. Monthly shear coefficient α across the rotor at WM181.

9.1.3 Normal Turbulence Model (NTM)

TURBULENCE MODEL AND FIT

The normal turbulence model in the IEC 61400-1 [1] standard defines a linear relationship between the characteristic 90% quantile of turbulence ($\sigma_{c,90}$) and wind speed. For offshore sites, this is not representative, due to the Charnock effect, which adds a second order effect to the turbulence increase with wind speed [2]. A special purpose offshore model is therefore considered where the turbulence mean value (σ_{μ}) is modelled as a second order function of wind speed, and the turbulence standard deviation (σ_{σ}) is modelled as a linear function of wind speed. The models are outlined by the equations:

$$\sigma_{\mu}(u) = A_{\sigma_{\mu}} + B_{\sigma_{\mu}}u + C_{\sigma_{\mu}}u^2$$

$$\sigma_{\sigma}(u) = A_{\sigma_{\sigma}} + B_{\sigma_{\sigma}}u$$

The characteristic turbulence required for structural design can be calculated by combining the two models as [1]:

$$\sigma_{c,90}(u) = \sigma_{\mu}(u) + 1.28\sigma_{\sigma}(u)$$

SELECTION OF TURBULENCE DATA

The models and safety factors forming the basis of the IEC 61400-1 and IEC 61400-3-1 are calibrated using turbulence measured by cup anemometers. LiDARs measure turbulence in a different way than



cup anemometers, as they represent a volumetric average contrary to the point observation of a cup. No industry standard has yet been established to define corrections of LiDAR turbulence for use in site assessments and loads, although attempts are ongoing as e.g. CFARS. On top of this limitation floating LiDARs are exposed to wave movements which are amplified with increasing height. This movement appears as an additional contribution to the apparent turbulence seen by a floating LiDAR. As a consequence, floating LiDARs are not consistent with the requirements in IEC61400-1 or IEC61400-3 for assessment of turbulence and cannot be used to characterise the site turbulence.

Luckily, far offshore conditions are relatively uniform, at least regionally, which is documented in the highly relevant master thesis [32]. Causes of local variations are mainly due to coastal effects and changes in wave-seabed interaction in areas of shallow water affecting the waves. The closest alternative data sources based on cup anemometry, which are available to this study, are:

- 1) Høvsøre onshore masts (116 m)
- 2) Horns Reef mast M2 (62 m)
- 3) FINO3 mast (91 m, also 106 m but with mast shadowing)

The relative positions of the three masts are shown together with the bathymetry of the surrounding North Sea in Figure 45 below.

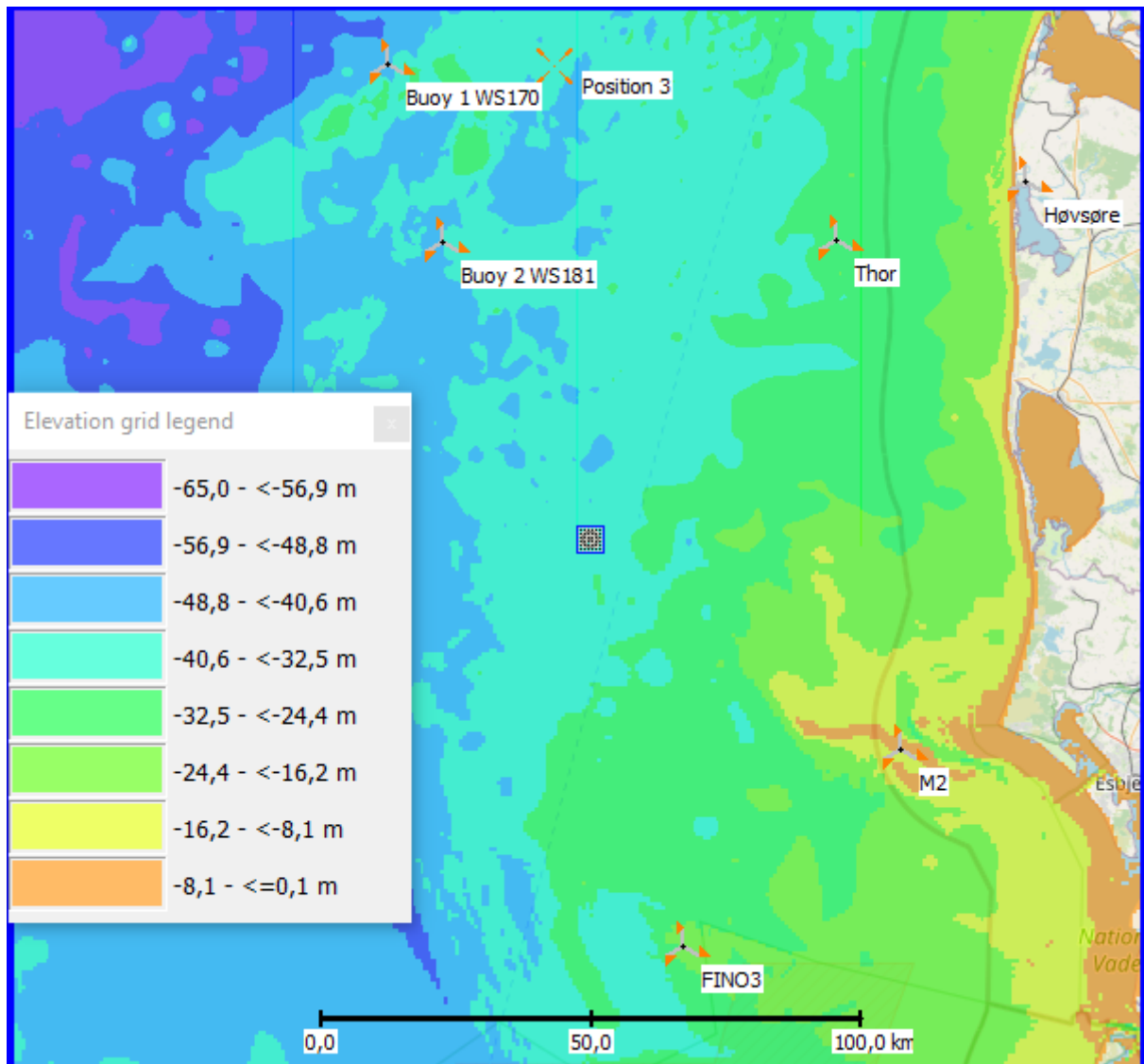


Figure 45. Plot showing the bathymetry of the North Sea and the relative positions of Høvsøre mast, Horns Reef M2 and FINO3.

The master thesis [32] documents that the turbulence level at a given height as a function of wind speed is surprisingly uniform and consistent across masts in the entire North Sea, even including the Irish Sea. The only exceptions are the masts at Horns Reef, M2 and M8, which show higher turbulence levels, particularly at wind speeds exceeding 10-15 m/s (mainly M8). Note, that the Høvsøre mast has not been included in the study.

Høvsøre is the closest mast, with the highest measurements above sea level, but being onshore it is least representative for offshore conditions. This can be partly compensated by considering only data from west, facing the sea. Still, the upstream fetch includes the marine foreland and the coastline, not representative of far offshore conditions.

M2 (and M8) only measure up to 62 m and is situated offshore in a particularly shallow region of the North Sea, with large stretches of water depth around 10 m or less upwind, towards west in main wind directions. It appears that the specific bathymetry around Horns Reef means that waves to a larger extent are affected by the seabed. The transition from deep water to shallow water waves starts at depth of 0.5 times the wavelength [33]. When exceeded, waves start shoaling, that is they shorten, the wave height increases and followingly the aerodynamic roughness increases too and, hence, also the resulting atmospheric turbulence of the wind [34]. For fully developed waves the average wavelength increases with wind speed, reaching around 34 m at 10 m/s [33] – this means that for higher wind speeds, resulting waves will clearly be affected by the bathymetry. This might explain the turbulence deviations at M8 in particular, and possibly also M2 (see Figure 46).

FINO3 is slightly more distant than M2 but has relatively high measurements (91m ASL) and is in an offshore setting with deeper waters, more similar to those at the site of the North Sea Energy Island. Turbulence levels at FINO3 are consistent with most other North Sea and Irish Sea measurements analysed in [32] (excluding M2 and M8).

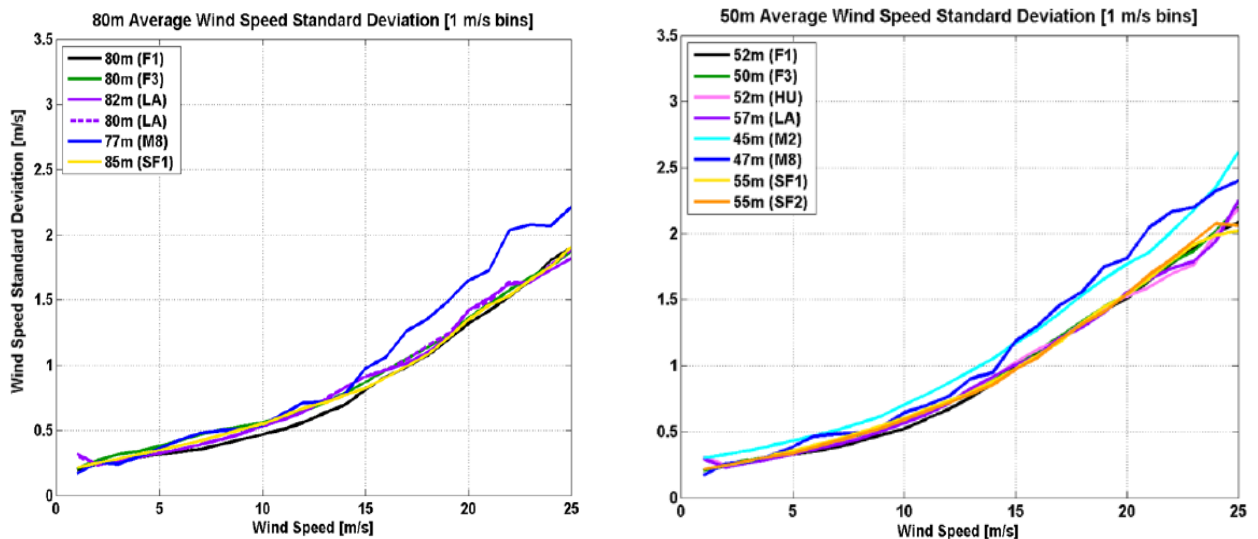


Figure 46. From [32], showing the turbulence mean (standard deviation of wind speed) for a number of masts in the North Sea and Irish Sea at ca. 80 m above sea level (left) and at ca. 50 m (right). Note, how M2 and M8 stand out on the right plot and how M8 stands out on the left plot (M2 does not measure to 80 m).

Given the above FINO3 is clearly most representative of the conditions at the site of the North Sea Energy Island. A weighted average of the turbulence levels across the three masts would yield a turbulence climate very close to that of FINO3, as turbulence levels at M2 are generally higher and levels at Høvsøre generally lower compared to FINO3. However, using FINO3 directly on its own is the preferred solution, as it is generally considered most representative of the far offshore conditions, has higher measurement levels, and limited mast distortion due to triple anemometry at each level. Figure 47 shows the mean turbulence at the three masts for similar measurement levels.

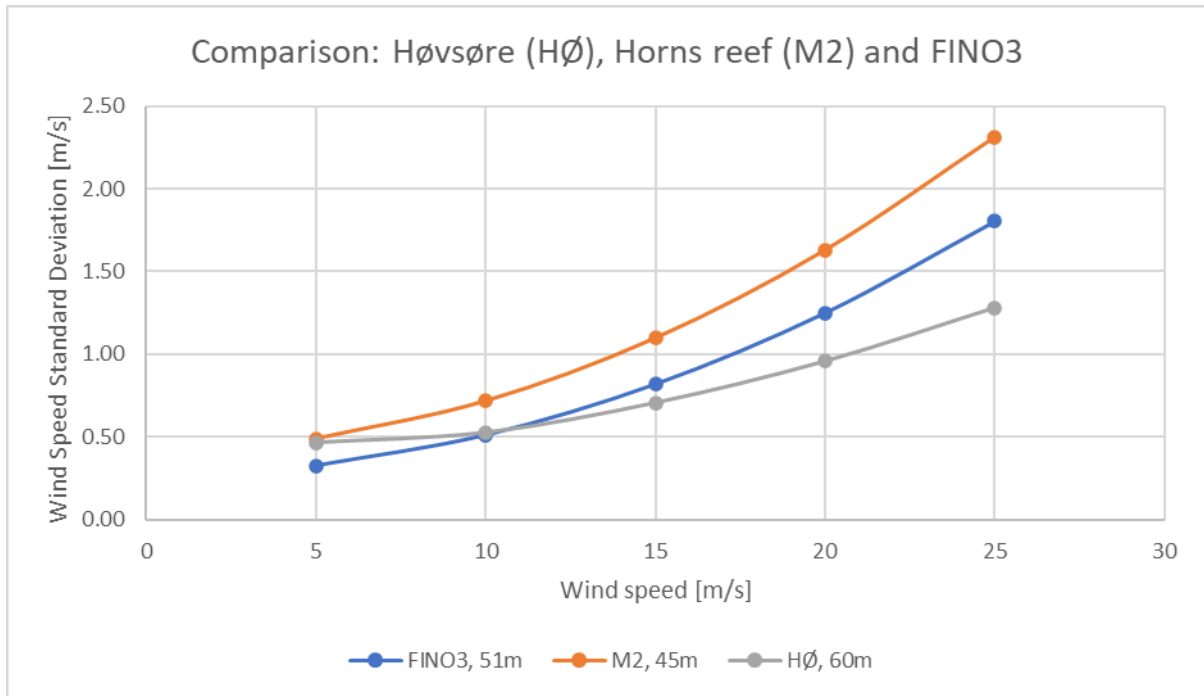


Figure 47. Comparison of the mean turbulence (standard deviation of wind speed in m/s) for the three masts considered at comparable heights above sea level, as top levels across the three masts are too different. M8 (not shown) shows similar levels to M2 from 15 m/s and up, but has lower values similar to FINO3 at 5-10 m/s. The curves are based on fits according to section 9.1.3 evaluated in steps of 5 m/s.

VARIATION OF TURBULENCE AT FINO3

For variations of turbulence versus time of year and stability see section 9.1.2 on wind shear, which shows the variation of both parameters.

FIT OF THE TURBULENCE AT FINO3

As described earlier a second-order fit is required to fit the mean turbulence offshore whereas a linear fit is sufficient for the offshore standard deviation of turbulence. According to [2] turbulence may be considered omnidirectional far offshore, which is the setting for the FINO3 data and Energy Island site, hence, the turbulence data are fitted independently of direction.

Figure 48 shows the turbulence observations and associated omnidirectional fits for the 91 m level at FINO3. Notice the clear non-linear effects for the mean turbulence due to wave interaction (i.e. the 'Charnock' effect).

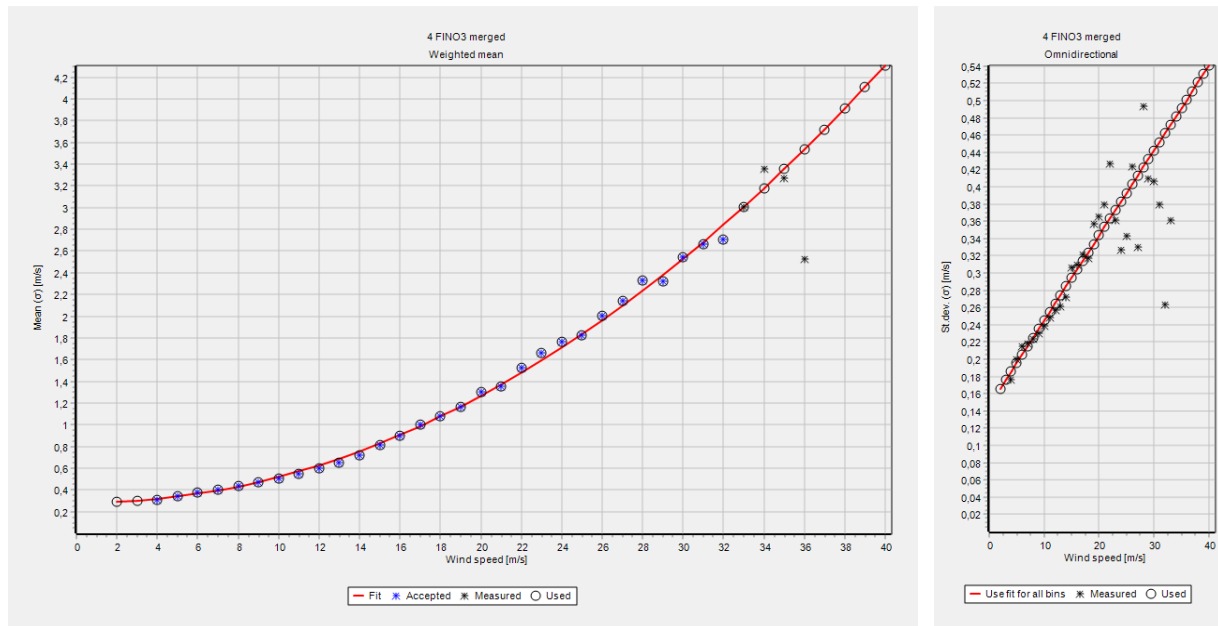


Figure 48. Left: observed mean turbulence versus wind speed at FINO3 91 m including the second order fit. Stars are observations and circles are model values. If the bin has enough samples the star is inside the circle and the bin will contribute to the fit. Right: observed standard deviation of the turbulence versus wind speed at FINO3 91 m including the first order fit.

VERTICAL EXTRAPOLATION AT FINO3

The target height of 150 m for the North Sea Energy Island site means more than 50% extrapolation from the 91 m turbulence data at FINO3. Utilizing the variation of turbulence across the three measurement heights 51 m, 71 m, and 91 m has been considered for the vertical extrapolation model. Figure 49 shows the turbulence data (parameterized) at wind speeds from 5 m/s to 25 m/s as a function of height. For each wind speed a fit modelling the variation with height has been added as dashed lines. For the mean turbulence the best fit type is linear and shows as expected a decrease with height. The decrease with height increases with wind speed. For the standard deviation of turbulence a second order fit is a better match, showing a slightly increasing positive gradient with wind speed but also an increasing nonlinearity.

Due to the large extrapolation, there is a high risk that turbulence gradients or fits for heights between 51 m and 91 m are not representative of the conditions from 91 m to 150 m. In particular, for the mean turbulence the fits predict a very strong decrease for large wind speeds, with an associated risk of non-conservatism for the resulting loads. Therefore, a simpler and more conservative vertical extrapolation model has been chosen for the mean turbulence. This model bases the extrapolation on the local wind shear as a function of wind speed ($\alpha(u)$) estimated at the Energy Island site, and reproduces the patterns of variation with height and wind speed seen in [32]. For the mean turbulence the wind speed in the expressions for mean and standard deviation of turbulence is scaled by the speed-up factor relative to 91 m due to the local wind speed dependent shear. This is consistent to assuming a constant wind speed standard deviation (i.e. turbulence mean) with height and assuming only the wind speed changes due to shear. This is in line with the proposal in IEC 61400-15-1 CD [6] that the wind speed standard deviation may be kept constant while wind speed is extrapolated upwards to hub height.

For the standard deviation of turbulence, the behaviour is opposite that for the mean as it increases with height, again showing stronger gradients at larger wind speeds. Hence, pragmatically the reverse model is adopted as it reproduces the general patterns in [32]. Both models lead to less adjustment of the original 91 m turbulence data and their expressions are given below, with $f(u)$ representing the speed-up from 91 m to height h due to shear.

$$f(u) = \left(\frac{h}{91m}\right)^{\alpha(u)}$$

$$\sigma_{\mu,h}(u) = A_{\sigma_{\mu}} + B_{\sigma_{\mu}}(u/f(u)) + C_{\sigma_{\mu}}(u/f(u))^2$$

$$\sigma_{\sigma,h}(u) = A_{\sigma_{\sigma}} + B_{\sigma_{\sigma}}u f(u)$$

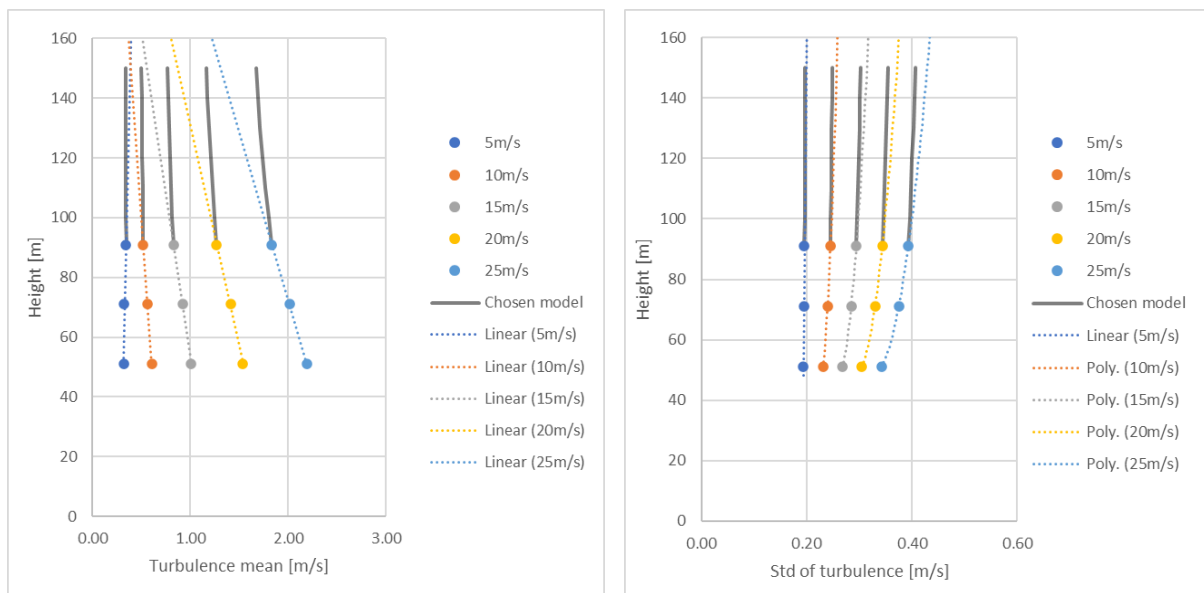


Figure 49. Variation of turbulence with height (y-axis) shown for wind speeds 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 m/s. Turbulence mean (left) and standard deviation of turbulence (right), shown for the three heights at FINO3: 51 m, 71 m and 91 m, together with possible fits to extrapolate across heights as well as the chosen model based on scaling using the wind speed dependent shear.

The consequence of choice of vertical extrapolation model is shown in Table 37, which compares the mean, standard deviation and characteristic turbulence values at 15 m/s. As the table shows the extrapolation based on the fitting the height variation at lower heights ('extrapolation') leads to considerably lower turbulence levels.



Table 37. Comparison of the extrapolation models at 150 m with observations at 91 m for the different turbulence values at a wind speed of 15 m/s. The shear scaling is chosen as the final model.

at 15 m/s	TURBULENCE MEAN VALUE	STANDARD DEVIATION OF TURBULENCE	TURBULENCE CHARACTERISTIC VALUE
91m observation	5.5%	2.0%	8.1%
150m shear scaling	5.1%	2.0%	7.7%
150m extrapolation	3.7%	2.1%	6.4%

Coefficients of the final turbulence model at the North Sea Energy Island site are presented in Table 38. The chosen final model is based on the 91 m at FINO3, and vertical extrapolation based on the wind speed dependent shear exponent. A, B and C represent the zeroth, first and second order terms, respectively.

Table 38. Turbulence model parameters at the North Sea Energy Island site (150 m) for the chosen model. See equations at top of section.

TURBULENCE MODEL PARAMETERS AT THE SITE	TURBULENCE MEAN VALUE	STANDARD DEVIATION OF TURBULENCE	TURBULENCE CHARACTERISTIC VALUE
A [m/s]	0.2874	0.1464	0.4748
B [-]	-0.0026	0.0099	0.0100
C [s/m]	0.0026		0.0026

9.1.4 Air Density

Air density during normal wind conditions is characterised by its average value at hub height, which is here set to 150 m. Two sources for air density information have been used.

Based on long-term mean temperature found in section 9.1.5, air density is calculated at 150 m elevation assuming standard pressure at this height of 996 hPa. The resulting air density is for both Position 1 and 2 1.229 kg/m³. This is used as primary result.

Alternatively, the air density at 150 m elevation is estimated based on the recent Global Atlas and Siting Parameters (GASP). GASP is the outcome of an EUDP sponsored project by DTU and EMD [7] where site parameters such as air density are defined for the heights 50m, 100m and 150m. The air density based on GASP data is found to be 1.223 kg/m³ for position 1, 2 and 3. This secondary result corroborates the primary result.



Hence the air density average value at 150 m ASL of 1.23 kg/m³ is henceforth assumed.

Mean air density (150 m)	1.23 kg/m³
---------------------------------	------------------------------

9.1.5 Air Temperature

Air temperature has been measured on buoy WS170 (Position 1) and WS181 (Position 2) for 12 months. The average temperature measured during that period was 10.6°C at WS170 and 10.7°C at WS181. The temperature has been long-term corrected with EMD-WRF data from the buoy locations to 9.3°C and 9.4°C. These temperatures conform with temperatures at surrounding meteorological stations (Table 41).

The temperature at 150 m has been found using the atmospheric lapse rate of -6.43 K/km derived from the EMD-WRF data. The result is 8.9°C at WS170 and 9.0°C at WS181 at 150m ASL.

The EMD-WRF timeseries at 100 m has been calibrated to represent the LiDAR position at 150m height by applying and offset 0.2°C (difference between EMD-WRF and measurements). The resulting timeseries has then been used to estimate how many hours the temperature is outside the normal and extreme temperature ranges defined in the IEC 61400-3-1 as -10°C to 30°C and -15°C to 40°C, respectively. The results are summarized in Table 39. The probability of temperatures falling outside the defined ranges is assessed by Gaussian distributions fitted to either the 10% highest or lowest temperatures [18].

For Position 3, temperature at Position 1 can be assumed.

Table 39. Temperature assessment at Position 1 – WS170 (150m).

CHECK	TMIN [°C]	TMAX [°C]	< TMIN [H/YEAR]	> TMAX [H/YEAR]	TOTAL HOURS OUTSIDE RANGE [H/YEAR]
Normal range	-10.0	30.0	0.112	0.012	0.124
Extreme range	-15.0	40.0	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mean air temperature					8.9°C
Standard deviation air temperature					4.9°C
Maximum temperature					26.5°C
Minimum temperature					-6.8°C

*Table 40. Temperature assessment at Position 2 – WS181 (150m).*

CHECK	TMIN [°C]	TMAX [°C]	< TMIN [H/YEAR]	> TMAX [H/YEAR]	TOTAL HOURS OUTSIDE RANGE [H/YEAR]
Normal range	-10.0	30.0	0.164	0.021	0.185
Extreme range	-15.0	40.0	0.001	0.000	0.001
Mean air temperature					9.0°C
Standard deviation air temperature					5.0°C
Maximum temperature					26.6°C
Minimum temperature					-6.9°C

Table 41. Temperature measurements from surrounding stations

STATION	HEIGHT ASL [M]	PERIOD LENGTH [Y]	TEMPERATURE [°C]
Ekofisk	10	43	9.4
Valhall	10	8	9.9
Harald B	unknown	8	9.9
Lista Fyr	~20	28	8.4
Lindesnes Fyr	~30	17	8.9
Sleipner	10	26	9.5
Hvide Sande	12	21	9.7
Thyborøn	12	22	9.5
FINO3	91	4	9.1



9.2 Extreme Wind Conditions

9.2.1 Extreme Wind Speed Model (EWM)

The site-specific extreme wind speed model is characterized by the extreme wind speed with a 50-year return period [1], which for offshore conditions is supplemented by the extreme wind speed with a 1-year return period [2].

Typically, more onsite data is required to reliably estimate extreme events, than what is currently available to this project. The site-specific extreme wind speeds have therefore been estimated using the approach recommended by the Eurocode for wind loads on structures EN1991-1-4 [3] including its Danish Annex DK NA EN1991-1-4 [4] as well as the Danish Standard DS 472 [5]. This result is supplemented with alternative methods/data.

EN1991-1-4 [3] defines a fundamental value of the basic wind speed ($v_{b,0}$) which corresponds to a 50-year extreme wind speed at 10 m height, independent of direction and time of year and with with a standard surface roughness length of $z_{0,II} = 0.05 \text{ m}$. Inland in Denmark this basic wind speed is set to 24 m/s [4] and at the west coast it is set to 27 m/s with a linear transition over 25 km from the 24 m/s inland [4]. In the North Sea more than 50 km from the coast the basic wind speed is 31 m/s [5], with a linear transition from the coast out to 50 km offshore.

Instead of the simplified method to vertically extrapolate extreme winds in EN 1991-1-4 [3], the dedicated flow model WAsP Engineering (WEng) has been used for this purpose. WEng includes the effects of waves, formulated by Charnock, including the effect of upstream fetch on wave development and resulting roughness and vertical speed-up. It is noted that atmospheric conditions are assumed neutral in WEng which matches with high wind speed conditions [35]. The analysis was performed through Site Compliance in windPRO with settings as shown below:

WAsP Engineering 4.0

Select site data object (WAsP or Statgen purpose):
- defines terrain and roughness (roughness roses not allowed)

Site data: STATGEN (1)

Advanced

Buffer around all masts/WTGs
20,000 m

Grid resolution
100 m

Setup of reduced geostrophic wind

Wind speed	31.0 m/s	Height	10.0 m
Sectors	12	Roughness length	0.0500 m

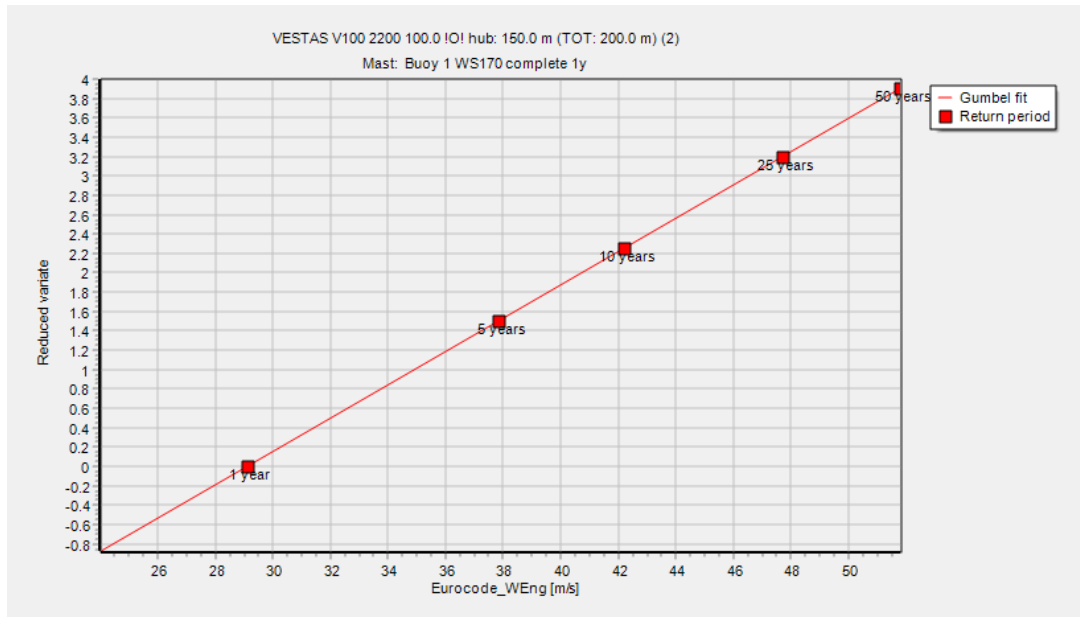


Figure 50. WAsP Engineering settings and output from modelling in windPRO, Site Compliance.

The resulting 1-year and 50-year extreme wind speeds are summarized in the table below:

Table 42. Extreme wind speed results (150 m).

TIME HORIZON	EXTREME WIND SPEED [M/S]
1-year	29.1
50-year	51.8

For comparison, we also include two alternative estimates of the onsite extreme wind speeds based on mesoscale data and the annual maximum method (AM) combined with a spectral correction to compensate for the use of mesoscale data, see e.g. [7]. For the method details of AM, see [36]. The spectral correction may be based either on a theoretical assumption about the slope of an undamped spectrum at high frequencies or on a site estimate of the actual spectral slope using onsite measurements. Below we include both spectral correction estimates, the theoretical and the site specific for both buoys.

Finally, as a fourth option the peak-over-threshold (POT) method is used based on the onsite buoy data.



Table 43. Extreme wind speed alternative results using different methods (150 m).

EXTREME WIND METHOD	50-YEAR EXTREME WIND SPEED [M/S]
EN1991-1-4 + WEng + DS472	51.8 (main result)
AM Mesoscale (20y) + Spectral correction (theoretical)	42.2 (WS170 & WS181)
AM Mesoscale (20y) + Spectral correction (site specific)	43.2 (WS170), 43.6 (WS181)
POT (N=20, $\Delta t_{min}=4$ days)	43.1 (WS170), 44.1 (WS181)

It is noted that the alternative estimates are surprisingly consistent around 43m/s-44m/s even if they are based mostly on different data and statistical methods. However, using the Danish Standard [5] directly focused on offshore design conditions for wind turbines is still considered the best alternative as it is based on decades of building experience and knowledge of regional extremes condensed into the building codes.

9.2.2 Wind Shear at Extreme Wind Speed

The site-specific wind profile associated with extreme wind speed events has been estimated based on the on-site LiDAR data at the buoys WS170 and WS181. The plot below shows the wind shear exponent versus wind speed at 150 m above sea level for the two buoys. The wind shear exponent is estimated for each time step and then averaged in 0.5 m/s bins. Notice the linear increase in shear from around 0.03 at 3 m/s, to 0.11 around 15 m/s. Above 15 m/s wind shear appears to remain stable at 0.11 but with a noticeable scatter. However, observed shear data are typically quite noisy as they are based on measurement across multiple heights and accumulate errors from multiple sources.

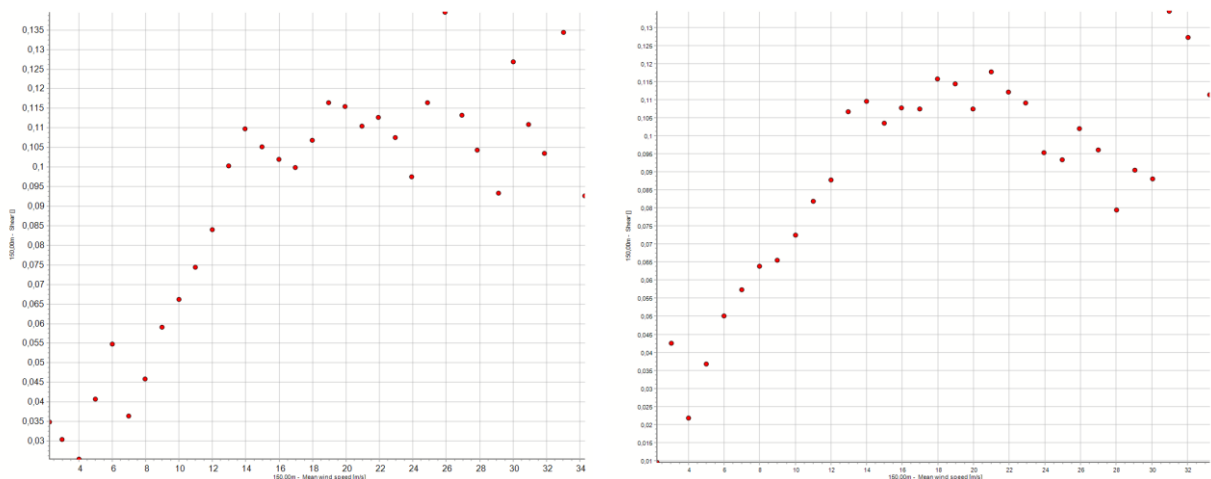


Figure 51. Observed wind shear versus wind speed (0.5 m/s bins) at the two North Sea Energy Island buoys, WS181 (right) and WS170 (left). For both buoys the wind shear clearly levels off at around 0.11 for wind speeds above ca. 15m/s. At lower wind speeds the wind shear increases linearly.



Given these observations the expected wind shear at extreme wind speeds is summarized below.

Expected wind shear at extreme wind speeds	0.11
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9.2.3 Extreme Wind Shear (EWS)

To estimate the site-specific extreme wind shear, it is recommended to use equations (27) and (28) in section 6.3.3.7 of the IEC 61400-1 [1] with site-specific values for the ambient turbulence standard deviation together with the site-specific wind shear exponent.

9.2.4 Turbulence at Extreme Wind speed

In addition to the extreme turbulence model, the IEC 61400-3-1 [2] requires that the site-specific turbulence for extreme wind speed is defined. Using the turbulence model defined in section 9.1.3 the turbulence is estimated at the site estimate of the 50-year extreme wind speed as shown below:

Table 44. Turbulence at extreme wind speed.

50-YEAR WINDSPEED (@ HUB HEIGHT) [M/S]	TURBULENCE INTENSITY MEAN [%]	STD. DEV OF TURBULENCE INTENSITY [%]	TURBULENCE INTENSITY CHARACTERISTIC [%]
51.8	11.3	1.3	13.0

Wave development and growth is limited, such that, for a given wind speed, the significant wave height and peak wavelengths stop growing above a certain wind speed. In effect, this means that the sea surface roughness will eventually saturate as the wind speed becomes increasingly extreme, and the Charnock effect (second order effect) will cease to grow. In [37] and [38] it was reported that the 10 m wind speed required for saturation of the surface roughness is in the range 33-40 m/s while [34] indicates saturation at 35 m/s in 10 m height. In this work the latter saturation value of 35m/s at 10m height is adopted. The saturation estimates correspond to a virtually infinite fetch, and prolonged wind duration for full wave development, it is therefore expected that the wind speed required for saturation at the real sites will be lower than 35 m/s, making this assumption conservative.

9.2.5 Extreme Turbulence Model (ETM)

The site-specific extreme turbulence model as function of wind speed (σ_{ETM}) is assessed using the peak factor method described in the IEC 61400-1 footnote 32 [1]:

$$\sigma_{ETM}(V_{hub}) = \sigma_{mean}(V_{hub}) + k_p(V_{hub}) \cdot \sigma_{stddev}(V_{hub}),$$

$$k_p = 0.01 \left(\frac{V_{ave}}{(m/s)} - 21 \right) \left(\frac{V_{hub}}{(m/s)} - 5 \right) + 5$$

Omnidirectional values are used for the mean wind speed (V_{ave}) as well as the mean and standard deviation of turbulence. The extreme turbulence values are plotted below:

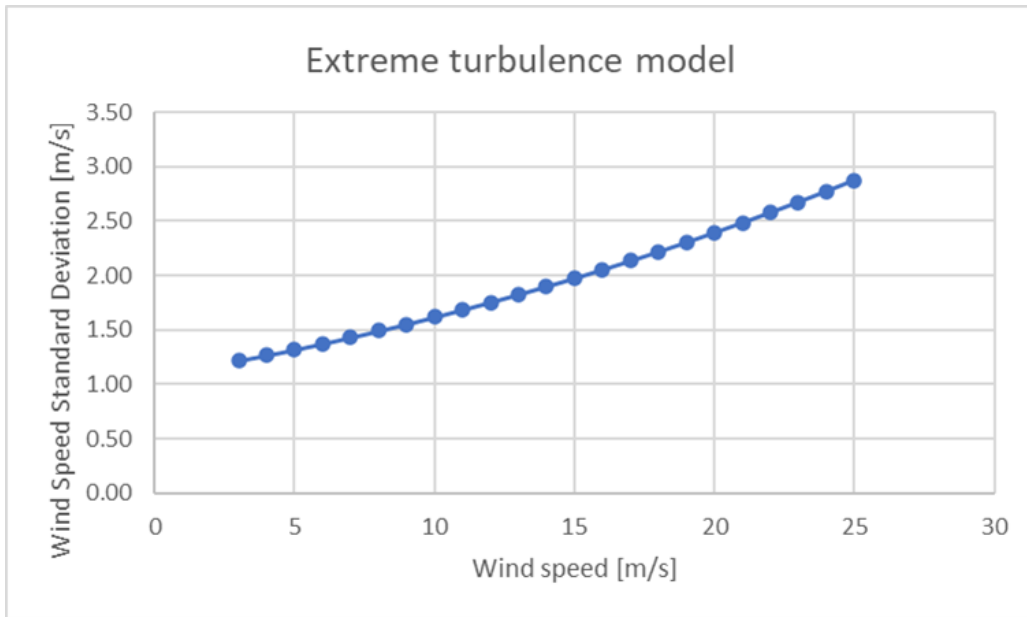


Figure 52. Extreme turbulence model. Turbulence is standard deviation of wind speed.

9.2.6 Air Density for Extreme Wind

The air density for extreme wind conditions is found based on average temperature at high wind speed events. This is calculated as 1.24 kg/m^3 for both Position 1 and 2. Alternatively the air density for extreme wind conditions can be taken from GASP [7], which results in a value of 1.22 kg/m^3 .

It was decided to proceed with the air density for extreme wind speeds from the buoys.

Air density for extreme wind speeds (150 m)	1.24 kg/m^3
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9.3 Summary Table of Siting Parameters

The requested omnidirectional siting parameters are summarized in the table below.

Table 45. Summary table of siting parameters (150m).

Parameter	POSITION 1	POSITION 2	POSITION 3
Mean wind speed	10.91 m/s	10.80 m/s	10.95 m/s
Weibull distribution, A parameter (scale)	12.31 m/s	12.19 m/s	12.35 m/s
Weibull distribution, k parameter (shape)	2.36	2.33	2.35
Normal wind profile power law exponent	0.093	0.092	0.093
Turbulence intensity mean value (TI_{μ}) at a 10-min average wind speed of 15m/s*	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%
Turbulence intensity standard deviation (TI_{σ}) at a 10-min average wind speed of 15m/s*	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Turbulence intensity 90% quantile at a 10-min average wind speed of 15m/s*	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%
Mean air density	1.23 kg/m ³	1.23 kg/m ³	1.23 kg/m ³
Mean air temperature	8.9°C	9.0°C	8.9°C
50-year extreme wind speed	51.8 m/s	51.8 m/s	51.8 m/s
1-year extreme wind speed	29.1 m/s	29.1 m/s	29.1 m/s
Wind shear for extreme wind speed extrapolation	0.11	0.11	0.11
Characteristic turbulence intensity at 50-year extreme wind speed	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%
Air density for extreme wind	1.24 kg/m ³	1.24 kg/m ³	1.24 kg/m ³

*Turbulence values at other wind speeds can be found in Appendix H.



10 Data Package

EMD has submitted datasets in support of this study. These are as far as it is possible provided in accessible formats.

10.1 Raw Buoy Data

The raw data from the two buoys, WS170 (Lot 1) and WS181 (Lot 2) are provided as presented to EMD. These are the monthly data conforming to the description in this report.

The files are located in the folder Raw buoy data.

Four sets of data files are provided for each buoy. These the files used in this study:

- LiDAR buoy other parameters
Containing temperature data
- LiDAR buoy position data
Containing a time series record of the buoy location.
- LiDAR buoy wind parameters
Containing wind speed and wind direction data
- LiDAR buoy wind stats
Containing a record of returned data packages (data quality signal)

Please refer to Fugro's documentation for details on the content and data structure of the files [9]

For convenience, the raw data files are combined in a single text file. The text file can be imported directly into windPRO, but as an open format, it is generally accessible. Please note that maximum wind speed and vertical wind speed are only prepared for 150 m height data series. The datasets include a manual quality filtering by EMD.

- Lot 1 WS170 raw data.txt
- Lot 2 WS181 raw data.txt

Both datasets are included as windPRO Meteo objects in an Object export file

- Raw buoy data.wpobjects

The object export files can be imported into windPRO 3.6 by right-clicking in the Object list and select Import -> Import from windPRO object import file.



10.2 Filtered and Repaired LIDAR Data

Datasets for the filtered and repaired datasets are provided. The filter and repair process is described in section 4.4.3. The two datasets represent one complete year of data. The text file can be imported directly into windPRO, but as an open format, it is generally accessible.

- Lot 1 WS170 1 year complete.txt
- Lot 2 WS181 1 year complete.txt

The text file includes measurements at all heights. Measurements on the buoy (non-LiDAR data) are for practical reasons set at 4 m. The dataset is organized in columns, grouped by height. Data for a given height with SampleStatus flagged as "1" is disabled by EMD.

The content of the columns is explained in Table 46.

Both datasets are included as windPRO Meteo objects in an Object export file

- Complete 1y buoy data.wpobjects

The object export files can be imported into windPRO 3.6 by right-clicking in the Object list and select Import -> Import from windPRO object import file.



Table 46. Column explanation for data time series.

COLUMN LABEL	DESCRIPTION
TimeStamp	Date and time, dd/mm/yyyy hh.mm
MeanWindSpeedUID_xx,xm	Mean wind speed at height xx.x m, m/s
DirectionUID_xx,xm	Wind direction at height xx.x m, m/s
TurbIntUID_xx,xm	Turbulence intensity at height xx.x m
OtherUID_xx	Number of datapackages received at height xx.x m, m/s
WindSpeedVerticalUID_xx,xm	Vertical wind speed at height xx.x m, m/s
MaxWindspeedUID_xx,xm	Maximum wind speed at height xx.x m, m/s
OtherUID_xx,xm	Info flag at height xx.x m
TemperatureUID_4.0m,xm	Temperature at 4m, °C
RelativeHumidity_UID_4.0m,xm	Relative humidity at 4m, %
PressureUID_4.0m,xm	Pressure at 4m, hPa
Comment_xx,xm	Comments for height xx.x m (not used)
TimeStampStatus_12,0m	Internal setting for WindPRO
SampleStatus_12,0m	Status flag on entire sample: 0: OK, 1: disabled, 2: below limit, 4: above limit, 8: duplicate, 16: null value, 32: missing, 128: other error
DataStatus_yyyy_xx,xm	Status flag for parameter yyyy flagged at height xx.x m. Settings as for Sample Status.
DataStatus.....	Datastatus for other parameters.



10.3 Long-term Corrected LiDAR data

The long-term corrected time series at Position 1, 2 and 3 are included in the data package. Position 1 and 2 (WS179 and WS181) include all LiDAR measurement heights. Position 3 only includes the 150 m height.

- Position 1 WS170 LTC.txt
- Position 2 WS181 LTC.txt
- Position 3 LTC.txt

Parameters included are wind speed and wind direction. Data format follows the format described above. The text file can be imported directly into windPRO, but as an open format, it is generally accessible.

All three datasets are included as windPRO Meteo objects in an Object export file.

- LTC Position 1-3.wpobjects

The object export files can be imported into windPRO 3.6 by right-clicking in the Object list and select Import -> Import from windPRO object import file.

10.4 EMD-WRF Dataset

The EMD-WRF datasets for the Position 1 (Lot 1, WS170), Position 2 (Lot 2, WS181) and Position 3 are included in the data package.

Text file export with selected parameters are included for each location

- EMD-WRF Position 1.txt
- EMD-WRF Position 2.txt
- EMD-WRF Position 2.txt

The data columns are described in Table 47.

All EMD-WRF datasets are included as windPRO Meteo objects in an Object export file

- EMD-WRF Position 1-3.wpobjects

The object export file can be imported into windPRO 3.6 by right-clicking in the Object list and select Import -> Import from windPRO object import file. The object export file includes more parameters than presented in the text file.



Table 47. Column explanation for EMD-WRF data time series.

COLUMN LABEL	DESCRIPTION
TimeStamp	Date and time, dd/mm/yyyy hh.mm
MeanWindSpeedUID_xx,xm	Mean wind speed at height xx.x m, m/s
DirectionUID_xx,xm	Wind direction at height xx.x m, m/s
TurbIntUID_xx,xm	Turbulence intensity at height xx.x m
TemperatureUID_100,0m	Temperature at height xx.x m
Comment_xx,xm	Comments for height xx.x m (not used)
TimeStampStatus_12,0m	Internal setting for WindPRO
SampleStatus_12,0m	Status flag on entire sample: 0: OK, 1: disabled, 2: below limit, 4: above limit, 8: duplicate, 16: null value, 32: missing, 128: other error
DataStatus_yyyy_xx,xm	Status flag for parameter yyyy flagged at height xx.x m. Settings as for Sample Status.
DataStatus	Datastatus for other parameters.

10.5 Turbulence Data

The FINO3 dataset was used as primary data for the turbulence analysis. Data for the measurement heights 91, 71 and 51 m are included in the data package.

- FINO3 4y combined anemometers.txt

Parameters included are wind speed, wind direction and turbulence intensity. Data format follows the format described above. The text file can be imported directly into windPRO, but as an open format, it is generally accessible.

The FINO3 dataset is included as windPRO Meteo objects in an Object export file.

- FINO3 4y combined anemometers.wobjects

The object export file can be imported into windPRO 3.6 by right-clicking in the Object list and select Import -> Import from windPRO object import file. The object export file includes more parameters than presented in the text file.



10.6 Wind Resource Map/Gradient File

The wind resource map used as a gradient file in section 8.1 is provided as an .rsf file (recognized WAsP format).

- Grid map_Res_500_Hub_150,0_0._calibrated_Res map recalibrated buoy 1+2 linear_150,0m.rsf



11 References

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Appendix A. Supporting Data

Several data sources have been used to support the assessment of site wind conditions. These data are of different types and quality and have thus been used for different purposes. The description of the measurement setup, data quality check and processing are presented in a first section. The second section deals with data analysis from different parameters. Finally, the long-term correction of the relevant supporting data is described.

Appendix A.1. Available Data, Data Treatment and Quality Check

For an overview of the measurements station please refer to Table 4, Table 5 and Figure 3.

i. Thor FLS

Wind data from an offshore Floating LiDAR has been provided by Energinet. This LiDAR was deployed by AKROCEAN on a 13t buoy called WINDSEA. The Floating LiDAR System (FLS) was setup in the North Sea about 32 km west of Thorsminde town, on the Danish coast. It is located at about 77 km east of the North Sea Energy Island OWF. The LiDAR model on this FLS is a Leosphere Windcube WLS866.

The available measurements used are:

- Wind speed at 43, 46, 57, 65, 75, 86, 100, 114, 132, 151, 174 and 200 m as 10-minute values (mean, min, max and standard deviation);
- Wind direction at 43, 46, 57, 65, 75, 86, 100, 114, 132, 151, 174 and 200 m as 10-minute values (mean);
- Vertical wind speed at 43, 46, 57, 65, 75, 86, 100, 114, 132, 151, 174 and 200 m as 10-minute values (mean and standard deviation);
- Carrier to Noise Ratio (CNR) and Availability for all heights.

The WINDSEA buoy is also equipped with other sensors as: a compact weather station, a doppler current profile sensor, a wave sensor and an EchoRange sensor, thus there are other signals available from station, but they were not used in the evaluations.

The available data covers a period of 1 year from 18/05/2020 until 20/05/2021.



Figure 53. Picture from WINDSEA buoy and the LiDAR Thor, source: [39]

EMD has not been provided with any deployment report, but received a Calibration Certificate, a report with the Floating LiDAR verification prior to the installation on site, and some monthly reports about the operation and measured data.

In addition to the documentation, EMD has obtained access to the measured data in different formats. The data used were with “.sta” file extension, which according to the documentation is the data corrected by the buoy motions and with direction relative to the magnetic north. Thus, the direction data was corrected considering the magnetic declination of 2.7°.

The LiDAR data has been filtered according to the following assumptions:

- Data availability <80%
- Carrier to noise ratio – CNR < -23 dB
- Absolute Vertical wind speed > 2 m/s
- Vertical wind speed standard deviation > 2 m/s

In general, the data quality is good. The correlation of the wind directions data and wind speed data at different heights correlates as expected.

The data from the 151 m is the primary data considered in the study. The recovery rate of the data for 1 year period is 86.4%. The following major gaps (consecutive days with missing or erroneous data) in the wind data (wind speed and direction at 151 m) can be noted:

- 5 days from 03/11/2020
- 5 days from 22/01/2021

In order to match the observations on the North Sea Energy Island buoys, the 151 m dataset has been shear interpolated to 150 m.

Based on the Classification document [40] and on the Verification report [41], a combined uncertainty of 3.5% is estimated on the Thor floating LiDAR measurements.



ii. FINO3

Wind data from the FINO3 offshore measurement mast has been used to assess the expected turbulence conditions on the Energy Island site and to validate the wind model.

The data was made available by the FINO (Forschungsplattformen in Nord- und Ostsee) initiative, which was funded by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag, organised by the Projektträger Jülich (PTJ) and coordinated by the German Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (BSH).

The FINO3 mast is mounted on a platform and is part of the FINO research project. The met mast was setup in the North Sea about 84 km west of the island of Rømø, on the Danish coast. It is located at about 155 km southeast of the North Sea Energy Island OWF.

The collected measurements are:

- wind speed at 107, 101, 91, 81, 71, 61, 51, 41 and 31 m as 10-minute values (mean, min, max and standard deviation)
- wind direction at 101, 61 and 29 m as 10-minute values (mean, min, max and standard deviation)
- absolute temperature at 95 and 29 m, as 10 minutes values (mean values)

Besides the data obtained, the FINO3 mast was also equipped with relative humidity, air pressure, precipitation, and global irradiance sensors.

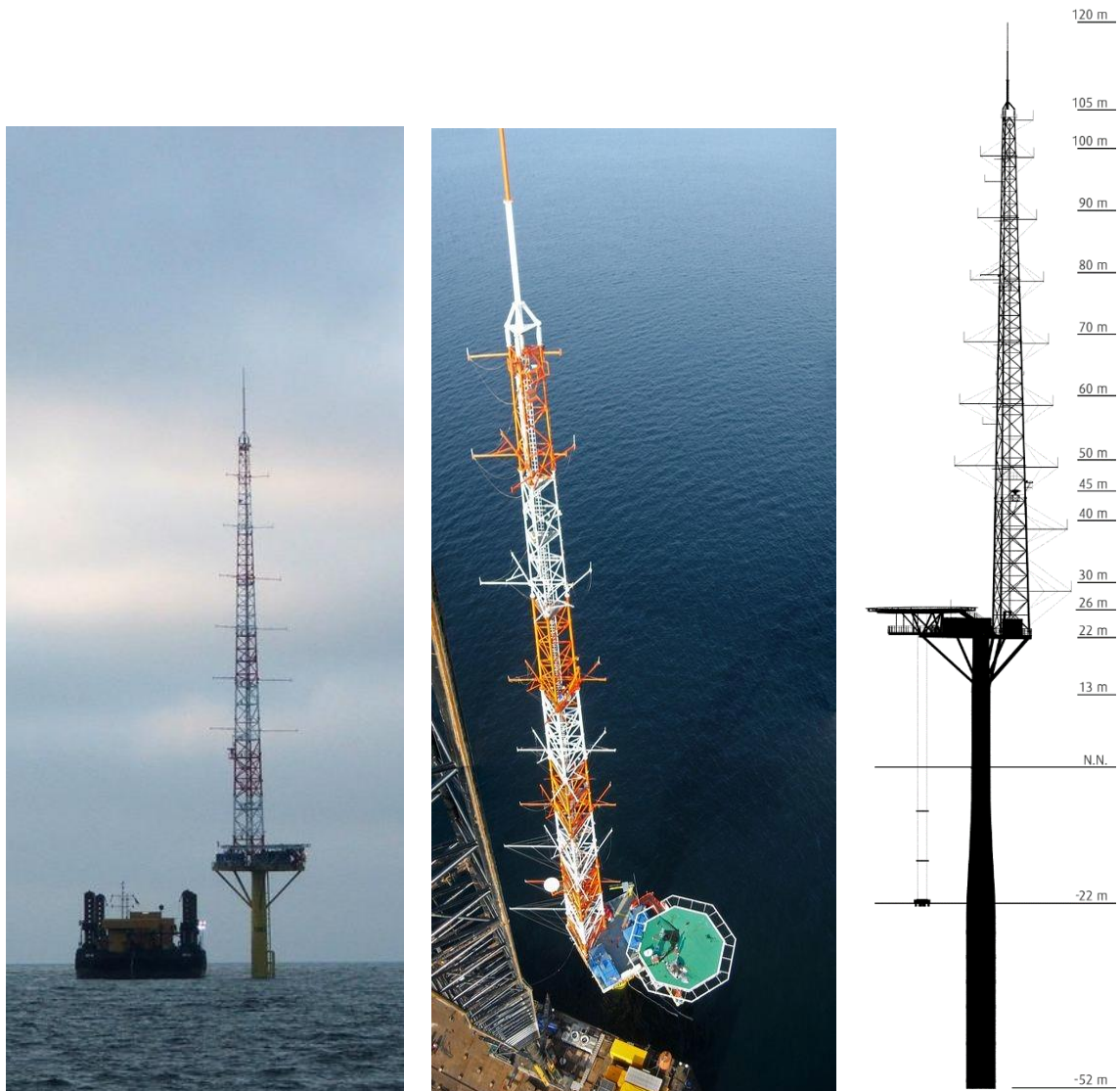


Figure 54. Pictures and details from FINO3, source: [42]

The available data covers a period of around 13.5 years, from September/2009 to February/2023. However, the series was trimmed to 4 full years, from 01/01/2010 to 31/12/2013, in order to avoid the influence of wakes from the neighbouring wind farm installed after 2014 (DanTysk OWF).

EMD had access to a mast report [43] describing the equipment installed and mast details. EMD has not received any anemometer calibration reports. The data obtained was considered to be logged with the right calibration factors. According to the documentation available [43], FINO3 design and installation has not been conducted according to the IEC standards [27], especially in relation to the sizes of the mast and booms.



Table 48. Mounting of sensors on the FINO3 mast

HEIGHT ASL [M]	INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	MOUNTING AND ORIENTATION	HORIZONTAL BOOM LENGTH [m]	VERTICAL BOOM LENGTH [m]
107	AN 107m - B	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	345°	3.5	1.75
101	AN 101m - B	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	345°	3.2	1.75
101	Sonic 101m - A	Ultrasonic anemometer - RM Young Mod 81000	225°	3.2	1.50
91	AN 91m - B	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	345°	3.9	1.75
91	AN 91m - A	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	225°	3.9	1.50
91	AN 91m - C	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	105°	3.9	2.00
81	AN 81m - B	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	345°	4.6	1.75
81	AN 81m - A	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	225°	4.6	1.50
71	AN 71m - B	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	345°	5.4	1.75
71	AN 71m - C	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	105°	5.4	2.00
71	AN 71m - A	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	225°	5.4	1.50
61	AN 61m - B	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	345°	6.2	1.75
61	Sonic 61m - A	Ultrasonic anemometer - RM Young Mod 81000	225°	6.2	1.50



HEIGHT ASL [M]	INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	MOUNTING AND ORIENTATION	HORIZONTAL BOOM LENGTH [m]	VERTICAL BOOM LENGTH [m]
51	AN 51m - C	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	105°	6.7	2.00
51	AN 51m - B	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	345°	6.7	1.75
51	AN 51m - A	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	225°	6.7	1.50
41	AN 41m - B	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	345°	7.5	1.75
31	AN 31m - B	Cup anemometer - Vector A100L2	345°	8.4	1.75
101	Dir 101m	Wind vane - Friedrichs 41211000	105°	3.2	2.00
81	Dir 81m*	Wind vane - Friedrichs 41211000	105°	4.6	2.00
61	Dir 61m*	Wind vane - Friedrichs 41211000	105°	6.2	2.00
29	Dir 29m	Wind vane - Vector W200P	180°	8.4	-
95	Temp 95m	Thermometer – Thies 1.10005.54.241	180°	3.9	-
55	Temp 55m	Thermometer – Thies 1.10005.54.241	180°	6.7	-
29	Temp 29m	Thermometer – Thies 1.10005.54.241	180°	8.4	-

*Although those instruments are listed on the mast description, they were not included in the data files EMD had access to.

EMD has obtained access to the data as csv files. Therefore, the conversion of the raw data could not be verified.

As FINO3 is a large offshore mast, the observed mast disturbance on the wind speed measurements is significantly. Only for the data at 91, 71 and 51 m it has been possible to remove most of the tower shadowing thanks to the 3 cup anemometers in different direction for each height, as shown in Table 48 and Figure 55. The data has been merged based on the detected distortions (Figures 56 and 57).

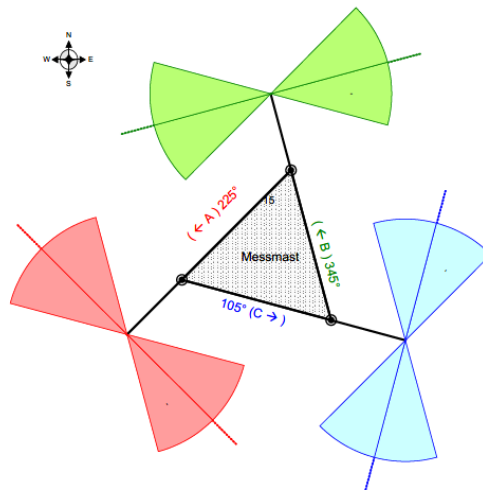


Figure 55. Representation of the boom's positioning in FINO3 and the undisturbed inflow directions, source: [43]

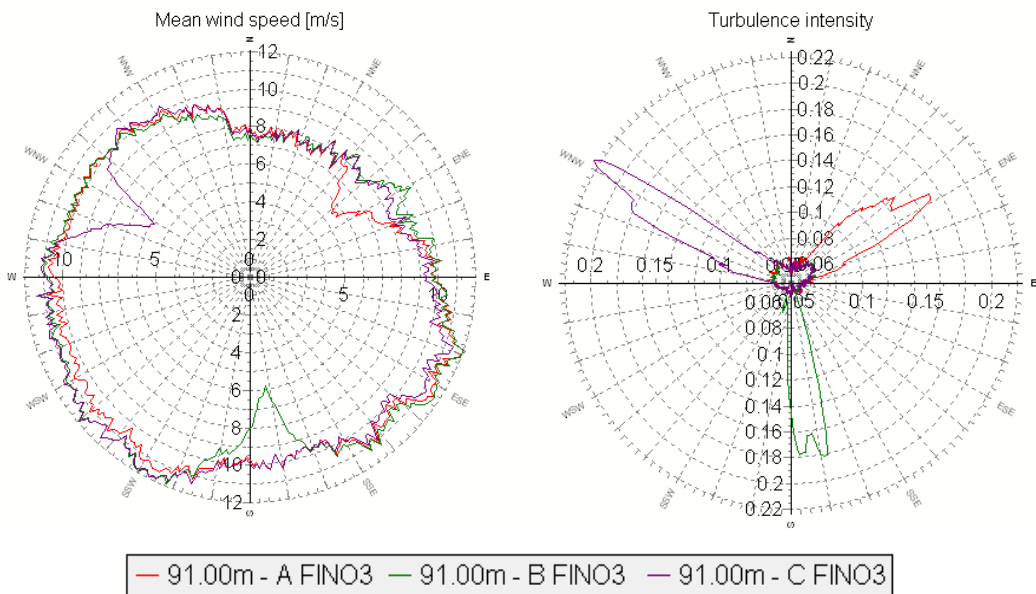


Figure 56. Directional Mean wind speed (left) and Turbulence Intensity (right) for the 3 cup anemometers at 91 m, before merging.

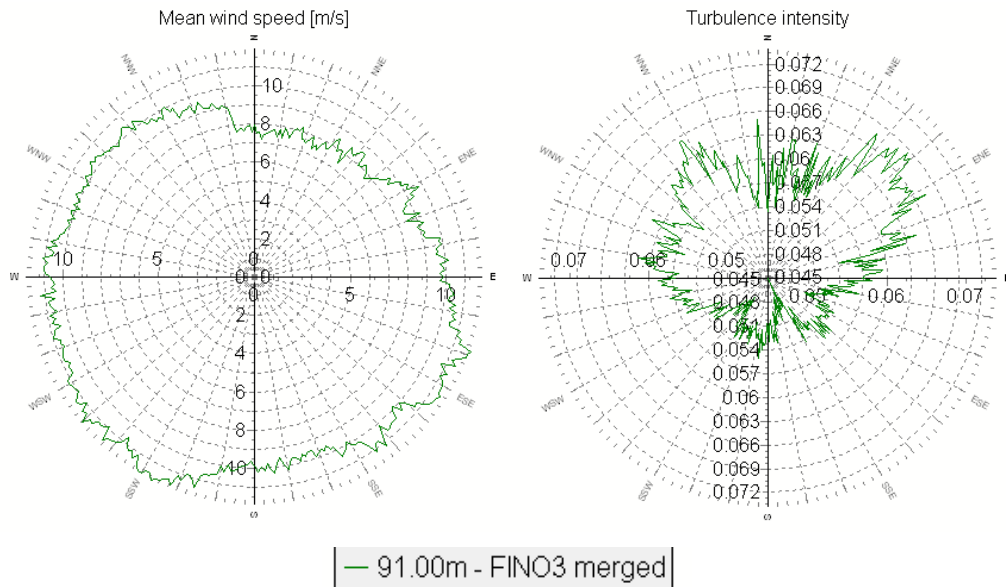


Figure 57. Directional Mean wind speed (left) and Turbulence Intensity (right) at 91 m, after merging.

In general, the data quality is good. The wind directions data at each height correlates well with wind direction at the other heights and wind speed data at each height correlates well with wind speed data at the other heights. The data has been filtered for faulty equipment and failures.

4 full years have been selected from 01/01/2010-31/12/2013. The data from the 91 m anemometer is the primary data from the FINO3 met mast considered in the study. It is deemed more reliable than the 101 and 107 m data, heavily impacted by the mast shadowing. The recovery rate of the merged data for the 4-year period is 92.2%. The following major gaps (consecutive days with missing or erroneous data) in the wind data (wind speed at 91 m-B and wind direction at 101 m) can be noted:

- 50 days from 14/01/2013
- 35 days from 03/07/2013
- 17 days from 08/11/2010, gap concerning all channels.
- 11 days from 01/01/2011, gap concerning all channels.
- 9 days from 11/01/2012, gap concerning all channels.
- 8 days from 27/07/2011, gap concerning all channels.

Due to the unavailability of some information, as mast's maintenance and instrument certification, it was not possible to precisely assess an uncertainty on FINO3's measurements. The uncertainty on FINO3 measurements was estimated to be in the magnitude of 3.5%, taking into account the lack of information, the noncompliance to the standards [27] and compensating for the possibility to correct the mast distortion.

iii. M2 Met Mast

Wind data from the offshore measurement mast M2 has been used to validate the wind model.

The data has been provided by Energinet.

The met mast was setup in the North Sea about 18 km west of the town of Oksby on the Danish coast. It is located at about 140 km southeast of the North Sea Energy Island OWF.

The available measurements are:

- wind speed at 62, 45, 30 and 15 m as 10-minute values (mean, min, max and standard deviation)
- wind direction at 60, 43 and 28 m as 10-minute values (mean)
- absolute temperature at 55 m, as 10 minutes values (mean)

The M2 mast was installed in 1999, but the data considered in this study covers a period of 1 year, from 01/05/2005 to 30/04/2006, which was the full year period available. Ideally, the data period to be used should end in 2002 or before, due to the installation of the Horns Reef 1 wind farm in the vicinity of the mast. Since the period prior to 2002 was not accessible, the alternative carried out was to disable all the data coming from the disturbed sectors ($100^{\circ} - 180^{\circ}$). Horns Reef 2 and Horns Reef 3 wind farms were constructed after 2008, thus they were not present in the period evaluated.

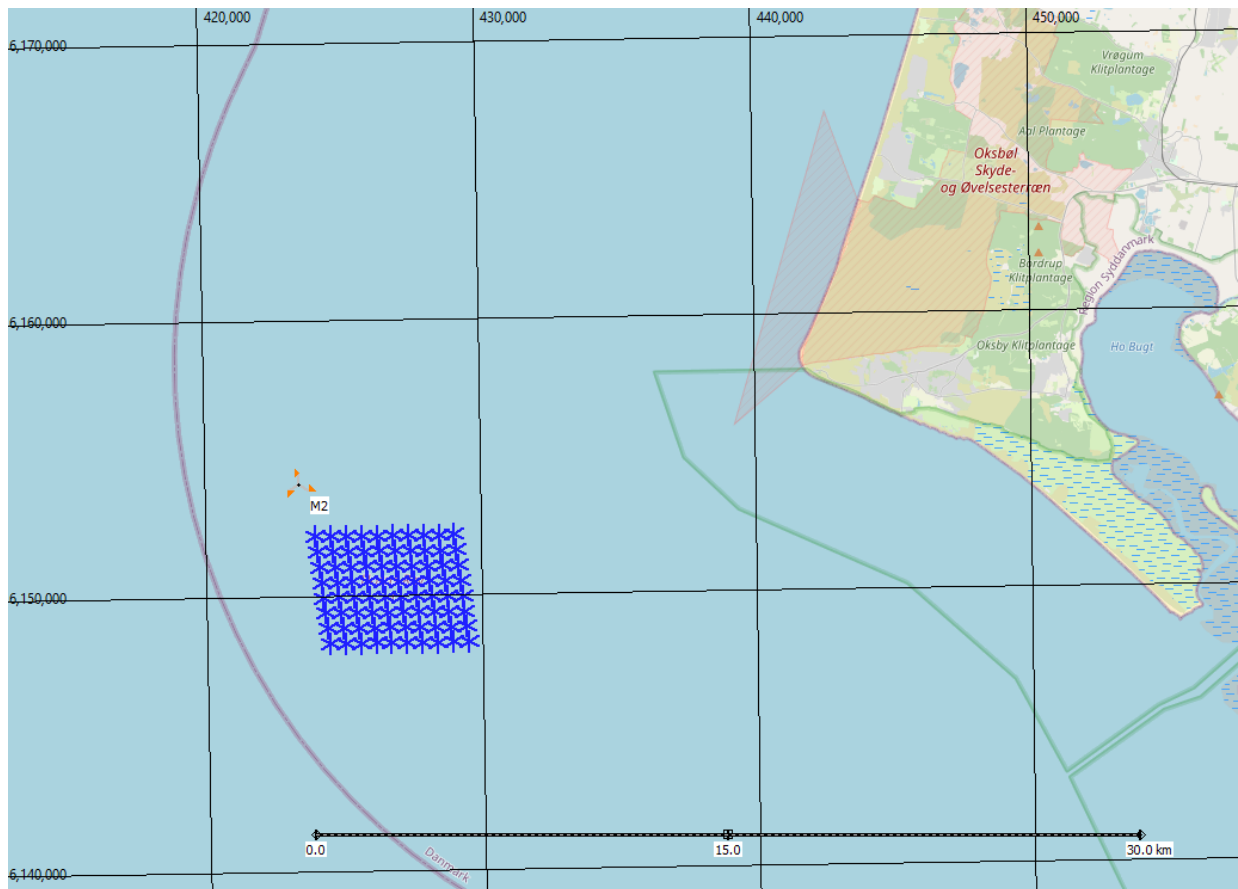


Figure 58. M2 mast position, wind farm Horns Reef 1 (in blue) and the Danish coast on the east side.



EMD has received calibration reports of the instruments but no installation report describing the details of the mounting (boom orientation, length, distance to lightning finial). It has thus not been possible to check if the installation has been conducted according to the IEC standards [27].

Table 49. Mounting of sensors on the M2 met mast.

HEIGHT AGL [M]	CHANNEL NAME	DESCRIPTION	MOUNTING AND ORIENTATION	HORIZONTAL BOOM	VERTICAL BOOM
62	CUP62M	Cup Anemometer - Risø	Assumed Top	Unknown	Unknown
45	CUP45SV	Cup Anemometer - Risø	SW	Unknown	Unknown
45	CUP45NO	Cup Anemometer - Risø	NE	Unknown	Unknown
30	CUP30SV	Cup Anemometer - Risø	SW	Unknown	Unknown
30	CUP30NO	Cup Anemometer - Risø	NE	Unknown	Unknown
15	CUP15SV	Cup Anemometer - Risø	SW	Unknown	Unknown
15	CUP15NO	Cup Anemometer - Risø	NE	Unknown	Unknown
60	DIR60SV	Wind Vane ED	SW	Unknown	Unknown
43	DIR 43SV	Wind Vane ED	SW	Unknown	Unknown
28	DIR28NO	Wind Vane ED	NE	Unknown	Unknown
55	TEMPA55NO	Thermometer - ED-PT100		Unknown	Unknown

EMD has obtained access to the data as csv files. Therefore, the conversion of the raw data could not be verified.

As the M2 mast has two anemometers in the heights of 45 and 35 m, it was possible to evaluate the mast influence on the measurements. In Figure 59 it is shown the difference between the two anemometers at 45 m.

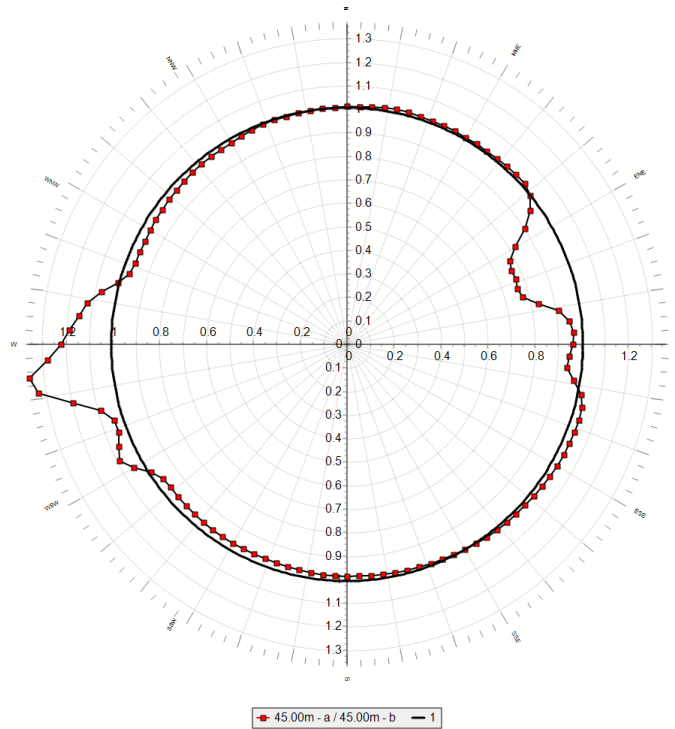


Figure 59. Wind speed difference between 45 m SW and 45 m NE, binned by direction at M2.

The data at 45 and 35 m have been merged to remove the tower shadowing, based on the observed distortions.

In general, the data quality is good. The wind directions data at each height correlates well with wind direction data at the other heights and wind speed data at each height correlates well with wind speed data at the other heights. The data has been filtered for faulty equipment and failures.

1 full year has been selected from 01/05/2005-30/04/2006. The data from the 62 m anemometer is the primary data from the M2 met mast considered in the study. The recovery rate of the data for this period is above 99% for all instruments, except for the 62 m anemometer (disregarding the sectors disabled to avoid the wake effects from Horns Reef 1 wind farm).

The following major gaps (consecutive days with missing or erroneous data) in the wind data (wind speed at 62 m and wind direction at 43 m) can be noted:

- 76 days from 12/11/2005



iv. Høvsøre Met Mast

The data from Høvsøre met mast is relevant in the context of this study to provide an input on turbulence intensity. The met mast belongs to the Høvsøre national test centre for wind turbines. The data has been provided by DTU through Energinet.

The met mast is located on land, but turbulence intensity can be retrieved in wind direction sectors where offshore conditions can be assumed. Offshore conditions can be assumed at the measurement height (116.5 m AGL) within the western sector due to a land fetch of 1.8 km characterized with flat terrain and low roughness.

The mast is placed in the alignment of the test turbines, between position 4 and 5. The selected sector of data does not seem affected by the operation of the turbines. It is located at about 110 km east of the North Sea Energy Island OWF.

The available measurements considered are:

- wind speed at 40, 60, 80, 100 and 116.5 m as 10-minute values (mean, min, max and standard deviation)
- wind direction at 60 and 100 m 10-minute values (mean, min, max and standard deviation)

The available data covers a period of 15 years from 31/05/2004 until 31/05/2019.

The data has been provided as csv files. The conversion of the raw data could thus not be verified. It is assumed that the calibration factors have been correctly inserted in the data logger.

EMD has received calibration reports for each anemometer covering the measurement period. The type of anemometer is Risø P2546A. The anemometers have been recalibrated or exchanged every year.

The anemometer at 116.5 m is top mounted on a 2 m long boom which complies with the requirement from [27]. However, the top of the mast structure is estimated to exceed the 11:1 cone described in [27], implying that some distortion on the measurements is expected. The anemometers at lower heights are mounted on booms towards South. The length of the booms is not sufficient considering the width of the lattice tower in [27]. There will be distortion from the mast on the wind measured by the anemometers installed on horizontal booms.

The wind vanes are mounted on the same boom as the anemometers at 60 and 100 m, at a distance from the mast structure of approximately half the length of the boom. The distance of the vane to the mast is not sufficient to comply with [27], but still acceptable for the purpose of the data.

In general, the data quality is good. The measured wind directions and wind speed at different heights correlates as expected. The data has been filtered for faulty equipment and failures. The turbulence intensity for wind speed less than 4 m/s are excluded from the analysis.

The data from the 116.5 m anemometer is the primary data from the Høvsøre met mast. Only data in the western sector (225° - 315°) has been kept.

The recovery rate of the data for the whole 15 years period is 94.8 %. The selected data for the offshore sector corresponds to 38.5% of the whole data set.

The following major gaps (consecutive days with missing or erroneous data) in the wind data (wind speed at 116.5 m and wind direction at 100 m) can be noted:

- 9 days from 27/03/2017
- Several 3-4 days gap in August 2006

- 8 days from 29/11/2005
- several months with recovery below 70 % in 11/2004, 02/2005, 03/2005 and 05/2005.



Figure 60. Location map of Høvsøre met mast (source: KMS Ortofoto forår).



Figure 61. Picture of Høvsøre met mast (source: DTU)

v. Harald B

The observations made at Harald B oil rig have been provided by DMI (#06018). The data has been used to validate the wind model.

The Harald B platform was setup in the North Sea about 238 km west of Thorsminde town, in the Danish coast. It lies approximately 250 km from the Norwegian coast and about 130 km west of the North Sea Energy Island OWF.

The measurements obtained are:

- wind speed at 69 m as 10-minute values (mean)
- wind direction at 69 m as 10-minute values (mean)
- absolute temperature at 61 m, as 10 minutes values (mean)

The information about the measurement heights was not available on DMI's web page [44]. It was obtained through an exchange of e-mails with the platform owner (Total Energies), as the most probable height. But it was not possible to have a full confirmation on this matter, because the information of the height and the data come from diverse sources.



Figure 62. Instruments position on Harald B oil rig. Source: Total Energies.

EMD did not have access to calibration reports of the instruments nor to installation report describing the details of the mounting (boom orientation, length, distance to lightning finial). The installation does not seem to comply with IEC standards [27]. Also, the installation of the measurement device and how



these can be affected by surroundings structures on the oil rigs is unknown. EMD has obtained access to the data as csv files. Therefore, the conversion of the raw data could not be verified.

In general, the data quality is reasonable, but it has a poor recovery rate. The data series obtained presents a strange behaviour in which most of the days the measurement stops at 21:10 h and re-starts again at 00:00 h in the next day. Apart from that, the data has been filtered for faulty equipment and failures. The complete dataset obtained covers 8 years and 11 months, from March/2014 to February/2023. After the bad data was filtered, the recovery rate of this series was 59.1%, which is too low. As the series presented long consecutive gaps and in order to ensure the best recovery rate possible, 4 non consecutive years, divided in 3 different periods, were selected to be used in the analysis:

- Period 1 - 01/10/2015 – 01/10/2017 – 2 years – Recovery rate:85.1%
- Period 2 - 15/01/2020 – 15/01/2021 – 1 year – Recovery rate:85.8%
- Period 3 - 01/11/2021 – 01/11/2022 - 1 year – Recovery rate:89.2%

These periods together comprise a final recovery rate of 86.3%.

Considering the 3 periods used, the following major gaps (consecutive days with missing or erroneous data) in the wind data can be noted:

- 6 days from 21/08/2016;
- 6 days from 28/06/2017;
- 3 days from 15/06/2020;
- 3 days from 16/08/2020.

Moreover, the data is missing between 21:10 and 00:00 for most days.

The data from Harald B are used to verify the wind resource model, but with low confidence due to the high measurement uncertainty. Due to the lack of information about the mast, instrument, influence from the platform's structure and cranes, the low recovery rate and the doubt about the measurement height, the uncertainty level of the Harald B's wind speed measurements is estimated to be in the magnitude of 6%.

vi. Secondary Oil Rigs

SLEIPNER

The observations made at Sleipner oil rig have been provided by MET Norway (#SN76926). The data has been used to check the long-term consistency of the reference data and the long-term temperature.

Wind speed and direction measurements are available for 10 m ASL. Temperature data is provided at 2 m ASL. The measurement devices are installed on one of the structures of the oil rig, so the actual measurement height is probably different than 10 m ASL. The transfer of data to 10 m ASL is performed by MET Norway with an unknown method.

The period of measurements used is 01/04/1995 until 31/03/2022, which corresponds to 26 full years. Data is available as 10 minutes mean value for every 3 hours.



The oil rig is located in the North Sea about 215 km from Norway and 250 km from Scotland. It is the most remote data source considered in this study with a distance of about 340 km to the North Sea Energy Island OWF.

The installation of the measurement device and how these can be affected by surroundings structures on the oil rigs is unknown.

In general, the data quality is fairly good. No filtering of erroneous data has been necessary. The recovery rate of the data for the selected period is good with 95 %.

EKOFISK

The observations made at Ekofisk oil rig have been provided by MET Norway (#SN76926). The data has been used to check the long-term consistency of the reference data and the long-term temperature.

Wind speed and direction measurements are available for 10 m ASL. Temperature data is provided at 2 m ASL. The measurement devices are installed on one of the structures of the oil rig, so the actual measurement height is probably different than 10 m ASL. The transfer of data to 10 m ASL is performed by MET Norway with an unknown method.

The period of measurements used is 01/01/1984 until 31/01/2022, which corresponds to 39 full years. Data is available as 10 minutes mean value for every 3 hours.

The oil rig is located in the middle of the North Sea about 250 to 300 km from land (Norway, Scotland and Denmark). It is located at about 195 km west of the North Sea Energy Island OWF.

The installation of the measurement device and how these can be affected by surroundings structures on the oil rigs are unknown.

In general, the data quality is fairly good. No filtering of erroneous data has been necessary. The recovery rate of the data for the selected period is very good with 98.3 %.

VALLHALL A

The observations from the Valhall A oil rig have been provided by MET Norway (#SN76939). The data has been used to as a source for long-term temperature.

Temperature data is provided at 2 m ASL. The measurement devices are installed on one of the structures of the oil rig, so the actual measurement height is probably different than 10 m ASL. The transfer of data to 10 m ASL is performed by MET Norway with an unknown method.

The period of measurements used is 01/01/2005 until 31/01/2022, which corresponds to 8 full years. Data is available as a 10 min mean value.

The oil rig is located in the middle of the North Sea roughly about 300 km from land (Norway, Scotland and Denmark). It is located at about 190 km west of the North Sea Energy Island OWF.

The installation of the measurement device and how these can be affected by surroundings structures on the oil rigs are unknown.

In general, the data quality is fairly good. No filtering of erroneous data has been necessary.

The recovery rate of the data for the selected period is very good with 98.3 %.

vii. Ground stations

HVIDE SANDE

The observations made at Hvide Sande come from a meteorological mast operated by DMI (#6058). The data has been used to check the long-term consistency of the reference data and the long-term temperature.

Wind speed and direction measurements are recorded at 10 m AGL. Temperature data is measured at 2 m AGL. The period of measurements used is 01/01/2002 until 31/12/2022, which corresponds to 20 full years. The time resolution is hourly.

The met mast is located to the east of the town of Hvide Sande, on a small peninsula extending into the Ringkøbing Fjord. The distance to the west coast is about 1.9 km. The elevation from the site is 2 m ASL and the distance to the North Sea Energy Island OWF is 120 km.

A 75 m tall wind turbine (V52) is placed 100 m north of the met mast. The turbine has been in operation since December 2002. The wind turbine renders data collected before 2002 inconsistent with wind data after 2002. For temperature measurements, the influence of the wind turbine is irrelevant.

Prior to November 2001, the met mast was located in the town. The data for these periods have not been considered.



Figure 63. Location map of Hvide Sande met mast for the period of available data (DMI # 0658, [44]), (source: KMS Ortofoto forår).

In general, the data quality is good. No filtering of erroneous data has been necessary.

The recovery rate of the data for the selected period is very good with 99.3%.

THYBORØN

The observations made at Thyborøn come from a meteorological mast operated by DMI (#6052). The data has been used to check the long-term consistency of the reference data and the long-term temperature.

Wind speed and direction measurements are recorded at 10 m AGL. Temperature data is measured at 2 m AGL. The period of measurements used is 01/01/2001 until 31/12/2022, which corresponds to 21 full years. The time resolution is hourly.

The met mast is located to the north of the town of Thyborøn, almost at the tip of the land tongue between the North Sea and the Thyborøn channel leading to the Nissum Lagoon. The distance to the west coast is about 200 m. The elevation from the site is about 2 m ASL, and the distance to the center of the North Sea Energy Island OWF is 116 km.

Some buildings are located to the southeast of the met mast, but at a reasonable distance and heights such that no significant disturbance from these are expected to affect the measurements.

Prior to November 2000, the met mast was located in the town. The data for these periods have not been considered.



Figure 64. Location map of Thyborøn met mast for the period of available data (DMI # 0652, [44]), (source: KMS Ortofoto forår).

In general, the data quality is good. No filtering of erroneous data has been necessary.

The recovery rate of the data for the selected period is very good with 98.6%.

LISTA FYR

The observations made at Lista Fyr come from a meteorological mast operated by MET Norway (#SN42160) [45]. The data has been used to check the long-term consistency of the reference data and the long-term temperature.

Wind speed and direction measurements are recorded at 10 m AGL. Temperature data is measured at 2 m AGL. The period of measurements used is 01/01/1995 until 31/12/2022, which corresponds to 28 full years. The time resolution is hourly.

The met mast is located about 1.2 km Northwest of the town Vestbygd, next to the Lista lighthouse. The distance to the North Sea is about 110 m. The elevation from the site is about 13 m ASL. The met mast is placed about 180 km north of the North Sea Energy Island OWF.

Some buildings are located to the north and east of the met mast, but at a reasonable distance and heights such that no significant disturbance from these is expected to affect the measurements.



Figure 65. Location map of Lista Fyr met mast for the period of available data (MET Norway #SN42160 [45]) (source: Bing aerial map).

In general, the data quality is good. No filtering of erroneous data has been necessary.

The recovery rate of the data for the selected period is very good with 97.3%.

LINDESNES FYR

The observations made at Lindesnes Fyr come from a meteorological mast operated by MET Norway (#SN41770) [45]. The data has been used to check the long-term consistency of the reference data and the long-term temperature.

Wind speed and direction measurements are recorded at 10 m AGL. Temperature data is measured at 2 m AGL. The period of measurements used is 01/01/2006 until 31/12/2022, which corresponds to 17 full years. The time resolution is hourly.

The met mast is located on the southern tip of Lindesnes peninsula. The short distance of 50-75 m to the coast together the elevation ASL of 19 m makes the measurement well exposed to quite steep terrain and speed up effects, mainly from north-west to south-east sectors. The met mast is placed about 170 km north of the North Sea Energy Island OWF.



Figure 66. Location map of Lindesnes Fyr met mast for the period of available data (MET Norway # SN41770, [45] (source: Bing aerial map).

In general, the data quality is good. No filtering of erroneous data has been necessary.

The recovery rate of the data for the selected period is very good with 96.9 %.



viii. Other Datasets (not used)

Some data sets available for the study have not been deemed relevant to use for different reasons which are presented below.

The data measured from the oil rigs of Lomond, Ula and Yme have not been selected because redundant with the data collected on the Sleipner oil rig. The goal of these type of data being to check the long-term consistency and the air temperature, the Sleipner data are assumed sufficient.

The data measured from the Gorm C oil rig is redundant with the data measured from the Harald B oil rig. This oil rig has also the disadvantage of being further away from the Energy Island than Harald B and also measuring at a lower height (29 m ASL [44]) than at Harald B (69 m ASL).

Data from the DMI ground station of Blåvandshuk fyr has not been used because it is redundant with the DMI ground station data from Hvide Sande and Thyborøn. The location of the met mast at Blåvandshuk fyr has the disadvantage of being further away and placed on a small dune 19 m ASL.

Data from the boy NSBIII, available from the BSH data base [43] has not been deemed suitable for the study. Despite the advantage of providing offshore data of good quality, the low measurement height (10 m ASL) is not sufficient to be used with the wind model. As for the long-term consistency check of reference data, other data sources have been considered instead.



Appendix A.2. Data Analysis of Supporting Data

WIND SPEED DISTRIBUTION

The following table summarizes the resulting wind speeds.

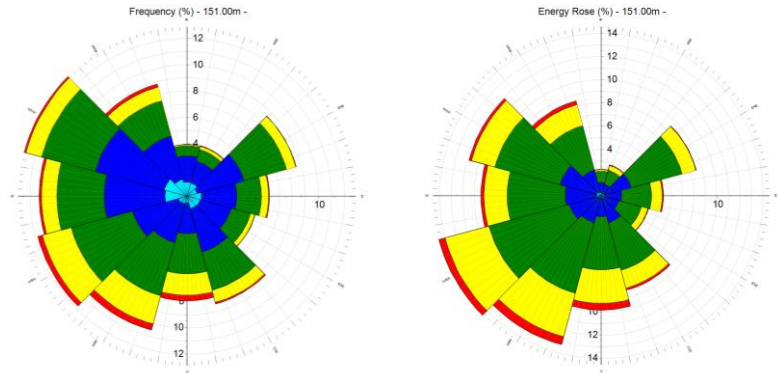
Table 50. Summary of secondary data wind speed

MAST	ARITHMETIC MEAN WIND SPEEDS [M/S]	MAX MEAN WIND SPEED [M/S]	WEIBULL MEAN [M/S]	WEIBULL – A PARAMETER	WEIBULL – K PARAMETER
Thor – 150 m	9.95	27.46	10.08	11.37	2.39
FINO 3 – 91 m	10.08	36.34	10.19	11.50	2.43
Harald B – 69 m	10.25	34.50	10.23	11.55	2.25

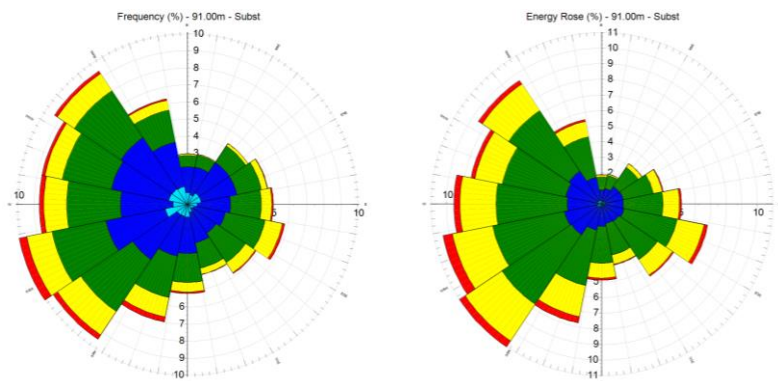
WIND DIRECTION DISTRIBUTION

The frequency and energy distributions indicate that there is not only one defined main direction, but scattered distribution, being the third and fourth quadrant, from South-southwest to Northwest, the most dominant wind directions.

Thor FLS 1 year
150 m ASL
(05/2020 - 05/2021)



FINO3 4 years
91 m ASL
(01/2010 - 12/2013)



Harald B 4 years
69 m ASL
(10/2015 - 10/2022)*
not the full period

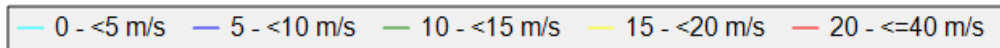
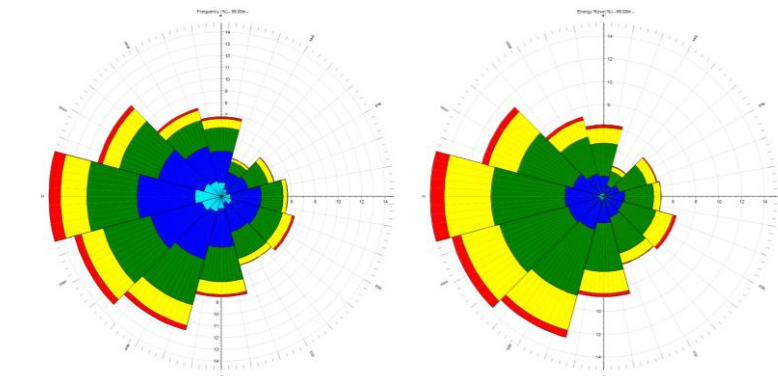


Figure 67. Wind direction frequency (on the left) and energy (on the right) distribution, Thor FLS, FINO3 and Harald B datasets

TURBULENCE INTENSITY

The turbulence intensity calculated from the mean wind speed and its standard deviation is presented in Figure 68. For FINO3, at 91 m, the mean turbulence intensity is 5.6% as expected on an offshore site. While M2 presents a measured value of 8.1% at 62 m and Høvsøre has an average of 6.3% at 116.5 m, both considering only the relevant sectors. As observed on Figure 69 the turbulence intensity has a uniform distribution across de sectors at FINO3, the same can be seen for the enabled sectors at M2 and Høvsøre.

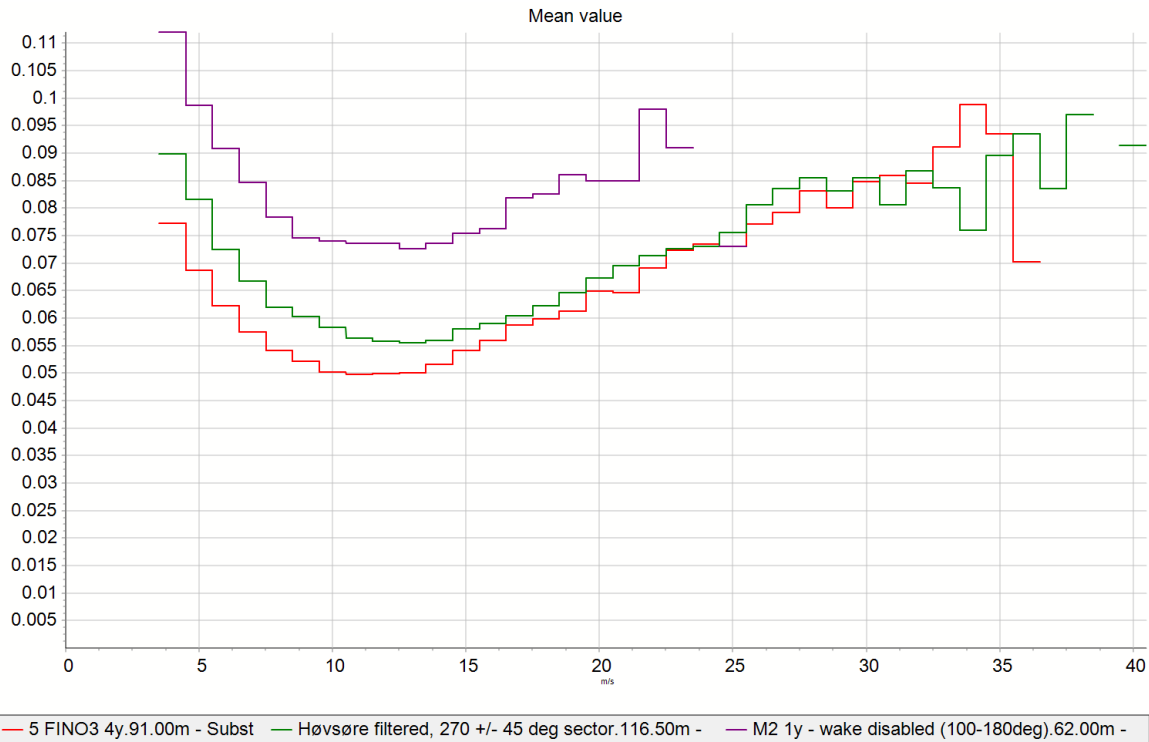


Figure 68. Turbulence intensity measured at FINO3 (4 years - 91 m), Høvsøre (15 years – 116.5 m) and M2 mast (1 year – 62 m) per wind speed bin.

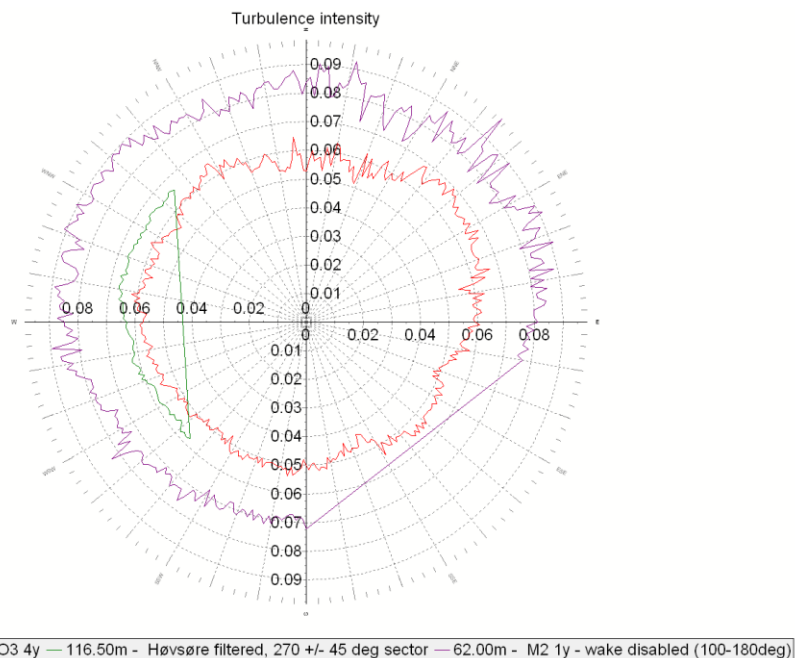


Figure 69. Turbulence intensity measured at FINO3 (4 years - 91 m), Høvsøre (15 years – 116.5 m) and M2 mast (1 year – 62 m) per wind direction (36 sectors)



DIURNAL VARIATIONS

The wind speed is lowest at midday and highest during the night. The daily variations of turbulence intensity are minimal as expected on an offshore site. At Harald B it is possible to see a drop in the windspeeds around 22h, and that is due to the daily gaps on the data between 21:10h and 00:00h.

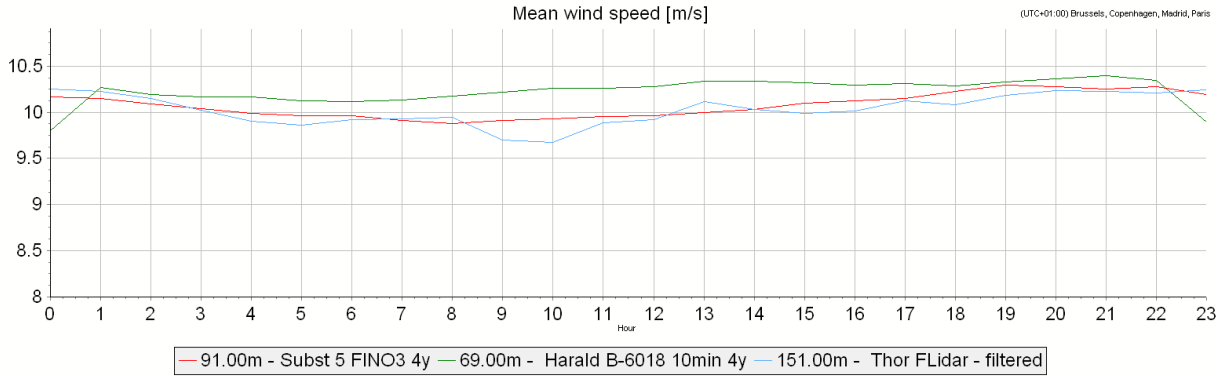


Figure 70. Daily variation of wind speed measured at FINO3 (4 years - 91 m), Harald B (4 years – 69 m) and Thor FLS (1 year – 150 m).

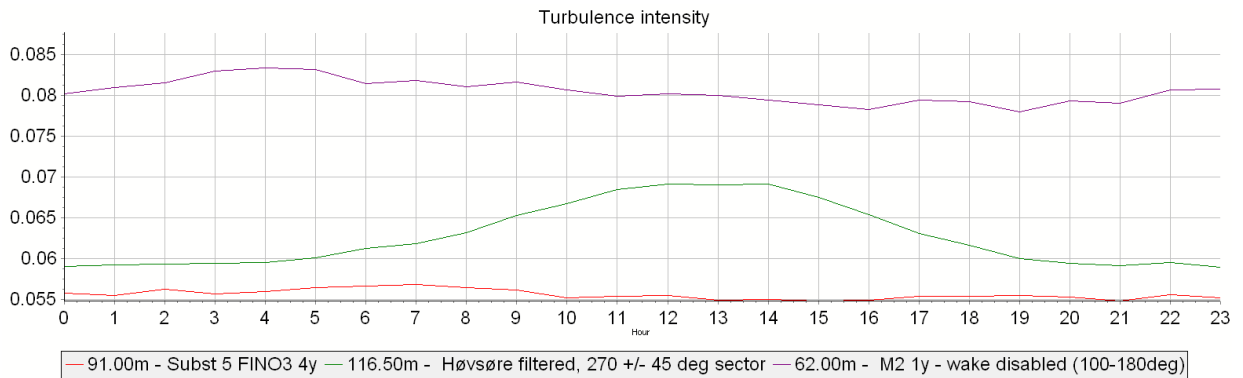


Figure 71. Daily variation of turbulence intensity measured at FINO3 (4 years - 91 m), Høvsøre (15 years – 116.5 m) and M2 mast (1 year – 62 m)



SEASONAL VARIATIONS

The monthly wind speed variations point to highest wind speeds during the late autumn and winter.

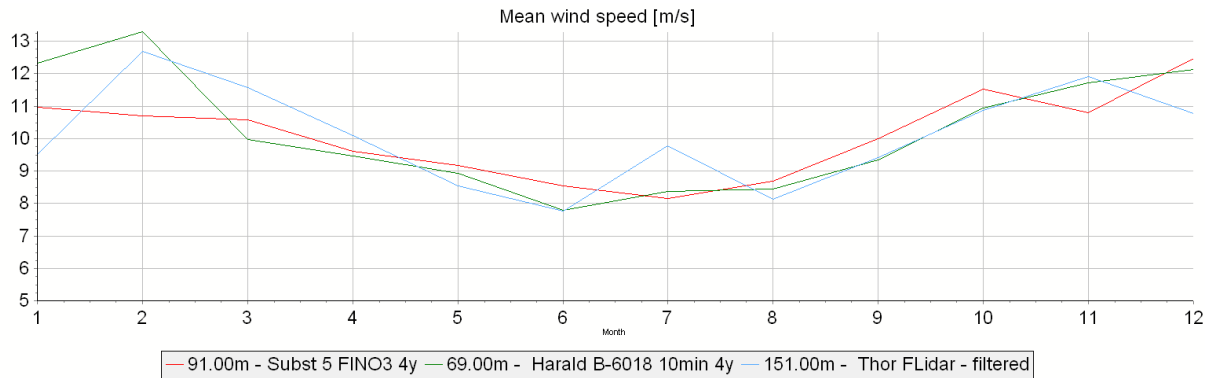


Figure 72. Monthly variation of wind speed measured at FINO3 (4 years - 91 m), Harald B (4 years - 69 m) and Thor FLS (1 year - 150 m).

TEMPERATURE

A summary of the mean temperature measured on the 9 secondary data sources is presented in Table 51.

The diurnal distribution of temperature shows a distinct difference between onshore and offshore stations. The amplitude is far smaller on the offshore sites as expected, which will resemble the North Sea Energy Island OWF more than the onshore stations Figure 73.

Table 51. Summary about Secondary Temperature data

SOURCE	HEIGHT (ASL) [m]	POSITION	PERIOD	MEAN TEMPERATURE [°C]
Ekofisk	2.0	Offshore	Jan/1980 - Dec/2022 43 years	9.4
Valhall	2.0	Offshore	Jan/2015 - Dec/2022 8 years	9.9
Harald B	unknown	Offshore	Jan/2015 - Dec/2022 8 years	9.9
Lista Fyr	14.6	Onshore	Jan/1995 - Dec/2022 28 years	8.4
Lindesnes Fyr	20.6	Onshore	Jan/2006 - Dec/2022 17 years	8.9
Sleipner	2.0	Offshore	Jan/1997 - Dec/2022 26 years	9.5
Hvide Sande	3.9	Onshore	Jan/2002 - Dec/2022 21 years	9.7
Thyborøn	4.0	Onshore	Jan/2001 - Dec/2022 22 years	9.5
FINO3	95.0	Offshore	Jan/2010 - Dec/2013 4 years	9.1

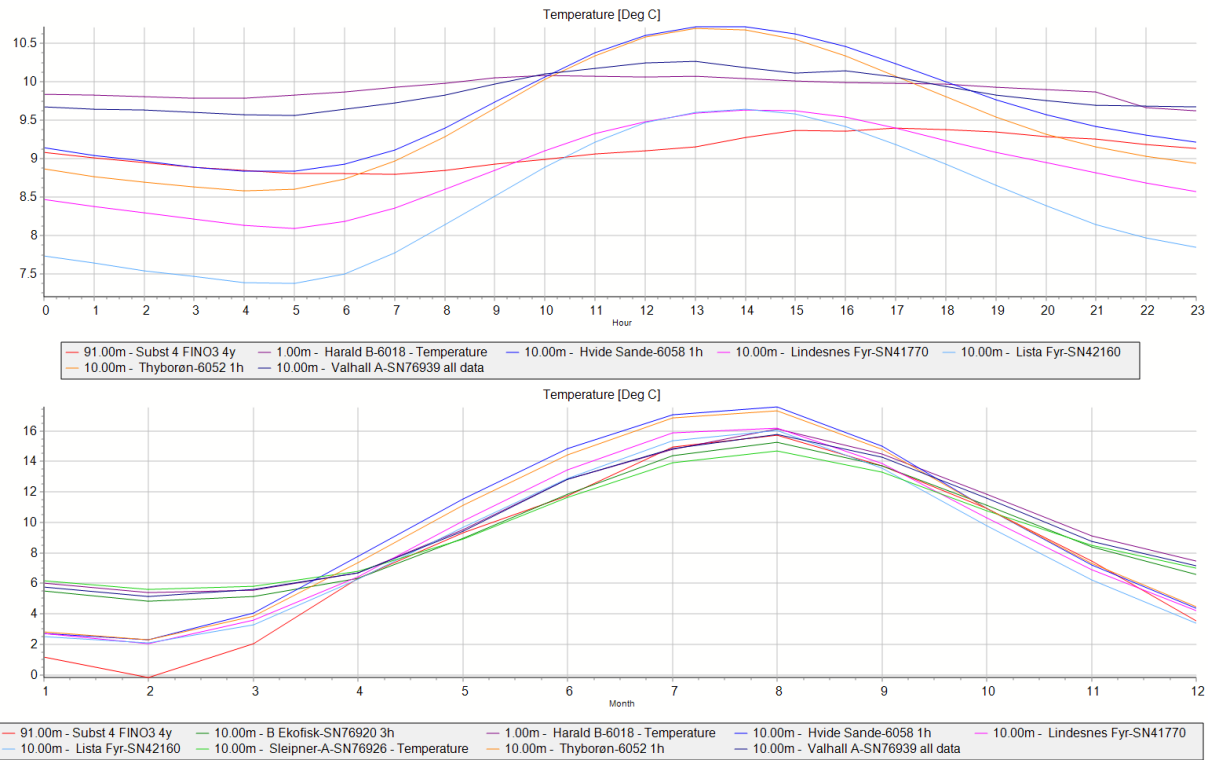


Figure 73. Diurnal and monthly variation of absolute temperature at the 9 secondary data sources. Sleipner and Ekofisk are not shown in the diurnal graph because they are 3h datasets.



Appendix A.3. Long-term Correction of Supporting Data

The measurement data from Thor, FINO3 and Harald B have been long-term corrected for wind model validation use. The reference period used is 2003-2022 (20 years). The argumentation for use of this period is presented in section 6.1.2.

REFERENCE DATA AND CORRELATION

For each dataset, three different reference datasets were considered: EMD-WRF, ERA5 and NORA3. These reference datasets are discussed in section 5. The closest node to each location was used.

EMD has several long-term correction methodologies at disposal. A full description of these can be found in the WindPRO reference document on Measure-Correlate-Predict (MCP) methods [26].

As each secondary data set consists of a number of complete years with reasonably high recovery rate, the risk of seasonal bias is limited. In the case of Harald B, however there is a risk of diurnal bias as the period 21.10 to 00.00 is largely missing from the dataset.

In each case correlation on wind speed, monthly correlation on energy content (index), self-prediction (concurrent period) and 24-hour slicing test (both converted to production output) as well as the ability to correctly reproduce observed directional distribution and wind speed frequency distribution was considered. The reference data and methodology with the best combined success was selected. This is summarized in Table 52.

Table 52. Best performing reference data and long-term correction methodology (LTC) for each secondary dataset.

REF: EMD-WRF	THOR	FINO3	HARALD B
Reference dataset	EMD-WRF	ERA5	EMD-WRF
Correlation, r [%] Wind Speed, hourly	94.9	95.3	94.4
Correlation, r [%] Wind Energy, monthly	99.5	99.0	97.9
LTC methodology	Matrix	Matrix	Linear regression
24-hour slicing test, % production	-1.41	0.26	0.29
Concurrent period prediction test, % production	0.48	0.01	-0.23



LONG-TERM WIND SPEED DISTRIBUTION

The long-term corrected wind speeds and wind distributions are presented in Table 53.

Frequency tables for each dataset can be found in appendix E.

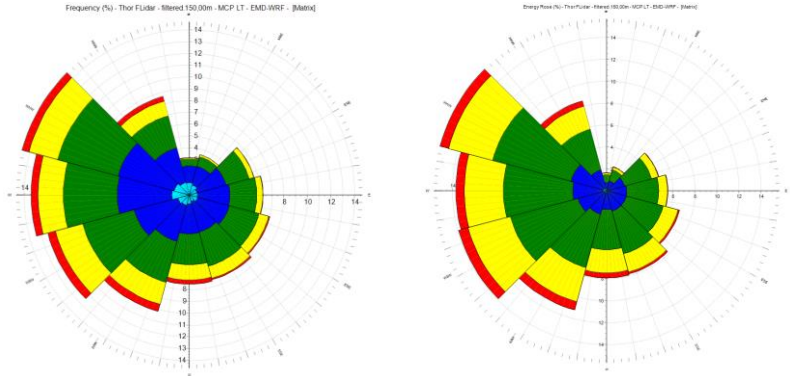
Table 53. Long-term corrected wind speed and wind distribution, secondary data.

WS170	ELEVATION ASL [M]	PERIOD [Y]	ARITHMETIC MEAN WIND SPEEDS [M/S]	WEIBULL MEAN [M/S]	WEIBULL - A PARAMETER	WEIBULL - K PARAMETER
Thor	150	20	10.53	10.7	12.07	2.412
FINO3	91	20	10.13	10.23	11.55	2.376
Harald B	69	20	10.20	10.25	11.58	2.269

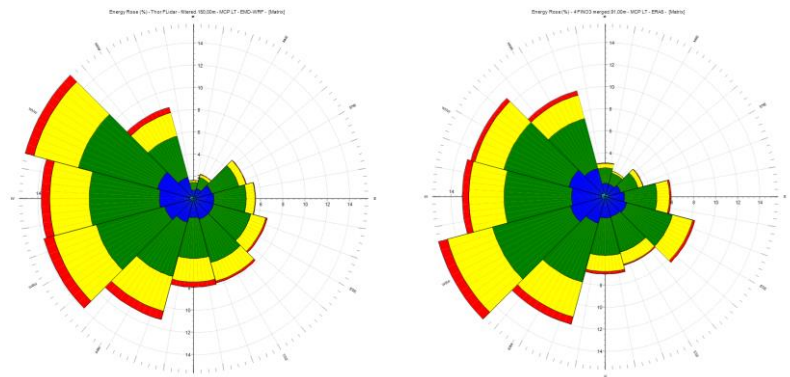


LONG-TERM WIND DIRECTION DISTRIBUTION

Thor 20 years
150 m ASL
(01/2003 - 12/2022)



FINO3 20 years
91 m ASL
(01/2003 - 12/2022)



Harald B 20 years
69 m ASL
(01/2003 - 12/2022)

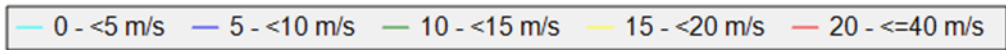
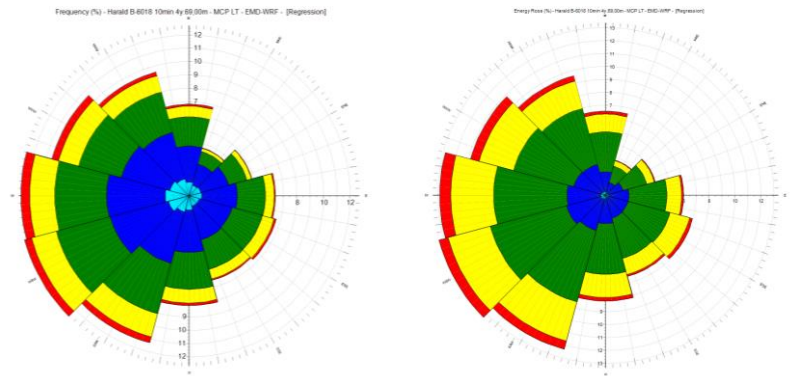


Figure 74. Long-term corrected frequency and energy roses, secondary data.



LONG-TERM DIURNAL VARIATIONS

Daily variation of the three long-term corrected datasets is presented in Figure 75. FINO3 and Thor are quite parallel with higher wind speed at night than at daytime, the same pattern observed in the measured data. Harald B has a different diurnal pattern, but it originates in the observations and is not an artifact of the long-term correction.

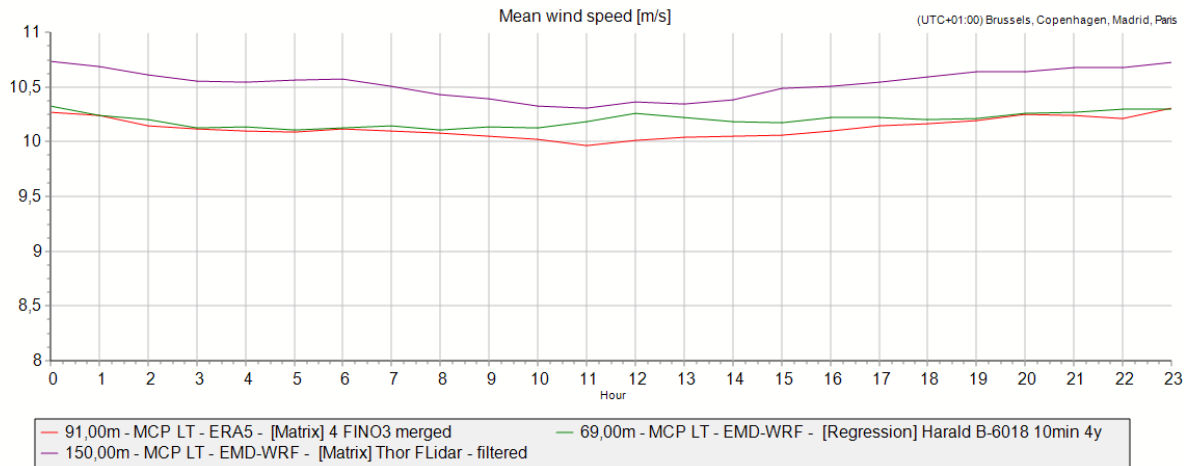


Figure 75. Long-term corrected diurnal variation, secondary data. Red: FINO3, green: Harald B, purple: Thor.

LONG-TERM SEASONAL VARIATIONS

The long-term seasonal variation mirrors that of the observation but is not more regular in shape with high wind speed at winter and lower wind speed in summer.

There is a distinctly different directional energy distribution summer and winter common for all three datasets.

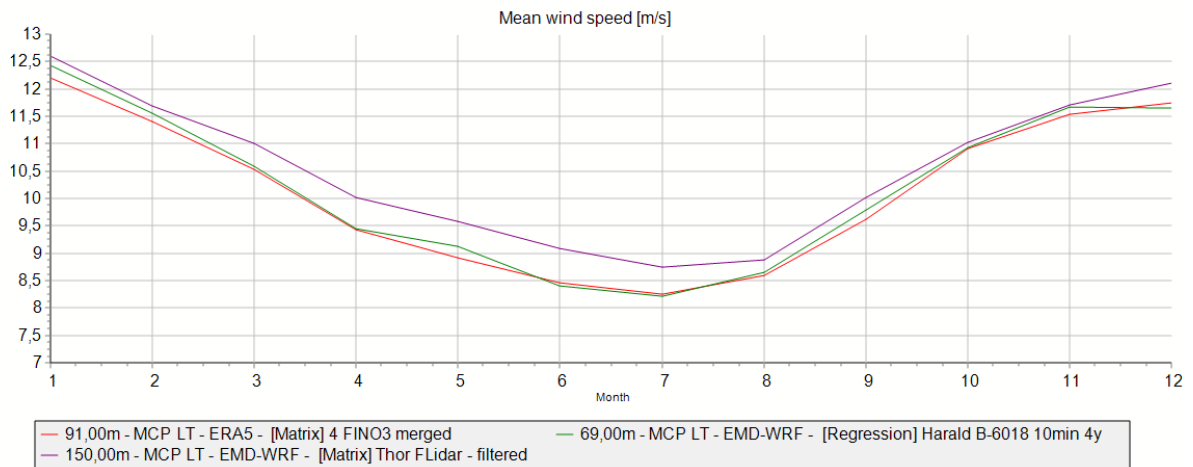


Figure 76. Long-term corrected seasonal variation, secondary data. Red: FINO3, green: Harald B, purple: Thor.

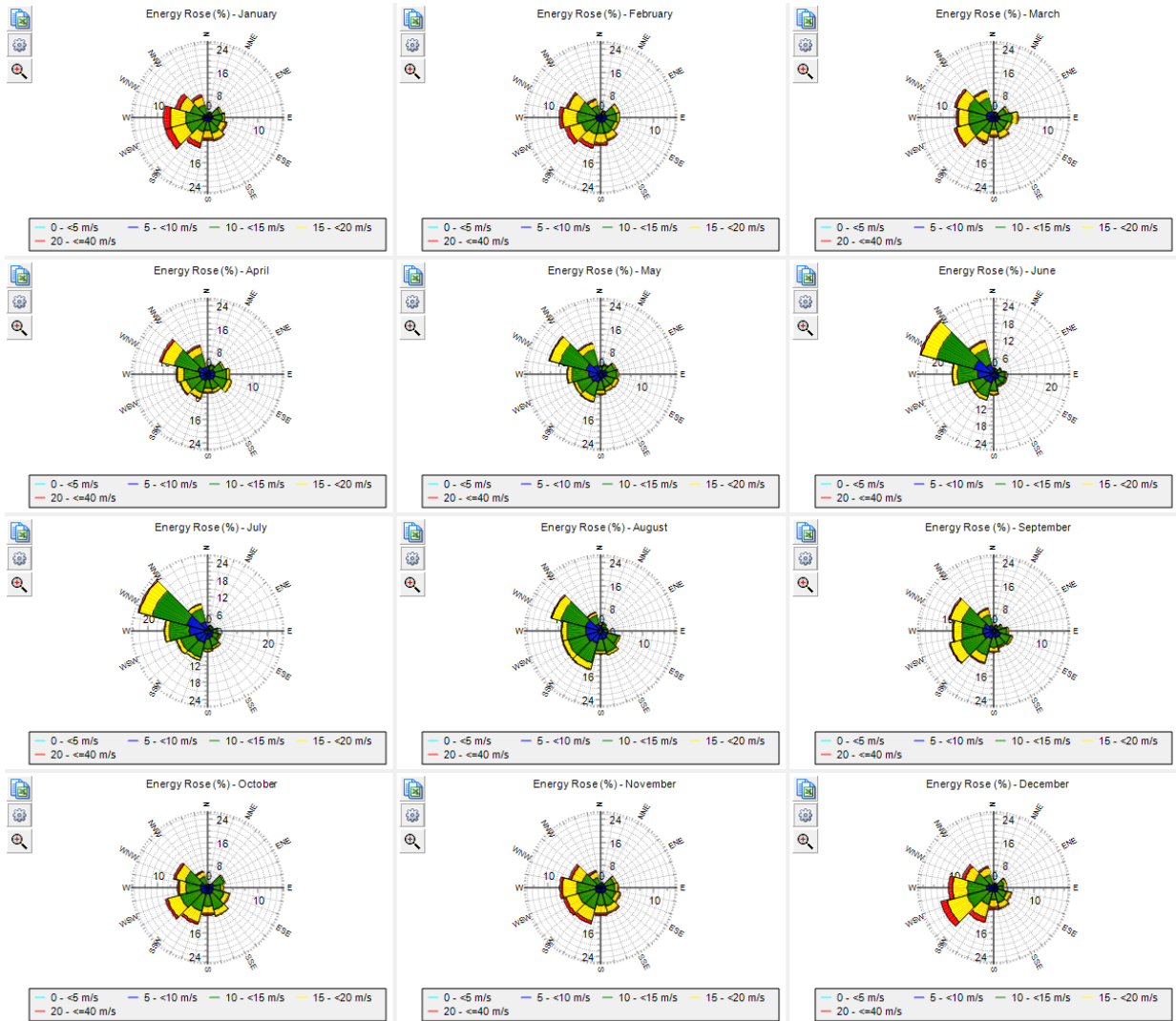


Figure 77. Long-term monthly energy roses, Thor.

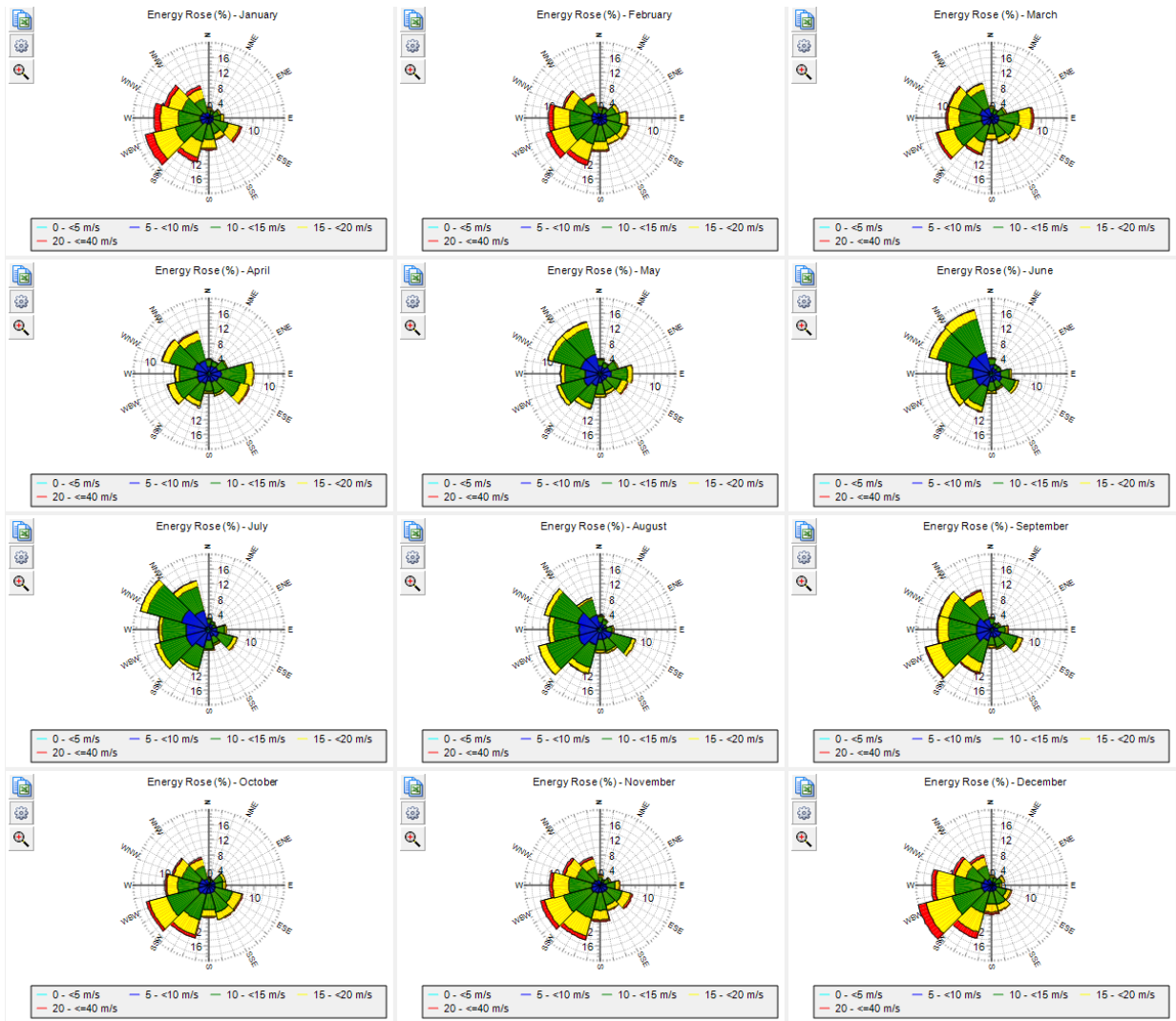


Figure 78. Long-term monthly energy roses, FINO3.

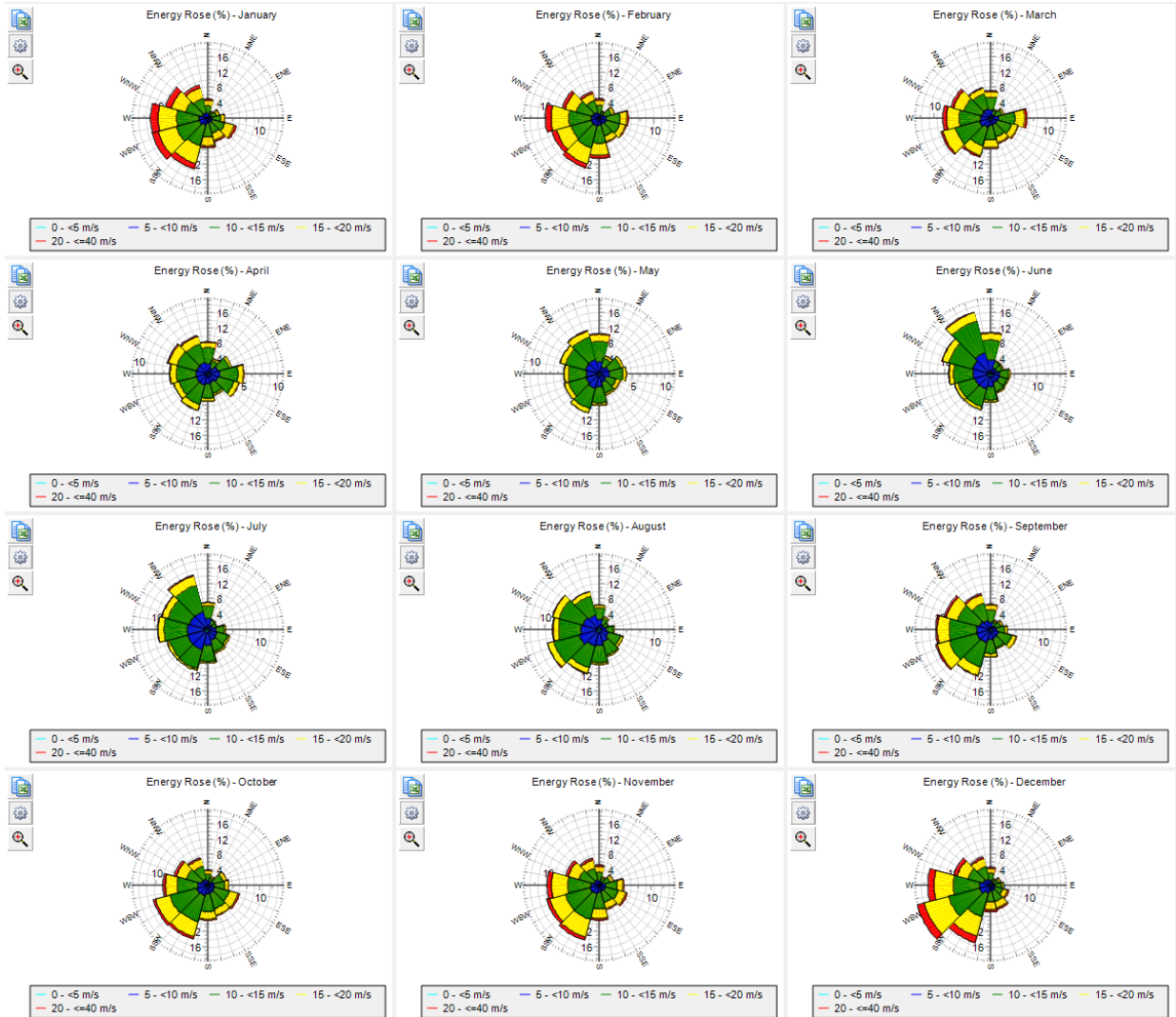


Figure 79. Long-term monthly energy roses, Harald B.



Appendix B. Verification and Classification Uncertainty

Verification uncertainty at 140 m height for WS170 [14].

WS170 height 140 m														
BIN lower [m/s]	BIN upper [m/s]	# of 10 min data sets	V_{std} [m/s]	V_{ref} [m/s]	V_{maxstd} [m/s]	V_{minstd} [m/s]	Std_{std} [m/s]	Std_{std}/V_n [m/s]	Mean deviation [%]	RSD Mounting uncertainty [%]	Separation Uncertainty [%]	V_{ref} Uncertainty [%]	V_{std} Uncertainty [%]	V_{std} Uncertainty (k=1) [%]
3.75	4.25	119	4.01	3.98	5.14	3.45	0.25	0.023	0.69%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	2.71%	
4.25	4.75	146	4.48	4.51	5.99	3.34	0.30	0.025	-0.65%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	2.70%	
4.75	5.25	167	4.98	4.99	5.92	4.23	0.25	0.019	-0.32%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	2.61%	
5.25	5.75	184	5.45	5.49	6.55	4.52	0.25	0.018	-0.81%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	2.71%	
5.75	6.25	180	5.94	6.01	7.14	5.18	0.26	0.019	-1.24%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	2.86%	
6.25	6.75	192	6.38	6.49	7.49	5.86	0.26	0.018	-1.67%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	3.07%	
6.75	7.25	181	6.84	6.98	7.68	6.17	0.25	0.019	-1.95%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	3.23%	
7.25	7.75	130	7.27	7.47	8.26	6.07	0.33	0.029	-2.66%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	3.71%	
7.75	8.25	92	7.75	7.98	8.54	6.70	0.31	0.032	-2.93%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	3.92%	
8.25	8.75	82	8.31	8.50	9.60	7.41	0.32	0.035	-2.24%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	3.42%	
8.75	9.25	88	8.78	8.99	9.76	8.03	0.29	0.031	-2.34%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	3.49%	
9.25	9.75	72	9.33	9.48	10.60	8.35	0.39	0.046	-1.63%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	3.07%	
9.75	10.25	72	9.76	9.98	10.93	8.78	0.43	0.050	-2.22%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	3.43%	
10.25	10.75	89	10.34	10.53	11.14	9.25	0.33	0.035	-1.75%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	3.12%	
10.75	11.25	82	10.80	10.99	11.81	9.68	0.38	0.042	-1.69%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	3.09%	
11.25	11.75	73	11.38	11.46	12.16	10.72	0.32	0.038	0.70%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	2.70%	
11.75	12.25	45	11.71	12.02	12.41	10.18	0.42	0.063	-2.60%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	3.69%	
12.25	12.75	55	12.26	12.50	13.42	11.19	0.46	0.063	-1.89%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	3.22%	
12.75	13.25	38	12.92	12.99	13.74	11.71	0.36	0.058	-0.59%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	2.66%	
13.25	13.75	33	13.29	13.48	14.22	11.80	0.51	0.089	-1.38%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	2.98%	
13.75	14.25	18	13.59	14.01	14.47	12.97	0.49	0.116	-3.05%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	4.07%	
14.25	14.75	23	14.50	14.52	15.89	13.73	0.53	0.111	-0.10%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	2.67%	
14.75	15.25	22	14.66	15.01	15.70	13.79	0.45	0.095	-2.32%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	3.52%	
15.25	15.75	12	15.14	15.58	15.97	13.81	0.55	0.160	-2.78%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	3.93%	
15.75	16.25	17	15.75	15.94	16.36	14.66	0.50	0.121	-1.22%	0.50%	0.01%	2.51%	2.94%	

Verification uncertainty at 120 m height for WS181 [15].

WS181 height 120 m														
BIN lower [m/s]	BIN upper [m/s]	# of 10 min data sets	V_{std} [m/s]	V_{ref} [m/s]	V_{maxstd} [m/s]	V_{minstd} [m/s]	Std_{std} [m/s]	Std_{std}/V_n [m/s]	Mean deviation [%]	RSD Mounting uncertainty [%]	Separation Uncertainty [%]	V_{ref} Uncertainty [%]	V_{std} Uncertainty [%]	V_{std} Uncertainty (k=1) [%]
3.75	4.25	115	4.07	4.00	5.65	3.04	0.36	0.033	1.68%	0.50%	0.19%	1.84%	2.67%	
4.25	4.75	118	4.56	4.48	5.47	3.63	0.30	0.028	1.83%	0.50%	0.19%	1.76%	2.66%	
4.75	5.25	113	5.11	4.99	6.38	4.20	0.34	0.032	2.36%	0.50%	0.19%	1.67%	3.00%	
5.25	5.75	107	5.61	5.49	7.28	4.58	0.41	0.040	2.19%	0.50%	0.19%	1.64%	2.88%	
5.75	6.25	89	6.12	6.01	7.59	5.59	0.32	0.034	1.86%	0.50%	0.19%	1.73%	2.65%	
6.25	6.75	70	6.55	6.48	7.30	5.99	0.30	0.036	0.94%	0.50%	0.19%	1.65%	2.05%	
6.75	7.25	81	7.08	7.00	7.98	6.21	0.31	0.035	1.08%	0.50%	0.19%	1.52%	2.00%	
7.25	7.75	100	7.51	7.50	8.99	6.74	0.33	0.033	0.17%	0.50%	0.19%	1.55%	1.71%	
7.75	8.25	100	8.12	8.00	9.47	7.35	0.32	0.032	1.57%	0.50%	0.19%	1.49%	2.27%	
8.25	8.75	110	8.55	8.49	9.51	7.70	0.38	0.036	0.73%	0.50%	0.19%	1.47%	1.78%	
8.75	9.25	102	9.03	9.02	10.01	7.93	0.38	0.038	0.14%	0.50%	0.19%	1.52%	1.67%	
9.25	9.75	114	9.58	9.50	10.53	8.51	0.37	0.034	0.79%	0.50%	0.19%	1.44%	1.76%	
9.75	10.25	65	10.00	9.97	10.77	9.20	0.34	0.042	0.29%	0.50%	0.19%	1.43%	1.61%	
10.25	10.75	62	10.55	10.48	11.44	9.92	0.34	0.043	0.66%	0.50%	0.19%	1.47%	1.75%	
10.75	11.25	91	11.09	10.96	12.19	8.88	0.44	0.046	1.12%	0.50%	0.19%	1.45%	1.95%	
11.25	11.75	70	11.53	11.50	12.46	9.56	0.47	0.056	0.32%	0.50%	0.19%	1.47%	1.67%	
11.75	12.25	52	12.01	11.99	13.74	11.12	0.45	0.063	0.16%	0.50%	0.19%	1.49%	1.68%	
12.25	12.75	38	12.62	12.52	13.41	11.78	0.38	0.061	0.76%	0.50%	0.19%	1.54%	1.86%	
12.75	13.25	44	13.07	12.97	14.23	12.38	0.41	0.062	0.80%	0.50%	0.19%	1.50%	1.85%	
13.25	13.75	35	13.54	13.50	14.31	12.99	0.35	0.059	0.30%	0.50%	0.19%	1.69%	1.85%	
13.75	14.25	30	14.07	14.02	14.77	13.17	0.40	0.073	0.32%	0.50%	0.19%	1.66%	1.85%	
14.25	14.75	53												
14.75	15.25	58												
15.25	15.75	45												
15.75	16.25	22												



Type specific classification uncertainty from classification report for ZX300 by DNV-GL [17]

ZX300 Type Class Table												
Heights	EVs	Max influence (m x Range)							Preliminary accuracy	Type specific class	Standard uncertainty	
		Temperature Gradient	Air Temperature	Turbulence Intensity	Wind Veer	Wind Shear	Air Density	Rain				Flow inclination angle
[m]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	
135	-1.85	-1.81	0.46	0.60	-2.48	*	-0.59	0.71	3.78	2.67	1.54	
130	-2.03	-1.34	0.62	0.57	-1.14	*	-0.60	1.17	3.11	2.20	1.27	
125	-1.80	-1.37	0.70	0.59	-1.20	*	-0.96	1.07	3.07	2.17	1.25	
120	-1.91	-1.13	0.78	0.58	-0.61	*	-0.92	0.96	2.83	2.00	1.16	
115	-1.97	-0.90	0.87	0.57	-0.02	*	-0.87	0.86	2.70	1.91	1.10	
110	-2.03	-0.66	0.95	0.57	0.57	*	-0.80	0.76	2.71	1.92	1.11	
105	-2.09	-0.42	1.04	0.56	1.16	*	-0.77	0.65	2.88	2.04	1.18	
100	-1.52	2.50	1.71	0.00	1.02	-0.45	-0.01	0.55	3.61	2.55	1.47	
95	-1.18	1.96	1.47	0.12	1.17	-0.33	0.20	0.22	2.99	2.12	1.22	
90	-0.82	1.42	1.43	0.23	1.31	-0.20	0.23	-0.11	2.57	1.81	1.05	
85	-0.46	0.91	1.40	0.34	1.52	-0.07	0.25	-0.66	2.43	1.72	0.99	
80	-0.10	0.57	1.50	0.47	1.68	0.05	0.28	-0.63	2.47	1.75	1.01	
75	0.11	0.61	1.61	0.60	2.23	0.18	0.30	-0.59	2.96	2.10	1.21	
70	0.14	1.11	1.33	0.72	2.79	0.31	0.28	-0.56	3.43	2.43	1.40	
65	0.23	1.35	1.09	0.89	2.36	0.75	0.26	-0.52	3.21	2.27	1.31	
60	0.23	1.77	0.86	1.04	2.05	1.13	0.24	-0.49	3.28	2.32	1.34	
55	0.25	2.07	0.71	0.45	1.91	1.51	0.23	*	3.32	2.34	1.35	
50	0.28	1.03	0.52	0.61	1.60	1.89	0.28	*	2.83	2.00	1.15	
45	0.32	0.41	0.39	0.77	1.29	2.27	0.31	*	2.82	2.00	1.15	
40	0.16	-0.22	0.27	0.93	0.99	2.66	0.35	*	3.03	2.14	1.24	
35	0.10	-0.61	0.41	0.45	0.13	0.48	0.38	*	1.07	0.75	0.44	
30	0.03	-0.76	0.53	0.34	-0.44	-0.41	0.41	*	1.23	0.87	0.50	
25	0.02	-0.78	0.67	0.29	-1.01	-1.30	0.45	*	2.01	1.42	0.82	
20	0.00	-0.71	0.82	0.23	-1.58	-2.18	0.48	*	2.95	2.09	1.21	

* EV was not assessed in the height



Appendix C. Filtered and Repaired Dataset: Position 1 (Lot1, WS170), Position 2 (Lot 2, WS181)



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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 complete 1y; Complete period Period: Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and bins from 0 to 41.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

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Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and bins 0 to 41.





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Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

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Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and bins from 0 to 41.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

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Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and values for bins 0 to 41.





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Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and bins 0 through 41.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 complete 1y; Complete period Period: Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

40,00m - Subst															
Bin	Start	End	Sum	0-N	1-NNE	2-ENE	3-E	4-ESE	5-SSE	6-S	7-SSW	8-WSW	9-W	10-WNW	11-NNW
Mean			9,77	7,24	6,17	7,85	8,86	9,90	9,98	8,90	9,73	9,81	9,87	10,43	11,33
0		0,49	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0,50	1,49	461	60	48	58	38	25	24	46	45	42	16	29	30
2	1,50	2,49	1126	143	82	155	98	76	43	80	83	77	86	92	111
3	2,50	3,49	1701	174	150	141	134	131	86	132	117	176	123	158	179
4	3,50	4,49	2550	142	199	175	134	199	102	115	170	337	352	358	267
5	4,50	5,49	3108	243	181	264	162	201	181	224	271	270	384	358	369
6	5,50	6,49	3543	281	132	155	154	232	281	326	331	348	532	431	340
7	6,50	7,49	4120	210	76	145	202	265	350	483	426	500	567	459	437
8	7,50	8,49	4426	119	60	132	203	230	305	507	535	620	579	575	561
9	8,50	9,49	4658	122	31	141	221	356	408	347	560	664	617	699	492
10	9,50	10,49	5030	87	29	172	170	447	473	297	564	746	717	754	574
11	10,50	11,49	4685	64	22	194	141	455	363	275	484	626	662	764	635
12	11,50	12,49	3942	64	35	147	142	363	188	207	476	482	551	658	629
13	12,50	13,49	3088	56	26	121	95	291	155	216	327	339	496	487	479
14	13,50	14,49	2517	58	10	86	90	274	127	211	200	269	408	403	381
15	14,50	15,49	2181	44	7	42	100	181	129	111	181	271	316	365	434
16	15,50	16,49	1726	42	10	10	65	137	167	70	141	234	218	289	343
17	16,50	17,49	1191	27	8	23	56	55	99	30	88	166	141	174	324
18	17,50	18,49	794	16	6	9	32	23	69	22	56	85	90	79	307
19	18,50	19,49	546	11	2	0	8	10	49	22	59	65	32	91	197
20	19,50	20,49	397	4	3	0	6	15	38	9	37	19	15	80	171
21	20,50	21,49	255	2	4	1	9	16	22	0	13	7	19	51	111
22	21,50	22,49	140	2	2	2	9	19	13	0	3	10	7	21	52
23	22,50	23,49	72	4	4	4	1	3	2	0	2	1	6	14	31
24	23,50	24,49	36	1	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	17
25	24,50	25,49	43	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	13	10
26	25,50	26,49	33	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18	5
27	26,50	27,49	28	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	8
28	27,50	28,49	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	2
29	28,50	29,49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
30	29,50	30,49	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
31	30,50	31,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	31,50	32,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	32,50	33,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	33,50	34,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	34,50	35,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	35,50	36,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	36,50	37,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	37,50	38,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	38,50	39,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	39,50	40,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	40,50		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





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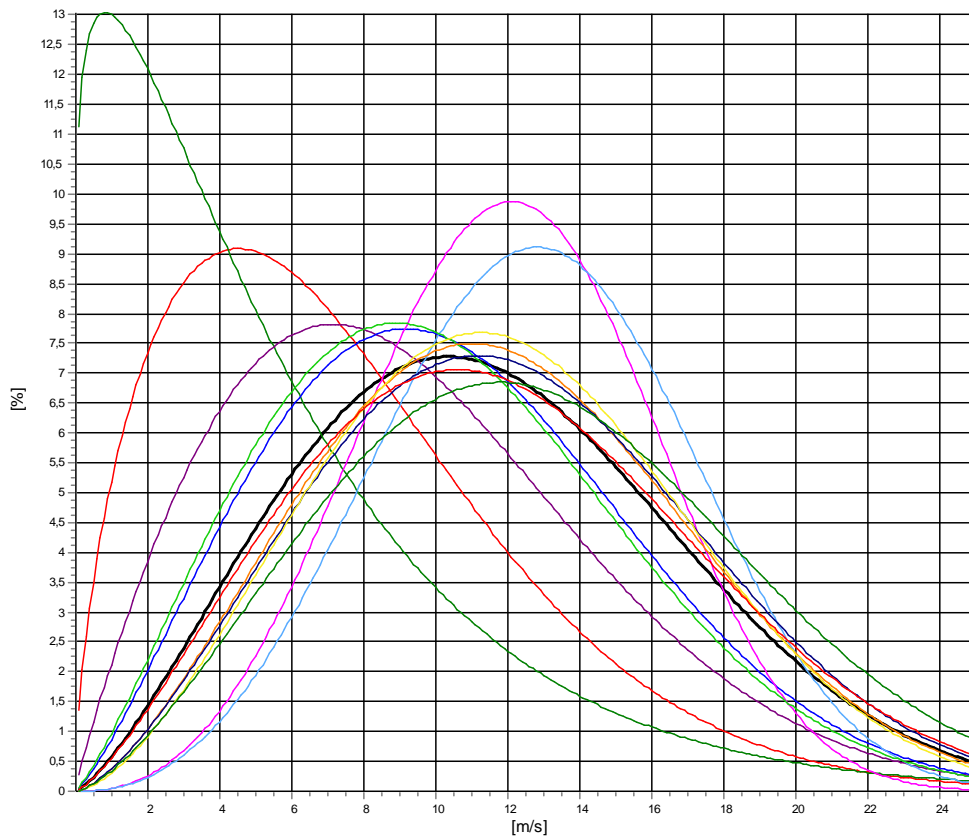
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **270,00m - Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A	k	f	Mean wind speed
	[m/s]			[m/s]
0-N	8,37	1,598	3,98	7,51
1-NNE	6,07	1,120	2,34	5,82
2-ENE	10,61	1,898	3,32	9,42
3-E	11,97	2,236	3,19	10,60
4-ESE	13,39	3,427	7,15	12,03
5-SSE	14,24	3,357	7,02	12,78
6-S	11,71	2,206	6,77	10,37
7-SSW	13,50	2,508	9,21	11,98
8-WSW	13,75	2,480	13,20	12,20
9-W	13,55	2,596	13,61	12,04
10-WNW	13,51	2,322	15,19	11,97
11-NNW	14,56	2,459	15,04	12,91
Mean	13,15	2,333	100,00	11,66



All A: 13,2 m/s k: 2,33 Vm: 11,7 m/s	N A: 8,4 m/s k: 1,60 Vm: 7,5 m/s	NNE A: 6,1 m/s k: 1,12 Vm: 5,8 m/s	ENE A: 10,6 m/s k: 1,90 Vm: 9,4 m/s
E A: 12,0 m/s k: 2,24 Vm: 10,6 m/s	ESE A: 13,4 m/s k: 3,43 Vm: 12,0 m/s	SSE A: 14,2 m/s k: 3,36 Vm: 12,8 m/s	S A: 11,7 m/s k: 2,21 Vm: 10,4 m/s
SSW A: 13,5 m/s k: 2,51 Vm: 12,0 m/s	WSW A: 13,8 m/s k: 2,48 Vm: 12,2 m/s	W A: 13,6 m/s k: 2,60 Vm: 12,0 m/s	WNW A: 13,5 m/s k: 2,32 Vm: 12,0 m/s
NNW A: 14,6 m/s k: 2,46 Vm: 12,9 m/s			



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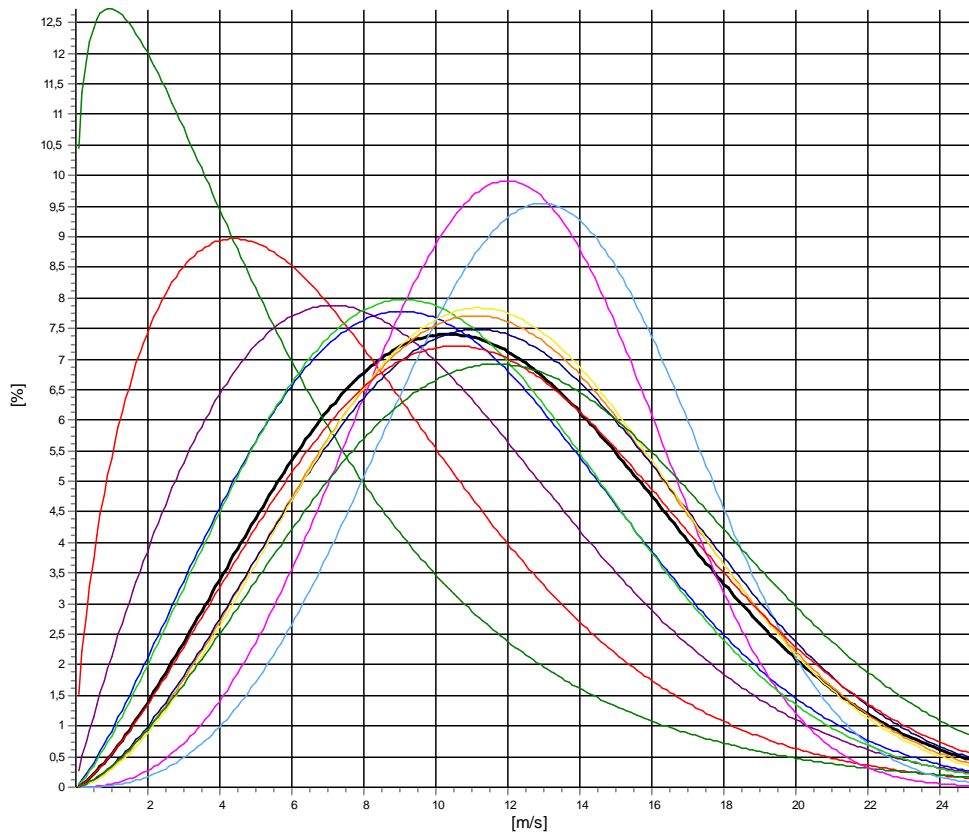
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **240,00m - Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	8,42	1,565	3,90	7,56
1-NNE	6,14	1,137	2,29	5,86
2-ENE	10,55	1,902	3,49	9,36
3-E	11,84	2,218	3,21	10,49
4-ESE	13,27	3,407	7,24	11,92
5-SSE	14,23	3,531	7,03	12,81
6-S	11,77	2,272	6,86	10,42
7-SSW	13,44	2,581	9,26	11,93
8-WSW	13,60	2,525	13,00	12,07
9-W	13,42	2,629	13,70	11,93
10-WNW	13,34	2,350	14,96	11,83
11-NNW	14,43	2,464	15,07	12,80
Mean	13,06	2,366	100,00	11,58



All A: 13,1 m/s k: 2,37 Vm: 11,6 m/s	N A: 8,4 m/s k: 1,57 Vm: 7,6 m/s	NNE A: 6,1 m/s k: 1,14 Vm: 5,9 m/s	ENE A: 10,5 m/s k: 1,90 Vm: 9,4 m/s
E A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,22 Vm: 10,5 m/s	ESE A: 13,3 m/s k: 3,41 Vm: 11,9 m/s	SSE A: 14,2 m/s k: 3,53 Vm: 12,8 m/s	S A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,27 Vm: 10,4 m/s
SSW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,58 Vm: 11,9 m/s	WSW A: 13,6 m/s k: 2,52 Vm: 12,1 m/s	W A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,63 Vm: 11,9 m/s	WNW A: 13,3 m/s k: 2,35 Vm: 11,8 m/s
NNW A: 14,4 m/s k: 2,46 Vm: 12,8 m/s			



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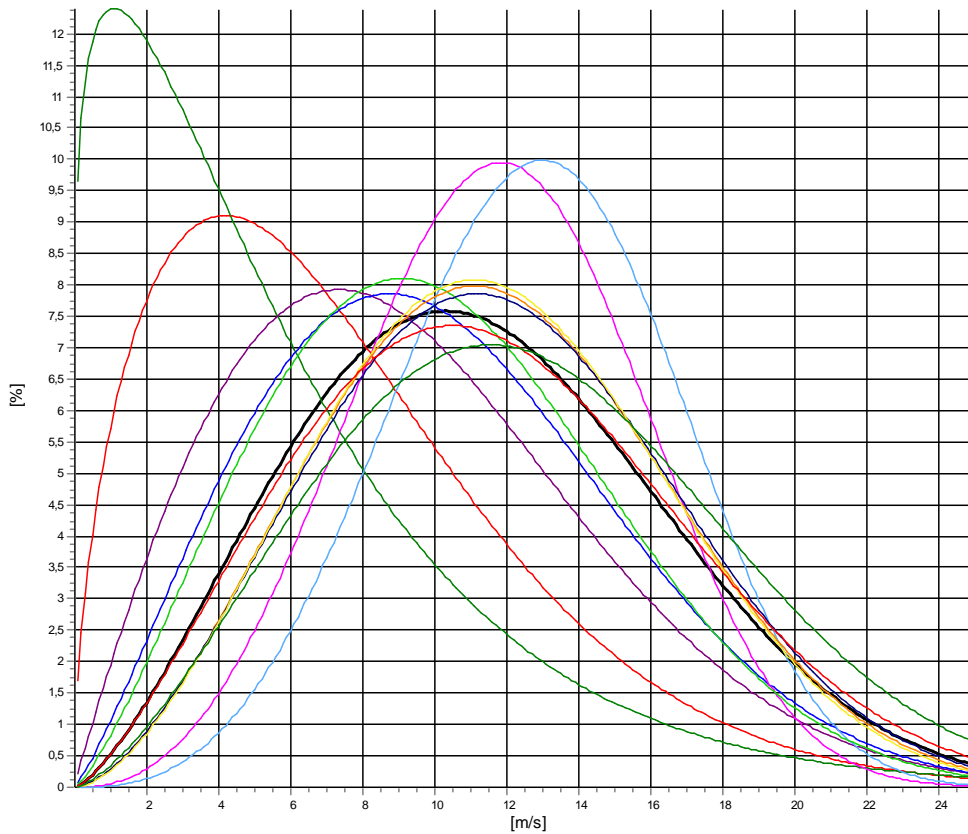
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **200,00m - Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	8,26	1,543	3,88	7,43
1-NNE	6,21	1,157	2,28	5,90
2-ENE	10,63	1,946	3,55	9,43
3-E	11,58	2,179	3,37	10,25
4-ESE	13,13	3,381	7,34	11,79
5-SSE	14,15	3,687	7,07	12,77
6-S	11,66	2,294	6,85	10,33
7-SSW	13,26	2,651	9,30	11,79
8-WSW	13,39	2,630	13,07	11,90
9-W	13,22	2,679	13,56	11,75
10-WNW	13,20	2,376	14,77	11,70
11-NNW	14,23	2,476	14,97	12,62
Mean	12,90	2,403	100,00	11,44



All A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,40 Vm: 11,4 m/s	N A: 8,3 m/s k: 1,54 Vm: 7,4 m/s	NNE A: 6,2 m/s k: 1,16 Vm: 5,9 m/s	ENE A: 10,6 m/s k: 1,95 Vm: 9,4 m/s
E A: 11,6 m/s k: 2,18 Vm: 10,3 m/s	ESE A: 13,1 m/s k: 3,38 Vm: 11,8 m/s	SSE A: 14,2 m/s k: 3,69 Vm: 12,8 m/s	S A: 11,7 m/s k: 2,29 Vm: 10,3 m/s
SSW A: 13,3 m/s k: 2,65 Vm: 11,8 m/s	WSW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,63 Vm: 11,9 m/s	W A: 13,2 m/s k: 2,68 Vm: 11,7 m/s	WNW A: 13,2 m/s k: 2,38 Vm: 11,7 m/s
NNW A: 14,2 m/s k: 2,48 Vm: 12,6 m/s			





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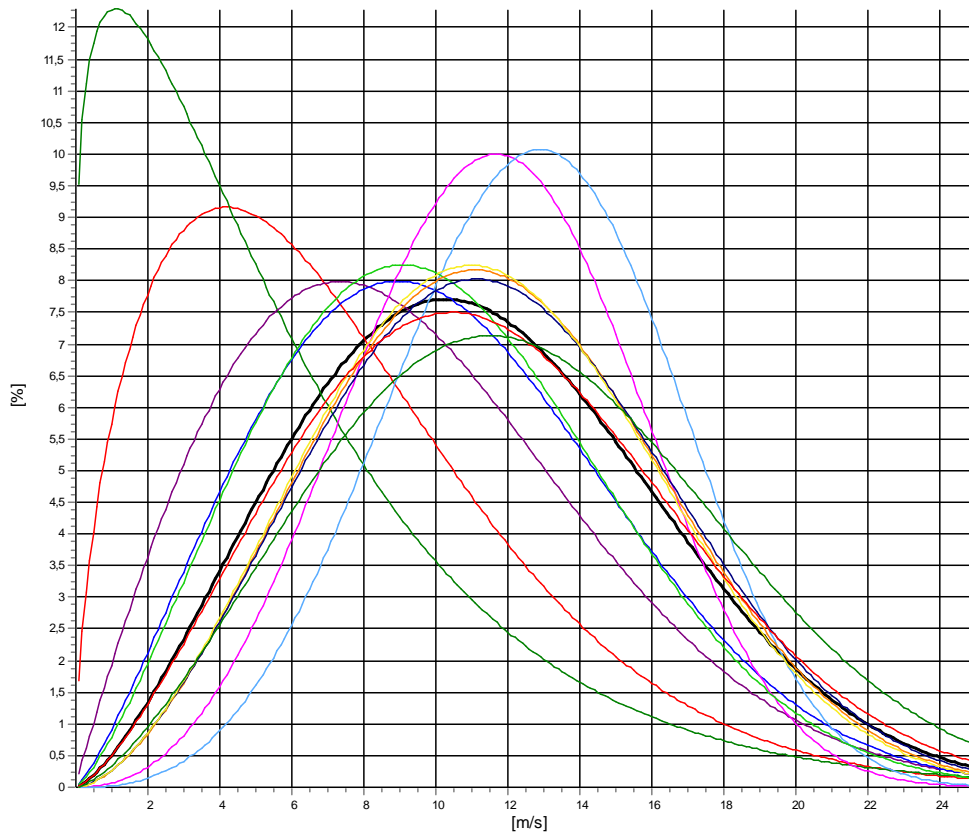
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **180,00m - Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	8,21	1,546	3,96	7,39
1-NNE	6,26	1,158	2,23	5,95
2-ENE	10,58	1,954	3,61	9,38
3-E	11,64	2,246	3,49	10,31
4-ESE	12,97	3,355	7,36	11,65
5-SSE	14,04	3,690	7,06	12,67
6-S	11,56	2,323	6,98	10,24
7-SSW	13,15	2,697	9,24	11,69
8-WSW	13,27	2,671	12,94	11,80
9-W	13,04	2,700	13,61	11,60
10-WNW	13,07	2,407	14,65	11,58
11-NNW	14,14	2,495	14,89	12,55
Mean	12,79	2,425	100,00	11,34



All A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,42 Vm: 11,3 m/s	N A: 8,2 m/s k: 1,55 Vm: 7,4 m/s	NNE A: 6,3 m/s k: 1,16 Vm: 5,9 m/s	ENE A: 10,6 m/s k: 1,95 Vm: 9,4 m/s
E A: 11,6 m/s k: 2,25 Vm: 10,3 m/s	ESE A: 13,0 m/s k: 3,36 Vm: 11,6 m/s	SSE A: 14,0 m/s k: 3,69 Vm: 12,7 m/s	S A: 11,6 m/s k: 2,32 Vm: 10,2 m/s
SSW A: 13,1 m/s k: 2,70 Vm: 11,7 m/s	WSW A: 13,3 m/s k: 2,67 Vm: 11,8 m/s	W A: 13,0 m/s k: 2,70 Vm: 11,6 m/s	WNW A: 13,1 m/s k: 2,41 Vm: 11,6 m/s
NNW A: 14,1 m/s k: 2,49 Vm: 12,5 m/s			



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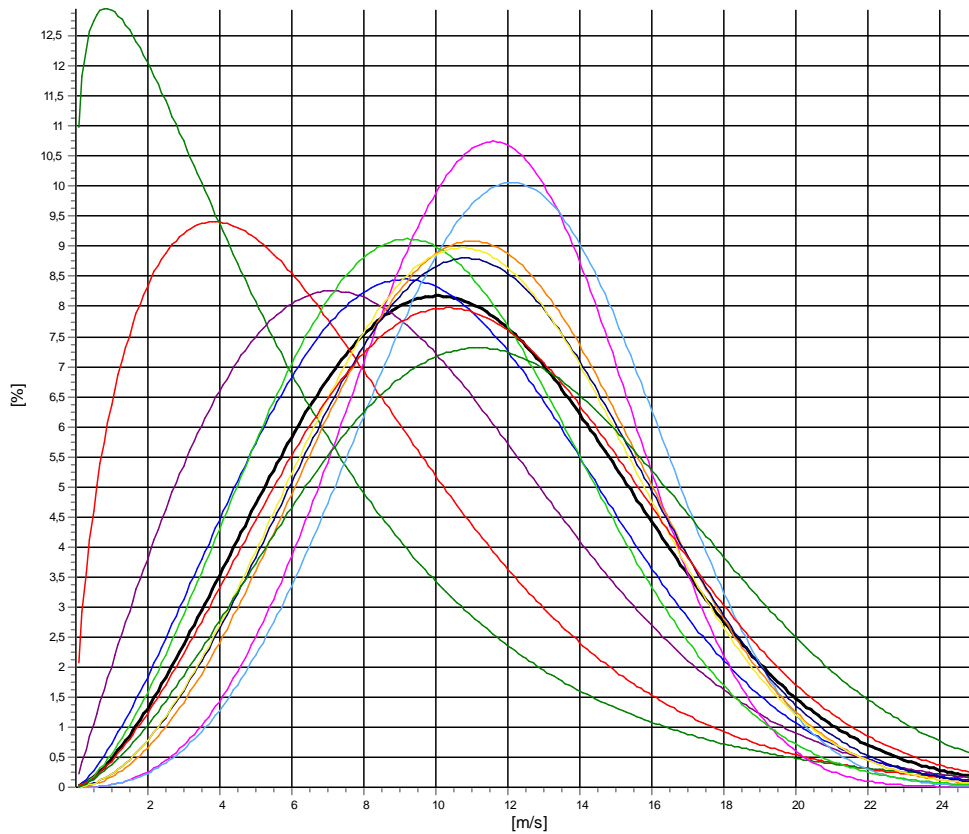
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **120,00m - Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	7,93	1,507	3,86	7,16
1-NNE	6,10	1,123	2,17	5,84
2-ENE	10,26	1,964	3,82	9,10
3-E	11,49	2,379	3,88	10,19
4-ESE	12,71	3,554	7,36	11,45
5-SSE	13,35	3,490	7,06	12,01
6-S	11,22	2,542	7,30	9,96
7-SSW	12,68	2,931	9,38	11,31
8-WSW	12,66	2,818	12,64	11,28
9-W	12,49	2,838	13,34	11,13
10-WNW	12,67	2,501	14,60	11,24
11-NNW	13,74	2,483	14,59	12,19
Mean	12,34	2,498	100,00	10,95



All A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,50 Vm: 11,0 m/s	N A: 7,9 m/s k: 1,51 Vm: 7,2 m/s	NNE A: 6,1 m/s k: 1,12 Vm: 5,8 m/s	ENE A: 10,3 m/s k: 1,96 Vm: 9,1 m/s
E A: 11,5 m/s k: 2,38 Vm: 10,2 m/s	ESE A: 12,7 m/s k: 3,55 Vm: 11,4 m/s	SSE A: 13,4 m/s k: 3,49 Vm: 12,0 m/s	S A: 11,2 m/s k: 2,54 Vm: 10,0 m/s
SSW A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,93 Vm: 11,3 m/s	WSW A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,82 Vm: 11,3 m/s	W A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,84 Vm: 11,1 m/s	WNW A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,50 Vm: 11,2 m/s
NNW A: 13,7 m/s k: 2,48 Vm: 12,2 m/s			



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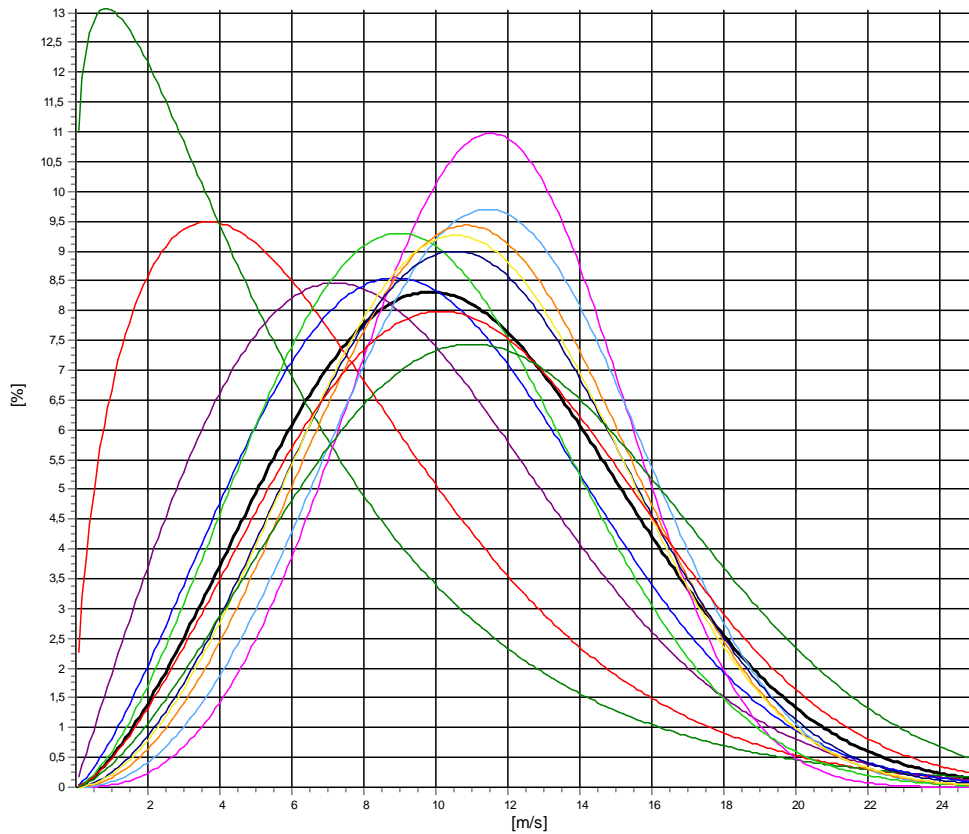
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **100,00m - Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	7,83	1,486	3,86	7,08
1-NNE	6,03	1,126	2,19	5,78
2-ENE	10,17	2,010	3,91	9,01
3-E	11,23	2,344	4,00	9,95
4-ESE	12,61	3,605	7,45	11,36
5-SSE	12,84	3,205	7,01	11,50
6-S	10,96	2,530	7,33	9,73
7-SSW	12,43	2,991	9,48	11,10
8-WSW	12,33	2,805	12,60	10,98
9-W	12,25	2,879	13,23	10,92
10-WNW	12,52	2,469	14,42	11,10
11-NNW	13,53	2,488	14,52	12,00
Mean	12,11	2,489	100,00	10,74



All A: 12,1 m/s k: 2,49 Vm: 10,7 m/s	N A: 7,8 m/s k: 1,49 Vm: 7,1 m/s	NNE A: 6,0 m/s k: 1,13 Vm: 5,8 m/s	ENE A: 10,2 m/s k: 2,01 Vm: 9,0 m/s
E A: 11,2 m/s k: 2,34 Vm: 10,0 m/s	ESE A: 12,6 m/s k: 3,60 Vm: 11,4 m/s	SSE A: 12,8 m/s k: 3,21 Vm: 11,5 m/s	S A: 11,0 m/s k: 2,53 Vm: 9,7 m/s
SSW A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,99 Vm: 11,1 m/s	WSW A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,80 Vm: 11,0 m/s	W A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,88 Vm: 10,9 m/s	WNW A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,47 Vm: 11,1 m/s
NNW A: 13,5 m/s k: 2,49 Vm: 12,0 m/s			



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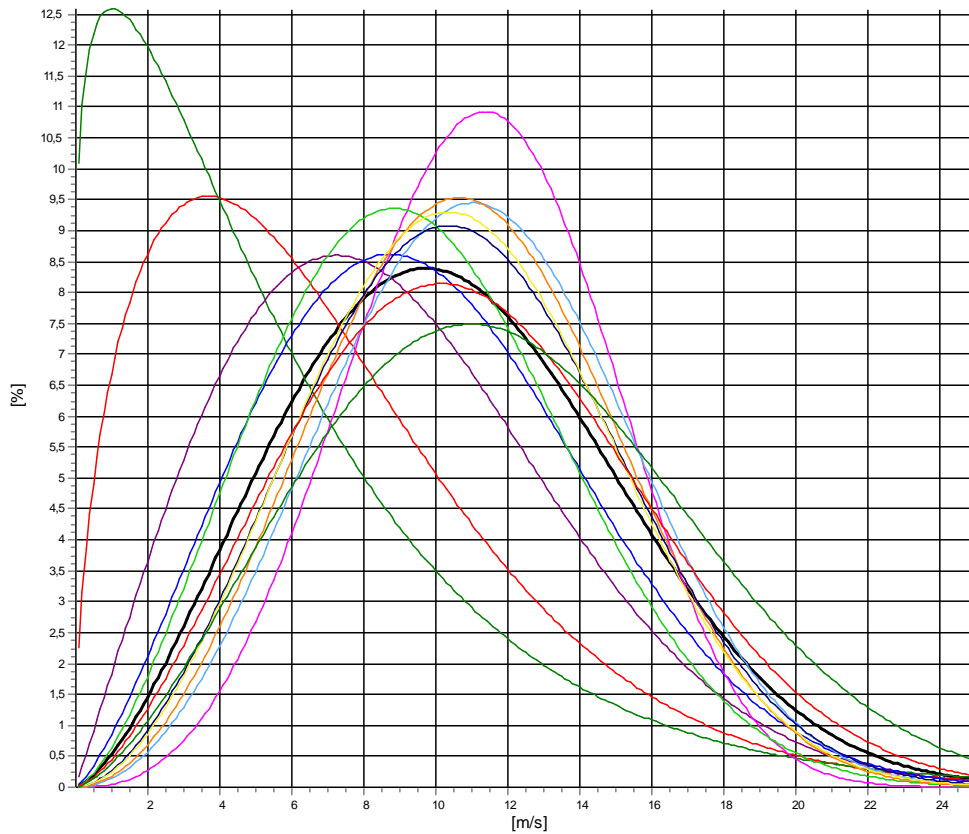
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **90,00m** - **Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	7,79	1,491	3,85	7,04
1-NNE	6,16	1,146	2,23	5,87
2-ENE	10,09	2,035	3,87	8,94
3-E	11,10	2,333	4,03	9,84
4-ESE	12,47	3,544	7,54	11,23
5-SSE	12,57	3,036	6,98	11,23
6-S	10,83	2,511	7,36	9,61
7-SSW	12,23	2,971	9,60	10,92
8-WSW	12,15	2,785	12,50	10,82
9-W	12,06	2,840	13,21	10,75
10-WNW	12,44	2,510	14,42	11,04
11-NNW	13,47	2,495	14,40	11,95
Mean	11,97	2,481	100,00	10,62



All A: 12,0 m/s k: 2,48 Vm: 10,6 m/s	N A: 7,8 m/s k: 1,49 Vm: 7,0 m/s	NNE A: 6,2 m/s k: 1,15 Vm: 5,9 m/s	ENE A: 10,1 m/s k: 2,04 Vm: 8,9 m/s
E A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,33 Vm: 9,8 m/s	ESE A: 12,5 m/s k: 3,54 Vm: 11,2 m/s	SSE A: 12,6 m/s k: 3,04 Vm: 11,2 m/s	S A: 10,8 m/s k: 2,51 Vm: 9,6 m/s
SSW A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,97 Vm: 10,9 m/s	WSW A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,78 Vm: 10,8 m/s	W A: 12,1 m/s k: 2,84 Vm: 10,7 m/s	WNW A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,51 Vm: 11,0 m/s
NNW A: 13,5 m/s k: 2,50 Vm: 11,9 m/s			



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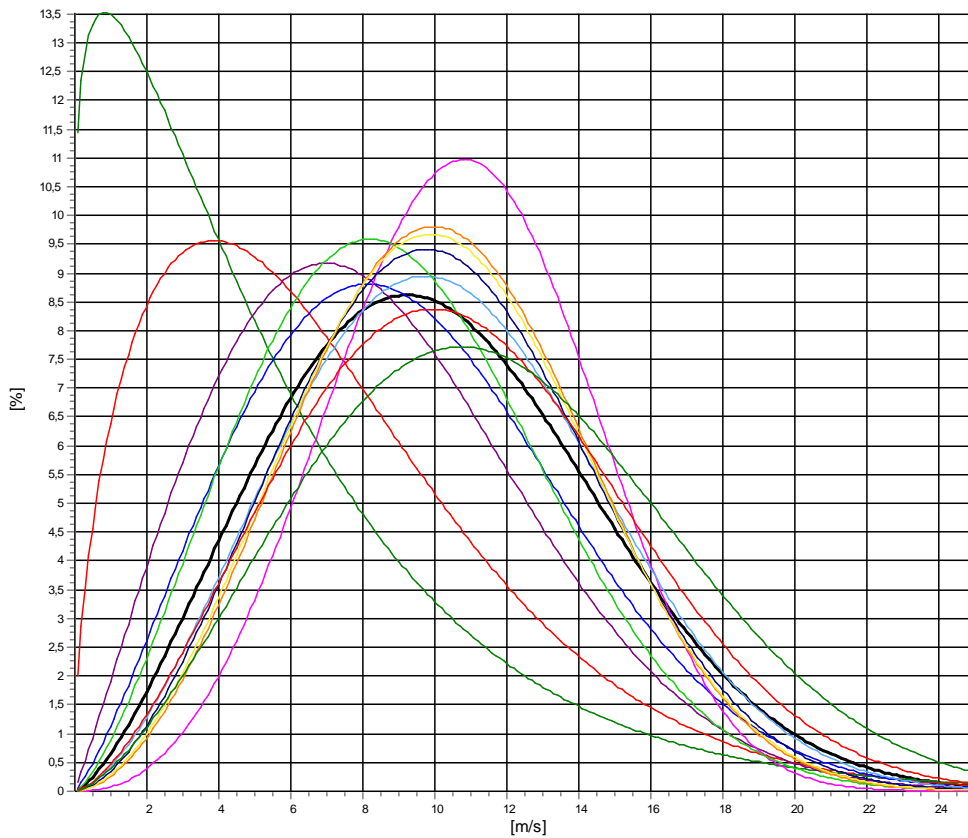
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: 60,00m - Subst

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	7,82	1,521	3,82	7,05
1-NNE	5,82	1,127	2,23	5,58
2-ENE	9,58	2,072	4,07	8,48
3-E	10,57	2,249	4,18	9,36
4-ESE	11,97	3,403	7,64	10,76
5-SSE	11,71	2,616	6,89	10,40
6-S	10,24	2,413	7,29	9,08
7-SSW	11,57	2,878	9,77	10,31
8-WSW	11,54	2,733	12,30	10,26
9-W	11,54	2,825	13,26	10,28
10-WNW	12,14	2,522	14,28	10,78
11-NNW	13,14	2,514	14,28	11,66
Mean	11,47	2,432	100,00	10,17





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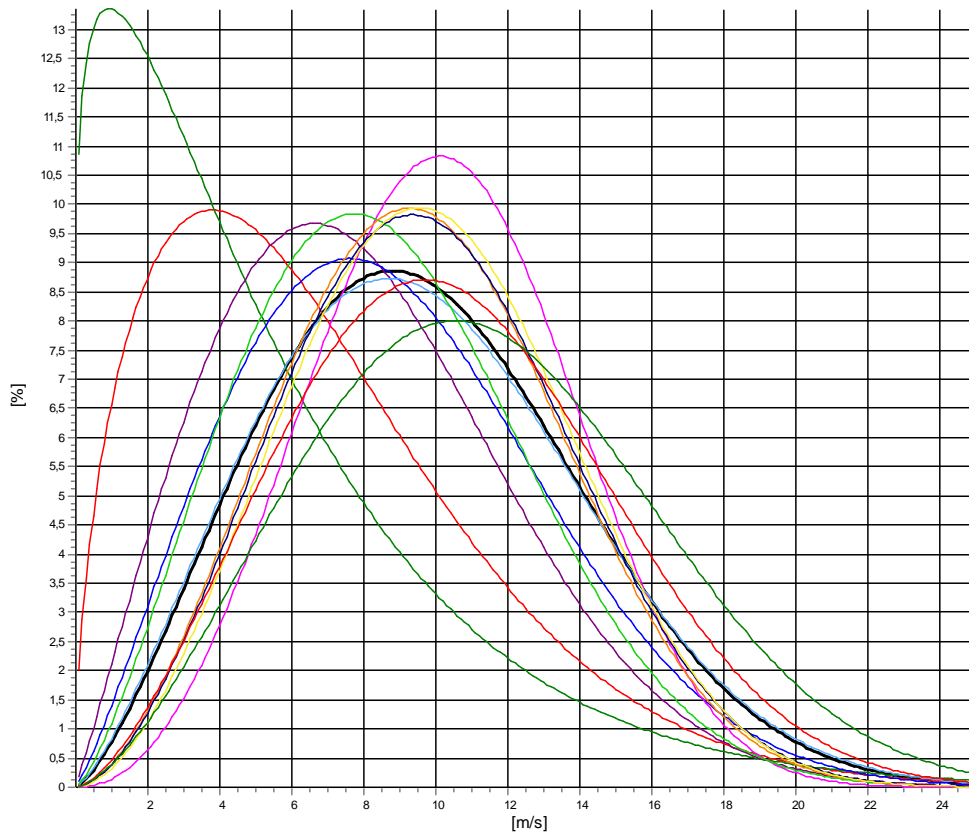
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **40,00m** - **Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A	k	f	Mean wind speed
	[m/s]			[m/s]
0-N	7,58	1,535	3,77	6,82
1-NNE	5,82	1,143	2,18	5,55
2-ENE	9,10	2,077	4,19	8,06
3-E	10,06	2,189	4,33	8,91
4-ESE	11,39	3,170	7,64	10,20
5-SSE	11,02	2,349	7,01	9,77
6-S	9,79	2,355	7,12	8,68
7-SSW	10,94	2,734	9,86	9,73
8-WSW	11,05	2,732	12,12	9,83
9-W	11,17	2,807	13,25	9,95
10-WNW	11,80	2,555	14,23	10,48
11-NNW	12,81	2,549	14,30	11,37
Mean	11,02	2,395	100,00	9,77



All A: 11,0 m/s k: 2,39 Vm: 9,8 m/s	N A: 7,6 m/s k: 1,53 Vm: 6,8 m/s	NNE A: 5,8 m/s k: 1,14 Vm: 5,5 m/s	ENE A: 9,1 m/s k: 2,08 Vm: 8,1 m/s
E A: 10,1 m/s k: 2,19 Vm: 8,9 m/s	ESE A: 11,4 m/s k: 3,17 Vm: 10,2 m/s	SSE A: 11,0 m/s k: 2,35 Vm: 9,8 m/s	S A: 9,8 m/s k: 2,36 Vm: 8,7 m/s
SSW A: 10,9 m/s k: 2,73 Vm: 9,7 m/s	WSW A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,73 Vm: 9,8 m/s	W A: 11,2 m/s k: 2,81 Vm: 9,9 m/s	WNW A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,55 Vm: 10,5 m/s
NNW A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,55 Vm: 11,4 m/s			



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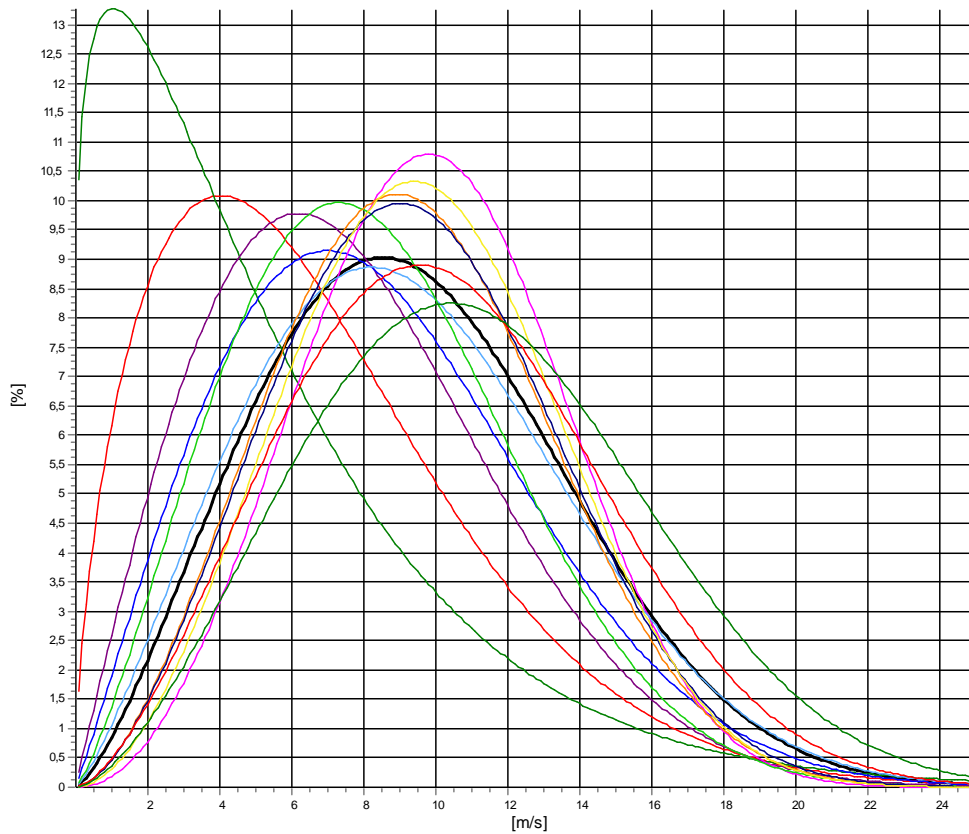
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **30,00m** - **Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	7,53	1,591	3,84	6,76
1-NNE	5,79	1,161	2,17	5,50
2-ENE	8,77	1,999	4,13	7,77
3-E	9,61	2,074	4,49	8,51
4-ESE	11,15	3,081	7,69	9,97
5-SSE	10,60	2,278	6,99	9,39
6-S	9,44	2,281	7,01	8,36
7-SSW	10,60	2,692	9,92	9,43
8-WSW	10,74	2,682	12,15	9,55
9-W	10,93	2,859	13,19	9,74
10-WNW	11,59	2,565	14,14	10,29
11-NNW	12,59	2,589	14,28	11,18
Mean	10,74	2,375	100,00	9,52



All A: 10,7 m/s k: 2,38 Vm: 9,5 m/s	N A: 7,5 m/s k: 1,59 Vm: 6,8 m/s	NNE A: 5,8 m/s k: 1,16 Vm: 5,5 m/s	ENE A: 8,8 m/s k: 2,00 Vm: 7,8 m/s
E A: 9,6 m/s k: 2,07 Vm: 8,5 m/s	ESE A: 11,1 m/s k: 3,08 Vm: 10,0 m/s	SSE A: 10,6 m/s k: 2,28 Vm: 9,4 m/s	S A: 9,4 m/s k: 2,28 Vm: 8,4 m/s
SSW A: 10,6 m/s k: 2,69 Vm: 9,4 m/s	WSW A: 10,7 m/s k: 2,68 Vm: 9,5 m/s	W A: 10,9 m/s k: 2,86 Vm: 9,7 m/s	WNW A: 11,6 m/s k: 2,57 Vm: 10,3 m/s
NNW A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,59 Vm: 11,2 m/s			





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period Period: Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with 14 columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows represent wind speed bins from 0 to 41.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period Period: Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and frequency counts for various wind directions and speeds.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period Period: Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows represent wind speed bins from 0 to 41.





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Calculated:
29/03/2023 10.08

Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period Period: Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

180,00m - Subst															
Bin	Start	End	Sum	0-N	1-NNE	2-ENE	3-E	4-ESE	5-SSE	6-S	7-SSW	8-WSW	9-W	10-WNW	11-NNW
Mean			11,14	7,68	6,40	9,12	9,31	11,39	11,82	10,50	11,64	11,90	11,27	11,49	12,24
0		0,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0,50	1,49	406	49	32	25	30	29	32	36	40	27	42	42	35
2	1,50	2,49	868	99	118	75	64	41	49	62	88	53	62	75	82
3	2,50	3,49	1342	134	122	166	96	86	102	85	90	110	96	151	104
4	3,50	4,49	2219	204	181	141	196	167	115	95	78	238	292	269	243
5	4,50	5,49	2556	196	207	147	125	182	174	146	146	201	339	343	350
6	5,50	6,49	3050	265	201	185	105	168	165	275	256	273	429	428	300
7	6,50	7,49	3308	202	255	140	106	165	138	309	352	373	502	443	323
8	7,50	8,49	3155	96	72	81	94	201	189	369	341	459	410	434	409
9	8,50	9,49	3266	101	61	94	123	183	192	260	393	433	447	507	472
10	9,50	10,49	3515	96	42	87	84	230	182	255	346	499	514	644	536
11	10,50	11,49	3902	73	35	111	91	314	238	286	344	643	645	627	495
12	11,50	12,49	4064	55	20	126	109	419	264	301	371	605	654	612	528
13	12,50	13,49	3630	41	17	111	110	319	380	212	304	565	463	594	514
14	13,50	14,49	3464	43	19	100	104	313	434	176	301	543	494	462	475
15	14,50	15,49	2937	54	9	145	80	359	269	140	287	406	390	406	392
16	15,50	16,49	2475	58	6	76	64	289	205	148	263	310	360	409	287
17	16,50	17,49	1973	47	2	48	51	144	222	148	227	266	297	283	238
18	17,50	18,49	1495	18	0	38	38	93	142	113	188	250	228	156	231
19	18,50	19,49	1183	9	1	16	33	62	87	70	121	186	157	125	316
20	19,50	20,49	861	17	1	4	14	18	52	41	89	196	97	79	253
21	20,50	21,49	577	8	0	4	12	20	37	21	91	107	49	86	142
22	21,50	22,49	526	4	2	6	4	12	38	20	63	112	52	73	140
23	22,50	23,49	354	4	1	1	0	17	15	12	56	48	34	70	96
24	23,50	24,49	208	0	3	2	0	10	5	5	15	14	32	60	62
25	24,50	25,49	100	0	4	1	0	9	4	1	1	6	13	28	33
26	25,50	26,49	35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	9	16
27	26,50	27,49	49	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	18	14
28	27,50	28,49	30	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	12	5
29	28,50	29,49	24	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	10
30	29,50	30,49	36	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	23	4
31	30,50	31,49	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	2
32	31,50	32,49	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	2
33	32,50	33,49	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
34	33,50	34,49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
35	34,50	35,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	35,50	36,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	36,50	37,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	37,50	38,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	38,50	39,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	39,50	40,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	40,50		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period Period: Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and values for bins 0 to 41.





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Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and values for bins 0 to 41.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

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Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and data for bins 0 to 41.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period Period: Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

90,00m - Subst															
Bin	Start	End	Sum	0-N	1-NNE	2-ENE	3-E	4-ESE	5-SSE	6-S	7-SSW	8-WSW	9-W	10-WNW	11-NNW
Mean			10,42	7,33	6,31	8,91	9,01	10,83	10,68	9,70	10,94	10,82	10,43	10,95	11,70
0		0,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0,50	1,49	407	49	43	25	21	19	21	36	27	40	41	45	40
2	1,50	2,49	950	96	147	94	56	44	50	72	77	72	57	102	83
3	2,50	3,49	1500	135	151	134	86	96	113	100	72	162	136	169	146
4	3,50	4,49	2381	224	201	164	188	185	105	123	115	242	316	284	234
5	4,50	5,49	2884	225	202	163	174	219	174	198	184	228	408	335	374
6	5,50	6,49	3471	278	228	182	144	186	181	321	316	335	524	431	345
7	6,50	7,49	3641	196	228	169	121	227	219	388	321	421	501	490	360
8	7,50	8,49	3598	101	80	121	141	230	291	435	332	523	439	454	451
9	8,50	9,49	3715	92	59	115	122	192	271	321	448	488	512	607	488
10	9,50	10,49	4201	107	51	118	127	225	286	322	432	681	622	703	527
11	10,50	11,49	4748	55	37	137	96	465	462	394	478	750	696	646	532
12	11,50	12,49	4495	39	24	150	133	481	476	203	490	675	626	645	553
13	12,50	13,49	3473	42	34	139	120	349	252	186	369	504	464	553	461
14	13,50	14,49	3050	50	30	117	125	364	178	188	334	381	479	429	375
15	14,50	15,49	2659	62	6	124	82	325	138	187	270	297	380	414	374
16	15,50	16,49	2053	53	4	56	42	202	141	161	233	266	290	339	266
17	16,50	17,49	1574	21	1	36	37	98	155	107	187	201	218	236	277
18	17,50	18,49	1050	14	0	21	25	51	93	37	115	189	116	100	289
19	18,50	19,49	814	9	0	11	20	23	46	24	70	163	74	89	285
20	19,50	20,49	596	9	0	9	6	13	49	21	76	111	52	84	166
21	20,50	21,49	431	7	2	3	10	20	20	22	44	36	49	83	135
22	21,50	22,49	262	4	2	3	2	16	10	6	24	9	15	65	106
23	22,50	23,49	143	0	3	1	0	11	12	0	4	2	14	41	55
24	23,50	24,49	85	0	5	3	0	7	3	1	1	10	5	16	34
25	24,50	25,49	47	0	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	15	18
26	25,50	26,49	25	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	9
27	26,50	27,49	36	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	19	9
28	27,50	28,49	32	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	18	6
29	28,50	29,49	31	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	20	3
30	29,50	30,49	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
31	30,50	31,49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
32	31,50	32,49	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
33	32,50	33,49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
34	33,50	34,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	34,50	35,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	35,50	36,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	36,50	37,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	37,50	38,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	38,50	39,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	39,50	40,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	40,50		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





Project:
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Calculated:
29/03/2023 10.08

Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period Period: Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

60,00m - Subst															
Bin	Start	End	Sum	0-N	1-NNE	2-ENE	3-E	4-ESE	5-SSE	6-S	7-SSW	8-WSW	9-W	10-WNW	11-NNW
Mean			10,04	7,31	6,28	8,48	8,72	10,43	10,02	9,32	10,41	10,32	9,99	10,76	11,40
0		0,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0,50	1,49	429	45	43	18	30	20	15	35	36	42	46	44	55
2	1,50	2,49	998	95	148	101	48	45	62	75	75	73	79	104	93
3	2,50	3,49	1612	154	178	152	72	98	132	90	79	183	167	151	156
4	3,50	4,49	2478	221	199	169	199	203	107	125	119	246	352	280	258
5	4,50	5,49	3062	223	203	149	189	222	208	213	248	267	433	351	356
6	5,50	6,49	3645	302	238	232	142	219	195	314	308	357	550	435	353
7	6,50	7,49	3985	183	235	161	136	247	300	523	357	466	528	476	373
8	7,50	8,49	4055	106	59	146	182	273	336	418	433	573	523	514	492
9	8,50	9,49	4113	100	61	118	150	212	308	361	516	632	538	637	480
10	9,50	10,49	4736	96	63	158	111	303	496	395	516	744	647	664	543
11	10,50	11,49	4851	53	35	182	118	569	460	220	545	750	683	683	553
12	11,50	12,49	4048	38	35	168	125	416	262	200	425	554	609	637	579
13	12,50	13,49	3158	46	46	135	135	324	193	177	319	413	468	506	396
14	13,50	14,49	2907	62	21	101	86	327	140	226	324	344	441	424	411
15	14,50	15,49	2305	62	5	59	66	283	96	172	232	278	334	389	329
16	15,50	16,49	1832	45	3	36	29	143	130	133	233	226	264	329	261
17	16,50	17,49	1287	26	2	27	36	90	133	46	116	201	163	165	282
18	17,50	18,49	927	14	0	14	20	39	60	27	71	182	99	110	291
19	18,50	19,49	698	12	1	5	17	13	45	14	79	116	50	94	252
20	19,50	20,49	496	7	2	8	7	16	38	26	52	43	44	93	160
21	20,50	21,49	322	8	1	3	10	18	19	12	28	15	22	75	111
22	21,50	22,49	184	1	3	1	0	13	6	3	10	5	11	57	74
23	22,50	23,49	112	0	2	3	0	14	8	1	0	8	7	21	48
24	23,50	24,49	40	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	3	10	17
25	24,50	25,49	36	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	13
26	25,50	26,49	39	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	16	10
27	26,50	27,49	34	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	22	4
28	27,50	28,49	32	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	6
29	28,50	29,49	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
30	29,50	30,49	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
31	30,50	31,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	31,50	32,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	32,50	33,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	33,50	34,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	34,50	35,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	35,50	36,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	36,50	37,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	37,50	38,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	38,50	39,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	39,50	40,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	40,50		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





Project:
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Calculated:
29/03/2023 10.08

Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

40,00m - Subst

Bin	Start	End	Sum	0-N	1-NNE	2-ENE	3-E	4-ESE	5-SSE	6-S	7-SSW	8-WSW	9-W	10-WNW	11-NNW
Mean			9,67	7,23	6,11	8,05	8,39	10,03	9,52	8,94	9,89	9,88	9,68	10,47	11,11
0		0,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0,50	1,49	479	45	50	30	28	16	18	35	44	47	46	63	57
2	1,50	2,49	1028	95	151	95	50	46	69	73	83	88	82	107	89
3	2,50	3,49	1761	163	190	170	87	127	131	92	84	204	174	156	183
4	3,50	4,49	2622	233	201	159	215	189	110	129	135	277	397	309	268
5	4,50	5,49	3316	216	229	199	202	257	223	245	305	290	451	341	358
6	5,50	6,49	3924	285	268	221	132	243	271	400	342	376	573	466	347
7	6,50	7,49	4271	186	204	179	179	298	341	531	386	538	555	503	371
8	7,50	8,49	4448	92	60	171	209	314	371	448	530	634	559	560	500
9	8,50	9,49	4522	100	73	152	149	247	431	354	572	722	535	656	531
10	9,50	10,49	4914	89	46	173	117	407	493	313	601	773	691	652	559
11	10,50	11,49	4606	58	45	188	143	536	314	197	483	628	696	743	575
12	11,50	12,49	3658	38	35	161	117	372	188	202	367	505	560	583	530
13	12,50	13,49	3034	41	42	79	108	316	134	211	314	366	492	489	442
14	13,50	14,49	2550	72	15	75	81	277	105	182	244	313	399	428	359
15	14,50	15,49	2251	69	4	39	45	252	109	155	248	286	319	412	313
16	15,50	16,49	1563	44	1	31	42	128	138	74	162	217	199	233	294
17	16,50	17,49	1121	17	0	24	25	56	102	39	92	189	125	161	291
18	17,50	18,49	814	10	0	9	19	21	55	21	65	124	77	110	303
19	18,50	19,49	613	13	1	4	11	14	44	27	71	73	43	93	219
20	19,50	20,49	380	8	2	8	8	19	23	13	35	19	25	98	122
21	20,50	21,49	205	2	5	1	1	18	15	4	7	6	16	52	78
22	21,50	22,49	119	0	1	2	2	17	6	0	4	7	8	21	51
23	22,50	23,49	67	2	3	2	0	7	3	0	0	1	2	16	31
24	23,50	24,49	35	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	16	11
25	24,50	25,49	47	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	24	11
26	25,50	26,49	38	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	5
27	26,50	27,49	22	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	1
28	27,50	28,49	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1
29	28,50	29,49	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
30	29,50	30,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	30,50	31,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	31,50	32,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	32,50	33,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	33,50	34,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	34,50	35,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	35,50	36,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	36,50	37,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	37,50	38,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	38,50	39,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	39,50	40,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	40,50		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period Period: Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and bins from 0 to 41.





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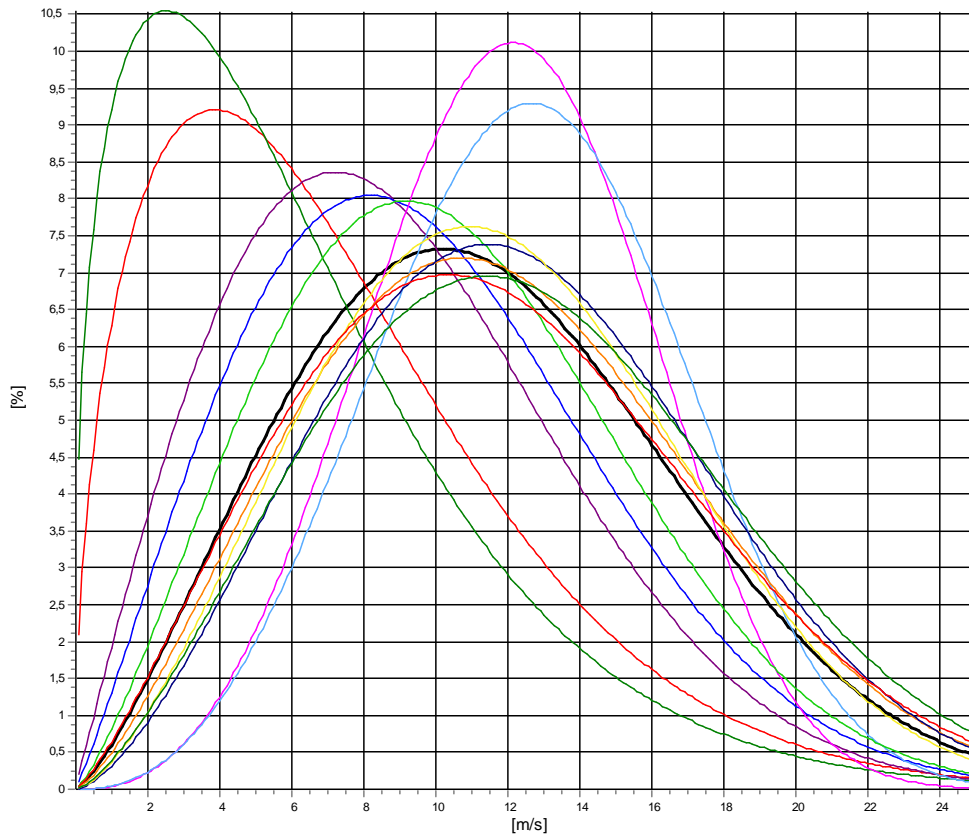
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **270,00m - Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	8,09	1,494	3,66	7,31
1-NNE	6,96	1,344	2,71	6,39
2-ENE	10,24	1,995	3,64	9,08
3-E	11,08	2,116	2,96	9,81
4-ESE	13,37	3,513	7,18	12,03
5-SSE	14,05	3,382	7,29	12,62
6-S	11,82	2,285	6,81	10,47
7-SSW	13,50	2,379	9,31	11,96
8-WSW	13,90	2,551	13,63	12,34
9-W	13,35	2,525	13,97	11,85
10-WNW	13,40	2,260	14,71	11,87
11-NNW	14,21	2,430	14,11	12,60
Mean	13,02	2,321	100,00	11,53



All A: 13,0 m/s k: 2,32 Vm: 11,5 m/s	N A: 8,1 m/s k: 1,49 Vm: 7,3 m/s	NNE A: 7,0 m/s k: 1,34 Vm: 6,4 m/s	ENE A: 10,2 m/s k: 1,99 Vm: 9,1 m/s
E A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,12 Vm: 9,8 m/s	ESE A: 13,4 m/s k: 3,51 Vm: 12,0 m/s	SSE A: 14,1 m/s k: 3,38 Vm: 12,6 m/s	S A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,29 Vm: 10,5 m/s
SSW A: 13,5 m/s k: 2,38 Vm: 12,0 m/s	WSW A: 13,9 m/s k: 2,55 Vm: 12,3 m/s	W A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,52 Vm: 11,8 m/s	WNW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,26 Vm: 11,9 m/s
NNW A: 14,2 m/s k: 2,43 Vm: 12,6 m/s			





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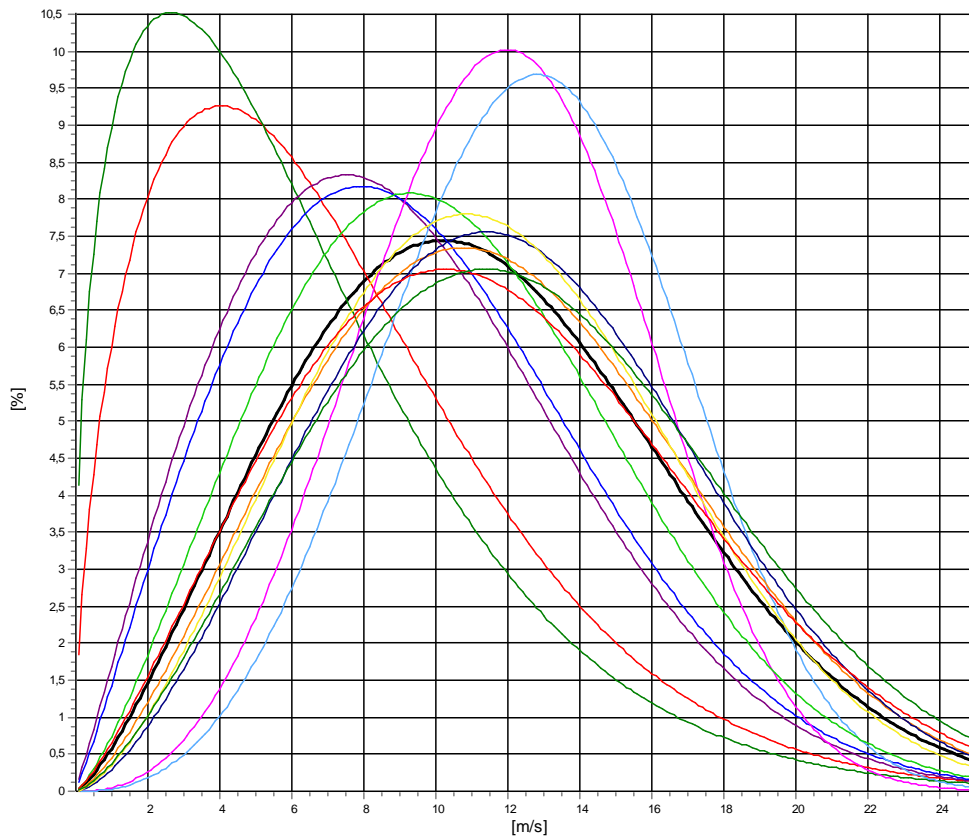
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **240,00m - Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	8,09	1,529	3,63	7,29
1-NNE	6,98	1,366	2,78	6,39
2-ENE	10,45	2,042	3,65	9,26
3-E	10,82	2,092	3,09	9,58
4-ESE	13,23	3,439	7,23	11,90
5-SSE	14,08	3,545	7,31	12,68
6-S	11,83	2,329	6,72	10,48
7-SSW	13,42	2,424	9,46	11,89
8-WSW	13,76	2,591	13,58	12,22
9-W	13,19	2,558	13,94	11,71
10-WNW	13,27	2,263	14,68	11,75
11-NNW	14,10	2,453	13,94	12,51
Mean	12,92	2,348	100,00	11,45



All A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,35 Vm: 11,5 m/s	N A: 8,1 m/s k: 1,53 Vm: 7,3 m/s	NNE A: 7,0 m/s k: 1,37 Vm: 6,4 m/s	ENE A: 10,4 m/s k: 2,04 Vm: 9,3 m/s
E A: 10,8 m/s k: 2,09 Vm: 9,6 m/s	ESE A: 13,2 m/s k: 3,44 Vm: 11,9 m/s	SSE A: 14,1 m/s k: 3,55 Vm: 12,7 m/s	S A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,33 Vm: 10,5 m/s
SSW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,42 Vm: 11,9 m/s	WSW A: 13,8 m/s k: 2,59 Vm: 12,2 m/s	W A: 13,2 m/s k: 2,56 Vm: 11,7 m/s	WNW A: 13,3 m/s k: 2,26 Vm: 11,8 m/s
NNW A: 14,1 m/s k: 2,45 Vm: 12,5 m/s			



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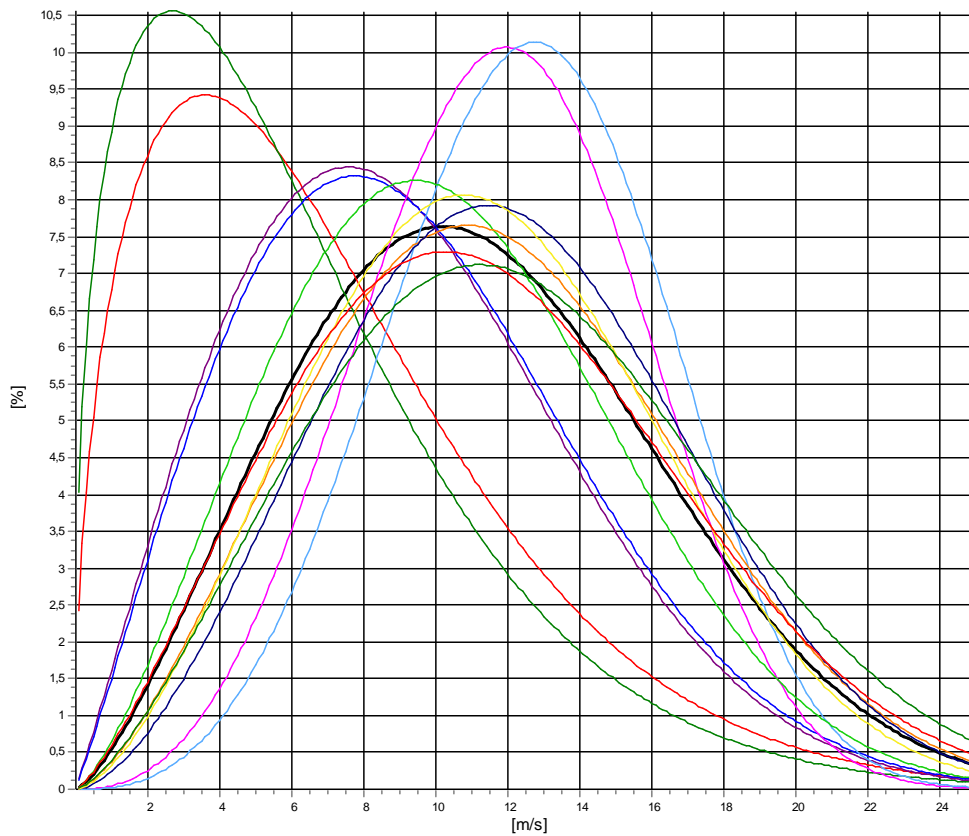
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **200,00m - Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	7,87	1,467	3,60	7,12
1-NNE	6,95	1,375	2,81	6,35
2-ENE	10,40	2,072	3,66	9,22
3-E	10,61	2,089	3,27	9,40
4-ESE	13,23	3,455	7,45	11,89
5-SSE	13,89	3,674	7,24	12,53
6-S	11,82	2,396	6,80	10,48
7-SSW	13,28	2,519	9,40	11,78
8-WSW	13,58	2,702	13,52	12,08
9-W	12,97	2,611	13,88	11,52
10-WNW	13,09	2,326	14,58	11,60
11-NNW	13,94	2,444	13,79	12,36
Mean	12,77	2,391	100,00	11,32



All A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,39 Vm: 11,3 m/s	N A: 7,9 m/s k: 1,47 Vm: 7,1 m/s	NNE A: 7,0 m/s k: 1,37 Vm: 6,4 m/s	ENE A: 10,4 m/s k: 2,07 Vm: 9,2 m/s
E A: 10,6 m/s k: 2,09 Vm: 9,4 m/s	ESE A: 13,2 m/s k: 3,46 Vm: 11,9 m/s	SSE A: 13,9 m/s k: 3,67 Vm: 12,5 m/s	S A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,40 Vm: 10,5 m/s
SSW A: 13,3 m/s k: 2,52 Vm: 11,8 m/s	WSW A: 13,6 m/s k: 2,70 Vm: 12,1 m/s	W A: 13,0 m/s k: 2,61 Vm: 11,5 m/s	WNW A: 13,1 m/s k: 2,33 Vm: 11,6 m/s
NNW A: 13,9 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 12,4 m/s			



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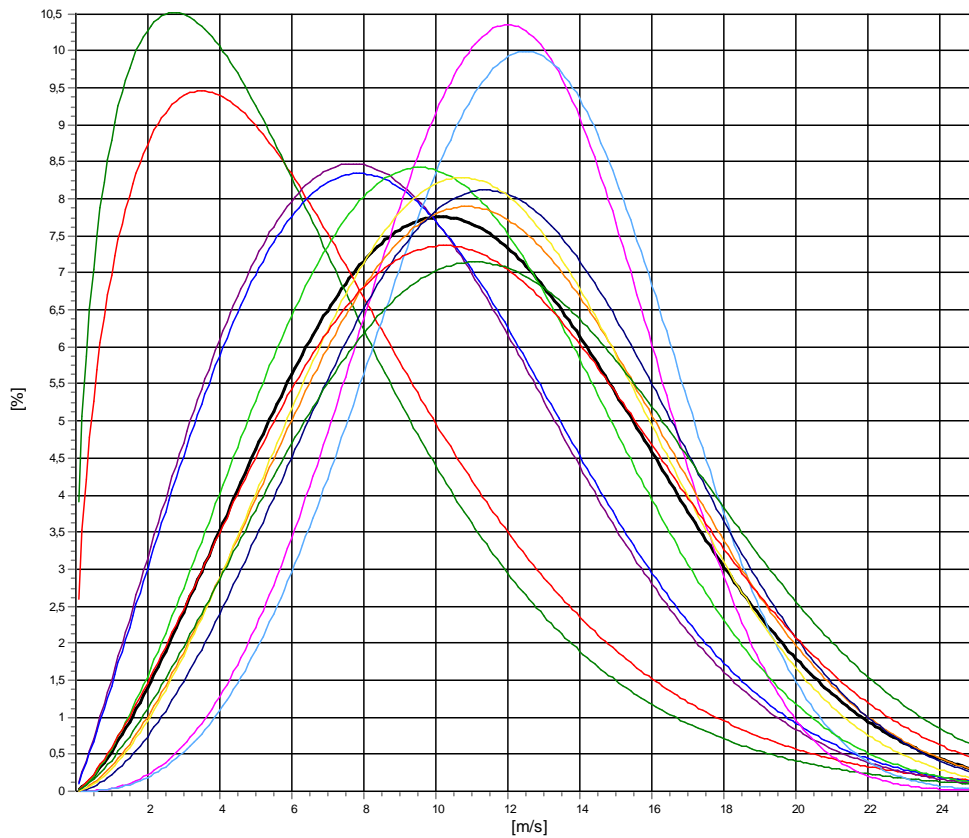
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **180,00m - Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	7,82	1,452	3,63	7,09
1-NNE	6,99	1,381	2,77	6,38
2-ENE	10,47	2,103	3,74	9,27
3-E	10,66	2,110	3,36	9,44
4-ESE	13,17	3,547	7,45	11,86
5-SSE	13,72	3,568	7,22	12,36
6-S	11,81	2,455	6,94	10,48
7-SSW	13,12	2,580	9,38	11,65
8-WSW	13,42	2,744	13,46	11,94
9-W	12,82	2,660	13,76	11,39
10-WNW	13,00	2,336	14,53	11,52
11-NNW	13,81	2,427	13,76	12,24
Mean	12,66	2,413	100,00	11,23



All A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,41 Vm: 11,2 m/s	N A: 7,8 m/s k: 1,45 Vm: 7,1 m/s	NNE A: 7,0 m/s k: 1,38 Vm: 6,4 m/s	ENE A: 10,5 m/s k: 2,10 Vm: 9,3 m/s
E A: 10,7 m/s k: 2,11 Vm: 9,4 m/s	ESE A: 13,2 m/s k: 3,55 Vm: 11,9 m/s	SSE A: 13,7 m/s k: 3,57 Vm: 12,4 m/s	S A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,45 Vm: 10,5 m/s
SSW A: 13,1 m/s k: 2,58 Vm: 11,6 m/s	WSW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,74 Vm: 11,9 m/s	W A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,66 Vm: 11,4 m/s	WNW A: 13,0 m/s k: 2,34 Vm: 11,5 m/s
NNW A: 13,8 m/s k: 2,43 Vm: 12,2 m/s			



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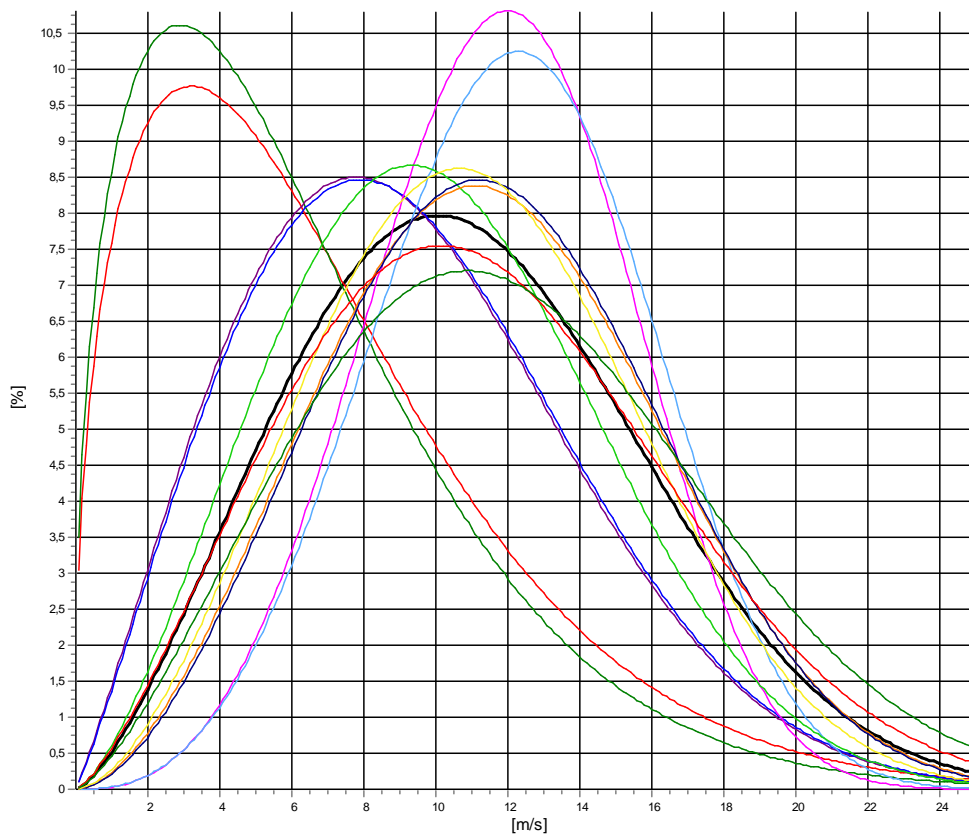
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **150,00m - Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	7,55	1,422	3,59	6,87
1-NNE	6,94	1,414	2,82	6,32
2-ENE	10,52	2,125	3,83	9,31
3-E	10,62	2,140	3,44	9,40
4-ESE	13,06	3,683	7,60	11,78
5-SSE	13,46	3,591	7,06	12,13
6-S	11,52	2,463	7,16	10,22
7-SSW	13,07	2,758	9,44	11,63
8-WSW	13,11	2,802	13,31	11,67
9-W	12,59	2,729	13,66	11,20
10-WNW	12,83	2,367	14,55	11,37
11-NNW	13,60	2,402	13,55	12,06
Mean	12,47	2,447	100,00	11,06



All A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,45 Vm: 11,1 m/s	N A: 7,6 m/s k: 1,42 Vm: 6,9 m/s	NNE A: 6,9 m/s k: 1,41 Vm: 6,3 m/s	ENE A: 10,5 m/s k: 2,12 Vm: 9,3 m/s
E A: 10,6 m/s k: 2,14 Vm: 9,4 m/s	ESE A: 13,1 m/s k: 3,68 Vm: 11,8 m/s	SSE A: 13,5 m/s k: 3,59 Vm: 12,1 m/s	S A: 11,5 m/s k: 2,46 Vm: 10,2 m/s
SSW A: 13,1 m/s k: 2,76 Vm: 11,6 m/s	WSW A: 13,1 m/s k: 2,80 Vm: 11,7 m/s	W A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,73 Vm: 11,2 m/s	WNW A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,37 Vm: 11,4 m/s
NNW A: 13,6 m/s k: 2,40 Vm: 12,1 m/s			



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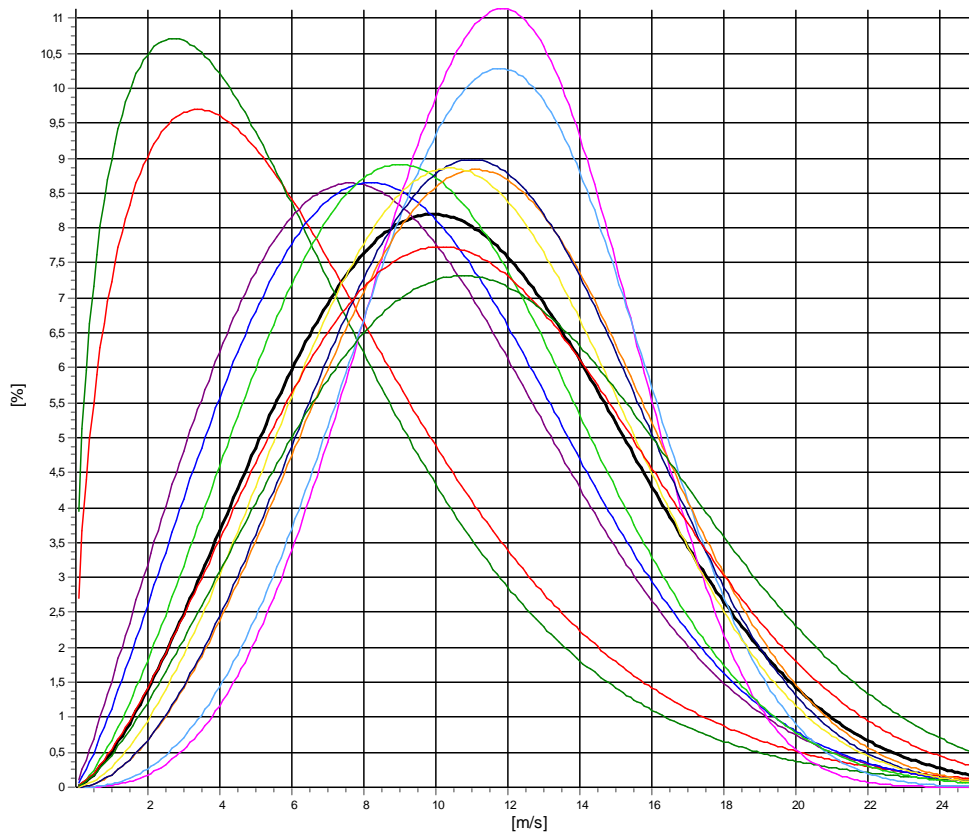
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **120,00m - Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A	k	f	Mean wind speed
	[m/s]			[m/s]
0-N	7,63	1,450	3,57	6,92
1-NNE	6,86	1,386	2,85	6,26
2-ENE	10,32	2,117	3,95	9,14
3-E	10,70	2,230	3,55	9,48
4-ESE	12,87	3,745	7,73	11,62
5-SSE	13,00	3,469	7,04	11,69
6-S	11,15	2,448	7,26	9,89
7-SSW	12,88	2,890	9,46	11,49
8-WSW	12,72	2,902	13,18	11,35
9-W	12,28	2,738	13,57	10,92
10-WNW	12,66	2,403	14,34	11,22
11-NNW	13,42	2,413	13,51	11,90
Mean	12,22	2,476	100,00	10,84



All A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,48 Vm: 10,8 m/s	N A: 7,6 m/s k: 1,45 Vm: 6,9 m/s	NNE A: 6,9 m/s k: 1,39 Vm: 6,3 m/s	ENE A: 10,3 m/s k: 2,12 Vm: 9,1 m/s
E A: 10,7 m/s k: 2,23 Vm: 9,5 m/s	ESE A: 12,9 m/s k: 3,75 Vm: 11,6 m/s	SSE A: 13,0 m/s k: 3,47 Vm: 11,7 m/s	S A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,45 Vm: 9,9 m/s
SSW A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,89 Vm: 11,5 m/s	WSW A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,90 Vm: 11,3 m/s	W A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,74 Vm: 10,9 m/s	WNW A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,40 Vm: 11,2 m/s
NNW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,41 Vm: 11,9 m/s			



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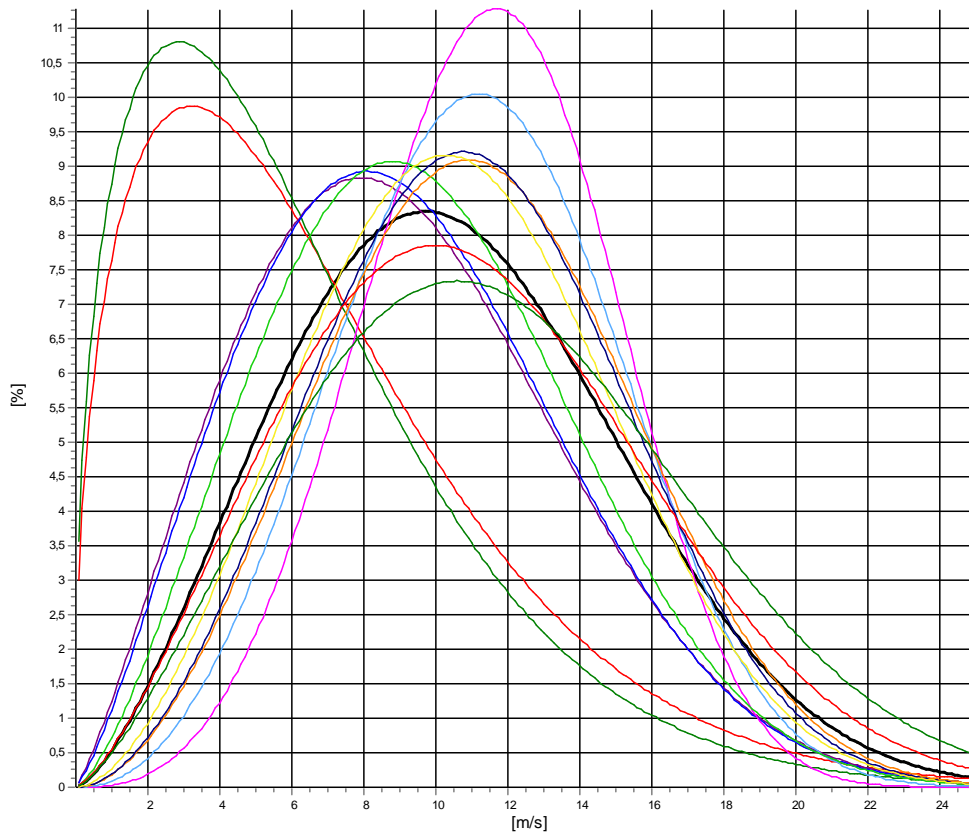
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **100,00m - Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	7,46	1,428	3,62	6,78
1-NNE	6,81	1,416	2,92	6,20
2-ENE	10,41	2,213	3,96	9,22
3-E	10,47	2,264	3,64	9,28
4-ESE	12,68	3,744	7,82	11,45
5-SSE	12,53	3,249	7,06	11,23
6-S	10,92	2,442	7,25	9,68
7-SSW	12,59	2,913	9,54	11,23
8-WSW	12,43	2,912	13,02	11,09
9-W	12,05	2,790	13,48	10,73
10-WNW	12,48	2,409	14,31	11,07
11-NNW	13,28	2,393	13,37	11,78
Mean	12,00	2,474	100,00	10,64



All A: 12,0 m/s k: 2,47 Vm: 10,6 m/s	N A: 7,5 m/s k: 1,43 Vm: 6,8 m/s	NNE A: 6,8 m/s k: 1,42 Vm: 6,2 m/s	ENE A: 10,4 m/s k: 2,21 Vm: 9,2 m/s
E A: 10,5 m/s k: 2,26 Vm: 9,3 m/s	ESE A: 12,7 m/s k: 3,74 Vm: 11,5 m/s	SSE A: 12,5 m/s k: 3,25 Vm: 11,2 m/s	S A: 10,9 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 9,7 m/s
SSW A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,91 Vm: 11,2 m/s	WSW A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,91 Vm: 11,1 m/s	W A: 12,1 m/s k: 2,79 Vm: 10,7 m/s	WNW A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,41 Vm: 11,1 m/s
NNW A: 13,3 m/s k: 2,39 Vm: 11,8 m/s			





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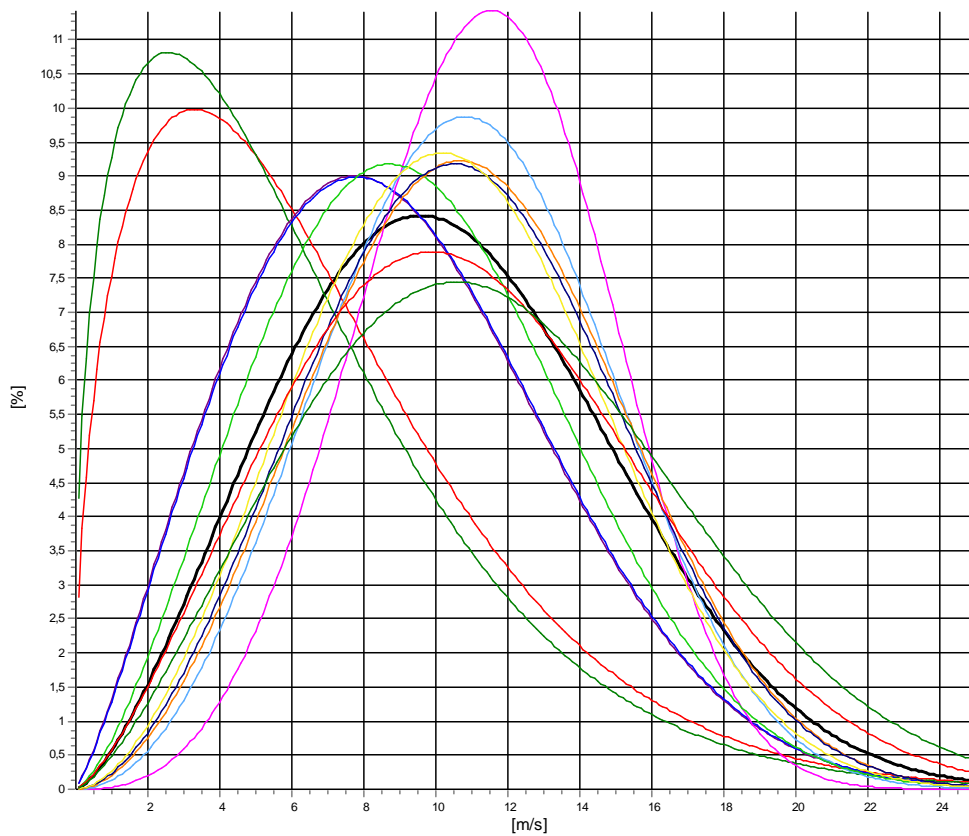
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **90,00m - Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	7,41	1,449	3,57	6,72
1-NNE	6,79	1,367	2,98	6,21
2-ENE	10,19	2,205	4,00	9,03
3-E	10,24	2,213	3,59	9,07
4-ESE	12,54	3,745	7,73	11,32
5-SSE	12,26	3,102	7,16	10,96
6-S	10,83	2,449	7,36	9,60
7-SSW	12,36	2,894	9,58	11,02
8-WSW	12,24	2,845	12,97	10,90
9-W	11,90	2,810	13,46	10,60
10-WNW	12,39	2,398	14,23	10,98
11-NNW	13,19	2,413	13,37	11,69
Mean	11,84	2,460	100,00	10,50



All A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,46 Vm: 10,5 m/s	N A: 7,4 m/s k: 1,45 Vm: 6,7 m/s	NNE A: 6,8 m/s k: 1,37 Vm: 6,2 m/s	ENE A: 10,2 m/s k: 2,20 Vm: 9,0 m/s
E A: 10,2 m/s k: 2,21 Vm: 9,1 m/s	ESE A: 12,5 m/s k: 3,75 Vm: 11,3 m/s	SSE A: 12,3 m/s k: 3,10 Vm: 11,0 m/s	S A: 10,8 m/s k: 2,45 Vm: 9,6 m/s
SSW A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,89 Vm: 11,0 m/s	WSW A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,85 Vm: 10,9 m/s	W A: 11,9 m/s k: 2,81 Vm: 10,6 m/s	WNW A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,40 Vm: 11,0 m/s
NNW A: 13,2 m/s k: 2,41 Vm: 11,7 m/s			



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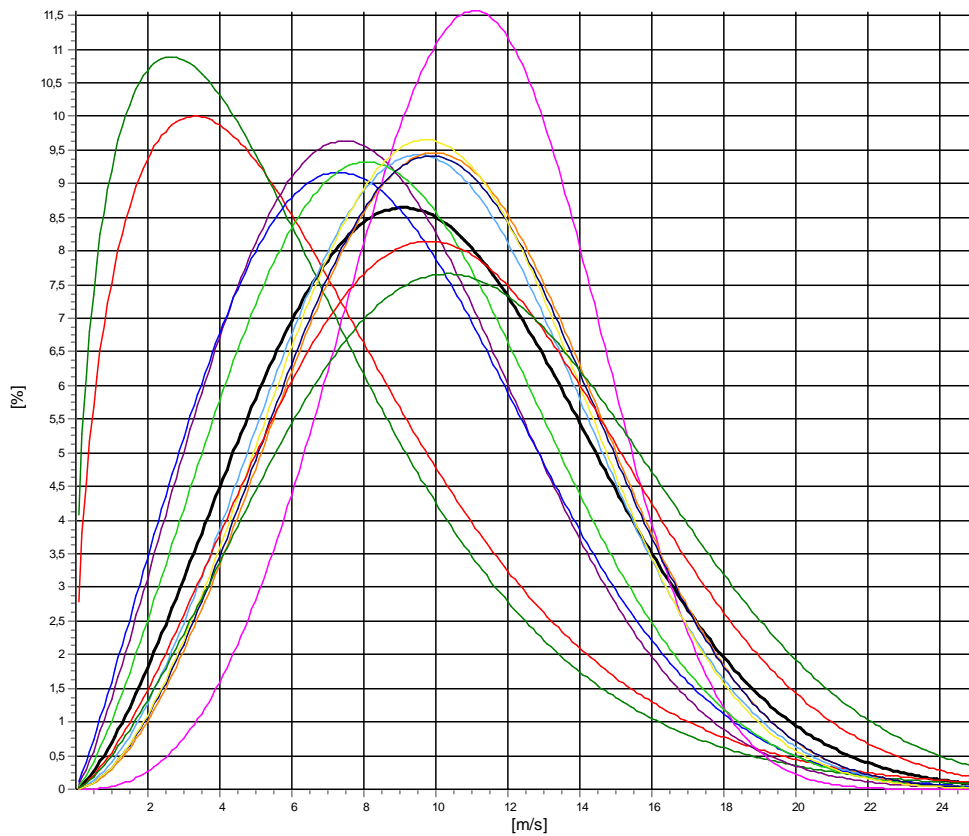
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: 60,00m - Subst

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	7,39	1,453	3,62	6,70
1-NNE	6,75	1,383	3,07	6,16
2-ENE	9,68	2,255	4,09	8,57
3-E	9,81	2,144	3,64	8,69
4-ESE	12,09	3,647	7,84	10,90
5-SSE	11,34	2,682	7,15	10,08
6-S	10,28	2,336	7,26	9,11
7-SSW	11,68	2,792	9,77	10,40
8-WSW	11,62	2,757	12,82	10,34
9-W	11,41	2,778	13,49	10,15
10-WNW	12,17	2,442	13,98	10,79
11-NNW	12,87	2,424	13,27	11,41
Mean	11,36	2,412	100,00	10,07



All A: 11,4 m/s k: 2,41 Vm: 10,1 m/s	N A: 7,4 m/s k: 1,45 Vm: 6,7 m/s	NNE A: 6,7 m/s k: 1,38 Vm: 6,2 m/s	ENE A: 9,7 m/s k: 2,25 Vm: 8,6 m/s
E A: 9,8 m/s k: 2,14 Vm: 8,7 m/s	ESE A: 12,1 m/s k: 3,65 Vm: 10,9 m/s	SSE A: 11,3 m/s k: 2,68 Vm: 10,1 m/s	S A: 10,3 m/s k: 2,34 Vm: 9,1 m/s
SSW A: 11,7 m/s k: 2,79 Vm: 10,4 m/s	WSW A: 11,6 m/s k: 2,76 Vm: 10,3 m/s	W A: 11,4 m/s k: 2,78 Vm: 10,2 m/s	WNW A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 10,8 m/s
NNW A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,42 Vm: 11,4 m/s			





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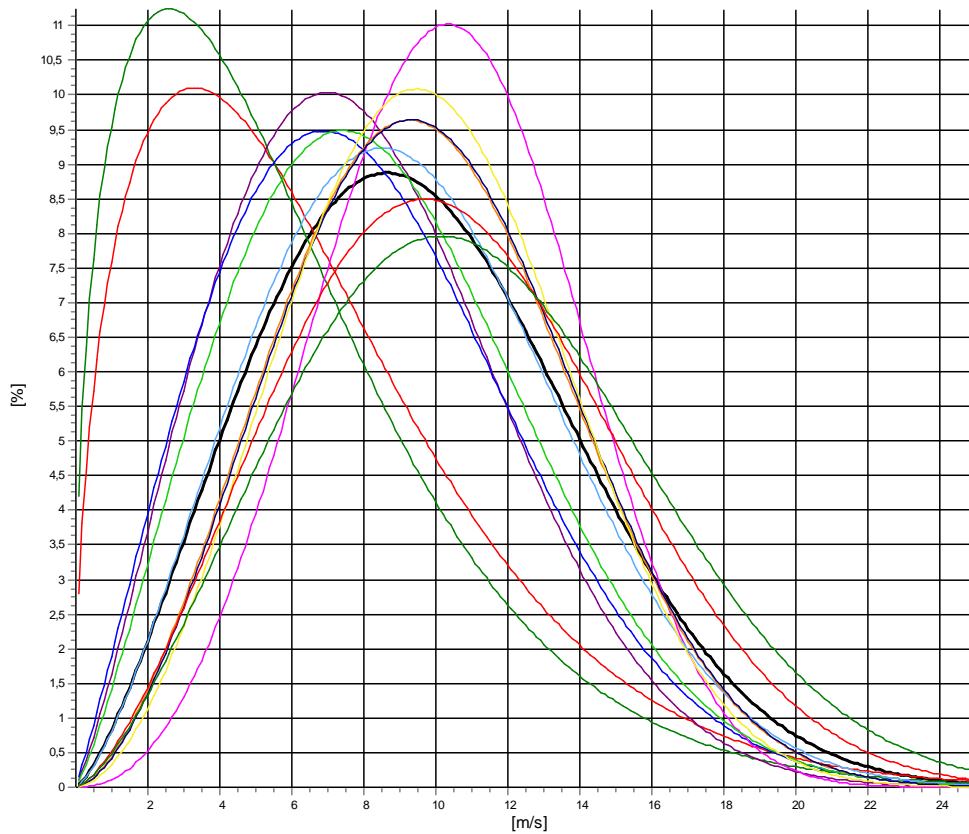
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **40,00m** - **Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A	k	f	Mean wind speed
	[m/s]			[m/s]
0-N	7,33	1,456	3,58	6,64
1-NNE	6,54	1,387	3,15	5,97
2-ENE	9,17	2,214	4,15	8,12
3-E	9,36	2,103	3,76	8,29
4-ESE	11,55	3,283	7,97	10,35
5-SSE	10,64	2,412	7,05	9,43
6-S	9,73	2,223	7,14	8,62
7-SSW	11,05	2,668	9,87	9,82
8-WSW	11,09	2,684	12,75	9,86
9-W	11,06	2,822	13,43	9,85
10-WNW	11,89	2,500	14,00	10,55
11-NNW	12,54	2,464	13,16	11,12
Mean	10,91	2,368	100,00	9,67



All A: 10,9 m/s k: 2,37 Vm: 9,7 m/s	N A: 7,3 m/s k: 1,46 Vm: 6,6 m/s	NNE A: 6,5 m/s k: 1,39 Vm: 6,0 m/s	ENE A: 9,2 m/s k: 2,21 Vm: 8,1 m/s
E A: 9,4 m/s k: 2,10 Vm: 8,3 m/s	ESE A: 11,5 m/s k: 3,28 Vm: 10,4 m/s	SSE A: 10,6 m/s k: 2,41 Vm: 9,4 m/s	S A: 9,7 m/s k: 2,22 Vm: 8,6 m/s
SSW A: 11,0 m/s k: 2,67 Vm: 9,8 m/s	WSW A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,68 Vm: 9,9 m/s	W A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,82 Vm: 9,9 m/s	WNW A: 11,9 m/s k: 2,50 Vm: 10,5 m/s
NNW A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,46 Vm: 11,1 m/s			





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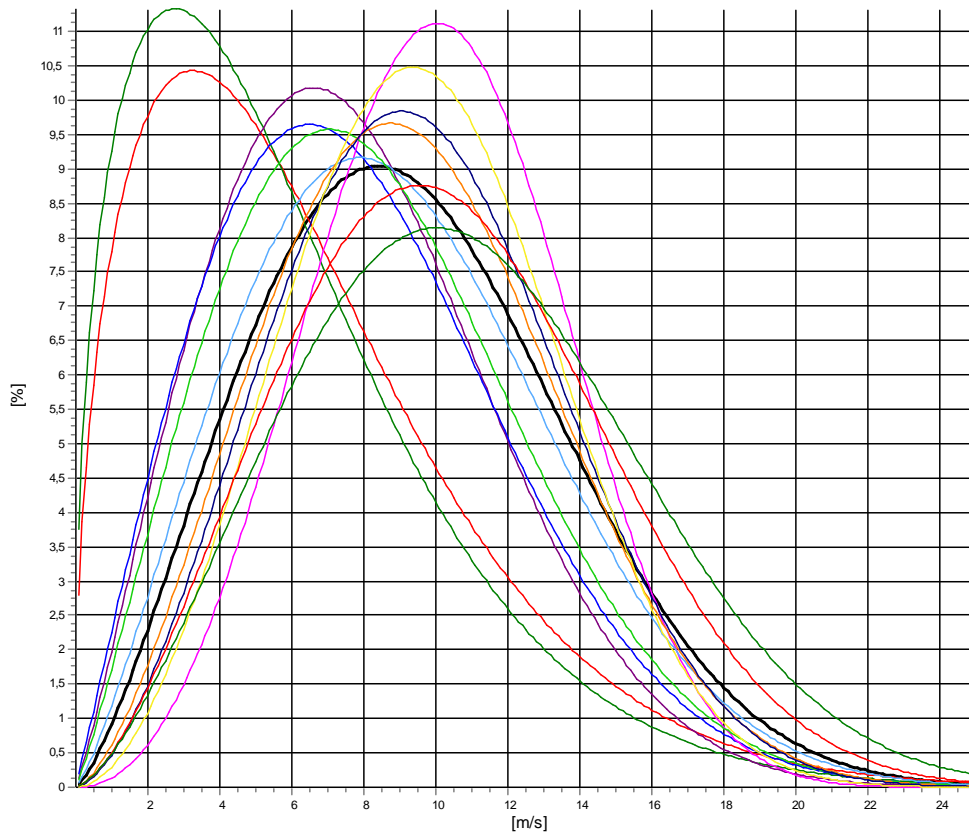
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 complete 1y; Complete period **Period:** Full period: 15/11/2021 - 15/11/2022 (12,0 months)

Height: **30,00m** - **Subst**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	7,11	1,468	3,57	6,43
1-NNE	6,50	1,421	3,13	5,91
2-ENE	8,85	2,150	4,15	7,84
3-E	9,03	2,045	3,84	8,00
4-ESE	11,27	3,227	7,93	10,10
5-SSE	10,21	2,263	7,17	9,04
6-S	9,43	2,156	7,06	8,35
7-SSW	10,63	2,555	9,90	9,44
8-WSW	10,81	2,665	12,74	9,61
9-W	10,86	2,890	13,39	9,68
10-WNW	11,66	2,536	13,89	10,35
11-NNW	12,35	2,485	13,25	10,95
Mean	10,64	2,347	100,00	9,43



All A: 10,6 m/s k: 2,35 Vm: 9,4 m/s	N A: 7,1 m/s k: 1,47 Vm: 6,4 m/s	NNE A: 6,5 m/s k: 1,42 Vm: 5,9 m/s	ENE A: 8,8 m/s k: 2,15 Vm: 7,8 m/s
E A: 9,0 m/s k: 2,05 Vm: 8,0 m/s	ESE A: 11,3 m/s k: 3,23 Vm: 10,1 m/s	SSE A: 10,2 m/s k: 2,26 Vm: 9,0 m/s	S A: 9,4 m/s k: 2,16 Vm: 8,4 m/s
SSW A: 10,6 m/s k: 2,56 Vm: 9,4 m/s	WSW A: 10,8 m/s k: 2,66 Vm: 9,6 m/s	W A: 10,9 m/s k: 2,89 Vm: 9,7 m/s	WNW A: 11,7 m/s k: 2,54 Vm: 10,3 m/s
NNW A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,49 Vm: 11,0 m/s			





**Appendix D. Long-term Corrected Dataset:
Position 1 (Lot 1, WS170), Position 2
(Lot 2, WS181), Position 3,**



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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

270,00m - MCP LT - 270m - [Matrix]

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and frequency counts for various wind directions and speeds.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

240,00m - MCP LT - 240m - [Matrix]

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and frequency counts for various wind directions and speeds.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

200,00m - MCP LT - 200m - [Matrix]

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and bins 0 to 41.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and frequency counts for various wind directions and speeds.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNW, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and frequency counts for various wind directions and speeds.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. It contains a matrix of wind frequency data for various directions and wind speed bins.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and frequency counts for various wind speed bins.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

90,00m - MCP LT - 90m - [Matrix]

Table with 13 columns (Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW) and 42 rows of data.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

60,00m - MCP LT - 60m - [Matrix]

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and frequency counts for various wind directions and speeds.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

40,00m - MCP LT - 40m - [Matrix]

Table with 13 columns (Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW) and 41 rows of frequency data.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

30,00m - MCP LT - 30m - [Matrix]

Table with 13 columns (Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW) and 41 rows of data.





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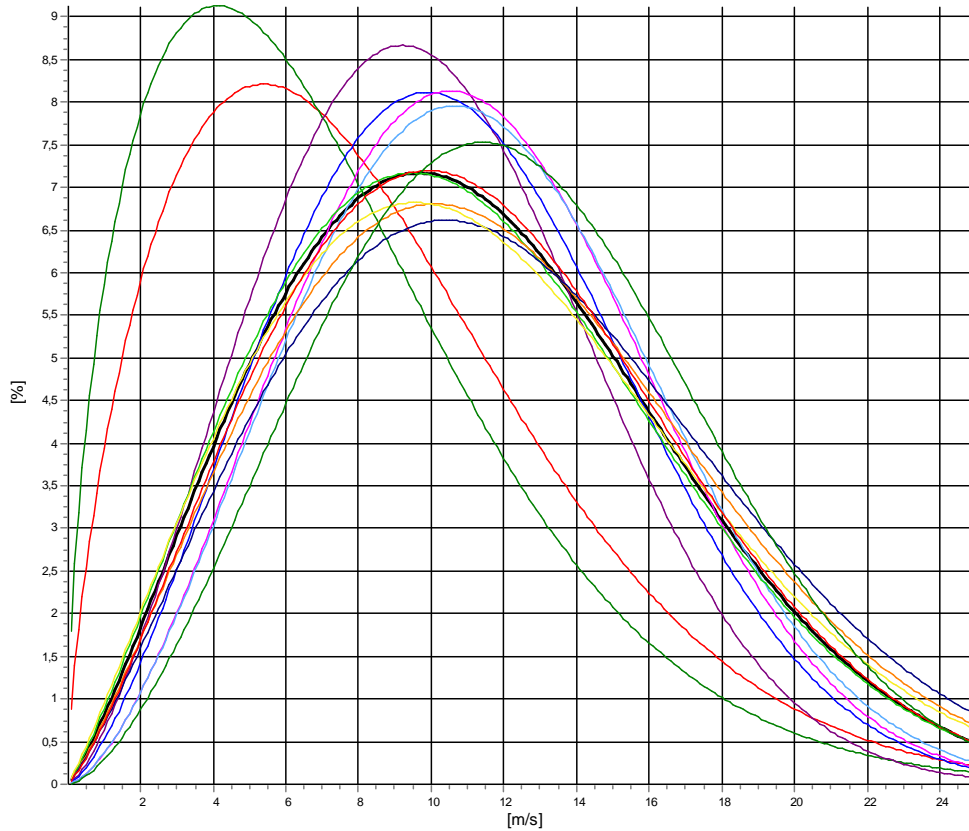
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Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)
Height: 270,00m - MCP LT - 270m - [Matrix]

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	9,41	1,658	4,12	8,41
1-NNE	8,21	1,532	3,00	7,39
2-ENE	11,43	2,440	4,91	10,14
3-E	12,25	2,453	5,78	10,87
4-ESE	12,74	2,580	7,26	11,31
5-SSE	12,93	2,557	6,52	11,48
6-S	12,63	2,166	7,75	11,19
7-SSW	13,37	2,180	10,31	11,84
8-WSW	13,77	2,182	12,33	12,19
9-W	13,00	2,102	12,34	11,52
10-WNW	12,90	2,241	13,69	11,43
11-NNW	13,79	2,587	11,97	12,24
Mean	12,77	2,198	100,00	11,31



All A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,20 Vm: 11,3 m/s	N A: 9,4 m/s k: 1,66 Vm: 8,4 m/s	NNE A: 8,2 m/s k: 1,53 Vm: 7,4 m/s	ENE A: 11,4 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 10,1 m/s
E A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,45 Vm: 10,9 m/s	ESE A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,58 Vm: 11,3 m/s	SSE A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,56 Vm: 11,5 m/s	S A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,17 Vm: 11,2 m/s
SSW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,18 Vm: 11,8 m/s	WSW A: 13,8 m/s k: 2,18 Vm: 12,2 m/s	W A: 13,0 m/s k: 2,10 Vm: 11,5 m/s	WNW A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,24 Vm: 11,4 m/s
NNW A: 13,8 m/s k: 2,59 Vm: 12,2 m/s			





Project: Energy Island North Sea

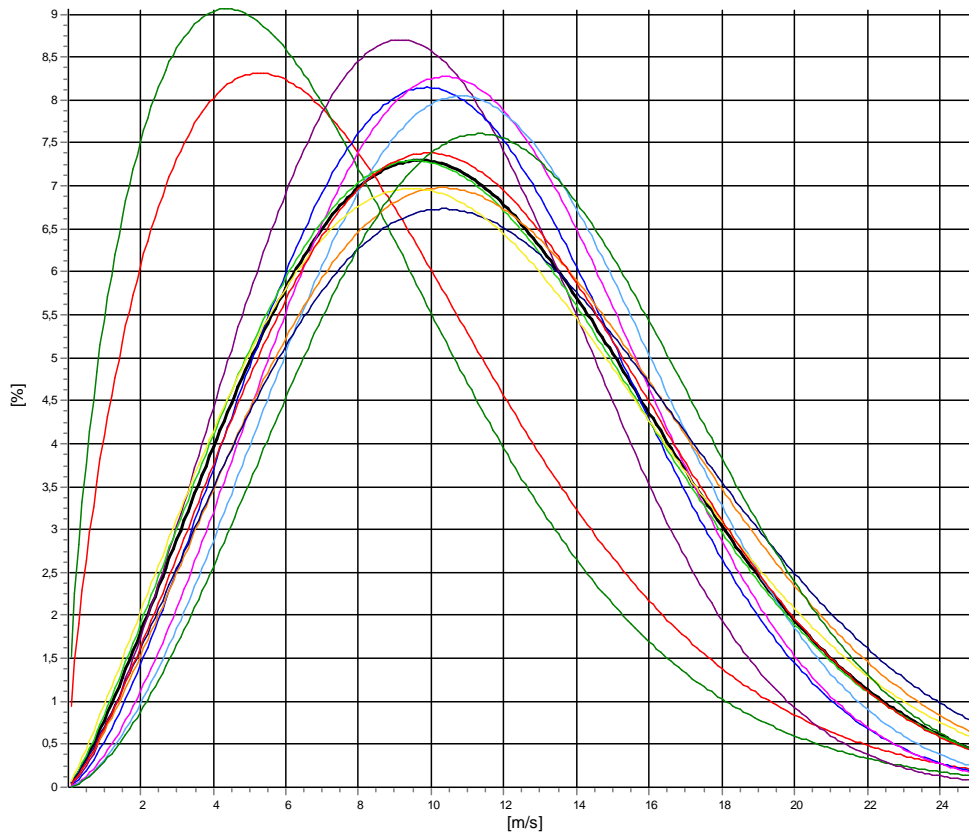
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Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)
Height: 240,00m - MCP LT - 240m - [Matrix]

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	9,27	1,650	4,07	8,29
1-NNE	8,34	1,569	3,00	7,49
2-ENE	11,38	2,437	4,94	10,09
3-E	12,22	2,456	5,91	10,84
4-ESE	12,54	2,584	7,27	11,14
5-SSE	13,00	2,613	6,59	11,55
6-S	12,56	2,200	7,76	11,12
7-SSW	13,38	2,257	10,26	11,85
8-WSW	13,60	2,198	12,27	12,04
9-W	12,80	2,118	12,31	11,33
10-WNW	12,77	2,286	13,59	11,31
11-NNW	13,68	2,594	12,03	12,15
Mean	12,67	2,227	100,00	11,22



All A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,23 Vm: 11,2 m/s	N A: 9,3 m/s k: 1,65 Vm: 8,3 m/s	NNE A: 8,3 m/s k: 1,57 Vm: 7,5 m/s	ENE A: 11,4 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 10,1 m/s
E A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,46 Vm: 10,8 m/s	ESE A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,58 Vm: 11,1 m/s	SSE A: 13,0 m/s k: 2,61 Vm: 11,6 m/s	S A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,20 Vm: 11,1 m/s
SSW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,26 Vm: 11,8 m/s	WSW A: 13,6 m/s k: 2,20 Vm: 12,0 m/s	W A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,12 Vm: 11,3 m/s	WNW A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,29 Vm: 11,3 m/s
NNW A: 13,7 m/s k: 2,59 Vm: 12,1 m/s			





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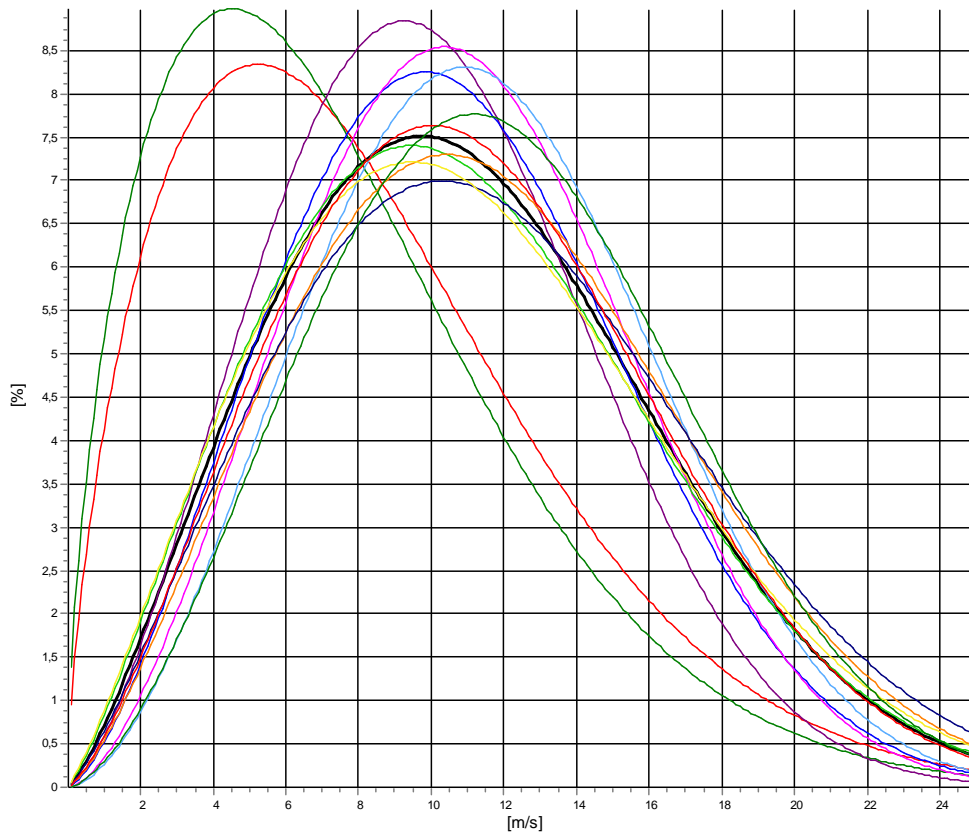
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Thomas Sørensen / ts@emd.dk
Calculated:
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Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)
Height: **200,00m - MCP LT - 200m - [Matrix]**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	9,24	1,647	4,01	8,26
1-NNE	8,45	1,589	2,97	7,58
2-ENE	11,38	2,487	5,04	10,09
3-E	12,13	2,472	6,13	10,76
4-ESE	12,38	2,647	7,26	11,01
5-SSE	12,95	2,701	6,57	11,52
6-S	12,43	2,213	7,82	11,01
7-SSW	13,20	2,352	10,35	11,69
8-WSW	13,35	2,258	12,23	11,83
9-W	12,58	2,171	12,15	11,14
10-WNW	12,67	2,364	13,51	11,22
11-NNW	13,45	2,606	11,97	11,95
Mean	12,53	2,281	100,00	11,10



All A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,28 Vm: 11,1 m/s	N A: 9,2 m/s k: 1,65 Vm: 8,3 m/s	NNE A: 8,5 m/s k: 1,59 Vm: 7,6 m/s	ENE A: 11,4 m/s k: 2,49 Vm: 10,1 m/s
E A: 12,1 m/s k: 2,47 Vm: 10,8 m/s	ESE A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,65 Vm: 11,0 m/s	SSE A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,70 Vm: 11,5 m/s	S A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,21 Vm: 11,0 m/s
SSW A: 13,2 m/s k: 2,35 Vm: 11,7 m/s	WSW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,26 Vm: 11,8 m/s	W A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,17 Vm: 11,1 m/s	WNW A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,36 Vm: 11,2 m/s
NNW A: 13,5 m/s k: 2,61 Vm: 12,0 m/s			





Project:
Energy Island North Sea

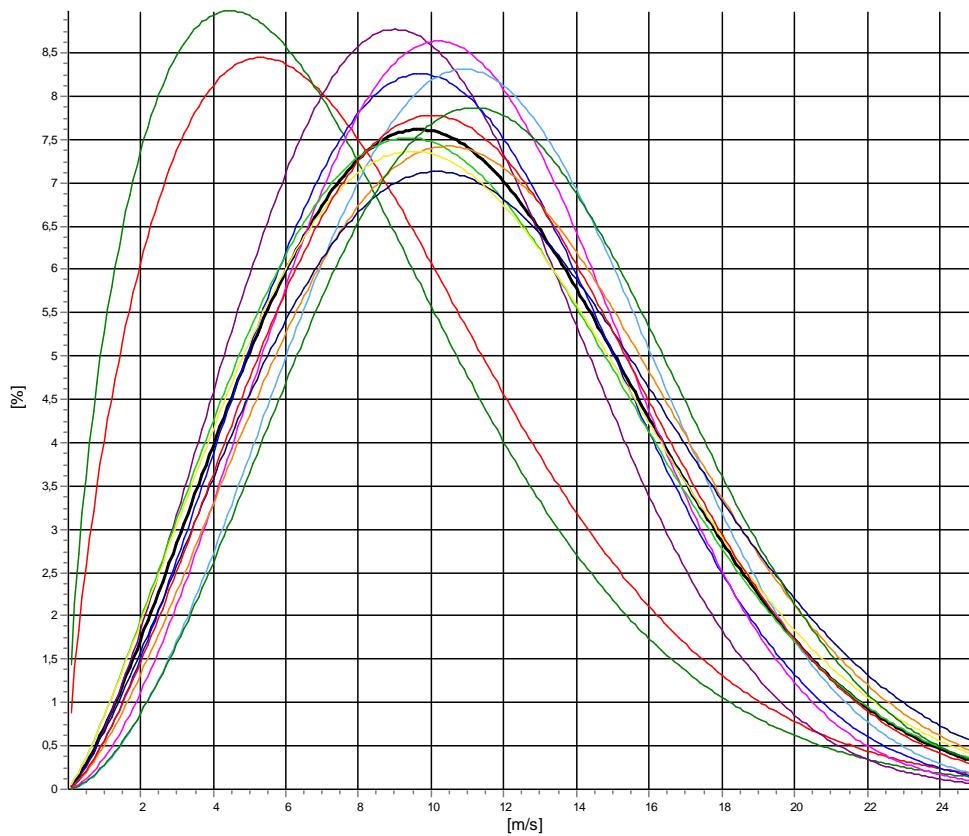
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Thomas Sørensen / ts@emd.dk
Calculated:
29/03/2023 10.16

Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)
Height: 180,00m - MCP LT - 180m - [Matrix]

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	9,18	1,670	4,01	8,20
1-NNE	8,43	1,578	3,07	7,57
2-ENE	11,23	2,421	5,04	9,95
3-E	12,02	2,447	6,24	10,66
4-ESE	12,20	2,635	7,19	10,84
5-SSE	12,93	2,699	6,68	11,50
6-S	12,26	2,219	7,85	10,86
7-SSW	13,13	2,388	10,29	11,64
8-WSW	13,13	2,264	12,14	11,63
9-W	12,46	2,205	12,19	11,04
10-WNW	12,55	2,393	13,40	11,12
11-NNW	13,40	2,635	11,89	11,90
Mean	12,40	2,293	100,00	10,99



All A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,29 Vm: 11,0 m/s	N A: 9,2 m/s k: 1,67 Vm: 8,2 m/s	NNE A: 8,4 m/s k: 1,58 Vm: 7,6 m/s	ENE A: 11,2 m/s k: 2,42 Vm: 10,0 m/s
E A: 12,0 m/s k: 2,45 Vm: 10,7 m/s	ESE A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,64 Vm: 10,8 m/s	SSE A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,70 Vm: 11,5 m/s	S A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,22 Vm: 10,9 m/s
SSW A: 13,1 m/s k: 2,39 Vm: 11,6 m/s	WSW A: 13,1 m/s k: 2,26 Vm: 11,6 m/s	W A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,20 Vm: 11,0 m/s	WNW A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,39 Vm: 11,1 m/s
NNW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,63 Vm: 11,9 m/s			



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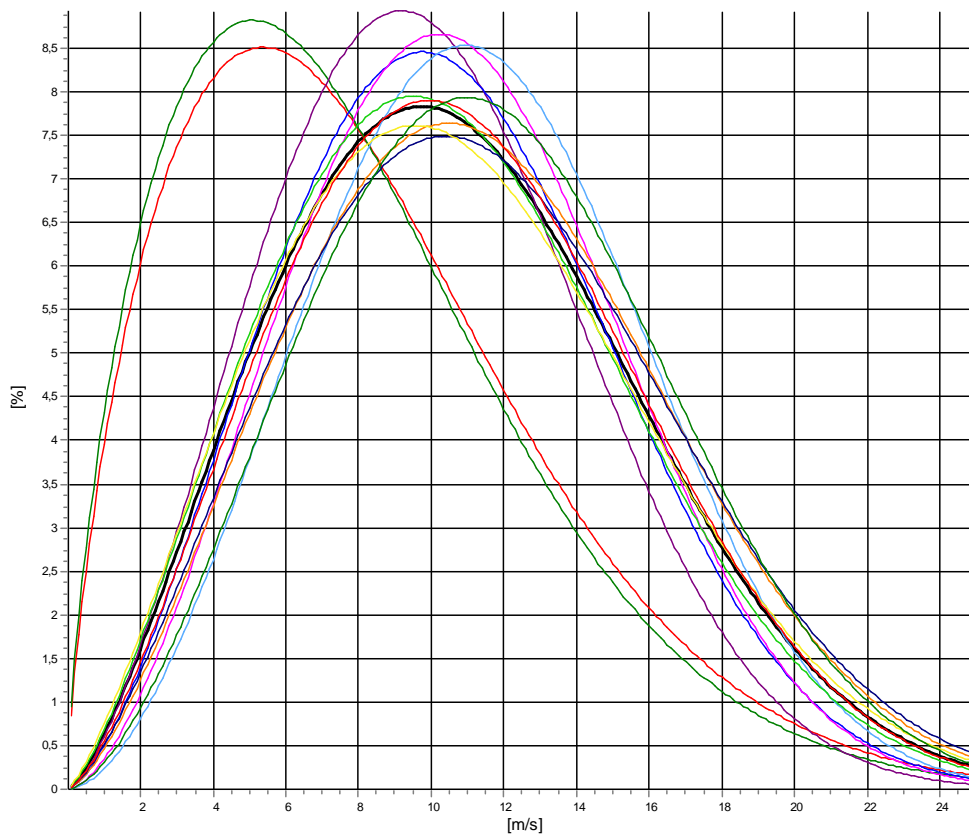
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Calculated:
29/03/2023 10.16

Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)
Height: 150,00m - MCP LT - 150m - [Matrix]

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	9,15	1,685	3,99	8,17
1-NNE	8,79	1,670	3,05	7,85
2-ENE	11,28	2,490	5,08	10,01
3-E	11,97	2,506	6,40	10,62
4-ESE	12,22	2,648	7,09	10,86
5-SSE	12,85	2,765	6,61	11,44
6-S	12,08	2,343	7,97	10,70
7-SSW	12,99	2,445	10,28	11,52
8-WSW	13,03	2,393	12,12	11,55
9-W	12,33	2,272	12,09	10,92
10-WNW	12,43	2,412	13,33	11,02
11-NNW	13,21	2,617	11,98	11,73
Mean	12,31	2,355	100,00	10,91



All A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,36 Vm: 10,9 m/s	N A: 9,1 m/s k: 1,68 Vm: 8,2 m/s	NNE A: 8,8 m/s k: 1,67 Vm: 7,9 m/s	ENE A: 11,3 m/s k: 2,49 Vm: 10,0 m/s
E A: 12,0 m/s k: 2,51 Vm: 10,6 m/s	ESE A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,65 Vm: 10,9 m/s	SSE A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,76 Vm: 11,4 m/s	S A: 12,1 m/s k: 2,34 Vm: 10,7 m/s
SSW A: 13,0 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 11,5 m/s	WSW A: 13,0 m/s k: 2,39 Vm: 11,6 m/s	W A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,27 Vm: 10,9 m/s	WNW A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,41 Vm: 11,0 m/s
NNW A: 13,2 m/s k: 2,62 Vm: 11,7 m/s			





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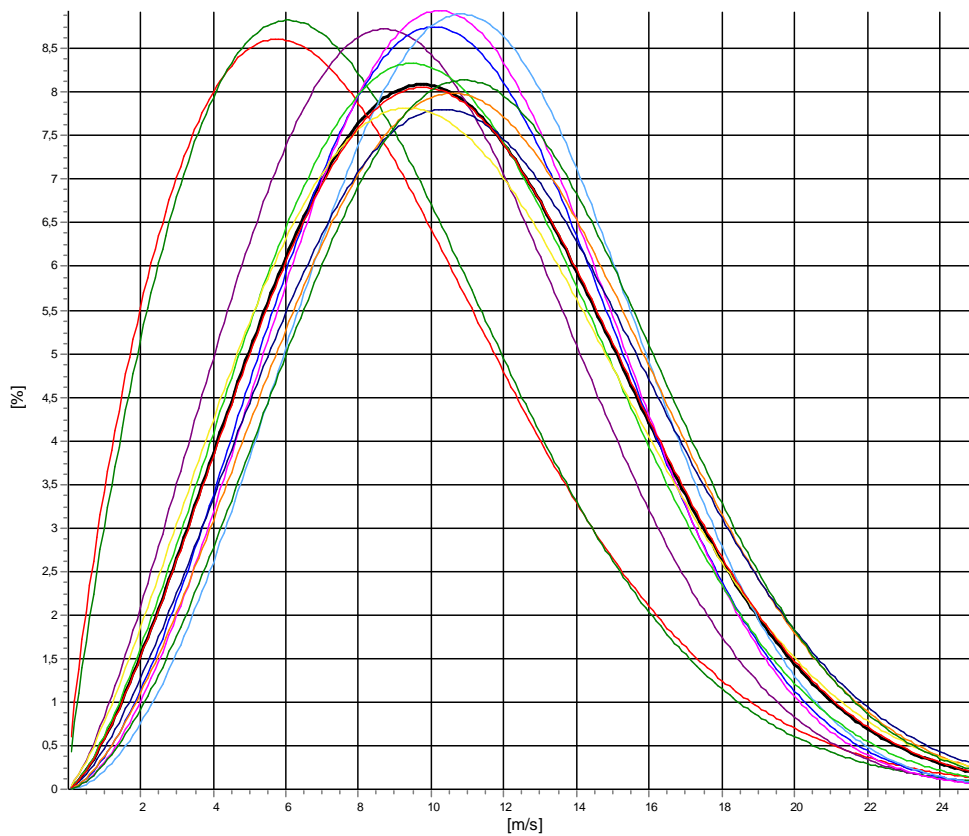
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **120,00m - MCP LT - 120m - [Matrix]**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	9,25	1,765	3,82	8,24
1-NNE	9,25	1,845	3,03	8,21
2-ENE	11,03	2,350	5,22	9,77
3-E	12,07	2,643	6,45	10,73
4-ESE	12,11	2,721	7,32	10,77
5-SSE	12,62	2,845	6,68	11,25
6-S	11,82	2,421	7,90	10,48
7-SSW	12,85	2,552	10,22	11,41
8-WSW	12,78	2,460	12,19	11,33
9-W	12,05	2,286	11,87	10,67
10-WNW	12,20	2,416	13,50	10,82
11-NNW	13,02	2,654	11,81	11,57
Mean	12,15	2,416	100,00	10,77



All A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,42 Vm: 10,8 m/s	N A: 9,3 m/s k: 1,76 Vm: 8,2 m/s	NNE A: 9,2 m/s k: 1,85 Vm: 8,2 m/s	ENE A: 11,0 m/s k: 2,35 Vm: 9,8 m/s
E A: 12,1 m/s k: 2,64 Vm: 10,7 m/s	ESE A: 12,1 m/s k: 2,72 Vm: 10,8 m/s	SSE A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,84 Vm: 11,2 m/s	S A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,42 Vm: 10,5 m/s
SSW A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,55 Vm: 11,4 m/s	WSW A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,46 Vm: 11,3 m/s	W A: 12,1 m/s k: 2,29 Vm: 10,7 m/s	WNW A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,42 Vm: 10,8 m/s
NNW A: 13,0 m/s k: 2,65 Vm: 11,6 m/s			



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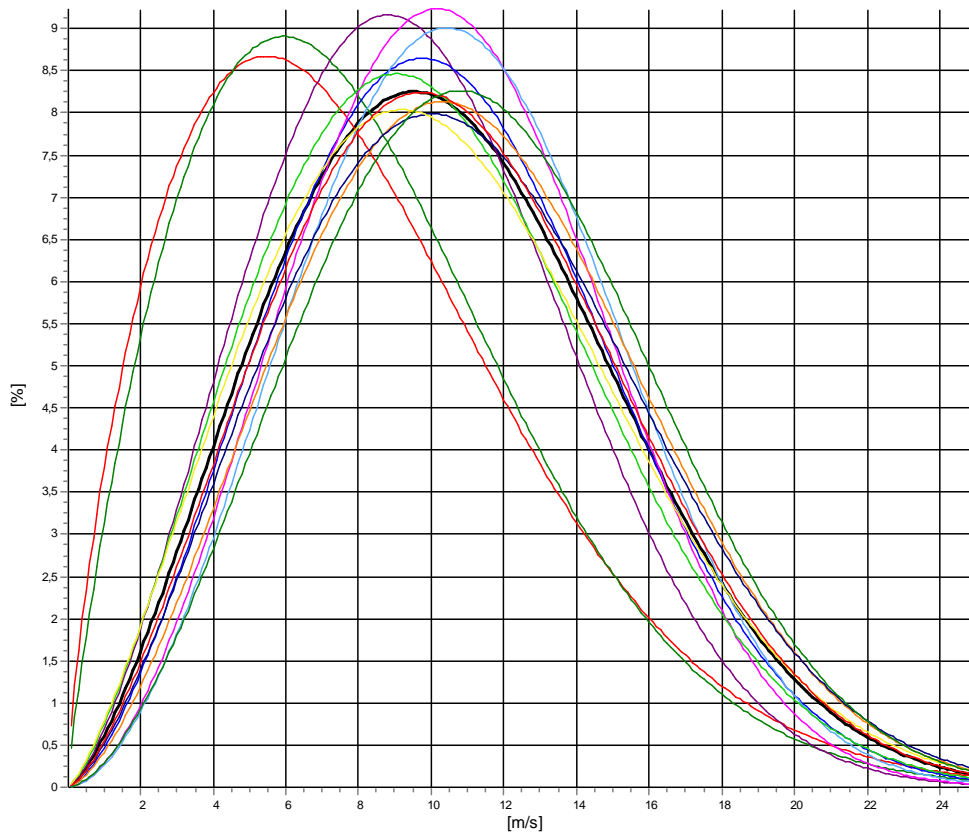
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **100,00m - MCP LT - 100m - [Matrix]**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	9,07	1,721	3,80	8,08
1-NNE	9,13	1,833	3,11	8,11
2-ENE	10,89	2,462	5,33	9,66
3-E	11,86	2,549	6,54	10,52
4-ESE	11,92	2,778	7,24	10,61
5-SSE	12,24	2,783	6,83	10,90
6-S	11,41	2,361	7,97	10,11
7-SSW	12,56	2,534	10,20	11,14
8-WSW	12,42	2,445	12,13	11,02
9-W	11,79	2,302	11,80	10,44
10-WNW	12,06	2,451	13,43	10,69
11-NNW	12,87	2,666	11,62	11,44
Mean	11,90	2,413	100,00	10,55



All A: 11,9 m/s k: 2,41 Vm: 10,6 m/s	N A: 9,1 m/s k: 1,72 Vm: 8,1 m/s	NNE A: 9,1 m/s k: 1,83 Vm: 8,1 m/s	ENE A: 10,9 m/s k: 2,46 Vm: 9,7 m/s
E A: 11,9 m/s k: 2,55 Vm: 10,5 m/s	ESE A: 11,9 m/s k: 2,78 Vm: 10,6 m/s	SSE A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,78 Vm: 10,9 m/s	S A: 11,4 m/s k: 2,36 Vm: 10,1 m/s
SSW A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,53 Vm: 11,1 m/s	WSW A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 11,0 m/s	W A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,30 Vm: 10,4 m/s	WNW A: 12,1 m/s k: 2,45 Vm: 10,7 m/s
NNW A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,67 Vm: 11,4 m/s			



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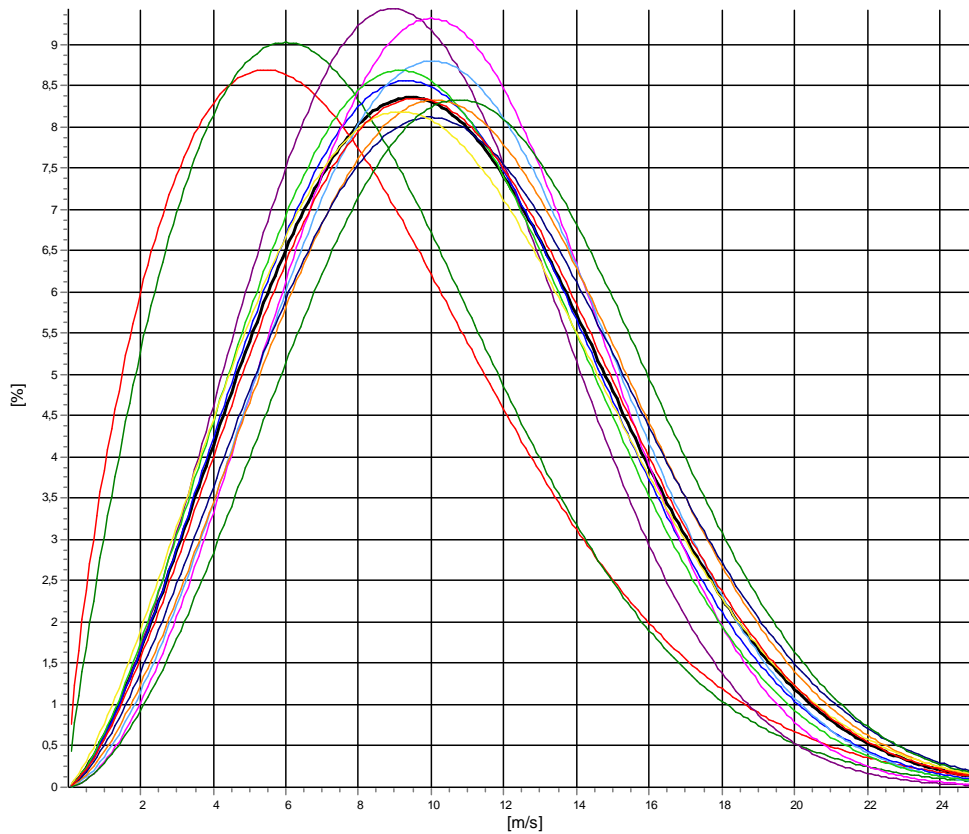
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **90,00m - MCP LT - 90m - [Matrix]**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	9,04	1,716	3,75	8,06
1-NNE	9,08	1,857	3,24	8,06
2-ENE	10,87	2,546	5,36	9,65
3-E	11,58	2,442	6,61	10,27
4-ESE	11,77	2,762	7,25	10,47
5-SSE	12,00	2,642	6,81	10,67
6-S	11,38	2,431	7,95	10,09
7-SSW	12,30	2,543	10,27	10,92
8-WSW	12,30	2,463	12,05	10,91
9-W	11,66	2,324	11,76	10,34
10-WNW	11,88	2,442	13,41	10,53
11-NNW	12,81	2,675	11,54	11,39
Mean	11,76	2,414	100,00	10,43



All A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,41 Vm: 10,4 m/s	N A: 9,0 m/s k: 1,72 Vm: 8,1 m/s	NNE A: 9,1 m/s k: 1,86 Vm: 8,1 m/s	ENE A: 10,9 m/s k: 2,55 Vm: 9,6 m/s
E A: 11,6 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 10,3 m/s	ESE A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,76 Vm: 10,5 m/s	SSE A: 12,0 m/s k: 2,64 Vm: 10,7 m/s	S A: 11,4 m/s k: 2,43 Vm: 10,1 m/s
SSW A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,54 Vm: 10,9 m/s	WSW A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,46 Vm: 10,9 m/s	W A: 11,7 m/s k: 2,32 Vm: 10,3 m/s	WNW A: 11,9 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 10,5 m/s
NNW A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,68 Vm: 11,4 m/s			





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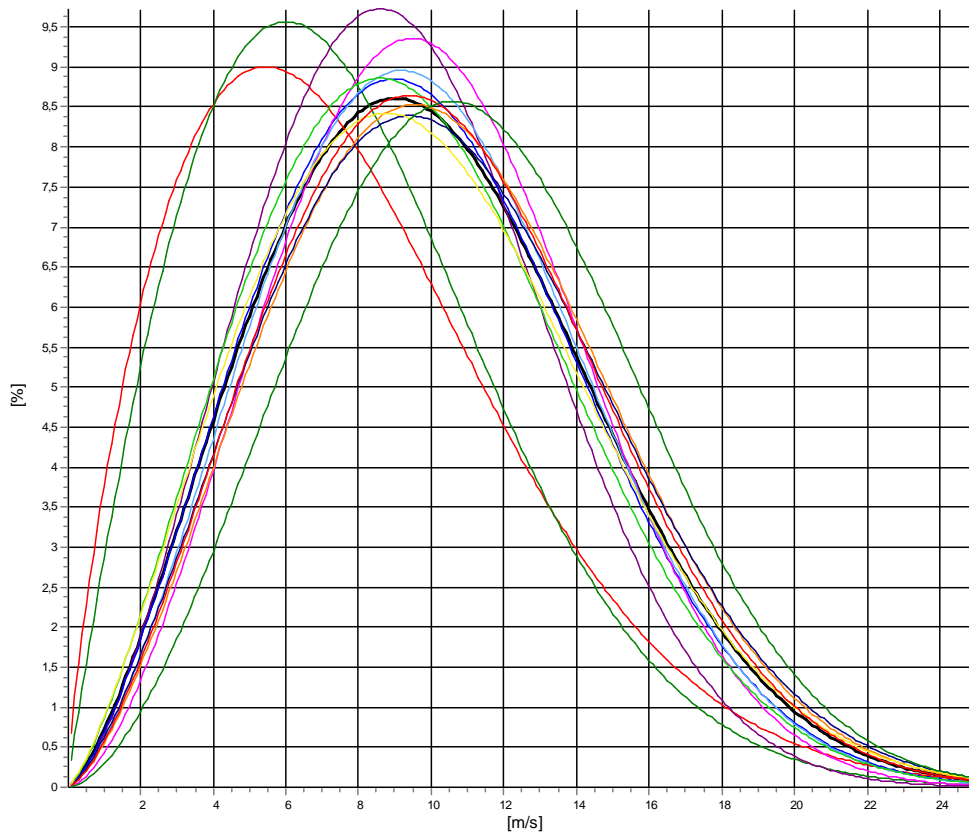
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **60,00m - MCP LT - 60m - [Matrix]**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	8,82	1,755	3,81	7,85
1-NNE	8,77	1,932	3,09	7,78
2-ENE	10,49	2,532	5,63	9,31
3-E	11,16	2,431	6,61	9,89
4-ESE	11,31	2,650	7,33	10,05
5-SSE	11,27	2,498	6,75	10,00
6-S	10,86	2,352	8,08	9,63
7-SSW	11,76	2,480	10,28	10,43
8-WSW	11,73	2,421	11,83	10,40
9-W	11,23	2,297	11,73	9,95
10-WNW	11,59	2,475	13,48	10,28
11-NNW	12,54	2,699	11,36	11,15
Mean	11,32	2,389	100,00	10,03



All A: 11,3 m/s k: 2,39 Vm: 10,0 m/s	N A: 8,8 m/s k: 1,75 Vm: 7,9 m/s	NNE A: 8,8 m/s k: 1,93 Vm: 7,8 m/s	ENE A: 10,5 m/s k: 2,53 Vm: 9,3 m/s
E A: 11,2 m/s k: 2,43 Vm: 9,9 m/s	ESE A: 11,3 m/s k: 2,65 Vm: 10,1 m/s	SSE A: 11,3 m/s k: 2,50 Vm: 10,0 m/s	SA: 10,9 m/s k: 2,35 Vm: 9,6 m/s
SSW A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,48 Vm: 10,4 m/s	WSW A: 11,7 m/s k: 2,42 Vm: 10,4 m/s	W A: 11,2 m/s k: 2,30 Vm: 9,9 m/s	WNW A: 11,6 m/s k: 2,47 Vm: 10,3 m/s
NNW A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,70 Vm: 11,2 m/s			





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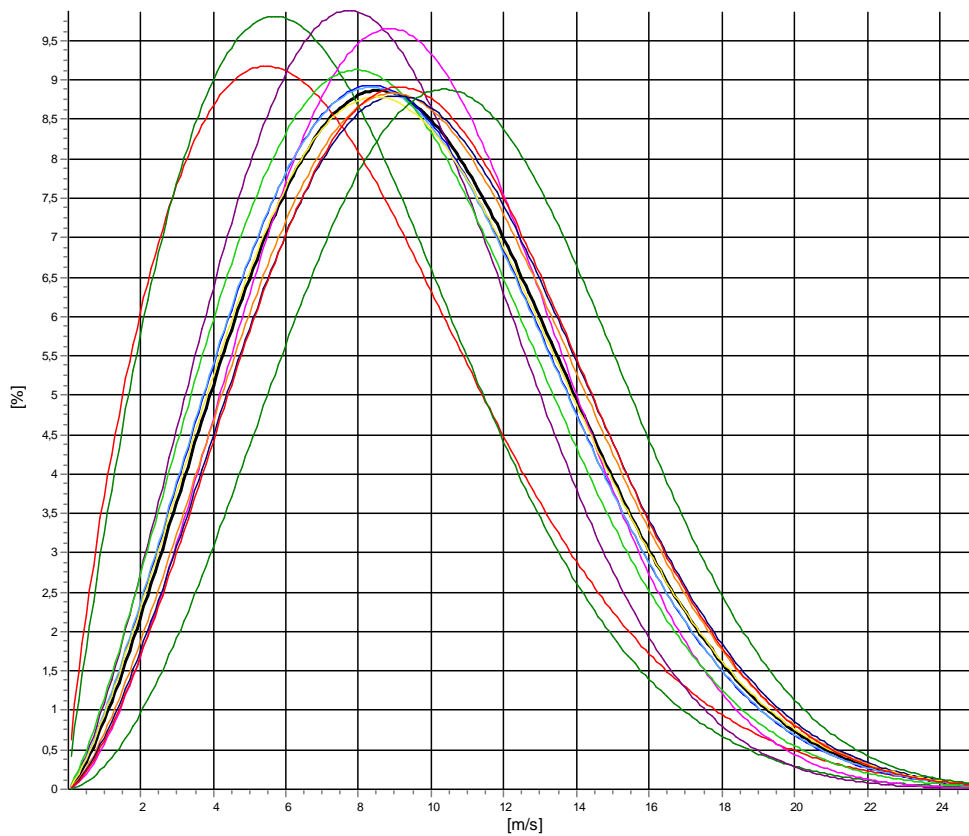
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **40,00m - MCP LT - 40m - [Matrix]**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	8,71	1,777	3,83	7,75
1-NNE	8,46	1,897	3,12	7,51
2-ENE	9,76	2,358	5,80	8,65
3-E	10,67	2,321	6,65	9,45
4-ESE	10,72	2,576	7,37	9,52
5-SSE	10,67	2,310	6,76	9,45
6-S	10,26	2,267	8,00	9,09
7-SSW	11,14	2,418	10,33	9,88
8-WSW	11,27	2,445	11,74	10,00
9-W	10,81	2,311	11,73	9,58
10-WNW	11,26	2,479	13,36	9,99
11-NNW	12,23	2,733	11,31	10,88
Mean	10,85	2,348	100,00	9,61



All A: 10,8 m/s k: 2,35 Vm: 9,6 m/s	N A: 8,7 m/s k: 1,78 Vm: 7,8 m/s	NNE A: 8,5 m/s k: 1,90 Vm: 7,5 m/s	ENE A: 9,8 m/s k: 2,36 Vm: 8,7 m/s
E A: 10,7 m/s k: 2,32 Vm: 9,5 m/s	ESE A: 10,7 m/s k: 2,58 Vm: 9,5 m/s	SSE A: 10,7 m/s k: 2,31 Vm: 9,4 m/s	S A: 10,3 m/s k: 2,27 Vm: 9,1 m/s
SSW A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,42 Vm: 9,9 m/s	WSW A: 11,3 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 10,0 m/s	W A: 10,8 m/s k: 2,31 Vm: 9,6 m/s	WNW A: 11,3 m/s k: 2,48 Vm: 10,0 m/s
NNW A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,73 Vm: 10,9 m/s			



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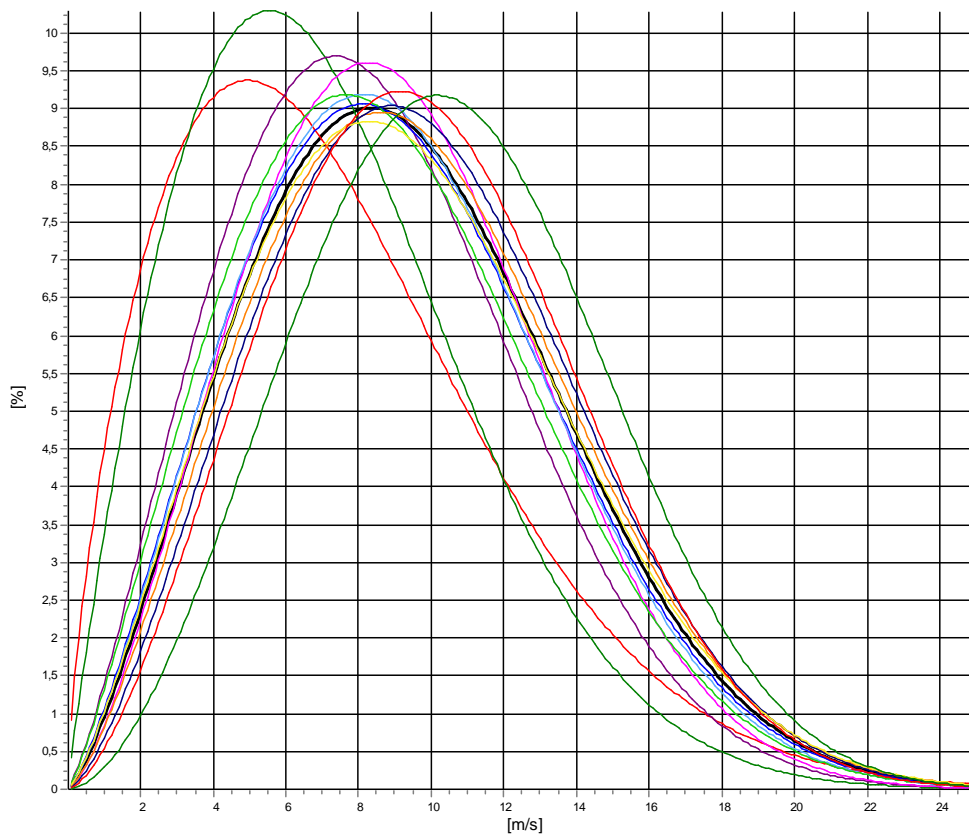
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 1 WS170 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **30,00m - MCP LT - 30m - [Matrix]**

Weibull data

Sector	A	k	f	Mean wind speed
	[m/s]			[m/s]
0-N	8,34	1,701	3,85	7,44
1-NNE	8,12	1,922	3,17	7,21
2-ENE	9,59	2,244	5,61	8,49
3-E	10,42	2,293	6,90	9,23
4-ESE	10,28	2,431	7,29	9,12
5-SSE	10,36	2,319	6,71	9,18
6-S	10,04	2,220	8,09	8,89
7-SSW	10,85	2,380	10,21	9,62
8-WSW	11,03	2,459	11,76	9,78
9-W	10,67	2,286	11,77	9,45
10-WNW	11,13	2,555	13,35	9,88
11-NNW	11,96	2,767	11,31	10,64
Mean	10,60	2,328	100,00	9,39



— All A: 10,6 m/s k: 2,33 Vm: 9,4 m/s	— N A: 8,3 m/s k: 1,70 Vm: 7,4 m/s	— NNE A: 8,1 m/s k: 1,92 Vm: 7,2 m/s	— ENE A: 9,6 m/s k: 2,24 Vm: 8,5 m/s
— E A: 10,4 m/s k: 2,29 Vm: 9,2 m/s	— ESE A: 10,3 m/s k: 2,43 Vm: 9,1 m/s	— SSE A: 10,4 m/s k: 2,32 Vm: 9,2 m/s	— S A: 10,0 m/s k: 2,22 Vm: 8,9 m/s
— SSW A: 10,9 m/s k: 2,38 Vm: 9,6 m/s	— WSW A: 11,0 m/s k: 2,46 Vm: 9,8 m/s	— W A: 10,7 m/s k: 2,29 Vm: 9,5 m/s	— WNW A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,55 Vm: 9,9 m/s
— NNW A: 12,0 m/s k: 2,77 Vm: 10,6 m/s			





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and frequency counts for various wind directions and speeds.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

240,00m - MCP LT - 240m - [Matrix]

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and frequency counts for various wind directions and speeds.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. It contains a detailed matrix of wind frequency data for various directions and speed bins.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNW, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and data for bins 0 to 41.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. It contains a matrix of frequency data for various wind directions and speeds.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. It contains a matrix of frequency data for various wind directions and speeds.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with 12 columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-ENE, 2-E, 3-ESE, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. It contains frequency data for various wind directions and speeds.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

90,00m - MCP LT - 90m - [Matrix]

Table with 13 columns (Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW) and 42 rows of data.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

60,00m - MCP LT - 60m - [Matrix]

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and bins from 0 to 41.





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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

40,00m - MCP LT - 40m - [Matrix]

Table with 13 columns (Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW) and 41 rows of data representing wind frequency distribution.





Project:
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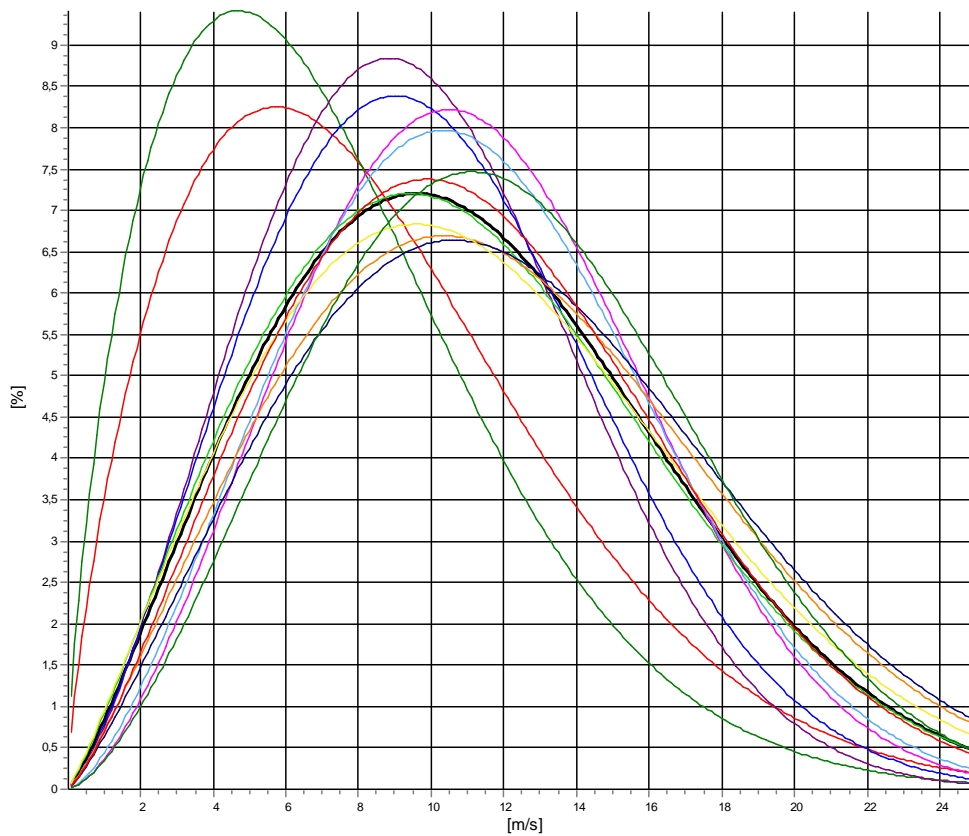
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Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)
Height: 270,00m - MCP LT - 270m - [Matrix]

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	9,52	1,717	3,77	8,49
1-NNE	8,20	1,657	3,24	7,33
2-ENE	11,06	2,400	5,04	9,81
3-E	11,43	2,338	5,74	10,13
4-ESE	12,64	2,591	7,44	11,23
5-SSE	12,67	2,498	6,39	11,24
6-S	12,54	2,158	7,79	11,11
7-SSW	13,65	2,192	10,39	12,09
8-WSW	13,91	2,224	12,95	12,32
9-W	12,99	2,104	12,66	11,51
10-WNW	12,74	2,278	13,42	11,29
11-NNW	13,61	2,520	11,18	12,08
Mean	12,67	2,189	100,00	11,22



All A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,19 Vm: 11,2 m/s	N A: 9,5 m/s k: 1,72 Vm: 8,5 m/s	NNE A: 8,2 m/s k: 1,66 Vm: 7,3 m/s	ENE A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,40 Vm: 9,8 m/s
E A: 11,4 m/s k: 2,34 Vm: 10,1 m/s	ESE A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,59 Vm: 11,2 m/s	SSE A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,50 Vm: 11,2 m/s	S A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,16 Vm: 11,1 m/s
SSW A: 13,7 m/s k: 2,19 Vm: 12,1 m/s	WSW A: 13,9 m/s k: 2,22 Vm: 12,3 m/s	W A: 13,0 m/s k: 2,10 Vm: 11,5 m/s	WNW A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,28 Vm: 11,3 m/s
NNW A: 13,6 m/s k: 2,52 Vm: 12,1 m/s			



Project:
Energy Island North Sea

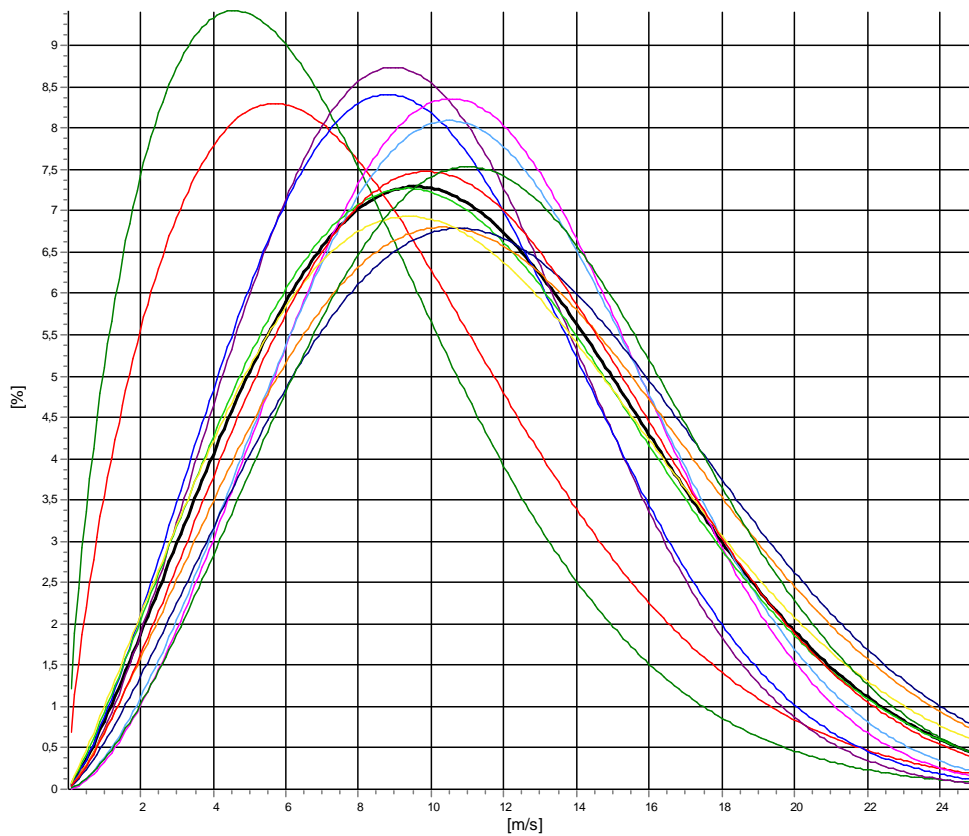
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Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)
Height: 240,00m - MCP LT - 240m - [Matrix]

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	9,47	1,717	3,74	8,44
1-NNE	8,16	1,637	3,27	7,30
2-ENE	11,21	2,404	5,10	9,94
3-E	11,27	2,303	5,90	9,99
4-ESE	12,63	2,641	7,31	11,22
5-SSE	12,73	2,562	6,49	11,30
6-S	12,44	2,162	7,76	11,02
7-SSW	13,54	2,214	10,45	11,99
8-WSW	13,87	2,281	12,90	12,28
9-W	12,77	2,096	12,54	11,31
10-WNW	12,67	2,300	13,43	11,22
11-NNW	13,47	2,515	11,11	11,96
Mean	12,59	2,207	100,00	11,15



All A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,21 Vm: 11,2 m/s	N A: 9,5 m/s k: 1,72 Vm: 8,4 m/s	NNE A: 8,2 m/s k: 1,64 Vm: 7,3 m/s	ENE A: 11,2 m/s k: 2,40 Vm: 9,9 m/s
E A: 11,3 m/s k: 2,30 Vm: 10,0 m/s	ESE A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,64 Vm: 11,2 m/s	SSE A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,56 Vm: 11,3 m/s	S A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,16 Vm: 11,0 m/s
SSW A: 13,5 m/s k: 2,21 Vm: 12,0 m/s	WSW A: 13,9 m/s k: 2,28 Vm: 12,3 m/s	W A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,10 Vm: 11,3 m/s	WNW A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,30 Vm: 11,2 m/s
NNW A: 13,5 m/s k: 2,52 Vm: 12,0 m/s			





Project:
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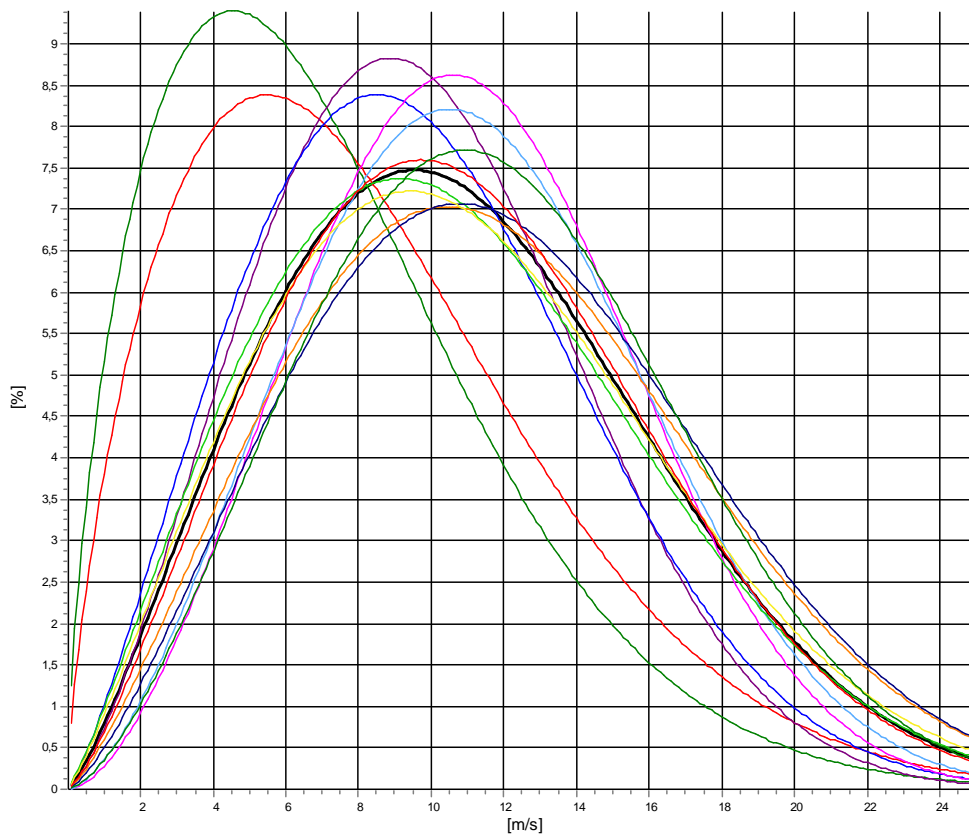
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Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)
Height: 200,00m - MCP LT - 200m - [Matrix]

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	9,30	1,691	3,73	8,30
1-NNE	8,16	1,629	3,36	7,30
2-ENE	11,11	2,408	5,11	9,85
3-E	11,08	2,244	6,10	9,82
4-ESE	12,54	2,720	7,23	11,16
5-SSE	12,68	2,597	6,62	11,27
6-S	12,22	2,150	7,74	10,83
7-SSW	13,42	2,292	10,48	11,89
8-WSW	13,64	2,356	12,80	12,08
9-W	12,55	2,165	12,44	11,11
10-WNW	12,47	2,301	13,33	11,05
11-NNW	13,28	2,546	11,06	11,79
Mean	12,42	2,240	100,00	11,00



All A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,24 Vm: 11,0 m/s	N A: 9,3 m/s k: 1,69 Vm: 8,3 m/s	NNE A: 8,2 m/s k: 1,63 Vm: 7,3 m/s	ENE A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,41 Vm: 9,8 m/s
E A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,24 Vm: 9,8 m/s	ESE A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,72 Vm: 11,2 m/s	SSE A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,60 Vm: 11,3 m/s	S A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,15 Vm: 10,8 m/s
SSW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,29 Vm: 11,9 m/s	WSW A: 13,6 m/s k: 2,36 Vm: 12,1 m/s	W A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,17 Vm: 11,1 m/s	WNW A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,30 Vm: 11,0 m/s
NNW A: 13,3 m/s k: 2,55 Vm: 11,8 m/s			





Project:
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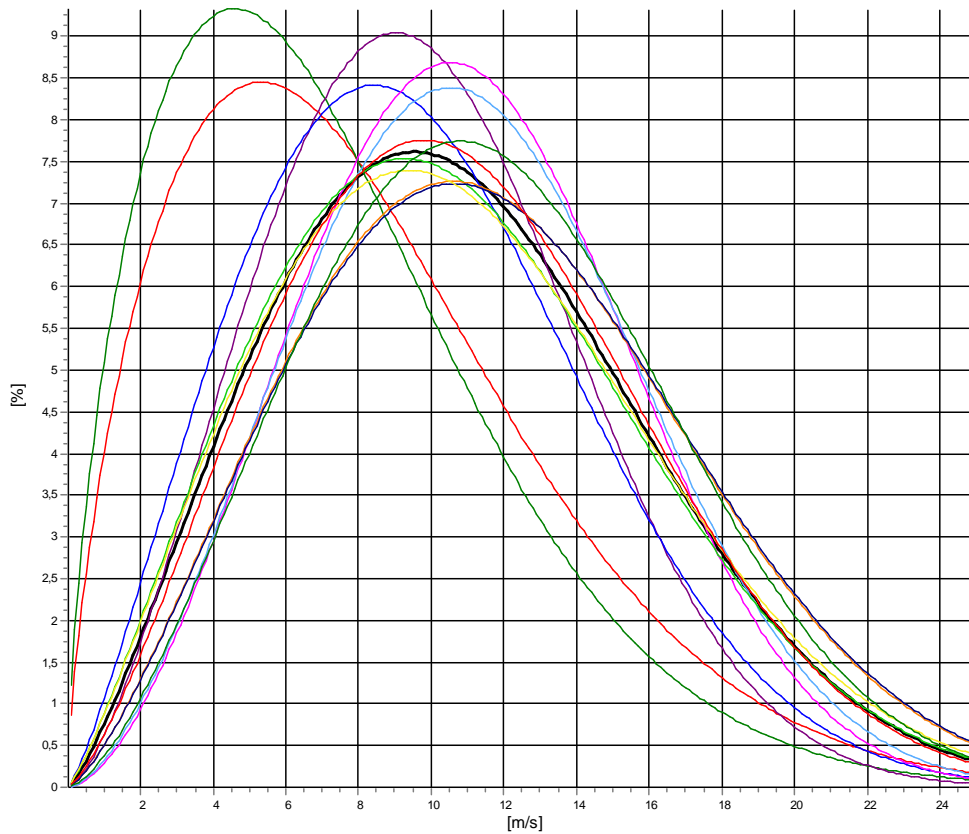
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Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)
Height: 180,00m - MCP LT - 180m - [Matrix]

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	9,18	1,673	3,78	8,20
1-NNE	8,22	1,631	3,32	7,36
2-ENE	11,11	2,485	5,25	9,86
3-E	11,00	2,229	6,08	9,74
4-ESE	12,46	2,721	7,24	11,08
5-SSE	12,61	2,646	6,65	11,21
6-S	12,19	2,208	7,77	10,80
7-SSW	13,35	2,373	10,49	11,83
8-WSW	13,40	2,374	12,85	11,88
9-W	12,37	2,195	12,26	10,96
10-WNW	12,41	2,351	13,26	11,00
11-NNW	13,17	2,531	11,06	11,69
Mean	12,32	2,272	100,00	10,91



All A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,27 Vm: 10,9 m/s	N A: 9,2 m/s k: 1,67 Vm: 8,2 m/s	NNE A: 8,2 m/s k: 1,63 Vm: 7,4 m/s	ENE A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,48 Vm: 9,9 m/s
E A: 11,0 m/s k: 2,23 Vm: 9,7 m/s	ESE A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,72 Vm: 11,1 m/s	SSE A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,65 Vm: 11,2 m/s	SA A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,21 Vm: 10,8 m/s
SSW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,37 Vm: 11,8 m/s	WSW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,37 Vm: 11,9 m/s	W A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,20 Vm: 11,0 m/s	WNW A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,35 Vm: 11,0 m/s
NNW A: 13,2 m/s k: 2,53 Vm: 11,7 m/s			



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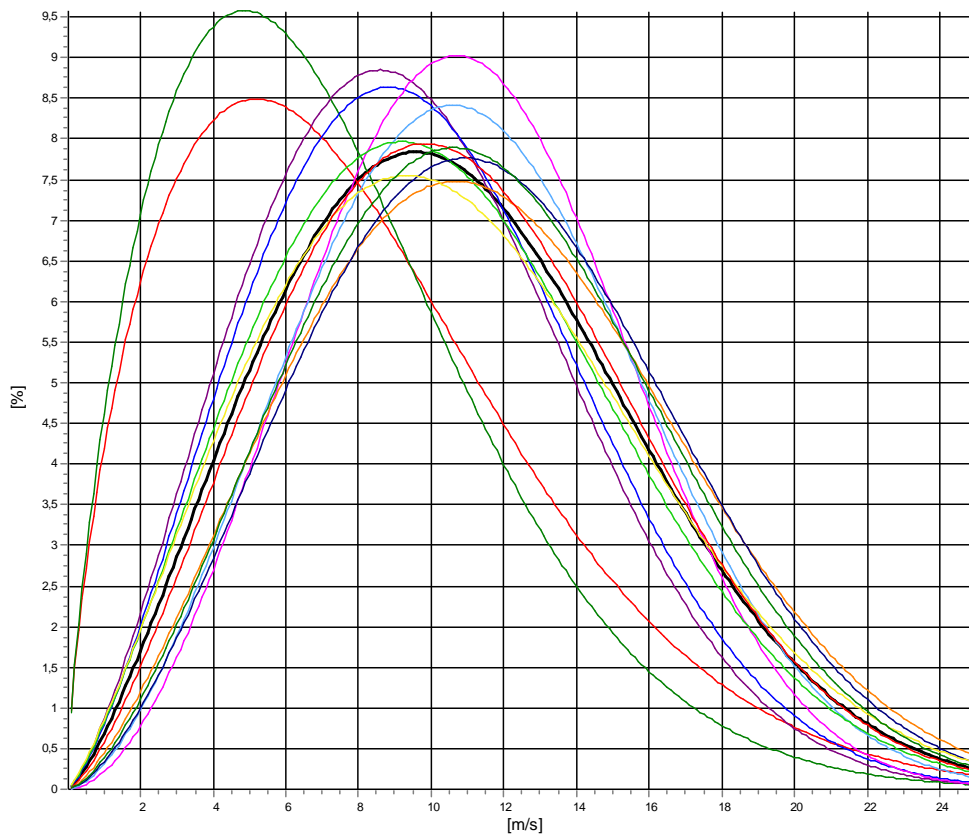
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **150,00m - MCP LT - 150m - [Matrix]**

Weibull data

Sector	A	k	f	Mean wind speed
	[m/s]			[m/s]
0-N	9,09	1,654	3,79	8,12
1-NNE	8,17	1,704	3,36	7,29
2-ENE	10,87	2,348	5,38	9,63
3-E	11,16	2,357	6,09	9,89
4-ESE	12,45	2,846	7,30	11,09
5-SSE	12,64	2,664	6,75	11,23
6-S	11,81	2,282	7,79	10,47
7-SSW	13,25	2,440	10,38	11,75
8-WSW	13,26	2,561	12,67	11,77
9-W	12,22	2,221	12,28	10,82
10-WNW	12,32	2,400	13,29	10,92
11-NNW	12,94	2,536	10,92	11,49
Mean	12,19	2,328	100,00	10,80



All A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,33 Vm: 10,8 m/s	N A: 9,1 m/s k: 1,65 Vm: 8,1 m/s	NNE A: 8,2 m/s k: 1,70 Vm: 7,3 m/s	ENE A: 10,9 m/s k: 2,35 Vm: 9,6 m/s
E A: 11,2 m/s k: 2,36 Vm: 9,9 m/s	ESE A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,85 Vm: 11,1 m/s	SSE A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,66 Vm: 11,2 m/s	S A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,28 Vm: 10,5 m/s
SSW A: 13,2 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 11,7 m/s	WSW A: 13,3 m/s k: 2,56 Vm: 11,8 m/s	W A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,22 Vm: 10,8 m/s	NNW A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,40 Vm: 10,9 m/s
SSW A: 13,2 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 11,7 m/s	NNW A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,54 Vm: 11,5 m/s		



Project:
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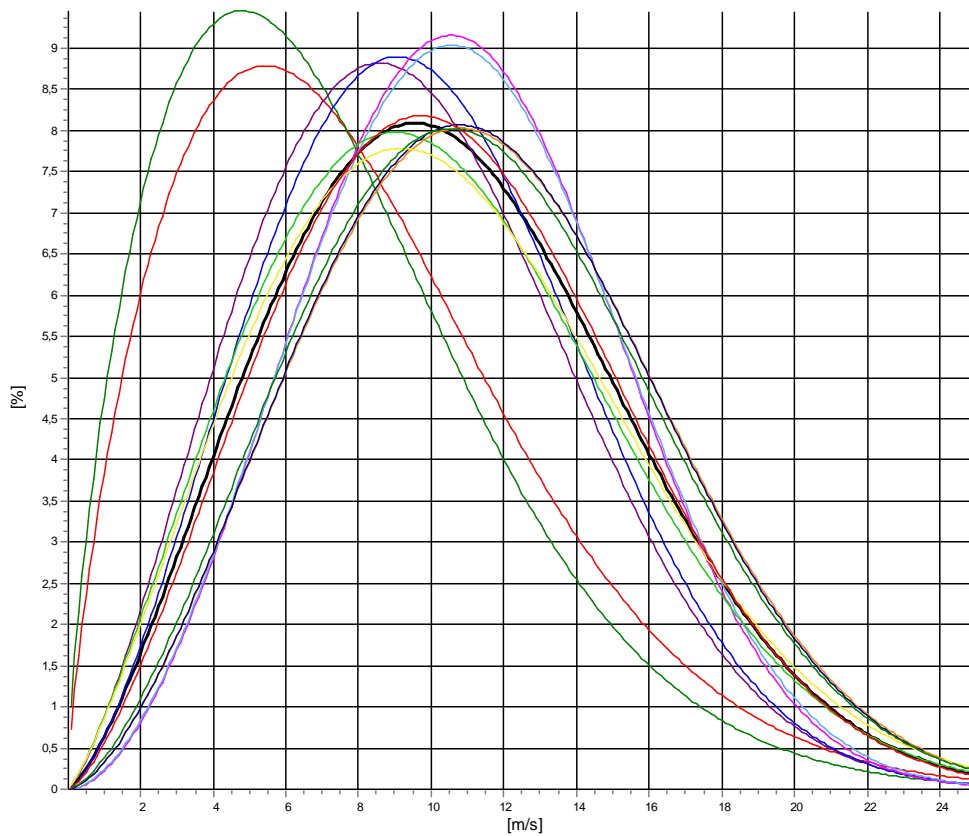
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Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)
Height: 120,00m - MCP LT - 120m - [Matrix]

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	8,96	1,727	3,66	7,99
1-NNE	8,22	1,679	3,42	7,34
2-ENE	10,88	2,342	5,46	9,64
3-E	11,22	2,463	6,05	9,95
4-ESE	12,28	2,847	7,46	10,94
5-SSE	12,33	2,817	6,72	10,98
6-S	11,69	2,254	7,88	10,35
7-SSW	13,01	2,607	10,55	11,56
8-WSW	12,97	2,612	12,43	11,52
9-W	11,94	2,243	12,20	10,58
10-WNW	12,09	2,436	13,33	10,72
11-NNW	12,81	2,557	10,85	11,38
Mean	12,01	2,380	100,00	10,65



All A: 12,0 m/s k: 2,38 Vm: 10,6 m/s	N A: 9,0 m/s k: 1,73 Vm: 8,0 m/s	NNE A: 8,2 m/s k: 1,68 Vm: 7,3 m/s	ENE A: 10,9 m/s k: 2,34 Vm: 9,6 m/s
E A: 11,2 m/s k: 2,46 Vm: 9,9 m/s	ESE A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,85 Vm: 10,9 m/s	SSE A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,82 Vm: 11,0 m/s	S A: 11,7 m/s k: 2,25 Vm: 10,4 m/s
SSW A: 13,0 m/s k: 2,61 Vm: 11,6 m/s	WSW A: 13,0 m/s k: 2,61 Vm: 11,5 m/s	W A: 11,9 m/s k: 2,24 Vm: 10,6 m/s	NNW A: 12,1 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 10,7 m/s
NNW A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,56 Vm: 11,4 m/s			





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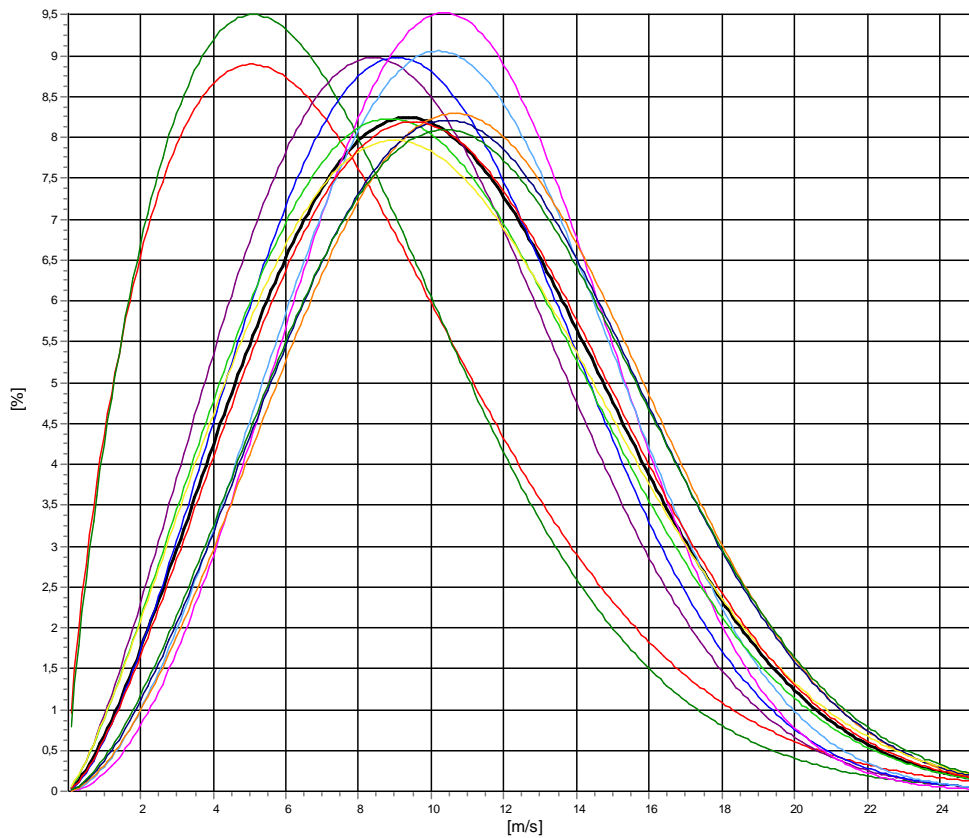
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Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)
Height: 100,00m - MCP LT - 100m - [Matrix]

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	8,72	1,673	3,67	7,79
1-NNE	8,32	1,741	3,52	7,41
2-ENE	10,66	2,334	5,52	9,45
3-E	11,16	2,476	6,18	9,90
4-ESE	11,98	2,901	7,33	10,69
5-SSE	12,03	2,744	6,78	10,70
6-S	11,42	2,278	7,97	10,11
7-SSW	12,73	2,641	10,51	11,31
8-WSW	12,61	2,580	12,36	11,20
9-W	11,69	2,249	12,16	10,35
10-WNW	11,91	2,393	13,21	10,55
11-NNW	12,62	2,538	10,80	11,20
Mean	11,77	2,375	100,00	10,43



All A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,38 Vm: 10,4 m/s	N A: 8,7 m/s k: 1,67 Vm: 7,8 m/s	NNE A: 8,3 m/s k: 1,74 Vm: 7,4 m/s	ENE A: 10,7 m/s k: 2,33 Vm: 9,4 m/s
E A: 11,2 m/s k: 2,48 Vm: 9,9 m/s	ESE A: 12,0 m/s k: 2,90 Vm: 10,7 m/s	SSE A: 12,0 m/s k: 2,74 Vm: 10,7 m/s	S A: 11,4 m/s k: 2,28 Vm: 10,1 m/s
SSW A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,64 Vm: 11,3 m/s	WSW A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,58 Vm: 11,2 m/s	W A: 11,7 m/s k: 2,25 Vm: 10,4 m/s	WNW A: 11,9 m/s k: 2,39 Vm: 10,6 m/s
NNW A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,54 Vm: 11,2 m/s			





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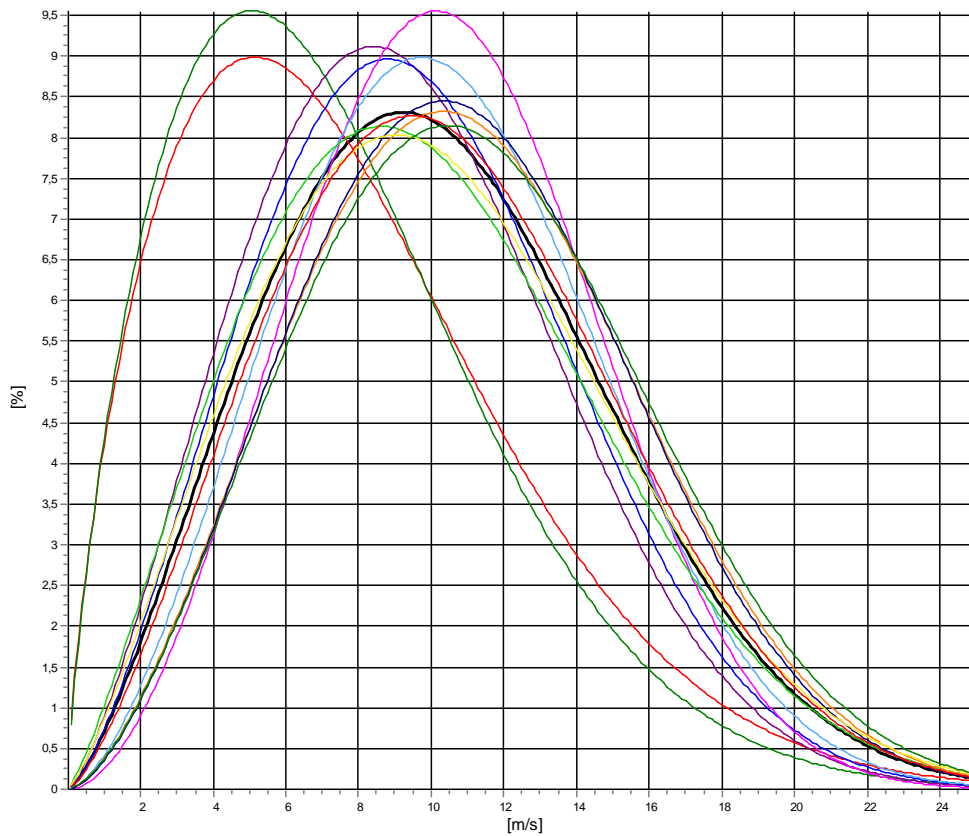
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **90,00m - MCP LT - 90m - [Matrix]**

Weibull data

Sector	A	k	f	Mean wind speed
	[m/s]			[m/s]
0-N	8,69	1,697	3,73	7,75
1-NNE	8,27	1,741	3,59	7,37
2-ENE	10,60	2,365	5,54	9,40
3-E	10,98	2,419	6,10	9,73
4-ESE	11,79	2,854	7,24	10,51
5-SSE	11,69	2,625	6,93	10,39
6-S	11,32	2,215	7,98	10,02
7-SSW	12,47	2,587	10,70	11,08
8-WSW	12,41	2,620	12,31	11,03
9-W	11,67	2,270	12,01	10,33
10-WNW	11,85	2,407	13,20	10,50
11-NNW	12,67	2,571	10,66	11,25
Mean	11,64	2,367	100,00	10,32



All A: 11,6 m/s k: 2,37 Vm: 10,3 m/s	N A: 8,7 m/s k: 1,70 Vm: 7,8 m/s	NNE A: 8,3 m/s k: 1,74 Vm: 7,4 m/s	ENE A: 10,6 m/s k: 2,37 Vm: 9,4 m/s
E A: 11,0 m/s k: 2,42 Vm: 9,7 m/s	ESE A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,85 Vm: 10,5 m/s	SSE A: 11,7 m/s k: 2,62 Vm: 10,4 m/s	S A: 11,3 m/s k: 2,22 Vm: 10,0 m/s
SSW A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,59 Vm: 11,1 m/s	WSW A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,62 Vm: 11,0 m/s	W A: 11,7 m/s k: 2,27 Vm: 10,3 m/s	WNW A: 11,8 m/s k: 2,41 Vm: 10,5 m/s
NNW A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,57 Vm: 11,3 m/s			



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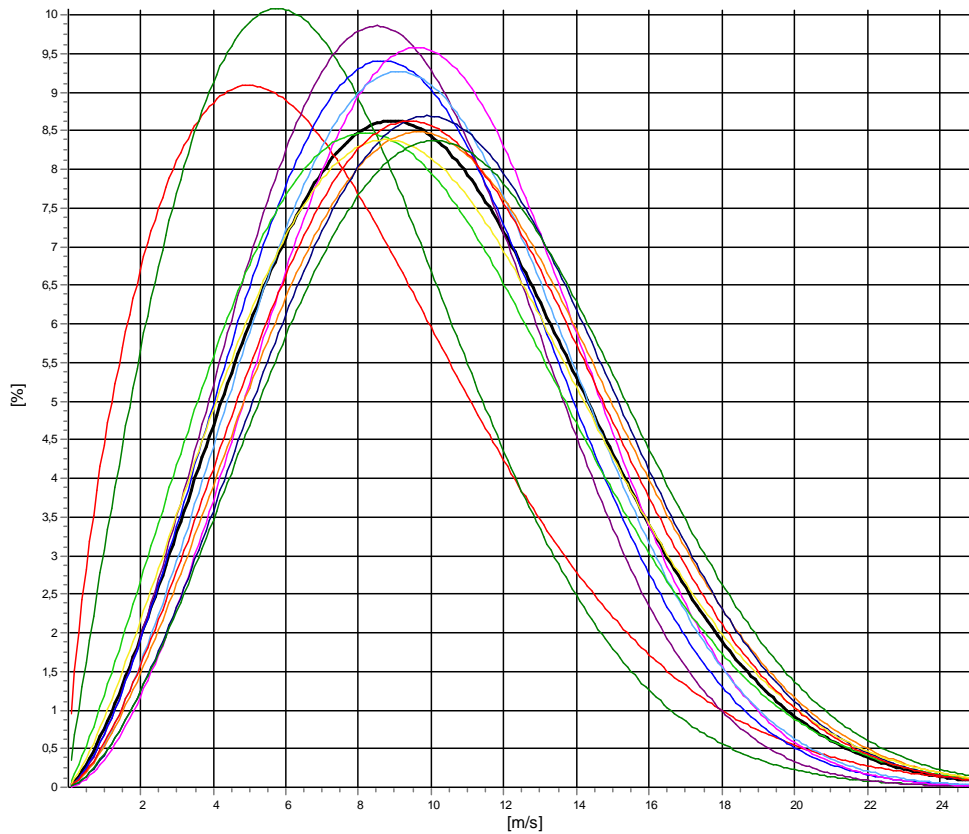
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **60,00m - MCP LT - 60m - [Matrix]**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	8,55	1,681	3,72	7,64
1-NNE	8,36	1,947	3,57	7,42
2-ENE	10,35	2,533	5,68	9,19
3-E	10,68	2,485	6,15	9,48
4-ESE	11,35	2,737	7,24	10,10
5-SSE	11,07	2,551	6,84	9,83
6-S	10,78	2,190	8,06	9,55
7-SSW	11,85	2,486	10,82	10,51
8-WSW	11,96	2,591	12,21	10,62
9-W	11,25	2,289	12,00	9,97
10-WNW	11,61	2,473	13,03	10,30
11-NNW	12,26	2,551	10,67	10,88
Mean	11,24	2,374	100,00	9,96



All A: 11,2 m/s k: 2,37 Vm: 10,0 m/s	N A: 8,6 m/s k: 1,68 Vm: 7,6 m/s	NNE A: 8,4 m/s k: 1,95 Vm: 7,4 m/s	ENE A: 10,4 m/s k: 2,53 Vm: 9,2 m/s
E A: 10,7 m/s k: 2,49 Vm: 9,5 m/s	ESE A: 11,4 m/s k: 2,74 Vm: 10,1 m/s	SSE A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,55 Vm: 9,8 m/s	S A: 10,8 m/s k: 2,19 Vm: 9,5 m/s
SSW A: 11,9 m/s k: 2,49 Vm: 10,5 m/s	WSW A: 12,0 m/s k: 2,59 Vm: 10,6 m/s	W A: 11,2 m/s k: 2,29 Vm: 10,0 m/s	WNW A: 11,6 m/s k: 2,47 Vm: 10,3 m/s
NNW A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,55 Vm: 10,9 m/s			





Project:
Energy Island North Sea

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Calculated:
29/03/2023 10.20

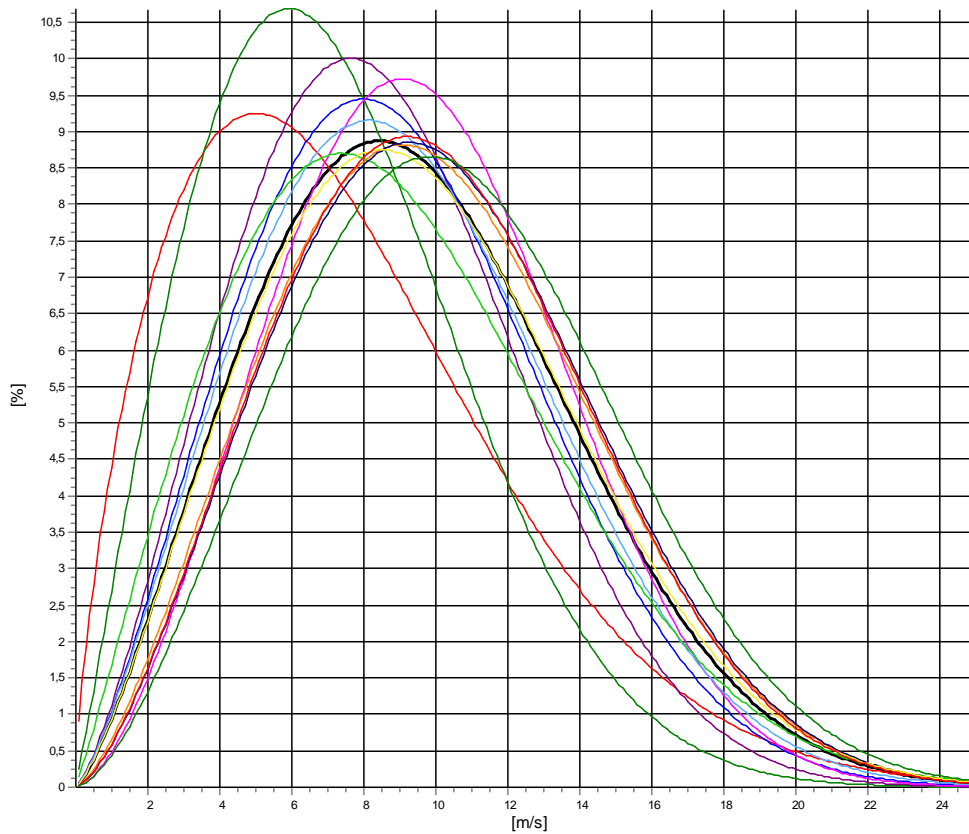
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Buoy 2 WS181 LT; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **40,00m - MCP LT - 40m - [Matrix]**

Weibull data

Sector	A	k	f	Mean wind speed
	[m/s]			[m/s]
0-N	8,45	1,701	3,70	7,54
1-NNE	8,18	2,058	3,71	7,25
2-ENE	9,65	2,359	5,78	8,55
3-E	10,14	2,338	6,26	8,99
4-ESE	10,87	2,645	7,20	9,66
5-SSE	10,40	2,317	6,82	9,21
6-S	10,13	2,082	8,06	8,97
7-SSW	11,26	2,448	10,76	9,99
8-WSW	11,38	2,493	12,23	10,10
9-W	10,86	2,312	11,90	9,62
10-WNW	11,30	2,498	12,99	10,03
11-NNW	11,92	2,568	10,58	10,58
Mean	10,76	2,324	100,00	9,53



All A: 10.8 m/s k: 2.32 Vm: 9.5 m/s	N A: 8.5 m/s k: 1.70 Vm: 7.5 m/s	NNE A: 8.2 m/s k: 2.06 Vm: 7.2 m/s	ENE A: 9.6 m/s k: 2.36 Vm: 8.5 m/s
E A: 10.1 m/s k: 2.34 Vm: 9.0 m/s	ESE A: 10.9 m/s k: 2.65 Vm: 9.7 m/s	SSE A: 10.4 m/s k: 2.32 Vm: 9.2 m/s	S A: 10.1 m/s k: 2.08 Vm: 9.0 m/s
SSW A: 11.3 m/s k: 2.45 Vm: 10.0 m/s	WSW A: 11.4 m/s k: 2.49 Vm: 10.1 m/s	W A: 10.9 m/s k: 2.31 Vm: 9.6 m/s	WNW A: 11.3 m/s k: 2.50 Vm: 10.0 m/s
NNW A: 11.9 m/s k: 2.57 Vm: 10.6 m/s			



Project:
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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast:North Sea position 3; North Sea position 3; 20 year period **Period:**Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

150,00m - Scaled Buoy 1+2 gradient

Bin	Start	End	Sum	0-N	1-NNE	2-ENE	3-E	4-ESE	5-SSE	6-S	7-SSW	8-WSW	9-W	10-WNW	11-NNW
Mean			10,87	8,19	8,31	9,79	10,34	10,55	11,18	10,85	11,38	11,55	10,93	11,10	11,71
0		0,49	313	33	33	60	6	7	27	23	30	49	28	8	9
1	0,50	1,49	1569	150	135	167	155	112	86	134	123	166	104	94	143
2	1,50	2,49	3440	299	297	412	271	305	194	286	310	246	279	249	292
3	2,50	3,49	4879	465	344	318	382	434	197	311	432	437	510	642	407
4	3,50	4,49	7550	570	452	486	496	711	495	481	500	707	1009	899	744
5	4,50	5,49	8887	774	447	575	649	641	563	559	687	912	1173	1095	812
6	5,50	6,49	11191	879	632	564	862	671	750	850	1086	1245	1397	1309	946
7	6,50	7,49	11424	612	451	545	693	635	852	1180	1300	1293	1326	1432	1105
8	7,50	8,49	11579	421	417	602	684	730	754	1206	1366	1409	1505	1395	1090
9	8,50	9,49	12103	414	229	480	868	952	588	1130	1207	1380	1530	1996	1329
10	9,50	10,49	12776	354	221	616	742	956	560	887	1249	1682	1687	1988	1834
11	10,50	11,49	12535	288	210	640	731	798	887	960	1227	1521	1632	1985	1656
12	11,50	12,49	13474	393	323	868	884	997	974	1024	1220	1562	1530	1867	1832
13	12,50	13,49	12033	309	315	520	757	871	908	947	1360	1509	1310	1657	1570
14	13,50	14,49	10008	225	215	410	598	862	767	868	1099	1210	1229	1309	1216
15	14,50	15,49	9428	262	168	391	648	899	650	579	1034	1329	1093	1104	1271
16	15,50	16,49	8357	149	156	424	561	563	645	569	946	1060	864	1214	1206
17	16,50	17,49	6035	131	85	231	369	449	463	507	637	686	730	858	889
18	17,50	18,49	5010	88	80	226	381	309	384	418	536	638	680	591	679
19	18,50	19,49	3951	90	51	172	276	162	259	315	464	661	475	422	604
20	19,50	20,49	2547	44	28	83	87	129	214	232	277	385	283	323	462
21	20,50	21,49	2109	20	29	66	51	84	163	197	354	358	167	289	331
22	21,50	22,49	1474	18	18	22	23	85	87	117	189	314	197	233	171
23	22,50	23,49	948	13	10	17	18	39	64	63	150	150	144	133	147
24	23,50	24,49	600	0	0	5	20	15	32	58	103	92	90	86	99
25	24,50	25,49	360	0	5	3	10	18	31	60	68	65	48	49	49
26	25,50	26,49	236	2	2	0	4	3	8	16	33	51	35	42	40
27	26,50	27,49	174	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	27	46	30	29	22
28	27,50	28,49	137	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	10	40	32	27	18
29	28,50	29,49	65	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	18	16	9	13
30	29,50	30,49	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	12	22	10	7
31	30,50	31,49	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	5	7	3
32	31,50	32,49	23	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	3	8	3
33	32,50	33,49	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	1
34	33,50	34,49	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2
35	34,50	35,49	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
36	35,50	36,49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
37	36,50	37,49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
38	37,50	38,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	38,50	39,49	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
40	39,50	40,49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
41	40,50		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





Project:
Energy Island North Sea

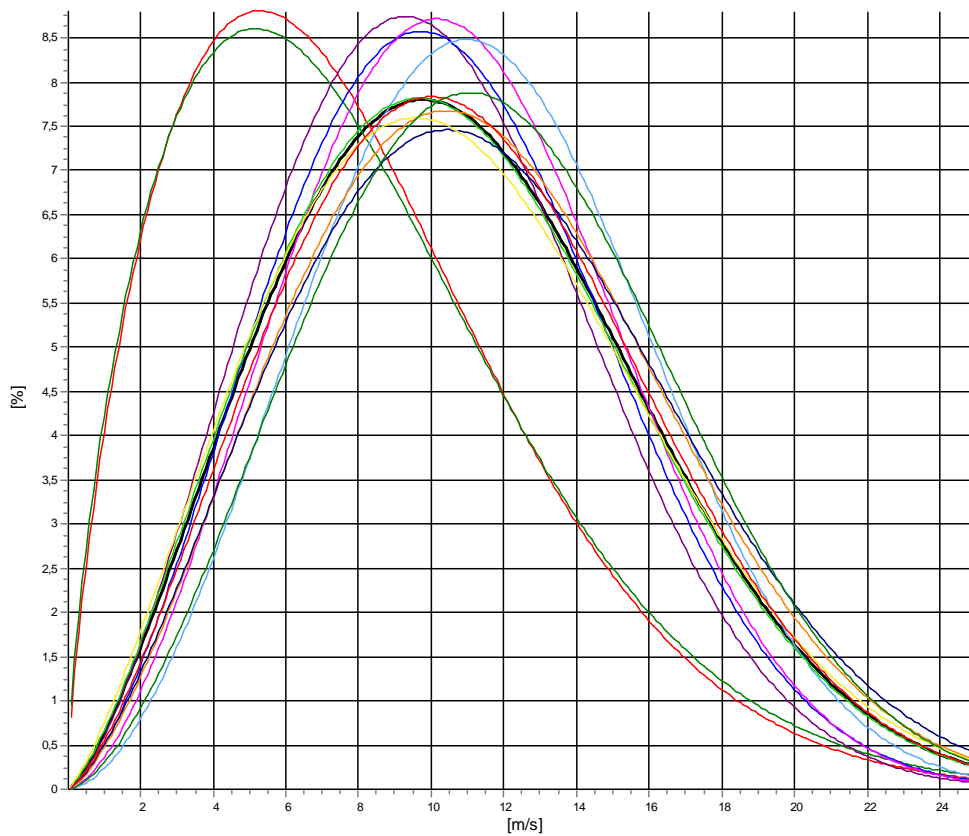
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Calculated:
29/03/2023 10.22

Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: North Sea position 3; North Sea position 3; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)
Height: 150,00m - Scaled Buoy 1+2 gradient

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	8,88	1,703	3,99	7,92
1-NNE	8,99	1,661	3,05	8,03
2-ENE	11,45	2,473	5,08	10,16
3-E	11,86	2,523	6,40	10,53
4-ESE	12,14	2,648	7,09	10,79
5-SSE	12,92	2,762	6,61	11,50
6-S	12,26	2,338	7,97	10,87
7-SSW	12,92	2,443	10,28	11,46
8-WSW	13,09	2,395	12,12	11,60
9-W	12,35	2,272	12,09	10,94
10-WNW	12,52	2,410	13,33	11,10
11-NNW	13,29	2,617	11,98	11,81
Mean	12,35	2,354	100,00	10,94



All A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,35 Vm: 10,9 m/s	N A: 8,9 m/s k: 1,70 Vm: 7,9 m/s	NNE A: 9,0 m/s k: 1,66 Vm: 8,0 m/s	ENE A: 11,5 m/s k: 2,47 Vm: 10,2 m/s
E A: 11,9 m/s k: 2,52 Vm: 10,5 m/s	ESE A: 12,1 m/s k: 2,65 Vm: 10,8 m/s	SSE A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,76 Vm: 11,5 m/s	S A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,34 Vm: 10,9 m/s
SSW A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 11,5 m/s	WSW A: 13,1 m/s k: 2,39 Vm: 11,6 m/s	W A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,27 Vm: 10,9 m/s	WNW A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,41 Vm: 11,1 m/s
NNW A: 13,3 m/s k: 2,62 Vm: 11,8 m/s			



Appendix E. Long-term Corrected Datasets: Thor, FINO3, Harald B,



Project: Secondary data

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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Thor FLidar - filtered; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and frequency counts for various wind speed bins.





Project:
Secondary data

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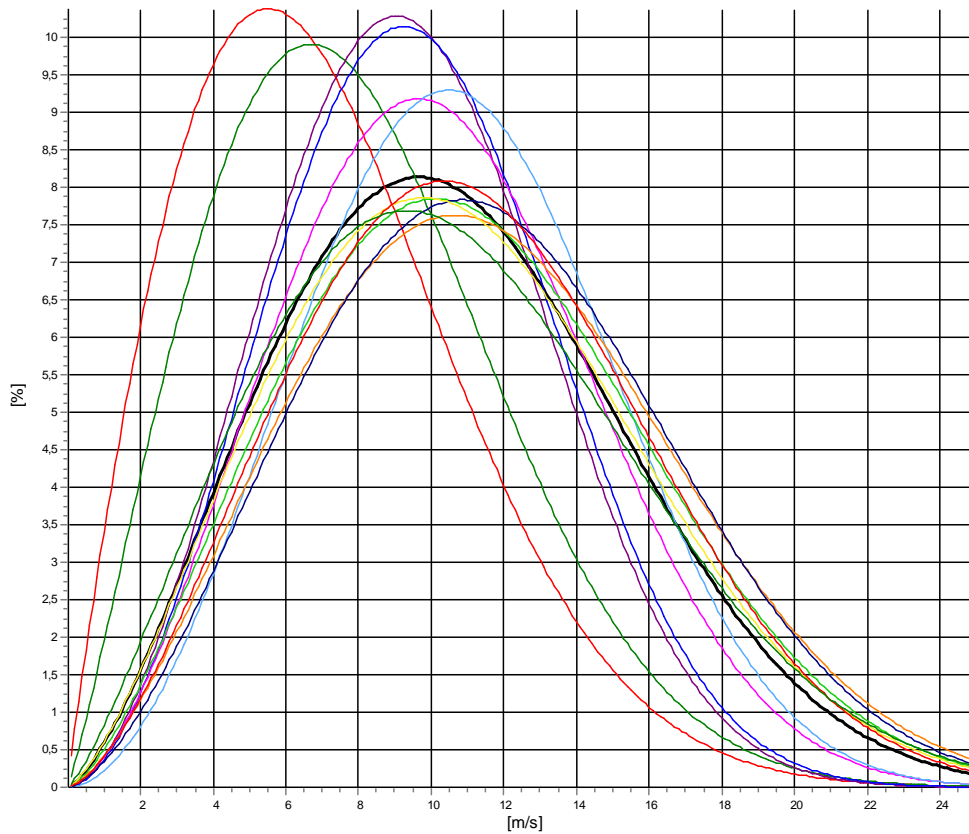
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Thor FLidar - filtered; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **150,00m - MCP LT - EMD-WRF - [Matrix]**

Weibull data

Sector	A	k	f	Mean wind speed
	[m/s]			[m/s]
0-N	8,06	1,924	3,16	7,15
1-NNE	9,03	2,128	3,53	8,00
2-ENE	10,64	2,757	5,69	9,47
3-E	10,85	2,779	6,26	9,66
4-ESE	11,54	2,652	7,07	10,25
5-SSE	12,16	2,866	7,42	10,84
6-S	12,60	2,434	7,55	11,17
7-SSW	13,14	2,477	10,19	11,66
8-WSW	13,17	2,567	12,42	11,69
9-W	12,34	2,374	13,41	10,93
10-WNW	12,63	2,533	14,67	11,21
11-NNW	12,10	2,247	8,64	10,72
Mean	12,07	2,412	100,00	10,70



All A: 12,1 m/s k: 2,41 Vm: 10,7 m/s	N A: 8,1 m/s k: 1,92 Vm: 7,2 m/s	NNE A: 9,0 m/s k: 2,13 Vm: 8,0 m/s	ENE A: 10,6 m/s k: 2,76 Vm: 9,5 m/s
E A: 10,9 m/s k: 2,78 Vm: 9,7 m/s	ESE A: 11,5 m/s k: 2,65 Vm: 10,3 m/s	SSE A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,87 Vm: 10,8 m/s	S A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,43 Vm: 11,2 m/s
SSW A: 13,1 m/s k: 2,48 Vm: 11,7 m/s	WSW A: 13,2 m/s k: 2,57 Vm: 11,7 m/s	W A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,37 Vm: 10,9 m/s	WNW A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,53 Vm: 11,2 m/s
NNW A: 12,1 m/s k: 2,25 Vm: 10,7 m/s			



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29/03/2023 10.37

Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: FINO3 merged; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

91,00m - MCP LT - ERA5 - [Matrix]

Bin	Start	End	Sum	0-N	1-NNE	2-ENE	3-E	4-ESE	5-SSE	6-S	7-SSW	8-WSW	9-W	10-WNW	11-NNW
Mean			10,13	8,11	7,46	8,07	9,66	10,57	9,91	9,98	11,26	11,28	10,64	10,05	10,07
0		0,49	464	43	32	40	31	32	14	35	49	31	53	55	49
1	0,50	1,49	1847	166	149	93	142	131	121	116	120	172	221	241	175
2	1,50	2,49	4017	289	299	301	307	340	300	321	322	347	375	459	357
3	2,50	3,49	6215	414	528	651	467	428	444	462	469	504	611	685	552
4	3,50	4,49	8524	590	667	875	655	546	526	598	744	785	802	902	834
5	4,50	5,49	9773	748	622	875	663	547	568	645	769	1017	1078	1226	1015
6	5,50	6,49	11064	674	728	921	703	579	638	825	909	1203	1220	1483	1181
7	6,50	7,49	12336	743	658	759	882	833	702	913	1052	1471	1353	1614	1356
8	7,50	8,49	13317	708	692	688	831	884	949	980	1081	1543	1461	1969	1531
9	8,50	9,49	14067	739	625	690	775	983	881	982	1290	1735	1779	1933	1655
10	9,50	10,49	14497	579	513	742	835	1100	945	1043	1407	1944	1771	2072	1546
11	10,50	11,49	13774	523	387	599	845	1167	901	1033	1497	1948	1738	1797	1339
12	11,50	12,49	13498	387	355	524	842	1199	928	867	1441	2157	1780	1678	1340
13	12,50	13,49	11883	317	332	446	702	950	771	806	1303	1795	1651	1566	1244
14	13,50	14,49	9729	205	167	280	571	876	753	767	1214	1528	1252	1220	896
15	14,50	15,49	7740	151	80	185	459	713	671	597	923	1258	970	1004	729
16	15,50	16,49	5999	130	61	163	410	573	472	372	804	978	770	763	503
17	16,50	17,49	4740	81	37	98	305	444	235	285	792	844	607	551	461
18	17,50	18,49	3645	78	29	85	231	332	111	262	591	719	456	405	346
19	18,50	19,49	2690	42	10	62	147	260	94	148	463	530	347	287	300
20	19,50	20,49	1762	21	2	25	62	149	49	117	302	428	278	123	206
21	20,50	21,49	1307	27	0	5	56	90	58	92	215	294	191	139	140
22	21,50	22,49	764	8	0	4	28	30	26	67	160	191	145	61	44
23	22,50	23,49	582	5	0	0	8	24	4	30	132	167	92	60	60
24	23,50	24,49	477	4	0	1	5	9	1	16	113	132	96	41	59
25	24,50	25,49	238	2	0	0	0	5	1	15	27	70	67	27	24
26	25,50	26,49	109	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	18	30	29	18	7
27	26,50	27,49	121	2	0	0	0	1	0	6	26	16	30	19	21
28	27,50	28,49	69	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	15	14	18	15
29	28,50	29,49	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	6	9	2
30	29,50	30,49	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	3	10	2
31	30,50	31,49	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	4
32	31,50	32,49	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
33	32,50	33,49	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
34	33,50	34,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	34,50	35,49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
36	35,50	36,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	36,50	37,49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
38	37,50	38,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	38,50	39,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	39,50	40,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	40,50		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





Project:
Secondary data

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Calculated:
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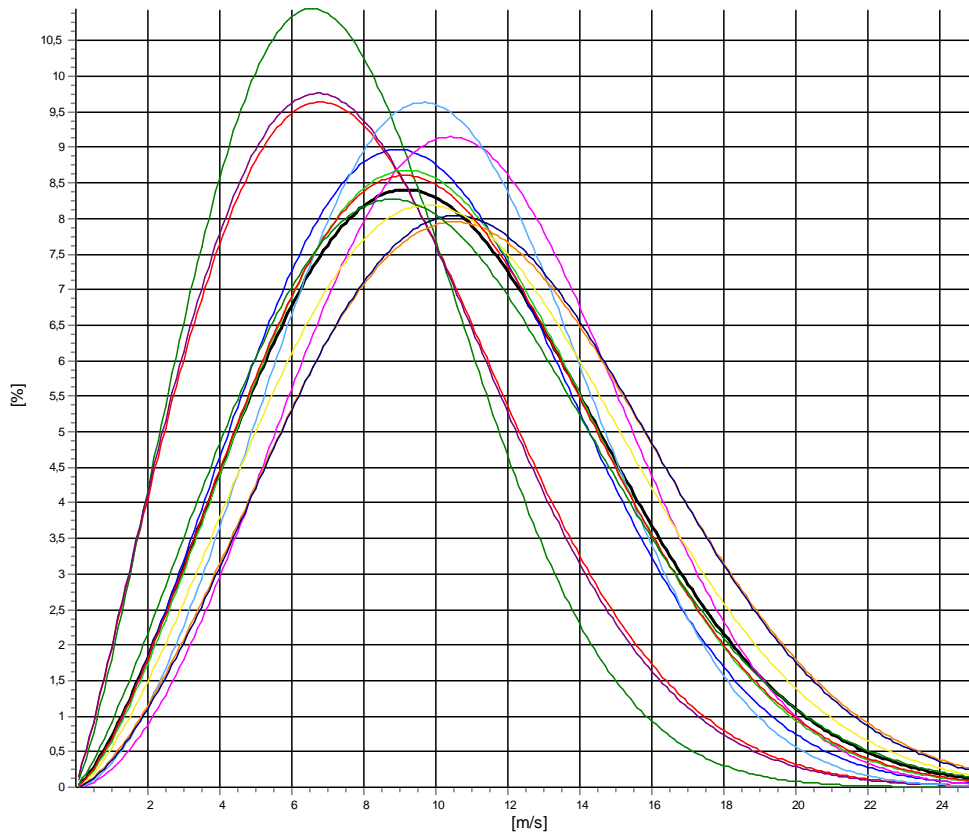
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: FINO3 merged; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **91,00m - MCP LT - ERA5 - [Matrix]**

Weibull data

Sector	A	k	f	Mean wind speed
	[m/s]			[m/s]
0-N	9,22	2,108	4,38	8,17
1-NNE	8,51	2,253	3,98	7,54
2-ENE	9,12	2,112	5,20	8,07
3-E	11,09	2,453	6,25	9,83
4-ESE	12,16	2,814	7,55	10,83
5-SSE	11,37	2,762	6,37	10,12
6-S	11,41	2,439	7,07	10,11
7-SSW	12,83	2,533	10,41	11,39
8-WSW	12,81	2,562	13,61	11,37
9-W	12,13	2,448	12,12	10,75
10-WNW	11,40	2,410	12,80	10,11
11-NNW	11,36	2,275	10,26	10,06
Mean	11,55	2,376	100,00	10,23



All A: 11,5 m/s k: 2,38 Vm: 10,2 m/s	N A: 9,2 m/s k: 2,11 Vm: 8,2 m/s	NNE A: 8,5 m/s k: 2,25 Vm: 7,5 m/s	ENE A: 9,1 m/s k: 2,11 Vm: 8,1 m/s
E A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,45 Vm: 9,8 m/s	ESE A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,81 Vm: 10,8 m/s	SSE A: 11,4 m/s k: 2,76 Vm: 10,1 m/s	SA: 11,4 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 10,1 m/s
SSW A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,53 Vm: 11,4 m/s	WSW A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,56 Vm: 11,4 m/s	W A: 12,1 m/s k: 2,45 Vm: 10,8 m/s	WNW A: 11,4 m/s k: 2,41 Vm: 10,1 m/s
NNW A: 11,4 m/s k: 2,27 Vm: 10,1 m/s			



Project: Secondary data

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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Harald B-6018 10min 4y; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

69,00m - MCP LT - EMD-WRF - [Regression]

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and data for bins 0 to 41.





Project:
Secondary data

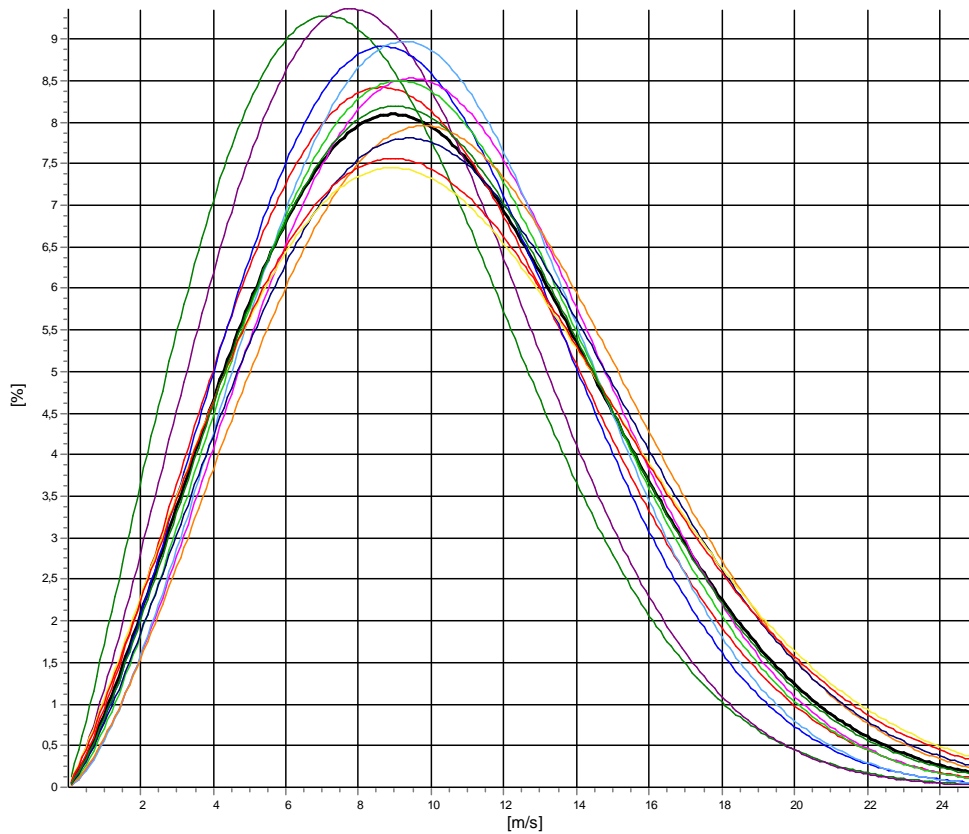
Licensed user:
EMD International A/S
Niels Jernes Vej 10
DK-9220 Aalborg Ø
+45 6916 4850
Thomas Sørensen / ts@emd.dk
Calculated:
29/03/2023 10.47

Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Harald B-6018 10min 4y; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)
Height: 69,00m - MCP LT - EMD-WRF - [Regression]

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	11,14	2,272	6,84	9,87
1-NNE	9,63	2,123	3,71	8,52
2-ENE	10,04	2,280	4,85	8,90
3-E	10,91	2,382	6,44	9,67
4-ESE	11,70	2,462	6,72	10,38
5-SSE	11,32	2,518	6,53	10,05
6-S	11,46	2,387	8,19	10,15
7-SSW	12,26	2,393	11,35	10,87
8-WSW	12,07	2,285	12,70	10,69
9-W	12,02	2,131	12,54	10,65
10-WNW	11,94	2,157	10,59	10,58
11-NNW	11,55	2,300	9,55	10,24
Mean	11,58	2,268	100,00	10,25



All A: 11,6 m/s k: 2,27 Vm: 10,3 m/s	N A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,27 Vm: 9,9 m/s	NNE A: 9,6 m/s k: 2,12 Vm: 8,5 m/s	ENE A: 10,0 m/s k: 2,28 Vm: 8,9 m/s
E A: 10,9 m/s k: 2,38 Vm: 9,7 m/s	ESE A: 11,7 m/s k: 2,46 Vm: 10,4 m/s	SSE A: 11,3 m/s k: 2,52 Vm: 10,0 m/s	S A: 11,5 m/s k: 2,39 Vm: 10,2 m/s
SSW A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,39 Vm: 10,9 m/s	WSW A: 12,1 m/s k: 2,29 Vm: 10,7 m/s	W A: 12,0 m/s k: 2,13 Vm: 10,6 m/s	WNW A: 11,9 m/s k: 2,16 Vm: 10,6 m/s
NNW A: 11,6 m/s k: 2,30 Vm: 10,2 m/s			





Appendix F. Translated to Position 1: Thor, FINO3, Harald B,



Project: Secondary data

Licensed user: EMD International A/S, Niels Jernes Vej 10, DK-9220 Aalborg Ø, +45 6916 4850, Thomas Sørensen / ts@emd.dk, Calculated: 29/03/2023 10.57

Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Thor to Position 1; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with 12 columns (Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW) and 42 rows of data.





Project:
Secondary data

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DK-9220 Aalborg Ø
+45 6916 4850
Thomas Sørensen / ts@emd.dk
Calculated:
29/03/2023 10.57

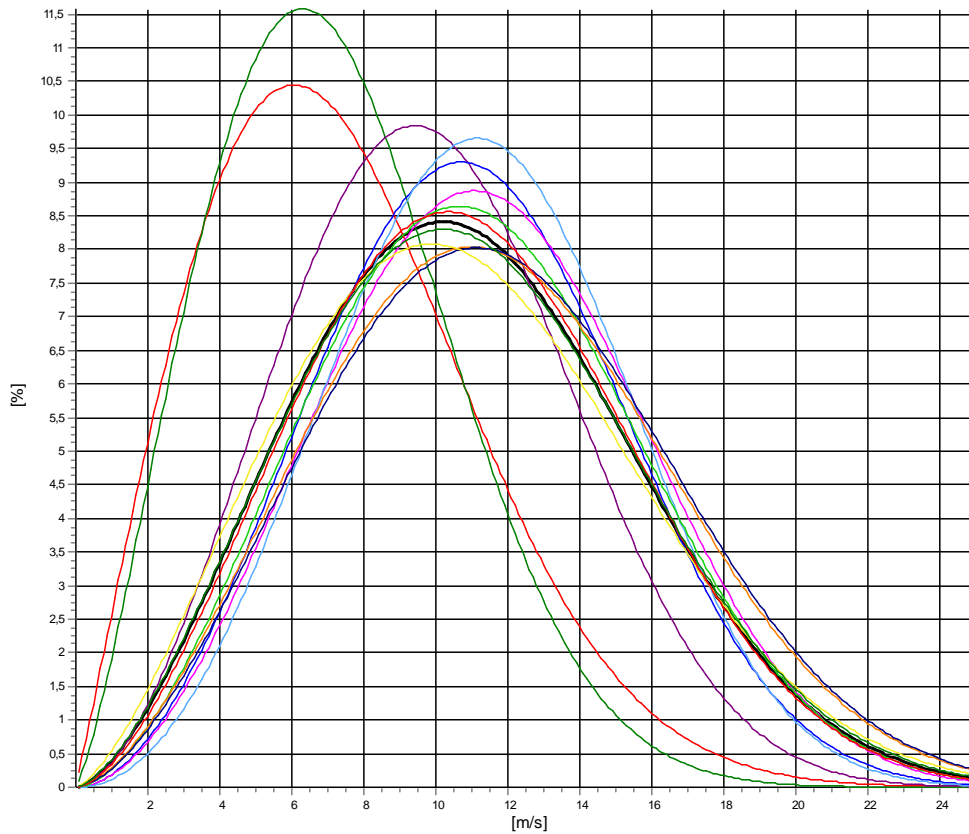
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Thor to Position 1; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **150,00m** -

Weibull data

Sector	A	k	f	Mean wind speed
	[m/s]			[m/s]
0-N	8,38	2,061	2,49	7,42
1-NNE	8,13	2,282	3,03	7,20
2-ENE	11,10	2,753	5,38	9,88
3-E	12,37	2,926	7,25	11,03
4-ESE	12,83	2,891	7,48	11,44
5-SSE	12,61	3,123	6,76	11,28
6-S	12,58	2,737	7,34	11,19
7-SSW	13,16	2,649	10,13	11,69
8-WSW	13,27	2,669	12,37	11,80
9-W	12,26	2,440	13,52	10,87
10-WNW	12,36	2,648	14,38	10,99
11-NNW	12,40	2,558	9,89	11,00
Mean	12,33	2,585	100,00	10,95



All A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,59 Vm: 11,0 m/s	N A: 8,4 m/s k: 2,06 Vm: 7,4 m/s	NNE A: 8,1 m/s k: 2,28 Vm: 7,2 m/s	ENE A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,75 Vm: 9,9 m/s
E A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,93 Vm: 11,0 m/s	ESE A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,89 Vm: 11,4 m/s	SSE A: 12,6 m/s k: 3,12 Vm: 11,3 m/s	S A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,74 Vm: 11,2 m/s
SSW A: 13,2 m/s k: 2,65 Vm: 11,7 m/s	WSW A: 13,3 m/s k: 2,67 Vm: 11,8 m/s	W A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,44 Vm: 10,9 m/s	WNW A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,65 Vm: 11,0 m/s
NNW A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,56 Vm: 11,0 m/s			



Project: Secondary data

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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Fino3 to Position 1; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. It contains numerical data for wind frequency distribution across various directions and bins.





Project:
Secondary data

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Thomas Sørensen / ts@emd.dk
Calculated:
29/03/2023 11.22

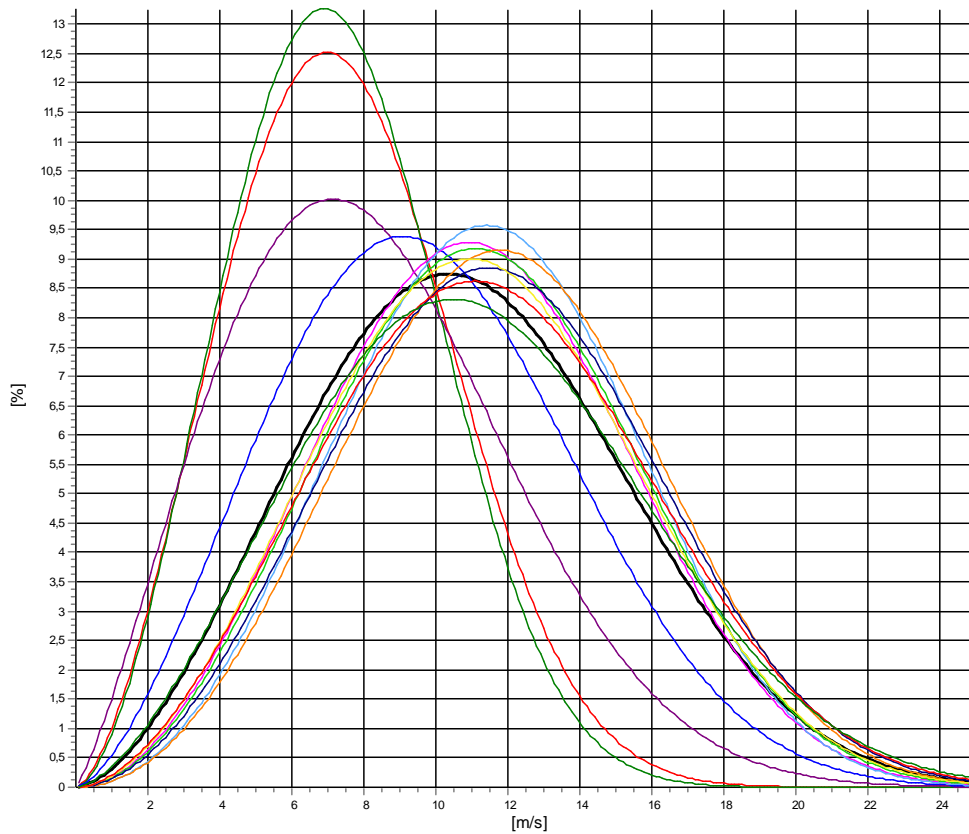
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Fino3 to Position 1; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **150,00m - B Synth trans**

Weibull data

Sector	A	k	f	Mean wind speed
	[m/s]			[m/s]
0-N	8,38	2,623	3,80	7,45
1-NNE	8,17	2,725	3,28	7,27
2-ENE	9,29	2,248	4,53	8,22
3-E	11,01	2,574	5,98	9,78
4-ESE	12,55	2,970	7,53	11,20
5-SSE	12,87	3,166	7,63	11,52
6-S	12,74	2,981	8,04	11,37
7-SSW	13,32	3,126	9,92	11,91
8-WSW	13,17	2,970	11,61	11,75
9-W	12,66	2,895	11,23	11,29
10-WNW	12,95	2,826	14,17	11,54
11-NNW	12,59	2,614	12,27	11,18
Mean	12,30	2,702	100,00	10,94



All A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,70 Vm: 10,9 m/s	N A: 8,4 m/s k: 2,62 Vm: 7,4 m/s	NNE A: 8,2 m/s k: 2,73 Vm: 7,3 m/s	ENE A: 9,3 m/s k: 2,25 Vm: 8,2 m/s
E A: 11,0 m/s k: 2,57 Vm: 9,8 m/s	ESE A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,97 Vm: 11,2 m/s	SSE A: 12,9 m/s k: 3,17 Vm: 11,5 m/s	S A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,98 Vm: 11,4 m/s
SSW A: 13,3 m/s k: 3,13 Vm: 11,9 m/s	WSW A: 13,2 m/s k: 2,97 Vm: 11,8 m/s	W A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,89 Vm: 11,3 m/s	WNW A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,83 Vm: 11,5 m/s
NNW A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,61 Vm: 11,2 m/s			



Project: Secondary data

Licensed user: EMD International A/S, Niels Jernes Vej 10, DK-9220 Aalborg Ø, +45 6916 4850, Thomas Sørensen / ts@emd.dk, Calculated: 29/03/2023 11.27

Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Harald B to position 1; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with 13 columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and data for bins 0 to 41.





Project:
Secondary data

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Thomas Sørensen / ts@emd.dk
Calculated:
29/03/2023 11.27

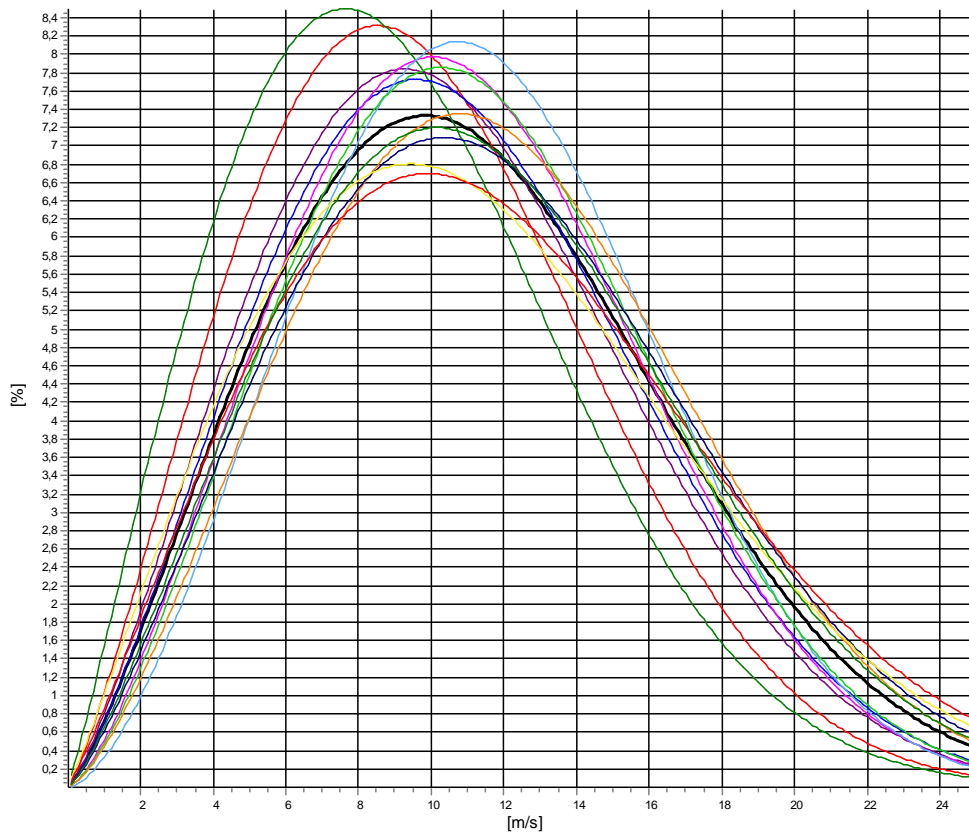
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Harald B to position 1; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **150,00m - E Synth**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	11,13	2,230	6,84	9,86
1-NNE	10,41	2,094	3,71	9,22
2-ENE	11,97	2,273	4,85	10,60
3-E	12,28	2,305	6,44	10,88
4-ESE	12,46	2,447	6,72	11,05
5-SSE	12,89	2,621	6,53	11,46
6-S	12,69	2,460	8,19	11,26
7-SSW	13,42	2,426	11,35	11,90
8-WSW	13,30	2,289	12,70	11,79
9-W	12,93	2,077	12,54	11,46
10-WNW	13,35	2,127	10,59	11,82
11-NNW	13,07	2,281	9,55	11,58
Mean	12,74	2,258	100,00	11,28



All A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,26 Vm: 11,3 m/s	N A: 11,1 m/s k: 2,23 Vm: 9,9 m/s	NNE A: 10,4 m/s k: 2,09 Vm: 9,2 m/s	ENE A: 12,0 m/s k: 2,27 Vm: 10,6 m/s
E A: 12,3 m/s k: 2,30 Vm: 10,9 m/s	ESE A: 12,5 m/s k: 2,45 Vm: 11,0 m/s	SSE A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,62 Vm: 11,5 m/s	S A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,46 Vm: 11,3 m/s
SSW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,43 Vm: 11,9 m/s	WSW A: 13,3 m/s k: 2,29 Vm: 11,8 m/s	W A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,08 Vm: 11,5 m/s	WNW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,13 Vm: 11,8 m/s
NNW A: 13,1 m/s k: 2,28 Vm: 11,6 m/s			



Appendix G. Translated to Position 2: Thor, FINO3, Harald B,



Project:

Secondary data

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DK-9220 Aalborg Ø
+45 6916 4850
Thomas Sørensen / ts@emd.dk
Calculated:
29/03/2023 11.19

Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Thor to Position 2; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

150,00m -															
Bin	Start	End	Sum	0-N	1-NNE	2-ENE	3-E	4-ESE	5-SSE	6-S	7-SSW	8-WSW	9-W	10-WNW	11-NNW
Mean			10,75	8,05	7,69	9,67	10,36	11,03	11,00	11,16	11,75	11,63	10,70	10,59	10,82
0		0,49	105	0	0	21	2	0	0	0	0	17	42	23	0
1	0,50	1,49	910	17	63	76	82	26	46	20	39	128	214	151	48
2	1,50	2,49	2719	112	214	289	179	141	104	160	227	372	439	266	216
3	2,50	3,49	4684	201	356	465	500	367	288	294	258	457	635	493	370
4	3,50	4,49	6523	326	568	379	456	440	398	344	471	736	815	969	621
5	4,50	5,49	8915	452	545	511	682	661	519	546	763	1036	1067	1177	956
6	5,50	6,49	11932	689	552	586	739	655	765	760	1047	1466	1664	1844	1165
7	6,50	7,49	13319	780	749	794	640	736	844	926	1149	1368	1953	1922	1458
8	7,50	8,49	12251	475	680	794	591	840	800	873	1202	1472	1583	1751	1190
9	8,50	9,49	11829	395	487	622	736	788	671	910	1280	1160	1655	1875	1250
10	9,50	10,49	12834	338	417	783	1061	966	917	1015	1231	1374	1694	1822	1216
11	10,50	11,49	14045	360	425	942	1136	1031	1248	1116	1424	1680	1829	1820	1034
12	11,50	12,49	13729	187	297	990	1025	1110	1228	1112	1452	1780	1589	1771	1188
13	12,50	13,49	12718	186	151	729	712	921	990	1074	1457	1739	1506	1929	1324
14	13,50	14,49	11069	140	178	433	660	824	756	805	1208	1620	1465	1843	1137
15	14,50	15,49	9551	73	122	451	714	747	850	698	1094	1333	1368	1238	863
16	15,50	16,49	7647	47	62	212	548	581	591	712	842	1269	1101	800	882
17	16,50	17,49	5543	51	32	197	407	437	444	390	577	924	752	724	608
18	17,50	18,49	4746	37	13	164	279	395	397	370	758	750	554	566	463
19	18,50	19,49	3284	23	6	104	158	325	176	250	559	551	409	397	326
20	19,50	20,49	2261	8	1	44	67	133	89	151	436	518	293	264	257
21	20,50	21,49	1661	4	1	34	28	103	87	182	241	376	210	186	209
22	21,50	22,49	1139	0	0	20	22	72	59	111	262	245	142	119	87
23	22,50	23,49	700	2	1	5	8	53	30	47	128	177	111	82	56
24	23,50	24,49	415	1	0	1	9	18	6	39	76	123	77	39	26
25	24,50	25,49	248	1	0	0	2	4	6	16	52	70	50	27	20
26	25,50	26,49	173	1	1	1	0	1	0	15	39	59	37	15	4
27	26,50	27,49	110	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	15	41	26	13	8
28	27,50	28,49	74	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	27	22	12	2
29	28,50	29,49	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	10	6	10	1
30	29,50	30,49	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	10	6	0
31	30,50	31,49	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	2	0
32	31,50	32,49	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0
33	32,50	33,49	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
34	33,50	34,49	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
35	34,50	35,49	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
36	35,50	36,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	36,50	37,49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
38	37,50	38,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	38,50	39,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	39,50	40,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	40,50		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





Project:
Secondary data

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DK-9220 Aalborg Ø
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Thomas Sørensen / ts@emd.dk
Calculated:
29/03/2023 11.19

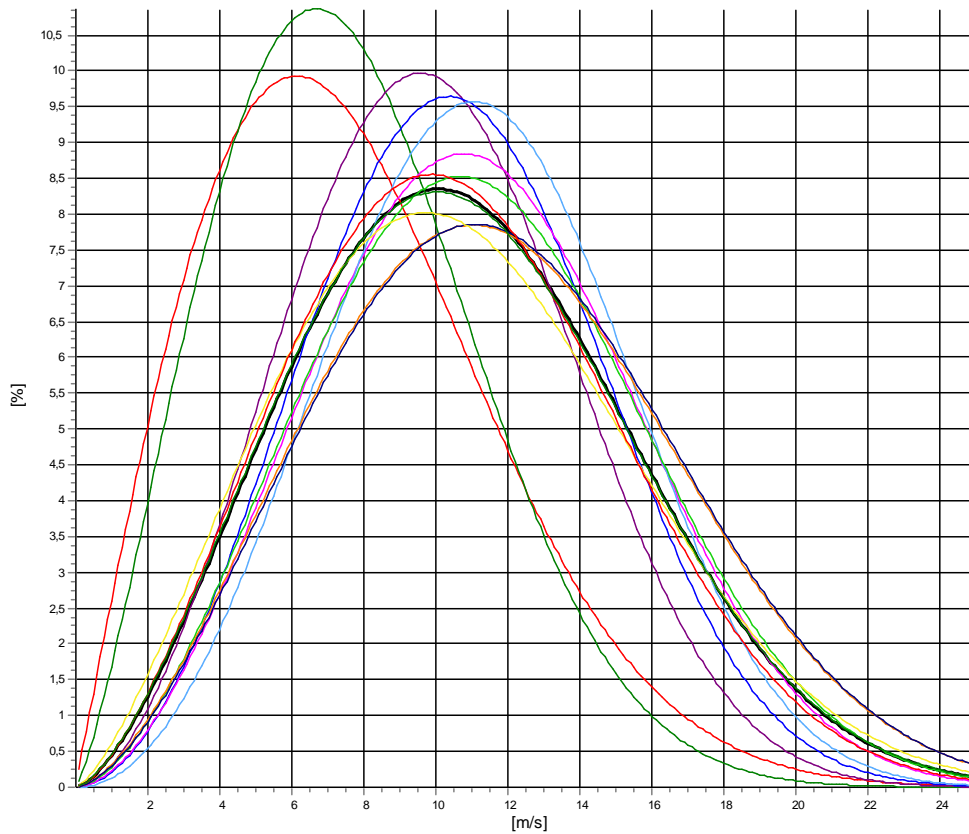
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Thor to Position 2; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **150,00m** -

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	8,66	2,007	2,80	7,67
1-NNE	8,63	2,272	3,38	7,65
2-ENE	11,20	2,823	5,51	9,97
3-E	11,95	2,931	6,53	10,66
4-ESE	12,59	2,815	7,06	11,21
5-SSE	12,56	3,080	7,03	11,23
6-S	12,66	2,712	7,39	11,26
7-SSW	13,29	2,601	10,45	11,80
8-WSW	13,34	2,620	13,06	11,85
9-W	12,18	2,395	13,31	10,79
10-WNW	12,01	2,555	13,79	10,66
11-NNW	12,24	2,523	9,69	10,86
Mean	12,25	2,541	100,00	10,87



All A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,54 Vm: 10,9 m/s	N A: 8,7 m/s k: 2,01 Vm: 7,7 m/s	NNE A: 8,6 m/s k: 2,27 Vm: 7,6 m/s	ENE A: 11,2 m/s k: 2,82 Vm: 10,0 m/s
E A: 11,9 m/s k: 2,93 Vm: 10,7 m/s	ESE A: 12,6 m/s k: 2,82 Vm: 11,2 m/s	SSE A: 12,6 m/s k: 3,08 Vm: 11,2 m/s	SA: 12,7 m/s k: 2,71 Vm: 11,3 m/s
SSW A: 13,3 m/s k: 2,60 Vm: 11,8 m/s	WSW A: 13,3 m/s k: 2,62 Vm: 11,9 m/s	W A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,40 Vm: 10,8 m/s	WNW A: 12,0 m/s k: 2,55 Vm: 10,7 m/s
NNW A: 12,2 m/s k: 2,52 Vm: 10,9 m/s			



Project: Secondary data

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Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Fino3 to Position 2; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows include Mean and bins from 0 to 41.





Project:
Secondary data

Licensed user:
EMD International A/S
Niels Jernes Vej 10
DK-9220 Aalborg Ø
+45 6916 4850
Thomas Sørensen / ts@emd.dk
Calculated:
29/03/2023 11.24

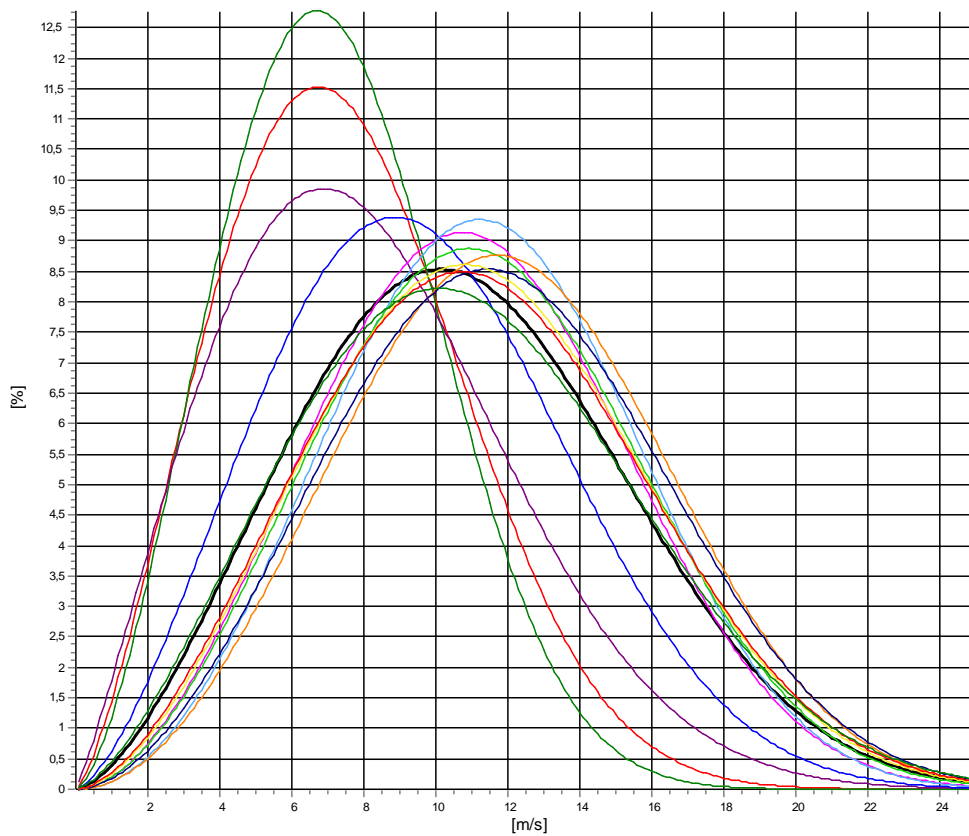
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Fino3 to Position 2; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **150,00m - B Synth trans**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	8,46	2,394	3,89	7,50
1-NNE	8,11	2,580	3,31	7,20
2-ENE	9,18	2,163	4,72	8,13
3-E	10,83	2,522	5,91	9,61
4-ESE	12,45	2,887	7,58	11,10
5-SSE	12,78	3,057	7,46	11,42
6-S	12,71	2,859	7,77	11,33
7-SSW	13,41	2,998	10,03	11,97
8-WSW	13,26	2,872	12,09	11,82
9-W	12,71	2,758	11,45	11,31
10-WNW	12,71	2,713	14,13	11,31
11-NNW	12,35	2,516	11,66	10,96
Mean	12,22	2,603	100,00	10,86



All A: 12.2 m/s k: 2.60 Vm: 10.9 m/s	N A: 8.5 m/s k: 2.39 Vm: 7.5 m/s	NNE A: 8.1 m/s k: 2.58 Vm: 7.2 m/s	ENE A: 9.2 m/s k: 2.16 Vm: 8.1 m/s
E A: 10.8 m/s k: 2.52 Vm: 9.6 m/s	ESE A: 12.4 m/s k: 2.89 Vm: 11.1 m/s	SSE A: 12.8 m/s k: 3.06 Vm: 11.4 m/s	S A: 12.7 m/s k: 2.86 Vm: 11.3 m/s
SSW A: 13.4 m/s k: 3.00 Vm: 12.0 m/s	WSW A: 13.3 m/s k: 2.87 Vm: 11.8 m/s	W A: 12.7 m/s k: 2.76 Vm: 11.3 m/s	WNW A: 12.7 m/s k: 2.71 Vm: 11.3 m/s
NNW A: 12.4 m/s k: 2.52 Vm: 11.0 m/s			



Project: Secondary data

Licensed user: EMD International A/S Niels Jernes Vej 10 DK-9220 Aalborg Ø +45 6916 4850 Thomas Sørensen / ts@emd.dk Calculated: 29/03/2023 12.13

Meteo data report - Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Mast: Harald B to Position 2; 20 year period Period: Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Frequency distribution (TAB file data)

Table with columns: Bin, Start, End, Sum, 0-N, 1-NNE, 2-ENE, 3-E, 4-ESE, 5-SSE, 6-S, 7-SSW, 8-WSW, 9-W, 10-WNW, 11-NNW. Rows represent frequency bins from 0 to 41.





Project:
Secondary data

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Calculated:
29/03/2023 12.13

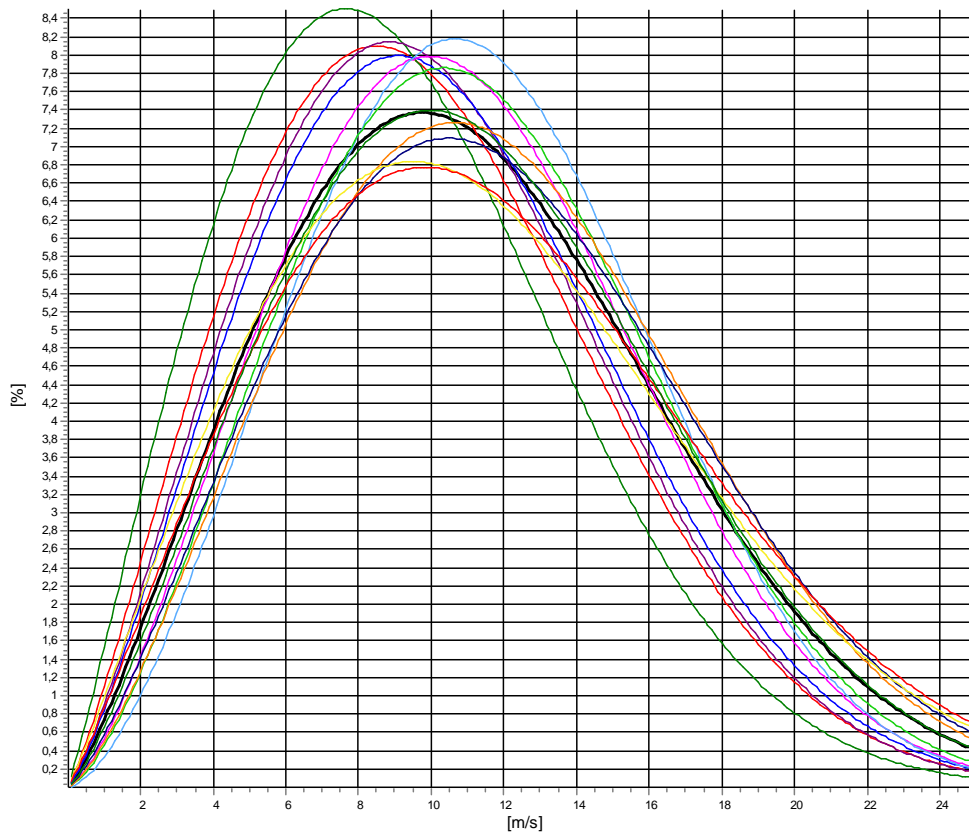
Meteo data report - Weibull data overview

Mast: Harald B to Position 2; 20 year period **Period:** Full period: 01/01/2003 - 01/01/2023 (240,0 months)

Height: **150,00m - E Synth**

Weibull data

Sector	A [m/s]	k	f	Mean wind speed [m/s]
0-N	11,25	2,184	6,84	9,97
1-NNE	10,42	2,100	3,71	9,23
2-ENE	11,49	2,264	4,85	10,18
3-E	11,73	2,271	6,44	10,39
4-ESE	12,38	2,435	6,72	10,98
5-SSE	12,81	2,617	6,53	11,38
6-S	12,75	2,475	8,19	11,31
7-SSW	13,39	2,383	11,35	11,87
8-WSW	13,40	2,311	12,70	11,87
9-W	12,95	2,095	12,54	11,47
10-WNW	13,23	2,133	10,59	11,72
11-NNW	12,79	2,299	9,55	11,33
Mean	12,65	2,255	100,00	11,21



All A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,25 Vm: 11,2 m/s	N A: 11,3 m/s k: 2,18 Vm: 10,0 m/s	NNE A: 10,4 m/s k: 2,10 Vm: 9,2 m/s	ENE A: 11,5 m/s k: 2,26 Vm: 10,2 m/s
E A: 11,7 m/s k: 2,27 Vm: 10,4 m/s	ESE A: 12,4 m/s k: 2,43 Vm: 11,0 m/s	SSE A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,62 Vm: 11,4 m/s	S A: 12,7 m/s k: 2,48 Vm: 11,3 m/s
SSW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,38 Vm: 11,9 m/s	WSW A: 13,4 m/s k: 2,31 Vm: 11,9 m/s	W A: 12,9 m/s k: 2,10 Vm: 11,5 m/s	WNW A: 13,2 m/s k: 2,13 Vm: 11,7 m/s
NNW A: 12,8 m/s k: 2,30 Vm: 11,3 m/s			



Appendix H. Normal Turbulence Model (150 m)



Wind speed [m/s]	Turbulence intensity mean value (TI_{μ}) [%]	Turbulence intensity standard deviation (TI_{σ}) [%]	Turbulence intensity 90% quantile [%]
3	10.1	5.9	17.6
4	7.9	4.7	13.9
5	6.7	3.9	11.8
6	6.0	3.5	10.4
7	5.6	3.1	9.5
8	5.3	2.8	8.9
9	5.1	2.6	8.5
10	5.0	2.5	8.2
11	5.0	2.4	8.0
12	5.0	2.3	7.9
13	5.0	2.2	7.8
14	5.1	2.1	7.7
15	5.1	2.0	7.7
16	5.2	2.0	7.7
17	5.4	1.9	7.8
18	5.5	1.9	7.9
19	5.7	1.8	8.0
20	5.8	1.8	8.1
21	6.0	1.7	8.2
22	6.1	1.7	8.3
23	6.3	1.7	8.5
24	6.5	1.7	8.6
25	6.7	1.6	8.8



Wind speed [m/s]	TURBULENCE MEAN VALUE (σ_{μ}) [M/S]	TURBULENCE STANDARD DEVIATION (σ_{σ}) [M/S]	Turbulence 90% QUANTILE [m/s]
3	0.30	0.18	0.53
4	0.32	0.19	0.56
5	0.34	0.20	0.59
6	0.36	0.21	0.63
7	0.39	0.22	0.67
8	0.42	0.23	0.71
9	0.46	0.24	0.76
10	0.50	0.25	0.82
11	0.55	0.26	0.88
12	0.60	0.27	0.94
13	0.65	0.28	1.01
14	0.71	0.29	1.08
15	0.77	0.30	1.16
16	0.84	0.31	1.24
17	0.91	0.32	1.33
18	0.99	0.33	1.42
19	1.07	0.34	1.51
20	1.16	0.35	1.62
21	1.25	0.37	1.72
22	1.35	0.38	1.83
23	1.45	0.39	1.95
24	1.56	0.40	2.07
25	1.67	0.41	2.19
