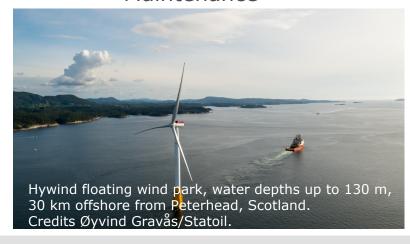
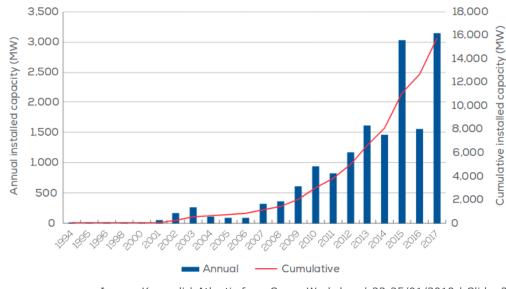


#### Motivation

- 15.8 GW offshore wind energy installed
- By 2020, a total of 20 GW offshore in Europe
- Approx 80% of European offshore resources located in 60m depths or deeper
- · Offshore wind less competitive due to higher costs in:
  - Installation
  - Operation
  - Maintenance

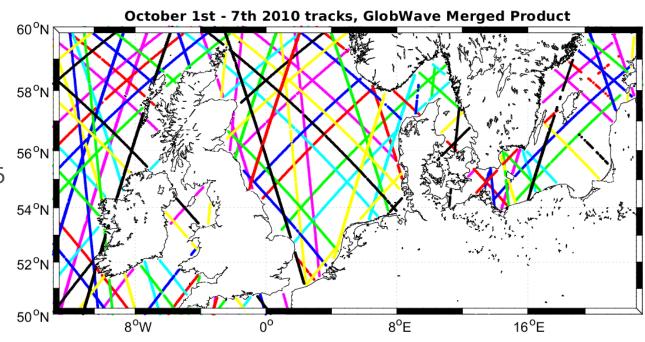




#### Altimeter Hs

- ESA GlobWave
- Merged global product
- 9-missions
- Period used: 2000-2016
- Product version 11.4





















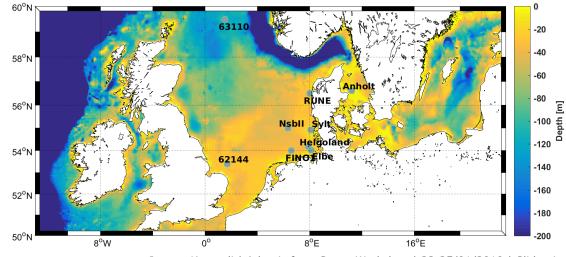






#### In situ measurements

- esa
- MARNET buoy network
  (https://www.bsh.de/EN/TOPICS/Observation\_systems/MARNET\_monitoring\_network/MARNET\_monitoring\_network\_node.html)
- Anholt offshore wind farm data
- CMEMS data
- RUNE campaign data





















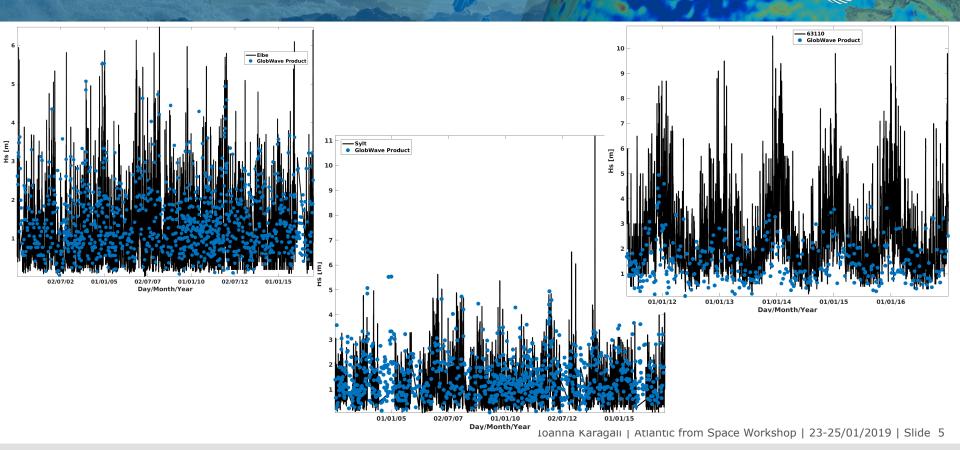






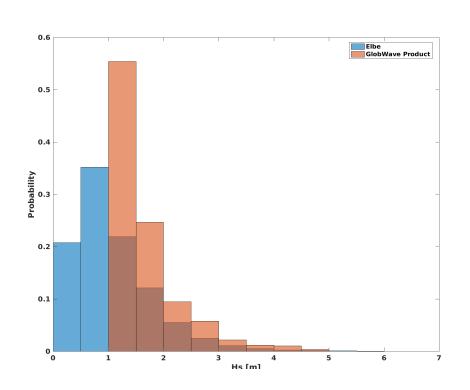


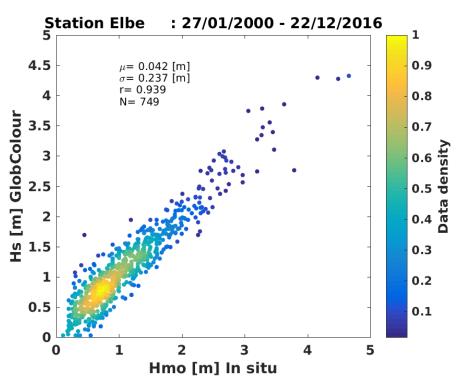
### Time-series



## Validation







Ioanna Karagali | Atlantic from Space Workshop | 23-25/01/2019 | Slide 6























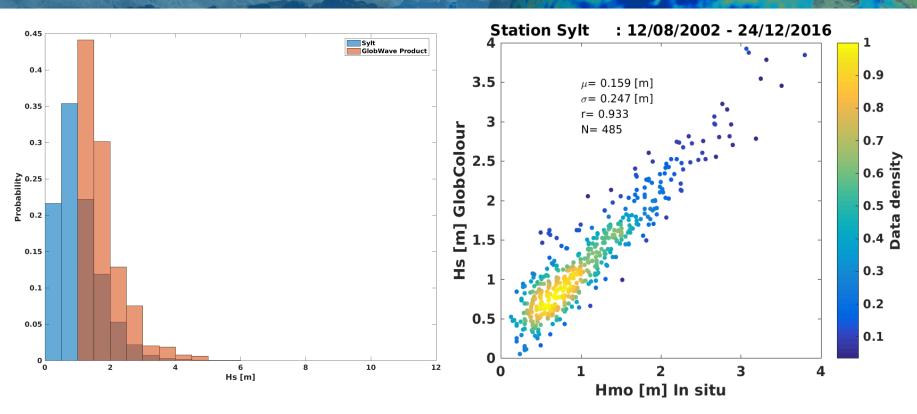






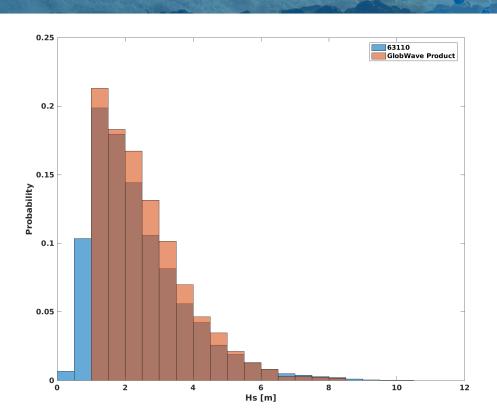
## Validation

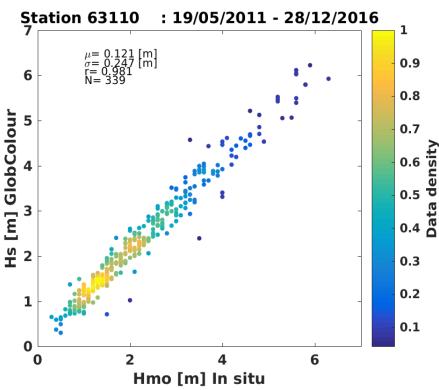




## Validation

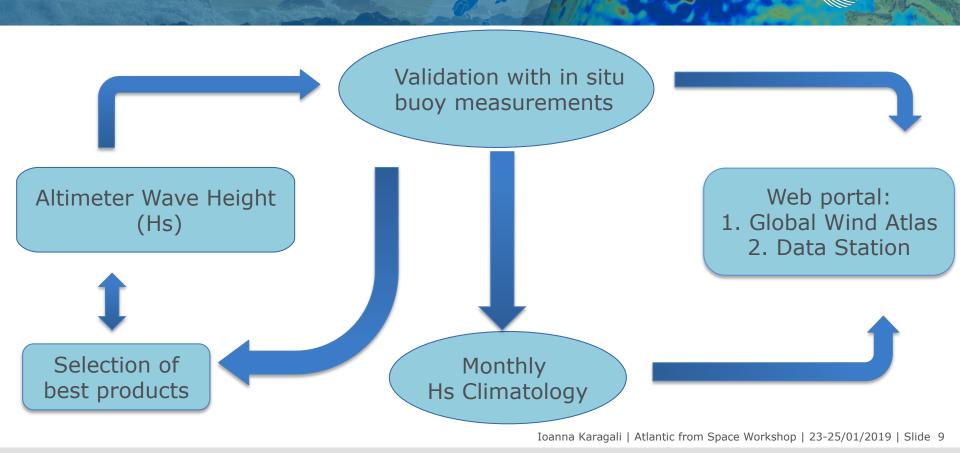








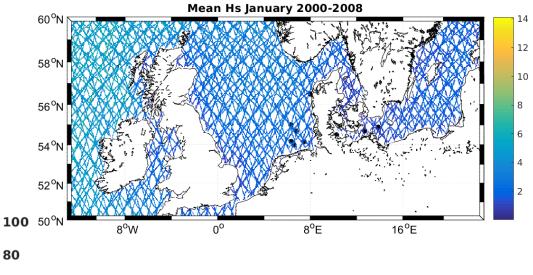
## Wave Atlas Workflow

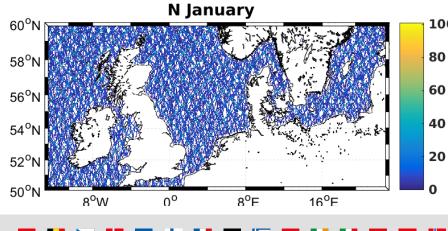


## Monthly "climatology"



Average values over months





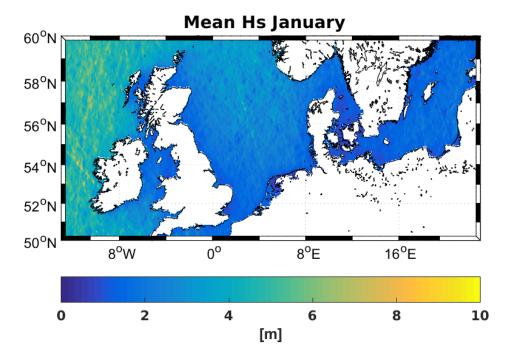




# Monthly "climatology"



Apply nearest neighbour smoothing

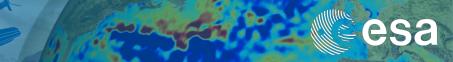


### Global Wind Atlas





## Global Wind Atlas







































## Summary & Recommendations

esa

- GlobWave global SWP product used
- Validation with in situ stations showed biases from 0 to 0.122 m
- Standard deviation ranged from 0.19 to 0.36 m
- Correlation r: 0.83 to 0.98
- Histograms indicate overestimation of Hs>1m
- Monthly values averaged for Hs climatology
- Simple smoothing applied for gap-filling

- More missions → higher coverage
- OI appropriate scheme for gap-filling
- Long-term joint wind-wave distributions
- "Weather windows" analyses

