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Potential Hydrodynamic Impacts of Offshore Wind Development on Nantucket Region Ecology An Evaluation from Wind to Whales

SEER Webinar: Oceanographic Responses to OffshoreWind: From First Principles to Potential Effects23 July 2024

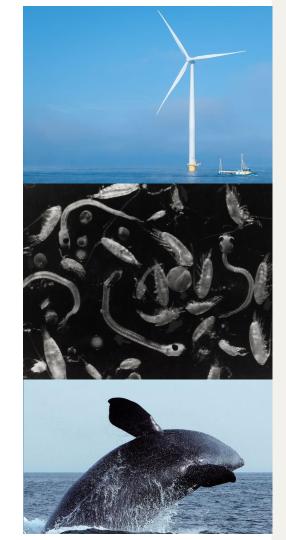
Eileen Hofmann, Committee Chair



Committee

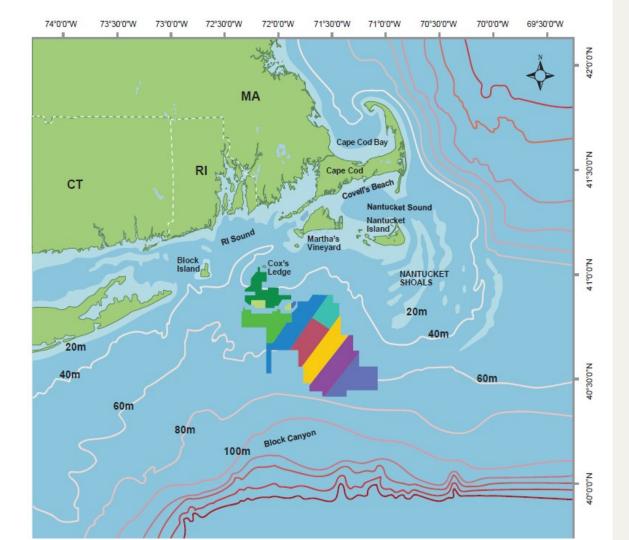
NATION

- Eileen Hofmann, Chair, Old Dominion University
- Jeffrey Carpenter, Helmholtz-Zentrum Hereon
- Qin Jim Chen, Northeastern University
- Josh Kohut, Rutgers University
- Richard Merrick, NOAA Fisheries (retired)
- Erin Meyer-Gutbrod, University of South Carolina
- Douglas Nowacek, Duke University
- Kaustubha Raghukumar, Integral Consulting Inc
- Nicholas Record, Bigelow Laboratory



Nantucket Shoals Region

Offshore Wind Energy Development



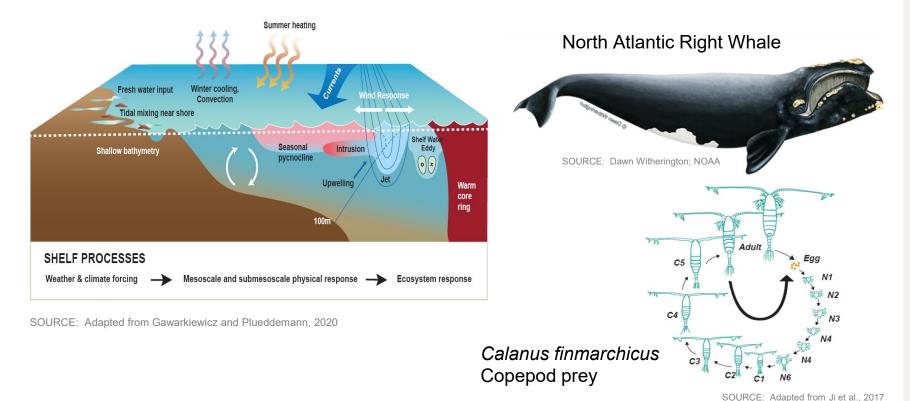


Committee Statement of Task Abbreviated

- Assess the state of the science about the effects of offshore wind turbine structures – what do we know
- Based on the literature review and public information gathering sessions:
 - Comment on the ability to estimate the extent of perturbations caused by wind turbine generator installation – can effects be observed
 - Evaluate models can effects be modeled and simulated
 - Suggest approaches for assessing the hydrodynamic impacts of wind turbine generators

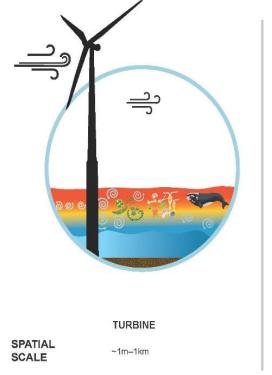
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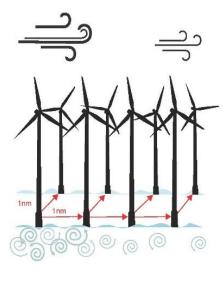
Physical and Biological Oceanography Nantucket Shoals Region





Scale of Effects



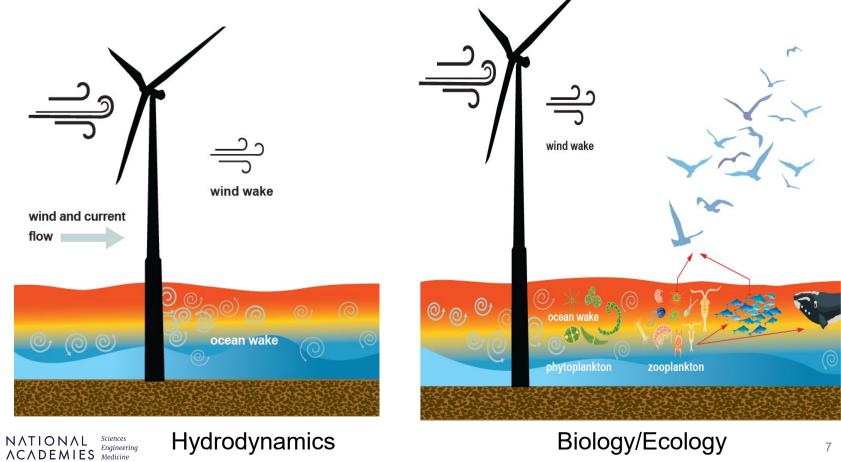


WIND FARM

1km-100s km



Wind Turbine Effects



Ability to Estimate Perturbations



Turbine scale: few observations for verification of wake behavior



Wind farm scale: changes in ocean current speeds, stratification, ocean surface wind speed, and deflection of the pycnocline

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Regional scale: difficult to quantify due to natural variability



Applicability of Hydrodynamic Models to the Region

Scale of Effects	Resolution	Idealized	LES	Non-hydrostatic Models	RANS Models
Turbine O(1)m – O(1)km	Millimeters to meters				
WEA O(1) km – O(10-100)km	Meters to 10s of meters		٠		
Region >O(100)km	10s-1000s of meters		•		

- Only assess key processes at these scales
- Support predictions at specified resolution
- Some versions can support an unstructured grid
- Full range of process at these scales is constrained by computational capacity
- Can assess specific processes at these scales and requires parameterization

LES - Large Eddy Simulation RANS - Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes Models

ΝΛΤΙΟΝΛΙ

Effects on Right Whale

- The hydrodynamic impacts on zooplankton are currently difficult to isolate
- There is a gap in understanding of foraging by North Atlantic right whales in the Nantucket Shoals region
- Studies concentrated at the wind farm scale do not adequately capture broad-scale use of the Nantucket Shoals region by right whales
- Effects will be difficult to detect and/or predict



Summary of Conclusions

- The significant natural and anthropogenic variability in the Nantucket Shoals oceanography and ecology suggests:
 - Perturbations in hydrodynamics due to wind farm development are likely to be difficult to isolate
 - Effects on the zooplankton are likely to be difficult to distinguish
- Significant uncertainties exist in assessing the hydrodynamic impacts associated with:
 - Wind wake and ocean wake effects at local, farm, and regional scales
 - Abundance and aggregation of zooplankton including right whale prey
 - Current and future foraging patterns of North Atlantic right whales
- UPDATE: Workshop convened 2 weeks ago to design a field monitoring program that would respond to observational and modeling recommendations from the National Academies study

Thank you!

Any questions?



To learn more about the study or process:

https://www.nationalacademies.org/our-work/evaluation-of-hydrodynamic-modeling-and-implications-foroffshore-wind-development-nantucket-shoals