Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Environmental Science and Applications (ICESA'23)

Lisbon, Portugal- December 04 - 06, 2023

Paper No. 124

DOI: 10.11159/icesa23.124

Regional Environmental Impacts Of The Explosive Growth Of Wind Power

Qiang Wang^{1,2}, Song Chen¹, Jianren Fan^{1,2}

State Key Laboratory of Clean Energy Utilization/Zhejiang University, 38 Zheda Road, Hangzhou, P.R. China Zhejiang Key Laboratory of Clean Energy and Carbon Neutrality, 38 Zheda Road, Hangzhou, P.R. China zjuqw@zju.edu.cn; ch song@163.com; fanjr@zju.edu.cn

Extended Abstract

As wind farm explosively develops worldwide, the interactions between wind farms and the environment attract increasing attention [1, 2]. Wind farms would alter the atmosphere by lifting surface roughness [3], extracting momentum and adding extra turbulence, inducing wake [4] and even climate changes [5]. Local and regional changes of wind, temperature, and precipitation have been reported [1, 2, 6]. However, it remains unclear how wind farms influence air pollution. Here we first show that wind farms in China have significant regional impacts on both climate and air pollutants especially in summer, by using a dynamic numerical weather prediction and a multi-scale air quality model. We show that although wind power cannot produce additional emissions, it is able to redistribute air pollutants via affecting the atmospheric process. Chinese wind farms influence the mesoscale circulation in summer, which increases PM_{2.5} in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei (BTH) megalopolis with a peak of 6.76 μg·m⁻³ and reduces PM_{2.5} in the Yangtze River Delta (YRD) region with a peak reduction of 5.25 µg·m⁻³ in the recent years from 2015 to 2018. These numbers are equivalent to those obtained by about 1.5 years of dominant contributions from anthropogenic emission abatement to reduce the national annual mean PM_{2.5} concentration. It indicates that the effects of investing over 2 billion US dollars per year by the central government to reduce PM_{2.5} might be canceled out by the impacts from Chinese wind power in certain regions. These significant variations of climate and air pollution are of the same order as the interannual variabilities in BTH and YRD, which has never been reported. More dominant impacts can be expected in the future according to the roadmap 2050 of China National Energy Administration [7]. Urgent attention from the government and industry is required to comprehensively evaluate the roadmap so as to set up better policies for sustainable development.

References

- [1] Miller LM, Keith DW. Climatic Impacts of Wind Power. Joule. 2018;2:2618-32.
- [2] Lundquist JK, DuVivier KK, Kaffine D, Tomaszewski JM. Costs and consequences of wind turbine wake effects arising from uncoordinated wind energy development. Nature Energy. 2018;4:26-34.
- [3] Baidya Roy S. Can large wind farms affect local meteorology? J Geophys Res. 2004;109:1-6.
- [4] Wang Q, Luo K, Yuan R, Zhang S, Fan J. Wake and performance interference between adjacent wind farms: Case study of Xinjiang in China by means of mesoscale simulations. Energy. 2019;166:1168-80.
- [5] Abbasi SA, Tabassum A, Abbasi T. Impact of wind-energy generation on climate: A rising spectre. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews. 2016;59:1591-8.
- [6] Fiedler BH, Bukovsky MS. The effect of a giant wind farm on precipitation in a regional climate model. Environmental Research Letters. 2011;6.
- [7] Institute ER. Technology Roadmaps -China wind energy development roadmap 2050. International Energy Agency and Energy Research Institute; 2011.