

Supplementary material

Table S1. Terrain and land cover characteristics of ERA5 grid points falling within a 0.25-deg buffer from each site's location¹.

Tall towers			ERA5 grid points									
Lat (deg N)	Long (deg E)	#	Lat (deg N)	Long (deg E)	Distance from tower (km)	Altitude (m a.s.l.)		Surface roughness length (m)	Low vegetation		High vegetation	
						μ	σ		Cover (%)	Category	Cover (%)	Category
FINO3												
55.19	7.16											
		1	55.25	7.00	12.149	< 0		0.0	100	Sea		
		2	55.00	7.00	23.458	< 0		0.0	100	Sea		
		3	55.25	7.25	8.783	< 0		0.0	100	Sea		
		4	55.00	7.25	21.895	< 0		0.0	100	Sea		
Cabauw												
51.97	4.93											
		1	52.00	4.75	12.774	-1	2	0.3	90	Crops and mixed farming	10	Interrupted forest
		2	52.00	5.00	5.842	-1	3	0.3	90	Crops and mixed farming	10	Interrupted forest
		3	51.75	5.00	24.938	2	3	0.4	90	Crops and mixed farming	10	Interrupted forest
Boulder												
39.91	-105.23											
		1	40.00	-105.25	10.155	2026	190	0.5	90	Short grass	10	Deciduous broadleaf trees
		2	39.75	-105.25	17.878	2131	161	0.6	80	Short grass	20	Deciduous broadleaf trees
		3	40.00	-105.00	22.017	1623	108	0.1	90	Short grass	10	Deciduous broadleaf trees
Ghoroghchi												
33.59	51.00											
		1	33.75	51.00	17.796	2019	194	0.0	70	Semidesert		
		2	33.50	51.00	10.010	2065	101	0.0	70	Semidesert		
Humansdorp												
-34.11	24.51											
		1	-34.00	24.50	12.270	206	68	0.1	90	Short grass	10	Deciduous broadleaf trees
		2	-34.25	24.50	15.599	39	23	0.2	20	Crops and mixed farming	60	Interrupted forest
Wallaby Creek												
-37.43	145.19											
		1	-37.50	145.00	18.493	260	52	0.5	70	Crops and mixed farming	30	Interrupted forest
		2	-37.25	145.25	20.712	334	112	0.7	40	Crops and mixed farming	60	Interrupted forest
		3	-37.50	145.25	9.417	339	125	1.6			100	Evergreen broadleaf trees

¹ ECMWF low/high vegetation types considered as land cover categories [49].

² Locations' maps of mean altitude and roughness length are presented in Figures S1 and Figures S2, respectively.

Table S2. Statistical values of annual air density observed vs. estimated by ERA5 at the six towers¹.

Height (m)	N (%)	Observations	Estimations				Statistical indicators			
		μ_o	σ_o	μ_p	σ_p	MB	NB	RMSE	NRMSE	r
		(kg/m ³)	(kg/m ³)	(kg/m ³)	(kg/m ³)	(kg/m ³)		(kg/m ³)		
FINO3										
60	15815 (90.27)	1.235	0.026	1.235	0.022	0.000	0.00	0.014	0.01	0.85
100	15439 (88.12)	1.231	0.023	1.230	0.022	0.001	0.00	0.004	0.00	0.98
Cabauw										
40	17512 (99.95)	1.232	0.097	1.239	0.028	-0.007	-0.01	0.095	0.08	0.21
80	17511 (99.95)	1.174	0.313	1.234	0.028	-0.060	-0.05	0.313	0.26	0.28
Boulder										
50	17321 (98.86)	0.994	0.041	0.986	0.036	0.007	0.01	0.032	0.03	0.68
80	17321 (98.86)	0.990	0.041	0.984	0.036	0.007	0.01	0.032	0.03	0.68
Ghoroghchi										
60	6267 (71.54)	0.935	0.037	0.952	0.038	-0.017	-0.02	0.039	0.04	0.55
100	6267 (71.54)	0.932	0.037	0.949	0.038	-0.017	-0.02	0.039	0.04	0.55
Humansdorp										
60	8758 (99.70)	1.201	0.021	1.194	0.020	0.006	0.01	0.011	0.01	0.90
Wallaby Creek										
95	4741 (54.12)	1.133	0.025	1.191	0.031	-0.058	-0.05	0.060	0.05	0.91

N (%): number of observations/predictions (valid data percent); μ_o : mean of observations; σ_o : standard deviation of observations; μ_p : mean of predictions; σ_p : standard deviation of predictions; MB: mean bias; NB: normalised bias; RMSE: root mean square error; NRMSE: normalised root mean square error; r: correlation coefficient.

¹ For each site, time periods as in Table 2 have been considered.

Table S3. WT power losses (%) accounted for by WT system and cause/component¹ [20].

WT system	Gearbox	Generator	Converter	Unavailab. & repair	Total
	$f_{gearbox}$	$f_{generator}$	$f_{converter}$	$f_{unavailability}$	F_{WT}
A: fixed-speed	4.0	2.5	0.0	0.2	6.59
B: variable-speed with induction generator	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.4	8.71
C: variable-speed with doubly fed induction generator	3.0	1.5	0.8	1.2	6.36
D: variable-speed with direct-drive synchronous generator	0.0	3.5	4.7	0.1	8.13

¹ WT-specific total losses (F_{WT}) calculated based on Eq. (10).

Table S4. WT power losses (%) accounted for by site¹.

Site	Electric grid connection	Ice	Other	Total by site
	f_{grid}	f_{ice}	f_{other}	F_{site}
FINO3	2.0	3.0	0.0	4.94
Cabauw	1.0	3.0	0.0	3.97
Boulder	1.0	4.0	0.0	4.96
Ghoroghchi	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.00
Humansdorp	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.00
Wallaby Creek	2.0	4.0	0.0	5.92

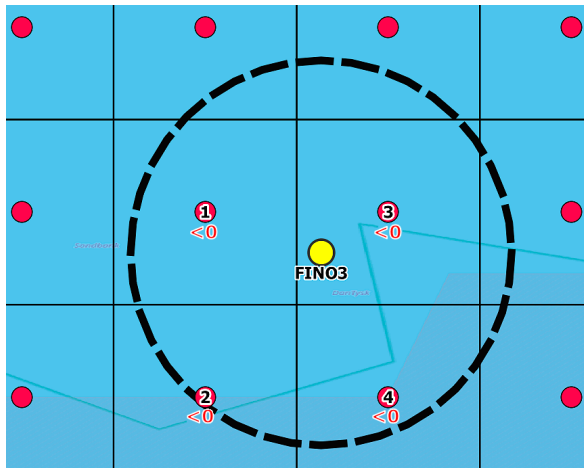
¹ Site-specific total losses (F_{site}) calculated based on Eq. (11).

Table S5. WT power losses (%) accounted for by site and height-related air density ^{1,2}.

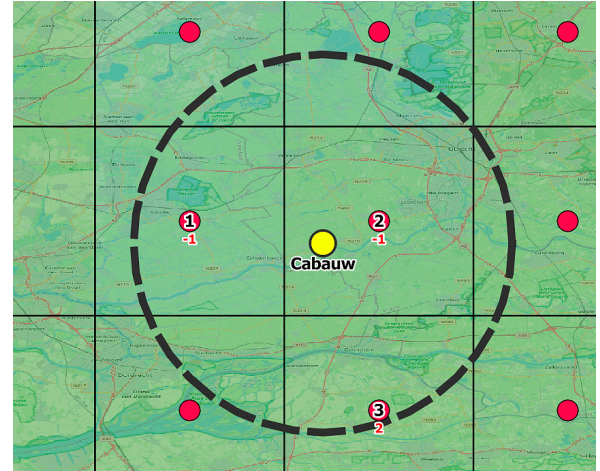
Site	Total losses by site	Height (m)	Air density losses (or gains) vs. air density standard value		Total losses by site and air density	
			Observed	Estimated	Observed	Estimated
FINO3	4.94	60	-0.82	-0.82	4.16	4.16
		100	-0.49	-0.41	4.47	4.55
Cabauw	3.97	40	-0.57	-1.14	3.42	2.87
		80	4.16	-0.73	7.97	3.26
Boulder	4.96	50	18.86	19.51	22.88	23.50
		80	19.18	19.67	23.19	23.66
Ghoroghchi	4.00	60	23.67	22.45	26.73	25.55
		100	23.92	22.45	26.96	25.55
Humansdorp	2.00	60	1.96	2.86	3.92	4.80
Wallaby Creek	5.92	95	7.51	2.86	12.99	8.61

¹ For each site, height-related air density losses (or gains) (F_ρ) have been calculated based on considering the difference of observed and estimated annual mean values reported in Table S2 with respect to air density standard value (1.225 kg/m³).

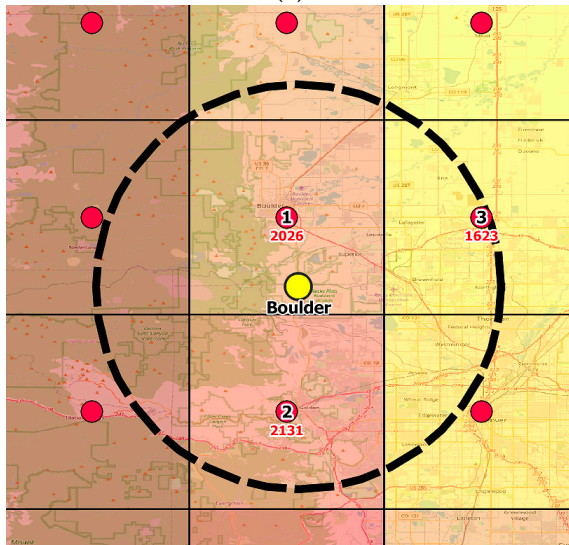
² Total losses by site and height-related air density have been calculated as: $F_{\text{site} \& \rho} = 1 - [(1 - F_{\text{site}})(1 - F_\rho)]$.



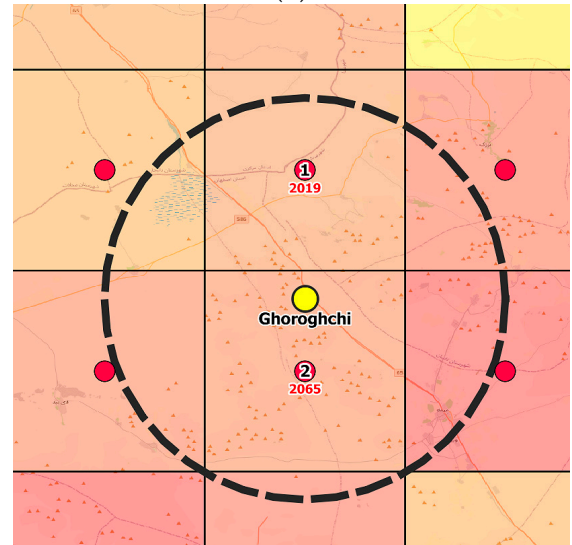
(a)



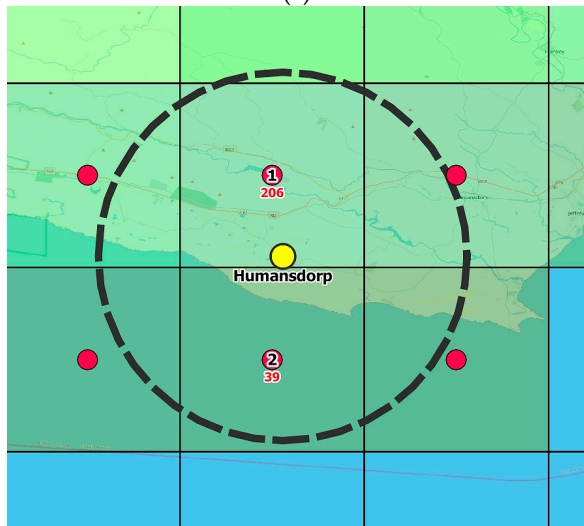
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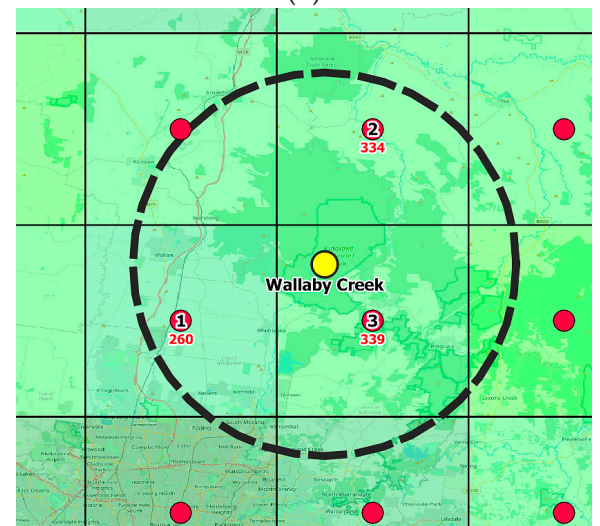
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

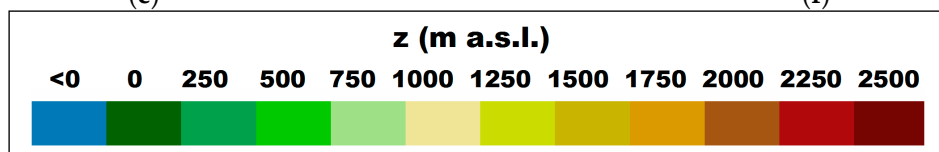
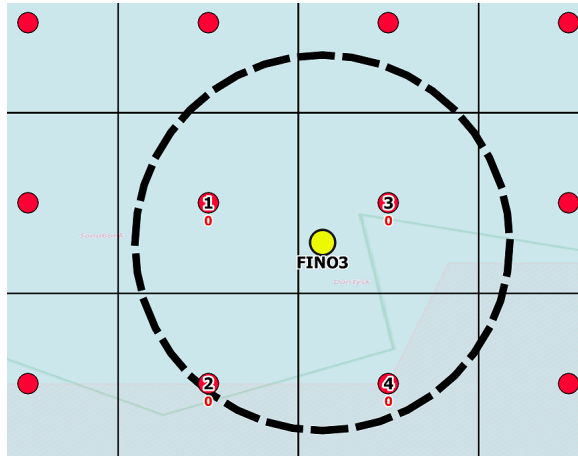
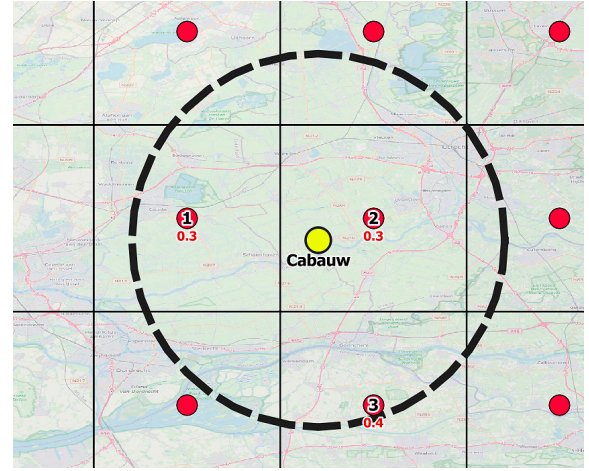


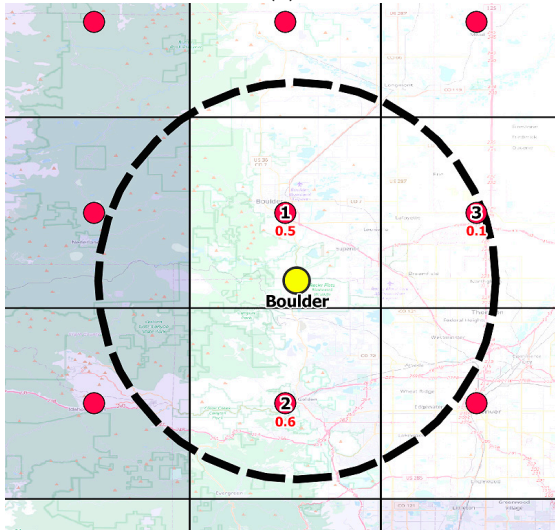
Figure S1. Mean altitude (m) of ERA5 grid points closest to each tower's location: (a) FINO3; (b) Cabauw; (c) Boulder; (d) Ghoroghchi; (e) Humansdorp; (f) Wallaby Creek. The values of grid points within a 0.25-deg buffer from towers (shown as black dashed circle) are also reported. Cartography basemap: OpenStreetMap.



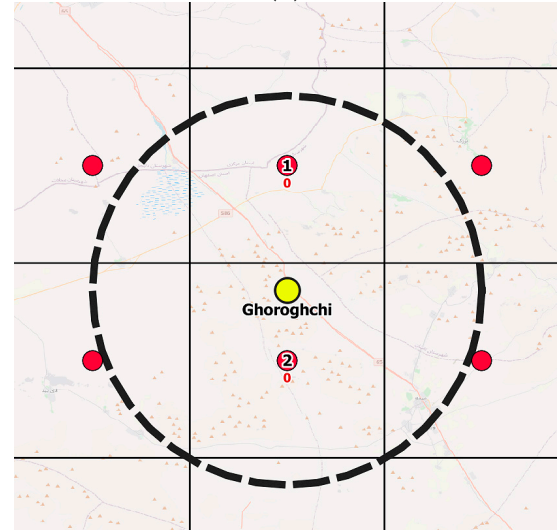
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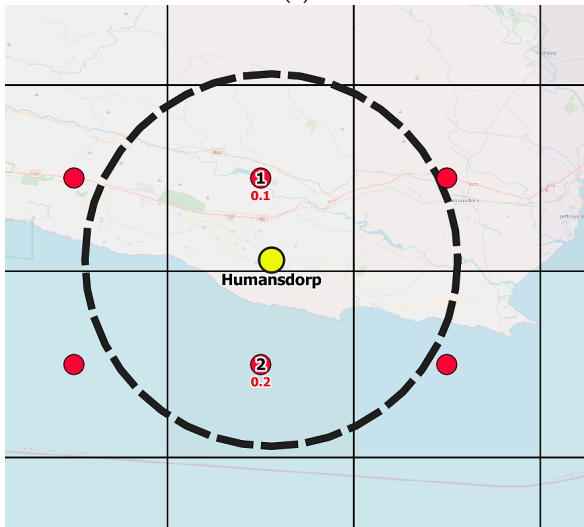
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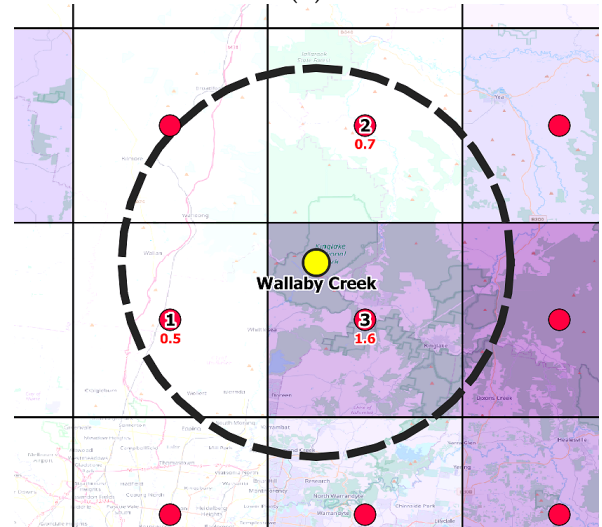
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

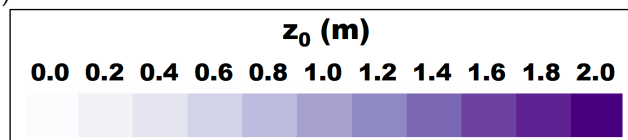


Figure S2. Mean roughness length (m) of ERA5 grid points closest to each tower's location: (a) FINO3; (b) Cabauw; (c) Boulder; (d) Ghoroghchi; (e) Humansdorp; (f) Wallaby Creek. The values of grid points within a 0.25-deg buffer from towers (shown as black dashed circle) are also reported. Cartography basemap: OpenStreetMap.

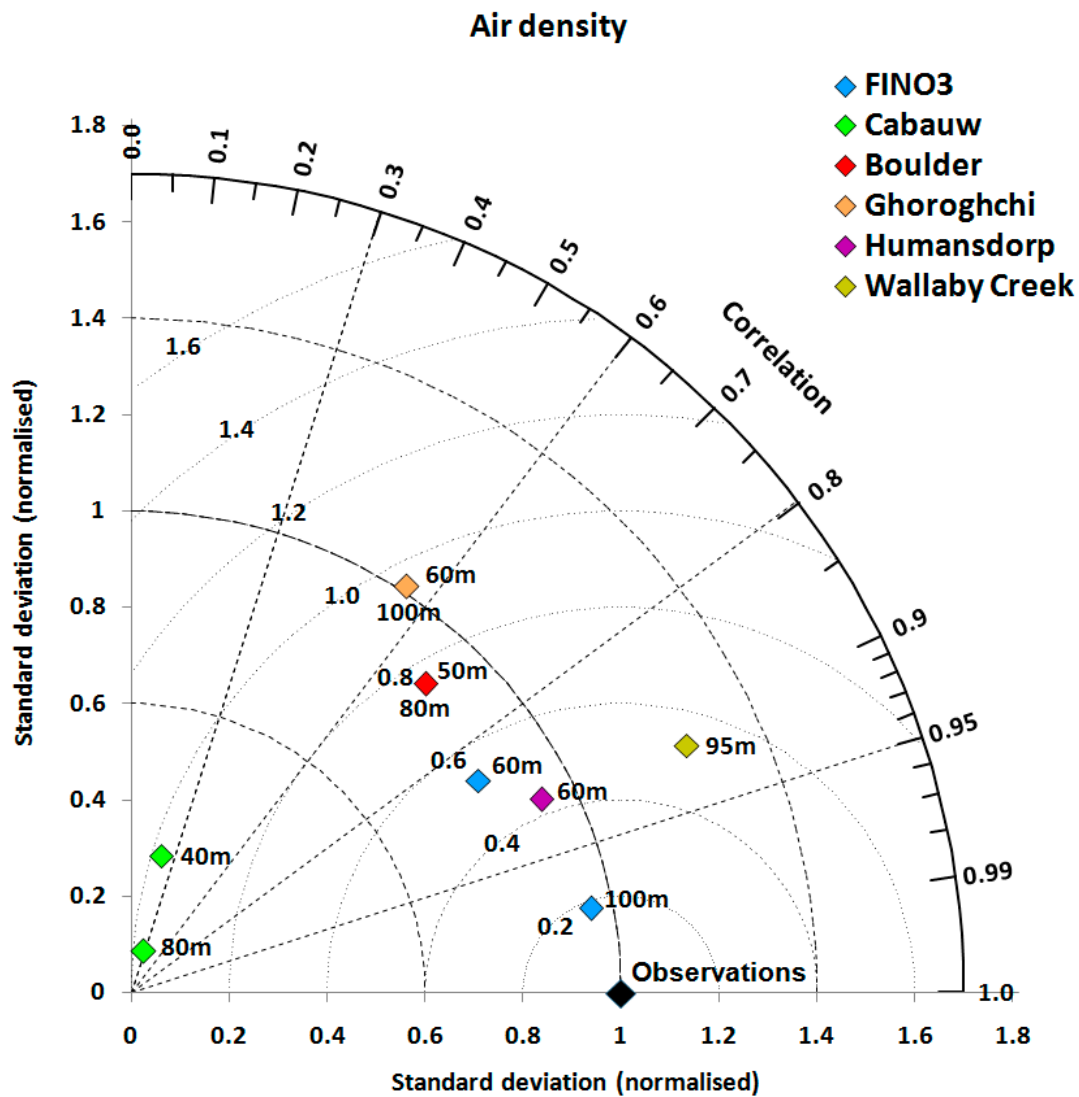


Figure S3. Taylor diagram of annual average air density predicted by height by ERA5 reanalysis data at the six study locations. Standard deviations of predictions (σ_p) and RMSD (proportional to the radial distance from observations) are normalised by the standard deviation of observations (σ_o).