Supplementary Material

The global wind resource observed by scatterometer

Ian R. Young ^{1,*}, Ebru Kirezci ¹ and Agustinus Ribal ¹²

¹ Department of Infrastructure Engineering, The University of Melbourne, Vic 3010, Australia

² Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

Contains Supplementary figures S1 – S7

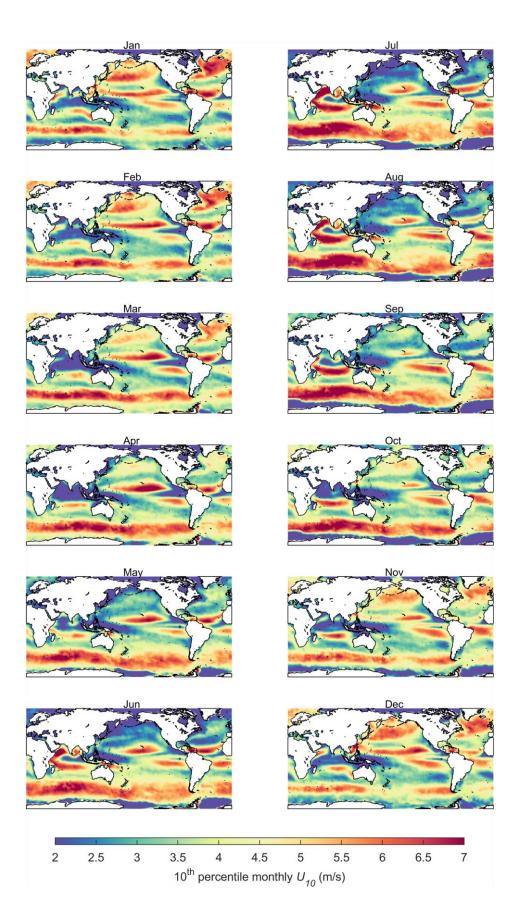


Figure S1: The 10th percentile global monthly wind speed from scatterometer data, $U_{10}(10)$. The data were gridded at 2^o resolution.

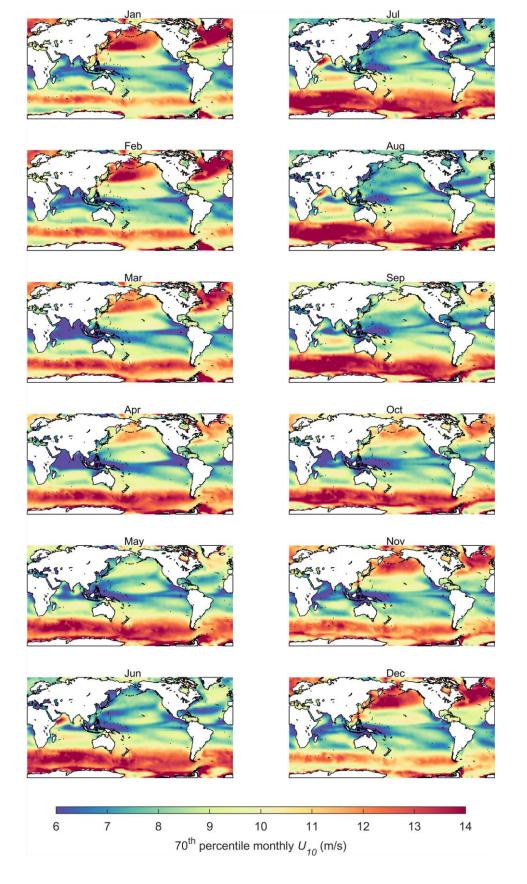


Figure S2: The 70th percentile global monthly wind speed from scatterometer data, $U_{10}(70)$. The data were gridded at 2^o resolution.

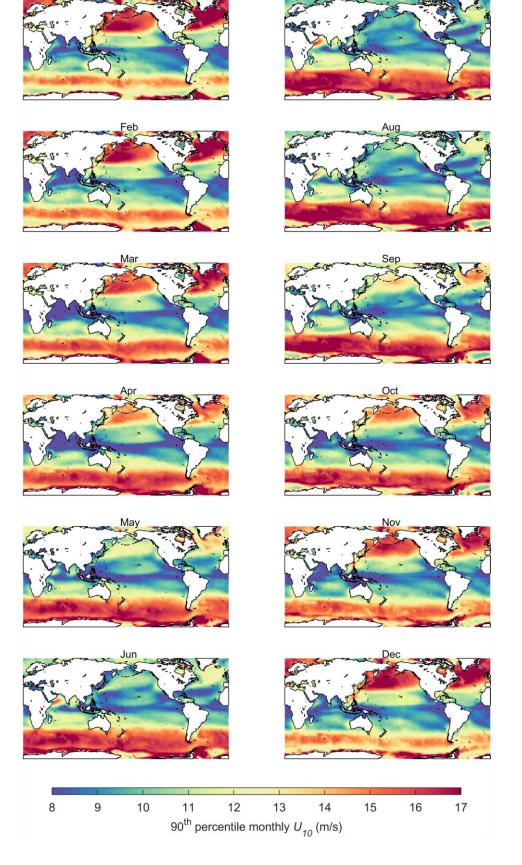


Figure S3: The 90th percentile global monthly wind speed from scatterometer data, $U_{10}(90)$. The data were gridded at 2^o resolution.

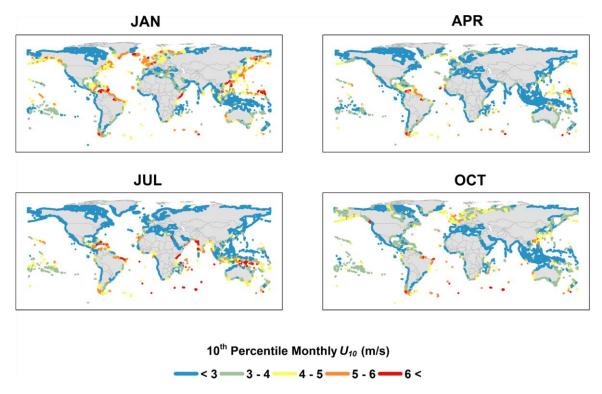


Figure S4: The 10th percentile monthly wind speed, $U_{10}(10)$ at near-coastal locations defined by the DIVA dataset.

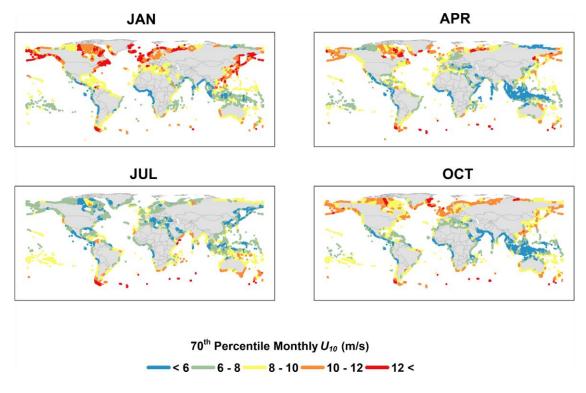


Figure S5: The 70th percentile monthly wind speed, U_{10} (70) at near-coastal locations defined by the DIVA dataset.

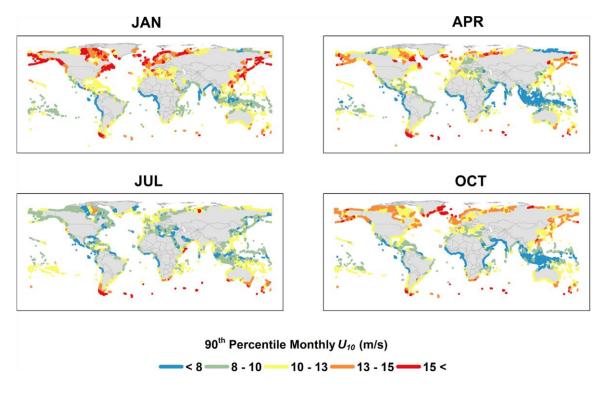


Figure S6: The 90th percentile monthly wind speed, $U_{10}(90)$ at near-coastal locations defined by the DIVA dataset.

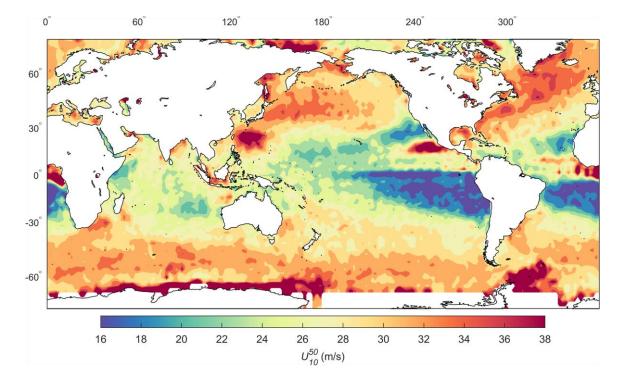


Figure S7: The 50-year return period wind speed, U_{10}^{50} obtained with a PoT analysis and a GPD distribution. Data gridded at 2^o resolution.