

10 - 12 March | Bella Center Copenhagen, Denmark

Copenhagen, 10 February 2015

### Wind farm wake verification

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Support by









- Introduction wind turbine wakes;
- Participants & models;
- Results
  - Simple wakes and moderate spacing;
  - Wakes for small spacing and speed recovery;
  - Wakes for variable spacing
  - Wind farm clusters;
  - Wake behind a large wind farm;
- Discussion & acknowledgements;

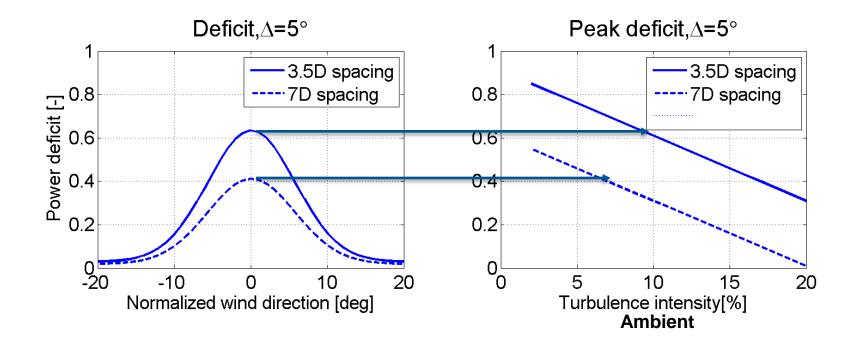


1. Basic wake deficit - pairs of wind turbines;

- a) Power deficit;
- b) Peak deficit vs turbulence;
- 2. Rows of turbines;
  - a) Constant spacing (small or large);
  - b) Speed recovery due to "missing" turbines;
- 3. Wind farms with variable spacing;
- 4. Park efficiency;
- 5. Wind farm clusters = Farm Farm wake

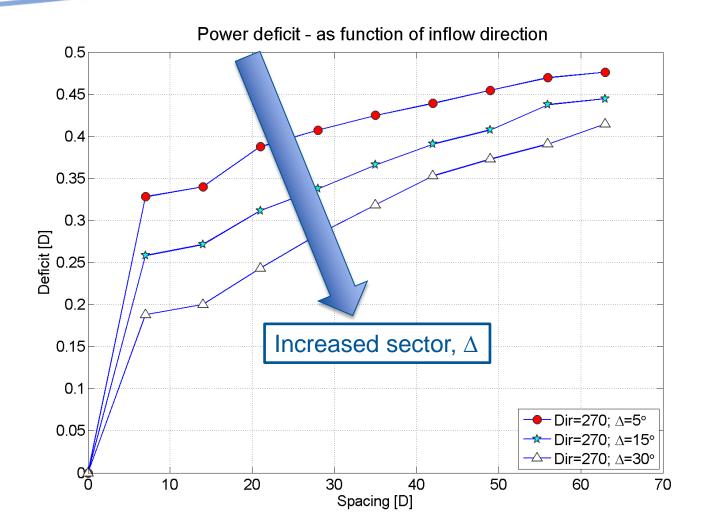


#### Wake deficit between pairs of wind turbines

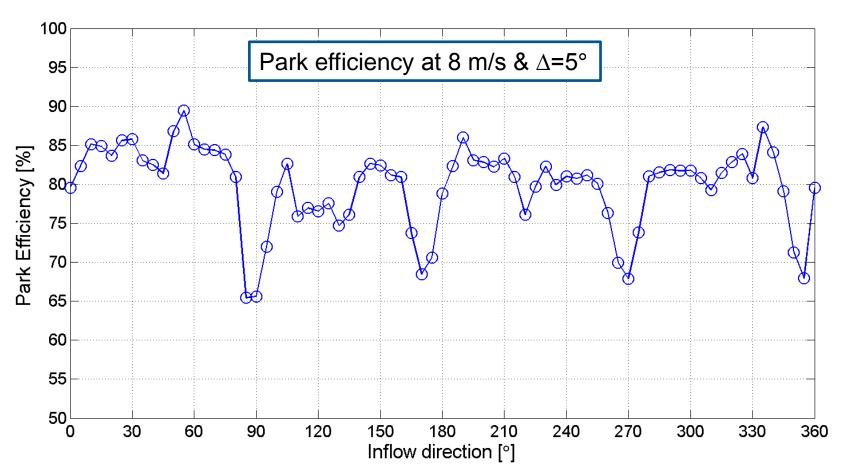




#### Wake deficit for turbines with constant spacing



#### **Definition of park efficiency**



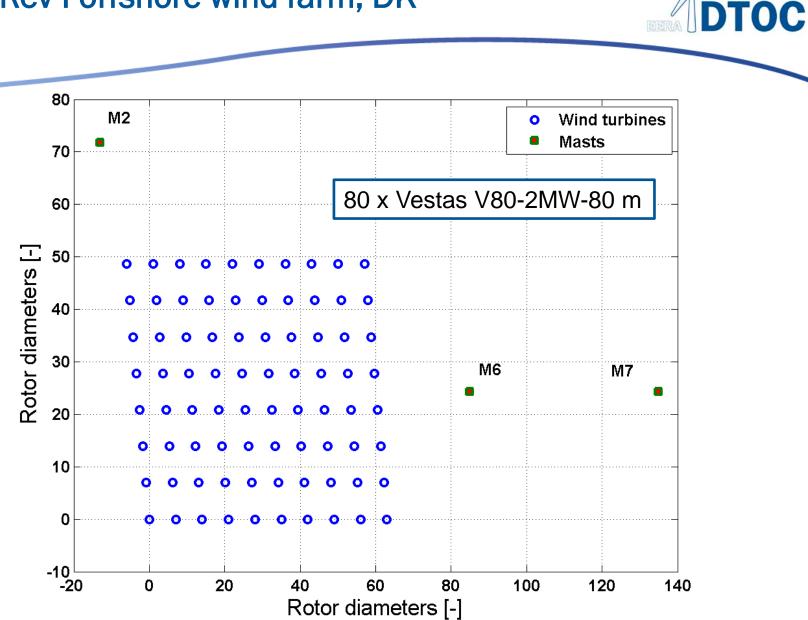
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- 1. Horns Rev I WF: 80 x Vestas V80 á 2MW
  - Regular layout with 7D spacing;
  - Well know dataset from other benchmarks;
- 2. Lillgrund WF: 48 x SWP-2.3-93 m
  - Very dense wind farm with 3.3 and 4.3 D fixed spacing;
  - Missing "turbines" => speed recovery analysis;
- 3. Rødsand: 90 x SWP-2.3-93 m
  - Variable spacing based on 5 x 18 turbines on archs;
  - Nysted WF: 72 x Bonus-2.3-82 m separated by a distance of 33 diameters;
- 4. Alpha Ventus WF: 6 x REpower 5 MW & 6 x AREVA 5 MW

#### Horns Rev I offshore wind farm, DK

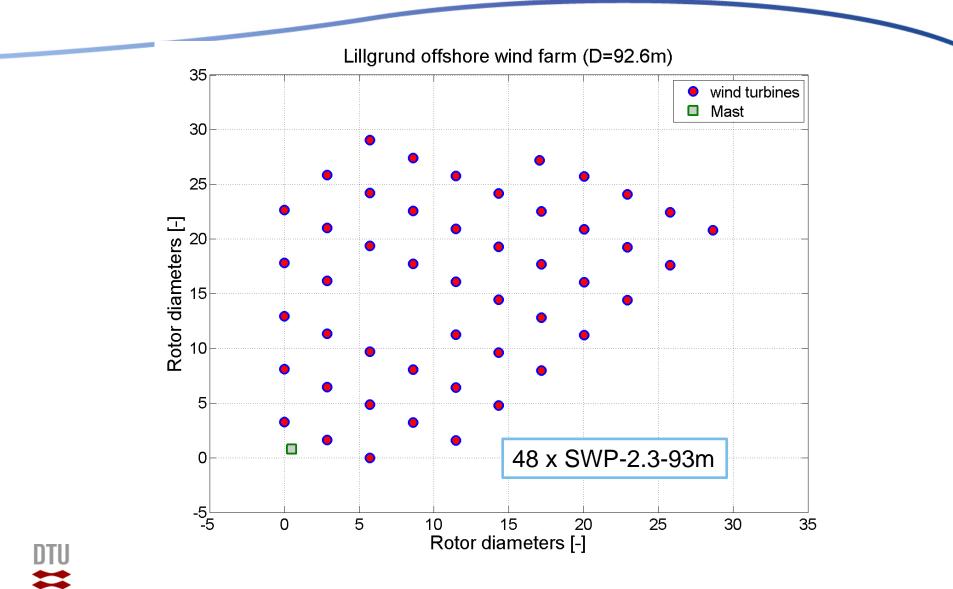
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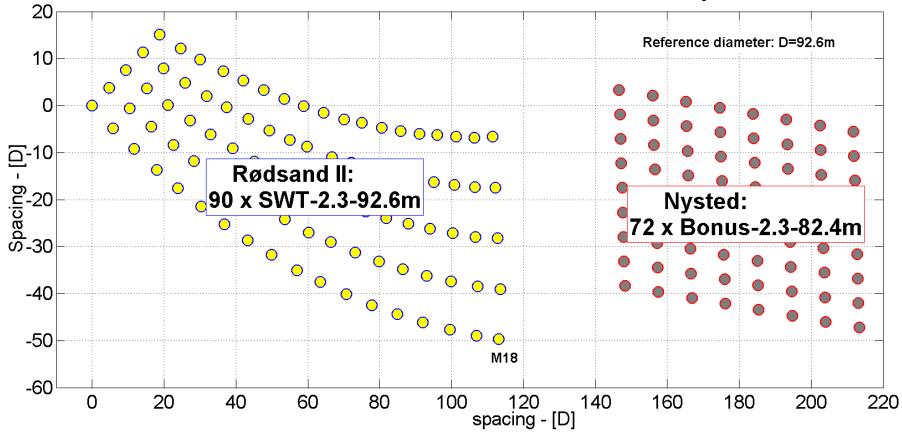
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#### Lillgrund offshore wind farm, SE



# Wind farm cluster: Rødsand II WF/Nysted WF

Offshore wind farm cluster: Rødsand II & Nysted





#### **Benchmark participants and models**

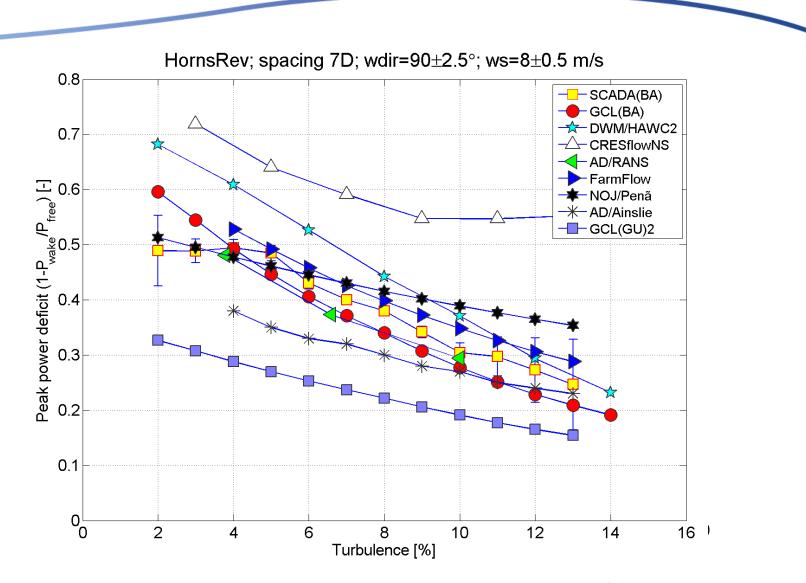
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Models	Affiliation	Horns Rev WF	Lillgrund WF	Rødsand II WF	Rødsand II/Nysted WF
SCADA/BA	DTU Wind Energy/K.S.Hansen	х	x	х	(x)
NOJ/BA	DTU Wind Energy/misc		x		
NOJ/GU	DTU Wind Energy/misc		x	х	
NOJ/BA	DTU Wind Energy/A. Pena	х	x	х	
WASP/NOJ	Indiana Uni/RB	x			
GCL/BA	DTU Wind Energy/misc		x		
GCL/GU	DTU Wind Energy/misc	х	x		
GCL(GU)	CENER/JS.Rodrigo	х	x		
FUGA/SO	DTU Wind Energy/S. Ott	х	x	х	
DMW	DTU Wind Energy/TJ.Larsen	х			
AD/RANS	UPORTO/J.L. Palma	х		х	х
CRESflowNS	CRES/ J. Prospathopoulos	х	x	x	
FarmFlow	ECN Wind Energy/J.G Scheepers	х	x	х	х
CFDWake	CENER/B.G. Hevia	x		x	
RANS/f <sub>P</sub> C	DTU Wind Energy/P.vd Laan			x	x
Ainslie	RES-LTD/T.Young	х	Х		
WRF/UPM	Ciemat/A.Palomares			х	
Mesoscale	DTU Wind Energy/P.Volker			х	

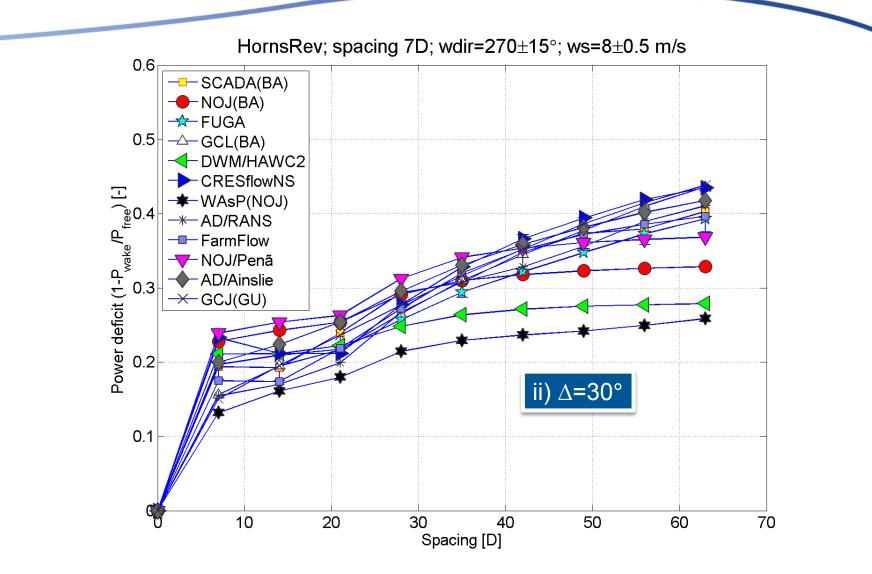
BA=Bin averaged & GU=Gaussian Uncertainty

#### **Results from Horns Rev benchmark**

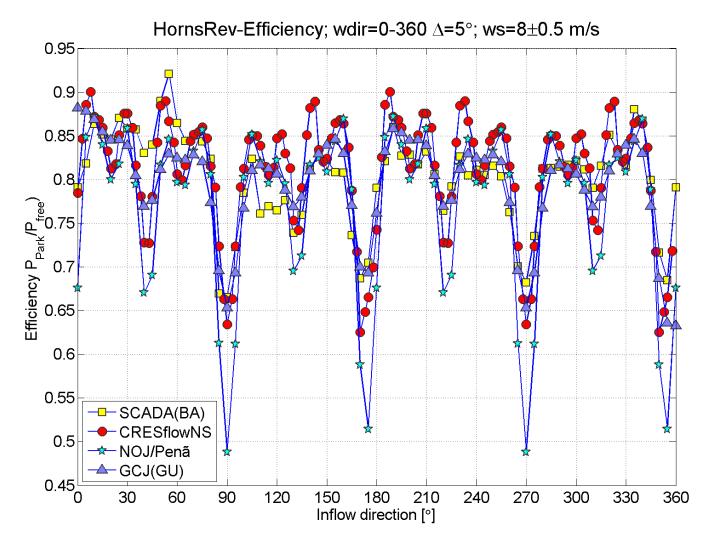


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#### **Results from Horns Rev benchmark**



#### Horns Rev park efficiency; 0 - 360°



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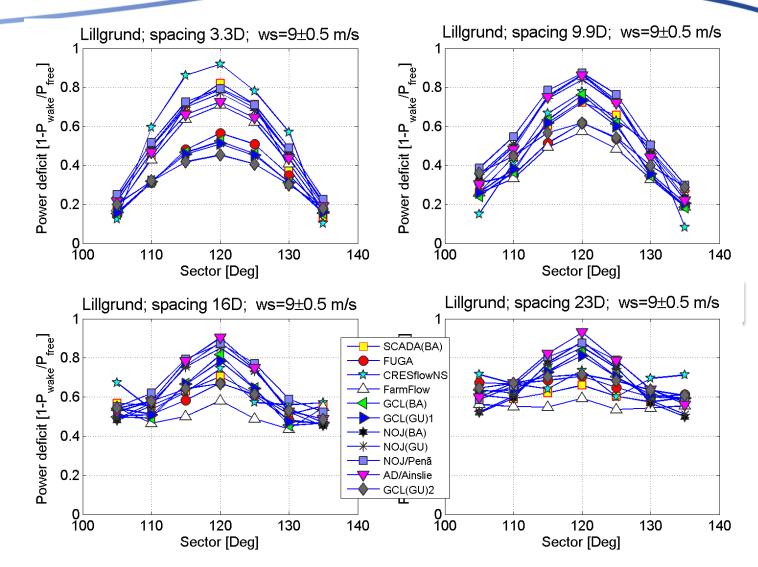
- First EERA-DTOC benchmark included 11 models, which has been implemented succesfull;
- The basic flow cases displayed some sector size dependent differences;
- The park efficiency case demonstrated that the models were able to cover a complete wind farm.



#### Lillgrund offshore wind farm – 3.3 D spacing

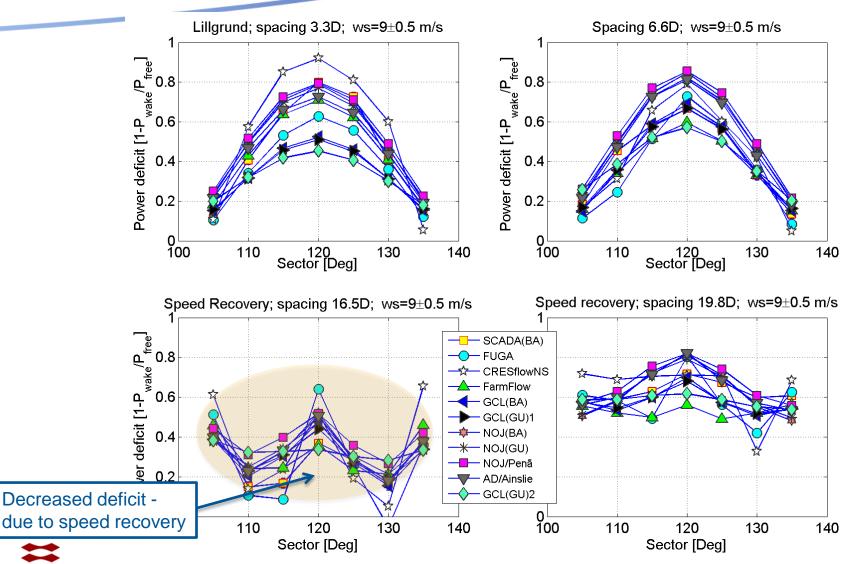
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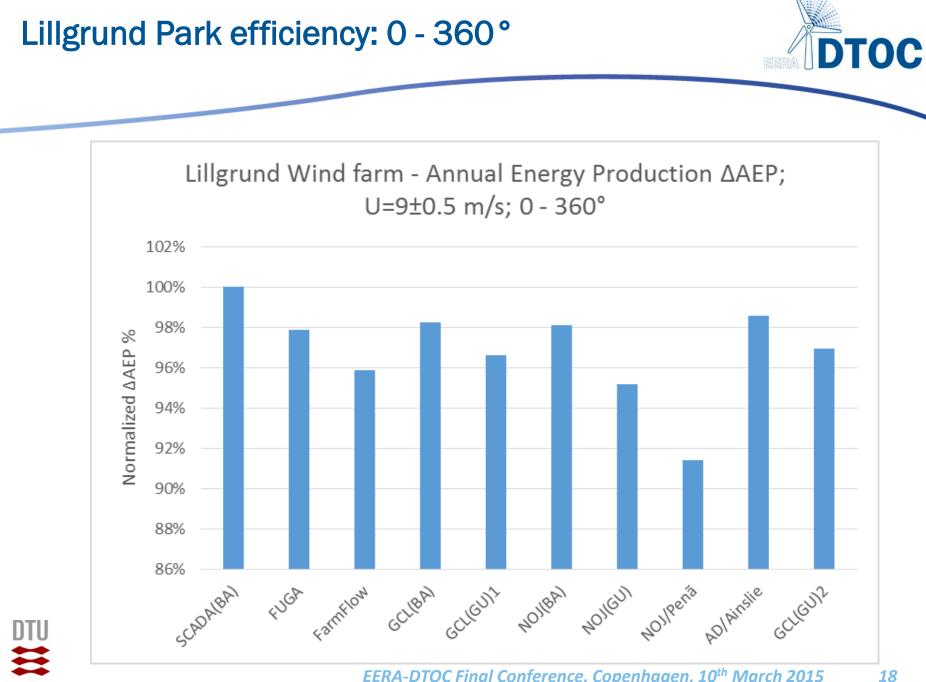


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#### Lillgrund offshore wind farm – 3.3 D spacing



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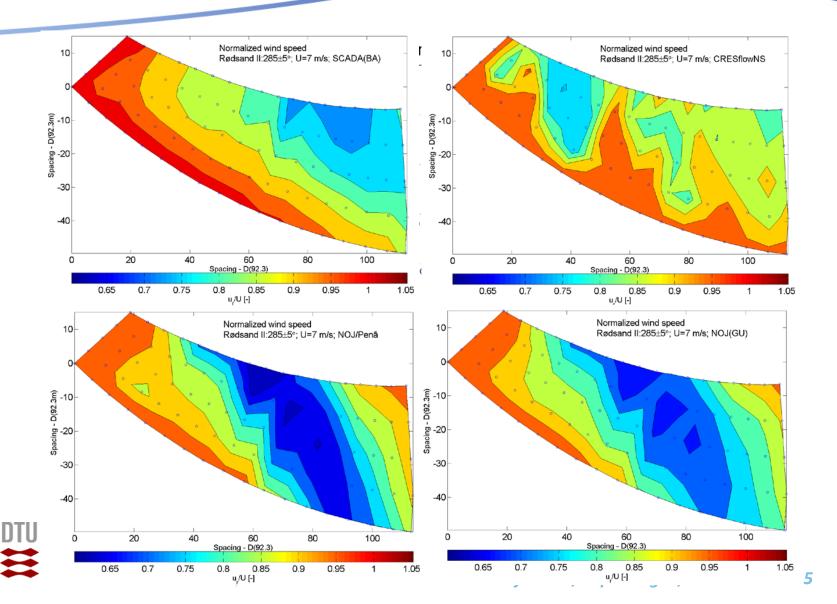


- All models handles 3.3 and 4.3D spacing well;
- All models handles the speed recovery due to "missing" turbines;
- All models ware able to simulate the park efficiency for 0 - 360° inflow;
- The simulated  $\triangle$ AEP demonstrates a variation of  $\pm 3\%$  compared to the measured value;



#### Rødsand II wind farm – variable spacing



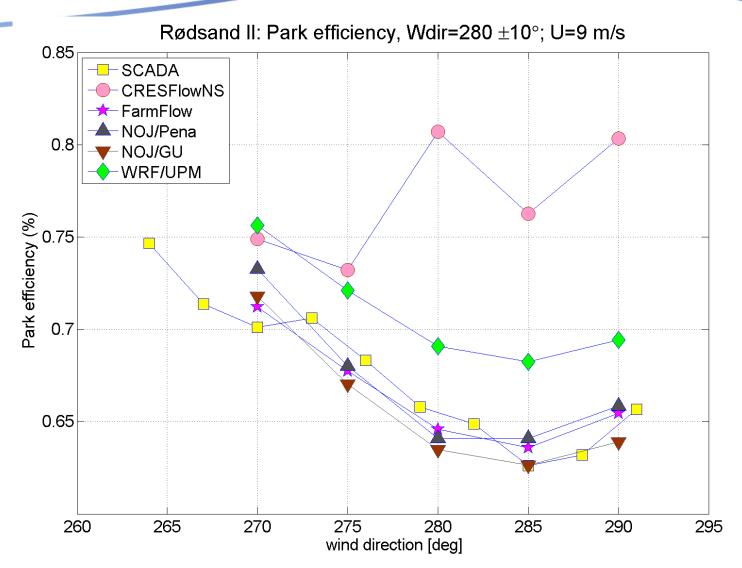


#### Rødsand II wind farm – park efficeincy

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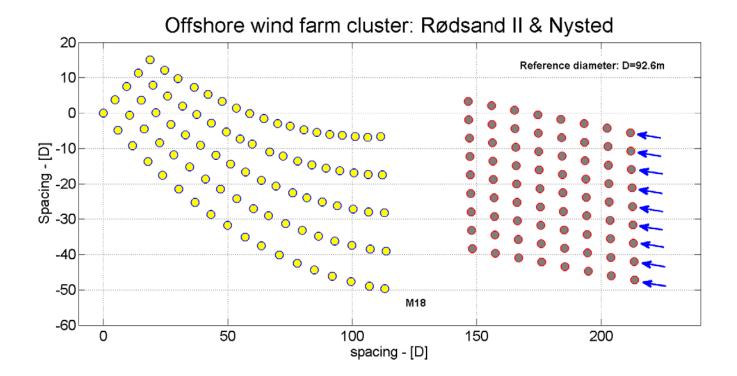


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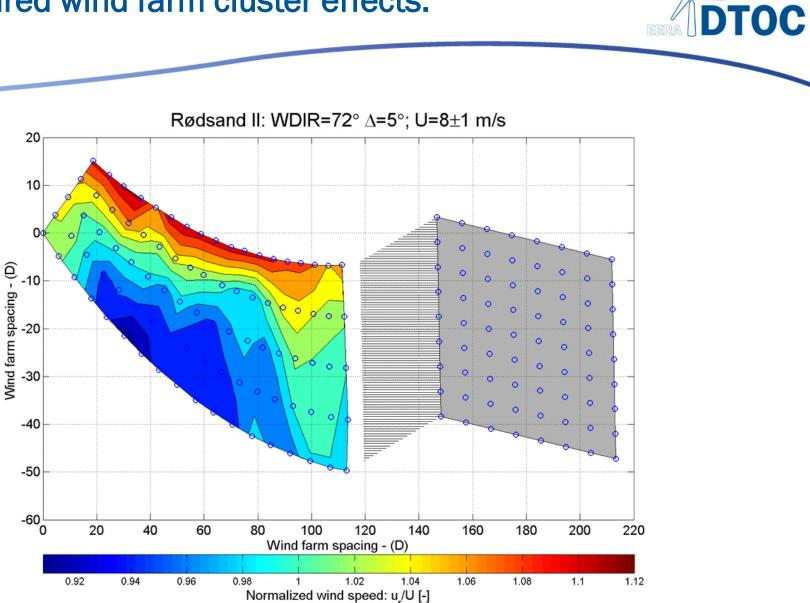
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#### Measured wind farm cluster effects.





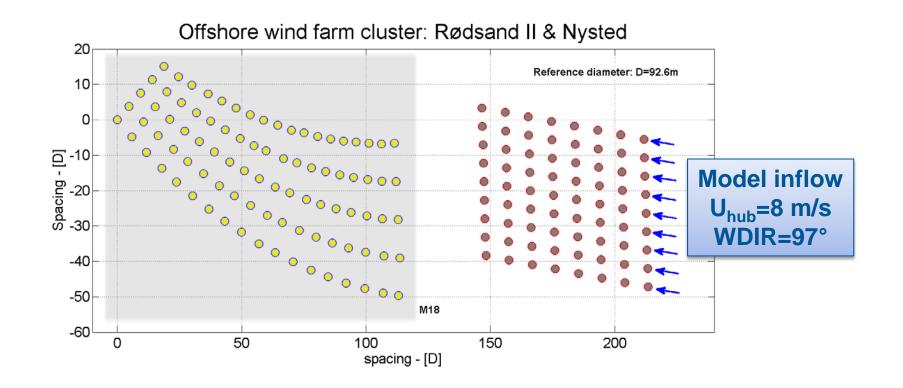
#### Measured wind farm cluster effects.





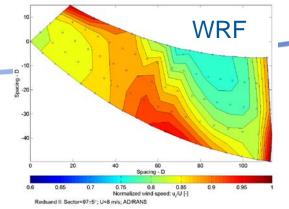
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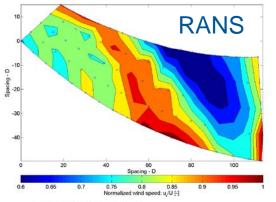




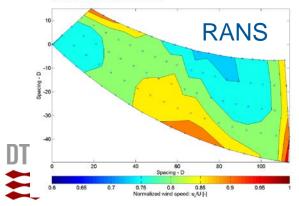


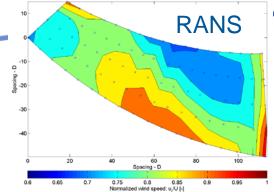
#### Cluster effect for U=8 m/s; WD=97 °

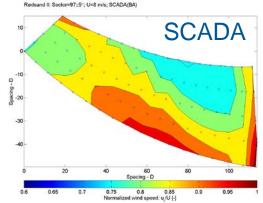




Rødsand II: Sector=97±5°; U=8 m/s; FarmFlow

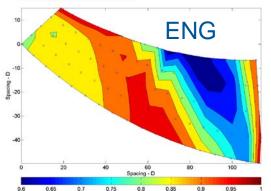


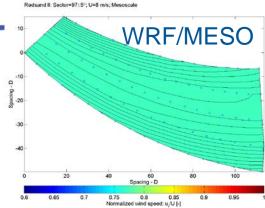




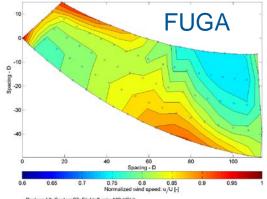


LLIV

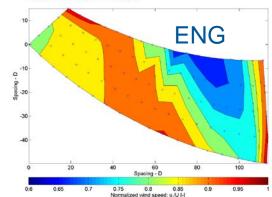




Rødsand II: Sector=97±5°; U=8 m/s; FUGA/SO



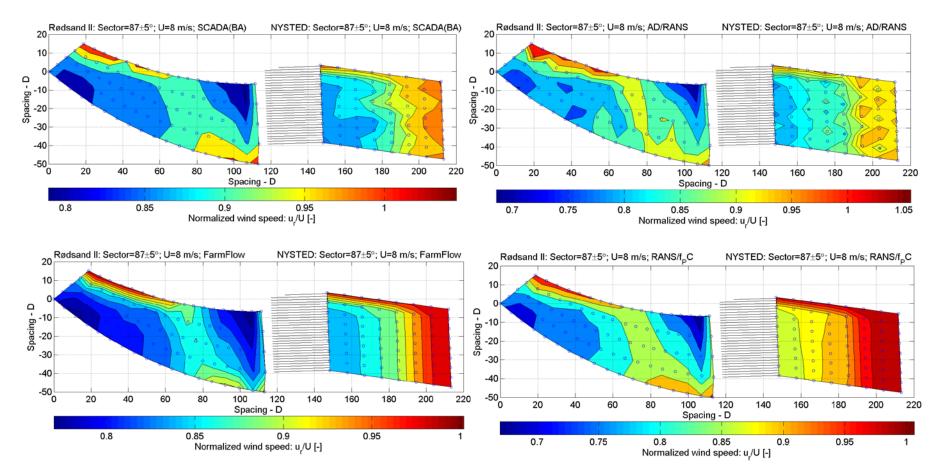
Rødsand II: Sector=97±5°; U=8 m/s; NOJ(GU)



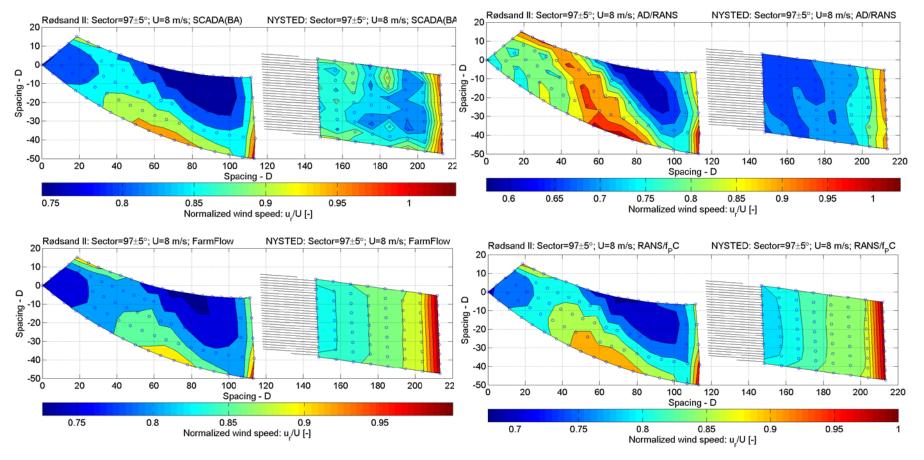
0.75 0.8 0.85 0.9 0.95 1 0.66 0.67 0.75 0.8 0.85 0.9 Normalized wind speed: U/U H Normalized wind speed

OC

#### Cluster modeling results, U=8 m/s; WD=87°

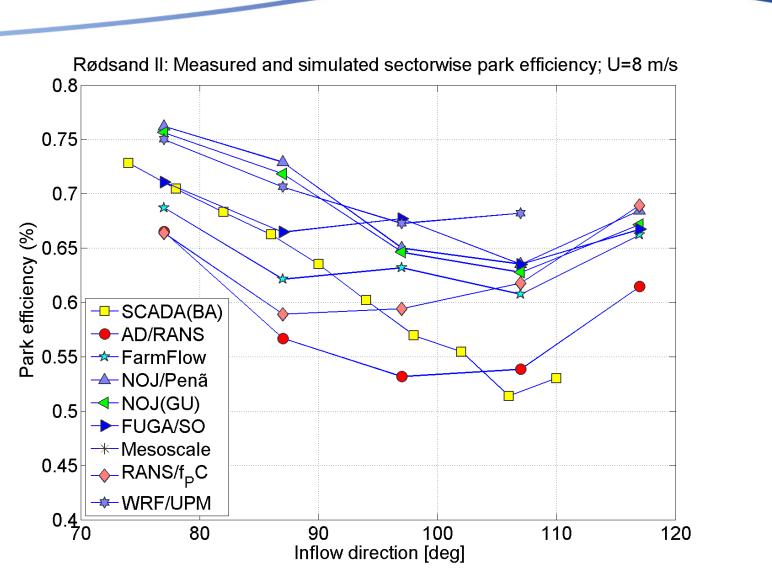


#### Cluster modeling results, U=8 m/s; WD=97°



#### Park efficiency comparison

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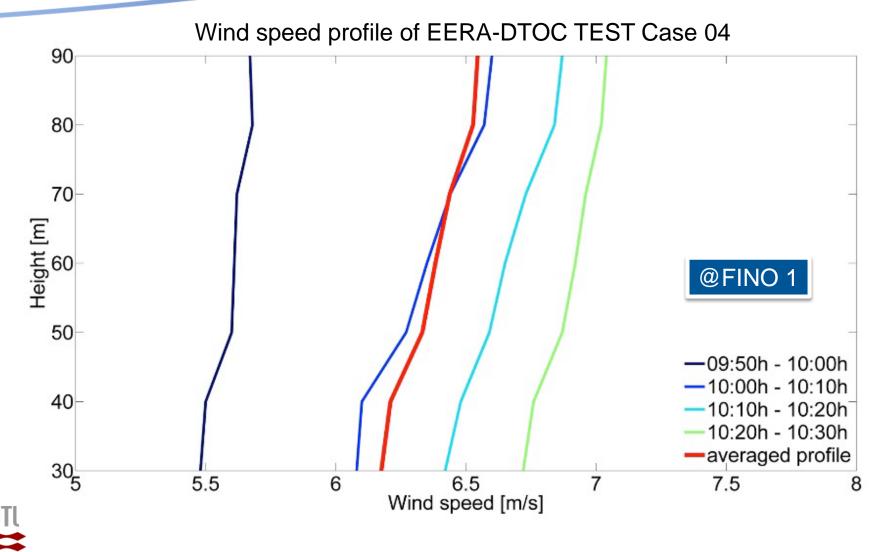
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- Quantification of the cluster effect is not possible due to lack of measurements and park asymmetry.
- The benchmark have demonstrated that both size and location of the distinct deficit zones caused by the Nysted wind farm have been predicted quite well by the models.
- The benchmark concludes that several models were able to handle the clustering of wind farms.









- The comparison represent 40 minutes of measurements and model results;
- The magnitude of the deficit can be simulated in average within a tolerance of 7% for 40 m and 90 m (=hub) heights, but with increasing deviations above hub height;
- The position of the wakes from the simulations do match well the initial wakes from the AREVA turbines.
- The modeled Senvion wakes deviates from the measured, probably caused by a change in the wind direction (5-10°).





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