



# Multi-scale wake modelling

## Wind farm and cluster wake interaction



Support by



**DTU** Pierre-Elouan Réthoré  
Senior Researcher  
DTU Wind Energy – Aeroelastic Design Section – Risø

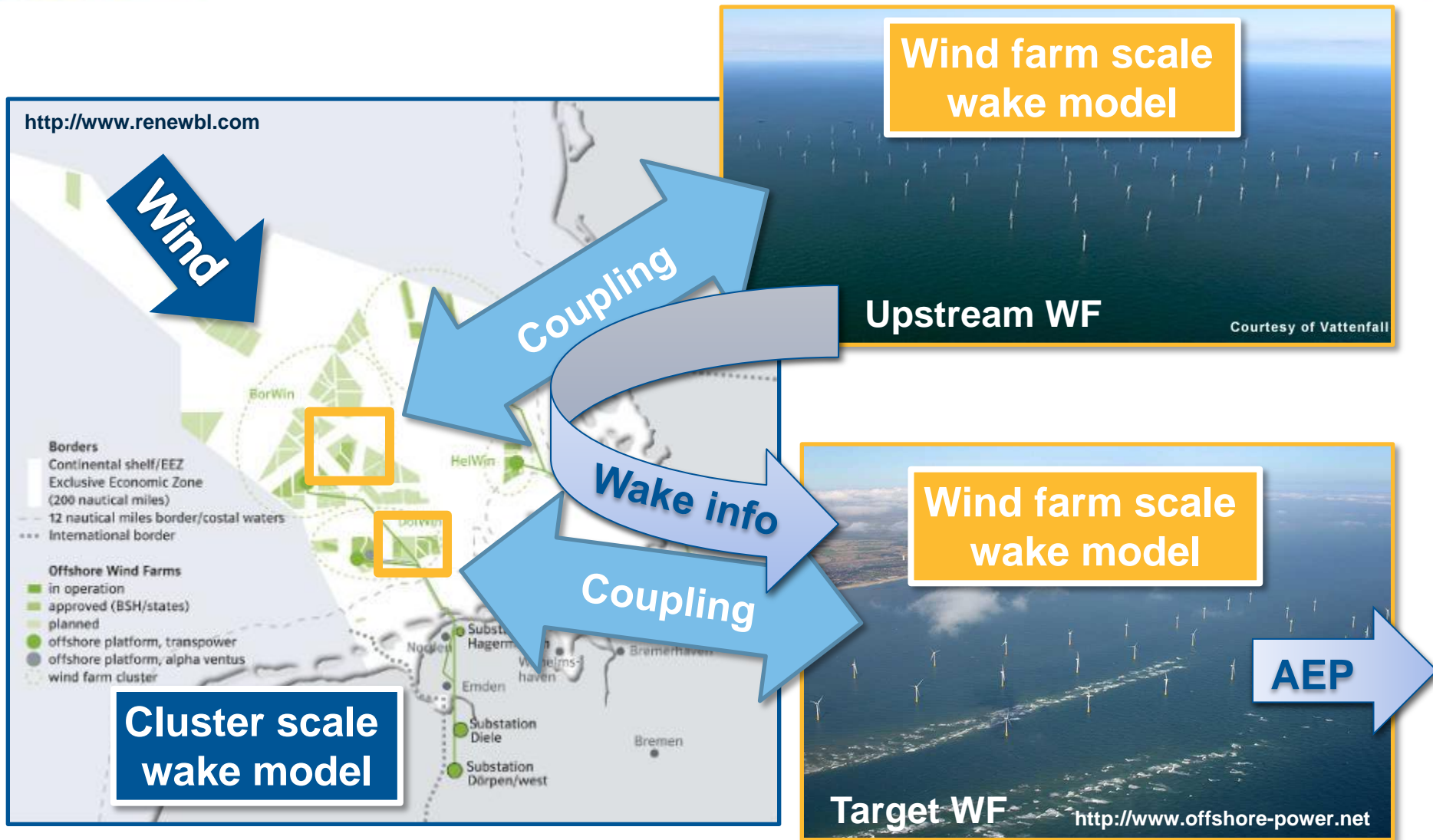


- Vision
- Wind Farm Scale Wake Modelling
- Cluster Scale Wake Modelling
- Coupling Wind Farm and Cluster Scale
- Summary



# Introduction

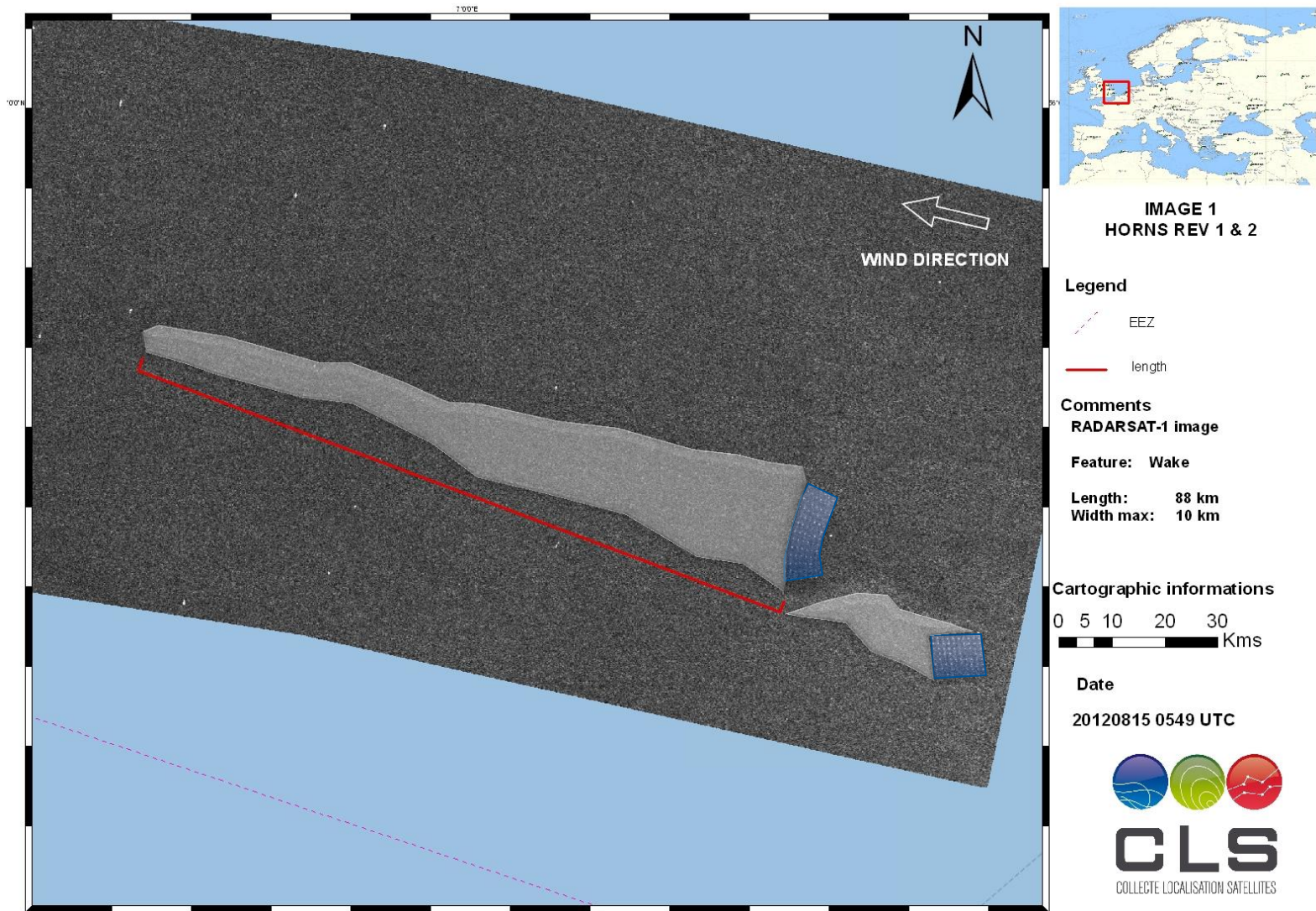
## The “big wake” picture





# The Challenge

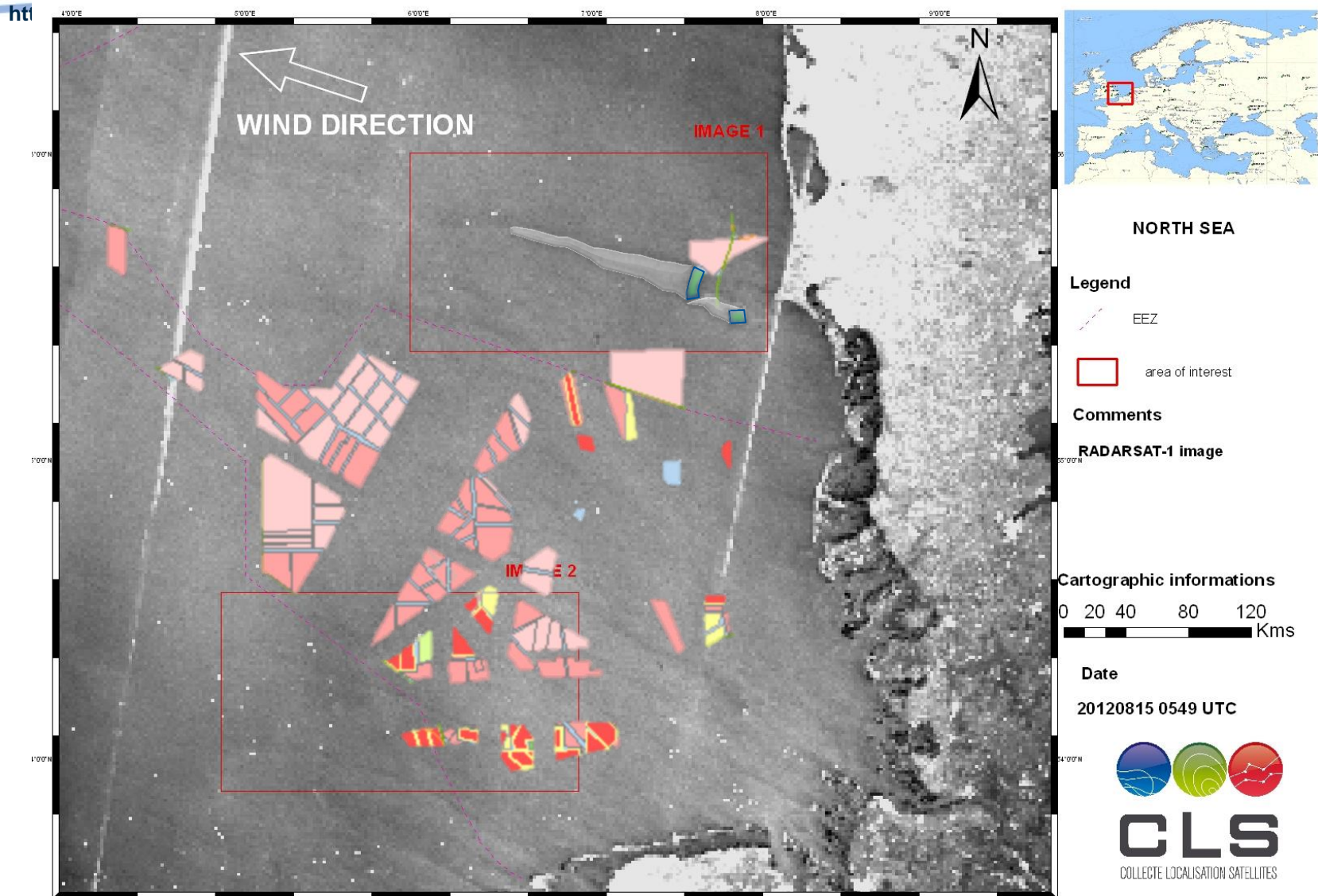
## Cluster scale wake satellite pictures





# The Challenge

## Cluster scale wake satellite pictures





*“Identify, benchmark, provide guidelines for and couple the existing wake models that can operate over wind farm scale and cluster scale.”*



# Wind farm scale wake models



DWM



WASP/NO  
J

U.PORTO

RANS



CRES  
flowNS



Ainslie



FarmFlow

FUGA

GCL

NOJ

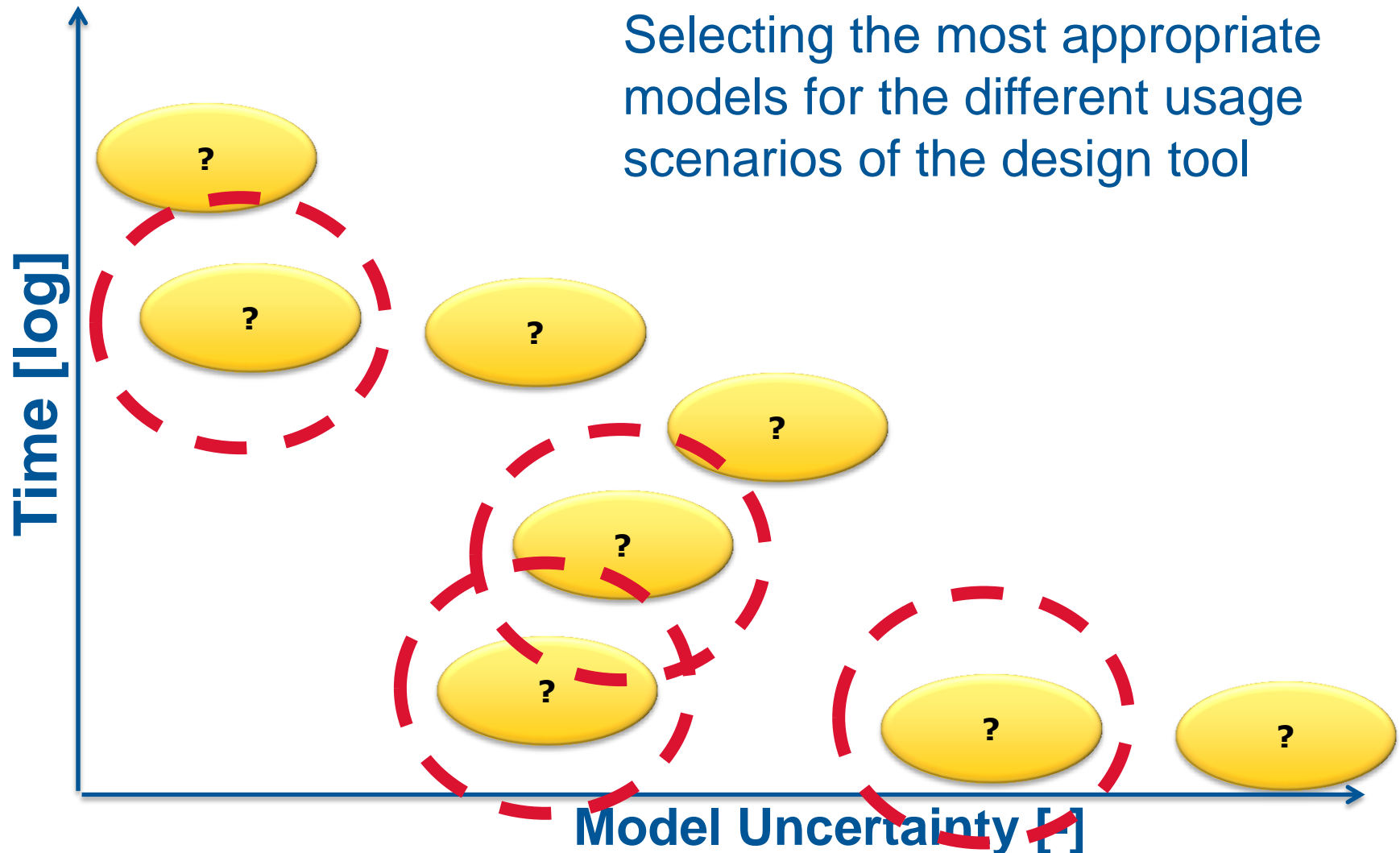
Engineering

Simplified  
CFD

Full CFD



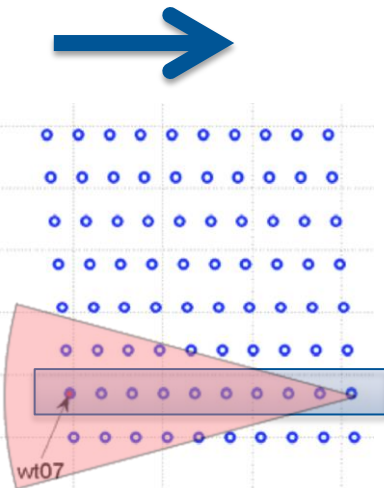
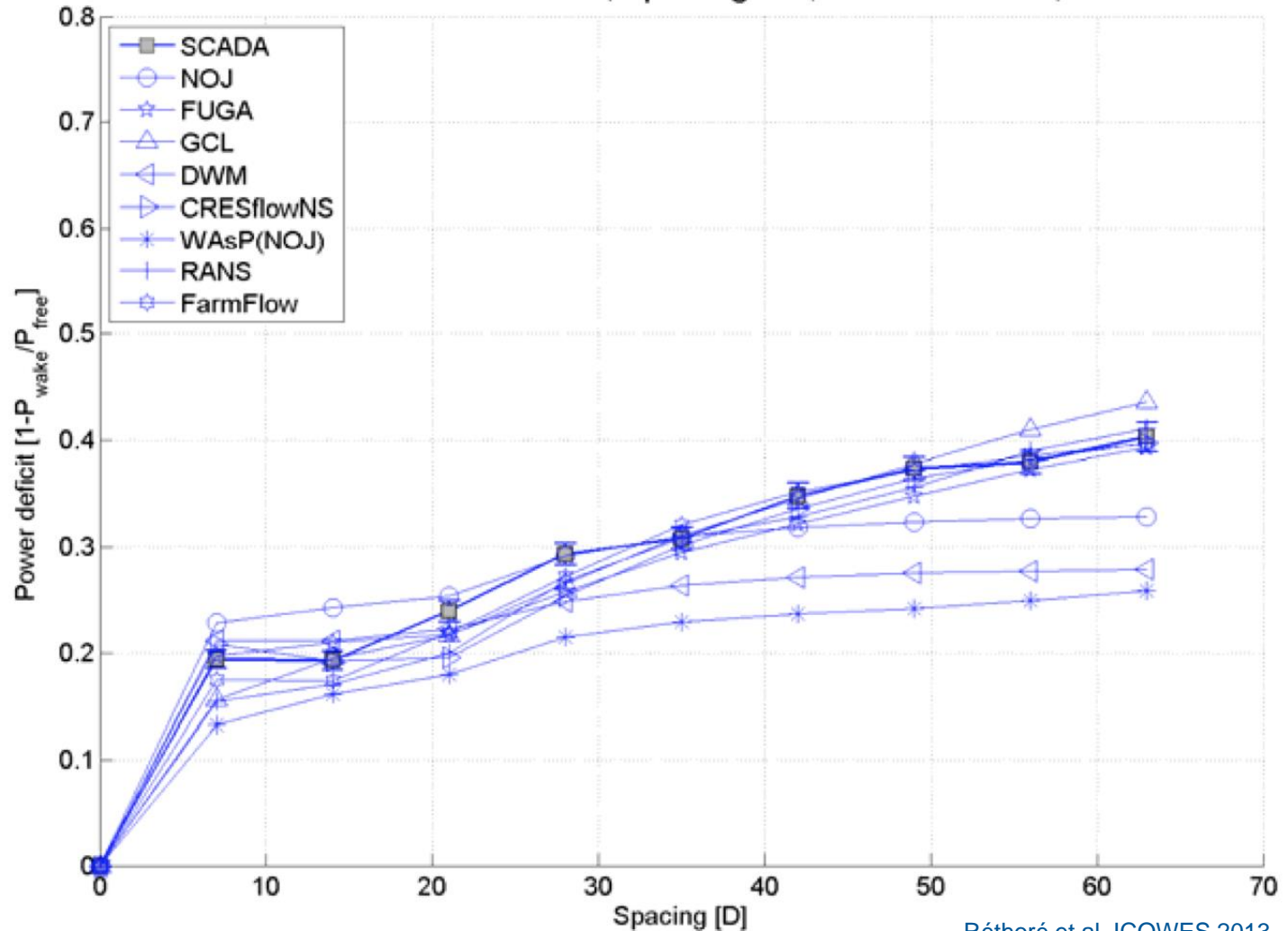
# Benchmarking purpose





# Benchmark preliminary results: Power deficit along a line of turbines

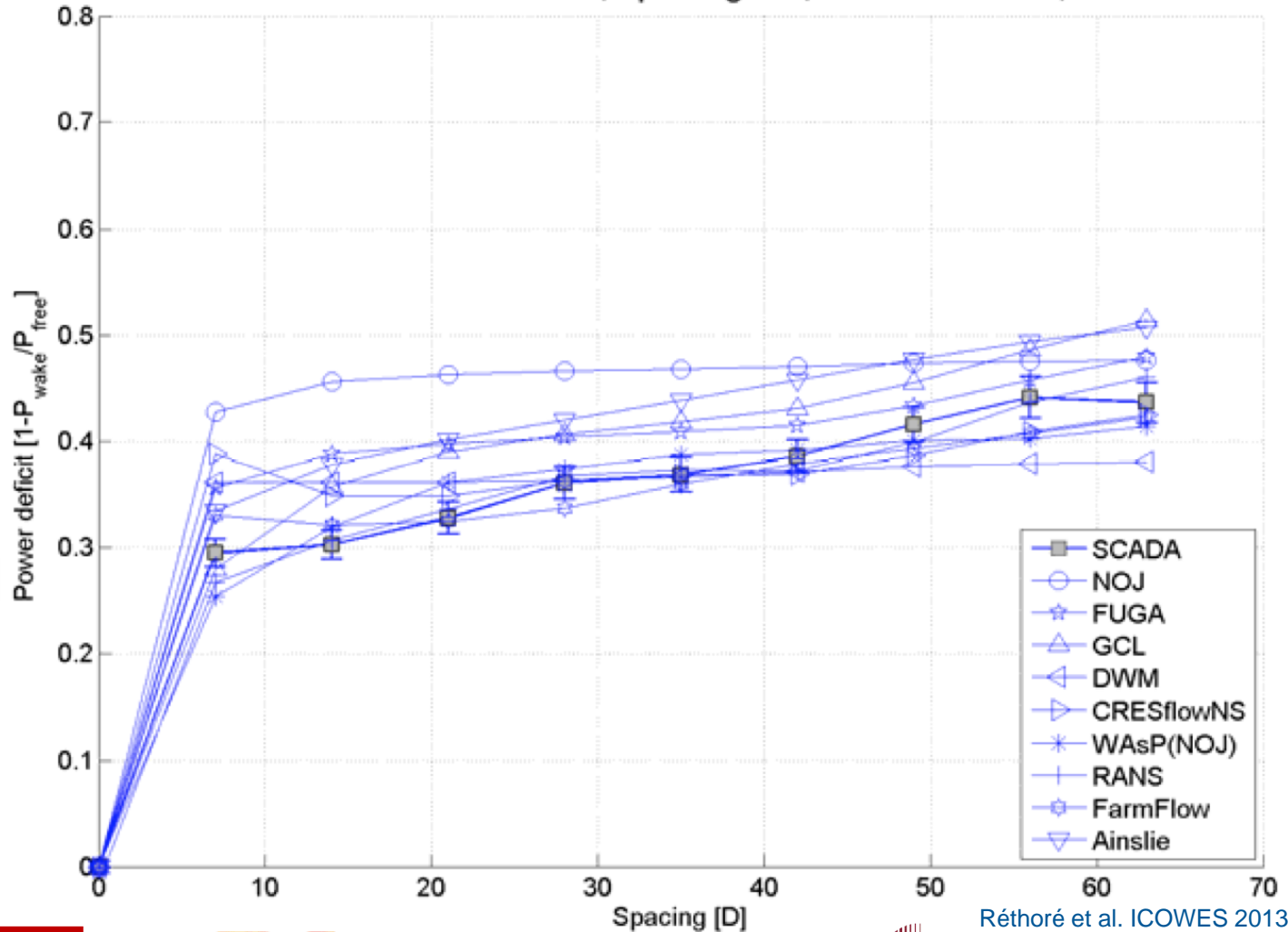
HornsRev-270Neutral-validation3; spacing 7D; wdir=270±15°; ws=8±0.5 m/s





# Benchmark preliminary results: Power deficit along a line of turbines

HornsRev-270Neutral-validation2; spacing 7D; wdir=270±7.5°; ws=8±0.5 m/s

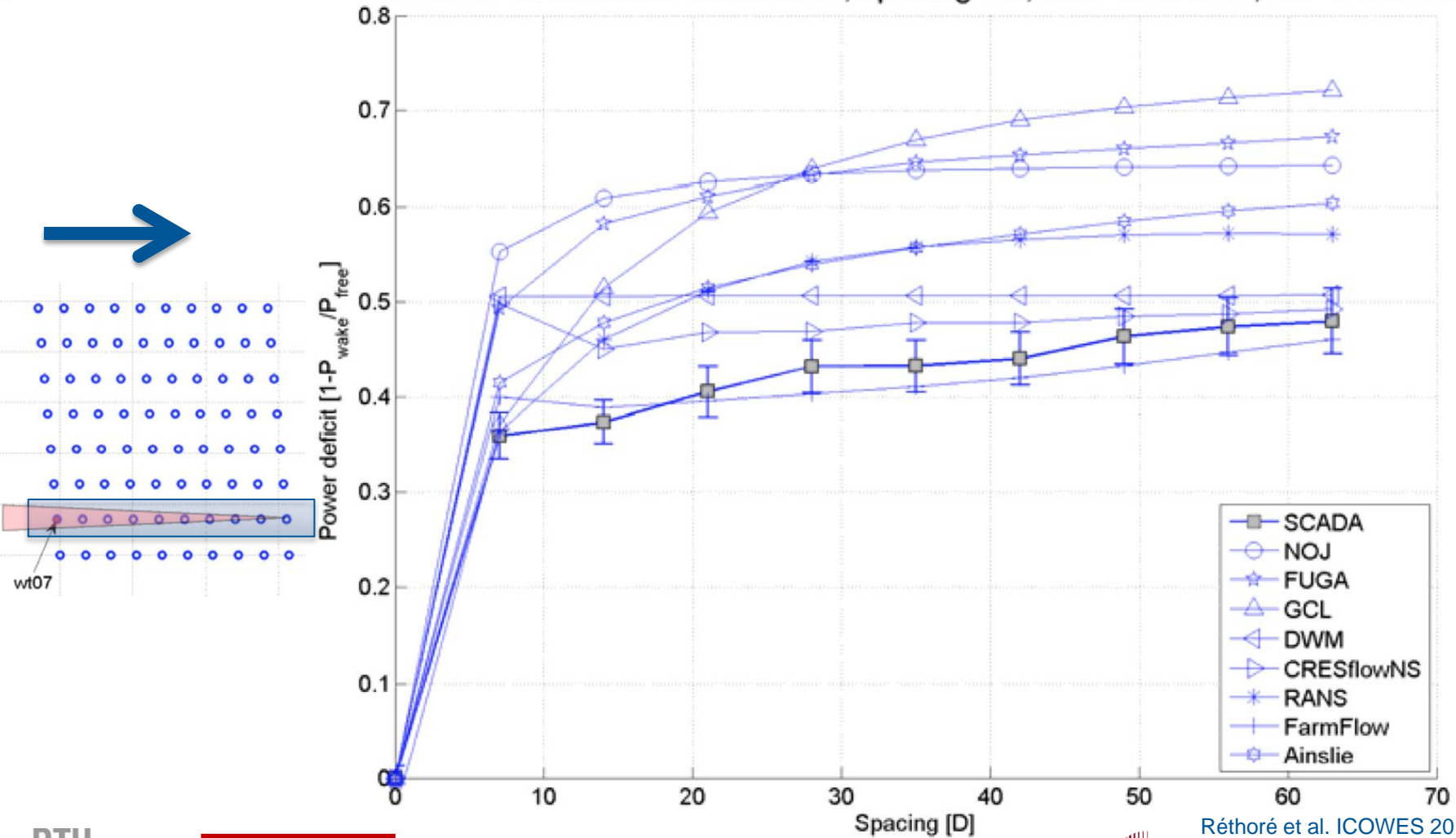


Réthoré et al. ICOWES 2013



# Benchmark preliminary results: Power deficit along a line of turbines

HornsRev-270Neutral-validation1; spacing 7D; wdir=270±2.5°; ws=8±0.5 m/s

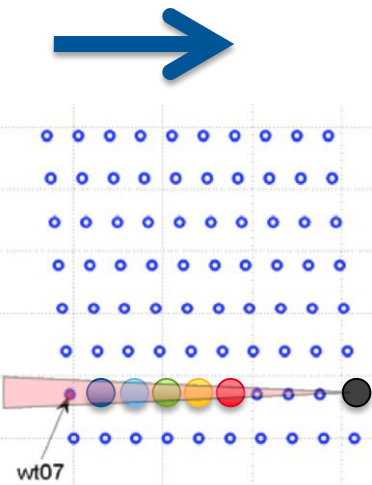
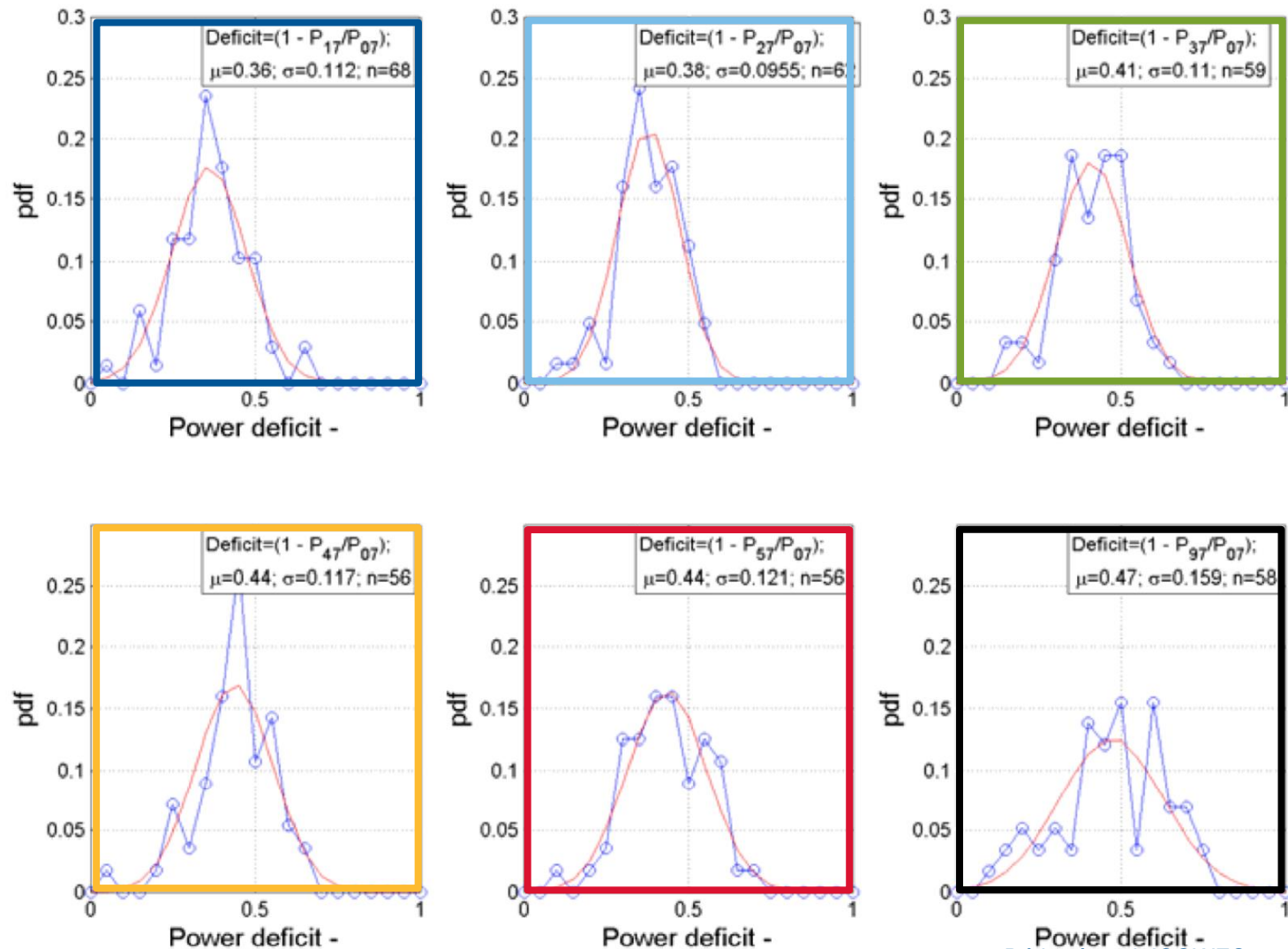


R  thor   et al. ICOWES 2013



# Challenge: Very noisy datasets!

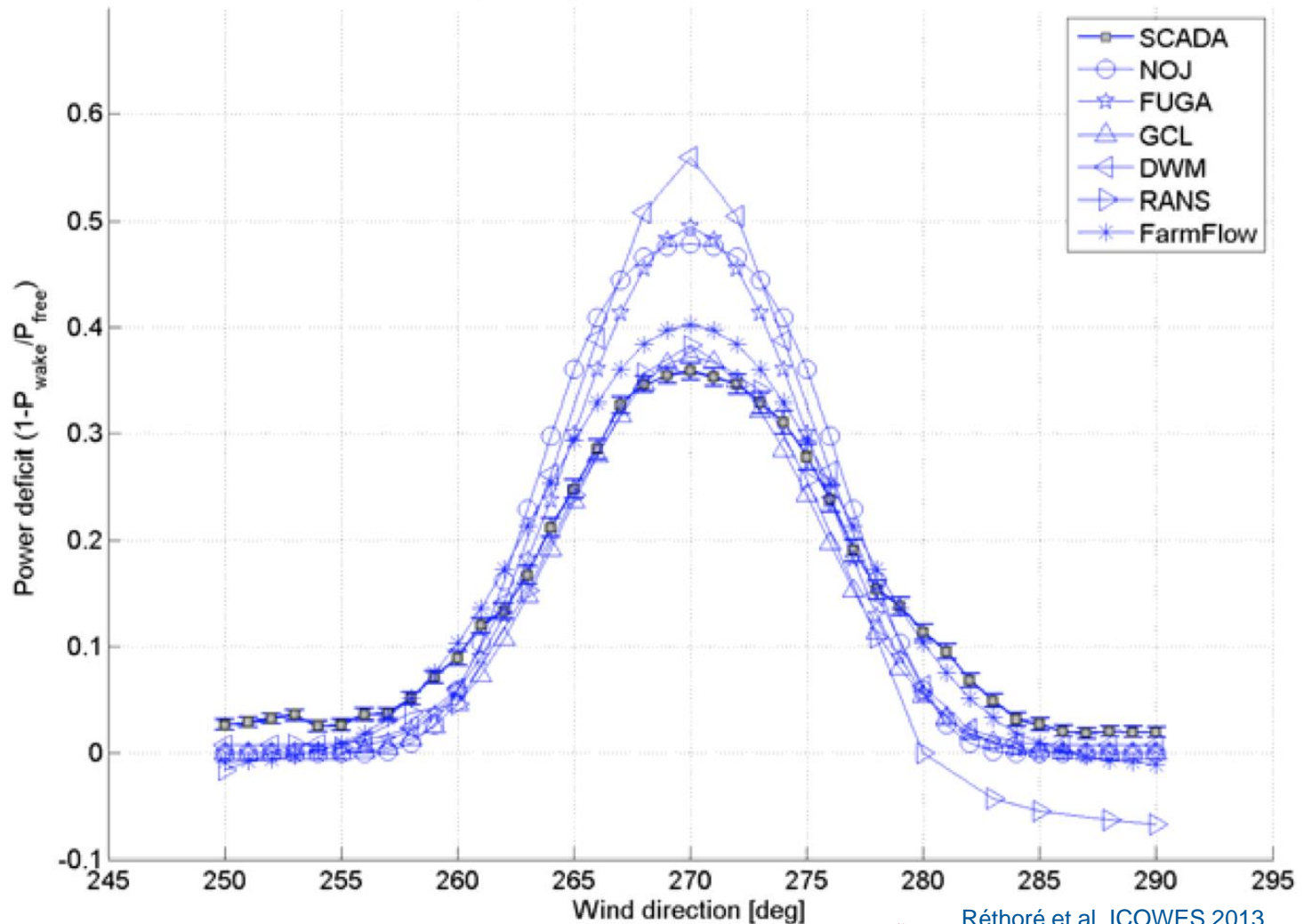
Horns Rev: Power deficit;  $V=8\pm 8\text{m/s}$ ;  $\text{WDIR}=270\pm 2.5^\circ$ ; row 7





# Benchmark preliminary results: Power deficit distribution vs wind direction

HornsRev-270dist; spacing 7D; wdir=270±20°;  $\Delta=5^\circ$ ; ws=8±0.5 m/s



Réthoré et al. ICOWES 2013



# Cluster Scale Wake Model



**WRF**

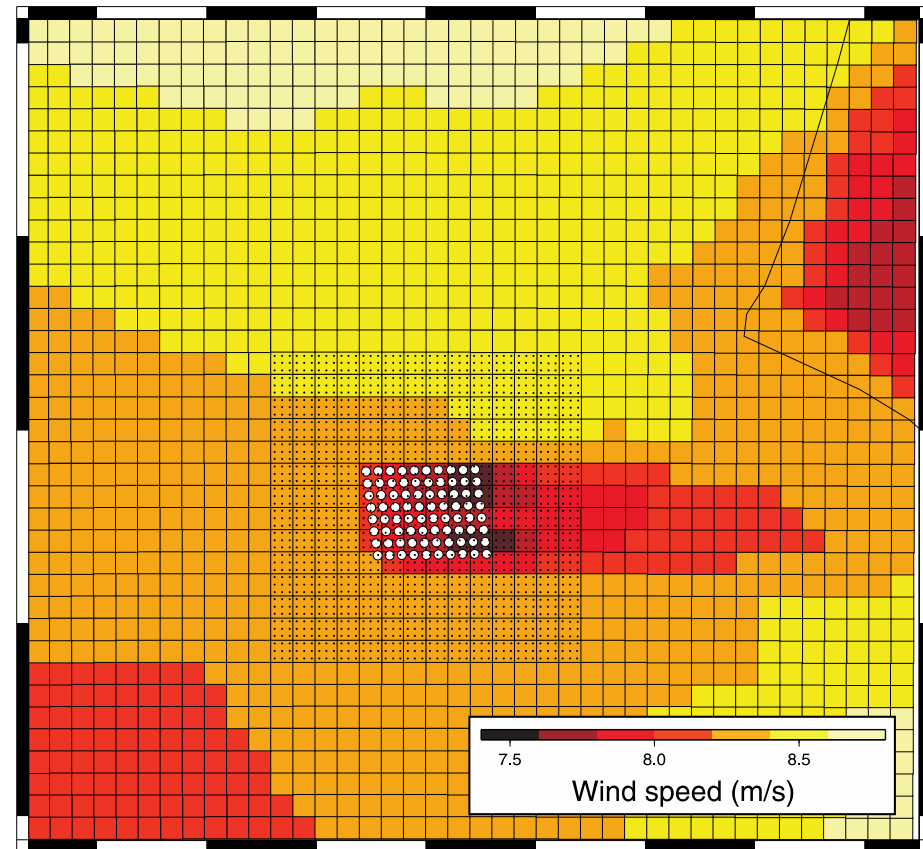
**WRF**

**WRF**



# Different mesoscale wake modelling strategies

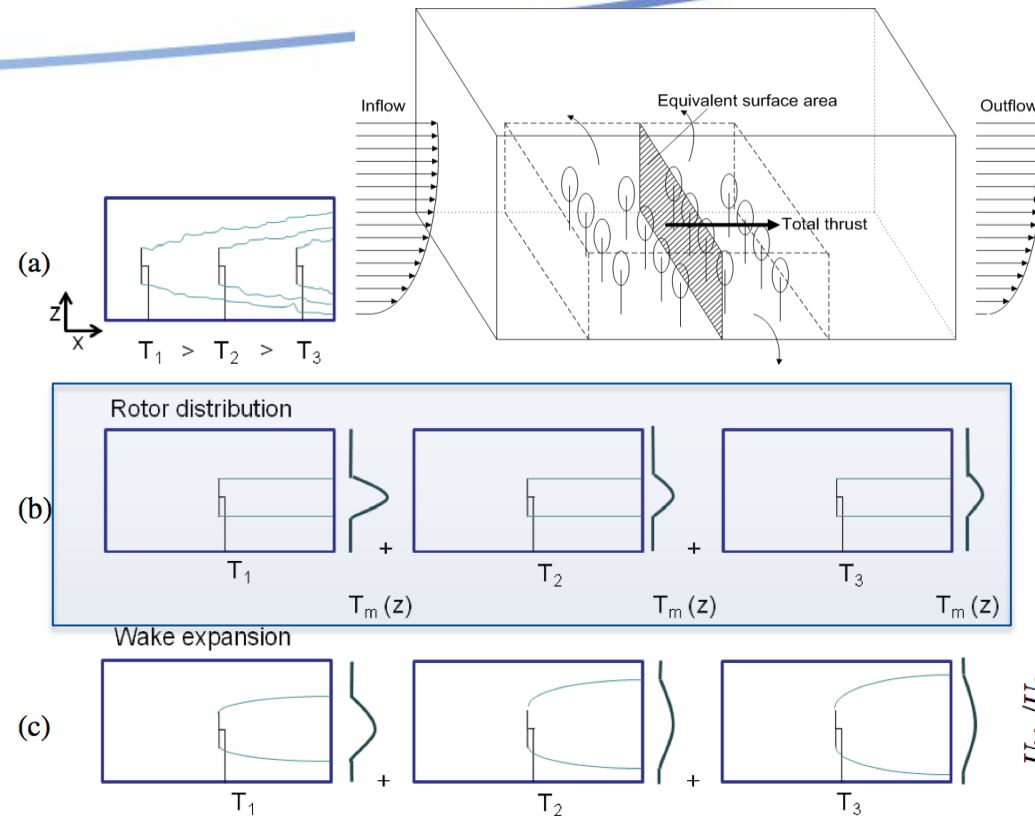
- Should we run the mesoscale model dynamically or in a pseudo-steady state way?  
⇒ Compromise between computational expense and physical complexity
- How fine can be the meso-grid cells?  
⇒ Finer cells let each wind turbine have its own cell, but approach the limit of model accuracy
- How should the turbine force be applied in the domains?
  - Thrust force
  - Added Roughness



Jimenez et al. Wind Energy (under review)

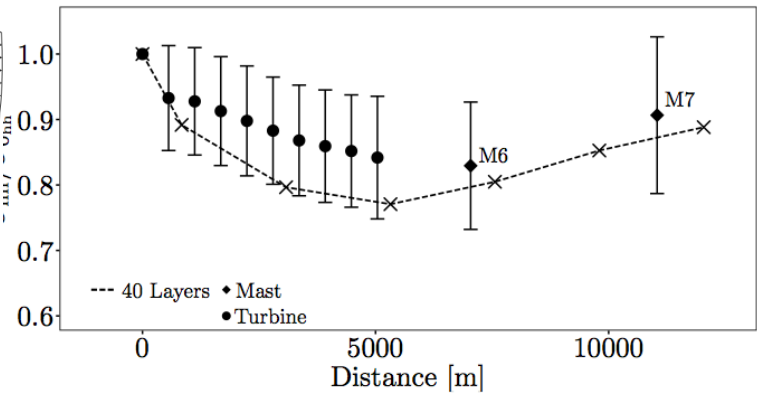


# Windfarm scale => Cluster scale

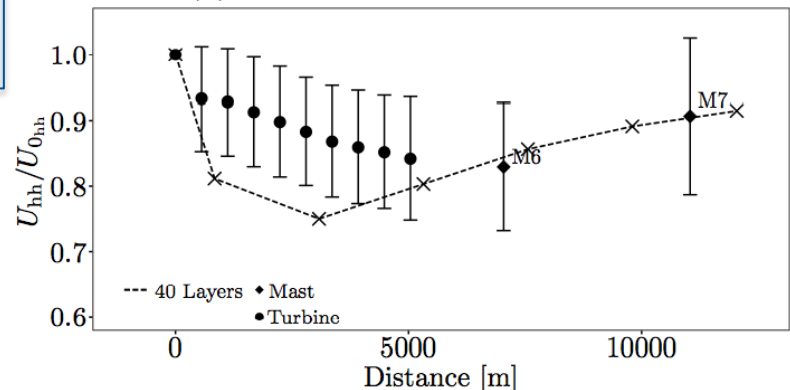


Badger et al. ICOWES 2013

(c) WRF-CRES-ROTOR



(d) WRF-CRES-ROTOR-FA

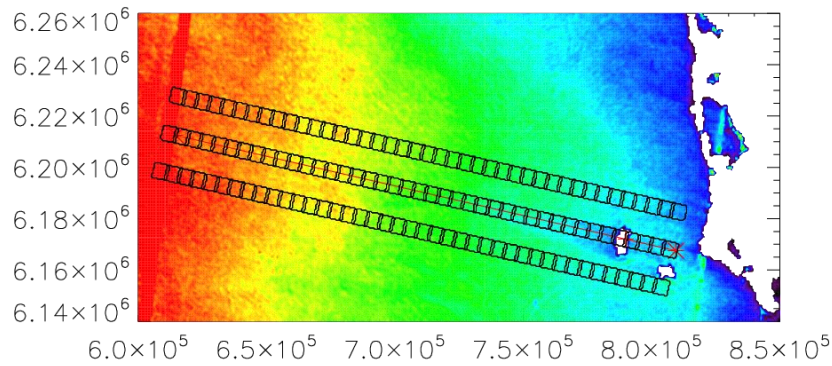


| Parameterization  | thrust calculation   | vertical thrust distribution               | aggregation     |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------|
| WRF-EWP           | turbine thrust curve | diffusive wake expansion                   | meso grid aggr. |
| WRF-CRES-EWP      | CRES                 | diffusive wake expansion                   | meso grid aggr. |
| WRF-CRES-ROTOR    | CRES                 | proportional to rotor swept area per level | meso grid aggr. |
| WRF-CRES-ROTOR-FA | CRES                 | proportional to rotor swept area per level | wind farm aggr. |

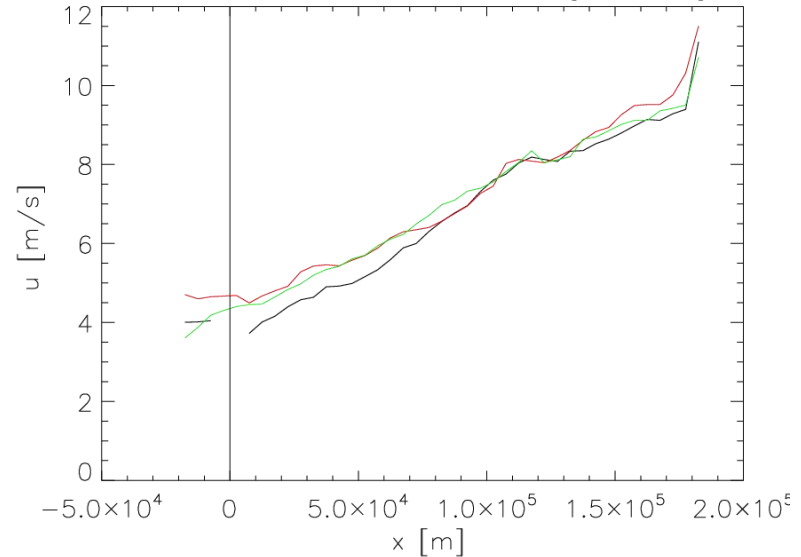


# SAR scene analysis

## Longitudinal transects



main centre trans, red left trans, green right trans

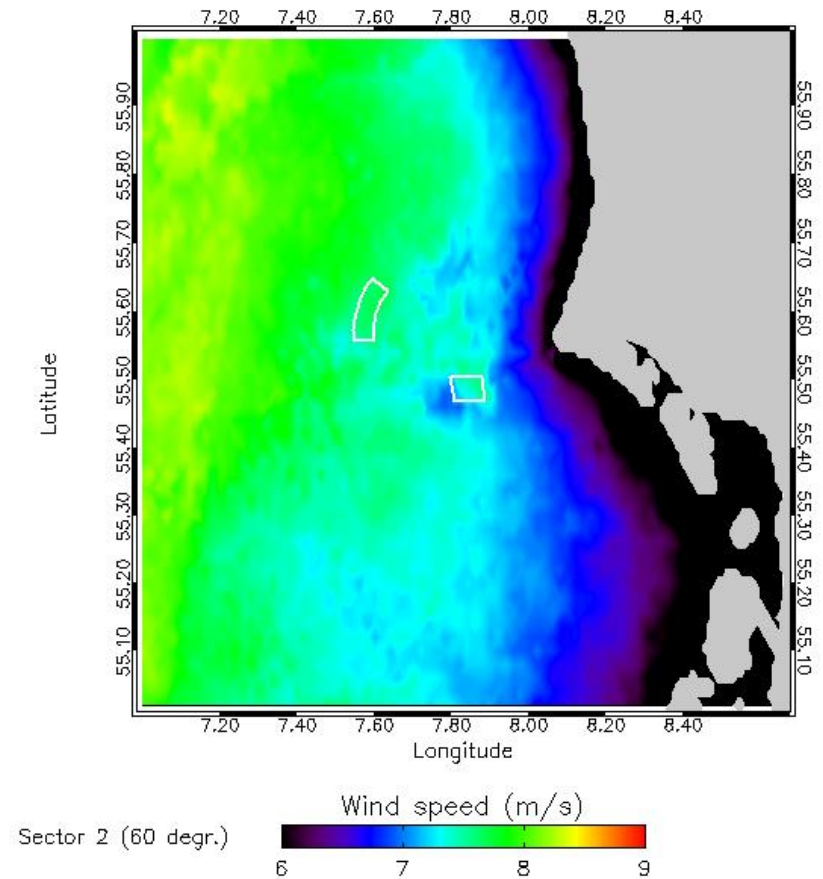
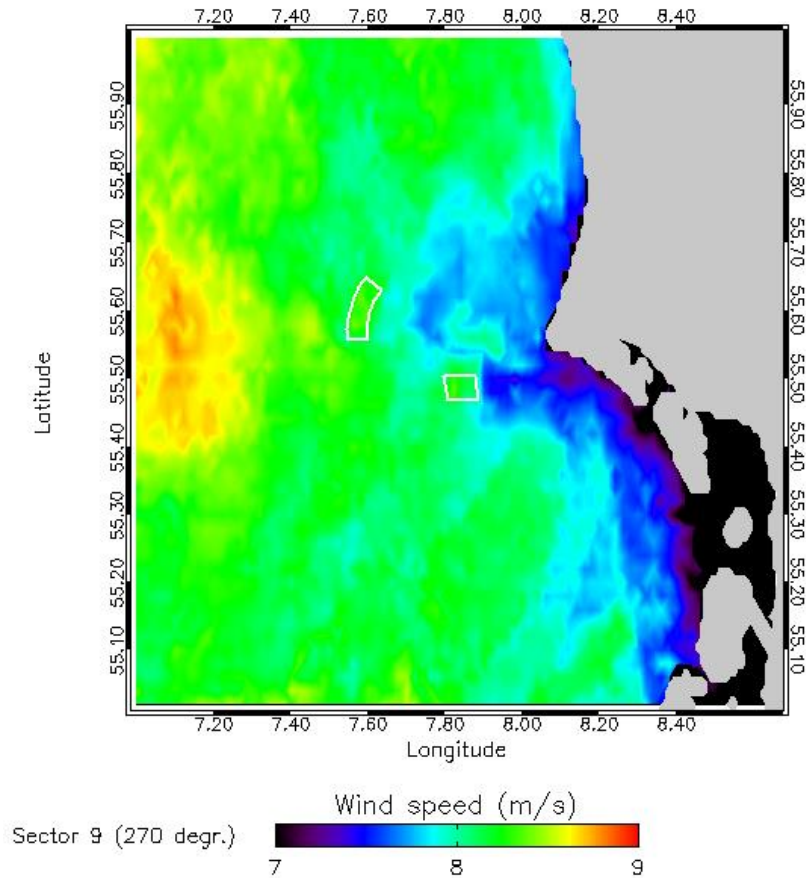


Deficit for ~80 km





# SAR derived mean wind climate around wind farms many scenes





- Different types of data sets:
  - SCADA data
  - Satellite pictures
  - Long range LIDAR + ship mounted LIDAR
- Challenges:
  - Limited amount of datasets
  - No twin wind farm dataset available
  - New area of research



# Summary

- Challenging and exciting area of research
- Complex models to setup and expensive to run
- Broad area of expertise focused on solving an important problem:
  - Wake Modelling
  - Mesoscale
  - LIDAR
  - Satellite
  - Wind farm data analysis
  - Industry end users





Thank you very much for your attention





Support by

---

