

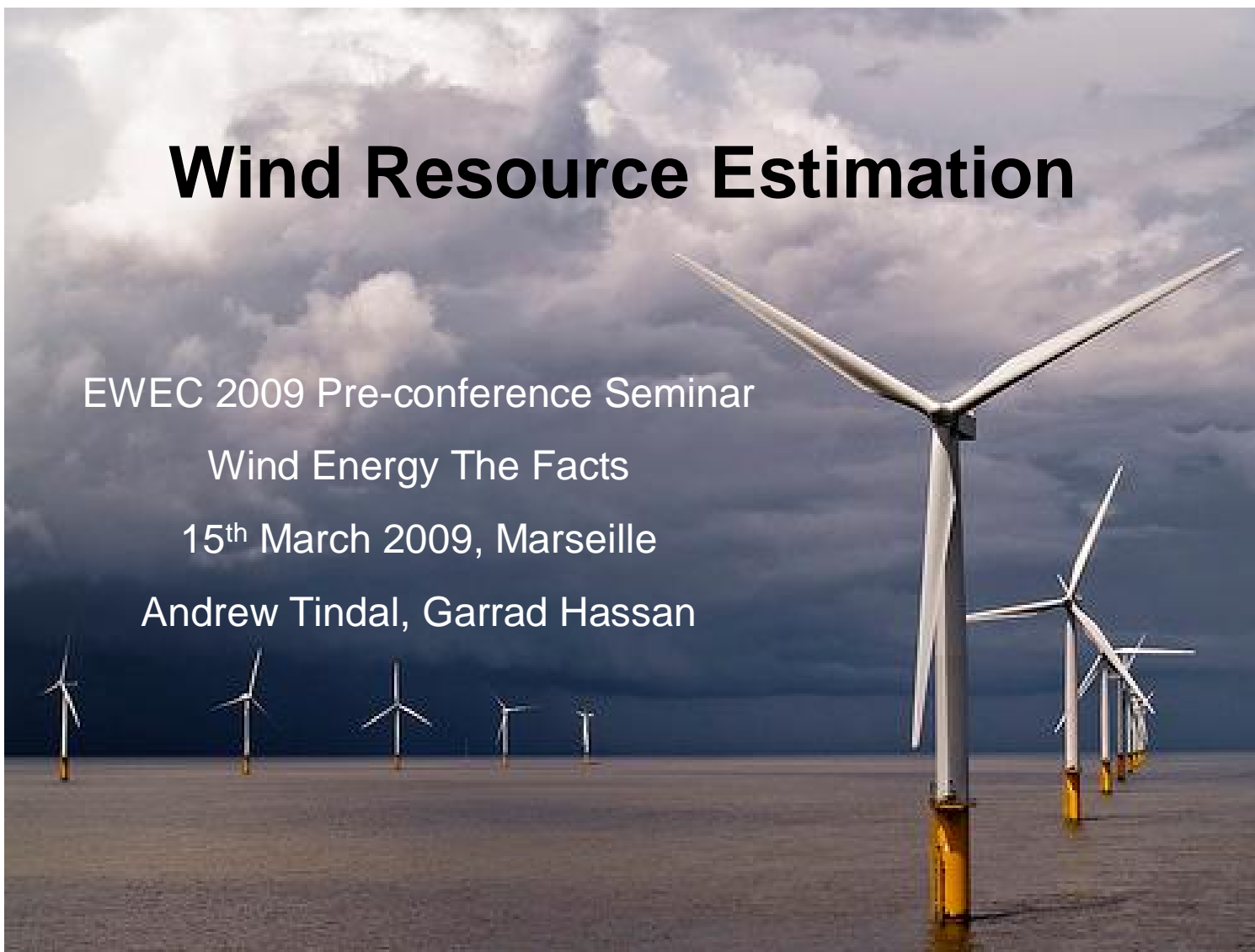
# Wind Resource Estimation

EWEC 2009 Pre-conference Seminar

Wind Energy The Facts

15<sup>th</sup> March 2009, Marseille

Andrew Tindal, Garrad Hassan

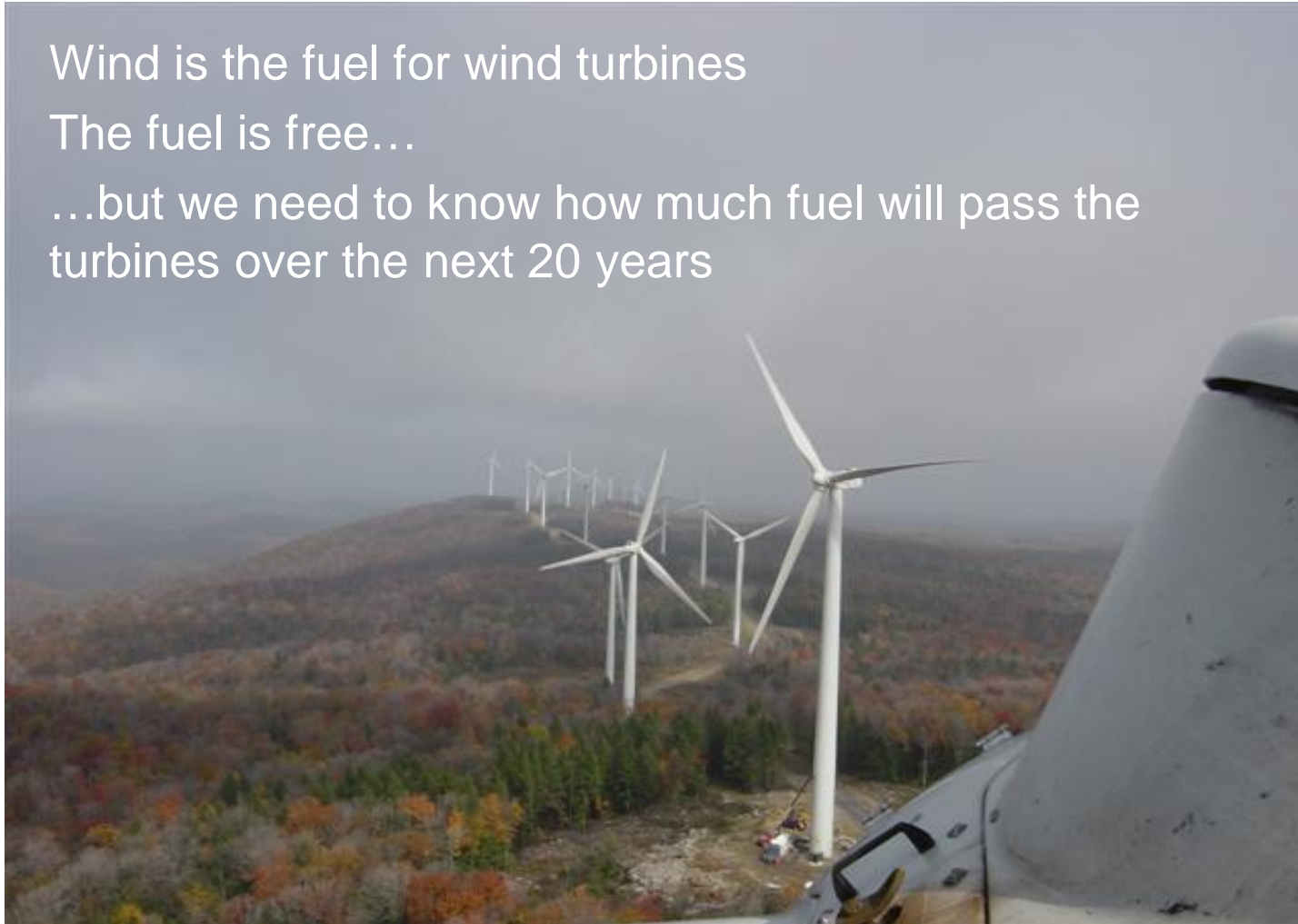


# The challenge

Wind is the fuel for wind turbines

The fuel is free...

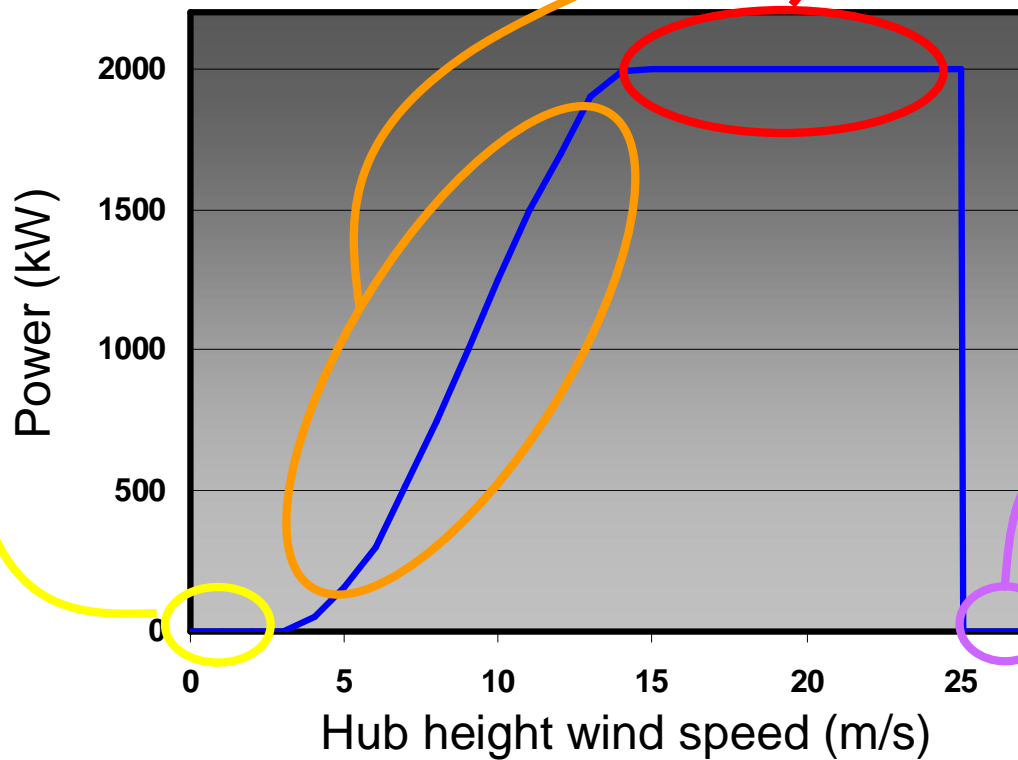
...but we need to know how much fuel will pass the turbines over the next 20 years



# How does power vary with wind speed?



Beaufort scale useful  
0 to 12





## Beaufort Force 12 “Hurricane”

Turbines are designed to withstand hurricane force winds...



...but not to produce power when they happen

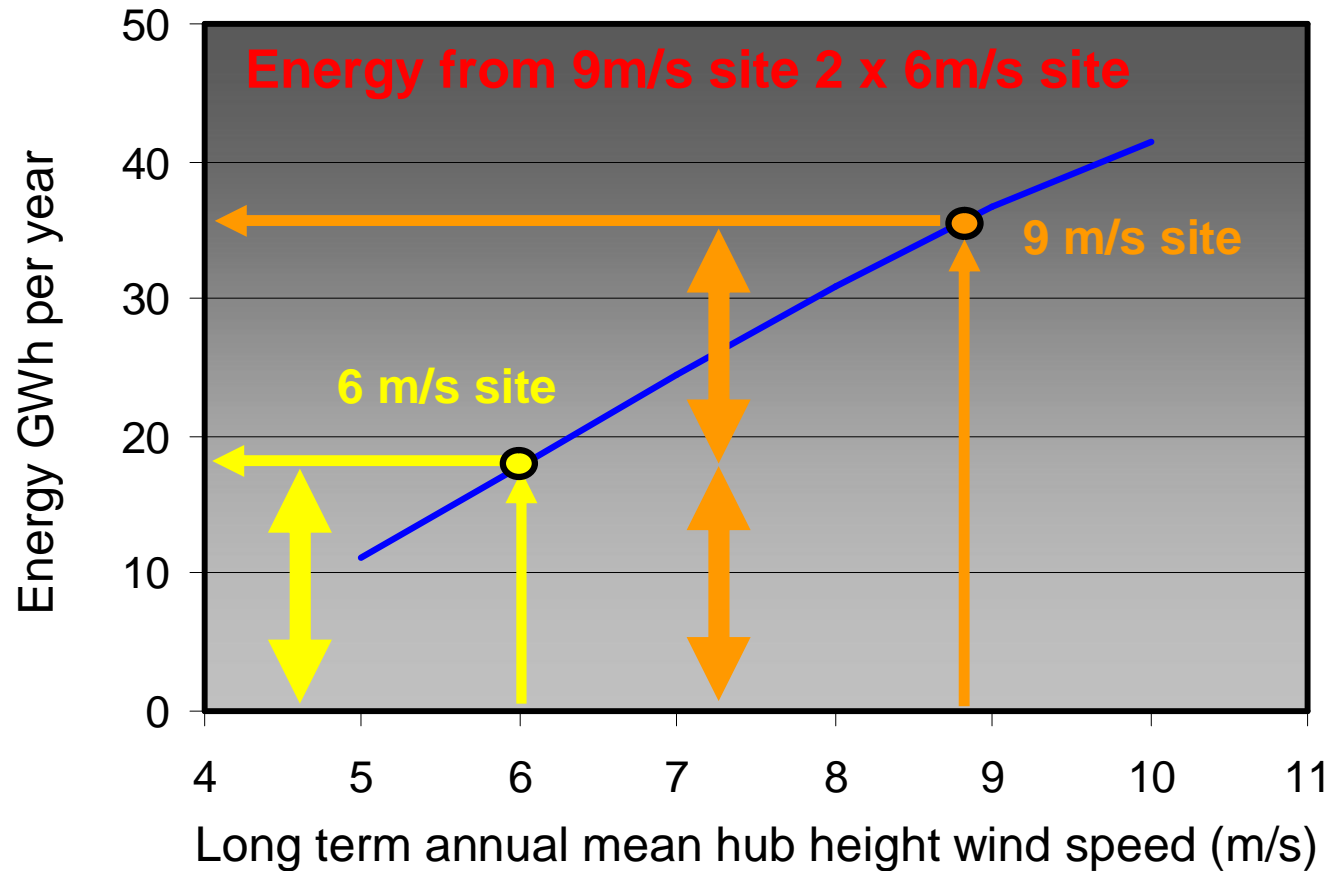




# Wind Farm Energy vs Wind Speed

Example wind farm 5 x 2 MW wind turbines

Variation of energy with **long term annual mean** wind speed



In fact use different turbines on 6m/s and 9m/s sites so difference reduced a little



# Importance of wind speed

**Conclude: Accurate knowledge of the long term wind speed at a potential wind farm is very important!**



Unai Oizua - Spain



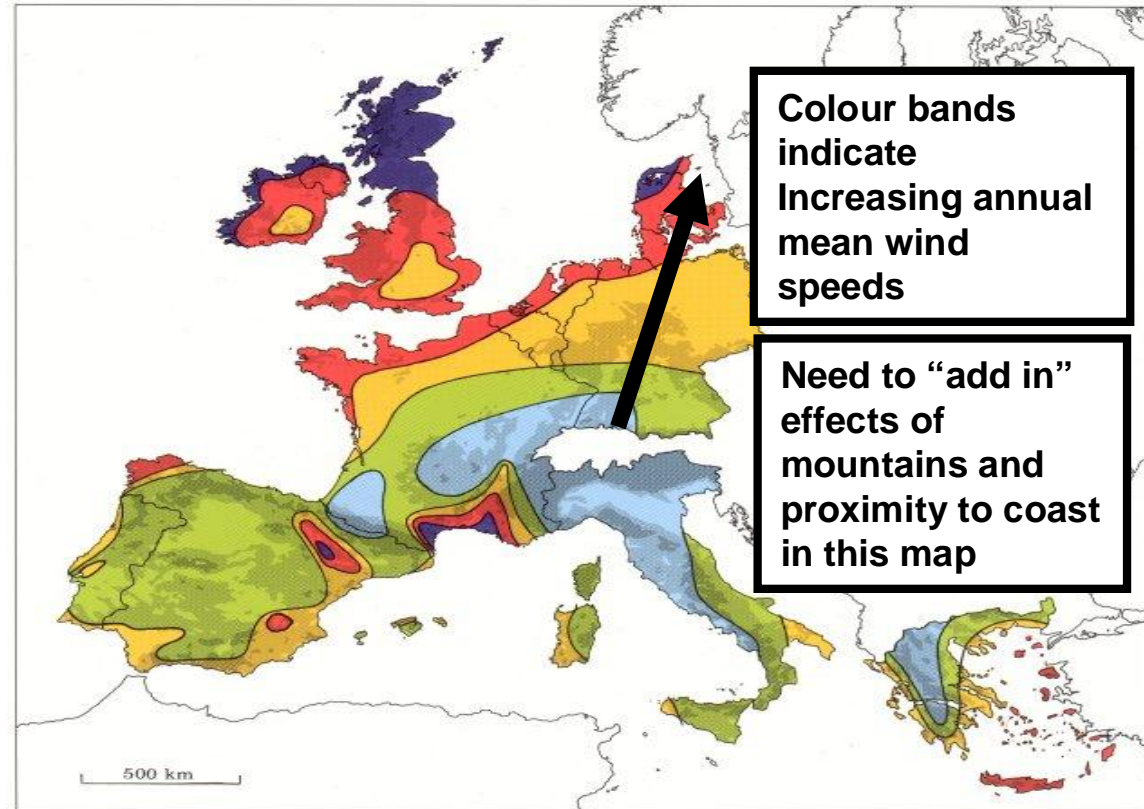







# Annual mean wind speed maps

Wind maps are a good starting point

To finance a € multi-million project wind maps insufficient

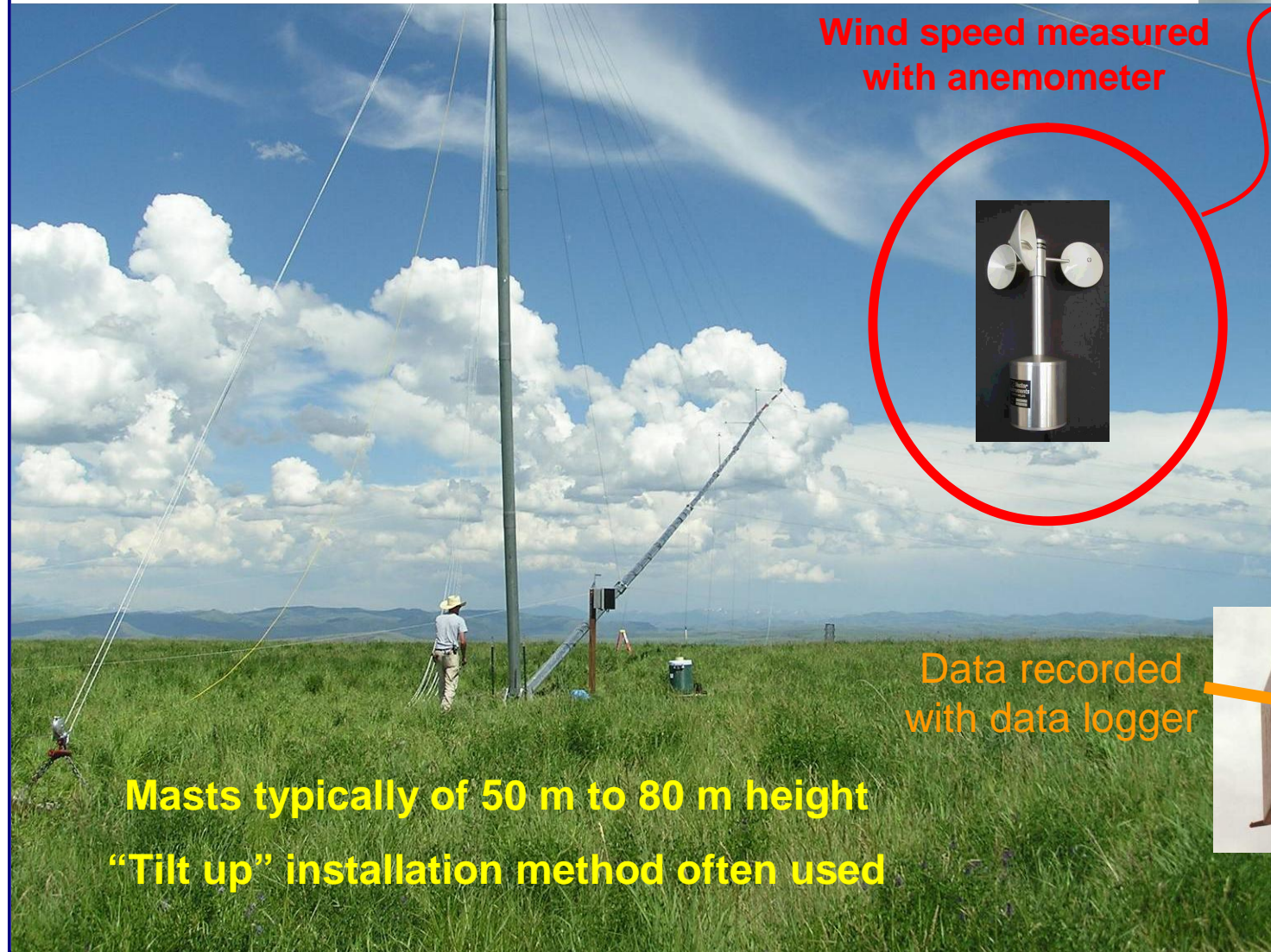
Need wind measurements



Wind resources <sup>1</sup> at 50 metres above ground level for five different topographic conditions										
	Sheltered terrain <sup>2</sup>		Open plain <sup>3</sup>		At a sea coast <sup>4</sup>		Open sea <sup>5</sup>		Hills and ridges <sup>6</sup>	
	m s <sup>-1</sup>	Wm <sup>-2</sup>	m s <sup>-1</sup>	Wm <sup>-2</sup>	m s <sup>-1</sup>	Wm <sup>-2</sup>	m s <sup>-1</sup>	Wm <sup>-2</sup>	m s <sup>-1</sup>	Wm <sup>-2</sup>
	> 6.0	> 250	> 7.5	> 500	> 8.5	> 700	> 9.0	> 800	> 11.5	> 1800
	5.0-6.0	150-250	6.5-7.5	300-500	7.0-8.5	400-700	8.0-9.0	600-800	10.0-11.5	1200-1800
	4.5-5.0	100-150	5.5-6.5	200-300	6.0-7.0	250-400	7.0-8.0	400-600	8.5-10.0	700-1200
	3.5-4.5	50-100	4.5-5.5	100-200	5.0-6.0	150-250	5.5-7.0	200-400	7.0- 8.5	400- 700
	< 3.5	< 50	< 4.5	< 100	< 5.0	< 150	< 5.5	< 200	< 7.0	< 400

Onshore wind energy resource, as computed on a broad scale for the European Wind Atlas.

# Wind speed measurements



Wind speed measured  
with anemometer



Data recorded  
with data logger



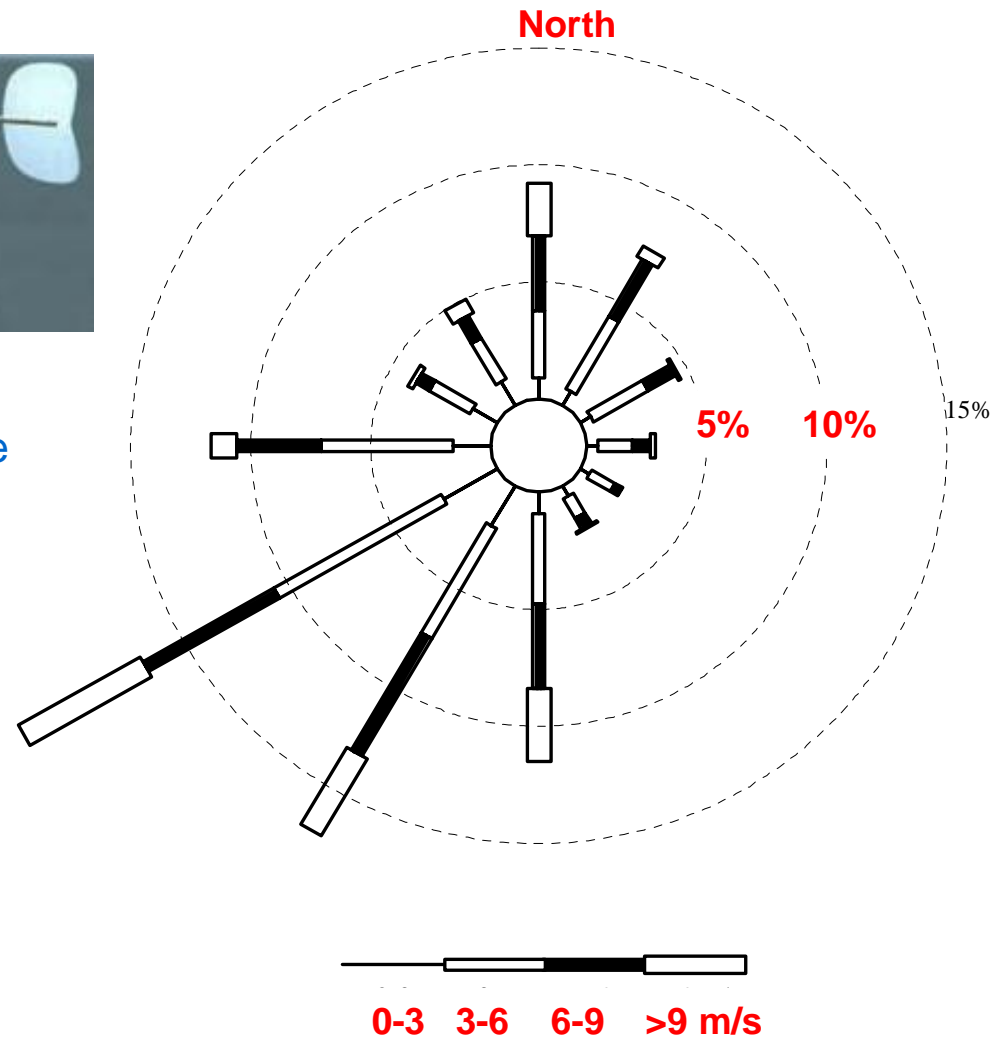
Masts typically of 50 m to 80 m height  
“Tilt up” installation method often used



# Wind direction measurements important too



Example  
wind vane



## Wind Rose:

Can be thought of as a wheel with spokes attached.

For each sector the wind is considered separately.

The length of a spoke shows the duration for which wind comes from this sector.

The thickness of a spoke shows the wind speed.

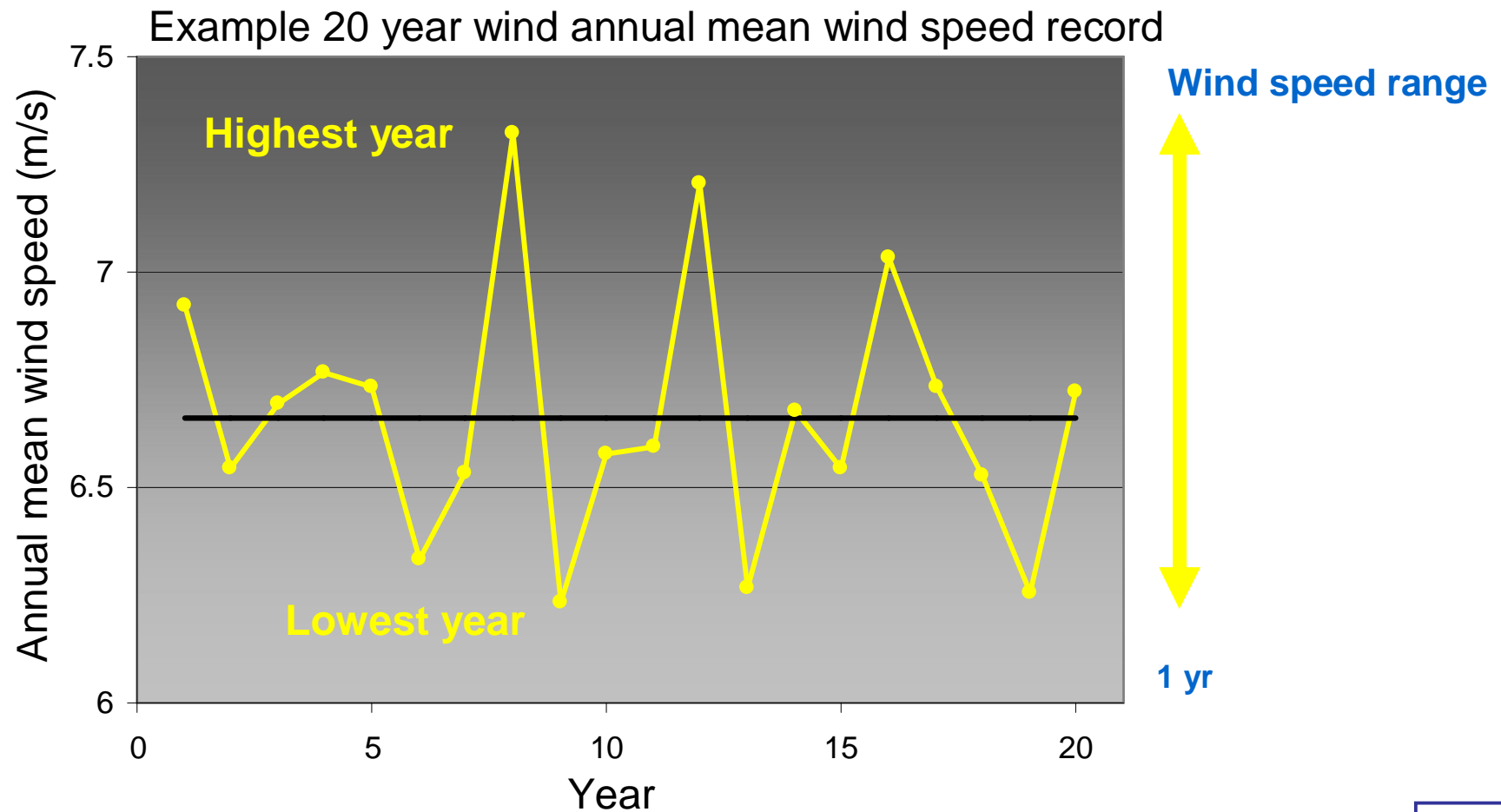
Used for design of wind farm





# How long do measurements need to be?

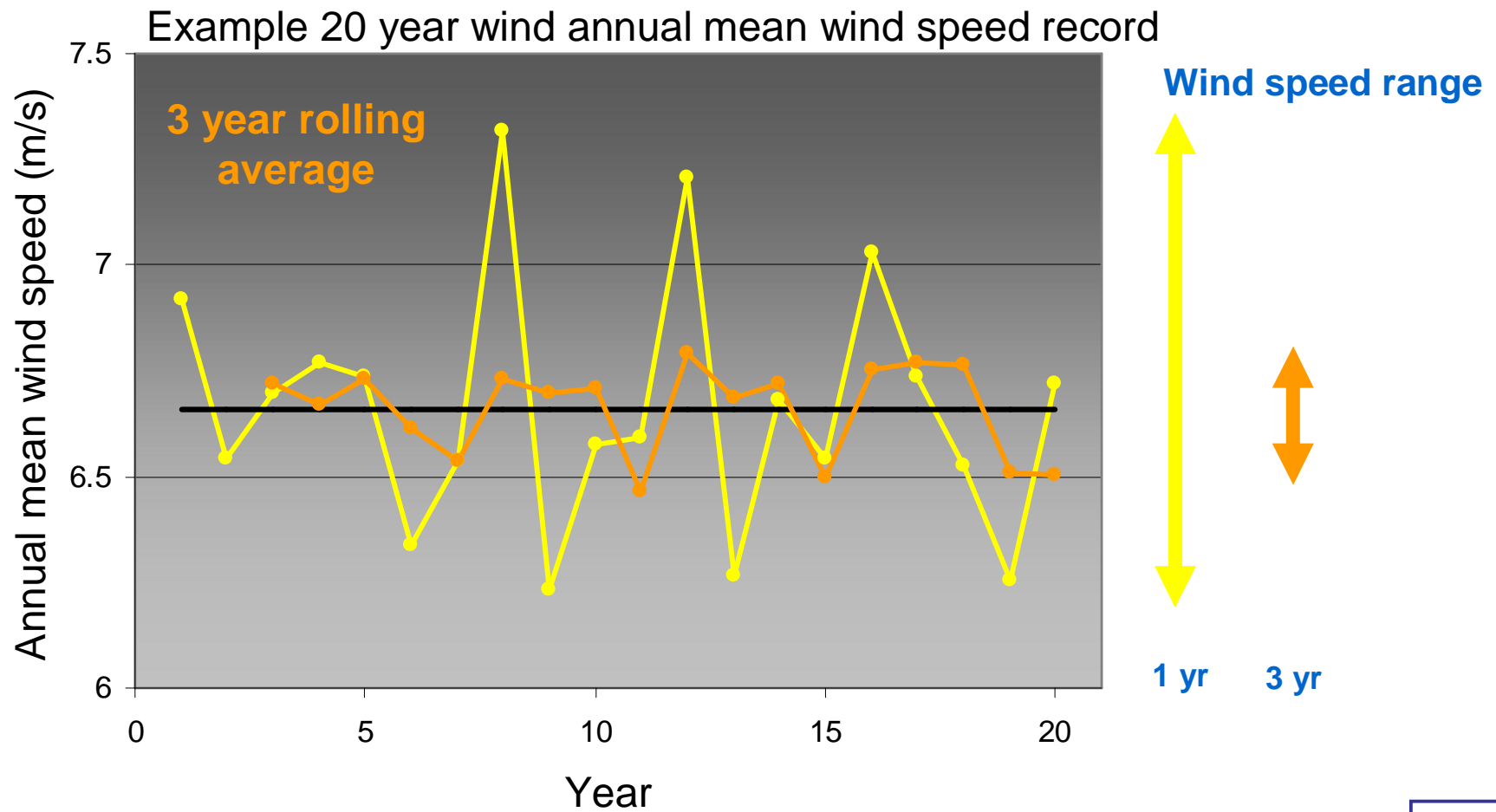
A year will capture seasonal variations,  
but we could have a high or low wind speed year





# How long do measurements need to be?

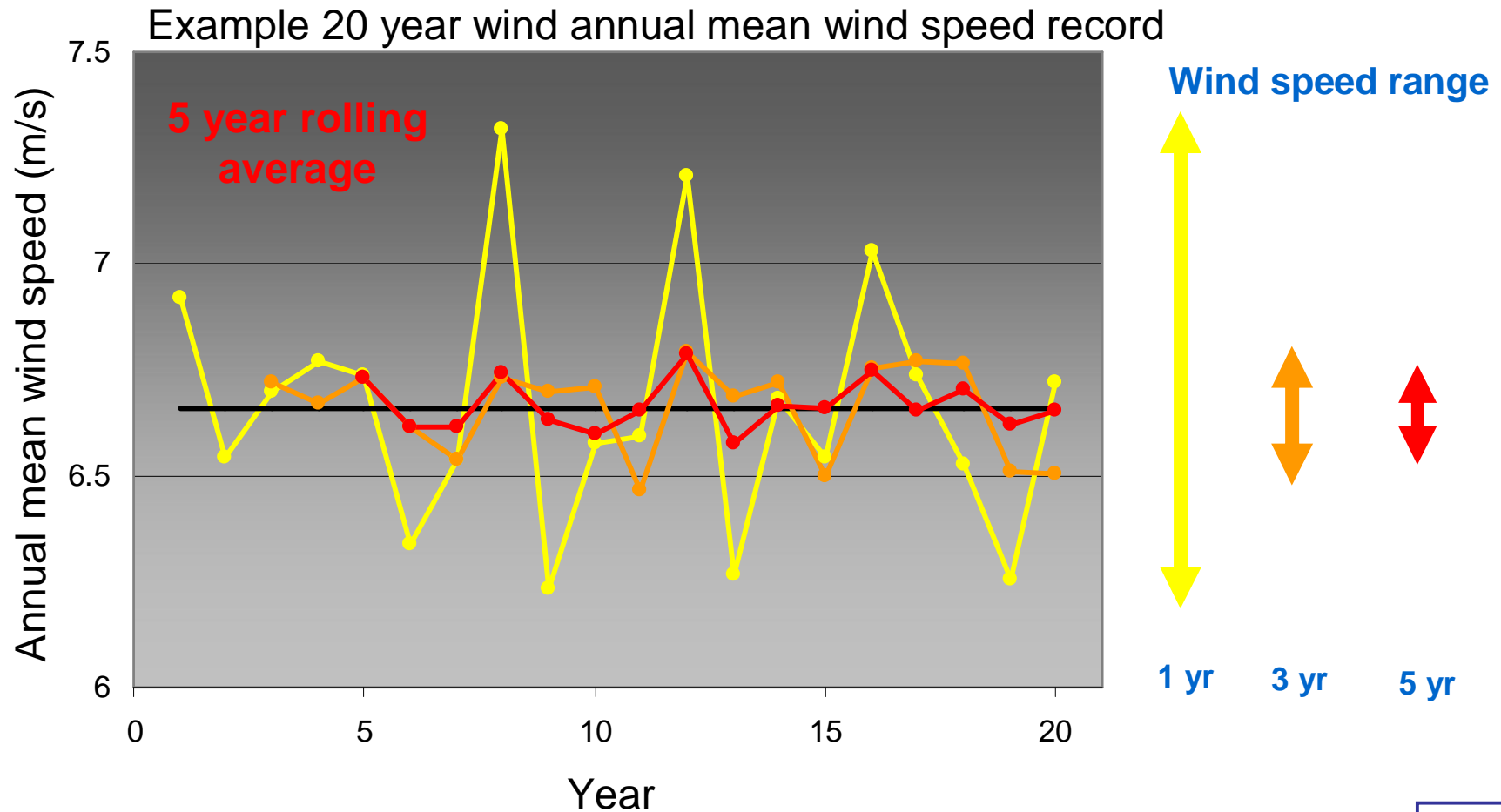
Wind speed range substantially reduced with 3 year periods





# How long do measurements need to be?

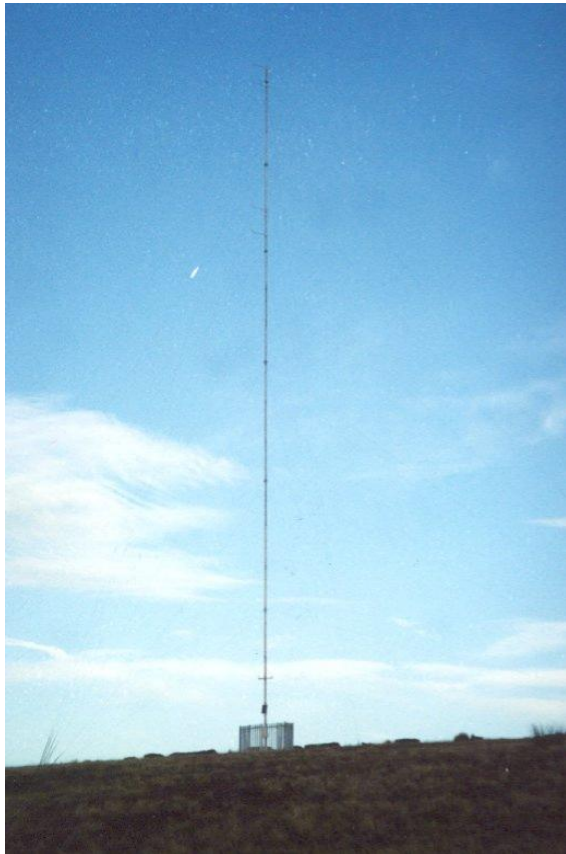
Wind speed range further reduced with 5 year periods  
Conclude the longer the site data the better!





## What if site data are of short duration?

Wind Farm site  
2 years of data



National met station  
10 years of data



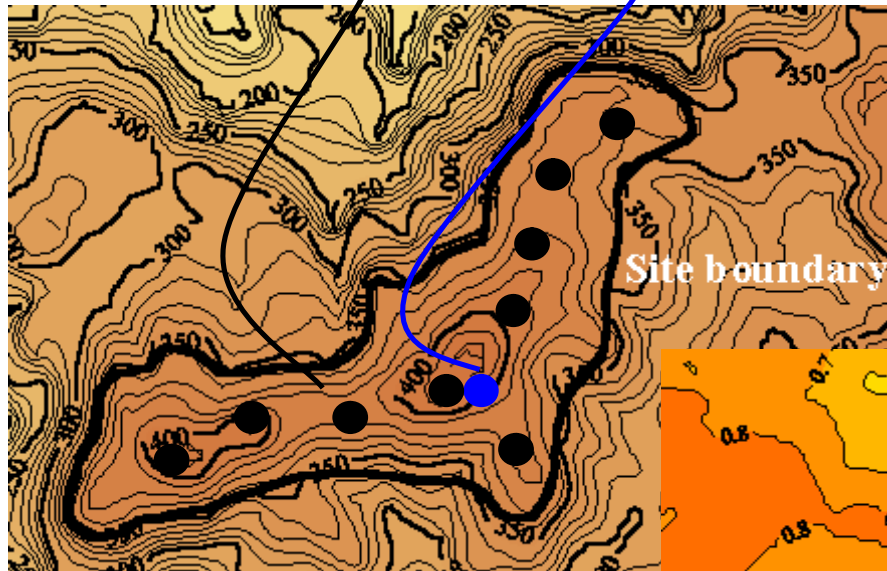
Can use “correlation” approach to  
make site data set longer but..

Reference station data **must** be consistent

Two data sets **must** correlate well

# Predicting wind speed variation a site

Turbines Mast

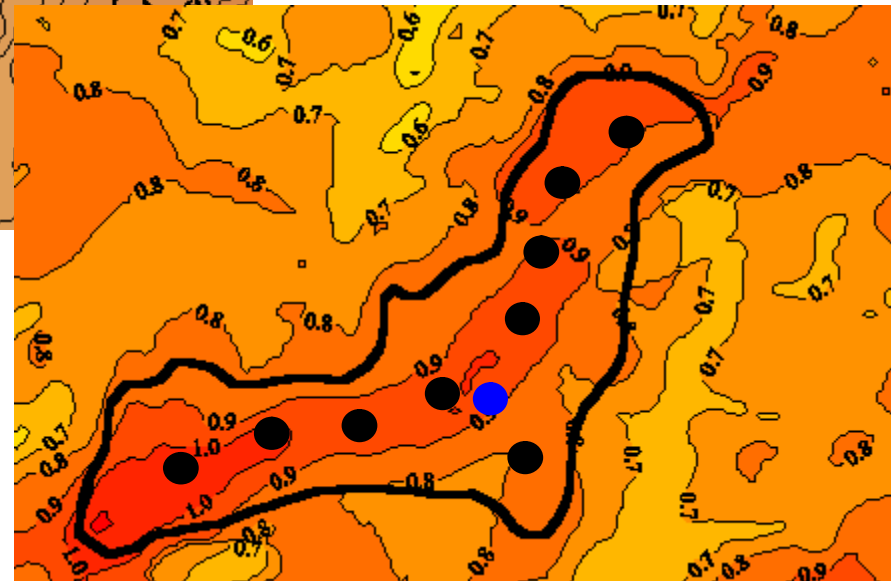


Computational flow modelling  
initiated from wind conditions at  
mast

Input - topography

Have predicted wind conditions  
at each turbine location

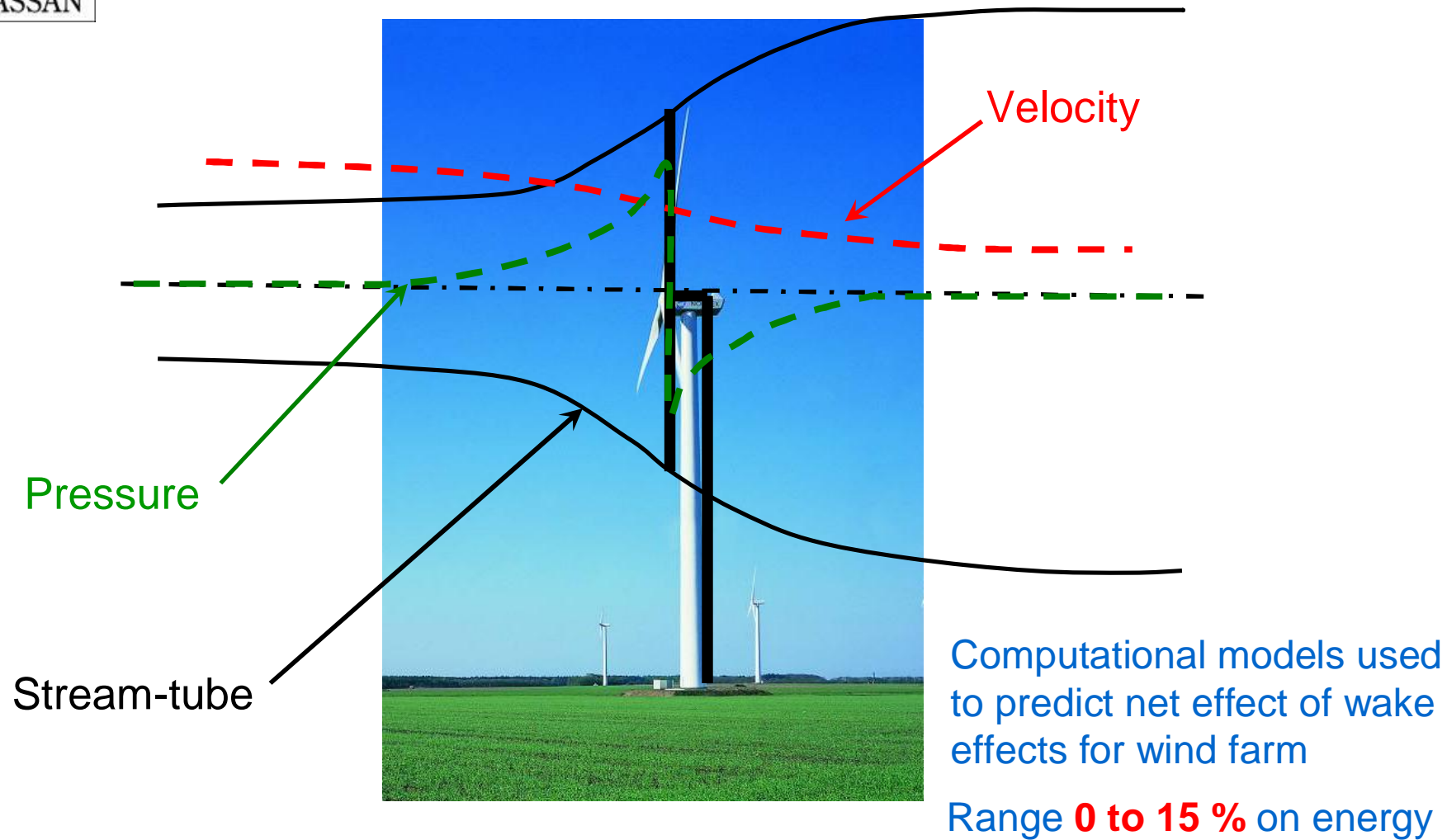
In this example annual mean  
wind speed varies by 30 % over  
site area



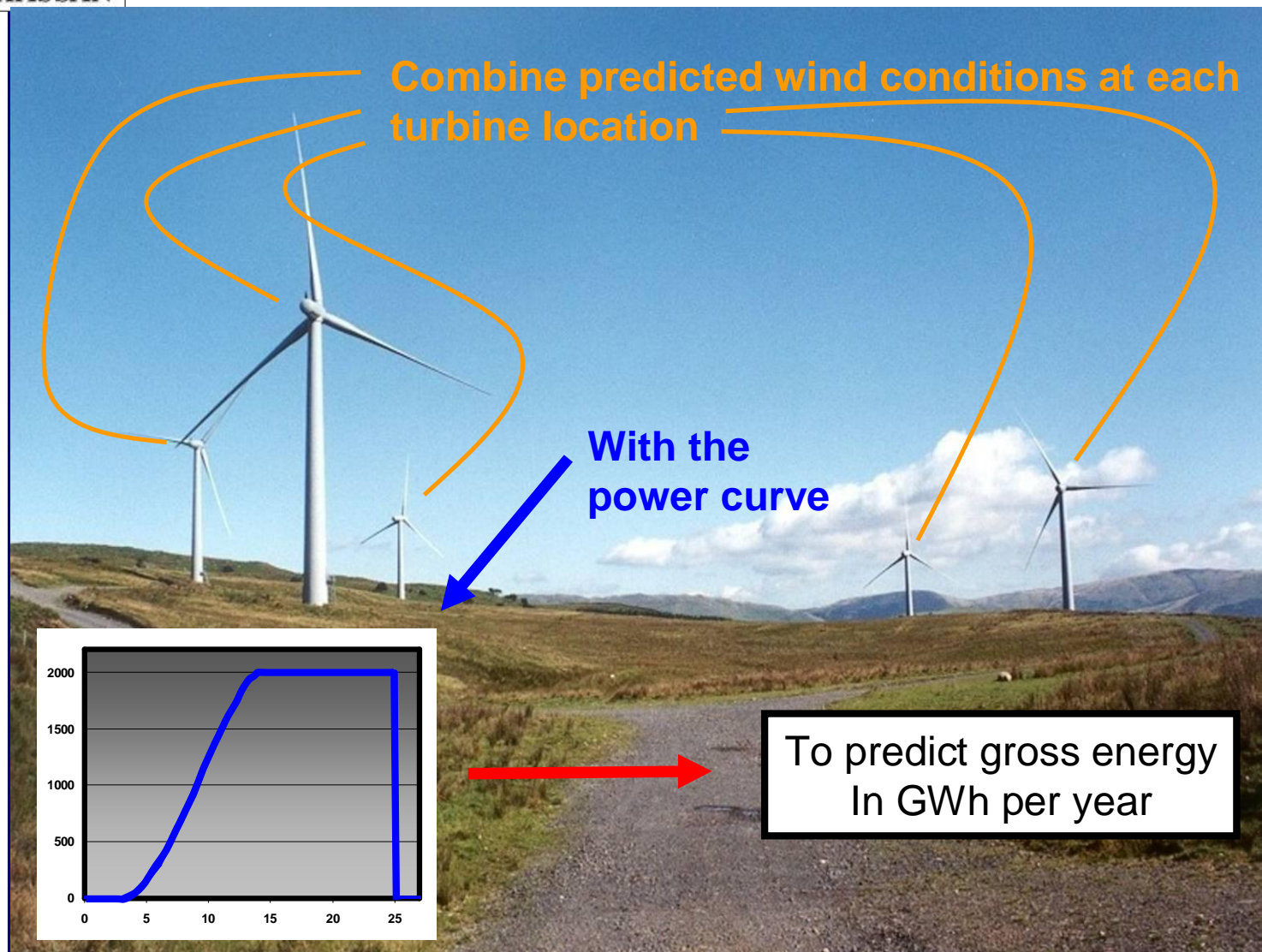
Output normalised wind speed



## Predicting wake interactions between turbines



# Wind farm energy production





# Wind farm energy production

Apply “loss factors” to gross energy to get net annual wind farm production

**Gross Energy**



Availability  
Electrical losses  
Other losses  
(such as icing!)



**Net energy**

**Process  
complete**





# Short term forecasting

What is it?

Predicting what wind farms will produce in a few hours time to a few days time

Why do we need it?

To help integrate wind energy into the electrical grid

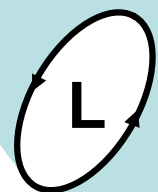
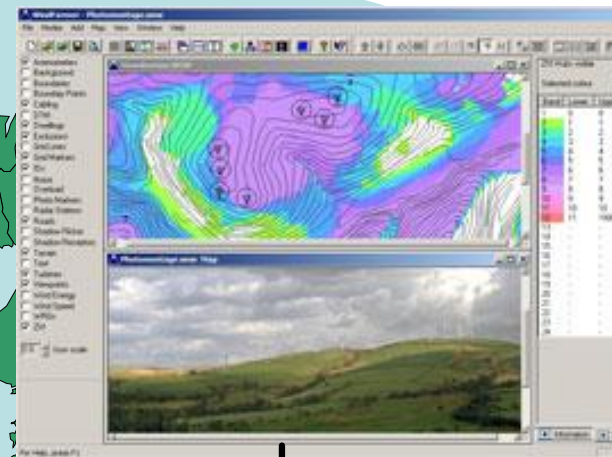


# Inputs and outputs

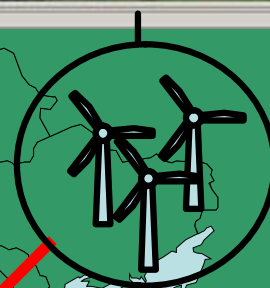
## Inputs

- Numerical Weather Prediction
- Site Topography
- SCADA System

## WindFarm model



Weather Service



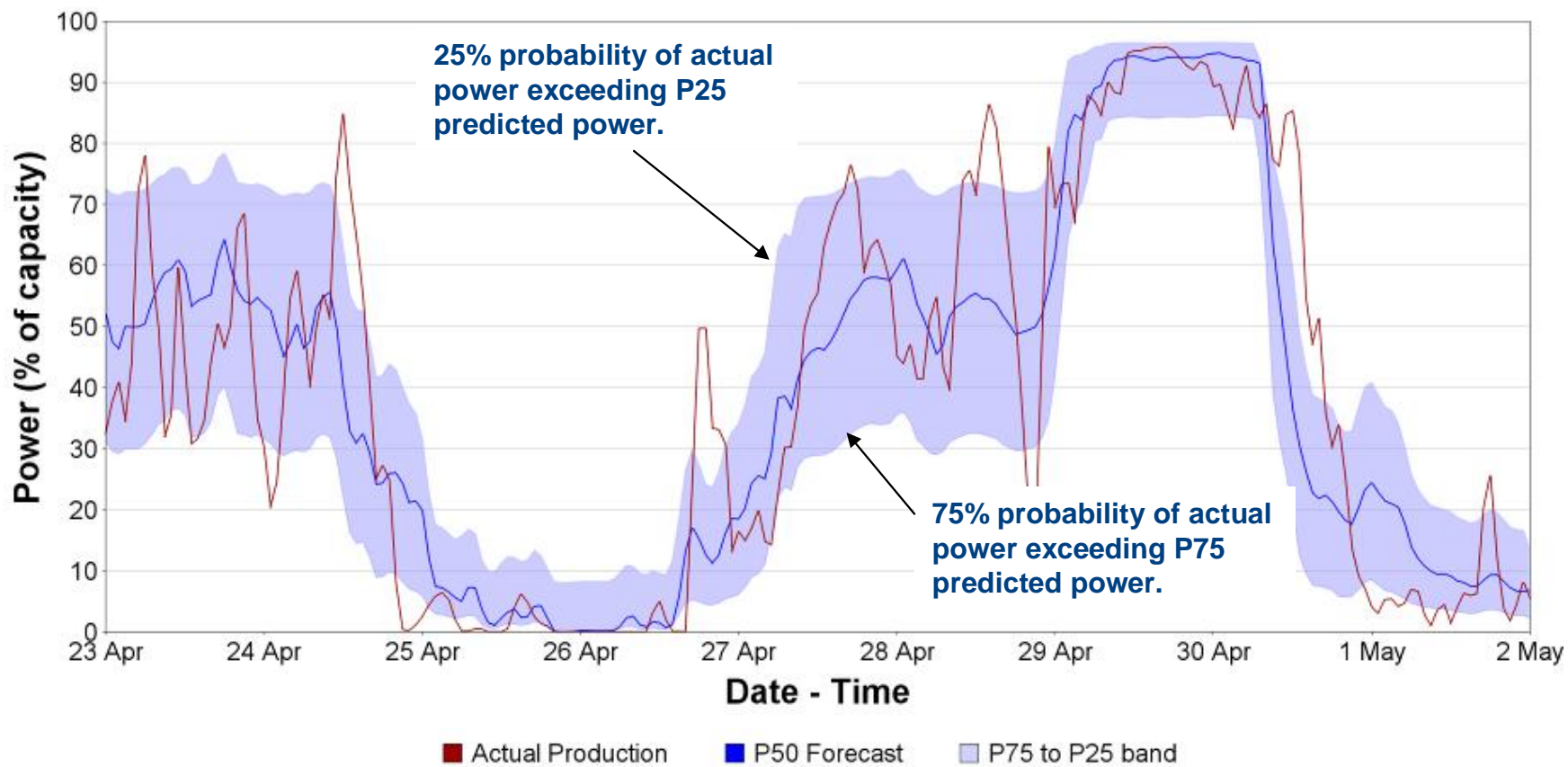
## Output

- Power Forecast



# Example Forecast Power Prediction Results

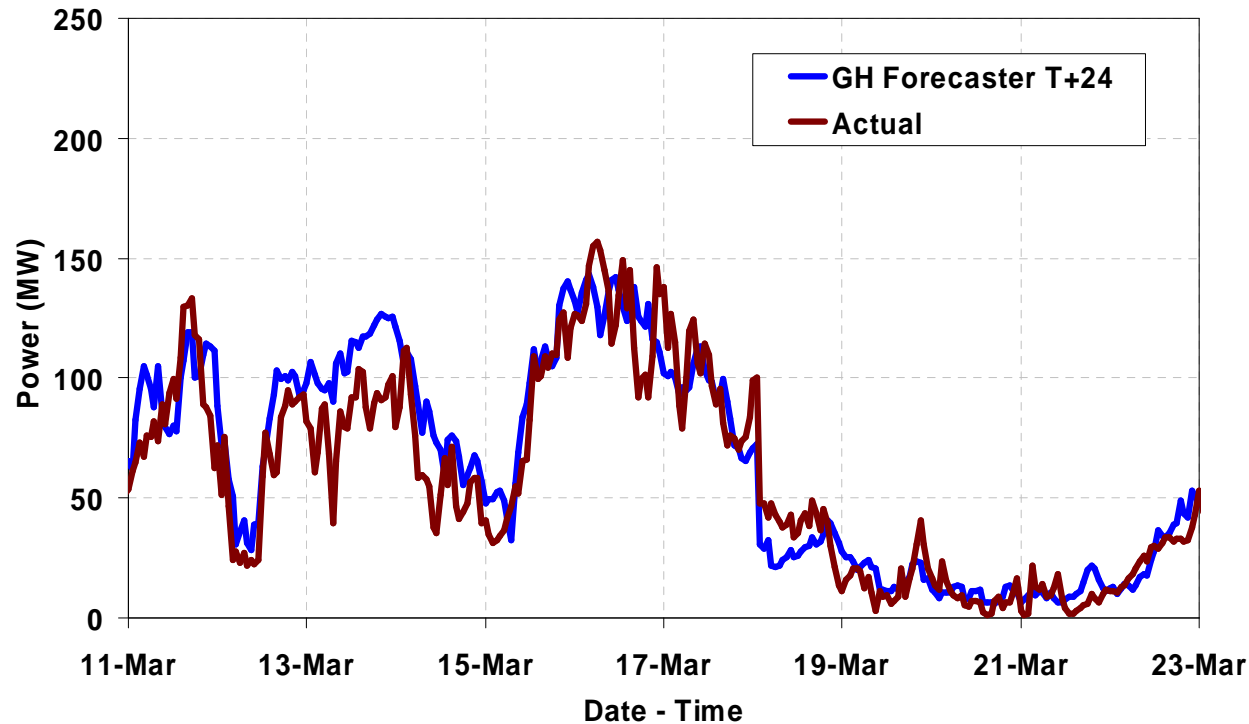
Hourly data 12 hours in advance





# Forecasting for a portfolio of wind farms

Time series of power forecast for a portfolio of 7 wind farms at T+24h.



Short term forecasts are currently being used in countries with high wind energy penetrations to facilitate the integration of wind energy into the grid



# Thank you for listening



Full details in Wind Energy The Facts

