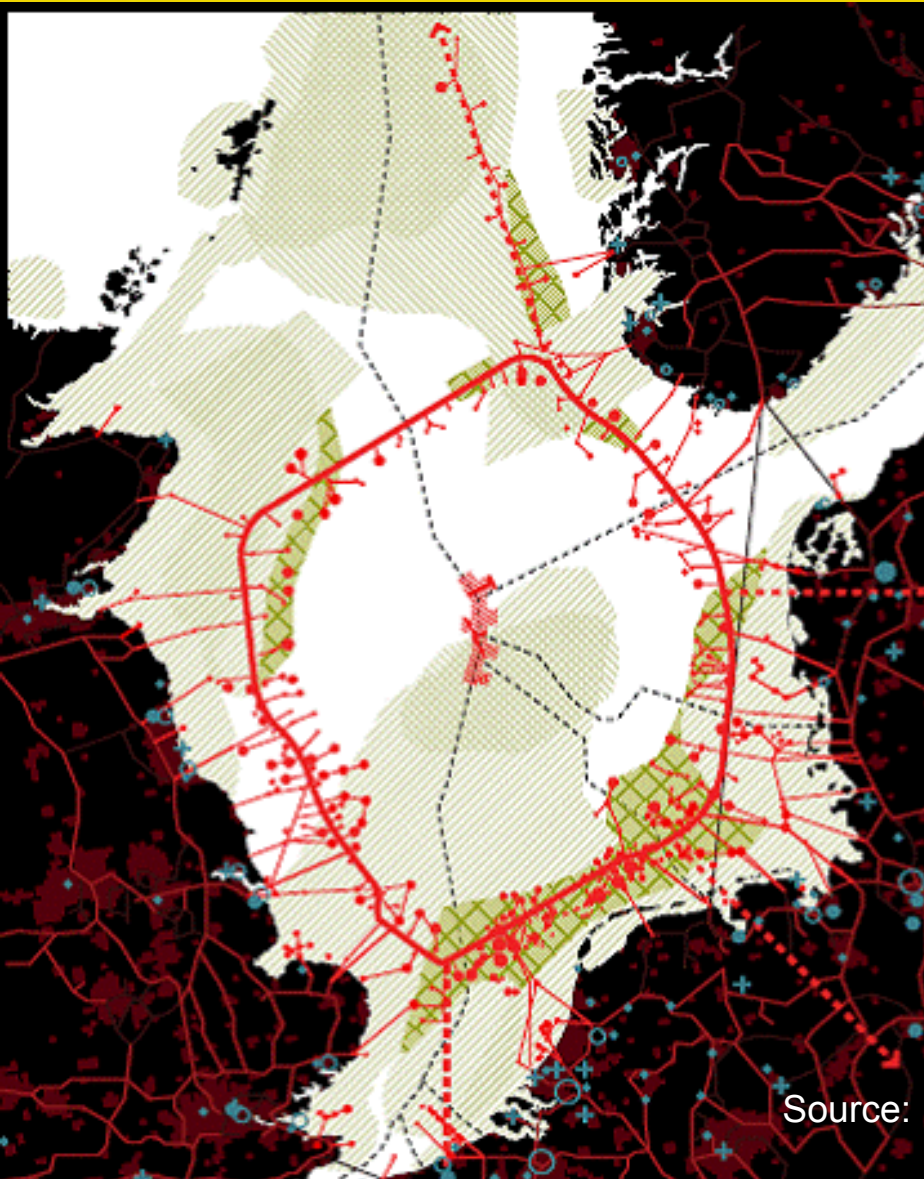


Wind Farm Design

When other wind farms are close

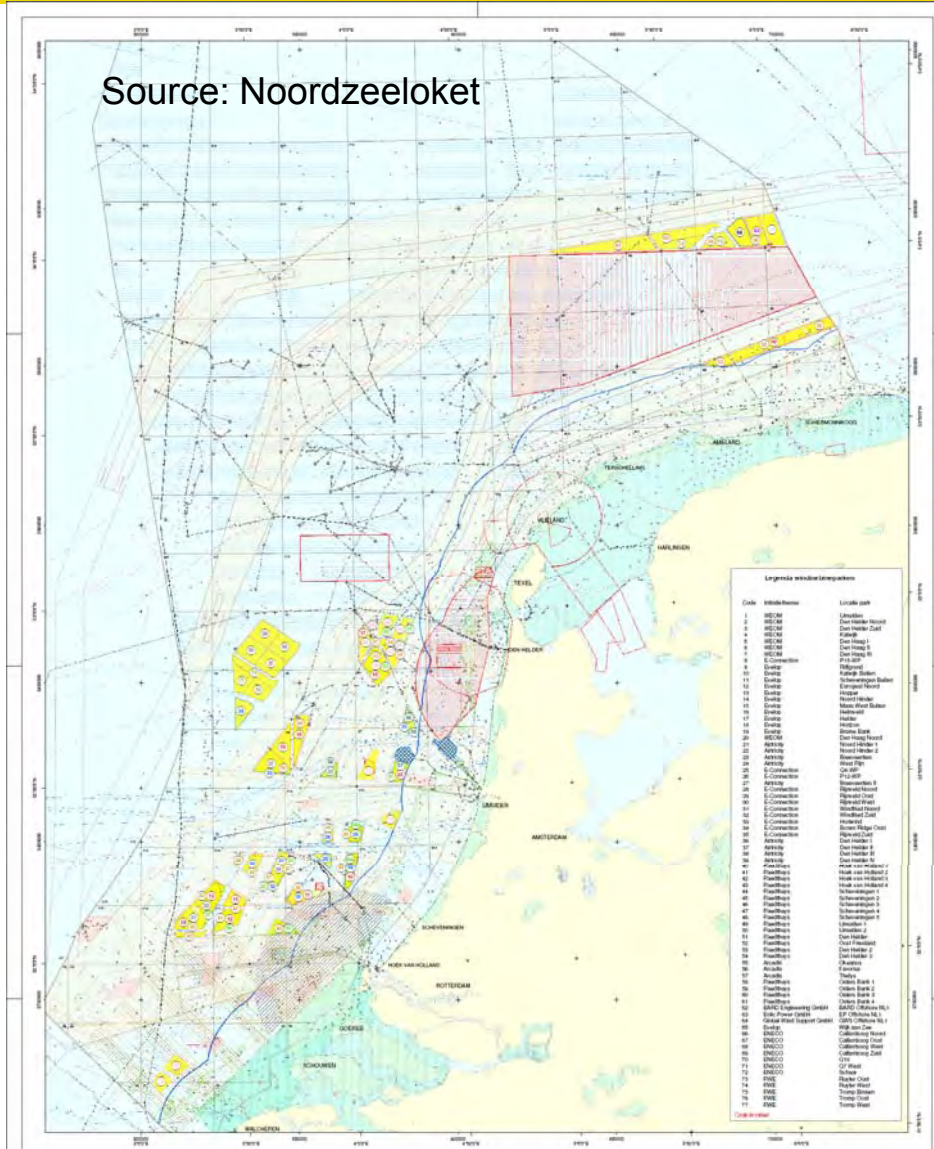
Arno J. Brand





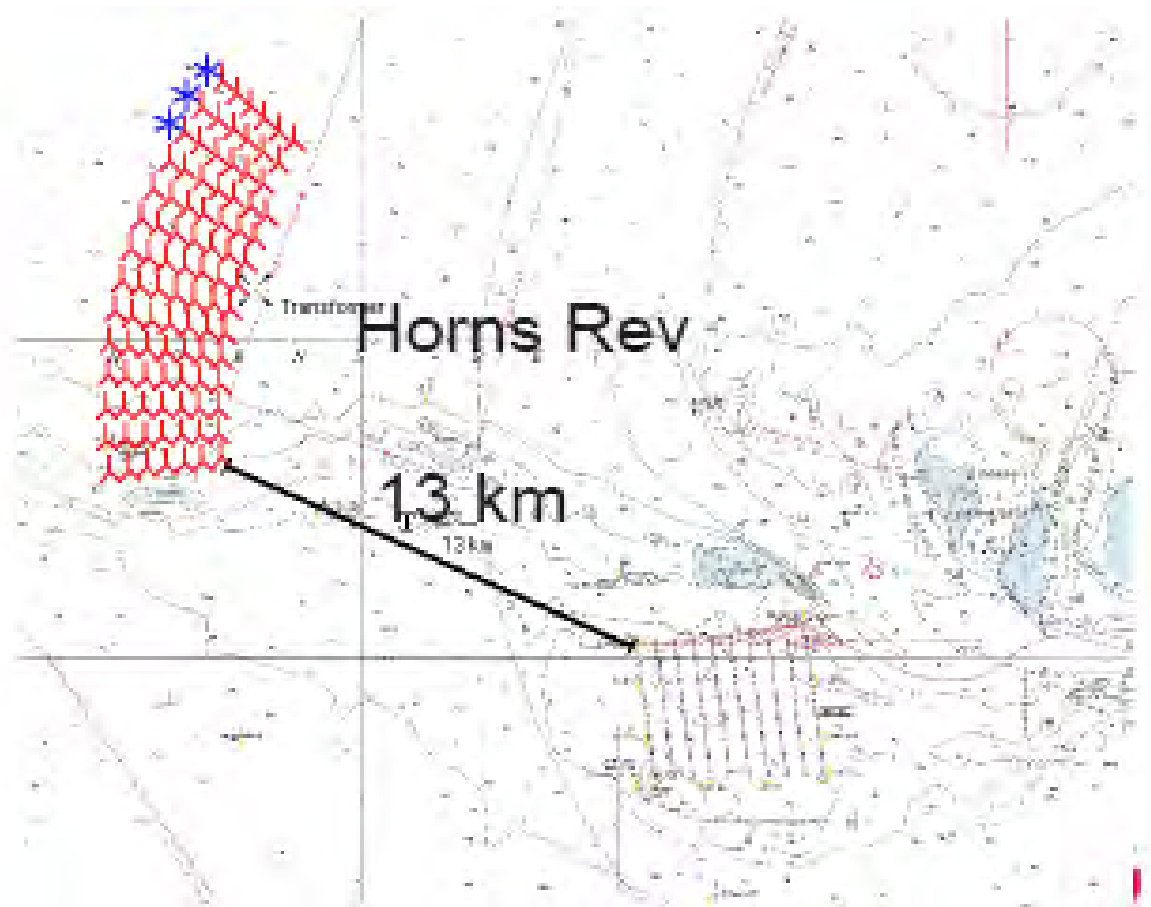
Source: Rem Koolhaas' Office for Metropolitan Architecture (OMA)

Source: Noordzeeloket



Source: Wind Service Holland





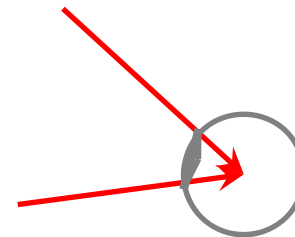
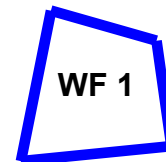
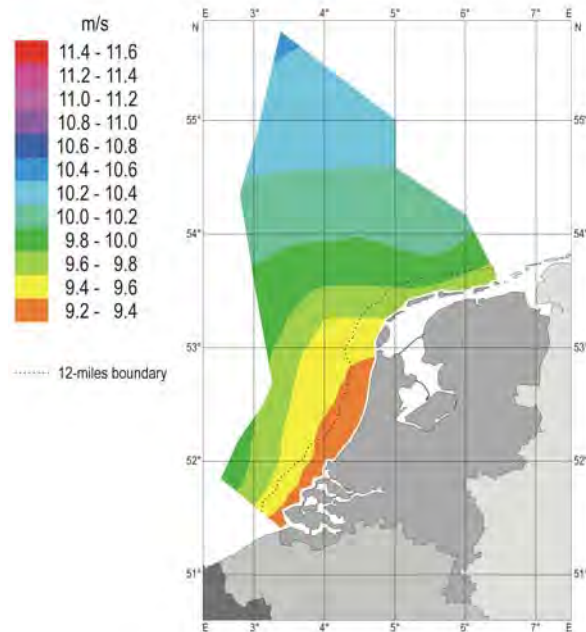
Source: DONG Energy

Large offshore wind farms may affect each other's wind resource

Mean Wind Speed at the Netherlands' Exclusive Economic Zone (NEEZ)

Period: 1997 - 2002

Height: 60 m above mean sea level



velocity deficit

disturbed wind rose

Copyright (c) 2004 by Energy research Centre of the Netherlands, Petten, the Netherlands

Supported by the Programme 'Duurzame Energie in Nederland' as operated by SenterNovem for the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs

Can we design a wind farm when other sites are close?

Can we design a wind farm when other sites are close?

Yes

How?

Can we design a wind farm when other sites are close?

Yes

How?

By determining the local wind climate

How?

Can we design a wind farm when other sites are close?

Yes

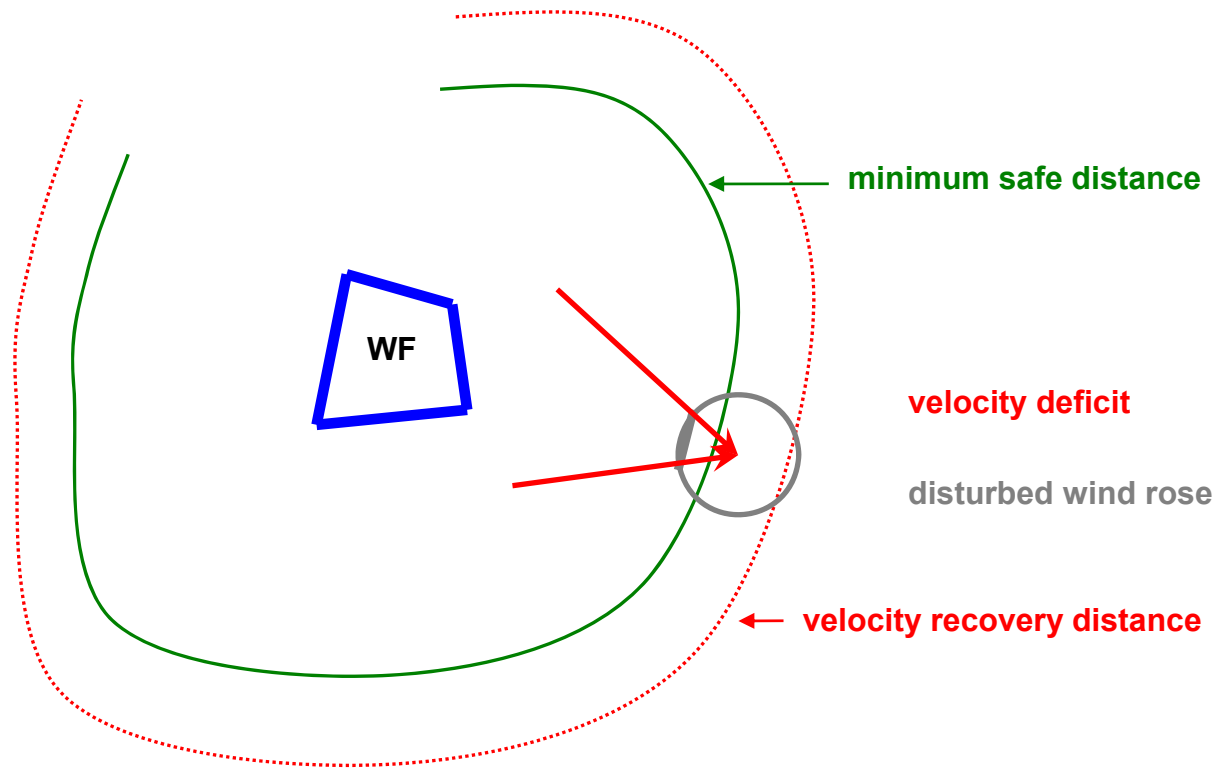
How?

By determining the local wind climate

How?

By modelling planetary boundary layer flow with wind farming

Conclusion

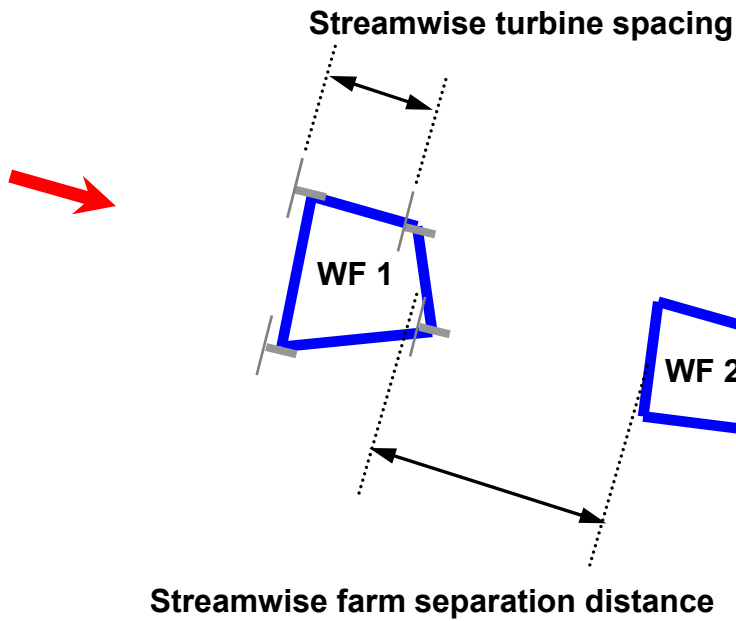


- ❑ Concepts
- ❑ Approach
- ❑ Validation
- ❑ Predictions

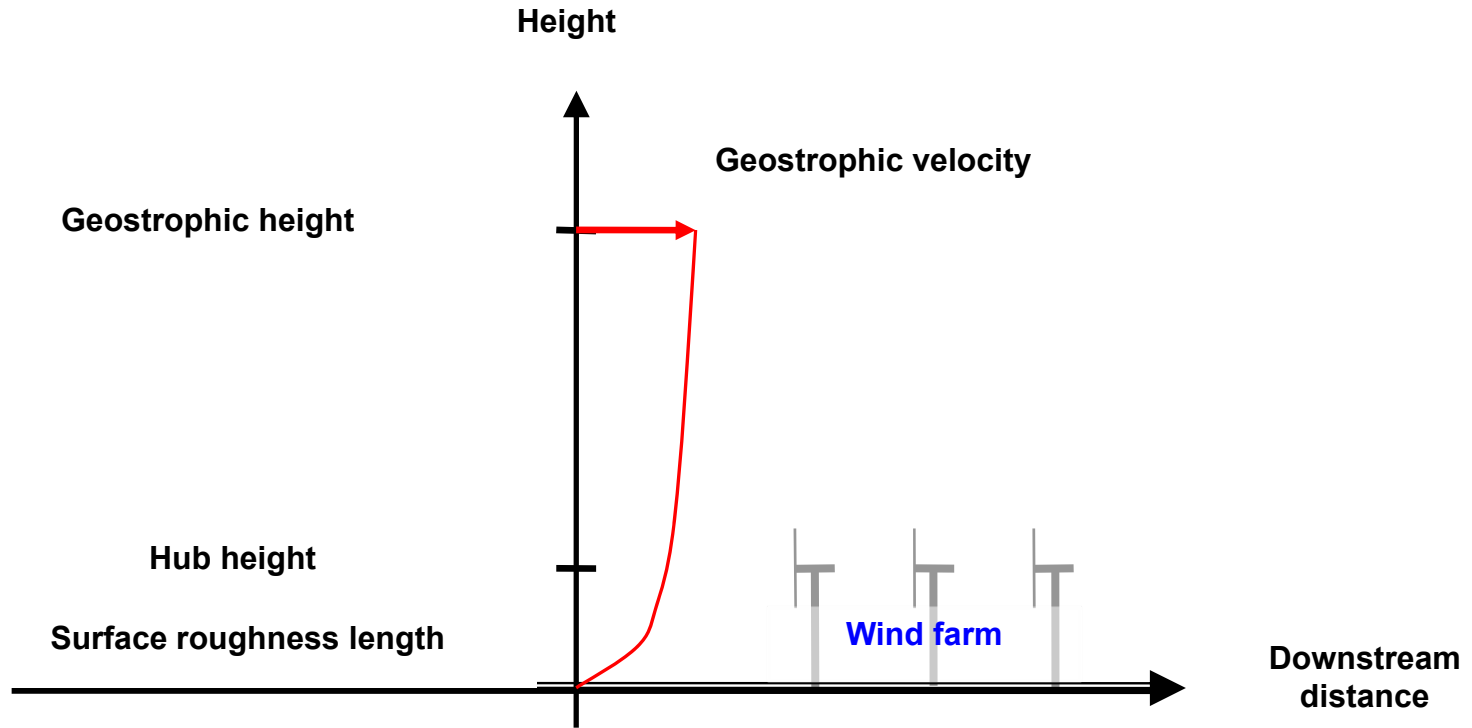
Design parameters

- Wind farm design parameters
 - * Farm separation distance
 - * Turbine spacing
 - * Hub height
 - * Rotor diameter
 - * Nominal power
- Meteorological design parameters
 - * Geostrophic velocity
 - * Geostrophic height
 - * Surface roughness length

Design parameters



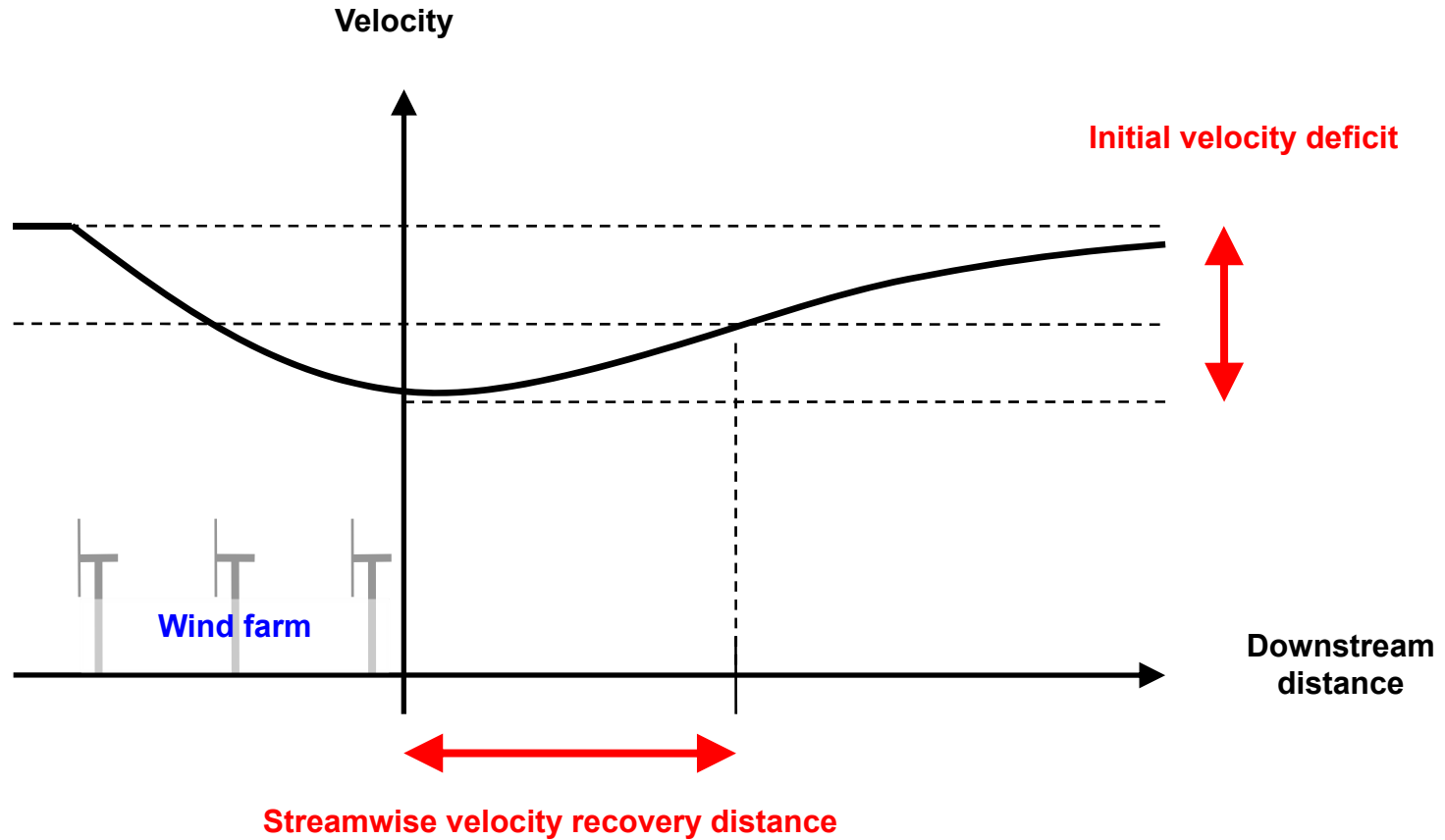
Design parameters



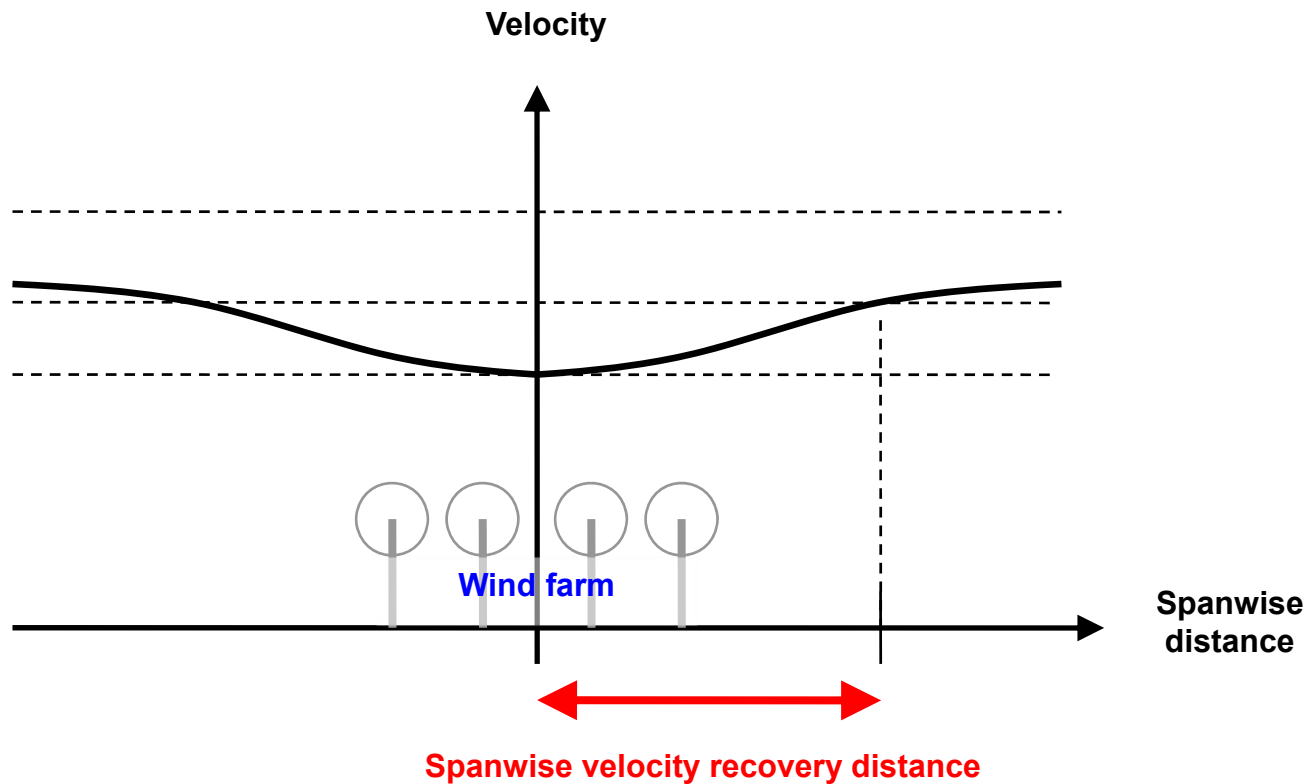
Impact parameters

- ❑ Velocity deficit
- ❑ Velocity recovery distance
- ❑ Minimum safe distance
- ❑ Disturbed sectors

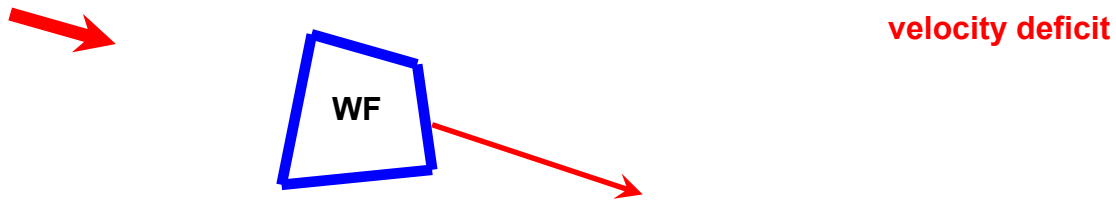
Velocity deficits and recovery distances



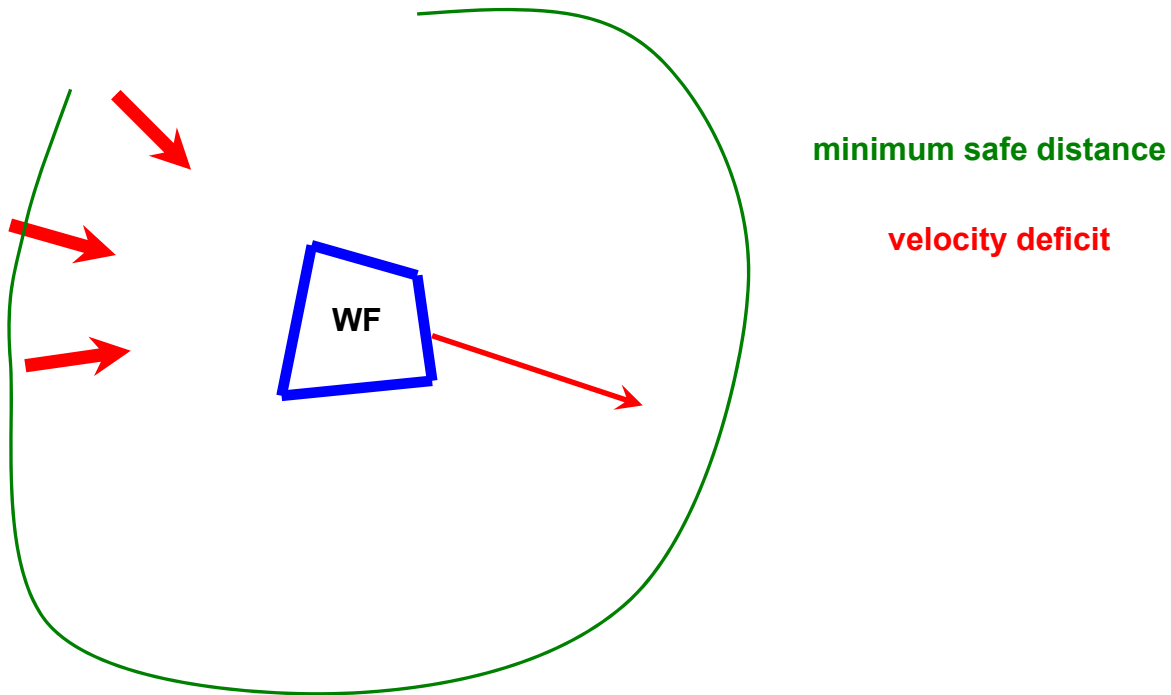
Spanwise recovery distance



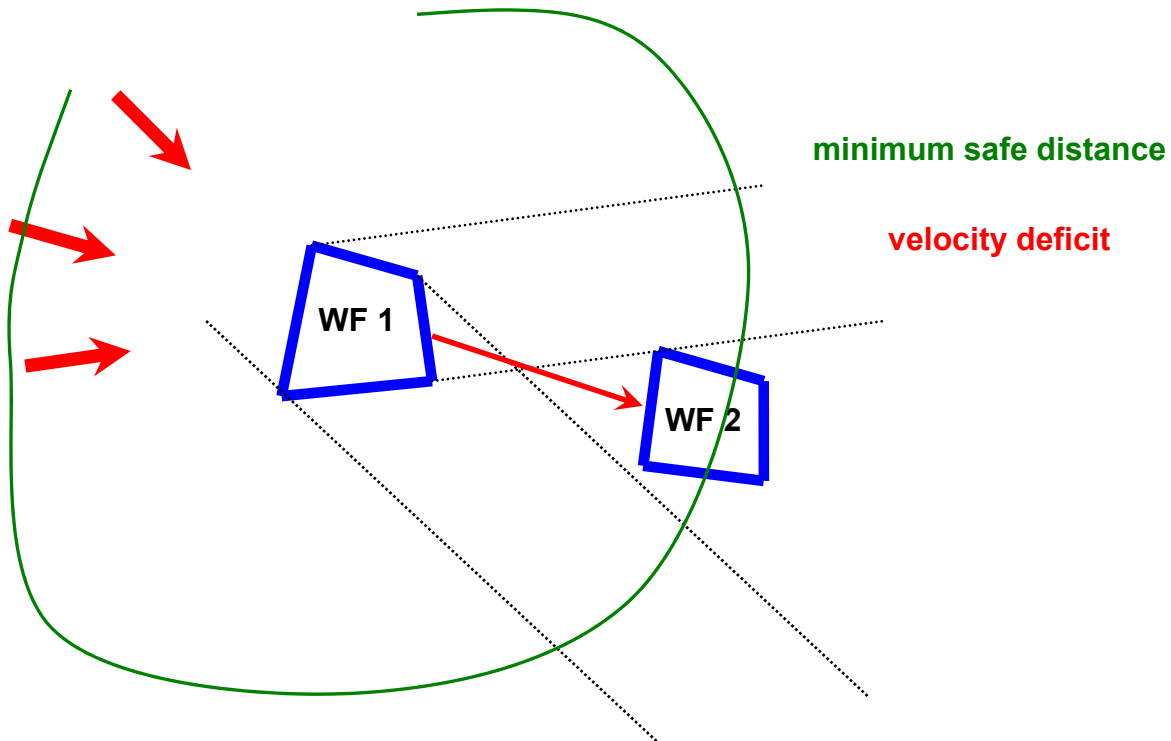
Velocity deficit



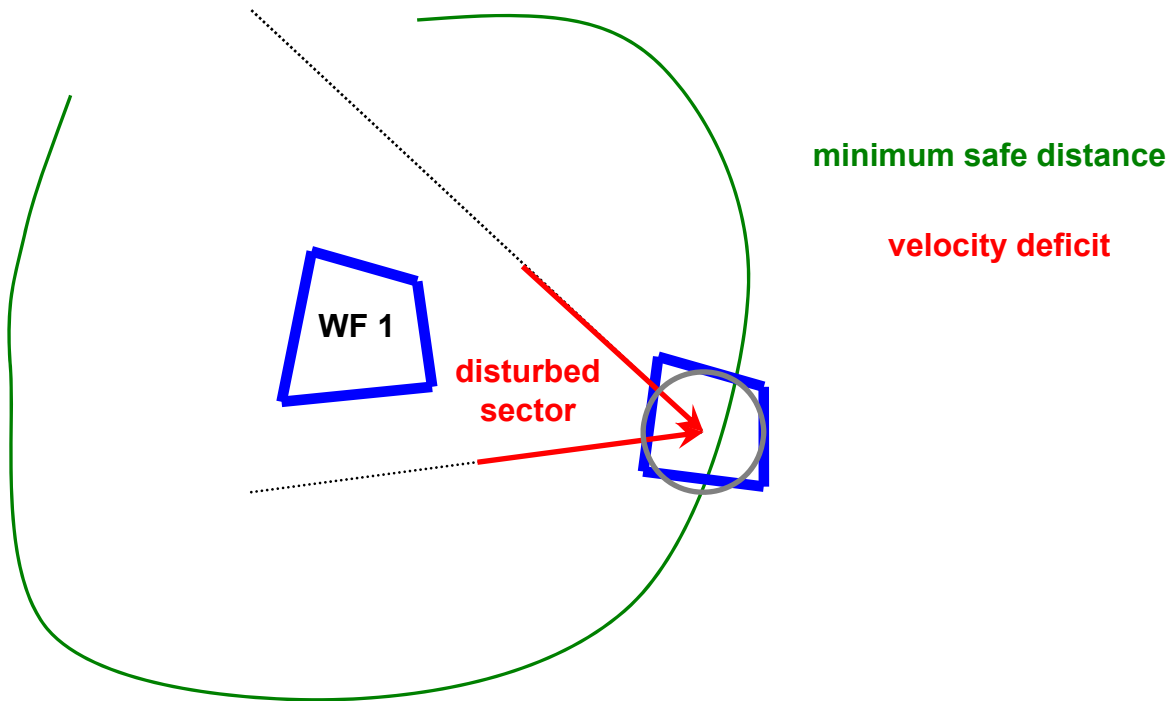
Minimum safe distance



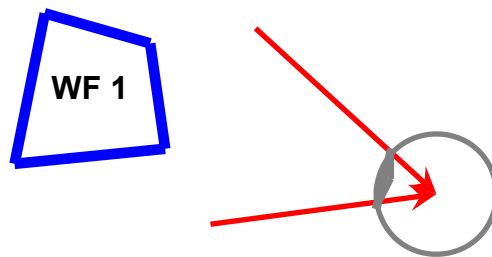
Disturbed sectors



Disturbed sectors



Disturbed wind rose



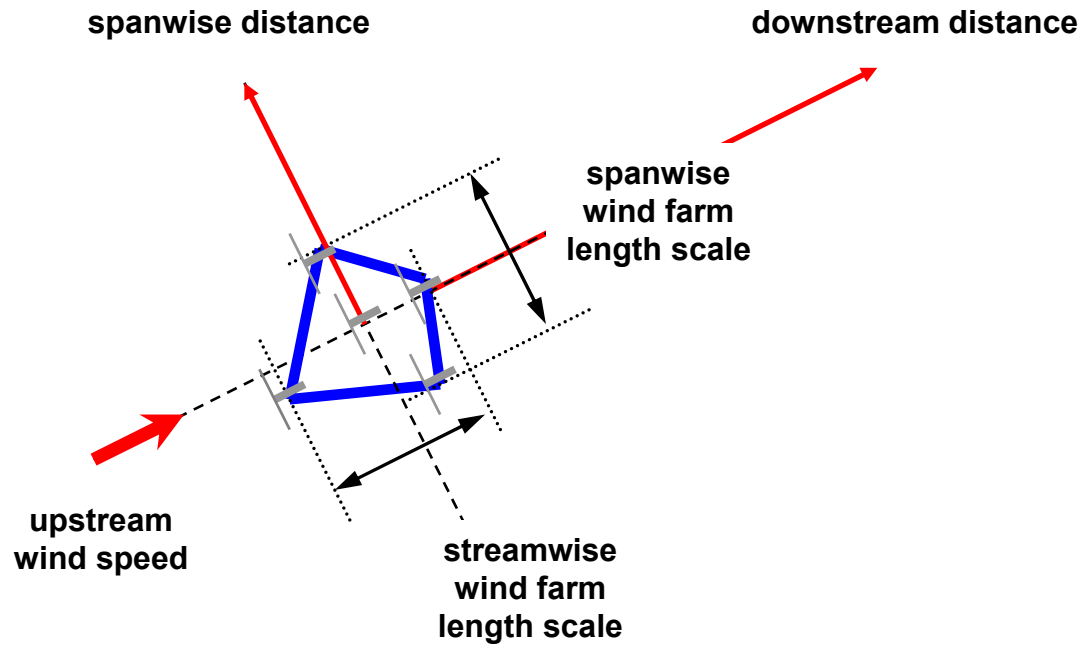
velocity deficit

disturbed wind rose

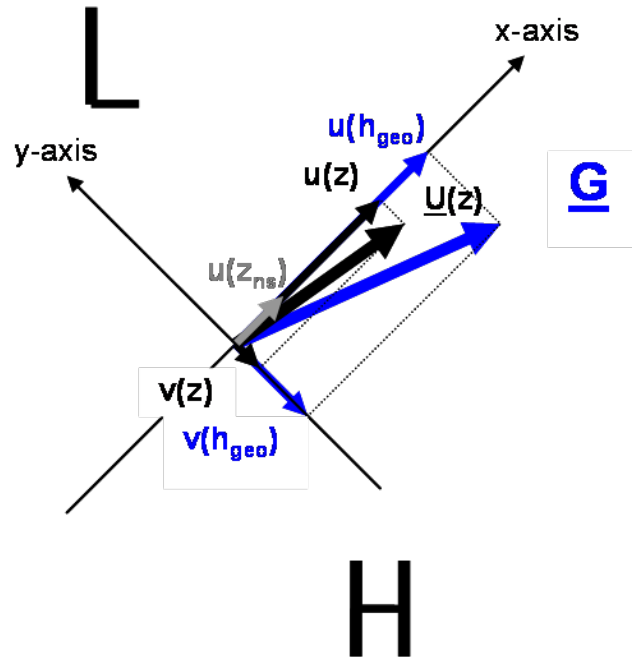
Flow solver

- Neutral planetary boundary layer flow with wind farming
 - * Steady and two-dimensional
 - * Equilibrium between convective and Coriolis forces ...
 - * ... and vertical and spanwise turb. mom. flux gradients ...
 - * ... and forces due to the wind turbines
- Numerical representation
 - * Implicit solution in the vertical
 - * Marching solution in horizontal directions
 - * Implicit Lagrange multiplier velocity correction

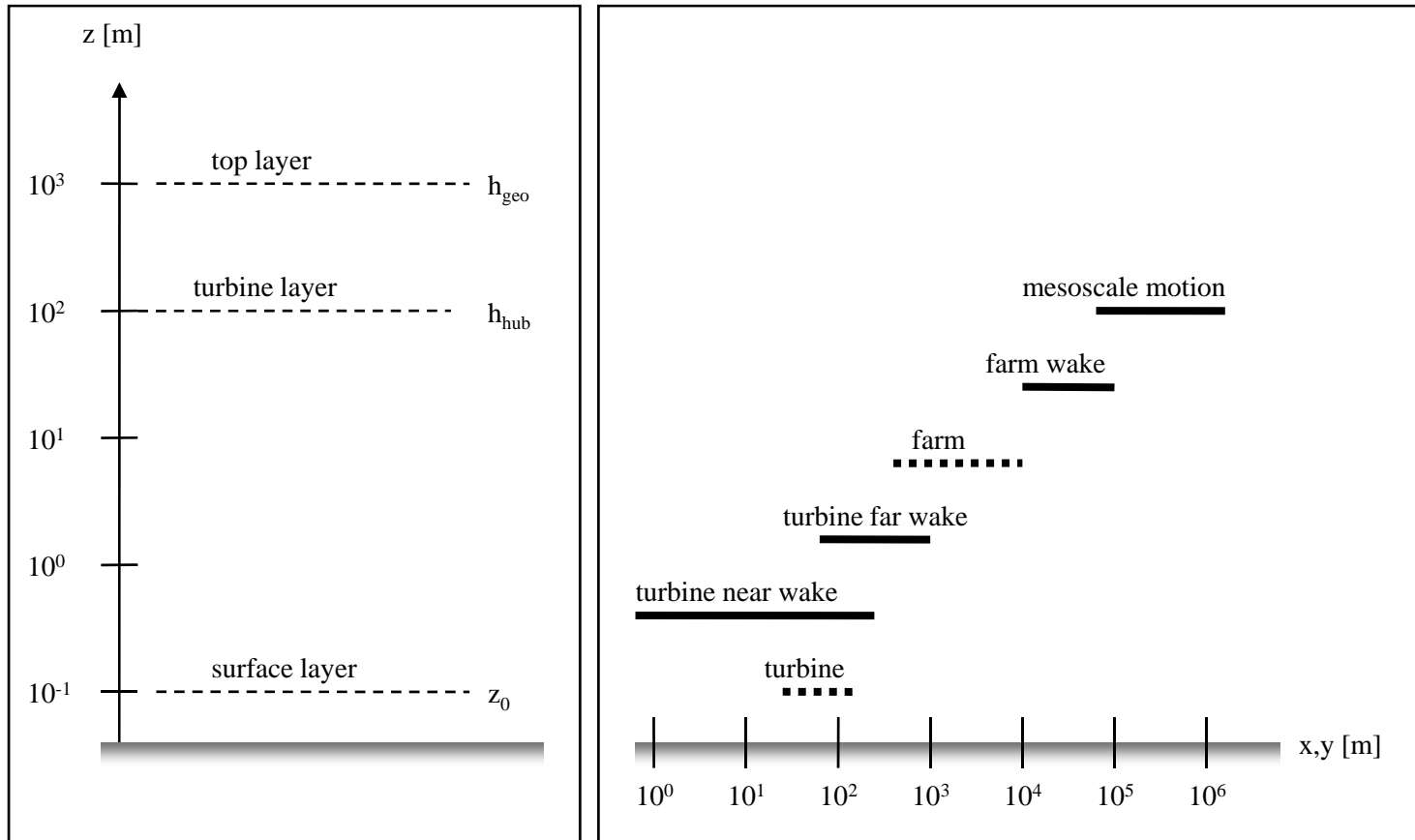
Flow problem



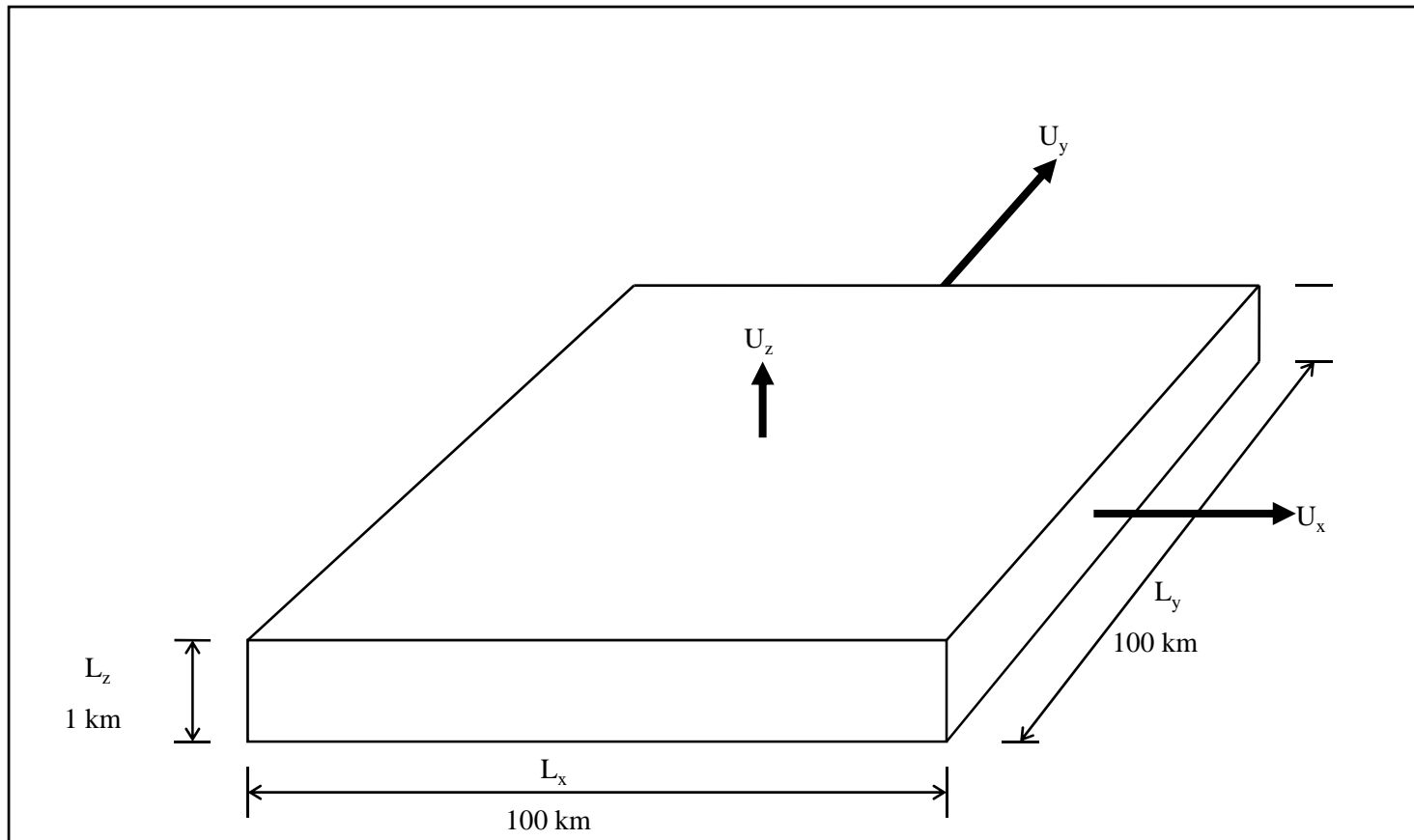
Velocity decomposition



Vertical and horizontal length scales



Length and velocity scales



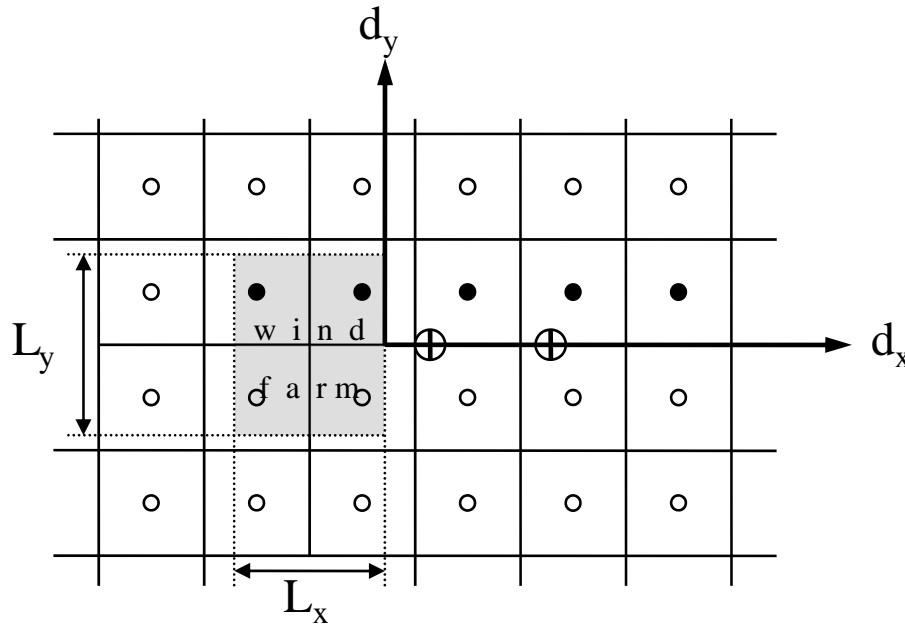
Governing equations

$$\bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} = +f_{\phi} (\bar{v} - v_g) - \frac{\partial \overline{u'v'}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \overline{u'w'}}{\partial z} + \bar{a}_x$$

$$\bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial x} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} = -f_{\phi} (\bar{u} - u_g) - \frac{\partial \overline{v'v'}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \overline{v'w'}}{\partial z} + \bar{a}_y$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} = 0$$

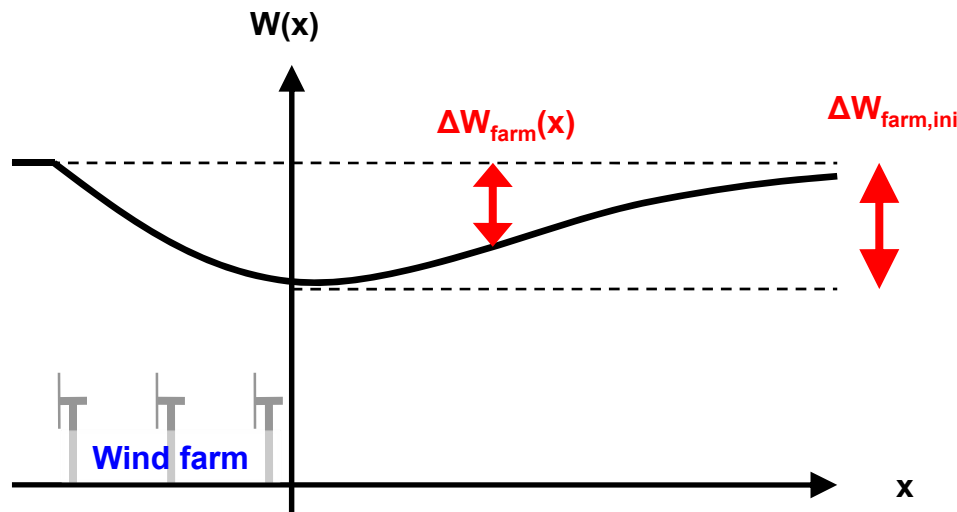
Layout of grid cells



- grid point (centre of cell)
- grid point where calculated velocity is evaluated
- ⊕ point where measured velocity is evaluated

Decay of velocity deficit

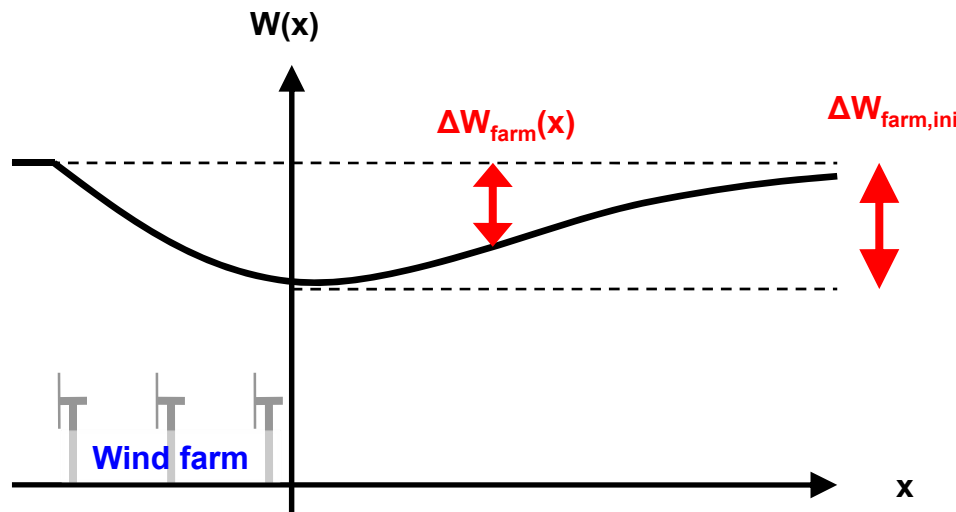
$$\frac{\Delta W_{\text{farm}}(x)}{\Delta W_{\text{farm,ini}}} = \left(\frac{x}{2D_{\text{rot}}} \right)^m$$



Inspiration: R.J. Barthelmie et al., 2008, EWEC 2008, Brussels, Belgium

Decay of velocity deficit

$$\frac{\Delta W_{\text{farm}}(x)}{\Delta W_{\text{farm,ini}}} = \left(\frac{x}{2D_{\text{rot}}} \right)^m$$



$\Delta W_{\text{farm,ini}}$ and m
from
calculations
and
measurements

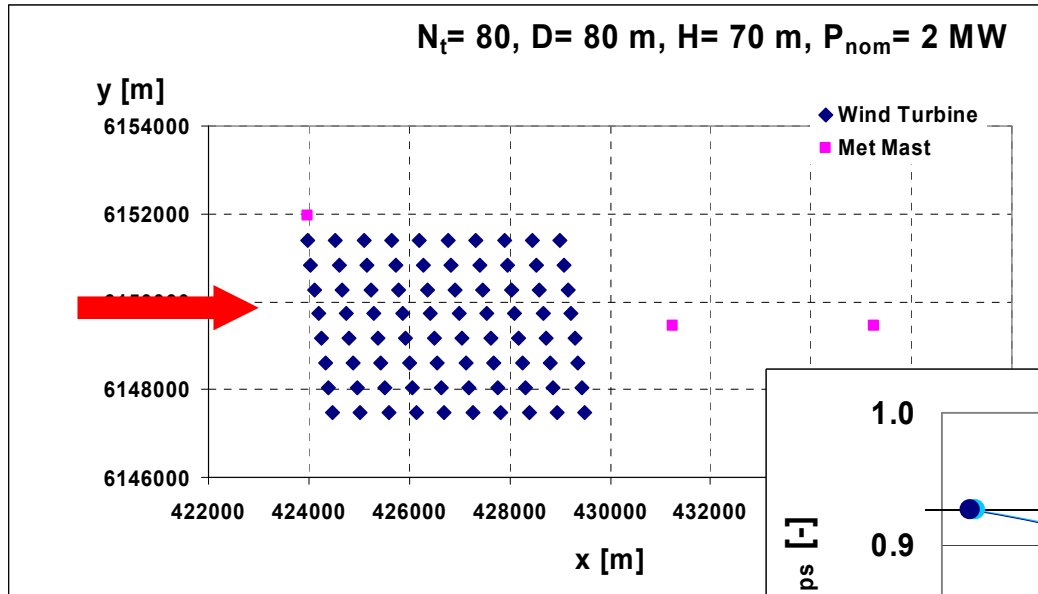
Inspiration: R.J. Barthelmie et al., 2008, EWEC 2008, Brussels, Belgium

Grid-cell versus one-point velocities

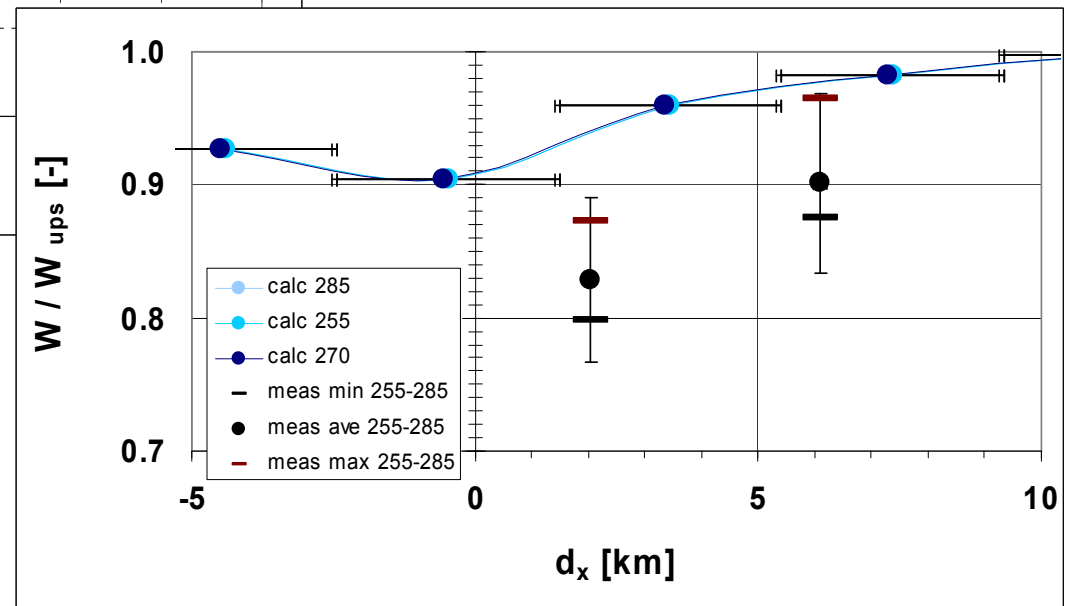
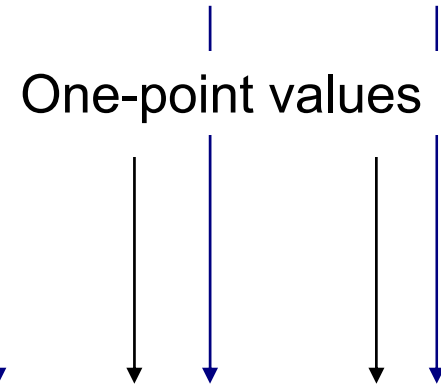
Translation

$$\overline{W_{\text{cell}}(x_1, x_2)} = W_0 - f(m, \Delta W_{\text{ini}}; N_t, D, x_1, x_2, \Delta y)$$

Horns Rev wind farm

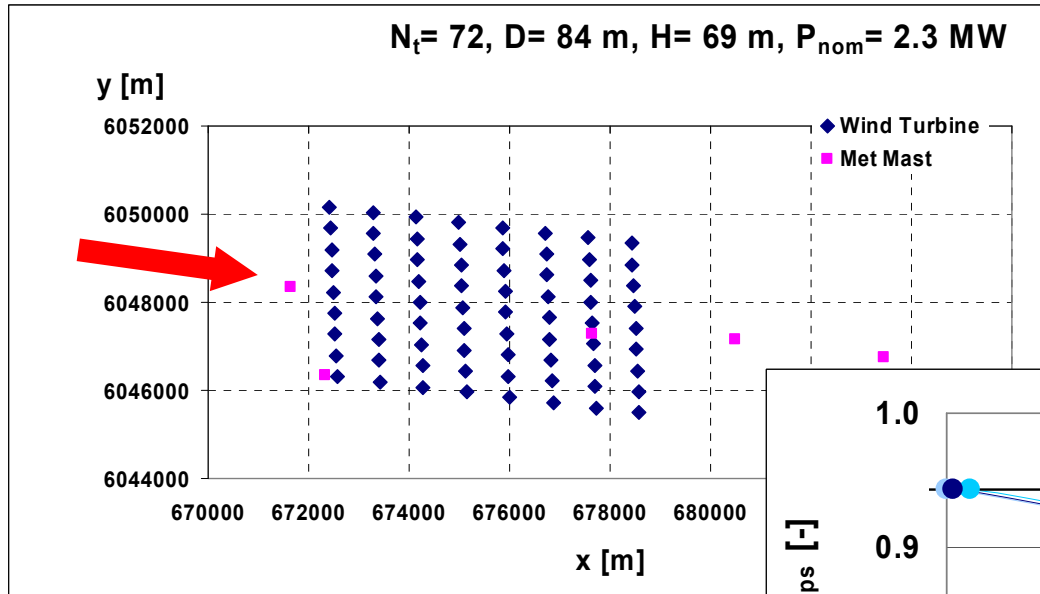


Grid-cell values



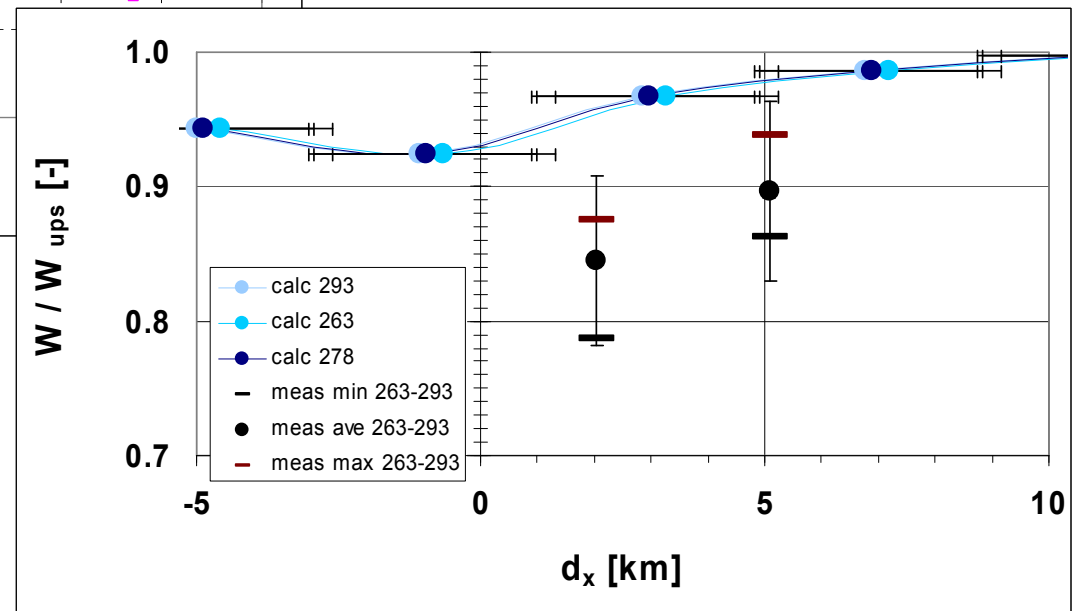
Source: DONG Energy

Nysted wind farm



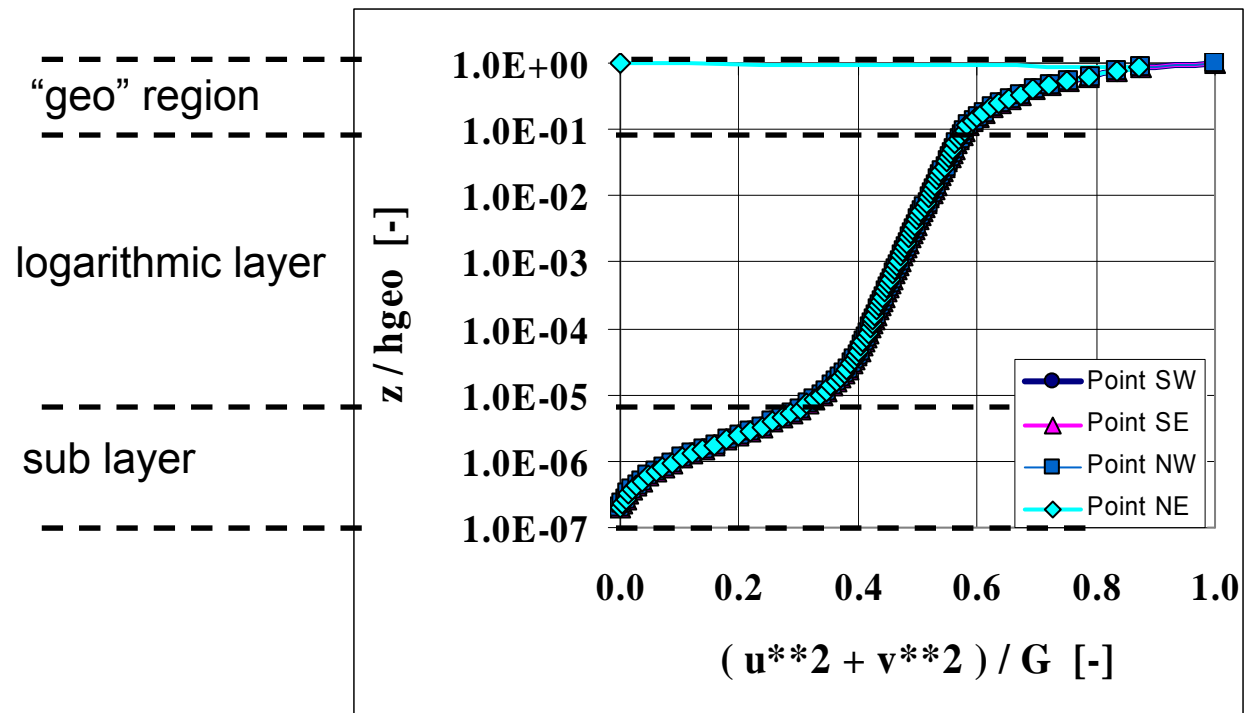
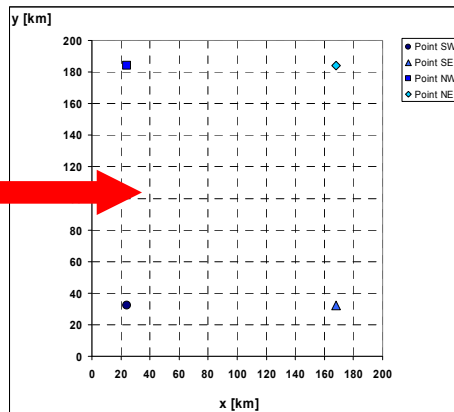
Grid-cell values

One-point values

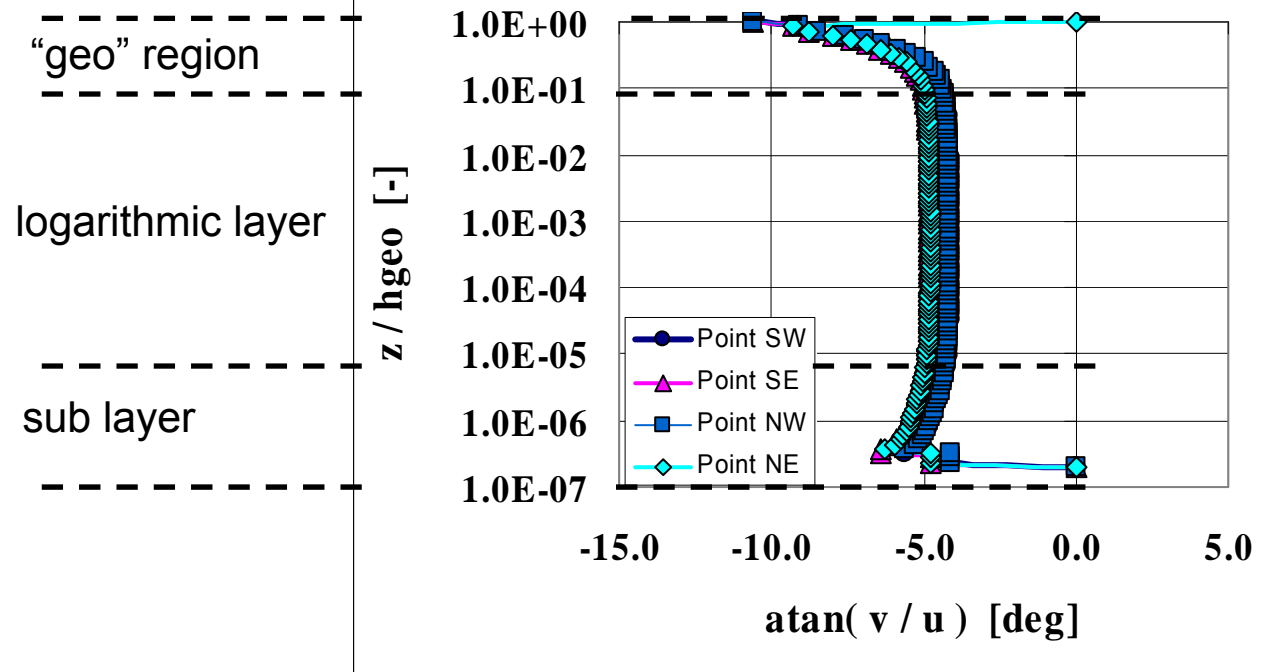
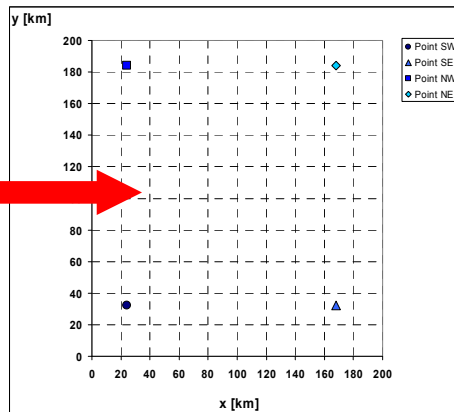


Source: DONG Energy

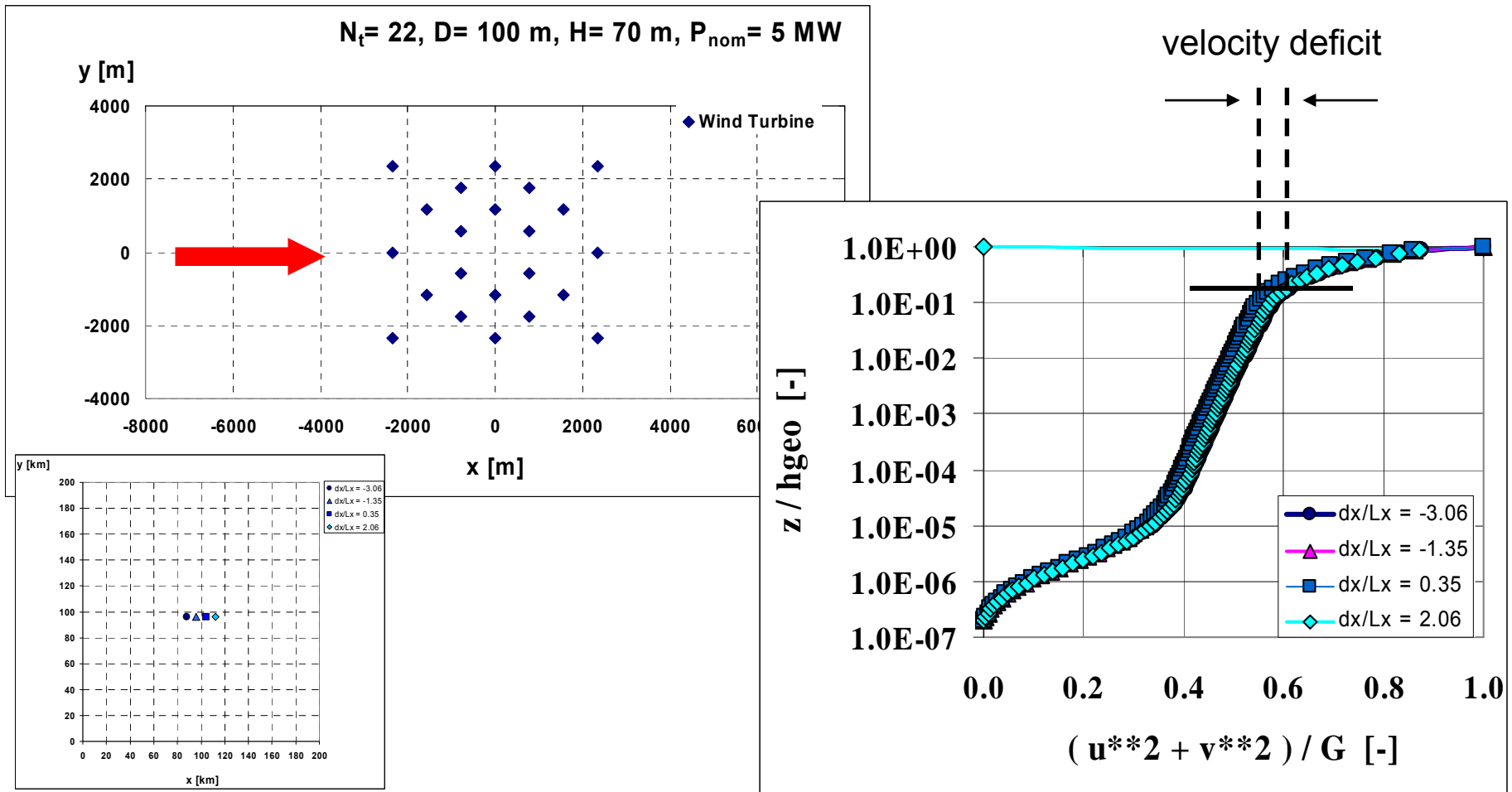
Velocity profile without a wind farm



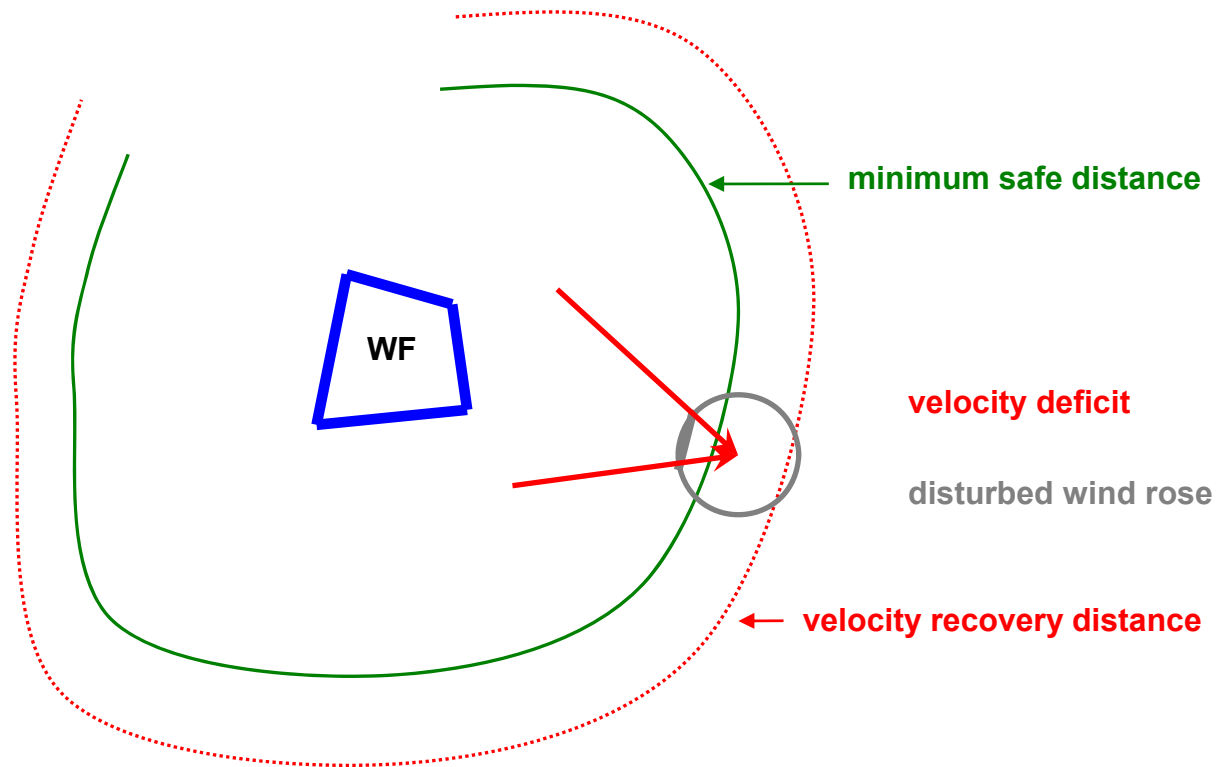
Velocity profile without a wind farm



Velocity profile near a hypothetical wind farm



Conclusion



Extra

Momentum equations ...

- ❑ Discretisation
- ❑ Representation
- ❑ Solution procedure
- ❑ Formal order of method
- ❑ Numerical stability
- ❑ Conservation of mass and energy

Other aspects

- ❑ Lagrange-multiplier approach
- ❑ Turbulence parameterization
- ❑ Wind turbine parameterization
- ❑ Initial and boundary conditions
- ❑ Discretization error estimation

Impact of nominal power density on initial velocity deficit

Impact of nominal power density on velocity recovery distance

Summary