

# **Rotor Equivalent Wind Speed: One Power Curve or Two?**

Power Curve Working Group Meeting,  
Glasgow, 2013-12-04

# Contents

---

- Issues of AEP calculations in practice
- Treatment of wind speed definition for turbulence correction

## Status of Discussion

---

- Former meetings: It seems that some turbine suppliers believe that it is sufficient to provide just one power curve.

# RR 2 Results: Impact of Rotor Equivalent Wind Speed on AEP Calculations

Site	Exercise	SEP	SEP relative exercise 2.0
[-]	[-]	[kWh]	[%]
1	2.0	1569064	0.00
1	2.1	1577124	0.51
1	2.2	1569433	0.02
1	2.3	1577493	0.54
2	2.0	2473424	0.00
2	2.1	2466090	-0.30
2	2.2	2493317	0.80
2	2.3	2485983	0.51
3	2.0	953948	0.00
3	2.1	949636	-0.45
3	2.2	942217	-1.23
3	2.3	937905	-1.68

**<1% in AEP**

- If the impact of the wind speed definition on AEP-calculations is very low, it doesn't matter which power curve is applied.

**Then the provision of one power curve is sufficient!**

## Poor Practice Scenario

---

- Site Conditions: high negative impact of shear or veer on power curve
- Wind turbine supplier provides only a power curve for rotor equivalent wind speed (or a power curve valid for a hub height wind speed combined with low or normal shear)
- Developer does not have measurements of rotor equivalent wind speed in place, or he or his consultant is not aware of the impact of shear and veer on power curves
- Consequence: Developer or his consultant apply power curve as provided by the turbine supplier with site specific wind speed at hub height for AEP-calculation

**AEP will be overestimated!**

## **Solution 1:**

- Wind turbine supplier provides only a power curve for rotor equivalent wind speed (or a power curve valid for a hub height wind speed and low or normal shear):
  - Give clear warning on possibility of negative impact of shear and veer!
  - Provide clear range of validity of power curve!
  - Encourage assessment of site specific rotor equivalent wind speed rather than hub height wind speed, or
  - encourage to adjust power curve to site specific shear and veer conditions using HH wind speed!

## **Solution 2:**

- Wind turbine supplier provides site specific power curve for HH wind speed (and site specific turbulence and air density)

- Turbulence correction in case of wind resource assessment:

$$P_{\text{corrected}} = P_{\text{given\_PC}}(v) - P_{\text{simulated,I-reference}}(v) + P_{\text{simulated,I-measured}}(v)$$

$$P_{\text{simulated}} = \int_0^{\infty} P_{I=0}(v) f(v) dv$$

where  $f(v)$ : Gaussian distribution determined by  $v$  and standard deviation of  $v$  within 10 minutes ( $\sigma_v$ )

$P_{I=0}$ : zero turbulence power curve

- **Which  $v$  and  $\sigma_v$  is to be used if the given PC refers to the rotor equivalent wind speed?**

- $v$  and  $\sigma_v$  used in  $f(v)$  must match  $P_{I=0}$
- Don't apply  $P_{I=0}$  referring to rotor equivalent wind speed with HH wind speed when integrating over the Gaussian distribution!

## Case 1

- Given PC refers to:
  - rotor equivalent wind speed
  - a certain turbulence intensity I-ref
  - a certain air density,  $\rho$ -ref
- Consistent turbulence correction:
  - Derive zero turbulence power curve  $P_{I=0}$  for rotor equivalent wind speed and for  $\rho$ -ref
  - Calculate I-measured from wind speed measurement at HH:

$$I_{\text{measured}} = \frac{\sigma_{v_{\text{HH,measured}}}}{V_{\text{HH,measured}}}$$

- apply Gaussian distribution with density corrected  $v_{\text{eq}}$  and adjusted  $\sigma_v$ :

$$\sigma_{v,\text{adjusted}} = I_{\text{measured}} V_{\text{eq},\rho\text{-ref}}$$



## Case 2

- Given PC refers to:
  - HH wind speed
  - a certain turbulence intensity I-ref
  - a certain air density,  $\rho$ -ref
- Consistent turbulence correction:
  - Derive zero turbulence power curve  $P_{I=0}$  for HH wind speed and for  $\rho$ -ref
  - Calculate I-measured from wind speed measurement at HH:

$$I_{\text{measured}} = \frac{\sigma_{v_{\text{HH,measured}}}}{V_{\text{HH,measured}}}$$

- apply Gaussian distribution with density corrected  $v_{\text{HH}}$  and adjusted  $\sigma_v$ :

$$\sigma_{v,\text{adjusted}} = I_{\text{measured}} V_{\text{HH},\rho\text{-ref}}$$