



Sustainable Engineering Worldwide

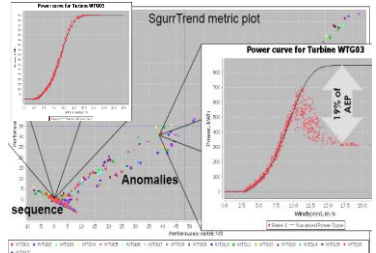
# Using Lidar to understand the impact of wind shear on performance

Richard Boddington  
Director of Measurement and Analysis  
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## Products

SgurrTrend



Galion



Wind

Offshore Wind

Wave & Tidal

Solar

Bio-energy

Hydro



# Overview

To look at the impact of wind flow on an operational power curve on a moderately complex site.

1. Wind characteristics that impact on power curves.
2. A moderately complex site.
3. Wind shear measurement using Galion Lidar.
4. Relationship between wind shear and power curve.
5. Impact on power output.



# Underperformance in Operational Wind Farms (wind flow related)

## Prediction errors

1. Low hub height wind speeds.
2. Incorrect wind shear extrapolation.
3. Over-estimation of WTG wake recovery.

## Performance issues

1. High wind shear.
2. Wind veer.
3. High turbulence levels.
4. Flow inclination.
5. Off-axis WTG alignment.



# Case study - Wind Shear

- A WTG was identified with reduced production within a wind farm in a medium complex terrain site in Southern Norway.
- Site reference mast situated at distance of 250m from WTG, elevation difference of approximately 13m.
- Uncertainty in the source of discrepancy between the reference power curve and mast measured power curve; WTG wear and tear or spatial variation of the wind flow.



*Elevation profile across the prevailing wind direction, marker denotes turbine location.*



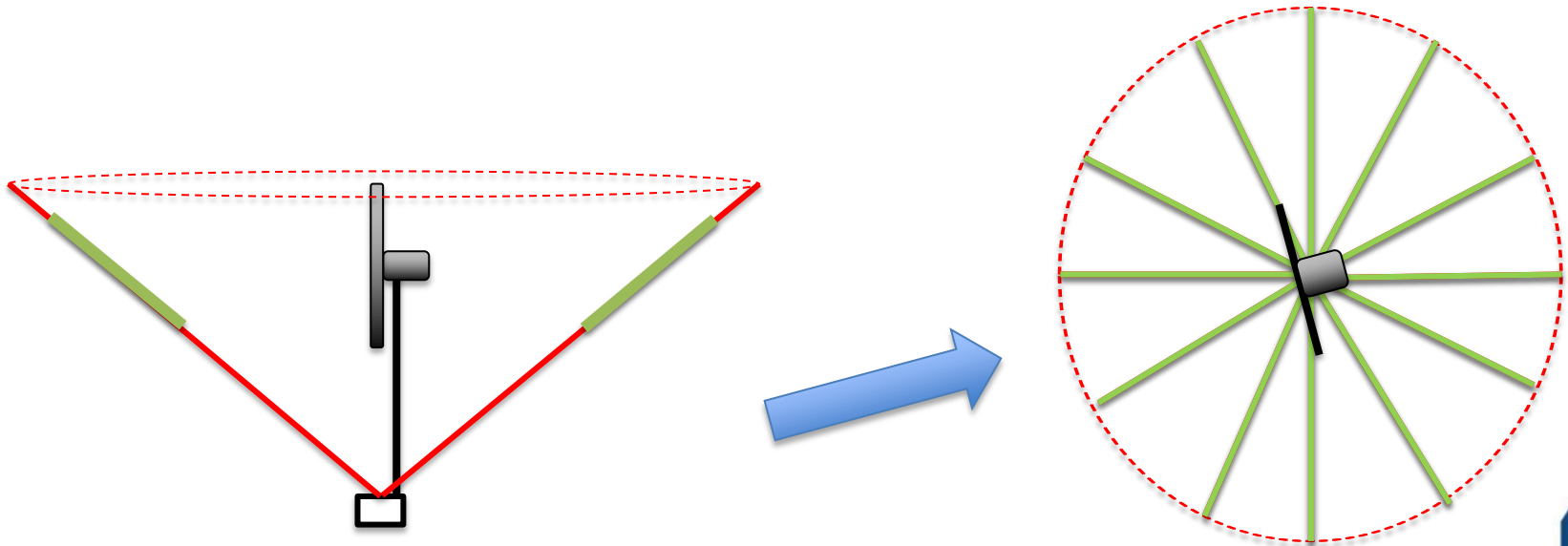


# Galion Placement



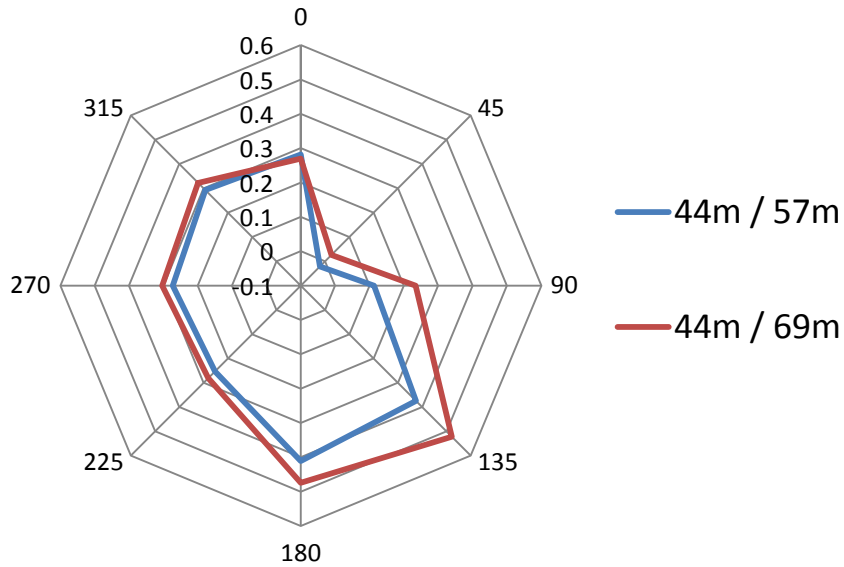
# Measurement Campaign

- The scan geometry consists of 12 beams, incremented at  $30^\circ$  intervals in azimuth and elevated to an angle of  $25^\circ$ .
- By convention the Galion's negative doppler shift values denote motion towards the unit.
- Sinusoidal fitting of the Doppler values to obtain upwind flow velocity is then conducted with the four most negative of doppler beams.

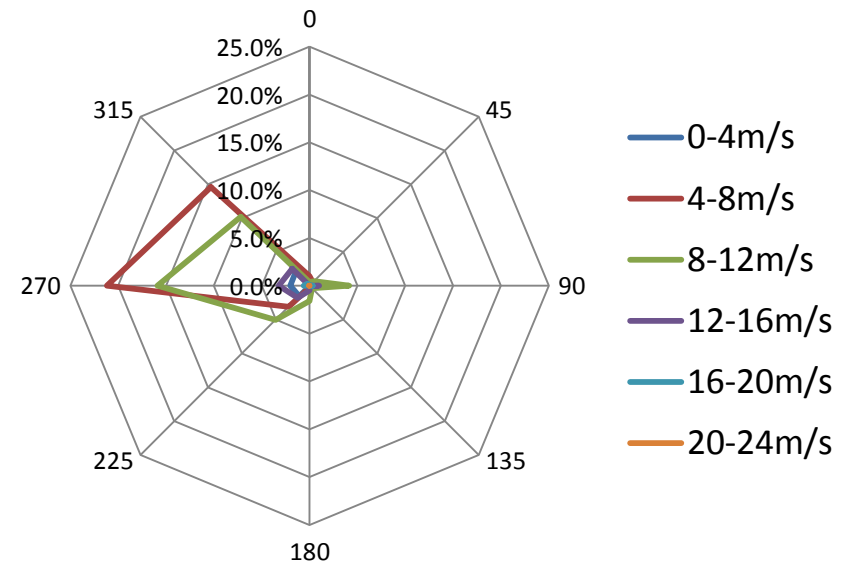


# Site Conditions

## Wind Shear Rose



## Wind Rose For Campaign Period



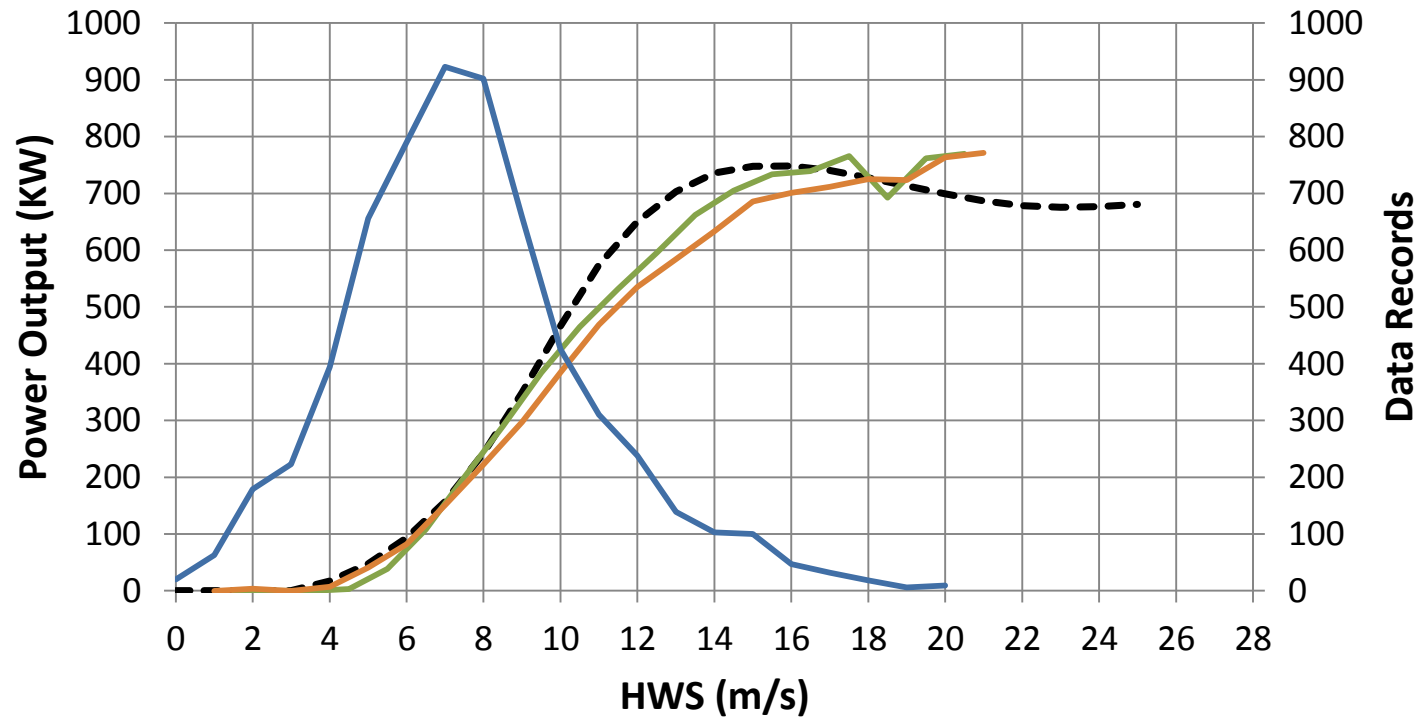
Data Records (10 minute values)		Wind Direction Sector							
		0	45	90	135	180	225	270	315
Wind Speed Bin	0-4m/s	24	12	40	14	2	87	114	116
	4-8m/s	57	29	193	8	11	175	1197	824
	8-12m/s	22	40	233	20	89	285	898	575
	12-16m/s			57	2	27	100	182	144
	16-20m/s			18				34	17
	20-24m/s							3	1





# Results

## Wind Distribution and Power Curves over the Campaign Period (35 day duration)



--- Reference Power Curve

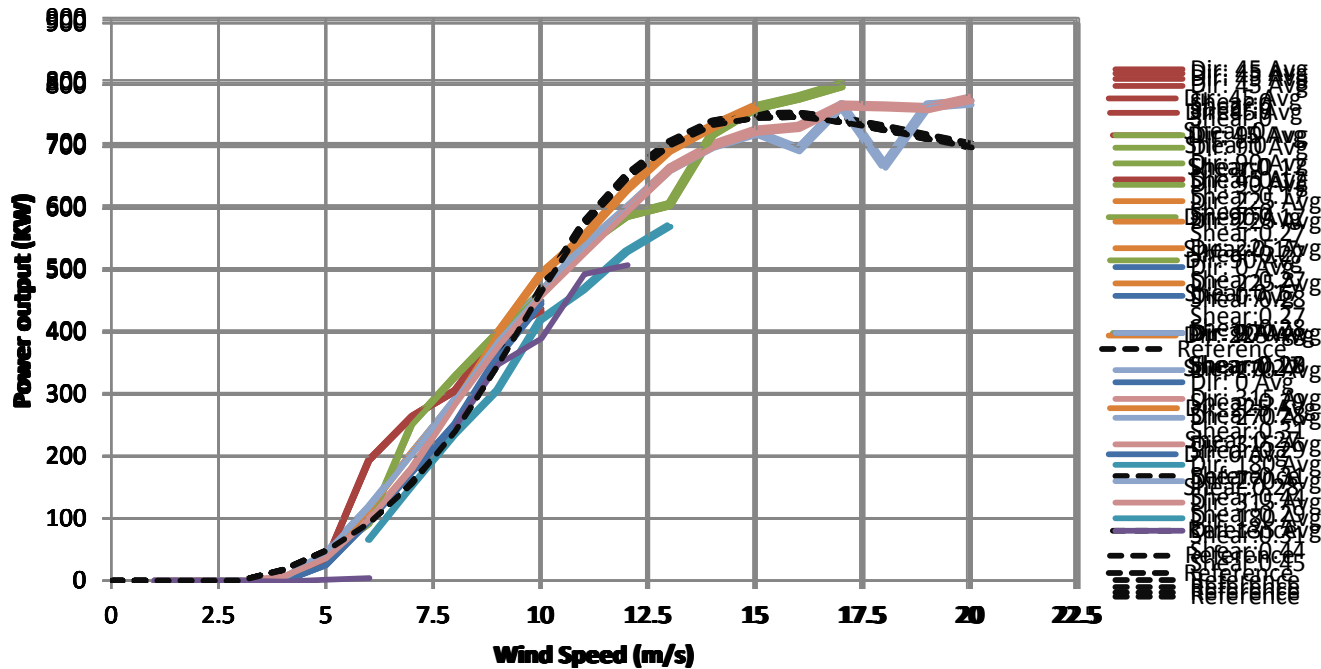
— Galion Measured Power Curve

— Mast Measured Power Curve Concurrent

— Number of Records Collected



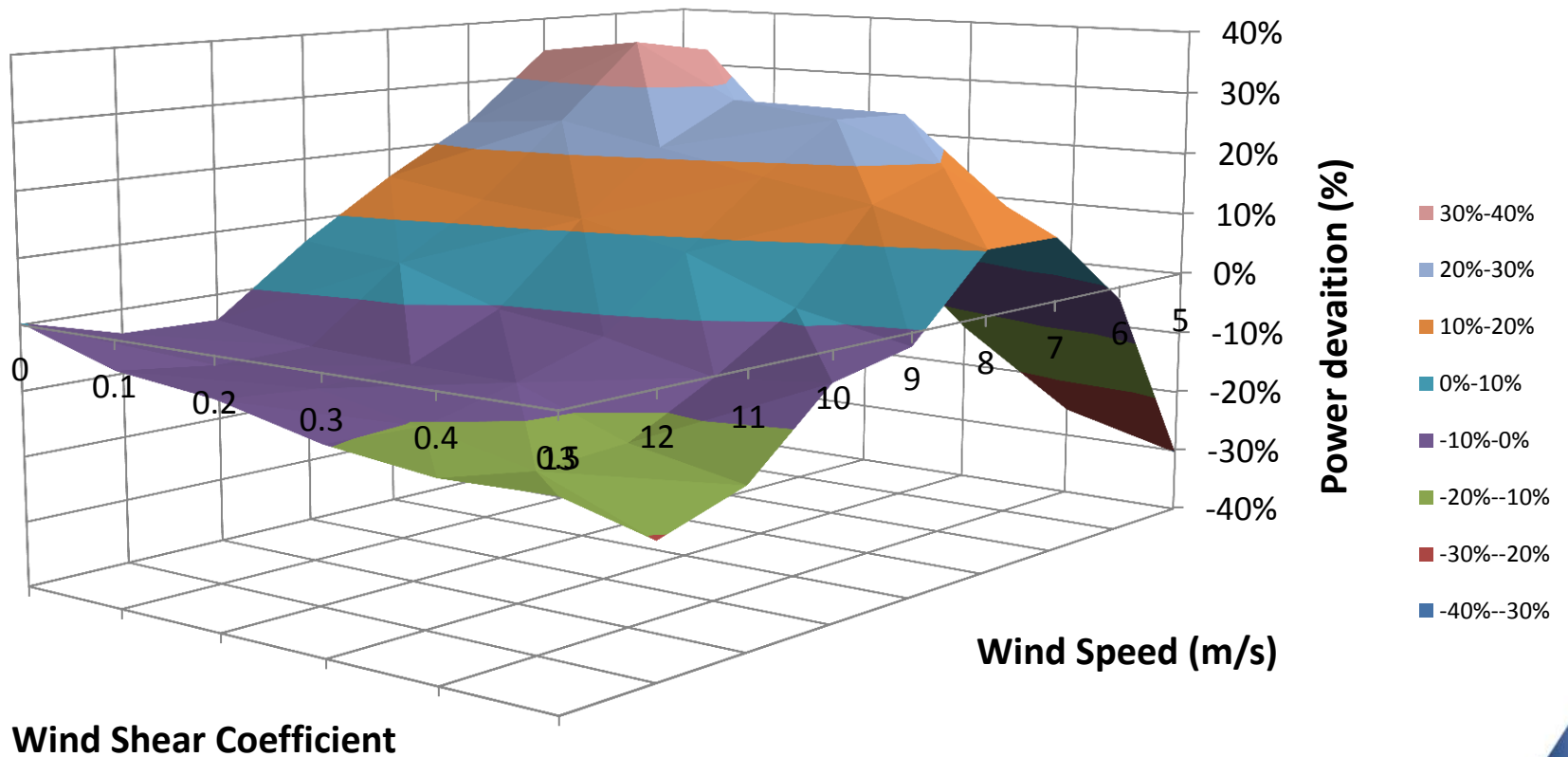
## Measured Power Curve by 45° Direction Sector



- General trend of decreased power output in the highest shear bins, especially noticeable in direction sectors 180 and 135.

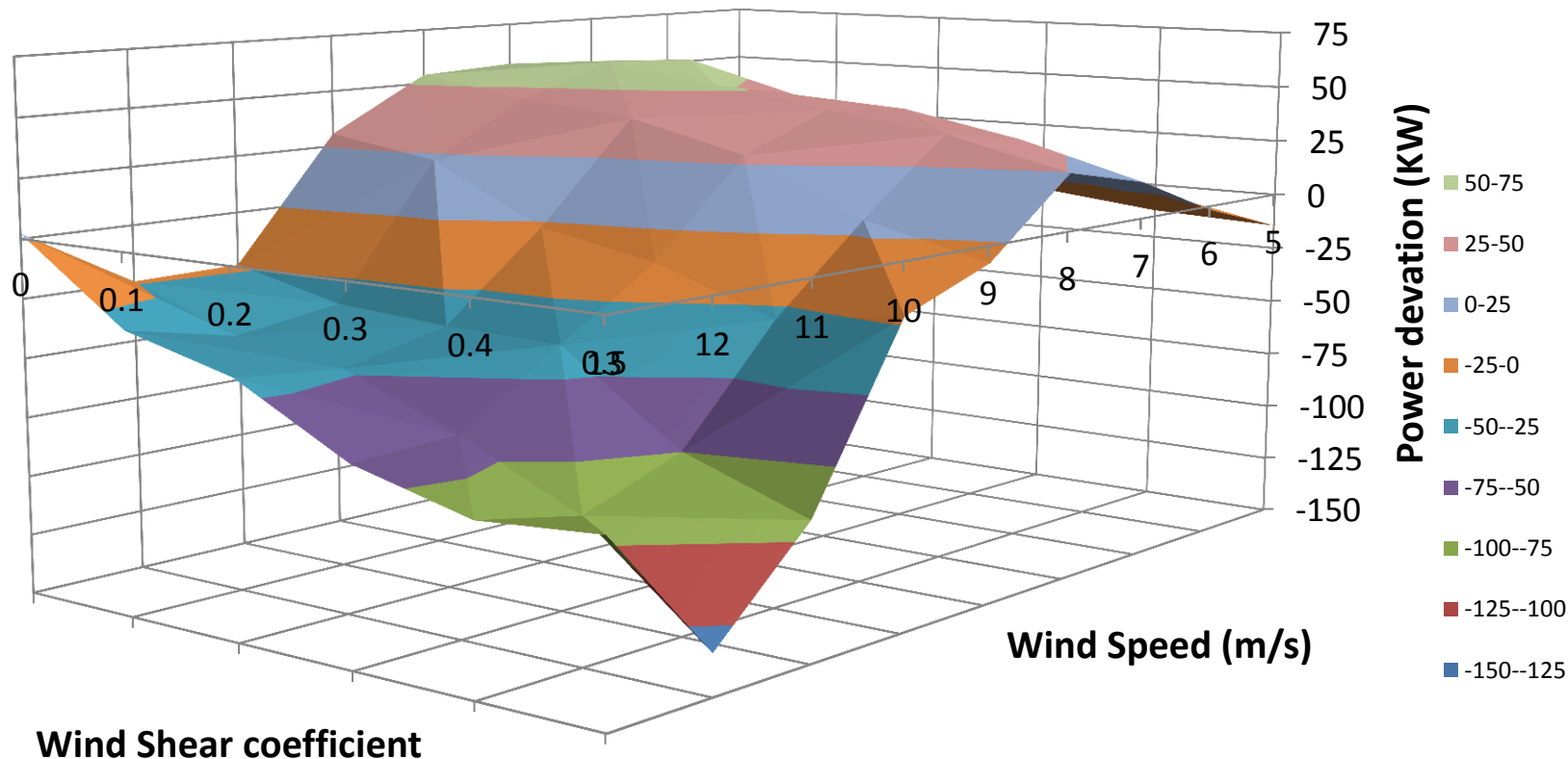


## Power Output dependence on wind shear coefficient - %

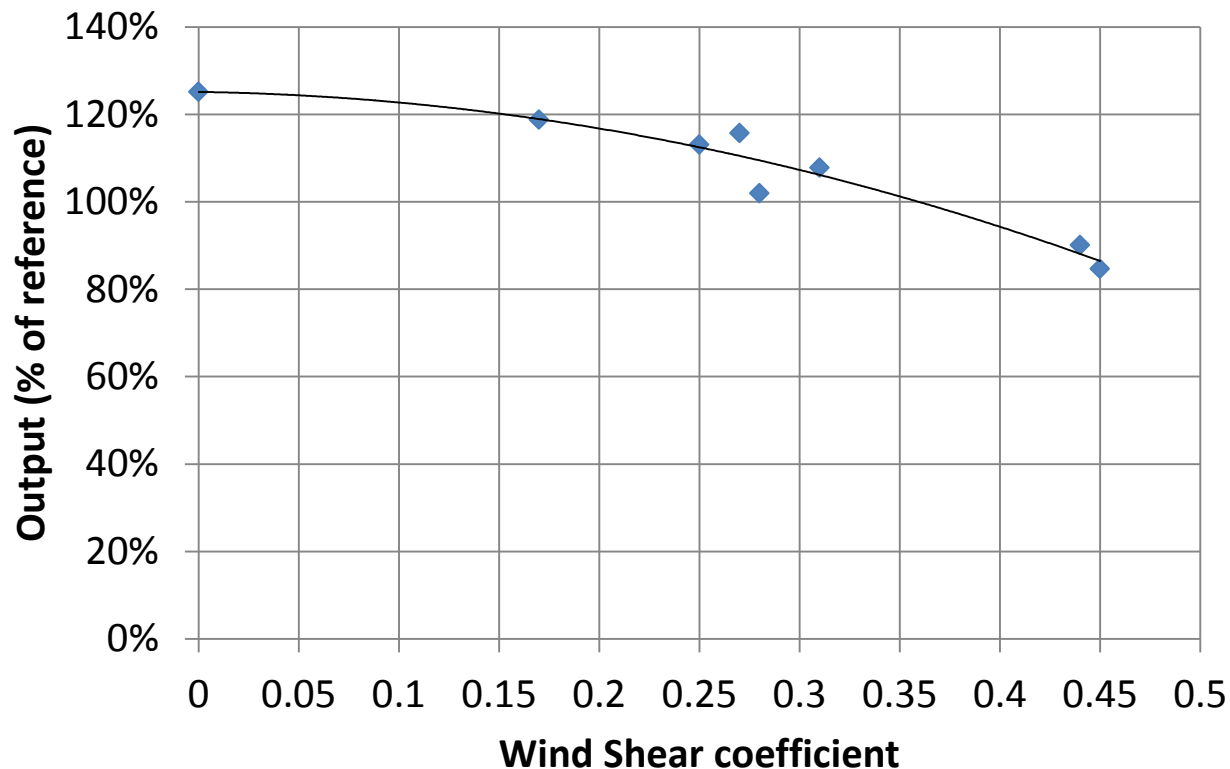


# Results

## Power Output dependence on wind shear coefficient - kW



## AEP within 6-10 m/s constraints



- Difference between actual power output compared with reference power curve.
- Decreasing expected power production for increasing wind shear.





# Conclusions

- There is a clear trend between increased wind shear and power curve “smoothing”.
- In direction sectors with high wind shear ( $>0.4$ ), this can result in performance reductions of more than 10% in AEP (conservative estimate!)
- Use of Galion Lidar allows measurement of wind shear across the entire vertical extent of the rotor, not just to hub height.
- Flexible scan geometry allows free stream wind measurements in all directions.
- Better understanding of real site performance allows better asset management and wind farm forecasting.
- Thank you to our colleagues at Agder Energi who made these measurements



# Thank you

## Any Questions?

[richard.boddington@sgurreenergy.com](mailto:richard.boddington@sgurreenergy.com)

+44 141 227 1700

[www.sgurreenergy.com](http://www.sgurreenergy.com)

