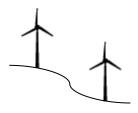




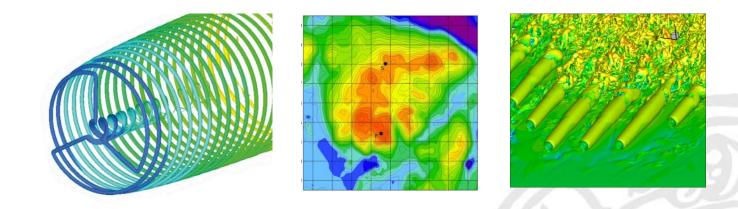
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Impact of ice in large wind farms

Swedish participation in ICEWIND



Stefan Ivanell

Head of Section, Wind Energy UU Campus Gotland and Director StandUp for Wind

In collabouration with Stefan Söderberg, Ola Eriksson & Magnus Baltscheffsky





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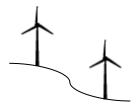
- Contributions to ICEWIND
- Research Focus and Methods
- Production and Load distributions in wind farms (from control or ice)
- Farm-farm interaction
- Local Mapping of Icing
- Conclusions and outlook





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Contributions to ICEWIND

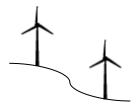
- Local Mapping of Icing
- Initial aim to link Lift and Drag to different levels of icing.
- Fundamental understanding of down rating (by control or ice)
- Farm-farm interaction





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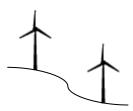
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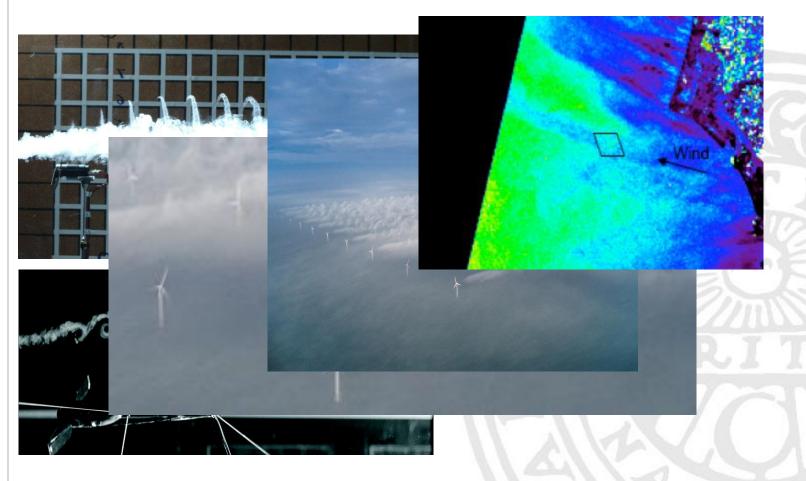
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Research focus;

from fundamental understanding to applied methods.

- Wake vortices interact and roll up during breakdown process
- Break down to large-scale turbulence and mixing
- Interaction in large wind farms
- Farm-farm interaction

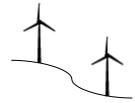




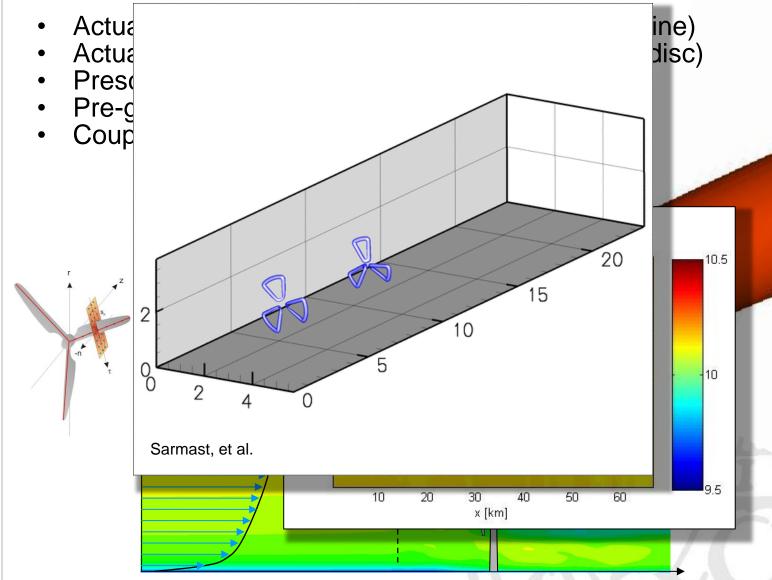


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Research methods; from ACL to Mesoscale.

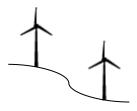






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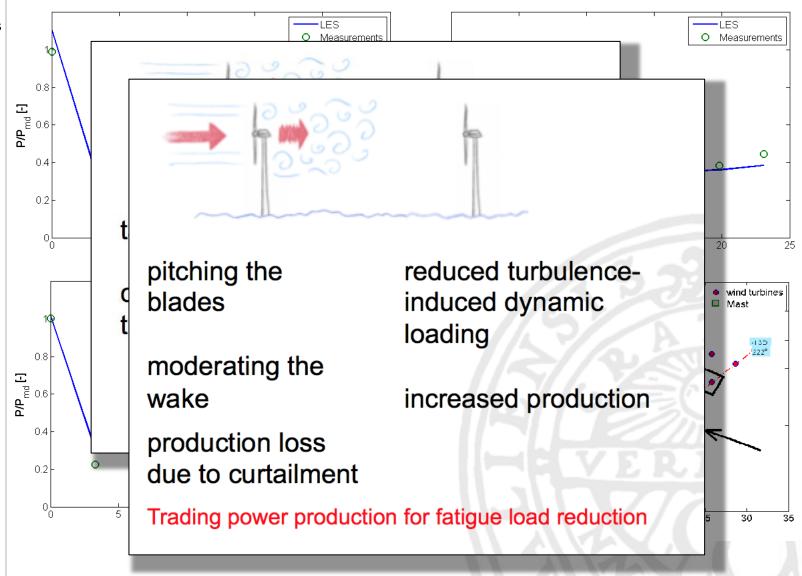


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Production Simulations of Lillgrund Excellent agreement of production

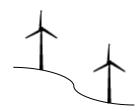




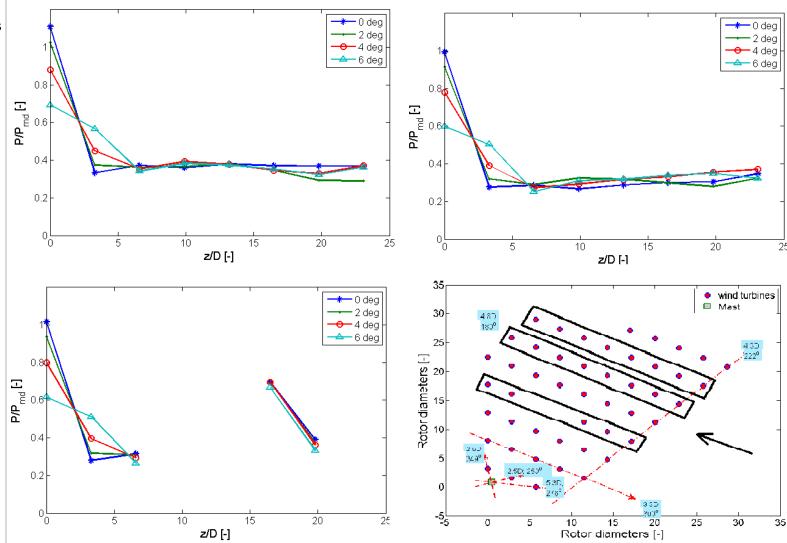


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Derating of first row of turbines



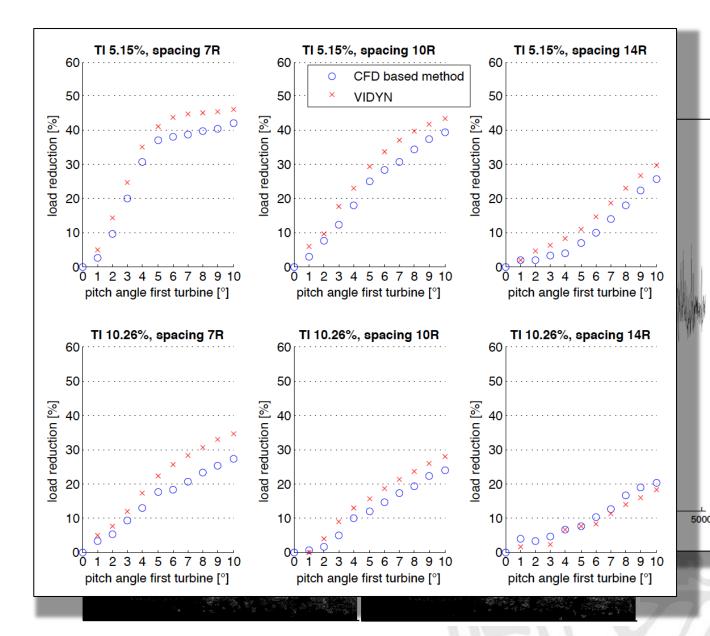




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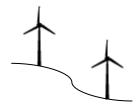




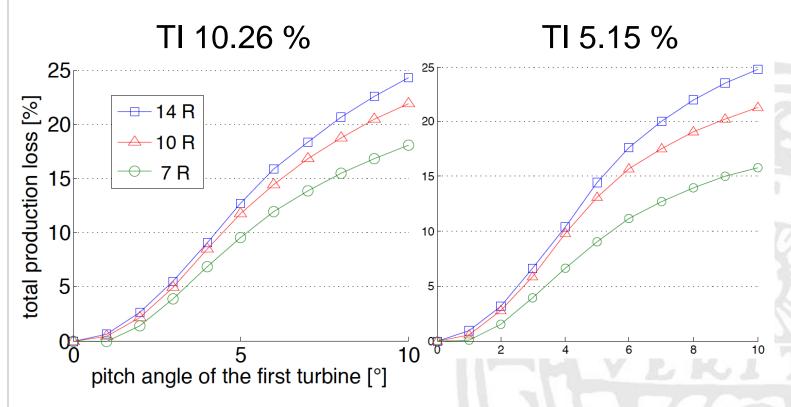


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Total production loss due to curtailment

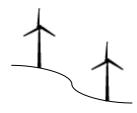






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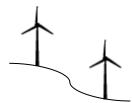
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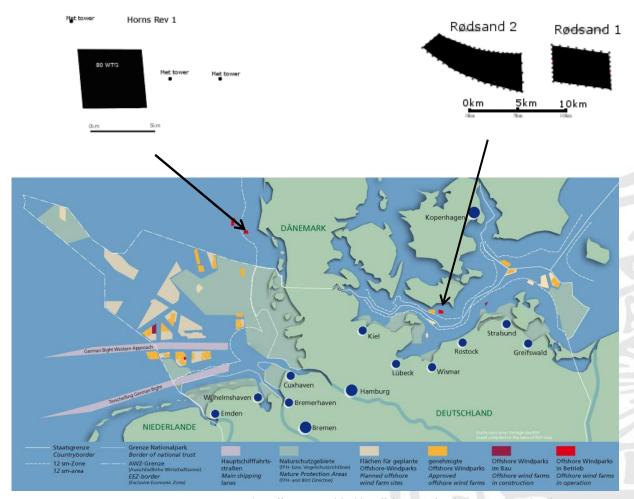


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Farm-Farm interaction



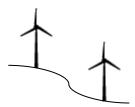
http://www.southbaltic-offshore.eu/regions-germany.html, 2013-10-06



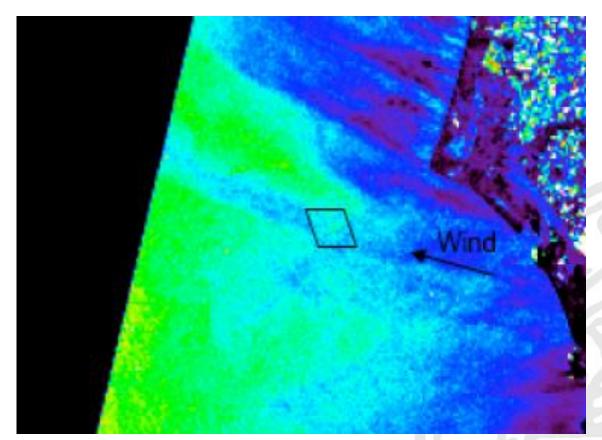


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Farm-Farm interaction



[Sten Frandsen, Kurt Hansen et.al., **The making of a 2nd generation wind farm model**]



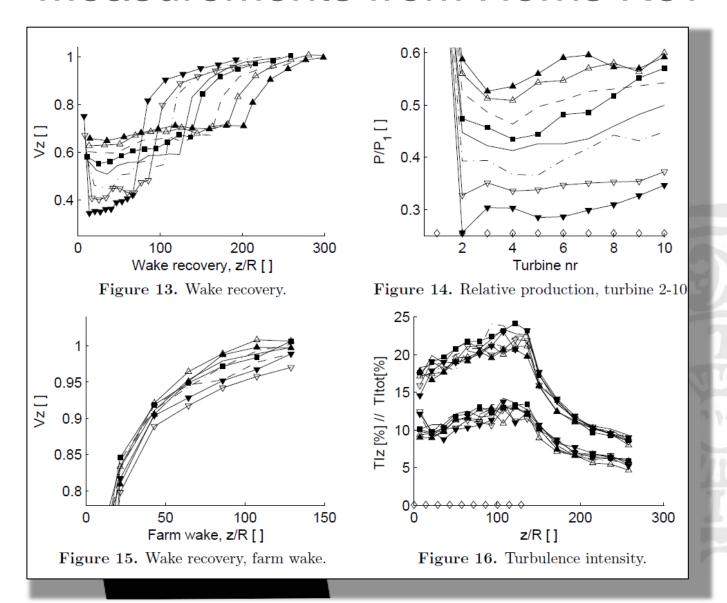


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Measurements from Horns Rev

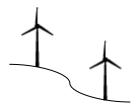






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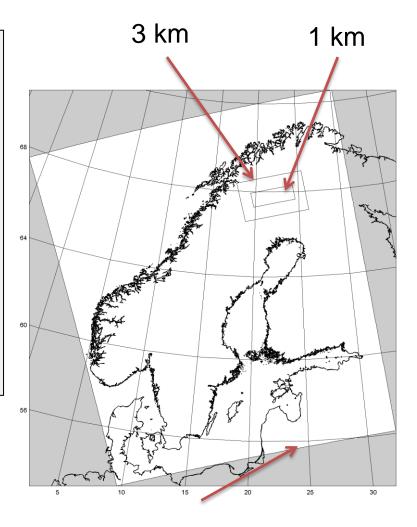
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Local mapping of icing — IceWind WP1

- Objective:
 - Study the ice accretion at 5 sites in Sweden and Finland
 - Produce hourly time series for up to 33 years.
 - Cloud condensates etc.
- Tools:
 - Mesoscale atmospheric model
 - Diagnostic model for ice accretion

Atmospheric modelling

- The Weather Research and Forecast (WRF) model
- Forcing: ERA Interim
- Period length / grid resolution:
 - 33 years / 9 and 3 km
 - 5 years / 1 km
- Hourly values:
 - Wind speed/direction
 - Temperature
 - Cloud condensates etc.

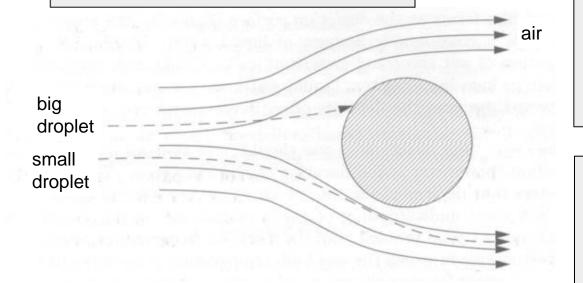


9 km

Modelling ice accretion (ISO 12494)

Ice growth rate on a cylinder:

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 w * A * \overrightarrow{V}$$



Where

- w is the liquid water content
- A is the cross-sectional area of the object
- V is the wind speed
- − α₁collision efficiency
- α₂sticking efficiency
- α₃accretion efficiency

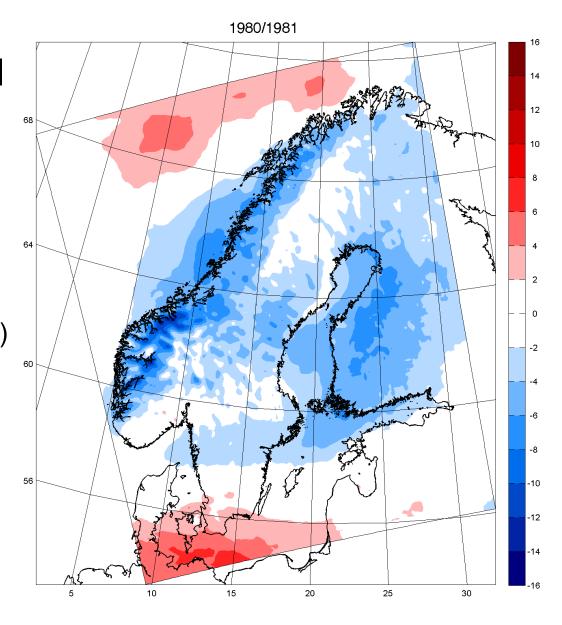
Active icing/icing hour:

Ice growth > 10g/h on a 1 m tall cylinder 3 cm in diameter.

Spatial and temporal variability

Wind Index (%)
Seasonal variation
at 120m

(+/-16% from 33 years mean)

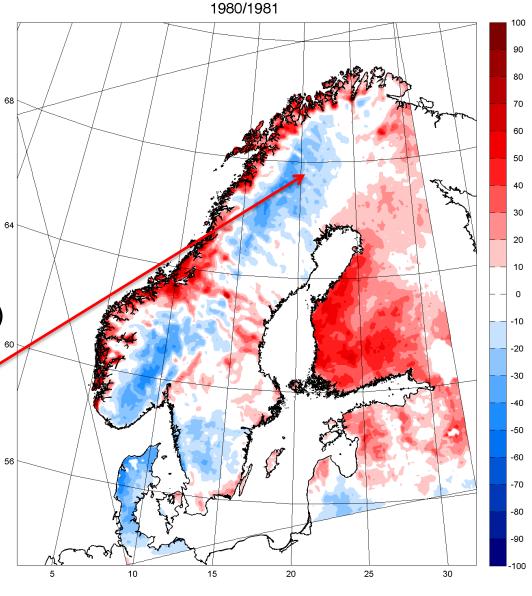


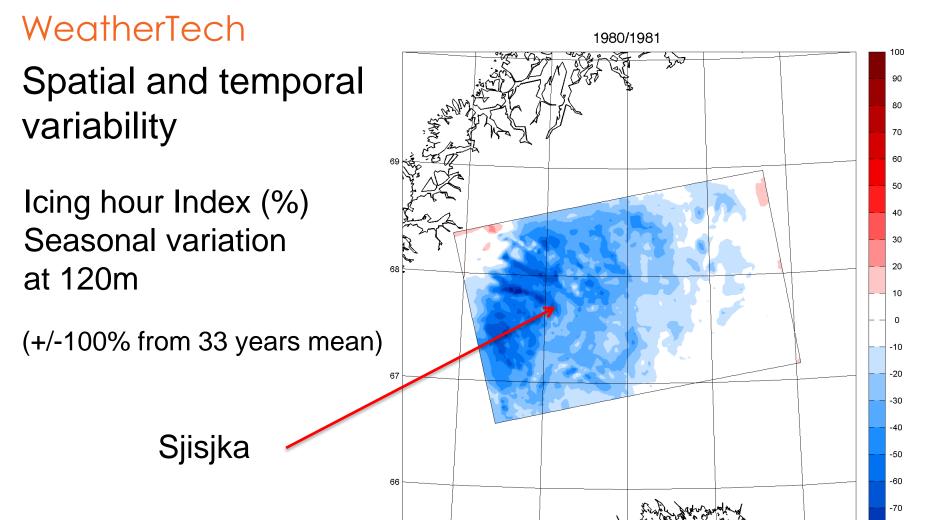
Spatial and temporal variability

Icing hour Index (%) Seasonal variation at 120m

(+/-100% from 33 years mean)

On a finer scale

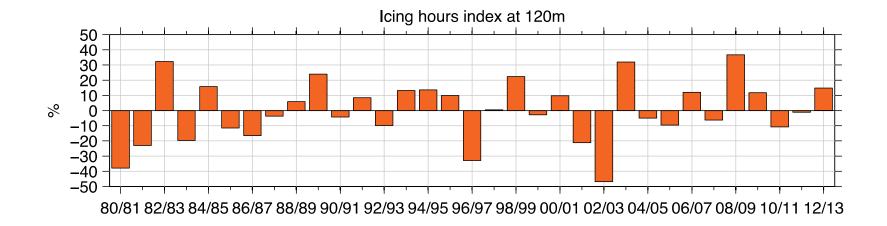




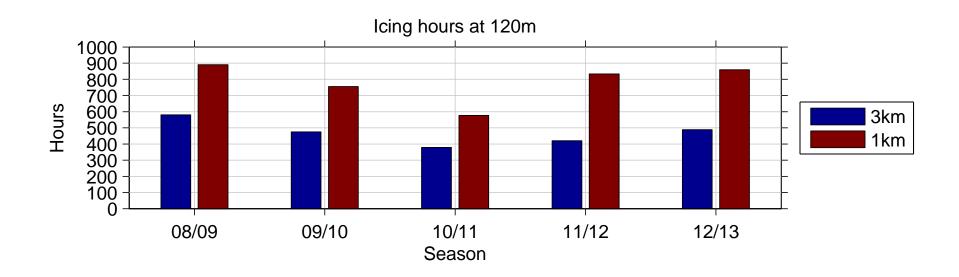
-80

26

Long-term variability - Sjisjka



Model grid resolution - Sjisjka

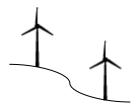






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Conclusions

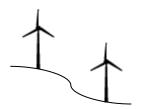
- ACD-LES tools can be successfully used for production and load simulations related to inflow conditions.
- If L and D are known as a function of ice characteristics the simulations can be done to estimate production losses and loads.
- A parametric study of Farm-Farm interaction has been performed; Turbulence intensity has large impact, Internal spacing has rather low impact on the wake recovery
- Methods to couple micro- and meso scale models are being developed. (Comparison, Lillgrund, Kjeller and UU)
- A local mapping of the icing climate in parts of northern Sweden and Finland has been carried out
- Large variability in icing conditions (Year to year, Site to site)
- High model grid resolution is needed to properly resolve local terrain features – clouds are typically heavily influenced by local terrain.





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Future challanges...

