

# WIND KNOWLEDGE

IS WIND POWER



## Recent developments

WindSim 14<sup>th</sup> User Meeting, Tønsberg 5-6 June 2019

PRESENTED BY: Dr. Catherine Meissner, Matteo Mana, Tejo de Groot

windsim

# Content

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- Most important features in WindSim 9.0
- New features in WindSim 10.0
- Ongoing R&D projects
- Cloud Computing

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## New features WindSim 9.0

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- Rotor equivalent wind speed
- Export to the new CFD input format of WindPRO - FLOWRES
- Export to Google Earth
  
- Faster energy module calculation
- Reduced files in binary format
  
- TI map for 15m/s bin in wind resource module
- Site compliance file
- Excel tools for FMV, C2 value determination, IEC plots
- Spot value plots with logarithmic scale
- Select spot value height
- Easy access to folders
  
- WindSim Express improvements
  
- Integration towards Windplanner

## Export to the new CFD input format of WindPRO

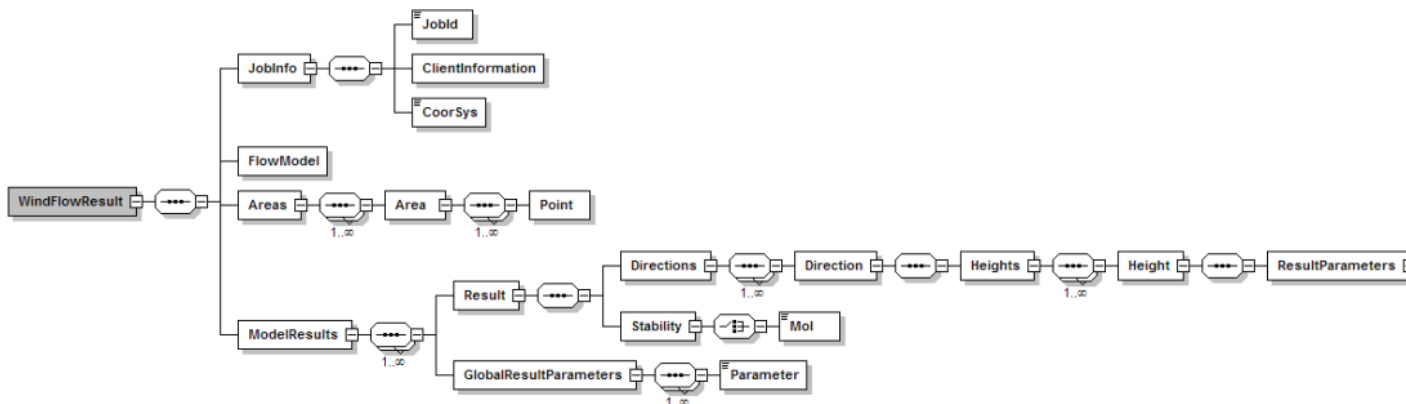
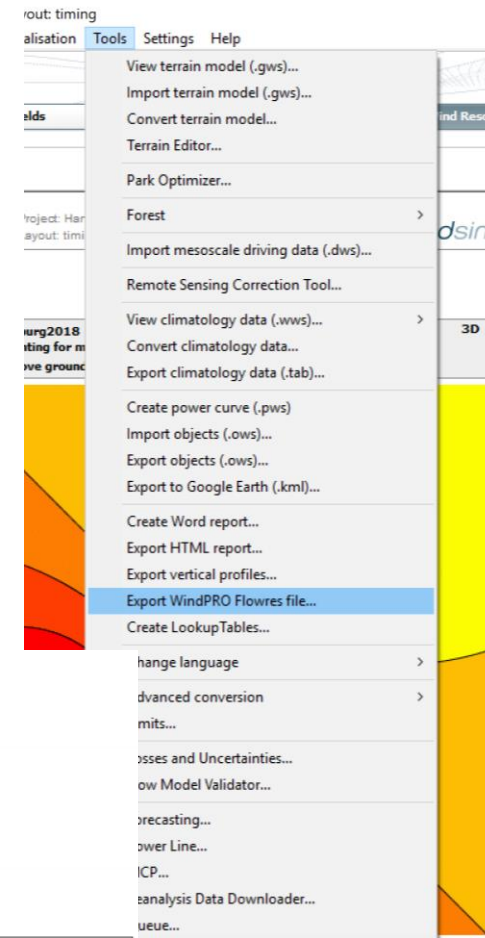
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- WindPRO has defined a FLOWRES format which will make it possible to give directly the wind speed and turbulence results from WindSim into WindPRO
- That format is based on xml files
- Per today only export of identical atmospheric conditions for all sectors is possible. Once WindPRO has opened up for variable non-neutral simulations we will adapt to that

# Export to the new CFD input format of WindPRO

## How it works today In WindSim:

- 1) You run your windfield simulation
- 2) You go to Tools/Export WindPRO Flowres file
- 3) You get the file in the windfield folder named: flow\_EMD.flowres
- 4) You import that file to WindPRO



# Export to the new CFD input format of WindPRO

## Vision workflow windPRO-WindSim:

### I. In windPRO:

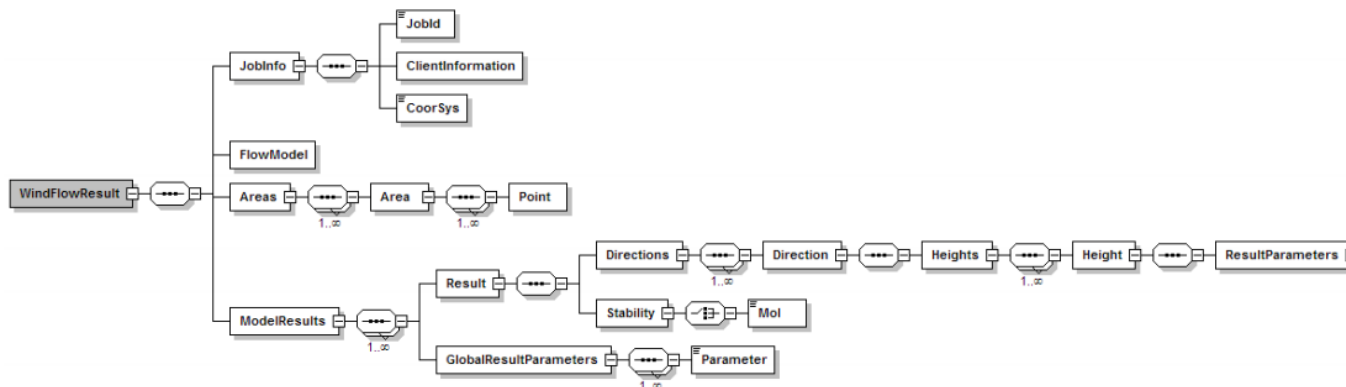
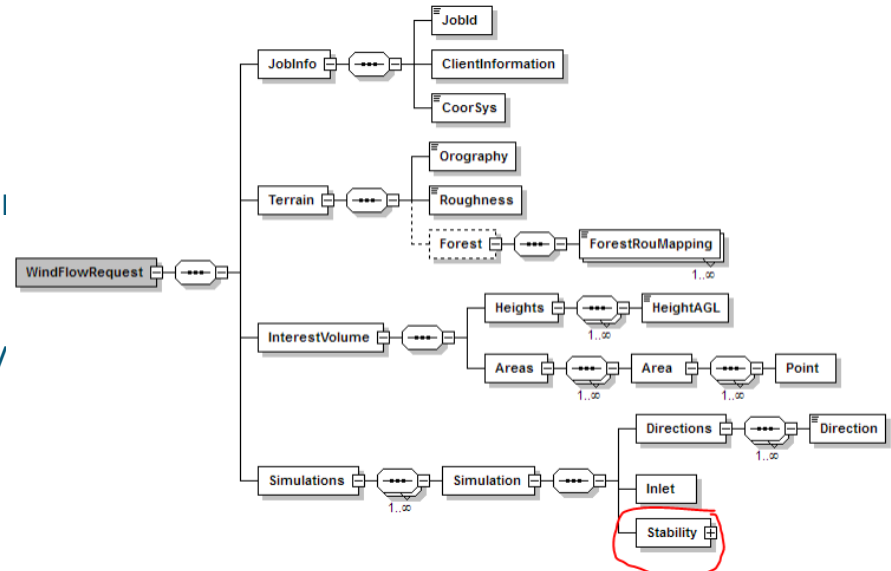
Estimate 1/L statistics in METEO  
 Decide stability classes for each sector  
 Export "Flowreq"

### II. In WindSim:

Load Flowreq and run simulations, Ls/  
 Visualize, check convergence etc.  
 Export "Flowres"

### III. In windPRO:

Load Flowres  
 Do whatever you are used to



# Site compliance file

All information necessary for a site compliance study in one file

The screenshot displays the WindSim software interface. At the top, a navigation bar includes buttons for Terrain, Wind Fields, Objects, Results, Wind Resources, and Energy, each with a green checkmark. The main window is titled 'Description Report' and shows 'Hundhammer\_83m'. Below this, the 'IEC classification' section is active, displaying a table of parameters for 17 turbines (wecs1 to wecs17). The table includes columns for name, Vref (m/s), Vave (m/s), Iref (-), s Iref (-), TI 90th perc. (-), and WTGS class (-). Below the table, there is a caption 'Table 6. IEC classification parameters (IEC 61400-1 3rd edition) computed with climatology Hundhammer\_83m' and a link to 'energy\_IEC\_classification.log'. A red box highlights the text: 'Export of IEC Site Compliance file in ASCII format (tab separated values)' followed by two file paths: 'SiteCompliance\_clim\_Hundhammer\_73m.txt' and 'SiteCompliance\_clim\_Hundhammer\_83m.txt'. Below this, there is a link for 'Export to Excel, turbulence plots for IEC Compliance' and another link 'WindSim\_IEC\_Turbulence.xlsm'. On the right side, a 'Properties' panel is visible, showing various settings. Under the '2: Export' section, 'Export power history' is set to False. Under the '3: IEC Classification' section, 'IEC classification' is set to True, '15 m/s bin width' is 1, 'Gust factor' is 1, 'Woehler coefficient' is 8, 'leff filter' is 15, 'Wind speeds range leff' is 'According to IEC standards', 'WAT export' is False, 'Excel export' is True, 'Power curve' is 'Vestas-V90', and 'Site compliance export' is True. The 'Air density correction' section is also visible, with the question 'What sort of air density correction should be done?'.

| name   | Vref (m/s) | Vave (m/s) | Iref (-) | s Iref (-) | TI 90th perc. (-) | WTGS class (-) |
|--------|------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| wecs1  | 34.19      | 8.21       | 0.061    | 0.058      | 0.136             | S              |
| wecs2  | 35.39      | 8.16       | 0.058    | 0.056      | 0.130             | S              |
| wecs3  | 31.36      | 7.51       | 0.057    | 0.055      | 0.127             | S              |
| wecs4  | 33.39      | 7.92       | 0.056    | 0.052      | 0.122             | S              |
| wecs5  | 36.67      | 8.14       | 0.060    | 0.054      | 0.130             | S              |
| wecs6  | 36.77      | 8.26       | 0.061    | 0.054      | 0.130             | S              |
| wecs7  | 36.43      | 8.34       | 0.060    | 0.052      | 0.126             | S              |
| wecs8  | 36.37      | 8.59       | 0.056    | 0.048      | 0.117             | S              |
| wecs9  | 36.85      | 8.66       | 0.054    | 0.047      | 0.114             | S              |
| wecs10 | 36.90      | 8.36       | 0.053    | 0.045      | 0.111             | S              |
| wecs11 | 37.44      | 8.46       | 0.053    | 0.045      | 0.111             | S              |
| wecs12 | 36.12      | 8.31       | 0.052    | 0.045      | 0.110             | S              |
| wecs13 | 35.60      | 8.44       | 0.049    | 0.043      | 0.104             | S              |
| wecs14 | 34.95      | 8.32       | 0.050    | 0.046      | 0.108             | S              |
| wecs15 | 32.33      | 8.10       | 0.059    | 0.052      | 0.125             | S              |
| wecs16 | 34.25      | 8.16       | 0.054    | 0.049      | 0.117             | S              |
| wecs17 | 34.23      | 7.80       | 0.051    | 0.048      | 0.112             | S              |

# Site compliance file

All information necessary for a site compliance study in one file

```

Project name   Hamburg2018
Date          2018-09-25

Label         wecs1
Coord system   Not known Not known Z XX
Easting       325869.00
Northing      7185782.00
Z / Height a.s.l. [m]      171.74
Hub height a.g.l. [m]      80.00
Extreme wind speed (Vref) [m/s]      34.71
Air density [kg/m³]      1.150
Rotor diameter      90.0

Description    S0      S1      S2      S3      S4      S5      S6      S7      S8      S9      S10     S11     All
Sector direction [deg]  0      30      60      90      120     150     180     210     240     270     300     330     All
Flow inclination [deg] -4.227 -4.520 -3.321 -0.844  2.161  4.747  6.051  6.313  4.828  2.696  0.412  -2.504  N/A
Weibull scale [m/s]   6.551  4.584  3.265  8.455  10.559  8.820  7.659  9.021  11.126  9.994  7.793  8.502  8.920
Weibull shape [-]    1.907  2.145  1.495  1.856  1.962  1.782  1.943  1.635  2.051  1.624  1.319  1.631  1.620
Mean wind speed [m/s] 10.750  9.603  8.874  9.001  9.781  10.693  9.833  9.275  8.999  9.458  10.230  8.170
Frequency [%]        4.709  3.010  1.860  6.698  17.821  15.646  10.796  6.068  9.611  9.699  7.618  6.462  99.999
Wind shear [-]       0.001  0.058  0.104  0.076  0.019  -0.024  -0.016  0.022  0.062  0.072  0.047  -0.005  0.017
Sector direction [deg]  0      30      60      90      120     150     180     210     240     270     300     330
Terrain complexity 20*HH Complex [YES / NO]  NO     NO     NO     NO     NO     NO     NO     NO     NO     NO     NO     YES     NO     NO
Terrain complexity 10*HH Complex [YES / NO] NO     NO     NO     NO     YES     YES     YES     YES     YES     YES     YES     YES     NO     NO     NO
Terrain complexity 5*HH Complex [YES / NO]  YES     YES     YES     YES     YES     YES     YES     YES     YES     YES     YES     YES     YES     YES     YES

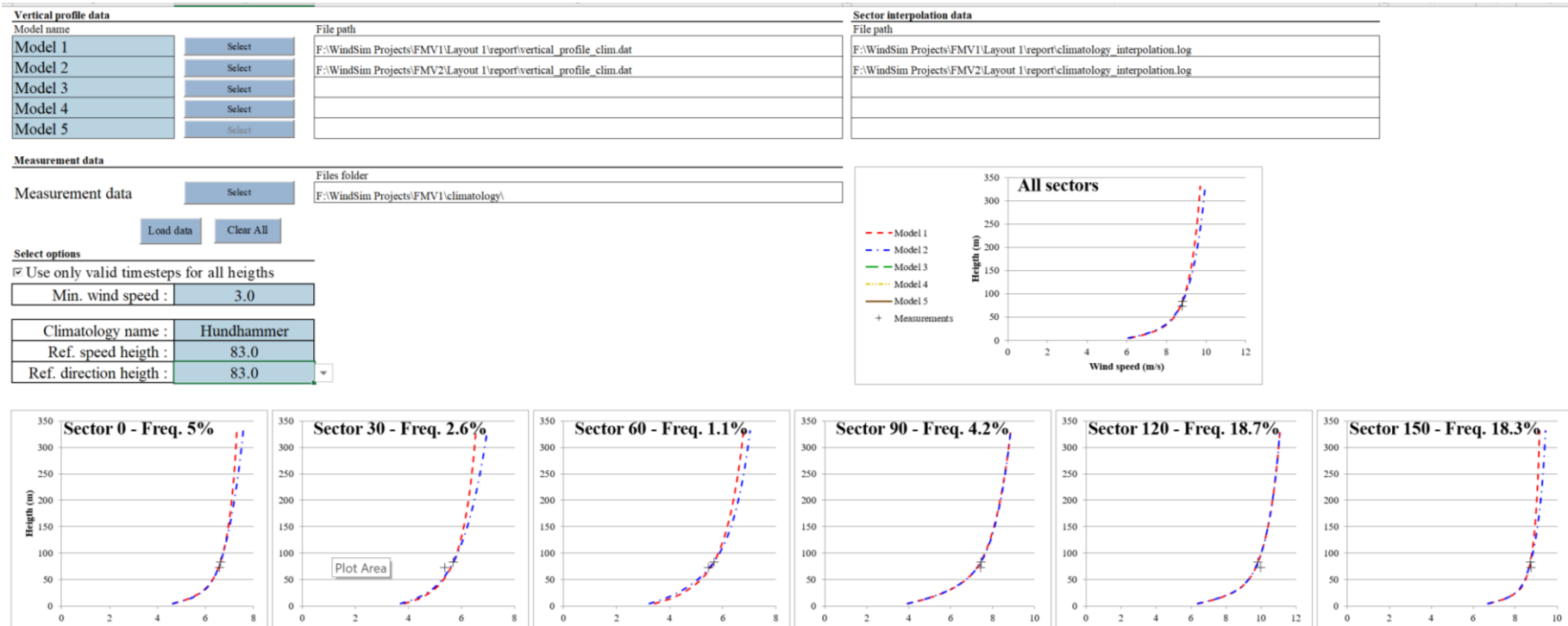
Effective TI m = 3.5
Description    S0      S1      S2      S3      S4      S5      S6      S7      S8      S9      S10     S11
Wind speed [m/s] \ Sector direction [deg]  0      30      60      90      120     150     180     210     240     270     300     330
3      0.672  0.366  0.296  0.336  0.443  0.480  0.518  0.582  0.869  1.140  1.076  0.990
4      0.587  0.263  0.209  0.274  0.319  0.355  0.405  0.429  0.582  0.792  0.901  0.771
5      0.459  0.254  0.172  0.224  0.265  0.283  0.337  0.365  0.528  0.687  0.688  0.651
6      0.429  0.250  0.161  0.191  0.215  0.242  0.258  0.299  0.423  0.577  0.563  0.560
7      0.364  0.247  0.135  0.165  0.189  0.208  0.233  0.261  0.365  0.484  0.466  0.452
8      0.326  0.251  0.127  0.146  0.159  0.195  0.202  0.243  0.306  0.406  0.412  0.402
9      0.287  0.241  0.127  0.127  0.141  0.185  0.187  0.204  0.274  0.393  0.376  0.340
10     0.303  0.232  0.112  0.111  0.131  0.170  0.180  0.177  0.256  0.337  0.347  0.332
11     0.238  0.205  0.091  0.110  0.122  0.145  0.168  0.172  0.228  0.310  0.330  0.305
12     0.225  0.185  0.077  0.102  0.116  0.130  0.153  0.161  0.218  0.311  0.316  0.259
13     0.261  0.169  0.063  0.123  0.122  0.127  0.150  0.156  0.194  0.274  0.299  0.284
14     0.024  0.149  0.056  0.135  0.126  0.116  0.133  0.119  0.197  0.247  0.237  0.245

```

# Excel Tools

## Flow Model Validator

Stand-alone tool to compare vertical profiles of wind speed and TI of several CFD simulations with measurements (Tools/Flow Model Validator)



# Excel Tools

## Automatic C2 value determination

Global data base to find Leaf Area Index in your region and calculation of a suitable C2 value depending on forest height and forest type (Tools/Forest)

### windsim Leaf Area Index (LAI) Finder

Species :

Country :

Close to :

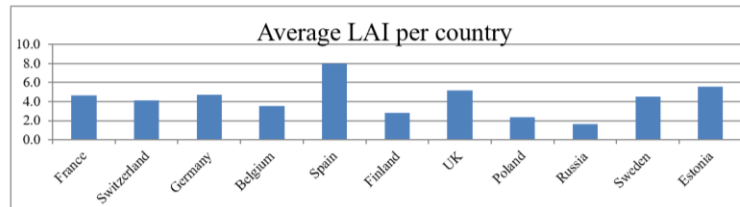
Latitude (°) :

Longitude (°) :

Radio (km) :

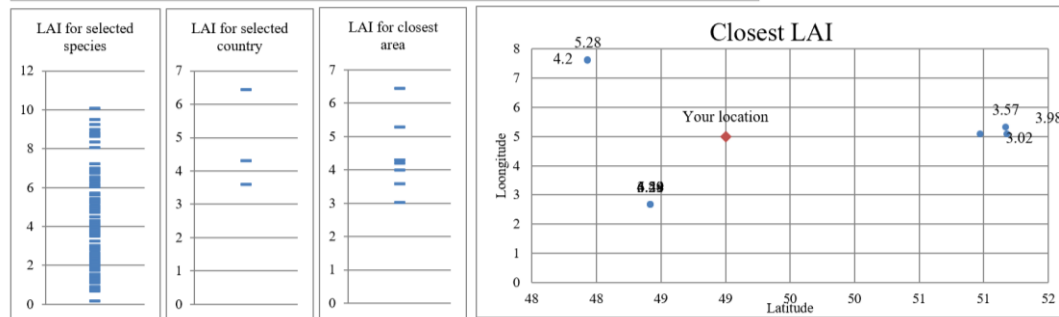
Source : Iio, A., and A. Ito. 2014. A Global Database of Field-observed Leaf Area Index in Woody Plant Species, 1932-2011. ORNL DAAC, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, USA.  
<https://doi.org/10.3334/ORNLDAAC/1231>

Link : [https://daac.ornl.gov/cgi-bin/dsviewer.pl?ds\\_id=1231](https://daac.ornl.gov/cgi-bin/dsviewer.pl?ds_id=1231)



#### Summary

| LAI       | Average | Max   | Min  | Std. | Samples |
|-----------|---------|-------|------|------|---------|
| Worldwide | 4.21    | 10.08 | 0.15 | 2.41 | 90      |
| France    | 4.65    | 6.44  | 3.58 | 1.07 | 4       |
| Closest   | 4.29    | 6.44  | 3.02 | 0.96 | 9       |

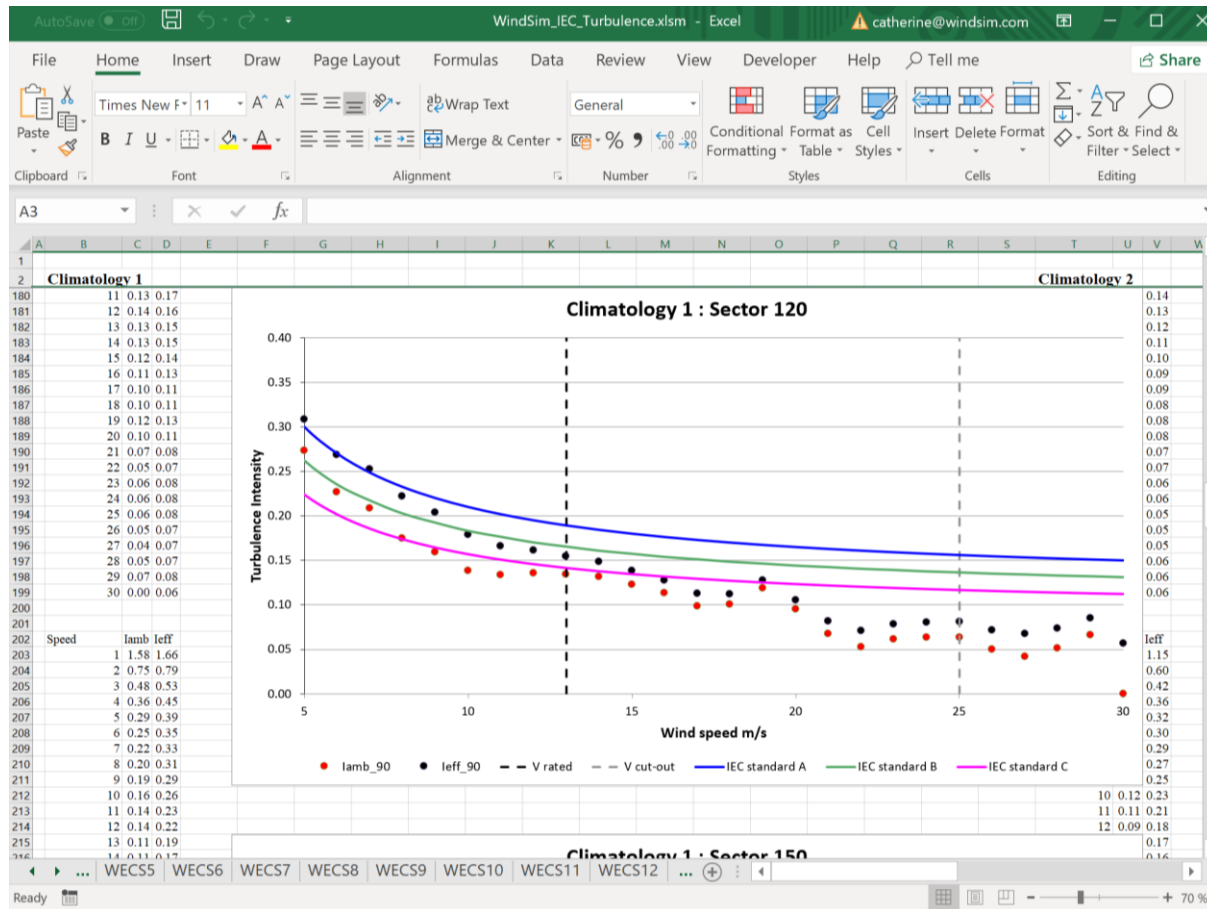


| LAI                 | forest height H in meter |              |                        |                      |  | forest height H in meter |              |                        |                      |  | forest height H in meter |              |                        |                      |  | forest height H in meter |              |                        |                      |  |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|--|
|                     | very sparse              |              |                        |                      |  | slightly sparse          |              |                        |                      |  | slightly dense           |              |                        |                      |  | very dense               |              |                        |                      |  |
| LAI                 | 0.25                     |              |                        |                      |  | 1                        |              |                        |                      |  | 4                        |              |                        |                      |  | 16                       |              |                        |                      |  |
| drag coefficient Cd | Single Deciduous Tree    | Mixed Forest | Row of Deciduous Trees | Evergreen Coniferous |  | Single Deciduous Tree    | Mixed Forest | Row of Deciduous Trees | Evergreen Coniferous |  | Single Deciduous Tree    | Mixed Forest | Row of Deciduous Trees | Evergreen Coniferous |  | Single Deciduous Tree    | Mixed Forest | Row of Deciduous Trees | Evergreen Coniferous |  |
|                     | 0.15                     | 0.2          | 0.5                    | 1                    |  | 0.15                     | 0.2          | 0.5                    | 1                    |  | 0.15                     | 0.2          | 0.5                    | 1                    |  | 0.15                     | 0.2          | 0.5                    | 1                    |  |
| 5                   | 0.0075                   | 0.0100       | 0.0250                 | 0.0500               |  | 0.0300                   | 0.0400       | 0.1000                 | 0.2000               |  | 0.1200                   | 0.1600       | 0.4000                 | 0.8000               |  | 0.4800                   | 0.6400       | 1.6000                 | 3.2000               |  |
| 10                  | 0.0038                   | 0.0050       | 0.0125                 | 0.0250               |  | 0.0150                   | 0.0200       | 0.0500                 | 0.1000               |  | 0.0600                   | 0.0800       | 0.2000                 | 0.4000               |  | 0.2400                   | 0.3200       | 0.8000                 | 1.6000               |  |
| 20                  | 0.0019                   | 0.0025       | 0.0063                 | 0.0125               |  | 0.0075                   | 0.0100       | 0.0250                 | 0.0500               |  | 0.0300                   | 0.0400       | 0.1000                 | 0.2000               |  | 0.1200                   | 0.1600       | 0.4000                 | 0.8000               |  |
| 30                  | 0.0013                   | 0.0017       | 0.0042                 | 0.0083               |  | 0.0050                   | 0.0067       | 0.0167                 | 0.0333               |  | 0.0200                   | 0.0267       | 0.0667                 | 0.1333               |  | 0.0800                   | 0.1067       | 0.2667                 | 0.5333               |  |

# Excel Tools

## IEC plots

Compare simulated turbulence intensity to the IEC class values



# WindSim Express

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- GLC30 land use data set included (30 m resolution)
  - <http://www.globallandcover.com/GLC30Download/index.aspx>
  - 10 different land use types
- Editable roughness table
- Usage of map files easier as you do not need to give a coordinate system
- Write out ows file in the beginning => WindSim Express as quick creation tool for tws and ows files

# Content

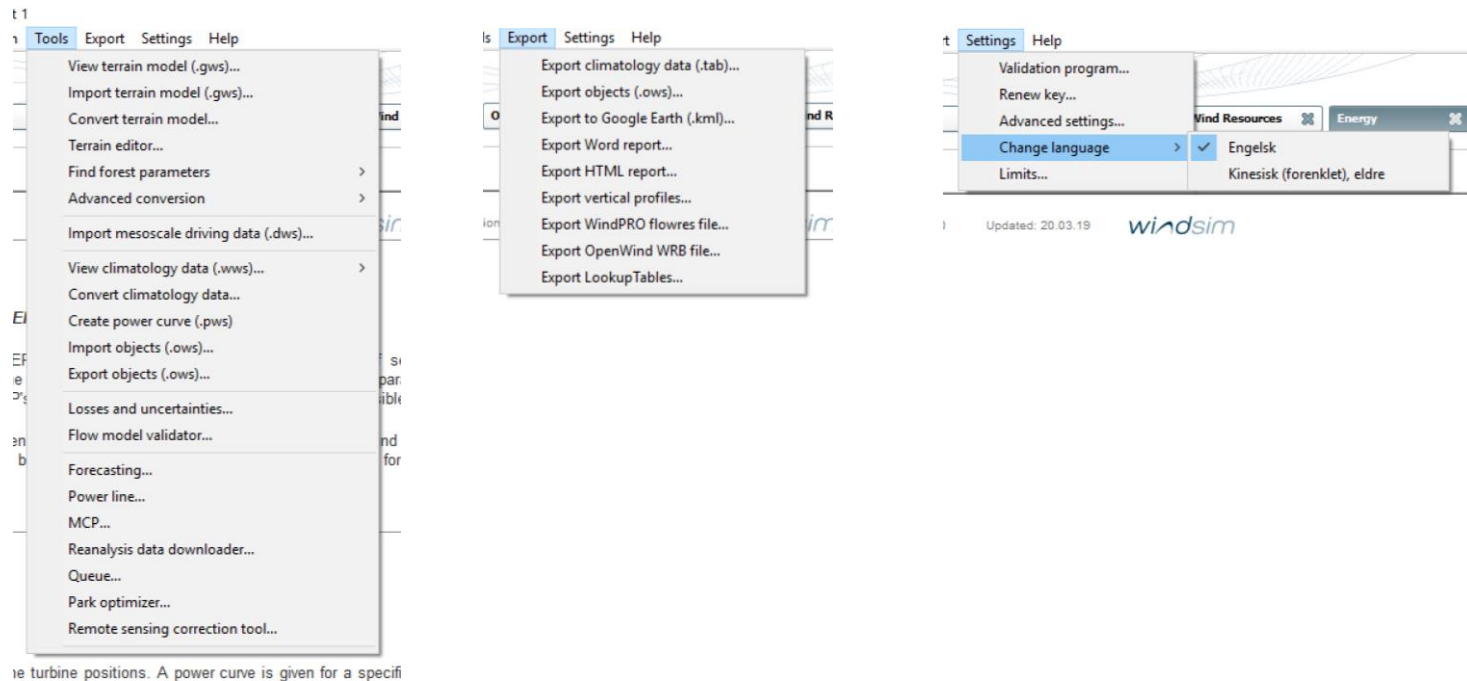
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- Most important features in WindSim 9.0
- New features in WindSim 10.0
- Ongoing research projects
- Cloud Computing

# New features WindSim 10.0

## New structure in the header

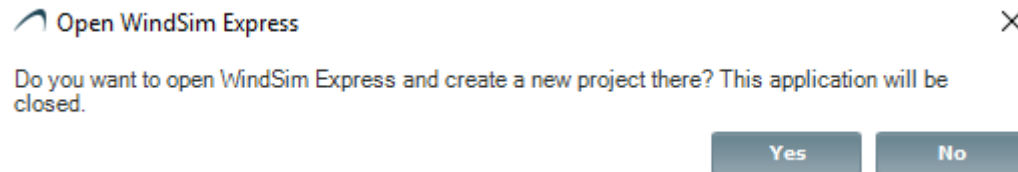
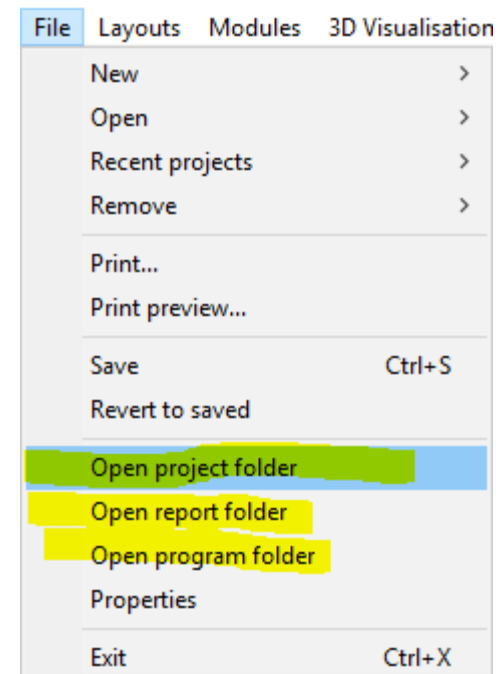
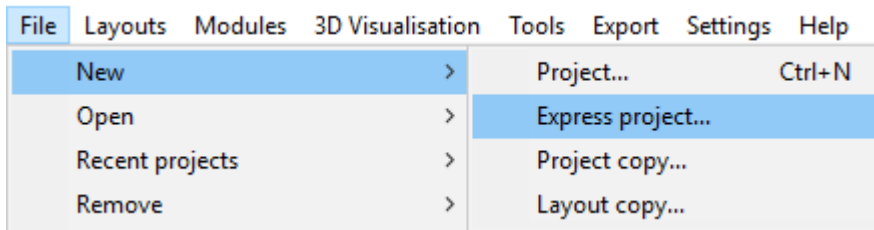
The Tools menu has been split into Tools and Export and some settings under Tools have been moved to Settings



# New features WindSim 10.0

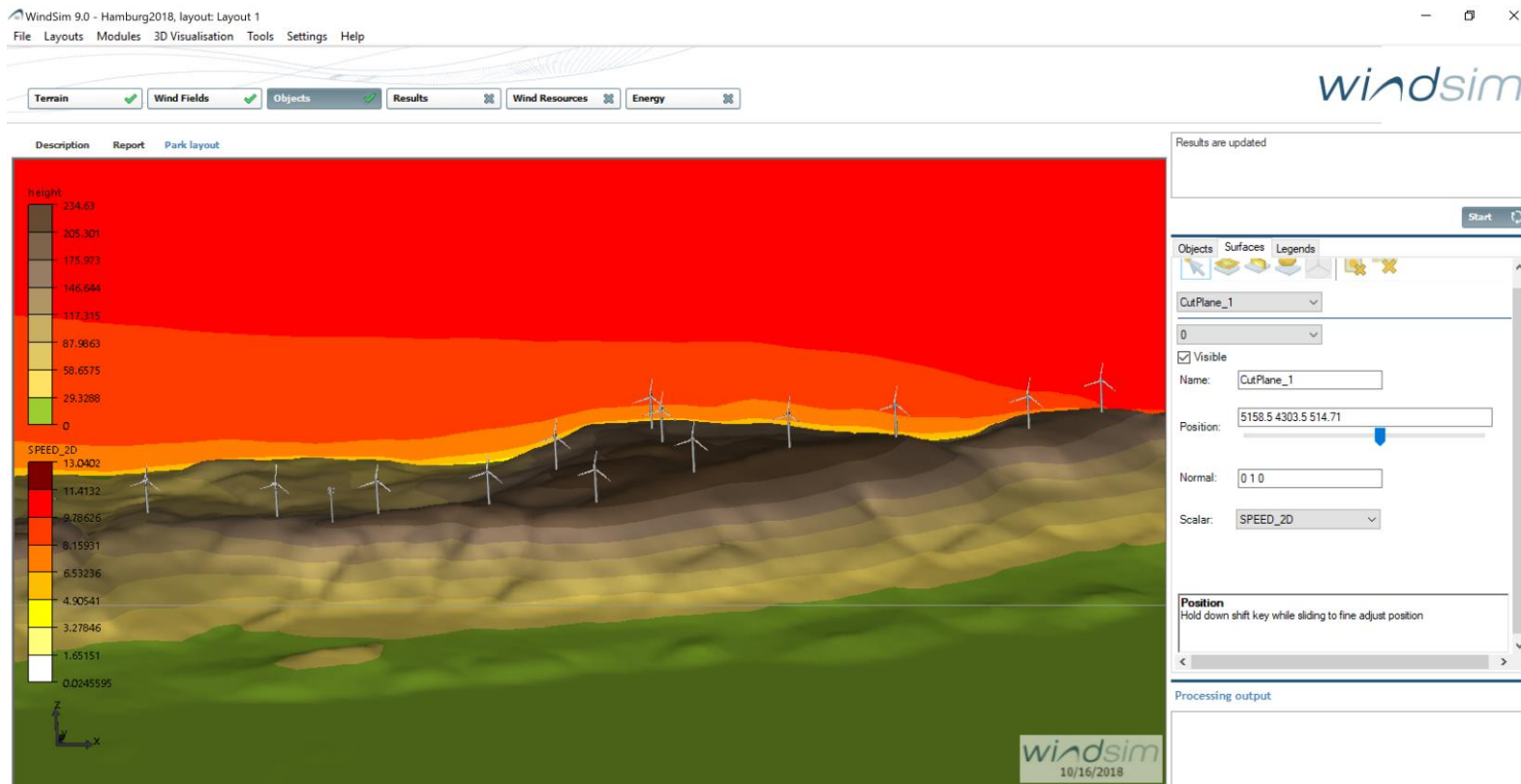
## New structure in the header

New menu item to WindSim Express  
 New menu items to special folders



# New features WindSim 10.0

## New 3D component for visualization



The largest models can be directly visualized in WindSim  
Easier navigation with keyboard (home, up, down, left, right, pageup, pagedown)

## New features WindSim 10.0

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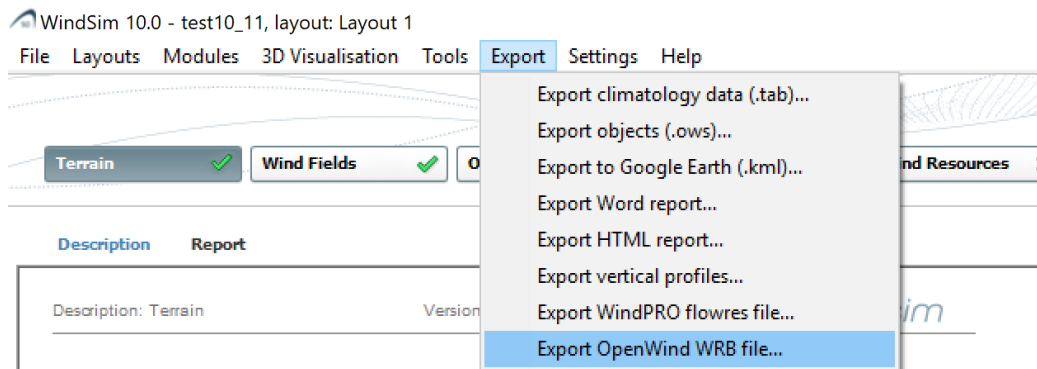
### WRB file (export to OpenWind)

The project design grid format can contain all the same data as a Flowres, contains all results of a windfield simulations.

It can also contain:

- Roughness
- inflow angles
- turbulence intensity variation across the site
- wind shear exponent and so on.

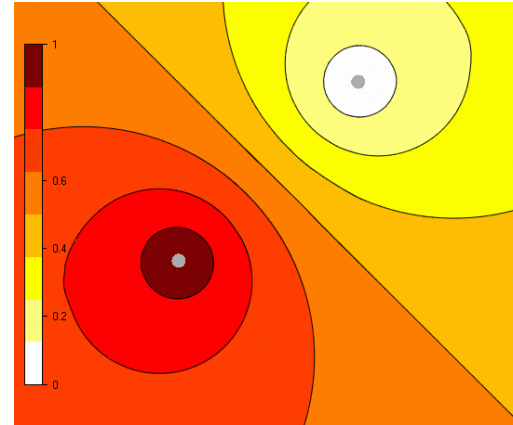
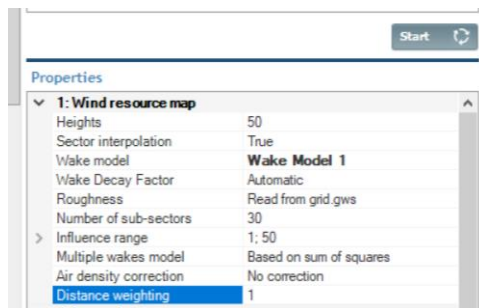
This file can be easily loaded into the Openwind software.



# New features WindSim 10.0

Weighting of wind resource map and energy calculation by:

1) inverse distance power 1, 2, 3.....



2) trust

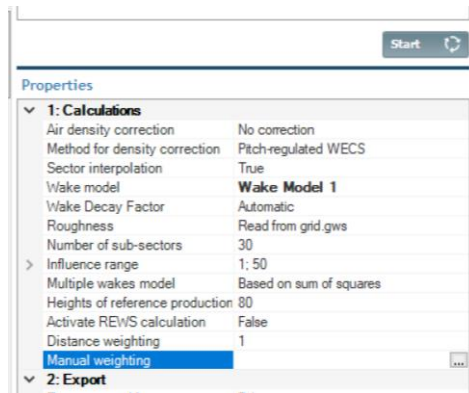
| name           | x        | y         | z     | z (agl) | Reliability | climatology file |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-------|---------|-------------|------------------|
| Hundhammer_73m | 326703.8 | 7185926.0 | 129.3 | 73.0    | 1.0         | Hundhammer.._tws |
| Hundhammer_83m | 326703.8 | 7185926.0 | 129.3 | 83.0    | 1.0         | Hundhammer.._tws |

Table 1. Climatology objects.

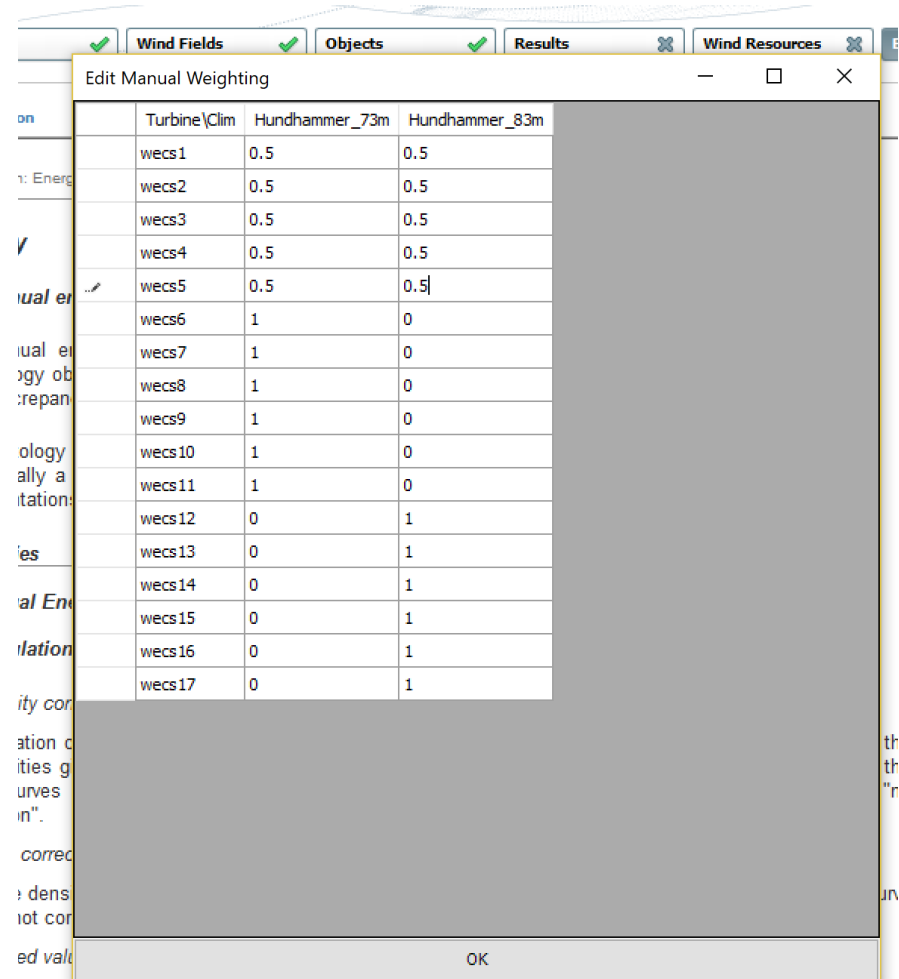
The actual weight which a climatology has for a grid point is then a combination of the inverse distance from the climatology to that point and the trust which has been defined for that climatology

# New features WindSim 10.0

## Manual weighting of energy calculation :



The actual weight which a climatology has for a turbine can be defined manually. E.g. the turbines closest to HH73 are only weighted by that climatology. The turbines closest to HH83 are weighted only by HH83 and the turbines which are in the middle between those two climatologies are weighted 50% to 50%



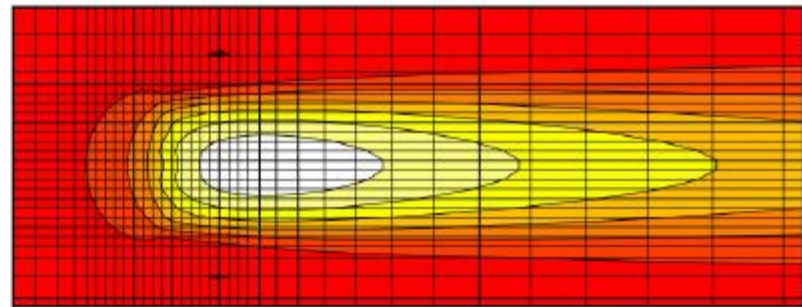
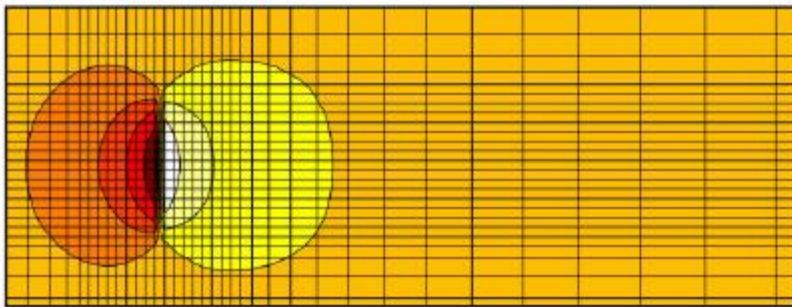
description page of Wind Resources

## New features WindSim 10.0

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### New add on module “actuator disc“

- Faster actuator disc calculation by less source terms
- Able to run larger models
- Able to calculate the energy output for a certain wind speed



# Content

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- New features in WindSim 10.0
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# Atmospheric Stability

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- Atmospheric Stability is implemented into WindSim since almost 10 years
- A lot of other CFD codes have copied WindSim's approach
- Still not many people use atmospheric stability in CFD and the reasons are:
  - The lack of qualitatively good measurements or modelled data to determine the atmospheric stability parameter.
  - The lack of understanding of how to handle atmospheric stability, what atmospheric stability means for the wind speed profile and for which sites accounting for atmospheric stability can improve the CFD results.

## Atmospheric Stability

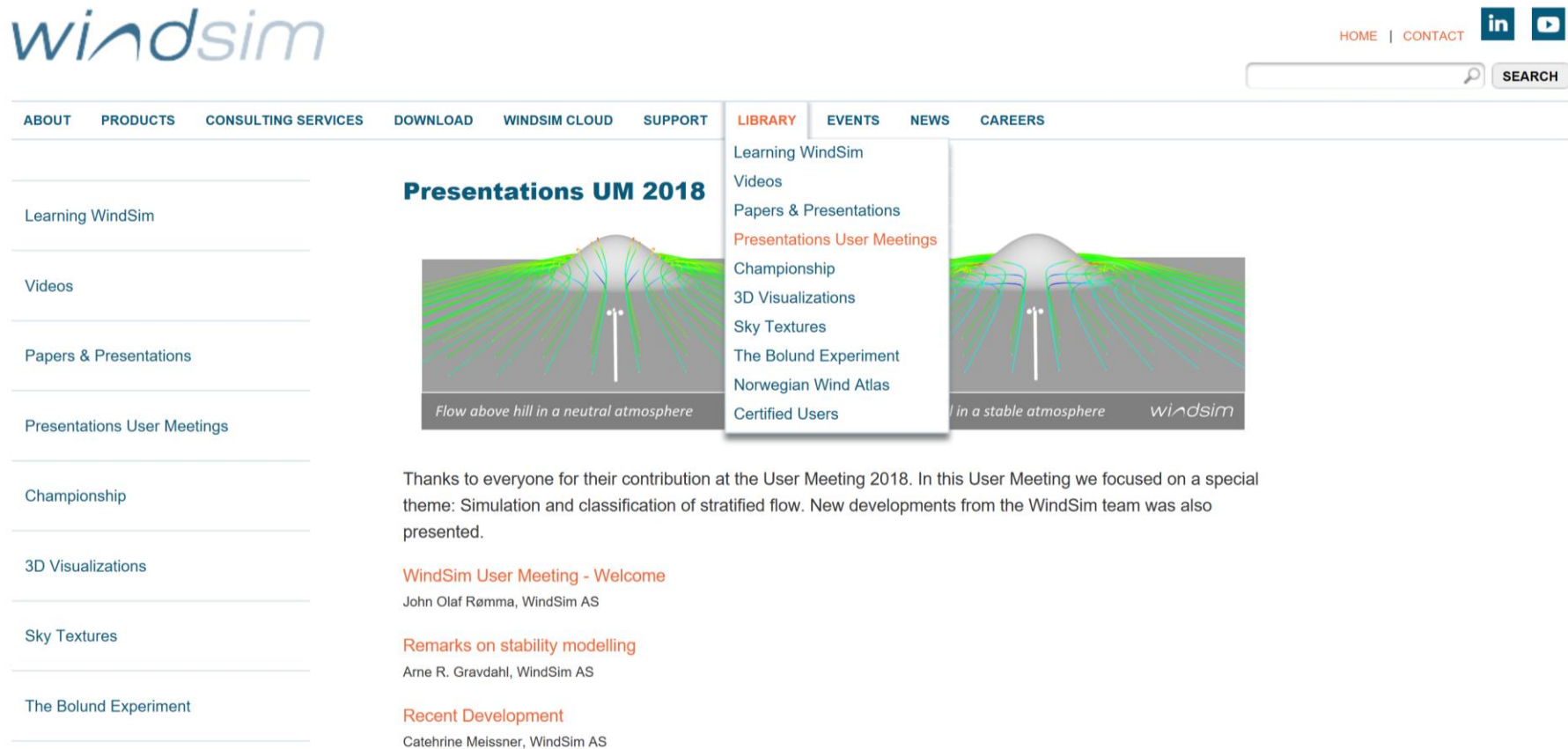
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- Therefore, WindSim thought it was a good idea to involve all necessary parties into a collaboration: site assessment engineers, measurement device producers, mesoscale modelers and CFD code developers. The goal was to give: **Best practices for quantifying, interpreting, and utilizing atmospheric stability measurements using standard wind resource assessment sensors and CFD simulations** => collaboration between EON, NRG Systems, Vortex, and WindSim
- We have come quite far and had oral presentations at the AWEA Wind Resource & Project Energy Assessment Conference in Austin and at WindEurope in Hamburg this year
- The goal for WindSim is to have an automated stability classification from measurements in the software and give advice how to set-up the simulations



# Atmospheric Stability

- The presentation can be found here:

[http://www.windsim.com/documentation/UM2018/1809\\_WindSim\\_UM\\_EON\\_Gibson\\_Kersting.pdf](http://www.windsim.com/documentation/UM2018/1809_WindSim_UM_EON_Gibson_Kersting.pdf)



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The Bolund Experiment

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Championship

3D Visualizations

Sky Textures

The Bolund Experiment

Norwegian Wind Atlas

Certified Users

Flow above hill in a neutral atmosphere

Flow above hill in a stable atmosphere windsim

Thanks to everyone for their contribution at the User Meeting 2018. In this User Meeting we focused on a special theme: Simulation and classification of stratified flow. New developments from the WindSim team was also presented.

**WindSim User Meeting - Welcome**  
John Olaf Rømme, WindSim AS

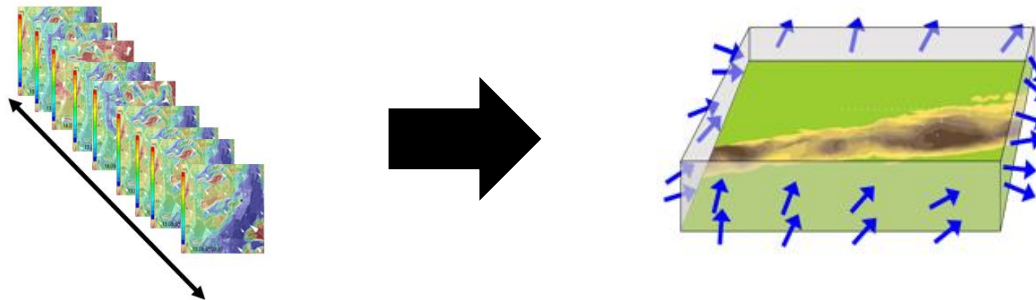
**Remarks on stability modelling**  
Arne R. Gravdahl, WindSim AS

**Recent Development**  
Catehrine Meissner, WindSim AS

# Meso-Microscale Coupling

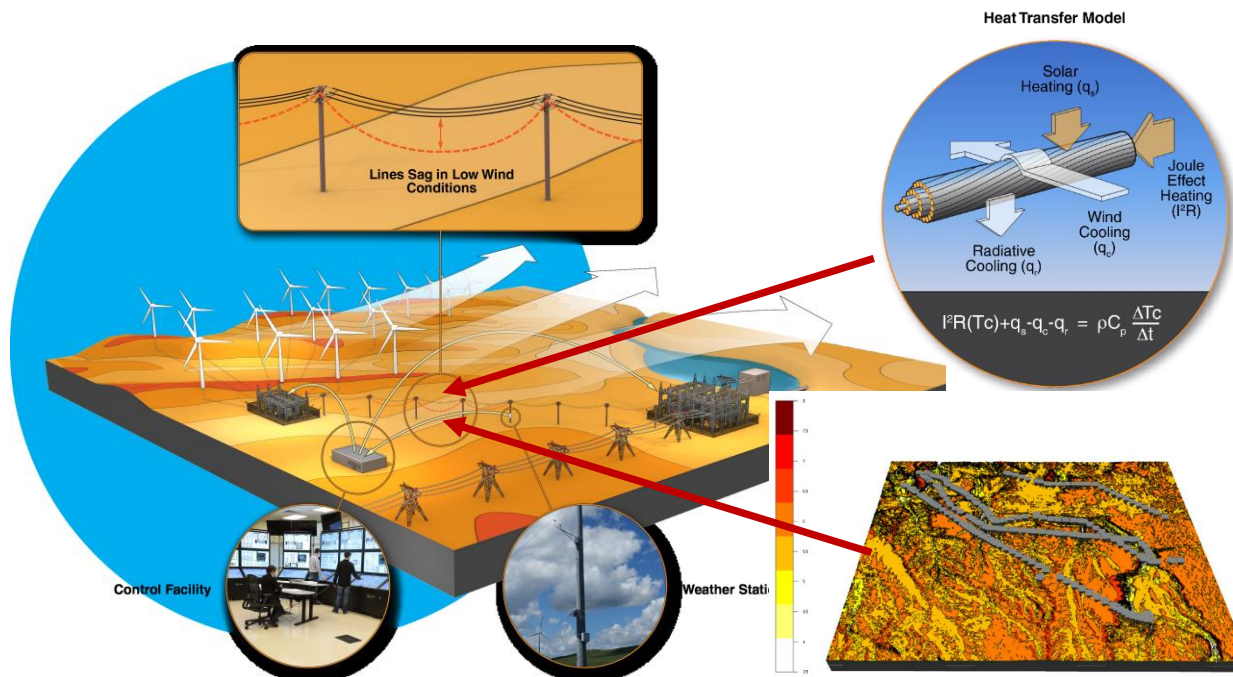
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- There are sites where knowing the atmospheric stability is not enough => The atmospheric flow patterns are too complex
- Phd on Meso-Microscale Coupling done by Pablo Duran:
  - Investigating meso-microscale coupling together with the Novia University of Applied Sciences, Finland – finished this year and results are on our website: <http://www.windsim.com/library/papers--presentations.aspx>
  - Now investigating meso-microscale coupling on flat sites with thermal flow patterns and on complex sites => so far very promising results
- Pablo will tell more tomorrow



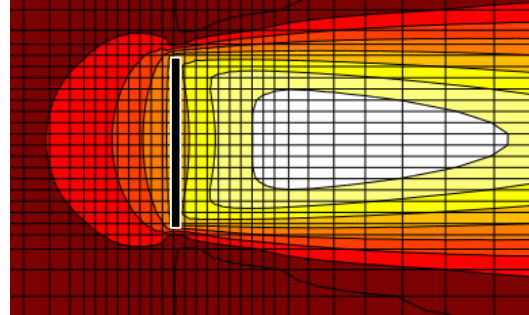
## Ongoing research projects

- NowWind: Nowcasting for wind energy production - an integrated modelling approach
  - Presentation from WindEurope 2018 on our website
- Innovation Norway funding for Dynamic Line Rating based on CFD
  - nominated for the R&D 100 award in the USA

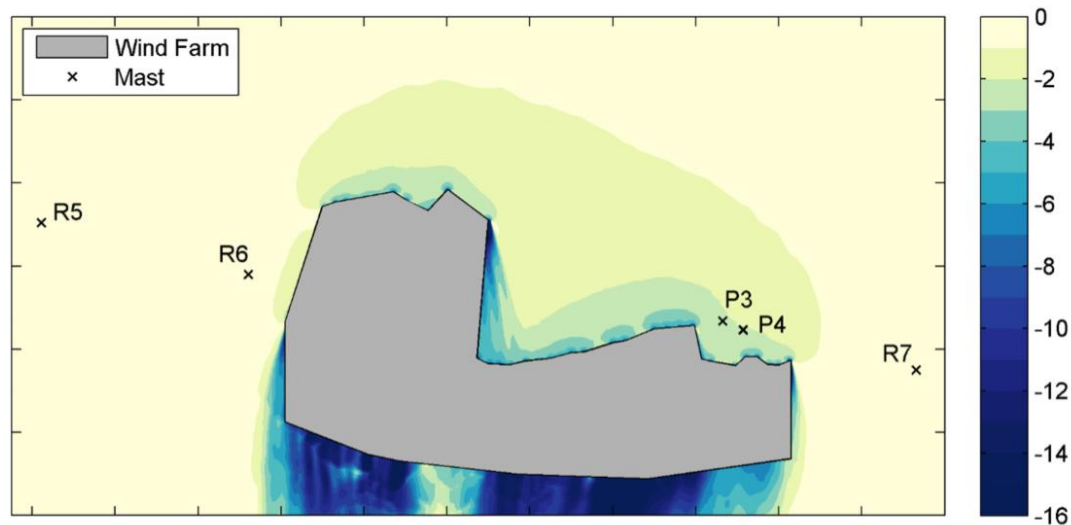


## Blockage effect

- Turbines reduce the wind speed also upfront a turbine



- For large wind farms that effect can be quite important (source DNV GL):



## Blockage effect

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- The actuator disc model has shown good results in simulating this effect
- We need a more flexible gridding and good validation cases
- A JIP project is there to get this in place

# Content

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- Most important features in WindSim 9.0
- New features in WindSim 10.0
- Ongoing research projects
- Cloud Computing

## Cloud Computing - Current

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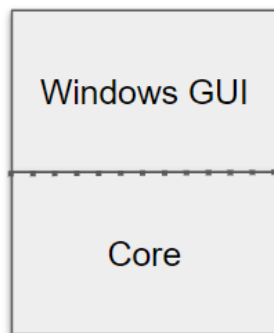
- You can rent a Virtual Machine in the Cloud with WindSim installed from us
- You can send your project to us and we run the WindFields on our machines (consulting)
- You can run WindSim on your own Virtual Machine in the Cloud
  - Challenge is the hardware key
    - Can not plug in directly
    - Need to be plugged in a local machine
    - Need a fast reliable internet connection
  - We will change from hardware based license key to software based for easier running in the future

# Cloud Computing - Future

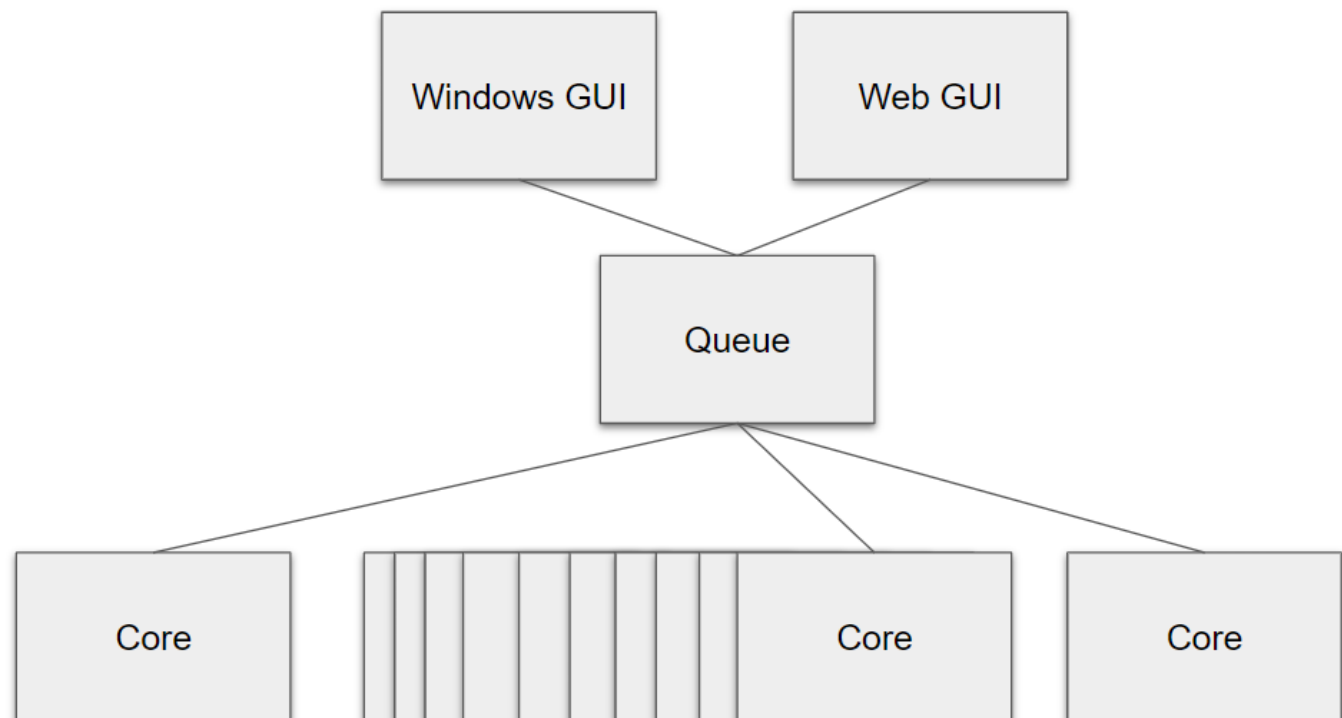
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- A Web interface with similar features as current WindSim
- A Queue which can dispatch several jobs to different servers/containers

## •Now:

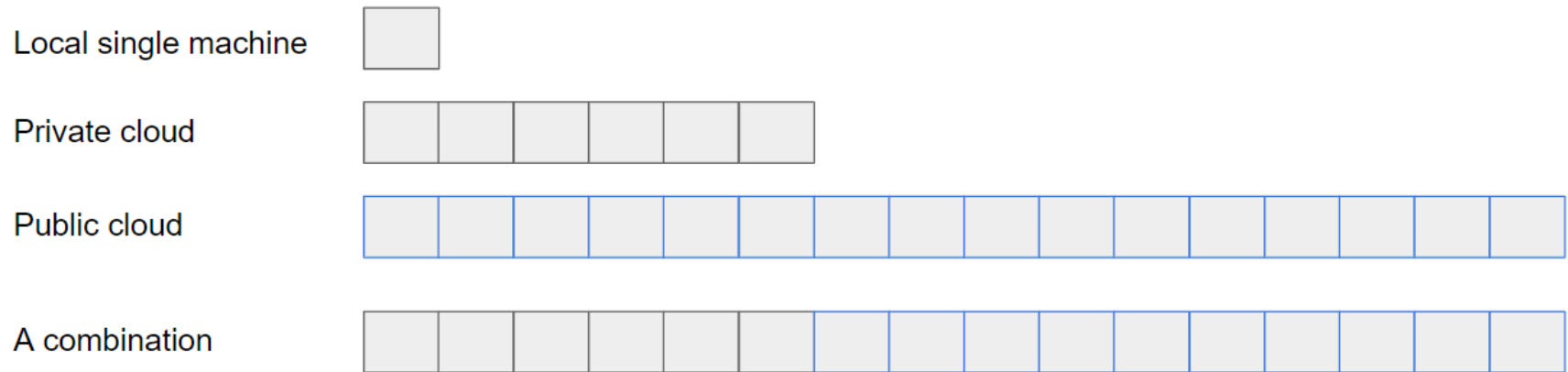


## Future:



# Cloud Computing - Queue

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## Cloud Computing - Advantages

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- A web enabled cloud version of WindSim can be easily deployed on
  - Public Cloud (Microsoft Azure, Amazon EC2, Google Cloud ++)
  - Private Cloud
  - Local
- A Public Cloud is Scalable (horizontal and vertical)
- You only pay for what you use (in seconds)

## Cloud Computing - Pricing

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Running 1 machine for 100 hours = Running 100 machines for 1 hour

## Cloud Computing - Security

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- Online banking
  - Do you trust your bank?
- Microsoft/Amazon/Google has much better security than your own servers

## Cloud Computing - Questions

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- Would you use a Cloud solution?
  - If not, what are your concerns?

# Thank you

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