

Improve Wind Project Life Cycle Cost of Energy in Cold Climates

Albert Bosch (Vortex)

WinterWind . Åre, February 2020.

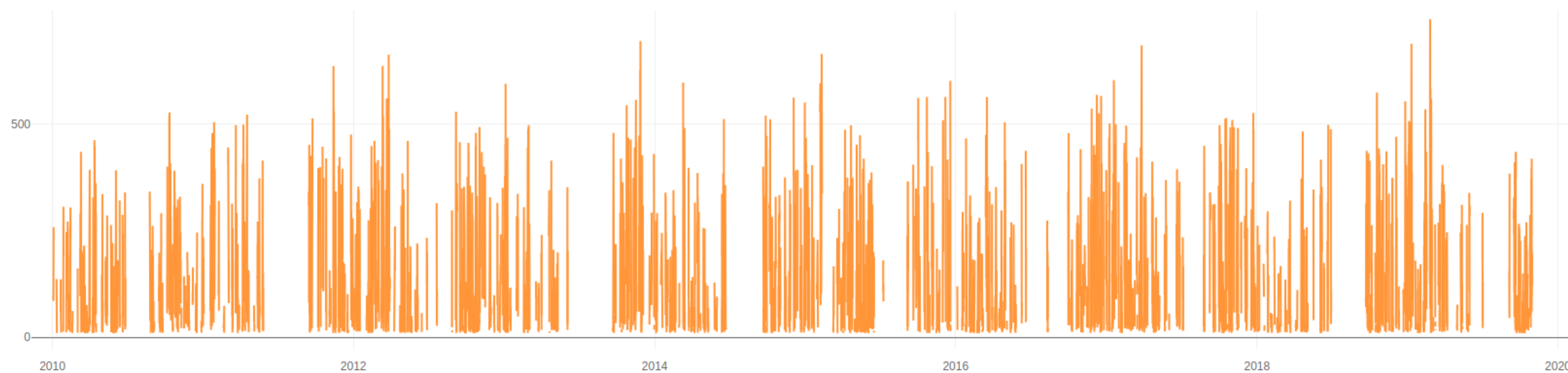
New Tools

Available **new technologies** as well as **computational power** increase, make possible the creation of cold climate related variables **time series** and thus, a **deeper analysis** can be executed regarding the performance of wind farms on such cold regions.



Time Series

Detailed **hourly information** will become an essential tool for the wind industry in cold climate regions causing time-collapsed averaged data to become obsolete.



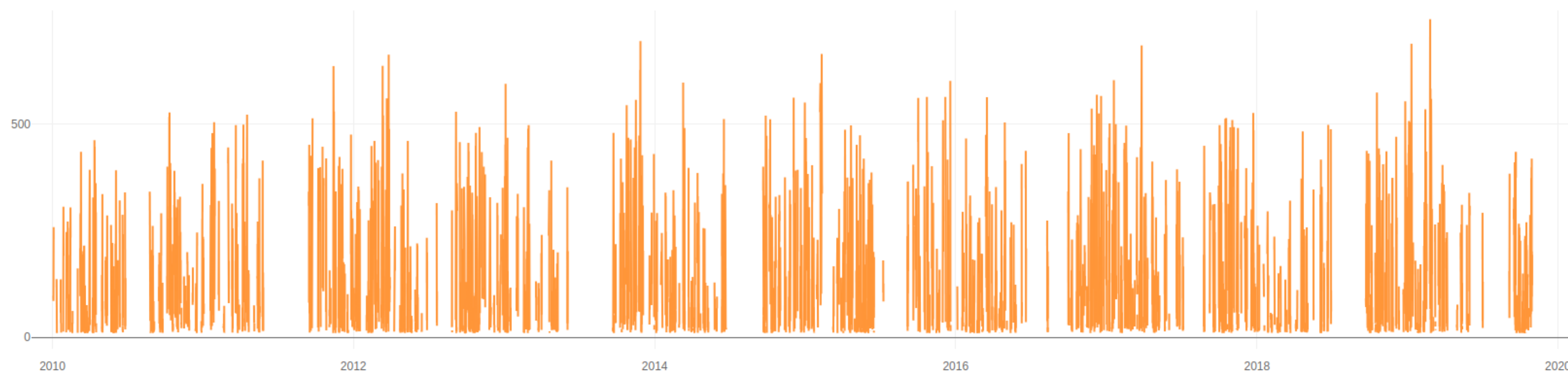
Lat=63.450364 Lon=13.065289 Height=100 Timezone=0 |

T100: Temperature at 100m horizontal resolution
ref: Vortex-SERIES variables at 3km horizontal resolution as climate reference

YYYYMMDD	HHMM	dmdt(g/h)	T100(C)	Tref(C)	Mref(m/s)	Dref(deg)	RHref(%)
20191028	0000	86.1	-7.2	-4.8	10.6	314	100.0
20191028	0100	95.8	-7.3	-5.0	10.8	311	100.0
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20191028	2100	170.8	-7.0	-4.7	12.4	322	100.0
20191028	2200	207.4	-7.2	-4.8	12.4	324	100.0
20191028	2300	226.5	-7.2	-4.8	12.7	321	100.0
20191029	0000	207.5	-7.2	-4.7	12.8	312	100.0
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20191029	0500	373.8	-7.2	-4.8	14.8	305	100.0
20191029	0600	378.8	-7.2	-4.8	14.9	305	100.0
20191029	0700	363.7	-7.2	-4.7	14.6	305	100.0
20191029	0800	341.7	-7.3	-4.7	14.2	306	100.0
20191029	0900	281.1	-7.3	-4.7	13.6	307	100.0
20191029	1000	202.7	-7.4	-4.5	13.0	311	100.0
20191029	1100	167.3	-7.3	-4.3	12.3	316	100.0
20191029	1200	142.9	-7.2	-4.2	11.3	317	100.0

Time Series

Time series has become now a reality which leads to a new approach when analyzing the **project life cycle**, specially regarding the **energy cost estimation**.

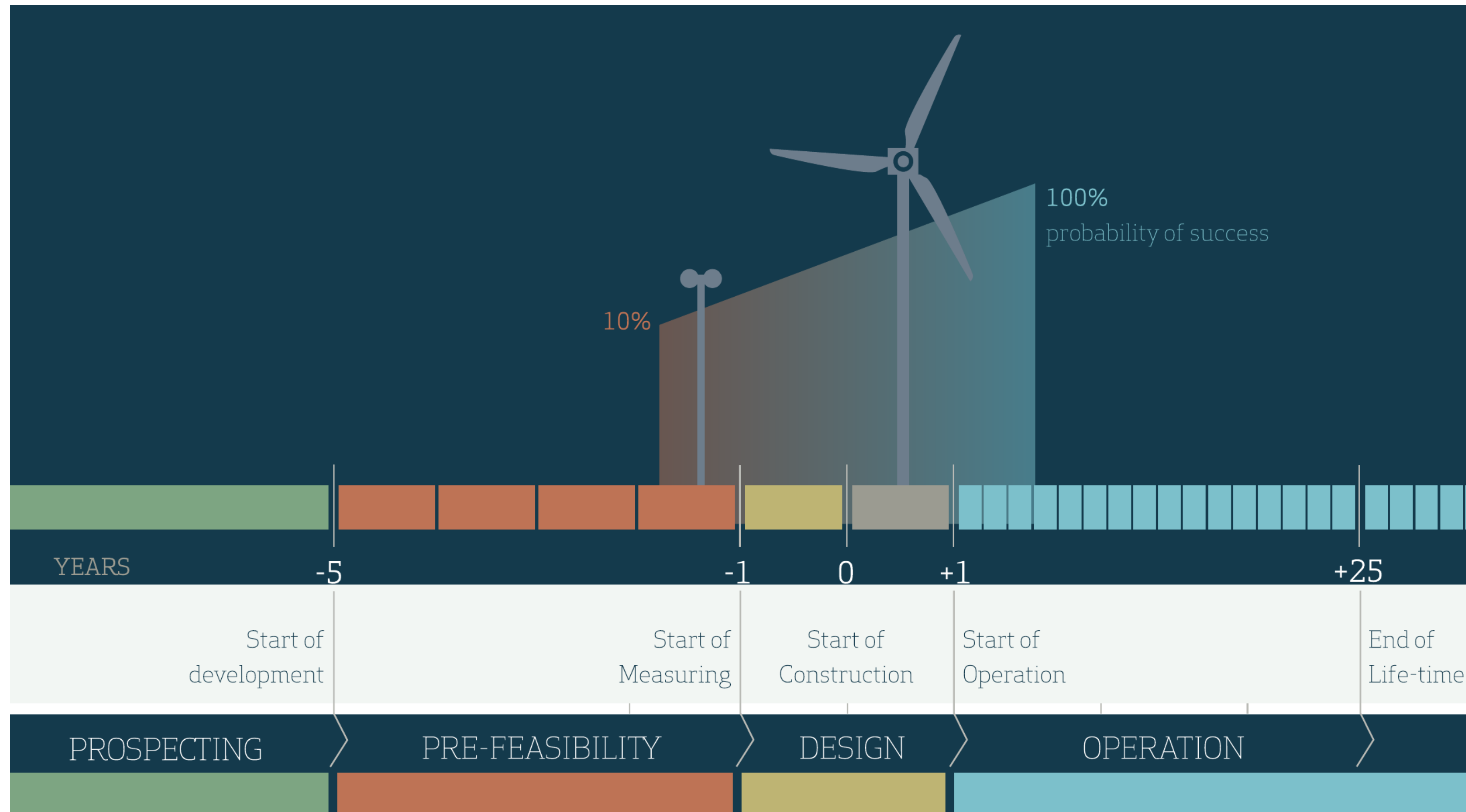


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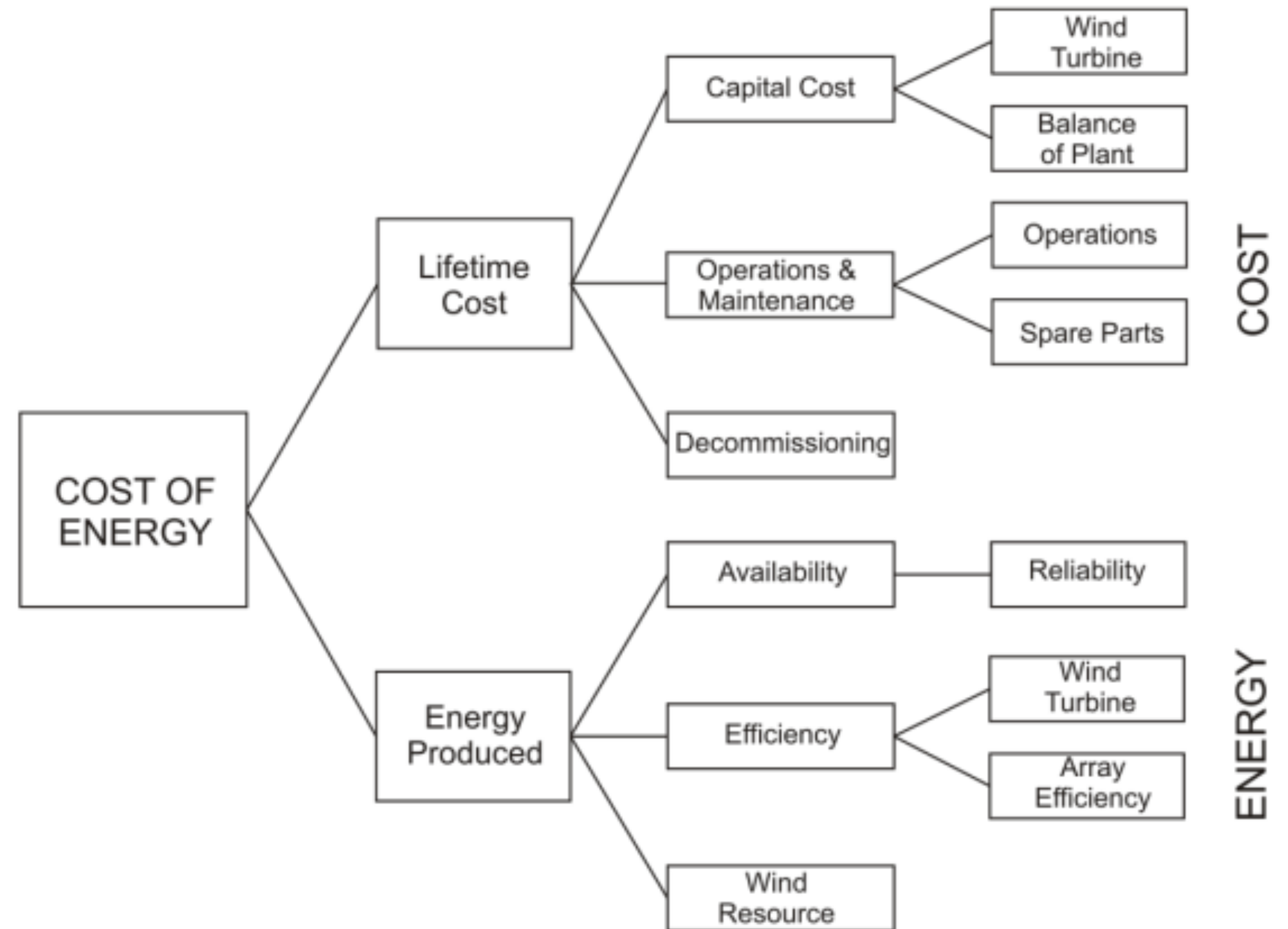
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Life Cycle of a Wind Farm



Cost of Energy (€/MWh)

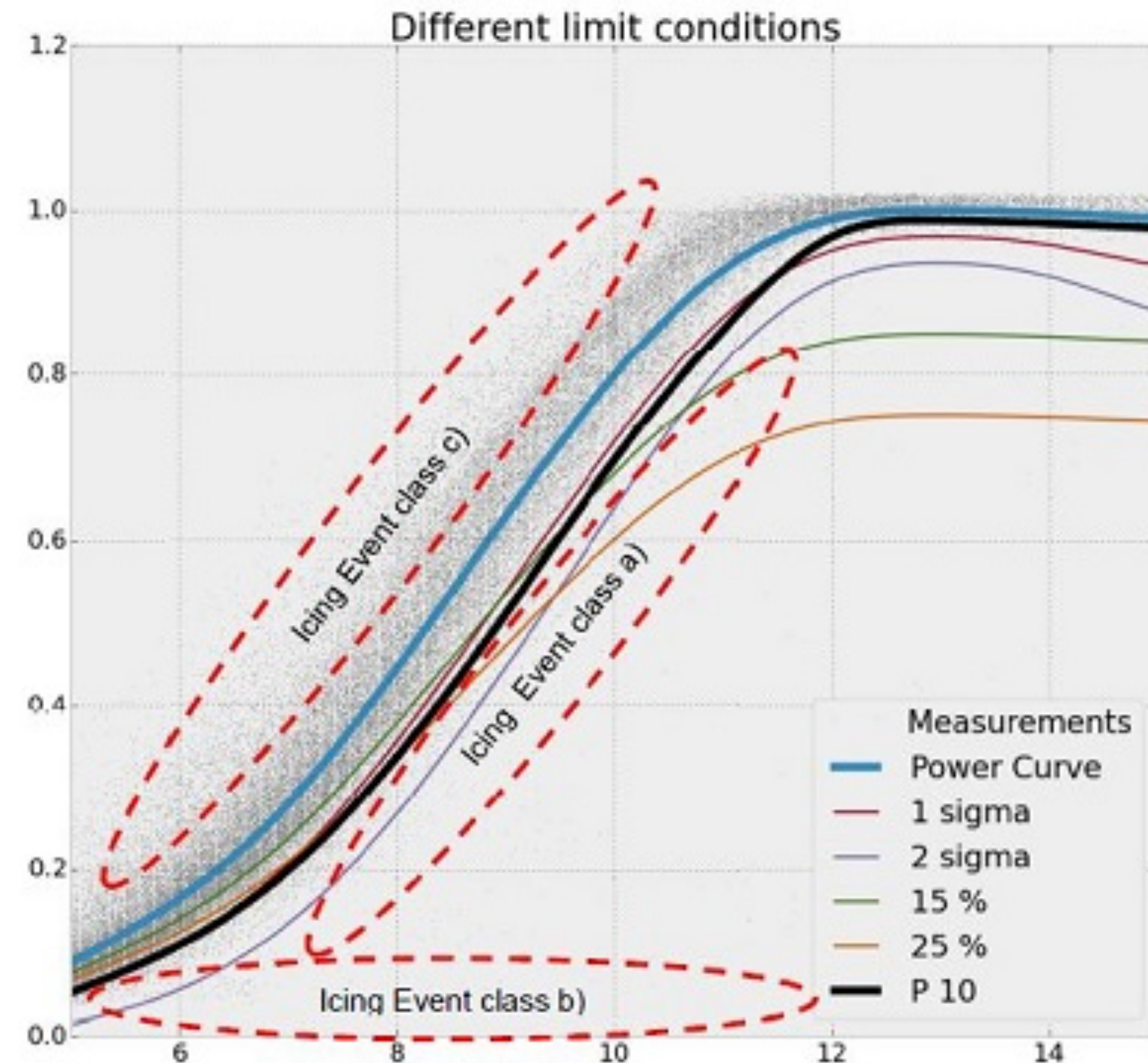


source: Thomson et al., 2015, Life Cycle Cost and Carbon Emissions of Onshore Wind Power

ICING Losses

T19IceLossMethod:

A standardized method for assessment of production losses due to icing from wind turbine **SCADA** data.



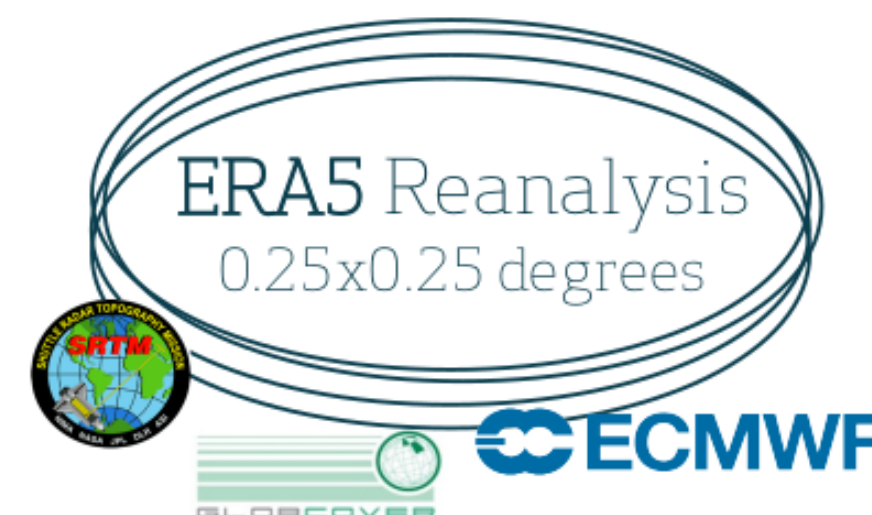
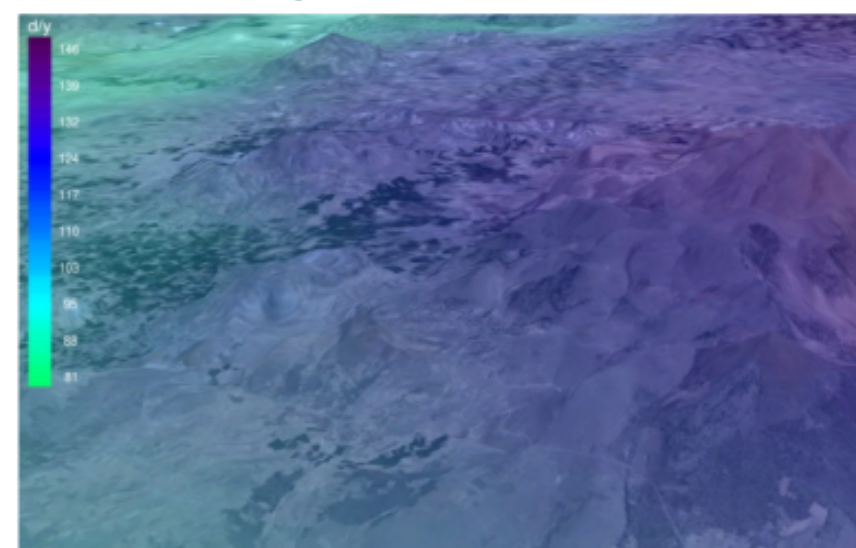
source: <https://community.ieawind.org/task19/t19icelossmethod>

Modelling

Overview of the model

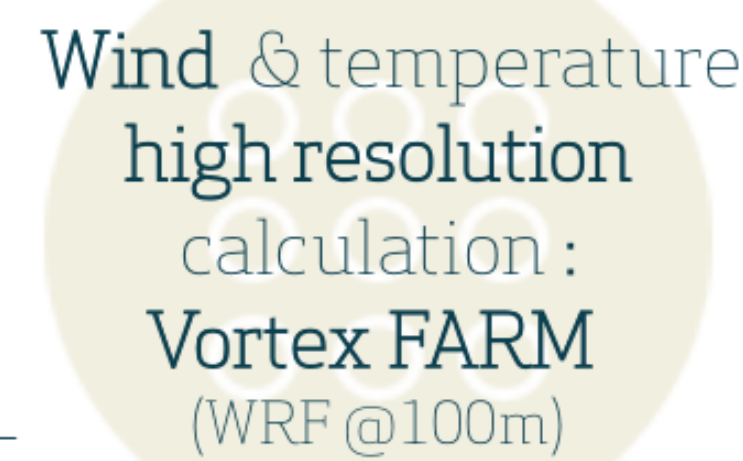
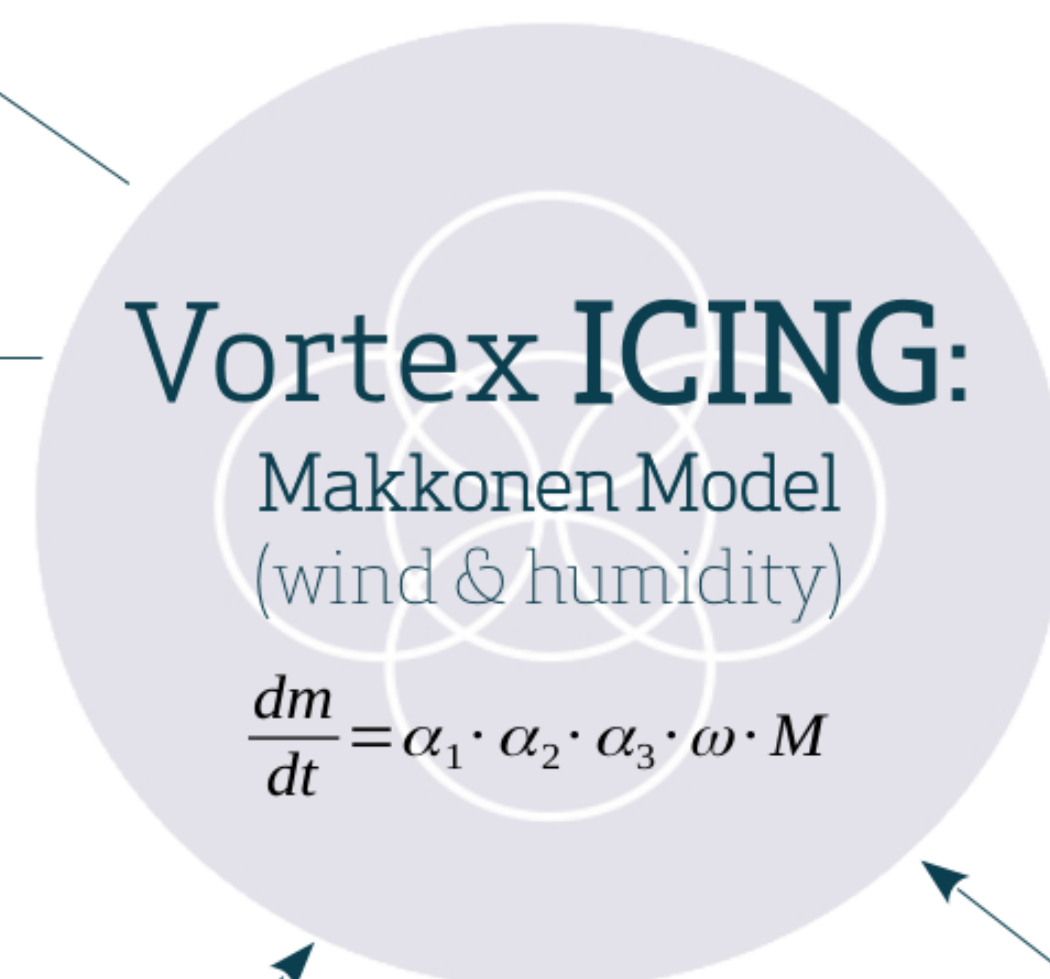
- The model uses WRF driven by **ERA5 Reanalysis**
- **NO** on-site measurement **data is needed** as input
- In-cloud icing using the **Thompson microphysics** scheme
- Ice accretion using the **Makkonen model**

Vortex ICING Layers
3D layouts (50-150m)

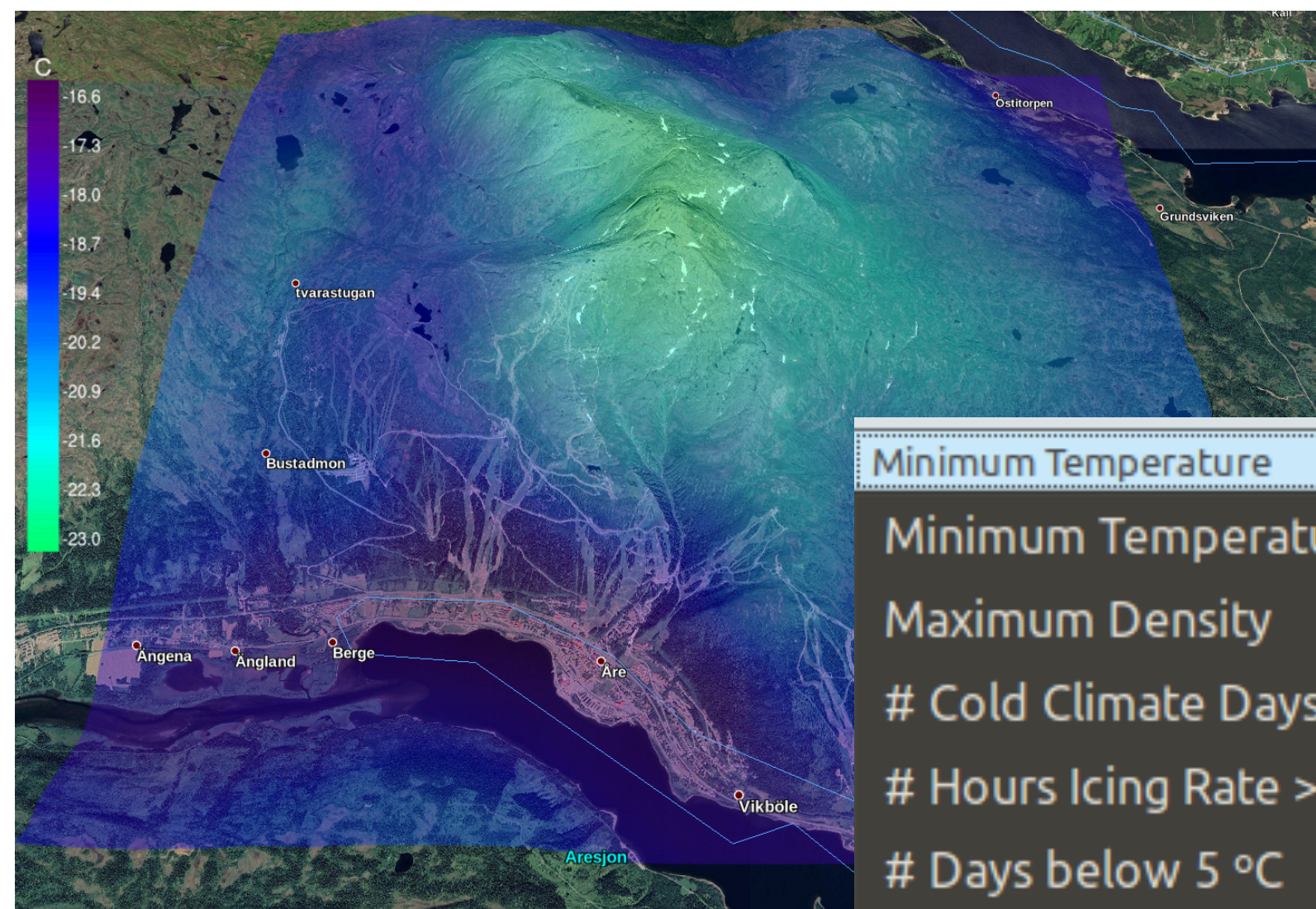
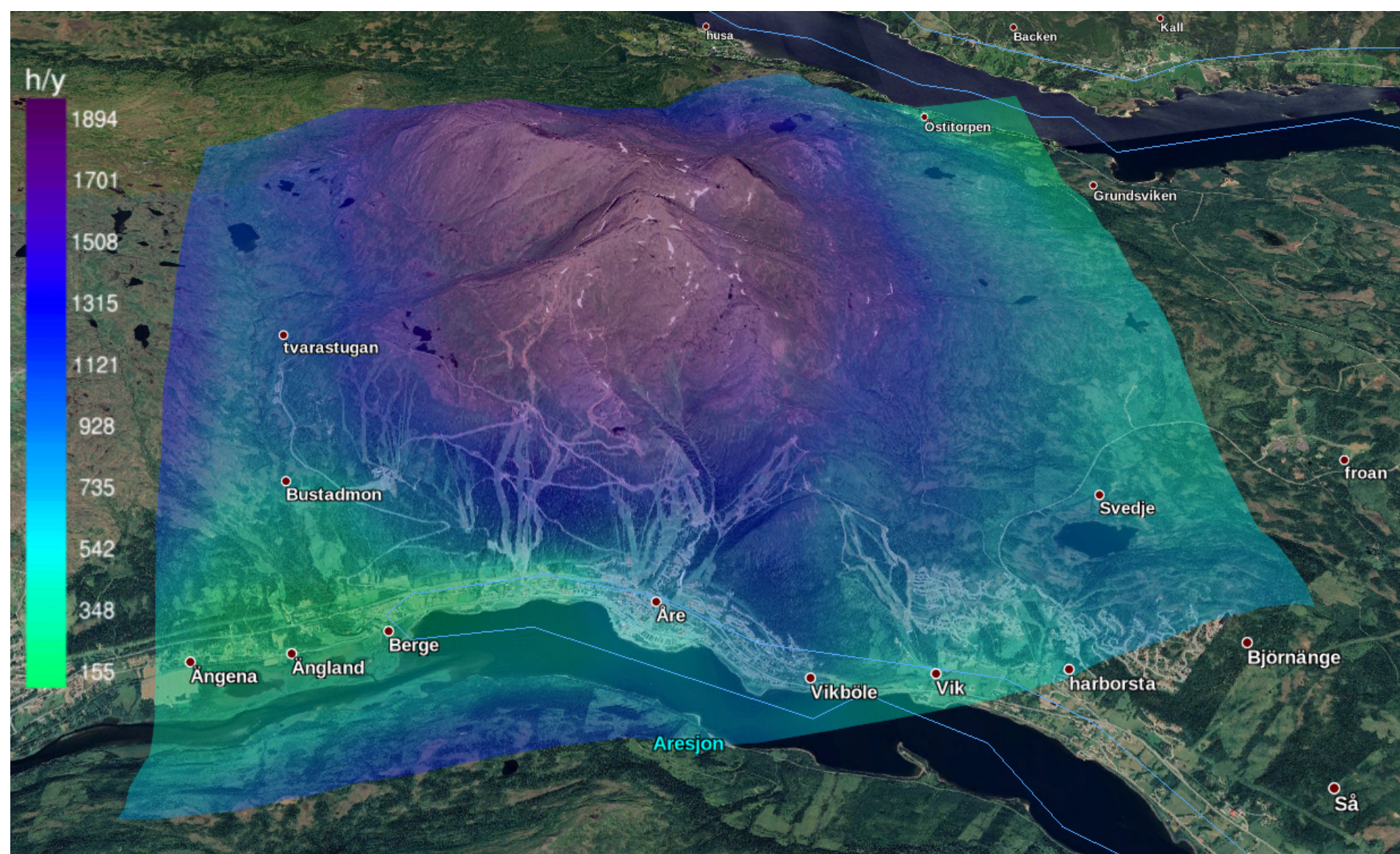


Vortex ICING Series:
Ice-accretion 10-years time-series

Lat=	Lon=	Height=	Timezone=0	YYMMDD	HHMM	dmdt(g/h)	T(C)	M(m/s)	RH(%)
				20180416	0000	2.2	5.3	13.0	83.4
				20180416	0100	0.0	4.6	10.8	85.5
				20180416	0200	0.0	3.7	9.9	79.3
				20180416	0300	0.1	2.6	9.6	82.4
				20180416	0400	1.6	1.8	10.2	88.4
				20180416	0500	17.0	1.1	10.5	94.8
				20180416	0600	38.2	0.5	11.3	98.9
				20180416	0700	61.3	0.1	11.4	100.0
				20180416	0800	104.9	-0.4	11.4	100.0
				20180416	0900	157.8	-0.8	10.9	100.0
				20180416	1000	177.6	-1.2	11.1	100.0
				20180416	1100	130.4	-1.4	10.2	100.0
				20180416	1200	38.2	-1.2	8.4	100.0
				20180416	1300	1.4	-1.2	6.7	
				20180416	1400	0.1	-1.4	7.1	
				20180416	1500	0.1	-1.3		
				20180416	1600	2.4	-1.0		
				20180416	1700	20.6	-0.6		
				20180416	1800	13.9	-0.1		
				20180416	1900	3.1	0.7		
				20180416	2000	0.0	1.2		
				20180416	2100	0.0	1.9		
				20180416	2200	0.0	2.6		
				20180416	2300	0.0	2.8		
				20180417	0000	-	2.5		
				20180417	0100	-	2.1		
				20180417	0200	-	1.2		
				20180417	0300	-	0.5		

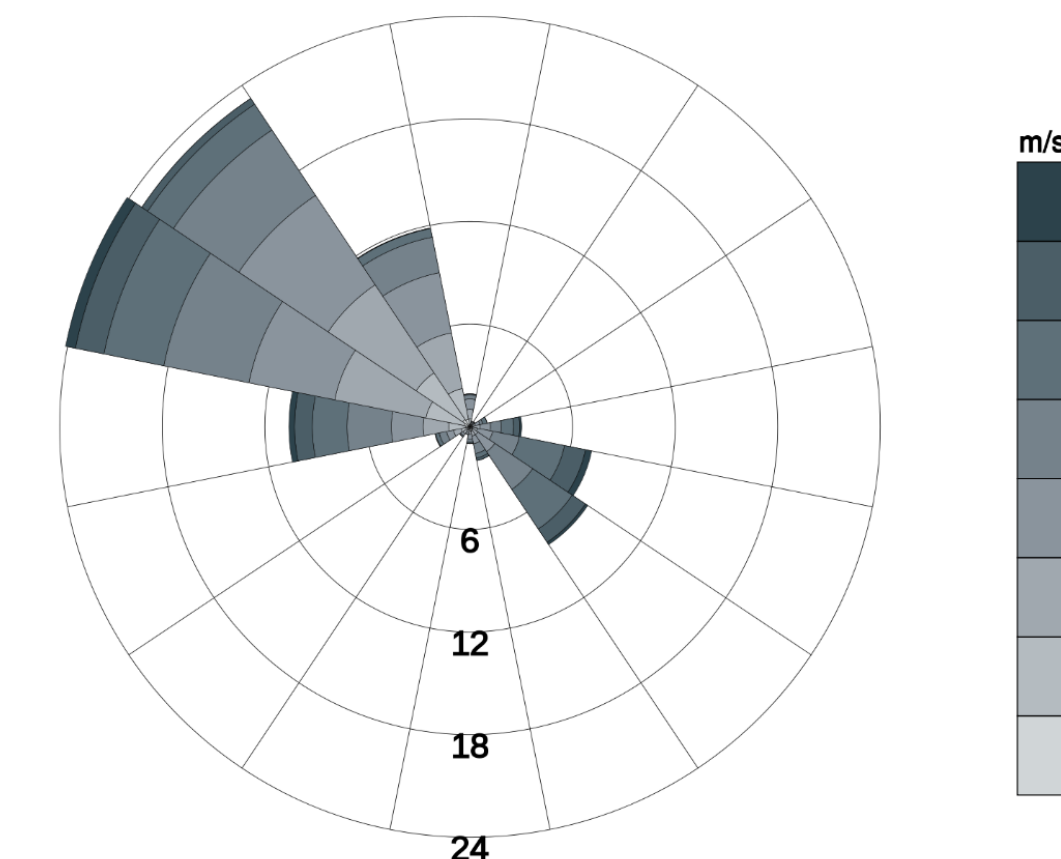
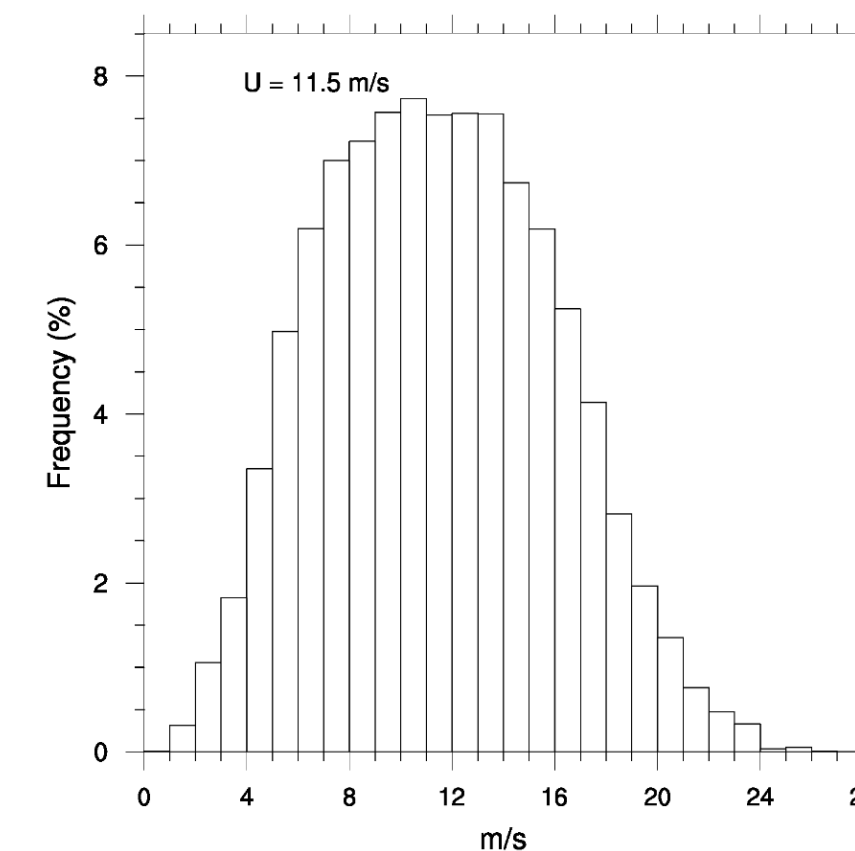


Modelled ICING averaged indicators



- Minimum Temperature
- Minimum Temperature
 - Maximum Density
 - # Cold Climate Days
 - # Hours Icing Rate > 10 g/h
 - # Days below 5 °C
 - # Days below 0 °C
 - # Days below -5 °C
 - # Days below -10 °C
 - # Days below -15 °C
 - # Days below -20 °C

#	Latitude	Longitude	Wind	Icing
1	63.400024	13.073078	9.7	644.7
2	63.427874	13.0943	15.2	1,843.6
3	63.432634	13.053788	11.5	1,680.3
4	63.450364	13.065289	15.4	1,766.3
-	deg.	deg.	m/s	hours/year

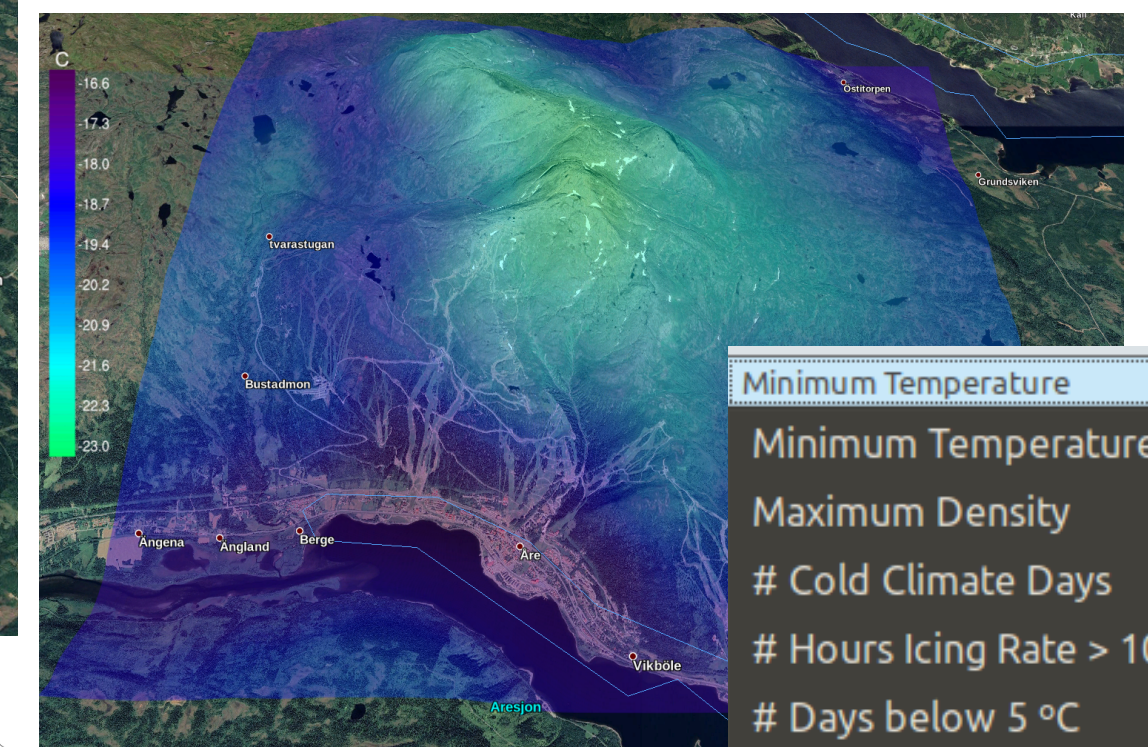
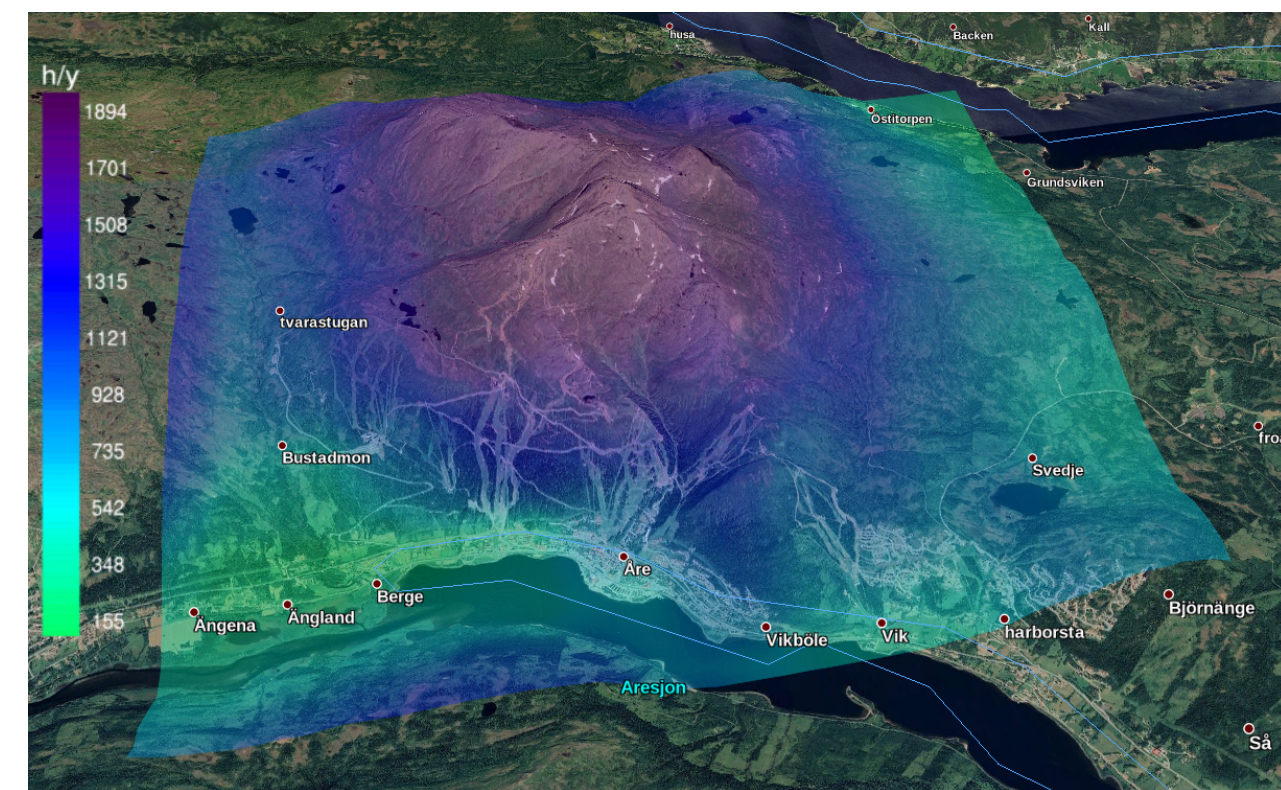


Modelled ICING averaged indicators

Averaged indicators at each turbine locations during icing episodes:

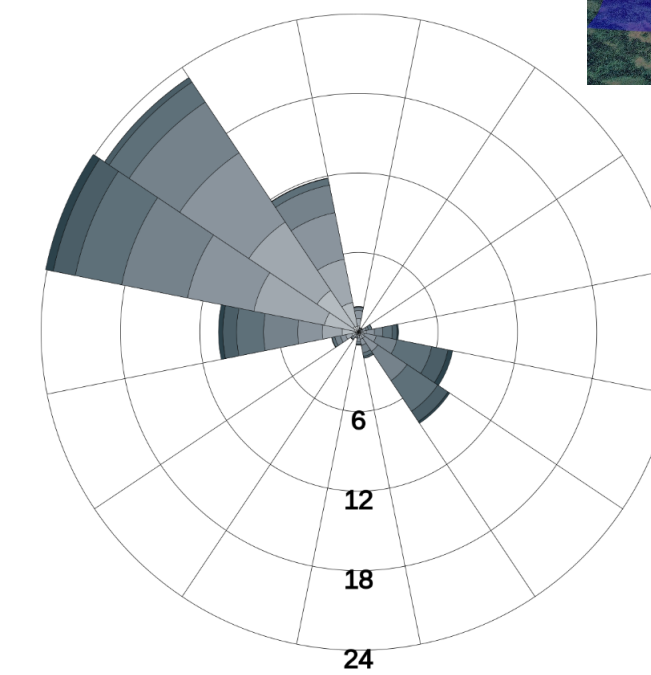
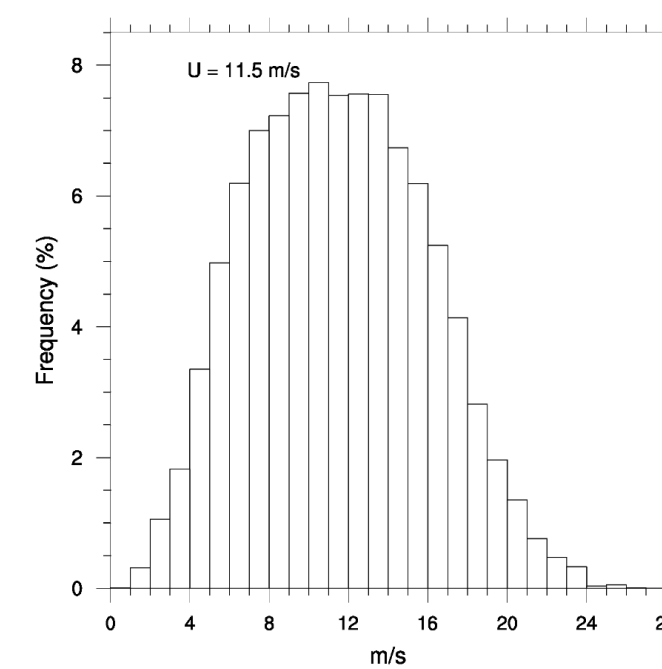
- Wind Speed Histograms
- Wind Direction Roses
- Icing hours per year
- Other cold climate indicators

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Minimum Temperature

- Minimum Temperature
- Maximum Density
- # Cold Climate Days
- # Hours Icing Rate > 10 g/h
- # Days below 5 °C
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- # Days below -5 °C
- # Days below -10 °C
- # Days below -15 °C
- # Days below -20 °C



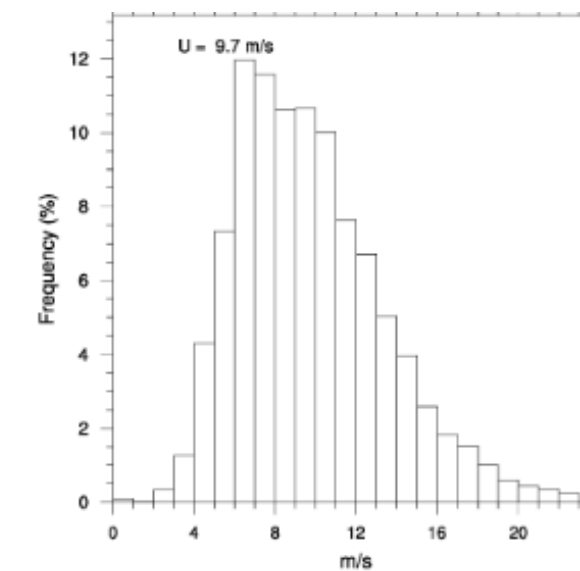
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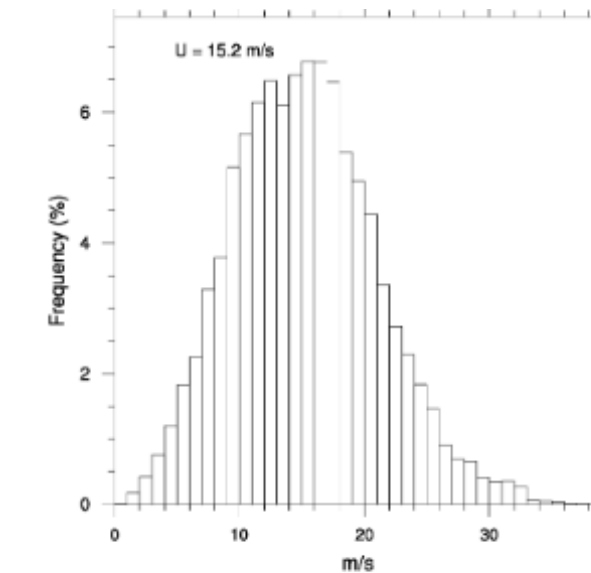
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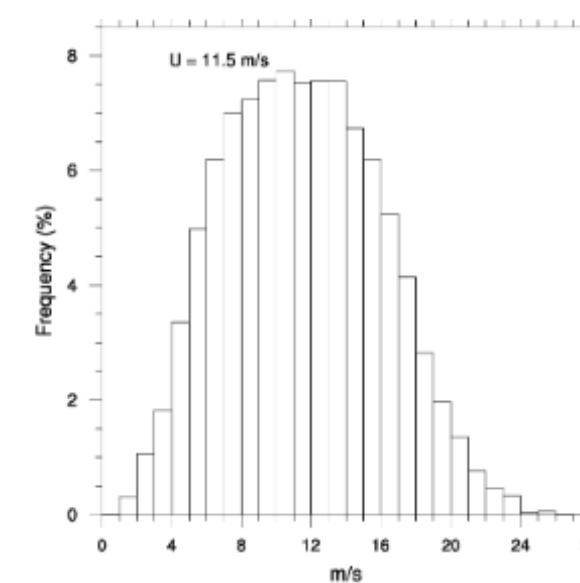
Point 1
Lat. 63.400024
Lon. 13.073078



Point 2
Lat. 63.427874
Lon. 13.0943



Point 3
Lat. 63.432634
Lon. 13.053788



Point 4
Lat. 63.450364
Lon. 13.065289

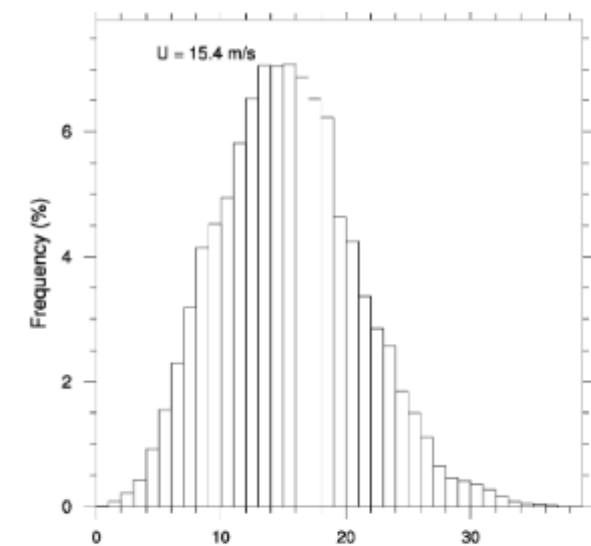


Figure 11: Wind Speed Histogram during Icing Episodes (*). Please note that no Weibull fitting is performed since wind speed distribution during icing episodes do not necessarily correspond to Weibull distribution of the wind associated with mean wind speed.

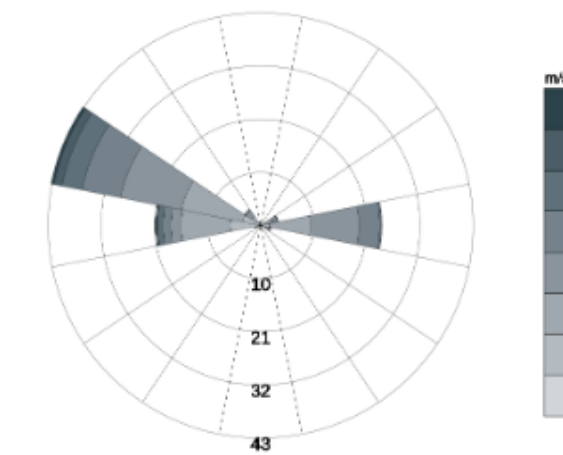
Modelled ICING averaged indicators

Averaged indicators at each turbine locations during icing episodes:

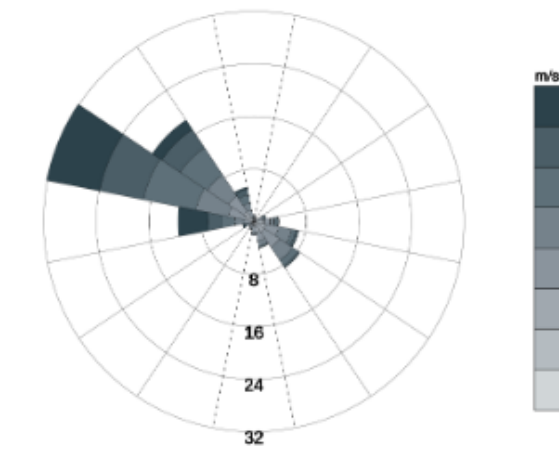
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- Icing hours per year
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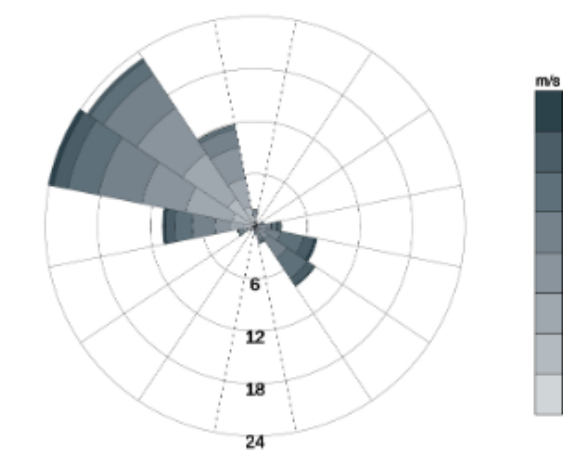
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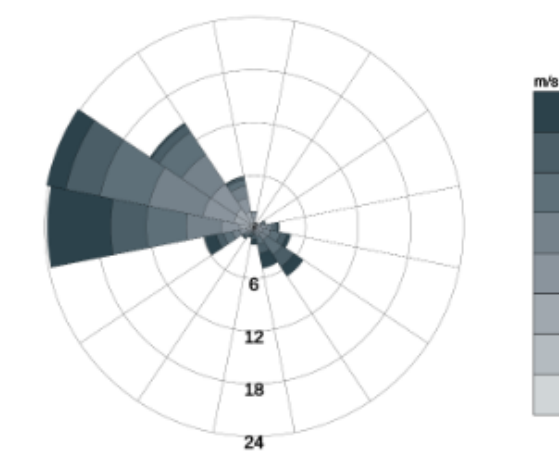


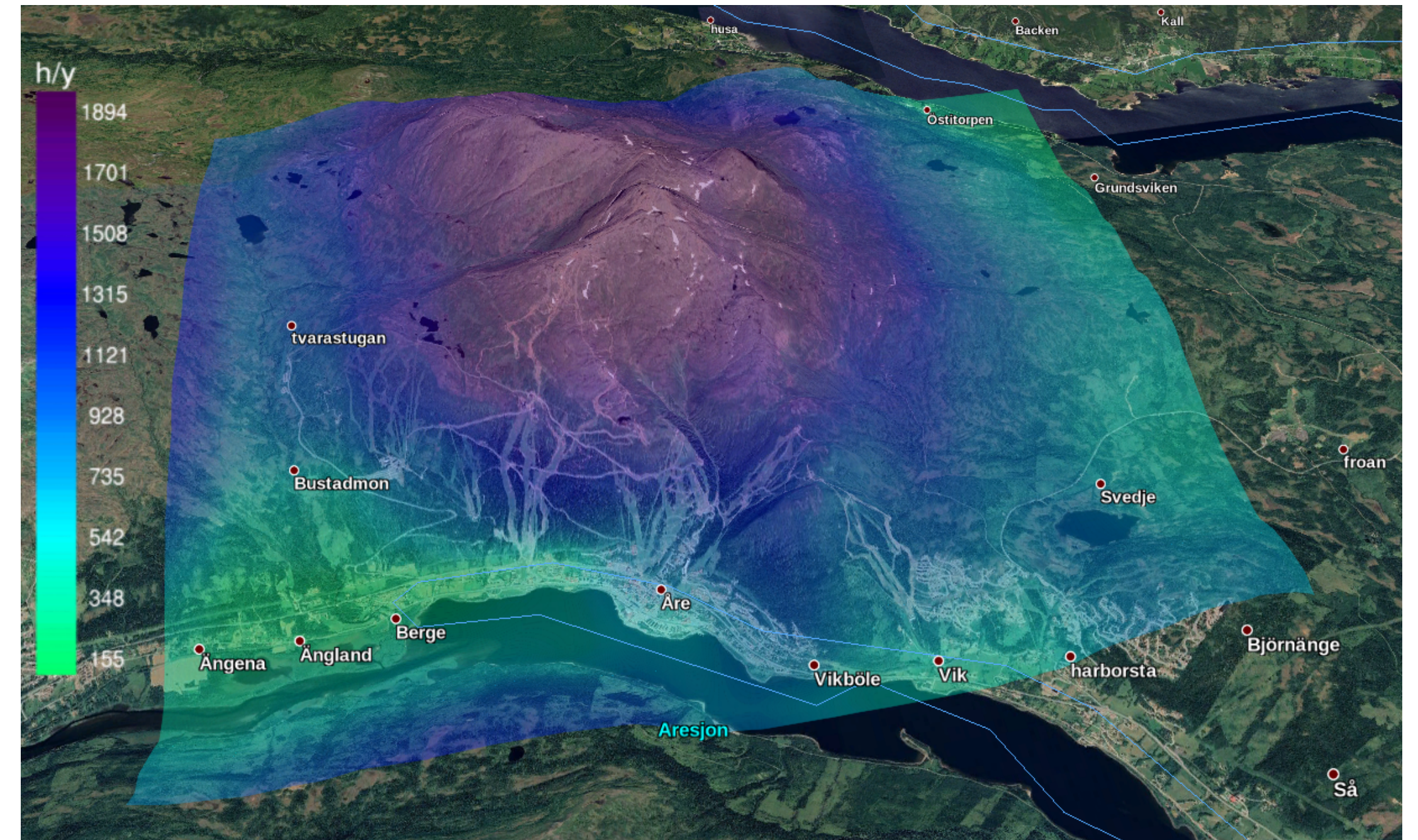
Figure 10: Wind Direction Rose during Icing Episodes (*). The radius of each sector is proportional to its frequency in the total wind speed distribution. The color of each bin depends on the wind speed as referred in the legend.

Modelled ICING averaged indicators

Averaged indicators at each turbine locations during icing episodes:

- Wind Speed Histograms
- Wind Direction Roses
- **Icing hours per year**
- Other cold climate indicators

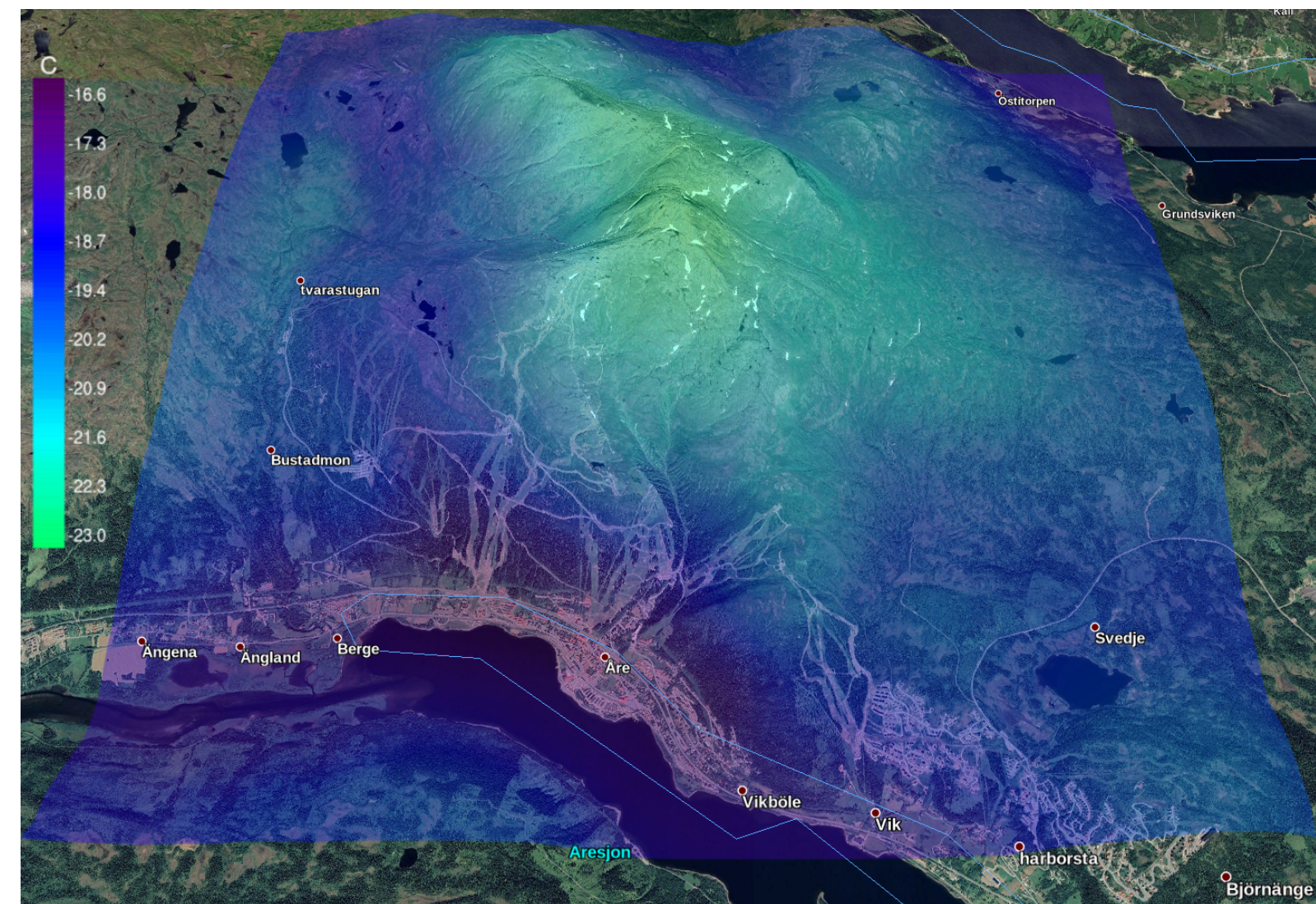
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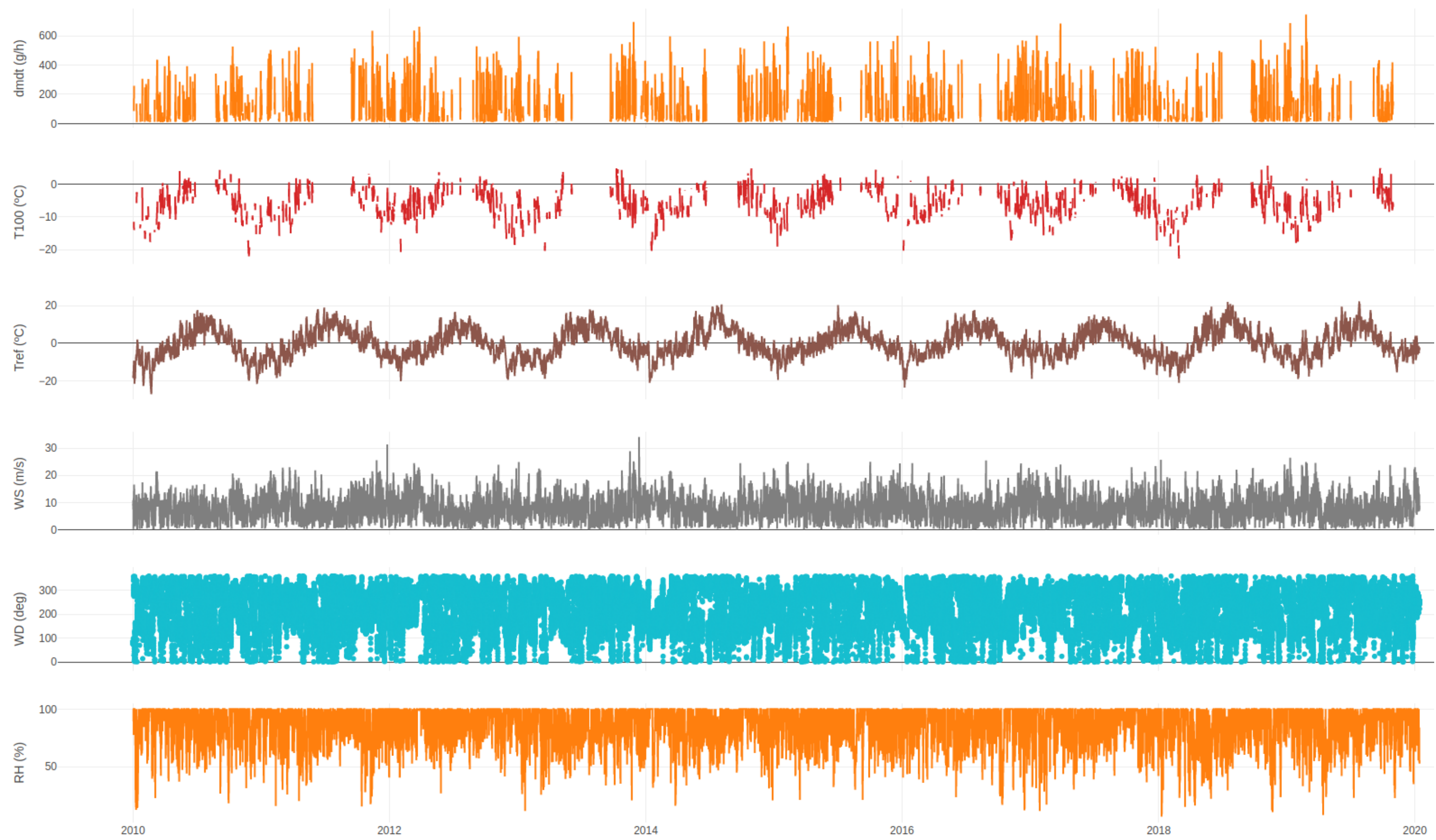
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Hours Icing Rate > 10 g/h
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Modelled ICING time-series



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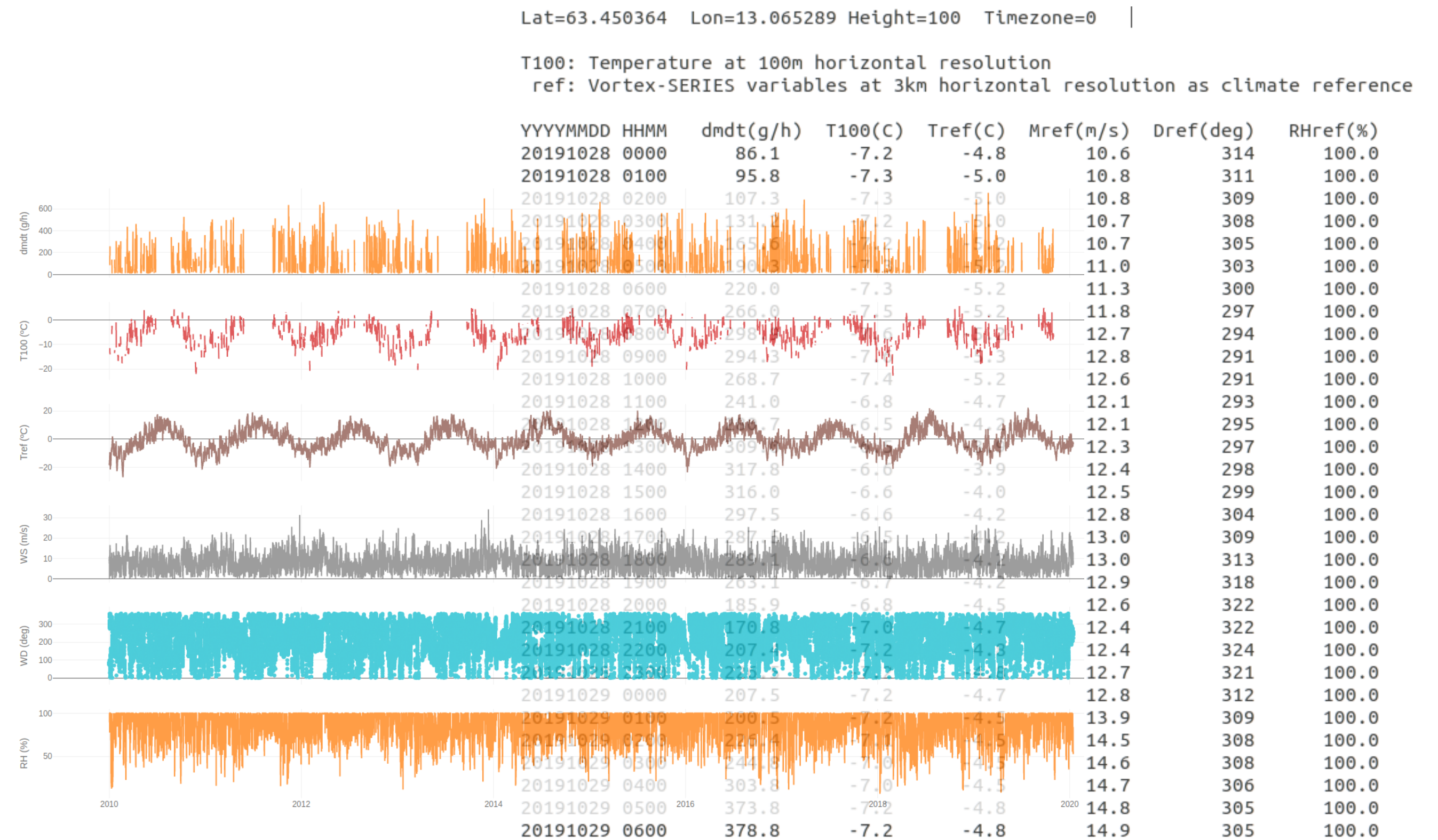
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20191028	1600	297.5	-6.6	-4.2	12.8	304	100.0
20191028	1700	287.5	-6.5	-4.2	13.0	309	100.0
20191028	1800	289.1	-6.6	-4.2	13.0	313	100.0
20191028	1900	263.1	-6.7	-4.2	12.9	318	100.0
20191028	2000	185.9	-6.8	-4.5	12.6	322	100.0
20191028	2100	170.8	-7.0	-4.7	12.4	322	100.0
20191028	2200	207.4	-7.2	-4.8	12.4	324	100.0
20191028	2300	226.5	-7.2	-4.8	12.7	321	100.0
20191029	0000	207.5	-7.2	-4.7	12.8	312	100.0
20191029	0100	200.5	-7.2	-4.5	13.9	309	100.0
20191029	0200	226.4	-7.1	-4.5	14.5	308	100.0
20191029	0300	244.8	-7.0	-4.5	14.6	308	100.0
20191029	0400	303.8	-7.0	-4.5	14.7	306	100.0
20191029	0500	373.8	-7.2	-4.8	14.8	305	100.0
20191029	0600	378.8	-7.2	-4.8	14.9	305	100.0
20191029	0700	363.7	-7.2	-4.7	14.6	305	100.0
20191029	0800	341.7	-7.3	-4.7	14.2	306	100.0
20191029	0900	281.1	-7.3	-4.7	13.6	307	100.0
20191029	1000	202.7	-7.4	-4.5	13.0	311	100.0
20191029	1100	167.3	-7.3	-4.3	12.3	316	100.0
20191029	1200	142.9	-7.2	-4.2	11.3	317	100.0

Modelled ICING time-series

Time-series at each turbine locations allows deeper analyze:

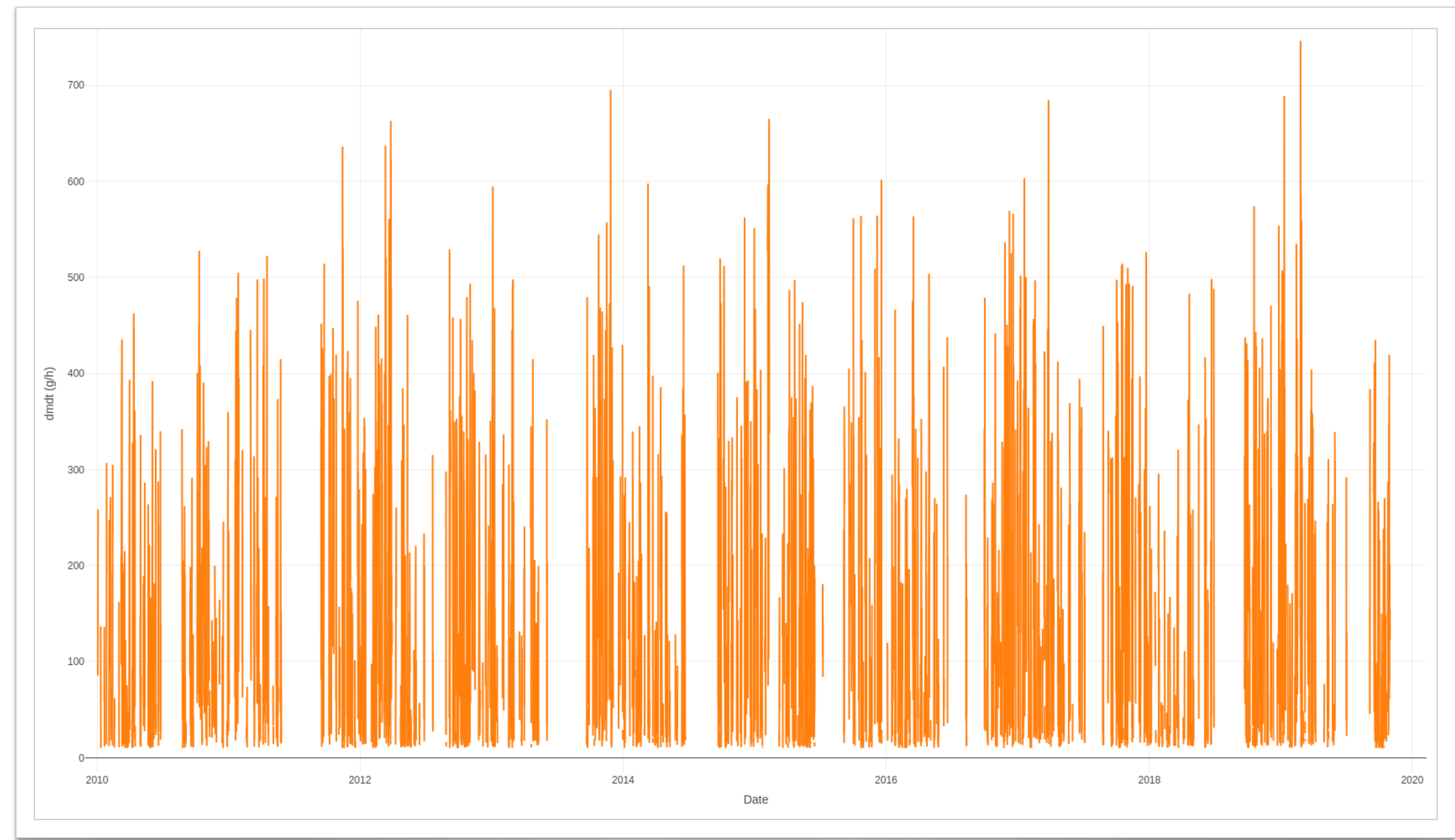
- Service and repair scheduling
- Daily profiles analysis
- Cost of energy evaluation per time slots
- Long term performance optimization
- Flag indicators testing



Modelled ICING time-series

Time-series at each turbine locations allows deeper analyze:

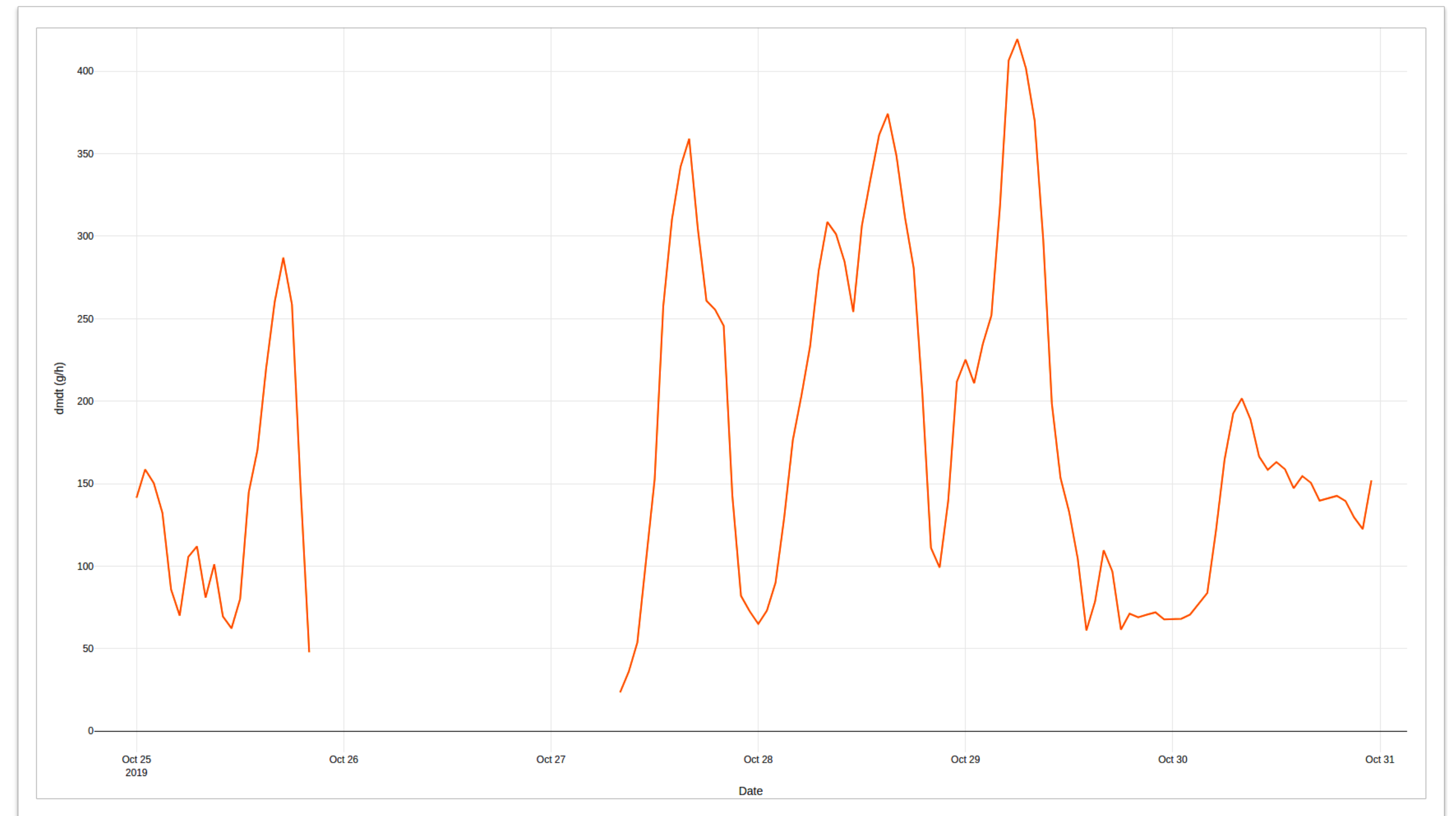
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Modelled ICING time-series

Time-series at each turbine locations allows deeper analyze:

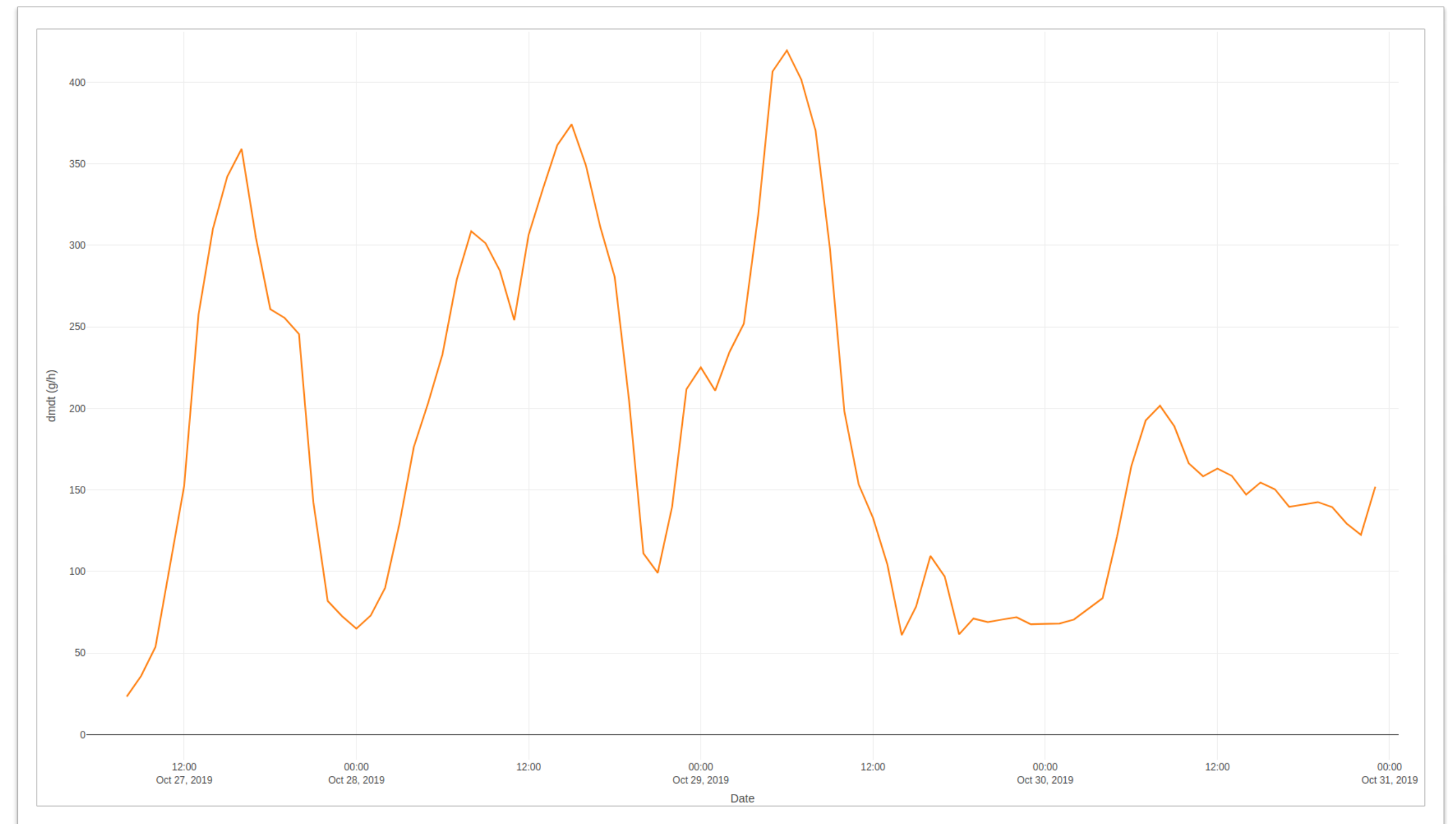
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Time-series at each turbine locations allows deeper analyze:

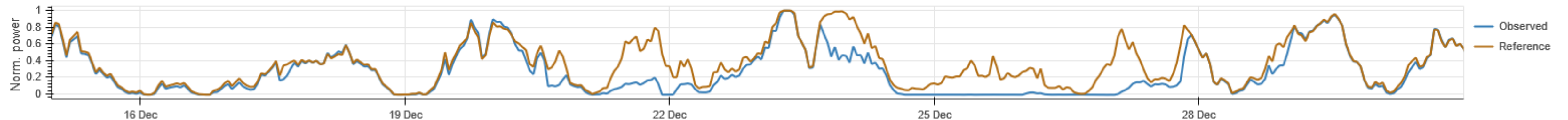
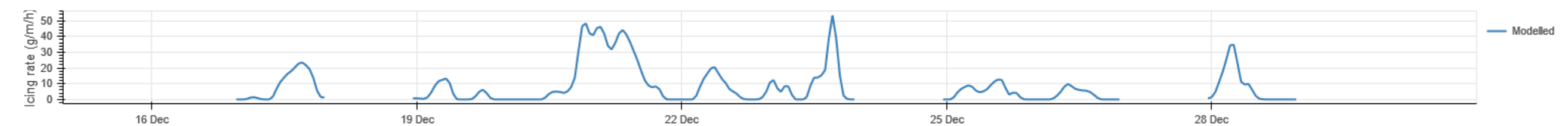
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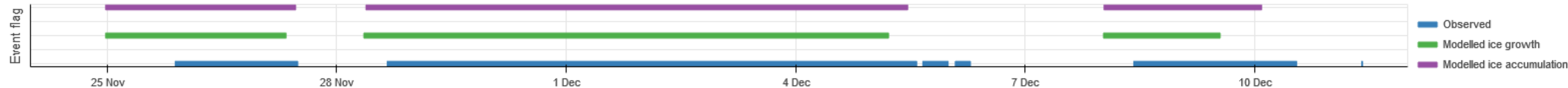
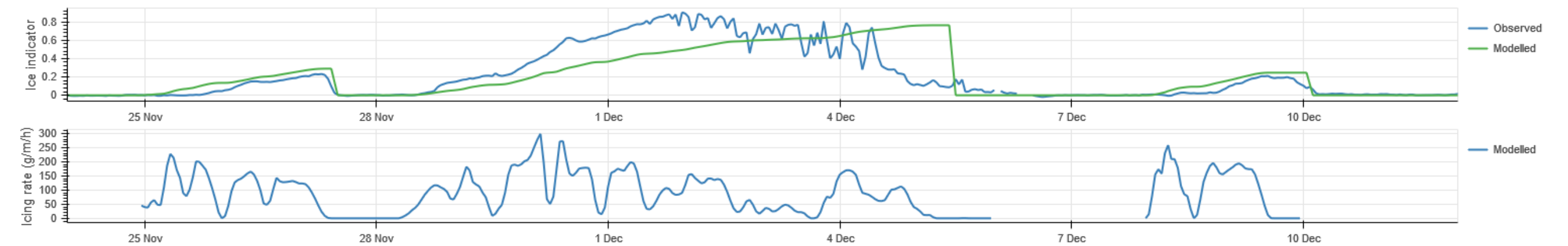


from: Christian Jonsson (ABO Wind), Effective validation for time series icing modelling using operational SCADA data, WinterWind 2019.

Modelled ICING time-series

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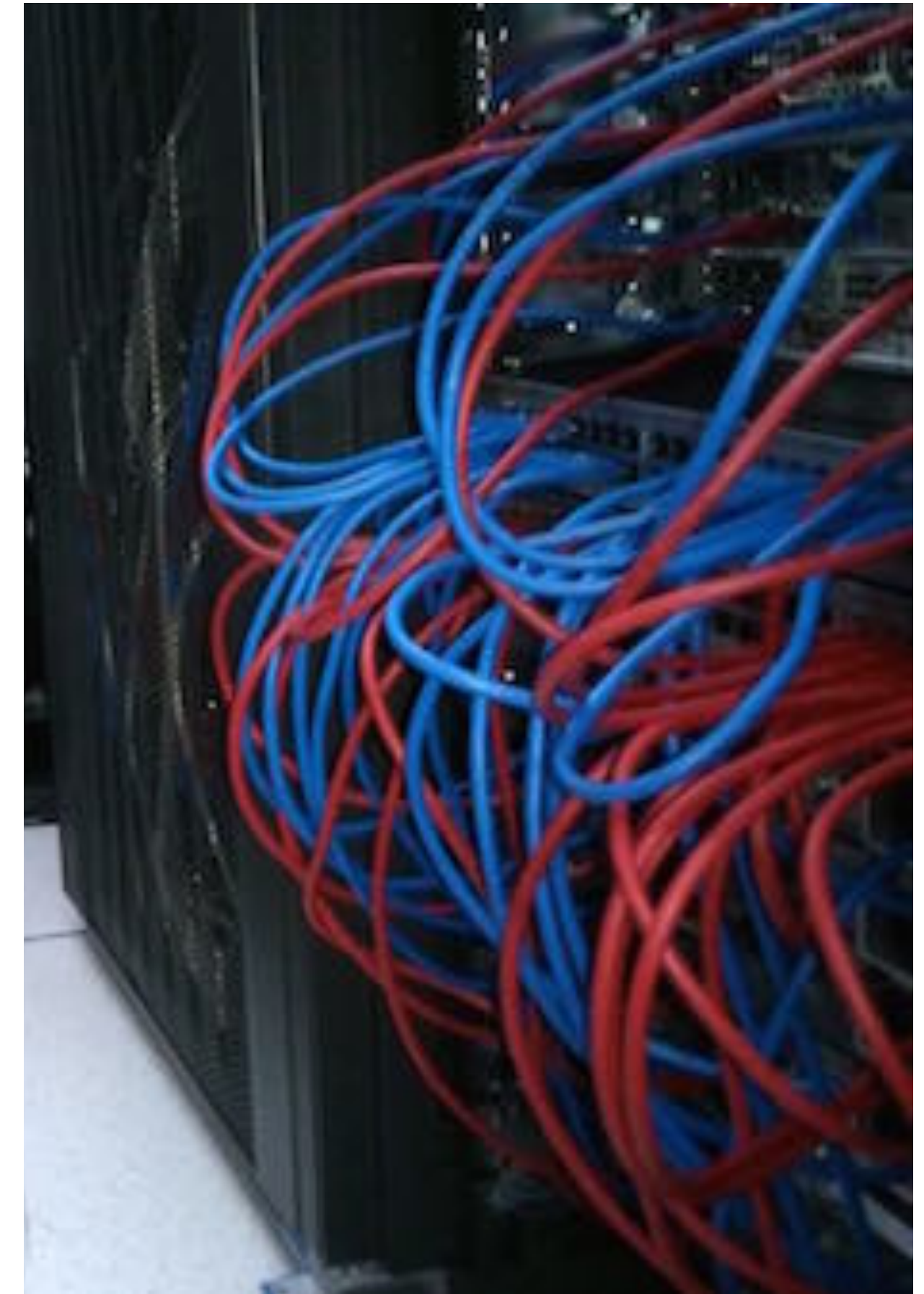
Machine Learning

Machine learning (**ML**) is the scientific study of **algorithms** and **statistical models** that computer systems use to perform a specific task without using explicit instructions, relying on patterns and inference instead.

(...)

Machine learning is closely related to **computational statistics**, which focuses on **making predictions** using computers.

(source: wikipedia)



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