

On the influences of icing on regional forecast errors



Toppforskningsinititativet

Jari Miettinen, Hannele Holttinen, Timo Karlsson VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland Ltd



Øyvind Byrkjedal, Modestas Kiudulas Kjeller Vindteknikk



Outline

- Icing forecasts
- Regional forecasts Sweden and Finland, Kjeller data
- More detailed analyses on light icing case Riutunkari, Finland Foreca/VTT data
- Main take aways and suggestions for the future work



Icing forecasts

- Icing can cause significant production losses to the producer
 - Producers must place their bids to the Nordic power market
 - Differences between contracted and realized power can cause monetary losses
- Large forecast errors due to icing might cause regional level up regulation need
 - Low pressure fronts with low cloud heights can cause regional icing phenomena
 - This can happen when the wind power plants are concentrated on small geographical area

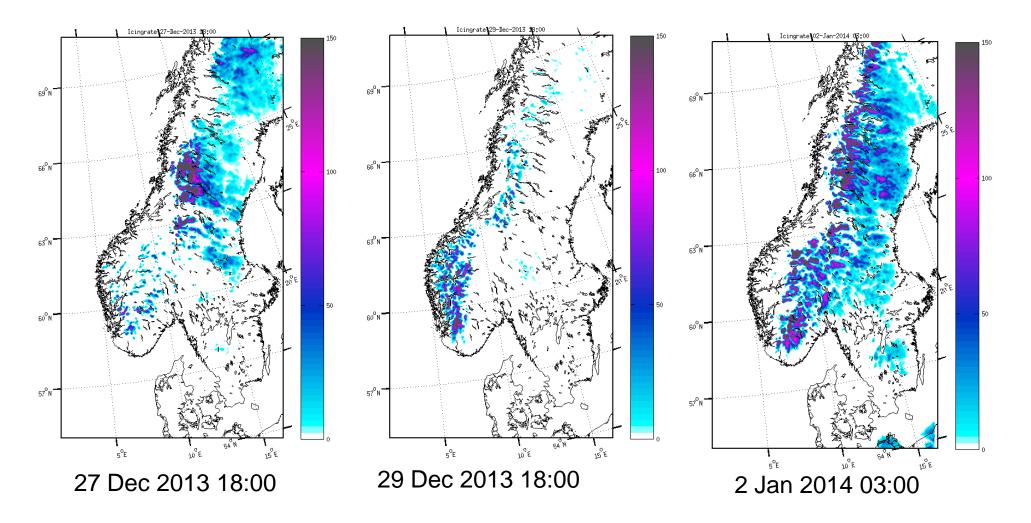


Regional forecast errors

- Power forecasts and icing forecasts in regional and local scale were analysed for two winters
- Focus on day-ahead forecasting
- Studied areas:
 - North Sweden
 - South Sweden
 - North-West coastal Finland
- Main research question: are there situations when icing is causing significant power losses at regional scale
- Turbines are without Ice Prevention Systems, IPS

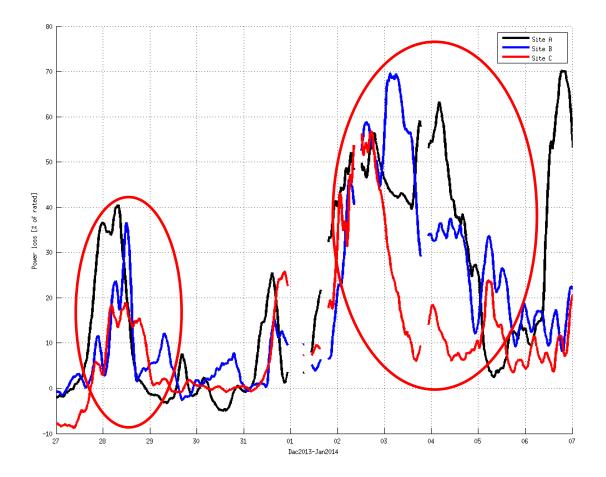


Icing on a regional scale – Icing rate





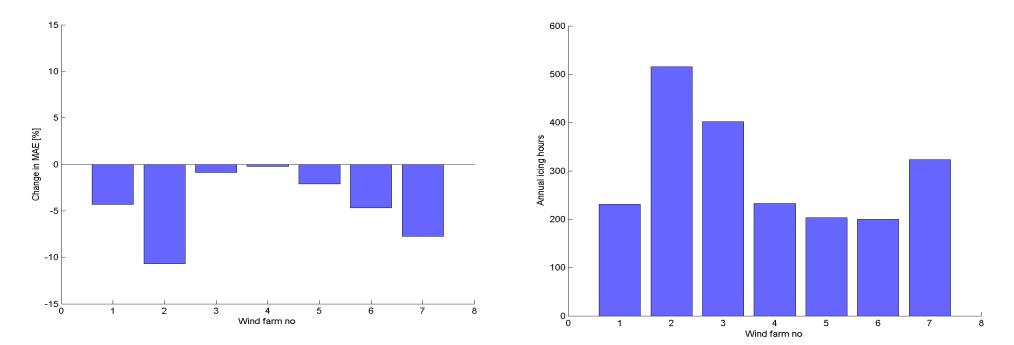
Power loss for 3 wind farms





North Sweden regional forecasts

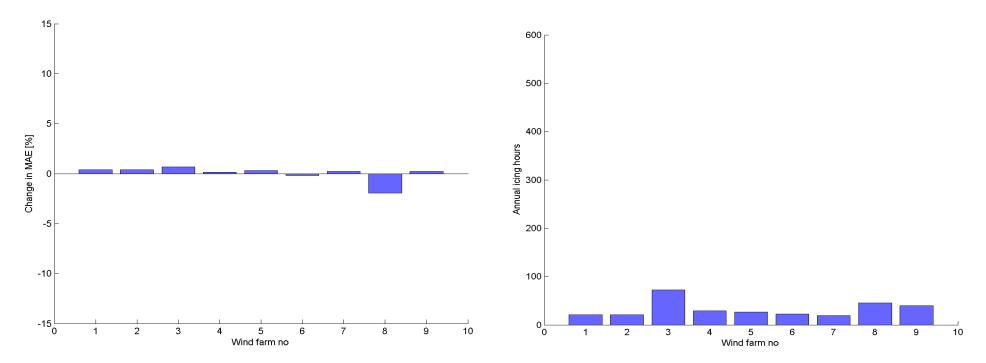
- Left figure: Change in Mean Absolute Errors in forecasts for 7 wind farms in Northern Sweden (Price area SE01 and SE02)
- Right figure: Annual number of icing hours for the 7 wind farms





South Sweden regional forecasts

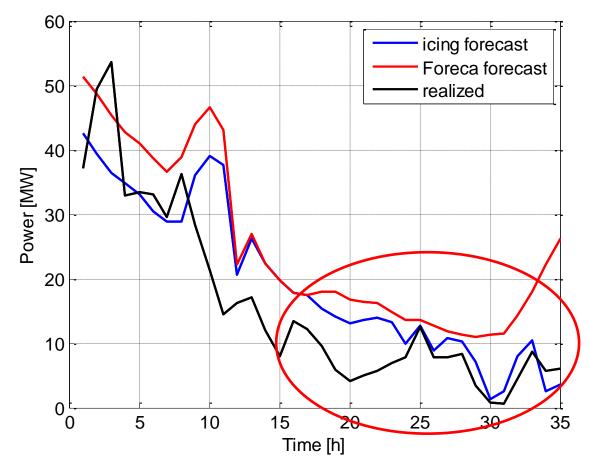
- Left figure: Change in Mean Absolute Errors in forecasts for 9 wind farms in Northern Sweden (Price area SE03 and SE04)
- Right figure: Annual number of icing hours for the 9 wind farms





Regional forecasts North-West coastal Finland

 Production losses on average 27 % of the time from the winter hours



site	MAE [%]	MAE icing [%]
1	12.2	12.0
2	13.2	13.5
3	13.7	14.5
4	14.9	15.2
5	15.3	16.4
sum	10.7	11.4



««»»»

*.*k.

Riutunkari icing forecasts



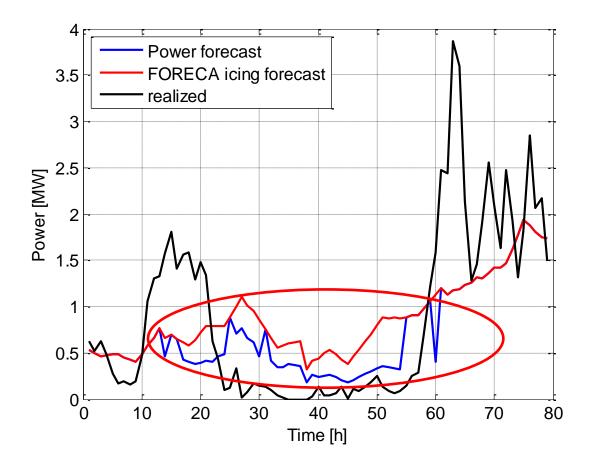
Riutunkari

- 7.5MW wind power site in Northern Finland
- Site included in Finland regional case (Kjeller data)
- Another data set with different power loss model and duration of power losses
 - Foreca day-ahead icing forecasts, calibrated based on Labkotec icing detector mounted to the top of the wind power plant
 - Icing forecasts were transformed to power losses with VTT power loss module
 - Icing events over 70% probability was chosen (icing is observed 5% of the winter months)
 - One winter
- MAE was reduced by 1 percentage unit.



Riutunkari

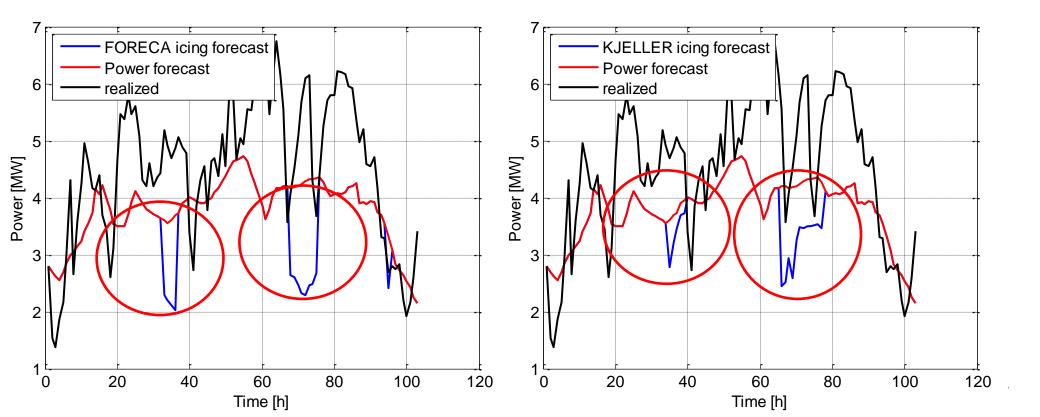
An example of forecasted icing event





Riutunkari

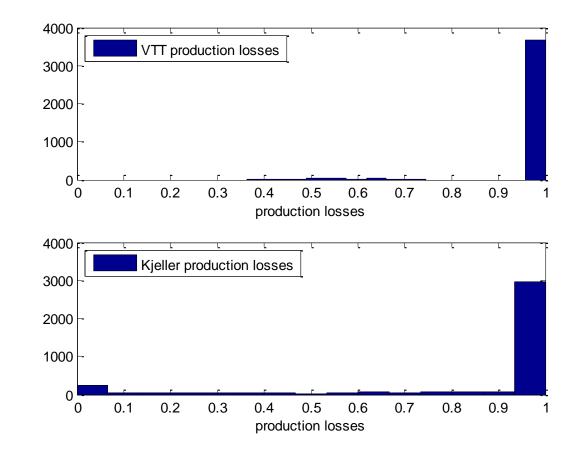
 Typical example of icing forecast when the icing event cannot be seen from power data





Number of hours with production losses during one winter

- Kjeller power loss module is more radical than VTT's
- Kjeller estimates icing events more frequently
- Based on the historical data there should be power losses due to icing ~5% of the time
- For light icing sites production loss model that has short duration after icing event seems to
 12/0 Work better





Take aways and future research

- First attempts to analyse impacts of icing forecasting
- In heavy icing regions forecast errors due to icing are significant
 - can impact system balancing
- In light icing regions forecast methods need to be improved to capture the icing event impacts on production
 - some events were spotted with one model
- Model development and verification/calibration needed
 - Capturing icing event timing
 - Length of icing, duration of ice after events important, probably different models for heavy/light icing needed
 - Further research on models for duration of ice (erosion, sublimation)
- Difficult to assess how well the icing module operate
 - Icing forecasts added to sometimes incorrect wind forecasts...

TECHNOLOGY FOR BUSINESS

<u>.</u>

74

 $\sqrt{2}$