A photograph showing the interior of a wind turbine nacelle. In the foreground, there are two vertical metal shafts and various mechanical components. In the background, a large wind farm is visible, with several turbines standing in a field under a clear blue sky. The text is overlaid on the image in a bright red color.

Wind turbine icing weather and power forecast algorithm assessments in Scandinavia

Frank McDonough
Dendrite Weather Consultants

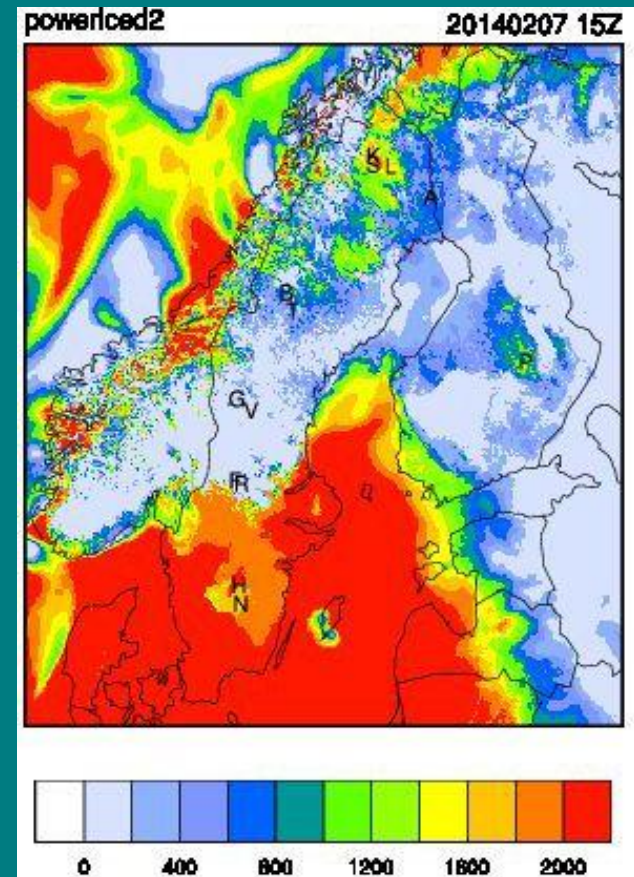
Talk overview

- Scandinavia wind farm
- Data sets (one month)
 - Power (% farm capacity)
 - Camera Observations
 - Weather Observations
 - Algorithm power forecasts
- 4 events analyzed
 - 2 icing
 - 1 stand still
 - 1 recovery
- Each case
 - Observed Power and Wind
 - Weather and Icing observations
 - Algorithm Power predictions



Icing and Power Loss Algorithms

- 3 power loss algorithms tested
 - Input:
 - Numerical weather prediction models
 - Observations
 - Output:
 - Atmospheric Variables (Wind, T, RH, LWC, pressure, density)
 - Associated iced and non-iced power predictions



Camera Images



Non-iced Power Calculation

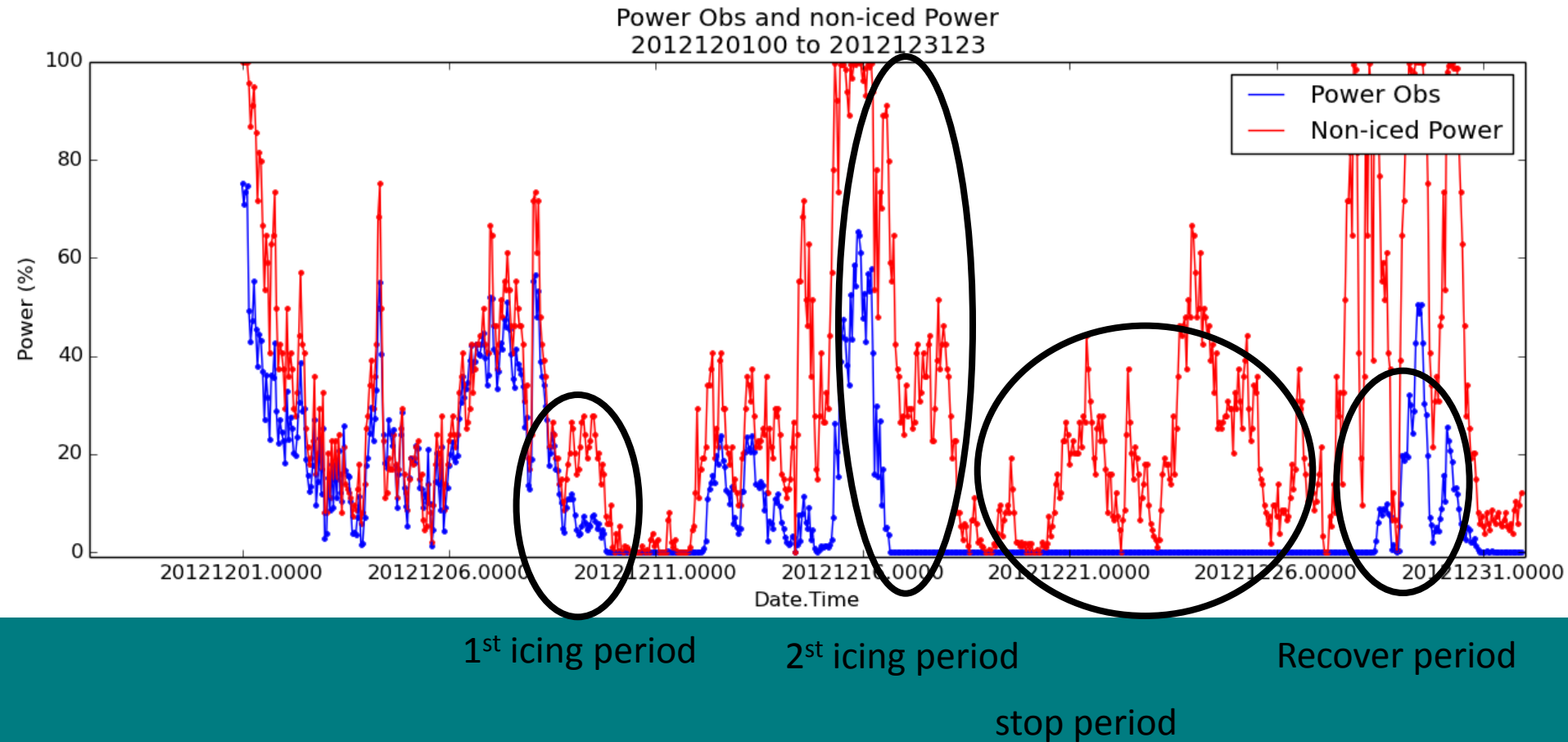
Derived Power
Curve

Calculate farm
mean wind speed
(W) from Nacelle
anemometers

Calculate non-iced
farm power from
(W) and derived
curve

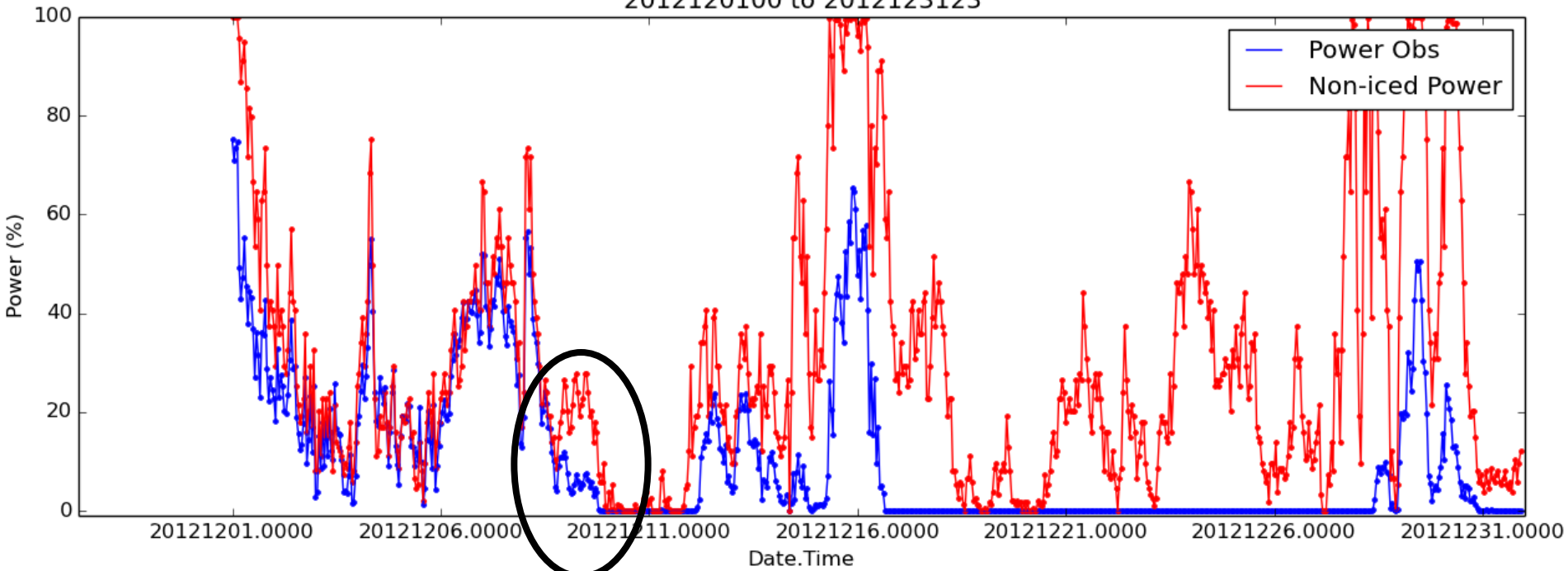
QuickTime™ and a
decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

Wind farm observed power and non-iced power



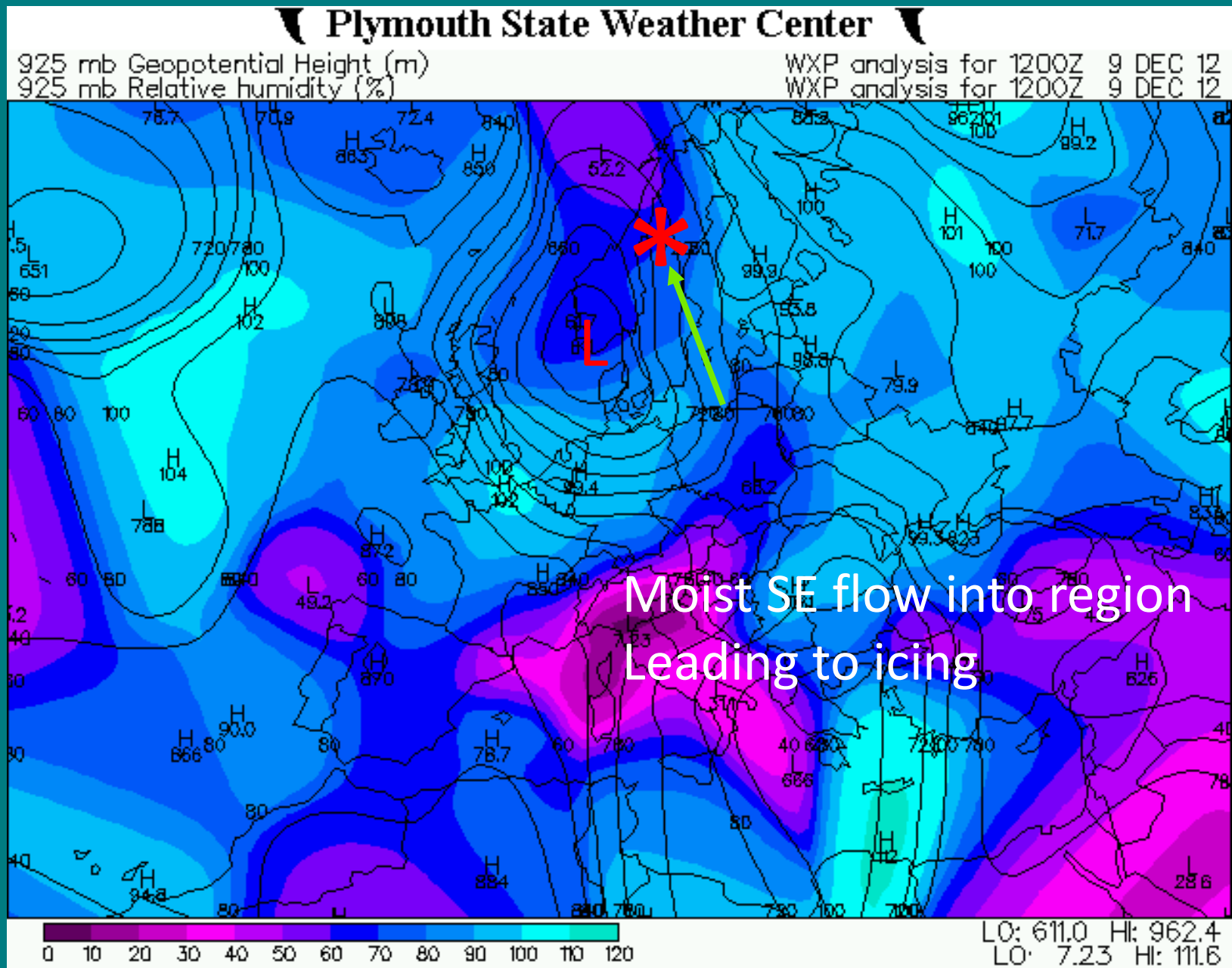
1st Icing period

Power Obs and non-iced Power
2012120100 to 2012123123

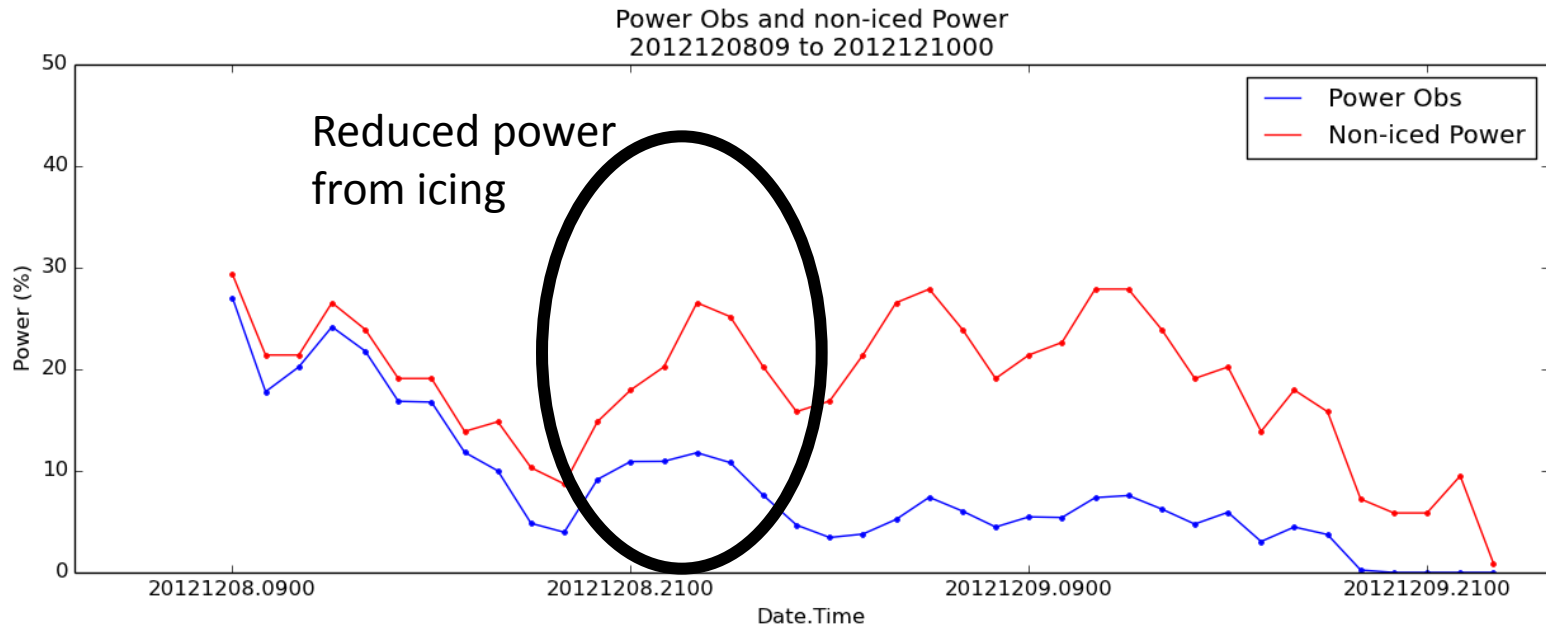
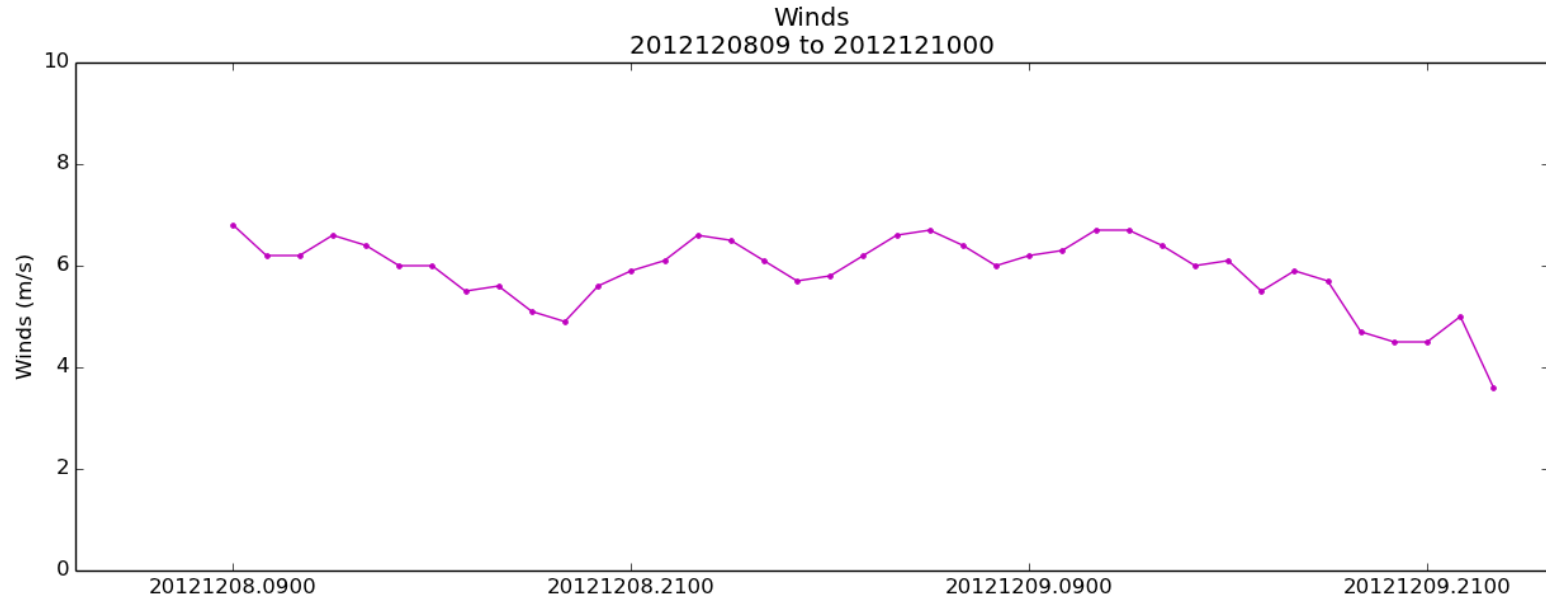


1st icing period

1st icing period weather set up



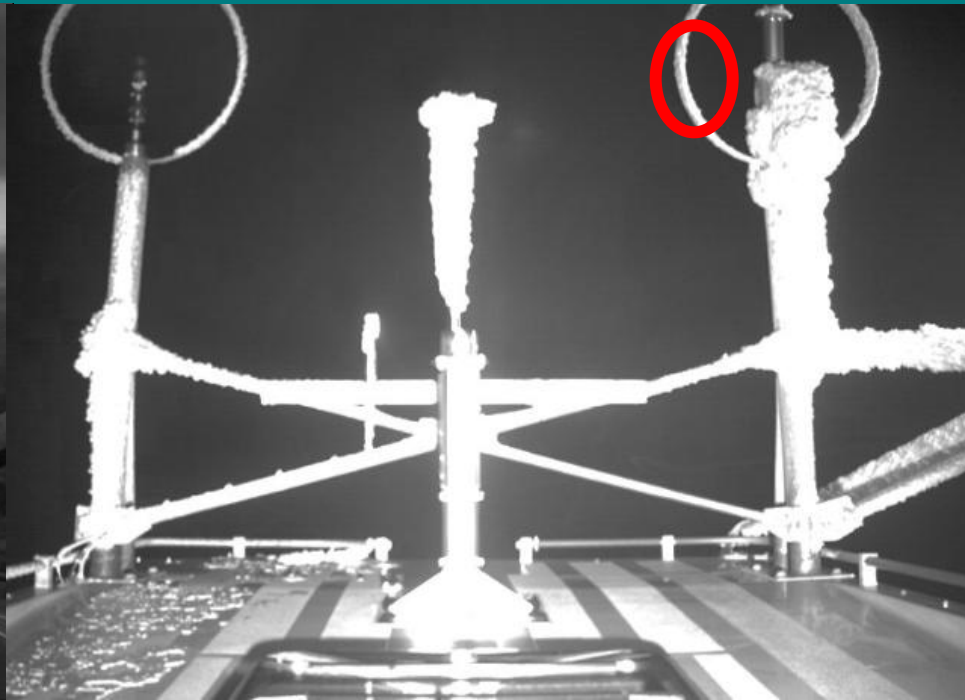
1st Icing Period (winds and power)



Camera observations -1st icing period

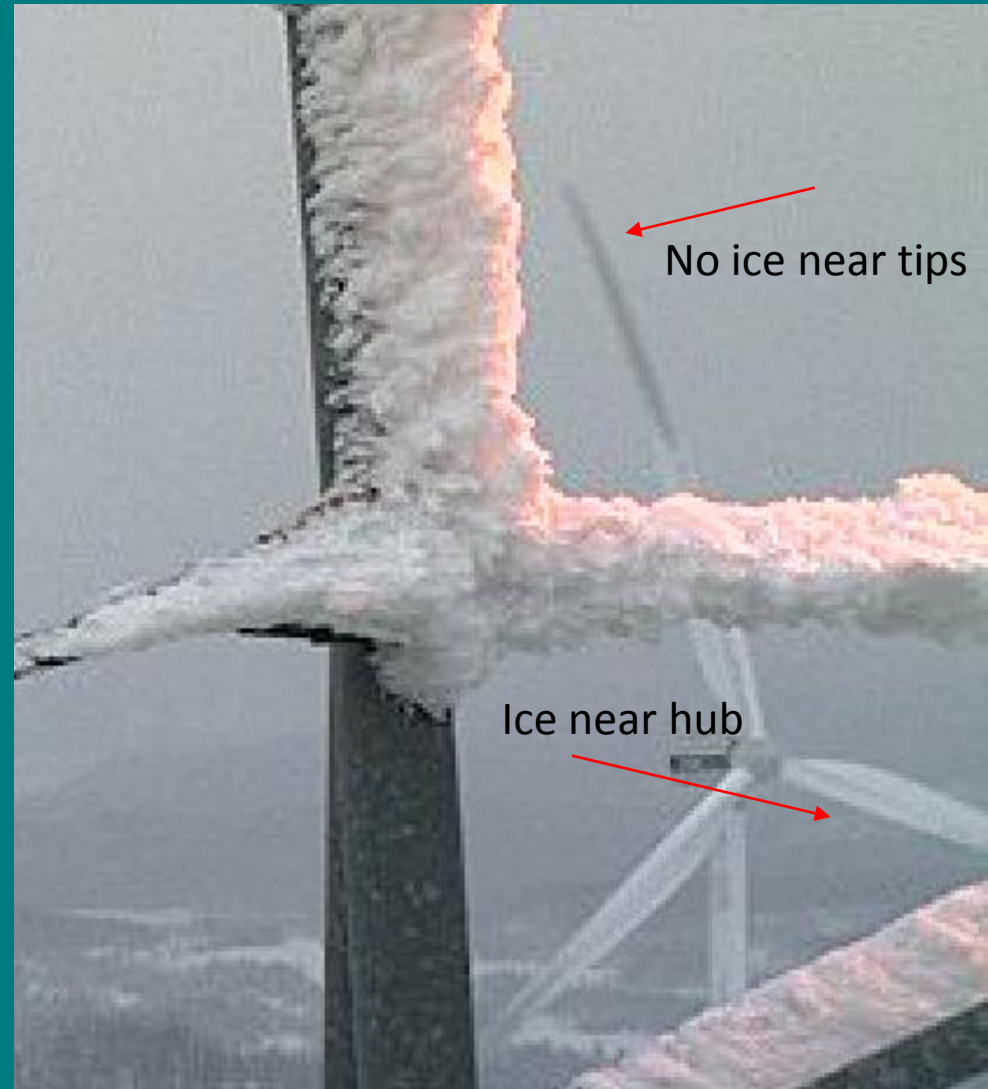


Just before 1st icing event

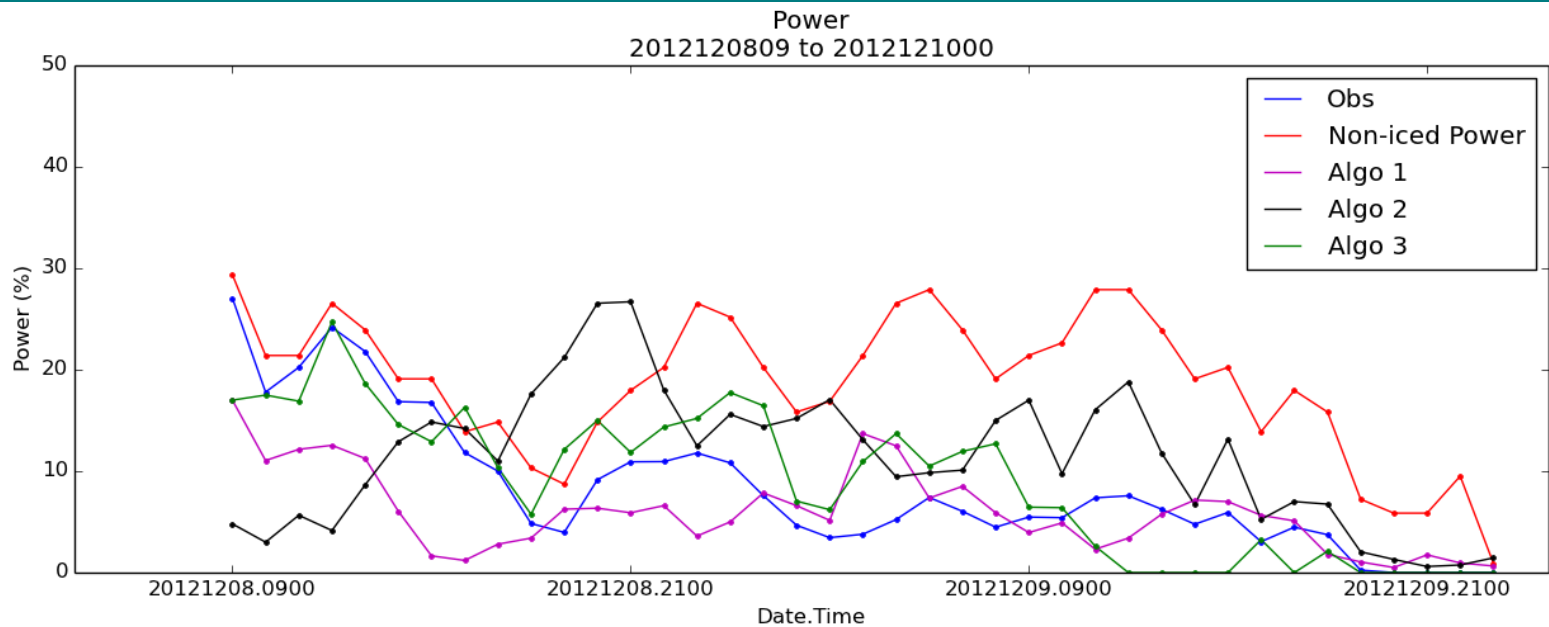


Just after 1st icing event

Turbines after 1st icing period



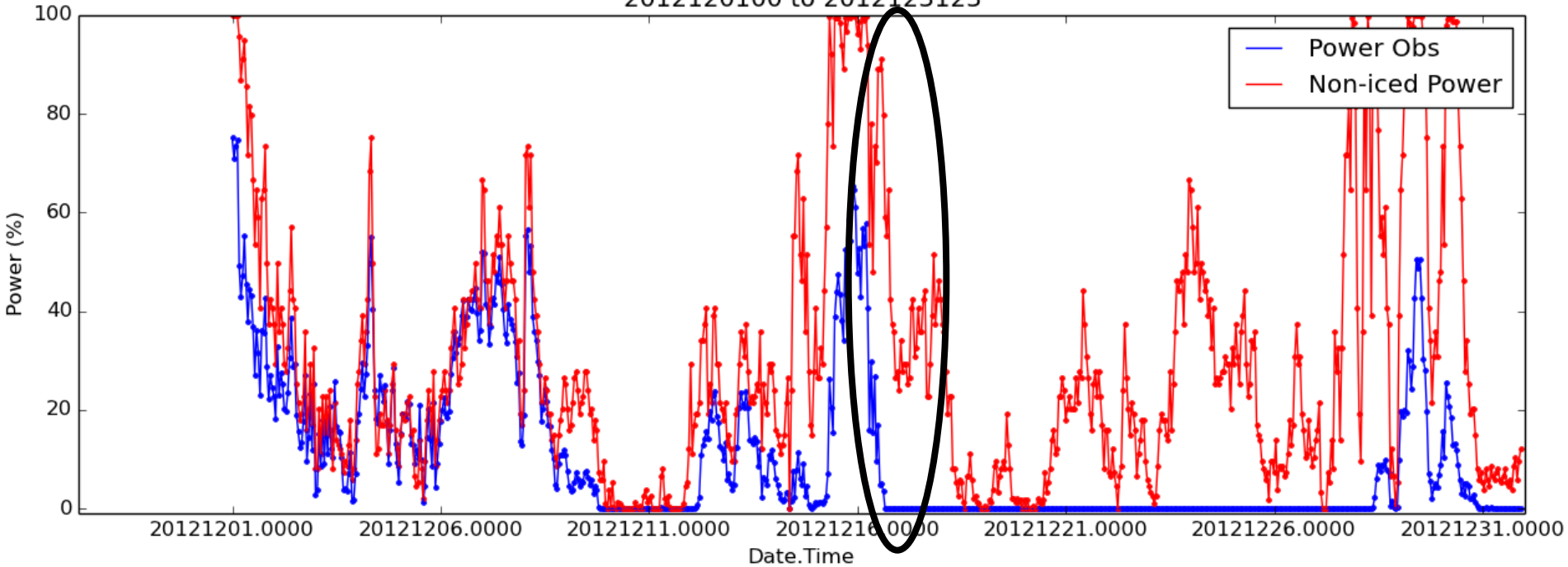
Algorithm Power Forecasts for 1st icing period



All 3 algorithms seem to have lower predicted power than the non-iced power.

2nd Icing period

Power Obs and non-iced Power
2012120100 to 2012123123



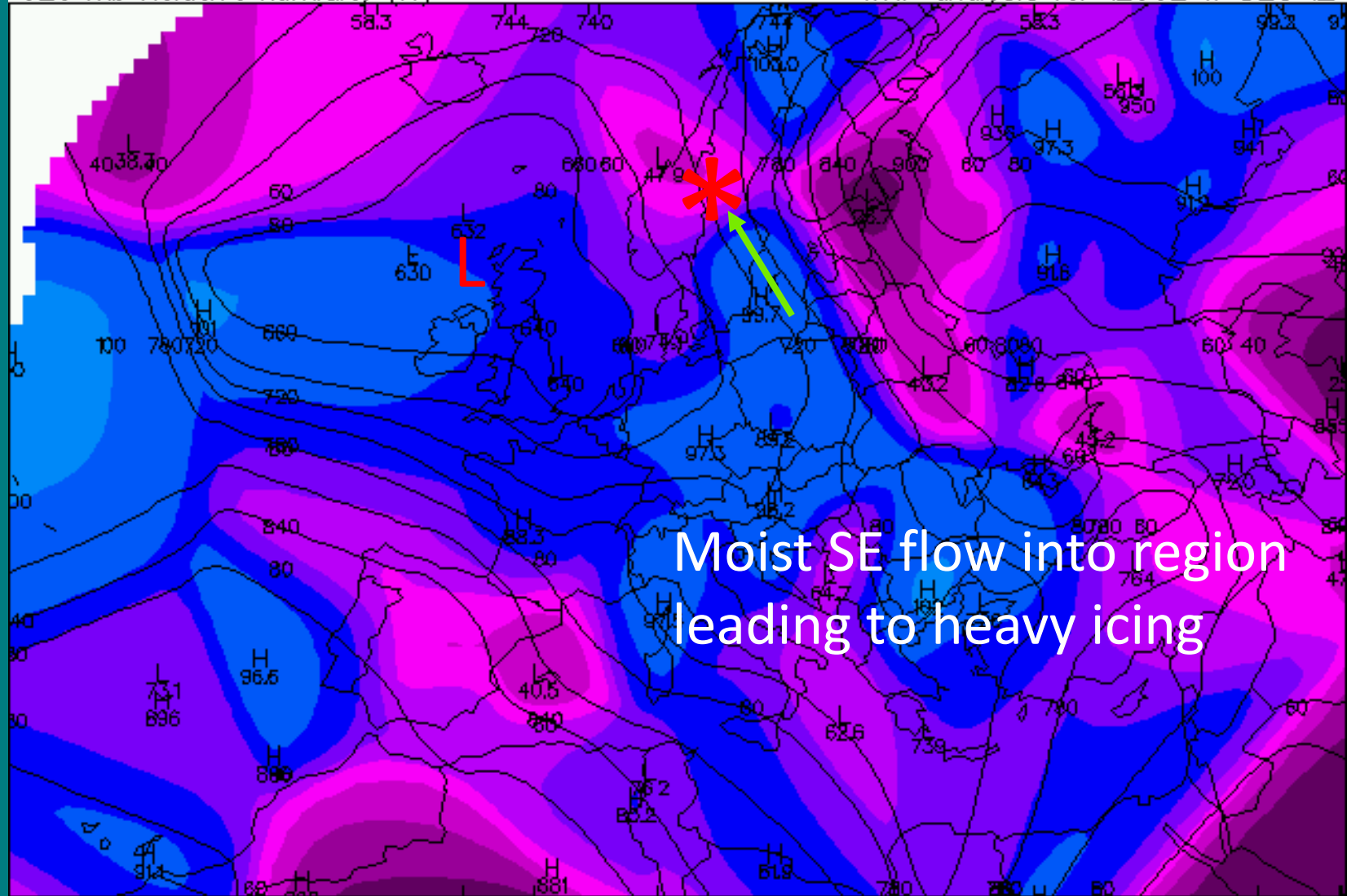
2st icing period

2nd Icing Period

Plymouth State Weather Center

925 mb Geopotential Height (m)
925 mb Relative humidity (%)

WXP analysis for 1200Z 17 DEC 12
WXP analysis for 1200Z 17 DEC 12

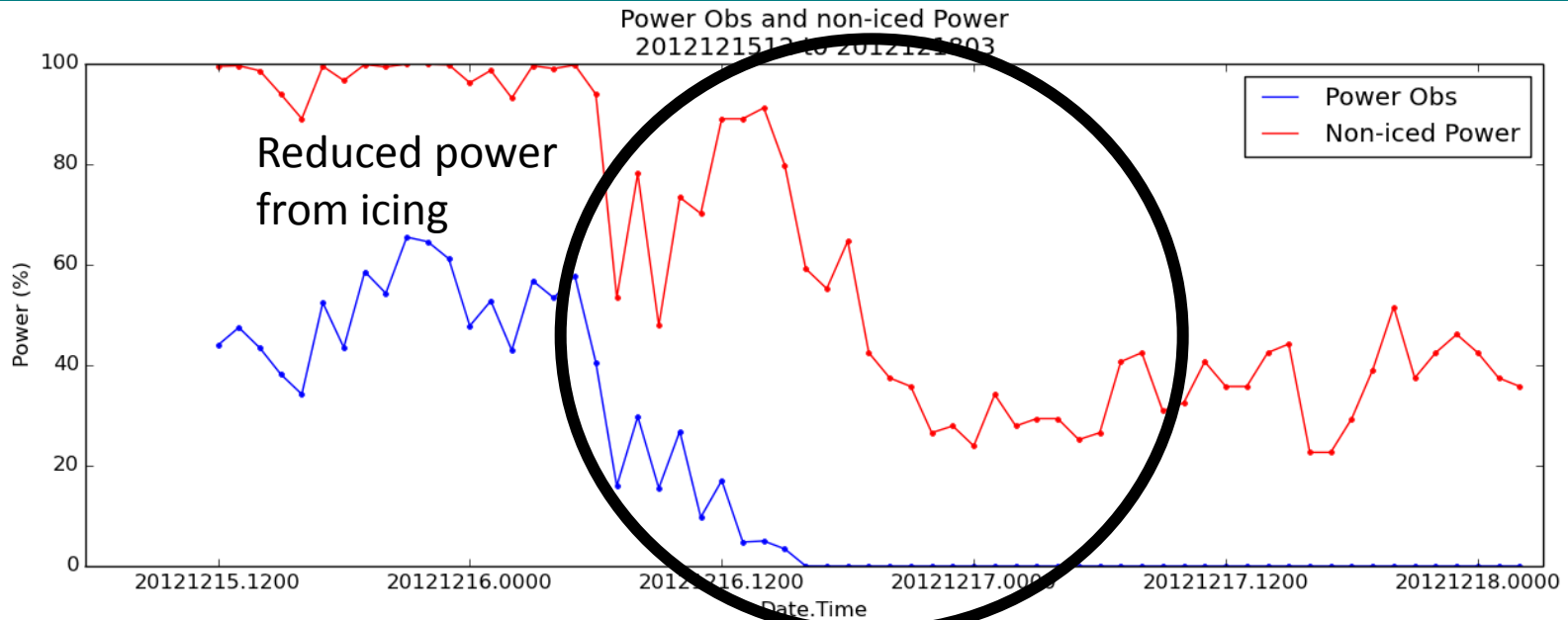
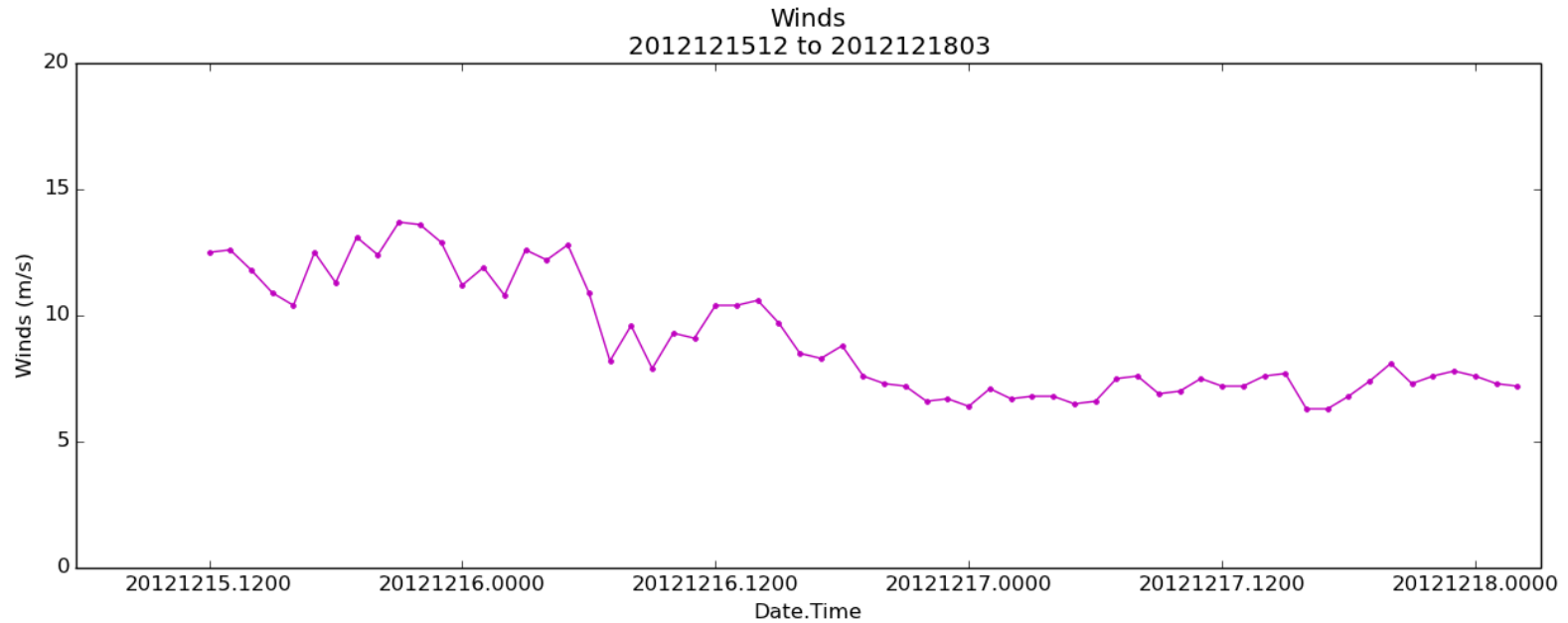


Moist SE flow into region
leading to heavy icing



LO: 629.9 HI: 949.5
LO: 20.6 HI: 101.7

2nd Icing Period (winds and power)

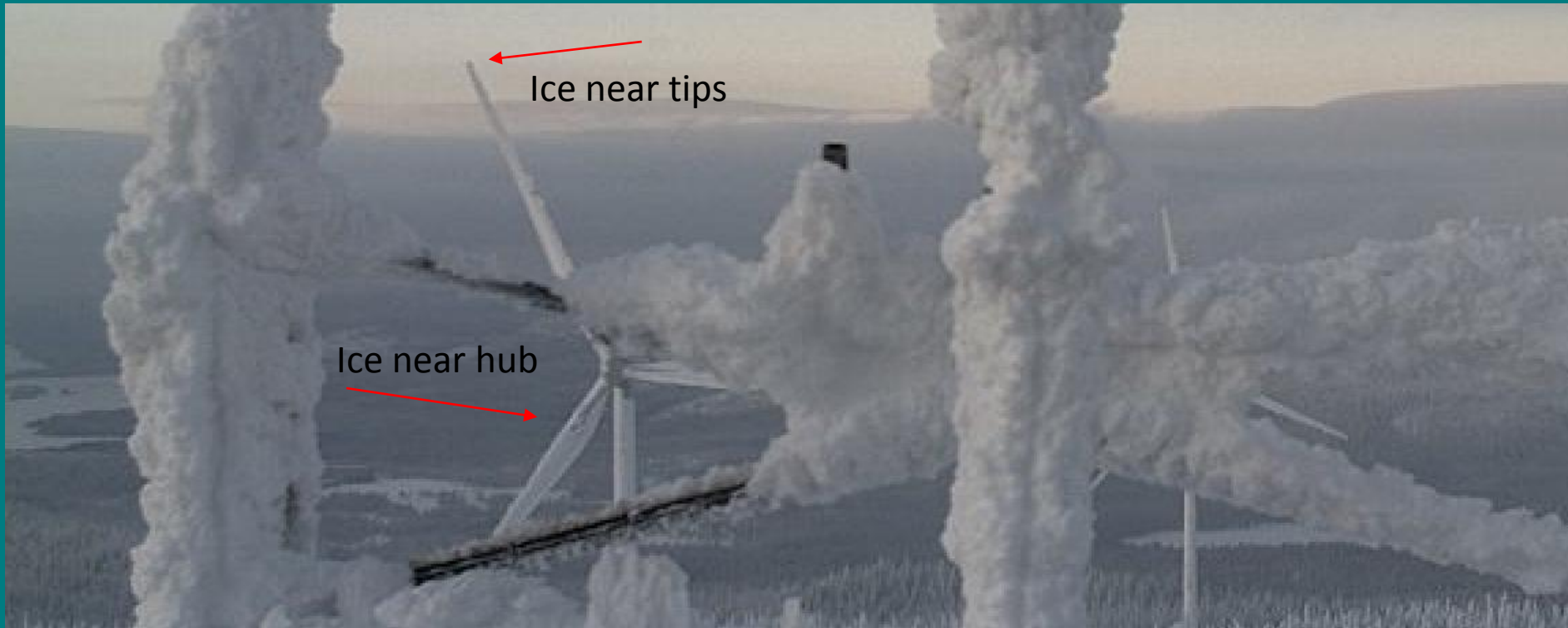


Camera Observations of 2nd icing event

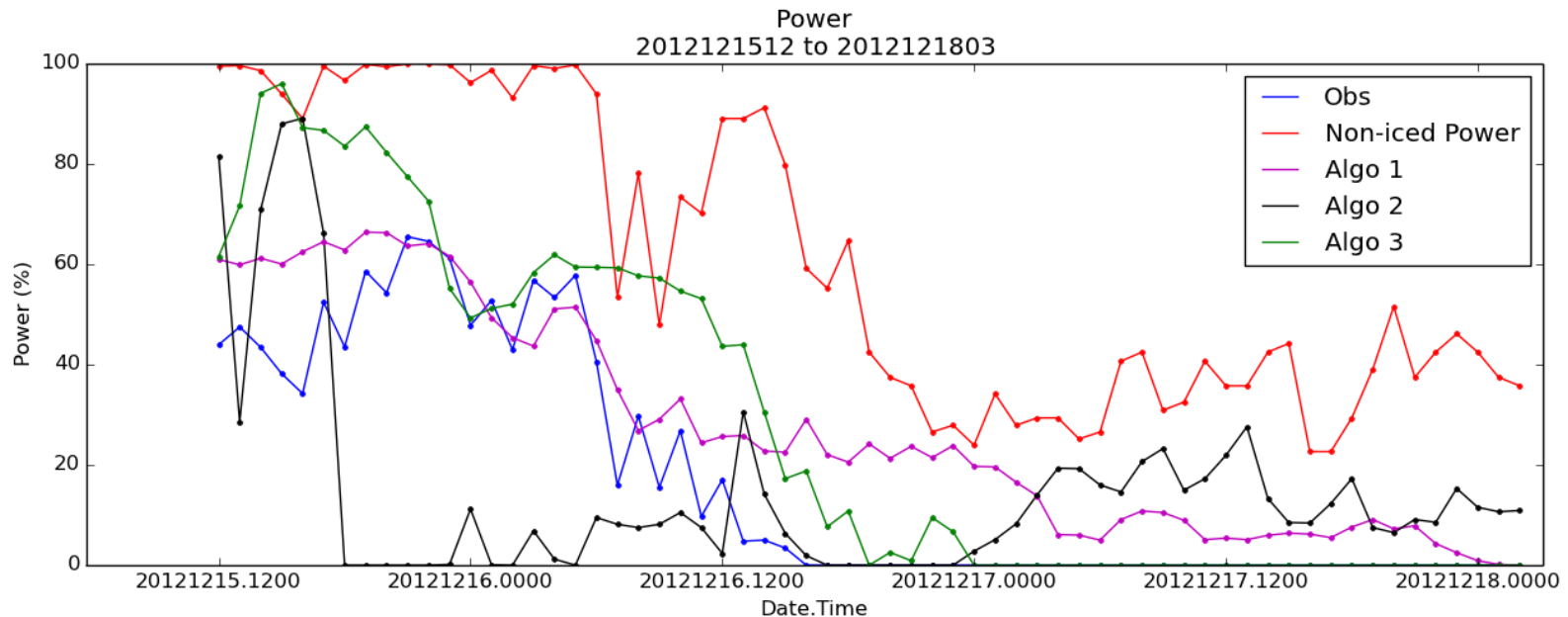


34 hour loop - covers: Dec 16, 2012 1700 UTC – Dec 18, 2012 0300 UTC

Turbines at end of 2nd icing period



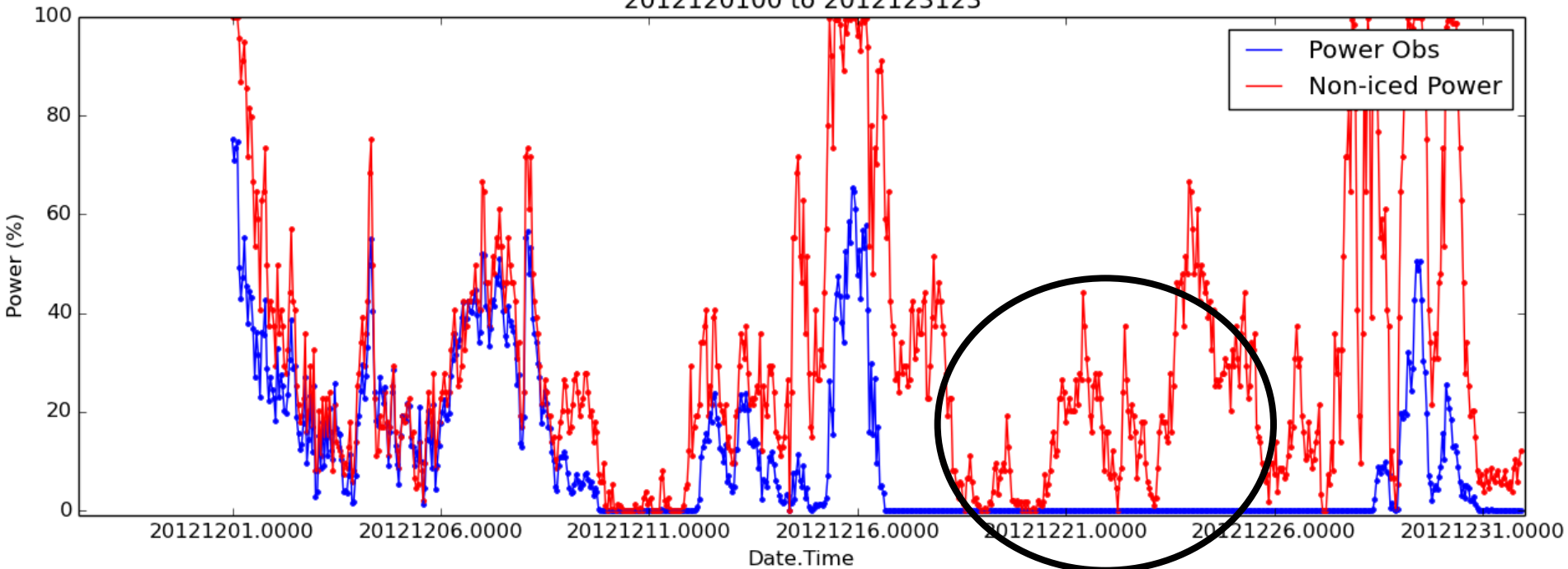
Algorithm Power Forecasts for 2nd icing event



Algo 1 suggests icing on turbines but does not reduce power to 0
Algo 2 iced too early, later reduced power predicted but not enough
Algo 3 initially too high but reduces power to 0 later in period

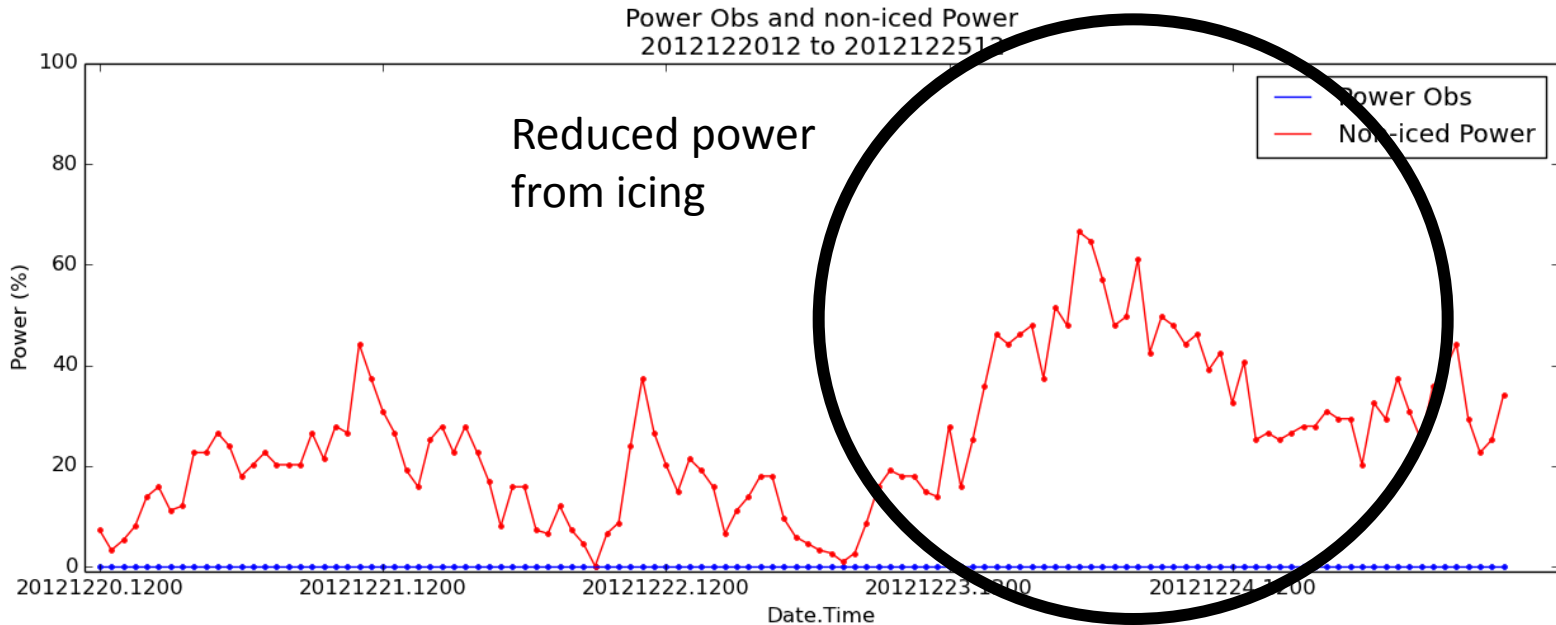
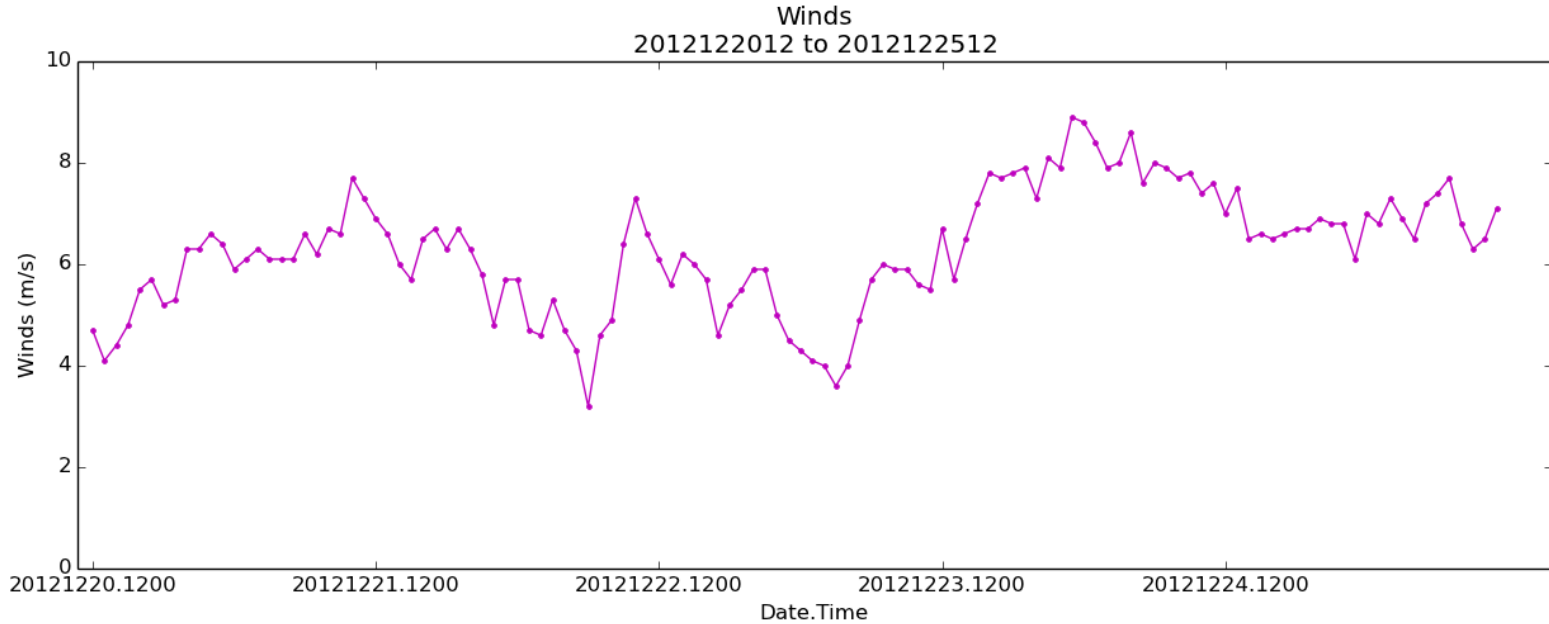
Stop period

Power Obs and non-iced Power
2012120100 to 2012123123



stop period

Full stop period (winds and power)

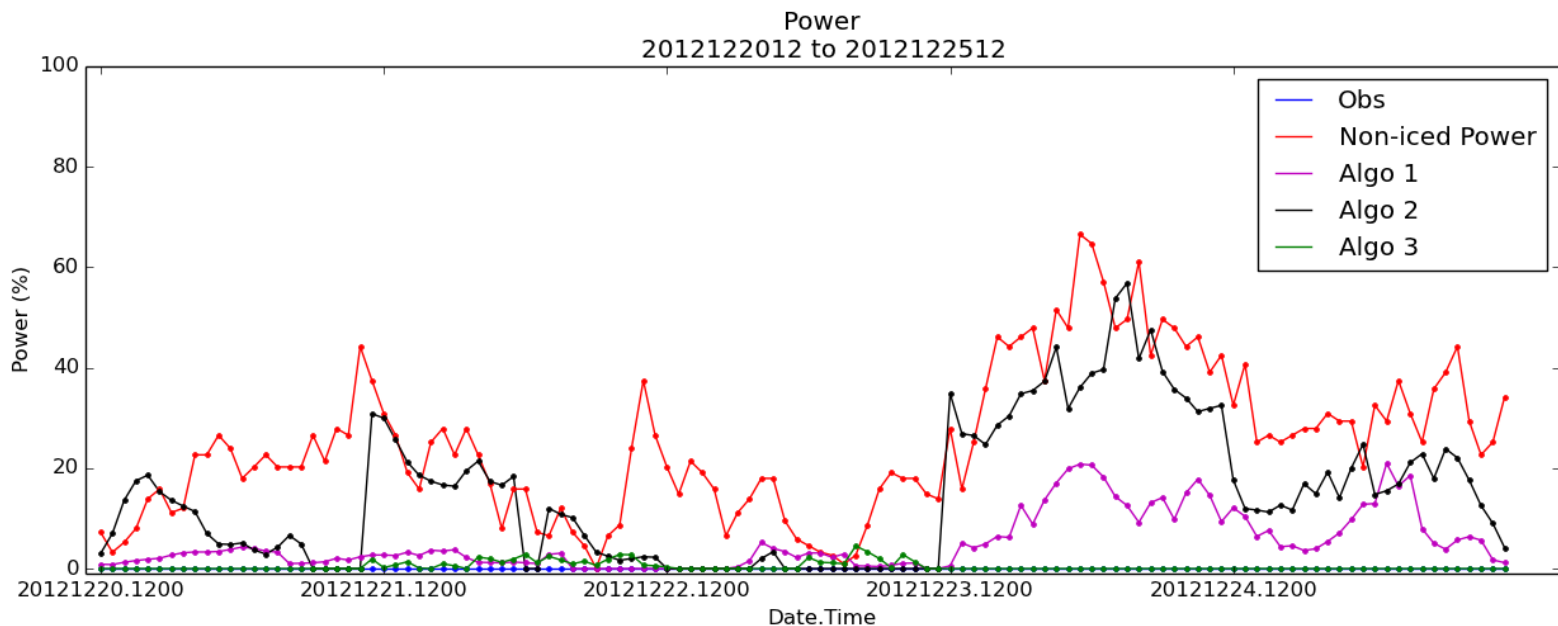


Camera Images



Heavy Ice on all structures
Additional icing over period

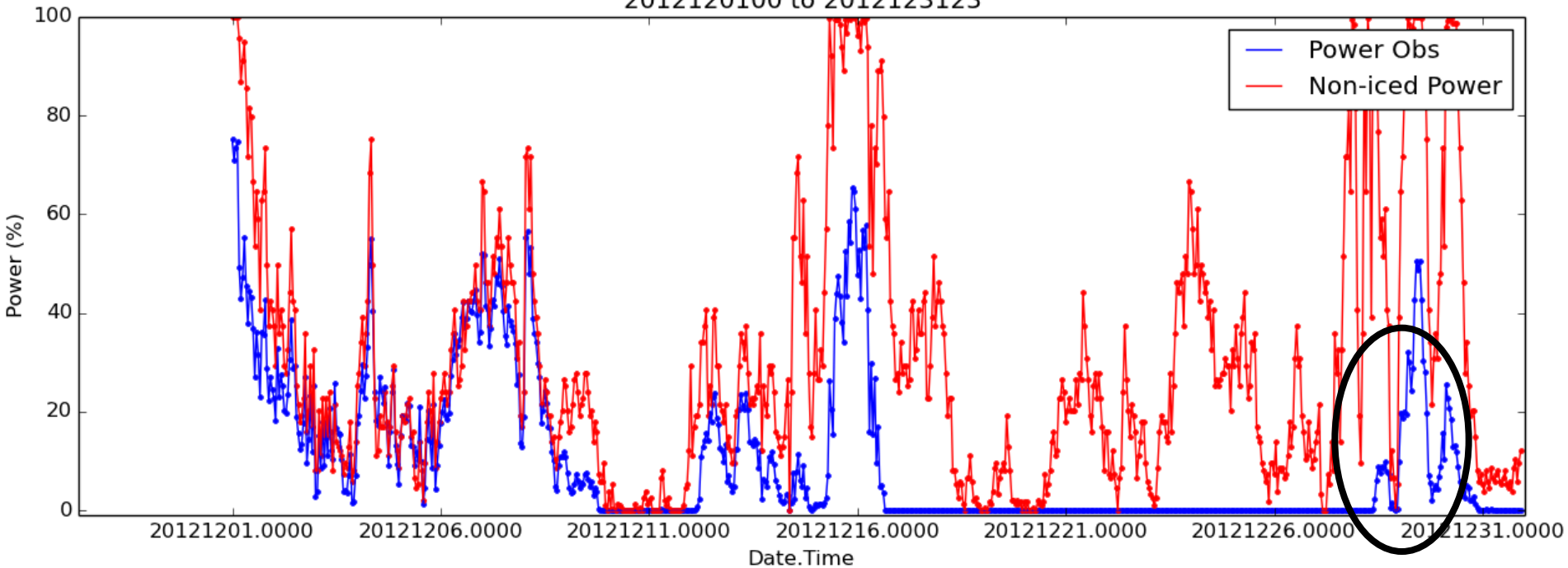
Algorithm Power Forecasts for stop event



Algo 1 does good job but sheds ice a little to quickly
Algo 2 sheds ice to quickly
Algo 3 matches the observations well

Recover period

Power Obs and non-iced Power
2012120100 to 2012123123

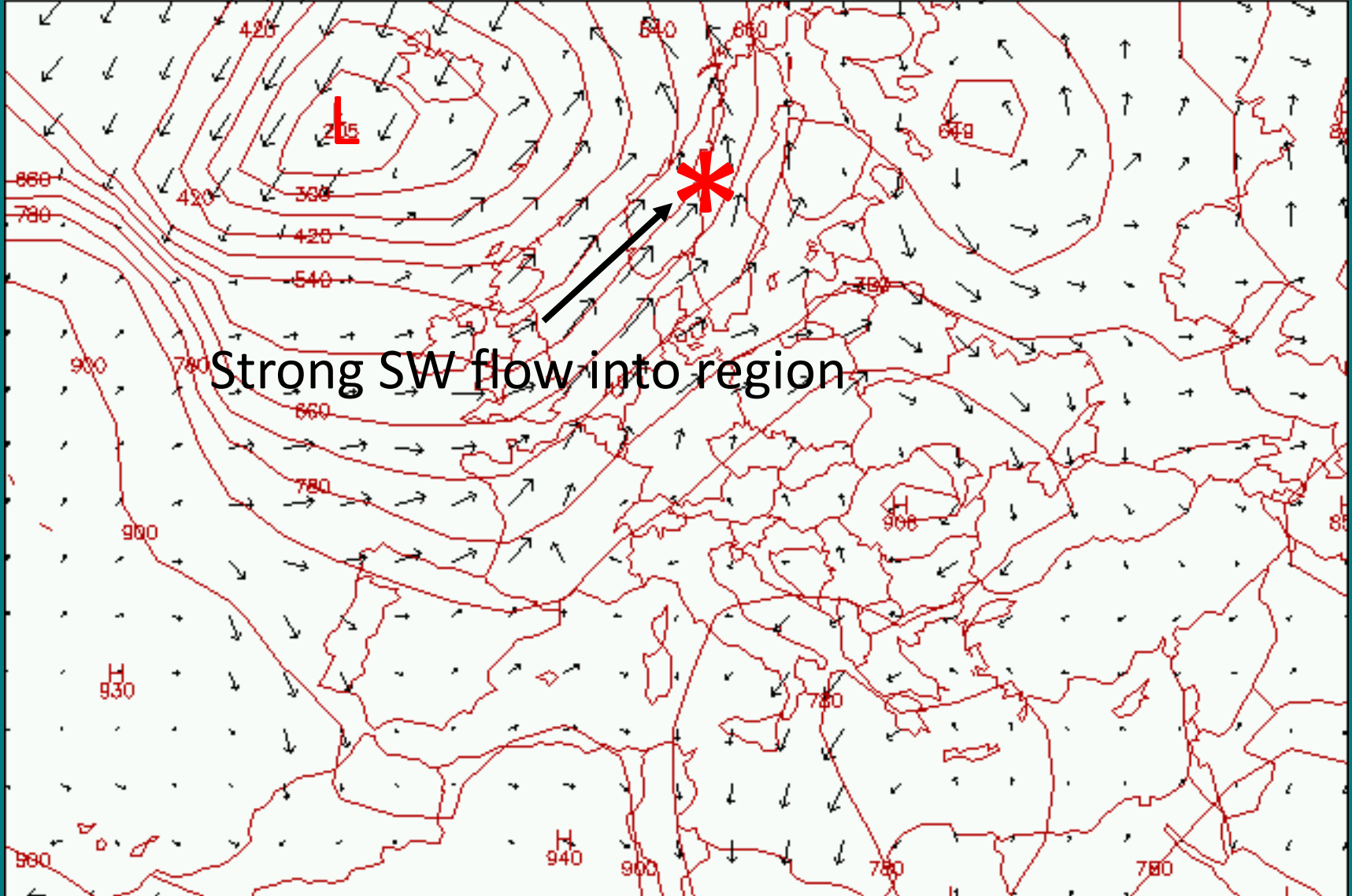


Recover period

Plymouth State Weather Center

925 mb Geopotential Height (m)
925 mb Winds (m/s)

WXP analysis for 1200Z 29 DEC 12
WXP analysis for 1200Z 29 DEC 12

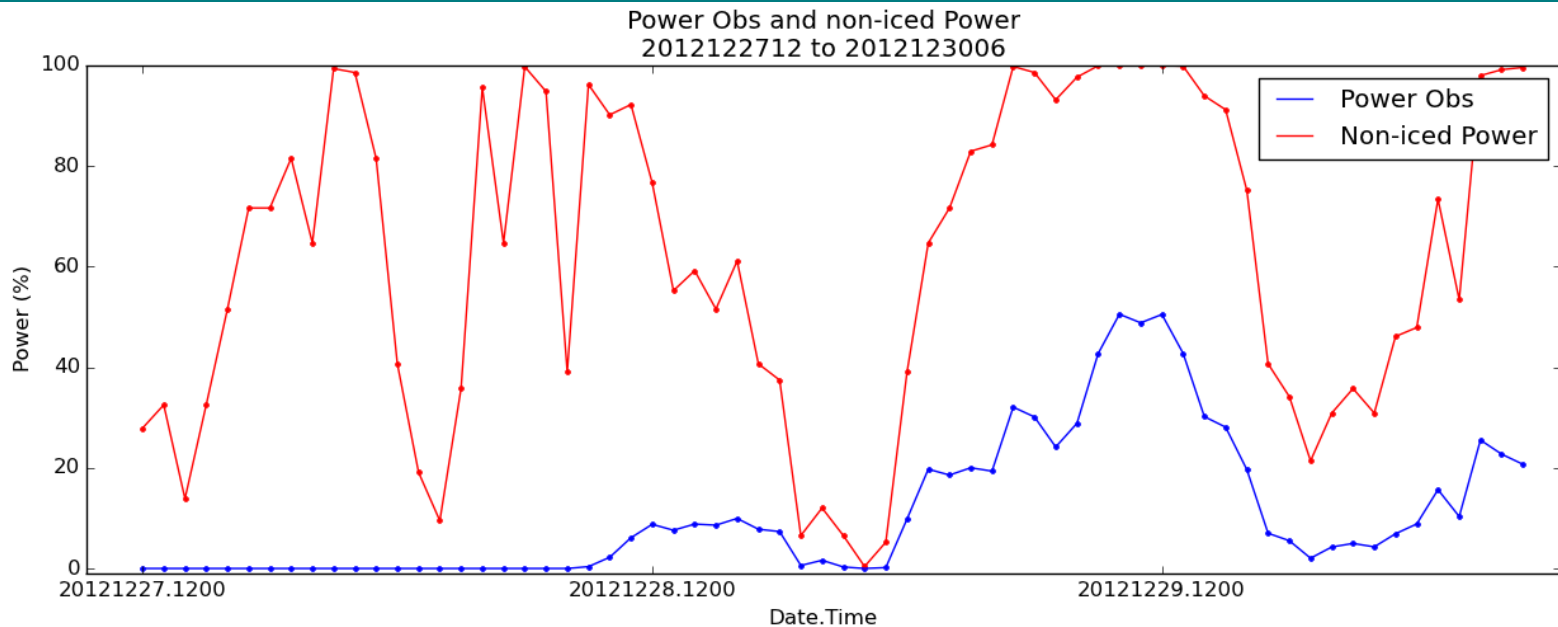
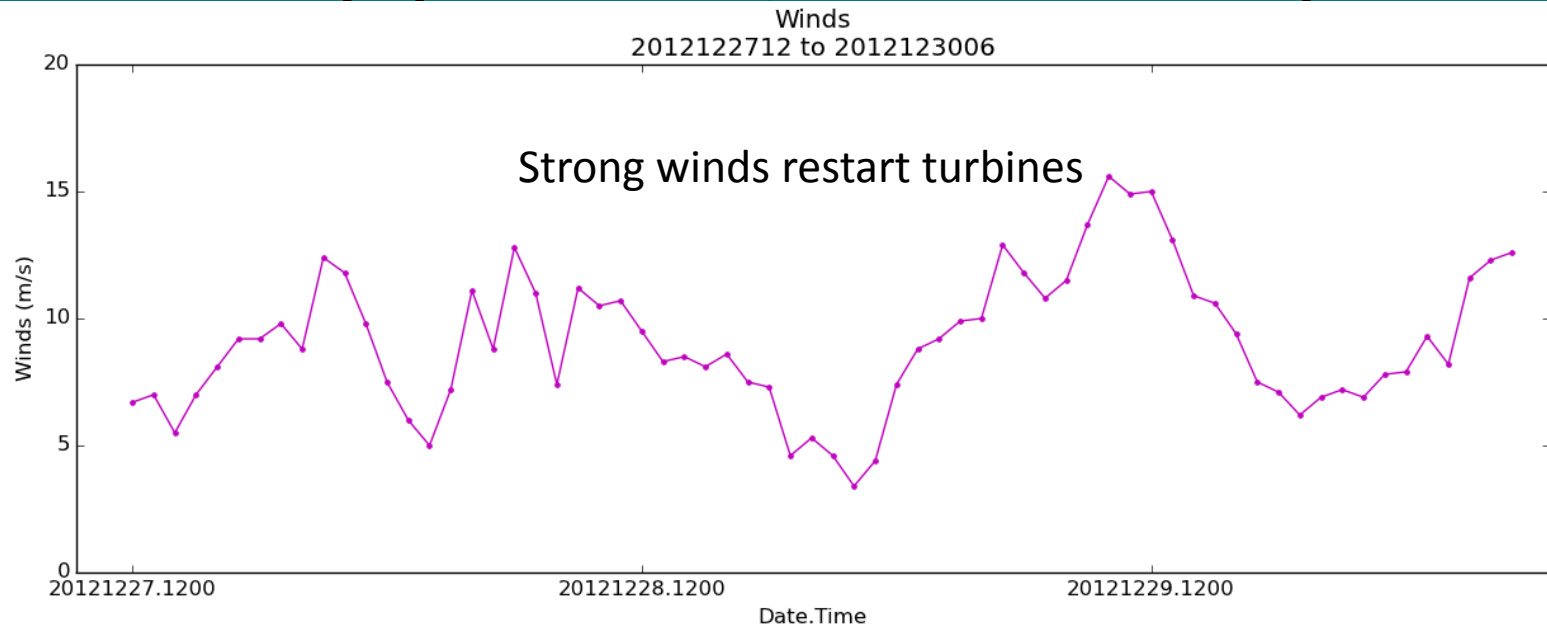


Strong SW flow into region

INTERVAL: 60.0

LO: 205.2 HI: 939.8
MAX: 32.0

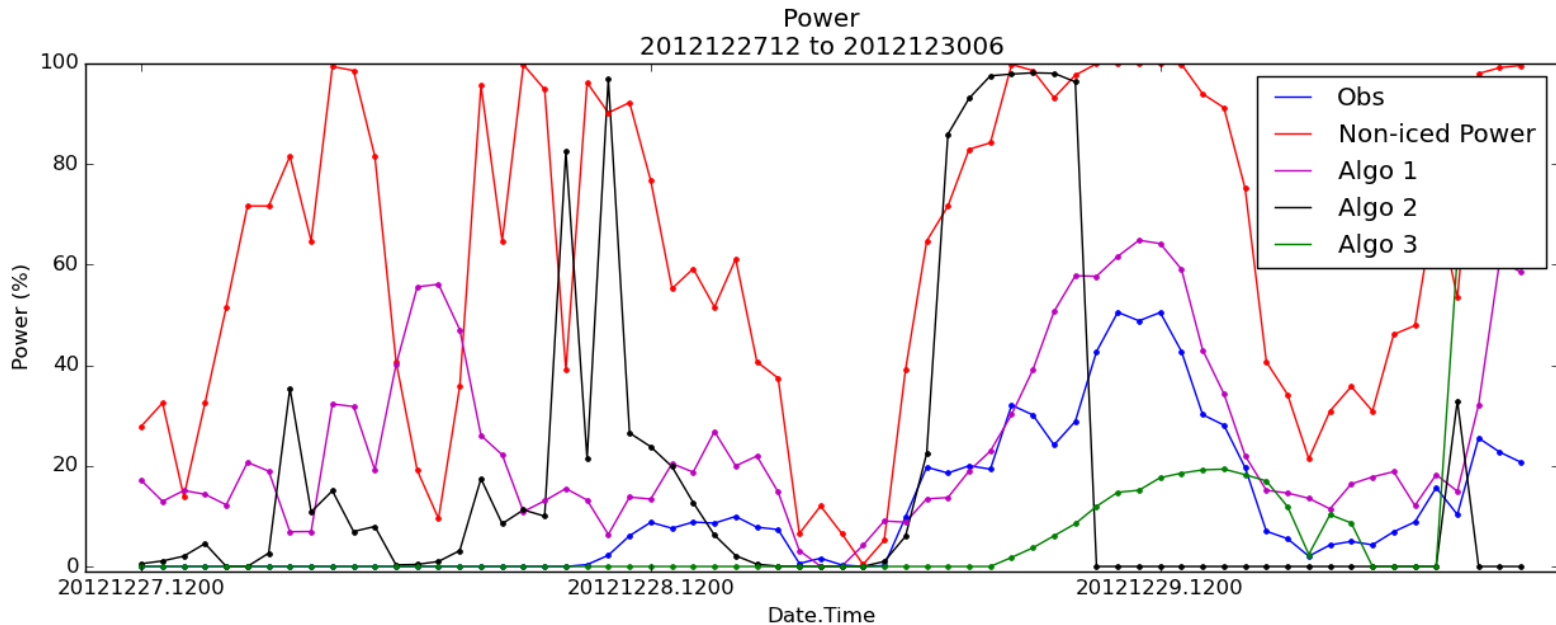
Recovery period (winds and power)



Camera images at time of recovery

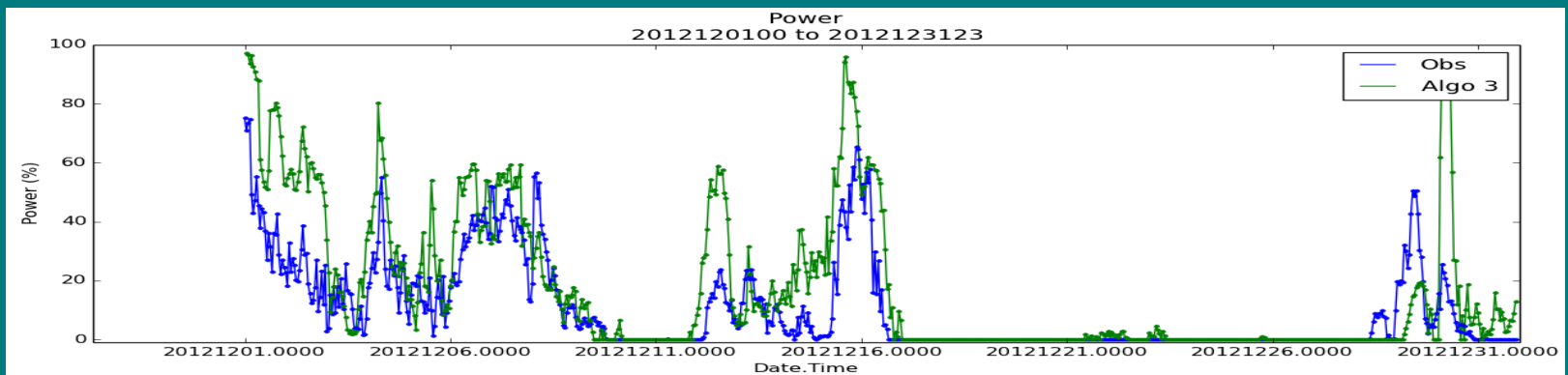
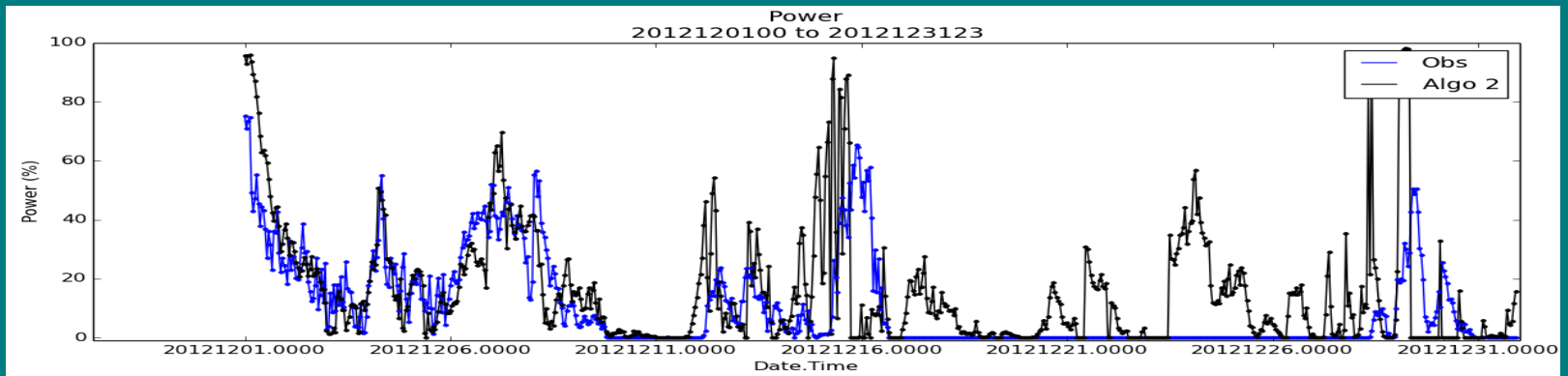
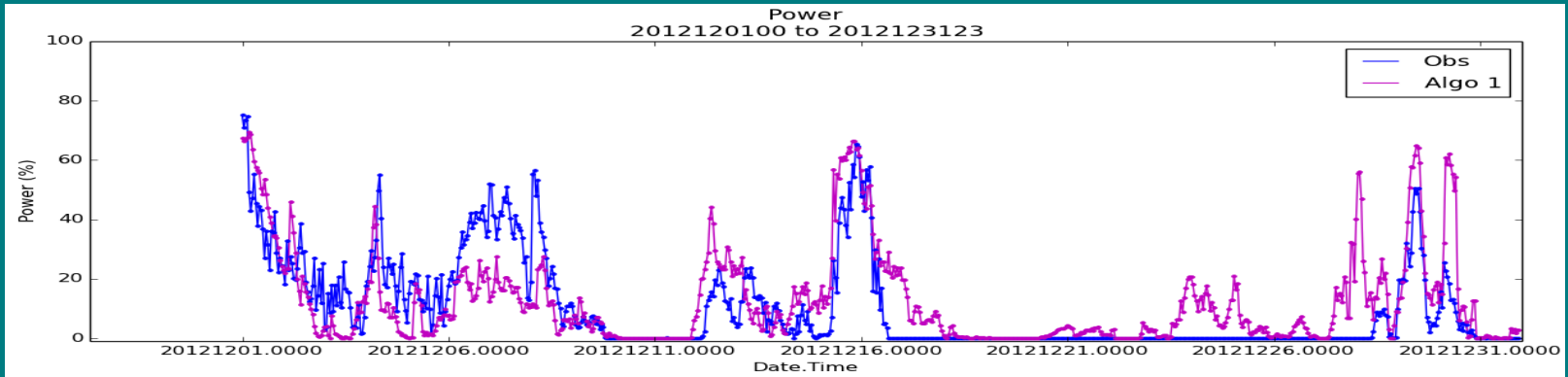


Recovery period (winds and power)



- Algo 1 starts turbines a bit early but does an excellent job later in period
- Algo 2 does not have enough ice
- Algo 3 starts turbines correctly but is a little low with the power

Algorithm Power Forecasts month



Summary

- Severe icing month analyzed
- Southeast winds associated with 2 icing events
- Icing clearly visible from camera observations
- Very difficult problem for algorithms
 - identify icing conditions
 - identify ice accretion/shedding from turbines
- Power predictions from 3 algorithms tested and compared to truth
- Algorithms show skill in predicting iced power

A large, dark brown wooden windmill with four lattice-like sails. The windmill is the central focus, set against a cloudy sky. In the background, there are green trees on the left and bare trees on the right. A small white building with a snow-covered roof is visible at the bottom center. A street lamp is also visible on the right side.

Thank You

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