



# Renewable Energy Systems

## Simon Feeney

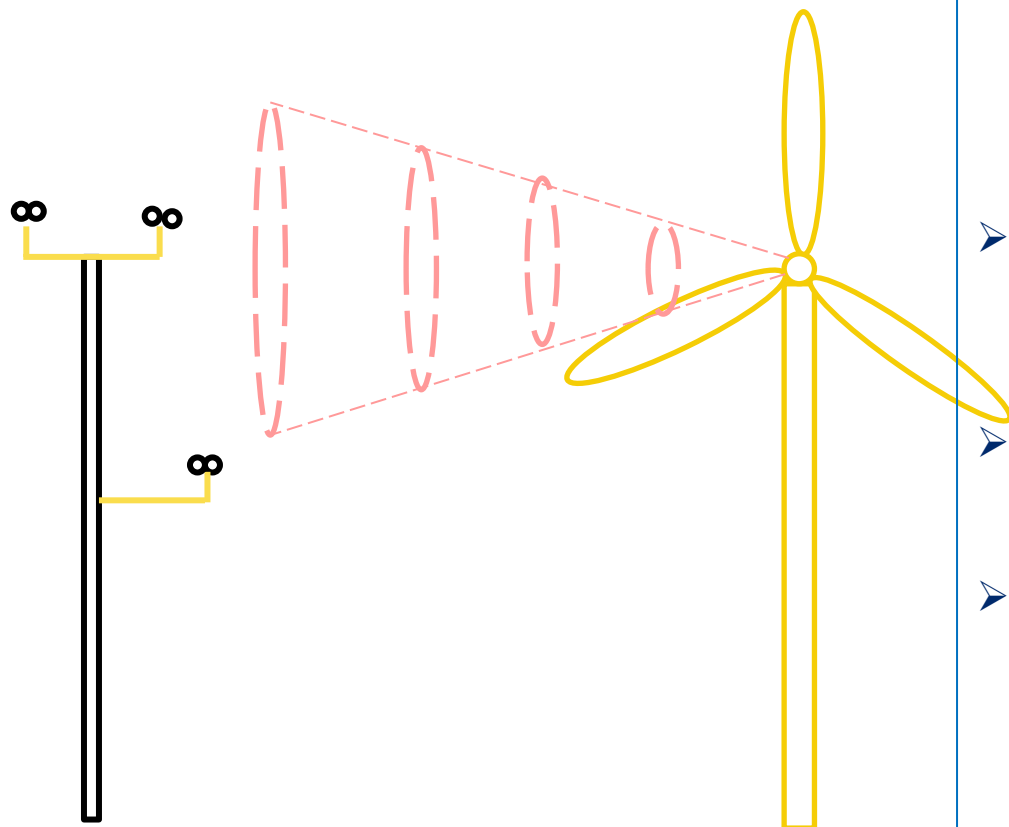
Nacelle LiDAR Activities in RES

14<sup>th</sup> November 2016

UniTTe Workshop – DTU Risø Campus



# Why are RES interested in using nacelle LiDAR?



- RES have undertaken ~85 IEC power curve tests, but changed policy in 2014 to only do tests if customer requests.
- Nacelle LiDAR will save £100,000/turbine onshore, almost £200,000 in Sweden
- Quicker, more flexible, more information - Shear, inflow, Yaw error
- More representative test of actual site conditions – difficult to see any real benefit in contractual warranty test for RES sites.
- Relative Power curves – very powerful tool.
- Better for complex terrain?

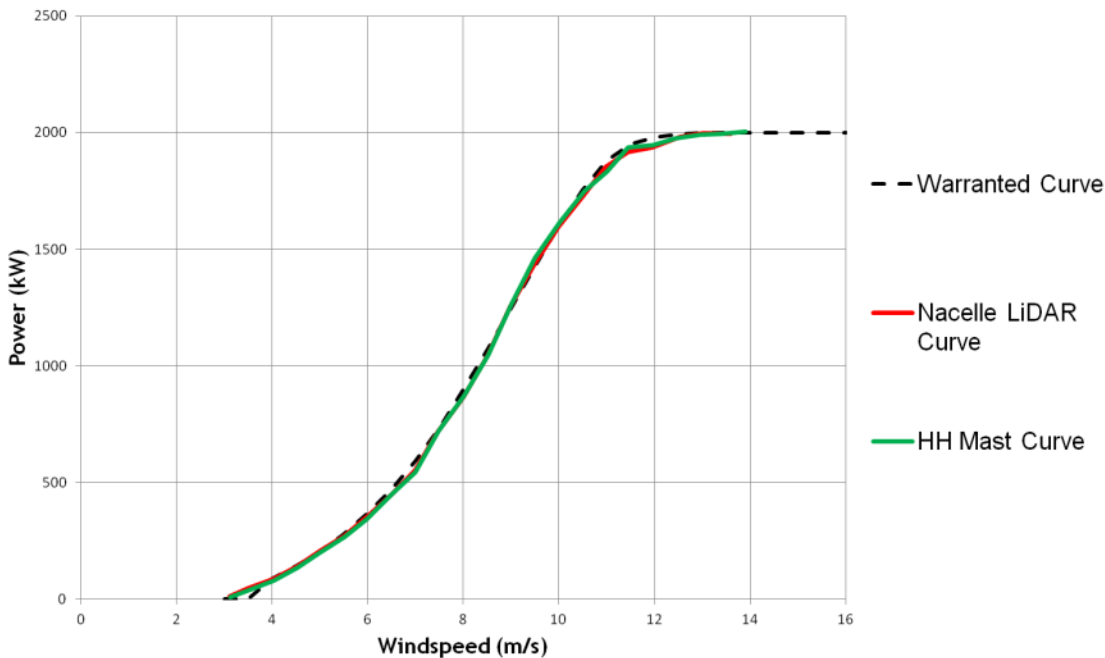


- In 2014 RES decided to buy a ZephIR DM to test the technology on a flat site in England.
- Partnership with ZephIR and Vestas, measured for about 5 months.
- Managed to fully convince ourselves that the LiDAR and met mast approach agreed for this site.
- HH vs. mast  $y=1x$
- REWS vs. LiDAR  $y=1.003x$
- $R^2=0.999$
- Passed the first test!

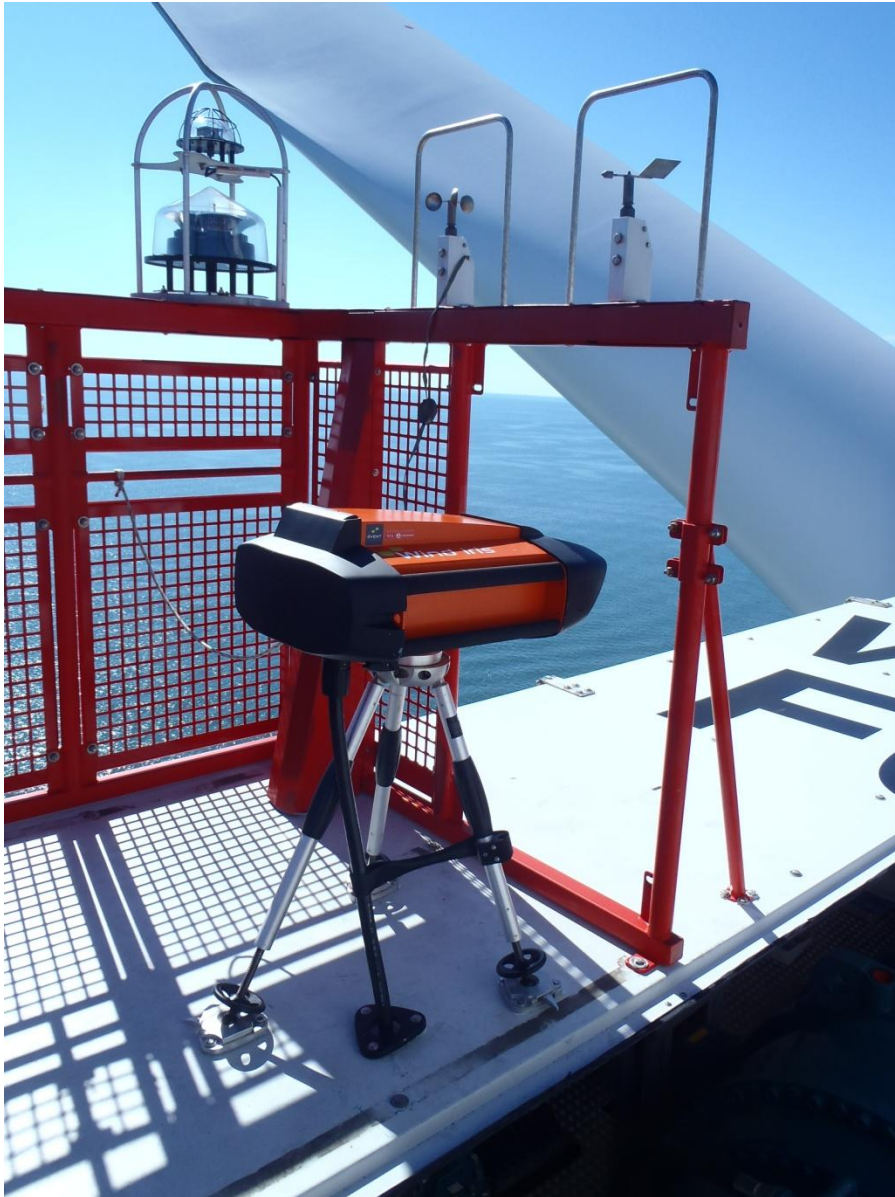


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Binned Power Curve Comparison  
Project Cyclops



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- However nacelle LiDAR not really taken off on RES projects – partly due to change in RES business approach to ownership and partly due to auction systems leading to removal of any non-essential costs.
- Also RES have never really been worried about performance on flat sites.
- More uptake on commercial projects where installation experience and technical capability are desirable
- Some example projects...





Example Edge Erosion Before Repair



Nacelle LiDAR Measurement System

- **Client – ORE Catapult**
- **Installation on a single turbine on a Offshore Wind Farm under a commercial contract.**
- **Full results not yet released but LiDAR could detect a 2% change in AEP for a moderately eroded turbine**
- **Uncertainty of test ~ 4.5% but uncertainty on energy delta ~ 0.9% AEP - Shows power of relative power curve testing.**
- **Biggest challenge was to isolate effects of blade repair from changing atmospheric effects.**



**3/4 of installed capacity  
in Europe**

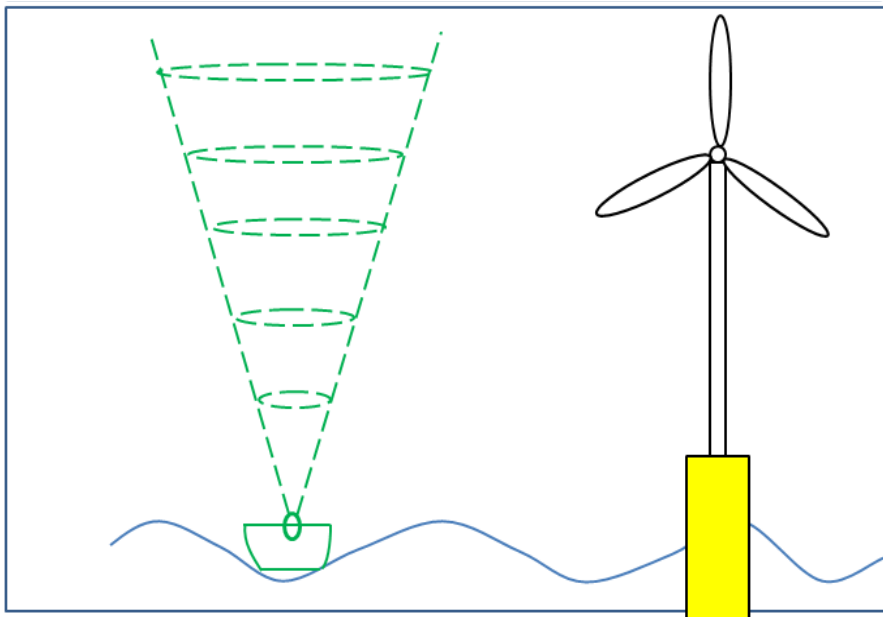
- › OWA – UK R&D Group with objective to reduce cost of offshore wind to <£100MWh
- › 5 research areas
  - › Wakes and Wind Resource
  - › Foundations
  - › Access
  - › Cable Installation
  - › Electrical Systems
- › £88m programme spend to date
- › Research co-funded by UK and Scottish governments

Slides stolen from A Clerc – EWEA Resource Assessment Workshop, Bilbao 2016



- Project comprises detailed analysis of existing LiDAR based power curve datasets submitted by OWA members and RES
- Datasets represent most common approaches offshore:
  - Nacelle mounted LiDAR
  - Transition Piece (TP) mounted scanning LiDAR
  - Floating LiDAR

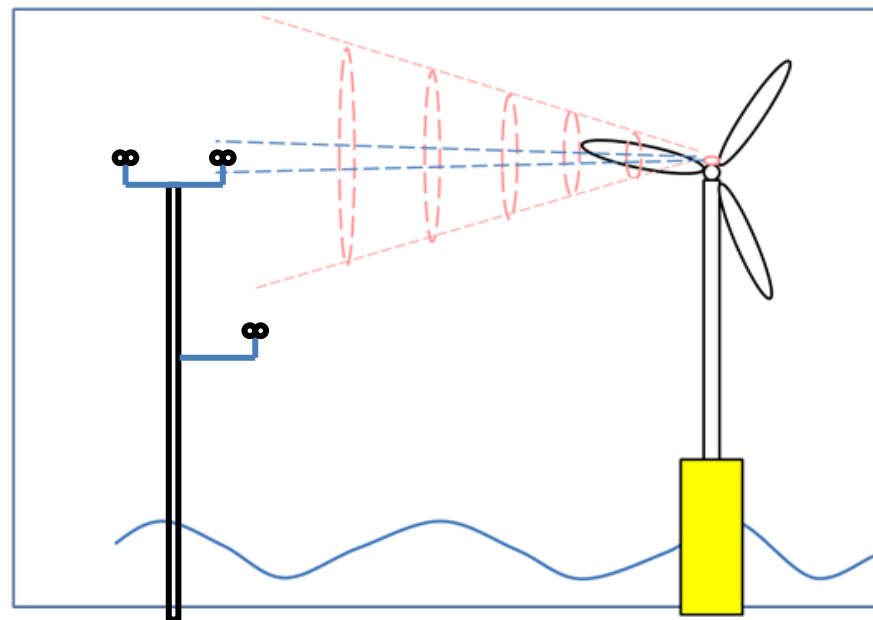
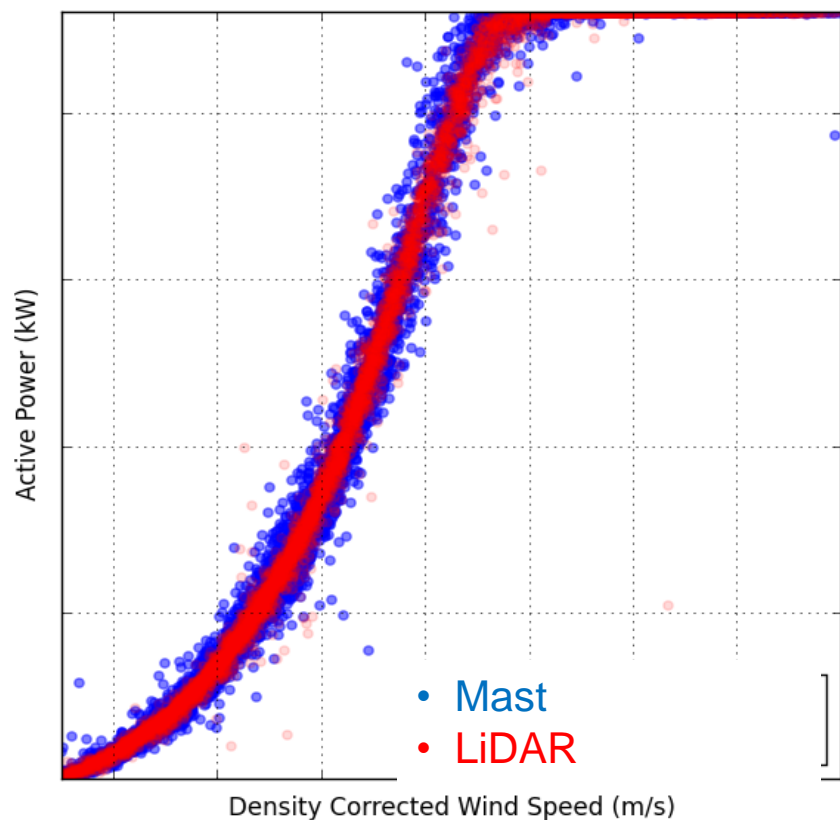
## Dataset summary



Technology	Datasets
Nacelle	5 datasets in total, 4 concurrent with masts
Scanning	2 datasets, comparable with each other, but no concurrent mast data
Floating	2 datasets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• One dataset too far from turbine</li><li>• One dataset too short for quantitative analysis</li></ul>

# Power Curve Comparisons

## Sample

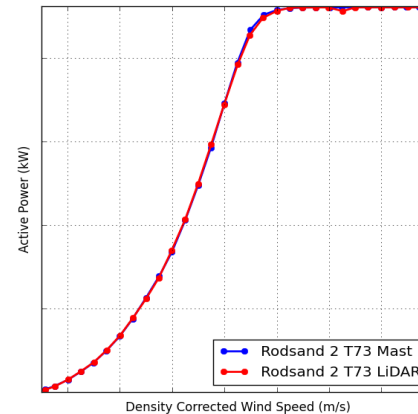


## Mast vs Nacelle LiDAR

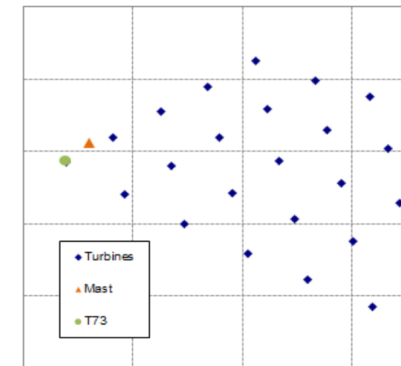
Measurement Device	Measurement Distance	Hours of Valid Data
Mast	3.7D	950
Nacelle LiDAR	2.6D	964

- Offshore
- Mast analysis is IEC compliant
- Mean power curves in close agreement
  - AEP agrees to 0.1%
- Scatter is lower for the nacelle LiDAR measurement

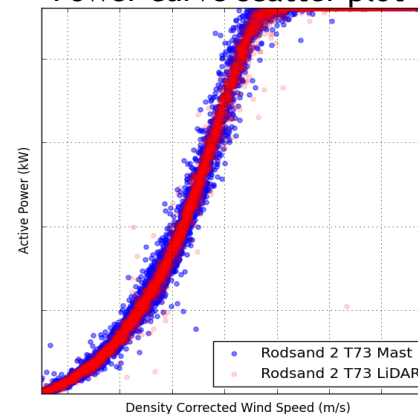
Binned power curves



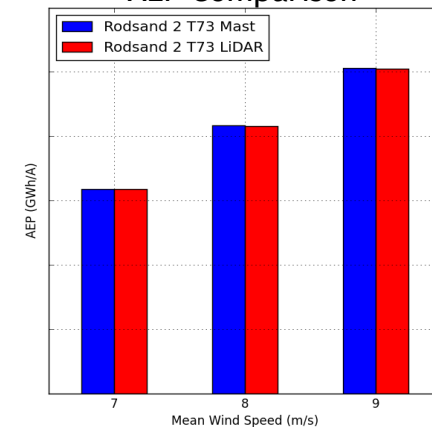
Site setup



Power curve scatter plot

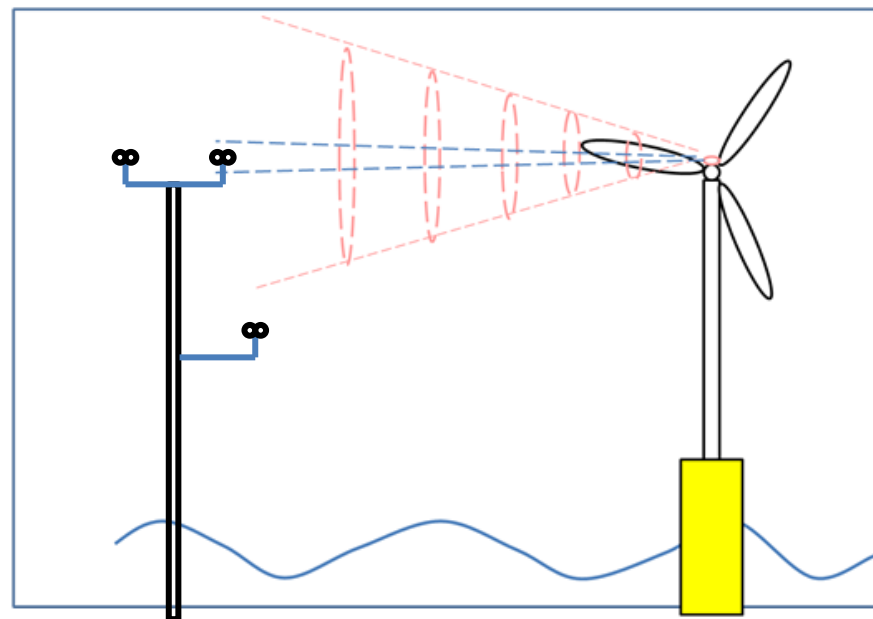
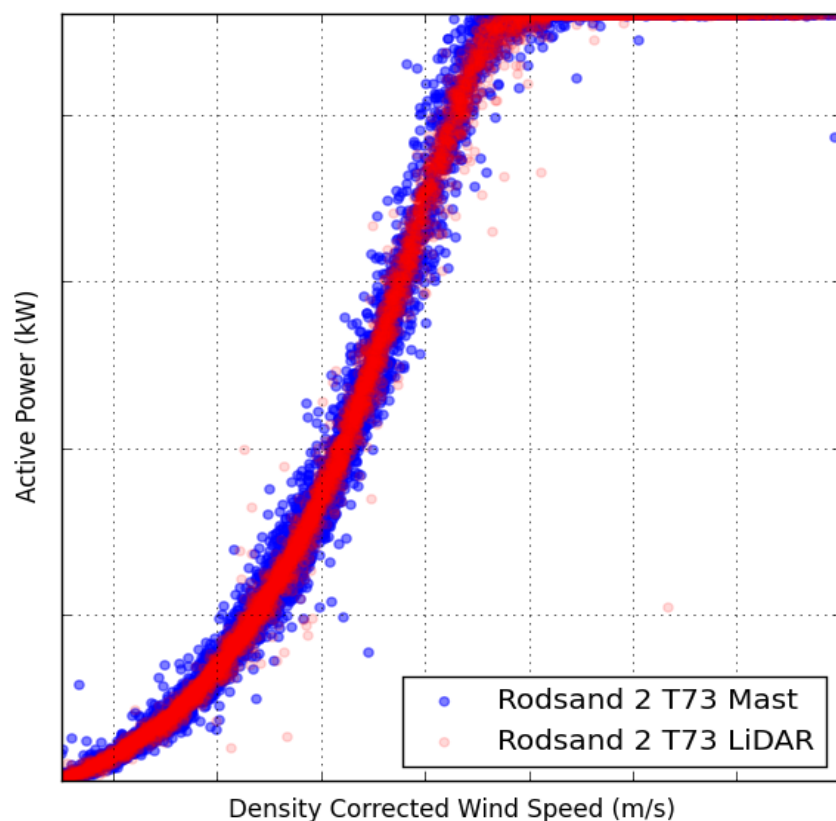


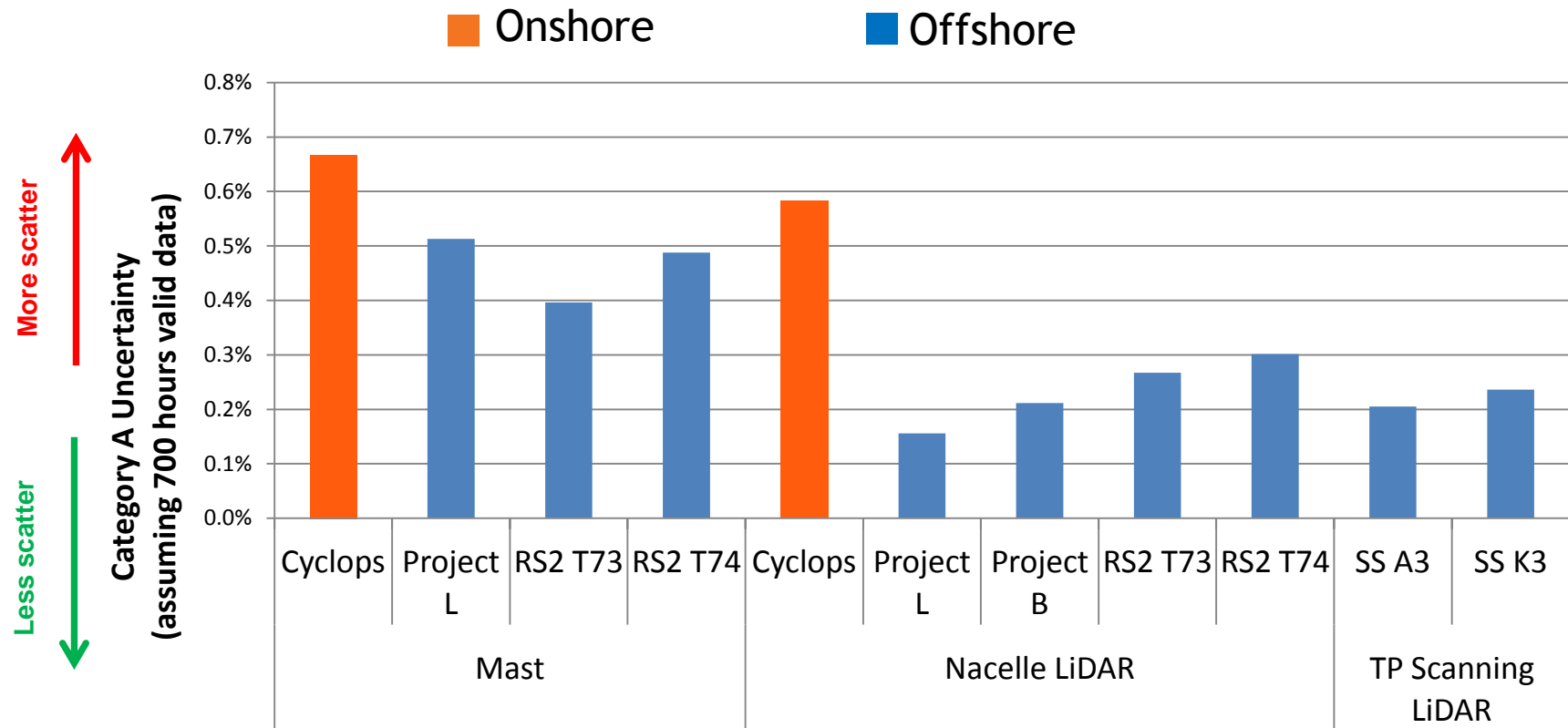
AEP Comparison



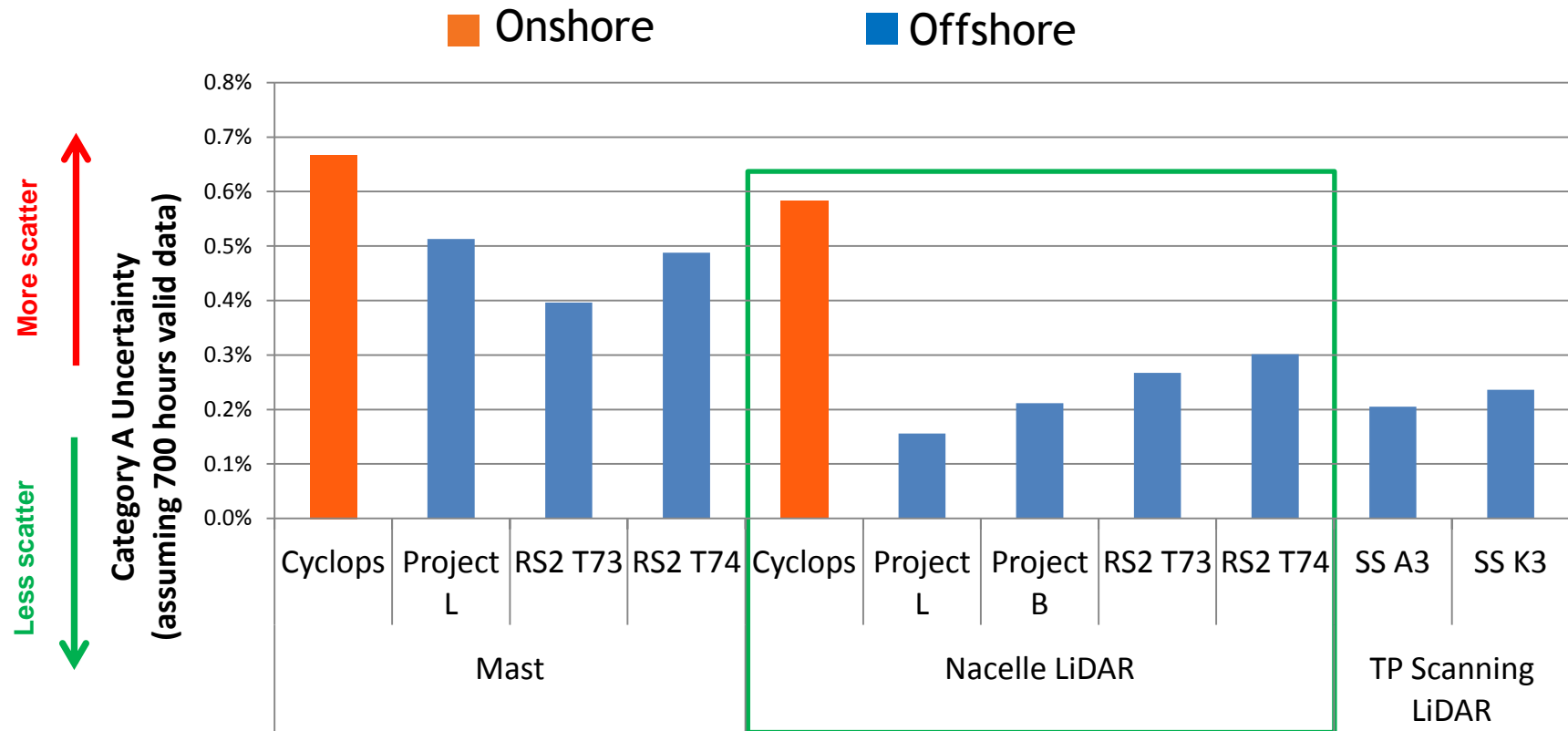
# Self-consistency

Do LiDAR power curves have comparable scatter to masts?





- Category A Uncertainty quantifies scatter about the mean power curve
- Category A Uncertainty decreases with data count - in the above plot all uncertainties have been corrected to 700 hours valid data for comparison



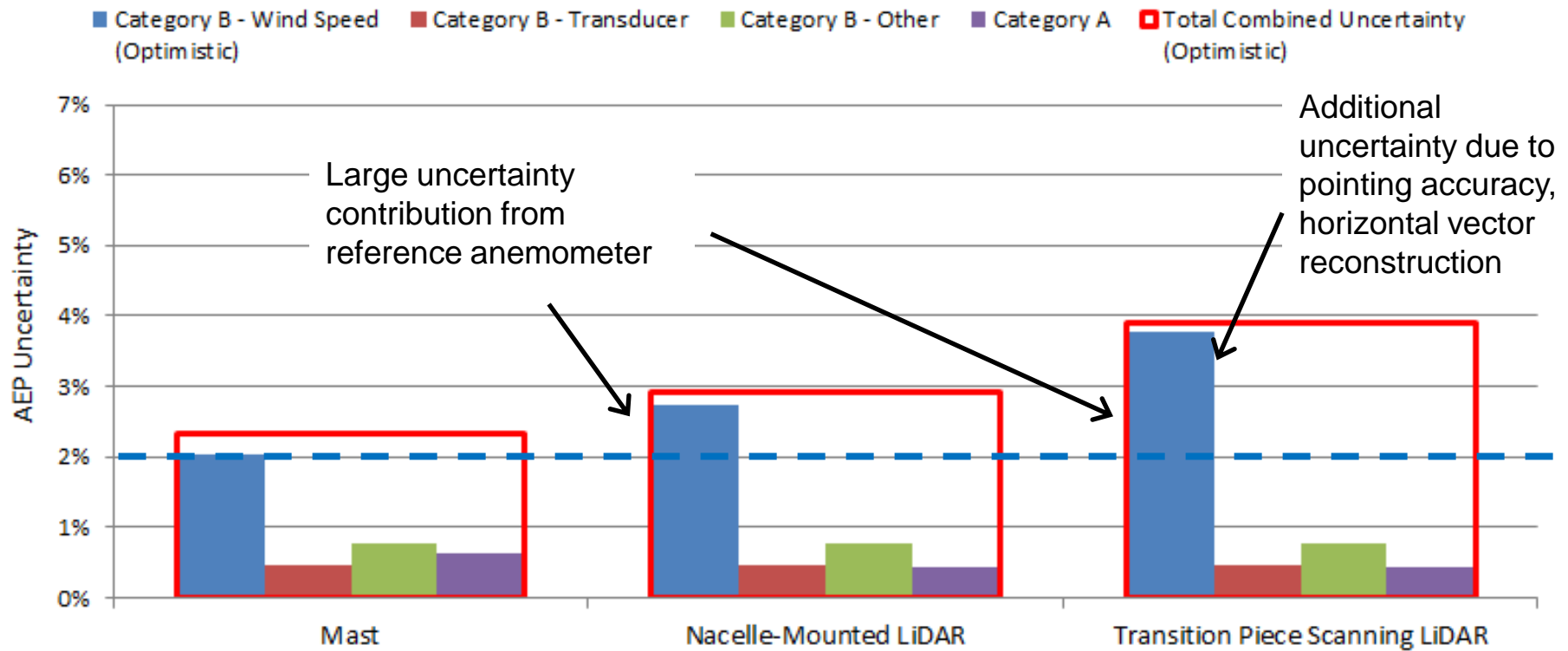
- Highly precise power curve measurement for all nacelle LiDAR datasets
- For each dataset where a comparison can be made, nacelle LiDAR power curve precision is superior to that achieved using masts



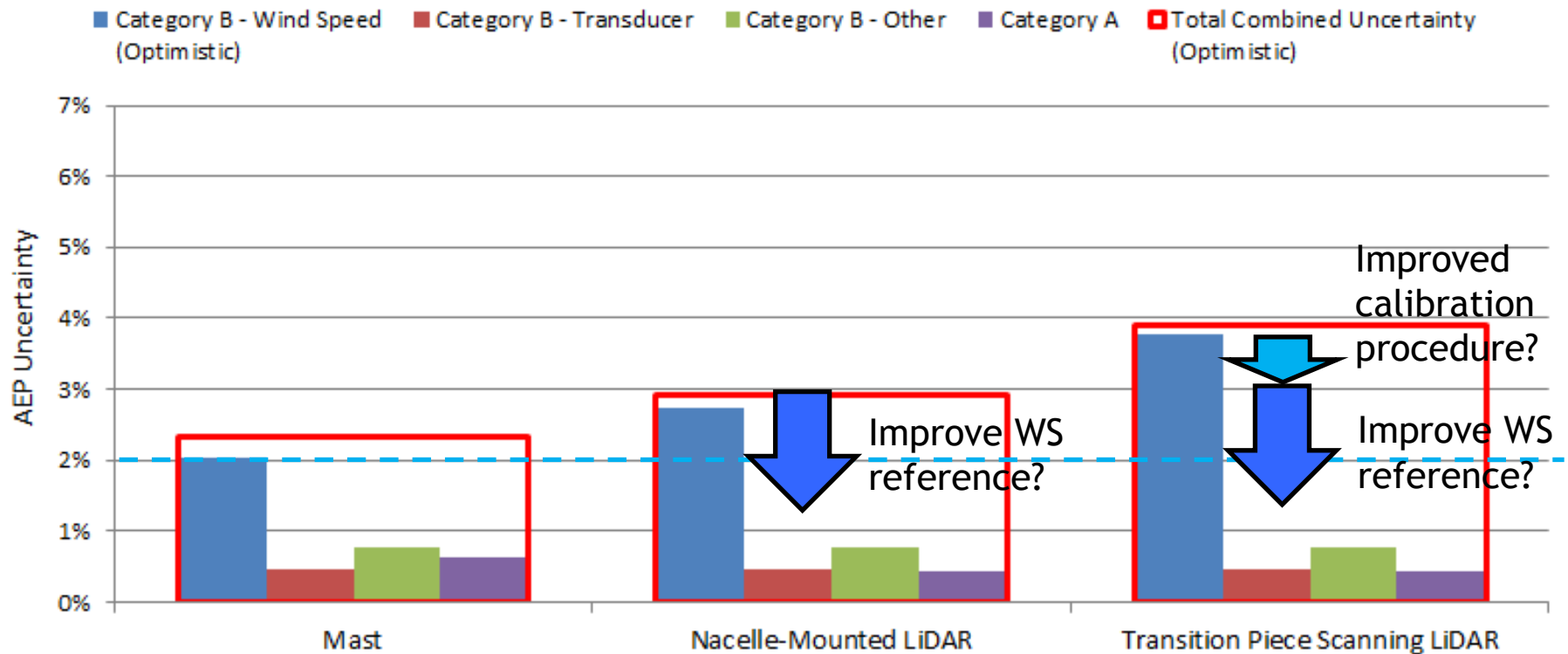
# Uncertainty Discussion

Can LiDARs achieve lower uncertainty than masts?

# Illustrative Uncertainties

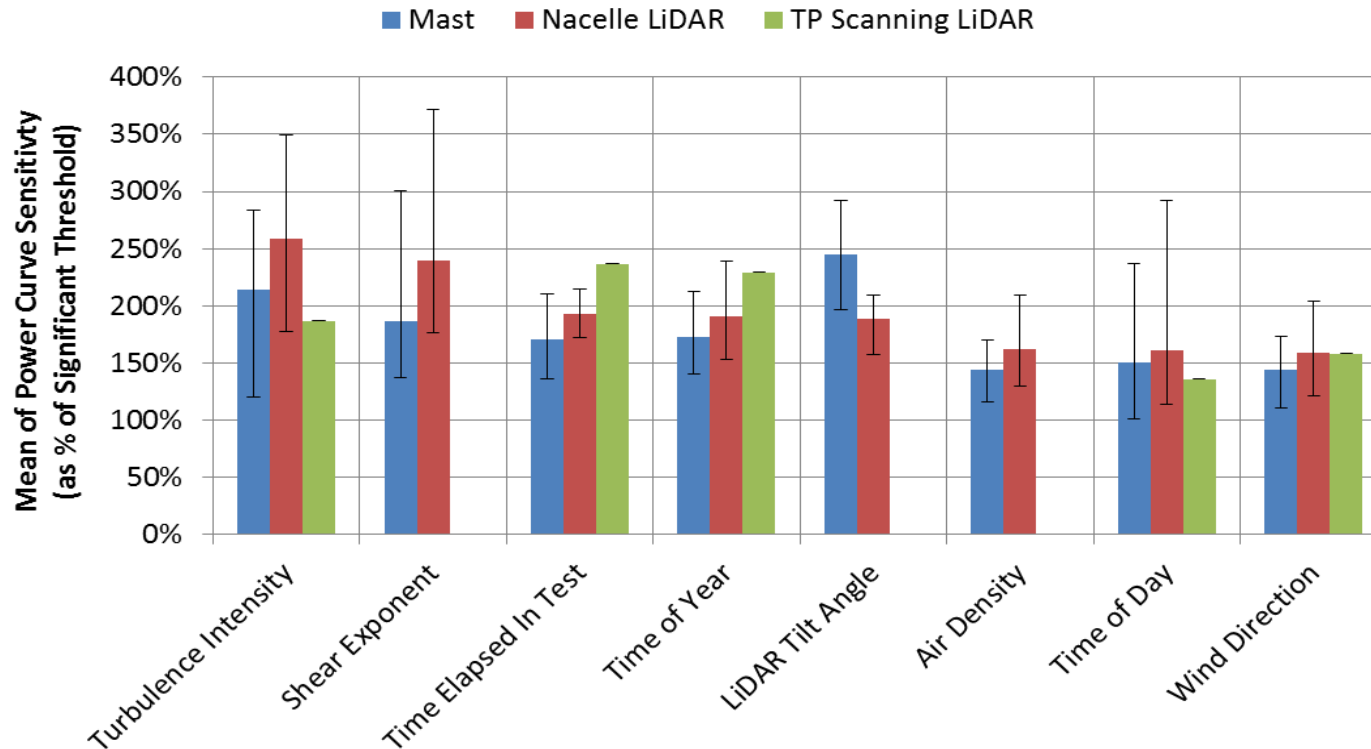


- LiDAR power curve uncertainties must always be higher than mast power curve uncertainty due to LiDAR wind speed calibration against an anemometer



- Key potential for improvement: improve the wind speed reference used in LiDAR calibration
- The relatively high uncertainty assigned to LiDAR measured power curves is strange given their precision and consistently close agreement with masts

# Power Curve Sensitivity Analysis

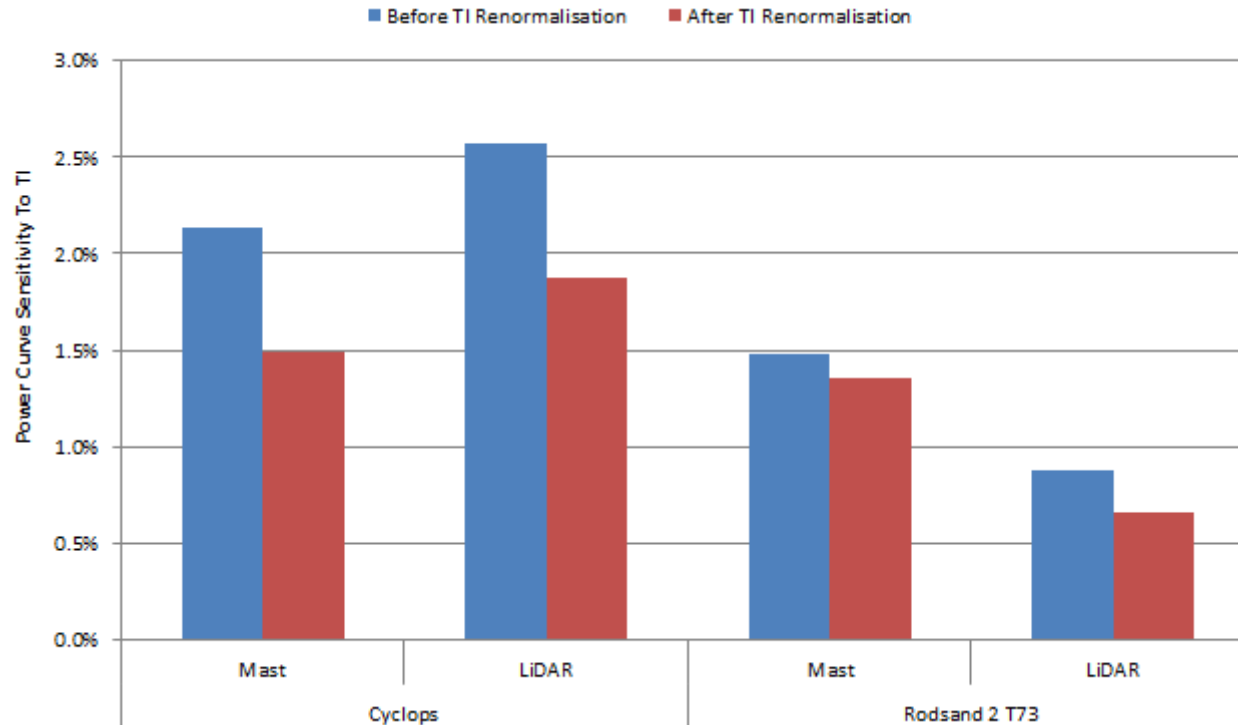


- Nacelle LiDAR and masts show the same sensitivity pattern. Shear and Turbulence are the most significant factors for power curve variation.
- LiDAR Tilt Angle is not associated with significant power curve variation
  - Mast and LiDAR analyses show comparable variation metric (mast slightly higher). The influence is therefore thought to be due to cross correlation with other variables.

# Correction Methods



## Turbulence Renormalisation

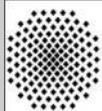


- Using either LiDAR or mast sensitivity of the power curve to TI is reduced through the application of TI renormalisation for both Cyclops and Rødsand 2 T73
- These results imply that TI renormalisation can be applied successfully using LiDAR measured TI signal as long as reference and measured TI are consistent

## “Active” partners

### Project Coordinator

DTU Wind Energy  
Department of Wind Energy



University of Stuttgart  
Germany

- Currently RES fully satisfied that nacelle LiDARs can be used to perform accurate and precise measurements of power curves offshore or for simple terrain.
- Understanding how complex terrain will affect the testing process is the next step to really unlock nacelle LiDAR as a useful tool.
- Unfortunately there have been some hiccups in the RES complex terrain campaign – To be installed on Thursday hopefully!

# Fingers crossed!



## Local date

### Thursday, Nov 17

Local time	00h	03h	06h	09h	12h	15h	18h	21h
Wind direction	↖	↖	↖	↖	↗	↗	↖	↖
Wind speed (kts)	12	10	9	9	11	8	7	7
Wind gusts (max kts)	25	22	20	21	18	20	21	15
Cloud cover	☁	☁	☁	☁	☁	☁	☁	☁
Precipitation type			*					
Precipitation (mm/3h)			0					
Air temperature (°C)	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-4	-4
Air pressure (hPa)	900	897	894	892	891	890	889	889

### Friday, Nov 18

Local time	00h	03h	06h	09h	12h	15h	18h	21h
Wind direction	↖	↖	↖	↖	↗	↗	↗	↗
Wind speed (kts)	8	8	8	7	5	5	7	9
Wind gusts (max kts)	19	18	17	12	8	9	15	17
Cloud cover	☁	☁	☁	☁	☁	☁	☁	☁
Precipitation type								
Precipitation (mm/3h)								
Air temperature (°C)	-4	-4	-4	-3	0	-2	-3	-3
Air pressure (hPa)	889	889	889	890	891	892	894	895

## Local date

### Saturday, Nov 19

Local time	00h	03h	06h	09h	12h	15h	18h	21h
Wind direction	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗
Wind speed (kts)								

### Sunday, Nov 20

Local time	00h	03h	06h	09h	12h	15h	18h	21h
Wind direction	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖
Wind speed (kts)								

# Any Questions?

