



The RISO logo consists of the word "RISO" in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters on a dark blue rectangular background.The SIEMENS logo is the word "SIEMENS" in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters on a dark blue rectangular background.

Wind Resource Assessment in Forests

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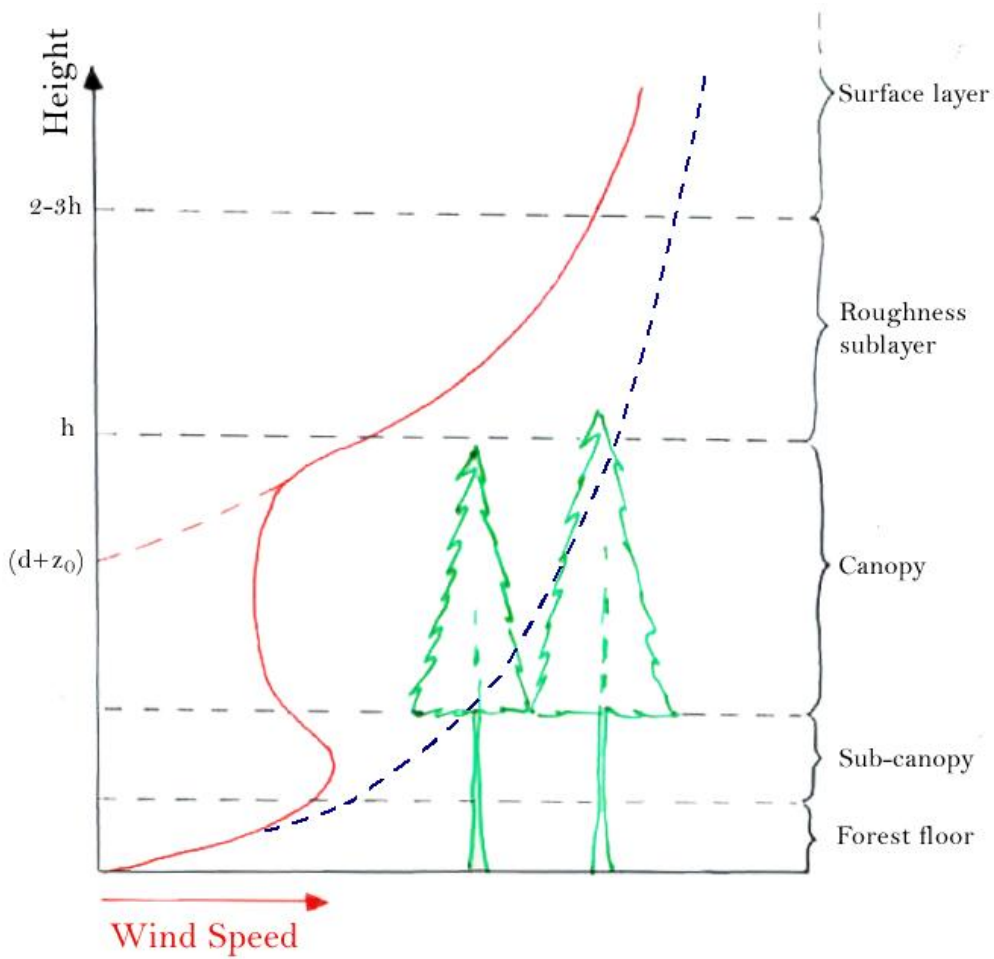


Introduction

- Benefits
 - Increased land area
 - Easier permitting
- Problems
 - Reduced wind speed
 - Increased turbulence intensity and wind shear
 - Uncertainty in wind resource assessment



Wind Profile in the Forest





Presentation Outline

- Forest Models
- Analysis
- Results
 - Inside forests
 - Near forests
- Recommendations



Scope of the Project

- Evaluating and optimizing wind resource assessments, using:
 - WAsP: wind speed and AEP
 - WEng: turbulence intensity and shear
 - WindSim: all of the above
- Modifying only user-defined parameters:
 - Roughness length
 - Displacement height

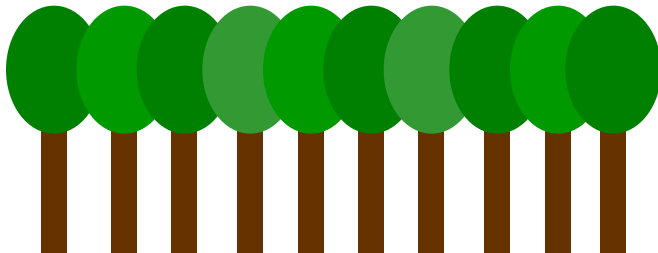


Forest Parameters

- Depends on:
 - Mean height of the trees
 - Density of the forest

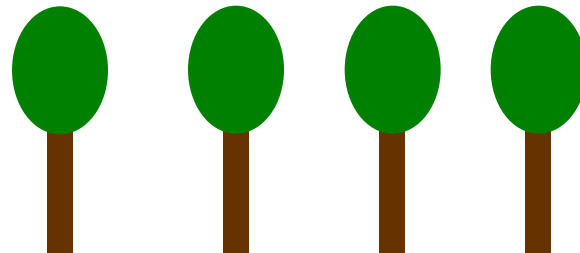
Dense Forest

- low roughness
- high displacement height



Sparse Forest

- high roughness
- low displacement height





Forestry Models

- A literature review found over 50 possible combinations of displacement height and roughness length
- Mostly based only on tree height
- More complex models also include forest density



Forestry Models

- Examples:

$$d = 0.64h$$

$$z_0 = 0.1h$$

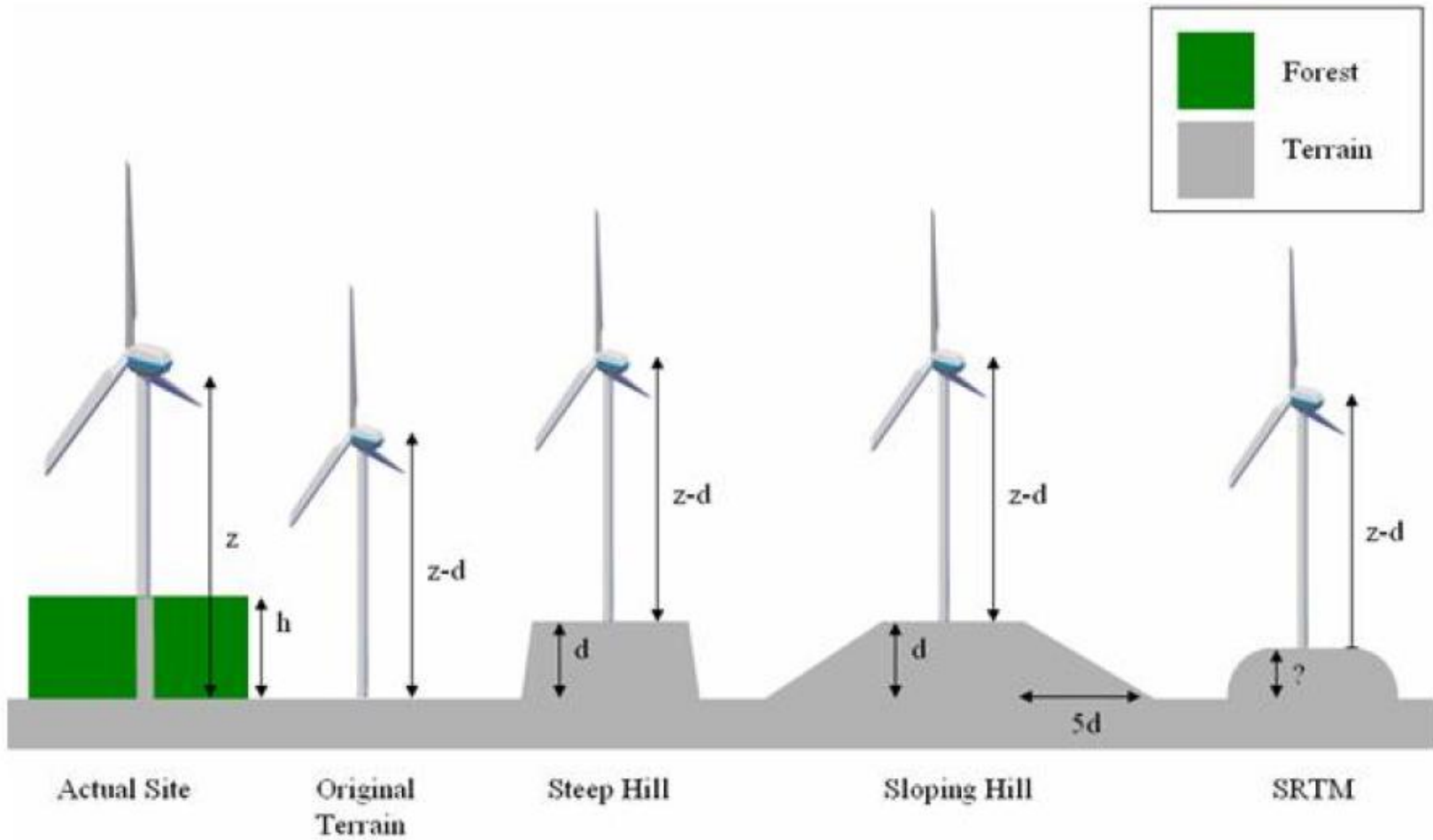
$$\lambda = \frac{bh}{D^2}$$

$$d = h \left(1 - \frac{1 - \exp(-\sqrt{2c_{d1}\lambda})}{\sqrt{2c_{d1}\lambda}} \right)$$

$$z_0 = (h - d) \exp \left(-\kappa \left(\frac{U_h}{u_*} \right)_{Rau} + \Psi_h \right)$$



Applying Displacement Height





Data

- Wind speed, turbulence intensity and wind shear data from Risø measurement campaigns at three forests in Denmark
- Wind speed and energy production data from two wind farms in forested areas (courtesy of Siemens Wind Power)



Method

1. Evaluated all of the possible combinations of roughness length and displacement height
 - Using WAsP to predict wind speeds at a few sites
 - Comparing estimates to measurements
2. Selected best forestry models



Method

3. Predicted wind speed, turbulence intensity, wind shear and AEP using the best models
 - Using WAsP, WEng and WindSim
 - At sites inside and near forests
4. Validated the estimates
5. Evaluated the forestry models and wind resource assessment software



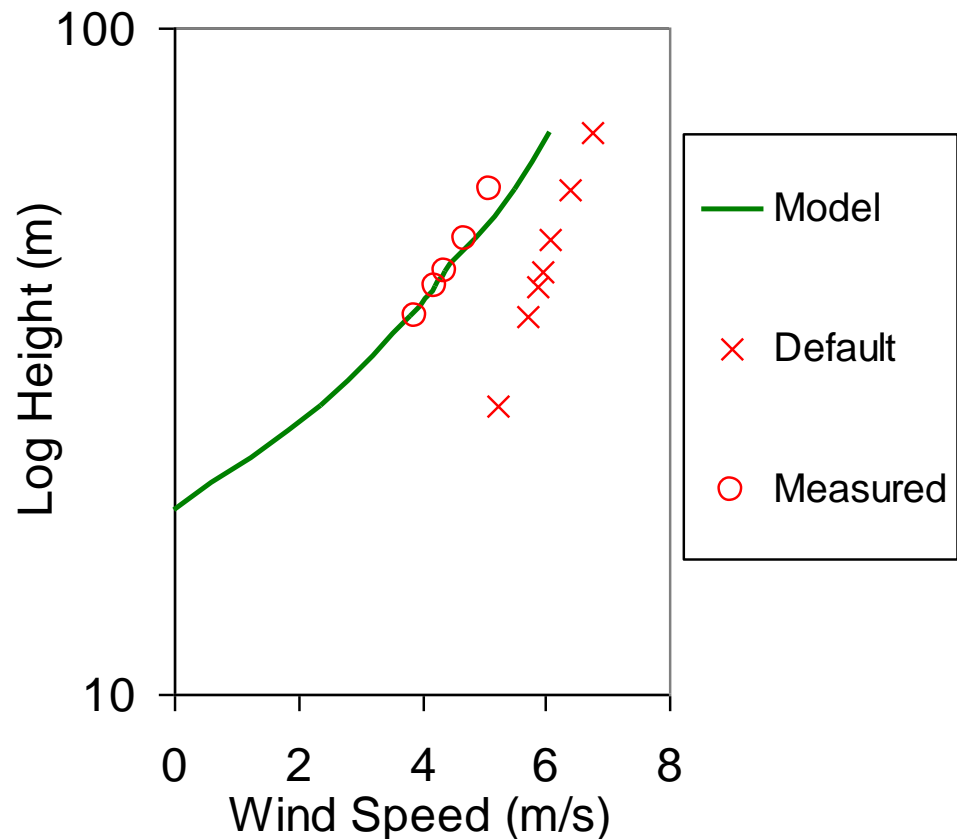
Results – inside forest





WAsP Results – inside forest

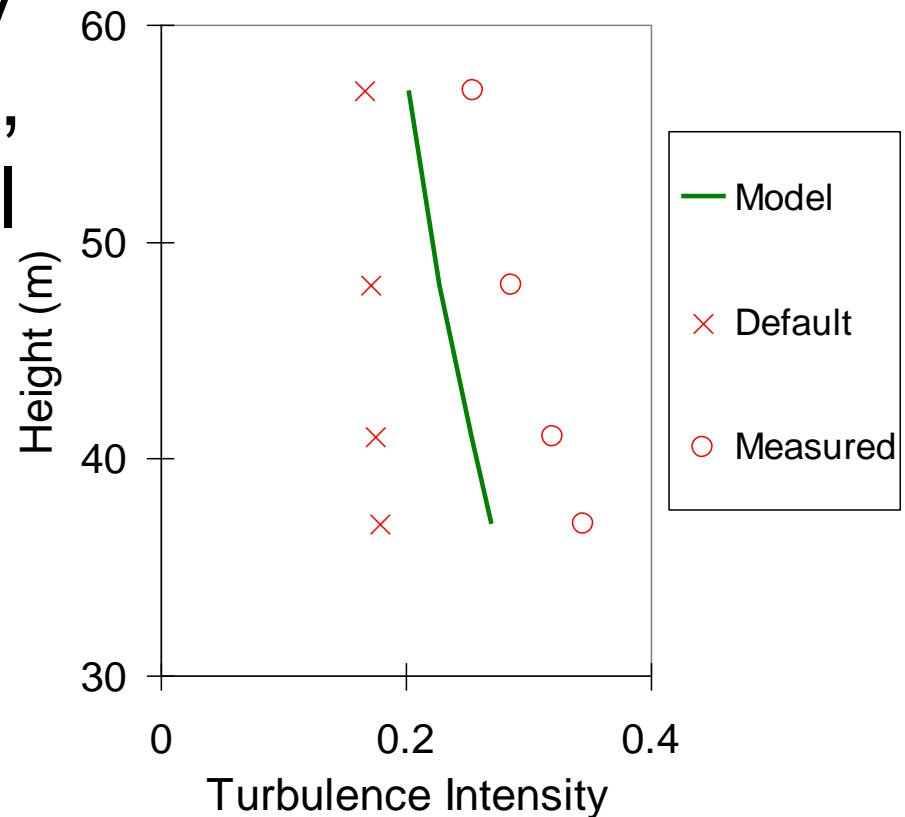
- Significant improvements in wind speed prediction
- Different ‘terrains’ yield no further improvements





WEng Results – inside forest

- Turbulence intensity prediction improved, but still below actual levels
- Wind shear prediction also improved, but not consistently





WindSim Results – inside forest

- Wind speed and energy production predictions are significantly improved (slightly better than WAsP)
- Models had negligible effects on turbulence intensity predictions
- (Inconsistent) improvements in shear prediction: still under- and over-predict
- WindSIM Forest Module produced poor results



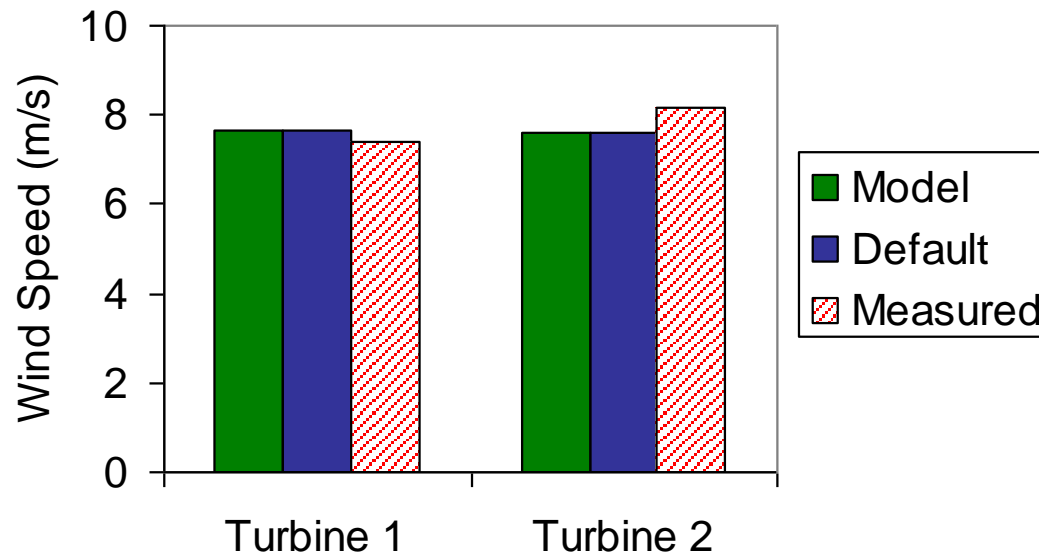
Results – near forest





WAsP Results – near forest

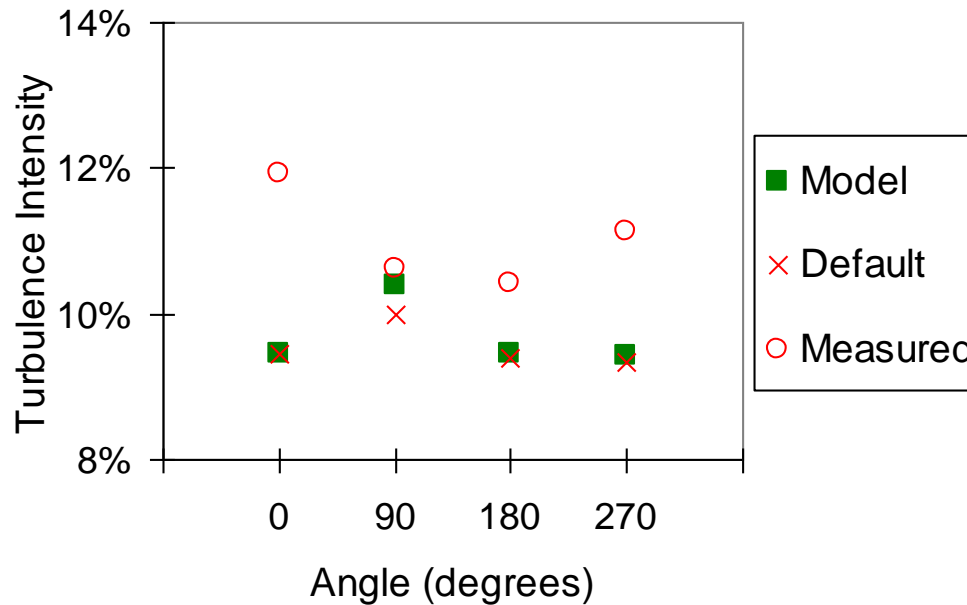
- Models have negligible effects on wind speed or AEP prediction





WEng Results – near forest

- Models have negligible effects on turbulence intensity or wind shear prediction





WindSim Results – near forest

- Models have negligible effects on any predictions
- WindSIM Forest Module produced very poor results



Recommendations

- The four best forestry models were:

	Model	Displacement Height	Roughness Length
1	Garratt-Dolman	$d = 0.75h$	$z_0 = 0.1h$
2	Jarvis-Hicks	$d = 0.8h$	$z_0 = 0.075h$
3	Choudhury & Monteith	$d = 1.1h \ln\left(1 + (0.2LAI)^{1/4}\right)$	$z_0 = z_{0s} + 0.3h(0.2LAI)^{1/2} \quad 0 \leq 0.2LAI \leq 0.2$ $z_0 = 0.3h\left(1 - \frac{d}{h}\right) \quad 0.2 < 0.2LAI \leq 1.5$
4	Raupach	$d = h\left(1 - \frac{1 - \exp(-\sqrt{15\lambda})}{\sqrt{15\lambda}}\right)$	$z_0 = (h - d) \exp\left(\frac{-0.4}{\min\left[(0.003 + 0.3\lambda)^{1/2}, 0.3\right]} + 0.193\right)$



Recommendations

- Inside forests, wind resource assessments can be significantly improved with the correct selection of forestry model
- Near forests, forestry models do not improve predictions
- WAsP and WindSim produce similar results
- WEng is more accurate than WindSim



Questions?