# Multiscale Analysis of Wind Energy Fluctuations

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### BACKGROUND

- ► The failure of the pitch mechanism is correlated to turbulence with a statistical significance in excess of 99.9% [1].
- The study Reliability Analysis for Wind Turbines [3] uses 10 years of failure rate data to predict subassembly failures.
- PDF of 10 days shows extremely non-Gaussian statistics.











Figure: Created by Julien Richard at ENPC LEESU.

## Test Site

- Corsica case study with mast and turbine positions detailed in the adjacent map.
- Meteo France has difficulty obtaining wind velocity predictions (typically less than 40% accurate).
- Mean wind speed is related to the scaling properties of the data.









### MEASUREMENTS

- Consist of 180 days of 10Hz samples at three heights 22m, 23m and 43m.
- Tested for either a string character (corrupted data) or -9999 (missing data).
  If the element tested true it would be removed and indexed.
- Preprocessing gave 10 days of temporally continuous error/corruption free data and a 102 days of error/corruption free independent sample data.











- Left figure shows an extreme change four times the mean velocity over a period of about 0.2 seconds.
- ► Right below figure shows u' = u ū for 10 days of continuous data. Fluctuations appear symmetric.
- Right above shows the subsamples taken to reduce the spectral spikes at high frequencies. Loss of data due to power of 2 subsamples needed for downscaling.











$$ar{arepsilon}\propto\Deltaar{v}^3/\Delta\ell$$
  
 $E(k)\propto k^{-eta}$ 











Figure: Comparison of a 10 day sample with 1 day and 1 hour subsamples.



Figure: Sample of 102 independent 1 day subsamples. Three power law scaling regions.







#### INTEGRATED SPECTRA



- Van de Hoven integrated spectra.
- Position of energy peaks in agreement.
- Confirmation of the influence of wind turbines.









### FROZEN TURBULENCE

► Yaglom and Kader [1]

#### Definition

 $L_1 = L_u = 10.3z$  $L_2 = L_v = 7.5z$  $L_3 = L_w = 0.5z$  $L_4 = L_\theta = 8.4z$ 

• Can calculate  $U \sim 0.5 \mathrm{ms}^{-1}$ 









### Cospectra

- Horizontal cospectra i.e.  $fft(u_1, u_2) \neq 0.$
- Variation in the breaks in symmetry with respect to (x, z)-plane correspond to spectral representations.
- ► ~ 4,000 and ~ 20,000 which is 10 and 60% of the 32,768 observations.







#### RECAP ON MULTIFRACTALS

#### Multifractal Charaterisations

Ratio of scales

$$\lambda = L/\ell$$

Scaling moment function

 $< \varepsilon^{\boldsymbol{q}}_{\lambda} > \approx \lambda^{K(\boldsymbol{q})}$ 

Universal Multifractals [2]

$$\mathcal{K}(q) = rac{C_1}{lpha-1}(q^lpha-q)$$

- The moment of order q.
- The Lévy parameter α measures the multifractality of the process (a fractal process has α = 0).
- ► The co-dimension C<sub>1</sub> of the mean field measures its mean fractalitiy (a homogeneous field has C<sub>1</sub> = 0).







## TM AND K(Q)











### RESULTS FOR GOOD SCALING DAYS

$k = 2^n$	2H + 1	K(2)	$\beta$	$\alpha$	$C_1$
$1 \le n < 5$	-1.50	0.10	-1.60	1.83	0.03
$5 \le n < 15$	-1.46	0.40	-1.86	1.59	0.04
$1 \le n < 15$	-1.44	0.29	-1.73	1.66	0.04

 $u_1$ 

$k = 2^n$	2H + 1	K(2)	$\beta$	$\alpha$	$C_1$
$1 \le n < 5$	-1.50	0.10	-1.60	2.00	0.03
$5 \le n < 15$	-1.46	0.42	-1.88	1.62	0.04
$1 \le n < 15$	-1.39	0.30	-1.69	1.70	0.04

 $u_2$ 







#### RESULTS FOR BAD SCALING DAYS

$k = 2^n$	2H + 1	K(2)	$\beta$	$\alpha$	$C_1$
$1 \le n < 5$	-1.01	0.03	-1.04	1.85	0.01
$5 \le n < 15$	-1.36	0.42	-1.78	1.63	0.02
$1 \le n < 15$	-1.26	0.29	-1.55	1.69	0.01

 $u_1$ 

$k = 2^n$	2H + 1	K(2)	$\beta$	$\alpha$	$C_1$
$1 \le n < 5$	-0.92	0.04	-0.96	1.89	0.02
$5 \le n < 15$	-1.37	0.46	-1.93	1.64	0.02
$1 \le n < 15$	-1.30	0.32	-1.62	1.69	0.02

 $u_2$ 







### CONCLUSION

1. Identified two power law scaling regimes at high wave numbers

- ► without the influence of turbines agrees with, superficially, the -5/3 law when using multifractals to account for intermittency.
- with the influence of turbines with an energy plateau whose length is proportional to the energy extracted from the turbine.
- 2. Identified the velocity field as multifractal allowing it to be fully described by the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $C_1$ .
- 3. Intermittency, K(2), in the wake of the turbines is less than the intermittency not in the wake.
- Multifractals can reproduce the fat-tailed statistics presented and can quantify the risk associated with intermittent wind velocities.







## WAUDIT WIND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AUDIT AND STANDARDISATION

- ► The WAUDIT objective is the generation of a pool of researchers, in the field of wind resource assessment.
- The development of state-of-the-art measurement and numerical and physical modelling techniques for industry.
- 30 organisations from 8 different EU member states will contribute 18 PhD theses under the umbrella of the European Wind Energy Academy (EAWE).







#### References

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