



State of the art and research gaps in wind farm control Results of a recent workshop

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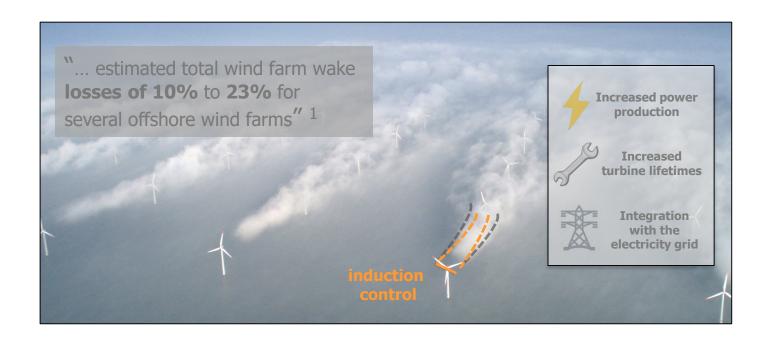
Abstract

The promise of advanced Wind Farm Control (WFC) of increased power and reduced loads through coordinated control of all turbines in a wind farm has been around for more than a decade. Many groups have worked on different aspects and with different methods to solidify the knowledge about the potentials and control approaches. However, it still is not commercially available. The International Energy Agency (IEA) and the EU funded **FarmConners** Coordination Action sponsored a recent Topical Expert Meeting on state of the art and research gaps in WFC.

The first activity of the FarmConners project was a workshop and subsequent paper on the currently available knowledge, both as abstract knowledge and as existing data sets. The workshop (held in Amsterdam on 25 September 2019) was attended by more than 50 experts around the world, of which many are collaborating in FarmConners. Alongside keynote speeches, the results of two online questionnaires and regular talks presenting and summarising the current knowledge and existing datasets for verification, some sessions also discussed a way forward.

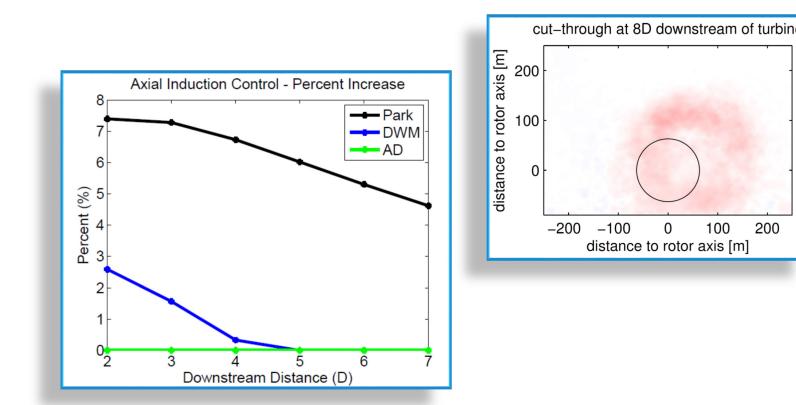
Wind Farm Control State of the Art

Induction control



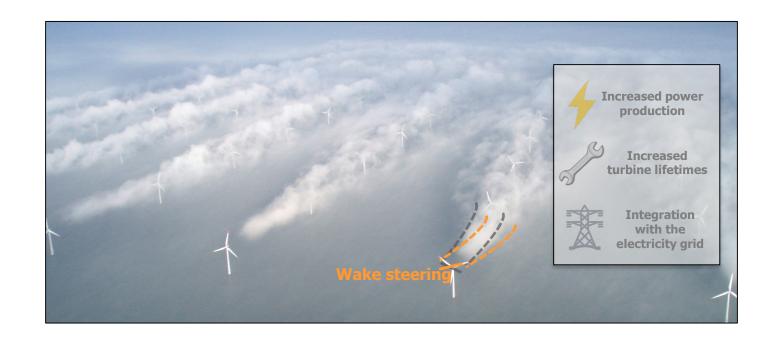
Status:

On life support for AEP increase:



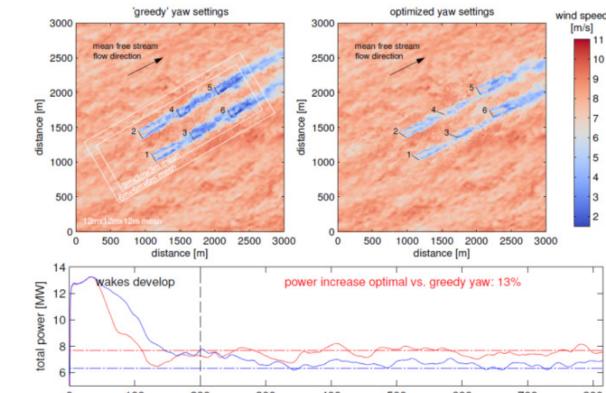
[2]

Wake steering



Status:

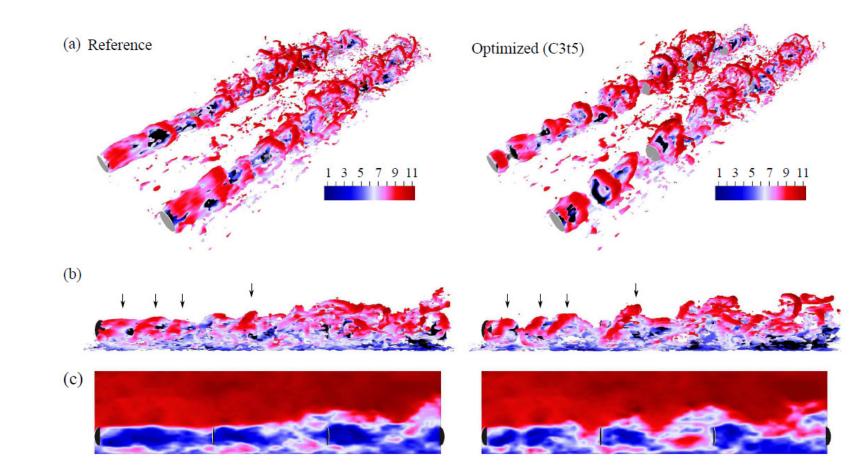
Current best option for AEP increase



Other

Dynamic Induction Control:

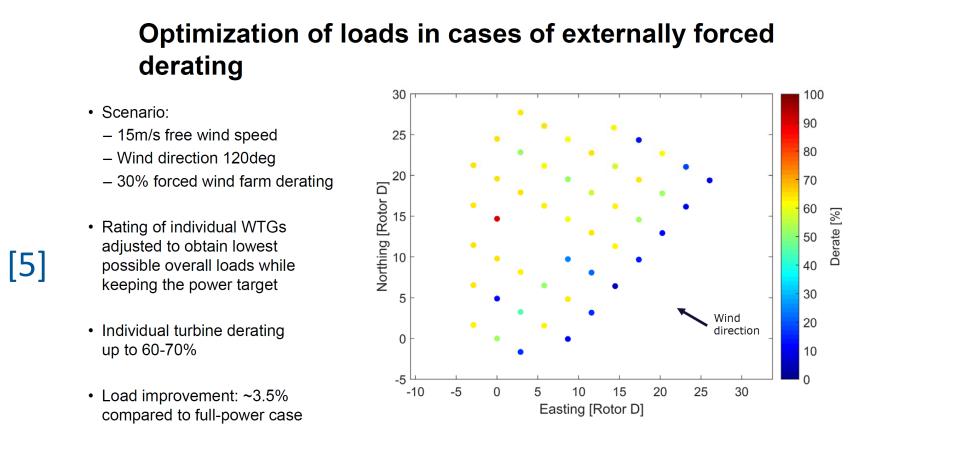
Shows potential for AEP increase [11, 12]



Unclear for load reduction / rebalancing

Increase tip speed in wake:

Potential for load reduction / rebalancing



Can it be made to work anyway? Can we combine wake steering and induction control, depending on wind direction?

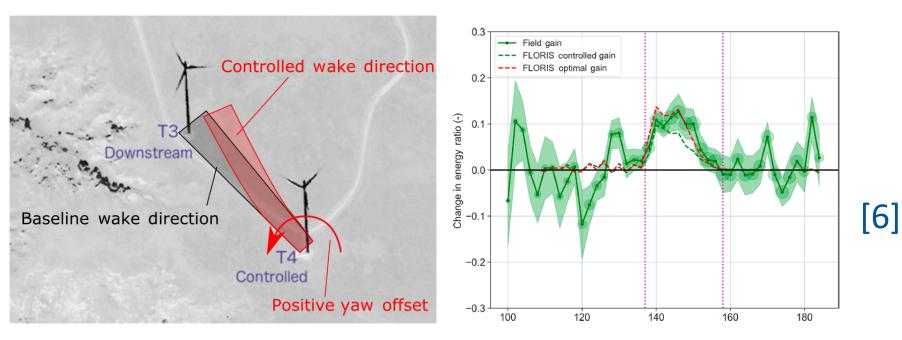
Research Gaps

Validation Campaigns -	13	5	5	4	4	4	1	2	3	4	1	0	0	
Understanding Load Impact -	3	8	7	6	7	6	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	Result of expert solicitation [10]
Understanding/Quantifying _ Uncertainties	4	6	5	9	7	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	(quactionnaira) in advance of
Develop Numerical Models -	7	4	6	6	5	4	4	3	4	1	0	1	1	(questionnaire) in advance of
Real-time Control Strategies -	3	8	1	9	7	3	2	6	3	0	3	0	0	the workshop. The scale shows
Understanding Dependence _ of Atmospheric Conditions	5	8	4	2	4	7	5	5	2	0	0	1	2	
Developing Widely Accepted Validation -	7	2	4	2	5	3	6	4	2	0	6	3	1	how many people of about 50
Robust Implementation _ (Curailment etc)	1	2	3	5	0	4	13	2	3	5	3	3	0	participants prioritised which
Understanding how WFC _ impacts optimal layout	2	0	5	3	2	6	3	4	8	9	1	2	1	participants prioritised which
Grid Support -	0	2	2	0	3	1	4	2	6	12	8	4	1	topic. Validation campaigns are
Farm-Farm Cluster Control -	1	0	3	0	1	2	3	3	8	11	8	2	3	
Integration With Storage And Solar	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	9	11	19	missing most. Understanding
Understanding Sound Impact -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	5	16	16	load impacts comes second.
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0 Rank	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	ivau impacts comes second.

400 time [a] 300 500

Potential for load reduction / rebalancing

Tested in several places, usually with good results, but often with single turbine only



Are load impacts believable?

Novel concept, untested [13]

Potential for AEP improvement

Wake steering through individual pitch:

Debunked [9, 14]

Control of electrical system to reduce losses:

Worked on e.g. in TotalControl

Wind farms designed for WFC:

Allows densification of wind power [7]

Anything we overlooked? Except provision of Ancillary Services, which for most AS is established already.

FarmConners Solutions



Certification, Standardization and other Regulatory issues

\vee alue proposition:

Showcase of WFC in various electricity market scenarios; compliance and revenue including Economic benefits of WFC in design phase

References

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