

De la mesure du vent à la production éolienne

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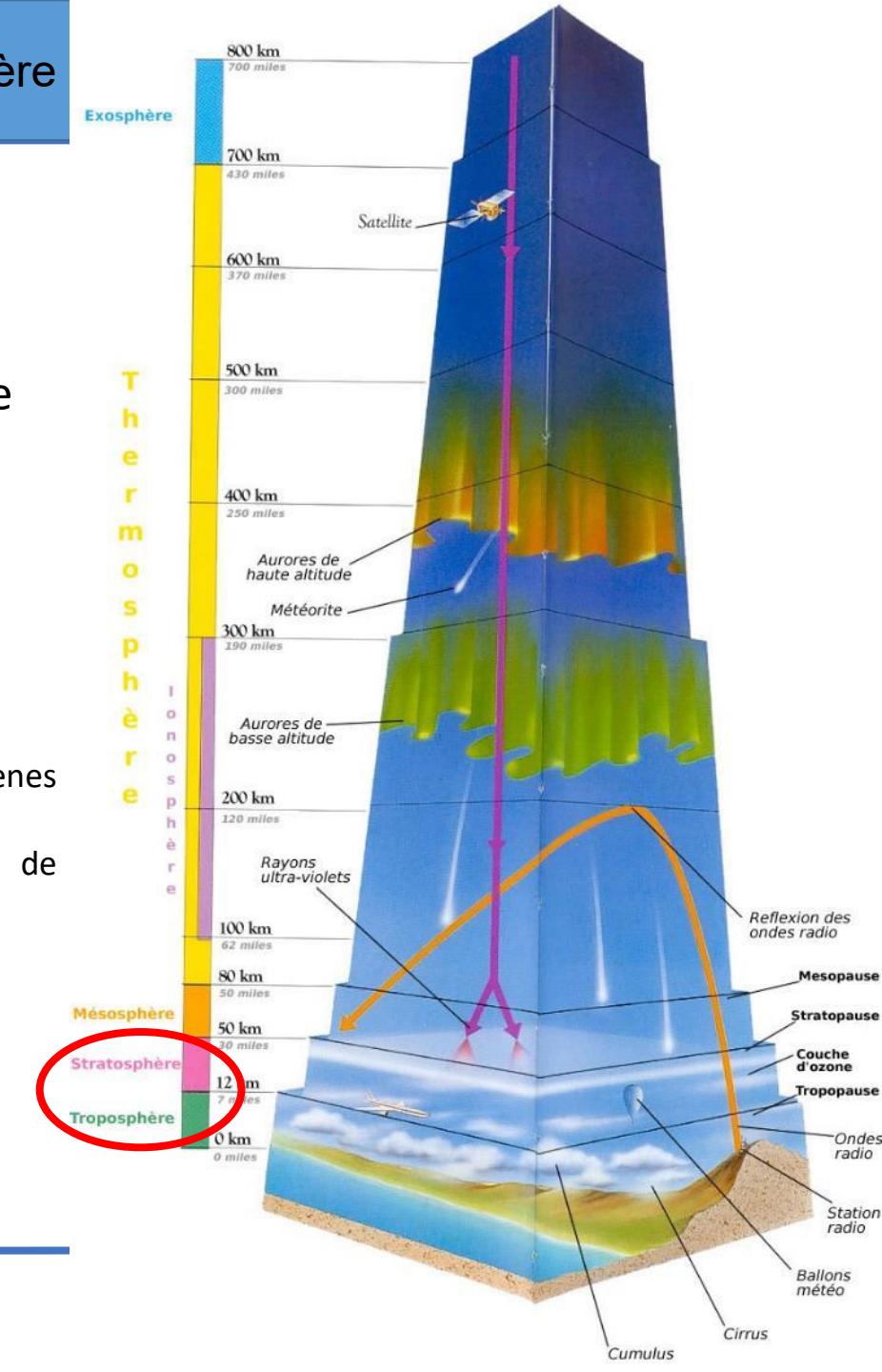
- A l'échelle météorologique, l'atmosphère se divise en 2 régions :

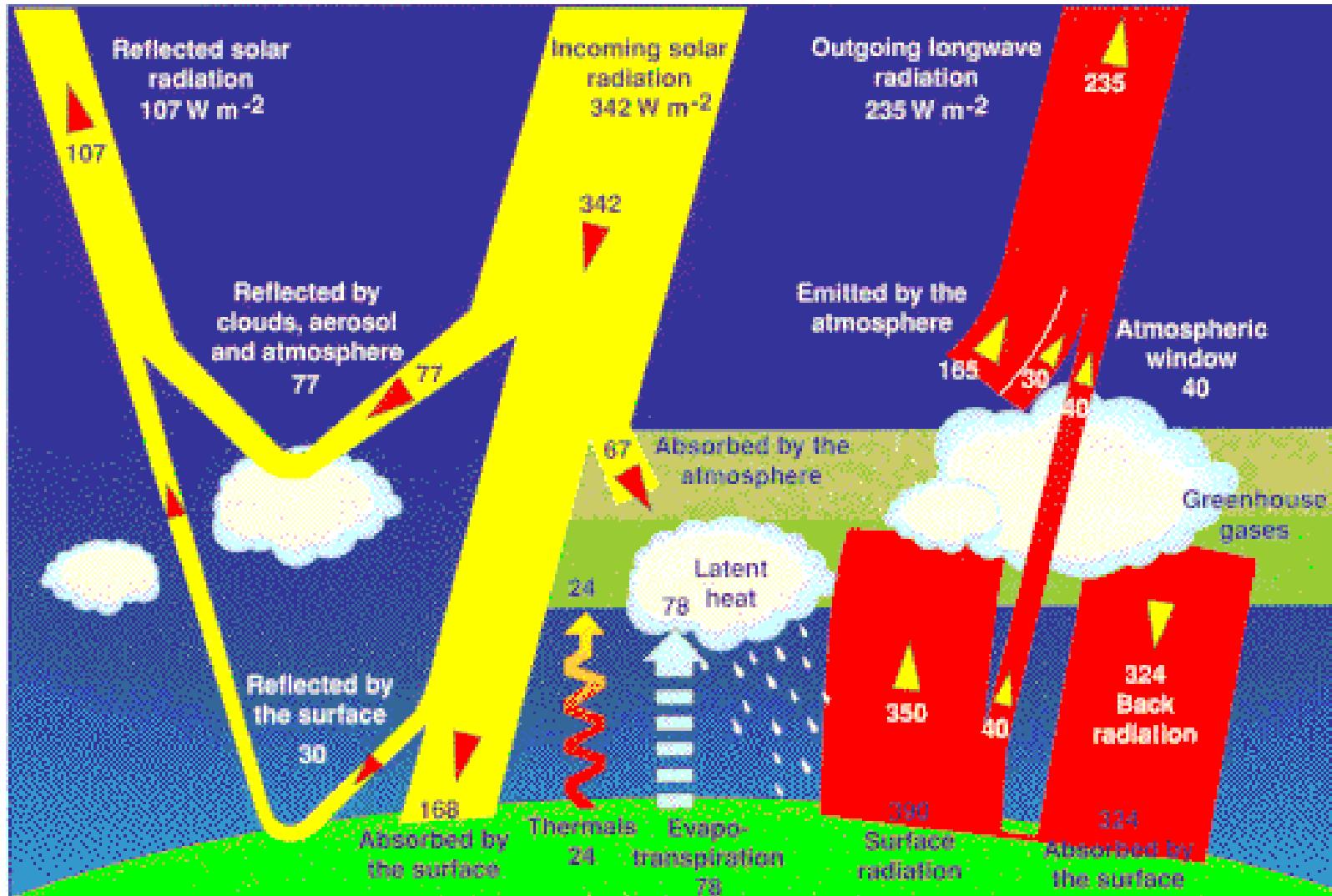
- **La Stratosphère ($z>11-12 \text{ km}$)**

- peu de mouvement d'air

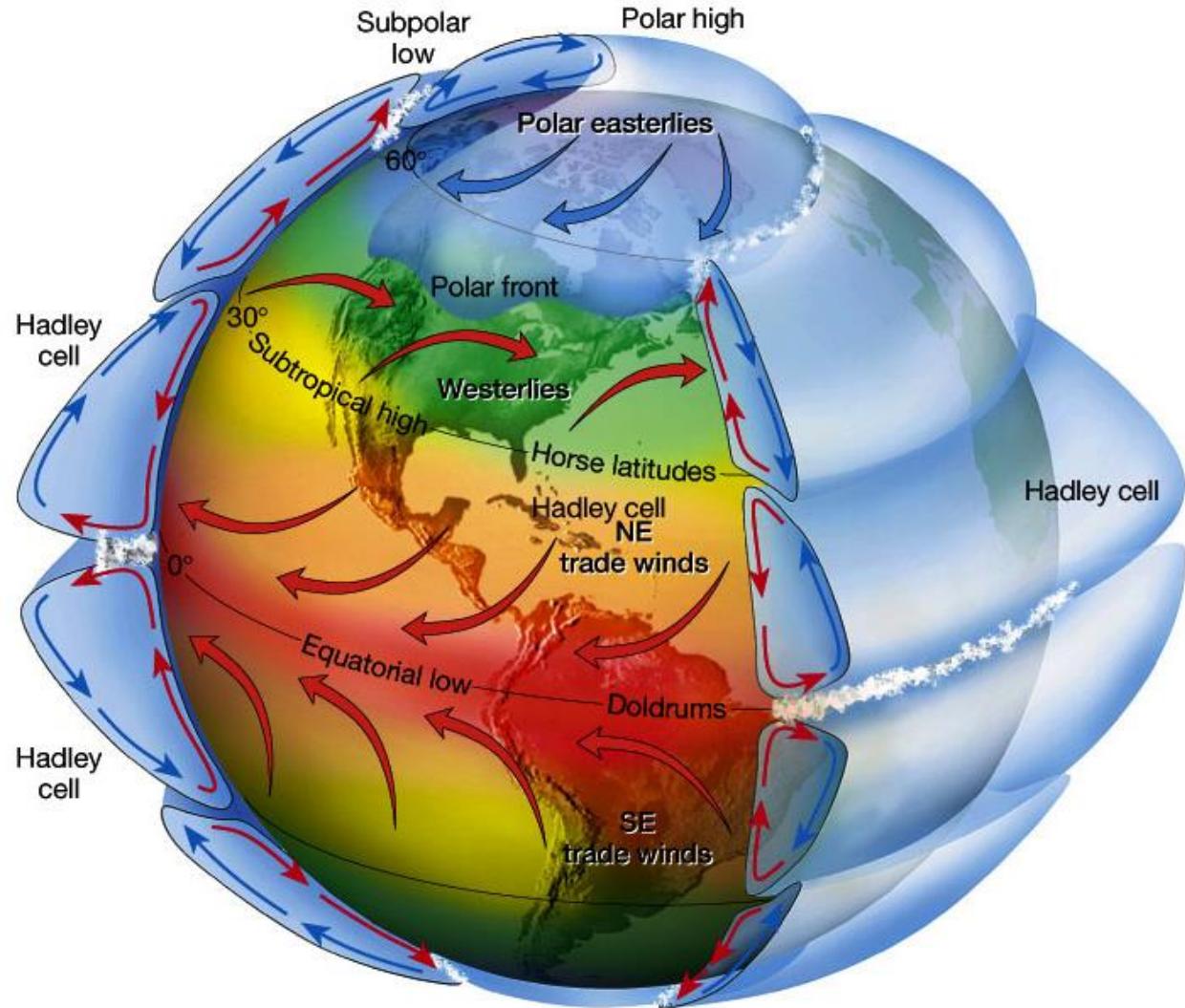
- **La Troposphère ($0 < z < 11-12 \text{ km}$)**

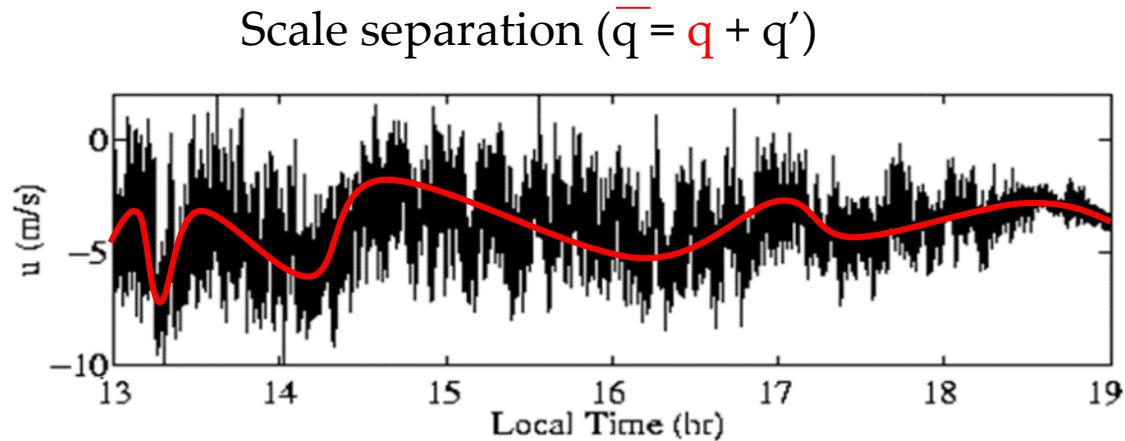
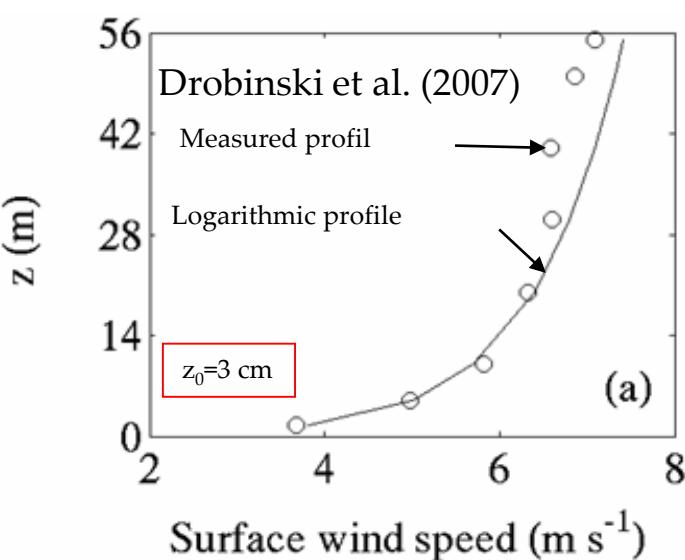
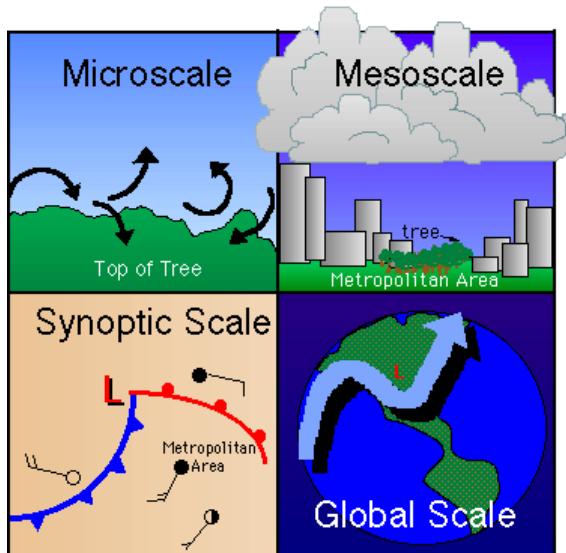
- Région où se produit tous les phénomènes météorologiques
- Contient entre 80 et 85% de la masse totale de l'atmosphère
- Contient presque toute l'eau atmosphérique





- The Sun heats the equatorial regions much more than the polar regions. In response to this, three cells develop.
- The Earth rotates so air traveling southward from the north pole will be deflected to the right. Air traveling northward from the south pole will be deflected to the left.





Logarithmic profile of the horizontal wind speed (up to about 100 m height)

$$\bar{U}(z) = \frac{u_*}{K} \ln\left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right)$$

Roughness length z_0 : Whilst it is not a physical length, it can be considered as a length-scale a representation of the roughness of the surface: ice: 10^{-5} m ; ocean ($10^{-4} - 10^{-3} \text{ m}$); trees ($2 \times 10^{-2} - 10^{-1} \text{ m}$); towns ($6 \times 10^{-1} - 2 \text{ m}$)

Caractéristiques du vent

$$u = U + \tilde{u}$$

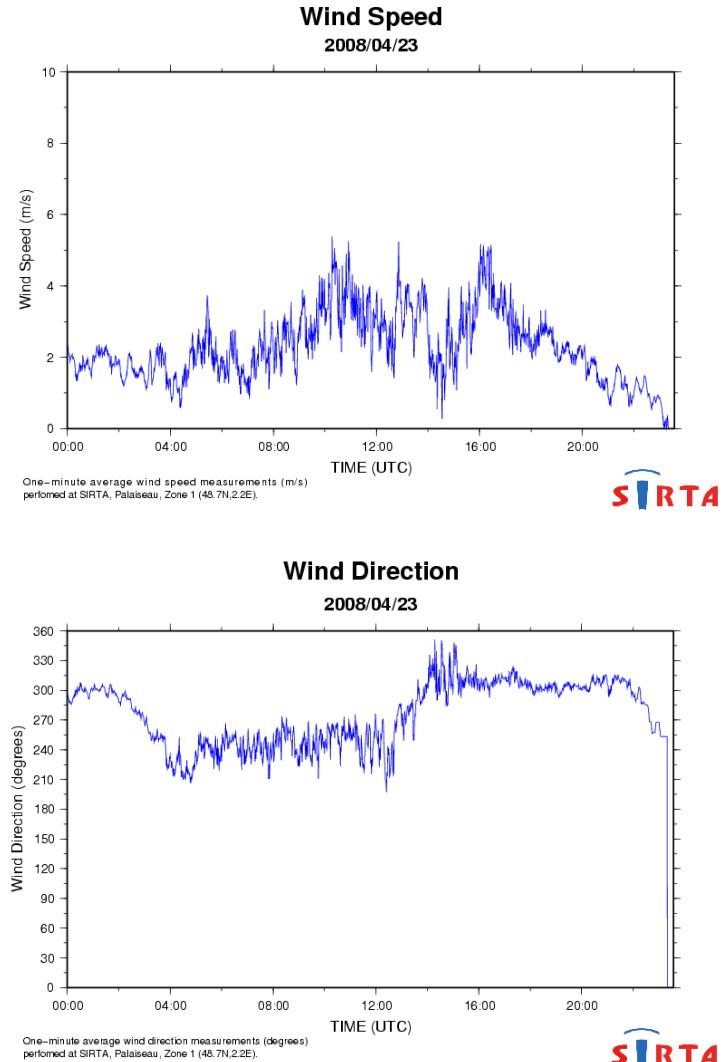
Vitesse moyenne

$$U = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n u_i$$

Fluctuation de vitesse de vent

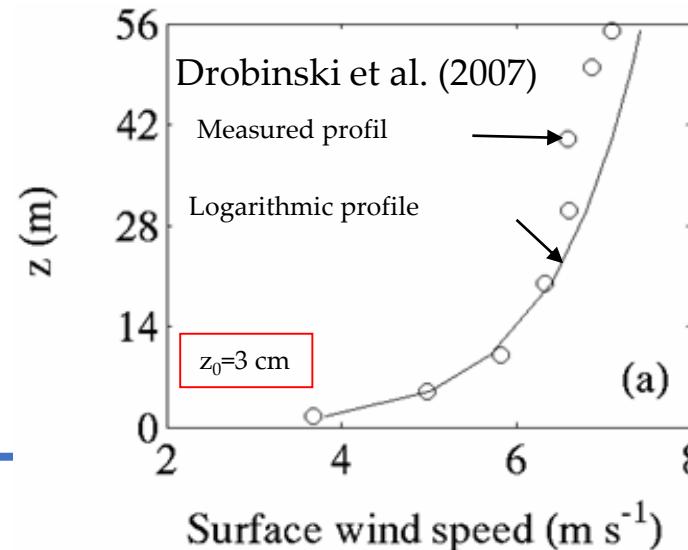
$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \times \sum_{i=1}^n (u_i - U)^2}$$

Variations à court terme importantes à considérer pour les charges maximales, la fatigue et la qualité de la puissance



Sous-couche rugueuse et hauteur de rugosité z_0

| Sites caractéristiques | Classes de rugosité | z_0 (m) |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|
| Grandes étendues d'eau (mer, océan, lac) | I | de 0,001 à 0,01 |
| Rases campagnes, aéroports | II | de 0,01 à 0,10 |
| Zones faiblement urbanisées, bocages | III | de 0,10 à 0,50 |
| Zones urbanisées, industrielles ou forestières | IV | de 0,50 à 1,50 |
| Centres des villes | V | de 1,50 à 2,50 |





Mesure du profil vertical du vent sur un mât de 30 m



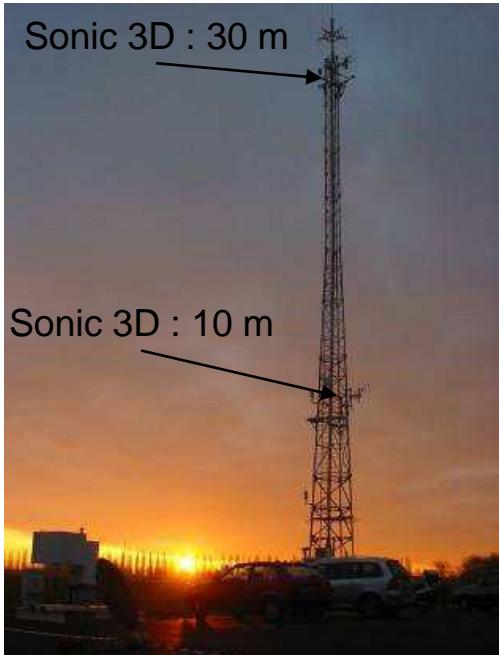
Mesure du vent par lidar



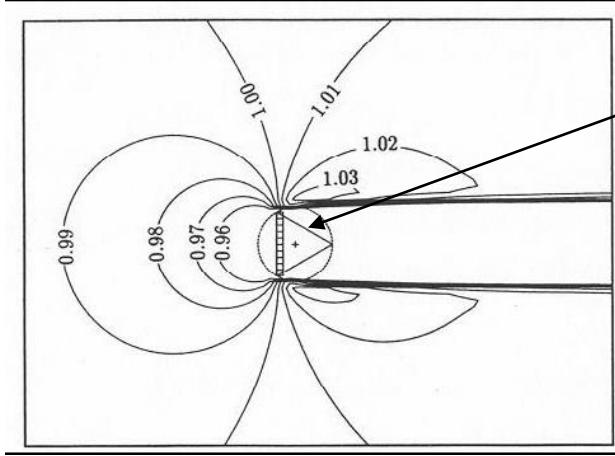
Mesure du vent par anémométrie sonique



Mesure du vent par sodar



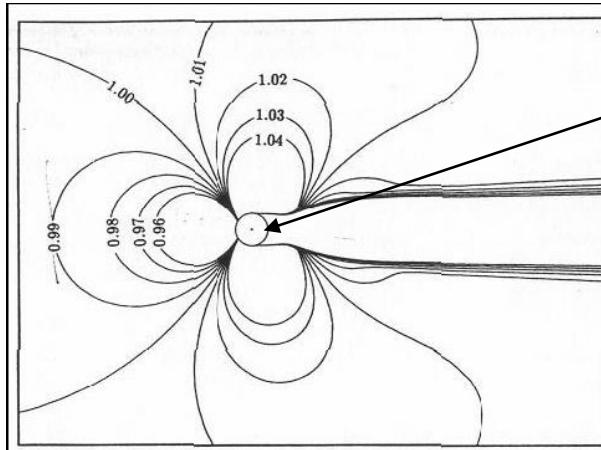
Mât météorologique de 30 m



Tour en treillis

Instruments installés :

- à 90 ° par rapport au vent dominant
- à 6 diamètres de la tour

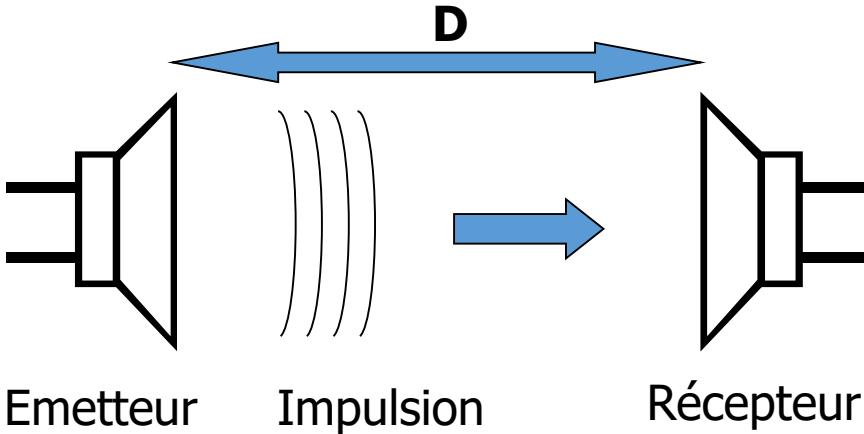


Tour tubulaire

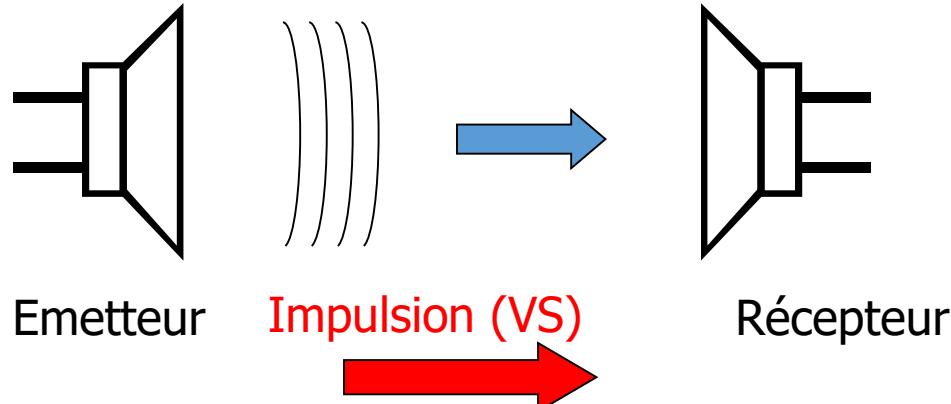
Instruments installés :

- à 45 ° par rapport au vent dominant
- à 8.5 diamètres de la tour

Principe de la mesure ultrasonique



Cas n°1: Composante du vecteur vent sur l'axe de mesure.



Trajet aller :

$$D = (V_s + V_v) t_1 \text{ (Cas 1)}$$

Trajet retour :

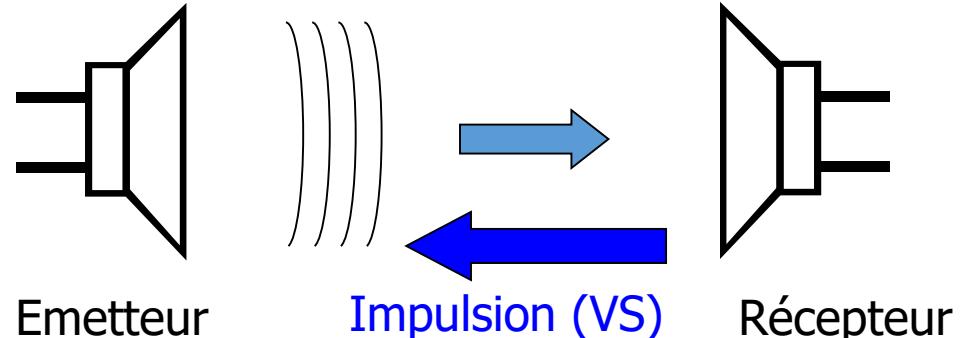
$$D = (V_s - V_v) t_2 \text{ (Cas 2)}$$

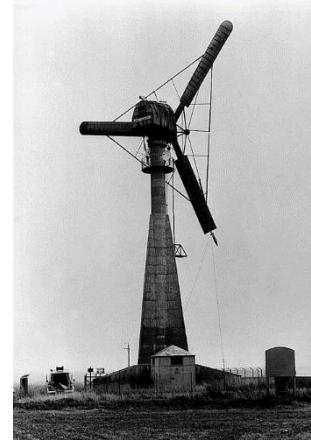
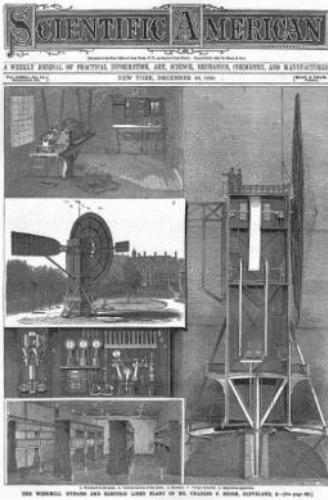
⇒ V_s : calcul de T et H_r

⇒ V_v : u , v et w : 3D

- t_1 et t_2 sont des grandeurs mesurées par le système.
- D est une grandeur connue par fabrication.

Cas n°2: Composante du vecteur vent sur l'axe de mesure.





Antiquity

1100

1887

1957

Windmills used as a grinding mill

In Europe, first windmills used as pumps.

Charles F. Brush (USA) builds first windturbine producing electricity.

Poul la Cour develops several experimental windmills and conduct research in wind tunnels.

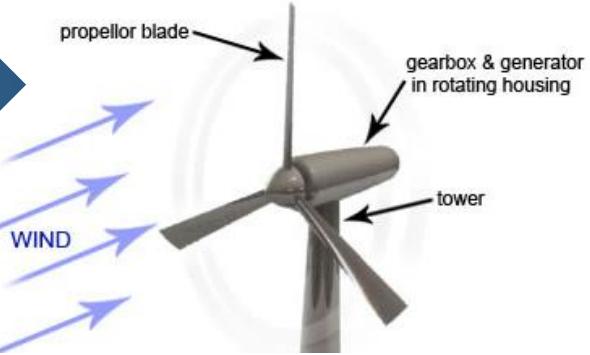
Johannes Juul buids the Gedser windturbine, precursor of the modern windmills.

First half of XXth century, windmills confronted to tough competition with fossil fuel power plants and the national electricity network. Because of the lack of coal and petroleum during the world wars, wind power production remains used.

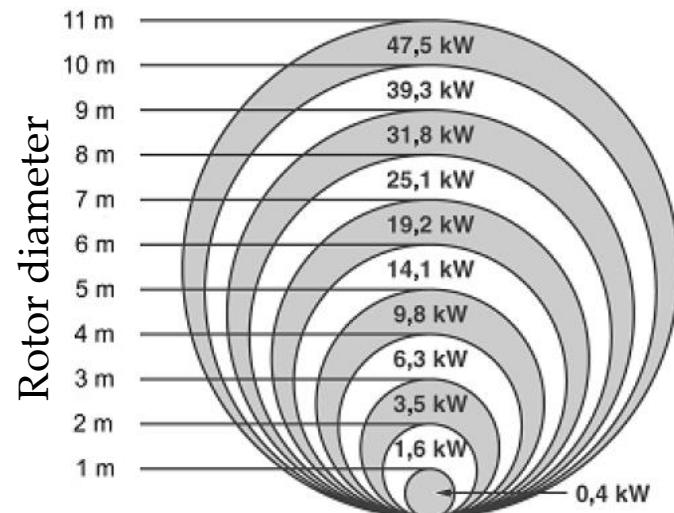
Large windturbine



Small windturbine



Theoretical wind power production



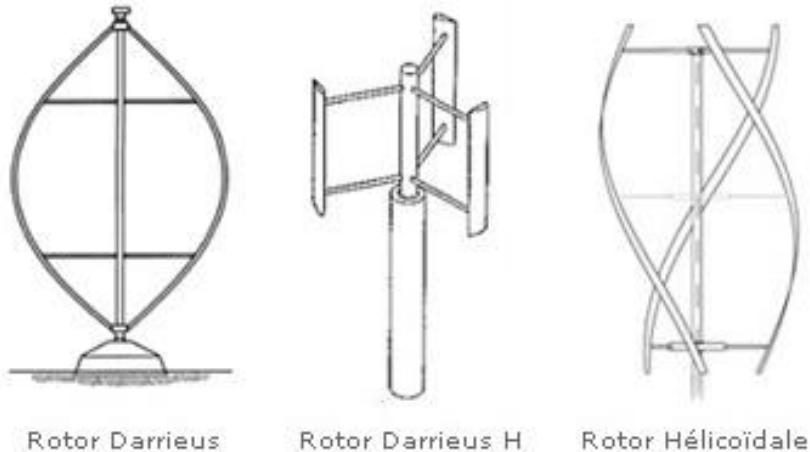
Rotation speed: 10 to 25 per minute → production ~**2MW** (~electricity for 2000 homes, except heating).

The main rotor shaft is arranged vertically:

→ does not need to be pointed into the wind to be effective (advantage on sites with highly variable wind direction).

→ generator and gearbox placed near the ground (more accessible for maintenance).

Drawbacks are that some designs produce pulsating torque.



Rotor Darrieus

Rotor Darrieus H

Rotor Hélicoïdale



© Rolf Hickler

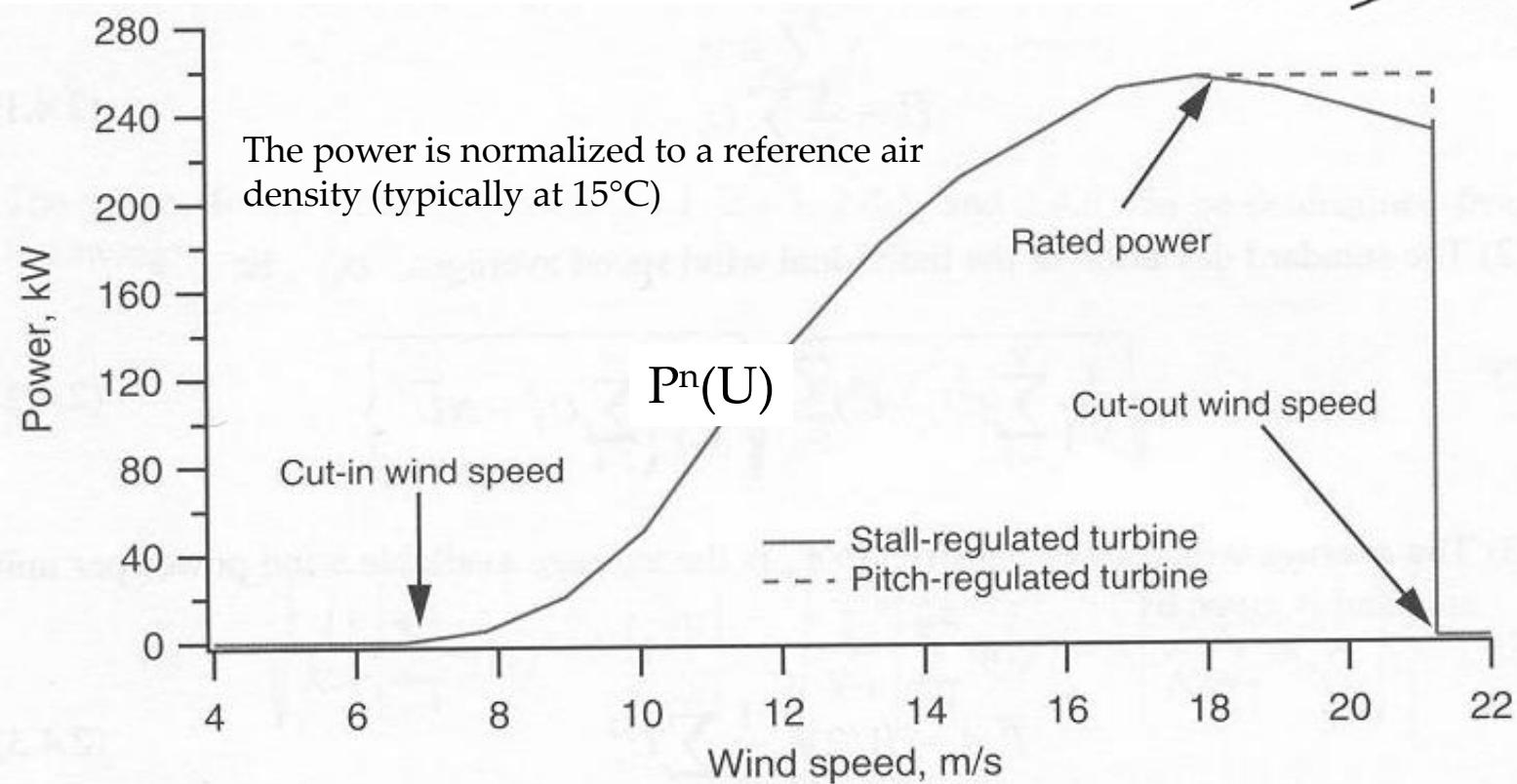
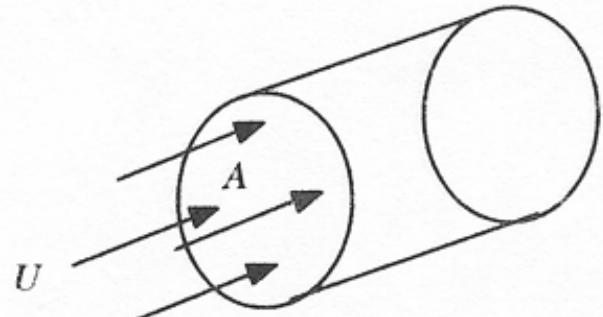
- Wind turbine regulation → extremely variable: definition of wind turbine zones, wind energy price, constraints (environmental protection,...).
- Wind turbine production within the national electricity network
 - When the turbine produces more power than house needs, the extra electricity is sold to the local utility (EDF in France). The electricity price is set by the local utility.
 - Capacity factor: one element in measuring **the productivity of a wind turbine**. It compares the plant's actual production over a given period of time with the amount of power the plant would have produced if it had run at full capacity for the same amount of time.

$$\text{Capacity Factor} = \frac{\text{Actual amount of power produced over time}}{\text{Power that would have been produced if turbine operated at maximum output 100% of the time}}$$

A wind plant is "fueled" by the wind, which blows steadily at times and not at all at other times. Although modern utility-scale wind turbines typically operate 65% to 90% of the time, they often run at less than full capacity. Therefore, a capacity factor of 25% to 40% is common, although they may achieve higher capacity factors during windy weeks or months.

Power curve

$$P^n = \frac{1}{2} \rho U^3 A \quad (\text{kinetic energy per unit of time through surface } A)$$



- The total energy available in the wind through a surface A is:

$$P^n = (1/2)\rho AU^3$$

- Wind turbines extract energy by slowing down the wind (it however cannot extract the total energy available in the wind otherwise it would need to stop 100% of the wind; see Betz law). The energy produced by the wind turbine is thus:

$$P_w^n = (1/2)C_p \rho AU^3$$

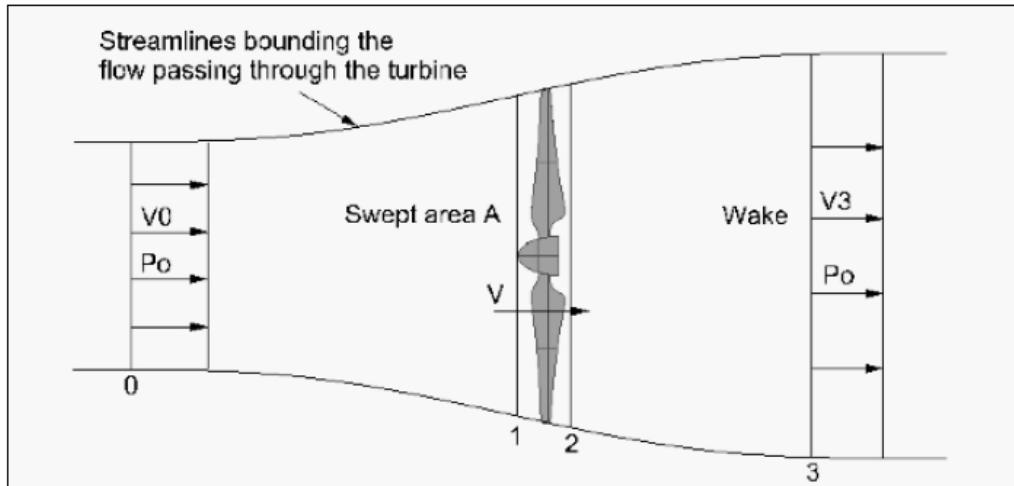
- The coefficient of power of a wind turbine C_p is thus a measurement of how efficiently the wind turbine converts the energy in the wind into electricity

$$C_p = \frac{P_w^n}{P^n} = \frac{\text{Energy produced by wind turbine}}{\text{Total energy available in the wind}}$$

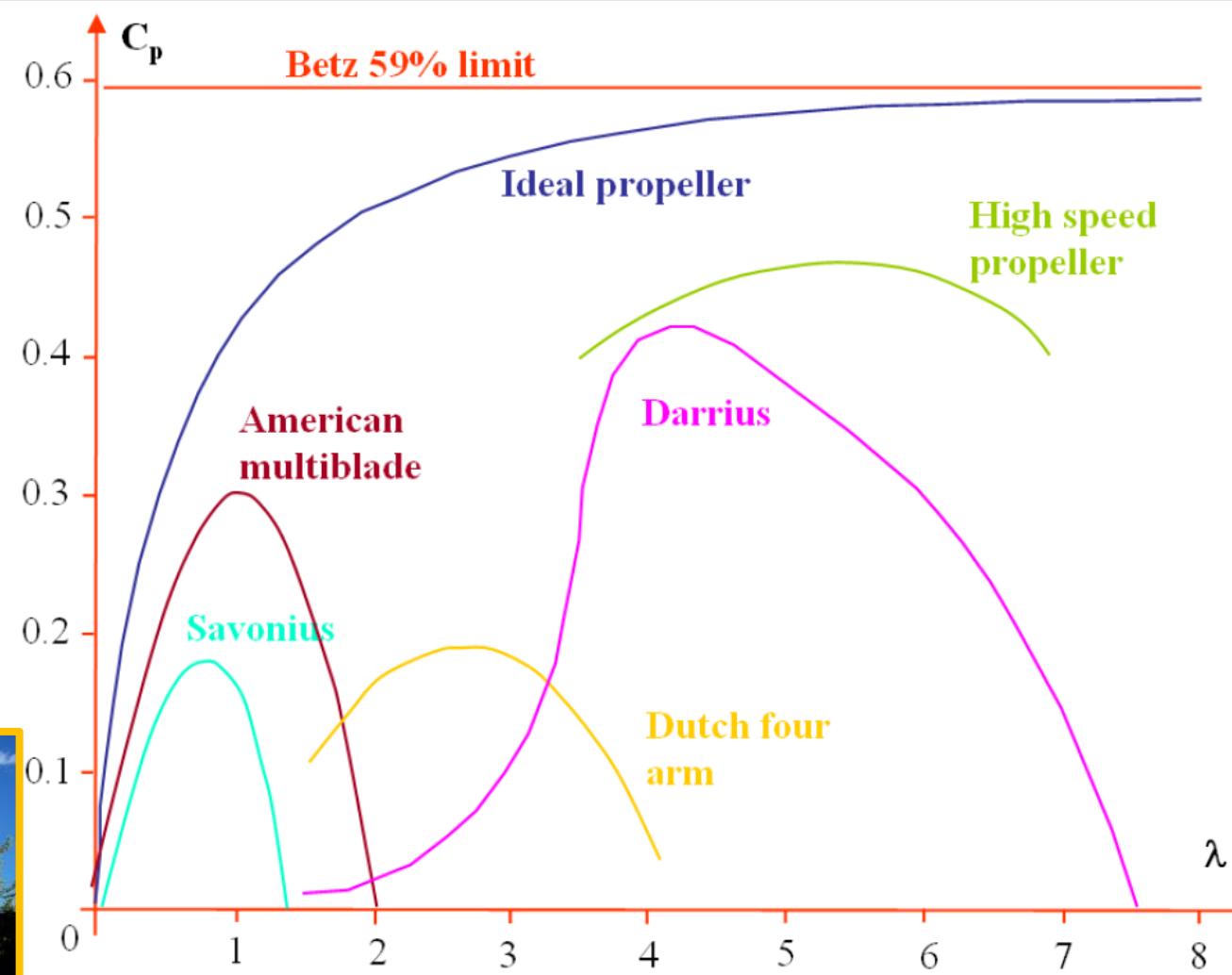
● The idealized Betz law

Albert Betz derived in 1920 a theoretical efficiency limit for hydraulic turbines (both wind and water turbines). The main assumption are

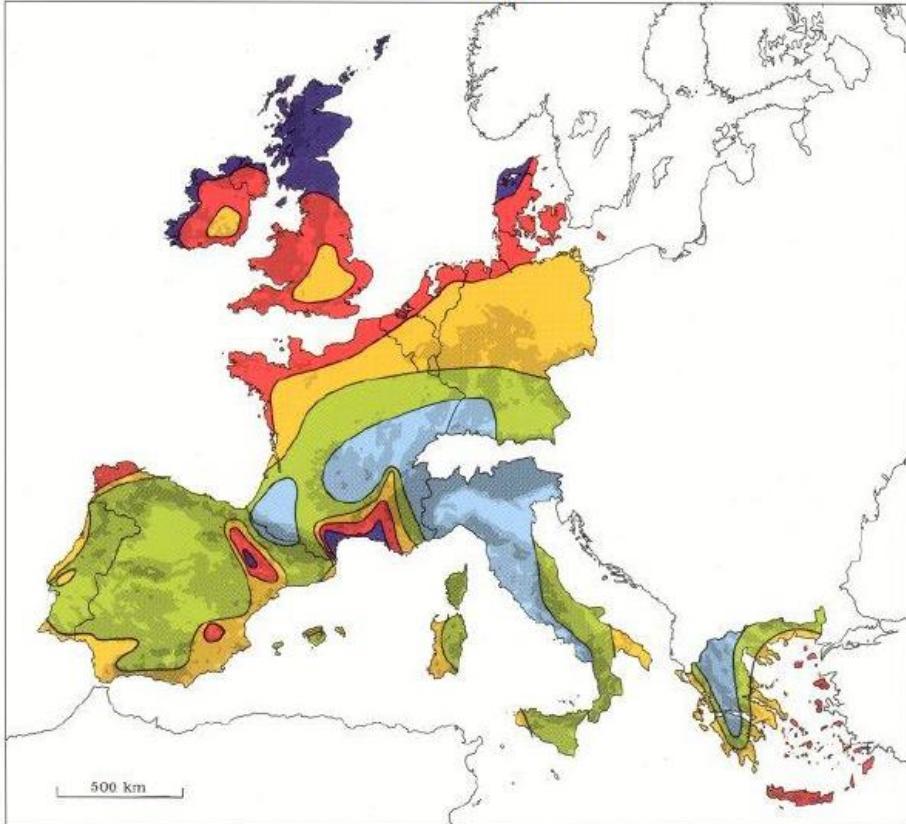
1. idealized fluid: we neglect viscous or turbulent dissipation;
2. steady and uniform flow: we neglect spatial and temporal velocity variations;
3. barotropic fluid: the fluid density remains constant.



The theoretical efficiency limit is $C_p = 16/27 \sim 0.6$

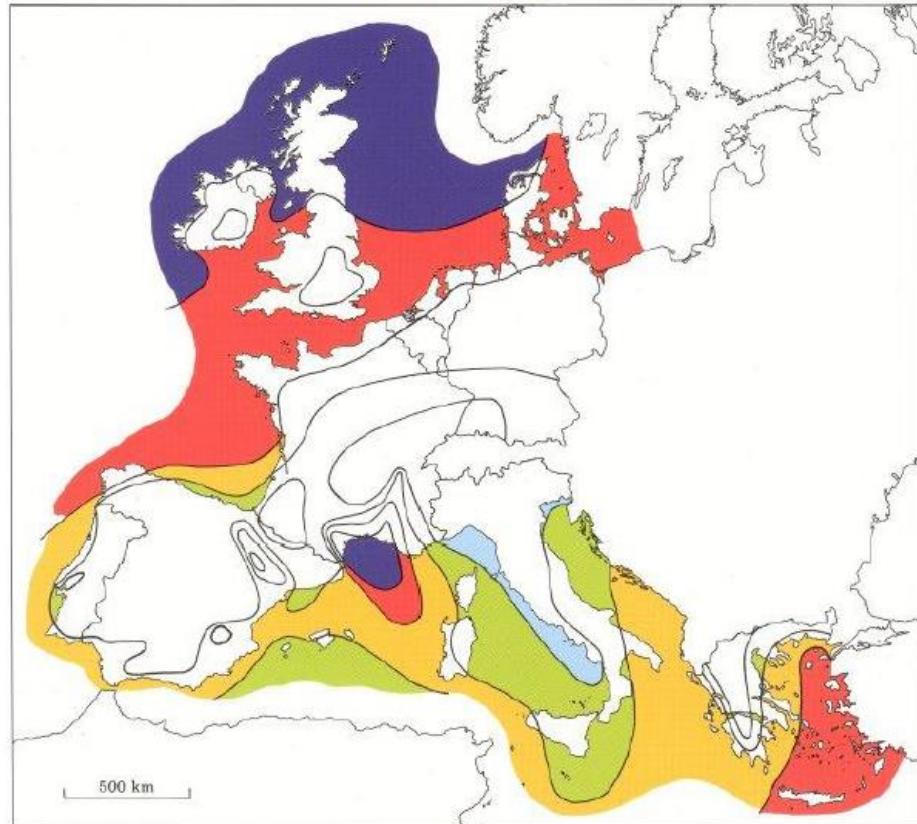


Onshore

Wind resources¹ at 50 metres above ground level for five different topographic conditions

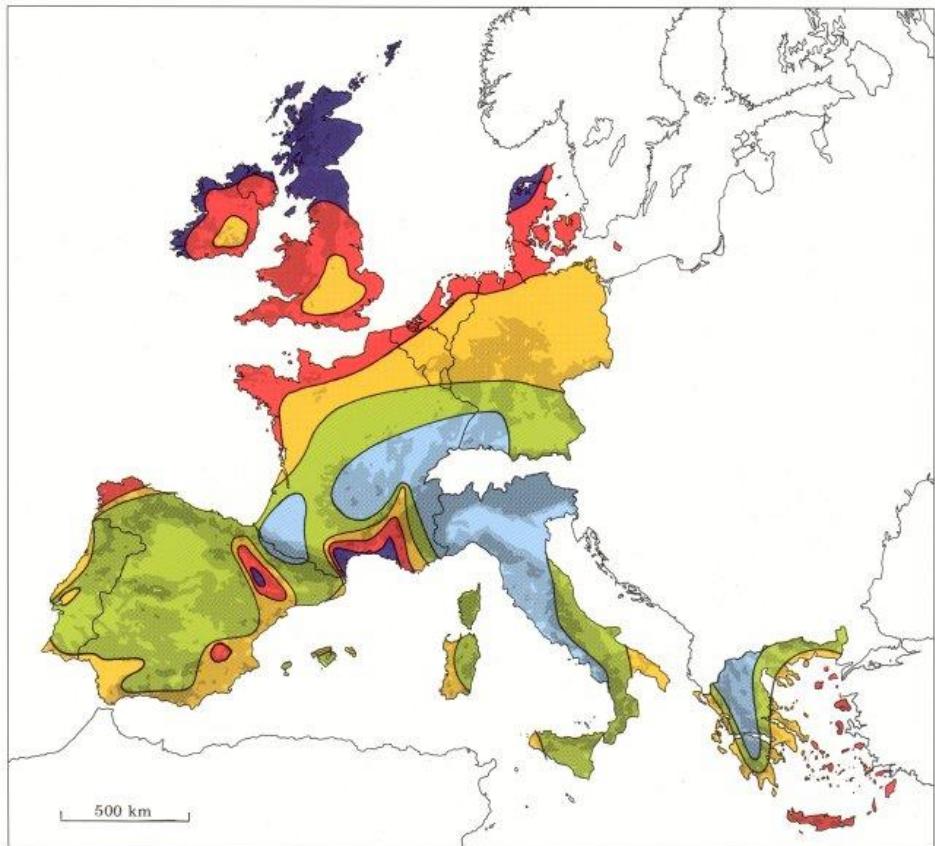
| Sheltered terrain ² $m s^{-1}$ | | Open plain ³ $m s^{-1}$ | | At sea coast ⁴ $m s^{-1}$ | | Open sea ⁵ $m s^{-1}$ | | Hills and ridges ⁶ $m s^{-1}$ | |
|--|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|---|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|---|-----------|
| Wm^{-2} | | Wm^{-2} | | Wm^{-2} | | Wm^{-2} | | Wm^{-2} | |
| > 6.0 | > 250 | > 7.5 | > 500 | > 8.5 | > 700 | > 9.0 | > 800 | > 11.5 | > 1800 |
| 5.0-6.0 | 150-250 | 6.5-7.5 | 300-500 | 7.0-8.5 | 400-700 | 8.0-9.0 | 600-800 | 10.0-11.5 | 1200-1800 |
| 4.5-5.0 | 100-150 | 5.5-6.5 | 200-300 | 6.0-7.0 | 250-400 | 7.0-8.0 | 400-600 | 8.5-10.0 | 700-1200 |
| 3.5-4.5 | 50-100 | 4.5-5.5 | 100-200 | 5.0-6.0 | 150-250 | 5.5-7.0 | 200-400 | 7.0-8.5 | 400-700 |
| < 3.5 | < 80 | < 4.5 | < 100 | < 5.0 | < 150 | < 5.5 | < 200 | < 7.0 | < 400 |

Offshore



Wind resources over open sea (more than 10 km offshore) for five standard heights

| 10 m $m s^{-1}$ | | 25 m $m s^{-1}$ | | 50 m $m s^{-1}$ | | 100 m $m s^{-1}$ | | 200 m $m s^{-1}$ | |
|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Wm^{-2} | | Wm^{-2} | | Wm^{-2} | | Wm^{-2} | | Wm^{-2} | |
| > 8.0 | > 600 | > 8.5 | > 700 | > 9.0 | > 800 | > 9.0 | > 800 | > 10.0 | > 1100 |
| 7.0-8.0 | 350-600 | 7.5-8.5 | 450-700 | 8.0-9.0 | 600-800 | 8.5-10.0 | 650-1100 | 9.5-11.0 | 900-1500 |
| 6.0-7.0 | 250-300 | 6.5-7.5 | 300-450 | 7.0-8.0 | 400-600 | 7.5-8.5 | 450-650 | 8.0-9.5 | 600-900 |
| 4.5-6.0 | 100-250 | 5.0-6.5 | 150-300 | 5.5-7.0 | 200-400 | 6.0-7.5 | 250-450 | 6.5-8.0 | 300-600 |
| < 4.5 | < 100 | < 5.0 | < 150 | < 5.5 | < 200 | < 6.0 | < 250 | < 6.5 | < 300 |



Classes of wind power density at 50 m from the Batelle Wind Energy Resource Atlas.

- Vertical extrapolation of wind speed is based on the 1/7 power law.

$$M(z) = M_{ref} \left(\frac{z}{z_{ref}} \right)^{\alpha}$$

- Mean wind speed is based on the Rayleigh speed distribution of equivalent wind power density.

$$p_{Ra}(M) = \frac{k}{c} \left(\frac{M}{c} \right) \exp \left[- \left(\frac{M}{c} \right)^2 \right]$$

Quelques actions menées au SIRTA



SITE INSTRUMENTAL DE RECHERCHE
PAR TELEDETECTION AEROMETEORIQUE

Caractéristiques de l'éolienne installée au SIRTA

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M-C. Gonthier (IPSL), J-L. Quer (EDF)



1. Comment évolue le vent sur la verticale ? Pourquoi ?
2. Comment peut-on le paramétriser ? Quelle précision ?
3. Quel impact sur la ressource éolienne ? Quel potentiel sur l'Ecole Polytechnique ?