A HYBRID NUMERICAL AND STATISTICAL MODEL FOR WIND POWER FORECASTING

Adil Rasheed¹, Jakob Kristoffer Süld², Ingrid Vik³, Magne Røen³, Trond Kvamsdal¹ ¹Applied Mathematics SINTEF ICT, ²MET Norway, ³TrønderEnergi AS

Abstract: A large scale introduction of wind energy in power sector causes a number of challenges for electricity market and wind farm operators who will have to deal with the variability and uncertainty in the wind power generation in their scheduling and trading decisions. Numerical wind power forecasting has been identified as an important tool to address the increasing variability and uncertainty and to more efficiently operate power systems with large wind power penetration. The work clearly demonstrates the power of a hybrid numerical and statistical model developed in the FSI-WT project.

Why do a few turbines under-perform consistently in wind farms ? Can a RANS based model capture the flow behaviour in a complex terrain ?

Three steps to improve Power production

STEP 2: Uncertainty quantification by running 10 different ensemble runs



Offline simulations conducted with the most frequently encountered wind and stratification conditions:



STEP 1: A Multiscale Wind Forecast System





STEP 3: Better dynamic wind to power conversion curve using historical power production data







Stream limes for two most dominant wind directions. The figure clearly shows that the wind has a tendency to go around the hill which is perhaps related to the strong stratification in the region thus avoiding a few turbines which consistently underperform.





The authors acknowledge the financial support from the Norwegian Research Council and the industrial partners of the FSI-WT-project (216465/E20) | Contact: adil.rasheed@sintef.no

