

# Turbulence Intensity Model for Offshore Wind Energy Applications

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# Outline

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- Offshore Standards: ISO 19901-1:2005
- Turbulence Intensity Model (TIM)
- Estimation of Gust Factor based on TIM
- Further Studies
- Summary

# Motivation

Offshore standards:

- Use: Design of offshore structures
- Focus: High wind speed

## Need of a model

Valid for:

- All wind conditions

Can be used for:

- Design
- Operation and Fatigue Analysis

# Wind Parameters

Mean Wind Speed:

$$U$$

Turbulence Intensity:

$$I = \frac{\sigma_U}{U}$$

Gust Factor:

$$G = \frac{U_{gust}}{U}$$

# Offshore Standard: ISO 19901-1:2005

Wind Profile: 
$$U(z) = U_0 \cdot \left[ 1 + C \cdot \ln\left(\frac{z}{z_r}\right) \right]$$

$$C = 5.73 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot \left[ 1 + 1.5 \cdot \frac{U_0}{U_{ref}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Turbulence Intensity: 
$$I = 0.06 \cdot \left[ 1 + 0.43 \cdot \frac{U_0}{U_{ref}} \right] \cdot \left( \frac{z}{z_r} \right)^{-0.22}$$

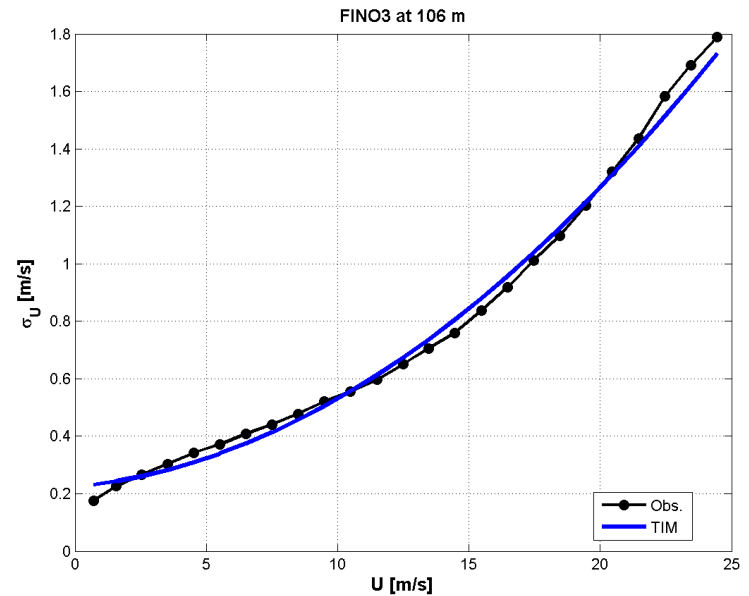
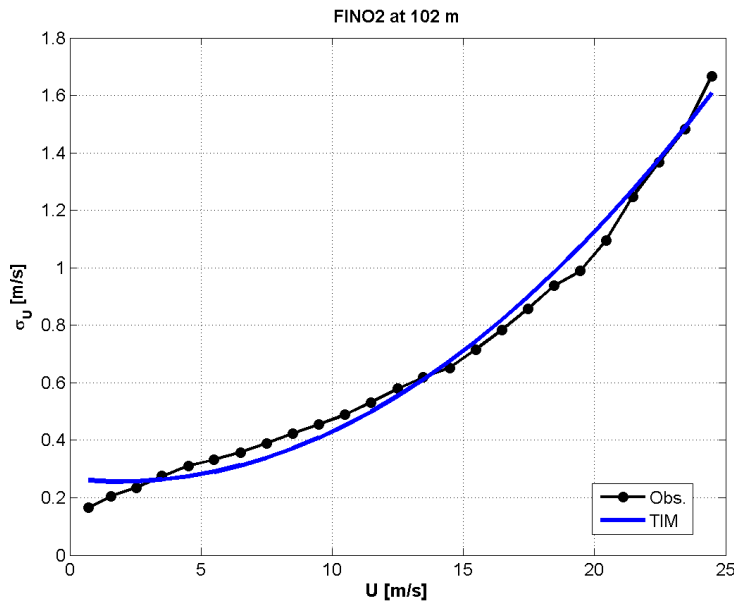
Wind Gust: 
$$U_{gust}(z, t) = U(z) \cdot \left[ 1 - 0.41 \cdot I(z) \cdot \ln\left(\frac{t}{t_0}\right) \right]$$

- $z_r$  : Reference elevation above mean sea level,  $z_r = 10$  m
- $U_0$  : 1 hour mean wind speed at the reference elevation  $z_r$
- $U_{ref}$  : Reference wind speed,  $U_{ref} = 10$  m/s
- $t_0$  : 1 hour

# Turbulence Intensity Model (TIM; #1)

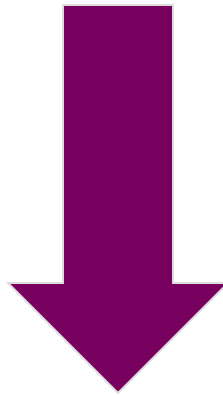
Based on offshore wind statistics at FINO platforms, the standard deviation of wind speed is modelled as a function of wind speed using a 2nd order polynomial:

$$\sigma_U = a_1 \cdot U^2 + a_2 \cdot U + a_3$$



# Turbulence Intensity Model (TIM; #1)

$$\sigma_U = a_1 \cdot U^2 + a_2 \cdot U + a_3$$

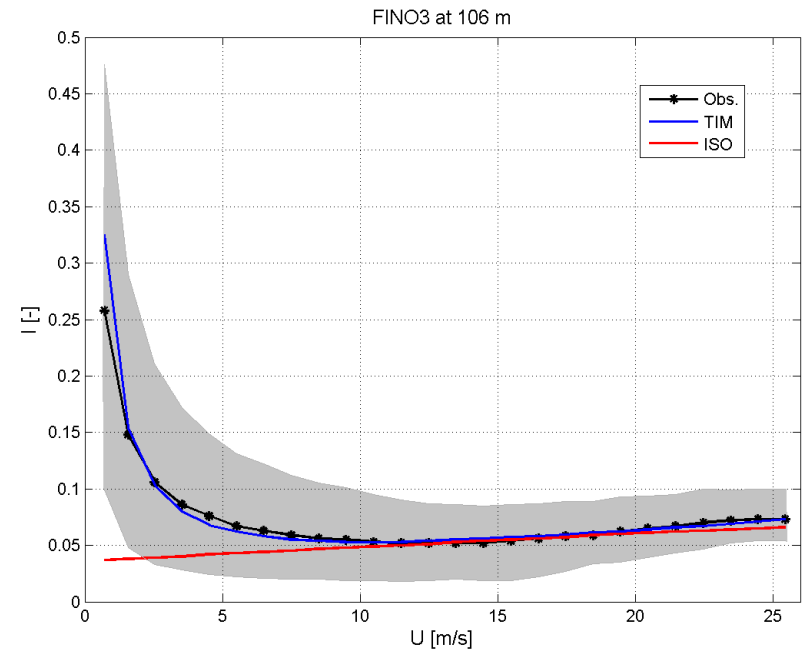
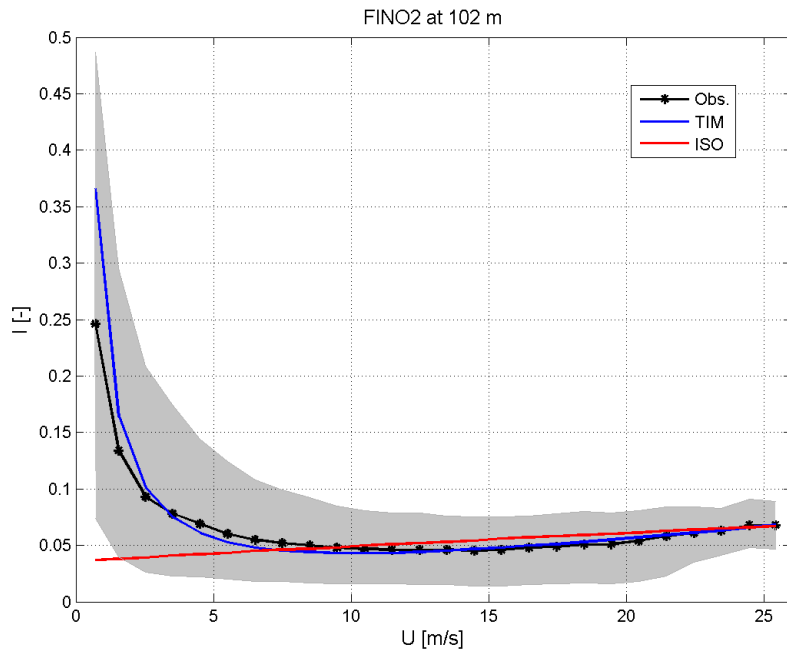


$$I = \frac{\sigma_U}{U}$$

$$I = a_1 \cdot U + a_2 + \frac{a_3}{U}$$

# Turbulence Intensity Model (TIM; #1)

$$I = a_1 \cdot U + a_2 + \frac{a_3}{U}$$



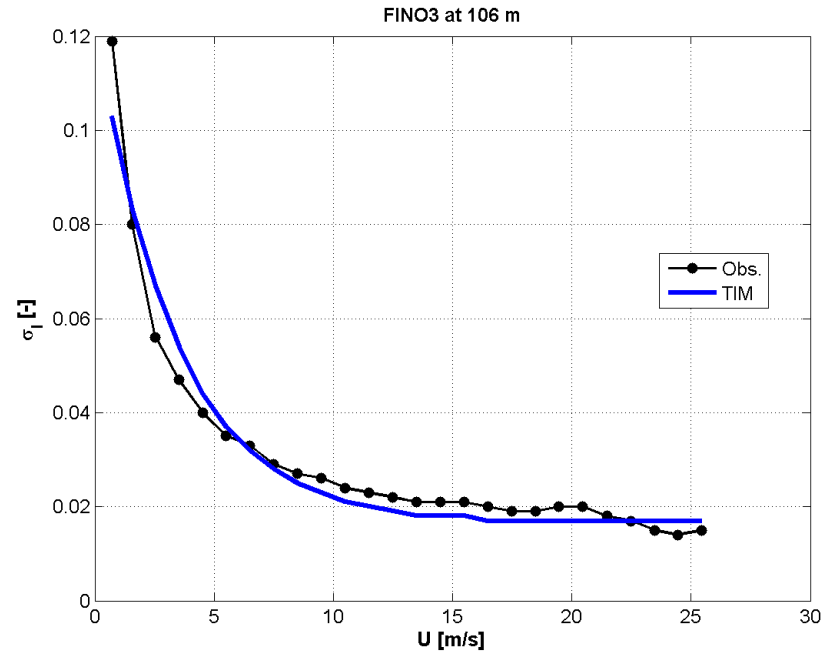
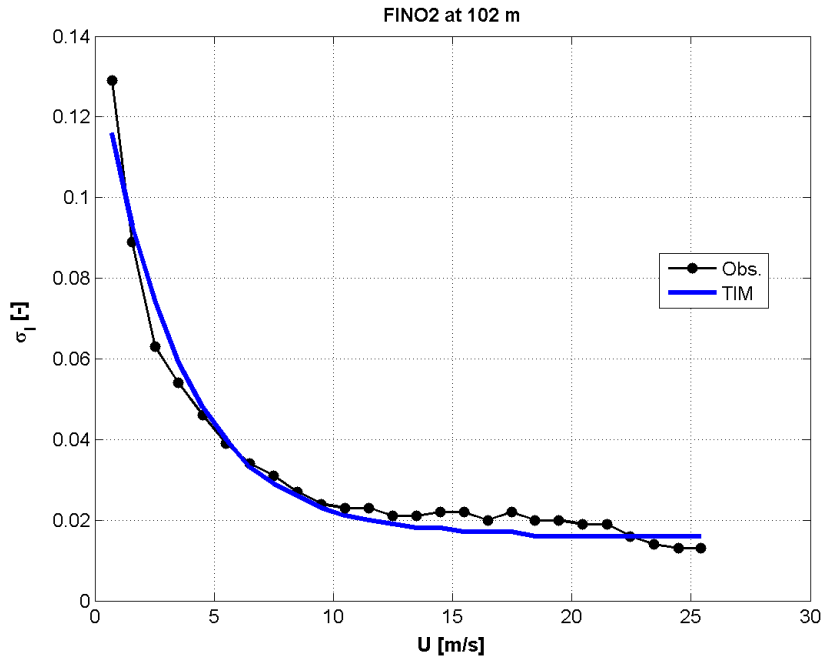
Grey Area: P05 – P95 curves



# Turbulence Intensity Model (TIM; #2)

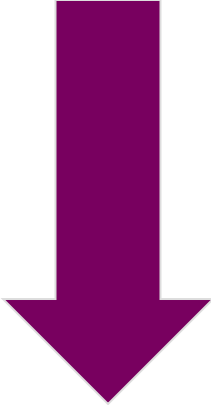
For wind speed higher than 2 m/s, the standard deviation of turbulence intensity ( $\sigma_I$ ) is modelled by:

$$\sigma_I = c_1 + c_2 e^{-c_3 U}$$



# Estimation of Gust Factor based on TIM

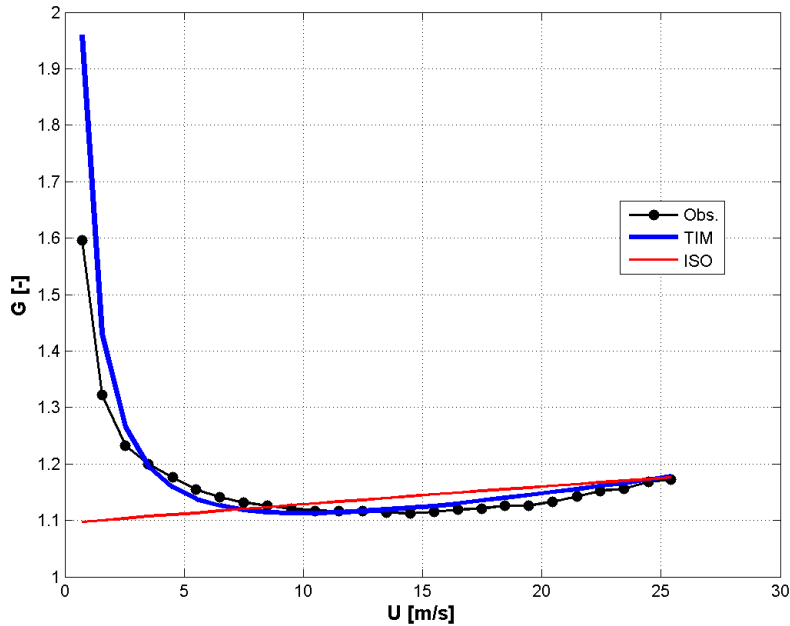
ISO Wind Gust: 
$$U_{gust}(z, t) = U(z) \cdot \left[ 1 - 0.41 \cdot I(z) \cdot \ln\left(\frac{t}{t_0}\right) \right]$$


$$I = a_1 \cdot U + a_2 + \frac{a_3}{U}$$

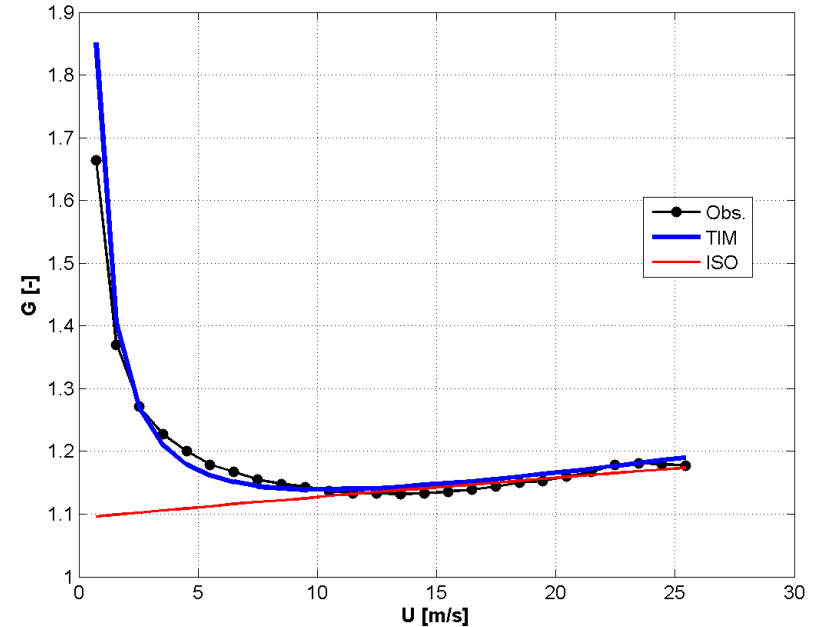
$$G = \frac{U_{gust}}{U}$$

# Estimation of Gust Factor based on TIM

FINO2 at 102 m



FINO3 at 106 m



# Further Studies

Apply the TIM to

- other offshore locations
- different heights (higher)

Investigate the possible relation between the TIM and

- atmospheric stability
- wind shear
- sea surface roughness (e.g. effect of waves)

# Summary

- Propose a model for:
  - $I$  (valid for all wind conditions)
  - $\sigma_I$  (valid for wind speed  $> 2\text{m/s}$ )
- Modelled turbulence intensity corresponds to ISO standards for high wind speed
- Model has been tested with good results using data from several locations including FINO 1,2 and 3

# Acknowledgement

Wind data provided by BMWi (Bundesministerium fuer Wirtschaft und Energie, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy) and the PTJ (Projekttraeger Juelich, project executing organisation)

**Thank you**

# Turbulence Intensity Model (TIM; #1)

$$I = a_1 \cdot U + a_2 + \frac{a_3}{U}$$

Location	Height	Coefficients		
	[m]	$a_1$ [(m/s) <sup>-1</sup> ]	$a_2$	$a_3$ [m/s]
Fino 1	100	0.0021	0.0104	0.2545
	33	0.0020	0.0351	0.1976
Fino 2	102	0.0027	-0.0102	0.2660
	30	0.0025	0.0252	0.1599
Fino 3	106	0.0021	0.0092	0.2233
	30	0.0025	0.0300	0.1794



# Turbulence Intensity Model (TIM; #2)

$$\sigma_I = c_1 + c_2 e^{-c_3 U}$$

Location	Height	Coefficients		
	[m]	$c_1$	$c_2$	$c_3$ [(m/s) <sup>-1</sup> ]
Fino 1	100	0.019	0.101	0.237
	33	0.016	0.094	0.166
Fino 2	102	0.016	0.123	0.301
	30	0.012	0.126	0.270
Fino 3	106	0.017	0.107	0.299
	30	0.015	0.123	0.285