

University of Stuttgart Stuttgart Wind Energy (SWE) @ Institute of Aircraft Design



Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy

on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag

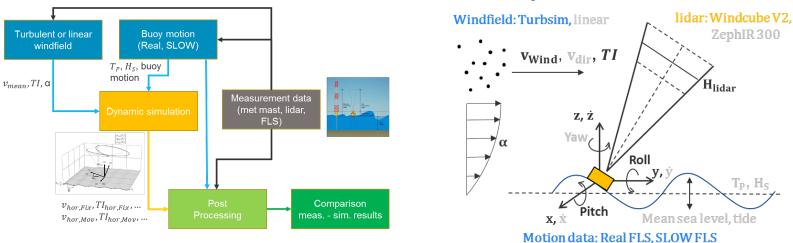






# Motivation & simulation model description

A model based simulation framework for floating lidar systems (FLS) could be very beneficial to reduce trial costs and reduce measurement uncertainties  $\rightarrow$  Within the german **Malibu** project such a model has been developed  $\rightarrow$  Validation of the model and the simulation framework is mandatory



#### **Simulation framework**

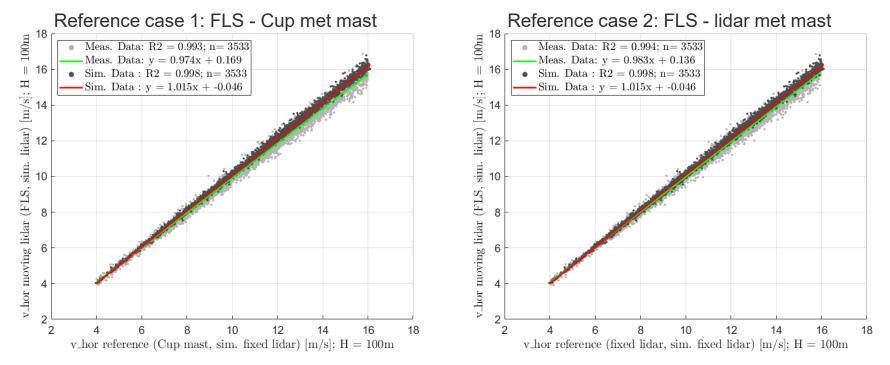
#### Measurement data for model validation

- Offshore met mast (german north sea) + fixed lidar (Windcube V2) on met mast platform
- FLS (Windcube V2) installed in short distance (~350 m} to met mast
- 6 months measurement data available (Nov. Jun.), applied data filter  $\rightarrow$  n = 3533 data sets

**Dynamic lidar simulation** 

# Comparison of measurement data and simulation results (Scatterplots)

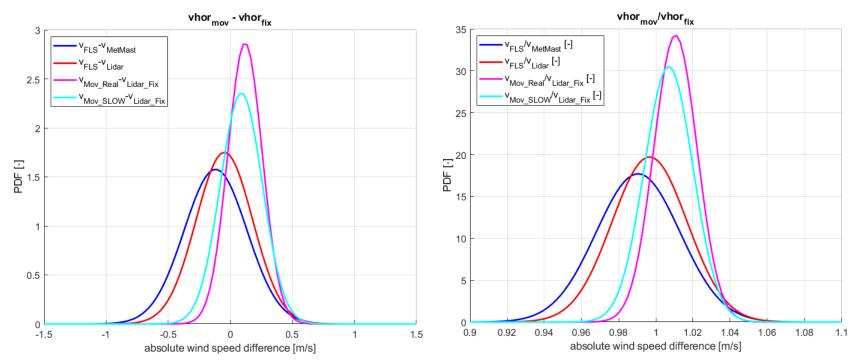
- Only raw data sets of FLS have been analysed (no motion correction for customers)
- Simulation input: measured buoy motions and TurbSim wind fields based on met mast measurements)



- Minor overestimation of horizontal wind speed for both reference cases (met mast / fixed lidar)
- Measurement data is slightly more scattered than simulation results

# Comparison of measurement data and simulation results (PDF)

 Simulation input: Measured buoy motions + synthetic SLOW buoy motions and TurbSim wind fields based on met mast measurements)



- · Slightly higher biases and uncertainties between measurement data and simulations
- Simulation with synthetic motion data of coupled SLOW model shows slightly better agreement

### **Conclusion & Outlook**

- Framework for simulation of FLS based on [1] has been created and is usable
- Various FLS simulation studies based on measured buoy motions and synthetic buoy motions [2] have been prepared and compared to measurement results for tool validation
- Considering the fact that the simulation environment is limited to certain measurement parameters the results are very promising and show the capabilities of the tool
- Based on the collected validation results, the tool will be extended and additional simulation parameters will be included

#### Acknowledgement Thank you! Funding **Measurement data** Contact: Oliver Bischoff Supported by: email: bischoff@ifb.uni-stuttgart.de Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs Fraunhofer and Energy DNV.GL phone: (+49)711 685-68213 IWES BUNDESAMT FÜR SEESCHIFFFAHRT on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag

[1] D. Schlipf, et al., Model Based Wind Vector Field Reconstruction from Lidar Data, German Wind Energy Conference (DEWEK), Bremen, Germany, November 2012, <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.18419/opus-8136</u>
[2] Wei Yu, Oliver Bischoff, Po Wen Cheng, Gerrit Wolken-Moehlmann and Julia Gottschall. Validation of a Simplified LiDAR-Buoy

Model Using Open Sea Measurements. ASME 2018, San Francisco, California, USA https://doi.org/10.1115/IOWTC2018-1086

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