

# Extrapolation of the measured wind data using CFD model implemented in the WindSim Software package

Dj. Klisic, M. Zlatanovic, I. Radovanovic, I Popovic

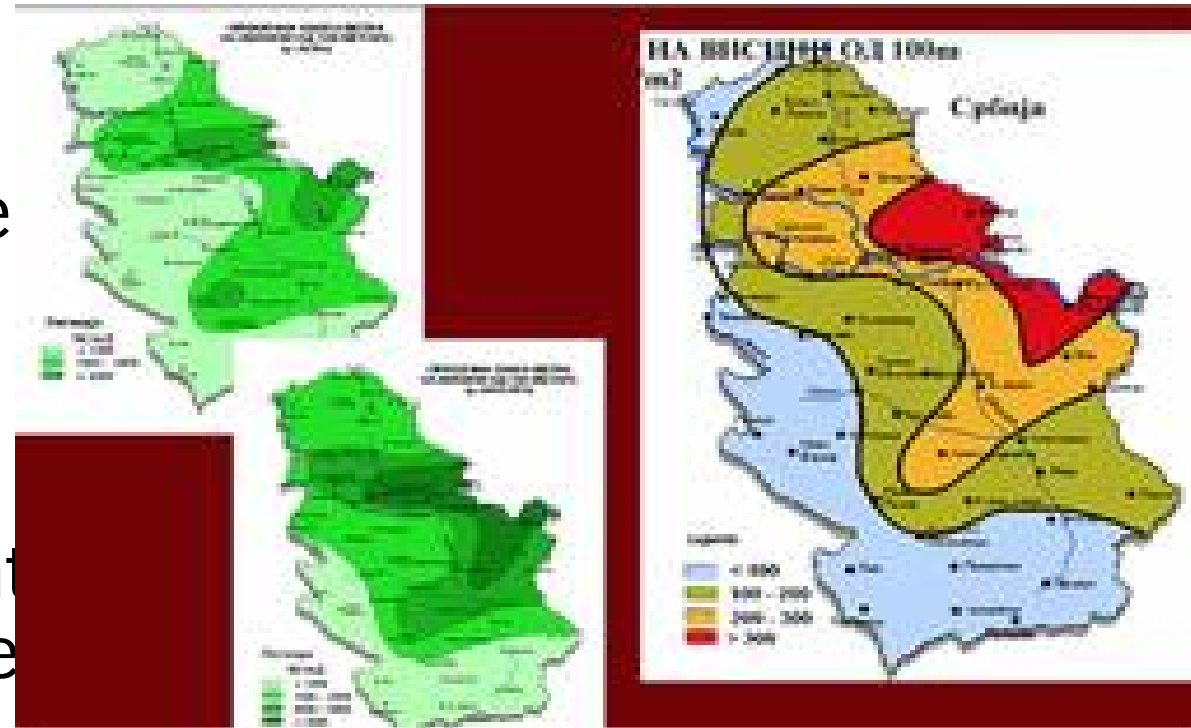


# Outline

- › WindSim CFS Model
- › Location Šušara fields
- › Measurement results
- › Simulated results
- › Future research

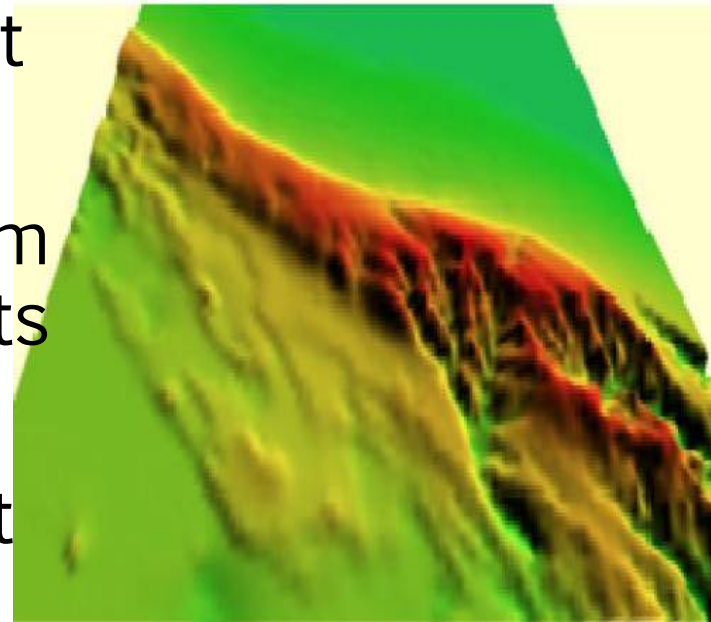
# CFS Model

- › Computational Flow Dynamics (CFD) - numerical model for solving fluid dynamics equations
- › Model implemented solving simplified RANS - time-averaged equations of motion for fluid flow
- › The main idea - Reynolds decomposition, instantaneous quantity is decomposed into its time-averaged and fluctuating quantities
- › Wind speed map at 100m



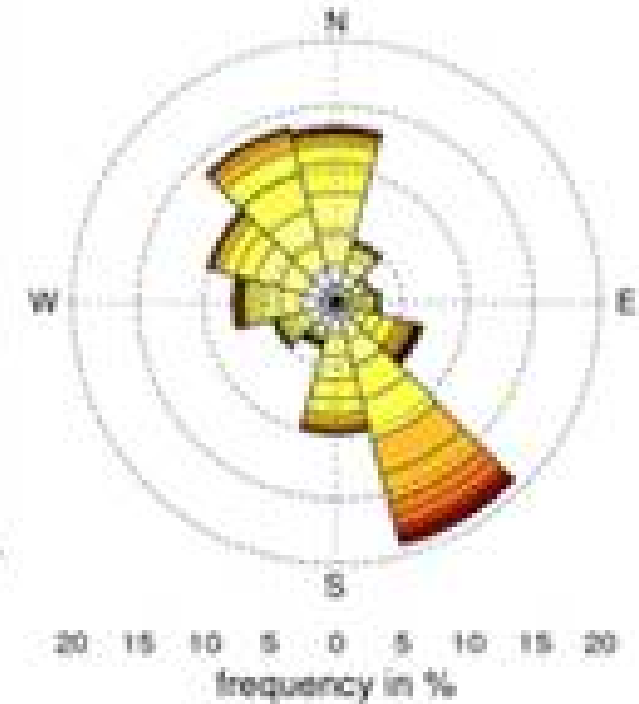
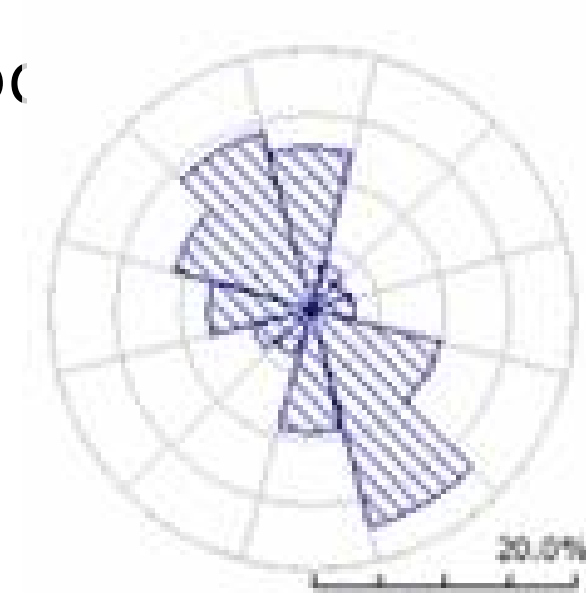
# Šušara fields location

- › Area with the greatest wind potential in South-East (SE) Banat
- › Unique geo-morphological configuration 10km long and 50 m wide cultivated sand dune, heights 40m – 100m
- › Hardware: two 50m measurement masts NRG TallTower, anemometers NRG #40C placed at 30m/40m/50 m, wind wanes NRG #200P at 30m/50m



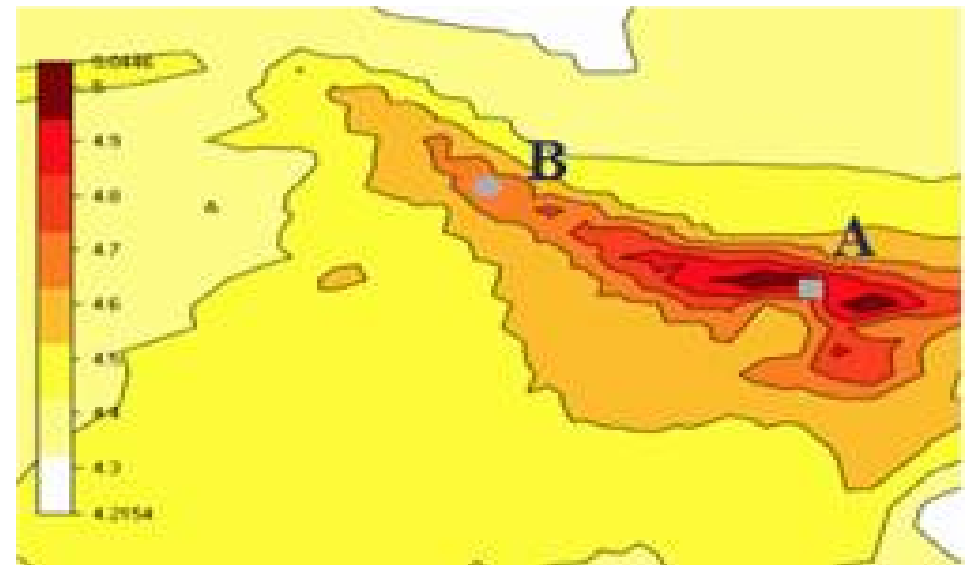
# Results

- › Measurement stations data gathered during the 5 year period
- › Data processed in OWC wizard (module of WAsP wind assessment tool)
- › Resulting wind roses for both masts.
- › Used as referent measured value compared with the simulated wind roses



# Results

- › Mean wind speed from at the location of two measurement masts
- › Wind speed prediction at 30m above the ground
- › Area around the mast A - the greatest wind potential
- › Area around mast B - the lowest wind potential





# Conclusion

- › Results confirmed superiority of the CFD model in case of rugged complex terrain
- › Measurement masts approximately situated at locations with highest and lowest wind potentials
- › Important for future wind power harvesting and climatology conditions analysis
- › Future model analysis - sector testing and climatology extrapolation to different heights



Thank you for your attention!!!