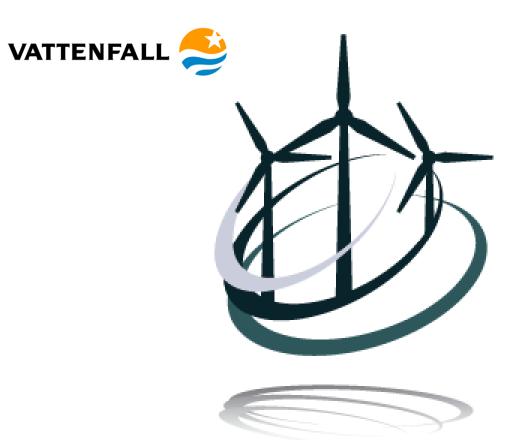


TotalControl



DTU Wind Energy Department of Wind Advanced integrated control of large-scale wind power plants and wind turbinesGregor Giebel, Gunner Larsen, Anand Natarajan, Johan Meyers, Ervin Bossanyi, Karl MerzDTU Wind Energy,KU Leuven,DNV GL,SINTEF



Abstract

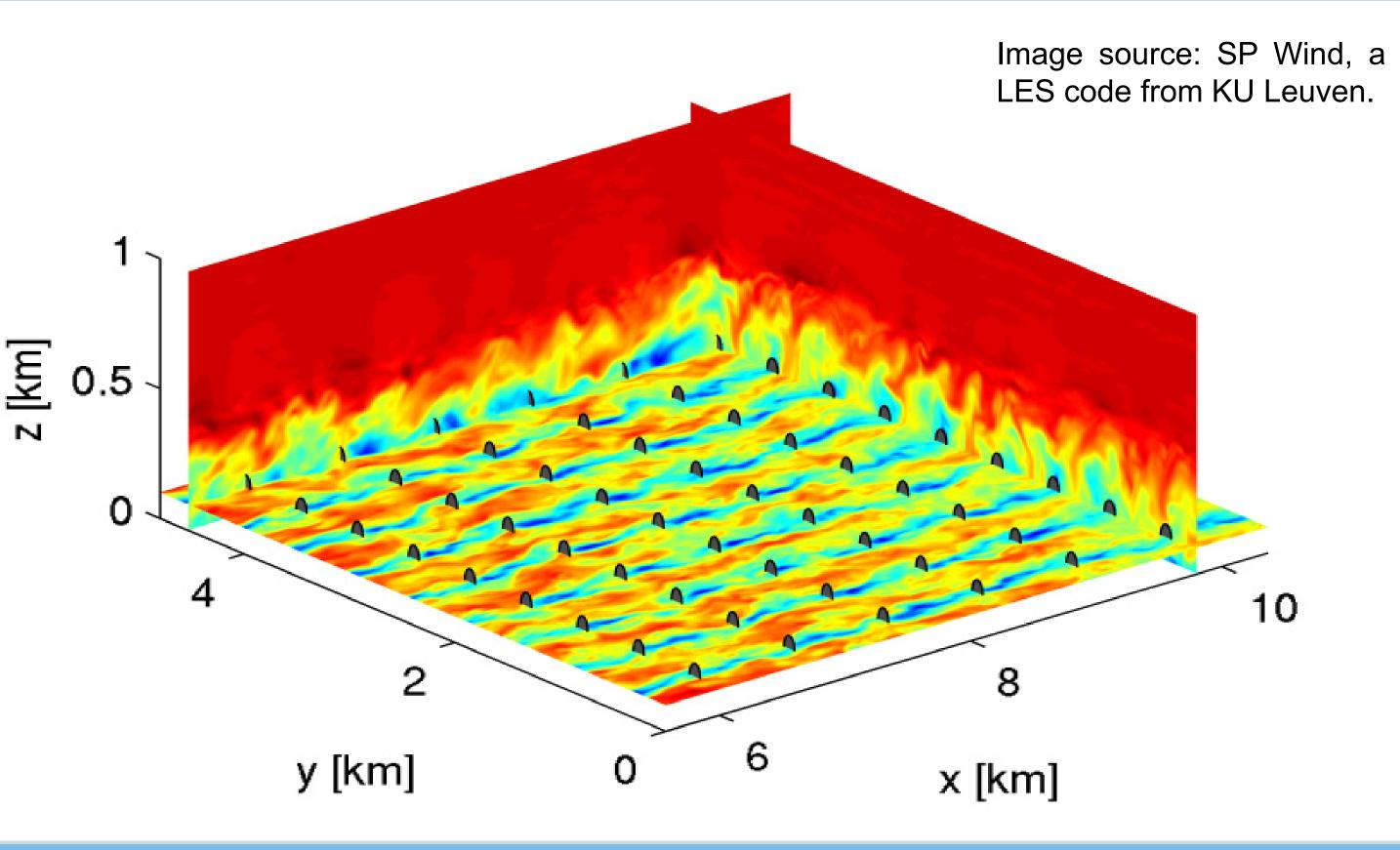
Current state of the art wind power plant (WPP) controllers operate wind turbines (WTs) independently as individual machines, thus dispatching the WTs' set points in an equal manner to all of them. To achieve optimal WPP control, three aspects need to be addressed:

- Maximizing the yield (power production) balanced against turbine mechanical loading and electricity price
- Enhancing WPP capability to provide ancillary services (primary, secondary, and tertiary reserves), and
- Reducing operating costs (i.e. reduced fatigue load degradation of WTs and O&M requirement) over the lifetime of the WPP.

The goal of TotalControl is to move the WPP controller design philosophy from *individual* optimization of WT operation to a *coordinated* optimization of the overall WPP performance. The TotalControl project aims to achieve this by developing and validating advanced *integrated* WPP/WT control schemes conditioned on grid demandsand wind turbine fatigue damage limits. For developing and testing of the different WPP controllers, a range of high-fidelity and medium-fidelity simulation models are used. These models are already available in the consortium, but will be thoroughly validated against full-scale measurements in the Lillgrund WPP. Due to the complexity and multi-scale nature of WPP flow dynamics, the high-fidelity CFD-based models are very expensive in simulation time, e.g. requiring supercomputing, and therefore not well suited as control design models.

Multi-fidelity flow modelling

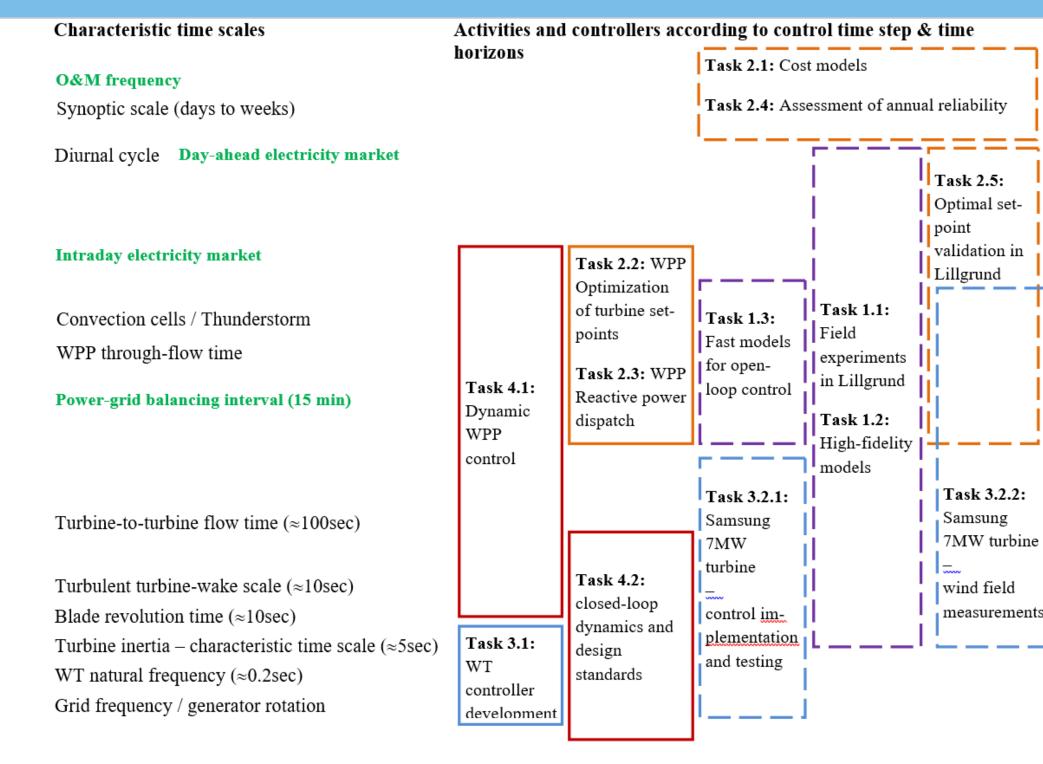
SIEMENS Gamesa



Wind farm control time scales

Project set-up

<u>To that end:</u> – Measurement campaign in Li	onment that can be used in other W		
WP2: quasi-static open- loop WPP controlGoalWind-farm control with control time steps of 10-20 minTo: 	WP3: WT controlGoalEnhance WT controlcontrol time step: < 1sTo:- Further load reduction- Turbulence or marketbased derating- Primary ancillary services(FFR, Voltage support)- Allow other anddynamically changing set-points – widen availableoperational range forcontrollers in WP2 andWP4	 WP4: feedback WPP control Goal Wind-farm control with control time steps < 1 min To: - Dynamic optimization - Reduce loads (subject to turbulent gusts) - Provide primary and/or secondary ancillary services (e.g. power signal tracking) - Increase energy extraction (subject to turbulence) - Deep understanding of WPP system dynamics 	WP5: DISSEMINATION



Color coding: WP1 (Purple); WP2 (Orange); WP 3 (Blue); WP 4 (Red);

Operator decisions (Green)

TotalControl is built on a hierarchy of controllers, each reacting at different time scales and control time steps. At the *slowest control level* the WPP is quasi-statically adapting its WT active and reactive power set points and WT yaw angles, adapting to slowly changing environmental conditions and market elements. A *second control level* is the WT controller, accepting power set points from the quasi-steady control levels.

Finally, a fast WPP controller is considered which responds dynamically to faster events (turbulent gusts, requests for ancillary services, etc.) and uses *feedback from the WTs*. This controller uses modelpredictive control for prediction of dynamic wake behavior and impacts on turbine loads. The dynamic WPP controller also contains a direct control level related to the WPP internal power grid.

Line coding: WPP/WT Control development task (full line) [Boxes extend vertically from time step to time horizon]

> Modelling development or validation task (dashed line) [Boxes extend vertically over range of validity]

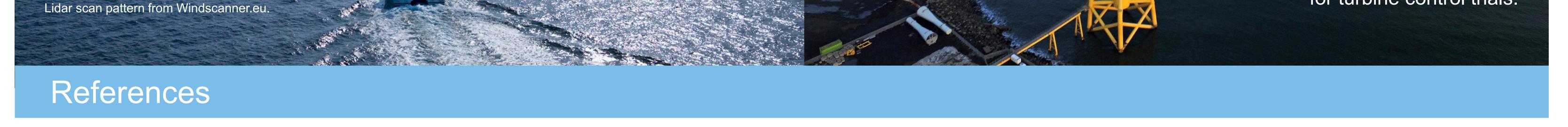
Lillgrund tests

 Experiments @ Lillgrund Use virtual simulation environment 	L ¶/	 Experiments on the Samsung 7MW turbine 		 Laboratory experiments Use virtual simulation environment (validated in WP1) 				
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Levenmouth tests

Vattenfalls Lillgrund wind farm, where a full-scale test will be run, monitored with two synchronized lidars. Lillgrund image © www.siemens.com/press,

ORECatapult'sSamsung7MWprototypeturbineturbineatLevenmouth, to be usedfor turbine control trials.







Meet us at B1.EG 313 (DTU), B4.EG 330 (DNV GL), B1.OG 308 (ORE Catapult), B6 470 (Siemens Gamesa), or B6 339 (Vattenfall)!

Please also see poster 233 (the Concert project).



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