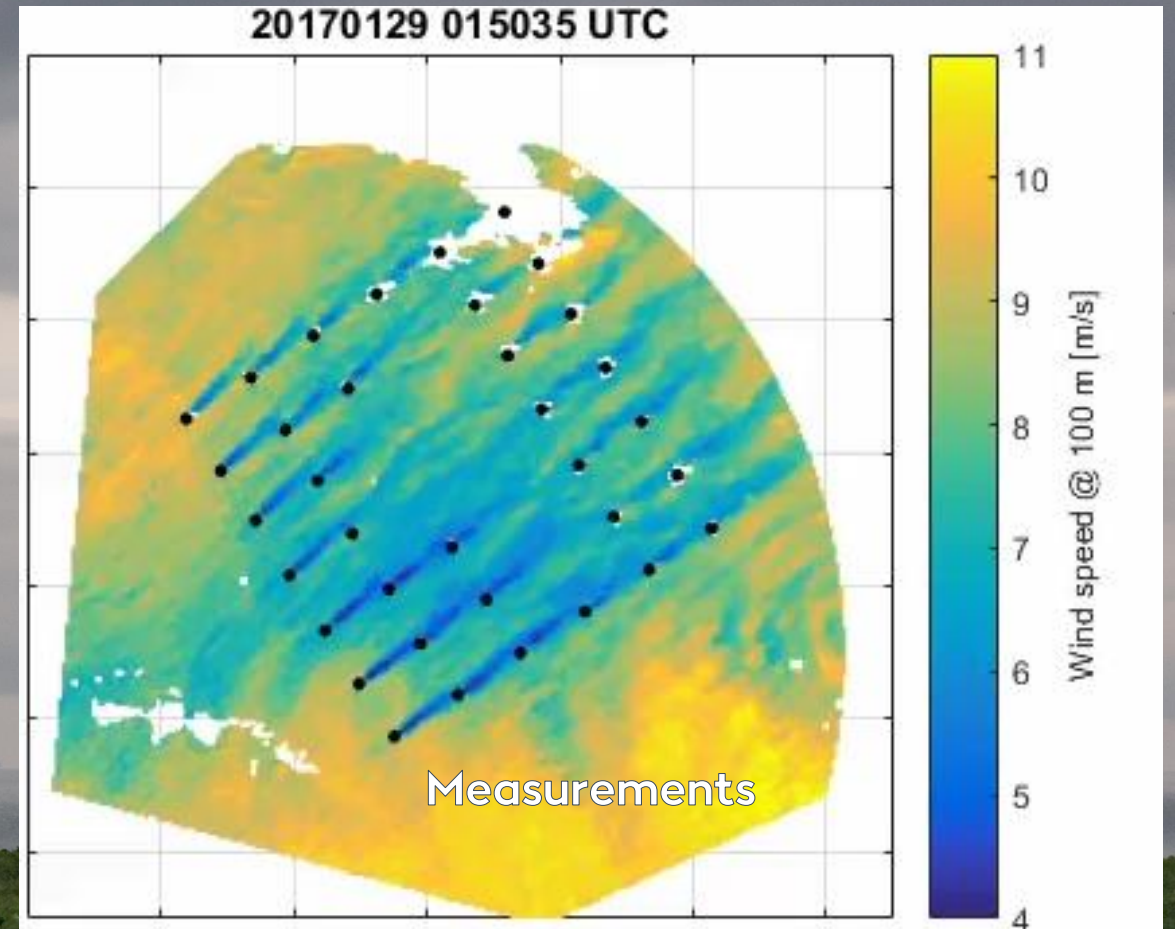


Wakes between offshore wind farms

A technical background

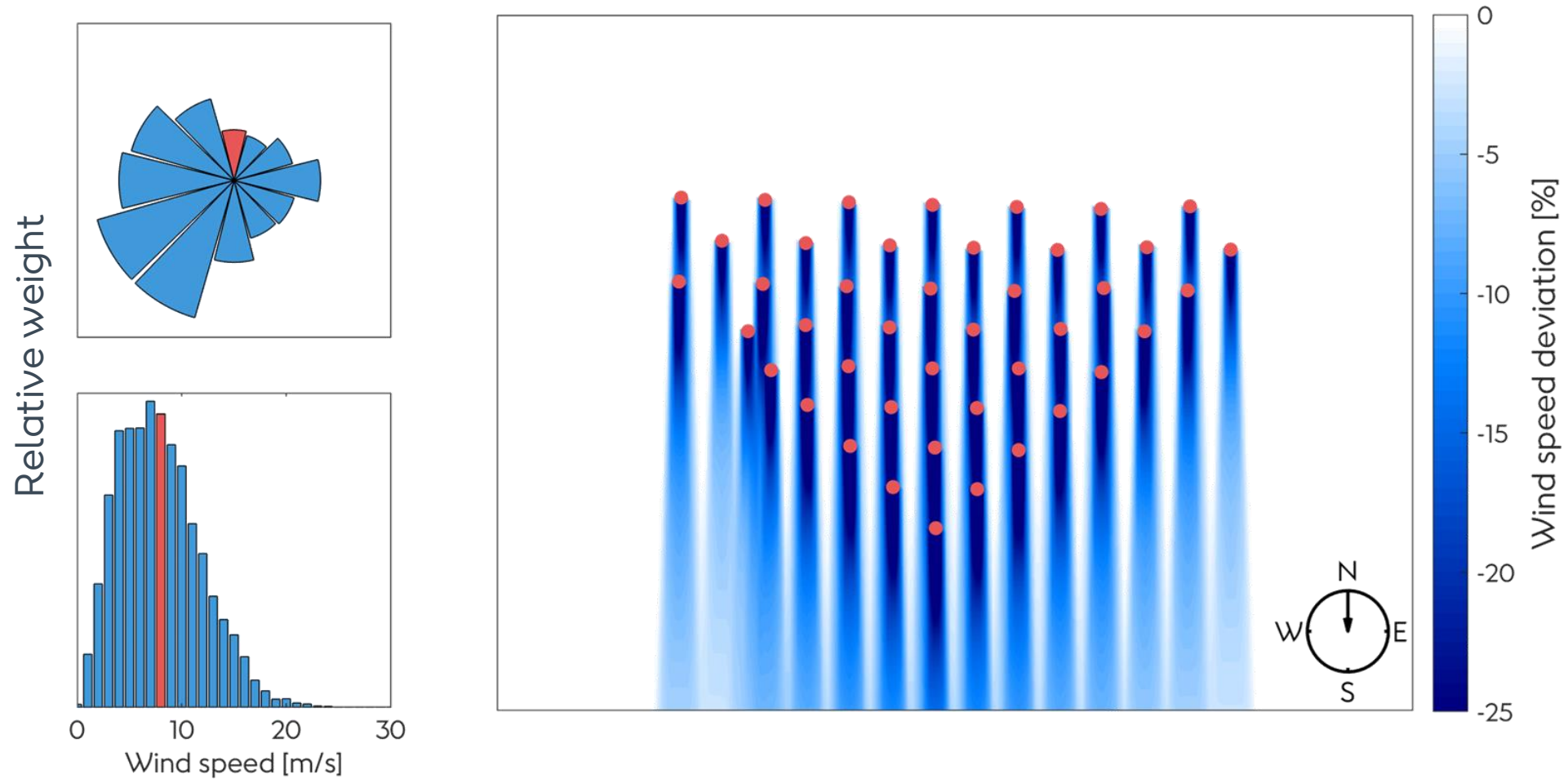
Dual-Doppler radar measurements

Unique insights on wake characteristics



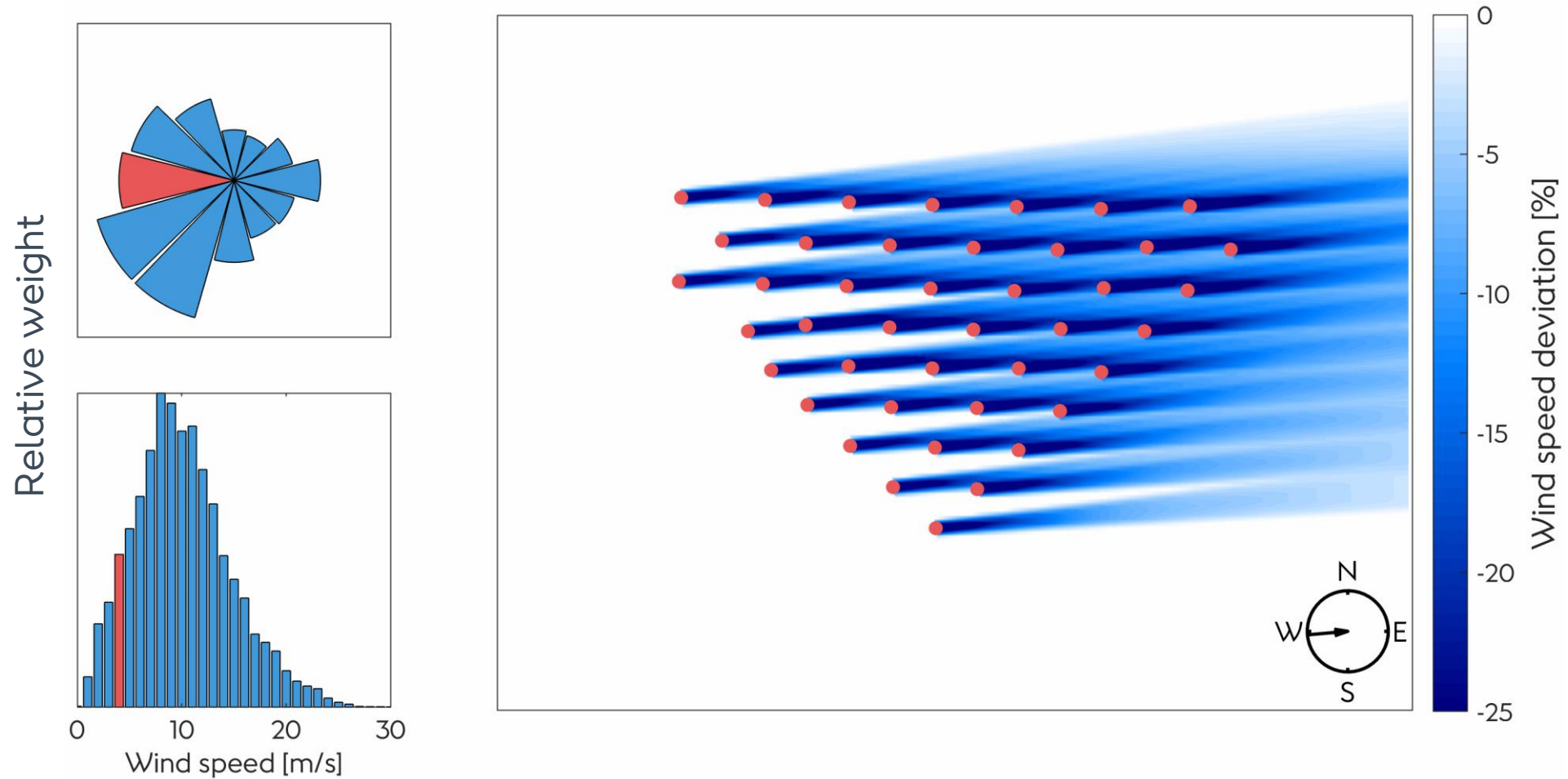
Wakes depend on wind direction

Orientation relative to the wind rose matters



Wakes depend on wind speed

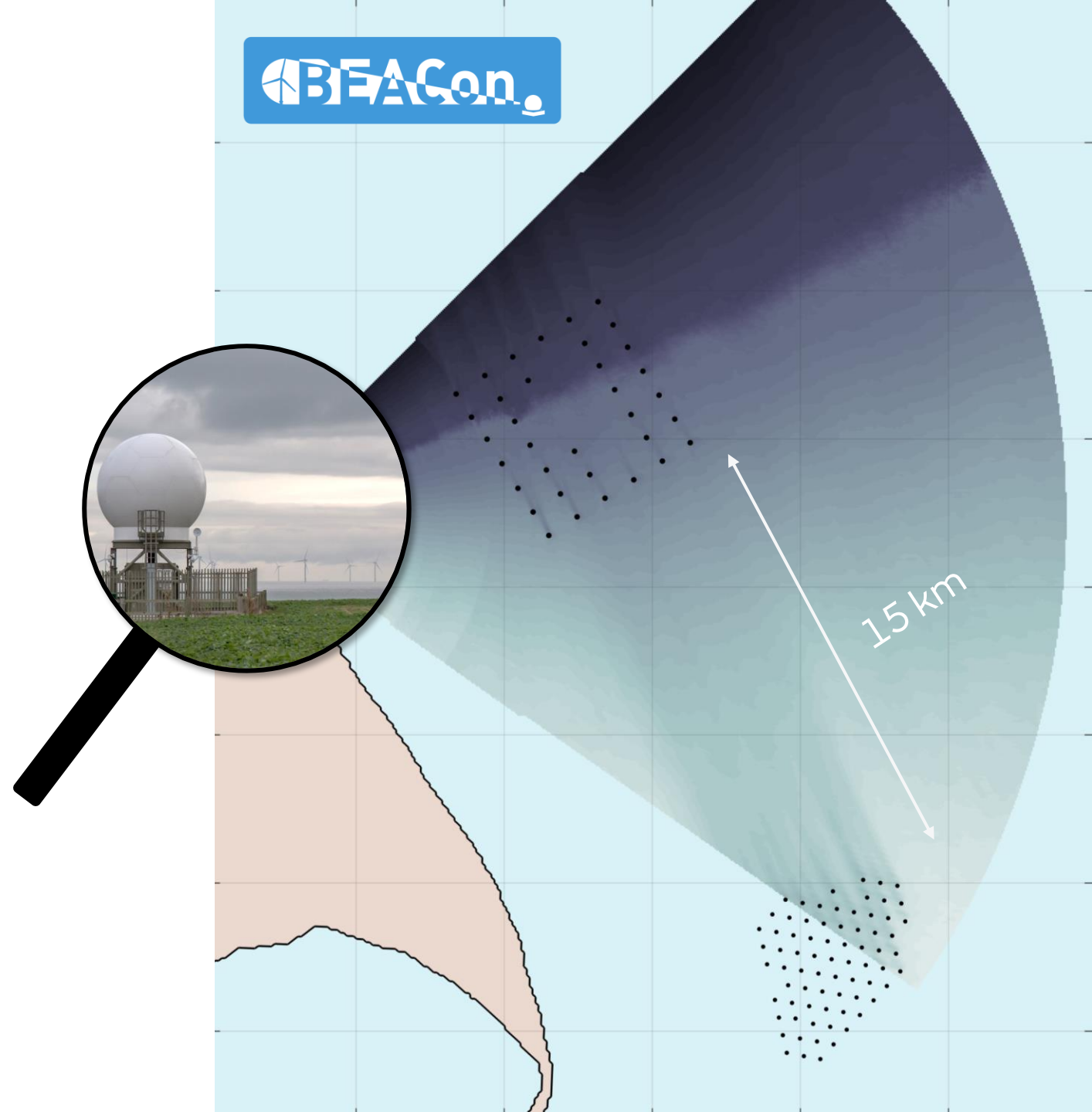
Wakes are more severe at lower wind speeds



Wakes between wind farms

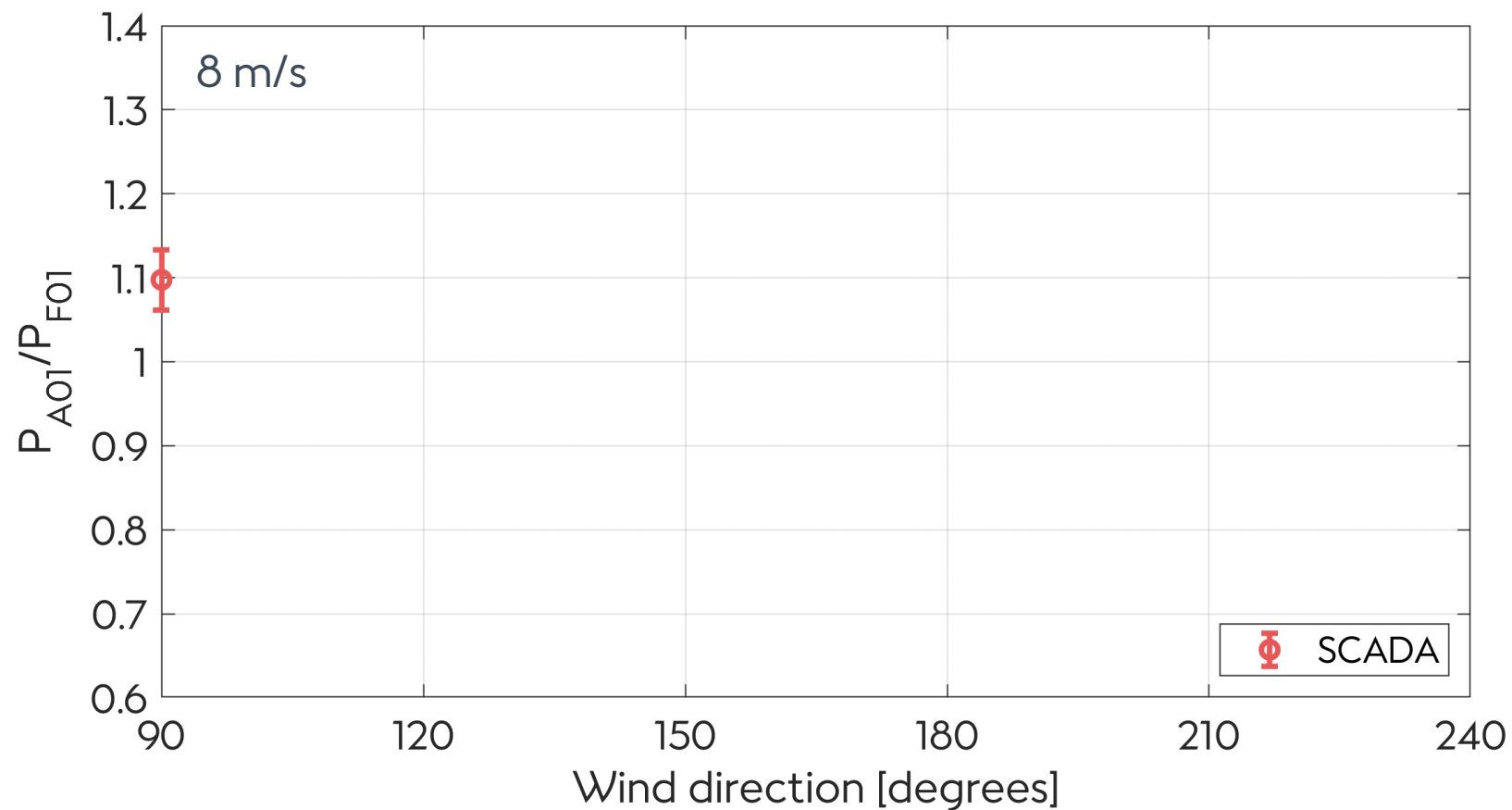
Observed with dual-Doppler radar

- Two-hour average
- Wind farms separated by 15 km
- Wakes traced from single-turbine origins to merged wind farm wake



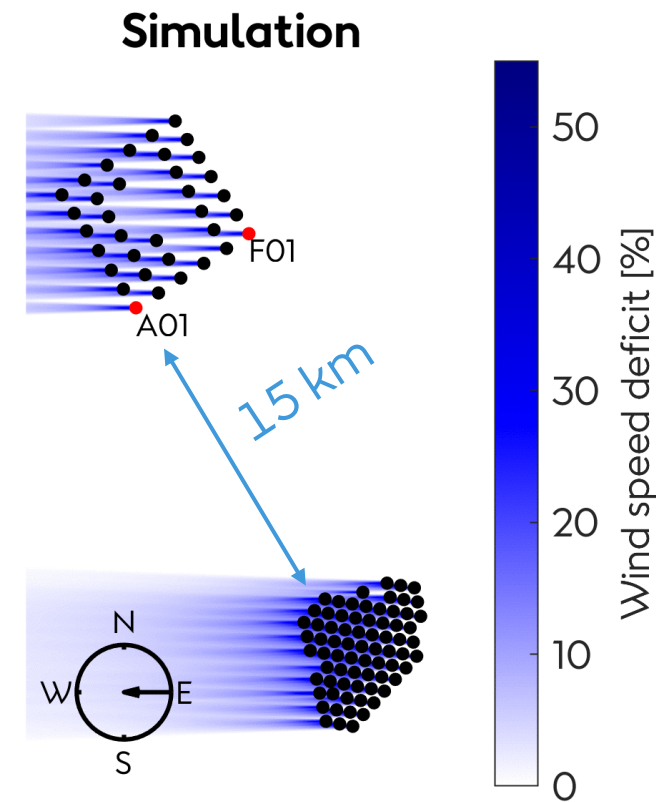
Revealing wake impact on front row turbines

Turbines in the neighbour wind farm wake produce less



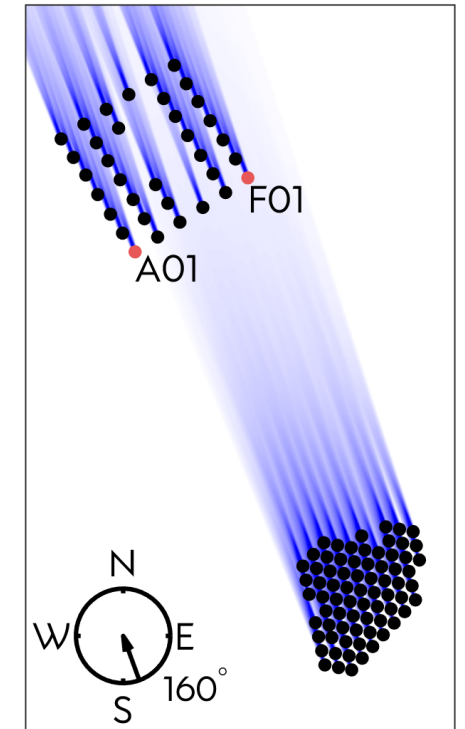
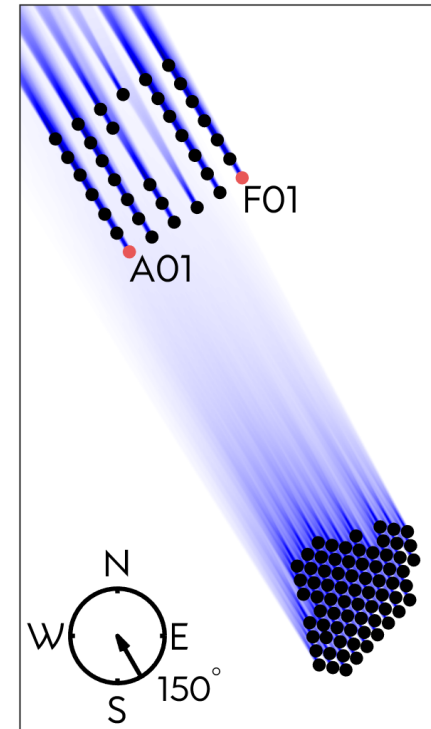
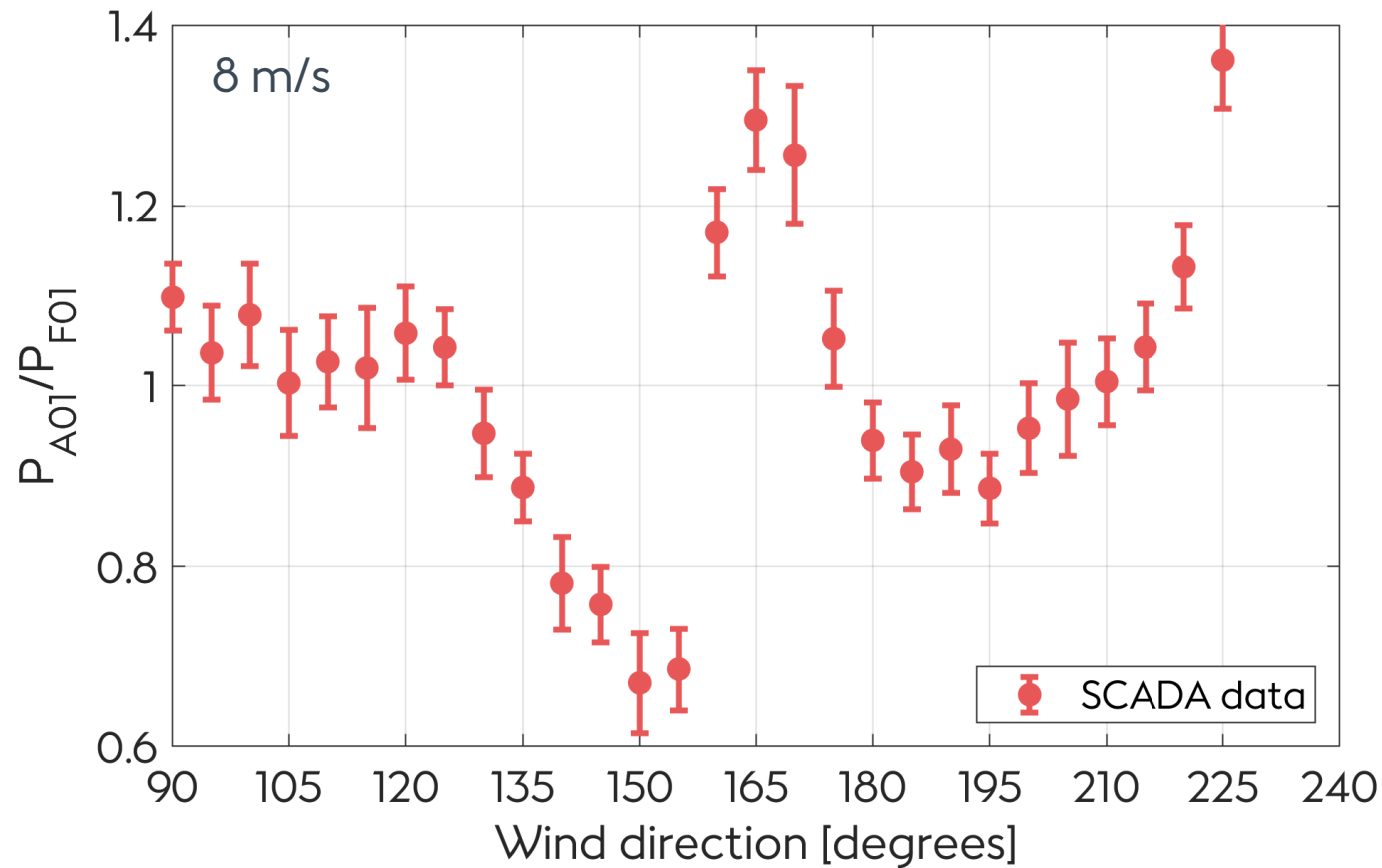
Not indicative of impact on full energy production

- Single wind speed only
- Only few wind directions affected
- Results only shown for front row turbines



Revealing wake impact on front row turbines

Characteristic pattern of power ratio vs. wind direction

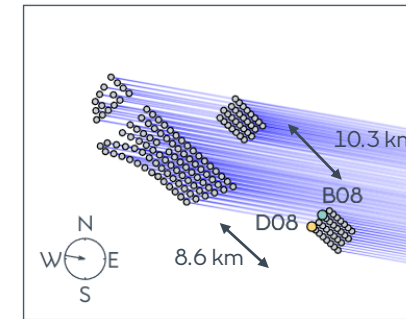
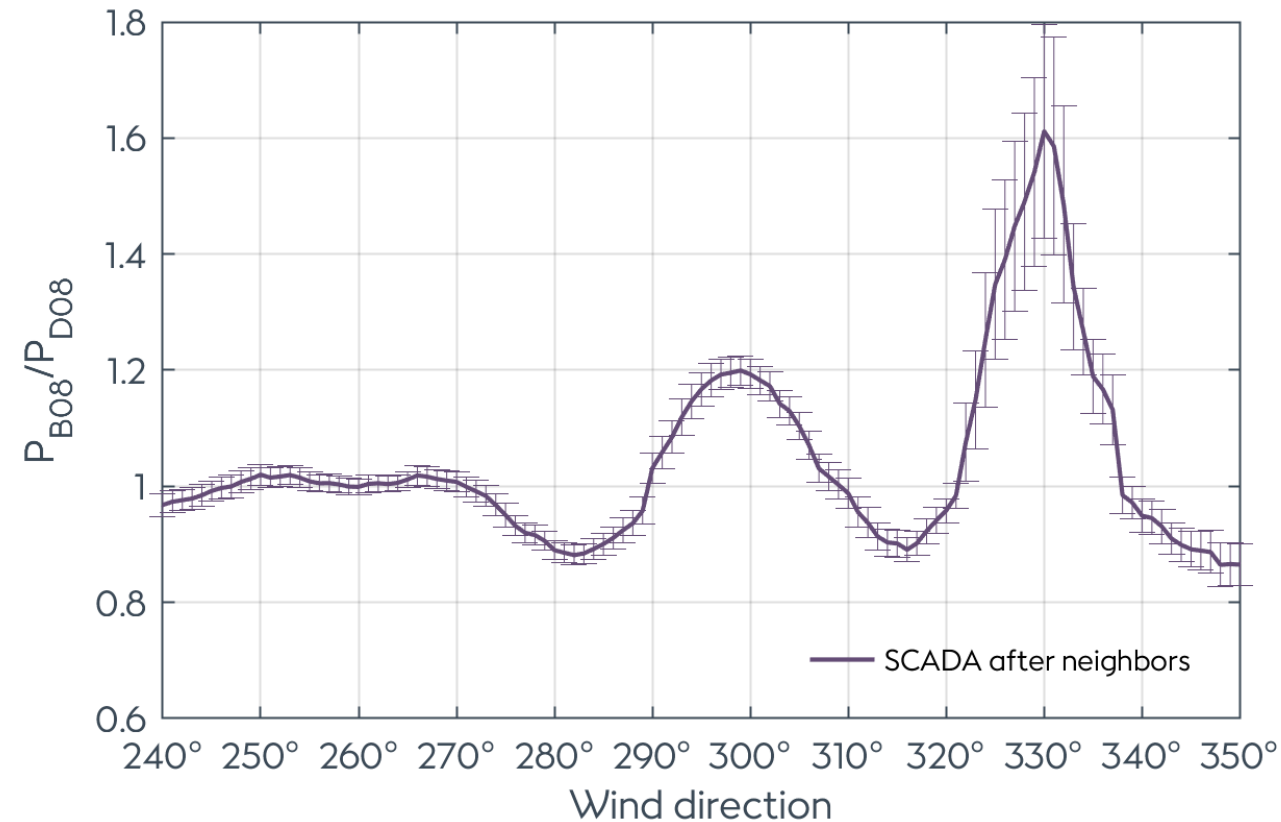


Not indicative of impact on full energy production

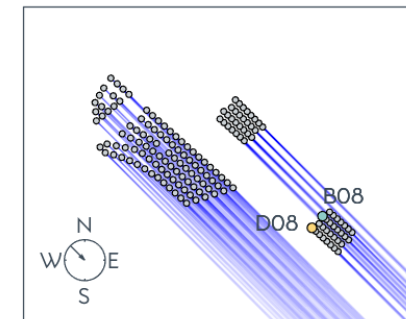
- Single wind speed only
- Only few wind directions affected
- Results only shown for front row turbines

A more complicated example

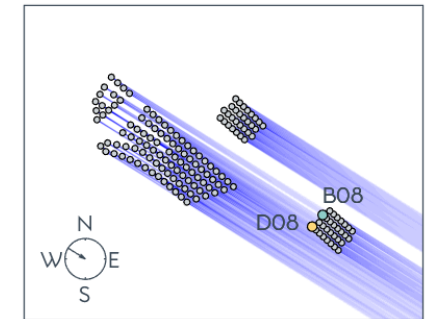
Two neighbour wind farms result in a double pattern



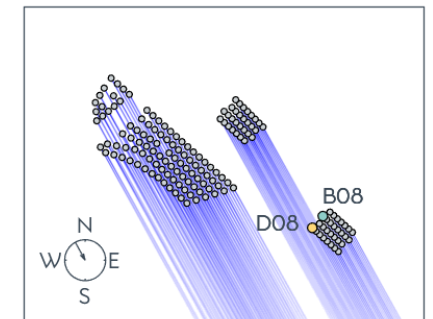
Model @ 280°



Model @ 315°



Model @ 302°



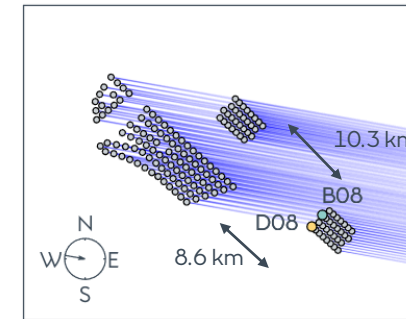
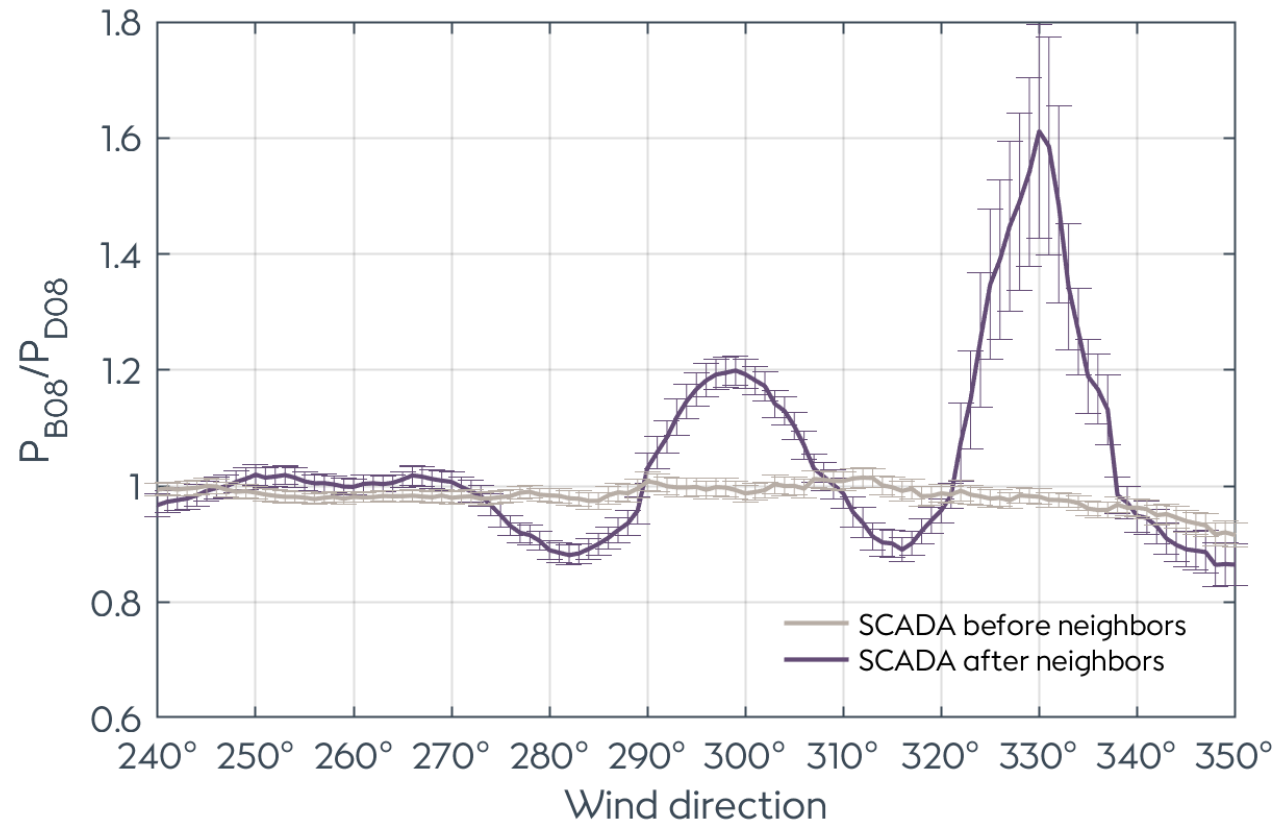
Model @ 331°

Not indicative of impact on full energy production

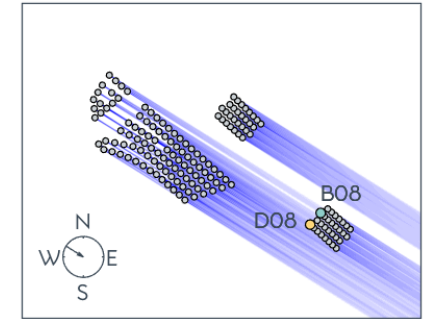
- Single wind speed only
- Only few wind directions affected
- Results only shown for front row turbines

These are really wakes!

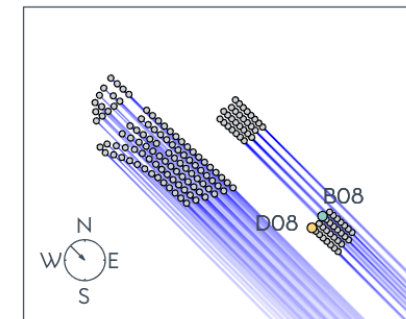
The effect is absent before the neighbors were built



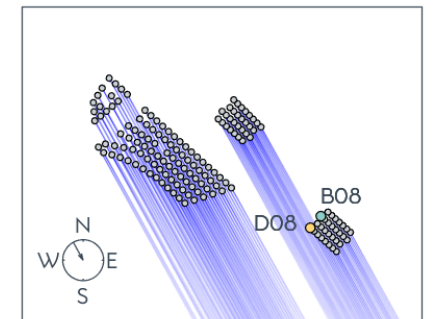
Model @ 280°



Model @ 302°



Model @ 315°



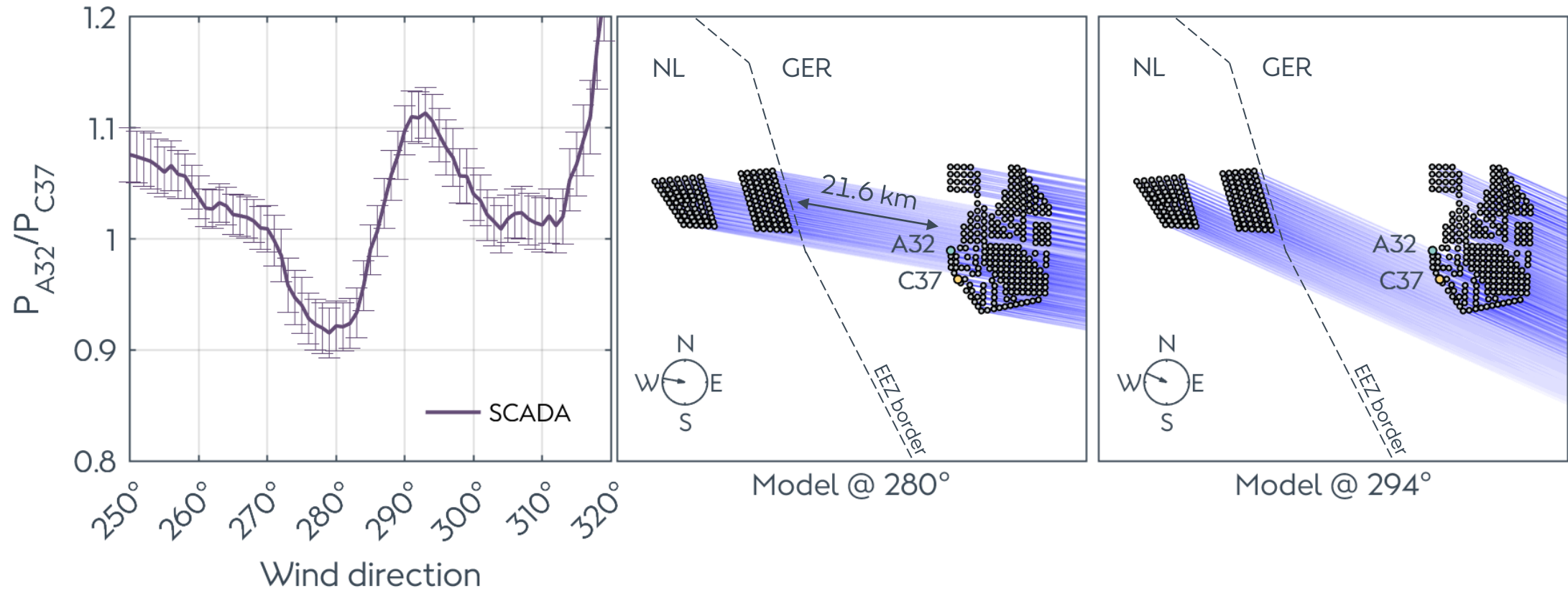
Model @ 331°

Not indicative of impact on full energy production

- Single wind speed only
- Only few wind directions affected
- Results only shown for front row turbines

Wakes transcend national borders

Cross-national coordination needed

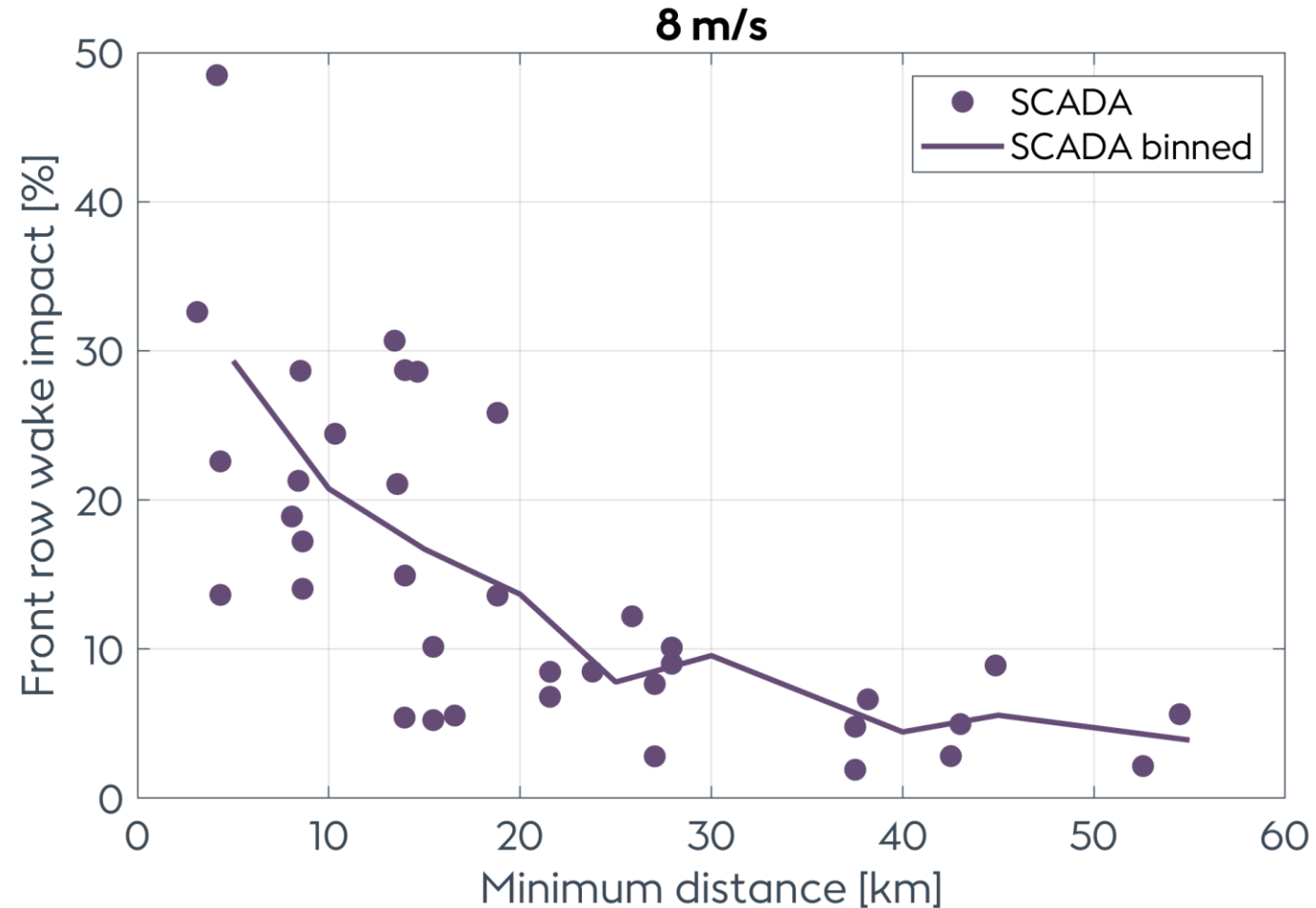


Not indicative of impact on AEP

- *Single wind speed only*
- *Only few wind directions affected*
- *Results only shown for front row turbines*

Dependence on distance

Neighbour wake impact decreases at larger distances

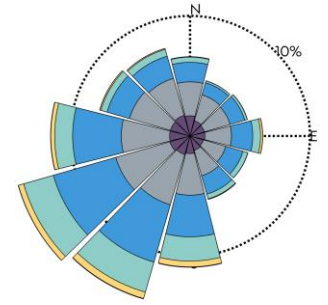


Not indicative of impact on full energy production

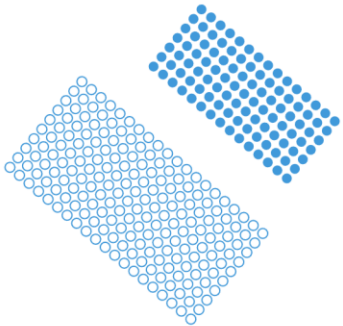
- *Single wind speed only*
- *Only few wind directions affected*
- *Results only shown for front row turbines*

Impact on annual energy production

3 hypothetical examples

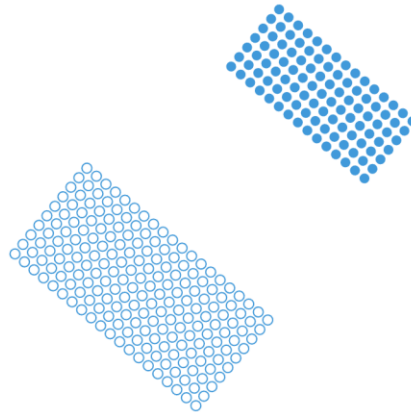


1



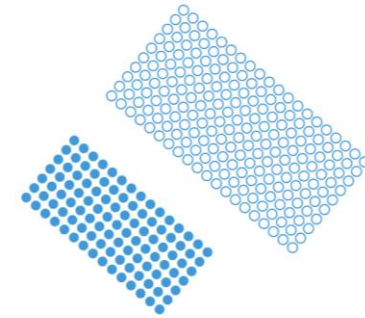
Separation 5 km
External wake loss 7.8%

2



Separation 15 km
External wake loss 3.8%

3

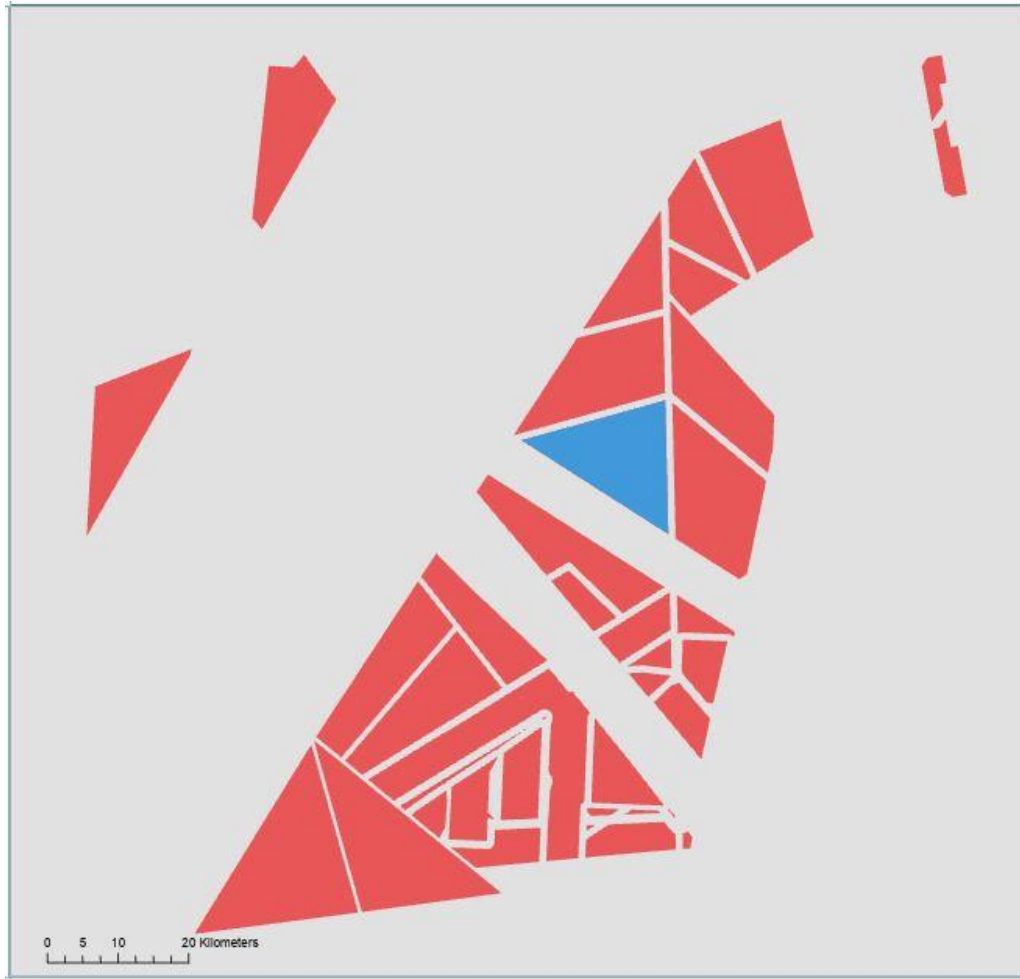


Separation 5 km
External wake loss 3.4%

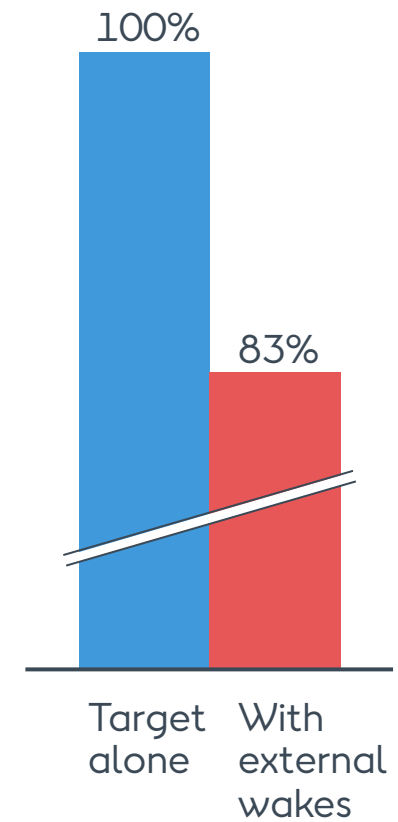
- Target wind farm
- Neighbour wind farm

A real world example

Neighbour wake loss in the German Bight



Production



Conclusions

As a developer

- More wind farms = more green electrons
- Wakes cannot be avoided
- Use an unbiased wake model¹
- Model all relevant neighbour wind farms
 - Distance and likelihood of being built

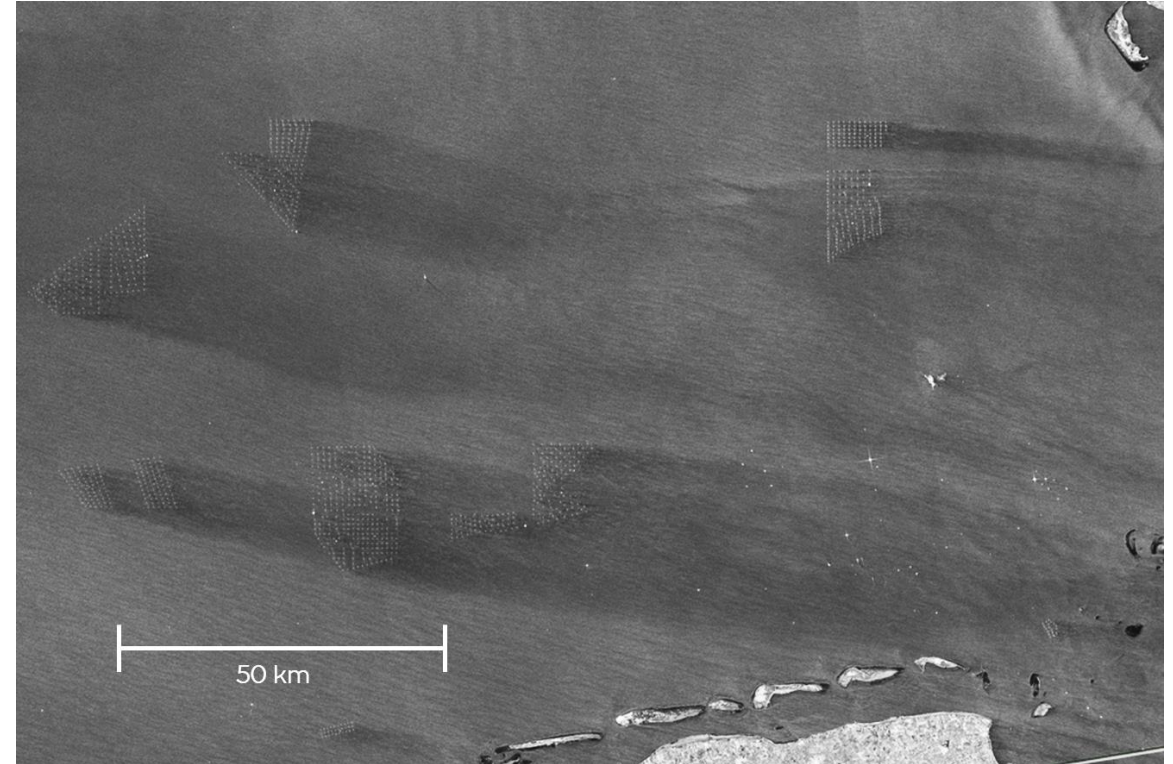
For governments

- Wakes do not respect national borders
- Mitigate developer risks
 - Clear pipeline of future buildout
 - Locations, sizes, timing
 - Coordination and collaboration
- Discussion of framework for resource sharing

¹Ørsted uses TurbOPark

<https://github.com/OrstedRD/TurbOPark>

Pedersen et al, J. Phys. Conf. Ser.: **2265**, 022063 (2022)



Sentinel-1 satellite image, 1 April 2020
[Ocean Virtual Laboratory](#)

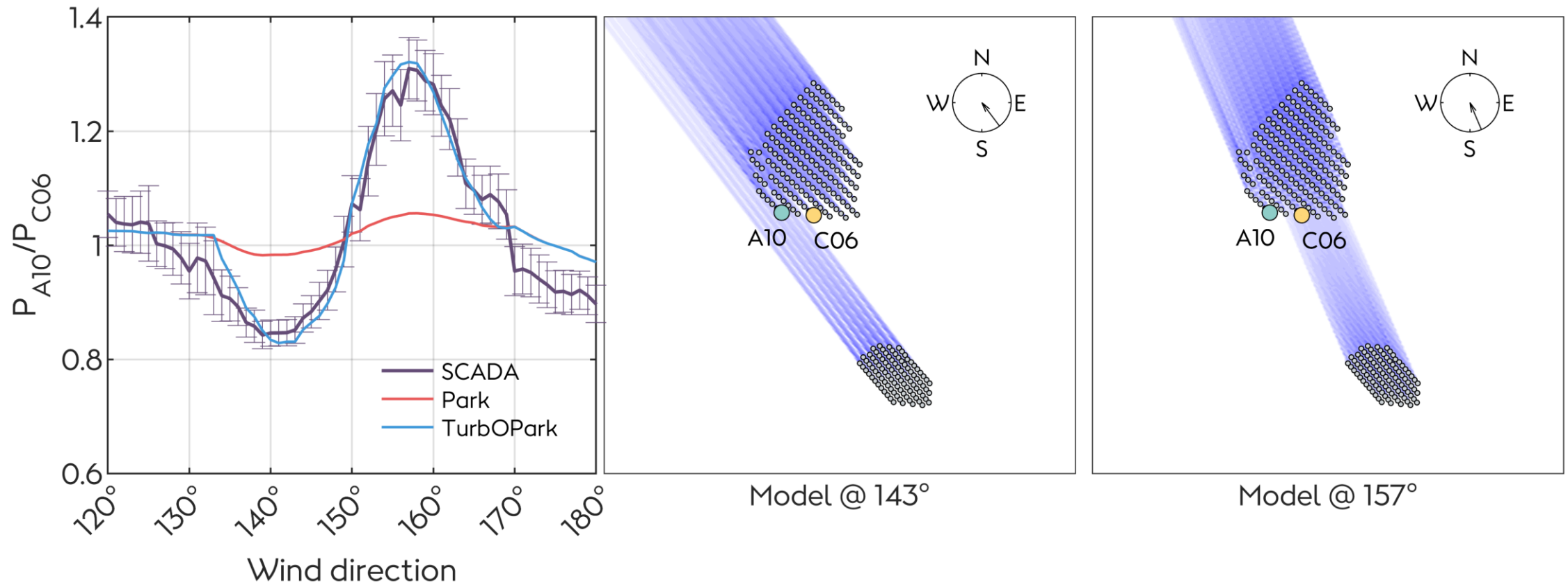
Thank you for listening!

nicny@orsted.com

Backup slides

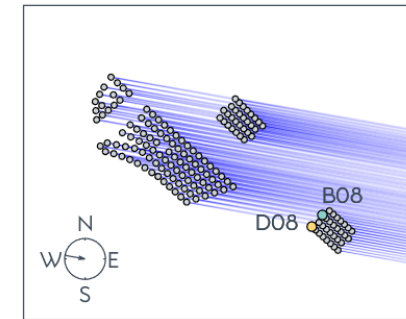
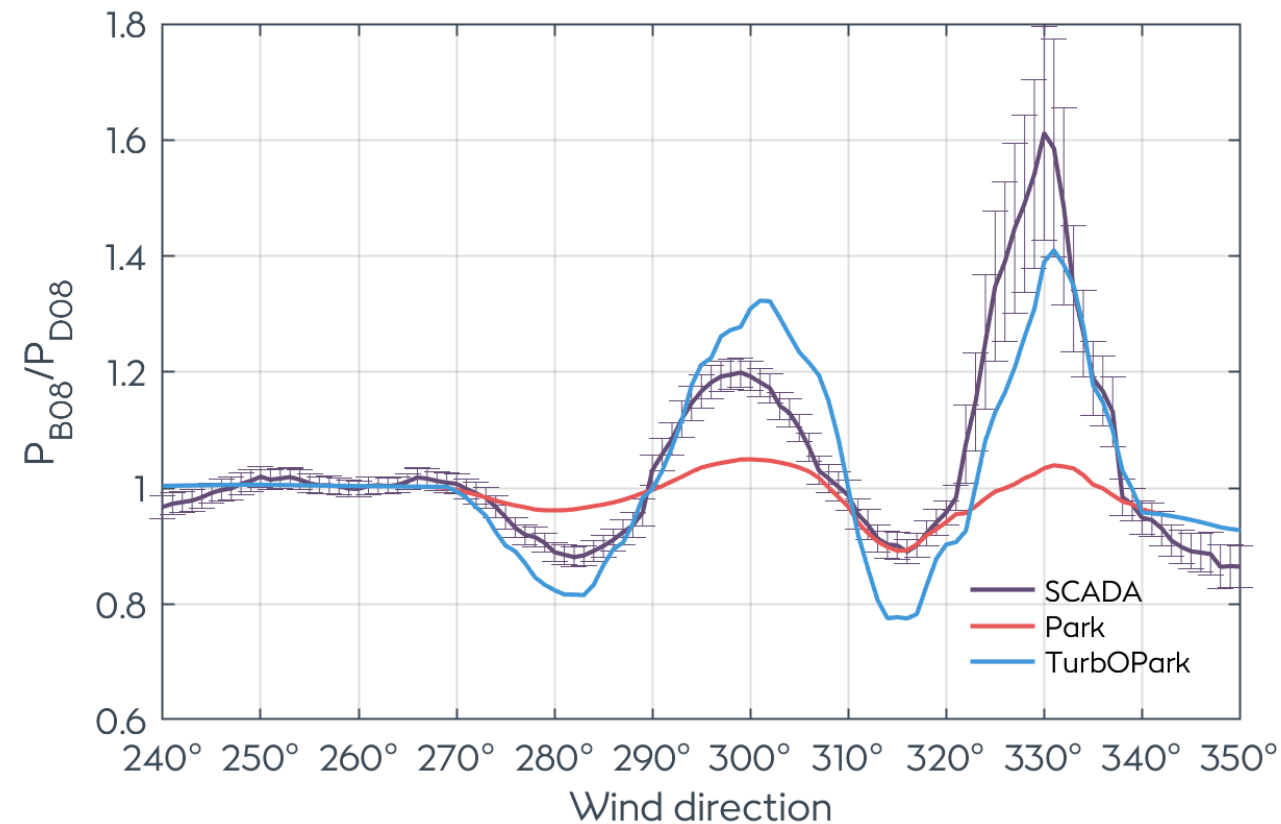
Observed vs. modelled neighbor wake impact

TurbOPark better captures long-distance wakes

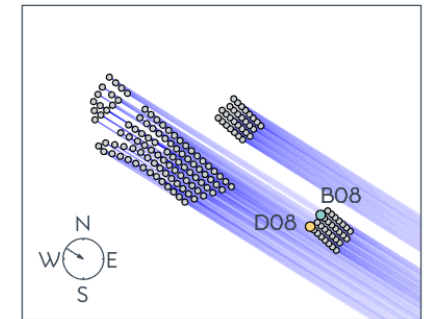


Observed vs. modelled neighbor wake impact

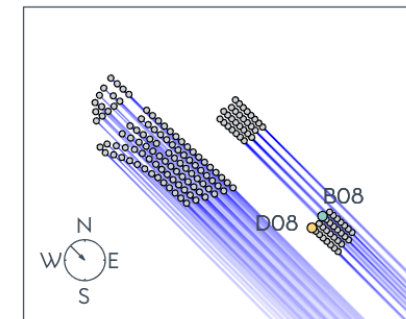
TurbOPark better captures long-distance wakes



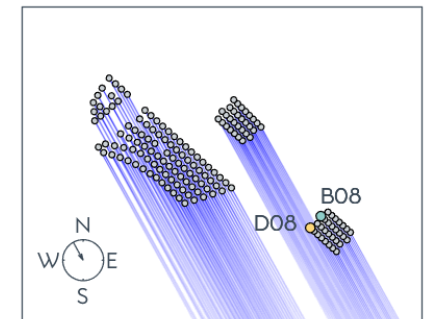
Model @ 280°



Model @ 302°



Model @ 315°



Model @ 331°

Wind speed dependence

Higher wind speeds reduce the neighbor wake impact

