

Introduction

- Wind prospecting
- Wind flow modelling
- Data from August 2010 Report
- Next step Wind flow modelling
- Wind monitoring
 - What is it?
 - What is the importance?

August 2010 Report

There is both evidentially and anecdotally, a wind resource at Stewart Island that intuitively can be exploited.

How did I get to this?

- Flagged trees at several locations
- Discussions with residents
- Good data from regional meteorological stations Invercargill Airport and Tiwai point
- Some potential locations of interest within the Oban area

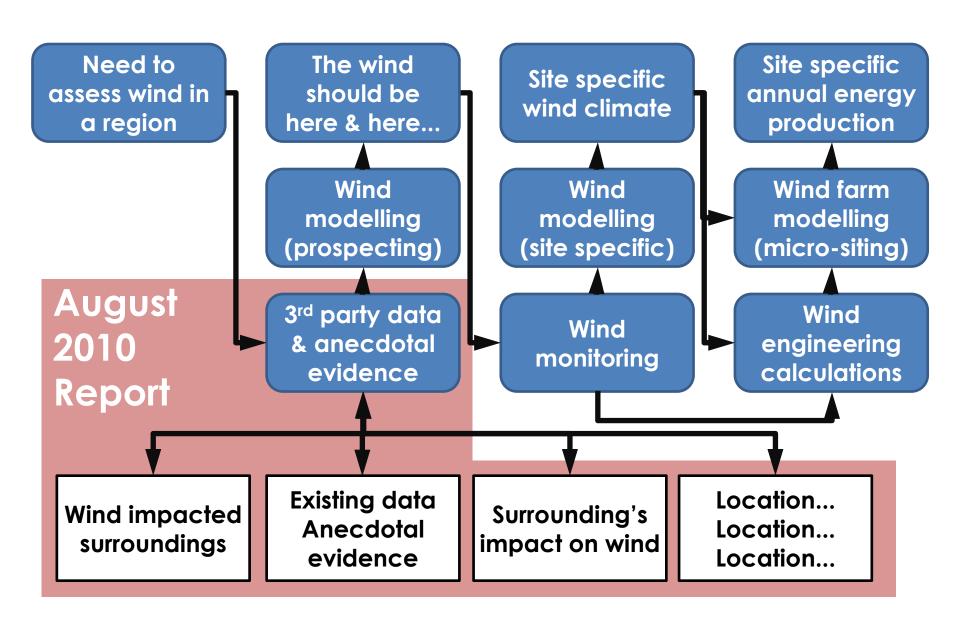
What now? How do you figure the <u>actual</u> potential of wind energy for Stewart Island?

To figure the potential...

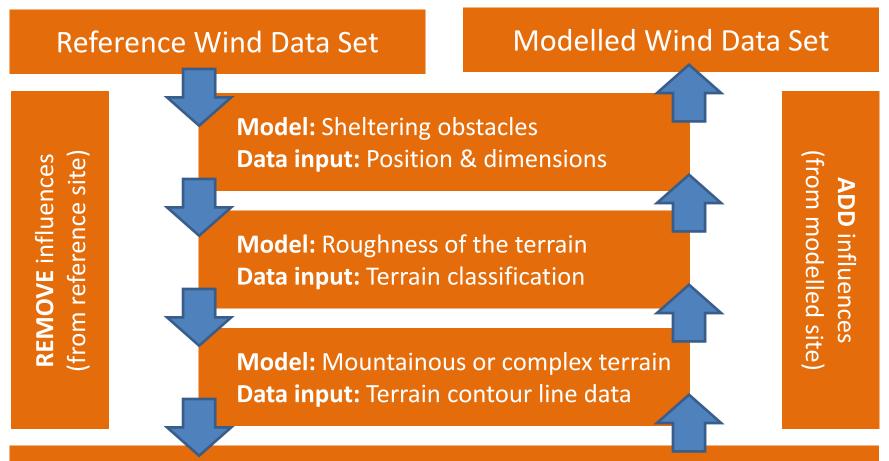
...you need to know the wind climate...

- Wind prospecting
 - Identify potential sites via wind flow modelling using regional wind data
 - Establish monitoring site choice by wind model results, access, terrain, existing land use, land ownership, environmental considerations, location to network etc...
- Wind Monitoring
 - Establish what wind there is at a site and what you can make of it!

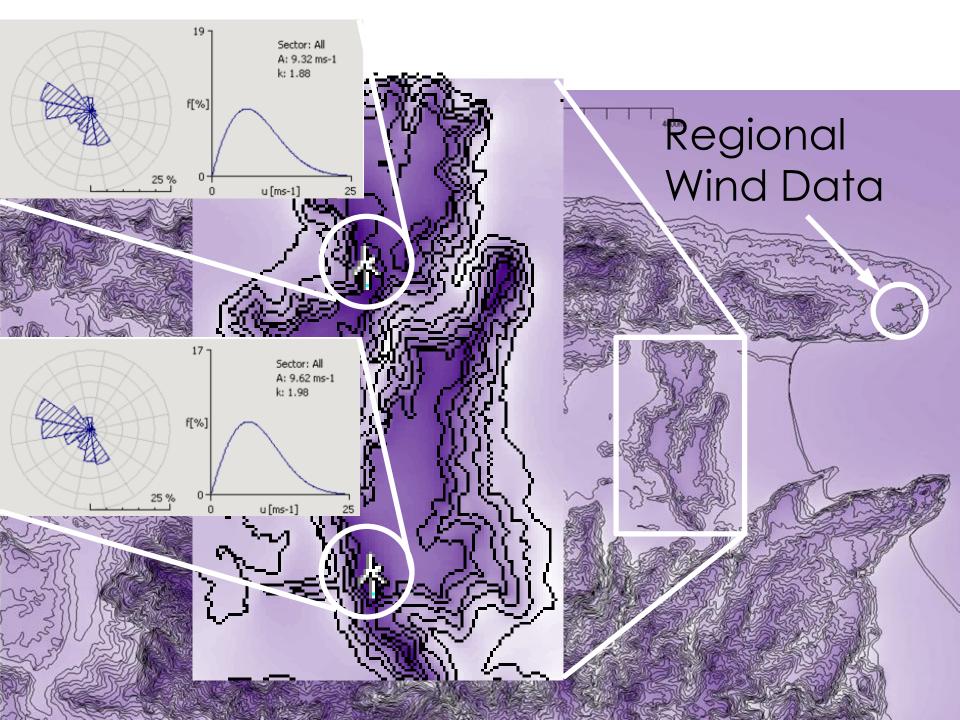
Typical Wind Prospect Stages



Wind Prospecting with WAsP



'Normalised' regional wind climate data with sheltering obstacles, roughness, & terrain complexity influences removed. This data is re-applied based on the location being modelled.



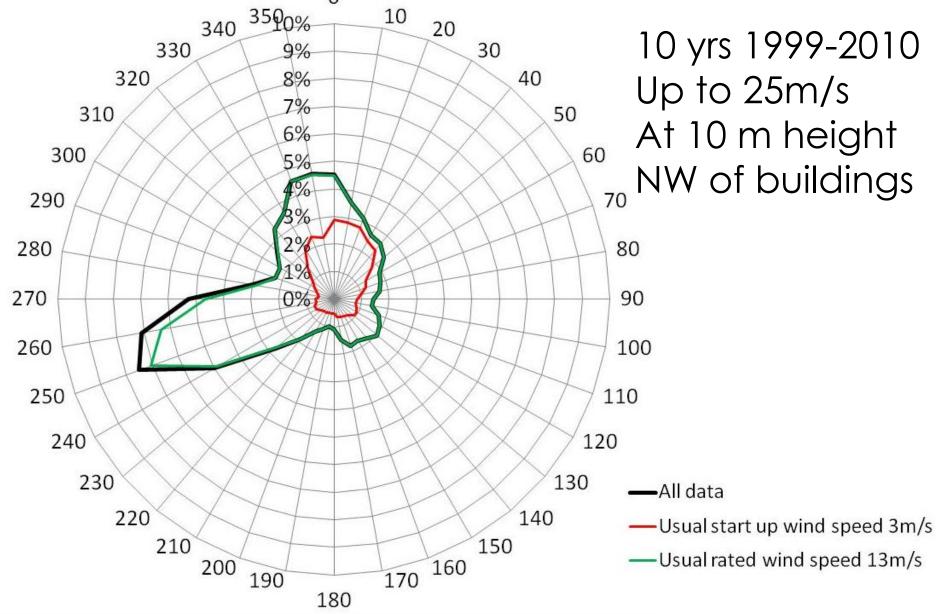
Regional Wind Data

So, what does the regional wind resource look like?

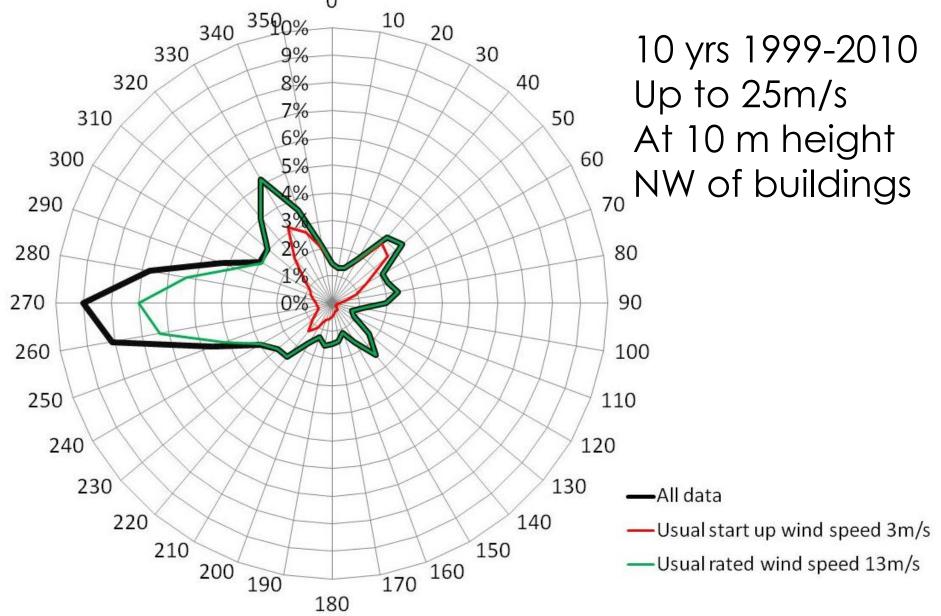
Tiwai Point Invercargill Aero

1m/s = 3.6kph or 1.9knots or 2.2mph

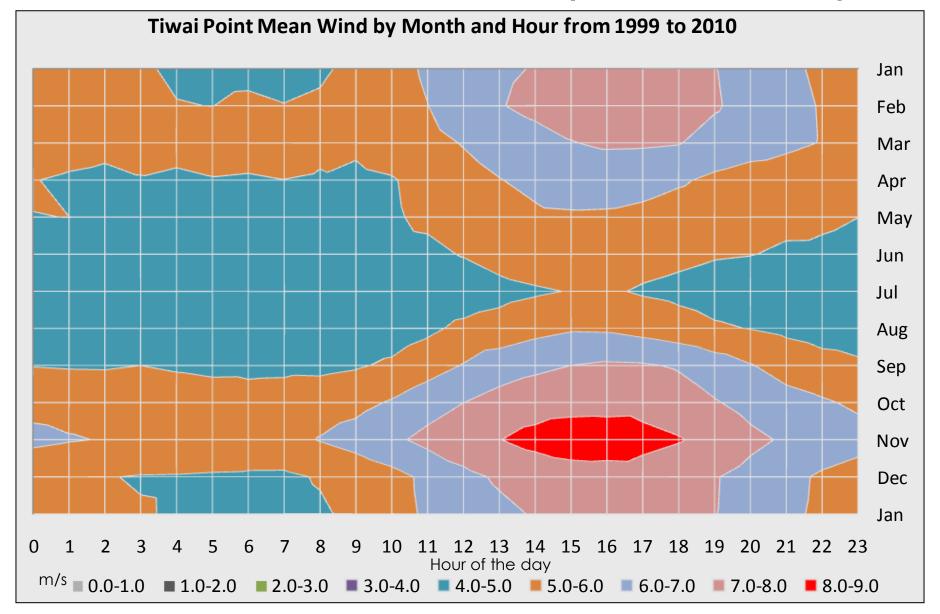
Wind Rose - Invercargill Aero



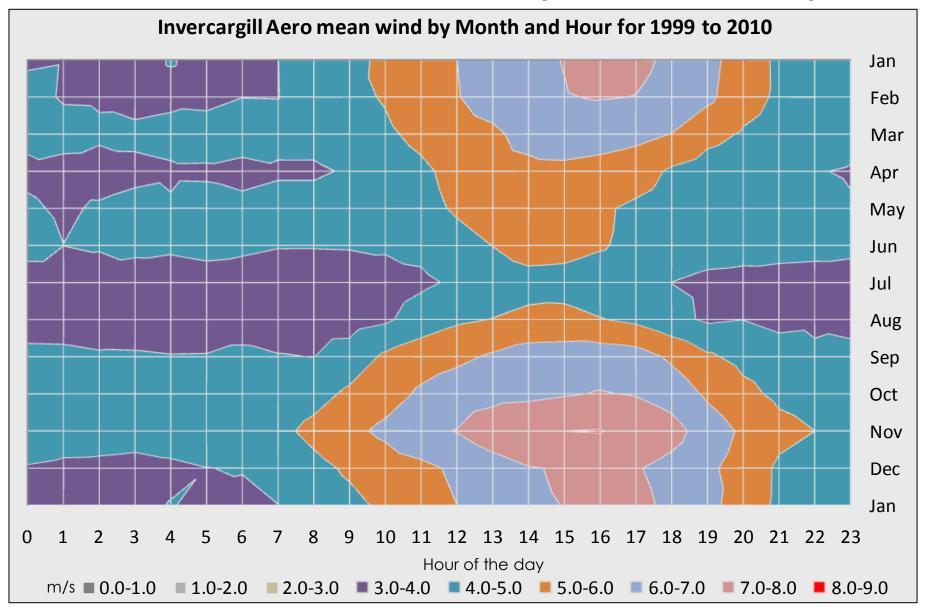
Wind Rosę – Tiwai Point



Tiwai Point Wind Speed Map



Inv. Aero Wind Speed Map



- Complete kits or individual components
- Multiple layers of monitoring instruments
- Instruments selected to suit the terrain
- As close to expected turbine hub height
- Up to 80m tall now readily available
- Launching footprint
 - up to 33-55m radius for guy ropes
 - up to the length of the tower on the ground into prevailing wind direction for lifting
- Clear (all weather) access for maintenance
- Costs vary depending on many site-specifics
- Installation is a specialist task
- Telemetry for data transfer is standard

Componentry should include:

- Anemometers
 - up to 6 spread up the height of the mast with duplicates at some levels
- Direction vanes
 - Up to two instruments at two different levels
- Temperature
 - One instrument, usually at the 10m height
- Air pressure (optional)
- Data logger with telemetry
- Lightning protection







Wind data dependents

Wind Energy Monitoring Programme

Wind Speed

Wind Direction

Air Temperature

Air Pressure

Computed Quantities

Wind turbulence

Wind Shear

Air Density

Energy Density

Dependents

Site wind flow Extrapolation to different heights modelling Site wind farm Micro-siting of turbines modelling Equipment **Financial** modelling selection Network Annual energy modelling production 'Bankable' & Resource

Project Feasibility

consent details

verifiable data

To know what wind costs (\$/kWh)... ...you first need to know what wind is there (m/s)!

Wind monitoring...

- Either independently or in conjunction with a Windfarm Developer.
- Wind resource defined...
 - Wind speed on the horizontal wind turbine field of view
 - -Wind speed in the vertical convection and topography
 - -Wind speed at a point vs a volume anemometer vs SODAR
 - -Wind speed at a point in time vs an interval of time
- Wind engineering needs wind data
 - -Wind resource defined
 - -Wind classes for equipment selection
 - Extreme wind speed calculations