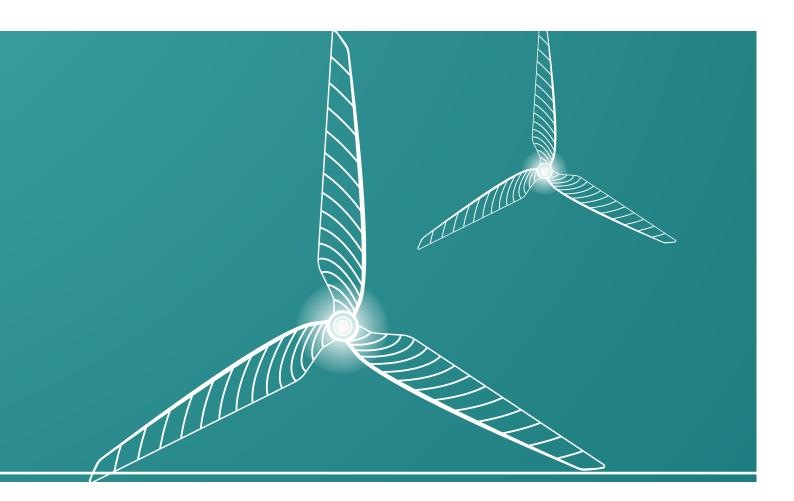
DNV·GL

TUTORIAL

WINDFARMER

Other Modules

Version: 5.3 Date: April 2014 DNV GL - Energy



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None of the data contained in this tutorial have references to existing or planned wind farms

WindFarmer Tutorial on Other Modules - April 2014

1.	Intro	oduction	1
2.	MCF	P+ Module	2
	2.1	Loading time series	2
	2.2	Checking and cleaning the data	7
	2.3	Exporting data and frequency distributions	12
	2.4	Running an MCP analysis	15
3.	Turb	oulence Intensity Module	18
	3.1	Advanced turbulence input	18
	3.2	Exporting the Flow and Performance Matrix	20
4.	Elec	trical Module	22
	4.1	Setting up the electrical network	22
	4.2	Editing cable properties	24
	4.3	Calculation of electrical losses	28
5.	Sha	dow Flicker Module	29
	5.1	Calculation options	29
	5.2	Running a shadow flicker calculation	31
	5.3	Shadow flicker map display options	32
	5.4	Shadow receptors	34
	5.5	Exporting shadow flicker reports	35
	5.6	WindFarmer Shadow Reporter Tool	36
6.	Fina	ncial Module	38
	6.1	Setting up electrical network and roads	38
	6.2	Using the Finance window	41

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this tutorial is to help the user gain familiarity with the features provided by the modules of WindFarmer which are not covered elsewhere. The modules that are presented in this tutorial are:

- MCP+ Module
- Turbulence Intensity Module
- Electrical Module
- Shadow Flicker Module
- Financial Module

Most of this tutorial can be followed by a user with the demonstration version of WindFarmer. Users with a licensed version of the software should note that in order to function these modules also require the Base Module.

These tutorials are a supplement to the User Manual and the Theory Manual of WindFarmer. The user should refer to these for more information.

The exercises use sample files provided in a folder called 'Demodata', which can be found in Libraries\Documents\WindFarmer. Users of Windows XP can find this folder inside the WindFarmer installation directory, which is usually C:\Program Files\WindFarmer.

Throughout the tutorials, we recommend you save your work from time to time. However, note that Workbooks cannot be saved from the WindFarmer demonstration version.

2. MCP+ MODULE

The MCP+ Module contains the tools needed to take raw time series of wind speed and direction data through data assembly, cleaning, calibration and correlation to produce the wind regime at your site in the form of a wind speed and direction frequency distribution. See Section 4 of the User Manual for more details.

2.1 Loading time series

The following steps explain the process of loading raw time series meteorological data into WindFarmer. The MCP+ module acts as a database to store time series data from all of the masts on a project site and any long-term reference data sets considered as well.

- **Step 1.** Click O on the main toolbar or go to File > New Workbook to begin with a blank workbook. Cancel the Wizard window if it opens.
- Step 2. Click e or go to File > Load MCP+ data.

Navigate to the Demodata folder in the WindFarmer library and open the file "Reference.txt". The file "Reference.txt" contains raw data as recorded by a data logger on a met mast, and this data set will be the long-term reference data for this tutorial. This simple example file comprises four columns of data featuring date, time, wind speed and direction. MCP+ can handle many other types of data generated by standard data loggers.

Click Open. The dialog box below will appear.

ata Loader - Introducti	on					
accept data from a	ader allows you to import time series data from text files. The data importer has been designed to wide variety of data loggers and, as such, it assumes only that successive measurements are nd that each row has its own date and time stamp. Data from multiple sensors in a single file can					
After you have locat	ed the file from which data will be retrieved, click Next to follow the steps in the data import process.					
Step 1.	Step 1. Load .wdls file of previously used settings, if wanted.					
Step 2.	Select header lines to be skipped.					
Step 3.	Assign the data column delimiters.					
Step 4. Review and specify the assignment and format of the data channels and time stamps. Enter mas and sensor parameters, and initial data filtering criteria. Step 5. Enter the calibration factors already applied by the data logger and the calibration factors which yo would like to apply to the data as it is imported.						
				Step 6.	Save settings file. This file can be used for future data sets of similar format.	
Click Finish	MCP+ will now check that all import rows of the data file are consistent with your specification. Whenever it encounters a row which does not fit the specification, for instance a data column is missing or the time stamp indicates a time earlier than expected, then you will be returned to Step 2 to re-specify the data format for the subsequent rows.					
includes the origina	ort has completed, a Data Loader Report will be available from the Reports menu. This report al file header if present, details of the channel assignments you have made and a record of any as determined from discontinuities in the time stamp data.					
	< Back Next > Cancel					

Step 3. Click Next. The window below will appear as step 1 of the process. Here the user can load in a *.wldst file, if one was previously created, that contains all the load settings based on the structure of the input file. In this example there is no previously created settings file, and the settings will be entered manually in the following steps.

Data Loader - Step 1 of 6			×
If you have a settings file	rom a previous data load that you wish to use,	hen please load it now. (Otherwise click	: next.)
Settings file:		-	Browse
		< Back	ext > Cancel

Step 4. Click Next, and Step 2 of the Data Loader will appear. Here the user sets the row at which to start the import. This is important if the data file contains header information in the first rows. In this case, "Reference.txt" has one row of header data, so set 'start import at row' to 2.

	ata type						
Choose	the file type that best describes your data:						
 Delimited - Characters such as commas or tabs separate each field. 							
C F	ixed width - Fields are aligned in columns with spaces	s between each field.					
Start imp	ort at row: 2						
Juan imp	ort at row: 2	File name: Reference.txt					
	Text						
1	datetimespeed_meandirection_mean						
2	0104200000004.3202						
3	0104200001004.5186						
4	0104200002003.0190						
5	0104200003003.5165						
6	0104200004004.7259						
7	0104200005003.5213						
8	0104200006004.5202						
9	0104200007005.2203						
10	0104200008004.7202						

- **Step 5.** Click Next. At Step 3 of the Data Loader, set the delimiter type. In this case the file has tab delimiters. Check the box labelled "Tab".
- Step 6. Click Next. At Step 4 of the Data Loader, associate a data format to each column of data. Click anywhere in column 1 to highlight the column. Since the first column contains the date information, select the radio button labelled "Date" as the data format. Check that the format specified matches the data set. The "Reference.txt" data set has data information in "ddmmyyyy" date format.

Note: Different models of data loggers produce raw data with different time stamps. MCP+ will accept the typical data settings of the most common data loggers used in the wind industry; just check that the date format is set appropriately at this step in the Data Loader.

Data Fo	ata Format								
G D	Date Format: ddmmyyyy Preview: 01 Apr 2000								
	O Time								
O Da	C Date/Time								
O Sig	Inal								
	-								
O Igr	nore								
	1	2	3	4					
		-	-	Ignored					
	Date								
2	Date 01042000		4.3	202					
2		0000							
	01042000	0000 0100	4.3	202					
3	01042000	0000 0100 0200	4.3 4.5	202 186					
3 4	01042000 01042000 01042000	0000 0100 0200 0300	4.3 4.5 3.0	202 186 190					
3 4 5	01042000 01042000 01042000 01042000	0000 0100 0200 0300 0400	4.3 4.5 3.0 3.5	202 186 190 165					
3 4 5 6	01042000 01042000 01042000 01042000 01042000	0000 0100 0200 0300 0400 0500	4.3 4.5 3.0 3.5 4.7	202 186 190 165 259					

- **Step 7.** Select the second column of data. Select the radio button labelled "Time" to associate the time format. Ensure the format matches the data set, and in the "Timestep" box, enter the time step increment. In the "References.txt" file, the time format is "hhmm" and the time stamps have 60 minute increments.
- **Step 8.** Select the third column of data. This is a wind speed signal, so select the "Signal"

	ormation. nandatory and must be unique.	
– Existing masts: – Mast name	Description	
New mast data: -		
Mast name:*		
Description:		
Latitude:	0 (degs)	
Longitude:	0 (degs)	

data type. Click the drop down box for the mast "<new>" to open the window below

- **Step 9.** Enter "Ref_mast" as the mast name, "Reference mast" as the description, and the coordinates (56.0°N, -3.4°E) for the mast. Note that entering a description and geographic coordinates are optional. Click OK.
- Step 10. Now, in the same way, create a new sensor from the Sensor drop down box. Anemometer, wind vane, pressure, temperature, battery voltage or any other sensor specified by the user can be analysed in MCP+. In this specific exercise enter "speed" as the sensor name, select "Anemometer" as signal type and set a height of 10 m. Note that WindFarmer has automatically chosen sensible minimum and maximum data values based on the sensor type, although these can be changed if necessary. Click OK.
- Step 11. Specify the signal type in the last drop down box (options are mean, standard deviation, max, min or flag). In this data set, column 3 represents the mean value of wind speed.

Step 12. Click in column 4. Select the "Signal" radio button to register column 4 as another sensor. In this data set, we know that column 4 belongs to Ref_mast. Input a new sensor using the drop down box. In the New Sensor dialog box enter "dir" as sensor name (for wind direction) and select "Wind Vane" as signal type. Set a height of 10 m. Click OK.

Note: MCP+ can handle as many columns as the raw data contains. If the data set contained additional columns, the process for loading in these data would be the same as described here in Steps 8 - 12.

Step 13. Once all of the columns of the file are defined, click Next. Step 5 of the Data Loader will appear as shown below. Sometimes the scale factor and the offset applied at the logger for the conversion of the frequency signals to wind data do not reflect the values that should have been applied (i.e. calibration factors, consensus calibrations, technical specifications, etc.). Sometimes the requirement may simply be to convert a wind speed signal from one unit to another. Whatever the reason, Step 5 allows the user to change the calibration upon loading. Sensor calibrations can also be edited after the data have been loaded. In this case, no adjustments are going to be applied to the calibrations at this stage.

Ref_mast [∼] speed Ref_mast [∼] dir	Calibration settings: Data logger applied offset: 0
	Data logger applied scale factor: 1
	Offset to apply:
	Scale factor to apply: 1

- Step 14. Click Next. In step 6 of the Data Loader, the user is prompted to save the settings given in the previous steps (i.e. delimitation, data format associated to each column, calibrations, etc.). Click Browse and enter a name for the settings file, then click Save. If you need to reload the data set, these settings could be loaded in Step 1 of the Data Loader, allowing you to skip steps 2 to 4 in the loading process. This can be very handy when dealing with complex raw data files containing many columns of data.
- Step 15. Click Finish to finish the data loading. A dialog box will show the progress of the data loading. If inconsistencies are found within the data set, MCP+ will display a warning message specifying the column in which the inconsistency occurs. Typical inconsistencies are duplicate time stamps, time stamps out of order, variation of the total number of columns within the file, etc. After the loading finishes without problems, the mast "Ref_mast" appears on the top left corner of the MCP+ window, as shown below.

8	WindFarmer - [WF1 Map]			
8	<u>File M</u> odes <u>A</u> dd <u>C</u> alculat	e Ma <u>p</u> MCP+	<u>V</u> iew <u>W</u> indow	<u>H</u> elp
Δ	î 👁 Ă A 🛛 🛇 💵	🗯 🏙 🕈 🗚 🖊	🌠 🔍 🔖 🎖	T W 🗆 🦙
6	👗 🚏 🗵 💷 🤝 MOP 🗄			<u>.</u>
D				
2				
6	6			
				
	B			
	8			
	0			
Σ				

Step 16. Repeat the loading process just described for the site mast file "Site.txt". Again click if or go to File > Load MCP+ data. The file "Site.txt" is also located in the same demo data directory. This file has the following columns: Date, Time, Wind Speed Mean, Wind Speed Standard Deviation, Wind Direction Mean, and Temperature Mean. Call the mast "Site_mast" in the Data Loader, and its location as (55.8°N, -3.0°E). Enter appropriate names for the anemometer, wind vane, and temperature sensors such as "speed," "direction," and "temp." The wind speed measurements are at a 50 m height, and the wind vane measurements are at a 47 m height.

Once the loading process is finished the mast "Site_mast" should appear right below "Ref_mast".

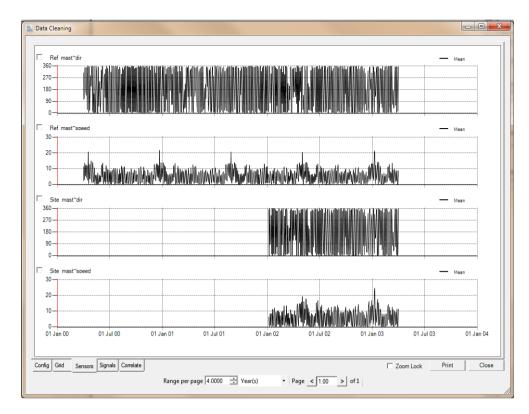
2.2 Checking and cleaning the data

Once raw time series data are loaded into WindFarmer, the MCP+ module provides the user with tools to review each data set for quality assurance. Time series and correlation plots help identify erroneous data from, for example, failing or malfunctioning sensors, logger issues, and icing events, and these data can be easily removed within the MCP+ module. The steps below describe the tools available for reviewing and removing data and changing sensor calibrations.

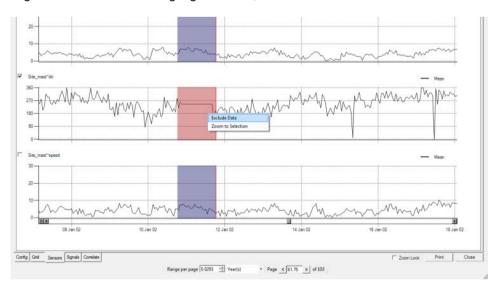
Step 17. Click in the MCP+ toolbar or go to MCP+ > Exclude Data > Data Cleaning... and the following Data Cleaning window will appear.

🔠 Data Cleaning		
	Configura	ation
⊕-A Ref_maat ⊕-A Ste_maat		Chart Name Axis Min Axis Max Axis Interval Plot Style Colour
		Default.Settings
	- Correlation	
	•	Chart Configuration
Config Grid Sensors Signals Correlate	-	Close
	J	

- **Step 18.** Use the '+' symbols next to the mast and sensor names to expand the tree structure and reveal the sensor signals. Left click on the sensor signal to be plotted. To select more than one signal, hold the 'Ctrl' key while left clicking each sensor. Click the '>' button to move the mean wind speed and direction signals for Ref_mast and Site_mast into the Configuration window.
- **Step 19.** At left hand bottom of the window, select the Sensors tab to view the time series plots. A graphing window similar to the following will appear.



- **Step 20.** When in the plotting window, use the scroll wheel on the mouse to zoom in and out of the data. Alternatively, select a period of data, right-click, and select Zoom to Selection. Scroll to different periods of data by using the keyboard arrow keys or by the scroll bars at the bottom of the Data Cleaning window. To return to the fully zoomed-out view, click the 🚇 button at the left of the scroll bar.
- **Step 21.** To remove defective data from the analysis, use the left mouse button to select and drag the mouse across a period of data on the Sensors tab plots. The selected section of data will be highlighted purple. Release the mouse button, and left click the checkbox on the left margin corresponding to the signal whose data should be removed. This will highlight the selection to be excluded in red, as shown below. Right click within the red highlighted area, and select Exclude Data.



Step 22. The following Exclusion Details box will appear. It presents the time range for the exclusion and offers a drop down menu of choices to assign an explanation for why the data is being excluded. Use the Edit Reasons button to add a custom

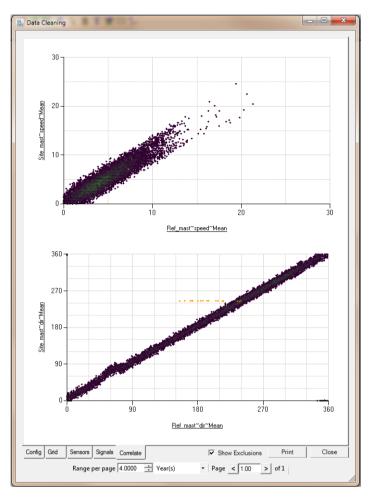
reason to the list. Once the reason has been selected, select the Apply button to exclude the data selection from the data set.

State Exclusion D	etails	×
Sensor	Mast	Sensors
Consor	Site_mast	dir
Start time	10 Jan 2002 19:00	
End time	11 Jan 2002 18:00	
Reason	Sensor failure	•
Edit Reaso	ons Ap	ply Cancel

- **Step 23.** Select the Grid tab at the bottom left hand corner of the window. This tab displays the sensor signal data in a spreadsheet. Data can be excluded in this view, following the same steps just described. This time you select the signal to be excluded by clicking on the column header. Data that have been excluded appear as light blue text.
- **Step 24.** Go to the Signals tab. Here signals of the same type are plotted together for easy visual inspection of the data. Again, use the same techniques described in Step 20 above to zoom in and out of the data and scroll to different sections of data. Note that data cannot be excluded from the Signals tab; return to the Sensors or Grid tabs to exclude any additional data.
- Step 25. Return to the Config tab. Click the Add Correlation button at the bottom of the window. Use the drop downs for the X and Y Axes to select two sensors to compare. In this case, select the Ref_mast and Site_mast wind speeds. Click the Add Correlation button again and then select the Ref_mast and Site_mast wind directions, as shown below.

	Configuration						
1	X Axis	Ref mast~speed~Mean	•	Y Axis	Site mast~speed~Mean		
2	X Axis	Ref mast∼dir~Mean	•	Y Axis	Site mast~dir~Mean 📃		
		Ref, mast "goed "Mean Ste_mast "dir" Mean Ste_mast "speed "Mean					

Step 26. Go to the Correlate tab to see the correlation plots. Data that are poorly correlated may indicate erroneous data at one or both sensors. The zoom level in the correlation plot corresponds to the zoom level in the Sensors and Signals plots. It may be useful to begin at the most zoomed-out level to view the correlation of the full period of concurrent data. Then zoom in to the time series on a weekly or monthly level and step through the data, using the Page arrows at the bottom of the screen, to identify periods where the correlation changes. If the Show Exclusions checkbox at the bottom of the window is checked, any data that have been excluded are displayed in orange, as shown below in the bottom plot.



- Step 27. Close the Data Cleaning window. This saves all data exclusions made.
- Step 28. Data cleaning can also be applied based on the values of certain signals. Click or go to MCP+ > Exclude Data > By Value... to apply a filter to a certain sensor signal output. Set the filters to exclude wind speed data from Site_mast when the wind speed standard deviation is less than 0.01 and label the exclusions as "Sensor failure", as shown below. Click Apply to exclude the data identified by that filter.

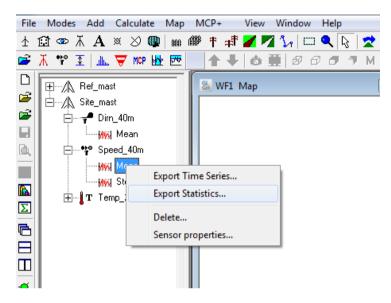
Lxclude Data By Value			
Exclude Data From Sensor			
Mast	Sensor		
Site_mast _	speed		
Using Signal Mast	Sensor	Signal	
Site_mast	speed	StdDev	•
Condition			
Less Than 💌	0.01		
Reason			
Sensor failure 💌	Edit Reasons		
View Exclusions	L	Apply	Close

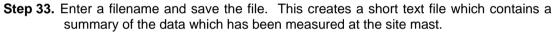
- **Step 29.** Click the View Exclusions... button to view all exclusions that have been applied to the data, both from this and the Data Cleaning window. We have been quite careless in the way that we have excluded data during this tutorial, so you should now delete all the exclusion records you have created. This will return the data to the state in which it was loaded. Press Ctrl-A to select all exclusion records and click the Delete button to remove all exclusions. Close the Exclusions List and Exclude Data By Value windows.
- Step 30. To change any of the calibrations applied to the sensors in the loaded data sets, open the Calibrations window by right clicking the mast or sensor name in the MCP+ window, or alternatively, go to MCP+ > Edit > Calibrations in the top toolbar. Once in the Calibrations window, right click the row of the sensor to be edited, and select one of the options listed: Edit Calibration, Split Calibration, or Merge Calibration.
- Step 31. Go to the MCP+ > Edit > Mast, Sensors, and Calibrations options in the top toolbar to review the settings applied to the loaded data sets. The same dialog boxes can be accessed by clicking *K*, *and* and *ACP*+ toolbar, respectively.

2.3 Exporting data and frequency distributions

Once you have cleaned and calibrated your data, you may want to export statistics about it, or create a wind rose or frequency distribution.

Step 32. Right click on the Site_mast > Speed > Mean signal in the MCP+ data tree, and select "Export Statistics..."





Step 34.	Open the file	you have ju	ust created in a text editor or Excel.
----------	---------------	-------------	--

.4	A	В	C	D	E	
1	ExportStats	V1.2				
2						
3	Month	Site_mast~Speed_40m~Mean	Coverage (Months)			
4	Jan	5.957	1.89			
5	Feb	4.956	2			
6	Mar	4.569	2			
7	Apr	6,768	1			
8	May	6.95	1			
9	Jun	5.048	1			
10	Jul	4.969	1			
11	Aug	4.651	1			
12	Sep	4.579	1			
13	Oct	4.869	1			
14	Nov	5.082	1			
15	Dec	5.89	1			
16	Annual	5.36	14.89			
17						
18	Overall	Site_mast~Speed_40m~Mean				
19	Min	0				
20	Max	24.6				
21	Mean	5.318				
22	Valid Data (Years)	1.236				
23	Period (Years)	1.237				
24						
25	Date	Site_mast~Speed_40m~Mean	Coverage (%)			
26	Jan-02	4.357	89.11			
27	Feb-02	5.104	100			
28	Mar-02	4.355	100			
29	Apr-02	6.768	100			
30	May-02	6.95	100			
31	Jun-02	5.048	100			
32	Iul-02	4.969	100			
		8.0.04./				

The "ExportStats" file summarises measured data. It shows you both mean values and data coverage, and will help you to judge the quality of your wind measurement campaign.

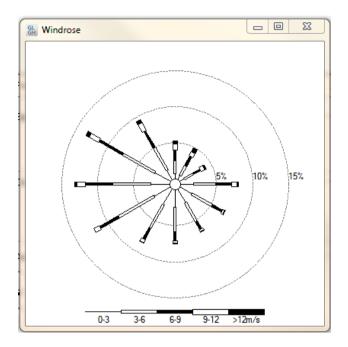
Step 35. Click direction frequency distribution. The dialog box below will appear.

Frequency Distribution	
Speed Sensor	
Mast Sensor	
Ref_mast speed	-
Direction Sensor	
Mast Sensor	
Ref_mast _ dir	-
C Create wind rose C Export .wti file The selected speed sensor has no standard deviation signal	
12 Equal Sectors	•
Remove seasonal bias	
Expo	t Close

Step 36. Select Site_mast as the mast for wind speed and direction. In this case it is not necessary to specify the wind speed and direction sensors to use since there is only one of each type of signal loaded in Site_mast.

Note this window provides three export options: .TAB file, wind rose, or .WTI file.

- **Step 37.** To export the wind speed and direction frequency distribution as a .TAB file that can be used in flow models to calculate the representative wind flow over the wind farm site, select the radio button labelled "Export .tab file" and choose the number of wind direction bins from the drop down menu. The standard number of direction bins is 12. There is also an option to "Remove seasonal bias" which is by default turned on. Click Export and a Save As box will prompt the user for the folder in which to save the file.
- **Step 38.** To export the wind speed and direction frequency distribution as a wind rose, select the radio button labelled "Create wind rose". There are options to customise the number of wind direction bins and the number and width of the wind speed bins. There is also an option to "Remove seasonal bias" which is by default turned on. Click the Export button and a window will pop up automatically generating the wind rose as shown below. Right click the window to name, edit or save the wind rose.



- **Step 39.** The "Export .wti file" option allows the creation of a .WTI file. This records the turbulence intensity at the mast as a function of wind speed and/or direction, and can be used by WindFarmer for turbulence intensity assessments at turbine locations. For this function to be available, the anemometer must have measured the standard deviation of wind speed, and the user requires a licence of the WindFarmer Turbulence Intensity module
- Step 40. Close the Frequency Distribution window.

2.4 Running an MCP analysis

The next steps explain how to apply the MCP (Measure Correlate Predict) methodology. The target is to start with the reference mast and use the correlation of the reference mast to the site mast to derive the long-term frequency distribution .TAB file at the site mast. In this operation the user can also assess the quality of the correlation by evaluating, both graphically and numerically, the scatter between the concurrent data at the two masts in the 12 direction sectors.

These steps describe the mechanical process of running the MCP analysis in WindFarmer. Refer to the Theory and User manuals for more information on the theory behind the process.

Reference					
Mast		Speed			
Ref_mast	•	speed		•	
		Direction			
		dir		-	
Site					
Mast		Speed			
Site_mast	-	speed		•	
		Direction			
		dir		•	
				_	
Correlation settings					
Reference low wind speed cut off [m/s]	3		Calculate site cut off		
Low wind cut off for direction analysis [m/s]	5				
High wind speed cut off [m/s]	50				
Correlation method	PCA	•	Force fit through origin		
Direction bin count					
Direction bin count	12 💌				

Step 41. Click ^{IMP} or go to MCP+ > MCP.... A dialog box will appear as shown below.

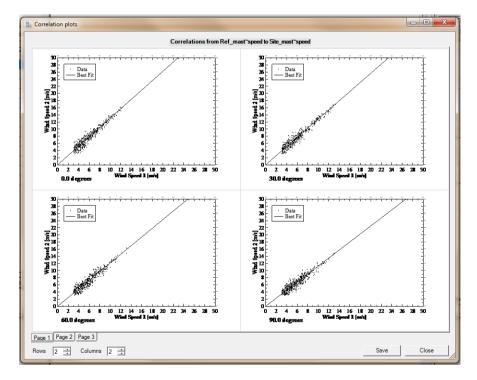
- **Step 42.** Using the drop down boxes, select "Ref_Mast" as the reference mast and "Site_Mast" as the site mast. In this case each mast has only one wind speed and one direction sensor. If this is not the case, the user can use the other drop down boxes to select the required sensors.
- **Step 43.** In the Correlation Settings box, in the lower half of the window, the user can adjust settings for the cut off wind speeds used for the correlation analysis; the method for assessing the correlation scatter; whether to force the linear fit through the origin, and the number of direction bins to be used in the correlation analysis.

Note that options for setting cut offs to remove very low or high wind speed data from the correlation are provided because anemometer accuracy may be reduced at those wind speeds. Use judgment in changing the default values. Note that even with cut off low and high wind speed values, the low and high wind speed data will still be used in to synthesise data; they just will not be built into the correlation.

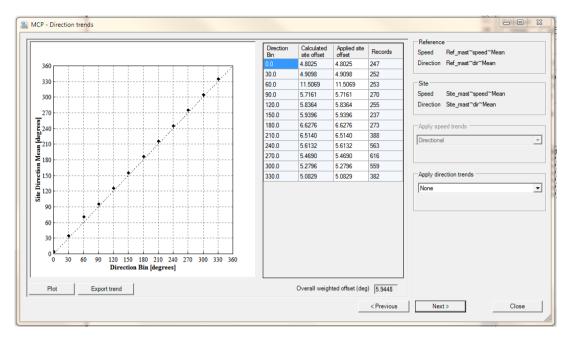
Step 44. Click Next. MCP+ will take a few seconds to process and then will produce the window shown below. Note that the spreadsheet on the left contains the following information: centre points of wind direction sectors, speed up between reference and site (in this case the site mast is windier than the reference mast), Offset (in this case the line is forced through the origin), Pearson's r (correlation coefficient as an indicator of the level of scatter) and number of concurrent data records of the two masts that contributed to define the correlation.

Direction bin	Speed up	Offset	Pearson's r	Records	Reference Speed Ref_mast~speed~Mean
0.0	1.3093	0.0000	0.9599	407	Direction Ref_mast~dir~Mean
30.0	1.2829	0.0000	0.9670	392	Direction Rer_mast dir Mean
60.0	1.2123	0.0000	0.9440	409	Site
90.0	1.1247	0.0000	0.9353	467	Speed Site_mast~speed~Mean
120.0	1.0224	0.0000	0.9307	480	
150.0	0.9439	0.0000	0.9551	449	Direction Site_mast~dir~Mean
180.0	0.9235	0.0000	0.9464	542	
210.0	0.9562	0.0000	0.9313	711	Apply speed trends
240.0	1.0189	0.0000	0.9318	1002	Directional
270.0	1.1131	0.0000	0.9458	1023	
300.0	1.2071	0.0000	0.9541	966	
330.0	1.2796	0.0000	0.9576	662	- Apply direction trends
Overall	1.1147	0.0000	0.8968	7510	None v
	Export trend				

Step 45. Click the Plot button to view the quality of the correlation. The window below will appear showing the correlation in the various direction sectors. At the bottom of this window, use the page buttons to switch to the other correlation plots for the other direction sectors and the direction correlation. These images can be saved, if desired. Close the window to return to the previous dialog box.



- **Step 46.** Click the Export Trend button in order to export a file documenting the proposed speed up values by direction sector.
- **Step 47.** Click the drop down menu labelled "Apply speed trends" on the right hand side of the window to select to apply the directional speed ups calculated.
- Step 48. Click Next. The MCP Direction Trends window appears as shown below. Similar to the MCP Speed Trends window, the Plot button allows the user to view and export the correlations, the Export Trend button allows the user to save the



calculated offset values, and the drop down menu labelled "Apply direction trends" can be used to select how directional speed ups are applied.

Step 49. Click Next. The MCP – Exports window appears as shown below. Select the radio button labelled "Long-term tab file from reference time series".

		Reference
Output		Speed Ref_mast~speed~Mean
Cong-term tab file from reference time series		Direction Ref_mast~dir~Mean
C Long-term tab file from reference tab file		_
		Site
C Long-term time series from reference time series		Speed Site_mast~speed~Mean
		Direction Site_mast~dir~Mean
Settings		Apply speed trends
Splice measured site data into long-term prediction		Directional
Remove seasonal bias in tab file		Directorial
Bin settings 12 Equal Sectors		
		Apply direction trends
		Fixed rotation
		Rotation angle (degrees)
Export		1-
	< Previous	Close

- **Step 50.** Under the Settings box, there are options to "Splice measured site data into longterm prediction" and/or "Remove seasonal bias in tab file." These are selected by default. The spliced time series is the combination of the synthesised data created from the reference mast data, which have been factorised using speed ups and direction shifts from the correlation, and the measured data at the site mast. In the case when the splice time series box is unchecked, the time series will contain only the data synthesised on the site mast and none of the actual measurements.
- **Step 51.** Select how to split the data into direction bins with the drop down menu labelled "Bin settings." When finished making the selections, click the Export button and choose where to save the .TAB file.

Step 52. Close the MCP window. End of the exercise.

3. TURBULENCE MODULE

INTENSITY

The Turbulence Intensity Module gives the user increased capabilities when inputting the turbulence intensity characteristics. It allows the turbulence intensity to be input as a function of wind speed and/or direction. This is particularly beneficial to users with the MCP+ Module, which can derive turbulence intensity data from wind speed measurements. The Turbulence Intensity Module also provides the user with access to the individual turbine data generated during the energy calculation, including turbulence intensity values calculated in the Eddy Viscosity Wake Model. This allows users to determine the turbulence intensity due to the turbine wakes at each wind turbine in the wind farm layout. The data generated can be exported via the Flow and Performance Matrix.

See Section 8 of the User Manual for more details.

It should be noted that this exercise requires the full version of the software, and cannot be completed with only the demo software.

3.1 Advanced turbulence input

- **Step 1.** Open the file "Demosite.wow" located in the demodata directory of the WindFarmer library. Refer to the Base Module Tutorial to understand how the WOW file has been created.
- **Step 2.** Click ♥ or go to "View > Project Properties". The "Project Properties" window with multiple dialog boxes will appear.
- Step 3. Click on the "Turbulence Intensity" tab. The window below will appear.

ject Properties		
Wind Resource Grid Priority	Wind Resources and Fre	quency Table Associations
Display Options	Tracks & Electrical	Boundaries
Turbulence Intensity	Energy	Energy Efficiencies
Select a Frequency Table or Wind	Resource Grid	
Demo.TAB -> Demomast_MastHei	aht.wra	
,		
Global value for ambient turbulence	intensity	<u> </u>
		leo
urbulence intensity at mast height is		12 %
itandard deviation of sigma at mast l	heidht is	0,3 m/s
		1
		pad Save

- **Step 4.** The value of turbulence intensity set in "Demosite.wow" is a default global value of 12%. Click on the drop down box to display and familiarise yourself with all the different options of turbulence input.
- Step 5. For this specific exercise we want to set turbulence intensity as a function of wind speed. Select this option from the pull down menu. Edit the configured

spreadsheet with arbitrary values starting with 80% at 1m/s and dropping by 5 % every 1 m/s (80%, 75%, 70%... down to 10% at 15 and 16m/s+). However, in a real scenario, these values should be calculated using the wind speed standard deviation recorded at the anemometer. Furthermore they decrease following an exponential trend rather than a linear trend. Note that turbulence intensity from 16 m/s and above usually tends to be asymptotic. The following window shows how the turbulence input will look. Note that the MCP+ module allows the calculation of turbulence intensity, which can be saved as a WTI file and then imported into Project Properties.

- **Step 6.** Press APPLY to store the changes.
- **Step 7.** It is optional to save the turbulence input by pressing SAVE. A file in WindFarmer's own format (*.wti) can be created. Note that if a WindFarmer turbulence file has been created for a specific sensor (usually by using the MCP+ module) this can be imported by clicking "Load".

Project Properties	×
Wind Resource Grid Priority Wind Resources and Frequency Table Associations	
Display Options Tracks & Electrical Boundaries	1
Turbulence Intensity Energy Efficiencies	1
Celect a Frequency Table or Wind Resource Grid	_ 1
Demo.TAB -> Demomast MastHeight.wrg	
	51
Turbulence as a function of wind-speed	<u> </u>
Mean value of Turbulence intensity [%]:	
All	<u> </u>
01 m/s 80,000	
02 m/s 75,000	
03 m/s 70,000	
04 m/s 65,000	
05 m/s 60,000	
06 m/s 55,000	
07 m/s 50,000	
08 m/s 45,000	
09 m/s 40,000	
10 m/s 35,000	
11 m/n 30.000	<u> </u>
Standard deviation of Sigma [m/s]:	
All	<u> </u>
01 m/s 0,300	
02 m/s 0,300	
03 m/s 0,300	
04 m/s 0,300	
05 m/s 0,300	
06 m/s 0,300	
07 m/s 0,300	
08 m/s 0,300	
09 m/s 0,300	
10 m/s 0,300	
11 m/s 0 300	-
Load Save	

- **Step 8.** Press OK to close the "Project Properties" window.
- **Step 9.** Click or go to "View > WF Control Panel".
- **Step 10.** Switch to the "Energy" window.
- Step 11. Set "Eddy Viscosity Model" as the wake model using the drop down box on top of the Energy window. Because we entered such high values for turbulence intensity, you should increase the "Maximum allowable Turbulence Intensity (%)" in the "Eddy Viscosity Model" section of the window in order to perform the calculation without warnings of illegal layout. In this specific example you should enter the maximum value of 100% - in a real world example the default value of 20% may be appropriate.
- Step 12. Press APPLY to store the changes.
- Step 13. Press OK to close the WF Control Panel.
- **Step 14.** Use "File > Save Workbook As..." to save the workbook with the changes carried out so far.

3.2 Exporting the Flow and Performance Matrix

The Flow and Performance Matrix is only available with a licensed version of WindFarmer. Users with the Demo version will not be able to complete this exercise.

Step 15. Click **T** or go to "Calculate Energy/Test" to carry out the energy calculation.

Step 16. Close the "Report" excel spreadsheet displayed at the end of the test.

Step 17. Go to "File > Export > Export Flow and Performance Matrix". The window below will appear.

Flow and Performance Matrix Ex				
Selection type			Select project	
Matrix channels	C Project turbines		WindFarmer Demosite	•
Available			Selected	
 Total turbines electrical power Turbine electrical power (kW) * Turbine hub height wind speed Turbine free stream hub height 	i I (m/s) * wind speed (m/s) *	<u>A</u> dd>>		
5: Mast position, mast height wind 6: Turbine speedup * 7: Turbine incident turbulence (%) 8: Turbine ambient turbulence (%) 9: Probability distribution *	. <u> </u>	Move <u>U</u> p		
10: Estimated design equivalent t 11: Un-factored and un-weighted 30: Turbine operational * 31: Design Turbulence Intensity [mean turbulence by wind speed	Move D <u>o</u> wn Add All		
	.,			
·	•			
Include field headers with ma	trix output		🔲 Use local wind spee	ds at each turbine
Note:				Export format
* these channels require that yo	u select turbines from the 'Select	ion type' above		Tab separated text
	Export	T	Cancel	

Multiple options are available for the type of output (Matrix channel), the turbines for which information is required (Project turbines) and the selection of the project.

For this specific example the target is to know more about the "Turbine Electrical Output" broken down for wind speed and direction bins at Turbine 1.

- **Step 18.** In the "Flow and Performance Matrix Export" window click "2: Turbine electrical power (kW)*" on the left section of the window. It will be highlighted in blue.
- **Step 19.** Click "Add >>" to transfer the highlighted element to the right section of the window.
- **Step 20.** Click on "Project Turbines" in the "Selection Type" section. The window will display the turbines of the project as shown below.

Select data to export				
Selection type	0.0		Select project	
C Matrix channels	Project turbines		WindFarmer Demosite	
Available			Selected	
1: A1 2: A2 3: A3		<u>A</u> dd >>		
4: B4 5: B5		<< <u>D</u> elete	1	
6: B6		Move <u>U</u> p		
		Move D <u>o</u> wn	1	
		Add All	1	
Include field headers with m	atrix output		Use local wind speed	ts at each turbine
Note: * these channels require that y	ou select turbines from the 'Selectio	n type' above		Export format Tab separated text
	Export		Cancel	

- Step 21. Click on "1:A1" to highlight Turbine 1.
- **Step 22.** Click "Add >>" to shift the turbine to the right.
- **Step 23.** Go to the drop down box of "Select Project" if multiple projects have been loaded in the same workbook. This is not the case for the demo WOW file.
- Step 24. Click "Export" to create the matrix.
- **Step 25.** Save the file as TXT in a suitable directory.
- **Step 26.** Open the output file in Excel and after applying tab separation check the contents of the matrix. In this example the matrix is describing in detail how Turbine 1 performs in terms of instantaneous power output for each wind speed (rows of the matrix) and each wind direction (columns of the matrix). This is using the wind condition at the met mast ticking the 'use local wind speeds at each turbine' checkbox in the Export dialogue box will change the reporting to be relative to the free stream wind at the turbine location.
- **Step 27.** Repeat the previous steps exporting information from other channels. Note that if the GH BLADED LINK module is licensed then further channels are available. The outputs from these channels are then usable in GH Bladed for loading calculations. See the Theory and User manuals for further details.

End of the exercise.

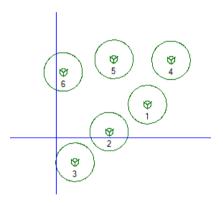
4. ELECTRICAL MODULE

The Electrical Module allows the user to design the electrical network of the proposed wind farm, calculate the electrical performance in terms of losses and reactive power consumption, estimate the required lengths of cabling, and so on.

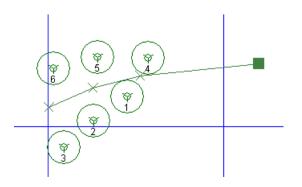
See Section 9 of the User Manual for more details.

4.1 Setting up the electrical network

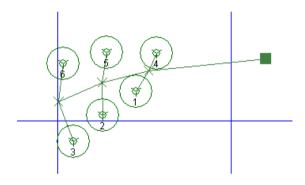
- **Step 1.** Open the file "Demosite.wow" located in the demodata directory of the WindFarmer library.
- **Step 2.** Turn off DTM, terrain, boundaries and boundary points in the "Map Object" and "Map Data" bar. Note that this is not a requirement it simply provides a better view of the layout, as shown below.



- **Step 3.** Click for go to "Add > Cables" in the toolbar.
- **Step 4.** Cables in WindFarmer run between objects such as turbines or meters, and nodes. Right click in the map to add a meter – this is shown as the green square in the image below, and represents the point of connection between the wind farm and the electricity distribution network. Then right click three more times to place three nodes (the green crosses), passing between the groups of turbines 1-2-3 and 4-5-6..Note that several mouse functions are described in the user manual to help the user to draw electrical cables.



- Step 5. Connect each of the six turbines to their nearest node. Note that turbines cannot be connected to the metering point. In order to do so click for go to "Modes > Cabling".
- Step 6. Click on node 2 in the Control bar- Information tab located under "Group ID".
- **Step 7.** By holding down the control key (Ctrl) left click on turbine 1 and turbine 4. The two turbines will be connected to the main cable at node 2.
- Step 8. Click on node 3 in the Control bar- Information tab located under "Group ID".
- **Step 9.** By holding down the control key (Ctrl) left click on turbine 2 and turbine 5. The two turbines will be connected to the main cable at node 3.
- Step 10. Now click on node 4 in the Control bar- Information tab located under "Group ID".
- **Step 11.** By holding down the control key (Ctrl) left click on turbine 3 and turbine 6. The two turbines will be connected to the main cable at node 4. The final cable layout suggested in this example is shown in the next figure.

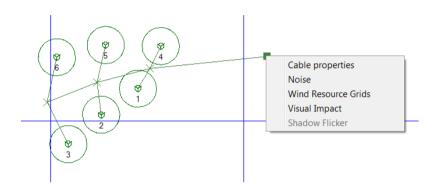


Step 12. Go back to working mode by either clicking or double clicking in an empty part of the workspace.

4.2 Editing cable properties

At this stage, the electrical properties have to be associated to each element of the electrical network. Notice that in a real scenario electrical equipment should be chosen with careful judgement since all the elements combined (cables, transformers, etc.) should give the lowest electrical losses as possible within reasonable costs. It is not scope of this exercise to investigate the best equipment but rather give a demonstration of how this information is loaded into the model.

Step 13. Right click over the meter (the square) to display the options shown below



Step 14. Left click on "Cable properties" to open the "Electrical Module Properties of Turbines and Cables" window shown below for this specific project

Electrical Module Properties of Turbines & Cables			
Root Node 3: T4: T4: T4: T4: T1: T1: T1: T1: T1: T1: T1: T1: T1: T1: T1: T1: T1: T1: T1:	Cable Properties	Auto label 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 640	Node ID 2 Joined to 1 cable line ID
Node Navigation <	Overhead line Ground specific Conductor No. of cores Insulation Armoured	AI 3c PVC F	Exit

About Cable Properties:

In this window all the settings related to the electrical specifications can be set. In detail:

The left side of the window shows all the connections refereed to the specific node. In this

case it can be seen that node 2 is linked to node 3, turbine 4 and turbine 1. the wind turbine generator, WTG, $\stackrel{\frown}{\otimes}$ indicates transformer, \neg is cable and \blacklozenge is root node (where the meter is usually located).

By clicking on each of these elements the user can edit cable (resistance, inductance, capacitance, voltage, etc.), transformer (rating, primary voltage, secondary voltage, etc.) and generator properties on the right of the window.

In "Node Navigation" it is possible to switch to the upper node.

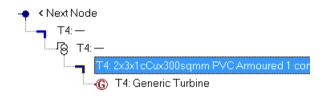
In "Edit" the user can copy properties to be pasted in other similar elements of the project or pick up properties directly from a library.

Meters, Transformers and PFCD can be inserted at any point of the network where required.

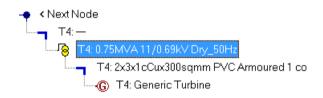
- Step 15. The properties of the WTG have already been set in "Wind Turbine Studio > Turbine Power Curve" (▲).
- **Step 16.** Click on the cable \neg between turbine T4 and the transformer $\frac{1}{8}$ above it.
- Step 17. WindFarmer allows you to maintain a library of electrical components to use in your network. Click "Library" to open it. To load in an initial set of data, press the "Load" button in the "Library" section of the window and select the file Elec_Library.elb provided in the Demodata folder of WindFarmer. The library below will be displayed.

Displaye	d list:	C	Transforme	ers	O Over	head lines	Ground cables	- Cable Properties	
Voltag	Condu	Co	Conduct	Insula	Arm	Size (Label 🔺		Auto label
1.000	AI	3x1c	1	PVC	Yes	70.000	3x1cAlx70sqmm PVC Arm	1	
1.000	AI	3x1c	1	PVC	Yes	120.000	3x1cAlx120sqmm PVC Arr		0
L.000	AI	3x1c	1	PVC	Yes	185.000	3x1cAlx185sqmm PVC Arr ≡	Resistance (Ohms/km)	
L.000	AI	3x1c	1	PVC	Yes	300.000	3x1cAlx300sqmm PVC Arr	Inductance (mH/km)	0
.000	Cu	3x1c	1	PVC	Yes	70.000	3x1cCux70sqmm PVC Arm	0	0
1.000	Cu	3x1c	1	PVC	Yes	120.000	3x1cCux120sqmm PVC Ar	Capacitance (microF/km)	I
1.000	Cu	3x1c	1	PVC	Yes	185.000	3x1cCux185sqmm PVC Ar	Voltage (kV)	0
1.000	Cu	3x1c	1	PVC	Yes	300.000	2x3x1cCux300sqmm PVC .	5 ()	0
1.000	Cu	3x1c	-	PVC	Yes	300.000	3x1cCux300sqmm PVC Ar	Ampacity (A)	l°.
3.300	AI	3x1c	-	PVC	Yes	70.000	3x1cAlx70sqmm PVC Arm		0
3.300	AI	3x1c	-	PVC	Yes	120.000	3x1cAlx120sqmm PVC Arr	Size (mm^2)	
3.300	AI	3x1c	-	PVC	Yes	120.000	3x1cCux120sqmm PVC Ar	No. of conductors per phase	1
3.300	AI	3x1c	-	PVC	Yes	185.000	3x1cAlx185sqmm PVC Arr		0
3.300	AI	3x1c	-	PVC	Yes	300.000	3x1cAlx300sqmm PVC Arr	Length (m)	J
3.300	Cu	3x1c	-	PVC	Yes	70.000	3x1cCux70sqmm PVC Arm	Overhead line	
3.300	Cu	3x1c	-	PVC	Yes	185.000	3x1cCux185sqmm PVC Ar	- Ground specific	
3.300	Cu	3x1c		PVC	Yes	300.000	3x1cCux300sqmm PVC Ar	Conductor	Al 🔻
5.600	AI	3x1c		XLPE	No	70.000	3x1cAlx70sqmm XLPE Una 👻		
(111				4	No. of cores	3c 💌
	Edit					Library-	Import	Insulation	PVC 💌
Read		lpdate	Insert	D	elete	Load	Add Replace	Armoured	
	New						Export		
Exit	Tra	nsforme	er Line	C	able	Save	All Selected		

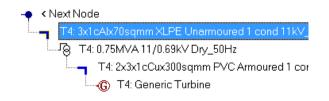
- **Step 18.** Select the 8th ground cable from the top (with size 300 mm²). Note that for this example no particular care has been given to the cable selection, only that it can support a voltage which is greater than the nominal voltage of the turbine (in this case 0.69 kV).
- Step 19. Click the box "Read" on the left bottom corner of the window.
- Step 20. The selected cable will be loaded as shown below.



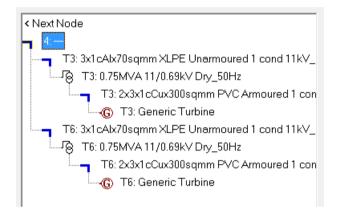
- **Step 21.** Click on the $\frac{1}{8}$ for transformer T4, next to the cable that has been just loaded.
- Step 22. Click "Library" to load a suitable transformer.
- Step 23. Select the top one in the list and press "Read". The window will now show the transformer as indicated below.



- **Step 24.** Click on the cable above (between T4 transformer and the "next node") to define the cable that will link the transformer of turbine 4 to node 2.
- **Step 25.** Click "Library" and select the first cable with nominal voltage of at least 11 kV (the high voltage side of the transformer).
- Step 26. Click "Read" to load the cable and get the layout shown below.



- Step 27. Click on any of the three elements that have been just loaded and press "Copy".
- **Step 28.** Navigate through the nodes (bottom left of the Electrical Properties window) or the turbines (top right of the Electrical Properties window) to "Paste" this information to exactly the same tree location for the other 5 remaining turbines (the target is to assume same specifications generator-cable-transformer-cable-node).
- **Step 29.** Now the only information to load is about the main cable from node 1 to node 4. Move with the node navigation to node 4 as shown below. Note, from the previous step, that all the specifications from the generator to node 4 have been loaded.



Step 30. Click "Library" to access again to the cable library.

- Step 31. Select the last cable in the list and press "Read".
- **Step 32.** Copy and paste the specifications of this cable to all the other remaining nodes (3 and 2) by moving to "Next Node".

Step 33. Click "Exit" on the right bottom corner to close the window.

At this stage all the specifications for the electrical network have been loaded. The demo data library has simplified the work of loading data from scratch and can be partly useful for addressing users who are inexperienced with electrical issues.

4.3 Calculation of electrical losses

The next step is to calculate the net energy production taking into account the electrical losses given by the designed network.

Click ♥ or go to "View > Project Properties".

Step 34. Switch to the "Energy Efficiencies" window.

Step 35. In the section "Input Electrical Efficiency" tick the "Calculate" box as shown below

Wind Resource Grid Priority	Wind Resource	s and Frequency Table Associati	ions
Display Options	Tracks & Electri	cal Boundaries	s
Turbulence Intensity	Energy	Energy Efficiencies	3
Availability [%]		97	_
Other Factors [%]		100	_
lcing and blade degradation [%]		99	
Substation maintenance [%]		100	
Utility downtime [%]		100	
Input Electrical Efficiency [%]		98	
Calculate (requires Electrical Mod	lule)	,	
Power curve turbulence variation [%]	100	
Calculate (not available yet)		Γ	
Hysteresis [%]		100	
Calculate (not available yet)			
Sector Management [%]		100	
Calculate		1	

Step 36. Press APPLY to store the changes and OK to close the window.

Step 37. Click \blacksquare on the mapping toolbar or go to "Calculate > Energy/Test" in the menu.

Step 38. The spreadsheet report displayed on screen now shows the electrical efficiency calculated with the given electrical network.

End of the exercise.

5. SHADOW FLICKER MODULE

The Shadow Flicker Module contains the tools required to assess the potential period of shadow flicker caused by a wind turbine. The module allows you to create maps of shadow flicker occurrence and to analyse the shadow flicker at specific points, known as receptors. This information can be used to design and operate the wind farm in a way that minimises the annoyance to people. See Section 10 of the User Manual for more details.

5.1 Calculation options

- **Step 1.** Open the file "Demosite.wow" located in the demodata directory of the WindFarmer library. In general note that a DTM map is required in order to run the shadow flicker model.
- Step 2. Click Of or go to "View > WF Control Panel".
- **Step 3.** Switch to the "Shadow Model" dialog box within WF Control Panel. The window is shown below. The next steps will provide explanation of each input of this window. It is recommended to play with different combinations to understand the behaviour of the model.

WindFarmer Control Panel	×
Map Data Map Objects Optimiser Prefer Energy Reports ZVI Noise Model Sh	ences Map Printing Visualisation Printing Energy a adow Model Workbook Files MCP+ Uncertainty
TimeZone from GMT	
Defaults for Receptors Max mins per Day	Max hours per Year 1
Calculation Options	
Distance limit options Calculate Shadow Flicker up to a distance of Calculate from the centre of the project (this option may increase the calculation time) Calculate from the centre of each turbine	1000 m
Year of Calculation Min Elevation Angle of Sun	2011 3 deg
Calculation Time Interval	10 mins
Correct shadow flicker for true north	v
Model the sun as a disc	
Consider distance between rotor and tower	
Height above ground for shadow flicker mapping Turbine Orientation	2 m
Rotor plane facing azimuth+180	
Terrain and Visibility	
No calculation of visibility due to terrain	
Visibility line of sight algorithm checks every	10 m
	OK Cancel Apply Help

- **Step 4.** The "GMT time zone" is required to know precisely the time zone. This is useful if a turbine shut down procedure has to be implemented at some hours of the day to minimise the annoyance of shadow flicker at some locations.
- **Step 5.** The "Defaults for Receptors" inputs can be ignored for now.

- **Step 6.** In the "Calculation Options" box there is "Distance limit options" box where it is possible to choose the maximum calculation distance from either the centre of the project or from the centre of each turbine.
- **Step 7.** In the input box "Year of Calculation" the user can set the year for which the shadow flicker calculation will be carried out. The calculation can be carried out for years between 1950 and 2050.
- **Step 8.** Also in "Calculation options" it is possible to set the minimum elevation of the sun to be used for calculations. If for example the wind farm is located in a wide flat terrain 3 degrees can be suitable. However if the wind farm is located in a valley surrounded by high mountains it is possible to set a greater elevation since the nearby mountains will shelter the wind farm at greater elevation of the sun this will reduce the time required by WindFarmer to perform the calculations.
- **Step 9.** The "Calculation Time Interval" is set as default to 10 minutes. This means that WindFarmer will check the position of the sun and shadows every 10 minutes through the year. Increasing this time will speed up the calculation but reduces the accuracy, and vice versa.
- **Step 10.** By checking the box "Correct shadow flicker for true north" it is possible to remove the effects of magnetic declination from the shadow flicker calculations.
- **Step 11.** By checking the box "Model the sun as a disc" it is possible to consider the sun for its real dimension rather than a point.
- **Step 12.** By checking the box "Consider distance between rotor and tower", WindFarmer will include that small offset in its calculation.
- **Step 13.** The "Height above ground for shadow flicker mapping" allows you to set the height at which you would like to calculate the shadow flicker observations.
- Step 14. In the "Turbine Orientation" three options are available: "Rotor plane facing azimuth+180" (Rotor plane always perpendicular to sun) "User defined rotor orientation" (User specified orientation) and "Sphere around rotor centre" (Shadow generated via sphere shape, not plane)
- **Step 15.** In "Terrain and Visibility" three options are available: "no calculation of visibility due to terrain" (assumption of flat terrain), "use terrain to calculate turbine visibility" (if the line turbine section-shadow receptor intercepts the terrain the shadow flicker time will not be counted) and "use terrain to calculate turbine and sun visibility" (if the line sun-turbine section-shadow receptor intercepts the terrain the shadow flicker time will not be counted).
- **Step 16.** The "visibility line of sight algorithm checks every (10 m is default)" is the resolution in the line of sight check described in step 11 (in the same way as the "Calculation Time Interval" indicated in the previous step is the resolution of the sun path). Usually 1/5th of the DTM resolution is the minimum recommended for reaching accurate results.
- Step 17. Click 'Apply' if you have made any changes, and then 'OK' to leave the control panel.

5.2 Running a shadow flicker calculation

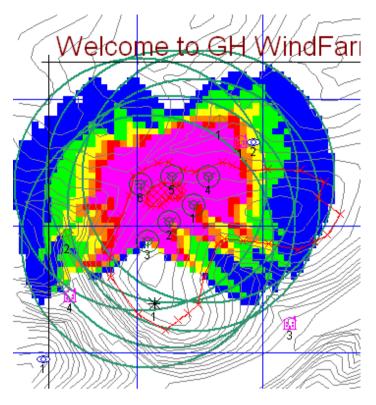
Step 18. Calculate the shadow flicker map by clicking "Calculate > Shadow Map" or clicking the "Shadow Flicker" box in the Display bar. WindFarmer may produce a warning that it has detected changes, and asking if you would like to assess the Shadow Flicker – if it does, then you should click 'Yes'. A new dialogue box will open - click "Options>>" to expand it to the one shown below.

Calculating Shadow Flicker							
Press DK to start calculating Shadow Flicker							
Calculate shadow flicker every	50 m						
OK Cancel	0.00 % complete						
Distance limit options Calculate Shadow Flicker up to a distance of C Calculate from the centre of the project (this option may increase the calculation time) C Calculate from the centre of each turbine	1000 m						
Calculate Shadow Flicker every	10 minutes						
(Inputs supersede default calculation parameters)							

- **Step 19.** In "Calculate shadow flicker every..." the resolution of the shadow flicker map will be set. "Distance limit options" and "Calculate shadow flicker every..." can also be set to supersede the inputs given in "WF Control Panel > Shadow model".
- **Step 20.** Press OK. The calculation may take several minutes, or even longer, depending on the complexity of the site.
- **Step 21.** At the end of the calculation click 'OK' and the following window will be displayed (except in the demo version):

WindFarmer	x
Do you wish to save now (recommended)?	
<u>Y</u> es <u>N</u> o	

Step 22. By clicking YES the calculation will be saved and this will increase the size of the WOW file. Alternatively by clicking NO the map will be displayed without retaining the information if the WOW file is closed without saving the latest changes. The map, using default settings, will appear as shown below:



5.3 Shadow flicker map display options

Step 23. By clicking "Control bar > Legend tab" (bottom right corner of the screen) it is possible to view the range of each colour band (in hours per year) and by double clicking on any colour it is possible to edit the colour band and insert more ranges. The window below will appear to allow the user to do so

Bands Settings						— X —
Shadow Map (h/yr)						
Blend colours between v	alues					
Selected band edit						
Band Colour	Lower	Upper				
			Red	Green	Blue	
1 ÷	0	1	255	255	255	Colour
2	1	11				
Delete		Insert lowe	r/below		Insert up	pper/above
	View effec	ts of change on	the bands sho	own above		
- All bands						
All Darius	Lower	Upper	Step size	e Ste	eps	
Specified steps	0	1001	143	7		Set
Fixed display range	10	60]			
Load	Load colours	only	Save		Save	colours only
	DK		1		Cancel	

Step 24. With the reference to the "Bands settings" window above by clicking "Colour" it is possible to change the colour of a specific band, "Delete" to eliminate the band, "Insert lower/below" and "Insert upper/above" to increase the number of bands between band delimiters. With the "Specified steps" box it is possible to either select the lower and upper limits (unticked) or specify the number of steps and the step size. In "Fixed display range" it is possible to choose which range to visualise in the map. "Load" and "Save" are used to store the changes (as *.ban files) and utilise them for other projects.

- **Step 25.** Another way to edit the map, with even more options, is by clicking 🖾 > Map Data or alternatively "View > WF Control Panel > Map Data".
- **Step 26.** In "Display mapping options for:" select "Shadow Flicker Map". The window below will be displayed.

WindFarmer Control Panel	— ×
Energy Reports ZVI Noise Model Shado Row Model Map Data Map Objects Optimiser Pr	w Model Workbook Files MCP+ Uncertainty references Map Printing Visualisation Printing Energy
Display mapping options for : Shadow Flicker Map	
Data displayed	🔽 Data grid
	Bands Settings
Data grid display options	Red O Green O Blue
⊂ Gradated ● Bands of colour	es nea li o areen li o blae
C Display as site specific patterns (see project properties) Display values greater than the threshold value	30
Show extents	Extents colour
Contours display options	
Draw at fixed steps of	10 h/yr
Draw one contour in every	2 as a solid line
Label dashed lines	Show label units
✓ Prevent label overlap	Solid line width
Contours colours	
Use Bands colours	Label Contour
Display Shadow Map as	Hours per annum Date 01 January
Сору	Paste Default
	OK Cancel <u>A</u> pply Help

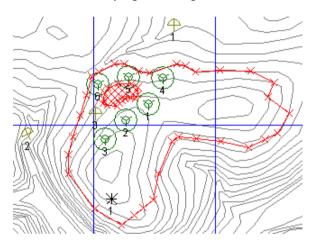
- **Step 27.** In "Data display" the user can choose to display the map as contours and/or data grid.
- Step 28. "Bands setting" brings the user back to the steps described above.
- **Step 29.** "Data grid display options" give options on the display of the data grid. By unticking "Show extents" the user can remove the circles showing the extent of the calculation.
- **Step 30.** "Contour display options" gives the available options if the map is displayed as contour lines.
- **Step 31.** In "Display shadow map as" it is possible, by using the drop down menu, to select a map that shows the "hours per annum" (default) or have a more specific "minutes for a specified date" (below that in the window the date can be selected).
- **Step 32.** Press APPLY and OK to store the changes.

5.4 Shadow receptors

Besides generating shadow flicker maps, the Shadow Model can also be used to assess shadow flicker at specific "Shadow Receptors", where shadow flicker in a dwelling can be determined. The user can also produce detailed Shadow Flicker Reports specific for each turbine. These can be implemented for turbine shut down procedures of the wind farm when the wind farm is operational.

Step 33. Turn off the shadow flicker map in the display bar.

- **Step 34.** Click on the map toolbar or go to "Modes > Shadow Receptor"
- **Step 35.** As you see in the Control bar >Information tab" on the right of the screen two shadow receptors are already present on site (southwest and northeast of the wind farm). Fix a third receptor very close to the wind farm between Turbines 3 and 6 by right clicking with the mouse.



Step 36. Double click on shadow receptor 3 in the "Control bar > Information tab" while in Receptor mode or alternatively, if back in working mode using , right click over the receptor and select 'Shadow receptor properties'. The dialog box below will be displayed.

Shadow Receptor
Shadow Receptor ID 3 Coordinates E 336996 Meight of base above sea level: 383.2 Height above ground: 2 m Bearing 180 deg Tit 0 deg Vorst day 31 January Minutes on Worst Day 50 Apply OK

- Step 37. In the "Shadow Receptor" dialog box the user can fix the geometrical properties of the receptor and evaluate from individual turbines at any date of the year, or the worst day of the year, the minutes of shadow flicker that occur. In this case, using default settings, the worst day is the 31st of January. By flicking through other dates and clicking APPLY it is possible to evaluate the minutes in other days.
- **Step 38.** Note that the button APPLY has to be pressed to store any editable input before closing the window.

5.5 Exporting shadow flicker reports

Step 39. Click "File > Generate Report" to display the window below

Report Generator	X
Items available for reporting	Report contents
General report information Energy capture summary for all active projects Workbook projection options Workbook noise options Background noise references Project name and number of turbines Project energy capture summary Turbines Table Speedups Table Sector Management Table Dwellings Dwellings noise Badar stations	Add>> F01: Header F02: Footer Footer Year F03: Front Page Move Up Move Ogwn Add All Add All Add All Page Break Section Title File
View points Available items selection groups	Reset
Project(s) All Current	Front Page Line 1: GH WindFarmer Report Line 2: @wow@
Save settings Generate Summary Report Load settings Generate Report Generate Energy & Turbine Results Report	Line 3: @date@ Line 4: Front Page Set the editable options above for this report item.
Help Close	

Step 40. On the list on the left click on "Shadow Flicker Data" to highlight it in blue.

Step 41. Click "Add >>" to shift it under "Report Contents".

- Step 42. Click "Generate Report".
- Step 43. Save the file in word, excel or txt format. If saved as *.doc GH reporter will be activated to generate the file.
- **Step 44.** Open the Shadow Flicker report to gain familiarity with its content. Chapter 1 shows some of the relevant input data of the model. Chapter 2 shows a sequence of tables where, for each receptor, the days and the hours of shadow flicker from a specific turbine are indicated with high detail. Shut down strategies of the wind farm to avoid annoyance from shadow flicker at the receptors can be planned using this information.

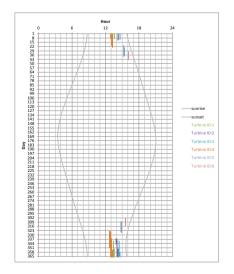
5.6 WindFarmer Shadow Reporter Tool

WindFarmer includes an extra tool to generate plots of the Shadow Flicker occurrence at shadow receptors. These are extremely useful for getting a visual understanding of the extent of the phenomenon.

Step 45. Go to "File > Launch Shadow Reporter..." An Excel spreadsheet will be automatically opened. You should give permission to MS Excel software to use external macros if this is disabled by default.

DNV·GL	WindFarmer Shadow Flicker	Plot & Summary Tool
D a	1 Select WindFarmer Excel or TXT report to import:	
	Import WindFarmer Report	
	2 Select time zone from GMT: must be consistent with WindFarmer calculation settings (only required for plots)	2 Enter shadow flicker limits: (only required for summary report)
	hours minutes + 0 • •	30 minutes/day 30 hours/year
	3 Create plots for each receptor: see "Receptor" sheets which will be created	3 Create summary report: see "Summary" sheets which will be created
	Create plots	Create summary reports

- **Step 46.** Click on the "Import WindFarmer report", and select the Shadow Flicker report previously generated in Section 5.5. This can either be in .txt format or .xls format. Doc format is not supported for this purpose.
- Step 47. The WF Report tab will automatically populate. This means the report has successfully been loaded.
- **Step 48.** Enter the time zone of your wind farm site. This must be the same as you used in WindFarmer you can check it in "Control Panel > Shadow model > TimeZone from GMT".
- **Step 49.** Click on the "Create Plots" button. A new worksheet will be created in the spreadsheet, for each shadow receptor which has registered the flickering effect. The plots show the start and stop times of the phenomenon per turbine; sunrise/sunset times are also displayed for reference. The Y axis represents the day of the year and the X-axis is the time within the day.



- **Step 50.** A brief summary report of the results can be generated. On the "Setup" worksheet, first enter the limits for acceptable shadow flicker, both as minutes/day and hours/year.
- **Step 51.** Click on "Create Summary Reports" button and have a look at the "Summary project 1" worksheet that it is automatically created. If limits are exceeded, an orange background will show.

receptor ID	receptor		number of days with flicker	number of days for which the limit is exceeded		minutes on worst day	turbines causing flicker	turbine 1	turbine 2	turbine 3	turbine 4	turbine 5	turbine 6
	I S1	51:20	104	32	24/12/2011	70	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	6:30	7:20		24:10	9:40	3:40
2	2 S2 - 160 deg	7:20	41	0	22/04/2011		2, 3		3:40	3:40			

Step 52. Finally, you can save these plots and reports as an Excel spreadsheet (*.xls).

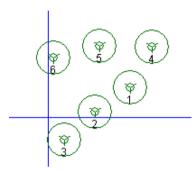
End of the exercise.

6. FINANCIAL MODULE

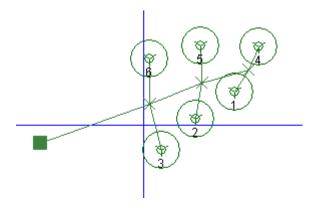
This is in the form of a Microsoft Excel compatible spreadsheet with the flexibility to allow the incorporation of existing spreadsheets as most organisations like to design their own financial models. See Section 7 of the User Manual for more details.

6.1 Setting up electrical network and roads

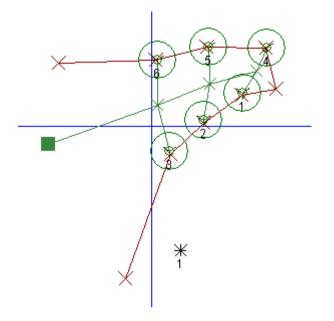
- **Step 1.** Open the file "Demosite.wow" located in the demodata directory of the WindFarmer library.
- **Step 2.** Turn off the DTM and the Terrain in the "Map data" bar and "Boundaries" and "Boundary points" in the "Map object bar". This is only made to make the workspace clearer to view as shown below



- **Step 3.** The first target is to draw a simple electrical grid and a road network which will be counted as a cost in the financial spread sheet.
- **Step 4.** Click on the mapping toolbar or go to "Modes > Cabling" in the menu.
- **Step 5.** Insert a cable route between the two groups of turbines 1-2-3 and 4-5-6 by right clicking in the map. For the specific example make sure to draw a meter and three nodes. See the User Manual and Electrical Module Tutorial for more advice on how to draw an electrical network.
- **Step 6.** Click ¹ and add the connection turbine to node at each turbine by clicking the node of connection in "Control bar > Information tab".
- **Step 7.** Left click on the turbine in the map holding down the control key (Ctrl). This operation is repeated for each cable connection turbine to node. The suggested cable layout obtained from these two steps is shown below



- **Step 8.** Click on the mapping toolbar or go to "Modes > Roads" to add the main road to the site.
- **Step 9.** In "Road mode" draw the main road by right clicking around the wind farm. Make sure that each turbine is close enough to a specific node. See the figure below as example.



Step 10. Click [♥] on the main toolbar or go to "View > Project Properties".

Step 11. Switch the window to "Tracks & Electrical". The top of the window is shown below.

Wind Resource Grid Priority	Wind Resources and Fr	equency Table Associations	
Turbulence Intensity	Energy	Energy Efficiencies	
Display Options	Tracks & Electrical	Boundaries	
	Rough track		
Electrical			
Electrical			

Step 12. As an example enter "WF Road" as Rough track. For the specific example we will assume one track type for the entire site.

Step 13. Press APPLY and OK to store the changes

Step 14. Click *I* on the mapping toolbar

Step 15. Double click any of the nodes under "Group ID" to open the following dialog box.

Site Track Properties	×
Road Node ID	÷
Part of Road ID 1	
Coordinates (m)	
E 336715	N 653252
Linked to Road Node ID	1
Width of this section in mete	rs 10
Type of road surface used	WF Road 💌
Cancel	OK

- Step 16. This window allows you to change the properties of the track. Click "OK" once you are familiar with it.
- **Step 17.** Run the energy test for the given layout by clicking **T** or going to "Calculate > Energy/Test" in the menu. For this exercise we are not interested in the settings used for the energy calculation or in detailed specification of the cable network. Refer to the tutorial of the Electrical Module for more details on how to load specifications for the electrical equipment.
- Step 18. Close the Energy Report that will be displayed at the end of the energy test.

6.2 Using the Finance window

Step 19. Click Σ or go to "Window > Finance Window" in the menu.

Step 20. WindFarmer will issue a warning, because not all the details of the electrical network have been configured. Click OK to close the warning. In this example, only the cable cost per metre will be calculated, because of this incomplete set up.

The default financial spreadsheet displayed is shown below. The user can decide to use it as it is or customise it on the basis of new information collected during the development process. A good knowledge of economics of the wind farm is essential in order to input the correct values. The main feature of this spreadsheet is that it allows the user to create an automatic interlink between the project as set in the "Mapping Window" and the content of the spreadsheet. Therefore changes of road layout, changes of turbine model or layout and other changes are automatically fed through as inputs to the financial model. Furthermore the user can optionally input the cost per MW, per WTG, per unit or a fixed cost. In this tutorial the aim is to produce a very simplified example of a cost sheet and demonstrate how to use the links. Costs are given as illustrations only.

	АВ	С	D	/		0	
1							
2	Detailed Wind Farm Costin	a				Ŧ	
2 3	Detailed Wind Farm Costin	9				8	
4						1	
5	Turbine Costs				In	Ŧ	
5	Total Number of Turbines:	6				-	
7	Generic Turbine	6				Ж,	
3	Turbine Type 2 - link label	0			Ğ	Ж	
3	Turbine Type 3 - link label	0					
0							
1	Civils Construction						
2	New access tracks - Total Length	0.00	m			Ð	
3	Track type 1 - link label	0.00	m				
4	Track type 2 - link label	0.00	m			Q,	
5	Track type 3 - link label	0.00	m			龏	
6							
7	Site Electrical Infrastructure						
В	Total Number of Turbine transformers	0					
3	Cable trenching and laying - Total Length	0.00	m	Cost per m			
0	Cable type 1 - link label	0.00	m				
1	Cable type 2 - link label	0.00	m				
2	Cable type 3 - link label	0.00	m				
3	Overhead lines - Total Length	0.00	m	Cost pe			
4	Cable type 4 - link label	0.00	m				
25	Cable type 5 - link label	0.00	m				
96	Cable type 6 - link label	0.00	m				
7							
9	NOTES:	·					
30			N NIEW				
	LINK RED TEXT, LABELS AND DATA, TO GH WINDFARMER MAP VIEW						
W Contraction of the second se							

Note that the financial toolbar will have appeared on the screen (see arrow):

- **Step 21.** You will see at the top of the spreadsheet that the number of turbines and, if you scroll to the right, the net annual production are displayed.
- **Step 22.** Click on "Track type 1 link label" in the "Civil Construction" table (cell B13).
- **Step 23.** Click *I* on the financial toolbar or by selecting "Insert Length of Track" from the insert Menu. The dialog box below will appear.

Choose	
Insert Type Data	
○ Type Label	ок
All types	Cancel

Step 24. Click "Type Label", select "1 - WF Road" in the dropdown and press OK.

- **Step 25.** Now click on cell C13. Click I on the financial toolbar or by selecting "Insert Length of Track" from the insert Menu. Click "Type Data" and select "1- WF Road" from the dropdown. Then click OK. The total road length, as laid out in the mapping window, will appear. For reference this road length is calculated considering the local topography.
- Step 26. Input 10 as cost per m of road (cell F13).
- Step 27. The total cost for the road is automatically calculated and displayed in H13.
- **Step 28.** Input 30000 as cost per turbine (cell F7). Note that the cell is linked to the number of turbines (cell C7) to produce a total turbine cost of 180000 in cell H7.
- **Step 29.** Go to "Cable trenching and laying Total Length" in the "Site electrical Infrastructure" and set a cost per m of 60 (cell F19).
- Step 30. Go to cell C19 and click 1 on the financial toolbar or go to "Insert > Length of cable" in the menu.
- **Step 31.** Choose "Type Data" and select "All Types" to assume same cost per unit for all cables. If the user has input more specific names of cables in the Electrical Module the user has the option to associate different costs per unit at each cable type.
- Step 32. If you are using the Demo version of WindFarmer, this next step will have been completed for you: In the worksheet "Financial Assumptions" input the number of turbines in cell C5 by clicking in or selecting "Insert > Number of Turbines", select "Type Data" and select the Generic Turbine. Select cell C10 and add the net energy yield (P50) by clicking or selecting "Insert > Annual Energy Yield". Select "Type Data" and select the Generic Turbine. Enter the turbine capacity (0.75 MW) in cell C6.
- **Step 33.** Look at the other worksheets "operational cashflow", "debt cashflow" and "debt and retained earnings chart" to see the resulting financial analysis.

End of the exercise.

Note that the spreadsheet used in this tutorial is a template spreadsheet provided with the Demo CD for demonstration purposes.

The main focus of this tutorial is to show the user how links project-financial spreadsheet work. It should be noted that by clicking in the project to load other ready-made financial spreadsheets and then link to the project. This is only available in the full version of WindFarmer.