

The potential for repowering US wind turbines

Peter Regner¹, Katharina Gruber¹, Johannes Schmidt¹, Claude Klöckl¹

¹Institute for Sustainable Economic Development,
University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna

2019-04-12, Vienna, EGU 2019



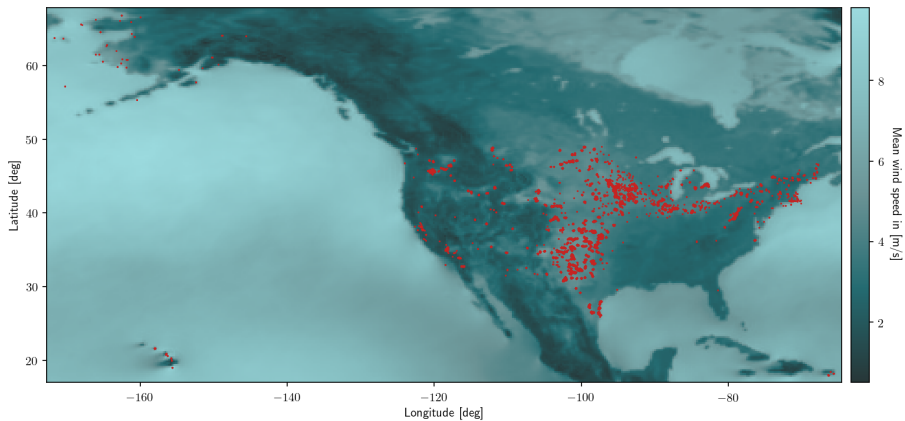
- ▶ **repowering** = replacing power plants with newer ones, which have a higher rated **capacity** or more **efficiency**

- ▶ **repowering** = replacing power plants with newer ones, which have a higher rated **capacity** or more **efficiency**
- ▶ How much power generation gain can be expected in the US with newer wind turbine models?

Introduction

- ▶ **repowering** = replacing power plants with newer ones, which have a higher rated **capacity** or more **efficiency**
- ▶ How much power generation gain can be expected in the US with newer wind turbine models?
- ▶ How many wind turbines will be installed?

Data



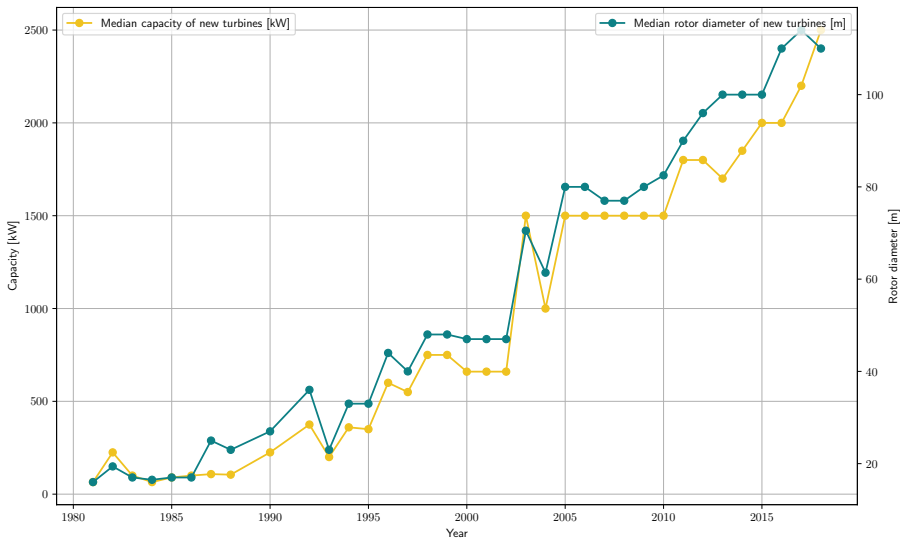
- ▶ **ERA5**: wind speed data, hourly (2001 - 2018), 0.25° spatial resolution

- ▶ **ERA5**: wind speed data, hourly (2001 - 2018), 0.25° spatial resolution
- ▶ **United States Wind Turbine Database (USWTDB)**: 58,184 turbines including location, model name, rated capacity, rotor diameter, ...

- ▶ **ERA5**: wind speed data, hourly (2001 - 2018), 0.25° spatial resolution
- ▶ **United States Wind Turbine Database (USWTDB)**: 58,184 turbines including location, model name, rated capacity, rotor diameter, ...
- ▶ Time series of **wind power net generation** provided by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) via the Electricity data browser: time series, monthly total power generation (2001 - 2018)

- ▶ **ERA5**: wind speed data, hourly (2001 - 2018), 0.25° spatial resolution
- ▶ **United States Wind Turbine Database (USWTDB)**: 58,184 turbines including location, model name, rated capacity, rotor diameter, ...
- ▶ Time series of **wind power net generation** provided by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) via the Electricity data browser: time series, monthly total power generation (2001 - 2018)
- ▶ Data sheets for turbine models: **rotor diameter**, **power curve**

Historical development of wind turbine characteristics

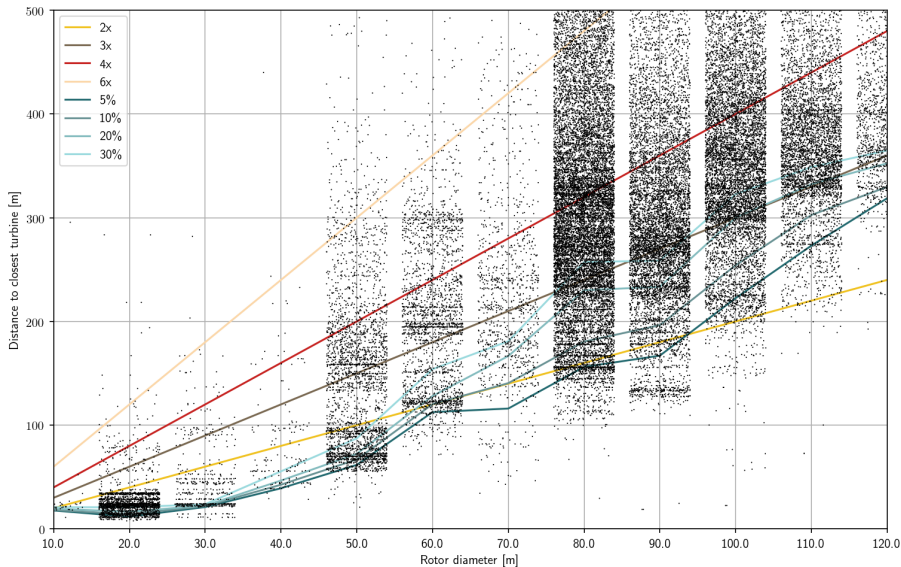


Optimization problem:

Existing turbines are replaced by newer ones at the location of the old turbines, such that:

- ▶ objective function: total power generation is maximized
- ▶ constraints: distance between turbines is not below a threshold

Minimum distances between turbine locations

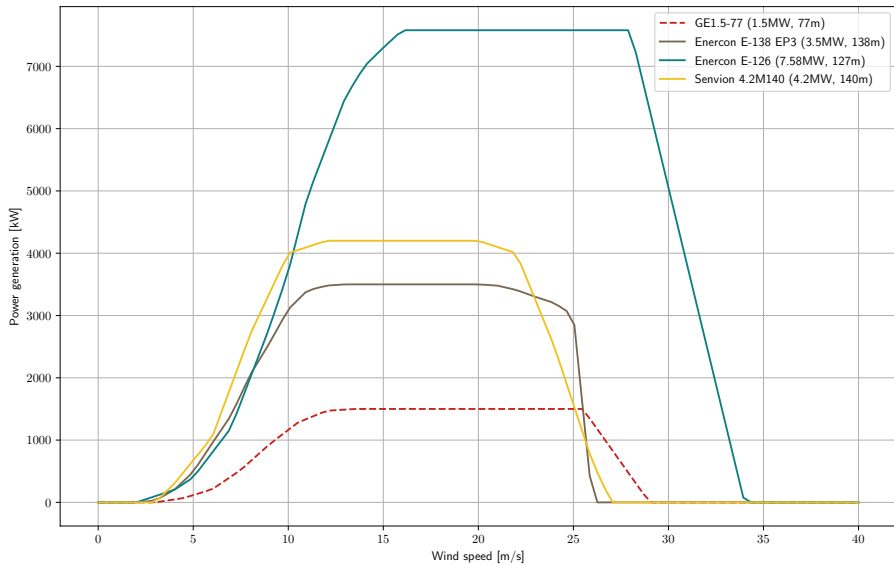


Turbine models

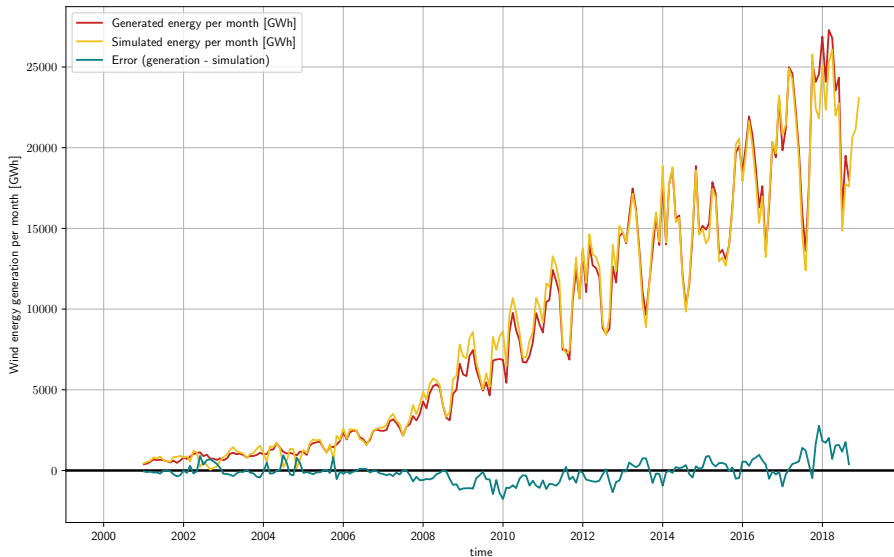
Model name	Rated capacity	Rotor diameter
GE-1.5 77	1.5 MW	77 m
Enercon E-138 EP3	3.5 MW	138 m
Senvion 4.2M140	4.2 MW	140 m
Enercon E-126	7.58MW	127 m

GE-1.5 77 is the most frequent model in the U.S. (14.7% of all turbines).

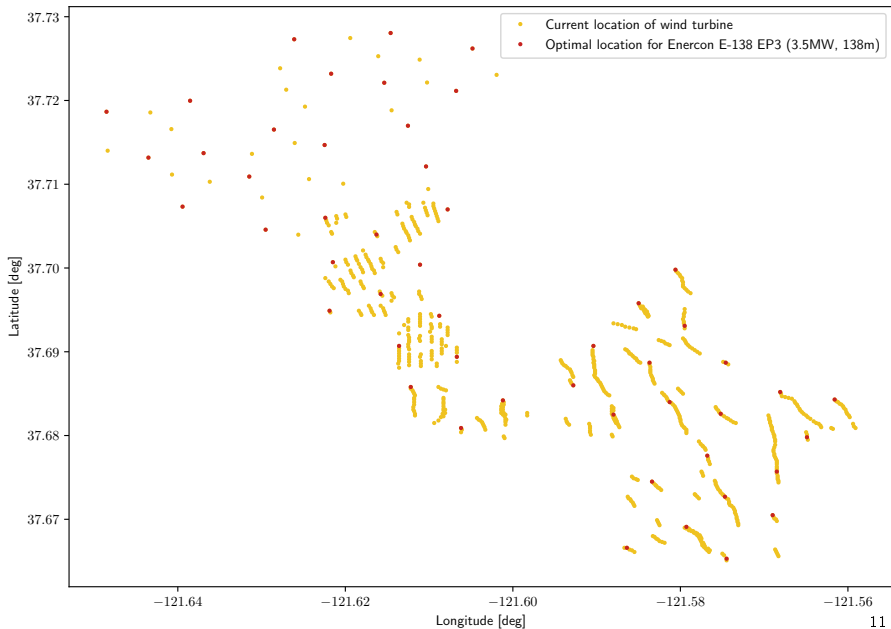
Power curves



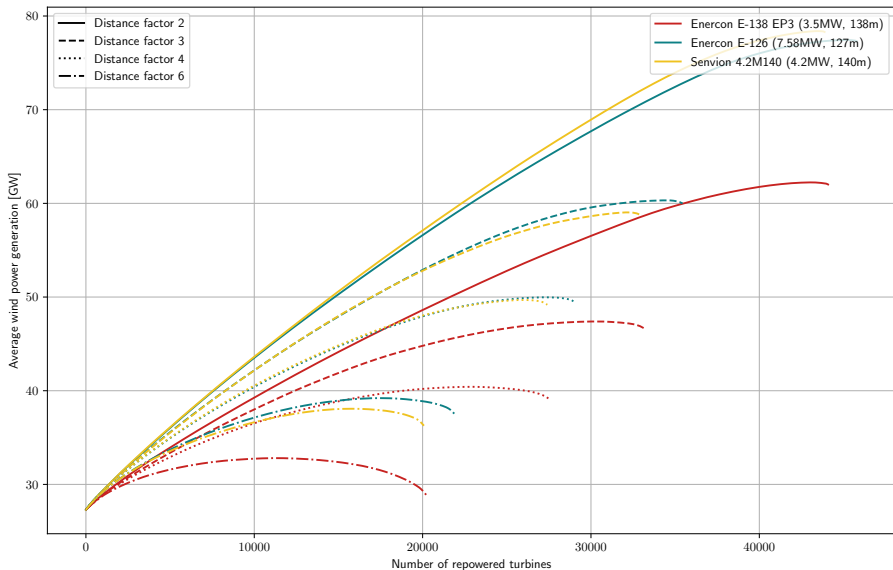
Simulation of power generation



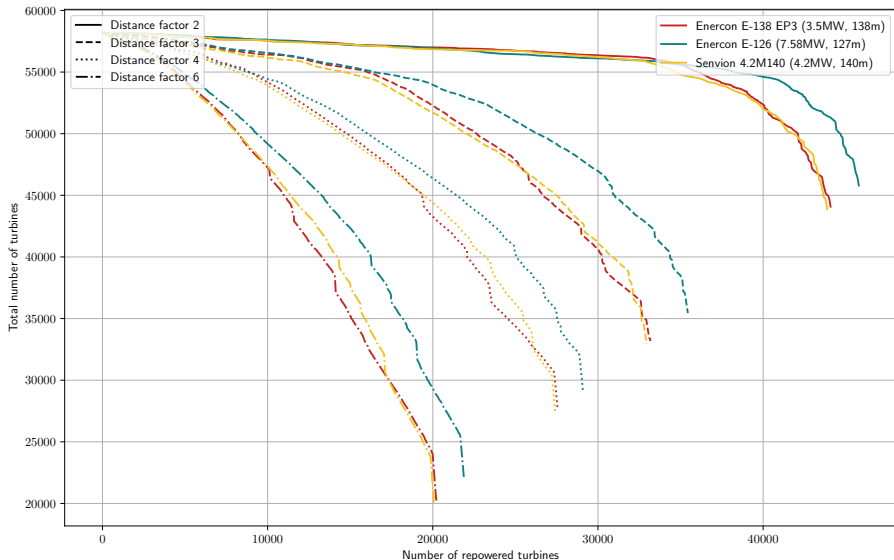
Optimal locations for new wind turbines



Repowering potential: power generation



Repowering potential: number of turbines



Conclusions & Future work

Conclusions:

- ▶ repowering half of the existing turbines, roughly doubles the power generation output

Conclusions & Future work

Conclusions:

- ▶ repowering half of the existing turbines, roughly doubles the power generation output
- ▶ repowering leads to a significant drop of total number of turbines installed

Conclusions:

- ▶ repowering half of the existing turbines, roughly doubles the power generation output
- ▶ repowering leads to a significant drop of total number of turbines installed
- ▶ distance factors are not hard boundaries

Conclusions & Future work

Conclusions:

- ▶ repowering half of the existing turbines, roughly doubles the power generation output
- ▶ repowering leads to a significant drop of total number of turbines installed
- ▶ distance factors are not hard boundaries

Future work:

- ▶ address economical questions

Conclusions & Future work

Conclusions:

- ▶ repowering half of the existing turbines, roughly doubles the power generation output
- ▶ repowering leads to a significant drop of total number of turbines installed
- ▶ distance factors are not hard boundaries

Future work:

- ▶ address economical questions
- ▶ assess complexer models, e.g. allowing different turbine types

Conclusions & Future work

Conclusions:

- ▶ repowering half of the existing turbines, roughly doubles the power generation output
- ▶ repowering leads to a significant drop of total number of turbines installed
- ▶ distance factors are not hard boundaries

Future work:

- ▶ address economical questions
- ▶ assess complexer models, e.g. allowing different turbine types
- ▶ take land-use or different locations into account

Thank you!

peter.regner@boku.ac.at

<http://bit.ly/wind-repower-us>

<https://refuel.world/>



We gratefully acknowledge support from the European Research Council (“reFUEL” ERC-2017-STG 758149).

