Without loss of generality:

1. Distances are determined as multiples of average ensemble wind generator rotor diameter.
2. Wind farm layout reduces topography to a circle
3. Wind front is larger/longer than the diameter of the farm topography
4. A “wind front” is generated for the time interval of interest, and is assumed “constant” over a line starting at the farm perimeter. The wind front interacts with wind generators, which extract power from the wind front at the location of the generator, and proceed to (possibly) the next generator until exiting the perimeter

Computational Assumptions:

1. We compute wind speed and power generation of a year, with the smallest granularity of 1 second (86400 \* 365.25 = 31,411,500.)