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利用 Lidar 及地面氣象塔量測進行現有風機運轉性能評估 Using measurements of Lidar wind profiler and surface weather stations to assess the performance of wind turbines

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摘要

在做風力電廠之選址及發電量之估算,通常都直接使用廠商所提供之風機功率曲線(power curve)進行計算,但此功率曲線是在廠商之實驗場址內所量測的資料,與實際風力電廠的環境並不相同,所以往往會有誤差產生。另外,隨著風機使用的時間增加,及風力電廠四周環境的改變,都會影響每一台風機之實際發電量及其功率曲線。因此,各風力電廠為了提昇各型風機的發電效益,及增加風力發電量預測的準確度,實有必要對各型風機之功率曲線重新做量測與校驗,並探討造成效能衰減之可能原因。

本研究針對台電在台中港區、新竹香山及桃園大潭等處的 5 種型號 (Z72、G80、V80、E70 及 GE-1.5Se) 風機,進行風能及風機功率曲線量測與分析。使用 Lidar 剖風儀及地面氣象塔量測風場,以評估現有風機之運轉性能。並藉由文獻收集,探討上述 5 種風機風能衰退之可能原因,研提建議與改善對策。

結果發現,經由 Lidar 量測風場所擬合出來之功率曲線,在中、大風速區之發電效率明顯低於原廠之功率曲線(5~20%)。造成之可能原因包括:(1)風機上之風速計與機艙方向未做好正北之校對,使得機艙方向與主風向沒有完全對齊,導致推動葉片的風力減小(5~20%);及(2)葉片上附著灰塵或鹽份,造成擾流變大而使推力減小(0.2~3%)。另外,造成發電效率衰減的原因,還有發電機組是否最佳化的問題,例如降載(de-rating)及轉子(rotor)速度沒有最佳化(non-optimal controller settings)等因素。

關鍵詞:Lidar 剖風儀、風機功率曲線、發電效益、曲線擬合法。

Abstract

In order to foster better understanding of the performance of wind turbines and more accurate prediction of wind power generation, power curves of five types of wind turbines (Z72, G80, V80, E70 and GE-1.5Se) currently used by Taiwan Power Company were examined in this study by the wind measurements of a Lidar wind profiler and two portable surface weather stations.

The results show that the performances of these wind turbines are 5%~20% worse over the medium to strong wind range by comparing the power curves provided by the manufacturer with the power curves obtained by Lidar measurements. Two plausable reasons are attributed to this problem. The major cause comes from the nacelle and the anemometer on the nacelle are not properly aligned with north. This can reduce the thrust upto 5%~20%. The second is from a dirty blade (dust and sea salt), which will increase turbulence and hence decrease the thrust for 0.2% to 3%.

Keywords: power curve, Lidar wind profiler, wind turbine, curve fitting.