

MISS – Project

Minderung der Störwirkung von Windenergieanlagen auf
seismologische Stationen

Teilprojekt WWU:
Mitigation of effects on the travel path – a theoretical approach
Rafael Abreu, Christine Thomas

Understanding the seismic noise generated by Wind Parks

DIN 4150-1:2001-06 (2001)



$$\text{NOISE LEVEL} \sim \sqrt{N}$$

total number of operative WTs

- Is this true for all WPs?
- Is there a way to reduce seismic noise by different wind park (WP) configurations?

Schofield (2001)

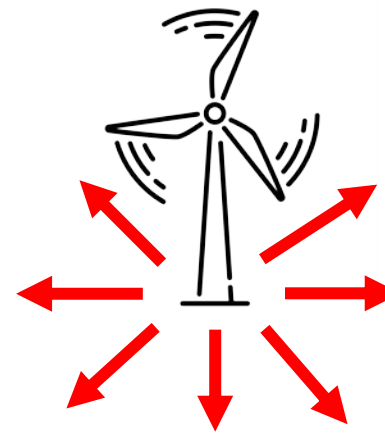
Neuffer (2020); Neuffer and Kremers (2017)

MISS: Mitigation of induced seismic signals

Two types of source can be considered



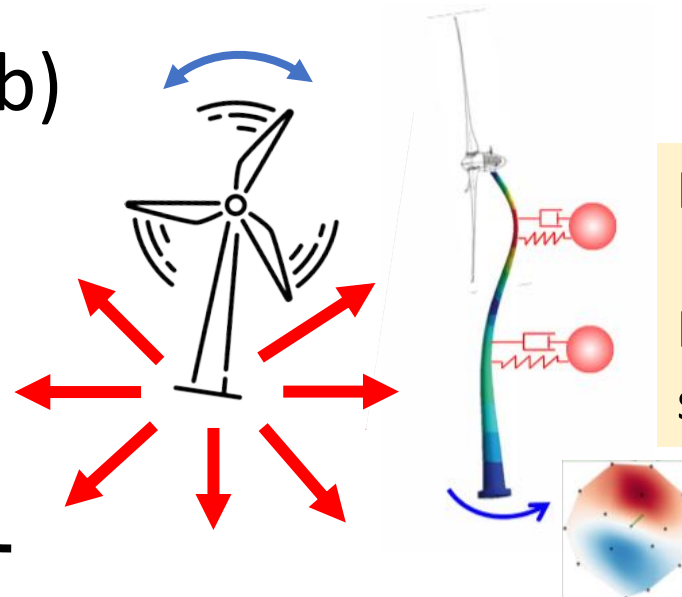
a)



Explosion source (no bending)

Different sources are phase shifted or in phase

b)

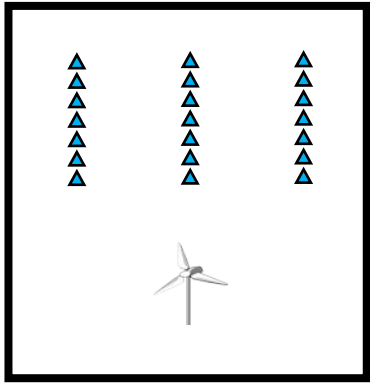


Explosion source + bending

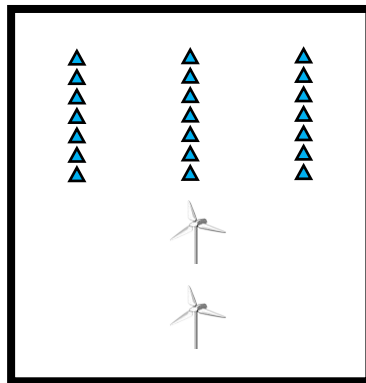
Different sources are phase shifted or in phase

Influence of wind-turbine locations

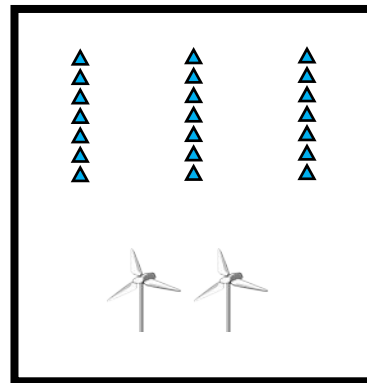
a) Single



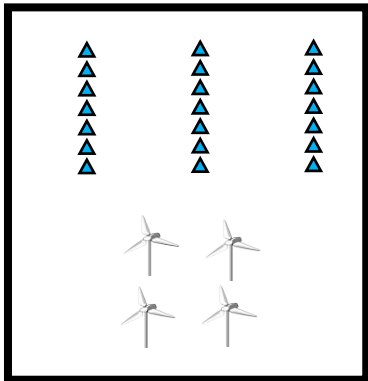
b) Two vertical



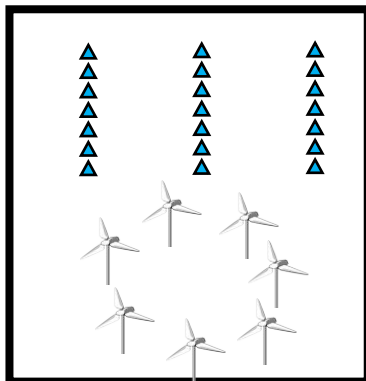
c) Two horizontal



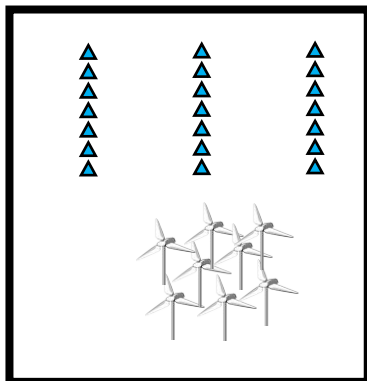
d) Square



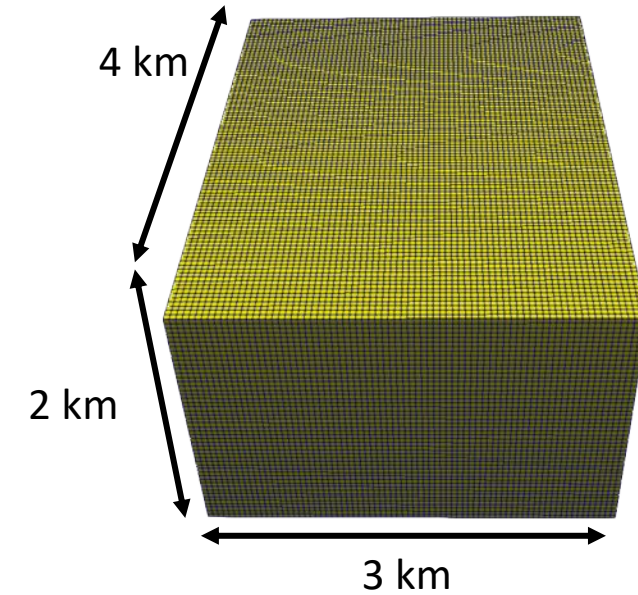
e) Circular



f) Random

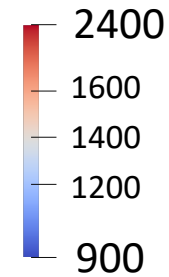


g)

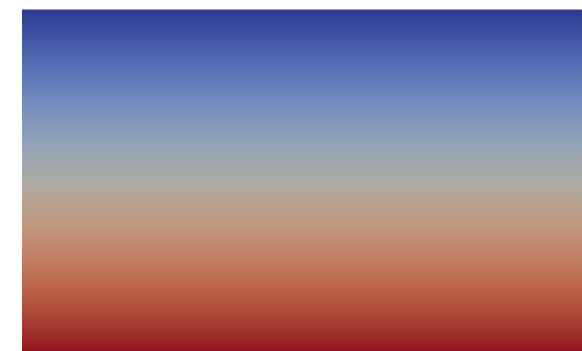


h)

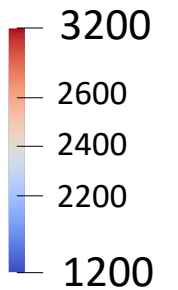
Vs (m/s)



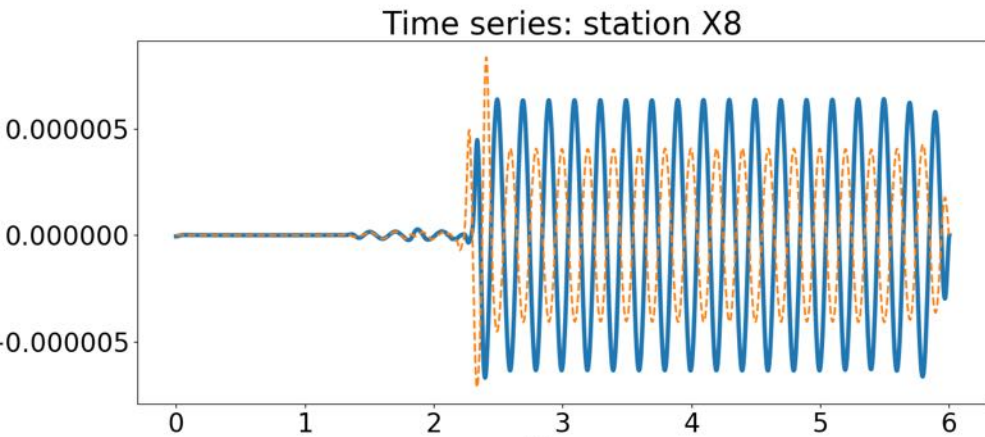
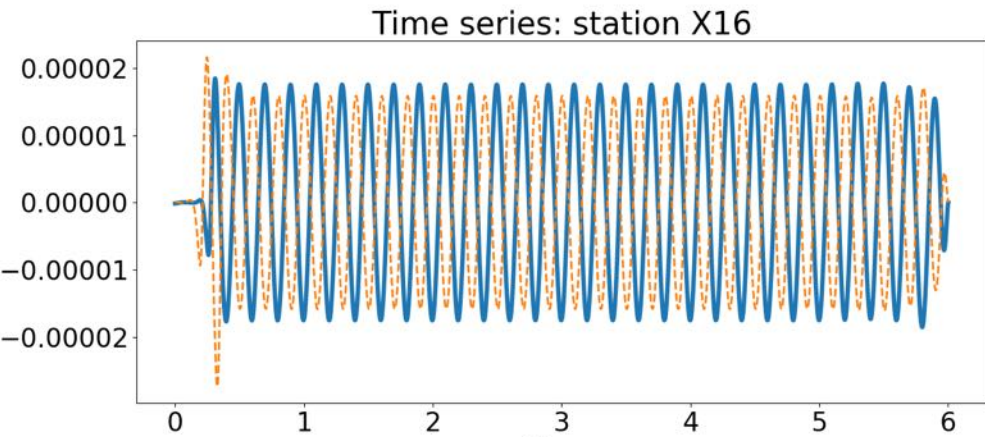
increasing velocity with depth



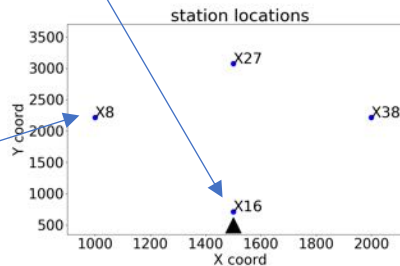
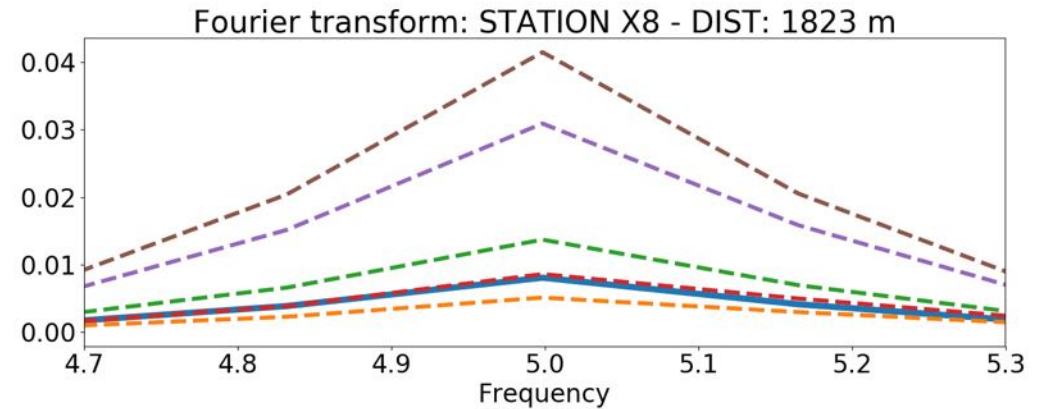
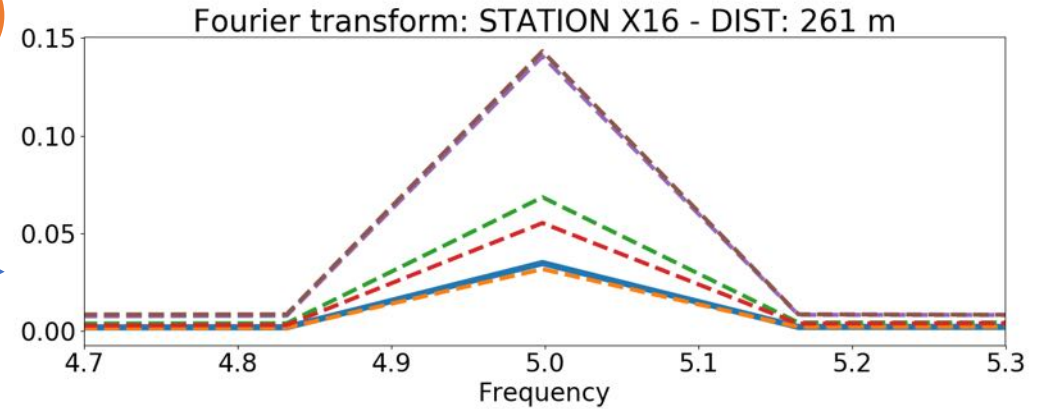
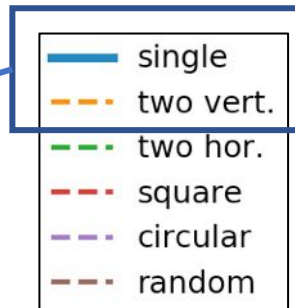
Vp (m/s)



Influence of wind-turbine locations



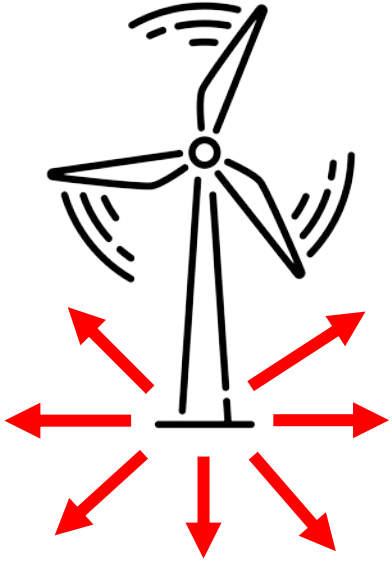
Sine source (5Hz)



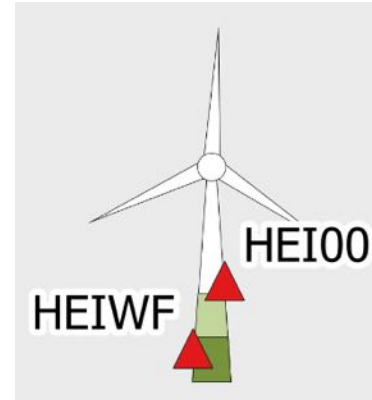
- ✓ Two WTs seem to attenuate the seismic energy in some cases compared to a single WT (blue) but depending on arrangement of WTs
- ✓ The \sqrt{N} assumption does not necessarily hold

Noise sources from DMT

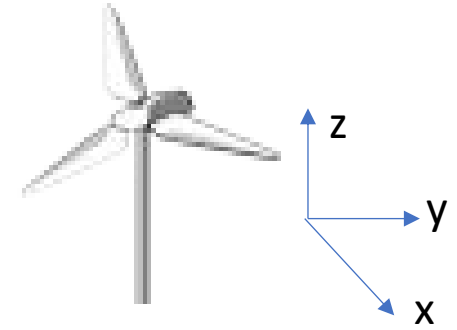
explosion source (no bending)



Seismic stations at the wind turbine
(HEI00)

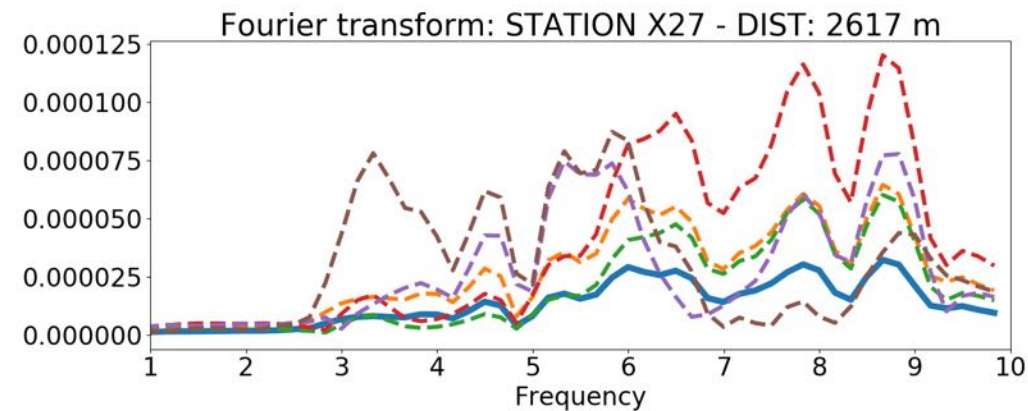
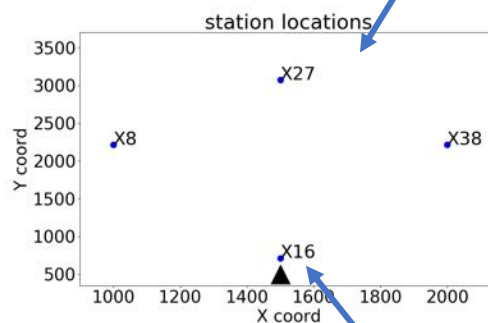
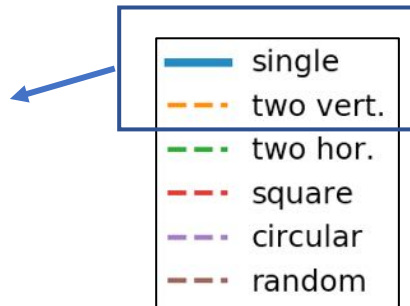
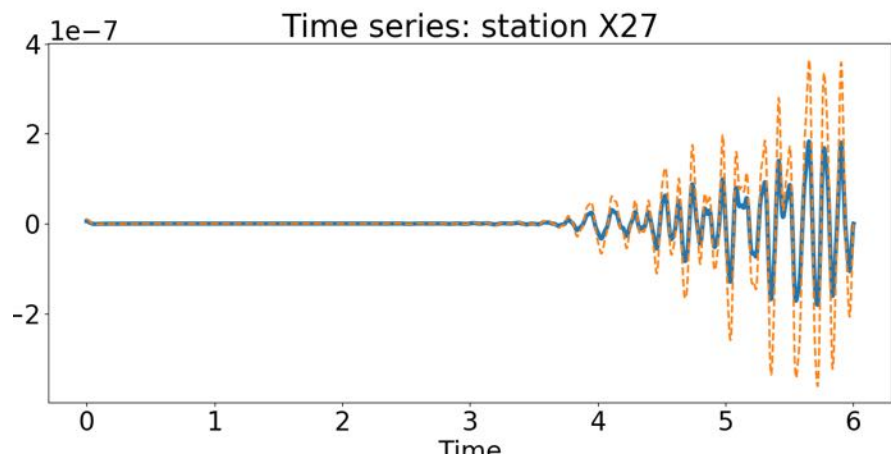


Source of noise

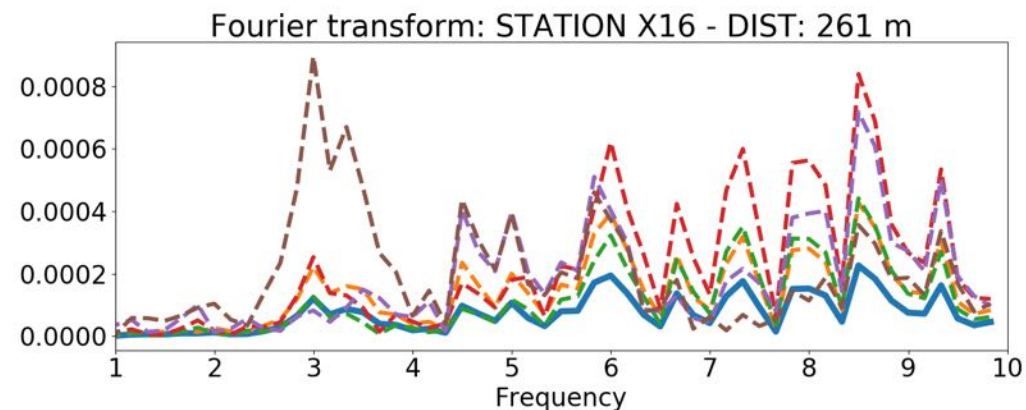
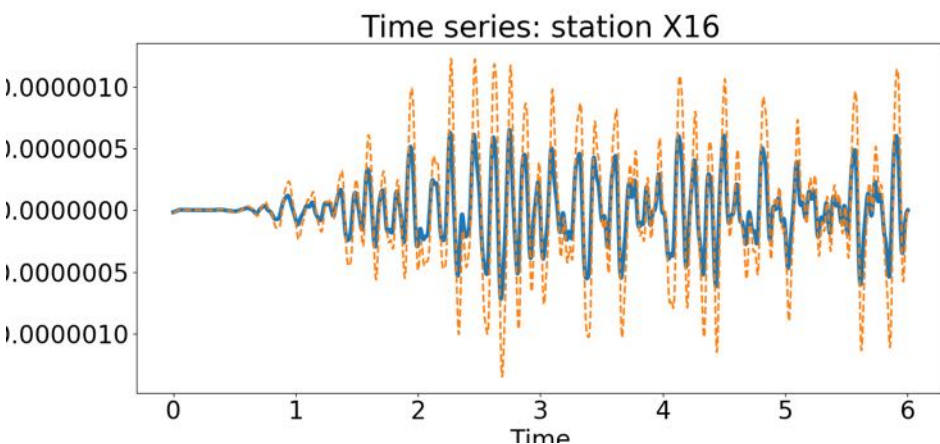


- ✓ Realistic source measured by DMT is used instead of a Ricker wavelet.
- ✓ Ricker wavelet limited in frequencies
- ✓ Real signal contains frequencies in the range [1-10] Hz with frequency peaks as send out by the WT

Influence of wind-turbine locations



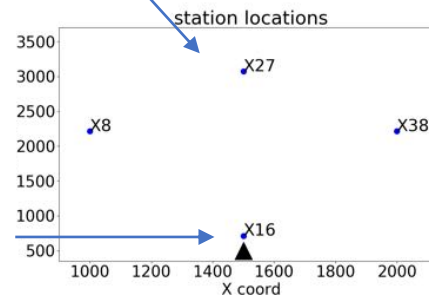
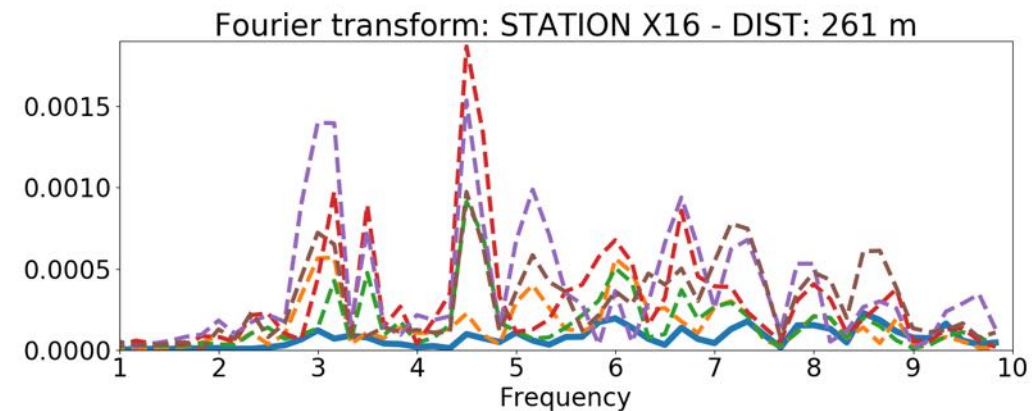
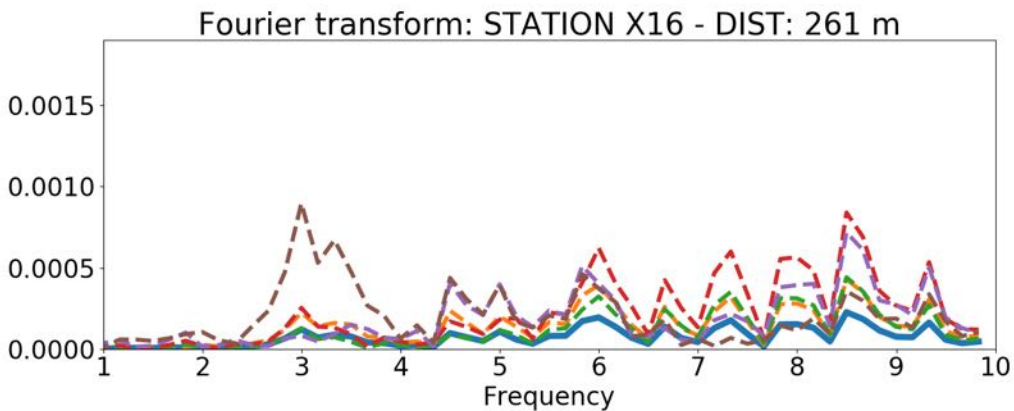
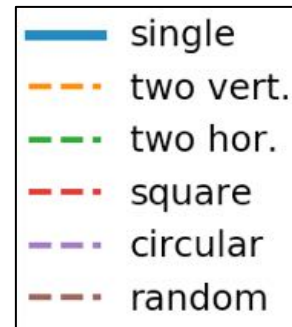
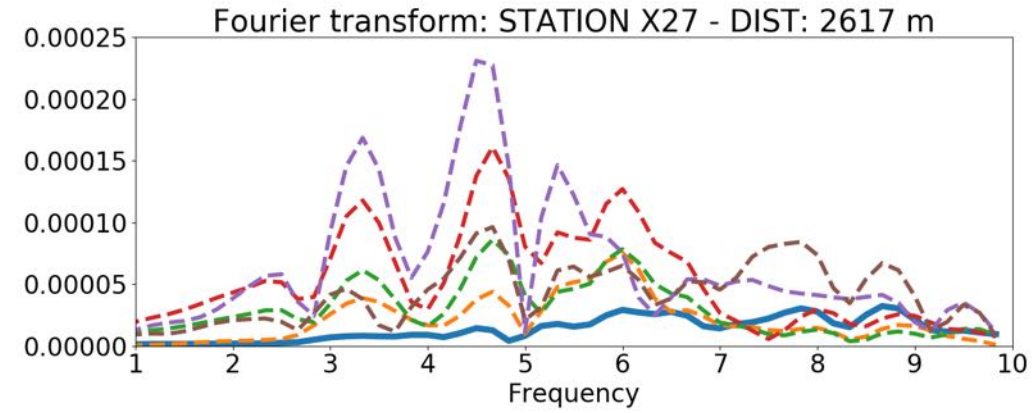
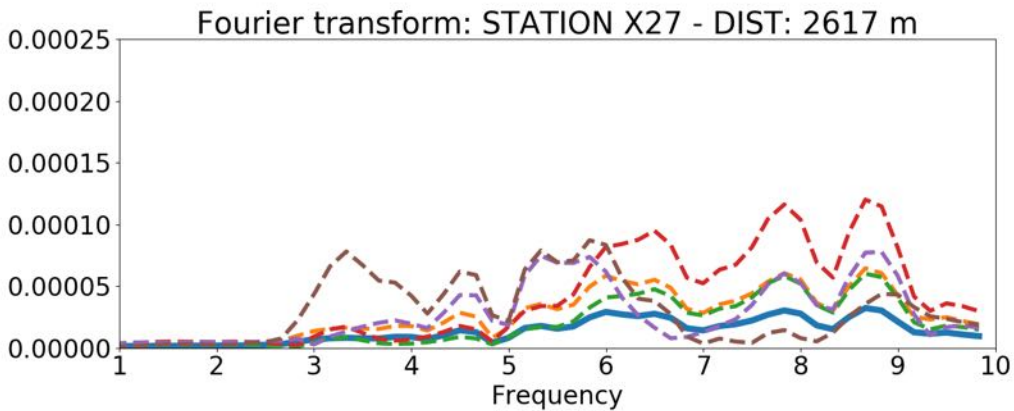
Attenuation of particular frequency amplitudes but also increase of amplitudes is possible depending on arrangement of WTs in WP



Influence of wind-turbine locations *(with out of phase input signals)*

Input signals in phase

Input signals out of phase

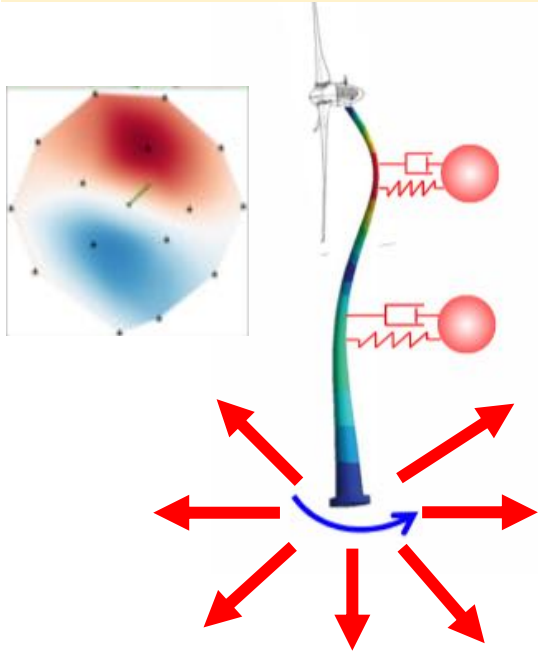


Change in amplitude of particular frequencies
In phase vibrating WTs generate smaller amplitude frequency peaks

Different types of noise sources from DMT

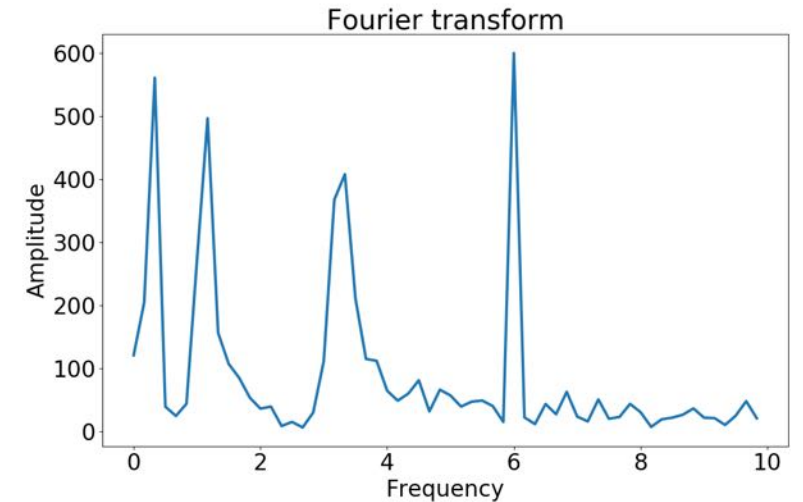
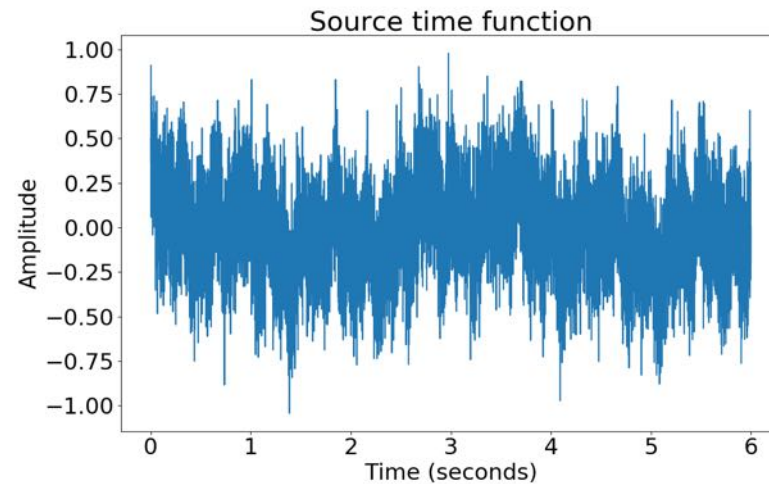
Two sources:

- 1) Bending
- 2) Explosion source + bending



more complex source of motion

$$s(t) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \cos(2\pi f_i t), \quad \text{with } f_i \in [0.3, 1.1, 3.25, 6] \text{ [Hz]}$$

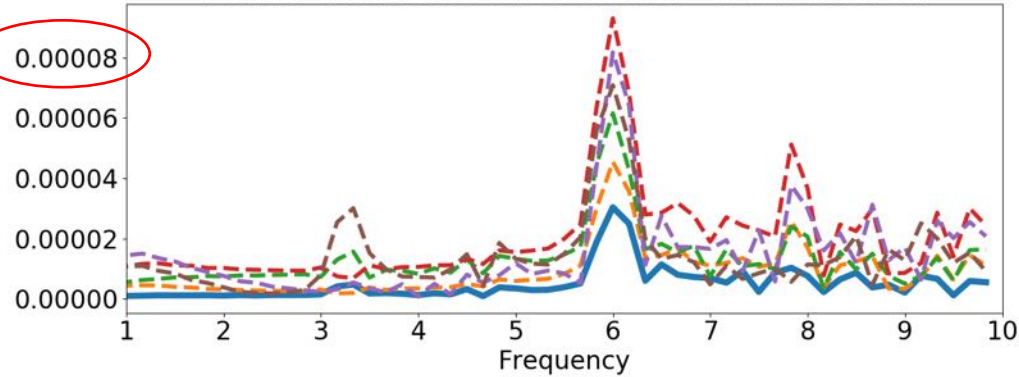


Seismic source having the main frequency peaks observed in the noise

Radiated noise generated by bending vibrational motions of WTs

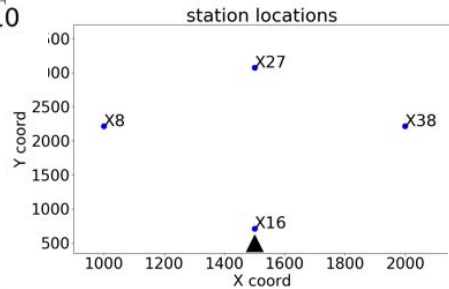
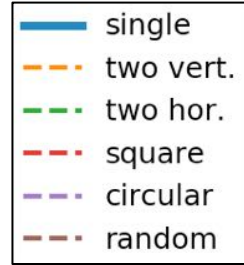
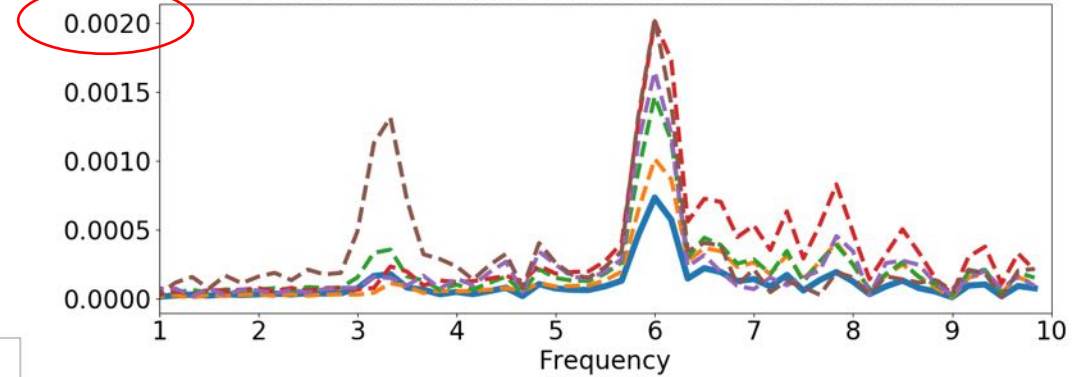
Only bending

Fourier transform: STATION X27 - DIST: 2617 m



Explosion + bending

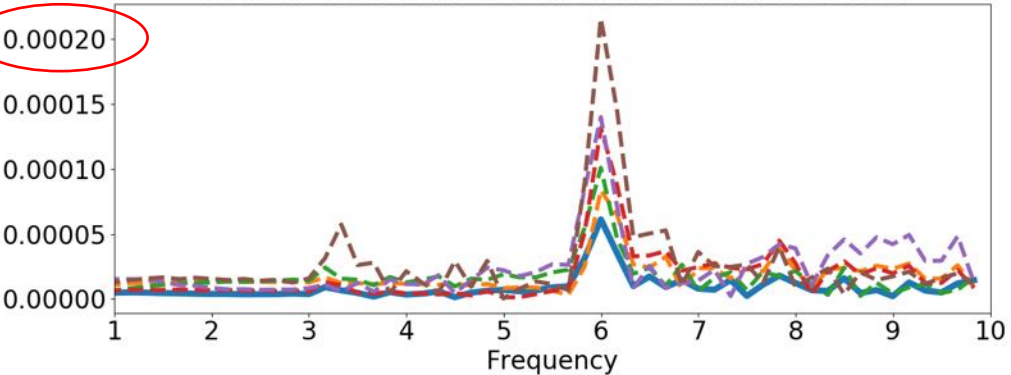
Fourier transform: STATION X27 - DIST: 2617 m



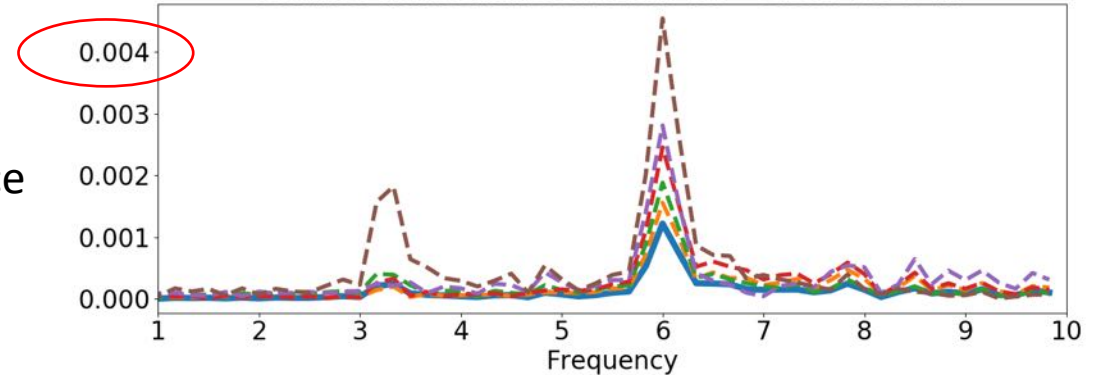
different behaviour is observed

Peaks are visible at long distances
In phase is reduced in amplitude

Fourier transform: STATION X8 - DIST: 1823 m



Fourier transform: STATION X8 - DIST: 1823 m



Note the difference in the scales

Summary



- ✓ We cannot find a general rule for arrangements of WTs to reduce the noise radiated at particular frequencies.
- ✓ The excitation of frequency peaks induced by WTs highly depends on the arrangements of WEA in a wind park and the type of source excitation. Noise can be reduced and/or amplified depending on arrangements of WTs.
- ✓ The \sqrt{N} rule relating amplification and number of WTs does not hold (for all frequencies) in our calculations.
- ✓ Influence of geology still needs to be tested.
- ✓ Comparison to real data needs to be carried out for different cases of arrangement of WTs.

EXTRA SLIDES

Reduction of seismic noise generated by Wind Parks

DIN 4150-1:2001-06 (2001)

$$v_N = \chi v_B \sqrt{N}$$

Diagram illustrating the formula $v_N = \chi v_B \sqrt{N}$ with annotations:

- maximum value vibration speed (points to v_B)
- correction factor (points to χ)
- measured maximum value of the vibration velocity at the observation point (points to v_N)
- total number of (operative and non-operative) WTs (points to N)

Schofield (2001)

$$A_{LIGO} = A_{1SL} \left(\frac{v}{15} \right)^{1.5} \sqrt{\frac{P_M}{P_{SL}} \frac{r}{R}} \sqrt{N}$$

(much more complicated formulas)

Neuffer (2020); Neuffer and Kremers (2017)

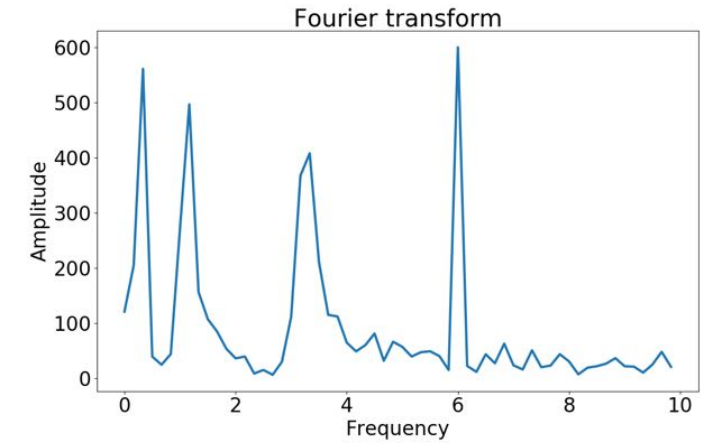
$$\text{NOISE LEVEL} \sim \sqrt{N}$$

- Is this true for all WPs?
- Is there a way to reduce seismic noise by different WPs configurations?

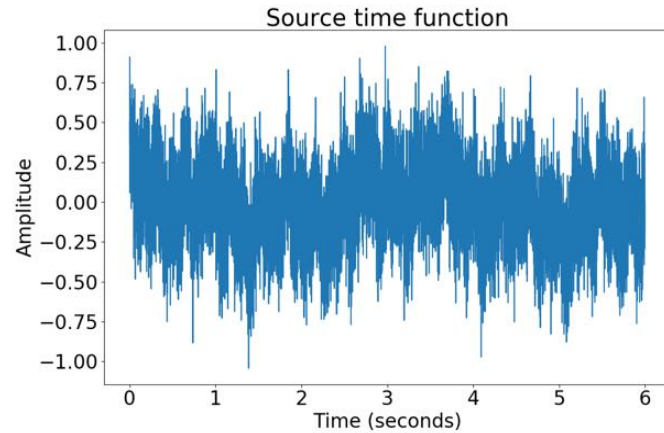
Radiated noise generated by bending vibrational motions of WTs

a) $s(t) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \cos(2\pi f_i t)$, with $f_i \in [0.3, 1.1, 3.25, 6]$ [Hz]

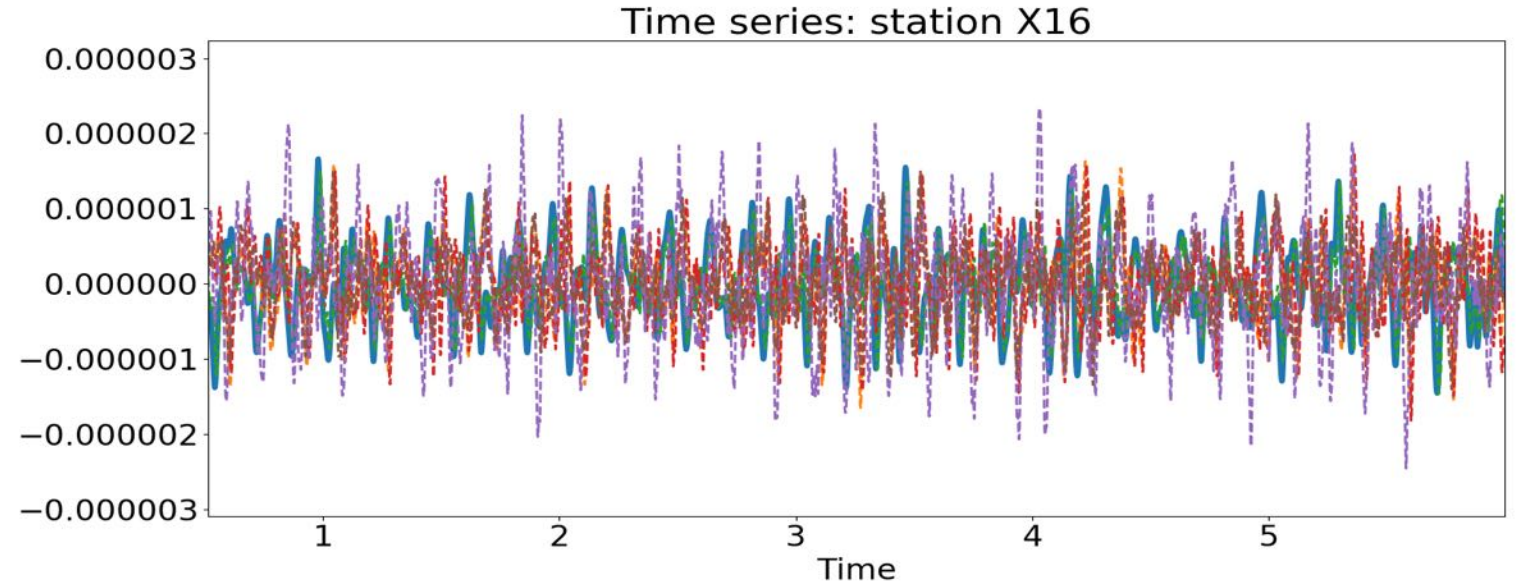
b)



$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} 78.202 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ [dyne cm]}$$



c)



Schofield (2001)

the amplitude of the signal from
a WT 18 km far away from the
study WT

$$A_{LIGO} = A_{1SL} \left(\frac{v}{15} \right)^{1.5} \sqrt{\frac{P_M}{P_{SL}} \frac{r}{R}} \sqrt{N}$$

wind speed

power ratio

is the distance to the WT production the A_{1SL} signal

amplitude of the signal
from a WT 18 km far away
from the study WT

average distance
from the WP