

TEST CASE 3: Rotating Wind Turbine

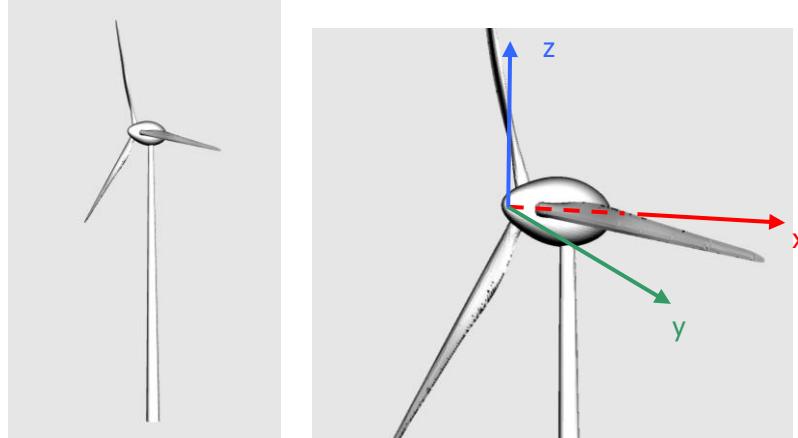
2D field analysis and time-variant height scan

Chair: Frank Weinmann, Fraunhofer, FHR

Contact: frank.weinmann@fhr.fraunhofer.de

1. Definition of the Geometry

The target is a generic wind turbine with metallic material properties (PEC), with a rotor diameter of 96 m and total height of 150 m (see following picture). The tip of the nacelle defines the origin of the coordinate system, at $(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$. A CAD model of the wind turbine can be obtained by email from the chair.



2. Simulation Parameters

The time dependency is assumed to be $\exp(j\omega t)$.

A point source is placed at the point $(x, y, z) = (-20 \text{ km}, 0, 0)$. The frequency used in the simulation is $f = 3 \text{ GHz}$.

2.1. Case (a): 2D field distribution

The field distribution behind the wind turbine shall be simulated for a 2D array of receiving points for both vertical transmit polarisation (electric field parallel to z -axis) and horizontal polarisation (electric field parallel to y -axis). The 2D array of receiving points is defined as: $x = -5.000 \text{ m}$ to $+20.000 \text{ m}$ ($\Delta x = 50 \text{ m}$), $y = -500 \text{ m}$ to $+500 \text{ m}$ ($\Delta y = 5 \text{ m}$), $z = 0$.

2.2. Case (b): Height scan

The field distribution on a height scan shall be simulated for a 1D array of receiving points defined as: $x = 5.000 \text{ m}$, $y = 10 \text{ m}$, $z = -100 \text{ m}$ to $+200 \text{ m}$ ($\Delta z = 1 \text{ m}$). Both vertical transmit polarisation (electric field parallel to z -axis) and horizontal polarisation (electric field parallel to y -axis) shall be simulated.

2.3. Case (b): Time-variant height scan

The same configuration as in Case (b) shall be assumed with a time-variant scenario. The blades of the wind turbine shall be assumed to rotate around the positive x -axis with an angular step of $\Delta\alpha = 0.1^\circ$ (angular range from 0° to 120° , 0° corresponds to the static configuration in Case (a)).

3. Data Formats

The results will be stored in ASCII files, labelled as:

- *test_case_3a_h_CONTRIBUTOR_NAME.txt*
- *test_case_3a_v_CONTRIBUTOR_NAME.txt*
- *test_case_3b_h_CONTRIBUTOR_NAME.txt*
- *test_case_3b_v_CONTRIBUTOR_NAME.txt*
- *test_case_3c_h_CONTRIBUTOR_NAME.txt*
- *test_case_3c_v_CONTRIBUTOR_NAME.txt*

where “CONTRIBUTOR_NAME” should be replaced by the name of the contributing institution, if necessary followed by a postfix indicating the method used for the simulations, e.g., Contributor1_FDTD, Contributor1_MoM,...

The labels “h” and “v” denote horizontal and vertical transmit polarisation.

Each file will contain on each row the data :

x y z Re(E_x) Im(E_x) Re(E_y) Im(E_y) Re(E_z) Im(E_z)

where (x, y, z) describe the location of the observation point.

4. Additional Information

Each *.txt*-file should be accompanied by a *.info*-file, stating additional information relevant for the simulation, e.g., short description of the method used, CPU time, memory usage, number of unknowns, characteristics of simulation hardware (number of cores, processor speed),...