
windpowerlib Documentation

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1.1 Introduction

The windpowerlib is a library that provides a set of functions and classes to calculate the power output of wind turbines. It was originally part of the [feedinlib](#) (windpower and photovoltaic) but was taken out to build up a community concentrating on wind power models.

For a quick start see the *Examples and basic usage* section.

1.2 Documentation

Full documentation can be found at [readthedocs](#).

Use the [project site](#) of readthedocs to choose the version of the documentation. Go to the [download page](#) to download different versions and formats (pdf, html, epub) of the documentation.

1.3 Installation

If you have a working Python 3 environment, use pypi to install the latest windpowerlib version. We highly recommend to use virtual environments.

```
pip install windpowerlib
```

The windpowerlib is designed for Python 3 and tested on Python ≥ 3.5 . Please see the [installation page](#) of the oemof documentation for complete instructions on how to install python and a virtual environment on your operating system.

For retrieving power (coefficient) curves from the OpenEnergy Database (oedb) the python package requests will be installed with your windpowerlib installation. The windpowerlib was tested with requests version 2.20.1 but might work with lower versions.

1.3.1 Optional Packages

To see the plots of the windpowerlib example in the *Examples and basic usage* section you should install the [matplotlib package](#). Matplotlib can be installed using pip3 though some Linux users reported that it is easier and more stable to use the pre-built packages of your Linux distribution.

1.4 Examples and basic usage

The basic usage of the windpowerlib is shown in the ModelChain example. The presented example is available as jupyter notebook and python script. You can download them along with example weather data:

- ModelChain example (Python script)
- ModelChain example (Jupyter notebook)
- Example data file

To run the examples you first have to install the windpowerlib. To run the notebook you also need to install notebook using pip3. To launch jupyter notebook type `jupyter notebook` in terminal. This will open a browser window. Navigate to the directory containing the notebook to open it. See the jupyter notebook quick start guide for more information on [how to install](#) and [how to run](#) jupyter notebooks.

Further functionalities, like the modelling of wind farms and wind turbine clusters, are shown in the TurbineClusterModelChain example. As the ModelChain example it is available as jupyter notebook and as python script. The weather data in this example is the same as in the example above.

- TurbineClusterModelChain example (Python script)
- TurbineClusterModelChain example (Jupyter notebook)

You can also look at the examples in the *Examples* section.

1.5 Contributing

We are warmly welcoming all who want to contribute to the windpowerlib. If you are interested in wind models and want to help improving the existing model do not hesitate to contact us via github or email (windpowerlib@rl-institut.de).

Clone: <https://github.com/wind-python/windpowerlib> and install the cloned repository using pip:

```
pip install -e /path/to/the/repository
```

As the windpowerlib started with contributors from the [oemof developer group](#) we use the same [developer rules](#).

How to create a pull request:

- [Fork](#) the windpowerlib repository to your own github account.
- Change, add or remove code.
- Commit your changes.
- Create a [pull request](#) and describe what you will do and why.
- Wait for approval.

Generally the following steps are required when changing, adding or removing code:

- Add new tests if you have written new functions/classes.

- Add/change the documentation (new feature, API changes ...).
- Add a whatsnew entry and your name to Contributors.
- Check if all tests still work by simply executing pytest in your windpowerlib directory:

```
pytest
```

1.6 Citing the windpowerlib

We use the zenodo project to get a DOI for each version. [Search zenodo](#) for the right citation of your windpowerlib version.

1.7 License

Copyright (C) 2017 oemof developing group

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2.1 ModelChain example

This example shows you the basic usage of the windpowerlib by using the `ModelChain` class. There are mainly three steps. First you have to import your weather data, then you need to specify your wind turbine, and in the last step call the windpowerlib functions to calculate the feed-in time series.

Before you start you have to import the packages needed for these steps.

2.1.1 Import necessary packages and modules

```
[1]: __copyright__ = "Copyright oemof developer group"
    __license__ = "GPLv3"

import os
import pandas as pd

from windpowerlib.modelchain import ModelChain
from windpowerlib.wind_turbine import WindTurbine
from windpowerlib import wind_turbine as wt
```

You can use the logging package to get logging messages from the windpowerlib. Change the logging level if you want more or less messages.

```
[2]: import logging
    logging.getLogger().setLevel(logging.DEBUG)
```

2.1.2 Import weather data

In order to use the windpowerlib you need to at least provide wind speed data for the time frame you want to analyze. The function below imports example weather data from the `weather.csv` file provided along with the windpowerlib.

The data includes wind speed at two different heights in m/s, air temperature in two different heights in K, surface roughness length in m and air pressure in Pa.

To find out which weather data in which units need to be provided to use the ModelChain or other functions of the windpowerlib see the individual function documentation.

```
[3]: def get_weather_data(filename='weather.csv', **kwargs):
    r"""
    Imports weather data from a file.

    The data include wind speed at two different heights in m/s, air
    temperature in two different heights in K, surface roughness length in m
    and air pressure in Pa. The file is located in the example folder of the
    windpowerlib. The height in m for which the data applies is specified in
    the second row.

    Parameters
    -----
    filename : string
        Filename of the weather data file. Default: 'weather.csv'.

    Other Parameters
    -----
    datapath : string, optional
        Path where the weather data file is stored.
        Default: 'windpowerlib/example'.

    Returns
    -----
    weather_df : pandas.DataFrame
        DataFrame with time series for wind speed `wind_speed` in m/s,
        temperature `temperature` in K, roughness length `roughness_length`
        in m, and pressure `pressure` in Pa.
        The columns of the DataFrame are a MultiIndex where the first level
        contains the variable name (e.g. wind_speed) and the second level
        contains the height at which it applies (e.g. 10, if it was
        measured at a height of 10 m).

    """

    if 'datapath' not in kwargs:
        kwargs['datapath'] = os.path.join(os.path.split(
            os.path.dirname(__file__))[0], 'example')
    file = os.path.join(kwargs['datapath'], filename)
    # read csv file
    weather_df = pd.read_csv(
        file, index_col=0, header=[0, 1],
        date_parser=lambda idx: pd.to_datetime(idx, utc=True))
    # change type of index to datetime and set time zone
    weather_df.index = pd.to_datetime(weather_df.index).tz_convert(
        'Europe/Berlin')
    # change type of height from str to int by resetting columns
    l0 = [_[0] for _ in weather_df.columns]
    l1 = [int(_[1]) for _ in weather_df.columns]
    weather_df.columns = [l0, l1]
    return weather_df
```

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```
# Read weather data from csv
weather = get_weather_data(filename='weather.csv', datapath='')
print(weather[['wind_speed', 'temperature', 'pressure']][0:3])
```

variable_name	wind_speed	temperature	pressure
height	10	80	2
2010-01-01 00:00:00+01:00	5.32697	7.80697	267.60
2010-01-01 01:00:00+01:00	5.46199	7.86199	267.57
2010-01-01 02:00:00+01:00	5.67899	8.59899	267.61

2.1.3 Initialize wind turbine

To initialize a specific turbine you need a dictionary that contains the basic parameters. A turbine is defined by its nominal power, hub height, rotor diameter, and power or power coefficient curve.

There are three ways to initialize a WindTurbine object in the windpowerlib. You can either specify your own turbine, as done below for 'my_turbine', or fetch power and/or power coefficient curve data from data files provided by the windpowerlib, as done for the 'enercon_e126', or provide your turbine data in csv files as done for the 'dummy_turbine' with an example file.

You can execute the following to get a table of all wind turbines for which power and/or power coefficient curves are provided.

```
[4]: # get power curves
# get names of wind turbines for which power curves and/or are provided
# set print_out=True to see the list of all available wind turbines
df = wt.get_turbine_types(print_out=False)

# find all Enercons
print(df[df["manufacturer"].str.contains("Enercon")])
```

INFO:root:Data base connection successful.

	manufacturer	turbine_type	has_power_curve	has_cp_curve
1	Enercon	E-101/3050	True	True
2	Enercon	E-101/3500	True	True
3	Enercon	E-115/3000	True	True
4	Enercon	E-115/3200	True	True
5	Enercon	E-126/4200	True	True
6	Enercon	E-141/4200	True	True
7	Enercon	E-53/800	True	True
8	Enercon	E-70/2000	True	True
9	Enercon	E-70/2300	True	True
10	Enercon	E-82/2000	True	True
11	Enercon	E-82/2300	True	True
12	Enercon	E-82/2350	True	True
13	Enercon	E-82/3000	True	True
14	Enercon	E-92/2350	True	True
15	Enercon	E/126/7500	True	False
16	Enercon	E48/800	True	True

```
[32]: # find all Enercon 101 turbines
print(df[df["turbine_type"].str.contains("E-101")])
```

	manufacturer	turbine_type	has_power_curve	has_cp_curve
1	Enercon	E-101/3050	True	True
2	Enercon	E-101/3500	True	True

```
[33]: # specification of own wind turbine (Note: power coefficient values and
# nominal power have to be in Watt)
my_turbine = {
    'name': 'myTurbine',
    'nominal_power': 3e6, # in W
    'hub_height': 105, # in m
    'rotor_diameter': 90, # in m
    'power_curve': pd.DataFrame(
        data={'value': [p * 1000 for p in [
            0.0, 26.0, 180.0, 1500.0, 3000.0, 3000.0]], # in W
            'wind_speed': [0.0, 3.0, 5.0, 10.0, 15.0, 25.0]}) # in m/s
    }
# initialisze WindTurbine object
my_turbine = WindTurbine(**my_turbine)
```

```
[6]: # specification of wind turbine where power curve is provided
# if you want to use the power coefficient curve change the value of
# 'fetch_curve' to 'power_coefficient_curve'
enercon_e126 = {
    'name': 'E-126/4200', # turbine type as in register #
    'hub_height': 135, # in m
    'rotor_diameter': 127, # in m
    'fetch_curve': 'power_curve', # fetch power curve #
    'data_source': 'oedb' # data source oedb or name of csv file
}
# initialize WindTurbine object
e126 = WindTurbine(**enercon_e126)
```

```
DEBUG:urllib3.connectionpool:Starting new HTTP connection (1): oep.ihs.cs.ovgu.de:80
DEBUG:urllib3.connectionpool:http://oep.ihs.cs.ovgu.de:80 "GET //api/v0/schema/
↪model_draft/tables/openfred_windpower_powercurve/rows/ HTTP/1.1" 301 438
DEBUG:urllib3.connectionpool:Starting new HTTP connection (1): openenergy-platform.
↪org:80
DEBUG:urllib3.connectionpool:http://openenergy-platform.org:80 "GET /api/v0/schema/
↪model_draft/tables/openfred_windpower_powercurve/rows/ HTTP/1.1" 200 150623
INFO:root:Data base connection successful.
```

```
[35]: # specification of wind turbine where power coefficient curve is provided
# by a csv file
source = 'data/example_power_coefficient_curves.csv'
dummy_turbine = {
    'name': 'DUMMY 1', # turbine type as in file #
    'hub_height': 100, # in m
    'rotor_diameter': 70, # in m
    'fetch_curve': 'power_coefficient_curve', # fetch cp curve #
    'data_source': source # data source
}
# initialize WindTurbine object
dummy_turbine = WindTurbine(**dummy_turbine)
```

2.1.4 Use the ModelChain to calculate turbine power output

The ModelChain is a class that provides all necessary steps to calculate the power output of a wind turbine. If you use the ‘run_model’ method first the wind speed and density (if necessary) at hub height are calculated and then used to calculate the power output. You can either use the default methods for the calculation steps, as done for ‘my_turbine’,

or choose different methods, as done for the 'e126'. Of course, you can also use the default methods while only changing one or two of them, as done for 'dummy_turbine'.

```
[7]: # power output calculation for my_turbine
# initialize ModelChain with default parameters and use run_model
# method to calculate power output
mc_my_turbine = ModelChain(my_turbine).run_model(weather)
# write power output time series to WindTurbine object
my_turbine.power_output = mc_my_turbine.power_output
```

```
DEBUG:root:Calculating wind speed using logarithmic wind profile.
DEBUG:root:Calculating power output using power curve.
```

```
[8]: # power output calculation for e126
# own specifications for ModelChain setup
modelchain_data = {
    'wind_speed_model': 'logarithmic',      # 'logarithmic' (default),
                                           # 'hellman' or
                                           # 'interpolation_extrapolation'
    'density_model': 'ideal_gas',          # 'barometric' (default), 'ideal_gas'
                                           # or 'interpolation_extrapolation'
    'temperature_model': 'linear_gradient', # 'linear_gradient' (def.) or
                                           # 'interpolation_extrapolation'
    'power_output_model': 'power_curve',   # 'power_curve' (default) or
                                           # 'power_coefficient_curve'
    'density_correction': True,             # False (default) or True
    'obstacle_height': 0,                  # default: 0
    'hellman_exp': None}                  # None (default) or None

# initialize ModelChain with own specifications and use run_model method to
# calculate power output
mc_e126 = ModelChain(e126, **modelchain_data).run_model(
    weather)
# write power output time series to WindTurbine object
e126.power_output = mc_e126.power_output
```

```
DEBUG:root:Calculating wind speed using logarithmic wind profile.
DEBUG:root:Calculating temperature using temperature gradient.
DEBUG:root:Calculating density using ideal gas equation.
DEBUG:root:Calculating power output using power curve.
```

```
[38]: # power output calculation for example_turbine
# own specification for 'power_output_model'
mc_example_turbine = ModelChain(
    dummy_turbine,
    power_output_model='power_coefficient_curve').run_model(weather)
dummy_turbine.power_output = mc_example_turbine.power_output
```

```
DEBUG:root:Calculating wind speed using logarithmic wind profile.
DEBUG:root:Calculating temperature using temperature gradient.
DEBUG:root:Calculating density using barometric height equation.
DEBUG:root:Calculating power output using power coefficient curve.
```

2.1.5 Plot results

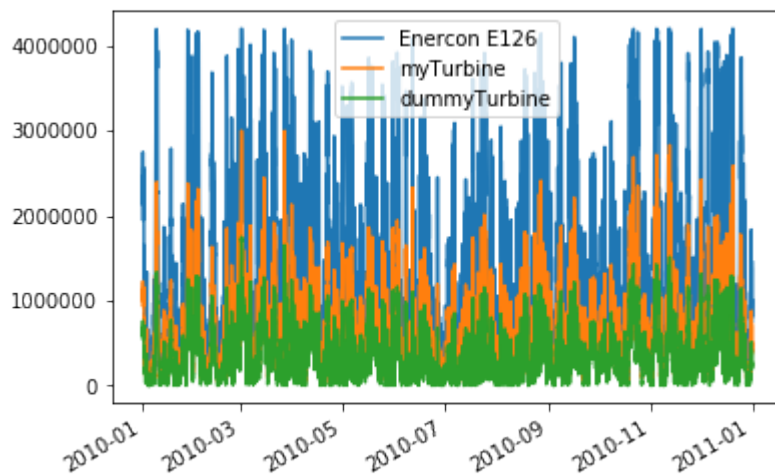
If you have matplotlib installed you can visualize the calculated power output and used power (coefficient) curves.

```
[9]: # try to import matplotlib
try:
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    # matplotlib inline needed in notebook to plot inline
    %matplotlib inline
except ImportError:
    plt = None
```

```
DEBUG:matplotlib.CACHEDIR=/home/sabine/.cache/matplotlib
DEBUG:matplotlib.font_manager:Using fontManager instance from /home/sabine/.cache/
↳matplotlib/fontlist-v300.json
DEBUG:matplotlib.pyplot:Loaded backend module://ipykernel.pylab.backend_inline_
↳version unknown.
DEBUG:matplotlib.pyplot:Loaded backend module://ipykernel.pylab.backend_inline_
↳version unknown.
DEBUG:matplotlib.pyplot:Loaded backend module://ipykernel.pylab.backend_inline_
↳version unknown.
```

```
[10]: # plot turbine power output
if plt:
    e126.power_output.plot(legend=True, label='Enercon E126')
    my_turbine.power_output.plot(legend=True, label='myTurbine')
    dummy_turbine.power_output.plot(legend=True, label='dummyTurbine')
    plt.show()
```

```
DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos
DEBUG:matplotlib.font_manager:findfont: Matching_
↳:family=sans-serif:style=normal:variant=normal:weight=normal:stretch=normal:size=10.
↳0 to DejaVu Sans ('/home/sabine/virtualenvs/windpowerlib/lib/python3.6/
↳site-packages/matplotlib/mpl-data/fonts/ttf/DejaVuSans.ttf') with score of 0.050000.
DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos
DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos
DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos
```



```
[11]: # plot power (coefficient) curves
if plt:
    if e126.power_coefficient_curve is not None:
        e126.power_coefficient_curve.plot(
            x='wind_speed', y='value', style='*',
            title='Enercon E126 power coefficient curve')
```

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```

plt.show()
if e126.power_curve is not None:
    e126.power_curve.plot(x='wind_speed', y='value', style='*',
                          title='Enercon E126 power curve')

plt.show()
if my_turbine.power_coefficient_curve is not None:
    my_turbine.power_coefficient_curve.plot(
        x='wind_speed', y='value', style='*',
        title='myTurbine power coefficient curve')
plt.show()
if my_turbine.power_curve is not None:
    my_turbine.power_curve.plot(x='wind_speed', y='value', style='*',
                                title='myTurbine power curve')

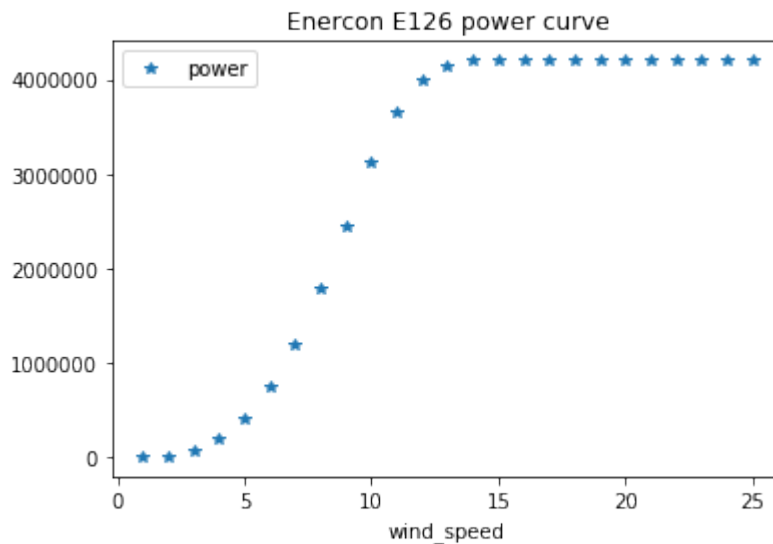
plt.show()

```

```

DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos
DEBUG:matplotlib.font_manager:findfont: Matching
↪:family=sans-serif:style=normal:variant=normal:weight=normal:stretch=normal:size=12.
↪0 to DejaVu Sans ('/home/sabine/virtualenvs/windpowerlib/lib/python3.6/
↪site-packages/matplotlib/mpl-data/fonts/ttf/DejaVuSans.ttf') with score of 0.050000.
DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos
DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos
DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos

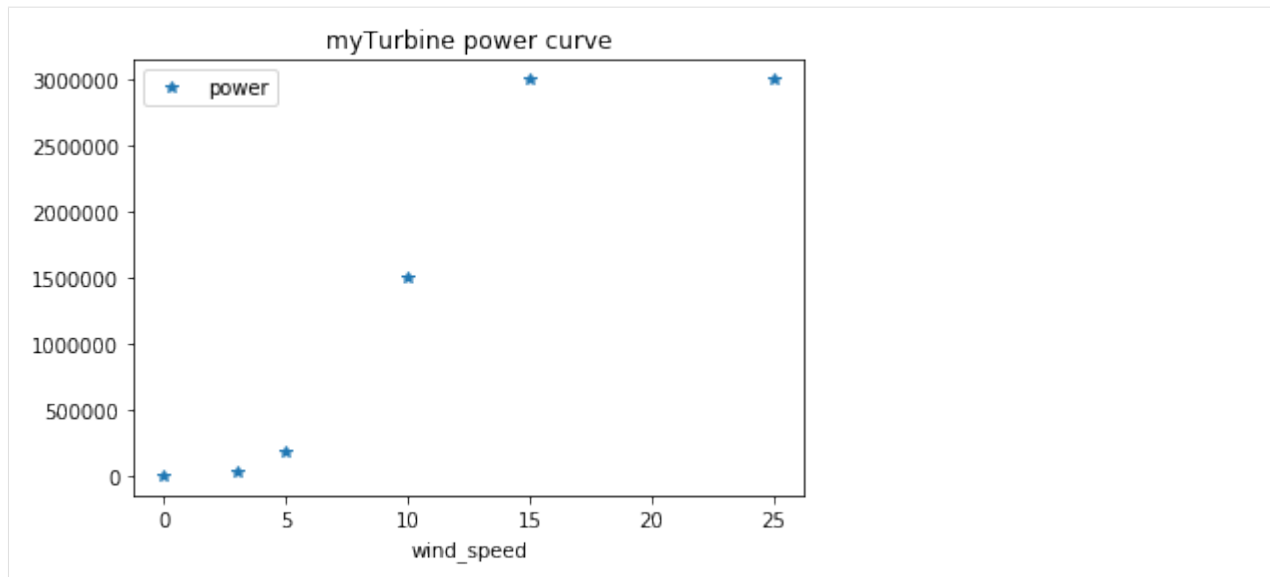
```



```

DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos
DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos
DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos
DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos

```



2.2 TurbineClusterModelChain example

This example shows you how to calculate the power output of wind farms and wind turbine clusters with the windpowerlib. A cluster can be useful if you want to calculate the feed-in of a region for which you want to use one single weather data point.

Functions that are used in the ModelChain example, like the initialization of wind turbines, are imported and used without further explanations.

2.2.1 Imports and initialization of wind turbines

The import of weather data and the initialization of wind turbines is done as in the `modelchain_example`. Be aware that currently wind turbines need to have a power curve as some calculations do not work with the power coefficient curve.

```
[1]: __copyright__ = "Copyright oemof developer group"
     __license__ = "GPLv3"

     import modelchain_example as mc_e
     from windpowerlib.turbine_cluster_modelchain import TurbineClusterModelChain
     from windpowerlib.wind_turbine_cluster import WindTurbineCluster
     from windpowerlib.wind_farm import WindFarm

     import logging
     logging.getLogger().setLevel(logging.DEBUG)

[2]: # Get weather data
     weather = mc_e.get_weather_data('weather.csv')
     print(weather[['wind_speed', 'temperature', 'pressure']][0:3])

     # Initialize wind turbines
     my_turbine, e126, dummy_turbine = mc_e.initialize_wind_turbines()
```

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```
print()
print('nominal power of my_turbine: {}'.format(my_turbine.nominal_power))
```

variable_name	wind_speed		temperature		pressure	
height	10	80	2	10	0	
2010-01-01 00:00:00+01:00	5.32697	7.80697	267.60	267.57	98405.7	
2010-01-01 01:00:00+01:00	5.46199	7.86199	267.60	267.55	98382.7	
2010-01-01 02:00:00+01:00	5.67899	8.59899	267.61	267.54	98362.9	

```
INFO:root:Data base connection successful.
```

```
nominal power of my_turbine: 3000000.0
```

2.2.2 Initialize wind farm

To initialize a specific wind farm you can use a dictionary that contains the basic parameters. A wind farm is defined by its name, wind turbine fleet, and optionally also by a wind farm efficiency and the wind farm's location.

A wind farm efficiency can be a constant value or be dependent on the wind speed. The coordinates are not being used here but are necessary if you need to assign your wind farm to a certain weather data point.

```
[3]: # specification of wind farm data
example_farm_data = {
    'name': 'example_farm',
    'wind_turbine_fleet': [{ 'wind_turbine': my_turbine,
                            'number_of_turbines': 6},
                          { 'wind_turbine': e126,
                            'number_of_turbines': 3}
                        ]}

# initialize WindFarm object
example_farm = WindFarm(**example_farm_data)
```

```
[4]: # specification of wind farm data (2) containing a wind farm efficiency
# and coordinates
example_farm_2_data = {
    'name': 'example_farm_2',
    'wind_turbine_fleet': [{ 'wind_turbine': my_turbine,
                            'number_of_turbines': 6},
                          { 'wind_turbine': e126,
                            'number_of_turbines': 3}],
    'efficiency': 0.9,
    'coordinates': [52.2, 13.1]}

# initialize WindFarm object
example_farm_2 = WindFarm(**example_farm_2_data)

print('nominal power of first turbine type of example_farm_2: {}'.format(
    example_farm_2.wind_turbine_fleet[0]['wind_turbine'].nominal_power))
```

```
nominal power of first turbine type of example_farm_2: 3000000.0
```

2.2.3 Initialize wind turbine cluster

Like for a wind farm for the initialization of a wind turbine cluster you can use a dictionary that contains the basic parameters. A wind turbine cluster is defined by its name, wind farms and optionally by its location.

```
[5]: # specification of cluster data
example_cluster_data = {
    'name': 'example_cluster',
    'wind_farms': [example_farm, example_farm_2],
    'coordinates': [52.2, 13.1]}

# initialize WindTurbineCluster object
example_cluster = WindTurbineCluster(**example_cluster_data)
```

2.2.4 Use the TurbineClusterModelChain to calculate power output

The TurbineClusterModelChain is a class that provides all necessary steps to calculate the power output of a wind farm or wind turbine cluster.

Like the ModelChain (see basic example) you can use the TurbineClusterModelChain with default parameters as shown here for the wind farm or specify custom parameters as done here for the cluster. If you use the 'run_model' method first the aggregated power curve and the mean hub height of the wind farm/cluster is calculated, then inherited functions of the ModelChain are used to calculate the wind speed and density (if necessary) at hub height. After that, depending on the parameters, wake losses are applied and at last the power output is calculated.

```
[6]: # power output calculation for example_farm
# initialize TurbineClusterModelChain with default parameters and use
# run_model method to calculate power output
mc_example_farm = TurbineClusterModelChain(example_farm).run_model(weather)
# write power output time series to WindFarm object
example_farm.power_output = mc_example_farm.power_output
```

```
DEBUG:root:Wake losses considered by dena_mean wind efficiency curve.
DEBUG:root:Aggregated power curve smoothed by method: turbulence_intensity
DEBUG:root:Calculating wind speed using logarithmic wind profile.
DEBUG:root:Calculating power output using power curve.
```

```
[7]: # set efficiency of example_farm to apply wake losses
example_farm.efficiency = 0.9

# power output calculation for turbine_cluster
# own specifications for TurbineClusterModelChain setup
modelchain_data = {
    'wake_losses_model': 'constant_efficiency', #
                                                # 'dena_mean' (default), None,
                                                # 'power_efficiency_curve',
                                                # 'constant_efficiency' or name of
                                                # a wind efficiency curve
    # see :py:func:`~.wake_losses.get_wind_efficiency_curve`
    'smoothing': True, # False (default) or True
    'block_width': 0.5, # default: 0.5
    'standard_deviation_method': 'Staffell_Pfenninger', #
                                                # 'turbulence_intensity' (default)
                                                # or 'Staffell_Pfenninger'
    'smoothing_order': 'wind_farm_power_curves', #
```

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```

# 'wind_farm_power_curves' (default) or
# 'turbine_power_curves'
'wind_speed_model': 'logarithmic', # 'logarithmic' (default),
# 'hellman' or
# 'interpolation_extrapolation'
'density_model': 'ideal_gas', # 'barometric' (default), 'ideal_gas' or
# 'interpolation_extrapolation'
'temperature_model': 'linear_gradient', # 'linear_gradient' (def.) or
# 'interpolation_extrapolation'
'power_output_model': 'power_curve', # 'power_curve' (default) or
# 'power_coefficient_curve'
'density_correction': True, # False (default) or True
'obstacle_height': 0, # default: 0
'hellman_exp': None} # None (default) or None
# initialize TurbineClusterModelChain with own specifications and use
# run_model method to calculate power output
mc_example_cluster = TurbineClusterModelChain(
    example_cluster, **modelchain_data).run_model(weather)
# write power output time series to WindTurbineCluster object
example_cluster.power_output = mc_example_cluster.power_output

DEBUG:root:Wake losses considered with constant_efficiency.
DEBUG:root:Aggregated power curve smoothed by method: Staffell_Pfenninger
DEBUG:root:Calculating wind speed using logarithmic wind profile.
DEBUG:root:Calculating temperature using temperature gradient.
DEBUG:root:Calculating density using ideal gas equation.
DEBUG:root:Calculating power output using power curve.

```

2.2.5 Plot results

If you have matplotlib installed you can visualize the calculated power output.

```

[8]: # try to import matplotlib
try:
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    # matplotlib inline needed in notebook to plot inline
    %matplotlib inline
except ImportError:
    plt = None

DEBUG:matplotlib.pyplot:Loaded backend module://ipykernel.pylab.backend_inline_
↪version unknown.

[9]: # plot turbine power output
if plt:
    example_cluster.power_output.plot(legend=True, label='example cluster')
    example_farm.power_output.plot(legend=True, label='example farm')
    plt.show()

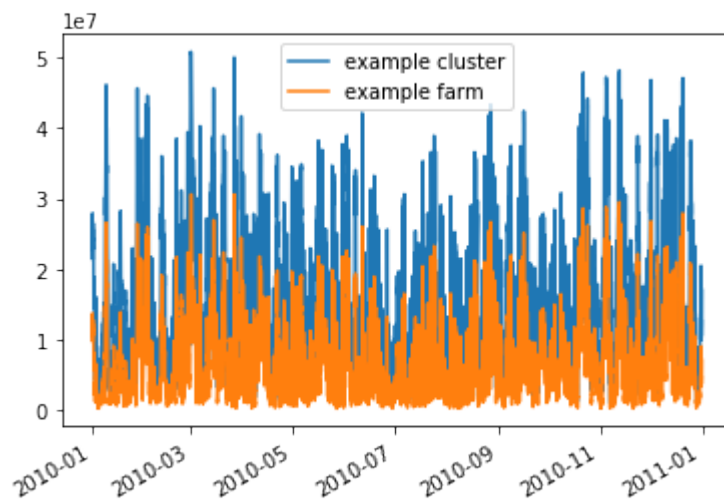
DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos
DEBUG:matplotlib.font_manager:findfont: Matching_
↪:family=sans-serif:style=normal:variant=normal:weight=normal:stretch=normal:size=10.
↪0 to DejaVu Sans ('/home/sabine/virtualenvs/windpowerlib/lib/python3.6/
↪site-packages/matplotlib/mpl-data/fonts/ttf/DejaVuSans.ttf') with score of 0.050000.
DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos

```

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```
DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos  
DEBUG:matplotlib.axes._base:update_title_pos
```



```
[ ]:
```

3.1 Wind power plants

The windpowerlib provides three classes for modelling wind power as wind turbines (*WindTurbine*), wind farms (*WindFarm*) and wind turbine clusters (*WindTurbineCluster*).

Descriptions can also be found in the sections *Wind turbine data*, *Wind farm calculations* and *Wind turbine cluster calculations*.

3.2 Height correction and conversion of weather data

Weather data is usually available for a restricted amount of heights above ground. However, for wind feed-in time series calculations weather data is needed at hub height of the examined wind turbines. Thus, the windpowerlib provides functions for the height correction of weather data.

Functions for the height correction of wind speed to the hub height of a wind turbine are described in the *Wind speed* module. Respectively a function for the height correction of temperature data is provided in the *Temperature* module. Functions for density calculations can be found in the *Density* module.

If weather data is available for at least two different heights the respective figure at hub height can be determined by using linear or logarithmic inter-/extrapolation functions of the *Tools* module.

3.3 Power output calculations

Wind feed-in time series can be calculated via power curves and power coefficient curves in the windpowerlib. Functions for power output calculations are described in the *Power output* module.

3.4 Wake losses

The windpowerlib provides two options for the consideration of wake losses in wind farms: reduction of wind speeds and wind farm efficiency (reduction of power in power curves).

For the first option wind efficiency curves are provided which determine the average reduction of wind speeds within a wind farm induced by wake losses depending on the wind speed. These curves were taken from the dena-Netzstudie II and the dissertation of Kaspar Knorr (for references see [`get\_wind\_efficiency\_curve\(\)`](#)). The following graph shows all provided wind efficiency curves. The mean wind efficiency curves were calculated in the dena-Netzstudie II and by Kaspar Knorr by averaging wind efficiency curves of 12 wind farms distributed over Germany (dena) or respectively of over 2000 wind farms in Germany (Knorr). Curves with the appendix ‘extreme’ are wind efficiency curves of single wind farms that are extremely deviating from the respective mean wind efficiency curve.

The second option to consider wake losses is to apply them to power curves by reducing the power values by a constant or on a wind speed depending wind farm efficiency (see [`wake\_losses\_to\_power\_curve\(\)`](#)). Applying the wind farm efficiency (curve) to power curves instead of feed-in time series has the advantage that the power curves can further be aggregated to obtain turbine cluster power curves (see [`WindTurbineCluster`](#)).

3.5 Smoothing of power curves

To account for the spatial distribution of wind speeds within an area the windpowerlib provides a function for power curve smoothing and uses the approach of Nørgaard and Holttinen (for references see [`smooth\_power\_curve\(\)`](#)).

3.6 The modelchains

The modelchains are implemented to ensure an easy start into the Windpowerlib. They work like models that combine all functions provided in the library. Via parameteres desired functions of the windpowerlib can be selected. For parameters not being specified default parameters are used. The [*ModelChain*](#) is a model to determine the output of a wind turbine while the [*TurbineClusterModelChain*](#) is a model to determine the output of a wind farm or wind turbine cluster. The usage of both modelchains is shown in the [*Examples*](#) section.

These are new features and improvements of note in each release

Releases

- *v0.1.3 (September 2, 2019)*
- *v0.1.2 (June 24, 2019)*
- *v0.1.1 (January 31, 2019)*
- *v0.1.0 (January 17, 2019)*
- *v0.0.6 (July 07, 2017)*
- *v0.0.5 (April 10, 2017)*

4.1 v0.1.3 (September 2, 2019)

4.1.1 Bug fixes

- Access to renamed oedb table has been fixed ([Issue #71](#)).

4.1.2 Contributors

- Birgit Schachler
- Uwe Krien

4.2 v0.1.2 (June 24, 2019)

4.2.1 New features

- new attribute *nominal_power* in *WindFarm* and *WindTurbineCluster* classes (PR #53)
- use properties and setters for *nominal_power* and *installed_power* in *WindFarm* and *WindTurbineCluster* classes
- made windpowerlib work offline: added csv files containing turbine data from [OpenEnergy Database \(oedb\)](#) to the repository for offline usage (PR #52)

4.2.2 Bug fixes

- fixed issue with pandas Multiindex labels and codes attributes (PR #51)

4.2.3 Other changes

- made *get_turbine_types()* also accessible via *get_turbine_types()* -> from windpowerlib import get_turbine_types
- added kwargs in init of *WindTurbine*, *WindFarm* and *WindTurbineCluster*
- we are working with deprecation warnings to draw our user's attention to important changes (PR #53)

4.2.4 Deprecations

wind_farm and wind_turbine_cluster:

- Parameter *coordinates* is deprecated. In the future the parameter can only be set after instantiation of *WindFarm* object.
- *installed_power* is deprecated, use *nominal_power* instead

wind_turbine:

- Parameters *name*, *data_source* and *fetch_curve* are deprecated. The parameter *name* will be renamed to *turbine_type*. Data source and fetching will be defined by the parameters *power_coefficient_curve*, *power_curve* and *nominal_power* in the future.
- Parameter *coordinates* is deprecated. In the future the parameter can only be set after instantiation of *WindTurbine* object.

power_curves:

- *wake_losses_model* is deprecated, will be defined by the type of *wind_farm_efficiency*

4.2.5 Contributors

- Sabine Haas
- Birgit Schachler
- Uwe Krien

4.3 v0.1.1 (January 31, 2019)

4.3.1 Other changes

- Adapted csv reading to pandas API change
- Removed logging message for successful database connection
- Added system exit and error message in case a non-existing power (coefficient) curve of an existing turbine type is tried to be used

4.3.2 Contributors

- Uwe Krien
- Sabine Haas

4.4 v0.1.0 (January 17, 2019)

ATTENTION: From v0.1.0 on power (coefficient) curves are provided by the [OpenEnergy Database \(oedb\)](#) instead of in csv files (v0.6.0 and lower) due to legal reasons. Use `get_turbine_types()` to check whether the turbine types you need are included in the database. If your turbine type is not included you can either use your own csv file or open an issue.

4.4.1 New classes

- `WindFarm` class for modelling a wind farm. Defines a standard set of wind farm attributes, for example aggregated power curve and wind farm efficiency to take wake losses into account.
- `WindTurbineCluster` class for modelling a turbine cluster that contains several wind turbines and/or wind farms. This class is useful for gathering all wind turbines in a weather data grid cell. An aggregated power curve can be calculated which considers the wake losses of the wind farms by a set efficiency if desired.
- `TurbineClusterModelChain` class shows the usage of new functions and classes of windpowerlib v.0.1 and is based on the `ModelChain` class.

4.4.2 New functions

- `smooth_power_curve()` for taking into account the spatial distribution of wind speed
- `wake_losses_to_power_curve()`: application of wake losses to a power curve
- `reduce_wind_speed()`: application of wake losses to a wind speed time series by using wind efficiency curves which are provided in the data directory
- `logarithmic_interpolation_extrapolation()` for wind speed time series
- `gauss_distribution()` needed for power curve smoothing
- `estimate_turbulence_intensity()` by roughness length
- `get_turbine_data_from_oedb()` for retrieving power curves from [OpenEnergy Database](#)

4.4.3 Testing

- added continuous integration to automatically test the windpowerlib for different python versions and to check the test coverage

4.4.4 Documentation

- added second example section and jupyter notebook
- added model description

4.4.5 API changes

- renamed attribute *turbine_name* of *WindTurbine* class to *name* to match with *name* attribute of *WindFarm* and *WindTurbineCluster* class
- renamed *basic_example* to *modelchain_example*
- renamed column 'values' of power (coefficient) curves to 'value' to prevent errors using *df.value(s)*
- renamed *run_basic_example()* to *run_example()* in *modelchain_example*
- renamed parameter *wind_turbine* of *ModelChain* object to *power_plant*
- removed parameter *density_correction* from *power_plant.power_coefficient()*

4.4.6 Other changes

- removed deprecated attributes (.ix)
- added *turbine_cluster_modelchain_example* showing the usage of the *TurbineClusterModelChain*

4.4.7 Contributors

- Sabine Haas
- Uwe Krien
- Birgit Schachler

4.5 v0.0.6 (July 07, 2017)

4.5.1 Documentation

- added basic usage section and jupyter notebook

4.5.2 Testing

- added tests for different data types and *wind_turbine* module
- added example to tests
- added and fixed doctests

4.5.3 Other changes

- various API changes due to having better comprehensible function and variable names
- renamed Modelchain to ModelChain
- moved functions for temperature calculation to temperature module
- new function for interpolation and extrapolation

4.5.4 Contributors

- Sabine Haas
- Birgit Schachler
- Uwe Krien

4.6 v0.0.5 (April 10, 2017)

4.6.1 New features

- complete restructuring of the windpowerlib
- power curves for numerous wind turbines are provided
- new function for calculation of air density at hub height (`rho_ideal_gas`)
- new function for calculation of wind speed at hub height (`v_wind_hellman`)
- density correction for calculation of power output
- modelchain for convenient usage

4.6.2 Documentation

- added references

4.6.3 Testing

- tests for all modules were added

4.6.4 Contributors

- Sabine Haas
- Birgit Schachler
- Uwe Krien

5.1 Classes

<code>wind_turbine.WindTurbine(name, hub_height[, ...])</code>	Defines a standard set of wind turbine attributes.
<code>wind_farm.WindFarm(name, wind_turbine_fleet)</code>	Defines a standard set of wind farm attributes.
<code>wind_turbine_cluster.WindTurbineCluster(...)</code>	Defines a standard set of wind turbine cluster attributes.
<code>modelchain.ModelChain(power_plant[, ...])</code>	Model to determine the output of a wind turbine
<code>turbine_cluster_modelchain.TurbineClusterModelChain(...)</code>	Model to determine the output of a wind farm or wind turbine cluster.

5.1.1 windpowerlib.wind_turbine.WindTurbine

class windpowerlib.wind_turbine.**WindTurbine** (*name*, *hub_height*, *rotor_diameter*=None, *power_coefficient_curve*=None, *power_curve*=None, *nominal_power*=None, *fetch_curve*=None, *coordinates*=None, *data_source*='oedb', **kwargs)

Defines a standard set of wind turbine attributes.

Parameters

- **name** (*string*) – Name of the wind turbine type. Use `get_turbine_types()` to see a table of all wind turbines for which power (coefficient) curve data is provided.
- **hub_height** (*float*) – Hub height of the wind turbine in m.
- **rotor_diameter** (*None* or *float*) – Diameter of the rotor in m. Default: None.
- **power_coefficient_curve** (*None*, *pandas.DataFrame* or *dictionary*) – Power coefficient curve of the wind turbine. DataFrame/dictionary must have 'wind_speed' and 'value' columns/keys with wind speeds in m/s and the corresponding power coefficients. Default: None.

- **power_curve** (*None, pandas.DataFrame or dictionary*) – Power curve of the wind turbine. DataFrame/dictionary must have ‘wind_speed’ and ‘value’ columns/keys with wind speeds in m/s and the corresponding power curve value in W. Default: None.
- **nominal_power** (*None or float*) – The nominal output of the wind turbine in W. Default: None.
- **fetch_curve** (*string*) – Parameter to specify whether a power or power coefficient curve should be retrieved from the provided turbine data. Valid options are ‘power_curve’ and ‘power_coefficient_curve’. Default: None.
- **coordinates** (*list or None*) – List of coordinates [lat, lon] of location for loading data. Default: None.
- **data_source** (*string*) – Specifies whether turbine data (f.e. nominal power, power curve, power coefficient curve) is loaded from the OpenEnergy Database (‘oedb’) or from a csv file (‘<path including file name>’). Default: ‘oedb’. See *example_power_curves.csv* and *example_power_coefficient_curves.csv* in example/data for the required form of a csv file (more columns can be added).

name

Name of the wind turbine type. Use `get_turbine_types()` to see a table of all wind turbines for which power (coefficient) curve data is provided.

Type string

hub_height

Hub height of the wind turbine in m.

Type float

rotor_diameter

Diameter of the rotor in m. Default: None.

Type None or float

power_coefficient_curve

Power coefficient curve of the wind turbine. DataFrame/dictionary must have ‘wind_speed’ and ‘value’ columns/keys with wind speeds in m/s and the corresponding power coefficients. Default: None.

Type None, pandas.DataFrame or dictionary

power_curve

Power curve of the wind turbine. DataFrame/dictionary must have ‘wind_speed’ and ‘value’ columns/keys with wind speeds in m/s and the corresponding power curve value in W. Default: None.

Type None, pandas.DataFrame or dictionary

nominal_power

The nominal output of the wind turbine in W. Default: None.

Type None or float

coordinates

List of coordinates [lat, lon] of location for loading data. Default: None.

Type list or None

power_output

The calculated power output of the wind turbine. Default: None.

Type pandas.Series

Notes

Your wind turbine object should have a power coefficient or power curve. You can set the *fetch_curve* parameter and the *data_source* parameter if you want to automatically fetch a curve from a data set provided in the OpenEnergy Database (oedb) or want to read a csv file that you provide. See *example_power_curves.csv* and *example_power_coefficient_curves.csv* in *example/data* for the required form of such a csv file (more columns can be added).

Examples

```
>>> from windpowerlib import wind_turbine
>>> enerconE126 = {
...     'hub_height': 135,
...     'rotor_diameter': 127,
...     'name': 'E-126/4200',
...     'fetch_curve': 'power_curve',
...     'data_source': 'oedb'}
>>> e126 = wind_turbine.WindTurbine(**enerconE126)
>>> print(e126.nominal_power)
4200000.0
```

```
__init__(name, hub_height, rotor_diameter=None, power_coefficient_curve=None,
          power_curve=None, nominal_power=None, fetch_curve=None, coordinates=None,
          data_source='oedb', **kwargs)
Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.
```

Methods

<code>__init__(name, hub_height[, rotor_diameter, ...])</code>	Initialize self.
<code>fetch_turbine_data(fetch_curve, data_source)</code>	Fetches data of the requested wind turbine.

5.1.2 windpowerlib.wind_farm.WindFarm

```
class windpowerlib.wind_farm.WindFarm(name, wind_turbine_fleet, coordinates=None, efficiency=None, **kwargs)
```

Defines a standard set of wind farm attributes.

Parameters

- **name** (*str* or *None*) – Name of the wind farm.
- **wind_turbine_fleet** (*list(dict)*) – Wind turbines of wind farm. Dictionaries must have ‘wind_turbine’ (contains a *WindTurbine* object) and ‘number_of_turbines’ (number of wind turbines of the same turbine type in the wind farm) as keys.
- **coordinates** (*list(float)* or *None (optional)*) – List with coordinates [lat, lon] of location. Default: None.
- **efficiency** (*float* or *pandas.DataFrame* or *None (optional)*) – Efficiency of the wind farm. Provide as either constant (*float*) or power efficiency curve (*pd.DataFrame*) containing ‘wind_speed’ and ‘efficiency’ columns with wind speeds in m/s and the corresponding dimensionless wind farm efficiency. Default: None.

name

Name of the wind farm.

Type `str` or `None`

wind_turbine_fleet

Wind turbines of wind farm. Dictionaries must have 'wind_turbine' (contains a *WindTurbine* object) and 'number_of_turbines' (number of wind turbines of the same turbine type in the wind farm) as keys.

Type `list(dict)`

coordinates

List with coordinates [lat, lon] of location. Default: `None`.

Type `list(float)` or `None`

efficiency

Efficiency of the wind farm. Either constant (float) power efficiency curve (`pd.DataFrame`) containing 'wind_speed' and 'efficiency' columns with wind speeds in m/s and the corresponding dimensionless wind farm efficiency. Default: `None`.

Type `float` or `pandas.DataFrame` or `None`

hub_height

The calculated mean hub height of the wind farm. See *mean_hub_height()* for more information.

Type `float`

nominal_power

The nominal power is the sum of the nominal power of all turbines in the wind farm in W.

Type `float`

installed_power

Installed nominal power of the wind farm in W. Deprecated! Use *nominal_power* instead.

Type `float`

power_curve

The calculated power curve of the wind farm. See *assign_power_curve()* for more information.

Type `pandas.DataFrame` or `None`

power_output

The calculated power output of the wind farm.

Type `pandas.Series`

Examples

```
>>> from windpowerlib import wind_farm
>>> from windpowerlib import wind_turbine
>>> enerconE126 = {
...     'hub_height': 135,
...     'rotor_diameter': 127,
...     'name': 'E-126/4200',
...     'fetch_curve': 'power_curve',
...     'data_source': 'oedb'}
>>> e126 = wind_turbine.WindTurbine(**enerconE126)
>>> example_farm_data = {
...     'name': 'example_farm',
...     'wind_turbine_fleet': [{'wind_turbine': e126,
```

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```

...                                     'number_of_turbines': 6}}
>>> example_farm = wind_farm.WindFarm(**example_farm_data)
>>> print(example_farm.nominal_power)
25200000.0

```

installed_power

The installed nominal power of the wind farm. (Deprecated!)

nominal_power

The nominal power of the wind farm.

See [nominal_power](#) for further information.

Parameters **nominal_power** (*float*) – Nominal power of the wind farm in W.

Returns Nominal power of the wind farm in W.

Return type *float*

mean_hub_height()

Calculates the mean hub height of the wind farm.

The mean hub height of a wind farm is necessary for power output calculations with an aggregated wind farm power curve containing wind turbines with different hub heights. Hub heights of wind turbines with higher nominal power weigh more than others. After the calculations the mean hub height is assigned to the attribute [hub_height](#).

Returns *self*

Return type *WindFarm*

Notes

The following equation is used¹:

$$h_{WF} = e^{\sum_k \ln(h_{WT,k}) \frac{P_{N,k}}{\sum_k P_{N,k}}}$$

with: h_{WF} : mean hub height of wind farm, $h_{WT,k}$: hub height of the k-th wind turbine of a wind farm, $P_{N,k}$: nominal power of the k-th wind turbine

References**get_installed_power()**

Calculates [nominal_power](#) of the wind farm.

Returns Nominal power of the wind farm in W. See [nominal_power](#) for further information.

Return type *float*

assign_power_curve (*wake_losses_model='power_efficiency_curve', smoothing=False, block_width=0.5, standard_deviation_method='turbulence_intensity', smoothing_order='wind_farm_power_curves', turbulence_intensity=None, **kwargs*)

Calculates the power curve of a wind farm.

¹ Knorr, K.: "Modellierung von raum-zeitlichen Eigenschaften der Windenergieeinspeisung für wetterdatenbasierte Windleistungssimulationen". Universität Kassel, Diss., 2016, p. 35

The wind farm power curve is calculated by aggregating the power curves of all wind turbines in the wind farm. Depending on the parameters the power curves are smoothed (before or after the aggregation) and/or a wind farm efficiency (power efficiency curve or constant efficiency) is applied after the aggregation. After the calculations the power curve is assigned to the attribute `power_curve`.

Parameters

- **wake_losses_model** (*str*) – Defines the method for taking wake losses within the farm into consideration. Options: ‘power_efficiency_curve’, ‘constant_efficiency’ or None. Default: ‘power_efficiency_curve’.
- **smoothing** (*bool*) – If True the power curves will be smoothed before or after the aggregation of power curves depending on *smoothing_order*. Default: False.
- **block_width** (*float*) – Width between the wind speeds in the sum of the equation in `smooth_power_curve()`. Default: 0.5.
- **standard_deviation_method** (*str*) – Method for calculating the standard deviation for the Gauss distribution. Options: ‘turbulence_intensity’, ‘Staffell_Pfenninger’. Default: ‘turbulence_intensity’.
- **smoothing_order** (*str*) – Defines when the smoothing takes place if *smoothing* is True. Options: ‘turbine_power_curves’ (to the single turbine power curves), ‘wind_farm_power_curves’. Default: ‘wind_farm_power_curves’.
- **turbulence_intensity** (*float*) – Turbulence intensity at hub height of the wind farm for power curve smoothing with ‘turbulence_intensity’ method. Can be calculated from *roughness_length* instead. Default: None.
- **roughness_length** (*float (optional)*) – Roughness length. If *standard_deviation_method* is ‘turbulence_intensity’ and *turbulence_intensity* is not given the turbulence intensity is calculated via the roughness length.

Returns self

Return type `WindFarm`

5.1.3 windpowerlib.wind_turbine_cluster.WindTurbineCluster

```
class windpowerlib.wind_turbine_cluster.WindTurbineCluster(name, wind_farms,  
                                                         coordinates=None,  
                                                         **kwargs)
```

Defines a standard set of wind turbine cluster attributes.

Parameters

- **name** (*str or None*) – Name of the wind turbine cluster.
- **wind_farms** (*list (WindFarm)*) – List of wind farms in cluster.
- **coordinates** (*list (float) or None (optional)*) – List with coordinates [lat, lon] of location. Default: None.

name

Name of the wind turbine cluster.

Type `str` or `None`

wind_farms

List of wind farms in cluster.

Type `list (WindFarm)`

coordinates

List with coordinates [lat, lon] of location. Default: None.

Type `list(float)` or `None`

hub_height

The calculated average hub height of the wind turbine cluster. See `mean_hub_height()` for more information.

Type `float`

nominal_power

The nominal power is the sum of the nominal power of all turbines in the wind turbine cluster in W.

Type `float`

installed_power

Installed nominal power of the wind turbine cluster in W. Deprecated! Use `nominal_power` instead.

Type `float`

power_curve

The calculated power curve of the wind turbine cluster. See `assign_power_curve()` for more information.

Type `pandas.DataFrame` or `None`

power_output

The calculated power output of the wind turbine cluster.

Type `pandas.Series`

installed_power

The installed nominal power of the wind turbine cluster. (Deprecated!)

nominal_power

The nominal power of the wind turbine cluster.

See `nominal_power` for further information.

Parameters `nominal_power` (`float`) – Nominal power of the wind turbine cluster in w.

Returns Nominal power of the wind turbine cluster in w.

Return type `float`

mean_hub_height()

Calculates the mean hub height of the wind turbine cluster.

The mean hub height of a wind turbine cluster is necessary for power output calculations with an aggregated wind turbine cluster power curve. Hub heights of wind farms with higher nominal power weigh more than others. After the calculations the mean hub height is assigned to the attribute `hub_height`.

Returns `self`

Return type `WindTurbineCluster`

Notes

The following equation is used¹:

$$h_{WTC} = e^{\sum_k \ln(h_{WF,k}) \frac{P_{N,k}}{\sum_k P_{N,k}}}$$

with: h_{WTC} : mean hub height of wind turbine cluster, $h_{WF,k}$: hub height of the k-th wind farm of the cluster, $P_{N,k}$: installed power of the k-th wind farm

References

`get_installed_power()`

Calculates the *nominal_power* of a wind turbine cluster.

Returns Nominal power of the wind farm in W. See *nominal_power* for further information.

Return type float

assign_power_curve (*wake_losses_model*='power_efficiency_curve', *smoothing*=False, *block_width*=0.5, *standard_deviation_method*='turbulence_intensity', *smoothing_order*='wind_farm_power_curves', *turbulence_intensity*=None, ***kwargs*)

Calculates the power curve of a wind turbine cluster.

The turbine cluster power curve is calculated by aggregating the wind farm power curves of wind farms within the turbine cluster. Depending on the parameters the power curves are smoothed (before or after the aggregation) and/or a wind farm efficiency is applied before the aggregation. After the calculations the power curve is assigned to the attribute *power_curve*.

Parameters

- **wake_losses_model** (*str*) – Defines the method for taking wake losses within the farm into consideration. Options: 'power_efficiency_curve', 'constant_efficiency' or None. Default: 'power_efficiency_curve'.
- **smoothing** (*bool*) – If True the power curves will be smoothed before or after the aggregation of power curves depending on *smoothing_order*. Default: False.
- **block_width** (*float*) – Width between the wind speeds in the sum of the equation in *smooth_power_curve()*. Default: 0.5.
- **standard_deviation_method** (*str*) – Method for calculating the standard deviation for the Gauss distribution. Options: 'turbulence_intensity', 'Staffell_Pfenninger'. Default: 'turbulence_intensity'.
- **smoothing_order** (*str*) – Defines when the smoothing takes place if *smoothing* is True. Options: 'turbine_power_curves' (to the single turbine power curves), 'wind_farm_power_curves'. Default: 'wind_farm_power_curves'.
- **turbulence_intensity** (*float*) – Turbulence intensity at hub height of the wind farm or wind turbine cluster for power curve smoothing with 'turbulence_intensity' method. Can be calculated from *roughness_length* instead. Default: None.
- **roughness_length** (*float (optional)*) – Roughness length. If *standard_deviation_method* is 'turbulence_intensity' and *turbulence_intensity* is not given the turbulence intensity is calculated via the roughness length.

¹ Knorr, K.: "Modellierung von raum-zeitlichen Eigenschaften der Windenergieeinspeisung für wetterdatenbasierte Windleistungssimulationen". Universität Kassel, Diss., 2016, p. 35

Returns self

Return type *WindTurbineCluster*

5.1.4 windpowerlib.modelchain.ModelChain

```
class windpowerlib.modelchain.ModelChain(power_plant, wind_speed_model='logarithmic',
                                           temperature_model='linear_gradient',
                                           density_model='barometric',
                                           power_output_model='power_curve', density_correction=False,
                                           obstacle_height=0, hellman_exp=None, **kwargs)
```

Model to determine the output of a wind turbine

Parameters

- **power_plant** (*WindTurbine*) – A *WindTurbine* object representing the wind turbine.
- **wind_speed_model** (*string*) – Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the wind speed at hub height. Valid options are 'logarithmic', 'hellman' and 'interpolation_extrapolation', 'log_interpolation_extrapolation'. Default: 'logarithmic'.
- **temperature_model** (*string*) – Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the temperature of air at hub height. Valid options are 'linear_gradient' and 'interpolation_extrapolation'. Default: 'linear_gradient'.
- **density_model** (*string*) – Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the density of air at hub height. Valid options are 'barometric', 'ideal_gas' and 'interpolation_extrapolation'. Default: 'barometric'.
- **power_output_model** (*string*) – Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the turbine power output. Valid options are 'power_curve' and 'power_coefficient_curve'. Default: 'power_curve'.
- **density_correction** (*boolean*) – If the parameter is True the density corrected power curve is used for the calculation of the turbine power output. Default: False.
- **obstacle_height** (*float*) – Height of obstacles in the surrounding area of the wind turbine in m. Set *obstacle_height* to zero for wide spread obstacles. Default: 0.
- **hellman_exp** (*float*) – The Hellman exponent, which combines the increase in wind speed due to stability of atmospheric conditions and surface roughness into one constant. Default: None.

power_plant

A *WindTurbine* object representing the wind turbine.

Type *WindTurbine*

wind_speed_model

Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the wind speed at hub height. Valid options are 'logarithmic', 'hellman' and 'interpolation_extrapolation', 'log_interpolation_extrapolation'. Default: 'logarithmic'.

Type string

temperature_model

Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the temperature of air at hub height. Valid options are 'linear_gradient' and 'interpolation_extrapolation'. Default: 'linear_gradient'.

Type string

density_model

Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the density of air at hub height. Valid options are 'barometric', 'ideal_gas' and 'interpolation_extrapolation'. Default: 'barometric'.

Type string

power_output_model

Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the turbine power output. Valid options are 'power_curve' and 'power_coefficient_curve'. Default: 'power_curve'.

Type string

density_correction

If the parameter is True the density corrected power curve is used for the calculation of the turbine power output. Default: False.

Type boolean

hellman_exp

The Hellman exponent, which combines the increase in wind speed due to stability of atmospheric conditions and surface roughness into one constant. Default: None.

Type float

obstacle_height

Height of obstacles in the surrounding area of the wind turbine in m. Set *obstacle_height* to zero for wide spread obstacles. Default: 0.

Type float

power_output

Electrical power output of the wind turbine in W.

Type pandas.Series

Examples

```
>>> from windpowerlib import modelchain
>>> from windpowerlib import wind_turbine
>>> enerconE126 = {
...     'hub_height': 135,
...     'rotor_diameter': 127,
...     'name': 'E-126/4200',
...     'fetch_curve': 'power_curve',
...     'data_source': 'oedb'}
>>> e126 = wind_turbine.WindTurbine(**enerconE126)
>>> modelchain_data = {'density_model': 'ideal_gas'}
>>> e126_mc = modelchain.ModelChain(e126, **modelchain_data)
>>> print(e126_mc.density_model)
ideal_gas
```

__init__(*power_plant*, *wind_speed_model*='logarithmic', *temperature_model*='linear_gradient',
density_model='barometric', *power_output_model*='power_curve', *den-*
sity_correction=False, *obstacle_height*=0, *hellman_exp*=None, ***kwargs*)
Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__(power_plant[, wind_speed_model, ...])</code>	Initialize self.
<code>calculate_power_output(wind_speed_hub, ...)</code>	Calculates the power output of the wind power plant.
<code>density_hub(weather_df)</code>	Calculates the density of air at hub height.
<code>run_model(weather_df)</code>	Runs the model.
<code>temperature_hub(weather_df)</code>	Calculates the temperature of air at hub height.
<code>wind_speed_hub(weather_df)</code>	Calculates the wind speed at hub height.

5.1.5 windpowerlib.turbine_cluster_modelchain.TurbineClusterModelChain

```
class windpowerlib.turbine_cluster_modelchain.TurbineClusterModelChain(power_plant,
                                                                    wake_losses_model='dena_mean',
                                                                    smoothing=False,
                                                                    block_width=0.5,
                                                                    standard_deviation_method='turbulence_intensity',
                                                                    smoothing_order='wind_farm_power_curves',
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Model to determine the output of a wind farm or wind turbine cluster.

Parameters

- **power_plant** (*WindFarm* or *WindTurbineCluster*) – A *WindFarm* object representing the wind farm or a *WindTurbineCluster* object representing the wind turbine cluster.
- **wake_losses_model** (*str* or *None*) – Defines the method for taking wake losses within the farm into consideration. Options: *None*, ‘power_efficiency_curve’ or ‘constant_efficiency’ or the name of a wind efficiency curve like ‘dena_mean’. Default: ‘dena_mean’. Use `get_wind_efficiency_curve()` for all provided wind efficiency curves.
- **smoothing** (*bool*) – If True the power curves will be smoothed before or after the aggregation of power curves depending on *smoothing_order*. Default: False.
- **block_width** (*float*) – Width between the wind speeds in the sum of the equation in `smooth_power_curve()`. Default: 0.5.
- **standard_deviation_method** (*str*) – Method for calculating the standard deviation for the Gauss distribution. Options: ‘turbulence_intensity’, ‘Staffell_Pfenninger’. Default: ‘turbulence_intensity’.
- **smoothing_order** (*str*) – Defines when the smoothing takes place if *smoothing* is True. Options: ‘turbine_power_curves’ (to the single turbine power curves), ‘wind_farm_power_curves’. Default: ‘wind_farm_power_curves’.

Other Parameters

- **wind_speed_model** (*str*) – Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the wind speed at hub height. Valid options are ‘logarithmic’, ‘hellman’ and ‘interpolation_extrapolation’.

- **temperature_model** (*str*) – Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the temperature of air at hub height. Valid options are ‘linear_gradient’ and ‘interpolation_extrapolation’.
- **density_model** (*str*) – Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the density of air at hub height. Valid options are ‘barometric’, ‘ideal_gas’ and ‘interpolation_extrapolation’.
- **power_output_model** (*str*) – Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the turbine power output. Valid options are ‘power_curve’ and ‘power_coefficient_curve’.
- **density_correction** (*bool*) – If the parameter is True the density corrected power curve is used for the calculation of the turbine power output.
- **obstacle_height** (*float*) – Height of obstacles in the surrounding area of the wind turbine in m. Set *obstacle_height* to zero for wide spread obstacles.
- **hellman_exp** (*float*) – The Hellman exponent, which combines the increase in wind speed due to stability of atmospheric conditions and surface roughness into one constant.

power_plant

A *WindFarm* object representing the wind farm or a *WindTurbineCluster* object representing the wind turbine cluster.

Type *WindFarm* or *WindTurbineCluster*

wake_losses_model

Defines the method for taking wake losses within the farm into consideration. Options: None, ‘power_efficiency_curve’ or ‘constant_efficiency’ or the name of a wind efficiency curve like ‘dena_mean’. Default: ‘dena_mean’. Use *get_wind_efficiency_curve()* for all provided wind efficiency curves.

Type *str* or *None*

smoothing

If True the power curves will be smoothed before or after the aggregation of power curves depending on *smoothing_order*. Default: False.

Type *bool*

block_width

Width between the wind speeds in the sum of the equation in *smooth_power_curve()*. Default: 0.5.

Type *float*

standard_deviation_method

Method for calculating the standard deviation for the Gauss distribution. Options: ‘turbulence_intensity’, ‘Staffell-Pfenninger’. Default: ‘turbulence_intensity’.

Type *str*

smoothing_order

Defines when the smoothing takes place if *smoothing* is True. Options: ‘turbine_power_curves’ (to the single turbine power curves), ‘wind_farm_power_curves’. Default: ‘wind_farm_power_curves’.

Type *str*

power_output

Electrical power output of the wind turbine in W.

Type *pandas.Series*

power_curve

The calculated power curve of the wind farm.

Type `pandas.DataFrame` or `None`

wind_speed_model

Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the wind speed at hub height. Valid options are 'logarithmic', 'hellman' and 'interpolation_extrapolation'.

Type `str`

temperature_model

Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the temperature of air at hub height. Valid options are 'linear_gradient' and 'interpolation_extrapolation'.

Type `str`

density_model

Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the density of air at hub height. Valid options are 'barometric', 'ideal_gas' and 'interpolation_extrapolation'.

Type `str`

power_output_model

Parameter to define which model to use to calculate the turbine power output. Valid options are 'power_curve' and 'power_coefficient_curve'.

Type `str`

density_correction

If the parameter is True the density corrected power curve is used for the calculation of the turbine power output.

Type `bool`

obstacle_height

Height of obstacles in the surrounding area of the wind turbine in m. Set *obstacle_height* to zero for wide spread obstacles.

Type `float`

hellman_exp

The Hellman exponent, which combines the increase in wind speed due to stability of atmospheric conditions and surface roughness into one constant.

Type `float`

__init__ (*power_plant*, *wake_losses_model*='dena_mean', *smoothing*=False, *block_width*=0.5, *standard_deviation_method*='turbulence_intensity', *smoothing_order*='wind_farm_power_curves', **kwargs)
Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__(power_plant[, wake_losses_model, ...])</code>	Initialize self.
<code>assign_power_curve(weather_df)</code>	Calculates the power curve of the wind turbine cluster.
<code>calculate_power_output(wind_speed_hub, ...)</code>	Calculates the power output of the wind power plant.
<code>density_hub(weather_df)</code>	Calculates the density of air at hub height.
<code>run_model(weather_df)</code>	Runs the model.

Continued on next page

Table 4 – continued from previous page

<code>temperature_hub(weather_df)</code>	Calculates the temperature of air at hub height.
<code>wind_speed_hub(weather_df)</code>	Calculates the wind speed at hub height.

5.2 Temperature

Function for calculating air temperature at hub height.

<code>temperature.linear_gradient(temperature, ...)</code>	Calculates the temperature at hub height using a linear gradient.
--	---

5.2.1 windpowerlib.temperature.linear_gradient

`windpowerlib.temperature.linear_gradient(temperature, temperature_height, hub_height)`

Calculates the temperature at hub height using a linear gradient.

A linear temperature gradient of -6.5 K/km is assumed. This function is carried out when the parameter *temperature_model* of an instance of the *ModelChain* class is ‘temperature_gradient’.

Parameters

- **temperature** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Air temperature in K.
- **temperature_height** (*float*) – Height in m for which the parameter *temperature* applies.
- **hub_height** (*float*) – Hub height of wind turbine in m.

Returns Temperature at hub height in K.

Return type *pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*

Notes

The following equation is used¹:

$$T_{hub} = T_{air} - 0.0065 \cdot (h_{hub} - h_{T,data})$$

with: T: temperature [K], h: height [m]

$h_{T,data}$ is the height in which the temperature T_{air} is measured and T_{hub} is the temperature at hub height h_{hub} of the wind turbine.

Assumptions:

- Temperature gradient of -6.5 K/km (-0.0065 K/m)

References

5.3 Density

Functions for calculating air density at hub height.

¹ ICAO-Standardatmosphäre (ISA). http://www.dwd.de/DE/service/lexikon/begriffe/S/Standardatmosphaere_pdf.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

<code>density.barometric</code> (pressure, ...)	Calculates the density of air at hub height using the barometric height equation.
<code>density.ideal_gas</code> (pressure, pressure_height, ...)	Calculates the density of air at hub height using the ideal gas equation.

5.3.1 windpowerlib.density.barometric

`windpowerlib.density.barometric` (pressure, pressure_height, hub_height, temperature_hub_height)

Calculates the density of air at hub height using the barometric height equation.

This function is carried out when the parameter *density_model* of an instance of the *ModelChain* class is 'barometric'.

Parameters

- **pressure** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Air pressure in Pa.
- **pressure_height** (*float*) – Height in m for which the parameter *pressure* applies.
- **hub_height** (*float*) – Hub height of wind turbine in m.
- **temperature_hub_height** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Air temperature at hub height in K.

Returns Density of air at hub height in kg/m³. Returns a *pandas.Series* if one of the input parameters is a *pandas.Series*.

Return type *pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*

Notes

The following equation is used^{1, 2}:

$$\rho_{hub} = \left(p/100 - (h_{hub} - h_{p,data}) \cdot \frac{1}{8} \right) \cdot \frac{\rho_0 T_0 \cdot 100}{p_0 T_{hub}}$$

with: T: temperature [K], h: height [m], ρ : density [kg/m³], p: pressure [Pa]

$h_{p,data}$ is the height of the measurement or model data for pressure, p_0 the ambient air pressure, ρ_0 the ambient density of air, T_0 the ambient temperature and T_{hub} the temperature at hub height h_{hub} .

Assumptions:

- Pressure gradient of -1/8 hPa/m

References

5.3.2 windpowerlib.density.ideal_gas

`windpowerlib.density.ideal_gas` (pressure, pressure_height, hub_height, temperature_hub_height)

Calculates the density of air at hub height using the ideal gas equation.

¹ Hau, E.: "Windkraftanlagen - Grundlagen, Technik, Einsatz, Wirtschaftlichkeit". 4. Auflage, Springer-Verlag, 2008, p. 560

² Deutscher Wetterdienst: http://www.dwd.de/DE/service/lexikon/begriffe/D/Druckgradient_pdf.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4

This function is carried out when the parameter *density_model* of an instance of the *ModelChain* class is 'ideal_gas'.

Parameters

- **pressure** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Air pressure in Pa.
- **pressure_height** (*float*) – Height in m for which the parameter *pressure* applies.
- **hub_height** (*float*) – Hub height of wind turbine in m.
- **temperature_hub_height** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Air temperature at hub height in K.

Returns Density of air at hub height in kg/m³. Returns a *pandas.Series* if one of the input parameters is a *pandas.Series*.

Return type *pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*

Notes

The following equations are used^{1, 2, 3}:

$$\rho_{hub} = p_{hub} / (R_s T_{hub})$$

and⁴:

$$p_{hub} = \left(p/100 - (h_{hub} - h_{p,data}) \cdot \frac{1}{8} \right) \cdot 100$$

with: T: temperature [K], ρ : density [kg/m³], p: pressure [Pa]

$h_{p,data}$ is the height of the measurement or model data for pressure, R_s is the specific gas constant of dry air (287.058 J/(kg*K)) and p_{hub} is the pressure at hub height h_{hub} .

References

5.4 Wind speed

Functions for calculating wind speed at hub height.

<code>wind_speed.logarithmic_profile(wind_speed, ...)</code>	Calculates the wind speed at hub height using a logarithmic wind profile.
<code>wind_speed.hellman(wind_speed, ..., ...)</code>	Calculates the wind speed at hub height using the hellman equation.

¹ Ahrendts J., Kabelac S.: "Das Ingenieurwissen - Technische Thermodynamik". 34. Auflage, Springer-Verlag, 2014, p. 23

² Biank, M.: "Methodology, Implementation and Validation of a Variable Scale Simulation Model for Windpower based on the Georeferenced Installation Register of Germany". Master's Thesis at RLI, 2014, p. 57

³ Knorr, K.: "Modellierung von raum-zeitlichen Eigenschaften der Windenergieeinspeisung für wetterdatenbasierte Windleistungssimulationen". Universität Kassel, Diss., 2016, p. 97

⁴ Deutscher Wetterdienst: http://www.dwd.de/DE/service/lexikon/begriffe/D/Druckgradient_pdf.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4

5.4.1 windpowerlib.wind_speed.logarithmic_profile

`windpowerlib.wind_speed.logarithmic_profile` (*wind_speed*, *wind_speed_height*,
hub_height, *roughness_length*, *obstacle_height=0.0*)

Calculates the wind speed at hub height using a logarithmic wind profile.

The logarithmic height equation is used. There is the possibility of including the height of the surrounding obstacles in the calculation. This function is carried out when the parameter *wind_speed_model* of an instance of the *ModelChain* class is 'logarithmic'.

Parameters

- **wind_speed** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Wind speed time series.
- **wind_speed_height** (*float*) – Height for which the parameter *wind_speed* applies.
- **hub_height** (*float*) – Hub height of wind turbine.
- **roughness_length** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array* or *float*) – Roughness length.
- **obstacle_height** (*float*) – Height of obstacles in the surrounding area of the wind turbine. Set *obstacle_height* to zero for wide spread obstacles. Default: 0.

Returns Wind speed at hub height. Data type depends on type of *wind_speed*.

Return type *pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*

Notes

The following equation is used^{1,2,3}:

$$v_{wind,hub} = v_{wind,data} \cdot \frac{\ln\left(\frac{h_{hub}-d}{z_0}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{h_{data}-d}{z_0}\right)}$$

with: *v*: wind speed, *h*: height, *z*₀: roughness length, *d*: boundary layer offset (estimated by *d* = 0.7 * *obstacle_height*)

For *d* = 0 it results in the following equation^{2,3}:

$$v_{wind,hub} = v_{wind,data} \cdot \frac{\ln\left(\frac{h_{hub}}{z_0}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{h_{data}}{z_0}\right)}$$

*h*_{data} is the height at which the wind speed *v*_{wind,data} is measured and *v*_{wind,hub} is the wind speed at hub height *h*_{hub} of the wind turbine.

Parameters *wind_speed_height*, *roughness_length*, *hub_height* and *obstacle_height* have to be of the same unit.

¹ Quaschnig V.: "Regenerative Energiesysteme". München, Hanser Verlag, 2011, p. 278

² Gasch, R., Twele, J.: "Windkraftanlagen". 6. Auflage, Wiesbaden, Vieweg + Teubner, 2010, p. 129

³ Hau, E.: "Windkraftanlagen - Grundlagen, Technik, Einsatz, Wirtschaftlichkeit". 4. Auflage, Springer-Verlag, 2008, p. 515

References

5.4.2 windpowerlib.wind_speed.hellman

windpowerlib.wind_speed.**hellman**(*wind_speed*, *wind_speed_height*, *hub_height*, *roughness_length*=None, *hellman_exponent*=None)

Calculates the wind speed at hub height using the hellman equation.

It is assumed that the wind profile follows a power law. This function is carried out when the parameter *wind_speed_model* of an instance of the *ModelChain* class is 'hellman'.

Parameters

- **wind_speed** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Wind speed time series.
- **wind_speed_height** (*float*) – Height for which the parameter *wind_speed* applies.
- **hub_height** (*float*) – Hub height of wind turbine.
- **roughness_length** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array* or *float*) – Roughness length. If given and *hellman_exponent* is None: *hellman_exponent* = 1 / ln(hub_height/roughness_length), otherwise *hellman_exponent* = 1/7. Default: None.
- **hellman_exponent** (*None* or *float*) – The Hellman exponent, which combines the increase in wind speed due to stability of atmospheric conditions and surface roughness into one constant. If None and roughness length is given *hellman_exponent* = 1 / ln(hub_height/roughness_length), otherwise *hellman_exponent* = 1/7. Default: None.

Returns Wind speed at hub height. Data type depends on type of *wind_speed*.

Return type *pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*

Notes

The following equation is used^{1,2,3}:

$$v_{wind,hub} = v_{wind,data} \cdot \left(\frac{h_{hub}}{h_{data}} \right)^{\alpha}$$

with: *v*: wind speed, *h*: height, α : Hellman exponent

h_{data} is the height in which the wind speed *v_{wind,data}* is measured and *v_{wind,hub}* is the wind speed at hub height *h_{hub}* of the wind turbine.

For the Hellman exponent α many studies use a value of 1/7 for onshore and a value of 1/9 for offshore. The Hellman exponent can also be calculated by the following equation^{2,3}:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{h_{hub}}{z_0}\right)}$$

with: *z₀*: roughness length

Parameters *wind_speed_height*, *roughness_length*, *hub_height* and *obstacle_height* have to be of the same unit.

¹ Sharp, E.: "Spatiotemporal disaggregation of GB scenarios depicting increased wind capacity and electrified heat demand in dwellings". UCL, Energy Institute, 2015, p. 83

² Hau, E.: "Windkraftanlagen - Grundlagen, Technik, Einsatz, Wirtschaftlichkeit". 4. Auflage, Springer-Verlag, 2008, p. 517

³ Quaschnig V.: "Regenerative Energiesysteme". München, Hanser Verlag, 2011, p. 279

References

5.5 Wind turbine data

Functions and methods to obtain the nominal power as well as power curve or power coefficient curve needed by the *WindTurbine* class.

<code>wind_turbine.WindTurbine.</code>	Fetches data of the requested wind turbine.
<code>fetch_turbine_data(...)</code>	
<code>wind_turbine.get_turbine_data_from_file()</code>	Fetches power (coefficient) curve data from a csv file.
<code>wind_turbine.get_turbine_data_from_oedb()</code>	Fetches wind turbine data from the OpenEnergy database (oedb).
<code>wind_turbine.load_turbine_data_from_oedb()</code>	Loads turbine data from the OpenEnergy database (oedb).
<code>wind_turbine.get_turbine_types([print_out, ...])</code>	Get all wind turbine types provided in the OpenEnergy database (oedb).

5.5.1 windpowerlib.wind_turbine.WindTurbine.fetch_turbine_data

`WindTurbine.fetch_turbine_data(fetch_curve, data_source)`

Fetches data of the requested wind turbine.

Method fetches nominal power as well as power coefficient curve or power curve from a data set provided in the OpenEnergy Database (oedb). You can also import your own power (coefficient) curves from a file. For that the wind speeds in m/s have to be in the first row and the corresponding power coefficient curve values or power curve values in W in a row where the first column contains the turbine name. See *example_power_curves.csv* and *example_power_coefficient_curves.csv* in *example/data* for the required form of a csv file (more columns can be added). See `get_turbine_data_from_file()` for an example reading data from a csv file.

Parameters

- **fetch_curve** (*string*) – Parameter to specify whether a power or power coefficient curve should be retrieved from the provided turbine data. Valid options are ‘power_curve’ and ‘power_coefficient_curve’. Default: None.
- **data_source** (*string*) – Specifies whether turbine data (f.e. nominal power, power curve, power coefficient curve) is loaded from the OpenEnergy Database (‘oedb’) or from a csv file (‘<path including file name>’). Default: ‘oedb’.

Returns

Return type self

Examples

```
>>> from windpowerlib import wind_turbine
>>> enerconE126 = {
...     'hub_height': 135,
...     'rotor_diameter': 127,
...     'name': 'E-126/4200',
...     'fetch_curve': 'power_coefficient_curve',
...     'data_source': 'oedb'}
>>> e126 = wind_turbine.WindTurbine(**enerconE126)
```

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```
>>> print(e126.power_coefficient_curve['value'][5])
0.44
>>> print(e126.nominal_power)
4200000.0
```

5.5.2 windpowerlib.wind_turbine.get_turbine_data_from_file

`windpowerlib.wind_turbine.get_turbine_data_from_file(turbine_type, file_)`

Fetches power (coefficient) curve data from a csv file.

See *example_power_curves.csv* and *example_power_coefficient_curves.csv* in *example/data* for the required format of a csv file. The self-provided csv file may contain more columns than the example files. Only columns containing wind speed and the corresponding power or power coefficient as well as the column 'nominal_power' are taken into account.

Parameters

- **turbine_type** (*str*) – Specifies the turbine type data is fetched for.
- **file** (*str*) – Specifies the source of the turbine data. See the example below for how to use the example data.

Returns Power curve or power coefficient curve (`pandas.DataFrame`) and nominal power (`float`).
Power (coefficient) curve `DataFrame` contains power coefficient curve values (dimensionless) or power curve values in W as column names with the corresponding wind speeds in m/s.

Return type `tuple(pandas.DataFrame, float)`

Examples

```
>>> from windpowerlib import wind_turbine
>>> import os
>>> source = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), '../example/data',
...                       'example_power_curves.csv')
>>> example_turbine = {
...     'hub_height': 100,
...     'rotor_diameter': 70,
...     'name': 'DUMMY 3',
...     'fetch_curve': 'power_curve',
...     'data_source': source}
>>> e_t_1 = wind_turbine.WindTurbine(**example_turbine)
>>> print(e_t_1.power_curve['value'][7])
18000.0
>>> print(e_t_1.nominal_power)
150000
```

5.5.3 windpowerlib.wind_turbine.get_turbine_data_from_oedb

`windpowerlib.wind_turbine.get_turbine_data_from_oedb(turbine_type, fetch_curve, overwrite=False)`

Fetches wind turbine data from the OpenEnergy database (oedb).

If turbine data exists in local repository it is loaded from this file. The file is created when turbine data is loaded from oedb in `load_turbine_data_from_oedb()`. Use this function with `overwrite=True` to overwrite your file with newly fetched data.

Parameters

- **turbine_type** (*str*) – Specifies the turbine type data is fetched for. Use `get_turbine_types()` to see a table of all wind turbines in oedb containing information about whether power (coefficient) curve data is provided.
- **fetch_curve** (*str*) – Parameter to specify whether a power or power coefficient curve should be retrieved from the provided turbine data. Valid options are 'power_curve' and 'power_coefficient_curve'. Default: None.
- **overwrite** (*bool*) – If True local file is overwritten by newly fetched data from oedb, if False turbine data is fetched from previously saved file.

Returns Power curve or power coefficient curve (pandas.DataFrame) and nominal power (float) of one wind turbine type. Power (coefficient) curve DataFrame contains power coefficient curve values (dimensionless) or power curve values in W with the corresponding wind speeds in m/s.

Return type tuple(pandas.DataFrame, float)

5.5.4 windpowerlib.wind_turbine.load_turbine_data_from_oedb

`windpowerlib.wind_turbine.load_turbine_data_from_oedb()`

Loads turbine data from the OpenEnergy database (oedb).

Turbine data is saved to csv files ('oedb_power_curves.csv' and 'oedb_power_coefficient_curves.csv') for offline usage of windpowerlib. If the files already exist they are overwritten.

Returns Contains turbine data of different turbines such as 'manufacturer', 'turbine_type', 'nominal_power'.

Return type pd.DataFrame

5.5.5 windpowerlib.wind_turbine.get_turbine_types

`windpowerlib.wind_turbine.get_turbine_types(print_out=True, filter_=True)`

Get all wind turbine types provided in the OpenEnergy database (oedb).

By default only turbine types for which a power coefficient curve or power curve is provided are returned. Set `filter_=False` to see all turbine types for which any data (f.e. hub height, rotor diameter, ...) is provided.

Parameters

- **print_out** (*bool*) – Directly prints a tabular containing the turbine types in column 'turbine_type', the manufacturer in column 'manufacturer' and information about whether a power (coefficient) curve exists (True) or not (False) in columns 'has_power_curve' and 'has_cp_curve'. Default: True.
- **filter** (*bool*) – If True only turbine types for which a power coefficient curve or power curve is provided in the OpenEnergy database (oedb) are returned. Default: True.

Returns Contains turbine types in column 'turbine_type', the manufacturer in column 'manufacturer' and information about whether a power (coefficient) curve exists (True) or not (False) in columns 'has_power_curve' and 'has_cp_curve'.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Notes

If the power (coefficient) curve of the desired turbine type (or the turbine type itself) is missing you can contact us via github or windpowerlib@rl-institut.de. You can help us by providing data in the format as shown in the [data base](#).

Examples

```
>>> from windpowerlib import wind_turbine
>>> df = wind_turbine.get_turbine_types(print_out=False)
>>> print(df[df["turbine_type"].str.contains("E-126")].iloc[0])
manufacturer      Enercon
turbine_type      E-126/4200
has_power_curve    True
has_cp_curve       True
Name: 5, dtype: object
>>> print(df[df["manufacturer"].str.contains("Enercon")].iloc[0])
manufacturer      Enercon
turbine_type      E-101/3050
has_power_curve    True
has_cp_curve       True
Name: 1, dtype: object
```

5.6 Wind farm calculations

Functions and methods to calculate the mean hub height, installed power as well as the aggregated power curve of a *WindFarm* object.

<code>wind_farm.WindFarm.mean_hub_height()</code>	Calculates the mean hub height of the wind farm.
<code>wind_farm.WindFarm.get_installed_power()</code>	Calculates nominal_power of the wind farm.
<code>wind_farm.WindFarm.assign_power_curve(...)</code>	Calculates the power curve of a wind farm.

5.6.1 windpowerlib.wind_farm.WindFarm.mean_hub_height

`WindFarm.mean_hub_height()`

Calculates the mean hub height of the wind farm.

The mean hub height of a wind farm is necessary for power output calculations with an aggregated wind farm power curve containing wind turbines with different hub heights. Hub heights of wind turbines with higher nominal power weigh more than others. After the calculations the mean hub height is assigned to the attribute `hub_height`.

Returns self

Return type *WindFarm*

Notes

The following equation is used¹:

$$h_{WF} = e^{\sum_k \ln(h_{WT,k}) \frac{P_{N,k}}{\sum_k P_{N,k}}}$$

with: h_{WF} : mean hub height of wind farm, $h_{WT,k}$: hub height of the k-th wind turbine of a wind farm, $P_{N,k}$: nominal power of the k-th wind turbine

References

5.6.2 windpowerlib.wind_farm.WindFarm.get_installed_power

`WindFarm.get_installed_power()`

Calculates *nominal_power* of the wind farm.

Returns Nominal power of the wind farm in W. See *nominal_power* for further information.

Return type float

5.6.3 windpowerlib.wind_farm.WindFarm.assign_power_curve

`WindFarm.assign_power_curve(wake_losses_model='power_efficiency_curve',
smoothing=False, block_width=0.5, stan-
dard_deviation_method='turbulence_intensity', smooth-
ing_order='wind_farm_power_curves', turbulence_intensity=None,
**kwargs)`

Calculates the power curve of a wind farm.

The wind farm power curve is calculated by aggregating the power curves of all wind turbines in the wind farm. Depending on the parameters the power curves are smoothed (before or after the aggregation) and/or a wind farm efficiency (power efficiency curve or constant efficiency) is applied after the aggregation. After the calculations the power curve is assigned to the attribute *power_curve*.

Parameters

- **wake_losses_model** (*str*) – Defines the method for taking wake losses within the farm into consideration. Options: 'power_efficiency_curve', 'constant_efficiency' or None. Default: 'power_efficiency_curve'.
- **smoothing** (*bool*) – If True the power curves will be smoothed before or after the aggregation of power curves depending on *smoothing_order*. Default: False.
- **block_width** (*float*) – Width between the wind speeds in the sum of the equation in *smooth_power_curve()*. Default: 0.5.
- **standard_deviation_method** (*str*) – Method for calculating the standard deviation for the Gauss distribution. Options: 'turbulence_intensity', 'Staffell-Pfenninger'. Default: 'turbulence_intensity'.
- **smoothing_order** (*str*) – Defines when the smoothing takes place if *smoothing* is True. Options: 'turbine_power_curves' (to the single turbine power curves), 'wind_farm_power_curves'. Default: 'wind_farm_power_curves'.

¹ Knorr, K.: "Modellierung von raum-zeitlichen Eigenschaften der Windenergieeinspeisung für wetterdatenbasierte Windleistungssimulationen". Universität Kassel, Diss., 2016, p. 35

- **turbulence_intensity** (*float*) – Turbulence intensity at hub height of the wind farm for power curve smoothing with ‘turbulence_intensity’ method. Can be calculated from *roughness_length* instead. Default: None.
- **roughness_length** (*float (optional)*) – Roughness length. If *standard_deviation_method* is ‘turbulence_intensity’ and *turbulence_intensity* is not given the turbulence intensity is calculated via the roughness length.

Returns self

Return type *WindFarm*

5.7 Wind turbine cluster calculations

Functions and methods to calculate the mean hub height, installed power as well as the aggregated power curve of a *WindTurbineCluster* object. This is realized in a new module as the functions differ from the functions in the *WindFarm* class.

<i>wind_turbine_cluster.</i> <i>WindTurbineCluster.mean_hub_height()</i>	Calculates the mean hub height of the wind turbine cluster.
<i>wind_turbine_cluster.</i> <i>WindTurbineCluster.</i> <i>get_installed_power()</i>	Calculates the nominal_power of a wind turbine cluster.
<i>wind_turbine_cluster.</i> <i>WindTurbineCluster.</i> <i>assign_power_curve(...)</i>	Calculates the power curve of a wind turbine cluster.

5.7.1 windpowerlib.wind_turbine_cluster.WindTurbineCluster.mean_hub_height

WindTurbineCluster.mean_hub_height()

Calculates the mean hub height of the wind turbine cluster.

The mean hub height of a wind turbine cluster is necessary for power output calculations with an aggregated wind turbine cluster power curve. Hub heights of wind farms with higher nominal power weigh more than others. After the calculations the mean hub height is assigned to the attribute *hub_height*.

Returns self

Return type *WindTurbineCluster*

Notes

The following equation is used¹:

$$h_{WTC} = e^{\sum_k \ln(h_{WF,k}) \frac{P_{N,k}}{\sum_k P_{N,k}}}$$

with: h_{WTC} : mean hub height of wind turbine cluster, $h_{WF,k}$: hub height of the k-th wind farm of the cluster, $P_{N,k}$: installed power of the k-th wind farm

¹ Knorr, K.: “Modellierung von raum-zeitlichen Eigenschaften der Windenergieeinspeisung für wetterdatenbasierte Windleistungssimulationen”. Universität Kassel, Diss., 2016, p. 35

References

5.7.2 windpowerlib.wind_turbine_cluster.WindTurbineCluster.get_installed_power

`WindTurbineCluster.get_installed_power()`

Calculates the *nominal_power* of a wind turbine cluster.

Returns Nominal power of the wind farm in W. See *nominal_power* for further information.

Return type `float`

5.7.3 windpowerlib.wind_turbine_cluster.WindTurbineCluster.assign_power_curve

`WindTurbineCluster.assign_power_curve(wake_losses_model='power_efficiency_curve',
smoothing=False, block_width=0.5, stan-
dard_deviation_method='turbulence_intensity',
smoothing_order='wind_farm_power_curves', turbu-
lence_intensity=None, **kwargs)`

Calculates the power curve of a wind turbine cluster.

The turbine cluster power curve is calculated by aggregating the wind farm power curves of wind farms within the turbine cluster. Depending on the parameters the power curves are smoothed (before or after the aggregation) and/or a wind farm efficiency is applied before the aggregation. After the calculations the power curve is assigned to the attribute *power_curve*.

Parameters

- **wake_losses_model** (*str*) – Defines the method for taking wake losses within the farm into consideration. Options: 'power_efficiency_curve', 'constant_efficiency' or None. Default: 'power_efficiency_curve'.
- **smoothing** (*bool*) – If True the power curves will be smoothed before or after the aggregation of power curves depending on *smoothing_order*. Default: False.
- **block_width** (*float*) – Width between the wind speeds in the sum of the equation in *smooth_power_curve()*. Default: 0.5.
- **standard_deviation_method** (*str*) – Method for calculating the standard deviation for the Gauss distribution. Options: 'turbulence_intensity', 'Staffell-Pfenninger'. Default: 'turbulence_intensity'.
- **smoothing_order** (*str*) – Defines when the smoothing takes place if *smoothing* is True. Options: 'turbine_power_curves' (to the single turbine power curves), 'wind_farm_power_curves'. Default: 'wind_farm_power_curves'.
- **turbulence_intensity** (*float*) – Turbulence intensity at hub height of the wind farm or wind turbine cluster for power curve smoothing with 'turbulence_intensity' method. Can be calculated from *roughness_length* instead. Default: None.
- **roughness_length** (*float (optional)*) – Roughness length. If *standard_deviation_method* is 'turbulence_intensity' and *turbulence_intensity* is not given the turbulence intensity is calculated via the roughness length.

Returns `self`

Return type `WindTurbineCluster`

5.8 Power output

Functions for calculating power output of a wind power plant.

<code>power_output.power_coefficient_curve(...)</code>	Calculates the turbine power output using a power coefficient curve.
<code>power_output.power_curve(wind_speed, ..., ...)</code>	Calculates the turbine power output using a power curve.
<code>power_output.power_curve_density_correction(...)</code>	Calculates the turbine power output using a density corrected power curve.

5.8.1 windpowerlib.power_output.power_coefficient_curve

`windpowerlib.power_output.power_coefficient_curve(wind_speed, power_coefficient_curve_wind_speeds, power_coefficient_curve_values, rotor_diameter, density)`

Calculates the turbine power output using a power coefficient curve.

This function is carried out when the parameter `power_output_model` of an instance of the `ModelChain` class is 'power_coefficient_curve'.

Parameters

- **wind_speed** (`pandas.Series` or `numpy.array`) – Wind speed at hub height in m/s.
- **power_coefficient_curve_wind_speeds** (`pandas.Series` or `numpy.array`) – Wind speeds in m/s for which the power coefficients are provided in `power_coefficient_curve_values`.
- **power_coefficient_curve_values** (`pandas.Series` or `numpy.array`) – Power coefficients corresponding to wind speeds in `power_coefficient_curve_wind_speeds`.
- **rotor_diameter** (`float`) – Rotor diameter in m.
- **density** (`pandas.Series` or `numpy.array`) – Density of air at hub height in kg/m³.

Returns Electrical power output of the wind turbine in W. Data type depends on type of `wind_speed`.

Return type `pandas.Series` or `numpy.array`

Notes

The following equation is used if the parameter `density_corr` is False^{1,2}:

$$P = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \rho_{hub} \cdot d_{rotor}^2 \cdot \pi \cdot v_{wind}^3 \cdot cp(v_{wind})$$

with: P: power [W], ρ : density [kg/m³], d: diameter [m], v: wind speed [m/s], cp: power coefficient

It is assumed that the power output for wind speeds above the maximum and below the minimum wind speed given in the power coefficient curve is zero.

¹ Gasch, R., Tvele, J.: "Windkraftanlagen". 6. Auflage, Wiesbaden, Vieweg + Teubner, 2010, pages 35ff, 208

² Hau, E.: "Windkraftanlagen - Grundlagen, Technik, Einsatz, Wirtschaftlichkeit". 4. Auflage, Springer-Verlag, 2008, p. 542

References

5.8.2 windpowerlib.power_output.power_curve

`windpowerlib.power_output.power_curve(wind_speed, power_curve_wind_speeds, power_curve_values, density=None, density_correction=False)`

Calculates the turbine power output using a power curve.

This function is carried out when the parameter *power_output_model* of an instance of the *ModelChain* class is 'power_curve'. If the parameter *density_correction* is True the density corrected power curve (See *power_curve_density_correction()*) is used.

Parameters

- **wind_speed** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Wind speed at hub height in m/s.
- **power_curve_wind_speeds** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Wind speeds in m/s for which the power curve values are provided in *power_curve_values*.
- **power_curve_values** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Power curve values corresponding to wind speeds in *power_curve_wind_speeds*.
- **density** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Density of air at hub height in kg/m³. This parameter is needed if *density_correction* is True. Default: None.
- **density_correction** (*boolean*) – If the parameter is True the density corrected power curve is used for the calculation of the turbine power output. In this case *density* cannot be None. Default: False.

Returns Electrical power output of the wind turbine in W. Data type depends on type of *wind_speed*.

Return type *pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*

Notes

It is assumed that the power output for wind speeds above the maximum and below the minimum wind speed given in the power curve is zero.

5.8.3 windpowerlib.power_output.power_curve_density_correction

`windpowerlib.power_output.power_curve_density_correction(wind_speed, power_curve_wind_speeds, power_curve_values, density)`

Calculates the turbine power output using a density corrected power curve.

This function is carried out when the parameter *density_correction* of an instance of the *ModelChain* class is True.

Parameters

- **wind_speed** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Wind speed at hub height in m/s.
- **power_curve_wind_speeds** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Wind speeds in m/s for which the power curve values are provided in *power_curve_values*.

- **power_curve_values** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Power curve values corresponding to wind speeds in *power_curve_wind_speeds*.
- **density** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Density of air at hub height in kg/m³.

Returns Electrical power output of the wind turbine in W. Data type depends on type of *wind_speed*.

Return type *pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*

Notes

The following equation is used for the site specific power curve wind speeds^{1,2,3}:

$$v_{site} = v_{std} \cdot \left(\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_{site}} \right)^{p(v)}$$

with:

$$p = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & v_{std} \leq 7.5 \text{ m/s} \\ \frac{1}{15} \cdot v_{std} - \frac{1}{6} & 7.5 \text{ m/s} < v_{std} < 12.5 \text{ m/s} , \\ \frac{2}{3} & \geq 12.5 \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$$

v: wind speed [m/s], ρ : density [kg/m³]

v_{std} is the standard wind speed in the power curve (v_{std}, P_{std}), v_{site} is the density corrected wind speed for the power curve (v_{site}, P_{std}), ρ_0 is the ambient density (1.225 kg/m³) and ρ_{site} the density at site conditions (and hub height).

It is assumed that the power output for wind speeds above the maximum and below the minimum wind speed given in the power curve is zero.

References

5.9 Alteration of power curves

Functions for smoothing power curves or applying wake losses to a power curve.

<code>power_curves.smooth_power_curve(...[, ...])</code>	Smooths the input power curve values by using a Gauss distribution.
<code>power_curves.wake_losses_to_power_curve(...)</code>	Reduces the power values of a power curve by an efficiency (curve).

¹ Svenningsen, L.: “Power Curve Air Density Correction And Other Power Curve Options in WindPRO”. 1st edition, Aalborg, EMD International A/S , 2010, p. 4

² Svenningsen, L.: “Proposal of an Improved Power Curve Correction”. EMD International A/S , 2010

³ Biank, M.: “Methodology, Implementation and Validation of a Variable Scale Simulation Model for Windpower based on the Georeferenced Installation Register of Germany”. Master’s Thesis at Reiner Lemoine Institute, 2014, p. 13

5.9.1 windpowerlib.power_curves.smooth_power_curve

```
windpowerlib.power_curves.smooth_power_curve(power_curve_wind_speeds,
                                              power_curve_values, block_width=0.5,
                                              wind_speed_range=15.0, standard_deviation_method='turbulence_intensity',
                                              mean_gauss=0, **kwargs)
```

Smooths the input power curve values by using a Gauss distribution.

The smoothing serves for taking the distribution of wind speeds over space into account.

Parameters

- **power_curve_wind_speeds** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Wind speeds in m/s for which the power curve values are provided in *power_curve_values*.
- **power_curve_values** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Power curve values corresponding to wind speeds in *power_curve_wind_speeds*.
- **block_width** (*float*) – Width between the wind speeds in the sum of equation (5.1). Default: 0.5.
- **wind_speed_range** (*float*) – The sum in the equation below is taken for this wind speed range below and above the power curve wind speed. Default: 15.0.
- **standard_deviation_method** (*string*) – Method for calculating the standard deviation for the Gauss distribution. Options: 'turbulence_intensity', 'Staffell-Pfenninger'. Default: 'turbulence_intensity'.
- **mean_gauss** (*float*) – Mean of the Gauss distribution in *gauss_distribution()*. Default: 0.

Other Parameters **turbulence_intensity** (*float, optional*) – Turbulence intensity at hub height of the wind turbine, wind farm or wind turbine cluster the power curve is smoothed for.

Returns **smoothed_power_curve_df** – Smoothed power curve. DataFrame has 'wind_speed' and 'value' columns with wind speeds in m/s and the corresponding power curve value in W.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Notes

The following equation is used to calculate the power curves values of the smoothed power curve¹:

$$P_{smoothed}(v_{std}) = \sum_{v_i} \Delta v_i \cdot P(v_i) \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left[-\frac{(v_{std} - v_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right] \quad (5.1)$$

with: P: power [W], v: wind speed [m/s], σ : standard deviation (Gauss), μ : mean (Gauss)

$P_{smoothed}$ is the smoothed power curve value, v_{std} is the standard wind speed in the power curve, Δv_i is the interval length between v_i and v_{i+1}

Power curve smoothing is applied to take account for the spatial distribution of wind speed. This way of smoothing power curves is also used in² and³.

The standard deviation σ of the above equation can be calculated by the following methods.

¹ Knorr, K.: "Modellierung von raum-zeitlichen Eigenschaften der Windenergieeinspeisung für wetterdatenbasierte Windleistungssimulationen". Universität Kassel, Diss., 2016, p. 106

² Nørgaard, P. and Holttinen, H.: "A Multi-Turbine and Power Curve Approach". Nordic Wind Power Conference, 1.–2.3.2004, 2000, p. 5

³ Kohler, S. and Agricola, A.-Cl. and Seidl, H.: "dena-Netzstudie II. Integration erneuerbarer Energien in die deutsche Stromversorgung im Zeitraum 2015 – 2020 mit Ausblick 2025". Technical report, 2010.

‘turbulence_intensity’²:

$$\sigma = v_{\text{std}} \cdot \sigma_n = v_{\text{std}} \cdot TI$$

with: TI: turbulence intensity

‘Staffell_Pfenninger’⁴:

$$\sigma = 0.6 \cdot 0.2 \cdot v_{\text{std}}$$

References

5.9.2 windpowerlib.power_curves.wake_losses_to_power_curve

`windpowerlib.power_curves.wake_losses_to_power_curve` (*power_curve_wind_speeds*,
power_curve_values,
wind_farm_efficiency,
wake_losses_model=‘power_efficiency_curve’)

Reduces the power values of a power curve by an efficiency (curve).

Parameters

- **power_curve_wind_speeds** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Wind speeds in m/s for which the power curve values are provided in *power_curve_values*.
- **power_curve_values** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Power curve values corresponding to wind speeds in *power_curve_wind_speeds*.
- **wind_farm_efficiency** (*float* or *pd.DataFrame*) – Efficiency of the wind farm. Either constant (float) or efficiency curve (*pd.DataFrame*) containing ‘wind_speed’ and ‘efficiency’ columns with wind speeds in m/s and the corresponding dimensionless wind farm efficiency (reduction of power). Default: None.
- **wake_losses_model** (*String*) – Defines the method for taking wake losses within the farm into consideration. Options: ‘power_efficiency_curve’, ‘constant_efficiency’. Default: ‘power_efficiency_curve’.

Returns **power_curve_df** – Power curve with power values reduced by a wind farm efficiency. *DataFrame* has ‘wind_speed’ and ‘value’ columns with wind speeds in m/s and the corresponding power curve value in W.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

5.10 Wake losses

Functions for applying wake losses to a wind speed time series.

`wake_losses.reduce_wind_speed`(*wind_speed*[, Reduces wind speed by a wind efficiency curve.
...])

`wake_losses.get_wind_efficiency_curve`([, Reads wind efficiency curve(s) specified in *curve_name*.
...])

⁴ Staffell, I. and Pfenninger, S.: “Using Bias-Corrected Reanalysis to Simulate Current and Future Wind Power Output”. 2005, p. 11

5.10.1 windpowerlib.wake_losses.reduce_wind_speed

`windpowerlib.wake_losses.reduce_wind_speed(wind_speed, wind_efficiency_curve_name='dena_mean')`
 Reduces wind speed by a wind efficiency curve.

The wind efficiency curves are provided in the windpowerlib and were calculated in the dena-Netzstudie II and in the work of Knorr (see¹ and²).

Parameters

- **wind_speed** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Wind speed time series.
- **wind_efficiency_curve_name** (*str*) – Name of the wind efficiency curve. Use `get_wind_efficiency_curve()` to get all provided wind efficiency curves. Default: 'dena_mean'.

Returns `reduced_wind_speed` – *wind_speed* reduced by wind efficiency curve.

Return type `pd.Series` or `np.array`

References

5.10.2 windpowerlib.wake_losses.get_wind_efficiency_curve

`windpowerlib.wake_losses.get_wind_efficiency_curve(curve_name='all')`
 Reads wind efficiency curve(s) specified in *curve_name*.

Parameters **curve_name** (*str* or *list*) – Specifies the curve. Use 'all' to get all curves in a MultiIndex DataFrame or one of the curve names to retrieve a single curve. Default: 'all'.

Returns **efficiency_curve** – Wind efficiency curve. Contains 'wind_speed' and 'efficiency' columns with wind speed in m/s and wind efficiency (dimensionless). If *curve_name* is 'all' or a list of strings a MultiIndex DataFrame is returned with curve names in the first level of the columns.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Notes

The wind efficiency curves were generated in the “Dena Netzstudie”¹ and in the work of Kaspar Knorr². The mean wind efficiency curve is an average curve from 12 wind farm distributed over Germany (¹) or respectively an average from over 2000 wind farms in Germany (²). Curves with the appendix 'extreme' are wind efficiency curves of single wind farms that are extremely deviating from the respective mean wind efficiency curve. For more information see¹ and².

References

¹ Kohler et.al.: “dena-Netzstudie II. Integration erneuerbarer Energien in die deutsche Stromversorgung im Zeitraum 2015 – 2020 mit Ausblick 2025.”, Deutsche Energie-Agentur GmbH (dena), Tech. rept., 2010, p. 101

² Knorr, K.: “Modellierung von raum-zeitlichen Eigenschaften der Windenergieeinspeisung für wetterdatenbasierte Windleistungssimulationen”. Universität Kassel, Diss., 2016, p. 124

¹ Kohler et.al.: “dena-Netzstudie II. Integration erneuerbarer Energien in die deutsche Stromversorgung im Zeitraum 2015 – 2020 mit Ausblick 2025.”, Deutsche Energie-Agentur GmbH (dena), Tech. rept., 2010, p. 101

² Knorr, K.: “Modellierung von raum-zeitlichen Eigenschaften der Windenergieeinspeisung für wetterdatenbasierte Windleistungssimulationen”. Universität Kassel, Diss., 2016, p. 124

Examples

```
# Example to plot all curves
fig, ax = plt.subplots() /n
df = get_wind_efficiency_curve(curve_name='all')
for t in df.columns.get_level_values(0).unique():
    p = df[t].set_index('wind_speed')['efficiency']
    p.name = t
    ax = p.plot(ax=ax, legend=True)
plt.show()
```

5.11 ModelChain

Creating a ModelChain object.

<code>modelchain.ModelChain(power_plant[, ...])</code>	Model to determine the output of a wind turbine
--	---

Running the ModelChain.

<code>modelchain.ModelChain. run_model(weather_df)</code>	Runs the model.
---	-----------------

5.11.1 windpowerlib.modelchain.ModelChain.run_model

`ModelChain.run_model(weather_df)`

Runs the model.

Parameters `weather_df` (*pandas.DataFrame*) – DataFrame with time series for wind speed *wind_speed* in m/s, and roughness length *roughness_length* in m, as well as optionally temperature *temperature* in K, pressure *pressure* in Pa and density *density* in kg/m³ depending on *power_output_model* and *density_model* chosen. The columns of the DataFrame are a Multi-Index where the first level contains the variable name (e.g. *wind_speed*) and the second level contains the height at which it applies (e.g. 10, if it was measured at a height of 10 m). See below for an example on how to create the *weather_df* DataFrame.

Other Parameters

- **roughness_length** (*Float, optional.*) – Roughness length.
- **turbulence_intensity** (*Float, optional.*) – Turbulence intensity.

Returns

Return type `self`

Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> weather_df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(2, 6),
...                           index=pd.date_range('1/1/2012',
...                                                periods=2,
```

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```

...                                     freq='H'),
...                                     columns=[np.array(['wind_speed',
...                                                         'wind_speed',
...                                                         'temperature',
...                                                         'temperature',
...                                                         'pressure',
...                                                         'roughness_length']),
...                                     np.array([10, 80, 10, 80,
...                                               10, 0]))
>>> weather_df.columns.get_level_values(0)[0]
'wind_speed'

```

Methods of the ModelChain object.

<code>modelchain.ModelChain.temperature_hub(weather_df)</code>	Calculates the temperature of air at hub height.
<code>modelchain.ModelChain.density_hub(weather_df)</code>	Calculates the density of air at hub height.
<code>modelchain.ModelChain.wind_speed_hub(weather_df)</code>	Calculates the wind speed at hub height.
<code>modelchain.ModelChain.calculate_power_output(...)</code>	Calculates the power output of the wind power plant.

5.11.2 windpowerlib.modelchain.ModelChain.temperature_hub

`ModelChain.temperature_hub(weather_df)`

Calculates the temperature of air at hub height.

The temperature is calculated using the method specified by the parameter *temperature_model*.

Parameters **weather_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – DataFrame with time series for temperature *temperature* in K. The columns of the DataFrame are a MultiIndex where the first level contains the variable name (e.g. temperature) and the second level contains the height at which it applies (e.g. 10, if it was measured at a height of 10 m). See documentation of *ModelChain.run_model()* for an example on how to create the *weather_df* DataFrame.

Returns **temperature_hub** – Temperature of air in K at hub height.

Return type *pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*

Notes

If *weather_df* contains temperatures at different heights the given temperature(s) closest to the hub height are used.

5.11.3 windpowerlib.modelchain.ModelChain.density_hub

`ModelChain.density_hub(weather_df)`

Calculates the density of air at hub height.

The density is calculated using the method specified by the parameter *density_model*. Previous to the calculation of the density the temperature at hub height is calculated using the method specified by the parameter *temperature_model*.

Parameters `weather_df` (*pandas.DataFrame*) – DataFrame with time series for temperature *temperature* in K, pressure *pressure* in Pa and/or density *density* in kg/m³, depending on the *density_model* used. The columns of the DataFrame are a MultiIndex where the first level contains the variable name (e.g. temperature) and the second level contains the height at which it applies (e.g. 10, if it was measured at a height of 10 m). See documentation of [ModelChain.run_model\(\)](#) for an example on how to create the `weather_df` DataFrame.

Returns `density_hub` – Density of air in kg/m³ at hub height.

Return type `pandas.Series` or `numpy.array`

Notes

If *weather_df* contains data at different heights the data closest to the hub height are used. If *interpolation_extrapolation* is used to calculate the density at hub height, the *weather_df* must contain at least two time series for density.

5.11.4 windpowerlib.modelchain.ModelChain.wind_speed_hub

`ModelChain.wind_speed_hub(weather_df)`

Calculates the wind speed at hub height.

The method specified by the parameter *wind_speed_model* is used.

Parameters `weather_df` (*pandas.DataFrame*) – DataFrame with time series for wind speed *wind_speed* in m/s and roughness length *roughness_length* in m. The columns of the DataFrame are a MultiIndex where the first level contains the variable name (e.g. wind_speed) and the second level contains the height at which it applies (e.g. 10, if it was measured at a height of 10 m). See documentation of [ModelChain.run_model\(\)](#) for an example on how to create the `weather_df` DataFrame.

Returns `wind_speed_hub` – Wind speed in m/s at hub height.

Return type `pandas.Series` or `numpy.array`

Notes

If *weather_df* contains wind speeds at different heights the given wind speed(s) closest to the hub height are used.

5.11.5 windpowerlib.modelchain.ModelChain.calculate_power_output

`ModelChain.calculate_power_output(wind_speed_hub, density_hub)`

Calculates the power output of the wind power plant.

The method specified by the parameter *power_output_model* is used.

Parameters

- **wind_speed_hub** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Wind speed at hub height in m/s.
- **density_hub** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Density of air at hub height in kg/m³.

Returns Electrical power output of the wind turbine in W.

Return type pandas.Series

5.12 TurbineClusterModelChain

The TurbineClusterModelChain inherits all functions from the ModelChain.

Creating a TurbineClusterModelChain object.

<code>turbine_cluster_modelchain. TurbineClusterModelChain(...)</code>	Model to determine the output of a wind farm or wind turbine cluster.
--	---

Running the TurbineClusterModelChain.

<code>turbine_cluster_modelchain. TurbineClusterModelChain. run_model(...)</code>	Runs the model.
---	-----------------

5.12.1 windpowerlib.turbine_cluster_modelchain.TurbineClusterModelChain.run_model

`TurbineClusterModelChain.run_model(weather_df)`

Runs the model.

Parameters `weather_df` (`pandas.DataFrame`) – DataFrame with time series for wind speed `wind_speed` in m/s, and roughness length `roughness_length` in m, as well as optionally temperature `temperature` in K, pressure `pressure` in Pa, density `density` in kg/m³ and turbulence intensity `turbulence_intensity` depending on `power_output_model`, `density_model` and `standard_deviation_model` chosen. The columns of the DataFrame are a MultiIndex where the first level contains the variable name (e.g. `wind_speed`) and the second level contains the height at which it applies (e.g. 10, if it was measured at a height of 10 m). See below for an example on how to create the `weather_df` DataFrame.

Returns

Return type self

Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> weather_df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(2,6),
...                           index=pd.date_range('1/1/2012',
...                                                periods=2,
...                                                freq='H'),
...                           columns=[np.array(['wind_speed',
...                                                'wind_speed',
...                                                'temperature',
...                                                'temperature',
...                                                'pressure',
...                                                'roughness_length']),
...                                  np.array([10, 80, 10, 80,
...                                            10, 0])])
```

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```
>>> weather_df.columns.get_level_values(0)[0]
'wind_speed'
```

Methods of the `TurbineClusterModelChain` object.

<code>turbine_cluster_modelchain.</code> <code>TurbineClusterModelChain.</code> <code>assign_power_curve(...)</code>	Calculates the power curve of the wind turbine cluster.
<code>turbine_cluster_modelchain.</code> <code>TurbineClusterModelChain.</code> <code>temperature_hub(...)</code>	Calculates the temperature of air at hub height.
<code>turbine_cluster_modelchain.</code> <code>TurbineClusterModelChain.</code> <code>density_hub(...)</code>	Calculates the density of air at hub height.
<code>turbine_cluster_modelchain.</code> <code>TurbineClusterModelChain.</code> <code>wind_speed_hub(...)</code>	Calculates the wind speed at hub height.
<code>turbine_cluster_modelchain.</code> <code>TurbineClusterModelChain.</code> <code>calculate_power_output(...)</code>	Calculates the power output of the wind power plant.

5.12.2 windpowerlib.turbine_cluster_modelchain.TurbineClusterModelChain.assign_power_curve

`TurbineClusterModelChain.assign_power_curve(weather_df)`

Calculates the power curve of the wind turbine cluster.

The power curve is aggregated from the wind farms' and wind turbines' power curves by using `power_plant.assign_power_curve()`. Depending on the parameters of the `WindTurbineCluster` power curves are smoothed and/or wake losses are taken into account.

Parameters `weather_df` (`pandas.DataFrame`) – `DataFrame` with time series for wind speed `wind_speed` in m/s, and roughness length `roughness_length` in m, as well as optionally temperature `temperature` in K, pressure `pressure` in Pa, density `density` in kg/m³ and turbulence intensity `turbulence_intensity` depending on `power_output_model`, `density_model` and `standard_deviation_model` chosen. The columns of the `DataFrame` are a `MultiIndex` where the first level contains the variable name (e.g. `wind_speed`) and the second level contains the height at which it applies (e.g. 10, if it was measured at a height of 10 m). See documentation of `TurbineClusterModelChain.run_model()` for an example on how to create the `weather_df` `DataFrame`.

Returns

Return type `self`

5.12.3 windpowerlib.turbine_cluster_modelchain.TurbineClusterModelChain.temperature_hub

`TurbineClusterModelChain.temperature_hub(weather_df)`

Calculates the temperature of air at hub height.

The temperature is calculated using the method specified by the parameter `temperature_model`.

Parameters `weather_df` (`pandas.DataFrame`) – `DataFrame` with time series for temperature `temperature` in K. The columns of the `DataFrame` are a `MultiIndex` where the first level

contains the variable name (e.g. temperature) and the second level contains the height at which it applies (e.g. 10, if it was measured at a height of 10 m). See documentation of `ModelChain.run_model()` for an example on how to create the `weather_df` DataFrame.

Returns `temperature_hub` – Temperature of air in K at hub height.

Return type pandas.Series or numpy.array

Notes

If `weather_df` contains temperatures at different heights the given temperature(s) closest to the hub height are used.

5.12.4 windpowerlib.turbine_cluster_modelchain.TurbineClusterModelChain.density_hub

`TurbineClusterModelChain.density_hub(weather_df)`

Calculates the density of air at hub height.

The density is calculated using the method specified by the parameter `density_model`. Previous to the calculation of the density the temperature at hub height is calculated using the method specified by the parameter `temperature_model`.

Parameters `weather_df` (`pandas.DataFrame`) – DataFrame with time series for temperature `temperature` in K, pressure `pressure` in Pa and/or density `density` in kg/m³, depending on the `density_model` used. The columns of the DataFrame are a MultiIndex where the first level contains the variable name (e.g. temperature) and the second level contains the height at which it applies (e.g. 10, if it was measured at a height of 10 m). See documentation of `ModelChain.run_model()` for an example on how to create the `weather_df` DataFrame.

Returns `density_hub` – Density of air in kg/m³ at hub height.

Return type pandas.Series or numpy.array

Notes

If `weather_df` contains data at different heights the data closest to the hub height are used. If `interpolation_extrapolation` is used to calculate the density at hub height, the `weather_df` must contain at least two time series for density.

5.12.5 windpowerlib.turbine_cluster_modelchain.TurbineClusterModelChain.wind_speed_hub

`TurbineClusterModelChain.wind_speed_hub(weather_df)`

Calculates the wind speed at hub height.

The method specified by the parameter `wind_speed_model` is used.

Parameters `weather_df` (`pandas.DataFrame`) – DataFrame with time series for wind speed `wind_speed` in m/s and roughness length `roughness_length` in m. The columns of the DataFrame are a MultiIndex where the first level contains the variable name (e.g. wind_speed) and the second level contains the height at which it applies (e.g. 10, if it was measured at a height of 10 m). See documentation of `ModelChain.run_model()` for an example on how to create the `weather_df` DataFrame.

Returns `wind_speed_hub` – Wind speed in m/s at hub height.

Return type pandas.Series or numpy.array

Notes

If *weather_df* contains wind speeds at different heights the given wind speed(s) closest to the hub height are used.

5.12.6 windpowerlib.turbine_cluster_modelchain.TurbineClusterModelChain.calculate_power_output

`TurbineClusterModelChain.calculate_power_output(wind_speed_hub, density_hub)`

Calculates the power output of the wind power plant.

The method specified by the parameter *power_output_model* is used.

Parameters

- **wind_speed_hub** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Wind speed at hub height in m/s.
- **density_hub** (*pandas.Series* or *numpy.array*) – Density of air at hub height in kg/m³.

Returns Electrical power output of the wind turbine in W.

Return type *pandas.Series*

5.13 Tools

Additional functions used in the windpowerlib.

<code>tools.linear_interpolation_extrapolation(df, target_height)</code>	Linear inter- or extrapolates between the values of a data frame.
<code>tools.logarithmic_interpolation_extrapolation(df, target_height)</code>	Logarithmic inter- or extrapolates between the values of a data frame.
<code>tools.gauss_distribution(function_variable, height)</code>	Gauss distribution.
<code>tools.estimate_turbulence_intensity(height)</code>	Estimate turbulence intensity by the roughness length.

5.13.1 windpowerlib.tools.linear_interpolation_extrapolation

`windpowerlib.tools.linear_interpolation_extrapolation(df, target_height)`

Linear inter- or extrapolates between the values of a data frame.

This function can be used for the inter-/extrapolation of a parameter (e.g wind speed) available at two or more different heights, to approximate the value at hub height. The function is carried out when the parameter *wind_speed_model*, *density_model* or *temperature_model* of an instance of the *ModelChain* class is 'interpolation_extrapolation'.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – DataFrame with time series for parameter that is to be interpolated or extrapolated. The columns of the DataFrame are the different heights for which the parameter is available. If more than two heights are given, the two closest heights are used. See example below on how the DataFrame should look like and how the function can be used.

- **target_height** (*float*) – Height for which the parameter is approximated (e.g. hub height).

Returns Result of the inter-/extrapolation (e.g. wind speed at hub height).

Return type pandas.Series

Notes

For the inter- and extrapolation the following equation is used:

$$f(x) = \frac{(f(x_2) - f(x_1))}{(x_2 - x_1)} \cdot (x - x_1) + f(x_1)$$

Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wind_speed_10m = np.array([[3], [4]])
>>> wind_speed_80m = np.array([[6], [6]])
>>> weather_df = pd.DataFrame(np.hstack((wind_speed_10m,
...                                     wind_speed_80m)),
...                           index=pd.date_range('1/1/2012',
...                                               periods=2,
...                                               freq='H'),
...                           columns=[np.array(['wind_speed',
...                                               'wind_speed']),
...                                    np.array([10, 80])])
>>> value = linear_interpolation_extrapolation(
...     weather_df['wind_speed'], 100)[0]
```

5.13.2 windpowerlib.tools.logarithmic_interpolation_extrapolation

`windpowerlib.tools.logarithmic_interpolation_extrapolation(df, target_height)`

Logarithmic inter- or extrapolates between the values of a data frame.

This function can be used for the inter-/extrapolation of the wind speed if it is available at two or more different heights, to approximate the value at hub height. The function is carried out when the parameter `wind_speed_model` *ModelChain* class is 'log_interpolation_extrapolation'.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – DataFrame with time series for parameter that is to be interpolated or extrapolated. The columns of the DataFrame are the different heights for which the parameter is available. If more than two heights are given, the two closest heights are used. See example in `linear_interpolation_extrapolation()` on how the DataFrame should look like and how the function can be used.
- **target_height** (*float*) – Height for which the parameter is approximated (e.g. hub height).

Returns Result of the inter-/extrapolation (e.g. wind speed at hub height).

Return type pandas.Series

Notes

For the logarithmic inter- and extrapolation the following equation is used¹:

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln(x) \cdot (f(x_2) - f(x_1)) - f(x_2) \cdot \ln(x_1) + f(x_1) \cdot \ln(x_2)}{\ln(x_2) - \ln(x_1)}$$

References

5.13.3 windpowerlib.tools.gauss_distribution

`windpowerlib.tools.gauss_distribution` (*function_variable*, *standard_deviation*, *mean=0*)

Gauss distribution.

The Gauss distribution is used in the function `smooth_power_curve()` for power curve smoothing.

Parameters

- **function_variable** (*float*) – Variable of the gaussian distribution.
- **standard_deviation** (*float*) – Standard deviation of the Gauss distribution.
- **mean** (*Float*) – Defines the offset of the Gauss distribution. Default: 0.

Returns Wind speed at hub height. Data type depends on the type of *wind_speed*.

Return type `pandas.Series` or `numpy.array`

Notes

The following equation is used¹:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

with: σ : standard deviation, μ : mean

References

5.13.4 windpowerlib.tools.estimate_turbulence_intensity

`windpowerlib.tools.estimate_turbulence_intensity` (*height*, *roughness_length*)

Estimate turbulence intensity by the roughness length.

Parameters

- **height** (*float*) – Height above ground in m at which the turbulence intensity is calculated.
- **roughness_length** (*pandas.Series or numpy.array or float*) – Roughness length.

¹ Knorr, K.: “Modellierung von raum-zeitlichen Eigenschaften der Windenergieeinspeisung für wetterdatenbasierte Windleistungssimulationen”. Universität Kassel, Diss., 2016, p. 83

¹ Berendsen, H.: “A Student’s Guide to Data and Error Analysis”. New York, Cambridge University Press, 2011, p. 37

Notes

The following equation is used¹:

$$TI = \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{h}{z_0}\right)}$$

with: TI: turbulence intensity, h: height, z_0 : roughness length

References

5.14 ModelChain example

The `modelchain_example` consists of the following functions.

<code>modelchain_example.get_weather_data(filename)</code>	Imports weather data from a file.
<code>modelchain_example.initialize_wind_turbines()</code>	Initializes two <i>WindTurbine</i> objects.
<code>modelchain_example.calculate_power_output(...)</code>	Calculates power output of wind turbines using the <i>ModelChain</i> .
<code>modelchain_example.plot_or_print(my_turbine, ...)</code>	Plots or prints power output and power (coefficient) curves.
<code>modelchain_example.run_example()</code>	Runs the basic example.

5.14.1 example.modelchain_example.get_weather_data

`example.modelchain_example.get_weather_data(filename='weather.csv', **kwargs)`

Imports weather data from a file.

The data include wind speed at two different heights in m/s, air temperature in two different heights in K, surface roughness length in m and air pressure in Pa. The file is located in the example folder of the windpowerlib. The height in m for which the data applies is specified in the second row.

Parameters `filename` (*string*) – Filename of the weather data file. Default: 'weather.csv'.

Other Parameters `datapath` (*string, optional*) – Path where the weather data file is stored. Default: 'windpowerlib/example'.

Returns `weather_df` – DataFrame with time series for wind speed *wind_speed* in m/s, temperature *temperature* in K, roughness length *roughness_length* in m, and pressure *pressure* in Pa. The columns of the DataFrame are a MultiIndex where the first level contains the variable name as string (e.g. 'wind_speed') and the second level contains the height as integer at which it applies (e.g. 10, if it was measured at a height of 10 m).

Return type `pandas.DataFrame`

¹ Knorr, K.: "Modellierung von raum-zeitlichen Eigenschaften der Windenergieeinspeisung für wetterdatenbasierte Windleistungssimulationen". Universität Kassel, Diss., 2016, p. 88

5.14.2 example.modelchain_example.initialize_wind_turbines

```
example.modelchain_example.initialize_wind_turbines()
```

Initializes two *WindTurbine* objects.

Function shows three ways to initialize a *WindTurbine* object. You can either specify your own turbine, as done below for 'my_turbine', or fetch power and/or power coefficient curve data from the OpenEnergy Database (oedb), as done for the 'enercon_e126', or provide your turbine data in csv files as done for 'dummy_turbine' with an example file. Execute `windpowerlib.wind_turbine.get_turbine_types()` to get a table including all wind turbines for which power and/or power coefficient curves are provided.

Returns

Return type Tuple (*WindTurbine*, *WindTurbine*, *WindTurbine*)

5.14.3 example.modelchain_example.calculate_power_output

```
example.modelchain_example.calculate_power_output(weather, my_turbine, e126,
                                                  dummy_turbine)
```

Calculates power output of wind turbines using the *ModelChain*.

The *ModelChain* is a class that provides all necessary steps to calculate the power output of a wind turbine. You can either use the default methods for the calculation steps, as done for 'my_turbine', or choose different methods, as done for the 'e126'. Of course, you can also use the default methods while only changing one or two of them, as done for 'dummy_turbine'.

Parameters

- **weather** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Contains weather data time series.
- **my_turbine** (*WindTurbine*) – *WindTurbine* object with self provided power curve.
- **e126** (*WindTurbine*) – *WindTurbine* object with power curve from the OpenEnergy Database.
- **dummy_turbine** (*WindTurbine*) – *WindTurbine* object with power coefficient curve from example file.

5.14.4 example.modelchain_example.plot_or_print

```
example.modelchain_example.plot_or_print(my_turbine, e126, dummy_turbine)
```

Plots or prints power output and power (coefficient) curves.

Parameters

- **my_turbine** (*WindTurbine*) – *WindTurbine* object with self provided power curve.
- **e126** (*WindTurbine*) – *WindTurbine* object with power curve from data file provided by the windpowerlib.
- **dummy_turbine** (*WindTurbine*) – *WindTurbine* object with power coefficient curve from example file.

5.14.5 example.modelchain_example.run_example

```
example.modelchain_example.run_example()
```

Runs the basic example.

5.15 TurbineClusterModelChain example

The `turbine_cluster_modelchain_example` consists of the following functions as well as it uses functions of the `modelchain_example`.

<code>turbine_cluster_modelchain_example.initialize_wind_farms(...)</code>	Initializes two <i>WindFarm</i> objects.
<code>turbine_cluster_modelchain_example.initialize_wind_turbine_cluster(...)</code>	Initializes a <i>WindTurbineCluster</i> object.
<code>turbine_cluster_modelchain_example.calculate_power_output(...)</code>	Calculates power output of wind farms and clusters using the <i>TurbineClusterModelChain</i> .
<code>turbine_cluster_modelchain_example.plot_or_print(...)</code>	Plots or prints power output and power (coefficient) curves.
<code>turbine_cluster_modelchain_example.run_example()</code>	Runs the example.

5.15.1 example.turbine_cluster_modelchain_example.initialize_wind_farms

`example.turbine_cluster_modelchain_example.initialize_wind_farms` (*my_turbine*, *e126*)

Initializes two *WindFarm* objects.

This function shows how to initialize a *WindFarm* object. You need to provide at least a name and a the wind farm's wind turbine fleet as done below for 'example_farm'. Optionally you can provide a wind farm efficiency (which can be constant or dependent on the wind speed) and coordinates as done for 'example_farm_2'. In this example the coordinates are not being used as just a single weather data set is provided as example data.

Parameters

- **my_turbine** (*WindTurbine*) – *WindTurbine* object with self provided power curve.
- **e126** (*WindTurbine*) – *WindTurbine* object with power curve from data file provided by the windpowerlib.

Returns

Return type Tuple (*WindFarm*, *WindFarm*)

5.15.2 example.turbine_cluster_modelchain_example.initialize_wind_turbine_cluster

`example.turbine_cluster_modelchain_example.initialize_wind_turbine_cluster` (*example_farm*, *example_farm_2*)

Initializes a *WindTurbineCluster* object.

Function shows how to initialize a *WindTurbineCluster* object. In this case the cluster only contains two wind farms.

Parameters

- **example_farm** (*WindFarm*) – *WindFarm* object.
- **example_farm_2** (*WindFarm*) – *WindFarm* object constant wind farm efficiency and coordinates.

Returns

Return type *WindTurbineCluster*

5.15.3 example.turbine_cluster_modelchain_example.calculate_power_output

```
example.turbine_cluster_modelchain_example.calculate_power_output(weather,  
                                                                    exam-  
                                                                    ple_farm,  
                                                                    exam-  
                                                                    ple_cluster)
```

Calculates power output of wind farms and clusters using the *TurbineClusterModelChain*.

The *TurbineClusterModelChain* is a class that provides all necessary steps to calculate the power output of a wind farm or cluster. You can either use the default methods for the calculation steps, as done for ‘example_farm’, or choose different methods, as done for ‘example_cluster’.

Parameters

- **weather** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Contains weather data time series.
- **example_farm** (*WindFarm*) – WindFarm object.
- **example_cluster** (*WindTurbineCluster*) – WindTurbineCluster object.

5.15.4 example.turbine_cluster_modelchain_example.plot_or_print

```
example.turbine_cluster_modelchain_example.plot_or_print(example_farm, example_cluster)
```

Plots or prints power output and power (coefficient) curves.

Parameters

- **example_farm** (*WindFarm*) – WindFarm object.
- **example_farm_2** (*WindFarm*) – WindFarm object constant wind farm efficiency and coordinates.

5.15.5 example.turbine_cluster_modelchain_example.run_example

```
example.turbine_cluster_modelchain_example.run_example()
```

Runs the example.

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