

Assessing wind energy potential in Kurdistan province, Iran

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Abstract In this study, 3-h wind speed data for years 1987–2009 at 10, 20 and 40 m heights have been analyzed for Kurdistan province. Wind energy potential at five stations in this province was investigated. Six types of methods, namely, graphical, empirical, method of moment, energy pattern factor, maximum likelihood and probability-weighted moments were used to estimate the parameters. The results showed that MOM was an efficient method among others in the present study because it had the lowest value of the Chi-square statistics. Also, wind speed for T -year return period was estimated. In the annual time scale, the range of shape parameter, k , was between 0.78 and 1.03 whereas the range of the scale parameter, c , was between 1.84 and 4.37 m/s. Also, the most important characteristics of wind energy were evaluated. Among all the stations, Bijar and Zarinneh Obato were found to be the best sites for wind energy harnessing. Bijar had the highest value of wind power density at 10 m height, which was equal to 308 W/m². In average, the rank of stations according to 100 years return period was as: (1) Zarinneh Obato, (2) Bijar, (3) Ghorveh, (4) Saghez and (5) Sanandaj.

Keywords Iran · Kurdistan · Weibull distribution · Wind energy · Wind frequency

List of symbols

c	Scale parameter of Weibull function (m/s)
E/A	Wind energy density
$f(U)$	Probability density function
$F(U)$	Cumulative distribution function
k	Shape parameter of Weibull function, dimensionless
$P(U)$	Power of wind speed (W)
P/A	Wind power density (w/m ²)
ρ^*	Power law exponent
t^*	Time duration (h)
T_r	Return period (year)
U	Wind speed (m/s)
$\bar{U}$	Mean wind speed (m/s)
$U_{\max,E}$	Wind speed which carries maximum wind energy (m/s)
U_{mp}	Most probable wind speed (m/s)
U_{T_r}	Wind speed corresponding to T_r return period (m/s)
$\text{Var}(U)$	Variance of wind speed (m/s)

Greek letters

$\Gamma()$	Gamma function
ρ	Air density (kg/m ³)

Introduction

The main sources of energy in Iran are fuel, oil and gas. Even though there are cheap renewable energy sources like wind energy, their use is limited. In recent decades, population growth has increased the energy demand and its consumption. On the other hand, increase of the use of fuel and gas causes atmospheric problems like air pollution and

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greenhouse effects. It seems that the use of renewable energies like wind instead of other fuels and gas may alleviate consequences of these problems. Hence, there is a need to select suitable places to install wind turbines.

Wind energy conservation systems which are used to generate electricity and water pumping by direct mechanical means are techno-economically feasible in different locations of Iran. There are few wind farms in Iran and most of them are located in the eastern and northern parts of the country. Iran's potential for wind power generation is estimated to be about 6,500 MW [1]. The contribution of wind energy for production of electricity is about 0.04 %. However, there are many other suitable locations, which seem to have a high potential for wind energy production. In Iran, due to low price of fuel and gas, energy is mainly generated using fossil fuel. Fossil fuel with 89.91 % is the major supplier of electricity energy in Iran.

Wind speed frequency analysis is an important task in many fields of environmental studies including the selection of suitable places to generate electricity from wind power. Most of the investigators have used family of extremes value (EV) distributions for this purpose. This is due to the fact that EV distributions are recognized as a good candidate for analyzing wind speed data [2–5]. Among the extreme value distributions, the Weibull distribution is widely used to analyze wind speed data. For example, wind data analysis was conducted for five coastal stations of Saudi Arabia [6]. Katsoulis [7] assessed wind energy potential in Greece. He found different wind power densities in different parts of the country. In the eastern parts, especially on the Aegean Sea islands, the annual average of wind energy was 600 W/m^{-2} which showed that these islands were possible locations for utilization of wind energy. Bensoussan et al. [8] investigated the wind energy on a yearly time scale. They showed a very good estimation of the mean wind speed using the Weibull distribution. Ucar and Baló [9] used Weibull and Rayleigh distributions for the investigation of wind energy potential in Kartalkaya in Turkey. The mean wind power density in the investigated location was 303 W/m^2 .

Wind energy potential was studied in Karnataka, India [10]. Results showed that the average wind speed in Karnataka varied from 0.85 m/s in Bagalkote to 8.28 m/s in Chikkodi during the monsoon season. The northern zone of Karnataka with the highest wind velocity is ideally suited for installing wind farms. It was found that if 2 % of the watersheds were used for harnessing wind energy, about 0.75–2 MW could be generated at many locations.

Wind speed data of four stations in Island in Turkey were used to study wind energy potential [11]. Weibull distribution was used for frequency analysis of wind speed. Results showed that Weibull frequency reached at top point 7 m/s with a value of 0.08. For 14 m/s, the curve gave a

frequency of about 0.04; it dropped to 0.02 at 18 m/s. They concluded that Weibull distribution fitted wind speed data reasonably. They showed that December and March were the 2 months in which the average wind speed was the highest throughout the year in Aydinick. Uğurlu region had high frequencies if there were higher wind speeds and power in the studied area. Chellali et al. [12] used Weibull distribution for wind speed observation during the time period of 1 year (year 2007) at six airport meteorological stations in Algeria. They found that in Algeria the values of c varied between 4.29 and 7.15. Similarly, the values of k varied between 1.69 and 2.45. Rehman et al. [13] used Weibull distribution for assessing wind resource in Saudi Arabia. They estimated the shape and scale parameters using maximum likelihood. They suggested the windiest sites for wind power development. Ajayi et al. [14] analyzed the electricity generation potential from wind at Kano, Nigeria. Monthly wind power ranged between 3.6 and 12.5 MWh/m^2 . They also concluded that wind speed at Kano might be economically viable for wind-to-electricity.

There are few studies on wind energy in different points of Iran. Type I extreme value distribution was used to analyze wind data frequency in Isfahan province, Iran [15]. It was found that hazardous wind events with low exceedance probability have rarely happened in the region.

Wind energy data were analyzed in Shahrabak in Iran [4]. Authors used Weibull distribution and found that Weibull shape parameter, k , ranged from 1.72 to 1.93 and Weibull scale parameter, c , were in the range of 4.85–6.10 (m/s). They concluded that the cost of 1 kW h was about 18 cents (US cent, 2010) which was 5 cents higher than the market price.

Based on our best knowledge, there was no detailed study conducted on wind energy potential in Kurdistan province of Iran. Therefore, the main aim of this study was the analysis of wind energy potential in Kurdistan province, Iran.

Methods

Study area

The study area is Kurdistan province located in the west of Iran. This mountainous area lies approximately between $34^\circ, 44'N$ and $36^\circ, 30'N$ latitudes and $45^\circ, 31'E$ and $48^\circ, 16'E$ longitudes. Based on the Koppen's climate classification, most portions of this area are categorized as D and C types. The arrangement of mountains in the studied area plays an essential role in wind speed and/or its direction. The mean regional annual precipitation is about 500 mm [16]. Furthermore, west of the area receives more rain in comparison to the east. Nearly 40 % of the annual



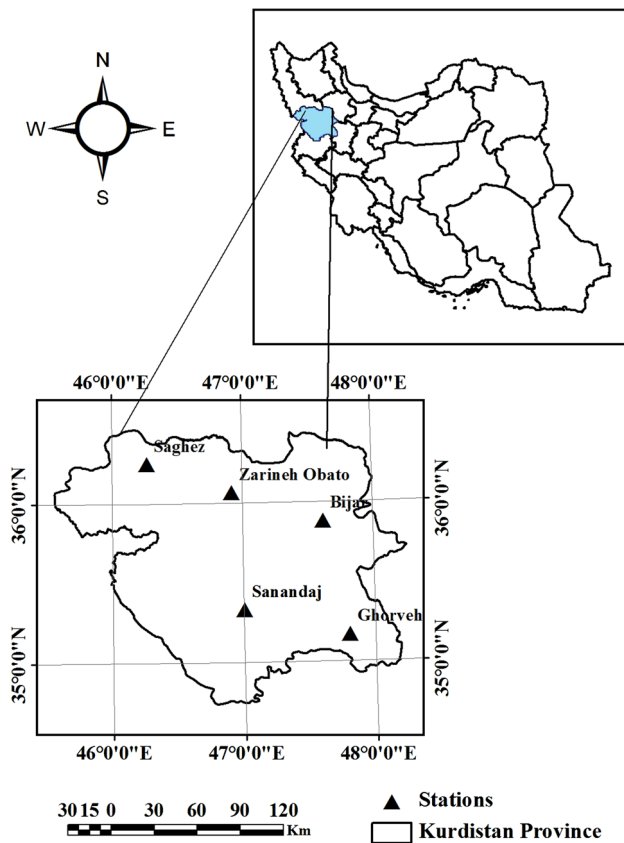


Fig. 1 Study area and location of stations

precipitation is received as snow in the winter (January, February and March). The mean annual reference crop evapotranspiration is estimated to be in the range of 1,100 and 1,300 mm [17]. Mean regional air temperature varies from -1.7°C in January to 25°C in July.

Station selection and data

Five stations, having sufficient wind speed records in three hour time intervals were selected for this study. Criteria for selection of sites were: (1) having sufficient hourly data, (2) lack of missing data up to 10 % of total data, (3) having a reasonable density of sites on the studied area, (4) availability of data. Map of Kurdistan province with its different regions is shown in Fig. 1. Details of the selected stations are presented in Table 1.

Wind speed data observed at 10 m height and in 3-h time intervals were prepared in digital form from the Islamic Republic of Iran Meteorological Organization. Daily mean of wind speed data was calculated from the data. Few missing data were estimated using the linear regression method [18]. Quality of data was carefully controlled by plotting data time series and inspection for possible outliers. Few outliers existing in time series were substituted by their long-term reciprocal means.

Table 1 Details of the selected stations located in Kurdistan province, Iran

Station	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude (m)	Time period
Saghez	$36^{\circ}15'$	$46^{\circ}16'$	1,522.8	1987–2009
Sanandaj	$35^{\circ}20'$	$47^{\circ}00'$	1,373.4	1987–2009
Bijar	$35^{\circ}53'$	$47^{\circ}37'$	1,883.4	1987–2009
Ghorveh	$35^{\circ}10'$	$47^{\circ}38'$	1,906.0	1989–2008
Zarneh Obato	$36^{\circ}04'$	$46^{\circ}55'$	2,142.6	1989–2009

Methodology

Wind frequency analysis and wind power density were conducted on wind speed data of each month and year at all selected stations. Analyses were carried out for three heights of 10, 20 and 40 m above the ground surface. The methods were described in the following subsections.

Weibull probability distribution

The mean wind speed, $\bar{U}$, and the standard deviation of wind speed were calculated after deriving the daily wind speed records, U . Weibull distribution was fitted for each of the monthly and annual time series, separately. This distribution has been used for frequency analysis of wind speed by many investigators [11, 19–22].

The general form of the Weibull probability density function, $f(U)$, is as follows:

$$f(U) = \left(\frac{k}{c}\right) \left(\frac{U}{c}\right)^{k-1} \exp\left[-\left(\frac{U}{c}\right)^k\right] \quad U > 0; \quad c, k > 0. \quad (1)$$

The cumulative distribution function is written by:

$$F(U) = 1 - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{U}{c}\right)^k\right] \quad (2)$$

where k and c are the parameters, which should be estimated from the observations. To estimate the parameters, a number of methods have been proposed in the last decades. Three of them are discussed in detail in [23]. All the six methods used in the present study have not been checked by previous relevant studies for wind speeds in Iran. The used methods were:

1. Probability weighted moments

$$a_s = \hat{a}_s = \hat{M}_{1,0,s} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \binom{N-i}{s} x_i / \binom{N-1}{s} \quad (3)$$

$$b_r = \hat{b}_r = \hat{M}_{1,r,0} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \binom{i-1}{r} x_i / \binom{N-1}{r} \quad (4)$$



where N is the number of observations and x_i is each data [23].

2. Graphical

The equation for this method can be represented by a double logarithmic transformation as follows:

$$\ln\{-\ln[1 - F(v)]\} = k \ln(v) - k \ln(c). \quad (5)$$

3. Empirical method

The empirical method is considered a special case of moment method. Where the Weibull parameters k and c are given by the equations shown below:

$$k = \left(\frac{\sigma}{\bar{v}}\right)^{-1.0.86} \quad (6)$$

$$\bar{v} = c\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) \quad (7)$$

4. Method of moment

The moment method can be used as an alternative to the maximum likelihood method and in this case, the parameters k and c are determined by the following equations:

$$\bar{v} = c\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) \quad (8)$$

$$\sigma = c\Gamma\left[\left(1 + \frac{2}{k}\right) - \Gamma^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)\right]^{1/2} \quad (9)$$

where $\bar{v}$ and σ are the mean wind speed and the standard deviation of the observed data of wind speed, respectively. A written code in Maple software was used here to estimate the parameters.

5. Maximum likelihood

In this method, the parameters k and c are determined according to the equations below:

$$k = \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n v_i^k \ln(v_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n v_i^k} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln(v_i)}{n}\right]^{-1} \quad (10)$$

$$c = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i^k\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \quad (11)$$

where n is the number of observations performed and v_i is the wind speed measured at the interval i .

6. Energy pattern factor

$$E_{pf} = \frac{\bar{v}^3}{(\bar{v}^3)} \quad (12)$$

$$K = 1 + \frac{3.69}{(E_{pf})^2} \quad (13)$$

$$\bar{v} = c\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) \quad (14)$$

where E_{pf} is the energy pattern factor and Γ is the gamma function defined by [24]:

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} \exp(-t) dt. \quad (15)$$

Statistical analysis

$$X^2 = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(O_j - E_j)^2}{E_j} \quad (16)$$

where O_j is the observed number and E_j is the expected value [23].

The quintiles of the Weibull distribution were derived from (17):

$$U = c \left[\ln\left(\frac{1}{1-F}\right) \right]^{1/k} \quad (17)$$

where F is the non-exceedance probability.

Although most of the hydrologic studies conducted the frequency analysis for hydrologic parameters, it seems that few studies use such analysis for wind speed, especially for Iran. In this study, we analyzed wind speed frequency. This analysis made the study to be different from others' work to some extent.

The relationship between the non-exceedance probability of events, F , and its corresponding return period, T_r , can be written as [25]:

$$T_r = \frac{1}{1 - F(u)} \quad (18)$$

or

$$F(u) = \frac{T_r - 1}{T_r}. \quad (19)$$

Substituting (18) in (17) yields:

$$U_{Tr} = c[\ln(T_r)]^{\frac{1}{k}}. \quad (20)$$

This can be used for prediction of wind speed for a given return period.

The mean and variance of the wind speed observations are [26]:

$$\bar{U} = c\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) \quad (21)$$

$$\text{Var}(U) = c^2 \left\{ \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{k}\right) - \left[\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) \right]^2 \right\} \quad (22)$$

where $\bar{U}$ and $\text{Var}(U)$ are the mean and variance of the wind speed data, respectively. c and k are the scale and shape



parameters, respectively. A lower shape factor, k , indicates a relatively wide distribution of wind speeds around the average, whereas a higher value for k indicates a more sharper peak and narrow distribution of wind speeds (like tropical wind situations). A lower value of k will normally lead to a higher energy production for a given average wind speed. This is due to the fact that a wider distribution of wind speed increases the chance of obtaining higher wind speeds. Higher wind speeds in turn may produce large kinetic energy because it is a cubic function of wind speed.

Weibull parameter variation with height

The values of Weibull parameters (say c_a and k_a) can be evaluated at any desired height (z_a) in meter, based on the records at the standard anemometer height of 10 m using below equations [27]:

$$k_a = k_{10} \left[1 - 0.0881 \ln \left(\frac{z_a}{10} \right) \right]^{-1} \quad (23)$$

$$c_a = c_{10} \left(\frac{z_a}{10} \right)^n \quad (24)$$

where n is the power law exponent (coefficient) calculated from the below equation:

$$n = [0.37 - 0.0881 \ln c_{10}]. \quad (25)$$

In the present study, we used 20 and 40 m for z_a .

Wind energy analysis

Wind energy analysis was conducted as follows. Once the parameters of the distribution were estimated, the most probable wind speed, U_{mp} , was obtained as [11]:

$$U_{mp} = c \left(1 - \frac{1}{k} \right)^{1/k} \quad (26)$$

U_{mp} is undefined if k was <1 .

Furthermore, wind speed having the maximum energy, $U_{max,E}$, represents wind speed which carries maximum wind energy being calculated:

$$U_{max,E} = c \left(1 + \frac{2}{k} \right)^{1/k} \quad (27)$$

The power of the wind speed (in W), $P(U)$, which flows at speed U through a blade sweep area A , increases with the cubic of the wind speed and area as follows [4]:

$$P(U) = \frac{1}{2} \rho A U^3 \quad (28)$$

where ρ is the density of air assumed here to be a standard value of 1.2 kg/m^3 . Wind power density (in W/m^2) at a station was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{P}{A} = \int_0^\infty P(U) f(U) dU = \frac{1}{2} \rho c^3 \Gamma \left(\frac{k+3}{k} \right). \quad (29)$$

The wind energy density was also calculated from the following equation:

$$\frac{E}{A} = \frac{1}{2} \rho c^3 \Gamma \left(\frac{k+3}{k} \right) t^* \quad (30)$$

where t^* is the time duration, which is considered to be 720 h for the monthly durations.

Results and discussion

Calm wind percentage

Table 2 shows the calm wind percentages of different stations on the monthly, seasonal and annual time scales. As it can be inferred from Table 2, the calm wind prevails from 29.5 % (at Bijar) to 59.6 % (at Saghez) in the annual time scale. However, on the seasonal time scale it varies from 22.5 % (in spring at Bijar) to about 64.9 % (in autumn at Saghez). Moreover, in the monthly time scale this varies from 17.7 % (at Bijar in April) to 67.4 % (at Saghez in December). It can be concluded that the range of calm wind percentage becomes wider as time resolution becomes smaller. It was found that Saghez had the most calm wind condition among other stations, whereas Bijar was found to be the windiest station across the study area. Most of the stations experienced windy condition (less calm) in April and May.

Average wind speed

Table 3 shows the average wind speed in annual time scale. As it can be seen from Table 3, “Bijar” station has a better situation for wind energy harnessing among the others. This is due to the fact that under windy conditions, the average of wind speed at Baneh is 4.12 m/s, which is the highest among all selected stations.

Figure 2 shows the average of monthly wind speed for 10, 20 and 40 m at Bijar. In the monthly time scale, April is the windiest month in Kurdistan province.

It can be concluded that the average of monthly wind speed at 10 m height of Bijar has varied from 3.34 m/s at January to 5.64 m/s at April. Mean wind speed seems to be constant from July to January (Fig. 2).

Köse [28] reported that in Kütahya, Turkey, the measured average wind speed for a period of 20 months was 4.62 m/s at the height of 30 m.



Table 2 Percent of calm wind in the selected stations in the study area

Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Annual
Saghez	66.4	58.8	51.5	48.3	55.7	59.7	57.2	59.6	62.7	61.1	66.2	67.4	58.9	54.6	59.8	64.9	59.6
Sanadaj	63.8	54.6	50.2	50.4	52.3	51.4	44.0	50.5	59.3	60.2	65.0	64.4	56.3	51.4	51.2	63.2	55.5
Zarineh	49.7	42.7	35.7	28.0	31.0	35.1	39.0	39.2	36.0	39.7	45.4	47.8	42.7	31.4	38.1	44.3	39.1
Bijar	43.1	33.3	23.7	17.7	24.0	25.8	27.3	31.9	30.6	29.3	32.8	35.1	33.1	22.5	29.9	32.4	29.5
Ghorveh	54.3	44.6	33.8	28.9	31.6	36.5	37.5	38.1	42.7	44.1	50.5	50.7	44.1	32.3	39.4	48.4	41.0

Table 3 Mean annual wind speed for the selected stations in the Kurdistan province (m/s)

Station	Height		
	10 m	20 m	40 m
Bijar	4.12	4.77	5.56
Saghez	2.29	2.74	3.24
Sanandaj	2.07	2.47	2.95
Ghorveh	3.24	3.78	4.44
Zarineh Obato	3.70	4.30	5.04

Wind speed distribution

It was observed that method of moment was the best method for estimating scale and shape parameters of Weibull distribution because it had the lowest value of Chi-square. Hence, it was used for wind energy potential assessment.

Table 4 shows the Weibull parameters (k and c) for Bijar station obtained from six methods. For the purpose of brevity, the Weibull parameters of other stations are not provided here. Akpinar and Akpinar [29] reported that a mean value of k is 1.6 in Maden–Elazig, Turkey. They reported that the mean value of c was 5.83 for the same station. It is worthy to mention that wind speed frequency analysis is only valid for a given station and a given month because wind is a local climatic parameter and its speed and direction change from point to point and month to month. So caution should be used in using the obtained

results for other neighbor stations. Also, it is important to use c and k values in predicting return period of wind speed for a given month.

As mentioned earlier, the parameters of the Weibull distribution were used to estimate the most probable wind speed, U_{mp} , wind speed which carries maximum wind energy, $U_{max,E}$, wind power density, $\frac{P}{A}$ and wind energy density, $\frac{E}{A}$.

Most probable wind speed

The most probable wind speed, U_{mp} , was calculated for the selected stations at 10, 20 and 40 m heights. At annual time scale, the highest U_{mp} was found to be about 1.89 m/s at 10 m height at Bijar. This was 2.99 m/s at 20 m height and 4.39 m/s at 40 m height for the same station. Table 5 shows the values of U_{mp} at the monthly time scale for the five selected sites. It was found that most of the stations had a high value of U_{mp} in April. In contrast, the month having the lowest value of U_{mp} varied from site to site. The highest value of U_{mp} at 10 m was 5.17 m/s in April at Bijar. This was 6.72 m/s at 20 m height and 8.56 m/s at 40 m height. However, the lowest value of U_{mp} at 10 m was about 0.16 m/s experienced in September at Ghorveh.

It is worthy to mention that in some time series the estimated parameter of k was less than unity. In such a condition, the U_{mp} was assumed to be negligible. Therefore, it can be concluded that the two sites, namely Saghez

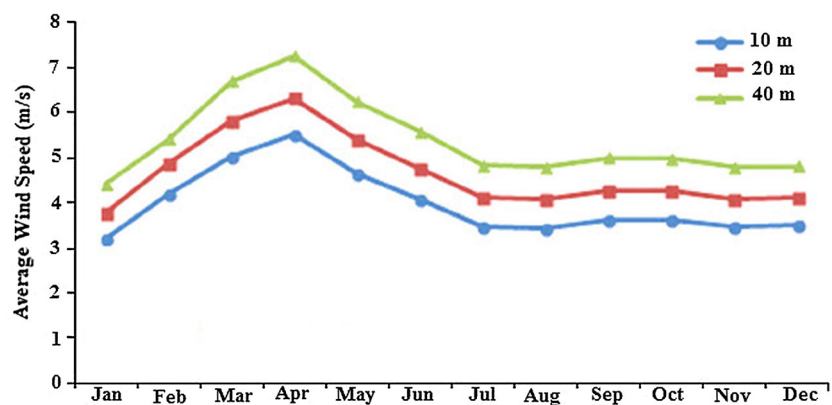
Fig. 2 The monthly mean wind speed for three heights of Bijar station

Table 4 Weibull parameters (k , c) obtained from six methods at Bijar station

Method	Weibull parameters	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ann.
Graphical	k	0.48	0.54	0.64	0.72	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.59	0.60	0.56	0.54	0.52	0.59
	c	5.29	4.16	5.87	6.89	5.45	4.78	3.96	3.77	4.02	3.79	3.33	3.31	4.55
Empirical	k	0.89	1.10	1.33	1.47	1.31	1.36	1.32	1.24	1.27	1.16	1.04	1.05	1.21
	c	3.18	4.50	5.63	6.24	5.20	4.61	3.92	3.84	4.04	3.96	3.68	3.72	4.38
MOM	k	0.90	1.09	1.31	1.45	1.29	1.35	1.31	1.23	1.26	1.15	1.04	1.05	1.20
	c	3.19	4.49	5.62	6.23	5.19	4.59	3.91	3.83	4.03	3.95	3.67	3.71	4.37
MLM	k	0.64	0.77	0.99	1.17	1	0.99	0.95	0.88	0.91	0.83	0.75	0.73	0.88
	c	2.56	3.86	5.16	5.89	4.8	4.21	3.55	3.42	3.62	3.47	3.14	3.13	3.90
PWM	k	0.70	1.08	1.49	1.75	1.38	1.23	1.02	0.98	1.04	0.99	0.87	0.88	1.12
	c	2.64	3.25	3.68	3.89	3.41	2.98	2.57	2.60	2.70	2.76	2.74	2.75	3
EPF	k	1.09	1.20	1.37	1.46	1.33	1.41	1.39	1.32	1.34	1.24	1.16	1.17	1.29
	c	3.46	4.62	5.66	6.23	5.22	4.63	3.95	3.89	4.08	4.03	3.81	3.84	4.45

k is dimensionless and the unit of c is m/s

Table 5 The monthly U_{mp} values of the five selected stations

	Bijar			Ghorveh			Saghez			Sanandaj			Zarineh Obato		
	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m
Jan	–	–	0.34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feb	0.94	1.93	3.27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.49
Mar	3.62	5.02	6.74	0.86	1.76	2.99	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.52	1.40	2.64
Apr	5.17	6.72	8.56	2.34	3.54	5.04	–	–	0.36	–	–	–	2.31	3.59	5.19
May	3.13	4.44	6.06	1.24	2.20	3.47	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.34	2.39	3.76
Jun	3.18	4.40	5.90	1.16	2.02	3.18	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.19	2.14	3.40
Jul	2.47	3.53	4.86	1.17	2	3.12	–	–	–	0.16	0.65	1.41	0.95	1.80	2.95
Aug	1.90	2.90	4.18	0.95	1.73	2.79	–	–	–	–	–	0.27	0.78	1.61	2.73
Sep	2.20	3.26	4.60	0.16	0.74	1.63	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.91	1.78	2.96
Oct	1.34	2.30	3.56	–	0.13	0.84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.40	1.31
Nov	0.34	1.07	2.14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.50
Dec	0.42	1.19	2.28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.22
Ann.	1.89	2.99	4.39	0.06	0.68	1.54	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.24	0.98	1.98

and Sanandaj were not good sites for installing the wind turbines.

Wind speed which carries maximum energy

The wind speed which carries maximum energy, $U_{max,E}$, was calculated for the five selected stations at 10, 20 and 40 m heights. In annual time scale, the range of $U_{max,E}$ at 10 m height was between 8.18 and 10.79 m/s. Table 6 shows the $U_{max,E}$ for the selected stations. As it can be seen from Table 6, the highest values of $U_{max,E}$ for all the sites were observed during late winter and early spring, when Mediterranean rainy systems come to Iran from the west. The highest value of $U_{max,E}$ at 10 m was about 12.75 m/s observed in April at Bijar and it was 14.14 and 15.71 m/s at 20 and 40 m (Table 6).

Wind power density (P/A)

The wind power density, P/A , was calculated for the five selected sites at three different heights. In annual time scale, highest value of P/A at 10 m height was found to be about 170 W/m², which was observed at Zarineh Obato. It was 229.21 W/m² for 20 m height and 322.45 W/m² for 40 m height. Table 7 shows the P/A values of the sites at three different heights. There is a slight difference between Bijar and Zarineh Obato station.

As it can be inferred from Table 7, the value of P/A varied largely among stations. It was found that the highest values of P/A mainly were observed in April for most of the stations. The highest value of P/A at 10 m height was found to be 308 W/m², which was observed in April at Bijar. It was 424 and 586 W/m² at 20 and 40 m heights,



Table 6 The monthly $U_{\max,E}$ values of the five selected stations

	Bijar			Ghorveh			Saghez			Sanandaj			Zarineh Obato		
	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m
Jan	11.1	12.1	13.26	10.51	11.29	12.21	8.32	8.96	9.72	7.68	8.34	9.13	10.92	11.82	12.87
Feb	11.97	13.13	14.47	11.30	12.23	13.32	9.19	9.94	10.82	8.52	9.30	10.22	12.57	13.58	14.75
Mar	12.38	13.70	15.20	10.72	11.84	13.14	10.14	11.05	12.11	9.08	9.94	10.93	12.08	13.21	14.52
Apr	12.75	14.14	15.71	11.18	12.41	13.81	10.46	11.42	12.53	9.31	10.18	11.19	12.64	13.91	15.35
May	11.63	12.91	14.36	10.29	11.42	12.73	9.75	10.60	11.60	8.64	9.48	10.45	11.42	12.60	13.95
Jun	9.94	11.15	12.56	8.96	10.03	11.28	9.19	10.01	10.97	8.14	8.99	9.99	10.25	11.38	12.69
Jul	8.66	9.79	11.10	8.38	9.43	10.66	8.71	9.57	10.59	7.07	7.98	9.05	9.42	10.51	11.77
Aug	8.98	10.10	11.39	8.23	9.26	10.46	9.05	9.87	10.84	7.13	7.98	8.96	9.60	10.68	11.93
Sep	9.24	10.39	11.72	8.81	9.81	10.97	9.28	10.04	10.95	7.64	8.38	9.26	9.92	11.03	12.30
Oct	9.90	11.03	12.33	9.28	10.25	11.37	9.53	10.28	11.16	8.08	8.77	9.60	10.82	11.86	13.06
Nov	10.41	11.49	12.73	10.27	11.14	12.15	9.32	10	10.80	8.44	9.08	9.84	10.39	11.36	12.49
Dec	10.38	11.47	12.72	9.72	10.58	11.59	8.55	9.21	9.99	8.02	8.68	9.45	10.18	11.12	12.22
Ann.	10.51	11.64	12.99	9.58	10.53	11.74	9.40	10.22	11.05	8.18	8.80	6.69	10.79	11.80	13.13

Table 7 The monthly P/A values in W/m^2 of the five selected stations

	Bijar			Ghorveh			Saghez			Sanandaj			Zarineh Obato		
	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m
Jan	174.57	233.72	316.45	125.02	165.38	221.79	53.52	72.62	100.10	44.50	61.67	86.75	155.23	206.74	278.73
Feb	238.53	322.30	439.46	175.48	232.96	312.94	81.83	110.59	151.57	68.92	95.12	133.04	251.76	330.10	437.66
Mar	278.65	381.46	526	171.37	236.33	328.86	126.90	171.91	235.66	88.75	122.12	170.13	241.34	324.21	439.66
Apr	308.66	424.09	586.45	202.09	279.94	390.86	144.44	195.75	267.28	96.50	132.40	183.86	290.25	392.22	534.31
May	229.94	317.83	442.57	153.66	214.39	301.72	107.76	145.94	200.16	75.99	105.45	148.14	210.29	287.73	397.12
Jun	144.61	206.59	297.21	101.72	145.69	210.46	88.71	121.18	167.67	65.78	92.81	132.49	151.91	211.99	298.41
Jul	95.30	139.21	204.85	83.66	121.40	177.66	80.20	111.68	157.37	47.98	70.90	105.79	117.48	166.23	237.29
Aug	104.67	150.97	219.46	78.52	114.07	167.15	85.33	117.05	162.61	45.88	66.71	98.08	123.37	173.62	246.54
Sep	114.86	165.15	239.30	92.40	131.08	187.77	86.05	116.46	159.77	49.03	68.93	98.21	136.71	191.44	270.47
Oct	137.76	193.83	275.04	104.17	145.15	204.41	91.03	122.23	166.43	53.42	73.61	102.90	167.54	227.67	312.59
Nov	153.78	211.98	295.03	126.73	170.23	231.52	78.05	104.15	141.12	55.64	75.26	103.42	142.65	193.89	266.44
Dec	153.30	211.66	295	107.88	146.44	201.26	59.33	80.30	110.36	49.27	67.50	93.90	131.99	179.48	246.84
Ann.	166.40	230.18	323.56	117.97	161.44	229.39	91.61	124.99	167.46	61.99	82.46	115.52	170.29	229.21	322.45

respectively. In contrast, the lowest value of P/A at 10 m height was found to be $44 W/m^2$, which was observed at Sanandaj. It was $61 W/m^2$ at 20 m and $86 W/m^2$ at 40 m heights. Some sample qualitative magnitude evaluations of the wind resource are [3]:

$P/A < 100 W/m^2$ (poor)

$P/A \approx 400 W/m^2$ (good)

$P/A > 700 W/m^2$ (great).

From the above criteria, it was found that Zarineh Obato and Bijar had a relatively good situation with respect to wind power density. This was true for all three selected heights.

Wind energy density (E/A)

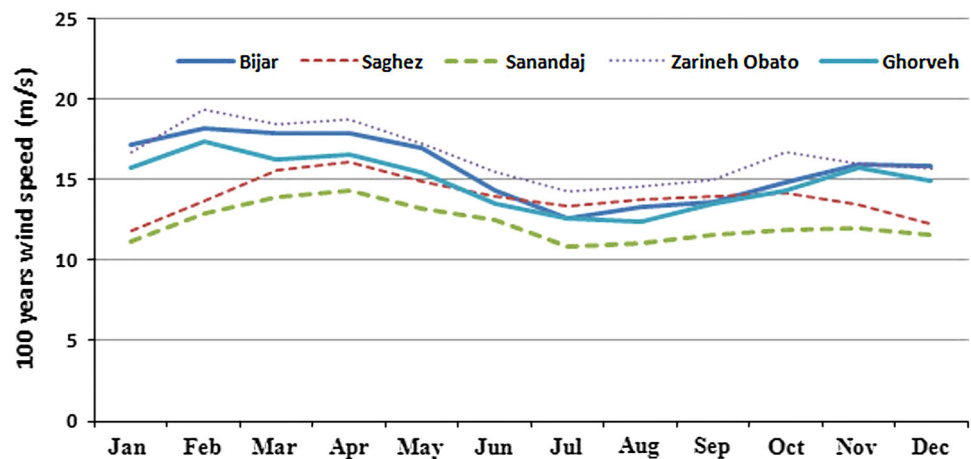
The wind energy density, E/A , was calculated for all five selected stations, in three different heights and two time scales. In annual time scale, the highest value of E/A at 10 m height was about $122.61 kWh/m^2$. It was $165 kWh/m^2/month$ at 20 m height and $232 kWh/m^2/month$ at 40 m height. Table 8 shows the E/A values for the selected sites. There is a slight difference between Bijar and Zarineh Obato in the annual time scale.

The highest value of E/A belonged to Bijar station having E/A at 10 and 20 m height equal to 222 and $305 kWh/m^2/month$, respectively. At 40 m height, it was



Table 8 The monthly E/A values of the five selected stations

	Bijar			Ghorveh			Saghez			Sanandaj			Zarineh Obato		
	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m	10 m	20 m	40 m
Jan	125.69	168.28	227.85	90.02	119.08	159.69	38.54	52.29	72.07	32.04	44.40	62.46	111.76	148.85	200.69
Feb	171.74	232.06	316.41	126.35	167.73	225.32	58.92	79.63	109.13	49.62	68.49	95.79	181.26	237.67	315.12
Mar	200.62	274.65	378	123.38	170.15	236.78	91.37	123.78	169.67	63.90	87.93	122.50	173.77	233.43	316.55
Apr	222.23	305.34	422.24	145.50	201.56	281.42	104	140.94	192.44	69.48	95.32	132.37	208.98	282.40	384.71
May	165.56	228.83	318.65	110.64	154.36	217.23	77.58	105.07	144.11	54.71	75.92	106.66	151.41	207.17	285.92
Jun	104.12	148.74	213.99	73.24	104.90	151.53	63.87	87.25	120.72	47.36	66.82	95.39	109.37	152.63	214.85
Jul	68.61	100.23	147.49	60.23	87.40	127.91	57.74	80.41	113.30	34.54	51.05	76.17	84.58	119.69	170.85
Aug	75.36	108.70	158.01	56.53	82.13	120.35	61.44	84.28	117.08	33.04	48.03	70.62	88.83	125.01	177.51
Sep	82.70	118.91	172.29	66.53	94.37	135.19	61.96	83.85	115.04	35.30	49.63	70.71	98.43	137.83	194.73
Oct	99.19	139.56	198.03	75	104.51	147.17	65.54	88	119.83	38.46	53	74.09	120.63	163.92	225.06
Nov	110.72	152.63	212.42	91.24	122.56	166.69	56.19	74.99	101.61	40.06	54.19	74.46	102.71	139.60	191.84
Dec	110.38	152.39	212.40	77.67	105.43	144.91	42.72	57.81	79.46	35.47	48.60	67.61	95.03	129.22	177.72
Ann.	119.81	165.73	232.96	84.94	116.24	165.16	65.96	89.99	120.57	44.63	59.37	83.17	122.61	165.03	232.16

Fig. 3 The wind speed at 10 m height according to the 100-year return period

422 kWh/m²/month, which was observed in April in Bijar.

As it can be inferred from Table 8, high values of E/A were mainly observed at late winter and early spring, whereas small values belonged to hot months of the summer for the studied area.

Wind speed frequency analysis

According to T -year return period, wind speed was estimated from (20). For a given site, it was found that the wind speed increases as return period increases. Similar analyses were conducted for the monthly time scale. Figure 3 shows the wind speed corresponding to 100 years return period for the five selected sites.

As it can be seen from Fig. 3, the highest values at $T_r = 100$ years belonged to Zarineh Obato station, while the lowest value of 100 years wind speed belonged to

Sanandaj. In average, the rank of stations according to 100 years return period of wind speed is as: (1) Zarineh Obato, (2) Bijar, (3) Ghorveh, (4) Saghez and (5) Sanandaj.

For comparison purposes, relevant findings of some other researches for different locations are presented here. According to Köse [28], the wind power density at Kütahya, Turkey was about 36.6 W/m². Therefore, it can be concluded that all stations of Kurdistan province of Iran had high value of P/A in comparison to Kütahya, Turkey. Köse found that the mean wind speed of Kütahya did not provide economical electricity production from the wind energy. This is not true for at least two stations of Kurdistan province of Iran. Mpholo et al. [30] studied wind power density at two sites, namely Masitise and Sani in the USA. They found that power density of both sites was given by 121.6 and 221.3 W/m². Li and Li [31] found that the average annual wind power density at Waterloo region of Canada was about 105 W/m². This value increased up to



180 W/m² in cold seasons. Akpinar and Akpinar [29] reported that the annual mean wind speed and mean power density of Maden–Elazig located in Turkey was 5.63 m/s and 244.65 W/m².

In this study, we applied the wind data of five stations from different points of Kurdistan province of Iran. It was not possible to find more windy sites in this province. However, wind measurements were not available for such stations at this time.

Conclusion

By implementing the modern technology, it is possible to reduce fossil fuel consumption and solve serious atmospheric pollution problems. One of the most favorable options which decision makers should consider for providing the clean energy is wind turbine installation in suitable locations. There is no doubt that Iran has many locations which are suitable for wind energy production. In the present study, wind speed energy potential at five selected sites of Kurdistan province of Iran was investigated. The Weibull distribution was used for wind speed frequency analysis. The parameters of the mentioned distribution, i.e., k and c were estimated for all monthly and annual time series. Data were extended from 10 to 20 and 40 m heights above the ground surface using the power law. Four distinct characteristics of wind in relation to energy, i.e., the most probable wind speed, the wind speed having the maximum energy, wind power density and wind energy density were calculated for all sites in the monthly and annual time scale. The highest wind speed was experienced for the most of the sites in late winter and early spring. It was found that in the annual time scale the range of parameter k (c) was between 0.78 (1.84) and 1.03 (4.37). In the monthly time scale, the range of parameter k (c) was between 0.67 (1.23) and 1.45 (6.23). The most probable wind speed range varied from site to site and it was between 0.16 m/s and 5.17 m/s. The range of wind speed which carries maximum energy was between 7.07 and 12.75 m/s which was observed in late winter and early spring. The highest value of the wind power density at 10 m height was found to be 308 W/m². It was 424 W/m² at 20 m and 586 W/m² at 40 m height. Such level of power density may be adequate for wind generators, battery charging and water pumping. The highest value of E/A belonged to Bijar station having E/A at 10 and 20 m height equal to 222 and 305 kWh/m²/month, respectively. In 40 m, it was 422 Wh/m²/month which was observed in April at Bijar. Among the studied stations, Bijar and Zarineh Obato had a good situation for wind energy harnessing.

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