



Best Practices in Ground-Based Vertically-Profiling Remote Sensing For Wind Resource Assessment

IEA Wind published recommended practices on ground-based remote sensing for wind resource assessment in 2013. But what are the relevant standards for this use case in 2020?

In this status update we provide our perspective on which standards, guidelines and recommended practices should be considered when deploying vertically-profiling wind lidar for wind resource assessments in 2020.

Why an update?

In 2013 IEA Wind Task 32 and Task 11 published "Recommended Practices ground-based remote sensing for wind resource assessment" [RP15'2013]. This was published in response to a need from the wind energy community for a document that would establish repeatable good practice in measurements with active remote sensing devices (RSDs). Since then, several other related documents – including international and national standards, guidelines, and more – have been published, and it is no longer clear what the user should turn to.

Our goal

The goal of this update is the same as was stated in the preface of RP15:

“... to document the steps required to collect high-quality, well-documented remote sensing data for use in wind resource assessments on land.”

RP15 (2013)

Our use case

The document provided specific guidance as “Recommended Practices” (e.g., RP1) and informative notes (e.g. Note 1) about how to use remote sensing. There were 41 RPs and 22 notes in total, covering many different aspects of the remote sensing lifecycle.

These RPs represented the community’s perceptions of how to do things, and were not always based

on evidence. Thus the 2013 document was a “recommended practice”, not a standard. Since 2013 there have been several standards and other documents adopted that may supersede some RPs from 2013.

The 2013 Recommended Practices document can be downloaded from the [IEA Wind Task 32 website](#) or the [IEA Wind Task 32 GitHub repository](#).

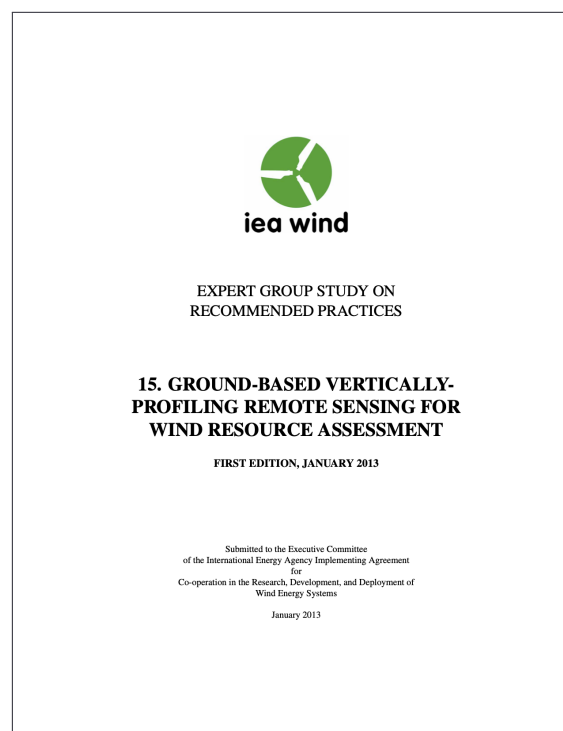


Figure 1: The 2013 Recommended Practices

Scope of this document

The 2013 document was “designed to guide the use of ground-based, fixed scan geometry, vertically-profiling wind remote sensing using lidar and sodar for the resource assessment phase of an on-shore wind farm development. Lidar and sodar that use these methods are referred to generically in the document as remote sensing devices, or RSD.”

This update provides guidance on the relevance of the RPs from 2013 to **ground-based wind lidar devices being used for the same applications in 2020.**

IEA Wind Task 32

Best Practices in Ground-Based Vertically-Profiling Remote Sensing For Wind Resource Assessment



DOI 10.5281/zenodo.xxxxxx

Version : DRAFT 02 April 2020

Feedback

Feedback about the 2013 Recommended Practices document should be made via the [GitHub repository](#).

Feedback about this status update should be directed to the [Task 32 Operating agents](#).

Relevance of the 2013 Recommended Practices in 2020

Following is a review of the 2013 Recommended Practices referencing the section numbers (e.g., §2.3) and individual recommended practices (e.g. RP 1) in that document.

§2 Characterizing remote sensing devices

A remote sensing device should be appropriately characterized. The important characteristics of a wind lidar are the same in 2020 as in 2013.

RP 1: Documentation of RSD characteristics. Still relevant.

§3 Installing remote sensing devices

§3.1 Training

The 2013 document described the need to provide and document training. This is still important to get the best data from a wind lidar or any other measurement sensor.

RP 2: Training of workers. Still relevant.

§3.2 Site selection

RP 3 in the 2013 document addressed the issue of flow homogeneity, and suggested deploying RSD away from regions of heterogeneous flow.

There are now many commercially-available tools and services that address the effect of flow homogeneity on RSDs and aim to make RSD data comparable to a point measurement (e.g. from a cup anemometer). This may make it possible to use RSDs in more heterogeneous flows than was considered appropriate in 2013. However, the need to be aware of flow heterogeneity and respond appropriately has not changed.

RP 3: Deployment in complex flow environments. Still relevant.

An IEA Wind Task 32 working group on wind lidar complex terrain is carrying out a group study on several different tools to support the use of wind lidar in complex terrain. Results are expected in 2021 and may lead to the publication of guidelines for this use case.

§3.3 Transport

Any piece of wind measurement equipment should be transported appropriately.

RP 4: Reusable protective packaging for RSD transport. Still relevant.

RP 5: Installation of shock detectors on the RSD. Still relevant.

§3.4 Site preparation

RP 6 in the 2013 document was intended to ensure that the RSD had "...a clear view of the sky that was largely free of obstructions." This is still recommended.

RP 6 a,b: Site reconnaissance, clearing and structures. Still relevant.

Since 2013, wind lidar devices and the associated data processing tools have become better able to deal with obstructions or small-scale inhomogeneity, and thus it is no longer recommended to avoid tower or structure wakes, or deployments where part of the lidar scan pattern is obstructed.

RP 6 c,d: Measurements in tower or structure wakes, avoiding beams interacting with structures. Deprecated.

§3.5 Orientation

RP 7 aimed at reducing or eliminating installation accuracy concerns.

RP 7: Device alignment. Still relevant.

§3.6 Tilt and roll

RP 8 and RP 9 aimed at reducing or eliminating the effect of device alignment on the measurements, and detecting gradual settling

RP 8a: Device coarse leveling. Still relevant.

RP 8b: Device fine leveling. may be mitigated by the lidar's own ability to compensate for small tilt or roll.

RP 9: Tilt sensors on the RSD. Still relevant, but small settling angles may be mitigated by RP 8b.

§3.7 Time synchronization

The 2013 Recommended Practice document suggested the use of an accurate external time reference. This is still important when using data from the lidar.

RP 10: Time synchronization. Still relevant.

§3.8 Power supply

As in 2013, remote wind lidar often still require stand-alone power systems, and care should be taken in sourcing and fuelling these power systems. However, compared to 2013, there are now many more experienced service providers who are able to support remote wind lidar deployments.

RP 11: Design of remote power systems. Still relevant.

RP 12: Fueled remote power systems. Still relevant.

§3.9 Protection from interference

Like any unattended equipment, care should be taken to protect a ground-based lidar from interference.

RP 13: Protection from interference. Still relevant.

§3.10 Safety signs and interlocks

Properly operated and maintained remote sensing devices should pose no hazard to the public, outside of the enclosure.

RP 14: safety signs, interlocks and operation. Still relevant.

§3.11 Function check

An extensive set of functional tests were suggested for the RSD to show that the RSD was properly working before being left unattended. These are still important, but might be implemented as part of automated tests at power-up by the RSD.

RP 15: Function checklist. Still relevant.

§3.12 Installation report

The 2013 document proposed an extensive installation report. This was intended to be the basis for third-party reporting.

RP 16: Installation report. Still relevant, but possibly superseded by installer's report formats.

§4 Operating remote sensing devices

§4.1 Communications

The 2013 Recommended Practices proposed how remote access to the RSD could be provided and what might be done. These capabilities are still required today.

RP 17: Remote access to the RSD. Still relevant.

Sensitivity to ambient conditions

In 2013, wind lidar were still relatively new devices and there was a lack of consensus about their behaviour in different weather conditions. RP 18 and RP 19 recommended that measures should be taken to document and if possible, mitigate the effects of ambient conditions on the RSD.

These recommendations have since been superseded by the development of ambient condition sens-

itivity tests for RSDs as part of the 2017 revision of the IEC 61400-12-12 standards for power performance verification of wind turbines.

RP 18: Lidar fog and cloud detection. Deprecated. Superseded by IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

RP 19: Mitigation of precipitation effects on measurements. Deprecated. Superseded by IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

RP 20 and RP 21 are not relevant to wind lidar.

§4.3 Local weather conditions

RP 22 recommended the installation of weather sensing data to understand the RSD performance and assist in predicting AEP. This information is still useful, but can be linked to the results of a sensitivity assessment according to IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

RP 22: Monitoring weather conditions. Still relevant. Should include any sensitivity effects identified according to IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

§4.4 Servicing and maintenance

RSD may require maintenance from time to time, and this may result in some impact on the RSD measurements. RP 23 recommended that the user and RSD supplier to work together to ensure reliability and repeatability, and is still applicable to wind lidar.

RP 23: Recommended service intervals. Still relevant.

§4.5 Operation and maintenance log

RP 24 recommended the user keep a log of all use and maintenance of the RSD. Experience has shown that a log can be very valuable.

RP 24: Operation and maintenance log. Still relevant.

§5 Remote sensing data analysis

§5.1 Wind speed and vector

RP 25, 26 and 27 recommended storing data at several points during RSD data processing. These steps are still required for wind lidar.

RP 25: Line-of-sight wind velocity. Still relevant.

RP 26 a, b: Instantaneous wind vector. Still relevant.

RP 26 a, c: Instantaneous wind vector. Deprecated. This can be derived from the data stored under RP 26 a and RP 26 b.

RP 27: Time-averaged wind vector. Still relevant.

§5.2 Turbulence intensity

In 2013, RP 28 noted that ‘the ability to generate or report an estimate of the turbulence intensity is not required but may be advantageous for some applications’.

Since then, there has been much research into the ability of wind lidar to measure wind turbulence [see e.g., 2]. The consensus in the wind lidar community is that the wind turbulence derived by a wind lidar is not the same as measured by a cup anemometer, but there may be ways to adjust the two values so that they agree.

The effectiveness of several tools to adjust wind lidar turbulence data will be investigated by the Consortium for the Advancement of Remote Sensing (CFARS, www.cfars.org) in 2020.

For those reasons, RP 28 should be considered deprecated, pending an update from CFARS.

RP 28: Derivation of turbulence intensity. Deprecated.

§5.3 Extreme gusts

RP 29 suggested that extreme gust information derived from RSD data could be used if required, and that verification data would also be required.

not sure what the case is here in 2020

§5.4 Correcting for errors due to flow inhomogeneity

Section 5.4 and RP 17 noted that flow inhomogeneity may introduce differences between RSD and cup anemometers. As was noted in the discussion of RP 3, this is the subject of ongoing community research and results are expected in 2021.

§6 Verification of remote sensing devices

Section 6 of the 2013 Recommended Practices document includes recommendations about how to test the performance of a remote sensing device, quantify it, estimate uncertainty, and how to document it. These RPs (RP 30 - 40, inclusive) have all been superseded by the publication of the IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) standard [1].

RP 30: Verification of wind speed and direction. Deprecated. Superseded by IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

RP 31: Verification of turbulence intensity. Deprecated. Superseded by IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

RP 32: Comparisons at multiple heights with respect to the proposed turbine. Deprecated. Superseded by IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

RP 33: Verification dataset. Deprecated. Superseded by IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

RP 34: Preparation of verification dataset. Deprecated. Superseded by IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

RP 35: Document the reference dataset. Deprecated. Superseded by IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

RP 36: Demonstrating clock synchronization with reference devices. Deprecated. Superseded by IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

RP 37: Reporting of verification results. Deprecated. Superseded by IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

RP 38: Reporting of RSD verification relationship to flow conditions. Deprecated. Superseded by IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

RP 39: Uncertainty estimate. Deprecated. Superseded by IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

RP 40: Verification report. Deprecated. Superseded by IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

RP 41: Periodic device verification. Deprecated. Superseded by IEC 61400-12-1 (2017) [1].

Summary

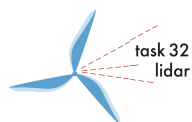
Many of the 2013 IEA Wind Recommended Practice 15 on Ground-Based Vertically-Profiling Remote Sensing For Wind Resource Assessment are still relevant in 2020, particularly in relation to general good practice when deploying, operating, and maintaining wind lidar.

However, almost all verification activities have been superseded by the publication in 2017 of the IEC 61400-12-1 Standard for power performance measurements [1]. It is our expectation that the development of a new family of IEC standards for instrumentation and measurements in the 2020's may in turn deprecate the IEC 61400-12-1 standard.

References

- [1] IEC. *Wind turbines - Part 12-1: Power performance measurements of electricity producing wind turbines, Edition 2.0.* Standard 61400-12-1:2017. International Electrotechnical Commission, Mar. 2017.
- [2] A. Clifton et al. ‘IEA Wind Task 32: Wind Lidar Identifying and Mitigating Barriers to the Adoption of Wind Lidar’. In: *Remote Sensing* 10.3 (2018). DOI: [10.3390/rs10030406](https://doi.org/10.3390/rs10030406). URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/rs10030406>.

This document was self published by IEA Wind Task 32.



The International Energy Agency is an autonomous organisation which works to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for its 30 member countries and beyond. The IEA Wind Technology Collaboration Programme supports the work of 38 independent, international groups of experts that enable governments and industries from around the world to lead programmes and projects on a wide range of energy technologies and related issues.

[IEA Wind Task 32](#) exists to identify and mitigate the barriers to the deployment of wind lidar for wind energy applications.

For more information: See the [Task 32 website](#). **Author team:** Andrew Clifton (Task 32 Operating Agent, University of Stuttgart, Germany), xxx (org x), yyy (org y). **Images:** Banner, left to right: [Alexandre Debiève on Unsplash](#), [SWE U. Stuttgart](#), [Markus Spiske on Unsplash](#).