



Mitigating the impact of complex terrain on Lidar wind resource assessment accuracy

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- Leading independent engineering consultancy
- International
 - Based in Glasgow, Vancouver, Beijing, Pune (India), Ireland & Wick

- Experienced

- Over 80 professional staff



- Professional

- ISO 9001 & 14001 certified
- Progressing OHSAS 18001 registration



- Award Winning

Glasgow Business Award for International Activity 2007 &
Best Business Achievement 2007 at



Overview of Capability



Wind



Wave & tidal



Hydro



Solar



Bio-energy



Micro-generation



Project management



Noise & vibration

- Due diligence
- Lenders engineer
- Energy yields
- Technology audits & reviews
- Hybrid systems

- Technical advisor

Experience

We have consulted on over 30,000 MW of renewable energy in over 20 countries covering both project development and due diligence

Europe

- Belgium
- Estonia
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Republic of Ireland
- Italy
- Malta
- The Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- GB & NI

Asia

- China
- India
- Korea
- Philippines
- Turkey

Africa

- Kenya
- South Africa

Oceania

- New Zealand

North America

- Canada
- USA

South America

- Galapagos Islands

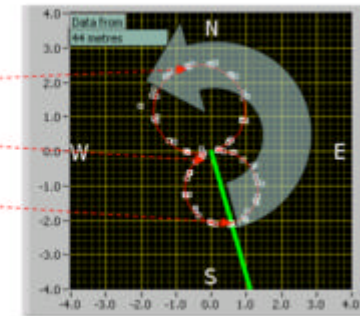
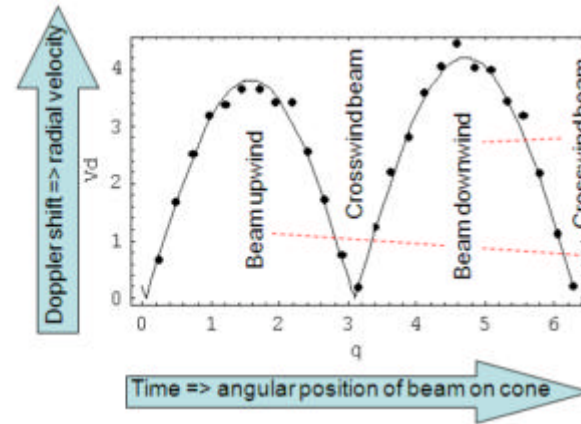
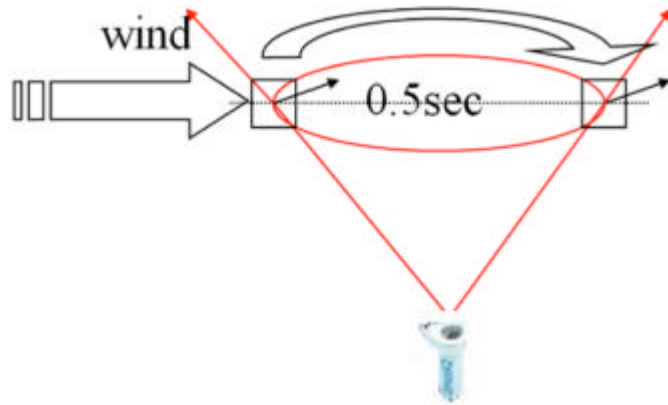


Lidar



- Mature technology, new application
- Compact and portable for rapid and easy deployment
- Acquires wind speed, direction, shear, veer, TI, and inclination data
- Measures at proposed turbine locations and operational assets
- Wind resource assessment and model validation
- Performance monitoring and assessment of operational turbines

How it works



Laser emission in different directions are back-scattered by aerosols. The Doppler shift of the scattered light gives the velocity in the line of sight.

A VAD (Velocity Azimuth Display) scan shows a sinusoidal variation in Doppler shift as the laser beam is swept around a series of directions. The parameters of this sinusoid give the wind velocity.

Height is resolved, in the case of a pulsed device, by ToF

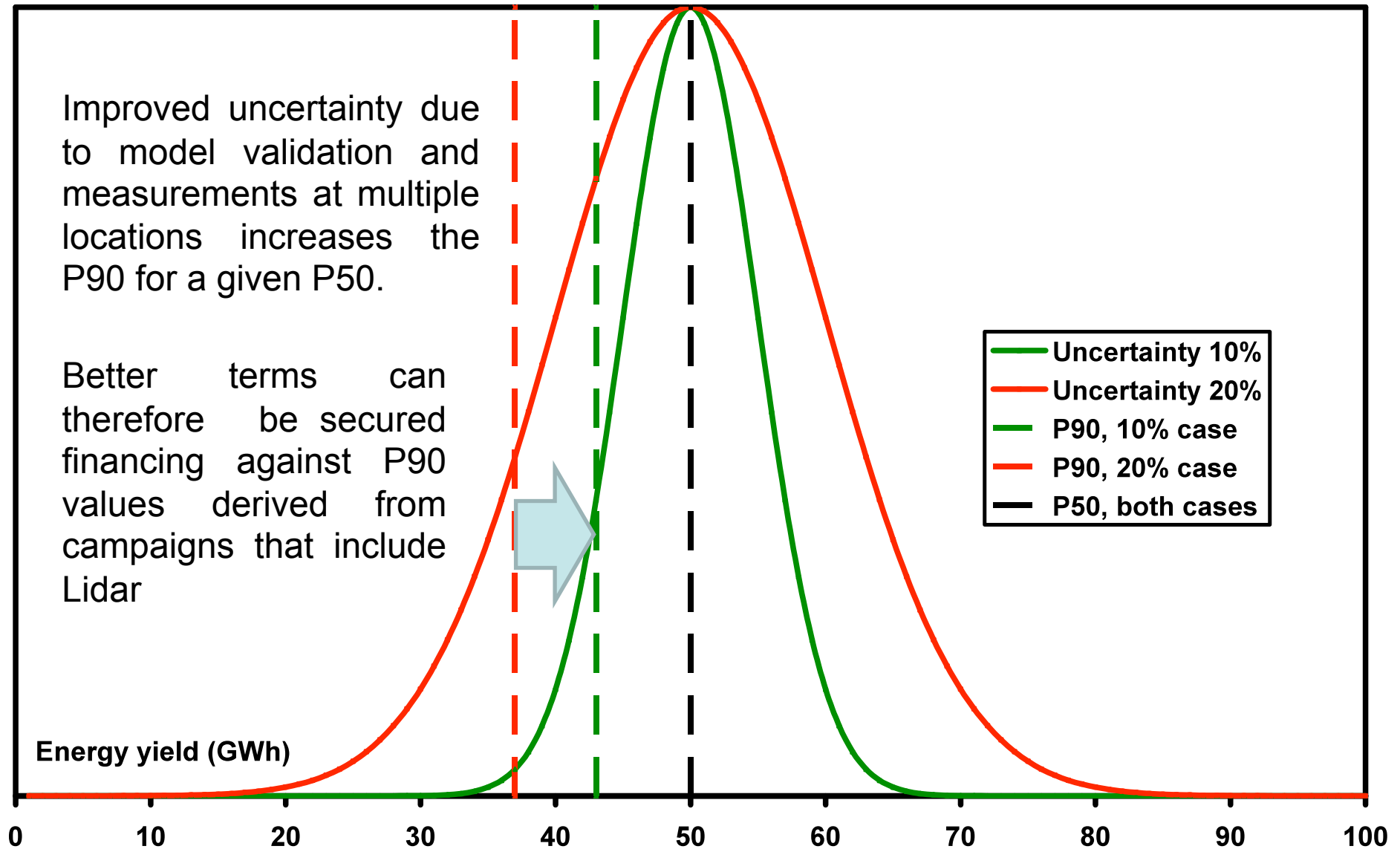
A continuous wave device select height by focussing detector optics

CW devices need cloud correction algorithms due to signal contamination

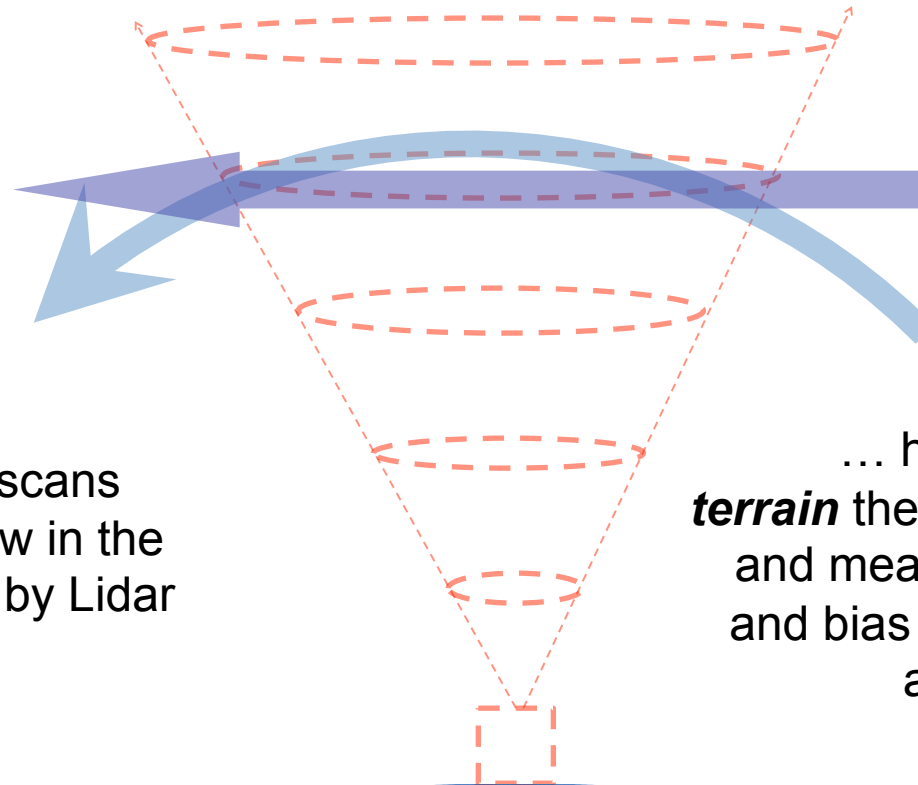
Benefits

Improved uncertainty due to model validation and measurements at multiple locations increases the P90 for a given P50.

Better terms can therefore be secured financing against P90 values derived from campaigns that include Lidar



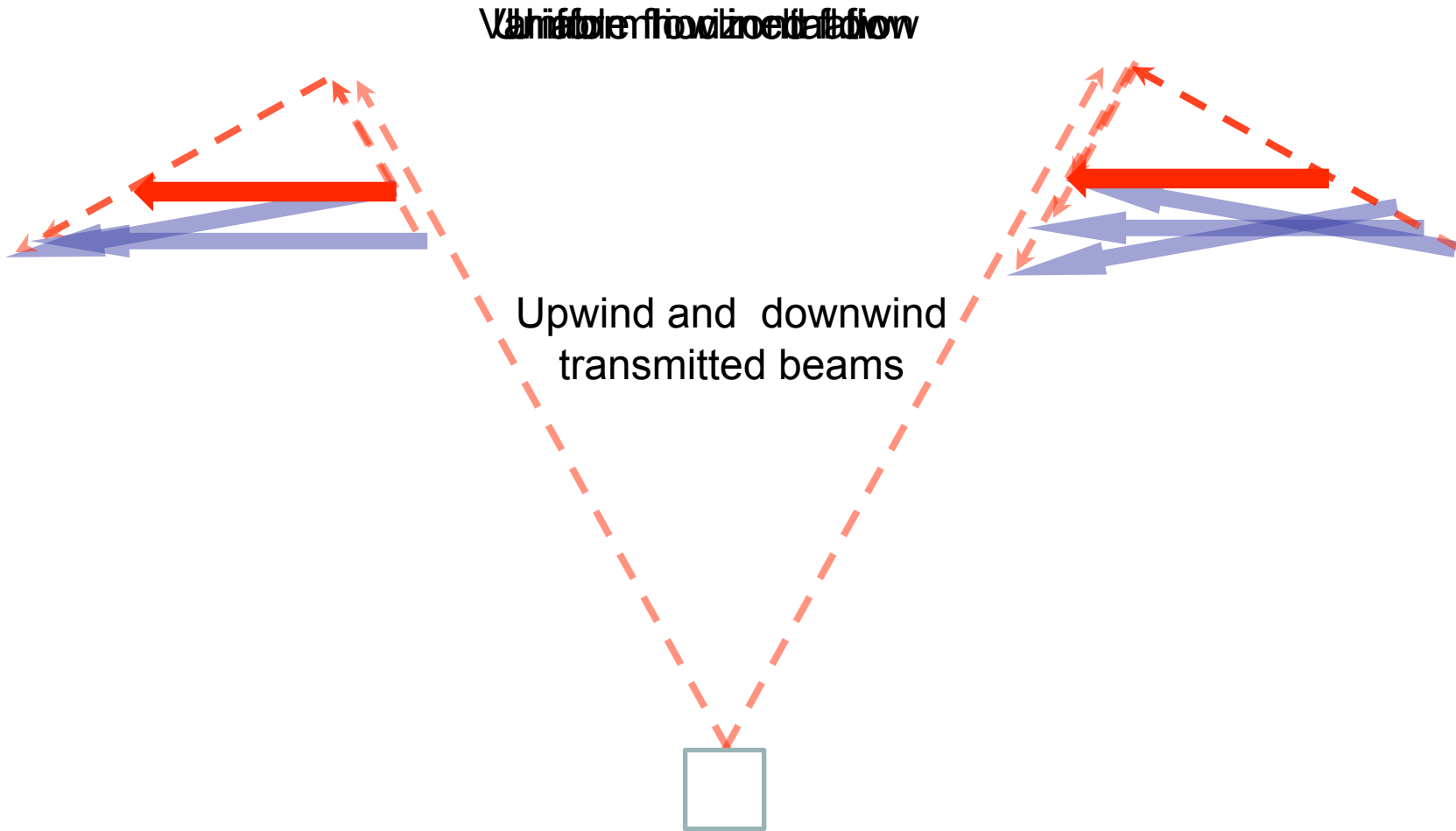
Variable flow inclination (1)



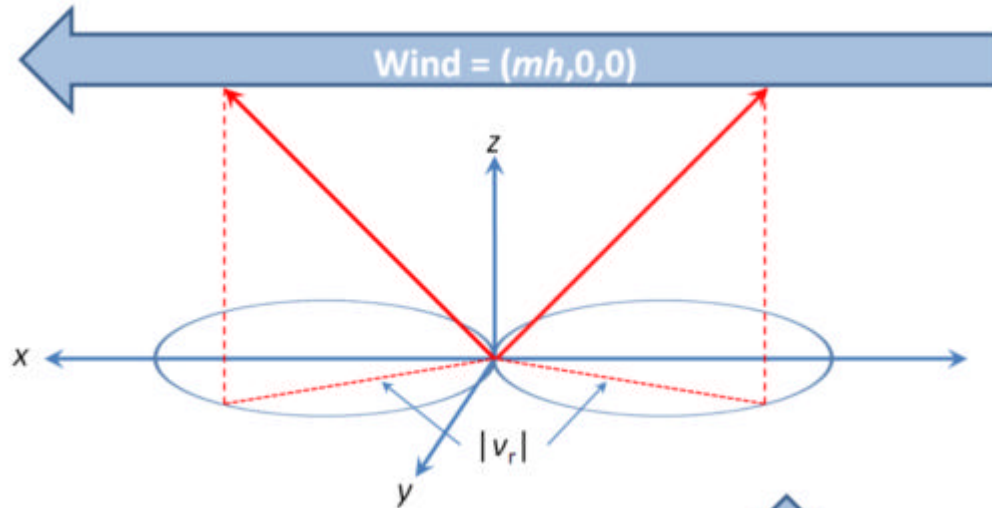
Conventional VAD scans assume uniform flow in the volume penetrated by Lidar measurements ...

... however in **complex terrain** the flow is **not** uniform, and measurement ambiguity and bias is introduced by the assumption that it is.

Variable flow inclination (2)

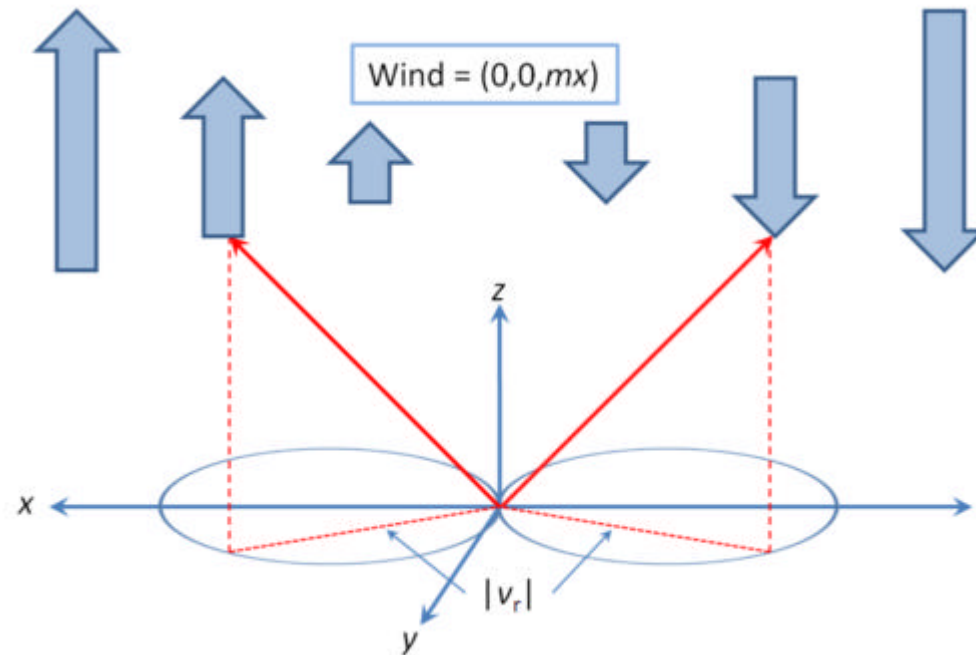


Variable flow inclination (3)



Variation in flow inclination can lead to spurious results. An unrealistic but simple and instructive example serves to illustrate the origin of this anomaly. It is seen that calculating wind vectors based on measurements made at a single height will fail to distinguish between the two cases shown here.

In order to discriminate between uniform horizontal flow components and variable vertical components it is necessary to incorporate radial velocity measurements made at more than one height in the calculation of the resultant wind vector.



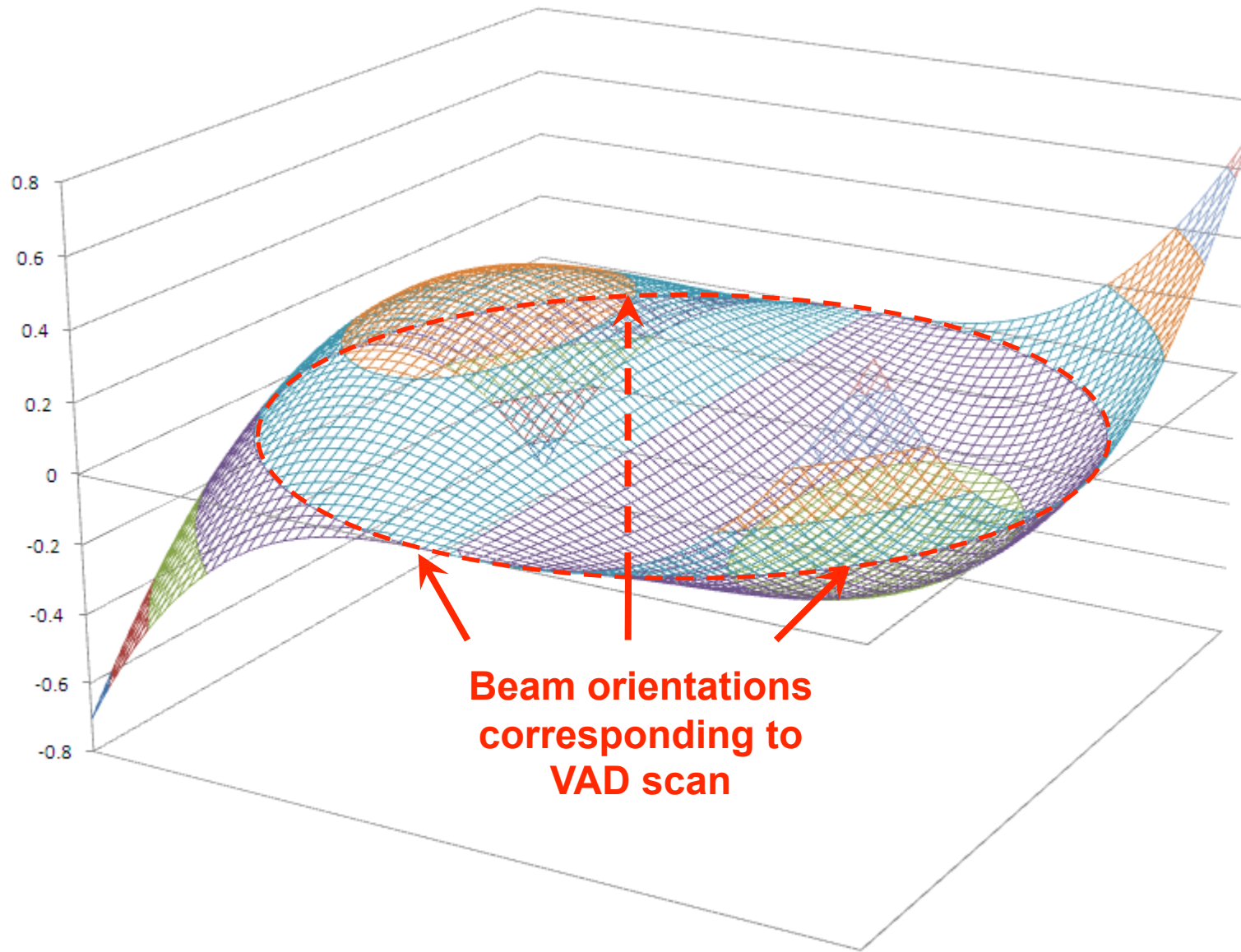
One proposed approach is to use modelling to mitigate the impact of complex topography and the resulting flow distortion

- Predict the variation in flow inclination and other flow distortions arising from the complex terrain
- Adjust the Lidar measurements to correct for these distortions

However

- One of the principal benefits of Lidar is the ability to confirm or correct models relative to direct measurement
- You cannot validate with Lidar the model you are using Lidar to validate: circular logic with self-selecting conclusions

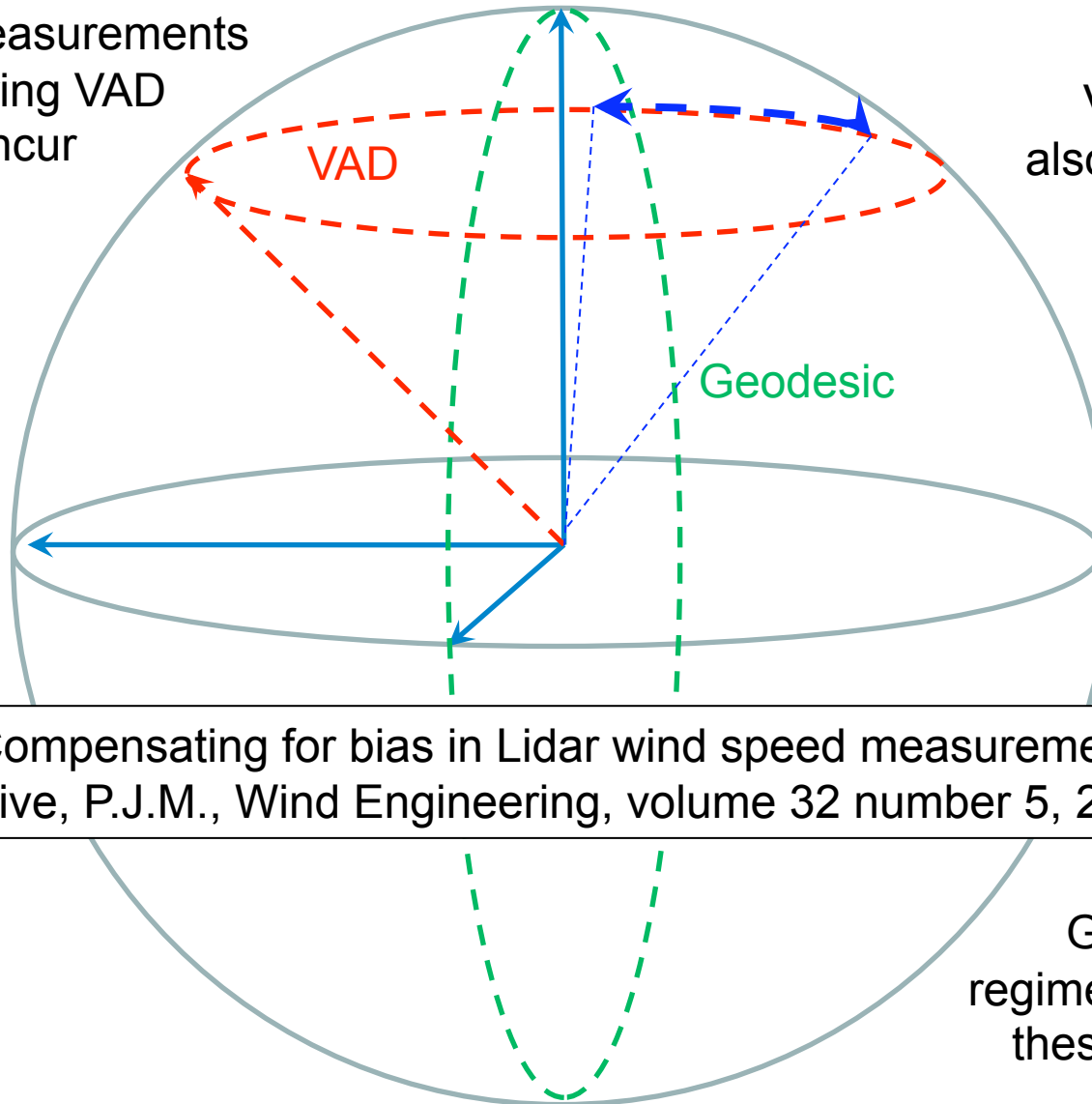
Beam steering (1)



**Beam orientations
corresponding to
VAD scan**

Beam steering (2)

Coplanar measurements obtained during VAD scans may incur ambiguity

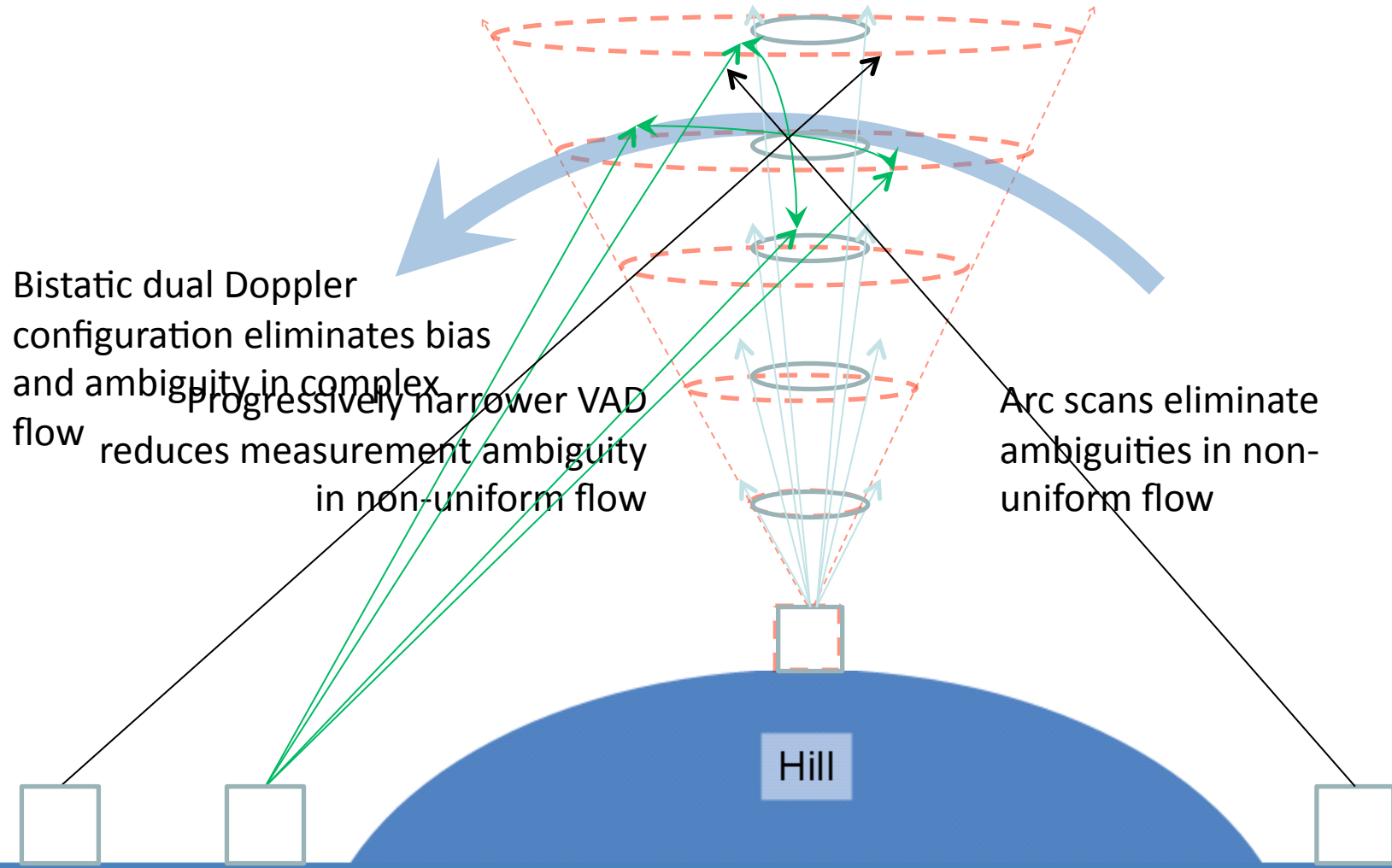


VAD arcs may also prove useful

“Compensating for bias in Lidar wind speed measurements”
Clive, P.J.M., Wind Engineering, volume 32 number 5, 2008

Geodesic scan regimes will resolve these ambiguities

Beam steering (3)



Bistatic dual Doppler configuration eliminates bias and ambiguity in complex flow

Progressively narrower VAD reduces measurement ambiguity in non-uniform flow

Arc scans eliminate ambiguities in non-uniform flow

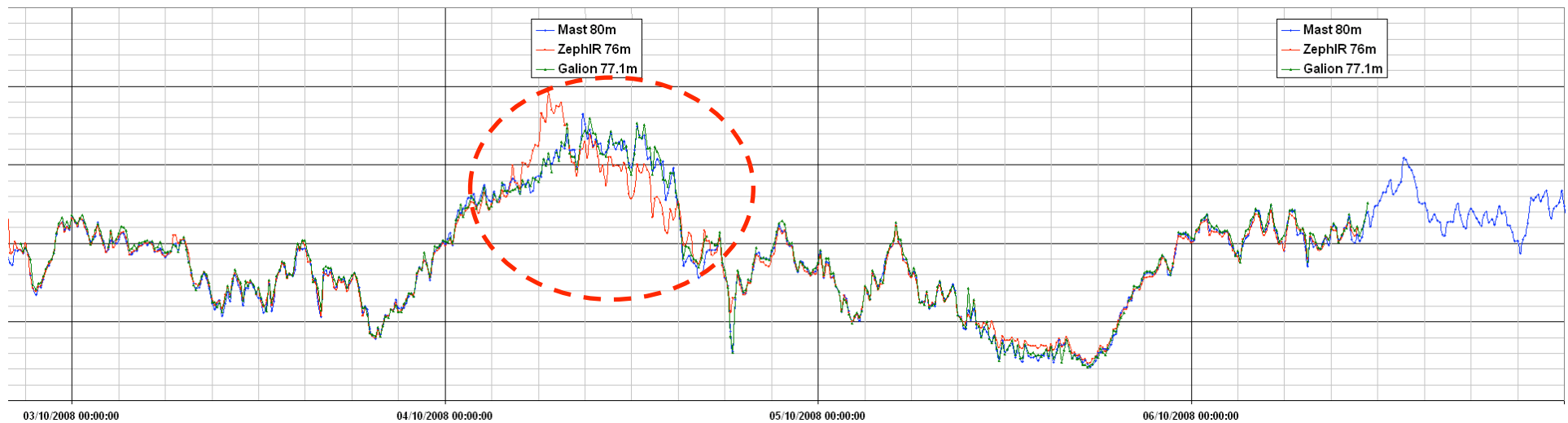
Galion



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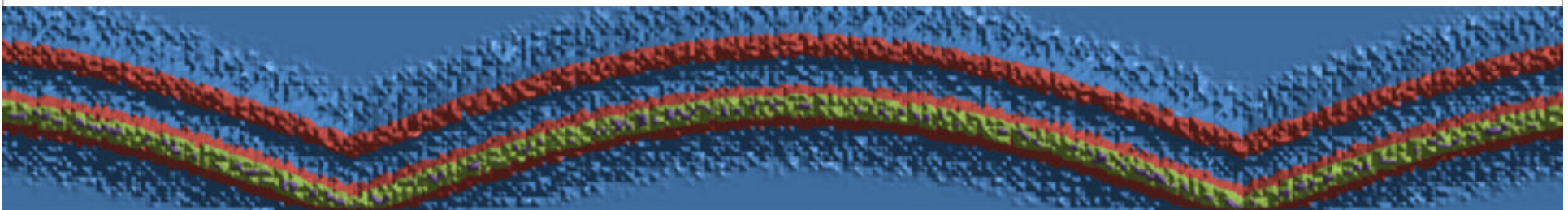
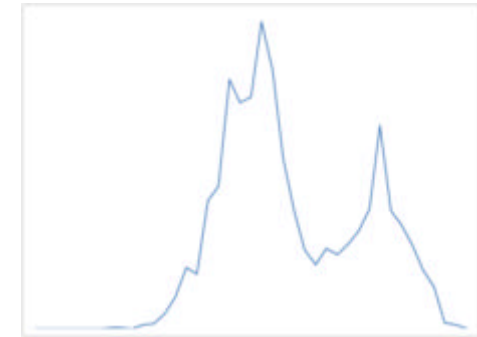
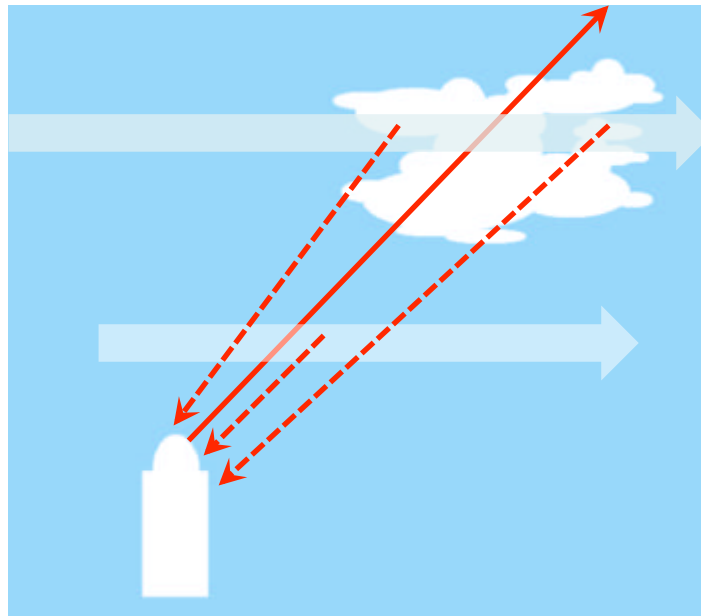
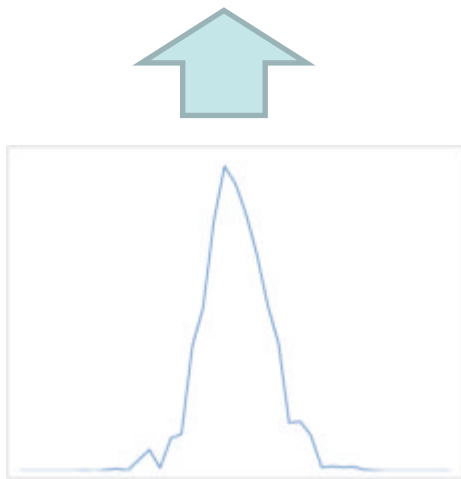
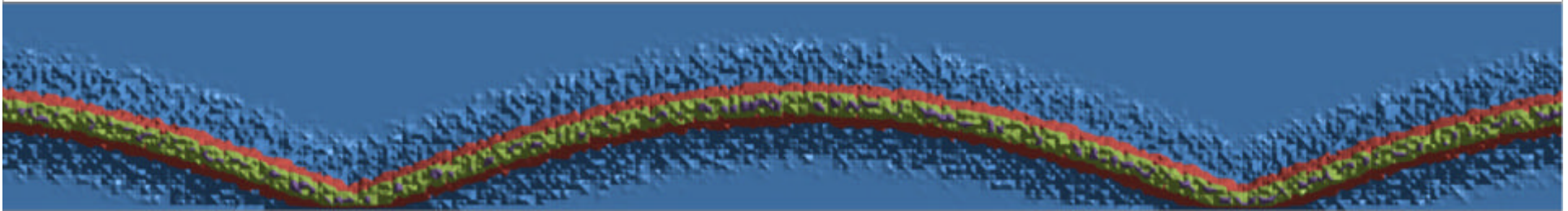


Comparison study (1)



Time series

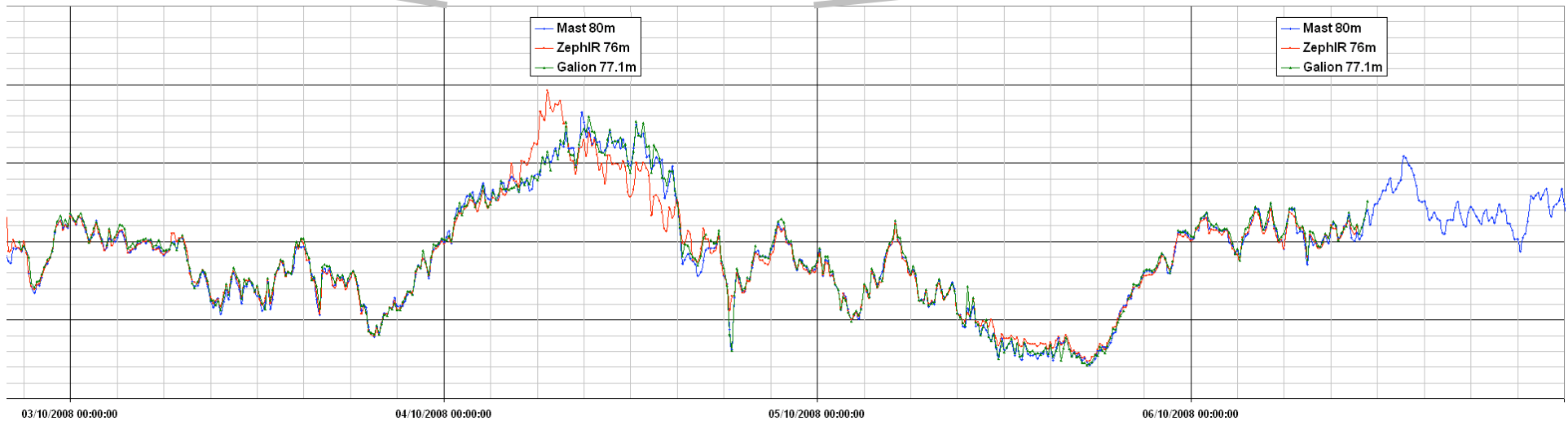
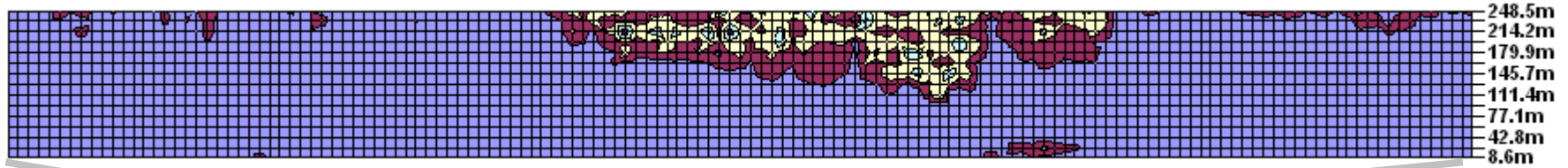
Cloud correction



Comparison study (1)



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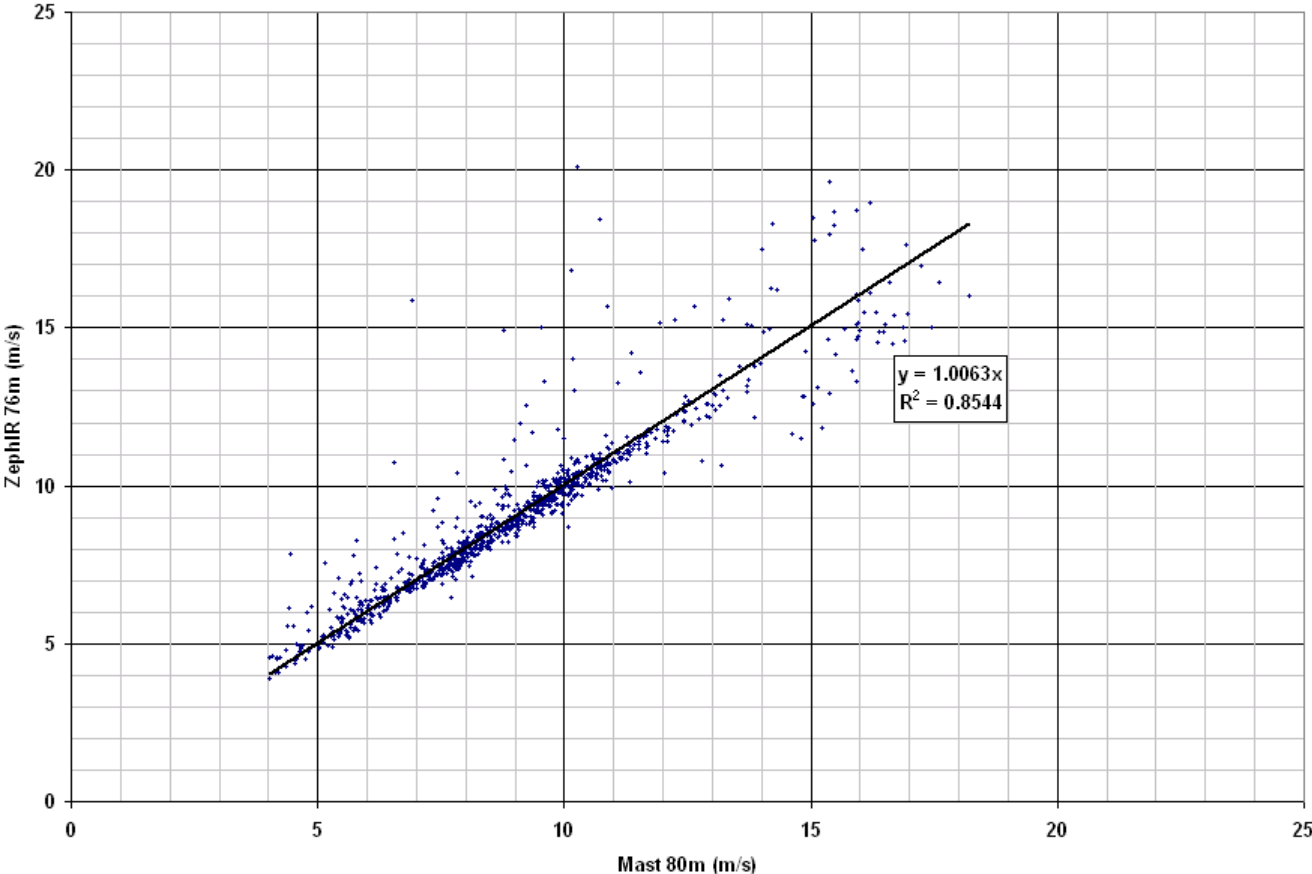


Time series



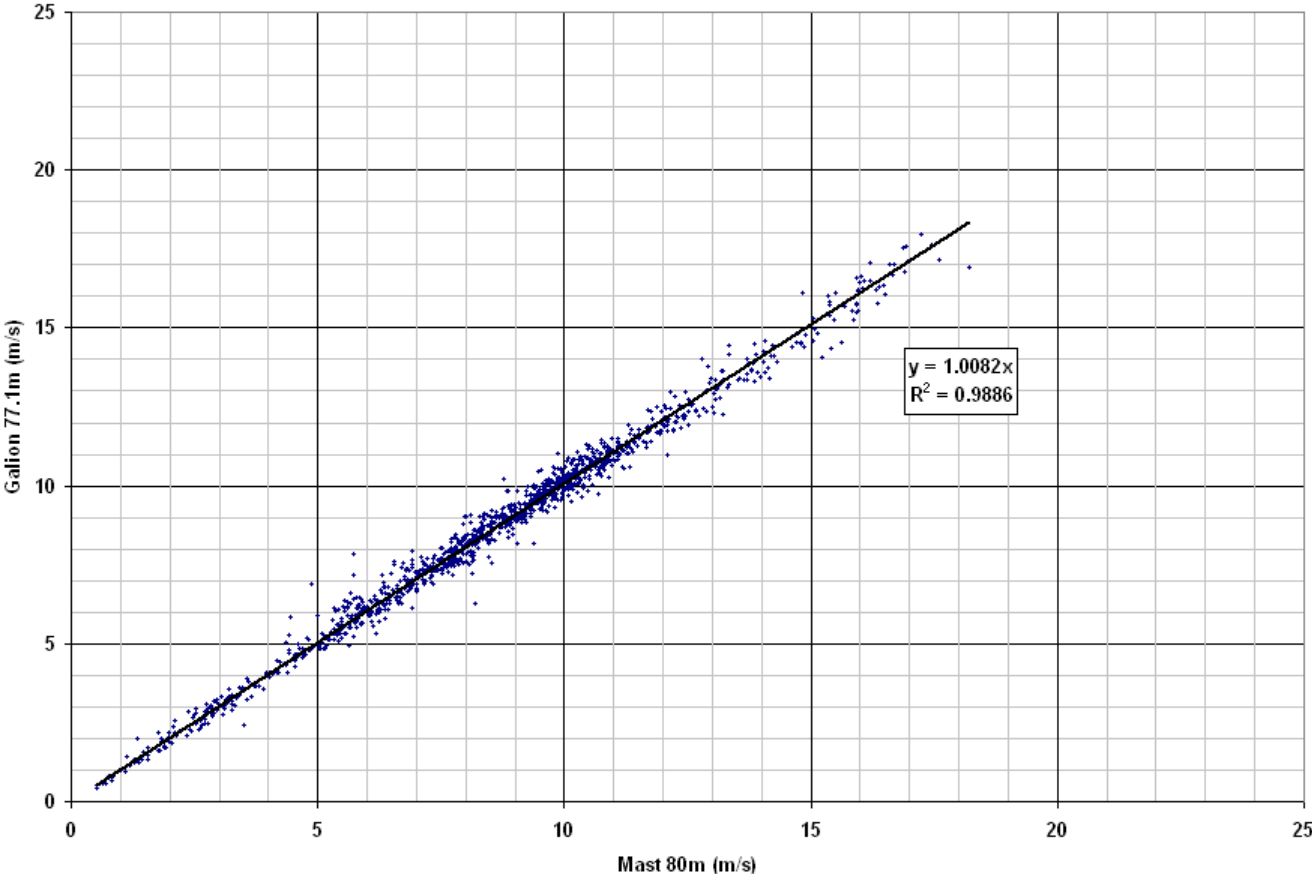
Comparison study (2)

Linear regression – ZephIR v Mast



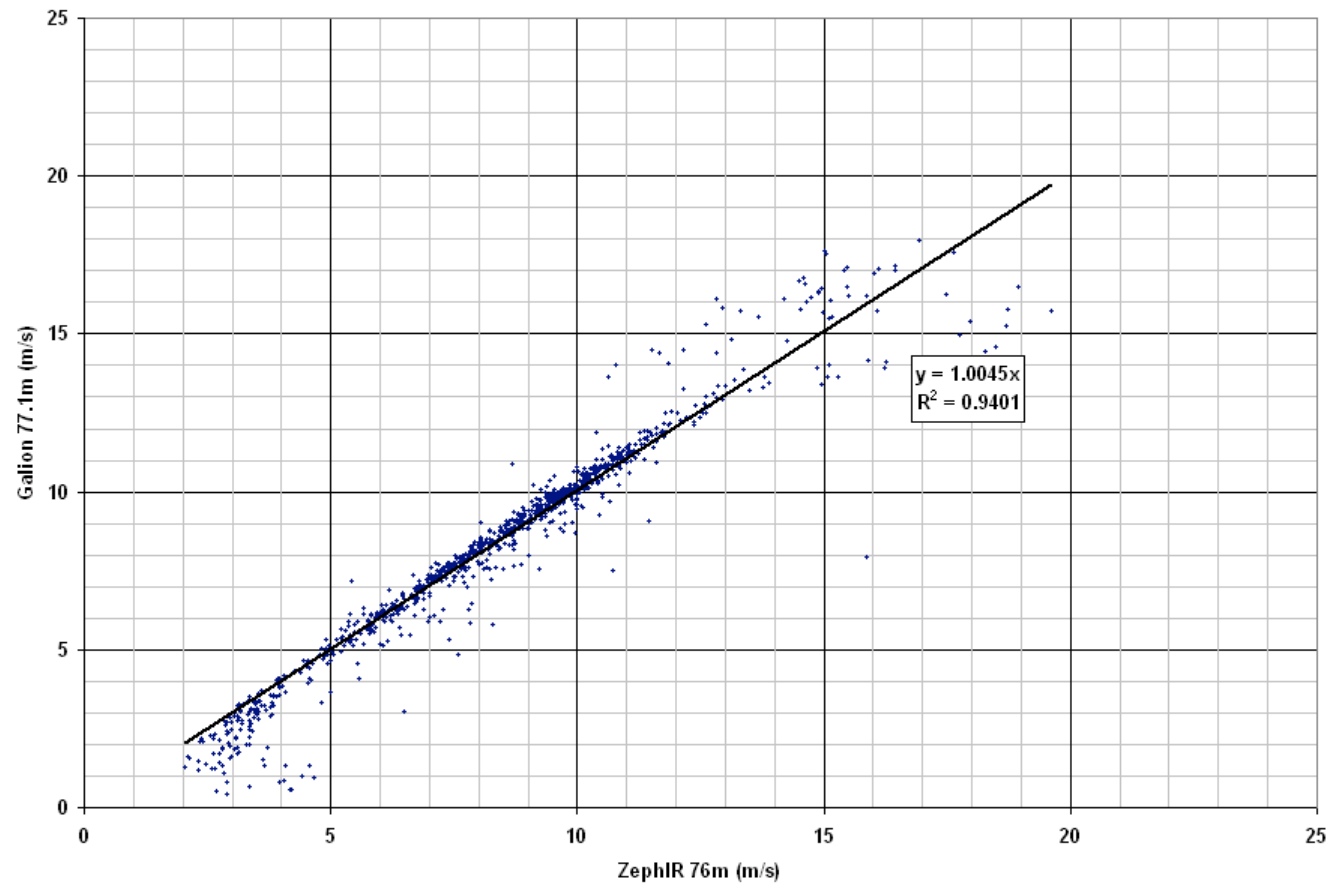
Comparison study (3)

Linear regression – Galion v Mast



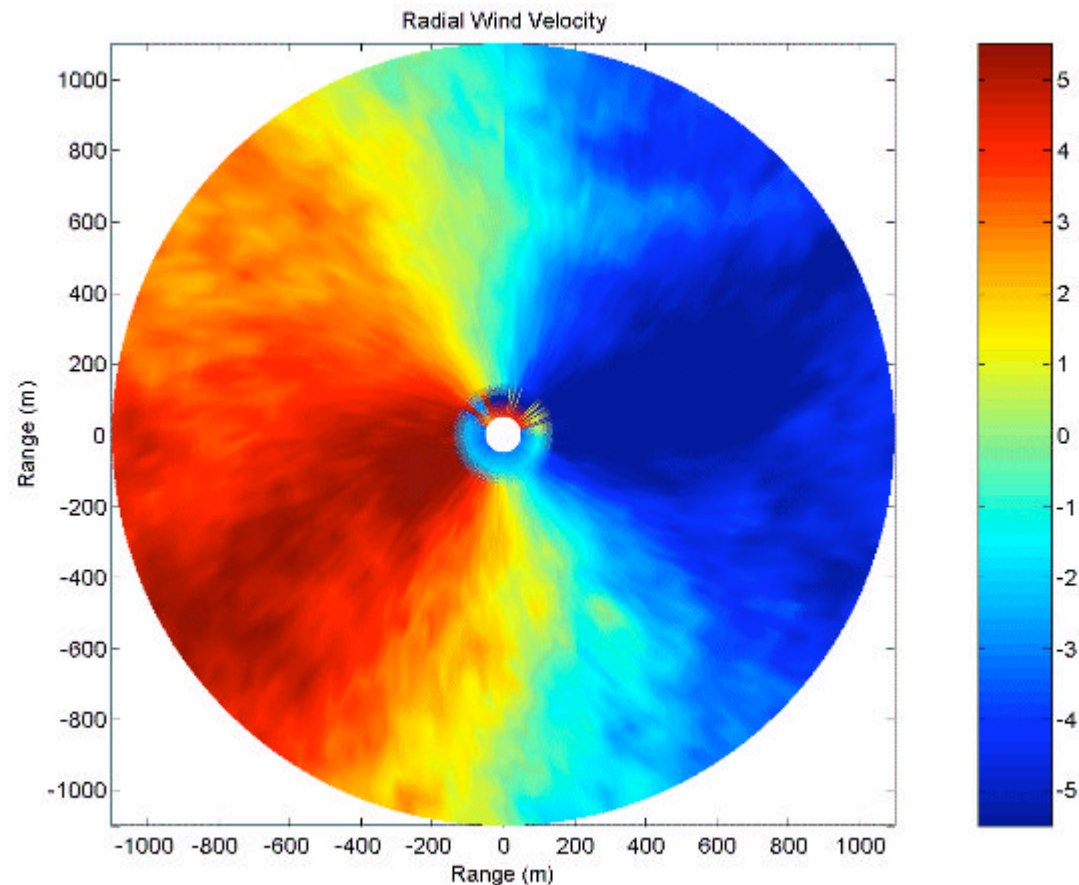
Comparison study (4)

Linear regression – Galion v ZephIR



Thank you for listening

Any questions?



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