

Liberating lidar – eliminating monitoring masts can reduce turbine performance assessment uncertainty

Derek Roberts, Susana Jimenez,
Reesa Dexter, Luke Simmons
DNV Energy Systems

“Purpose” of lidar monitoring masts:

Lidar drift monitoring (L.5.4):

- 0% of LMM-monitored lidars have violated consistency thresholds, during modern DNV tests.
- Lidar technology not susceptible to anemometer-like mechanical drift.

Lidar uncertainty monitoring (L.5.3):

- 0% of LMM-monitored lidars have violated uncertainty thresholds during DNV performance testing campaigns, when verifications performed at the project site.

Above-ground density measurements:

- More accurate to use hub-height mast signals on/near site than to use 60-m signals at test turbine.
- **Pressure:** IEC supports measuring anywhere within 5 km.
- **Relative humidity:** Low sensitivity; ignored in 12-1 Edition 1. Stronger vertical than lateral gradients.
- **Temperature:** Stronger vertical than lateral gradients.

Assess more turbines for less money at lower uncertainty

Lidar monitoring masts add negligible value to measurement accuracy and integrity.

- Zero cases of measurement consistency failure (L.5.4).
- Zero cases of LMM-derived monitoring uncertainty expansion (L.5.3) when lidars verified on site.
- LMM-based density characterization less accurate than hub-height-mast density characterization elsewhere on site.

Eliminating monitoring masts enables assessing 5x turbines for the cost of 1x.

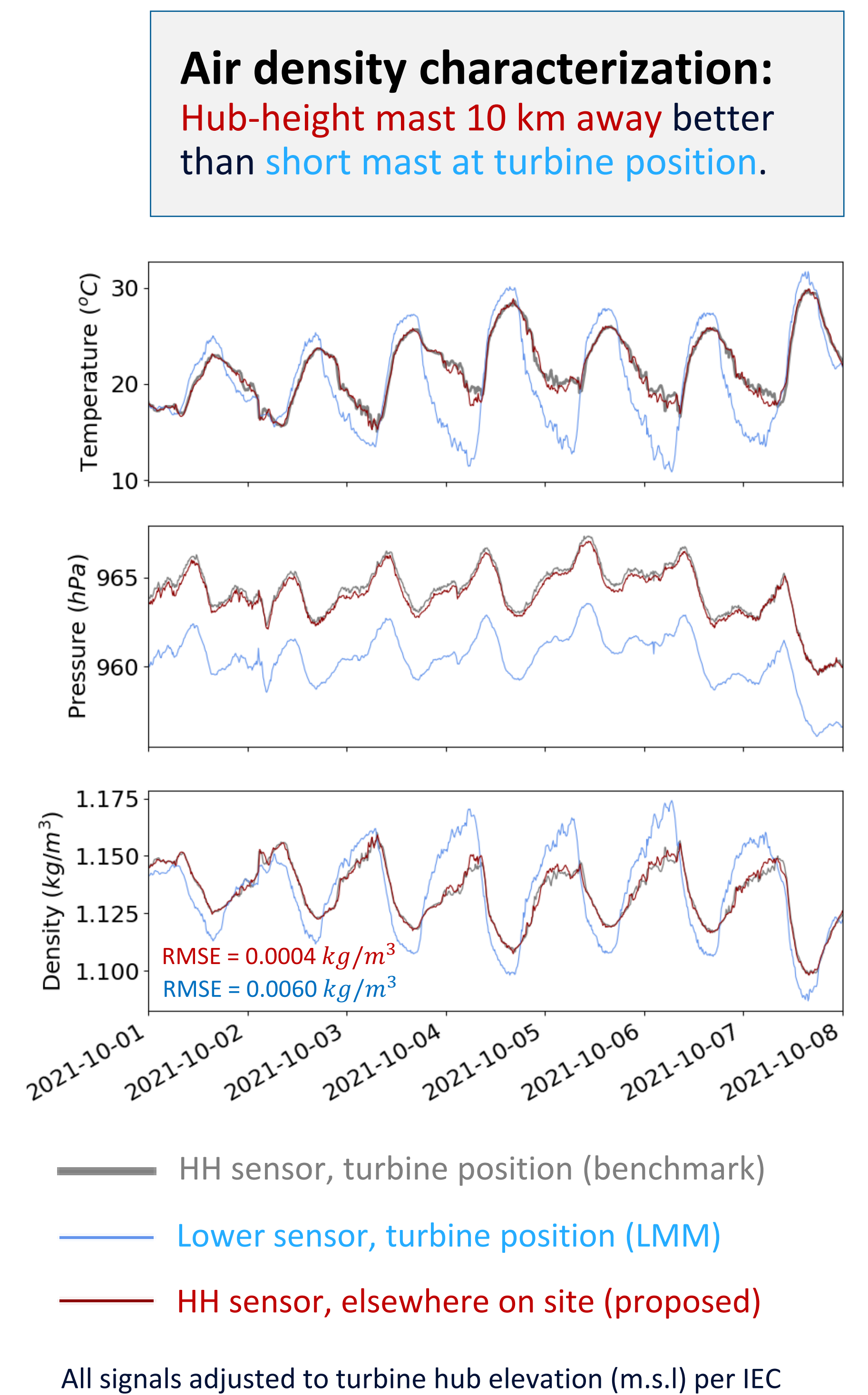
- Sequentially test five turbines with one lidar for the cost of testing one turbine with a lidar w/ monitoring mast.

Assessing more turbines reduces aggregate performance uncertainty.

- Basic statistics say so.
- IEC 12-1 Annex R provides standardized methodology.
- Risk reduction for both buyers and sellers.

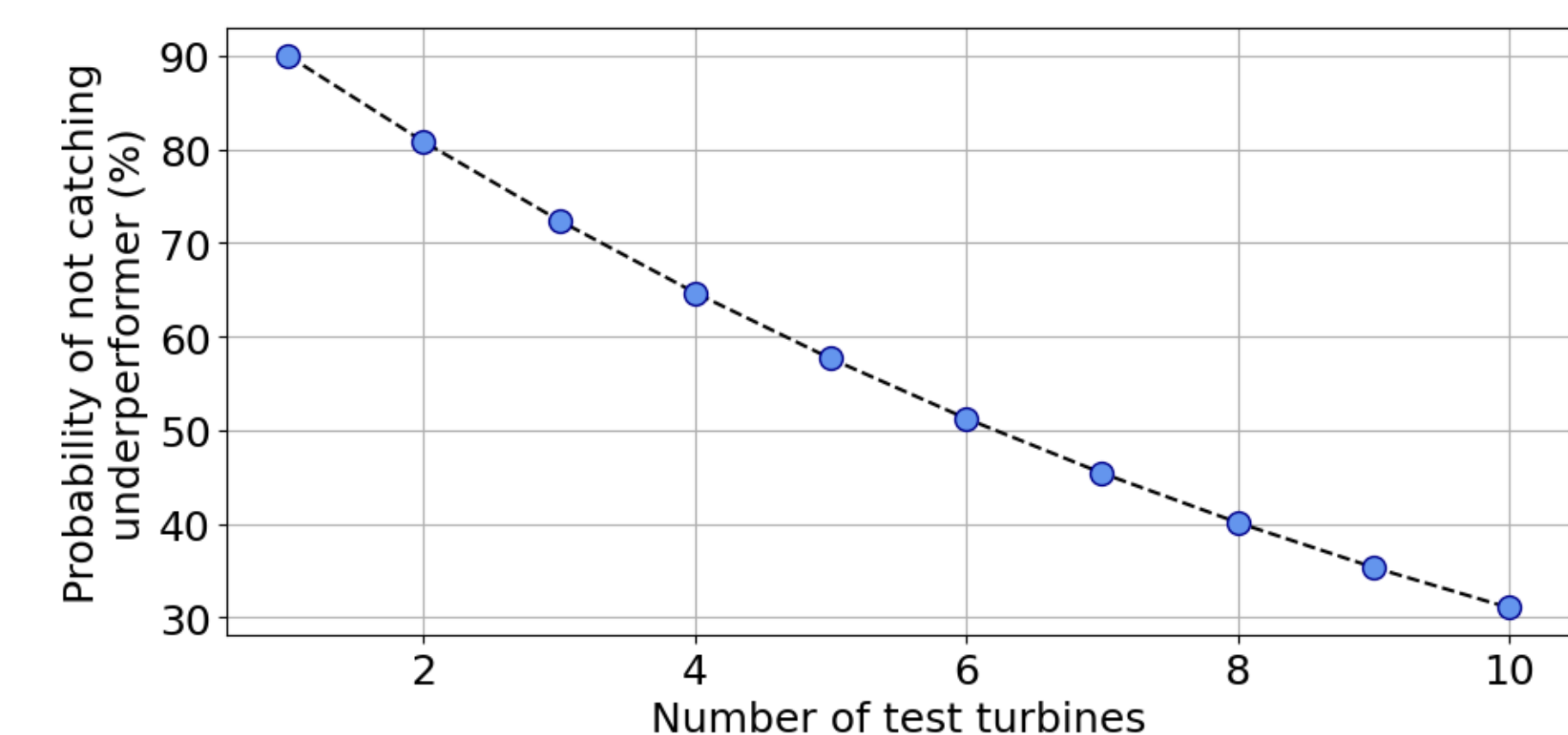
**RESOURCE
&TECH**

**AMERICAN
CLEAN
POWER**



Testing more turbines:

- Decreases AEP uncertainty.
- Expands probability of identifying faulty turbines.
- Expands wind farm knowledge.



DNV