

WIND DATA REPORT

Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts

September 1, 2007 – November 30, 2007

Prepared for

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NOTICE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Notice and Acknowledgements	1
Table of Contents	2
Table of Figures	3
Executive Summary	4
SECTION 1 - Station Location	5
SECTION 2 - Instrumentation and Equipment	5
SECTION 3 - Data Summary	6
SECTION 4 - Graphs	8
Wind Speed Time Series	9
Wind Speed Distributions	9
Monthly Average Wind Speeds	10
Diurnal Average Wind Speeds	10
Turbulence Intensities	11
Wind Roses	12
SECTION 5 - Significant Meteorological Events	13
SECTION 6 - Data Collection and Maintenance	13
SECTION 7 - Data Recovery and Validation	13
Test Definitions	13
Sensor Statistics	14
APPENDIX A - Sensor Performance Report	16
Test Definitions	16
Sensor Statistics	17
APPENDIX B - Plot Data	18
Wind Speed Distribution Data	18
Monthly Average Wind Speed Data	18
Diurnal Average Wind Speed Data	19
Wind Rose Data	19

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 – Map Showing Tisbury Site Location--Source googlemaps.com.....	5
Figure 2 - Wind Speed Time Series, September 1 st 2007—November 30 th 2007	9
Figure 3 - Wind Speed Distribution, September 1 st 2007—November 30 th 2007	9
Figure 4 - Monthly Average Wind Speed.....	10
Figure 5 - Diurnal Average Wind Speed, September 1st 2007—November 30th 2007.....	10
Figure 6 - Turbulence Intensity, September 1 st 2007—November 30 th 2007.....	11
Figure 7 - Wind Rose, September 1 st 2007—November 30 th 2007	12

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

All the work presented in this Wind Data Report including installation and decommissioning of the meteorological tower and instrumentation, and the data analysis and reporting was performed by the Renewable Energy Research Laboratory (RERL) at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

This report covers wind data measured at a meteorological tower installed at Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, MA. Installed on June 21, 2007, the wind monitoring station has been in continuous operation to this day. Two sets of two anemometers and one wind vane are mounted at 49 m (160.7 ft) and 35 m (114.8 ft). Reports are made on a quarterly basis; and this report is the first report for Tisbury.

The season covered by this first quarterly report is September 2007 – November 2007 (fall quarter). The mean recorded wind speed for this quarter was 5.31 m/s (11.9 mph)¹ and the prevailing wind direction was from the west-southwest. The gross data recovery percentage (the actual percentage of expected data received) was 100% and the net data recovery percentage (the percentage of expected data which passed all of the quality assurance tests) was 94.37%.

Additional information about interpreting the data presented in this report can be found in the Fact Sheet, “Interpreting Your Wind Resource Data,” produced by RERL and the Massachusetts Technology Collaborative (MTC). This document is found through the RERL website:

http://www.ceere.org/rerl/about_wind/RERL_Fact_Sheet_6_Wind_resource_interpretation.pdf

¹ 1m/s=2.237 mph

SECTION 1 - Station Location

The Tisbury site is located Martha's Vineyard, MA. Latitude and Longitude are 41° 26.027'N and 70° 37.301'W, respectively, using the NAD 83 datum. Figure 1 shows the site on a topographic map.

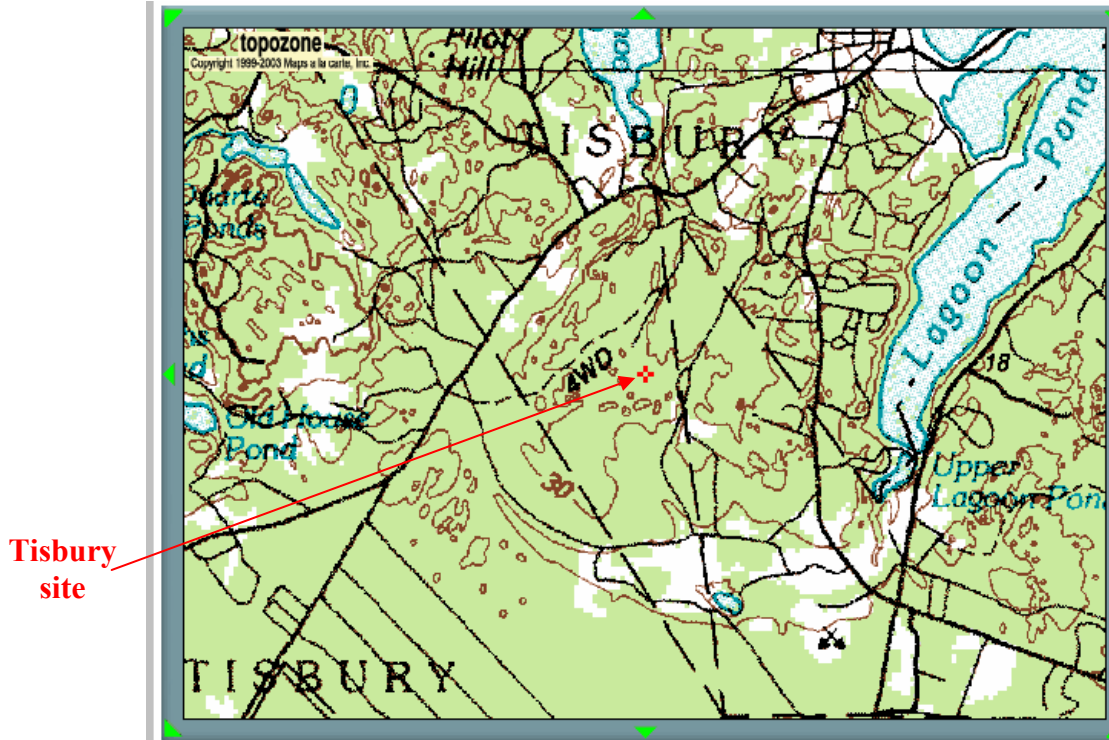


Figure 1 – Map Showing Tisbury Site Location--Source googlemaps.com

SECTION 2 - Instrumentation and Equipment

The wind monitoring equipment is mounted on a 50 m (164.0 ft) NRG tower. All other monitoring equipment comes from NRG Systems, and consists of the following items:

- Symphonie Data Logger
- Electrical enclosure box
- 4 – #40 Anemometers, standard calibration (Slope - 0.765 m/s, Offset – 0.350 m/s). Two anemometers are located at 49 m (160.7 ft), two at 35 m (114.8 ft)
- 2 - #200P Wind direction vanes. They are located at heights of 49 m (160.7 ft) and 35m (124.6 ft)
- 4 – Sensor booms, 54" length
- Lightning rod and grounding cable
- 1 - #110S Temperature sensor mounted at approximately 3 m (9.8 ft)
- Shielded sensor wire

The data from the Symphonie logger is mailed to the Renewable Energy Research Laboratory at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst on a regular basis. The logger samples wind speed and direction once every two seconds. These data are then combined into 10-minute averages and, along with the standard deviation for those 10-minute periods, are put into a binary file. These binary files are converted to ASCII text files using the NRG software BaseStation®. These text files are then imported into a database software program where they are subjected to quality assurance (QA) tests prior to using the data.

SECTION 3- Data Summary

A summary of the wind speeds and wind directions measured during the reporting period is included in Table 1. Table 1 includes the mean wind speeds measured at each measurement height, the maximum instantaneous wind speed measured at each measurement height and the prevailing wind direction measured at each measurement height. These values are provided for each month of the reporting period and for the whole reporting period.

Date	Mean Wind Speed	Max Wind Speed	Prevailing Wind Direction	Mean Wind Speed	Max Wind Speed	Prevailing Wind Direction
Height Units	49 m [m/s]	49 m [m/s]	49 m	35 m [m/s]	35m [m/s]	35 m
Sept	5.33	10.5	WSW	4.91	9.6	WSW
Oct	5.06	13.6	WSW	4.62	12.1	WSW
Nov	6.08	19.1	WNW	5.34	16.7	WNW
Sept -Nov 2007	5.31	19.1	WSW	4.79	16.7	WSW

Table 1. Wind Speed and Direction Data Summary

Wind data statistics in the table are reported when more than 90% of the data during the reporting period are valid. In cases when a larger amount of data is missing, the percent of the available data that are used to determine the data statistics is noted.

No measurement of wind speed or direction can be perfectly accurate. Wind speed measurement errors occur due to anemometer manufacturing variability, anemometer calibration errors, the response of anemometers to turbulence and vertical air flow and due to air flows caused by the anemometer mounting system. Every effort is made to reduce the sources of these errors. Nevertheless, the values reported in this report have an expected uncertainty of about $\pm 2\%$ or ± 0.2 m/s, whichever is greater. Wind direction measurement errors occur due to sensor measurement uncertainty, tower effects, boom alignment measurement errors and twisting of pipe sections during the raising of a pipe tower. Efforts are also made to reduce these errors, but the reported wind directions are estimated to have an uncertainty of ± 5 degrees.

A summary of the turbulence intensity and mean wind shear measured at each measurement height during the reporting period is included in Table 2. These values are provided for each month of the reporting period and for the whole reporting period.

Turbulence intensity is calculated by dividing the standard deviation of the wind speed by the mean wind speed and is a measure of the gustiness of a wind resource. Lower turbulence results in lower mechanical loads on a wind turbine. Turbulence intensity varies with wind speed. The average turbulence intensity presented in Table 2 is the mean turbulence intensity when the wind speed at each measurement height is between 10 and 11 m/s.

Shear coefficients provide a measure of the change in wind speed with height. When data at multiple heights is available, shear coefficients, α , have been determined. They can be used in the following formula to estimate the average wind speed, $U(z)$, at height z , when the

average wind speed, $U(z_r)$, at height z_r is known: $U(z) = U(z_r) \left(\frac{z}{z_r} \right)^\alpha$ The change in wind

speed with height is a very complicated relationship related to atmospheric conditions, wind speed, wind direction, time of day and time of year. This formula will not always provide the correct answer at any given site. Nevertheless the calculated shear coefficient, based on measurements at two heights, can be used to characterize the degree of increase in wind speed with height at a site.

The mean wind shear coefficient that is provided here is calculated based on the mean wind speeds in Table 1, where z_{high} and z_{low} are the heights of the higher and lower mean wind speeds used in the calculation and $U(z_{low})$ and $U(z_{high})$ are the mean wind speeds at the two heights.

$$\alpha = \log \left(\frac{U(z_{high})}{U(z_{low})} \right) / \log \left(\frac{z_{high}}{z_{low}} \right)$$

Date	Turbulence Intensity at 10 m/s	Turbulence Intensity at 10 m/s	Mean Wind Shear Coefficient, α
Height Units	49 m [-]	35 m [-]	Between 49 m and 35 m [-]
Sept	0.24	0.23	0.244
Oct	0.24	0.23	0.270
Nov	0.22	0.24	0.386

Table 2. Shear and Turbulence Intensity Data Summary

SECTION 4- Graphs

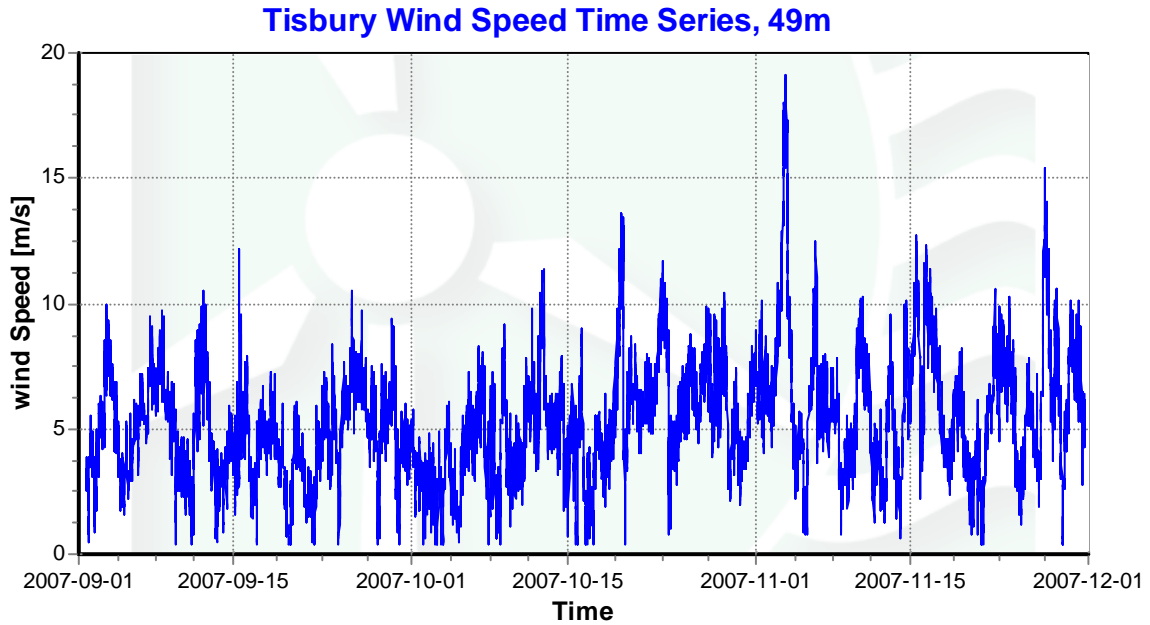
This report contains several types of wind data graphs. Unless otherwise noted, each graph represents data from 1 quarter (3 months). The following graphs are included:

- Time Series – 10-minute average wind speeds are plotted against time.
- Wind Speed Distribution – A histogram plot giving the percentage of time that the wind is at a given wind speed.
- Monthly Average – A plot of the monthly average wind speed over a 12-month period. This graph shows the trends in the wind speed over the year.
- Diurnal – A plot of the average wind speed for each hour of the day.
- Turbulence Intensity – A plot of turbulence intensity as a function of wind speed. Turbulence Intensity is calculated as the standard deviation of the wind speed divided by the wind speed and is a measure of the gustiness of a wind resource. Lower turbulence results in lower mechanical loads on a wind turbine.
- Wind Rose – A plot, by compass direction showing the percentage of time that the wind comes from a given direction and the average wind speed in that direction.

Fall wind speeds were generally below 10 m/s (22.36 mph) as shown in the time-series graph (Figure 2). Figure 3 shows that the wind speed was often (approximately 65% of the quarter) between 3 m/s and 7 m/s (6.7 mph and 15.7 mph). Figure 4 shows the monthly average wind speed for the months of July '07 to Nov '07. Figure 5 shows that diurnal average wind speeds were generally fairly even throughout the day during this quarter. The wind rose plot (Figure 7) shows that the wind blew from the west-southwest about 13% of the ten minute data collected, the mean wind speed from the west-southwest was 5.6 m/s (12.5 mph).

Data for the wind speed histograms, monthly and diurnal average plots, and wind roses are included in APPENDIX B.

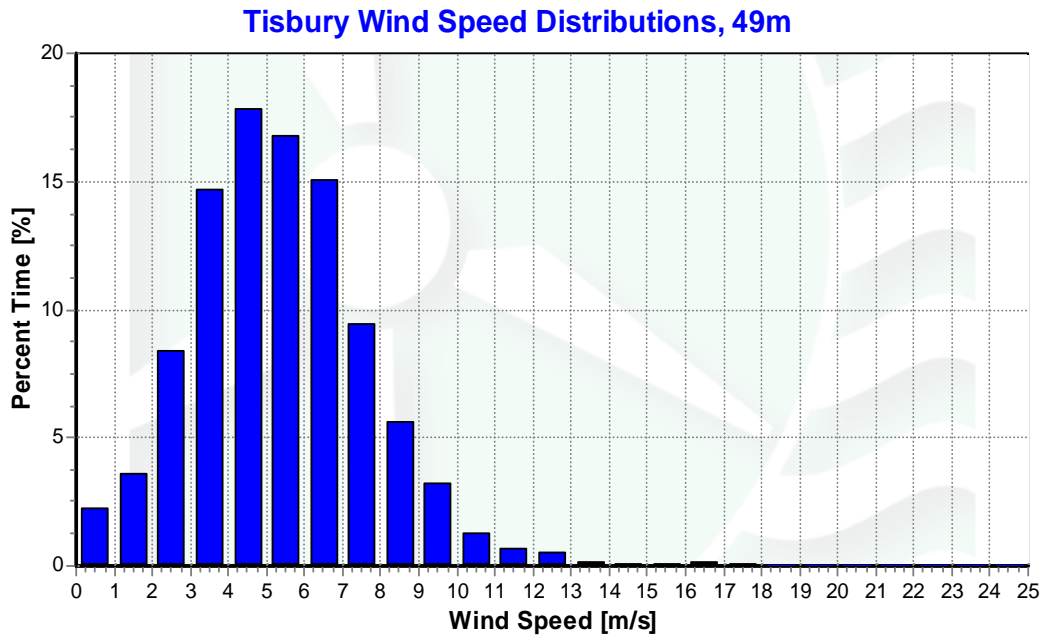
Wind Speed Time Series



Plot by DQMS3 - dqms@dqms.com

Figure 2 - Wind Speed Time Series, September 1st 2007—November 30th 2007

Wind Speed Distributions



Plot by DQMS3 - dqms@dqms.com

Figure 3 - Wind Speed Distribution, September 1st 2007—November 30th 2007

Monthly Average Wind Speeds

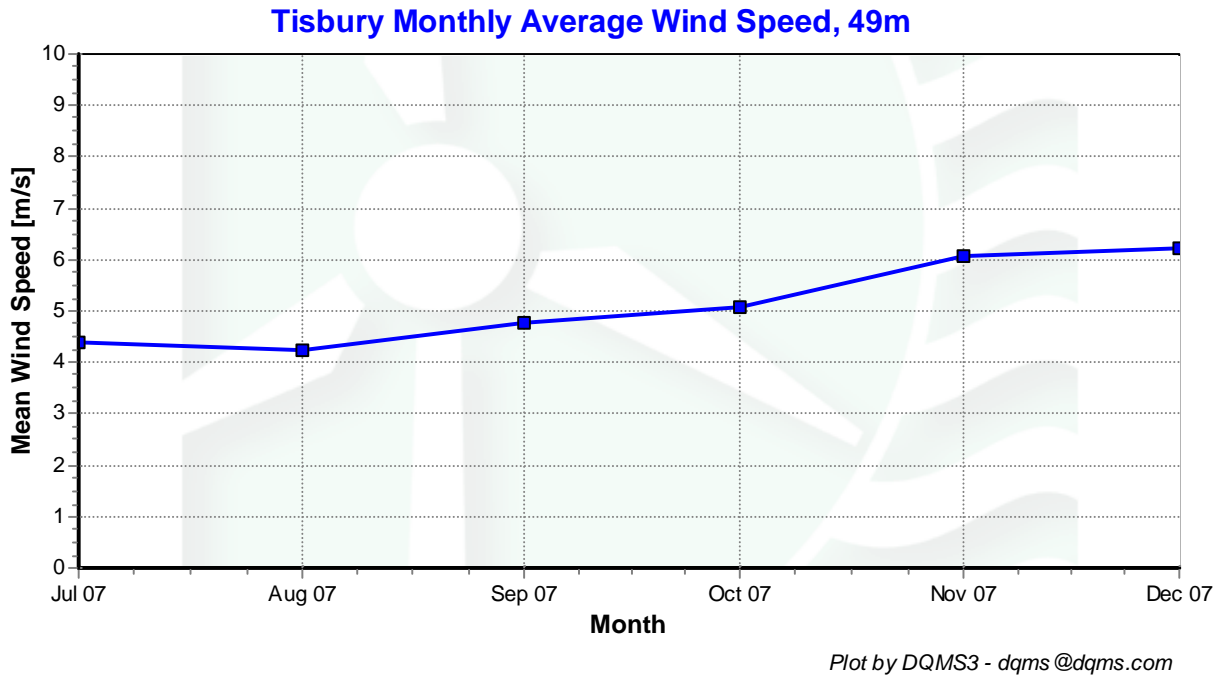


Figure 4 - Monthly Average Wind Speed

Diurnal Average Wind Speeds

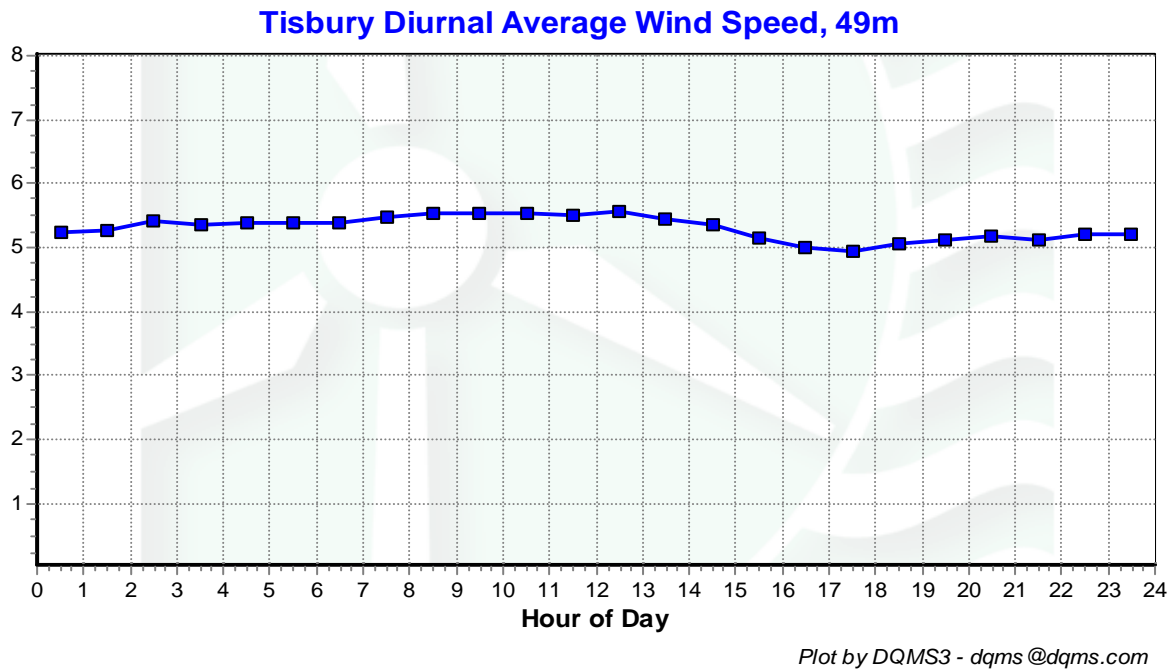
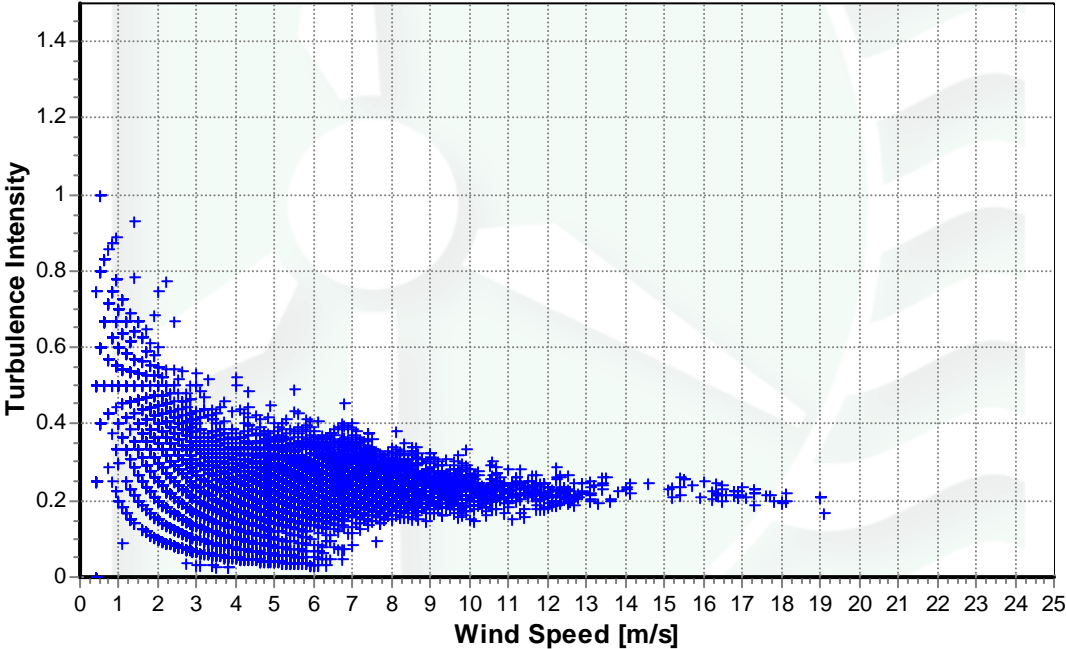


Figure 5 - Diurnal Average Wind Speed, September 1st 2007—November 30th 2007

Turbulence Intensities

Tisbury turbulence Intensity, 49m

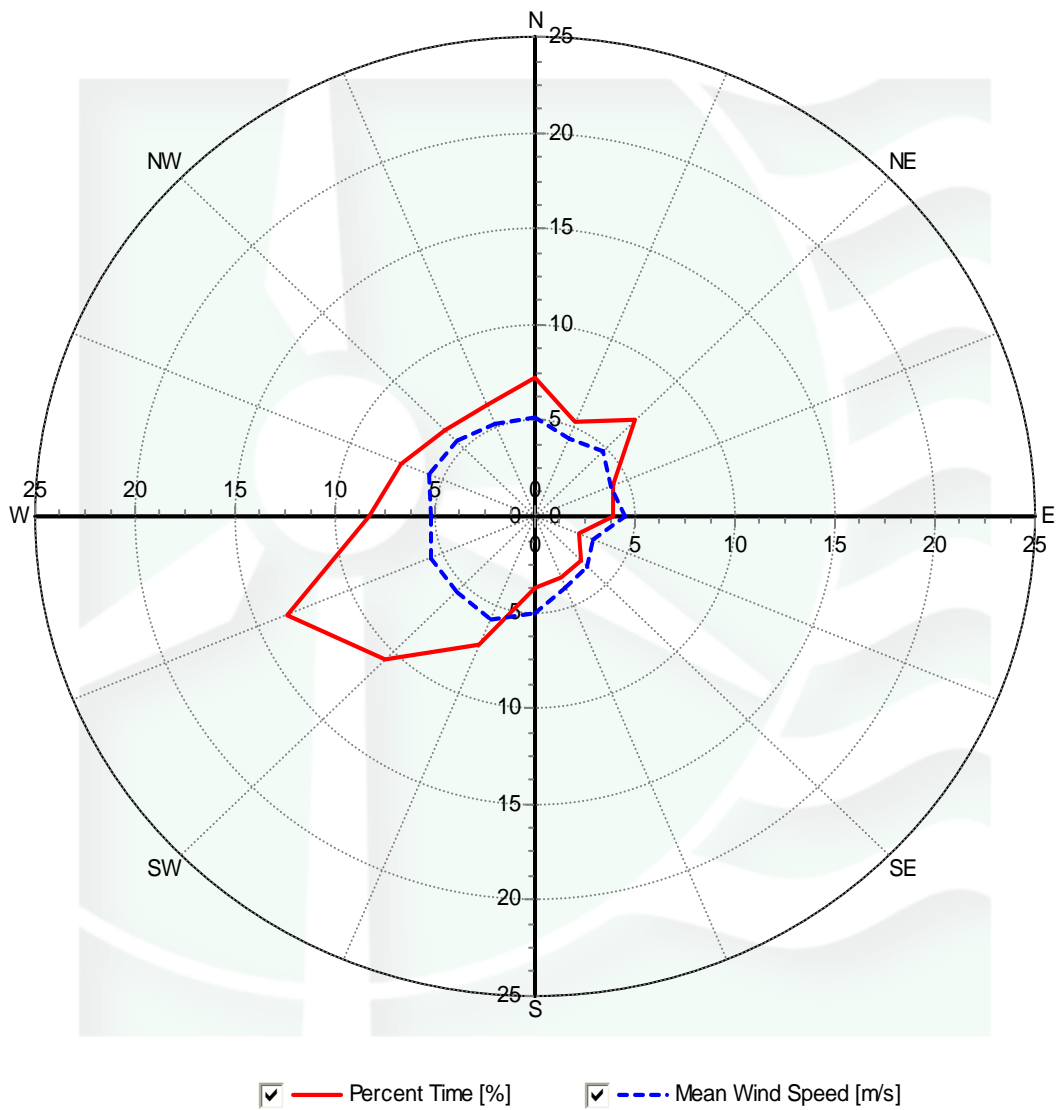


Plot by DQMS3 - dqms@dqms.com

Figure 6 - Turbulence Intensity, September 1st 2007—November 30th 2007

Wind Roses

Tisbury Wind Rose, 49m



Plot by DQMS3 - dqms@dqms.com

Figure 7 - Wind Rose, September 1st 2007—November 30th 2007

SECTION 5 - Significant Meteorological Events

There were no weather conditions that would have significantly affected wind speed or wind direction data.

Sources:

<http://www.wunderground.com/>, <http://www.erh.noaa.gov/box/MonthlyClimate2.shtml>

SECTION 6 - Data Collection and Maintenance

All sensors appear to be functioning correctly except one of the anemometers at a height of 49m.

SECTION 7 - Data Recovery and Validation

All raw wind data are subjected to a series of tests and filters to weed out data that are faulty or corrupted. Definitions of these quality assurance (QA) controls are given below under Test Definitions and Sensor Statistics. These control filters were designed to automate the quality control process and used many of the previous hand-worked data sets made at UMass to affect a suitable emulation. The gross percentage of data recovered (ratio of the number of raw data points received to data points expected) and net percentage (ratio of raw data points which passed all QA control tests to data points expected) are shown below.

Gross Data Recovered [%]	100
Net Data Recovered [%]	94.37

Test Definitions

All raw data were subjected to a series of validation tests, as described below. The sensors tested and the parameters specific to each sensor are given in the Sensor Performance Report which is included in APPENDIX A. Data which were flagged as invalid were not included in the statistics presented in this report.

MinMax Test: All sensors are expected to report data values within a range specified by the sensor and logger manufacturers. If a value falls outside this range, it is flagged as invalid. A data value from the sensor listed in Test Field 1 (TF1) is flagged if it is less than Factor 1 (F1) or greater than Factor 2. This test has been applied to the following sensors (as applicable): wind speed, wind speed standard deviation, wind direction, temperature, and solar insolation.

$$F1 > TF1 > F2$$

MinMaxT Test: This is a MinMax test for wind direction standard deviation with different ranges applied for high and low wind speeds. A wind direction standard deviation data value (TF1) is flagged either if it is less than Factor 1, if the wind speed (TF2) is less than Factor 4

and the wind direction standard deviation is greater than Factor 2, or if the wind speed is greater than or equal to Factor 4 and the wind direction standard deviation is greater than Factor 3.

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{TF1} < \text{F1}) \\ & \text{or } (\text{TF2} < \text{F4} \text{ and } \text{TF1} > \text{F2}) \\ & \text{or } (\text{TF2} \geq \text{F4} \text{ and } \text{TF1} > \text{F3}) \end{aligned}$$

Icing Test: An icing event occurs when ice collects on a sensor and degrades its performance. Icing events are characterized by the simultaneous measurements of near-zero standard deviation of wind direction, non-zero wind speed, and near- or below-freezing temperatures. Wind speed, wind speed standard deviation, wind direction, and wind direction standard deviation data values are flagged if the wind direction standard deviation (CF1) is less than or equal to Factor 1 (F1), the wind speed (TF1) is greater than Factor 2 (F2), and the temperature (CF2) is less than Factor 3 (F3). To exit an icing event, the wind direction standard deviation must be greater than Factor 4.

$$\text{CF1} \leq \text{F1} \text{ and } \text{TF1} > \text{F2} \text{ and } \text{CF2} < \text{F3}$$

CompareSensors Test: Where primary and redundant sensors are used, it is possible to determine when one of the sensors is not performing properly. For anemometers, poor performance is characterized by low data values. Therefore, if one sensor of the pair reports values significantly below the other, the low values are flagged. At low wind speeds (Test Fields 1 and 2 less than or equal to Factor 3) wind speed data are flagged if the absolute difference between the two wind speeds is greater than Factor 1. At high wind speeds (Test Fields 1 or 2 greater than Factor 3) wind speed data are flagged if the absolute value of the ratio of the two wind speeds is greater than Factor 2.

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{TF1} \leq \text{F3} \text{ and } \text{TF2} \leq \text{F3} \text{ and } \text{abs}(\text{TF1} - \text{TF2}) > \text{F1}] \\ & \text{or } [(\text{TF1} > \text{F3} \text{ or } \text{TF2} > \text{F3}) \text{ and } (\text{abs}(1 - \text{TF1} / \text{TF2}) > \text{F2} \text{ or } \text{abs}(1 - \text{TF2} / \text{TF1}) > \text{F2})] \end{aligned}$$

Sensor Statistics

A summary of the results of the data collection and filtering are given in the Sensor Performance Report which is included in APPENDIX A. The following categories of information, tabulated for each sensor, are included in that report.

Expected Data Points: the total number of sample intervals between the start and end dates (inclusive).

Actual Data Points: the total number of data points recorded between the start and end dates.

% Data Recovered: the ratio of actual and expected data points (this is the *gross data recovered percentage*).

Hours Out of Range: total number of hours for which data were flagged according to MinMax and MinMaxT tests. These tests flag data which fall outside of an expected range.

Hours of Icing: total number of hours for which data were flagged according to icing tests. This test uses the standard deviation of wind direction, air temperature, and wind speed to determine when sensor icing has occurred.

Hours of Fault: total number of hours for which data were flagged according to CompareSensors tests. These tests compare two sensors (e.g. primary and redundant anemometers installed at the same height) and flag data points where one sensor differs significantly from the other.

% Data Good: the filter results are subtracted from the gross data recovery percentage to yield the *net data recovered percentage*.

APPENDIX A - Sensor Performance Report

Test Definitions

TestOrder	TestField1	TestField2	TestField3	CalcField1	CalcField2	CalcField3	TestType	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	Factor4
1							TimeTest Insert	0	0	0	0
2	Etmp2aDEGC						MinMax	-30	60		
3	EtmpSD2aDEGC						MinMax	-30	60		
4	EtmpMax2aDEGC						MinMax	-30	60		
5	EtmpMin2aDEGC						MinMax	-30	60		
10	Anem49aMS						MinMax	0	90	0	0
11	Anem49bMS						MinMax	0	90	0	0
12	Anem35aMS						MinMax	0	90	0	0
13	Anem35bMS						MinMax	0	90	0	0
14	Anem49yMS						MinMax	0	90	0	0
15	Anem35yMS						MinMax	0	90	0	0
20	AnemSD49aMS						MinMax	0	4	0	0
21	AnemSD49bMS						MinMax	0	4	0	0
22	AnemSD35aMS						MinMax	0	4	0	0
23	AnemSD35bMS						MinMax	0	4	0	0
24	AnemSD49yMS						MinMax	0	4	0	0
25	AnemSD35yMS						MinMax	0	4	0	0
30	Vane49aDEG						MinMax	0	359.9	0	0
31	Vane35aDEG						MinMax	0	359.9	0	0
50	Turb49zNONE						MinMax	0	2	0	0
51	Turb35zNONE						MinMax	0	2	0	0
60	Wshr0zNONE						MinMax	-100	100	0	0
70	Pwrd49zWMS						MinMax	0	1500	0	0
71	Pwrd35zWMS						MinMax	0	1500	0	0
200	VaneSD49aDEG	Anem49yMS					MinMaxT	0	100	10	10
201	VaneSD35aDEG	Anem35yMS					MinMaxT	0	100	10	10
300	Anem49aMS	AnemSD49aMS	Vane49aDEG	VaneSD49aDEG	Etmp2aDEGC		Icing	0.5	1	2	4
301	Anem49bMS	AnemSD49bMS	Vane49aDEG	VaneSD49aDEG	Etmp2aDEGC		Icing	0.5	1	2	4
302	Anem35aMS	AnemSD35aMS	Vane35aDEG	VaneSD35aDEG	Etmp2aDEGC		Icing	0.5	1	2	4
303	Anem35bMS	AnemSD35bMS	Vane35aDEG	VaneSD35aDEG	Etmp2aDEGC		Icing	0.5	1	2	4
400	Anem49aMS	Anem49bMS					CompareSensors	1	0.25	3	0
401	Anem35aMS	Anem35bMS					CompareSensors	1	0.25	3	0
500	AMax49aMS						MinMax	0	90	0	0
501	AMin49aMS						MinMax	0	90	0	0
502	AMax49bMS						MinMax	0	90	0	0
503	AMin49bMS						MinMax	0	90	0	0
504	AMax35aMS						MinMax	0	90	0	0
505	AMin35aMS						MinMax	0	90	0	0
506	AMax35bMS						MinMax	0	90	0	0
507	AMin35bMS						MinMax	0	90	0	0
520	VMax49aDEG						MinMax	0	359.9	0	0
521	VMin49aDEG						MinMax	0	359.9	0	0
522	VMax35aDEG						MinMax	0	359.9	0	0
523	VMin35aDEG						MinMax	0	359.9	0	0

Sensor Statistics

Sensor	Expected Data Points	Actual Data Points	% Data Recovered	Hours Out of Range	Hours of Icing	Hours of Fault	% Data Good
Etmp2aDEGC	13105	13105	100	0	0	0	100
EtmpSD2aDEGC	13105	13105	100	0	0	0	100
Anem49aMS	13105	13105	100	1.167	0	868	60.206
AnemSD49aMS	13105	13105	100	1.167	0	672.333	69.164
Anem49bMS	13105	13105	100	0.5	0	0	99.977
AnemSD49bMS	13105	13105	100	0.5	0	0	99.977
Anem35aMS	13105	13105	100	1	0	0	99.954
AnemSD35aMS	13105	13105	100	1	0	0	99.954
Anem35bMS	13105	13105	100	0.5	0	0	99.977
AnemSD35bMS	13105	13105	100	0.5	0	0	99.977
Vane49aDEG	13105	13105	100	64.167	0	0	97.062
VaneSD49aDEG	13105	13105	100	64.833	0	0	97.032
Vane35aDEG	13105	13105	100	13.167	0	0	99.397
VaneSD35aDEG	13105	13105	100	32.5	0	0	98.512
Total	183470	183470	100	181	0	1540.333	94.371

APPENDIX B - Plot Data

Wind Speed Distribution Data

Bin Center Wind Speed [m/s]	Percent of Time [%]
0.5	2.28
1.5	3.6
2.5	8.42
3.5	14.67
4.5	17.85
5.5	16.74
6.5	15.09
7.5	9.43
8.5	5.65
9.5	3.26
10.5	1.24
11.5	0.71
12.5	0.5
13.5	0.12
14.5	0.04
15.5	0.1
16.5	0.14
17.5	0.1
18.5	0.03
19.5	0.02
20.5	0
21.5	0
22.5	0
23.5	0
24.5	0

Monthly Average Wind Speed Data

Date	10 min Mean [m/s]
July-07	4.38
Aug-07	4.22
Sept-07	4.79
Oct-07	5.06
Nov-07	6.08

Diurnal Average Wind Speed Data

Hour of Day	Average Wind Speed [m/s]
0.5	5.23
1.5	5.26
2.5	5.42
3.5	5.37
4.5	5.38
5.5	5.4
6.5	5.4
7.5	5.46
8.5	5.53
9.5	5.55
10.5	5.53
11.5	5.5
12.5	5.56
13.5	5.46
14.5	5.36
15.5	5.14
16.5	5.01
17.5	4.95
18.5	5.06
19.5	5.11
20.5	5.18
21.5	5.11
22.5	5.22
23.5	5.2

Wind Rose Data

Direction	Percent Time [%], 49 m	Mean Wind Speed [m/s], 49 m
N	7.24	5.15
NNE	5.35	4.42
NE	7.11	4.81
ENE	4.25	4.11
E	3.86	4.52
ESE	2.34	3.17
SE	3.2	3.65
SSE	3.43	3.99
S	3.69	5.02
SSW	7.25	5.86
SW	10.59	5.53
WSW	13.47	5.6
W	8.31	5.15
WNW	7.24	5.77
NW	6.38	5.53
NNW	6.28	5.2