WIND DATA REPORT

Little Brewster Island, Massachusetts

December 1, 2007 – February 29, 2008

Prepared for

Massachusetts Technology Collaborative
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by

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NOTICE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by the Renewable Energy Research Laboratory (RERL) at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst in the course of performing work sponsored by the Renewable Energy Trust (RET), as administered by the Massachusetts Technology Collaborative (MTC). The opinions expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect those of MTC or the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and reference to any specific product, service, process, or method does not constitute an implied or expressed recommendation or endorsement of it.

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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 that is measured at a Coast Guard meteorological tower installed on Little Brewster Island, MA. The mast hosts one anemometer and one wind vane at 10 m (32.8 ft). The data are collected by a SecondWind Nomad2 data logger using a sampling rate of 1 Hz.

The quarter covered by this report is December 1 2007 – February 29 2008. The mean recorded wind speed for this quarter was 6.81 m/s (15.23 mph)[1] and the prevailing wind direction was from the west-northwest direction. The gross data recovery percentage (the actual percentage of expected data received) was 66.20% and the net data recovery percentage (the percentage of expected data which passed all of the quality assurance tests) was 66.18%. The low data recovery rates are due to the loss of a memory card in the mail. The card contained data from December 15 to January 15

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

Figure 1 - Little Brewster Island Location

The Little Brewster Island site is located north of the town of Hull, MA in the Boston Harbor at 42.32826 N by 70.89035 W with coordinate system NAD 83. Little Brewster Island is also commonly referred to as "Boston Light" since the island hosts a small lighthouse.

SECTION 2 - Instrumentation and Equipment

The wind monitoring equipment is mounted on a 10 m (32.8 ft) Coast Guard Meteorological tower that is of the lattice structure type. Most of the sensor equipment come from NRG Systems Inc. and consists of the following items:

- Electrical enclosure box
- 1 – #40 Anemometer, standard calibration (Slope - 0.765 m/s, Offset – 0.350 m/s) located at 10 m (32.8 ft).
- 1 - #200P Wind direction vane that is located at 10m (32.8 ft).
- 2 – Sensor boom, 54" length
- Shielded sensor wire
- SecondWind Nomad2 Data Logger

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 the measurement height, the maximum instantaneous wind speed measured at the measurement height and the prevailing wind direction measured at the measurement height. These values are provided for each month of the reporting period and for the whole reporting period.

Table 1. Wind Speed and Direction Data Summary

Date	Mean Wind Speed	Max Wind Speed	Prevailing Wind Direction	Percent of Data Available
Height [Units]	10 m [m/s]	10 m [m/s]	10 m [m/s]	[%]
Dec 2007	6.75	18.42	WNW	47.70
Jan 2008	6.99	17.88	NW	53.07
Feb 2008	6.74	19.73	WNW	99.98
Dec '07 – Feb '08	**6.81**	**19.73**	**WNW**	**66.18**

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 are missing but the statistics are reported, the percent of the available data that are used to determine the data statistics is noted. The large amount of missing data from December and January is the result of the loss of a memory card in the mail.

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 ± 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 at the 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 the 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 are 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.

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

The Little Brewster Island site is not equipped with anemometers at multiple heights. Therefore the data do not yield values for the shear coefficient.

Table 2. Turbulence Intensity Data Summary

Date	Turbulence Intensity at 10 m/s	Percent of Data Available
Height [Units]	10 m [-]	[%]
Dec 2007	0.11	47.70
Jan 2008	0.12	53.07
Feb 2008	0.11	99.98
Dec '07 – Feb '08	**0.11**	**66.18**

SECTION 4- Graph

This report contains several types of wind data graphs. Unless otherwise noted, each graph represents data from 1 quarter (3 months). These graphs may not represent the quarterly characteristics at the site due to missing data originating from a logger malfunction. The following graphs are included:

- Time Series – 10-minute average wind speeds are plotted against time in Figure 2. This plot represents data collected from December 1st, 2007 to February 29th, 2008 at a height of 10m.

- Wind Speed Distribution – A histogram plot giving the percentage of time that the wind is at a given wind speed is shown in Figure 3. This plot represents data collected from December 1st, 2007 to February 29th, 2008 at a height of 10m.

- Monthly Average – A plot of the monthly average wind speed over a 2-year period is shown in Figure 4. This graph shows the trends in the wind speed over the time period. This plot represents data collected from April 2006 to February 2008 at the 10m tower. Wind speed averages for several months are missing due to periods during which more than 10% of the wind speed data were missing.

- Diurnal – A plot of the average wind speed for each hour of the day is shown in Figure 5. This plot represents data collected from December 1st, 2007 to February 29th, 2008 at a height of 10m.

- Turbulence Intensity – A plot of turbulence intensity as a function of wind speed is shown in Figure 6. 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. In general, turbulence intensities range from 0.1 to 0.4. See Figure 6 for data representing December 1st, 2007 to February 29th, 2008. This plot presents data at 10 meters.

- 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. This plot, shown in Figure 7, represents data collected from December 1st, 2007 to February 29th, 2008 at a height of 10m where the prevailing wind direction is from the south-southwest.

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

Wind Speed Time Series

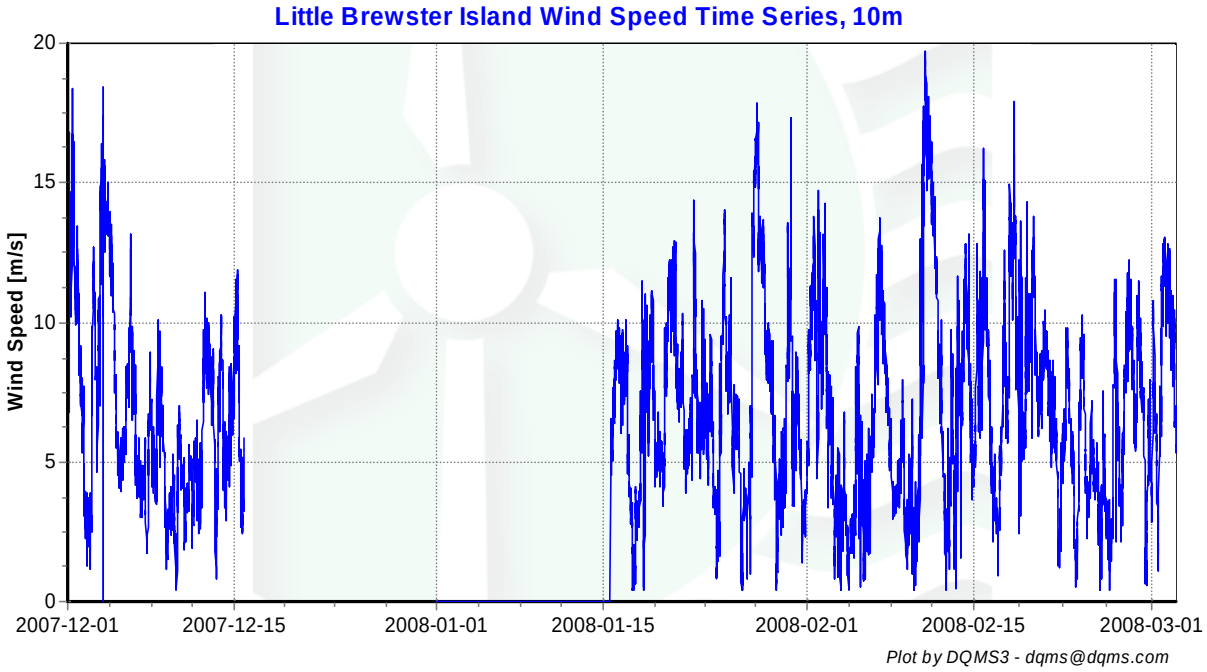

Figure 2 - Little Brewster Island Wind Speed Time Series December 1st, 2007 to February 29th, 2008

Wind Speed Distributions

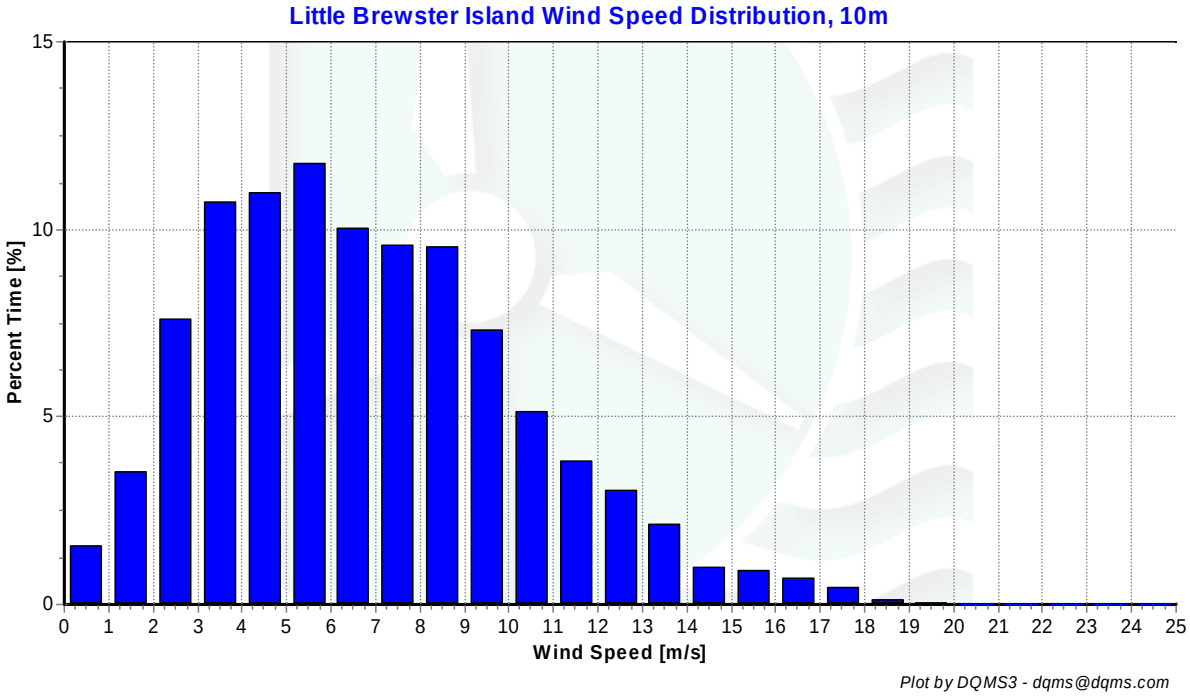

Figure 3 - Little Brewster Island Wind Speed Distribution December 1st, 2007 to February 29th, 2008*

* Data summarized from less than 90% of reporting period.

Monthly Average Wind Speeds

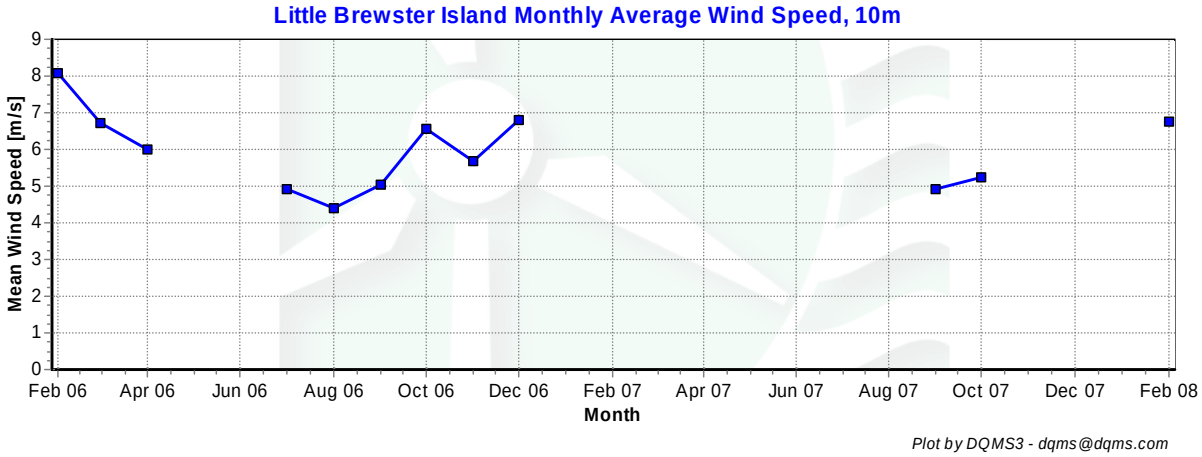

Figure 4 - Little Brewster Island Monthly Average Wind Speed Feb 2006 – Feb 2008

Diurnal Average Wind Speeds

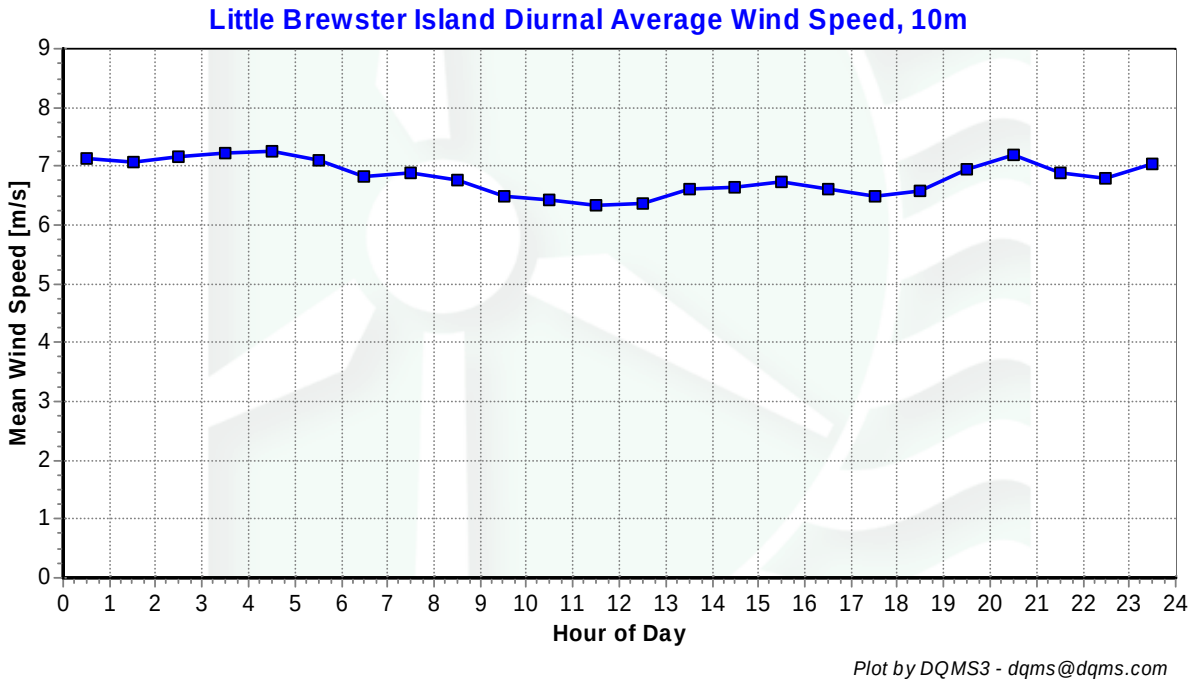

Figure 5 - Little Brewster Island Diurnal Average Wind Speed December 1st, 2007 to February 29th, 2008*

* Data summarized from less than 90% of reporting period.

Turbulence Intensities

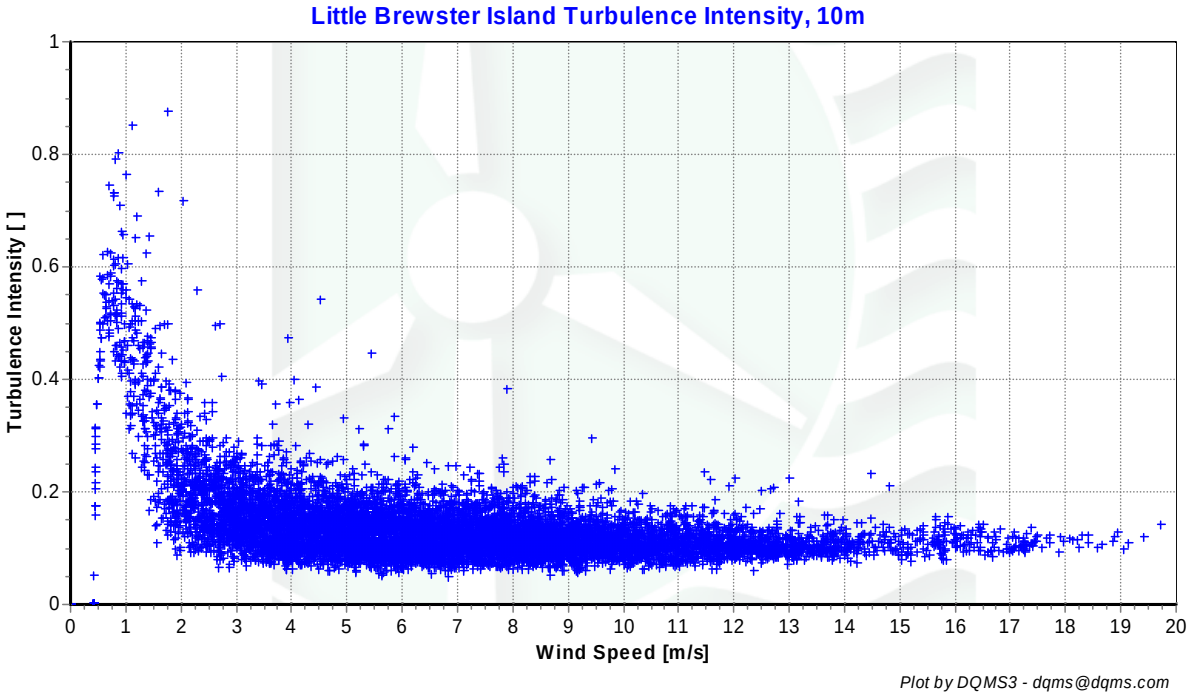

Figure 6 - Little Brewster Island Turbulence Intensity December 1st, 2007 to February 29th, 2008

Wind Roses

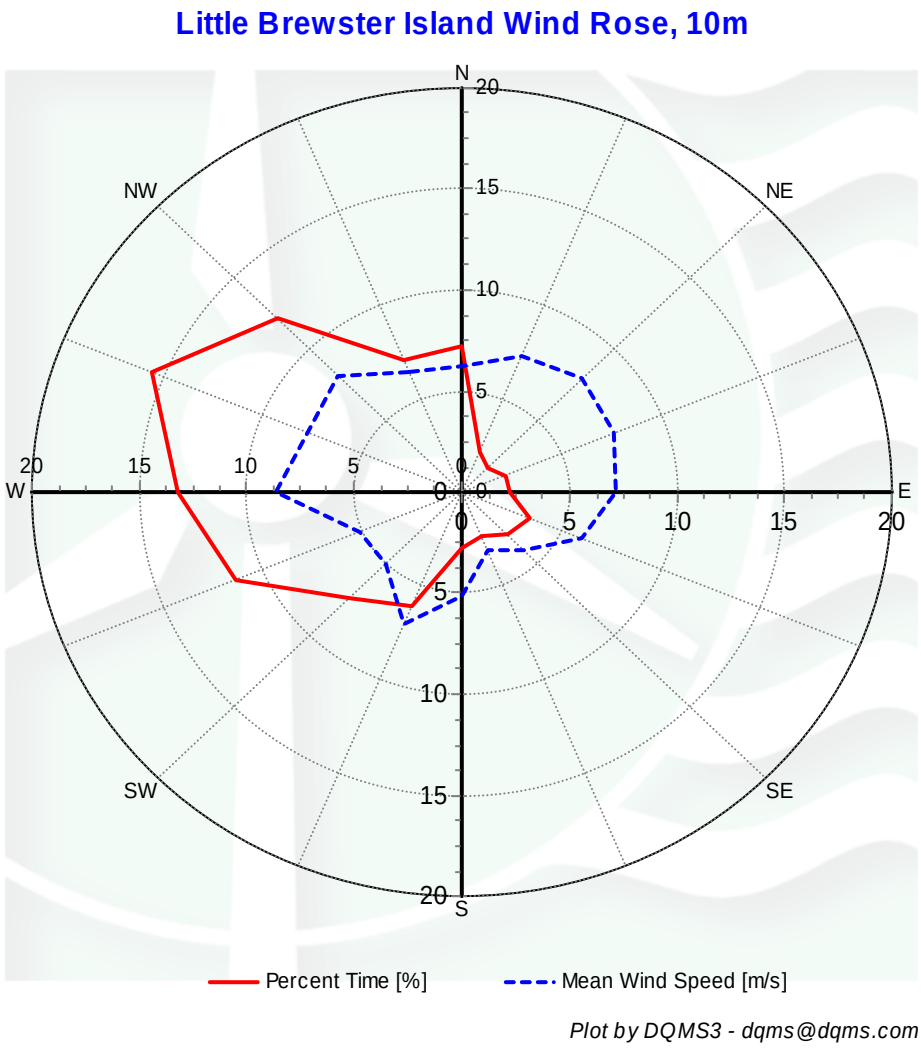

Figure 7 - Little Brewster Island Wind Rose December 1st, 2007 to February 29th, 2008*

* Data summarized from less than 90% of reporting period.

SECTION 5 - Significant Meteorological Events

In December 2007, and January/February 2008 there were no sustained meteorological events that would have caused notable fluctuations in wind speed measurements. The average wind speeds for the general Boston area (including the Boston Harbor) were close to normal.

Source: http://www.erh.noaa.gov/box/MonthlyClimate2.shtml

SECTION 6 - Data Collection and Maintenance

The following maintenance/equipment problems occurred during the report period, and the following corrective actions taken:

- No problems with the data were encountered, save the loss of a memory card in the mail.

- The wireless communications system between Little Brewster Island and Hull, MA was repaired. There is still an unresolved, unknown problem between the Nomad2 logger and the mainland, which allows status checks and real-time monitoring to continue, but causes data downloads to fail.

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 [%]	66.20
Net Data Recovered [%]	66.18

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.

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

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 is greater than Factor 2.

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

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 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

LB_expRaw	Data Quality Report	2006-03-01 to 2006-06-01								
TestOrder	TestField1	TestField2	TestField3	CalcField1	CalcField2	TestType	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	Factor4
1						TimeTest Insert	0	0	0	0
10	Anem10aMS					MinMax	0	90	0	0
12	Anem10aMS					MinMax	0	90	0	0
20	AnemSD10aMS					MinMax	0	4	0	0
22	AnemSD10aMS					MinMax	0	4	0	0
30	Vane10aDEG					MinMax	0	359.9	0	0
32	Vane10aDEG					MinMax	0	359.9	0	0
200	VaneSD10aDEG	Anem10aMS				MinMaxT	0	100	100	10
400	Anem10aMS	Anem10aMS				CompareSensors	1	0.25	3	0

Sensor Statistics

Sensor	Expected Data Points	Actual Data Points	% Data Recovered	Hours Out of Range	% Data Good
Anem10aMS	13105	8676	66.204	0.167	66.196
AnemSD10aMS	13105	8676	66.204	0.167	66.196
Vane10aDEG	13105	8676	66.204	0.5	66.181
VaneSD10aDEG	13105	8676	66.204	0.5	66.181
Total	**52421**	**34704**	**66.204**	**1.333**	**66.188**

APPENDIX B - Plot Data

*Wind Speed Distribution Data**

Anem10ams	Percent
0.50	1.55
1.50	35.4
2.50	7.60
3.50	10.73
4.50	10.96
5.50	11.77
6.50	10.03
7.50	9.59
8.50	9.52
9.50	7.31
10.50	5.12
11.50	3.84
12.50	3.05
13.50	2.16
14.50	0.99
15.50	0.90
16.50	0.70
17.50	0.46
18.50	0.14
19.50	0.05
20.50	0.00
21.50	0.00
22.50	0.00
23.50	0.00
24.50	0.00

* Data summarized from less than 90% of reporting period.

Monthly Average Wind Speed Data

Date	10 min Mean [m/s]
Feb 2006	8.1
Mar	6.7
Apr	6.0
May	--
Jun	5.6
Jul	4.9
Aug	4.4
Sep	5.0
Oct	6.5
Nov	5.7
Dec	6.8
Jan 2007	7.2
Feb	--
Mar	--
Apr	6.8
May	--
Jun	--
Jul	3.64*
Aug	4.55*
Sep	4.92
Oct	5.23
Nov	6.94
Dec	6.76*
Jan 2008	6.99*
Feb	6.74

* Data summarized from less than 90% of reporting period.

*Wind Rose Data**

Direction	Mean Wind Speed [m/s]	Percent Time [%]
N	6.23	7.21
NNE	7.31	2.19
NE	7.96	1.74
ENE	7.70	2.17
E	7.16	2.25
ESE	6.02	3.38
SE	4.09	3.00
SSE	3.15	2.34
S	5.13	2.81
SSW	7.02	6.11
SW	5.04	7.36
WSW	5.18	11.40
W	8.61	13.17
WNW	7.79	15.62
NW	8.16	12.16
NNW	6.47	7.09

* Data summarized from less than 90% of reporting period.

*Diurnal Average Wind Speed Data**

hr	Wind Speed [m/s]
0.5	7.13
1.5	7.07
2.5	7.17
3.5	7.22
4.5	7.24
5.5	7.10
6.5	6.84
7.5	6.90
8.5	6.75
9.5	6.50
10.5	6.43
11.5	6.35
12.5	6.35
13.5	6.63
14.5	6.64
15.5	6.74
16.5	6.60
17.5	6.48
18.5	6.57
19.5	6.94
20.5	7.18
21.5	6.88
22.5	6.79
23.5	7.04

* Data summarized from less than 90% of reporting period.