

# WIND DATA REPORT

## Ragged Mt Maine

September 1<sup>st</sup> 2007 to November 30<sup>th</sup> 2007

by

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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 measured on Ragged Mountain in Camden, Maine. Two anemometers and one direction vane were installed at both 30 m (98.4 ft) and 50 m (164.1 ft) on a communications tower at the summit on July 07, 2007, as well as a temperature probe at the base.

The season covered by this report is September 1, 2007-November 30, 2007. The quarterly mean recorded wind speed at 50 m was 9.38 m/s (21.0 mph)\* and the prevailing direction was from the west. The gross data recovery percentage (the actual percentage of data received) for the quarter was 100% and the net data recovery (the percentage of expected data which was received and passed all quality assurance tests) was 95.2%.

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](http://www.ceere.org/rerl/about_wind/RERL_Fact_Sheet_6_Wind_resource_interpretation.pdf)

\* 1 m/s = 2.237 mph.

## SECTION 1 - Station Location

The communications tower is located at the peak of Ragged Mt in Camden, Maine. The tower base is located at 44.21093 deg N, 69.15097 deg W (WGS84/NAD83) (Figure 1). The cross indicates the approximate location of the tower.

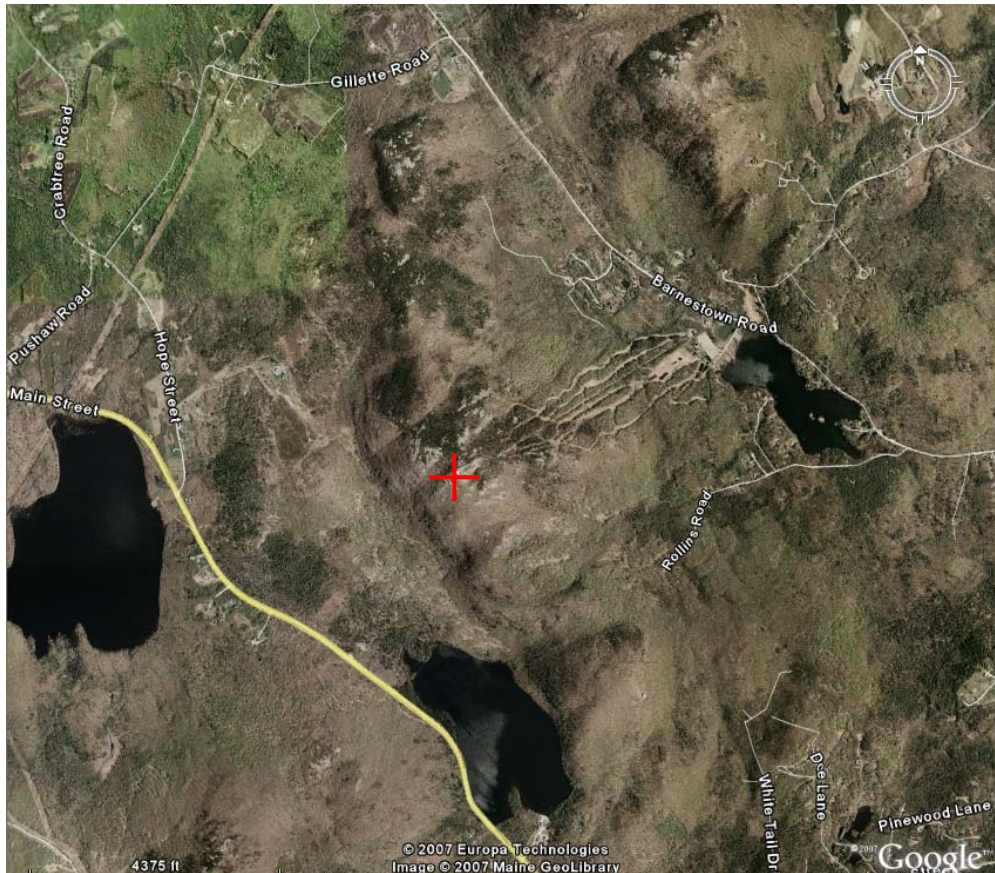


Figure 1 – Ragged Mountain

## SECTION 2 - Instrumentation and Equipment

The wind monitoring equipment is mounted on a 50 m (164 ft) lattice communications tower. The wind monitoring equipment comes from NRG systems and Second Wind, and consists of the following items:

- Second Wind Nomad 2 data logger.
- 4 – NRG #40 Anemometers, standard calibration (Slope – 0.765 m/s, Offset – 0.350 m/s). Two anemometers are located at 50 m (164 ft) and two anemometers are located at 30 m (98.4 ft)

- 2 – NRG #200P Wind direction vanes. The vanes are located at 50 m (164 ft) and 30 m (98.4 ft).
- 1 – Second Wind SWI 10k Temperature probe located at 1 m (3.3 ft).

The data from the Nomad 2 logger is sent to RERL via a cellular modem once a day. The logger samples wind speed and direction once every second. These samples are combined into 10-minute averages and are put into a binary file along with the maximum, minimum and standard deviation for each 10-minute interval. The binary files are converted to ASCII text files using the Second Wind Nomad Desktop software. These text files are then imported into a database software program where they are subjected to quality assurance tests prior to data usage.

### 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.

**Table 1. Wind Speed and Direction Data Summary**

Date	Mean Wind Speed	Max Wind Speed	Prevailing Wind Direction	Mean Wind Speed	Max Wind Speed	Prevailing Wind Direction
Height Units	50 m [m/s]	50 m [m/s]	50 m	30 m [m/s]	30 m [m/s]	30 m
Sept 2007	8.59	19.72	W	8.39	20.18	WNW
Oct 2007	9.29	26.09	W	9.12	26.06	W
Nov 2007	10.27	27.61	N	10.07	26.53	N
<b>Sept 2007 - Nov 2007</b>	<b>9.38</b>	<b>27.61</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>9.19</b>	<b>26.53</b>	<b>W</b>

Wind data statistics in the table are representative of the 95.2% of expected data for the quarter that passed quality assurance tests.

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  $\pm 0.2$  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  $\pm 5$  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 the highest 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,  $\alpha$ , 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.

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

**Table 2. Shear and Turbulence Intensity Data Summary**

Date	Turbulence Intensity at 10 m/s	Turbulence Intensity at 10 m/s	Mean Wind Shear Coefficient, $\alpha$
Height Units	50 m [-]	30 m [-]	Between 50 m and 30 m [-]
Sept 2007	0.10	0.11	0.046
Oct 2007	0.09	0.10	0.036
Nov 2007	0.10	0.11	0.038
<b>Sept 2007 -Nov 2007</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.040</b>

## 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:

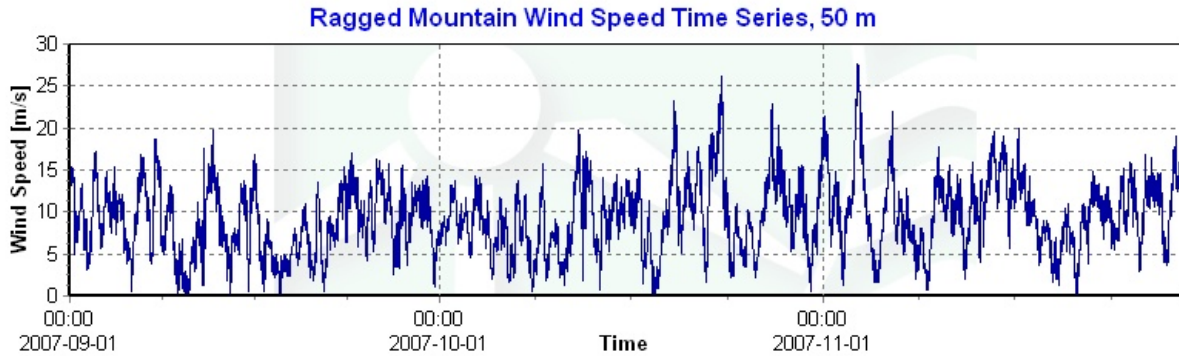
- Time Series – 10-minute average wind speeds are plotted against time.
- Wind Speed Distribution – A histogram plot giving the percentage of time that the wind is at a given wind speed.
- Monthly Average – A plot of the monthly average wind speed over a 12-month period. This graph shows the trends in 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.

Figure 2, the average wind speed time series, shows that the highest speed of 27.6 m/s occurred towards the beginning of November. The wind speed distribution, shown in figure 3, indicates that the most frequently occurring wind speeds were between 7 and 8 m/s. The plot of monthly average wind speeds, shown in figure 4, shows that the monthly average wind speeds have increased steadily throughout the quarter. Figure 5 shows that the average wind speeds remain relatively constant throughout the day with a decrease in the early afternoon. The plot of turbulence intensity, shown in figure 6,

shows a decrease in turbulence intensity with an increase in wind velocity. The wind rose, shown in figure 7, shows that the prevailing winds occur from the west with highest wind speeds occurring from the west-southwest.

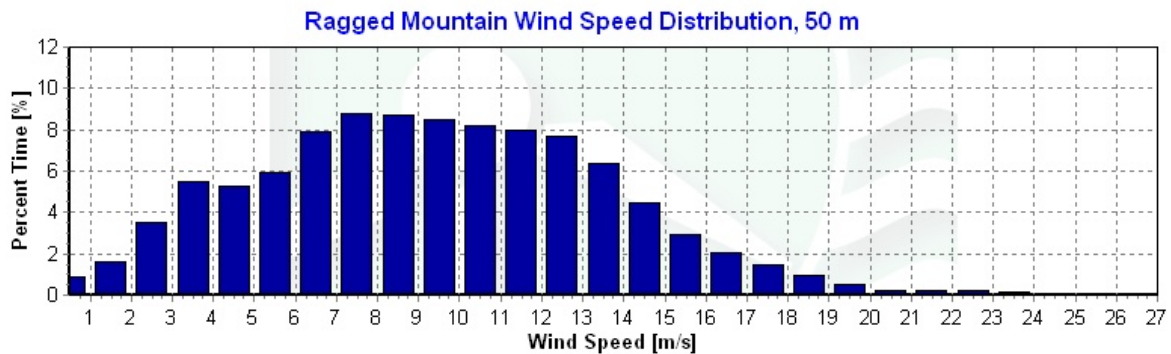
Data for the wind speed histograms, monthly and diurnal average plots, and wind roses are included in APPENDIX B.

### Wind Speed Time Series



**Figure 2 – Wind Speed Time Series, September 1, 2007 – November 30, 2007.**

### Wind Speed Distributions



**Figure 3 – Wind Speed Distribution, September 1, 2007 – November 30, 2007.**

## Monthly Average Wind Speeds

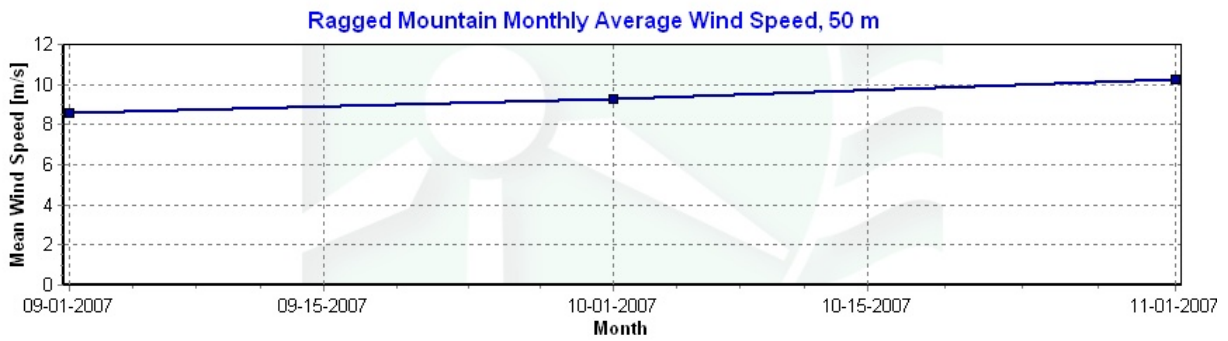


Figure 4 – Monthly Average Wind Speeds, September 1, 2007 – November 30, 2007.

## Diurnal Average Wind Speeds

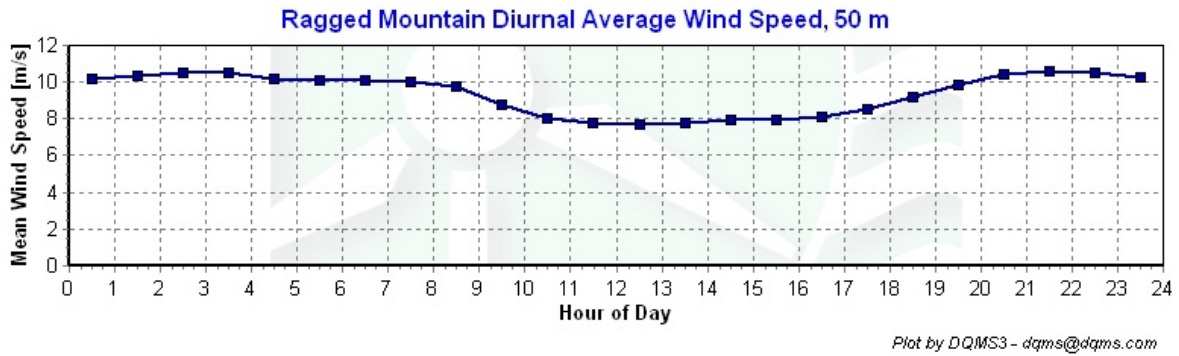


Figure 5 – Diurnal Average Wind Speeds, September 1, 2007 – November 30, 2007.

## Turbulence Intensities

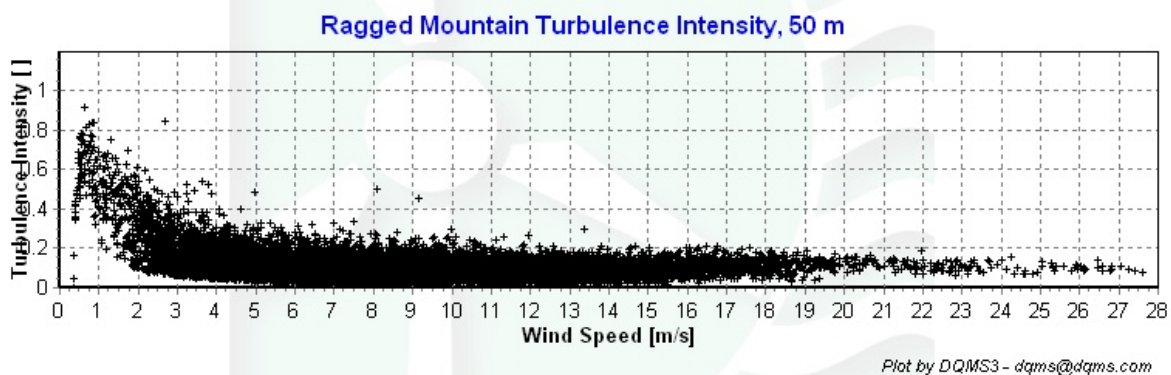
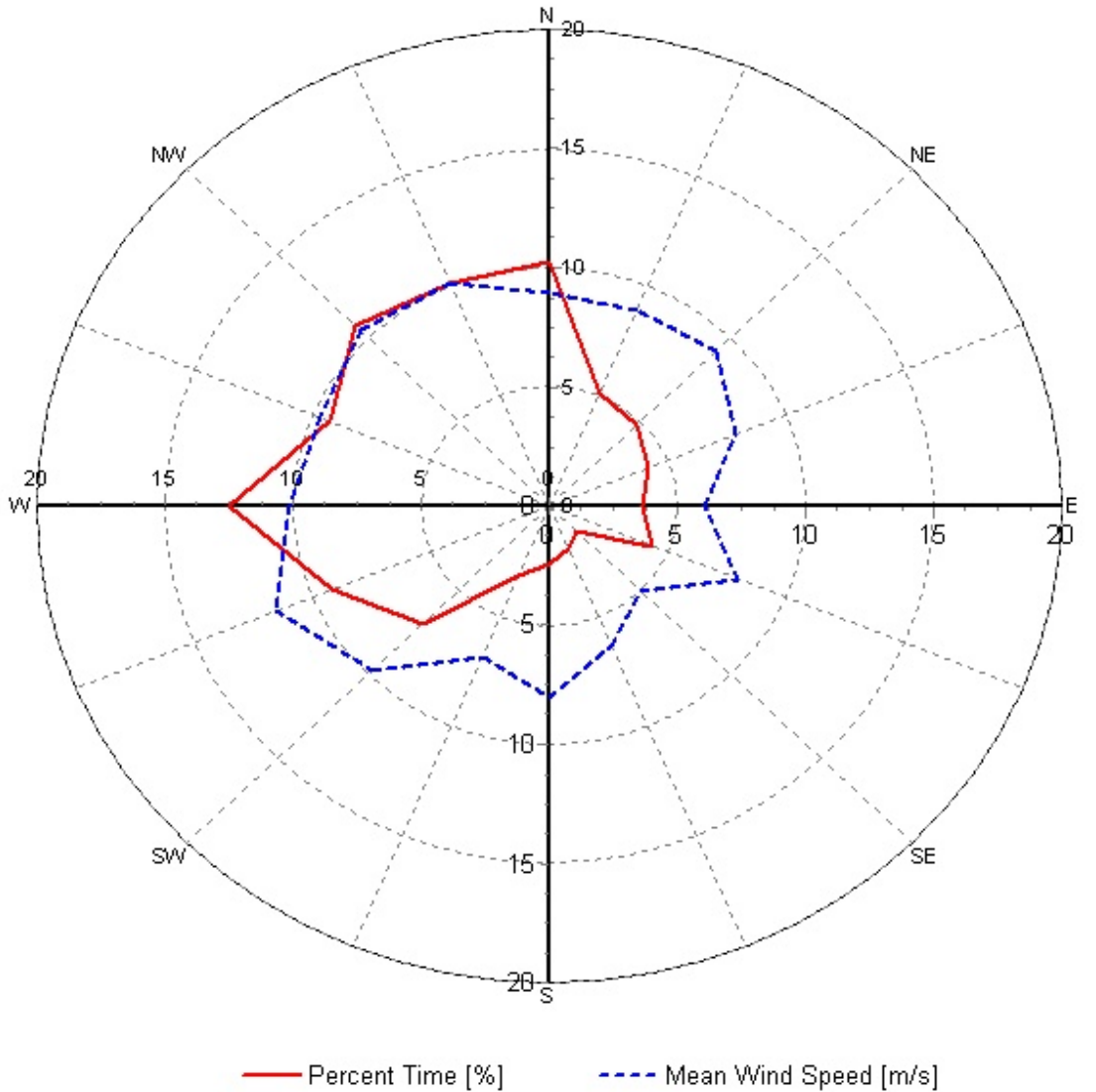


Figure 6 – Turbulence Intensity vs. Wind Speed, September 1, 2007 – November 30, 2007.

## Wind Roses

### Ragged Mountain Wind Rose, 50 m



Plot by DQMS3 - dqms@dqms.com

Figure 7 – Wind Rose, September 1, 2007 – November 30, 2007.

## SECTION 5 - Significant Meteorological Events

There were no extreme meteorological events during this data collection period. The highest recorded wind speed was 27.61 m/s (61.8 mph).

## SECTION 6 - Data Collection and Maintenance

No maintenance/equipment problems occurred during the report period.

## 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 [%]	95.2

### 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 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	Test Field3	TestType	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	Factor4
1	ETempDEGF			MinMax	-50	140	0	0
2	ETempSDDEGF			MinMax	-50	140	0	0
3	Anem50aMS			MinMax	0	90	0	0
4	Anem50bMS			MinMax	0	90	0	0
5	Anem30aMS			MinMax	0	90	0	0
6	Anem30bMS			MinMax	0	90	0	0
7	Anem50yMS			MinMax	0	90	0	0
8	Anem30yMS			MinMax	0	90	0	0
9	AnemSD50aMS			MinMax	0	7	0	0
10	AnemSD50bMS			MinMax	0	7	0	0
11	AnemSD30aMS			MinMax	0	7	0	0
12	AnemSD30bMS			MinMax	0	7	0	0
13	AnemSD50yMS			MinMax	0	7	0	0
14	AnemSD30yMS			MinMax	0	7	0	0
15	Vane50aDEG			MinMax	0	359.9	0	0
16	Vane30aDEG			MinMax	0	359.9	0	0
17	Turb50zNONE			MinMax	0	2	0	0
18	Turb30zNONE			MinMax	0	2	0	0
19	Amax50aMS			MinMax	0	90	0	0
20	Amin50aMS			MinMax	0	90	0	0
21	Amax50bMS			MinMax	0	90	0	0
22	Amin50bMS			MinMax	0	90	0	0
23	Amax30aMS			MinMax	0	90	0	0
24	Amin30aMS			MinMax	0	90	0	0
25	Amax30bMS			MinMax	0	90	0	0
26	Amin30bMS			MinMax	0	90	0	0
27	ETempMaxDEGF			MinMax	-50	140	0	0
28	ETempMinDEGF			MinMax	-50	140	0	0
29	VaneSD50aDEG	Anem50yMS		MinMaxT	0	100	100	10
30	VaneSD30aDEG	Anem30yMS		MinMaxT	0	100	100	10
31	Anem50aMS	AnemSD50aMS	Vane50aDEG	Icing	0.5	1	36	10
32	Anem50bMS	AnemSD50bMS	Vane50aDEG	Icing	0.5	1	36	10
33	Anem30aMS	AnemSD30aMS	Vane30aDEG	Icing	0.5	1	36	10
34	Anem30bMS	AnemSD30bMS	Vane30aDEG	Icing	0.5	1	36	10
35	Anem50aMS	Anem50bMS		CompareSensors	1	0.25	3	0
36	Anem30aMS	Anem30bMS		CompareSensors	1	0.25	3	0

### Sensor Statistics

Sensor	Expected Data Points	Actual Data Points	% Data Recovered	Hours Out of Range	Hours of Icing	Hours of Fault	% Data Good
Anem50aMS	13105	13105	100	0	83.5	73.5	92.812
Amax50aMS	13105	13105	100	0	0	0	100
Amin50aMS	13105	13105	100	0	0	0	100
AnemSD50aMS	13105	13105	100	0	83.5	73.5	92.812
Anem50bMS	13105	13105	100	0	83.5	157.833	88.951
Amax50bMS	13105	13105	100	0	0	0	100
Amin50bMS	13105	13105	100	0	0	0	100
AnemSD50bMS	13105	13105	100	0	83.5	157.833	88.951
Anem30aMS	13105	13105	100	0	117.333	74.5	91.217
Amax30aMS	13105	13105	100	0	0	0	100
Amin30aMS	13105	13105	100	0	0	0	100
AnemSD30aMS	13105	13105	100	0	117.333	74.5	91.217
Anem30bMS	13105	13105	100	0	117.333	339.333	79.092
Amax30bMS	13105	13105	100	0	0	0	100
Amin30bMS	13105	13105	100	0	0	0	100
AnemSD30bMS	13105	13105	100	0	117.333	339.333	79.092
Vane50aDEG	13105	13105	100	0.5	83.5	0	96.154
VaneSD50aDEG	13105	13105	100	0.5	83.5	0	96.154
Vane30aDEG	13105	13105	100	1.333	117.333	0	94.567
VaneSD30aDEG	13105	13105	100	1.333	117.333	0	94.567
ETempDEGF	13105	13105	100	0	0	0	100
ETempMaxDEGF	13105	13105	100	0	0	0	100
ETempMinDEGF	13105	13105	100	0	0	0	100
ETempSDDEGF	13105	13105	100	0	0	0	100
Total	314520	314520	100	3.667	1205	1290.333	95.233

## APPENDIX B - Plot Data

### Wind Speed Distribution Data

Bin Center Wind Speed [m/s]	Percent of Time [%]
anem50yms	Percent
0.5	0.85
1.5	1.58
2.5	3.51
3.5	5.48
4.5	5.3
5.5	5.9
6.5	7.92
7.5	8.75
8.5	8.68
9.5	8.46
10.5	8.16
11.5	8
12.5	7.65
13.5	6.35
14.5	4.47
15.5	2.89
16.5	2.02
17.5	1.5
18.5	0.92
19.5	0.52
20.5	0.24
21.5	0.22
22.5	0.21
23.5	0.13

Table 1- Wind Speed Distribution, 50 m, September 1, 2007 – November 30, 2007.

### **Monthly Average Wind Speed Data**

Month	Monthly Average Speed [m/s]
09-2007	8.59
10-2007	9.29
11-2007	10.27

**Table 2- Monthly average wind speed, 50 m, September 1, 2007 – November 30, 2007.**

### **Diurnal Average Wind Speed Data**

Hour of Day	Average Wind Speed [m/s]
0.5	10.17
1.5	10.36
2.5	10.50
3.5	10.49
4.5	10.18
5.5	10.13
6.5	10.10
7.5	10.04
8.5	9.78
9.5	8.81
10.5	8.00
11.5	7.80
12.5	7.66
13.5	7.78
14.5	7.98
15.5	7.92
16.5	8.11
17.5	8.55
18.5	9.19
19.5	9.87
20.5	10.44
21.5	10.56
22.5	10.52
23.5	10.27

**Table 3- Diurnal Average Wind Speeds, 50 m, September 1, 2007 – November 30, 2007.**

### Wind Rose Data

Direction	Percent of time [%]	Mean Wind Speed [m/s]
N	10.21	8.92
NNE	5.13	8.87
NE	4.78	9.22
ENE	4.19	7.84
E	3.6	6.08
ESE	4.36	7.97
SE	1.47	5.07
SSE	1.9	6.35
S	2.48	8.04
SSW	3.17	6.83
SWE	6.97	9.79
WSW	9.18	11.56
W	12.5	10.14
WNW	9.25	9.67
NW	10.7	10.43
NNW	10.11	10.09

**Table 4- Wind Rose, Time Percentage, and Mean Wind Speed by Direction, 50 m, September 1, 2007 – November 30, 2007.**