Applied Workshop: Doppler Lidars for Wind Energy

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Applied Workshop: Doppler Lidars for Wind Energy

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Vrije Universiteit Brussel
September 19, 2018 @ 9AM
How and what does a Doppler lidar measure?

- Doppler lidars measure motion, unlike ranging lidars (which can only measure distance)

- Simplified measurement process:
  - Laser light (near infrared, 1.5 μm) is emitted
  - Beam interacts with aerosols (particles) suspended in the air
  - The light frequency (wavelength) is shifted by the apparent speed
  - The backscatter signal is received and digitized
  - The dominant frequency is found by spectral analysis
  - Using the Doppler shift and speed of light, the radial velocity is obtained
    \[ \Delta f = \frac{v_r}{c} f_0; \text{where} \Delta f = f - f_0 \]

- True wind speed \( v_r \) & radial wind speed relationship
  \[ v_r = v \ast \cos(\theta) \]
  \( \theta = \) beam alignment relative to the wind direction
  When parallel: \( v_r = \) true wind speed;
  when perpendicular \( v_r = 0 \) speed

Figure source: Vasiljevic (2015)
Two varieties: Pulsed vs. continuous wave (CW)

**Pulsed**
- Collimated beam (parallel rays)
- Measures all distances at once
- Uses time of flight to differentiate ranges
- Probe volume is constant with distance
- Blind zone exist close to telescope

**Continuous Wave**
- Focused beam
- Measures one distance at a time
- Must refocus to measure at another point
- Probe volume is a 4\textsuperscript{th} power function of focus range
- Can measure very close to telescope

Figure source: [Photonics.com](http://Photonics.com)

![Figure source: Simley et.al. 2018](http://Simley.et.al.2018)
Doppler lidar applications in wind energy

- Wind resource assessment (e.g. wind profiles, big picture over complex terrain)
- Validation of other sensors and as an independent observation
- Power performance assessment (ensure turbine performs as expected)
- Validation of models (e.g. wind atlases, LES)
- Turbine wake and inflow measurements (e.g. validating wake and load models)
- Wind turbine & wind farm control
- Forecasting (either data assimilation into NWP or using statistical models)
# Common commercial systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ground based profilers</th>
<th>Nacelle</th>
<th>Scanning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leosphere WindCube V2</td>
<td>Zephir Dual Mode</td>
<td>Leosphere WindCube 1/2/400S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zephir 300</td>
<td>Avent (Leosphere) WindIris (4 beam)</td>
<td>Halo StreamLine XR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pentalum SpiDAR</td>
<td>Windar Wind Eye/Vision (2/4 beam)</td>
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Common measurement techniques

- Doppler beam swing (DBS)
- Line of sight (LOS)
- Velocity azimuth display (VAD)
- Plan position indicator (PPI)
- Range height indicator (RHI)

Others
- Dual Doppler
- Triple Doppler
- Adaptive
- Complex
Sizing up

**Strengths**

- Portable / relatively fast to deploy and move
- Spatial measurement
- Measures remotely (no tower, no flow distortion)
- Configurable ranges
- Scanning lidar trajectories are configurable (point/area/volume)
- Validation history against calibrated sensors

**Challenges**

- Only radial measurements
- Measurements are spatially averaged (probe volume)
- Limited by low backscatter signal in certain conditions (availability)
- Eye/laser safety
- Power consumption
- Beam blockage
- Requires expert knowledge
- Limited inclusion in standards
- Limited “bankability” (acceptance)
Data formats

• Most devices output measurements in CSV text format, 1 file per 10 minutes

• Community isn’t united yet, but we are starting to get there!

• FAIR data principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)

• e-WindLidar: standardization group
  – Metadata cards
  – Lidaco: modular converter to netCDF4 format
  – Data catalogue (citable with DOI, permissions system)
  – Common tools and data products: spectra > radial speeds > vector > flow parameters
  – Upcoming workshop: October 3rd @ DTU Risø
Closing remarks

• DTU PhD summer school on Remote Sensing for Wind Energy
  – June 24-28, 2019 @ Risø (1 week, 2.5 ECTS)

• Questions?

• Let’s begin the exercise!
• If you want to follow/play along on your own computer:
  – Download Python Anaconda distribution (3.6.x version) - add to PATH env. variable
    https://www.anaconda.com/download/
  – Clone repository, or download files from GitHub page:
  – Navigate to where you saved the files (file explorer or shell)
    • If file explorer on windows: Shift + Right Click > Open command window here
    • “jupyter notebook” will launch a browser window
    • Open the .ipynb file