



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Wind Resource Data Summary Guam Naval Ordnance Annex Data Summary and Retrieval for November 2009

Prepared for:

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**Under Subcontract No. LAM-8-89026-01
"Wind Feasibility Studies - Distributed Generation Wind Power at Navy Sites"**

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BACKGROUND

The Department of the Navy (DON) is performing an assessment of renewable energy resources at naval installations in the U.S. and abroad with support from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) and its subcontractor DNV Global Energy Concepts, Inc. (DNV-GEC). Preliminary site assessments were performed by NREL and DNV-GEC to evaluate potentially viable wind energy development areas. To document the development potential, meteorological (met) tower sites were identified and a wind resource monitoring program has been established and implemented. This report summarizes the monthly monitoring results and activities at the Naval Ordnance Annex located on Guam.

Wear Construction, Inc. installed the 60-m XHD met tower, identified as Site 8201, at the Ordnance Annex on September 17, 2008, under contract with DNV-GEC. A map indicating the location of the tower is provided below.

Location Summary

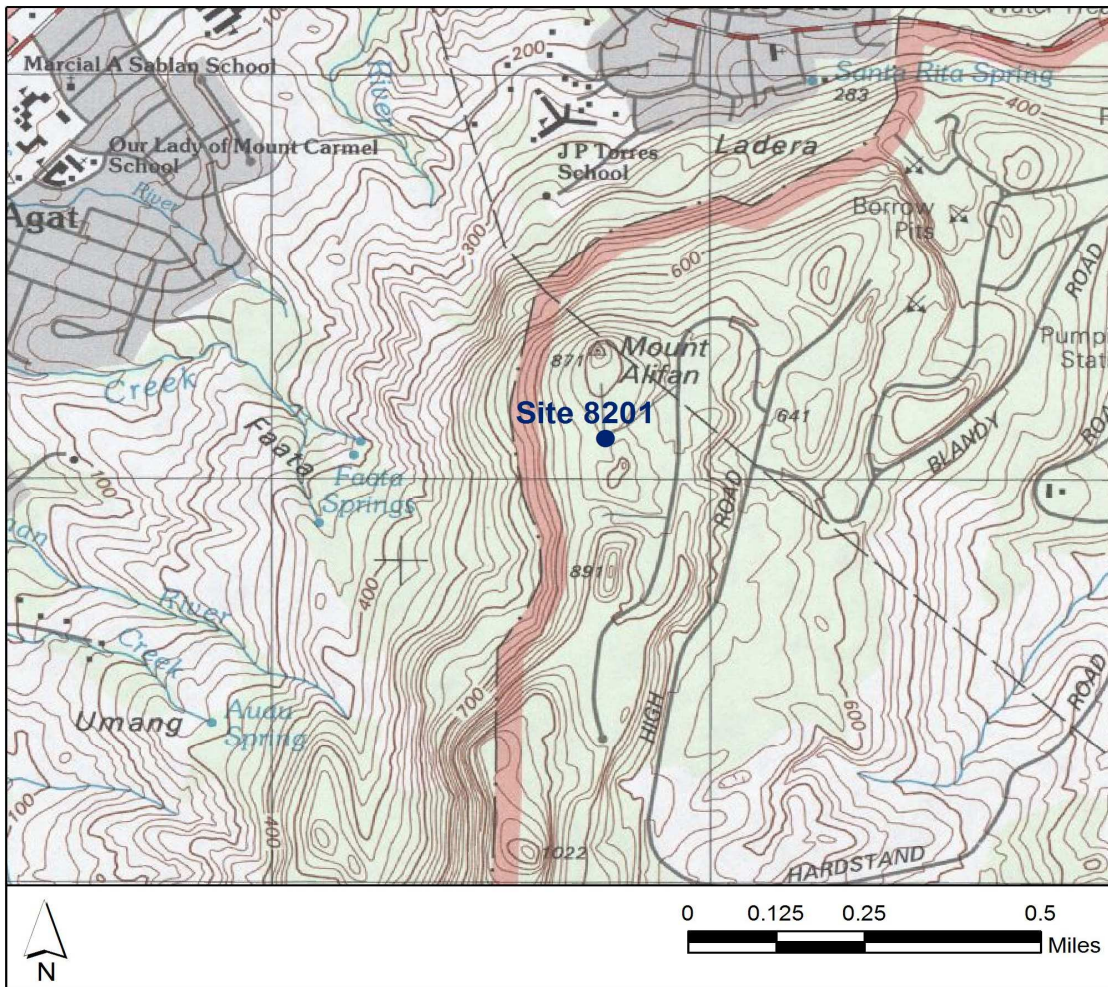
Site Number	Tower Type	Installation Date	Tower Coordinates (WGS84)		Elevation
			Latitude	Longitude	
8201	NRG 60-m XHD	09/17/08	N 013°22.667'	E 144°40.260'	251 m (822 ft)

Sensor Summary

Site 8201

	Quantity	Nominal Sensor Height (m)	Actual Sensor Height (m)	Sensor Orientation (°)*	Boom Length (m)
NRG #40C Anem.	2	60	58	47, 137	1.5
NRG #40C Anem.	1	50	50	45	1.5
NRG #40C Anem.	2	40	40	45, 137	1.5
NRG #40C Anem.	1	25	25	45	1.5
NRG #200P Vane	2	50, 40	53, 47.5	0,0	1.5
NRG #110S Temp.	1	2	3		
Voltmeter	1				

* An orientation of 180° means the sensor is due south of the tower.



Location of Guam Naval Ordnance Annex, Santa Rita, Guam

OBJECTIVE AND DESCRIPTION

The monthly data summary is not a detailed analysis intended for use in making long-term energy estimates. The monthly activities provide a general validation and summarization of the 10-minute data, presented in a cumulative format. This includes elimination of data associated with tower shadow, icing, intermittent sensors, and failed sensors. The data summary does not include the detailed analysis of the data that is needed to address relatively small tower and boom effects, small sensor discrepancies, and other anomalies that may occur. While the validated data provided in the monthly processing provide a building block for evaluating a site's wind resource, they are not being delivered as a final wind resource assessment.

The information provided in this monthly data summary is based on the validated data but does not include detailed analysis and should be considered preliminary. For example, invalid data have not been replaced, and no consideration has been given to the long-term representativeness of the data that have been collected and reported in this summary. Additional analysis is required to establish a representative long-term data set.

**Data Recovery
Site 8201**

	Hours In Period	Hours Lost				Recovery Rate	
		60 m	50 m	40 m	25 m	All Heights	Upper Level
October 2008	744	9	33	9	33	97.7%	98.8%
November	720	0	0	0	0	100.0%	100.0%
December	744	0	0	0	0	100.0%	100.0%
January 2009	744	0	1	0	1	100.0%	100.0%
February	672	13	13	13	13	98.1%	98.1%
March	744	0	16	0	16	98.9%	100.0%
April	720	0	0	0	0	100.0%	100.0%
May	744	0	20	0	20	98.6%	100.0%
June	720	0	83	0	83	94.3%	100.0%
July	744	0	72	0	72	95.2%	100.0%
August	744	0	262	0	262	80.7%	96.8%
September	720	0	222	0	222	84.6%	100.0%
October	744	0	39	0	39	97.4%	100.0%
November	720	0	21	0	21	98.5%	100.0%
Overall	10,224	22	782	22	782	96.1%	99.8%

O&M Summary

	Site 8201 NRG 60-m XHD Installed 9/17/2008
October 2008	Incomplete Data Retrieval 10/6.
November	No issues.
December	No issues.
January 2009	No issues.
February	Incomplete Data Retrieval 2/5.
March	No issues.
April	No issues.
May	No issues.
June	No issues.
July	No issues.
August	No issues.
September	No issues.
October	No issues.
November	No issues.

Green shading indicates greater than 70% data recovery at 60 m.

**Cause of Hours Lost (Upper Level)
Site 8201**

	Missing	Malfunction	Icing	Tower
October 2008	9	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0
January 2009	0	0	0	0
February	13	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0
Overall	22	0	0	0

Monthly Average Wind Speeds (m/s)

Site 8201

	60 m	50 m	40 m	25 m
October 2008	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.0
November	9.0	8.8	8.4	7.5
December	9.2	9.0	8.6	7.6
January 2009	9.5	9.3	8.9	8.0
February	10.4	10.2	9.8	8.9
March	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.0
April	9.2	9.0	8.6	7.7
May	6.9	6.9	6.4	5.8
June	6.4	6.5	6.1	5.6
July	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.4
August	6.2	5.6	5.9	5.1
September	7.1	6.4	6.6	5.5
October	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.1
November	9.0	8.9	8.4	7.8
Weighted Average [1]	7.9	7.8	7.5	6.7

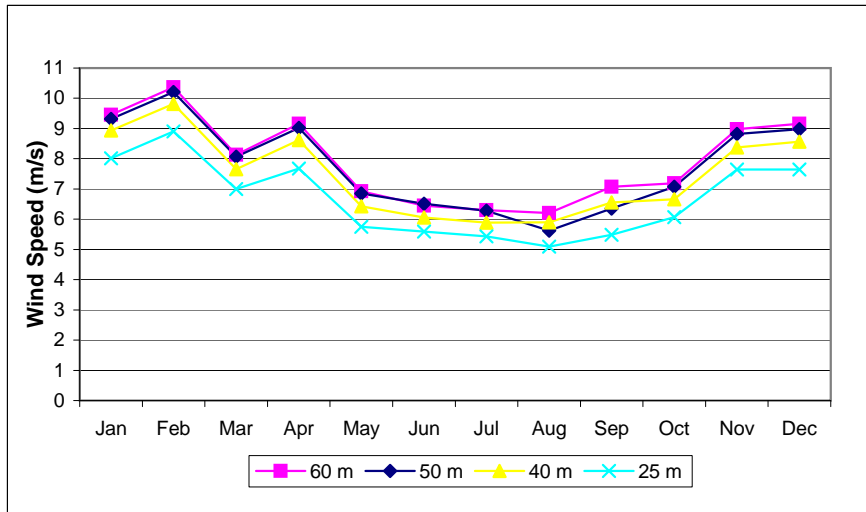
[1] The Weighted Average is an annual average calculated by averaging duplicate calendar months.

Maximum Wind Speed Gust (m/s)

Site 8201

	60 m	50 m	40 m	25 m
October 2008	19.5	19.5	19.9	19.5
November	21.4	20.6	21.0	19.9
December	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.1
January 2009	23.7	23.7	23.3	23.3
February	23.3	23.3	23.7	23.3
March	20.6	20.6	21.0	19.5
April	21.8	20.6	20.2	19.9
May	17.2	16.8	16.8	16.4
June	18.7	18.7	19.1	16.8
July	21.4	20.6	20.6	19.9
August	23.3	22.9	23.7	22.9
September	26.0	25.6	25.2	24.1
October	27.1	27.9	25.6	24.8
November	26.8	27.1	27.1	25.2
Period of Record [1]	27.1	27.9	27.1	25.2

[1] Period of Record values are the maximum wind speed gusts from October 1, 2008, through the current month.

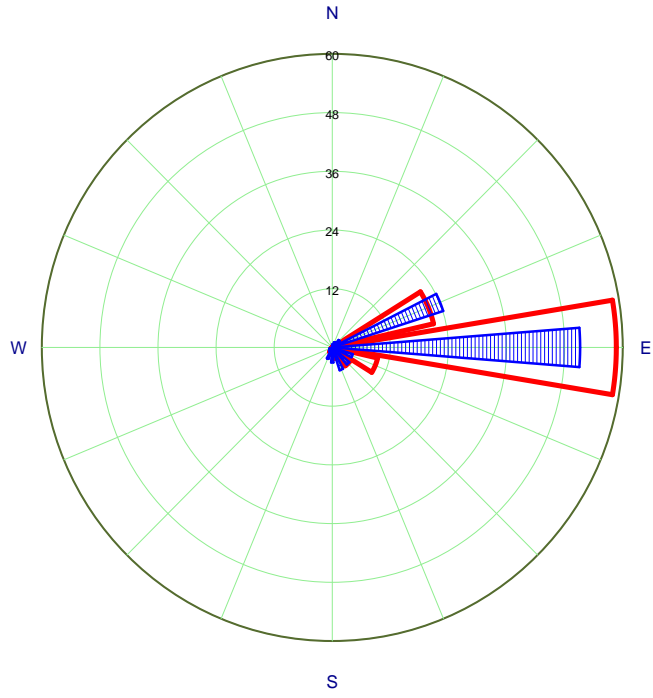


Monthly Average Wind Speeds - Site 8201

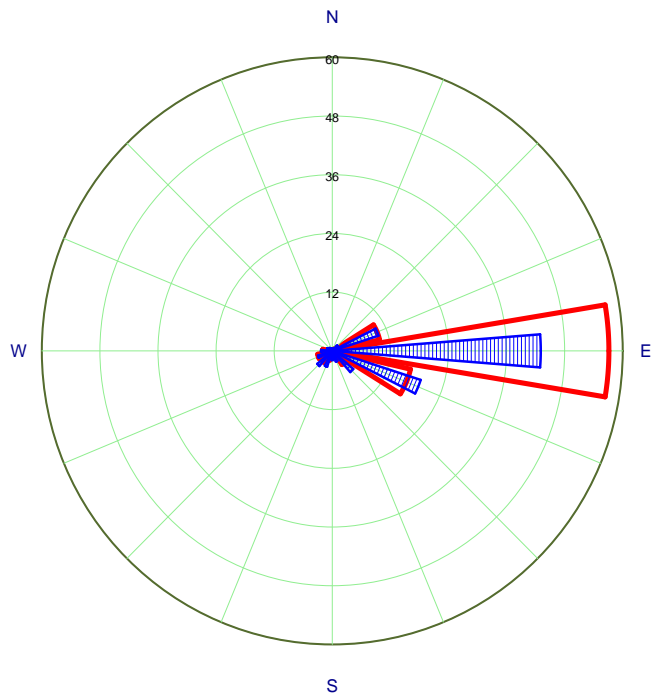
Temperature Ranges (°C)
Site 8201

	Avg	Min	Max
October 2008	26.0	21.7	31.2
November	26.0	23.1	29.9
December	25.5	22.4	29.3
January 2009	25.0	22.3	30.4
February	25.1	21.4	30.5
March	24.9	21.5	30.4
April	25.8	22.3	30.7
May	26.4	23.0	32.3
June	26.8	23.2	31.9
July	26.4	22.2	32.3
August	26.2	22.0	32.1
September	26.3	22.2	32.3
October	26.0	22.3	32.0
November	26.1	22.8	30.5
Period of Record [1]	25.9	21.4	32.3

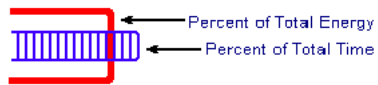
[1] Period of Record average values are a weighted annual average calculated by averaging duplicate calendar months. Minimum and maximum values are from October 1, 2008, through the current month.



Monthly Wind Rose - Site 8201 (60 m)



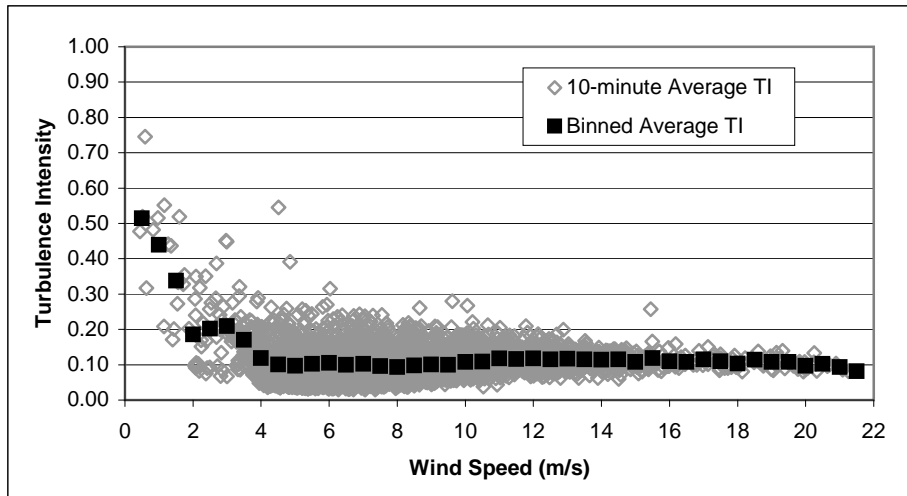
Annual Wind Rose - Site 8201 (60 m)



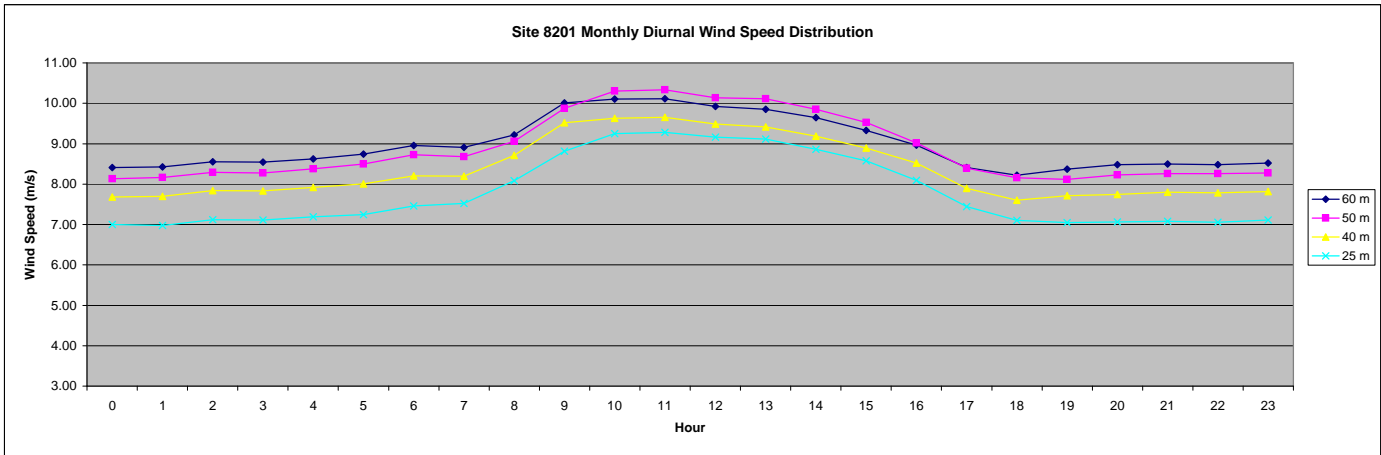
**Wind Shear Exponent
Site 8201**

	40-60 m	25-50 m
October 2008	0.20	0.21
November	0.20	0.23
December	0.19	0.24
January 2009	0.16	0.22
February	0.15	0.20
March	0.17	0.21
April	0.17	0.24
May	0.20	0.25
June	0.18	0.22
July	0.19	0.21
August	0.15	0.14
September	0.22	0.21
October	0.23	0.23
November	0.20	0.20
Weighted Average [1]	0.18	0.21

[1] The Weighted Average is an annual average calculated by averaging duplicate calendar months.



Average Turbulence Intensity by Wind Speed - Site 8201



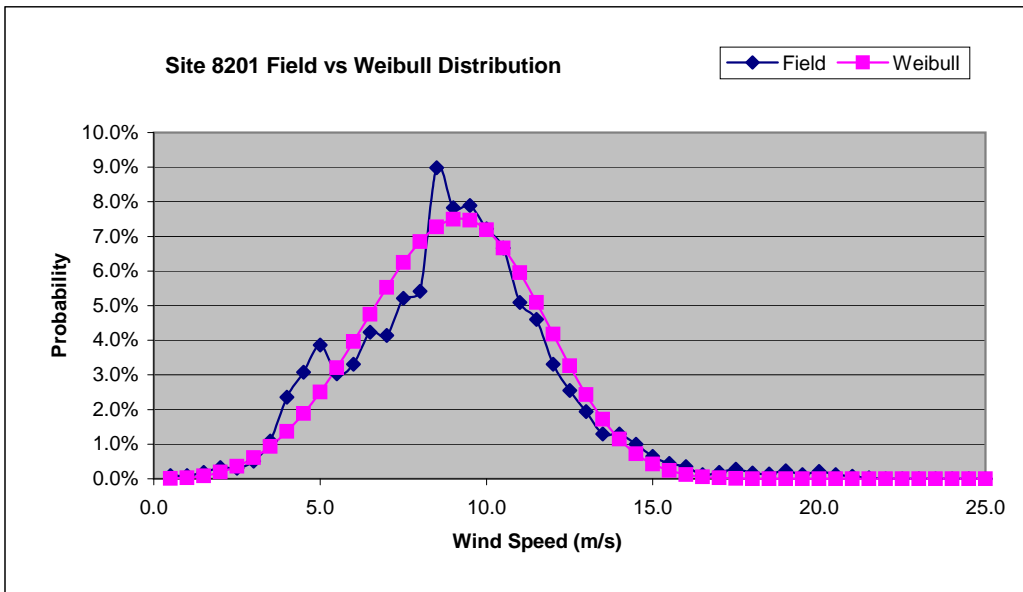
Frequency Distribution

Site 8201	
Wind Speed Bin (m/s)	Frequency (%)
0.50	0.09
1.00	0.09
1.50	0.19
2.00	0.32
2.50	0.30
3.00	0.51
3.50	1.09
4.00	2.36
4.50	3.08
5.00	3.87
5.50	3.03
6.00	3.31
6.50	4.24
7.00	4.14
7.50	5.21
8.00	5.42
8.50	8.98
9.00	7.82
9.50	7.89
10.00	7.22
10.50	6.67
11.00	5.09
11.50	4.61
12.00	3.31
12.50	2.55
13.00	1.94
13.50	1.30
14.00	1.30
14.50	1.00
15.00	0.65
15.50	0.44
16.00	0.35
16.50	0.12
17.00	0.19
17.50	0.28
18.00	0.16
18.50	0.14
19.00	0.23
19.50	0.12
20.00	0.21
20.50	0.12
21.00	0.07
21.50	0.02
22.00	N/A
22.50	N/A
23.00	N/A
23.50	N/A
24.00	N/A
24.50	N/A
25.00	N/A

Weibull Distribution

	Site 8201	
	Shape Factor (k)	Scale Factor (A) m/s
October 2008	3.79	7.82
November	5.08	9.78
December	4.78	10.01
January 2009	4.44	10.38
February	4.09	11.43
March	3.48	9.05
April	5.23	9.95
May	3.88	7.66
June	3.08	7.22
July	2.57	7.10
August	2.37	7.01
September	2.49	7.98
October	3.21	8.17
November	3.93	9.91
Weighted Average [1]	3.70	8.80

[1] The Weighted Average is an annual average calculated by averaging duplicate calendar months.



PRELIMINARY DATA QUALITY CHECKING AND VALIDATION

Data are considered invalid if they do not appear to represent the actual wind conditions at the site. Typical causes of invalid data include tower wake influences, sensor icing, and equipment damage due to lightning, electrostatic discharge, failed components, or vandalism. The data validation process used to generate this report is generally automated, and GEC is continuing to implement further automation. However, some manual review is required to assure the quality of the validated data. The data processing and validation are completed on 10-minute average data unless only hourly averages are available. The following provides a description of the data processing and validation activities completed prior to generating the data summaries.

Quality Checking

Data are quality checked on a weekly basis to verify normal operation of the logger and sensors. This process identifies failed sensors or other malfunctions that require immediate corrective action to maximize data recovery rates. During freezing conditions, this may require a determination as to whether a sensor has failed or is operating abnormally due to icing.

Validation

On a monthly basis, the 10-minute data are compiled into a monthly data set, and data are validated to identify and remove data affected by tower wake influences, icing, intermittent operation, and other anomalies.

Tower Wake Influence - Wind speeds collected from an anemometer directly downwind of the tower are shadowed by the tower and consequently invalid. These invalid winds are removed from the data set. For example, an anemometer mounted to the south of the tower will record invalid wind speed data when the winds are from the north. The orientation of the anemometers is reported on the met tower commissioning sheets and can be verified by comparing two sensors on the tower that are oriented in different directions. For NRG tubular towers, the significant tower wake influence is approximately 50°. The exclusion sector may be wider for lattice towers which have a wider tower face than the tubular towers.

Icing - During freezing conditions, sensor icing can result in a significant amount of invalid data. The initial screening used to flag suspect data identifies periods where the standard deviation of the direction data is zero (direction is constant) and temperatures are 35°F or lower. This is used as the primary criteria because vanes are typically affected by icing several hours before an anemometer at the same height is affected. These flagged data are reviewed to determine if the sensors are being affected by icing or if the winds are just low. Typically, upper-level sensors are affected before the lower-level sensors because the temperatures are colder at the upper levels than at the lower. Upper-level anemometers recording wind speeds lower than the lower-level anemometers is another indicator of icing.

Similarly, the lower-level sensors commonly return to operation before the upper-level sensors. Heated anemometers and Risø anemometers are less affected by icing (typically slow down less than #40's in light to moderate icing) and when available are used to help identify icing on the standard NRG anemometers. When an icing event (longer than an hour) is identified, the data are removed from the data set.

Intermittent Operation - When a sensor is operating intermittently, all data from the sensor are considered suspect and are removed from the validated data set. An anemometer that has failed will record the sensor offset. Vane failures are identified when the sensors on the same tower do not agree. These invalid values are all removed from the validated data set.

Other Issues - While the above process identifies the majority of invalid data, GEC also plots time series of wind speed, wind direction, and temperature for the month. This process provides another verification that all significant anomalies have been removed.

Most Representative Data Set

From the validated data, GEC generates a data set for each height at which data are available that are most representative of the wind speeds at that height. The factor considered in developing this data set is wind direction. When two sensors are installed at the same height, the valid wind speed data from the sensor that is least influenced by the tower is used. For example, where anemometers are oriented to the west and south, when the wind direction is between 45° and 225°, the winds from the south anemometer are selected, when the wind direction is between 225° and 360° or 0° to 45°, the winds from the west anemometer are selected. These criteria are applied to each 10-minute record. While all valid data are saved, this most representative data set is used to develop the data summary.

DATA SUMMARY

A data summary is generated from the most representative data set. The information included in the summary is described below.

Data Recovery, O&M Summary, and Reason for Hours Lost - The data recovery rates are provided for valid wind speed data collected at all heights. The “Hours Lost” column indicates the number of hourly data points that were missing or removed during the data validation process for each monitoring height. The “Recovery Rate” represents the remaining data expressed as a percentage of total sensor hours in the period. A summary of O&M events is provided as well as a table that indicates the reason for missing or invalid data.

Monthly and Diurnal Average Wind Speed and Maximum Wind Speed Gust - The average monthly wind speeds are summarized and include data for the entire period of record. When a period of record (POR) is longer than 12 months, the weighted average calculation weights the additional months of data to estimate an annual average. For example, if a POR begins November 1 and ends 14 months later at the end of December, the two Novembers would be averaged, and the two Decembers would be averaged, and these two averages would be included with the remaining ten monthly averages, resulting in a weighted annual average wind speed. Average diurnal wind speeds for all heights for each month are also provided in tabular form. A graphical illustration of the individual monthly wind speeds (weighted when there are more than 12 months of data) is also provided. The maximum 2-second wind speeds are summarized on a monthly basis.

Temperature Ranges - A summary of the monthly average, minimum, and maximum temperature data is provided for the period of record.

Monthly and Cumulative Wind Roses - Wind rose graphs are provided on a monthly and cumulative basis. The cumulative wind rose is based on all data collected to date, or the most recent 12 months if more than a year of data has been collected. The graphs consist of two bars in each of the 16 wind direction sectors that represent the percent of total time and the percent of total wind energy. The calculated wind energy in the wind rose is based on a cube of the wind speed. Total wind energy from a project will be somewhat different. The winds above rated wind speed of a wind turbine have a non-cubic relationship to the energy. However, the wind roses provide a clear indication of the direction of the energy-producing winds.

Wind Shear Exponent - Monthly wind shear exponent values are summarized for the period of record. The wind shear exponent represents the degree to which wind speed increases with height. The wind shear exponent is only calculated from sensors with the same orientation and when the wind speed is higher than 4 m/s (operable winds). Calculation of the wind shear exponent is based on the following equation:

$$\left(\frac{H_1}{H_2}\right)^\alpha = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right) \quad \text{where } H_1 \text{ and } H_2 \text{ are measurement heights, } V_1 \text{ and } V_2 \text{ are wind speeds, and } \alpha \text{ is the wind shear.}$$

Turbulence Intensity - Turbulence intensity (TI) is a relative indicator of turbulence and not an absolute value. The average turbulence intensity at the upper monitoring level is summarized. The TI values are calculated by dividing the 10-minute standard deviation of the wind speed by the 10-minute average wind speed. The plot illustrates the average TI for all wind speeds as well as the average TI for each wind speed bin.