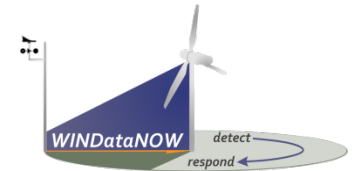




# Cloud-based aggregation of high-fidelity, distributed meteorological data from unattended low power field devices

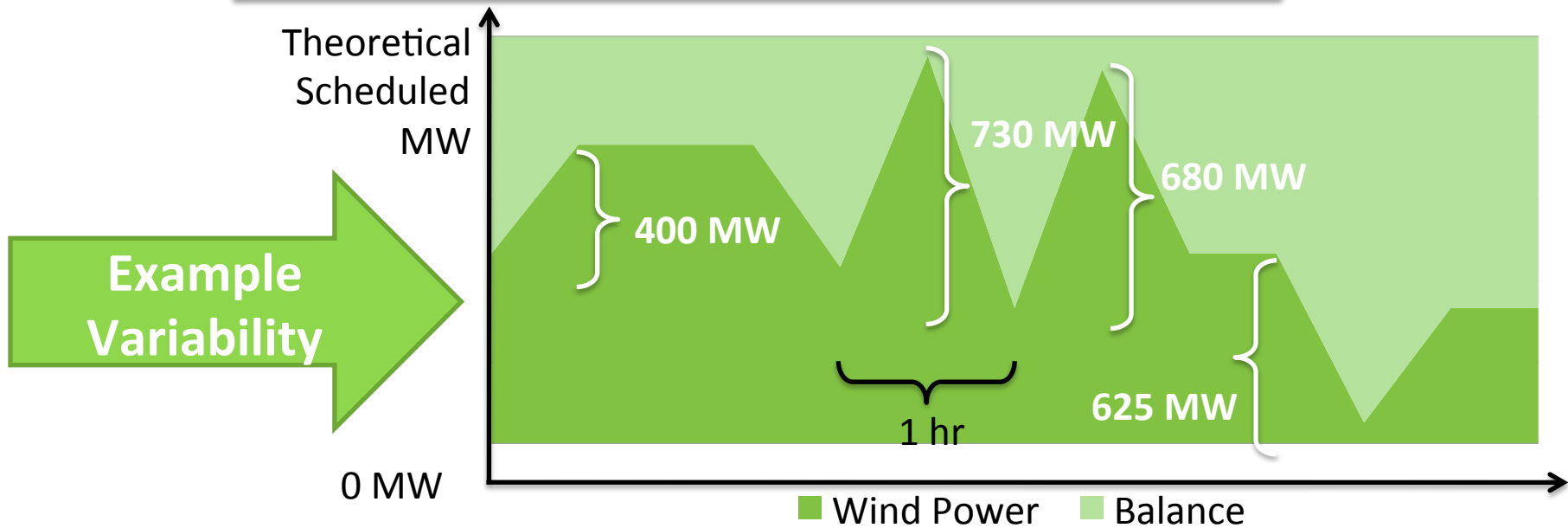
Presented by **Gregg Le Blanc** – WINData, Inc.





# Use the PI System to transform wind into a “fuel source”

- Spain 21.7% of all power came from wind in **Feb 2012**
- California: 33% renewable power generation by 2020
  - Currently, 3% in-state wind and 1.7% imported
  - Or, 6 → 13 GWhr



# WINData background

- Started by Marty Wilde
  - In wind energy 1991
- Wind energy specialists
  - From raw dirt to developed wind farm
- Over 500 meteorological tower installs
  - Specializing in high-end instrumentation and tall towers
- Goal:
  - Building better “WindTelligence”
  - Field tested





**2009:**  
**WINData was awarded a  
US Department of Energy  
grant**

**Partnering with  
NaturEner and OSIssoft**

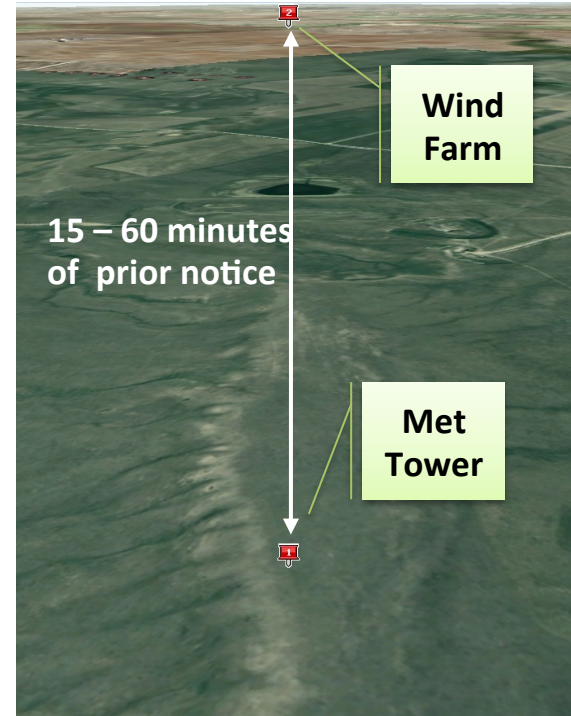
**to reduce uncertainty  
around intra-hour  
forecasts**



# Theory and methodology

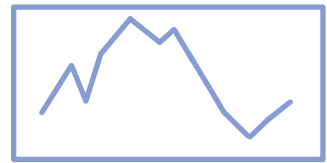
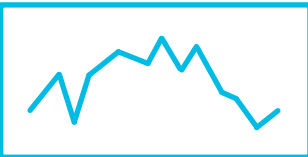
- Towers are located strategically upwind
- Deploy new logger technology
- Use higher fidelity data in near-real time
- Detect “line of site” anomalies for better situational awareness and study

“Line of Site” Locations



# Situational awareness

Wind Speed  
meters / sec



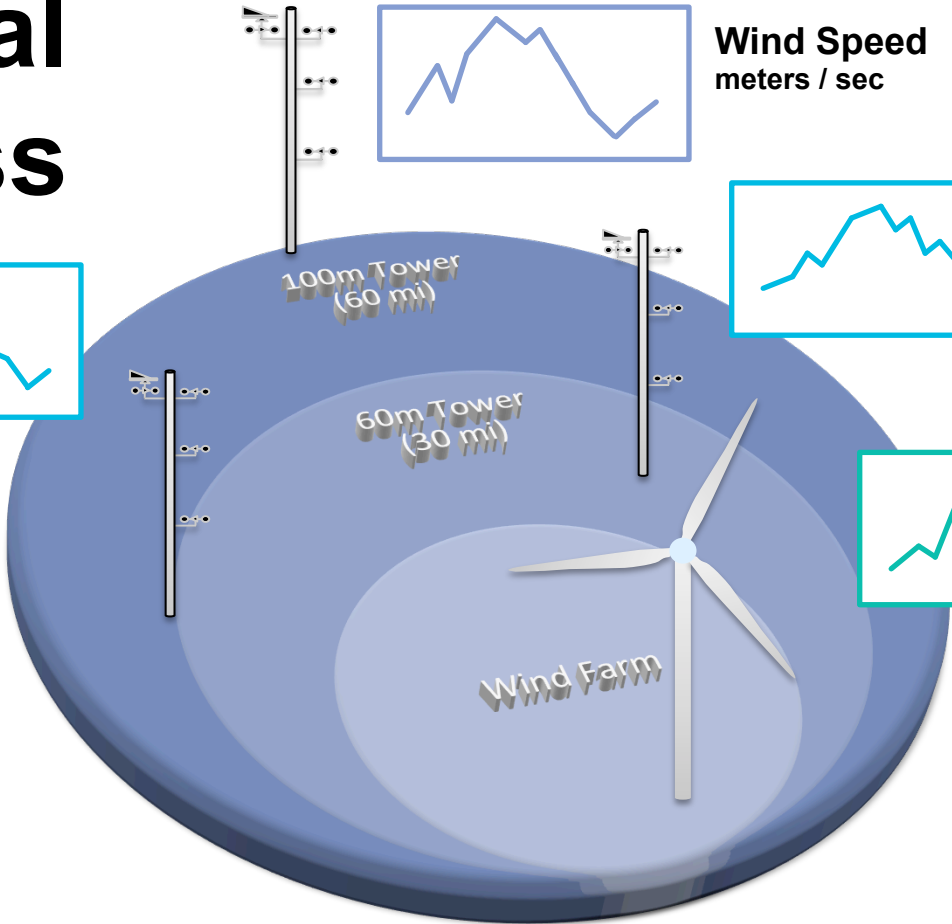
Wind Speed  
meters / sec

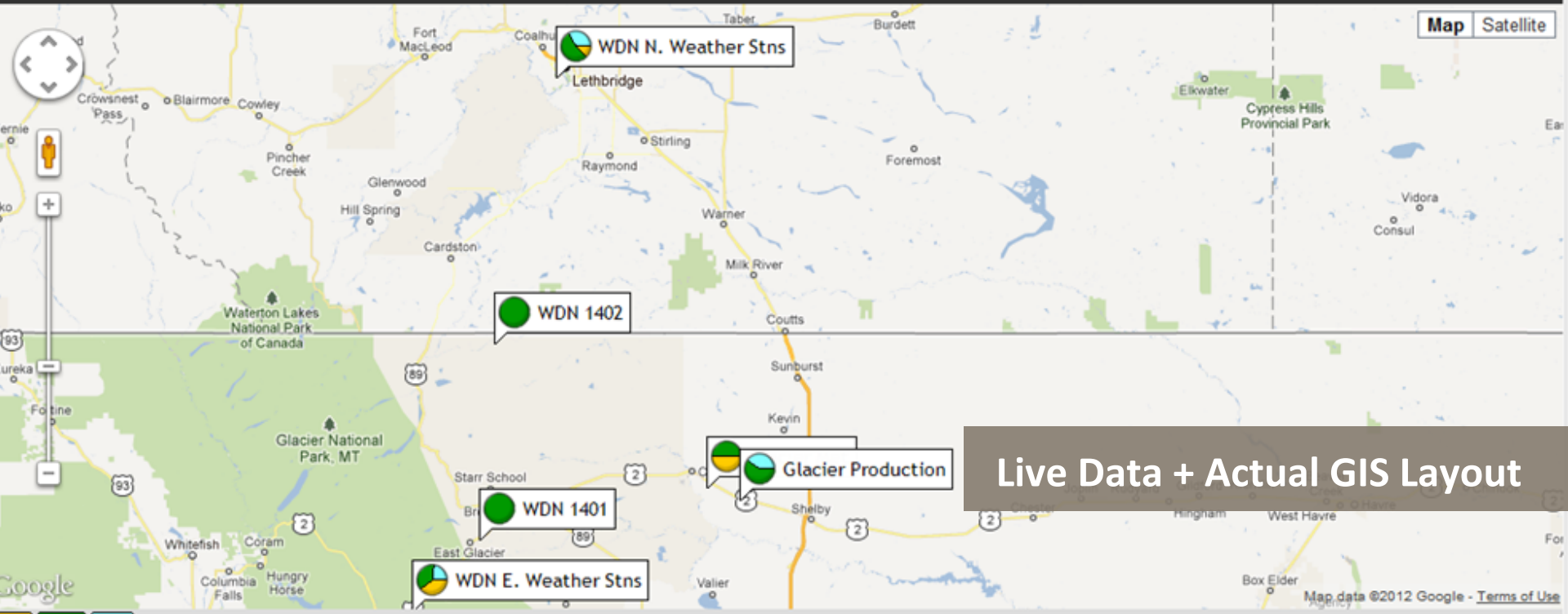


Wind Speed  
meters / sec



Wind Speed  
meters / sec

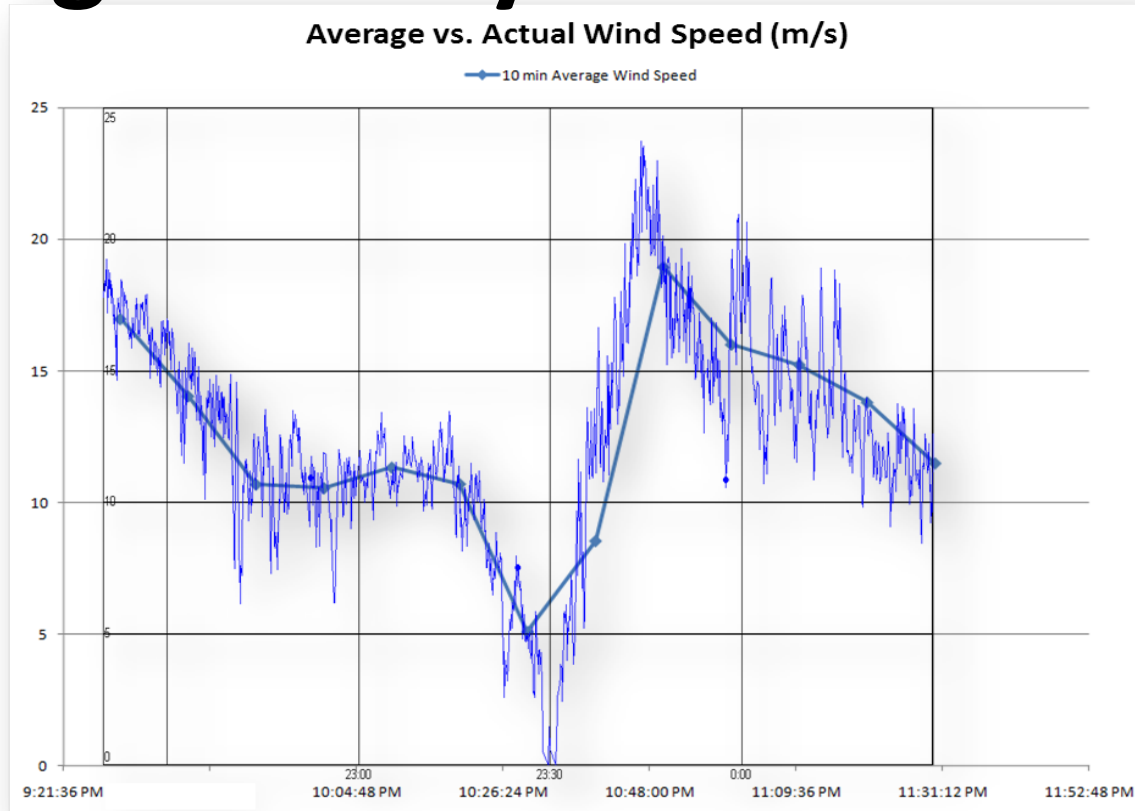




Live Data + Actual GIS Layout

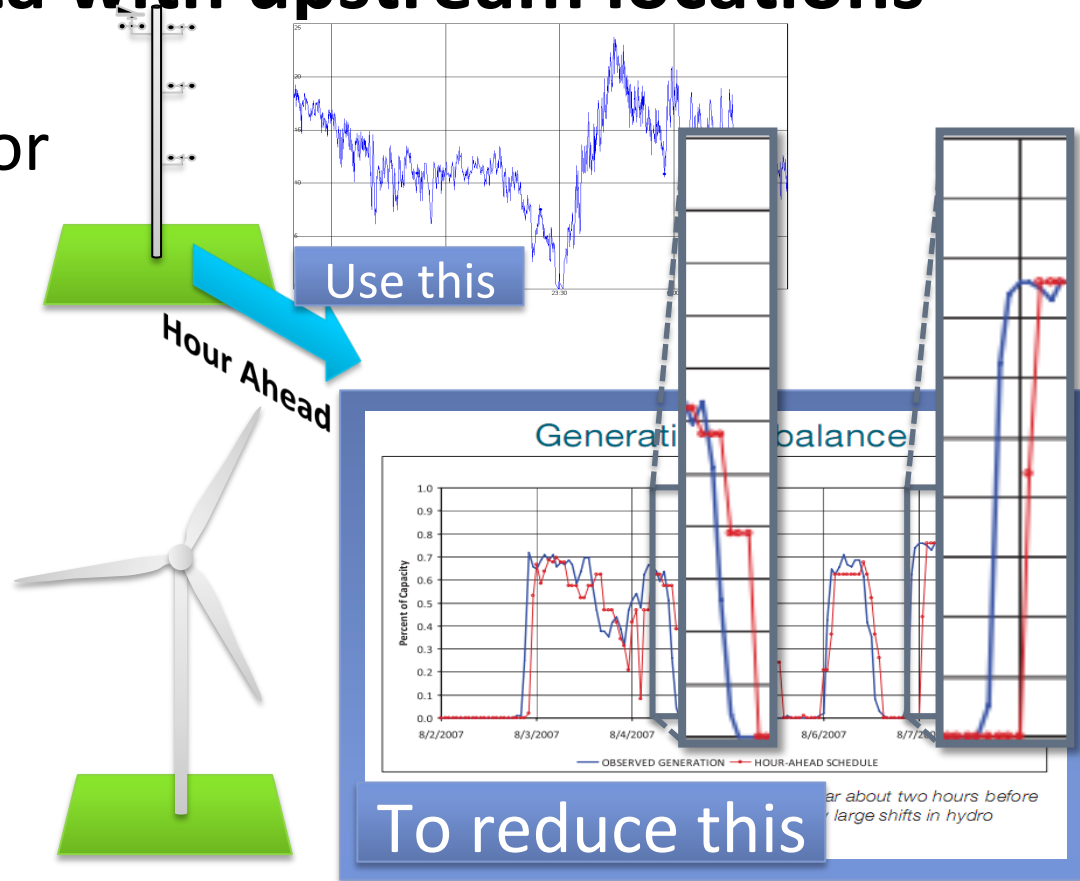


# The high fidelity difference



# Combine better data with upstream locations

- Decrease forecast error around ramp events
- Operate less conservatively





# Logger / infrastructure

# Three years of field testing

## Technology changes

- 2008 Low Power PC
  - ~40 Watts
- 2011 Low Power PC
  - ~11 Watts
- Broadband / wireless
  - Basically unchanged in regions in question
  - Satellite improvements, but unacceptable prices

## Models and requirements

- Maintenance issues
  - Power systems needed attention
  - Instruments vs. weather
- Logger failure modes vs. unattended sites
- Flaky hardware
- Bandwidth vs. data vs. security

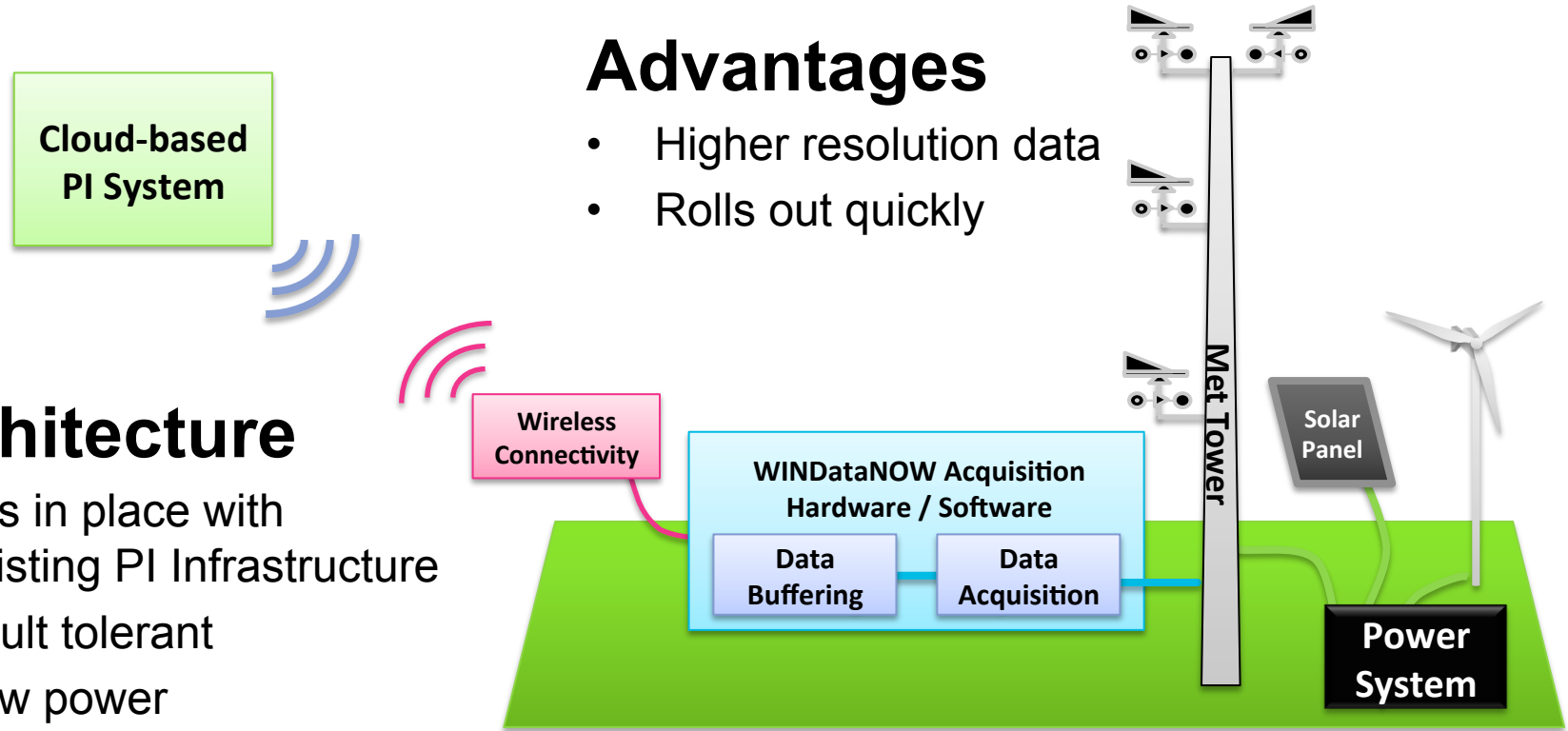
# Third Generation logger architecture

## Advantages

- Higher resolution data
- Rolls out quickly

## Architecture

- Fits in place with existing PI Infrastructure
- Fault tolerant
- Low power



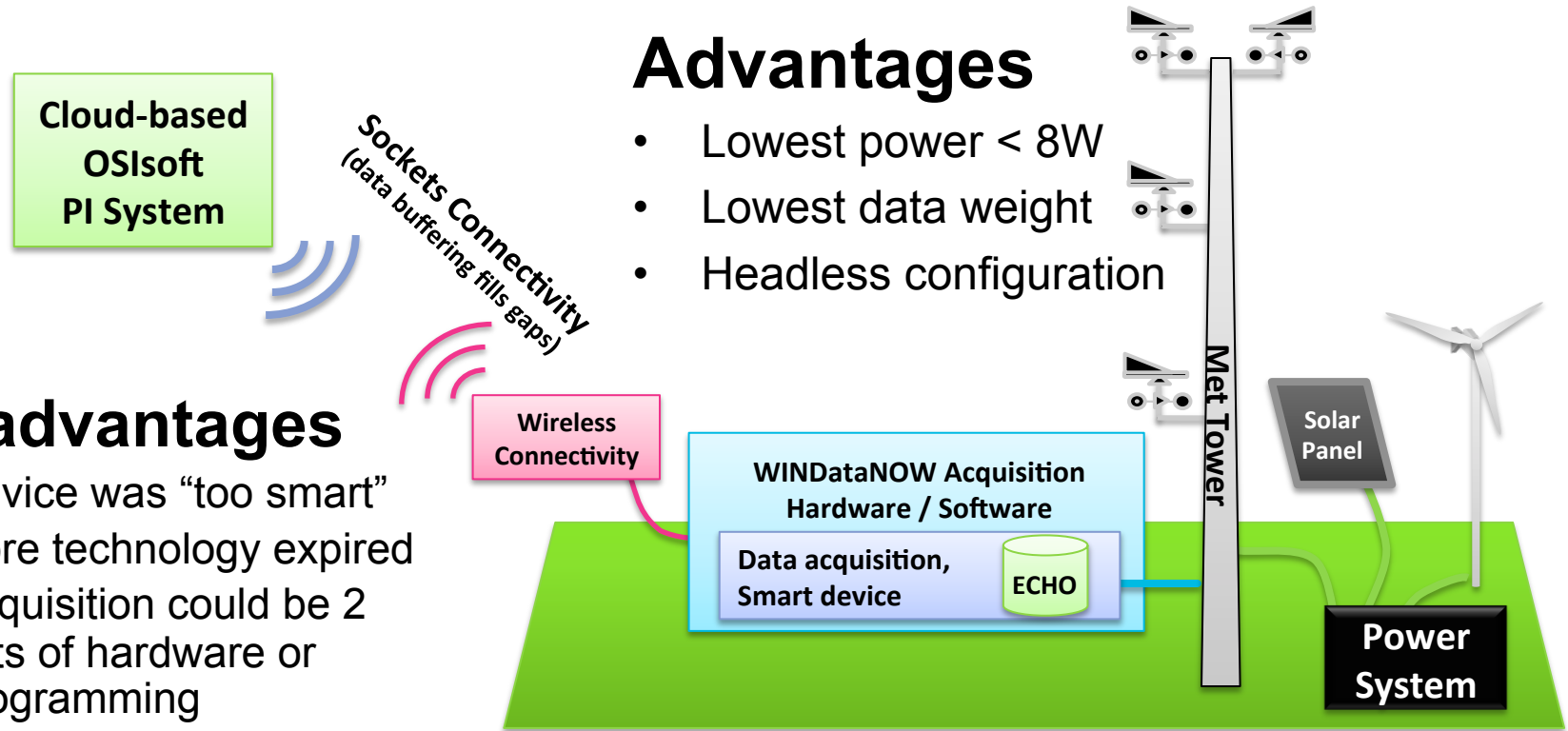
# Type 1 Logger Implementation

## Advantages

- Lowest power < 8W
- Lowest data weight
- Headless configuration

## Disadvantages

- Device was “too smart”
- Core technology expired
- Acquisition could be 2 sets of hardware or programming



# Type 2 Logger Implementation

Cloud-based  
OSIsoft  
PI System

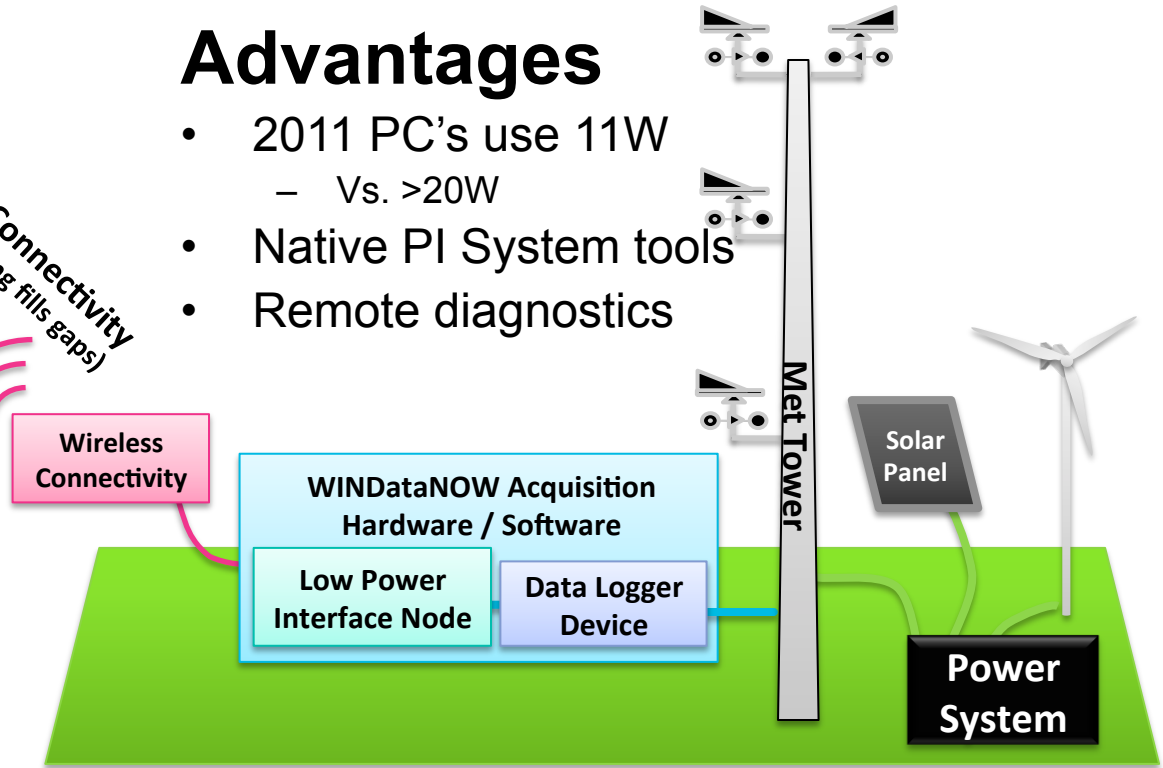
PINET3 Connectivity  
(data buffering fills gaps)

## Advantages

- 2011 PC's use 11W
  - Vs. >20W
- Native PI System tools
- Remote diagnostics

## Disadvantages

- It's a PC
  - Patching, security
  - Network "footprint"
- PINET3 protocol is "heavy"
  - 800MB vs. 10MB / month
- Moving parts
- Acquisition same as Type 1



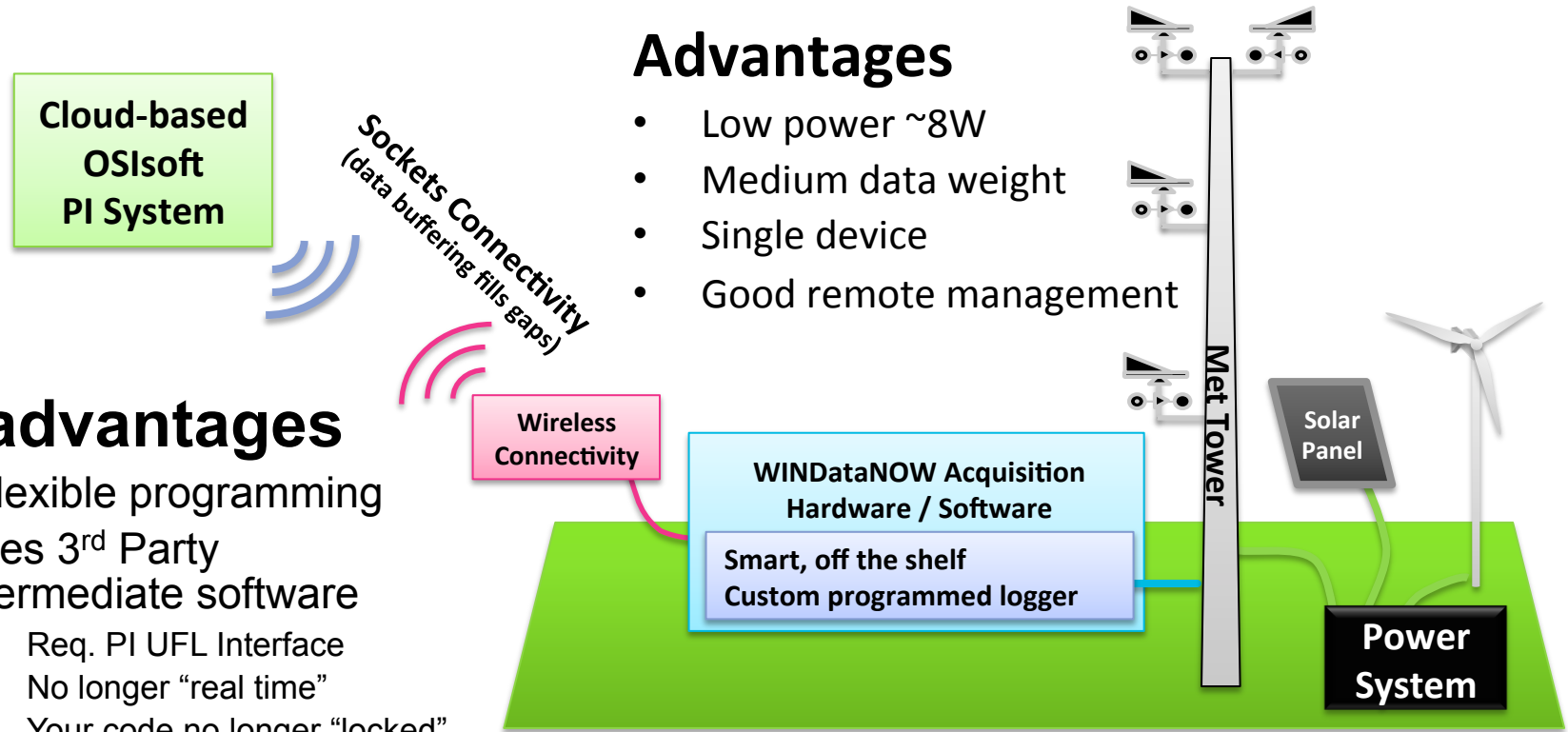
# Type 3 Logger Implementation

## Advantages

- Low power ~8W
- Medium data weight
- Single device
- Good remote management

## Disadvantages

- Inflexible programming
- Uses 3<sup>rd</sup> Party intermediate software
  - Req. PI UFL Interface
  - No longer “real time”
  - Your code no longer “locked”

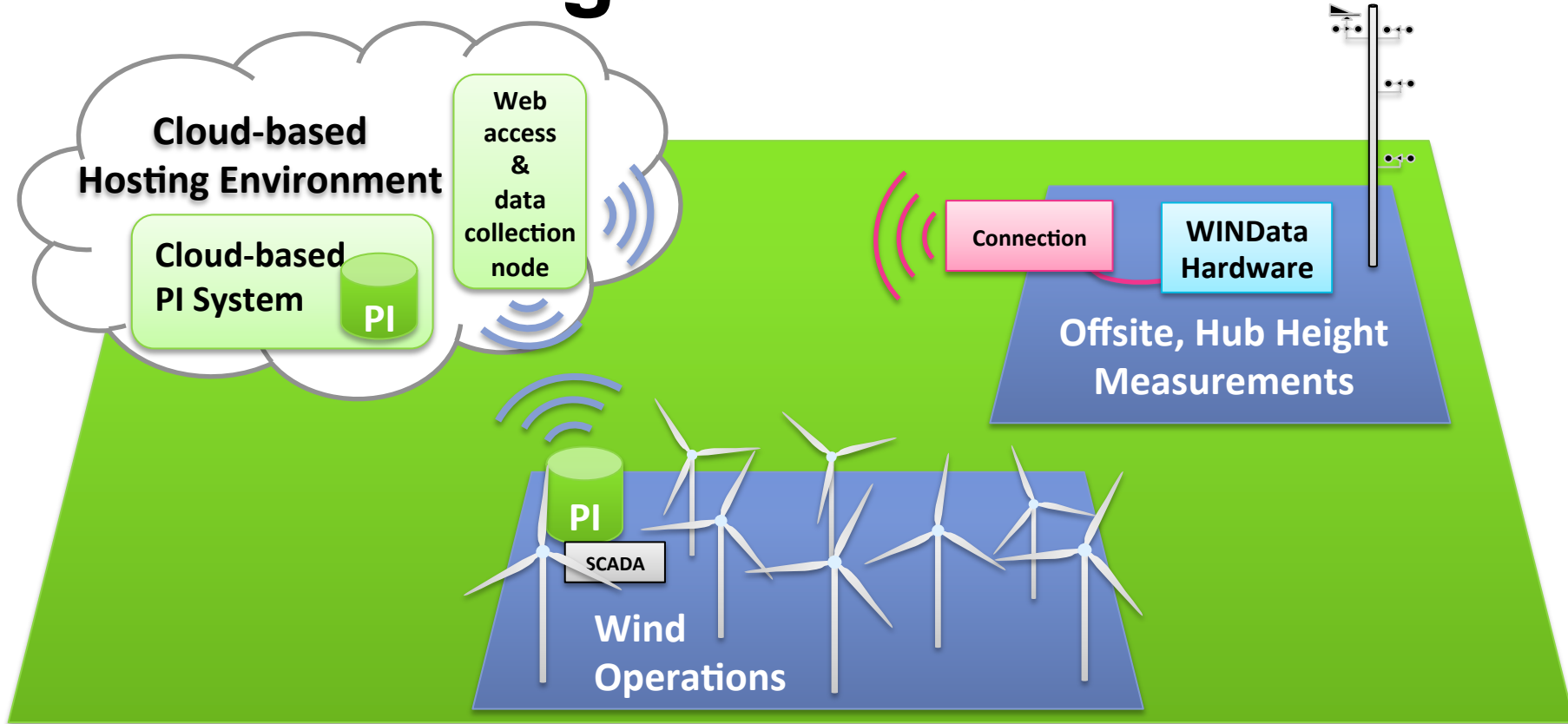




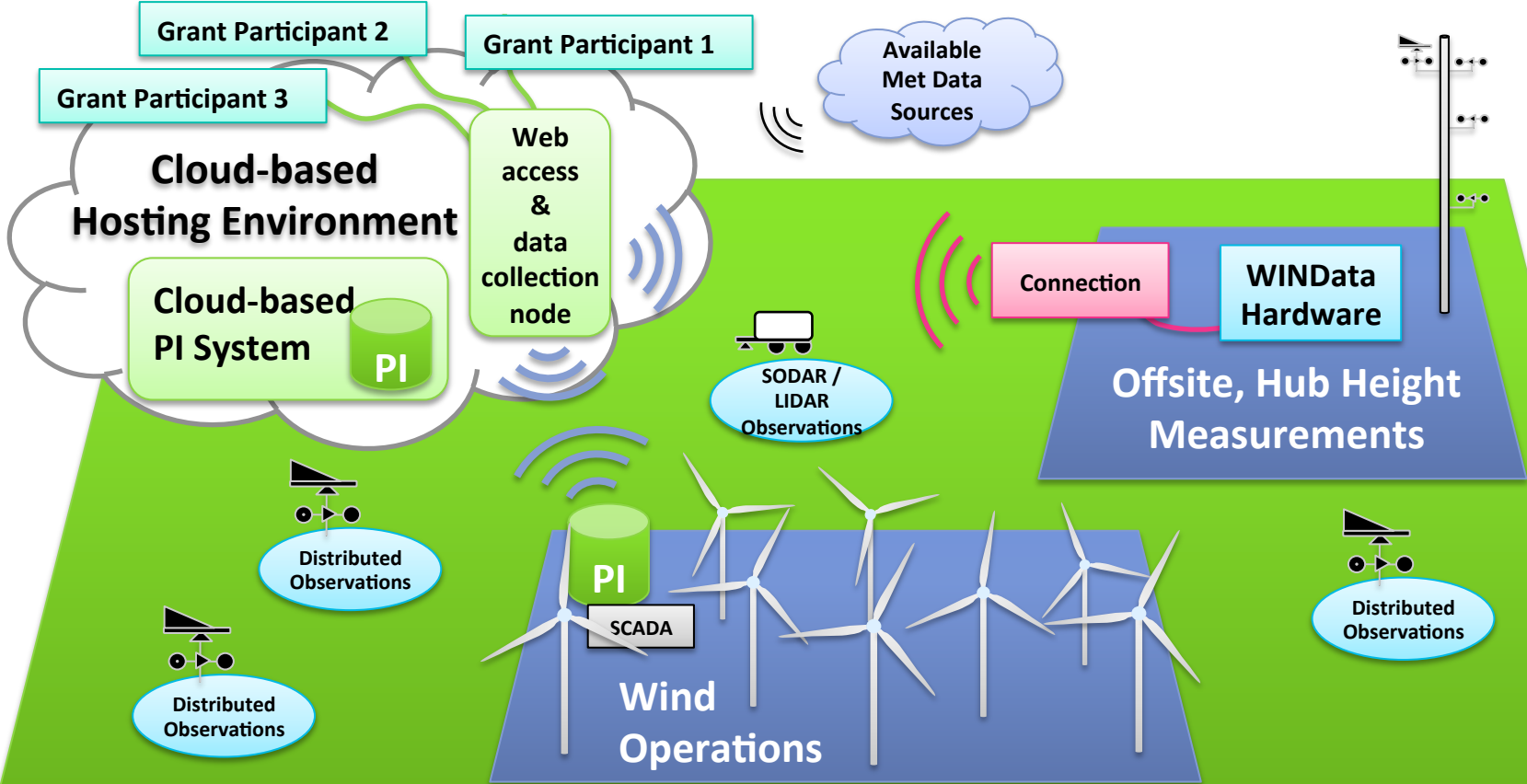


# Using “The Cloud”

# Data exchange architecture



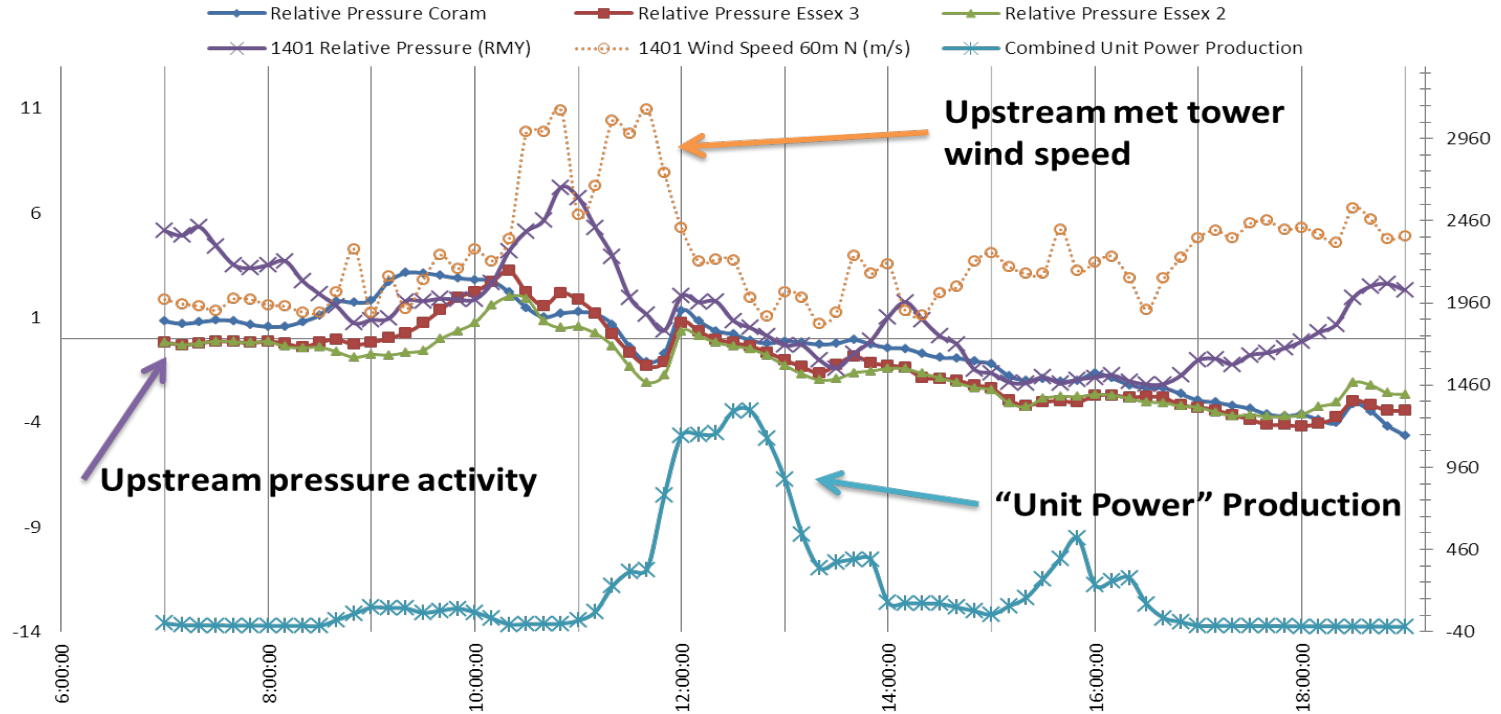
# Augmented data exchange architecture





# Integration to Advanced forecasting

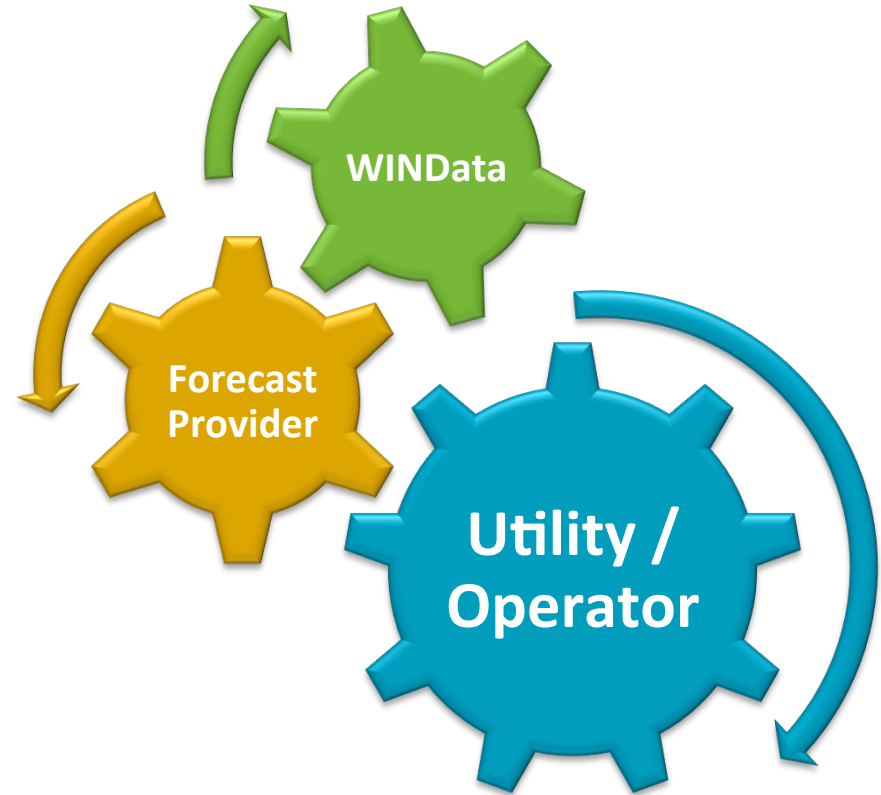
# How pressure (relative to wind plant) can affect power production



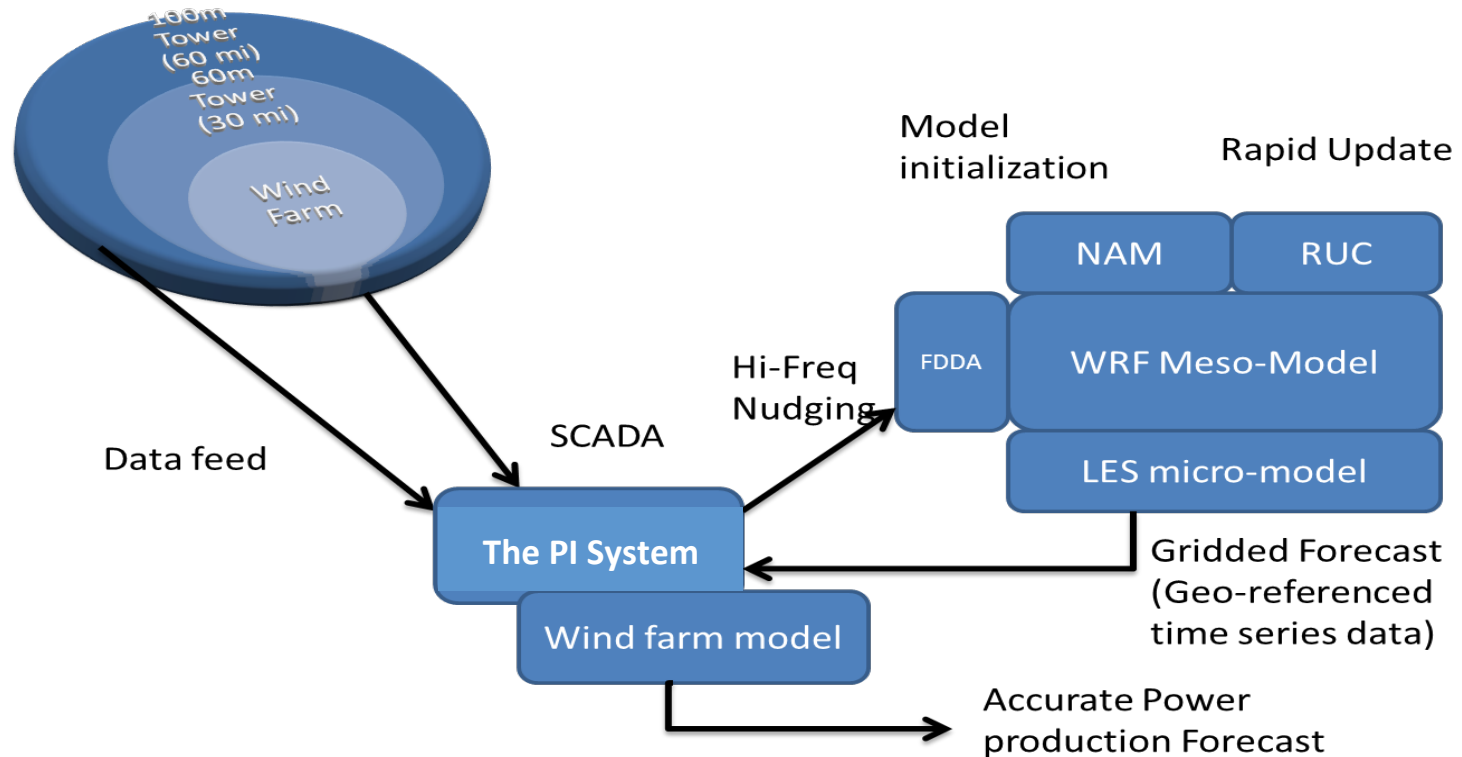
# Working together to improve forecasts

Goal: Designing a program that results in better forecasts

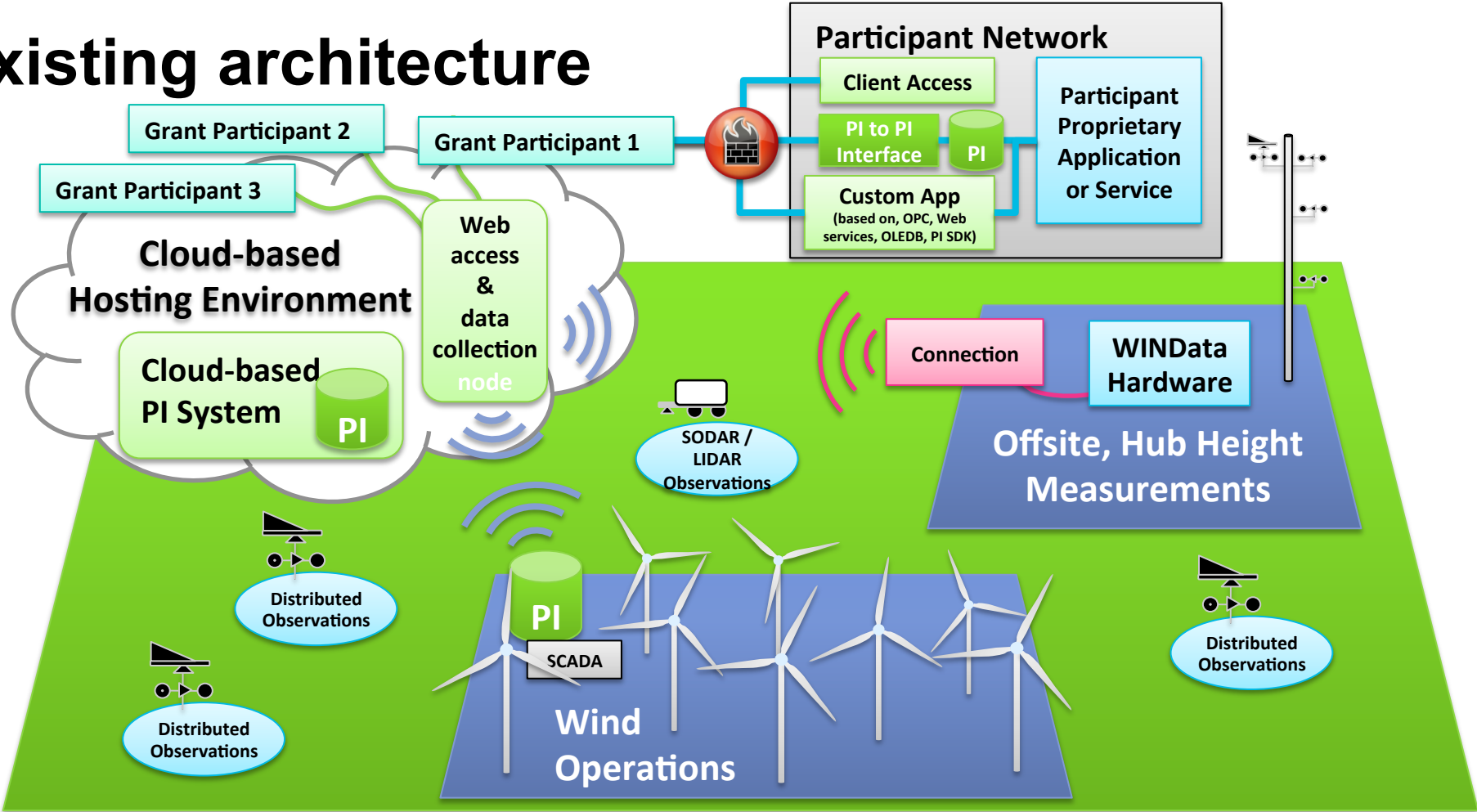
- WINData & GL Garrad Hassan
- Teaming up to improve wind energy integration



# Integrated Sensor network with Forecasting System



# Existing architecture

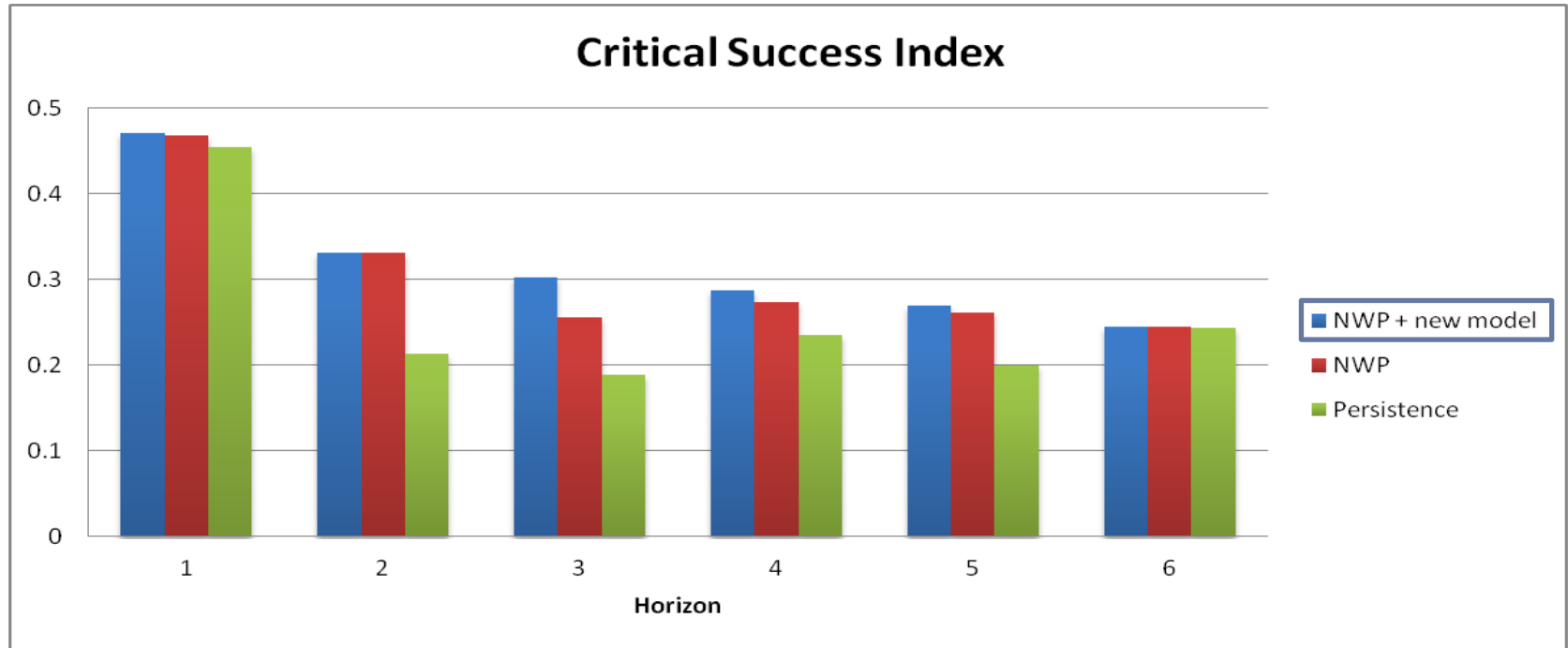




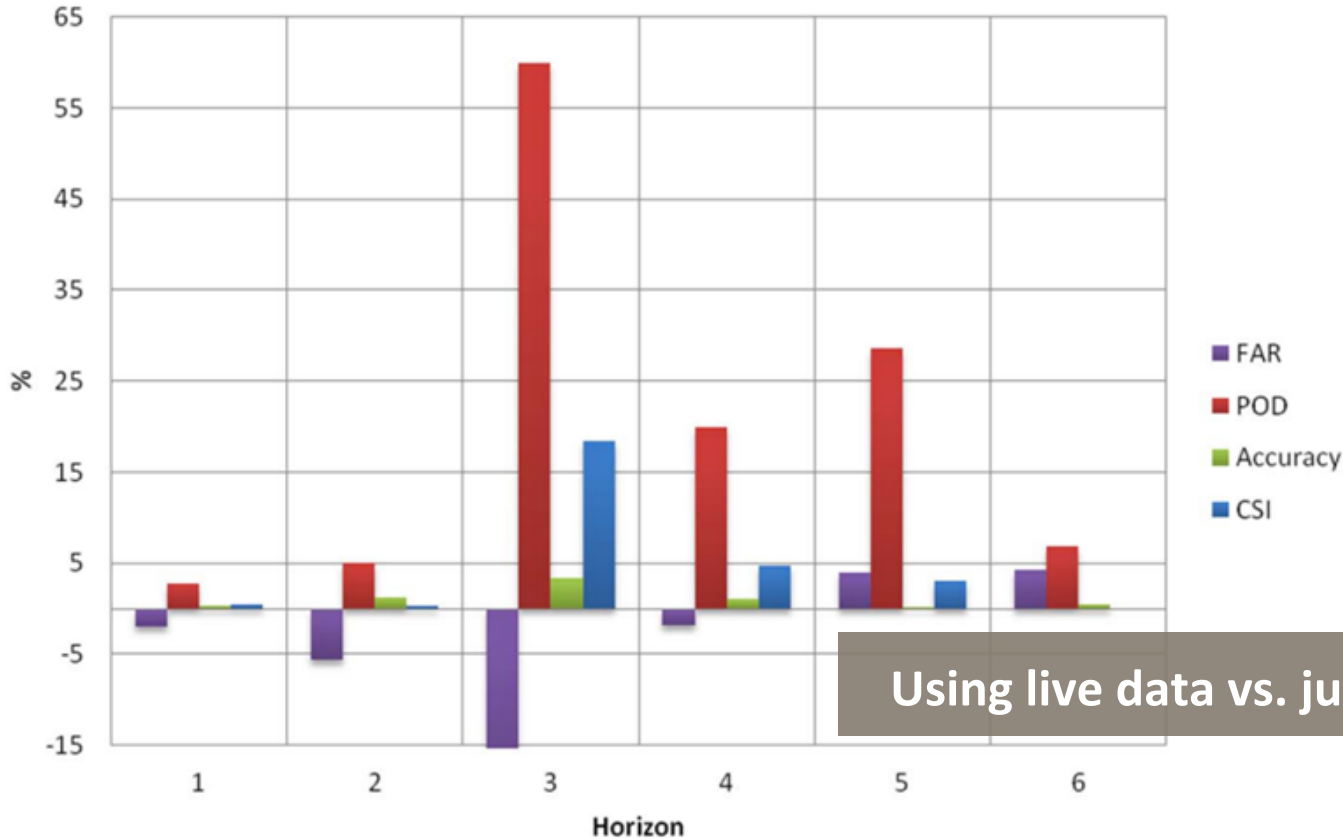


# Demo

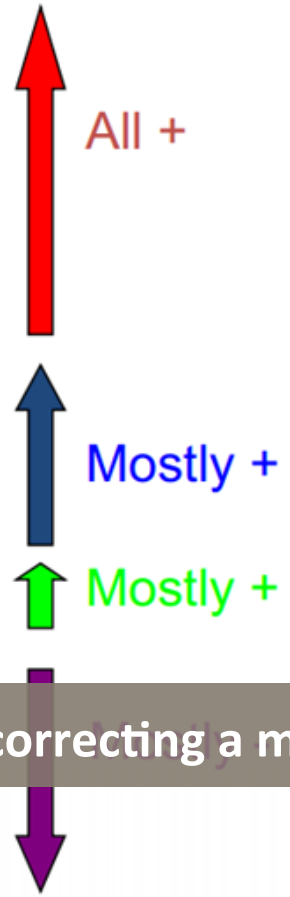
# Improvement in forecasting when including new offsite measurements



# Improvement Over Bias-Corrected NWP



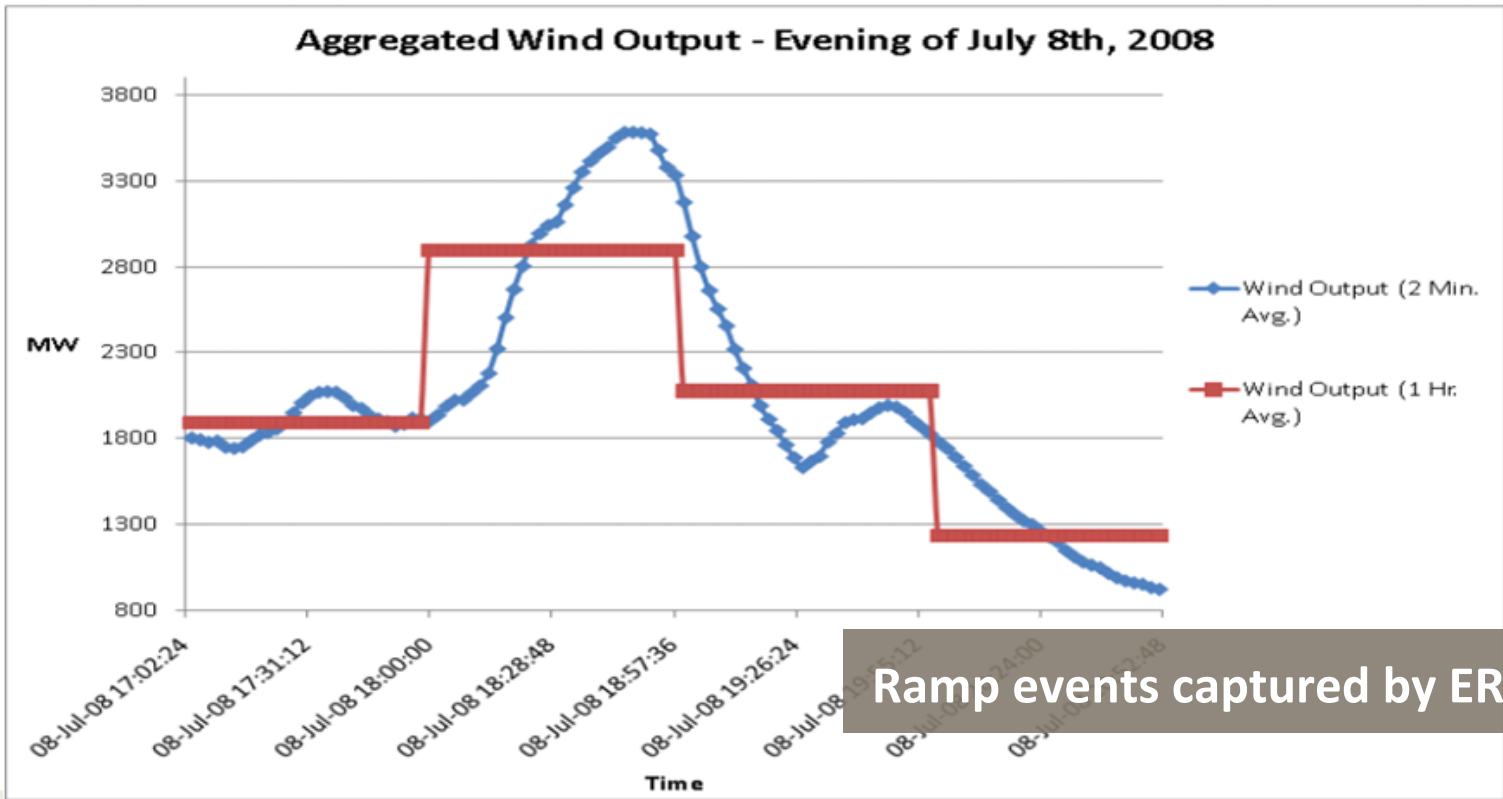
Using live data vs. just correcting a model





# So what?

# Ramping Example 1 cont.



Ramp events captured by ERCOT (1)

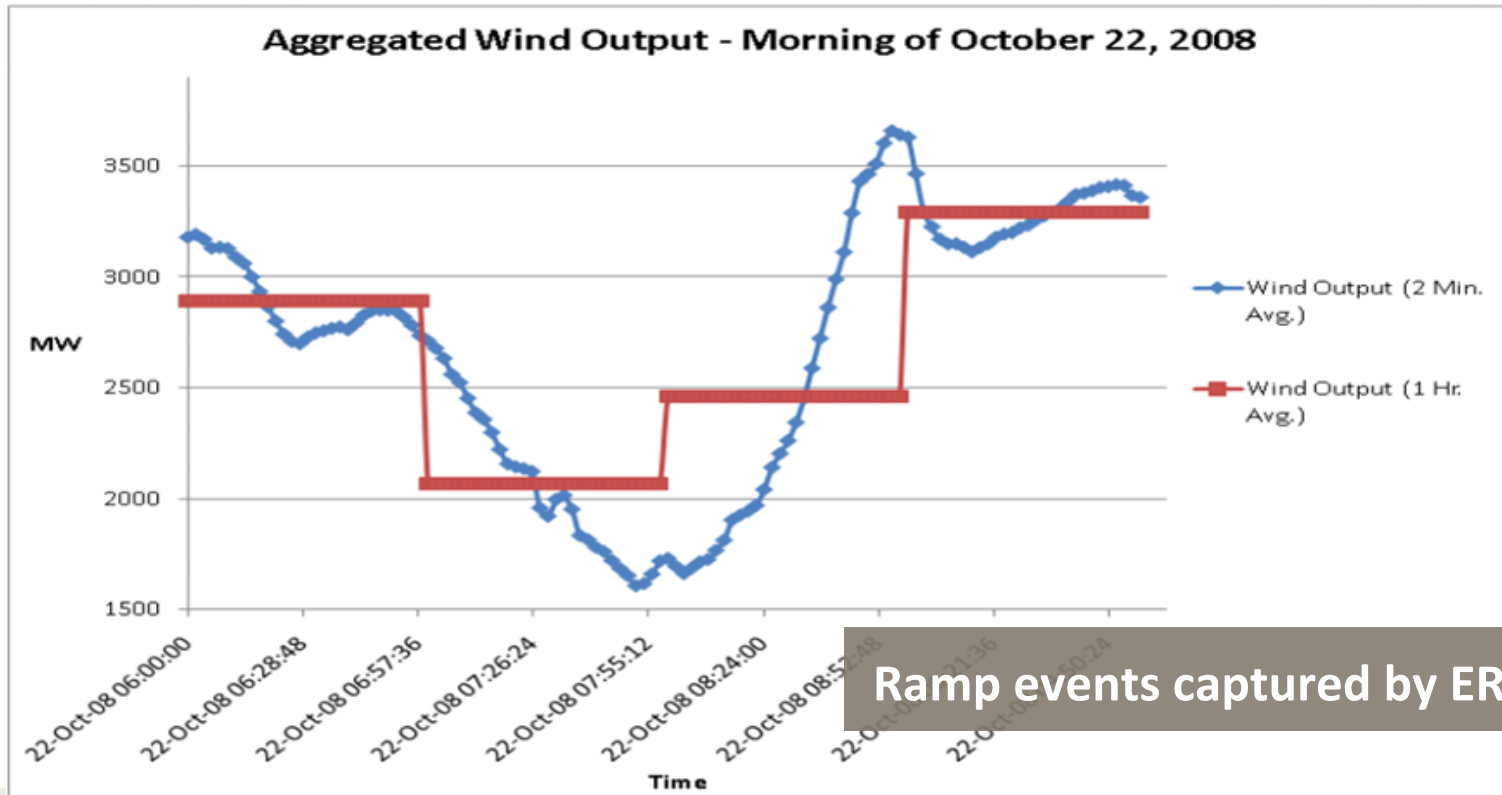


February 18-19, 2009

4

UWIG Workshop - Phoenix

## Ramping Example 2



Ramp events captured by ERCOT (2)



February 18-19, 2009

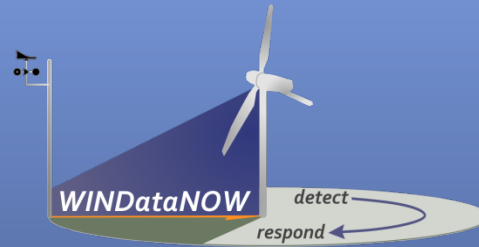
6

UWIG Workshop - Phoenix

# What did we learn?

WINData has delivered upon the promise of reducing uncertainty of short term forecasting by using high fidelity upstream meteorological observations thanks to the help of:

- The US Department of Energy
- OSIssoft
- Naturener
- Transpara Corp
- GL Garrad Hassan



## Improve the “state of the art”

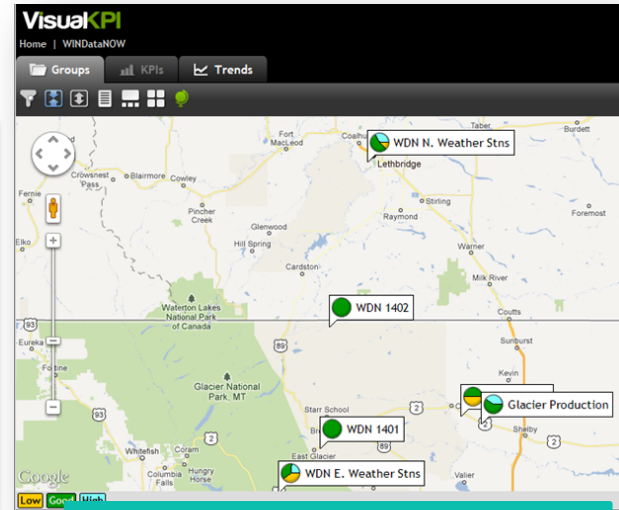
- Move from 5 min averages
- Incorporate The PI System into wind forecasting operations
- Improve wind operations at NaturEner

## Real-time Wind Sensing

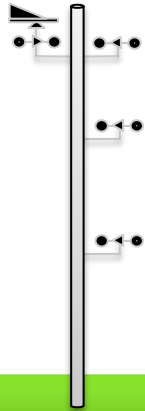
- Using configured, component technologies
- OSIssoft’s partner ecosystem
- Cloud computing

## Improved Forecasting

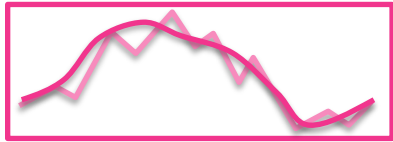
- GL Garrad Hassan has used WINData’s data to deliver improved forecasting performance to NaturEner to catch “ramp events”



# Combining data & intelligence for smoother operations

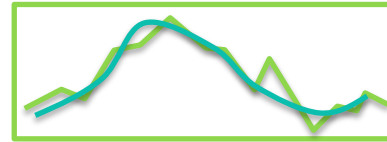


Detect and anticipate changes

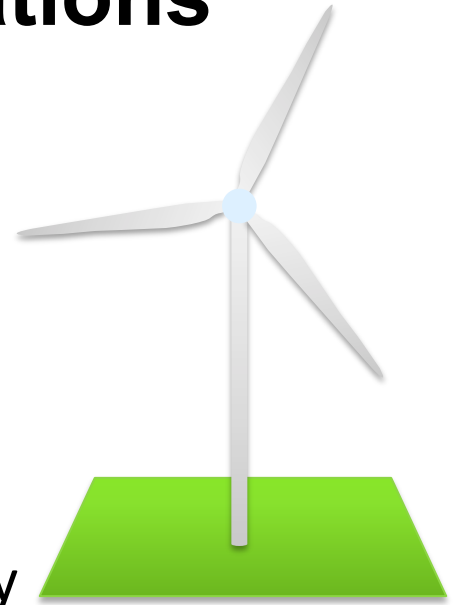


Meteorological measurements  
→ Augmented forecast

Power production & Augmented forecast



Improve energy integration to the grid





# Thanks & Contact

- Thanks to:
  - The US Department of Energy
  - Naturener USA, LLC
  - OSIsoft, LLC
    - Pat Kennedy
    - Dave Roberts
  - GL Garrad Hassan
  - Transpara Corp.
- Marty Wilde
  - [marty.wilde@windata-inc.com](mailto:marty.wilde@windata-inc.com)



# THANK YOU

Brought to you by  **OSIsoft.**