



BSI Standards Publication

Wind energy generation systems

Part 50-2: Wind measurement — Application of ground-mounted remote sensing technology

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN IEC 61400-50-2:2022. It is identical to IEC 61400-50-2:2022. Together with BS EN IEC 61400-12-3:2022 and BS EN IEC 61400-12-5: 2022, it supersedes BS EN IEC 61400-12-2:2013, which will be withdrawn upon publication of the rest of the series.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PEL/88, Wind turbines.

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ISBN 978 0 539 18339 9

ICS 27.180

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 October 2022.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date

Text affected

English Version

**Wind energy generation systems - Part 50-2: Wind
measurement - Application of ground-mounted remote sensing
technology
(IEC 61400-50-2:2022)**

Systèmes de génération d'énergie éolienne - Partie 50-2:
Mesurage du vent - Application de la technologie de
télédétection montée au sol
(IEC 61400-50-2:2022)

Windenergieanlagen - Teil 50-2: Windmessungen -
Anwendung der bodengestützten
Fernerkundungstechnologie
(IEC 61400-50-2:2022)

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

European foreword

The text of document 88/829/CDV, future edition 1 of IEC 61400-50-2, prepared by IEC/TC 88 "Wind energy generation systems" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 61400-50-2:2022.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2023-07-04
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2025-10-04

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In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated:

IEC 61400-12-1:2017 NOTE Harmonized as EN 61400-12-1:2017 (not modified)

Annex ZA
(normative)

**Normative references to international publications
with their corresponding European publications**

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 61400-50-1	-	Wind energy generation systems - Part 50-1: Wind Measurement - Application of Meteorological Mast, Nacelle and Spinner Mounted Instruments	EN IEC 61400-50-1 ¹	-

¹ Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: FprEN IEC 61400-50-1:2022.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

WIND ENERGY GENERATION SYSTEMS –**Part 50-2: Wind measurement – Application of
ground-mounted remote sensing technology**

FOREWORD

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IEC 61400-50-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 88: Wind energy generation systems. It is an International Standard.

This first edition of IEC 61400-50-2 is part of a structural revision that cancels and replaces the performance standards IEC 61400-12-1:2017 and IEC 61400-12-2:2013. The structural revision contains no technical changes with respect to IEC 61400-12-1:2017 and IEC 61400-12-2:2013, but the parts that relate to wind measurements, measurement of site calibration and assessment of obstacle and terrain have been extracted into separate standards.

The purpose of the re-structure was to allow the future management and revision of the power performance standards to be carried out more efficiently in terms of time and cost and to provide a more logical division of the wind measurement requirements into a series of separate standards which could be referred to by other use case standards in the IEC 61400 series and subsequently maintained and developed by appropriate experts.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
88/829/CDV	88/865/RVC

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61400 series, published under the general title *Wind energy generation systems*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 61400 specifies procedures and methods which ensure that wind measurements using ground-mounted remote sensing devices are carried out and reported consistently and in accordance with best practice. This document does not define the purpose or use case of the wind measurements. However, as this document forms part of the IEC 61400 series of standards, it is anticipated that the wind measurements will be used in relation to some form of wind energy testing or resource assessment.

The main clauses of this document are not mutually dependent. Therefore, it is possible that a user will refer to only certain of the main clauses rather than all clauses to adapt this document to their specific use case. However, the main clauses are presented in a logical sequence that could be applied in practice.

The technical content of this document could previously be found in IEC 61400-12-1:2017 [1]¹. Because of the increasing complexity of this source document, IEC TC 88 decided that a re-structuring of the IEC 61400-12 series of standards into a number of more specific parts would allow more efficient management and maintenance going forward. This document has been created as part of that re-structuring process.

¹ Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

WIND ENERGY GENERATION SYSTEMS –

Part 50-2: Wind measurement – Application of ground-mounted remote sensing technology

1 Scope

IEC 61400-50 specifies methods and requirements for the application of instruments to measure wind speed (and related parameters, e.g. wind direction and turbulence intensity). Such measurements are required as an input to some of the evaluation and testing procedures for wind energy and wind turbine technology (e.g. resource evaluation and turbine testing) described by other standards in the IEC 61400 series. This document is applicable specifically to the use of ground-mounted remote sensing wind measurement instruments, i.e. devices which measure the wind at some location generally above and distant from the location at which the instrument is mounted (e.g. sodars, vertical profiling lidars). This document specifically excludes other types of RSD such as forward facing or scanning lidars. This document specifies the following:

- a) the procedure and requirements for classifying ground-based RSDs in order to assess the uncertainty pertaining from sensitivity of the RSD response to meteorological conditions that can vary between the RSD calibration place and time and the use case (specific measurement campaign – SMC) place and time;
- b) the procedures and requirements for calibration of RSDs;
- c) the assessment of wind speed measurement uncertainty;
- d) additional checks of the RSD performance and measurement uncertainty during the SMC;
- e) application of the wind speed uncertainty derived from the RSD calibration and classification to the measurements taken during the SMC (e.g. interpolation of uncertainty or calibration results to different heights);
- f) requirements for reporting.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61400-50-1, *Wind energy generation systems – Part 50-1: Wind measurement – Application of meteorological mast, nacelle and spinner mounted instruments*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

accuracy

closeness of the agreement between the result of a measurement and a true value of the measurand

3.2

complex terrain

terrain surrounding the test site that features significant variations in topography and terrain *obstacles* (3.10) that can cause flow distortion

3.3

data set

collection of data sampled over a continuous period

3.4

flow distortion

change in air flow caused by obstacles, topographical variations, or other wind turbines that results in the wind speed at the measurement location being different from the wind speed at the wind turbine location

3.5

hub height

<of a wind turbine> height of the centre of the swept area of the wind turbine rotor above the ground at the tower

Note 1 to entry: For a vertical axis wind turbine the hub height is defined as the height of the centroid of the swept area of the rotor above the ground at the tower.

3.6

measurement period

period during which a statistically significant database has been collected for the use case

EXAMPLE power performance test

3.7

measurement uncertainty

parameter, associated with the result of a measurement, which characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurand

3.8

measurement volume

<of RSD> region within which wind flow characteristics can influence a wind speed measurement and which is defined by the scan geometry, device configuration or arrangement of the multiple beams penetrating the volume in order to acquire that measurement

3.9

method of bins

data reduction procedure that groups test data for a certain parameter into intervals (bins)

Note 1 to entry: For each bin, the number of data sets or samples and their sum are recorded, and the average parameter value within each bin is calculated.

3.10

obstacle

obstruction that blocks the wind and creates distortion of the flow

Note 1 to entry: Buildings and trees are examples of obstacles.

3.11**pitch and roll angles**

<of RSD> levelling angles

3.12**power performance**

measure of the capability of a wind turbine to produce electric power and energy

3.13**probe volume**

<of RSD> region from which a single constituent physical measurement of, for example, Doppler shift or radial velocity, is acquired, several of which are typically required to derive a wind speed measurement

Note 1 to entry: The probe volume is a characteristic of the basic physical interaction of the remote sensing device with the atmosphere, rather than the wind speed measurement derived from these interactions, which is determined by the flow within the measurement volume.

3.14**radial velocity****line of sight velocity**

<RSD> projection of the wind speed vector onto the RSD line of sight

3.15**standard uncertainty**

uncertainty of the result of a measurement expressed as a standard deviation

3.16**swept area**

<horizontal axis wind turbine> projected area of the moving rotor upon a plane normal to the axis of rotation

Note 1 to entry: For teetering rotors, it is assumed that the rotor remains normal to the low-speed shaft. For a vertical axis wind turbine, it is the projected area of the moving rotor upon a vertical plane.

3.17**test site**

location and surroundings where an RSD is deployed for the purpose of providing measurements as part of a test of, for example, a wind turbine or testing of the RSD

3.18**wind shear**

change of wind speed with height

3.19**wind shear exponent**

α

exponent of the power law defining the variation of wind speed with height

Note 1 to entry: This parameter is used as a measure of the magnitude of wind shear and can be otherwise useful. The power law equation is:

$$v_{zi} = v_h \left(\frac{z_i}{H} \right)^\alpha \quad (1)$$

where

v_h is the hub height wind speed;

H is the hub height (m);

v_{zi} is the wind speed at height z_i ;

α is the wind shear exponent.