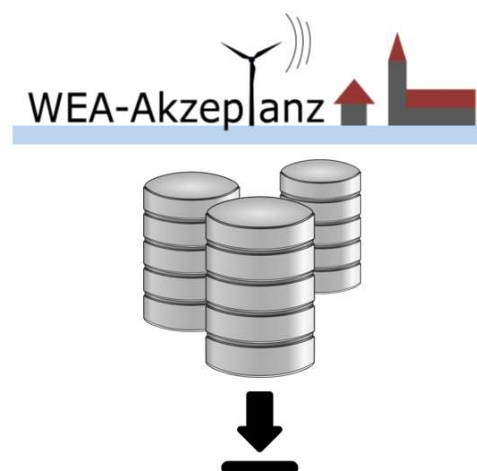


## WEA-Acceptance Data

### - How to set up and conceptualize a database for wind turbine measurements -



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Leibniz Universität Hannover, Germany

# What is the idea of the project?

## **WEA-Acceptance Data promotes for**

- sharing experimental data from sound propagation measurements to create a data base to answer relevant questions with respect to wind turbine noise, e.g.:

1. How loud is it, where people live?
2. Is the sound annoying?
  - if yes, why? → What are the physical reasons?  
(spectra, SPLs, amplitude modulations, operational states, etc.)
3. Does infraschall occur?

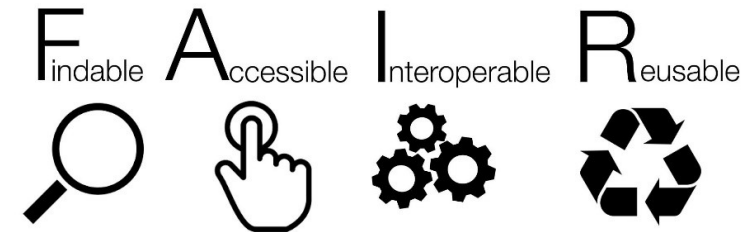


Quelle: [www.rpv-elbtalosterz.de](http://www.rpv-elbtalosterz.de)

# What is the idea of the project?

## WEA-Acceptance Data describes how to

- conceptualise and set up a database for wind turbine measurements,
- select, prepare and structure the data for publication,
- address the wind park owners' and operators' needs for secrecy



## The platform offers

- overview of entire data
- selective download

## Data:

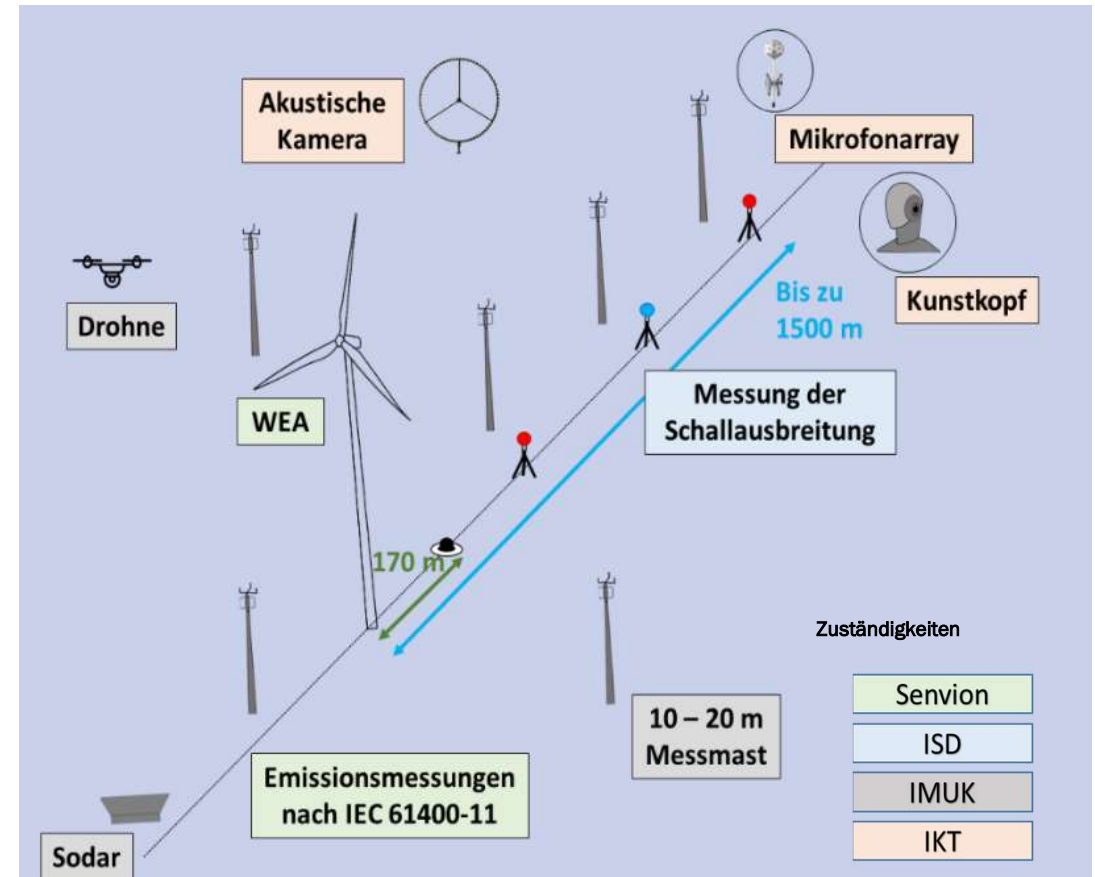
- lossless audio (.flac)
- time series measurements (.parquet)
- descriptive metadata table

## Possible uses:

- find stimuli for listening
- find data to validate propagation models
- find data for metadata-driven
- analysis tools

# WEA-Acceptance Measurement campaigns

- Extensive field tests for calibration/validation of sound propagation models
- **Five measurement campaigns** under different environmental conditions:
  - different plant types
  - varying meteorological and topographical conditions
  - different soil conditions
- Experimental investigation of wind turbine sound emission and propagation
- Analysis of recorded sound fields for psychoacoustic investigations



Schematic of a measurement campaign

# WEA-Acceptance Measurement campaigns

Long-term measurements



Psychoacoustics



100 m  
95 m

Meteorology

76 m

57 m  
53 m

29 m  
28 m

10 m

Meteorology



Drone

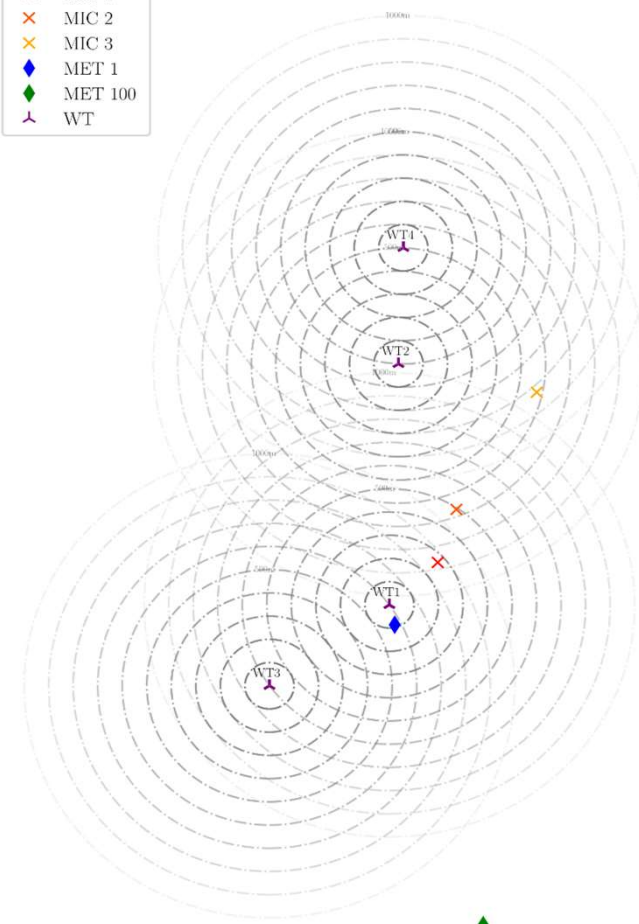
Sodar



# WEA-Acceptance Measurement campaigns

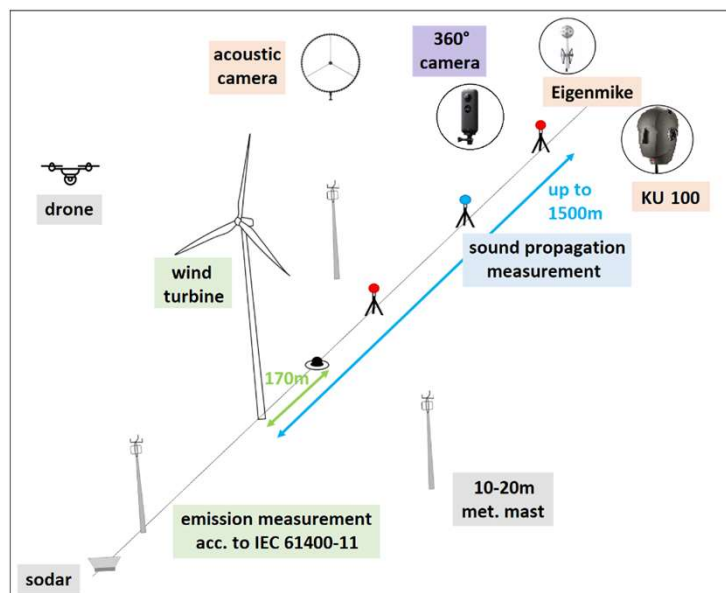
| Location | Season        | Duration | Completeness | Measurements       |
|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1        | summer        | 7 weeks  | good         | 3xMIC, 2xWT        |
| 2        | spring        | 11 weeks | good         | 3xMIC, 4xWT, 1xMET |
| 2        | autumn        | 5 weeks  | okay         | 3xMIC, 4xWT, 1xMET |
| 3        | winter        | 10 weeks | bad          | 3xMIC, 3xWT, 1xMET |
| 3        | spring/summer | 22 weeks | very good    | 3xMIC, 3xWT, 1xMET |

- ✗ MIC 1
- ✗ MIC 2
- ✗ MIC 3
- ♦ MET 1
- ♦ MET 100
- ⋈ WT



# Recorded data

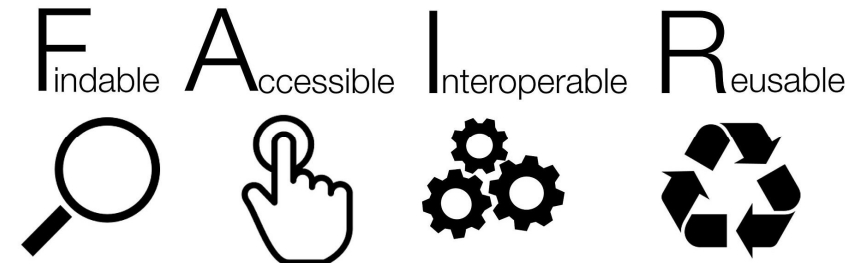
| Type of data                      | Distance to focused WT          | Duration            | Resolution |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| acoustical (binaural, soundfield) | 100-700 m                       | selected dates only | 48 kHz     |
| acoustical (mono)                 | 150-1500 m, 3 in-line positions | continuously        | 51,2 kHz   |
| SPL, 1/3-octave bands             | 150-1500 m, 3 in-line positions | continuously        | 10 min     |
| SCADA                             | WT in focus + neighbouring WTs  | continuously        | 10 min     |
| meteorological                    | 1000-1300 m                     | continuously        | 10 min     |



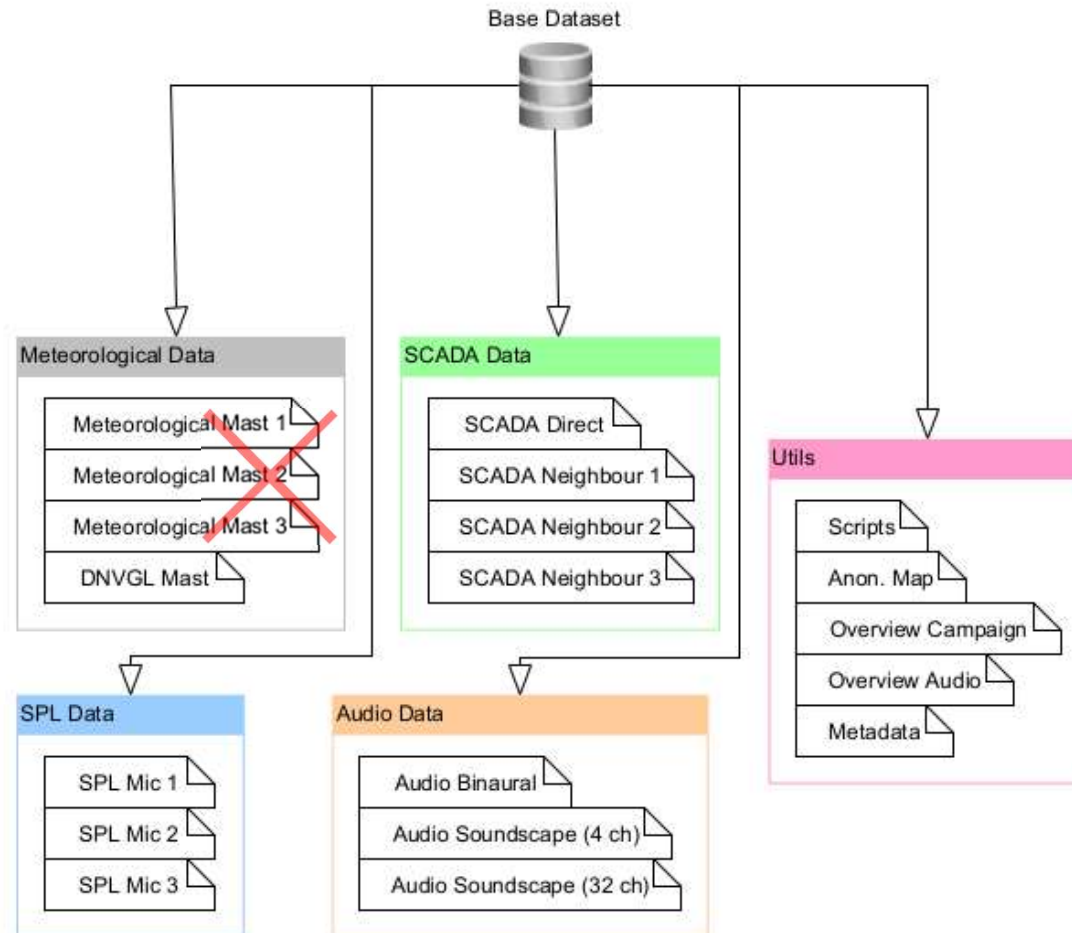
| Height | Sensor                          | SCADA data fields                   |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 28 m   | wind direction                  | wind speed [m/s]                    |
| 29 m   | wind speed                      | wind direction [°]                  |
| 53 m   | temperature, humidity           | true power [kW]                     |
| 54 m   | wind direction                  | rotor speed [rpm]                   |
| 57 m   | wind speed                      | gear speed [rpm]                    |
| 76 m   | wind speed                      | generator speed [rpm]               |
| 95 m   | temperature, humidity, pressure | blade pitch [°]                     |
| 96 m   | wind direction                  | nacelle position [°]                |
| 100 m  | wind speed                      | nacelle temperature [°C]            |
|        |                                 | outside temperature at nacelle [°C] |

# What is FAIR data?

- Findable (others should be able to find my data)
  - include metadata in searchable public repositories
  - DOI
  - let paper and dataset reference each other
- Accessible (others should be able to access my data)
  - online access using standard protocols etc.
  - transparent conditions for access
- Interoperable (my data should be able to be combined with other data and be processed automatically)
  - use common, if possible open, data formats
  - refer to third party data, if used
  - prepare data according to subject-specific standards
- Reusable (others should be able to use my data)
  - document your data well!
  - definite license



# Specification - structure



# Selection of data platform

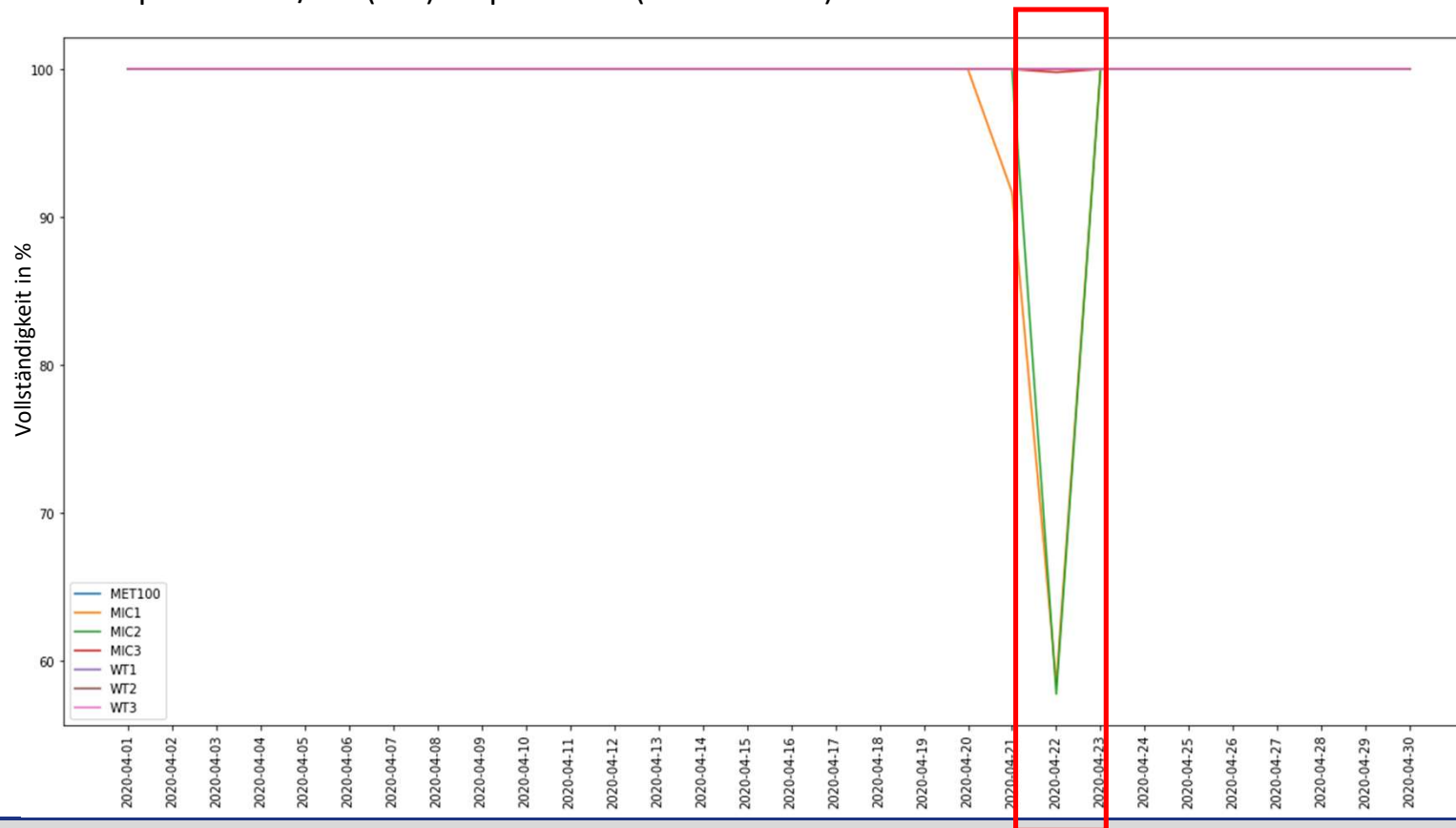
| Name   | Data set/file sizes limit              | Preview  | Owner         | Download                         | Metadata                                    |
|--|--|--|---------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Research data repository (CKAN)                            | 1GB per file, bigger files per request | for csv theoretically possible, muss freigeschaltet werden | LUH           | Single file                      | Author level                                |
| <a href="#">Göttingen Research Online (GRO, Dataverse)</a> | ??                                     | tab/csv: sortable columns; pdf, txt, R                     | Uni Göttingen | Single file, selected files, all | Citation level, domain specific, file level |
| Zenodo   | 50 GB per file                         | Yes, but no filter   | CERN          | Single file                      | Citation level, domain specific, file level |

## ➤ Example file (1 month):

| Source             | Size             |
|--------------------|------------------|
| SCADA (x3)         | total ca. 400 KB |
| Meteorology        | ca. 1,5 MB       |
| SPL (x3)           | total ca. 5,5 MB |
| Audio, mono (flac) | total ca. 181 GB |

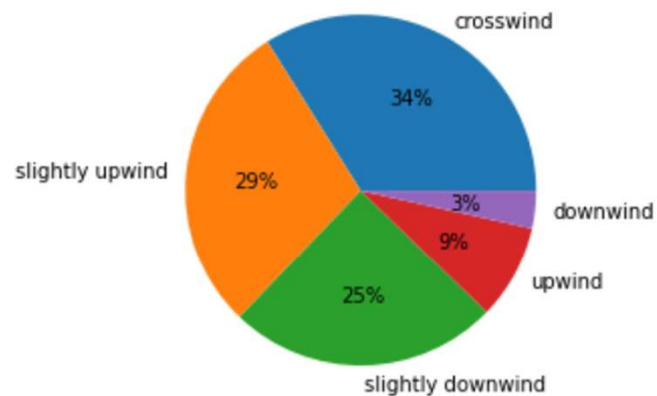
# Example data basis

- Selected time period: 1.4.2020 00:00 – 30.4.2020 23:59 (campaign no. 5)
  - No IMUK-data, no IKT data
  - Failures for microphones 21./22. (SPL) resp. 17.-22. (mono Audio)

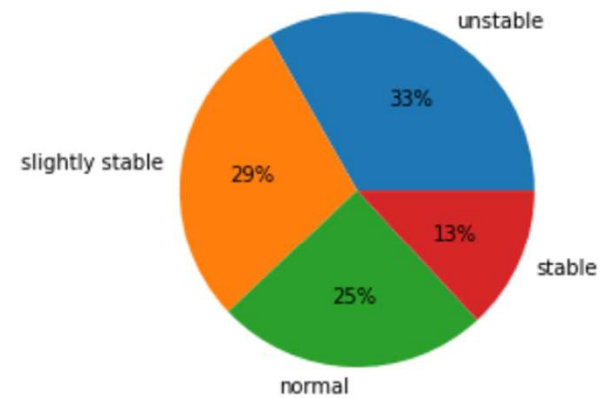


# Example data basis - overview

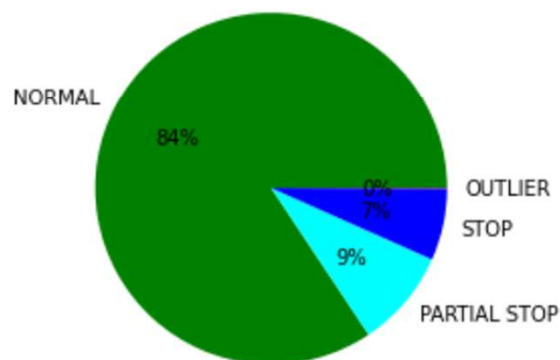
relative wind direction



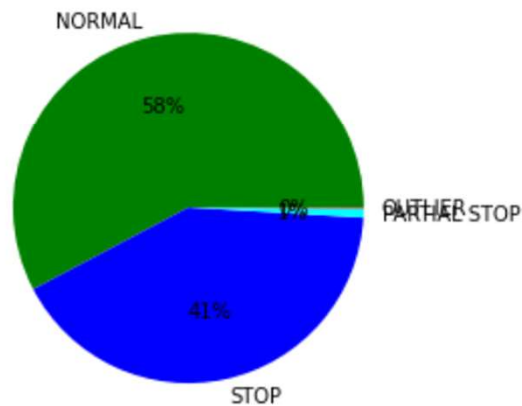
atmospheric stability



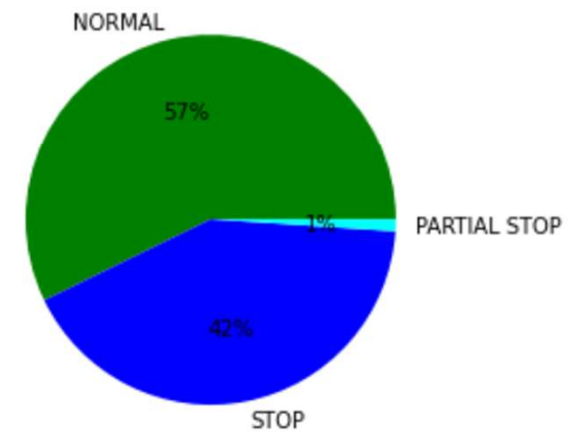
WT1



WT2



WT3



## Example of a use case

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Use Case No.1                           | Looking for Stimuli   |
| Actor                                   | a researcher  |
| Use case overview                       | The researcher wishes to conduct a laboratory study and is looking for binaural recordings of wind turbines at a distance of over 700 m.  |
| Preconditions                           | The main page of the project database is opened in the browser.   |
| Termination outcome                     | The researcher has successfully downloaded some recordings.   |
| Condition affecting termination outcome | There are recordings in the database. The recordings are deemed suitable by the researcher.   |
| Use case description                    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The user clicks on <b>Explore</b> next to the resource <b>overview_audio.csv</b> and then on <b>Download</b>.</li> <li>2. The user opens the just downloaded file <b>overview_audio.csv</b> with their preferred method (e.g., Excel or Python+Pandas).</li> <li>3. The user scrolls through the file and sees that there are 74 stimuli with binaural recordings in total.</li> <li>4. The user is sorting or filtering the column <b>distance</b> and sees that there are 3 recordings with a distance of over 700 m.</li> <li>5. For each recording: The user copies the link in the column <b>binaural recording</b> and pastes it into the address bar of the browser. The resource page of that recording loads and the user can click on <b>Download</b> to save the <i>.flac</i> file to their hard drive.</li> </ol> |
| Output summary                          | <b>overview_audio.csv</b> , a set of three <i>.flac</i> files   |
| Use case notes                          | This is described for a <i>CKAN</i> framework without online preview of tabular files, as it is currently the case with our given installation.   |

- *Project homepage of WEA-Acceptance:*  
<https://www.wea-akzeptanz.uni-hannover.de/en/>
- *FAIR principles explained:*  
<http://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/>
- S. Martens, T. Bohne, and R. Rolfes. An evaluation method for extensive wind turbine sound measurement data and its application. Proceedings of Meetings on Acoustics, Acoustical Society of America, 41, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1121/2.0001326>.
- Iea wind task 43 standard for wea metadata.  
[https://github.com/IEA-Task-43/digital\\_wra\\_data\\_stand](https://github.com/IEA-Task-43/digital_wra_data_stand)



# Thank you for your attention!

**If you are interested in our specification describing the data base, please contact us:**

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des Deutschen Bundestages



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