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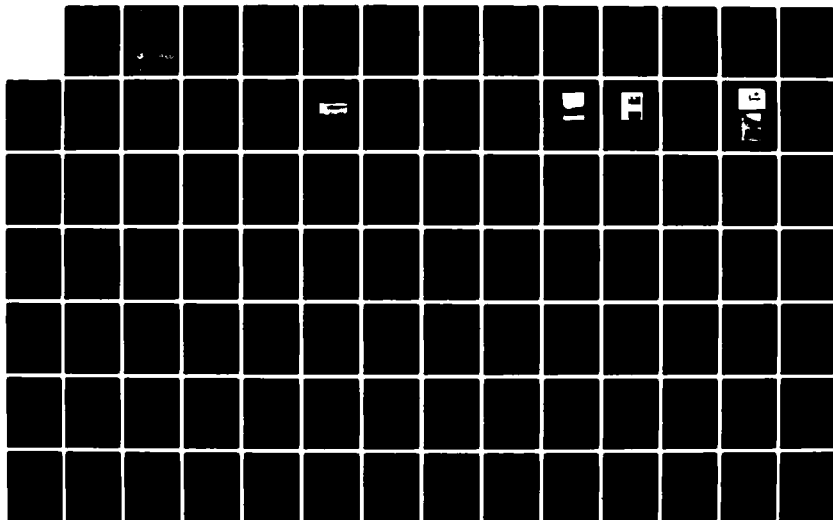
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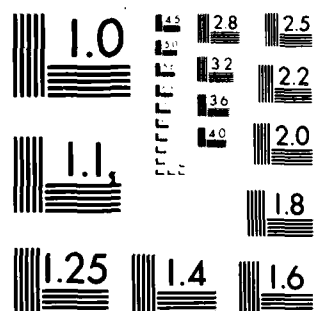
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USAF ACADEMY WIND SITE SURVEY; METHODOLOGIES FOR USE BY THE AIR FORCE

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING MECHANICS AND
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
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MARCH 1983

FINAL REPORT
MAY 1977 - DECEMBER 1980

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19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Wind Energy Wind Resource Assessment Wind Site Surveying Air Force Wind Program		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) This report describes a wind site survey to locate potential high energy sites at the USAF Academy for future wind machine installation. Surveying techniques developed during the project are described and illustrated. Site-specific results, including wind characteristics and economic analyses, are presented. Three wind site surveying methodologies are presented.		

PREFACE

This report was prepared by members of the Departments of Engineering Mechanics (DFEM) and Civil Engineering (DFCE), United States Air Force Academy (USAFA), Colorado. This work was initiated for the Air Force Civil and Environmental Engineering Development Office (CEEDO) by Lt Michael Mantz, under Project Order No. 77-037 in May 1977; it continued under Project Orders DTC-8-123, DTC-9-30, and SO-80-8 through fiscal years 1978, 1979, and 1980, respectively. The final Air Force Engineering and Services Center (AFESC/RDVA) Project Officer was Major Gary G. Worley.

Captain Arthur R. Fisher was the principal USAFA investigator for the first 6 months and Lt Colonel Thomas E. Kullgren for the remainder of this project. In addition to the authors, the following associate investigators, research assistants and students worked on the project and drafted portions of this report:

Capt George A. Kehias	- Wind site survey techniques and computer program development
Capt Felix T. Uhlik	- Institutional issues and economic analyses
2nd Lt Scott C. Adams	- TALA anemometry procedures and computer program development
2nd Lt Deacon Winters	- Wind site survey techniques and computer program development
2nd Lt Steven T. Lofgren	- Physical site survey and siting extremes

The authors wish to acknowledge the active support of the Civil Engineering and Engineering Mechanics Laboratory personnel.

This report has been reviewed by the Public Affairs Office (PA), and is releasable to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). At NTIS it will be available to the general public, including foreign nationals.

This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.

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i
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Title	Page
I	INTRODUCTION	1
	1. Scope of the Report	1
	2. Project Motivation	1
	3. Wind Energy Systems Act of 1980	2
II	THE USAF ACADEMY WIND SITE SURVEY EXPERIENCE	5
	1. Surveying Approach	5
	2. Existing Weather Data, 1978	5
	3. Physical Survey of USAFA	6
	4. Selection and Placement of Instrumentation	11
	5. TALA Applications	14
	a. TALA Anemometer - Basic Description	14
	b. USAF Experiences with TALA	16
	6. Survey Results	17
	a. Wind Characteristics	17
	b. Economic Analysis	19
III	METHODOLOGIES FOR USAF WIND SITE SURVEYS	24
	1. Introduction	24
	2. Assumptions	24
	3. Methodology I - An Organized USAF-Wide Approach	24
	4. Methodology II - The Individual Base Approach (2 years or larger lead time to wind machine installation)	25
	5. Methodology III - The Individual Base Approach (Short lead time to wind machine installation)	26
	6. Introduction to Examples of Methodologies I, II and III	43
IV	SOME WIND SITE SURVEYING TOOLS	49
	1. The Wind Site Survey Team	49
	2. TALA Vertical Profiling Procedure	49
	3. Fixed Instrumentation	51
	4. Economic Analysis	55
	a. Introduction	55
	b. General Assumptions	55
	c. Approximate Method	56
	d. Air Force Method	56

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

Section	Title	Page
5.	Institutional Issues	57
a.	Introduction	57
b.	Environmental Impact	57
c.	Discussion of Some Important Institutional Issues	58
(1)	Noise	58
(2)	Electromagnetic Interference	58
(3)	Airfield Clear Zone	59
(4)	Flora/Fauna	59
(5)	Historical Sites	59
(6)	Utility Interface	59
(7)	Public Concern	60
6.	Desktop Computer Programs	60
a.	Introduction	60
b.	Program CKETAC	60
c.	Program CKCOMP	62
d.	Program WEIPOW	63
e.	Program CHGHT	63
f.	Program WINDE1	64
g.	Program WINDE2	67
V	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	68
1.	Conclusions	68
a.	USAFA Wind Site Survey	68
b.	Wind Site Survey Methodologies for USAF Bases	68
2.	Recommendations	68
a.	USAFA Wind Site Survey	68
b.	Wind Site Survey Methodologies for USAF Bases	69
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	70
APPENDIX		
A	USAFA Wind Site Survey Results Tables and Figures	71
	1. USAFA Wind Turbine Test Site	72
	2. USAFA Compiler Site	101
	3. TALA Flight Records	121
B	Desktop Computer Program Listings	133
C	USAFA Siting Extremes Summary	157
	1. Introduction	157
	2. Solar Radiation	157
	3. Extreme Temperatures	158
	4. Blowing Dust	158
	5. Snowfall	159
	6. Icing	159

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONCLUDED)

Section	Title	Page
	7. Turbulence	159
	8. Extreme Winds	159
	9. Heavy Rains	160
	10. Thunderstorms	160
	11. Lightning	160
	12. Hail	160
	13. Tornadoes	161
	14. Floods	161
	15. Earthquakes	161

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Title	Page
1	Wind Rose, USAF Academy Airfield August 1969-July 1970, Daylight Hours	7
2	Typical Extensive East-West Ridge Lines, USAF Academy	8
3	Primary and Secondary Wind Instrumentation Sites	9
4	Site #2, 10 Meter Tower	12
5	Site #2, Instrumentation	13
6	TALA and Accessories	15
7	TALA In Flight	15
8	Approximate Monthly Average Wind Speed at the Three USAFA Instrumentation Sites	18
9	Comparisons of Wind Speed Direction Curves, 10-Meter Anemometer Heights	20
10	Flow Chart, Methodology I, Steps 1-6	27
11	Flow Chart, Methodology I, Steps 7-18	28
12	Flow Chart, Methodology II	38
13	Flow Chart, Methodology III	41
14	Form for Recording Vertical Profiling Data	53
15	Wind Machine Power Output Model	65
A-1 thru A-51	USAFA Wind Site Survey Results	71-132

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1	Extracts From Public Law 96-345	3
2	Primary Instrumentation Site Characteristics	10
3	Primary Site Instrumentation	11
4	USAFA Economic Analysis, Approximate Method	21
5	USAFA Economic Analysis, Air Force Method, Carter Model 25	22
6	USAFA Economic Analysis, Air Force Method, MOD-2	23
7	Assumptions Used in Methodologies I, II and III	26
8	Description of Flow Chart Steps, Methodology I	29
9	Description of Flow Chart Loops, Methodology I	37
10	Description of Flow Chart Steps, Methodology II	39
11	Description of Flow Chart Steps, Methodology III	42
12	Example, Methodology I	44
13	Example, Methodology II	46
14	Example, Methodology III	48
15	Wind Site Survey Team Composition Responsibilities and Duties	50
16	TALA Vertical Profiling Procedures	52
17	Proposed Wind Recorder Specifications	54
18	Institutional Issues Involved in Wind Machine Siting	57

LIST OF TABLES (CONCLUDED)

Table	Title	Page
A-1 thru A-10	USAFA Wind Site Survey Results	72-117
C-1	USAFA Solar Radiation	157
C-2	USAFA Temperature Extremes	158
C-3	USAFA Dust Levels	158

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

1. SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This technical report describes a wind site survey conducted at the United States Air Force Academy from May 1977 to September 1980. Funding for this project was provided by the Air Force Civil and Environmental Engineering Development Organization (CEEDO), Air Force Systems Command, which has been reorganized as a branch of the Air Force Engineering and Services Center, Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida.

The wind site survey is one of two tasks under the USAF Academy (USAFA) Wind Energy Conversion System Project. The other task is the design, fabrication and testing of a small vertical axis wind turbine. This task will not be described here but is fully reported (1). The present report deals not only with results of the wind site survey of the USAF Academy, but also presents methodologies for performing similar surveys at other USAF installations.

2. PROJECT MOTIVATION

The USAF Academy Wind Energy Conversion System Project began in 1977 with the sole task of studying a vertical-axis-type wind turbine. Later that year it became apparent that some knowledge of wind characteristics at the selected machine test site was necessary and wind recording instrumentation was installed. In mid-1978 a large effort in wind resource assessment throughout the wind energy community prompted addition of the second project task, that of a wind site survey of the 18,000-acre USAFA installation. As this survey progressed, it became even more apparent that procedures developed at USAFA could be applied to similar surveys of other Air Force bases. Therefore, the wind site survey task was specifically extended at the beginning of FY 1980 to include the development of methodologies to support a uniform USAF-wide approach to wind energy applications. The foresight of these actions is evidenced by specific wind site surveying directives included in the Wind Energy Systems Act of 1980 and discussed in the next section.

3. WIND ENERGY SYSTEMS ACT OF 1980

With the passage of Public Law 96-345 (cited as the "Wind Energy Systems Act of 1980") on 8 September 1980, procedures guaranteeing rapid and efficient applications of wind energy on Air Force installations became a necessity (2). No longer was an individual base approach such as that accomplished at the Air Force Academy sufficient. The Academy survey results are surely part of the required data base, yet all bases must now be considered as a group, with some selection criteria applied.

Table 1 lists extracts from the text of the Wind Energy Systems Act of 1980, along with comments related directly to the present report. It is particularly appropriate to note the directive nature of Section 11(1)(A) and Section 11(1)(B)(1). These sections very specifically detail DOD responsibilities with regard to economical application of wind systems. The remainder of this report is dedicated to the fulfillment of this particular section.

TABLE 1: EXTRACTS FROM PUBLIC LAW 96-345 (2)

<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Sec. 3.(5)	The term "known wind resource" means a site with an estimated average annual wind velocity of at least 12 miles per hour.	Fortunately, this definition is applied to only one other place in the law where the DOE Secretary is required to verify locations with "known wind resource." A restriction to only such locations would have eliminated sites with lower potential but having favorable economic factors.
Sec. 4.(a)	The program activities shall be conducted in accordance with such a comprehensive plan which shall include: (1) A 5-year program for small wind systems; (2) An 8-year program for large wind energy systems; and (3) A 3-year program for wind resource assessment.	The relatively compact nature of program scheduling requires immediate Air Force actions to comply with this law and to make economic use of wind power.
Sec. 6.(c)	In achieving the objectives of this section, the Secretary is authorized to use various forms of federal assistance including, but not limited to - (1) Contracts and cooperative agreements; (2) Grants; (3) Loans; and (4) Direct federal procurement.	It is hoped that Air Force locations will be recipients of directly procured machines. Being competitive in this area will hinge upon hard facts that show economic feasibility.

TABLE 1: EXTRACTS FROM PUBLIC LAW 96-345 (2) (CONCLUDED)

<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Sec. 6.(g).(1)	In carrying out his duties under this Act, the Secretary is authorized to provide funds for the accelerated procurement and installation of small and large wind energy systems by Federal agencies.	The key words here are "accelerated" and "Federal agencies"; again underscoring the need for meeting a short suspense in showing Air Force capabilities and potential.
Sec. 11	The Secretary shall - (1) Initiate and conduct a federal application study for wind energy systems, cooperatively, with appropriate Federal agencies, to determine the potential for the use of wind systems at specific Federal facilities; and this study shall - (A) Include an analysis which determines those sites at which wind energy systems are economically competitive with the marginal costs of new conventional energy sources in the areas. (B) Identify potential sites and uses of wind energy systems at DOD and any other agencies the Secretary deems necessary. (1) The Department of Defense;	The text is clear in describing responsibilities of DOD and thus the Air Force. Those locations with the most complete and thorough analysis of potential will surely have the best chance for federal funding.

SECTION II

THE USAF ACADEMY WIND SITE SURVEY EXPERIENCE

1. SURVEYING APPROACH

As mentioned in Section I, the USAFA Wind Energy Conversion System Project was first envisioned to involve only the testing and a sample application of a vertical axis wind turbine. In the process of locating a test site for this machine, it became immediately apparent that little was known about wind characteristics at the Air Force Academy. Not only was such information important for wind machine design, but also for determining if the Academy's 18,000-acre installation was a viable site for future wind machine applications. Such a large base with complicated terrain features becomes a real siting challenge, particularly when funding levels do not permit extensive measuring equipment installation. Therefore, a general siting philosophy was employed which called for heavy emphasis on physical prospecting to locate a few potential high energy sites at which fixed instrumentation could be placed for long-term wind measurements.

2. EXISTING WEATHER DATA, 1978

Collection of weather information available in 1978 and relevant to the wind site survey of USAFA falls in two categories. First, a literature search was undertaken by Lofgren (3) to determine weather extremes which might affect the safe and efficient operation of a wind machine. General results in the form of comments on these siting extremes are contained in Appendix C. No weather extremes were identified which would preclude the operation of a well-designed wind machine at the Air Force Academy. The second data gathering thrust was directed to the collection of specific wind characteristics. The most extensive local data base is that collected at the City of Colorado Springs Municipal Airport. However, this data was recorded about 20 miles from USAFA and in relatively flat terrain. Therefore, no attempt was made to extend or use this information for the reasons mentioned. A second data set was located which represented wind recording during daylight hours August 1969 to July 1970 at the Air Force Academy Airfield site. While this data is not as extensive as that from the City

of Colorado Springs Airport, the proximity to the more complex USAFA terrain made it more useful. The authors were unable to locate the source document from which the USAFA Airfield data was taken yet, nevertheless, believe it to represent actual results from a survey made to orient the primary runway. Figure 1 shows a wind rose based upon the raw percent occurrence versus wind direction data from the airfield.

3. PHYSICAL SURVEY OF USAFA

The wind rose of Figure 1 shows a most definite prevailing wind direction of about 348-153 degrees magnetic. Based upon this finding and assuming the prevailing direction would be maintained in the general wind field over USAFA, prospecting was initiated to locate sites where wind speeds higher than at the airfield might be realized. Concurrently, Meroney, et al., (4) reported wind tunnel results of flow over long ridges oriented perpendicular to the flow direction.. Conclusions centered around dramatic speed increases found close to ridge crests equalling speeds found at much higher elevations over flat terrain. Meroney also concluded that optimum ridge slopes were between 1:2 to 1:4, ridge crests should be smooth and rounded, and vegetation could produce undesirable turbulence. Also, general guidelines indicate ridges should be about 10 times as long as they are high to preclude wind flow around the ends of the ridge rather than over the crest.

Initial visual inspections of the USAFA terrain indicated a number of long ridge lines oriented approximately perpendicular to the prevailing wind directions of Figure 1. An example of such a ridge line is shown in Figure 2. To investigate these ridge lines further, two steps were taken. First, terrain profiles in the prevailing wind direction were produced using a topographical map and the digitizing capability of a desktop computer. These profiles were then used to produce a three-dimensional terrain model and to measure ridge lines for the favorable characteristics mentioned earlier. A physical inspection followed, which included qualitative factors and quantitative measurements of slopes and ridge line lengths. Three primary sites were then selected for fixed instrumentation installation. Characteristics of these sites are listed in Table 2 and locations of primary and secondary sites are shown in Figure 3.

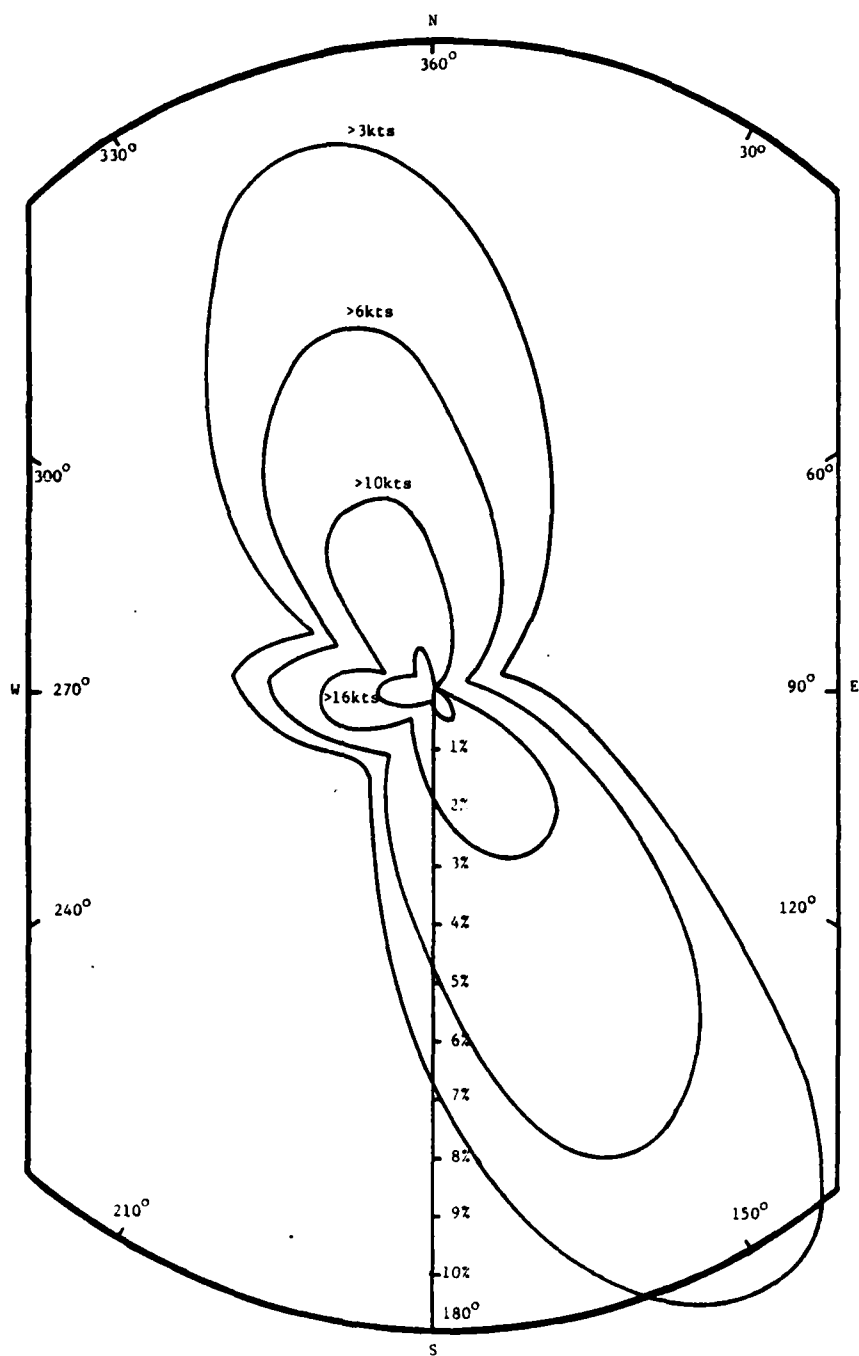


Figure 1. Wind Rose, USAF Academy Airfield,
August 1969-July 1970, Daylight Hours



Figure 2. Typical Extensive East-West Ridge Lines,
USAF Academy

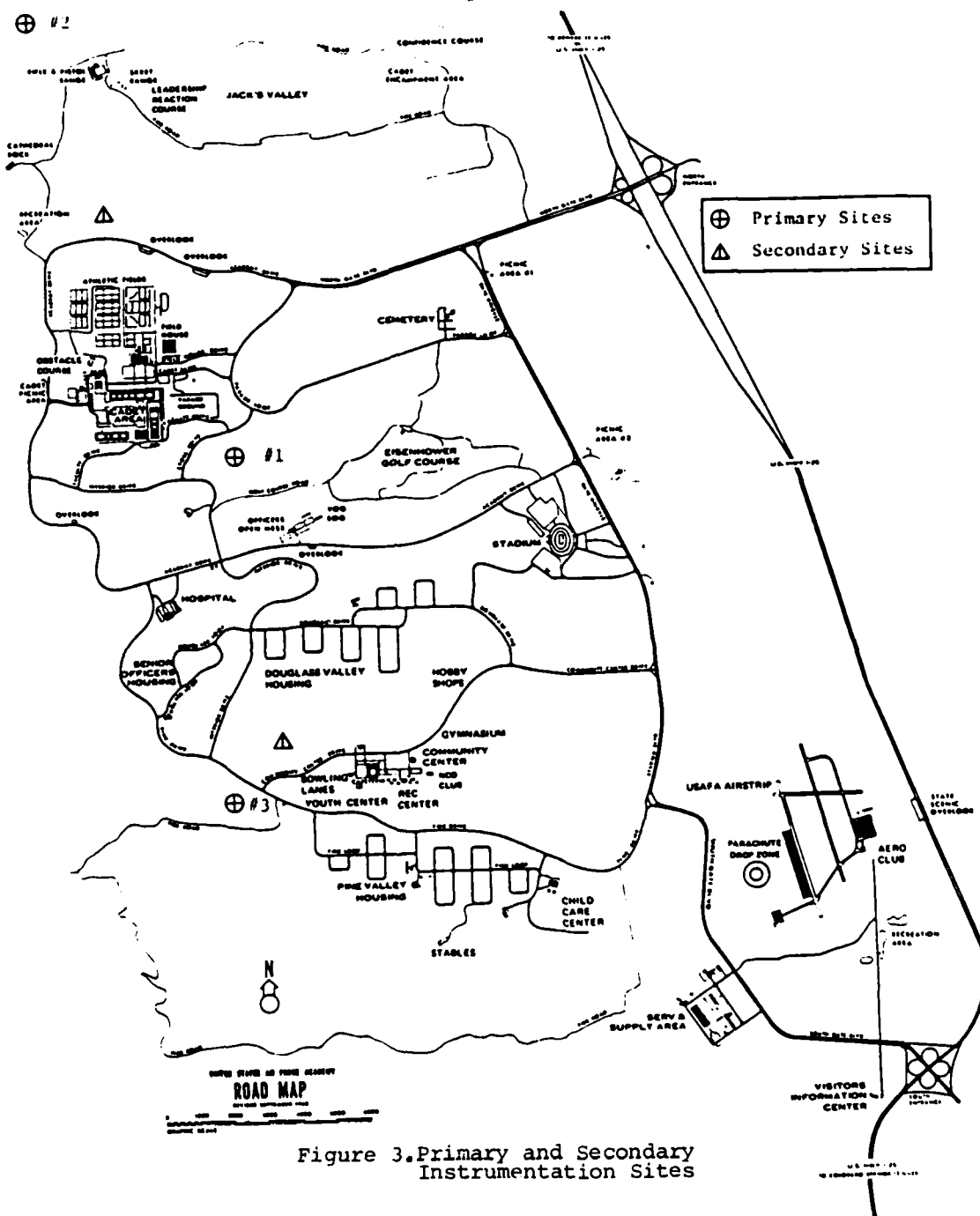


Figure 3. Primary and Secondary Instrumentation Sites

TABLE 2: PRIMARY INSTRUMENTATION SITE CHARACTERISTICS

<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Slope</u>		<u>Ridge Line Width at the Crest</u>	<u>Surface Characteristics</u>
	<u>North</u>	<u>South</u>		
1	1:2.25	1:1.9	20 meters	Scrub oak on slopes, treed at crest
2	1:2	1:2.25	20 meters	Scrub oak on slopes, grass at crest
3	1:1.25	1:1	50 meters	Treed on slopes, scrub oak at crest

4. SELECTION AND PLACEMENT OF INSTRUMENTATION

The first site instrumented was the wind turbine test site located just east of Fairchild Hall at the Air Force Academy. A Weather Measure Corporation Remote Recording Skyvane I Wind System, Model W101-DC-DG0-540, was installed late in 1977 to support the design, fabrication and testing of the USAFA Vertical Axis Wind Turbine. The anemometer head was placed on a 4.3-meter (14-foot) tower 9.1 meters (30 feet) north of the wind turbine. Wind speed and direction were continuously recorded on a paper strip chart. The strip charts were analyzed using the digitizing capability of an HP 9830 desktop computer. Strip chart data is generally cumbersome and time consuming to reduce, yet, one cannot fault this method of recording for having too little information. It is an excellent procedure for learning characteristics of the wind, yet, is certainly inappropriate for a mature site survey program.

Instrumentation was also installed in 1978 at the three primary instrumentation sites described in Section II, 3. Each anemometer was placed at the top of a 10-meter tower. The towers were installed using portable foundations and guying systems designed and installed by project personnel. Recording devices were battery-powered and housed in weatherproof, locked containers attached to the bottom of the towers. Figures 4 and 5 show the tower and instrumentation at Site #2.

Table 3 describes the installed instrumentation and output form at the three primary sites. Site #1 was chosen as the site for more complete instrumentation. Sites #2 and #3 have simpler devices which allow comparison to the Site #1 output.

TABLE 3: PRIMARY SITE INSTRUMENTATION

<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Instrumentation Type</u>	<u>Output</u>
1	Wind Speed Compiler, Model A30-131, Natural Power, Inc.	Wind velocity in 32 speed bins and 8 direction bins. Yields wind frequency distribution vs. direction over a recording period.
2,3	Wind Data Accumulator, Model A20-001, Natural Power, Inc.	Wind run. Yields average wind speed over a recording period.



Figure 4. Site #1, 10-Meter Tower

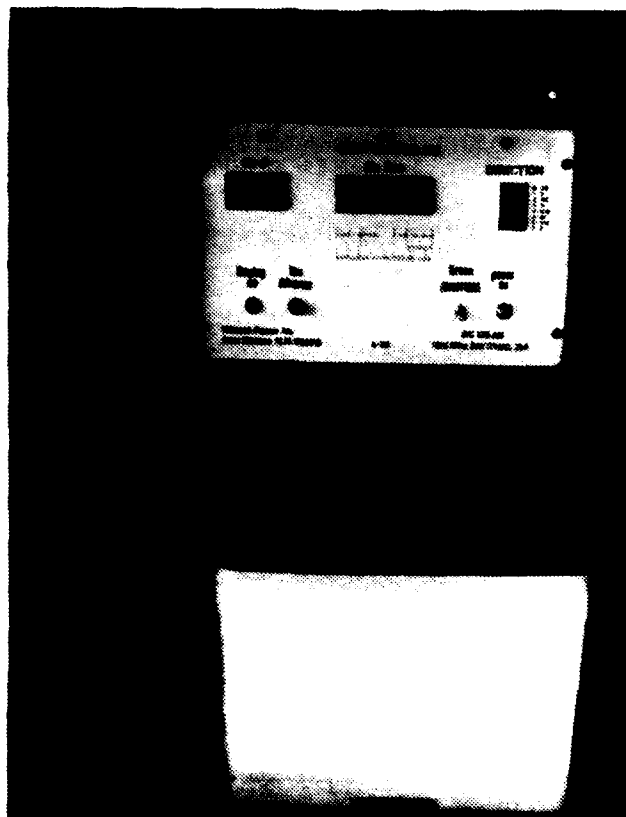


Figure 5. Site #1, Instrumentation

5. TALA APPLICATIONS

a. TALA Anemometer - Basic Description

As described in an earlier section of this report, the fixed instrumentation installed to support the USAFA wind site survey task includes three recording devices on separate 10-meter towers. Each tower is located on crests of long east-west ridge lines in an attempt to assess speed increases expected to occur from prevailing north-south winds. It was recognized early that these towers were probably too low to capture speedup effects, yet, funding restrictions and environmental factors precluded higher towers. Project investigators hoped to either extend tunnel modeling results (4) and/or locate a simple field measuring device to extend the 10-meter findings to realistic large wind machine hub-heights of about 30 meters and coincident with heights where ridge line wind speedup might be seen. Extension of the wind tunnel results was found not feasible due to lack of data for wind directions not perpendicular to the ridge line crest.

Late in 1978 a new product was marketed called the Tethered Aerodynamically Lifting Anemometer or TALA system. This hand-held device is simply a kite connected to a calibrated spring. Tension on the kite string is read, through appropriate calibrations, as wind speed. The angle of the string referenced to horizontal, coupled with string length, leads to flight elevation and the magnetic direction between the operator and kite gives wind direction. The TALA system, disassembled, and, in its carrying case, is shown in Figure 6 and as flown in Figure 7.

Advantages of the TALA system fall in four general categories (5):

- (1) Economy. A base purchase price of about \$1000 is a fraction of the cost of fixed instrumentation.
- (2) Ease of Operation. Setup for a typical flight takes about 5 minutes. One record with 6 readings to altitude takes about 30 minutes.
- (3) Simplicity. The entire unit, including the carrying case, weighs only 12 pounds and is small enough for airline carryon. Data recording and flying procedures require minimal training.

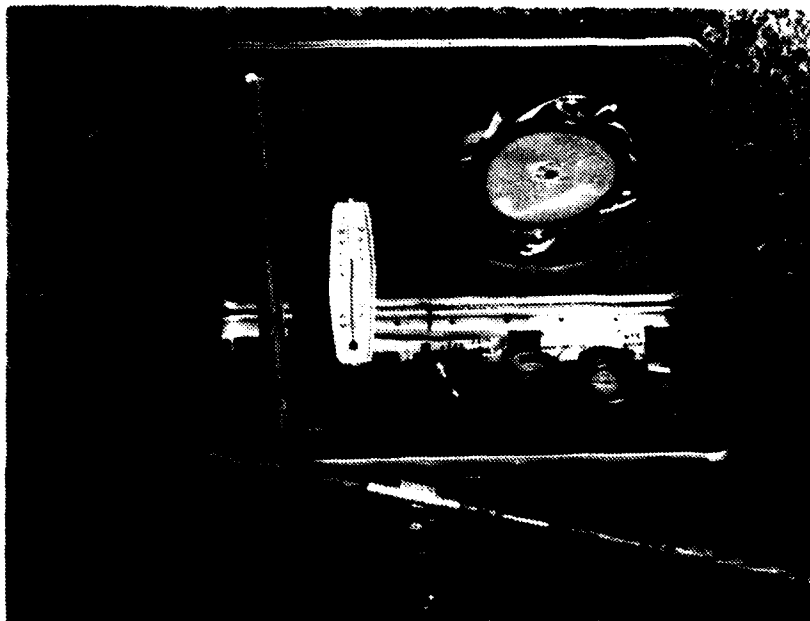


Figure 6. TALA and Accessories



Figure 7. TALA in Flight

- (4) Accuracy. Wind tunnel calibrations at NASA Langley show accuracies within 2 percent (6). Some minor criticisms have been leveled at the device, but accuracy is considered to be quite good.

Limitations of the TALA system fall under the general category of operational restrictions and lead to recommendations on use of this device discussed later in this section (5).

- (1) Flight Altitude. 300 meters is the upper limit of flight. This is generally well above heights required for wind turbine applications.
- (2) Reeling In. Above wind speeds of about 15 m/s, it is physically very difficult and time consuming to reel in the kite from altitude.
- (3) Daylight Flight. In the as-supplied condition, TALA is equipped for daylight operation only, since the kite must be seen visually to measure the angle of flight and wind direction. However, a self-contained lightweight beacon could be attached to the kite for nighttime flights.
- (4) Time/Wind Field Variations. The wind field at a particular site varies widely with time. If TALA is used for vertical profiling, for example, time "marches on" as the kite is flown at increasing and decreasing altitudes above the site. This procedure takes a finite amount of time during which the general wind characteristics may fluctuate widely, leading to lack of correlation in readings taken at each flight altitude.

b. USAFA Experiences with TALA

The TALA system was purchased early in 1979 for the sole purpose of vertical wind profiling over the three fixed instrumentation sites. Since delivery, this device has been flown over all three locations. Results of these flights are shown in Appendix A.3. The figures shown were generated using a desktop computer and software for vertical profiles. The TALA data recording procedure is detailed in Section IV. 2. A

definite speed increase at about 30 meters above the ridge line is seen in many of the tests and is of enough importance to suggest a higher tower with associated wind recorders should be placed at one of the sites.

As with attempts to extend wind tunnel results to elevations above 10 meters, TALA results could also not be so extended. This is due to the limited number of TALA flights not encompassing a full range of wind velocities, directions and flight altitudes. Even with a full data set, time-of-day, seasonal and yearly wind variations would probably be cause for suspicions that correlations to the 10-meter fixed instrumentation results were inaccurate.

In light of the USAFA experience with the TALA system, some recommendations for its use in the future can be made. First and foremost, TALA can be considered to be a very good prospecting tool. It should not, however, be a replacement for fixed instrumentation but can be used very effectively to locate sites where such instrumentation should be placed. Secondly, TALA can be employed around obstructions to qualitatively locate turbulent areas. The operator's manual (6) describes such a procedure where a vertical line with long tapes attached at regular intervals is flown from the kite. Stable, horizontal tape motion indicates steady winds, while heavy tape flapping indicates undesirable turbulence.

6. SURVEYING RESULTS

a. Wind Characteristics

Tables and figures of Appendix A show monthly and annual wind characteristics for primary instrumentation Site #1 and the wind turbine test site. Also shown are a number of records from TALA flights over the three primary instrumentation sites. Information contained in these tables and figures will be useful for more site-specific activities necessary if and when decisions are made to install wind machines at the USAF Academy. Economic calculations shown in the next section are all based upon annual data reduced for Site #1.

Figure 8 shows approximate monthly and annual average wind speeds for the three primary sites. Missing data points represent instrument maintenance periods. Site #1 shows a slightly higher average annual wind

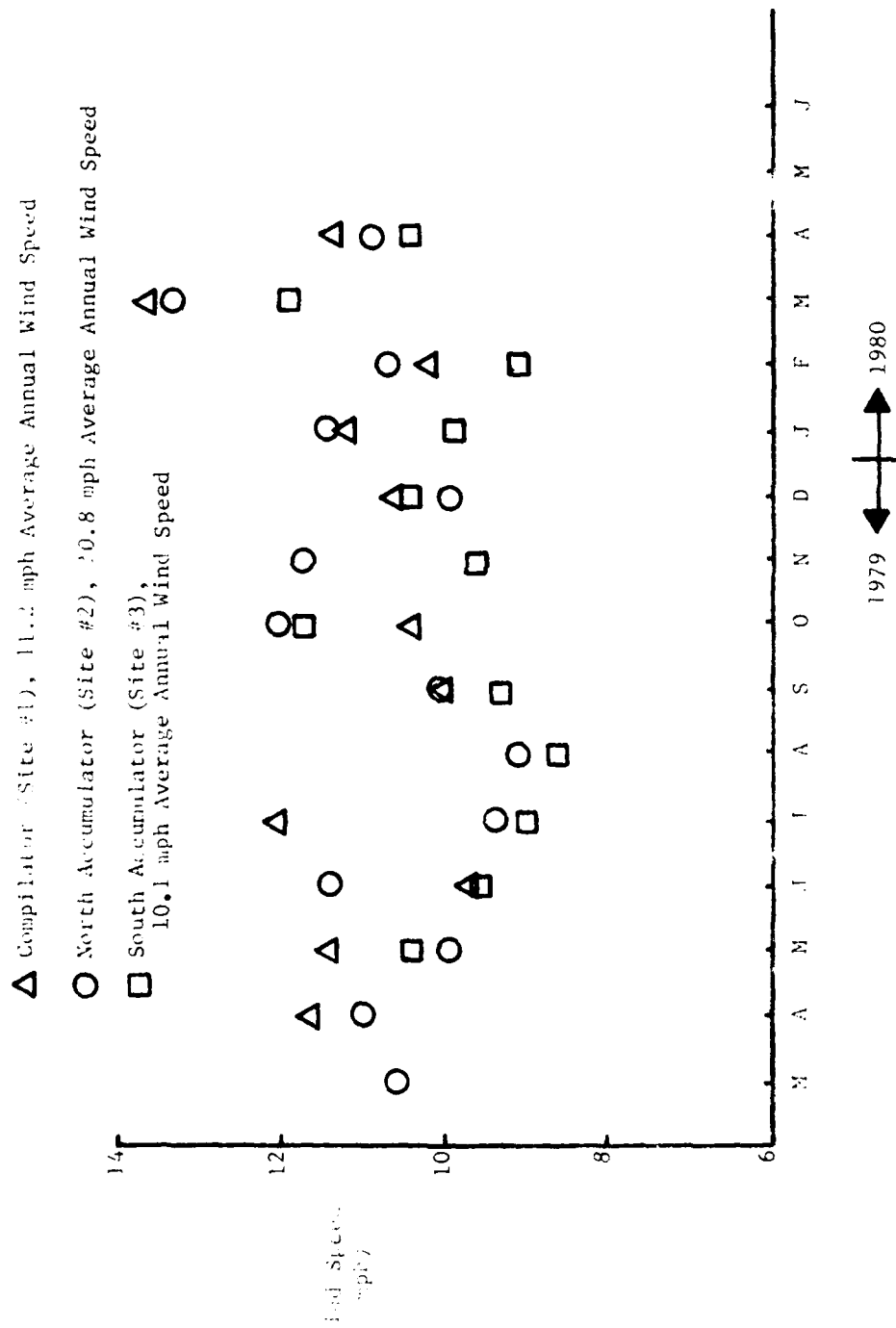


Figure 3. Approximate Monthly Average Wind Speeds at the Three USAFA Instrumentation Sites

speed than the other two sites with Site #3 below the other two. This was not unexpected as Site #3 is less than ideal in terms of ridge line characteristics.

Figure 9 shows a comparison of wind speed duration curves for a number of sites. Grandpa's Knob, the location of the famous Smith-Putnam wind machine, is generally considered to be representative of an excellent site in terms of wind potential. Amarillo Airport represents a good site. All of the Academy sites fall below Amarillo in terms of potential. However, Site #1 exceeds the Academy Airfield in wind speeds above 18 mph. As expected, the wind turbine test site, selected for convenience, is a poor site as evidenced by an approximate average annual wind speed (measured at 14 feet) at 5 mph.

In spite of the implication of Figure 9, the Air Force Academy wind potential may well be greater than measured in this project. Admittedly, 10-meter instrumentation heights were too low to capture the full impact of ridge speedup yet did reveal some benefits above 18 mph. TALA records of Appendix A indicate speedup occurs at heights equal to or greater than 30 meters. This might well boost the category of USAF Academy sites into the 14 mph region required in early DOE candidate site selections.

b. Economic Analysis

Two machines, the Carter Model 25 and the DOE MOD-2, were economically evaluated for possible installation at USAFA. Two techniques described more completely in Section IV, 4., the Approximate (7) and Air Force Method (8), were used. Tables 4 through 6 present the results where all values are to the nearest \$100. Line 7 is used to rank order NCP projects. Line entry number 9 on each of the tables gives the year-to-simple-payback with no salvage value assumed and line entry 10 gives the payback factor. Only the MOD-2 appears feasible with the Approximate Method but neither of the machines are self-amortizing, using the Air Force Method.

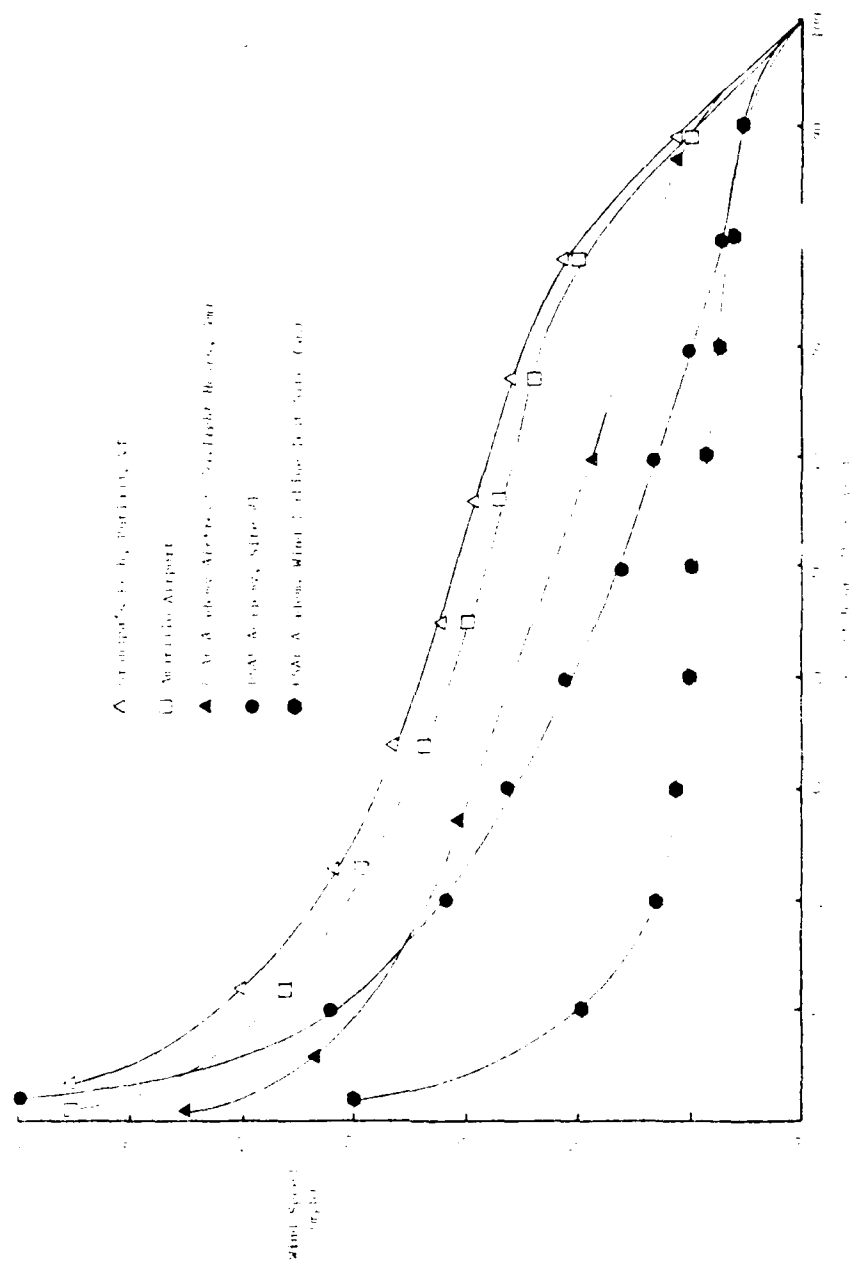


Figure 9. Comparisons of Wind-Speed Duration Curves, 19 Water Anemometer Heights

TABLE 4: USAFA ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, APPROXIMATE METHOD

I. Annual Fixed Costs as Percent of Initial Cost, i_1

Cost of Money	10 %
Operations and Maintenance	2 1/2%
	12 1/2%

II. Economic Analysis Parameters

	Machine	
	Carter 25	MOD-2 (2.5 MW)
1. Cost of System		
a. System Hardware (\$)	14,500	1,545,000
b. Installation (\$)	3,000	725,000
c. Utility Grid Connection (\$)	<u>2,000</u>	<u>230,000</u>
d. Total System Cost (\$)	19,000	2,500,000
e. Cost per Installed kW (\$)	780	1,000
2. System Life (Yr)	20	25
3. Baseline Electric Cost (\$/kW-Hr., 1981)	.025	.025
4. Utility Escalation Rate, i_2 (Annual %)	12%	12%
5. Annual Output of Machine (kW-Hr)	31,700	4,913,500
6. Annual Value (AV) of Conserved Electricity (\$)	800	122,800
7. Annual Fixed Cost - Utility Escalation Rate, $(i_1 - i_2)(\%)$	1/2	1/2
8. Capital Recovery Factor (CRF) $CRF = \frac{AV}{\text{Total System Cost}}$	.041	.049
9. Years-to-Simple-Payback (Compound Interest Table using CRF)	26	21
10. Payback Factor (PF) $PF = \frac{\text{Line 9}}{\text{System Life}}$	1.30	.84

TABLE 5: USAFA ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, AIR FORCE METHOD, MODEL 25

<u>Costs</u>	
1. Total System Costs	\$19,500
<u>Benefits</u>	
2. Recurring Benefit/Cost Differential Other Than Energy	
a. Annual Labor Decrease (+)/Increase (-)	\$ -300/Yr
b. Annual Material Decrease (+)/Increase (-)	\$ -100/Yr
c. Other Annual Decrease (+)/Increase (-)	\$ -100/Yr
d. Total Costs	\$ -500/Yr
e. 10% Discount Factor (MCP Table)	8.933
f. Discounted Recurring Cost [2d x 2e]	\$-4,500
3. Recurring Energy Benefit/Costs	
a. (1) Annual Energy Decrease (+)/Increase (-)	368 MBTU/Yr
(2) Cost per MBTU	\$2.16/MBTU
(3) Annual Dollar Decrease (+)/Increase (-) [3a(1) x 3a(2)]	800/Yr
(4) Differential Escalation Rate (12%) Factor	\$ 21.69
(5) Discounted Dollar Decrease (+)/Increase (-) [3a(3) x 3a(4)]	\$ 17,400
b. Discounted Energy Benefits [3a(5)]	\$ 17,400
4. Total Benefits [2f + 3b]	\$ 12,900
5. Discounted Benefit/Cost Ratio [4 : 1]	.66
6. Total Annual Energy Savings [3a(1)]	368 MBTU/Yr
7. E/C Ratio [6 ÷ 1/1000]	19 MBTU/\$1000
8. Annual \$ Savings [2d + 3a(3)]	\$ 300
9. Payback Period [(1 - Salvage) : 8]	65Yr
10. PF	3.25

TABLE 6: USAFA ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, AIR FORCE METHOD, MOD-2

<u>Costs</u>	
1. Total System	\$2,500,000
<u>Benefits</u>	
2. Recurring Benefit/Cost Differential Other Than Savings	
a. Annual Labor Decrease (+)/Increase (-)	\$ -37,500/Yr
b. Annual Material Decrease (+)/Increase (-)	-12,500/Yr
c. Other Annual Decrease (+)/Increase (-)	<u>-12,500/Yr</u>
d. Total Cost	\$ -62,500/Yr
e. 10% Discount Factor (MCP Table)	9.524
f. Discounted Recurring Costs [2d x 2e]	\$ -595,300
3. Recurring Energy Benefit/Costs	
a. Type of Fuel-Electricity	
(1) Annual Energy Decrease (+)/Increase (-)	57,000 MBTU/Per Yr
(2) Cost per MBTU	\$2.16/MBTU
(3) Annual Dollar Decrease (+)/Increase (-) [3a(1) x 3a(2)]	\$ 123,100/Yr
(4) Differential Escalation Rate (12%) Factor	28.45
(5) Discounted Dollar Decrease (+)/Increase (-) [3a(3) x 3a(4)]	\$3,494,800
b. Discounted Energy Benefits [3a(5)]	\$3,494,800
4. Total Benefits [2f + 3b]	\$2,899,500
5. Discounted Benefit/Cost Ratio [4 ÷ 1]	1.16
6. Total Annual Energy Savings [3a(1)]	57,000 MBTU/Yr
7. E/C Ratio [6 ÷ 1/1000]	22.8 MBTU/\$1000
8. Annual \$ Savings [2d + 3a(3)]	\$ 60,000
9. Payback Period [(1 - Salvage) ÷ 8]	42Yr
10. PF	1.68

SECTION III

METHODOLOGIES FOR USAF WIND SITE SURVEYS

1. INTRODUCTION

It is important that an Air Force wind program be organized and managed such that the energy available in the wind is utilized in the most efficient and economical manner. The purpose of this chapter is to present three methodologies, each representing a differing lead time to wind machine installation, which can be used to support this goal. These methodologies link a broad range of topics from resource assessment through engineering economics to environmental issues.

It became apparent early in this study that more than one methodology was required. An essential methodology is one dealing with the question of which Air Force base or operating location should receive the first wind machine installation, the second, and so forth, without regard to outside influences such as politics or interest or funding availability in individual commands. The authors strongly recommend this approach, presented as Methodology I, while realizing that other factors may cause bases to be considered on individual merits and outside the constraints of this methodology. The individual base approach is presented in Methodologies II and III.

2. ASSUMPTIONS

It is important that assumptions used in all three methodologies be clearly stated and understood before application of the methodologies proceeds. To some the assumptions may appear simplistic and unrealistic. However, the following of an organized methodology is far more important than the specific tools used at each step. As the step-specific tools become more sophisticated, they will simply replace those in current use. Table 7 lists each general assumption with accompanying discussions.

3. METHODOLOGY I - AN ORGANIZED USAF-WIDE APPROACH

This methodology is a USAF-wide approach resulting in a rank ordering of all bases and locations from highest to lowest in potential for wind machine installation. This potential is not simply in terms of the wind

resource but includes economics, environmental and institutional factors. Figures 10 and 11 show flow charts of Methodology I and Tables 8 and 9 describe the individual steps and loops, respectively. It should be noted that after the overall rank ordering in Step 6, groups of "N" bases are then considered in depth. The magnitude of "N" depends on the level of and time scale over which the program and funding proceed. Realistically, "N" might equal five at program initiation.

4. METHODOLOGY II - THE INDIVIDUAL BASE APPROACH

Methodology II assumes that one specific base or location is being singled out for consideration outside of and separate from the procedure of Methodology I. In addition, Methodology II assumes that one or more years are available for controlled instrumentation and site selection. Figure 12 is a flow chart of Methodology II and Table 10 describes each individual step.

5. METHODOLOGY III - THE INDIVIDUAL BASE APPROACH

Methodology III is similar to Methodology II except that, for whatever reason, a decision to fund and install a wind machine at a particular base is nearly final. Therefore, the 1-to 2-year period for instrumentation does not exist. The goal in this case is to do a rapid and, hopefully, efficient selection of sites for immediate installation of wind machines. Figure 13 shows the flow of Methodology III and Table 11 describes the individual steps.

TABLE 7: ASSUMPTIONS USED IN METHODOLOGIES I, II, AND III

<u>Assumption</u>	<u>Discussion</u>
Wind "quantity" is more important than "quality".	The quantity of wind, reflected as a wind frequency distribution, is necessary for predicting wind turbine power output. Quality of the wind field, measured by such factors as turbulence, will surely affect machine performance yet is not presently measured and available for most locations. As this information becomes available and wind machine manufacturers know how their product responds to quality factors, new calculations should be completed.
Wind machines selected for Air Force applications should be fully tested by other government agencies.	Selected wind machines should have completed thorough DOE testing. Power output curves should be those generated during such tests.
The travelling site survey team should be capable of addressing all complex wind power issues.	Environmental and institutional issues must be fully understood and the team must be able to competently deal with such complex topics. Techniques of physically locating potential sites must be practiced and applied.
All power generated by a wind machine is used on site.	Questions of resale of wind generated power are not considered. 100% of all power produced by wind machines is used to replace that normally purchased at commercial rates.
Electrical power is the standard form of energy output.	Electrical power production is the most common form of output and is the sole form considered here. Other applications of wind machines are encouraged, yet, care should be exercised to identify the correct value of energy replaced in such cases.
The existing wind data base is acceptable for initial calculations.	The USAF Environmental Technical Application Center wind information, along with other data bases, are maintained at or available on request through the Air Force Engineering and Services Center. While this information was not specifically recorded for wind energy purposes, it is presently the best available data.

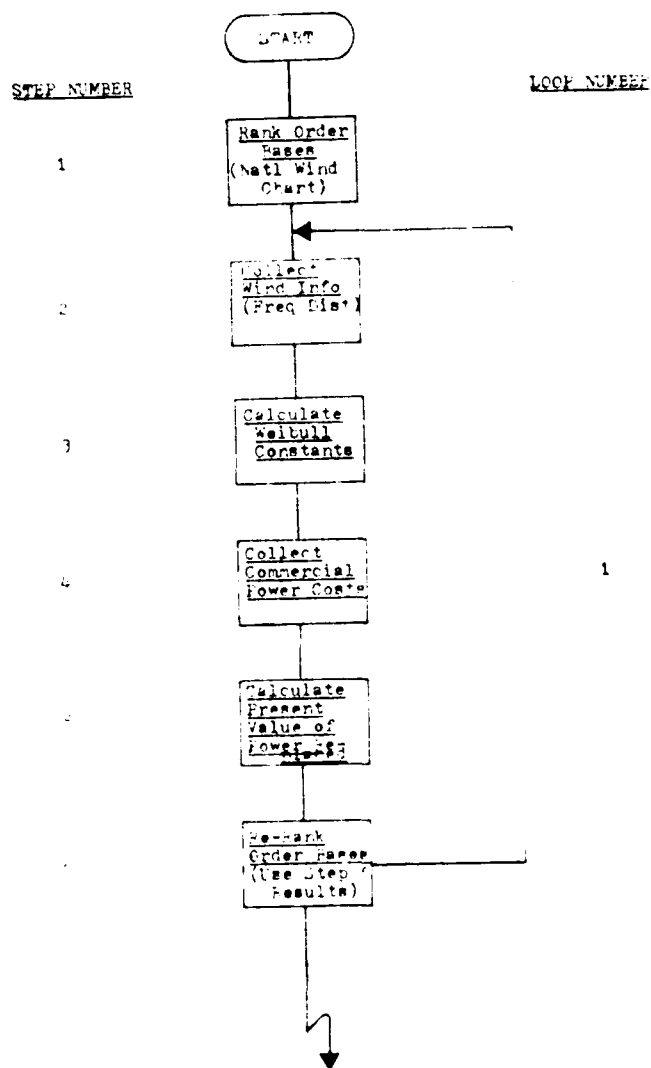


Figure 10. Flow Chart, Methodology I,
Steps 1-6

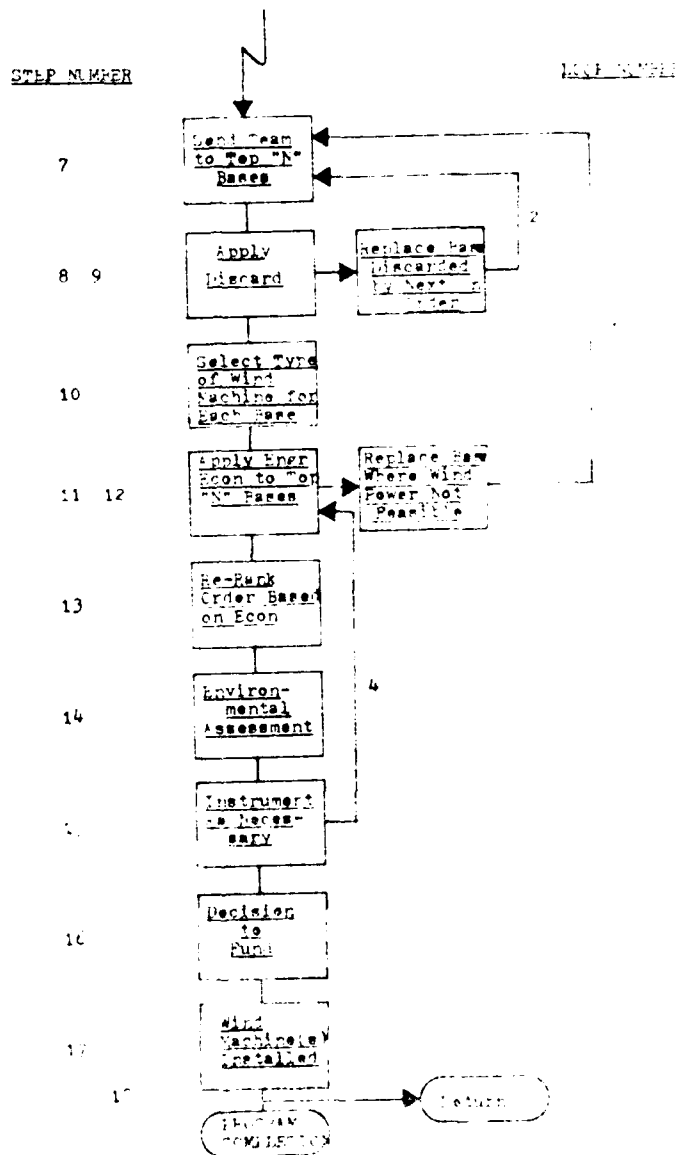


Figure 11. Flowchart, W. Model, L. Steps 7-18

TABLE 8: DESCRIPTION OF FLOW CHART STEPS, METHODOLOGY I

<u>Step Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Using national maps of wind potential in watts/square meter at a height of 50 meters, locate bases and rank order from the base with the highest wind potential to the lowest. This step has the sole purpose of supplying a simple (but inaccurate) starting point for the methodology.
2	Collect wind frequency distribution information on each base in the order established in Step 1. Most bases, particularly those with airfields, have rather extensive data bases maintained by government agencies. Much of this data has been reduced to a more useable form for wind power calculations. The most important piece of information is the long term record of wind-speed occurrences which leads to a wind frequency distribution. If base-specific information is not available, then similar data from a nearby civilian location must be used but with much lower confidence.

Step Number

Description

3

At this point, the wind frequency distribution should be described by a mathematical function. The most commonly used is the well-known Weibull distribution, which seems to best describe an actual wind frequency distribution. This step is necessary so that the actual wind characteristics can be used in calculations to follow. In addition, the number of kW-hr/square meter is calculated at this point and each time new data is input to Step 2.

4

Average present-day costs of commercial energy should be collected for each case. Emphasis should be placed upon the type of energy which wind-generated energy will replace. For example, if the wind machine will most likely be of the electrical generating type, then the current cost of commercial electricity in \$/kWh should be collected. The purpose of this step is to introduce the effects of energy prices at the earliest possible point in the methodology as this is a most important factor in the eventual efficient utilization of wind-generated energy.

Step Number

5

Description

The present value of power replaced by wind-generated power is calculated here. No particular wind machine is selected but rather all of the energy in the wind is assumed to be extractable and usable. It is common knowledge that this is a ridiculous practical assumption, yet, for purposes of early rank ordering it is perfectly reasonable in that wind machine dependence is eliminated and all bases are on equal footing. The specific calculation here is:

$$(\text{kw-hr/meter}^2) \times (\$/\text{kw-hr}) = \$/\text{meter}^2$$

This represents the value to the user of the power replaced by a wind machine having a 1-square meter rotor area if that machine could extract 100 percent of the energy in that base-specific wind field. This simple calculation provides an economic index for comparison.

6

Using the results of Step 5, all bases are re-rank ordered from the highest value of power replaced ($\$/\text{m}^2$) to the lowest. Lack of resource or energy cost information for a particular base should not inhibit continuation of the methodology through the steps to follow. Rather, at some regular interval, Steps 2-6 should be repeated to include new information and to add those bases for which necessary data was not previously available. Additionally, if a "special situation" is discovered whereby an attractive wind potential is highly likely, yet not supported by the data, a decision to instrument such a site would be appropriate here.

Step Number

7

Description

An arbitrary number ("N") of bases can now be selected for more intense consideration. Realistically, this number may well be further divided into worldwide geographic regions or separated by major air commands. In any case, offsite preliminary work can commence. Terrain maps, mission information and maps of physical facilities are some of the tools which might indicate if wind machines are even possible at a particular location. Wind machine energy production can also be estimated for the site. If the location still looks promising, it is time for a siting team to visit. The specific tasks of the team are dealt with in a separate section of this report, yet it must be said here that the team's general charter will be to confirm or refute the offsite calculations. Perhaps even more important, the team will determine if there are any serious barriers to wind machine installation and if more potential might be available through careful siting than was predicted by offsite calculations.

8

The final step in the available bases is applied here. This action is a direct result of previous findings by the travelling team. An example of such a condition might be a base having no available land for machine installation except at locations which would be outside the operational mission. Bases discarded are not permanently removed and will reappear for reconsideration each time a new base is overruled.

Step Number

Description

9

When a base is discarded as described in Step 8, the next base in the rank ordering takes its place and the previously ranked "N+1" base is moved to the Nth position. This action takes place through the exercising of Loop 2 and insures that "N" bases are always under serious consideration as candidate sites.

10

For each of the top "N" locations, the most suitable wind machine is selected to match the wind resource. Necessarily, the subject machines should be those recommended after extensive product testing.

11

Standard techniques of engineering economics are applied to each base/machine combination in this step. The particulars of the economics should be those presently in use for such studies and should include required parameters used in federally funded projects. The "bottom line" should be some common measure such as years-to-simple-payback by which the top "N" bases can be compared.

Step Number

Description

12

A discard based upon results of the Step 11 economic study is applied here. In a fashion similar to Loop 2, Loop 3 is exercised leading to the addition of the "N+1" base bringing the total number of serious candidate sites back to the "N" level. An example of a base discarded at this point would be one having a low average wind speed (wind speed distribution skewed toward low speeds) but high commercial power costs (high $\$/m^2$) resulting in a high rank order. However, when an existing wind machine is added to the picture, the result might be an extremely long payback since a machine might not exist which can extract power from such low speed winds. As in previous discards, this base would not be dropped from consideration completely. It would continue to reappear for consideration each time Loop 1 is exercised and might eventually be paired with a machine that could extract that site's energy.

13

Based upon the results of the Step 11 economic studies, the top "N" bases are now rank ordered from lowest to highest payback factor where:

$$\text{Payback Factor} = \frac{\text{Years-to-Payback}}{\text{Serviceable Life}}$$

14

Environmental assessments should be completed on the top "N" bases deemed appropriate at this point. This is a critical area which can stop a wind project dead in its tracks.

Step Number

Description

15

Following favorable completion of the Step 14 environmental assessments, site-specific wind instrumentation is selected and installed at as many of the "N" bases as is deemed appropriate. The instrumentation should remain in place for a minimum period of 1 year. During, and in particular following this collection period, Loop 4 is continually being exercised to update the economic studies. Care must be taken to use the most current economic parameters. There well may be "special situation" bases not appearing in the top "N" but which should be instrumented early. An example might be a base with a marginal resource from airfield wind records, yet having complex terrain which indicates a strong potential. Delays associated with waiting for this base to naturally appear in the ranking added to the 1-year instrumentation period could produce a lost opportunity. Therefore, flexibility should be the key to instrumentation decisions.

16

After this cycle through Loop 4, a decision to fund wind machine installation at one or more of the top "N" bases can be made.

17

Funding results in subsequent machine installation.

Step Number

Description

18

The methodology may or may not be complete at this point. If all "X" bases have received a predetermined maximum number of wind machines, then a return to Step 2 would be in order with the previously considered "X" bases removed from the rank ordering. If all bases have received consideration and/or machine installations to a feasible maximum, then the entire program is complete and the methodology terminates in Step 19.

TABLE 9: DISCRIPTION OF FLOW CHART LOOPS, METHODOLOGY I

<u>Loop Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Loop Number 1 is designed to provide a continuing update of the rank ordering done in Step 6. New wind frequency data and/or unpredictable commercial energy cost escalations will change the rank ordering. The Step 6 ordering should always be based upon the best and most current data, for it is from this list that the second "N", third "N", etc. bases are chosen. This loop should be exercised no less frequently than annually.
2,3	Both Loops 2 and 3 serve the same purpose; that of keeping the list of "N" most promising candidate bases filled to the level "N" following discards for reasons of insurmountable institutional obstacles or poor economic indicators. These two loops are exercised any time a base is discarded.
4	Loop 4 provides a continuing cycle within the "N" selected bases and allows for updated economic studies when wind data from newly installed instrumentation predicts a power potential differing from that estimated earlier. This loop would be exercised after 1 year of wind data collection at each base. The economic analyses of Step 11 will be updated to reflect the most current wind machine performance models.

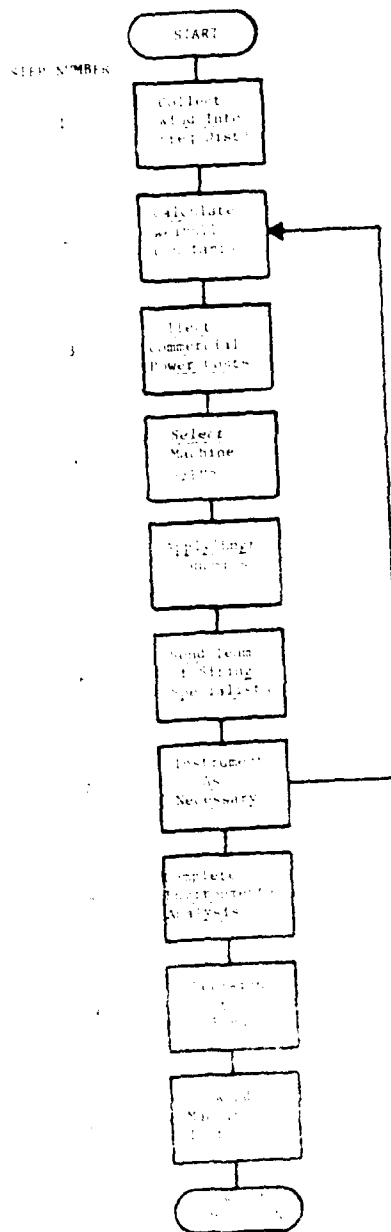


Figure 12. Flow Chart, Methodology II

TABLE 10: DESCRIPTION OF FLOW CHART STEPS, METHODOLOGY II

<u>Step Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Collect wind frequency distribution information on the base. (See Step 2, Methodology I)
2	(See Step 3, Methodology I)
3	(See Step 4, Methodology I)
4	Based upon the expected use of the wind-generated power and the estimated machine size and type, pick one or more machines for consideration. Secure power output curves for each of the selected machines. (See Step 10, Methodology I)
5	Apply standard techniques of engineering economics. (See Step 11, Methodology I)
6	A travelling team of siting experts travels to the base in question. Specific team tasks are dealt with in a separate section of this report, yet the most important task will be to investigate any serious barriers to wind machine installation and to determine if more potential might be available through careful siting than was predicted by offsite calculations.

Step Number

Description

7

Sites (as determined by the travelling team) with estimated potential equal to or greater than predicted by offsite calculations, are instrumented. Instrumentation periods should equal or exceed one year. As site-specific data is obtained, Steps 2-6 are exercised as required and until economic conditions become favorable for wind machine installation.

8

If Steps 2-6 indicate wind machine installations are viable alternatives, the base environmental coordinator initiates an environmental analysis process. Depending on the extent of the estimated socioeconomic impacts, this step may end with an assessment or be elevated to a higher level, if an in-depth Environmental Impact Statement is required.

9

Based upon favorable findings from Steps 5, 6, and 8, a decision is made to fund the wind machine project.

10

Wind machine(s) installed.

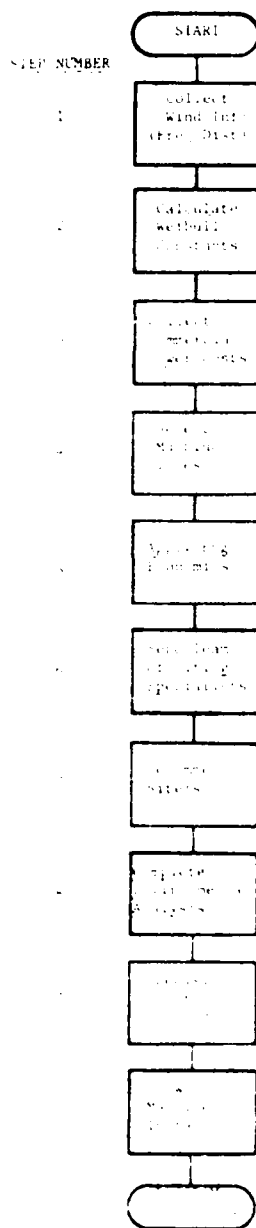


Figure 13. Flow Chart, Methodology III

TABLE 11: DESCRIPTION OF FLOW CHART STEPS, METHODOLOGY III

<u>Step Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
1-5	(See Steps 1-5, Methodology II)
6	Same as Methodology II except that the travelling team directs its efforts toward the immediate answers necessary for a rapid decision on whether to employ wind power. This should be a comprehensive visit, well planned in advance, so that key base personnel are present. Since long-term instrumentation will not be employed, team members must determine the optimum site(s) from limited available data.
7	Sites selected are for wind machines and not for instrumentation. Selected site(s) should have best possible potential.
8-10	(See Steps 8-10, Methodology II)

6. INTRODUCTION TO EXAMPLES OF METHODOLOGIES I, II, AND III

Examples using Methodologies I, II, and III are presented in this section. Tables 12, 13, and 14 are keyed to the flow charts and tables of the previous sections and show results using the three methodologies.

The USAF Academy and Vandenberg AFB are the only bases used in the examples, since these are the only two locations for which more or less complete wind site surveying results exist. Due to the limited number of bases considered, the overall impact of Methodology I is lessened, yet, it is particularly important to notice the switch in rank ordering that occurs from Steps 1 to 6. The better wind resource at the USAF Academy is overshadowed by the simple economics introduced in Steps 4 and 5 resulting in Vandenberg AFB taking over the number one ranking. Vandenberg AFB becomes even more firmly entrenched in the number one position (Step 13) following the more detailed economics used in Step 11.

The Methodology II and III examples are keyed to Vandenberg AFB, since this base was actually surveyed using these two methodologies. The examples shown differ only in the recommendations to instrument in the case of Methodology II and to install a wind machine in Methodology III.

TABLE 1: EXAMPLE, MILITARY I

Step Number	USAF Academy (USAF)	Vandenberg AFB (VAFB)	Results
1	400 watts/m ²	200 watts/m ²	Rank Order 1. USAFA 2. VAFB
2	Annual frequency distribution from compiler site, 27 April 1979 - 29 April 1980	Annual frequency distribution from ETAC occurrence summary 1961-1972	
3	c = 11.01 (mph) k = 1.30	c = 8.26 (mph) k = 1.53	
4	\$.025/kW-hr	\$.08/kW-hr	
5	.0043 \$/m ²	.0045 \$/m ²	
6			Rank Order 1. VAFB 2. USAFA
7	onsite inspection	onsite inspection	
8			No discard, both bases still have potential
9			Not exercised

TABLE 10: EXAMPLE, METHODOLOGY 1 (CONTINUED)

<u>Step Number</u>	<u>USAF Academy (USAF)</u>	<u>Vandenberg AFB (VAFB)</u>	<u>Results</u>
10	Carter Model 25 (25 kW rated power)	DOE MOD-2 (2.5 MW rated power)	
	<u>Years-to-Simple-Payback</u>		
11	Approximate Method: 26 Air Force Method: 65	15 21	
12	Replace	Retain	Note: USAFA would be replaced here but is retained for the purpose of this example
13	Approximate Method: 1.3 Air Force Method: 3.25	0.6 0.84	Rank Order 1. VAFB 2. USAFA
14	Moderate environmental factors	Severe environmental factors (not insurmountable)	
15	Instrumentation in place, April 1979	Instrumentation on order	Not available
16	No decision to fund or install wind machine will be made in this example, yet VAFB seems the most promising of the two sample locations.		

TABLE 13: EXAMPLE, METHODOLOGY II

Step Number	Vandenberg AFB (VAFB) Results	Carter 25	Mod-2
1	ETAC		
2.	c = 8.26 (mph) k = 1.53		
3	\$.08/kW-hr		
4	Carter Model 25 and DOE Mod-2 selected as example machine type		
5	<u>Years-to-Simple-Payback</u>		
		19	15
		32	21
6	Findings:		
	1. Wind is a viable alternate energy source for VAFB.		
	2. Much more potential exists than represented by ETAC data.		
	3. VAFB is "wind data rich", yet the data needs reorganizing into a more useable form.		
	4. One Mod-2 machine will provide more than 12 electrical energy replacement.		
	5. Environmental and institutional problems are severe yet not insurmountable.		
	6. VAFB is very competitive as a candidate wind machine site.		

TABLE 13: EXAMPLE, METHODOLOGY II (CONCLUDED)

<u>Step Number</u>	<u>Vandenberg AFB (VAFB) Results</u>
7	Recommendations from Physical Survey, 27-29 July 1980 1. Instrument a site just west of Tranquillion Peak. 2. Instrument a site near the coast and north of the base proper.
8-10	Remain to be accomplished.

TABLE 14: EXAMPLE, METHODOLOGY III

Step Number	<u>Vandenberg AFB (VAEB) Results</u>
1-6	Same as Methodology II
7	Recommendations from Physical Survey, 27-29 July 1980 Install one Mod-2 type machine at a location just west of Tranquillion Peak. This installation would more than fill the 1985 goal of 1% conventional power replacement by alternative energy sources.
8-10	Remain to be accomplished.

SECTION IV

SOME WIND SITE SURVEYING TOOLS

1. THE WIND SITE SURVEY TEAM

The wind site survey team described in general terms in Steps 7 and 6, Methodologies I, II, and III, respectively, is a key element of the siting approach developed in this report. It is absolutely essential that the three methodologies be supported by individuals highly trained in siting procedures. The team envisioned here is comprised of three individuals whose titles and duties are described in Table 15. A typical onsite inspection is expected to take from 2 to 5 days, depending upon local base support and the level of geographic and environmental complications encountered.

A test of this team concept was accomplished between 27-29 July 1980 at Vandenberg AFB by USAFA personnel. Several weeks of preparation preceded the onsite inspection. Calculations were completed which theoretically linked specific wind machines to the Vandenberg wind field and resulted in prediction of power output. Economic studies leading to years-to-simple-payback were also completed. With this information in hand, the siting team traveled to Vandenberg AFB and spent 1 entire day in meetings with key base personnel and in physical site inspections. The following day concluded with an out-briefing ending in recommendations for continued studies and actions by base personnel which would lead to an organized wind program for that base.

2. TALA VERTICAL PROFILING PROCEDURE

The purpose of vertical profiling is to gain some understanding of the wind field in the vertical plane over some site of interest. Vertical profiling with a single TALA system has the major limitation that the wind field changes with time as the profile is taken and the results represent one data point in a phenomena changing with time of day, season, etc. In order to minimize errors associated with this problem, special steps must be employed. The general idea is to take enough time at each altitude to get an accurate time average, yet not so much time that continuity in the wind field is lost. Convenient and recommended reel counts are 75, 150, 300, 600, 1200 and 2400, which yields a profile from about 20 to 220 meters above the selected site. Each reading at a specific reel count takes about

TABLE 15: WIND SITE SURVEY TEAM COMPOSITION,
RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES

<u>Team Member</u>	<u>Responsibilities and Duties</u>
Team Chief	1. Responsible for coordinating the overall siting procedure. 2. Supervises the actions of the other two team members. 3. Assists the other team members as necessary.
Wind Characteristics Specialist	1. Performs previsit calculations involving the wind field and specific wind machines. 2. Prospects for potential high energy density sites. 3. Inspects existing instrumentation; recommends new recording devices and their locations.
Institutional/Environmental Issues Specialist	1. Performs previsit data gathering function on possible institutional/environmental problems. 2. Performs previsit economic calculations. 3. Meets with appropriate base personnel and local community representatives on the broad range of issues in his area of responsibility. 4. Determines which, if any, issues will require further study or will preclude wind machine installations.

five minutes for a total of 30 minutes for the entire profile. Since the kite is already at the maximum altitude at this point, it is recommended that a second set of readings be taken at these same altitudes as the kite is reeled in.

The vertical profiling procedure used at USAFA is listed in Table 16. Specific information regarding operation of TALA is found in (6). Readings are spoken into a tape recorder for a one-person operation or can be written on the form shown in Figure 14 if a second person is involved. The procedure is designed for profiling over a ridge line where readings include inclination of the ridge crest at each kite altitude. Over flat terrain, ridge crest inclination is simply input as zero. Data is then reduced to the form of the Appendix A figures using Computer Program KITPLT of Appendix B.

3. FIXED INSTRUMENTATION

The TALA system just described has a limitation that wind data cannot be recorded over long periods of time. In addition, using only one kite to take a vertical profile introduces uncertainty since the time at each recording level is different. Nevertheless, TALA is a low cost method of obtaining an estimate of vertical shear, yet it should not replace continuous recordings.

Experience gained from the USAFA Wind Site Survey can be used to determine the specifications of fixed instrumentation for other USAF locations in support of the three proposed methodologies. While the equipment installed at the three USAFA sites has performed well, the data set is not complete and was time consuming to access and reduce.

A set of general specifications for a standard wind recording device to support the three methodologies is described in Table 17. The thrust of the specifications is measurement of wind "quantity" (frequency distribution) rather than "quality" (turbulence intensity, gustiness, etc.). "Quantity" measurements are critical for resource assessment but that is not to say that "quality" measurements are never necessary. Once a base is selected as a candidate for a machine installation, "quality" measurements will be a necessary input to the selection of a particular machine. Such measurements are outside the scope of this report. The listed specifications are ambitious and require storage of large data sets. However,

TABLE 16: TALA VERTICAL PROFILING PROCEDURE

1. Assemble reel and handle.
2. Calibrate measuring tube as described in the owner's manual.
3. Remove barometer and thermometer from carrying case and place in a sheltered location. Record temperature and pressure altitude.
4. Read fixed instrumentation if flying over such a site.
5. Launch kite to the first reel count and directly over the selected site.
6. Record start time of the test.
7. Record inclination of the ridgecrest.
8. Record inclination to the kite and wind direction.
9. Record wind speed 10 times with each reading spaced by 15 seconds.
10. Repeat steps 8 and 9 one more time for a total of 20 wind speed readings.
11. Record inclination to the kite and wind direction.
12. Increase reel count for the next set of readings.
13. Return to step 7 and repeat steps 7-12 until the profile is complete.
14. Reel in the kite, again repeating steps 7-12 but now at decreasing reel counts.
15. Take final reading of fixed instrumentation if applicable.
16. Reduce data on a desktop computer or plot by hand.

Location _____
 Temp _____ (°F) Press Alt _____ (ft) Tail 1, ½ %Cor _____

Time Start _____

Reel Count (N)							
- Ridge (°)							
- Kite (°)							
Direction							
IAS (mph)	1.						
	2.						
	3.						
	4.						
	5.						
	6.						
	7.						
	8.						
	9.						
	10.						
- Kite (°)							
Direction							
IAS (mph)	1.						
	2.						
	3.						
	4.						
	5.						
	6.						
	7.						
	8.						
	9.						
	10.						
- Kite (°)							
Direction							

Time Stop _____

Direction = Direction + Mag Var (+13°) = _____

Alt = $.9(.5N - 2.2 \times 10^{-5}N^2)$ (Sin $\theta_k - \tan \theta_t \cos \theta_k$) + 10 = _____

TAS = IAS (1 + % Cor) = _____

Figure 14. Form for Recording
 Vertical Profiling Data

TABLE 17: PROPOSED WIND RECORDER SPECIFICATIONS

1. Wind speed sampled at 10 meters and 30 meters on a 30-meter tower.
2. Sampled wind speed placed in 1 mph bins at 1-second intervals.
3. Sampling grouped as a frequency distribution covering a 1-hour period resulting in 24 distributions for each of the two recording levels.
4. 48 frequency distributions read to memory monthly.
5. As much data reduction as possible should be carried on internal to the recorder provided the character of the raw data is not destroyed or becomes dependent on a specific wind machine.
6. Capable of self-contained, unattended operation in severe climatic environments for periods exceeding 1 month.

they can always be relaxed at some future date, provided convincing arguments are made which support reduction in data necessary to perform the proposed methodologies.

4. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

a. Introduction

It is essential that wind power be shown to be economically competitive with other forms of energy. There is no one currently accepted method of evaluating the economics of a wind machine installation. Recent economic studies have ranged from a very basic approach to elaborate methods of life cycle costing which employ statistical analysis. The major differences appear to be in the assumptions made and the number of variables which are included in the analysis. For our methodologies, some simplifying assumptions were made and two contrasting analysis techniques were used.

b. General Assumptions

The following assumptions were applied to both economic analysis methods:

- (1) All costs are in 1980 dollars.
- (2) Depreciation, insurance and overhead are not significant and will not be considered.
- (3) No federal or state tax credits are applicable.
- (4) System life is the duration specified by the manufacturer.
- (5) Discount rate (cost of money) is 10 percent.
- (6) All power produced will be used onsite with no sell-back to a utility company.
- (7) Operations and maintenance costs are fixed and represent a total annual cost of 2 1/2 percent of initial system cost.
- (8) Computer program documented in Section IV,6 and listed in Appendix B are used to estimate wind machine energy production.

c. Approximate Method

This analysis method (7) considers the total annual fixed costs (discount rate = 10%, operations and maintenance = 2 1/2%) as a percentage of the system's initial cost. The annual value (AV) is the amount of power produced by a wind machine multiplied by the current cost of conventional power. A capital recovery factor (CRF) is used to determine years-to-simple-payback. The CRF is computed as:

$$CRF = \frac{AV}{\text{Total System Cost}}$$

The interest rate for the CRF is taken as the difference of the annual fixed costs, expressed as percent of system cost, and the utility escalation rate which for the present analyses becomes 1/2%. The payback period is found by using a conventional compound interest for 1/2% and is equal to "n" (number of years) under the CRF factor. For comparing alternative machines with different system lives, a payback factor (PF) can be used where,

$$PF = \frac{\text{years-to-simple-payback}}{\text{system life}}$$

and the machine with the lowest PF is the most economically attractive.

Although this technique is very simple, it seems to be appropriate when dealing with unproven variables such as machine life, maintenance costs, utility escalation, and general inflation. Some large utilities use a similar approach of computing an equivalent levelized annual cost when operating in an uncertain environment. Table 4 illustrates this method in comparing two machines for potential installation at the United States Air Force Academy.

d. Air Force Method

This analysis method (8) is for a project which falls under the Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP) of the Military Construction Program (MCP). Although it was intended primarily for retrofit projects involving alternate fuel sources, it is the method which would probably be used as justification for possible funding.

There are several differences from the approximate method. First maintenance costs (labor and material) must be estimated. As expressed in the Air Force Method, wind machine reliability and maintenance requirements are a function of the design of a wind machine installation on a typical base installation.

work force can only be guessed. Next, a utility escalation rate is used to compute the benefit/cost ratio, but is not used to calculate the payback period. This results in much longer payback periods which tend to exceed the system life and make wind machines appear economically noncompetitive. A final major difference is that this method requires computation of an energy/cost ratio which must exceed a specified value (20 for FY 81) in order to be approved. This is often difficult to achieve with a new wind machine installation. Tables 5 and 6 illustrate this method for the same wind machines considered with the Approximate Method.

The two methods presented are almost extremes. The Approximate Method can be considered optimistic and the Air Force method extremely conservative. As such, the true payback period is probably bracketed when using the two methods.

5. INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

a. Introduction

Along with the review of technical wind characteristic data, many other issues must be addressed before a wind machine is installed. This section discusses some of the common nontechnical areas which should be evaluated during a base survey. Table 18 lists these primary institutional issues.

TABLE 18: INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN WIND MACHINE SITING

<u>Natural</u>	<u>Socioeconomic</u>	<u>Other</u>
Floral/Fauna	Visual Impact	Electromagnetic Interference
Noise	Public Concern	Airfield Clear Zones
Historical Sites	Zoning	FAA Coordination
	Safety	Utility Interface

b. Environmental Impact

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires that, before any federal action is taken which could affect the natural or socioeconomic environment, the action's impact must be fully assessed. In the Air Force, environmental assessment ranges from a brief informal review to an extensive

Impact statement. In every case, a proposed action's environmental assessment ends with either a negative determination at some level of review or progresses until a Final Environmental Impact Statement is published at the Congressional level.

At a specific Air Force base, the environmental review begins with the Base Environmental Planner preparing an environmental assessment (EA) according to AFR 19-1 and AFR 19-2. In most cases, the EA is then reviewed at major air command level where it is given a negative determination or elevated to a Candidate Environmental Impact Statement.

The Base Environmental Planner should also initiate action for A-95 clearinghouse coordination so that other agencies surrounding the base are aware of the proposed wind machine installation and have the opportunity to comment.

If a proposed installation is of large scope, such as a wind farm, or if environmental impact is evident, the use of the Environmental Technical Information System (ETIS) may assist greatly in the assessment process. The ETIS computerized system, along with the site-specific inputs, can produce a complete assessment in a short period of time.

c. Discussion of Some Important Institutional Issues

(1) Noise

Some of the earlier DOD large wind machines experienced noise problems. Current research indicates that noise is not a problem for small machines and advanced technology will hopefully eliminate this problem for large machines as well.

(2) Electromagnetic Interference

Most of the research thus far has been directed at TV interference. It is known that the upper UHF channels are particularly susceptible to wind machine-induced interference. Research is continuing in order to determine impacts on other frequencies and transmission modes. For DOD, it is still important to ascertain possible interference with radar, microwave, telemetry and other communication and data transmission systems. The DOD Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center, located in Annapolis,

Maryland, is the DOD center for problems pertaining to electromagnetic interference. They are working to evaluate electromagnetic interference caused by wind machines.

(3) Airfield Clear Zones

The Base Siting Specialist must carefully check a proposed wind machine site to insure that Clear Zone criteria are met. This is more of a concern for large wind machines with hub heights greater than 100 feet. Coordination with local FAA officials will also be necessary. Any local zoning restrictions, as with government leased land, must also be considered.

(4) Flora/Fauna

Impacts on vegetation and animal life must be assessed. Of particular concern is the presence of endangered species which could restrict wind machine siting.

(5) Historical Sites

The Historic Preservation Act of 1966 protects historic sites from modification. Though not a problem for most bases, Vandenberg AFB, for example, has over 400 reported archaeological sites which cannot be disturbed. This factor, as with endangered species, can further limit wind machine siting on federal installations.

(6) Utility Interface

If a wind machine (or machines) is to be tied into the existing utility grid, a formal agreement with the supplying utility company must be obtained. Items such as connection charge, back-feed protection, and sell-back rate structure must be resolved. It should be noted that poor site selection could result in power more costly than from conventional sources, if the demand rate increases and a low sell-back rate results from the grid connection. Such an instance might be a facility requiring backup power 24 hours per day and operational for only 8 hours with much of the wind power fed into the utility network. The end use of the wind machine installation is, therefore, a most important decision.

(7) Public Concern

Most of the reaction to wind machines has been positive. People recognize the need for alternatives to fossil fuels and in general voice no objection to wind machines, with the possible exception of noise. Safety is also of primary concern in any energy-producing process and product testing actively underway by Rocky Flats, DOE, and other agencies will hopefully address this question.

6. DESKTOP COMPUTER PROGRAMS

a. Introduction

The desktop computer programs described in this section are designed to support the methodologies of Section III. Programs are described here and program listings and sample outputs are shown in Appendix B. All programs are written in BASIC language and listings shown are peculiar to the HP 85 desktop computer. Similar programs are available for the HP 9830, HP 9831, HP 9835 and can be easily adapted to the HP System 45. Users should have the appropriate computer manuals at hand when running these programs.

b. PROGRAM "CKETAC"

The Weibull distribution is frequently used to model actual wind speed frequency distributions. Use of such a model allows a lengthy data set to be described by two parameters, c and k , where c is called the scale factor and k the shape factor. A probability density function, $p(V)$, can be defined as the probability per unit speed interval at V , dV .

$$p(V)dV = (k/c)(V/c)^{k-1} \exp[-(V/c)^k] dV$$

The cumulative probability function or wind speed duration curve is then

$$p(V < V_x) = \int_0^{V_x} p(V)dV = 1 - \exp[-(V_x/c)^k].$$

The values of c and k are estimated using an actual wind speed distribution summary, in this case one provided by the USAF Environmental Technical Applications Center (ETAC), and a best least squares fit procedure described in Reference 1, (9). The data necessary for this procedure may be in the

manually or read from tape. If input manually, the program will allow the operator to store the data to preclude having to reinput the data if more calculations are needed later. The program requires a number of occurrences for each wind speed measured in knots. It computes average wind speed and the Weibull constants, c and k , starting at 1 knot and continuing to 45 knots or the highest velocity for which an occurrence has been observed. The operator has the option of changing these limits to get a better fit of the distribution to the actual data. Video displays and hardcopies of percent time at speed and percent time above speed are produced, along with correlation coefficients.

Input: IF INPUT MANUALLY -

- Data location (where data was collected)
- Period of data (when it was collected)
- Number of occurrences for velocities from 0 to 45 kts
- Name of data storage file (if required)

IF INPUT FROM TAPE -

- The name of the data file

IF c AND k ARE KNOWN

- c (mph), k

Output:

- Average wind speed
- c (mph), k
- Mean, standard deviation and correlation coefficients for Weibull curve fit

Hardcopy:

- Tables of speeds, number of occurrences, percent time at and above speed
- Average wind speed (mph and knots)
- Wind speed range for Weibull fit
- Mean, standard deviation and correlation coefficients for Weibull curve fit
- Graphs of percent time at and above speed

c. PROGRAM "CKCOMP"

This program computes the Weibull parameters, c and k, as described from Program "CKETAC", using occurrences from a wind speed compiler. The compiler supplies data from eight different wind directions in 32 2-mile per hour increments from 0 to 64 miles per hour. The program computes c and k from 15 to 63 mph or the highest speed for which an occurrence has been observed. Graphs with the actual data points and with the curve defined by the Weibull constants are plotted to help the operator to decide on the quality of the fit. It is possible to compute c and k for limits other than 15 to 63 mph by inputting different limits when cued by the program.

Input: IF INPUT MANUALLY -

Data location

Period of data

Number of occurrences for eight directions and 2 mph increments

Name of data storage file (if required)

IF INPUT FROM TAPE -

The name of the data file

IF c AND k ARE KNOWN -

c (mph), k

Output:

Same as "CKETAC"

Hardcopy:

Same as "CKETAC": EXCEPT the units on the wind speeds between which c and k are computed will be miles per hour

d. PROGRAM "WEIPOW"

This program computes the total power density, in watts per square meter, available in a wind speed distribution described by Weibull parameters c and k . The power density calculated is not that expected from a wind machine, but rather that available in the wind if 100% could be extracted. The Weibull probability is calculated for each wind speed, multiplied by that wind speed cubed, and then converted to the proper units and summed.

Input:

Weibull constants, c (mph), k

Output:

Power in the wind (watts per square meter)

Hardcopy:

c , k , and power

e. PROGRAM "CHGHT"

This program extrapolates Weibull parameters, c_1 and k_1 , from one height, z_1 , to a second height, z_2 . The Weibull parameters, c_2 and k_2 , at height z_2 can be estimated by the following empirical relations suggested by Justus, et al, (9).

$$c_2 = c_1 (z_2/z_1)^n$$

$$k_2 = k_1 [1 - 0.088 \ln(z_1/10)] / [1 - 0.088 \ln(z_2/10)]$$

where $n = [0.37 - 0.088 \ln c_1] / [1 - 0.088 \ln(z_1/10)]$

These relationships are thought applicable for $z_2 < 100$ meters in relatively flat terrain and over a fairly wide range of surface roughnesses.

Input:

Weibull constants, c (m/sec), k

Height at which c and k were computed (meters)

Height for which new values of c and k are desired (meters)

Output:

Weibull constants for new height

Hardcopy:

Original c and k

Original height

New c and k

New height

f. PROGRAM "WINDEL"

This program models a wind machine operating in a specific wind regime described by Weibull parameters c and k. If the wind speed probability distribution $p(V)$ is known and the output power of a wind machine as a function of wind speed is given by $P(V)$, then the average output power of the machine in this wind regime is

$$\bar{P} = \int_0^{\infty} P(V)p(V)dV.$$

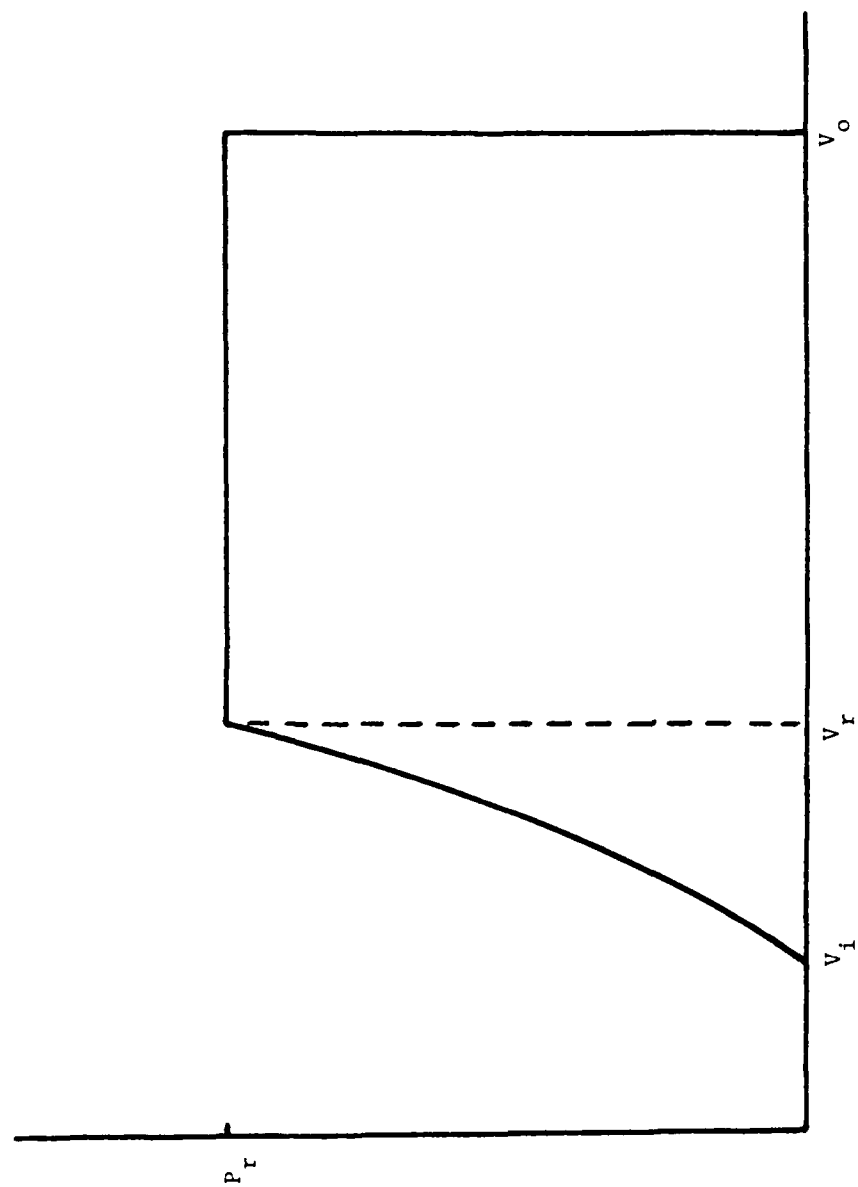
The model used here for the output power of a wind machine as a function of wind speed is shown in Figure 15. Mathematically, this function is:

$$P(V) = \begin{cases} 0 & V \leq V_i \\ P_r(A+BV+CV^2) & V_i < V \leq V_r \\ P_r & V_r < V \leq V_o \\ 0 & V > V_o \end{cases}$$

where V is the wind speed at the hub height of the wind machine. P_r is its rated power and A , B and C are coefficients determined internally to the program as described by Justus, et al, (9). V_i is the cut-in wind speed of the wind machine, V_r is the speed at which the machine reaches rated power and V_o is the cut-out or shutdown speed of the machine.

The annual energy output of the machine is then

$$\bar{E} = 8760 \times \bar{P}.$$



Hub Height Wind Speed, V (mph)

Figure 15. Wind Machine Power Output Model

A common measure of wind machine performance at a specific site is the capacity factor, C_f , which is the ratio of the actual average power output to the rated power of the wind machine.

$$C_f = \bar{P} / P_r .$$

Another common measure of wind machine performance is called the recovery factor, R_f . This factor is a ratio of the annual energy output of the wind machine to the total energy that was available in the wind,

$$R_f = \bar{E} / \int_0^{\infty} (1/2 \rho A_s V^3) p(V) dV$$

where A_s is the swept area of the wind machine rotor and ρ is the air density.

Input:

- Cut-in wind speed, V_i , (mph)
- Rated wind speed, V_r , (mph)
- Cut-out wind speed, V_o , (mph)
- Number of 1 mph intervals, cut-in speed to rated speed
- Wind turbine rated power (kW)
- Wind turbine rotor diameter (feet)
- Site elevation above sea level (feet)
- Weibull constants c and k (c in mph)
- Number of hours considered (usually 8760 for one year)
- Commercial electric costs (\$/kW-hr)

Output:

- Wind turbine swept area (ft^2)
- Average wind speed (mph)
- Average power output (kW)
- Capacity factor, C_f
- Energy output, $\bar{E}$ (kW-hr for the period of time considered)
- Recovery factor, R_f
- Dollars per square meter (value of the commercial power replaced by power produced from one square meter of wind turbine area)

Hardcopy:

Same as input and output

g. PROGRAM "WINDE2"

This program performs the same function as WINDE1 except here the wind machine power output curve, $P(V)$, is described by a polynomial of degree n . Some wind machines display a power output which cannot be modeled as shown in Figure 15. WINDE2 uses Simpson's Rule to numerically integrate the product of wind frequency distribution (described by Weibull parameters c and k) and the wind machine power output curve, $P(V)$, where

$$P(V) = a_0 + a_1 V + a_2 V^2 \dots a_n V^n .$$

The user must independently generate the coefficients $a_0 \dots a_n$ for a best fit of the actual power output curve. Many routines, such as least squares fit, are readily available for this purpose.

Input:

Cut-in wind speed (mph)
Cut-out wind speed (mph)
Weibull constants, c and k (c in mph)
Wind turbine rated power (kW)
Wind turbine rotor diameter (feet)
Site elevation above sea level (feet)
Number of hours considered (usually 8760 for 1 year)
Number of polynomial coefficients to describe wind turbine power curve, $n + 1$
Values of polynomial coefficients, $a_0 \dots a_n$
Integration steps (even number - cut-out speed minus cut-in wind speed)
Commercial electric costs (\$/kW-hr)

Output:

Average wind speed (mph)
Energy output (kW-hr)
Capacity factor, C_f
Recovery factor, R_f
Dollars per square meter (value of the commercial power replaced by power produced from one square meter of wind turbine area)

Hardcopy:

Same input and output

SECTION V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. CONCLUSIONS

a. USAFA Wind Site Survey

Results of the wind site survey of the USAF Academy indicate a moderate wind potential with indications of more potential, perhaps even that of a "good" site, at elevations above 30 meters on ridge line sites #1 and #2. However, economic analyses using the Site #1 results showed long payback periods primarily due to low present costs of electrical power. Based upon these results, wind machine installations at USAFA are not currently cost effective. However, better definition of ridge speedup effects, coupled with future unforeseen commercial power cost escalation, could well drive the Air Force Academy to a more competitive position. In addition, and perhaps of more importance, wind site survey techniques developed at USAFA can be applied to similar surveys at other Air Force bases.

b. Wind Site Survey Methodologies for USAF Bases

Tests of the three methodologies presented in this report indicate they can be successfully used to support USAF inputs to the federal applications study required in the Wind Energy Systems Act of 1980. However, the Air Force Method of economic analysis does not adequately support the methodologies due to omission of utility escalation rates when calculating years-to-simple-payback.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

a. USAFA Wind Site Survey

To produce a more complete set of wind characteristics for USAFA, one or two 30-meter towers equipped with instrumentation suggested in Section IV. 3. should be installed at ridge line sites. As this information becomes available, and/or commercial power costs escalate at a higher rate than assumed in this report, new economic calculations should be completed.

b. Wind Site Survey Methodologies for USAF Bases

Methodology I should be applied to a rank ordering of all USAF bases in support of the federal applications study. Methodologies II and III should also be used where appropriate. The economic analysis referred to in this report as the Air Force Method should be revised to more adequately support funding for wind machine installations anticipated under the direct federal procurement provisions of the Wind Energy Systems Act of 1980.

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APPENDIX A

USAFA WIND SITE SURVEY RESULTS TABLES AND FIGURES

1. USAFA WIND TURBINE TEST SITE

Tables A-1 through A-5 and Figures A-1 through A-24 show tabulated annual and seasonal wind characteristics for the USAF Academy Wind Turbine Test Site (USAFA WECS Site). Tables A-1 through A-5 show wind speed versus direction where each column represents occurrences in the 2 mph increment below that speed. Figures A-15 through A-24 show wind direction variations for time of day. All tables and figures were produced from strip chart data reduced using the digitizing capabilities of an HP-9830 desktop computer. Missing time periods represent downtime on the WECS Site wind data recorder.

2. USAFA COMPILATOR SITE

Tables A-6 through A-10 and Figures A-25 through A-39 show tabulated annual and seasonal wind characteristics for Site #1, called the USAFA Compiler Site. Tables A-6 through A-10 list wind speed occurrences at 1-second intervals for 32 2 mph speed bins versus eight magnetic wind directions. Included on the figures are Weibull coefficients for curve fits to the percent time above speed data. The reliability of data shown for summer and fall 1979 is questionable. During this period, the wind direction head malfunctioned due to a manufacturing defect later corrected by the supplier.

3. TALA FLIGHT RECORDS

Figures A-40 through A-51 show vertical wind speed and direction profiles from flights of the TALA anemometer above Sites #1, #2, and #3. Site #1 is referred to on the figures as the Compiler Site, while Sites #2 and #3 are referred to as the North and South Accumulators, respectively. Data points for 10 meters are those taken from fixed instrumentation at those sites.

FIGURE A-1: WORD CLOUD GENERATED BY VS. DIRECTION, USAFA SEC5 SITE, SPRING 1978

[illegible][illegible]

USAFR WECS SITE DATA
SPRING 1978

AVE WIND SPEED = 4.9 MPH

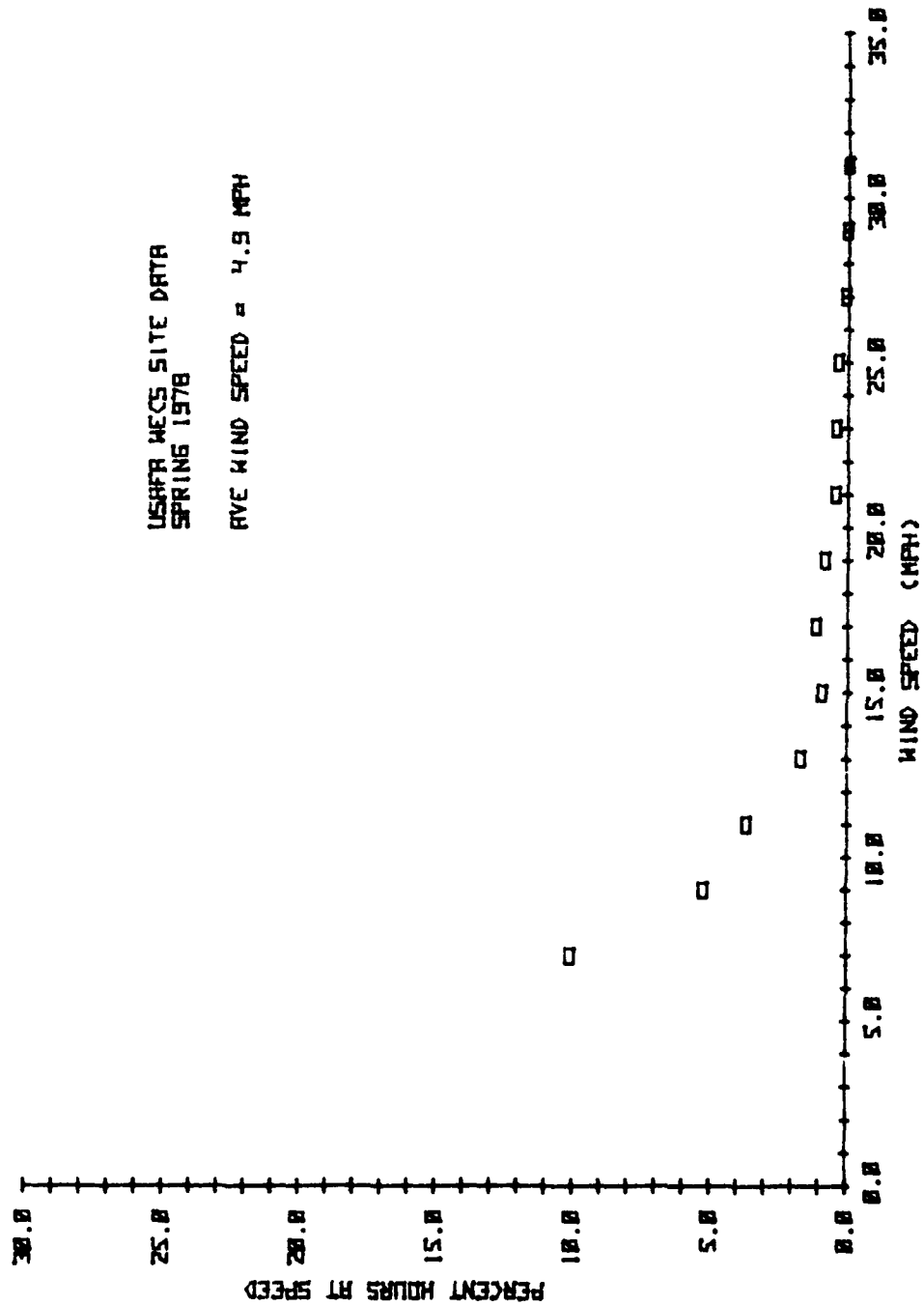


Figure A-1. Percent Hours at Speed,
USAFA WECS Site, Spring, 1978

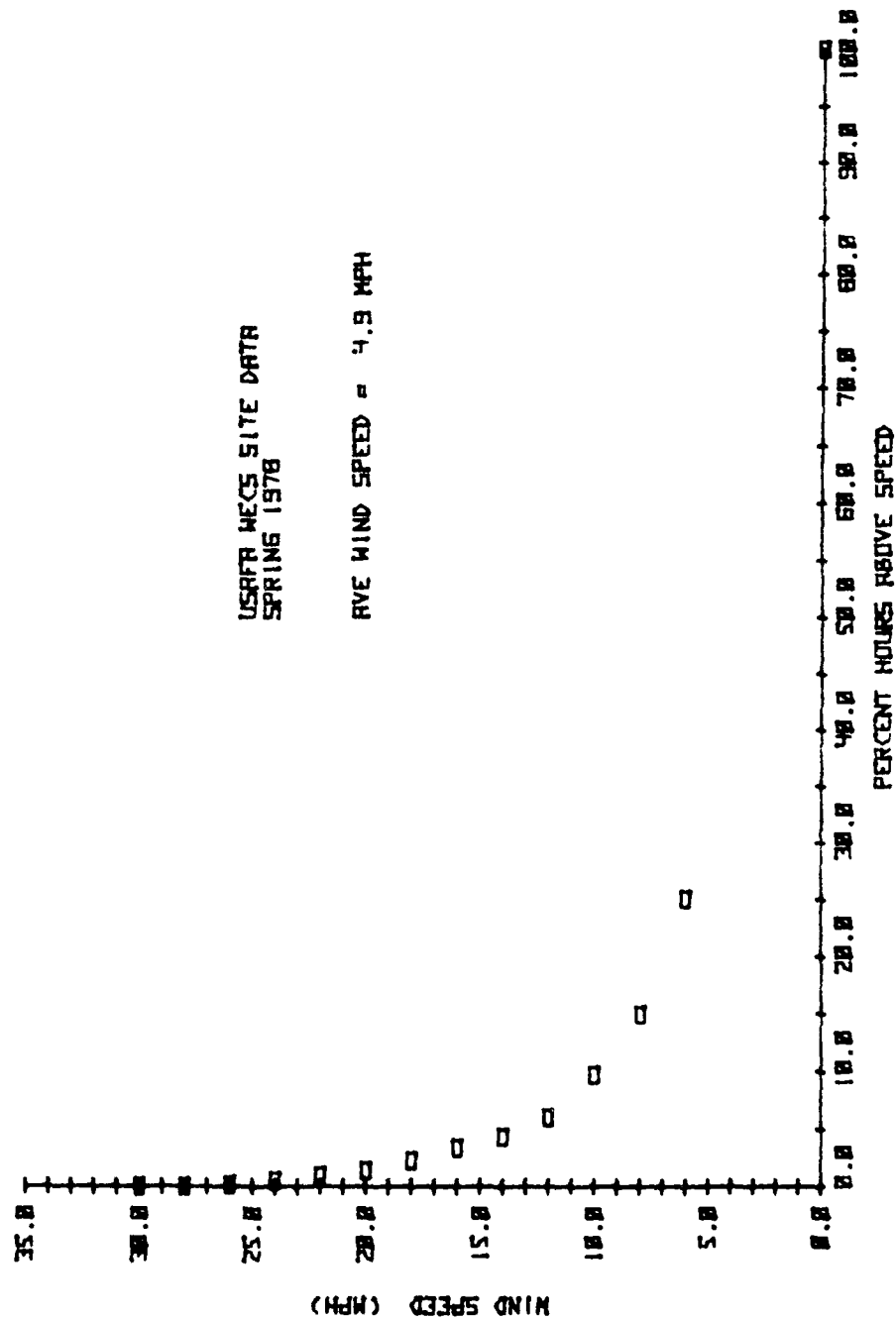


Figure A-2. Percent Hours Above Speed,
USAFR WECS Site, Spring 1978

USAFR WEC5 SITE
SPRING 1978

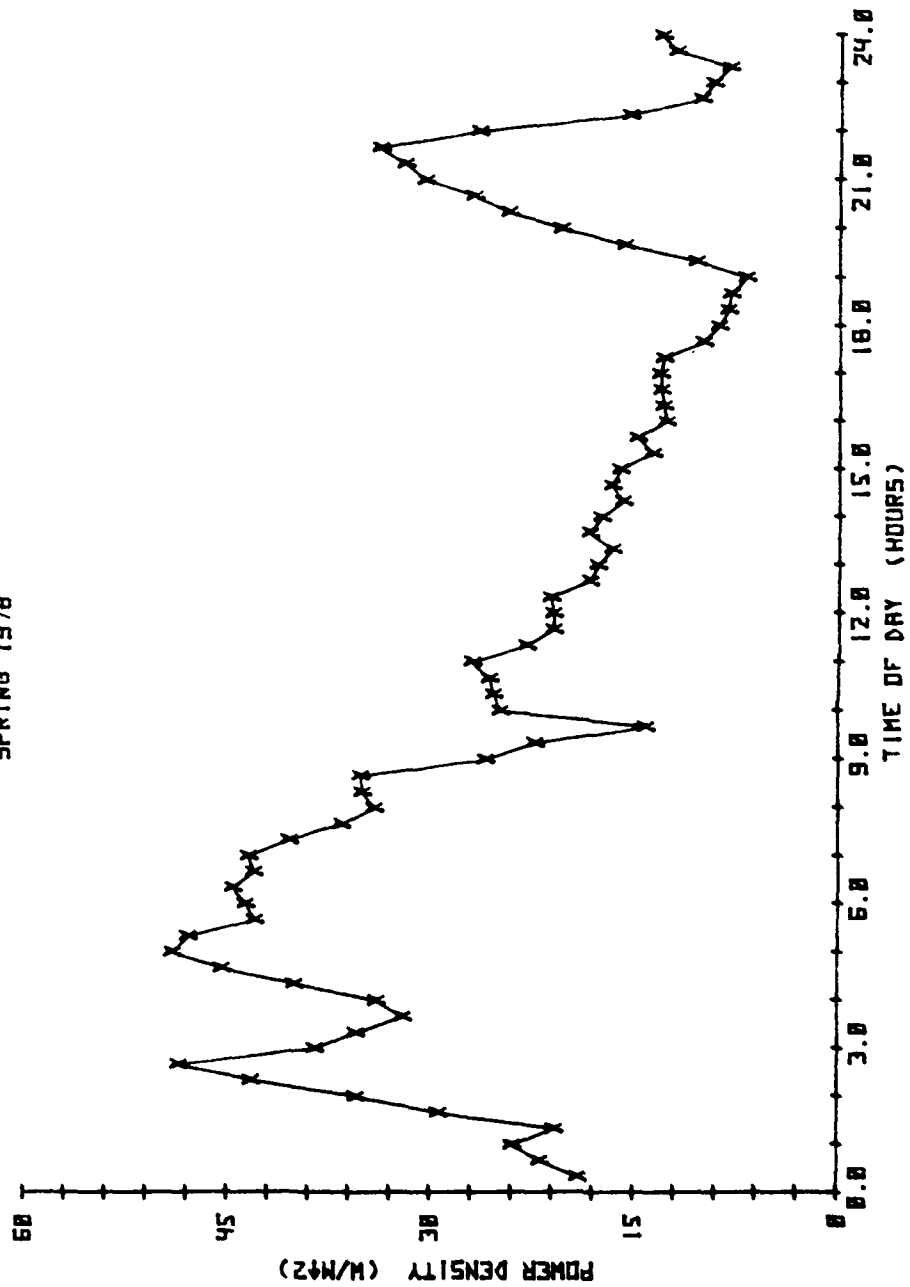


Figure A-3. Power Density,
USAFR WEC5 Site, Spring 1978

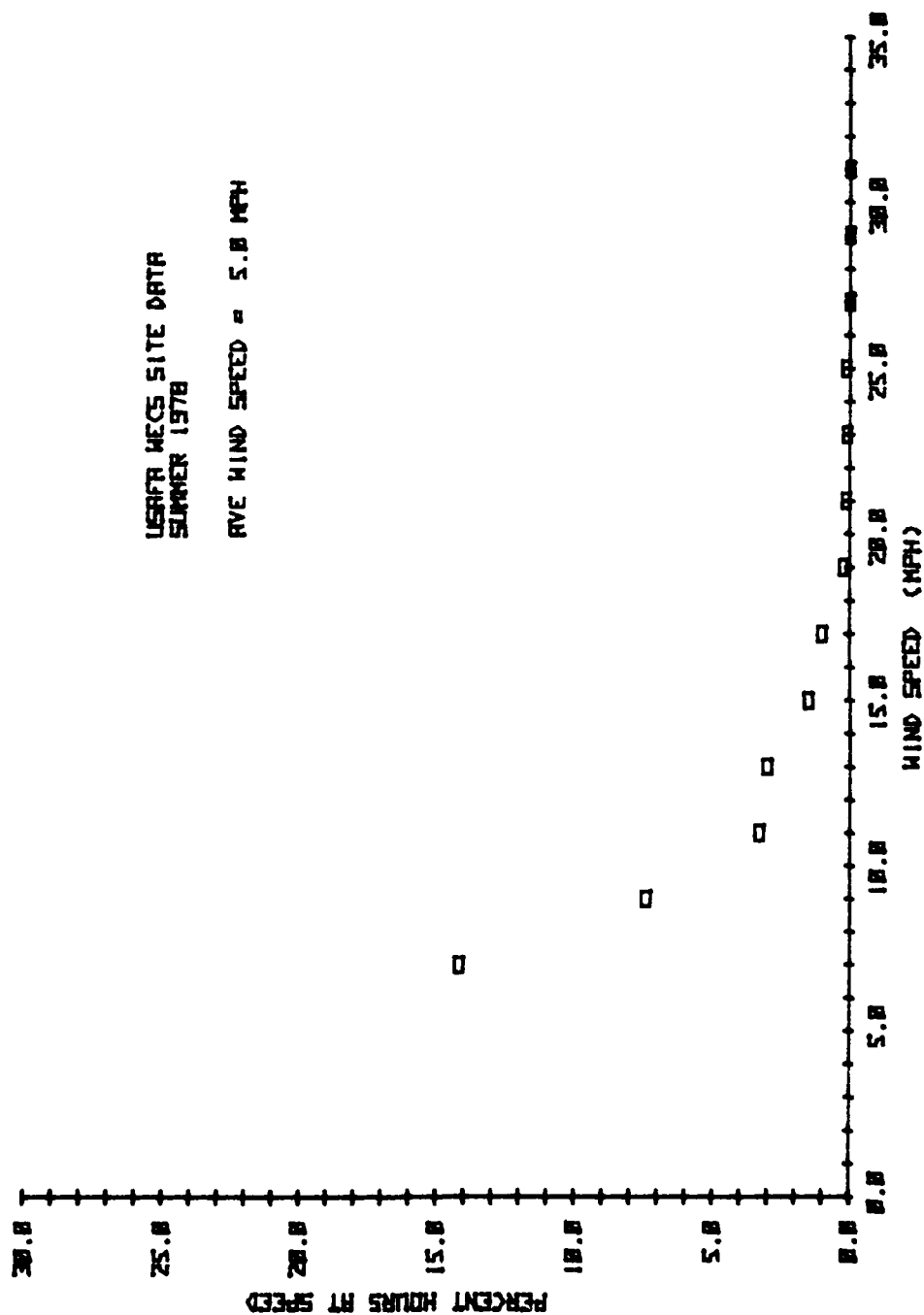


Figure A-4. Percent Hours at Speed,
USAF WEC Site, Summer 1978

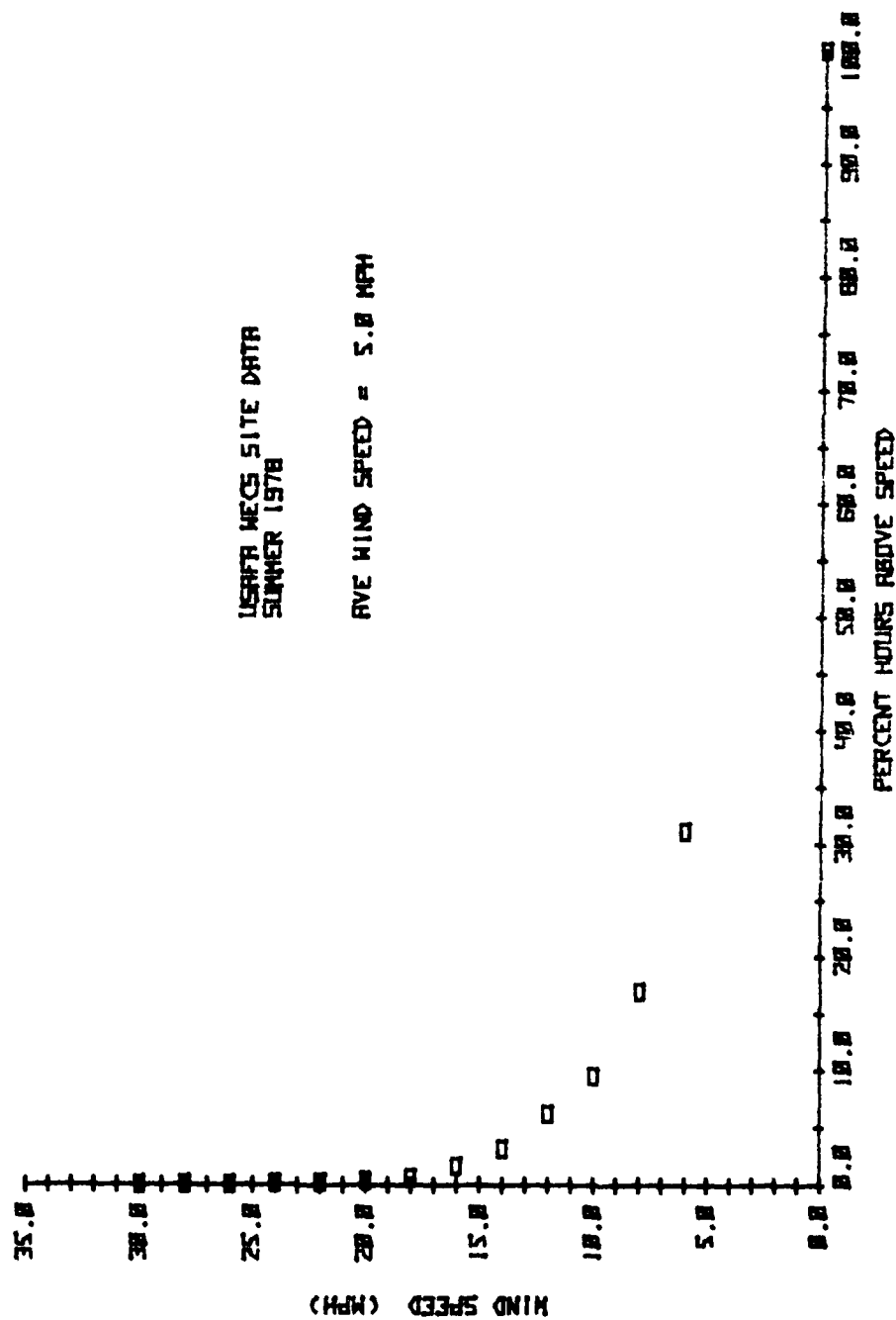


Figure A-5. Percent Hours Above Speed,
USAF WECG Site, Summer 1978

USAF WECs SITE
SUMMER 1978

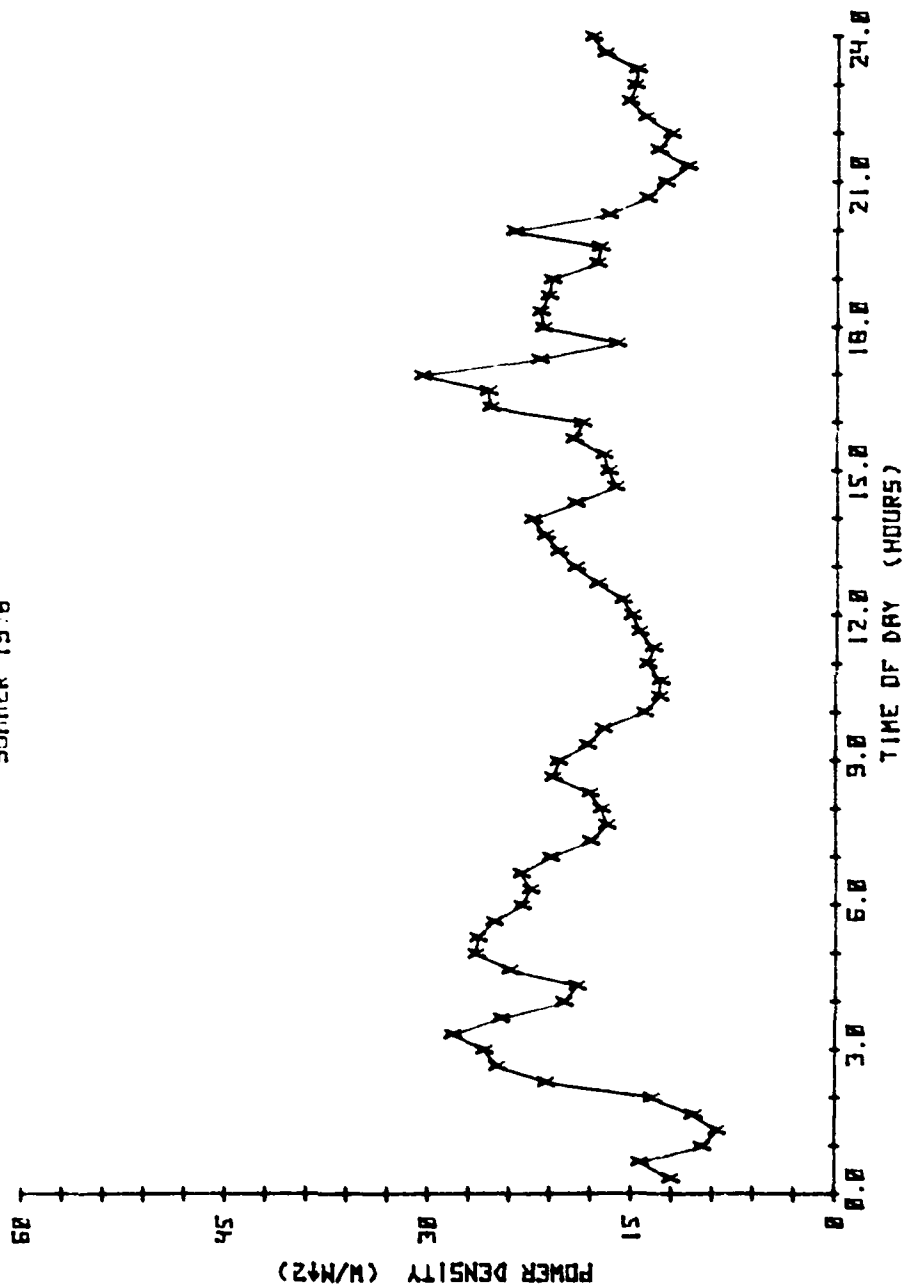


Figure A-6. Power Density,
USAF WECs Site, Summer 1978

TABLE A-4: WIND SPEED OCCURRENCE VS. DIRECTION, USAFA WECS SITE, FALL 1978

THE FOLLOWING TABLE REFLECTS WIND SPEED OCCURRENCE VS. DIRECTION FOR THE FALL 1978 PERIOD.

DIRECTION	0	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104

USAF WECS SITE DATA
FALL 1978

AVE WIND SPEED = 4.7 MPH

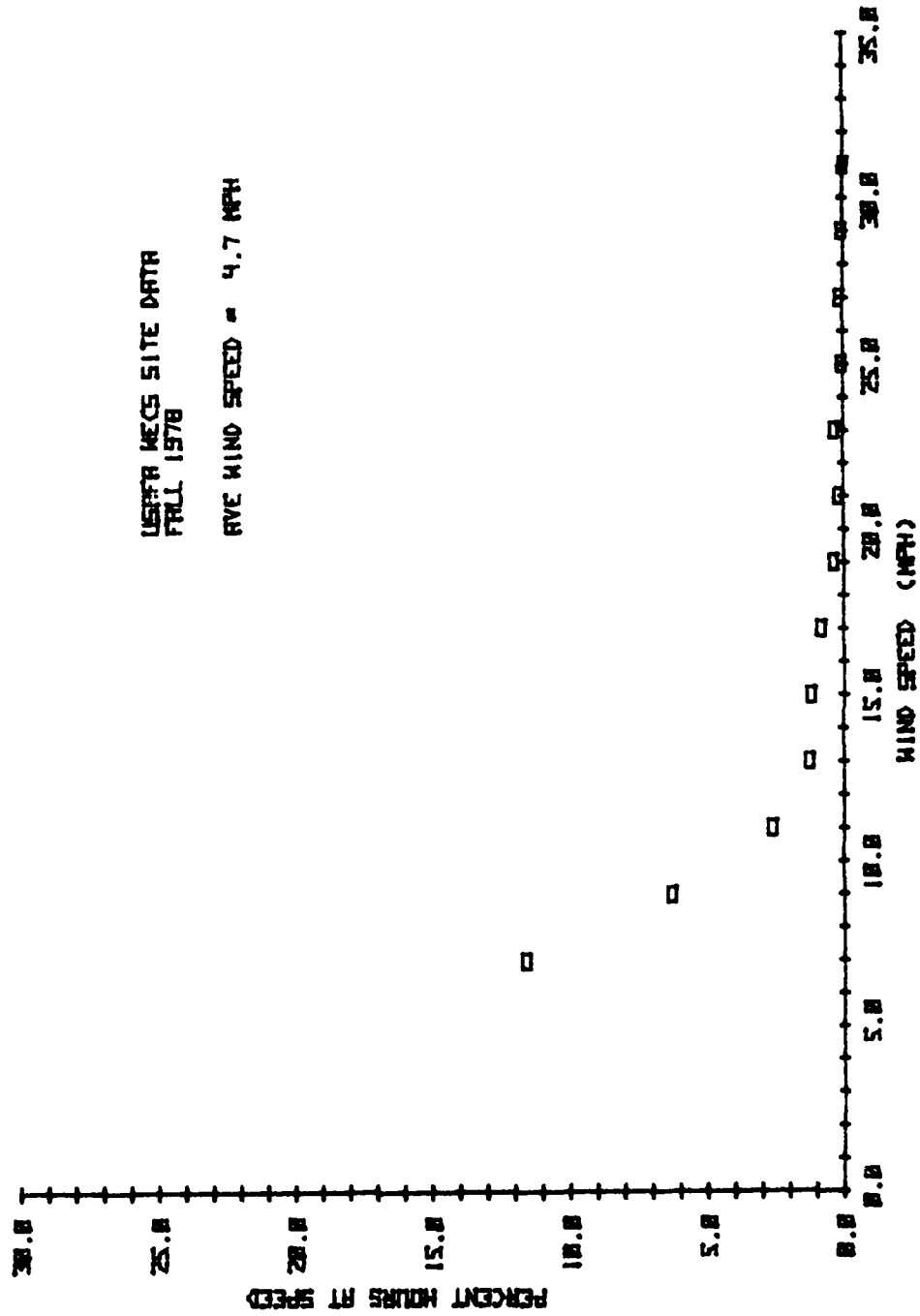


Figure A-7. Percent Hours at Speed,
USAF WECS Site, Fall 1978

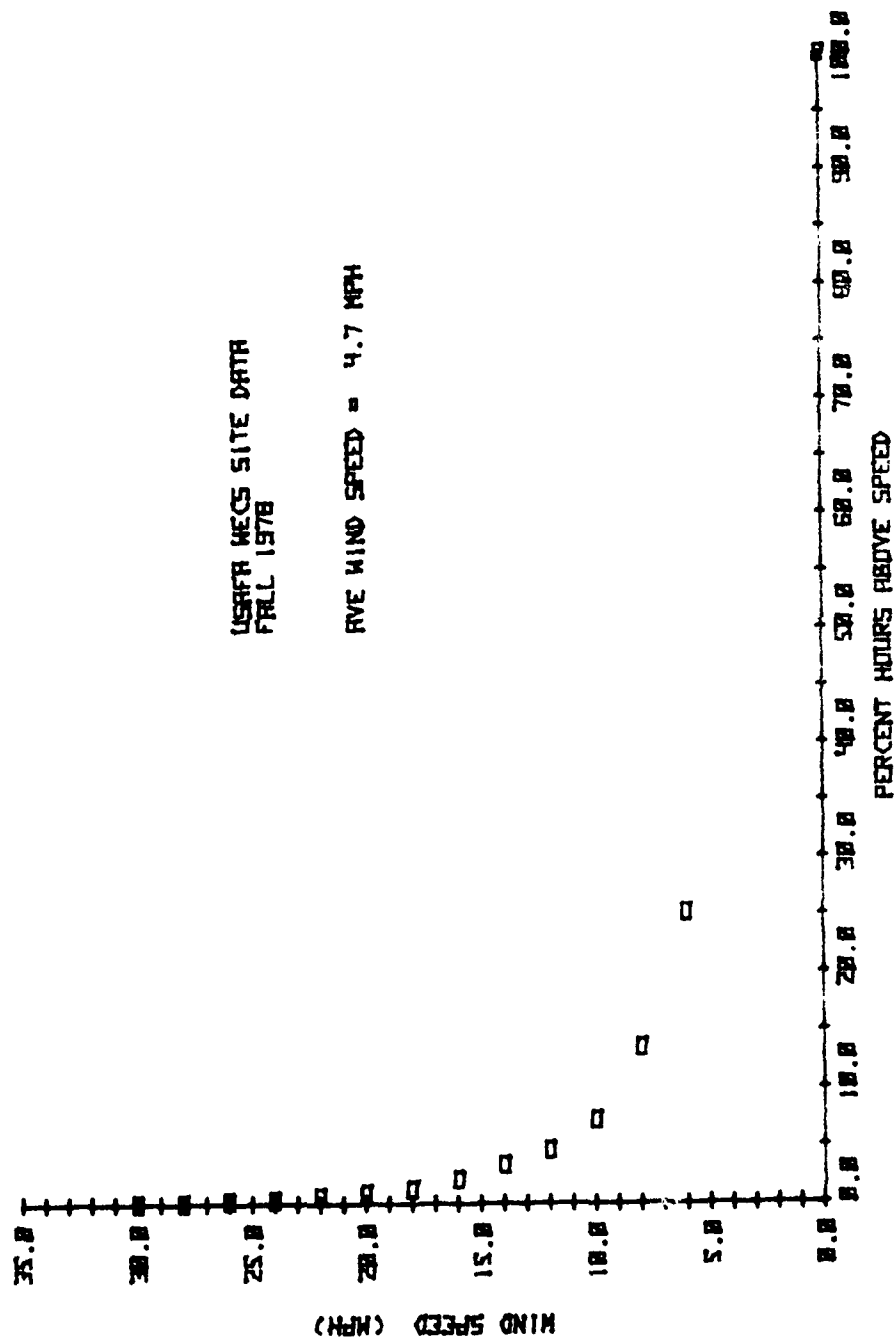


Figure A-8. Percent Hours Above Speed,
USAF MEC5 Site, Fall 1978

USAF WEC'S SITE
FALL 1978

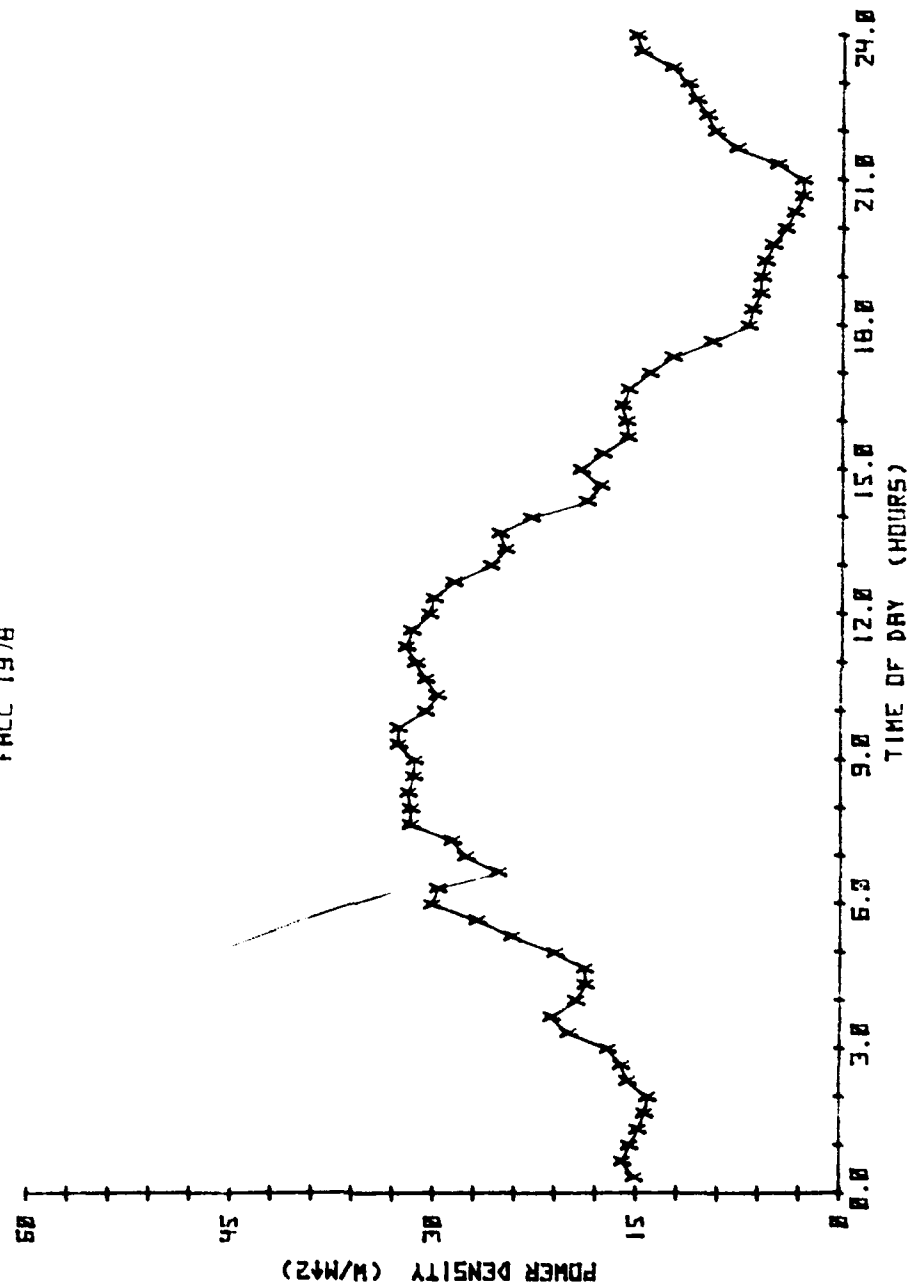


Figure A-9. Power Density,
USAF WEC'S Site, Fall 1978

TABLE A-4: WIND DIRECTION OCCURRENCE VS. DIRECTION, USAFA WECS SITE, WINTER 1978

THE FOLLOWING TABLE IS THE
WINTER 1978 DATA FOR THE

DIRECTION	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360
0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0
240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0
270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0
300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0
330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0
360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57

TOTAL = 1 43 154

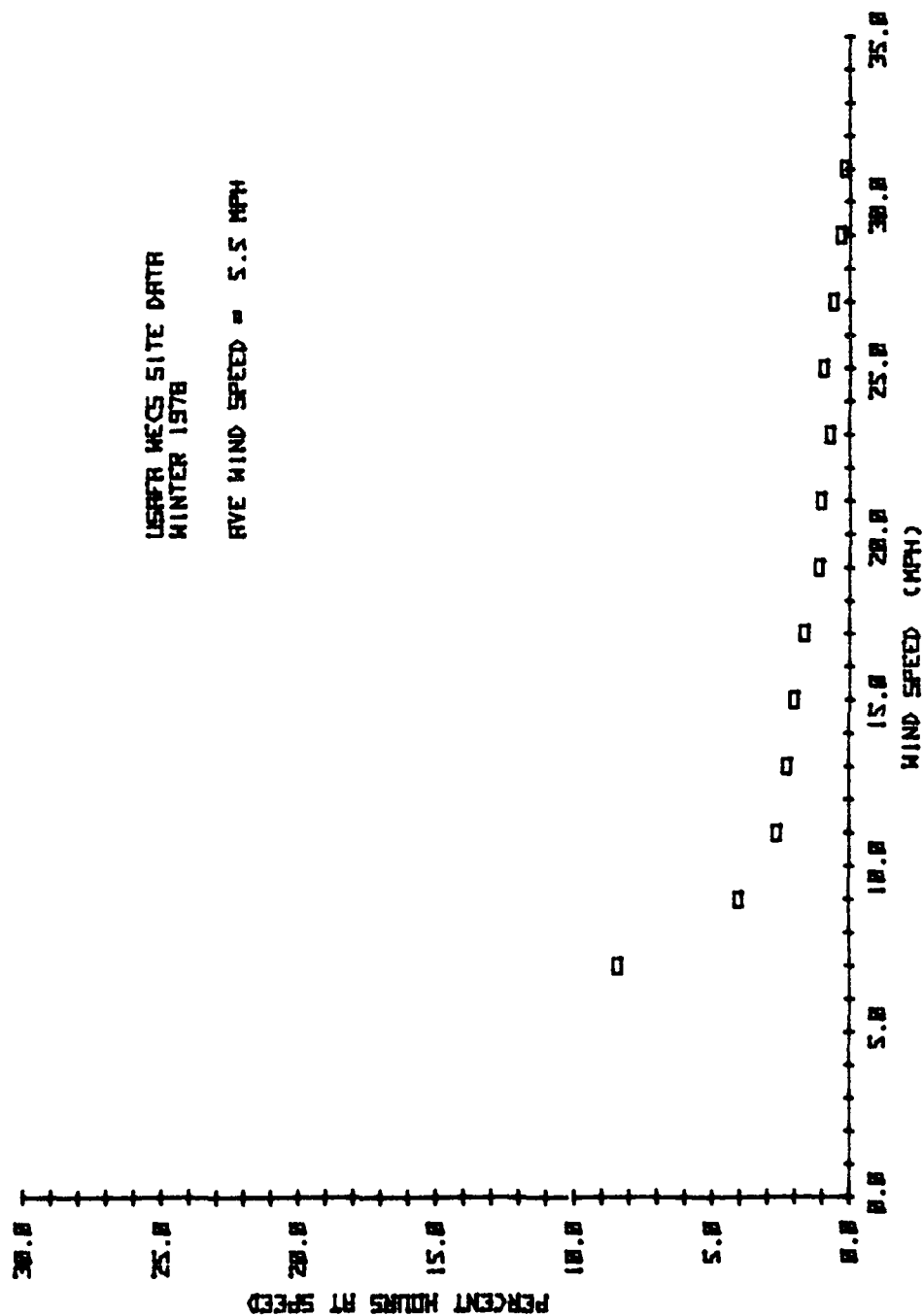


Figure A-10. Percent Hours at Speed,
USAF WECS Site, Winter 1978

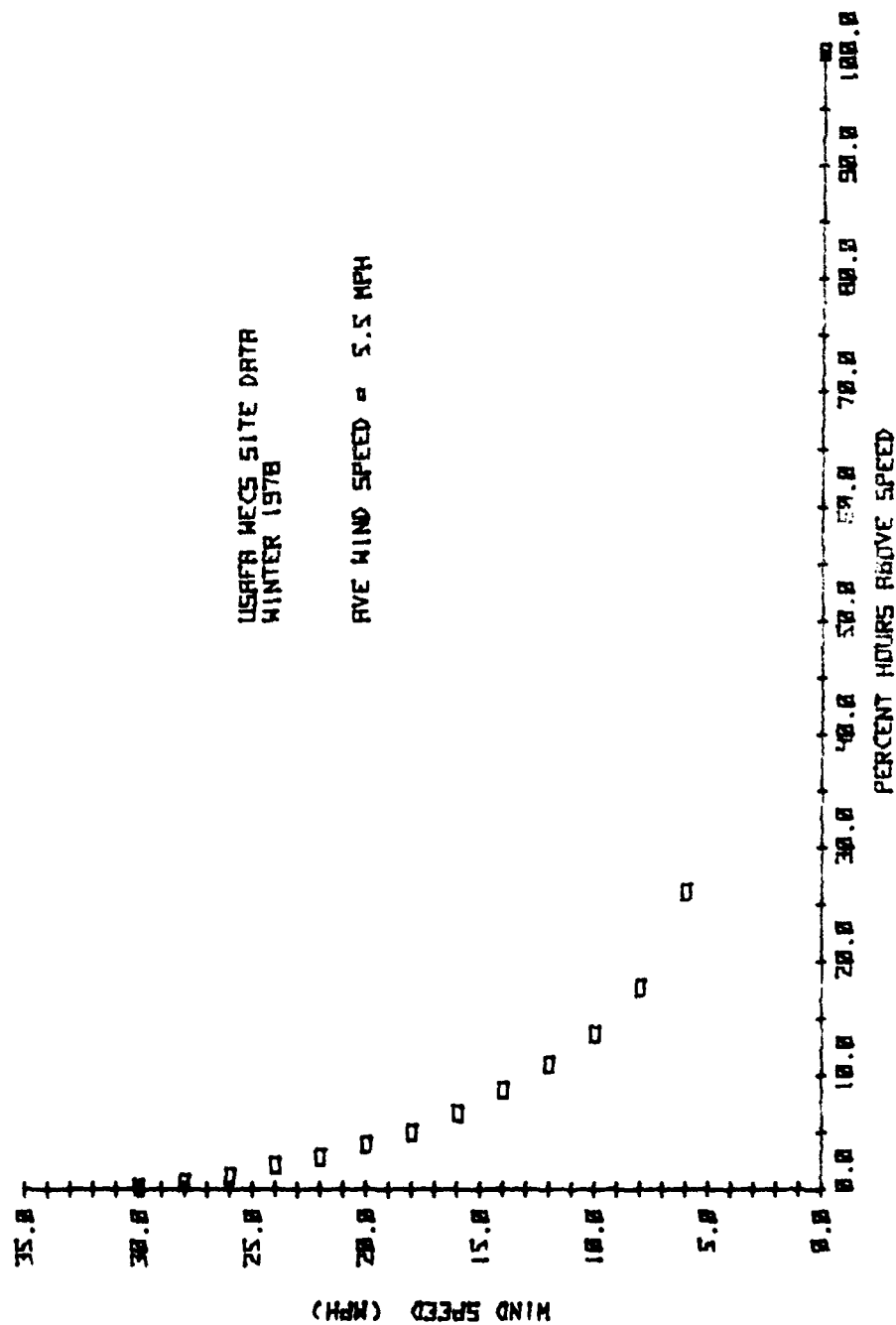


Figure A-11. Percent Hours Above Speed,
USAF WECs Site, Winter 1978

USAF (UNITED STATES AIR FORCE) ACADEMY WIND SITE
SURVEY: METHODOLOGIES FO..(U) AIR FORCE ENGINEERING AND
SERVICES CENTER TYDALL AFB FL ENGIN..

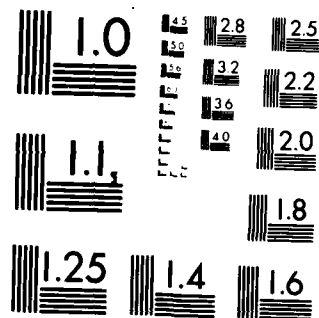
2/2

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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963-A

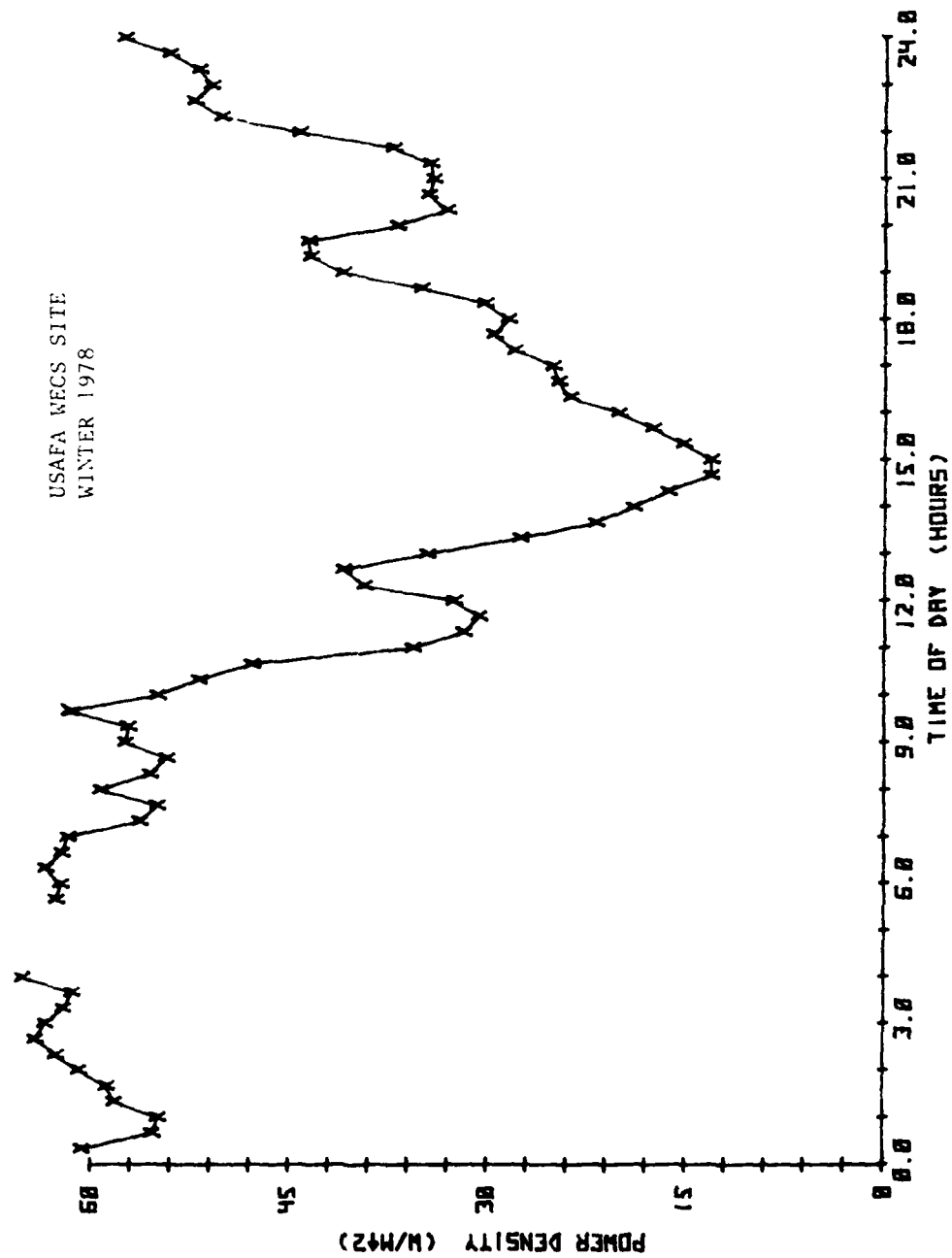


Figure A-12. Power Density,
USAF WECS Site, Winter 1978

TABLE A-5: WIND SPEED OCCURRENCE VS. DIRECTION, USAFA WECS SITE, CALENDAR YEAR 1978

THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE DATA COLLECTED:
CY 1978 USAFA WECS SITE

DIRECTION	<6	<8	<10	<12	<14	<16	<18	<20	<22	<24	<26	<28	<30	
0	169	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	121	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	109	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	127	17	3	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
80	160	16	3	5	2	1	1	0	0	3	2	2	1	0
100	291	39	14	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	727	231	128	52	18	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	668	142	59	14	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	399	23	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	349	16	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	201	26	11	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	204	30	21	16	10	8	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
240	208	40	57	52	35	52	38	24	24	19	11	12	0	4
260	229	54	53	39	28	17	18	9	7	4	4	1	2	2
280	252	34	27	10	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	341	21	7	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	514	30	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	362	38	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	5192	987	429	211	131	94	66	42	22	17	10	19	6	6

USAF WECS SITE DATA
CY 1978

AVE WIND SPEED = 4.9 MPH

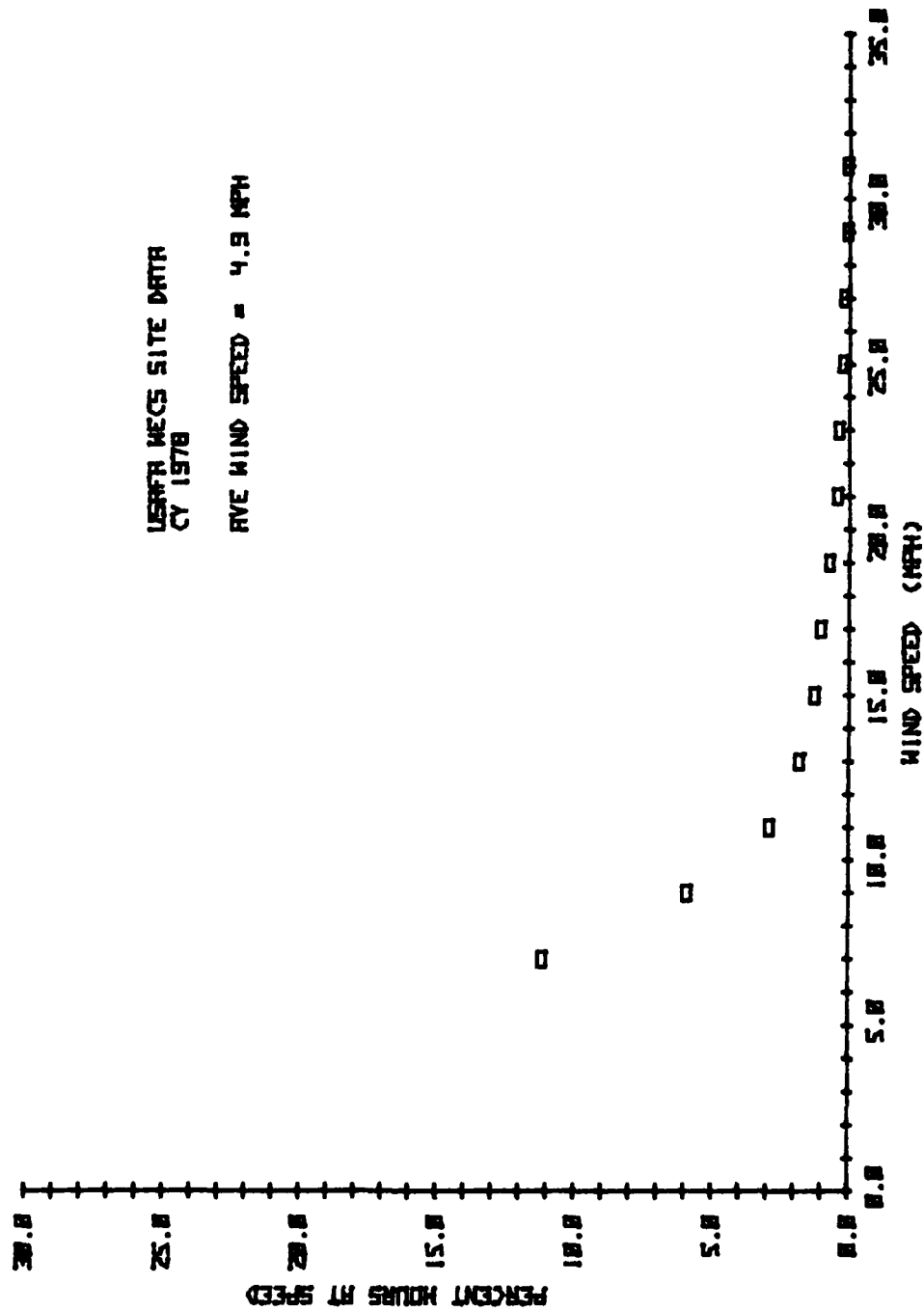


Figure A-13. Percent Hours at Speed,
USAF WECS Site, Calendar Year 1978

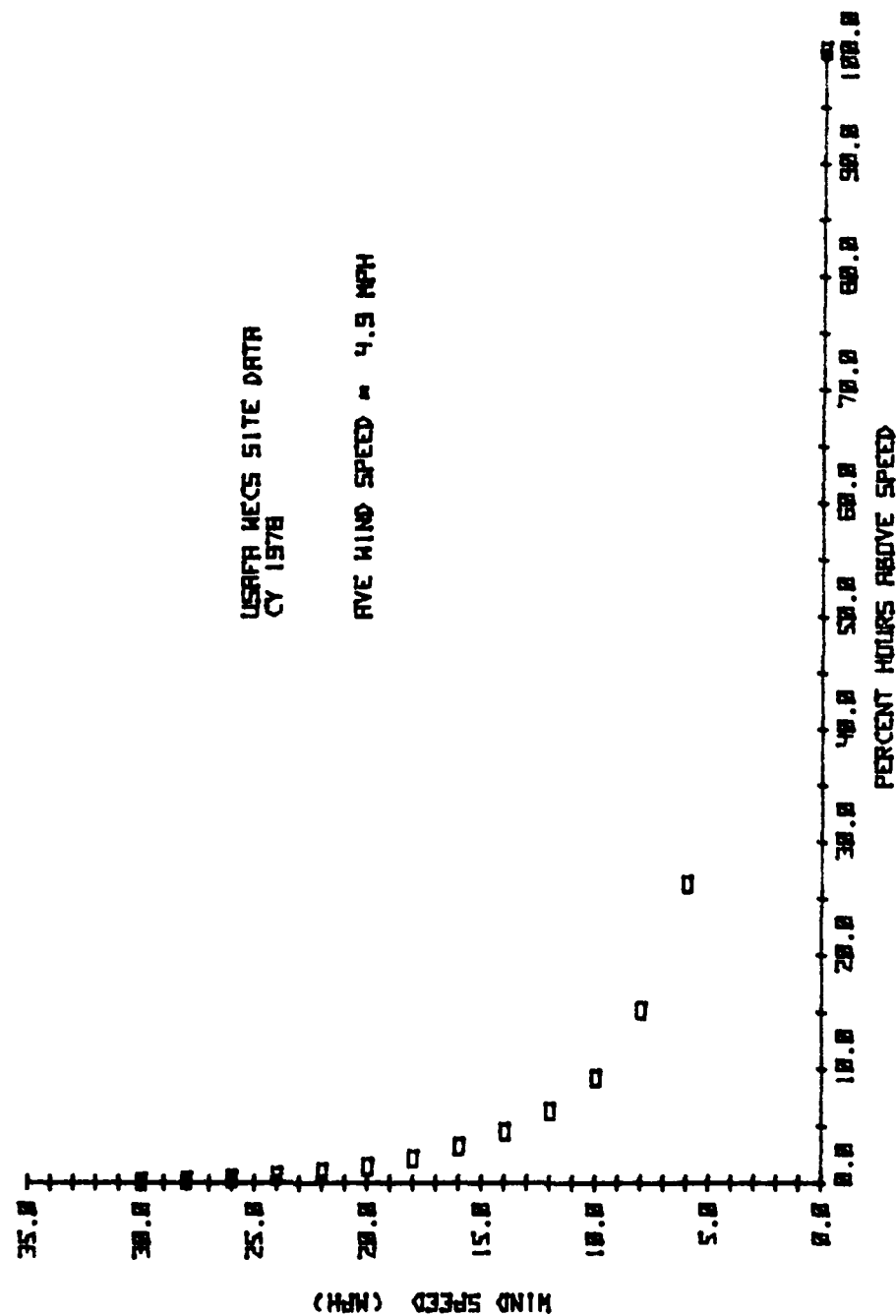


Figure A-14. Percent Hours Above Speed,
USAF WECS Site, Calendar Year 1978

USAFR WECS SITE WIND DIRECTION SCATTERGRAM
18-21, 27-31 JAN 1978

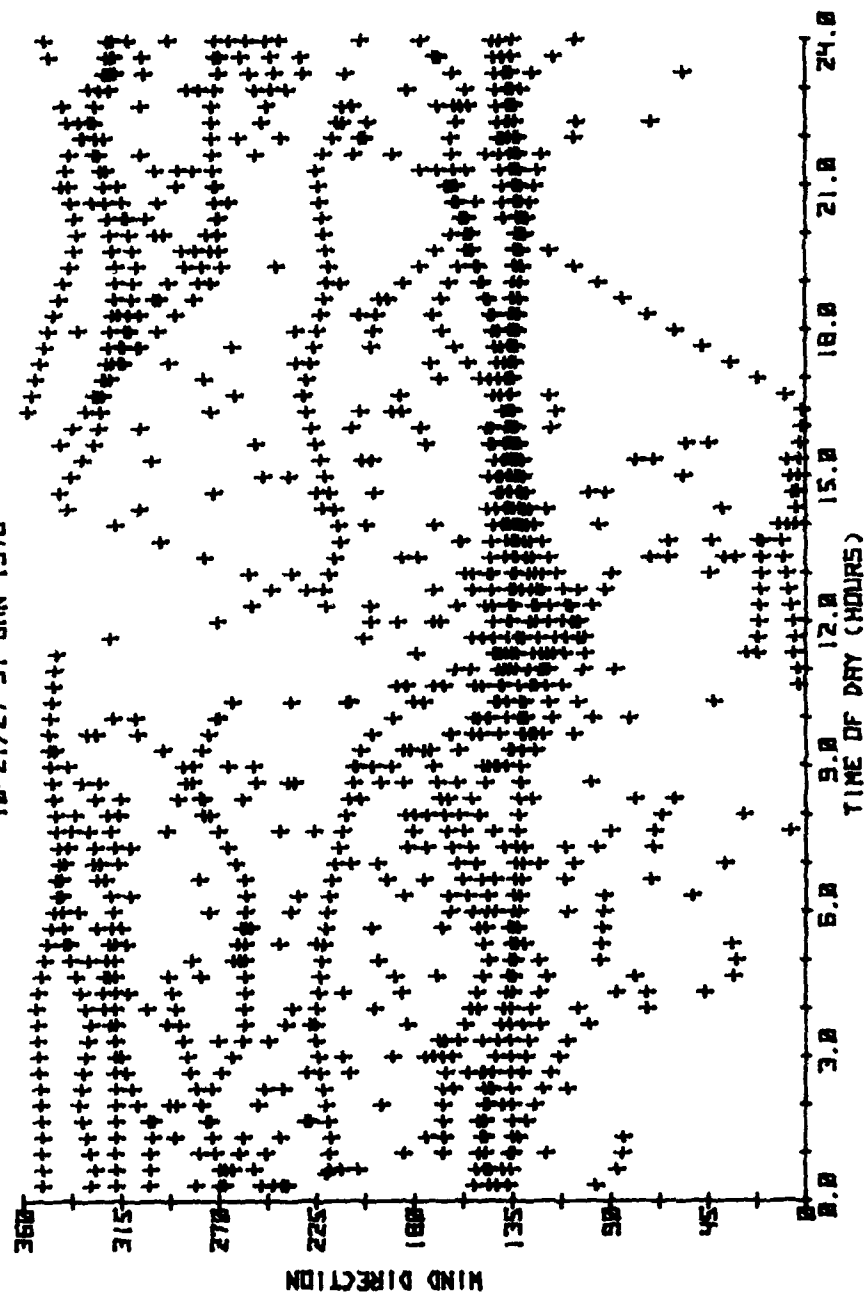


Figure A-15. Wind Direction vs. Time of Day,
USAFR WECS Site, Jan 1978

USAF WECS SITE WIND DIRECTION SCATTERGRAM
1-28 FEBRUARY 1978

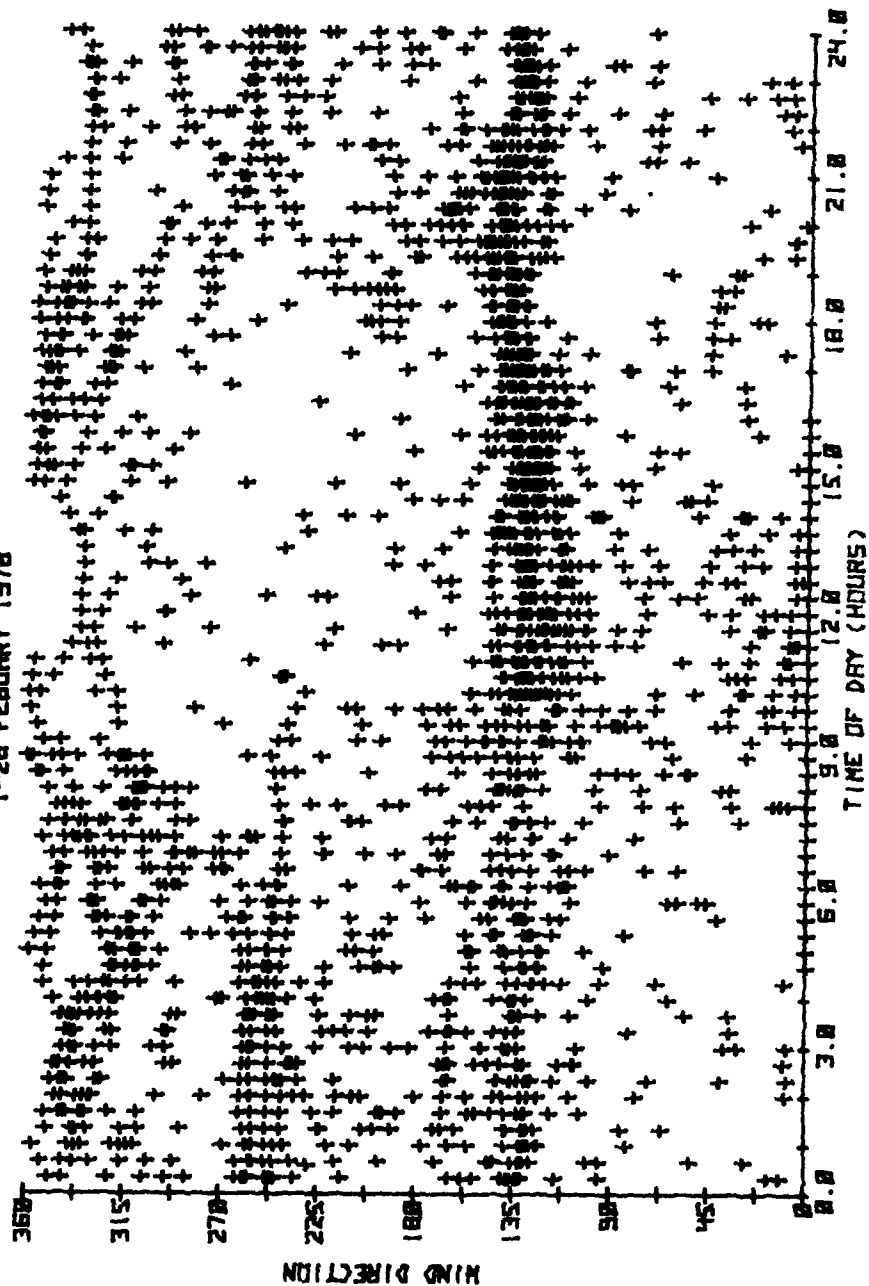


Figure A-16. Wind Direction vs. Time of Day,
USAF WECS Site, Feb 1978

USAF WECS SITE WIND DIRECTION SCATTERGRAM
1-31 MARCH 1978

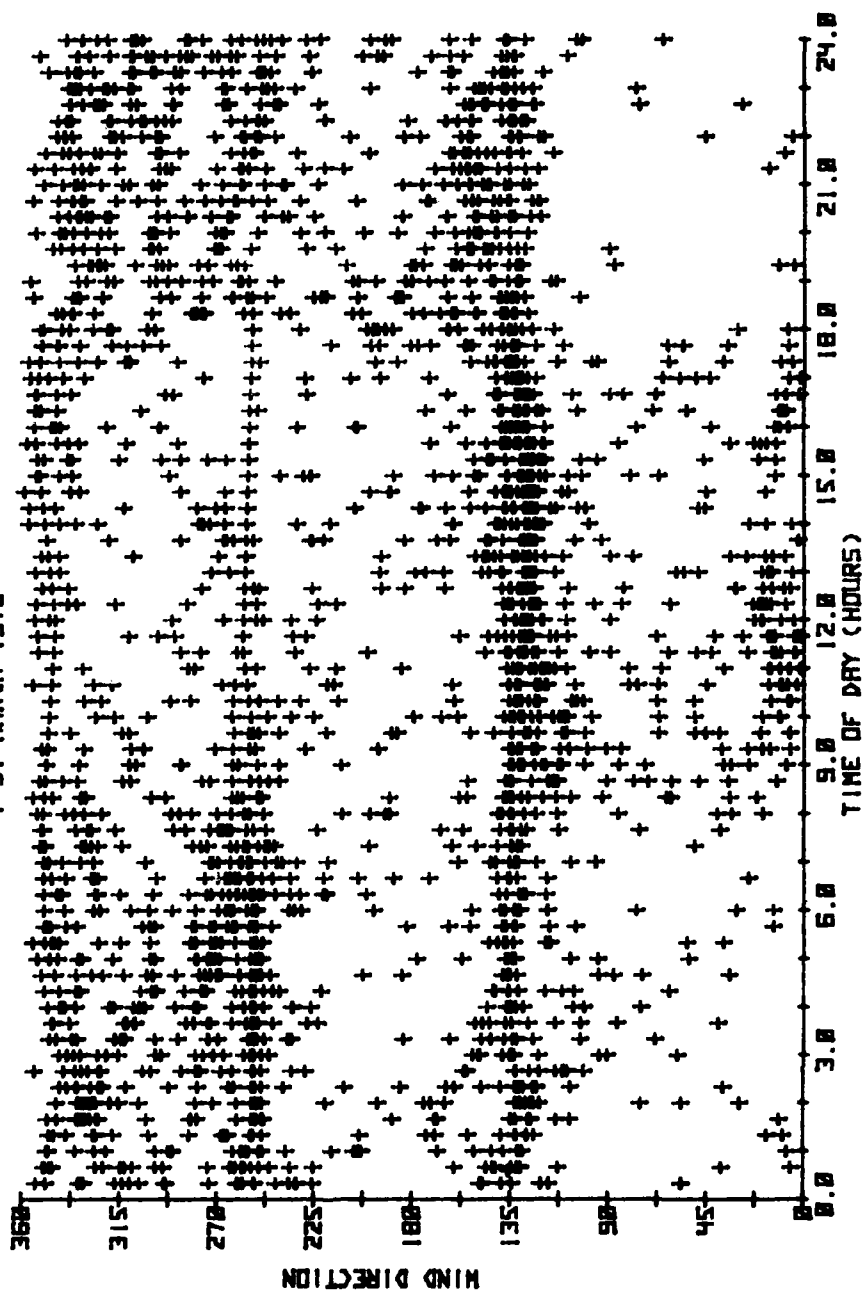


Figure A-17. Wind Direction vs. Time of Day,
USAF WECS Site, Mar 1978

USAFR WECS SITE WIND DIRECTION SCATTERGRAM
1-15 JUNE 1978

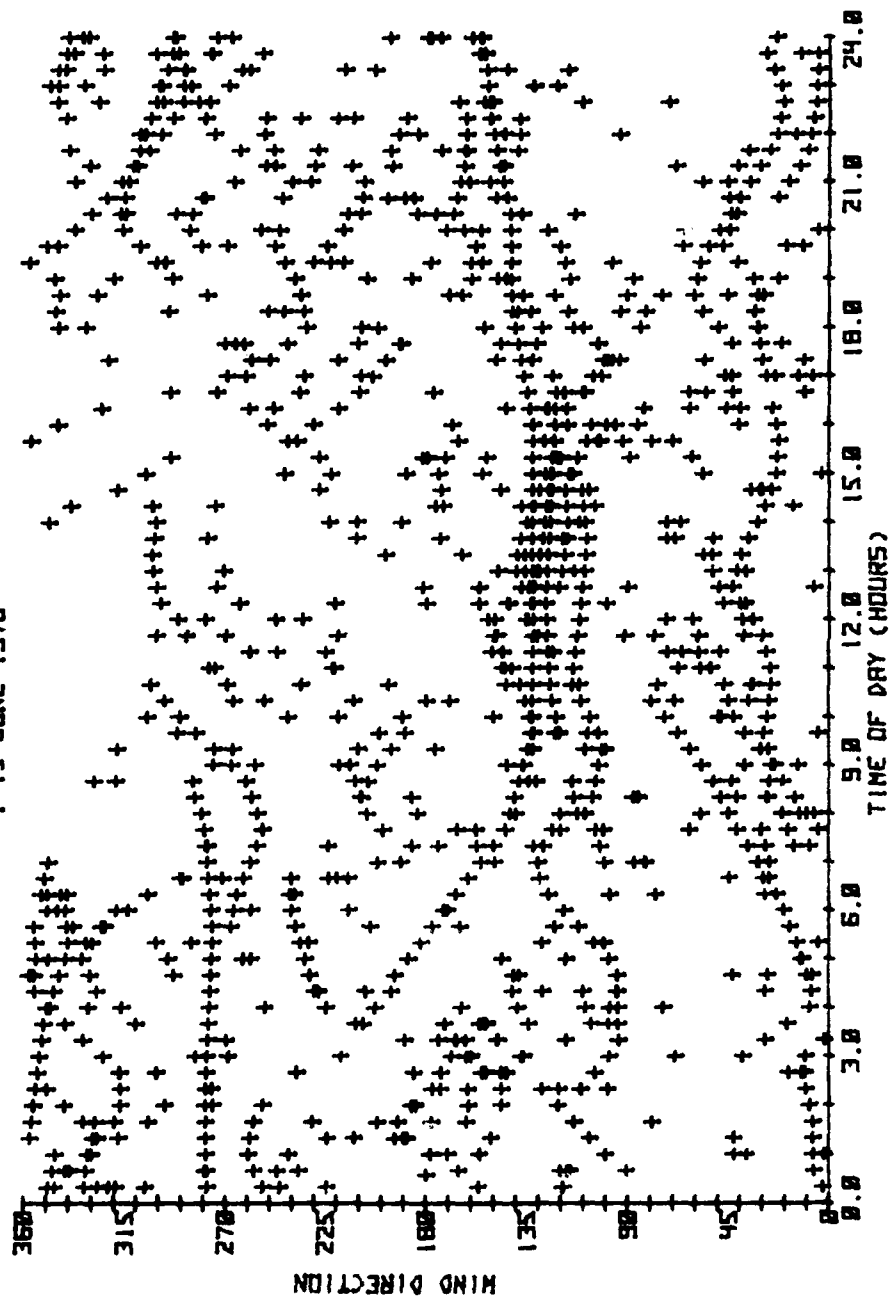


Figure A-18. Wind Direction vs. Time of Day,
USAFR WECS Site, Jun 1978

USAF WECS SITE WIND DIRECTION SCATTERGRAM
8-31 JULY 1978

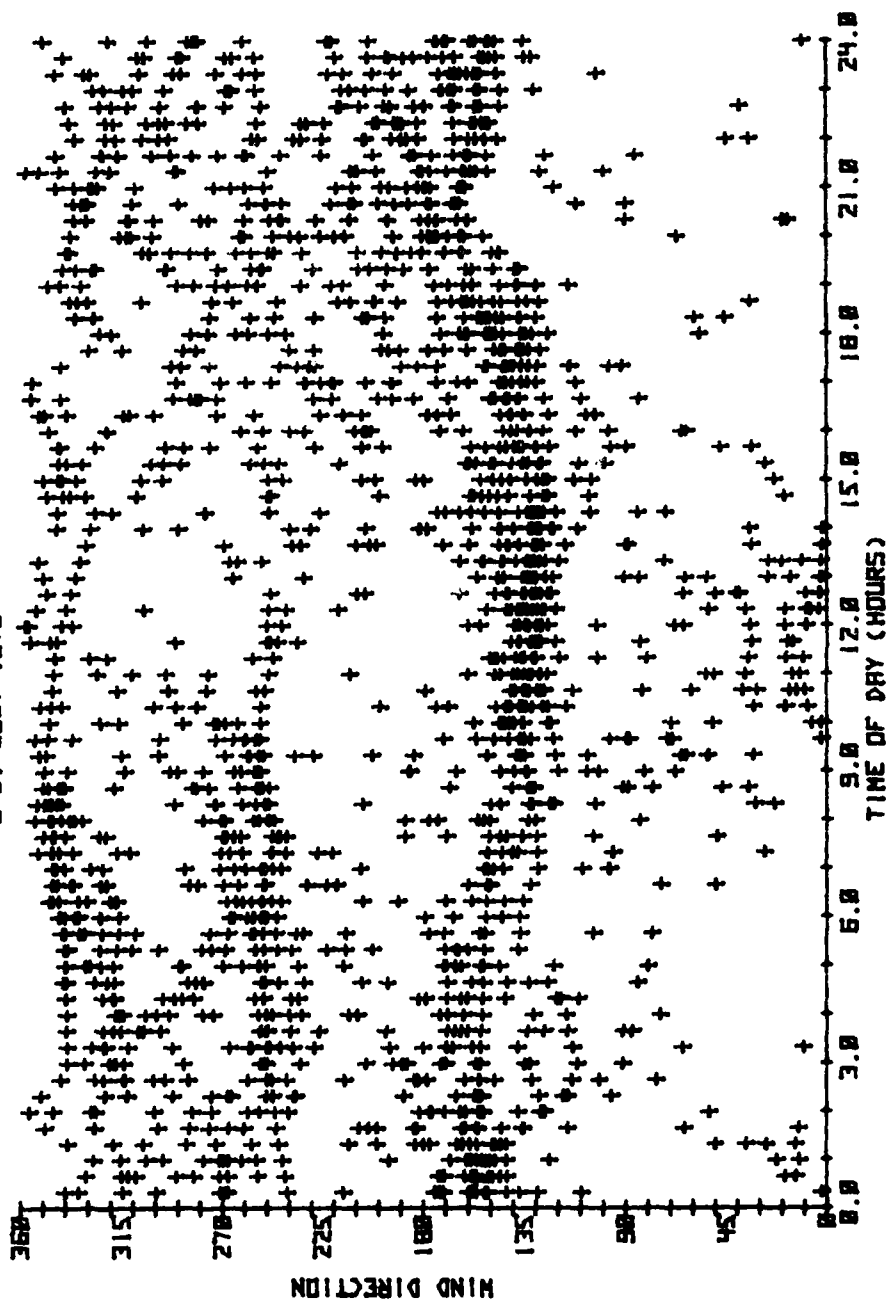


Figure A-19. Wind Direction vs. Time of Day,
USAF WECS Site, Jul 1978

USAF WECS SITE WIND DIRECTION SCATTERGRAM
1-31 AUGUST 1978

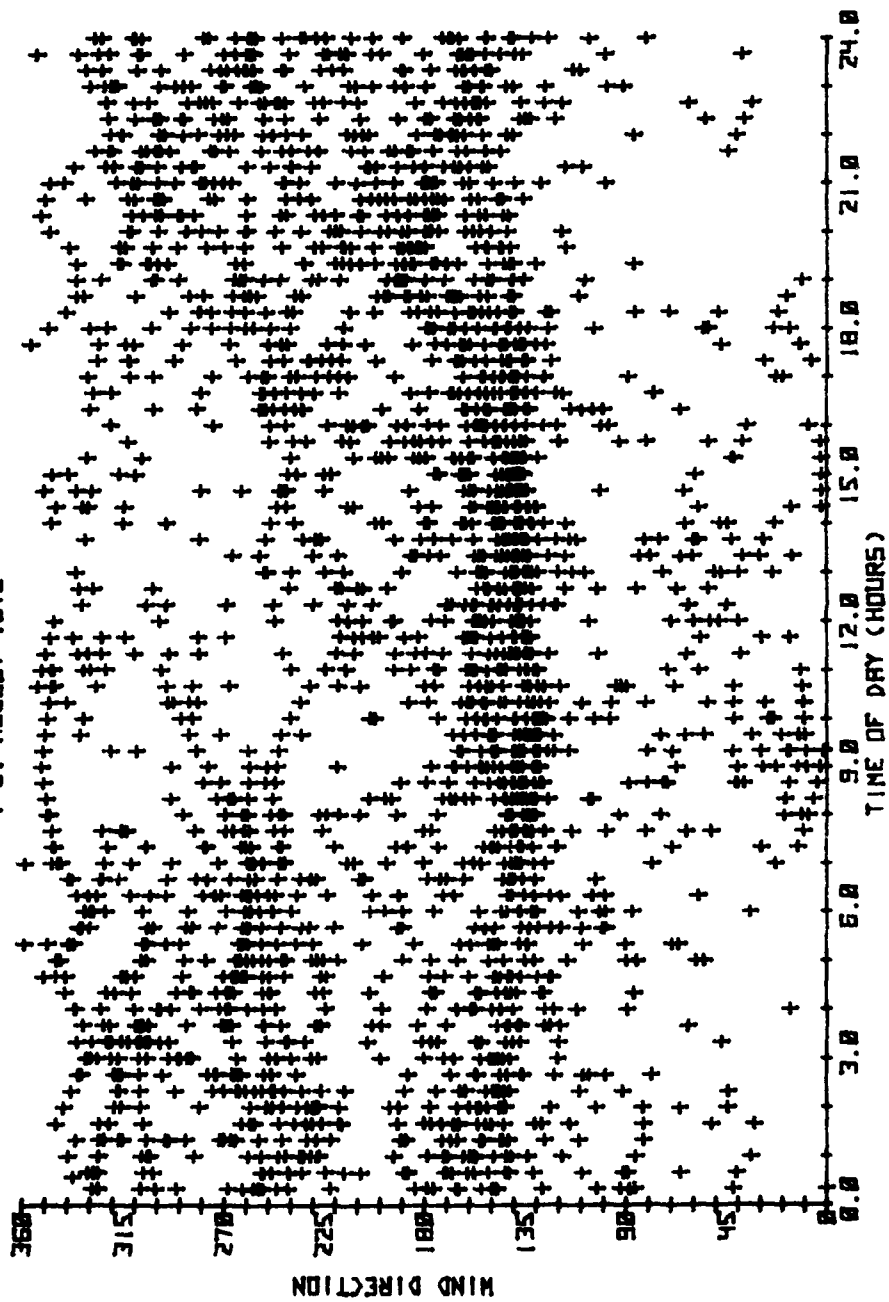


Figure A-20. Wind Direction vs. Time of Day,
USAF WECS Site, Aug 1978

USAF WECS SITE WIND DIRECTION SCATTERGRAM
1-19/23-30 SEP 1978

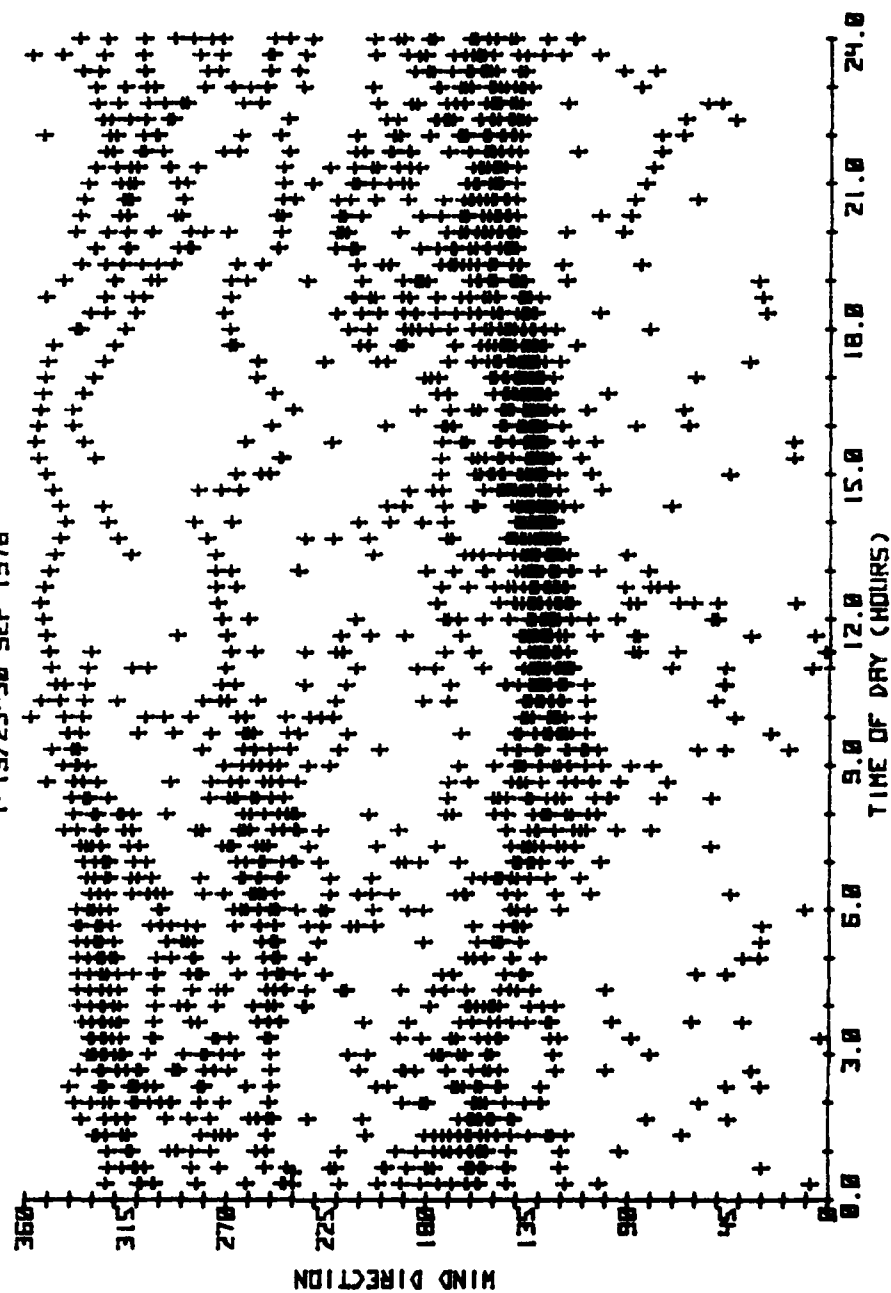


Figure A-21. Wind Direction vs. Time of Day,
USAF WECS Site, Sep 1978

USRA WGS SITE WIND DIRECTION SCATTERGRAM
1-31 OCTOBER 1978

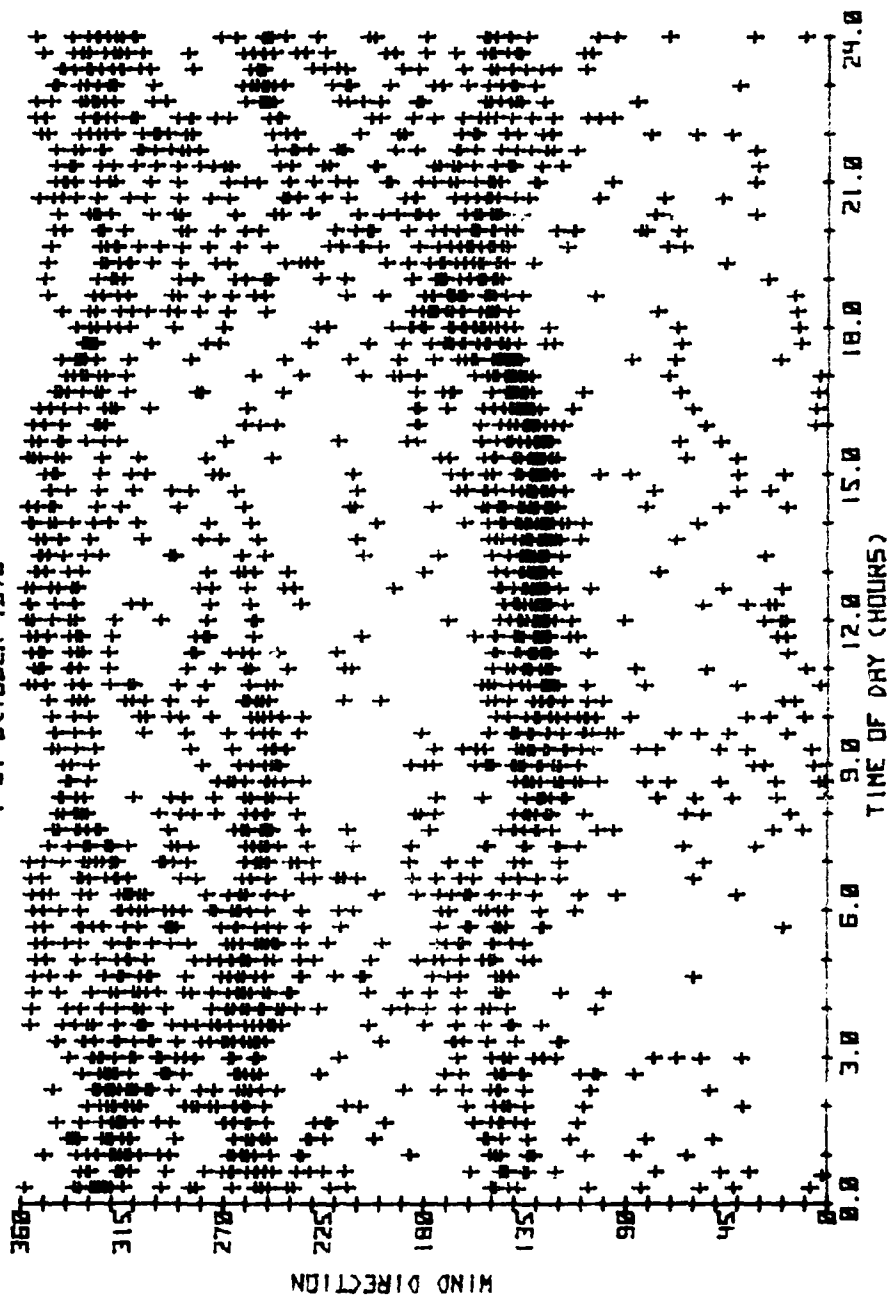


Figure A-22. Wind Direction vs. Time of Day,
USRA WGS Site, Oct 1978

USAF WECS SITE WIND DIRECTION SCATTERGRAM
2-30 NOVEMBER 1978

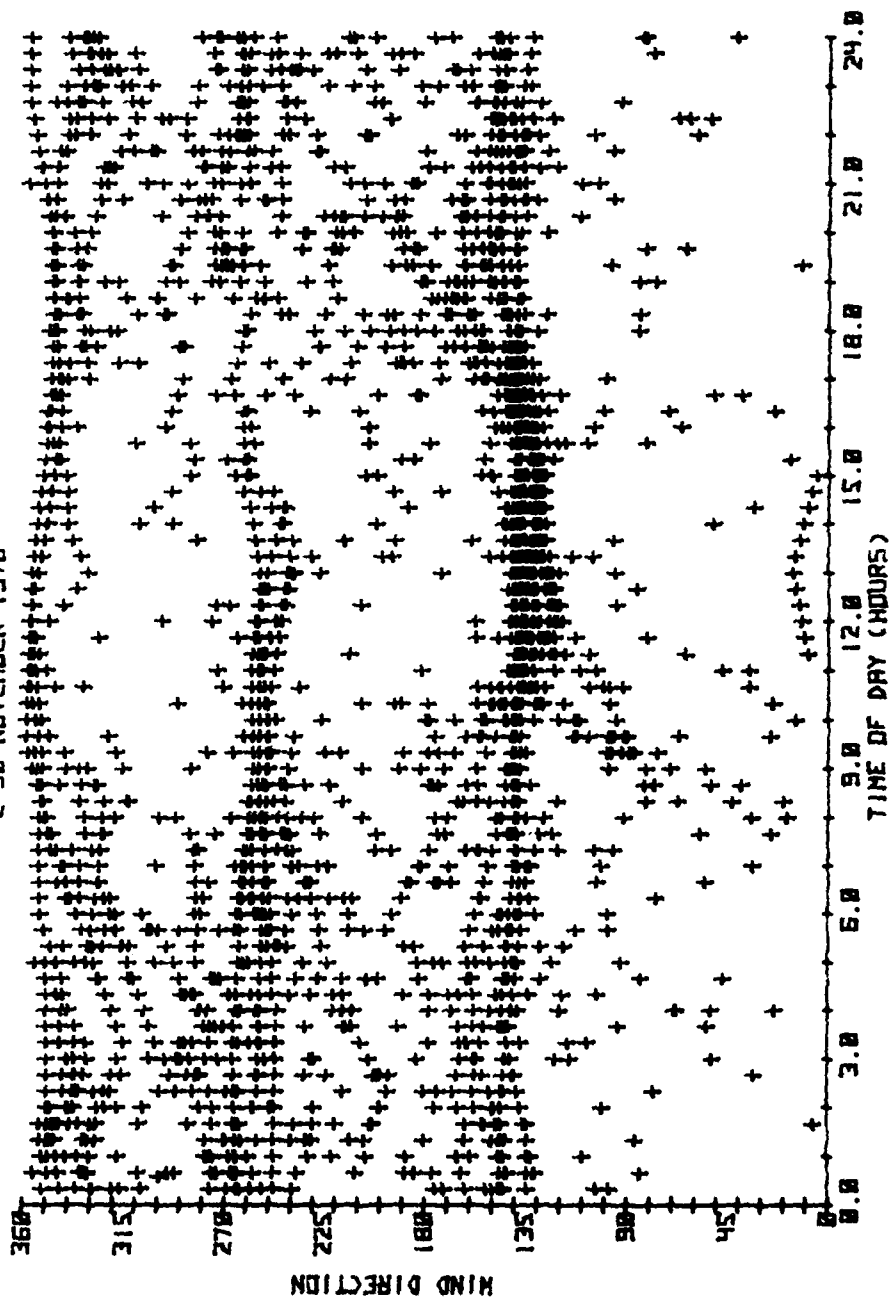


Figure A-23. Wind Direction vs. Time of Day.
USAF WECS Site, Nov 1978

USAF WECs SITE WIND DIRECTION SCATTERGRAM
1-11, 14-31 DEC 1978

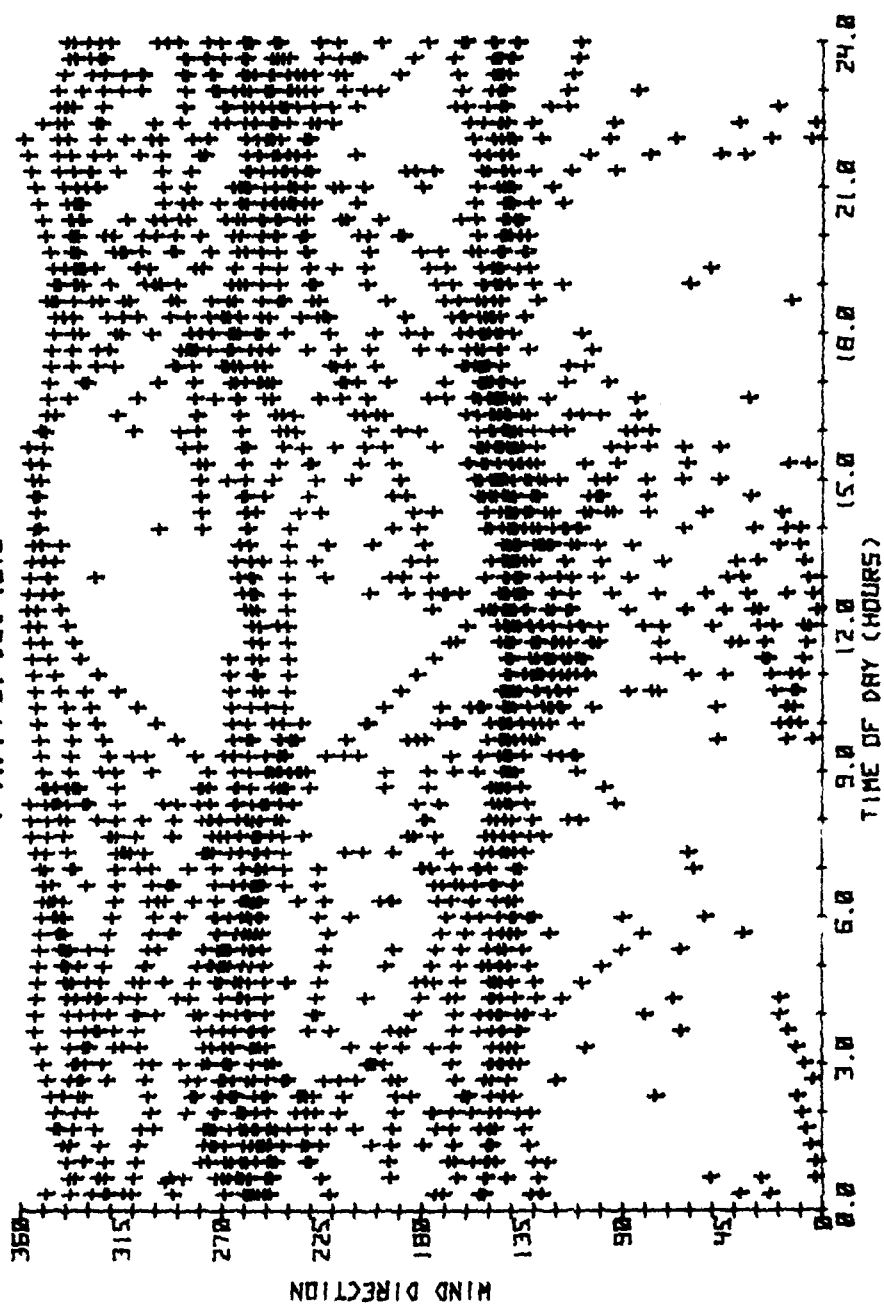


Figure A-24. Wind Direction vs. Time of Day,
USAF WECs Site, Dec 1978

USAFA COMPILATOR SITE, SUMMER 1979

101

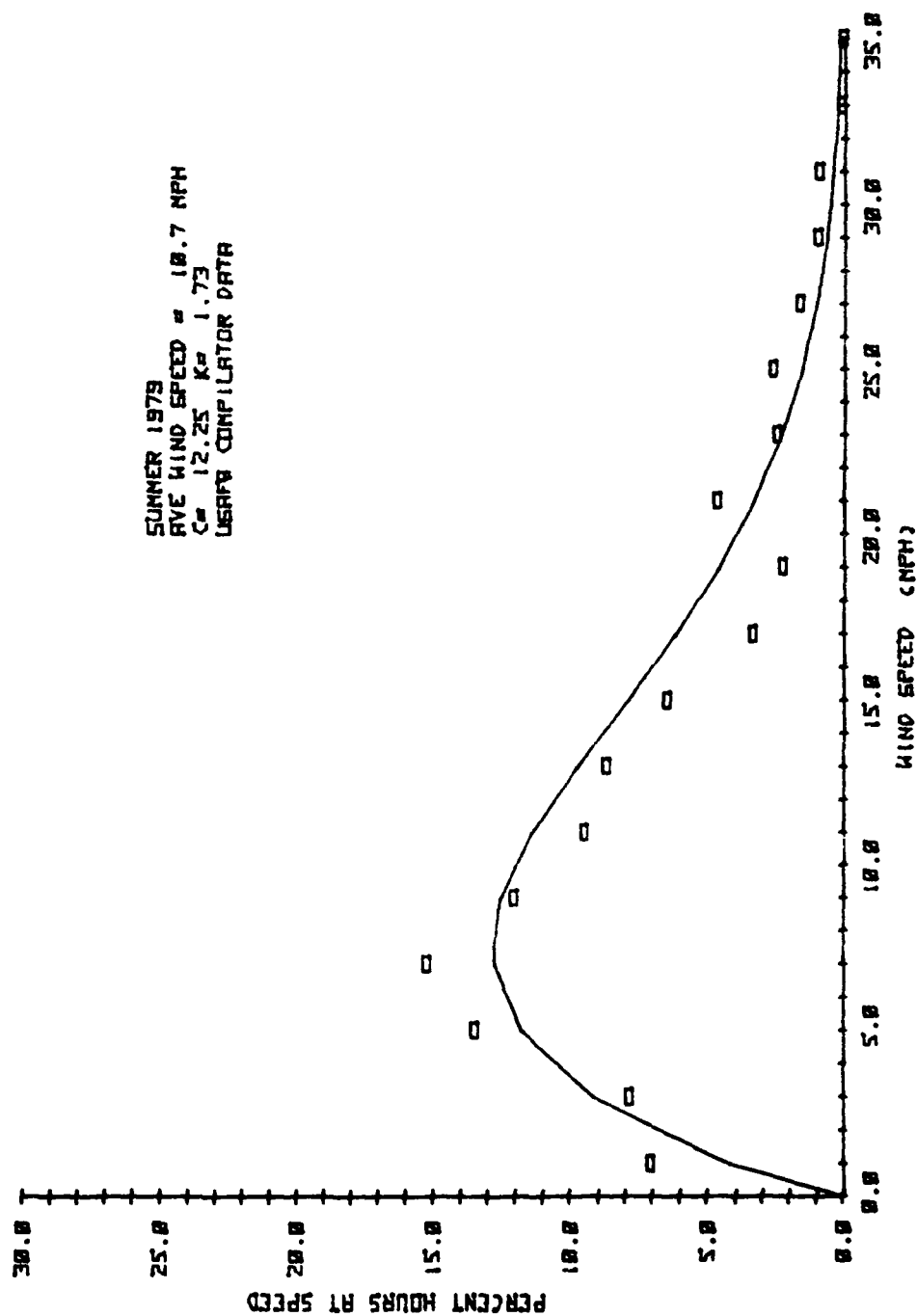


Figure A-25. Percent Time at Speed,
 Site #1, Summer 1979

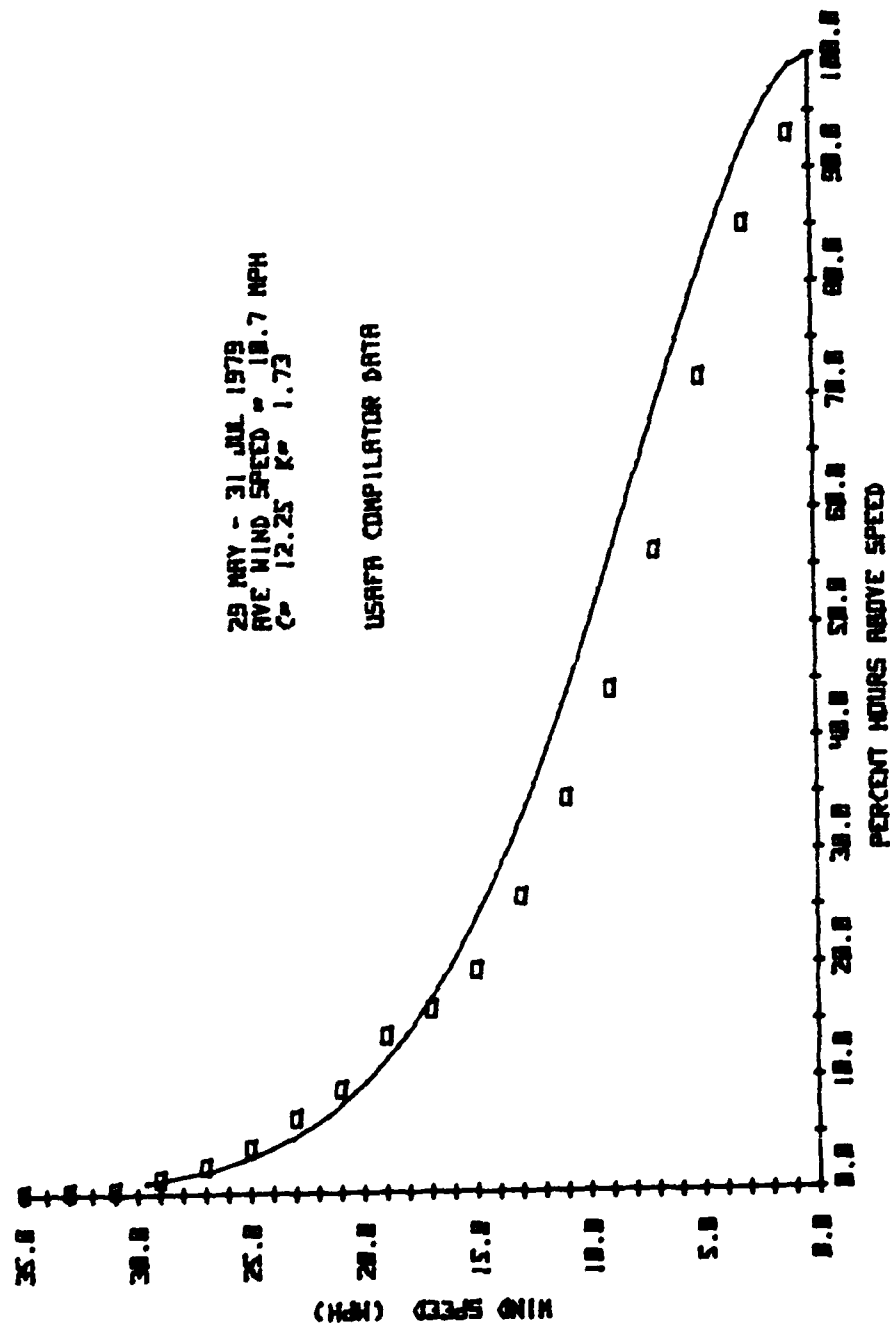


Figure A-26. Percent Time Above Speed,
 Site #1, Summer 1979

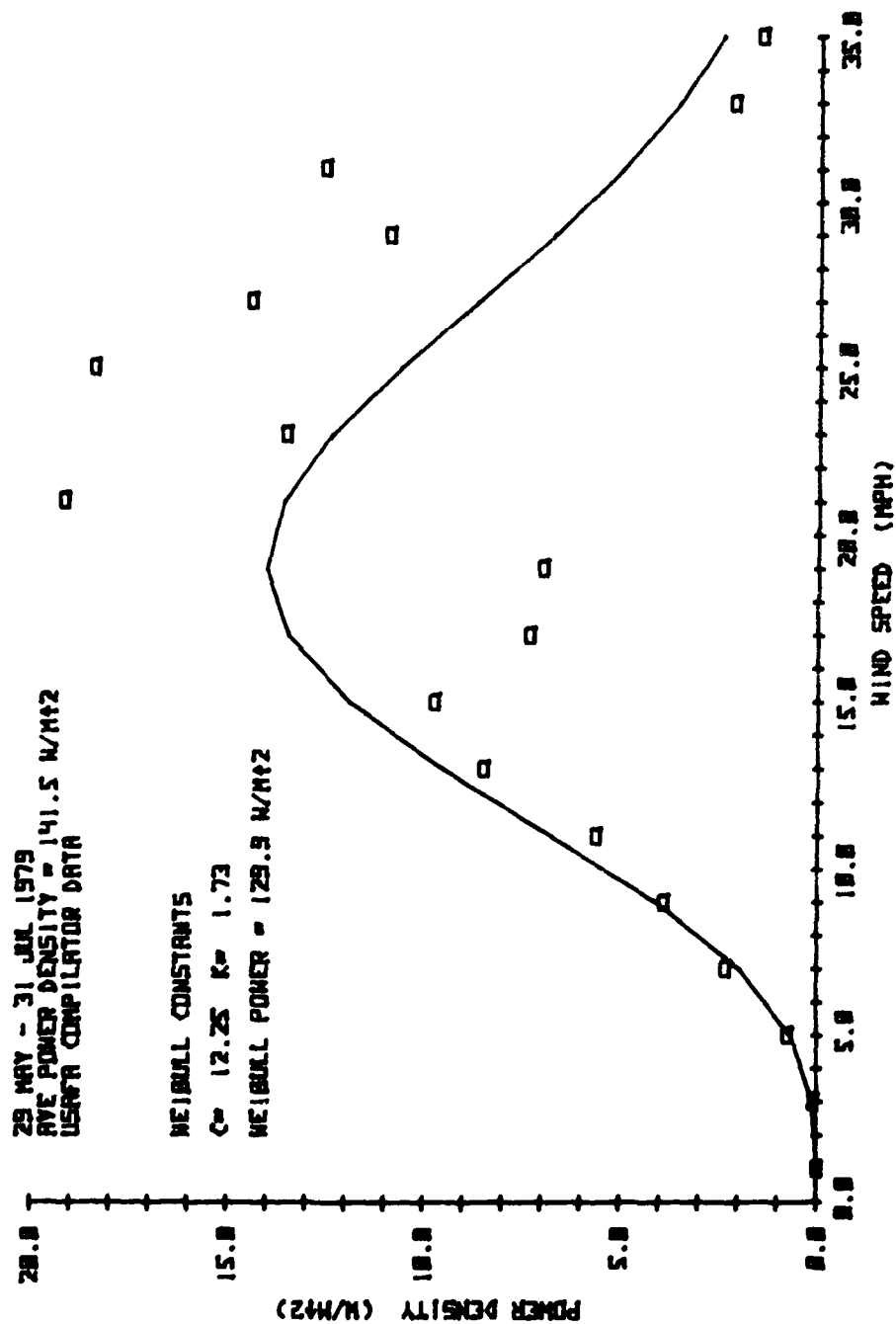


Figure A-27. Power Density,
 Site #1, Summer 1979

TABLE A-7: WIND SPEED OCCURRENCE VS. DIRECTION, SITE #1,
FALL 1977

WIND SPEED	SE	E	NE	N	NW	W	SW	1974 H	1974 W
0-2	2559	1726	1726	1726	1726	1726	1726	400	400
2-4	4332	4130	4130	4130	4130	4130	4130	3724	3724
4-6	2497	2497	2497	2497	2497	2497	2497	4404	4404
6-8	1240	1240	1240	1240	1240	1240	1240	4753	4753
8-10	614	614	614	614	614	614	614	4753	4753
10-12	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	4324	4324
12-14	1304	1304	1304	1304	1304	1304	1304	3815	3815
14-16	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	2674	2674
16-18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1840	1840
18-20	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	1403	1403
20-22	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	1013	1013
22-24	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	7059	7059
24-26	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	4753	4753
26-28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3401	3401
28-30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2059	2059
30-32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1403	1403
32-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3013	3013
34-36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1941	1941
36-38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1724	1724
38-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1403	1403
40-42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1151	1151
42-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8113	8113
44-46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5400	5400
46-48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3815	3815
48-50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1855	1855
50-52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	889	889
52-54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	440
54-56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
56-58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FALL 1979 27 SEP-12 NOV
 AVE WIND SPEED = 10.8 MPH
 $C = 0.35$ $K = 0.96$
 USERA COMPILATOR DATA

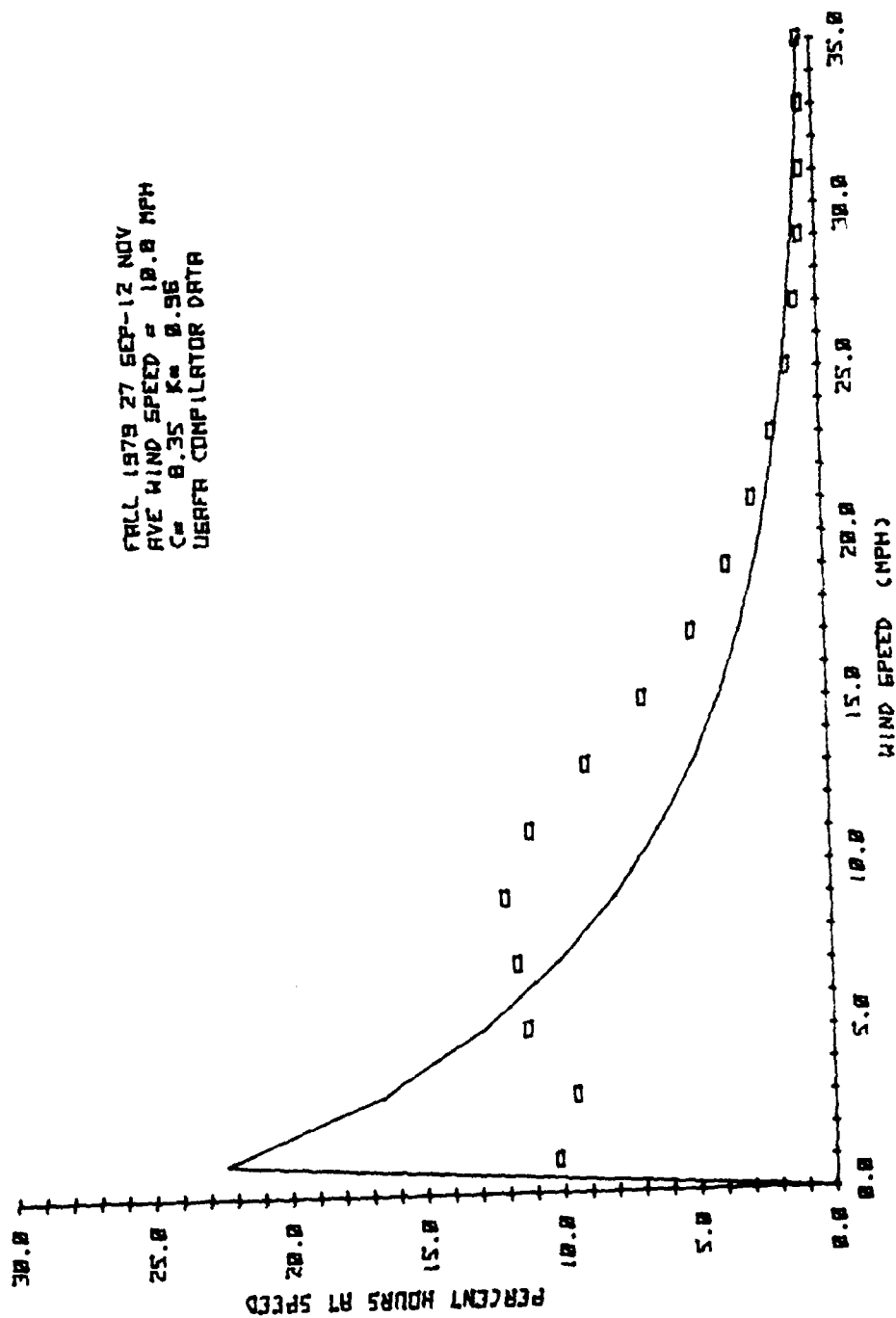


Figure A-28. Percent Time at Speed,
 Site #1, Fall 1979

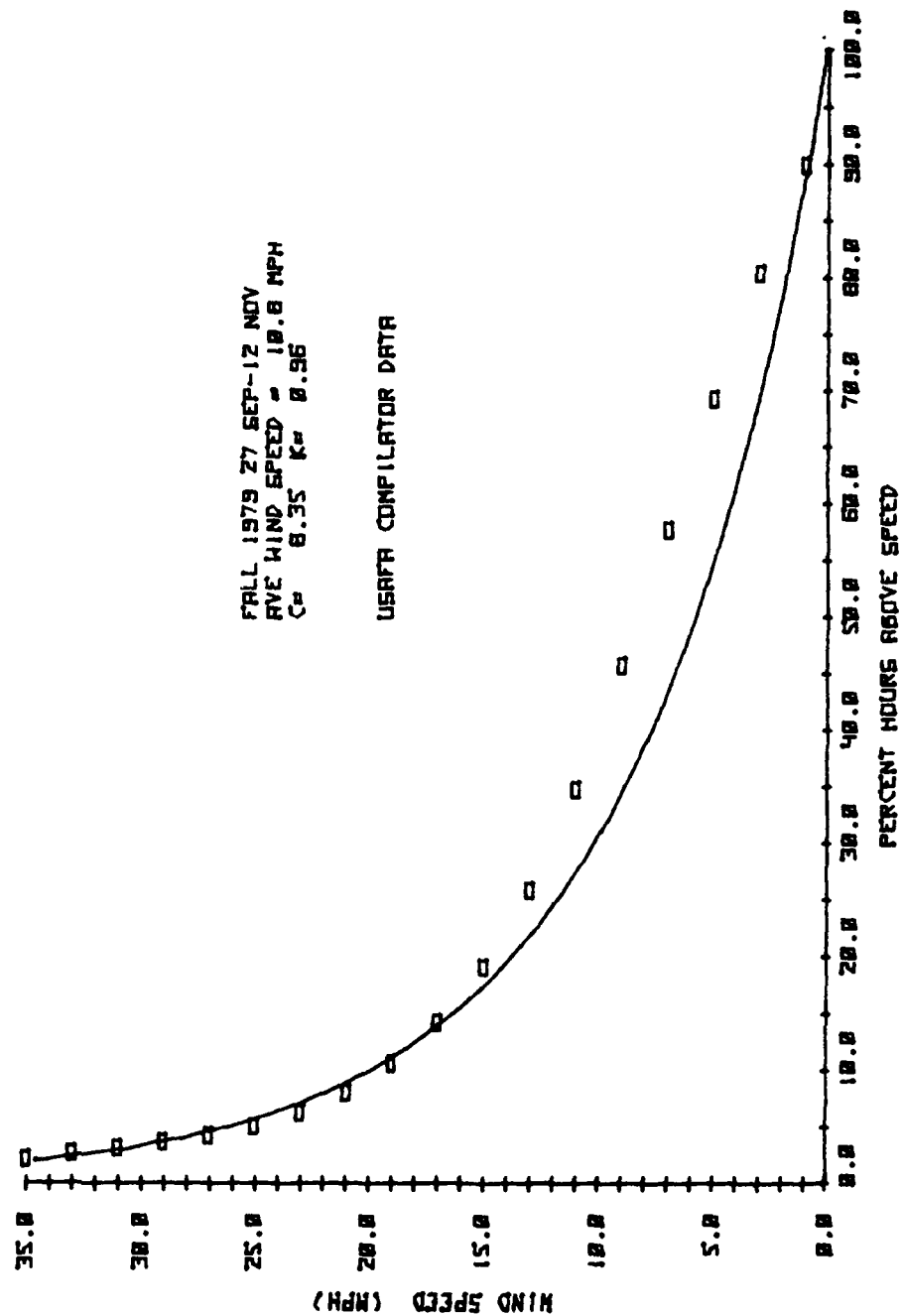


Figure A-29. Percent Time Above Speed,
 Site #1, Fall 1979

FALL 27 SEP - 12 NOV 1979
 AVE POWER DENSITY = 160.7 W/M²
 USAFA COMPILATOR DATA

WEIBULL CONSTANTS

C = 0.35 K = 0.96

WEIBULL POWER = 165.7 W/M²

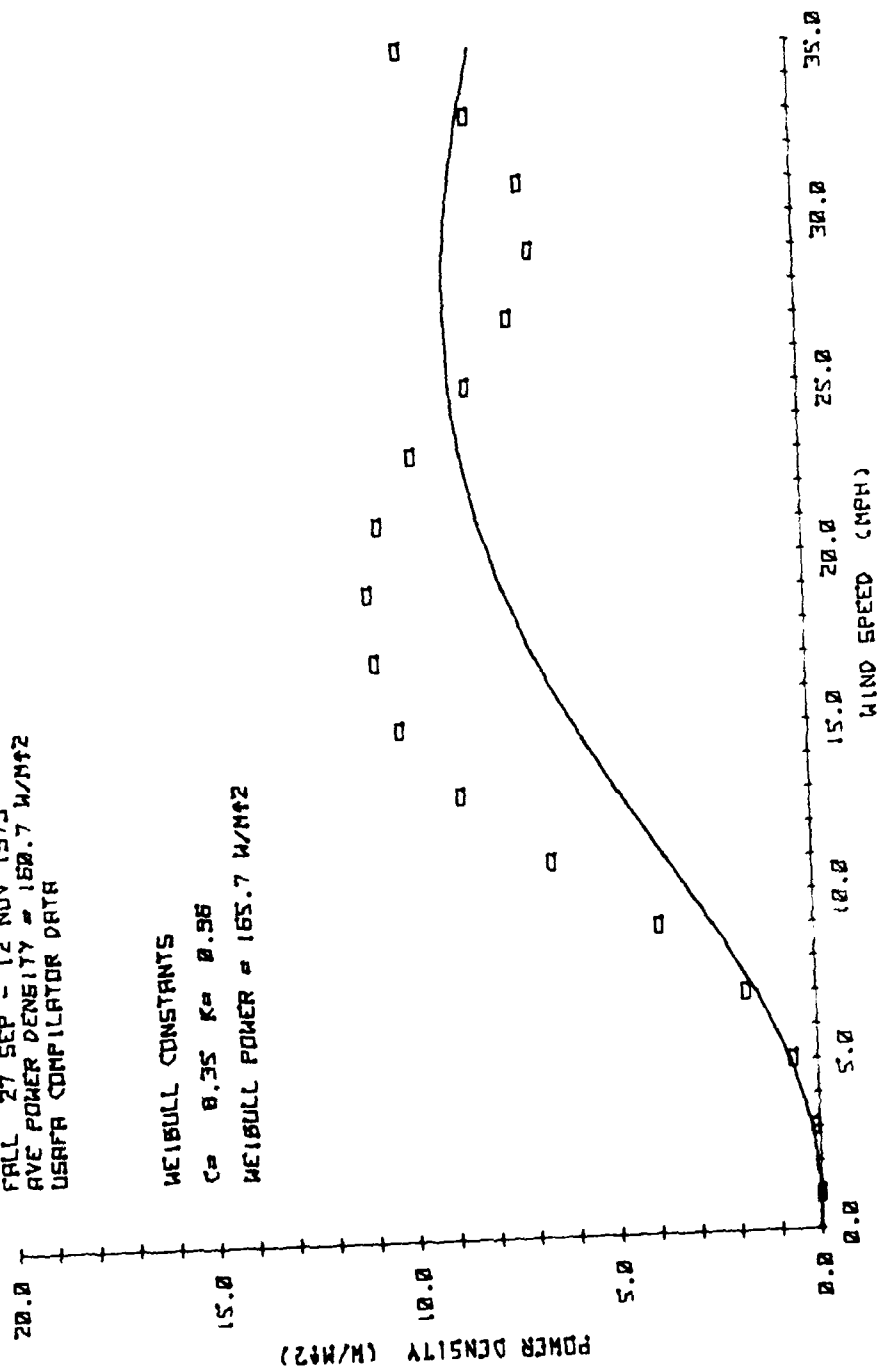


Figure A-30. Power Density,
 Site #1, Fall 1979

TABLE A-8: WIND SPEED OCCURRENCE VS. DIRECTION, SITE #1,
WINTER 1979-80

DATA COLLECTED VS. WIND DIRECTION										TOTAL TIME		WIND SPEED
TOTAL IN SECONDS										HOURS		HOURS
FROM DIRECTION										TOTAL TIME		HOURS
SE	E	NE	N	WN	W	SW	S	SE	W	TOTAL TIME		HOURS
(MPH)										TOTAL TIME		HOURS
0-2	23591	27243	35627	39557	18059	18059	18059	18059	18059	18059	18059	0
2-4	173731	112476	111214	57907	73473	63656	63656	63656	63656	63656	63656	0
4-6	173587	82126	231932	62833	54154	54154	54154	54154	54154	54154	54154	0
6-8	173727	42390	233733	66174	54154	54154	54154	54154	54154	54154	54154	0
8-10	17367	25412	238788	64261	64863	64863	64863	64863	64863	64863	64863	0
10-12	8329	14181	219272	52232	71473	71473	71473	71473	71473	71473	71473	0
12-14	3471	3188	188413	11137	39489	39489	39489	39489	39489	39489	39489	0
14-16	1325	5403	153208	33305	81303	81303	81303	81303	81303	81303	81303	0
16-18	549	5589	116749	26162	79447	79447	79447	79447	79447	79447	79447	0
18-20	247	3129	84825	20927	77999	77999	77999	77999	77999	77999	77999	0
20-22	83	1324	60195	16594	73473	73473	73473	73473	73473	73473	73473	0
22-24	48	651	43908	13807	63656	63656	63656	63656	63656	63656	63656	0
24-26	14	430	31219	11240	62403	62403	62403	62403	62403	62403	62403	0
26-28	3	394	40336	8719	54154	54154	54154	54154	54154	54154	54154	0
28-30	3	364	12935	6634	4302	4302	4302	4302	4302	4302	4302	0
30-32	1	220	8426	5007	40851	40851	40851	40851	40851	40851	40851	0
32-34	1	107	5851	3587	34046	34046	34046	34046	34046	34046	34046	0
34-36	1	98	4238	2707	27758	27758	27758	27758	27758	27758	27758	0
36-38	0	80	3015	1335	22102	22102	22102	22102	22102	22102	22102	0
38-40	0	61	1812	1590	17066	17066	17066	17066	17066	17066	17066	0
40-42	0	32	0	0	1302	1302	1302	1302	1302	1302	1302	0
42-44	0	16	336	618	10102	10102	10102	10102	10102	10102	10102	0
44-46	0	12	239	430	3420	3420	3420	3420	3420	3420	3420	0
46-48	0	7	120	307	5475	5475	5475	5475	5475	5475	5475	0
48-50	0	0	47	203	5055	5055	5055	5055	5055	5055	5055	0
50-52	0	1	10	144	3897	3897	3897	3897	3897	3897	3897	0
52-54	0	0	2	97	3041	3041	3041	3041	3041	3041	3041	0
54-56	0	0	3	57	2151	2151	2151	2151	2151	2151	2151	0
56-58	0	2	2	30	1373	1373	1373	1373	1373	1373	1373	0
58-60	0	0	4	30	1831	1831	1831	1831	1831	1831	1831	0
60-62	0	0	0	15	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	0
62-64	0	0	0	36	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	0

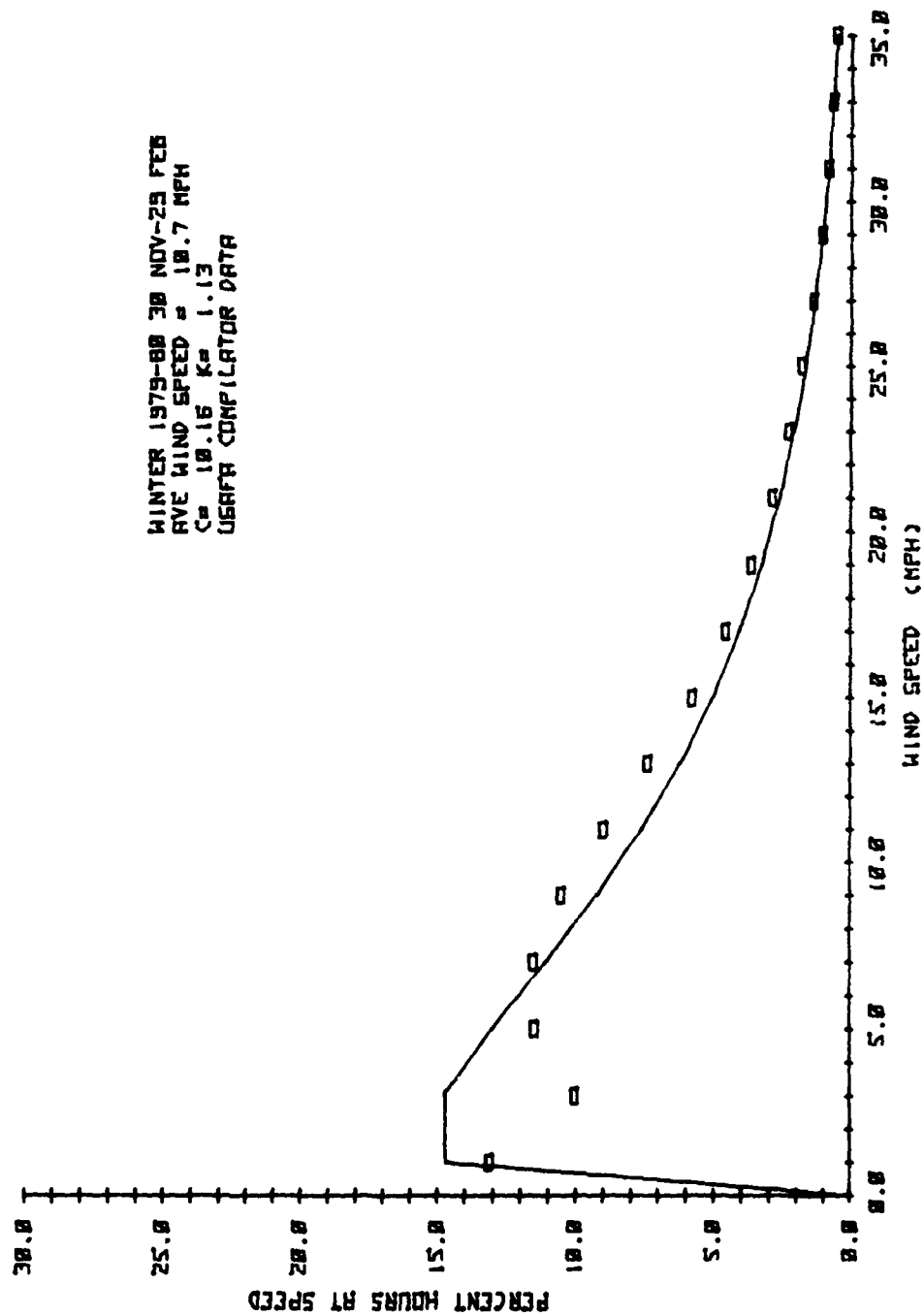


Figure A-31. Percent Time at Speed,
 Site #1, Winter 1979-80

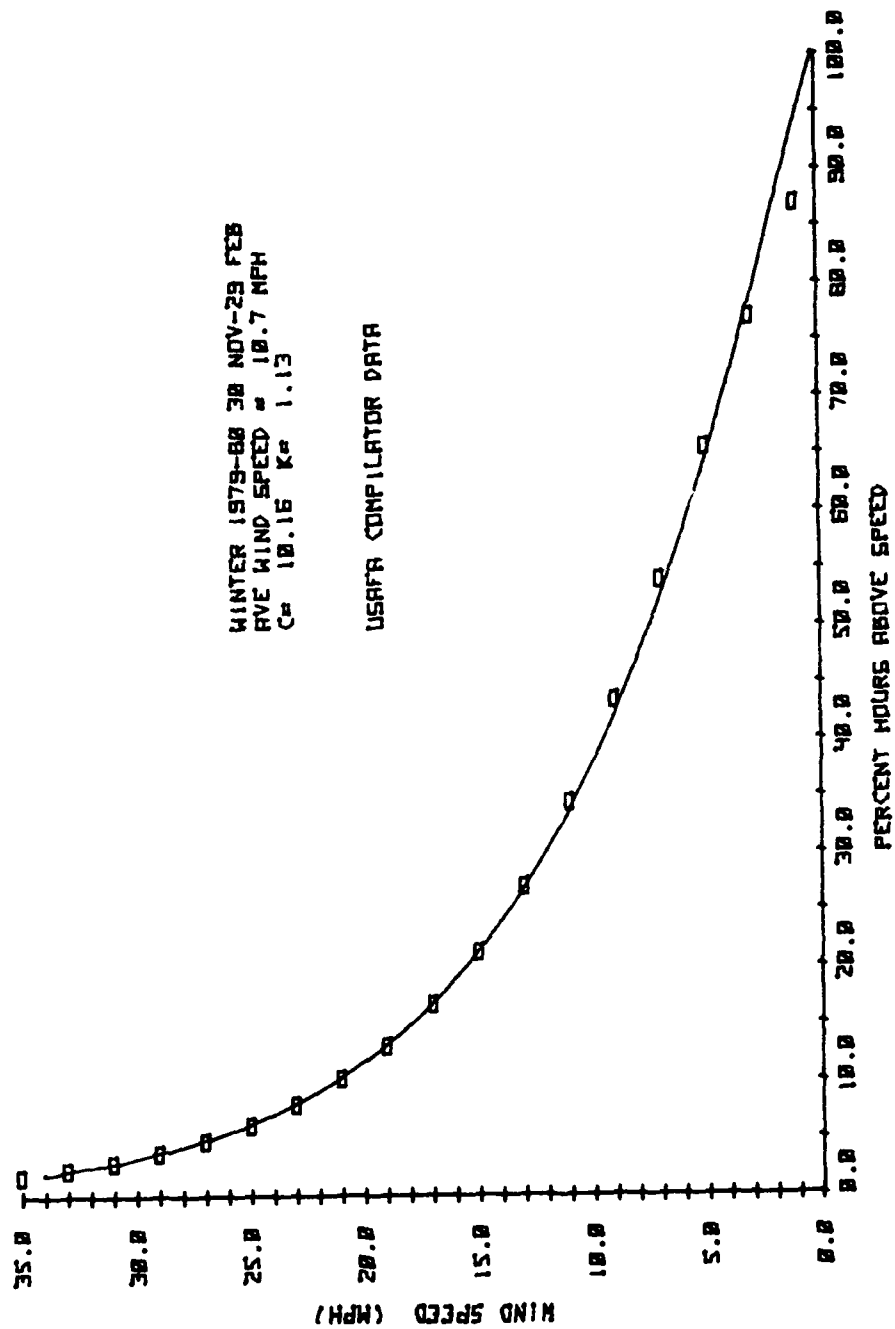


Figure A-32. Percent Time Above Speed,
 Site #1, Winter 1979-80

WINTER 1979-80 30 NOV-29 FEB
 AVE POWER DENSITY = 172.8 W/M²
 USFPA COMPILATOR DATA

WEIBULL CONSTANTS

C = 10.16 K = 1.13

WEIBULL POWER = 178.7 W/M²

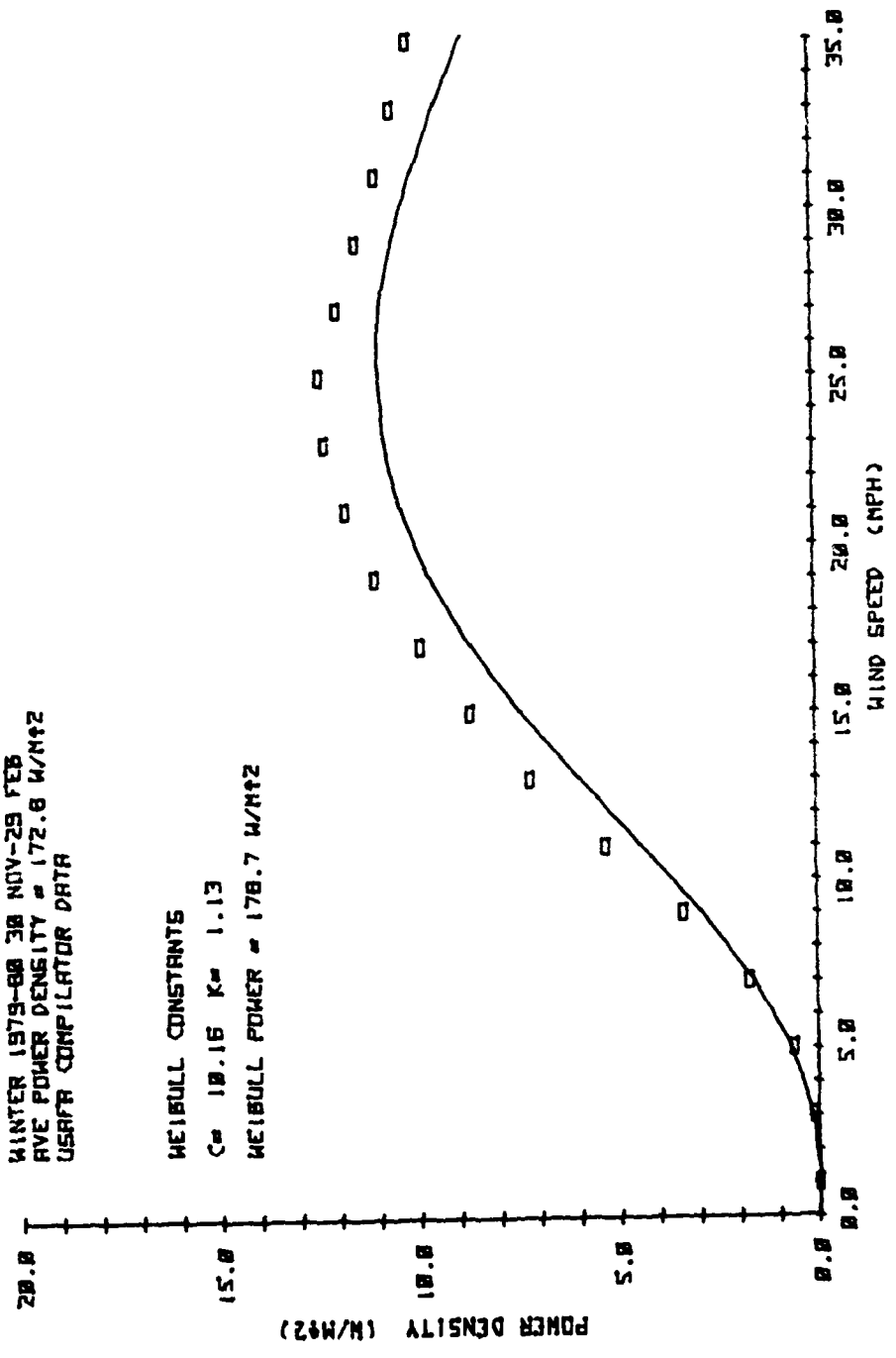


Figure A-33. Power Density,
 Site #1, Winter 1979-80

TABLE A-2: WIND SPEED OCCURRENCE VS. DIRECTION, SITE #1,
 SPRING 1979-80

WIND SPEED	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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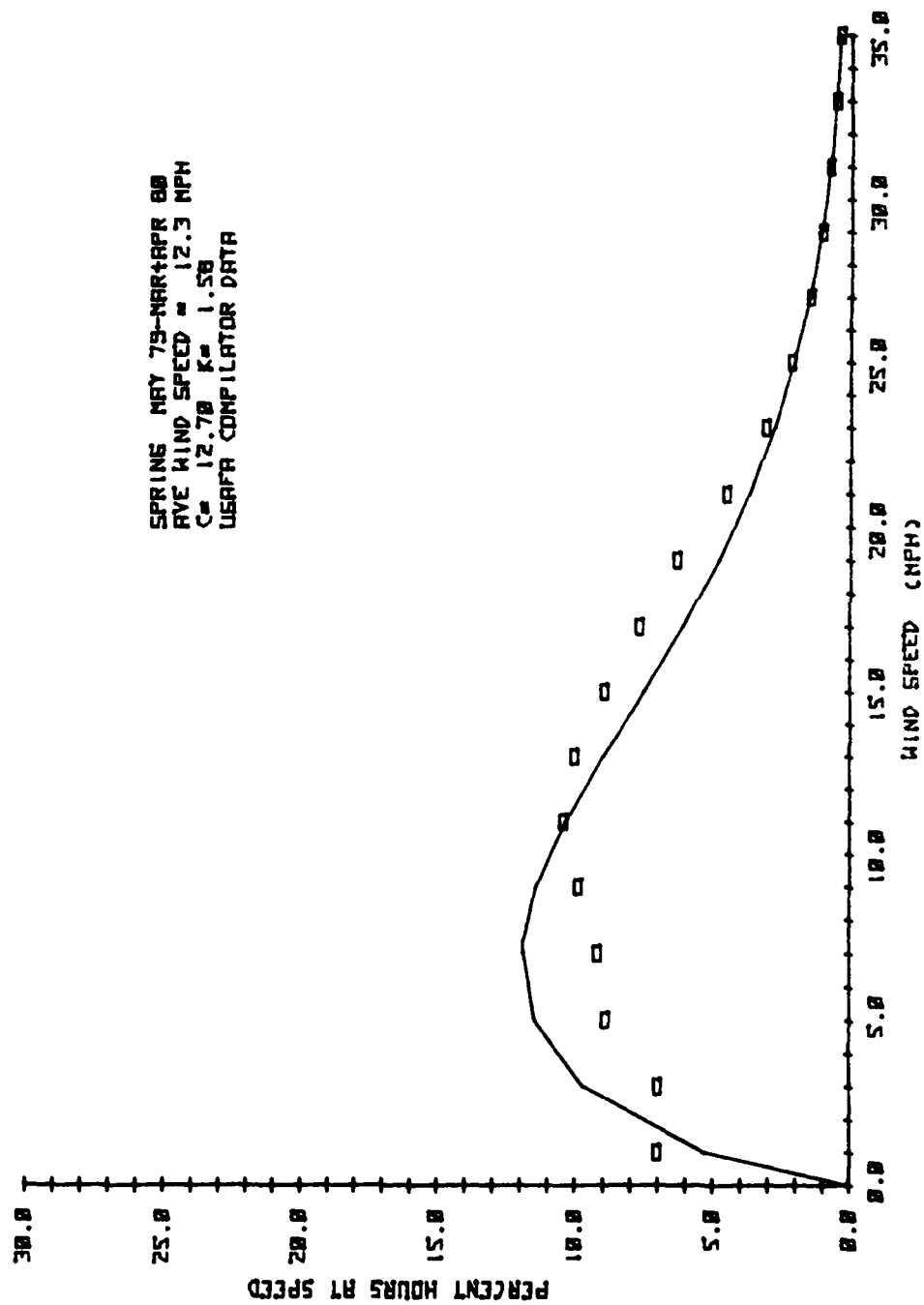


Figure A-34. Percent Time at Speed,
 Site #1, Spring 1979-80

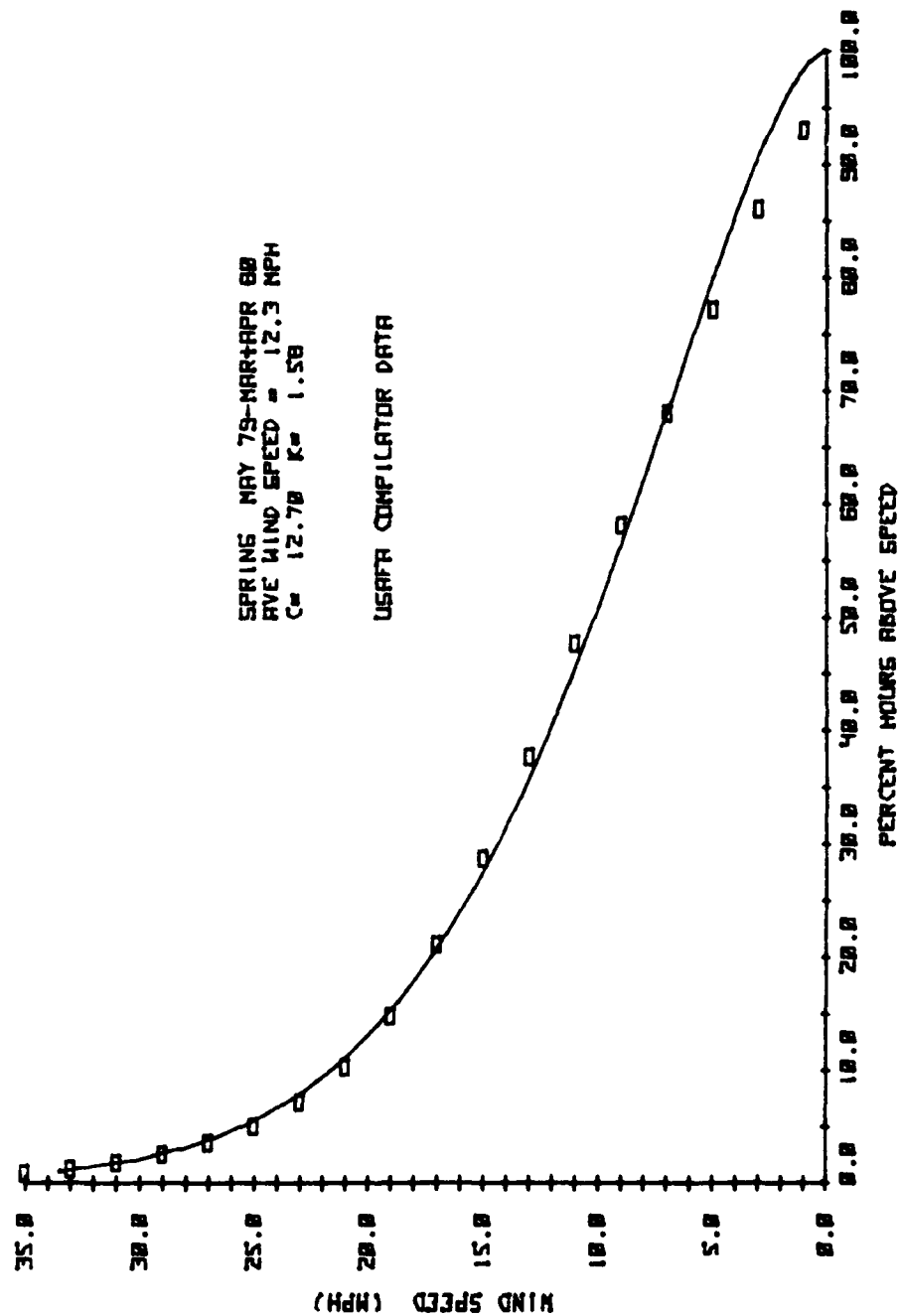


Figure A-35. Percent Time Above Speed,
 Site #1, Spring 1979-80

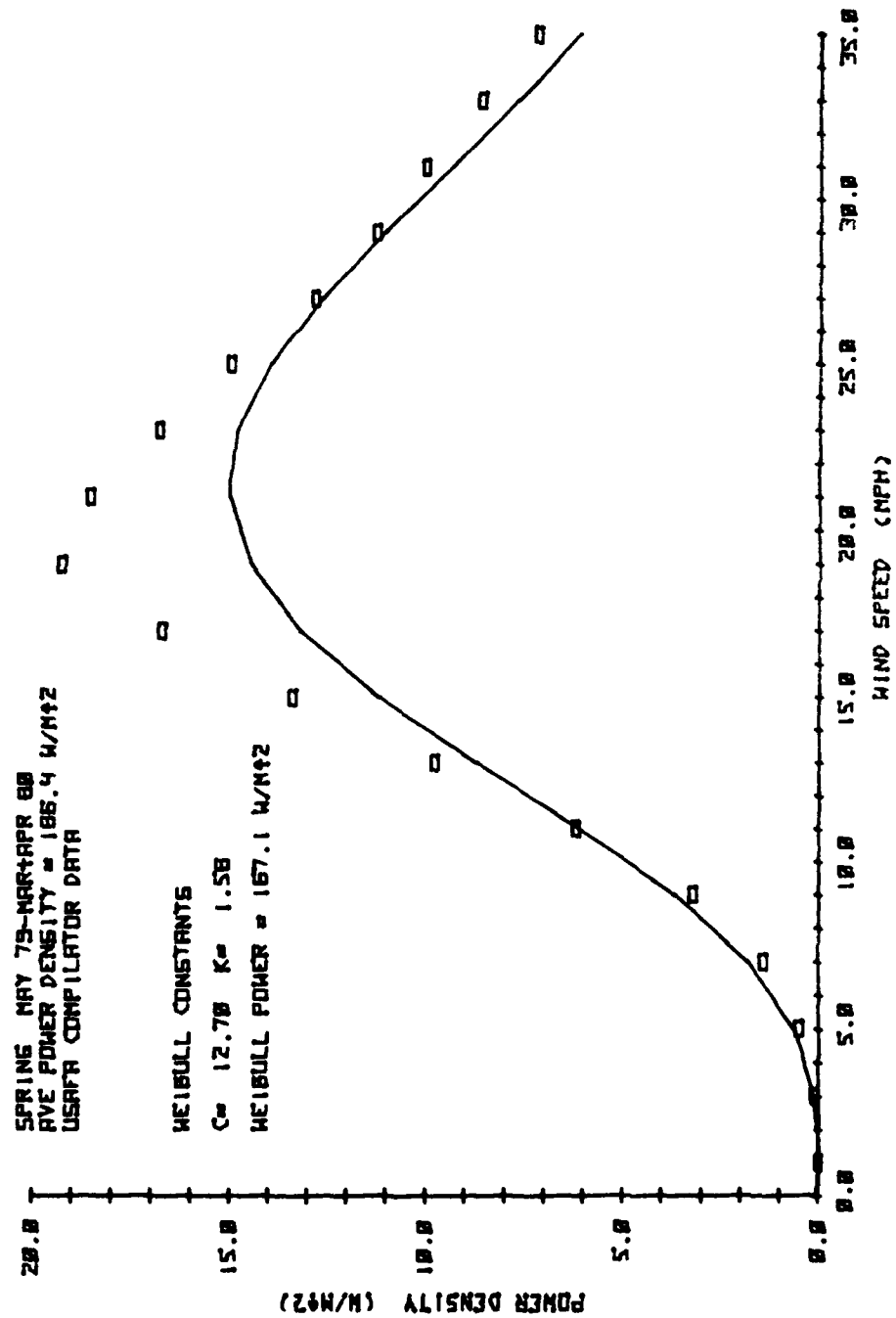


Figure A-36. Power Density,
 Site #1, Spring 1979-80

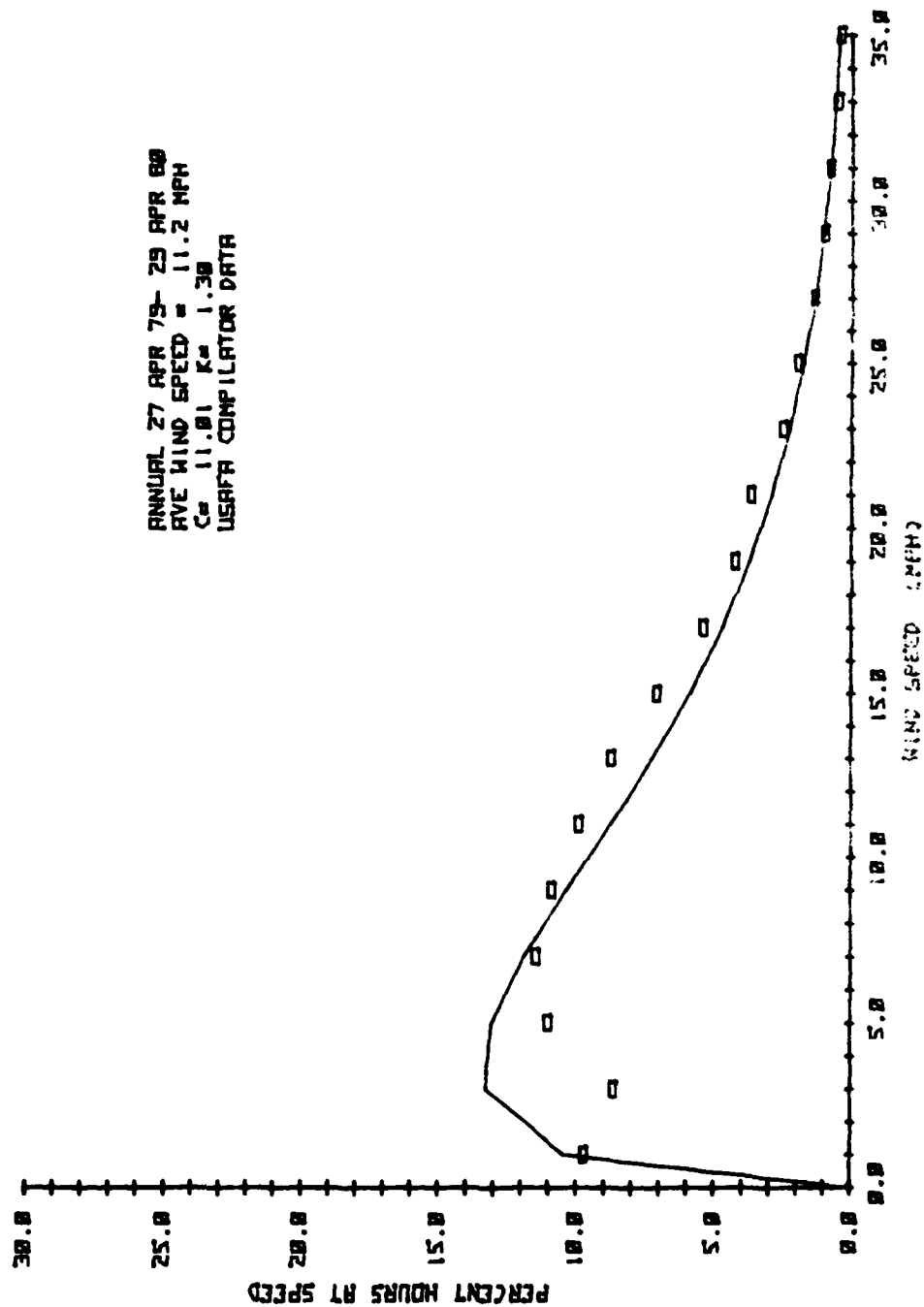


Figure A-57. Percent Time at Speed,
 Site #1, April 1979-April 1980

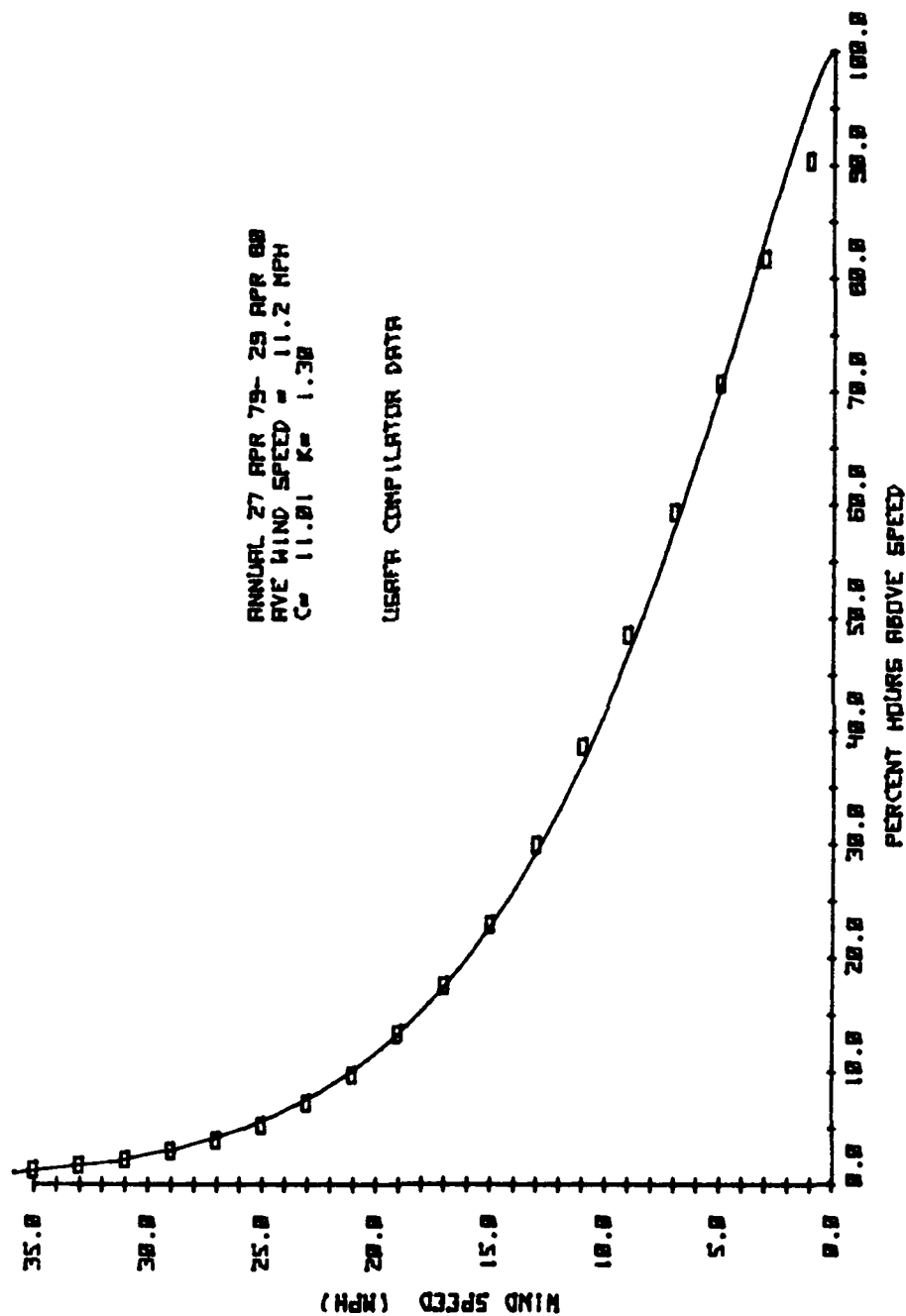


Figure A-38. Percent Time Above Speed,
 Site #1, April 1979-April 1980

ANNUAL 27 APR 79- 29 APR 80
 AVE POWER DENSITY = 163.6 W/M²
 USRPA COMPILATION DATA

WEIBULL CONSTANTS

$C = 11.81$ $K = 1.38$

WEIBULL POWER = 161.3 W/M²

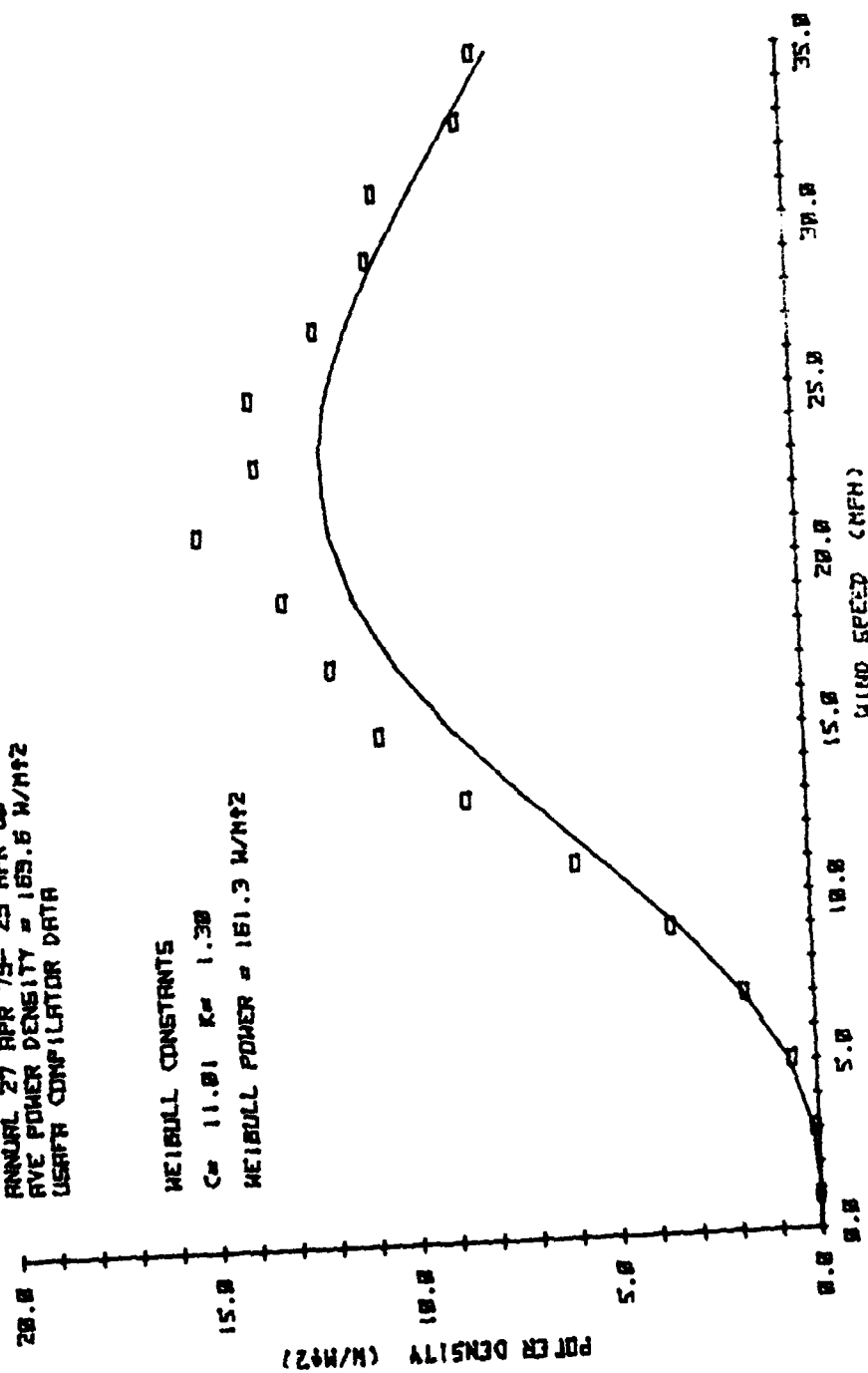


Figure A-39. Power Density,
 Site #1, April 1979-April 1980

WIND PROFILE FOR: COMPILATOR SITE,
 DATE: 12 SEP 1979,
 TIME: 000 - 000 HRS

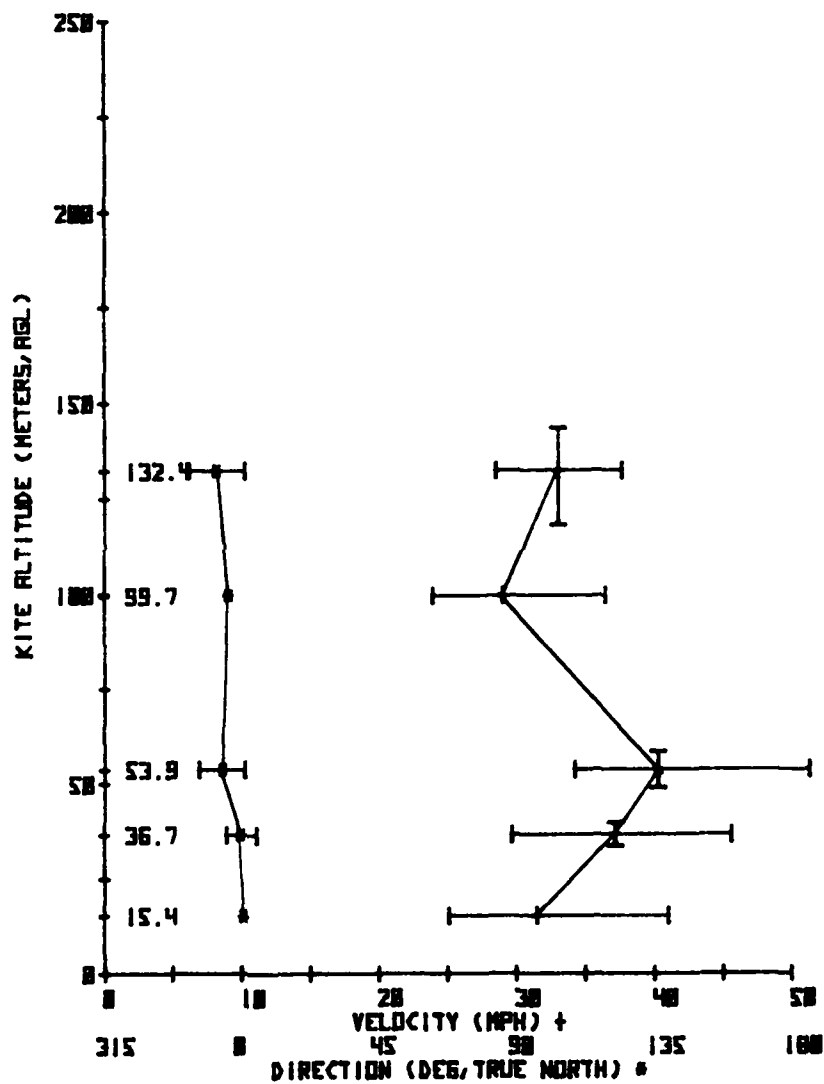


Figure A-40. TALA Record No. 1, Site #1

WIND PROFILE FOR: COMPILATOR SITE,
 DATE: 28 SEP 1979,
 TIME: 055 - 0943 HRS

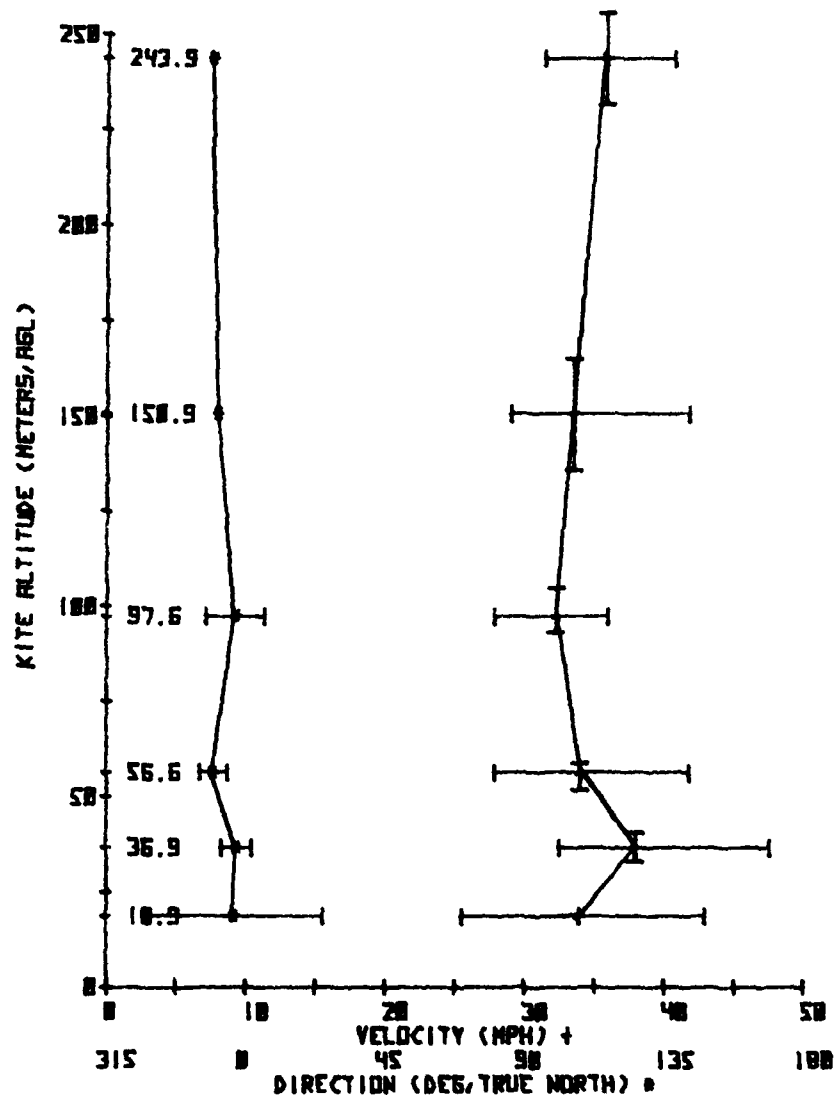


Figure A-41. TALA Record No. 2, Site #1

WIND PROFILE FOR: COMPILATOR SITE,
 DATE: 28 SEP 1979,
 TIME: 045 - 1855 HRS

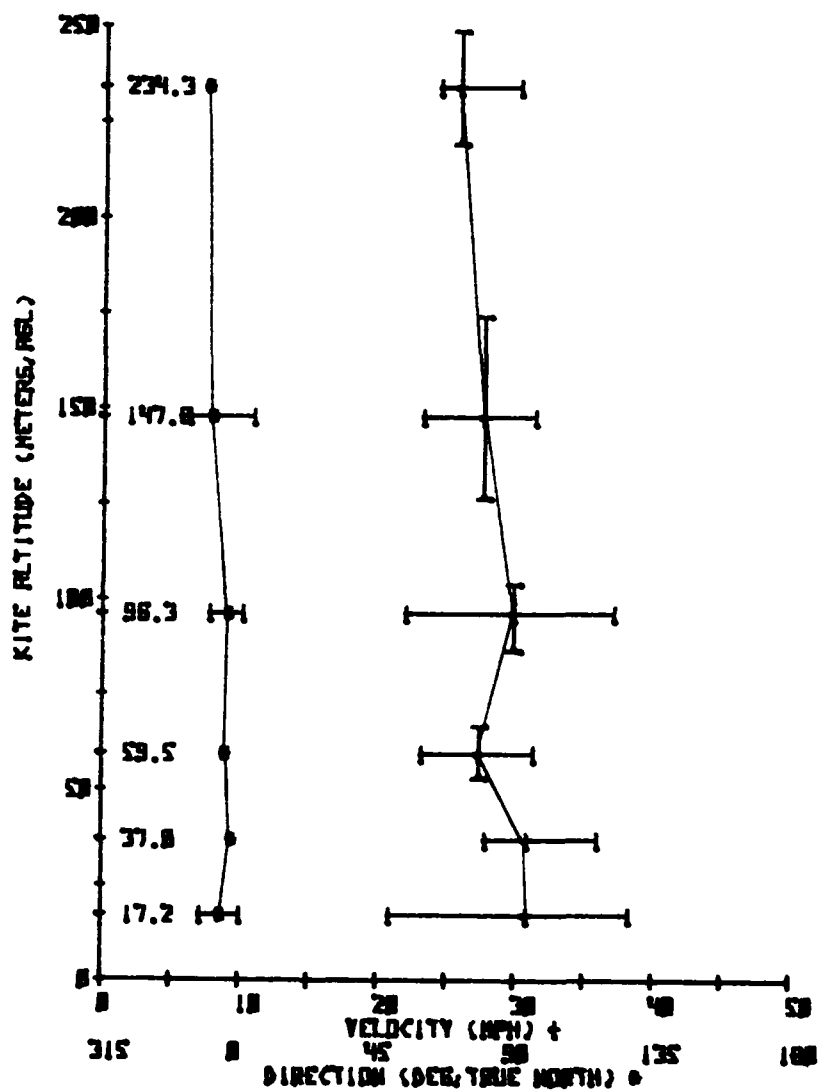


Figure A-42. TALA Record No. 3, Site #1

WIND PROFILE FOR: COMPILATOR,
 DATE: 5 OCT 1979,
 TIME: 1245 - 1345 HRS

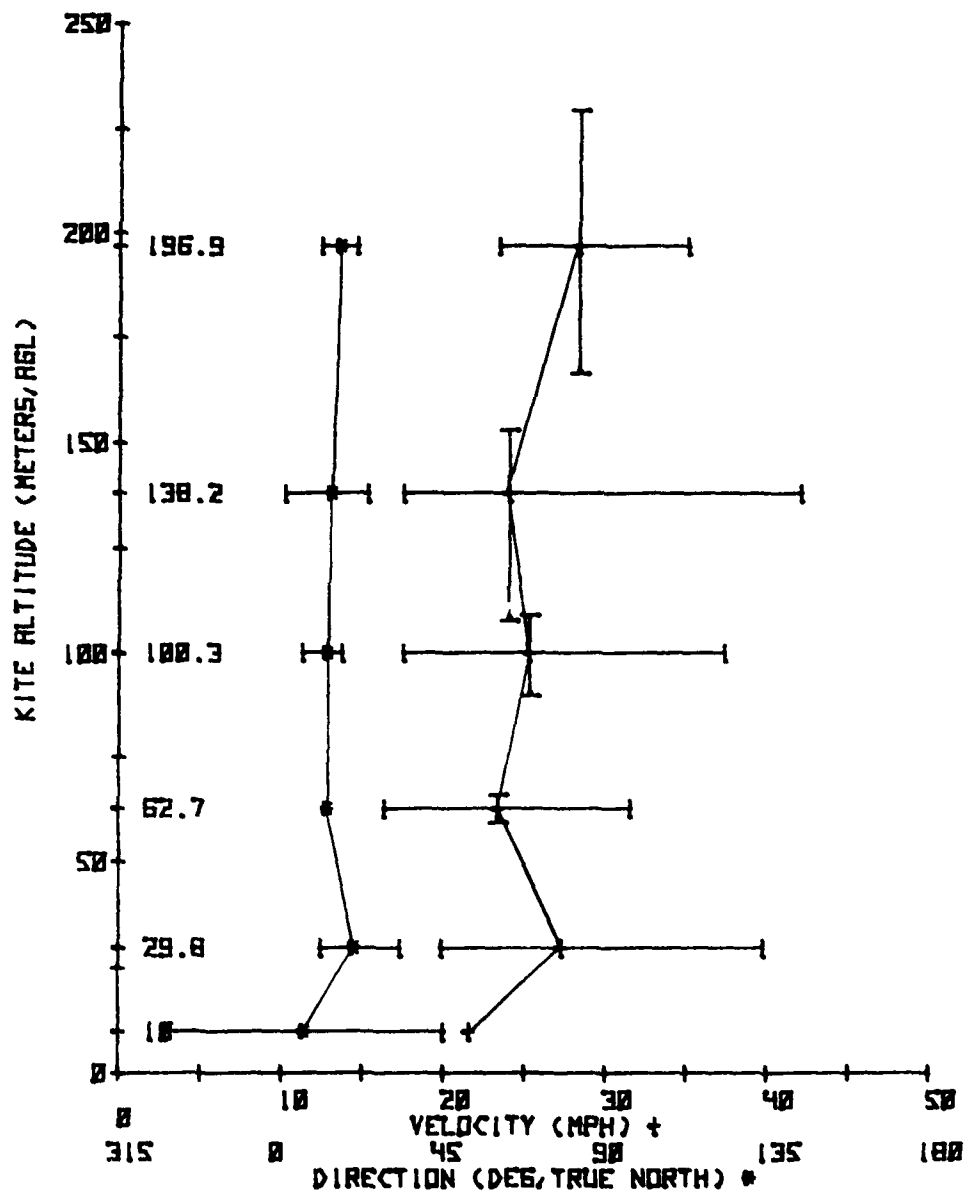


Figure A-43. TALA Record No. 4, Site #1

WIND PROFILE FOR: COMPILATOR SITE,
 DATE: 5 OCT 1979,
 TIME: 1400 - 1500 HRS

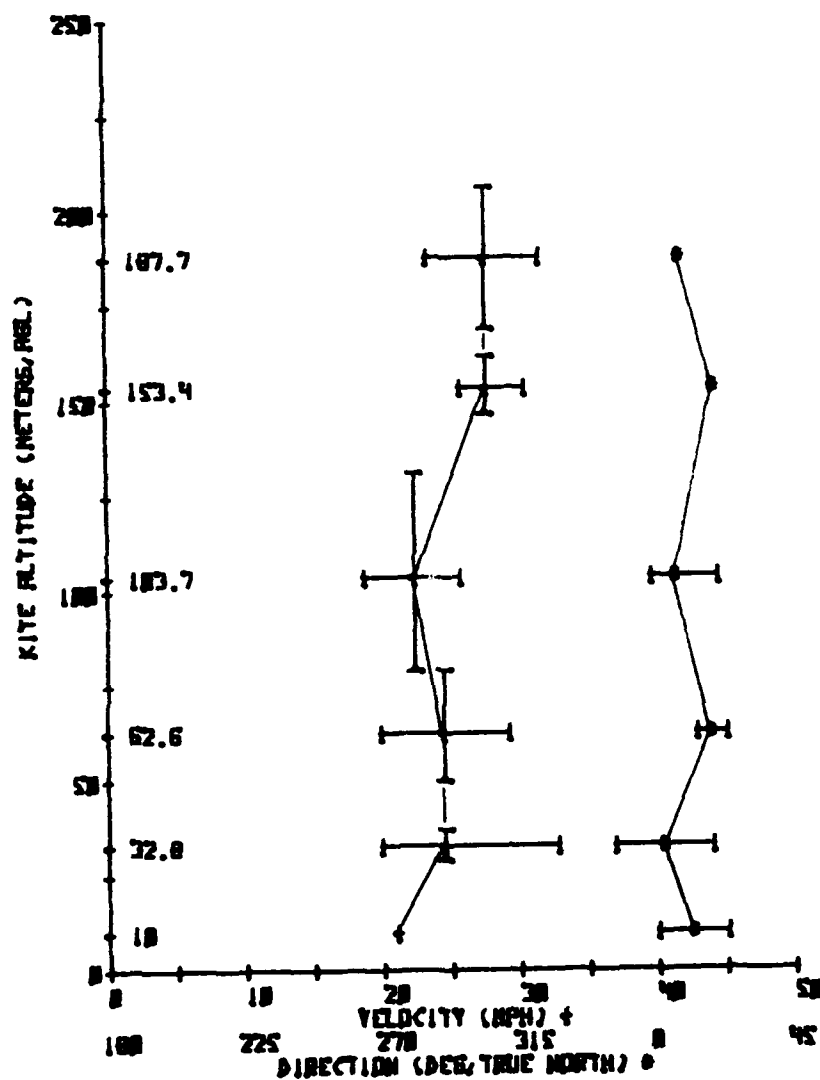


Figure A-44. TALA Record No. 5, Site #1

WIND PROFILE FOR: NORTH ACCUMULATOR,
 DATE: 12 SEP 1979,
 TIME: 1224 - 1306 HRS

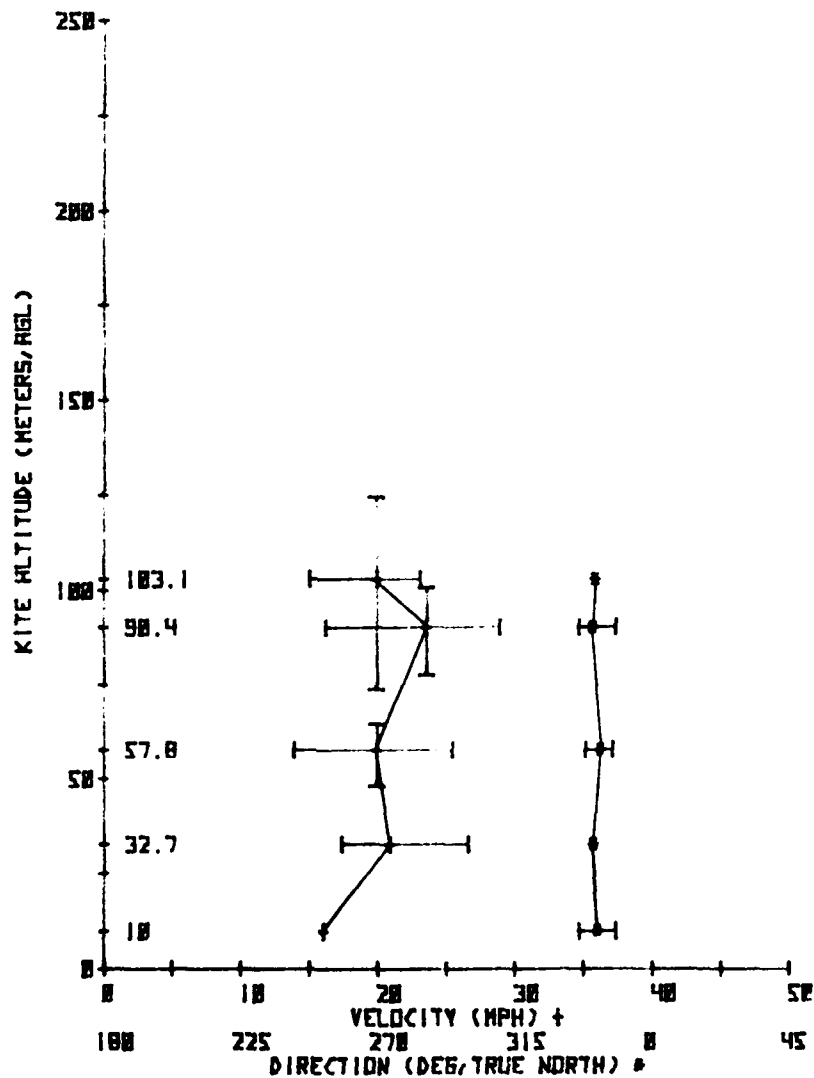


Figure A-45. TALA Record No. 1, Site #2

WIND PROFILE FOR: NORTH ACCUMULATOR,
 DATE: 12 SEP 1979,
 TIME: 1306 - 1345 HRS

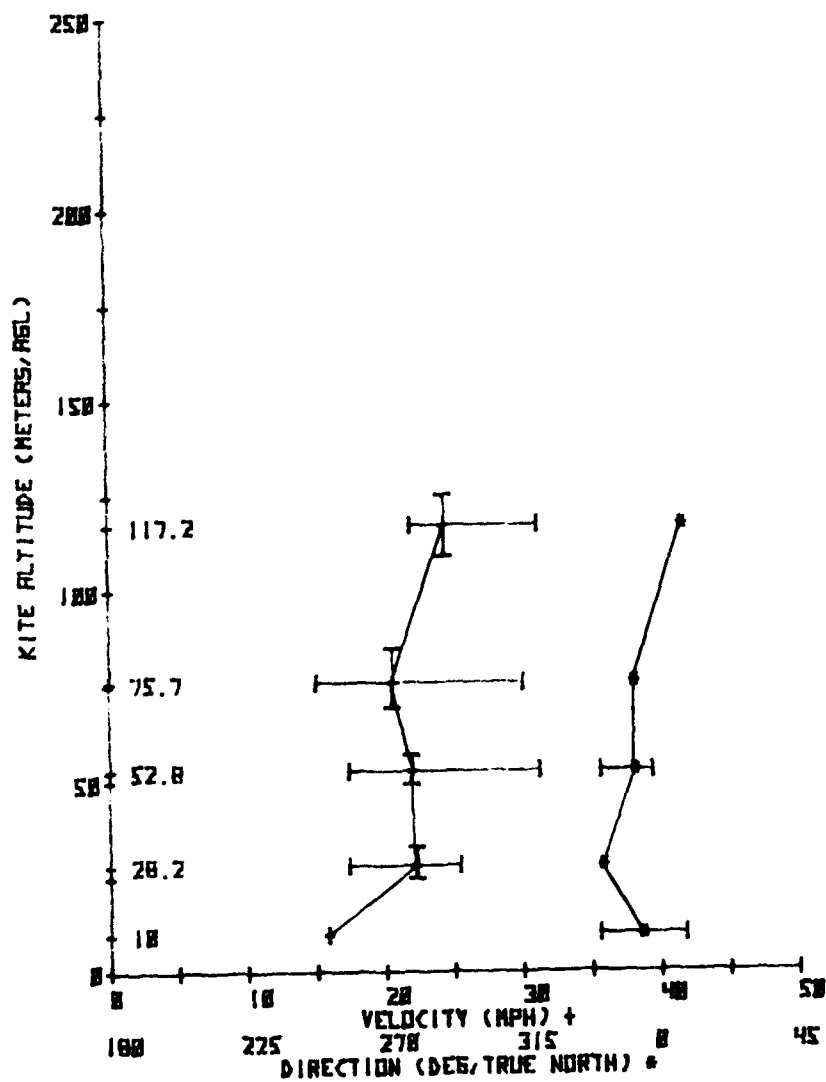


Figure A-46. TALA Record No. 2, Site #2

WIND PROFILE FOR: NORTH ACCUMULATOR,
 DATE: 13 SEP 1979,
 TIME: 1149 - 1237 HRS

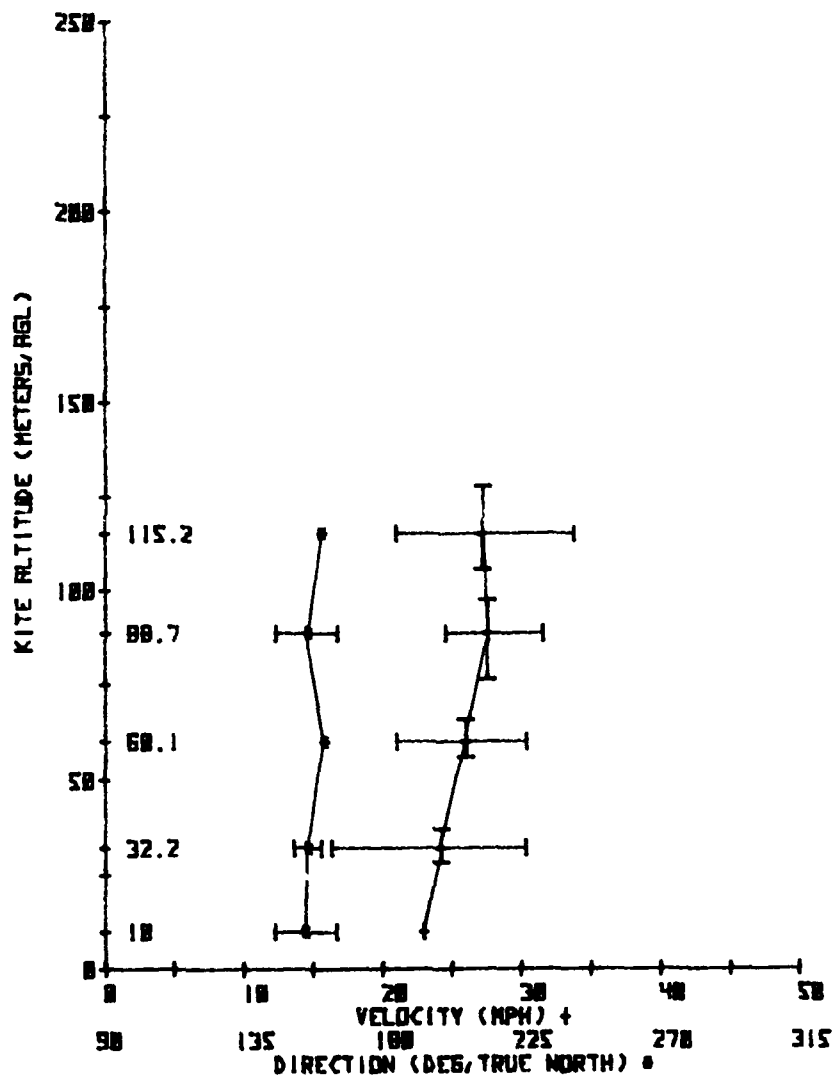


Figure A-47. TALA Record No. 3, Site #2

WIND PROFILE FOR: NORTH ACCUMULATOR,
 DATE: 13 SEP 1978,
 TIME: 1243 - 1328 MRS

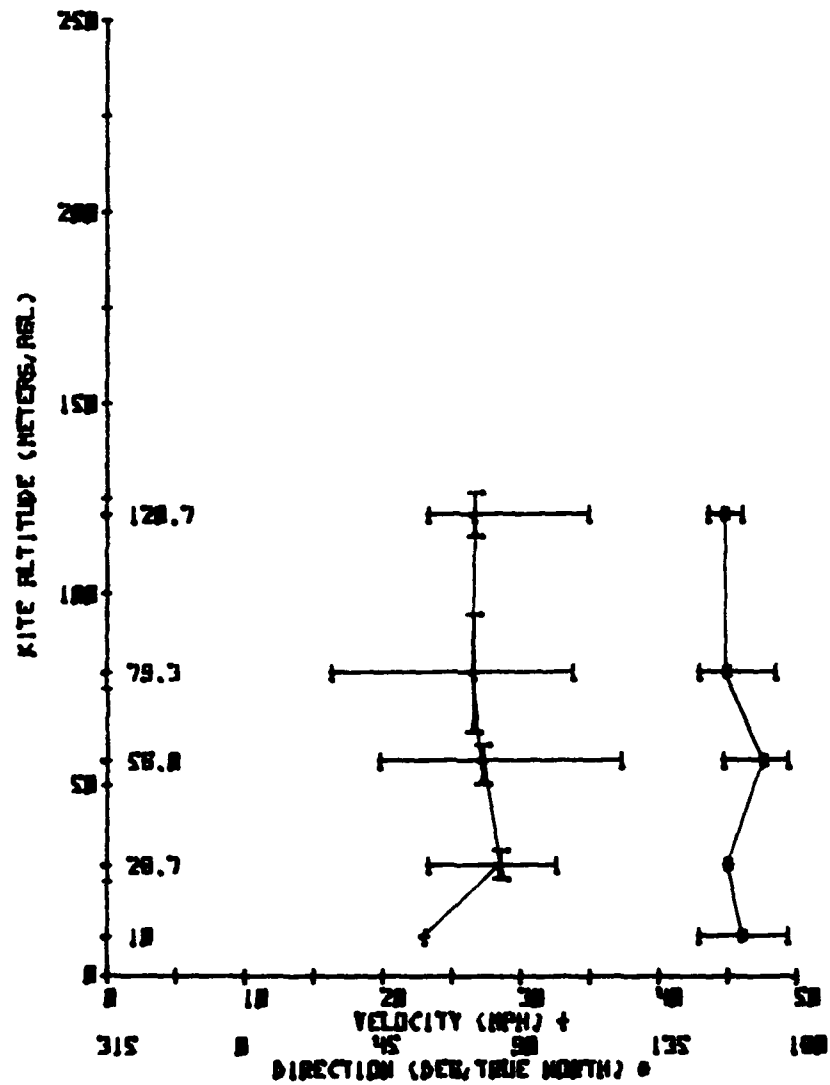


Figure A-48. TALA Record No. 4, Site #2

WIND PROFILE FOR: NORTH ACCUMULATOR,
 DATE: 5 OCT 1979,
 TIME: 903 - 948 HRS

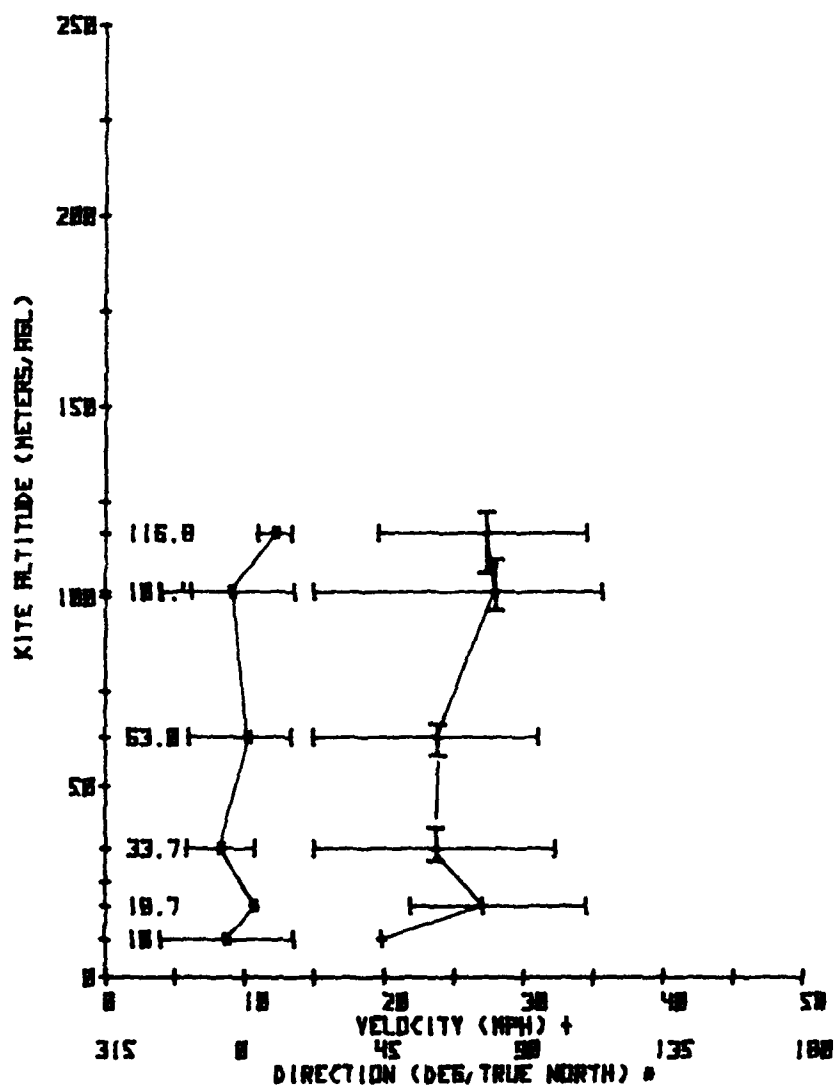


Figure A-49. TALA Record No. 5, Site #2

WIND PROFILE FOR: NORTH ACCUMULATOR,
 DATE: 5 OCT 1979,
 TIME: 1805 - 1844 HRS

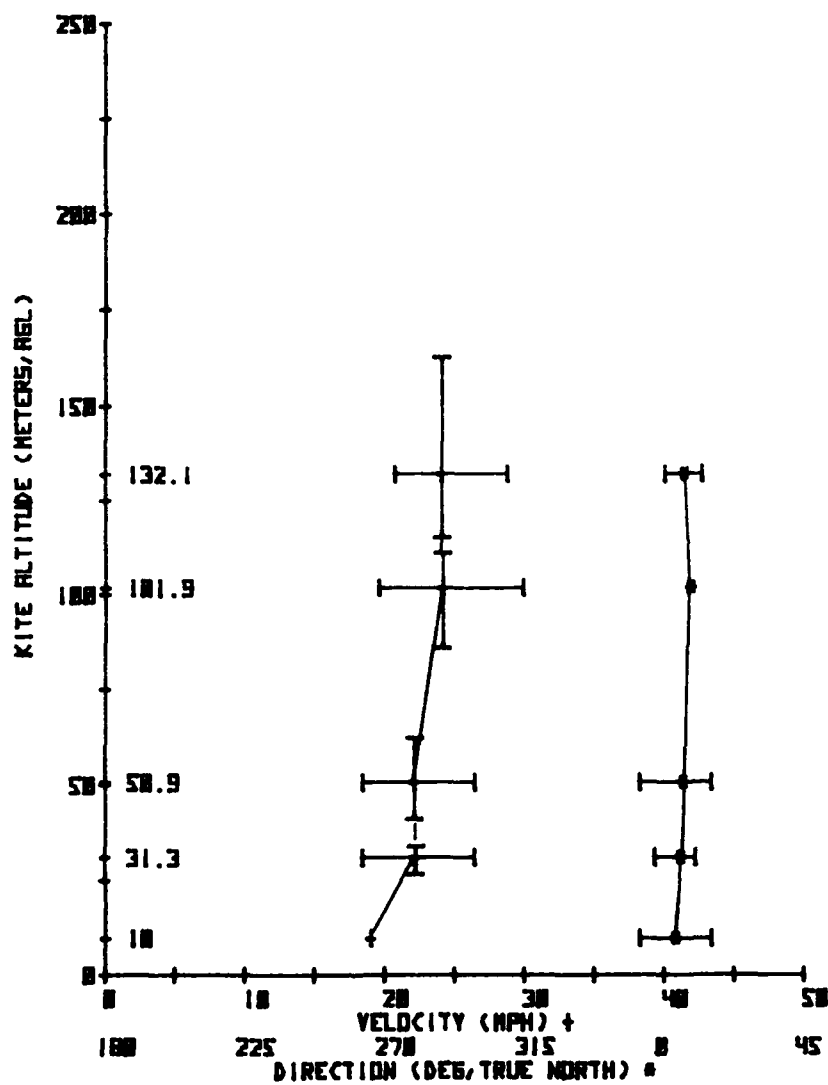


Figure A-50. TALA Record No. 6, Site #2

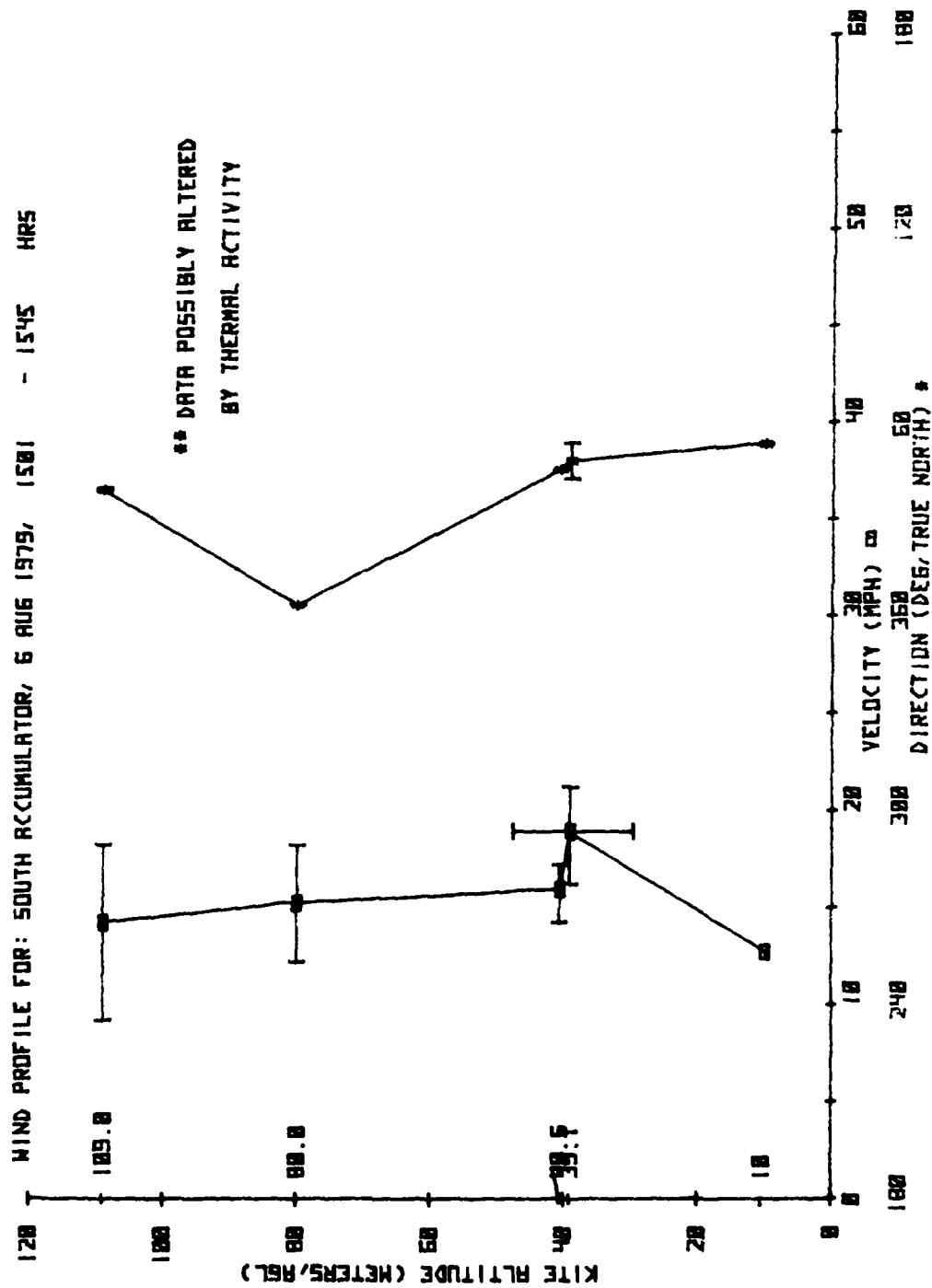


Figure A-51. TALA Record, Site #3

APPENDIX B
DESKTOP COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTINGS

Program CKETAC

Listing

```

10 DIM P(45),A(100),B(100)
20 DIM S(45),P(45),T(45),C(25),B(1)
30 FOR I=1 TO 50
40 IF I=1 THEN GO
50 GOTO 100
60 IF I=45 THEN GO
70 GOTO 100
80 GOTO 100
90 NEXT I
100 PRINT
110 PRINT
120 PRINT "DATA ON TAPE"
130 INPUT A$
140 IF A$="" THEN GO
150 GOTO 100
160 INPUT B$
170 CLEAR
180 ASSIGN# 1 TO A$
190 ASSIGN# 1 TO B$
200 ASSIGN# 1 TO *
210 GOTO 470
220 PRINT "DATA LOCATION"
230 INPUT B$
240 PRINT "PERIOD OF DATA"
250 INPUT A$
260 PRINT "DO YOU ALREADY KNOW"
270 PRINT "THE ANSWER?"
280 INPUT B$
290 IF B$="" THEN GO
300 PRINT "IN MPH?"
310 INPUT C$
320 PRINT "Y/N"
330 INPUT *
340 GOTO 1540
350 FOR I=10 TO 45
360 PRINT "VELOCITY=" I " OCCURREN"
370 PRINT "CES="
380 INPUT A$
390 NEXT I
400 PRINT "DO YOU WISH TO STOP?"
410 PRINT "YES/NO"
420 INPUT A$
430 IF A$="" THEN GO
440 PRINT "WHAT DO YOU WISH TO"
450 PRINT "DO?"
460 PRINT "1. STOP"
470 PRINT "2. CONTINUE"
480 PRINT "3. PRINT"
490 PRINT "4. END"
500 CLEAR
510 GO
520 GOTO 1540
530 PRINT "END"
540 GOTO 1540

```

```

550 INPUT F#
560 IF F#="Y" THEN 600
570 CLEAR
580 DISP "STANDBY*COMPUTATIONS U
  NDERWAY"
590 GOTO 780
600 PRINT "DATA COLLECTED " F#
610 PRINT "DATA PERIOD " A#
620 PRINT
630 PRINT
640 PRINT "WIND SPEED OCCURRENCE
  S *TIME@SP"
650 PRINT "KTS      MPH"
660 IMAGE 30.2X.30.0.4X.50.6X.30
  0
670 IMAGE 30.2X.30.0.4X.50.8X.30
  0
680 FOR I=0 TO 45
690 IF R#1+T9#100 1 THEN 700 EL
  SE 720
700 PRINT USING 660 : I I#1 153
  R#1+R#1+T9#100
710 GOTO 730
720 PRINT USING 670 : I I#1 153
  R#1+R#1+T9#100
730 NEXT I
740 PRINT
750 PRINT
760 PRINT "WIND SPEED OCCURRENCE
  S *A SPEED"
770 I=0
780 PRINT USING 660 : I I#1 R#1+T
  9#100
790 T#100=1-R#100+T9
800 N=R#100
810 FOR I=1 TO 45
820 N=N+R#10
830 T#100=1-N+T9
840 NEXT I
850 IF F#="N" THEN 920
860 FOR I=1 TO 45
870 IF T#1-10#100 1 THEN 880 EL
  SE 900
880 PRINT USING 660 : I I#1 153
  R#1+T#1-10#100
890 GOTO 910
900 PRINT USING 670 : I I#1 153
  R#1+T#1-10#100
910 NEXT I
920 IMAGE 3X."AVERAGE WIND SPEED
  "X.30.20."MPH"X.30.20."K
  TS"
930 PRINT USING 920 : R#T9X.R#T9
  #1 153
940 T9=1
950 T9=45
960 OT#F
970 0
980 OT#
990 DISP "PROGRAM IS PRESENTLY S
  ET UP TO"

```

```

1000 DISP "COMPUTE C AND F FOR V
      VELOCITIES"
1010 DISP "FROM 1 TO 45 KNOTS. I
      F THESE ARE"
1020 DISP "THE LIMITS YOU WISH T
      O USE TYPE"
1030 DISP "IN Y AND PRESS END LI
      NE IF THEY"
1040 DISP "ARE NOT, TYPE IN N AN
      D PRESS END"
1050 DISP "LINE "
1060 INPUT Y$
1070 IF Y$="Y" THEN 1180
1080 DISP "WHAT VELOCITY DO YOU
      WISH TO "
1090 DISP "START AT (NOTE: YOU C
      AN NOT "
1100 DISP "START AT ZERO!!)"
1110 INPUT T6
1120 IF T6=0 THEN 1080
1130 DISP "WHAT VELOCITY DO YOU
      WISH TO"
1140 DISP "STOP AT (NOTE: IT MU
      T BE NO "
1150 DISP "GREATER THAN 45)"
1160 INPUT T8
1170 IF T8>45 THEN 1170
1180 CLEAR
1190 DISP "STAND BY"
1200 T7=T6-1
1210 T7=T7+1
1220 B(1)=LOG(T7*1.152)
1230 IF T7>T8 THEN 1330
1240 IF T(T7)=0 THEN 1330
1250 B(2)=LOG(-LOG(T(T7)))
1260 B(3)=B(3)+B(1)
1270 B(4)=B(4)+B(1)^2
1280 B(5)=B(5)+B(2)
1290 B(6)=B(6)+B(2)^2
1300 B(7)=B(7)+B(1)*B(2)
1310 B(11)=B(11)+1
1320 GOTO 1210
1330 B(8)=SQR((B(4)-B(3)^2/B(1)
      )/(B(11)-1))
1340 B(9)=SQR((B(6)-B(5)^2/B(1)
      )/(B(11)-1))
1350 B(10)=(B(7)-B(3)*B(5)/B(1)
      )/(B(11)-1)-B(8)*B(9)
1360 CLEAR
1370 PRINT
1380 PRINT
1390 PRINT "FOR U=";T6;"TO ";T8
      "FTS"
1400 PRINT "NUMBER OF POINTS ="
      B(11)
1410 PRINT
1420 PRINT "X MEAN= " B(3)/B(1)
1430 PRINT "X STANDARD DEVIATI
      ON= " B(8)

```

```

1440 PRINT
1450 PRINT "Y: MEAN= " (B(5)/B(1)
1460 PRINT "Y: STANDARD DEVIAT"
1470 PRINT "CORR COEFF = " (B(10)
1480 A=B(0),D,K=0
1490 D=B(11)*B(4)-B(3)*2
1500 A=(B(5)*B(4)-B(7)*B(3))/D
1510 B=(B(11)*B(7)-B(3)*B(5))/D
1520 C=EXP(-A/B)
1530 L=B
1540 PRINT
1550 PRINT
1560 PRINT "C= " (C) " K= " (K)
1570 GCLEAR
1580 SCALE 0.32,0.16
1590 MOVE 0.15
1600 LDIR 0
1610 LABEL "PLOT OF PERCENT TIME
      AT SPEED WS"
1620 MOVE 0.14
1630 LABEL "WIND SPEED FOR C="
      AL#(C)
1640 MOVE 15.12
1650 LABEL "K=" (VAL#(K))
1660 MOVE 27.13
1670 LABEL "KMPH"
1680 MOVE 15.11
1690 LABEL B#
1700 MOVE 15.10
1710 LABEL A#
1720 XAXIS 5,0,10,20
1730 YAXIS 10,0,5,12
1740 MOVE 10.4
1750 LABEL "VELOCITY(KMPH)"
1760 MOVE 10.3
1770 LABEL "VELOCITY(FPS)"
1780 MOVE 8.5
1790 LDIR 90
1800 LABEL "% TIME"
1810 MOVE 8.5
1820 LABEL "0 SPD"
1830 PRINT
1840 PRINT
1850 PRINT
1860 COPY
1870 GCLEAR
1880 SCALE -4,38,-8,31
1890 XAXIS 0,1,0,35
1900 YAXIS -3,5,1,152,0,35
1910 LDIR 0
1920 FOR X=0 TO 5 STEP 5
1930 MOVE 0,1,5
1940 IDRAW 0,-2
1950 MOVE X,5,-2,5
1960 LABEL VAL#(X)
1970 MOVE 0,1,152,-5,-6
1980 LABEL VAL#(X)

```

```

1990 NEXT X
2000 FOR X=10 TO 35 STEP 5
2010 MOVE X/1.5
2020 IDRAW 0,-2
2030 MOVE X-1,-2.5
2040 LABEL VAL$(X)
2050 MOVE X*1.152-1,-6
2060 IF X=33 THEN 2080
2070 LABEL VAL$(Y)
2080 NEXT X
2090 VAXIS 0,1,1,20
2100 LDIR 0
2110 FOR Y=0 TO 30 STEP 5
2120 MOVE 0,Y
2130 IDRAW 1,0
2140 MOVE -3,Y-5
2150 LABEL VAL$(Y)
2160 NEXT Y
2170 IF W$="Y" THEN 2260
2180 FOR I=0 TO 30
2190 Y=RND/TS*100
2200 X=I*1.152
2210 MOVE X,Y
2220 IMOVE -.2,.2
2230 IDRAW .75,0 @ IDRAW 0 - 75
2240 IDRAW -.75,0 @ IDRAW 0 - 75
2250 NEXT I
2260 MOVE 0,0
2270 FOR I=1 TO 30
2280 X=I*1.152
2290 Y=100*(EXP(-((X-576)/100)^2)
-EXP(-(X+576)/100)^2)
2300 DRAW X,Y
2310 NEXT I
2320 MOVE 0,0
2330 PRINT
2340 PRINT
2350 PRINT
2360 COPY
2370 PRINT
2380 PRINT
2390 PRINT
2400 GCLAMP
2410 SCALE 0,32,0,16
2420 MOVE 0,15
2430 LDIR 0
2440 LABEL "PLOT OF PERCENT HOURS
      5. ABOVE"
2450 MOVE 0,14
2460 LABEL "SPEED FOR C="&VAL$(C)
2470 MOVE 27,14
2480 LABEL "MPH"
2490 MOVE 15,12
2500 LABEL "K="&VAL$(K)
2510 MOVE 15,12
2520 LABEL 6$
2530 MOVE 15,11
2540 LABEL A$
2550 VAXIS 5,0,10,20

```



```

2560 Y=15 10.0.5.12
2570 MOVE 10.4
2580 LABEL "%TIME"
2590 MOVE 10.3
2600 LABEL "ABOVE SPD"
2610 MOVE 8.5
2620 LDIR 90
2630 LABEL "VEL (KTS)"
2640 MOVE 9.5
2650 LABEL "VEL (MPH)"
2660 LDIR 0
2670 PRINT
2680 PRINT
2690 PRINT
2700 COPY
2710 GCLEAR
2720 SCALE -20 105.-4 30
2730 XAXIS 0.10.0.100
2740 X=0
2750 MOVE X-1.-2.5
2760 LABEL VAL#(X)
2770 FOR X=20 TO 80 STEP 20
2780 MOVE X-7.-2.5
2790 LABEL VAL#(X)
2800 NEXT X
2810 X=100
2820 MOVE X-4.5.-2.5
2830 LABEL VAL#(X)
2840 YAXIS 0.5.0.35
2850 YAXIS -10.5*1.152.0.35
2860 FOR Y=0 TO 35 STEP 5
2870 MOVE -8.Y-1
2880 LABEL VAL#(Y)
2890 IF Y=35 THEN 2920
2900 MOVE -18.Y*1.152-1
2910 LABEL VAL#(Y)
2920 NEXT Y
2930 IF W#="Y" THEN 3000
2940 FOR Y=35 TO 1 STEP -1
2950 MOVE T(Y-1)*100.Y
2960 IMOVE - 2. 2
2970 IDRAW .75.0 @ IDRAW 0.- 75
2980 IDRAW - 75.0 @ IDRAW 0.- 75
2990 NEXT Y
3000 MOVE 0.35
3010 FOR X=1 TO 100
3020 Y=C*(1-LOG(X/100))*.01.F
3030 DRAW X.Y
3040 NEXT X
3050 PRINT
3060 PRINT
3070 PRINT
3080 COPY
3090 PRINT
3100 PRINT
3110 PRINT
3120 END

```

Program CKCOMP

Listing

```

5  PROGRAM "CKCOMP"
10  DIM A$(32),B$(32),C$(32),D$(32),E$(32),F$(32),G$(32),H$(32),I$(32),J$(32),K$(32),L$(32),M$(32),N$(32),O$(32),P$(32),Q$(32),R$(32),S$(32),T$(32),U$(32),V$(32),W$(32),X$(32),Y$(32),Z$(32)
20  B=1
30  J=0
40  FOR I=0 TO 56
50  J=J+1
60  IF I=1 THEN 80
70  B(I)=0
80  IF I=32 THEN 110
90  B(I)=P(I)+T(I)+R(I)+Q(I)=0
100 IF J=9 THEN D(I)=0
110 C(I)=0
120 NEXT I
130 Y$="Y"
140 Y$="N"
150 DISP "DATA ON TAPE"
160 INPUT Y$
170 IF Y$="N" THEN 430
180 DISP "WHAT IS FILE CALLED"
190 INPUT U$
200 CLEAR
210 ASSIGN# 1 TO U$
220 READ# 1,1 : A$,B$ : DATA
230 ASSIGN# 1 TO V$
240 FOR I=1 TO 32
250 FOR J=1 TO 8
260 R(I)=R(I)+D(I)+J
270 NEXT J
280 NEXT I
290 DISP "DO YOU WISH TO SEE DATA"
300 INPUT Y$
310 IF Y$="N" THEN 1340
320 DISP "DO YOU WANT PRINTED COPY OF DATA"
330 INPUT C$
340 CLEAR
350 FOR I=1 TO 32
360 GOSUB 790
370 DISP USING 1170 : R(I)
380 DISP
390 DISP
400 IF C$="Y" THEN COPY ELSE WAIT 4000
410 NEXT I
420 GOTO 1340
430 DISP "WILL YOU NEED PRINTED COPY OF THIS DATA"
440 INPUT E$
450 DISP "LOCATION"
460 INPUT F$
470 DISP "PERIOD OF DATA"
480 INPUT H$
490 DISP "DO YOU ALREADY KNOW LOCATION AND PERIOD"
500 INPUT W$
510 IF W$="N" THEN 570
520 DISP "NO IN HERE"

```

```

530 INPUT " "
540 GOTO 1100
550 INPUT " "
560 GOTO 1100
570 FOR I=1 TO 72
580 IMAGE "OCCURRENCES BETWEEN "
590 "00." AND "00." MPH FROM THE
600 " "
610 DISP USING 580 : 2*I-2:2*I
620 INPUT "D.I.1:"
630 DISP USING 580 : 2*I-2:2*I
640 INPUT "D.I.2:"
650 DISP USING 580 : 2*I-2:2*I
660 INPUT "D.I.3:"
670 DISP USING 580 : 2*I-2:2*I
680 INPUT "D.I.4:"
690 DISP USING 580 : 2*I-2:2*I
700 INPUT "D.I.5:"
710 DISP USING 580 : 2*I-2:2*I
720 INPUT "D.I.6:"
730 DISP USING 580 : 2*I-2:2*I
740 INPUT "D.I.7:"
750 DISP USING 580 : 2*I-2:2*I
760 INPUT "D.I.8:"
770 CLEAR
780 GOTO 780
790 GOTO 950
800 DISP
810 DISP
820 IMAGE "FOR VELOCITIES FROM "
830 "00." TO "00." MPH
840 DISP USING 800 : 2*I-2:2*I
850 IMAGE 4" "DIRECTION" 5X "OCC
860 URANCES" 4X
870 IMAGE 7X "AA" 10X 70X
880 DISP
890 DISP USING 830
900 DISP USING 830 : "SE" D.I.1
910 DISP USING 830 : "E" D.I.2
920 DISP USING 830 : "NE" D.I.3
930 DISP USING 830 : "N" D.I.4
940 DISP USING 830 : "NW" D.I.5
950 DISP USING 830 : "W" D.I.6
960 DISP USING 830 : "SW" D.I.7
970 DISP USING 830 : "S" D.I.8
980 RETURN
990 DISP "IS ALL DATA CORRECT?"
1000 INPUT "Y/N"
1010 IF "Y" THEN 1120
1020 GOTO 1000
1030 CLEAR
1040 DISP "INPUT NUMBER CORRESPONDING TO INCORRECT DIRECTION"

```

```

1010 IMAGE SX,AAAA.8Y,AAAA.7Y
1020 DISP USING 1010 : "SE=1","N
W=5"
1030 DISP USING 1010 : " E=2","
W=6"
1040 DISP USING 1010 : "NE=3","S
W=7"
1050 DISP USING 1010 : " N=4","
E=8"
1060 INPUT J
1070 DISP "CORRECT NUMBER OF OCC
URRENCES"
1080 INPUT D(I,J)
1090 DISP "ANY OTHERS WRONG"
1100 INPUT Y$
1110 IF Y$="Y" THEN 990
1120 CLEAR
1130 FOR J=1 TO 8
1140 R(I)=R(I)+D(I,J)
1150 NEXT J
1160 GOSUB 780
1170 IMAGE 5Y,"TOTAL = ",70
1180 DISP USING 1170 : R(I)
1190 IF C$="Y" THEN COPY ELSE WA
IT 2000
1200 CLEAR
1210 NEXT I
1220 DISP "DO YOU WISH TO STORE
THIS DATA".
1230 INPUT Y$
1240 IF Y$="N" THEN 1340
1250 DISP "WHAT DO YOU WISH TO C
ALL FILE".
1260 INPUT U$
1270 CLEAR
1280 CREATE U$.1,2560
1290 ASSIGN# 1 TO U$
1300 PRINT# 1,1 : A$,B$,D(I)
1310 ASSIGN# 1 TO *
1340 A=0
1350 T9=0
1360 FOR I=1 TO 32
1370 T9=T9+P(I)
1380 A=A+(I*2-1)*R(I)
1390 NEXT I
1400 DISP "DO YOU WANT PERCENTAG
ES LISTED".
1410 INPUT F$
1420 IF F$="Y" THEN 1460
1430 CLEAR
1440 DISP "STANDBY*COMPUTATIONS
UNDERWAY"
1450 GOTO 1650
1460 CLEAR
1470 PRINT "DATA COLLECTED: ",B$
1480 PRINT "DATA PERIOD: ",A$
1490 PRINT
1500 PRINT "WIND SPEED OCCURENC
ES %TIMERSP"

```

```

1510 PRINT "      MPH      "
1520 IMAGE 30,2X,30,4X,80,6X,30
1530 IMAGE 30,2X,30,4X,80,8X,2 0
1540 FOR I=1 TO 32
1550 IF R(I)/T9*100>1 THEN 1560
1560 PRINT USING 1520 : 2*I-2,2*
      I,R(I)/R(I)/T9*100
1570 GOTO 1590
1580 PRINT USING 1530 : 2*I-2,2*
      I,R(I)/R(I)/T9*100
1590 NEXT I
1600 PRINT
1610 PRINT
1620 PRINT "WIND SPEED OCCURRENC
ES "A=SPEED"
1630 I=1
1640 PRINT USING 1520 : 0,2,R(I)
      T9/T9*100
1650 T(I)=1-R(I)/T9
1660 N=R(I)
1670 FOR I=2 TO 32
1680 N=N+R(I)
1690 T(I)=1-N/T9
1700 NEXT I
1710 IF F#="N" THEN 1730
1720 FOR I=2 TO 32
1730 IF T(I-1)*100>1 THEN 1740 E
LSE 1760
1740 PRINT USING 1520 : 2*I-2,2*
      I,R(I)/T(I-1)*100
1750 GOTO 1770
1760 PRINT USING 1530 : 2*I-2,2*
      I,R(I)/T(I-1)*100
1770 NEXT I
1780 IMAGE 30,"AVERAGE WIND SPEE
D "1X,30,20,"MPH"1X,30,20,"
      "NOTS"
1790 PRINT USING 1780 : R/T9,R/
      T9*1 1520
1800 T8=8
1810 T8=32
1820 DISP
1830 DISP
1840 DISP
1850 DISP "PROGRAM IS PRESENTLY
      SET UP TO"
1860 DISP "COMPUTE C AND K FOR V
      ELLOCITIES"
1870 DISP "FROM 15 TO 63 MPH IF
      THESE ARE "
1880 DISP "THE LIMITS YOU WISH T
      O USE TYPE"
1890 DISP "IN Y AND PRESS END LI
      NE IF THEY"
1900 DISP "ARE NOT. TYPE IN N AN
      D PRESS END"
1910 DISP "LINE "
1920 INPUT Y#

```

```

1930 IF A="Y" THEN 2040
1940 DISP "WHAT VELOCITY DO YOU
      WISH TO "
1950 DISP "START AT (NOTE YOU C
      AN NOT "
1960 DISP "START AT ZERO!!! AND
      NUMBER MUST BE AN ODD WHOLE
      NUMBER"
1970 INPUT T6
1980 IF T6=0 THEN 1940
1985 T6=(T6+1)/2
1990 DISP "WHAT VELOCITY DO YOU
      WISH TO"
2000 DISP "STOP AT (NOTE: IT MU
      T BE NO "
2010 DISP "GREATER THAN 63 AND "
      MUST BE AN "
2015 DISP "ODD WHOLE NUMBER:"
2020 INPUT T8
2030 IF T8>63 THEN 1990
2035 T8=(T8+1)/2
2040 CLEAR
2050 DISP "STAND BY"
2060 T7=T6-1
2070 T7=T7+1
2080 B(1)=LOG(2*T7-1)
2090 IF T7>T8 THEN 2190
2100 IF T(T7)=0 THEN 2190
2110 B(2)=LOG(-LOG(T(T7)))
2120 B(3)=B(3)+B(1)
2130 B(4)=B(4)+B(1)^2
2140 B(5)=B(5)+B(2)
2150 B(6)=B(6)+B(2)^2
2160 B(7)=B(7)+B(1)*B(2)
2170 B(11)=B(11)+1
2180 GOTO 2070
2190 B(8)=60R/(B(4)-B(3))^2/B(11)
      *(B(11)-1)
2200 B(9)=60R/(B(6)-B(5))^2/B(11)
      *(B(11)-1)
2210 B(10)=(B(7)-B(3)*B(5)/B(11)
      *(B(11)-1)-B(8)*B(9)
2220 CLEAR
2230 PRINT
2240 PRINT
2250 PRINT "FOR W=";T6*2-1;"TO "
      ;T8*2-1;" MPH"
2260 PRINT "NUMBER OF POINTS ="
      B(11)
2270 PRINT
2280 PRINT "Z MEAN= ".B(3)+B(1)
      1
2290 PRINT "X STANDARD DEVIATI
      ON= ".B(8)
2300 PRINT
2310 PRINT "V MEAN= ".B(5)+B(1)
      1
2320 PRINT "Y STANDARD DEVIATI
      ON= ".B(9)
2330 PRINT "CORR COEFF = ".B(10)

```

```

3340 P=0:Q=0:K=0
3350 C=(11*B(4)-B(3))/2
3360 A=(B(5)*B(4)-B(7)*B(3))/2
3370 E=(B(11)*B(7)-B(3)*B(5))/2
3380 C=EXP(-A/B)
3390 L=B
3400 PRINT
3410 PRINT
3420 PRINT "C= " C: " K= " K
3430 CLEAR
3440 SCALE 0 32.0:16
3450 MOVE 0:15
3460 LOIP 0
3470 LABEL "PLOT OF PERCENT TIME
      AT SPEED W"
3480 MOVE 0:14
3490 LABEL "WIND SPEED FOR C="&W
      AL4:0
3500 MOVE 15:12
3510 LABEL "K="&VAL#(K)
3520 MOVE 27:13
3530 LABEL "(MPH)"
3540 MOVE 15:11
3550 LABEL B#
3560 MOVE 15:10
3570 LABEL A#
3580 AXIS 5:0:10:20
3590 AXIS 10:0:5:10
3600 MOVE 10:4
3610 LABEL "VELOCITY(MPH)"
3620 MOVE 0:5
3630 LOIP 20
3640 LABEL "% TIME"
3650 MOVE 0:5
3660 LABEL "B SPD"
3670 PRINT
3680 PRINT
3690 PRINT
3700 COPY
3710 CLEAR
3720 SCALE -4.78:-4.21
3730 AXIS 0 1 0:35
3740 LOIP 0
3750 FOR X=0 TO 5 STEP 5
3760 MOVE 0:1:5
3770 IORAW 0 -2
3780 MOVE 0:5:-2:5
3790 LABEL VAL#(X)
3800 LEFT X
3810 FOR X=10 TO 35 STEP 5
3820 MOVE 0:1:5
3830 IORAW 0 -2
3840 MOVE 0:1:-2:5
3850 LABEL VAL#(X)
3860 NEXT
3870 AXIS 0:1 1 20
3880 LOIP 0
3890 FOR Y=0 TO 20 STEP 5
3900 MOVE 0:1
3910 IORAW 1 0

```

```

3000 MOVE -2.7,-.5
3010 LABEL VAL$(CY)
3020 NEXT Y
3030 IF W$="Y" THEN 3120
3040 FOR I=1 TO 18
3050 Y=RCI/2TR*100
3060 X=I*2-1
3070 MOVE Y,X
3080 IMOVE - 2.7,3
3090 IDRAW 75.0 @ IDRAW 0,- 75
3100 IDRAW - 75.0 @ IDRAW 0, 75
3110 NEXT I
3120 MOVE 0,0
3130 FOR I=1 TO 35
3140 N=1
3150 Y=100*(EXP(-(C/N-1)*C/N)*N)-P
      P=C/N+100*(C/N)
3160 DRAW 0,0
3170 NEXT I
3180 MOVE 0,0
3190 PRINT
3200 PRINT
3210 PRINT
3220 COPY
3230 PRINT
3240 PRINT
3250 PRINT
3260 GCLEAR
3270 SCALE 0,32,0,16
3280 MOVE 0,15
3290 LDIR 0
3300 LABEL "PLOT OF PERCENT HOUR
      S ABOVE "
3310 MOVE 0,14
3320 LABEL "SPEED FOR C="&VAL$(C)
      Y
3330 MOVE 27,14
3340 LABEL "MPH"
3350 MOVE 15,13
3360 LABEL "K="&VAL$(K)
3370 MOVE 15,12
3380 LABEL R$
3390 MOVE 15,11
3400 LABEL R$
3410 XAXIS 5,0,10,20
3420 YAXIS 10,0,5,12
3430 MOVE 10,4
3440 LABEL "%TIME"
3450 MOVE 10,3
3460 LABEL "ABOVE SPD"
3480 LDIR 90
3500 MOVE 9,5
3510 LABEL "VEL (MPH)"
3520 LDIR 0
3530 PRINT
3540 PRINT
3550 PRINT
3560 COPY
3570 GCLEAR
3580 SCALE -10,105,-4,38

```



```

3500  H=15  W=10  D=100
3600  I=0
3700  MOVE  T-1, -2.5
3800  LABEL VAL$(C)
3900  FOR I=30 TO 80  T=F 20
4000  MOVE  X-2, -2.5
4100  LABEL VAL$(X)
4200  NEXT X
4300  Z=100
4400  MOVE  X-4.5, -2.5
4500  LABEL VAL$(X)
4600  YAXIS 0.5, 0.35
4700  FOR Y=0 TO 35 STEP 5
4800  MOVE  -0.5, Y-1
4900  LABEL VAL$(Y)
5000  NEXT Y
5100  IF W#="Y" THEN 3850
5200  FOR Y=18 TO 1 STEP -1
5300  MOVE  T(Y-1)*100, Y*2-1
5400  INOVE  -2, 2
5500  IDRAW  75.0 @ IDRAW 0, -75
5600  IDRAW  -75.0 @ IDRAW 0, 75
5700  NEXT Y
5800  MOVE  0, 35
5900  FOR X=1 TO 100
6000  Y=C*(1-LOG(X/100))^(1/K)
6100  DRAW  X,Y
6200  NEXT X
6300  PRINT
6400  PRINT
6500  PRINT
6600  PRINT
6700  COPY
6800  PRINT
6900  PRINT
7000  PRINT
7100  END

```

Program WEIPOW

Listing

```

10 P1,P2,P3,C,K=0
20 CLEAR
30 DISP "THIS PROGRAM COMPUTES
   WATTS PER"
40 DISP "SQUARE METER GIVEN A V
   ALUE FOR"
50 DISP "C IN MILES PER HOUR A
   ND A K AND"
60 DISP "UNITS)"
70 DISP
80 DISP
90 DISP "**WHAT IS YOUR VALUE F
   OR C**"
100 INPUT C
110 DISP "**WHAT IS YOUR VALUE F
   OR K**"
120 INPUT K
130 CLEAR
140 DISP "STANDBY*COMPUTATIONS I
   N PROGRESS"
150 FOR I=1 TO 45
160 P1=EXP(-C/I- 576/C)*EXP(
   -C/I+ 576/C)*K
170 P2=23.05*.001928*I^3*P1
180 P3=P3+P2
190 NEXT I
200 CLEAR
210 DISP " C="C"MPH"
220 DISP " K="K
230 IMAGE "WEIBULL POWER = " 40
   DD "C/M^2)"
240 DISP USING 230 : P3
250 DISP "DO YOU WANT PRINTED CO
   PY"
260 INPUT Y$
270 IF Y$="N" THEN 310
280 PRINT " C= "C"MPH"
290 PRINT " K= "K
300 PRINT USING 230 : P3
310 DISP "DO YOU WANT TO COMPUTE
   POWER FOR"
320 DISP "OTHER C's AND K's"
330 INPUT Y$
340 IF Y$="Y" THEN 10
350 END

```

Program CHGHT

Listing

```

10 C1=C2*K1*(3/Z1/Z2 N1/D1 N/N2
   .D2=0
20 DISP "HEIGHT (IN METERS) FOR
   WHICH C AND K WERE ORIGINA
   LLY COMPUTED"
30 INPUT Z1
40 IMAGE "C IN METERS PER SEC      F
   OR ".000." M      HEIGHT"
50 DISP USING 40 : Z1
60 INPUT C1
70 IMAGE "K FOR ".000."METER HE
   IGH"
80 DISP USING 70 : Z1
90 INPUT K1
100 DISP "NEW HEIGHT AT WHICH YO
   U WANT C AND K COMPUTED"
110 INPUT Z2
120 N1= 37- .088*LOG(C1)
130 D1=1- .088*LOG(Z1/10)
140 N=N1/D1
150 N2=1- .088*LOG(Z2/10)
160 D2=1- .088*LOG(Z2/10)
170 K2=K1*(N2/D2)
180 C2=C1*(Z2/Z1)**N
190 IMAGE "OLD HEIGHT".17X.000."
   M"
200 IMAGE "NEW HEIGHT".17X.000."
   M"
210 IMAGE "OLD C".13X.00.00000000
   MPH"
220 IMAGE "NEW C".13X.00.00000000
   MPH"
230 IMAGE "OLD K".17X.00.00000000
240 IMAGE "NEW K".17X.00.00000000
245 CLEAR
250 PRINT
260 PRINT
270 PRINT USING 190
280 PRINT USING 210
290 PRINT USING 230
300 PRINT
310 PRINT
320 PRINT USING 200 : Z2
   PRINT USING 220 : C2
   PRINT USING 240 : K2
   PRINT

```

Program WINDEL

Listing

```

10 DISP "----CHECK UNITS-THIS PR
   OGRAM SET"
20 DISP "UP FOR ENGLISH UNITS"
30 DISP
40 DISP
50 DISP "NAME OF WIND MACHINE U
   NDER CON- "
60 DISP "SIDERATION"
70 INPUT A$
80 DISP "WHAT IS THE CUT-IN VE
   LOCITY OF "
90 DISP "THE WIND MACHINE (IN M
   PH)"
100 INPUT V1
110 DISP "WHAT IS ITS RATED VELO
   CITY (MPH)"
120 INPUT V2
130 DISP "WHAT IS THE CUT-OUT VE
   LOCITY "
140 DISP "(MPH)"
150 INPUT V3
160 DISP "HOW MANY 1 MPH INTERVA
   LS BETWEEN"
170 DISP "THE CUT-IN VELOCITY AN
   D THE "
180 DISP "RATED VELOCITY"
190 INPUT N
200 DISP "WHAT IS THE TURBINE RA
   TED POWER "
210 DISP "(KW)"
220 INPUT P
230 DISP "WHAT IS THE TURBINE RO
   TOR "
240 DISP "DIAMETER (FEET)"
250 INPUT R2
260 A1=PI*R2^2/4
270 DISP "WHERE IS WINDMILL TO B
   E LOCATED"
280 INPUT B$
290 DISP "HOW HIGH IS THIS SITE
   ABOVE SEA "
300 DISP "LEVEL (IN FEET)"
310 INPUT A2
320 DISP "WHAT IS WEIBULL CONSTA
   NT C IN "
330 DISP "MPH FOR THIS LOCATION"
340 INPUT C
350 DISP "WHAT IS WEIBULL CONSTA
   NT Y FOR "
360 DISP "THIS LOCATION"
370 INPUT Y
380 DISP "FOR HOW MANY HOURS WIL
   L POWER BE"
390 DISP "GENERATED"
400 INPUT H
410 DISP "HOW MUCH DOES COMMERC
   IAL ELEC- "
420 DISP "TRICITY COST ($/KW-HR)
   "
430 INPUT C$

```

```

440 CLEAR
450 DISP "STAND-BY"
460 A3=-0.61571428571E-5*A2+.995
    352380953
470 C2=.698862313252+.5152599931
    22*K-200065665166*K^2+.500
    33443925E-2*K^3
480 V6=C/C2
490 W7=V6^3
500 W3=12.7994920987-11.99684103
    83*K+.34094645567*K^2-.5357
    50633732*K^3
510 W9=W8*W7
520 S=(V2-V1)*N
530 W4=(W1+W2)*2
540 D=(V2-V1)*(W4^2-V1^2)-(W4-W1
    )*(W2^2-V1^2)
550 B=(W4^2-V1^2-(W4-W2)^3*(W2^2
    -V1^2)/D)
560 C1=(W4*W2)^3*(V2-V1)-(W4-W1
    )^3*D
570 A=-B*W1-C1*W1^2
580 F=A
590 W5=W1+S/2
600 FOR I=1 TO N
610 P=P+(A+B*W5+C1*W5^2)*(EXP(-(
    W5-S/2)/D)^K)-EXP(-(W5+S/2
    )/D)^K))*S
620 W5=W5+S
630 NEXT I
640 P1=P
650 P2=P1*P
660 P3=P1*(EXP(-(W2/D)^K)-EXP(-(
    W1/D)^K))
670 P4=P3
680 P=P4
690 P=P4
700 P=.0000051*P3*A1*W9
710 P8=P4/P7
720 C1=P8/(R2/2*(.3048)^2*PI)*C9
730 IMAGE "THIS DATA IS FOR A"
740 IMAGE "20A.2X."WINDMILL"
750 CLEAR
760 PRINT USING 730
770 PRINT USING 740 : A$
780 IMAGE "SITED AT".2X.20A
790 PRINT USING 780 : B$
800 PRINT
810 PRINT
820 PRINT
830 IMAGE "*****WINDMILL INFORM
    ATION*****"
840 PRINT USING 830
850 IMAGE "OUT-IN VELOCITY".8X.
    000.0 " MPH"
860 PRINT USING 850 : W1
870 IMAGE "RATED VELOCITY".9X.00
    0.0 " MPH"
880 PRINT USING 870 : W2
890 IMAGE "1 MPH INTERVALS".15X.
    DD

```

```

800 PRINT USING 890 : N
910 IMAGE "CUT-OUT VELOCITY".17%
    000 0." MPH"
920 PRINT USING 910 : V3
930 IMAGE "TURBINE DIAMETER".15%
    0000 0." FEET"
940 IMAGE "SWEEP AREA".18%.000000
    0." SQ FT"
950 PRINT USING 930 : R2
960 PRINT USING 940 : A1
970 IMAGE "RATED POWER".12%.0000
    0." KW"
980 PRINT USING 970 : R
990 PRINT
1000 PRINT
1010 IMAGE "*****SITE INFORMATION*****"
1020 PRINT USING 1010
1030 IMAGE "SITE ELEVATION".18%.0
    0000 " FEET"
1040 PRINT USING 1030 : R2
1050 IMAGE "C".18%.00 000000 " "
    FH"
1060 PRINT USING 1050 : C
1070 IMAGE "F".28%.00 000000
1080 PRINT USING 1070 : K
1090 IMAGE "AVERAGE WINDSPEED" "
    1.000 00." MPH"
1100 PRINT USING 1090 : V6
1110 PRINT
1120 PRINT
1130 IMAGE "*****POWER INFORMATION*****"
1140 PRINT USING 1130
1150 IMAGE "OPERATING TIME".17%.0
    0000." HOURS"
1160 PRINT USING 1150 : H
1170 IMAGE "AVE POWER OUTPUT".15%
    1.0000 00." KW"
1180 PRINT USING 1170 : P4
1190 IMAGE "CAPACITY FACTOR".18%
    0 000000
1200 PRINT USING 1190 : P5
1210 IMAGE "ENERGY OUTPUT".14%.00
    0000000." KW-HR"
1220 PRINT USING 1210 : P6
1230 IMAGE "RECOVERY FACTOR".18%
    0 000000
1240 PRINT USING 1230 : P7
1250 IMAGE "COST OF ENERGY".16%."
    $".0 000." /KW-HR"
1260 PRINT USING 1250 : C9
1270 IMAGE "UNIT SAVINGS".19% "1"
    1.000 00." M-2"
1280 PRINT USING 1270: D2
1290 END

```

Program WINDE2

Listing

```

10 DISP "----CHECK UNITS- THIS PR
   PROGRAM SET"
20 DISP "UP FOR ENGLISH UNITS"
30 DISP
40 DISP
50 DISP "NAME OF WIND MACHINE U
   USER CON- "
60 DISP "SIDERATION"
70 INPUT A#
80 DISP "WHAT IS THE CUT-IN VEL
   OCITY OF "
90 DISP "THE WIND MACHINE (IN M
   PH)"
100 INPUT U1
110 DISP "WHAT IS THE CUT-OUT VE
   LOCITY "
120 DISP "(MPH)"
130 INPUT U3
140 DISP "HOW MANY INTEGRATION S
   TEPS (EVENNUMBER OF 1MPH INT
   ERVALS) BE- "
150 DISP "TWEEN CUT-IN AND CUT-O
   UT VELOCITIES"
160 INPUT N
170 DISP "WHAT IS THE TURBINE RA
   TED POWER "
180 DISP "(KW)"
190 INPUT P
200 DISP "HOW MANY POLYNOMIAL CO
   EFFICIENTSDESCRIBE THE WIND
   TURBINE POWER "
210 DISP "CURVE"
220 INPUT NS
230 IMAGE "MODEL CURVE: Y=AC".00
   "X".00."+ A(1)*X+A(2)*
240 DISP USING 230 : NS-1,NS-1
250 FOR I=NS TO 1 STEP -1
260 I=I-1
270 DISP "INPUT A("K")".
280 INPUT A(I)
290 NEXT I
300 DISP "WHAT IS THE TURBINE RO
   TOR "
310 DISP "DIAMETER (FEET)"
320 INPUT D
330 A=PI*D^2/4
340 DISP "WHERE IS WINDMILL TO B
   E LOCATED"
350 INPUT B#
360 DISP "HOW HIGH IS THIS SITE
   ABOVE SEA "
370 DISP "LEVEL (IN FEET)"
380 INPUT E
390 DISP "WHAT IS WEIBULL CONSTA
   NT C IN "
400 DISP "MPH FOR THIS LOCATION"
410 INPUT C
420 DISP "WHAT IS WEIBULL CONSTA
   NT K FOR "
430 DISP "THIS LOCATION"

```

```

440 INPUT F1
450 DISP "FOR HOW MANY HOURS WIL
L POWER BE"
460 DISP "GENERATED"
470 INPUT H1
480 DISP "HOW MUCH DOES COMMERC
IAL ELEC- "
490 DISP "TRICITY COST (¢/KW-HR)"
"
500 INPUT C9
510 CLEAR
520 DISP "STAND-BY"
530 Y= .99592380957-2 A1571428571
E-5+E
540 C1= .698862313252+ .5152599931
22*K1- .200065665166*K1^2+2 .5
0023443925E-2*K1^3
550 A1=C1/C1
560 V7=A1^3
570 V8=12.7994920987-11 .99684103
83*K1+4 .34094645567*K1^2- .53
5250633732*K1^3
580 V9=V8/V7
590 A2=A*V9* .0000051*Y
600 H=(V3-V1)*N
610 N1=N-1
620 P5=0
630 FOR I=1 TO N1 STEP 2
640 P2=0
650 P3=0
660 P4=0
670 V=0
680 FOR J=1 TO 3
690 IF J=1 THEN 710
700 GOTO 730
710 V=V1+(J-1)*H
720 GOTO 780
730 IF J=2 THEN 750
740 GOTO 770
750 V=V1+J*H
760 GOTO 780
770 V=V1+(J+1)*H
780 P1=0
790 FOR K=1 TO N9
800 P2=A*K)*V*(K-1)
810 P1=P1+P2
820 NEXT J
830 P3=ENP*(C1*V-H)*2*(C1*K1)-ENP*
(C1*V+H/2)*C1*K1)
840 P4=P1+P3
850 IF J=2 THEN 870
860 GOTO 880
870 P4=4*P4
880 P5=P5+P4
890 NEXT J
900 NEXT I
910 P6=P5*H/3
920 O1=O* .3049
930 A3=P1*O1^2/4
940 F1=P6/R

```



```

950 F2=P2 A2
960 T2=P6*H1
970 T3=T2/A3
980 T4=C9*T3
990 IMAGE "THIS DATA IS FOR A"
1000 IMAGE 20A,2%,"WINDMILL"
1010 CLEAR
1020 PRINT USING 990
1030 PRINT USING 1000 : A#
1040 IMAGE "SITED AT",2%,20A
1050 PRINT USING 1040 : B#
1060 PRINT
1070 PRINT
1080 PRINT
1090 IMAGE "*****WINDMILL INFOR
MATION*****"
1100 PRINT USING 1090
1110 IMAGE "CUT-IN VELOCITY",8%,
.000 D," MPH"
1120 PRINT USING 1110 : V1
1130 IMAGE "CUT-OUT VELOCITY",7%,
.000 D," MPH"
1140 PRINT USING 1130 : V3
1150 IMAGE "INTEGRATION STEPS",1
2%,.000
1160 PRINT USING 1150 : N
1170 IMAGE "TURBINE DIAMETER",5%,
.0000 D," FEET"
1180 PRINT USING 1170 : D
1190 IMAGE "SWEEP AREA",8%,.00000
D D," SQ FT"
1200 PRINT USING 1190 : A
1210 IMAGE "RATED POWER",12%,.000
D D," KW"
1220 PRINT USING 1210 : P
1230 PRINT
1240 IMAGE "*****CURVE INFORM
ATION*****"
1250 PRINT USING 1240
1260 IMAGE "NO POLY COEFF",16%,
.00
1270 PRINT USING 1260 : N9
1280 IMAGE "COEFFICIENTS "
1290 PRINT USING 1280
1300 IMAGE 8%, "A",.00,"=",50 D
.000000000E
1310 FOR I=N9 TO 1 STEP -1
1320 PRINT USING 1300 : I-1,A,I-
1330 NEXT I
1340 PRINT
1350 PRINT
1360 IMAGE "*****SITE INFORMA
TION*****"
1370 PRINT USING 1360
1380 IMAGE "SITE ELEVATION",8%,D
.0000," FEET"
1390 PRINT USING 1380 : E
1400 IMAGE "C",18%,.00 .000000," M
PH"
1410 PRINT USING 1400: C

```

```

1420 IMAGE "K" 22X.00 000000
1430 PRINT USING 1420 : K1
1440 IMAGE "AVERAGE WINDSPEED".5
      X.000.00." MPH"
1450 PRINT USING 1440 : A1
1460 PRINT
1470 PRINT
1480 IMAGE "*****POWER INFORM
      ATION*****"
1490 PRINT USING 1480
1500 IMAGE "OPERATING TIME".7X.0
      0000." HOURS"
1510 PRINT USING 1500 : H1
1520 IMAGE "AVE POWER OUTPUT".6X
      .0000.00." KW"
1530 PRINT USING 1520 : P6
1540 IMAGE "CAPACITY FACTOR".8X.
      0 0000000
1550 PRINT USING 1540 : F1
1560 IMAGE "ENERGY OUTPUT".4X.00
      0000000." KW-HR"
1570 PRINT USING 1560 : T2
1580 IMAGE "RECOVERY FACTOR".8X.
      0 0000000
1590 PRINT USING 1580 : F2
1600 IMAGE "COST OF ENERGY".6X."
      $".0.000."/KW-HR"
1610 PRINT USING 1600 : C9
1620 IMAGE "UNIT SAVINGS".9X."$
      0.000.00."/M^2"
1630 PRINT USING 1620 : T4
1640 END

```

APPENDIX C

USAFA SITING EXTREMES SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

Many hazards exist which may have a direct impact on the siting of wind turbines. This Appendix deals with 15 potential hazards as outlined by Battelle Northwest Laboratory in their "Draft Handbook for Siting Large Wind Energy Conversion Systems" (10). Each hazard is listed individually and the local extremes for the Air Force Academy considered with respect to impacts on wind machine siting. Many of these extremes will be of more concern to the turbine designer than to the site surveyor, yet they should still be addressed. Specific references from which these extremes were summarized are contained in (3).

2. SOLAR RADIATION

Sunshine, in addition to being the driving force behind the wind, may cause material deterioration. Ultraviolet deterioration of polymers, for example, could have a detrimental effect on machine life and maintenance costs. The Air Force Academy receives a good deal of solar radiation due to its dry climate and high altitude. The average number of hours of sunshine per year is 3000.

TABLE C-1: USAFA SOLAR RADIATION

<u>Period</u> <u>(Representative Month)</u>	<u>Hours of Sunshine</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>Langley's/day</u>
Winter (Jan)	200 - 220	200 - 250
Spring (Apr)	240 - 260	500 - 550
Summer (Jul)	320 - 360	600 - 650
Fall (Oct)	240 - 280	300 - 400
Annual	250	400

3. EXTREME TEMPERATURES

Temperature extremes may affect the performance of machine parts and lubricants and also the material properties of its components. The depth of frost penetration is also a consideration for proper foundation design. The temperature extremes for USAFA are 100°F (38°C) and -32°F (-35°C). The frost line may extend to 30 inches within this area.

TABLE C-2: USAFA TEMPERATURE EXTREMES

<u>Period</u> <u>(Representative Month)</u>	<u>Monthly Mean Maximum</u>	<u>Monthly Mean Minimum</u>
Winter (Jan)	41.0°F	16.1°F
Spring (Apr)	59.2°F	33.1°F
Summer (Jul)	84.4°F	57.0°F
Fall (Oct)	64.2°F	36.8°F
Annual	61.4°F	35.4°F

4. BLOWING DUST

Dust can cause damage to a wind machine if it is not sealed or maintained properly. Dust may penetrate the machine housing to cause excessive wear on moving parts. At the Academy, the frequency of dust is not large, but occasional wind storms may actually sand blast the machine. Painted surfaces should be impact resistant to minimize this damage.

TABLE C-3: USAFA DUST LEVELS

<u>Period</u> <u>(Representative Month)</u>	<u>% of Dusty Hours</u> <u>(visibility > 7 miles)</u>
Winter (Jan)	0.1 - 0.5
Spring (Apr)	.025 - 1.0
Summer (Jul)	0.0 - 0.2
Fall (Oct)	.005 - 0.4
Annual	0.2 - 1.0

5. SNOWFALL

Snowfall's greatest detriment is to limit the access to the more remote locations for servicing of a wind machine. Snow could also accumulate inside the machine housing and cause damage to electrical components. At the Academy the annual snowfall is 40 inches with whiteout or blizzard conditions not uncommon during periods of snowfall. There would be approximately 10 days per year when snowfall could prevent normal traffic from reaching the more remote locations.

6. ICING

The accumulation of ice on the rotor blades, tower or power lines could lead to damage and/or loss of power. Glaze ice is the most damaging type and is caused by freezing of rain on the colder surface of the machine. Rime ice is formed by the condensation of water vapor which has been super cooled and, when it collects on a structure, is much less dense and, therefore, less damaging than glaze ice. The Academy would be subject to glaze ice in excess of 1/4 inch, no more than an average of once per year.

7. TURBULENCE

Turbulence and wind gusts are rapid fluctuations in the wind direction or speed. The turbulence around a wind turbine will, in general, reduce its efficiency, complicate the control system, and may induce fatigue in the blades. At the Academy turbulence can be severe, especially during thunderstorms. The site selected must be one at which turbulence levels are low and/or the machine has been designed with these turbulence levels in mind. Turbulence levels have not been measured in the present study but must be recorded prior to machine installation at USAFA or any other location.

8. EXTREME WINDS

Knowledge of extreme winds is necessary for wind machine design. For example, most wind machines have an upper limit or cut-out speed above which the blades are feathered or the machine is braked to a stop to avoid overstressing the machine. Colorado Springs reports the fastest mile (the increase of the time required for 1 mile of wind to pass a recording station) of 60 mph. Because the Academy is located against the foothills, the local winds will certainly exceed those in Colorado Springs, especially

during the chinook winds of late winter and early spring. Peak wind speeds recorded at the Academy are 90 mph.

9. HEAVY RAINS

Excessive moisture can lead to electrical circuit damage and/or corrosion. Rainfall at the Academy averages only 15 inches per year and the relative humidity is low so problems with excessive moisture should not exist.

10. THUNDERSTORMS

Thunderstorms are local violent storms caused by the rise of warm moist air and usually occur in the summer. Thunderstorms can result in severe winds, gusts, turbulence, heavy rain, hail, lightning and/or tornadoes. Although each of these results is considered separately, the combined effects during thunderstorms may be great. Colorado foothills along the front range of the Rocky Mountains are subject to almost daily thunderstorms during the summer and the Academy could expect to experience 70 thunderstorm days per year. Most of these storms will occur around 1500-1600 hours and are usually 1/2 hour in duration.

11. LIGHTNING

Electrical storms can destroy a wind turbine if it is not properly grounded and protected. Damage can be reduced, but never eliminated, by the proper design of the control system and electrical grounding. Lightning is usually associated with thunderstorms and the Academy is in a high thunderstorm frequency area. Damage due to lightning is evident on many ridge lines where trees have been scarred or burned from strikes. Instrumentation towers associated with the present project have not suffered lightning damage but static electricity in the vicinity of thunderstorms caused occasional problems.

12. HAIL

Hail can damage the blades and structure of a wind turbine by causing dents, chips and surface abrasion. The Academy is in an area of frequent hail, 12 times per year greater than 19 mm (0.75 in), and some consideration for hail protection must be considered in wind machine design. Maximum recorded hail size for the Colorado Springs area is 75 mm (2.95 in).

13. TORNADOES

Tornadoes are local, high speed (200-300 mph) circular funnels which can destroy any wind machine in its path. It is not practical to design a machine to withstand such extreme loads, but probability of tornado occurrence must be considered. In the Academy area, funnel clouds are not uncommon during the summer months but infrequently touch ground level. The probability of occurrence is approximately two every 10 years.

14. FLOODS

Flood protection is greatest in a flood plain of a valley, but since the prime sites at the Academy are on ridge lines, there is no consideration of flood protection required.

15. EARTHQUAKES

Wind machines are highly susceptible to earthquakes and structural integrity should be assured by the manufacturer. Structural designs can be modified to reduce earthquake damage in high risk areas. Colorado is in Zone 1 earthquake risk and can expect earthquakes resulting in only minor damage.

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