



BSI Standards Publication

Wind power generation systems

Part 12-1: Power performance measurement of electricity
producing wind turbines (IEC 61400-12-1:2017)

National foreword

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European foreword

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This document supersedes EN 61400-12-1:2006.

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In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 61400-1:2005	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61400-1:2005.
IEC 61400-1:2005/AMD1:2010	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61400-1:2005/A1:2010.
IEC 61400-2:2013	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61400-2:2013.
IEC 61400-12-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61400-12-2.

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

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

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<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60688	2012	Electrical measuring transducers for converting A.C. and D.C. electrical quantities to analogue or digital signals	EN 60688	2013
IEC 61400-12-2	2013	Wind turbines -- Part 12-2: Power performance of electricity producing wind turbines based on nacelle anemometry	EN 61400-12-2	2013
IEC 61869-1 (mod)	2007	Instrument transformers -- Part 1: General requirements	EN 61869-1	2009
IEC 61869-2	2012	Instrument transformers -- Part 2: Additional requirements for current transformers	EN 61869-2	2012
IEC 61869-3	2011	Instrument transformers -- Part 3: Additional requirements for inductive voltage transformers	EN 61869-3	2011
ISO 2533	1975	Standard Atmosphere	-	-
ISO 3966	2008	Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits_ - Velocity area method using Pitot static tubes	-	-
ISO/IEC 17025	2005	General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories	EN ISO/IEC 17025	2005
ISO/IEC 17043	2010	Conformity assessment - General requirements for proficiency testing	EN ISO/IEC 17043	2010
ISO/IEC Guide 98-3	2008	Uncertainty of measurement - Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)	-	-

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	13
INTRODUCTION	15
1 Scope	16
2 Normative references	16
3 Terms and definitions	17
4 Symbols and units	20
5 Power performance method overview	23
6 Preparation for performance test	27
6.1 General	27
6.2 Wind turbine and electrical connection	27
6.3 Test site	27
6.3.1 General	27
6.3.2 Location of the wind measurement equipment	27
6.3.3 Measurement sector	28
6.3.4 Correction factors and uncertainty due to flow distortion originating from topography	28
7 Test equipment	29
7.1 Electric power	29
7.2 Wind speed	29
7.2.1 General	29
7.2.2 General requirements for meteorological mast mounted anemometers	30
7.2.3 Top-mounted anemometers	31
7.2.4 Side-mounted anemometers	31
7.2.5 Remote sensing device (RSD)	31
7.2.6 Rotor equivalent wind speed measurement	32
7.2.7 Hub height wind speed measurement	32
7.2.8 Wind shear measurements	32
7.3 Wind direction	34
7.4 Air density	34
7.5 Rotational speed and pitch angle	35
7.6 Blade condition	35
7.7 Wind turbine control system	35
7.8 Data acquisition system	35
8 Measurement procedure	35
8.1 General	35
8.2 Wind turbine operation	35
8.3 Data collection	36
8.4 Data rejection	36
8.5 Database	37
9 Derived results	37
9.1 Data normalisation	37
9.1.1 General	37
9.1.2 Correction for meteorological mast flow distortion of side-mounted anemometer	38
9.1.3 Wind shear correction (when REWS measurements available)	38
9.1.4 Wind veer correction	41

9.1.5	Air density normalisation.....	41
9.1.6	Turbulence normalisation.....	42
9.2	Determination of the measured power curve	42
9.3	Annual energy production (<i>AEP</i>).....	43
9.4	Power coefficient	45
10	Reporting format.....	45
Annex A (normative) Assessment of influences caused by wind turbines and obstacles		
at the test site		52
A.1	General.....	52
A.2	Requirements regarding neighbouring and operating wind turbines	52
A.3	Requirements regarding obstacles	53
A.4	Method for calculation of sectors to exclude.....	53
A.5	Special requirements for extended obstacles	57
Annex B (normative) Assessment of terrain at the test site		
		58
Annex C (normative) Site calibration procedure		
		61
C.1	General.....	61
C.2	Overview of the procedure	61
C.3	Test set-up	63
C.3.1	Considerations for selection of the test wind turbine and location of the meteorological mast.....	63
C.3.2	Instrumentation.....	65
C.4	Data acquisition and rejection criteria	65
C.5	Analysis	66
C.5.1	Assessment of site shear conditions	66
C.5.2	Method 1: Bins of wind direction and wind shear.....	68
C.5.3	Method 2: Linear regression method where shear is not a significant influence.....	69
C.5.4	Additional calculations	69
C.6	Site calibration uncertainty.....	70
C.6.1	Site calibration category A uncertainty	70
C.6.2	Site calibration category B uncertainty	72
C.6.3	Combined uncertainty	72
C.7	Quality checks and additional uncertainties.....	72
C.7.1	Convergence check	72
C.7.2	Correlation check for linear regression (see C.5.3)	73
C.7.3	Change in correction between adjacent wind direction bins	73
C.7.4	Removal of the wind direction sensor between site calibration and power performance test	73
C.7.5	Site calibration and power performance measurements in different seasons	74
C.8	Verification of results	75
C.9	Site calibration examples	76
C.9.1	Example A	76
C.9.2	Example B	81
C.9.3	Example C	88
Annex D (normative) Evaluation of uncertainty in measurement.....		
		91
Annex E (informative) Theoretical basis for determining the uncertainty of measurement using the method of bins		
		94
E.1	General.....	94

E.2	Combining uncertainties.....	94
E.2.1	General	94
E.2.2	Expanded uncertainty	96
E.2.3	Basis for the uncertainty assessment.....	97
E.3	Category A uncertainties.....	100
E.3.1	General	100
E.3.2	Category A uncertainty in electric power.....	100
E.3.3	Category A uncertainties in the site calibration	101
E.4	Category B uncertainties: Introduction and data acquisition system	101
E.4.1	Category B uncertainties: Introduction	101
E.4.2	Category B uncertainties: data acquisition system	102
E.5	Category B uncertainties: Power output	102
E.5.1	General	102
E.5.2	Category B uncertainties: Power output – Current transformers	102
E.5.3	Category B uncertainties: Power output – Voltage transformers.....	103
E.5.4	Category B uncertainties: Power Output – Power transducer or other power measurement device	104
E.5.5	Category B uncertainties: Power output – Data acquisition	104
E.6	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – Introduction and sensors	104
E.6.1	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – Introduction	104
E.6.2	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – Hardware	104
E.6.3	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – Meteorological mast mounted sensors.....	105
E.7	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – RSD	108
E.7.1	General	108
E.7.2	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – RSD – Calibration	108
E.7.3	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – RSD – in-situ check.....	108
E.7.4	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – RSD – Classification	108
E.7.5	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – RSD – Mounting.....	110
E.7.6	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – RSD – Flow variation.....	110
E.7.7	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – RSD – Monitoring test	111
E.8	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – REWS	112
E.8.1	General	112
E.8.2	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – REWS – Wind speed measurement over whole rotor.....	112
E.8.3	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – REWS – Wind veer.....	113
E.9	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – Terrain	113
E.9.1	General	113
E.9.2	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – Terrain – Pre-calibration.....	114
E.9.3	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – Terrain – Post-calibration	114
E.9.4	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – Terrain – Classification.....	115
E.9.5	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – Terrain – Mounting	116
E.9.6	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – Terrain – Lightning finial.....	116
E.9.7	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – Terrain – Data acquisition	117
E.9.8	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – Terrain – Change in correction between adjacent bins	117
E.9.9	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – Terrain – Removal of WD sensor	117
E.9.10	Category B uncertainties: Wind speed – Terrain – Seasonal variation.....	117
E.10	Category B uncertainties: Air density	118

E.10.1	General	118
E.10.2	Category B uncertainties: Air density – Temperature introduction	118
E.10.3	Category B uncertainties: Air density – Temperature – Calibration	119
E.10.4	Category B uncertainties: Air density – Temperature – Radiation shielding	119
E.10.5	Category B uncertainties: Air density – Temperature – Mounting	119
E.10.6	Category B uncertainties: Air density – Temperature – Data acquisition	119
E.10.7	Category B uncertainties: Air density – Pressure introduction	120
E.10.8	Category B uncertainties: Air density – Pressure – Calibration	120
E.10.9	Category B uncertainties: Air density – Pressure – Mounting	121
E.10.10	Category B uncertainties: Air density – Pressure – Data acquisition	121
E.10.11	Category B uncertainties: Air density – Relative humidity introduction	121
E.10.12	Category B uncertainties: Air density – Relative humidity – Calibration	122
E.10.13	Category B uncertainties: Air density – Relative humidity – Mounting	122
E.10.14	Category B uncertainties: Air Density – Relative humidity – Data acquisition	122
E.10.15	Category B uncertainties: Air density – Correction	122
E.11	Category B uncertainties: Method	123
E.11.1	General	123
E.11.2	Category B uncertainties: Method – Wind conditions	123
E.11.3	Category B uncertainties: Method – Seasonal effects	128
E.11.4	Category B uncertainties: Method – Turbulence normalisation (or the lack thereof)	129
E.11.5	Category B uncertainties: Method – Cold climate	129
E.12	Category B uncertainties: Wind direction	130
E.12.1	General	130
E.12.2	Category B uncertainties: Wind direction – Vane or sonic	130
E.12.3	Category B uncertainties: Wind direction – RSD	132
E.13	Combining uncertainties	133
E.13.1	General	133
E.13.2	Combining Category B uncertainties in electric power ($u_{P,i}$)	133
E.13.3	Combining uncertainties in the wind speed measurement ($u_{V,i}$)	133
E.13.4	Combining uncertainties in the wind speed measurement from cup or sonic ($u_{VS,i}$)	133
E.13.5	Combining uncertainties in the wind speed measurement from RSD ($u_{VR,i}$)	134
E.13.6	Combining uncertainties in the wind speed measurement from REWS ($u_{REWS,i}$)	134
E.13.7	Combining uncertainties in the wind speed measurement for REWS for either a meteorological mast significantly above hub height or an RSD with a lower-than-hub-height meteorological mast	135
E.13.8	Combining uncertainties in the wind speed measurement for REWS for a hub height meteorological mast + RSD for shear using an absolute wind speed	138
E.13.9	Combining uncertainties in the wind speed measurement for REWS for a hub height meteorological mast and RSD for shear using a relative wind speed	139
E.13.10	Combining uncertainties in the wind speed measurement from REWS due to wind veer across the whole rotor $u_{REWS,veer,i}$	141
E.13.11	Combining uncertainties in the wind speed measurement from flow distortion due to site calibration $u_{VT,i}$	144
E.13.12	Combining uncertainties for the temperature measurement $u_{T,i}$	145

E.13.13	Combining uncertainties for the pressure measurement $u_{B,i}$	146
E.13.14	Combining uncertainties for the humidity measurement $u_{RH,i}$	146
E.13.15	Combining uncertainties for the method related components $u_{M,i}$	147
E.13.16	Combining uncertainties for the wind direction measurement with wind vane or sonic anemometer $u_{WV,i}$	147
E.13.17	Combining uncertainties for the wind direction measurement with RSD $u_{WR,i}$	147
E.13.18	Combined category B uncertainties.....	148
E.13.19	Combined standard uncertainty – Power curve	148
E.13.20	Combined standard uncertainty – Energy production	148
E.14	Relevance of uncertainty components under specified conditions	148
E.15	Reference tables.....	149
Annex F (normative)	Wind tunnel calibration procedure for anemometers	153
F.1	General requirements	153
F.2	Requirements to the wind tunnel.....	153
F.3	Instrumentation and calibration set-up requirements	155
F.4	Calibration procedure.....	155
F.4.1	General procedure cup and sonic anemometers	155
F.4.2	Procedure for the calibration of sonic anemometers.....	156
F.4.3	Determination of the wind speed at the anemometer position	156
F.5	Data analysis	157
F.6	Uncertainty analysis.....	157
F.7	Reporting format.....	158
F.8	Example uncertainty calculation.....	159
Annex G (normative)	Mounting of instruments on the meteorological mast.....	162
G.1	General.....	162
G.2	Single top-mounted anemometer.....	162
G.3	Side-by-side top-mounted anemometers	164
G.4	Side-mounted instruments	166
G.4.1	General	166
G.4.2	Tubular meteorological masts.....	167
G.4.3	Lattice meteorological masts	169
G.5	Lightning protection	174
G.6	Mounting of other meteorological instruments	174
Annex H (normative)	Power performance testing of small wind turbines.....	175
H.1	General.....	175
H.2	Definitions.....	175
H.3	Wind turbine system definition and installation	175
H.4	Meteorological mast location.....	176
H.5	Test equipment	177
H.6	Measurement procedure	177
H.7	Derived results.....	178
H.8	Reporting.....	179
H.9	Annex A – Assessment of influence cause by wind turbines and obstacles at the test site	179
H.10	Annex B – Assessment of terrain at test site	179
H.11	Annex C – Site calibration procedure	179
Annex I (normative)	Classification of cup and sonic anemometry	180
I.1	General.....	180

I.2	Classification classes.....	180
I.3	Influence parameter ranges	181
I.4	Classification of cup and sonic anemometers.....	181
I.5	Reporting format.....	183
Annex J (normative)	Assessment of cup and sonic anemometry	184
J.1	General.....	184
J.2	Measurements of anemometer characteristics	184
J.2.1	Measurements in a wind tunnel for tilt angular response characteristics of cup anemometers	184
J.2.2	Wind tunnel measurements of directional characteristics of cup anemometers.....	185
J.2.3	Wind tunnel measurements of cup anemometer rotor torque characteristics	186
J.2.4	Wind tunnel measurements of step responses of cup anemometers	186
J.2.5	Measurement of temperature induced effects on anemometer performance	187
J.2.6	Wind tunnel measurements of directional characteristics of sonic anemometers.....	189
J.3	A cup anemometer classification method based on wind tunnel and laboratory tests and cup anemometer modelling	189
J.3.1	Method	189
J.3.2	Example of a cup anemometer model	189
J.4	A sonic anemometer classification method based on wind tunnel tests and sonic anemometer modelling.....	196
J.5	Free field comparison measurements.....	197
Annex K (normative)	In-situ comparison of anemometers.....	198
K.1	General.....	198
K.2	Prerequisite	198
K.3	Analysis method	198
K.4	Evaluation criteria	199
Annex L (normative)	The application of remote sensing technology	202
L.1	General.....	202
L.2	Classification of remote sensing devices	203
L.2.1	General	203
L.2.2	Data acquisition.....	203
L.2.3	Data preparation.....	204
L.2.4	Principle and requirements of a sensitivity test	205
L.2.5	Assessment of environmental variable significance.....	211
L.2.6	Assessment of interdependency between environmental variables	212
L.2.7	Calculation of accuracy class.....	214
L.2.8	Acceptance criteria	216
L.2.9	Classification of RSD	217
L.3	Verification of the performance of remote sensing devices	217
L.4	Evaluation of uncertainty of measurements of remote sensing devices	220
L.4.1	General	220
L.4.2	Reference uncertainty.....	220
L.4.3	Uncertainty resulting from the RSD calibration test	220
L.4.4	Uncertainty due to remote sensing device classification.....	222
L.4.5	Uncertainty due to non-homogenous flow within the measurement volume.....	223

L.4.6	Uncertainty due to mounting effects	223
L.4.7	Uncertainty due to variation in flow across the site	223
L.5	Additional checks	224
L.5.1	Monitoring the performance of the remote sensing device at the application site	224
L.5.2	Identification of malfunctioning of the remote sensing device	224
L.5.3	Consistency check of the assessment of the remote sensing device systematic uncertainties	224
L.5.4	In-situ test of the remote sensing device	225
L.6	Other requirements specific to power curve testing	225
L.7	Reporting	227
L.7.1	Common reporting on classification test, calibration test, and monitoring of the remote sensing device during application	227
L.7.2	Additional reporting on classification test	227
L.7.3	Additional reporting on calibration test	228
L.7.4	Additional reporting on application	228
Annex M (informative)	Normalisation of power curve data according to the turbulence intensity	229
M.1	General	229
M.2	Turbulence normalisation procedure	229
M.3	Determination of the zero turbulence power curve	231
M.4	Order of wind shear correction (normalisation) and turbulence normalisation	236
M.5	Uncertainty of turbulence normalisation or of power curves due to turbulence effects	236
Annex N (informative)	Wind tunnel calibration procedure for wind direction sensors	238
N.1	General	238
N.2	General requirements	238
N.3	Requirements of the wind tunnel	238
N.4	Instrumentation and calibration set-up requirements	239
N.5	Calibration procedure	240
N.6	Data analysis	241
N.7	Uncertainty analysis	241
N.8	Reporting format	241
N.9	Example of uncertainty calculation	243
N.9.1	General	243
N.9.2	Measurement uncertainties generated by determination of the flow direction in the wind tunnel	243
N.9.3	Contribution to measurement uncertainty by the wind direction sensor	244
N.9.4	Result of the uncertainty calculation	245
Annex O (informative)	Power performance testing in cold climate	248
O.1	General	248
O.2	Recommendations	248
O.2.1	General	248
O.2.2	Sonic anemometers	248
O.2.3	Cup anemometers	248
O.3	Uncertainties	249
O.4	Reporting	249
Annex P (informative)	Wind shear normalisation procedure	250
P.1	General	250

Annex Q (informative) Definition of the rotor equivalent wind speed under consideration of wind veer	252
Q.1 General.....	252
Q.2 Definition of rotor equivalent wind speed under consideration of wind veer	253
Q.3 Measurement of wind veer	253
Q.4 Combined wind shear and wind veer normalisation	253
Annex R (informative) Uncertainty considerations for tests on multiple turbines	254
R.1 General.....	254
Annex S (informative) Mast flow distortion correction for lattice masts	258
Bibliography.....	261
Figure 1 – Requirements as to distance of the wind measurement equipment and maximum allowed measurement sectors	28
Figure 2 – Wind shear measurement heights appropriate to measurement of rotor equivalent wind speed	33
Figure 3 – Wind shear measurement heights when no wind speed measurements above hub height are available (for wind shear exponent determination only)	34
Figure 4 – Process of application of the various normalisations	38
Figure 5 – Presentation of example database: power performance test scatter plot sampled at 1 Hz (mean values averaged over 10 min)	48
Figure 6 – Presentation of example measured power curve	49
Figure 7 – Presentation of example C_p curve.....	49
Figure A.1 – Sectors to exclude due to wakes of neighbouring and operating wind turbines and significant obstacles	55
Figure A.2 – An example of sectors to exclude due to wakes of the wind turbine under test, a neighbouring and operating wind turbine and a significant obstacle.....	56
Figure B.1 – Illustration of area to be assessed, top view.....	58
Figure B.2 – Example of determination of slope and terrain variation from the best-fit plane: “ $2L$ to $4L$ ” and the case “measurement sector” (Table B.1, line 2).....	59
Figure B.3 – Determination of slope for the distance “ $2L$ to $4L$ ” and “ $8L$ to $16L$ ” and the case “outside measurement sector” (Table B.1, line 3 and line 5)	60
Figure C.1 – Site calibration flow chart.....	62
Figure C.2 – Terrain types	64
Figure C.3 – Example of the results of a verification test.....	76
Figure C.4 – Wind shear exponent vs. time of day, example A	77
Figure C.5 – Wind shear exponents at wind turbine location vs. reference meteorological mast, example A where the colour axis = wind speed (m/s).....	78
Figure C.6 – Wind speed ratios and number of data points vs. wind shear exponent and wind direction bin – wind speed ratios (full lines), number of data points (dotted lines)	79
Figure C.7 – Data convergence check for 190° bin.....	81
Figure C.8 – Wind shear exponent vs. time of day, example B	82
Figure C.9 – Wind shear exponents at wind turbine location vs. reference meteorological mast, example B	82
Figure C.10 – Linear regression of wind turbine location vs. reference meteorological mast hub height wind speeds for 330° bin.....	83
Figure C.11 – Wind speed ratios vs. wind speed for the 330° bin	83
Figure C.12 – Wind speed ratios vs. wind shear for the 330° bin.....	84

Figure C.13 – Wind shear exponents at wind turbine location vs. reference meteorological mast post-filtering	85
Figure C.14 – Linear regression of wind turbine location vs. reference meteorological mast hub height wind speeds for 330° bin, post-filtering.....	85
Figure C.15 – Wind speed ratios vs. wind speed for the 330° bin, post-filtering.....	86
Figure C.16 – Data convergence check for 330° bin.....	87
Figure C.17 – Site calibration wind shear vs. power curve test wind shear	88
Figure C.18 – Convergence check for 270° bin	90
Figure F.1 – Definition of volume for flow uniformity test – The volume will also extend 1,5 x <i>b</i> in depth (along the flow)	154
Figure G.1 – Example of a top-mounted anemometer and requirements for mounting	164
Figure G.2 – Example of alternative top-mounted primary and control anemometers positioned side-by-side and wind vane and other instruments on the boom.....	166
Figure G.3 – Iso-speed plot of local flow speed around a cylindrical meteorological mast	168
Figure G.4 – Centreline relative wind speed as a function of distance R_d from the centre of a tubular meteorological mast and meteorological mast diameter d	169
Figure G.5 – Representation of a three-legged lattice meteorological mast	169
Figure G.6 – Iso-speed plot of local flow speed around a triangular lattice meteorological mast with a C_T of 0,5	170
Figure G.7 – Centreline relative wind speed as a function of distance R_d from the centre of a triangular lattice meteorological mast of leg distance L_m for various C_T values	171
Figure G.8 – 3D CFD derived flow distortion for two different wind directions around a triangular lattice meteorological mast ($C_T = 0,27$) – For flow direction see the red arrow lower left in each figure.....	173
Figure H.1 – Definition of hub height and meteorological mast location for vertical axis wind turbines	177
Figure J.1 – Tilt angular response $V_\alpha/V_{\alpha=0}$ of a cup anemometer as function of flow angle α compared to cosine response	185
Figure J.2 – Wind tunnel torque measurements $Q_A - Q_F$ as function of angular speed ω of a cup anemometer rotor at 8 m/s	186
Figure J.3 – Example of bearing friction torque Q_F as function of temperature for a range of angular speeds ω	188
Figure J.4 – Example of rotor torque coefficient C_{QA} as function of speed ratio λ derived from step responses with K_{low} equal to $-5,5$ and K_{high} equal to $-6,5$	191
Figure J.5 – Classification deviations of example cup anemometer showing a class 1,69A (upper) and a class 6,56B (lower)	195
Figure J.6 – Classification deviations of example cup anemometer showing a class 8,01C (upper) and a class 9,94D (lower).....	196
Figure K.1 – Example with triangular lattice meteorological mast	200
Figure K.2 – Example with tubular meteorological mast	201
Figure L.1 – Deviation vs upflow angle determined for a remote sensing device with respect to the cup anemometer in Figure J.1	207
Figure L.2 – Example of sensitivity analysis against wind shear	209
Figure L.3 – Example of wind shear versus turbulence intensity.....	213
Figure L.4 – Example of percentage deviation of remote sensing device and reference sensor measurements versus turbulence intensity	213

Figure L.5 – Comparison of 10 minute averages of the horizontal wind speed component as measured by a remote sensing device and a cup anemometer	219
Figure L.6 – Bin-wise comparison of measurement of the horizontal wind speed component of a remote sensing device and a cup anemometer.....	219
Figure L.7 – Example of permitted range of locations for measurement volume	226
Figure M.1 – Process for obtaining a power curve for a specific turbulence intensity ($I_{\text{reference}}$).....	230
Figure M.2 – Process for obtaining the initial zero turbulence power curve parameters from the measured data	232
Figure M.3 – First approach for initial zero turbulence power curve.....	232
Figure M.4 – Process for obtaining the theoretical zero-turbulence power curve from the measured data	234
Figure M.5 – Adjusted initial zero turbulence power curve (green) compared to first approach (red).....	235
Figure M.6 – Process for obtaining the final zero-turbulence power curve from the measured data.....	235
Figure M.7 – Adjusted initial zero turbulence power curve (green) compared to final zero turbulence power curve (black)	236
Figure N.1 – Example of calibration setup of a wind direction sensor in a wind tunnel.....	240
Figure Q.1 – Wind profiles measured with LIDAR over flat terrain	252
Figure S.1 – Example of mast flow distortion	258
Figure S.2 – Flow distortion residuals versus direction.....	260
Table 1 – Overview of wind measurement configurations for power curve measurements that meet the requirements of this standard	26
Table 2 – Wind speed measurement configurations (X indicates allowable configuration).....	30
Table 3 – Example of REWS calculation	40
Table 4 – Example of presentation of a measured power curve.....	50
Table 5 – Example of presentation of estimated annual energy production	51
Table A.1 – Obstacle requirements: relevance of obstacles	53
Table B.1 – Test site requirements: topographical variations.....	59
Table C.1 – Site calibration flow corrections (wind speed ratio).....	80
Table C.2 – Site calibration data count	80
Table C.3 – r^2 values for each wind direction bin.....	87
Table C.4 – Additional uncertainty due to change in bins	87
Table C.5 – Additional uncertainty due to change in bins	90
Table D.1 – List of uncertainty components	91
Table E.1 – Expanded uncertainties.....	96
Table E.2 – List of category A and B uncertainties	98
Table E.3 – Example of standard uncertainties due to absence of a wind shear measurement.....	125
Table E.4 – Example of standard uncertainties due to absence of a wind veer measurement.....	127
Table E.5 – Uncertainty contributions due to lack of upflow knowledge	128
Table E.6 – Uncertainty contributions due to lack of turbulence knowledge	128

Table E.7 – Suggested assumptions for correlations of measurement uncertainties between different measurement heights	137
Table E.8 – Suggested correlation assumptions for relative wind direction measurement uncertainties at different measurement heights	143
Table E.9 – Uncertainties from air density normalisation	149
Table E.10 – Sensitivity factors	151
Table E.11 – Category B uncertainties	152
Table F.1 – Example of evaluation of anemometer calibration uncertainty	159
Table G.1 – Estimation method for C_T for various types of lattice mast	171
Table H.1 – Battery bank voltage settings	178
Table I.1 – Influence parameter ranges (10 min averages) of Classes A, B, C, D and S	182
Table J.1 – Tilt angle response of example cup anemometer	193
Table J.2 – Friction coefficients of example cup anemometer	194
Table J.3 – Miscellaneous data related to classification of example cup anemometer	194
Table L.1 – Bin width example for a list of environmental variables	208
Table L.2 – Parameters derived from a sensitivity analysis of a remote sensing device	210
Table L.3 – Ranges of environmental parameters for sensitivity analysis	211
Table L.4 – Example selection of environmental variables found to have a significant influence	212
Table L.5 – Sensitivity analysis parameters remaining after analysis of interdependency of variables	214
Table L.6 – Example scheme for calculating maximum influence of environmental variables	215
Table L.7 – Preliminary accuracy classes of a remote sensing device considering both all and only the most significant influential variables	216
Table L.8 – Example final accuracy classes of a remote sensing device	216
Table L.9 – Example of uncertainty calculations arising from calibration of a remote sensing device (RSD) in terms of systematic uncertainties	221
Table N.1 – Uncertainty contributions in wind directions sensor calibration	246
Table N.2 – Uncertainty contributions and total standard uncertainty in wind direction sensor calibration	247
Table R.1 – List of correlated uncertainty components	255

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

WIND ENERGY GENERATION SYSTEMS –**Part 12-1: Power performance measurements
of electricity producing wind turbines**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61400-12-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 88: Wind energy generation systems.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2005. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) new definition of wind speed,
- b) inclusion of wind shear and wind veer,
- c) revision of air density correction,
- d) revision of site calibration,
- e) revision to definition of power curve,
- f) interpolation to bin centre method,
- g) revision of obstacle model,

- h) clarification of topography requirements,
- i) new annex on mast induced flow distortion,
- j) revision to anemometer classifications,
- k) inclusion of ultrasonic anemometers,
- l) cold climate annex added,
- m) database A changed to special database,
- n) revision of uncertainty annex,
- o) inclusion of remote sensing.

IEC 61400-12-2 is an addition to IEC 61400-12-1.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
88/610/FDIS	88/617/RVD

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

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

Future standards in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing standards in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee recognizes that this revision represents a significant increase in complexity and perhaps greater difficulty to implement. However, it represents the committee's best attempt to address issues introduced by larger wind turbines operating in significant wind shear and complex terrain. The committee recommends that the new techniques introduced be validated immediately by test laboratories through inter-lab proficiency testing. The committee recommends a Review Report be written within three years of the release of this document which includes recommendations, clarifications and simplifications that will improve the practical implementation of this standard. If necessary a revision should be proposed at the same time to incorporate these recommendations, clarifications and simplifications.

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this part of IEC 61400 is to provide a uniform methodology that will ensure consistency, accuracy and reproducibility in the measurement and analysis of power performance by wind turbines. The standard has been prepared with the anticipation that it would be applied by:

- a) a wind turbine manufacturer striving to meet well-defined power performance requirements and/or a possible declaration system;
- b) a wind turbine purchaser in specifying such performance requirements;
- c) a wind turbine operator who may be required to verify that stated, or required, power performance specifications are met for new or refurbished units;
- d) a wind turbine planner or regulator who shall be able to accurately and fairly define power performance characteristics of wind turbines in response to regulations or permit requirements for new or modified installations.

This document provides guidance in the measurement, analysis, and reporting of power performance testing for wind turbines. The document will benefit those parties involved in the manufacture, installation planning and permitting, operation, utilization, and regulation of wind turbines. The technically accurate measurement and analysis techniques recommended in this standard should be applied by all parties to ensure that continuing development and operation of wind turbines is carried out in an atmosphere of consistent and accurate communication relative to wind turbine performance. This document presents measurement and reporting procedures expected to provide accurate results that can be replicated by others. Meanwhile, a user of the standard should be aware of differences that arise from large variations in wind shear and turbulence. Therefore, a user should consider the influence of these differences and the data selection criteria in relation to the purpose of the test before contracting the power performance measurements.

A key element of power performance testing is the measurement of wind speed. This document prescribes the use of cup or sonic anemometers or remote sensing devices (RSD) in conjunction with anemometers to measure wind. Even though suitable procedures for calibration/validation and classification are adhered to, the nature of the measurement principle of these devices may potentially cause them to perform differently. These instruments are robust and have been regarded as suitable for this kind of test with the limitation of some of them to certain classes of terrain.

Recognising that, as wind turbines become ever larger, a wind speed measured at a single height is increasingly unlikely to accurately represent the wind speed through the entire turbine rotor, this standard introduces an additional definition of wind speed. Whereas previously wind speed was defined as that measured at hub height only, this may now be supplemented with a so called Rotor Equivalent Wind Speed (REWS) defined by an arithmetic combination of simultaneous measurements of wind speed at a number of heights spanning the complete rotor diameter between lower tip and upper tip. The power curves defined by hub height wind speed and REWS are not the same and so the hub height wind speed power curve is always presented for comparison whenever a REWS power curve is measured. As a consequence of this difference in wind speed definition, the annual energy production (*AEP*) derived from the combination of a measured power curve with a wind speed distribution uses an identical definition of wind speed in both the power curve and the wind speed distribution.

Procedures to classify cup anemometers and ultrasonic anemometers are given in Annexes I and J. Procedures to classify remote sensing devices are given in Annex L. Special care should be taken in the selection of the instruments chosen to measure the wind speed because it can influence the result of the test.

WIND ENERGY GENERATION SYSTEMS –

Part 12-1: Power performance measurements of electricity producing wind turbines

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61400 specifies a procedure for measuring the power performance characteristics of a single wind turbine and applies to the testing of wind turbines of all types and sizes connected to the electrical power network. In addition, this standard describes a procedure to be used to determine the power performance characteristics of small wind turbines (as defined in IEC 61400-2) when connected to either the electric power network or a battery bank. The procedure can be used for performance evaluation of specific wind turbines at specific locations, but equally the methodology can be used to make generic comparisons between different wind turbine models or different wind turbine settings when site-specific conditions and data filtering influences are taken into account.

The wind turbine power performance characteristics are determined by the measured power curve and the estimated annual energy production (*AEP*). The measured power curve, defined as the relationship between the wind speed and the wind turbine power output, is determined by collecting simultaneous measurements of meteorological variables (including wind speed), as well as wind turbine signals (including power output) at the test site for a period that is long enough to establish a statistically significant database over a range of wind speeds and under varying wind and atmospheric conditions. The *AEP* is calculated by applying the measured power curve to reference wind speed frequency distributions, assuming 100 % availability.

This document describes a measurement methodology that requires the measured power curve and derived energy production figures to be supplemented by an assessment of uncertainty sources and their combined effects.

2 Normative references

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

IEC 60688:2012, *Electrical measuring transducers for converting A.C. and D.C. electrical quantities to analogue or digital signals*

IEC 61400-12-2:2013, *Wind turbines – Part 12-2: Power performance of electricity-producing wind turbines based on nacelle anemometry*

IEC 61869-1:2007, *Instrument transformers – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 61869-2:2012, *Instrument transformers – Part 2: Additional requirements for current transformers*

IEC 61869-3:2011, *Instrument transformers – Part 3: Additional requirements for inductive voltage transformers*

ISO/IEC GUIDE 98-3:2008, *Uncertainty of measurement – Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)*