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A Multi-Sensor Approach for Measuring Bird and Bat Collisions with Offshore Wind Turbines

Presented by:

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January 16, 2020

Project Information

- Title: A Multi-Sensor Approach for Measuring Bird and Bat Collisions with Offshore Wind Turbines
- Funded by: U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE), Wind Energy Technology Office
- Award Number DE-EE0008734
- 3-year cooperative agreement
- Project Period: August 1, 2019 – July 31, 2022



Project Partners

| Partner | Role/Expertise |
|---|---|
| Western EcoSystems Technology, Inc. (WEST, Inc.) | Leader in designing and conducting quantitative studies to estimate bird and bat mortality, machine learning |
| The Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO) | Developer of WT-Bird, successfully implemented a system for detecting bird collisions at offshore turbines |
| National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) | Engineering team with 44 years of experience developing/testing wind turbine technology and sensing platforms |
| Lake Erie Energy Development Corporation (LEEDCo) | Project developer of Icebreaker Wind Project, committed to deploying an offshore bird and bat monitoring system |



Background and Need

- Offshore wind energy is well-established in Europe and is emerging in the U.S.
- Difficult to assess impacts to birds and bats at offshore wind turbines (e.g., carcass searches under turbines not feasible)
- Need for new automated monitoring technologies >>> meet permit requirements



WT-Bird

- WT-Bird system developed by TNO
- System includes vibration sensors and cameras to detect collisions (Figure 1) and alert turbine operators of impact
- Technology has been tested at offshore turbines in the Netherlands and successfully detected large bird collisions during the daytime



Figure 1

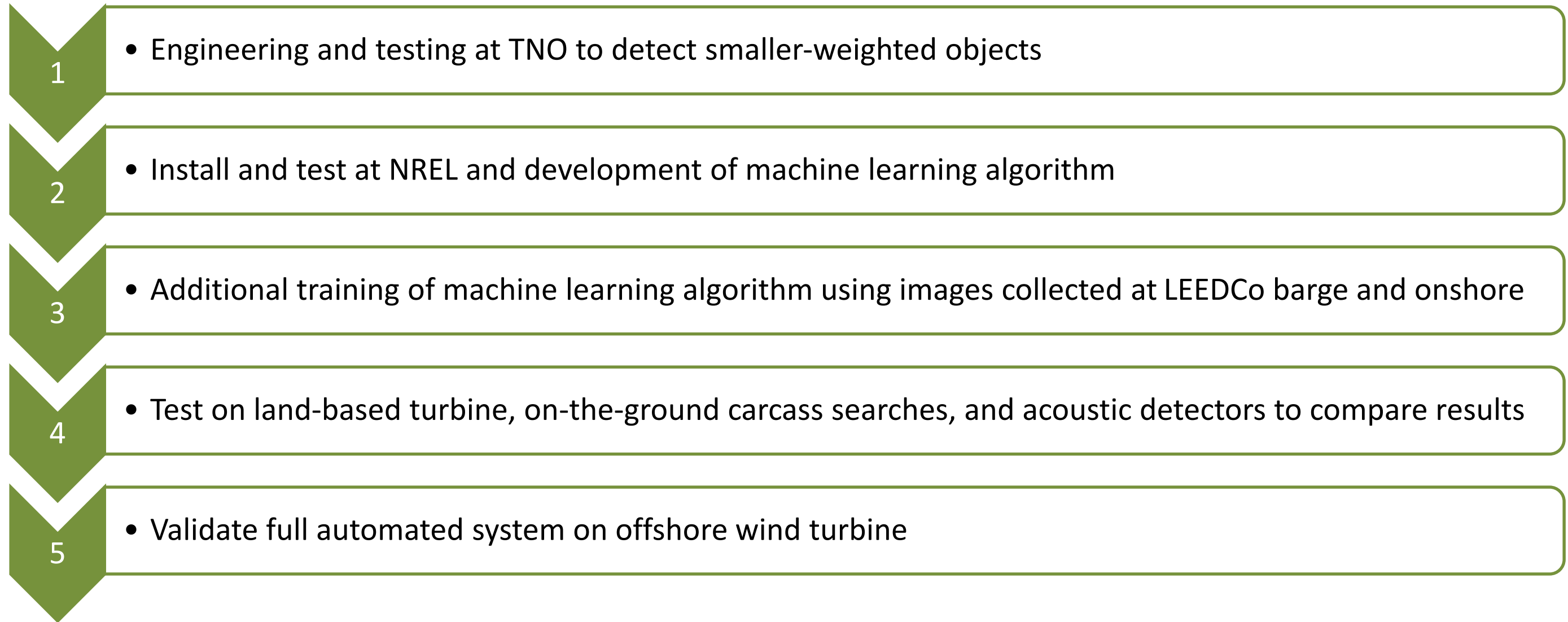
Project Goals

- Advance WT-Bird system to also detect smaller birds/bats during day and night
- Integrate machine learning to identify guild/species impacted by collision
- Provide a solution for accurately estimating bird and bat mortality rates
 - Times-of-death could also inform smart curtailment
- Promote technologies and support the advancement of offshore wind in the U.S.

Automated System Process



Major Phases



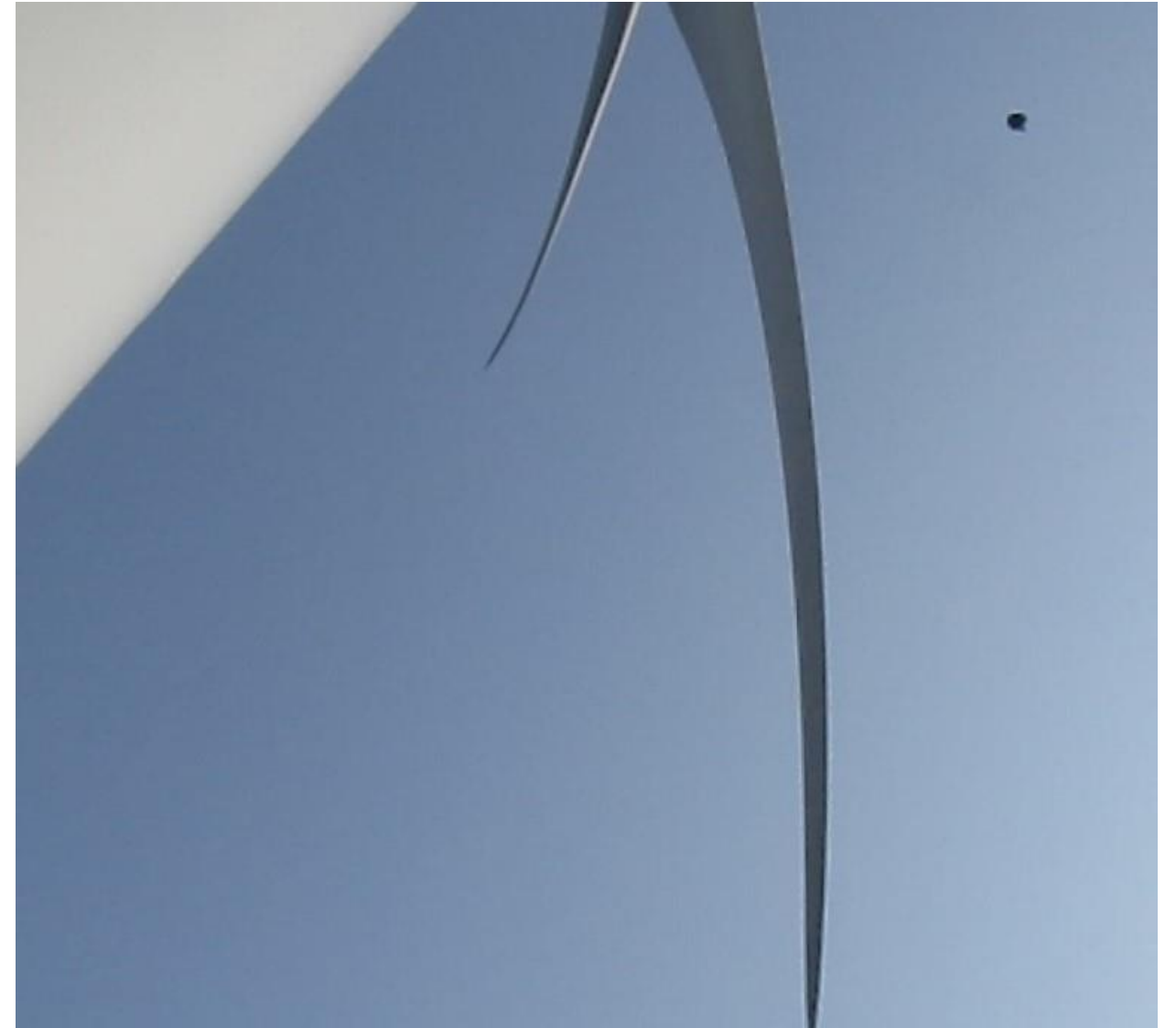
Initial Design, Engineering, and Testing

- Improve sensitivity of vibration sensors to detect smaller objects similar to birds/bats
- Test dummy objects of different weights on a stationary blade on the ground at TNO
- Test enhanced system at NREL for refinement, determine best placement for cameras, and machine learning algorithm development

| Dummy ID | Weight | Species Resemblance |
|----------|--------|------------------------|
| D1 | 5g | Golden-crowned kinglet |
| D2 | 8g | Warbler/small bat |
| D3 | 25g | Thrush |
| D4 | 1,000g | Merganser |

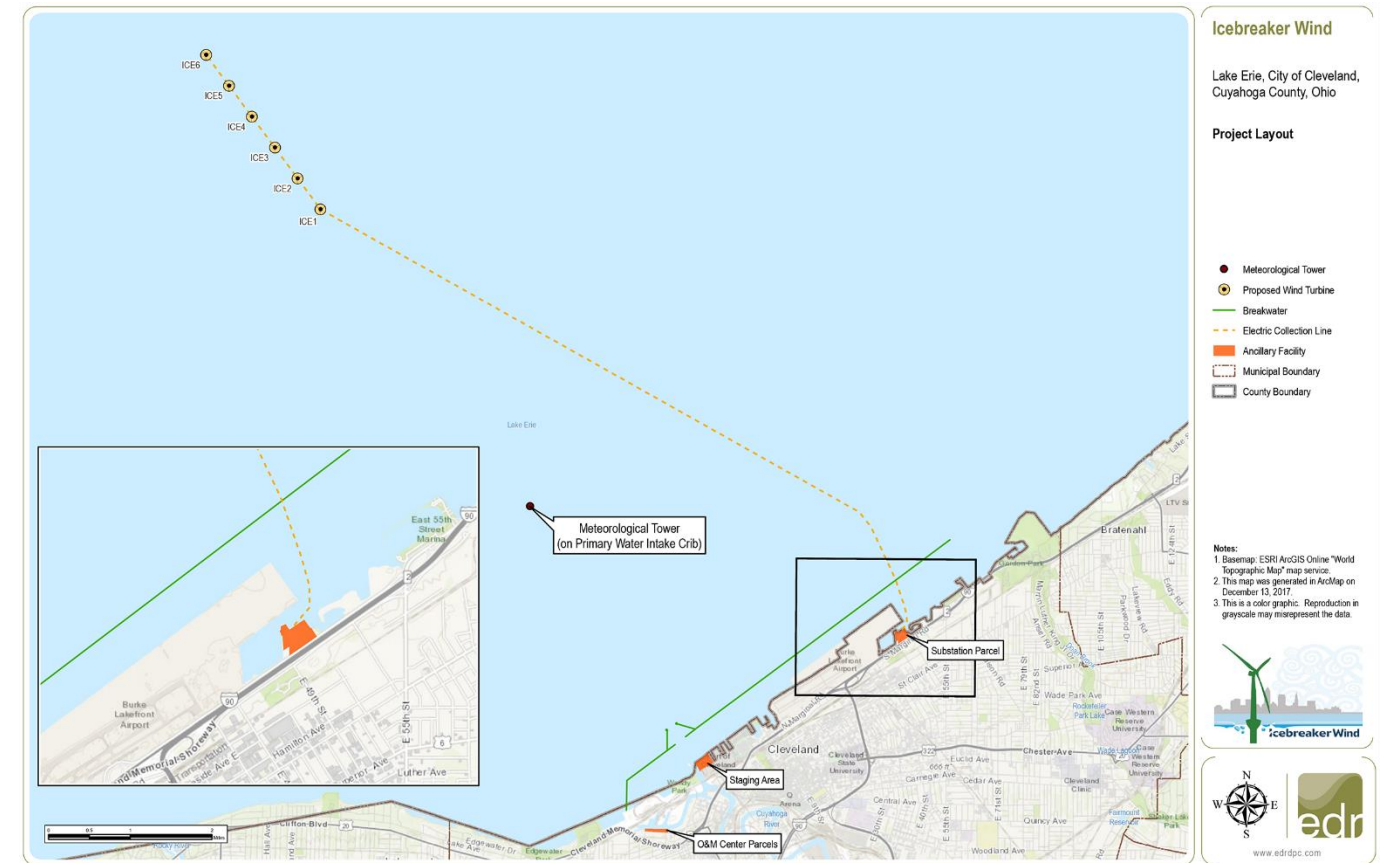
Machine Learning Methods

- Video clips/images of birds and bats >>> train machine learning algorithm to detect and classify birds, bats, and non-targets
- Classify objects based on shape, size, and other characteristics (e.g., flight patterns)
- Verify collision and classification by manually reviewing camera footage and through use of acoustic detectors



System Validation

- Initial validation on a land-based turbine
 - Host site TBD
 - Concurrent with on-the-ground carcass searches to compare data
 - Estimate bird and bat fatality rates from both methods and compare results
- **FINAL VALIDATION offshore**
 - **Currently planned for LEEDCo's Icebreaker Wind Project in Lake Erie**



Schedule

| Timeline | Task |
|---------------------------|--|
| Fall 2019 – Fall 2020 | Design/engineer/test enhanced system at TNO and NREL |
| Fall 2020 – Spring 2021 | Install cameras and acoustic detectors on LEEDCo barge and onshore |
| Spring 2021 – Spring 2022 | Install/test automated system at land-based wind turbine |
| Fall 2022 | Validate system offshore |

Acknowledgements

- *Acknowledgment:* “This material is based upon work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy’s Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) under the Wind Energy Technology Office Award Number DE-EE0008734.”
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