Guidance Document for Deploying Automated Radio Telemetry Stations on Offshore Wind Turbines and Buoys

Please rename yourself as "First and Last Name, Affiliation" by hovering over your name in the "Participants" tab and clicking Rename

Stakeholder Workshop January 12, 2021









Project Team

USFWS Migratory Birds: Pam Loring, Scott Johnston

Biodiversity Research Institute: Kate Williams, Andrew Gilbert, Evan Adams, Julia Gulka, Ed Jenkins

Univ. of Rhode Island: Peter Paton, Doug Gobeille, Erik Carlson, Rob Deluca

Birds Canada: Stu Mackenzie

NYSERDA (funding): Kate McClellan Press, Gregory Lampman



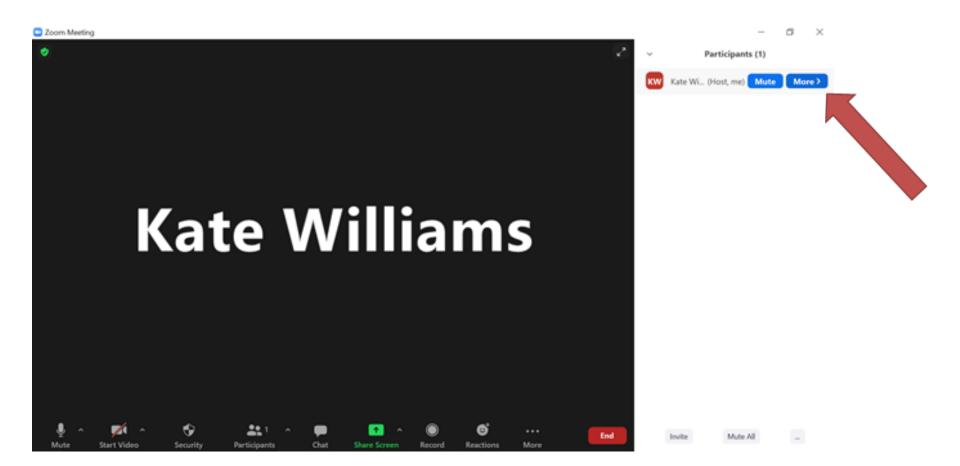






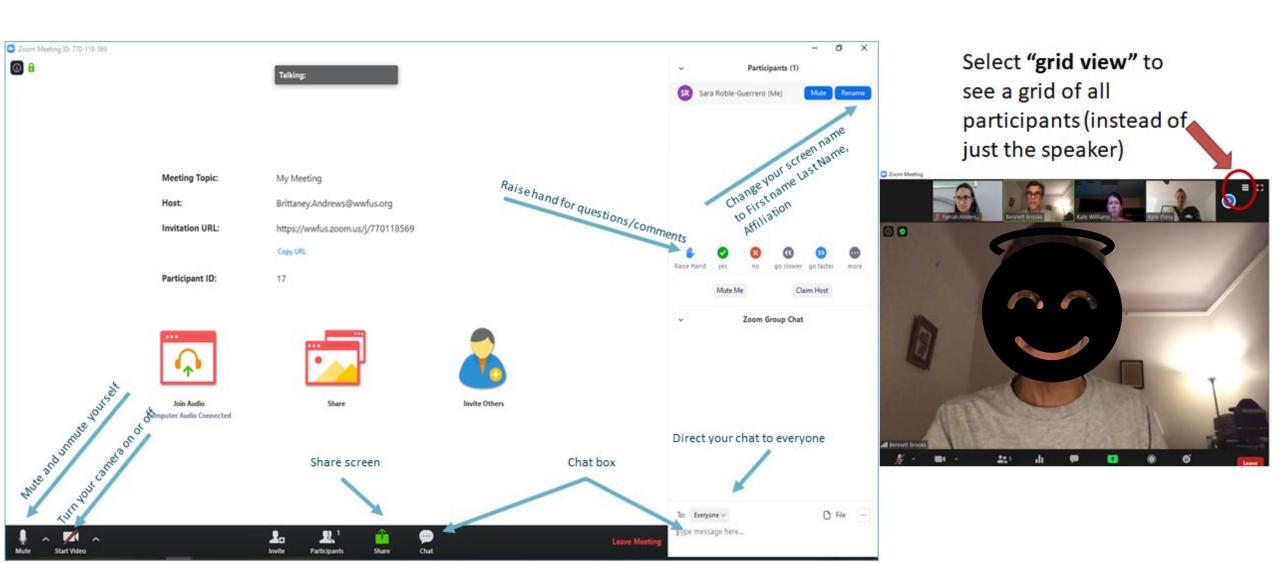
Zoom controls

 Please rename yourself as "First and Last Name, Affiliation" by hovering over your name in the Participants tab



Zoom controls

- Please mute yourself when you are not speaking
- •Use the chat box and raise hand functions (or feel free to unmute and talk if that makes the most sense in the moment)



Agenda

- 11:00-11:10 introductions
- 11:10-11:40 overview of guidance document and Q&A
- 11:40-11:50 selection of breakout groups and quick coffee break
- 11:50-12:10 breakout groups
- 12:10-12:50 report back and full group discussion with chat
- 12:50-13:00 next steps

Automated Radio Telemetry (Key Terms)

Radio transmitters:

- Tags attached to birds and bats
- Transmit uniquely-identifiable signals on shared frequency
- Light-weight (range 0.2 to 3 g)

Receiving stations:

- Antennas elevated on mast or other type of structure
- Data-logger records signals from tagged birds or bats flying by
- Power source (AC or DC)

Motus Wildlife Tracking System:

- Collaborative automated radio telemetry network on shared frequencies (166 MHz or 434 MHz in North America)
- Central hub for data from >900 receiving stations and >25,000 tagged animals worldwide

Development of Monitoring Protocols for Automated Radio Telemetry Studies at Offshore Wind Farms

Funded by NYSERDA
 (2020 – 2021)

 Standardized protocols for study design, monitoring methods, and data coordination in U.S. Atlantic



Project Components

- Monitoring Framework transmitters and study design
- Guidance Document setting up and operating offshore receiving stations
- Online Study Design Tool mapping detection coverage of offshore receiving stations
- Simulation Study modeling animal movement data
- Motus Data Framework centralized portal for data management, coordination, and summary reports

Objectives for Today's Workshop on Guidance Document

 Introduce draft components of guidance document for setting up and operating offshore receiving stations

- Discuss initial questions and comments
- Breakout groups to focus on specific topics
- Next steps and opportunities to get involved further

Main Objectives of Guidance Document

- Technical specifications of offshore receiving stations
- Optimal configuration of equipment
- Best practices to optimize detection range and data quality
- Maintenance and calibration of equipment
- Minimum data processing and delivery standards

Components of Receiving Stations

- Antenna(s) receive signals from tagged animals
- Receiving unit log data on signals received (tag id, timestamp, receiving antenna id, signal strength)

 Power source – continuous power supply to receiving station (AC or DC)

Technological Specifications of Antennas

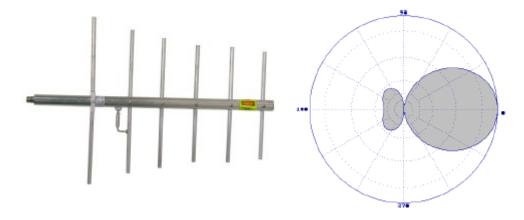
- Type of antenna
 - Omni-directional circular beam pattern (lantern)
 - Yagi directional beam pattern (flashlight)

Gain (dB) - size of antenna and detection range

- Operating frequency
 - Two frequencies on Motus network: 166 or 434 MHz
 - Tune antennas to optimize reception to single frequency

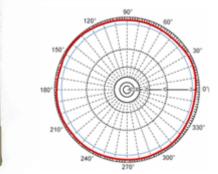
Recommended Specifications of Antennas

Yagi



- Gain 11-dBi, detection range <5-15 km
- On offshore wind turbines, recommend array of four Yagis/station for directional data

Omnidirectional



- Gain 5 dBi, detection range <500 m
- Recommended for stations on buoys (where space limited) and turbines (in addition to Yagi array)

Antenna Mounting Recommendations

 Antennas should be attached to an elevated mast that provides line-of-sight to the surrounding airspace

- To reduce obstruction or interference of signals, there should be no metal or other objects between the antennas and surrounding airspace
- Mount antennas close to receiving unit to reduce signal loss

Use low-loss cable (LMR-400) and waterproof all connections

Receiving Unit Specifications

- Records detection data: time stamp, receiving antenna, tag
 ID, signal strength
- Remote data access is key for offshore sites
- Preferred options, if available on site: LTE, WiFi, or Ethernet
 - All data sent to Motus four times a day
- Alternative option: Satellite Connectivity (Iridium)
 - Daily summary data of tag detections and system health (e.g. voltage)

Field-testing Equipment (Spring/Summer 2021)

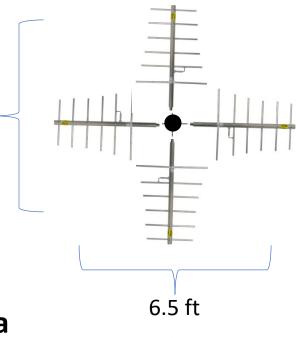
- Currently testing equipment on land (winter 2021)
- Field work on Block Island (spring/summer 2021)
 - Two land-based stations adjacent to Block Island Wind Farm
 - Station on wind turbine at Block Island Wind Farm
- Ground truthing flying test tag from kite behind boat
- Double-tagging gulls with GPS and radio-tag (434 MHz)

Antenna Configuration for 2021 Field Testing

Four Yagi antennas

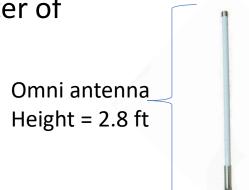
Arranged in radial configuration (90-degree separation of main 6.5 ft beams)

View of four Yagi antennas (from above)

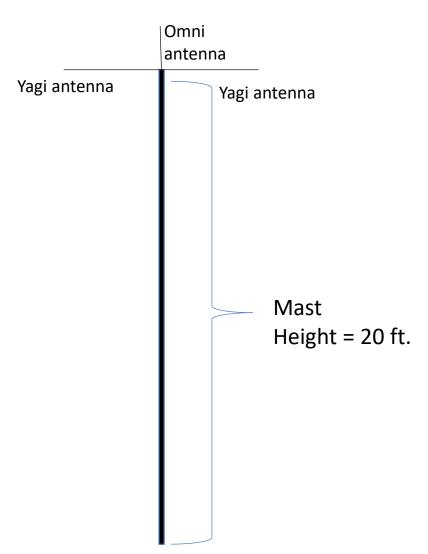


One omni-directional antenna

Mounted vertically in center of Yagi array



Antenna array on mast (side view)



Field-testing offshore buoy stations

- Spring 2021 U.S. Wind and Ocean Tech Services deploying automated radio telemetry system on met buoy off coast of MD
- Receiving station with omnidirectional antenna (5-dBi) connected to power source on buoy
- Satellite data plan for daily summary/system health updates
- Quarterly service visits to the buoy to download all data and upload directly to Motus

Other Sections of Guidance Document (in development)

Ground-truthing to quantify detection range of antennas

- System operation and maintenance
- Data processing and delivery standards: station metadata, ground-truthing data, tag detection data, and system maintenance/health reports
- Standards for periodic reporting (e.g., quarterly, annual)

Guidance Document Timeline

Summer 2020: began initial outline of sections

• Fall 2020: Project Advisory Committee (PAC) formed

- Winter 2021 Summer 2021: Field-testing methods,
 drafting sections with input from PAC and results of field tests
- Fall 2021 draft Guidance Document for stakeholder review

Early 2022 – final Guidance Document released to web

Q & A on Guidance Document Overview (11:30 – 11:40)

Objectives:

- Technical specifications of receiving stations
- Optimal configuration of equipment
- Best practices to optimize detection range and data quality
- Maintenance and ground-truthing of equipment
- Minimum data processing and delivery standards

Breakout Groups

Goal: 20-min brainstorming session to capture ideas around focal topics

Participants select group/topic to join at beginning of break

Facilitators will guide discussion topics and take notes

Reconvene in main session for report-out and further discussion

Breakout Group Topics – Please select a group # to join

1) Optimizing technology (Facilitator: Doug Gobeille, Univ of RI)

Goal: Identify recommendations for configuring stations to optimize detection range and data quality Suggested participants: Electrical engineers, automated radio telemetry practitioners

2) Coordination of guidance into monitoring plans (Facilitator: Kate Williams, BRI)

Goal: Discuss coordination among stakeholders to implement guidance in offshore wind monitoring programs Suggested participants: representatives from agencies, NGOs, industry

3) Integrating systems (Facilitator: Andrew Gilbert, BRI)

Goal: Identify processes to integrate automated radio telemetry systems into design of offshore structures Suggested participants: Offshore wind energy engineering and industry representatives

4) Ground-truthing automated radio telemetry systems (Facilitator: Pam Loring, USFWS)

Goal: Brainstorm recommendations for ground-truthing the detection range/coverage of offshore systems Suggested participants: automated radio telemetry practitioners, engineers, researchers

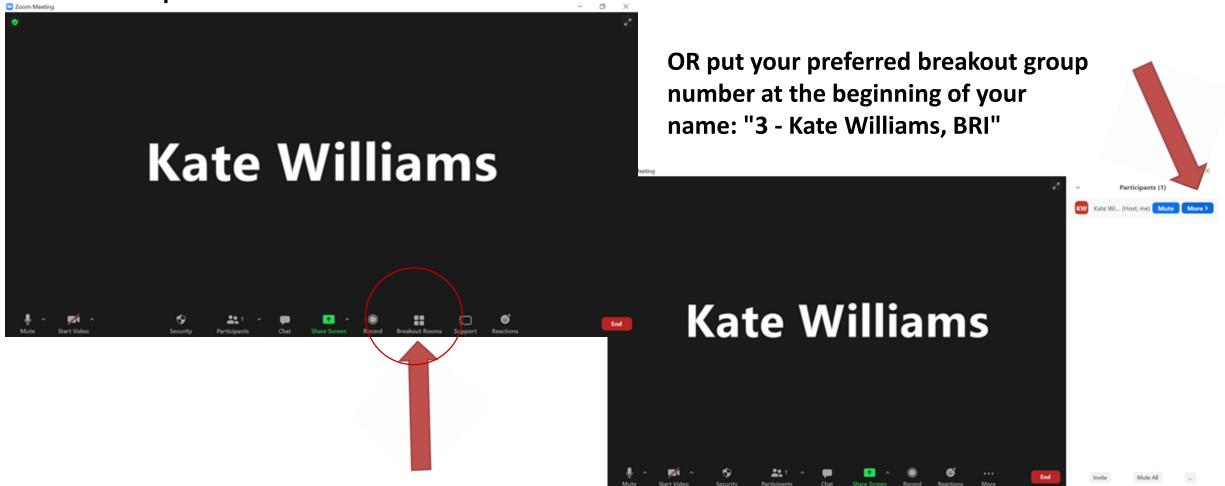
5) Metadata standards (Facilitator: Evan Adams, BRI)

Goal: Brainstorm best practices for station metadata and system health data that could be applied to developing minimum data standards

Suggested participants: environmental consultants, data scientists, Motus collaborators

Select your preferred breakout group for yourself once host opens the breakout rooms

Once you have selected your group, take a quick break before beginning discussions



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Next Steps for Guidance Document

Incorporating stakeholder input into draft guidance document

 Field tests at Block Island Wind Farm and offshore buoys in spring/summer 2021

Draft guidance document for review in fall 2021

Final products released to web in early 2022

Upcoming Virtual Stakeholder Workshops

Study Design Tool - tomorrow

- Monitoring Framework Spring 2021
- Motus Workshop Summer 2021

Draft study products – Fall 2021

Stay tuned for updates via email

Thank you!

For additional information, please contact:

- Pam Loring, USFWS (<u>pamela loring@fws.gov</u>)
- Kate Williams, BRI (<u>kate.williams@briloon.org</u>)

