ADLS TECHNOLOGY – FROM INTERNATIONAL TO NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

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Get permitting right

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Lighting and marking requirements across Europe



International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Reference document: ANNEX 14

Provides Standards and Recommended Practices (specifications) that prescribe the marking and lighting of wind turbines

Each country sets his own rules

Countries across Europe have added a series of national requirements on top of ICAO's recommendations



Lighting and marking requirements across Europe



EUROPE

Grouped overview of North Sea country regulation of obstacle light types required on the nacelle of offshore wind turbines taller than 150 meters (Wind farms)

Perimeter, corners and bends LIM Type B or C LIH Type A LIM Type A LIH Type B Custom Belgium Grouped overview of North Sea country regulation of obstacle light types required on the nacelle of Denmark onshore wind turbines taller than 150 meters (Wind farms) France Germany Perimeter, corners and bends LIM Type A LIM Type B or C LIH Type B Belgium Belgium Norway Denmark Denmark Sweden France France Within the German LIM Type A Grouped overview of North Sea country regulation regarding obstacle Belgium light types used on the tower of offshore wind turbines above 150 meters Within t LIM T Belgium LIL Type B None LIL Type A Denmark Belgium France Germany Netherlands Ireland Norway Sweden United Kingdom Figure 5-8 st use fairly sim resembles th

Figure 5-10 - Grouped overview of North Sea country regulation requiring obstacle lighting on offshore wind turbine towers above 150 meters Onshore and Offshore;

Below and above 150m;

Wind turbines and wind farms;

Turbine, nacelle and blade lights.



Lighting and marking requirements across Europe

The mapping highlights the following overall points:

- National requirements for obstacle lights and markings vary and are implemented with a more detailed consideration than current international recommendations;
- The rules for markings and lightning of wind turbines have been established at different times over a period from 2005 and until today;
- The requirements regarding the positioning of lights on individual wind turbines are quite similar across the North Sea countries
- <u>There is no overall trend concerning the requirements in the national regulations regarding the type</u> of lighting and its brightness, positioning, control and adjustability
- Only a few countries have requirements for red/orange paint-based marking of wind turbine towers, wings and nacelle



Aviation Detection Lighting Systems

<u>visible</u> aviation lights only to be illuminated when an aircraft is within a volume bounded from the perimeter of a group of turbines.

Potential for reduction of visual impact = Increased social acceptance

Technology: Radar or Transponder-based

International level:

- ICAO: Aerodrome Design Manual Part 4 Visual Aids (Doc 9157 Part 4)
- IEC 61400-29: Marking and lighting of wind turbines



Aviation Detection Lighting Systems

What do we need?

- Safety;

EUROPE

- Risk analysis;
- Technical requirements and standards;
- Increase knowledge (e.g. Radar data processing);
- Cost-effective solutions;

Approved and installed ADLS systems: Norway: TSFS 2013_9 and TSFS 2010_155;

Sweden: exemptions to regulation; Denmark: BL3-11 'Bestemmelser om luftfartsafmærkning af vindmøller'.



Under testing or discussion (not exhaustive)

Final considerations

- Identifying needs well in advance;
- Establish working groups or for a for discussion;
- Discuss and assess different options
- Sharing practices;
- Start demonstrators and pilot projects;
- Industry-produced material \rightarrow lobbying
- Information gathering, publications, formal studies
- Prescriptive requirements vs **flexibility**

