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 (71) Demandeur/Applicant:
 IDENTIFLIGHT, LLC, US
 (72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
 WENGER, ERIC S., US;
 OLIVER, ANDREW G., US;
 BABBITT, VICTOR L., US
 (74) Agent: BERESKIN & PARR LLP/S.E.N.C.R.L.,S.R.L.

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 (54) Title: BIRD OR BAT DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION FOR WIND TURBINE RISK MITIGATION

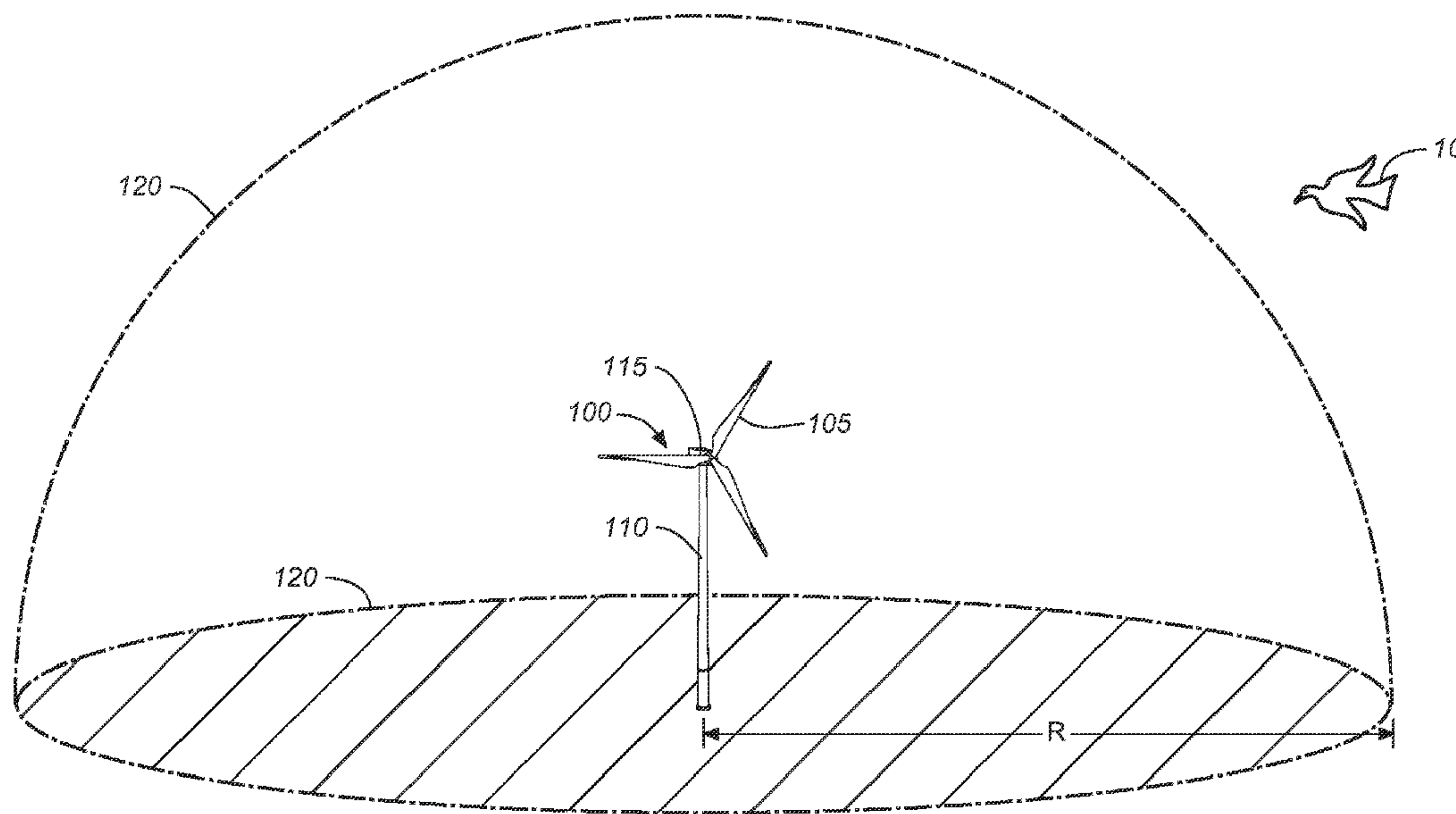


FIG. 1

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

An automated system for mitigating risk from a wind turbine includes a plurality of optical imaging sensors. A controller receives and analyzes images from the optical imaging sensors to automatically send a signal to curtail operation of the wind turbine to a

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predetermined risk mitigating level when the controller determines from images received from the optical imaging sensors that an airborne animal is at risk from the wind turbine.

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(71) Applicant: **IDENTIFLIGHT, LLC** [US/US]; 11101 W. 120th Avenue, Suite 400, Broomfield, Colorado 80021 (US).(72) Inventors: **WENGER, Eric S.**; 434 S. Saulsbury Street, 3C, Lakewood, Colorado 80226 (US). **OLIVER, Andrew G.**; 7589 Crestview Dr., Longmont, Colorado 80504 (US). **BABBITT, Victor L.**; 901 Shavano Peak Drive, Superior, Colorado 80027 (US).(74) Agent: **PRATT, Bryan G.**; Holland & Hart LLP, P.O. Box 11583, 222 S. Main Street, Suite 2200, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110 (US).

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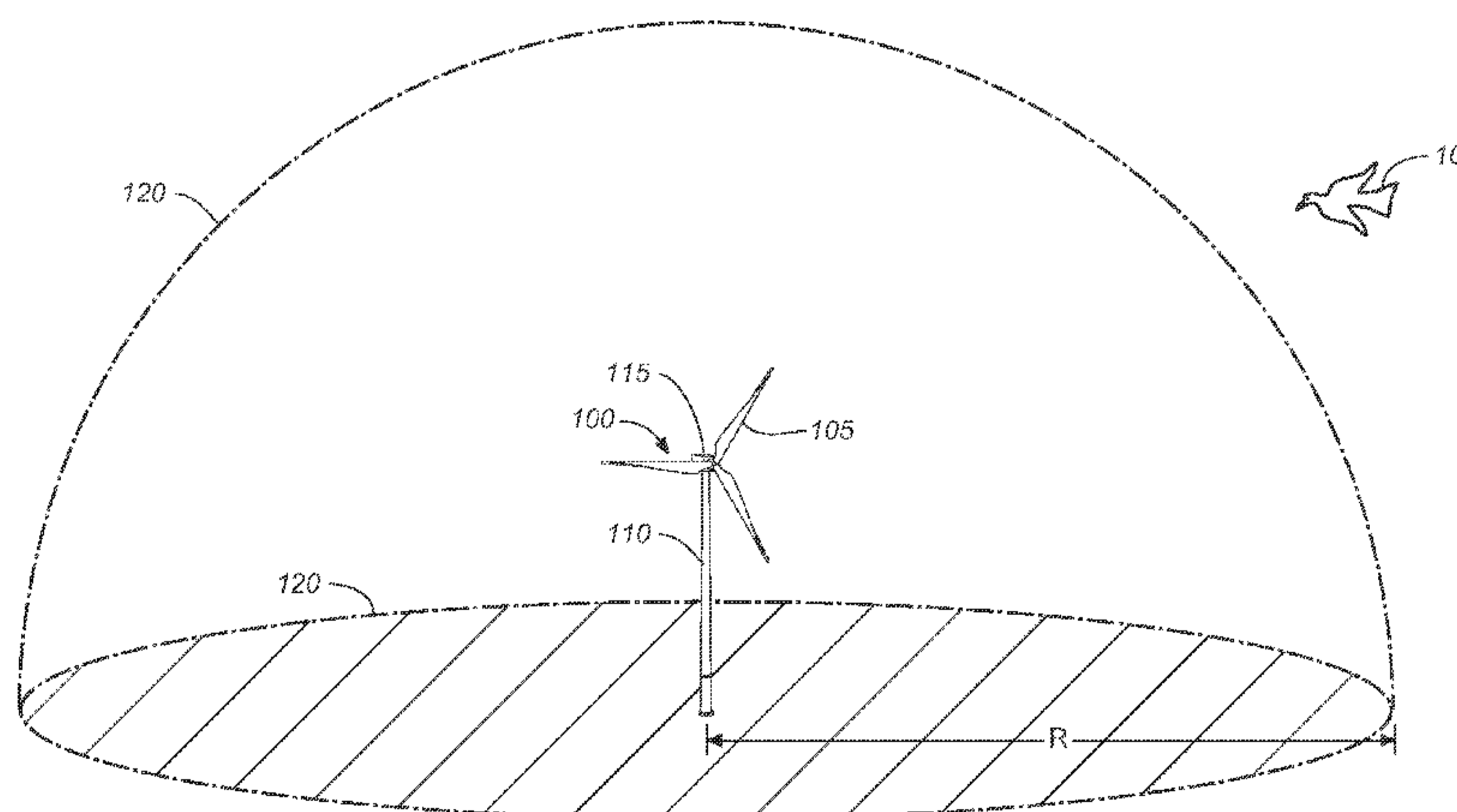


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: An automated system for mitigating risk from a wind turbine includes a plurality of optical imaging sensors. A controller receives and analyzes images from the optical imaging sensors to automatically send a signal to curtail operation of the wind turbine to a predetermined risk mitigating level when the controller determines from images received from the optical imaging sensors that an airborne animal is at risk from the wind turbine.

WO 2016/028922 A1

BIRD OR BAT DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION FOR WIND TURBINE RISK
MITIGATION

PRIORITY

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/040,081 titled “BIRD OR BAT DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION FOR WIND TURBINE RISK MITIGATION,” filed on August 21, 2014, and U.S. Patent Application No. 14/829,403 titled “BIRD OR BAT DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION FOR WIND TURBINE RISK MITIGATION,” filed on August 18, 2015, both of which applications are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] This disclosure relates generally to systems and methods for assessing and/or reducing the risk from wind turbines to birds and/or bats.

BACKGROUND

[0003] The spinning turbine blades of wind farms pose a risk to birds or bats that fly through the volume swept by the turbine blades. Some government entities may require wind farms to mitigate that risk, particularly for certain bird or bat species protected by law or government regulations. For example, these government entities may require that mitigation of the risk to Golden Eagles or Bald Eagles from a proposed wind farm be demonstrated before installation of the wind farm is permitted. Other governments may not require a permit, but may still issue penalties or fines for those wind farms that harm government identified birds or other animals.

[0004] Attempts to mitigate the risk posed by wind farms to protected bird or bat species typically involve curtailing (e.g., slowing or shutting down) operation of wind turbines when it is determined that protected birds or bats may be present. Existing mitigation methods typically cannot specifically identify birds or bats that they detect, and may therefore curtail operation of wind turbines more often than is necessary to mitigate risk to protected bird and bat species. This results in loss of energy and revenue. Further, existing mitigation methods typically have a high capital cost.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

[0005] This specification discloses systems and methods that employ optical imaging technology to mitigate the risk posed by wind turbines to airborne animals, and related systems and methods that employ optical imaging to assess such risk prior to or after construction of a wind farm by surveying bird and/or bat populations in the vicinity of the wind farm site.

[0006] In one aspect of the invention, an automated system for mitigating risk from a wind turbine to airborne animals of a predetermined species includes a plurality of optical imaging sensors and a controller. The controller receives and analyzes images from the optical imaging sensors to automatically send a signal to curtail operation of the wind turbine to a predetermined risk mitigating level when the controller determines from images from the optical imaging sensors that an airborne animal of the predetermined species is at risk from the wind turbine. In some cases, the control subsequently sends a signal to resume normal operation of the wind turbine when the controller determines from additional images from the optical imaging sensors that there is no longer risk from the wind turbine to the airborne animal of the predetermined species.

[0007] The controller may determine whether the airborne animal is a member of a particular predetermined species before the airborne animal is closer to the wind turbine than the distance the particular predetermined species can fly at a characteristic speed of the particular predetermined species in the time required to curtail operation of the wind turbine to the predetermined risk mitigating level. The characteristic speed of the particular predetermined species may be, for example, the average horizontal flight speed of the predetermined species or the maximum horizontal flight speed of the predetermined species. In some examples, the signal may automatically cause at least one of the windmills to initiate the curtailment operations. In other examples, the signal is sent to an operator or technician who makes the judgment call to send a command to at least one of the windmills to execute a curtailment operation.

[0008] In some variations the predetermined species include Golden Eagles. In some of these variations the controller determines whether each airborne animal it detects in images from the optical imaging sensors is a Golden Eagle before the detected airborne animal is closer than about 600 meters to the wind turbine. The controller may detect at a distance greater than about 800 meters each airborne animal that it subsequently determines is a Golden Eagle.

[0009] In some variations the predetermined species include Bald Eagles. In some of these variations the controller determines whether the airborne animal is a Bald Eagle before the detected airborne animal is closer than about 600 meters to the wind turbine. The controller may detect at a distance greater than about 800 meters each airborne animal that it subsequently determines is a Bald Eagle.

[0010] The plurality of optical imaging sensors may be arranged with a combined field of view of about 360 degrees around the wind turbine. The optical imaging sensors may be arranged with overlapping fields of view. In some variations, at least some of the optical imaging sensors are attached to a tower supporting the wind turbine. In some variations one or more of the optical imaging sensors is arranged with a field of view directly above the wind turbine.

[0011] The system may include a deterrent system that deploys deterrents, such as flashing lights or sounds for example, to deter the airborne animals from approaching the wind turbine. In such variations, the controller may automatically send a signal to the deterrent system to deploy the deterrent if the controller determines that the airborne animal of the predetermined species is approaching the wind turbine. . In some examples, the signal may automatically cause at least one of the windmills to initiate the curtailment operations. In other examples, the signal is sent to an operator or technician who makes the judgment call to send a command to at least one of the windmills to execute a curtailment operation.

[0012] In another aspect, an automated system for mitigating risk from a wind turbine to birds or bats of one or more predetermined species include a plurality of optical imaging sensors and a controller. The controller automatically receives and analyzes images from the optical imaging sensors and to automatically send a signal to the deterrent system to deploy a bird or bat deterrent if the controller determines from images from the optical imaging sensors that a bird or bat of the one or more predetermined species is approaching the wind turbine.

[0013] The controller may determine whether each bird or bat it detects in images from the optical imaging sensors is a member of a particular predetermined species before the detected bird or bat is closer to the wind turbine than the distance the particular predetermined species can fly at a characteristic speed of the particular predetermined species in the time required to curtail operation of the wind turbine to a predetermined risk mitigating level. The characteristic speed of the particular predetermined species may be, for example,

the average horizontal flight speed of the predetermined species or the maximum horizontal flight speed of the predetermined species.

[0014] In some variations the predetermined species include Golden Eagles. In some of these variations, the controller determines whether each bird or bat it detects in images from the optical imaging sensors is a Golden Eagle before the detected bird or bat is closer than about 600 meters to the wind turbine. The controller may detect at a distance greater than about 800 meters each bird or bat that it subsequently determines is a Golden Eagle.

[0015] In some variations the predetermined species include Bald Eagles. In some of these variations the controller determines whether each bird or bat it detects in images from the optical imaging sensors is a Bald Eagle before the detected bird or bat is closer than about 600 meters to the wind turbine. The controller may detect at a distance greater than about 800 meters each bird or bat that it subsequently determines is a Bald Eagle.

[0016] The plurality of optical imaging sensors may be arranged with a combined field of view of about 360 degrees around the wind turbine. The optical imaging sensors may be arranged with overlapping fields of view. In some variations, at least some of the optical imaging sensors are attached to a tower supporting the wind turbine. In some variations one or more of the optical imaging sensors is arranged with a field of view directly above the wind turbine.

[0017] In another aspect, an automated system for surveying the population of airborne animals of one or more particular species of interest includes a plurality of optical imaging sensors and a controller. The controller automatically receives and analyzes images from the optical imaging sensors and to automatically determine whether the airborne animals detected in images from the optical imaging sensors are members of the one or more particular species of interest. The particular species of interest may include, for example, Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles.

[0018] These and other embodiments, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent to those skilled in the art when taken with reference to the following more detailed description of the invention in conjunction with the accompanying drawings that are first briefly described.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0019] Figure 1 is a side perspective view of an example wind turbine illustrating a volume of space around the wind turbine defined by example bird or bat risk mitigation methods and systems disclosed herein.

[0020] Figure 2 is a top perspective view of an example of a wind turbine and bird or bat risk mitigation volume illustrated in Figure 1.

[0021] Figure 3 is a top perspective view of an example of a wind farm illustrating risk mitigation volumes defined by example bird or bat risk mitigation methods and systems disclosed herein, as well as the trajectory of a bird flying through the wind farm and triggering curtailment for some wind turbines but not others.

[0022] Figure 4 shows a view of an example of a wind turbine to which optical imaging sensor modules are mounted according to example bird or bat risk mitigation methods and systems disclosed herein.

[0023] Figure 5 shows a view of an example of a wind turbine to which optical imaging sensor modules are mounted according to example bird or bat risk mitigation methods and systems disclosed herein.

[0024] Figure 6 shows a view of an example of a wind turbine to which optical imaging sensor modules are mounted according to example bird or bat risk mitigation methods and systems disclosed herein.

[0025] Figure 7 shows an example block diagram of a system for mitigating risk from a wind turbine to birds or bats.

BEST MODE(S) FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0026] The following detailed description should be read with reference to the drawings, in which identical reference numbers refer to like elements throughout the different figures. The drawings, which are not necessarily to scale, depict selective embodiments and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. The detailed description illustrates by way of example, not by way of limitation, the principles of the invention. This description will clearly enable one skilled in the art to make and use the invention, and describes several embodiments, adaptations, variations, alternatives and uses of the invention.

[0027] For the purposes of this disclosure, the term “airborne animal” generally refers to animals that employ aerial locomotion. This aerial locomotion may be powered or

unpowered. These airborne animals may include flying and gliding animals such as birds, bats, insects, other types of mammals, other types of birds, or combinations thereof.

[0028] Referring to Figure 1 (side view) and Figure 2 (top view), this specification discloses automated systems and methods that employ optical imaging technology to detect airborne animals, such as birds or bats (e.g., bird 10) in flight near a wind turbine 100, determine whether or not the detected bird or bat is of one or more particular protected species requiring risk mitigation (e.g., a Golden Eagle or a Bald Eagle), and based on that determination decide whether or not to curtail operation of the wind turbine 100 and/or whether or not to employ deterrent measures to deter the detected bird or bat from approaching the wind turbine 100. The systems and methods may, for example, positively identify a detected bird or bat to be a member of a protected species for which risk is to be mitigated, positively identify a detected bird or bat to be a member of a species for which risk need not be mitigated, or determine that a detected bird or bat is not a member of a protected species for which risk is to be mitigated without identifying the species of the bird or bat. In some cases, a protected species is defined by a government in which jurisdiction the wind farm is located. But, in other examples, the system may include a list of species that it classifies as a “protected species.” In other examples, the species that are considered to be a protected species may be based on international treaties, non-governmental organizations, protection groups, industry experts, scientific studies, religious groups, other individuals, other organizations, or combinations thereof.

[0029] In these systems and methods the birds or bats may be first imaged at a distance from the wind turbine 100 greater than or equal to a distance R, and the decisions to curtail or not to curtail operation of the wind turbine 100 and to deploy or not to deploy deterrent measures may be made before the bird or bat approaches closer than distance R to the wind turbine 100. The distance R is selected to provide sufficient time for operation of the wind turbine 100 to be curtailed before the detected bird or bat is likely to reach the volume swept by the wind turbine blades 105, if the bird or bat is flying toward the wind turbine 100 at a speed characteristic of a protected species for which risk is to be mitigated. A characteristic speed of a bird or bat species may be, for example, an average horizontal flight speed or a maximum horizontal flight speed.

[0030] Hence the distance R may be selected, for example, to be greater than or equal to the distance that a bird or bat of the protected species for which risk is to be mitigated can fly at that species’ known average horizontal flight speed in the time interval required to curtail

operation of the wind turbine 100. Alternatively, the distance R may be selected for example to be greater than or equal to the distance that a bird or bat of the protected species for which risk is to be mitigated can fly at that species' known maximum horizontal flight speed in the time interval required to curtail operation of the wind turbine.

[0031] If the methods and systems are used to mitigate risk from the wind turbine 100 for more than one protected species of bird and/or bat, R may be determined for example using a characteristic speed of the fastest of the protected species for which risk is to be mitigated. Alternatively, a separate distance R may be determined for each protected species for which risk is to be mitigated.

[0032] The distance R may be measured for example from near the base of the wind turbine tower 110 as shown in Figure 1, from the wind turbine nacelle 115, or from any other suitable location on the wind turbine or its support structure. R may conveniently be measured from at or near the location of one or more optical imaging sensors (further described below) employed in the systems and methods, but this is not required. In the illustrated example, R defines the boundary of a substantially hemispherical mitigation volume 120 around the wind turbine 100.

[0033] Wind turbines with which the systems and methods of this disclosure may be employed may have tower heights of, for example, about 60 meters to about 120 meters and blade lengths of, for example, about 40 meters to about 65 meters. Rotation of the blades 105 of such wind turbines 100 may typically be reduced from a normal operating speed of, for example, about 6 to about 20 revolutions per minute (rpm) to about 1 rpm or less (e.g., to 0 rpm) in a time period (curtailment time) of, for example, less than about 20 seconds, or less than about 30 seconds. A rotation speed of about 1 rpm or less for such wind turbines 100 may typically be deemed by regulatory authorities to pose an acceptable risk to government-protected bird and bat species. Full curtailment to 0 rpm may be preferable and obtainable in these time intervals. While the above examples have been described with a specific type of windmill tower, any appropriate type of windmill tower may be used in accordance with the principles described in the present disclosure. For example, the tower height may exceed 120 meters and/or the blade length may exceed 65 meters. Further, the normal operating speed of the wind turbines and the curtailment speeds may be outside of the parameters described above. Also, the windmills may operate at the curtailment speeds for any appropriate amount of time.

[0034] As examples, Golden Eagles have an average horizontal flight speed of about 13.5-14 meters/second and Bald Eagles have an average horizontal flight speed of about 18.0-19 meters/ second. Using these speeds, a value of R equal to about 800 meters would provide about 44 seconds in which to curtail the wind turbine 100 for a Bald Eagle and about 59 seconds in which to curtail the wind turbine 100 for a Golden Eagle. A value of R equal to about 600 meters would provide about 33 seconds in which to curtail the wind turbine 100 for a Bald Eagle, and about 44 seconds in which to curtail the wind turbine 100 for a Golden Eagle. These values for R thus likely provide sufficient time in which to curtail operation of a wind turbine 100 to about 1 rpm or less (e.g., to about 0 rpm), and hence are likely suitable for mitigating risk to Golden Eagles and Bald Eagles using the systems and methods of the present disclosure.

[0035] Referring now to the schematic block diagram of Figure 7, the bird and bat risk mitigation systems of the present disclosure may include one or more optical sensors (e.g., digital cameras) 122 located on or near a wind turbine 100, one or more bird and/or bat deterrent systems 124, one or more meteorological instruments 126, and one or more controllers 123 in communication with the wind turbine 100, the optical sensors 122, meteorological instruments 126, and the deterrent systems 124. The optical sensors 122 image birds and/or bats in flight near the wind turbine 100 and provide the images to the controller 123. The controller 123 may implement an algorithm that determines whether or not an imaged bird or bat is of one or more particular protected species requiring risk mitigation and whether or not the imaged bird or bat is approaching the wind turbine 100. If the controller 123 determines that an imaged bird or bat is of a protected species for which risk is to be mitigated, and determines that the imaged bird or bat is approaching the wind turbine 100 or is likely to approach dangerously close to the wind turbine 100, the controller 123 signals the wind turbine 100 to curtail operation, or signals the deterrent system 124 to deploy deterrent measures to deter the bird or bat from further approaching the wind turbine 100, or signals the wind turbine 100 to begin curtailing its operation and signals the deterrent system 124 to deploy deterrent measures.

[0036] For example, the controller 123 may determine that an imaged bird or bat is of one or more protected species requiring risk mitigation and is approaching the wind turbine 100. While the bird or bat is still at a distance greater than R (defined above), the controller 123 may signal a deterrent system 124 to deploy a deterrent measure in an attempt to deter the bird or bat from further approaching the wind turbine 100. If the controller 123 determines

from further images from the optical sensors 122 that the bird or bat was successfully deterred from further approaching the wind turbine 100, the controller 123 may then determine that it is not necessary to curtail operation of the wind turbine 100. If the controller 123 determines instead that the deterrents were not successful and that the bird or the bat continues to approach the wind turbine 100, the controller 123 may signal the wind turbine 100 or a wind farm operator to curtail operation. The controller 123 may, for example, in addition control the deterrent system 124 to continue to deploy deterrent measures while the bird or bat is within a distance R of the wind turbine 100. If operation of the wind turbine 100 is curtailed, after the controller 123 determines from further images from the optical sensors 122 that the bird or bat has left the proximity of the wind turbine 100 and is no longer at risk, the controller 123 may signal the wind turbine 100 to resume normal operation and signal the deterrent system 124 to cease deploying deterrent measures. In some examples, the signals may be sent directly to a windmill to initiate either the deterrent operations or the curtailment operations. In other examples, the signals may be sent to an operator of the windmills where the signals provide information that can be used by the operator to decide whether to send commands to the windmill to initiate the deterrent system or the curtailment system. In these examples, these signals may include details about whether a criterion for determent or curtailment has been met. For example, the signal may include a message explaining a bird is within 600 meters of a particular turbine. In that situation, the operator may study the behavior of the bird through the cameras in the windfarm and decide whether to initiate the curtailment or determent operations. In other examples, the signal may include a message that includes a recommendation with the details about the criterion. In this situations, the operator can still decide whether to send commands to the turbine to execute the determent and/or curtailment operations. In one such example, the message may explain that a bird is within 600 meters of the turbine and is kiting-soaring with its head down in hunting mode, which meets the curtailment prescription. In another example, the signal may include a message that explains that a bird is within 600 meters of the turbine and is unidirectional flapping-gliding with its head up, which is interpreted to be in safer status and curtailment prescriptions are not met. In each of these situations, the operator may make the decision to take further action. But, in other examples, the signals may be sent directly to the windmills of interest without a human making a decision.

[0037] The system just described may employ deterrent measures and may curtail operation of a wind turbine to mitigate risk to a bird or bat of a predetermined protected

species. Other variations of such systems may be configured only to employ deterrent measures as described above and not to curtail operation of the wind turbine. Yet other variations of such systems may be configured to curtail operation of a wind turbine as described above, but not to employ deterrent measures.

[0038] Optical sensors 122 employed in these systems may include, for example, one or more wide angle field of view (WFOV) cameras mounted with fixed fields of view for object detection and two or more high resolution cameras mounted to pan and tilt to be capable of tracking and identifying a bird or bat as it approaches or passes near the wind turbine 100. The WFOV cameras may be arranged so that their combined fields of view provide 360 degrees of coverage in many directions around the wind turbine 100. Thus, the combined fields may include a spherical vision around the windfarm. The cameras may have the ability to move to tilt upward, tilt downward, rotate, or otherwise move. One or more additional WFOV cameras may be arranged with their fields of view pointed upward to provide, in combination with the other WFOV cameras, substantially hemispherical coverage as depicted in Figure 1 in the mitigation volume (*e.g.* 120). The tracking cameras may be arranged to enable tracking and identification of birds or bats in the combined field of view of the WFOV cameras.

[0039] The WFOV cameras may be configured to image birds or bats for which risk is to be mitigated at a distance greater than R (defined above), for example at a distance between about 600 meters and about 1000 meters, to provide at least a low resolution blob-like image of the bird or bat. The WFOV cameras may additionally recognize other flying objects and have the capability of initially determining if the flying object is an animal or a non-living object.

[0040] The panning high resolution cameras are typically configured to image the detected birds or bats at a distance greater than R (*e.g.*, between about 600 meters and about 1000 meters) with sufficiently high resolution to provide information on size, shape, color, flight characteristics, and/or other features by which it may be determined whether or not the imaged bird or bat is a member of a protected species for which risk is to be mitigated. The panning high resolution cameras may be arranged (*e.g.*, in pairs) with overlapping fields of view to provide stereoscopic imaging of the birds or bats from which the distance to the bird or bat and its speed and direction of motion (velocity) may be determined. While these examples have been described with specific detection distances, any appropriate detection distances may be used in accordance with the principles described in this disclosure. For

example, the WFOV optional imaging sensors, the high resolution cameras, or the low resolution cameras may be able to capture images of the airborne objects at distances greater than a 1000 meters. In some examples, the high resolution camera can capture images of airborne objects in distances between 1000 and 10000 meters.

[0041] Any suitable cameras or other optical imaging sensors 122 may be employed for the WFOV optical imaging sensors and the panning optical imaging sensors. In some cases, the optical imaging sensors may generate images from visible light, but the optical imaging sensors may additionally and/or alternatively be configured to image birds or bats at infrared wavelengths to provide images at night.

[0042] In some variations, an optical sensor 122 includes one or more WFOV cameras arranged to provide general object or blob-like visual detection and two or more high resolution cameras arranged to provide stereoscopic imaging from overlapping fields of view to track birds or bats flying in the field of view of the WFOV cameras. Two or more such modules may be deployed on or around a wind turbine to provide the 360 degree coverage described above.

[0043] The meteorological instrumentation 126 may measure climate conditions to predict and/or identify the bird or bat or the behavior of the creature. The meteorological instruments 126 may include at least one of a barometer, ceilometer, humidity detector, rain and precipitation sensor, visibility sensor, wind sensor, temperature sensor, and the like. Specific environmental and climate conditions may determine animal behavior. For example, wind speed and temperature conditions may affect bat feeding behavior. The meteorological instrumentation 126 may also collect seasonal information.

[0044] Any suitable controller 123 may be used to control bird and/or bat risk mitigation for the wind turbine. The controller 123 may include, for example, a processor and associated memory and input/output ports or wireless receivers and transmitters that communicate with the wind turbine 100, the optical sensors 122, the meteorological instruments 126, and the deterrent system 124. The controller 123 may be implemented with a programmable computer. The system may include a separate controller for each wind turbine. Alternatively, a single controller 123 may control risk mitigation for two or more wind turbines. A controller 123 may be located on a wind turbine or anywhere else suitable. A controller 123 may communicate with its associated optical sensors 122 and wind turbine 100 (or wind turbines) wirelessly, or through optical or electrical cable for example. The

controller 123 may additionally tap into a fiber system associated with the wind tower 110 and wind farm.

[0045] The controller 123 may implement an algorithm in which it receives from the WFOV camera or cameras images in which it detects a bird or bat at a distance greater than R from a wind turbine 100. The controller 123 then controls the one or more high-resolution tracking (e.g., pan/tilt) cameras to track the bird or bat and collect and analyze high resolution images from which the controller 123 determines the distance to the bird or bat, its speed and direction of travel, and its height above ground level. The controller 123 may also determine from the high resolution images whether or not the bird or bat is of a protected species for which risk is to be mitigated (e.g., whether or not it is a Golden Eagle or a Bald Eagle). The controller 123 may make the determination based on color, shape, size (e.g., wing span), flight characteristics (e.g., speed, wing motion and/or wing beat frequency), and/or any other suitable features of the bird or bat. If the bird or bat is a member of a protected species for which risk is to be mitigated and is approaching dangerously close to the wind turbine 100 or likely to approach dangerously close to the wind turbine 100, the controller 123 signals the wind turbine 100 to curtail operation and/or signals a deterrent system 124 to deploy a deterrent measure as described above. If operation of the wind turbine 100 is curtailed, after curtailing the wind turbine 100, the controller 123 may continue to track the bird or bat with one or more tracking high-resolution cameras through the optical sensors 122 and collect and analyze images of the bird or bat from the one or more WFOV cameras and the one or more tracking high-resolution cameras until the bird or bat is no longer at risk from the wind turbine 100. For example, until the bird or bat is sufficiently far from the wind turbine 100 (e.g., >R) and moving away from the wind turbine 100. When the bird or bat is no longer at risk, the controller 123 signals the wind turbine 100 to resume normal operation.

[0046] The controller 123 may additionally receive information from the meteorological instruments 126 to help determine the behavior of the bird or bat. The types of weather conditions collected by the meteorological instrumentation 126 may provide additional information to the controller 123 to determine if the bird or bat undertakes avoidance measures. Wind speed and temperature conditions may be particular to bat feeding behavior. Seasonal information may be indicative of migratory behavior. Other factors may also be indicative of migratory behavior such as the nature of the airborne object's flight, flight patterns, other factors, or combinations thereof.

[0047] The controller 123 may use the additional information to make inferences on the behavior of the bird or bat. For example, a hunting bird or bat may be at higher risk for collision with a wind tower 110. The hunting behavior may cause the creature to not notice the wind tower 110 and may create an increased risk. The controller 123 may initiate curtailment and deterrent system 124 sooner if a hunting behavior is detected. Alternatively, if the controller 123 determines the bird or bat is in a migratory or travel pattern, the controller 123 may delay curtailment and deterrence. The migratory and/or traveling creature may be more likely to notice the wind tower 110 and naturally avoid the structure. The behaviors of the bird may be classified to assist in determining whether the birds are demonstrating hunting behavior, migratory behavior, other types of behavior, or combinations thereof. Examples of behavior categories may include perching, soaring, flapping, flushed, circle soaring, hovering, diving, gliding, unidirectional flapping-gliding, kiting-hovering, stooping or diving at prey, stooping or diving in an agonistic context with other eagles or other bird species, undulating/territorial flight, another type of behavior, or combinations thereof. Behavior and activity prevalent during predetermined intervals (*e.g.* one minute intervals) can be recorded as part of an information gathering protocol. As the bird's behavior is followed over a predetermined amount of time, the bird's behavior type can be predicted.

[0048] Deterrent system 124 may deploy bird and/or bat deterrents. In some examples, the deterrents include flashing lights and/or sounds.

[0049] In one variation of the systems and methods just described, the WFOV cameras may detect and image birds that may be Golden Eagles or Bald Eagles at a distance of about 1000 meters or more from the wind turbine 100. After or upon detection of the bird with the WFOV cameras, one or more tracking high resolution cameras may begin tracking the bird at a distance of about 800 meters or more from the wind turbine 100. Based on the images from the WFOV and tracking cameras, the controller 123 determines whether or not to curtail operation of the wind turbine 100 and/or whether or not to deploy deterrent measures, and accordingly signals the wind turbine 100 and/or the deterrent system 124 before the bird is closer than about 600 meters to the wind turbine 100.

[0050] With the systems and methods of the present disclosure, wind turbines in a wind farm may be individually curtailed and then returned to normal operation as a protected bird or bat for which risk is to be mitigated passes into and out of the individual wind turbine mitigation volumes. For example, the wind farm 128 depicted in Figure 3 includes wind

turbines 100a-100e, each having a corresponding mitigation volume 120a-120e. As bird 10 (for this example, a Golden Eagle) flies through the wind farm, the bird 10 may initially approach wind turbine 100b. Before the bird 10 enters mitigation volume 120b, the bird 10 is identified as a Golden Eagle and wind turbine 100b is instructed to curtail operation. As or after the Golden Eagle exits volume 120b toward wind turbine 100d, wind turbine 100b is instructed to resume normal operation. Operation of wind turbine 100d is then similarly curtailed, and then restored to normal after the risk to the Golden Eagle has passed. Operation of wind turbines 100a, 100c, and 100e are not affected by passage of the Golden Eagle.

[0051] The systems mounted on the wind tower 110 may require a source of electricity to function. For example, the deterrent system 124, controller 123, optical sensors 122, and meteorological instruments 126 may all be mounted on the wind tower 110. The systems may require electricity to properly function. The electricity may be supplied in a multitude of ways. The systems may tap into the wind tower 110 itself and draw electricity that is generated by the wind tower 110. The systems may be hardwired into an electrical grid which may provide a continuous power source. The systems may additionally be solar powered. The wind tower 110 may be equipped with solar panels which may fuel the systems or the solar panels may be mounted in a nearby location and may be wired to the systems to provide power. Additionally and/or alternatively, the systems may be battery-powered. For example, the systems may run on an independent power system such as a fuel cell or similar battery function. In another embodiment, the systems may draw a primary source of electricity from one of the sources mentioned herein and may draw back-up electricity from a battery. The battery may be supplied by solar panels, the wind tower, and the like and may store excess energy for the systems to use when a main source of power is inadequate or non-functioning. The battery may be located directly on the wind tower 110 or may be located at a nearby location and wired to the systems as appropriate. In yet other examples, the system may be powered by a small wind generator, the grid, a fuel cell generator, another type of generator, batteries, another type of power source, or combinations thereof.

[0052] Although in the example of Figure 3 the diameters of the mitigation volumes are shown as less than the spacing between wind turbines this need not be the case. The mitigation volumes of different wind turbines in a wind farm may overlap.

[0053] Referring now to Figure 4 and Figure 5, some variations of the methods and systems just described employ two or more optical imaging sensor modules 125 attached to a wind turbine tower 110 at a height H above ground level. Height H may be, for example, about 5 meters to about 30 meters,. In some examples, the height H is about 10 meters. The optical imaging sensor modules 125 are arranged around the wind turbine tower 110 to provide a 360 degree field of view as measured in a horizontal plane perpendicular to the tower 110. The field of view may also include a vertical component so that the airborne objects located higher or lower than the cameras are also detected by the camera. In these examples, the cameras may be located at different heights or have an ability to tilt upwards or downwards. (The arrows shown emanating from the optical imaging sensor modules 125 schematically indicate a portion of their fields of view parallel to the tower 110). The illustrated example employs four such optical imaging sensor modules 125 arranged around the tower 110 with a spacing of about 90 degrees between modules. Any other suitable number and spacing of such optical sensor modules 125 may also be used.

[0054] Each optical imaging sensor module 125 may include one WFOV camera and two tracking high resolution cameras arranged with overlapping fields of view to provide stereoscopic imaging and to track birds or bats flying in the field of view of the WFOV camera.

[0055] As shown in Figure 4 and Figure 6, an additional optical imaging sensor module 130 may be located on top of the wind turbine 100 (e.g., attached to the top of the nacelle 115) with cameras pointed generally upward to provide visual coverage directly above the wind turbine 100. Optical imaging sensor module 130 may be identical to optical imaging sensor modules 125. Alternatively, optical imaging sensor module 130 may differ from modules 125, for example, the optical imagine sensor module 130 may include additional WFOV cameras. Any other suitable arrangement of optical imaging sensor modules 125, 130 may also be used.

[0056] Additional automated systems and methods may employ optical imaging technology similarly as described above to conduct bird and/or bat population surveys prior to or after construction of a wind turbine or wind turbine farm. Such automated surveys may determine, for example, the populations or observations of the presence and movements of particular protected species of birds and/or bats (e.g., Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles) in an area in which a wind farm is to be constructed or has already been constructed. A decision as to whether or not to construct a wind farm may be based or partially based on the results of

such an automated survey. Similarly, a decision as to whether or not to install a risk mitigation system at a proposed or an existing wind farm, such as those described above for example, may be based or partially based on such an automated survey. Such systems and methods may be employed for onshore and/or offshore wind sites.

[0057] Such an automated bird and/or bat surveying system may include, for example, one or more WFOV cameras as described above, and two or more tracking high-resolution cameras arranged as described above to track birds or bats in the field of view of the one or more WFOV cameras. For example, the system may include one or more optical sensor modules 125 as described above. The system may also comprise a controller, for example similar to controller 123 described above, in communication with the cameras. The controller may implement an algorithm in which it receives from the WFOV camera or cameras images in which it detects a bird or bat. The controller may then control the one or more high-resolution tracking (e.g., pan/tilt) cameras to track the bird or bat and collect and analyze high resolution images from which the controller determines whether or not the bird or bat is of a particular species of interest (e.g., a protected species for which risk is to be mitigated). The controller may make that determination based, for example, on color, shape, size (e.g., wing span), flight characteristics (e.g., speed, wing motion and/or wing beat frequency), and/or any other suitable features of the bird or bat. For example, the controller may determine whether or not a detected bird is a Golden Eagle or a Bald Eagle. If the detected bird or bat is a member of the species of interest, the controller may for example record images of and information about the detected bird or bat on a hard drive or in other memory medium, or transmit such images and/or information to another device for storage. The controller may for example count the number of instances in which birds or bats of the particular species of interest are detected.

[0058] This disclosure is illustrative and not limiting. Further modifications will be apparent to one skilled in the art in light of this disclosure and are intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

AMENDED CLAIMS

received by the International Bureau on 24 December 2015 (24.12.2015)

1. An automated system for mitigating risk from a wind turbine, the automated system comprising:
 - a plurality of optical imaging sensors; and
 - a controller receives and analyzes images from the optical imaging sensors to send a first signal to curtail operation of the wind turbine to a predetermined risk mitigating level when the controller determines from images received from the optical imaging sensors that an airborne animal is of a predetermined species and is at risk from the wind turbine.
2. The automated system of claim 1, wherein the controller subsequently automatically sends a second signal to resume normal operation of the wind turbine when the controller determines from additional images from the optical imaging sensors that there is a minimal level of risk from the wind turbine to the airborne animal.
3. The automated system of claim 2, wherein the controller determines whether the airborne animal is a member of the predetermined species before the airborne animal is closer to the wind turbine than a distance the predetermined species flies at a characteristic speed to the airborne animal in a time required to curtail operation of the wind turbine to the predetermined risk mitigating level.
4. The automated system of claim 3, wherein the characteristic speed of the predetermined species is an average horizontal flight speed of the predetermined species.
5. The automated system of claim 3, wherein the characteristic speed of the predetermined species is a maximum horizontal flight speed of the predetermined species.
6. The automated system of claim 1, wherein the controller determines the predetermined species before the airborne animal is closer than 600 meters to the wind turbine.

7. The automated system of claim 6, wherein the controller detects the airborne animal at a distance from the wind turbine greater than 800 meters that where the controller subsequently determines the airborne animal is of the predetermined species.

8. The automated system of claim 6, wherein the plurality of optical imaging sensors are arranged with overlapping fields of view and with a combined field of view that visually occupies 360 degrees around the wind turbine.

9. The automated system of claim 1, wherein the plurality of optical imaging sensors are arranged with a combined field of view of 360 degrees around the wind turbine.

10. The automated system of claim 1, wherein the plurality of optical imaging sensors are arranged with overlapping fields of view.

11. The automated system of claim 1, wherein at least some of the optical imaging sensors are attached to a tower supporting the wind turbine.

12. The automated system of claim 1, wherein one or more of the optical imaging sensors is arranged with a field of view directly above the wind turbine.

13. The automated system of claim 1, wherein:

the controller determines whether the airborne animal is a member of the predetermined species before the airborne animal is closer to the wind turbine than a distance the predetermined species flies at an average speed of the predetermined species in a time required to curtail operation of the wind turbine to the predetermined risk mitigating level;
and

the plurality of optical imaging sensors are arranged with overlapping fields of view and with a combined field of view of 360 degrees around the wind turbine.

14. The automated system of claim 13, wherein at least one of the optical imaging sensors is arranged with a field of view directly above the wind turbine.

15. The automated system of claim 1 comprising a deterrent system, wherein the controller automatically sends a signal to the deterrent system to deploy a deterrent if the controller determines from images from the optical imaging sensors that the airborne animal of the predetermined species is approaching the wind turbine.

16. An automated system for mitigating risk from a wind turbine, the automated system comprising:

a plurality of optical imaging sensors;

a deterrent system; and

a controller that automatically receives and analyzes images from the optical imaging sensors and to automatically send a signal to the deterrent system to deploy a deterrent if the controller determines from images received from the optical imaging sensors that an airborne animal is approaching the wind turbine and the airborne animal is of a member of a predetermined species.

17. The automated system of claim 16, wherein the controller determines the airborne animal is the member of the predetermined species before the airborne animal is closer to the wind turbine than a distance the predetermined species can fly at a characteristic speed of the predetermined species in a time required to curtail operation of the wind turbine to a predetermined risk mitigating level.

18. The automated system of claim 16, wherein the plurality of optical imaging sensors are arranged with overlapping fields of view and with a combined field of view of 360 degrees or more around the wind turbine.

19. The automated system of claim 16, wherein at least some of the optical imaging sensors are attached to a tower supporting the wind turbine.

20. An automated system for surveying the population of a predetermined species of interest comprises:

a plurality of optical imaging sensors; and
a controller that receives and analyzes images from the optical imaging sensors and determines whether airborne animals detected with the optical imaging sensors are members of the predetermined species.

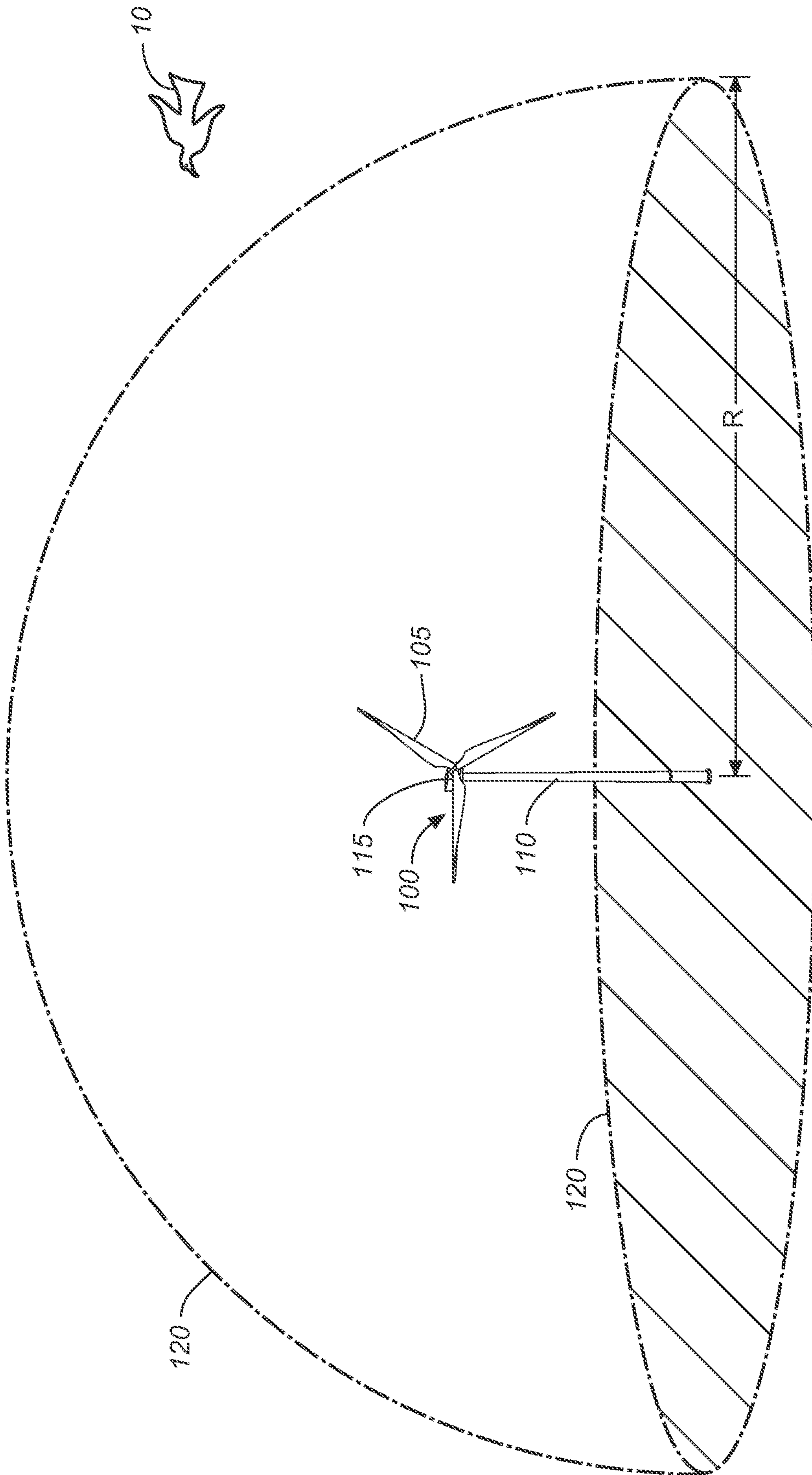
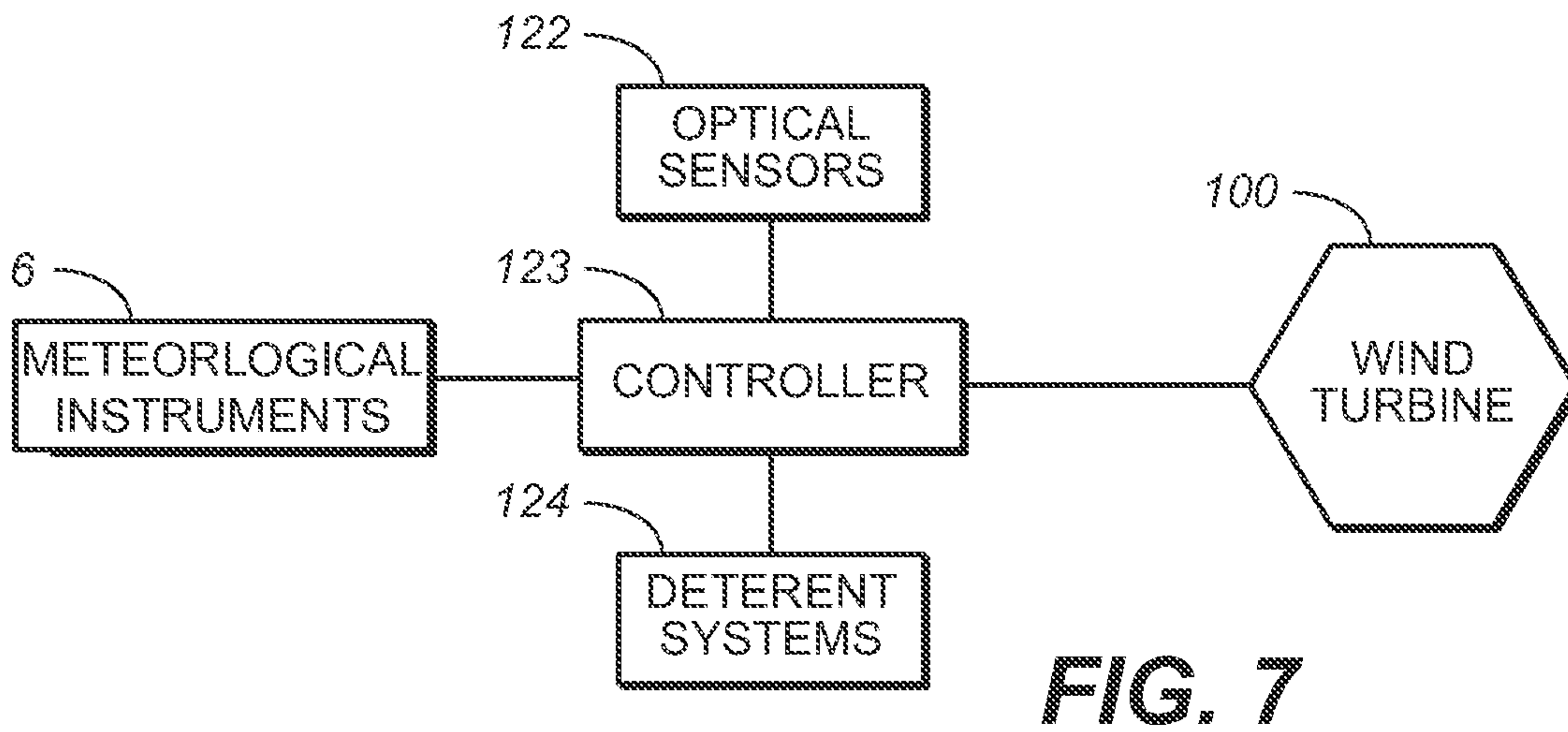
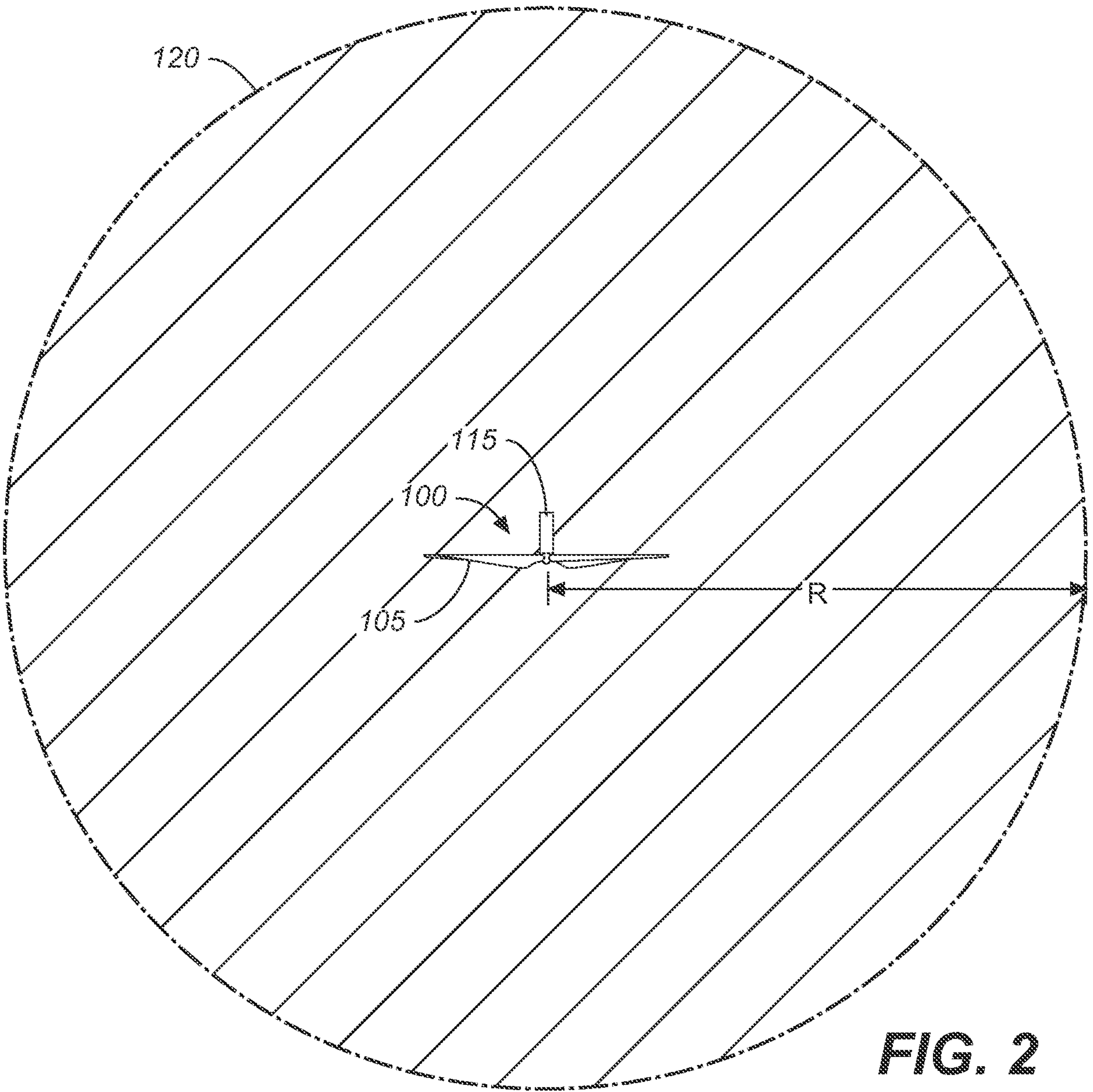


FIG. 1



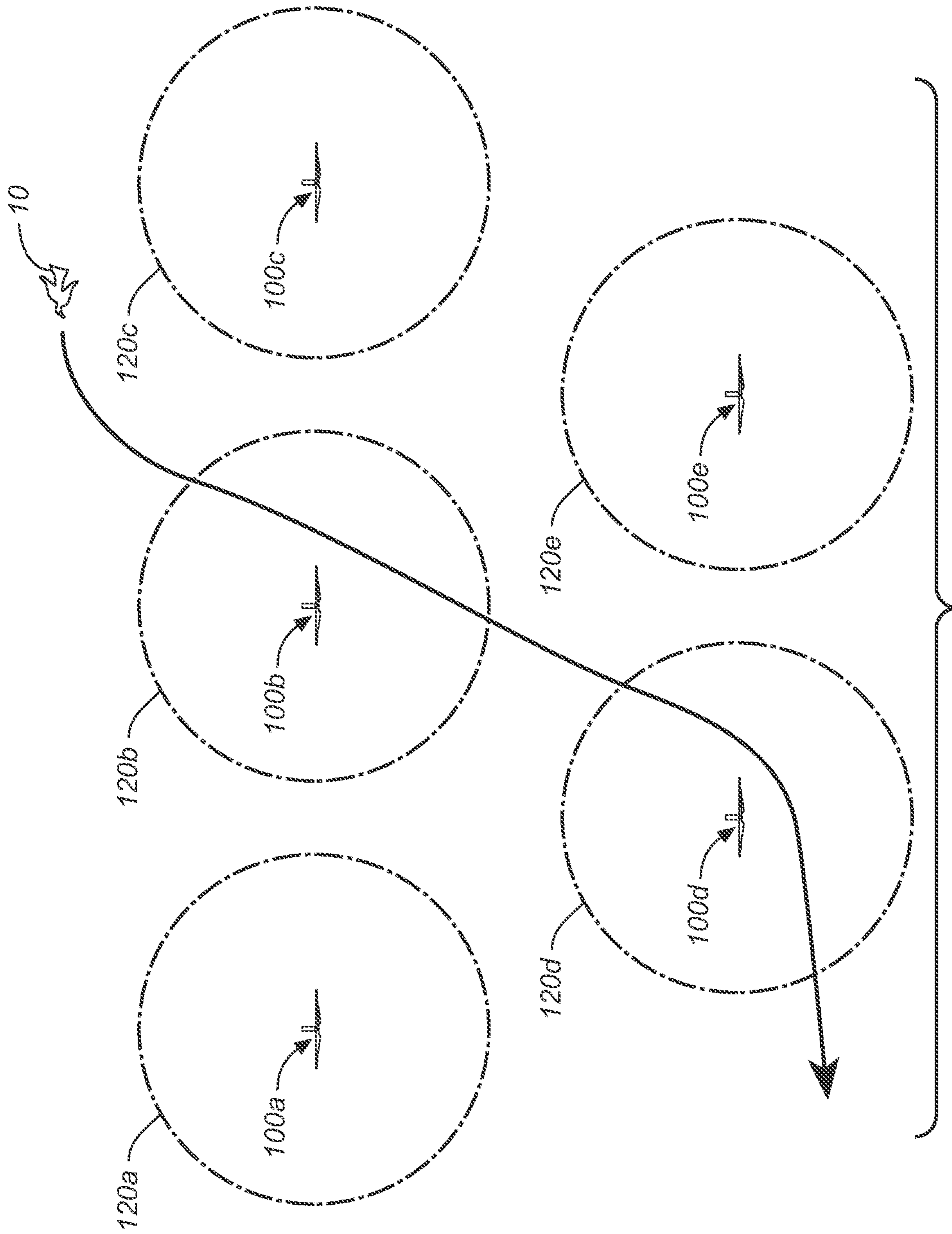


FIG. 3

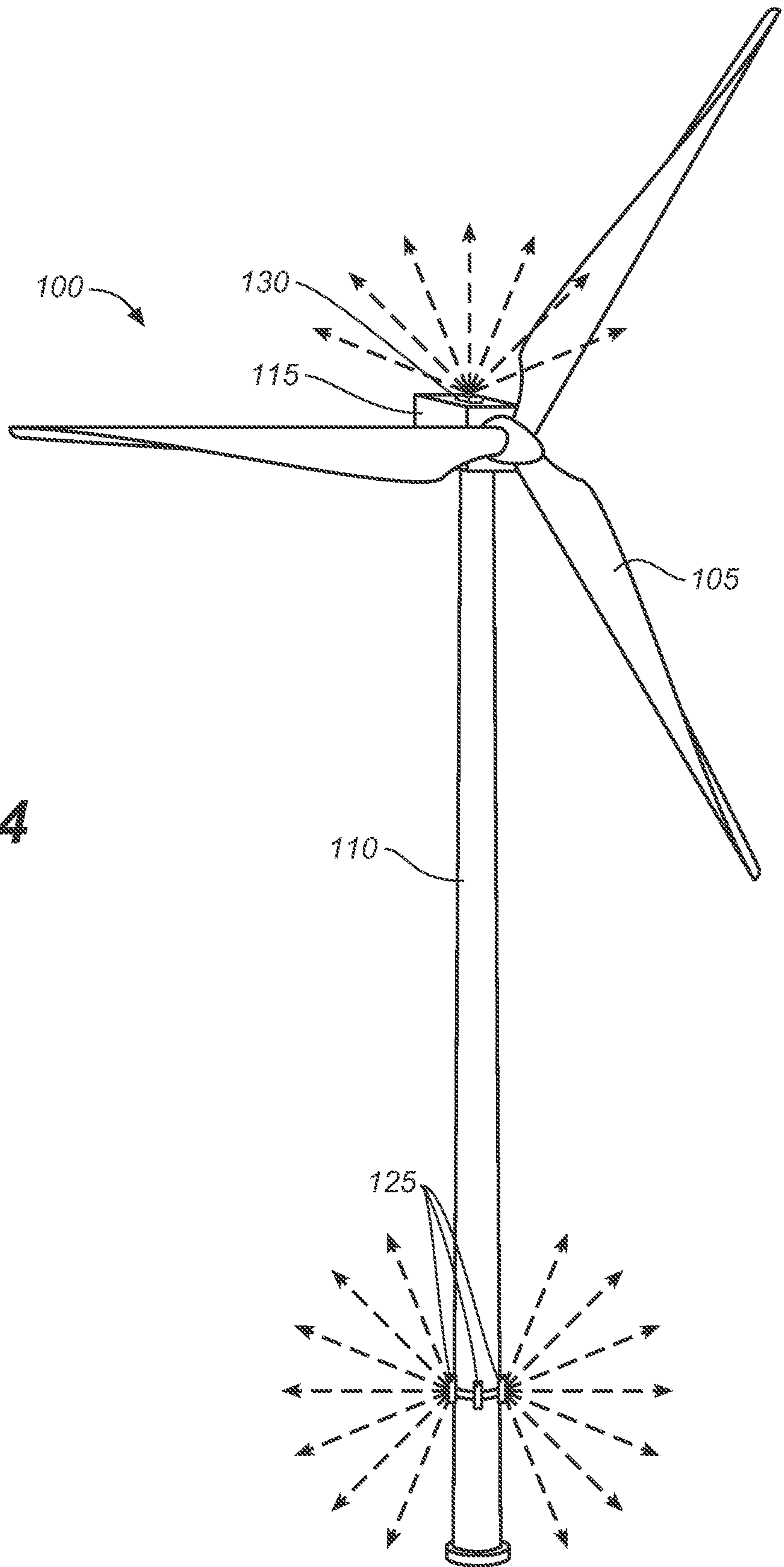


FIG. 4

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FIG. 5

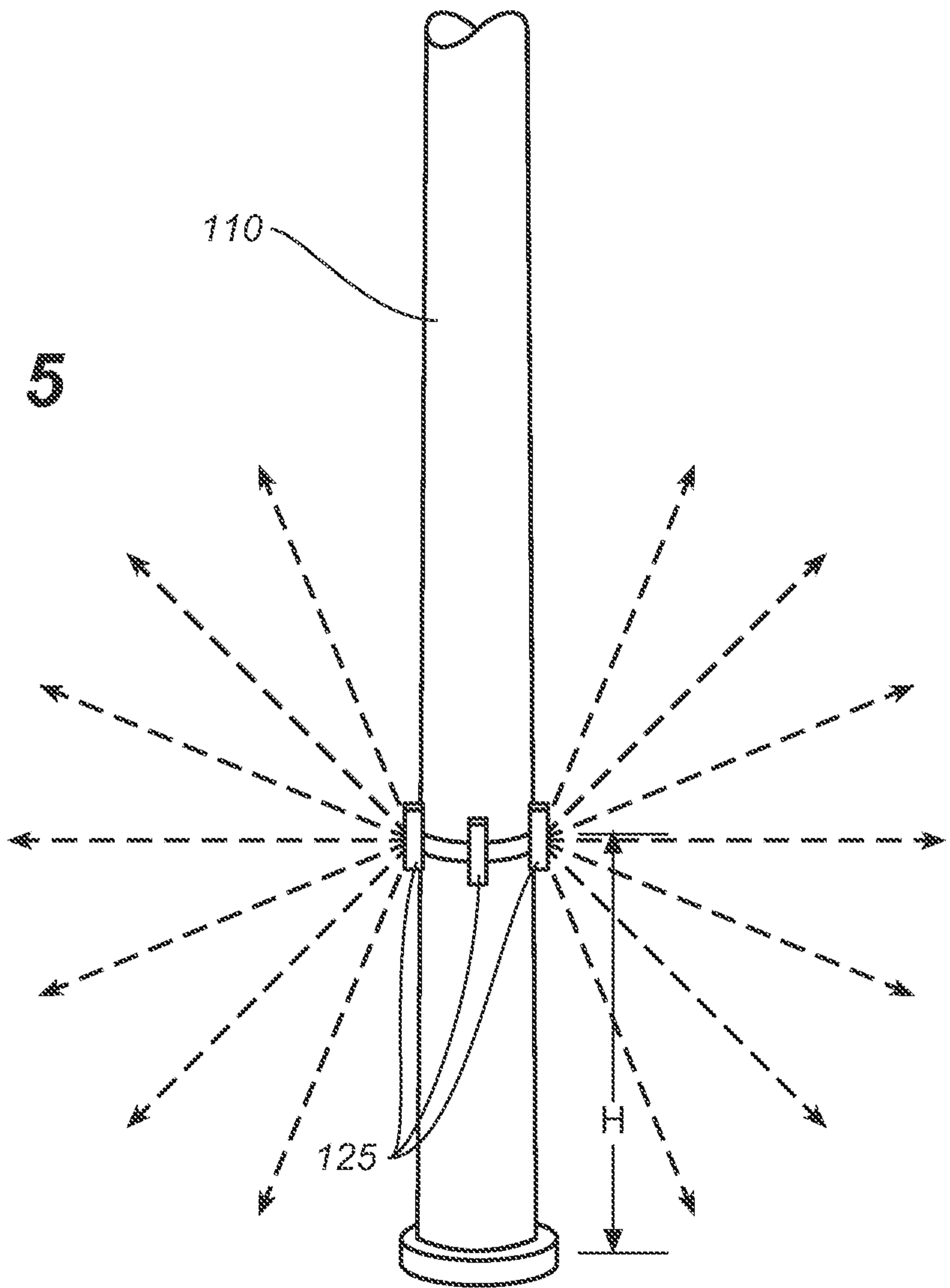
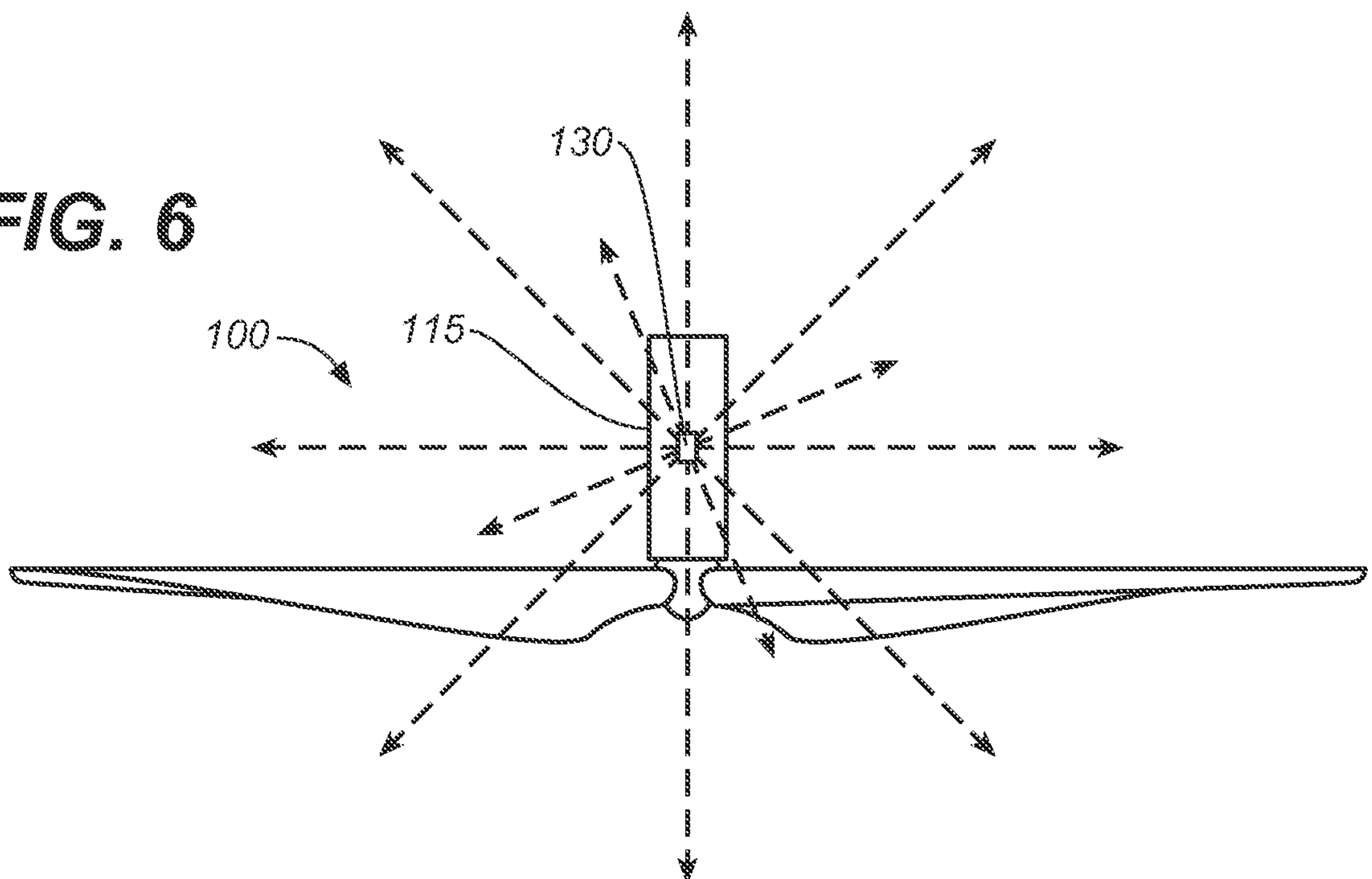


FIG. 6



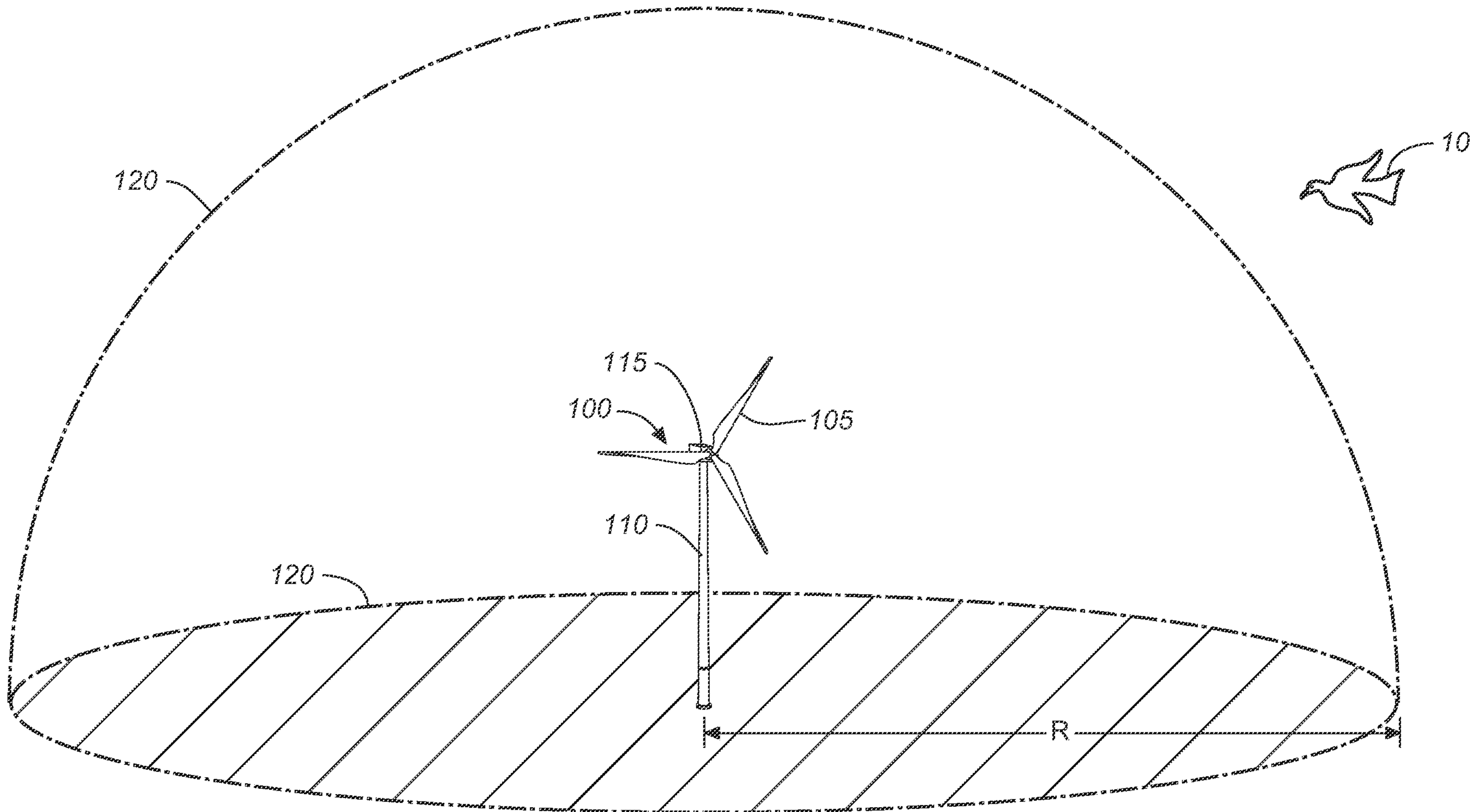


FIG. 1