WindEurope Conference 2017

Submission kit: general abstracts

Version: 30 May 2017

Please read this information carefully before submitting your abstract under the general category.

Call for abstracts deadline: 2 July 2017at 23:55 CET

Contents

1. Programme development timeline

March 2017	Call for abstracts topics & deadline published on www.windeurope.org/confex2017
31 May 2017	Abstract submission portal opens, with full instructions and sub-topics
11 June 2017	**Call for reviewers and session chairs closes:** Members of WindEurope and the European Academy of Wind Energy (EAWE) only
2 July 2017	**Call for abstracts portal closes at 23:55 CET**
7 July – 20 August 2017	**Abstract review: general and scientific** Peer review by members of WindEurope and the EAWE who score abstracts in their field of expertise. This helps topic leaders build a high-quality programme and keep commercial content out! We've extended the review considerably to take account of the holiday period.
End September 2017	**Programme & presenters confirmed** At the programme meeting at the beginning of September topic leaders build their session proposals based on the highest scoring abstracts. WindEurope will then publish the final programme schedule and invite those selected to give oral and poster presentations.
October – November 2017	**Session preparation** Topic leaders and session chairs liaise with confirmed presenters to prepare their session, coordinate presentation objectives and refine content.
28-30 November 2017	**Session chairs and presenters attend a final briefing session** in the speakers' room at the RAI venue directly before their session starts.
Beginning December 2017	**Proceedings published** General proceedings on www.windeurope.org/confex2017: accessible to full conference delegates and WindEurope members. Scientific proceedings (full papers) in the open access Journal of Physics: Conference Series edited by EAWE.

2. Essential requirements for abstracts

- Abstracts should contain **new work, not yet published**.
- **No sales pitches!** Abstracts should not contain overtly promotional or commercial content, but rather strive to present data or results that can contribute to bringing the industry forward.
- Submitted under the **correct topic**.
- Abstracts must respect the **word limits**:
    - Total length: maximum 750 words
- Abstract format:
    - **Plain text** format (no tables, graphs, charts or images)
    - Submitted abstracts should be divided in **5 sections**:
        1. **General summary** (max 250 words)
           Briefly describe the work to be discussed in your presentation.
        2. **Method** (max 125 words)
           Briefly describe the method you used.
        3. **Results** (max 125 words)
           Give a concise summary of the findings/results.
        4. **Conclusions** (max 125 words)
           Outline the significant implications that your paper has for the industry.
        5. **Learning Objectives** (max 125 words)
           If this abstract is presented at the conference, what will delegates learn? Focus on what your abstract will enable them to do in their own jobs.
- **Abbreviations** should be **defined** on first use.

3. How abstracts will be rated

Reviewers will score each abstract assigned to them by giving it:

- an overall numerical grade;
- a recommendation, which will serve as a guide for the programme committee.

Numerical grading

Reviewers will grade papers on a scale of 0 to 5:

0 - Reject *1 - Very poor* *2 - Poor* *3 - Average* *4 - Good* *5 - Excellent*

While grading, reviewers should pay particular attention to the following criteria:

Innovative content: Does the abstract present truly innovative ideas and creative solutions to new or known challenges within the industry? Submissions showcasing cutting-edge ideas and approaches will be favoured.

Contribution to industry knowledge: Abstracts should help the conference contribute to the progression of the industry as a whole. Particular emphasis will be given to abstracts that provide useful outputs and practical advice & tools for the audience in their daily work. Overtly commercial abstracts will be rejected.

Relevance to the topic: Abstracts whose content fits well with the topic and would fit well within the resulting sessions will be favoured.

Quality of presentation: Abstracts should be logical, well-structured and easy to understand. Abstracts should present complete information. Where important results are missing, when the tone of the paper is obviously commercial or when more time is required to gather information, abstracts will receive lower scores.

Recommendations made by abstract reviewers

Each reviewer will make a recommendation, intended as a guide for the programme committee. The options available to reviewers are:

- *I strongly recommend that this abstract is selected for oral presentation*
- *This abstract is more suitable for oral presentation than poster presentation*
- *This abstract is more suitable for poster presentation than oral presentation*
- *I strongly recommend that this abstract is selected for poster presentation*
- *This abstract should be rejected (reason required in comments field)*

Reviewers will be able to explain their grades and recommendations by leaving a **comment** in the appropriate field. Comments will be available to authors upon request.

4. How to write a good abstract

An abstract is a short document that is intended to capture the interest of the reviewers. It should engage the reader, making it clear what your paper is about and why it would make an excellent oral or poster presentation.

Keep the following in mind to ensure that yours has a good chance of being accepted.

- Don't leave preparation of your abstract to the last minute.
  - There's no problem submitting right before the deadline (we get 90% of abstracts in the final 48 hours!), but give yourself enough time to think about how best to present your work.
- Keep the abstract requirements and scoring process (above) in mind so you understand the criteria your abstract will be marked on.
- Ensure that your ideas are well thought out and follow a logical, coherent flow:
  - State the issue to be discussed;
  - Give a brief background to the issue;
  - Brief description of what you are doing to address it;
  - Implications/outcomes: why is what you've done of value to other specialists?
- Ensure that the abstract relates to the chosen topic in a direct way.

- Ensure your abstract will contribute to the conference:
  - Highlight why your work is innovative: what new ideas/research will you bring to the people who are listening to you?
  - How is your work relevant to delegates? What will they learn and what can they take back to their jobs?
- Think of an attention-catching title:
  - It should still be clear what you want to present;
  - Avoid using acronyms in your title;
  - If selected for a session, a good title will encourage delegates (including generalists such as journalists) to come and listen to you.
- Look at past abstracts/conference papers to pick up the tone and style of successful abstracts.
- Run your abstract past someone who is familiar with both the topic and this type of abstract process.

5. Questions

If you have any questions the conference programme team is at your disposal:

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6. Call for abstracts topics

Topics relevant to:

Onshore wind energy Offshore wind energy Scientific review by EAWE.

Topics plus non-exhaustive list of sub-topics:

Onshore and offshore turbine technology

- Innovations in the design of rotors, towers, support structures, foundations
- Going offshore: problems, challenges, solutions
- Going even bigger: 10-20MW wind turbines
- Floating wind turbines
- Improvements and experience with load control and performance enhancement
- New developments in drive trains and generator technologies
- Advanced electrical systems
- Real-world experiences
- Big data integration
- Advances in small turbine design
- End of life and repowering

Resource assessment onshore and offshore

- Measurements and wind speed predictions
- Mesoscale modelling
- The model chain
- Wake effects
- Forecasting
- Wind atlases
- Performance assessment
- Complex sites and adverse climatic conditions
- New sensing devices
- Real-world experiences
- Big data
- Resource assessment of sites to be repowered/refurbished

Supply chain, logistics and O&M on land and at sea

- Procurement challenges and supply chain sustainability
- The development of wind energy hubs, ports and hinterlands
- Smaller components
- Installation technologies and examples from other industries
- Supply chain models
- Real-world experiences
- Big data applications to supply chain management
- Future logistics, transport and access
- Reliability, condition monitoring
- Operation & maintenance
- Life extension, repowering, decommissioning & recycling: real life experiences
- Big data applications to O&M

Wind power system integration

Grid Integration
- Big data applications for grid integration
- Data exchanges with TSO & DSO, and governance arrangements
- System integration studies

Electrical aspects and the grid

Grid support services as additional revenue streams
- Main barriers and best practices regarding the participation of wind farms in balancing and congestion management markets, and other ancillary services
- Innovative storage and grid integration practices
- Operating wind farms in hybrid mode (with storage, with PV, etc.)

Market design
- Priority dispatch/access and rules for curtailment in times of system stress
- Enhancing system flexibility (e.g. design of intraday market, limiting must-run generation, local vs. single flexibility market)
- Long term investment signals: design of support schemes and market integration (e.g. energy vs. capacity based), price formation (e.g. bidding zone configuration) and potential for hedging instruments

Health & safety on land and at sea

- Safety culture and/or leadership
- Incidents and lessons learned
- Standardisation
- Best practices in crisis management
- Training

Environmental impacts, social acceptance & planning on land and at sea

- Impact of wind energy on global climate
- Local impacts
- Survey techniques
- Radar
- Best practices in corporate social responsibility
- Environmental impact of repowering/refurbishing projects
- Co-existence with other industries
- Spatial planning
- Social acceptance: ownership models, community benefits – real life examples of successful partnership between utilities and cooperatives or other forms of organisations.

Financing onshore and offshore wind energy

- Financing sustainable energy for all
- Institutional investors
- Auction design
- Purchasing Power Agreements - PPAs
- Alternative methods of financing including cooperative/community investment
- The potential for a bond market in funding wind
- Lending conditions and credit markets
- Potential for repowering/refurbishing project financing