



Global Wind Summit 2018 Submission kit: general abstracts

Version: 17 January 2018

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

The call for abstracts will close on 15 April 2018 at 23:55 CET

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1. Programme development timeline

January 2018	Call for abstracts topics & deadline published on
	https://windeurope.org/summit2018/
17 January 2018	Abstract submission portal opens, with full instructions and sub-topics
1 March 2018	Call for reviewers and session chairs closes: Members of <u>WindEurope</u> and the <u>European Academy of Wind Energy</u> (<u>EAWE</u>) only
4 April 2018	Call for abstracts portal closes at 23:55 CET
9 April 2018– 2 May 2018	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 May 2018	Programme & presenters confirmed At the programme meeting mid-May, the programme committee 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.
June – September 2018	Session preparation Topic leaders and session chairs liaise with confirmed presenters to prepare their session, coordinate presentation objectives and refine content.
25-28 September 2018	Session chairs and presenters attend a final briefing session in the speakers' room at the Hamburg Messe venue directly before their session starts.
Beginning October 2018	Proceedings published General proceedings on <u>https://windeurope.org/summit2018/</u> : accessible to full conference delegates and WindEurope members in <u>WindEurope members' area</u> Scientific proceedings (full papers) in the open access <u>Journal of</u>
	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:

- numerical grades to assess the abstract with regards to 4 criteria;
- a recommendation, which will serve as a guide for the programme committee.

Numerical grading

Abstracts will be evaluated against 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 receive lower grades.



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.

For each criterion, the abstract will be marked from 0 - 5, giving a maximum score of 20. Each abstract is reviewed by a number of different reviewers, and the average score out of 20 is calculated.

The 0 to 5 scale for each criterion is:

- 0 = criterion is not met
- 1 = very poor, little or no accomplishment of the criterion
- 2 = poor, criterion is only achieved on a superficial level
- 3 = acceptable, abstract has fulfilled the criterion but is not remarkable
- 4 = good, abstract performs strongly as regards this criterion
- 5 = excellent, abstract is exemplary as regards this criterion

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:



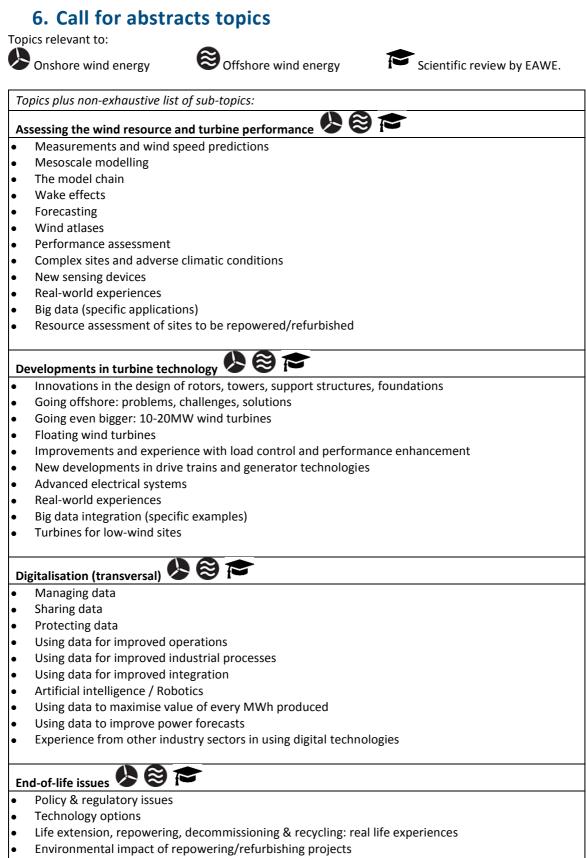
- State the issue to be discussed;
- Give a brief background to the issue;
- Brief description of what you are doing to address it;
- Implications/outcomes: why is what you've done of value to other specialists?
- Ensure that the abstract relates to the chosen topic in a direct way.
- Ensure your abstract 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:

Lorenzo, Alice & Maliya Conference programme team WindEurope, Brussels Tel: +32 2 213 18 27 <u>conference@windeurope.org</u> <u>https://windeurope.org/summit2018/</u>





Potential for repowering/refurbishing project financing



Īn	vironmental impacts, social acceptance & spatial planning 🚱 😂 🎓
	Impact of wind energy on global climate
	Local impacts (wildlife)
•	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
•	Waste management
Fir	ancing wind energy
)	Financing wind in emerging markets
•	Financing wind in a merchant environment
•	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
He	alth & safety 🚱 😂 📧
	Safety culture and/or leadership
	Incidents and lessons learned
,	Standardisation
	Best practices in crisis management
	Training
Ine	tallation and logistics 🚱 😂 🞓
•	The development of wind energy hubs, ports and hinterlands
	Installation technologies and examples from other industries
•	Real-world experiences
•	Future logistics, transport and access
Int	egrating wind into the energy system
Grio	I Integration
•	Big data applications for grid integration
•	Data exchanges with TSO & DSO, and governance arrangements
•	System integration studies
•	load aggregation technology / approaches
•	virtual power plants
•	blockchain technology
Elec	trical aspects and the grid
Gria	l support services as additional revenue streams
•	Main barriers and best practices regarding the participation of wind farms in balancing and
-	consistion management markets and other ancillany convices

- congestion management markets, and other ancillary services
- Innovative storage and grid integration practices
- Operating wind farms in hybrid mode (with storage, with PV, etc.)

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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

Operations and Maintenance 🚱 😂 🎓

- Reliability, condition monitoring
- Operation & maintenance
- Big data applications to O&M (specific examples and case studies)

Supply chain and procurement

- Procurement issues
- Supply chain models
- Smaller components
- Big data applications to supply chain management
- Sustainability of the supply chain

Using wind to decarbonise heating, transport and other sectors

Electrifying transport and heating

- using electrification of heating and transport to facilitate grid integration of variable renewables
- using heat pump systems to the electrify heating and contribute to demand-side flexibility
- using charging infrastructure for electric cars to contribute to demand-side flexibility
- grid infrastructure requirement
- challenges to grid operators

Using power to generate gas

- Using clean electricity to produce hydrogen and methane
- Infrastructure challenges
- Grid integration challenges