

Beyond IEC Turbulence Intensity: What the TI_{10min}/TI_{30s} Ratio Reveals About the Spectral Nature of a Wind Measurement Site

Speaker:
Alejandro Blanco

June 18, 2026

01. **The Origin**

02. Von Karman Wind Spectrum

03. Project phases:

- Ratio TI_{10min}/TI_{30s}
- Data Collection Every Second
- Transform TI_{30} into IEC-scale TI
- Real Sites

04. Conclusions

The Origin

- In 1999, Tirso Vazquez while programming the first Kintech Engineering data logger (EOL 2020) recognized that the 10-minute standard deviation was influenced by phenomena unrelated to actual turbulence, mainly changes in average speed;
- Kintech Engineering programmed the EOL2020 logger to measure the average of the 20 standard deviations of 30-second periods existing in 10-minute periods;
- In 2009, Kintech Engineering requested a study on the new variable based on 30-second periods that was proposed in the past;

01. The Origin

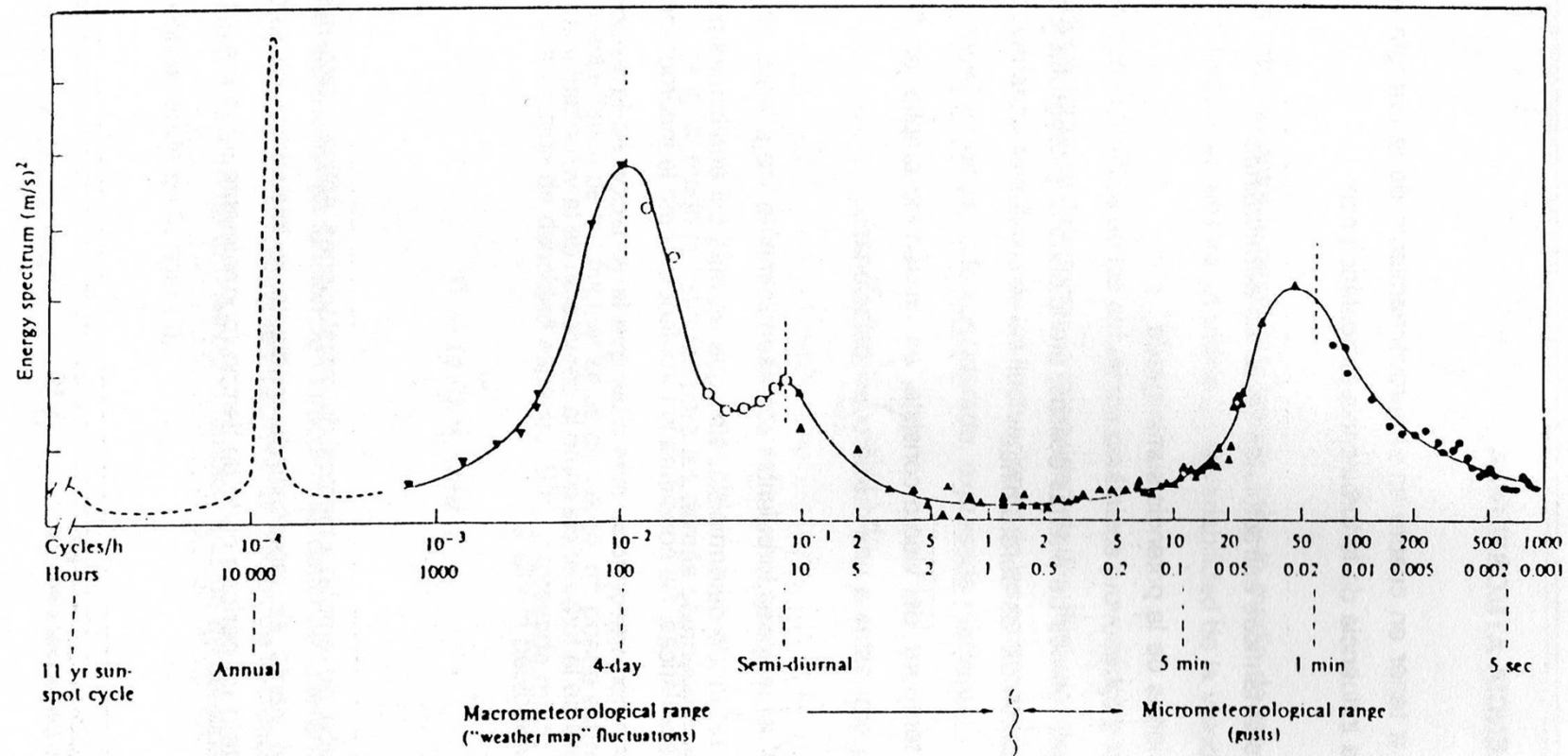
02. **Von Karman Wind Spectrum**

03. Project phases:

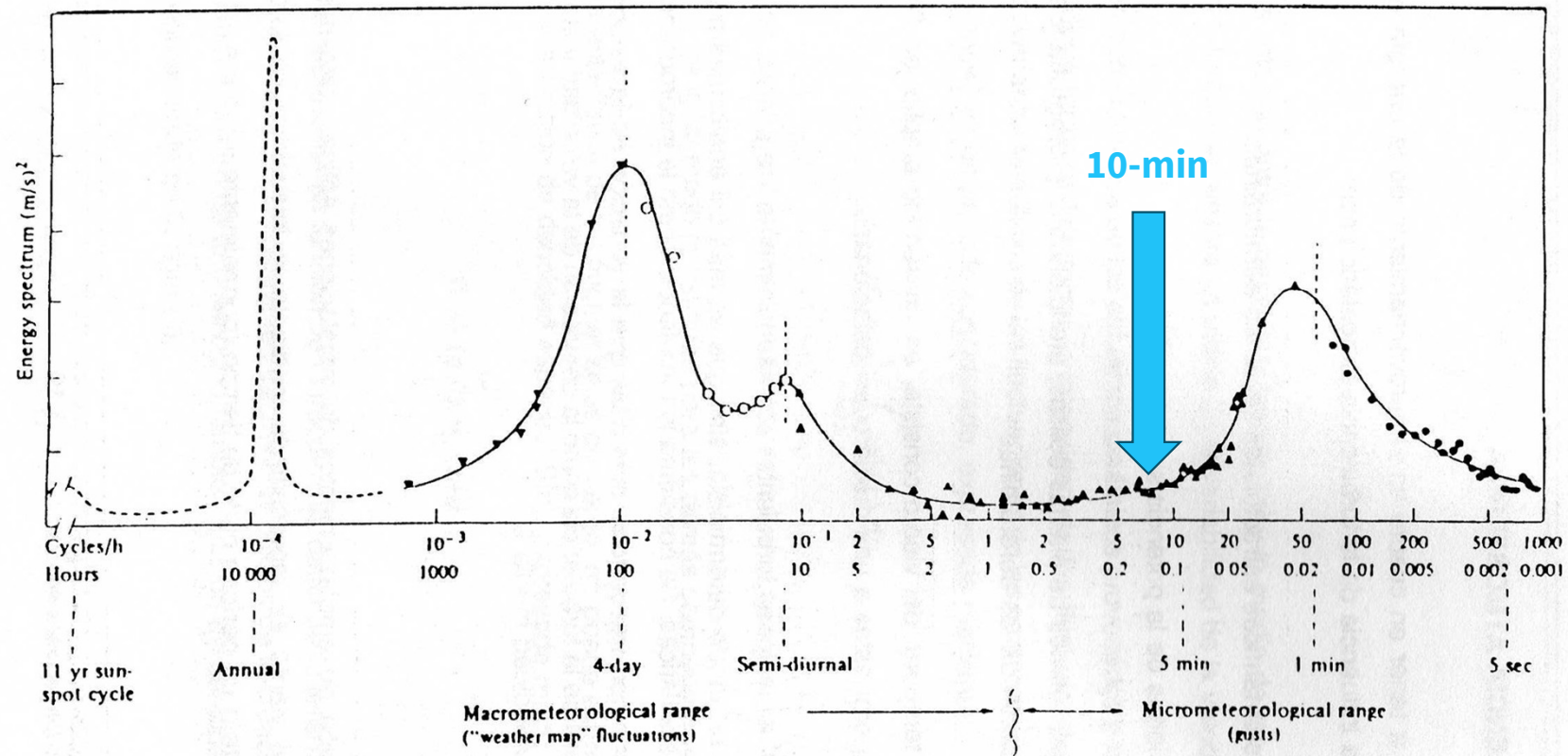
- Ratio Tl_{10min}/Tl_{30s}
- Data Collection Every Second
- Transform Tl_{30} into IEC-scale Tl
- Real Sites

04. Conclusions

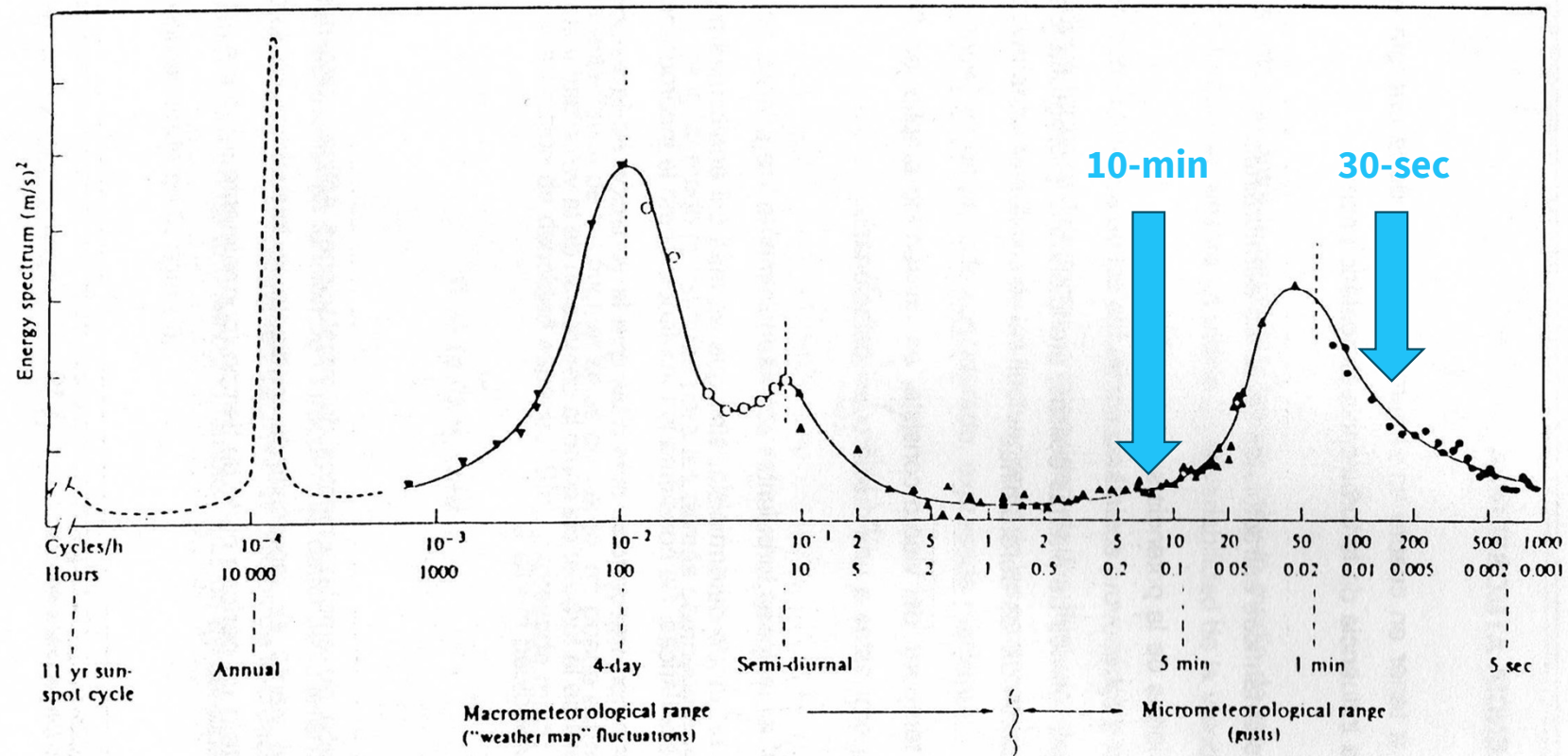
Von Karman Wind Spectrum



Von Karman Wind Spectrum



Von Karman Wind Spectrum



01. The Origin

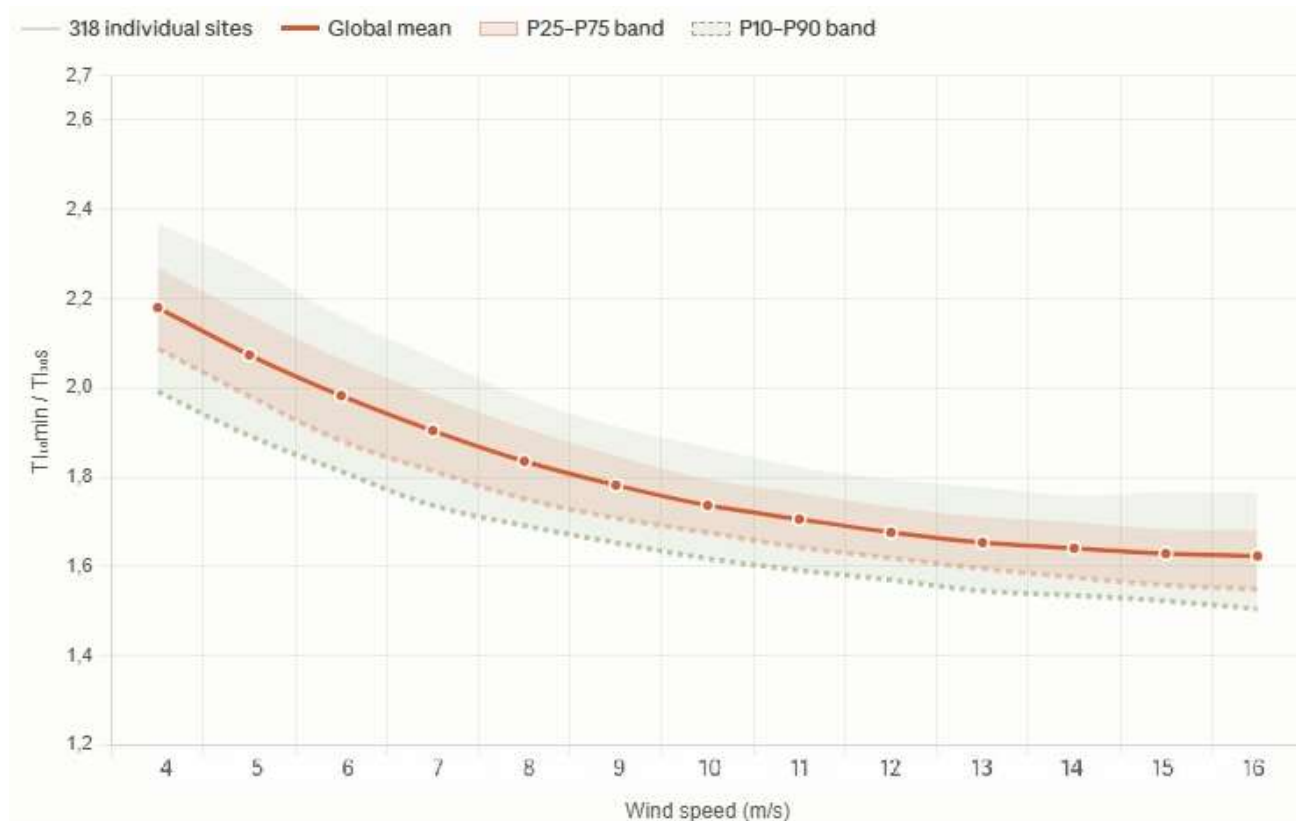
02. Von Karman Wind Spectrum

03. **Project phases:**

- **Ratio T_{I10min}/T_{I30s}**
- Data Collection Every Second
- Transform T_{I30} into IEC-scale T_I
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04. Conclusions

Data Collection Every Second



$$FC(v) = 0.0049 \cdot v^2 - 0.1398 \cdot v + 2.6414 - R^2 = 0,9982$$

01. The Origin

02. Von Karman Wind Spectrum

03. **Project phases:**

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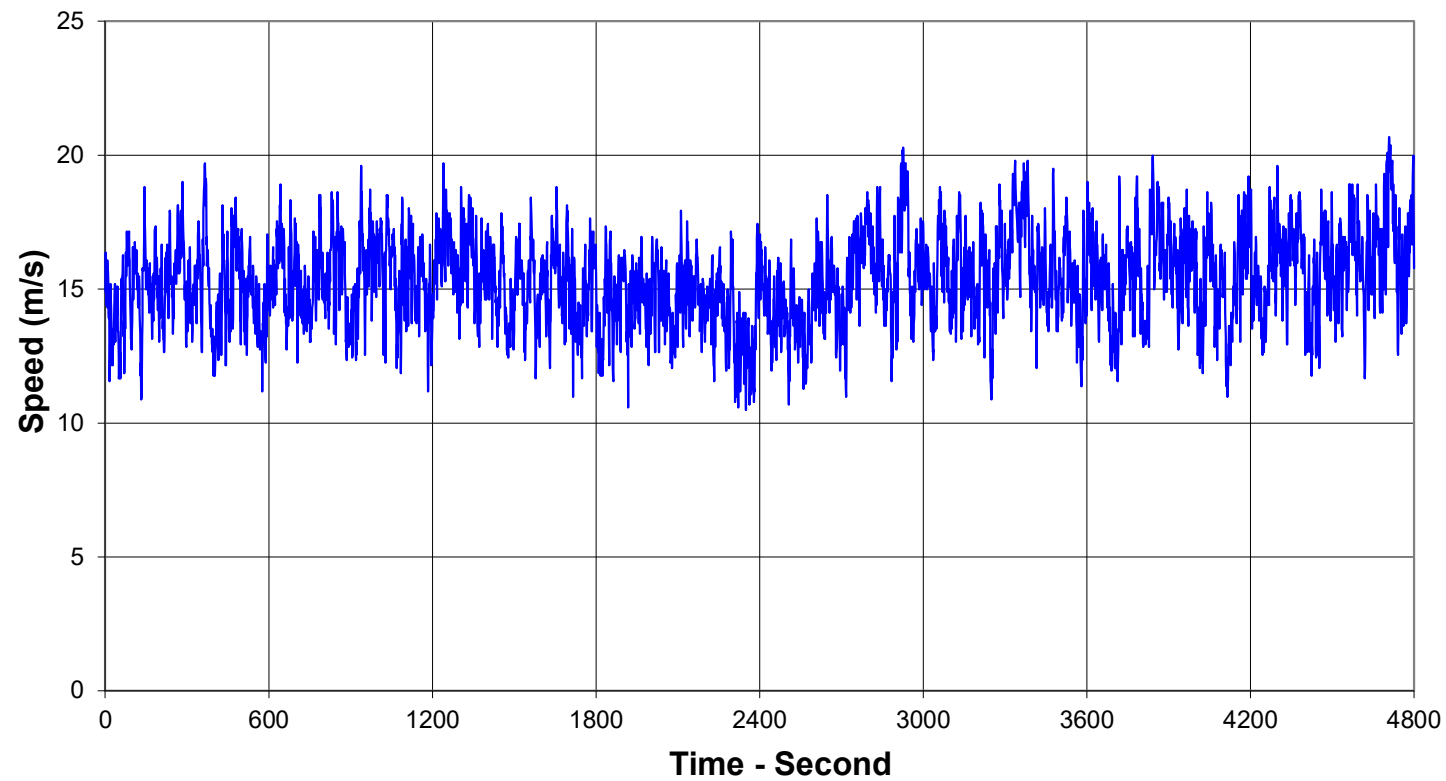
04. Conclusions

Data Collection Every Second

With more than 6 million seconds of wind speed data, we have studied the phenomena that affect the calculation of Turbulence Intensity, including:

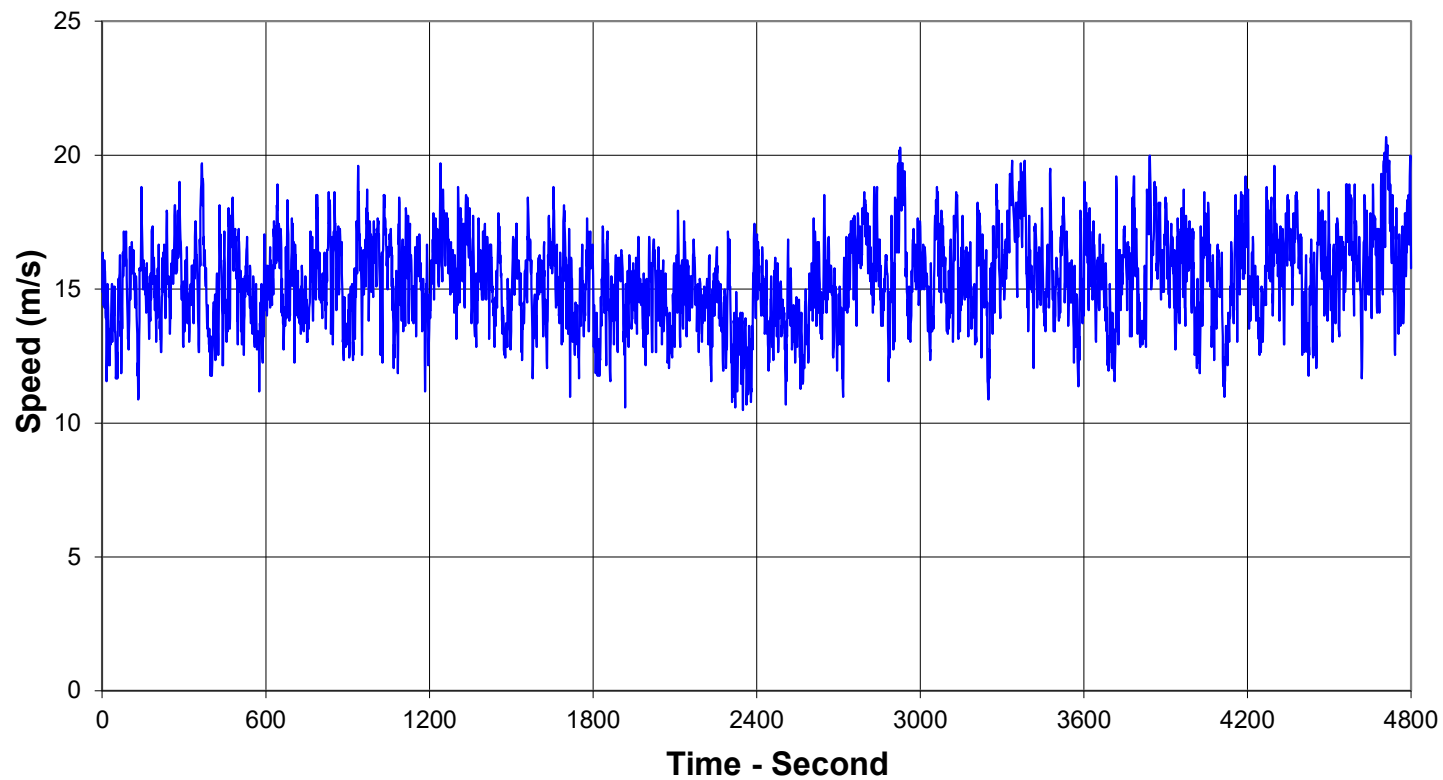
- Changes in average speed.
- High-frequency winds.
- Low-frequency winds.

Data Collection Every Second: High-frequency winds



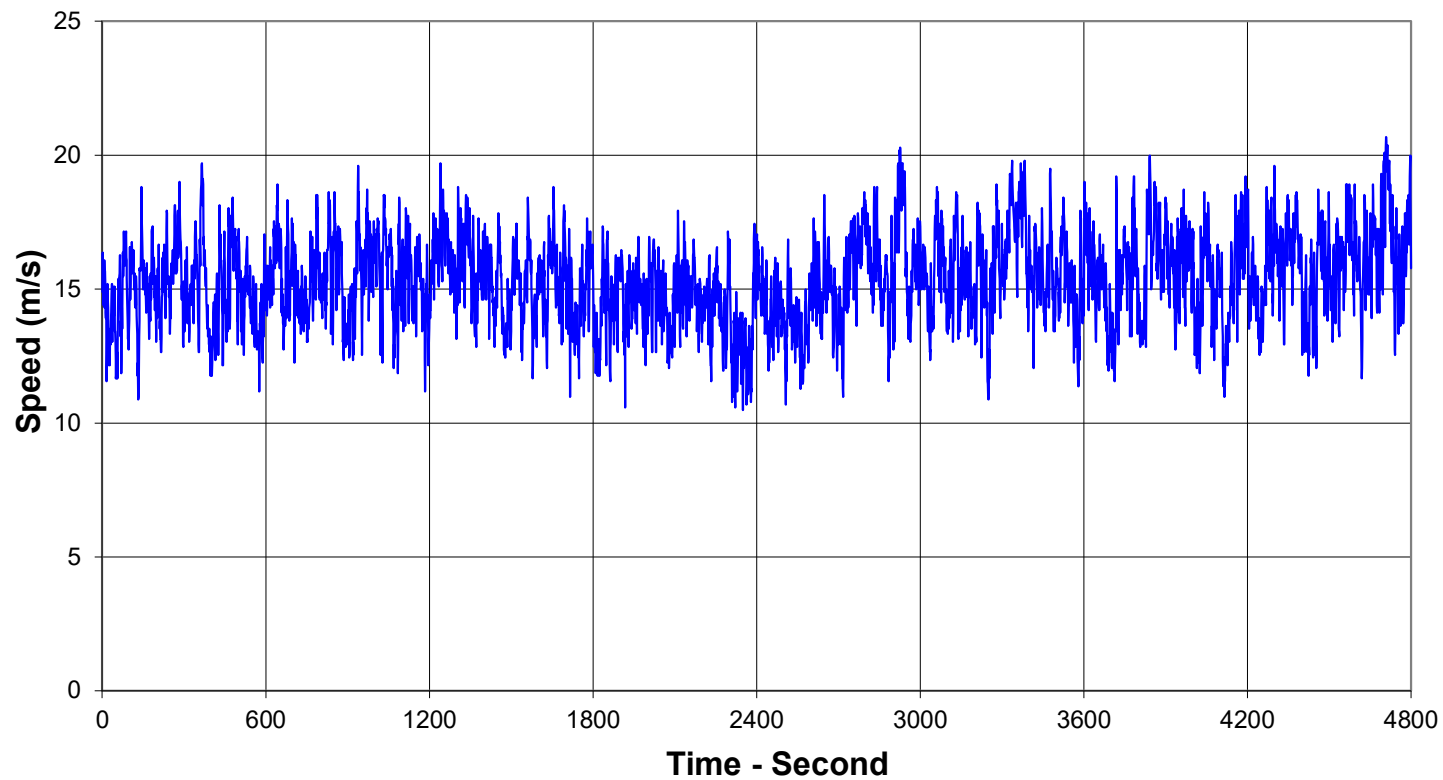
Data Collection Every Second: High-frequency winds

$$\text{RATIO} = \left(\frac{TI_{10 \text{ min}}}{TI_{30 \text{ sec}}} \right)$$



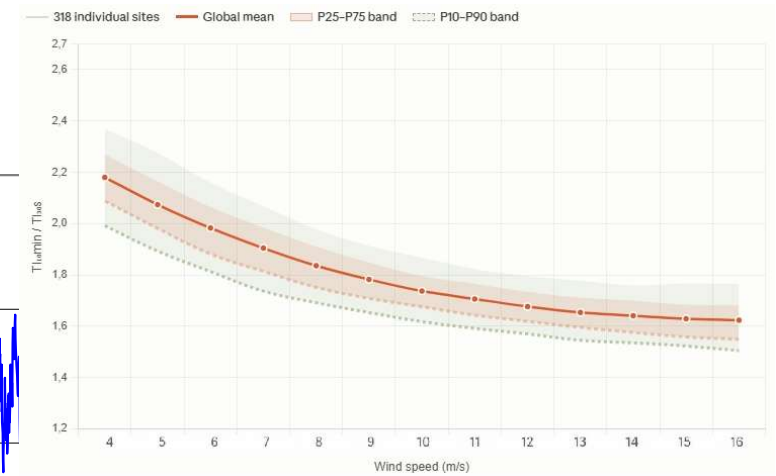
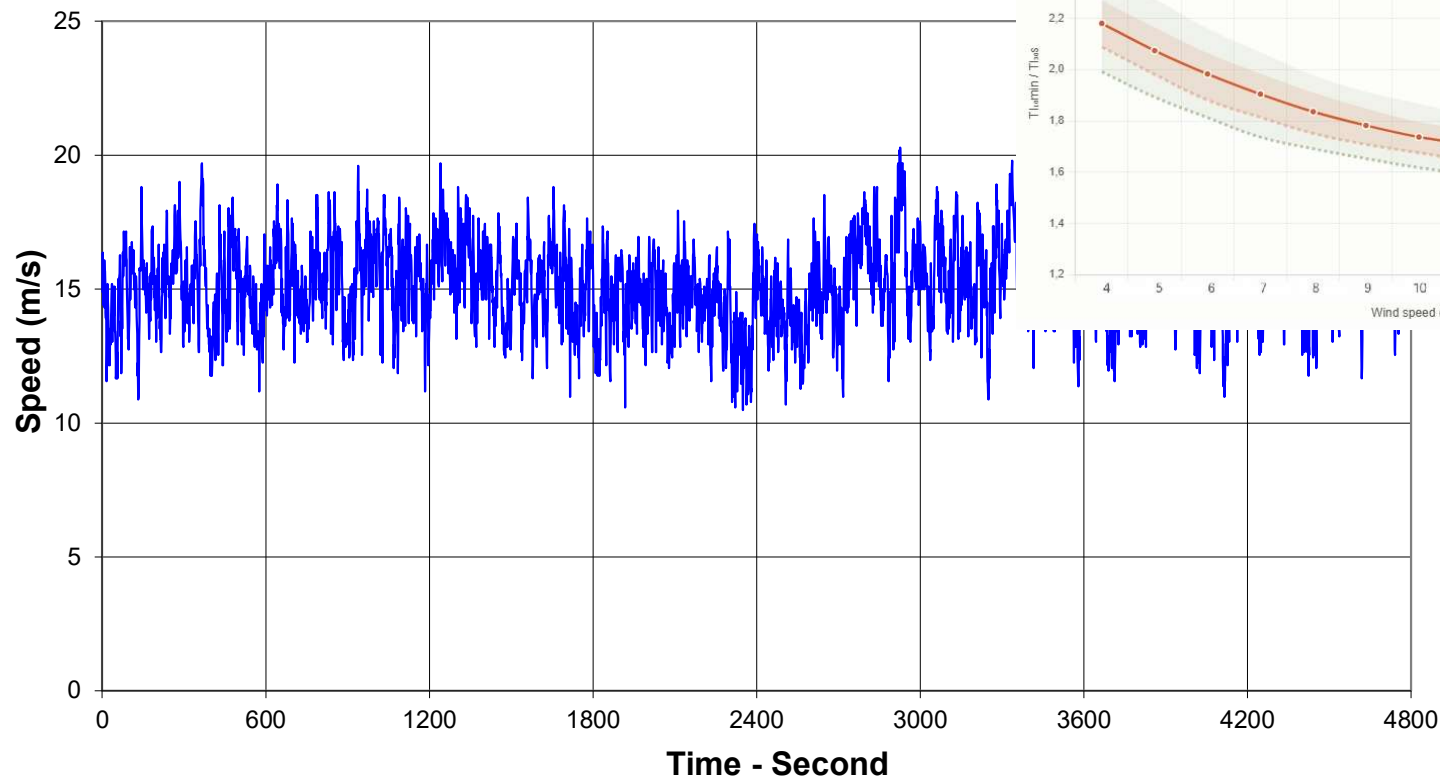
Data Collection Every Second: High-frequency winds

$$\text{RATIO} = \left(\frac{TI_{10 \text{ min}}}{TI_{30 \text{ sec}}} \right) \Downarrow$$

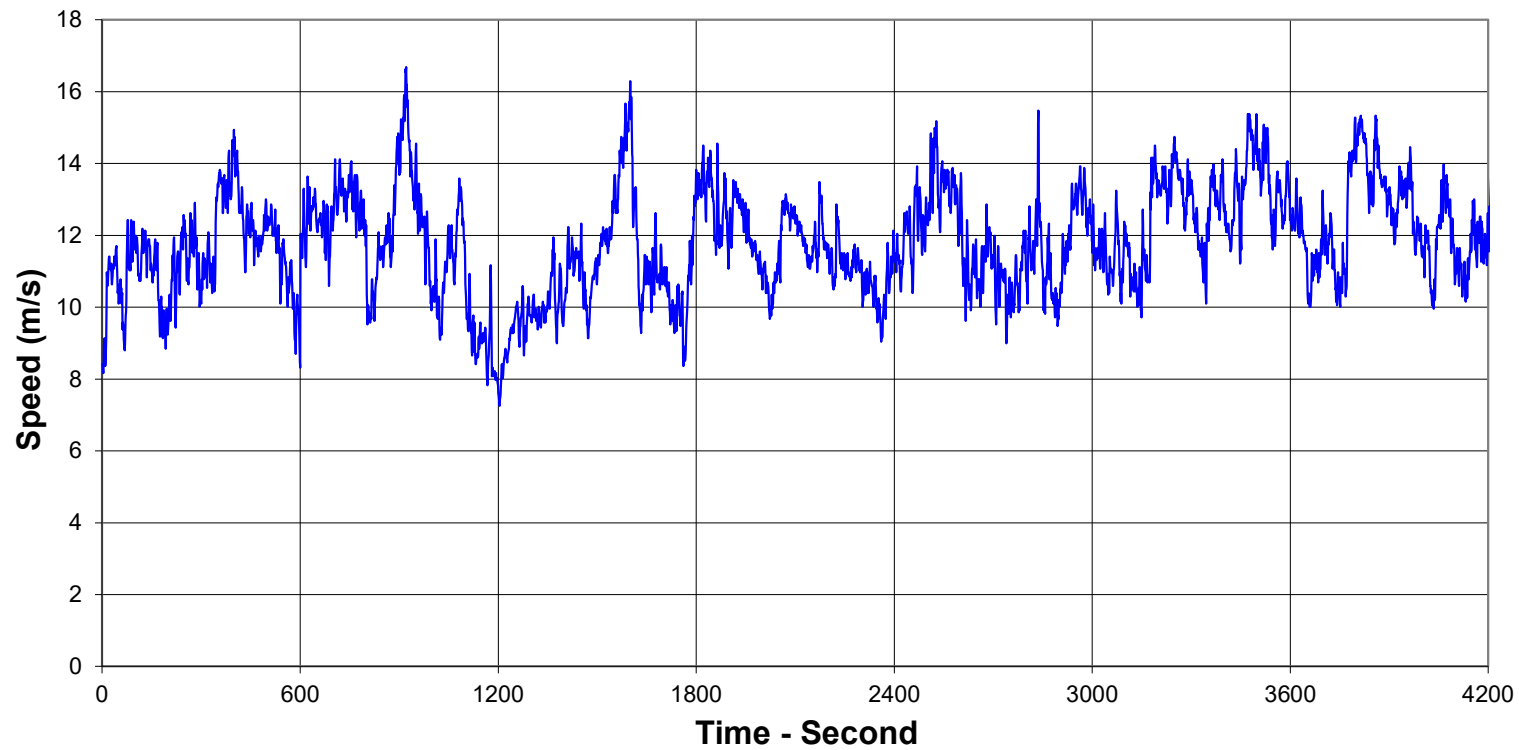


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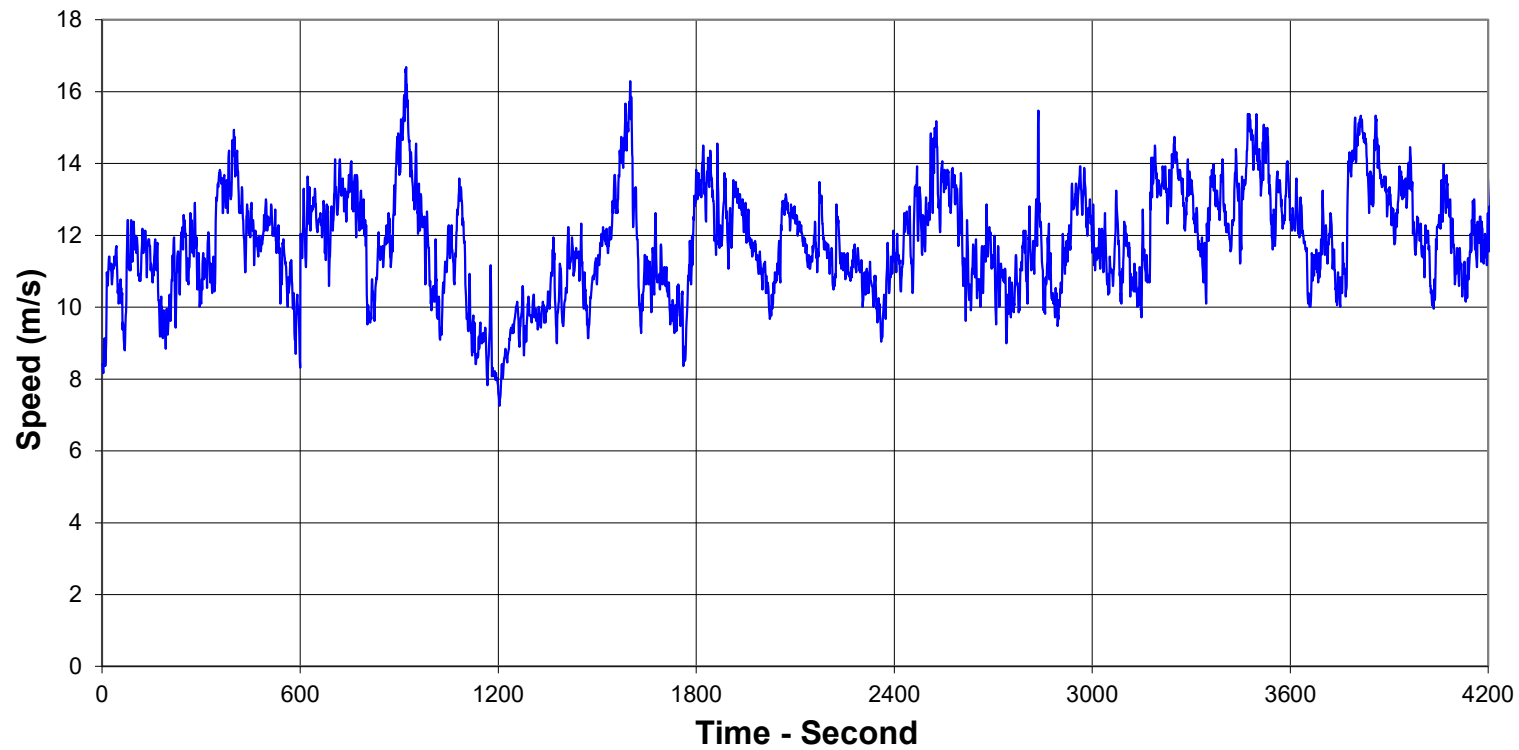


Data Collection Every Second: Low-frequency winds



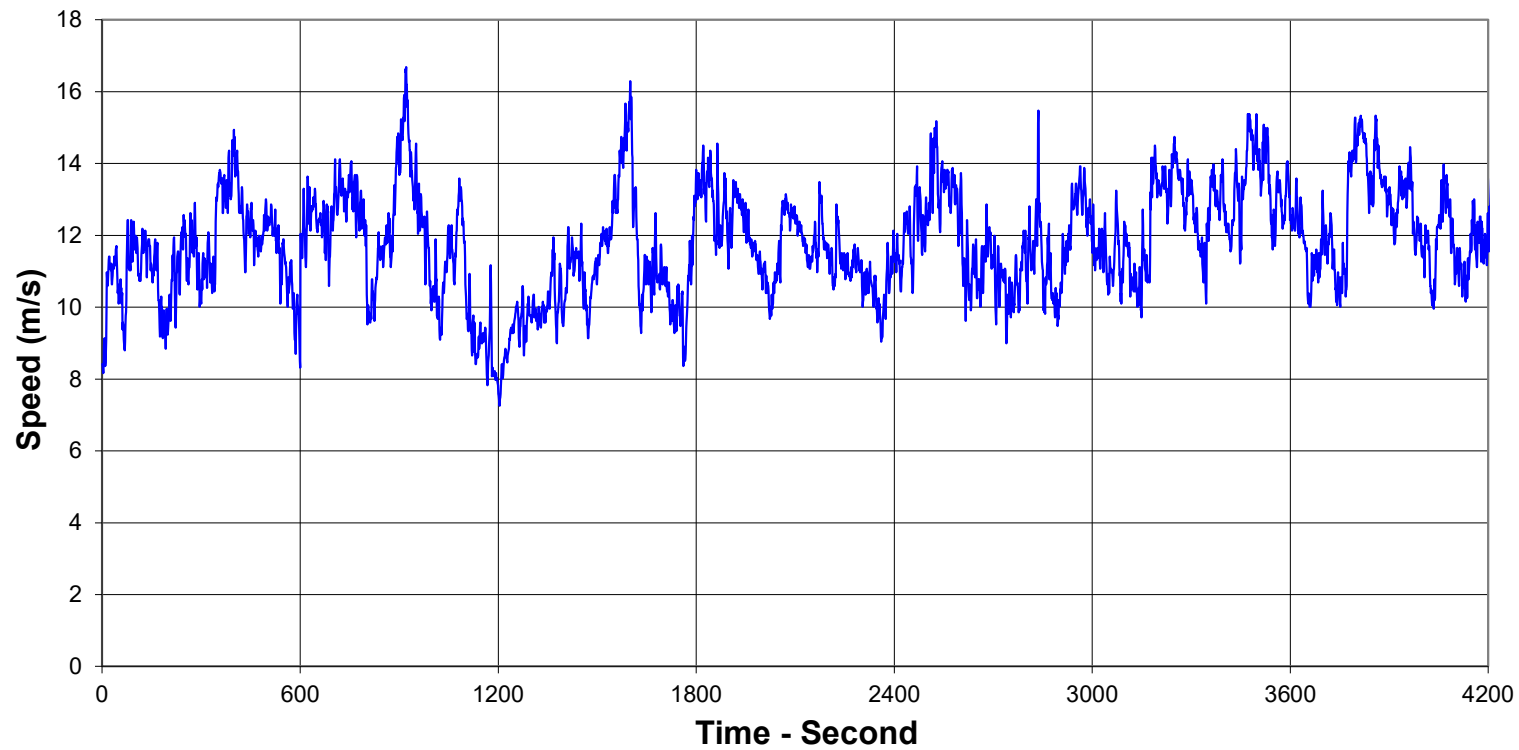
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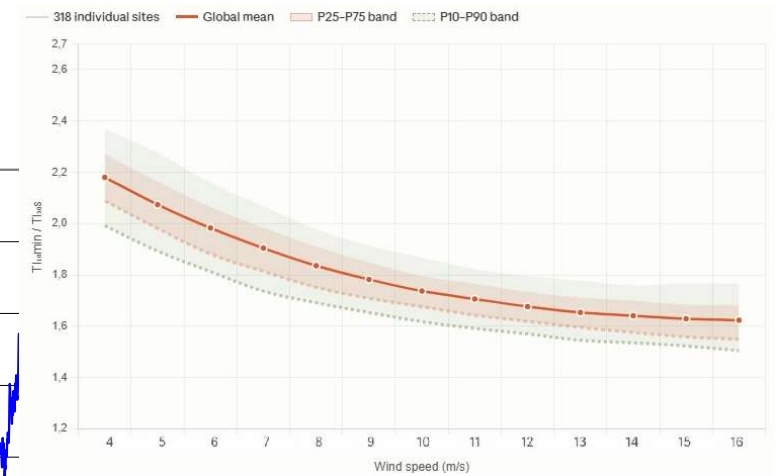
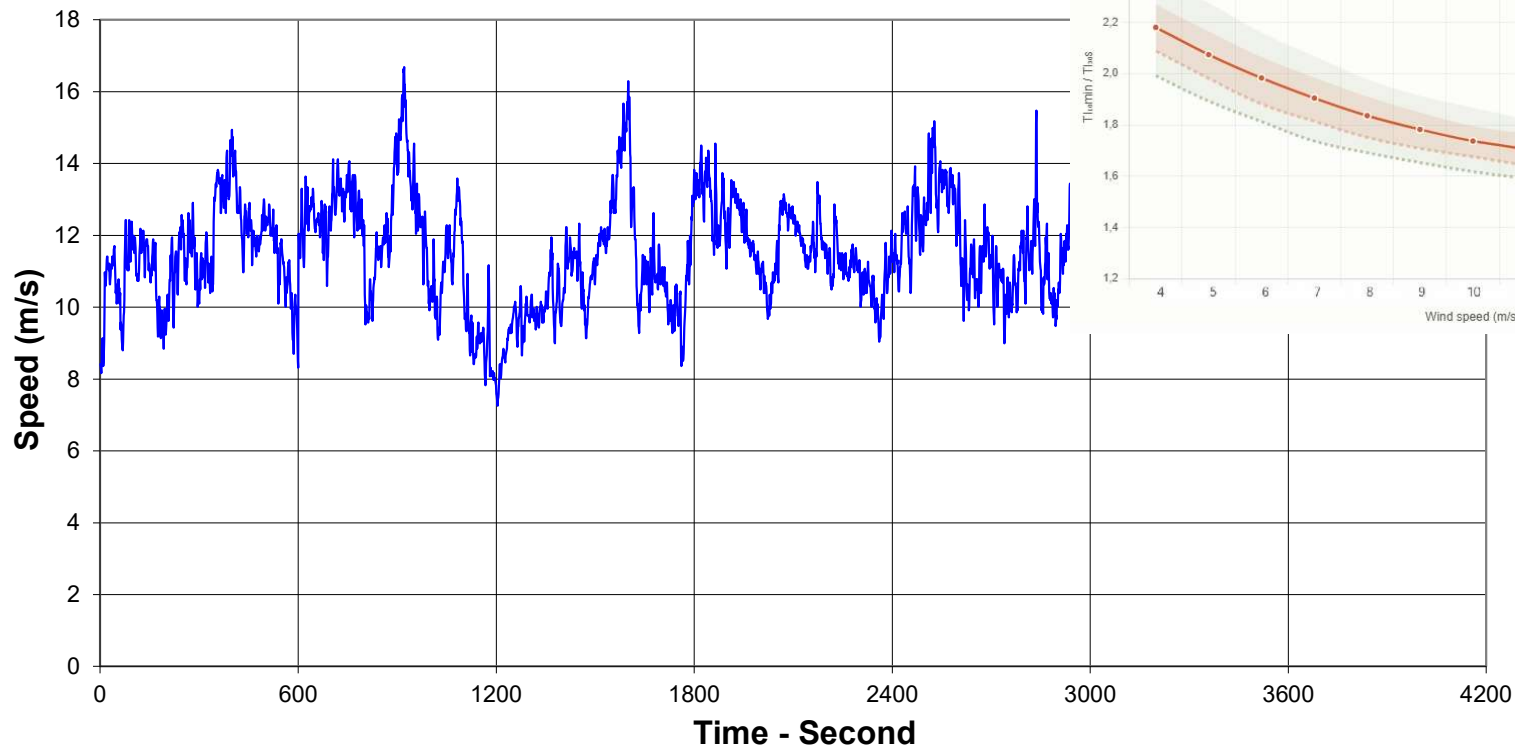
Data Collection Every Second: Low-frequency winds

$$\text{RATIO} = \left(\frac{TI_{10 \text{ min}}}{TI_{30 \text{ sec}}} \right) \uparrow \uparrow$$

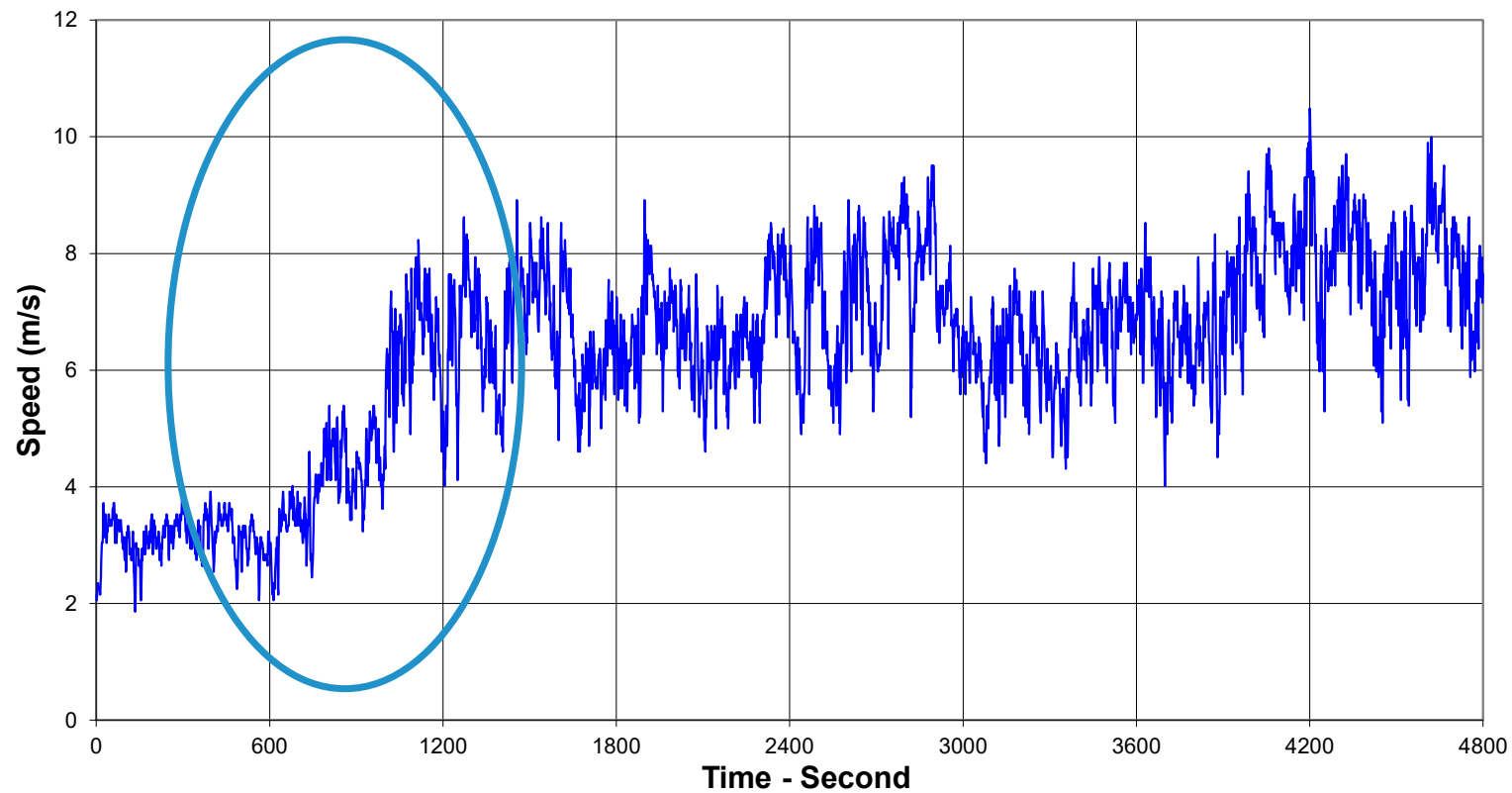


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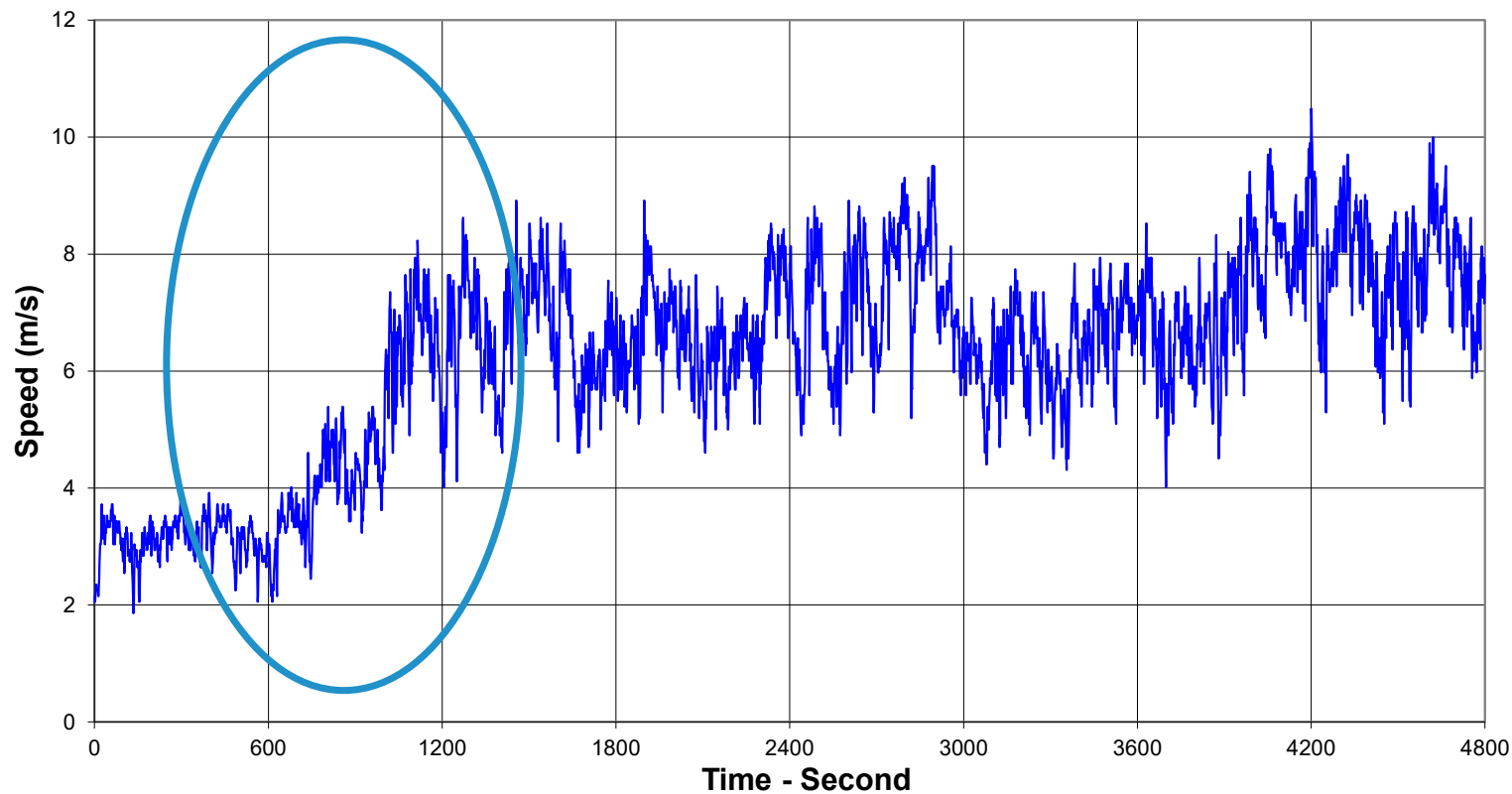


Data Collection Every Second: Changes in average speed



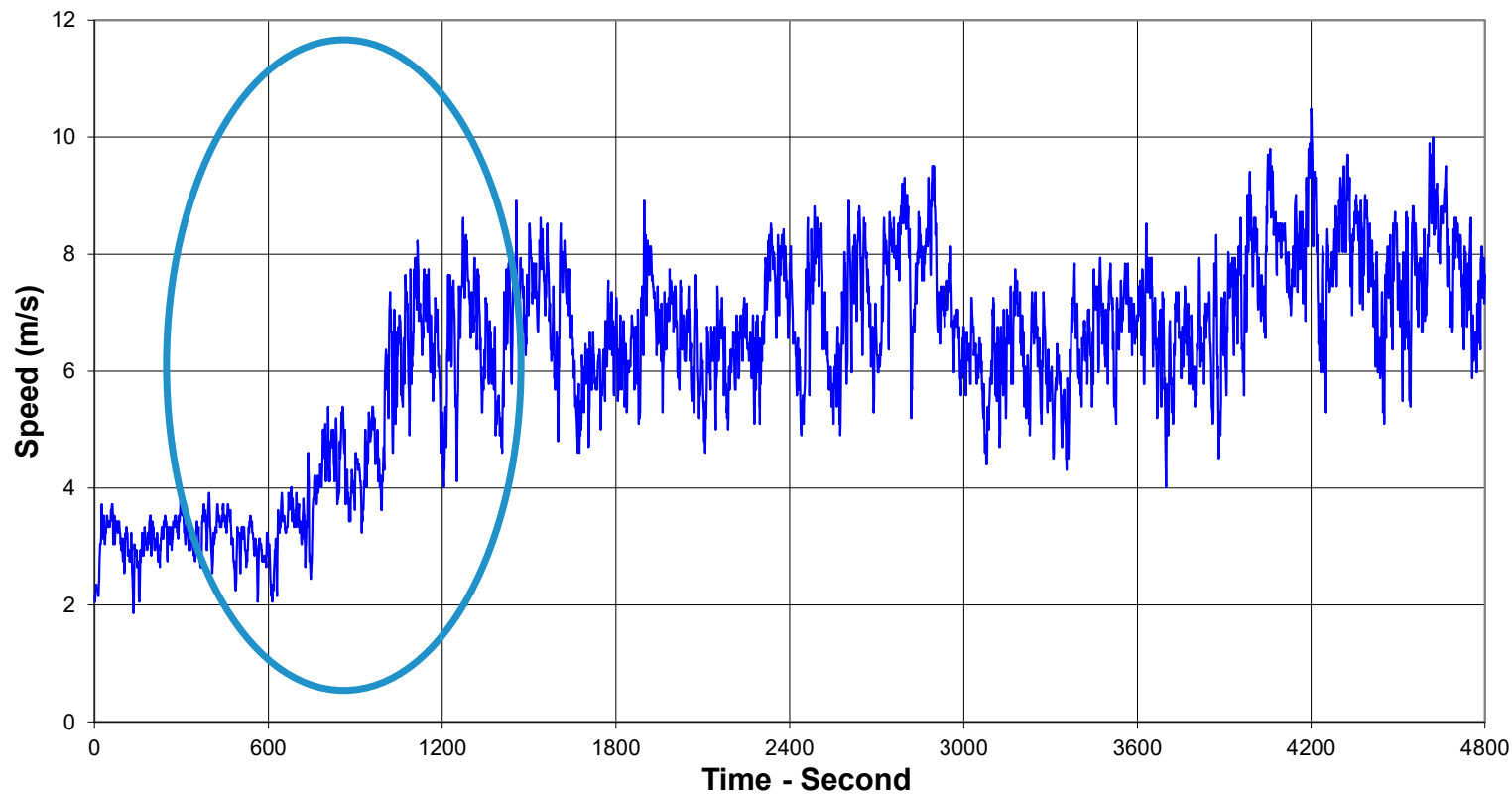
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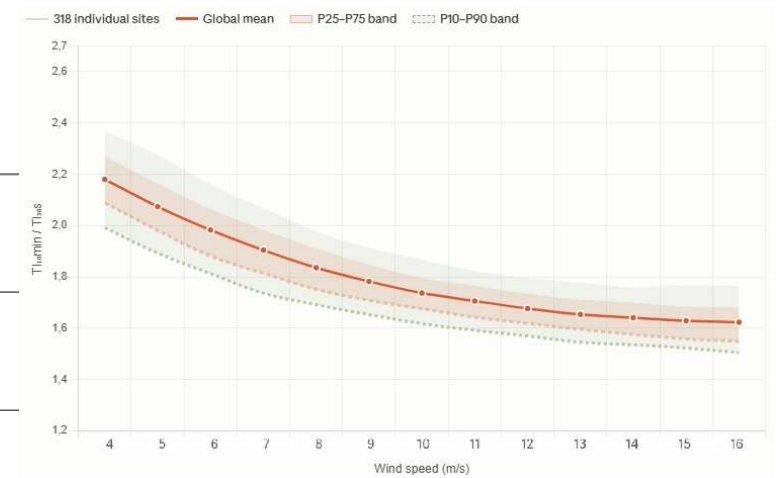
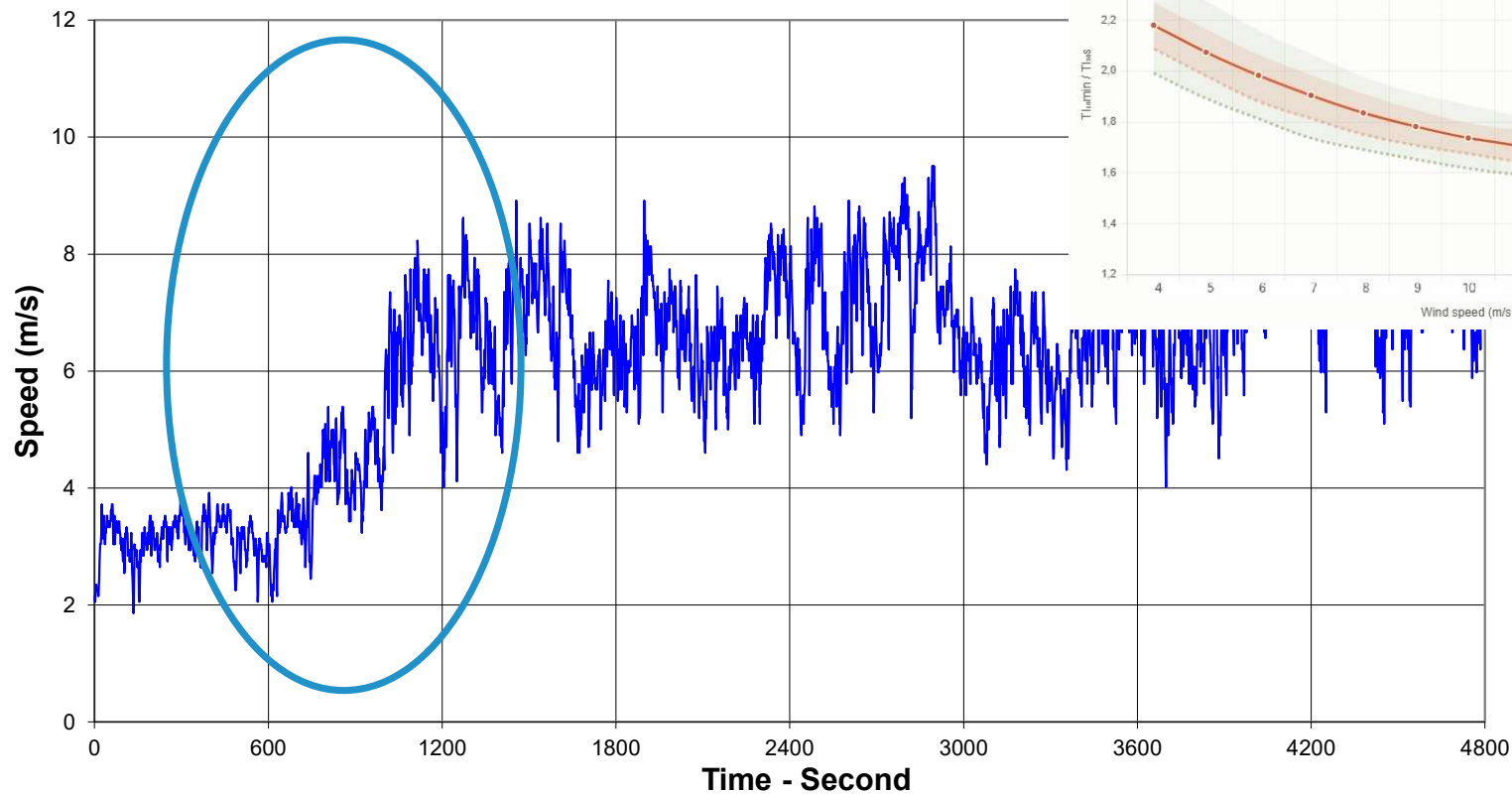
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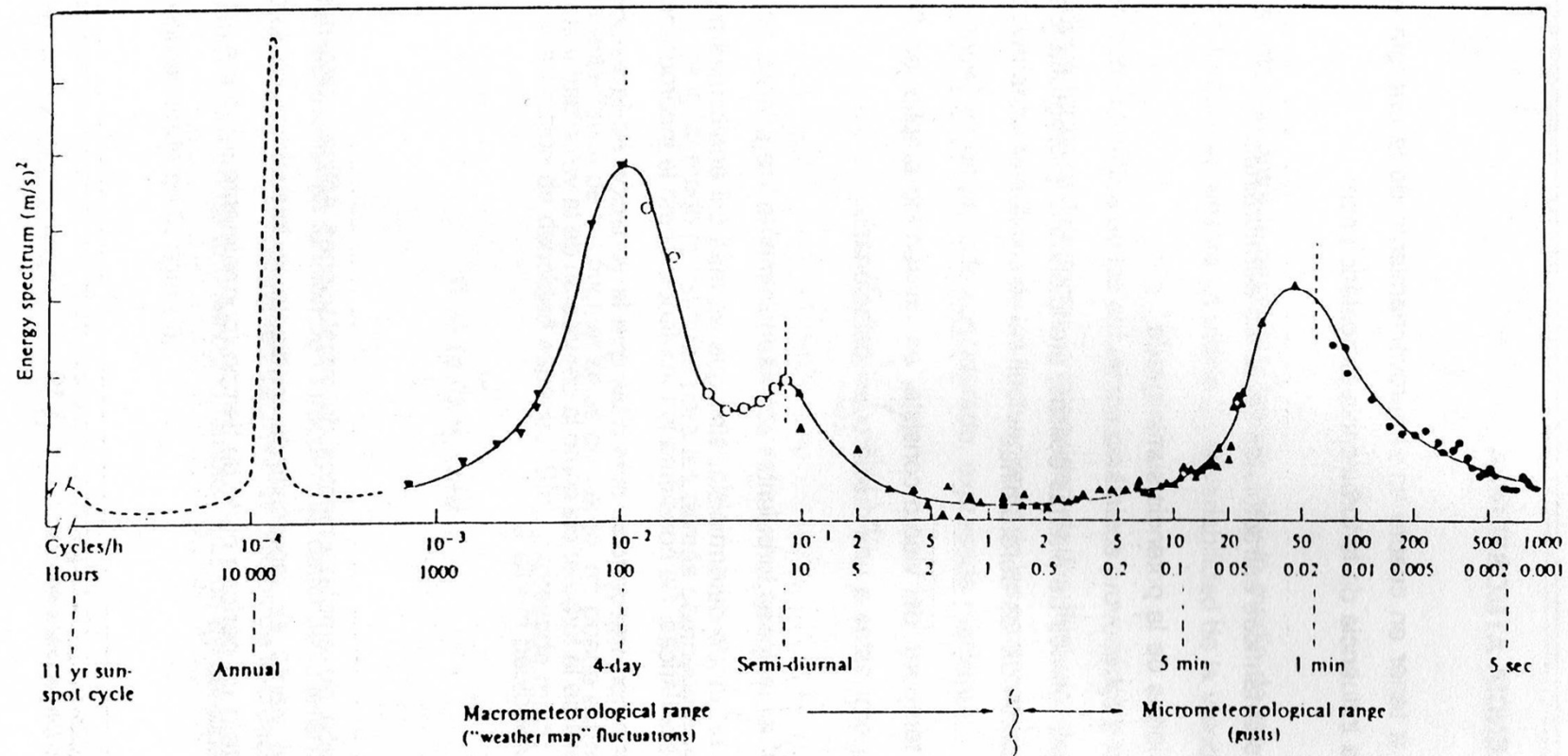


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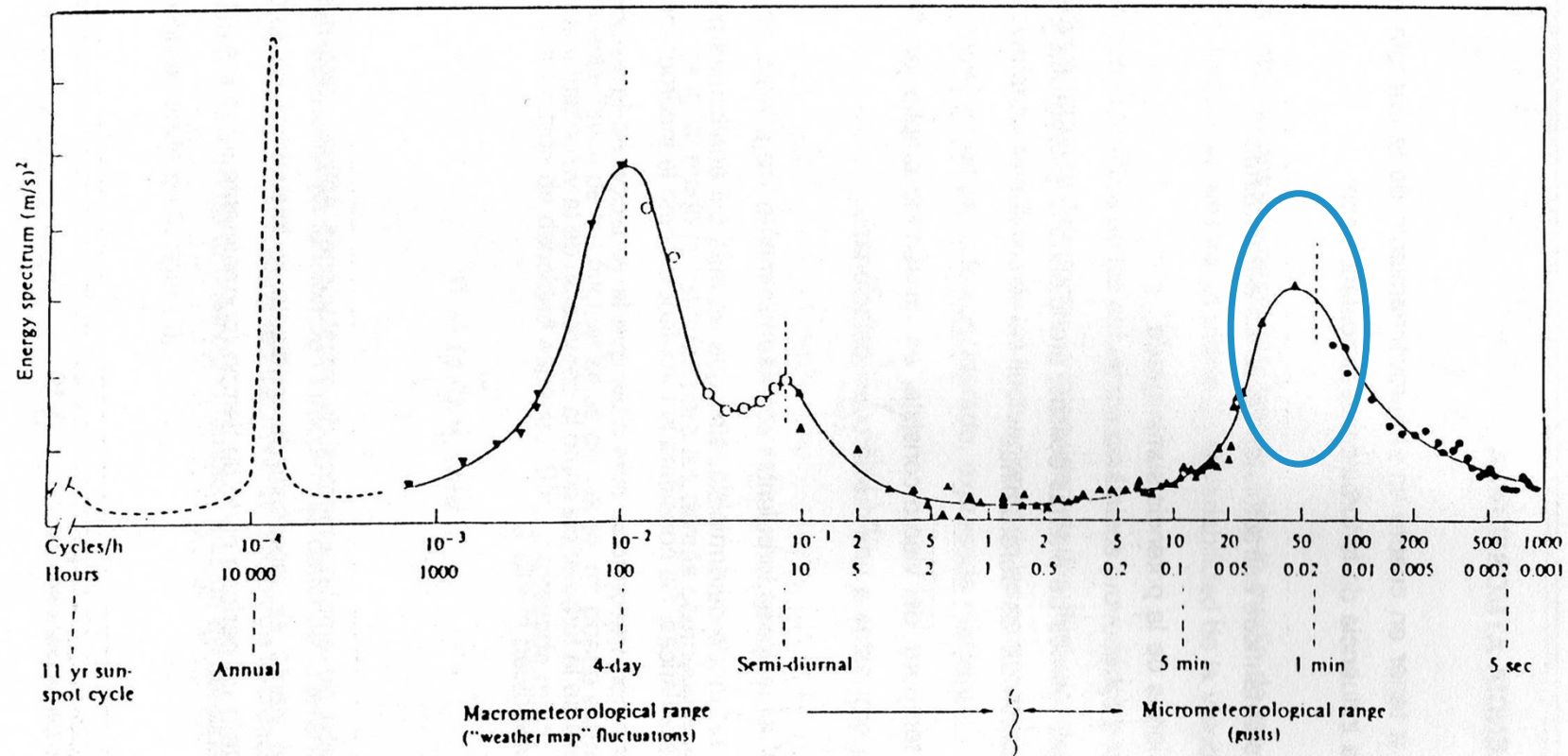
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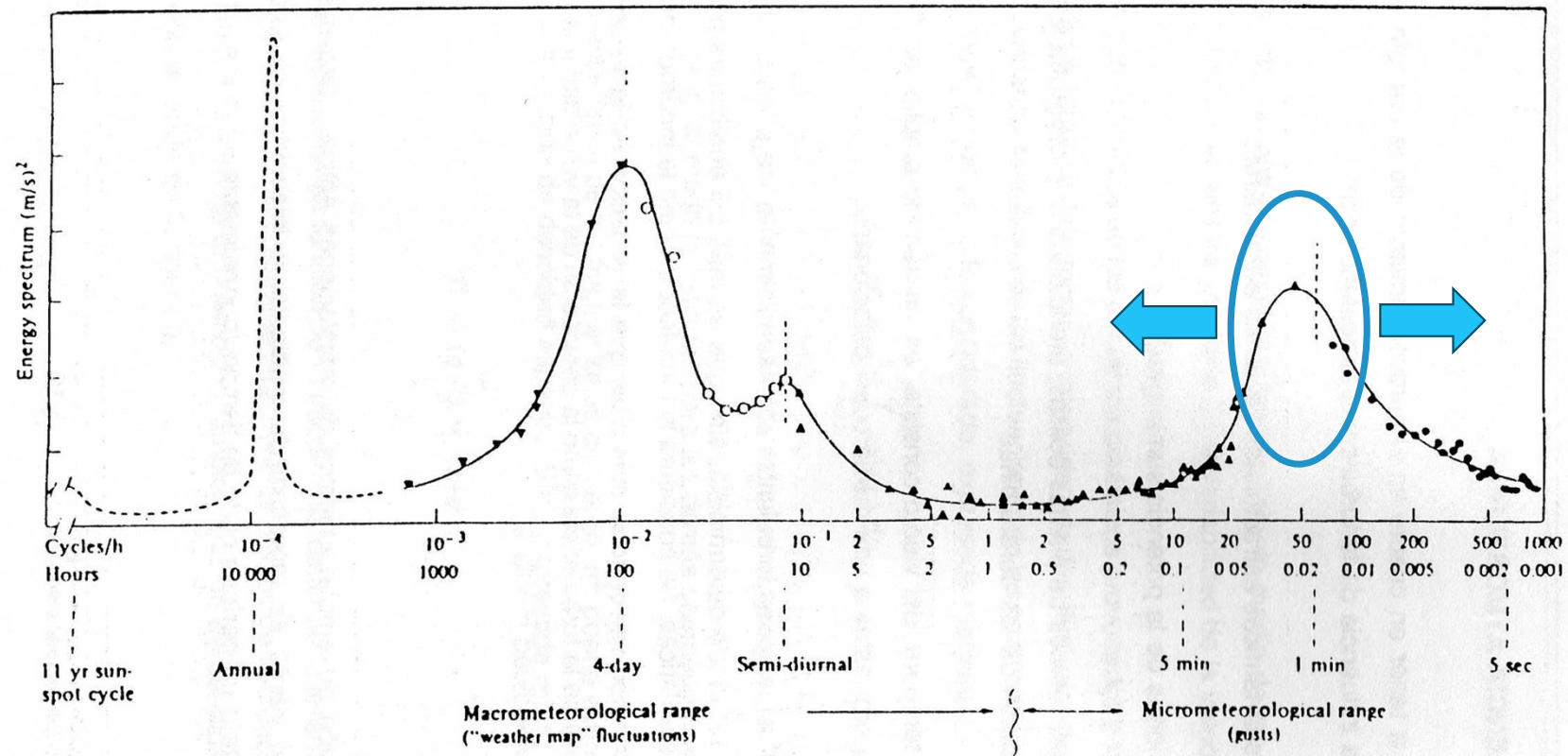
Von Karman Wind Spectrum



Von Karman Wind Spectrum



Von Karman Wind Spectrum



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Transform TI30 into IEC-scale TI

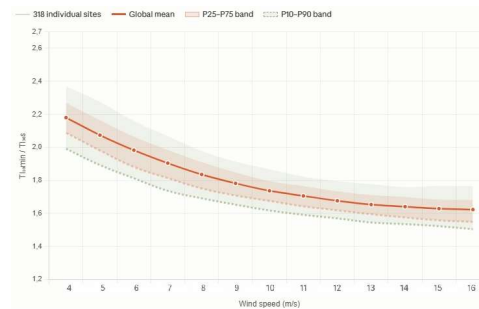
DateTime	FRQ(1)	FRQ(1)-TI	FRQ(1)-TI30
2026/01/05,22:30	8,958	0,162	0,088
2026/01/05,22:40	8,611	0,192	0,092
2026/01/05,22:50	8,316	0,188	0,13
2026/01/05,23:00	8,745	0,132	0,093
2026/01/05,23:10	9,138	0,148	0,099
2026/01/05,23:20	8,04	0,171	0,111
2026/01/05,23:30	8,174	0,130	0,076
2026/01/05,23:40	8,177	0,100	0,06
2026/01/05,23:50	8,684	0,066	0,039
2026/01/06,00:00	8,387	0,126	0,074
2026/01/06,00:10	7,698	0,115	0,076
2026/01/06,00:20	7,647	0,117	0,084
2026/01/06,00:30	6,478	0,176	0,119
2026/01/06,00:40	6,724	0,165	0,123
2026/01/06,00:50	7,74	0,195	0,127
2026/01/06,01:00	9,712	0,120	0,062
2026/01/06,01:10	9,234	0,116	0,072
2026/01/06,01:20	9,644	0,091	0,058
2026/01/06,01:30	9,163	0,132	0,072
2026/01/06,01:40	7,408	0,165	0,109
2026/01/06,01:50	7,283	0,174	0,101
2026/01/06,02:00	6,795	0,170	0,117
2026/01/06,02:10	6,68	0,221	0,142
2026/01/06,02:20	5,696	0,261	0,173
2026/01/06,02:30	6,133	0,199	0,123
2026/01/06,02:40	5,999	0,275	0,136
2026/01/06,02:50	7,732	0,200	0,132
2026/01/06,03:00	8,279	0,237	0,125

Transform TI30 into IEC-scale TI

DateTime	FRQ(1)	FRQ(1)-TI	FRQ(1)-TI30
2026/01/05,22:30	8,958	0,162	0,088
2026/01/05,22:40	8,611	0,192	0,092
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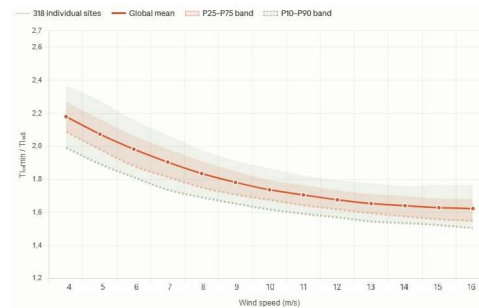
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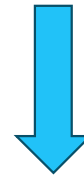
$$FC(v) = 0.0049 \cdot v^2 - 0.1398 \cdot v + 2.6414$$

Transform TI30 into IEC-scale TI

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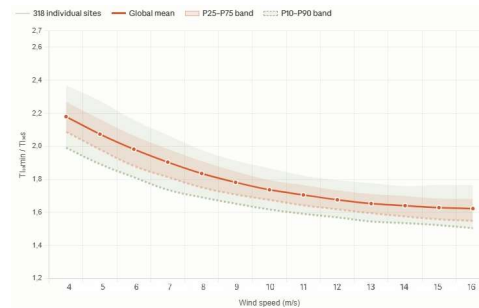
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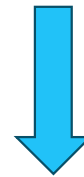
$$\text{IEC-scale TI} = \text{TI30} * FC(v)$$

Transform TI30 into IEC-scale TI

DateTime	FRQ(1)	FRQ(1)-TI	FRQ(1)-TI30
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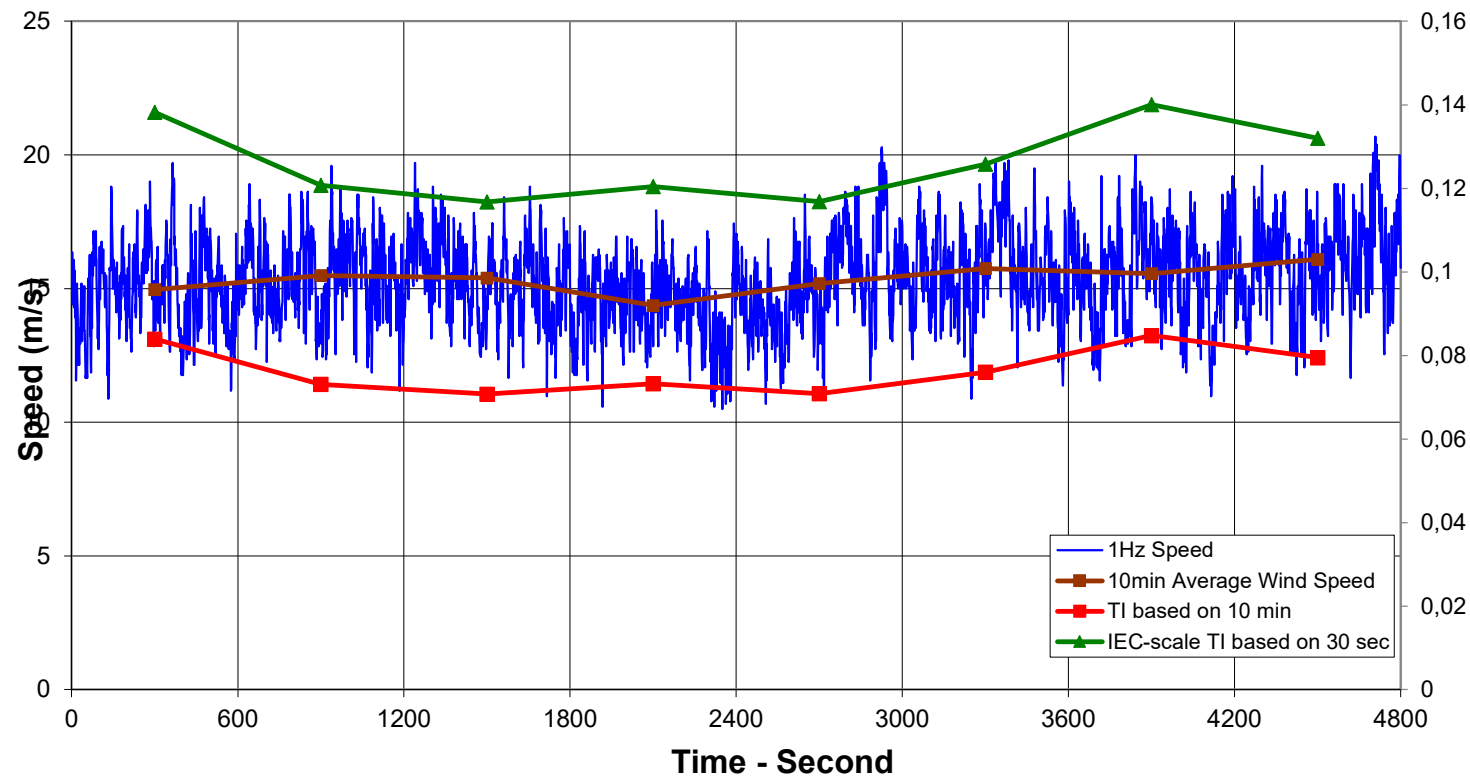


$$\text{IEC-scale TI} = \text{TI30} * FC(v)$$

FRQ(1)-IEC-scale TI
0,157
0,166
0,236
0,167
0,176
0,204
0,139
0,110
0,070
0,134
0,141
0,156
0,231
0,237
0,235
0,108
0,127
0,101
0,128
0,204
0,190
0,224
0,274
0,347
0,242
0,269
0,245
0,227

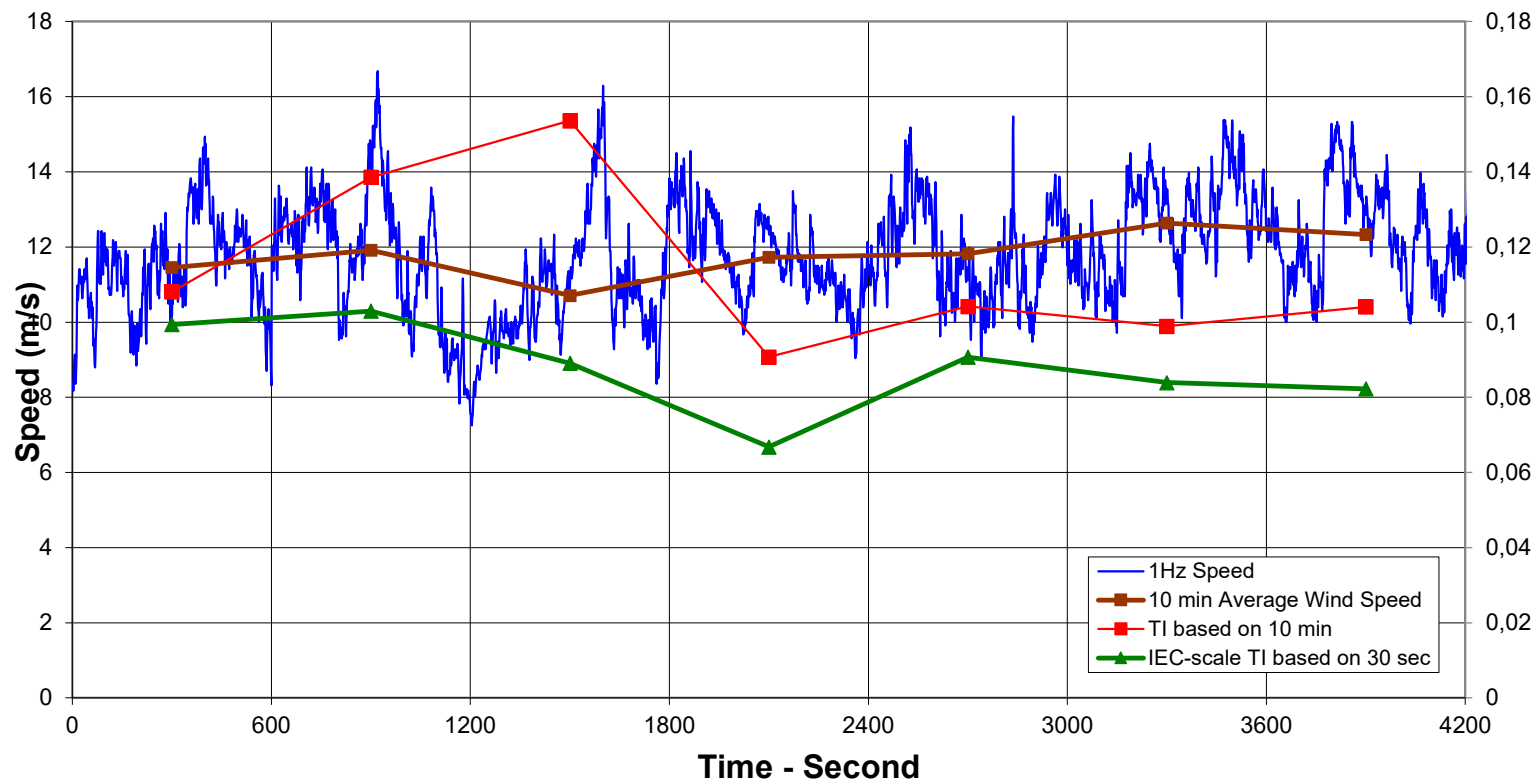
Data Collection Every Second: High-frequency winds

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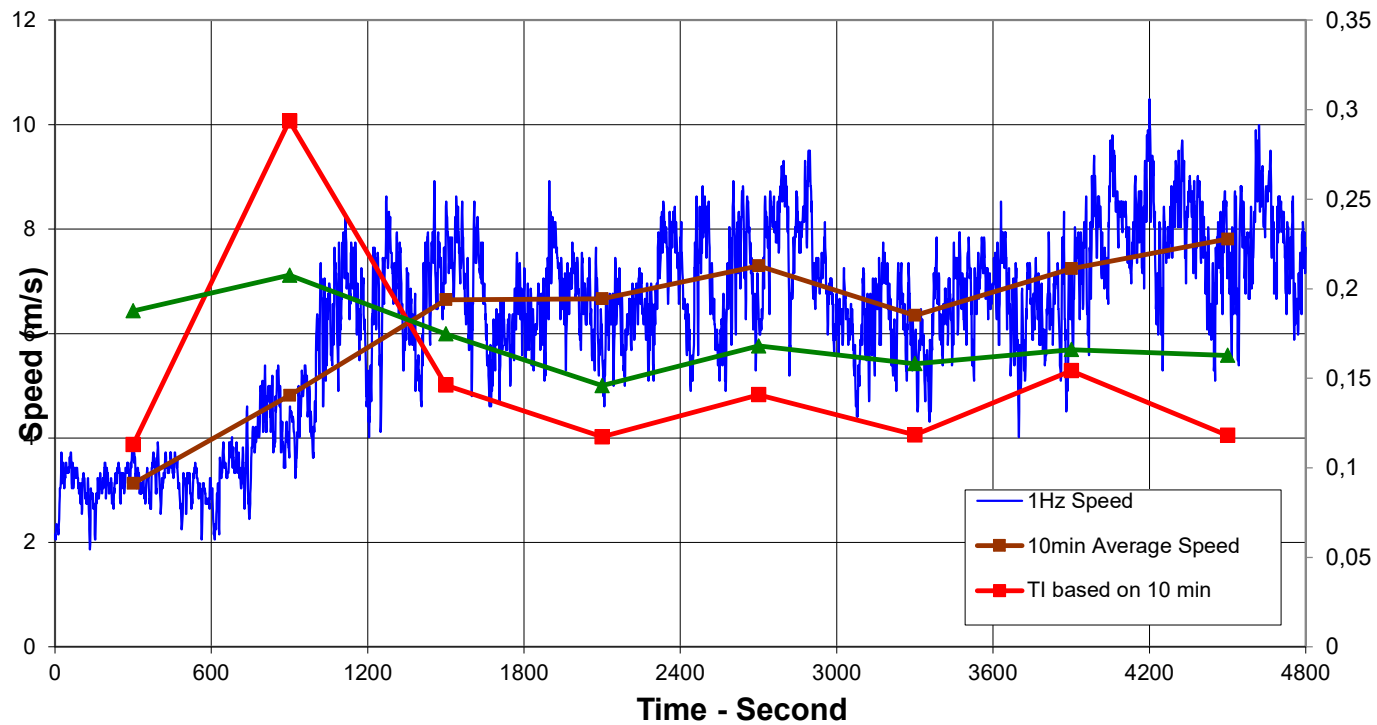
Data Collection Every Second: Low-frequency winds

$$\text{RATIO} = \left(\frac{TI_{10 \text{ min}}}{TI_{30 \text{ sec}}} \right) \uparrow \uparrow$$



Data Collection Every Second: Changes in average speed

$$\text{RATIO} = \left(\frac{TI_{10 \text{ min}}}{TI_{30 \text{ sec}}} \right) \uparrow \uparrow$$



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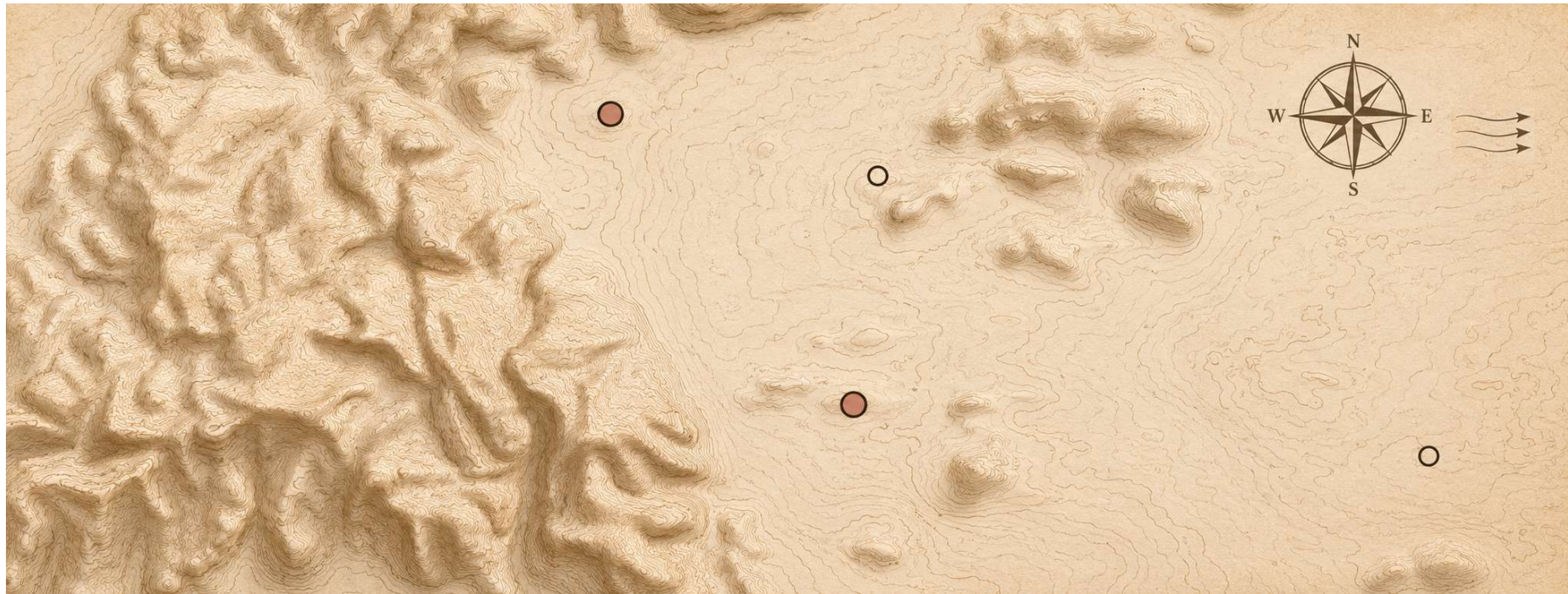
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- **Real Sites**

04. Conclusions

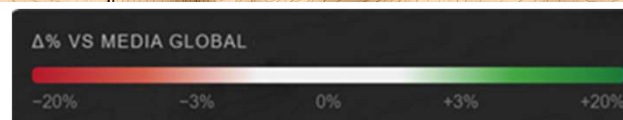
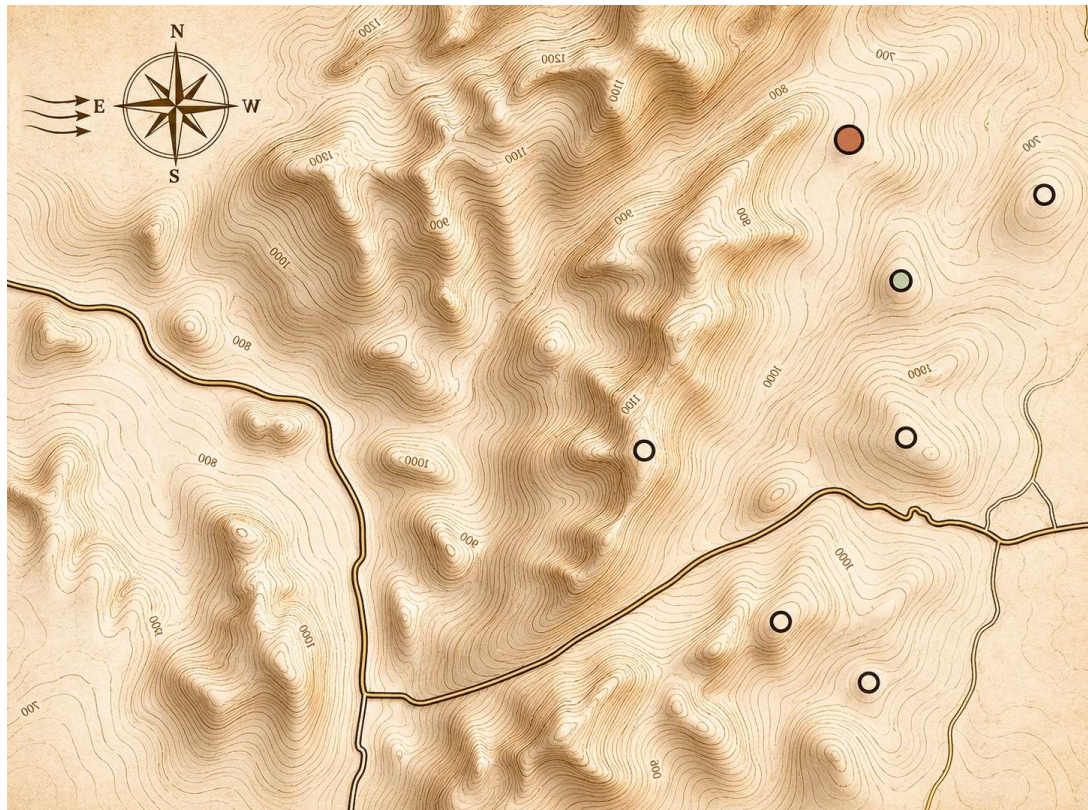
Real Sites



Real Sites



Real Sites



Real Sites



$\Delta\%$ VS MEDIA GLOBAL

-20% -3% 0% +3% +20%

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03. Project phases:

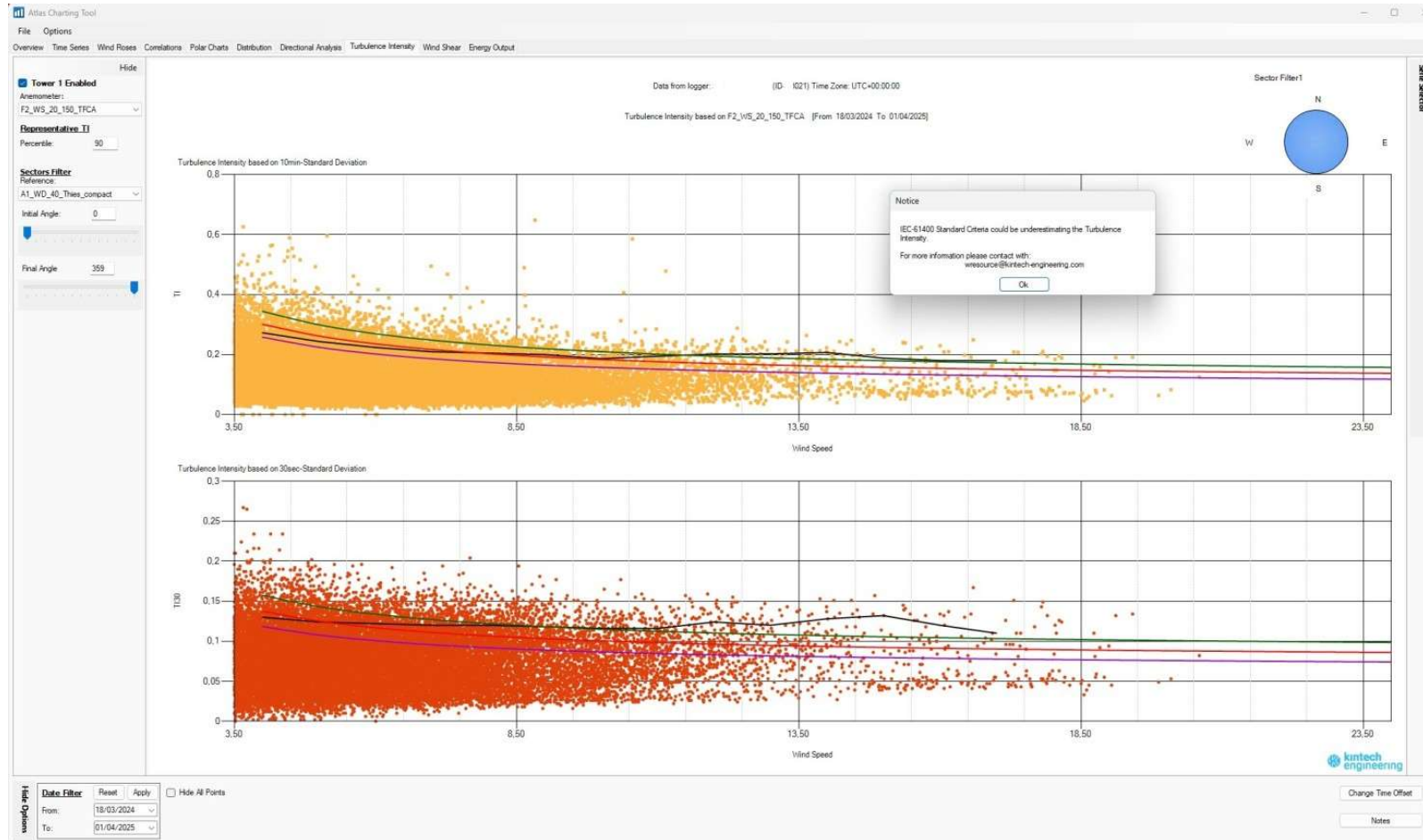
- Ratio Tl_{10min}/Tl_{30s}
- Data Collection Every Second
- Transform Tl_{30} into IEC-scale Tl
- Real Sites

04. **Conclusions**

Conclusions

- 01** The 10-min standard deviation is INFLUENCED by phenomena unrelated to true turbulent loads on wind turbines.
- 02** The IEC-scale TI based on 30 sec reveals NEW INFORMATION about high-frequency wind phenomena not captured by the IEC standard.
- 03** The IEC-scale TI based on 30 sec can affect wind turbine subclass selection in up to 30% of measured sites.
- 04** The 30-second interval was validated: it captures critical high-frequency wind components while preceding the dominant spectral mass near 1-minute periods.
- 05** ~25% of global met towers already log IEC-scale TI based on 30 sec, enabling immediate comparison with IEC TI.

Conclusions



THANK YOU

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