ICETHROWER

Risk Area Reduction for Ice Throw ?

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THE FIELD STUDY - METHOD

Three wind farms in Sweden Data collection during winter 2013-2016

Collecting information:

- Physical properties of ice lumps
- Throwing distance
- Meteorological data at the time of ice throw





Data from 530 ice lumps was collected

THE FIELD STUDY – RESULTS (ALL DATA)



Turbines in the field study had 90 m rotor and 95 m tower (no de-icing system)

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THE FIELD STUDY - RESULTS (CASE STUDY)



Turbine in the case study had 90 m rotor and 95 m tower (no de-icing system)

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THE ICE THROW MODEL - RESULTS



Based on 100 000 simulated ice throws, all wind directions included

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EXAMPLE OF RISK ESTIMATE CONT.

High or low risk?

In the example the total risk (one working day)

1.5 x 10⁻⁴ for 2 service personnel

or 1 in 6 900 years.

 In comparison the risk of a fatal car accident is 5 x 10⁻⁵

The estimated risk for service personnel is considerable high and not acceptable without certain safety provisions.

For the public the risk is lower since their site visit is not correlated with an icing event.



RISK AREA REDUCTION

Present risk distance definitions

At operation S = 1.5 x (D + H)

At standstill

$$S = v x(\frac{\frac{D}{2}+H}{1.5})$$

S = safety distance D = rotor diameter H = hub height V = wind speed at hub height

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ICETHROWER proposal

At all times

$$S = (D + H)$$





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