

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) in cold climate and wind energy applications

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UBIQ
Aerospace

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A photograph of Richard Hann, an aerospace engineer, standing in a snowy field. He is wearing a high-visibility yellow and dark blue winter suit. In the background, a large blue and white ship is visible on the ice, and snow-covered hills rise under a clear blue sky.

Richard Hann

- Aerospace engineer
- PhD at NTNU in Norway
- Cold climate aerodynamics
- Unmanned aerial vehicles
- Wind turbine IPS
- Icing noise
- Simulation expert

Rotary-Wing UAV

- Easy to operate
- Vertical take-off & landing
- Relatively inexpensive
- Limited range
- Limited payload
- Weather sensitive

Fixed-Wing UAV

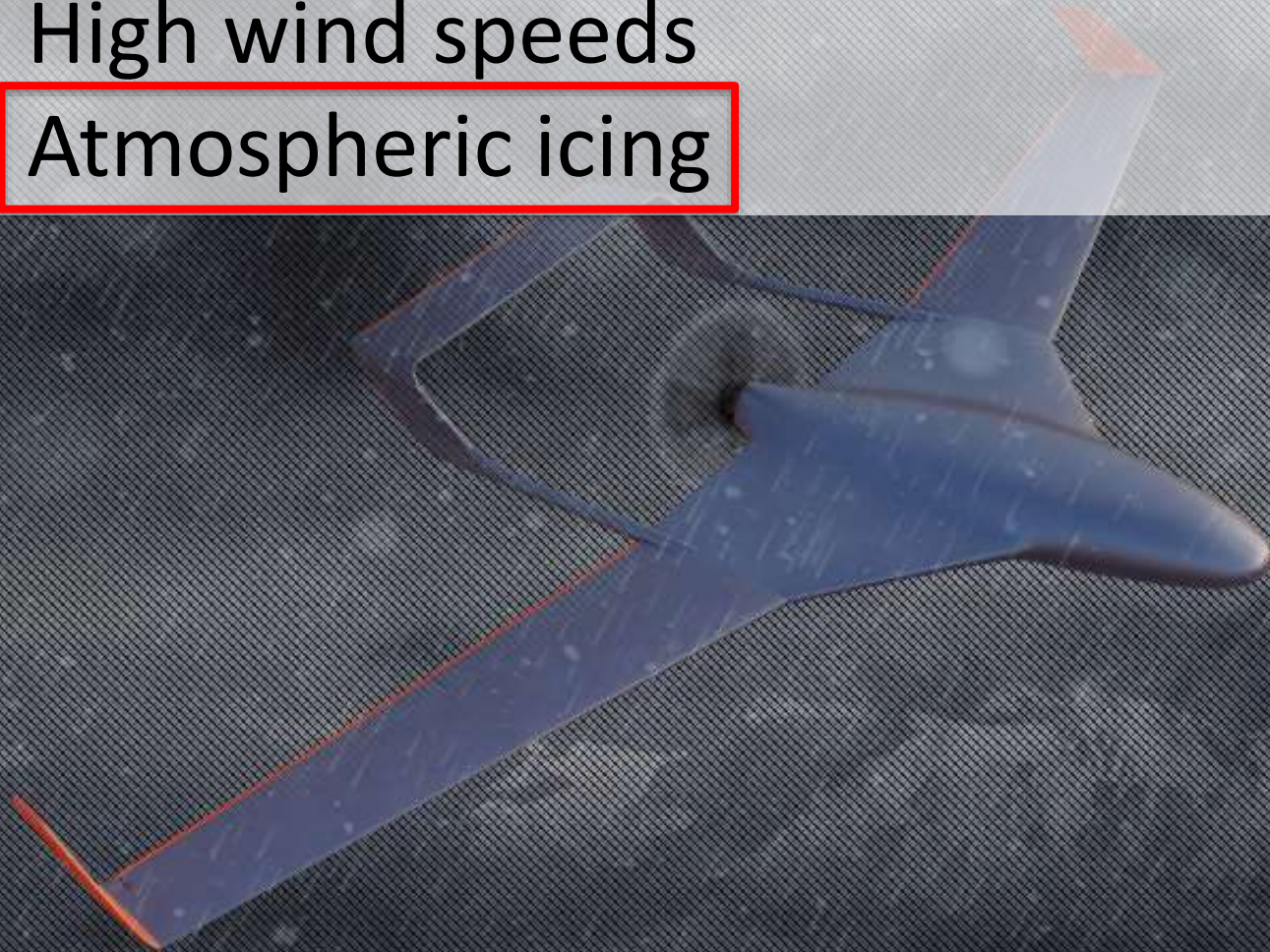
- Requires intensive training to operate
- Requires take-off & landing area
- Weather robust
- Large range
- Large payload
- **Well suited for the Arctic**

Opportunities for UAVs in the Arctic

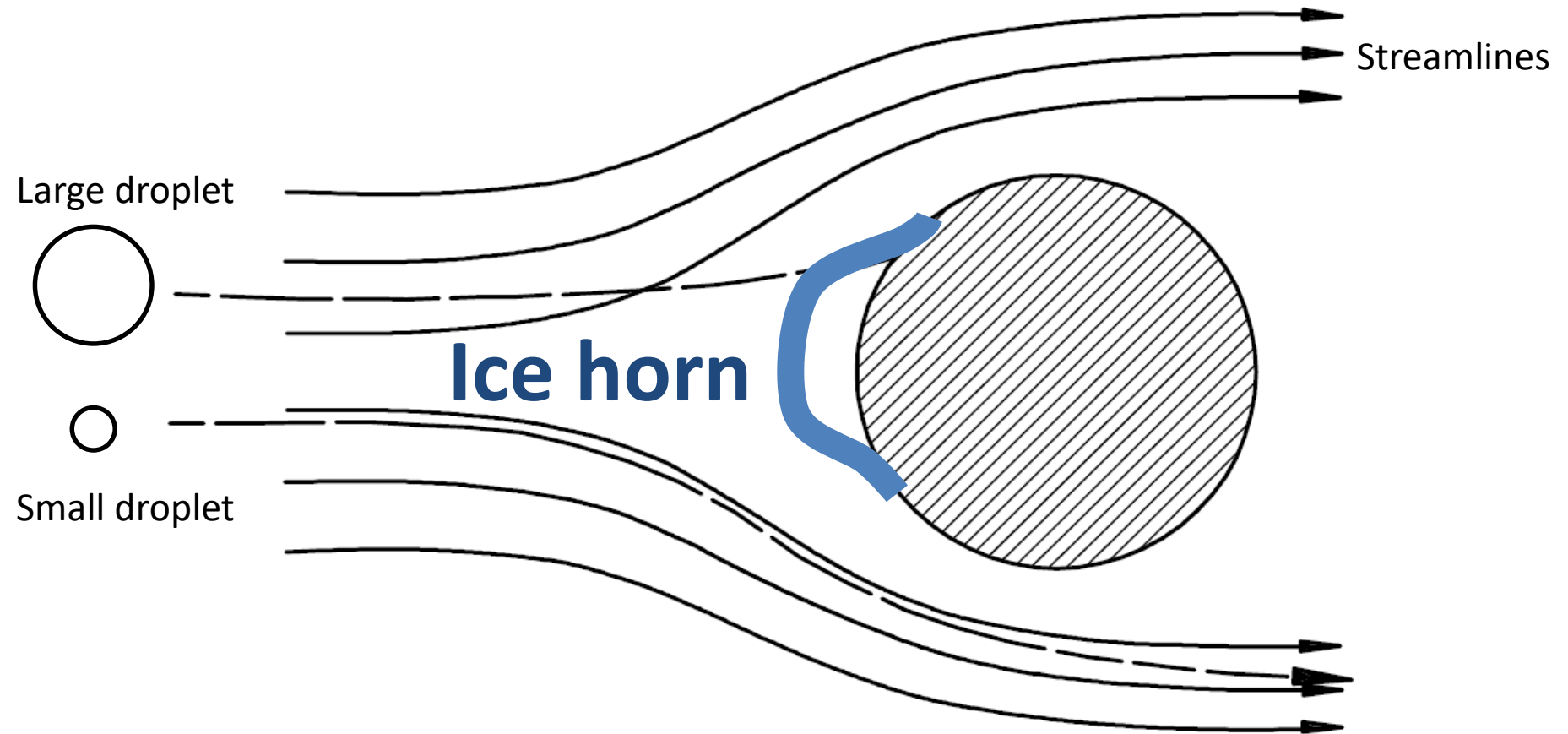
- Sea ice monitoring
- Ship-based iceberg detection
- Oil spill detection
- Search and rescue
- Remote sensing
- **Icing detection on wind turbines & power lines**
- **In-situ icing forecasting**
- **Maintenance on wind turbines**

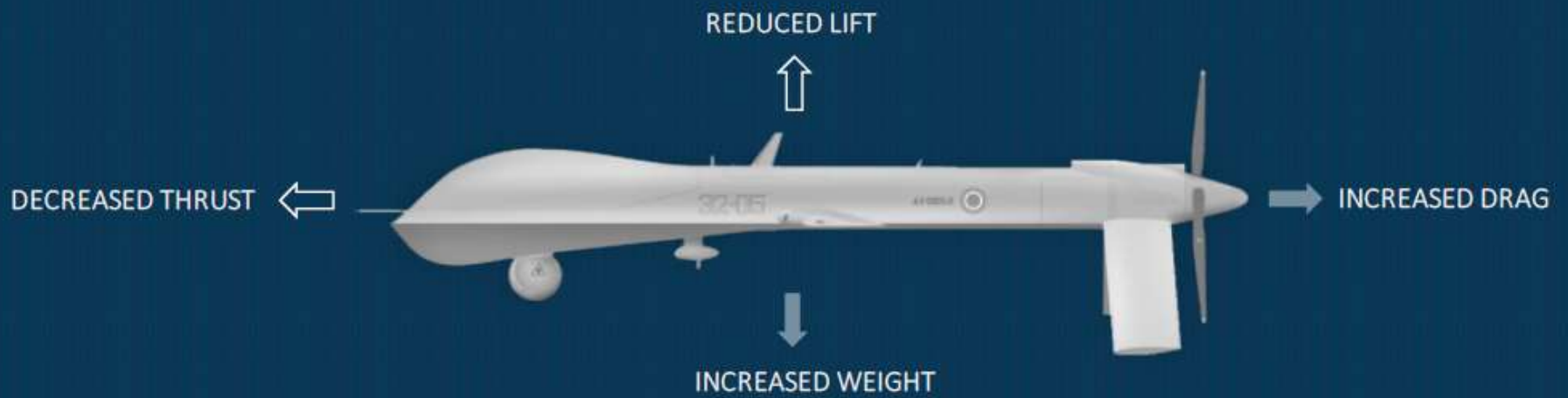
Challenges for UAVs in the Arctic

- Low temperatures
- High wind speeds
- Atmospheric icing

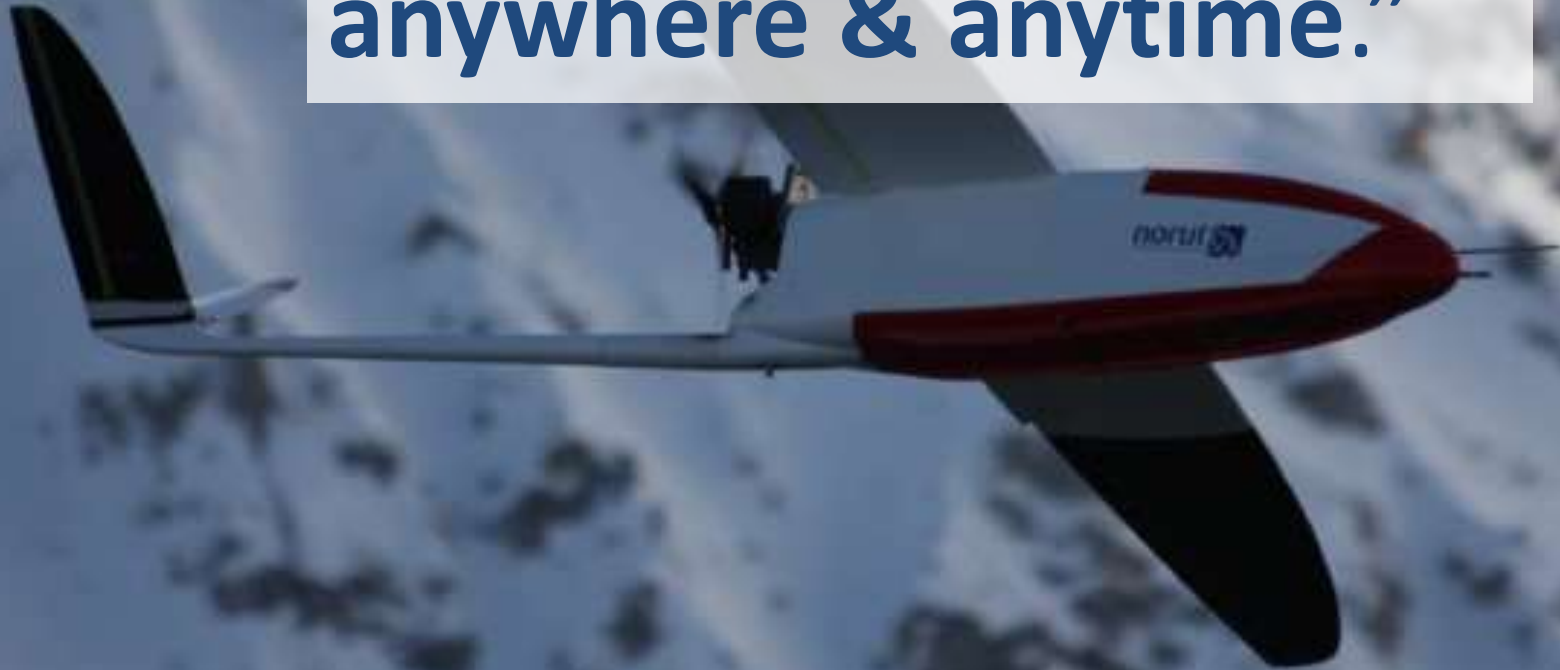



Atmospheric Icing





“Atmospheric icing is not limited to high latitudes. It can practically occur **anywhere & anytime.**”



A white and red UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle) is shown in flight against a blue sky with scattered white clouds. The UAV has a white fuselage with a red stripe along the top and a black tail. The word "norut" is visible on the side of the fuselage. The aircraft is viewed from a low angle, showing its wings and tail.

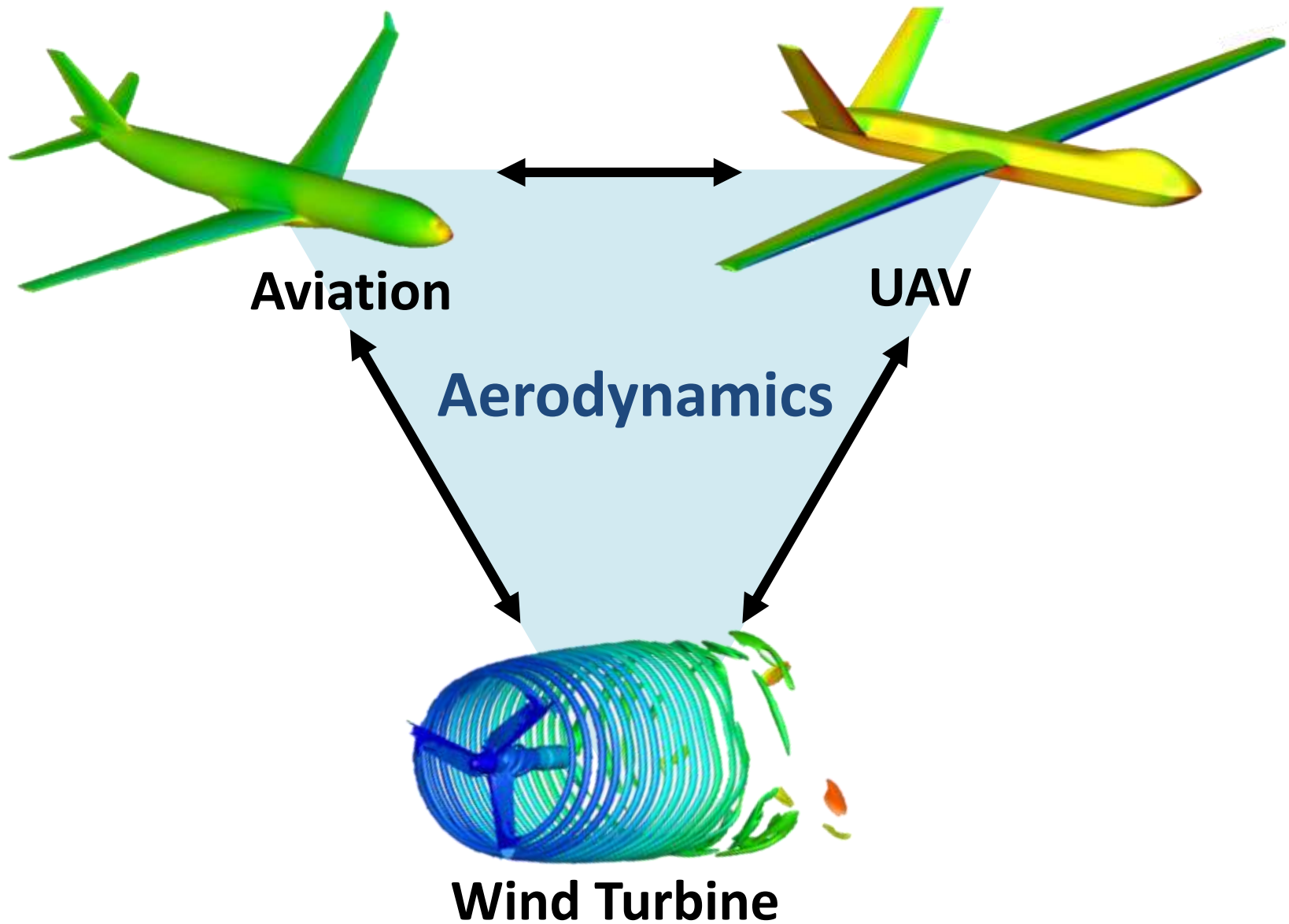
“Atmospheric icing is not limited to high latitudes. It can practically occur **anywhere & anytime.**”

“UAVs today are **not** all-weather capable.”



Icing affects planes, rotorcraft,
power lines, wind turbines, ...

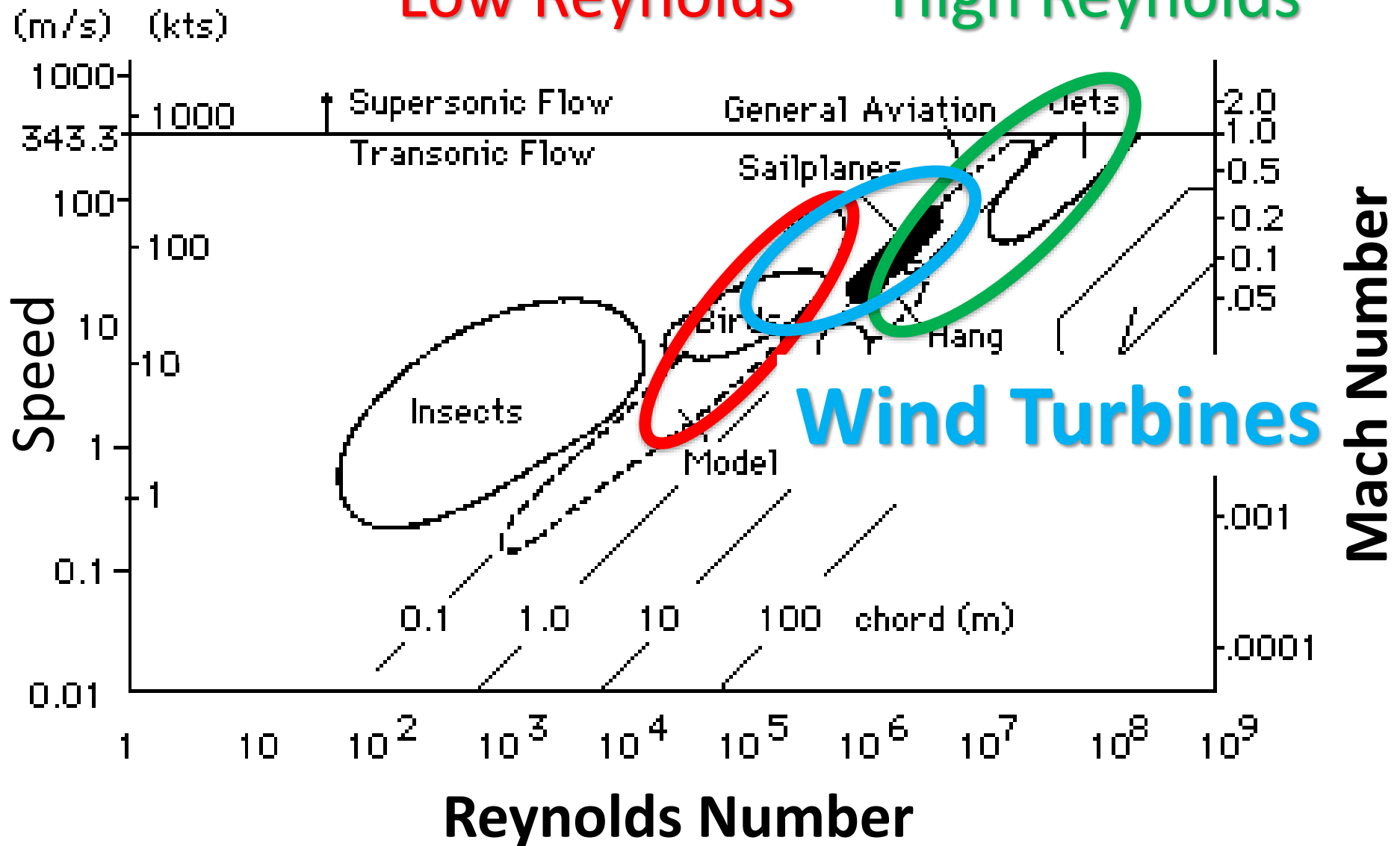




UAVs vs Aviation

Low Reynolds

High Reynolds



„A toolbox alone, does not make a handyman!“

- German proverb

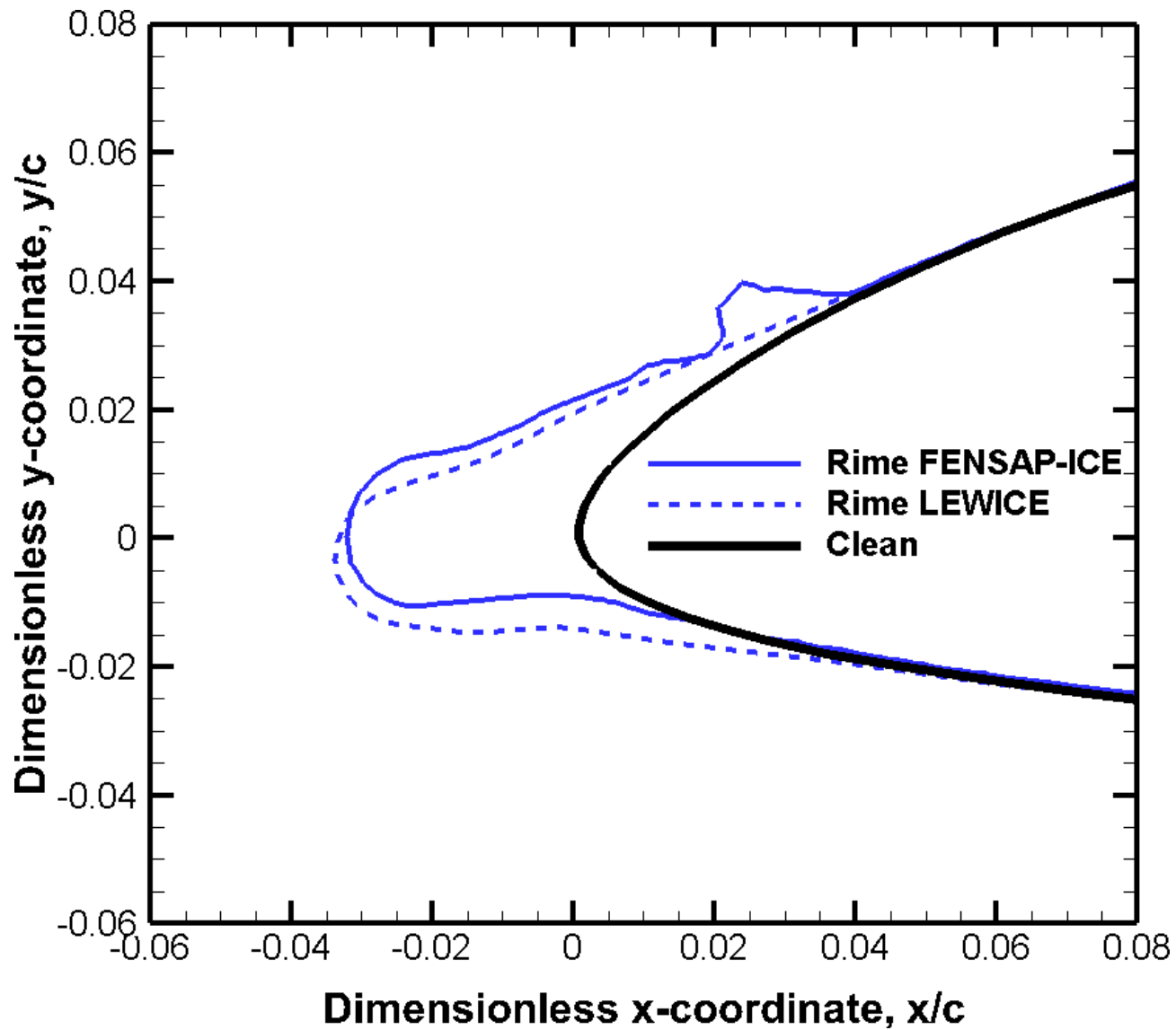


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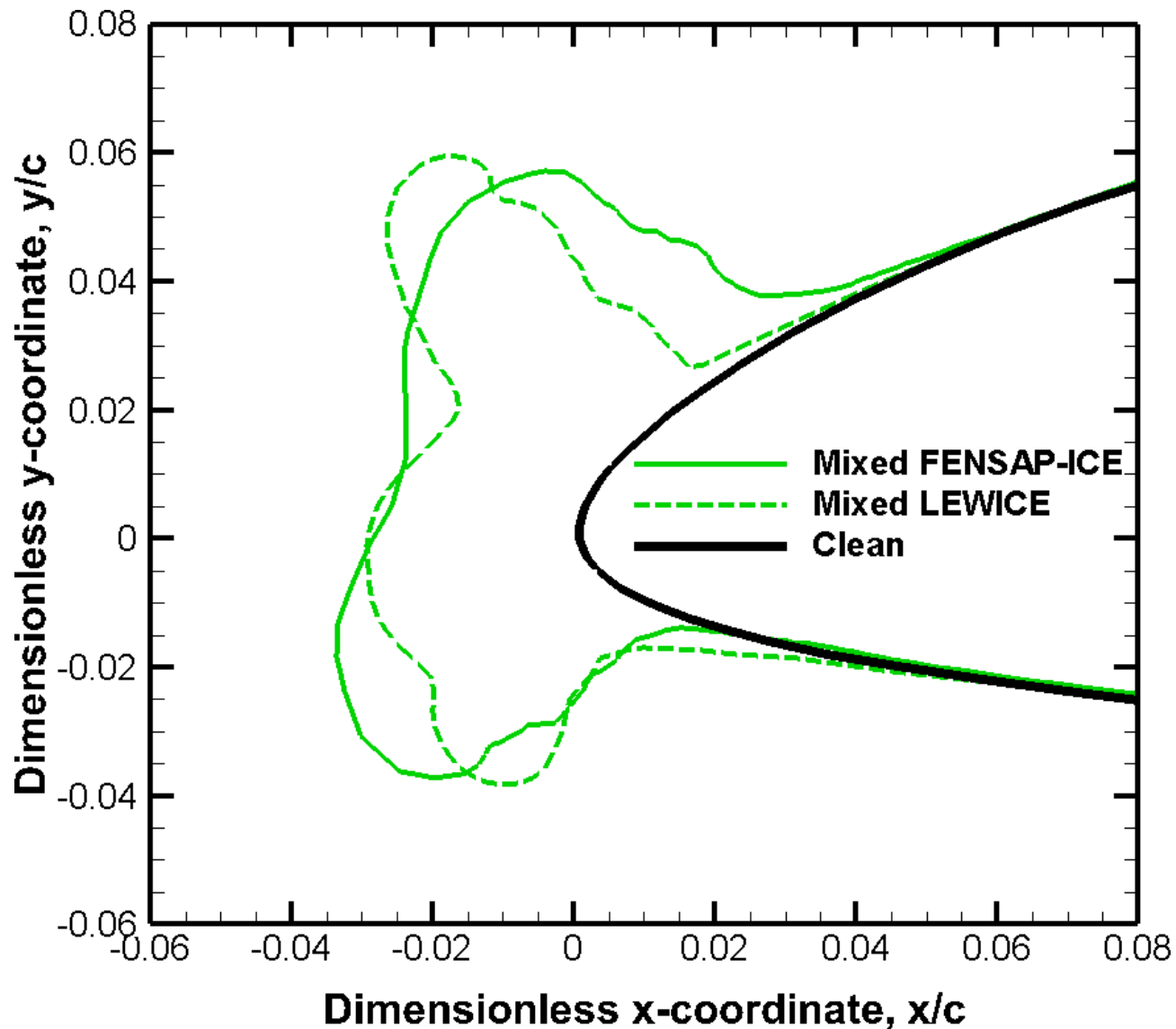
Rime Ice

NREL S826, $c=0.45$, $v=25\text{m/s}$, $\alpha=0^\circ$, $t=40\text{min}$, $T=-2^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{MVD}=30\mu\text{m}$, $\text{LWC}=0.34$



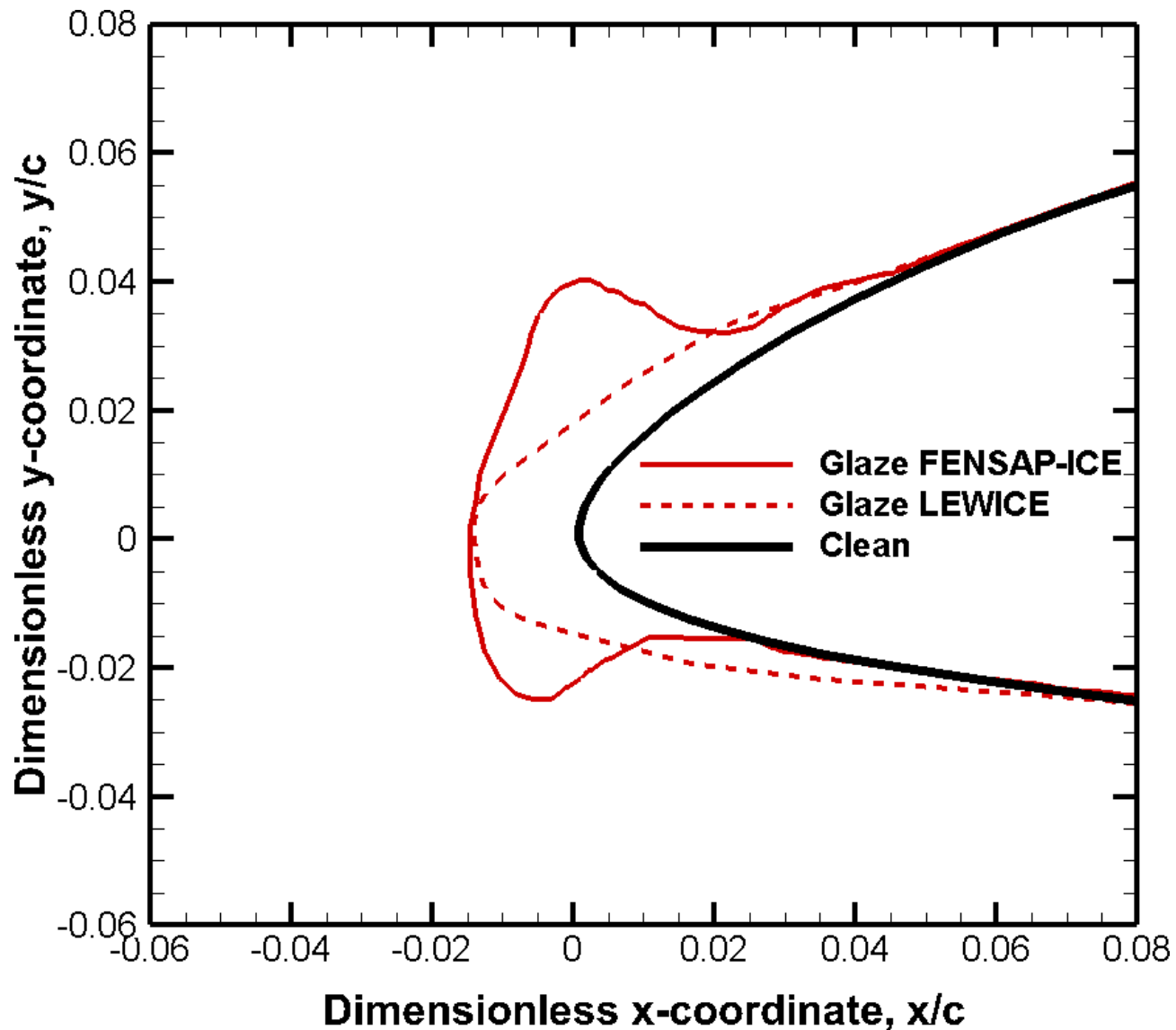
Mixed Ice

NREL S826, $c=0.45$, $v=40\text{m/s}$, $\alpha=0^\circ$, $t=40\text{min}$, $T=-5^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{MVD}=30\mu\text{m}$, $\text{LWC}=0.55$

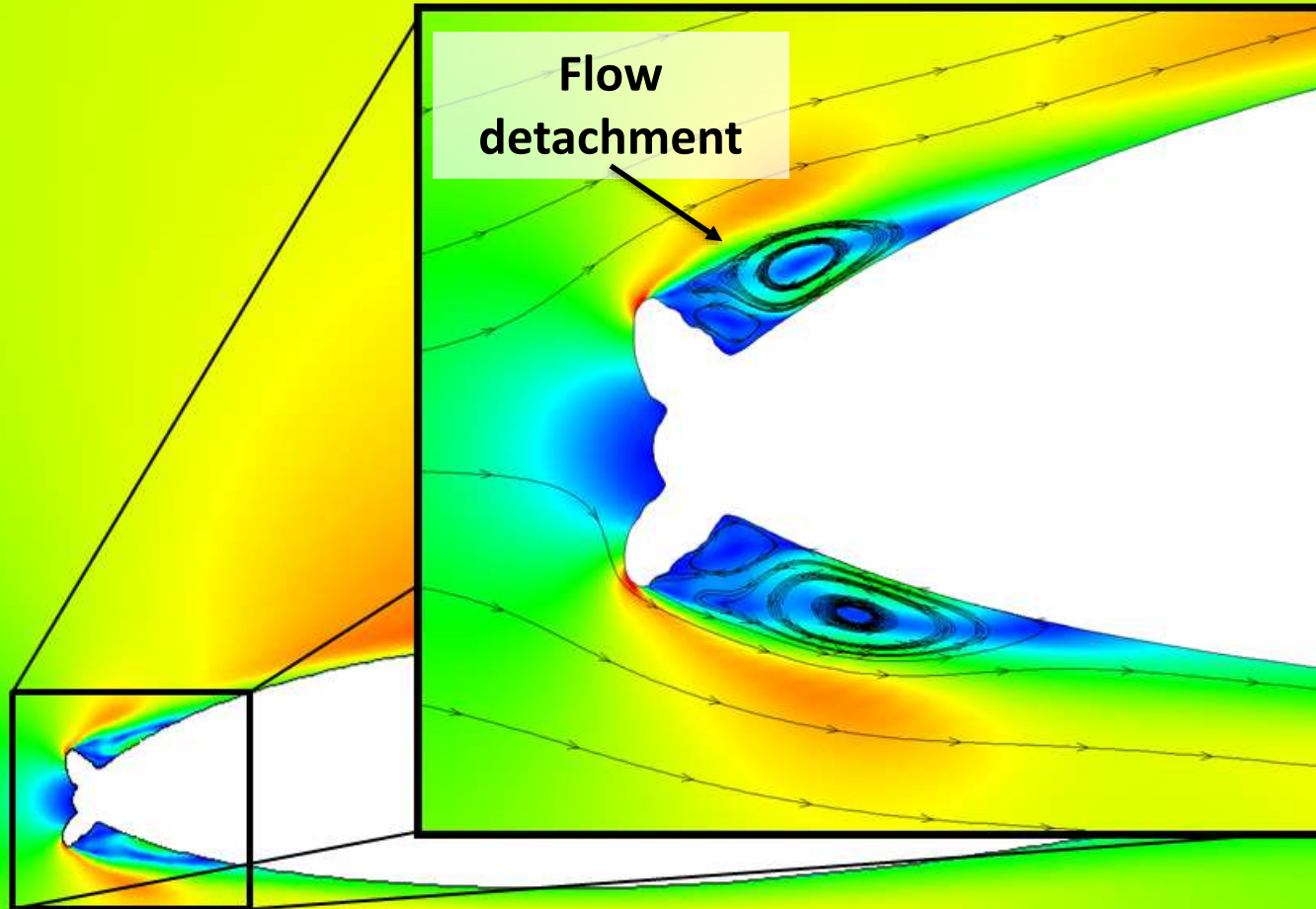


Glaze Ice

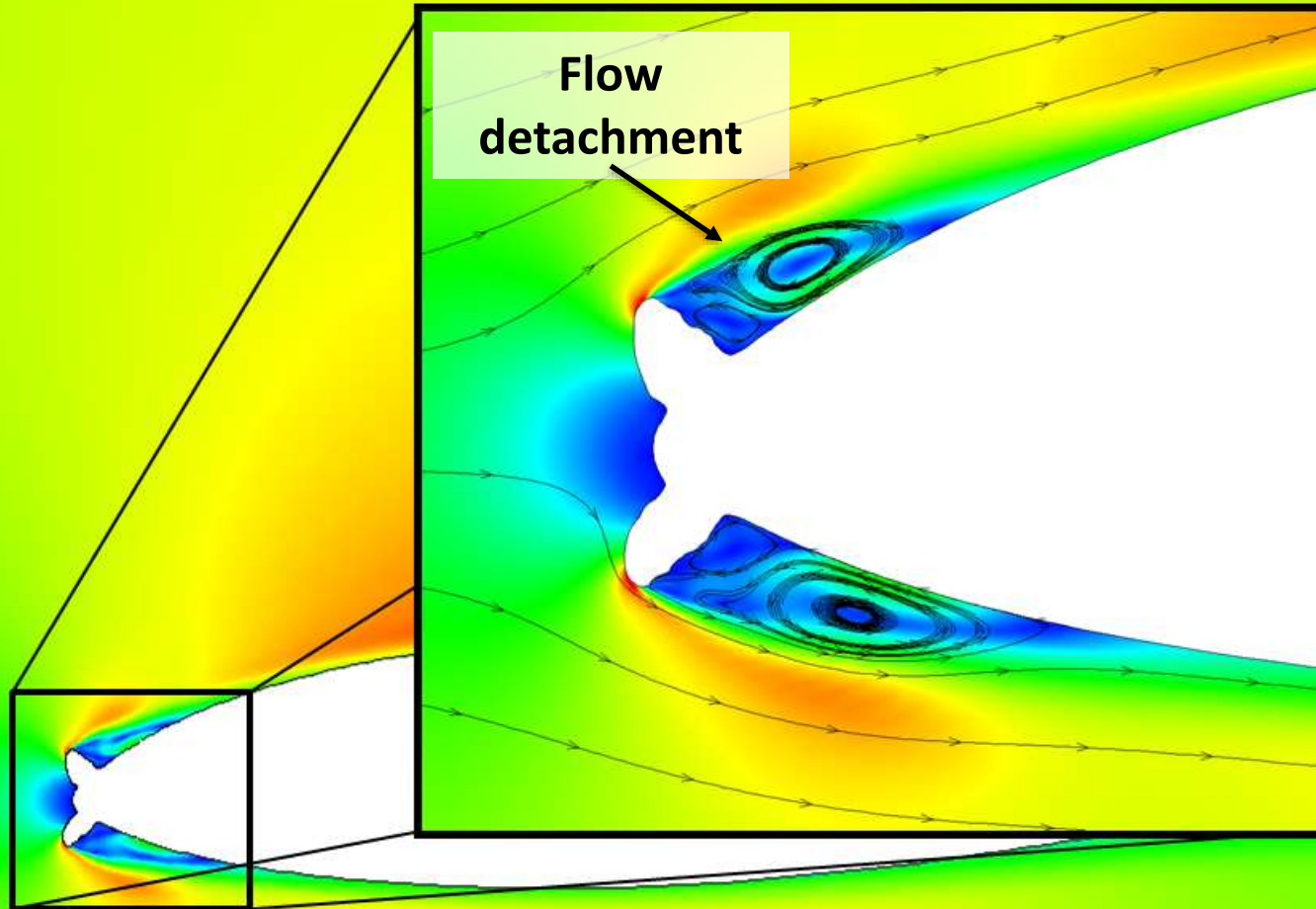
NREL S826, $c=0.45$, $v=40\text{m/s}$, $\alpha=0^\circ$, $t=40\text{min}$, $T=-5^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{MVD}=30\mu\text{m}$, $\text{LWC}=0.55$



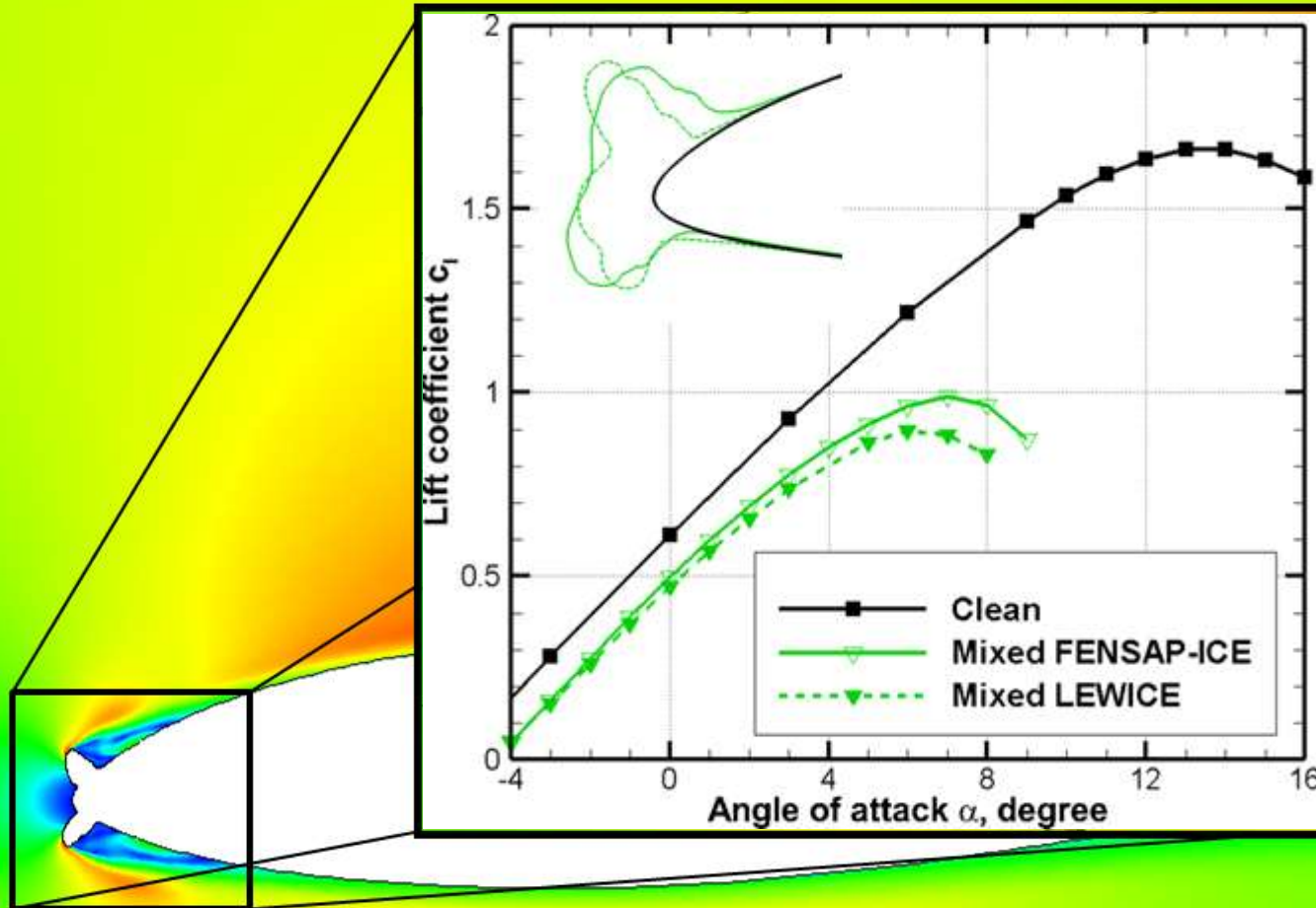
Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)

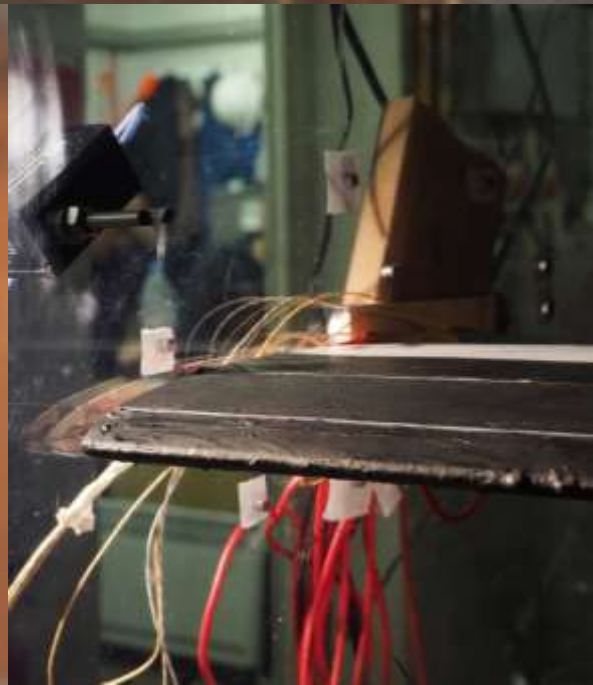


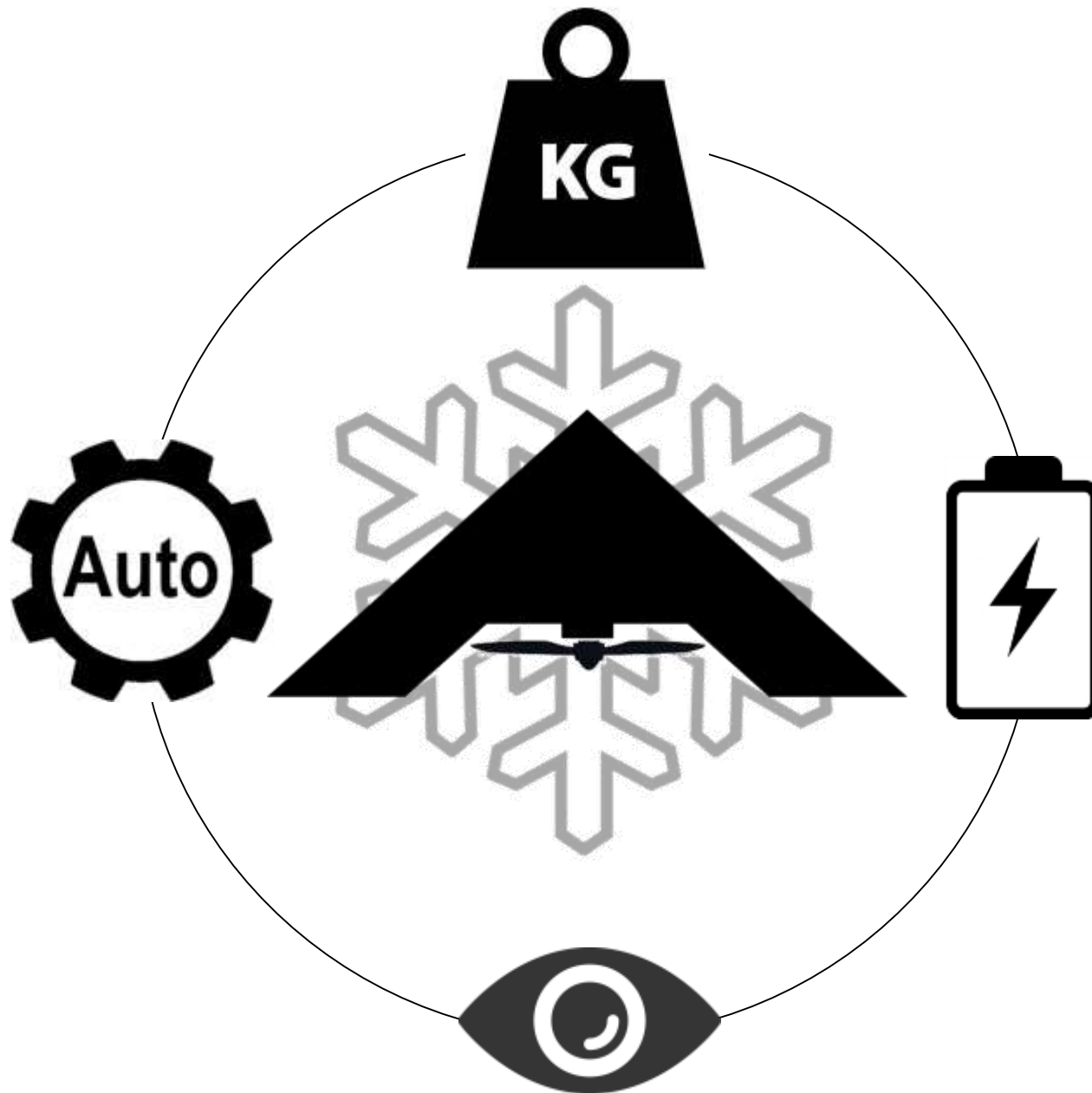
Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)



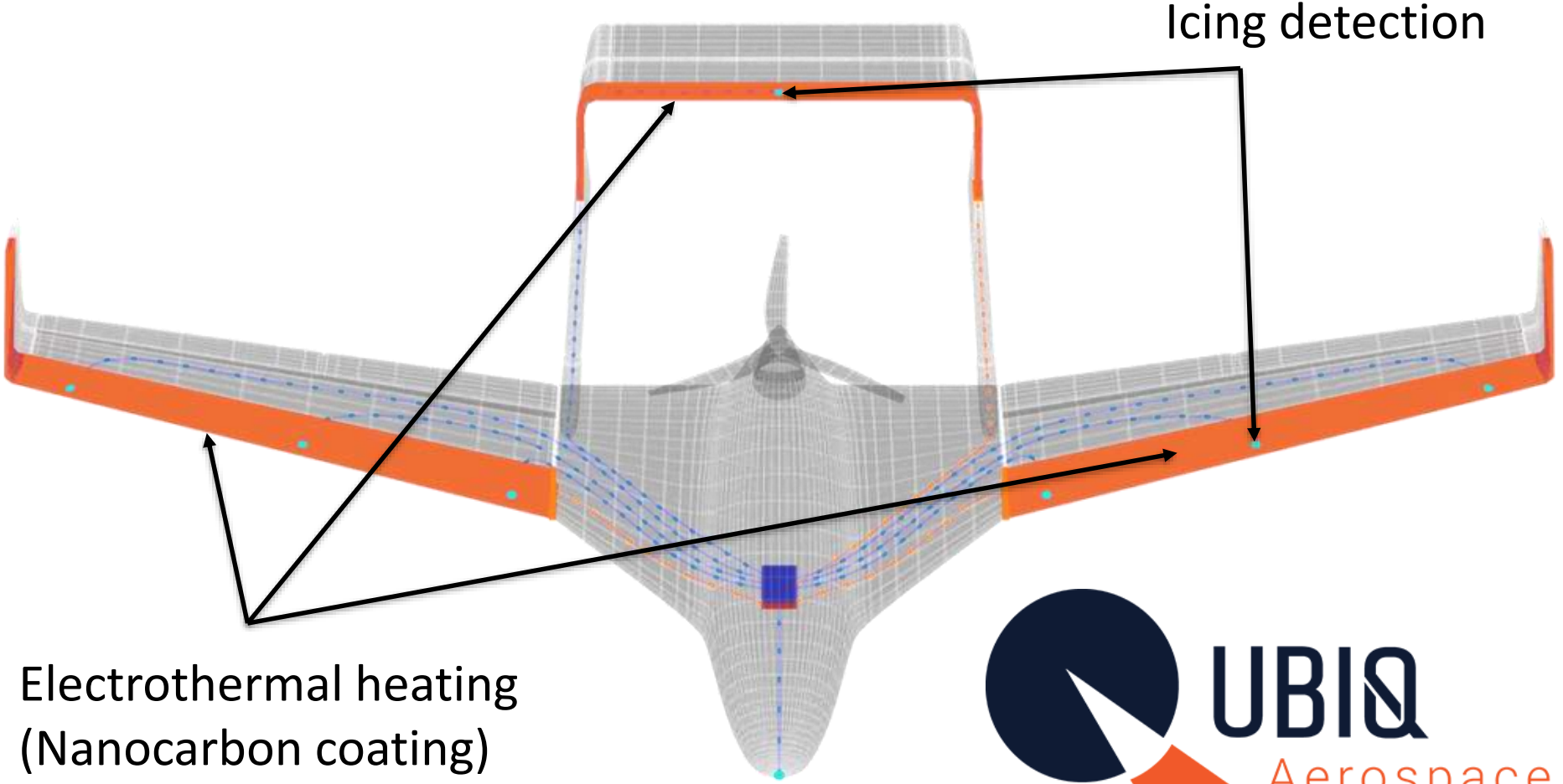
Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)







Icing Protection System



Icing detection

Electrothermal heating
(Nanocarbon coating)



Conclusions

- UAVs have many opportunities in cold climate conditions.
- UAV icing is an emerging topic.
- Synergies between UAVs and wind energy:
 - Drone support for wind turbines
 - Icing modeling
 - Detection & mitigation technologies

