



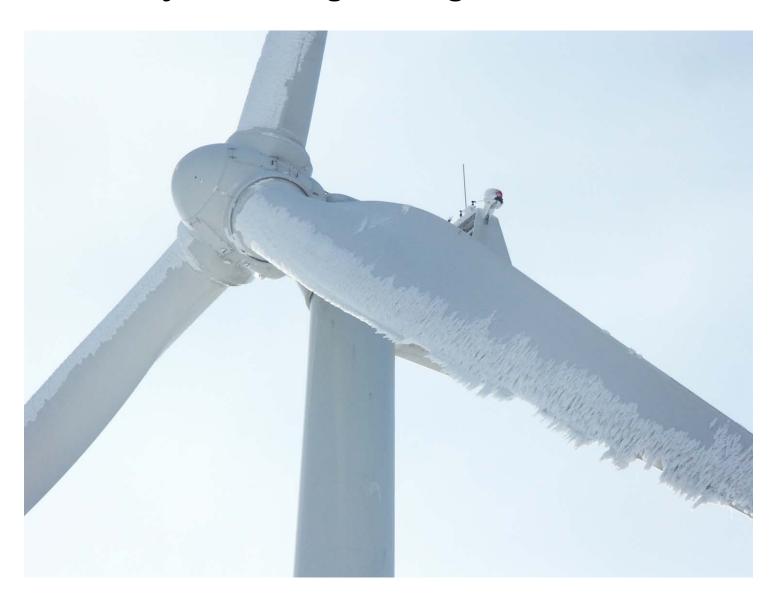
#### IEA RD&D Wind Task 19 - Wind Energy in Cold Climates

Göran Ronsten, WindREN



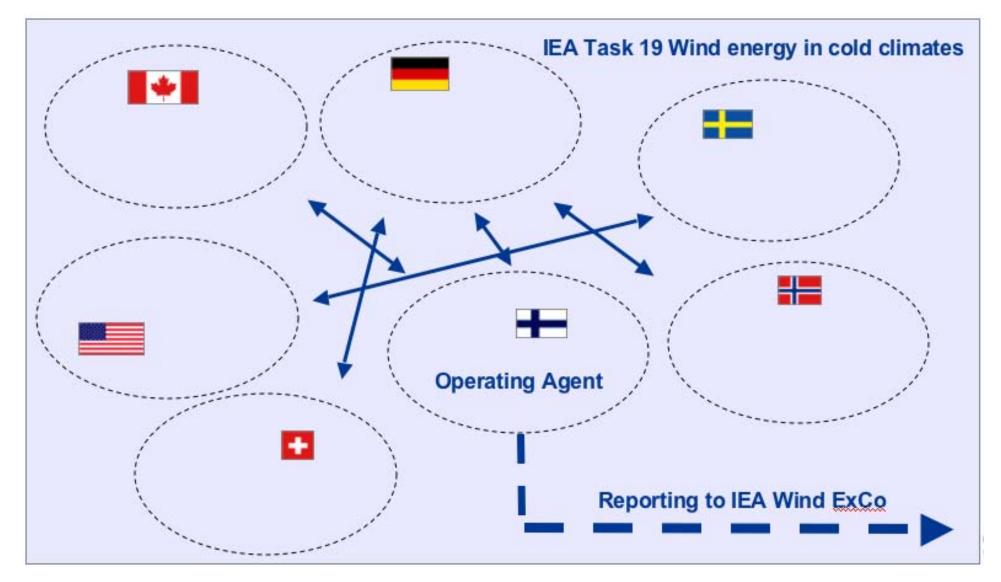


## A major challenge - icing of rotor blades



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IEA Task 19 collaboration since 2002, FMI initiated the Boreas conference series in 1992

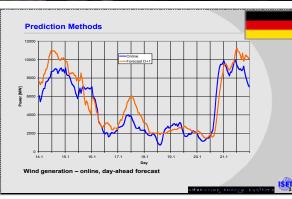




#### IEA RD&D Wind Task 19 – Wind Energy in Cold Climates

Each member country contributes with its own knowledge





7

Wind Energy Institute of Canada

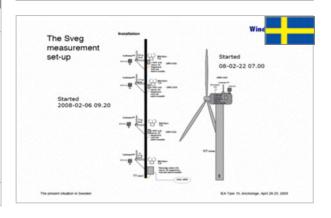
Aerial View

DEWI

Canada







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IEA RD&D Wind Task 19 - Wind Energy in Cold Climates



# IEA Task 19 har 10 mål (1-3)

**1. To collect information on ice mapping** and produce and verify ice maps for selected areas in order to ease and support the early phases of project development.

**Yes:** Uppsala Universities and SMHI's combined project and the Swedish Energy Agency's wind pilot projects.

**2. To collect information and experiences related to icing forecasts** with numerical weather models. This topic is expected to become more and more important as it also affects wind forecasts in cold climate regions.

Yes: Same as 1.

3. Find new solutions and thus improve the available methods for resource assessment and turbine operation at cold climate sites. Power supply, sensor options and detection of ice are focus areas.
Yes: IGUS, Insensys, CMS towards RMS-system.





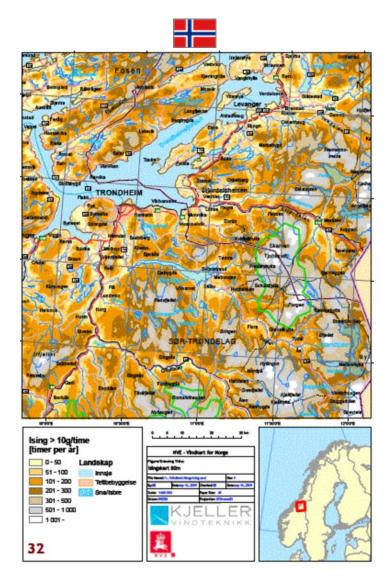


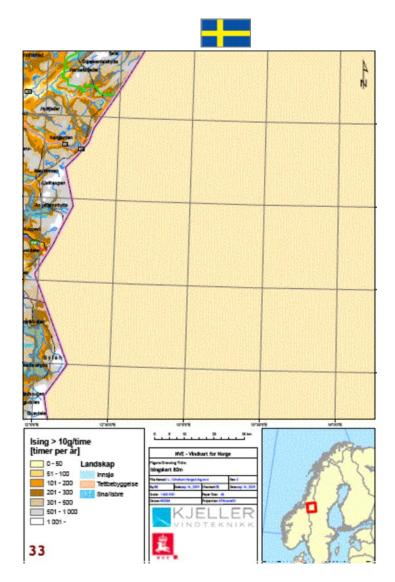






Icing data covering Sweden, results will not be presented for free





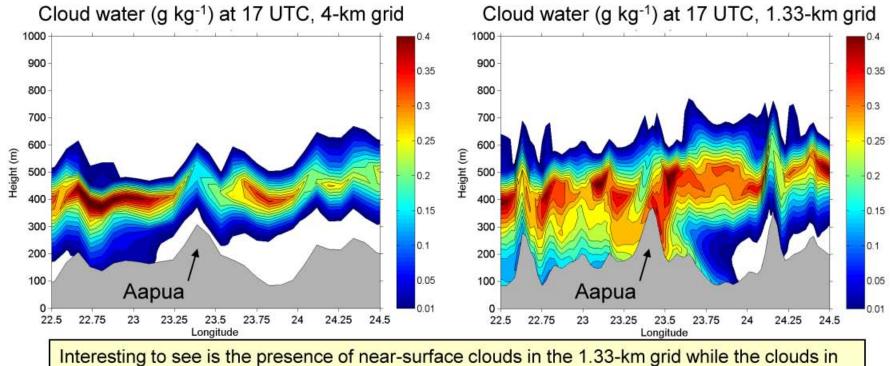


WeatherTech



# Mapping of icing using COAMPS, 2008-2012, R&D: 0.8 MEuro

An increase in horizontal resolution has a profound effect on the vertical structure of the simulated boundary layer.



Interesting to see is the presence of near-surface clouds in the 1.33-km grid while the clouds in 4-km grid are found at higher altitudes. Note in particular the high values of cloud water on the windward side of Aapua and at the top of the hill seen in the 1.33-km grid.

9 (11)





# IEA Task 19 har 10 mål (4-6)

4. Follow and collect up to date information from the current state of anti- and de-icing and coating solutions that are already available on the market or currently being developed.
Yes: many different products tested.

5. Review the current standards and recommendations from the cold climate point of view and identify the possible needs for updates.
Yes: GL has been contacted. Work is on-going.

6. Find and recommend improved methods to estimate the effects of ice on production and thus reduce the amount of incorrect estimates and the risks that are involved in cold climate wind energy projects currently. Verify the method on the basis of data from national projects according to the possibilities.

**No:** We're currently lacking competence to follow up on the experience gained by Staffan Meijer.

# Tools needed to predict, detect and remove icing





# De-/anti-icing systems

- 1. Black blades Not sufficient in low solar radiation conditions
- 2. WindWind/Skellefteå Kraft A developed JE-system, same as previously used on some 20 Bonus turbines (225 kW-1 MW)? Carbon fibre layer beneath the gelcoat.
- Enercon/Svevind Hot air based de-icing system. Official list price: 20 kEuro for 3 fans (20 kW). Will test de-icing during operation at Dragaliden and Silkomhöjden.
- 4. Nordex/LM/Dong Energy Hydrophobic coatings and control system development to avoid ice build up.
- 5. EcoTEMP/o2VK/Vestas Foil based anti-icing system
- 6. Kelly/MW-Innovation/o2VK/Vestas Foil based anti-icing system
- 7. Goodrich Foil based anti-icing system, yet to be deployed?





# IEA Task 19 har 10 mål (7-10)

7. Clarify the significance of extra loading that ice and cold climate induce on wind turbine components and disseminate that result.
Yes: At least one of the wind pilot projects (o2 Vindkompaniet) contains work in this field.

#### 8. Initiate a market survey for cold climate wind technology,

including wind farms, remote grid systems and stand-alone systems. **No:** The work has been ongoing without success since 2002. How to make MAKE and BTM interested in this market segment?

**9. Improve the understanding of the risks** and the mitigation strategies for the problem of **ice throw** from wind turbines at cold climate sites.

No: No new work currently planned or available.

10. Update state-of-the-art report and update the expert group study on applying wind energy in cold climates to guidelines.Yes: These tasks are planned to be carried out.



# WIND ENERGY IN COLD CLIMATES

#### Index

#### About the project:

- Objectives of the project
- Participants
- Project's extranet pages Restricted access



Wind Turbine at Aapua-fjell Sweden. Photo by Kent Larsson, ABvee.

#### Links:

- Measuring and forecasting atmospheric icing: COST 727
- Conference: Winterwind 2008

   Wind Energy in Cold Climate (Norrköping, Sweden)
- International Workshop on Atmospheric Icing on Structures: <u>IWAIS</u> and

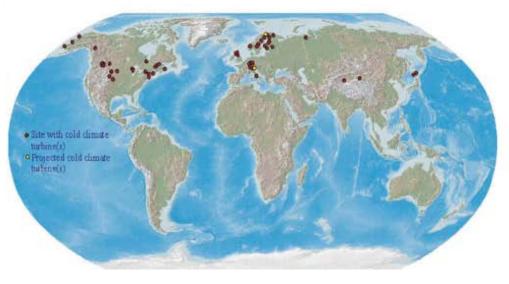
#### IEA Wind R,D&D Task 19

This is the home page of an International Energy Agency collaboration called Wind Energy in Cold Climates, under R,D&D Wind <a href="http://IEAwind.org">http://IEAwind.org</a> The purpose of this project is to gather and provide information about wind turbine icing and low temperature operation.

The new 2009 version of <u>State-of-the-art of wind energy in cold climates</u> (<u>pdf</u>) is available. The report produced within the Task 19 summarises existing experiences in wind energy production in cold climates.

Also the new version of <u>Recommendations for wind energy developers in</u> <u>cold climates (pdf)</u> is available. The recommendations included in the report are intended to guide wind energy developers to a position where uncertainties related to cold climate issues are reduced to a minimum.

#### Wind turbines operating in cold or icing climate worldwide



# Information (TO BE UPDATED...):

- Publications
- Operational Experience
- Technical solutions in use
- Measurements & Instruments
- Knowledge on climatic conditions and resources



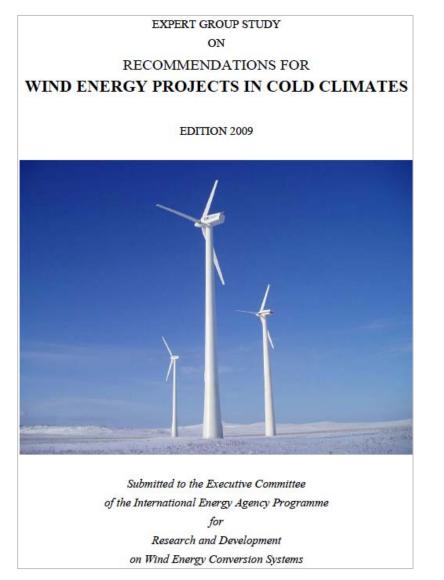
Control anemometer and wind vane at Olostunturi-fjell Finland

Send us information about icing and low



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## Rapporter på http://arcticwind.vtt.fi/





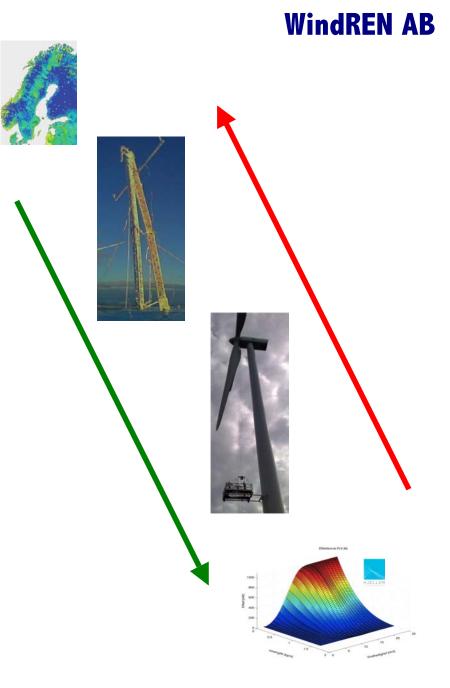
#### State-of-the-art of wind energy in cold climates

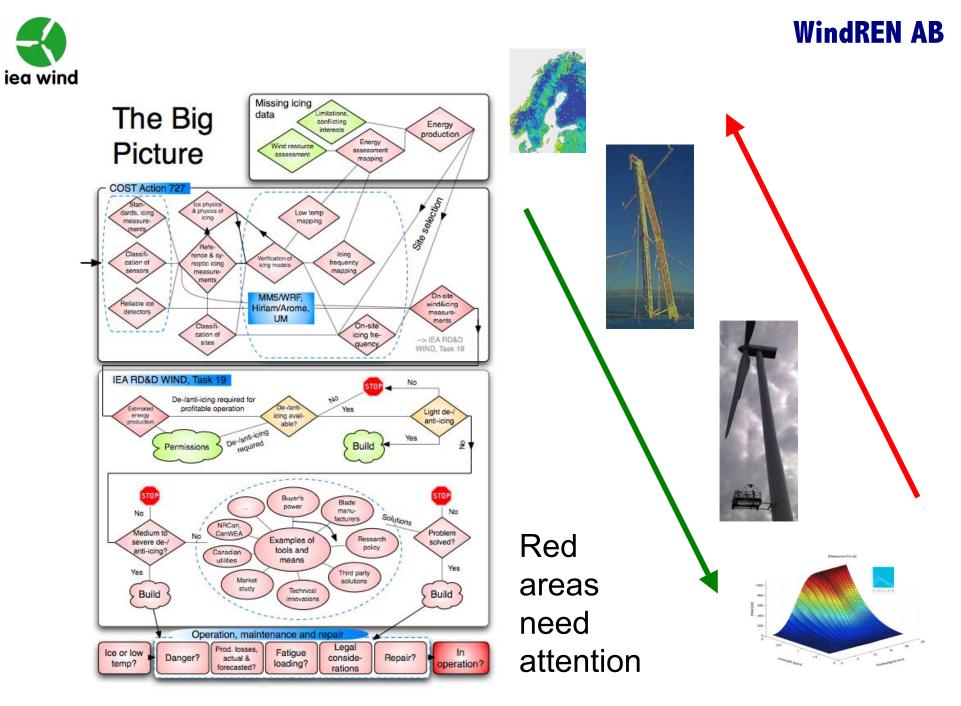
T. Laakso, I. Baring-Gould, M. Durstewitz, R. Horbaty A. Lacroix, E. Peltola, G. Ronsten, L.Tallhaug, T. Wallenius

August 7th, 2009



# If it's this easy why haven't we done it already?



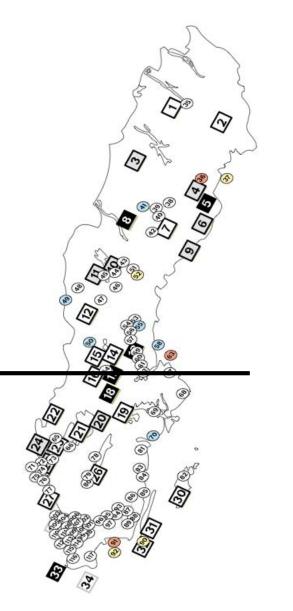




### Is there a market for cold climate technologies?

30 of 54 TWh large scale wind energy projects are planned to be deployed in Sweden's cold climate region (North)

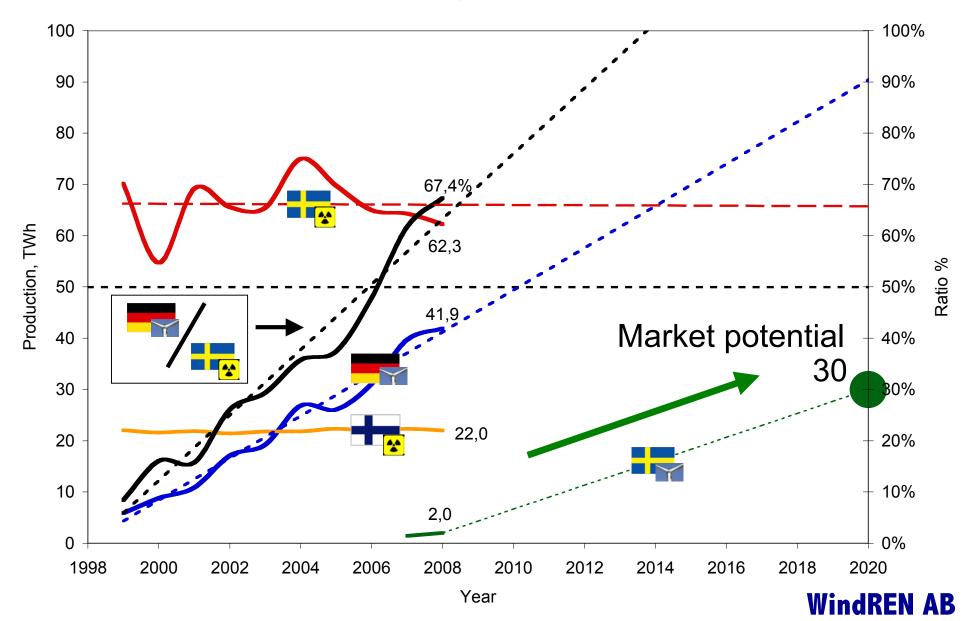
DN - 2009-03-12

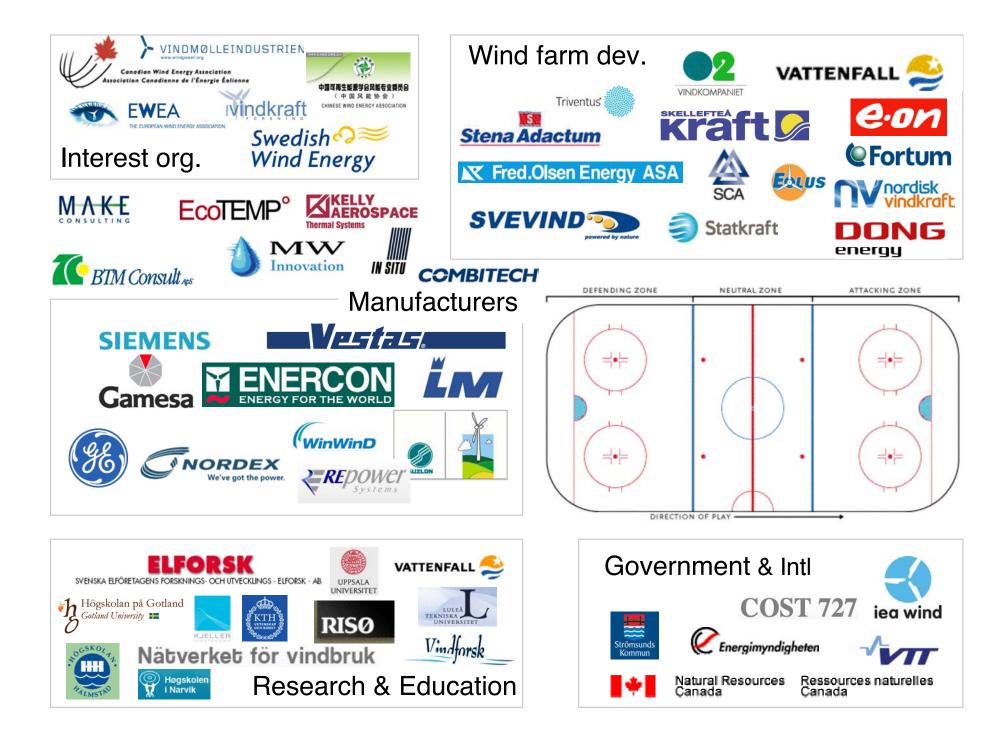


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## Market potential for wind energy in Sweden until 2020

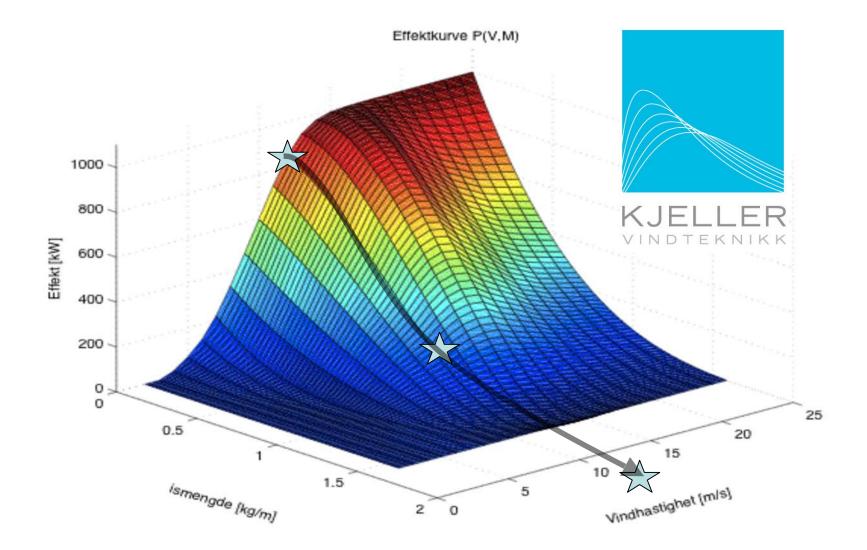
Annual German & Swedish wind energy & Swedish and Finnish nuclear production





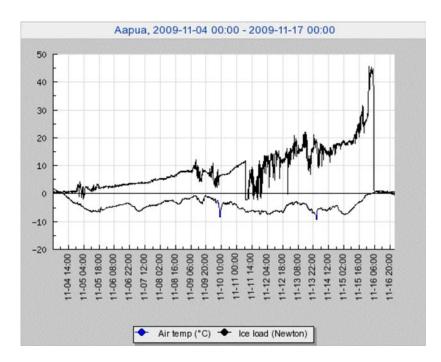


## **Power performance during icing conditions**



#### **Recent ice loads:**

• Aapua (Nov 4 – 16, 2009)

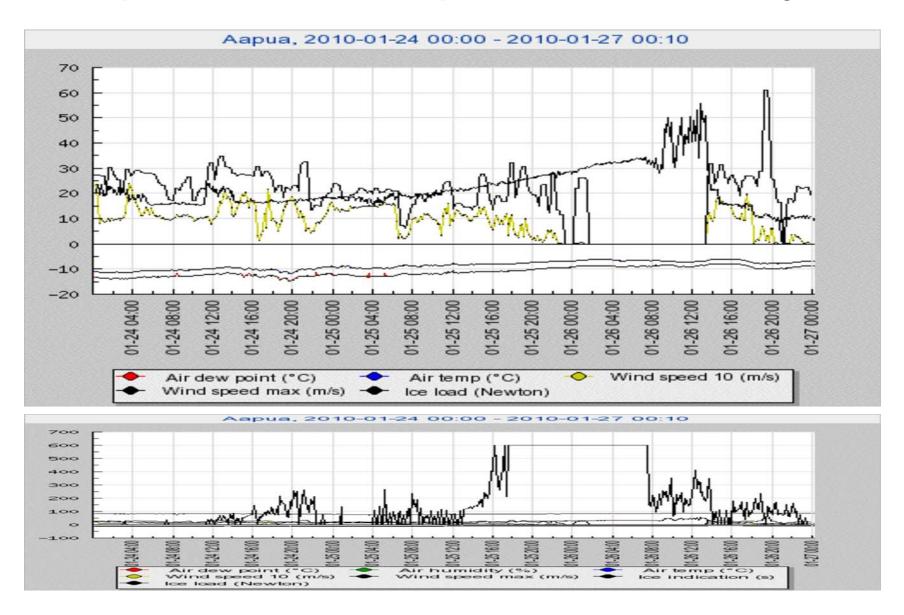


Ice load measured by IceMonitor from Combitech





## Aapua wind farm iced up, ice load and intensity





#### 1500 F Aapua 1, 2, ..., 2005-2009, P versus WS, summer P [kW] versus WS [m/s], winter -Median power [kW], summer Median power [kW], winter -----

#### >25% wintertime energy production losses, V82-1.5

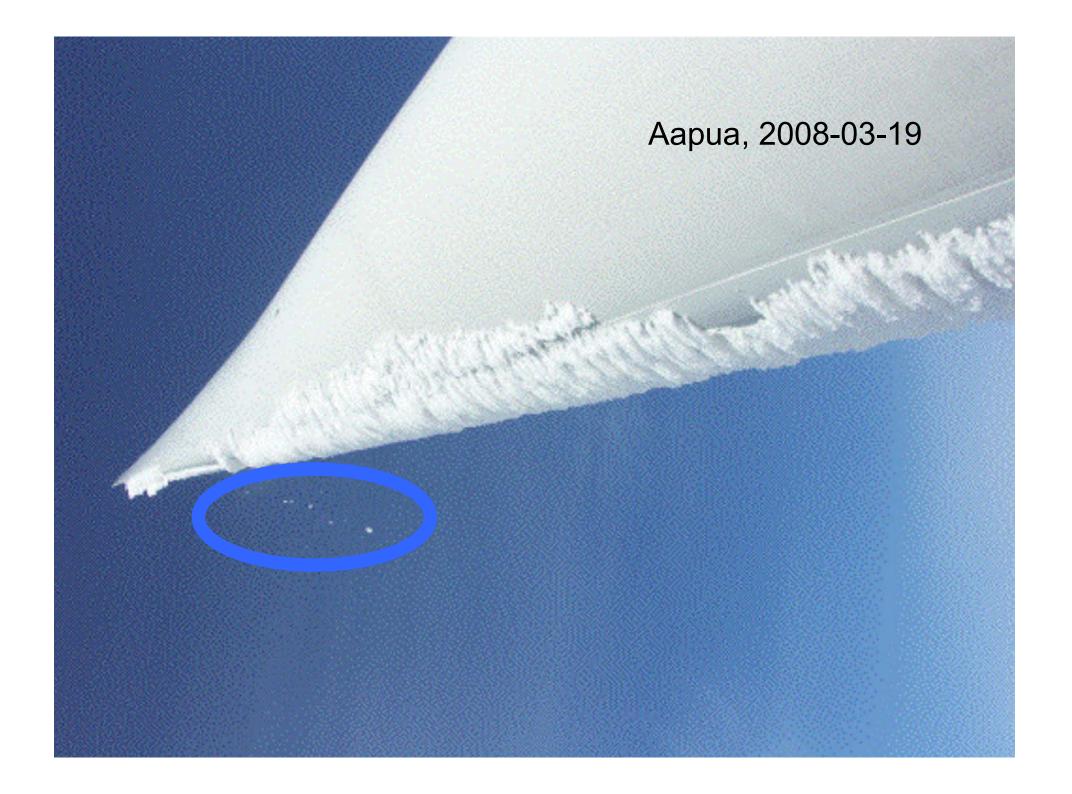






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Vintervind 2010, Feb 3-4 in Piteå





#### Safety distances due to the risc of ice throw (ref: WECO)

Figur 51. Rekommenderat riskavstånd för iskast när vindkraftverket är igång. Källa: WECO och DEWI.

$$d = (D + H) \cdot 1.5$$
 Rotating

58 (80)

Figur 52. Rekommenderat riskavstånd för iskast när vindkraftverket står stilla. Källa: WECO och DEWI.

 $d = v \frac{D/2 + H}{15}$ Standstill



#### WindREN AB

Lördag 29 december 2007



"– Jag vill påstå att det värsta ljudet kommer när det varit töväder och sedan slår om till kallt. Klara nätter verkar det vara som om ljudet går fram lättare."

LUDVIKA 5

Det fruktansvärda ljudet från vindsnurrorna förorsakar stort lidande för de boende i Örtjärn. Katrin Karlsson, här med sin man Janne Furunäs och barnen Emilia och Elina, träder nu fram och ger nu miljöproblemet ett ansikte. FOTO: FREDRIK LARSSON

# "Man blir vansinnig"

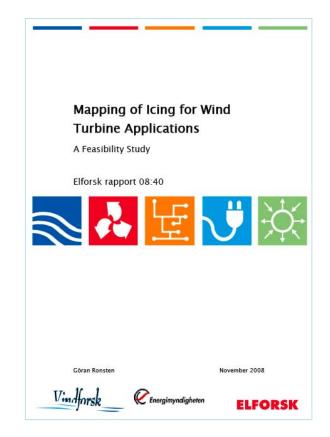
- Örtjärnsbor svårt störda av vindkraftverken



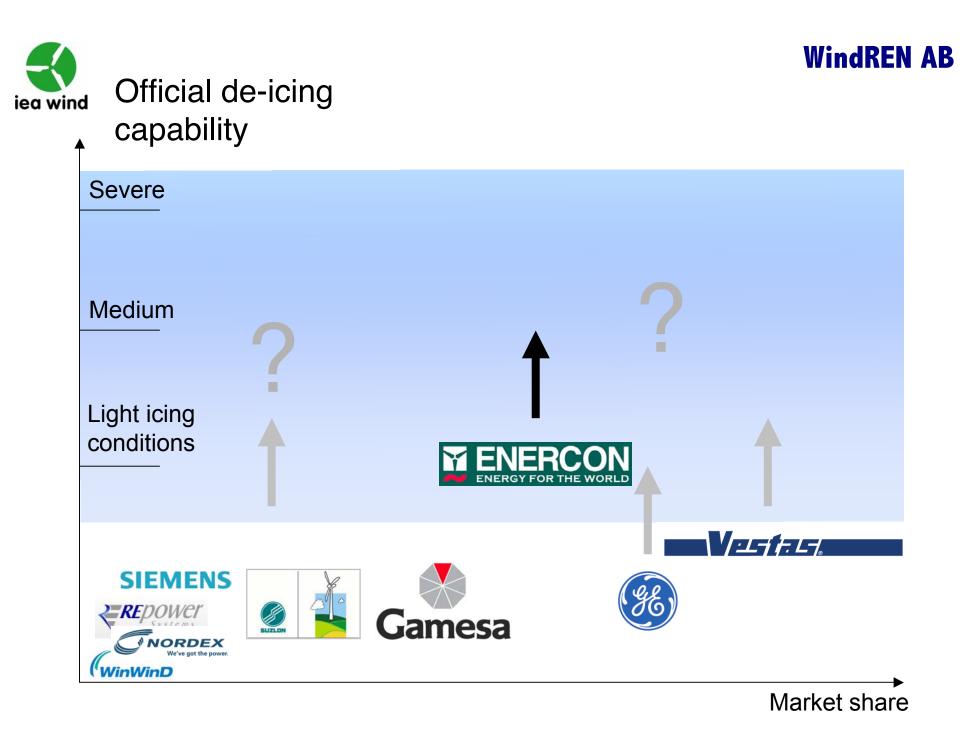
- Funding of RD&D\* of anti-/de-icing systems requires
- A market study, which requires
- Mapping of icing (not a quick fix)

A Catch 22 situation presented To TP WIND's WG2 in Brussels, Oct 2008

\* RD&D - Research, Development and Demonstration



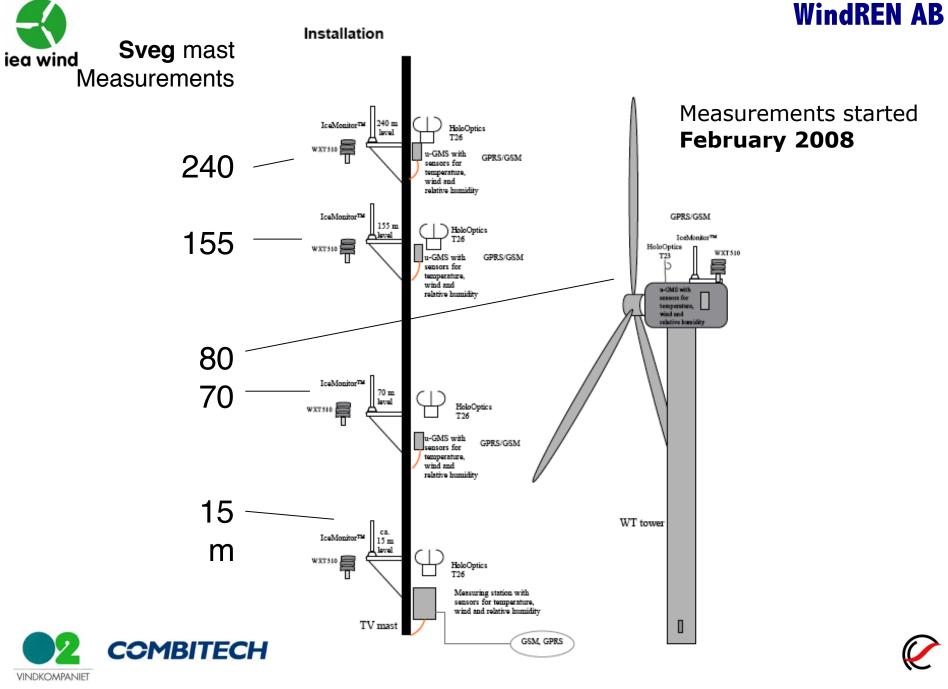
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# Sweden, funding has been granted for the following cold climate projects [kSEK]

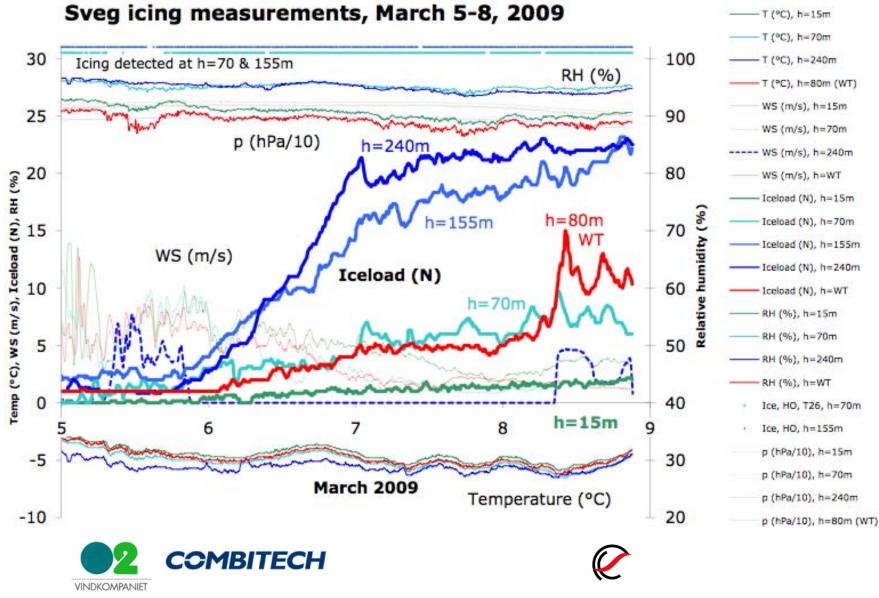
Mapping of Icing, Uppsala University, 2009-2012	8 000
Skellefteå Kraft - Anti-icing, 2007-2011	35 000
o2 Vindkompaniet - icing meas., anti-icing, 2008-2012	72 500
Svevind - 2 cold climate sites, investment subsidy, 2009-	115 000
Dong Energy - orography, coating and control, 2009-	26 000
Nordisk Vindkraft - Havsnäs, icing, foundation, 2009-	20 000
IEA Task 19 - Wind Energy in Cold Climates, 2009-2012	800
VindREN - Wind/Reindeer, 2009-2011	3 310
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Reindeer	2 332
Wind in forests, Uppsala University, 2009-2012	10 000
Total: 29.3 MEuro, 27.7 MEuro excl. forest and reindeer	293 000
* not including work in kind, 1 Euro = 10 SEK	



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#### wind Unique measurements of icing versus height



IEA RD&D Wind Task 19 - Wind Energy in Cold Climates

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#### **Conclusions with respect to icing**

- We've got started!
- Items in red need attention
- Relevant icing measurements at relevant heights for model verification of wind turbine specific icing do not yet exist
- Site specific modelling verification studies needed - to be followed by regional icing studies at 1 km resolution
- Detailed national mapping of icing is not yet a meaningful task
- Commercial de-/anti-icing systems not yet available for medium and severe icing conditions
- O&M issues to be looked into

