

CFD Modelling of Wind Turbine Icing

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- Wind turbine icing causes production losses and safety issues
- Weight and aerodynamic characteristics of accreted ice can induce substantial loads, potentially **damaging** the turbine

- More than 20% annual production loss due to icing estimated at some wind farms
- A. Lacroix estimates annual losses in Canada to be 200 M\$

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- Icing data is required for various purposes:
 - Resource assessment
 - IPS system design
 - IPS cost/benefit analysis
 - Instrumentation
 - Control systems

- Various approaches are possible:
 - On-site measurements
 - Numerical weather modeling
 - Experimental
 - CFD

• Wind turbines are exposed to a wide range of icing conditions



• Variability and uncertainty must be taken into account

Why CFD?

- Versatile
- Low cost
- Multiple levels of complexity can be considered
- Control of the icing conditions
- Data-rich results and post-processing possibilities



- Icing occurs when freezing droplets impinge on surfaces exposed to a cold airflow stream
- Ice accretion results in substantial distortions of the flow and heat transfer characteristics
 - Shape
 - Roughness



FENSAP-ICE: Icing Simulation System



FENSAP - Air Flow



- 3D, viscous, turbulent
- Accurate shear stresses and heat fluxes
- Steady or unsteady
- Variable roughness: crucial for icing and performance analysis
- Particle tracking using Monte Carlo ice throw simulations

DROP3D - Impingement and Shadow Zones



- 3D water concentration model
- Delimits impingement <u>and</u> shadow zones automatically

ICE3D - Ice Accretion and Water Runback

• 3D ice growth based on surface water thermodynamics

- Computes IPS power requirements
- Automatic iced grid generation for performance penalties

- Large performance database publicly available
- Experimental measurements: NASA Ames 80 x 120 ft. wind tunnel
- Other CFD simulations in the literature available for comparison



http://wind.nrel.gov/amestest/





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Performance Degradation: Effect of the Icing Conditions



Performance Degradation: Icing Event Duration - Ice Class



- The exploration of the icing envelope requires a large amount of simulations
- Blade Element Momentum theory, combined with 2D CFD, allow **fast** computation of rotor performance



• NREL Phase VI rotor: 3D vs. 2D-BEM (w/o 2D performance correction)



- To further increase the number of solutions, one applies Proper Orthogonal Decomposition (POD)
- POD extracts modes (eigenvalues) from a set of snapshots
- Reduced Order Modeling then drastically reduces the computation time of intermediate solutions

CFD	Computation
CFD	24hours on 64CPUs
ROM	A few seconds on 1 CPU







• Results for any intermediate condition can be obtained by ROM



• NREL Phase VI icing power map



• NREL Phase VI IPS power requirements map



• Efficient IPS cost/benefit analysis



Water Concentration -

Towards Winterwind 2014...

- CFD can yield **extensive** performance datasets
- Techniques like ROM allow extremely **fast predictions** (once the snapshots are calculated)
- Many possibilities beyond wind resource assessment:
 - Icing protection system cost-benefit analysis
 - Optimal operation control during icing events
 - Enrich on-site measurements
- CFD can play a **significant role** in tackling wind turbine icing issues

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