

1,500 operational Years of Icing on Wind Turbines – A Long Term Study

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February 3rd, 2015

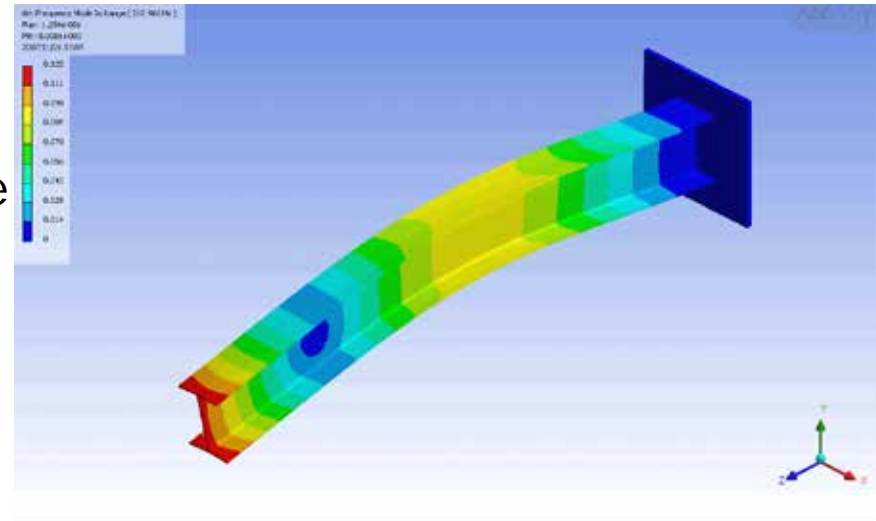
Content

- § The essence out of over 1500 machine year of rotor blade monitoring and ice detection
- § Comparison between different icing situations
- § Quantified measurements and examples
- § Different requirements for ice detection

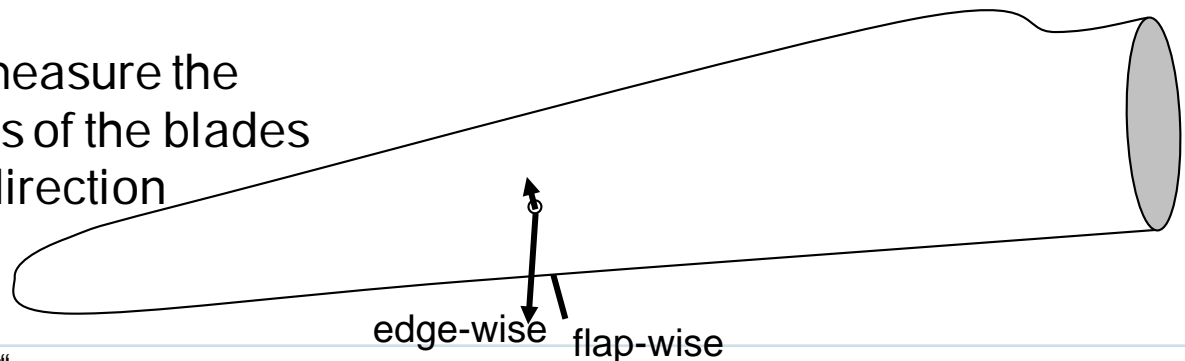


Measurement Principal: Natural Oscillations

- § Blades are regarded as flexural oscillator
- § The natural frequencies decrease with accumulated ice mass
- § Frequency deviation is an indicator for the amount of the ice formation
 - § Calibration via test with artificial mass on real turbine

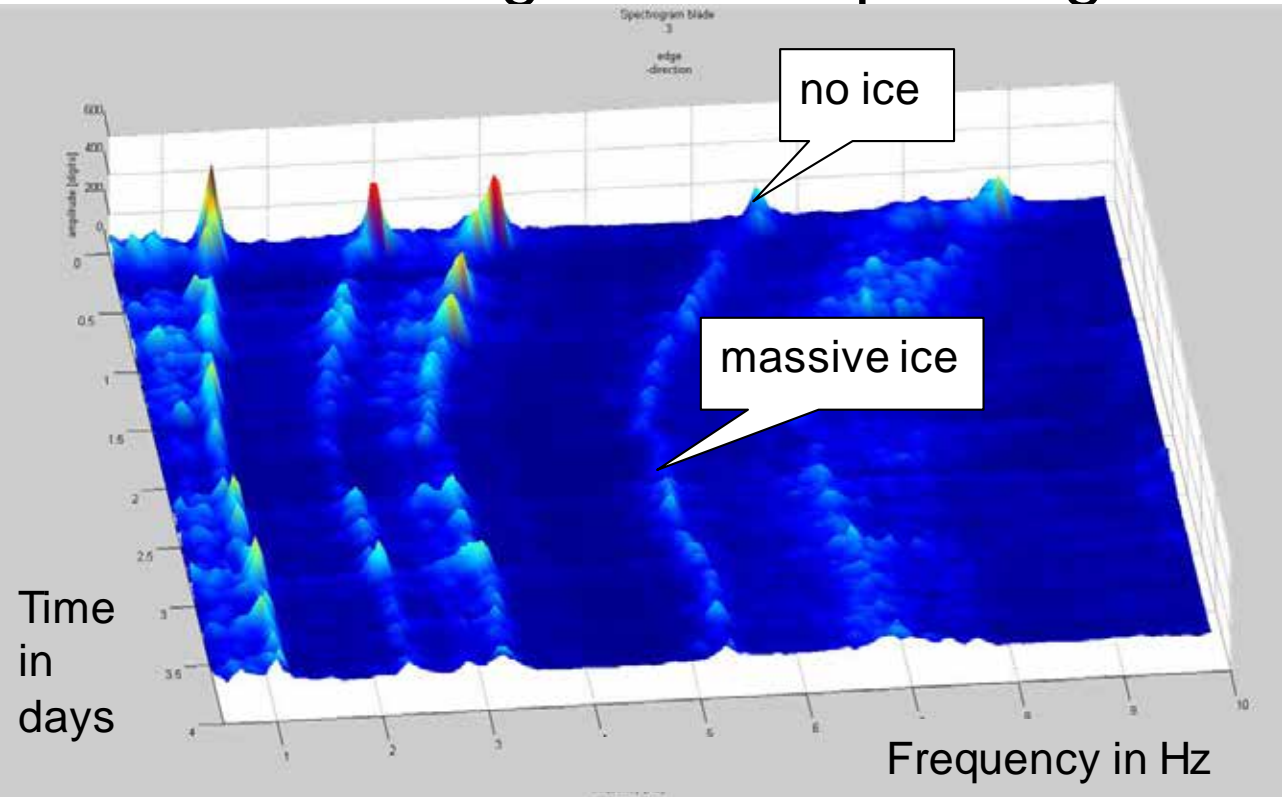


- § Accelerometers measure the natural oscillations of the blades in edge and flap direction



Source: Wikipedia, „Biegeschwinger“

Extreme icing event - spectrogram

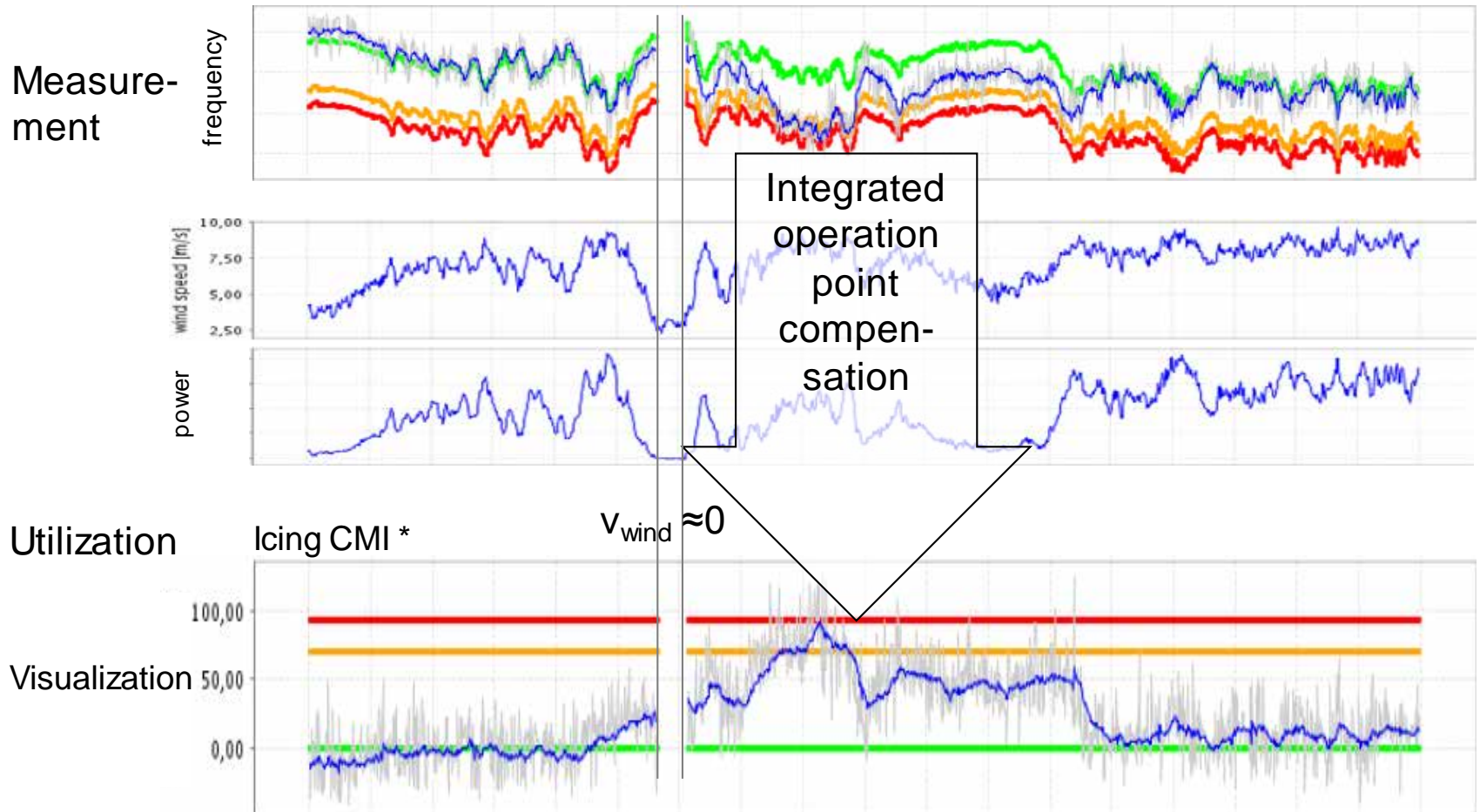


Icing event with over 250 kg ice per blade

§ All natural oscillations decrease due to ice

§ Blades natural frequencies as well as whole rotor natural frequencies

Compensation of operational influences



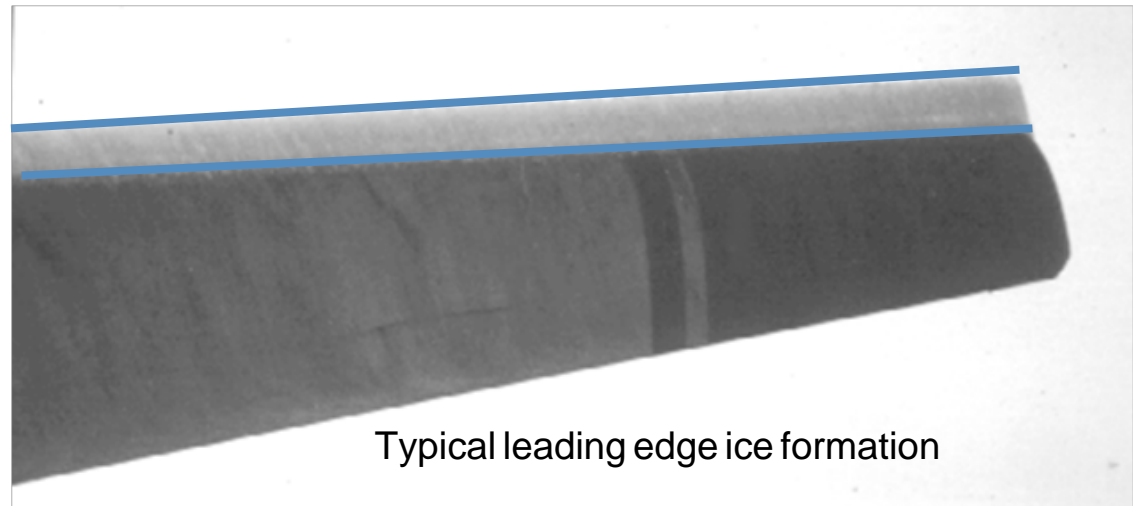
blue – measurement data; green – no ice, yellow – slight ice formation, warning; red – ice formation, alarm

* Condition Monitoring Index

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Ice build-up: Running vs. stopped turbine

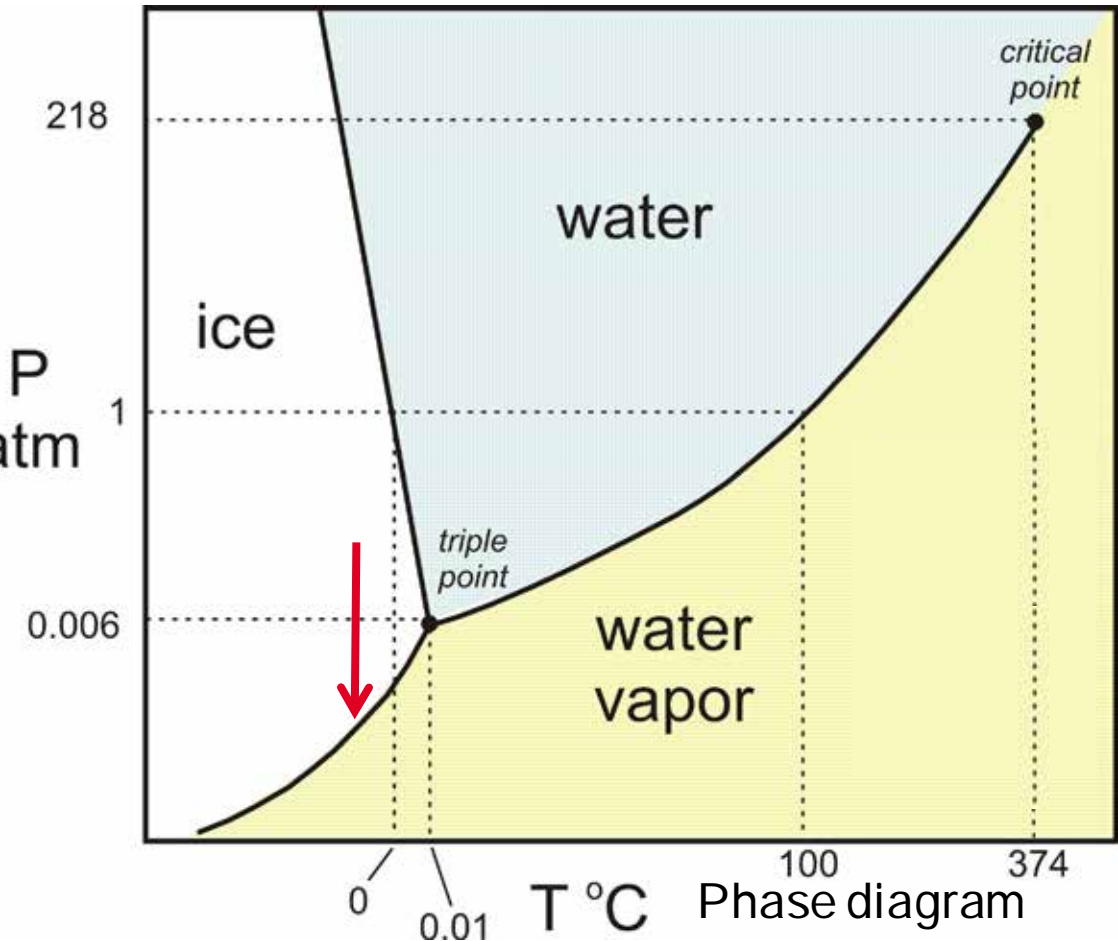
- § Blade of running turbine sweeps bigger surface in same time than stopped turbine
- § Ice build up of the running turbine is faster than for the stopped turbine
- § Measurement of ice build up on the nacelle can be misleading and à **Alarm too late**



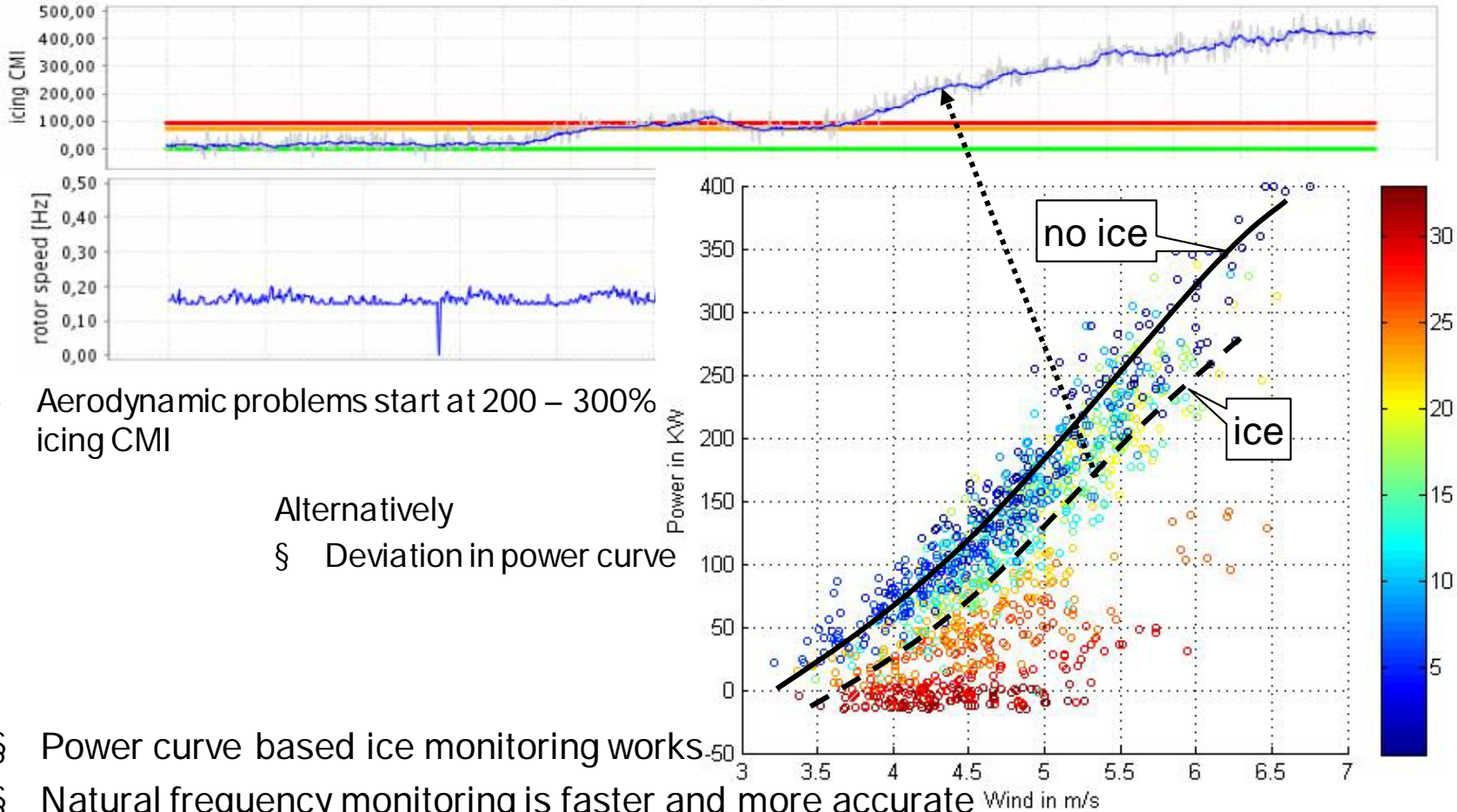
Thickness of ice formation increases along the blade radius due to circumferential velocity

Sublimation: Low temperature + high wind speed

- § Low pressure on blade suction side due to high wind speed and high blade tip speed
- § Sublimation of ice due to decreasing pressure
- § Ice loss on the running turbine is faster than for the stopped turbine
- § Measurement of ice build-up on the nacelle can be misleading and à **Alarm too long**



Icing trendline vs. operational parameters



Typical Ice Formation: On the leading edge

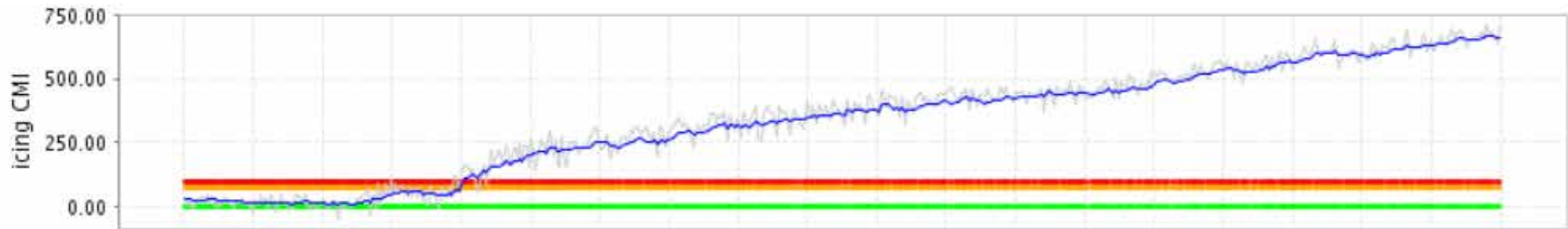


Ice formation with high density



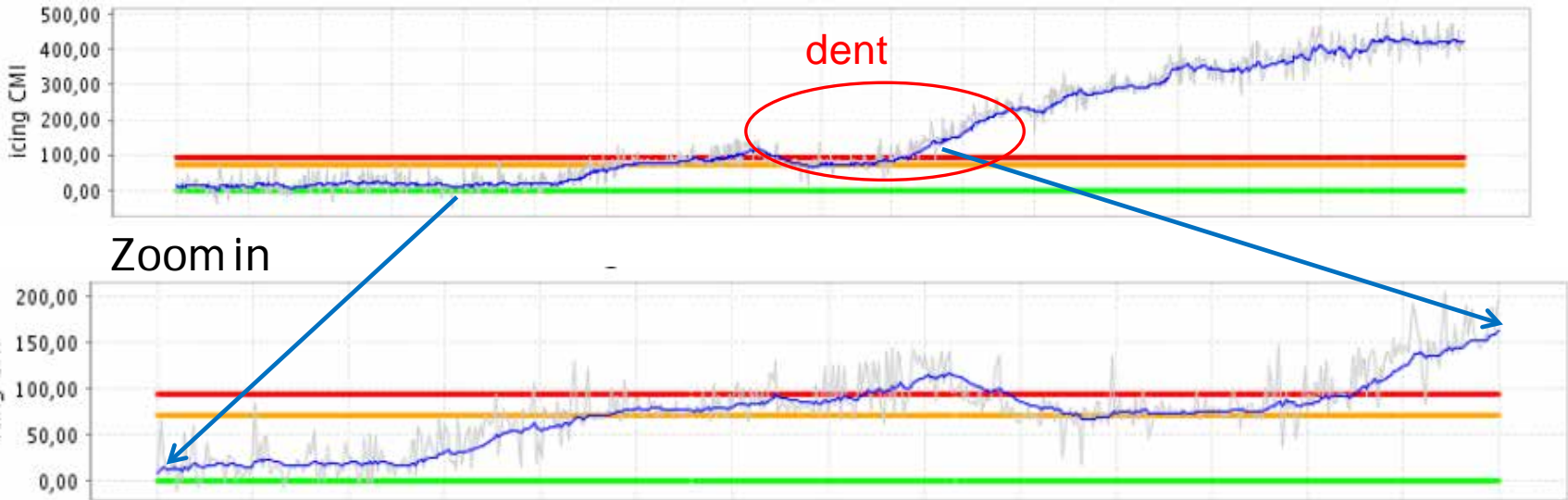
Ice throw critical at a thickness of about 2 cm

Extreme icing event, example



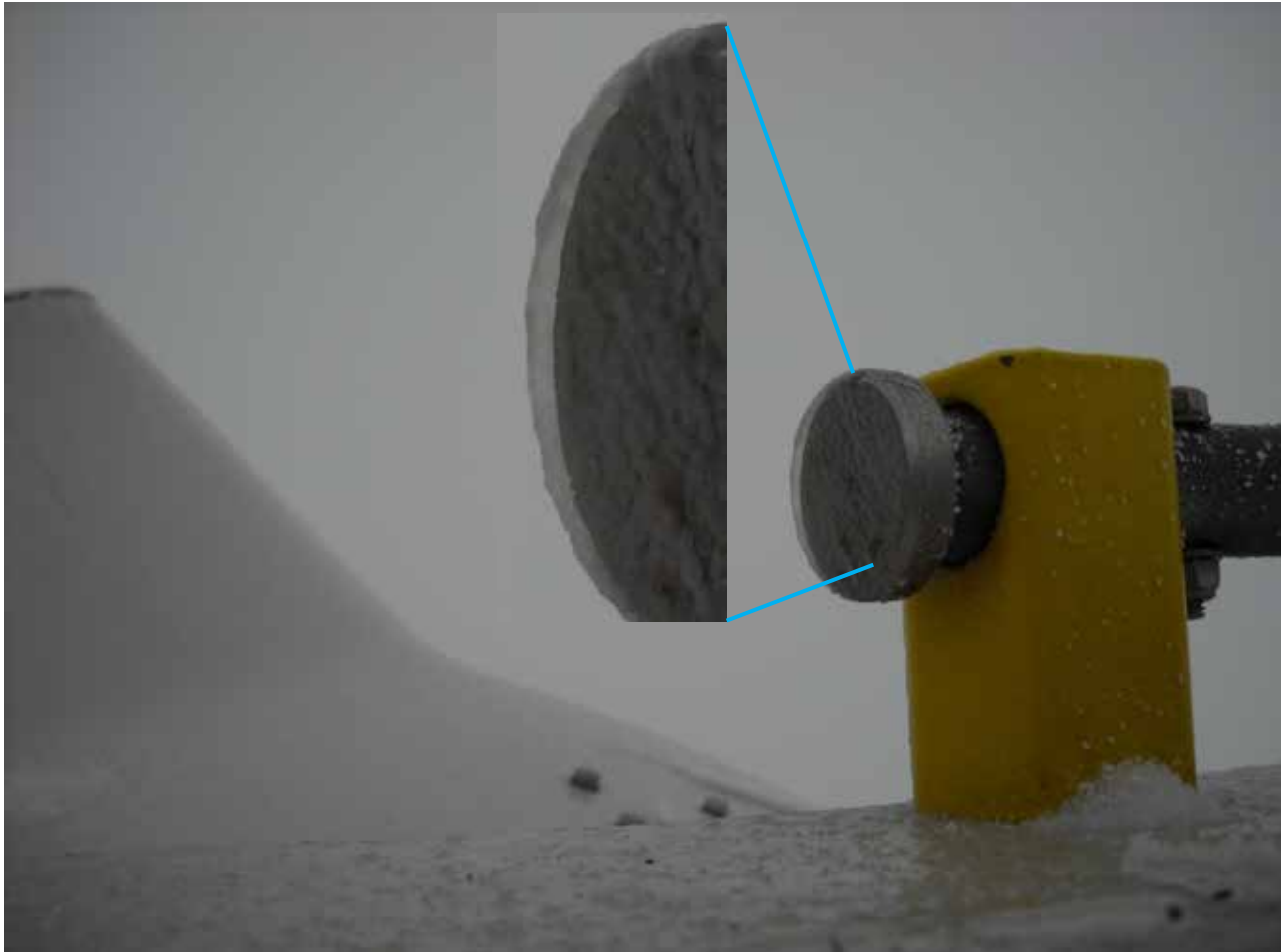
§ Turbine still running, low power and huge change in rotor speed

Ice throw



- § No turbine reaction on ice alarm
- § Thrown ice detected by dent in the icing trendline
- § Ice endangers the environment and turbine itself due to the sudden change in the moment of inertia

Ice rain



Transparent ice,
invisible from the
ground

Thickness $\approx 1,5$
mm

Ice mass > 150 kg

No risk to people
due to low
thickness but huge
additional mass
stresses the
turbine

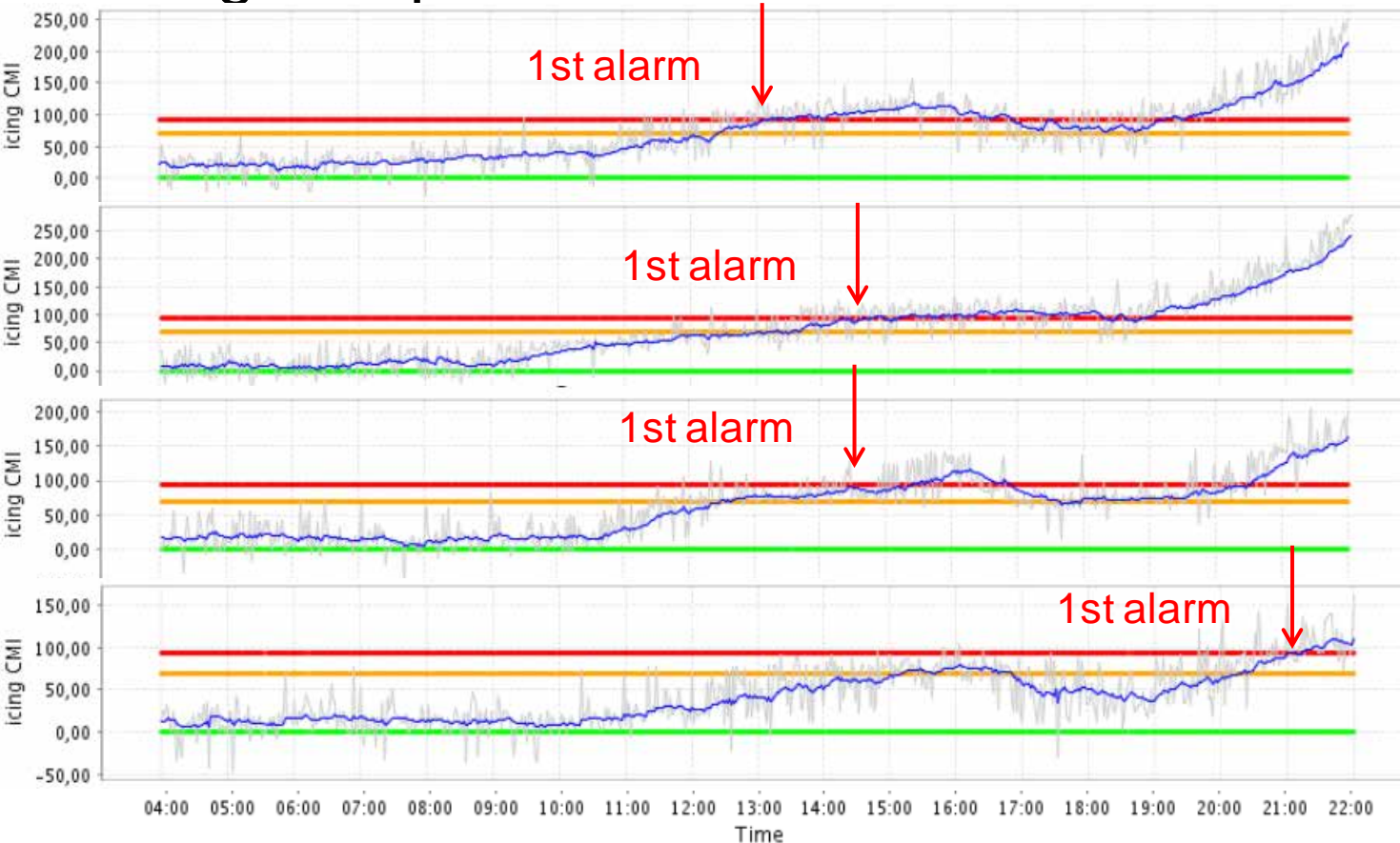
Extreme icing condition and counter strategy



- § Some climate zones facilitate heavy icing situations
- § Maximum thickness up to 40 cm
- § faster ice build-up at running turbine
- § Strategy:
 - Stop the turbine with little ice
 - wait for weather changes to accelerate ice shed and reduce downtime



Icing comparison within windfarm, 4 turbines



Moment of 1st ice alarm differs from turbine to turbine => equip each turbine

Sensitive sites

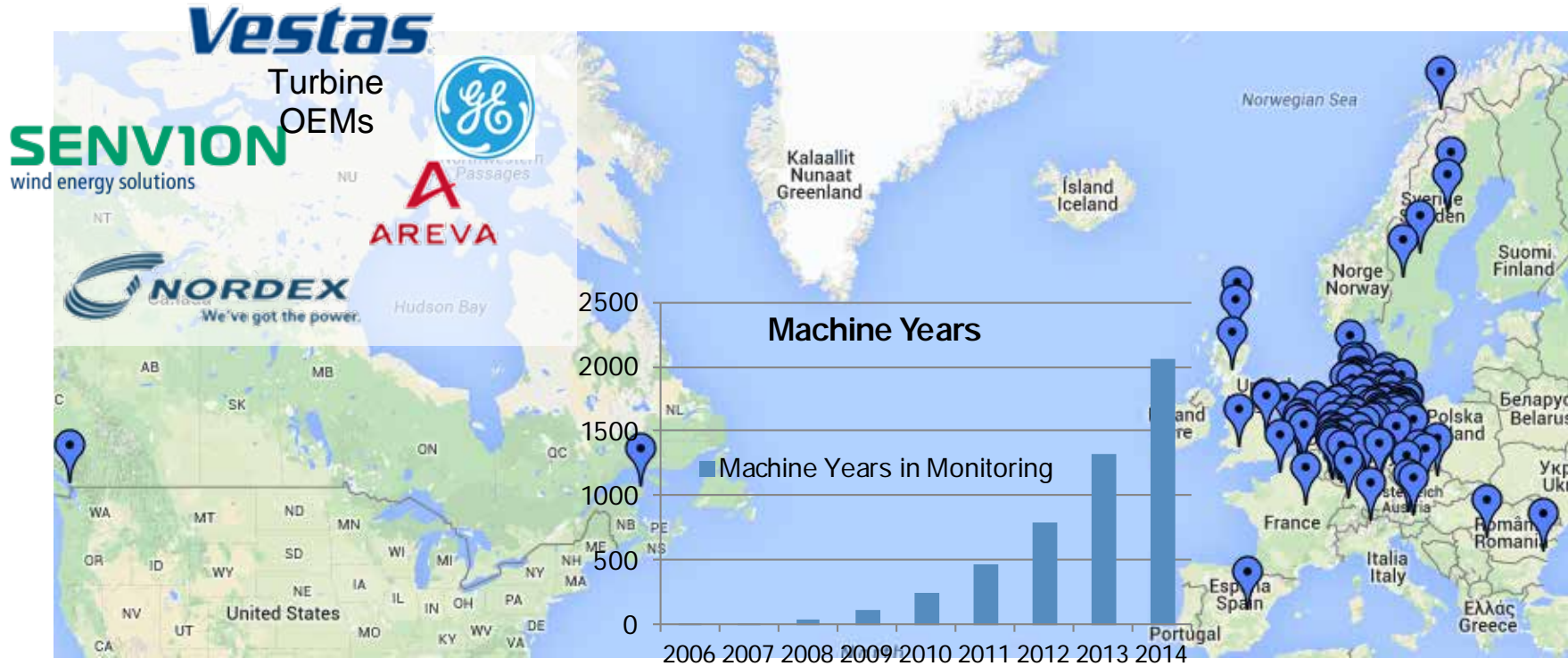


§ Close to highways

§ industrial areas

Special demand for sensitive ice detection at stopped turbine to yaw the rotor in safe position and flash warning lights

System Deployments northern hemisphere



§ Ice detection, main focus:

§ Central Europe as well as Scandinavia and Canada

Summary

- § Nacelle based ice detection results may differ from the actual icing situations on the blades
- § Different requirements for ice detection exist in different regions
- § Most accurate detection results are gained by the natural vibration evaluation and the power curve method
- § Natural vibration method is also capable of measuring at turbine standstill

Reduced Cost of Energy with Solutions provided by Rexroth

