



Comparison of four blade-based ice detection systems installed on the same turbine

VGB research project 401

Paul Froidevaux, René Cattin Meteotest AG, Bern, Switzerland

Winterwind 2021, 20 April 2021

The experiment







Rotor blade ice detection





Weidmüller **3** BLADEcontrol®





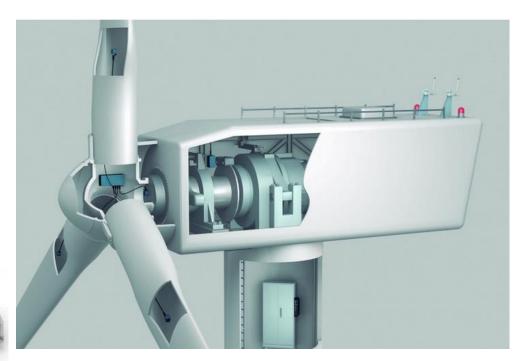
Vibration-based systems Wölfel, Weidmüller, fos4X

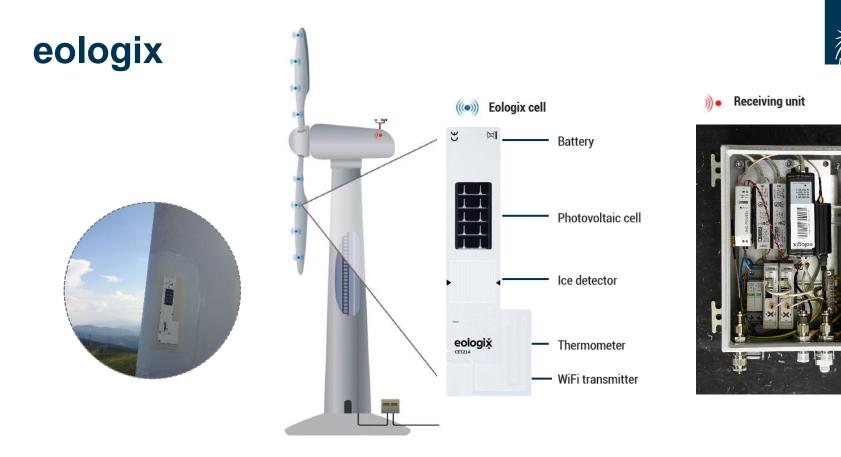


Blade vibration frequencies are related to the overall blade mass

→ indirect measurements of the overall ice load

Pictures from Weidmüller as example





"ice thickness measurements at multiple representative points of the external blade surface by means of capacitive sensing"



On a Vestas V90 in Scandinavia, blades not heated, no ice safety stop

All 4 ice detection systems running simultaneously + blade webcam available during :

- 3 winter seasons
- 5'700 hours of turbine operation
- ~ 2'500 hours of icing
- ~ 60 icing events
- up to ~ 300 kg of ice per blade

→ Robust results !



Results

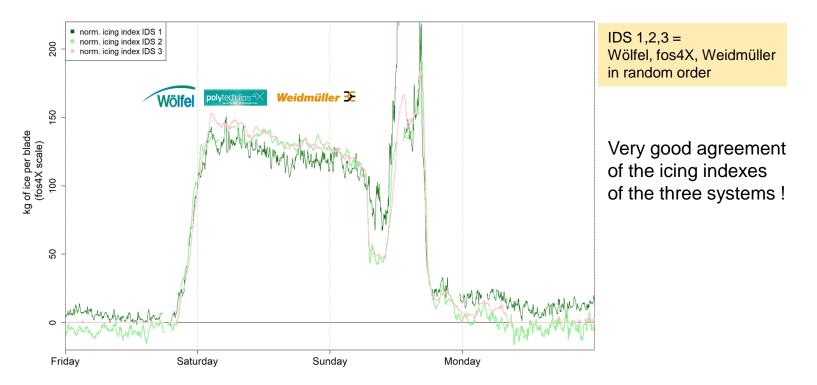
The whole story through one case study...

Meteotest

• Icing indexes



Icing indexes



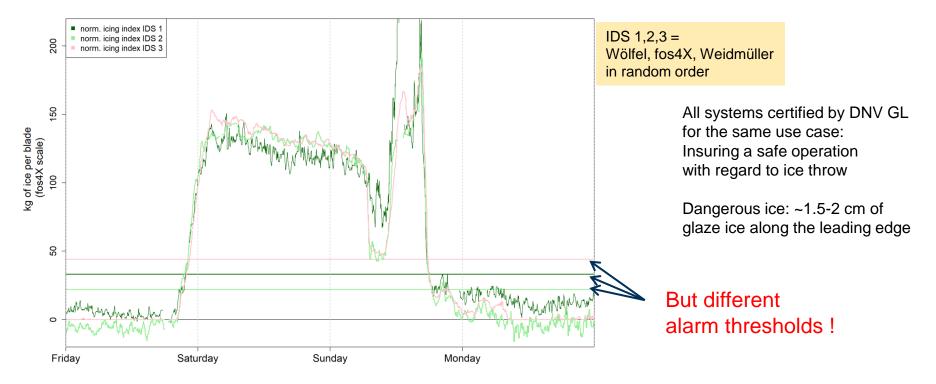
Meteotest

Alarm thresholds

All systems certified by DNV GL for the same use case: Insuring a safe operation with regard to ice throw

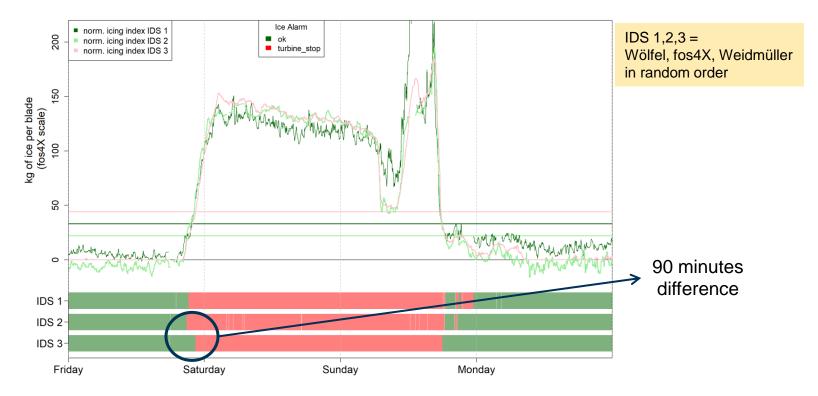
Dangerous ice: ~1.5-2 cm of glaze ice along the leading edge



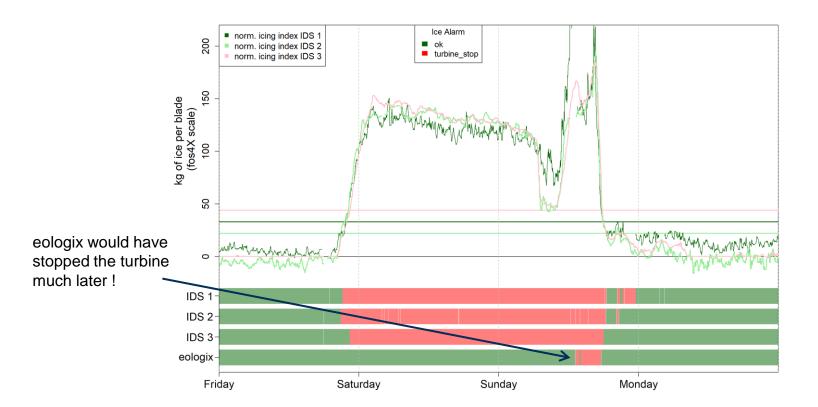




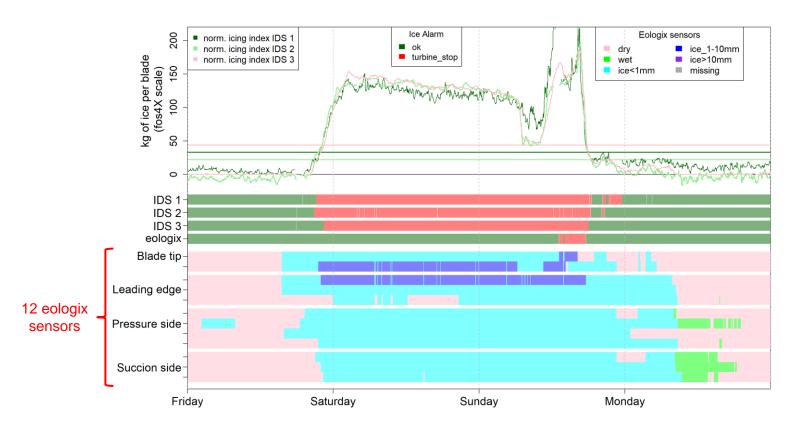
Reconstructed turbine stops



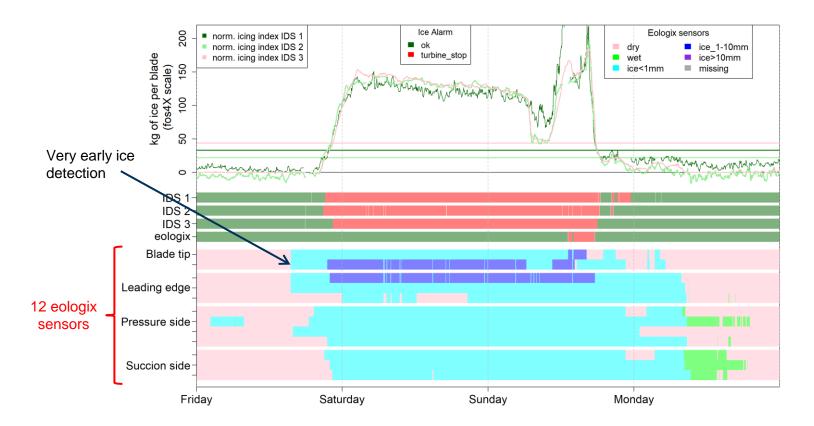




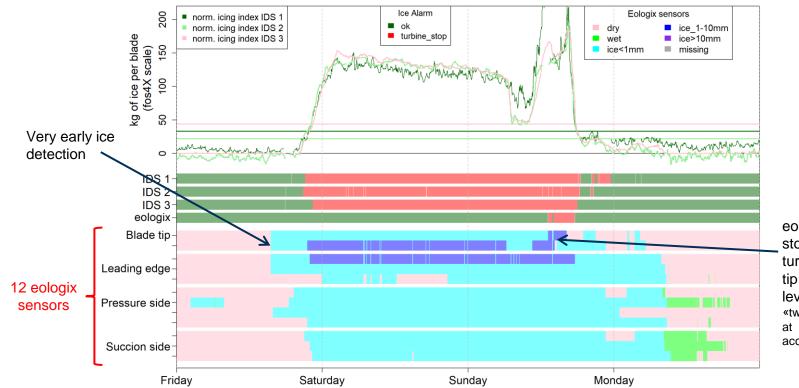






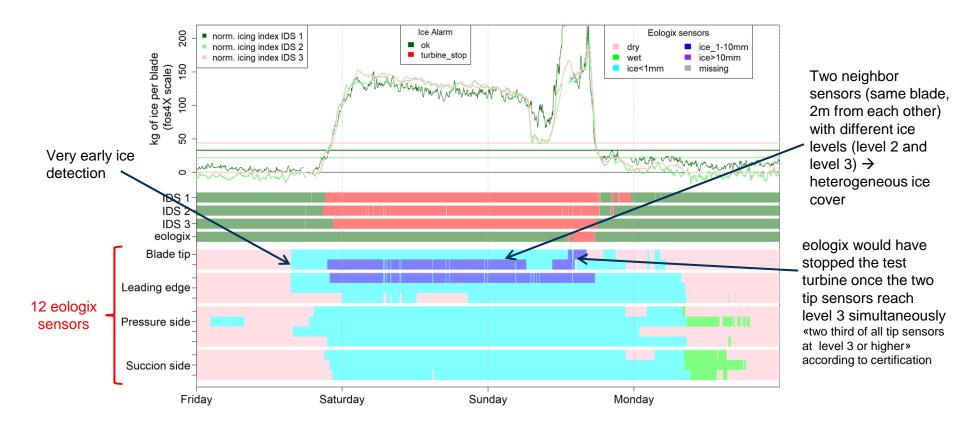






eologix would have stopped the test turbine once the two tip sensors reach level 3 simultaneously «two third of all tip sensors at level 3 or higher» according to certification





What do we want finally ?

What do you want your turbine to be doing at this particular moment ?

Is this ice dangerous ?

Vibration-based IDS \rightarrow STOP $\rightarrow OK$ eologix IDS

The vibration-based IDS would have stopped the turbine already according to their certification.

eologix did detect icing but would not have stopped the turbine according to DNV certificate (only two from twelve sensors indicated >1mm of ice). Some ice is clearly thicker than 1 cm but is also rime ice (porous and very heterogeneous). eologix can of course always be parametrized to stop the turbine earlier (e.g. 1 sensor at level 3).

Most operators contacted would prefer to actually stop at this point.







Take home messages





Different alarm thresholds

All 4 systems detect blade ice **reliably** in the range of icing alarms



- First system to detect ice
- Last system to stop the turbine (in case of light rime)

More results ?

Overall results over three winters...

- Total duration of turbine stops
- Average turbine stop delays
- Availability of ice detection
- Which system is best suited for which use case ?



Meet us at the VGB PowerTech webinar in Autumn 2021

Operation of Wind Power Plants in Cold Climate

Public report : coming soon, free of charge please e-mail to ulrich.langnickel@vgb.org



First summary



- All four systems detect blade ice reliably in the range of the icing alarms
- Wölfel, Weidmüller, fos4X
 - remarkably good agreement in their icing indexes
 - different alarm thresholds for turbine stops/restarts
 - \rightarrow thresholds should be harmonized among systems
- eologix
 - first system to detect icing
 - last system to stop the turbine (if turbine stops according to systems certifications)
 - over three winter seasons the eologix system would have stopped the turbine ~2.5 times less than the 3 other systems. This difference is probably specific to the light rime ice observed on this test site.
- Note: We never observed thick glaze ice on the test site, only light (although thick) rime ice.

VGB PowerTech



VGB PowerTech e.V., as the international technical association for generation and storage of power and heat, is facing the challenges of the energy transition in Europe and is therefore intensifying its work predominantly in the field of wind energy. VGB PowerTech | Wind has significantly strengthened and further extended its activities and services for the wind energy community, including operators, equipment suppliers and consultants.

In this context, our wind energy community has been sharing experiences and knowledge on a high level of expertise since the year 2001. Currently, more than 130 experts from the operating companies are actively participating in VGB's wind committees.

