

► **Workshop: How turbine design may reduce ice fall risks for personnel**
Winterwind 2024, Åre



Photo: John Magne Gitmark, Kjeller Vindteknikk

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Who are we?



The team today:

Emilie Claussen Iversen

- ▶ Ph.D. Meteorology
- ▶ Focus on icing and climate change



Sedsel Fretheim Thomassen

- ▶ Head of KVT Norway



- ▶ John Magne Gitmark
- ▶ M.Sc. Mech. Engineer
- ▶ Focus on wind/icing
- ▶ Comfortable outside

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Time to break the ice!



Post comment:
The gender diversity in this AI created image indicate a challenge on a higher level, which Kjeller Vindteknikk is not supporting. Apparently, women does not need to break the ice. Kjeller Vindteknikk support women who enjoy breaking the ice, ideally hand in hand with both men and other women. And seriously, it is a problem that the AI is trained on images not representing the society and equality.

- ▶ Present yourself in the group
 - ▶ Name
 - ▶ Company
 - ▶ Background
 - ▶ Your most wanted super power!
- ▶ Start with the person who has the largest bag
- ▶ Next: a couple of sentences about your expectations here today

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Let's talk about icing!



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Figure 6: Heavy rime on a wind turbine blade

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In-cloud icing



In-cloud icing

- ▶ Made by sub cooled droplets in the clouds
 - ▶ Liquid water normally occurs down to -20 °C.
- ▶ Typical situation:
 - ▶ Low clouds or fog
 - ▶ Temperature below 0 °C.
- ▶ Accumulates as vane from the wind direction
- ▶ White surface
- ▶ High density
- ▶ Build-up along the entire blade
- ▶ Usually reduce power production

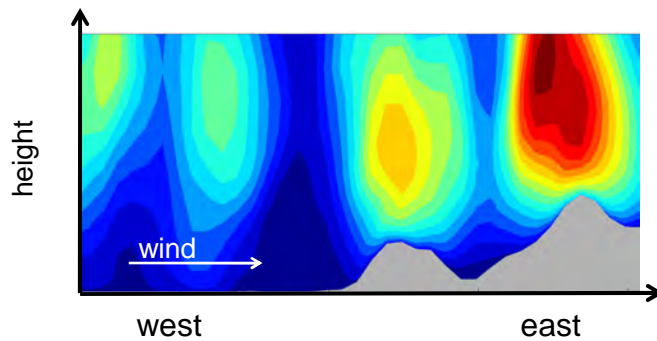
Photo credit: Magnus Baltscheffsky, WeatherTech Scandinavia

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In-cloud icing

- Lifting of air
- condensation



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Photo credit: Magnus Baltscheffsky, WeatherTech Scandinavia

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In-cloud icing on blades

- ▶ Accumulates on the leading edge
- ▶ The build-up rate depends on:
 - ▶ Rotation speed (wind velocity)
 - ▶ Amount of water in the air
 - ▶ The size of the droplets



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Ice throw

- ▶ From a wind farm in Canada
- ▶ Can see ice piece craters



Figure 4: Ice shed craters [9]

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Types of icing

Wet snow

- ▶ Consist of snow crystals and liquid water
- ▶ Typically occurs at temperatures just above 0 °C
- ▶ Can potentially build up fast

Where to find it:

- ▶ On blades when rotating slowly
 - ▶ On the nacelle (both roof and side)
 - ▶ On the tower
- ▶ Photo credit: TrønderEnergi – Frøya wind farm



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Types of icing

Dry snow

- ▶ Snow with a low content of liquid water.
- ▶ Typically occur at temperatures below 0 °C.
- ▶ Does not stick to the blades.
- ▶ May accumulate on the nacelle but will often blow away.
- ▶ Melting of snow on the nacelle:
 - ▶ Large ice blocks that can fall down.
 - ▶ Icicles.

Photo credit: Storheia wind farm – Norwegian Research Council R&D project: "Wind energy in cold climate"



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Photo credit: Storheia wind farm – Norwegian Research Council R&D project: "Wind energy in cold climate"

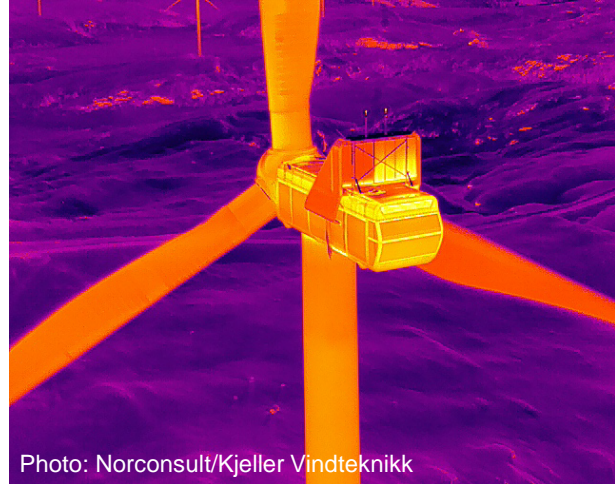


Photo: Norconsult/Kjeller Vindteknikk

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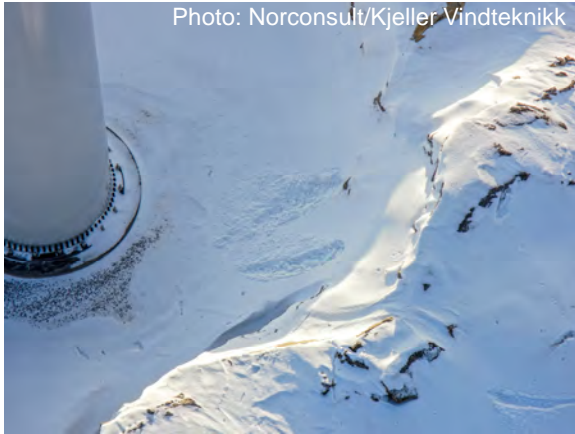
Storheia, Norway

Photo: Norconsult/Kjeller Vindteknikk

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Storheia, Norway 2nd of February 2021



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► Tonstad, Norway

Photo: Hydro Energi



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Vestas

Figure 19: Damaged stairs from an ice fall

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Cars

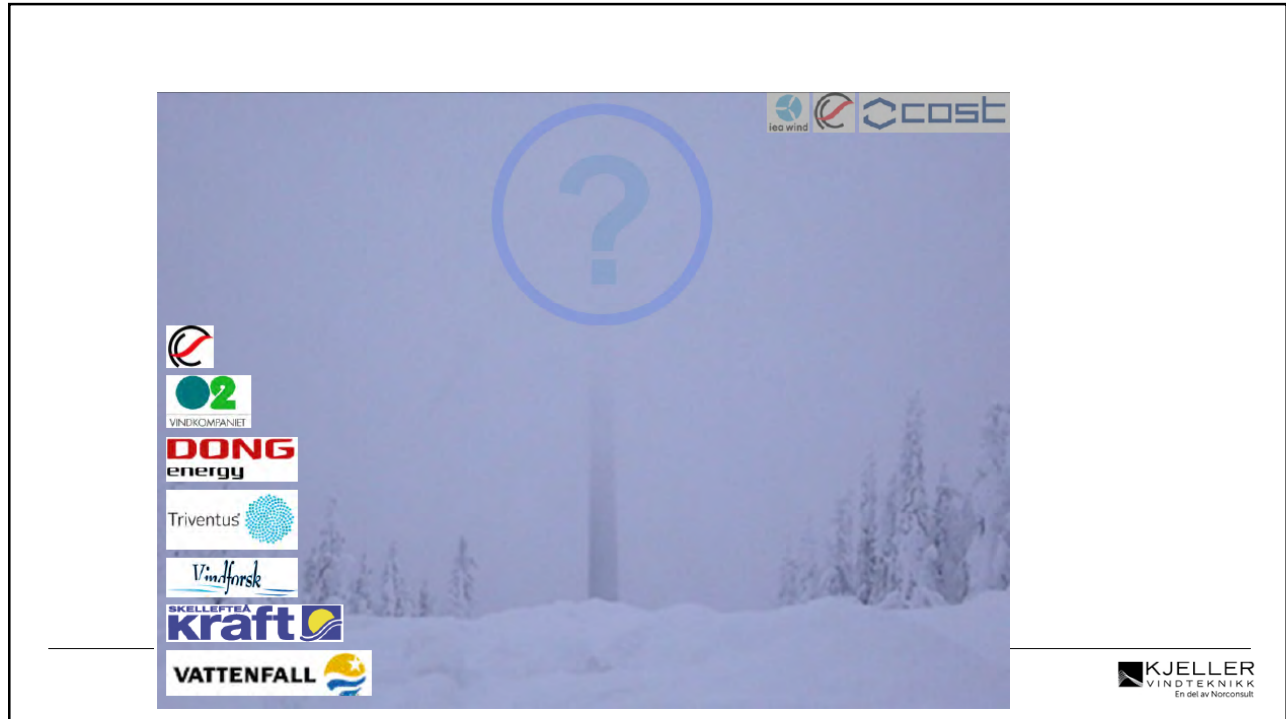
- ▶ Is this a common sight?



Foto: Statkraft

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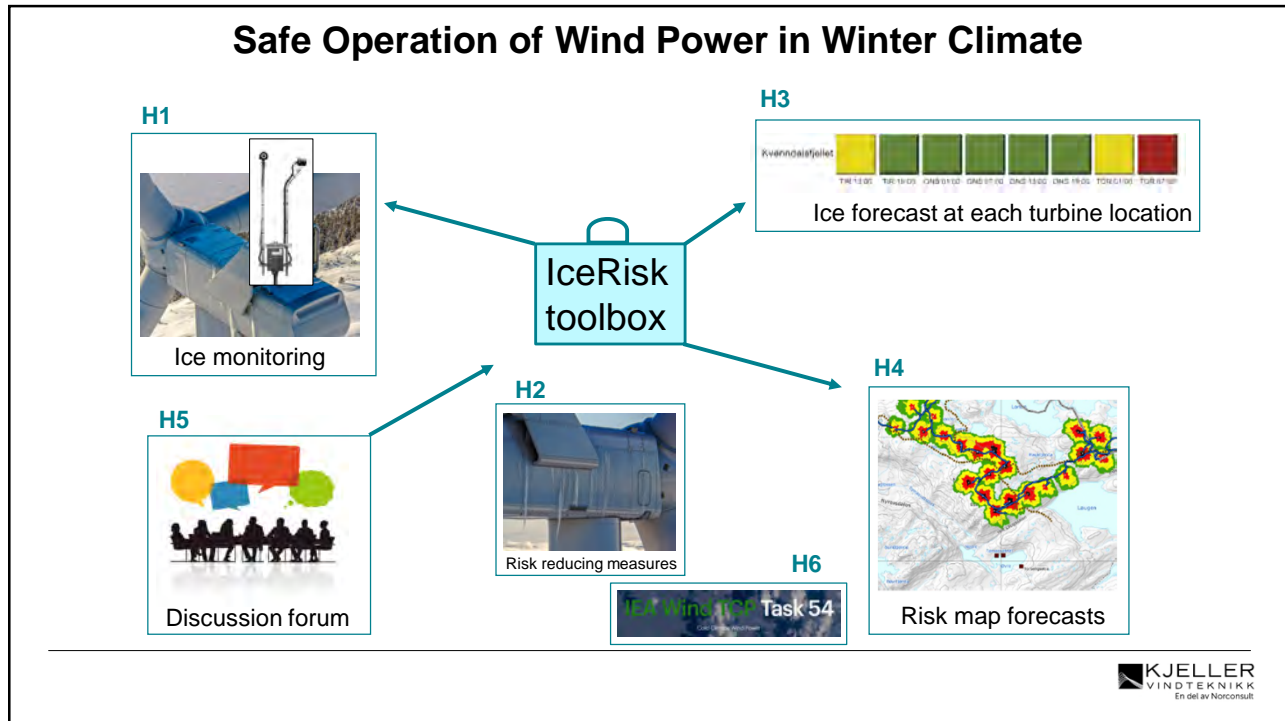




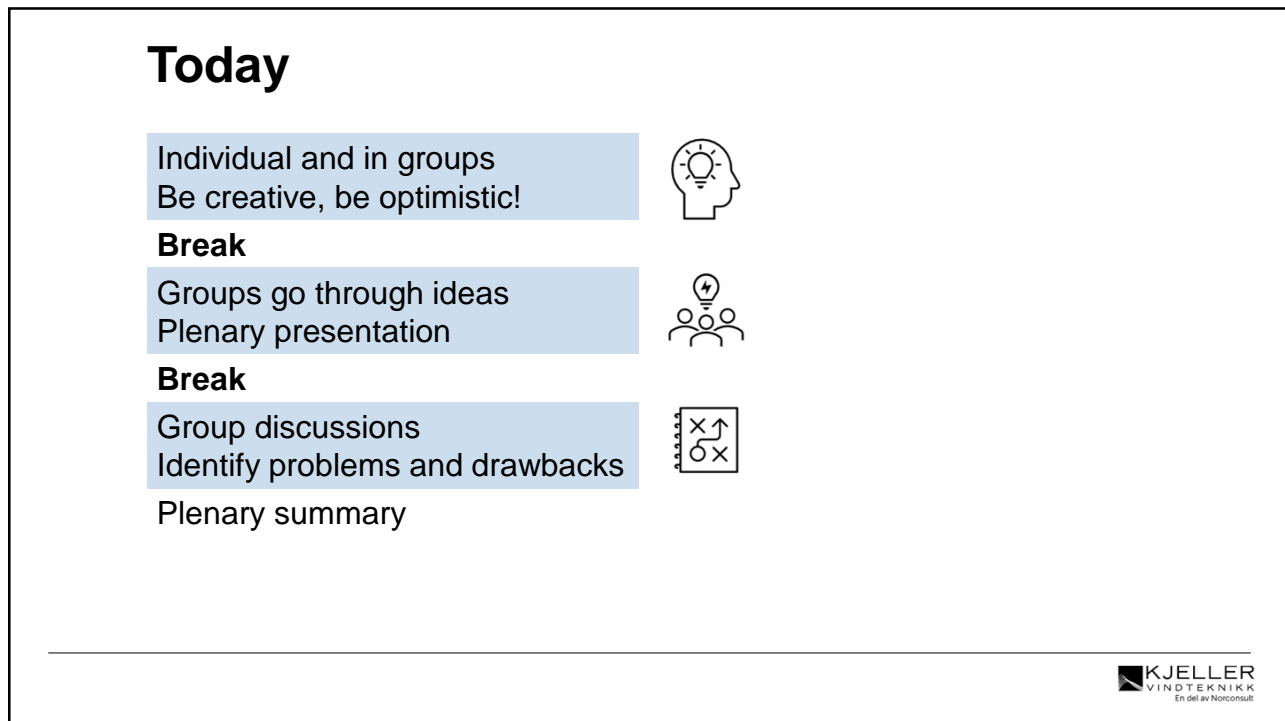
Safe Operation of Wind Power in Winter Climate
 RnD project (2023 – 2025). Emilie C. Iversen (project leader)



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Individually:



What is causing the problem?

Write a short list of what's causing the problems

Suggestion: 1 post-it per reason



5 min

Next:


Write down possible ideas for solutions

1 idea per post-it

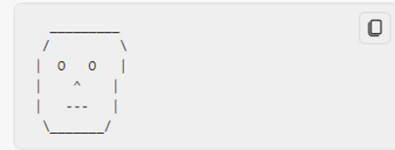
Go wild!



10 min

 Copilot

Certainly! Here's an illustration of a person writing ideas on post-it notes in a conference center:



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Break



Photo: John Magne Gitmark, Kjeller Vindteknikk

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In groups:

- ▶ Each person presents 1 idea per turn
 - ▶ Briefly discuss the idea, so that everyone understands it.
 - ▶ Feel free to add on to other's ideas
 - ▶ Feel free to merge similar ideas

- ▶ In turns until all ideas are presented



25 min



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In groups:

- ▶ Together, sort out 3 - 4 ideas

Possible criteria:

 - ▶ Best
 - ▶ Funniest
 - ▶ Most ambitious
 - ▶ Spectacular
- ▶ Prepare for presenting in plenum

To be presented:

 1. The problem
 2. The idea
 3. How the problem is reduced/solved



10 min




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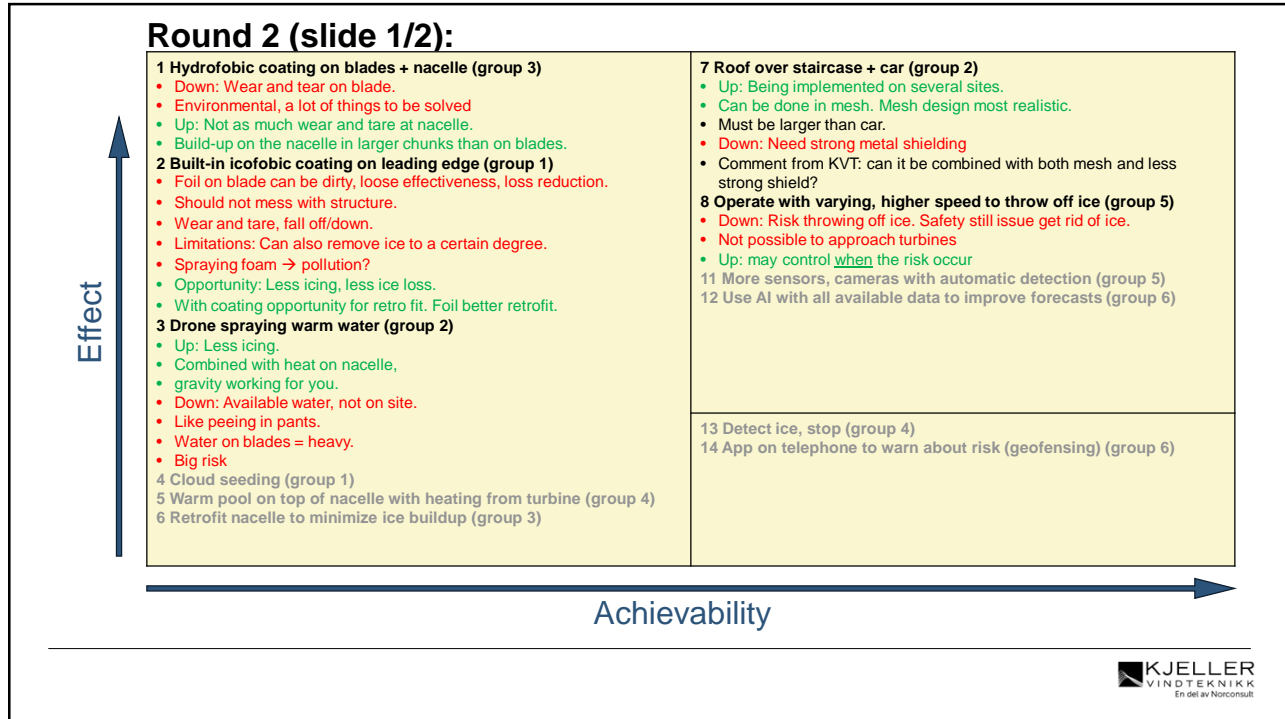
Our ideas:

<p>Effect ↑</p>	<p>1 Hydrofobic coating on blades + nacelle (3) 2 Built-in icofobic coating on leading edge (1) 3 Drone spraying warm water (2) 4 Cloud seeding (1) Move turbines to warm climate during winter 5 Warm pool on top of nacelle with heating from turbine (4) Drone with flame thrower 6 Retrofit nacelle to minimize ice buildup (3) Lasergun to shoot down ice</p>	<p>7 Roof over staircase + car (2) 8 Operate turbine with varying, higher rotor speed to throw off ice (5) More clear regulations, define responsibility Standardizations on international level 11 More sensors, cameras with automatic detection (5) 12 Use AI with all available data to improve forecasts (6)</p>
	<p>Build a train track with a train with fire to depleat moisture Salt on blades</p>	<p>Info campaigns to the public, signs 13 Detect ice, stop (4) 14 App on telephone to warn about risk (geofensing) (6)</p>
	<p>→ Achievability</p>	

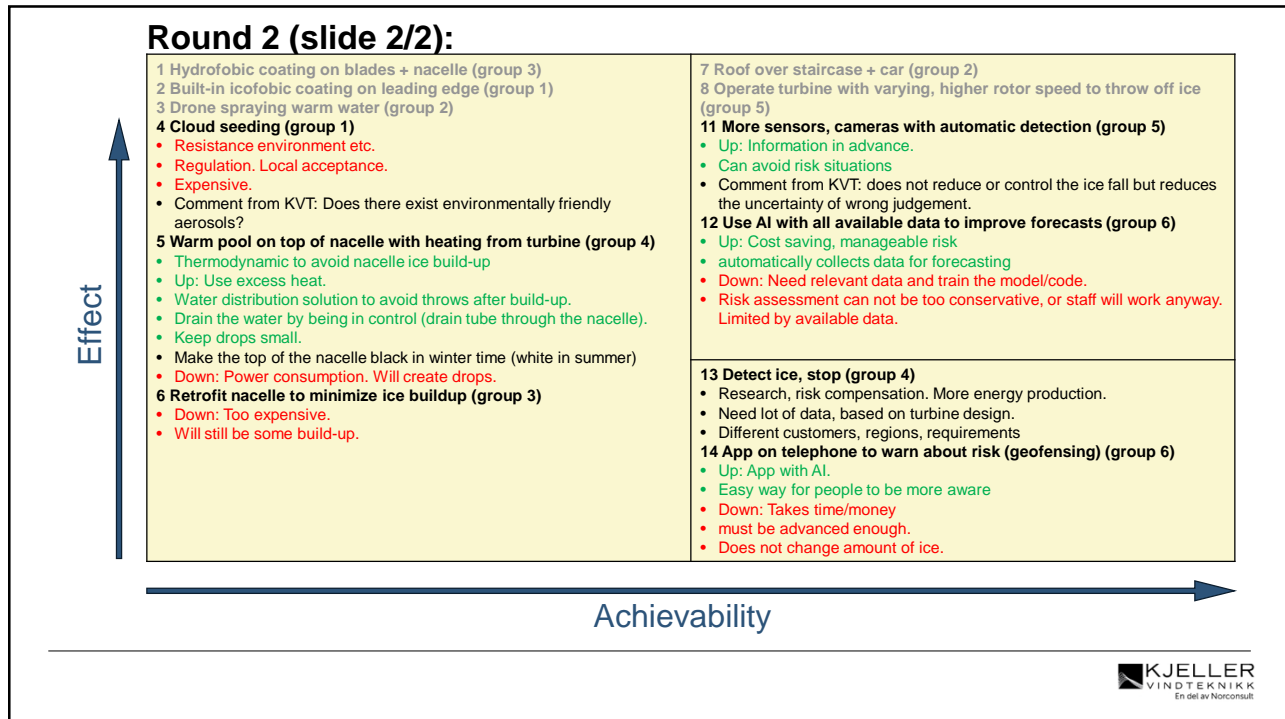


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Other ideas collected from post-its

- ▶ Floppy movements of turbine blades
- ▶ Super heating mode
- ▶ AI to fix problems
- ▶ Combination of camera, met. measurements and control room
- ▶ Increase research to get a better knowledge of de-icing systems
- ▶ Combine SCADA and met. data.
- ▶ Sonic boom blaster
- ▶ Other sources to melt ice
- ▶ Better water drainage design
- ▶ Model and falling risk index (ref. avalanche risk index)
- ▶ More robust coating
- ▶ "Net" catching ice from the tower
- ▶ Develop international standards
- ▶ 150 m long flame thrower
- ▶ Drone with de-icing to deploy before the storm
- ▶ Create shields to reduce surface
- ▶ Smarter nacelle design and retrofit
- ▶ Site specific forecasting
- ▶ Remote inspection and starts
- ▶ Heat the whole turbine
- ▶ Foldable/portable safety tunnel
- ▶ Drone 3D scan to map ice buildup
- ▶ Remove with mechanical vibrations
- ▶ Heating on nacelle/tower
- ▶ Constant heating on
- ▶ Stop and start the turbines
- ▶ More modular turbines
- ▶ Solid roof on vehicles
- ▶ Develop regulation on a European level
- ▶ Stronger turbine, less maintenance
- ▶ Enable blade load data
- ▶ Redesign cooling systems and hot spots
- ▶ Maintain the leading edge to less sticky
- ▶ Missiles or laser to blast off ice
- ▶ New coating on nacelle and tower
- ▶ Heat camera, radar, microphone
- ▶ Snow machine/snow cannon
- ▶ Put mats on lakes to reduce water content in the air
- ▶ Better heating control (time vs. effect)
- ▶ Dehumidifier
- ▶ Continue emitting carbon in the air