

FabricAir

**BorealisWind**  
Ice Protection System



# Strategies to Optimize ROI of an Ice Protection System

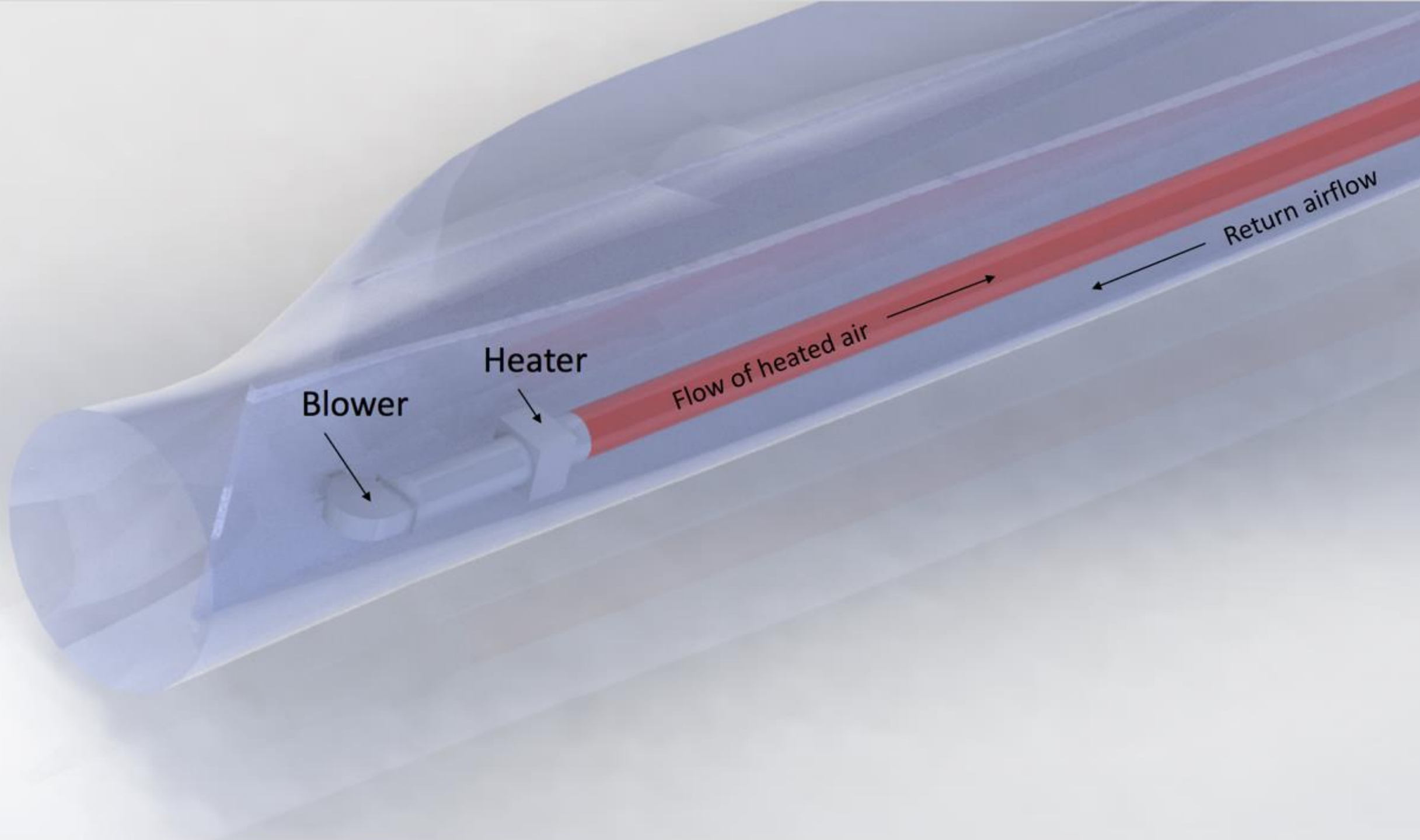
*Dylan Baxter P.Eng, March 2024*



## Who are we?

- Provide aftermarket and OEM Ice Protection Systems (IPS) for all turbine makes/models
- 5 wind farms retrofitted in Canada
- 5 winters of validated operation
- 500 MWh energy gain per turbine
- 10% AEP increase on average





Blower

Heater

Flow of heated air

Return airflow

# Infrared Photo of a Blade Equipped with a BorealisWind Ice Protection System

El1 Average -8.0 °C °C  
Sp2 8.3 °C  
Sp3 11.7 °C  
Sp4 13.6 °C

Ambient Wind Temperature	-7 °C
Wind Speed	6 m/s
Blade Internal Temperature	32 °C
Blade External Temperature	11 °C



# Case Study: Wind Farm in Canada

- Class 4 icing site in Canada
- Typically is  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-17^{\circ}\text{C}$  during winter months
- Located on a mountain
- Most severely impacted turbines have IPS
- We will review:
  - The icing conditions
  - The operational envelope
  - The triggering strategy
  - Performance of the IPS

Topography shown here is similar to the case-study site

# Icing Conditions

		Annual Icing (hours)	Wind Speed [m/s]										
			4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
610 hours of icing per year	0	22	38	39	29	19	11	5	2	1	0	0	0
	-2	16	25	26	19	13	7	3	2	0	0	0	0
~50% of icing time	-4	11	21	22	16	11	8	2	1	0	0	0	0
~75% of icing time	-6	8	18	17	14	8	4	2	1	0	0	-	-
	-8	7	13	13	10	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	-
Abnormally frequent icing below -8C	-10	5	10	10	7	5	2	1	0	0	0	-	-
	-12	3	7	7	6	4	1	1	0	0	-	-	-
	-14	2	4	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
	-16	1	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-
	-18	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
	-20	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-

# Thermodynamic Model – High Level

## Assumptions:

- Ice Type: Rime
- Liquid Water Content =  $0 \text{ g/m}^3$
- Ambient Temperature =  $[-20, 0] \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- Wind =  $[4, 24] \text{ m/s}$

## Design Parameters per Blade:

- Duct Length: 45 m
- Heater Power: 30 kW
- Airflow:  $7000 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$
- Temperature Limit:  $T_g - 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Calculate heat transfer inside the Leading-Edge Cavity



1. Heat loss to trailing edge
2. Convection to the leading edge
3. Conduction through leading edge and ice
4. Convection to outside air





# Operational Envelope

Legend	Blade Surface > 3°C
	Blade Surface > 0°C
	Blade Surface < 0°C

## De-icing:

98% of icing hours covered

Annual Icing (hours)		Wind Speed [m/s]											
		4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	>24
Wind Temperature °C	0	22	38	39	29	19	11	5	2	1	0	0	0
	-2	16	25	26	19	13	7	3	2	0	0	0	0
	-4	11	21	22	16	11	8	2	1	0	0	0	0
	-6	8	18	17	14	8	4	2	1	0	0	-	-
	-8	7	13	13	10	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	-
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	-12	3	7	7	6	4	1	1	0	0	-	-	-
	-14	2	4	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
	-16	1	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-
	-18	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
	-20	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-

## Anti-icing:

77% of icing hours covered

Annual Icing (hours)		Wind Speed [m/s]											
		4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	>24
Wind Temperature °C	0	22	38	39	29	19	11	5	2	1	0	0	0
	-2	16	25	26	19	13	7	3	2	0	0	0	0
	-4	11	21	22	16	11	8	2	1	0	0	0	0
	-6	8	18	17	14	8	4	2	1	0	0	-	-
	-8	7	13	13	10	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	-
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	-16	1	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-
	-18	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
	-20	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-

# Ice Detection Methods in Timeline

## Beginning

- 1 • Fog, snow, rain humidity
  - Public forecasted icing conditions
- 2 • Icing event starts
  - IC-1 detects start of icing event ([icetek.ca](http://icetek.ca))
- 3 • Ice begins to form on the blade
  - Eologix detects ice on the blade ([eologix-ping.com](http://eologix-ping.com))
- 4 • Turbine performance starts to decrease

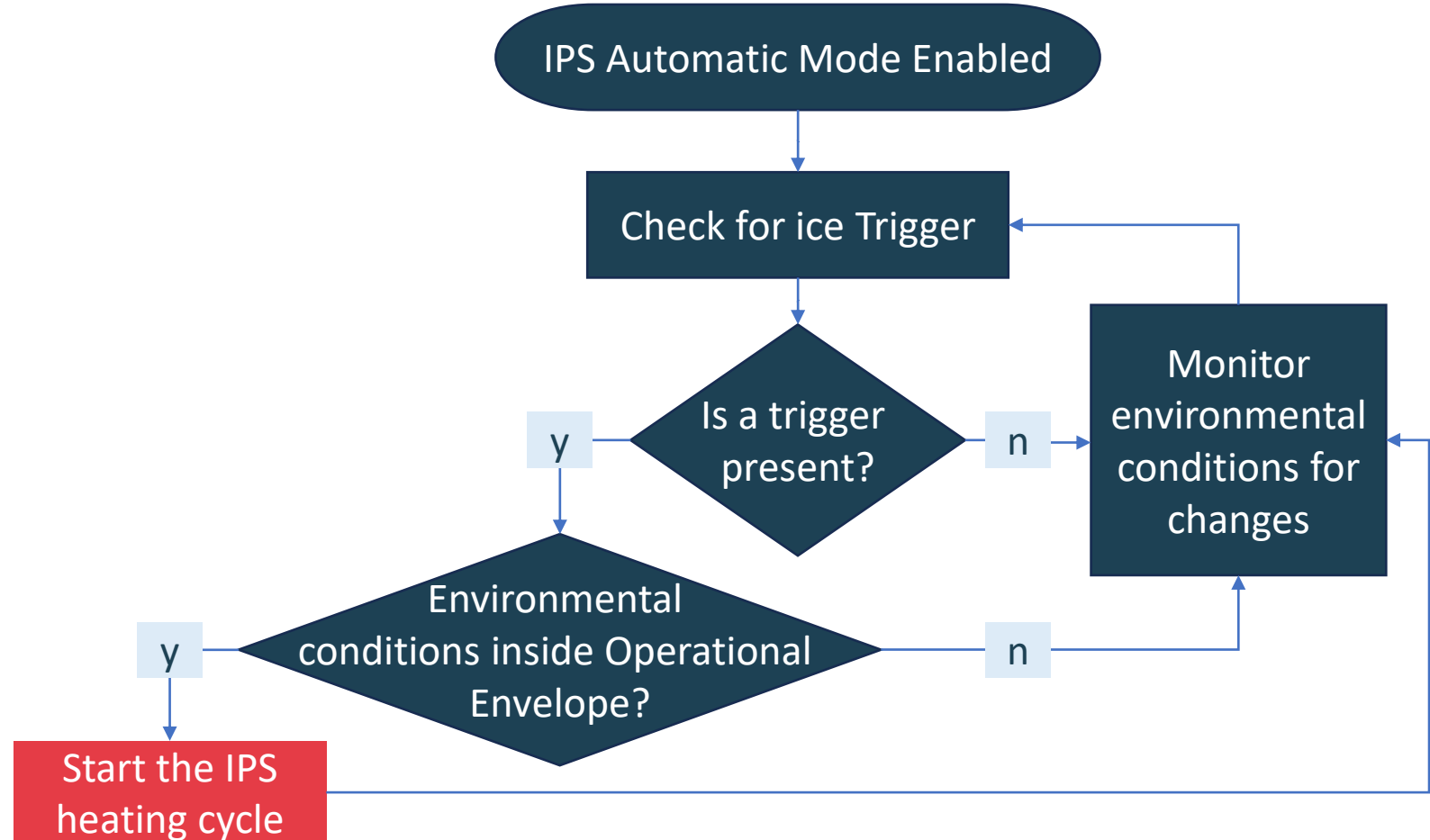
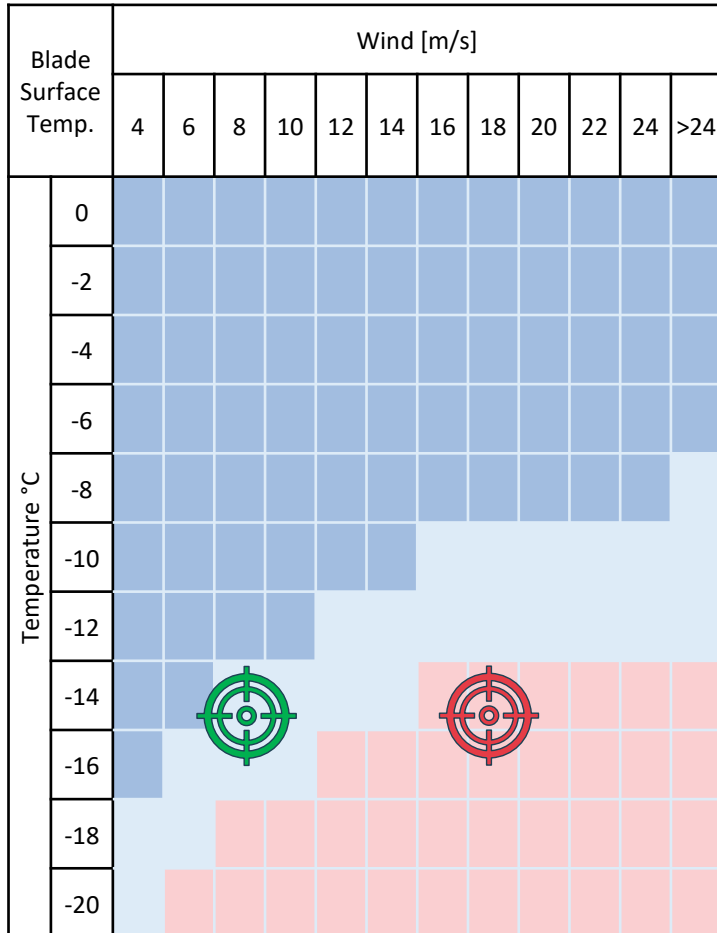
## During

- 5
  - Turbine error code: reduced performance
- 6
  - Turbine error code: vibrations, or weight-imbalance
- 7 • Turbine stops in icing error
- 8 • Turbine is not accessible for maintenance

## End

- 9 • Icing event ends
  - IC-1 detects end of icing event ([icetek.ca](http://icetek.ca))
- 10 • Temperatures increase
- 11 • Ice sheds from turbine and anemometer
  - Turbine error codes clear
- 12 • Regular operation resumes

# Control 1: Operational Envelope



A row of wind turbines on a grassy hill, with dominoes in the foreground. The turbines are white with red and white striped blades. The dominoes are white with black dots, and a small red flag is on the first one. The background is a hazy, green landscape.

## Control 2: Domino Effect

### Important for Low Wind Events!

- IPS are most effective during low wind
- But running an IPS can be expensive if site-wide production is below 0 MWh
- It is important to consider which turbines should be heated first:
  - Which turbine is most likely to recover first?
  - Which turbine will produce the most power after ice is shed?
  - Once the most likely turbine to succeed is de-iced, power the IPS of the next most likely to succeed
  - Repeat the process until all turbines have recovered

Create a priority list of IPS equipped turbines

# Control 3: Self-Organizing Priority



Topography is similar to case-study

# Control 3: Self-Organizing Priority

686m

758m

750m

Topography is similar to case-study

# Control 3: Self-Organizing Priority

Create a static list considering:

- Constants - elevation, rated power
- History - past turbine performance

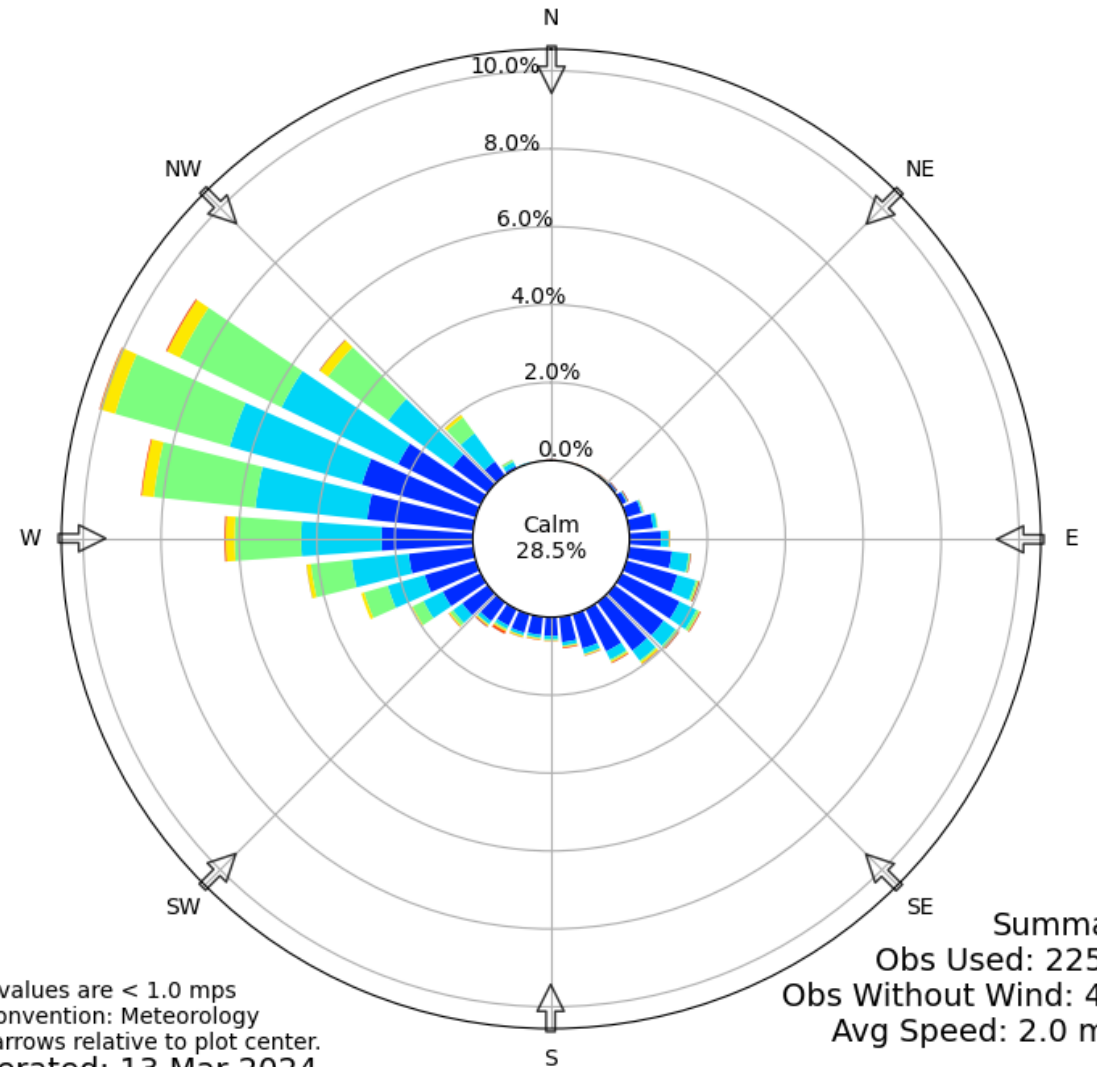
Update the list considering:

- Turbine signals - maintenance codes
- Environment - wind direction, speed

Constantly monitor the changing conditions and adjust the Priority List



Windrose Plot  
Obs Between: 01 Sep 2021 12:15 AM - 30 Apr 2022 11:45 PM America/Montreal



# Control X: Other Conditions to Consider

## Forecasted weather conditions

- Its important to consider if the near and distant forecasted conditions are improving or worsening when deciding to heat or not to heat
- Inform whether to follow or ignore the typical “low site production” protocols

## Price of Power

- When power prices surge or fall it could present an important opportunity to recovered lost energy production



# Case Study: IPS Performance

Bold shows icing losses for turbines with IPS

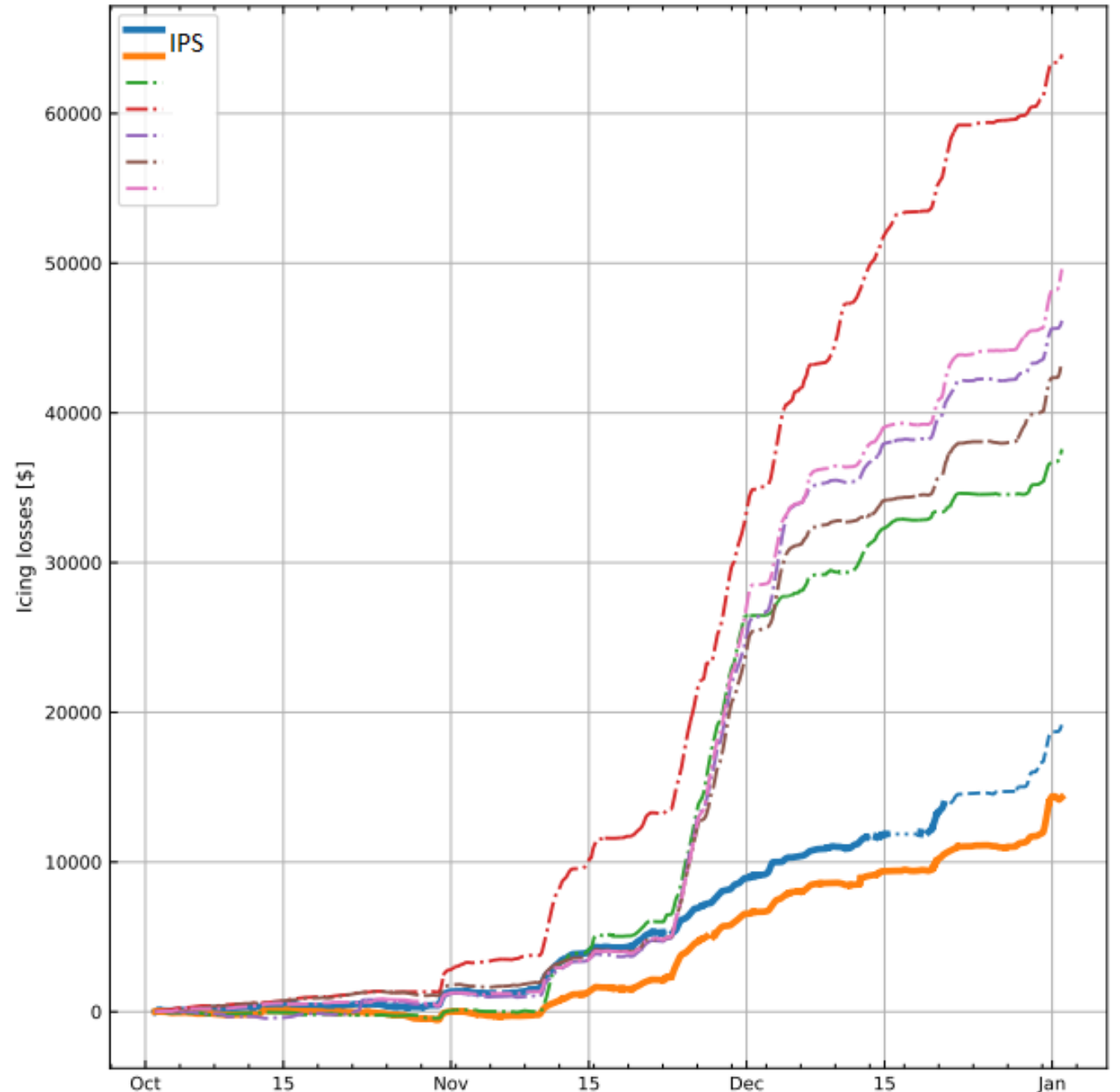
Dotted shows icing losses for control turbines

- Turbine with IPS is dotted when IPS is not available

This winter as of Jan 2024:

- 96% Availability
- \$90,600 CAD / 61,500€ recovered from two turbines with IPS

Data analyzed and graphed by Icetek ([icetek.ca](http://icetek.ca))



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**BorealisWind**  
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## For More Information:

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