



WHEN TRUST MATTERS

Onshore Wind Turbine Risk Assessments

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Agenda

Wind turbine risks

Ice throw and fall

Regulation in Germany

Task 19

Ice throw risk assessment

Short example

Outlook – integrated risk management

Wind turbine (WT) risks

Tower collapse

Blade Failure



<https://images.app.goo.gl/JPzccZ1zwii5TyBX7>



<https://images.app.goo.gl/LCAnRXvpzJHas1n5A>

<https://images.app.goo.gl/q7bBhQshppgver5Z6>



Nacelle breakage

Ice throw



<https://images.app.goo.gl/yNgpSLHZkk14jXUb9>

Ice Throw / Ice Fall

- WT in operation (often near nominal rotor speed) → Ice throw
 - WT out of operation / shut down / idle mode → Ice Fall
-
- **Ice fragments:**



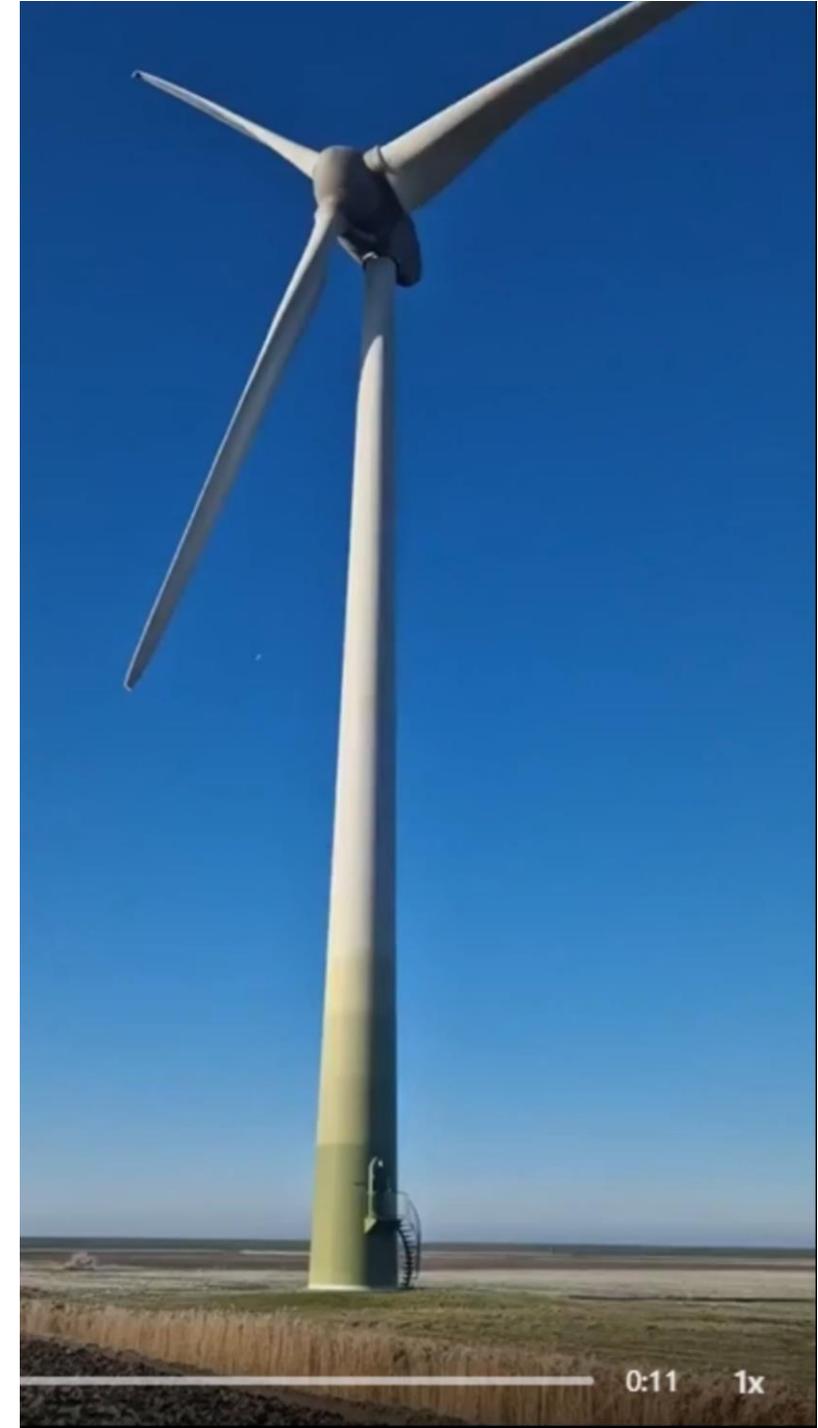
Eiswurf in Lankern, Lammerssleige, 17.12.05
https://www.pro-landschaft-arai.ch/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Eis_Windrad.jpg



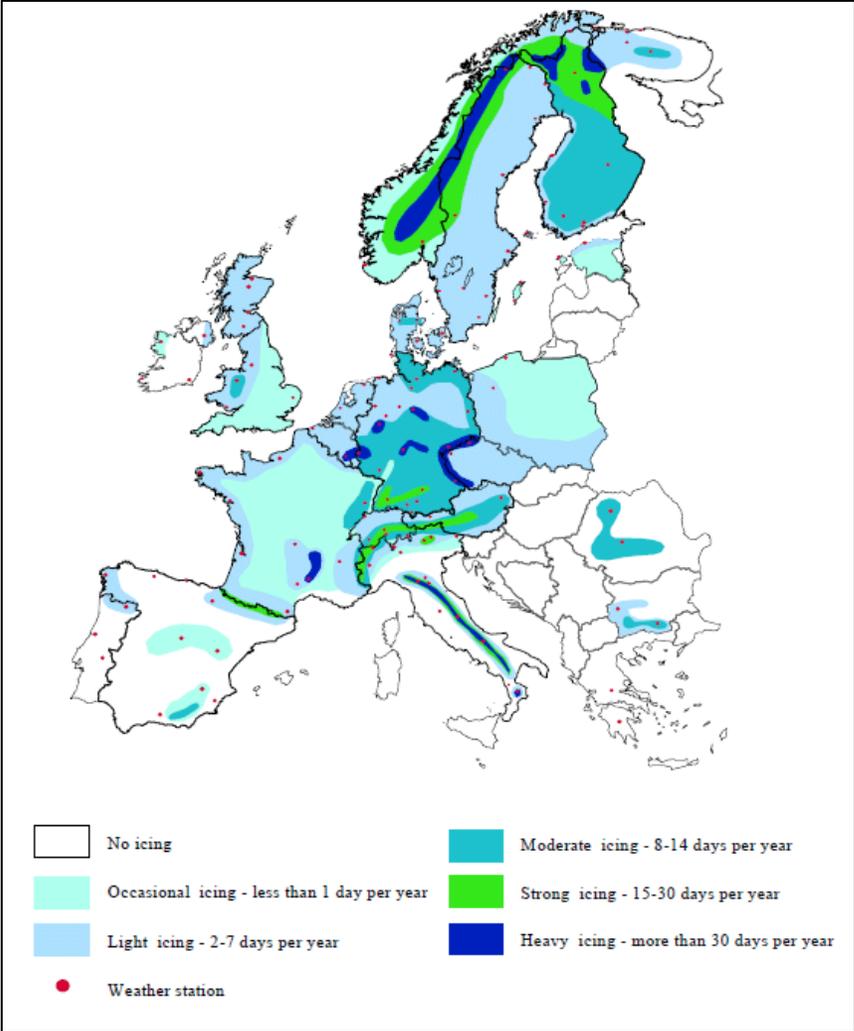
http://ww-vb.de/media/Eiswurf/Eiswurf_20141129_Helpershain.jpg



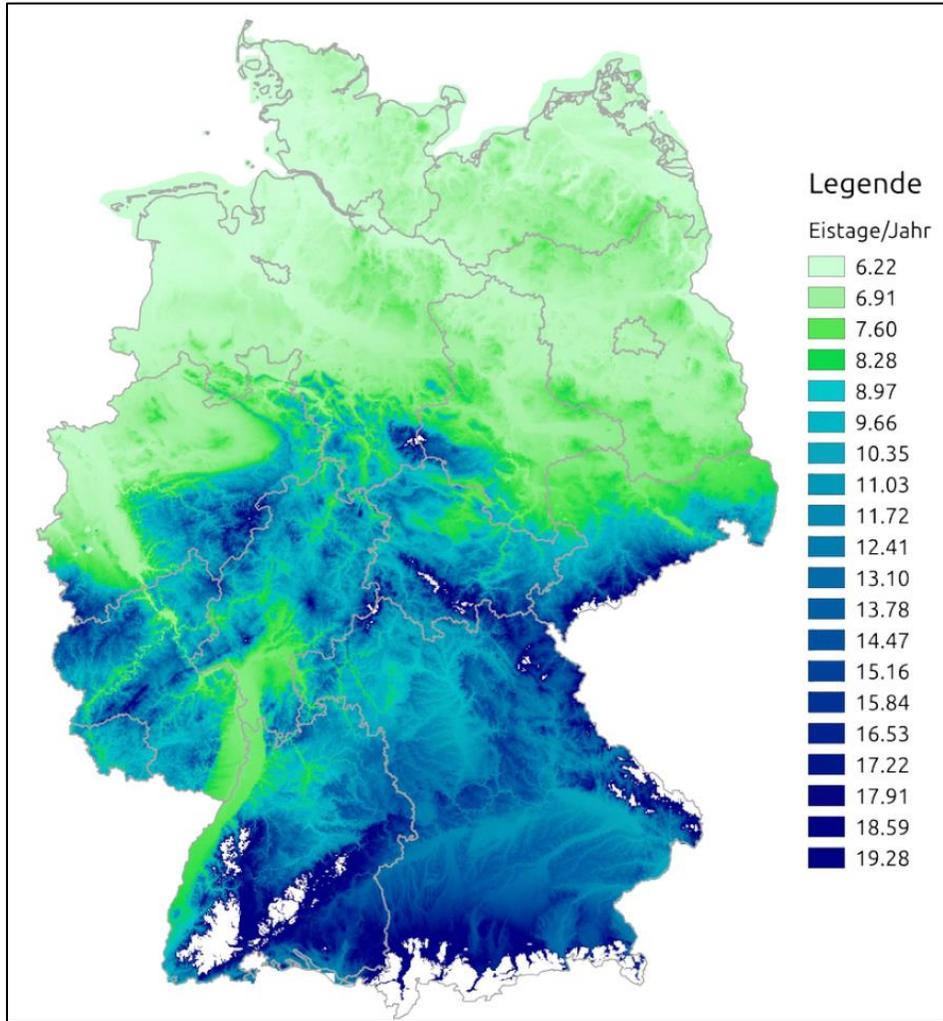
Seifert, Risikoabschätzung des Eisabwurfs von Windenergieanlagen, 2007



In Germany icing between 6 and 20 days per year



Effect of atmospheric ice accretion on the dynamic performance of wind turbine blades by Abdel Salam Alsabagh

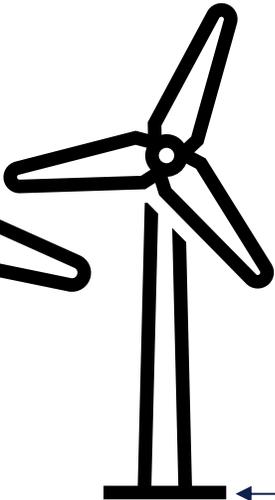


DWD, Wichura, 2023

Ice Throw risk regulation in Germany

Model Administrative regulation - Technical Building Regulation

- Appendix A 1.2.8/6 “Guideline for wind turbines”
- Screening zone SZ = (Hub height + Rotor diameter) x 1,5
- Example



Distance from WT to public < SZ

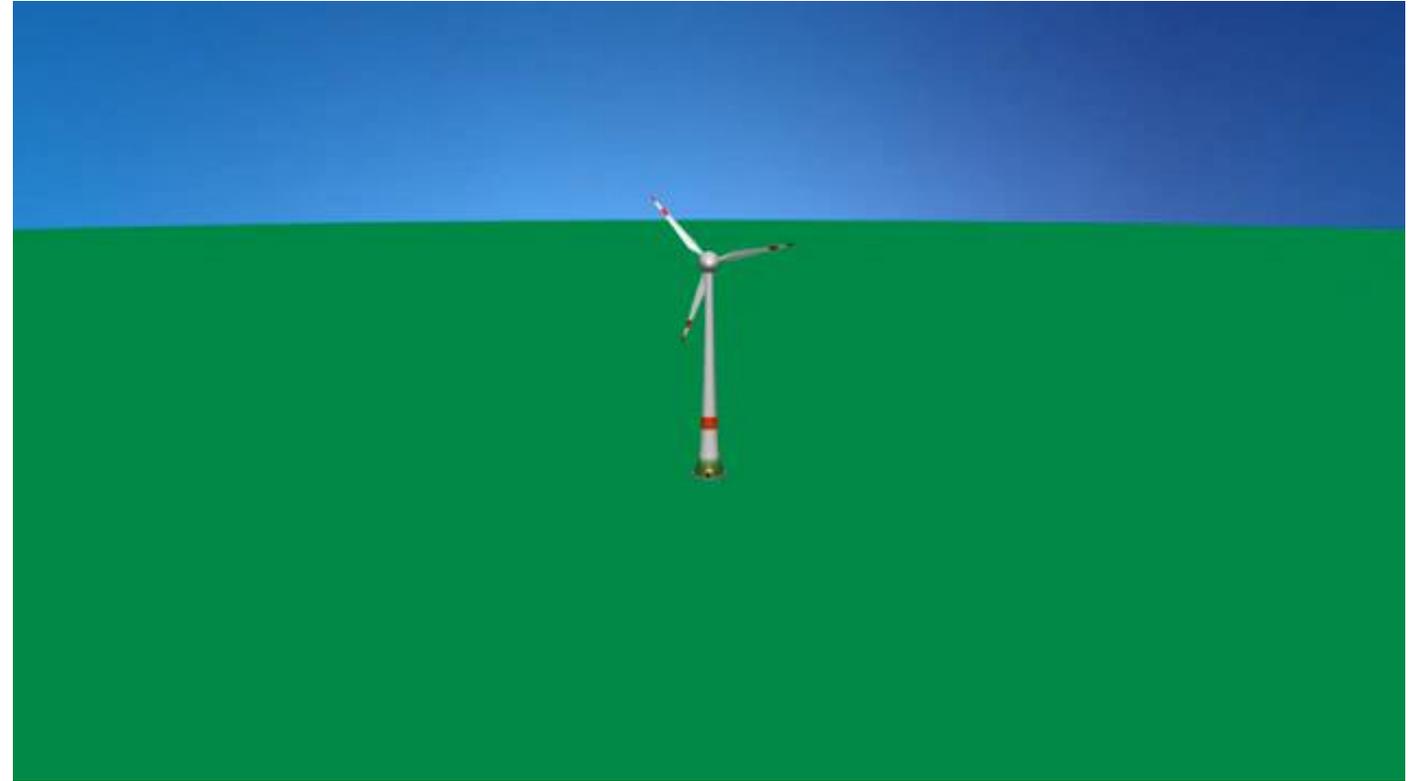
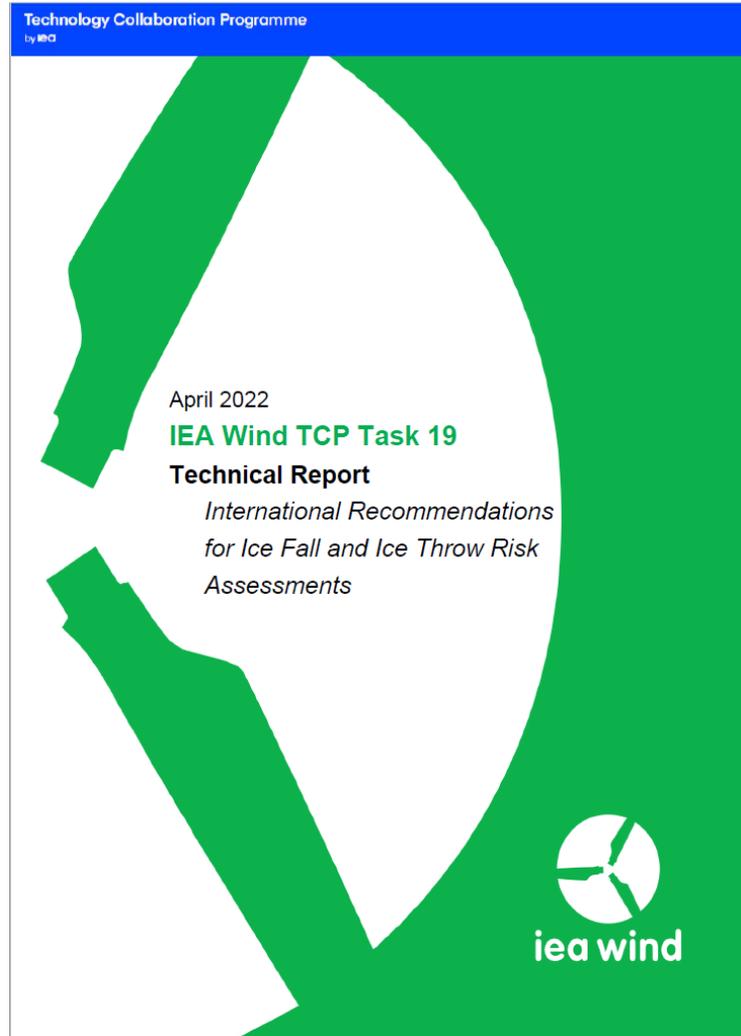
Distance from WT to public > SZ

Expert statement needed
from independent advisor to demonstrate safety

Considered to be safe



Ice throw risk assessment according to IEA Task 19



Quelle: Scientific Computing and Simulation Lab, Aschaffenburg University of Applied Sciences

Risk Assessment

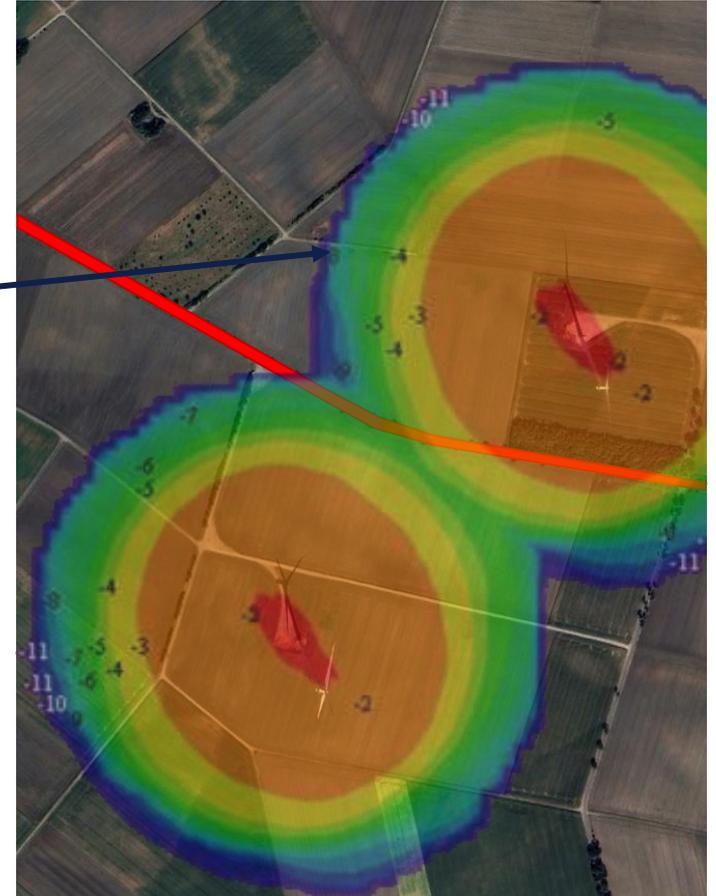
- Risk = Frequency x Consequence

Individual Risk measures

- LSIR (Localized Individual Risk) as contours
Assumption: 24 h x 365 days per year unprotected
- IRPA (Individual Risk Per Annum) for vulnerable objects
= LSIR x Probability of Occupancy

Societal Risk measures

- FN Curve (Frequency Number Curve)
- PLL (Potential Loss of Life)
= IRPA x N (Number of people)



Risk Acceptance Criteria

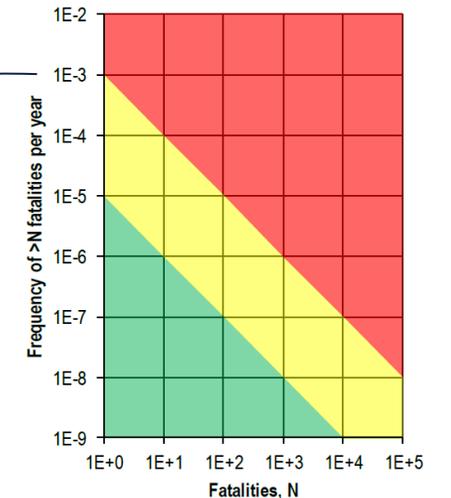
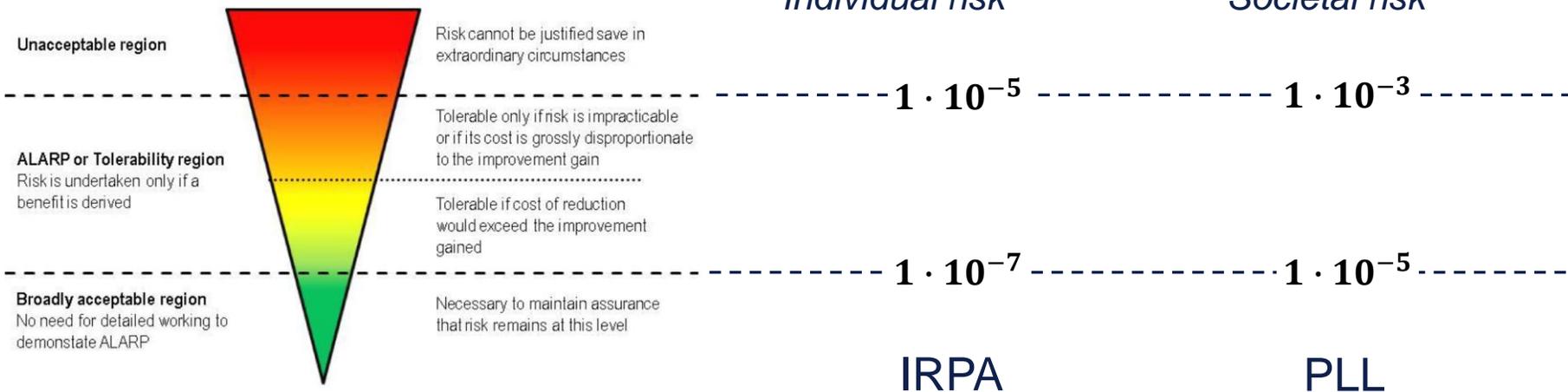
Basis: Endogenous Mortality Rate (EMR) of an individual, EN 50126: 2×10^{-4} per year

- A new technology should not increase the EMR significantly (5%).
- Tolerability level: $\leq 1 \cdot 10^{-5}$

ALARP-Principle, UK Health & Safety Executive:

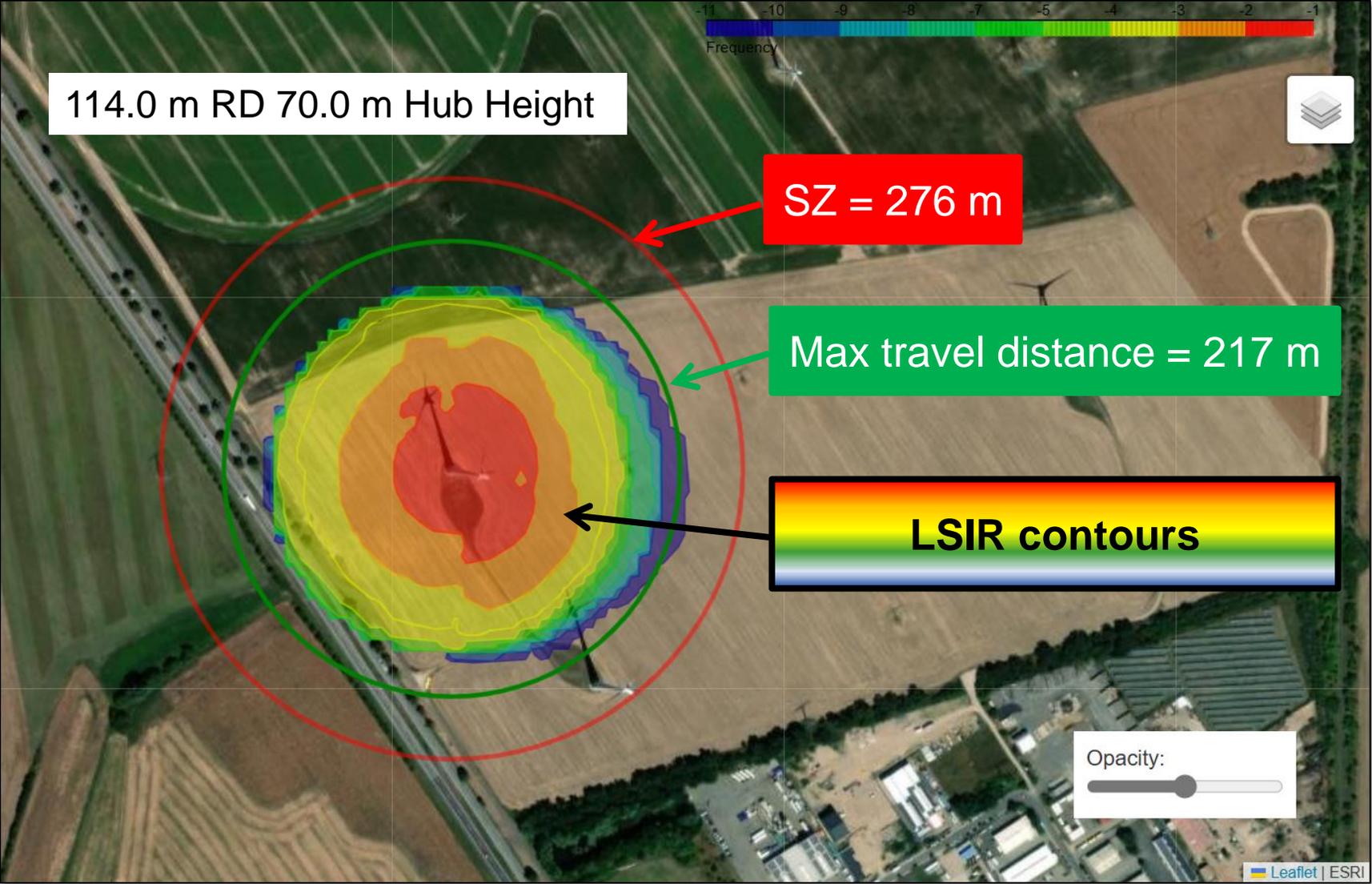
Individual risk

Societal risk



Example – LSIR contour

Risk scale: 1×10^{-11} to 1×10^{-1} per year and 1 m^2



Example – IRPA and PLL



Update Vulnerability ✕

Name of population (e.g. Pedestrians, Cars, etc)

Number of people per occasion **Vulnerability of people (Percentage)**

Number of occasions per year **Duration per occasion (seconds)**

Area of population per occasion in object **Total area of object (m²)**

Comments

Color of vulnerability object

LSIR	IRPA	PLL
2.25e-02	6.23e-07	1.25e-06

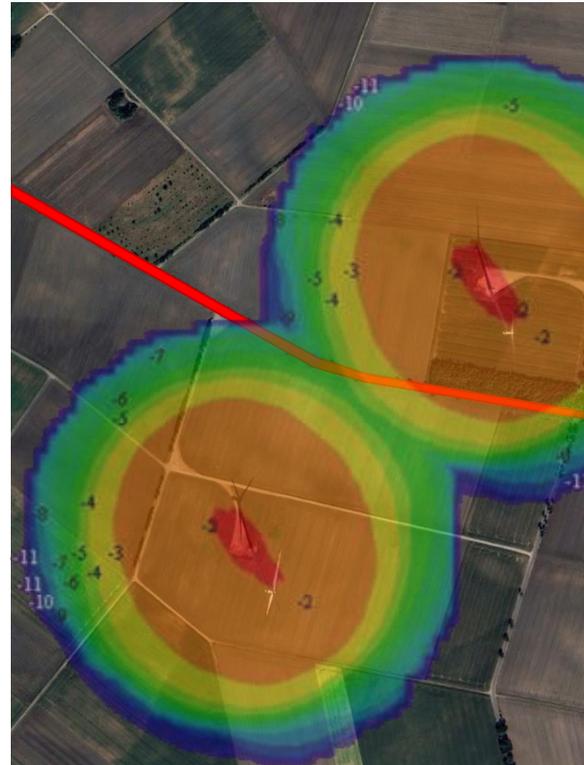
per year

Example - Risk mitigation

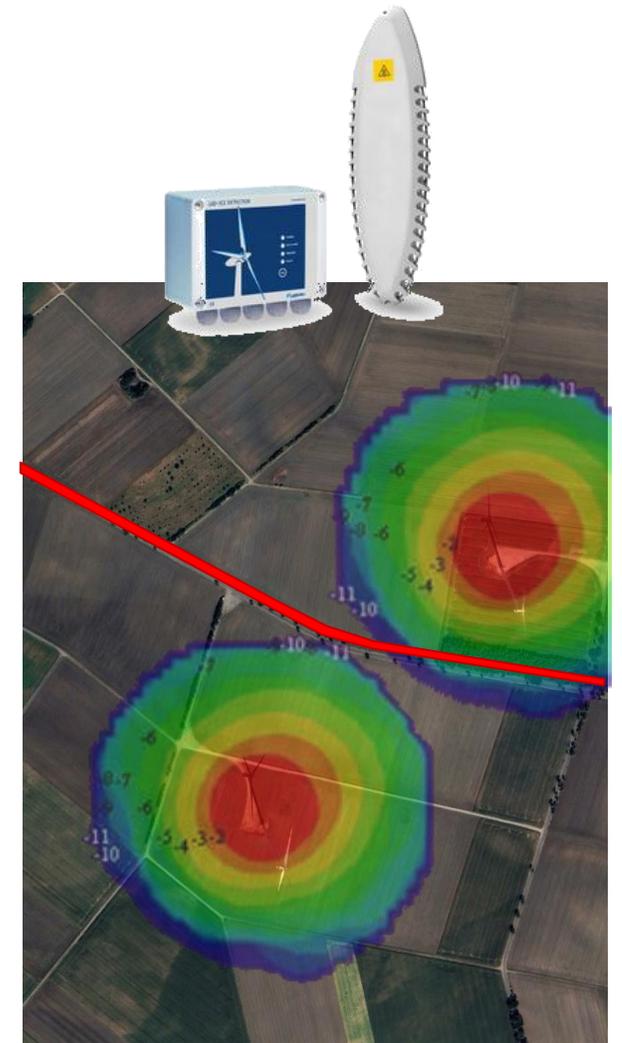
- Facility Siting

- Certified ice detection system
- Blade heating

- Fences
- Warning signs
- Warning lights



**Without ice
detection and
shut down**



**With ice
detection and
shut down**

Outlook: Integrated approach?

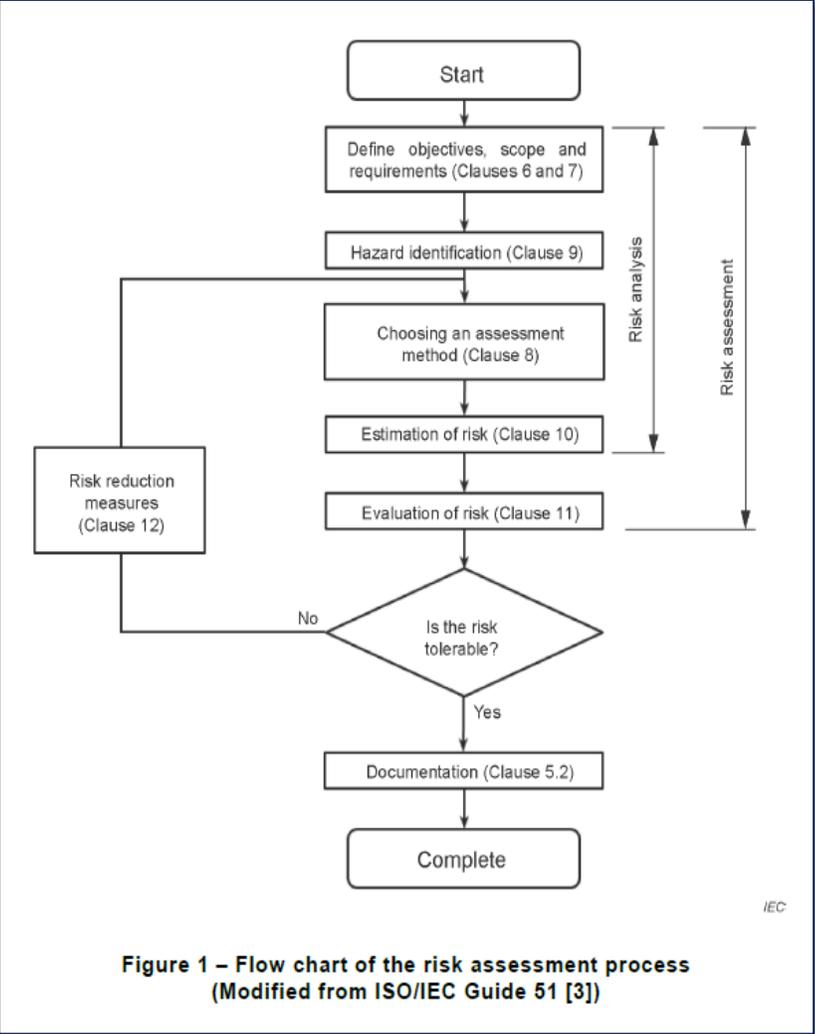
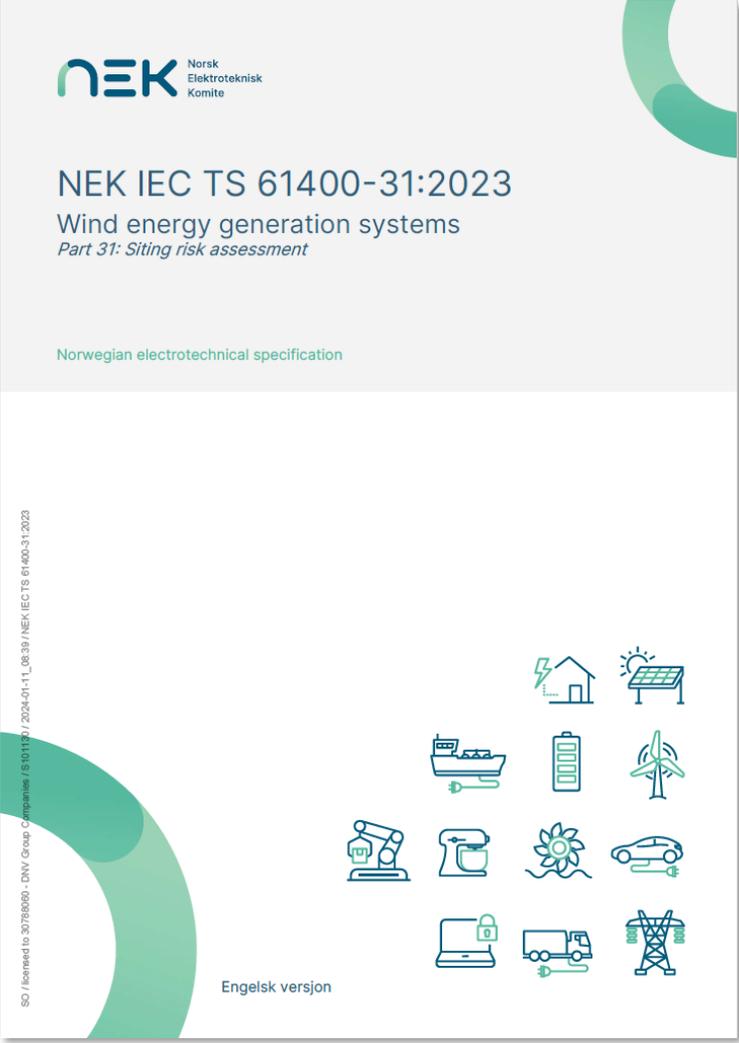


Figure 1 – Flow chart of the risk assessment process (Modified from ISO/IEC Guide 51 [3])

Facility siting from total risk perspective

$$R_{total} = Risk_{Ice} + Risk_{BladeFailure} + Risk_{NacelleBreakage} + Risk_{TowerCollapse} + Risk_{Fire}$$

Thank you

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