

Health monitoring

How to move to predictive maintenance?

Rotterdam; Windkracht 14 23 January 2013

www.ecn.nl



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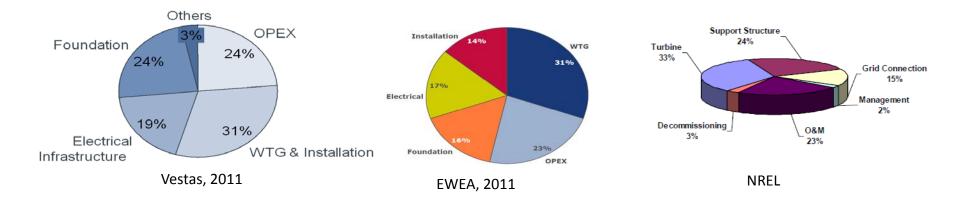




Why predictive maintenance?

- Current practice:
 - Preventive maintenance campaign 1 or 2 times per year
 - Corrective maintenance after unexpected failures → long downtimes and high repair costs

Result:





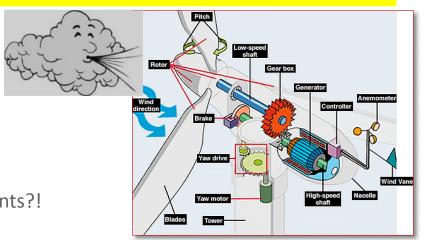
Why predictive maintenance?

Components to be maintained

- Lot of rotating equipment
- Loaded stochastically
 - Variable wind speed / turbulence
 - Effect of wakes / starts & stops
- Large differences in lifetime of components?!

Working offshore

- Large ships for hoisting → expensive
- Harsh weather conditions:
 - Long downtimes → revenue losses
 - Cost ships when waiting



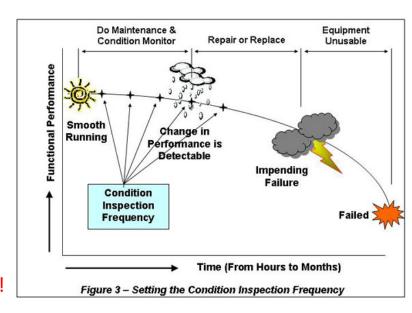




What do we need?

- Condition Monitoring (CM); online, offline, inspections, vibration, etc.
 - Detection when degradation is present

- Load Monitoring / Usage monitoring (possibly together with CM)
 - Degradation of components can be predicted before something is "wrong"
 - Root cause analyses (added value for CM systems)
 - Requirement: degradation related to loading!!





Load monitoring: ECN's approach

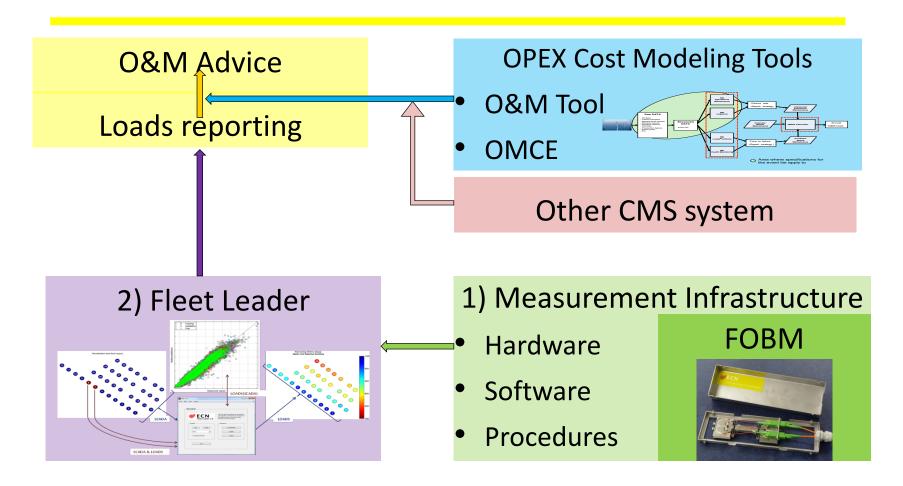


LoadWizard

- Service that ECN provides to operators and OEM's of offshore wind farms.
- Periodical reporting of:
 - Loads on all turbines in an offshore wind farm
 - Advice about optimization of O&M
- Information assists in shifting from corrective and preventive maintenance to predictive maintenance.
- Predictive maintenance lowers O&M costs by reducing unplanned standstill and expensive consequence damages.
- Potential savings are estimated 0.1-5 M€/year for typical 500 MW farm.
- Provides high level of knowledge for O&M and design optimisation.



LoadWizard

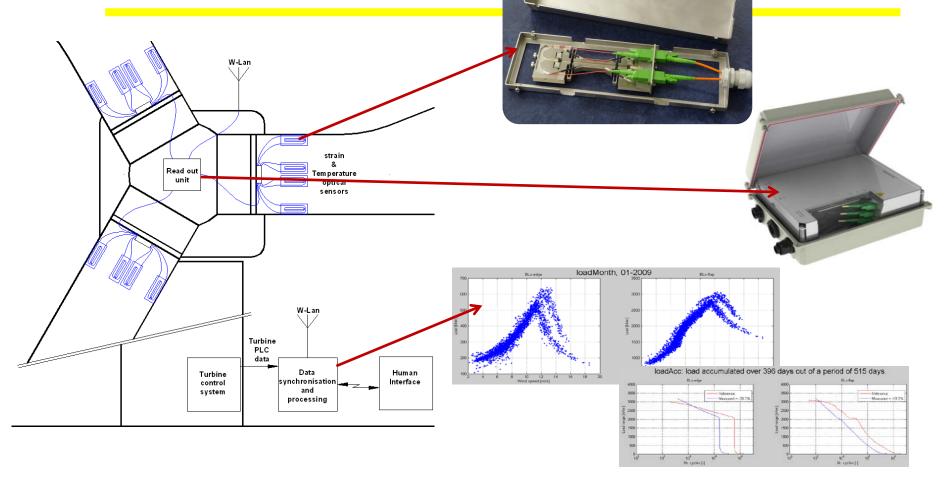




Measurement infrastructure: FOBM



FOBM: Layout





FOBM: Specifications

- The sensor assembly is easy to install and replace by regular wind turbine maintenance technicians (Plug-and-Play).
- The entire system can be installed by the technicians in less than two days.
- On-site (chain) calibration is superfluous after replacement of the sensor.
- The sensor has the same lifetime as the rotor blade.
- Technical data:

– Strain resolution: 1 με

– Strain accuracy / stability: better than 5 $\mu\epsilon$

– Maximum strain level: -1000+1000 με

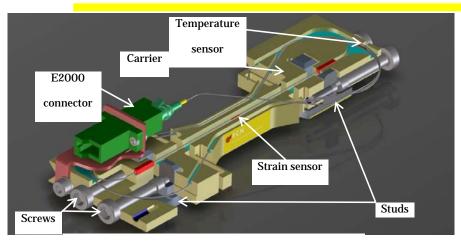
– Long term drift: less than 5 $\mu\epsilon$ in one year

Temperature range: -20...+40 °C

– Long life time : $> 10^7$ cycles @ ±1000 με



FOBM: Sensor development



Sensor design



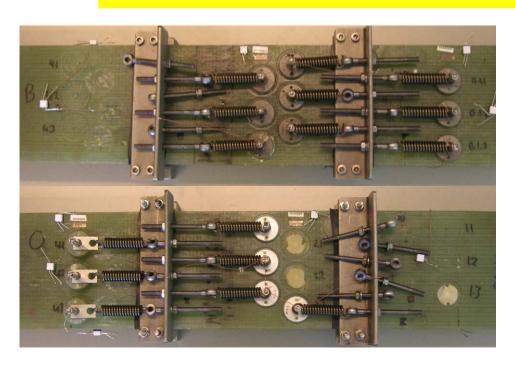
Sensor assembly with housing



Tool for mounting studs

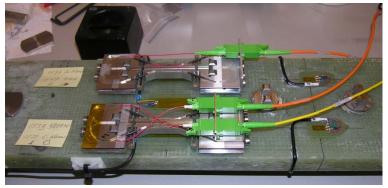


FOBM: Sensor development



Test rig to verify different bondings between blade and stud

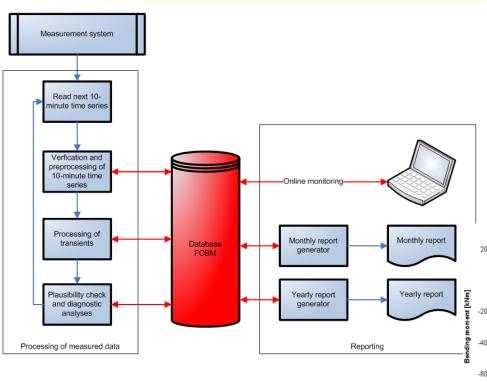




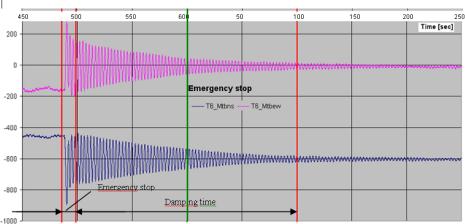
Comparison between optical and electrical strain measurements



FOBM: Software development

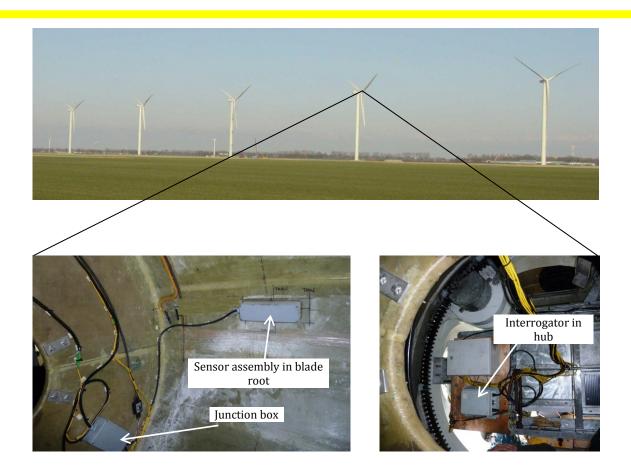


- Automatic checks and validation
- Turbine PLC data as input
- Single mode files vs. 10 min time series
- Reporting for O&M optimisation
- Input for FleetLeader software





FOBM: Field experiments





Status

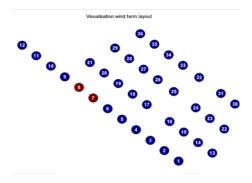
- Field tests at XEMC-Darwind turbine (Feb 2014 June 2014)
- System ready for industrialisation
- Investigations for control and IPC purposes just started
 - MTBF of interrogator and sensors?
 - Redundancy / more sensors?
- FOBM system as part of ECN's program on low cost load monitoring and reduction of O&M costs



Low-cost wind farm load monitoring: FleetLeader



FleetLeader: Concept



1) Wind farm with loads data of two FleetLeaders and SCADA data of all turbines



FleetLeader: Implementation

- FleetLeader is currently implemented in Sheringham Shoal wind farm
- Show that the FleetLeader concept can be used to influence and steer
 O&M decisions in a large offshore wind farm:
 - Maintenance can be performed according to the actual condition (expected remaining lifetime) of the different wind turbine components
 - This approach contributes to lowering the O&M costs
- Project work packages:
 - WP 1: Measurement infrastructure
 - WP 2: Development of knowledge for O&M optimisation
 - WP 3: Development of the Fleet Leader software
 - WP 4: Endurance test





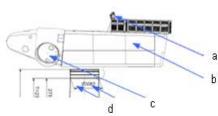
FleetLeader: Measurements

- Two turbines instrumented with load measurements in blades, tower and support structure.
- Fastlog data from all 88 turbines.
- First data received January 2014.
- Measurement campaign will run for at least two years.









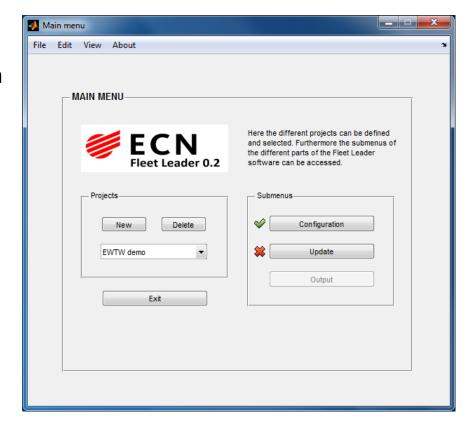


FleetLeader: Software

- Software ready for application
- Receives load measurements from 2 turbines and SCADA data from 88 turbines.

Procedure:

- 1. Receive data
- 2. Categorise data w.r.t. operational mode and wake condition
- 3. Establish relations between loads and SCADA signals
- 4. Predict loads at all turbines
- 5. Compare and rank turbines w.r.t. loads.





FleetLeader: Evaluation

- Every month new Sheringham Shoal data are received.
- Analysis with Fleet Leader software.
- Report with predicted loads at all turbines.
- Discussion with Statoil/Scira on results and evaluate how information can be used for making O&M decisions.
- Statoil/Scira is responsible for unscheduled maintenance!



Summary

Introduction

- Currently O&M cost are high → move to predictive maintenance
- Combine condition monitoring with load monitoring

FOBM

- Reliable measurement hardware & software suitable for long-term offshore application
- Ready for field tests → system ready for industrialisation!

FleetLeader

- Approach for wind farm load monitoring at low costs
- Currently implemented in Sheringham Shoal wind farm
- Aim: Demonstrate added value to owner/operator of the farm

Combined approach offers benefits:

- Prevent consequence damage (replace before catastrophic failure occurs)
- Resource optimisation (prioritise based on health/loads)
- Root cause analysis (understand why certain turbines failed and others not)
- Lifetime extension / repowering (value of assets after 20 years of operation)