

Wind Value¹, X-Rotor² and IEA Task 45³

P. Deeney^{1,2,3}, N. Dunphy^{1,2}, P. Leahy^{1,3}, D. Mikindani¹, J.O'Brien¹,
L. Quinlivan², and A.L. Smith²

of University College Cork

Presented at the Environmental Research Institute, Cork to Students of Minzu University
Funded by the Irish Research Council, Horizon 2020 and the Sustainable Energy Authority
of Ireland

23 March 2023



Horizon 2020
Programme

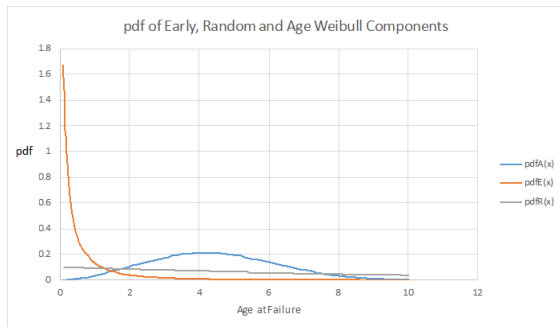


Overview

- 1 Introduction to the Three Projects
- 2 Wind Value
 - Introducing the Three Weibull Components
 - Estimate Shape and Scale Parameters for Age Related Failure
 - Estimate Shape and Scale Parameters for Early Failure
 - Estimate Scale Parameter for Random Failure
 - Application to Wind Turbine Observations
 - Minimizing the Error Function
 - Results
 - Results Summary
 - Wind Value Conclusions
- 3 X Rotor
 - Vertical Axis Wind Turbine
- 4 IEA Wind Task 45
 - Recycling Wind Turbine Blades

- **Wind Value** - Examining Wind Farms as Businesses. Examining the risk as wind farms approach their end-of-life. With Cork University Business School, Uni of the West of England, University Cote d'Azur, Uni of Leeds and Uni of Padua. *Some Initial results below.*
- **X-Rotor** - Examining a new design for a vertical axis offshore wind turbine. Led by Uni of Strathclyde and including TU Delft, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, General Electrics Renovables Espana and Fundacion Cener. *Some details below*
- **International Energy Agency Wind Task 45** - Enabling the recycling of wind turbine blades. What are the current technologies which will enable a circular economy for wind turbine blades? With Georgia Tech, Danmarks Tekniske Universitet, Uni of Leeds, Research Institute of Sweden, TU Delft, Chalmers, MTU, *No details as it's not published yet.*
- **Less Formal:** Offshore Wind Turbine Operations and Maintenance modelling

The three Weibull distributions for Age related, Early and Random failures are displayed.



pdfA is the probability distribution function for age related failures as a function of the age of the component, pdfR for random failures and pdfE for early failures.

- Estimate k_A for the Age Weibull Component

We select a value of k_A the shape parameter, such that there is a 10% probability of failure before half the expected fail time, h . Solve:

$$1 - e^{-(h/\lambda)^{k_A}} = 0.1$$

when

$$h = \frac{\lambda \Gamma(1 + 1/k_A)}{2}$$

Solving numerically we find

$$k_A = 2.7801$$

- Estimate λ_A for the Age Weibull Component

For the scale parameter, λ_A of the Age component, select the largest non-zero mode, m , and solve

$$\lambda_A \left(\frac{k_A - 1}{k_A} \right)^{1/k_A} = m$$

using the value of k_A above.

- Early Failure

Early failures are caused by faulty equipment or faulty installation, therefore it is reasonable to assume that 95% of such fails occur within the first month of operation and that the mean time to failure is two weeks. Thus from CDF we have

$$1 - e^{-\left(\frac{1}{12\lambda_E}\right)^{k_E}} = 0.95$$

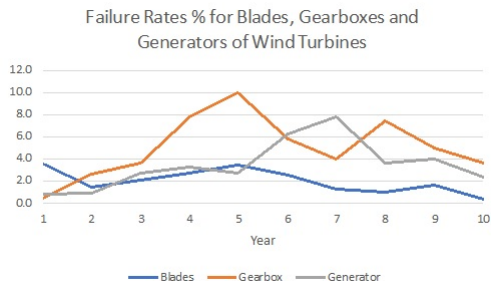
and from the mean we have

$$\lambda_E \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{k_E}\right) = \frac{2}{52}$$

Solving numerically we find $\lambda_E = 3.9619 \times 10^{-4}$ and $k_E = 0.2051$

- Random Failure

For a random distribution $k_R = 1$. In order to offer a contrasting distribution from the Age and Early components, we deliberately select λ_R so that the value of the pdf of for the Random component is reasonably constant. Thus we set $\lambda_R = 50$ so that the mean time to failure is 50 years, based on the expectation of how often one would expect a turbine to be hit by lightning, or suffer a random weather related event.



The plot is based on Lantz (2013). Generator and gearbox failure is not common when they are new, however it is not unusual for blades to fail when new. Note that blades do not seem to have a random failure component while generators and gearboxes do not seem to have an early component.

We introduce the Weibull combination \vec{W} which is the approximation to the observed data for a component,

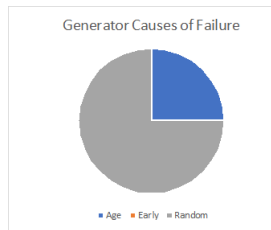
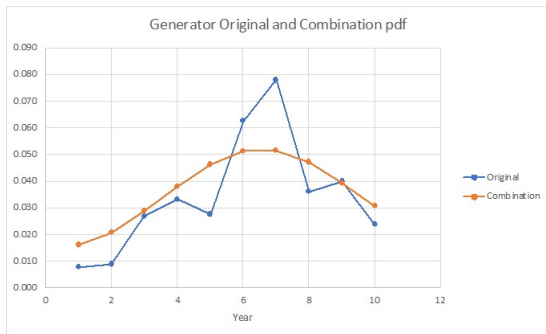
$$\vec{W} = a\vec{A} + e\vec{E} + r\vec{R},$$

for some $a, e, r \geq 0$. We define $g(a, e, r)$, as the error between the observed data, D , and the sum of the three Weibull distributions:

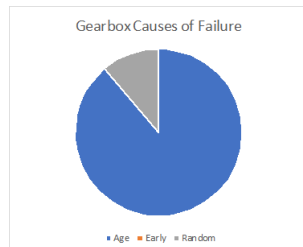
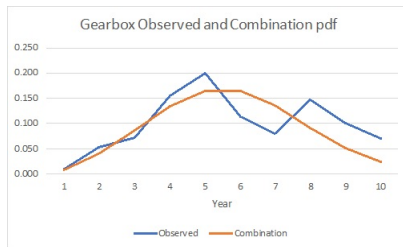
$$g(a, e, r) = |a\vec{A} + e\vec{E} + r\vec{R} - \vec{D}|$$

where the entries of \vec{A} are the probabilities of failure for each year using a Weibull distribution for Age related failure, \vec{E} is a vector for the Early Weibull and \vec{R} is for the Random failures. \vec{D} is the observed failure probability for each year and a, e, r are the proportions of the three distributions. The task is to find the values of these proportions which minimizes $g(a, e, r)$.

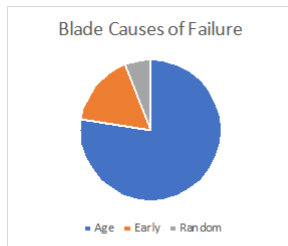
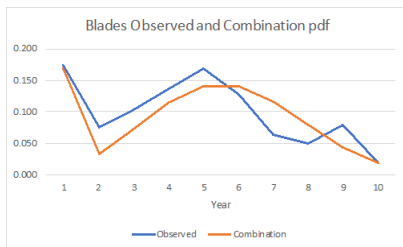
For the Generator we have $\lambda_A = 7.156$, $a = 0.25$, $e = 0$ and $r = 0.75$.
 The coefficients indicate that the strongest determinant of failure is random failure and there is no early component.



For the Gearbox we have $\lambda_A = 5.870$, $a = 0.89$, $e = 0$ and $r = 0.11$. The coefficients indicate that the strongest component of failure is age related with no influence from early failure.

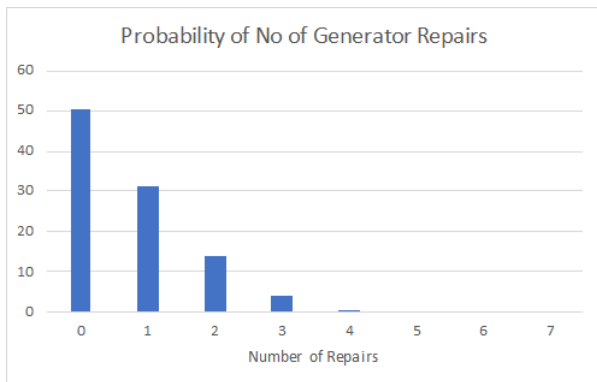


For the Blades we have $\lambda_A = 5.870$, $a = 0.78$, $e = 0.16$ and $r = 0.06$. The coefficients indicate that the strongest influence for failure is age with approximately equal and lesser influence from early and random fails.

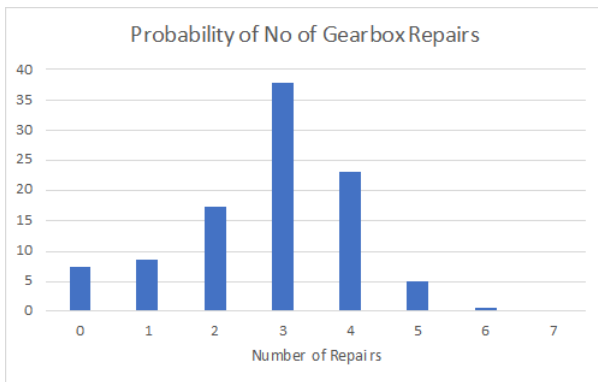


Using a Monte Carlo simulation we estimate the numbers of repairs required for Generators, Gearboxes and Blades over a 20 year period, assuming the combination of the three Weibull distributions are valid for this length of time, which is the usual lifespan of an onshore wind turbine.

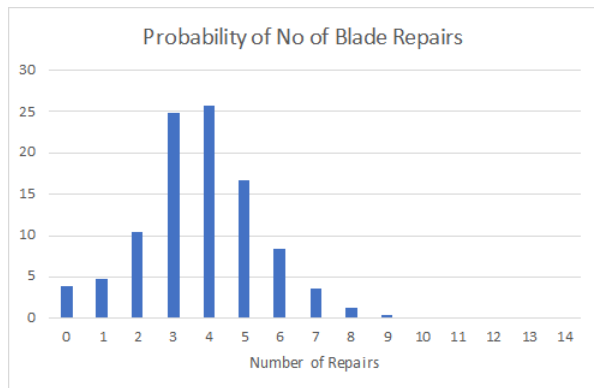
We see that there is an evens chance of not needing any Generator repairs at all, and there is a 4.5% probability that there will be more than two repairs.



The most probable number of Gearbox repairs is 3, and the probability of needing more than 4 repairs is 5.6%. As seen in the figure the risk of 7 repairs is very low.



The most likely number of Blade repairs is 3 or 4, the probability of needing more than 6 repairs is 5.5%.



Parameter	Generator	Gearbox	Blade
a	0.23	0.89	0.78
e	0	0	0.16
r	0.76	0.11	0.06
Lifetime Results			
Mean No of Fails	0.73	2.79	3.77
Modal No of Fails	0	3	4
Median No of Fails	0	3	4
Expectation of 95 - 100%	3.04	5.12	7.57
Cost of One Repair €1,000s	190	528	305
Expected Tail Loss (95%) €1,000s	577	2,705	2,315

- Generators Fail Randomly - Invest in Quality
- Gearboxes Wear Out with Age - Invest in Maintenance
- Blades Wear Out and Fail Early -Get a good warranty, Invest in Maintenance and Check Quality on Delivery and Installation
- Generators can give nasty surprises
- Gearboxes are the highest risk,

X-Rotor Web Site

- Vertical Axis
- New Transformer to Take Power
- Low Position for Turbines
- *Social Acceptability
- *Business Acceptability
- *Environmental Impact
- *Economic Impact

This project is ongoing and not all of the outputs have been published.

Blade Bridge Web Site Enabling the Recycling of Wind Turbine Blades

- Difficult to Recycle - Composites
- Fibre Glass and Carbon Fibre
- *Methods for Repurposing and Recycling
- *Value Chain Business Case

This project is ongoing and few outputs have been published.

Thank You

peter.deeney@ucc.ie
dorcasmikandani@umail.ucc.ie

windvalue.ie



ucc

Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh, Éire
University College Cork, Ireland



CORK
UNIVERSITY
BUSINESS
SCHOOL



IRISH RESEARCH COUNCIL
An Chomhairle um Thaighde in Éirinn