

So where exactly is the ice – how many sensors does a turbine need?

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Winterwind 2017 | 6. - 8.2.2017 | Skellefteå, Sweden

eologix: history



02/2011 first Winterwind participation

08/2014 eologix sensor technology gmbh is founded

12/2014 first measurement system commercially used by e.on

12/2015 measurement systems mounted to 20 wind turbines world wide

03/2016 Phoenix Contact joins eologix as a minority shareholder

12/2016 measurement systems on 42 wind turbines in commercial use

01/2017 11 people in team (thereof 7 engineers)

Partners:

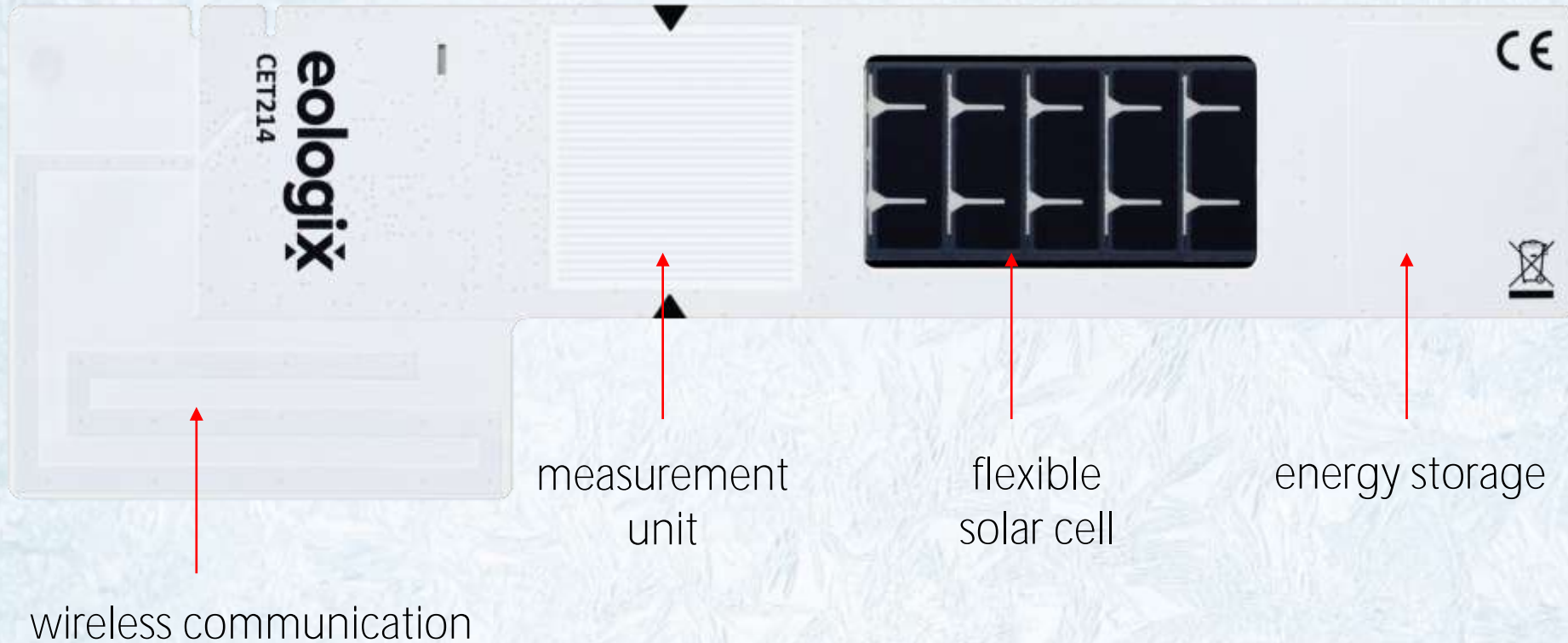


Selected Turbine Locations 2016



Darstellung: Nordex. Daten: FMI (Finnisches Meteorologisches Institut) und NOAA (Wetter- und Ozeanografiebehörde der USA)

Technology



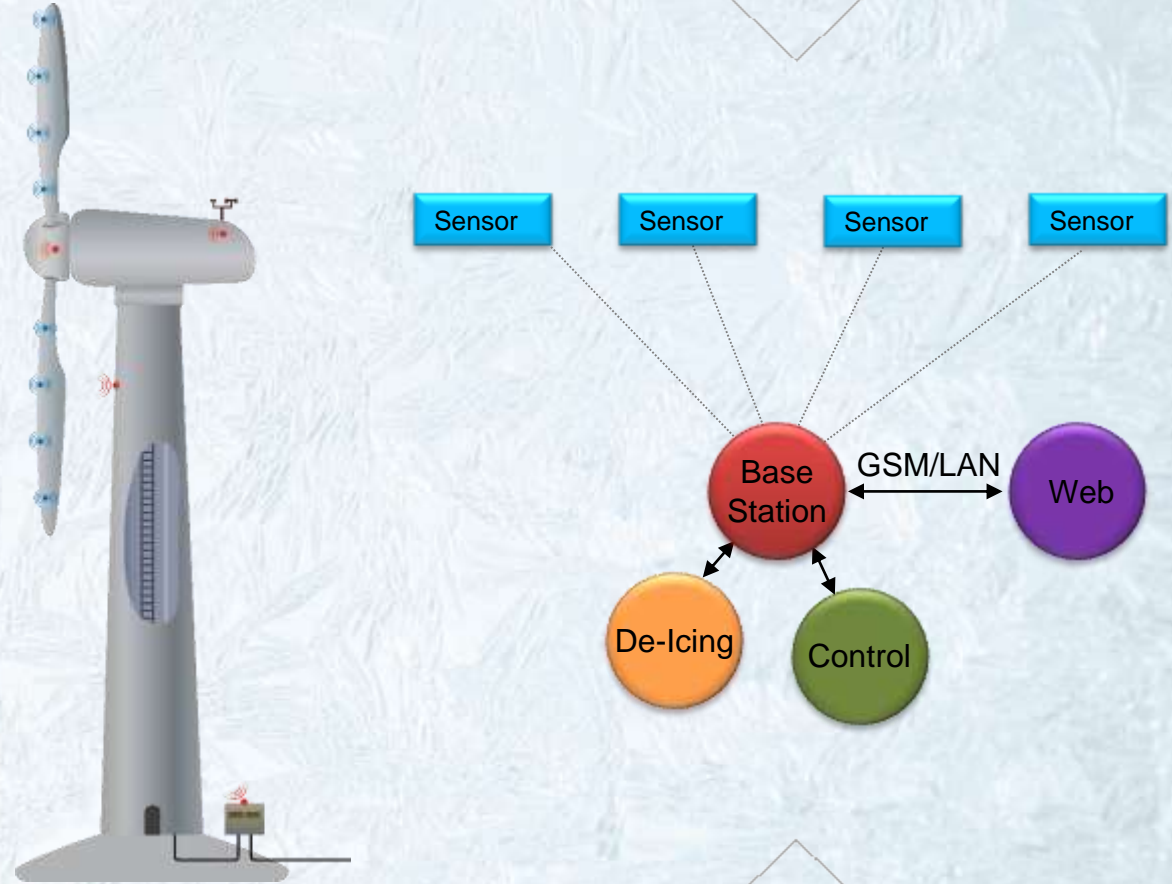
System Design

Sensors

- wireless
- flexible and thin (<2mm), adhesive
- ice detection on blade surface
- temperature measurement in each sensor

Base Station

- data collection and processing
- data output to turbine control
- raw data output to online system (web)
- location: nacelle or ground



Mounting: rope access (retrofit)



Mounting: during turbine construction



Surface States



dry, free surface



very thin layer
($< 1\text{mm}$) or wet



ice $> 1\text{-}2\text{mm}$



ice $> 10\text{mm}$

Temperature measurement: $\pm 0.25^\circ\text{C}$ (each sensor)

Use Cases

Control:

- Ice detection for "ice stop" (eologix SAFE)
- **"Ice free" detection** for automatic restart (eologix RESTART)

Monitoring:

- Evaluation of de-icing equipment
- Temperature data acquisition



Typical Sensor Configurations

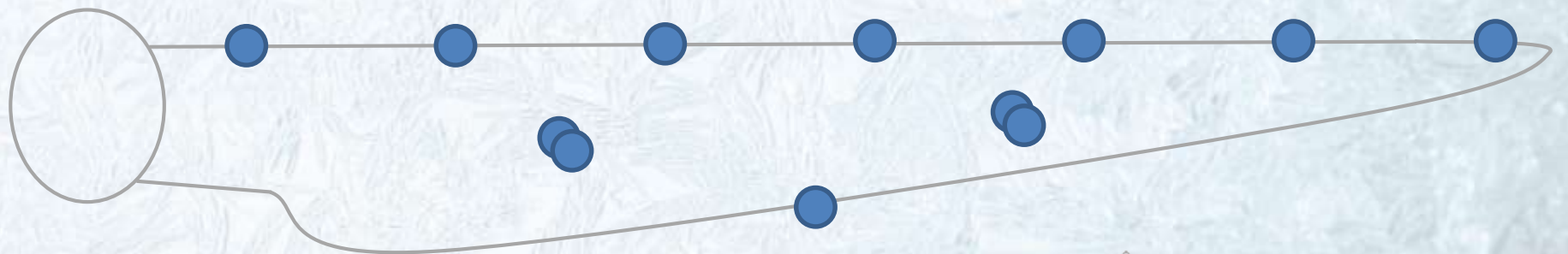
SAFE

- blade tips (>90%)
- blade root (<10%)
- total: 6 sensors



RESTART

- blade tips
- blade root
- leading edge
- blade flanges (suction and pressure side)
- trailing edge



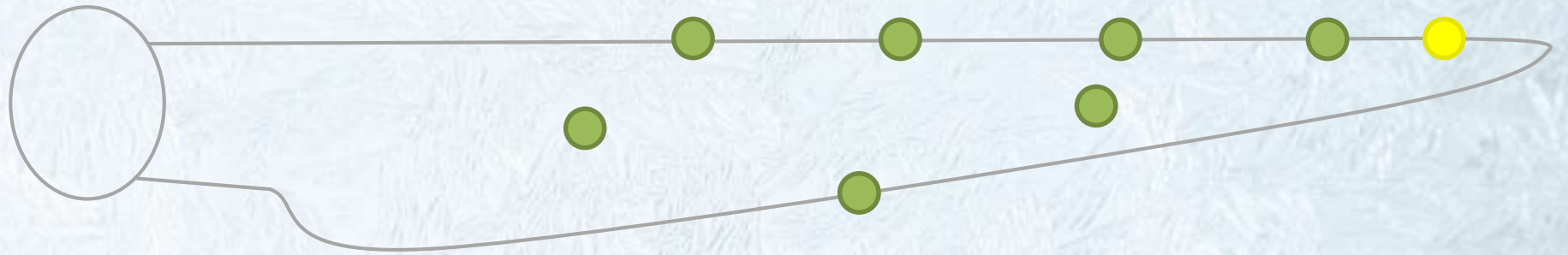
Turbine #1, Event #1

Germany, ~120m rotor, Jan. 2017

Icing in rotation

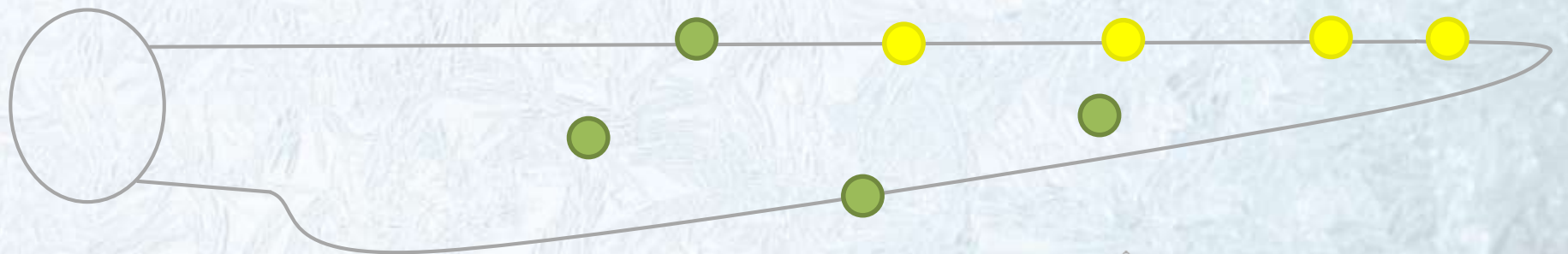
Early icing

- icing starts from tip



Maximum status

- outer half of leading edge affected by ice
- safety stop



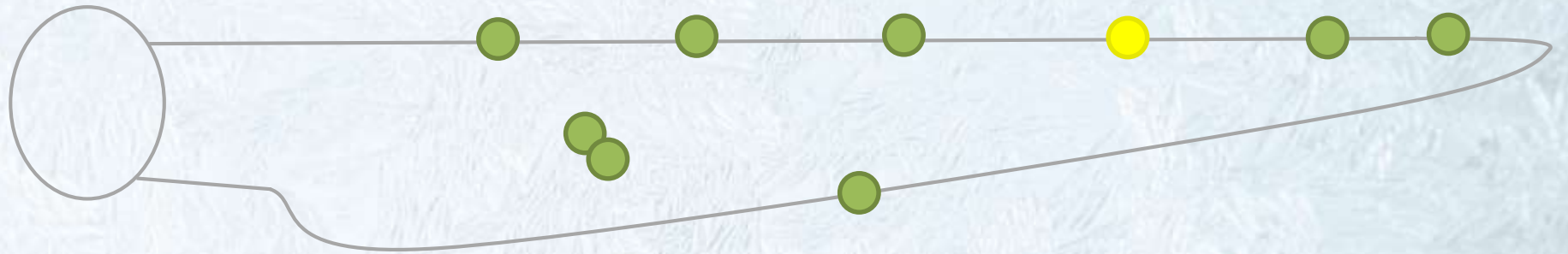
Turbine #1, Event #2

Germany, ~120m rotor, Jan. 2017

Icing in rotation

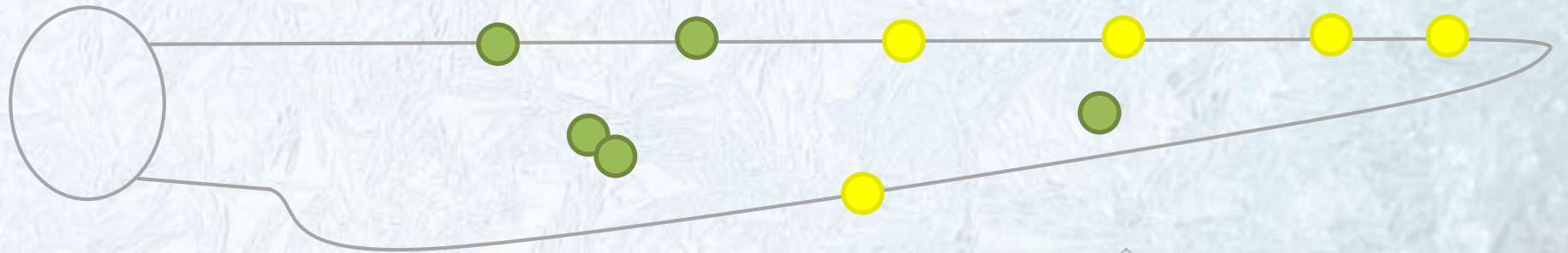
Early icing

- large part of blade is at Level 2



Maximum status

- outer half of leading edge affected
- trailing edge affected
- safety stop



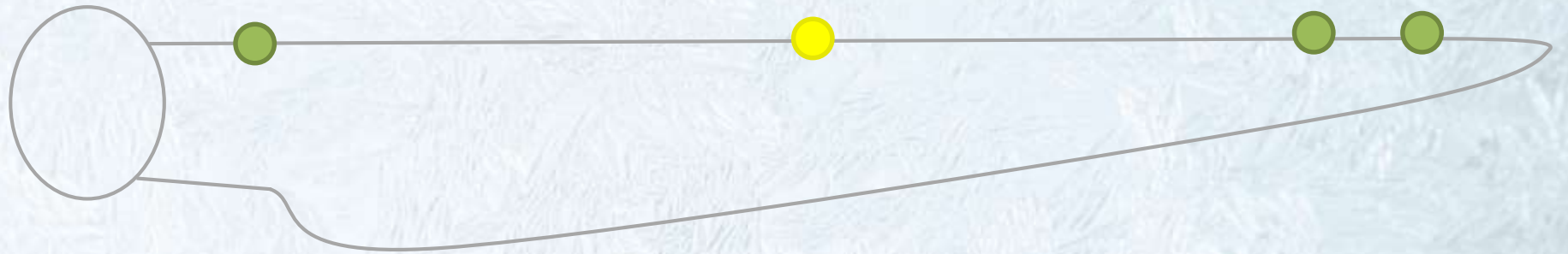
Turbine #2, Event #1

Sweden, ~90m rotor, Feb. 2017

Icing in standstill

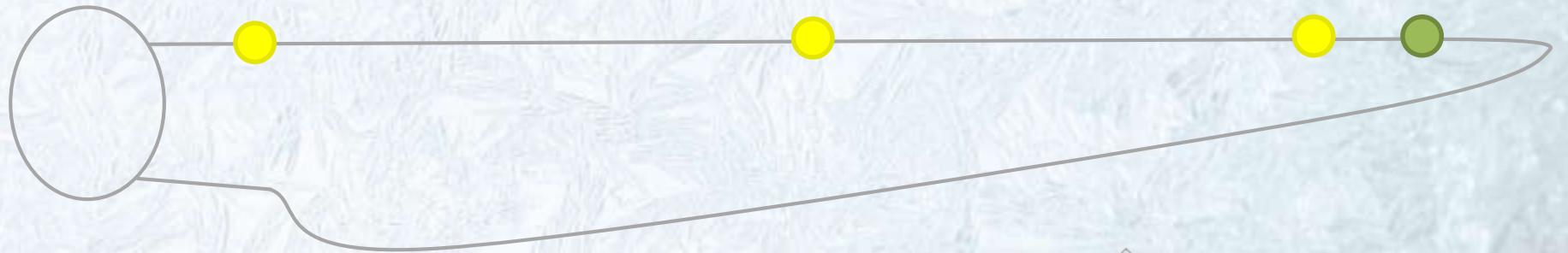
Early icing

- all sensors are affected, most ice is at blade center



Maximum status

- whole leading edge affected except tip
- safety stop



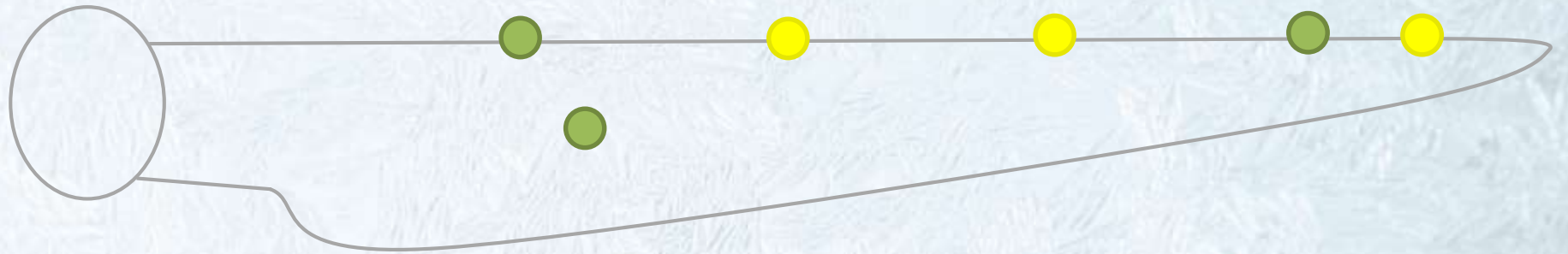
Turbine #3, Event #1

Austria, ~100m rotor, Feb. 2017

Icing in rotation

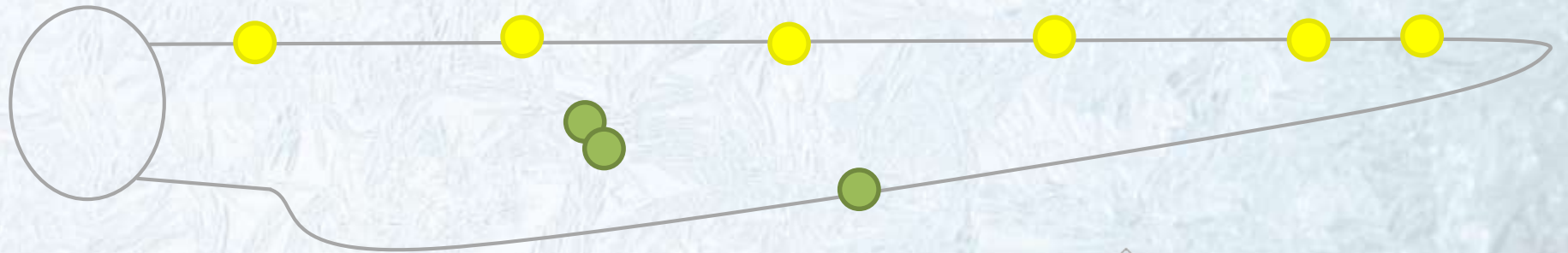
Early icing

- tip more affected than root, but not uniformly



Maximum status

- whole leading edge affected
- safety stop



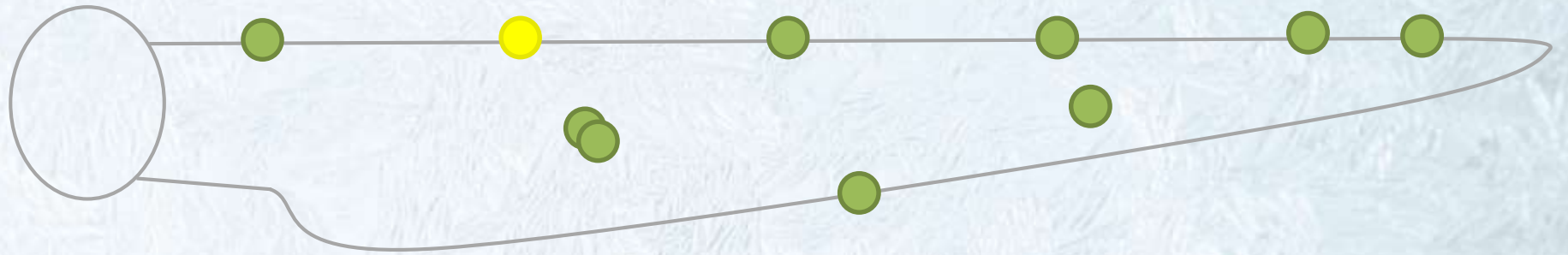
Turbine #3, Event #2

Austria, ~100m rotor, Oct. 2016

Icing in rotation

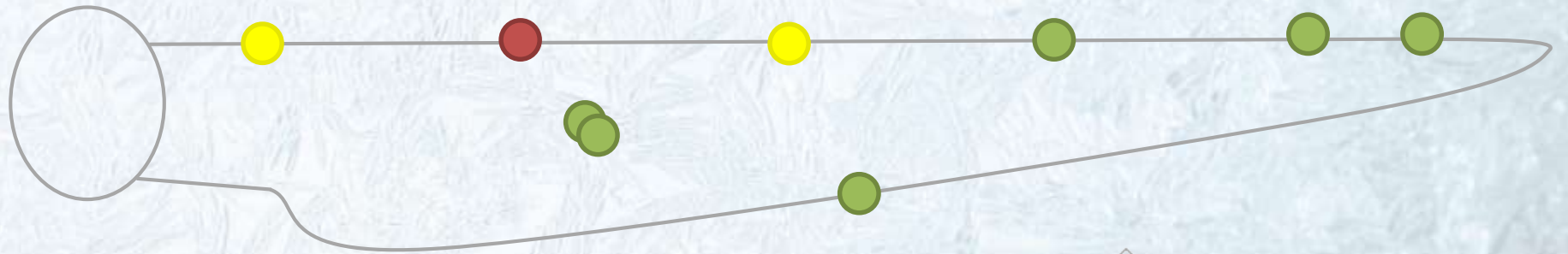
Early icing

- nearly all sensors affected, but only one point iced



Maximum status

- leading edge close to blade root most affected (>10mm), not tips
- safety stop



Summary

Differences in icing distribution can be observed between

- different turbine types
- same turbine type at different sites
- same turbine at same site during different weather conditions

General results

- icing tends to start from blade tip and leading edge, but this is not a general rule
- in winter 2016-2017, blade flanges were never affected by relevant icing
- trailing edge may be a point to watch, especially when anti-/de-icing is used but trailing edge not covered



Thank you
for your attention!

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