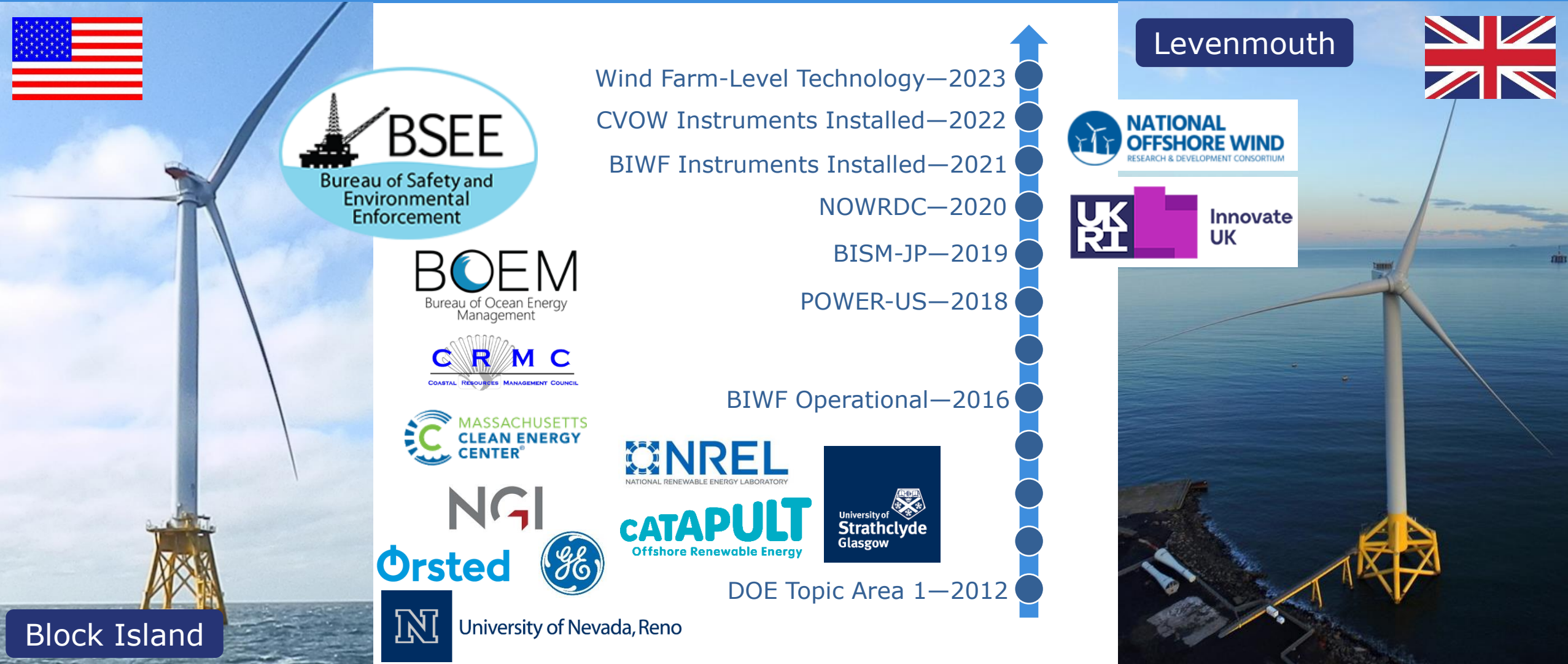


4th International RAVE Workshop
Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (BSH)
Hamburg, Germany

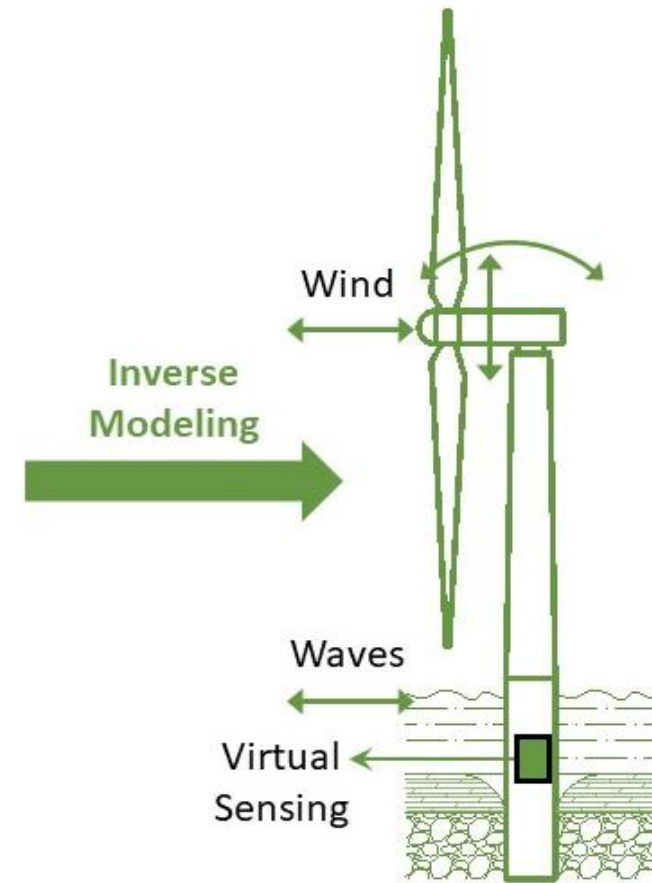
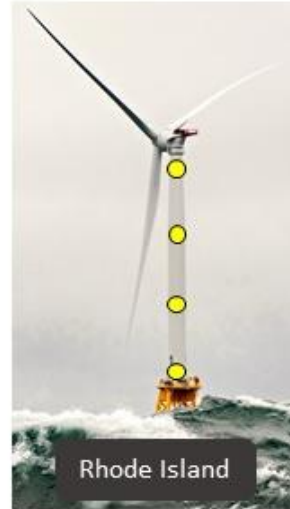
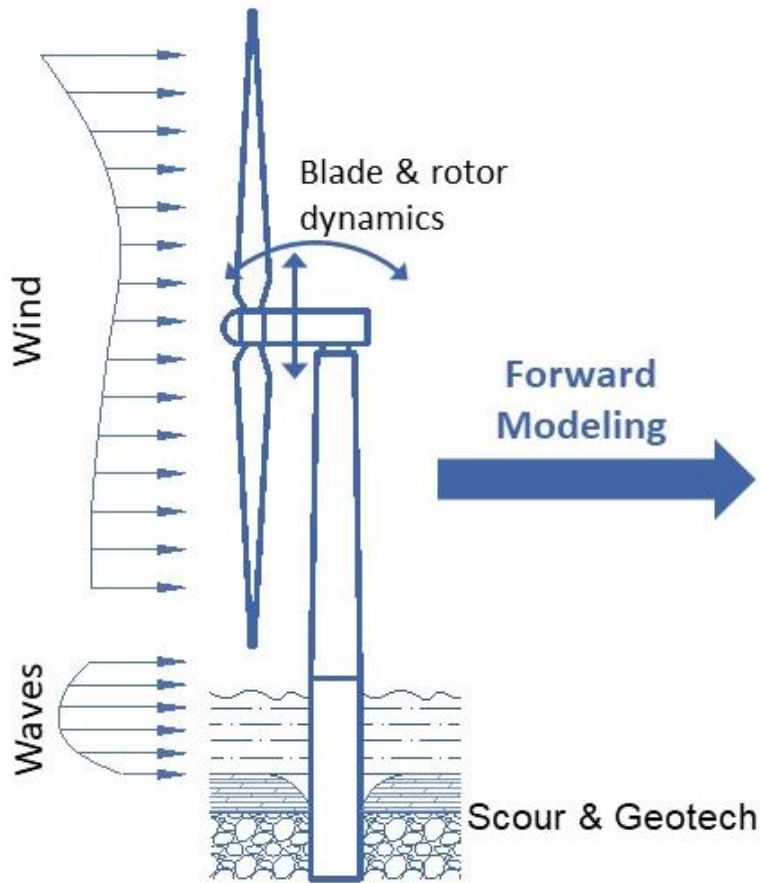
Healthy + Reliable Offshore Wind Turbines

Eric Hines, Babak Moaveni, and Chris Baxter
May 11, 2023

Optimal Sensor Placement for Physics-Based Digital Twins

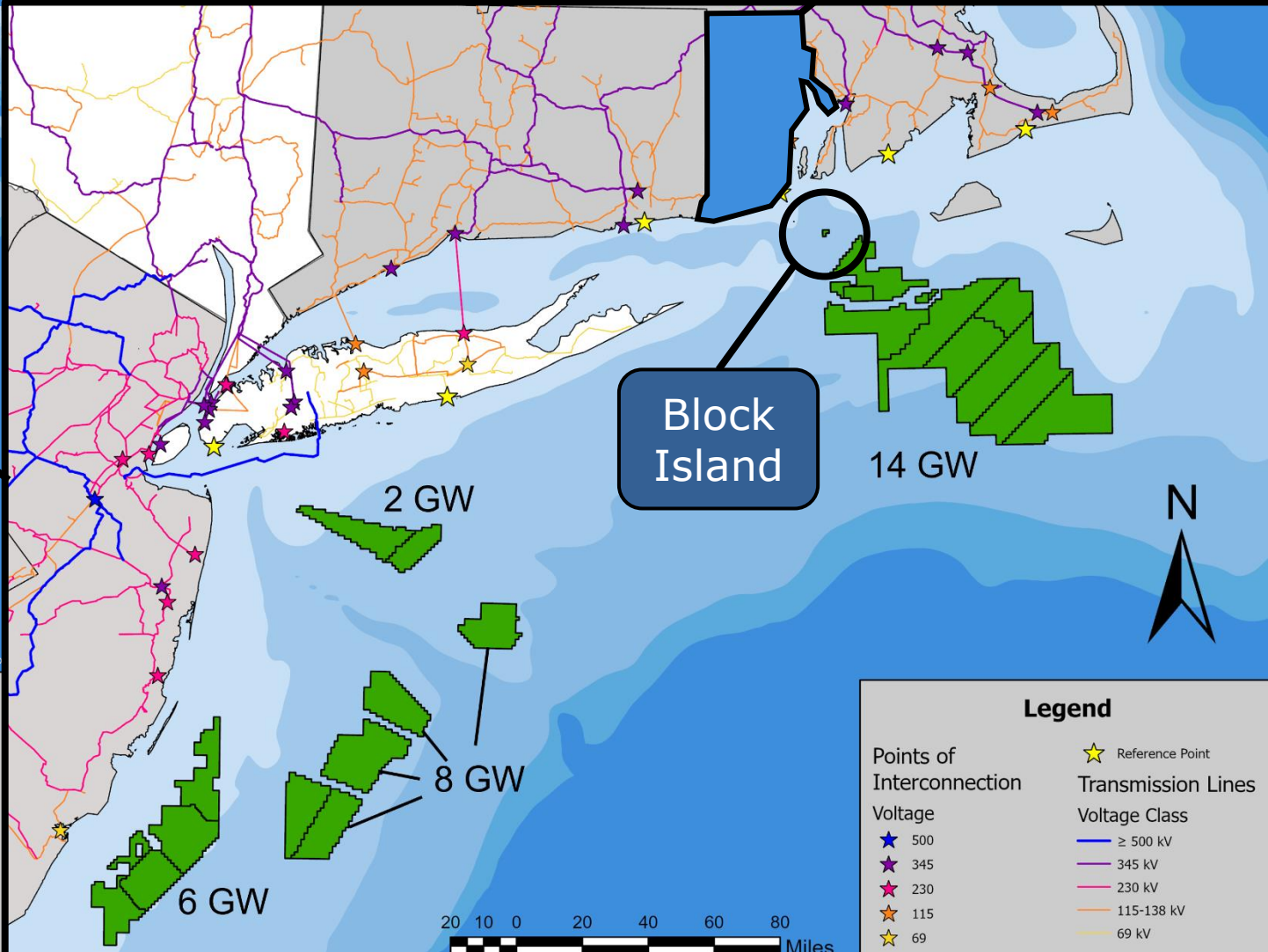
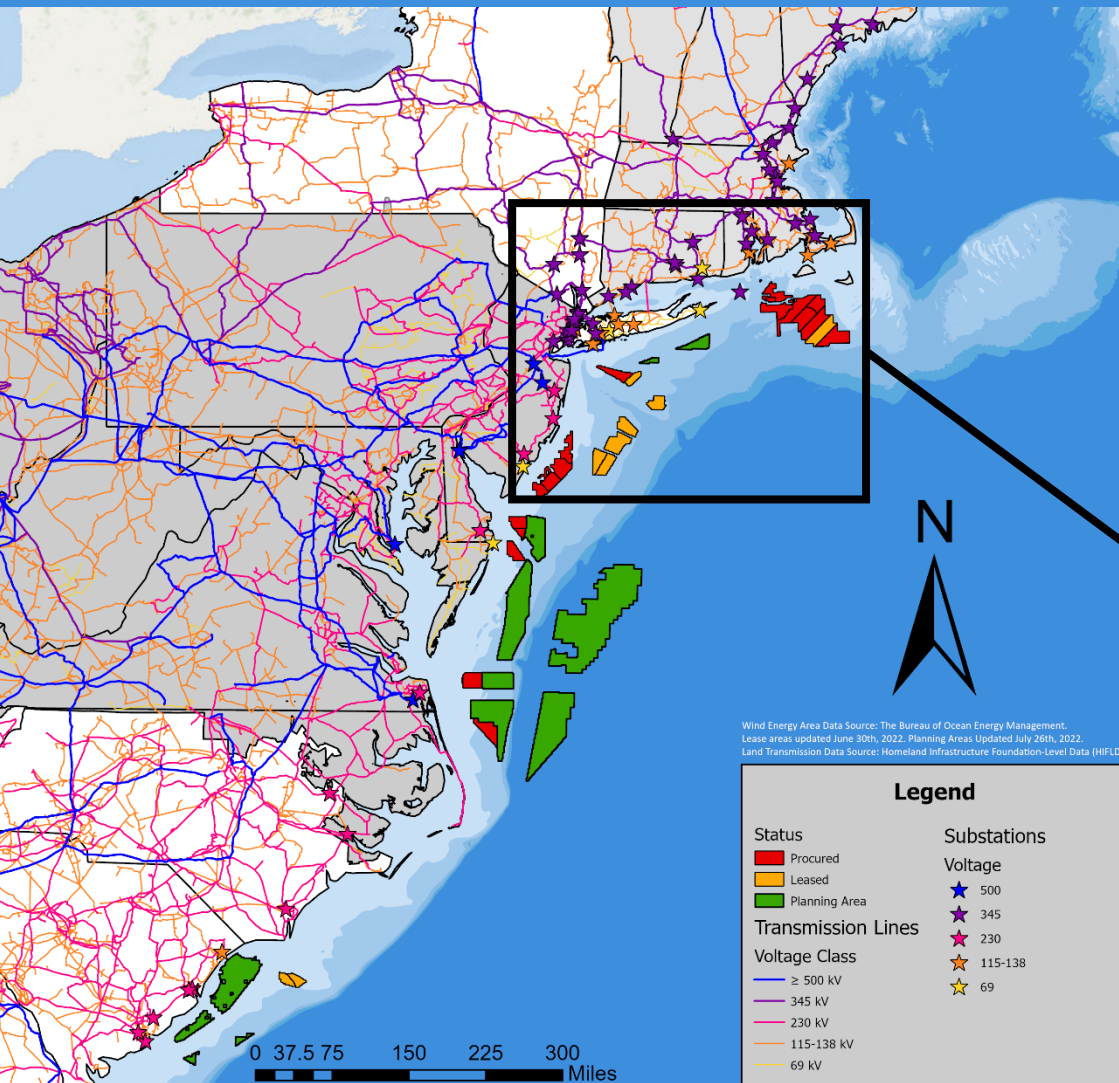


Physics-Based Digital Twins



- Design Verification
- Predictive Maintenance
- Service Life Extension

U.S. East Coast Offshore Wind



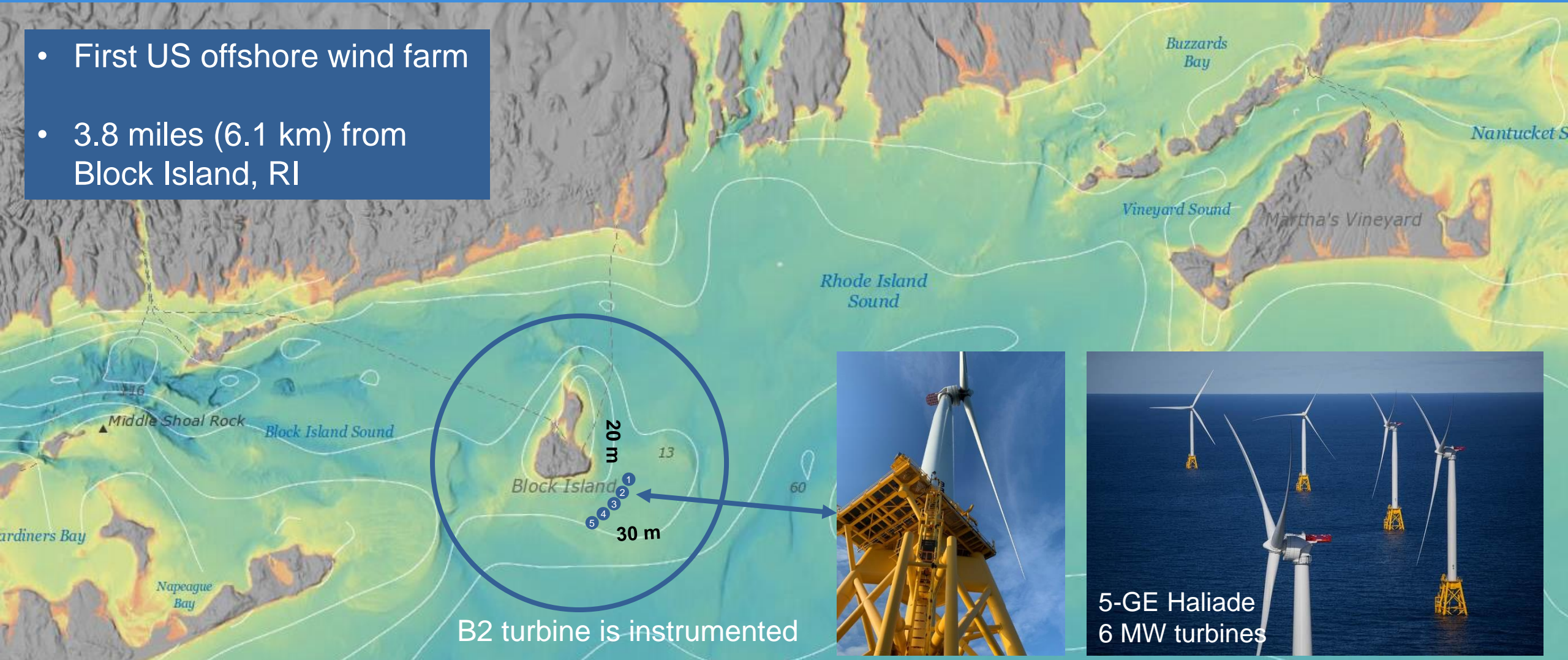
Block Island Wind Farm

With special recognition of Mingming Song,
Nasim Partovi-Mehr



Block Island Wind Farm

- First US offshore wind farm
- 3.8 miles (6.1 km) from Block Island, RI



Block Island Optimal Sensing

- 9-accelerometers + 8-strain gages
- Sampling frequency of 50 Hz
- Data is saved every 10 min

Open Access:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S096014812017670>



Renewable Energy

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Structural instrumentation and monitoring of the Block Island Offshore Wind Farm

Eric M. Hines^a, Christopher D.P. Baxter^b, David Ciochetto^c, Mingming Song^{a,f}, Per Sparrevik^d, Henrik J. Meland^d, James M. Strout^d, Aaron Bradshaw^b, Sau-Lon Hu^b, Jorge R. Basurto^e, Babak Moaveni^a

Show more

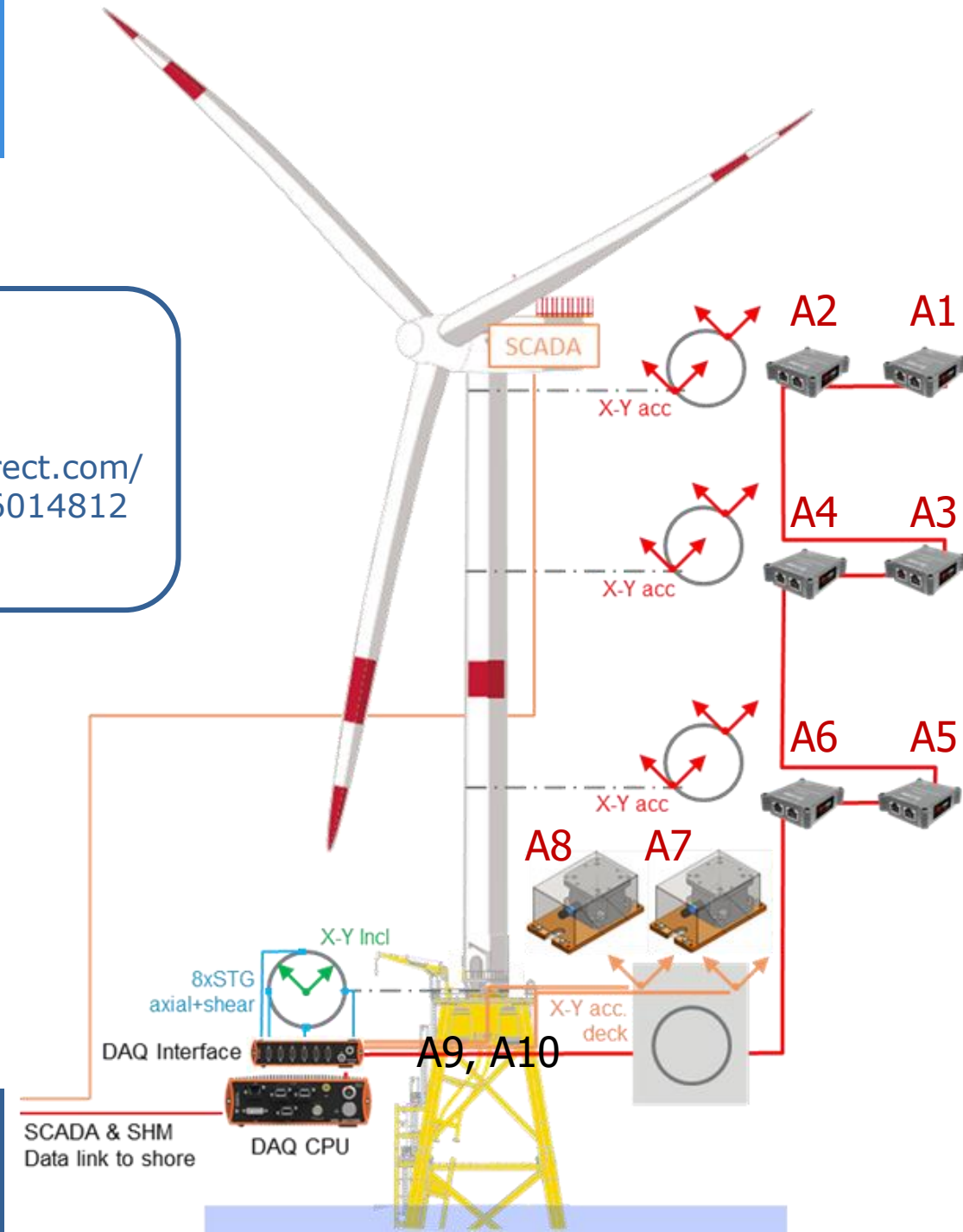
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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.renene.2022.11.115>

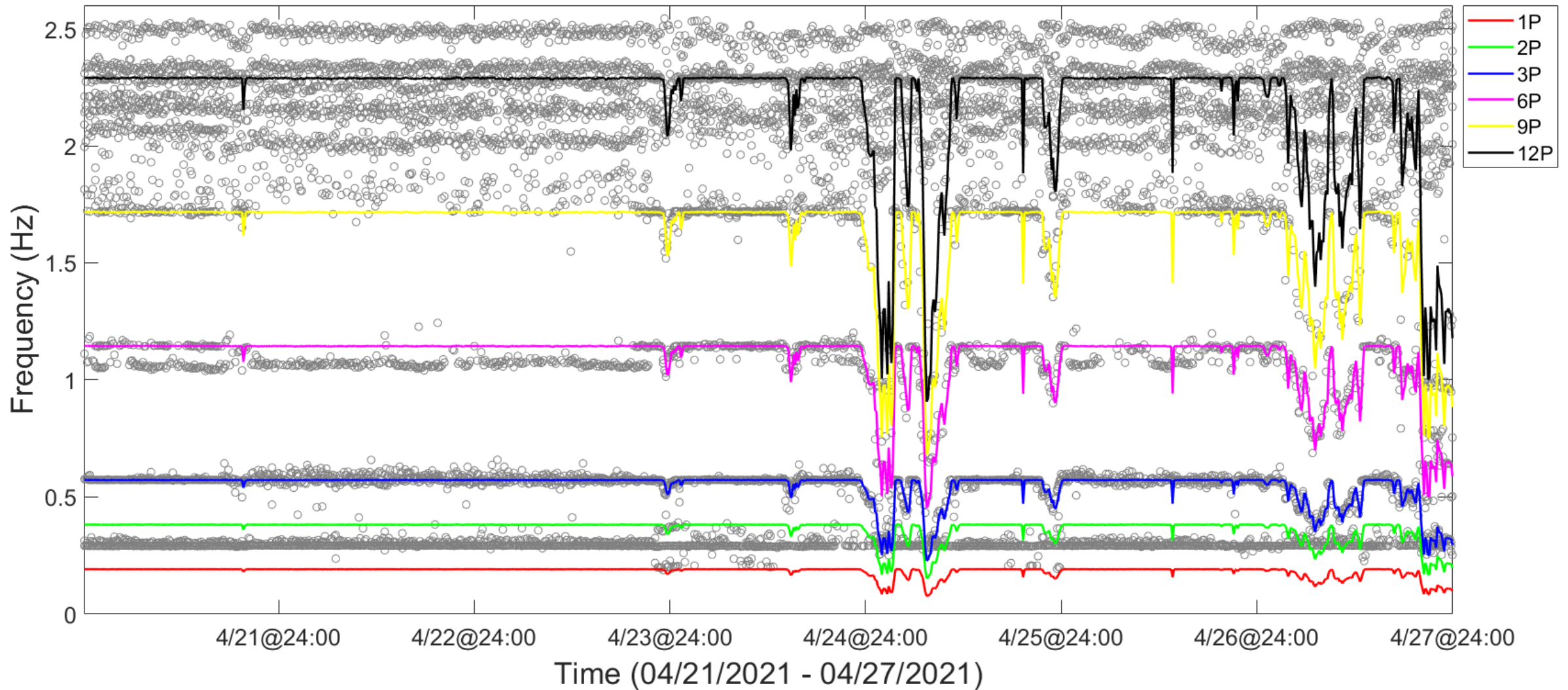
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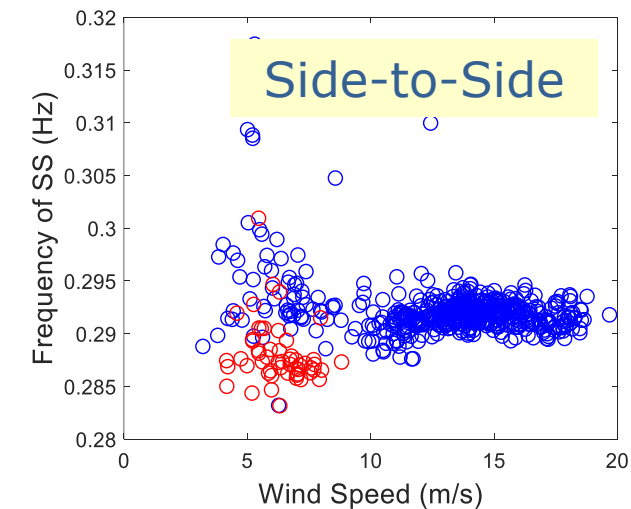
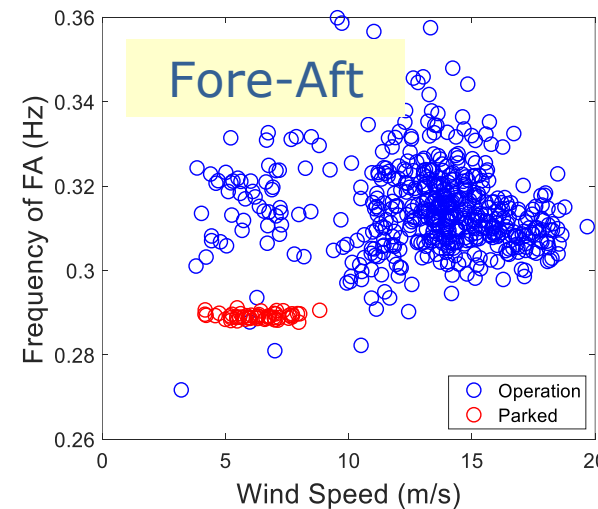
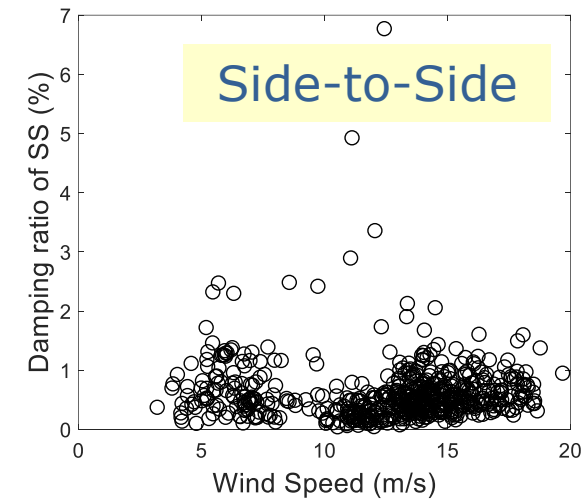
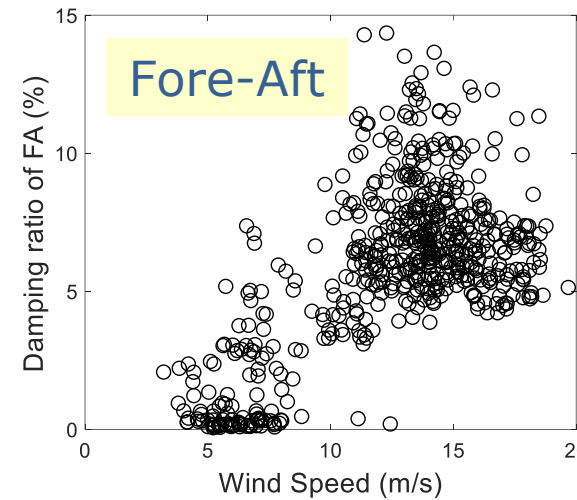
Monitoring the Turbine's Vital Signs



Variability with Operational Conditions

Modal parameters are sensitive to operational conditions

- First fore-aft (FA) frequencies and damping ratios show significant variability
- Side-to-side modal parameters are not sensitive to operational conditions



Stress vs. Wind Speed

With special recognition
of Nasim Partovi-Mehr

(SEE P. 38 FOR NUMERICAL SUMMARY)

GE HALIADE 6 MW

ROTOR DIAMETER = 150.95 m

SWEPT AREA = 17896 m²

ASSUME $V_R = 11.0 \text{ m/s}$

$$\frac{6,000,000 \text{ W}}{(0.5)(1.225 \text{ kg/m}^3)(17896)(11 \text{ m/s})^3} = 0.411$$

$$0.411 = 0.593(0.693)$$

$\phi 5000$
 $t = 24$
 $A = 0.375 \text{ m}^2$
 $I = 1.16 \text{ m}^4$ ASSUME $C_T = 0.754$

$$T_R = (0.5)(1.225)(11)^2(17896)(0.754) = 1.0 \text{ MN}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{TOWER}} = \frac{(30.6)(30.6)(20.4)}{2(200,000)(1.16)} 0.0412$$

$$+ \frac{(30.6)(24.5)(42.85)}{(200,000)(1.98)} 0.0811$$

$$+ \frac{(24.5)(24.5)(46.93)}{2(200,000)(1.98)} 0.0358$$

$$+ \frac{(55.1)(27.9)(69.05)}{(200,000)(2.32)} 0.229$$

$$+ \frac{(27.9)(27.9)(73.7)}{2(200,000)(2.32)} 0.0618$$

$$0.449 \text{ m}$$

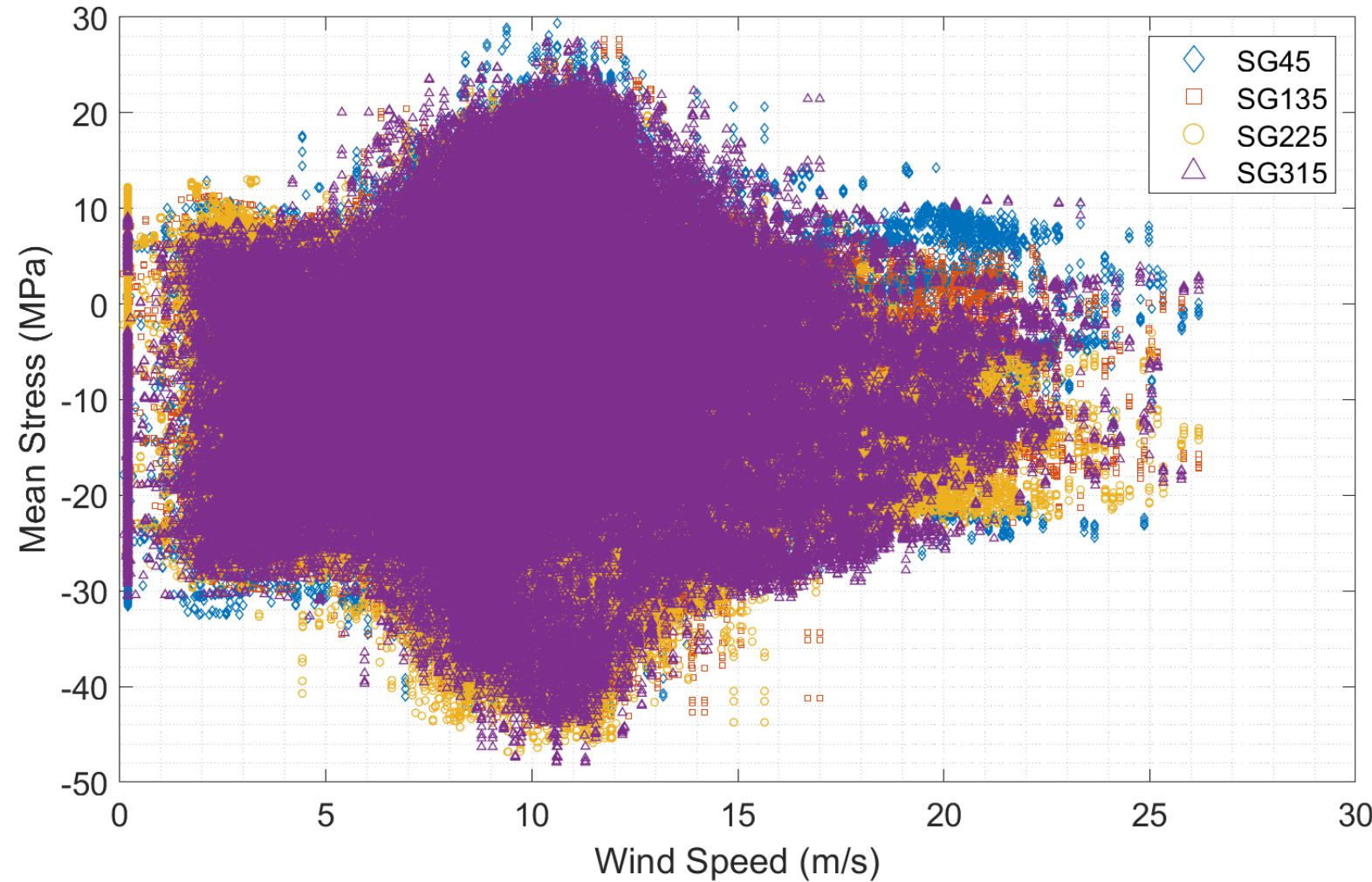
$$K = 2.23 \text{ MN/m}$$

$$m = 555 \text{ t}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{2230}{555}} = 2.00 \text{ RAD/sec}$$

$$f = 0.32 \text{ Hz}$$

JACKET ASSUMED TO BE RIGID ON THIS PAGE.
SEE P. 2 FOR JACKET FLEXIBILITY CALCS.



Digital Twinning for Load Estimation and Virtual Sensing

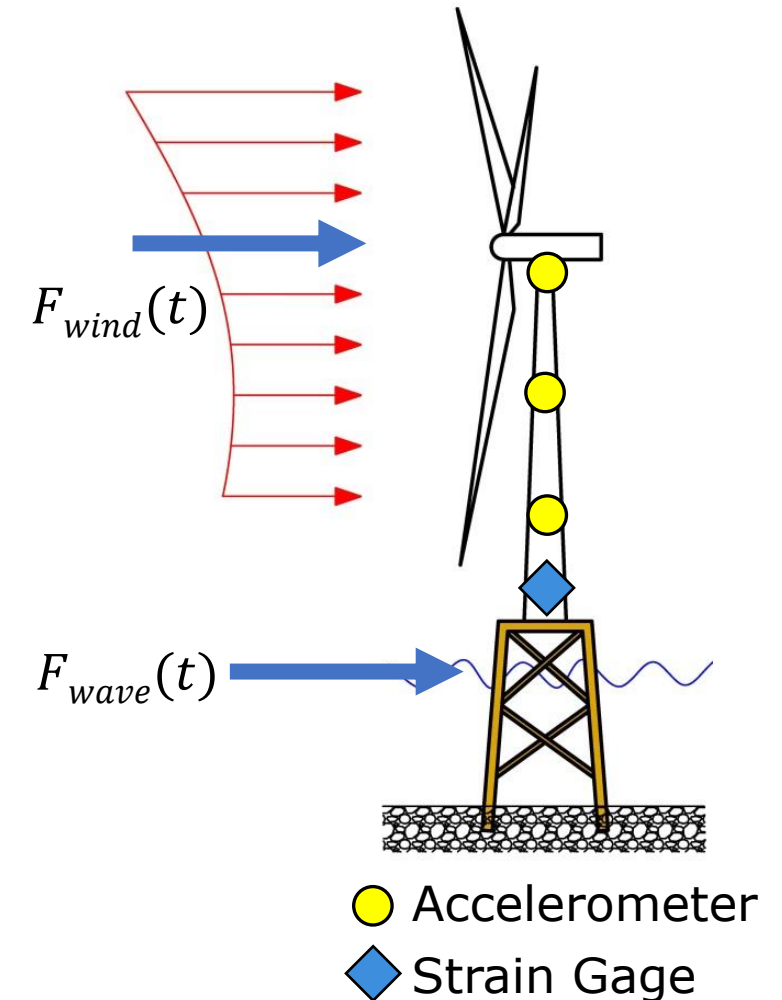
Problem Statement

Find:

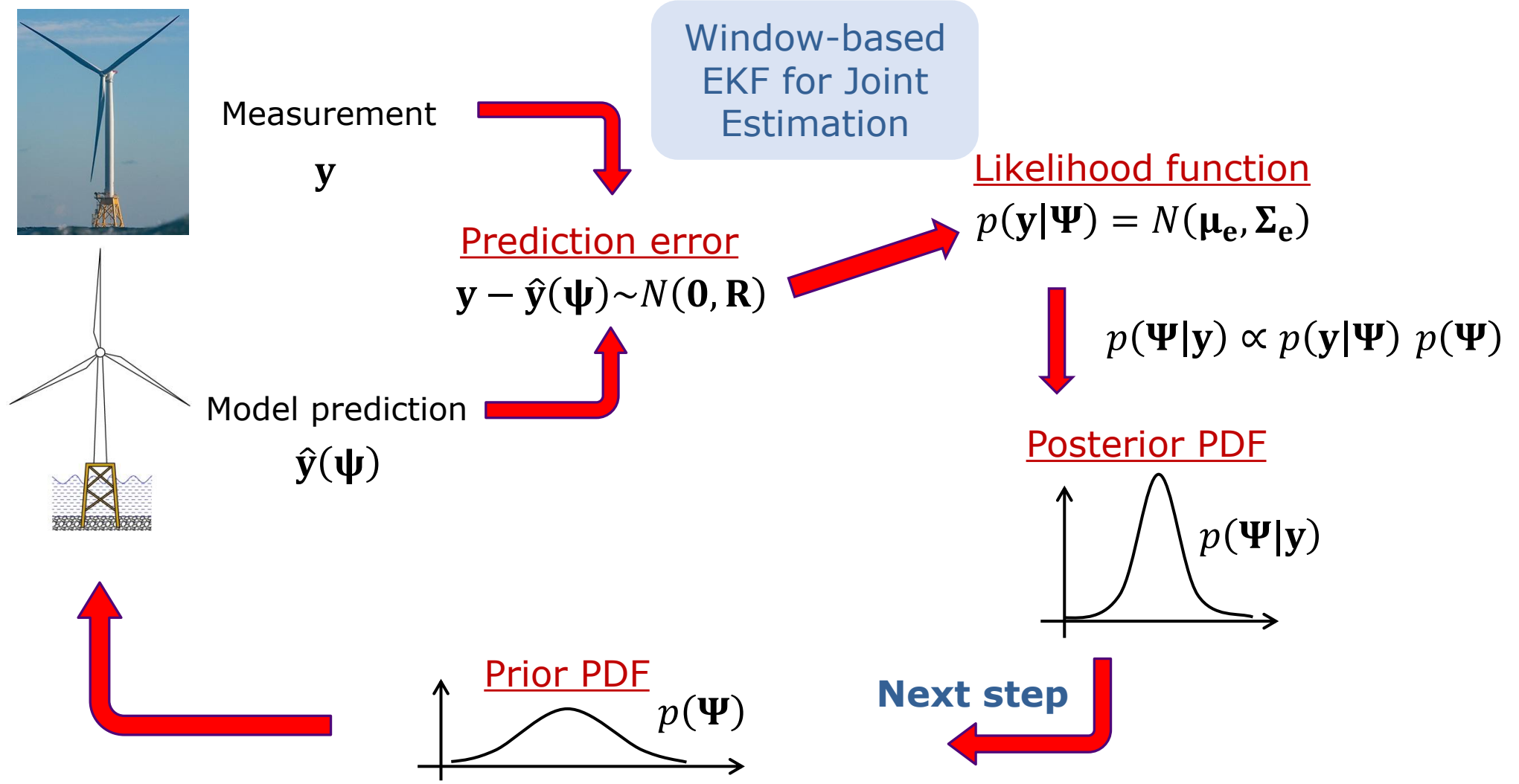
- Uncertain model parameters (e.g., soil springs)
- Time history of input loads

Given:

- A validated model
- Measurements
- Parameters of interest to be estimated \mathbf{q} : k_{soil}
- Locations of applied loads



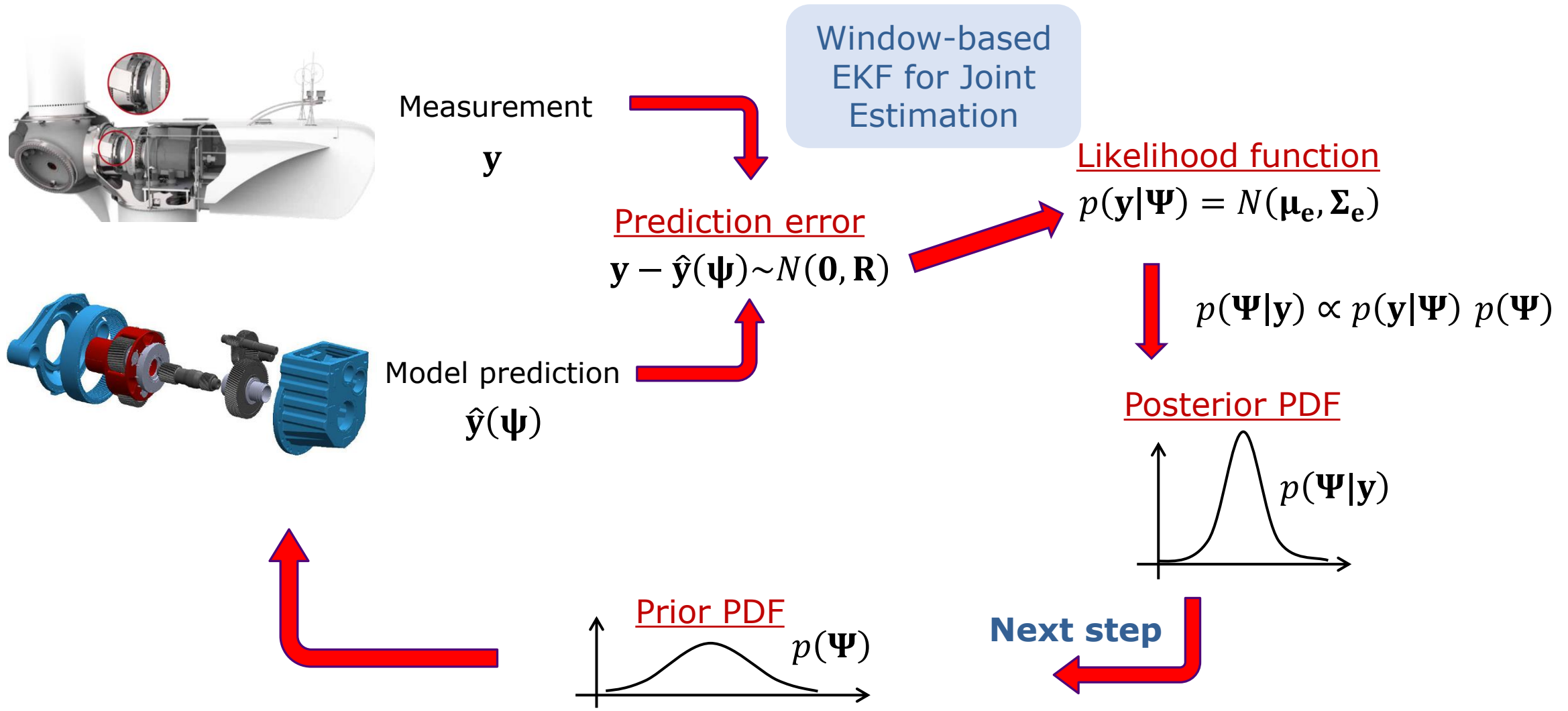
Recursive Bayesian Inference



Recursive Bayesian Inference



University of Nevada, Reno

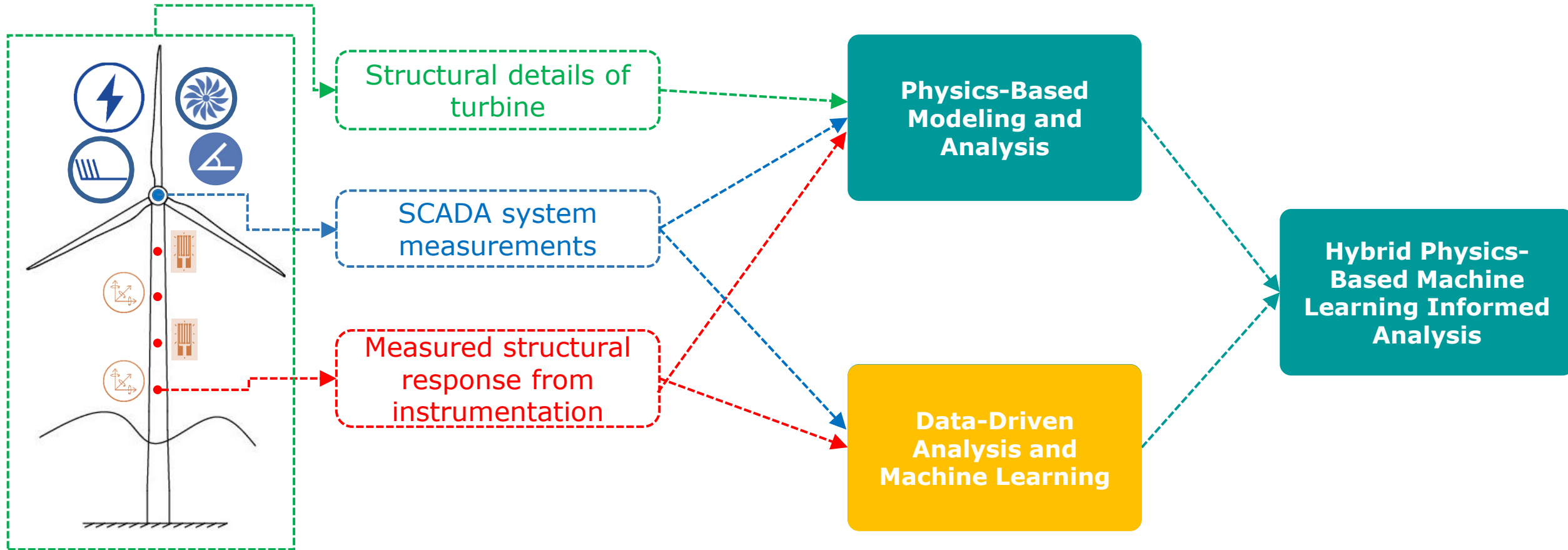


With special recognition of Hamed Ebrahimian,
Vahid Jahangiri, and Mohammad Valikhani of UNR

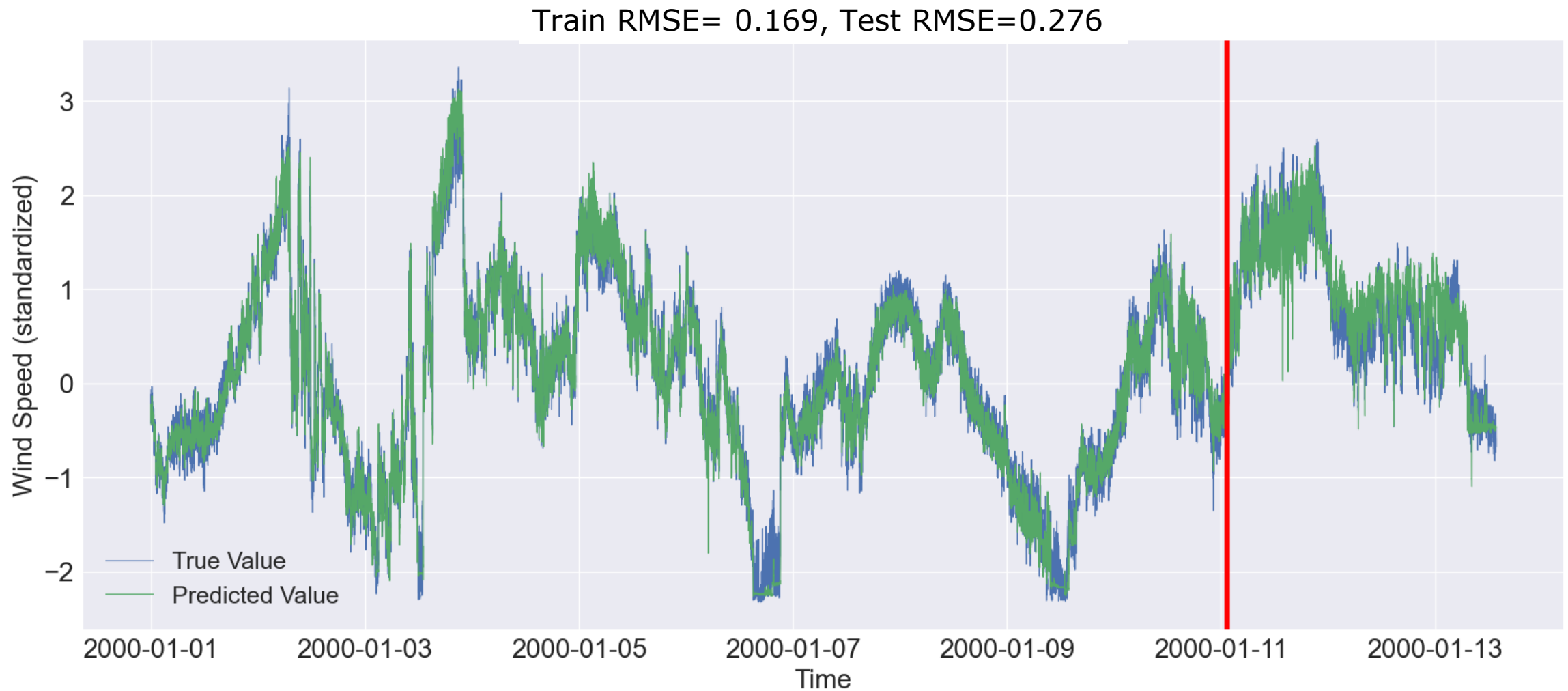
Hybrid Machine Learning + Physics-Based for Wind-Farm Level Monitoring

With special recognition of Anna Haensch, Eleonora Tronci,
Azin Mehrjoo, and Bridget Moynihan

Motivations

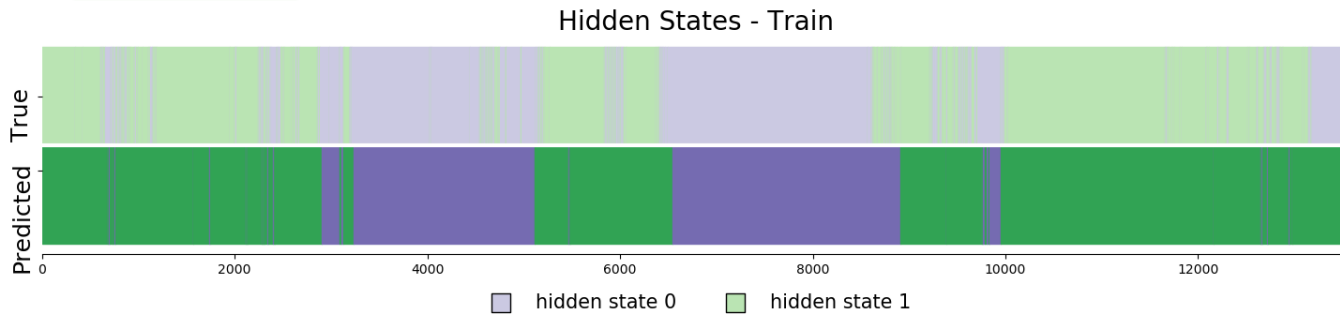


Input Load Estimation

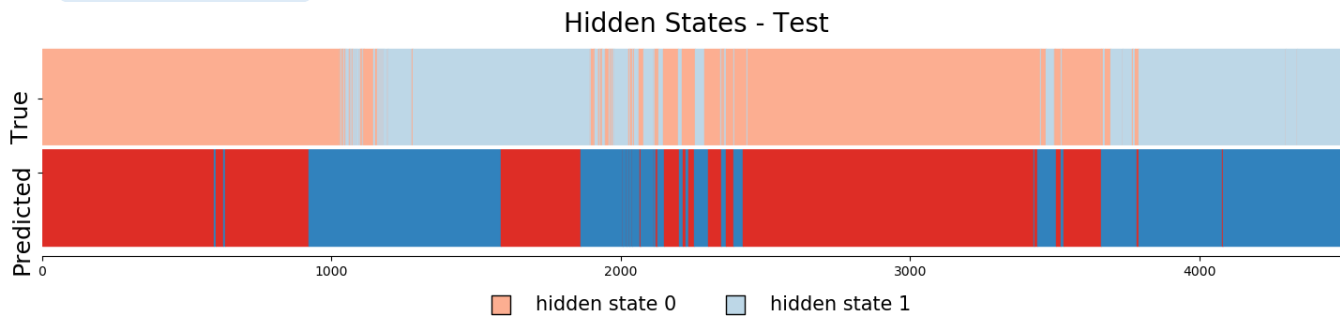


Hybrid ML + Physics-Based: Instrument 1 » Monitor 20

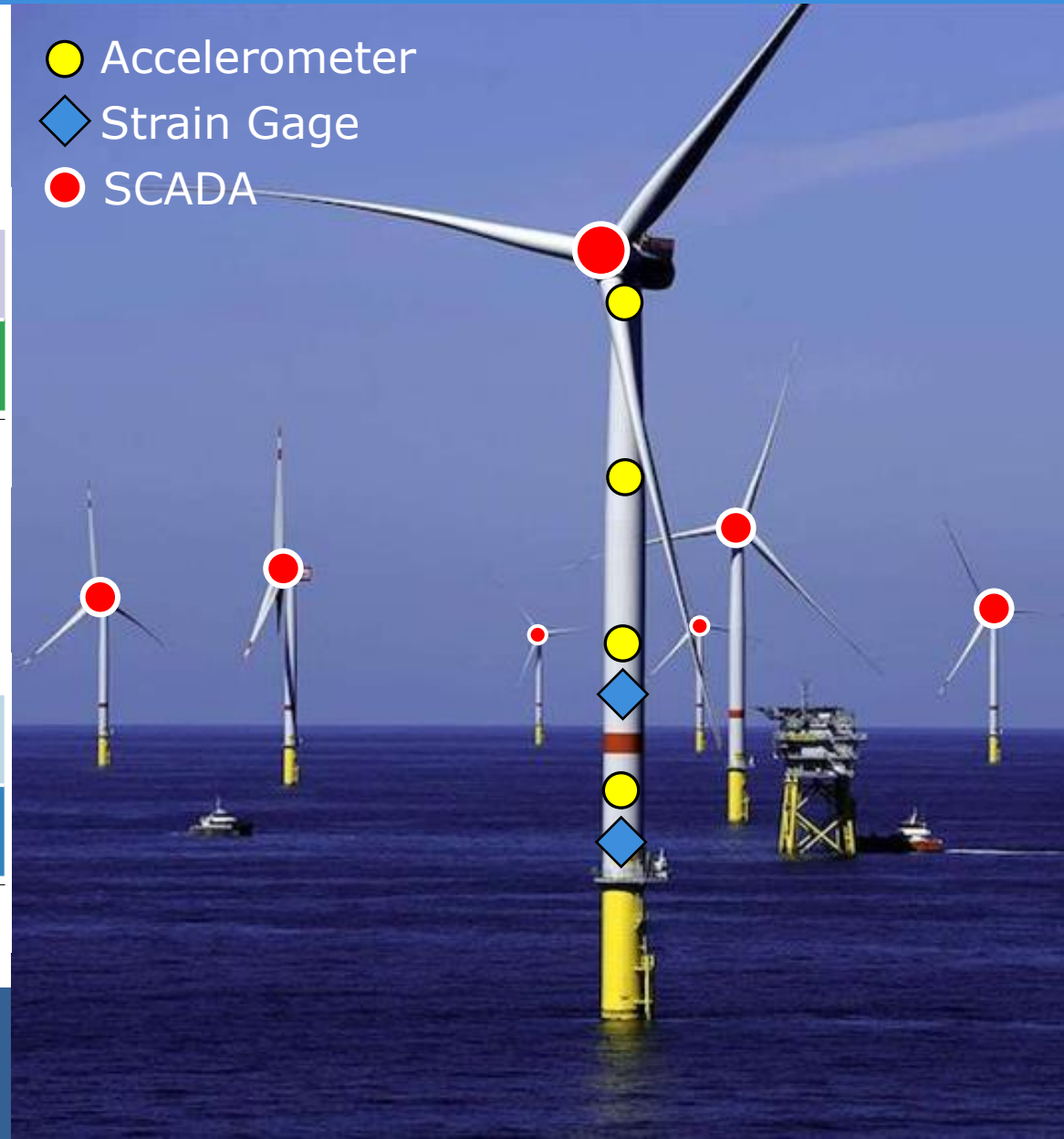
Accuracy
85.43%



Accuracy
84.17%



- Accelerometer
- ◆ Strain Gage
- SCADA





Thank
You!

