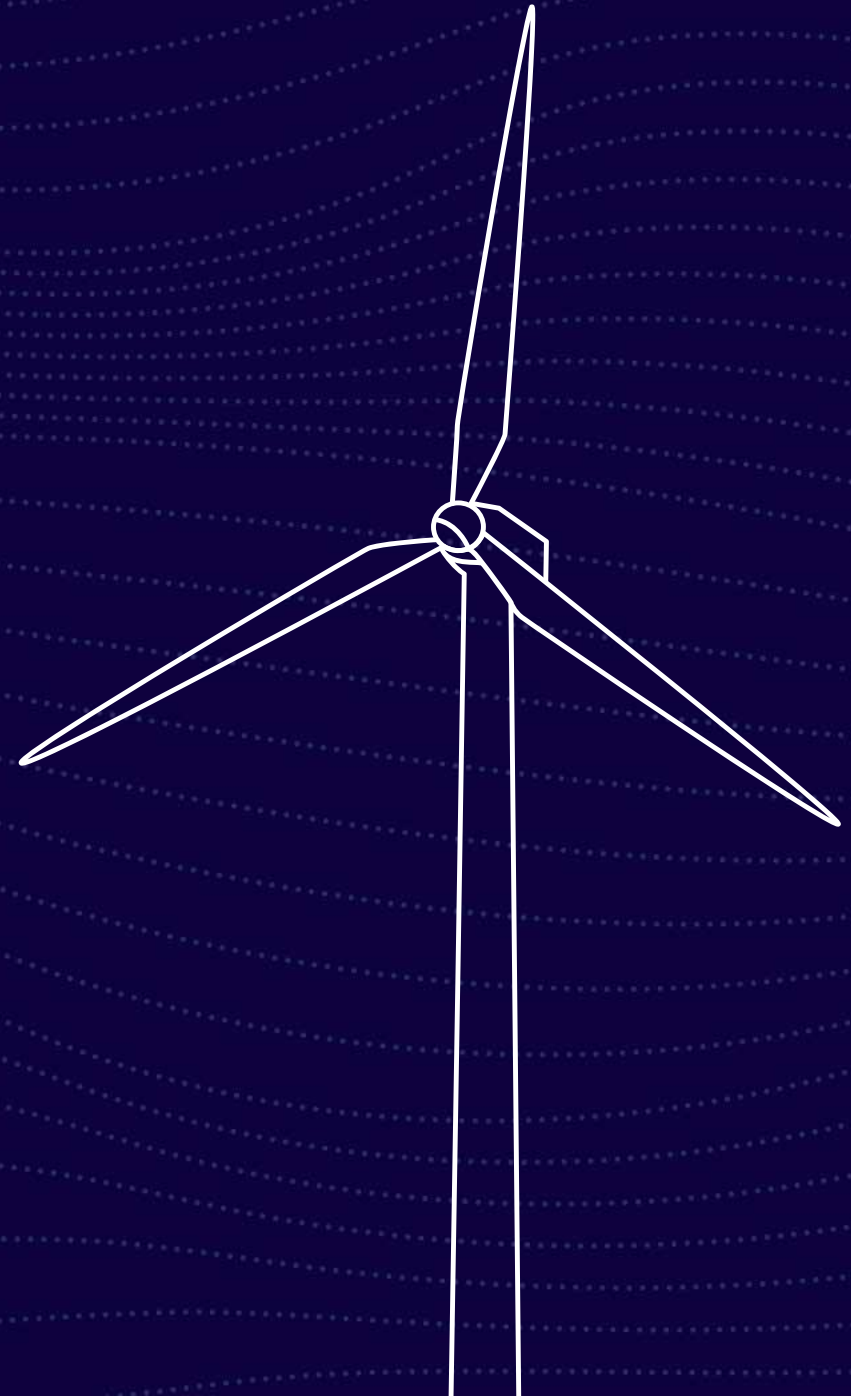


Wind Turbine Towers & Foundations health monitoring

Operation, repower and life extension plans



Wind farm life cycle



- **Repowering** and **life extension** are real and profitable opportunities under actual wind energy market situation.
- “Up to **22 GW of onshore** wind turbines in Europe will reach the **end of the original design life by 2023**, of which **2 to 4 GW will be repowered**, and up to **18 GW of units’ life will be extended**,” Source: Uli Suedhoff, Director Business Development, EMEA at GE Renewable Energy

Foundations are critical to the success of partial repowers and life extension



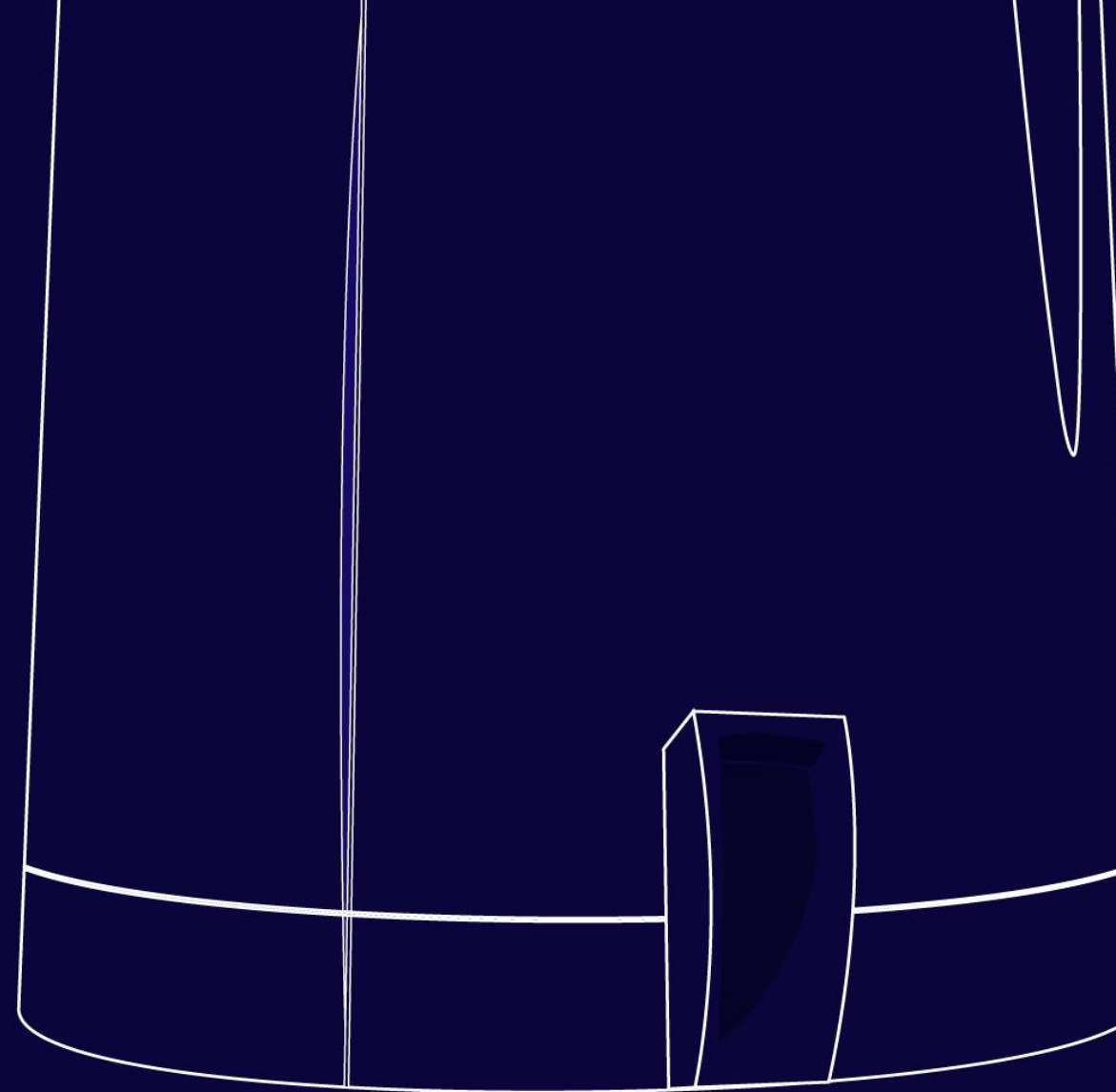
By definition, the foundations are always reused



Critical part for WTG integrity – Catastrophic consequences

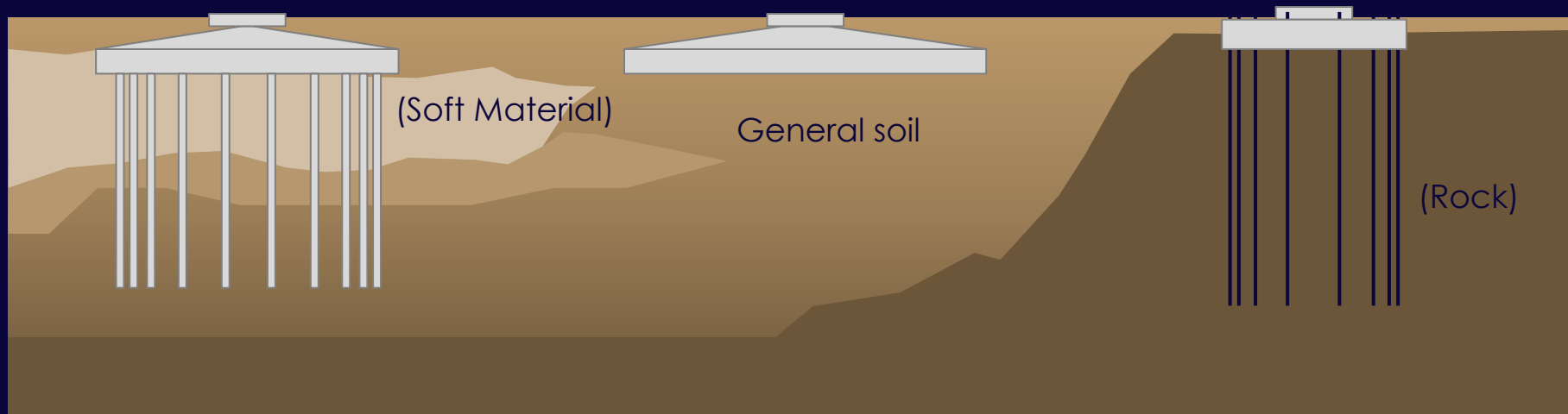


Analytical review - not enough
Onsite checks – Destructive tests



Onshore foundations – types

	Piled / Deep Foundations	Gravity / Spread / Shallow Foundations	Rock Anchored Foundations
Ground Conditions	Compressible layers below the foundation	General conditions	Shallow bedrock



The Good (and Bad) News for Foundations


Low Likelihood – Very High Consequence

Likelihood

Catastrophic failures are rare (1 in 10,000 in US & Canada)

Observed failures may not have been identified in an analytical assessment.

Consequence

Very High		Red	Red	Dark Red
High	Yellow	Red	Red	Red
Medium	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red
Low	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red
	Low	Medium	High	Very High

Likelihood

Consequence

Loss of the turbine

- Economic impact
- Foundation retrofit or replacement for others
 - Possible replacement of lost turbine

Negative publicity

Onshore foundations – health checks

- Foundation damage
 - Crack development
 - Concrete
 - Rebar
 - Material crushing and bursting
 - Concrete
 - Grout
 - Loss of anchor tension
- Geotechnical damage
 - Soil cracking
 - Settlement
 - Erosion



Grout failure



Concrete Cracking



Geotechnical Failure



Pedestal Pullout

Using an Analytical Lifetime Evaluation



Strengths

- Analytical results, though not specifically predictive, are informative
- Illustrate the level of risk in comparison to other projects

Common pitfalls

- Misunderstanding the probabilistic basis
- Over-confidence in a positive result
- Ignoring an undesirable result

Onshore foundations – health checks



Destructive tests – “Live” opinion
Visual inspections of the concrete



90° around foundation – predominant
wind direction mainly



Rebar fractured? Damaged? Take
some pictures



Repair – Never reach the same quality
after repair



360° view of your WTG

Drivetrain CMS



Advanced SCADA analytics

Whole turbine CMS

Drone inspections



Pitch bearing and blade root monitoring



Rotor imbalance

Shaft cracks

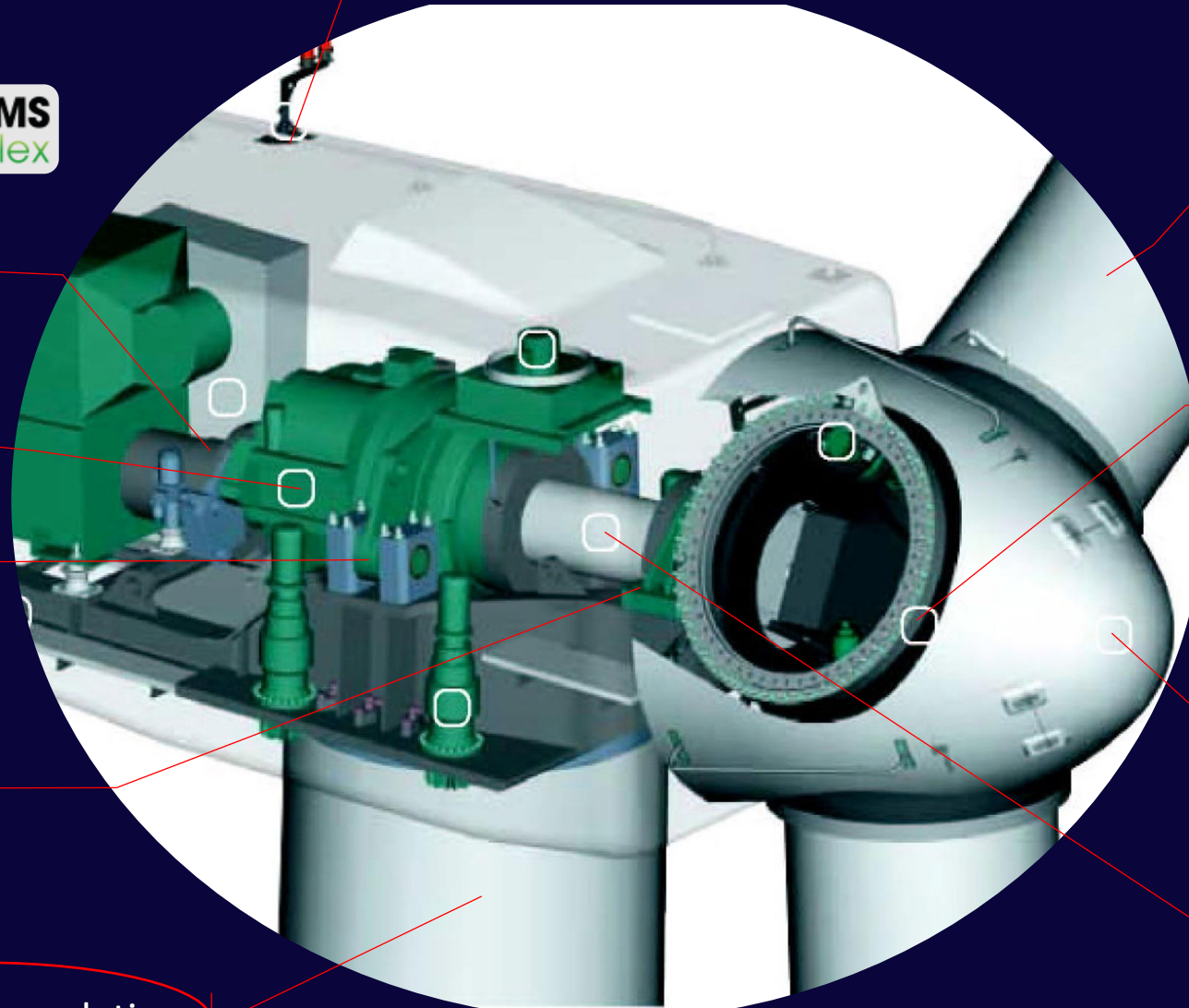
Generator bearings

Gearbox

Oil sensing

Main bearings

Tower and foundation



Overcoming Barriers to Unlocking a Bigger Monitoring Population



Small Investment

Get more out of your drivetrain CMS



Installation Simplicity

Only requires x1 additional sensor



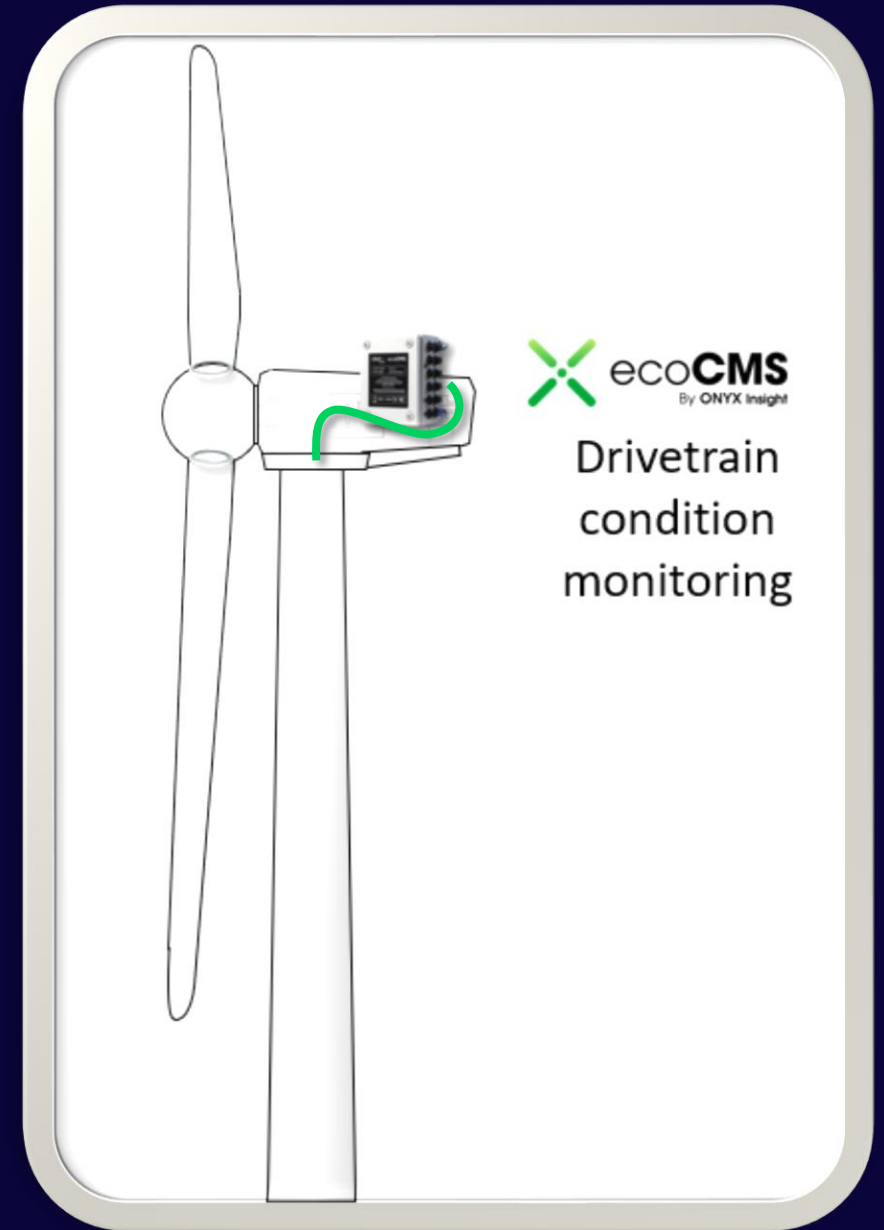
Common Infrastructure

Utilize established comm's channels



Simple and easy

- Take advantage of drive train ecoCMS
- 1 additional MEM sensor installed up tower
 - Easy installation → Epoxy
 - No WTG modification required
- Continuous monitoring
- Frequency vs time
 - Frequency changes with mass or stiffness
 - Stiffness changes imply degradation or damage

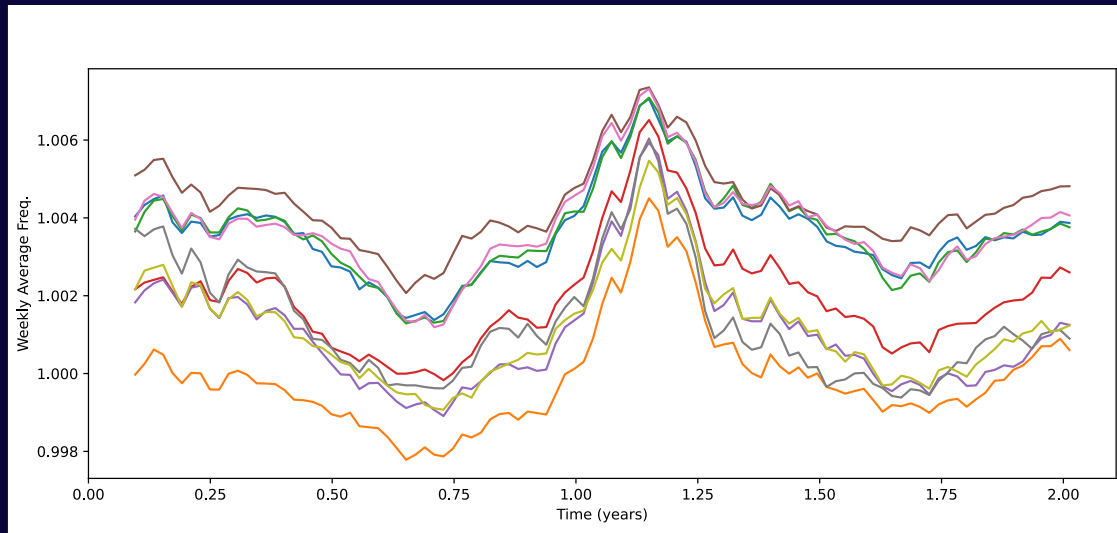


Case study



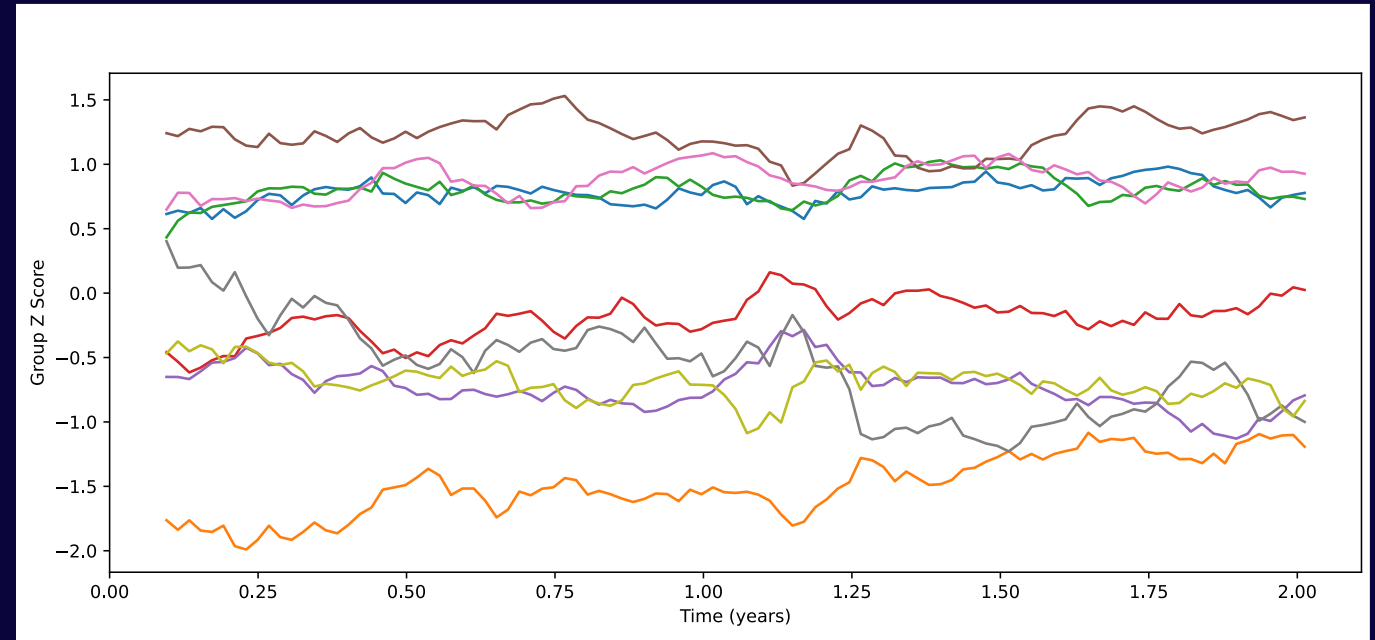
Tower frequency monitoring – foundation health

- Continuous measurements register over 2 year
- Frequency vs time
- Onshore seasonality tends to be periodic on an annual basis and dominated by temperature fluctuation



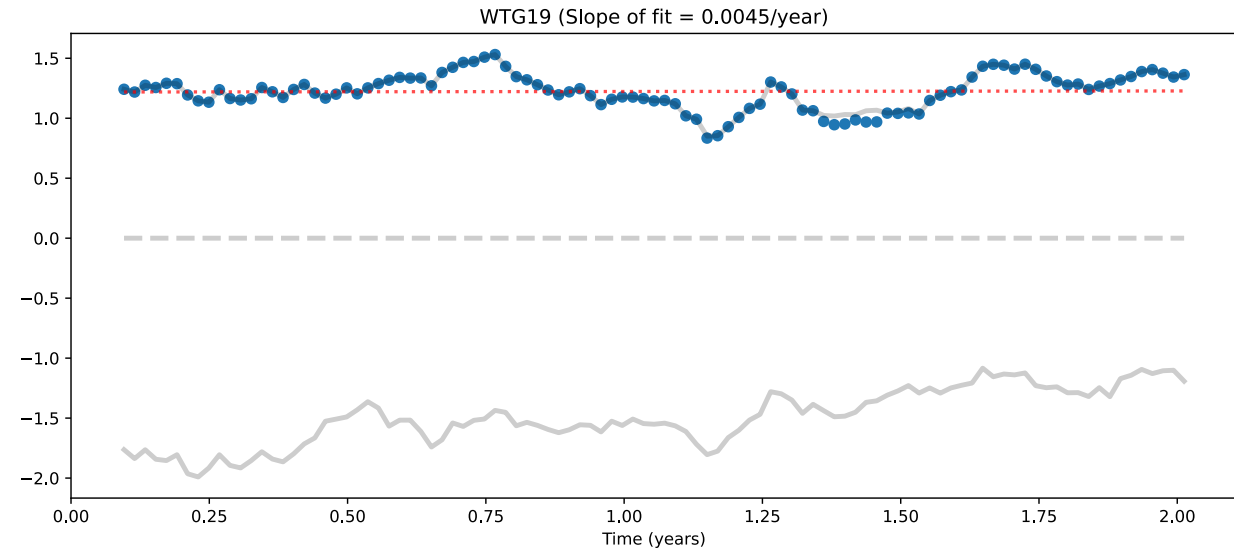
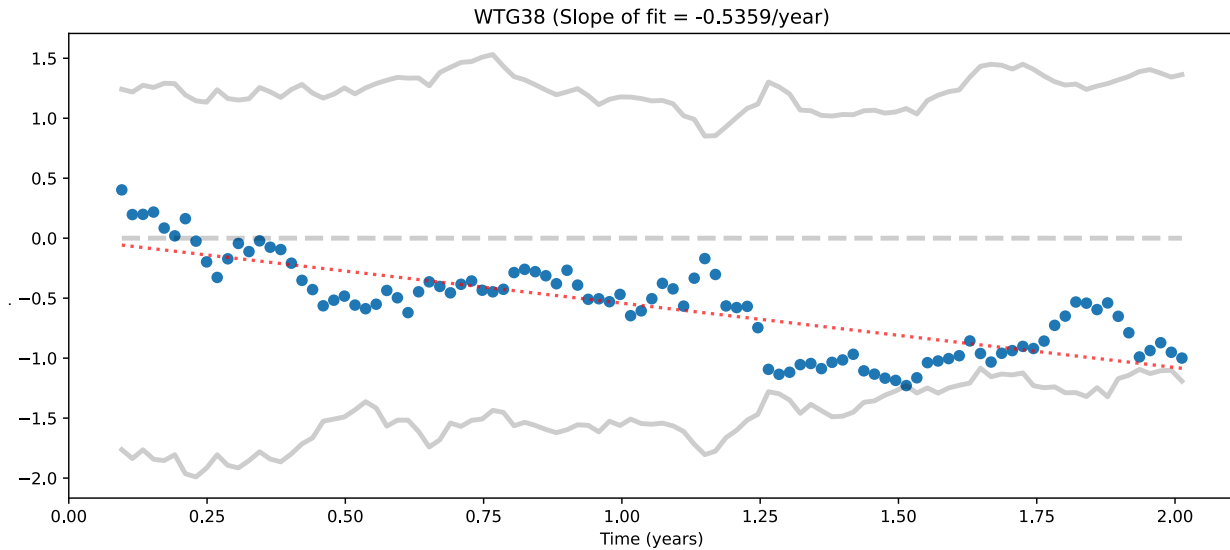
Group and Self Comparison

- Evaluating statistics of the group clarifies the picture and minimizes seasonal noise
- Some turbines are simply “healthier” than others
 - Stiffer soils
 - Higher strength concrete
 - Variation in foundation design
 - Variation in towers
 - etc.



Quantify Health Metrics and Their Rate of Change

- Regularly measure a quantitative metric that represents health
- Observe the change (or lack of change) over time



Use Observation and Statistics to Determine Outliers

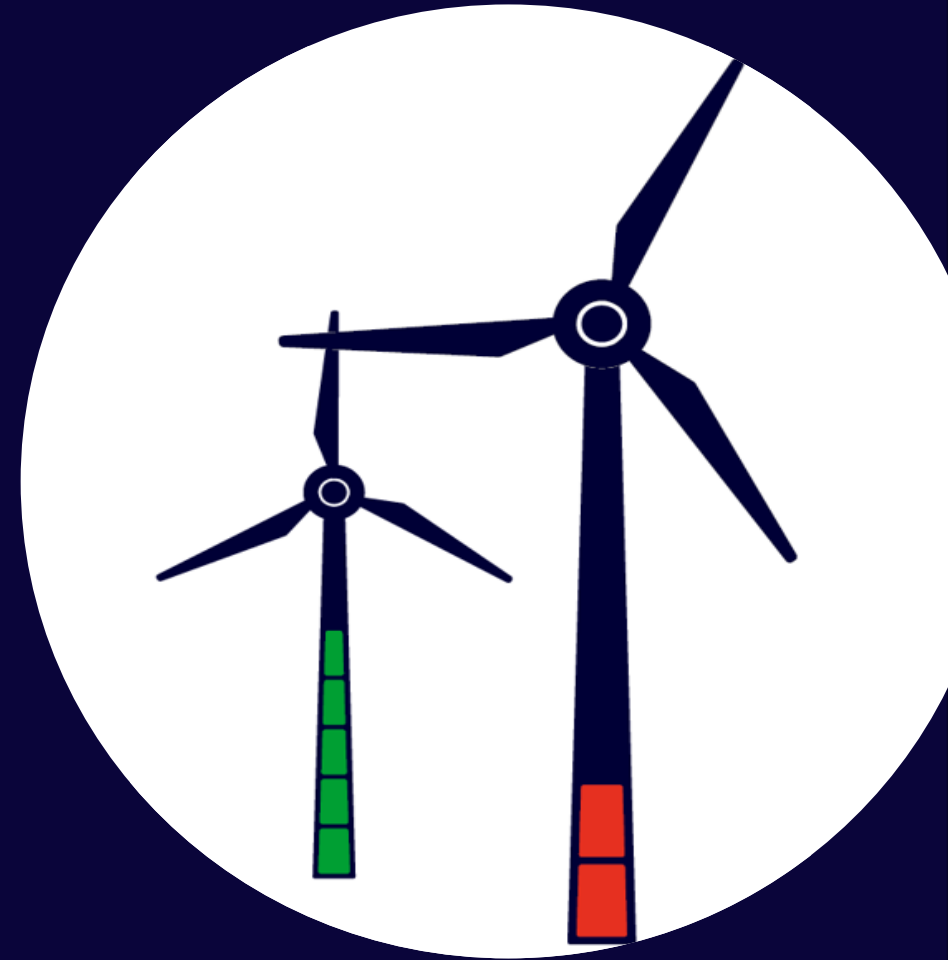
- Estimate Safe Operational Limits and Schedule Action
- Base on observation and not just a projection
- Plan possible remediation activity into budgeting in 2 years
- WT38 requires investigation - Continue operation and revenue generation in the meantime

Turbine	WTG03	WTG09	WTG12	WTG15	WTG17	WTG19	WTG23	WTG38	WTG48
Frequency Slope	0.0002	0.0005	0.0001	0.0003	-0.0003	0.0001	0.0002	-0.0010	-0.0003
Group Health Slope	0.0819	0.3638	0.0687	0.1797	-0.1399	0.0045	0.0909	-0.5359	-0.1137
Self Health Slope	0.05	0.17	0.06	0.10	-0.13	0.02	0.08	-0.31	-0.11

Minimum Value	WTG03	WTG09	WTG12	WTG15	WTG17	WTG19	WTG23	WTG38	WTG48
Current	1.0009	0.9973	1.0005	0.9983	0.9977	1.0014	1.0002	0.9983	0.9981
Projected 1 Year	1.0009	0.9973	1.0005	0.9983	0.9974	1.0014	1.0002	0.9973	0.9978
Projected 2 Years	1.0009	0.9973	1.0005	0.9983	0.9971	1.0014	1.0002	0.9963	0.9975
Projected 3 Years	1.0009	0.9973	1.0005	0.9983	0.9968	1.0014	1.0002	0.9953	0.9972

Outcomes

- Periodic inspections and measurements on a few WTGs are not enough:
 - Un-inspected turbines
 - Long periods of possibly un-observed degradation
 - Expensive and time-consuming repairs after that
- Frequency/stiffness is an indicator of health
- CMS enables frequency monitoring
- Continuous monitoring + Analysis = identify and track foundation degradation



**The information in this
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