



HORIZON 2020



Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin



Lloyd's
Register

Structural probabilistic assessment of Offshore Wind Turbine operation fatigue based on Kriging interpolation

Rui Teixeira, Alan O'Connor and Maria Nogal

*Department of Civil, Structural and Environmental Engineering, Trinity
College Dublin, Dublin*

James Nichols and Mark Spring

Lloyd's Register, United Kingdom

ESREL2017, 21st June 2017

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No. 642453



Outline

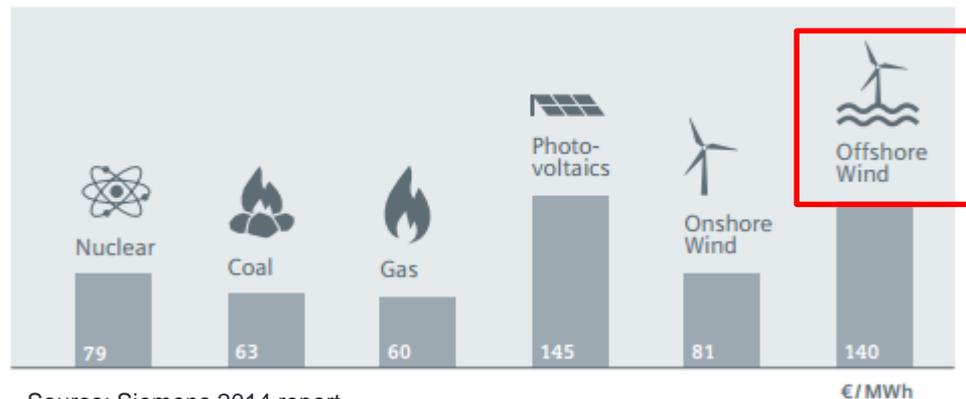
- Introduction
- Offshore wind turbine fatigue design methodology
- Structural probabilistic assessment of Offshore Wind Turbine operation fatigue based on Kriging interpolation
- Conclusions
- Further developments



Why is Offshore Wind Turbines development important?

- Global warming is a scientific fact.
- Renewable energy needs to be “pulled” forward.
 - EU targets of 20% of Renewable Energy in total energy consumption by 2020 and 27% by 2030 (EU Commission).
 - Projections of $>2^{\circ}\text{C}$ increase in global temperature by 2100 compared with pre-industrial levels (Paris Agreement).

LCOE 2013



Source: Siemens 2014 report

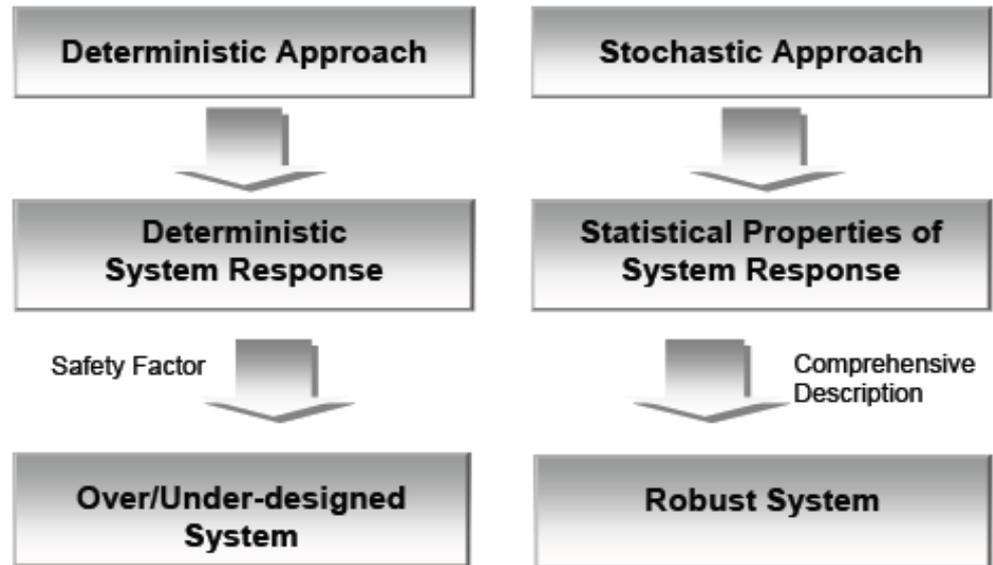


Introduction

- Probabilistic analysis of the design of **Offshore Wind Turbine (OWT) towers**

- OWT are highly complex systems that are affected by **multiple sources of uncertainty**. Demand a strong reliability design basis.

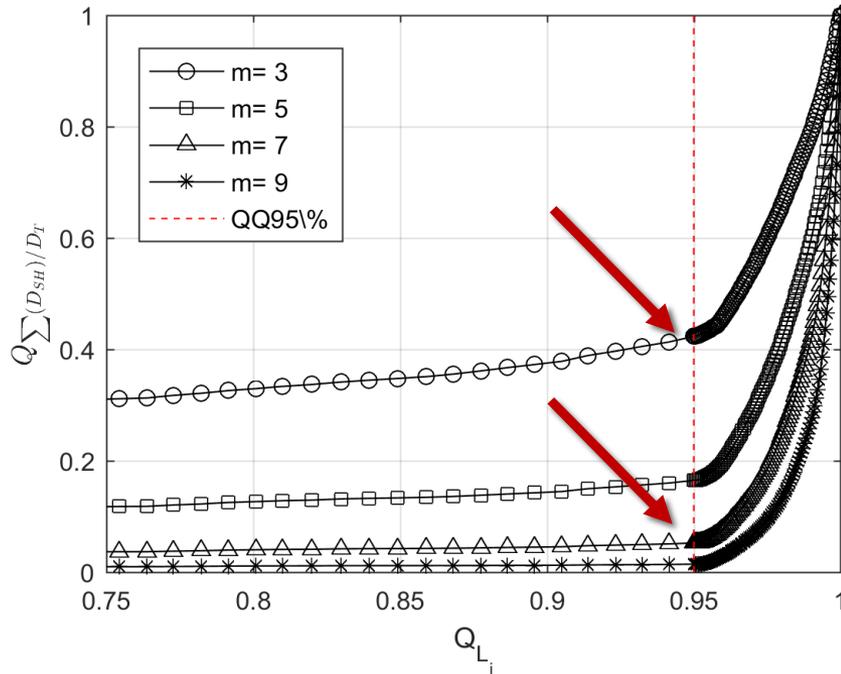
- **OWT Towers fatigue life**



Why?



Offshore wind turbine fatigue design methodology



- Computationally **demanding task**.
- Current methodology involves the extrapolation of load cycles using a **Peak-Over-threshold** approach. **Below the threshold level loads** are accounted **deterministically** (IEC 61400-3).

$$D_T = \sum_{i=1}^{N_T} D_{SH_i}$$

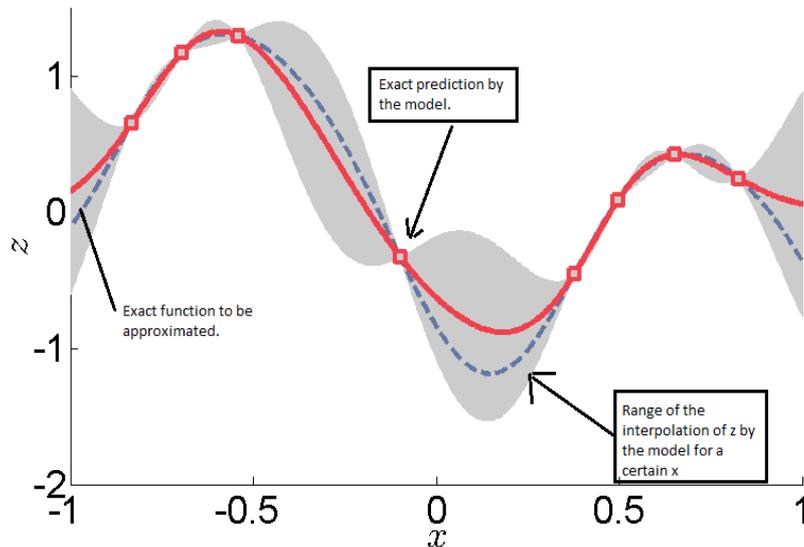
- Still they may account for substantial damage for low SN slope (m) materials. High damage generated by small amplitude loads.
 - **Ok** for e.g. **blades**.
 - **Not ok** for e.g. **tower**.



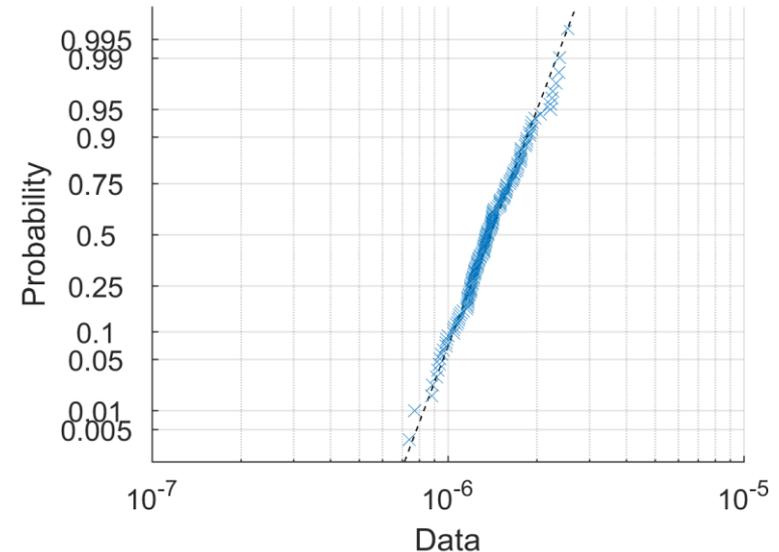
Probabilistic optimization of the design of OWT towers

- Using Kriging surrogate models to design towers to fatigue

- Short term damage follows a **Lognormal distribution**.
- **Kriging** is an **interpolation model** that considers **Gaussian uncertainty** in the interpolation.



Short-term Damage - Lognormal PP
13m/s



- Applied to **decrease computational cost**.
- **Potential** of application for reliability is **very high**.

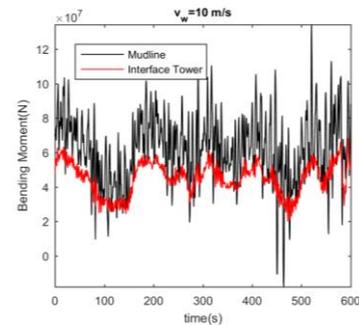


Probabilistic optimization of the design of OWT towers

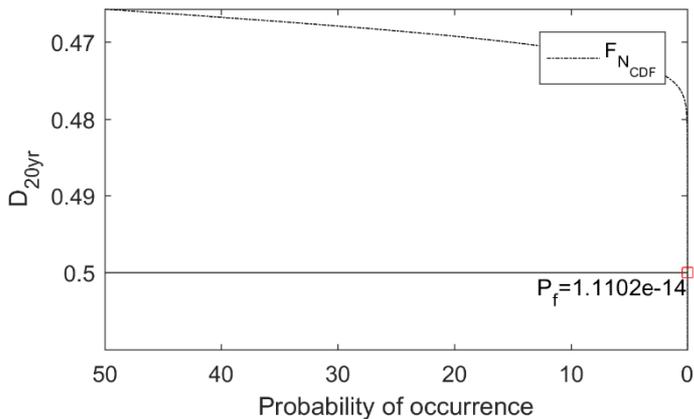


**NREL FAST
Monopile OWT**

Loads tower sections.



Rainflow counting, damage summation and statistical characterization of short-term damage.



Long term fatigue damage distribution.

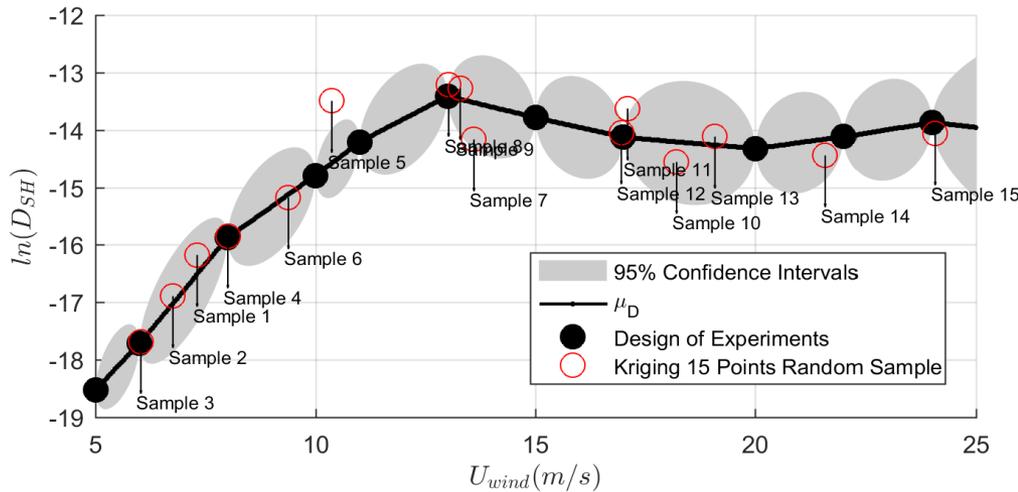
Yes **Statistically accurate?**

Kriging surrogate model.

No

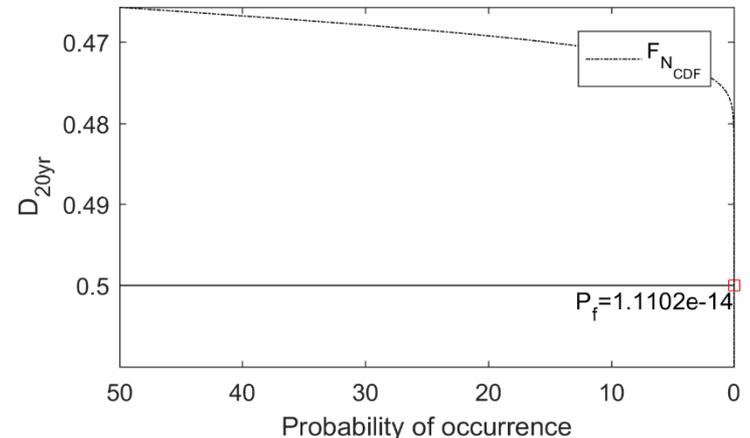


Results - Structural probabilistic assessment of Offshore Wind Turbine operation fatigue based on Kriging interpolation



- Variations of short term damage with the wind are very high.
- 72 evaluations to create the model + 60 evaluations to correct it. Validated with m-life.

- 100 evaluations of 20 years damage (time demanding).
- Very low probability of failure NREL 5MW monopile OWT.





Conclusions

- A **new approach** was implemented to design OWT to fatigue design. It is a “**non-intrusive**” methodology.
- The **Gaussian properties** of the Kriging surface **are adequate for simulating short term damage** on the OWT tower.
- Using the Kriging to approximate the damage surface of the model can **cut computational** time from the design analysis.
 - OWT fatigue design is a very computer resource consuming task.
- **Using the estimation of error** in some points of the DoE to **correct** the prediction **is valid** option but that needs more research.
 - It demands many additional simulations to converge the statistical distributions.



Further Developments:

- **Stochastic sensitivity** of the Design of Experiments (DoE).
 - No additional complexity should be considered in the model if the variable does not account for important information in regard of OWT tower damage.
- **Adaptive Design of Experiments** when creating the surrogate model.
 - Allows to optimize the ratio cost/accuracy when creating the surrogate model.
- **Study the influence of deterministic prediction in DoE** when creating the surrogate model.
- **Nevertheless, interesting potential** to design and optimize the design of OWT towers to operational fatigue.



HORIZON 2020



Thank you!

Rui Teixeira

rteixeir@tcd.ie

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No. 642453