

NOWITECH final event 22-23 August 2017

Model testing of offshore wind turbines

Thomas Sauder
Maxime Thys

SINTEF Ocean AS

--- PUBLIC version ---

NOWITECH

Norwegian Research Centre for Offshore Wind Technology

FLOATING WIND TURBINE

Thomas Sauder

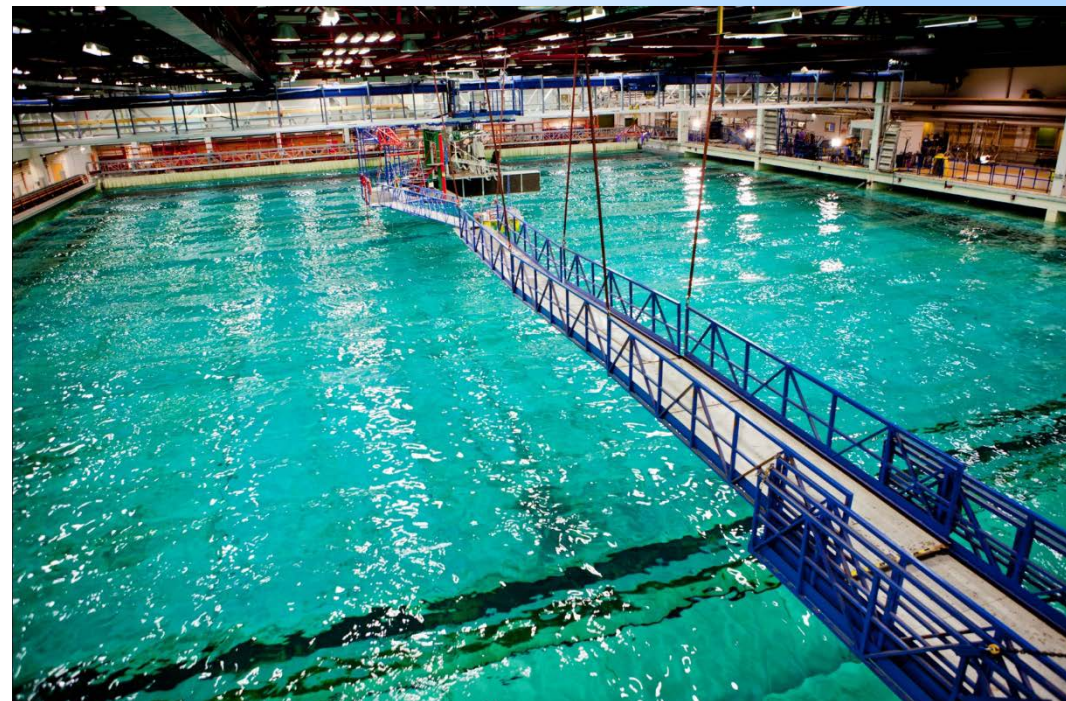
Background

SINTEF Ocean was to perform **model tests** of a FWT in the Ocean Basin

- Generate data for validation of numerical models
- Verify the 5MW CSC FOWT concept developed by NTNU

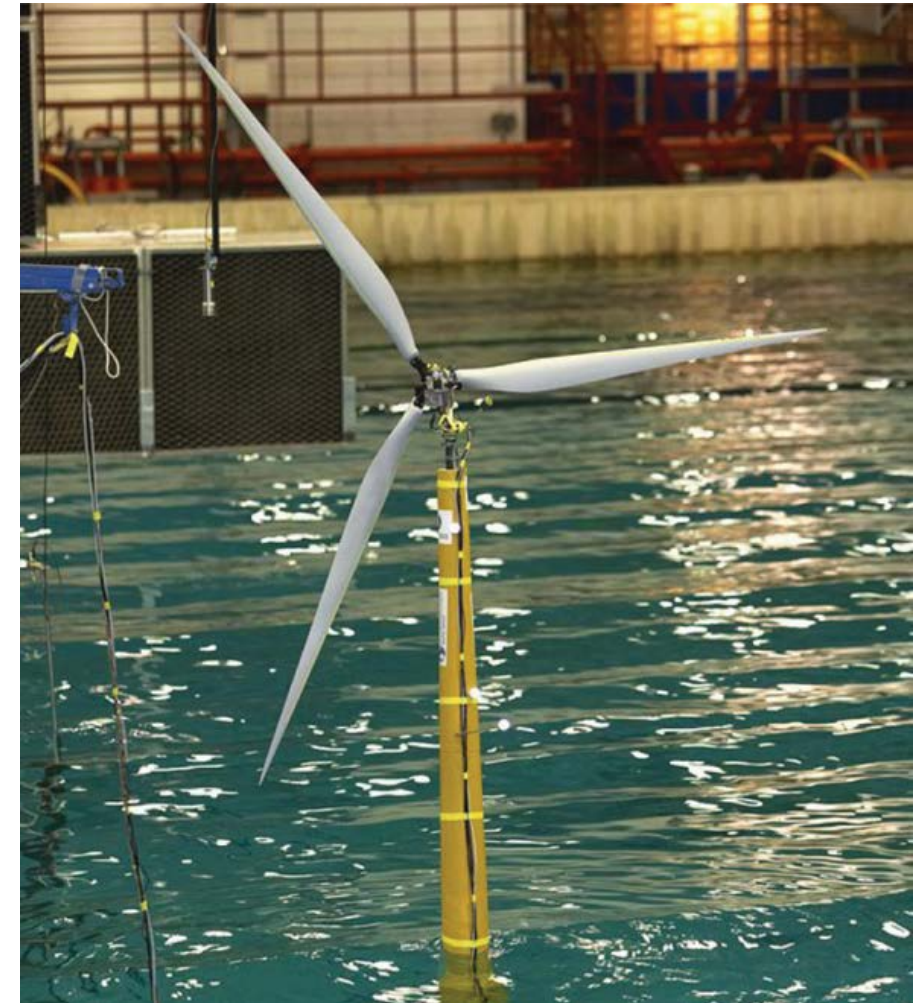
*Ocean basin
laboratory data:*

- Length: 80 m
- Width: 50 m
- Depth: 0-10 m



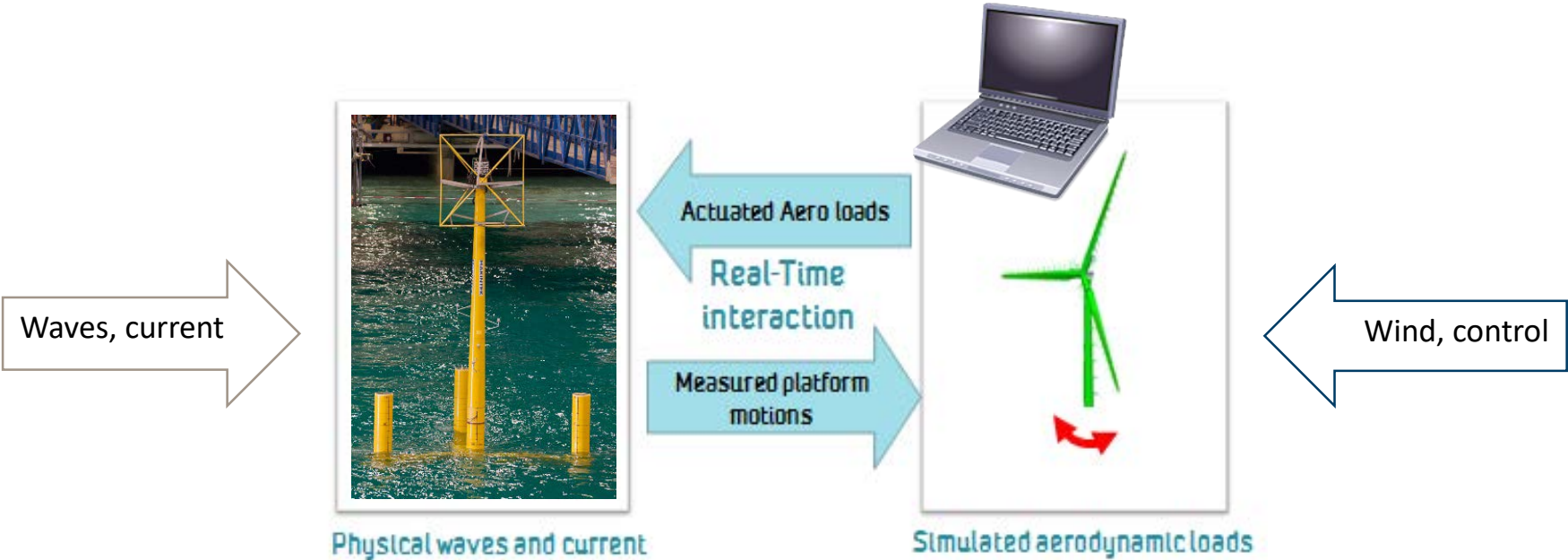
FWT testing: state of the art in 2013.

- Tests in wave tanks, using fans to generate the aerodynamic loading
 - Challenge 1: ensure a correct wind field above the wave field
 - Challenge 2: ensure a correct mass distribution of the RNA model
 - Challenge 3: Froude/Reynolds scaling conflict
- Rotors needed to be modified: "performance matching"
 - Still, only the thrust = $f(\text{TSR})$ was modelled correctly
 - The remaining components of the aerodynamic loads were erroneous
- Can we do better?



Hywind spar, 2005

Real-time hybrid model testing



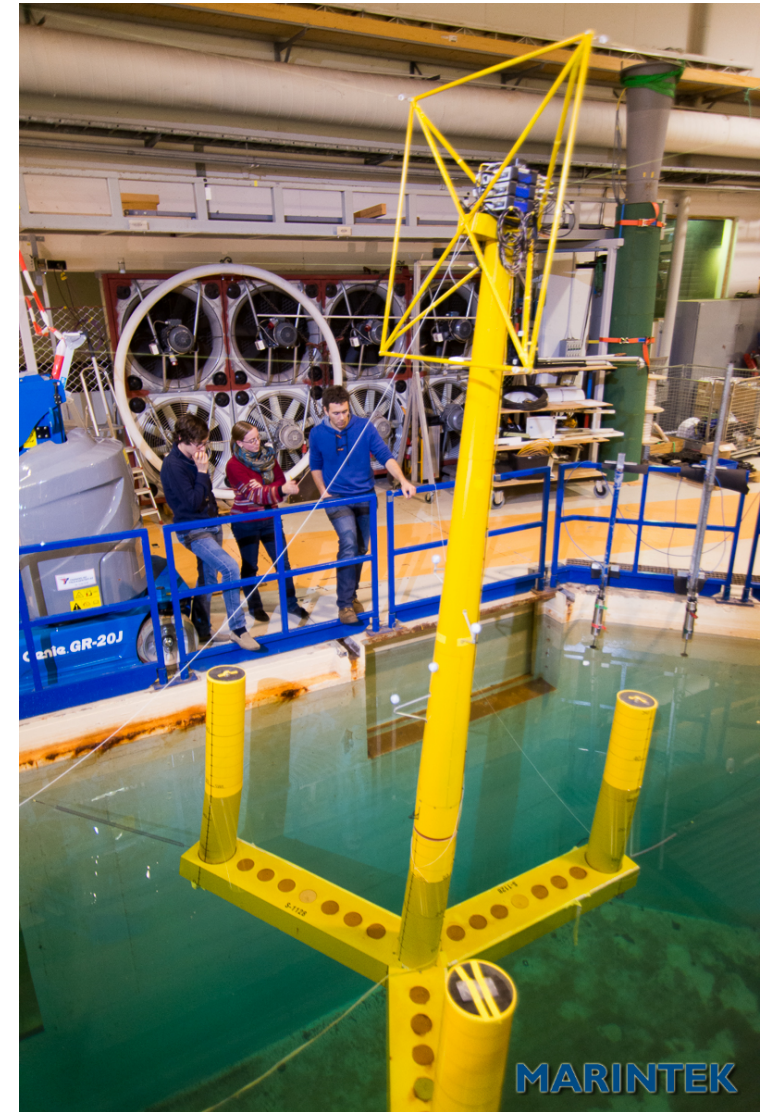
An attractive but complex method



A decisive cooperation



Hard work

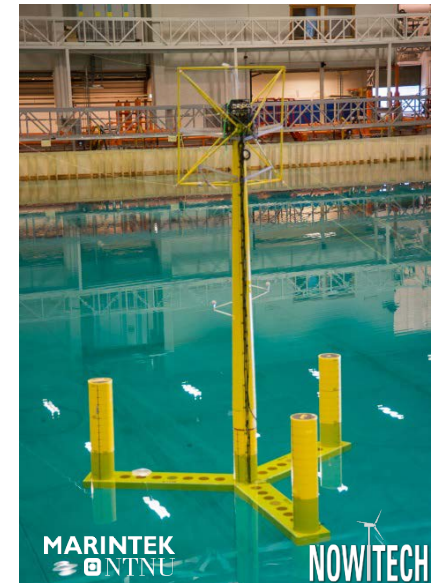


Successful ending

- We **validated the method** for model testing of FWT
- We generated **data of good quality** to be used within NOWITECH and beyond
- Valentin Chabaud **graduated** in December 2016
- The team won two **awards** for this work
- SINTEF Ocean registered the trademark **ReaTHM® testing**, and offers services based on it.
- The development of the testing method continues through two large research projects: **LIFES50+** and the **HYBRID KPN**.

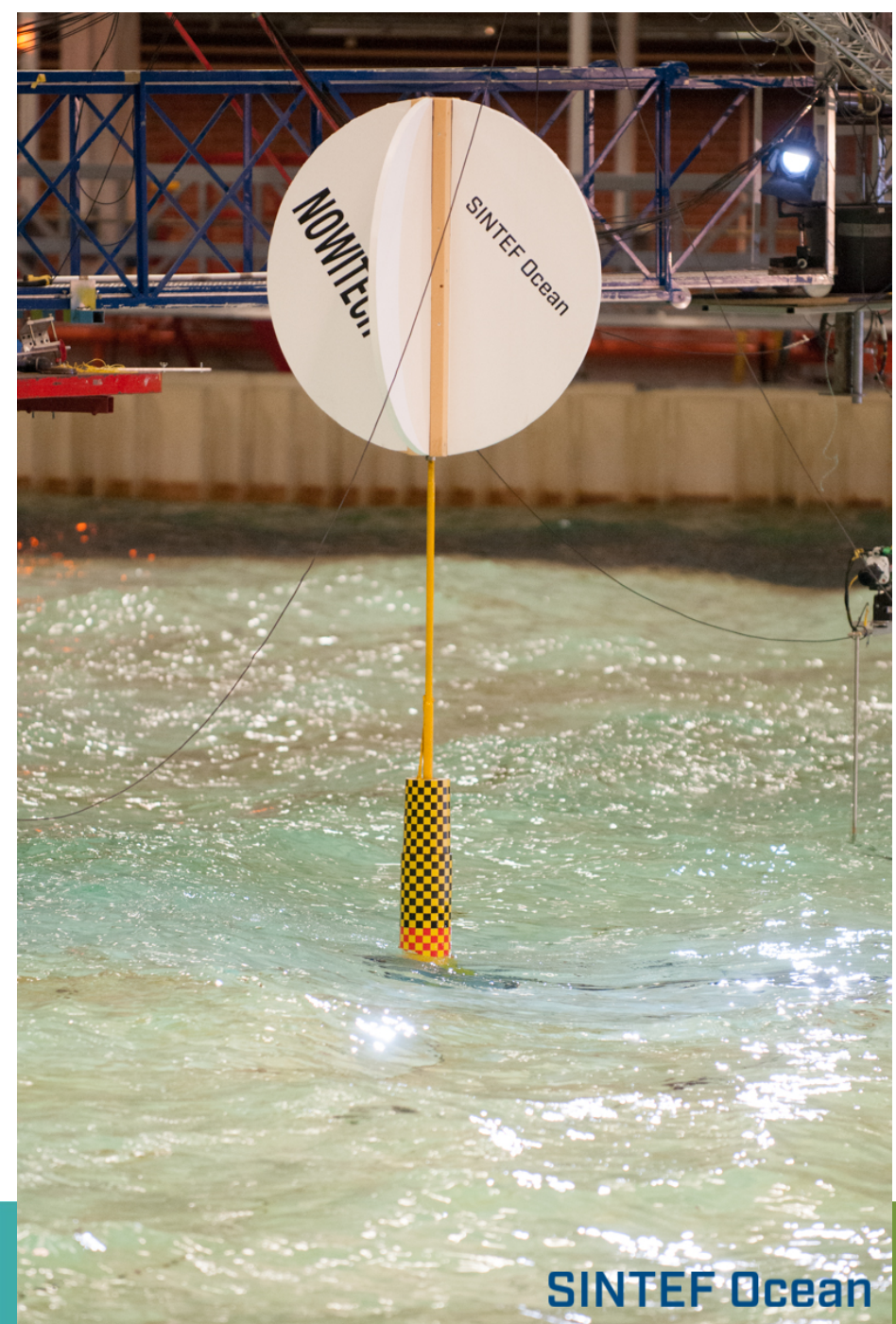


NOWITECH Innovation Award 2016



BOTTOM FIXED WIND TURBINE

Maxime Thys



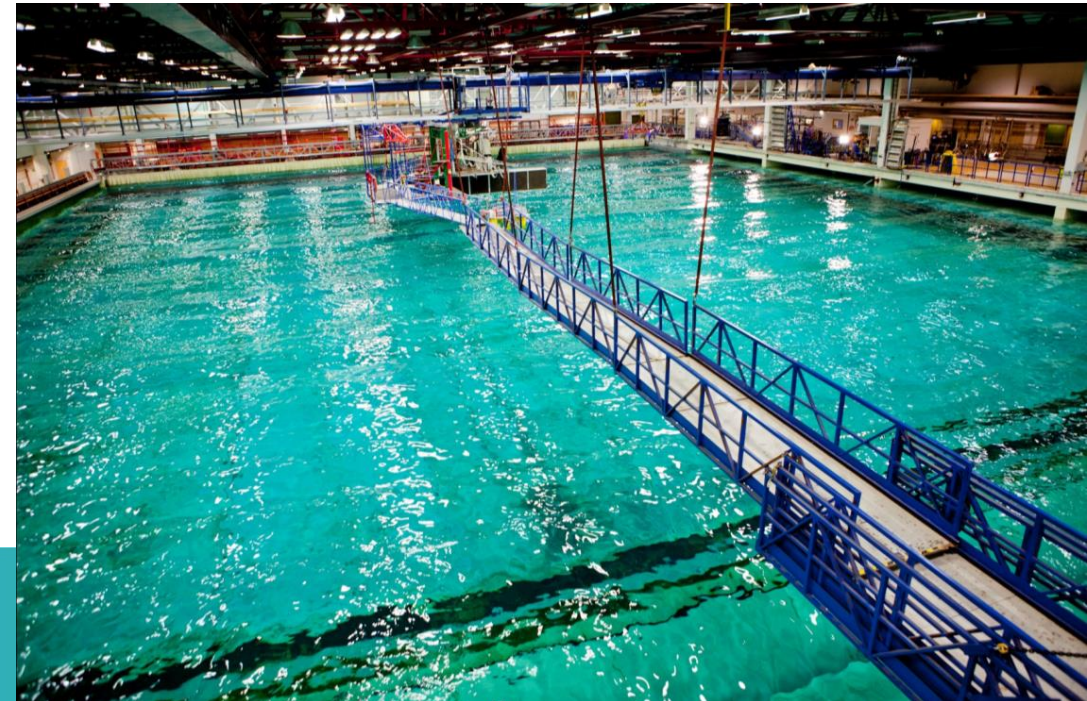
SINTEF Ocean

RESEARCH
The Research Council of Norway

Main Objectives

Based on model tests in the Ocean Basin with a monopile ($\varnothing 7\text{m}$) study physics and obtain validation data for numerical codes:

- Second order model
- CFD calculations
- Short crested waves
- Slamming loads
- Ringing response

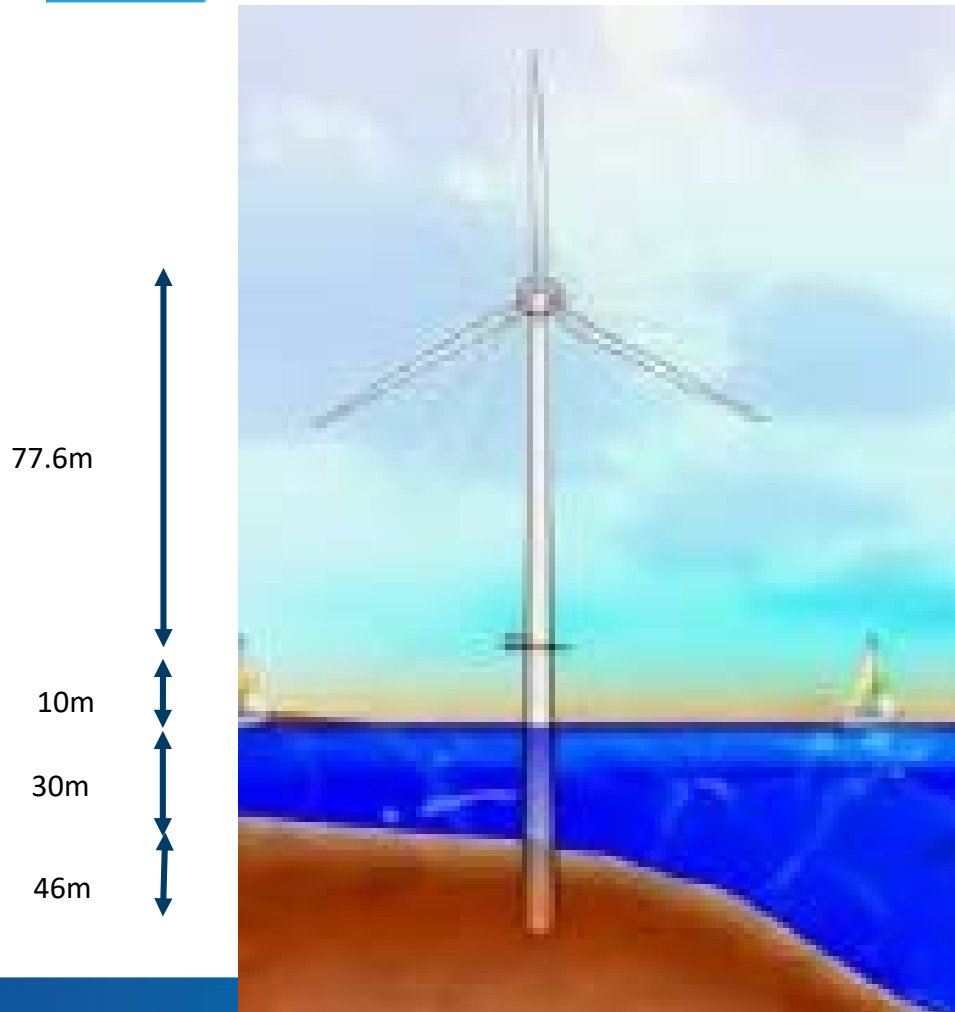


Main Objectives

Wish-list for validation data

- Wave profile and kinematics (with and without model)
- Distributed forces acting on pile
- Deflection of pile
- Global response (base shear and OTM)

Prototype

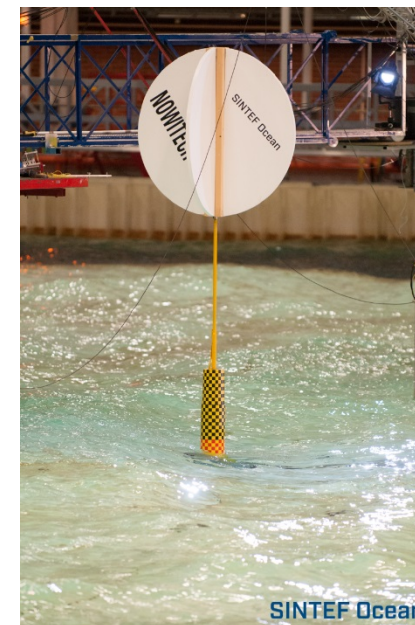


- Designed for the experiments
- Based on NREL 5MW reference wind turbine and OC3 monopile design
- 7m \varnothing from embedded to base of tower
- 30m waterdepth
- Site 15 (L. Li *et al.*, 2013)
- Soil interaction
 - modelled with different soil springs
 - Simplified to single rotational spring for model tests



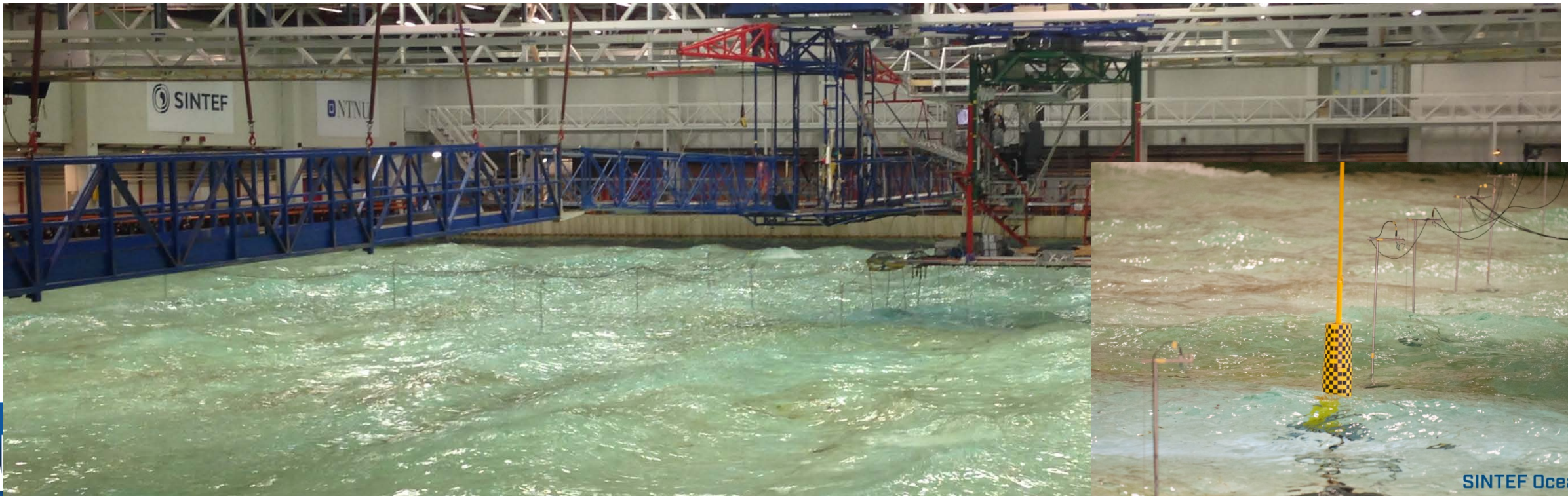
Model

- Scale: 40
- Simplifications
 - No wind and no rotor. Only mass of RNA.
 - Increase of structural damping by use of drag disc
 - Single rotational spring at seabed
- Elastic model



Instrumentation

- Waveprobes



Instrumentation

- Waveprobes
- Strain gauges -> measured **moment**
- Acceleration at different sections
- High speed video

Test Program

- Dry and wet documentation tests
 - Pullout: Document structural stiffness
 - Decay tests: Natural period, mode shape and damping
- Regular wave tests
(force distribution and global response)
 - Steepness 1/30: T=6, 7, 8, ..., 14
 - Steepness 1/40: T=6, 7, 8, ..., 15
- White noise => RAO
 - 2 different to study possible non-linearity

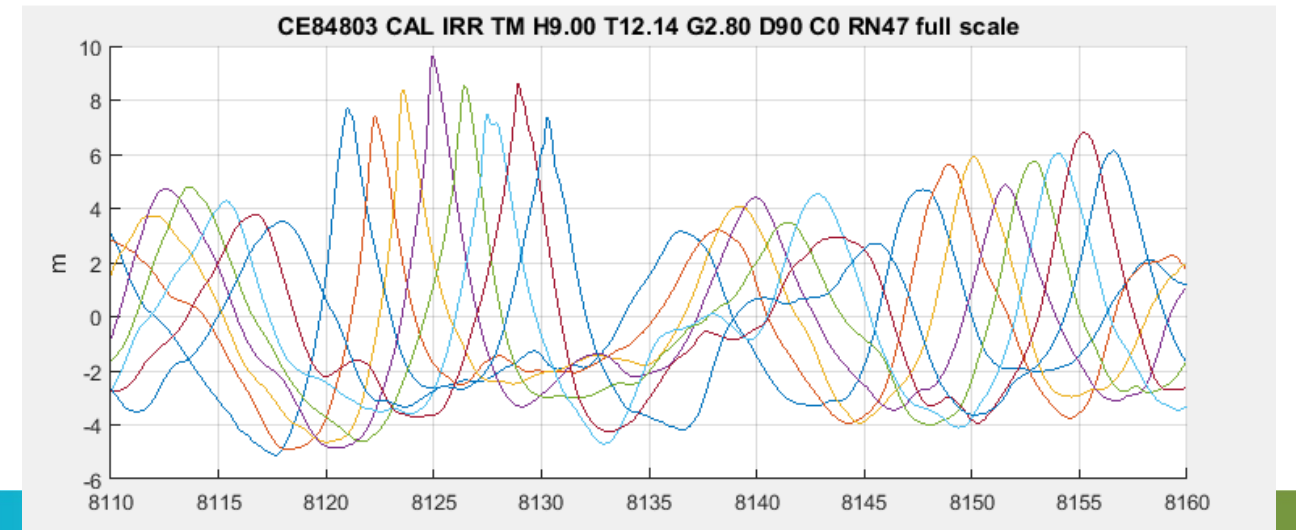
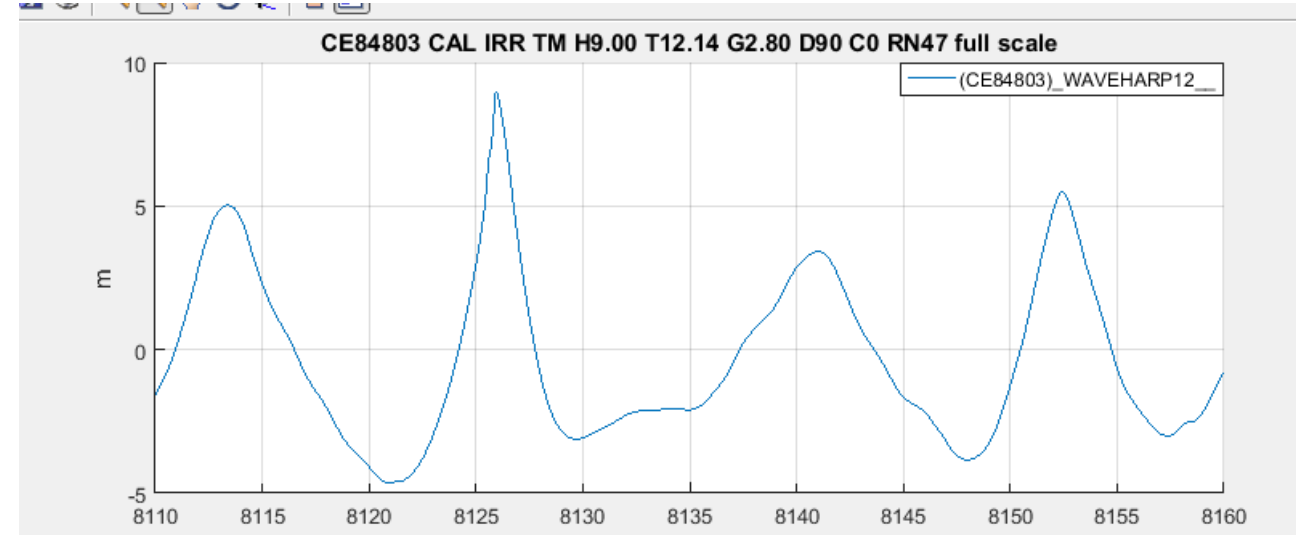
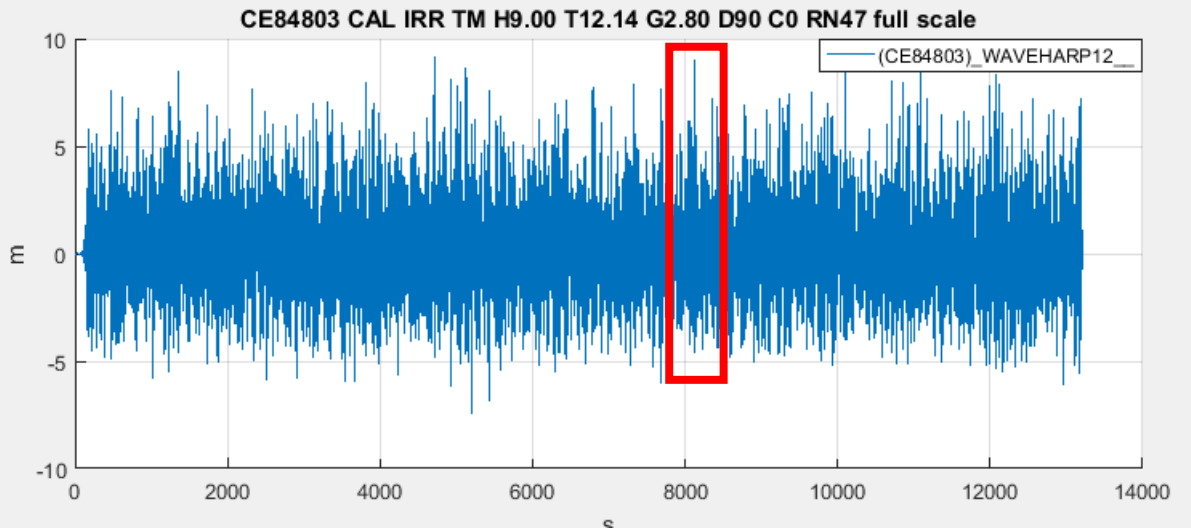
Test Program

- Irregular wave tests
 - 3h realizations
 - Spectrum: TMA ($JONSWAP * \phi(\omega)$)
 - One fatigue, two 25yr, 1 intermediate and five 50yr conditions.
 - Long and short crested $\cos^N(\theta)$, with $N=8$
 - Ewans spreading for one condition
 - 8 repetitions of long and 2 rep for short condition for uncertainty analysis

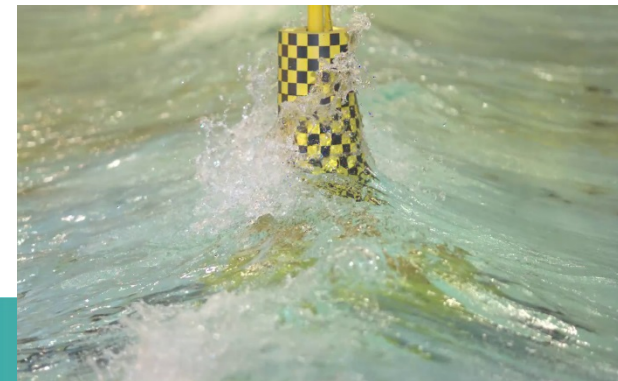
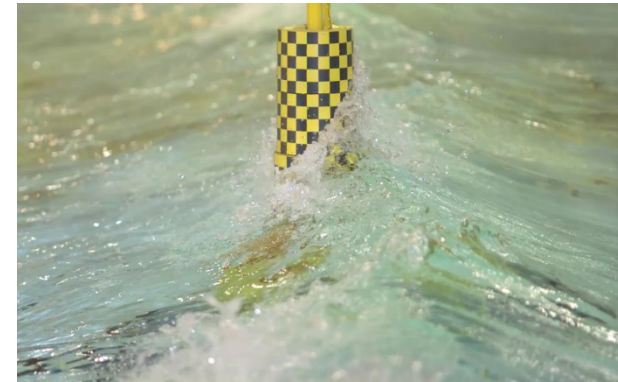
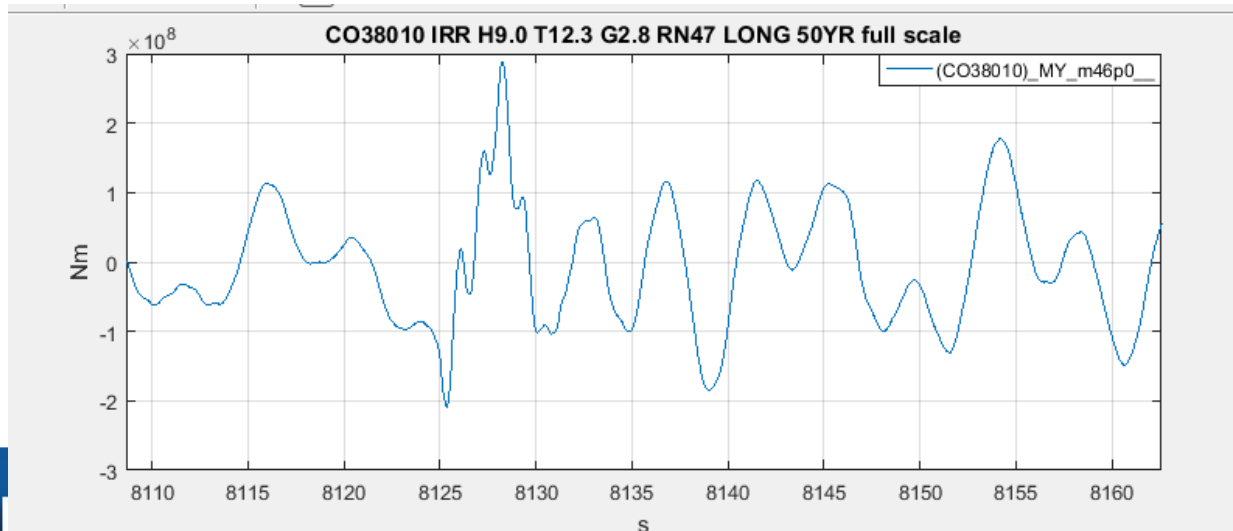
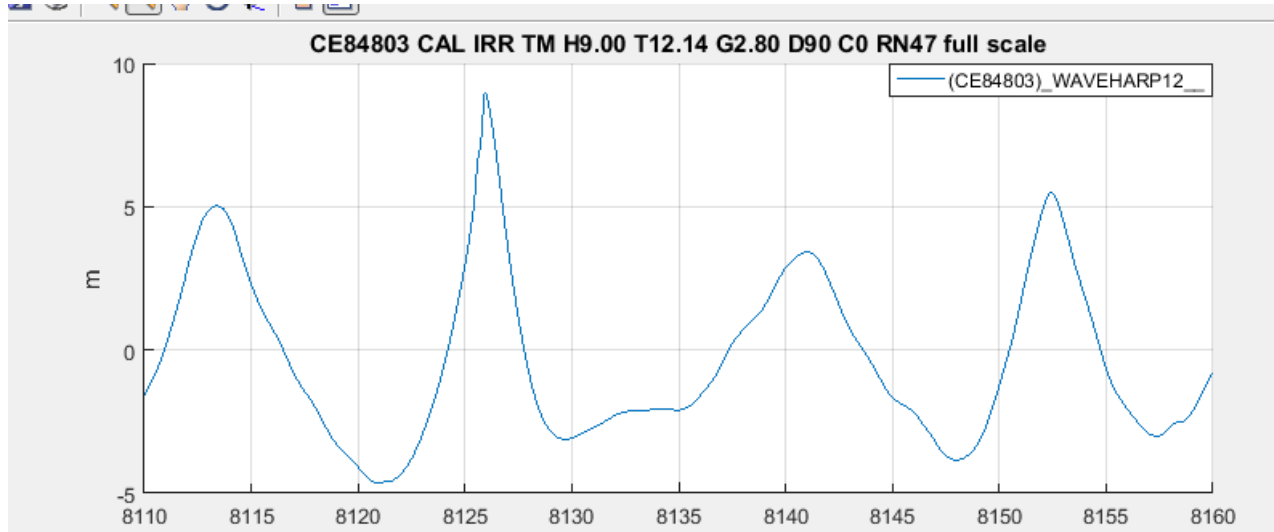
Latheef 2013: Storm: $15^\circ \leq \sigma_\theta \leq 30^\circ$ and they test 0° , 15° , and 30° .

Siwansen 2016: $\sigma_\theta = 5.7^\circ, 12.5^\circ$, and 19.1° and calls it narrow, medium, and broad, respectively.

Long Crested Wave



Long Crested Wave

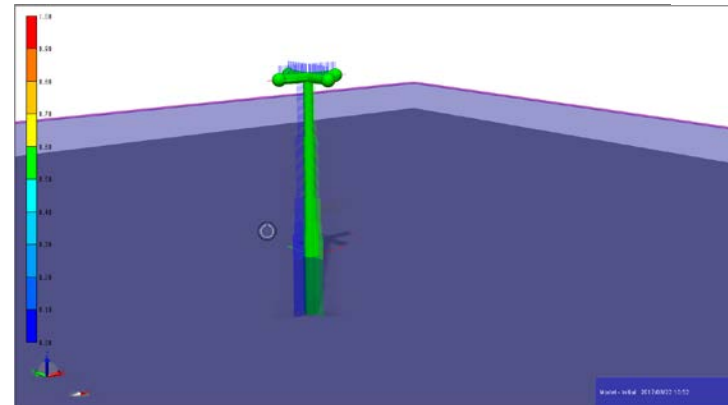
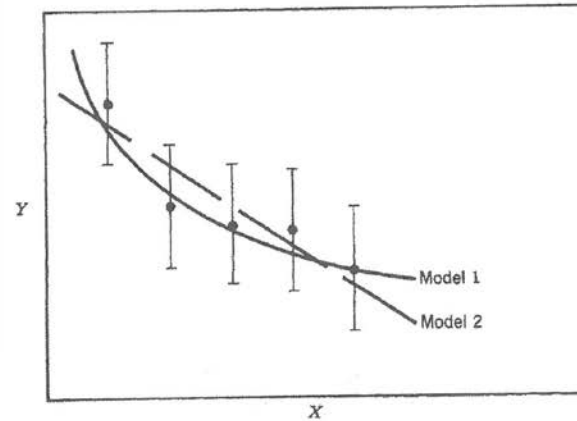
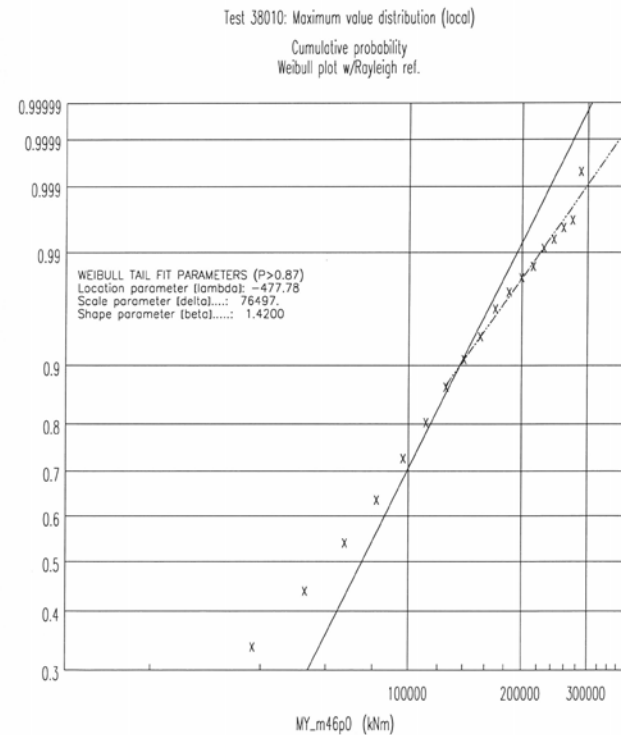


Long Crested Wave



Much more to analyse

- Derivation of loads from response
- Extreme values
- Uncertainty on experimental results
- Comparison with simulations



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