

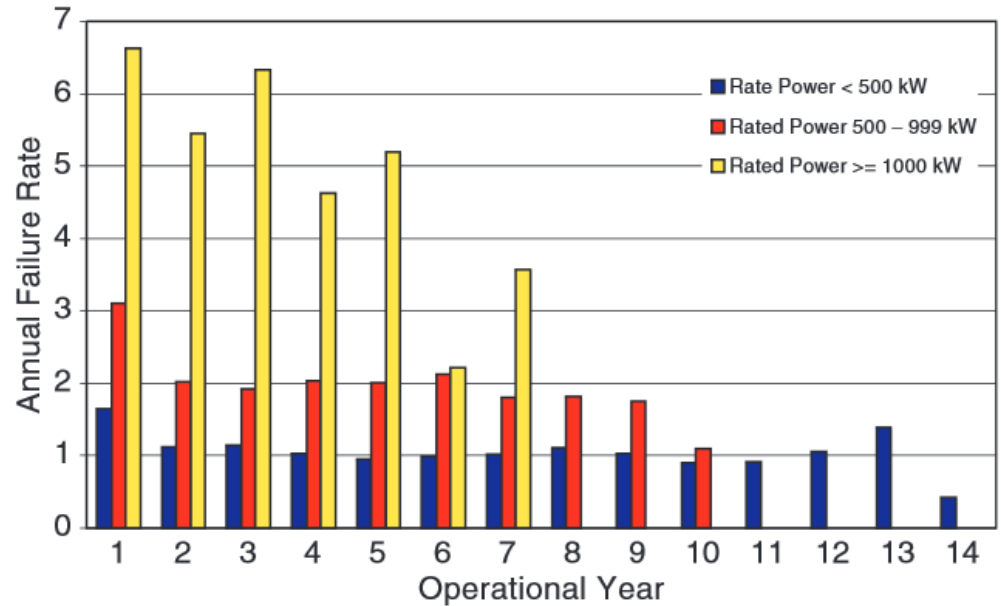
Measurement campaign of a large rotor wind turbine

Lene Eliassen^a, Jørgen Krokstad^{a,b}, Eivind Sæta^b

^aNTNU, Department of Marine Technology,

^bStatkraft

Motivation



From (Hahn, Durstewitz et al. 2007)

Motivation

- Sheringham Shoal (40 %)
 - Operators
- Dudgeon (30%)
 - Commission end of 2017
- Dogger Bank
 - Planning for developer role



Smøla test turbine

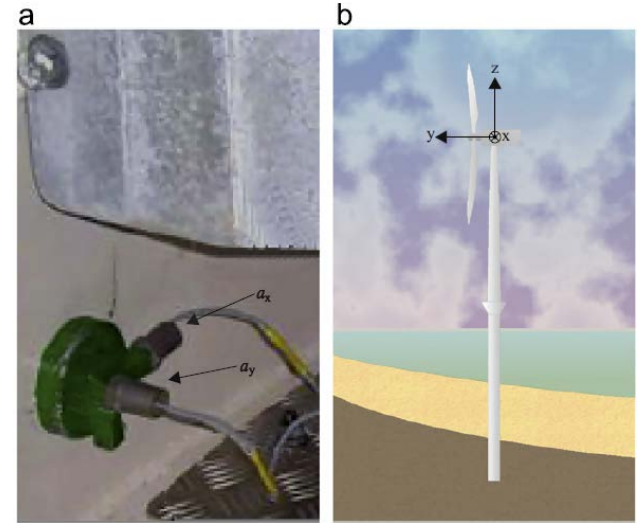
Generator size: 6-8 MW
Hub height: 100-130 m
Rotor diameter: 140-180 m



Methods - measurement



Strain gauge



Accelerometer (Damgaard, Ibsen et al. 2013)

Sampling rates		
Damgaard et al, 2013	nacelle	10 Hz
Damgaard et al, 2013	Tower	200 Hz
Koukoura, 2014	Foundation	20 Hz
Koukoura, 2014	Tower, shaft & blades	35 Hz
Hansen et al, 2006	Tower, blade root, nacelles	25 Hz
Kühnel et al	Alpha Ventus	50 Hz

Wind measurement



Nacelle mounted cup anemometer and wind vanes

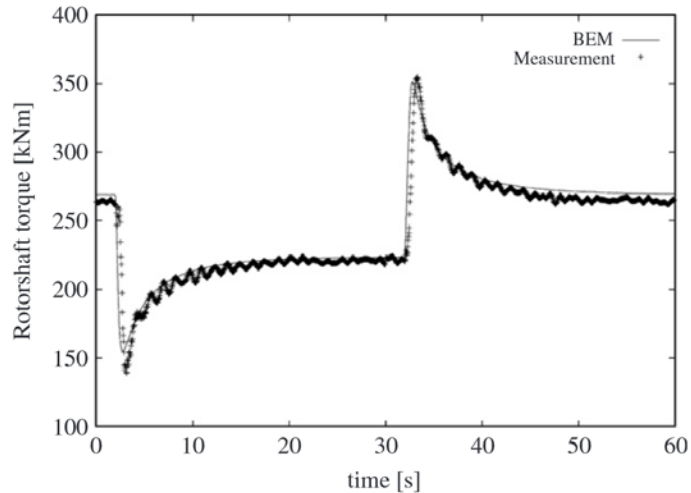


Meteorological masts with wind sensors

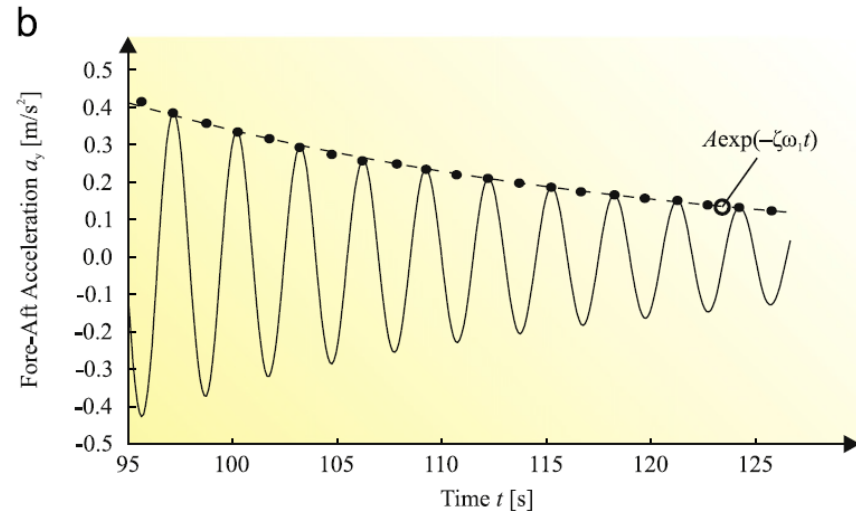


Lidar measurements

What can measurements be used for?

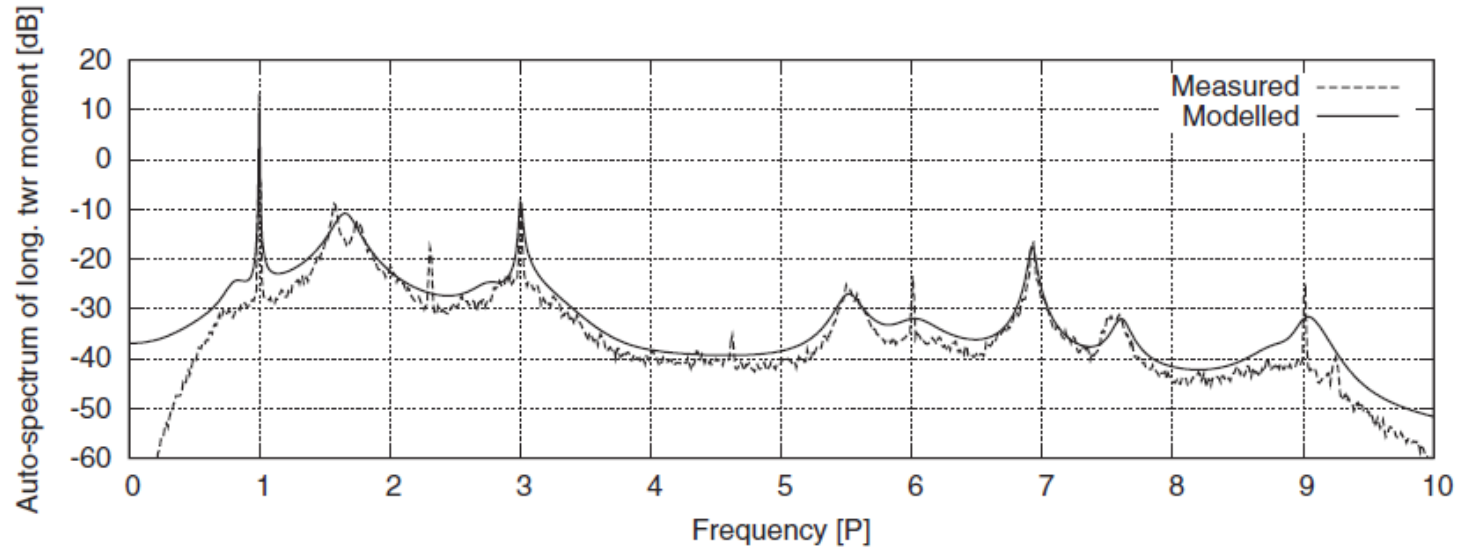


Validation, (Hansen, Sørensen et al. 2006)



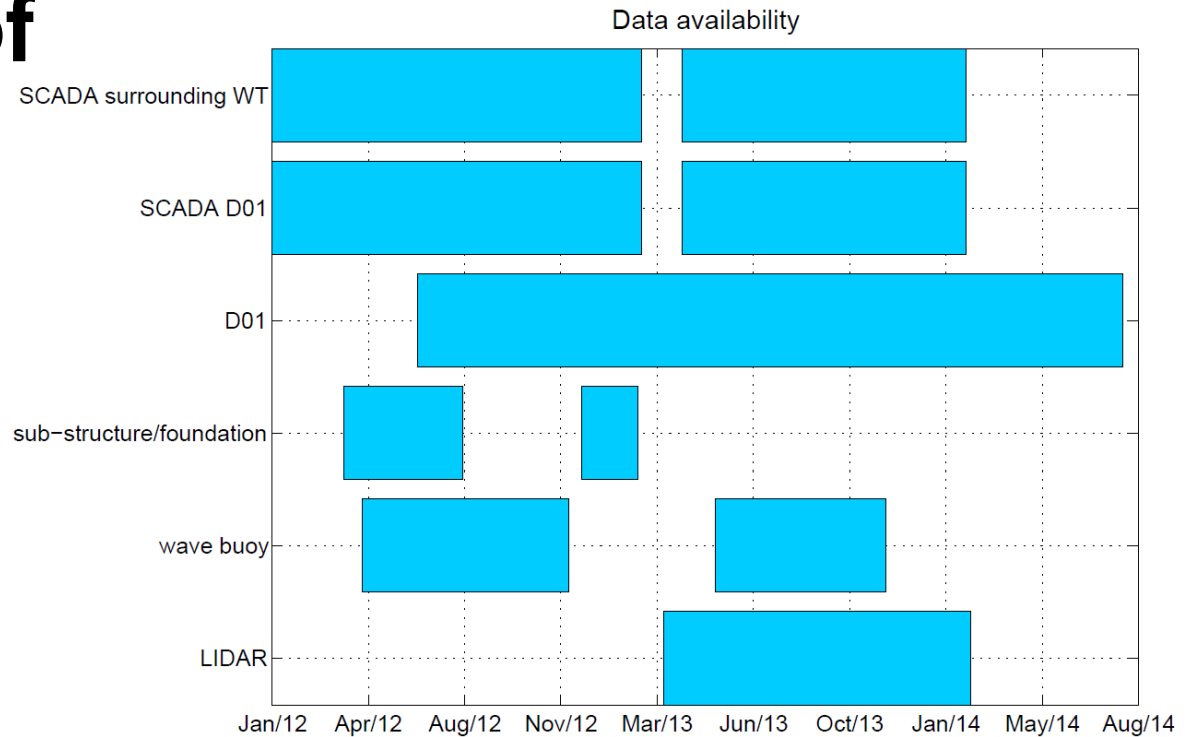
Estimate modal parameters (Damgaard, Ibsen et al. 2013)

Operational Modal Analysis (OMA)



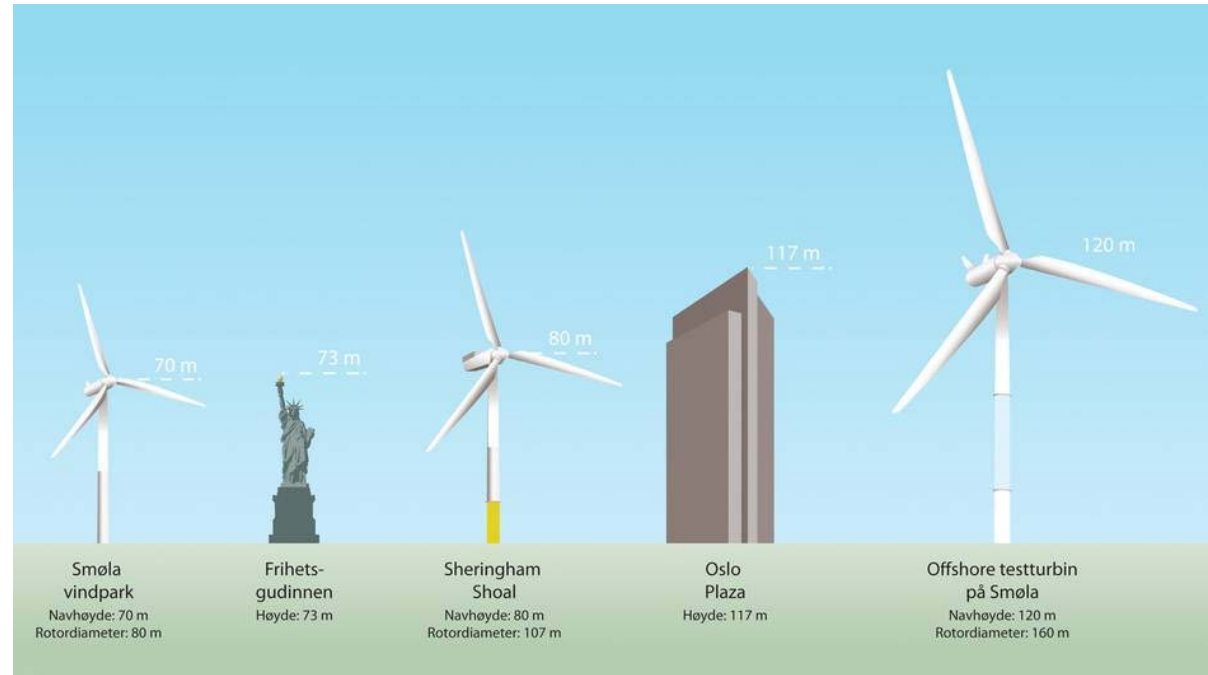
Measured and modeled auto-spectra for the longitudinal tower bending moment. The frequency axis is scaled with the mean rotor speed of 17.3 rpm. (Hansen, Thomsen et al. 2006)

Availability of instruments



From (Koukoura 2014)

Smøla test turbine



Acknowledgment

- The work was partly carried out in the DIMSELO project, which is a Knowledge-building Project for Industry funded by the Norwegian Research Council (NRC) under the ENERGIX program. The project is also funded by its industry partners Statoil and Statkraft. The project research partners are IFE, NTNU and DTU.



Questions??