ROMEO: Novel approaches for the diagnosis and prognosis of critical failures affecting offshore wind turbines

Wind Europe - 27th November 2019 Elena González (Scottish Power) / Cristian Rodenas (Siemens Gamesa)



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ROMEO, an innovative approach



WP2: New diagnosis capabilities for future turbines.

WP3: Cross-platform diagnosis capabilities for running turbines.







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ROMEO, an innovative approach



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WP2: Incremental improvement / Putting right sensors in right places

- > Development of new tailored monitoring solutions for specific failure modes
- > Study of degradation and failure symptoms and how to capture/measure them at test bench scale, for testing & improvement purposes.

Main Bearing & Gearbox

- New detector to account for Displacement Sensors.
 - ✓ Early detection techniques diversification.
- Damage Classification Technique.
 - ✓ Better understanding of failure mode and effects.
- Imbalance Detection using Vibration Sensors.
- RMS Vibration calculation for Gears & Bearing

Blade Bearing

- New Diagnosis & Prognosis algorithms for:
 - ✓ Rolling Contact Fatigue;
 - ✓ Structural Health Monitoring of the rings.
- Tests running @ WINDBOX



Electrical Drive Train

Forthcoming tests to be run
 © EDF Electrical Lab

















ROMEO diagnosis – New Turbines EDF



Probematic for electrical drive train: most often

Apparent brevity of physical mechanisms

Lack of adequate observability

Approach selected:

Small Scale bench Test (55kW) Adaptation For failure mode caracterisation

Physical algorithms:

Generator

Transformer

DC Bus

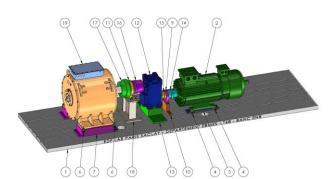
Datasets in normal and abnormal operation

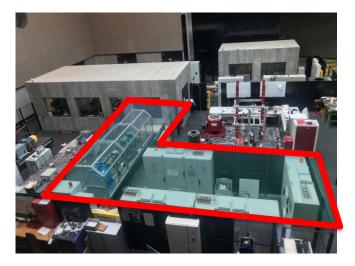
Implementation small scale bench test and algorithms

Validation online and offline on small scale

Upscaling methodology: from small scale to full scale

Validation full scale and portability





















• Fault detection: The fact of <u>noticing the condition or performance degradation of the</u>

system.

This may occur at any point of the fault state, preferably early enough to

provide actionable intelligence.

• <u>Failure diagnosis:</u> The <u>identification of the most likely failure mode</u>, based on the given

conditions of the system.

This can happen prior or after the functional failure.

• <u>Failure prognosis:</u> A forecast (or prediction) of the degradation of the system – in terms of

remaining useful life, survival probability or predicted future condition -

based on the given conditions of the system.

























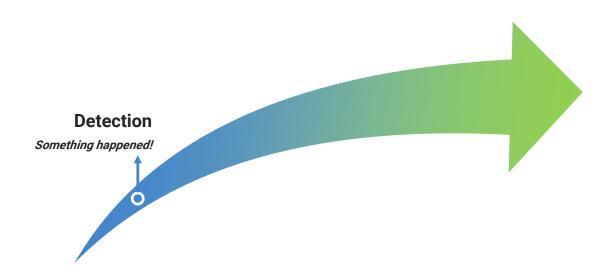


















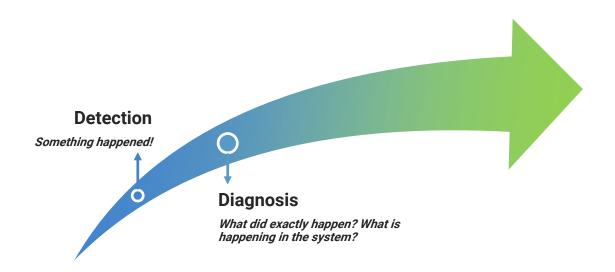


















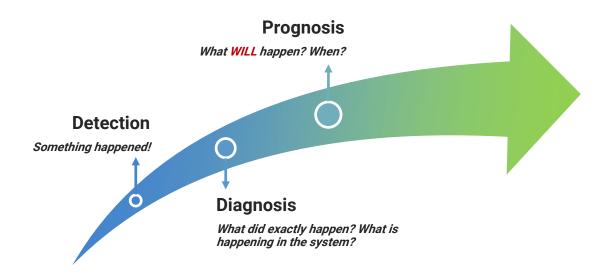


















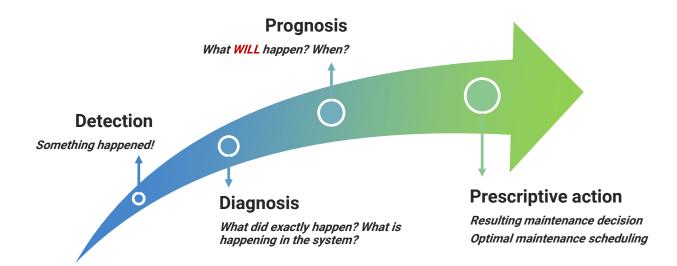


















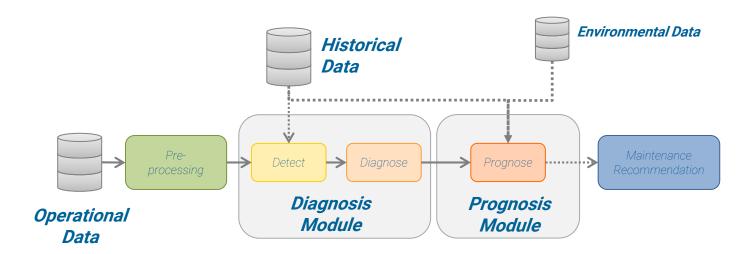


















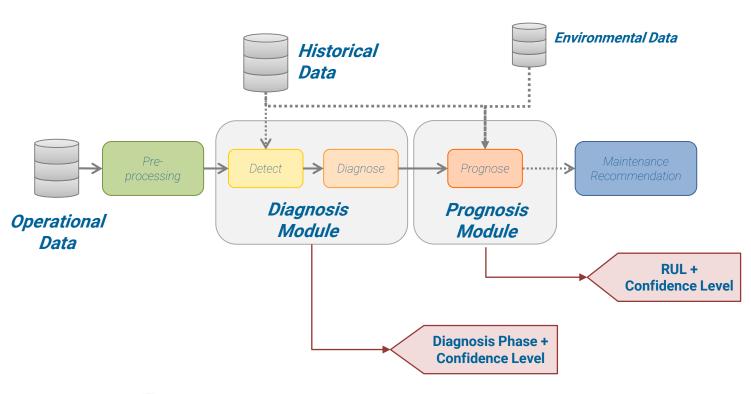




























- Aims at developing a full set of cost-effective diagnosis and prognosis failure mode oriented solutions
- > In-Depth investigation of component real behaviour & failure symptoms as observed in SCADA data
- Risk-based Diagnosis & Prognosis (D&P), implying important advances beyond the State-of-the-Art
- Ensure portability to contribute to enhance the understanding of failure occurrence in offshore wind farms



Wikinger Wind Farm – Adwen AD5-135

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SIEMENS Gamesa



- Development of advanced D&P <u>Physical Models</u> for these 13
 Failure Modes
- 5/13 diagnosis models running daily



Teesside Wind Farm – Siemens SWT2.3



- Selection of the 9 most critical failure modes
- Development of advanced D&P <u>Physical Models</u> for these 9
 Failure Modes
- 4/9 diagnosis models running daily

Physical models to be combined with Machine & Deep Learning models

IBM Research | Zurich





















Teesside Wind Farm - Siemens 2.3 MW

- Diagnosis & prognosis system oriented solutions
- > EDF to build Physical Modules
- ➤ Ensure portability to contribute to enhance the understanding of failure occurrence in offshore wind farms
- ➤ Training datasets for Machine Learning with 5 years of operation

| Module | Description |
|--------|---|
| 1 | Main bearing: Failure early detection |
| 2 | Pitch system: Failure early detection |
| 3 | Gearbox: Failure early detection |
| 4 | Transformer: Inter-turn short-circuit or Cooling System |
| 5 | Generator: Inter-turn short-circuit of windings, rotor bars |
| 6 | Generator: Inter-turn short-circuit of windings, rotor bars & cooling system |



















Wikinger Wind Farm – Adwen AD5-135

- > Full set of diagnosis & prognosis failure mode oriented solutions
- ➤ SGRE to build <u>Physical Modules</u>
- ➤ Ensure portability to contribute to enhance the understanding of failure occurrence in offshore wind farms

| Module | Description |
|--------|---|
| 1 | Gearbox: Sliding Bearings Wear/Blockage |
| 2 | Converter: DC link capacitor degradation |
| 3 | Converter: IGCT failure |
| 4 | Generator: Rotor Demagnetization |
| 5 | Generator: Loss of insulation in the stator winding |
| 6 | Blade Bearing: Fatigue and wear of raceways detection module |
| 7 | Blade Bearing: Loss of structural integrity detection module |
| 8 | Gearbox: Cracks in gears detection module |
| 9 | Gearbox bearings: Wear of raceways/rollers detection module |
| 10 | Main Shaft Bearing: Fatigue/wear of raceways detection module |
| 11 | Main Shaft Bearing: Wear/fatigue of rollers detection module |
| 12 | Main transformer: Loss of insulation in the winding detection mod |
| 13 | Main transformer: Compromised structural integrity detection mod |





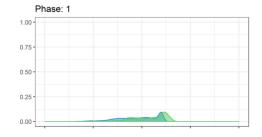


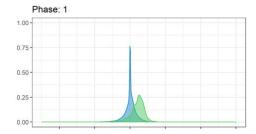


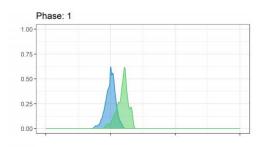


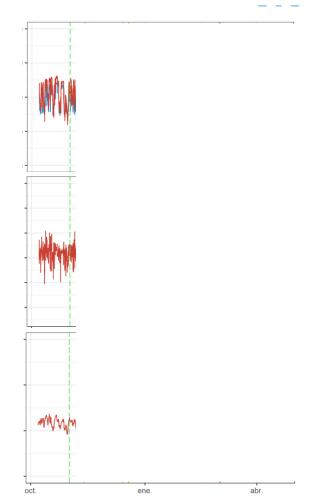














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ROMEO ML approach - IBM



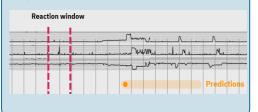
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WP3.3: Machine Learning model selection and training

- Development of Machine learning models for specific failure modes
- Extracting an event series and a suitable Machine Learning dataset from a multitude of data sources (SCADA, CMS, etc.)

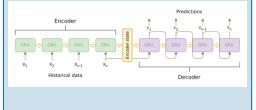
Classification models

- Developing models for predicting abnormal events given a reaction window
- CNN based models for representation learning and predictive classification



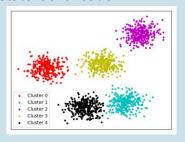
Regression models

- Developing RUL prediction models
- Using deep learning approaches such as seq2seq



Unsupervised models

- Detecting anomalous behavior of wind turbines
- Developing a clustering approach for component state identification











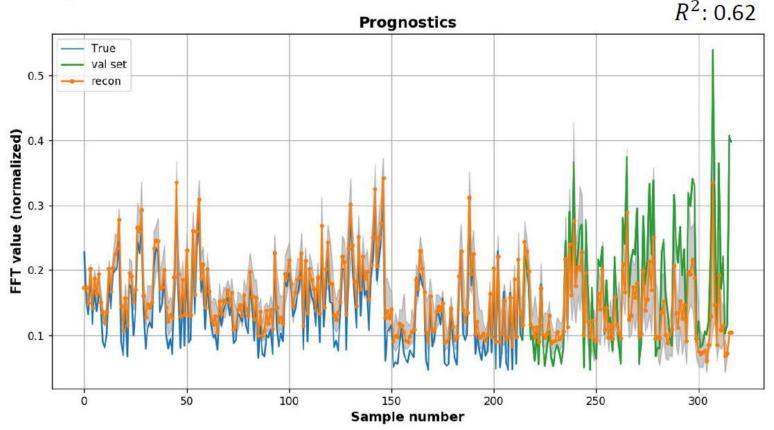






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ROMEO - MAIN CHARACTERISTICS



- ➤ Diagnosis and prognosis oriented: Either traditional or more advanced techniques will be used with the aim of detecting failures when the first symptoms are showing up.
- ➤ Holistic: Methodology to cover the diagnosis and prognosis of a Wind Turbine;
- Failure mode oriented: First studied failure modes according to criticality and diagnoseability.
- ➤ IoT: Integrated into the Internet of Things scheme of three big players on the wind industry.
- ➤ LCoE oriented: Each failure mode will trigger a the optimal maintenance decision.
- > Demonstrated: Demonstrated and validated at full scale in three different real projects.















ROMEO - SUCCESSES SO FAR



> First modules can run on the Cloud.



> First two-edged module (Data Driven + Traditionally Designed).



> Laboratory data retrieved for the first time.



> Cross platform techniques.

















Thanks for your attention!



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