



Methods and Tools to Enable Preacting Maintenance Measures

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SENVION
wind energy solutions

- Introduction and Problem Description
- Preactive Maintenance
- Selected Components
- Example for Implementation
- Conclusion and Outlook



Introduction and Problem Description

Senvion Offshore Wind

Projects						Contracts Signed			
Depth Distance	Beatrice	Thornton Bank I	Alpha Ventus	Ormonde	Thornton Bank II/III	Nordsee Ost	Nordergründe	Nordsee One	Various
	2x 5M (10 MW)	6x 5M (30 MW)	6x 5M (30 MW)	30x 5M (150 MW)	48x 6.2M126 (295 MW)	48x 6.2M126 (295 MW)	18x 6.2M126 (111MW)	54x 6.2M126 (332 MW)	6.XM152
	45m 23km	12-19m 30km	33m-45m 56km	33m-45m 9km	12m-28m 26km	22-25m 57km	3-11m 18km	26m-34m 47km	TBA
									
									TBA
			Winner of the Renewable UK prize for Best Large Project '12	Before schedule delivery		Contract effective	Contract effective	In Negotiation	
Order Book Additions (MW)									
									+
	10	30	30	150	295	295	111	332	
	'06-07	'08-09	'09-10	'11	'12-13	'14-15	'16	'17	'18
									

The operation and maintenance of offshore wind turbines is complex and challenging

■ Difficult to access

- Waves are high during high wind periods (when the load on the turbines is high)
- Complex planning for Jackup Barge operations (Main component replacements)
- Limited capacity of helicopter access

■ Time restrictions

- Long arrival and transfer times to or between the turbines
- Only summer suitable for bigger blade repair or major component replacement

■ Challenging conditions

- Significantly higher loads than Onshore
- Salt, Water, Lightning
- Dynamic loads





Proactive Maintenance

Corrective maintenance

Replace after it breaks

Replace the component
after failure

- Leads to unplanned stops
- High maintenance costs and downtime

Preventive maintenance

Replace before it breaks

Replace the component
after a defined period of
time

- Planned stops (downtime)
- Wear margin not fully used

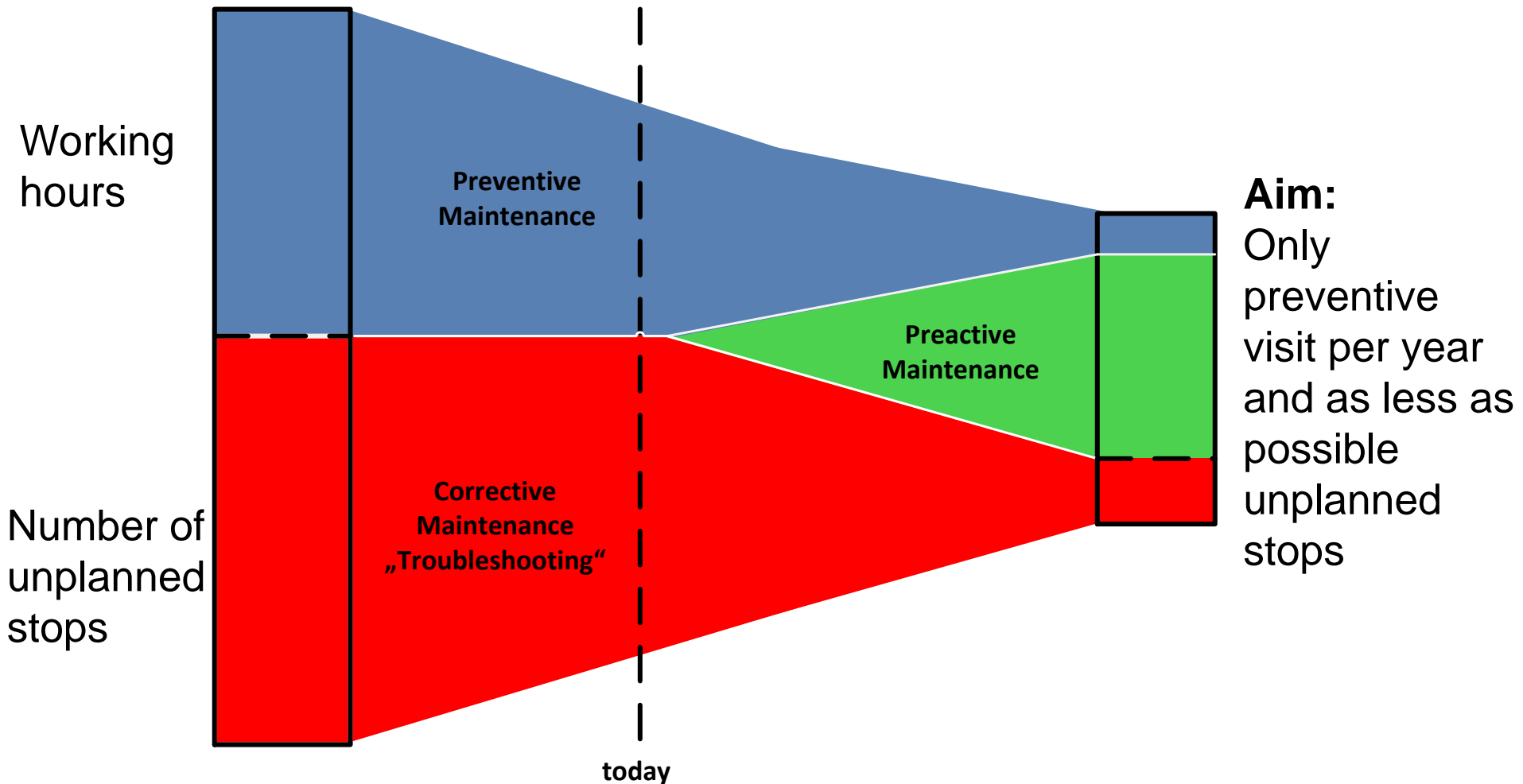
Proactive maintenance

Replace just before it
breaks

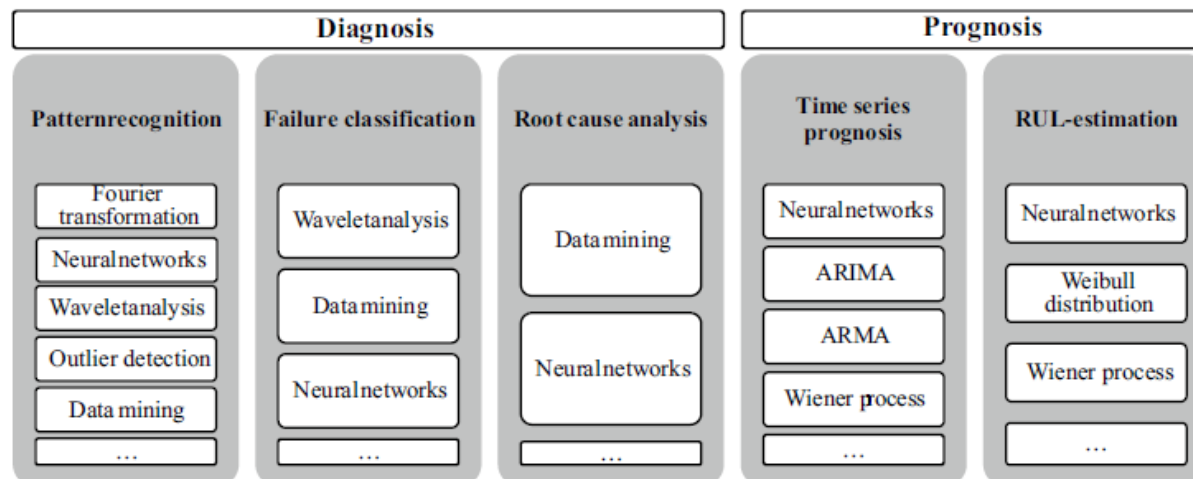
Failure prediction and
replacement of the
component just before the
breakdown

- Fewer / shorter planned stops
- High availability and lower costs

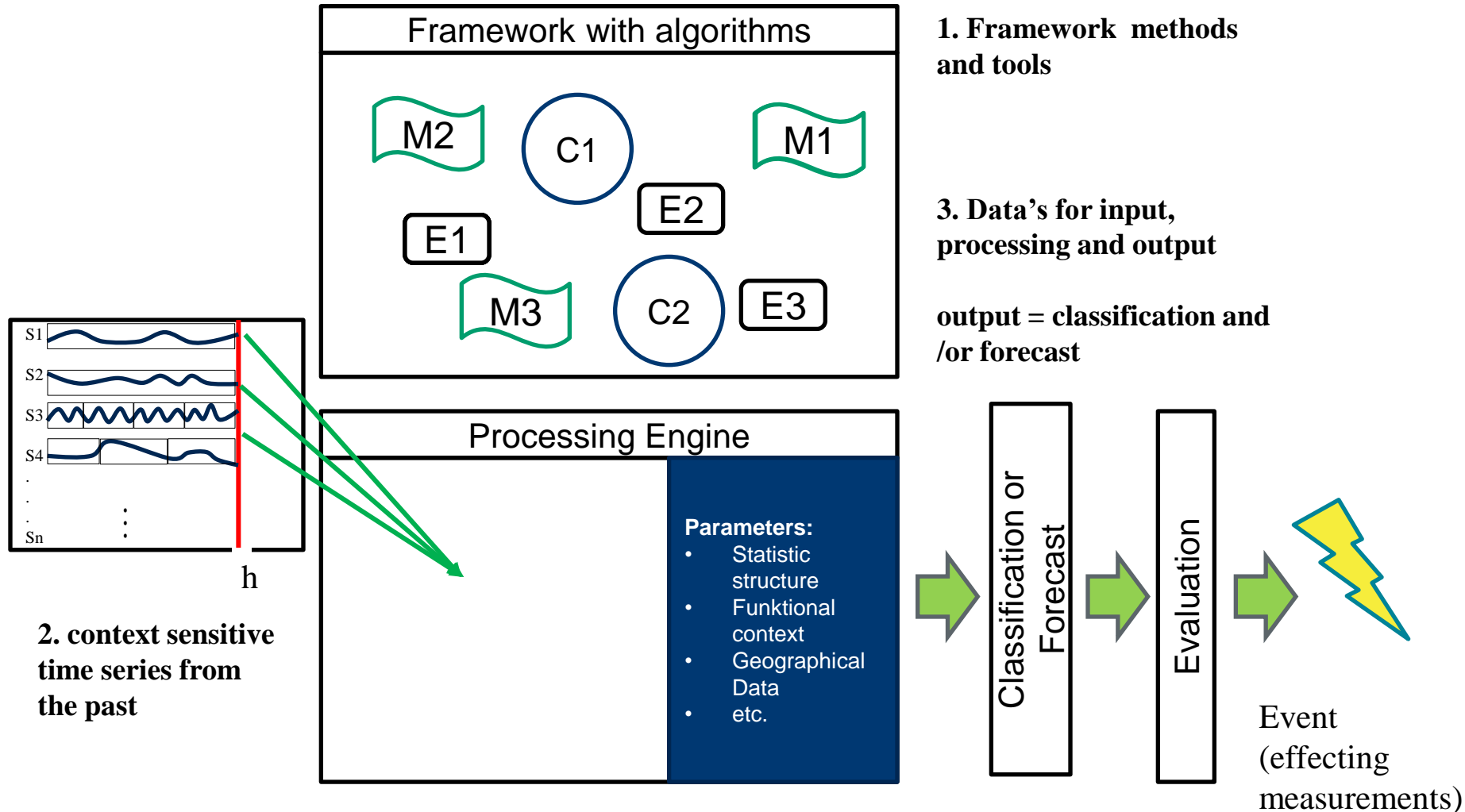
Aim of preactive Maintenance



- Usage and combination of different type of data for the estimation of the system condition
- Linking of different diagnostic and prognostic models for predicting the remaining useful lifetime
- Dynamic adjustment of maintenance intervals and reduction of reactive measures
- Prioritization of maintenance measures and automatic initiation of logistic processes



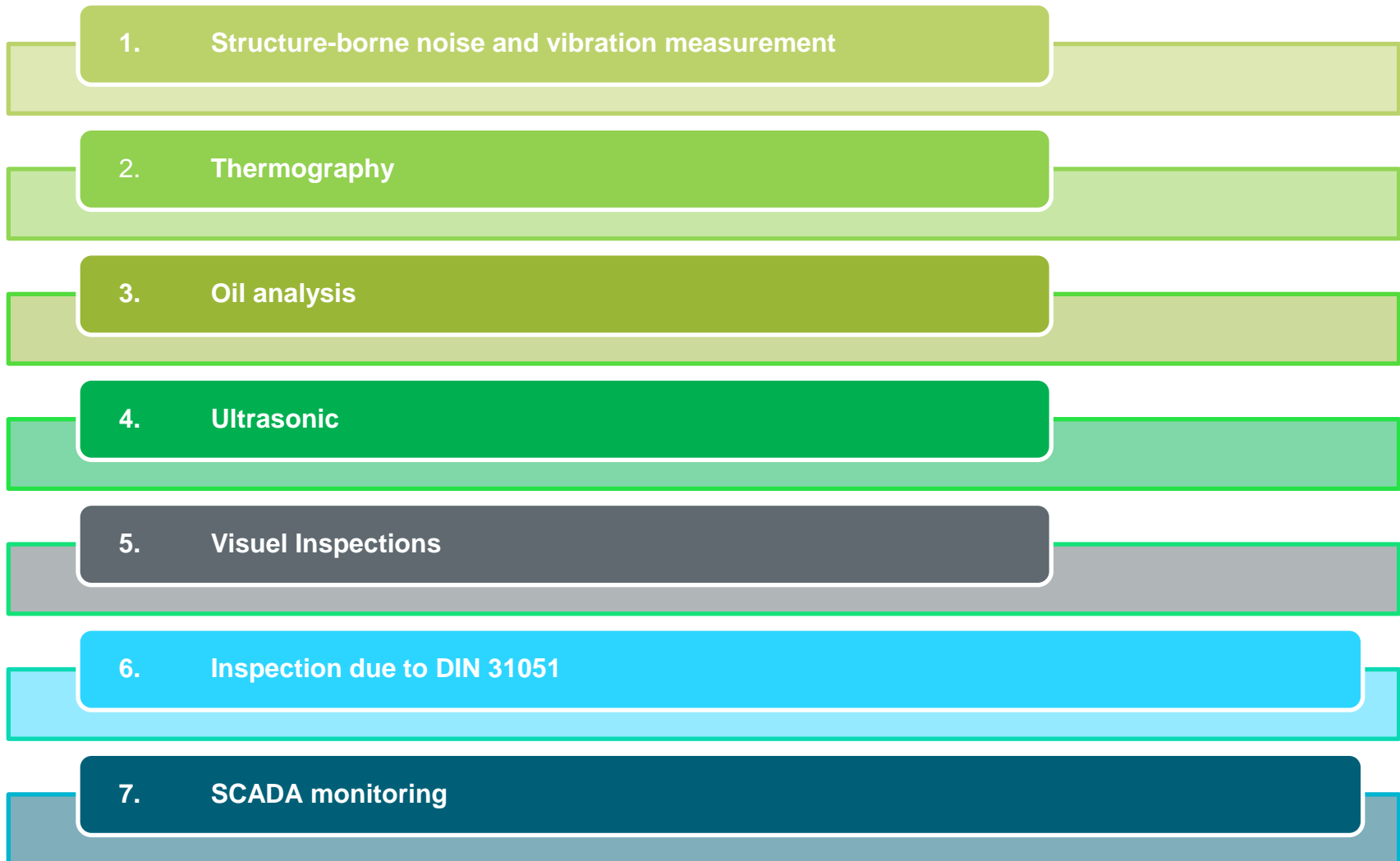
PdM with PreInO: Concept of processing engine PE- Basic conception at the beginning





Selected Components

Methods for determination of the system condition



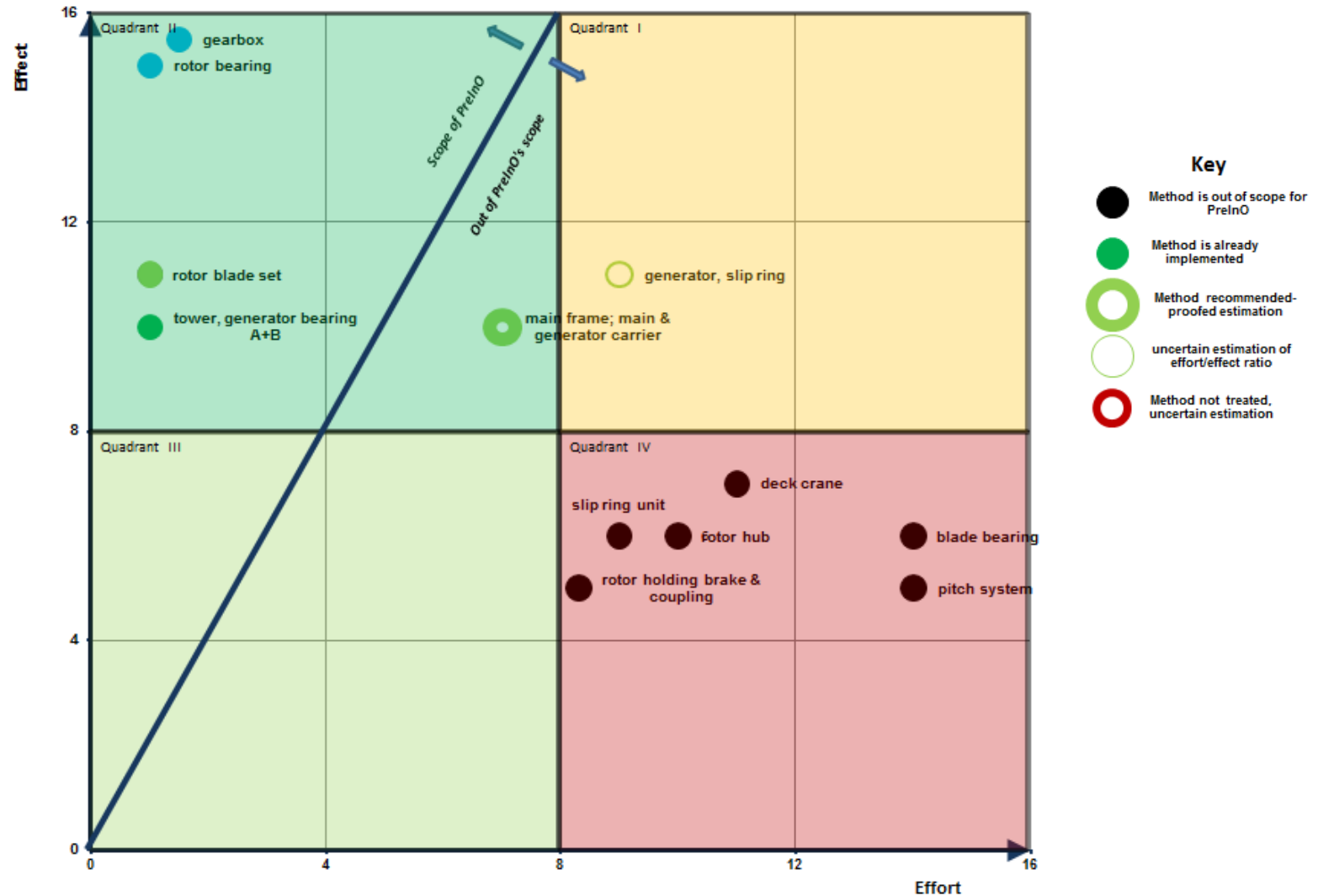
I setup matrix / one per PdM method (7 matrices)

Component	Effort	Effect	Scoring	Quadrant
Rotor bearing	Scoring 1-16	Scoring 1-16	Addition effort/ addition effect	Placement in diagram
Gearbox	Scoring 1-16	Scoring 1-16	Addition effort/ addition effect	Placement in diagram
Component 3	Scoring 1-16	Scoring 1-16	Addition effort/ addition effect	Placement in diagram
Component n	Scoring 1-16	Scoring 1-16	Addition effort/ addition effect	Placement in diagram

II setup diagramm / one per method (7 diagrams)

Quadrant II Small effort Big effect	Quadrant I Big effort Big effect
Quadrant III Small effort Small effect	Quadrant IV Big effort Small effect

Diagram: Structure-borne noise and vibration measurement

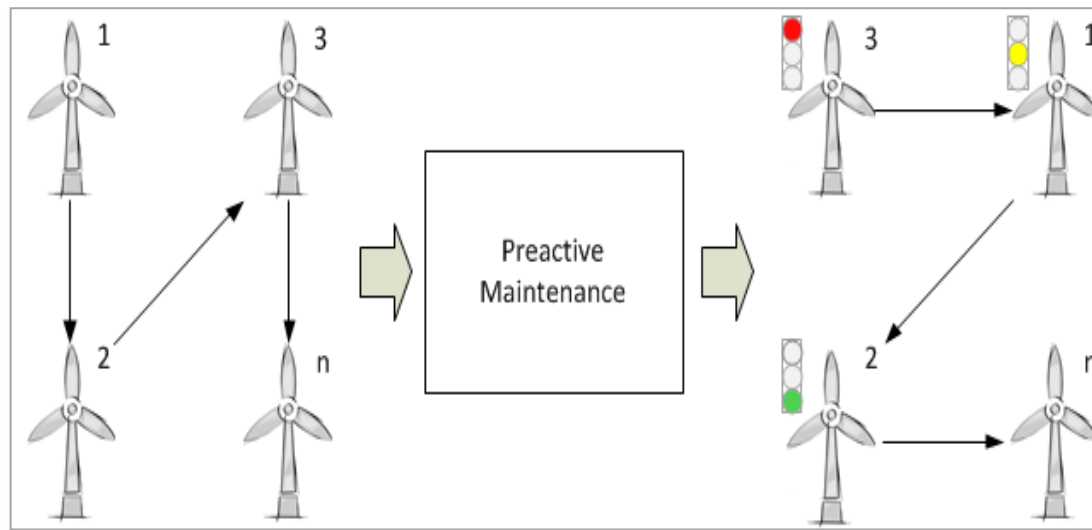




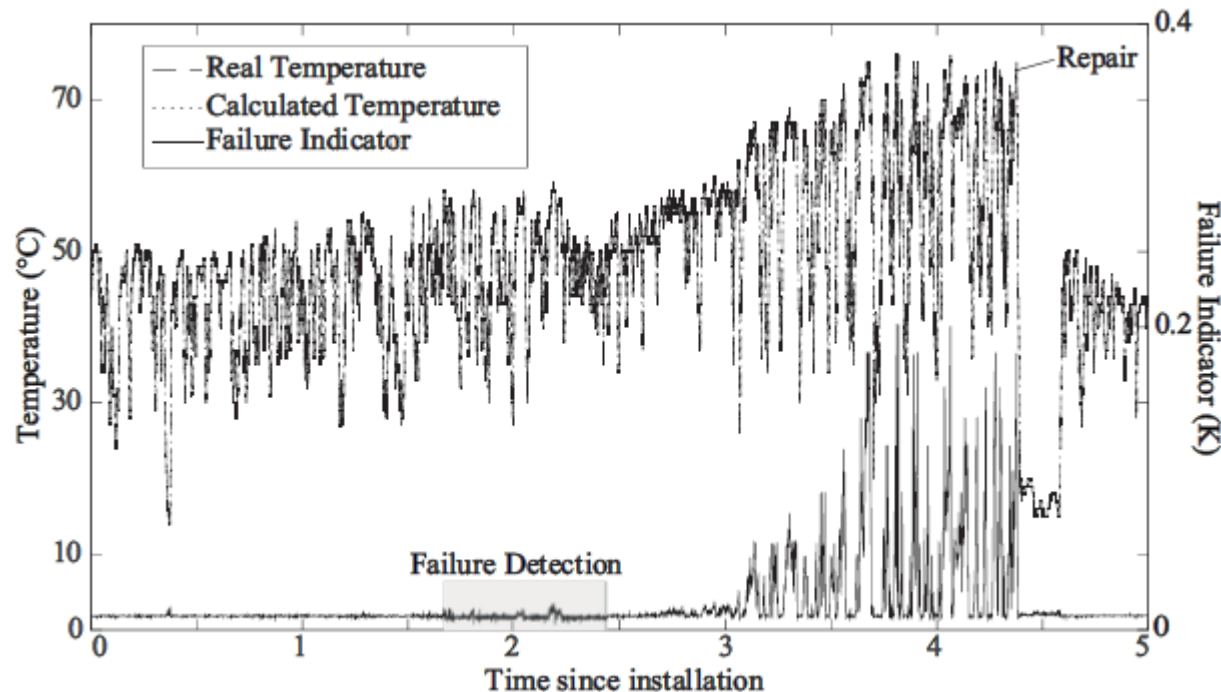
Example for Implementation

Example for preactive maintenance

- Aggregate information of the general condition of a wind turbine
 - possible deduction of maintenance priority automatically
- Question: Which is the most suitable sequence for maintaining the wind turbines?
 - Scheduling based on the knowledge about the condition of each wind turbine
- Annual maintenance scale
 - Dynamical adjustment based on information about the behavior of the wind turbine



- Is able to learn complex relationships between input and output data and to calculate the future behavior of an output variable
- Difference between the calculated and actual temperature is used as error indicator





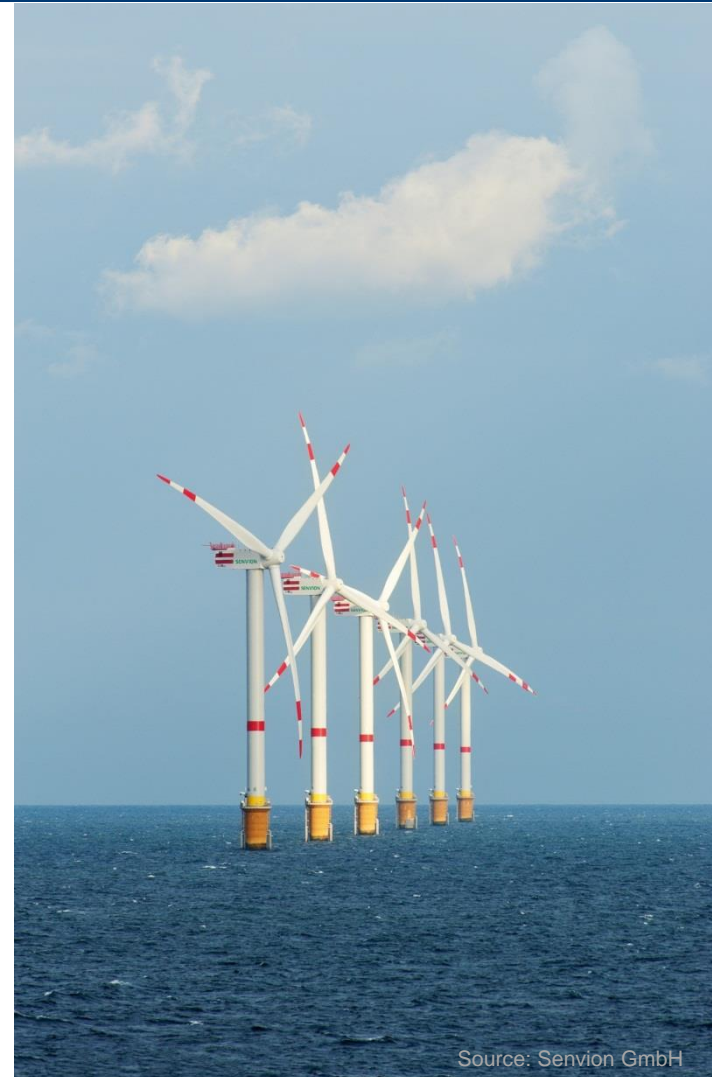
Conclusion and Outlook

■ Preactive Maintenance

- Linking of corrective and preventive maintenance
- Usage and combination of different type of data and methods / models for diagnosis and prognosis
- Condition based ruling and prioritization of necessary maintenance measures

■ Enabler for:

- Optimal planning
- Risk reduction
- Cost reduction
- Availability improvements



Source: Senvion GmbH

Thank you

Senvion GmbH
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