

EWEA Analysis of Operating Wind Farms 2016
Spain Bilbao Apr 2016



Wind Turbine Major Components Failure Predicting Based on SCADA Data Analysis

Li Shaowu





China Longyuan Power Group

Xu Jia

Liu Ruihua

City University of Hong Kong

Zhang Zijun

Wang Long

Long Huan





專業 創新 胸懷全球 Professional·Creative For The World





LongYuan Power Wind Energy Overview/Portfolio

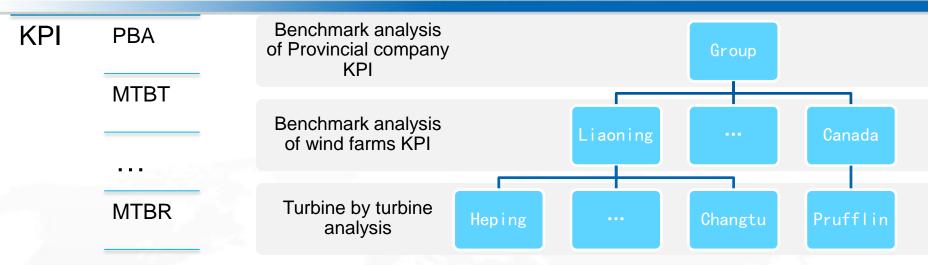
>15 GW Wind Energy >11000 Wind Turbines >160Wind Farms

22 Different Turbine Manufacturers 90 Models

Investment, Design, Development, Construction, Management, O&M service.

Owner maintained more than 75% turbines in China





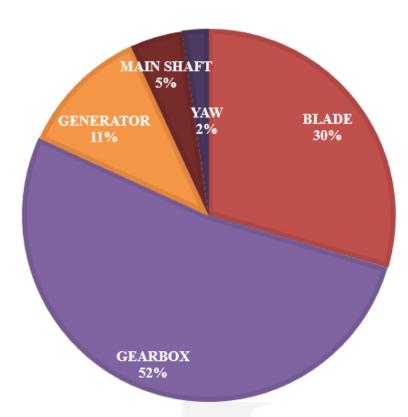
Power Curve Monitoring

- Automatic classification
- Anomaly detection
- Anomaly data mining

Failure Predicting and Monitoring

- •Blade
- Gearbox
- Generator
- Converter

Major Component Failures in LongYuan, 2015



Distribution of Major Component Failures





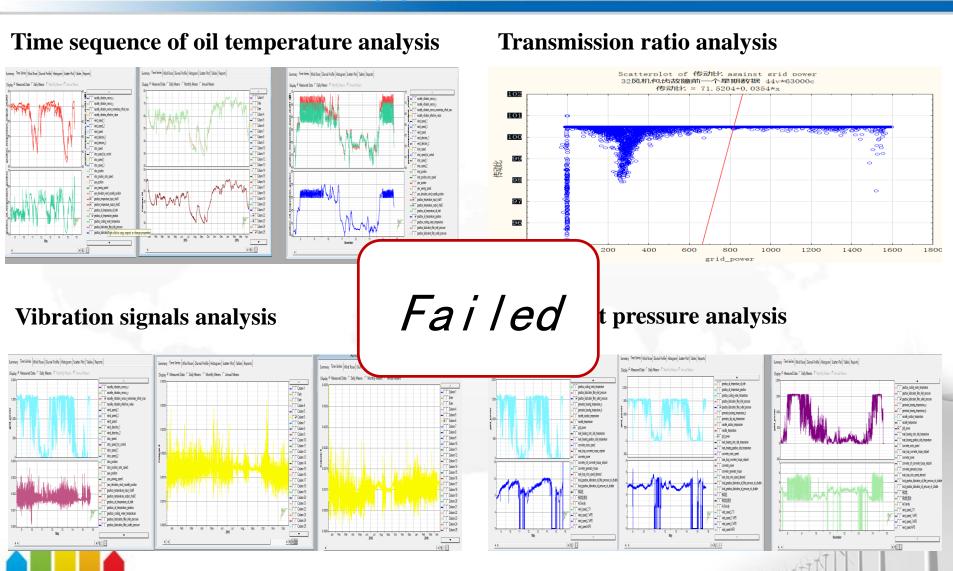
The damaged Gearbox



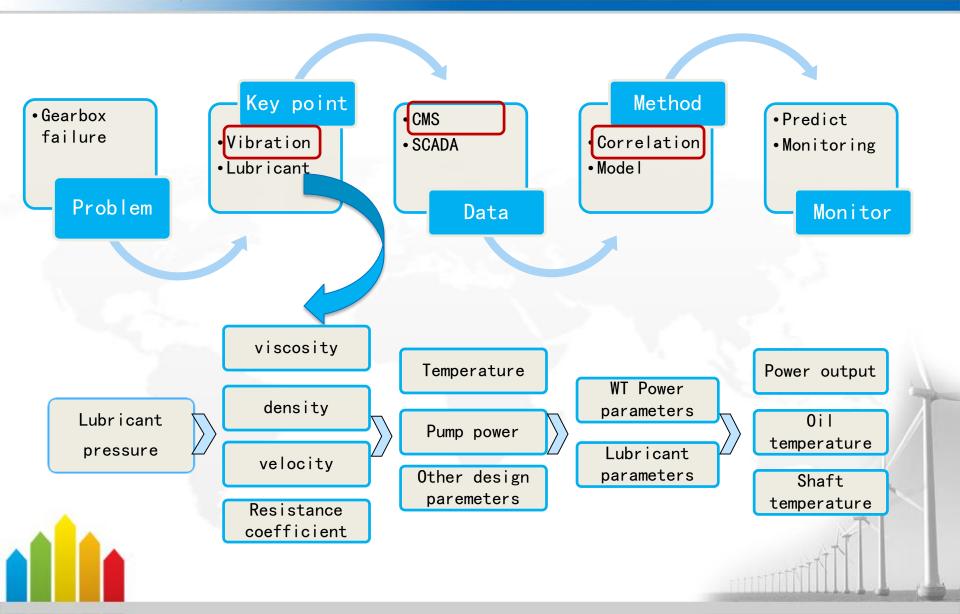


The damaged blade

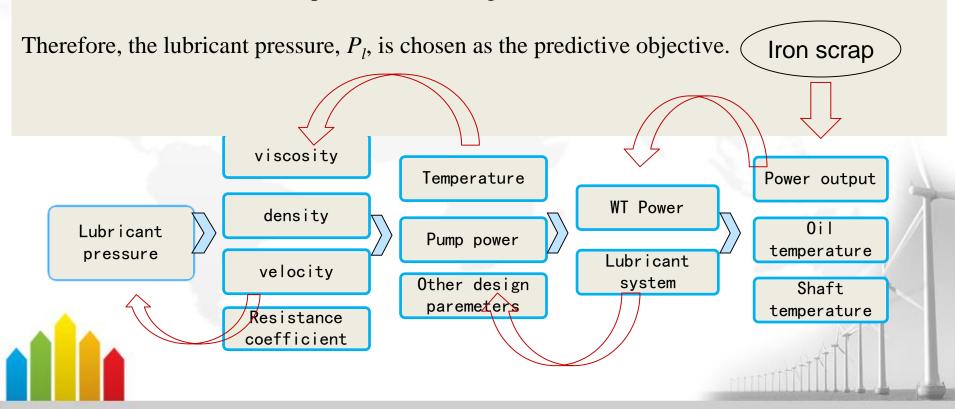
Based on the classical methods and physical rules



Root Cause analysis

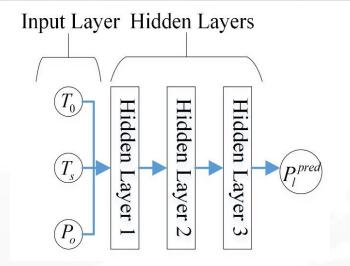


- 1. The lubricant is used to cool down the gearbox
- 2. The change of the lubricant pressure follows the change of the power output. Compared with the gearbox oil temperature, the lubricant pressure is more resistant to the impact of the environmental temperature.
- 3. If there is the mechanical wear on the gearbox, the iron scrap will fall into the lubricant oil and the lubricant pressure will change.

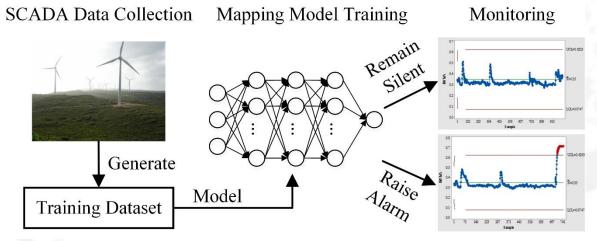


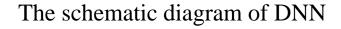


The model for Gearbox – Deep Neutral Network



Gearbox oil temperature, T_o Power output, P_o Shaft temperature, T_s .







The model for Gearbox - Deep Neutral Network

Deep Neutral Network

The trained model is

$$\hat{P}_{l} = f(T_0, T_s, P_o)$$

The activation function:

$$\tanh(t) = \frac{e^{t} - e^{-t}}{e^{t} + e^{-t}}$$

The training process of DA is to learn the parameters,

$$\{\mathbf{W}_{n}, \mathbf{b}_{n}\} = \underset{\mathbf{W}_{n}, \mathbf{b}_{n}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} (\hat{P}_{i} - P_{i})^{2}, n = 0, 1, \dots, L$$

EWMA Control Chart

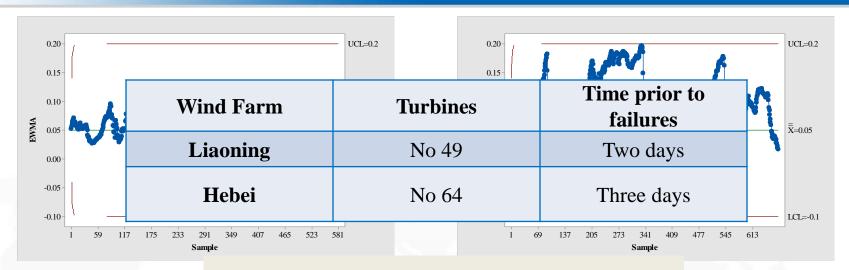
$$z_t = \lambda e_{rt} + (1 - \lambda) z_{t-1}$$

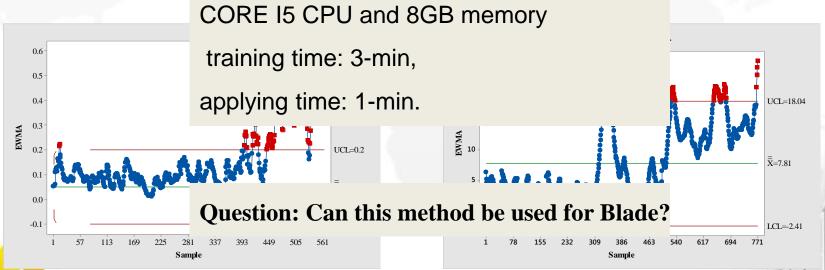
The upper and lower EWMA control limits depend on time



$$UCL(t) = \mu_{e_r} + L\sigma_{e_r} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda[1 - (1 - \lambda)^{2t}]}{(2 - \lambda)n}}$$

$$LCL(t) = \mu_{e_r} - L\sigma_{e_r} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda[1 - (1 - \lambda)^{2t}]}{(2 - \lambda)n}}$$

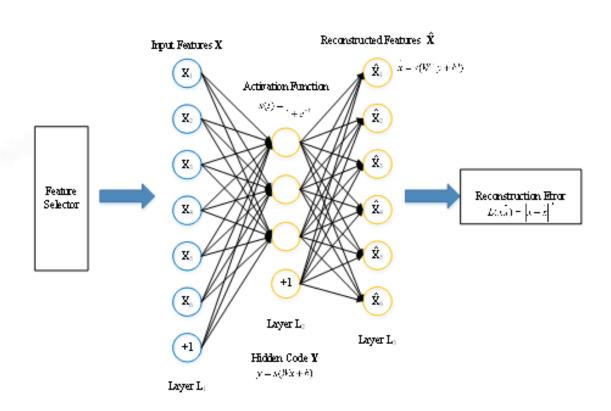




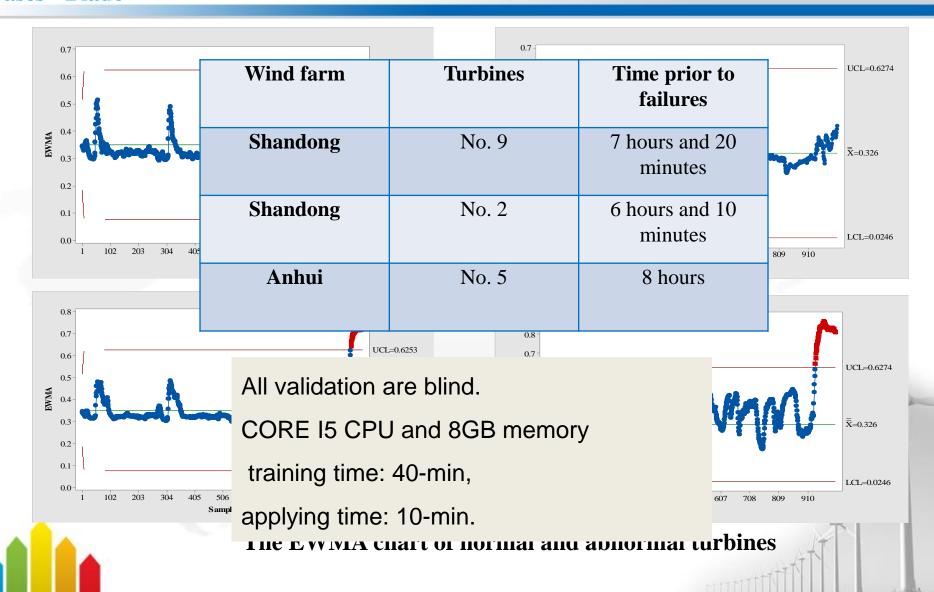
The EWMA chart of normal and abnormal turbines



The model for Blade – deep autoencoder



Parameter	Notation
wind speed	$\nu_{\rm w}$
power	P
generator speed	v_{g}
rotor speed	<i>v</i> ,
U1 voltage	U_I
U2 voltage	U_2
U3 voltage	$U_{\bar{s}}$
U1 current	I_{I}
U2 current	I_2
U3 current	I_2 I_3
power factor	$f_{\bar{\nu}}$ $f_{\bar{\varepsilon}}$
power grid frequency	f_{ε}
wind direction	$D_{\scriptscriptstyle{\mathrm{w}}}$
wind angle	θ_{w}
blade angle	θ_b
environment temperature	T_e
nacelle temperature	T_{κ}
gearbox oil temperature	T_{ε}
hydraulic oil temperature	T_k
U1 winding temperature	$T_{\omega l}$
gearbox axis 1 temperature	$T_{\hat{x}^I}$
gearbox axis 2 temperature	$T_{\hat{s}^2}$
motor bearing A temperature	T_A
motor bearing B temperature	$T_{\scriptscriptstyle B}$
generating capacity	P_{ϵ}



- The DNN model is applicable to identify impending gearbox failure base on SCADA data.
- The DA model is applicable to identify impending blade failure based on SCADA data.
- The proposed method raised alarms early enough for the replacement or repair.
- There were no false alarms for failure monitoring.
- The effectiveness of these methods needs to be further examined by more cases.
- At present, these models have been deployed for monitoring the failure in a wind farm of Longyuan.





Question? Li Shaowu lishaowu@clypg.com.cn

李韶武 Li Shaowu

LongYuan(Beijing) wind power engineering technology Co., LTD

Adr: The 6-9th, North Avenue Fuchengmen Xicheng District, Beijing

Tel: 010-63887171

Mail: lishaowu@clygp.com.cn

