

Research Opportunities in Wind Turbine Drive Trains



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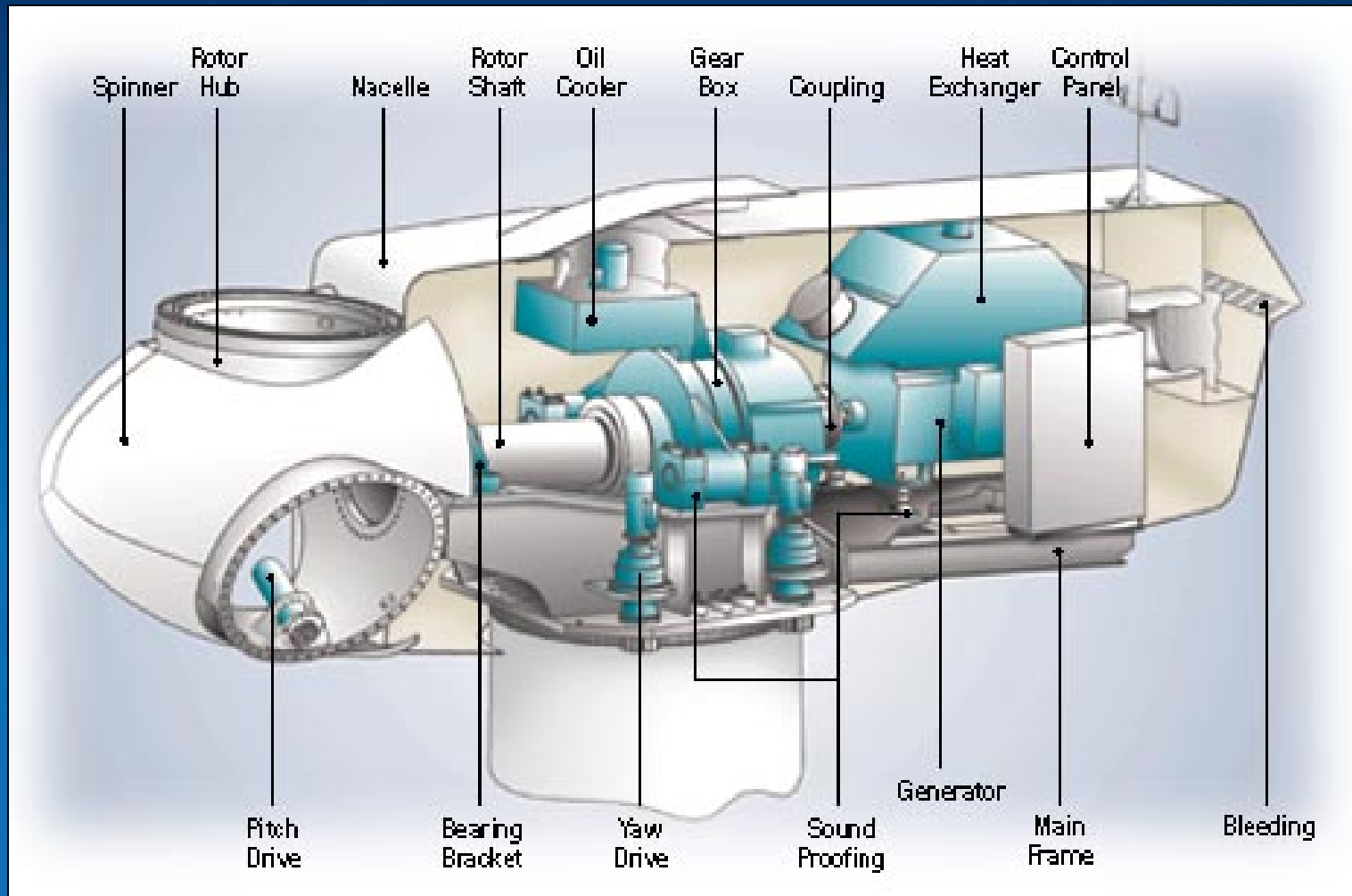
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Commercial Wind Turbines

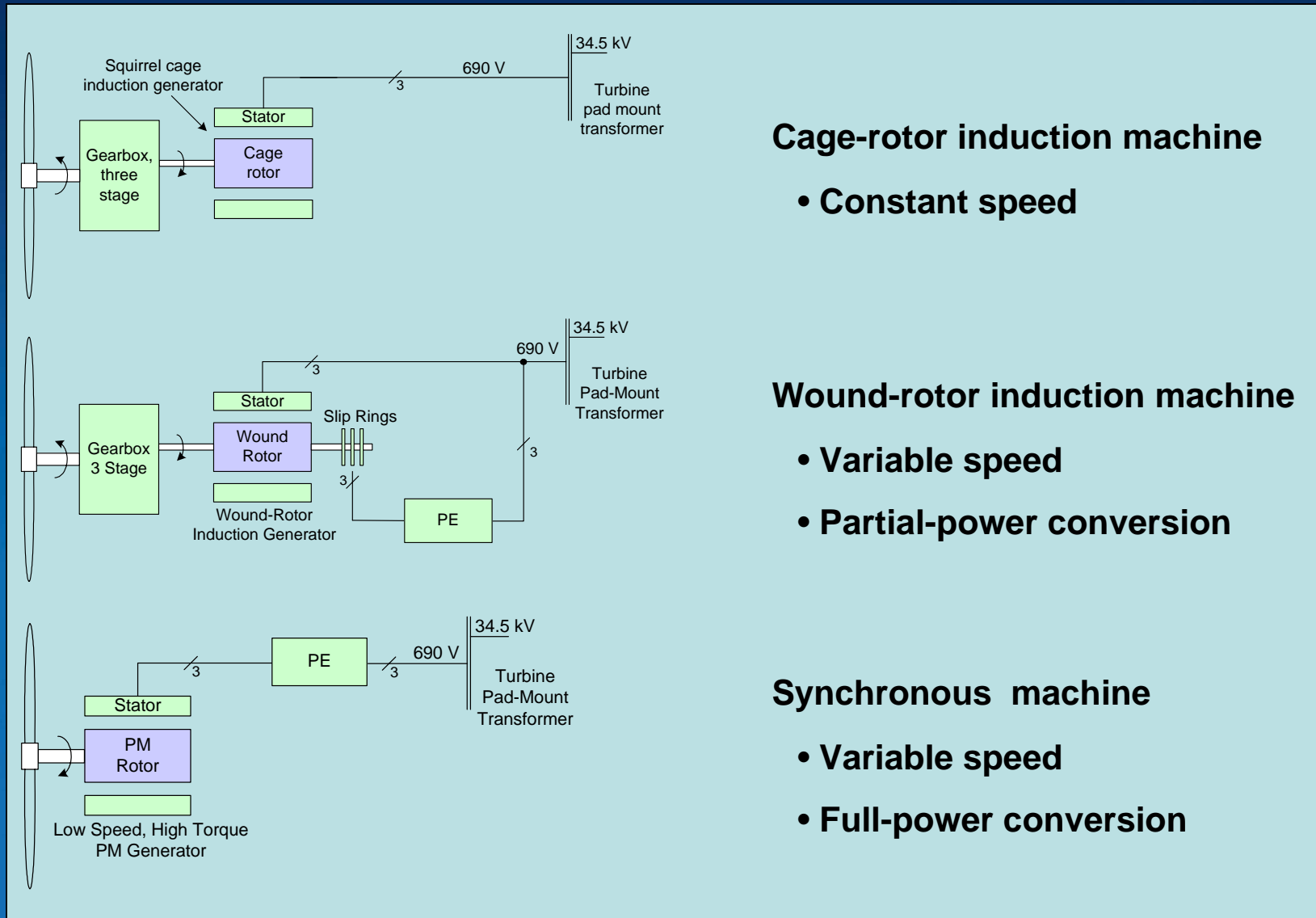
- Power
 - ~1-3 Megawatts
- Rotor
 - ~55-90 meters diameter
- Nacelle
 - 65-85,000 pounds
 - 100 -150,000 pounds
- Tower
 - 60-80 meters
 - 160-300,000 pounds



Mechanical Systems



Power Electrical Systems



Cage-rotor induction machine

- Constant speed

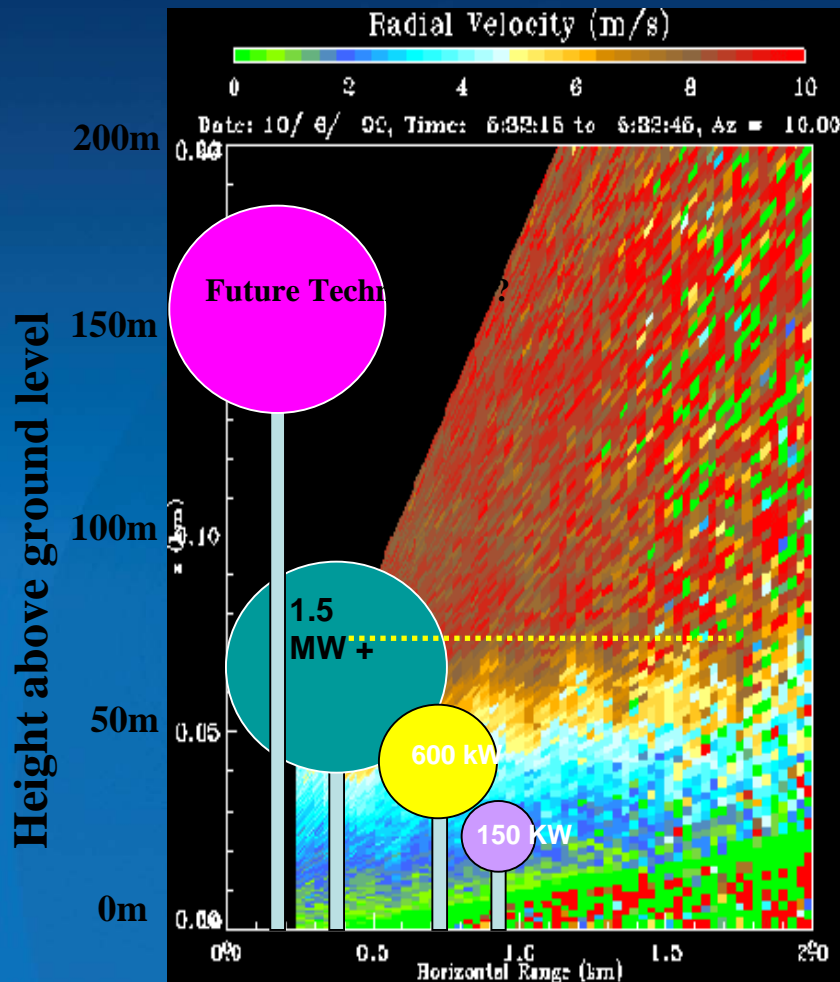
Wound-rotor induction machine

- Variable speed
- Partial-power conversion

Synchronous machine

- Variable speed
- Full-power conversion

Design Environment

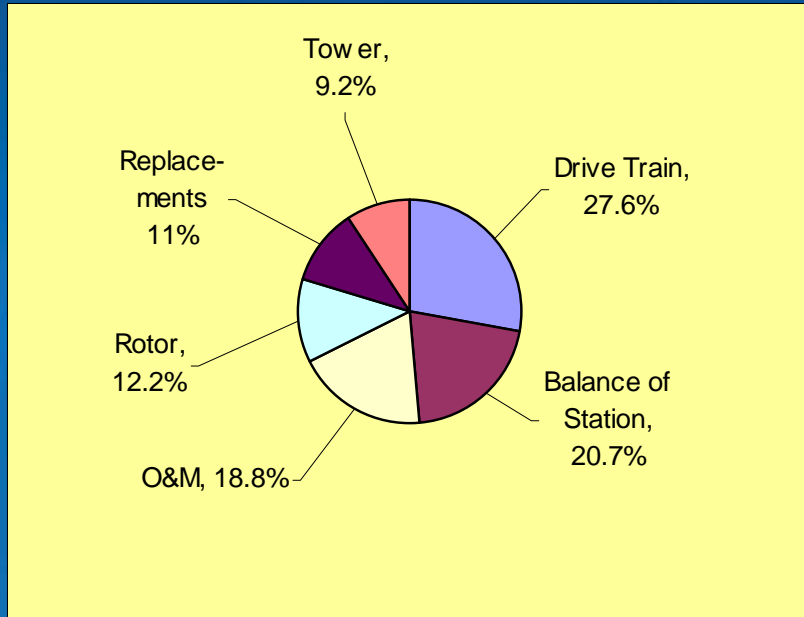


- Variable/uncontrollable wind environment
- Temperature extremes
- Precipitation and humidity
- Lightning
- Highly vibratory
- Poor accessibility
- 5-6,000 hours per year for 20+ years

Cost of Energy (COE)

Typical Cost Distribution - 1.5 MW Turbines

$$COE = \frac{FCR \cdot ICC + LRC + O \& M}{AEP}$$



FCR = fixed charge rate (1/yr)

ICC = initial capital cost (\$)

LRC = levelized replacement cost (\$/yr)

AEP = annual energy production (kWh/yr)

O&M = annual ops and maintenance (\$/yr)

Key Messages



- Large-scale complex equipment
- Adverse conditions
- Uncertain loads
- Cost of energy is critical
 - Initial cost
 - Energy production
 - O&M
 - Risk

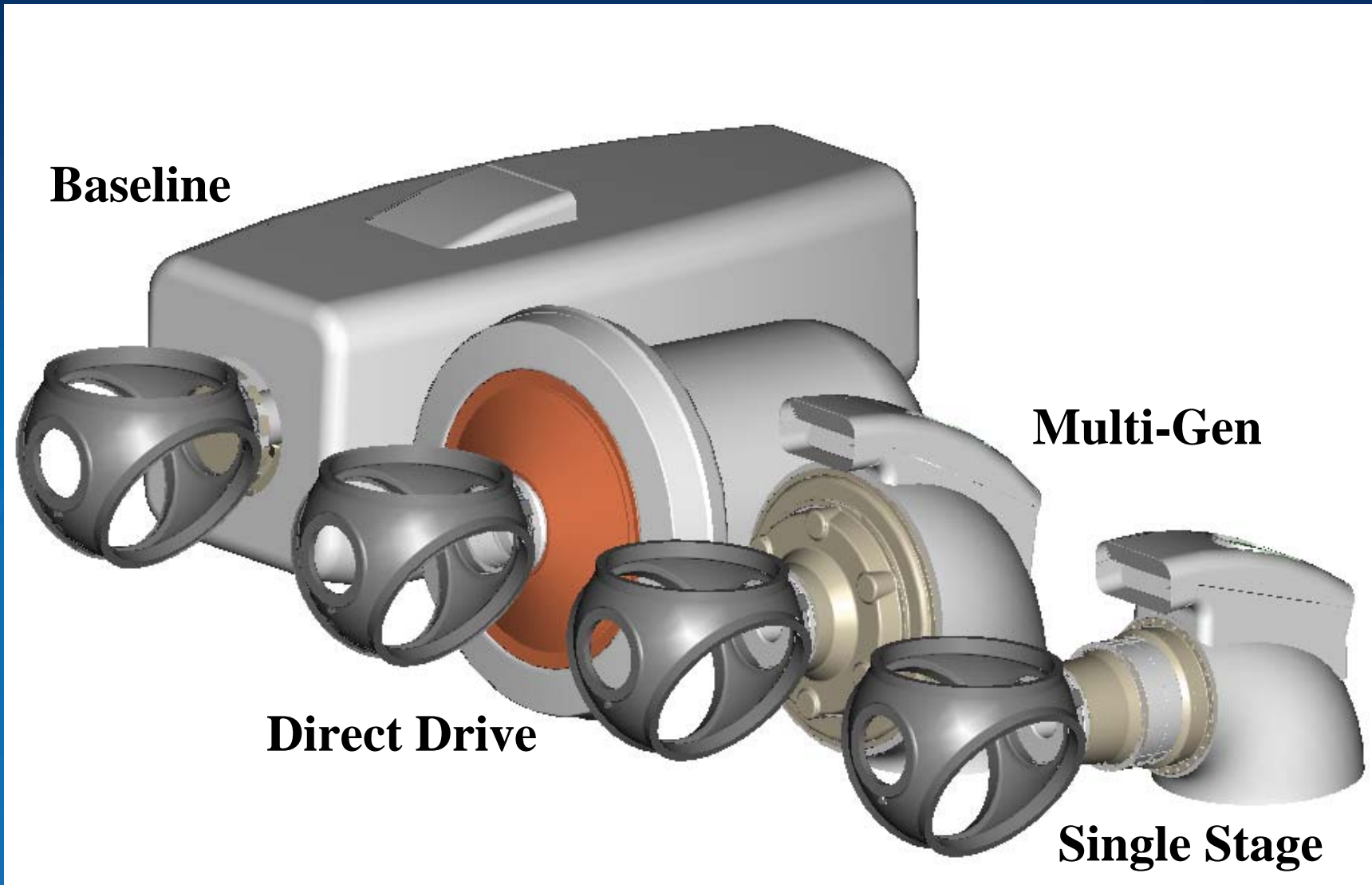
Mechanical Challenges

- Reducing initial cost
 - Integrated topologies
 - Advanced materials
- Understanding premature failures
 - Rolling-element bearings
 - Gear micro-pitting
- Reducing O&M costs
 - Condition monitoring
 - Facilitating component replacement
 - Improving reliability and predictability

Power Electrical Challenges

- Reducing initial cost
 - Switching technologies
- Improving low wind speed energy capture
 - Efficient low-speed/power operation
- Improving reliability
 - Environmental robustness
- Grid interconnection concerns
 - VAR support and power quality
 - Fault tolerance (ride-through)

Solutions Under Investigation



Opportunities – Mechanical System

- Understanding loads
 - Turbine motion influences
 - Drive line ‘double-ended’ torsion
 - Internal gear and bearing dynamics
 - Understanding inflow and its interaction with system
- Tribology and wear
 - Understanding gear wear mechanism
 - Effect of dynamic loads on lubricant film
- Refining design methodologies
 - Verifiable and transparent bearing/gear rating methods
- Reducing Loads
 - Higher speeds
 - Controls

Opportunities – Reducing O&M

- Condition monitoring
 - Defining run/replace alarm levels
- Reduce replacement costs
 - Innovative modular designs
- Reduce skill levels
 - Self-diagnostics and remote monitoring
- Improve reliability
 - Eliminate premature failures

Opportunities – Power/Electrical

- Increase generator efficiencies
 - Permanent-magnet/synchronous machines
- Improve power electronic efficiencies
 - Higher voltage systems
 - Alternative switching topologies
- Increase speed range
 - More power with same torque
- Lower power electronic costs
 - Especially for high-power drives

Conclusions

- Many opportunities in multiple disciplines
- Active programs in many areas but heavily limited resources
- Industry has near- and long-term needs
- Collaboration and coordination welcome and could have high impact