

The 3rd Evolutionary Computation Competition
December 14, 2019

Conceptual design optimization problem of wind turbine
風車の概念設計最適化問題

Nobuo Namura
Research & Development Group
Hitachi, Ltd.

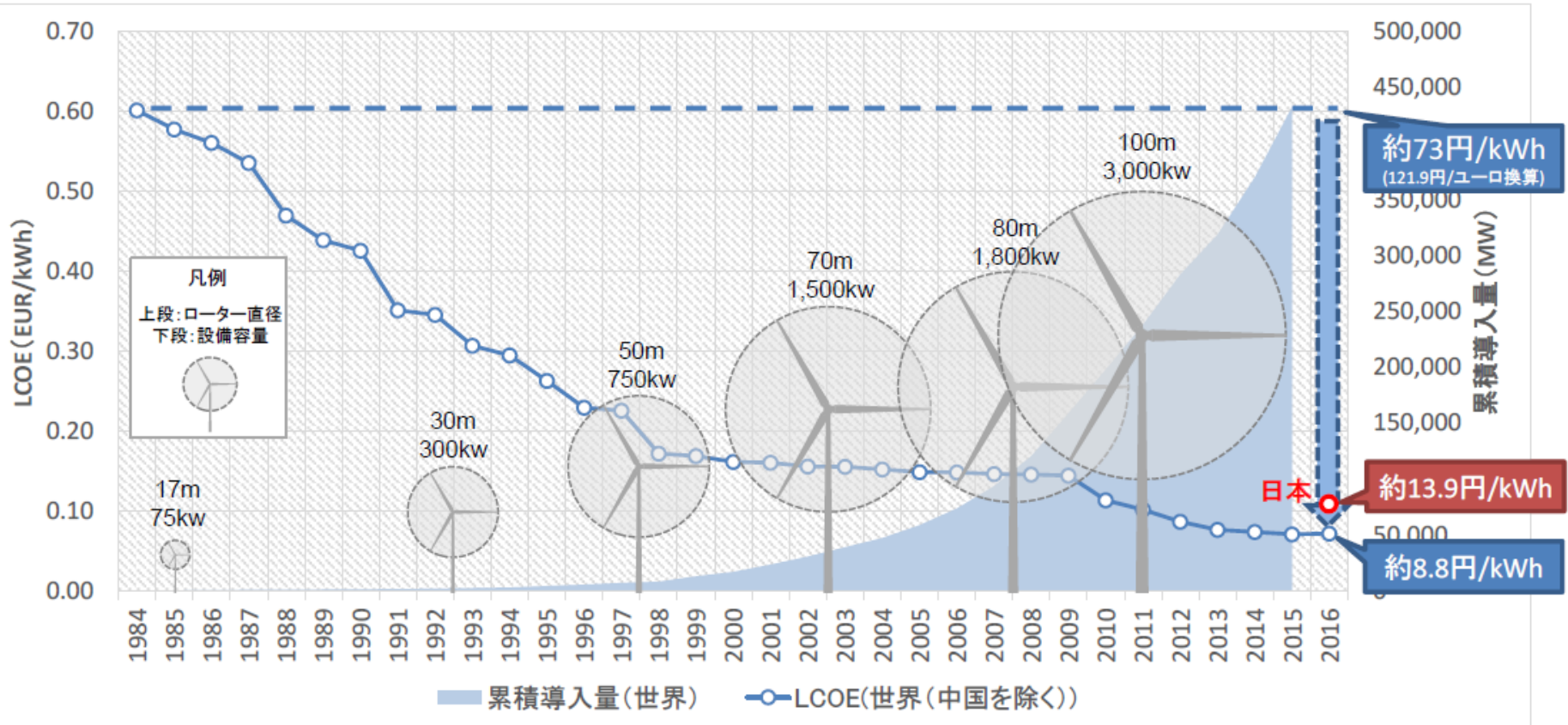
- Growth of wind energy
- Components of wind turbine
- Basic principles of wind energy
- Design constraints
- Conceptual design optimization problem
 - Design variables
 - Objective functions
 - Constraints

Growth of wind energy

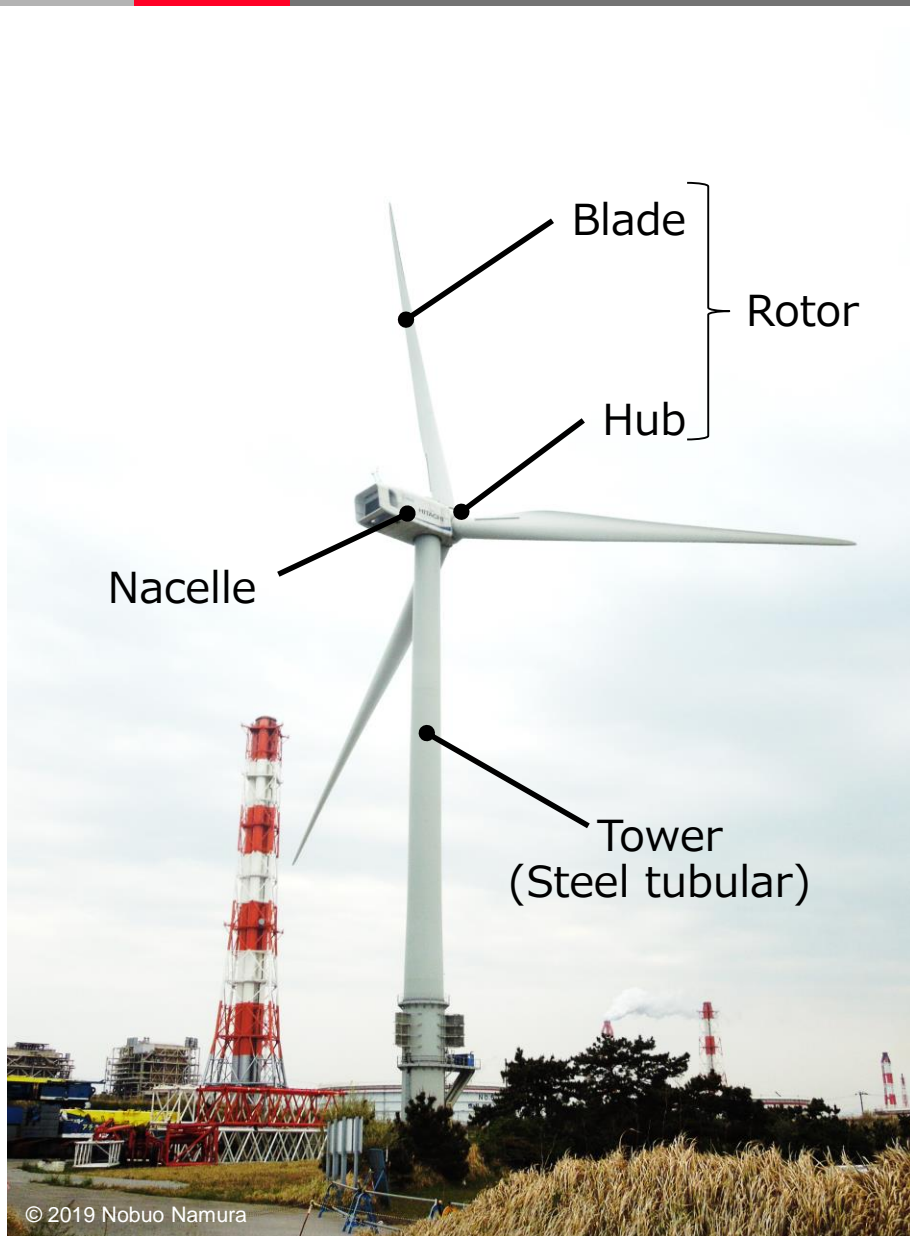
- Cost of wind energy has decreased to 8.8 Yen/kWh (\approx 0.08 USD/kWh) due to large-scale wind turbines
- Approximately 20% of electricity is supplied by wind energy in some European countries (e.g., Germany, Spain, UK)

LCoE: Levelized cost of energy

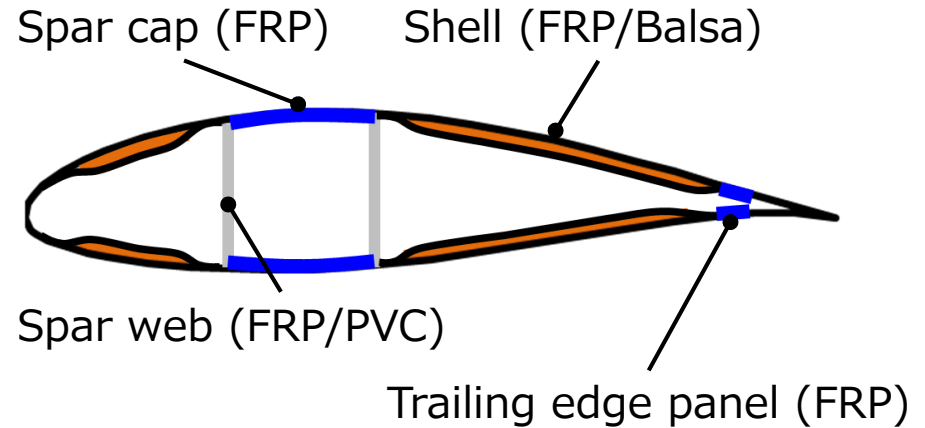
REN21: Renewables 2019 Global Status Report,
https://www.ren21.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/gsr_2019_full_report_en.pdf



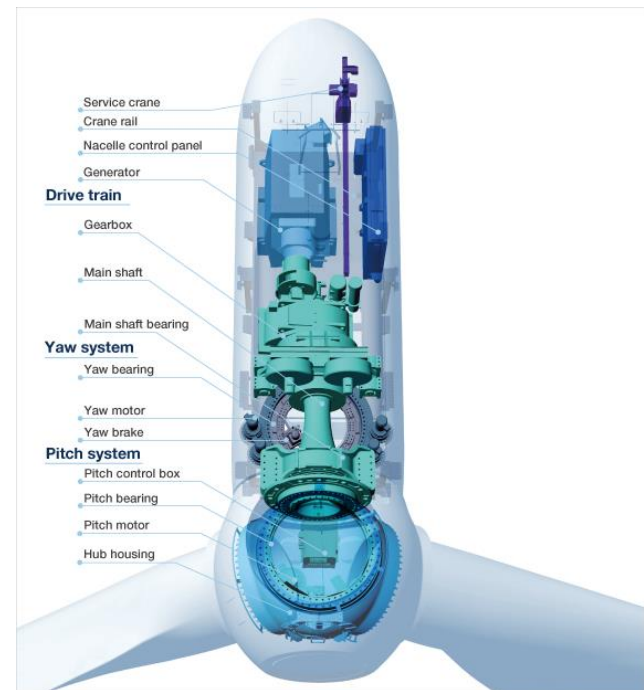
Components of wind turbine



Cross-section of blade



Inside of Nacelle



Hitachi, Ltd.
http://www.hitachi.com/products/energy/wind/products/htw2000_80/nacelle/index.html

Basic principles of wind energy

Calculation of energy production

Inflow volume per unit time

Increase rotor plane!

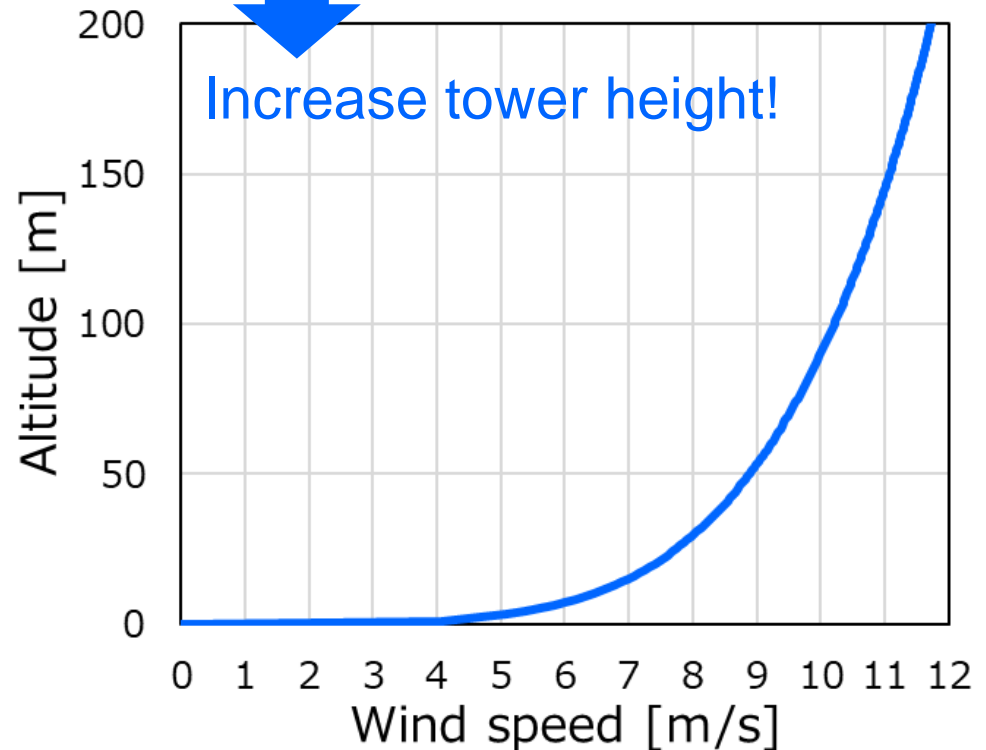
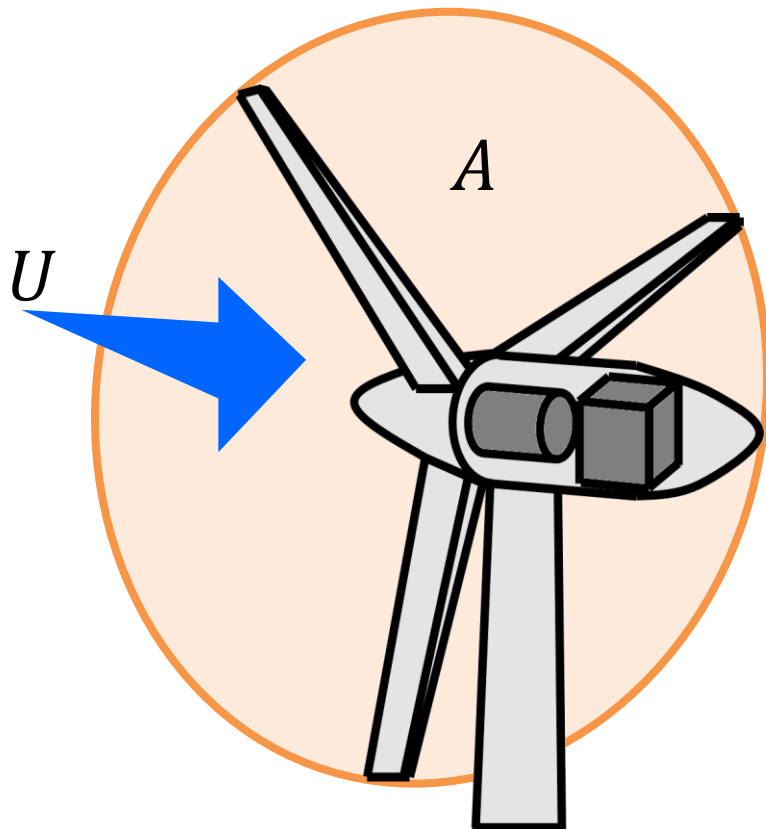
$$P = \frac{1}{2} \rho U^2 \times UA \times C_P = \frac{1}{2} \rho U^3 A C_P$$

Increased by optimizing blade shape
Commercial : 0.4~0.5
Theoretical : ~0.593

Kinetic energy

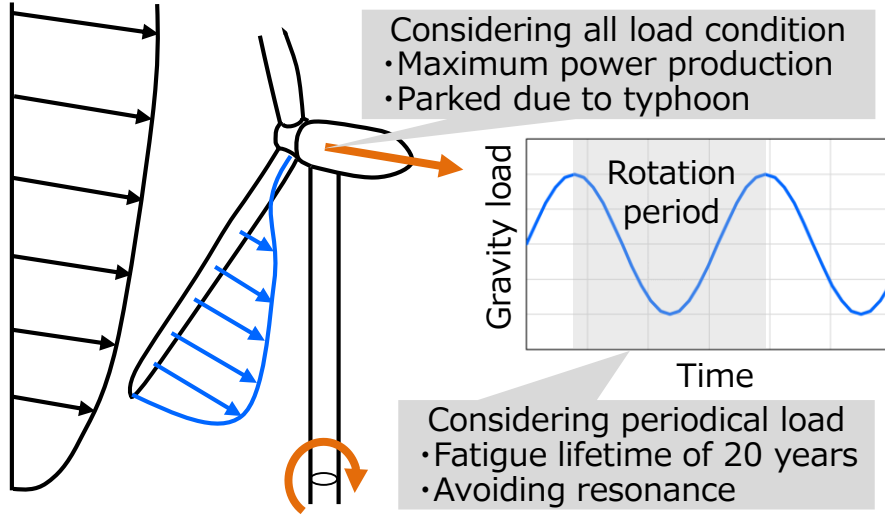
Efficiency

Increase wind speed!

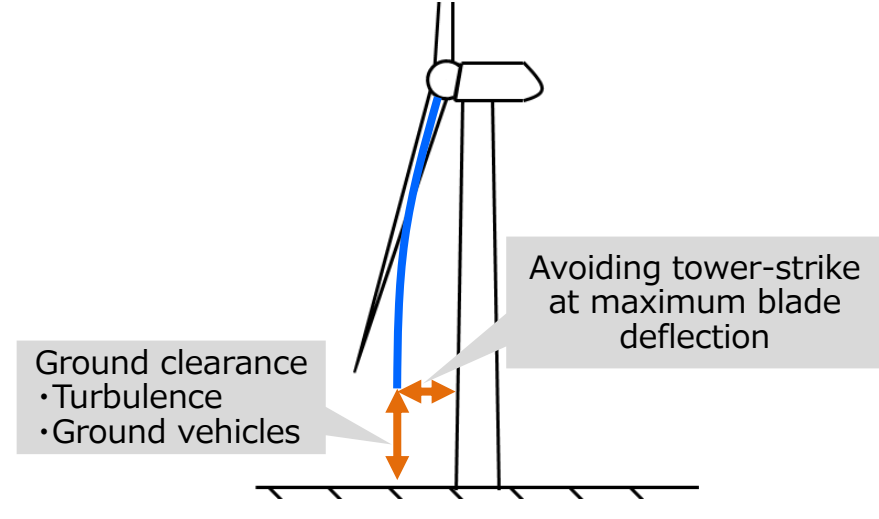


Design constraints

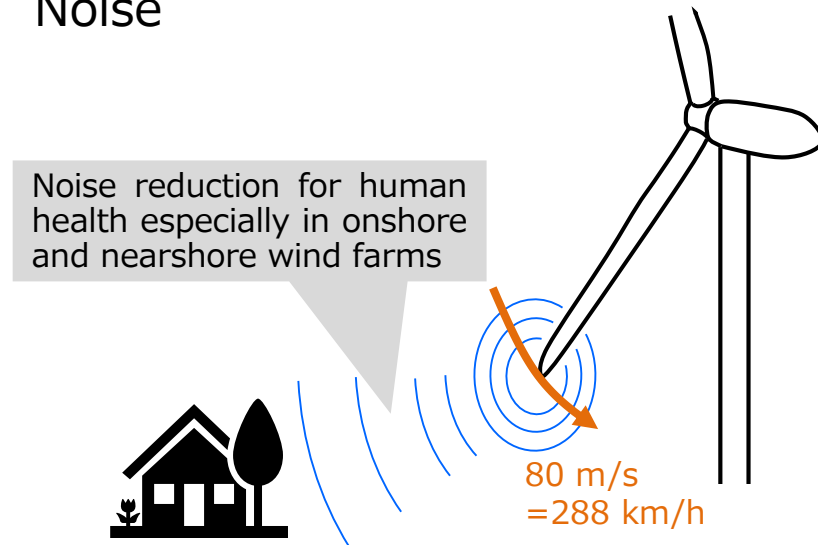
Strength and natural frequency



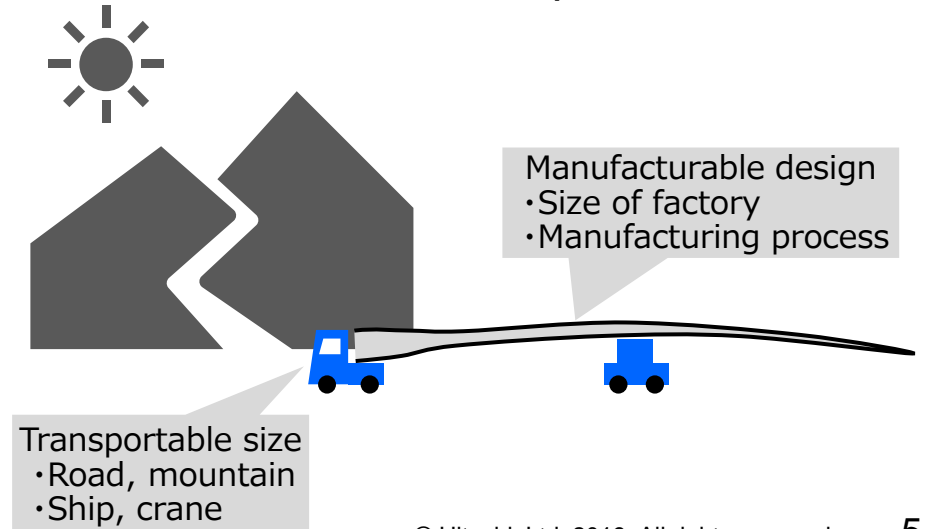
Clearance (deflection, ground)



Noise



Production and transportation



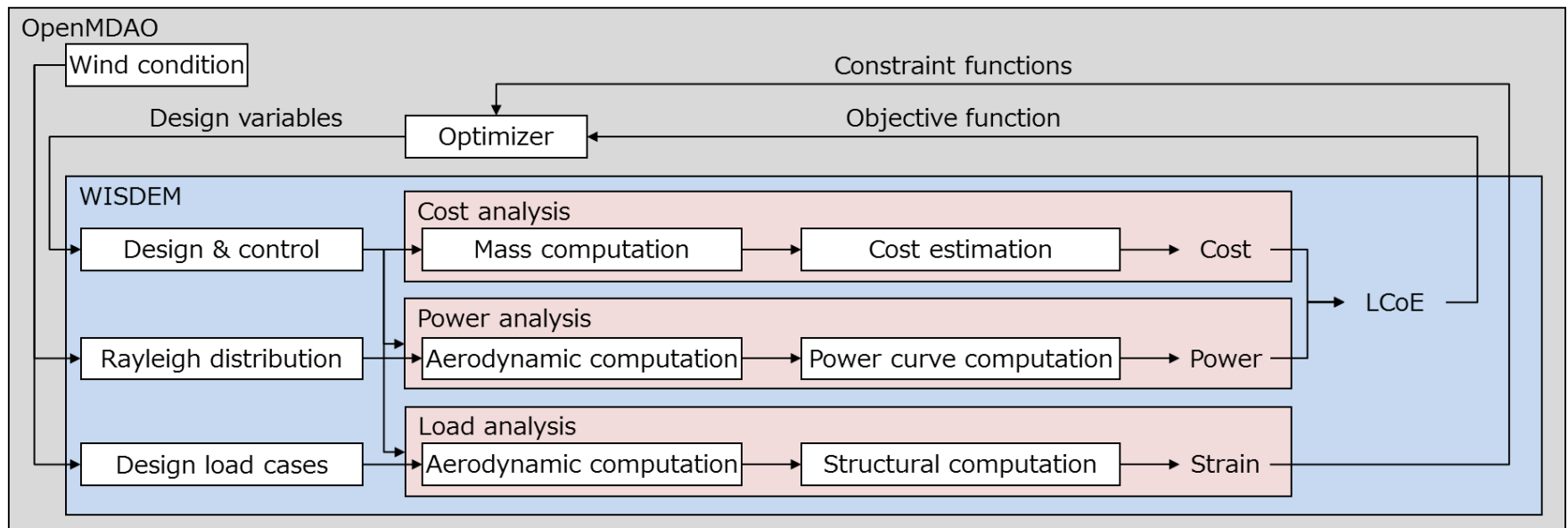
Conceptual design optimization problem

Design target and condition

- Blade and tower of 5MW onshore wind turbine
- IEC Class IA: Annual average wind speed of 10m/s, maximum wind speed of 70m/s (3 [s] average), strong turbulence
- Conceptual design: low-fidelity analysis for rough estimation

Evaluation

- OpenMDAO : optimization framework developed by NASA (<https://openmdao.org/>)
- WISDEM : wind plant model developed by NREL (<https://nwtc.nrel.gov/WISDEM>)



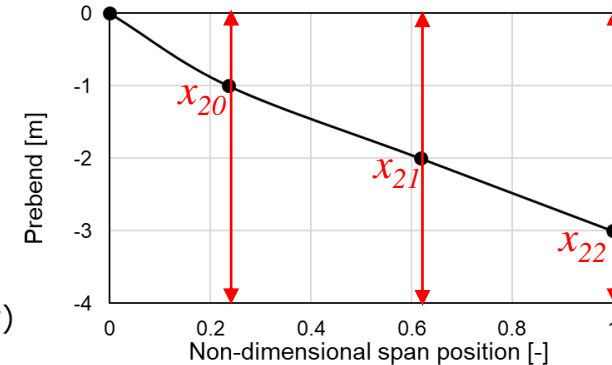
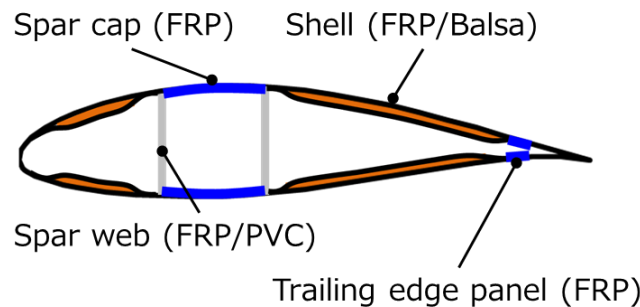
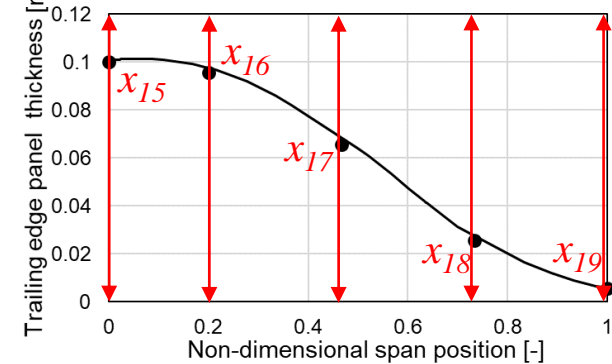
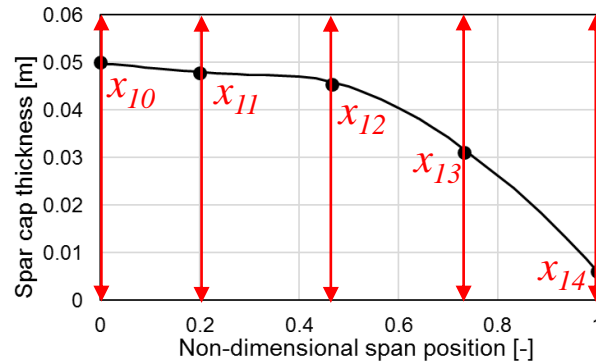
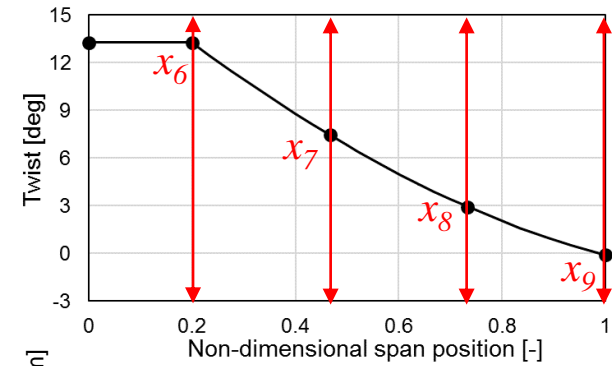
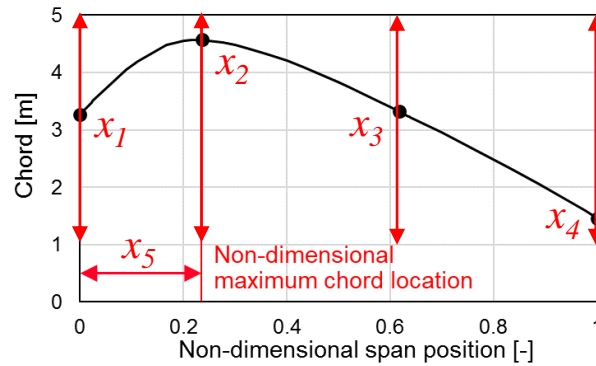
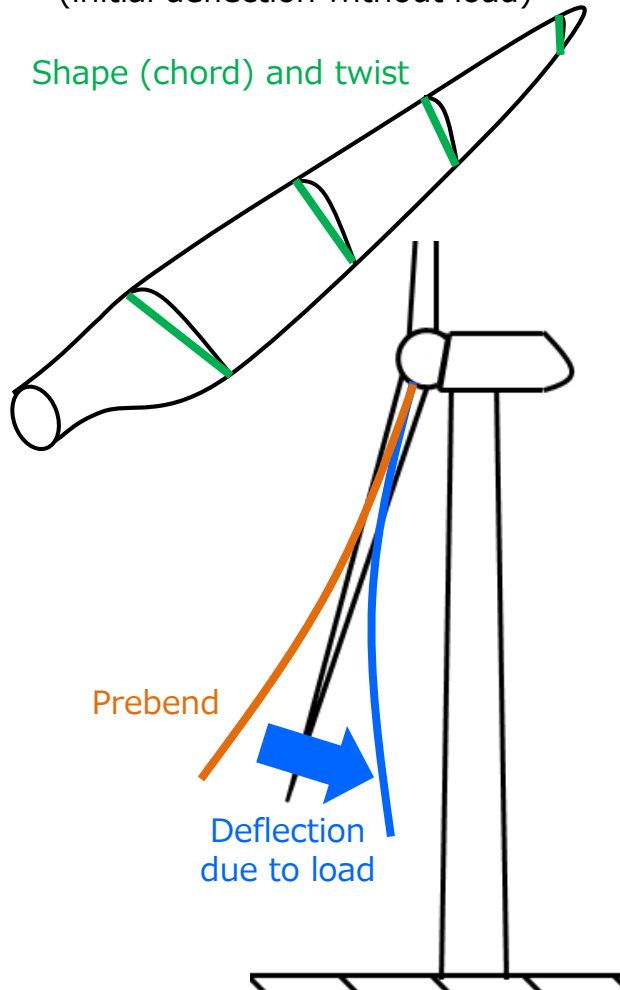
NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration,

NREL: National Renewable Energy Laboratory, WISDEM: The Wind-Plant Integrated System Design and Engineering Model

Design variables: 32 (1/2)

- Blade shape and twist
- Thickness of structure (spar cap and trailing edge panel)
- Prebend (initial deflection without load)

Shape (chord) and twist



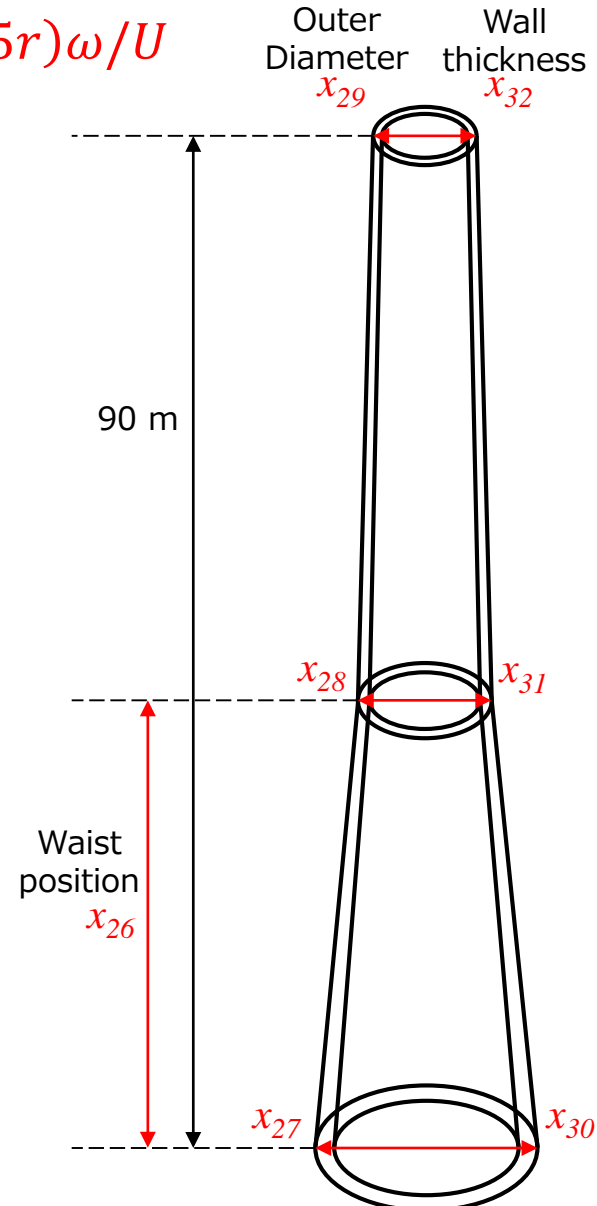
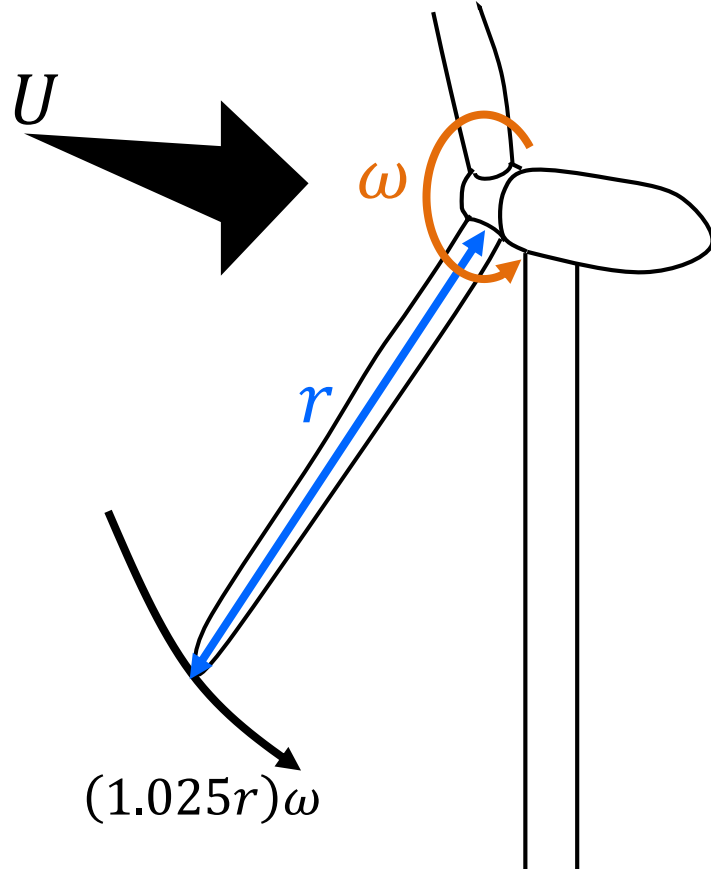
Design variables: 32 (2/2)

- Design tip speed ratio
- Max. rotational speed
- Blade length
- Tower waist position
- Tower outer diameter
- Tower wall thickness

$$x_{23} = (1.025r)\omega/U$$

$$x_{24} = \omega_{max}$$

$$x_{25} = r$$



Objective functions

Single-objective problem

$$\min \text{ Levelized Cost of Energy [USD/kWh]} = \frac{\text{Levelized Annual Cost}}{\text{Annual Energy Production}}$$

Multi-objective problem (5 objectives)

$$\textcircled{1} \max \text{ Annual Energy Production [kWh]} = \int \text{Power}(U) \times \text{Frequency}(U) dU$$

$$\textcircled{2} \min \text{ Levelized Annual Cost [USD]} = \frac{\text{Total Cost}}{\text{Lifetime of Wind Turbine}}$$

Assumption: 20 years

$$\textcircled{3} \min \text{ Tower Base Moment [Nm]} = \text{Maximum Thrust Force at Hub} \times \text{Hub Height}$$

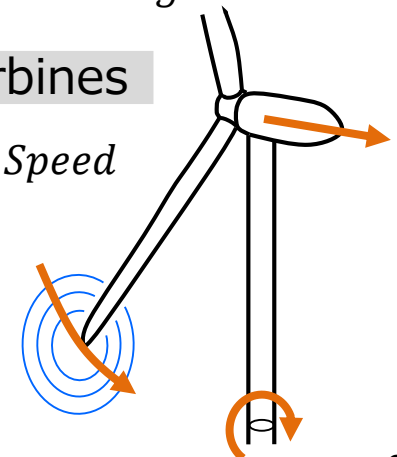
Cost reduction of foundation for offshore wind turbines

$$\textcircled{4} \min \text{ Blade Tip Speed [m/s]} = \text{Rotor Radius} \times \text{Maximum Rotational Speed}$$

Noise reduction

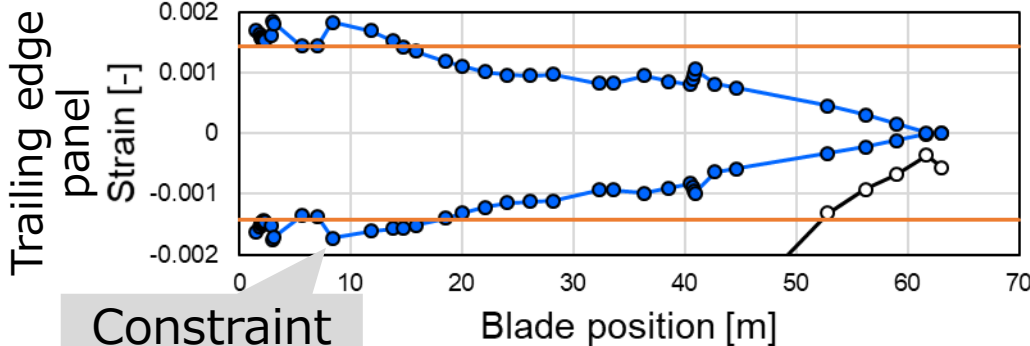
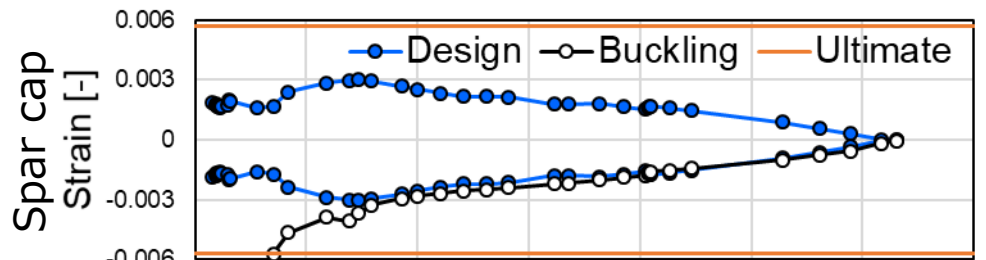
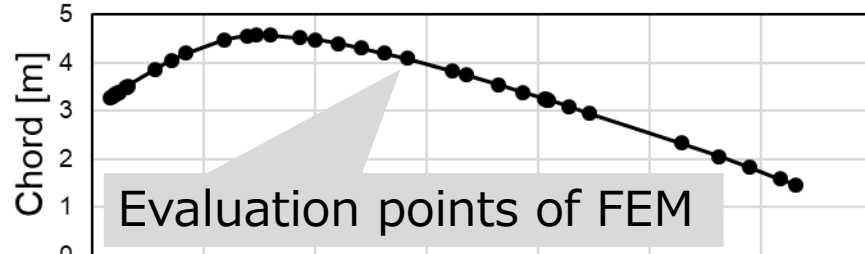
$$\textcircled{5} \min \text{ Fatigue Damage} = \frac{\text{Number of Cycle during Lifetime}}{\text{Number of Cycle to Failure}}$$

Cost reduction by lifetime extension

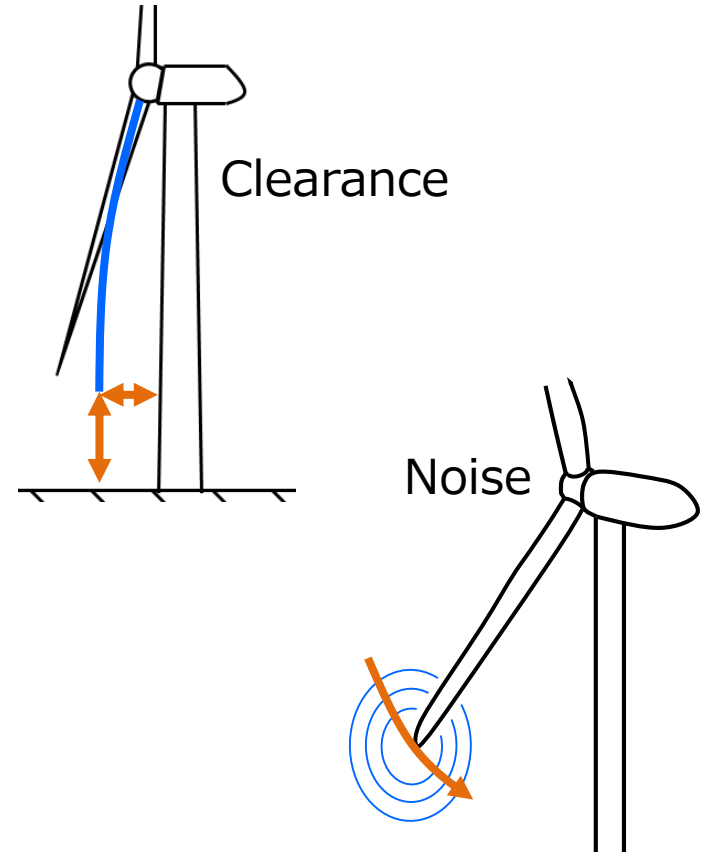


Constraints: 22

- 725 constraints are implicitly included due to FEM analysis for strength
- Resonance, clearance, noise, manufacturability
- Transportability implemented as domain of design variables (blade and tower size)



Constraint violation



Thresholds (e.g. ultimate strength, safety factor) for constrains are from A. Ning and D. Petch, *Wind Energy*, 2016;19(12):2137-2152.

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