

*Physical*

*Virtual*



# Monitoring et estimation de la durée de vie d'éoliennes offshore

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SHM-France



# SERCEL at a glance



A VIRIDIEN company

Established in 1956

Headquarters in Nantes,  
France

Leader on its core market

Leverages on its expertise to  
bring innovative solutions to  
the Infrastructure world

Sercel is the worldwide leader in the **design and manufacture of high-tech solutions** for subsurface exploration and infrastructure monitoring.



1,500 EMPLOYEES  
WORLDWIDE



800  
ENGINEERS  
&  
TECHNICIANS



300 M\$ REVENUE IN 2023  
(15% re-invest in R&D)

# See Inside the Earth & Infrastructure



**NATURAL  
RESOURCES**



**ENERGY  
TRANSITION**



**INFRASTRUCTURE  
MONITORING**



**DEFENSE**



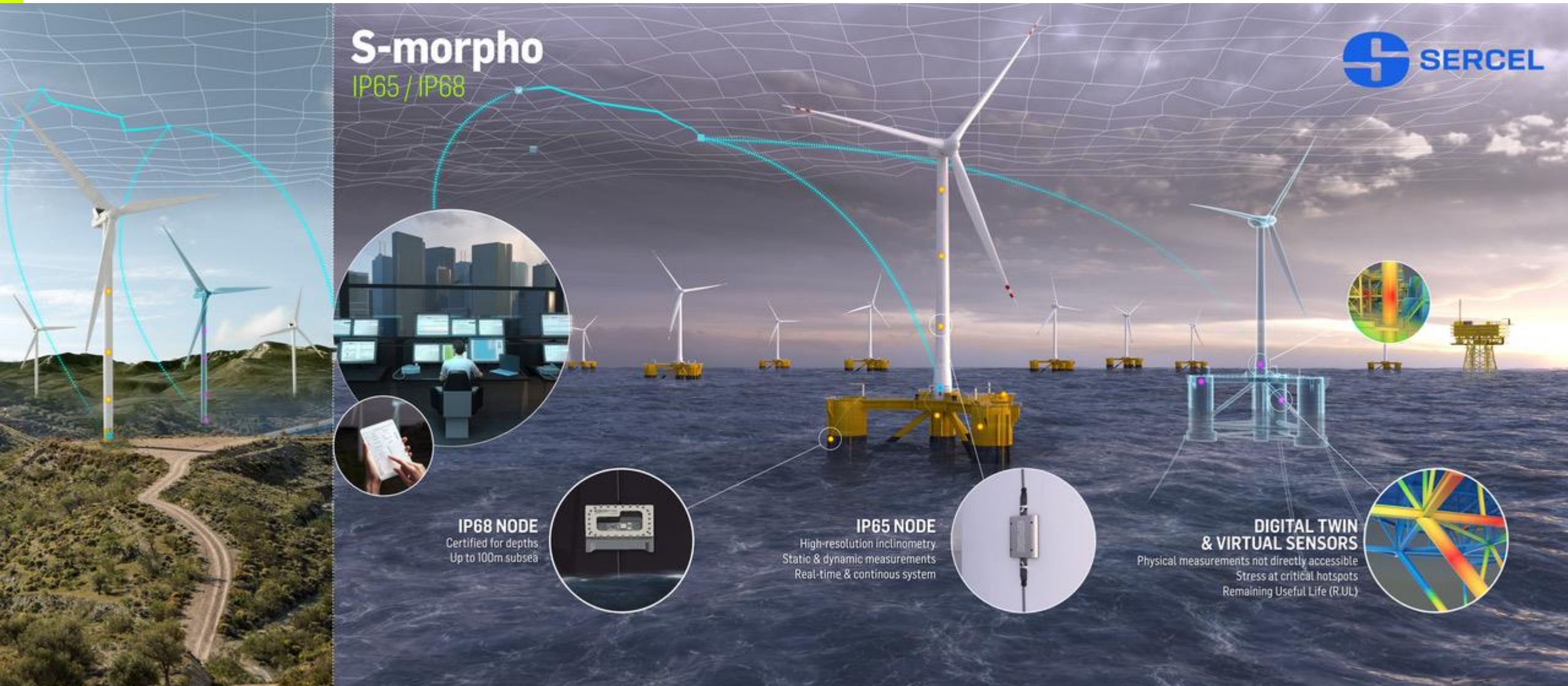
**MARINE LOGISTICS  
& PORTS**



**EARTH & OCEAN  
MONITORING**



# Global Wind Solution Overview

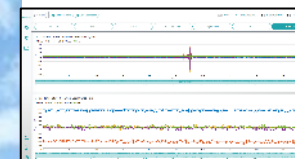


# Context & Objectives

Offshore Wind Turbine at sea with embedded measurements:

- SCADA (Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition )
- Vibration structural monitoring system (Sercel solutions : S-lynks or S-morpho)

➔ What is the health of the turbine?



# Structural Health Monitoring in Offshore Wind

## What does it mean?

**Does the structure behave as expected (design) under the environmental & operational loads conditions (wave, current and wind)?**

### 1-The objectives of health measurement is to:

- Follow product life cycle
- Estimate Fatigue with regards to real loads

### 2-In order to:

- Prevent Failure
- Extend operating lifetime

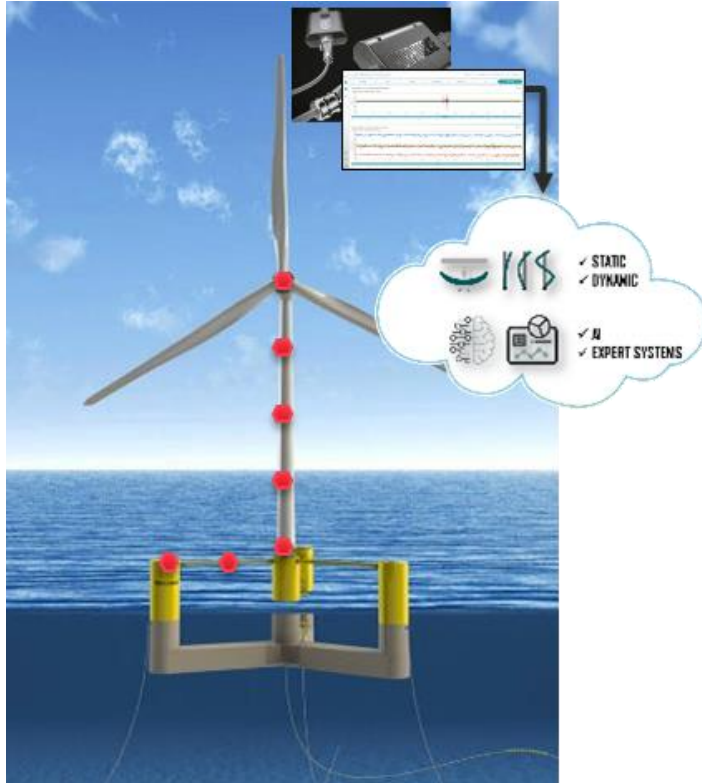
### 3-With the final target to:

- Ensure the continuity and efficiency of operations
- Reduce Operational and Maintenance (O&M) costs
- Increase Profitability
- Improve future design



# Existing solutions to assess the health of a turbine

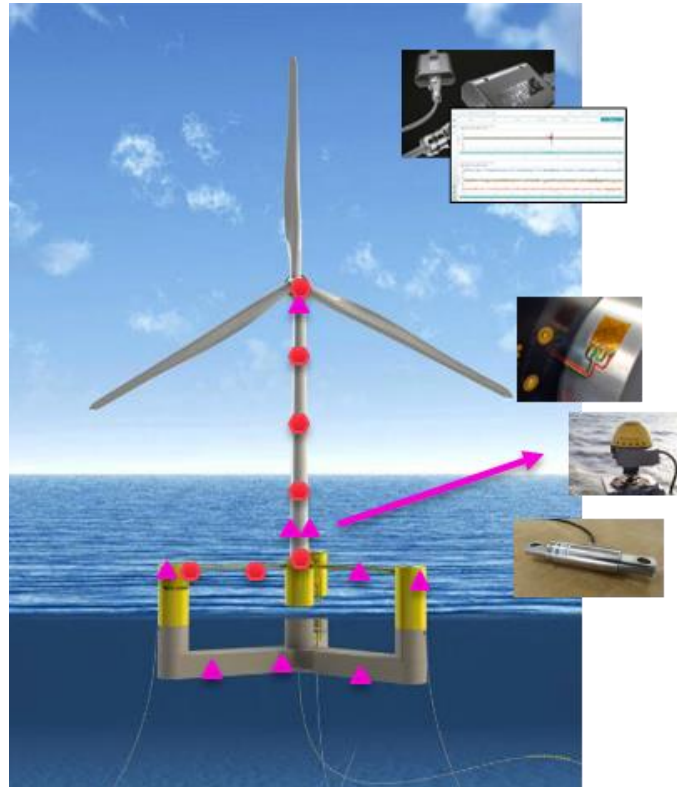
## Solution 1 – Process Measurements



- Measurement processing (OMA, Static, ...)
- Added rules on component failures
- Expert system or A.I. (data-driven approach)

➔ Limited by sensor's number & performance

## Solution 2 – More Measurements



Third party sensors : Strain gauges, Tension line gauges, Corrosion sensor

➔ Limited by :

- Costs & robustness of sensors
- Commissioning procedure costs & complexity
- Transmission of a huge amount of data

## Solution 3 – More Visual Inspections



- Vessels or Helicopters for crew transfer
- ROV (underwater) & Drones (tower & blades)

➔ Limited by costs & access condition

# Towards 4<sup>th</sup> solution - a Digital Twin

*Can we use **modeling solutions & expertise** to provide tangible information for the Operation & Maintenance ?*

1. With a limited set of sensors  
*(Using only accelerometers & SCADA)*
2. Without having to go on-site  
*(Limiting on-site trips to legal value)*
3. Continuously & In Real time  
*(Limiting intervention delay and costs)*

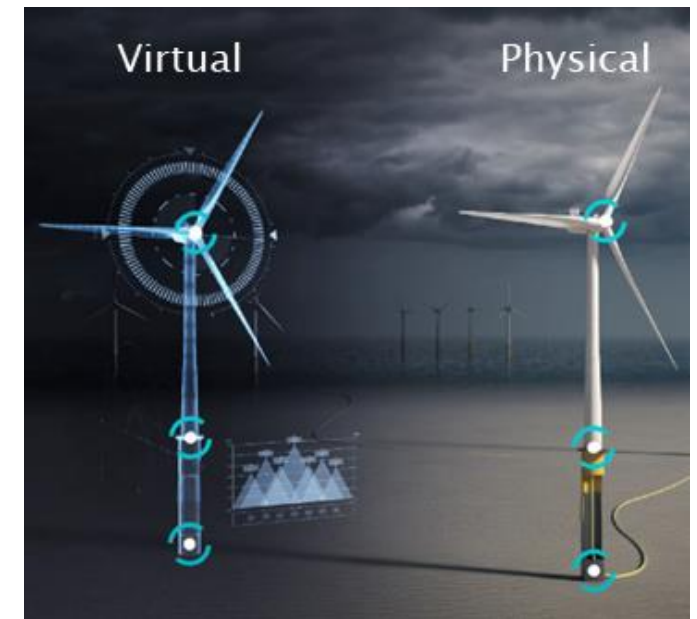


# The Digital Twin – Definition and Main Principles

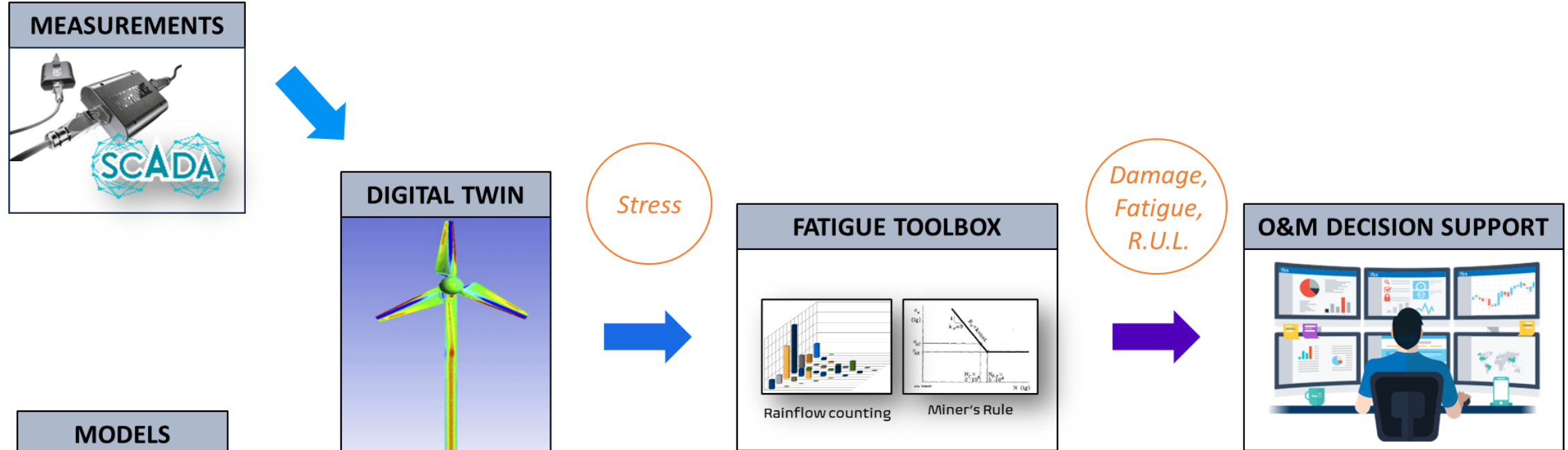
*The Digital Twin is a virtual representation of a physical asset that **calculates performance and makes system information available**, to provide decision support, based on:*

- *An accurate and reliable physics-based model (virtual),*
- *A high-fidelity sensor data streaming to mirror the life of its corresponding physical asset (physical)*

- Fei Tao et al. – 2018- Digital twin-driven product design, manufacturing and service with big data  
- DNV – 2014- Fatigue design of offshore steel structures



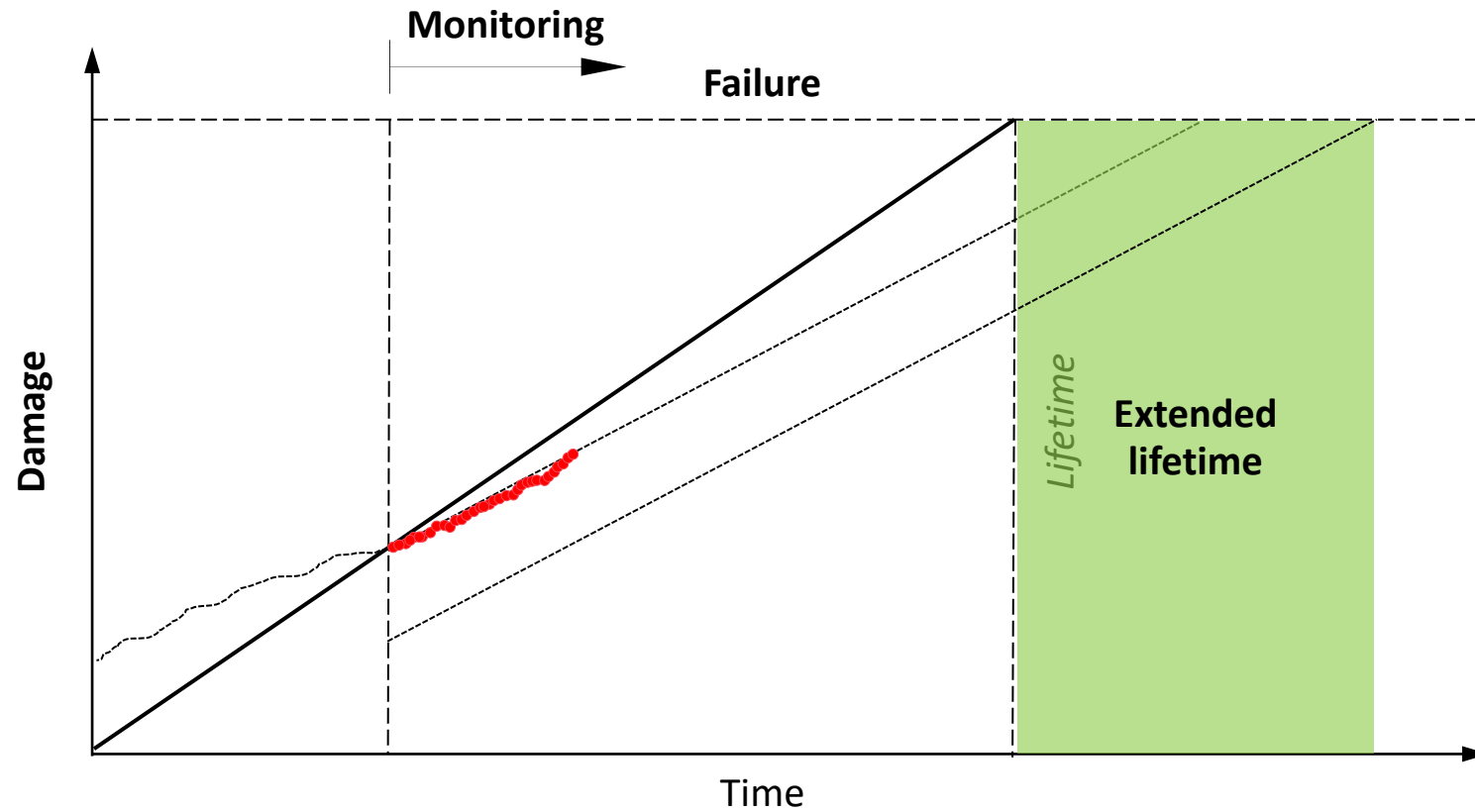
# Our Physics-based solution – Fatigue estimation



## Digital Twin applications :

- Virtual sensors
- Fatigue & remaining useful life (R.U.L.) estimation
- Mechanical parameters tracking
- Design feedbacks

# Fatigue Monitoring → lifetime extension

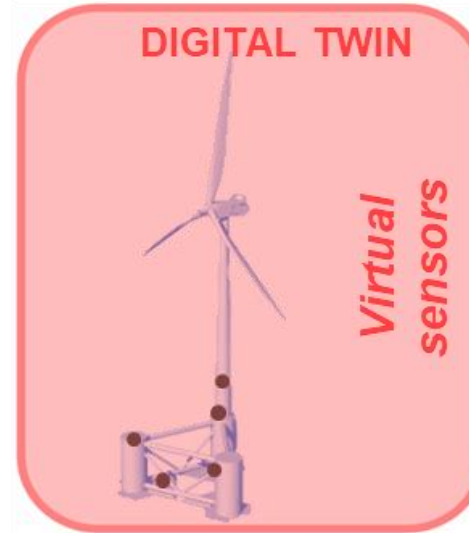
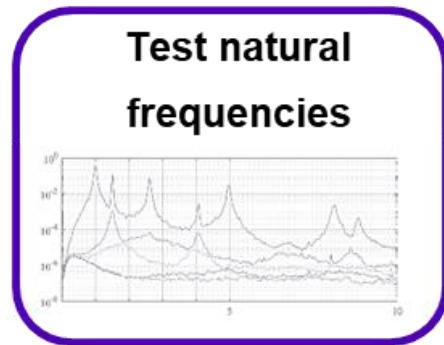
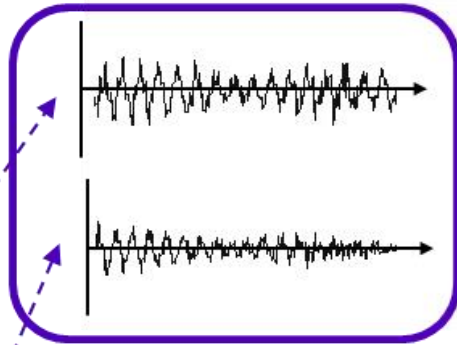


Nabuco et al: Fatigue Stress Estimation of an Offshore Jacket Structure Based on Operational Modal Analysis. Journal of Shock and Vibration, 2020



# FOWT Digital Twin use case

PHYSICAL  
STRUCTURE



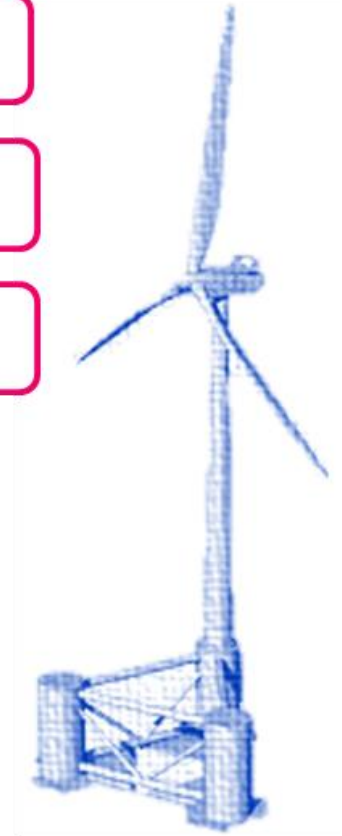
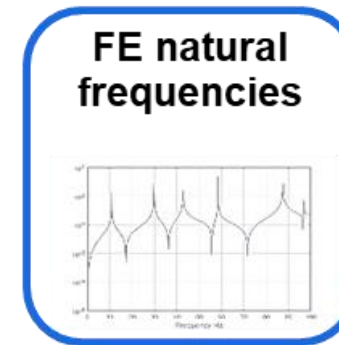
R.O.M  
&  
Model updating

FE MODEL

CONDITION  
MONITORING

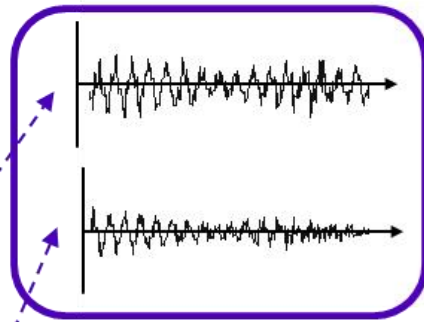
FATIGUE  
MONITORING

FORCE  
MONITORING



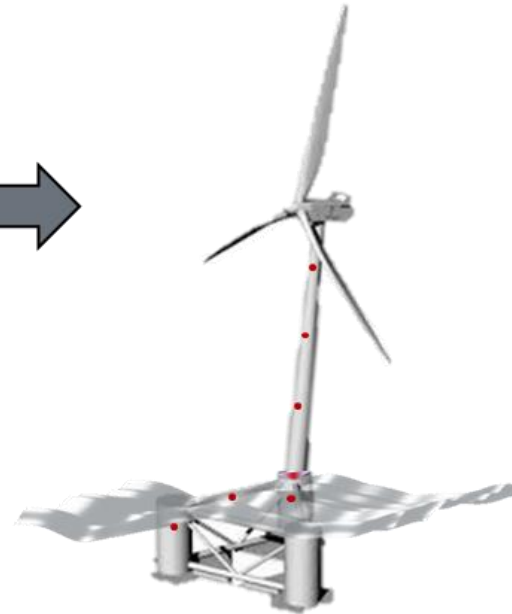
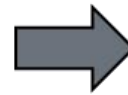
# Fatigue Monitoring stress account

PHYSICAL  
STRUCTURE



**Design:**  
>> fatigue budget

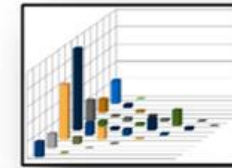
DIGITAL TWIN



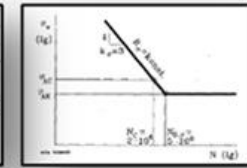
*Virtual sensors*

**Actual stress:**  
>> fatigue account

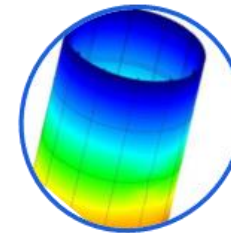
FATIGUE TOOLBOX



Rainflow counting



Miner's Rule



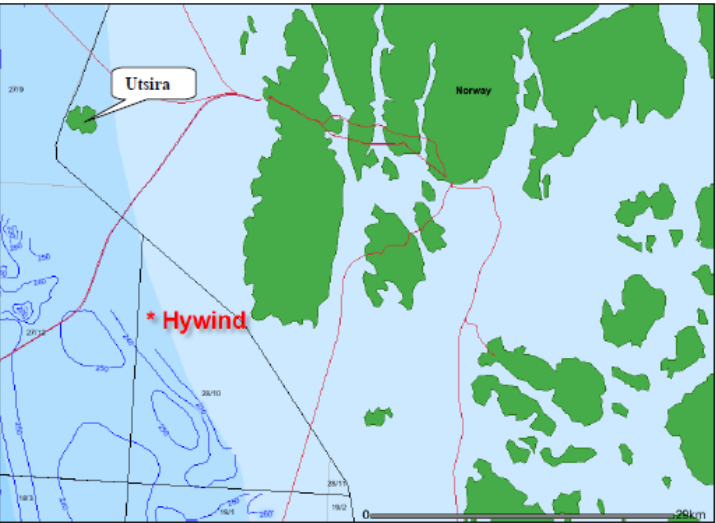
Based on:

- DNV
- EUROCODE
- FKM

# Zefyros Floating Offshore Wind Turbine

## DIONYSOS Project

[Digital Intelligent Operational Network using hYbrid SensOrs / Simulations approach]



**Zefyros location (ex-Hywind)**  
**59°N-5°E**



Hywind Main dimensions and Data	
Wind Turbine Generator	2.3 [MW]
Turbine weight	138 [Tons]
Height of Nacelle	65 [m]
Rotor diameter	82.4 [m]
Hull draft	100 [m]
Displacement	5388 [m <sup>3</sup> ]
Diameter water line	6 [m]
Maximum diameter under water	8.3 [m]
Pitch Control	Dynamic



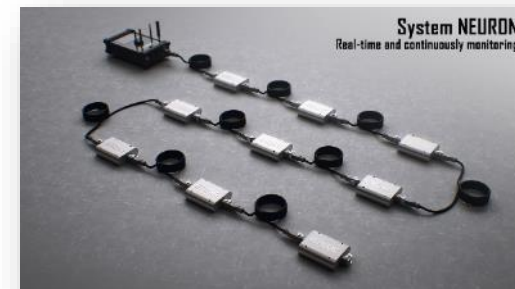
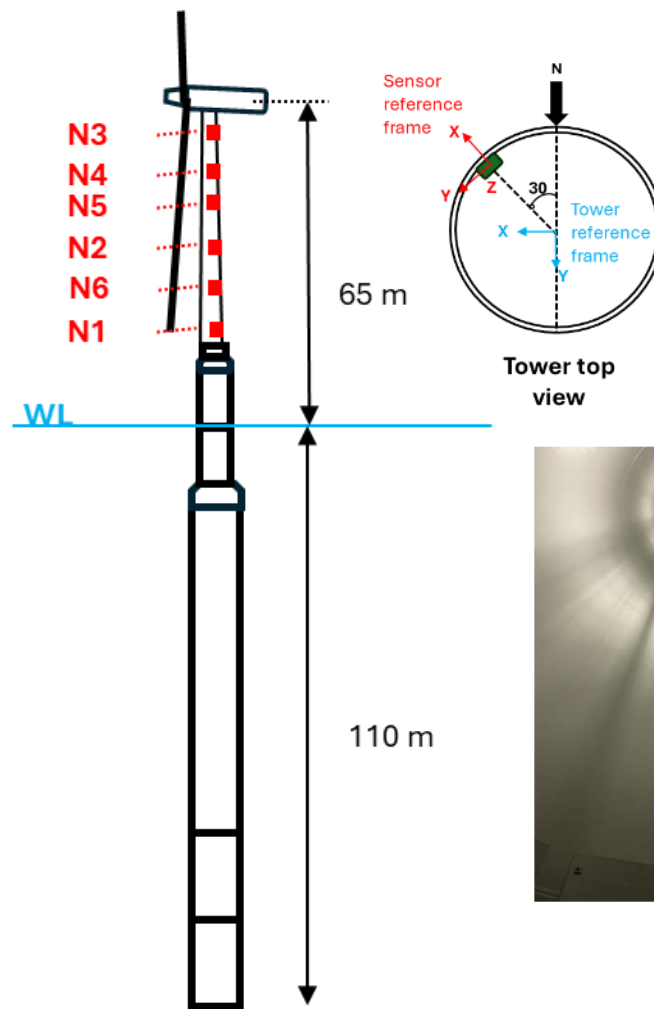
# Data collection as Digital Twin inputs

## Structural data : S-morpho monitoring system:

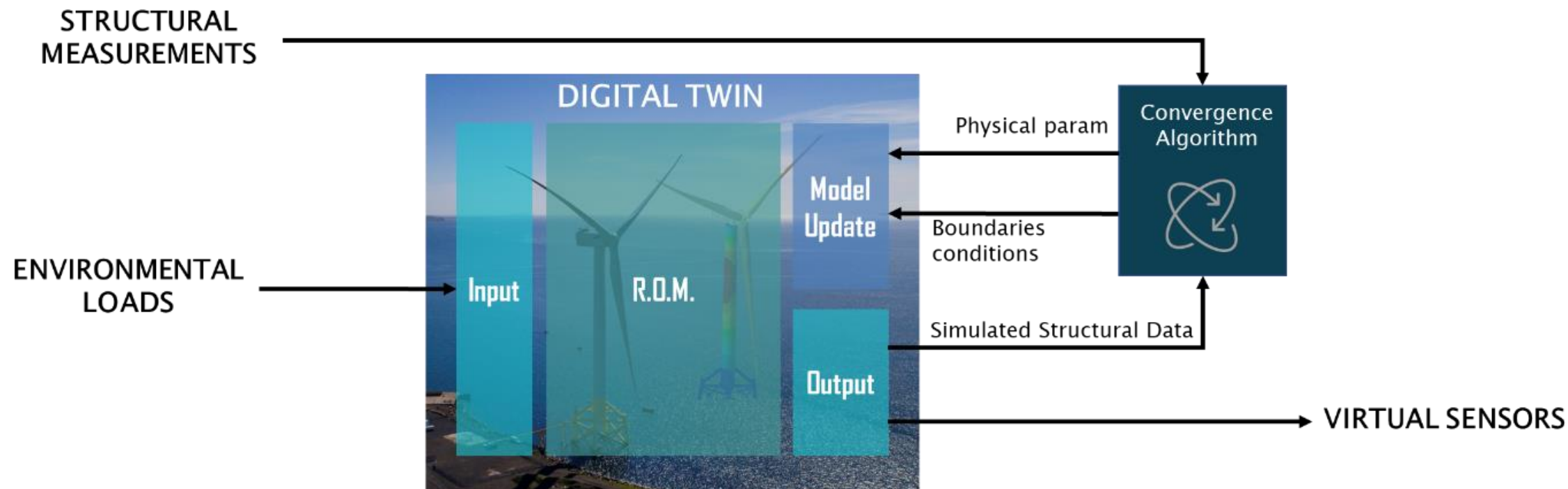
- ✓ One cable hard-wired sensor network
- ✓ 6 nodes including 3D accelerometers, 3D magnetometers and temperature sensor. ( $F_s = 40\text{Hz}$ )
- ✓ A secured cloud architecture for fast processing and provision of a single dashboard, highlighting strategic data.
- ✓ Quick & easy to install (magnets)
- ✓ Low power consumption: 50W for a 10-node network

## Environmental Data (loads):

- ✓ MeteoFrance Data (FEM)
- ✓ Scada Data
- ✓ Wind, Wave, Current ( $F_s = 1\text{hour}$ )



# Digital Twin Operations

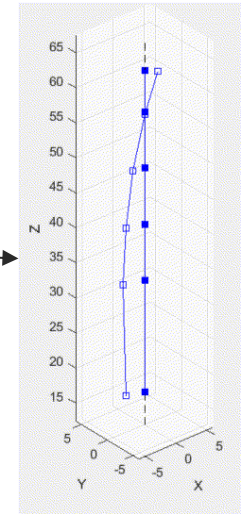
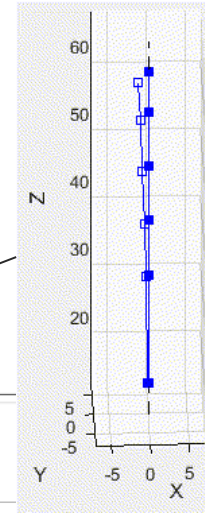
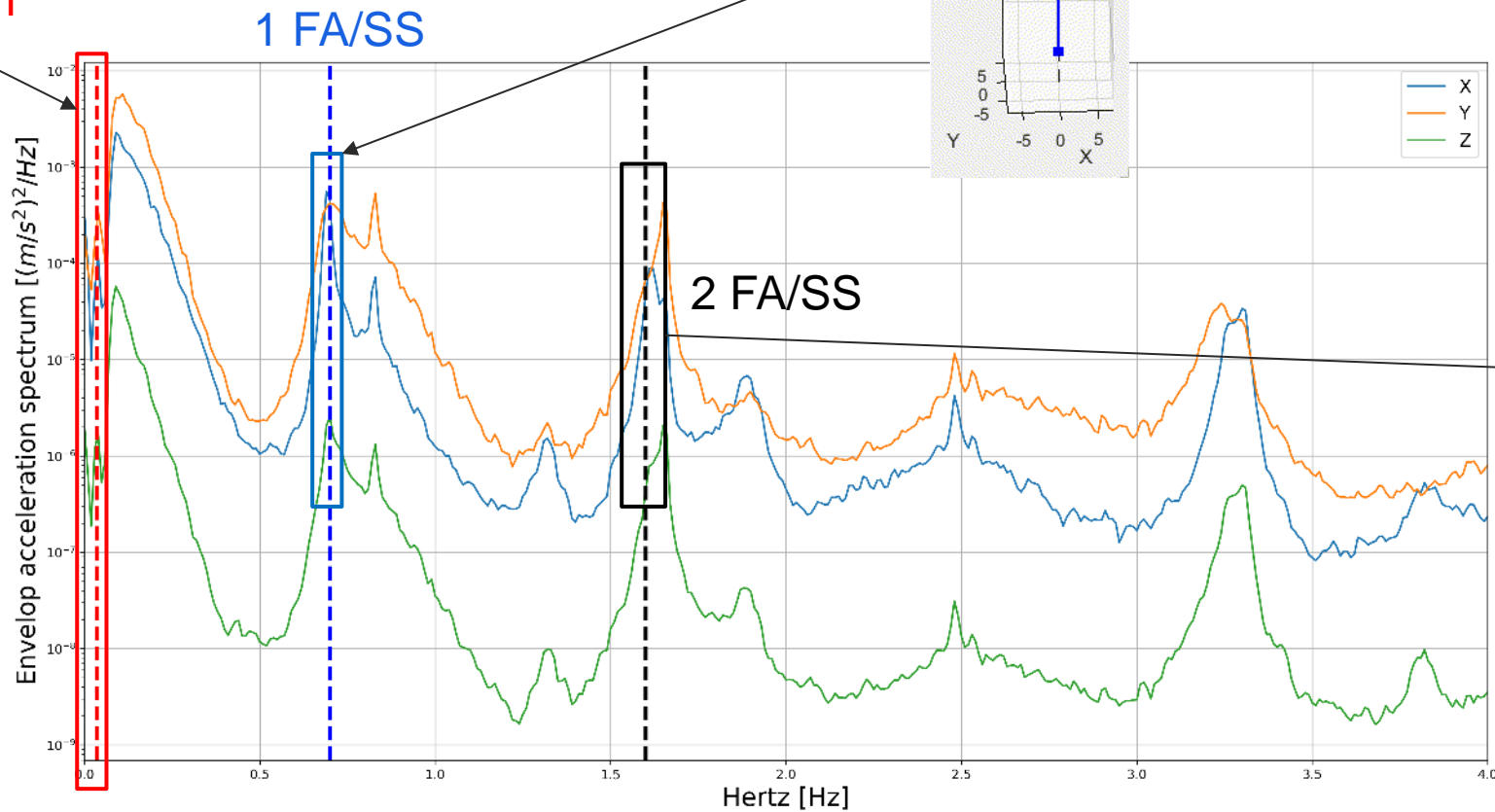
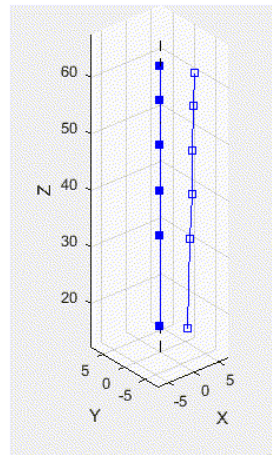


## Tested with different physical simulator:

- ANSYS (as reference, SERCEL)
- OPENFAST (as standard option, SERCEL+FEM)
- HOMER (BV specific SW)

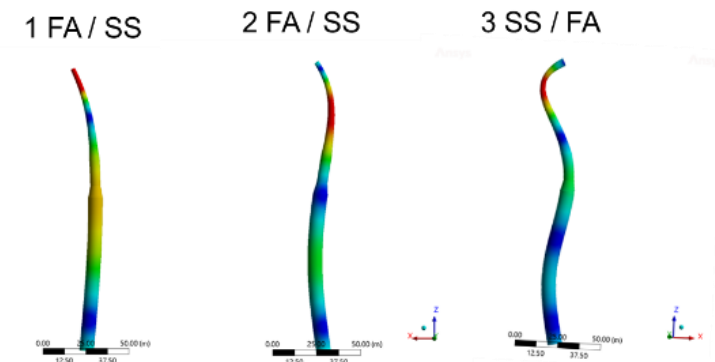
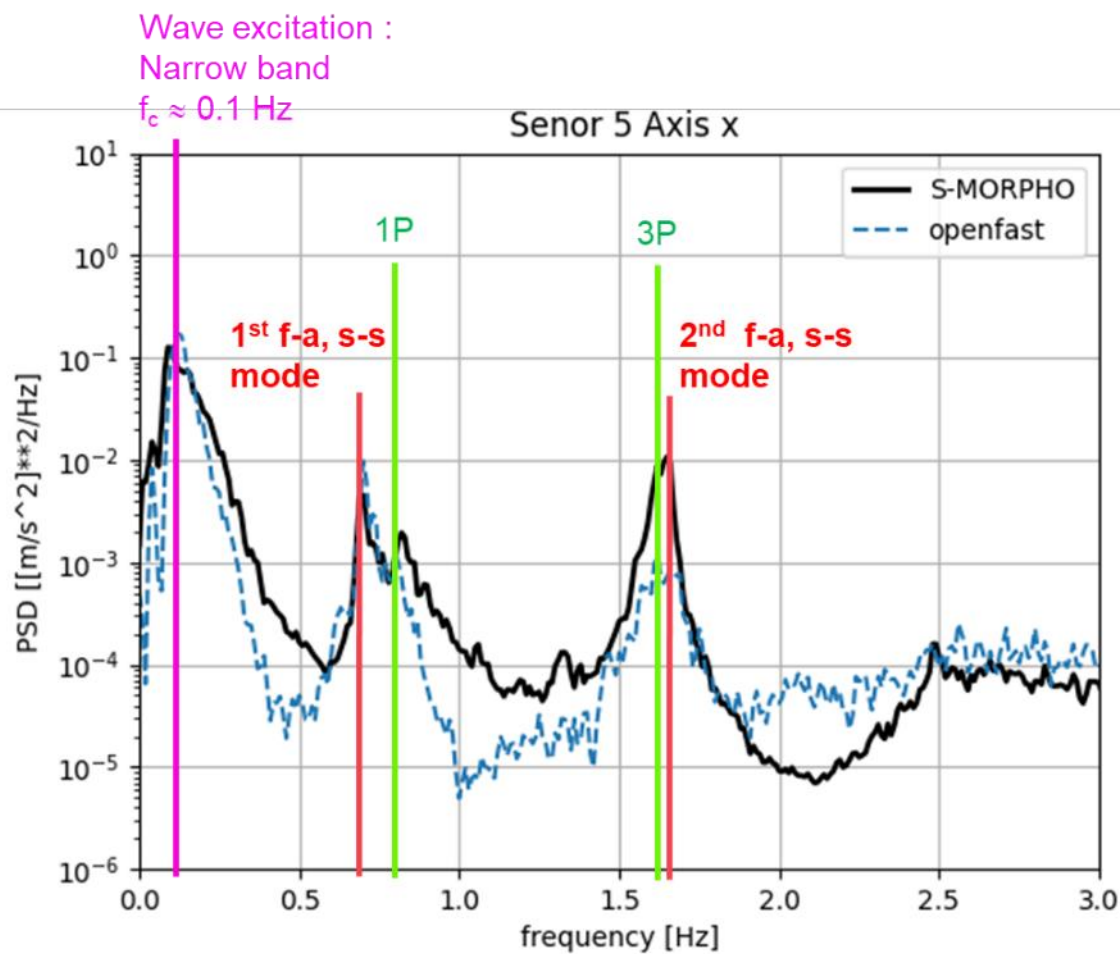
# Digital Twin Calibration

Rigid body modes  
Tower + platform





# Digital Twin model Results



**DT**  
**Calibration**

**DT**  
**Operation**

Tower modes	Measure [Hz]	Ansys [Hz]	OpenFast [Hz]
Mode 1 FA	0.69	0.72	0.72
Mode 1 SS	0.69	0.72	0.70
Mode 2 FA	1.62	1.69	1.73
Mode 2 SS	1.65	1.69	1.70

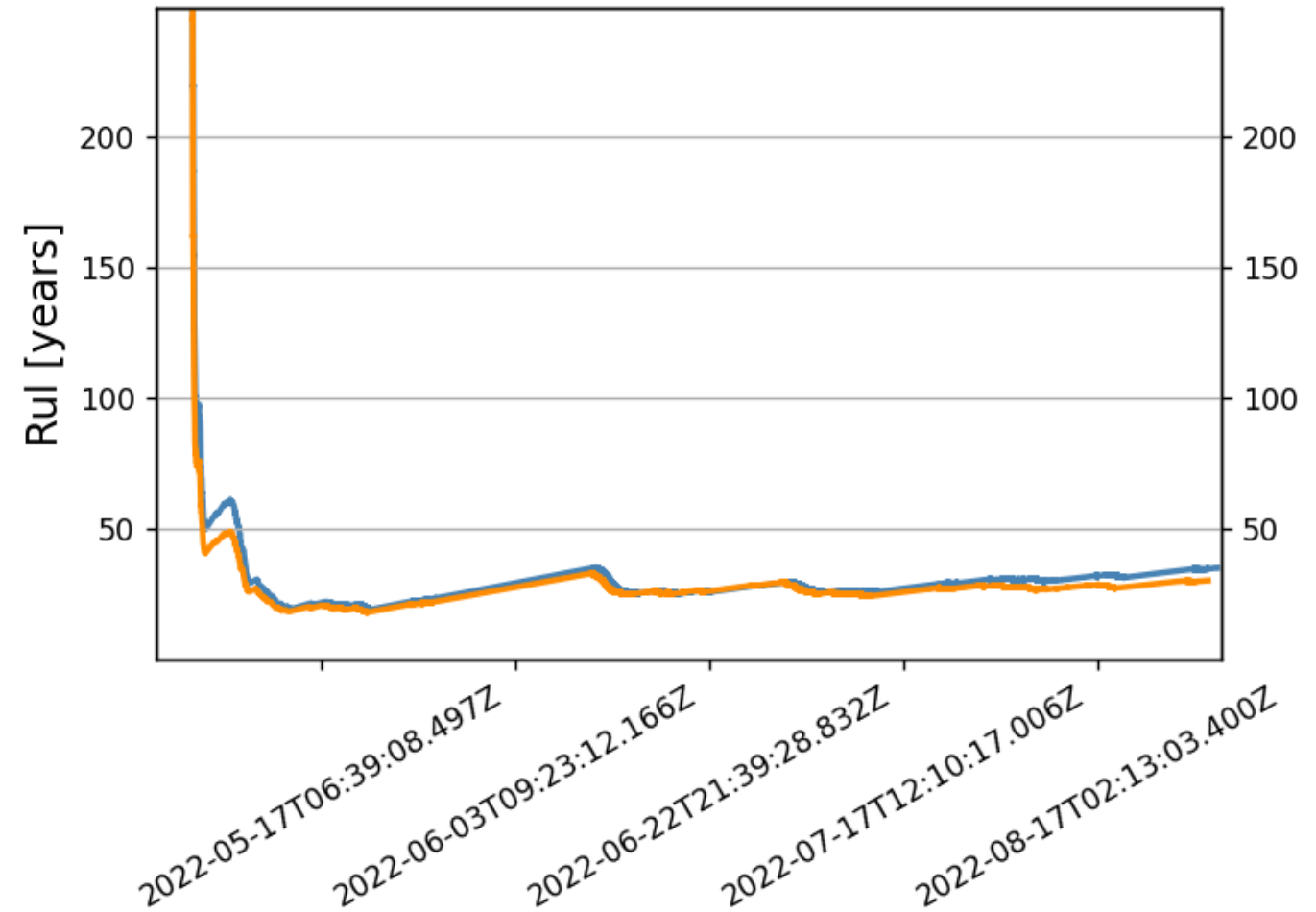
# Fatigue & R.U.L. Estimation

## Fatigue estimation parameters:

- Transition piece : 8 hotspots
- Beam stress

## First results:

- Load history integration
- In progress



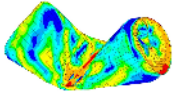
# DIGITAL TWIN BENEFITS

## Operational, financial and other benefits

### Operational benefits



- ✓ **STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY** management in continuous mode
- ✓ In-depth **STRUCTURAL INSIGHTS**
- ✓ **PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE**
- ✓ In-depth structural insights : **RISK** management enhancement



- ✓ **STRESS & FATIGUE** analysis in real-time
- ✓ **R.U.L (\*)** estimation
- ✓ **LIFESPAN EXTENSION** validation



- ✓ **UNIQUE DASHBOARD** for all available measurements
- ✓ **3rd PARTY SENSORS** integration
- ✓ **ONE STOP SHOP** solution

(\*) Remaining Useful Life

### Financial & other benefits



- ✓ **EARLY DETECTION OF ANOMALIES**
  - Avoid excessive & **UNEXPECTED MAINTENANCE COSTS**
  - Plan repairs on time at the **RIGHT COST**
  - **CO2 footprint reduction** (no useless technical visits)
- ✓ **LESS steel – BETTER design**



- ✓ **COMPLIANCE** with futures **REGULATIONS STANDARDS**



- ✓ **DIGITAL EVIDENCE** to assess regulations compliance
- ✓ Valuation of **OPERATING PROFITS**
- ✓ Contribution to **LCoE OPTIMIZATION**
- ✓ Increase of **PROFITABILITY**
- ✓ **DIGITAL EVIDENCE** for **M&A TRANSACTIONS**



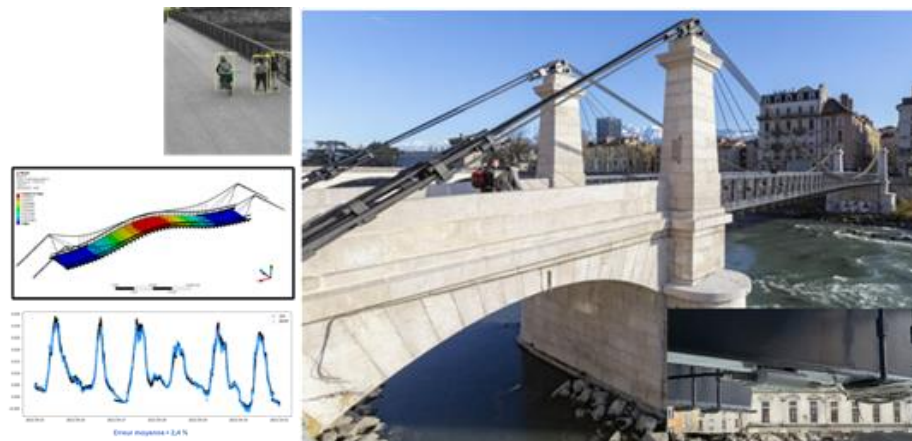
# Other DT Use cases

**CATAPULT**  
Offshore Renewable Energy



## Jacket Bottom-fixed OWT

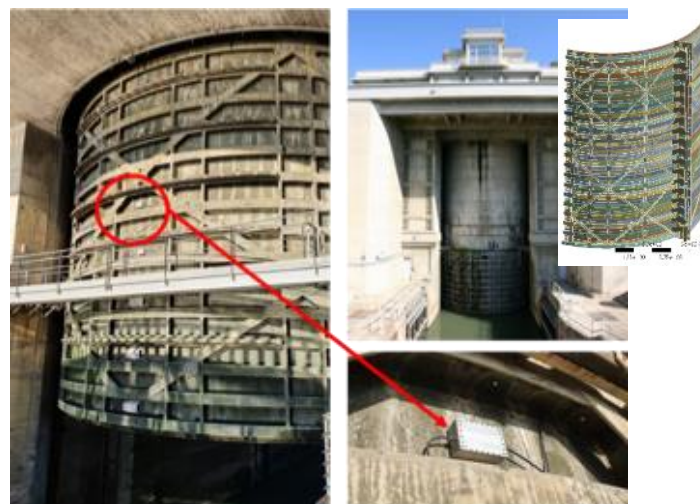
- Real time structural monitoring (static deformation, Modal analysis)
- Fatigue and Residual lifetime estimation



 **GRENOBLE ALPES MÉTROPOLE**

## Footbridge

- RT Structural monitoring (static, dynamic)
- Predictive model of deformation (pedestrian, environmental loads)
- Boundaries conditions tracking (stiffness, friction)





## Rhone River Water Lock Gate

- RT Structural monitoring (static structural indicators)
- Specific Hotspots local fatigue estimation
- Critical hotspots identification for predictive maintenance



**THANK YOU**

[sercel.com](http://sercel.com)



# Main Failures in Floating Offshore Wind Turbine

**52% of failures in a FOWT are due to Support Structure.**

- 36% - Tower and Transition Piece Failures
- 34% - Mooring Subsystem
- 30% - Floating Foundations

**But, in terms of RPN (Risk Priority Number = Severity \* Occurrence \* Detection), the ranking of failure is:**

1. Floating Foundations.  
*The failure modes are : Hitted by dropped objects, Watertight Failure (very hard to detect)*
2. Mooring Subsystem :  
*Mooring Lines Broken is the main failure mode*
3. Tower & Transition Piece Failures:  
*Failure modes : Cracks, Abnormal Vibrations, Fault Welding, Deformations, Collapse*

