A red arrow pointing to the right, located to the left of the main title.

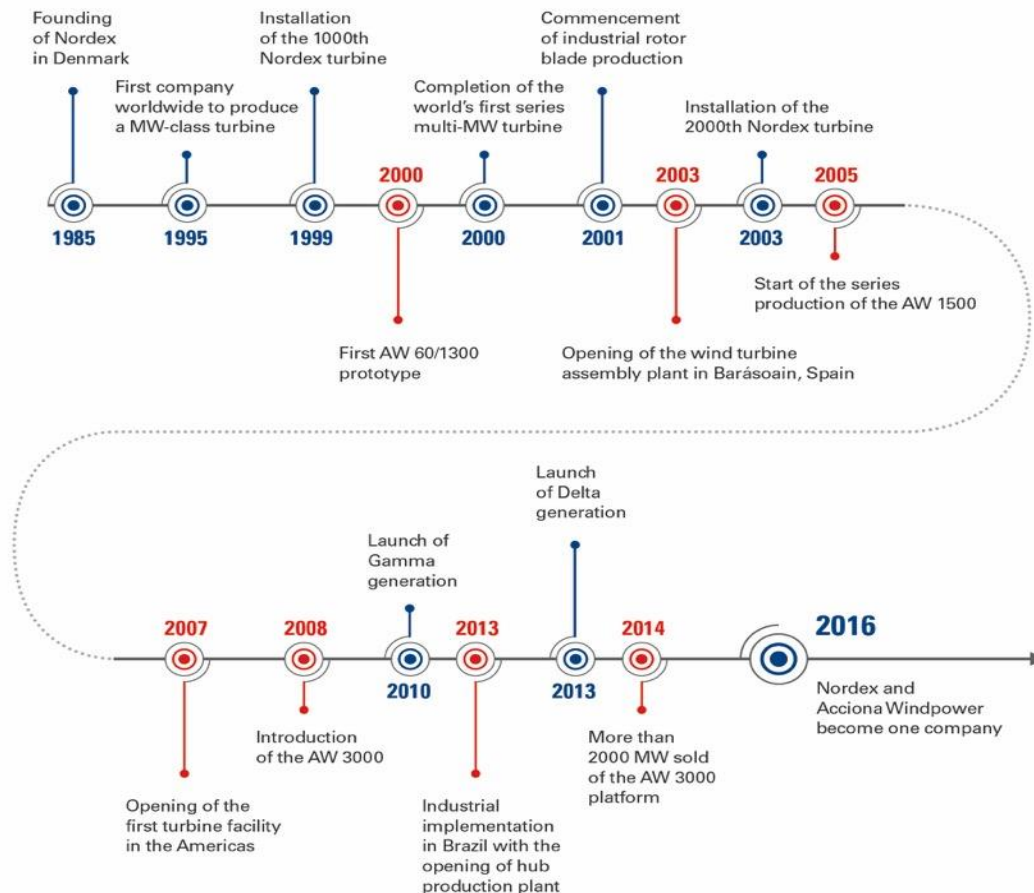
NORDEX-ACCIONA Windpower: Seismic Loading Analysis

Alfredo Martínez
Bladed User Conference 2016
Hamburg, November 10th 2016

- 1 Nordex-Acciona Windpower Overview
- 2 Wind farm in Seismic areas
- 3 Standards and guidelines
- 4 Vertical seismic calculation with Bladed
- 5 Conclusions

Nordex-Acciona Windpower Overview

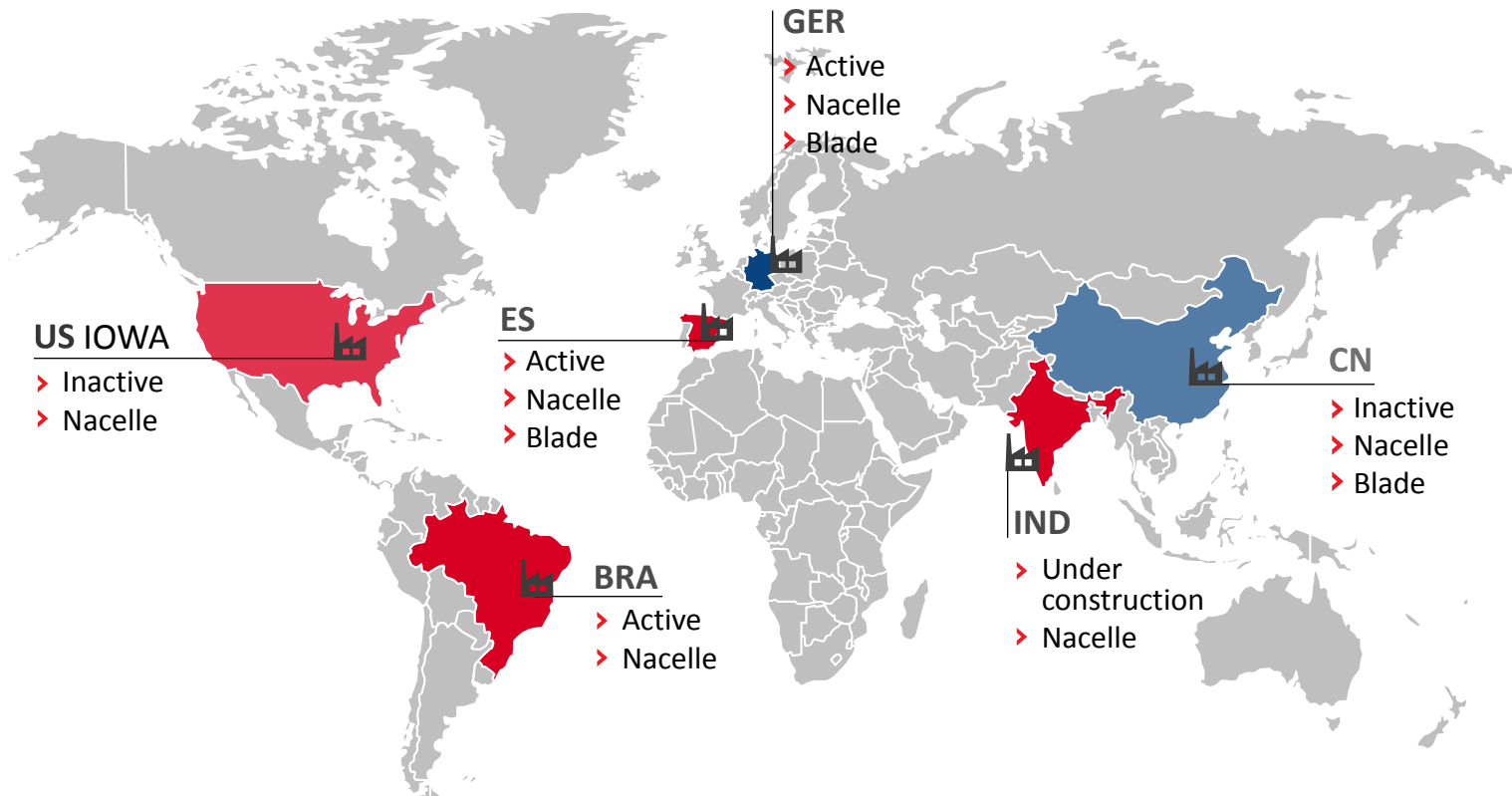
- WHO WE ARE
We have come a long way



Nordex-Acciona Windpower Overview

- WHERE WE ARE
Joint company profile - Production footprint

➤ GOOD GEOGRAPHIC FIT FOR PRODUCTION PURPOSES



Manufacturing site | N: Nacelle manufacturing | B: Blades manufacturing | * Tower design with on-site manufacturing not displayed

Nordex-Acciona Windpower Overview

- WHERE WE ARE Track Record



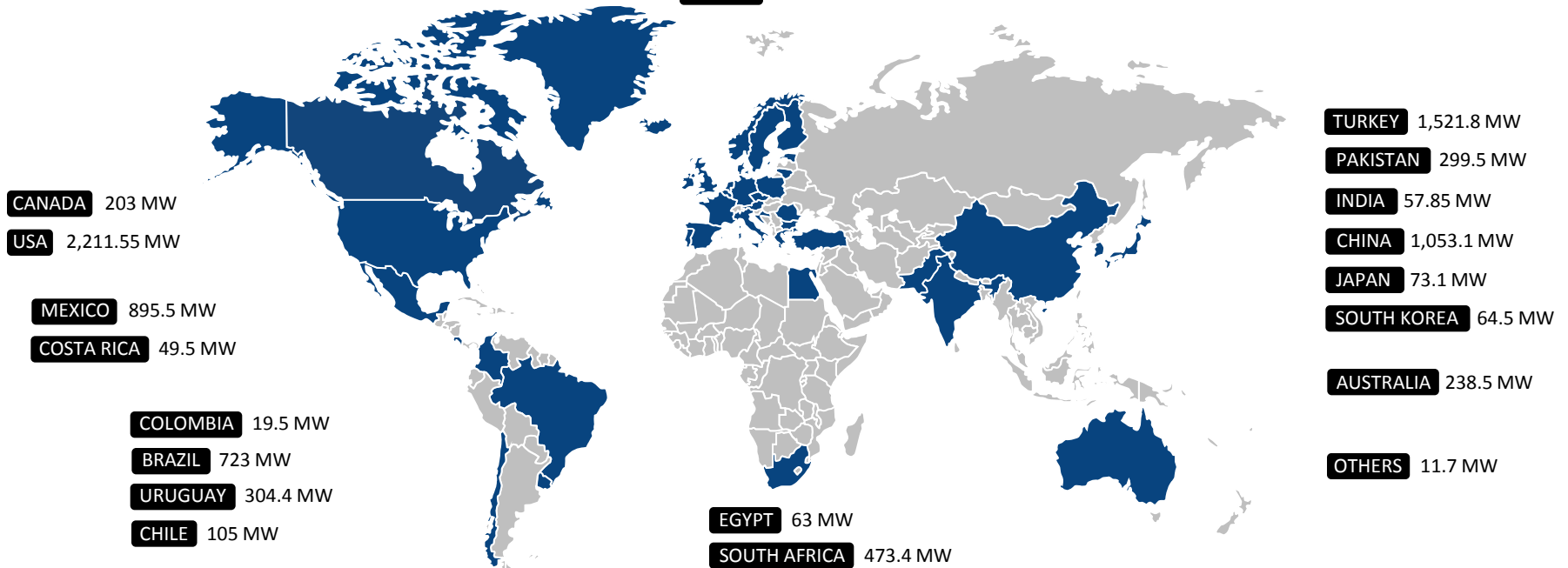
Installed capacity:
5,928.10 MW



Installed capacity:
14,842.95 MW

Total installed capacity: **20,771.05 MW**

SPAIN 1,913.3 MW	UK 1,357.2 MW	ROMANIA 100 MW	NORWAY 150 MW	BELGIUM 57.5 MW
FRANCE 1,625.35 MW	IRELAND 581.2 MW	CZECH REPUBLIC 12 MW	SWEDEN 435.1 MW	NETHERLANDS 271.9 MW
PORTUGAL 402.1 MW	GERMANY 3,584.35 MW	BULGARIA 7.7 MW	FINLAND 344.1 MW	ESTONIA 18.4 MW
ITALY 669.1 MW	POLAND 446.25 MW	CROATIA 30 MW	DENMARK 151.85 MW	LITHUANIA 115.2 MW
		GREECE 124.85 MW		



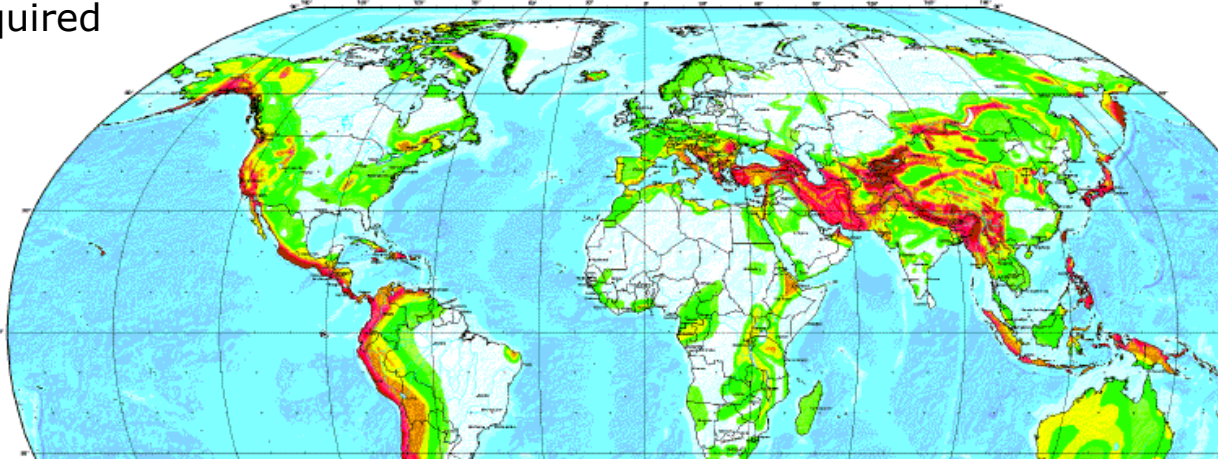


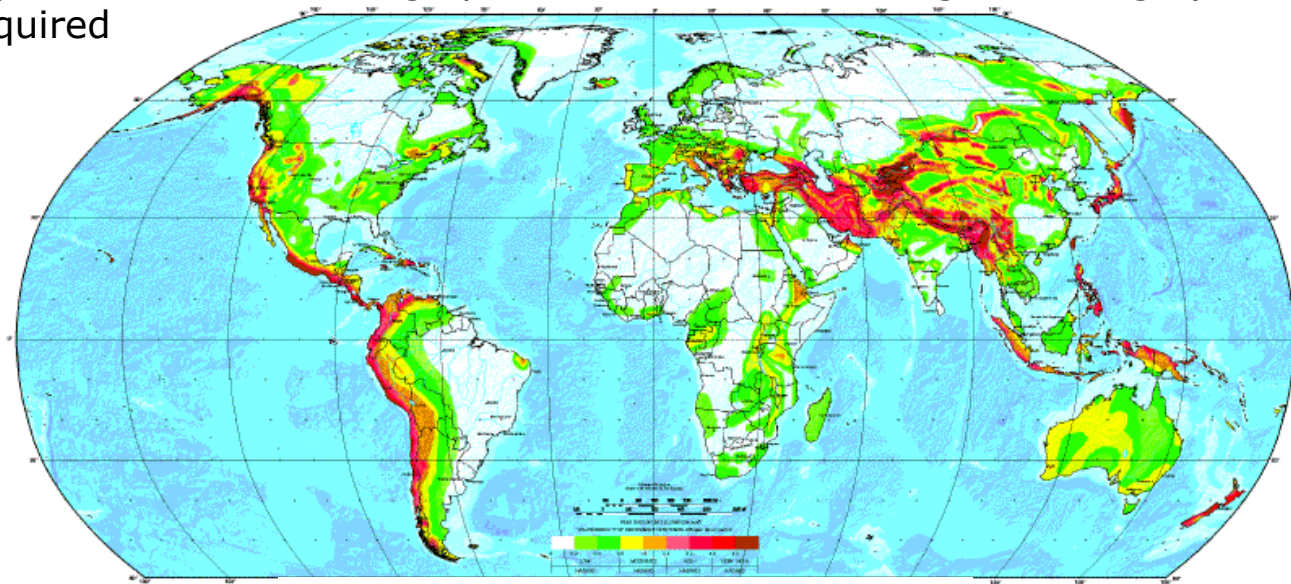
Nordex Turbines



El Perdón wind farm (20 MW) in Navarre (Spain). The first one installed by the Group (1994-1996)

Wind farm in Seismic areas

- Most earthquakes are small
 - Large earthquakes are rare => significant risk of damage to civil structures.
 - The return period is often measured in hundreds or thousands of years
 - Some wind farms are installed in seismic active regions: China, India, California, Mexico, Chile, Peru,...
 - Seismic analysis is only implemented in the design process if the site is in regions of highly seismic hazard or if it is required by local authorities.
 - Wind energy developers in earthquake-prone regions can mitigate this risk with appropriate:
 - Design margins
 - Site selection
 - Insurance
- 
- A world map illustrating global seismic hazard levels. The map uses a color scale where blue represents low hazard, green represents moderate hazard, yellow represents high hazard, and red represents very high hazard. High seismic hazard areas (red and yellow) are concentrated along major plate boundaries, including the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, the western Pacific, the western Indian Ocean, and the Mediterranean-Himalayan region. Significant red areas are also visible in California, Mexico, Chile, and Peru. Moderate hazard (green) is widespread in the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans, as well as across Europe and Asia. Low hazard (blue) is found in the central Pacific, the eastern Indian Ocean, and parts of Africa and South America.



GLOBAL SEISMIC HAZARD MAP

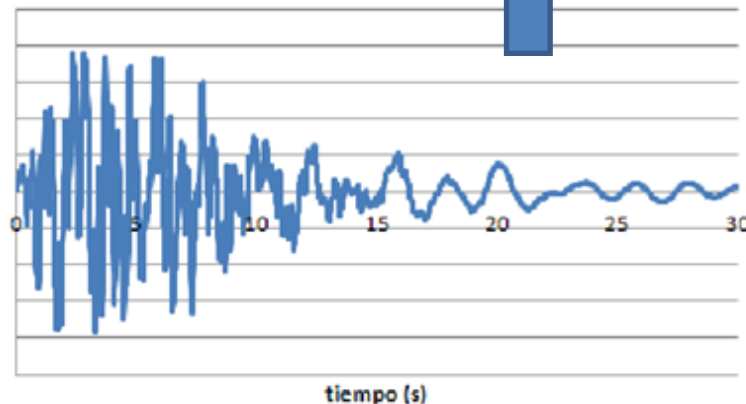
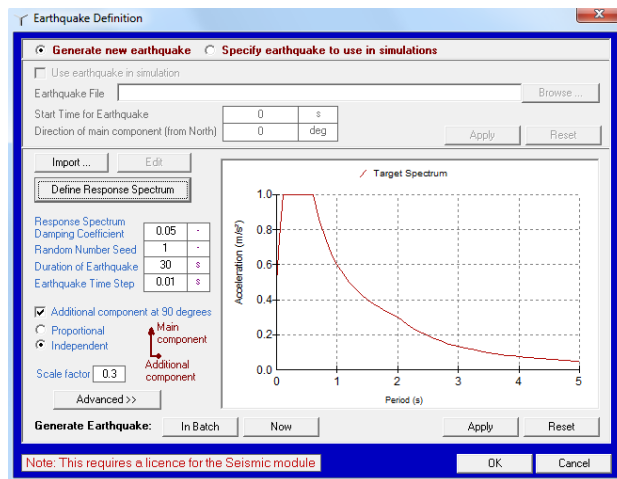
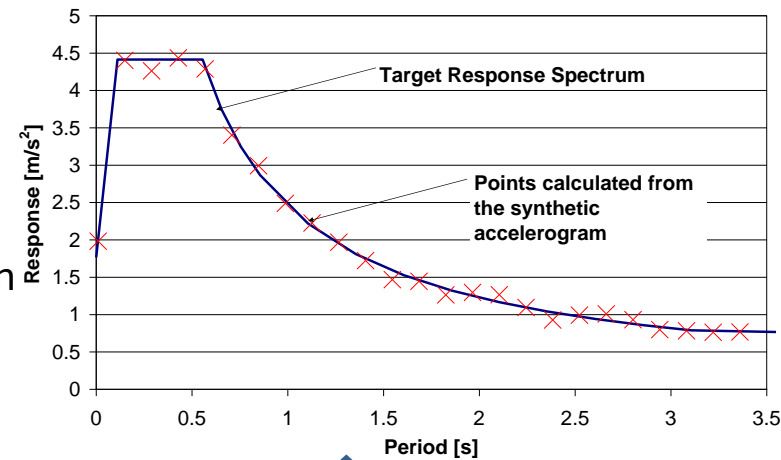
Standards and guidelines

- Three main standards or guidelines provide direct guidance for seismic loading of wind turbines:
 - **Guidelines for Design of Wind Turbines (Risø, 2001)**
 - **Guideline for the Certification of Wind Turbines (GL, 2010)**
 - **IEC 61400-1 Ed.3: Wind turbines - Part 1: Design requirements (IEC, 2005).**
- Also there are building codes, can be used to inform earthquake analysis of wind turbines, but do not directly address wind turbines:
 - **Local building codes of each country**
 - **DIN EN 1998, Eurocode 8, Design of structures for earthquake resistance**
 - **American Petroleum Institute (API): Recommended Practice for Design and Construction of Fixed Offshore Platforms, PR 2A, chapter 2.3.6: Earthquake, Washington, 2000.**

Vertical seismic calculation with Bladed

Generation Accelerograms in Bladed 4.3

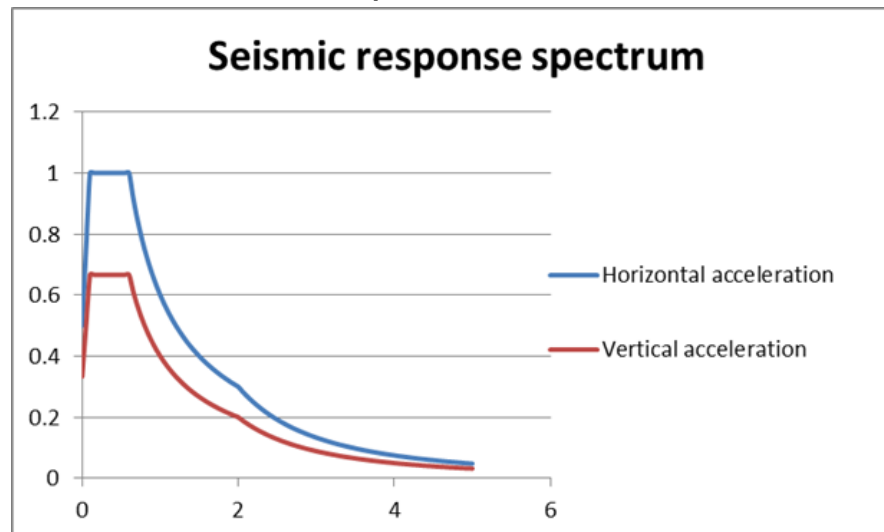
- The Bladed calculation is in the time domain:
- Iterative process to calculate the accelerogram:
 - Define a target response spectrum
 - Compute response spectrum
 - Compare against Target Response Spectrum
 - Check convergence criteria
 - Scale in the frequency domain
 - Peak correction



➤ Vertical seismic calculation with Bladed

Combination Horizontal + Vertical spectrum: Eurocode 8

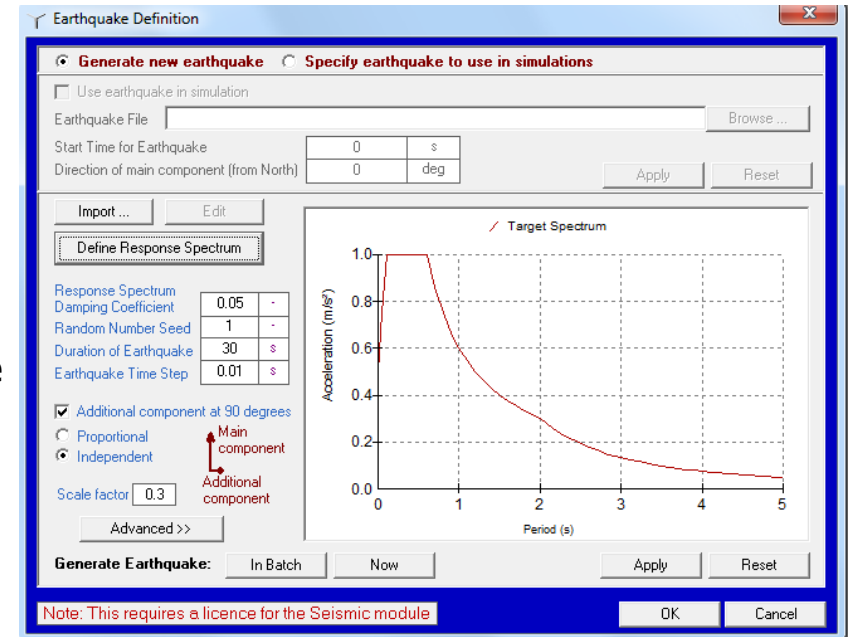
- 4.3.3.5 Combination of the effects of the components of the seismic action
 - 4.3.3.5.1 Horizontal components of the seismic action
 - $EE_{dx} + 0.30 EE_{dy}$
 - $0.30 EE_{dx} + EE_{dy}$
 - 4.3.3.5.2 Vertical component of the seismic action
 - $EE_{dx} + 0.30 EE_{dy} + 0.30 EE_{dz}$
 - $0.30 EE_{dx} + EE_{dy} + 0.30 EE_{dz}$
 - $0.30 EE_{dx} + 0.30 EE_{dy} + EE_{dz}$



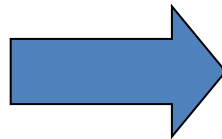
Vertical seismic calculation with Bladed

Horizontal + Vertical spectrum generation in Bladed 4.3

- Calculate the spectrum horizontal direction
- Calculate the spectrum vertical direction
- New file .qke , there are only two changes:
 - Add the line NDOF 6 to the *.qke file
 - Add a further 4 columns of data corresponding to the remaining DoF
- The order of DoFs is (in global coordinates):
X, Y, Z, X-rot, Y-rot, Z-rot



POINTS	3000
TSTEP	0.01000000
0.000000	0.000000
-0.112093	-0.126859
0.462325	-0.118394
0.262743	-0.119340
0.368637	-0.132403
0.307178	-0.142032
0.340905	-0.139117
0.301058	-0.133785
0.315934	-0.125451
0.188863	-0.120925
0.207988	-0.118165

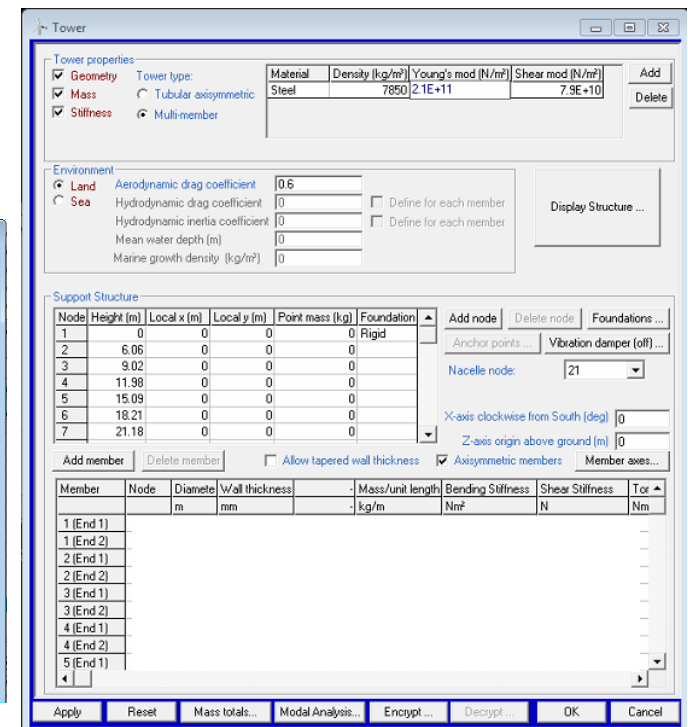
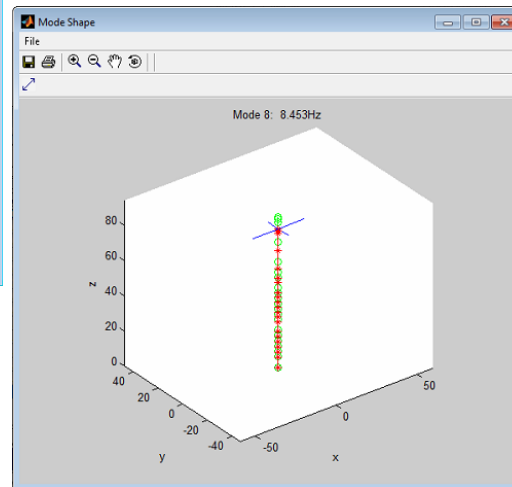
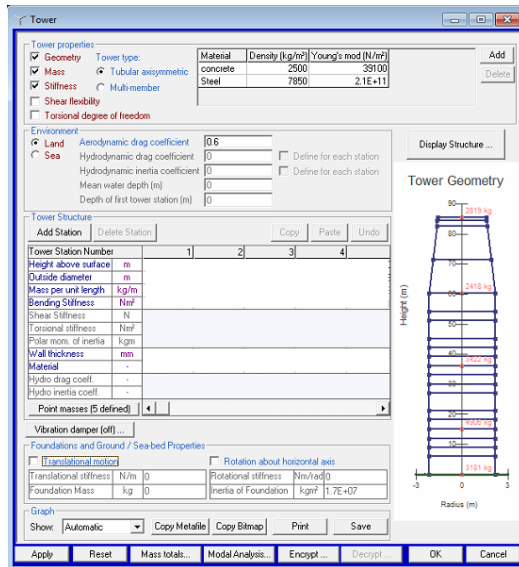


POINTS	3000
TSTEP	0.01000000
NDOF 6	
0.000000	0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0 0
-0.112093	-0.126859 -0.481636 0.000000 0 0
0.462325	-0.118394 -0.156665 0.000000 0 0
0.262743	-0.119340 -0.266870 0.000000 0 0
0.368637	-0.132403 -0.163013 0.000000 0 0
0.307178	-0.142032 -0.190699 0.000000 0 0
0.340905	-0.139117 -0.102082 0.000000 0 0
0.301058	-0.133785 -0.128333 0.000000 0 0
0.315934	-0.125451 -0.037813 0.000000 0 0
0.188863	-0.120925 -0.083695 0.000000 0 0
0.207988	-0.118165 -0.043981 0.000000 0 0

Vertical seismic calculation with Bladed

Tower Model

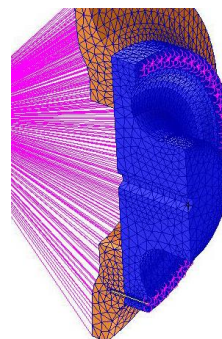
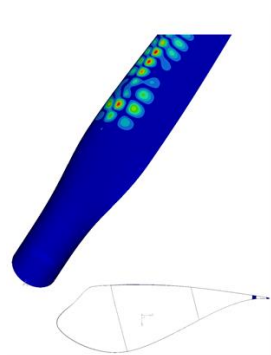
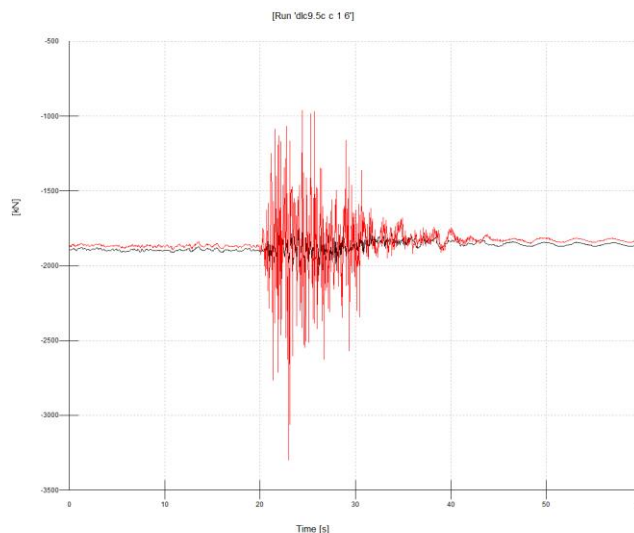
- Tower Tubular axisymmetric:
- No Vertical modes
- Tower multi-member
- Axial stiffness definition => Vertical modes
- Offshore support structure license necessary



> Vertical seismic calculation with Bladed

Results

- Important differences between Horizontal vs Horizontal + Vertical and taking into account the vertical mode of the tower.
 - Tower Fz
 - Hub Fz
 - Blade Fz
- No driving sensors
- Revision in some components
 - Foundations
 - Verification tower buckling
 - Hub-Main shaft bolted joined
 - Verification blade buckling





Conclusions

- The assessment of the seismic loads is important in some locations.
- The response spectrums are defined by the local codes.
- The guideline GL2010 recommends some seismic load cases to calculate
- Bladed is an adequate tool to calculate the seismic and aero elastic loads coupled
- The vertical mode of the tower has influence in the vertical earthquake
- The vertical spectrum has influence in the F_z : Not driving sensor, but attention should be taken.

**> Thanks for
your attention**

Together on the same course

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