

Review of Structural Analysis Work at SNL

Joshua Paquette

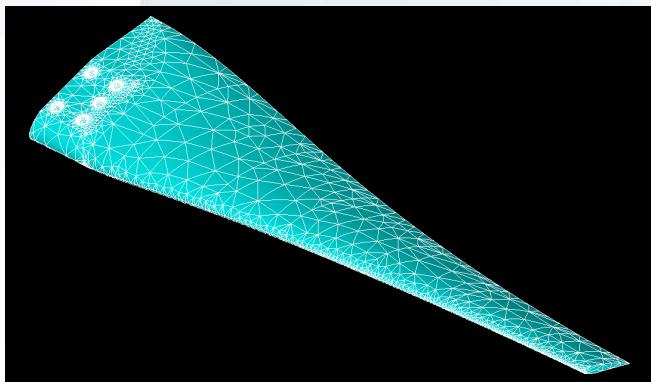
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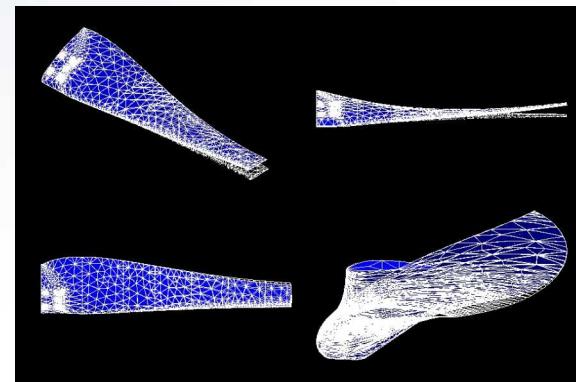


Verdant Blade FEA Analysis

- Geometry defined from IGES file created from Verdant model
- Material properties
 - $E = 10,300$ ksi
 - $\nu = 0.33$
 - $\rho = 0.0947$ lb/in³
- Model fixed at bolt locations
- Static analysis performed with and verified against measured loads from NREL test
- Modal analysis of first 10 modes



Verdant ANSYS FEA Model



First Flap Mode at 32 Hz

Property	Measured	FEA
Weight (lb)	374	378
CG _X , CG _Y , CG _Z (in)	-	3.407, 1.301, 32.548
I _{XX} , I _{YY} , I _{ZZ} , (lb-in ²) (about rotor center)	-	5.766x10 ⁵ , 5.866x10 ⁵ , 1.542x10 ⁴
I _{XX} , I _{YY} , I _{ZZ} , (lb-in ²) (about mass center)	-	1.757x10 ⁵ , 1.819x10 ⁵ , 1.039x10 ⁴

Span (in)	Strain ($\mu\epsilon$)	
	Measured	FEA
19.6	26	26
35.1	41	39
47.1	55	57
60.9	81	87
74.7	110	120
88.5	76	100

Tip Displacement (in)		
Measured	FEA	FEA (corrected)
0.135	0.093	0.135



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Hydrodynamic and Structural Design

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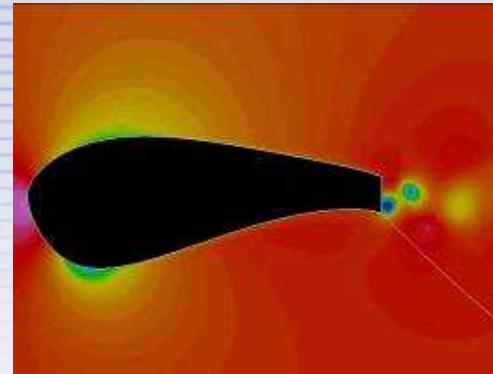
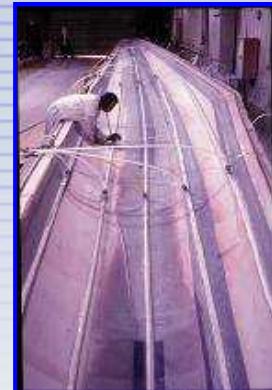
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Department Activities

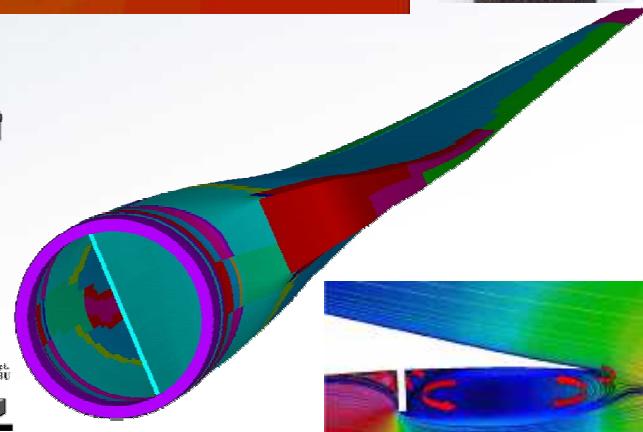
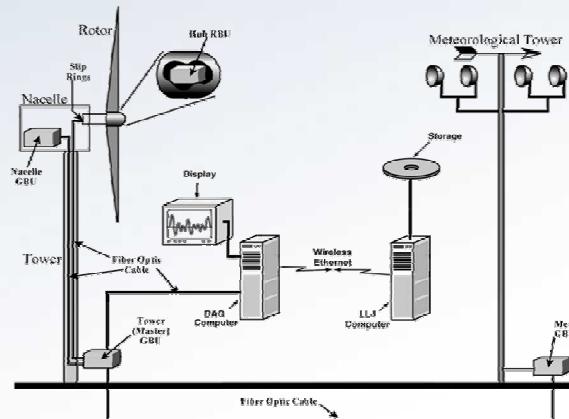
■ Blade Technology

- Materials and Manufacturing
- Structural, Aerodynamic, and Full System Modeling
- Sensors and Structural Health Monitoring
- Advanced Blade Concepts
- Lab - Field Testing and Data Acquisition



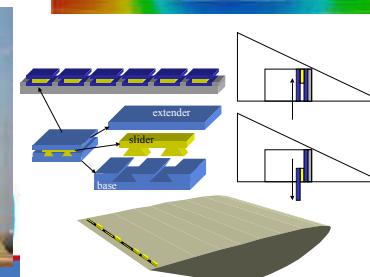
■ System Reliability

- Industry Data Collection
- Improve reliability of the existing technology and future designs



■ System Integration & Outreach

- Integration Studies & TEAM
- Wind/Radar



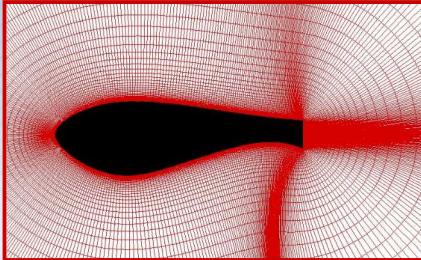


SNL CRADA Tasks

- **Task 1: Design Requirements (NREL/SNL/Verdant)**
 - Role: Participate in the development of design requirements document for Verdant Power rotor.
 - Allocation: 15k
 - Team: Paquette, Veers
- **Task 2: Baseline Fatigue Testing (NREL/SNL/Verdant)**
 - Role: Provide testing and analysis assistance.
 - Allocation: 10k
 - Team: Paquette, Johnson
- **Task 3: Blade/Rotor Performance Modeling (NREL/Verdant)**
- **Task 4: Hydrofoil Survey and Selection (NREL/SNL)**
 - Role: Provide consultation for hydrofoil selection and produce hydrofoil performance data.
 - Allocation: 20k
 - Team: Paquette, Barone, van Dam
- **Task 5: Load Estimation (NREL/Verdant)**
- **Task 6: FEA Structural Design (NREL/SNL/Verdant)**
 - Role: Develop laminate specification to meet strength and stiffness requirements.
 - Allocation: 80k
 - Team: Paquette, Resor
- **Task 7: Develop Candidate Designs (NREL/SNL/Verdant)**
 - Role: Contribute to development plan for one or two design concepts.
 - Allocation: 25k
 - Team: Paquette, Veers, Barone, Resor

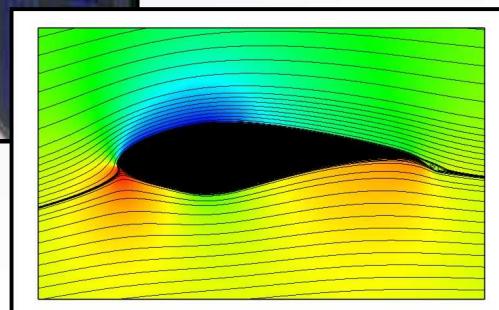
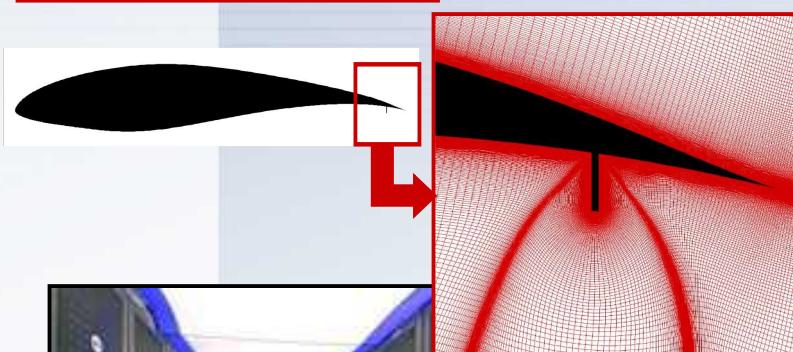


Computational Airfoil Analysis



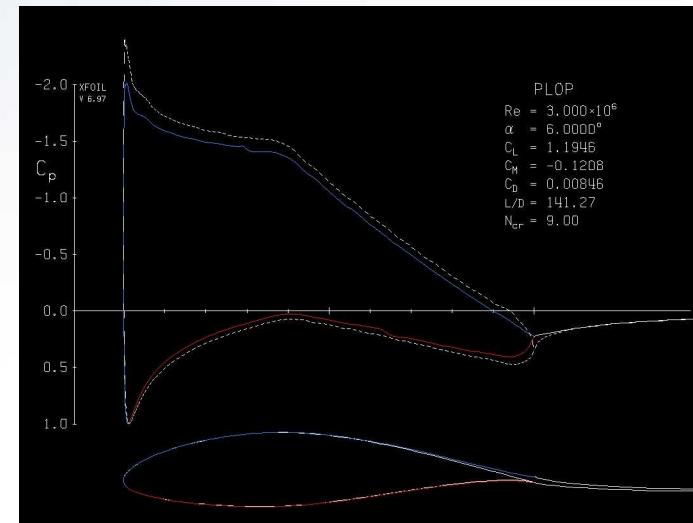
Automated Airfoil Analysis Tools

- Automatic mesh generator with geometry modifications
- Automated batch script generator for parametric studies
- NASA ARC2D code generates CFD solutions



XFOIL Panel Code

- Quick turnaround airfoil analysis
- Simple shape changes
- Shape design mode



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Flatback Airfoils

Possible Use in Kinetic Hydropower

■ Advantages

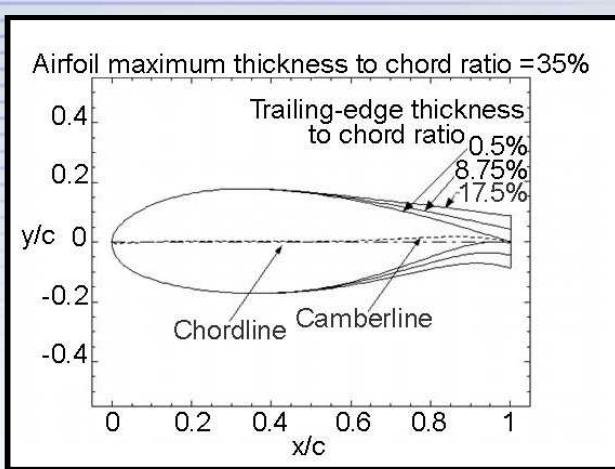
- Structural benefit of larger sectional area for given chord and thickness.
- Hydrodynamic benefit of decreased sensitivity to blade soiling.
- Possible suction surface cavitation benefits

■ Disadvantages

- Increased drag
- Possible risk of cavitation in turbulent wake
- Noise?



Sandia BSDS Blade



Flatback Creation



Wind Tunnel Flatback Model

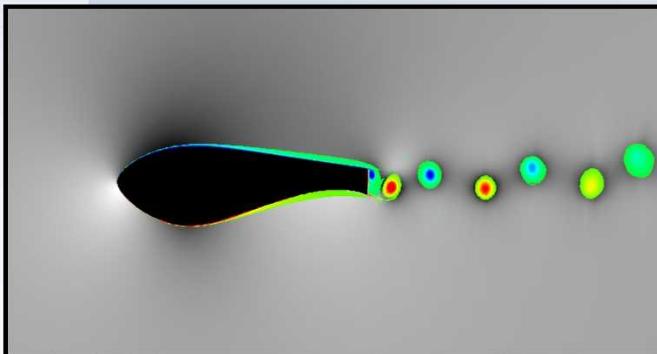


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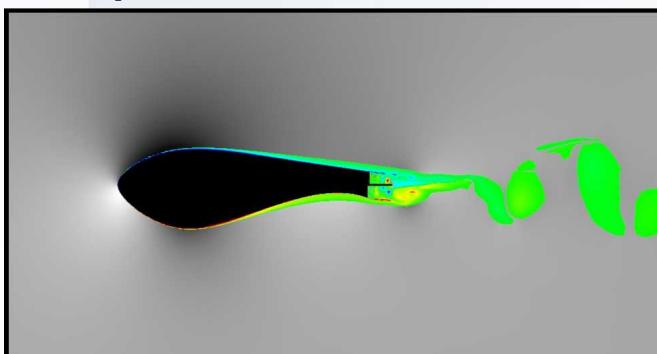
Flatback Airfoil CFD Modeling

Unsteady 2D CFD Simulation of Flatback Airfoil Wake

Flatback Airfoil

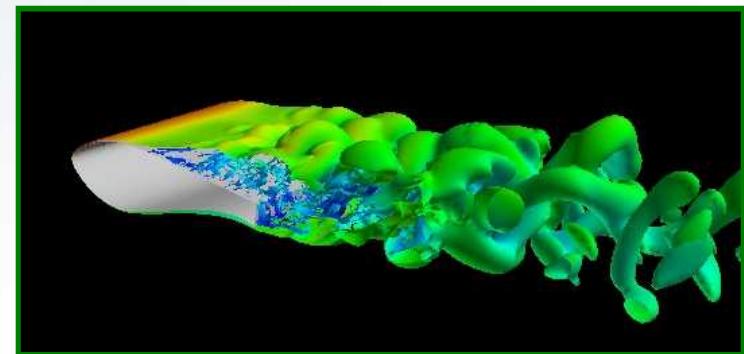


Flatback Airfoil with Splitter Plate Attachment



Unsteady CFD Simulation of 3D Flatback Airfoil Wake

- More accurate drag prediction than 2D computation.
- Provides prediction of unsteady forces due to turbulent wake.
- Provides a means to assess cavitation risks.



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Rotor CFD

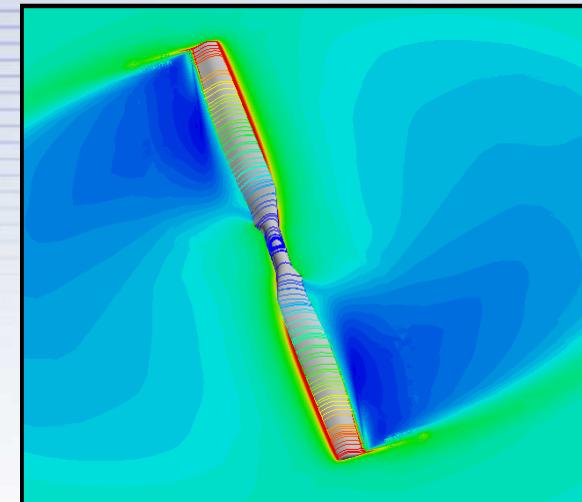
Full Rotor CFD Capability (with Case Van Dam, UC Davis)

- OVERFLOW 2 Code developed at NASA Langley
- Uses sliding overset meshes to compute the flow about rotating geometries
- Validated against existing wind turbine aerodynamic data
- Computationally intensive

Application to Water Turbines

- No code modifications required
- Can be used to:
 - Verify hydrodynamic performance of a design
 - Compare hydrodynamic performance of several designs
 - Explore tower-rotor interactions

Simulated Flow about the NREL Phase VI Rotor



Sandia's 53 TeraFlop Thunderbird Computing Cluster

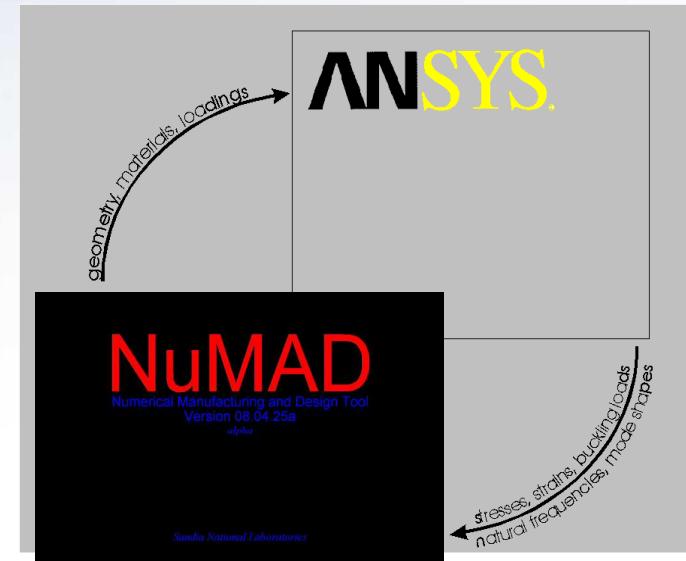


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NuMAD

Blade Structural Design Tool

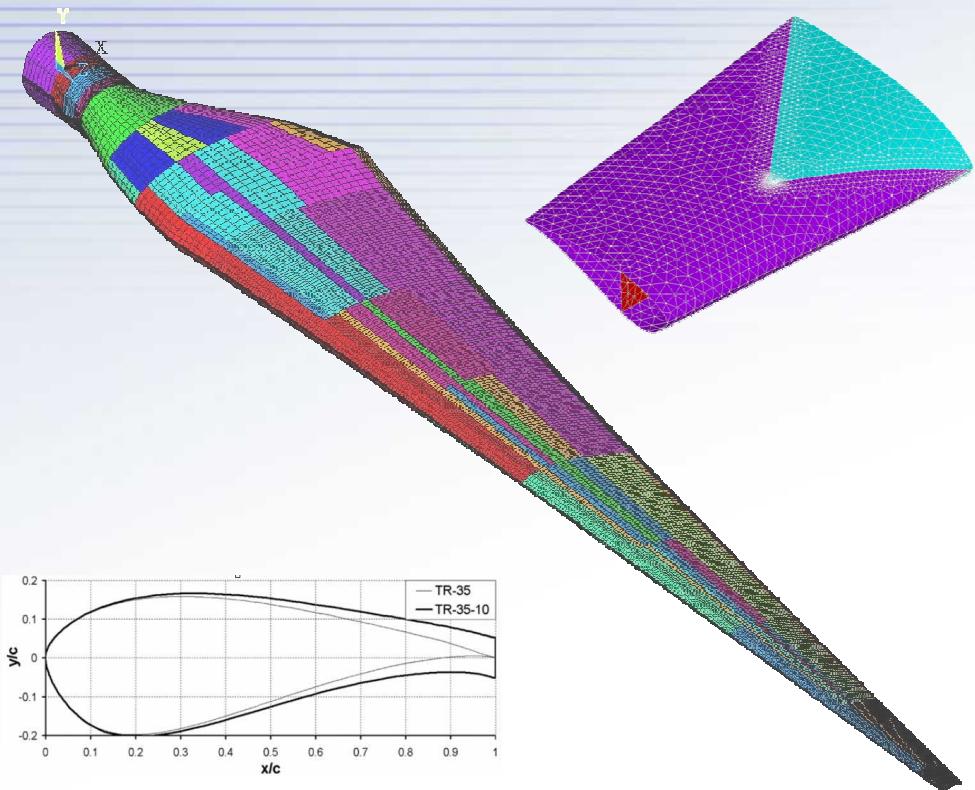
- **NuMAD Objective**
 - Promote utilization of FEA in addition to spreadsheet-based beam models
 - Significantly decrease model generation time for 3-D, FE models of wind turbine blades
- **Approach**
 - GUI pre-processor for ANSYS®
 - Tailored to analyze wind blades
 - Quickly generate 3-D structural models
 - **Flexibility/Expandability**
 - materials database
 - airfoils database
 - **Standard MS Windows® application**
 - Analysis used to find weak spots in blades
 - Development guided by industry input
 - **Beam Property Extraction (BPE) capability**



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Recent NuMAD Upgrades

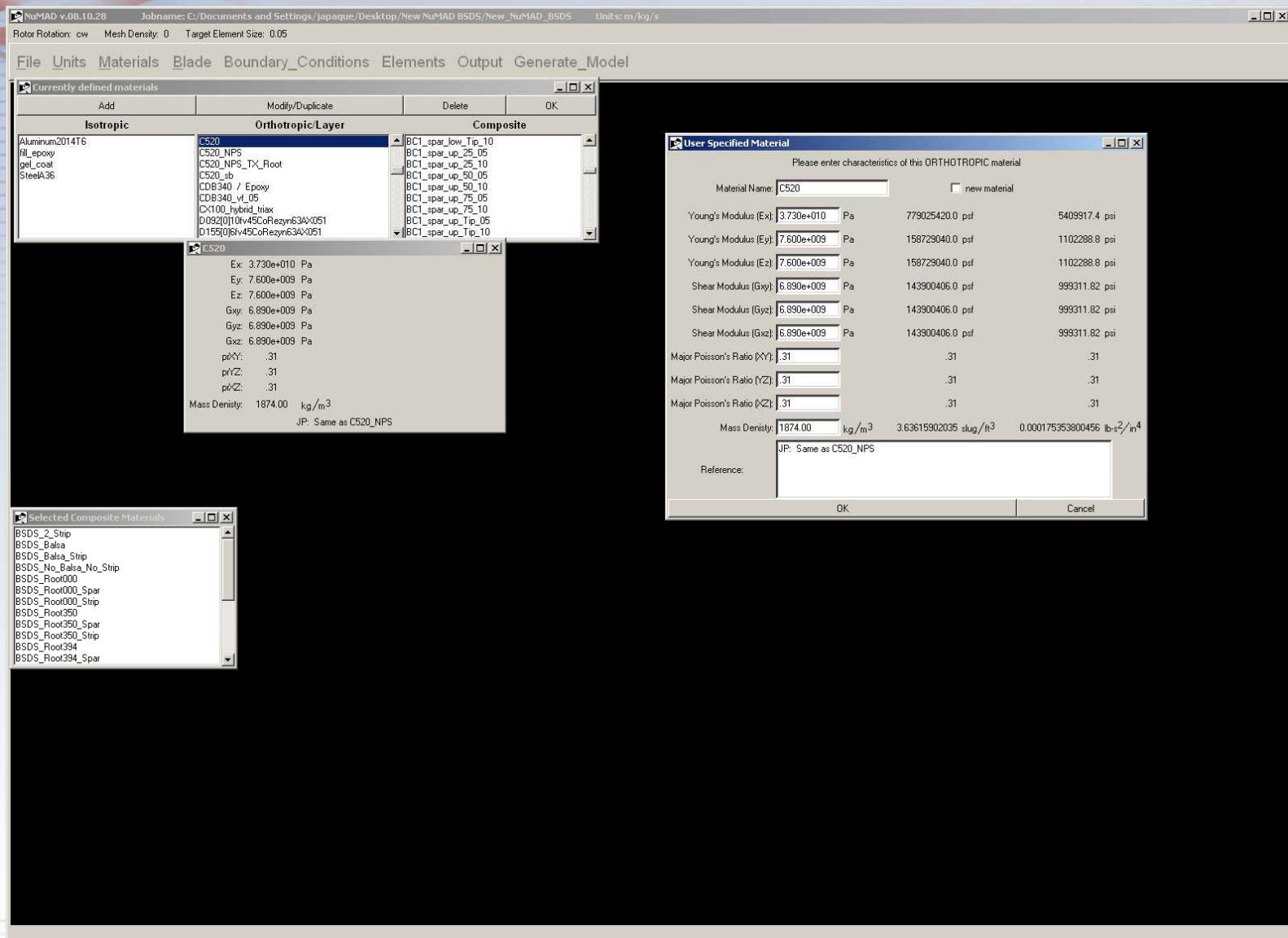
- Redesigned GUI
- Transitional meshing
- Multiple element options
 - Layered shells
 - Layered bricks
- Precise skin material definition
- Inboard/outboard skin material tapering
- Triangular skin material areas
- Flatback airfoil capability
- Airfoil definition-independent



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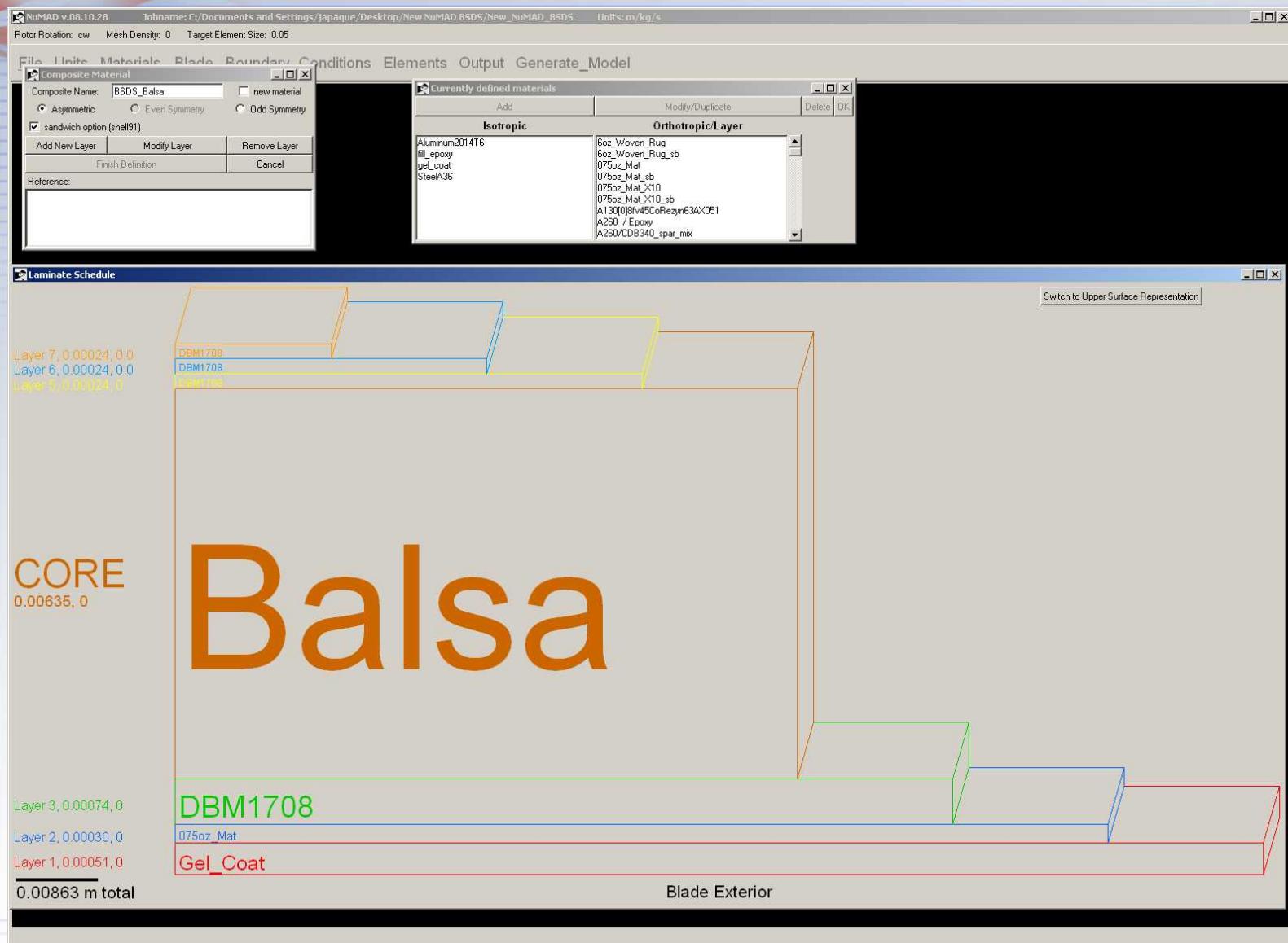
NuMAD Model Definition Process

Define Materials



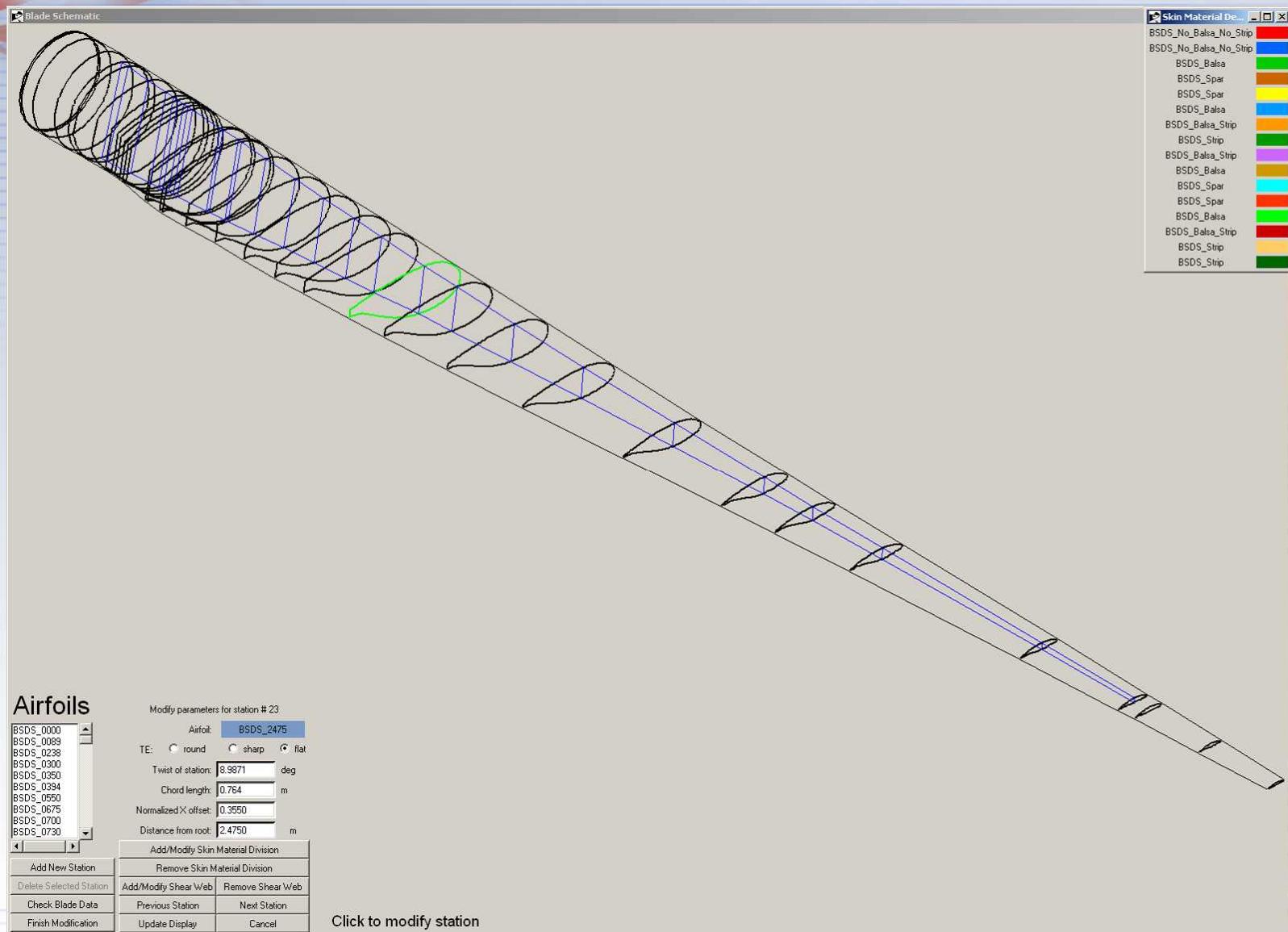
NuMAD Model Definition Process

Define Laminates



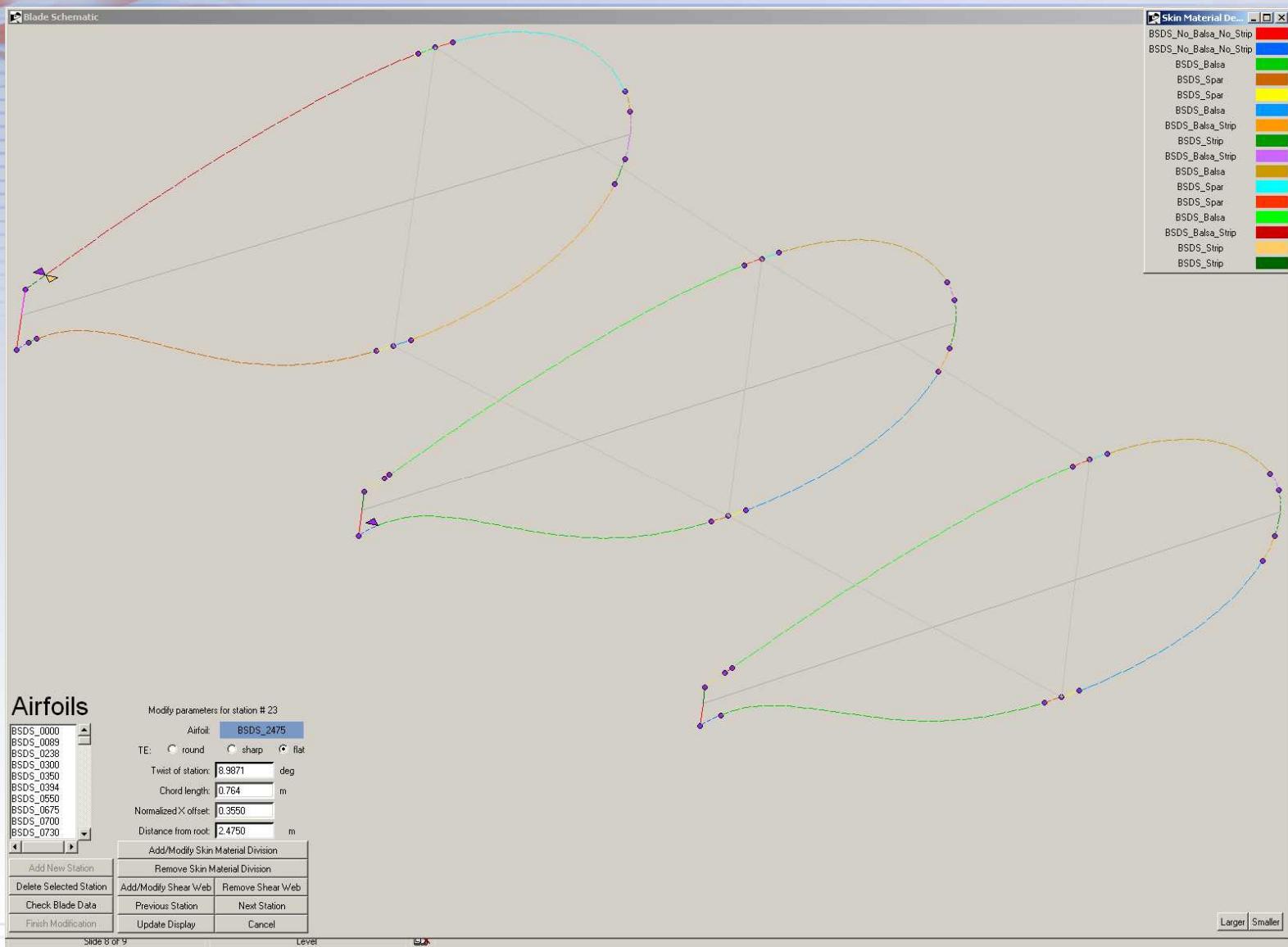
NuMAD Model Definition Process

Define Geometry

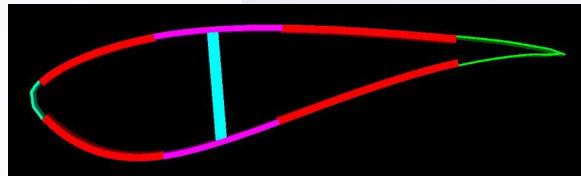
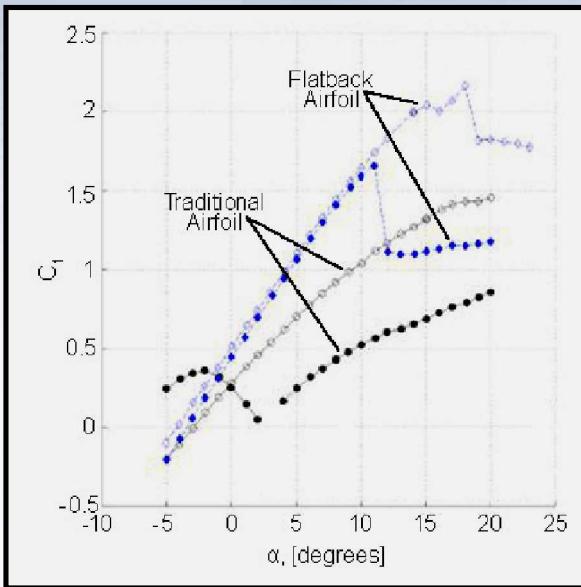


NuMAD Model Definition Process

Define Laminate Sections



Potential Challenges



- **Hydrofoil Selection and CFD Modeling**
 - Tower-rotor interactions
 - Soiling effects
 - Modeling of cavitation and effect on structure over lifetime
- **Structural Modeling**
 - NuMAD and other codes were developed to analyze thin shell structures (i.e. wind turbine blades)
 - Kinetic hydropower blades will likely be thick structures
 - Severe event modeling impact from floating debris
- **Manufacturing (AWPP)**
 - Coatings (material protection, soiling reduction)
 - Molds
 - Materials