

# Reliability Program Goals and Status; Purpose of the Workshop

**2007 Wind Turbine Reliability Workshop**

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# Reliability Program Guiding Principles

***The mission is to:***

- ***Lead the nation's efforts to improve wind energy technology***
- ***Work through public/private partnerships that enhance domestic economic benefit from wind power development, and***
- ***Coordinate with stakeholders on activities that address barriers to wind energy use.***

# Reliability is Important

## Recognized Need for Improved Reliability

- Industry and others have acknowledged the importance of reliability in the continued growth and expansion of markets for wind turbine technology
- Critical for hostile environments and the impacts are broad, ranging from economics to advancement of designs.
- Increased efforts in reliability research and resultant R&D improvements will lead back to wind turbine design, operations, and maintenance



*The value comes in having the opportunity to do something to prevent the failure from occurring... Thus prediction becomes part of the process of “designing the future”*

# Introduction of Staff and Other Resources/Partners

- **Staff/Contract Resources Obtained in 2006**
  - Jennifer Stinebaugh
  - Dan Briand
  - ARES corporation
  - Global Energy Concepts
- **Other Sandia Personnel**
  - Wind Energy Technology, Dept. 6333
  - Energy and Infrastructures Futures Center
- **DOE/National Renewable Energy Laboratory**



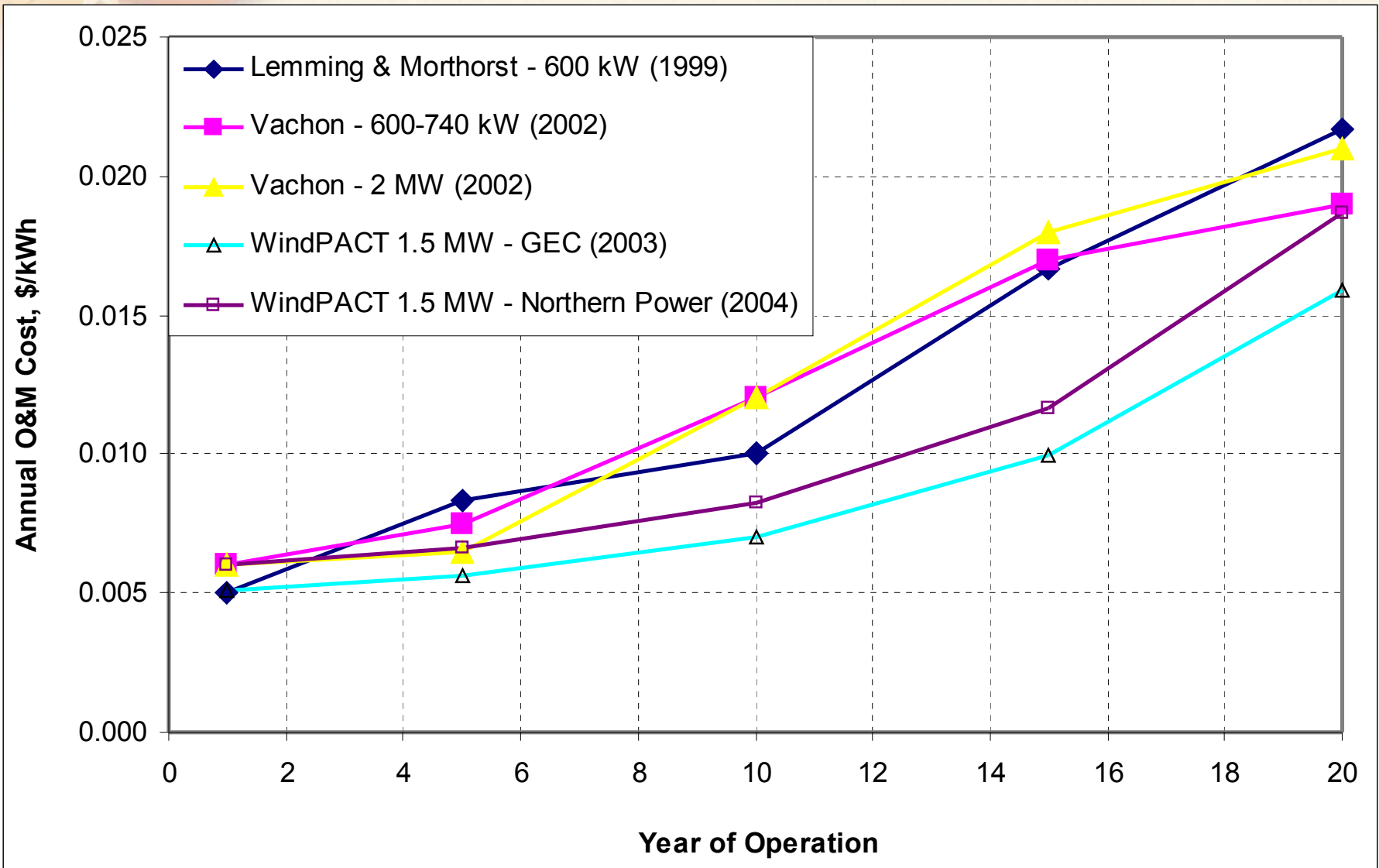
# Objectives

- **Establish industry benchmarks for reliability performance**
- **Identify failure trends**
- **Identify industry reliability improvements over time**
- **Provide high quality information to support operational and maintenance practices**
- **Improve system performance of wind assets through better asset management practices**

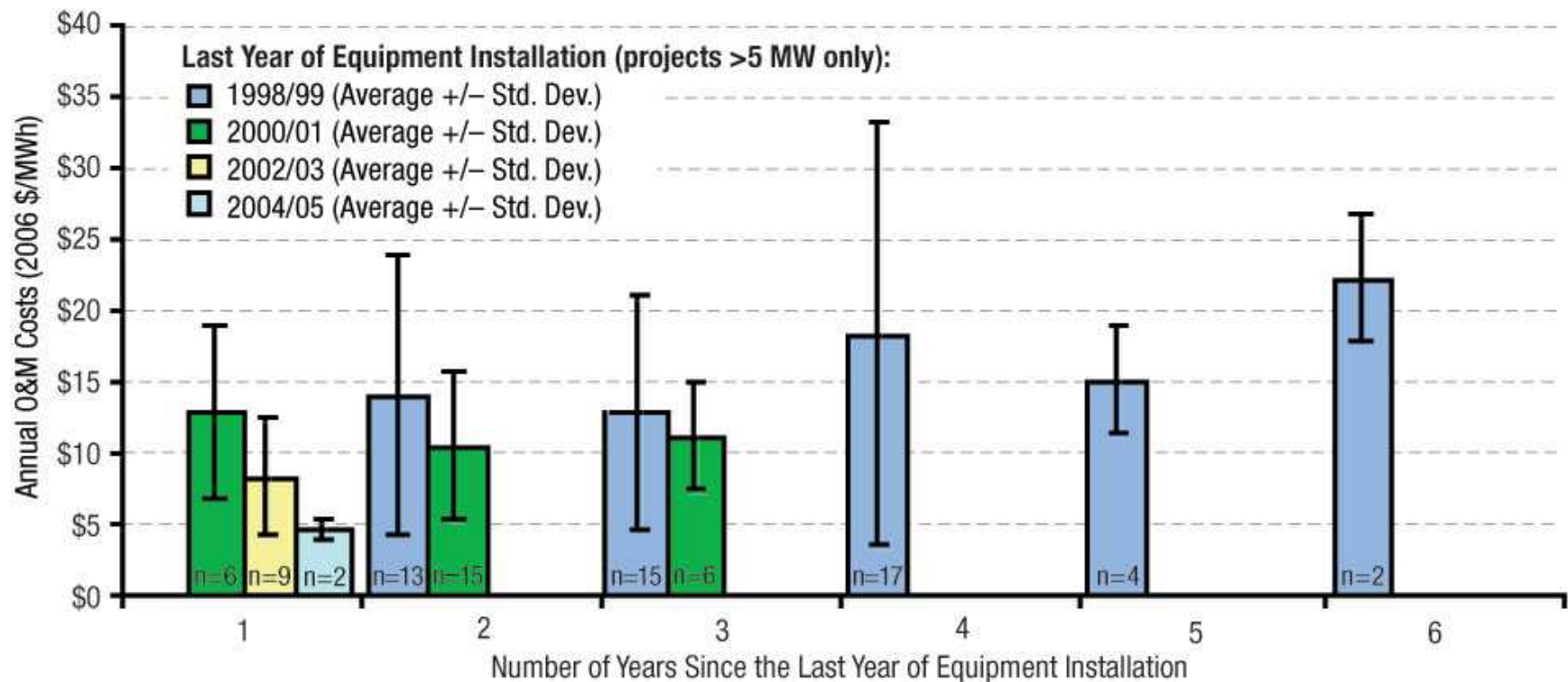
# Wind Turbine Reliability Analysis Status

- Current effort started in FY 2006
- Hosted the 2006 Wind Turbine Reliability Workshop
- Published *Wind Turbine Reliability: Understanding and Minimizing Wind Turbine Operation and maintenance costs Sand2006-1100*
- Participated in interviews, site visits, meetings, etc.— of special note:
  - AWEA O&M Working Group
  - UWIG O&M working Group
- Data Plan
- Sought Data Partners
- Database Design
- Initial Modeling results
- Publish Report on Wind Systems Reliability Analysis

# Relative Cost of O&M?



# Annual Average O&M costs, by Project Age and last Year of Equipment Installation



Source: Berkeley Lab database; averages shown only for groups of two or more projects.

Note: Sample is extremely limited; figure only includes projects over 5 MW in size and built from 1998-2005



# United States Wind Power Rankings: The Top 20 States

**Table 2. United States Wind Power Rankings: The Top 20 States**

| Cumulative Capacity<br>(end of 2006, MW) |               | Incremental Capacity<br>(2006, MW) |              | Approximate Percentage<br>of Retail Sales* |              |
|--|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| Texas                                    | 2,739         | Texas                              | 774          | New Mexico                                 | 7.3%         |
| California                               | 2,376         | Washington                         | 428          | Iowa                                       | 6.0%         |
| Iowa                                     | 931           | California                         | 212          | North Dakota                               | 5.1%         |
| Minnesota                                | 895           | New York                           | 185          | Wyoming                                    | 5.1%         |
| Washington                               | 818           | Minnesota                          | 150          | Minnesota                                  | 3.8%         |
| Oklahoma                                 | 535           | Oregon                             | 101          | Oklahoma                                   | 3.5%         |
| New Mexico                               | 496           | Kansas                             | 101          | Montana                                    | 3.3%         |
| Oregon                                   | 438           | Iowa                               | 99           | Kansas                                     | 3.1%         |
| New York                                 | 370           | New Mexico                         | 90           | Oregon                                     | 2.4%         |
| Kansas                                   | 364           | North Dakota                       | 80           | Texas                                      | 2.3%         |
| Colorado                                 | 291           | Oklahoma                           | 60           | Washington                                 | 2.3%         |
| Wyoming                                  | 288           | Colorado                           | 60           | California                                 | 2.1%         |
| Pennsylvania                             | 179           | Pennsylvania                       | 50           | Colorado                                   | 1.7%         |
| North Dakota                             | 178           | Hawaii                             | 41           | South Dakota                               | 1.5%         |
| Montana                                  | 146           | Montana                            | 9            | Nebraska                                   | 1.0%         |
| Illinois                                 | 107           | Maine                              | 9            | Hawaii                                     | 1.0%         |
| Idaho                                    | 75            | Massachusetts                      | 2            | Idaho                                      | 0.7%         |
| Nebraska                                 | 73            | New Hampshire                      | 1            | New York                                   | 0.6%         |
| West Virginia                            | 66            | Rhode Island                       | 0.7          | West Virginia                              | 0.6%         |
| Wisconsin                                | 53            | Ohio                               | 0.2          | Pennsylvania                               | 0.3%         |
| Rest of U.S.                             | 156           | Rest of U.S.                       | 0.3          | Rest of U.S.                               | 0.02%        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                             | <b>11,575</b> | <b>TOTAL</b>                       | <b>2,454</b> | <b>TOTAL</b>                               | <b>0.85%</b> |

\*Assumes that wind installed in a state serves that state's electrical load; ignores transmission losses.

Source: AWEA/GEC database and Berkeley Lab estimates.

**New Mexico leads  
the Country in  
the approximate  
percentage of  
retail sales**

**About 1/3 of the  
way to 20% wind  
penetration!**

# Reliability definitions

## Reliability

$$R(t) = e^{(-t/MTBF)}$$

Where reliability is a function of the failure rate (the reciprocal of the mean time between failures (MTBF))

## MTBF

$$MTBF = \text{Operational Time} / \# \text{ of failures}$$

A principle system performance measure is system MTBF. The MTBF can be calculated as the total operational hours accumulated for a given component divided by the number of component failures

## MTTR

$$MTTR = \text{Total repair time} / \# \text{ of failures}$$

The mean time to repair metric is the average time for a repair or replacement to be made divided by the number of failures for a given component.

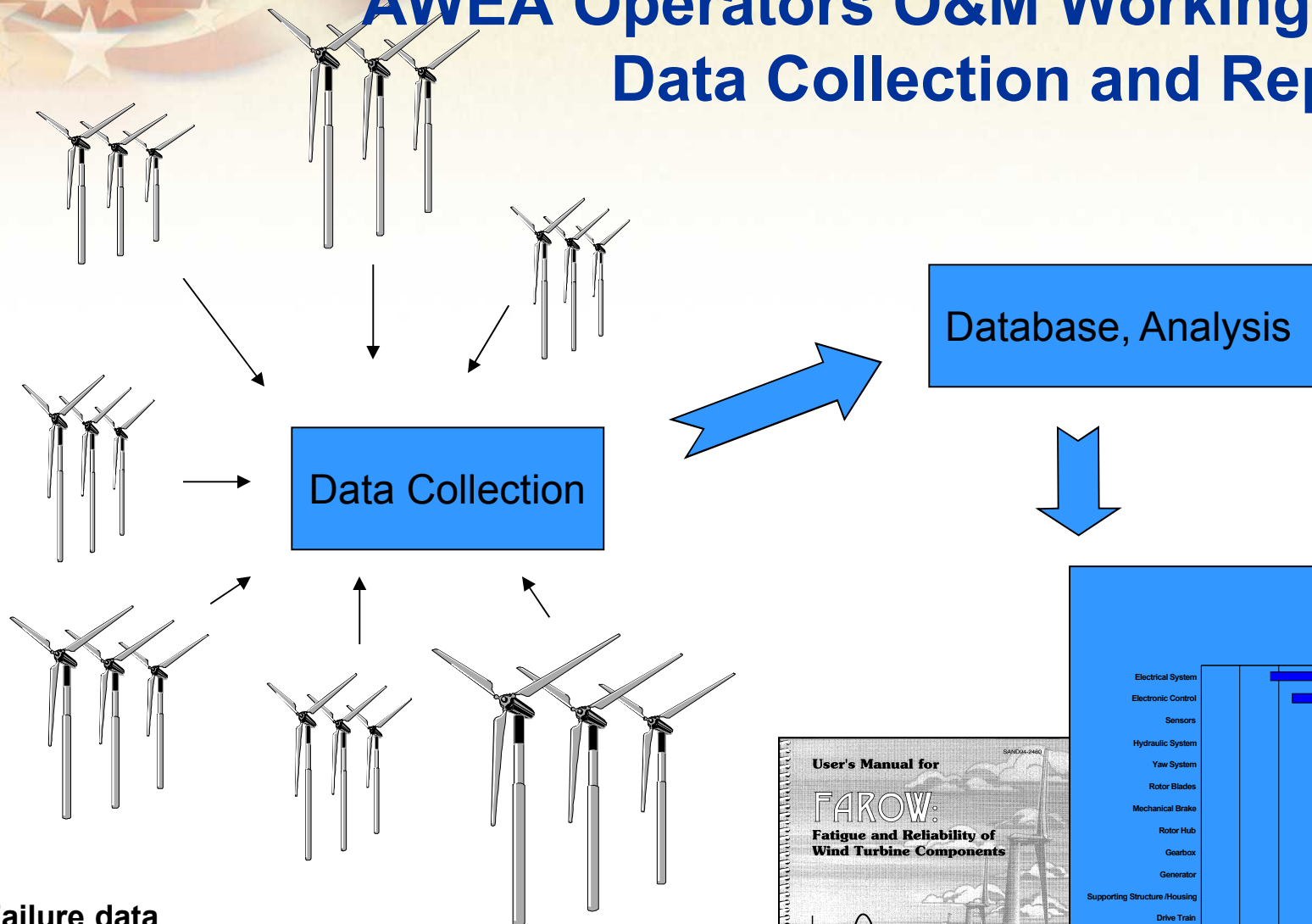
## Availability

$$\text{Availability (A)} = MTBF / (MTBF + MTTR)$$

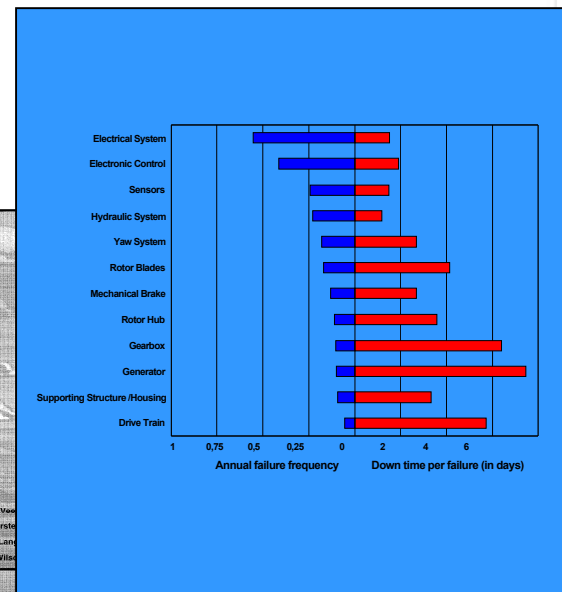
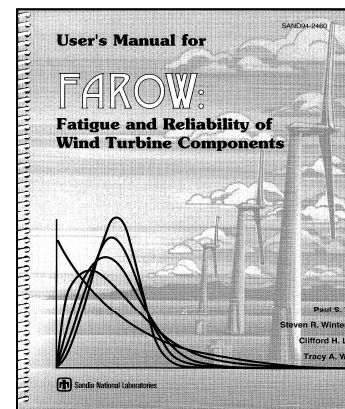
However, it is Availability that is the reliability metric that is most significant in the operations of wind plants. Availability is often expressed as a percentage and it is the amount of time that a system or component is available for use divided by that total amount of time in the period of operation.

Availability is most closely related to energy production and revenues so it is of paramount importance in the operation of a wind farm.

# AWEA Operators O&M Working Group Data Collection and Reporting



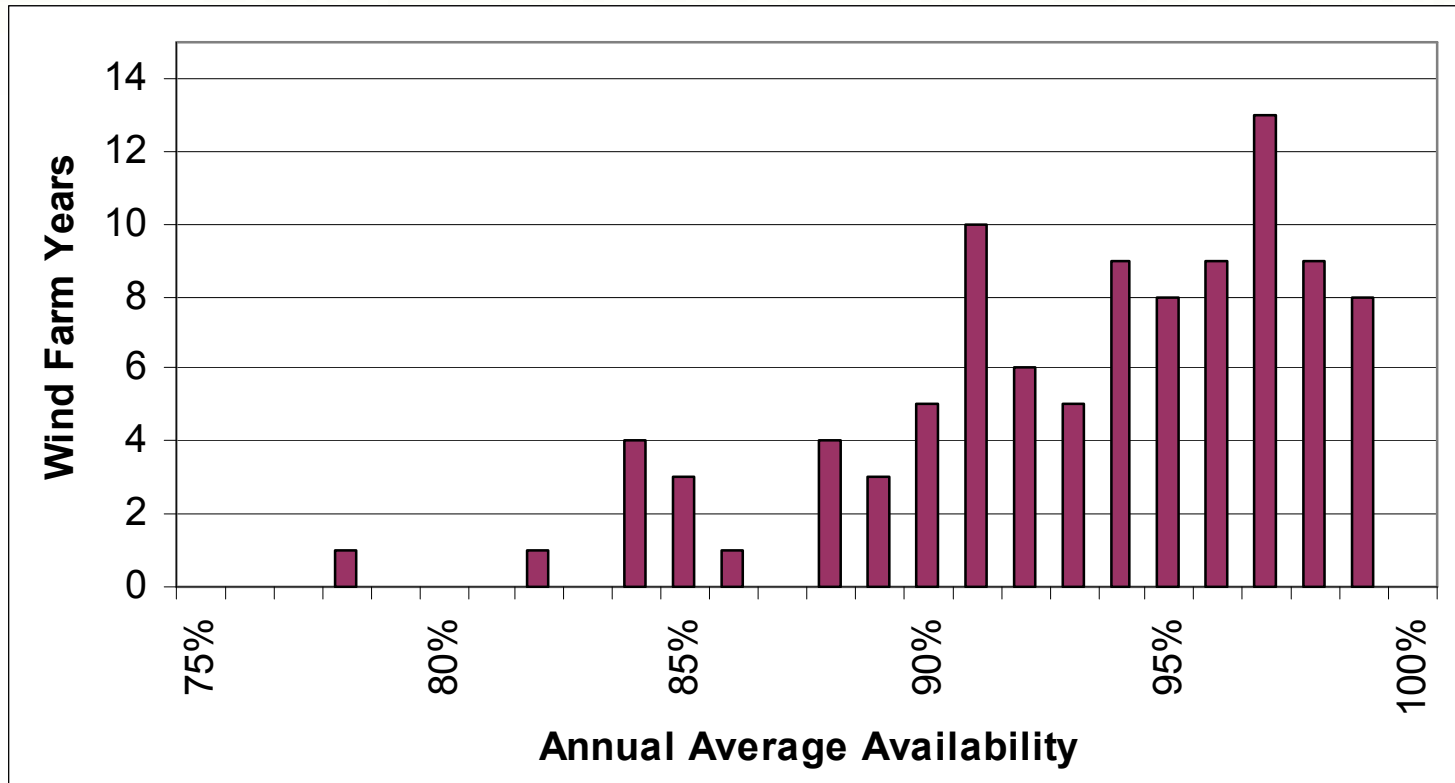
**Failure data**  
**Repair / Replacement data**  
**Performance data**  
**Power/loads**  
**Condition monitoring**



# Failure Rates

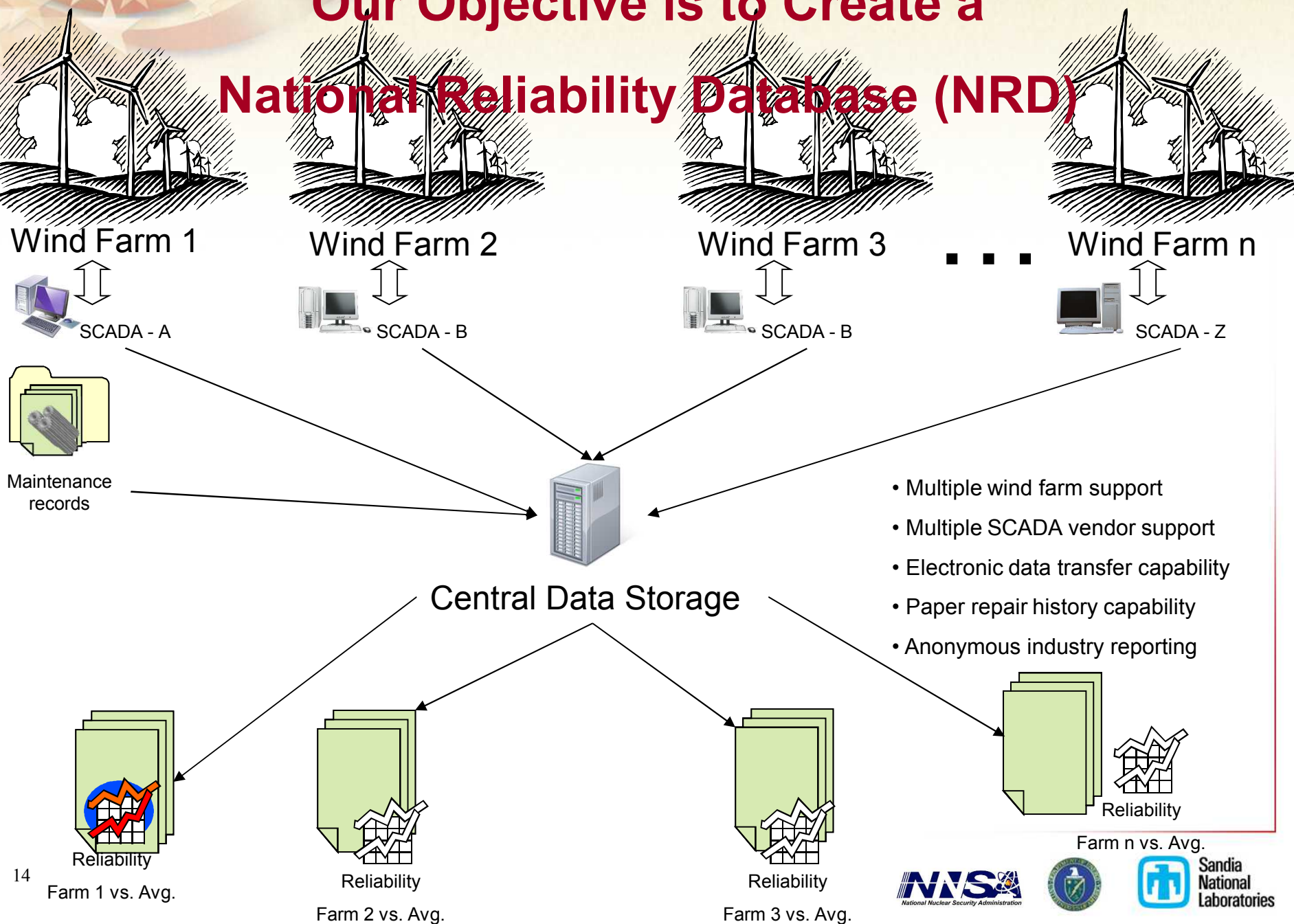
- **IEEE Goldbook**
  - **Component**
  - **Unit-Years**
  - **Failures**
  - **Failure rate (failures/year)**
  - **MTBF**
  - **MTTR**
- **Barringer**
- **Global Energy Concepts**
- **Industry Discussions**

# Survey Results: Availability



Source: GEC

# Our Objective is to Create a National Reliability Database (NRD)





# Looking Ahead for System Reliability Analysis, Performance, and Validation

- **Gearbox Reliability Collaborative**
- **Bearing Rating and Design Standards**
- **Blade Reliability Collaborative**
- **Operations and Safety Research**
- **Reliability database and System Analysis**
- **Generator Reliability Collaborative**
- **Reliability Centered Wind Plant Health Monitoring**