

# Results for a Code-to-Code Comparison of alaska/Wind, BLADED, FAST, and FLEX5



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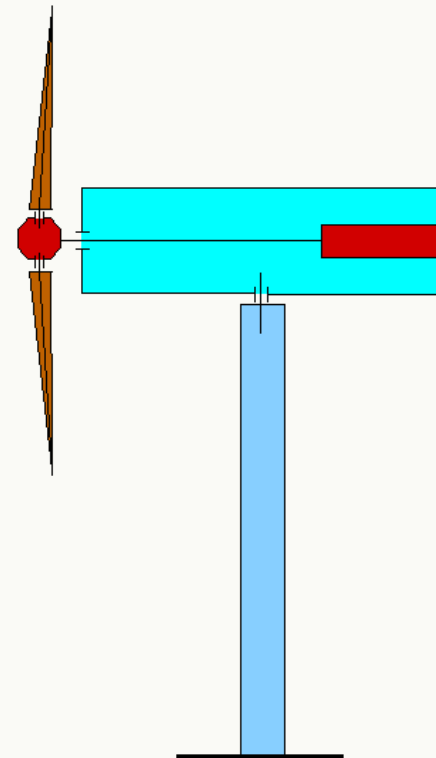
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The Institute of Mechatronics developed the multibody simulation software *alaska*. For the simulation of the dynamic behaviour of complete wind turbines, the add-on module *alaska/Wind* is available. *alaska/Wind* contains the full functionality to compute aerodynamic and structural loads on wind turbines. The most of wind turbine computations for design and certification will currently be done with sectoral software tools like GH *BLADED*, *FAST*, and *FLEX5*. These tools have been validated over the years with the help of comparative calculations and measurement results. They are recognized by certification authorities and set the industry standard.

This report is an extension of our validation report [1]. In this document, you will find a short description of every defined load case and all the recorded results for every tested code. Please refer to our validation report for a more detailed description of the test load cases and a evaluation of results.

We modeled an approximation of the Nordex N90 turbine using alaska/Wind, BLADED, FAST, and FLEX5. The Nordex N90 is a 2.5 MW, three bladed, pitch controlled variable speed upwind turbine. Because we compared the structural and aerodynamic response of the models, it was much more important to get the same properties of every model rather than an accurate model of the real turbine itself. To reduce the effect of geometric parameters on the aerodynamic response, the turbine model got no cone and tilt angle and the blades were not pre-bent. For the validation of the aerodynamic forces, a simple structural model has been used. It consists of seven rigid bodies (three blades, hub, nacelle, tower, generator), five revolute joints (pitch, yaw, main bearing) and a fixed joint between tower and foundation.

Rotor diameter	90 m
Number of blades	3
Hub height	78.5 m
Tower height	77 m
Rotor shaft tilt angle	0 °
Blade cone angle	0 °
Gearbox ratio	71.8



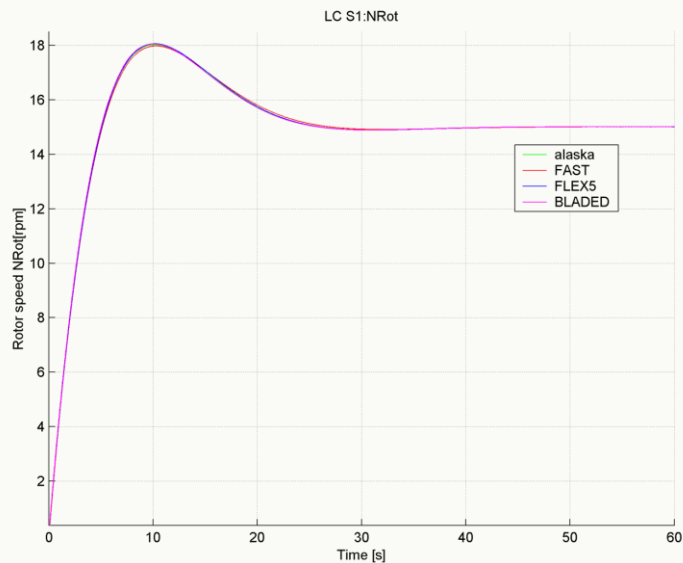
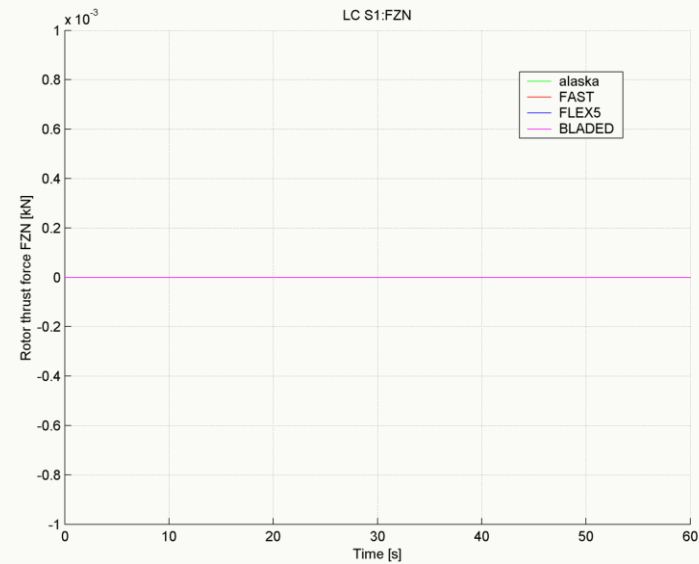
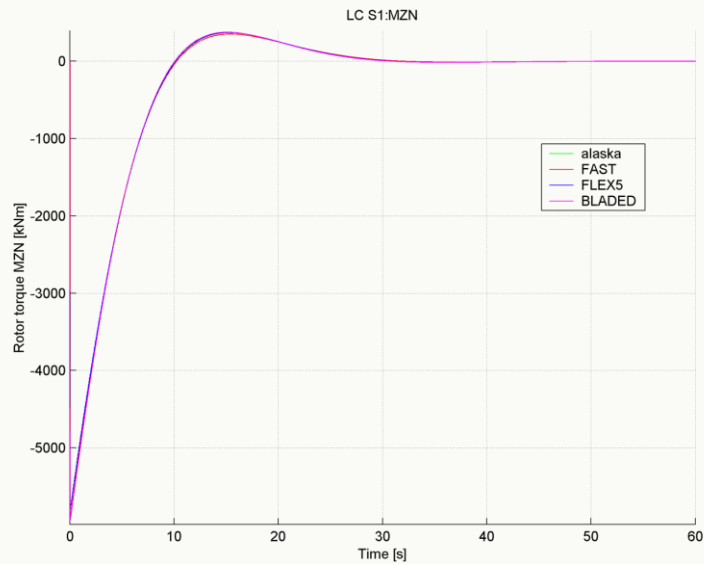
Name	Description	Unit
MZN	Rotor torque	kNm
FZN	Rotor thrust force	kN
MXB1	Blade 1 pitching moment at the blade root, in a coordinate system which does not pitch with the blade	kNm
MYB1	Blade 1 out-of-plane moment at the blade root, in a coordinate system which does not pitch with the blade	kNm
MZB1	Blade1 in-plane moment at the blade root, in a coordinate system which does not pitch with the blade	kNm
Yaw Mx	Tower-top yaw bearing yaw moment	kNm
Yaw My	Nonrotating tower-top yaw bearing pitch moment	kNm
Yaw Mz	Nonrotating tower-top yaw bearing roll moment	kNm
VNAV	Total hub-height wind speed magnitude	m/s
NRot	Rotor speed	rpm
Tip deflection flapwise	Blade 1 tip deflection flapwise	m
Tip deflection edgewise	Blade 1 tip deflection edgewise	m

## LCGroup I\_Structure Structural Load Cases

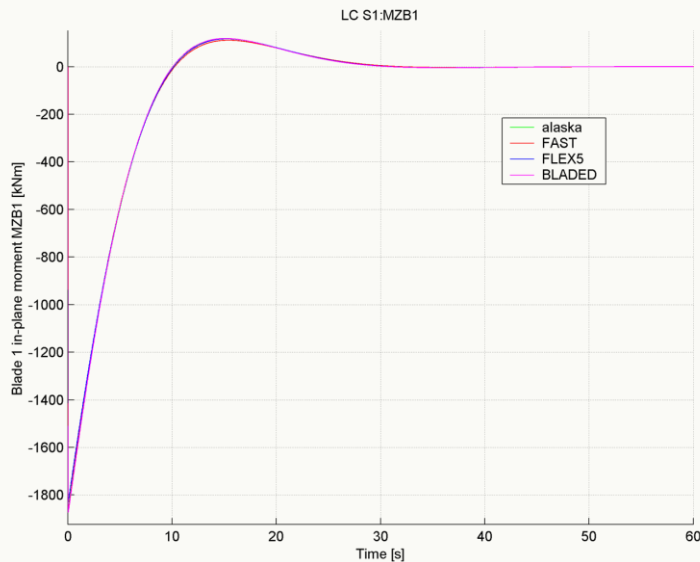
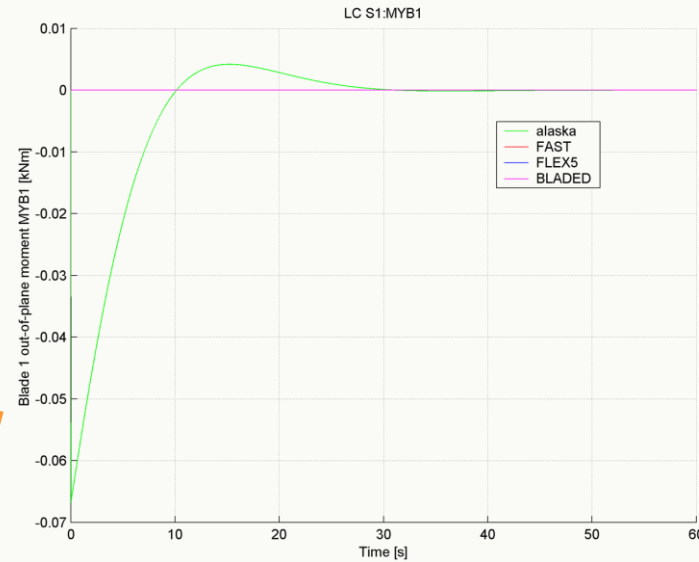
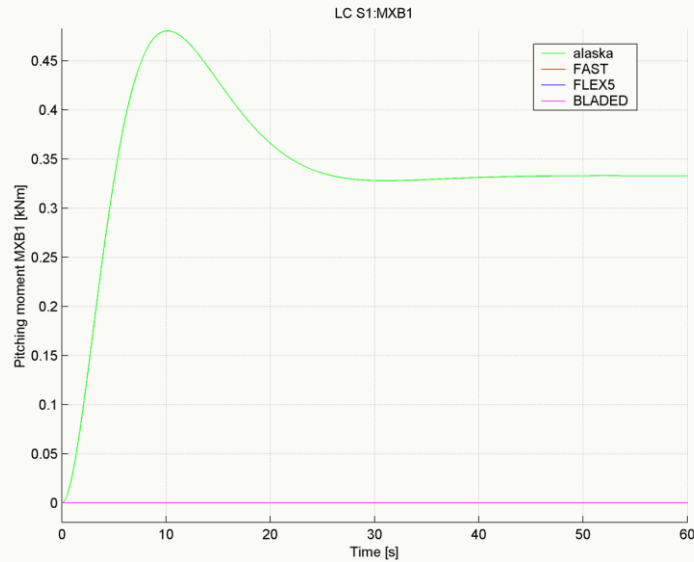
LC Id	Turbine Model											Simulation Control	
	Aerodynamic Forces	Linearized Model	Gravity	Rotor DOF	Blade DOF 2 Flap, 1 Edge	Tower DOF 2 side-to-side 2 fore-aft	Pitch	Yaw	Rotor IC	Generator / Motor	Demanded Rotor Speed	Time Step	T <sub>total</sub>
	on/off	on/off	on/off	on/off	on/off	on/off	controlled/ fixed	controlled/ fixed	[rpm]	on/off	[rpm]	[s]	[s]
S1	off	off	off	on	off	off	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	on	15	0,02	60
S2	off	off	off	off	off	off	controlled	fixed, 0°	0	off	-	0,02	60
S3	off	off	off	off	off	off	fixed, 0°	controlled	0	off	-	0,02	60
S4	off	on	off	off	on	off	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	off	-	0,02	0
S5	off	on	off	off	off	on	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	off	-	0,02	0

- **Compute aerodynamic forces off**

The load case group LCGroup I\_Structure defines load cases for the validation of the structural model. The computation of aerodynamic forces has been switched off for all models. With the load cases S1-S3, the mass and inertia parameters has been validated. Therefore, a demanded motion has been applied at each joint (rotor, pitch, yaw) by the use of a PI controller. The PI controller has been implemented as a Dynamic Link Library (DLL) in the style of the BLADED code. The codes alaska/Wind and FAST provide a BLADED-style DLL interface. For FLEX5, the PI controller model has directly been implemented in the source code of FLEX5. With the load cases S4 and S5, the elastic blade and tower model has been validated.



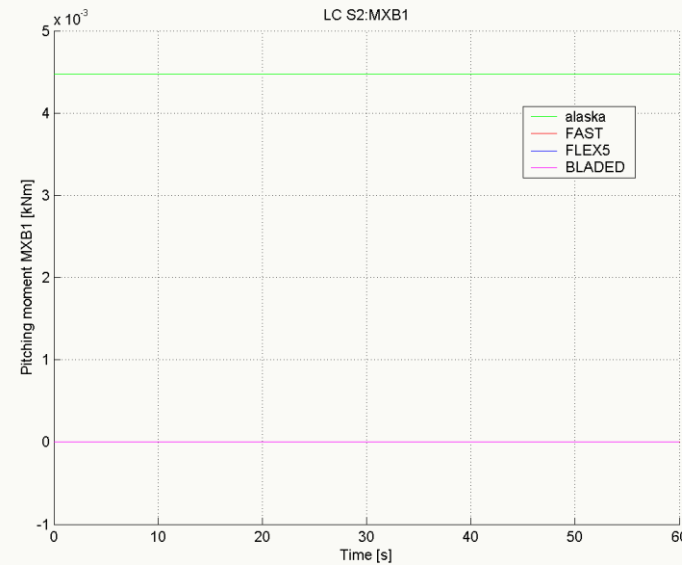
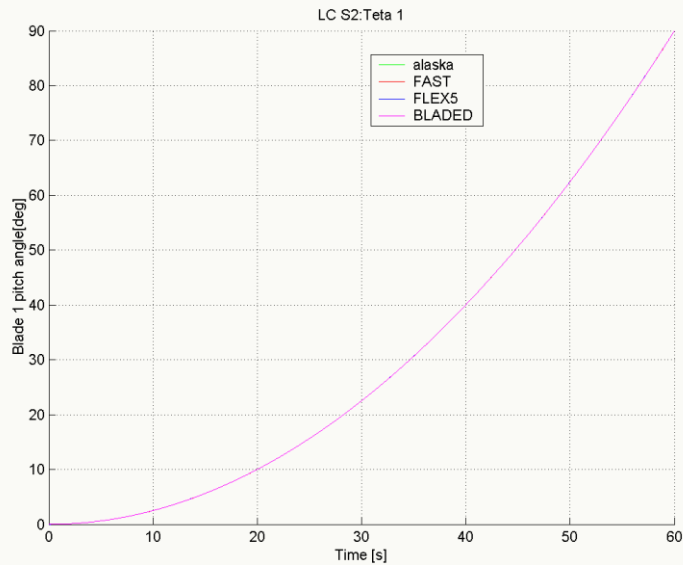
- the generator is used in a motor mode, the motor torque has been provided by PI speed controller
- the motor accelerates the rotor up to a constant rotor speed of 15 rpm
- except for the rotor rotational degree of freedom all other degrees are locked in the turbine model



- deviations in out-of-plane moment and pitching moment because of simplified structural blade models in BLADED, FAST, and FLEX5
- missing moments of deviation  $J_{23}, J_{32}$
- if a principal axis of the rotor blade does not align with the rotor axis you will get moments of deviation which cause the angular momentum

$$M = J\dot{\omega} + \tilde{\omega}J\omega$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} -J_{23} \cdot \omega_3^2 \\ J_{23} \cdot \dot{\omega}_3 \\ J_{33} \cdot \dot{\omega}_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{- pitching moment} \\ \text{- out-of-plane moment} \\ \text{- in-plane moment} \end{array}$$



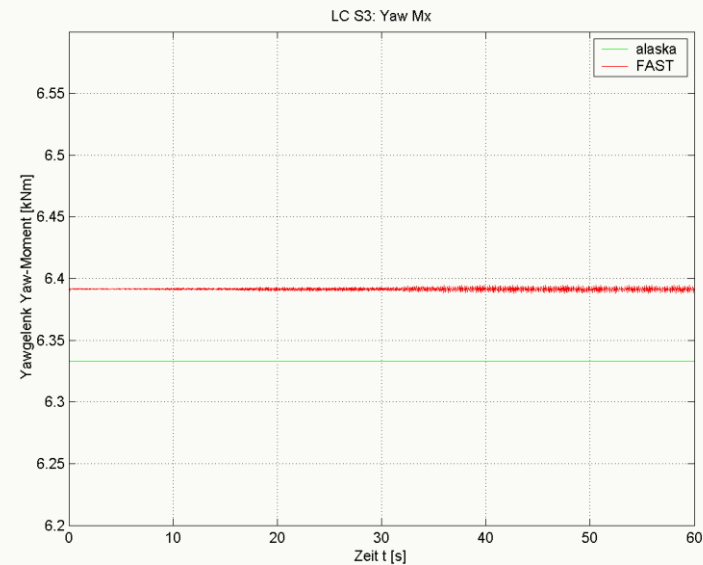
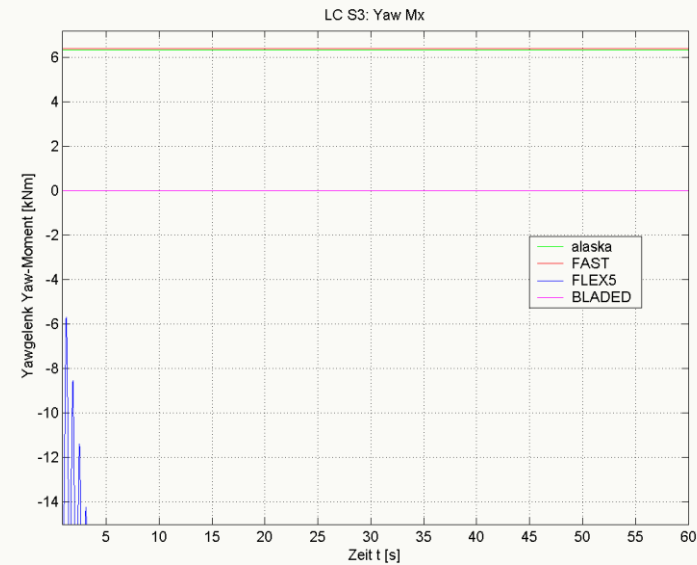
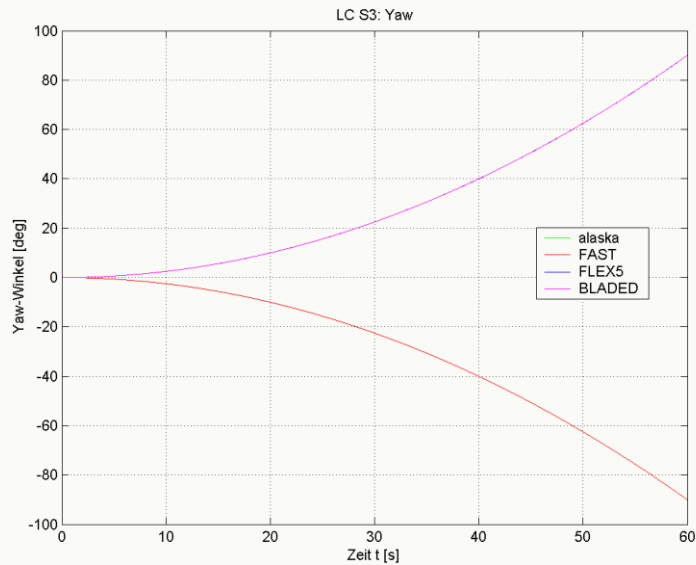
In load case LC\_S2, the model contains only a rotational degree of freedom for the pitch joint. To validate the principal moments of inertia about the blade pitching axis, a constant pitching acceleration was necessary. As you can see, the dynamic of the pitch actuator is only considered in alaska/Wind.

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{7200} \cdot t^2$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{\pi}{3600} \cdot t$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = \frac{\pi}{3600}$$



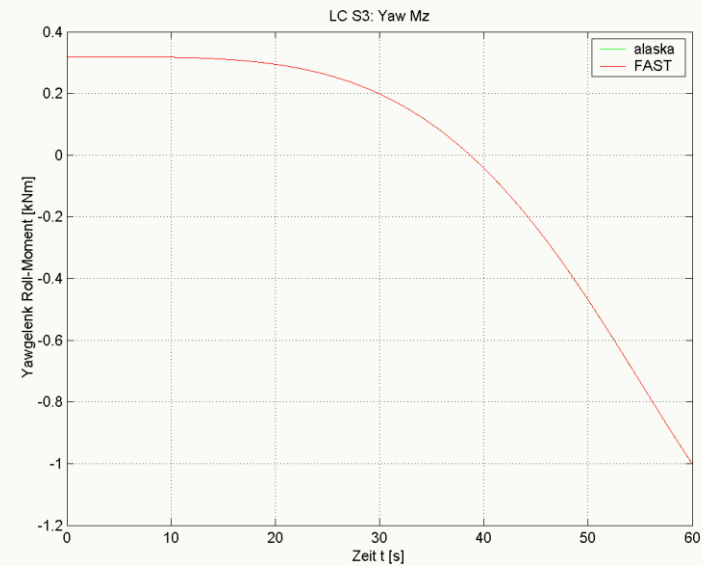
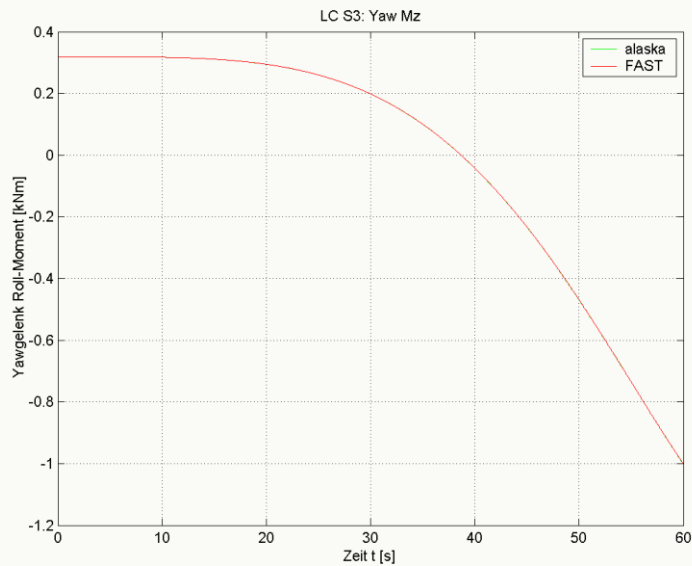
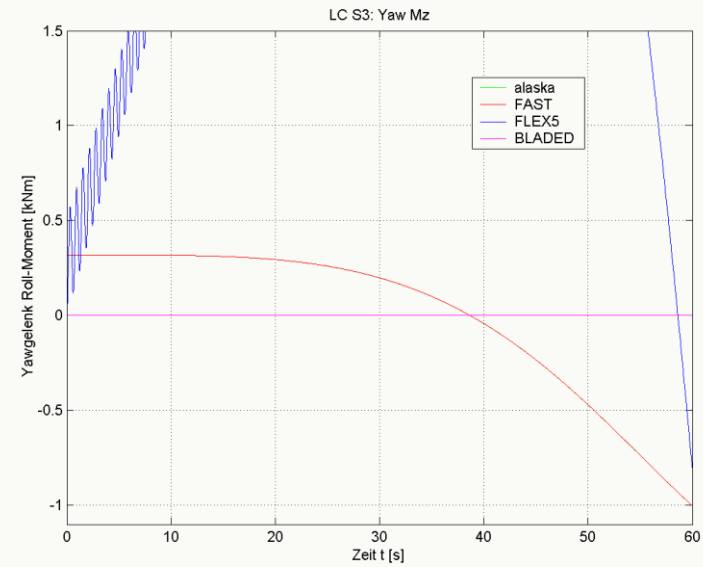
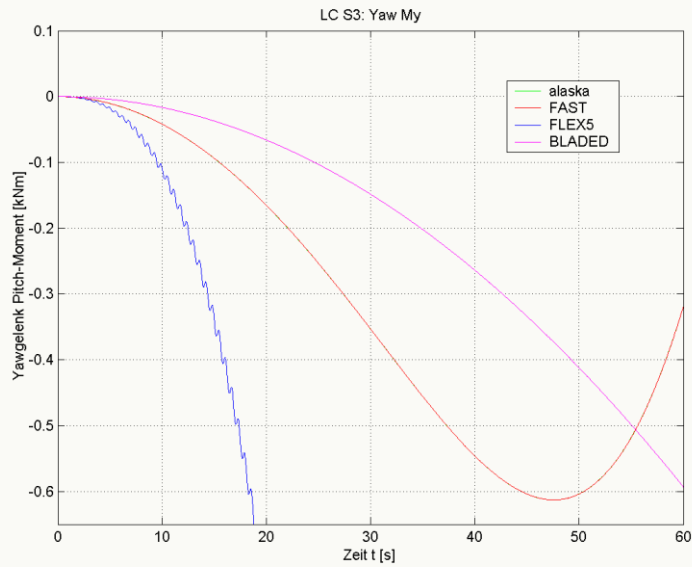


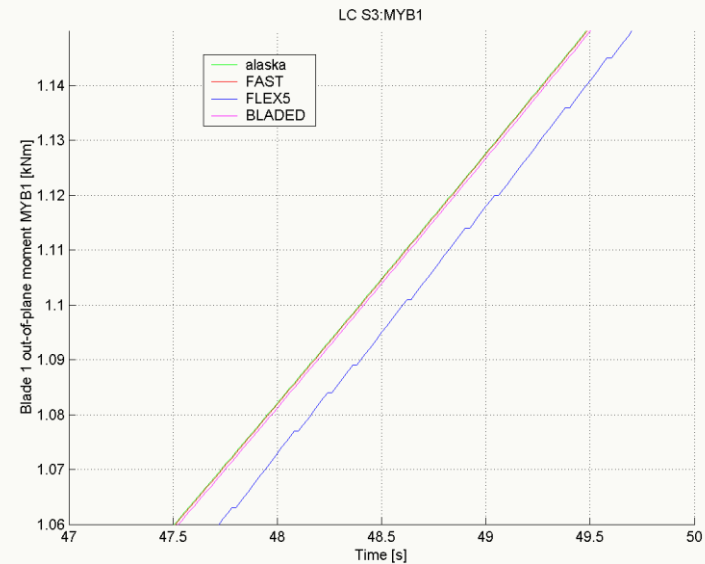
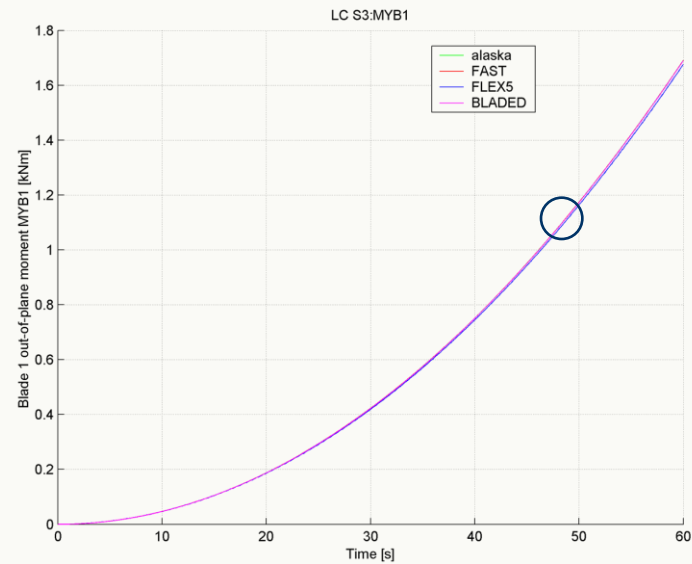
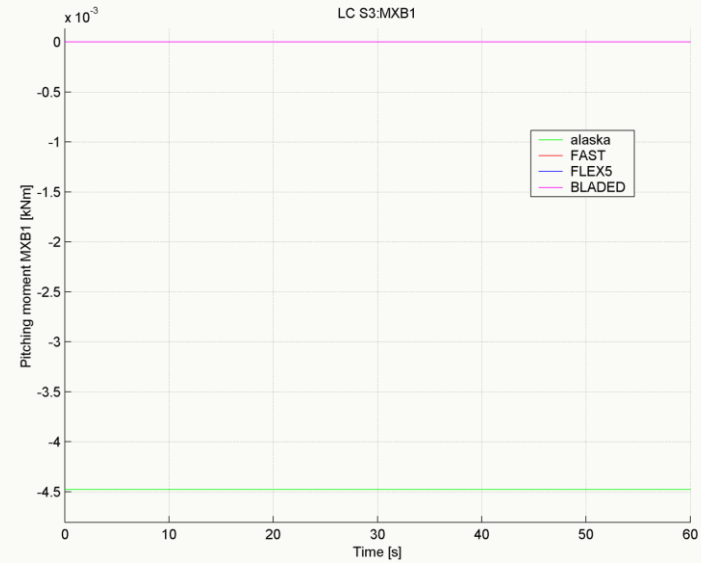
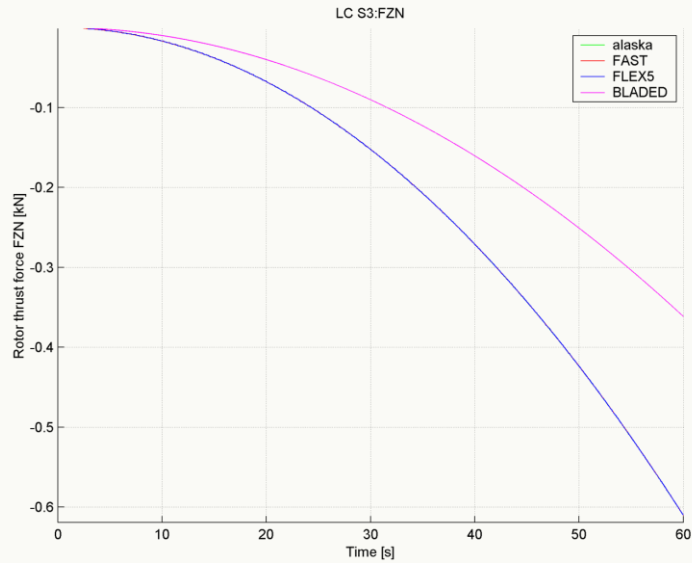
In load case LC\_S3, the model contains only a rotational degree of freedom for the yaw joint. For validation the principal moments of inertia about the yaw, pitch, and roll axis, a constant yaw acceleration was necessary.

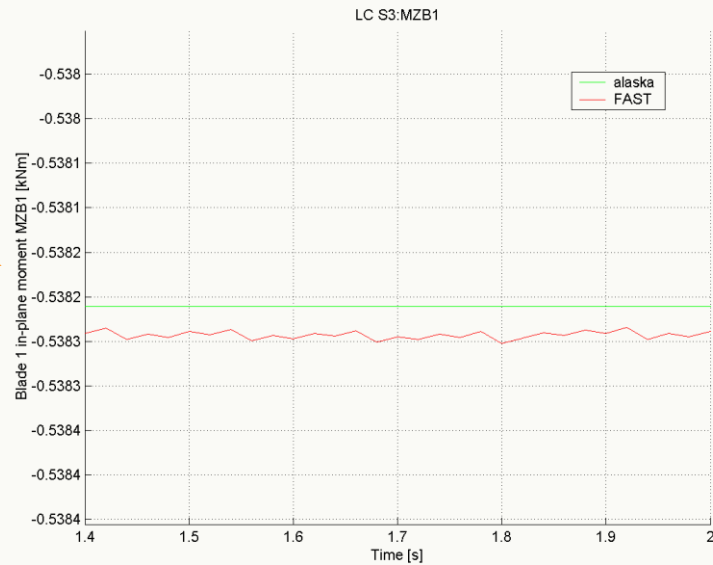
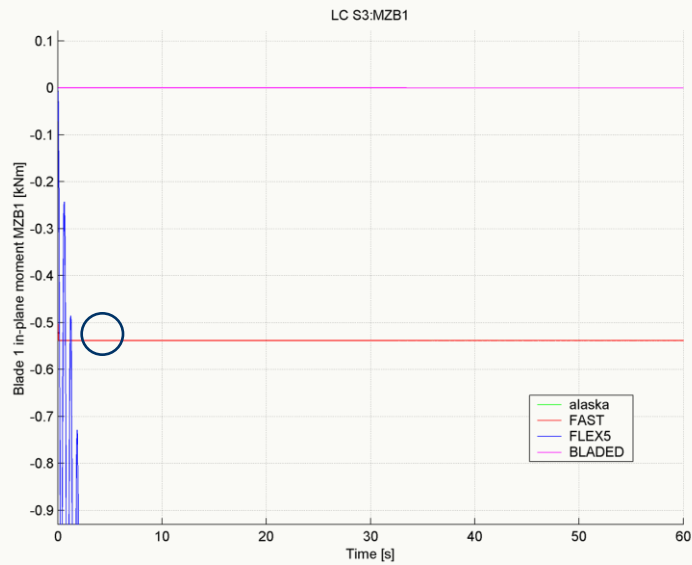
$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{7200} \cdot t^2$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{\pi}{3600} \cdot t$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = \frac{\pi}{3600}$$







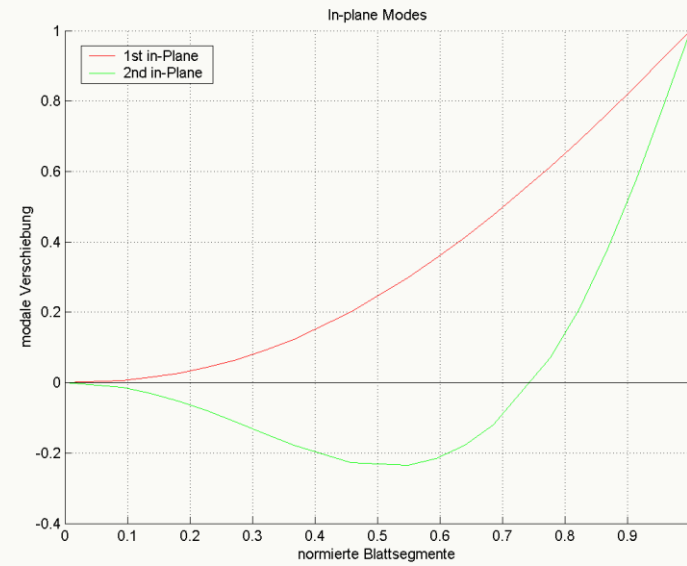
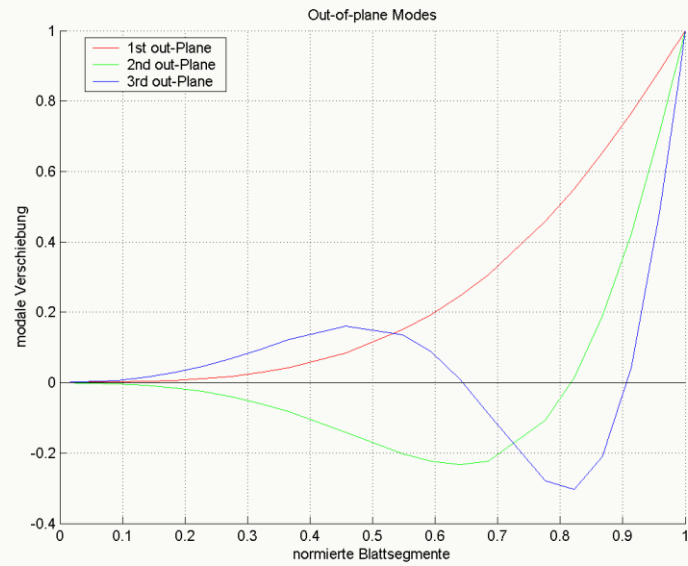
In load case LC S4, the frequencies and mode shapes of the reference blade have been compared. All codes use a modal representation of the blade structure. A modal analysis calculation of a finite element model of the blade structure is performed at first, to compute the frequencies and mode shapes which are needed for any subsequent calculation. In all the validated codes, the finite element model of the blade structure is based on a three-dimensional beam element.

## Comparison of frequencies

- The finite element model representation of the reference blade and the modal analysis calculation were performed by the following codes ala/Flex, BModes, FLEX5, and BLADED.

Mode Number	Mode Type	Frequency (Hz)			
		ala/Flex	BModes	FLEX5	BLADED
1	Out-of-plane mode	0.7427	0.7427	0.741	0.743
2	In-plane mode	1.3505	1.351	1.3532	1.351
3	Out-of-plane mode	2.0497	2.0501	2.0385	2.051
4	Out-of-plane mode	4.3868	4.3884	-	4.39
5	In-plane mode	4.7927	4.7987	4.8061	4.8

## Mode shapes of the reference blade



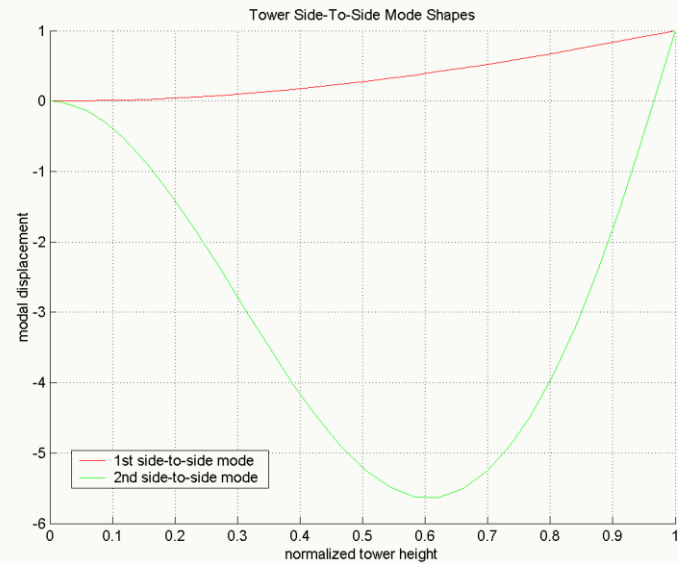
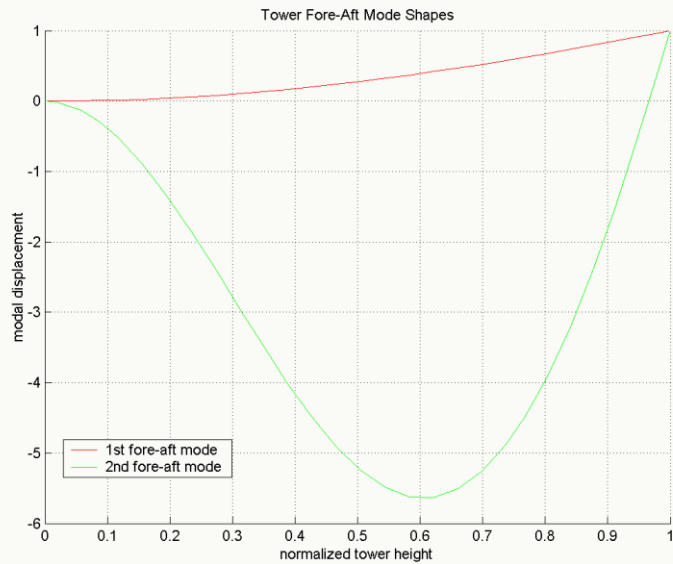
In load case LC S5, the frequencies and mode shapes of the reference tower have been compared. All codes use a modal representation of the tower structure. A modal analysis calculation of a finite element model of the tower structure is performed at first, to compute the frequencies and mode shapes which are needed for any subsequent calculation. In all the validated codes, the finite element model of the tower structure is based on three-dimensional beam element. In BLADED, a finite element model of the complete wind turbine will be used for the modal analysis. This model is more detailed than a model with a tower and a tower-top mass as used in ala/FLEX, BModes, and FLEX5. Therefore, some deviations in higher frequencies occur.

## Comparison of frequencies

- The finite element model representation of the reference tower and the modal analysis calculation were performed by the codes ala/Flex, BModes, FLEX5, and BLADED.

Mode Number	Mode Type	Frequency (Hz)			
		ala/Flex	BModes	FLEX5	BLADED
1	fore-aft mode	0.377	0.377	0.366	0.369
2	side-to-side mode	0.377	0.377	0.366	0.366
3	fore-aft mode	3.375	3.384	3.119	2.467
4	side-to-side mode	3.375	3.384	3.119	2.12

## Mode shapes of the reference tower



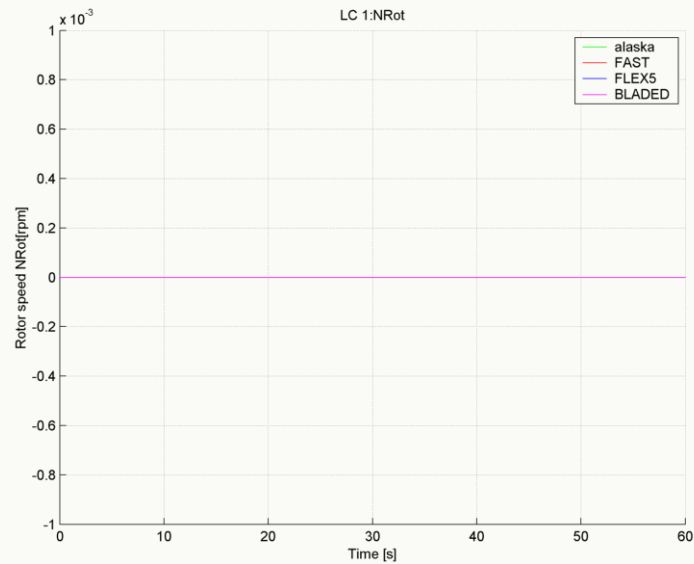
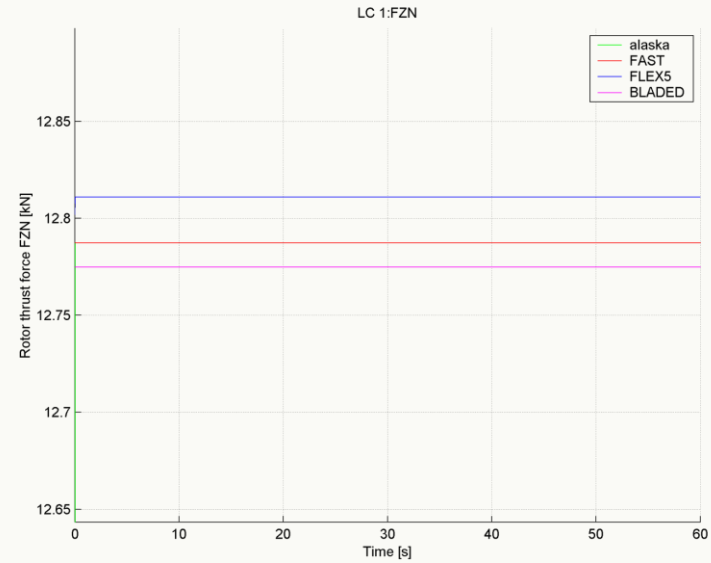
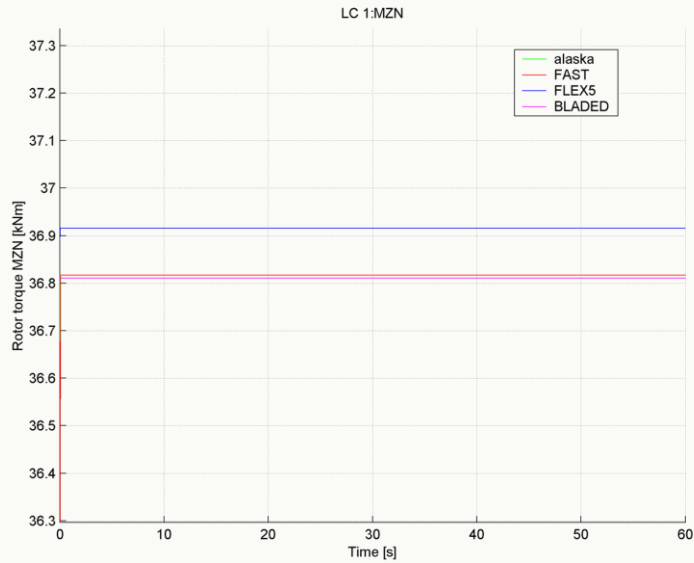


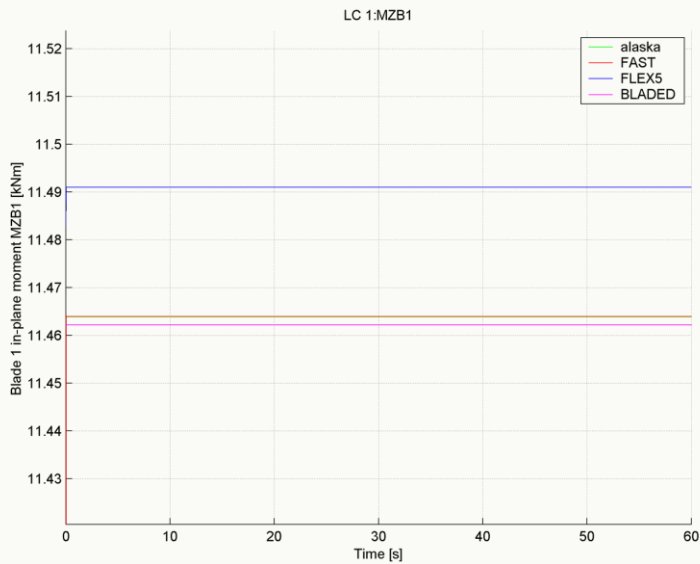
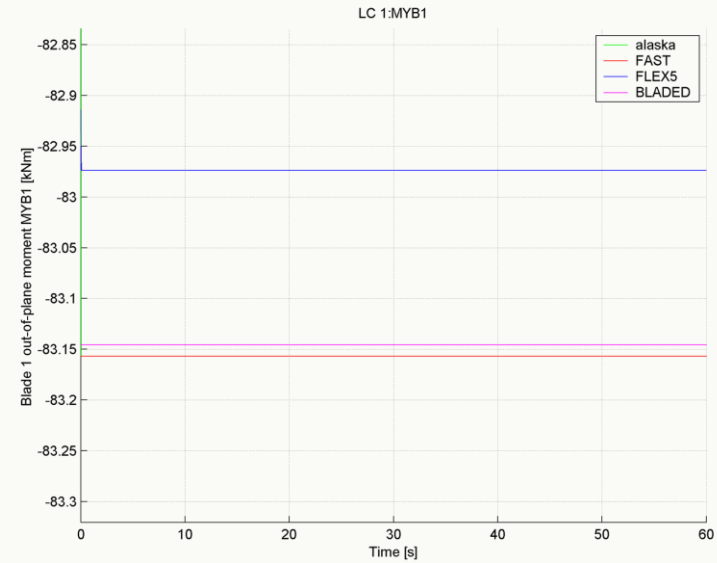
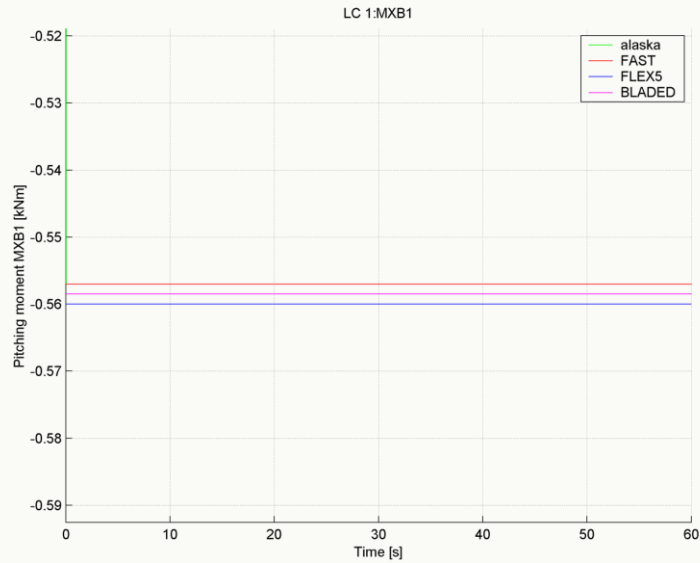
## LCGroup I

LC Id	Aerodynamics						Turbine Model						Wind			Simulation Control	
	Wake Modell	Dynamic Stall	Tip Loss Model	Tower Shadow	Wind Shear Model	Eval Time Step	Gravity	Rotor DOF	Pitch	Yaw	Rotor IC	Generator / Motor	$v_{hub}$	YawErr	Turbulence	Time Step	$T_{total}$
	EqI/GDW	None/Bed/Oye	on/off	on/off	None/Log/Exp	[s]	on/off	on/off	controlled/ fixed	controlled/ fixed	[rpm]	on/off	const/var [m/s]	const/var	[on/off]	[s]	[s]
1	EqI	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	off	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	off	8	0°	off	0,02	60
3	EqI	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	off	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	off	var 1	0°	off	0,02	100
4	EqI	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	off	var 1	0°	off	0,02	300
5	EqI	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	off	8	0°	off	0,02	300
7	EqI	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	8	off	var 3	0°	off	0,02	500
8	EqI	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	fixed, 10°	fixed, 0°	8	off	var 4	0°	off	0,02	350

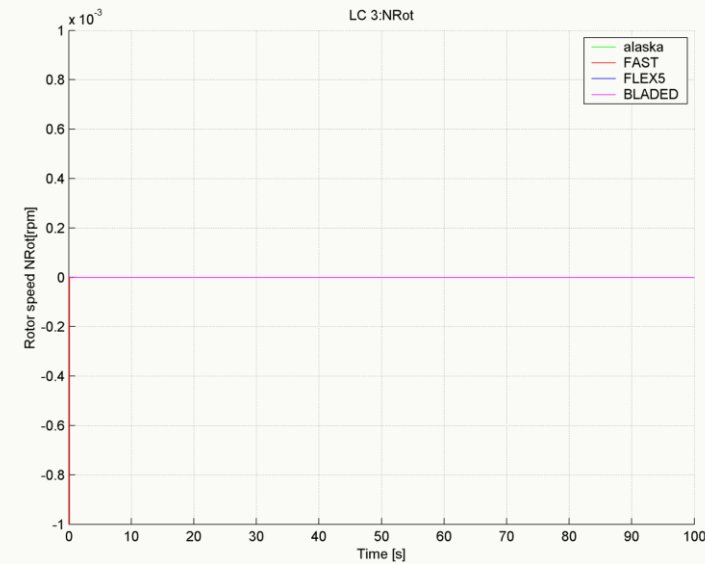
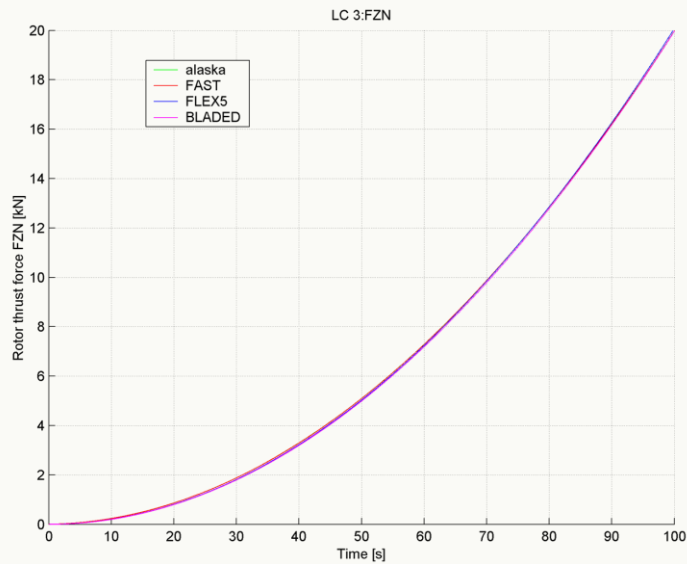
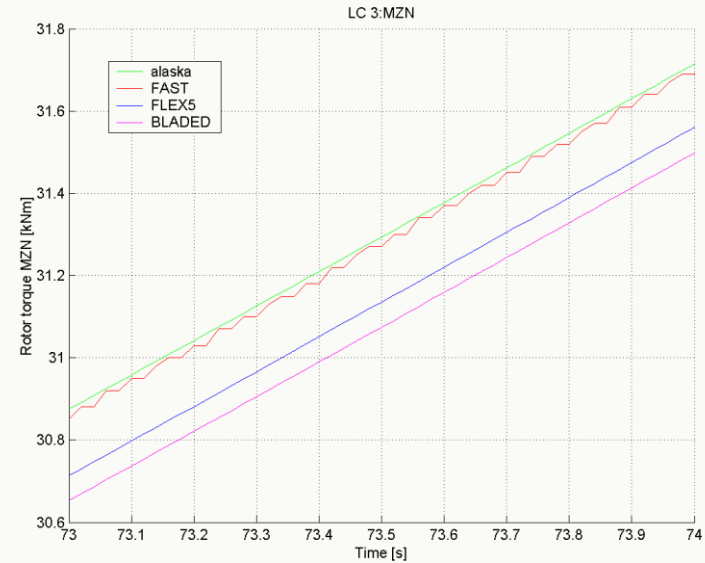
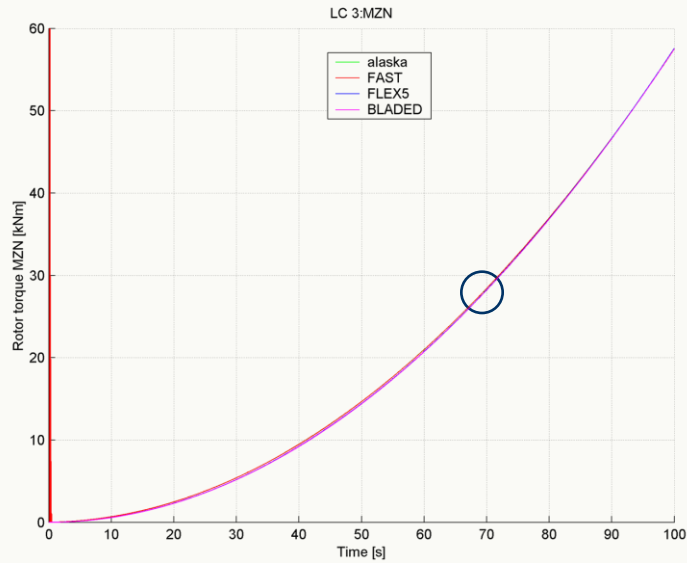
- wind shear off
- tower shadow off
- rigid turbine model

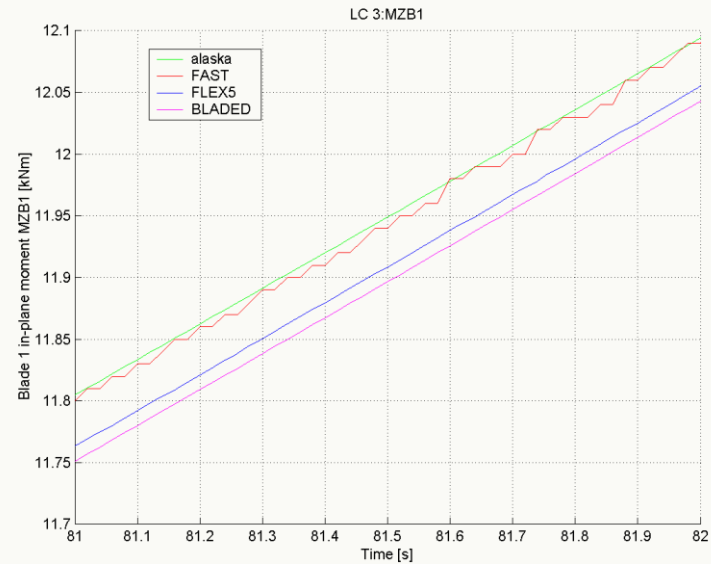
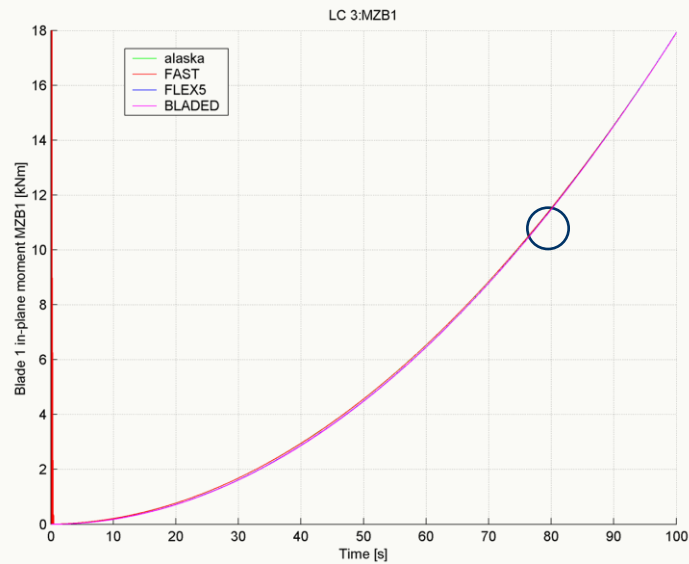
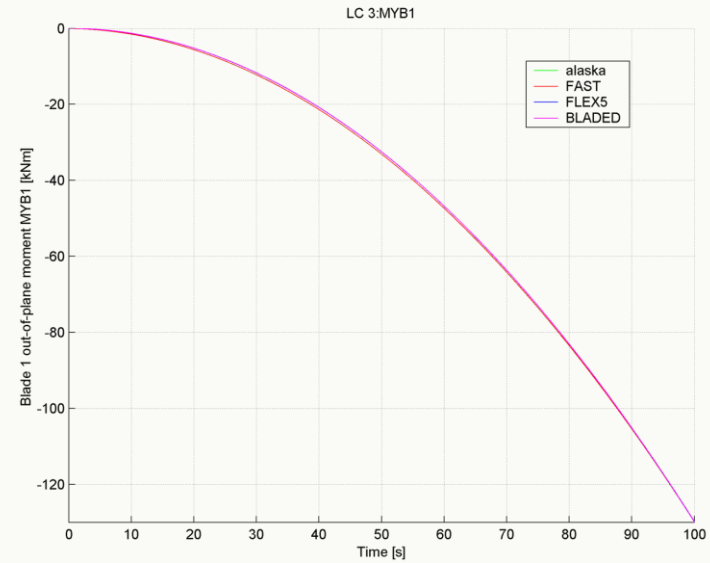
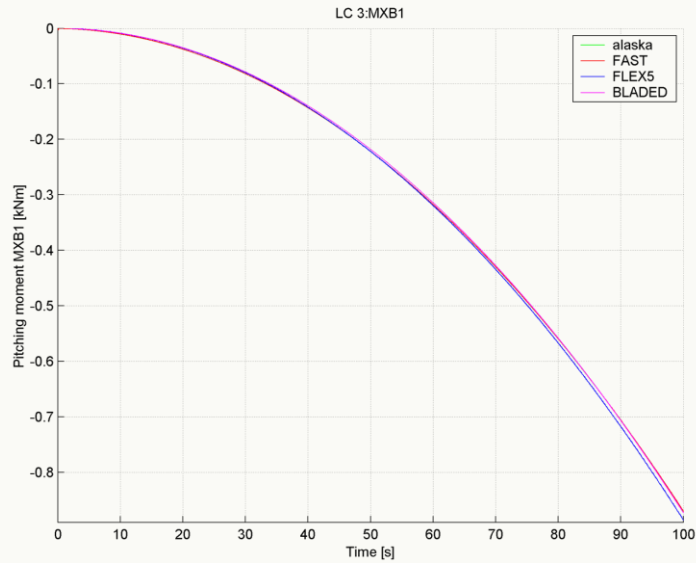
The load case group LCGroup I defines test scenarios for the validation of the aerodynamic loads. In load case 1 a parked turbine has been simulated to validate the aerodynamic forces without the influence of the rotor rotation. The load cases 4 to 8 simulate the speed up of a rigid turbine model under different wind and model conditions. The generator is switched off, so the rotor will accelerate without an external load.

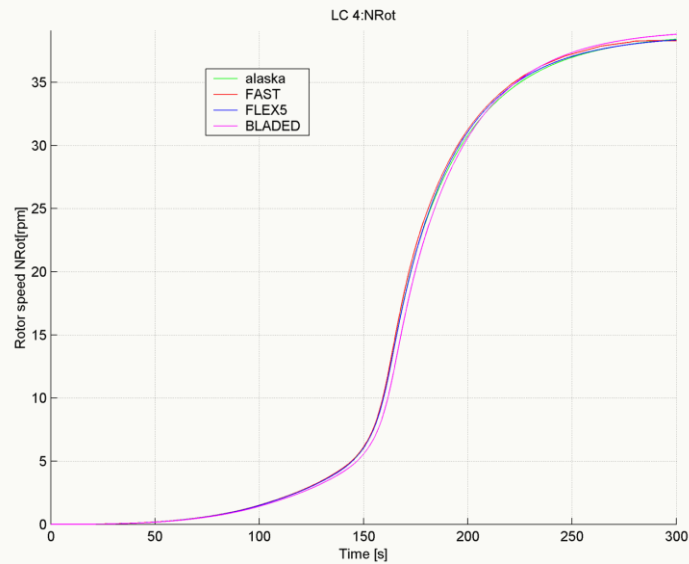
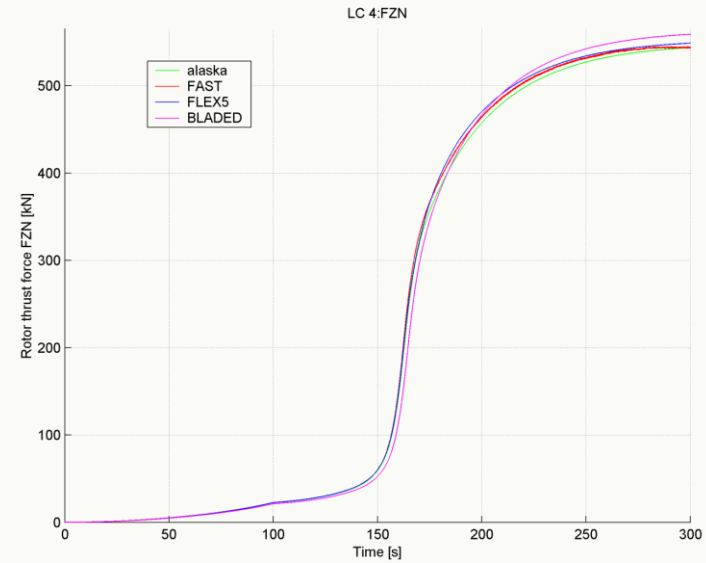
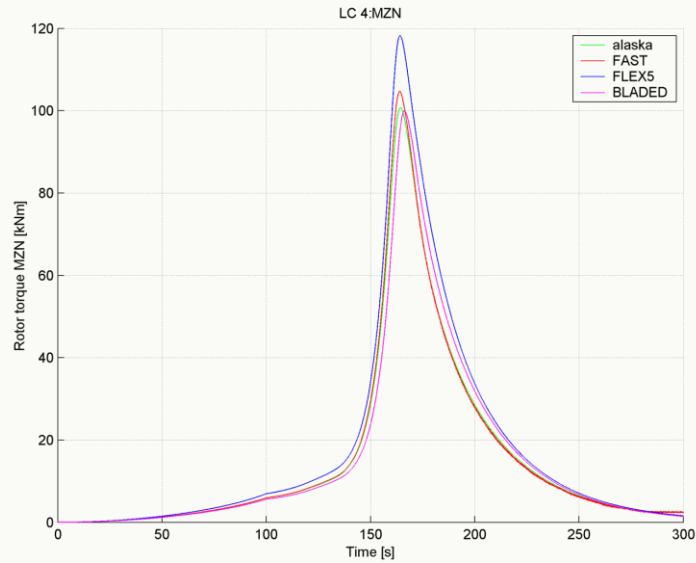


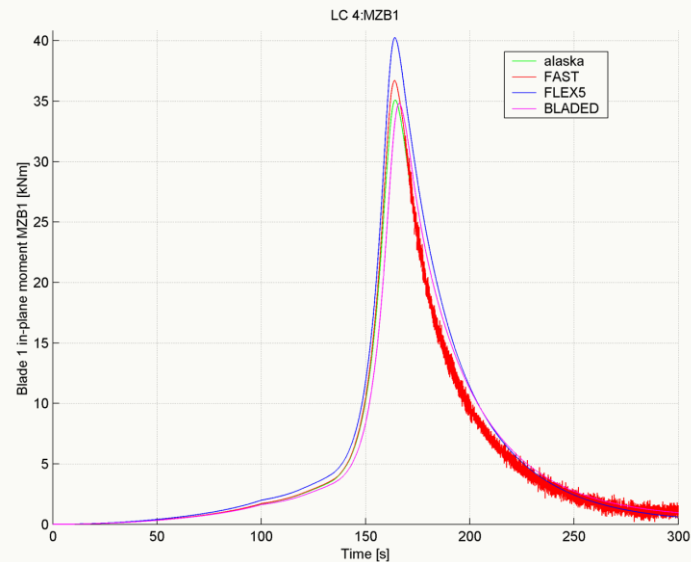
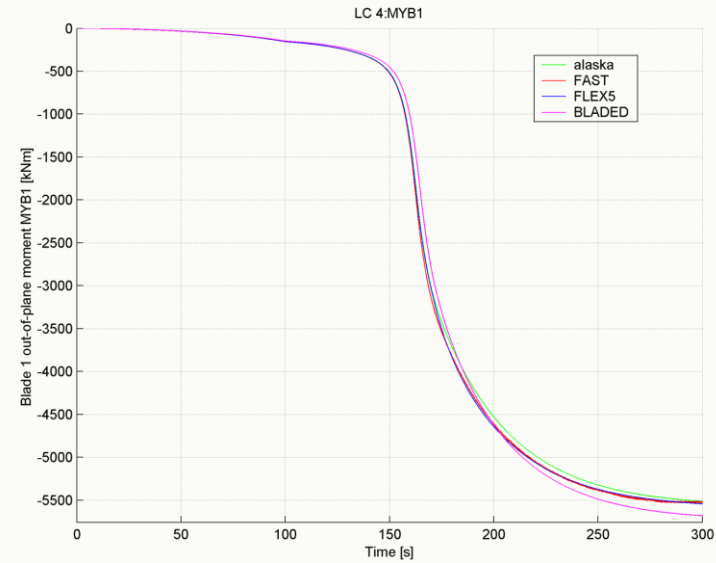
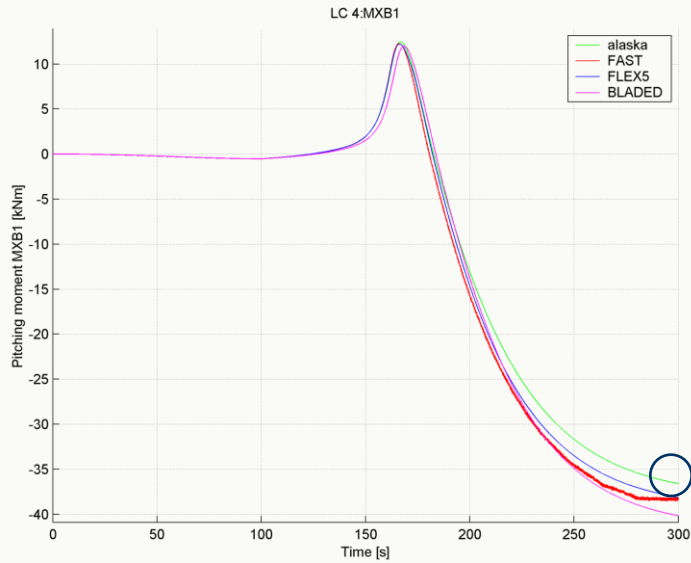


- results with a very good agreement
- a validated aerodynamic blade model for a fixed rotor

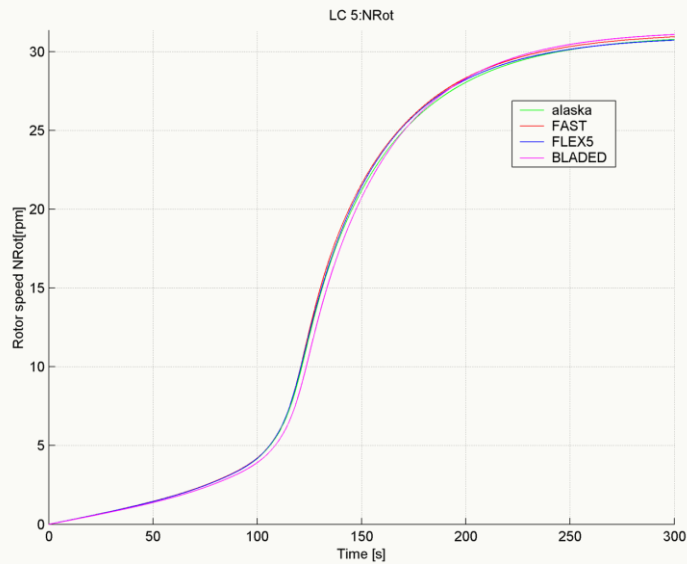
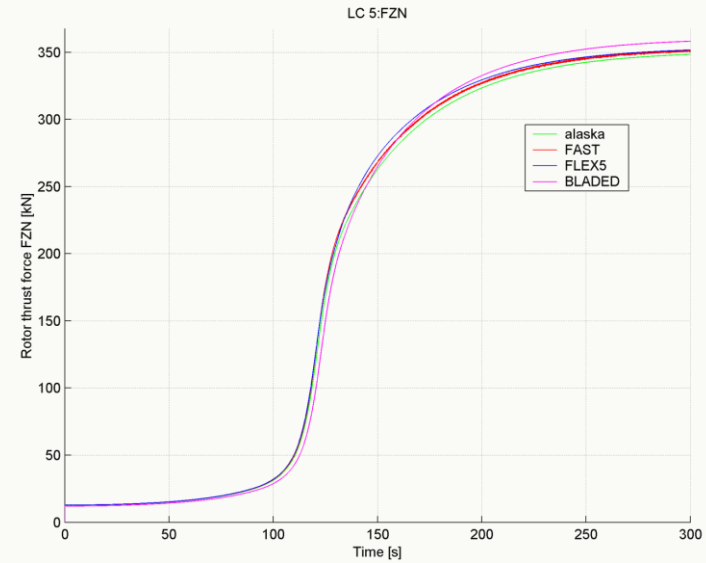
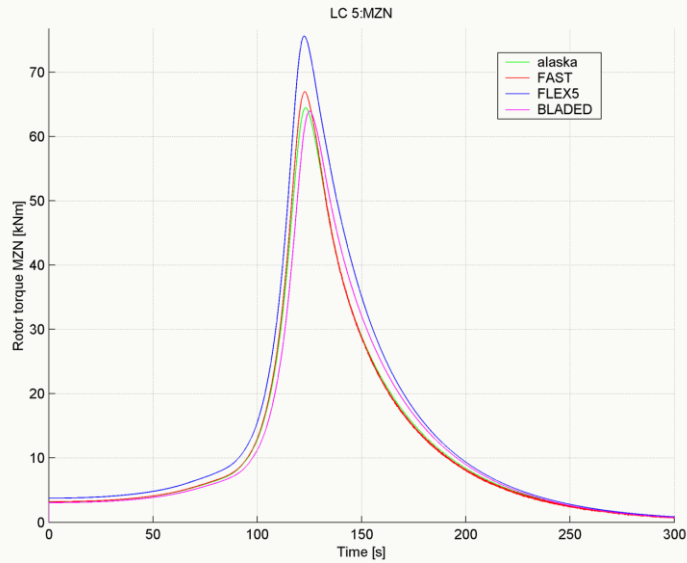




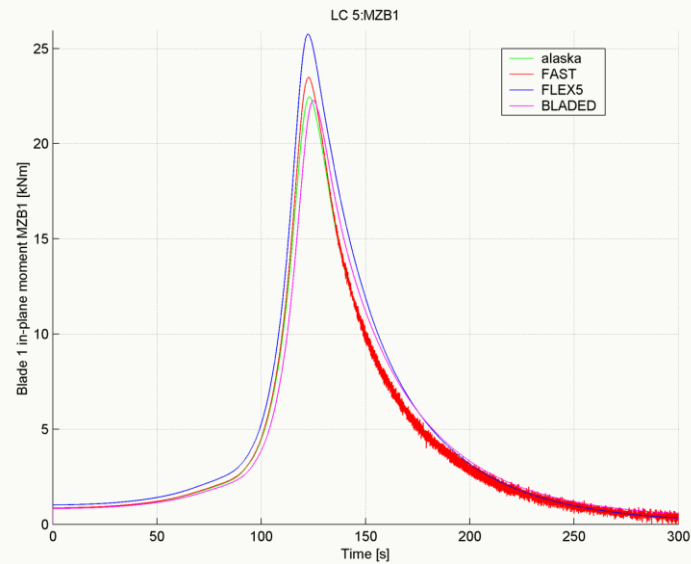
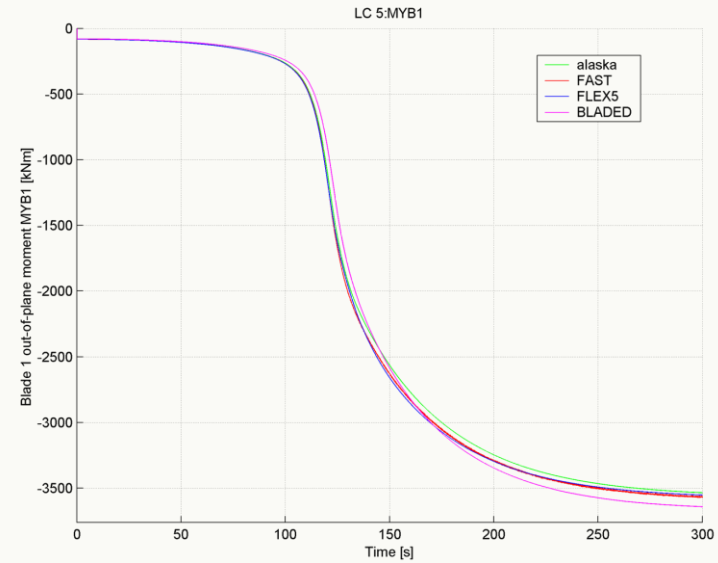
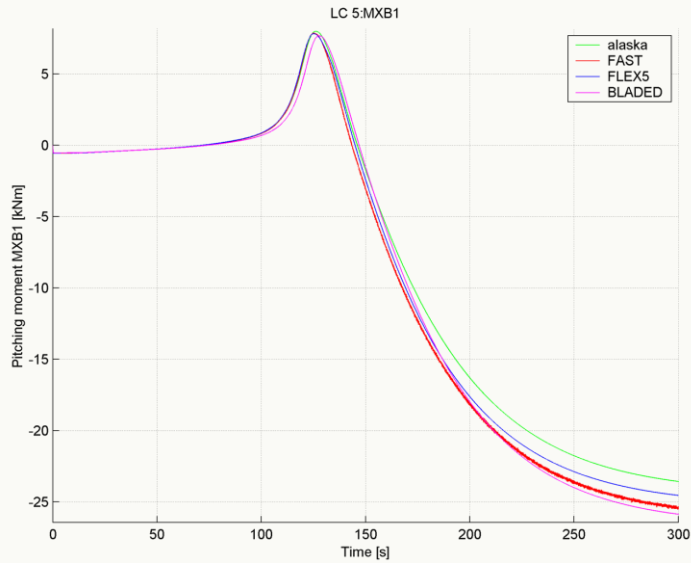


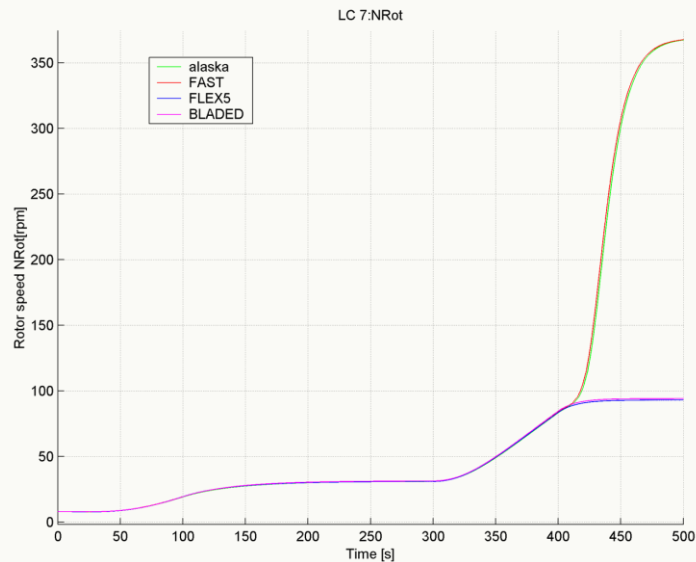
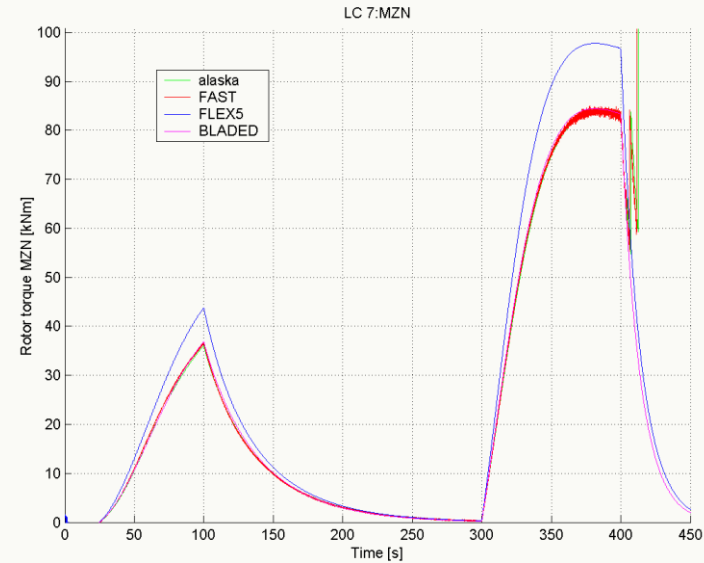
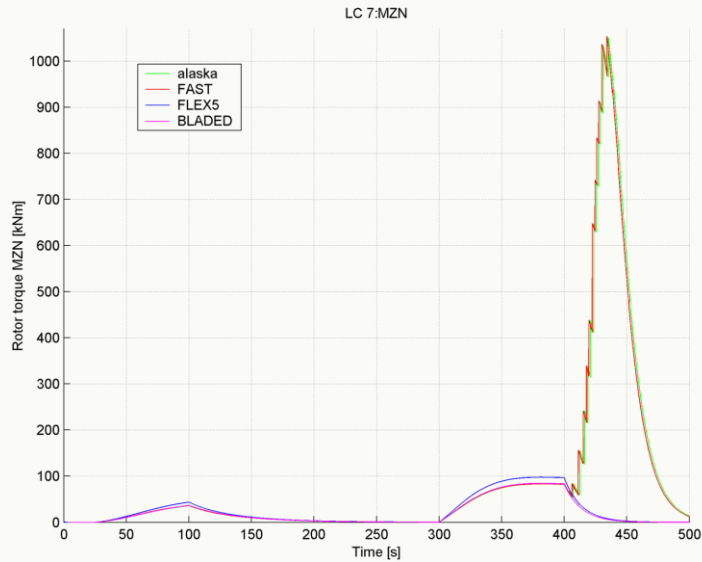


- with an increase in the rotor speed the deviation in the pitching moment increases in alaska/Wind
  - this is caused by the missing moments of deviation for the rotor blades in BLADED, FAST, and FLEX5 (load case LC S1)
- at the point of maximum power, the FLEX5 curve is superelevated

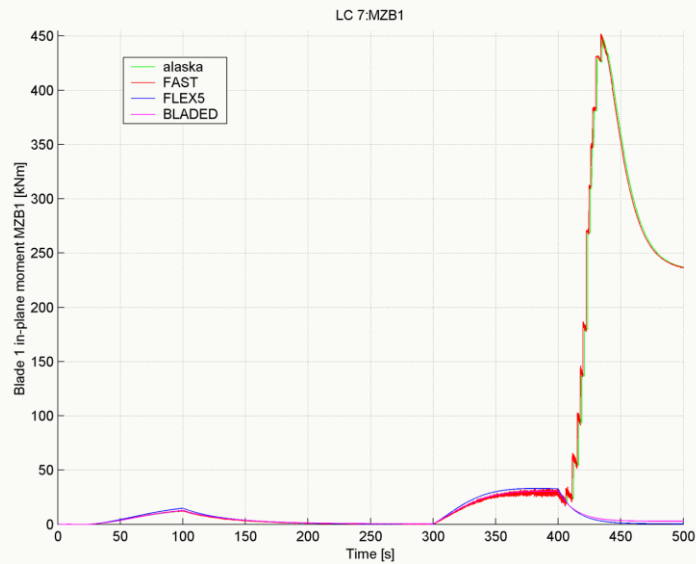
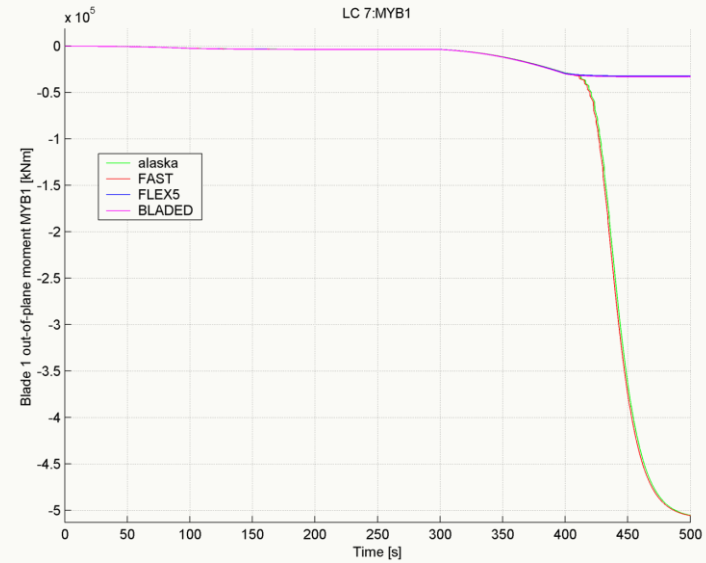
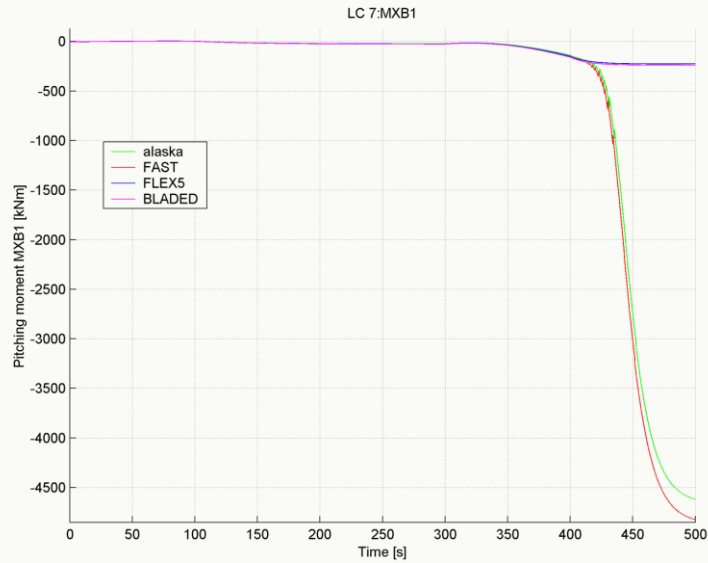


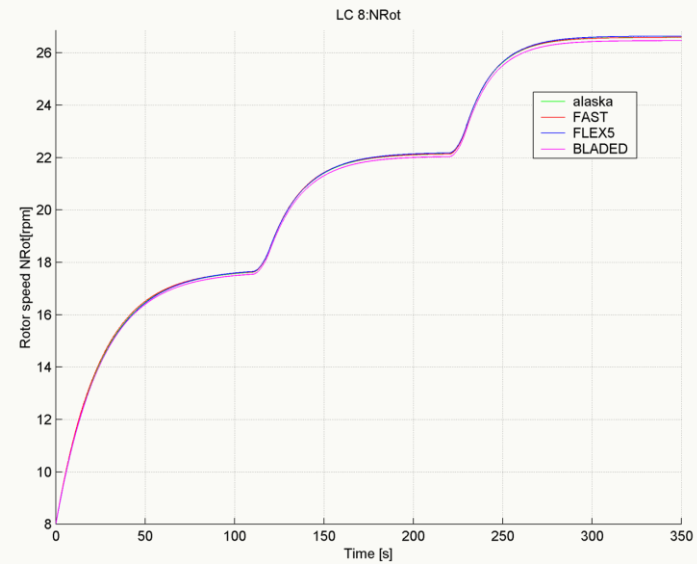
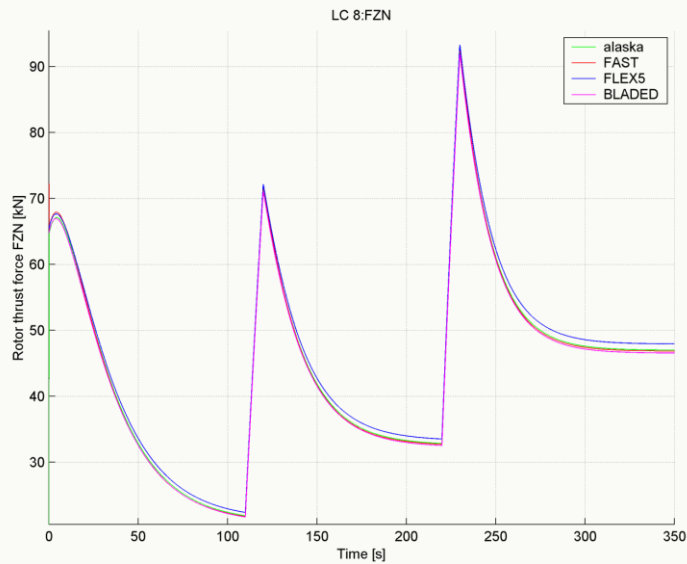
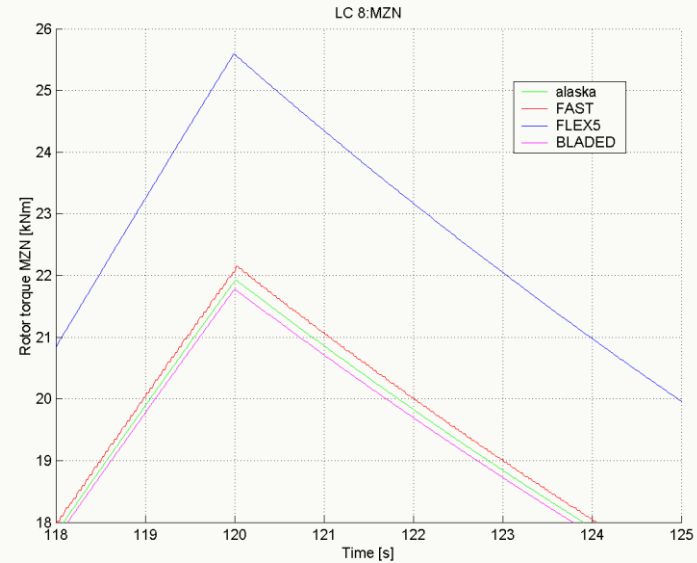
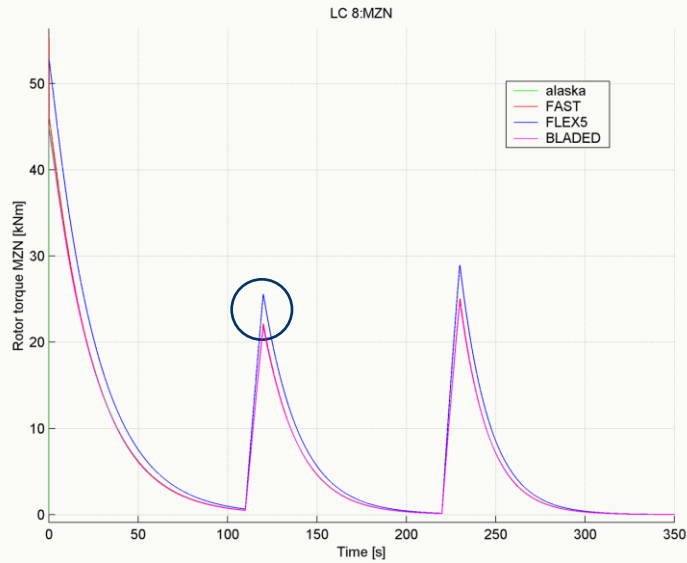


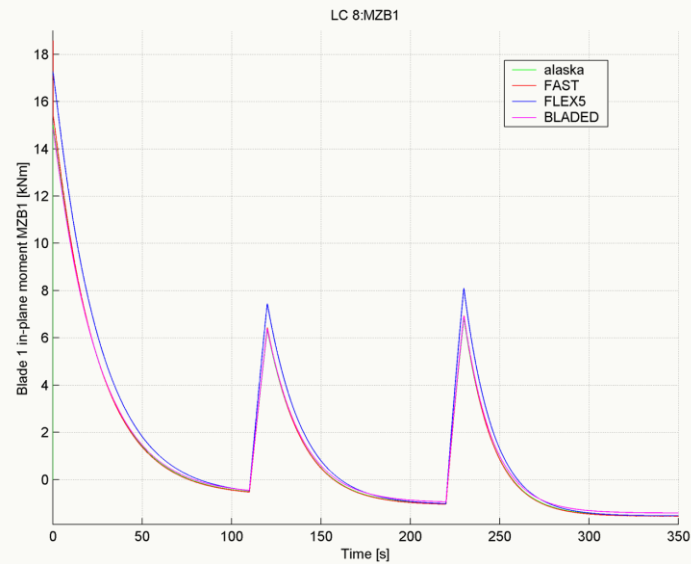
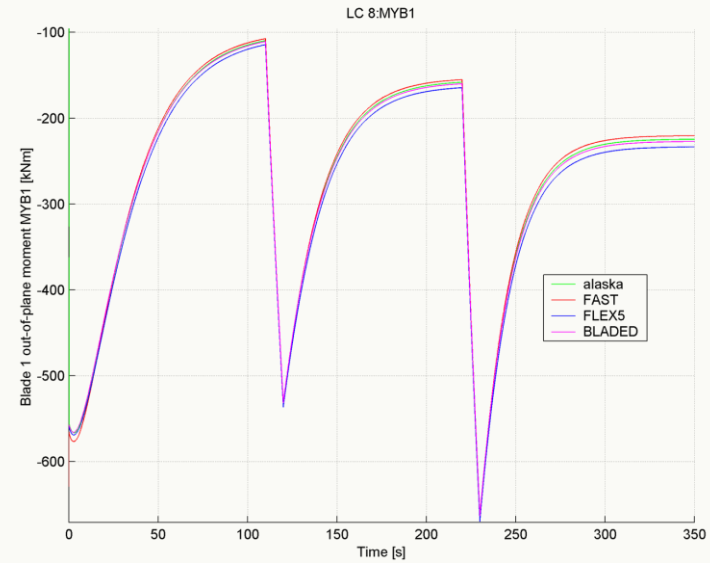
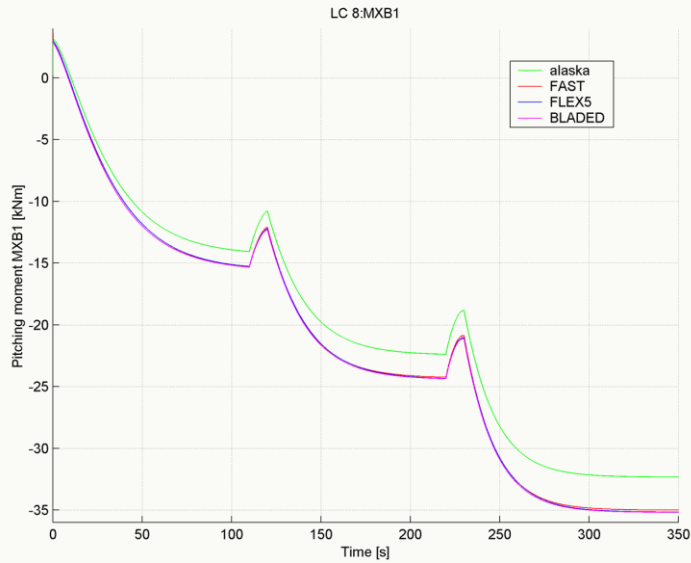




- good agreement in normal operating range
- reaching the validity limits of the aerodynamic model, a different behaviour occurs





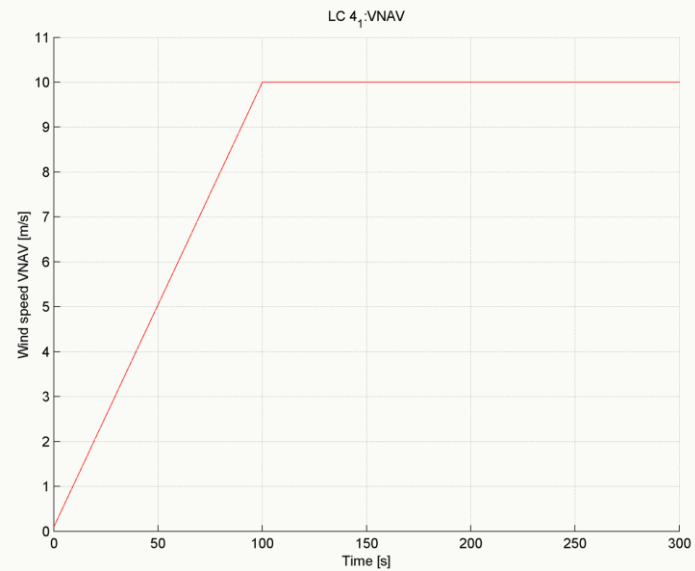
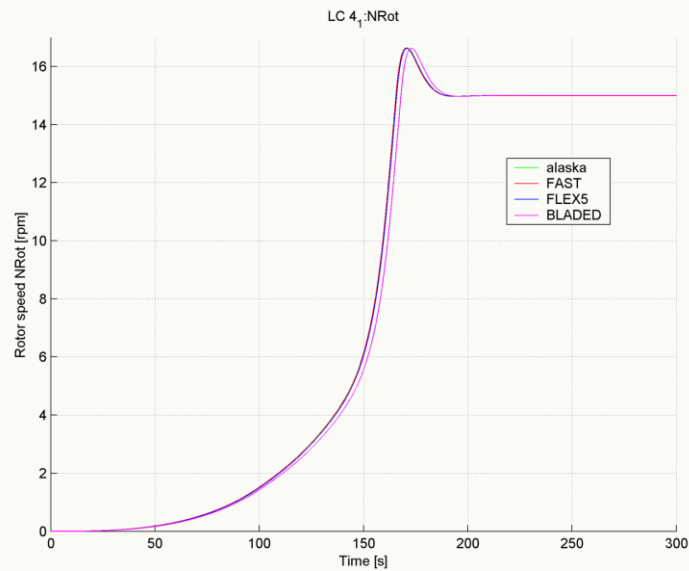
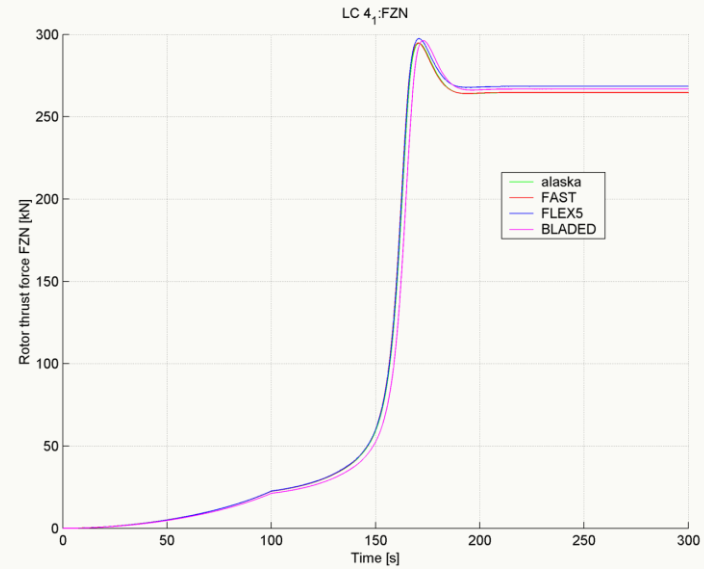
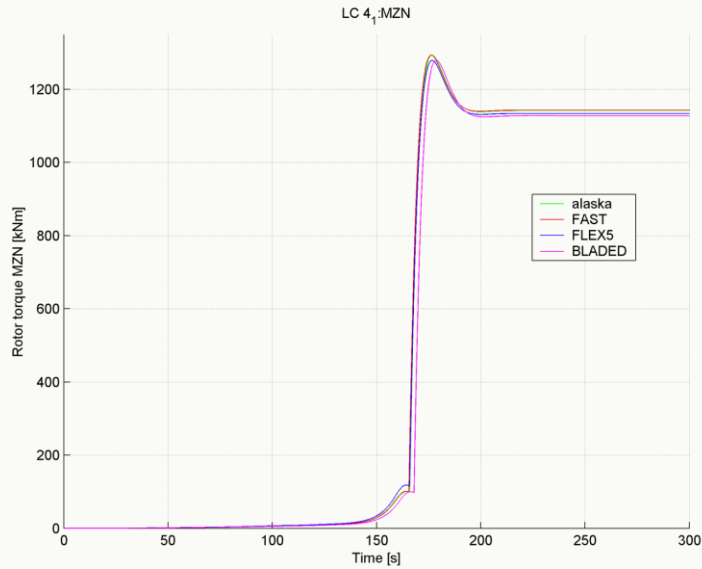


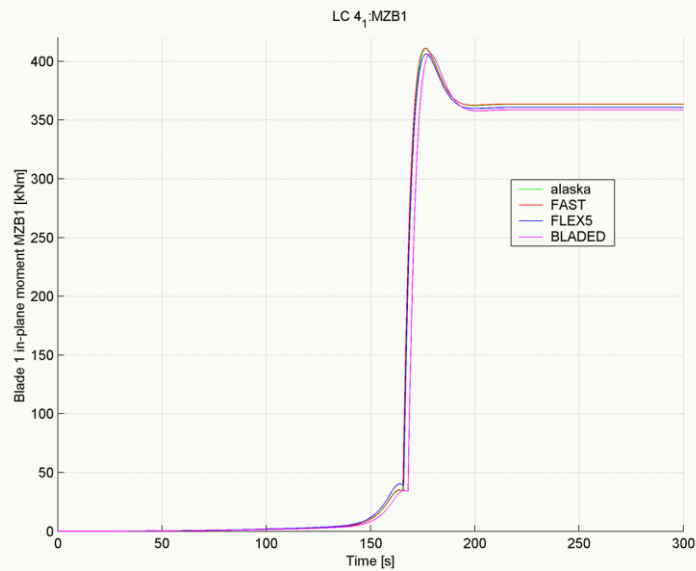
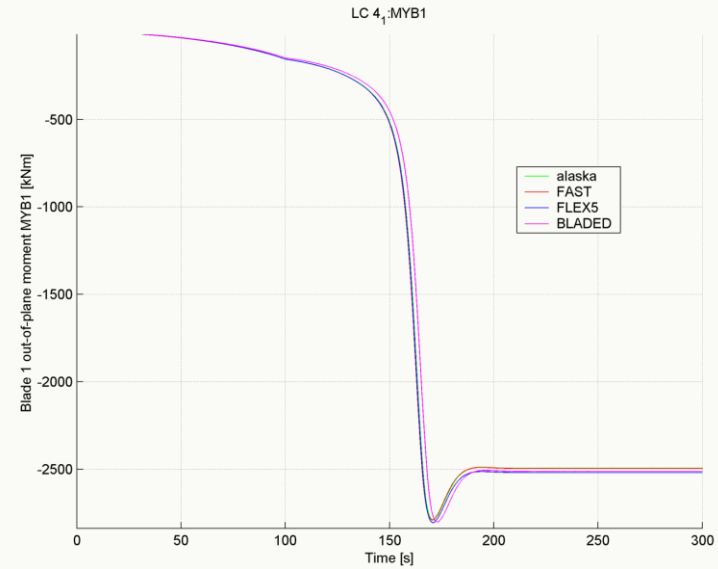
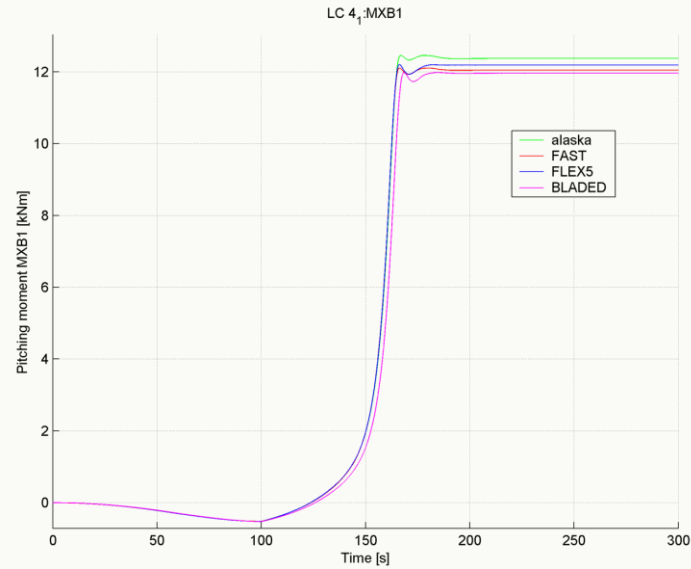
## LCGroup II

LC Id	Aerodynamics						Turbine Model							Wind			Simulation Control	
	Wake Modell	Dynamic Stall	Tip Loss Model	Tower Shadow	Wind Shear Model	Eval Time Step	Gravity	Rotor DOF	Pitch	Yaw	Rotor IC	Generator / Motor	Demanded Rotor Speed	v <sub>Hub</sub>	YawErr	Turbulence	Time Step	T <sub>total</sub>
	Eq/ GDW	None/ Bed/Oye	on/off	on/off	None/Log/Exp	[s]	on/off	on/off	controlled/ fixed	controlled/ fixed	[rpm]	on/off	[rpm]	const/var [m/s]	const/var	[on/off]	[s]	[s]
4_1	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	on	15	var 1	0°	off	0,02	300
5_1	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	on	15	8	0°	off	0,02	300
7_1	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	8	on	15	var 3	0°	off	0,02	500
8_1	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	fixed, 10°	fixed, 0°	8	on	15	var 4	0°	off	0,02	350

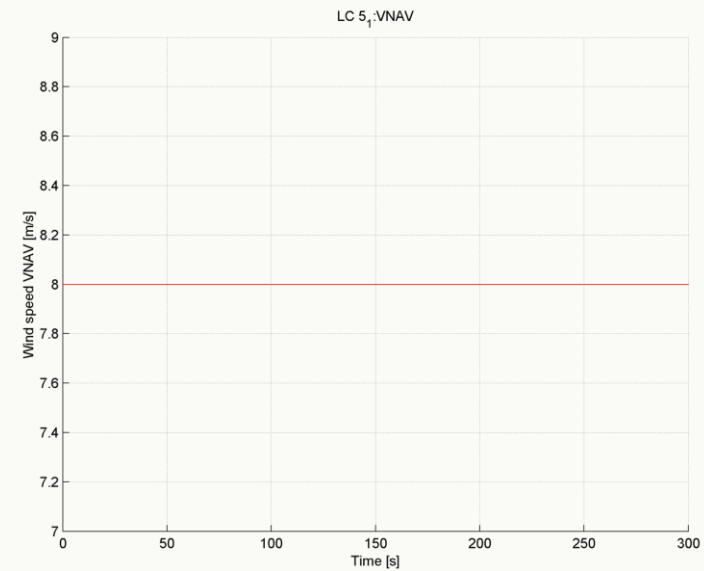
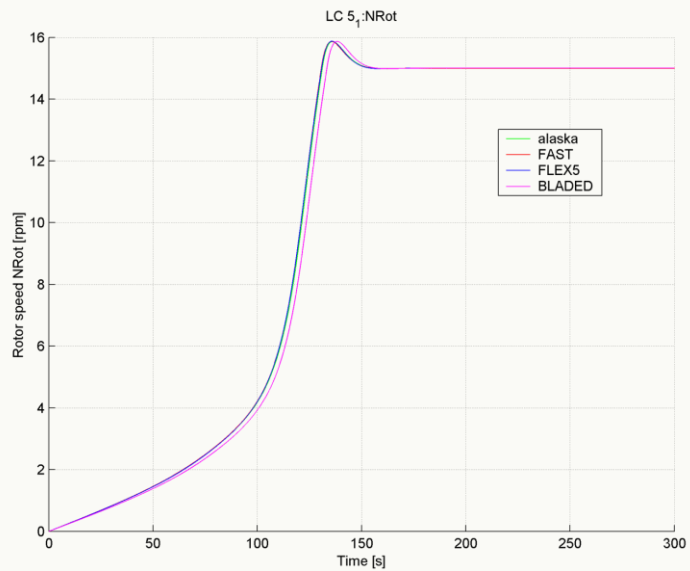
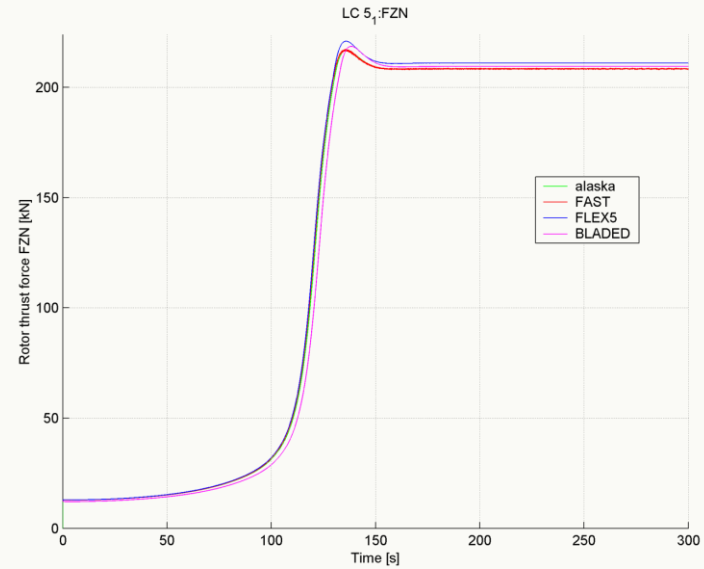
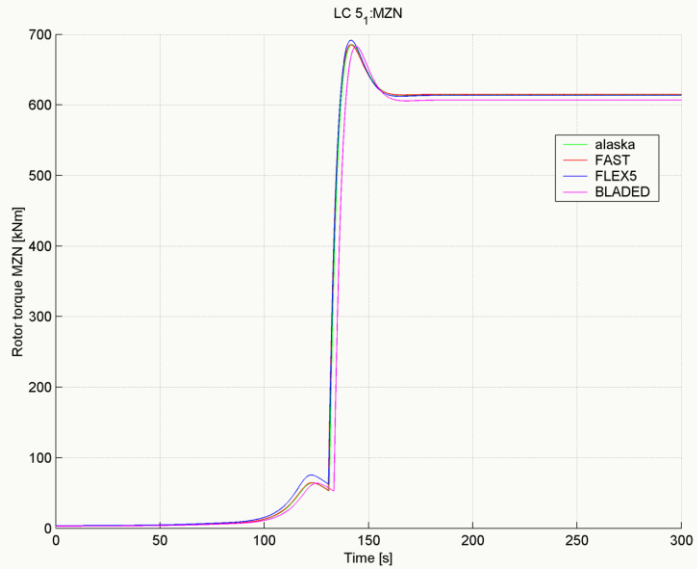
- wind shear off
- tower shadow off
- rigid turbine model
- stationary rotor speed

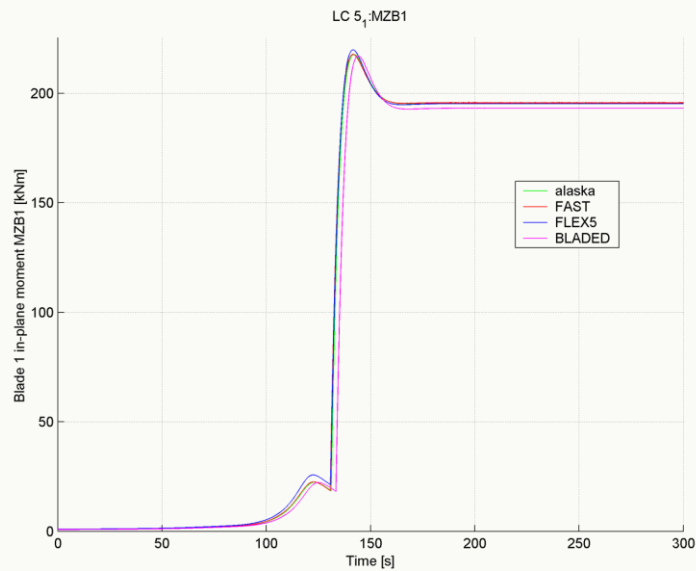
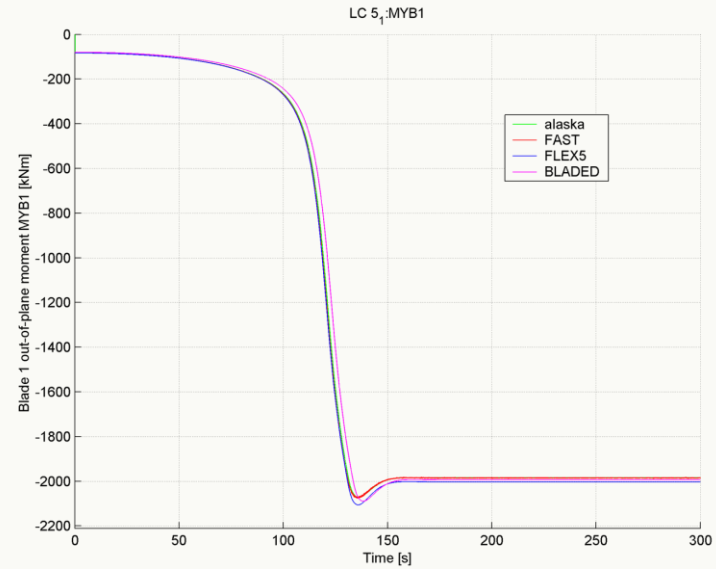
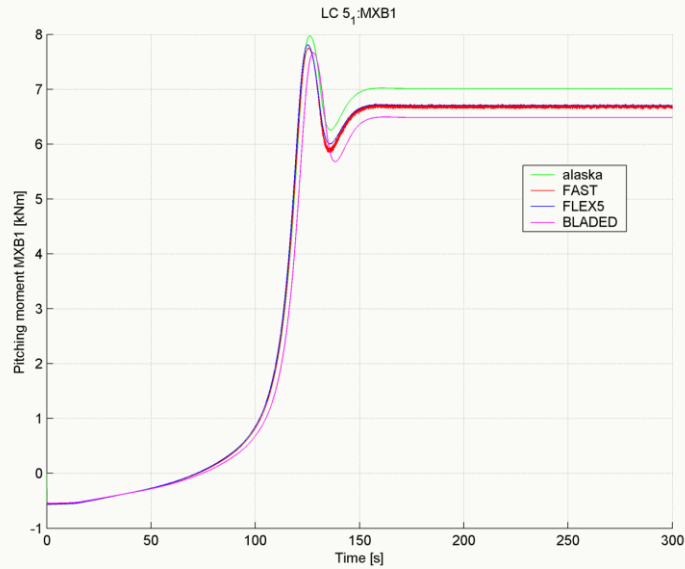
In LCGroup II the load cases 4 to 8 of LCGroup I has been repeated with a stationary rotor speed. The rotor has been accelerated up to the predefined rotor speed and then has been kept constantly by a PI speed controller. The PI controller worked like a motor and produced an equivalent reaction torque of the aerodynamic moment of the rotor.

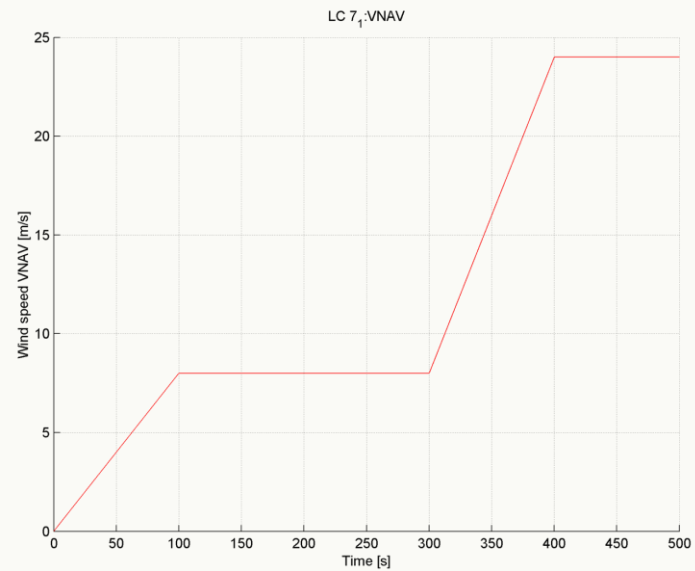
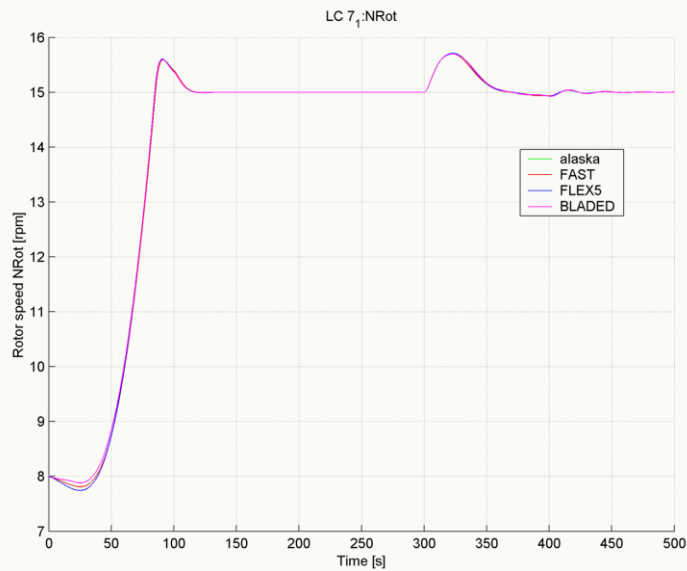
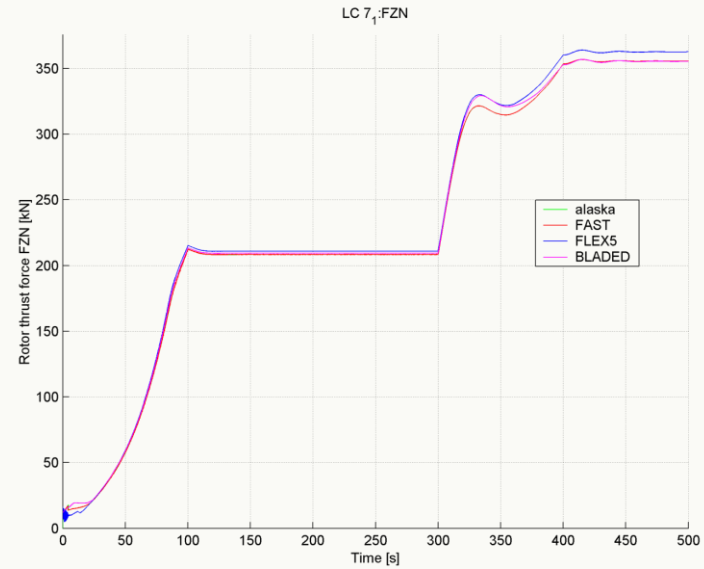
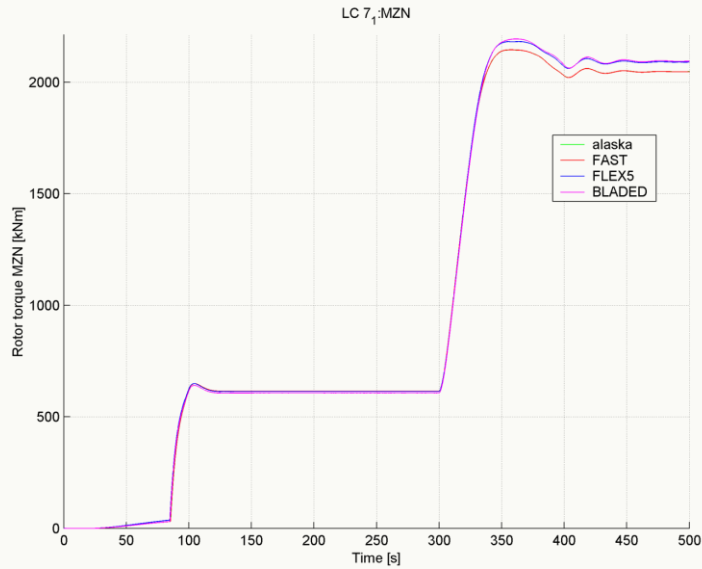


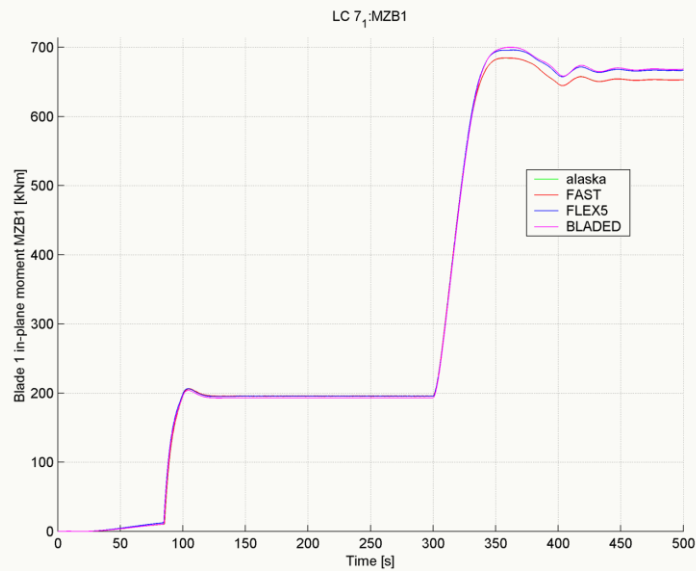
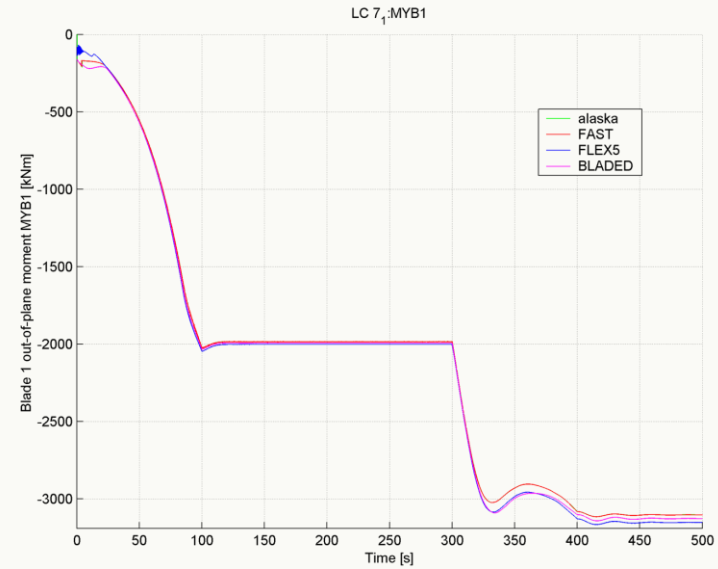
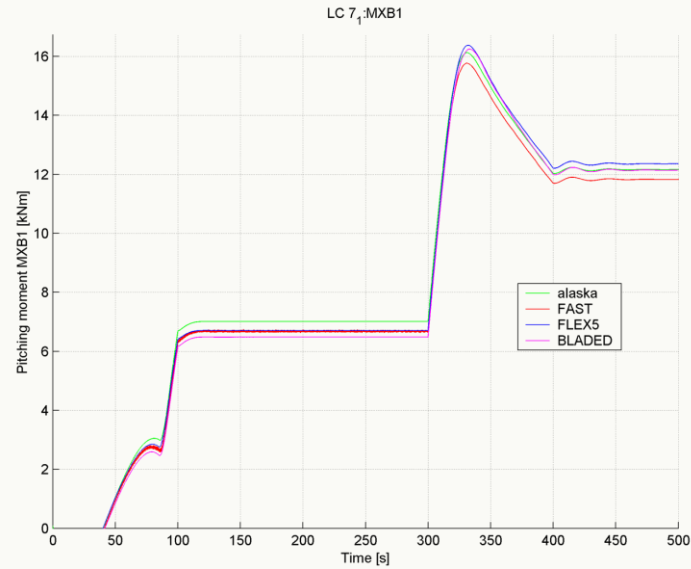


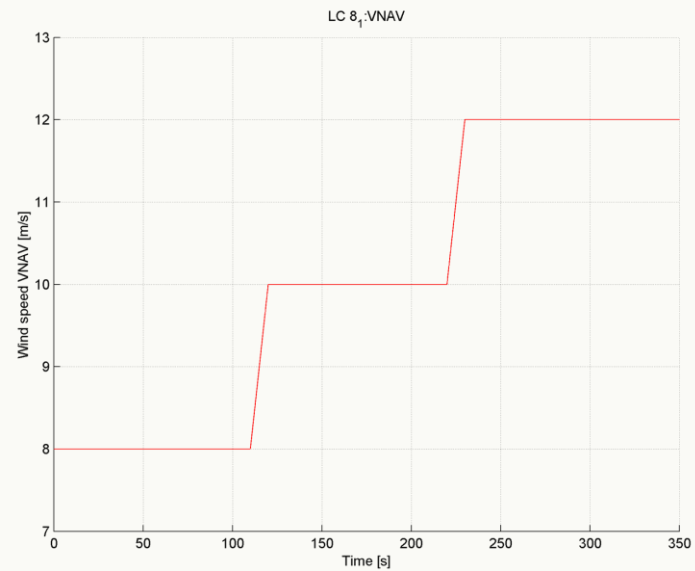
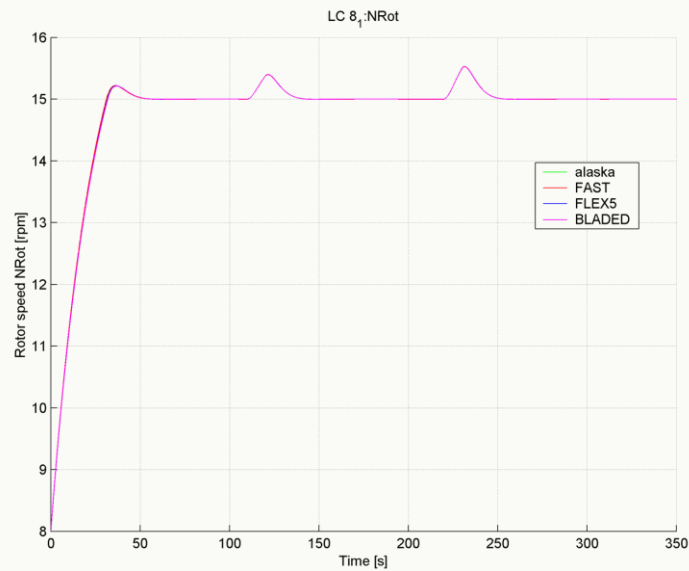
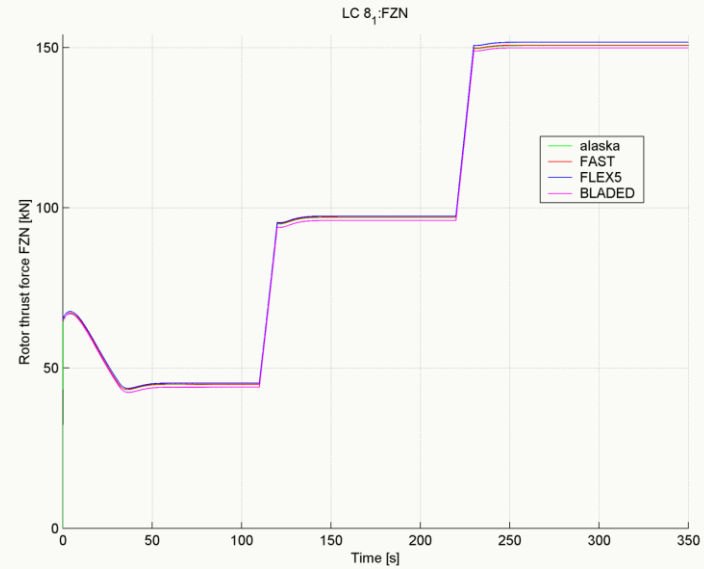
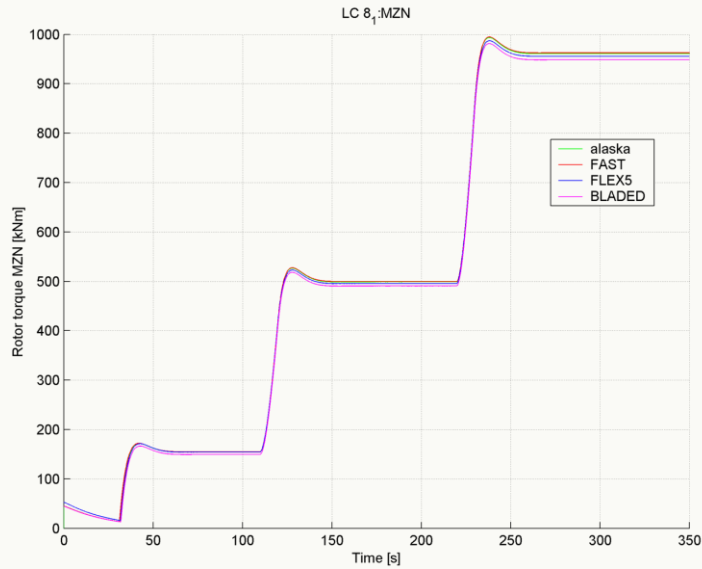


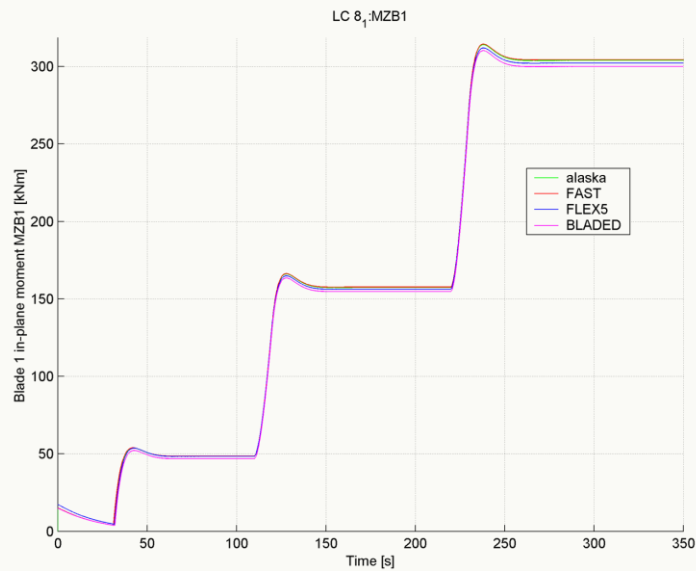
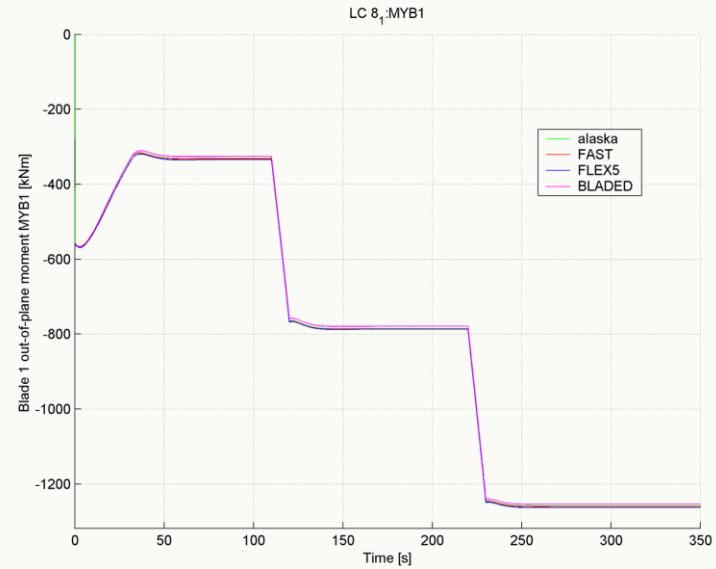
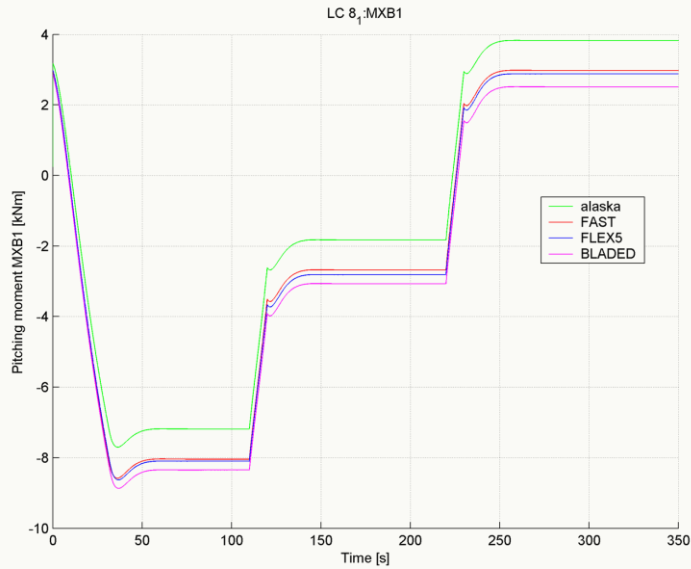










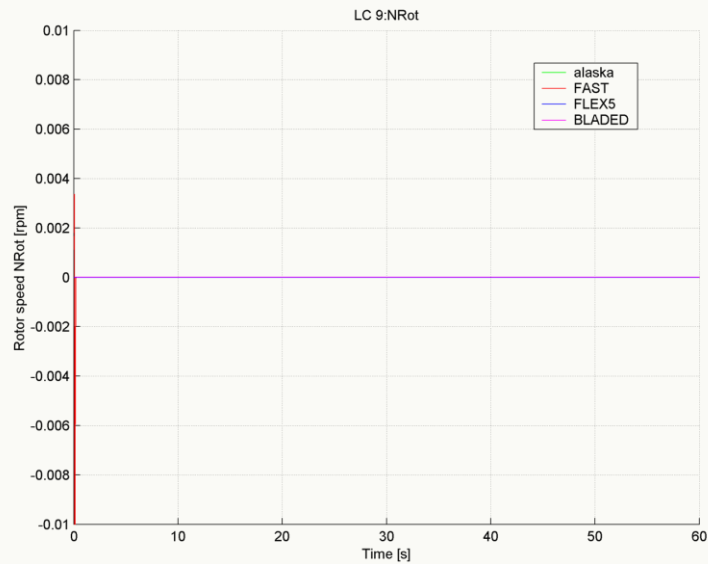
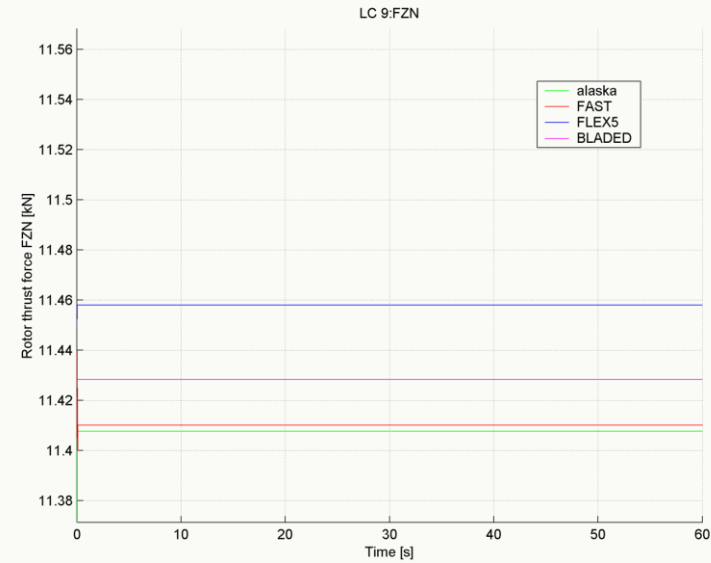
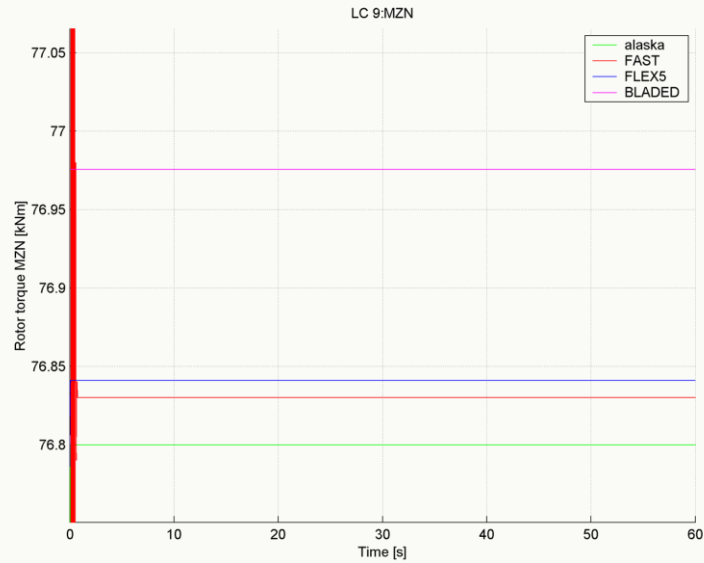


## LCGroup III Skewed Wake Correction

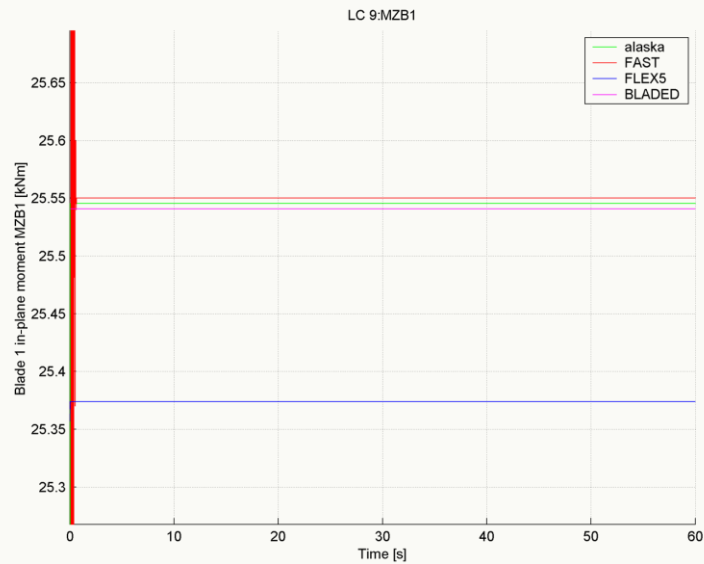
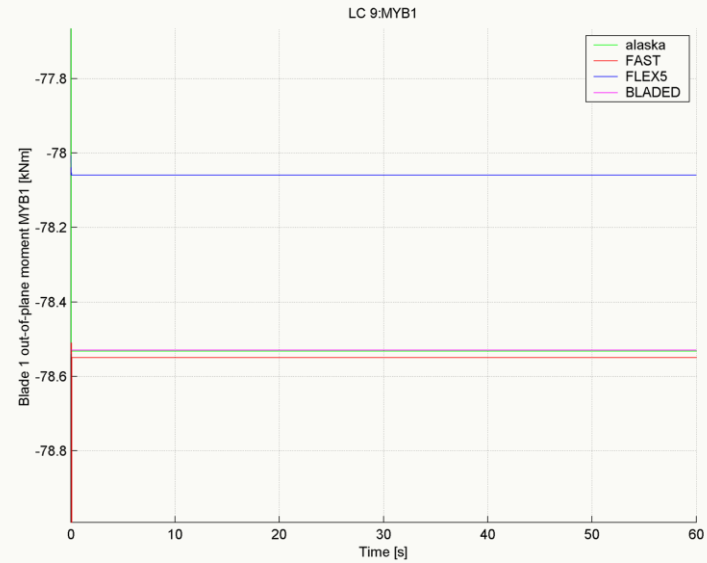
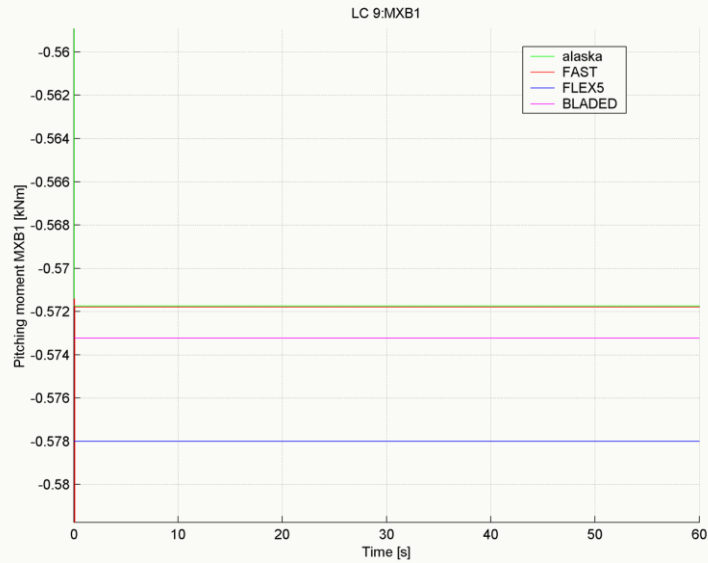
LC Id	Aerodynamics						Turbine Model							Wind			Simulation Control	
	Wake Modell	Dynamic Stall	Tip Loss Model	Tower Shadow	Wind Shear Model	Eval Time Step	Gravity	Rotor DOF	Pitch	Yaw	Rotor IC	Generator / Motor	Demanded Rotor Speed	$v_{Hub}$	YawErr	Turbulence	Time Step	$T_{total}$
	Eq/ GDW	None/ Bed/Oye	on/off	on/off	None/Log/Exp	[s]	on/off	on/off	controlled/ fixed	controlled/ fixed	[rpm]	on/off	[rpm]	const/var [m/s]	const/var	[on/off]	[s]	[s]
9	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	off	fixed, 10°	fixed, 0°	0	off	-	8	20°	off	0,02	60
10	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	fixed, 10°	fixed, 0°	0	on	12	8	20°	off	0,02	200
11	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	fixed, 10°	fixed, 0°	0	on	12	8	40°	off	0,02	200
12	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	fixed, 10°	fixed, 0°	0	on	6	8	60°	off	0,02	200
13	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	on	1	8	80°	off	0,02	200
14	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	fixed, 10°	fixed, 0°	0	off	-	8	var1	off	0,02	320

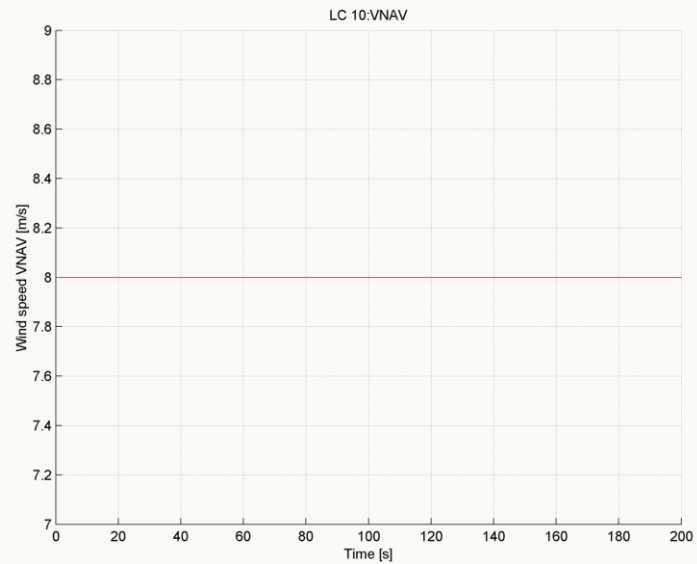
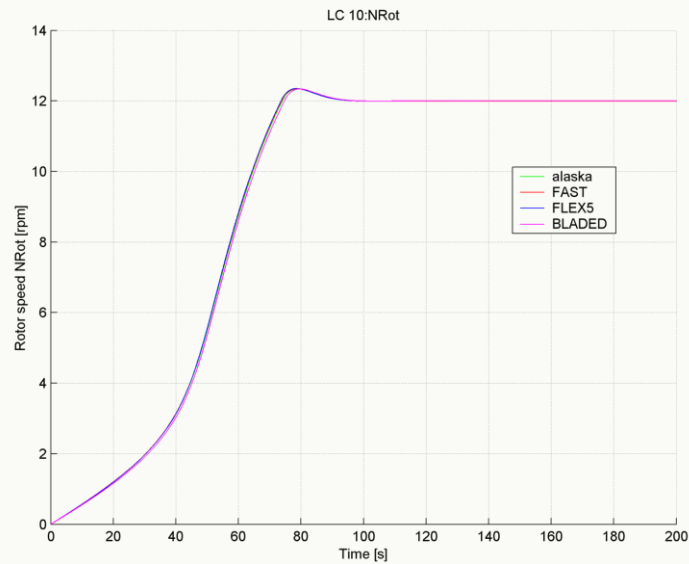
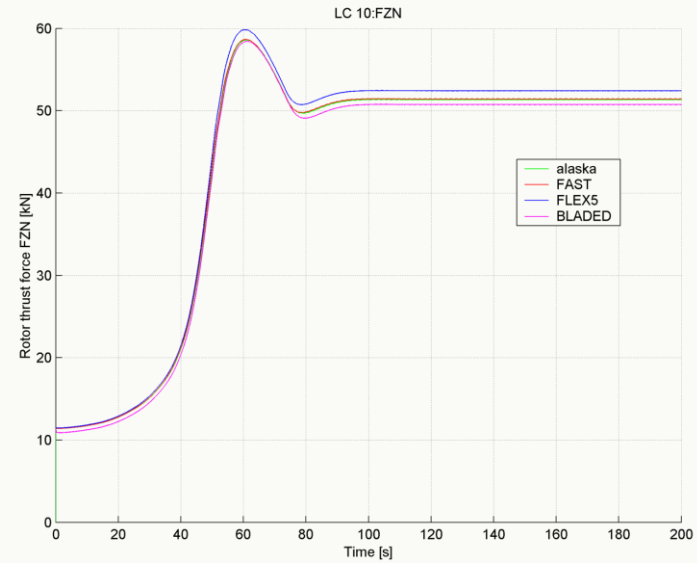
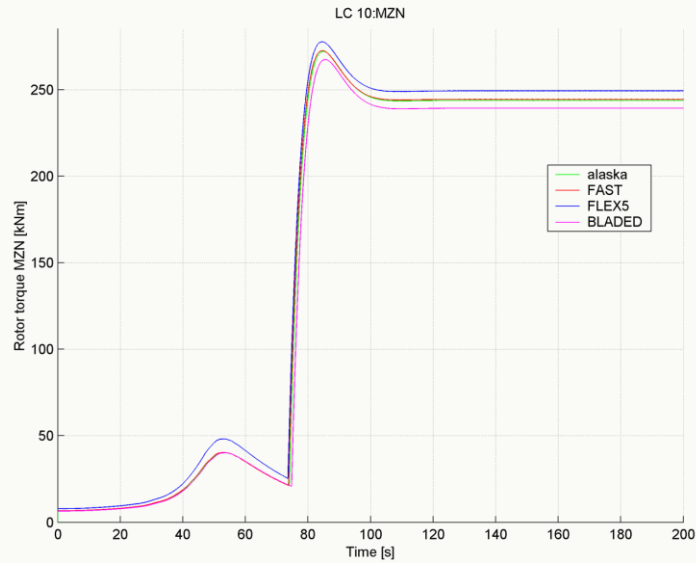
- wind shear off
- tower shadow off
- rigid turbine model
- stationary rotor speed

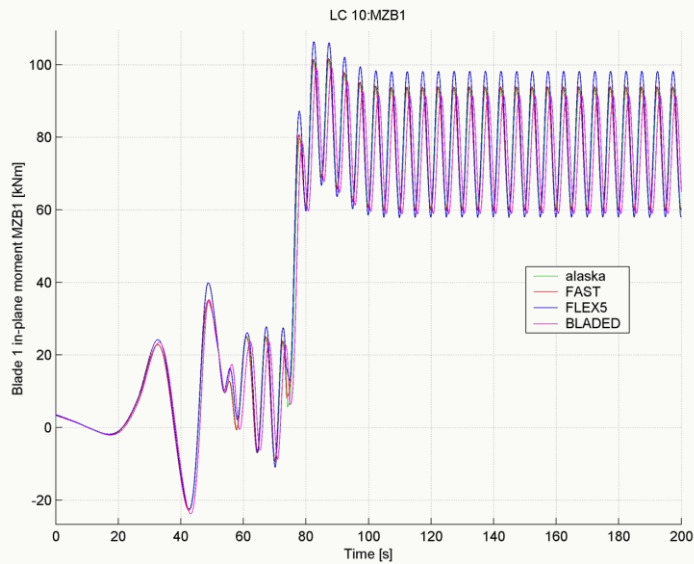
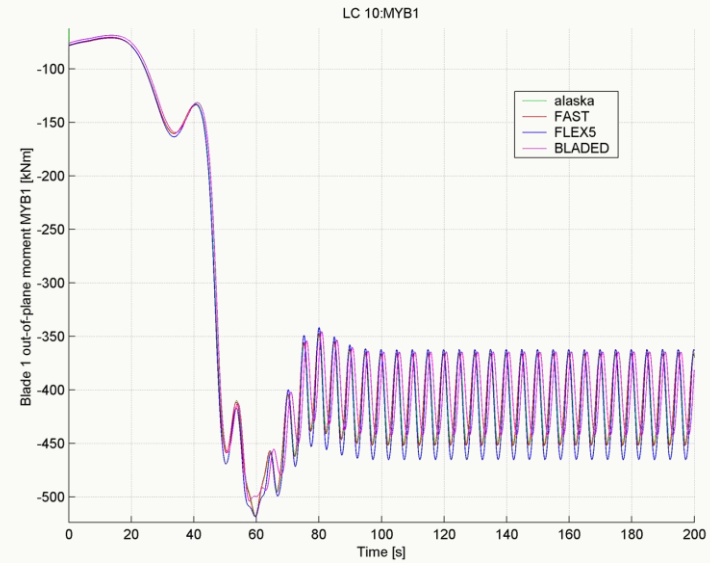
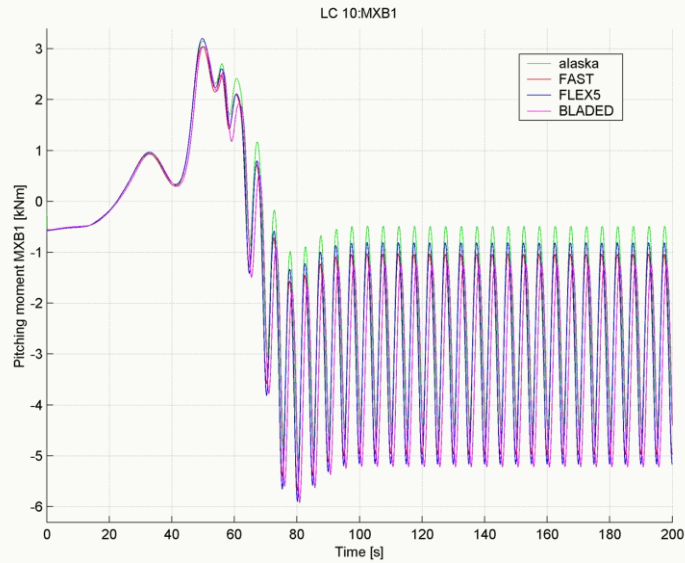
In LCGroup III, the wind turbine operates at different yaw angles relative to the incoming wind. The load cases 9 to 14 are used to validate the skewed wake correction models.

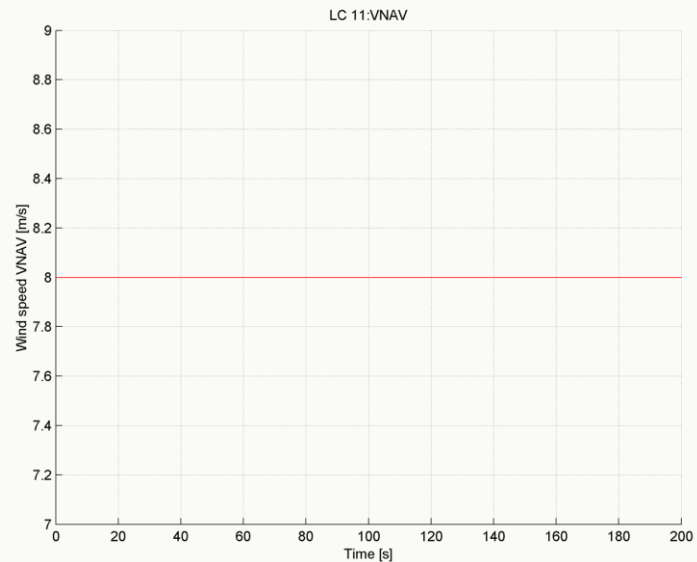
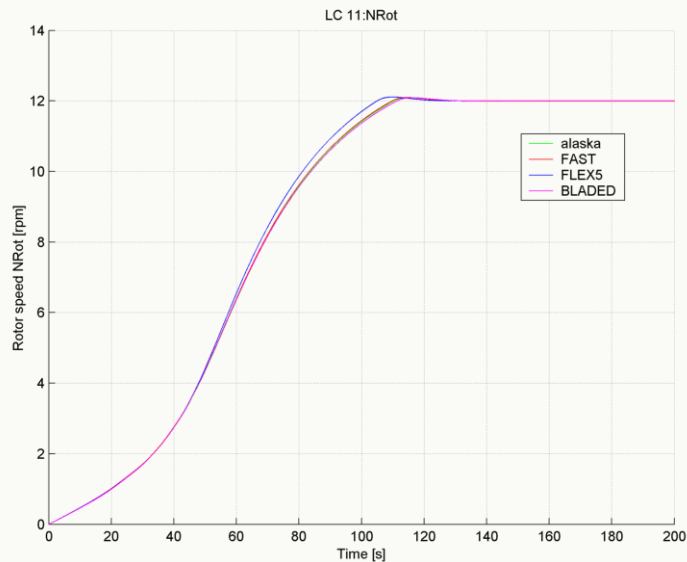
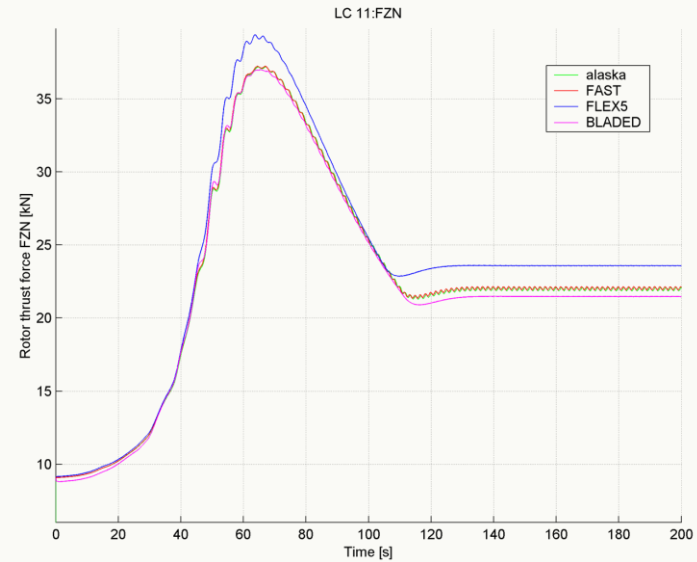
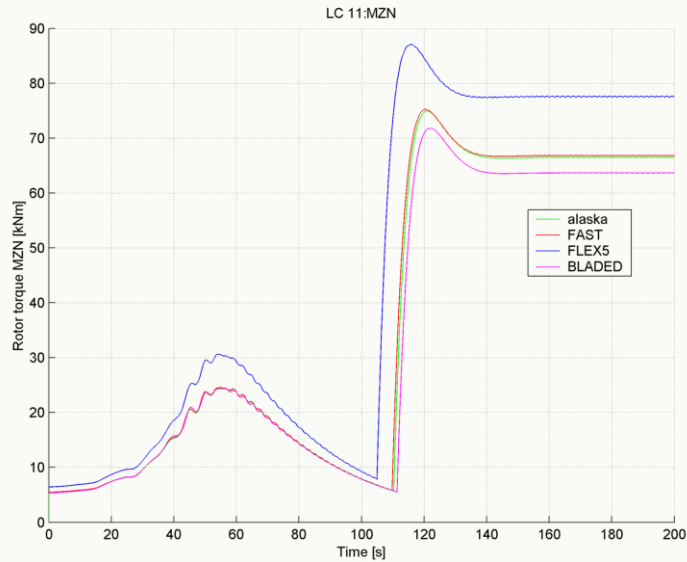


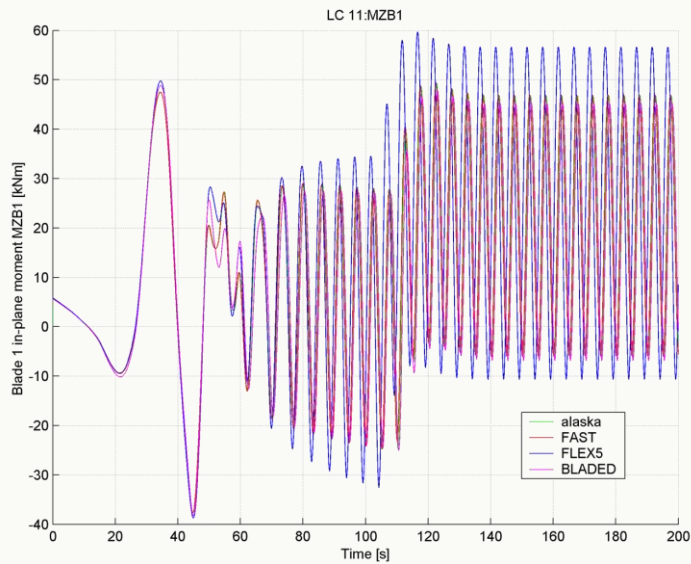
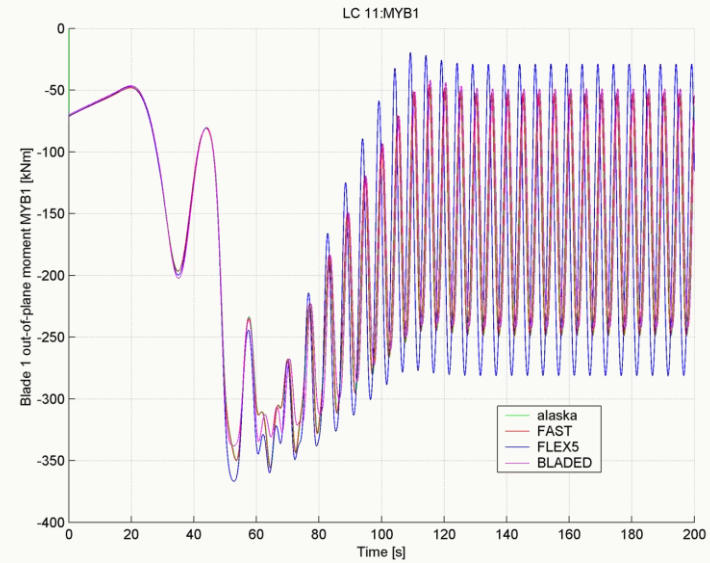
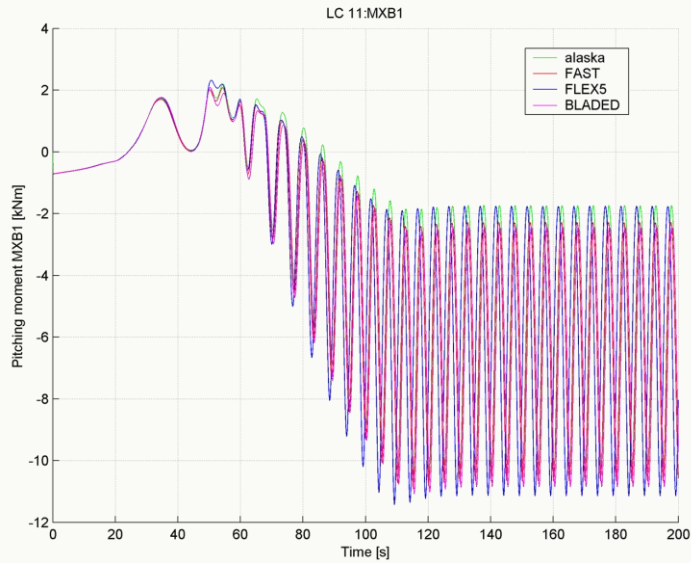


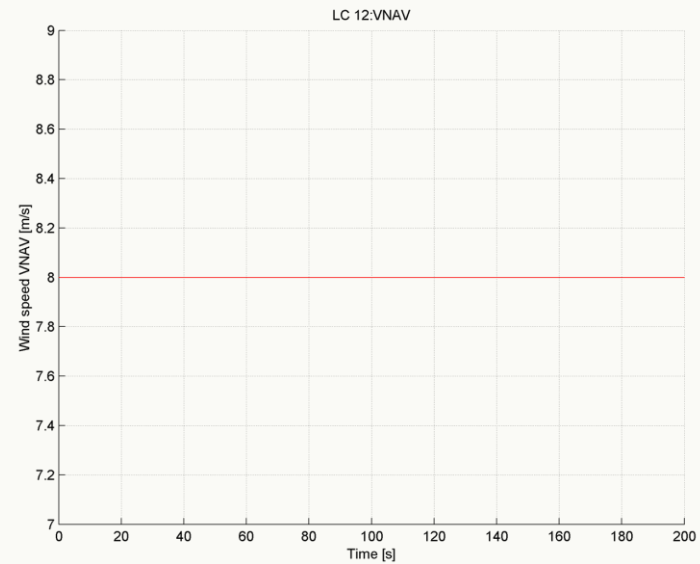
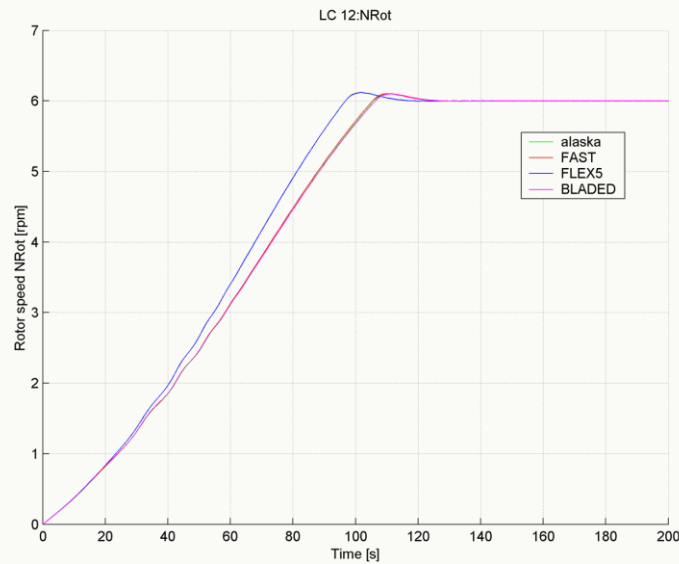
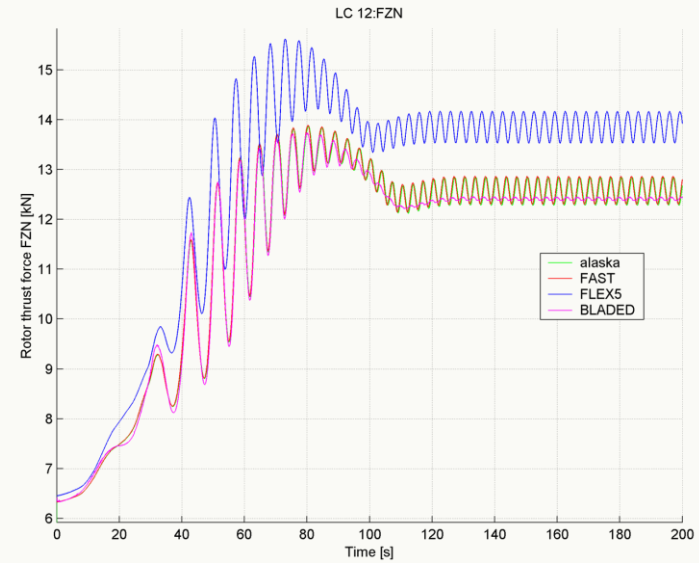
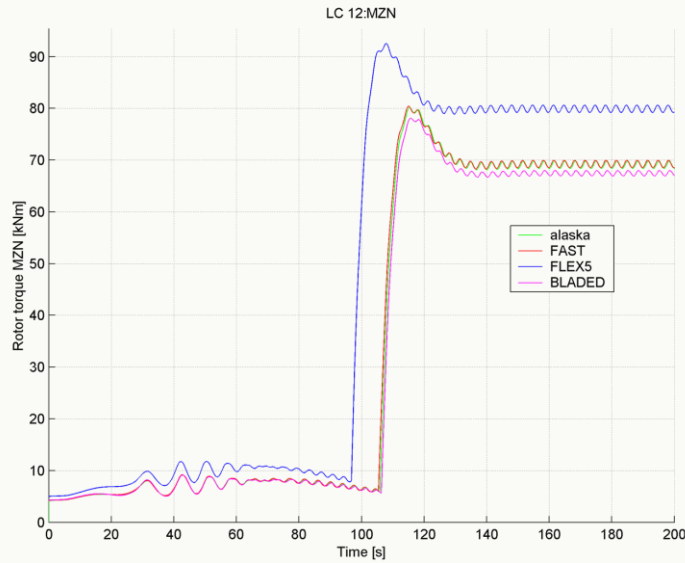


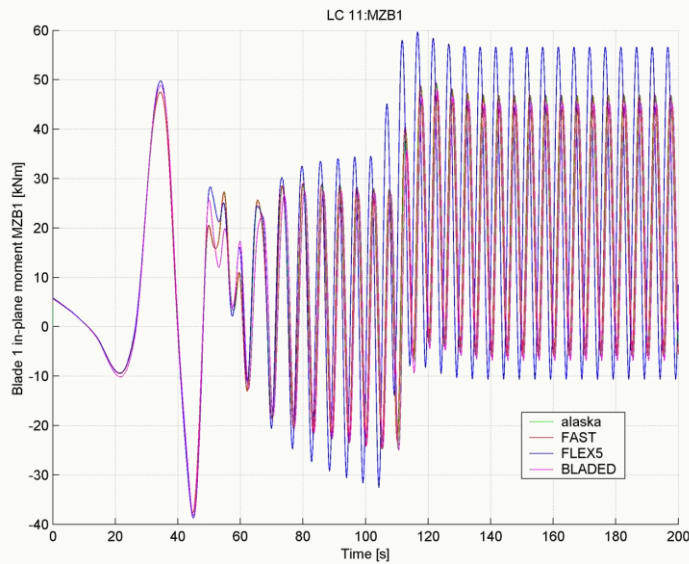
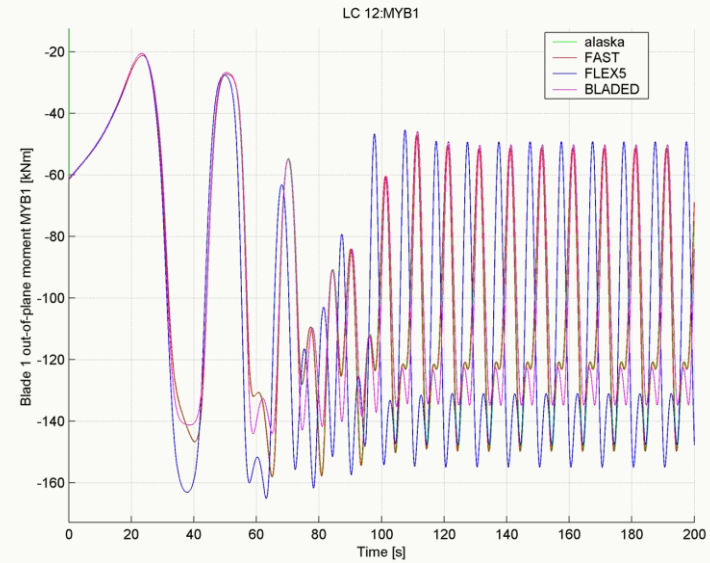
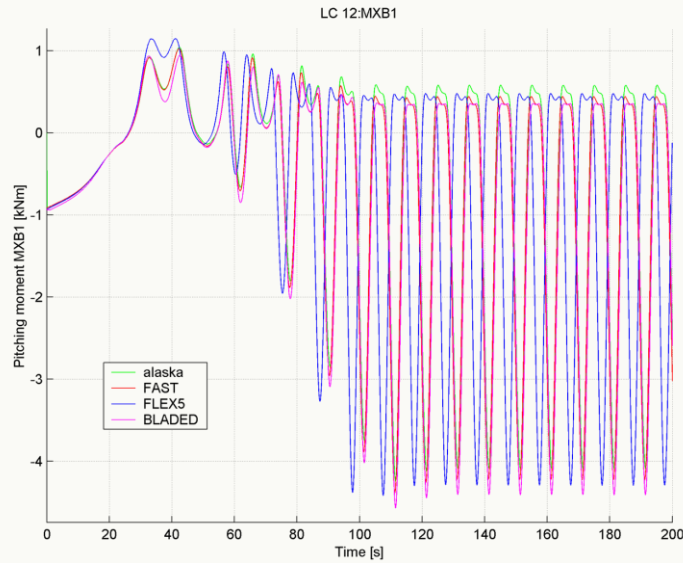


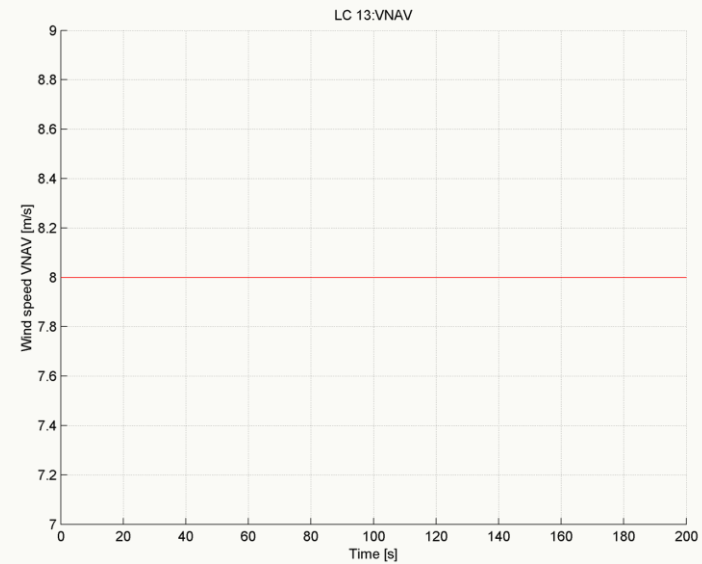
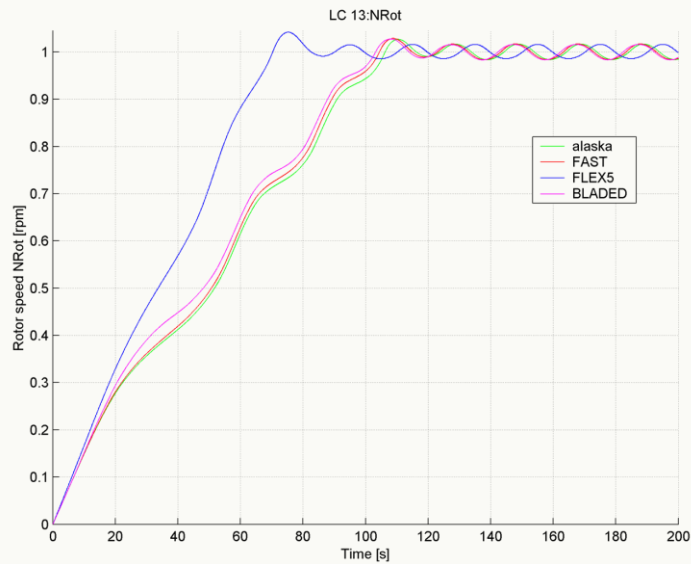
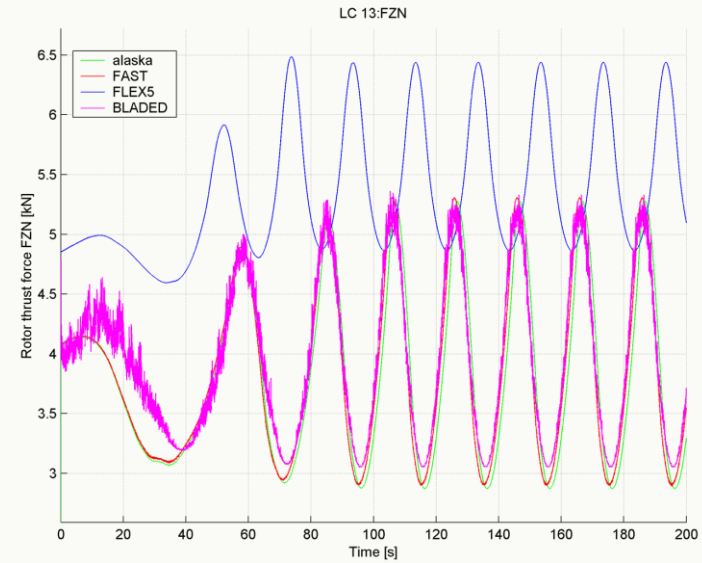
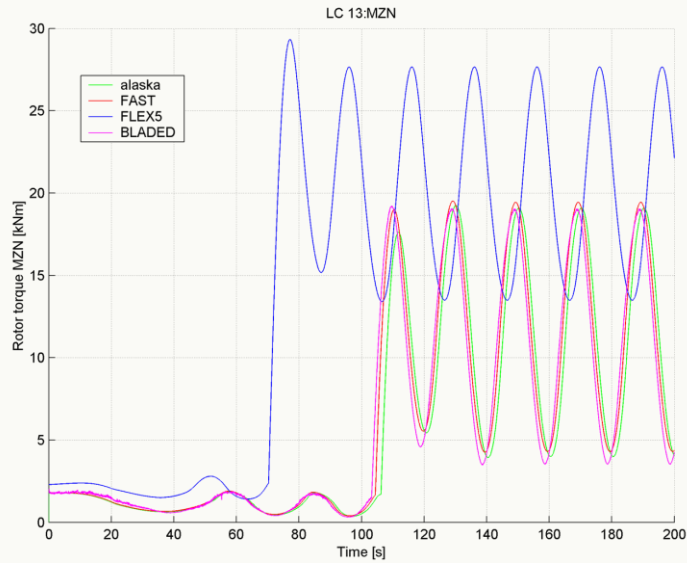




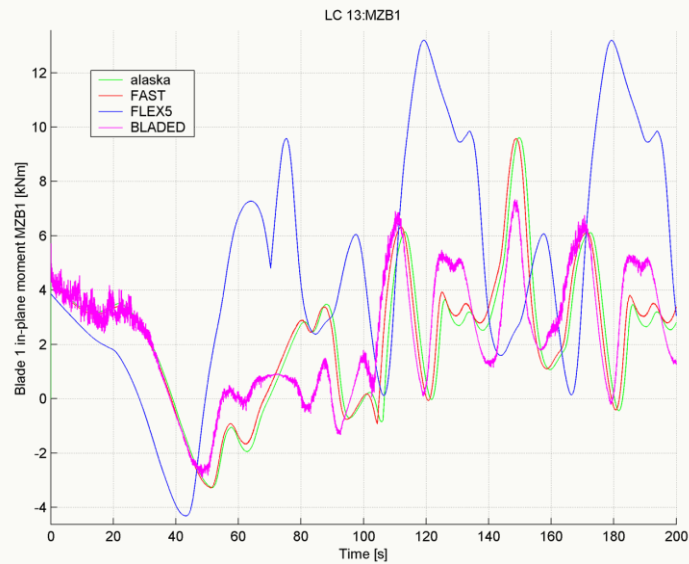
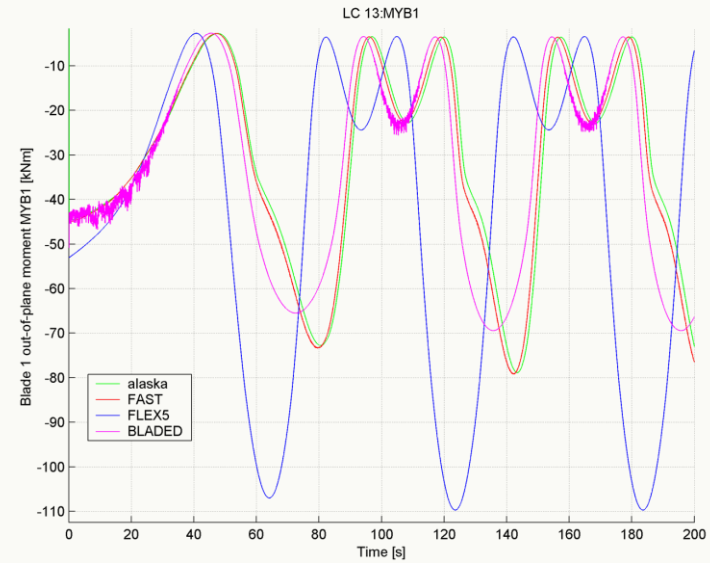
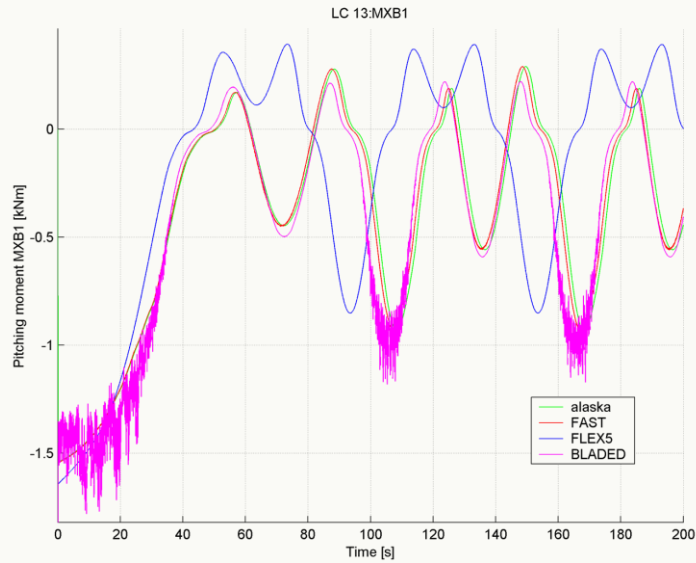


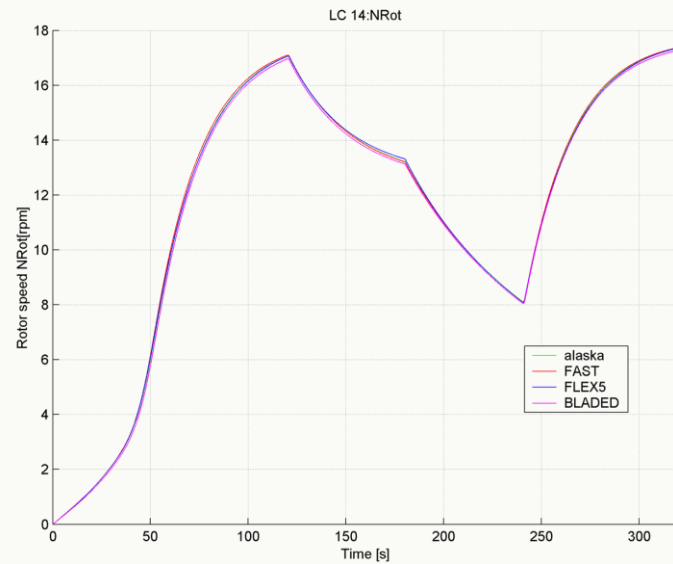
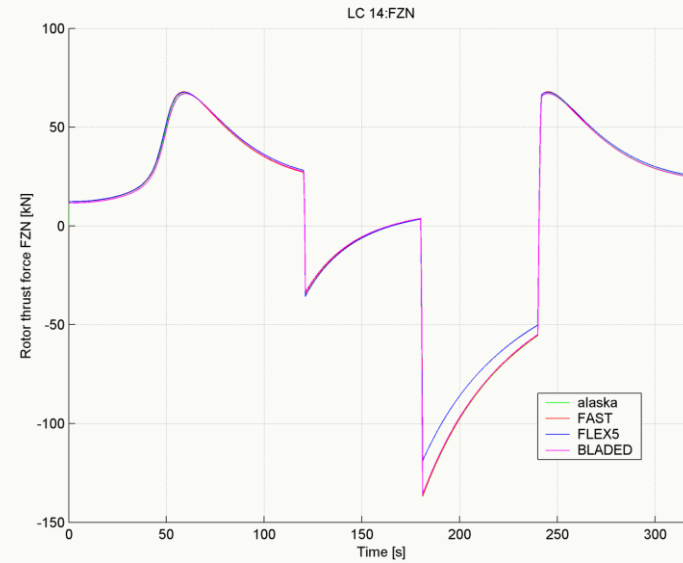
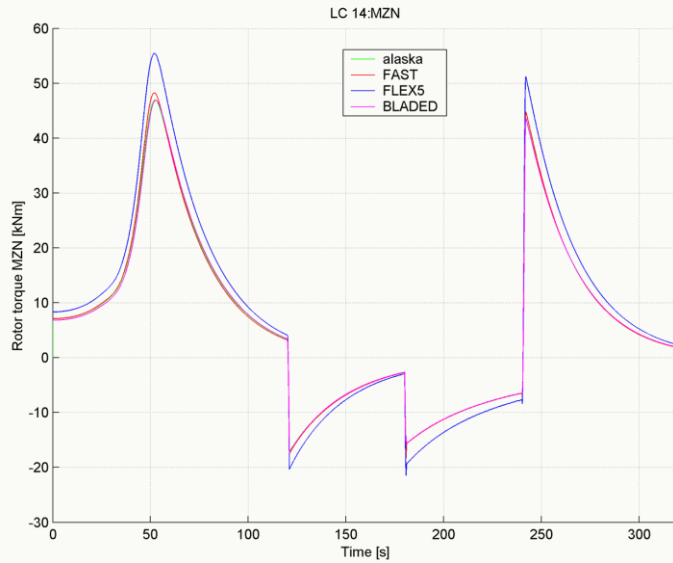


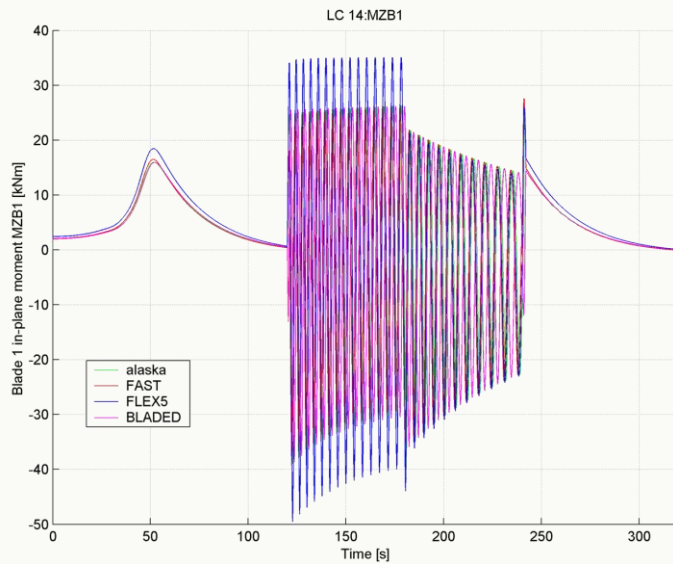
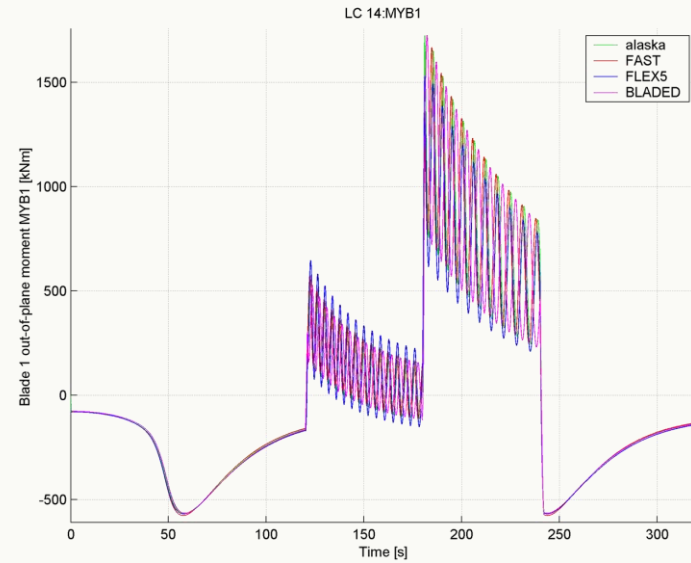
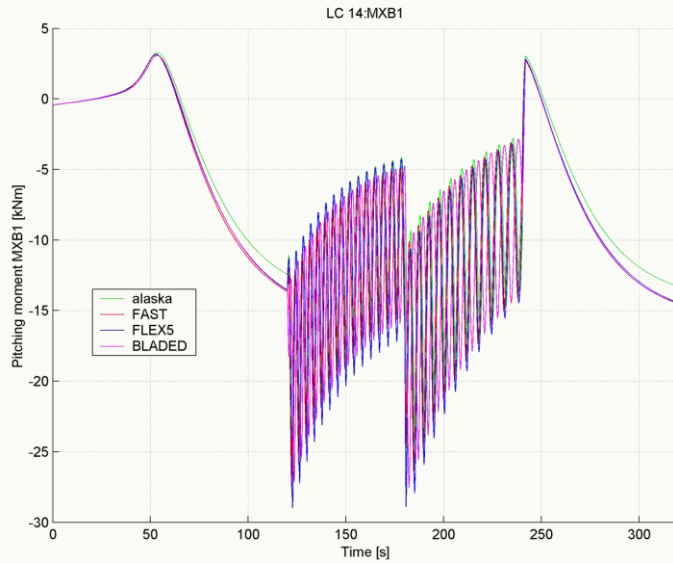










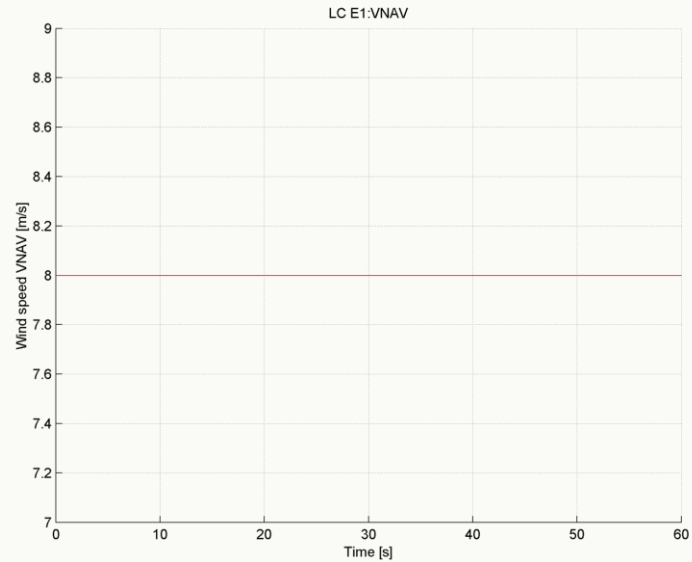
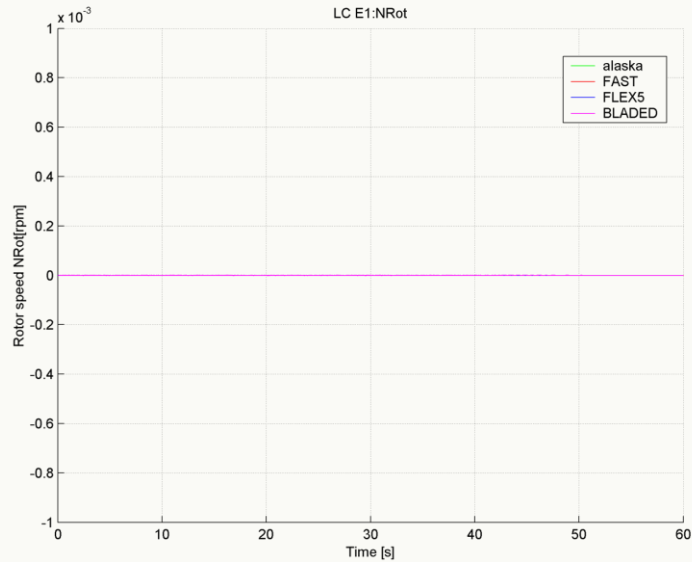
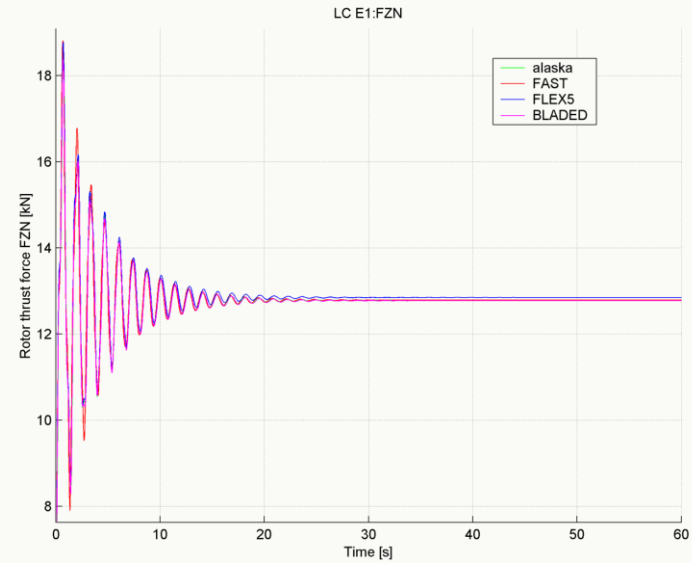
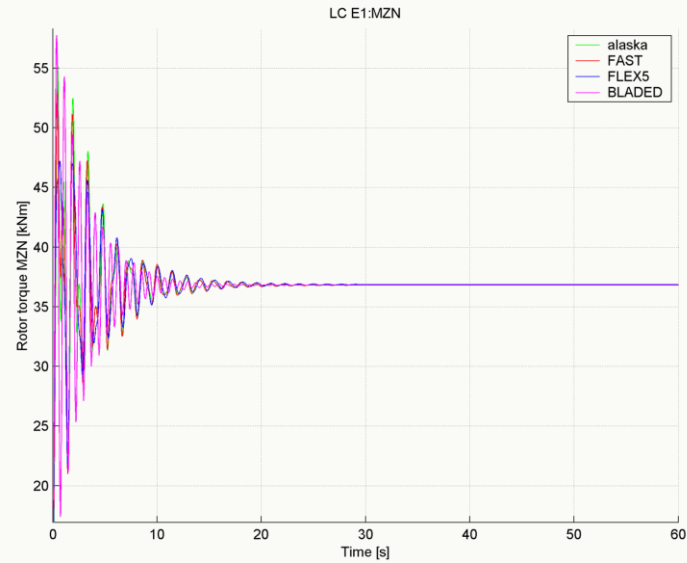


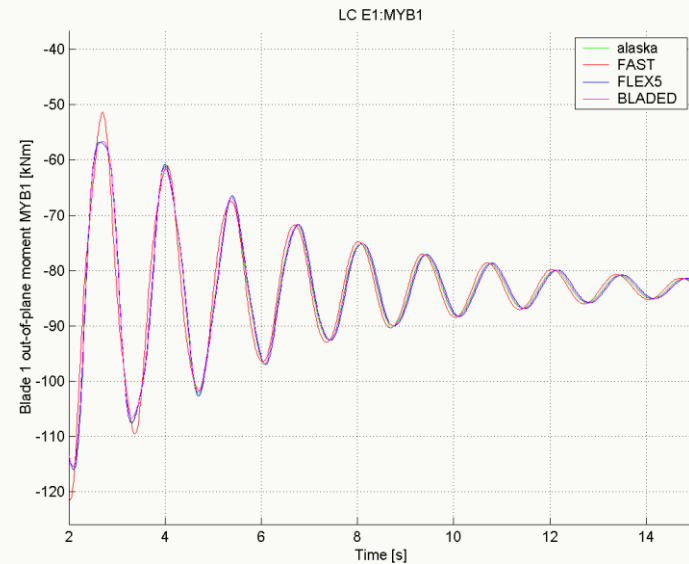
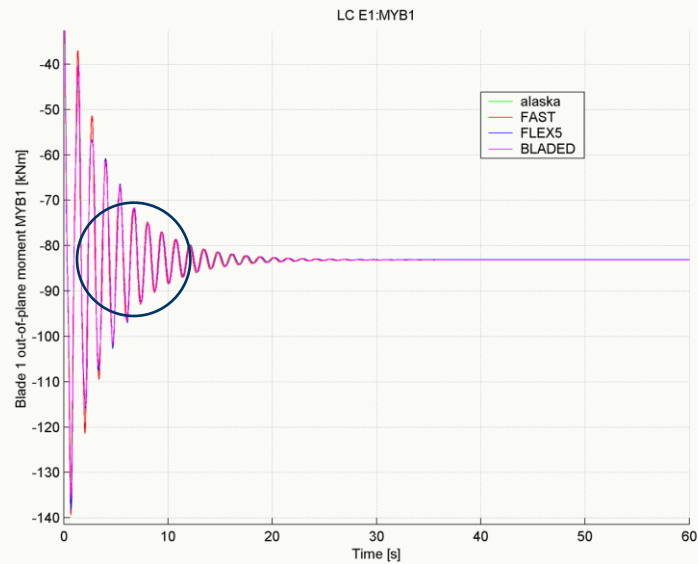
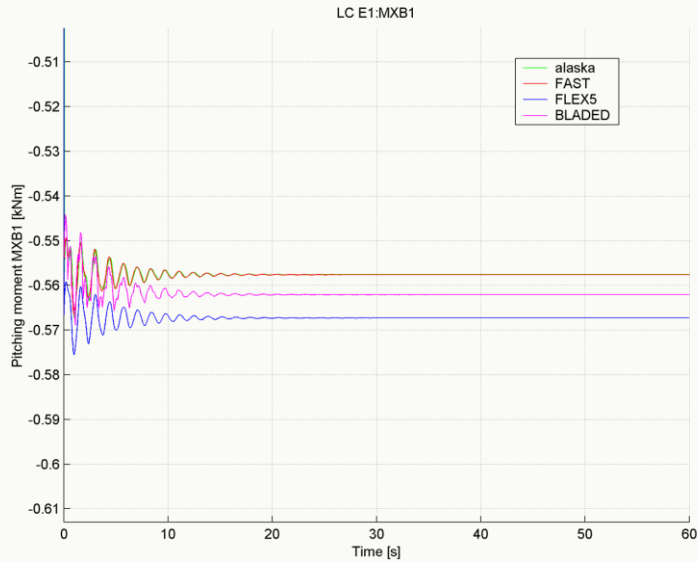
## LCGroup I\_Elastic

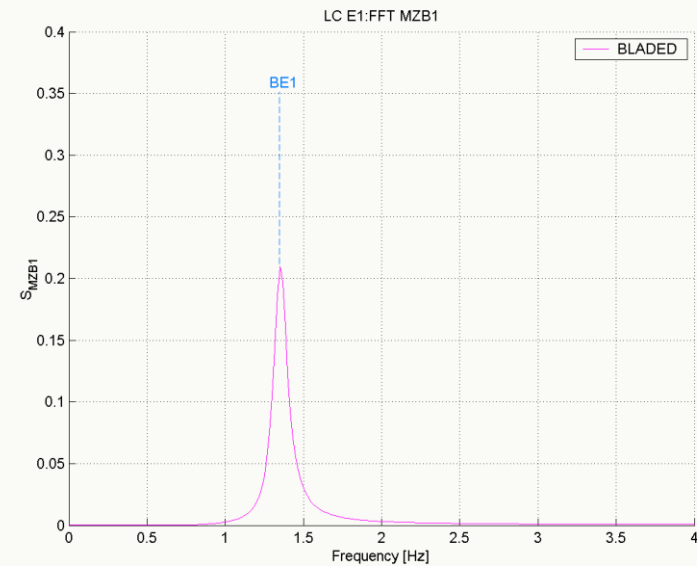
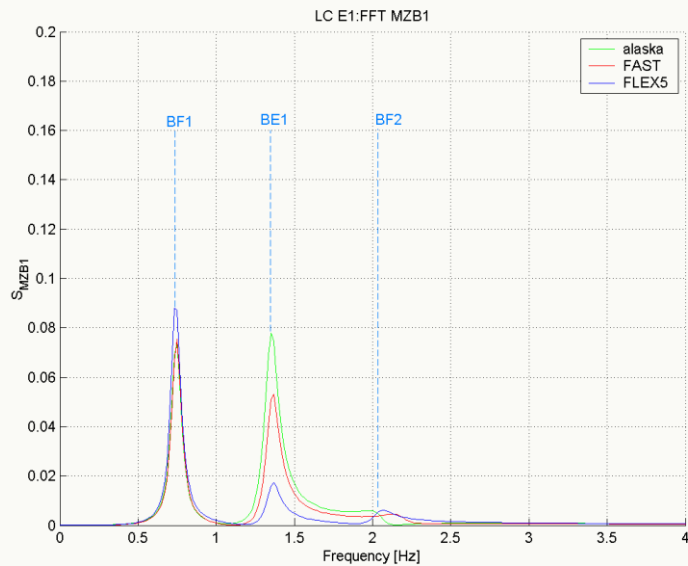
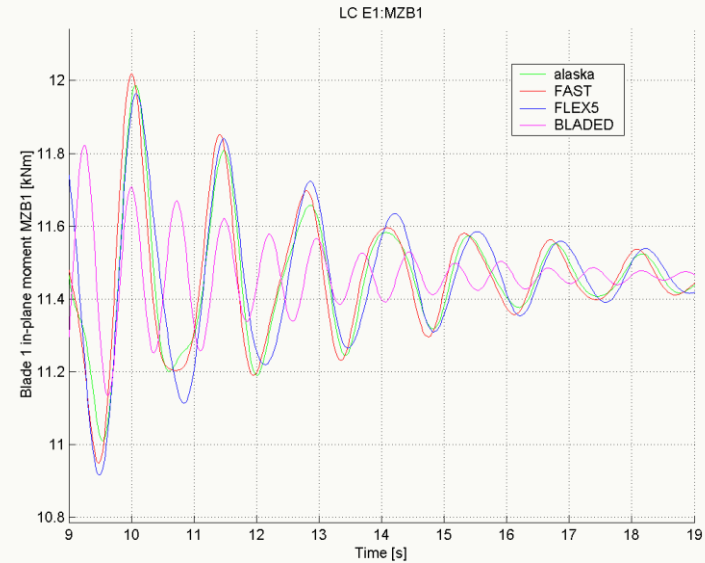
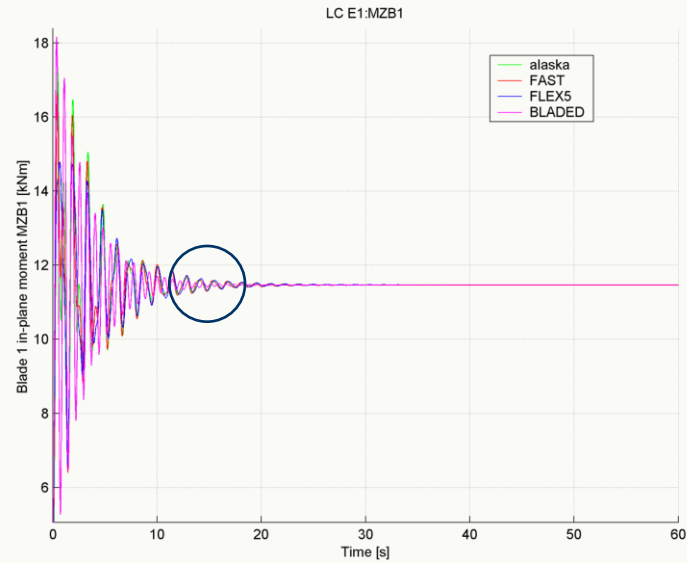
LC Id	Aerodynamics						Turbine Model									Wind			Simulation Control	
	Wake Modell	Dynamic Stall	Tip Loss Model	Tower Shadow	Wind Shear Model	Eval Time Step	Gravity	Rotor DOF	Blade DOF 2 Flap, 1 Edge	Tower DOF 2 side-to-side 2 fore-aft	Pitch	Yaw	Rotor IC	Generator / Motor	Demanded Rotor Speed	V <sub>Hub</sub>	YawErr	Turbulence	Time Step	T <sub>total</sub>
	Eq/ GDW	None/ Bed/Oye	on/ off	on/ off	None/ Log/Exp	[s]	on/off	on/off	on/off	on/off	controlled/ fixed	controlled/ fixed	[rpm]	on/off	[rpm]	const/ var [m/s]	const/ var	[on/off]	[s]	[s]
E1	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	off	on	off	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	off	-	8	0°	off	0,02	300
E3	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	off	on	off	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	off	-	var1	0°	off	0,02	300
E4_1	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	on	off	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	on	15	var2	0°	off	0,02	300
E5_1	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	on	off	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	on	15	8	0°	off	0,02	300
E7_1	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	on	off	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	8	on	15	var3	0°	off	0,02	500
E8_1	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	on	off	fixed, 10°	fixed, 0°	8	on	15	var4	0°	off	0,02	350
E15	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	off	off	on	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	off	-	var5	0°	off	0,02	100

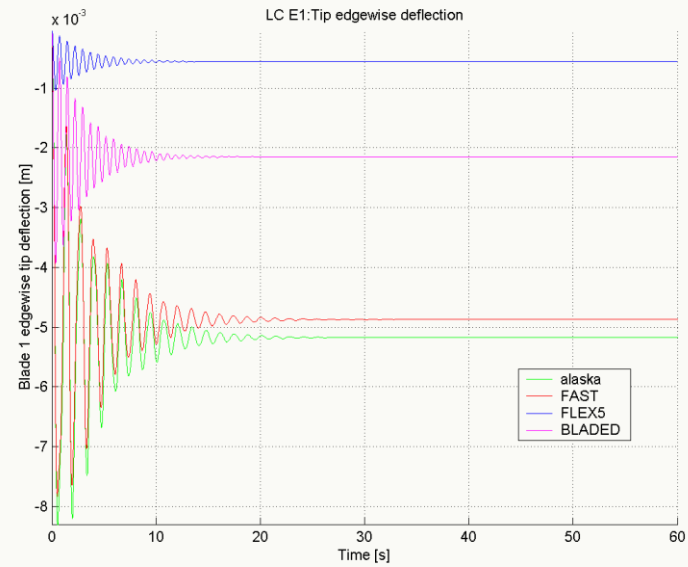
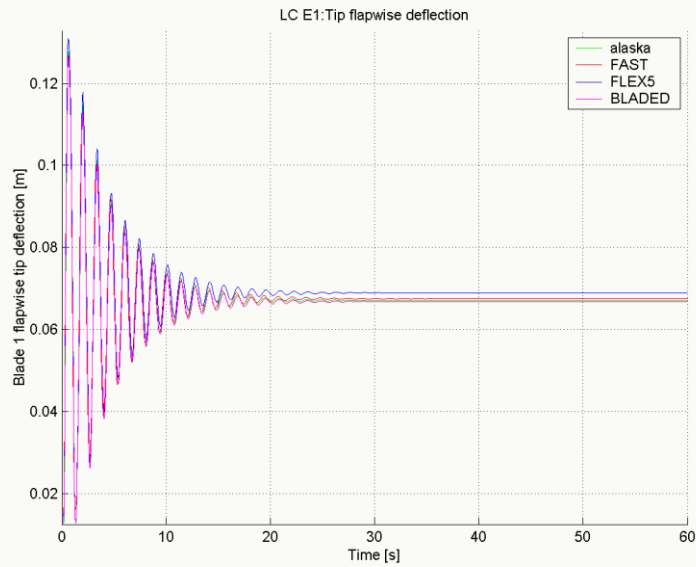
- wind shear off
- tower shadow off
- flexible blade model
- flexible tower model

In LCGroup I\_Elastic, the load cases of LCGroup II has been repeated with flexible blades or a flexible tower. The effect of flexible components on the turbine model behavior has been investigated. As results, blade and tower forces, moments and deflections are recorded.



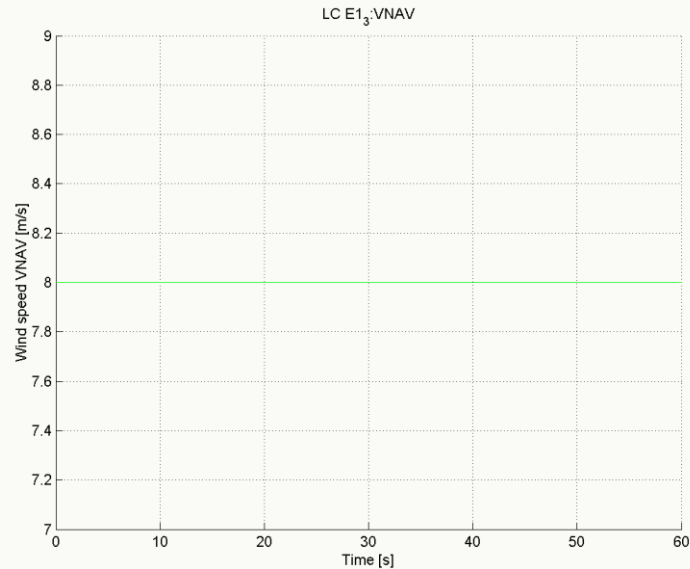
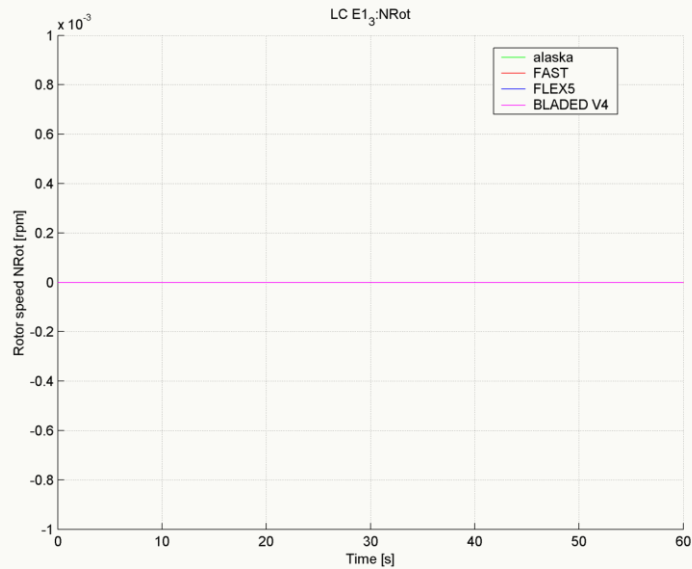
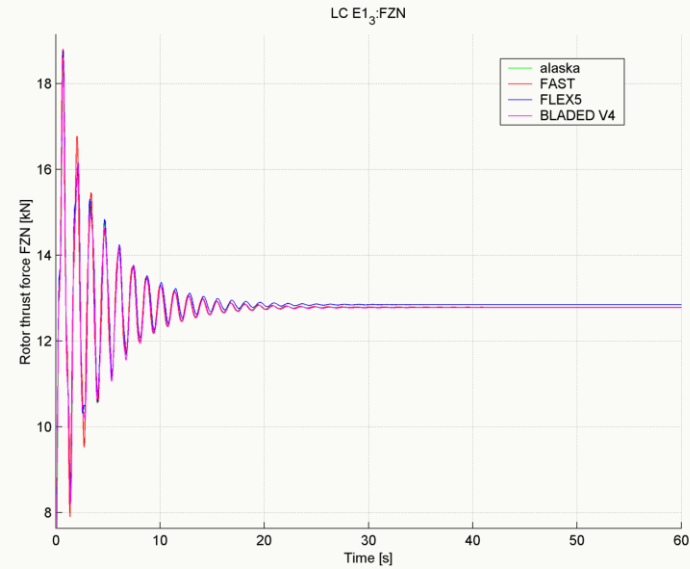
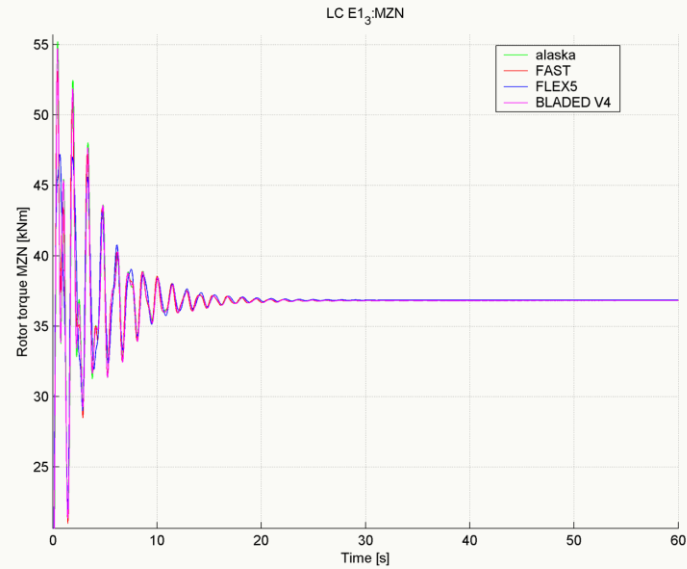


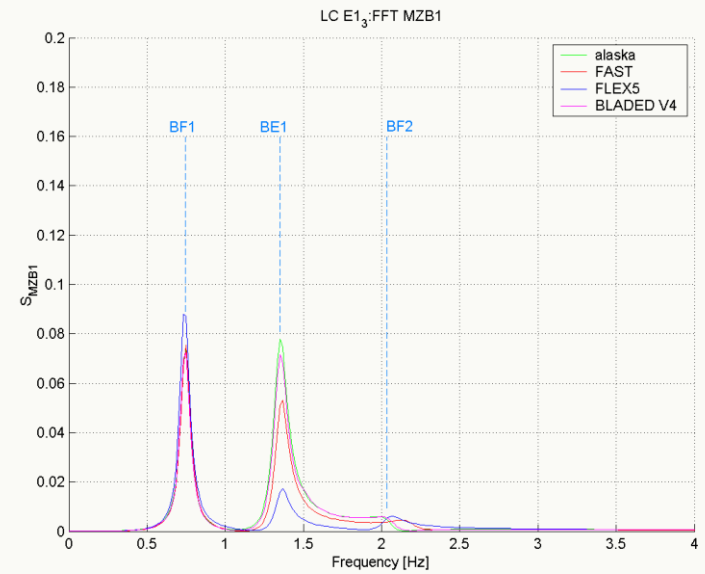
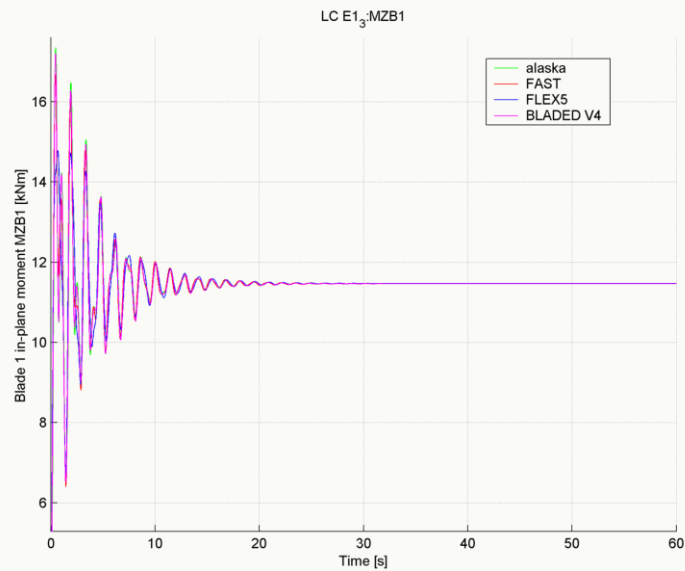
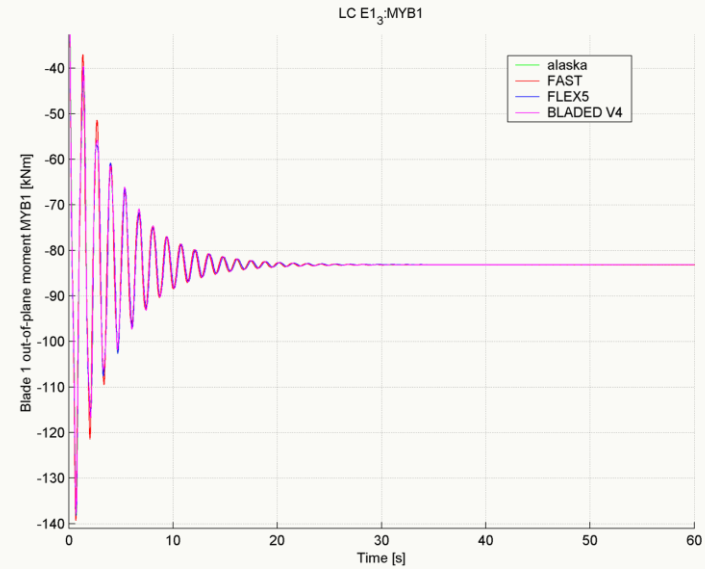
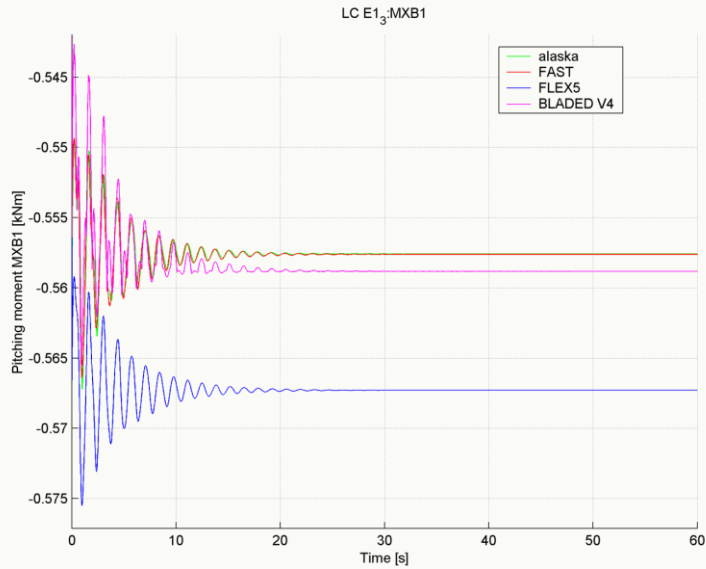


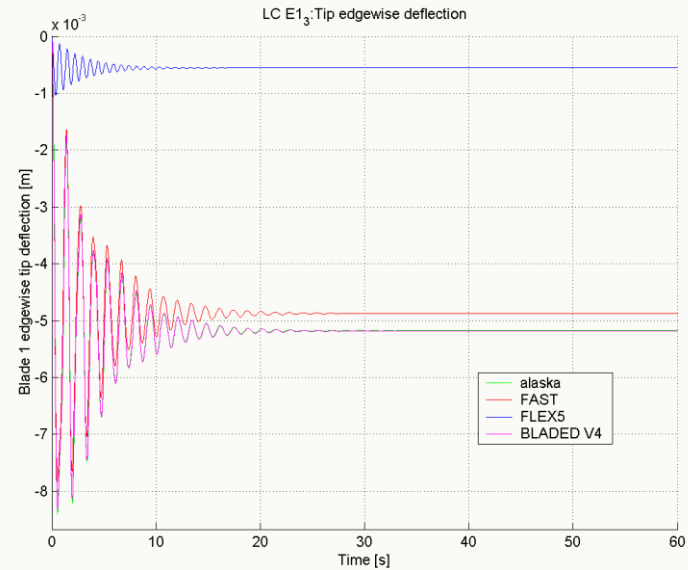
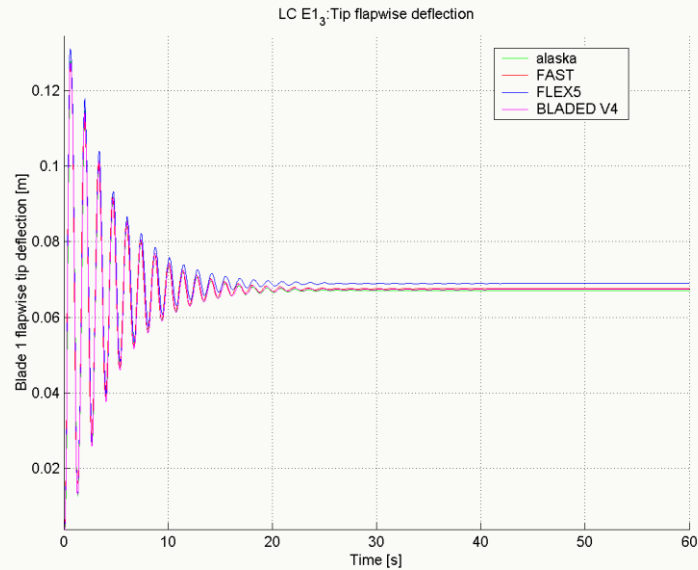


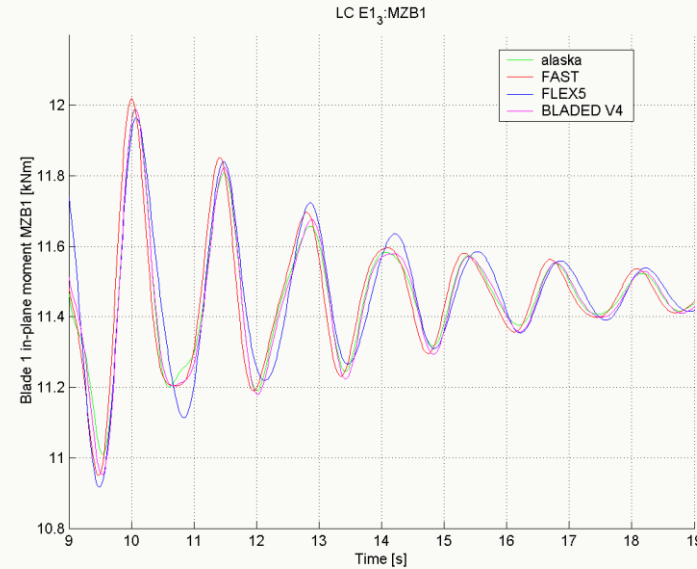
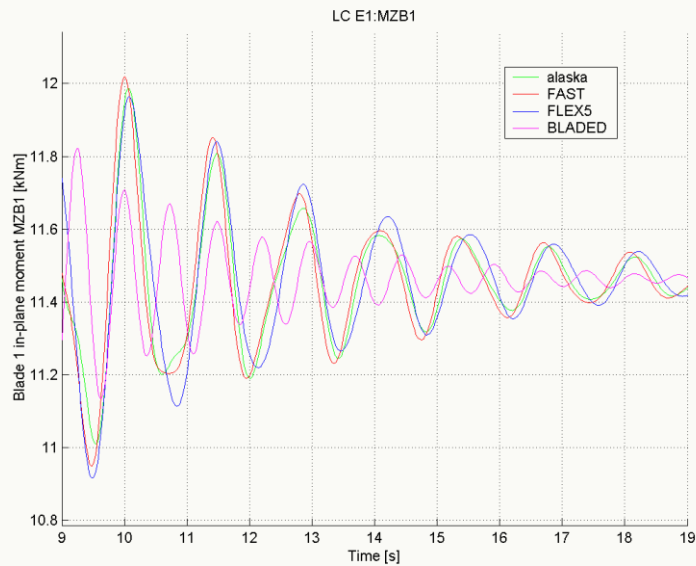


The load case LC E1\_3 is equivalent to load case LC E1 except that the new Multibody Dynamics BLADED V4 has been used instead of BLADED V3.82. According to GL Garrad Hassan, in BLADED V4 they switched from rotor modes to fully coupled individual blade modes which are valid for any pitch angle. This blade model seems to be similar to the flexible body approach used in alaska/Wind for the blade model. Running load case LC E1 with BLADED V4 gave us the opportunity to investigate some of the recognized differences in the results of LC E1 and we also were able to validate the flexible body blade model of alaska/Wind in comparison with BLADED V4.

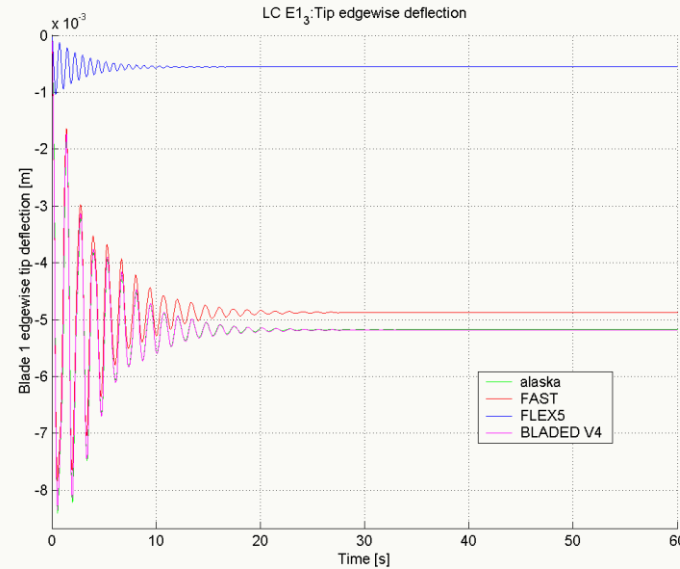
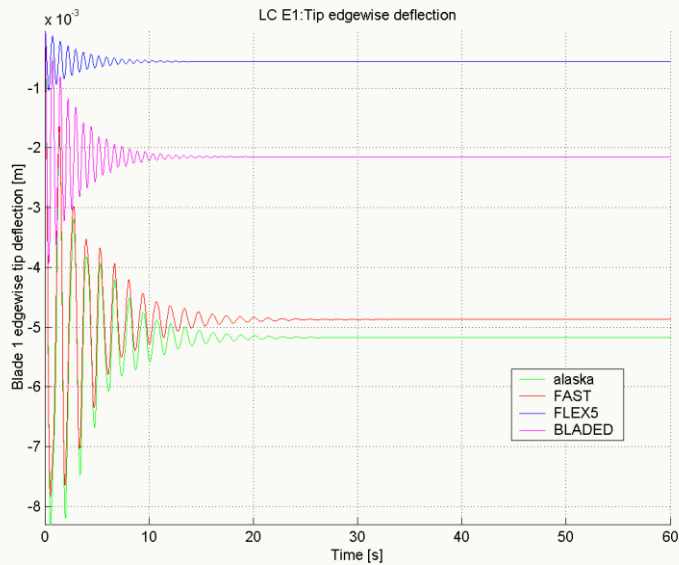




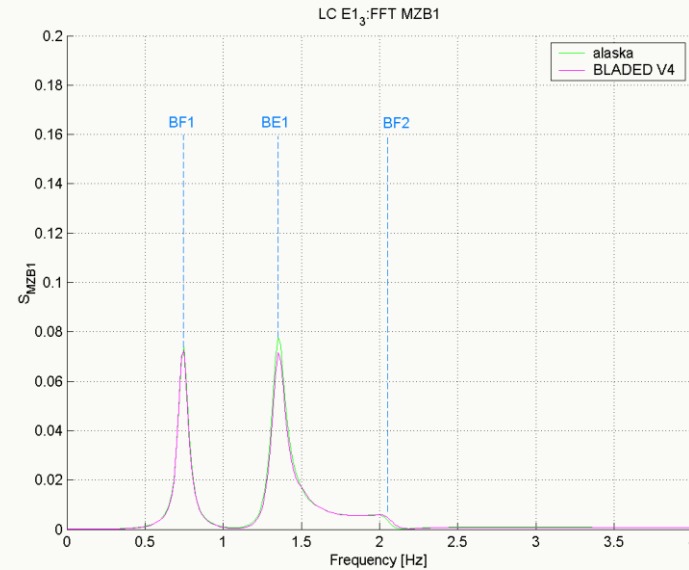
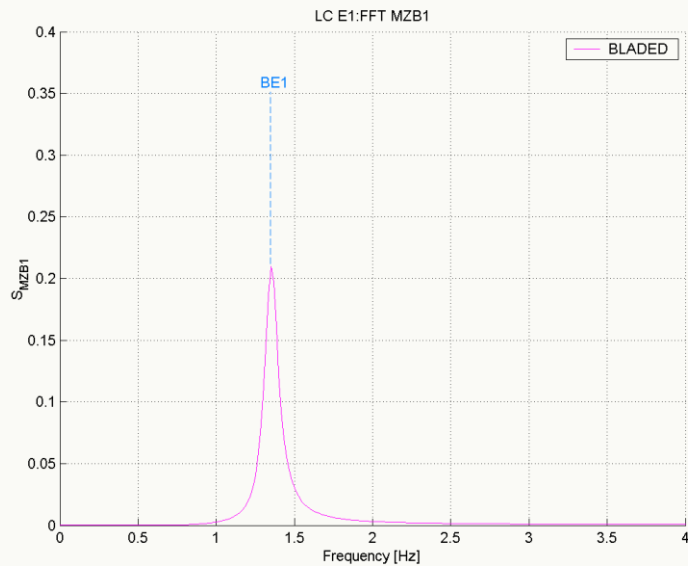




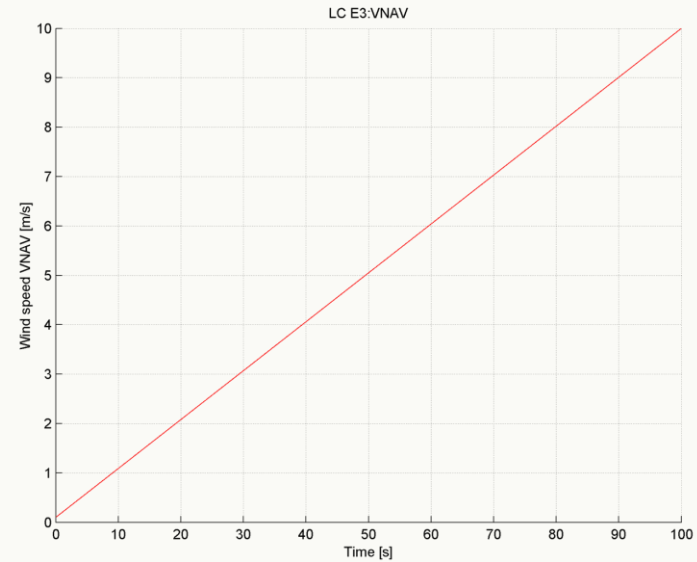
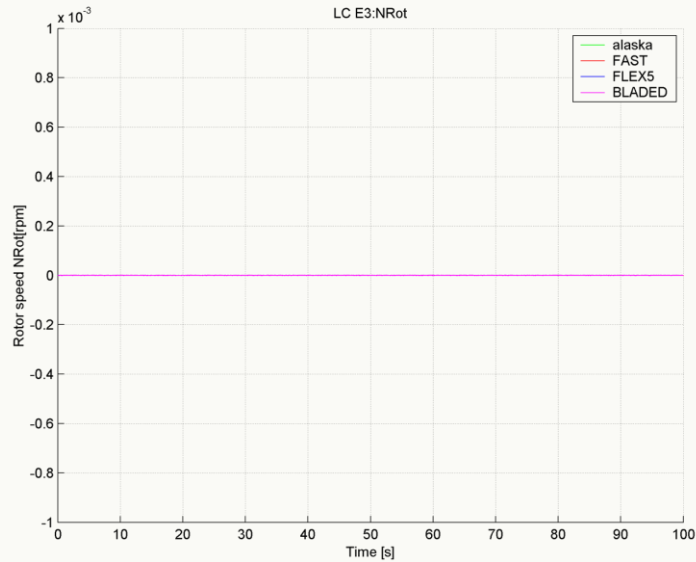
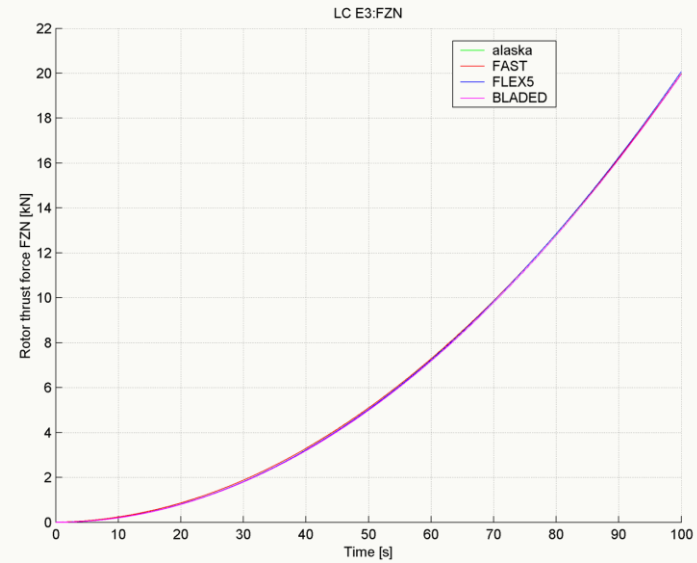
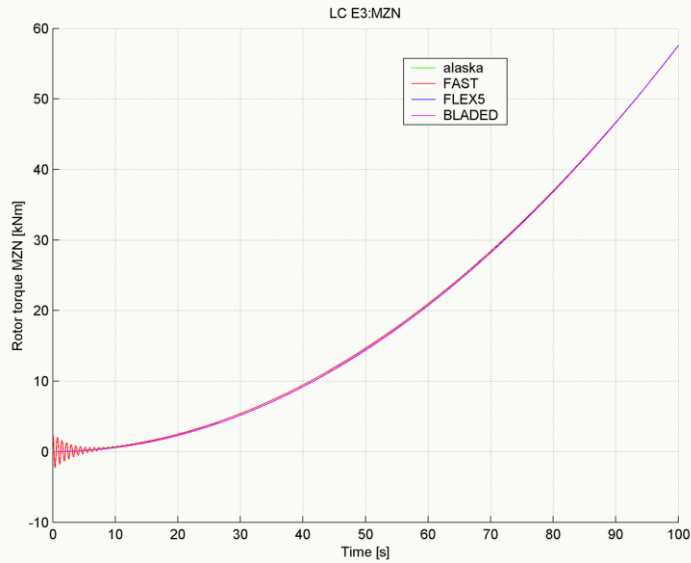
Blade 1 in-plane moment for BLADED V3.82 and BLADED V4



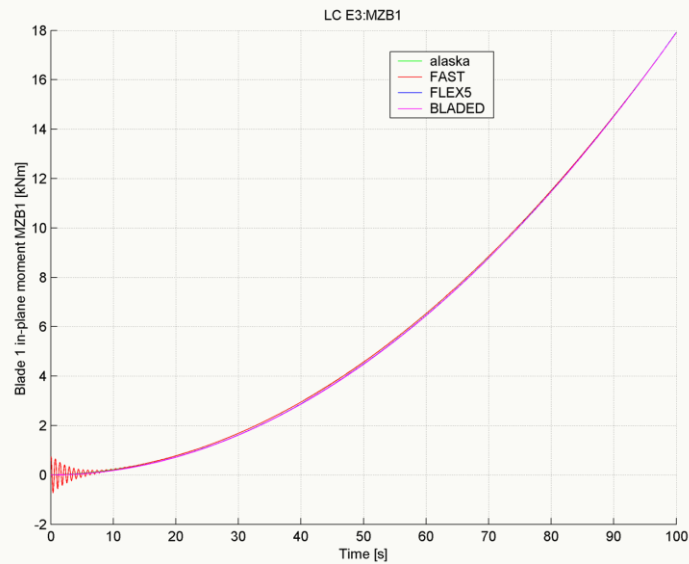
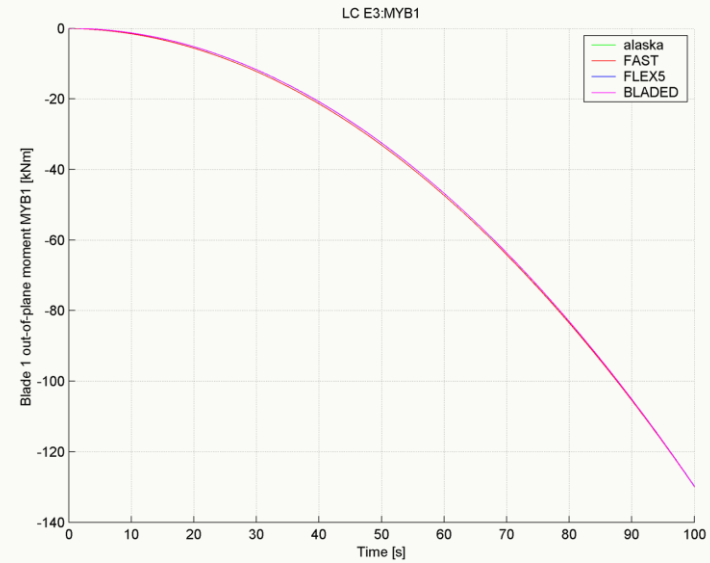
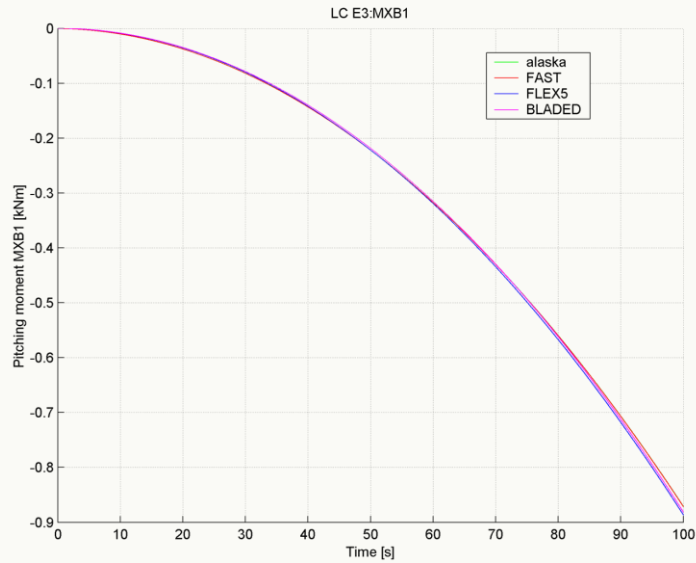
## Blade 1 edgewise tip deflection for BLADED V3.82 and BLADED V4

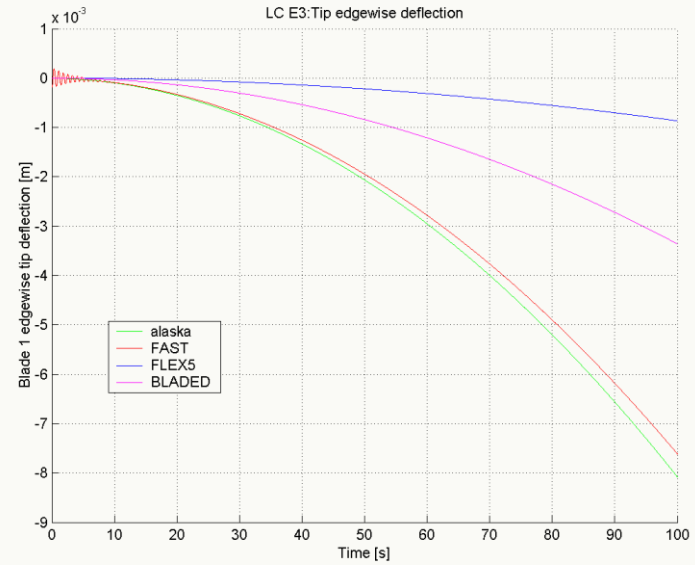
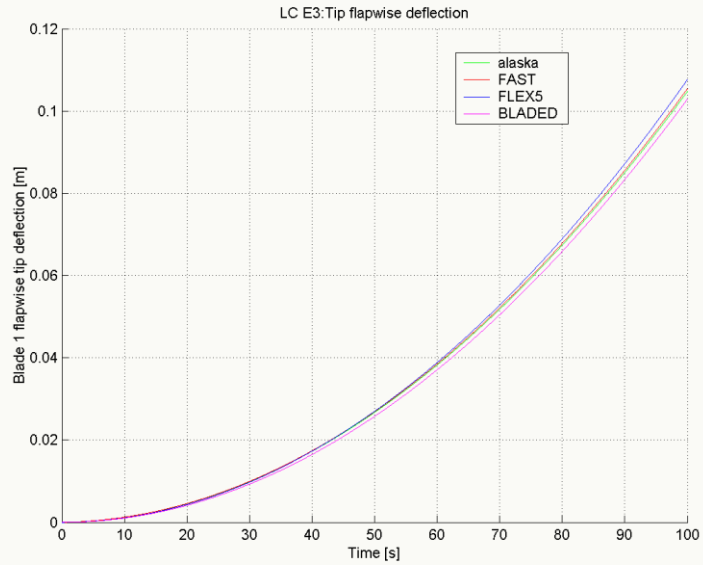


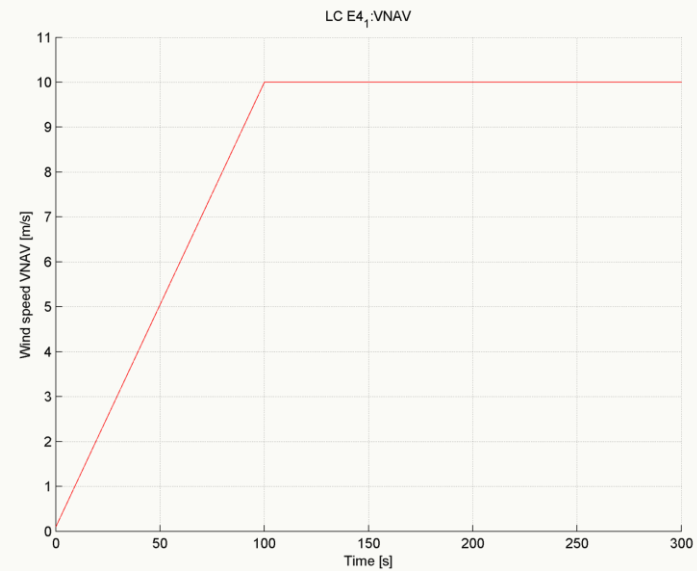
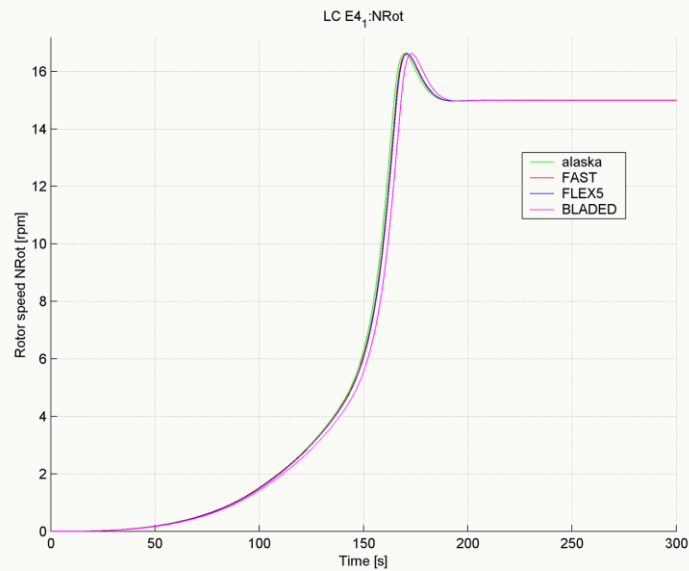
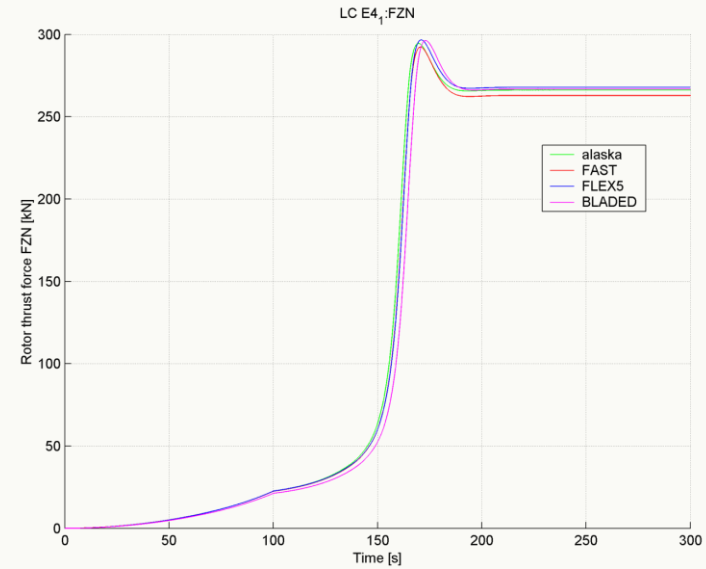
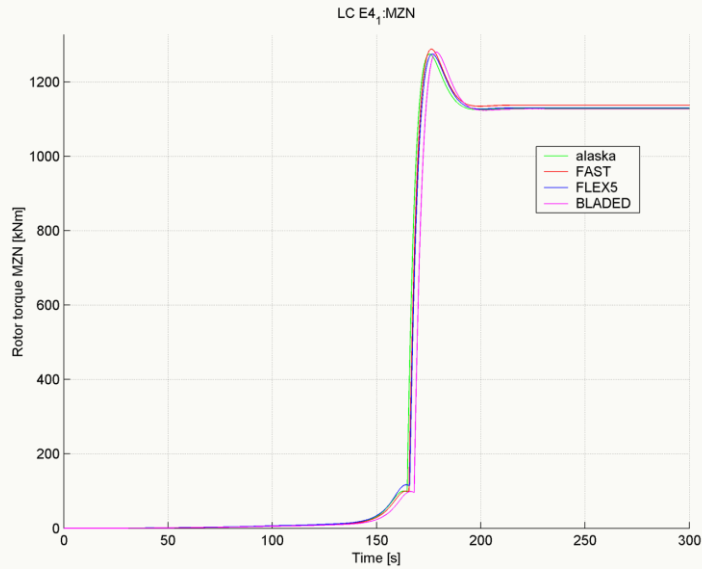
frequency spectrum of blade 1 in-plane moment for BLADED V3.82 and BLADED V4

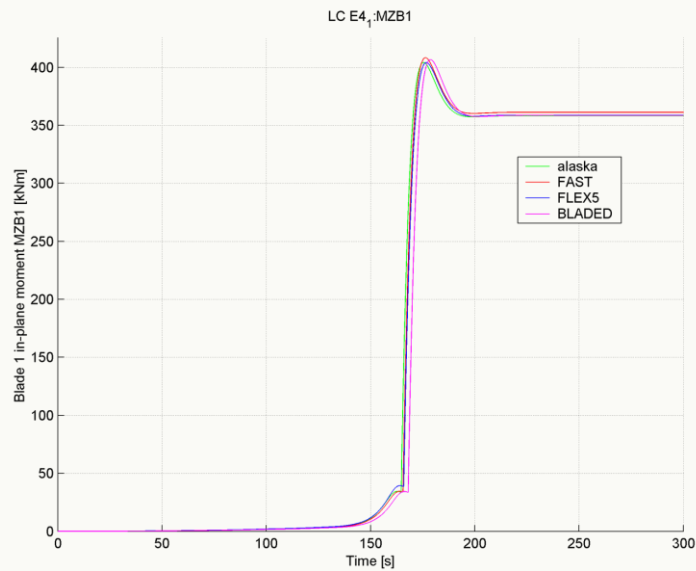
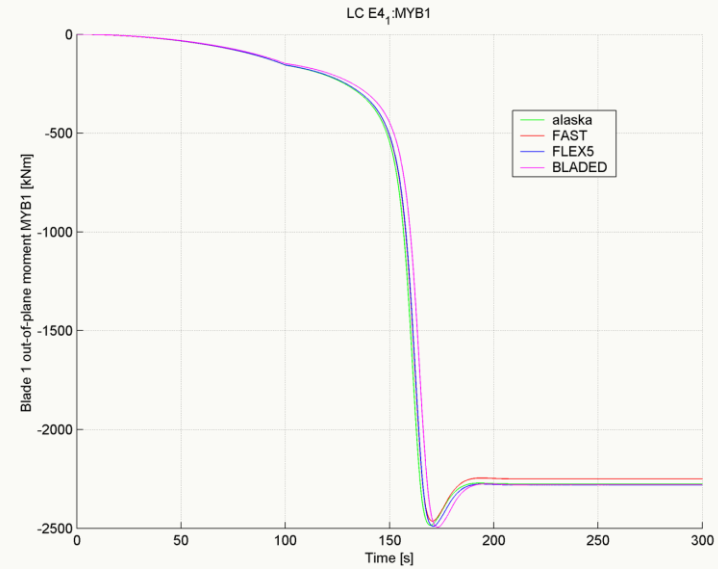
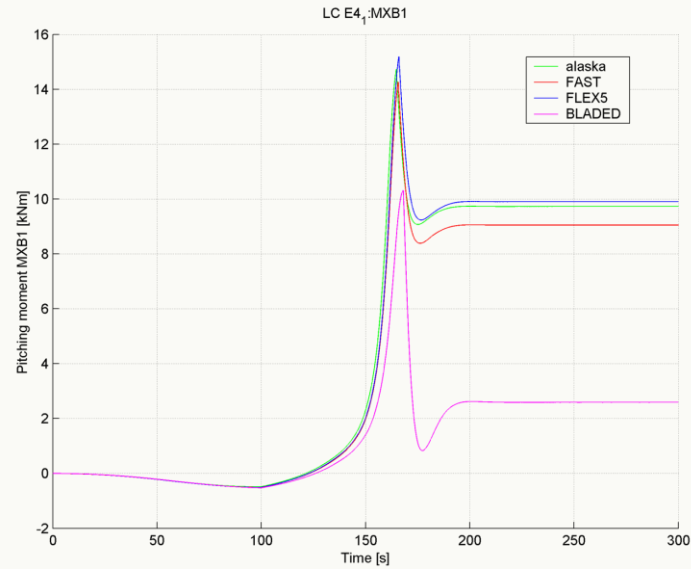


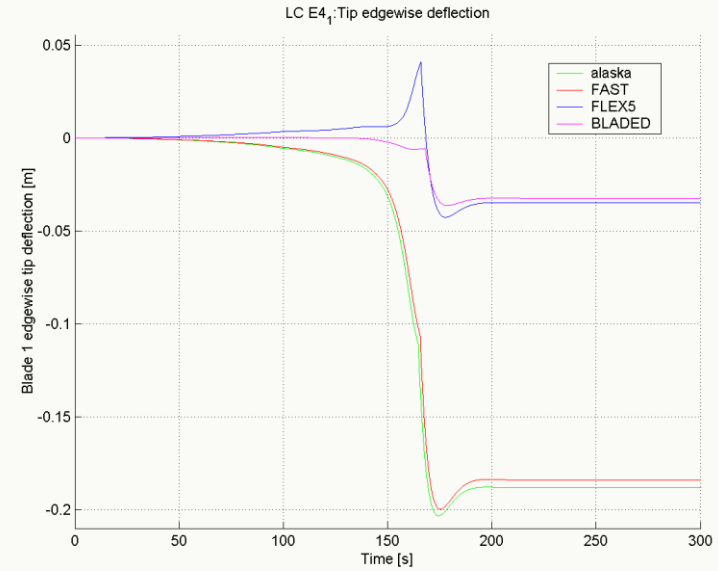
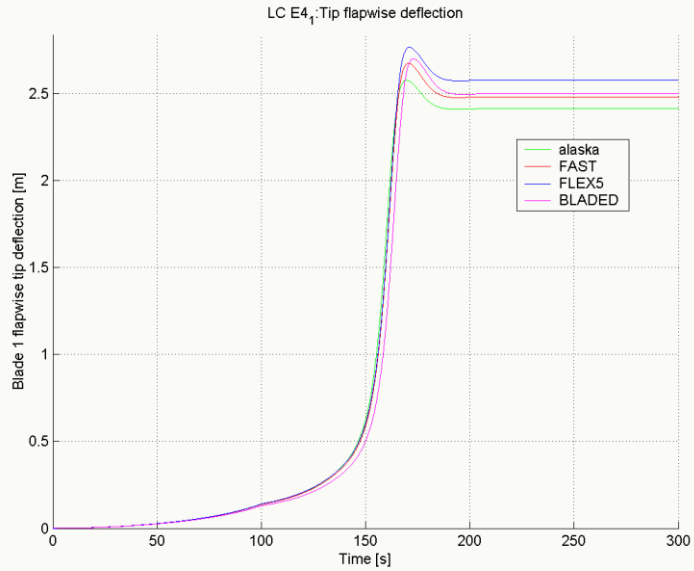




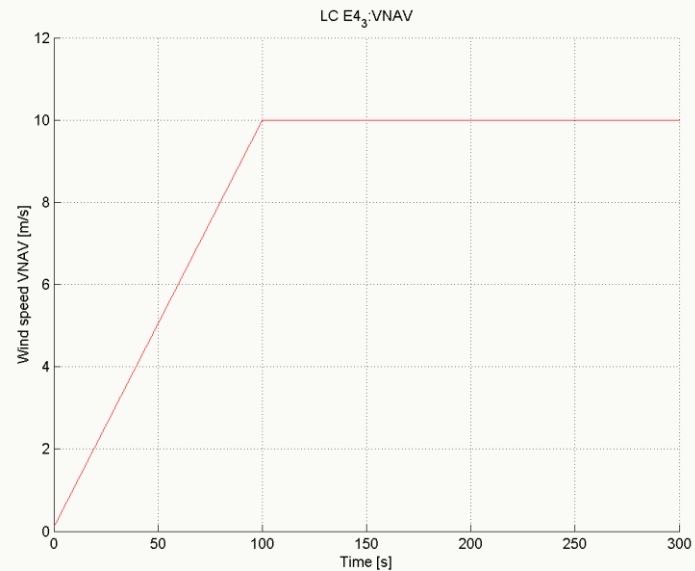
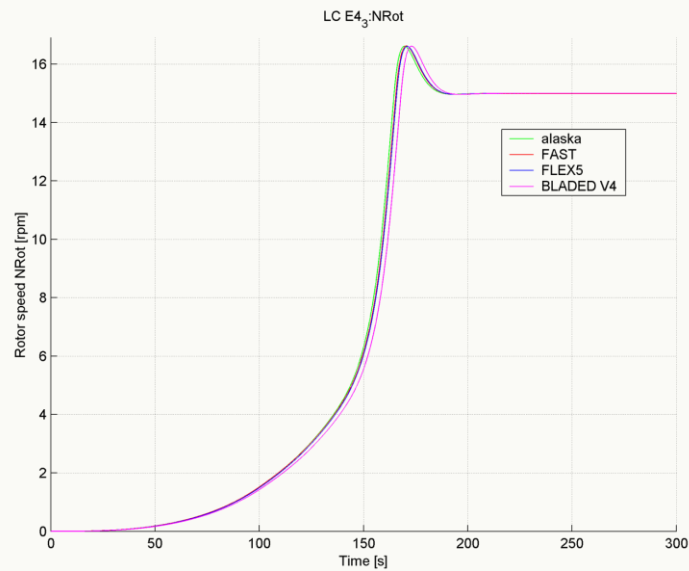
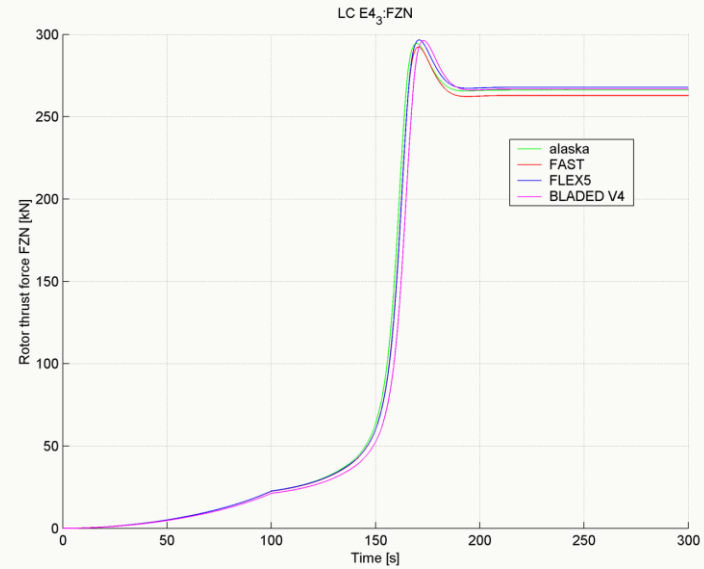
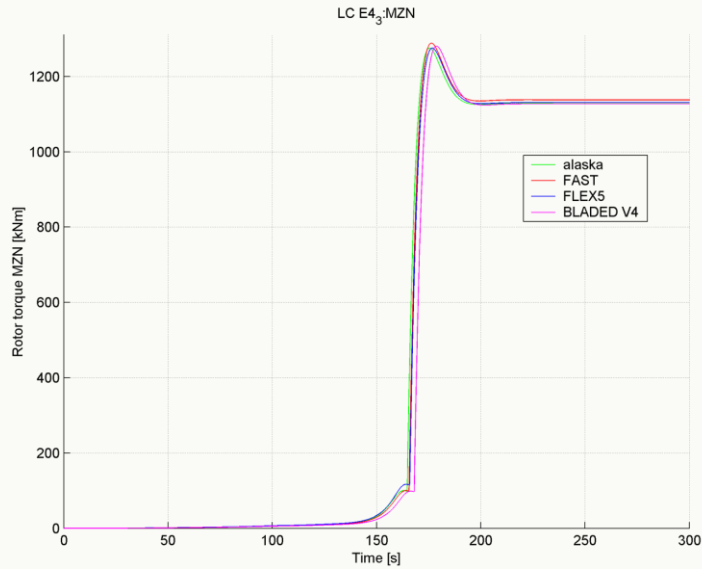


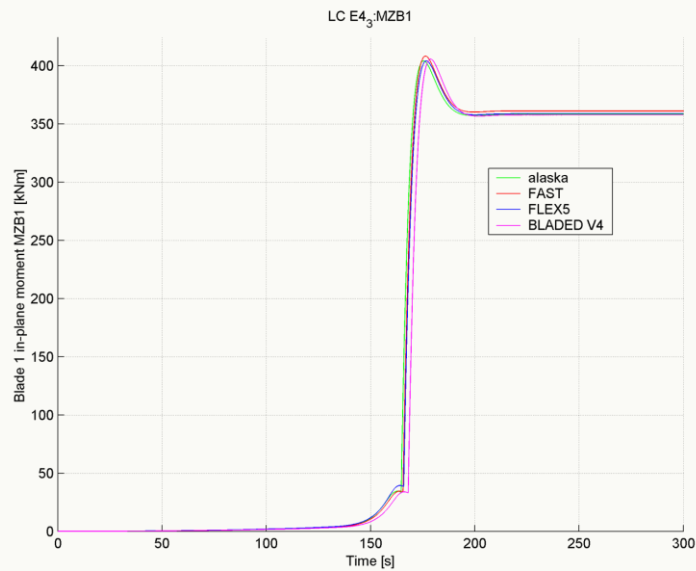
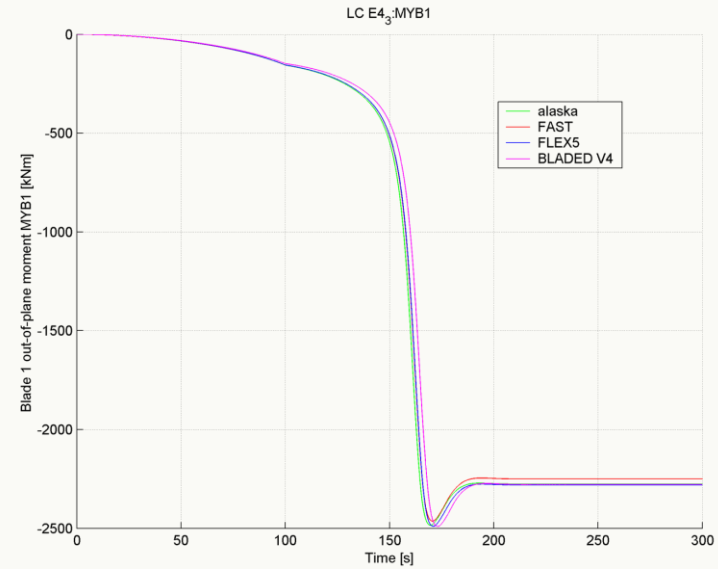
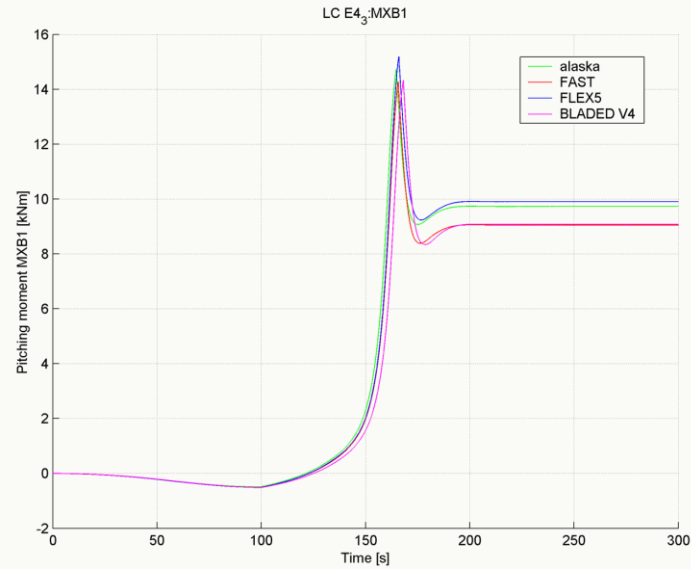




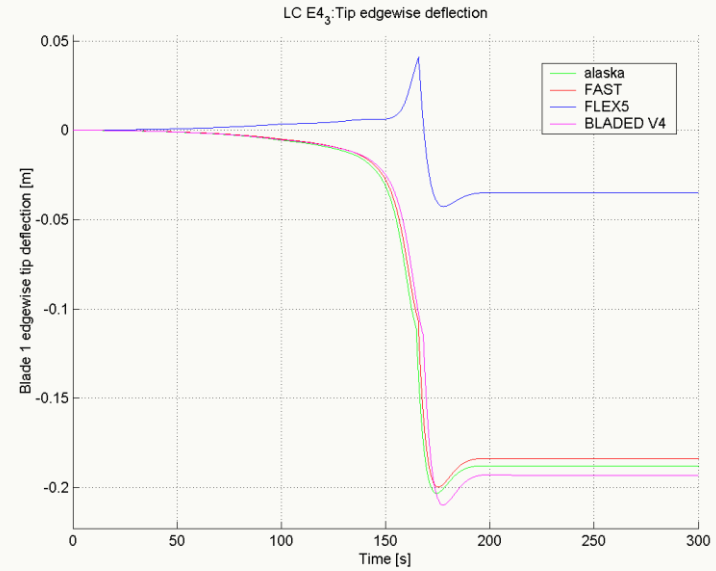
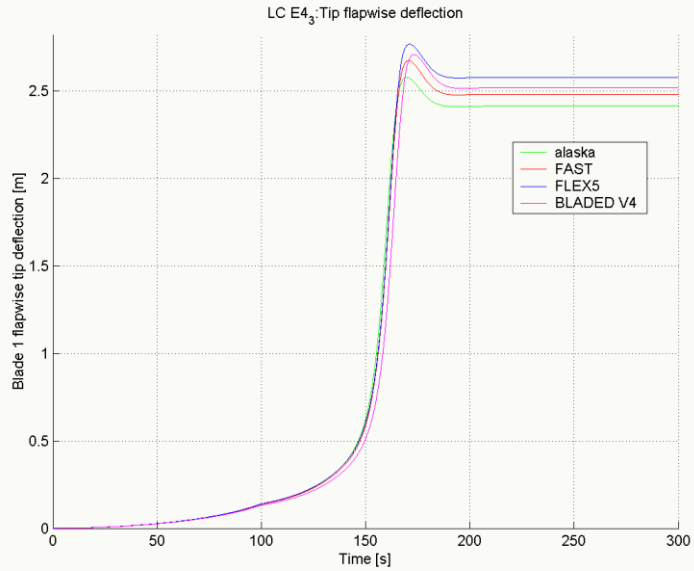


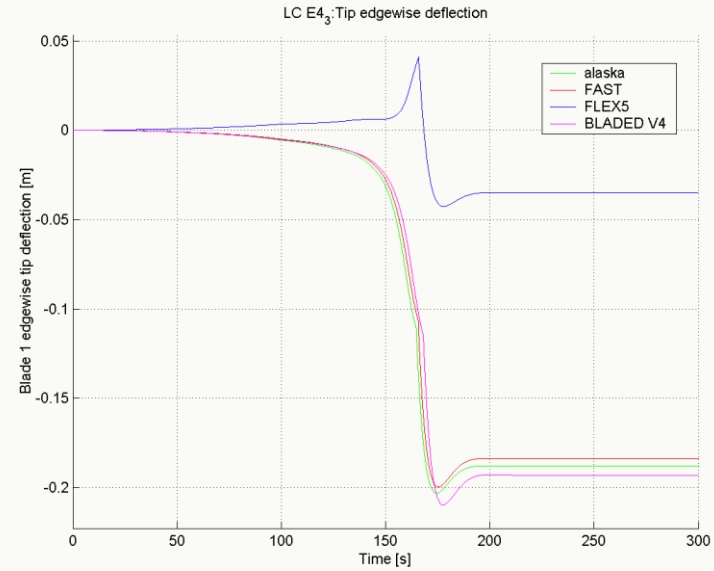
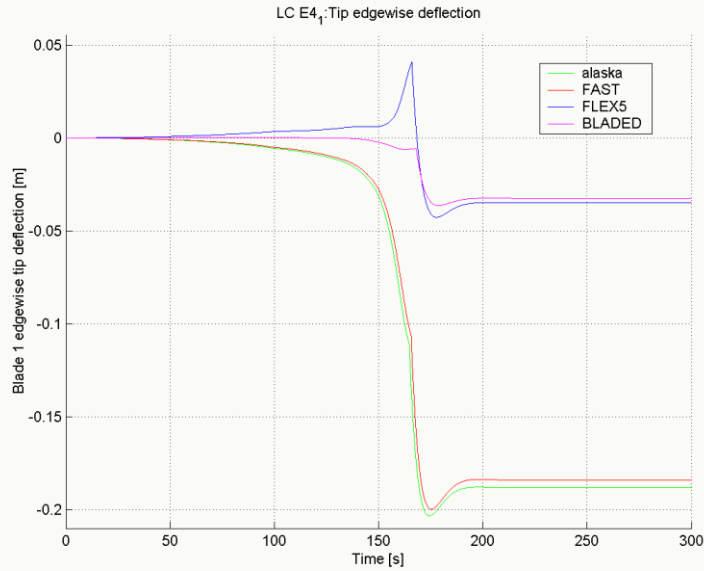
The load case LC E4\_3 is equivalent to load case LC E4\_1 except that the new Multibody Dynamics BLADED V4 has been used instead of BLADED V3.82. Running load case LC E4\_1 with BLADED V4 gave us the opportunity to investigate some of the recognized differences in the pitching moment and the edgewise tip deflection.



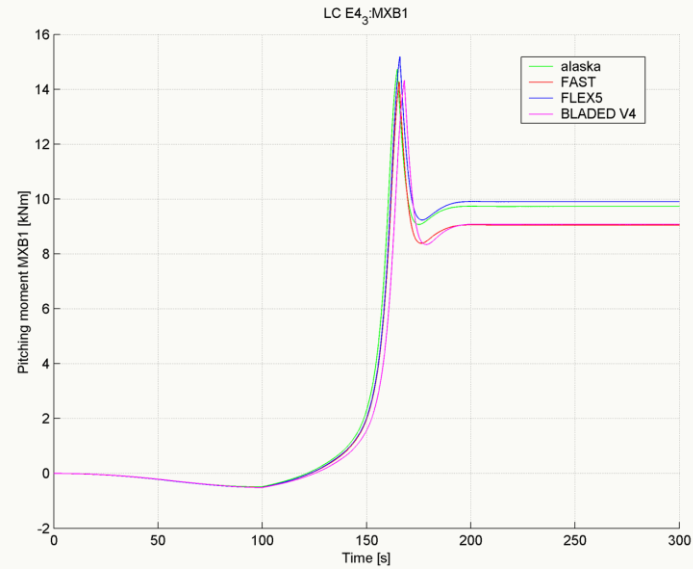
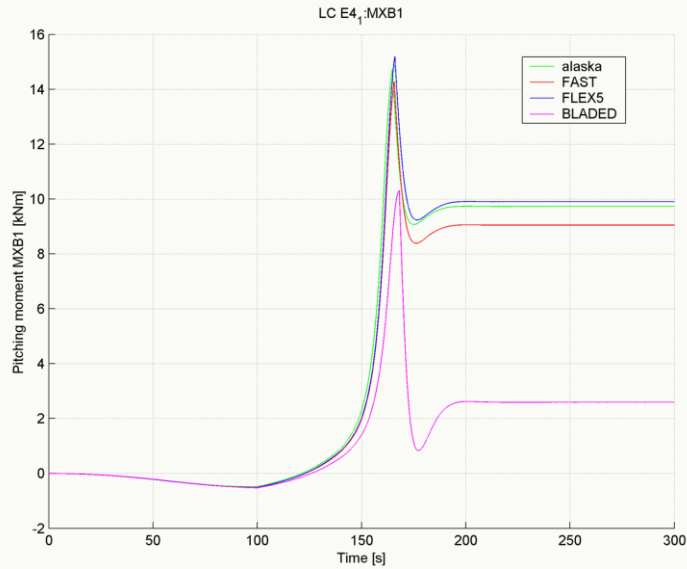




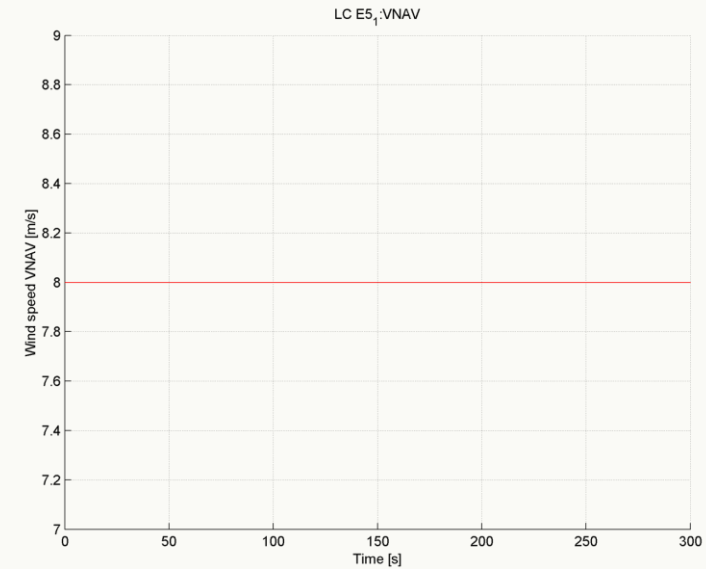
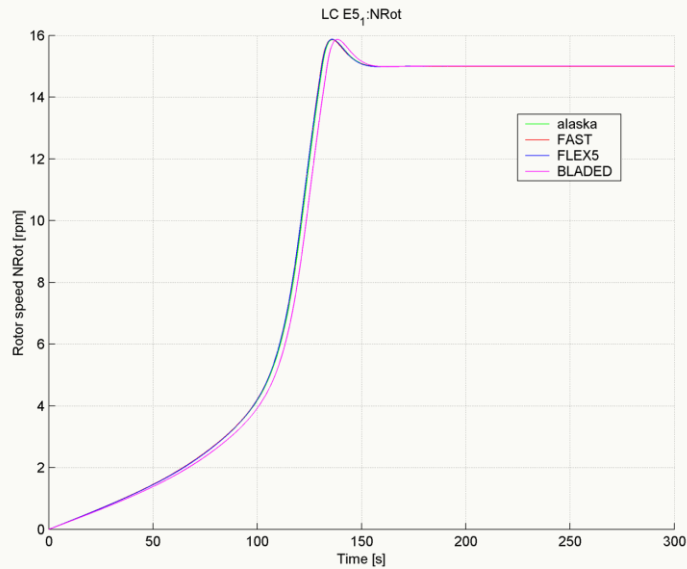
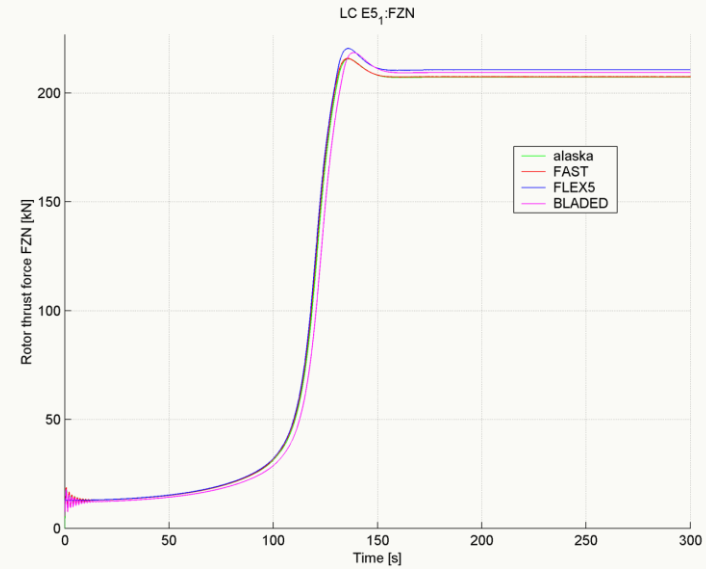
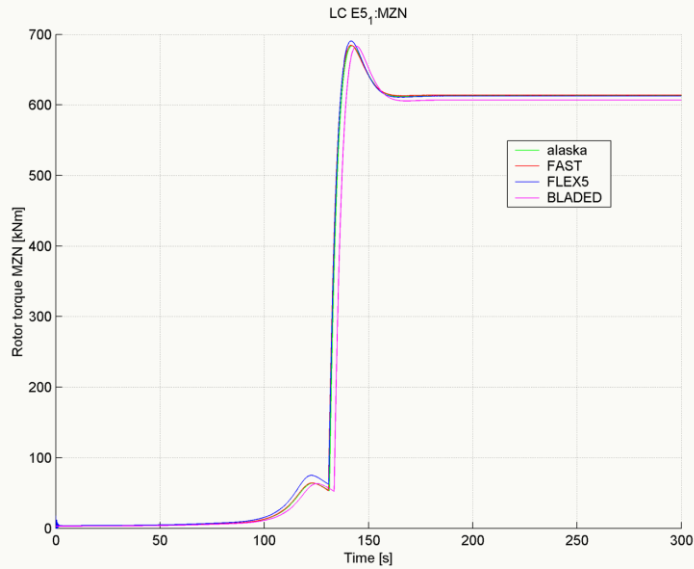


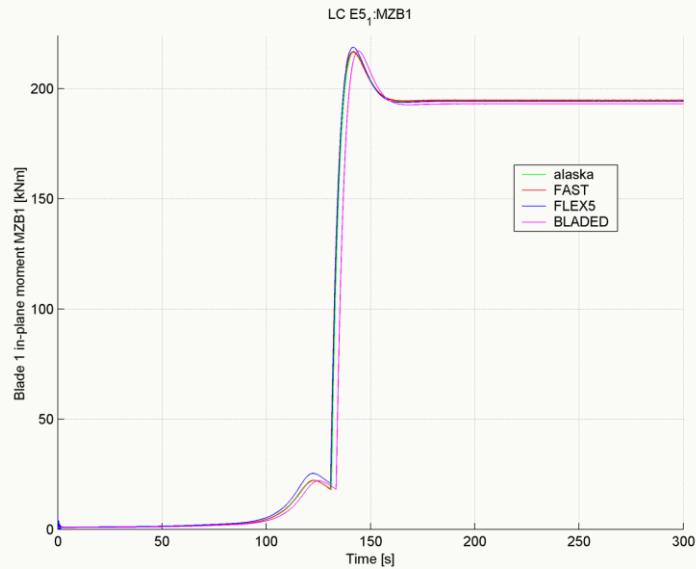
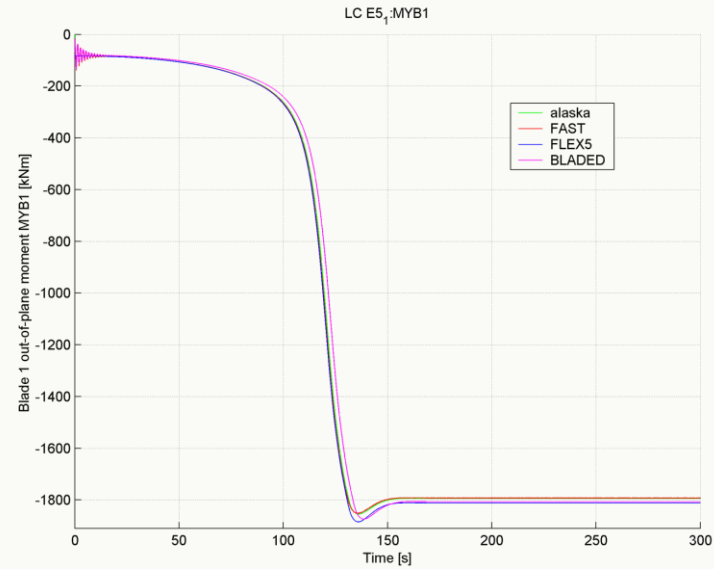
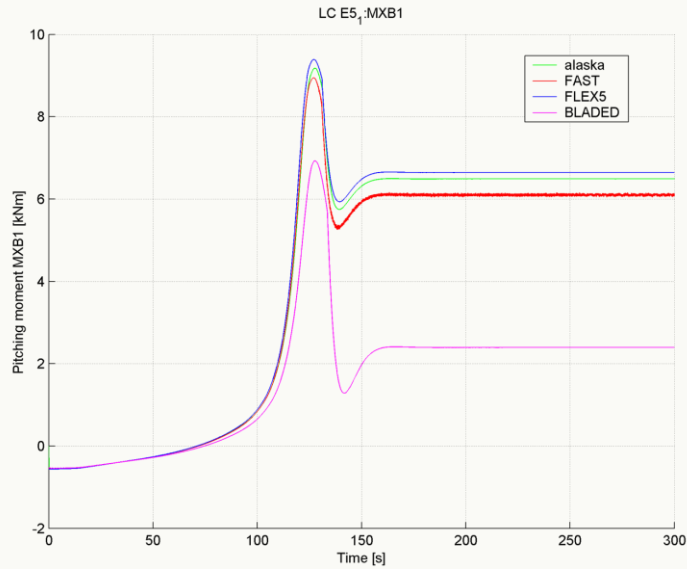


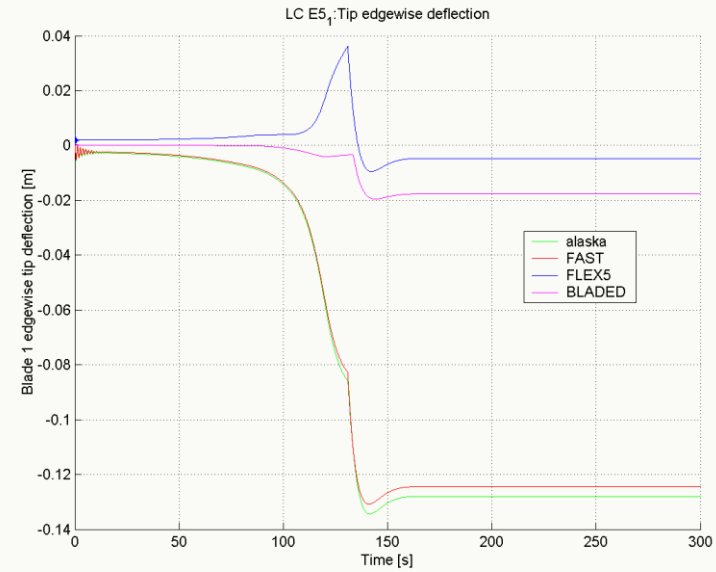
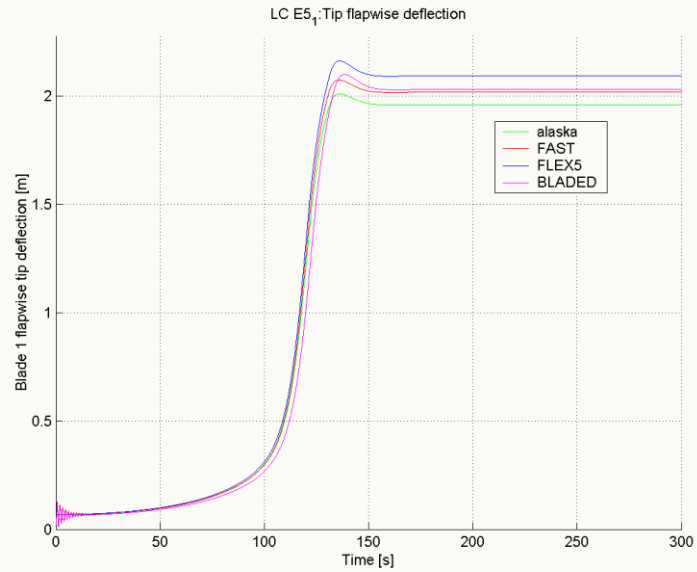
## Blade 1 edgewise tip deflection for BLADED V3.82 and BLADED V4

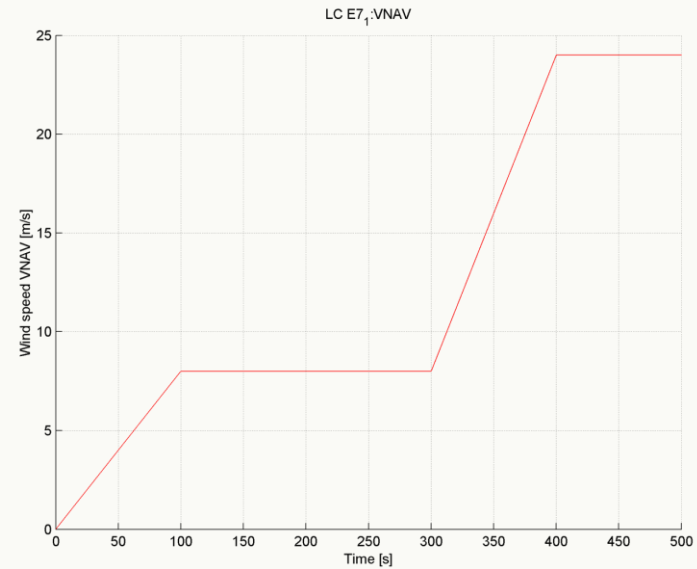
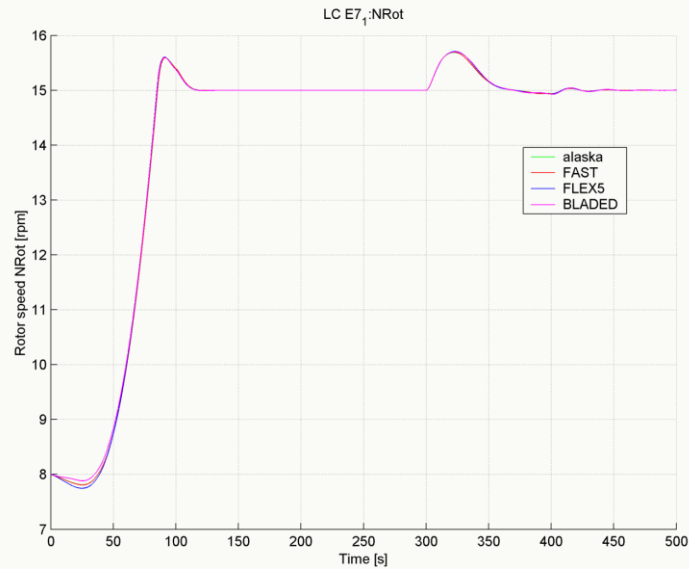
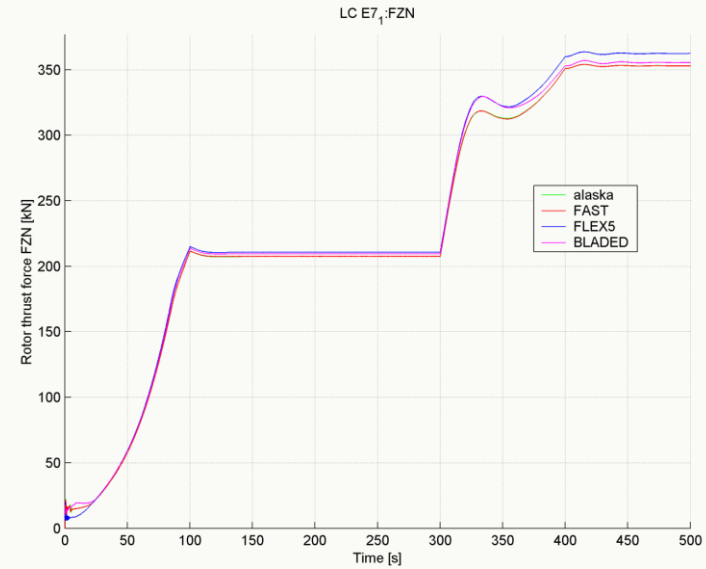
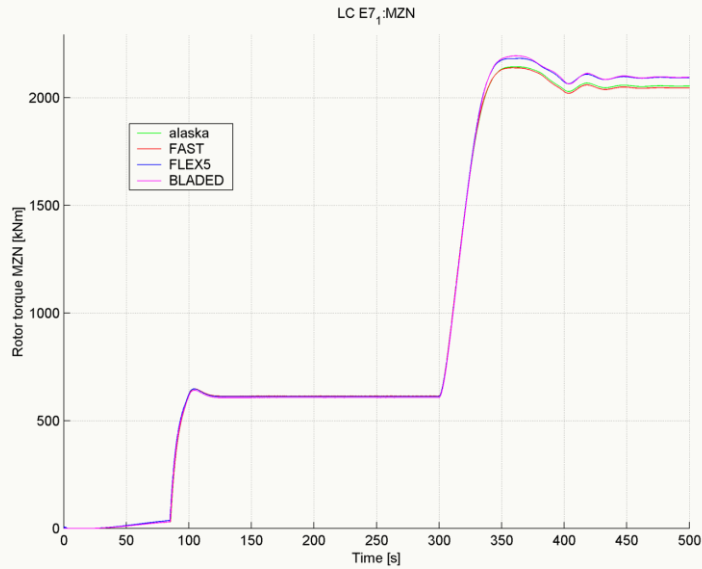


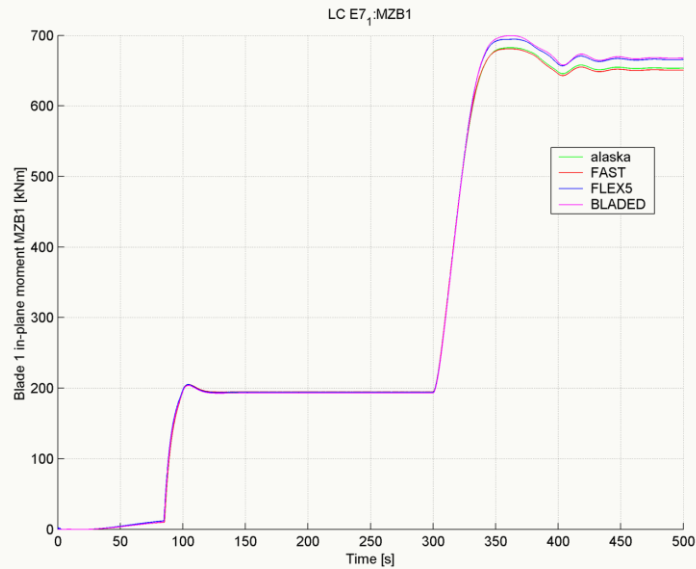
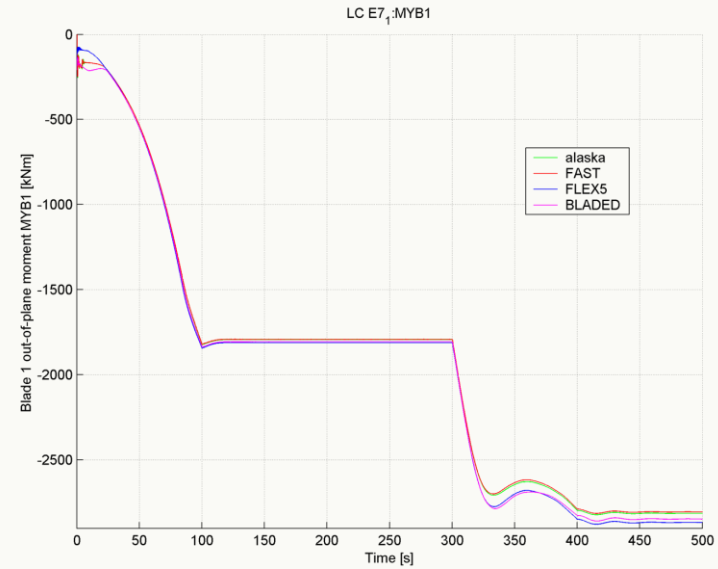
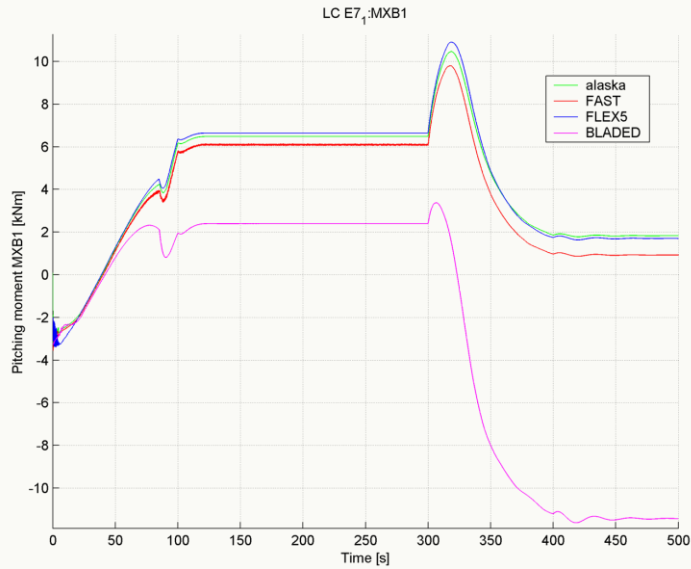
## Pitching moment for BLADED V3.82 and BLADED V4



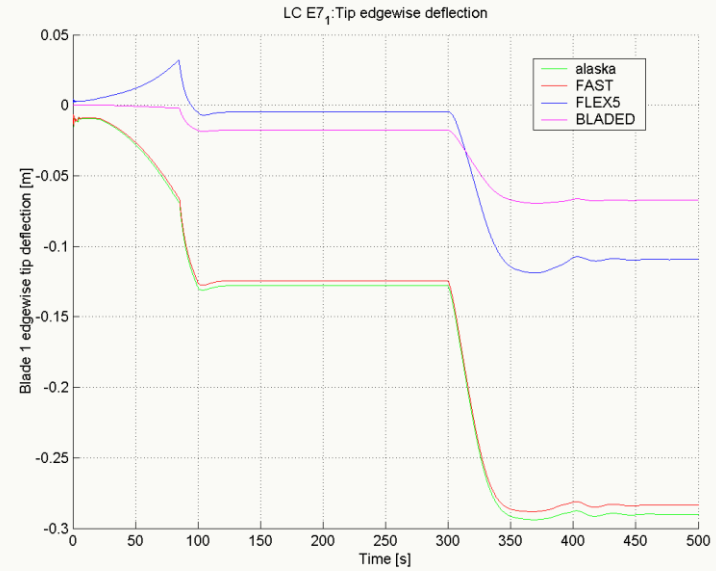
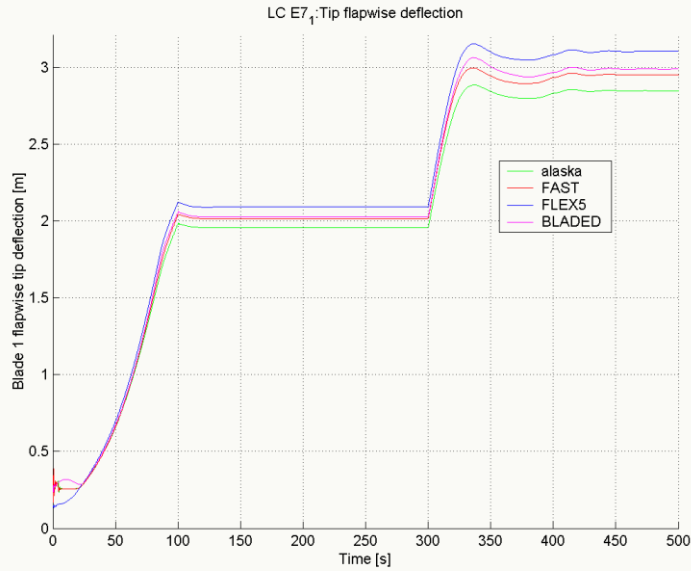


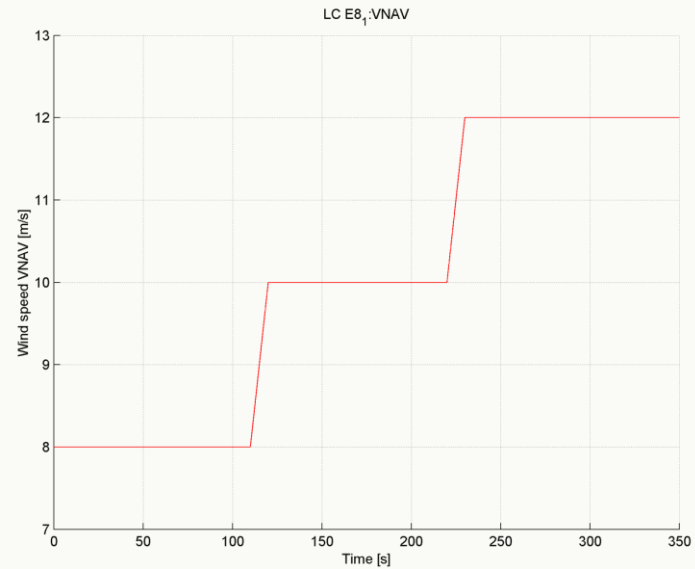
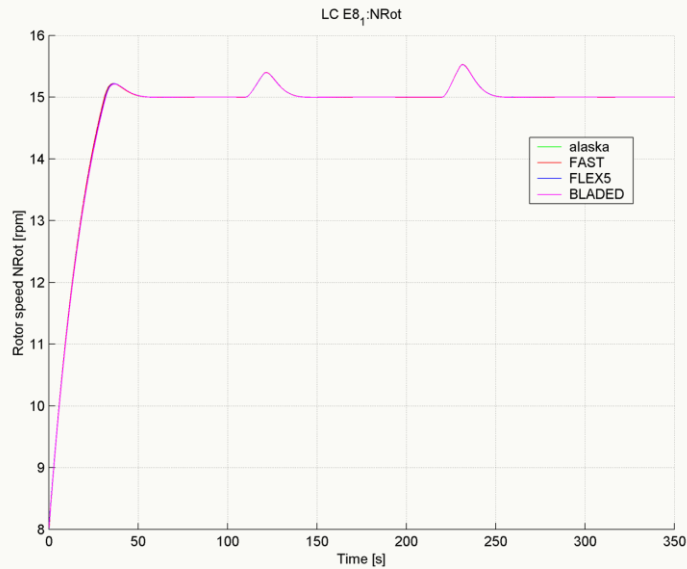
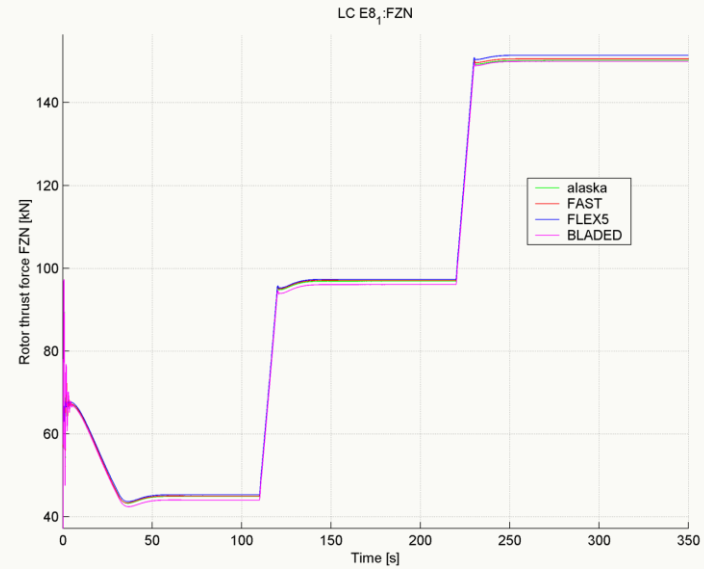
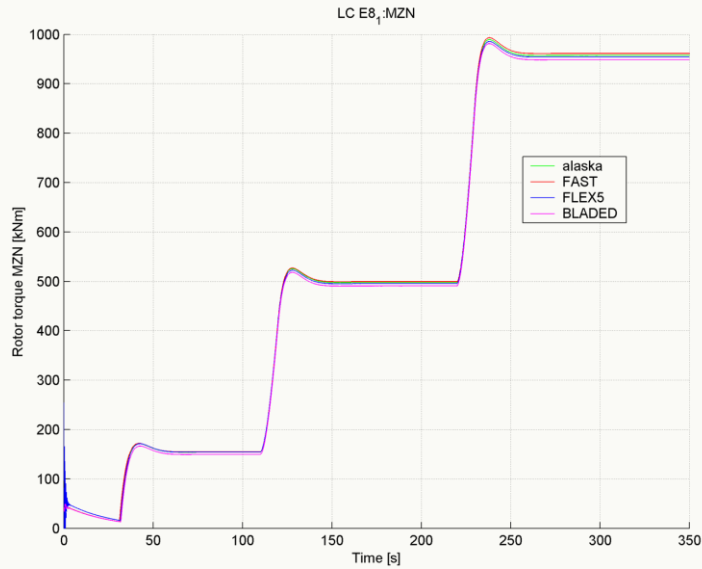


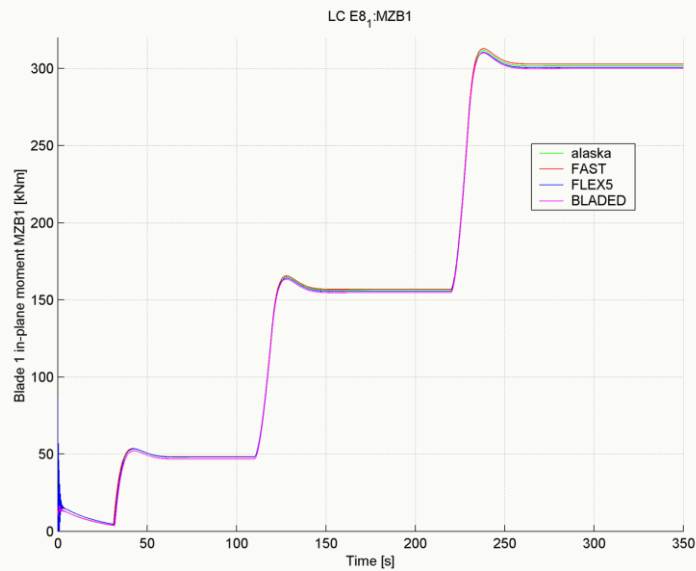
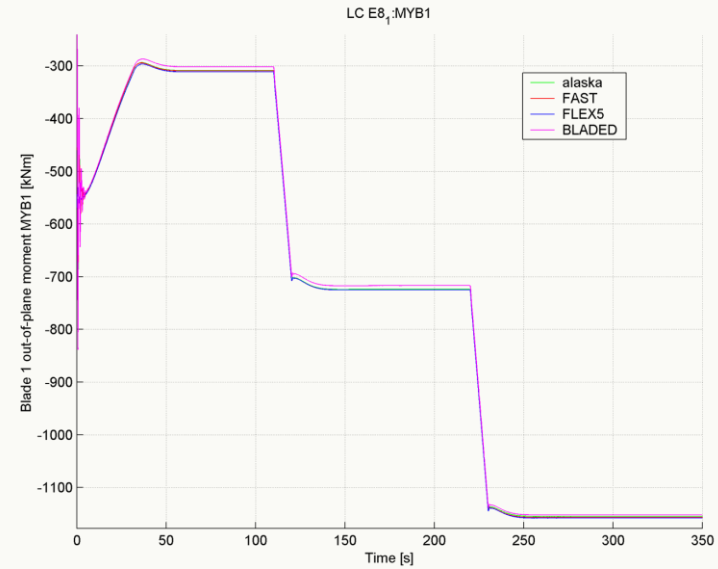
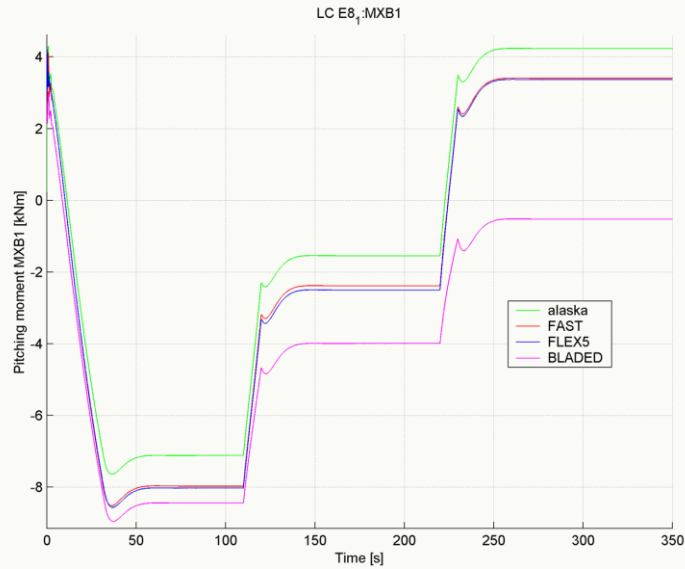


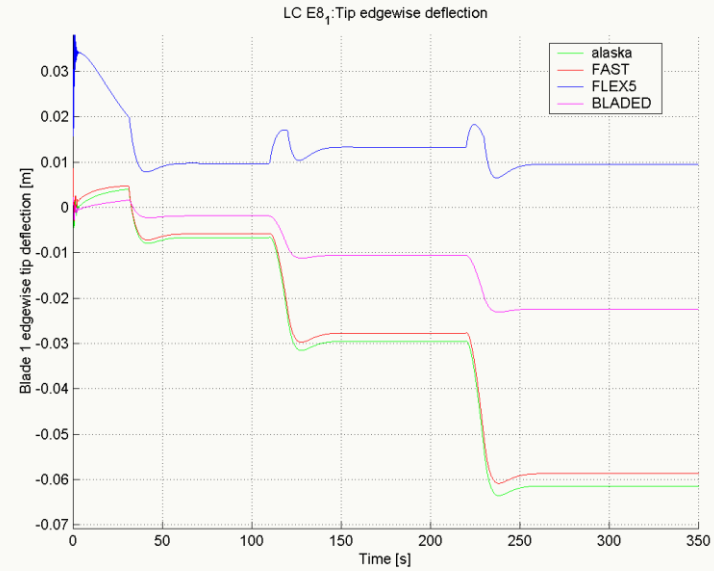
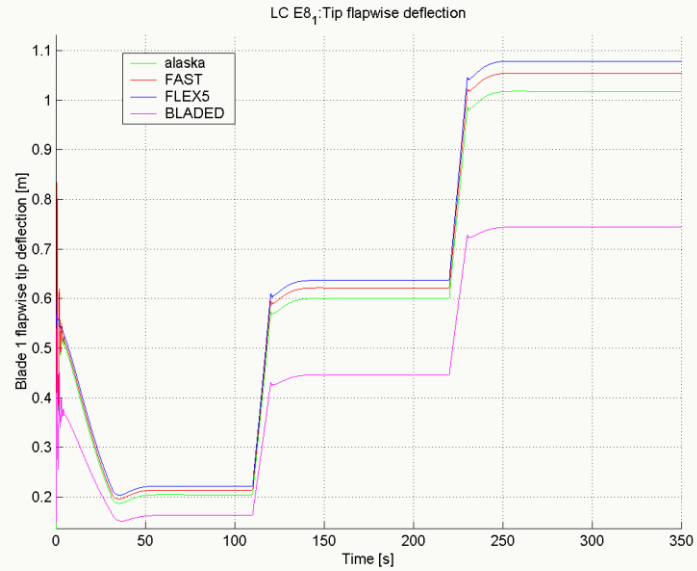




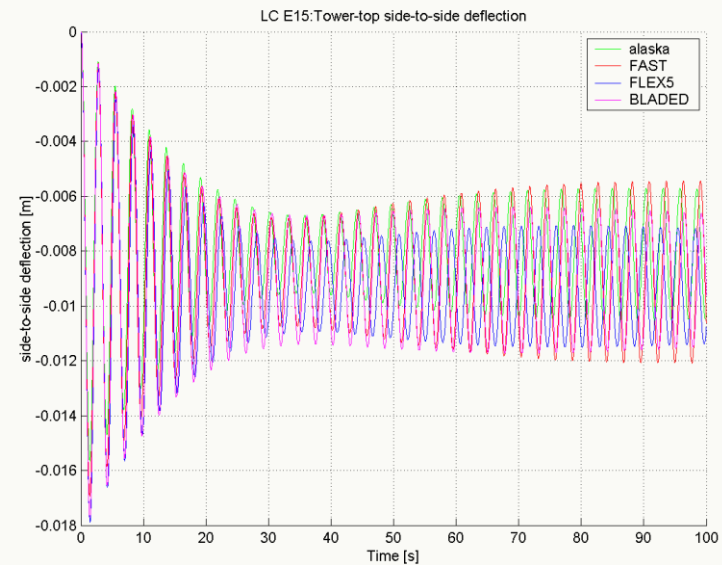
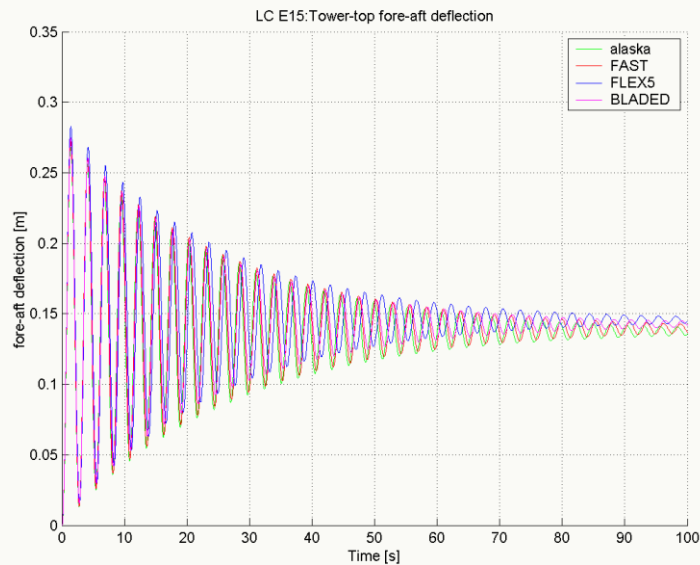
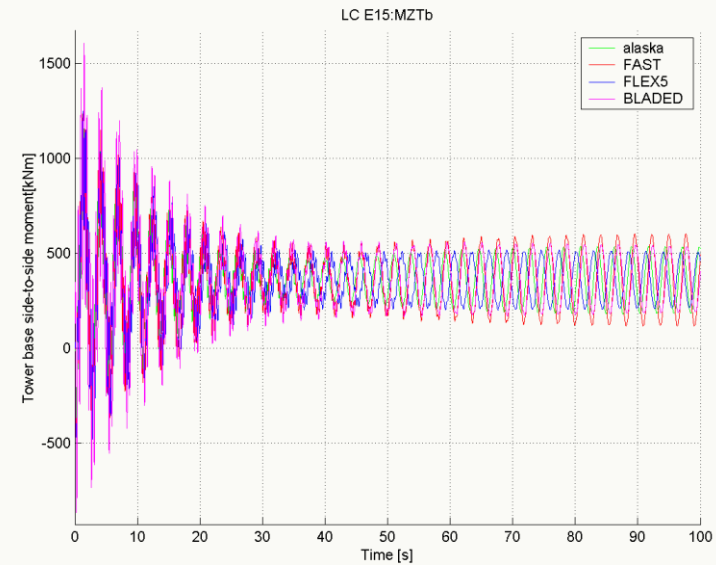
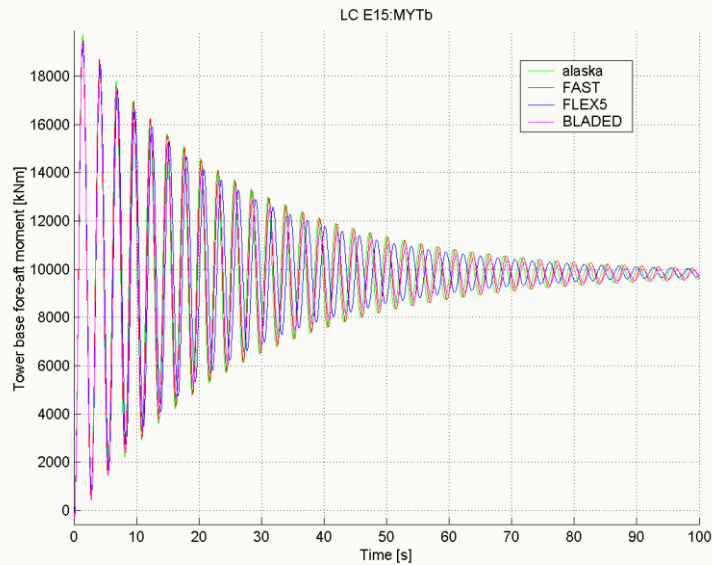


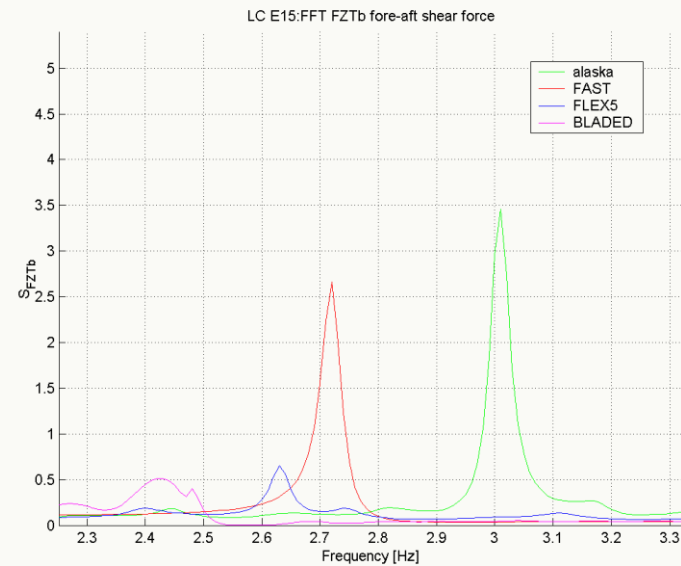
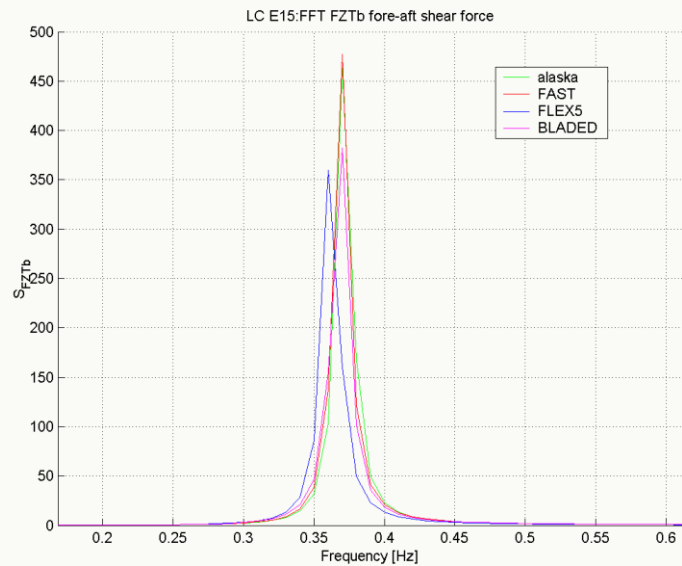
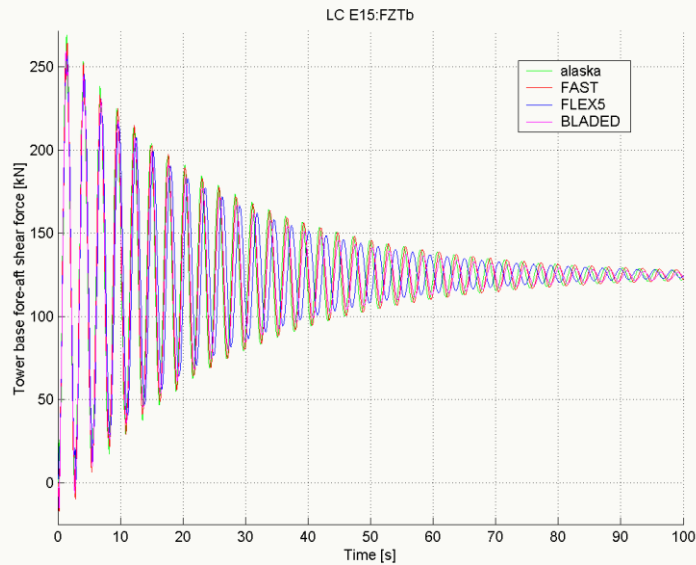


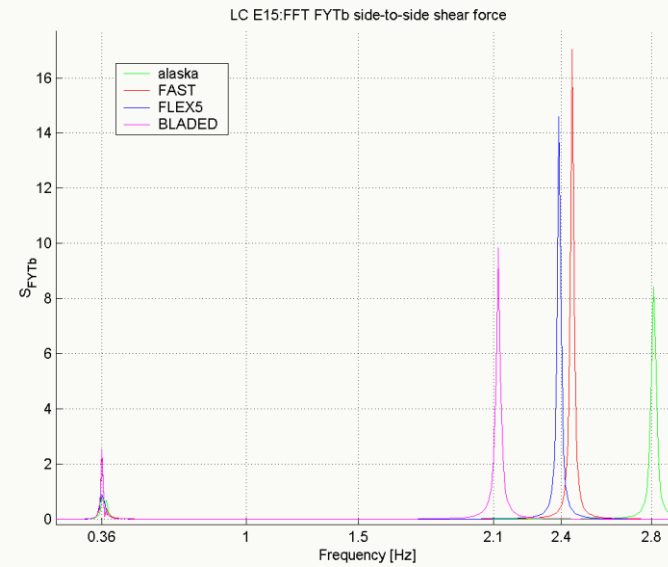
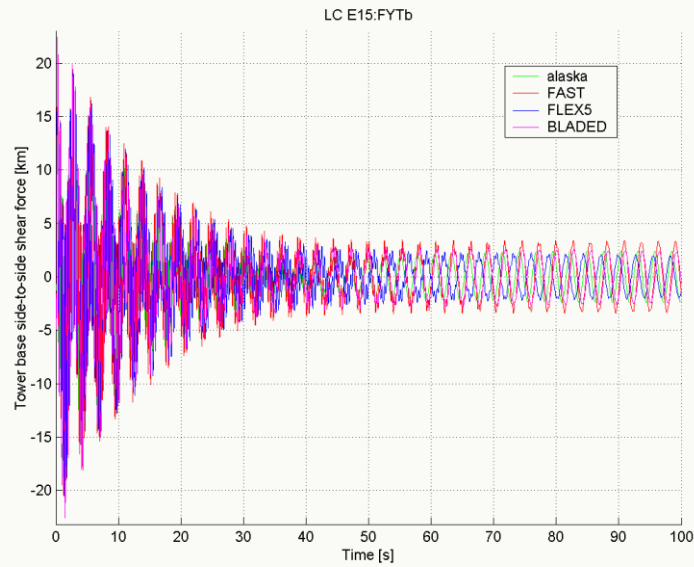




The load case LC E15 has been used for validating the modal tower model in connection with the turbine model. For this load case, the turbine model has been parked and all degree of freedom are locked except the tower modes. At the beginning of the simulation, a tower vibration has been induced by a gust of wind.







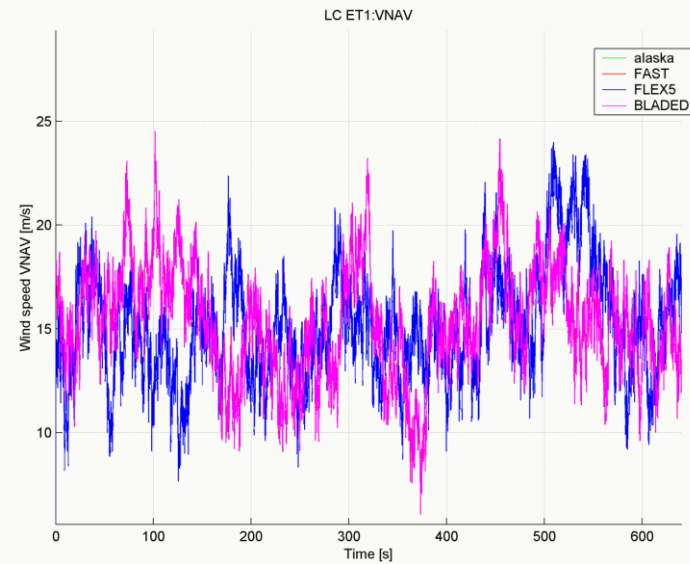
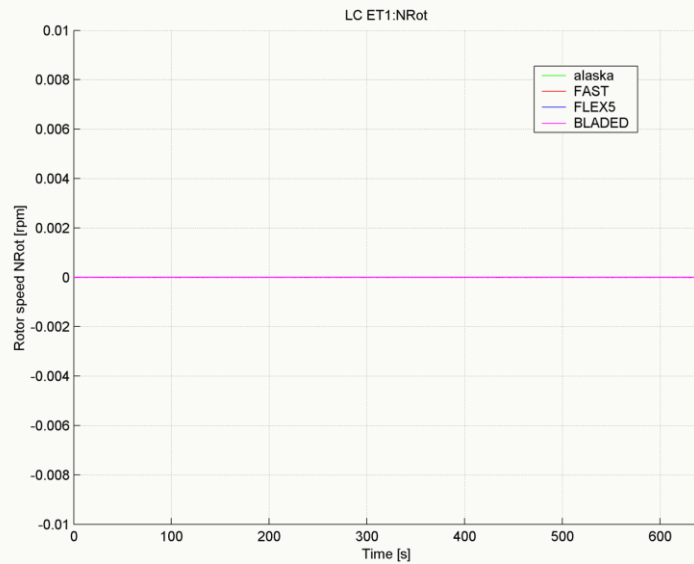
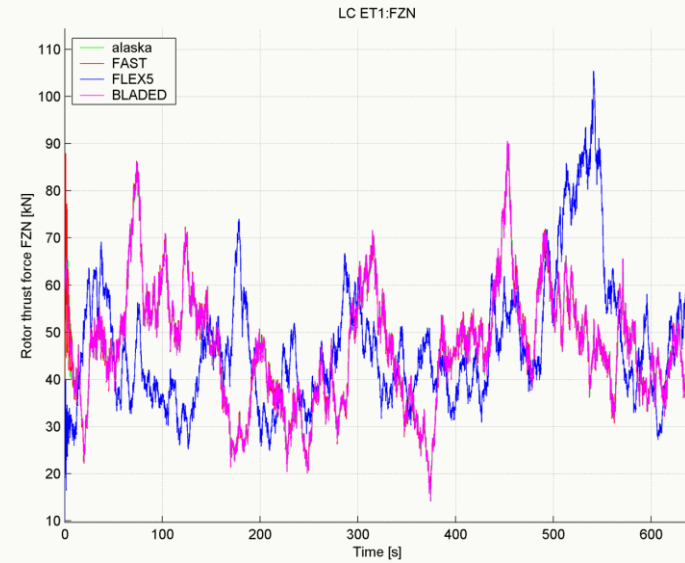
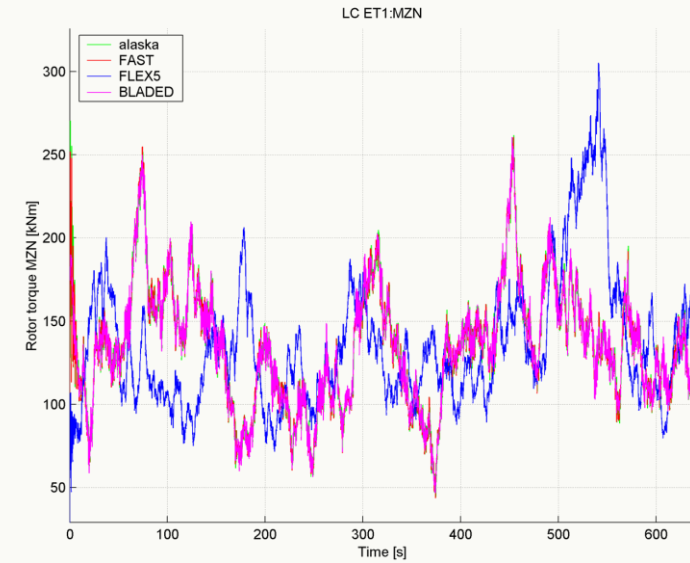


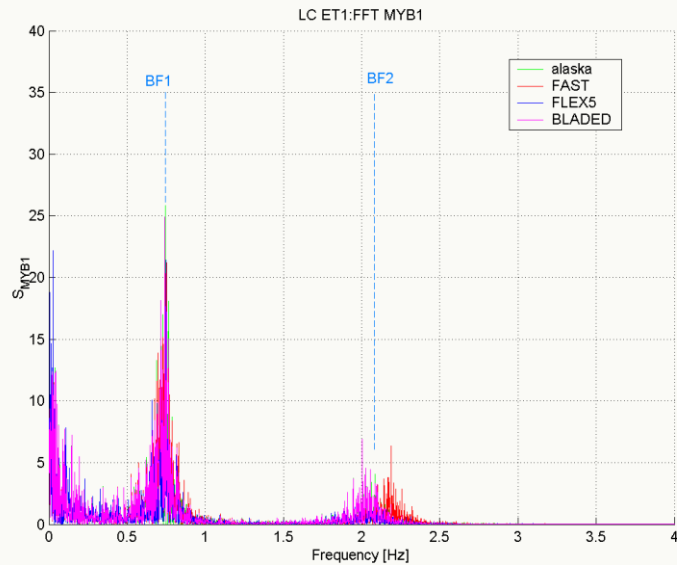
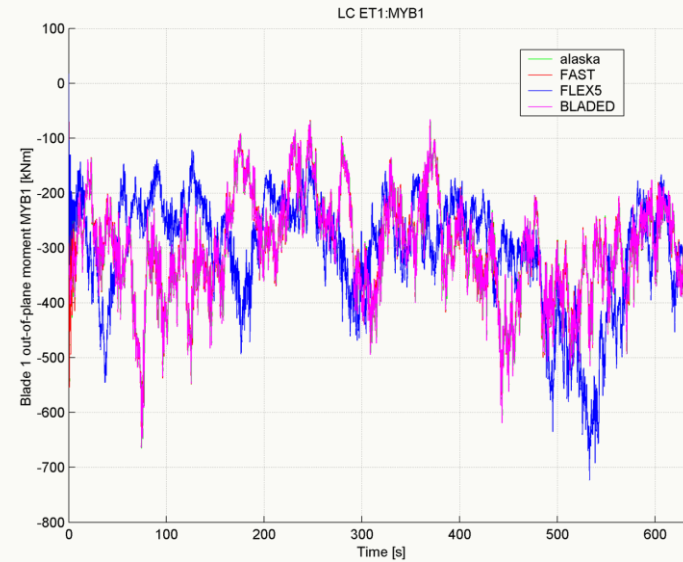
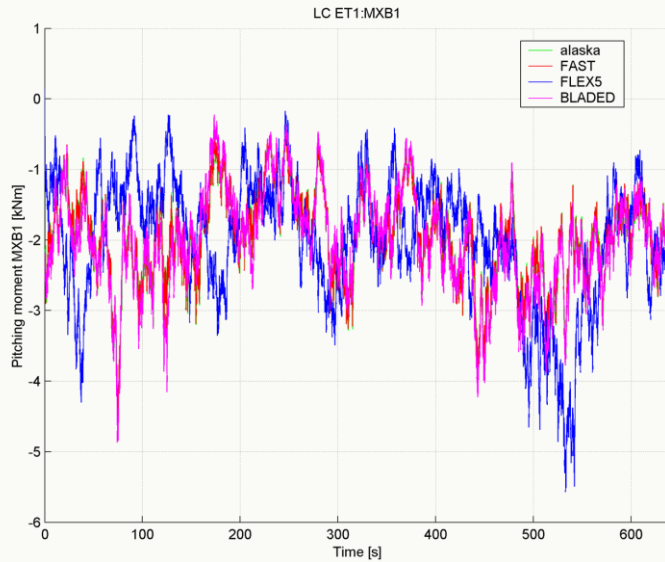
## LCGroup I\_Turb

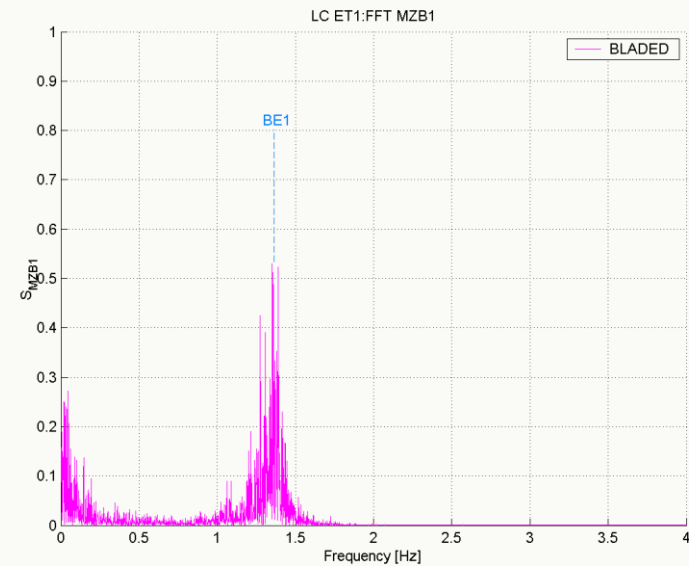
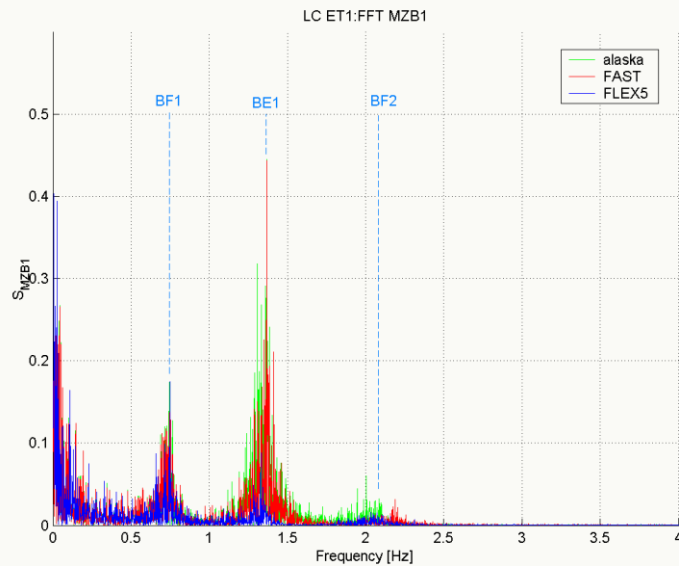
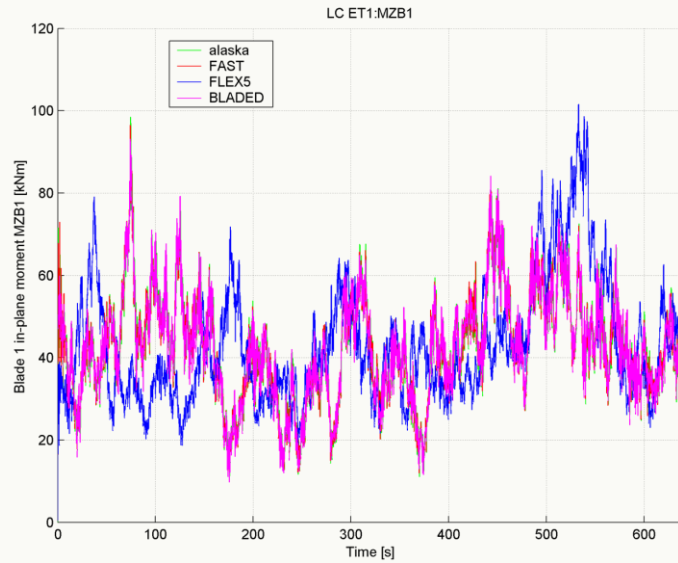
LC Id	Aerodynamics						Turbine Model							Wind			Simulation Control	
	Wake Modell	Dynamic Stall	Tip Loss Model	Tower Shadow	Wind Shear Model	Eval Time Step	Gravity	Rotor DOF	Blade DOF 2 Flap, 1 Edge	Pitch	Yaw	Rotor IC	Generator / Motor	v <sub>Hub</sub>	YawErr	Turbulence	Time Step	T <sub>total</sub>
	Eq/GDW	None/Bed/Oye	on/off	on/off	None/Log/Exp	[s]	on/off	on/off	on/off	controlled/fixed	controlled/fixed	[rpm]	on/off	const/var [m/s]	const/var	[on/off]	[s]	[s]
ET1	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	off	on	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	off	var1	0°	on	0,02	640
T2	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	off	fixed, 30°	fixed, 0°	11	off	var1	0°	on	0,02	640
ET2	Eq	None	on	off	None	0.02	off	on	on	fixed, 30°	fixed, 0°	11	off	var1	0°	on	0,02	640

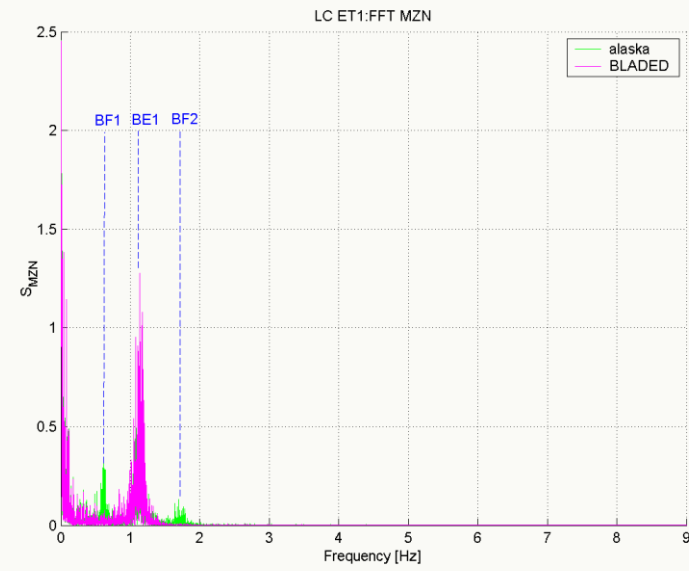
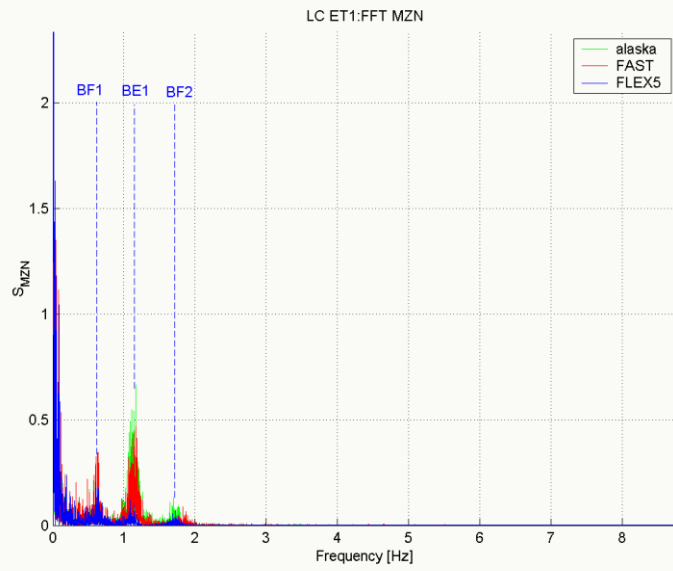
- wind shear off
- tower shadow off
- flexible blade model
- turbulent wind

In LCGroup I\_Turb, the wind turbine operates under turbulent wind conditions. The necessary full-field turbulent wind has been generated by TurbSim [2] using IEC Kaimal spectral model. TurbSim allows the generation of BLADED-style turbulence files which are also able to be used in alaska/Wind and FAST. FLEX5 uses a polar turbulence format instead of a rectangular format for the turbulence field description. For the FLEX5 model, a separate polar turbulence field based on IEC Kaimal spectral model has been generated using Vindsim7. The validation of the turbulence wind field has been carried out in load case LC T1 from load case group LCGroup I\_TurbSim (page 119).

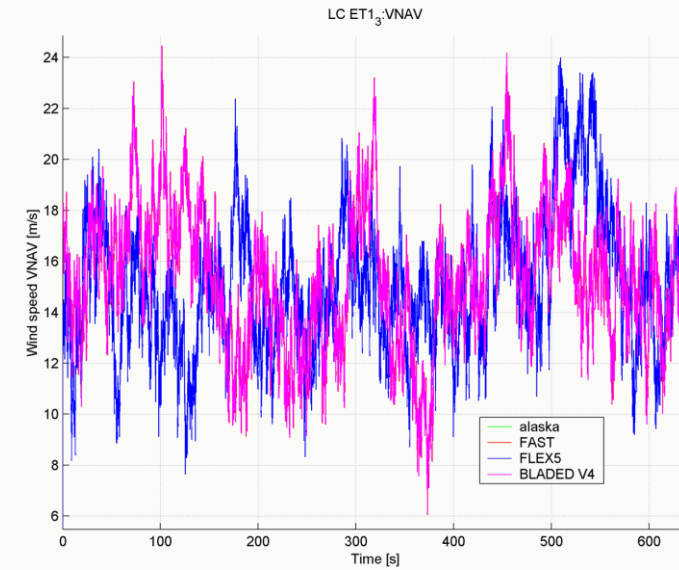
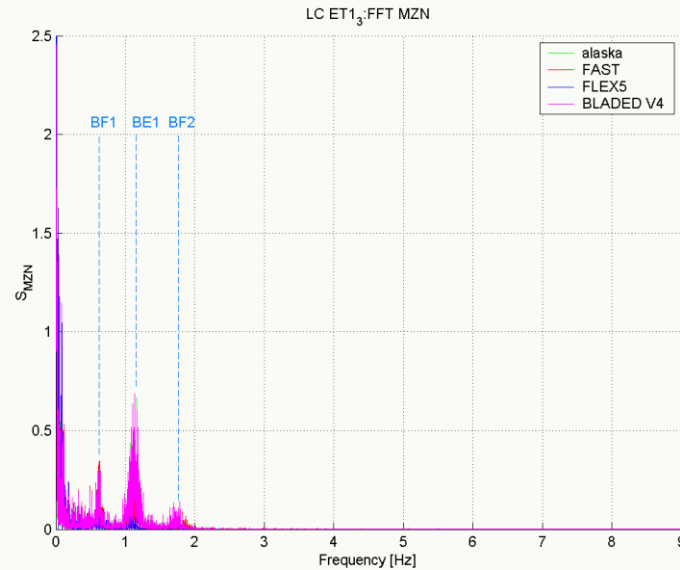
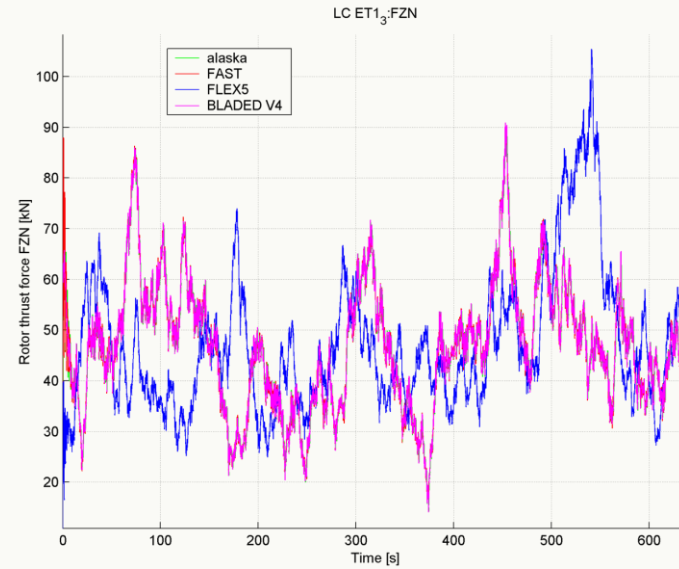
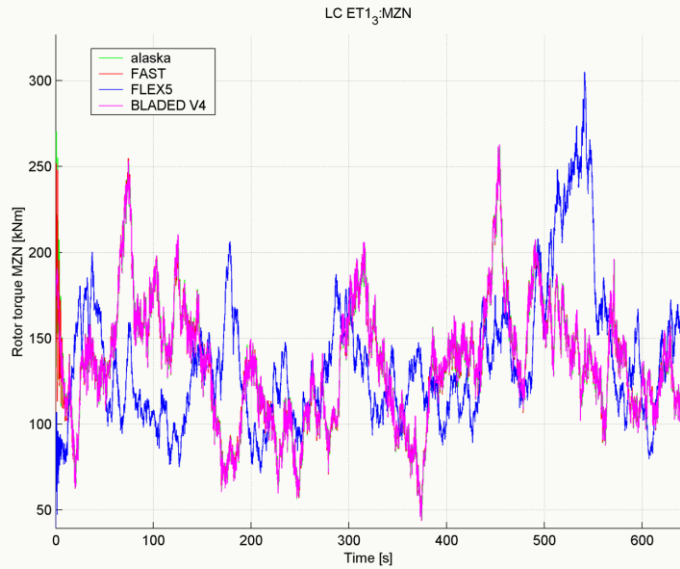


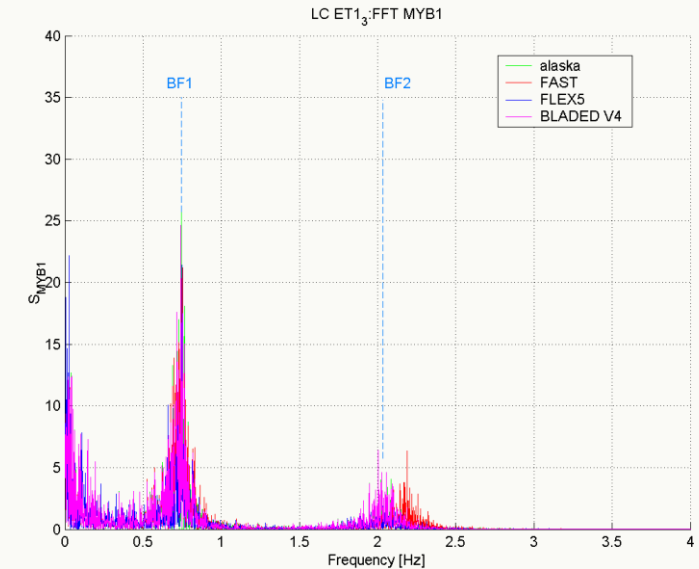
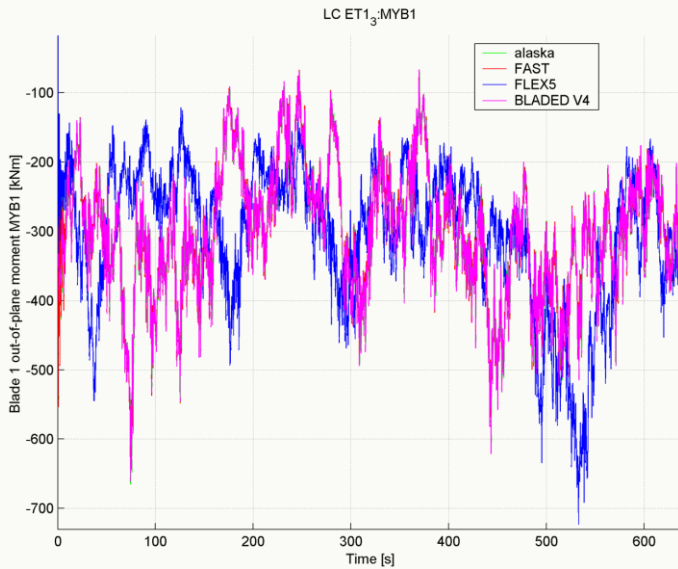
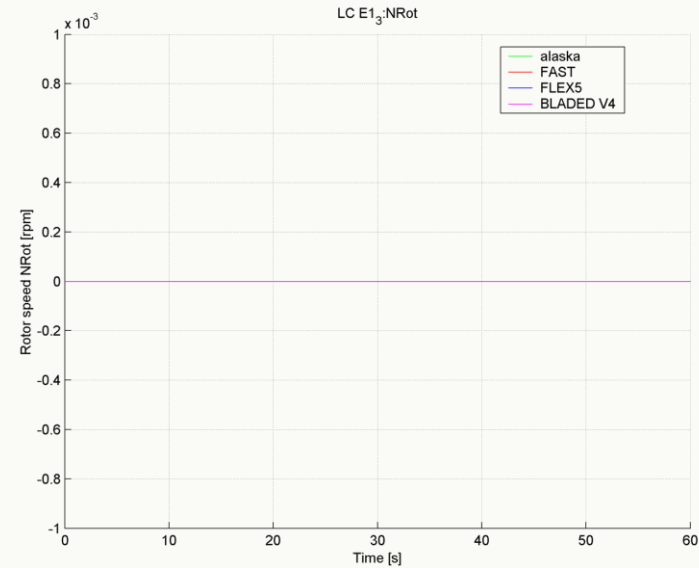
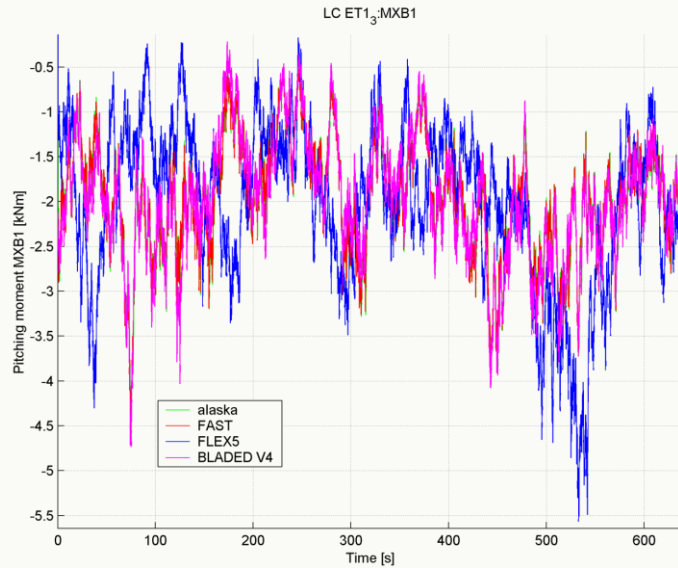




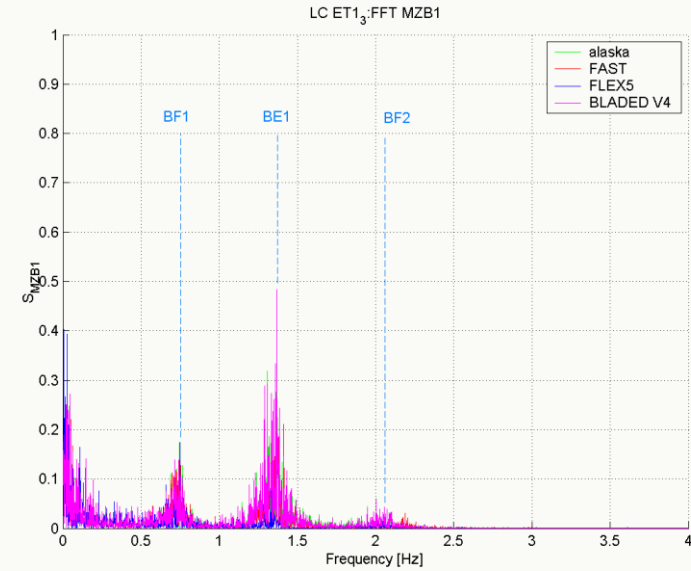
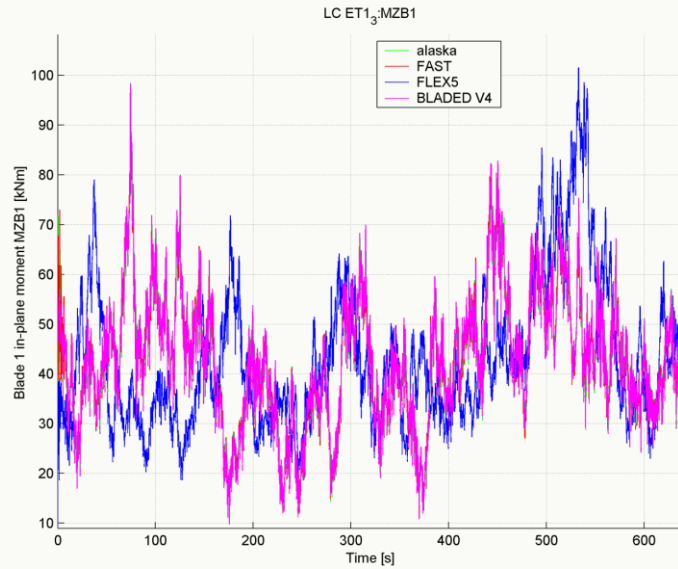


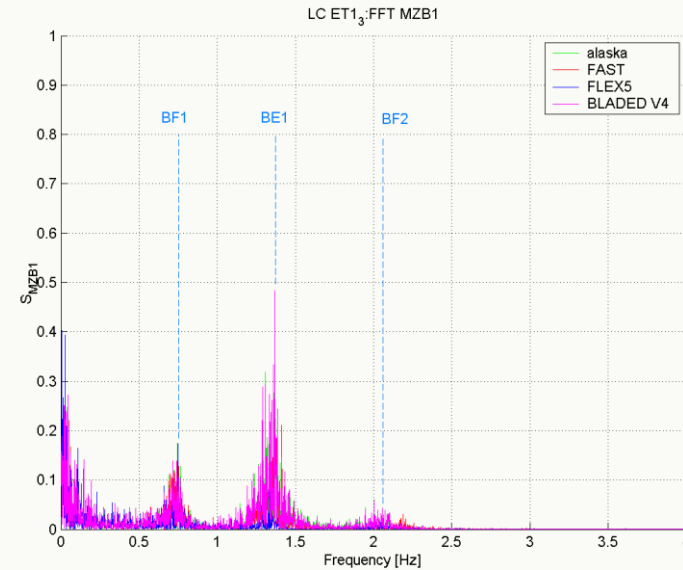
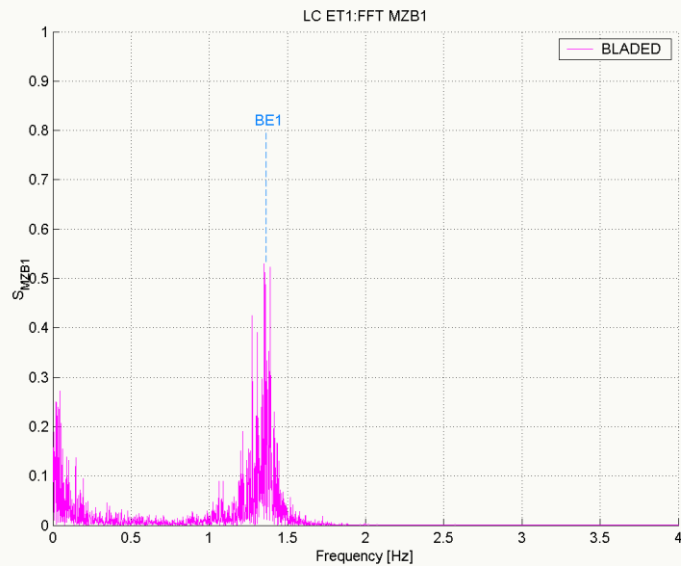
The load case LC ET1\_3 is equivalent to load case LC ET1 except that the new Multibody Dynamics BLADED V4 has been used instead of BLADED V3.82.



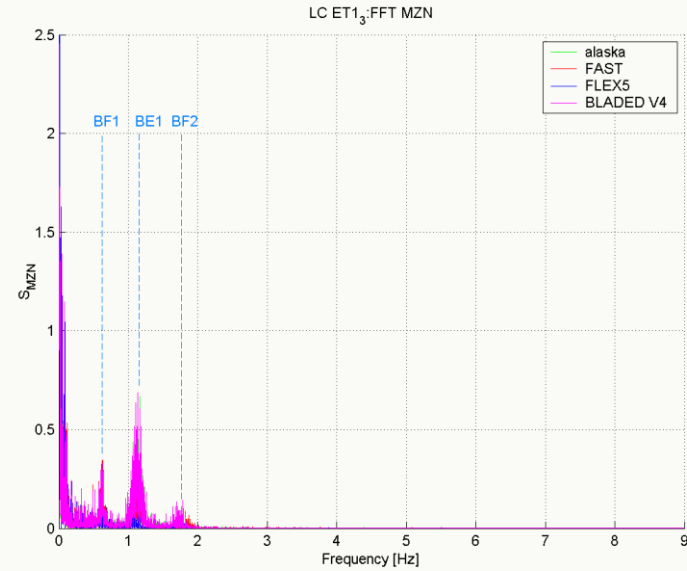
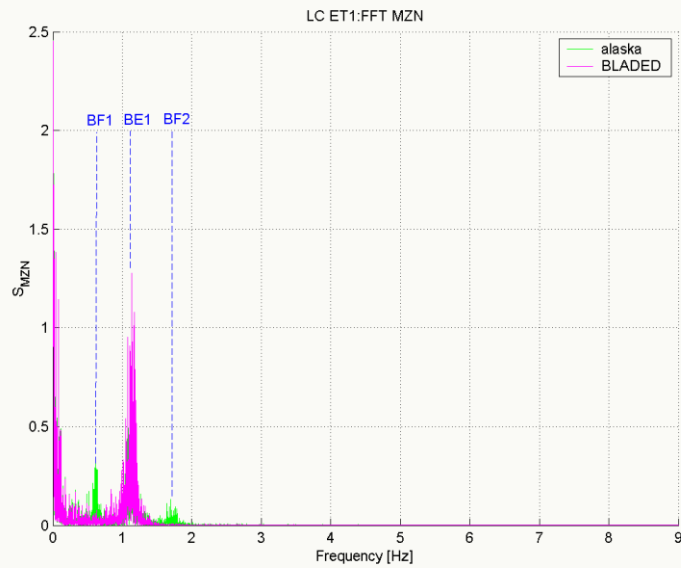




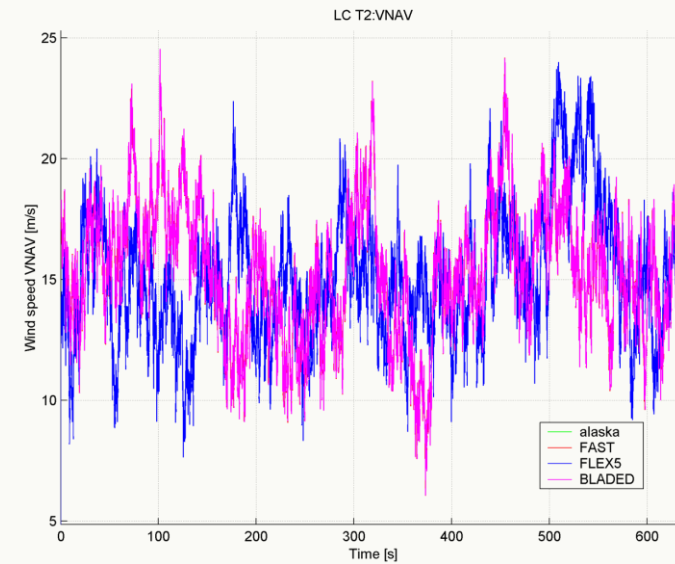
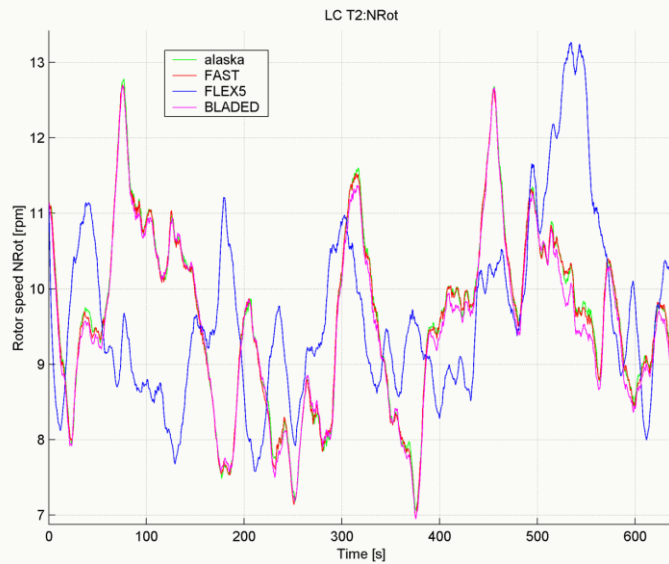
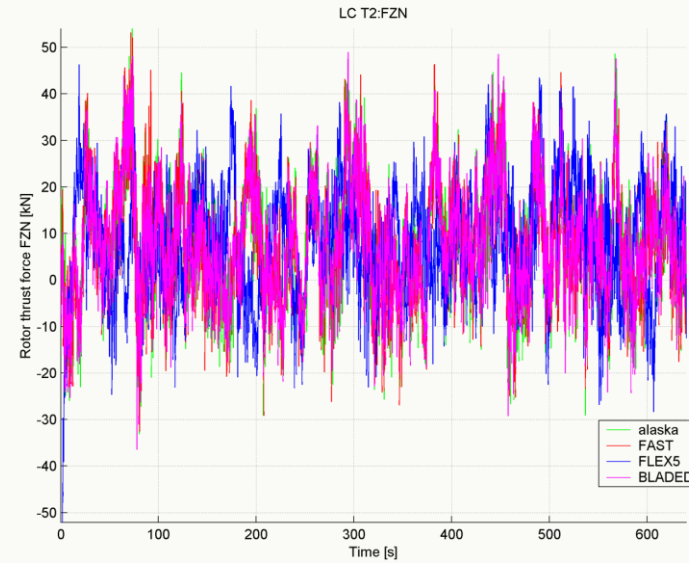
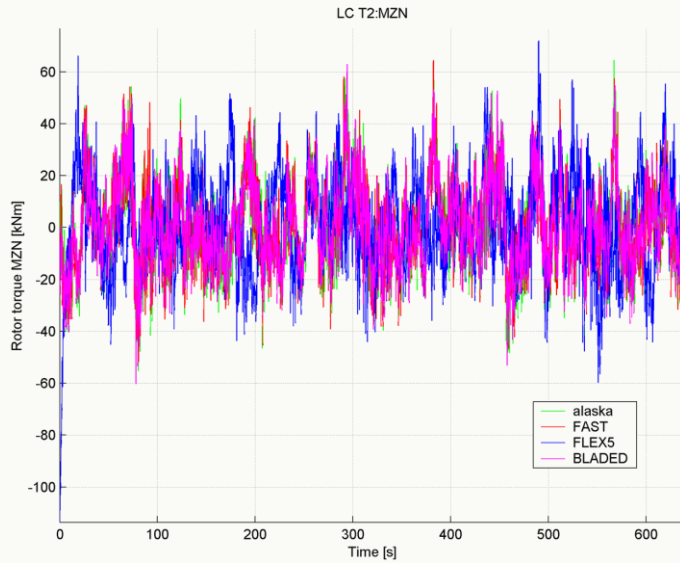


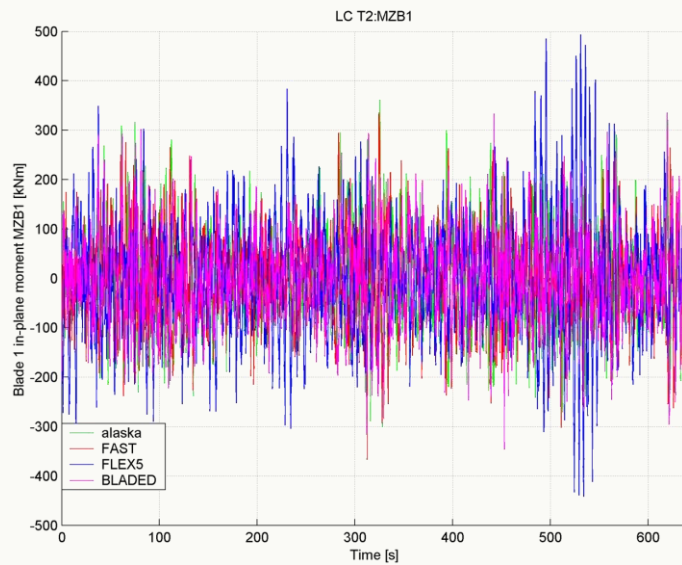
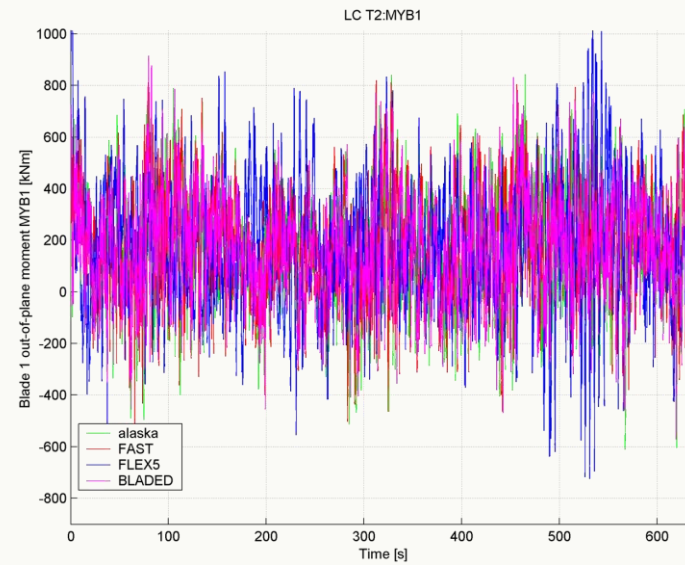
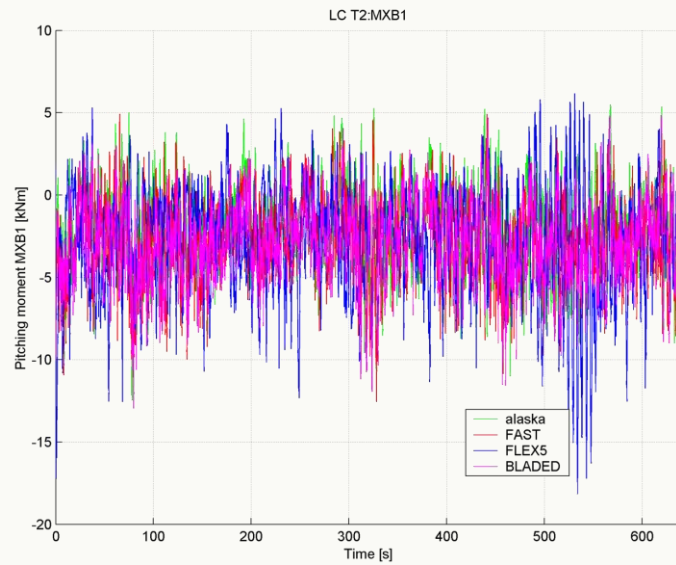


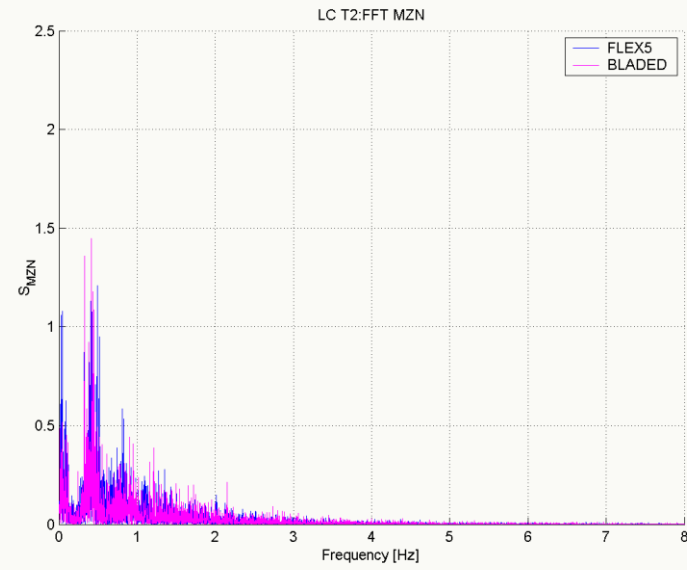
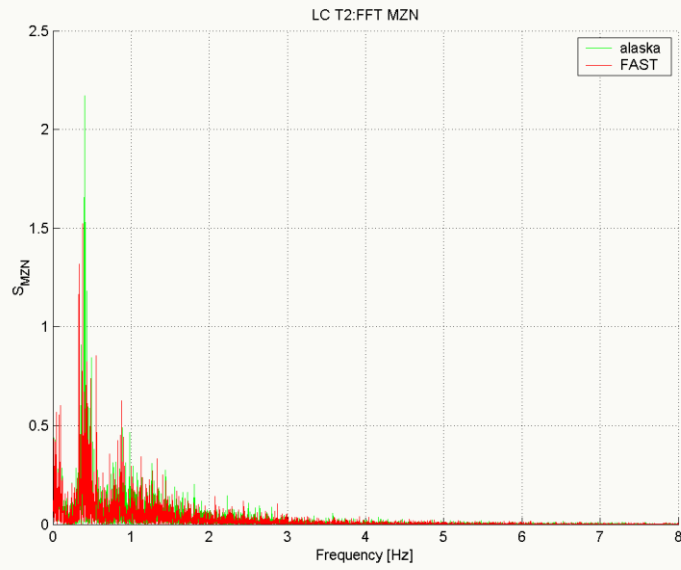
**frequency spectrum of blade 1 in-plane moment for BLADED V3.82 and BLADED V4**

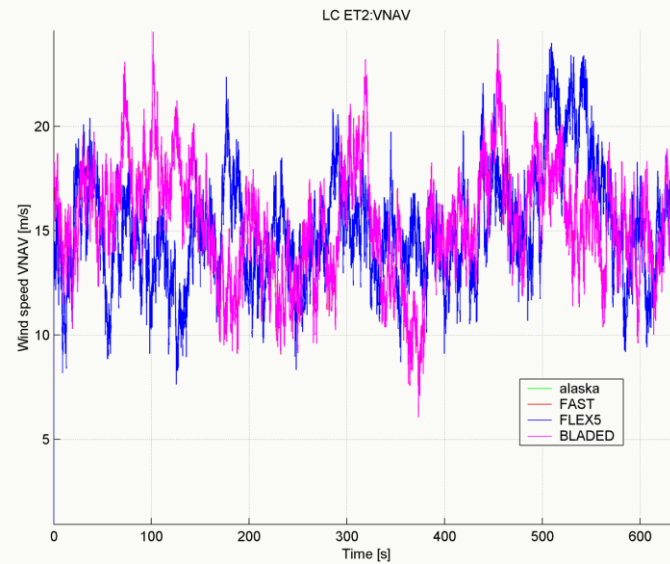
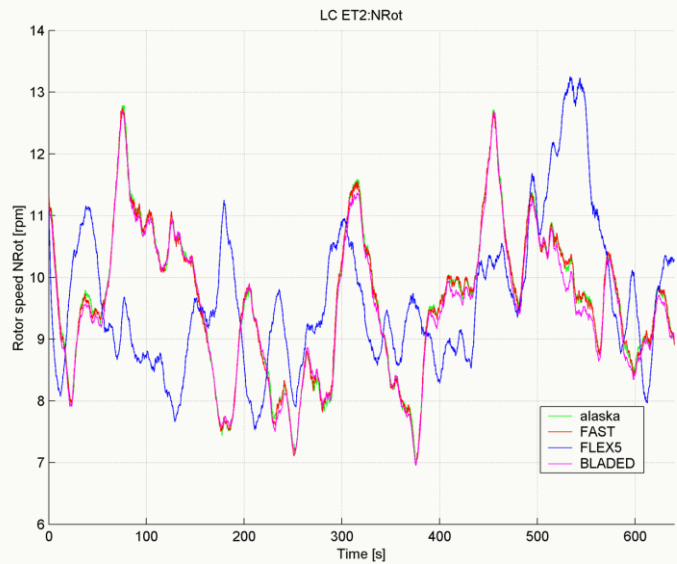
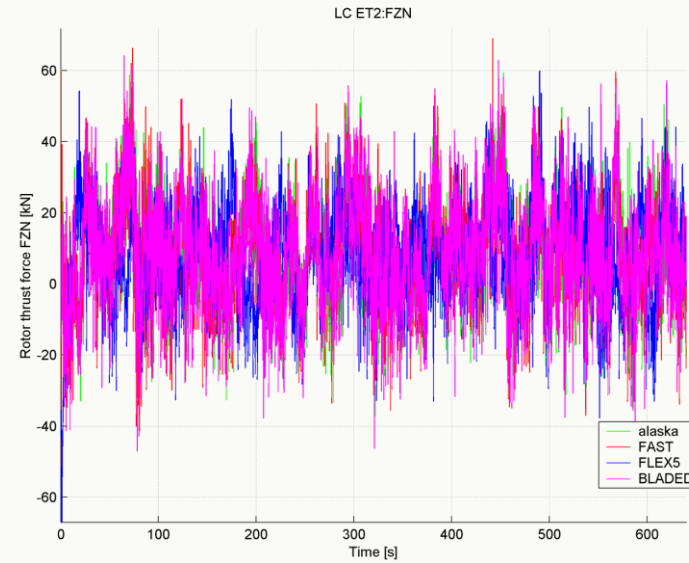
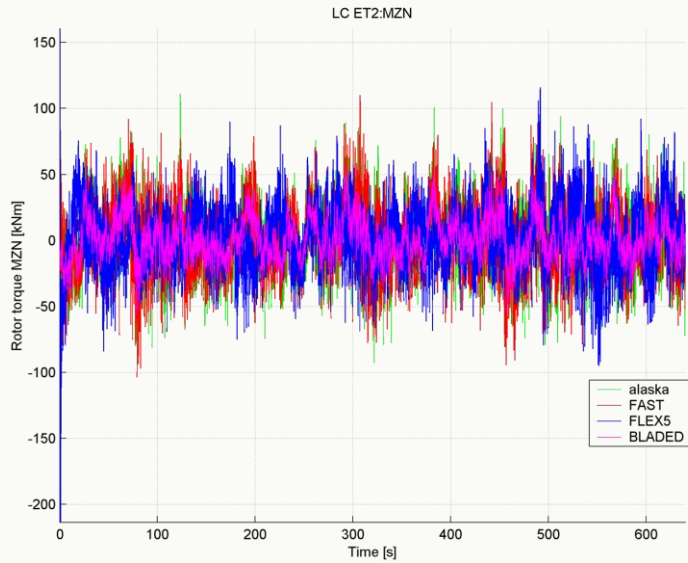


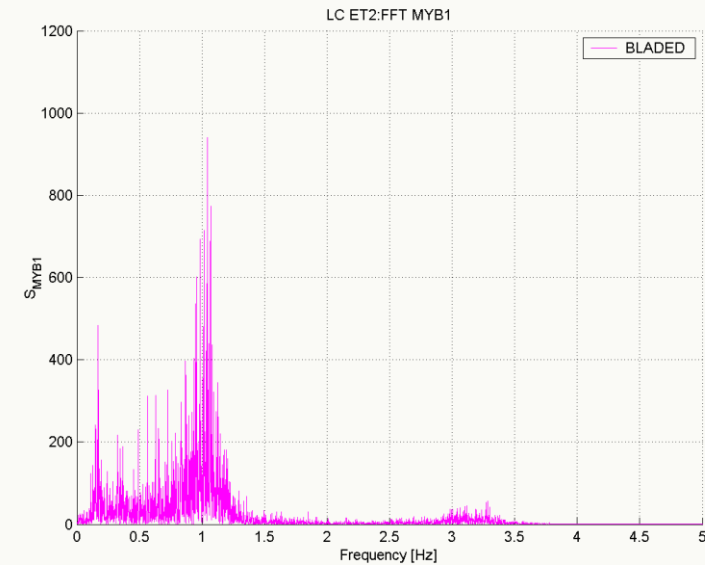
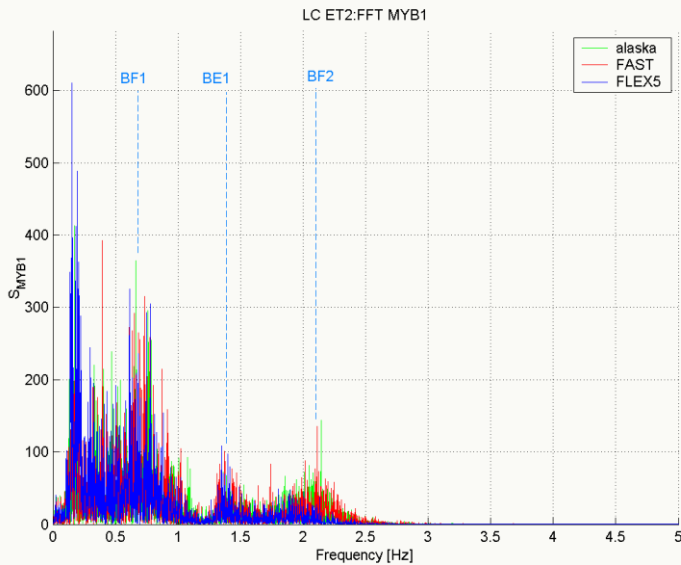
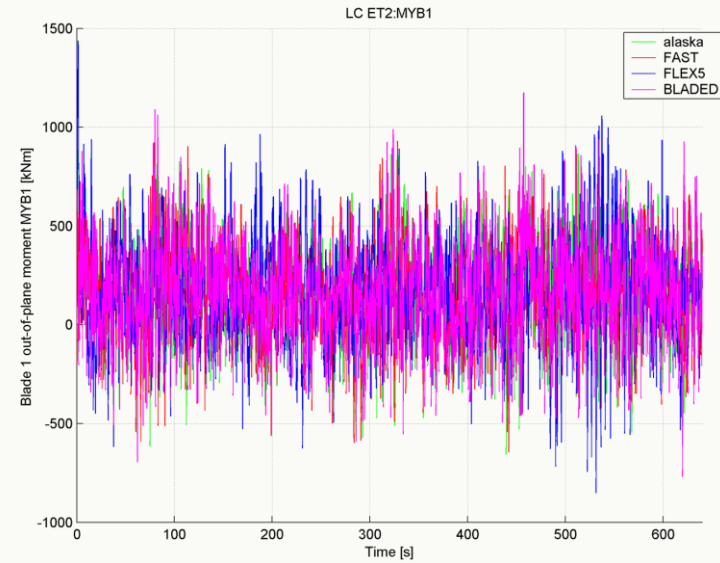
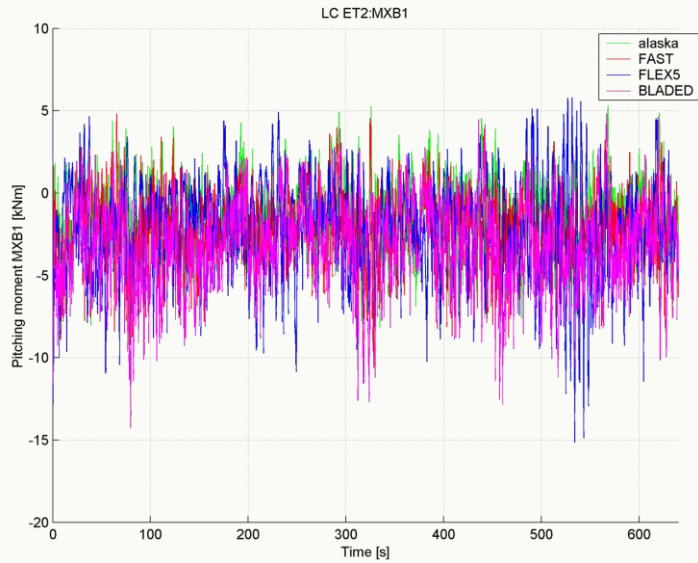
frequency spectrum of Rotor torque for BLADED V3.82 and BLADED V4



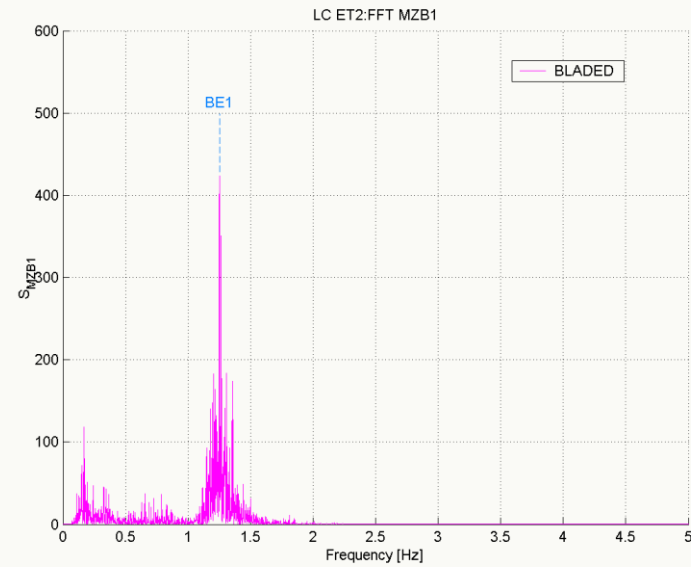
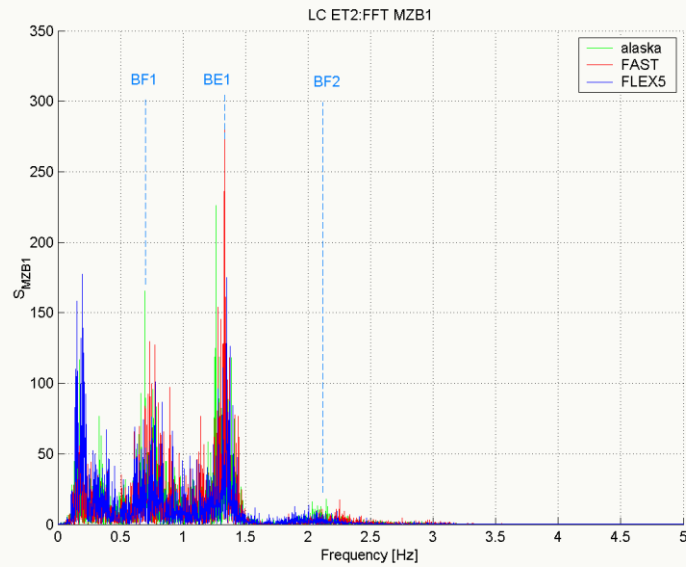
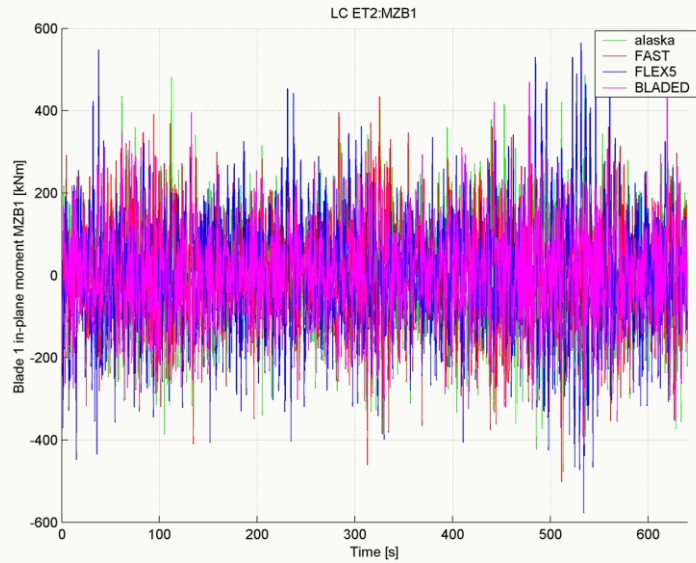


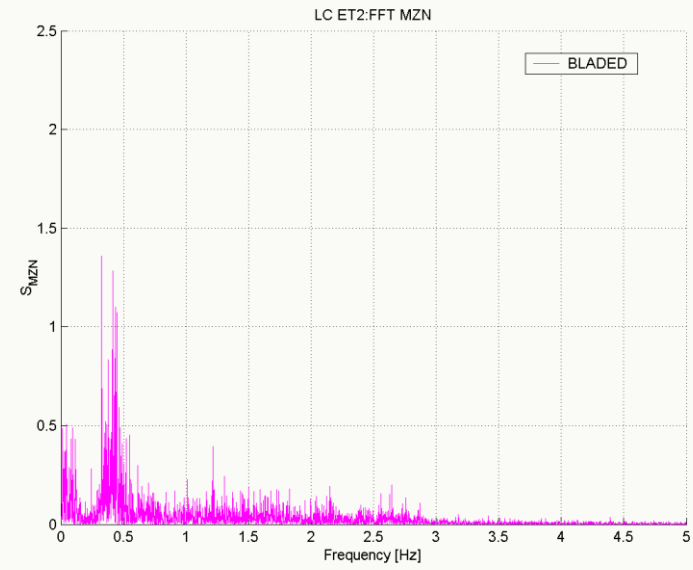
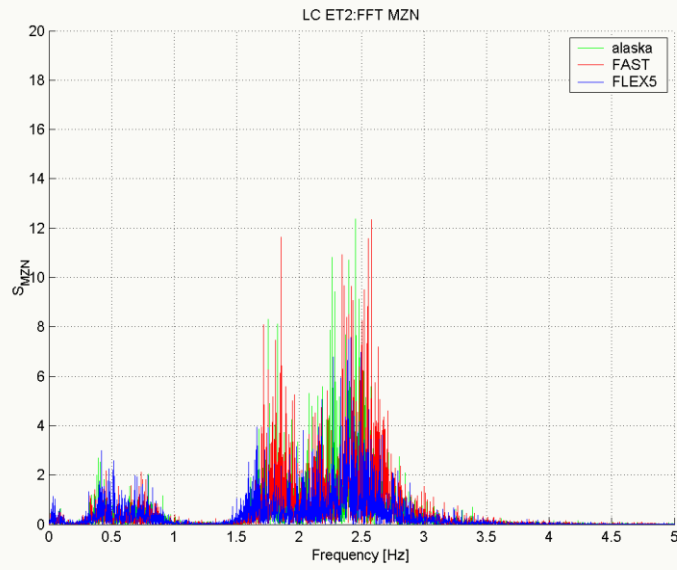




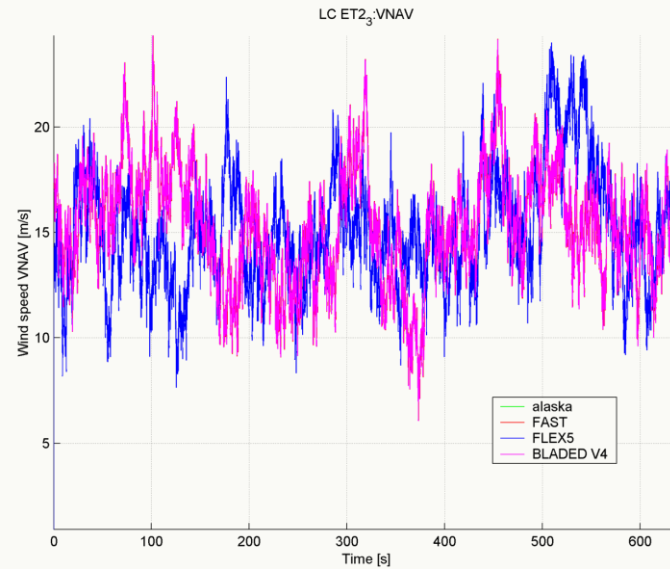
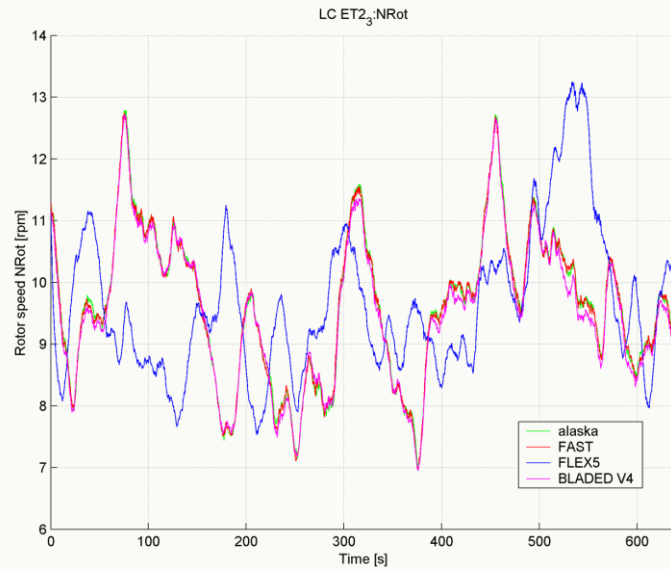
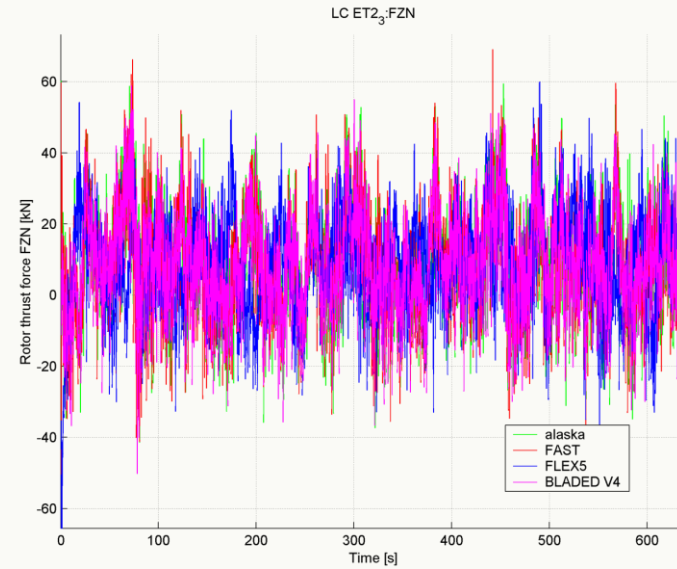
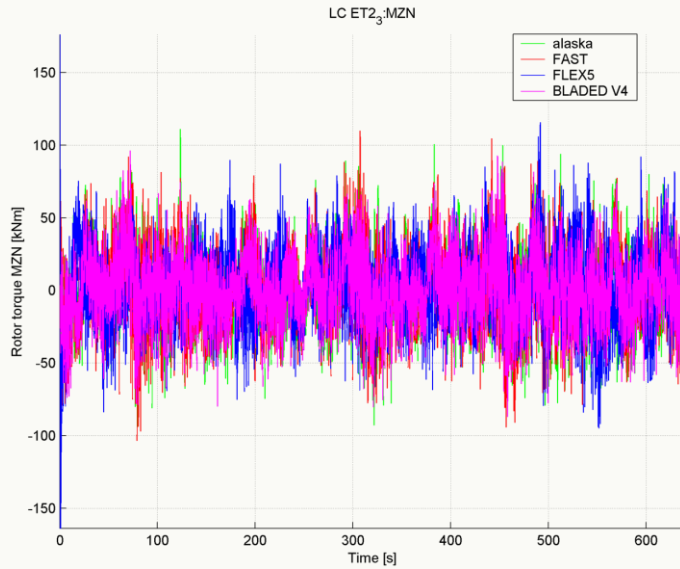


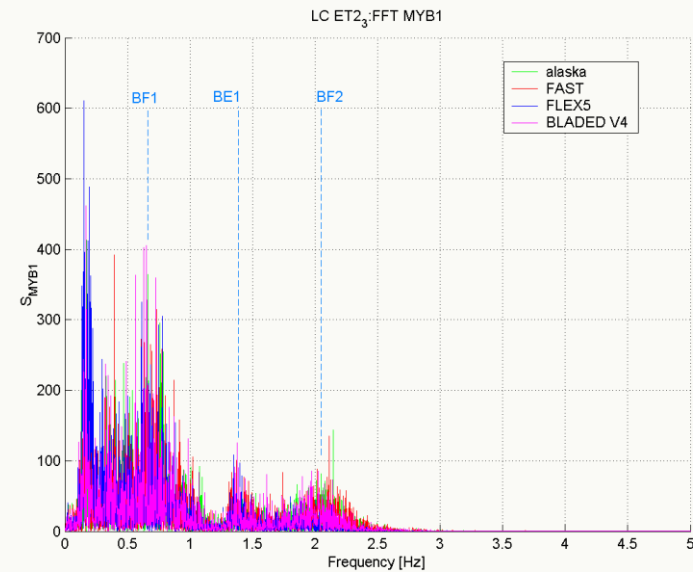
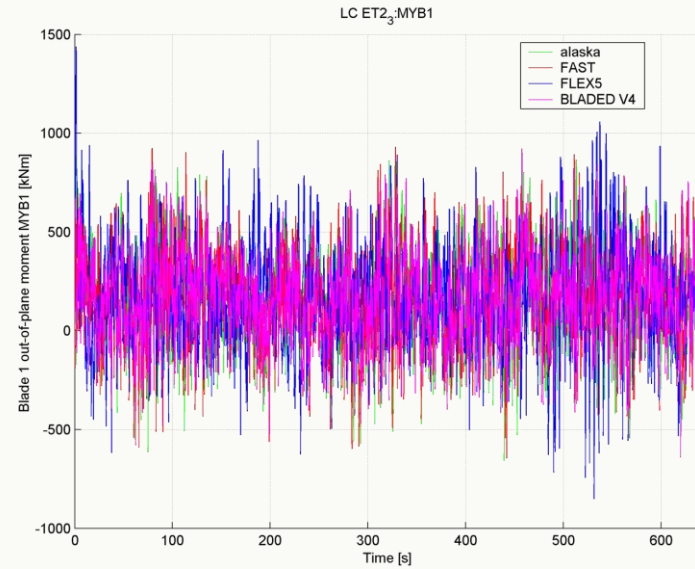
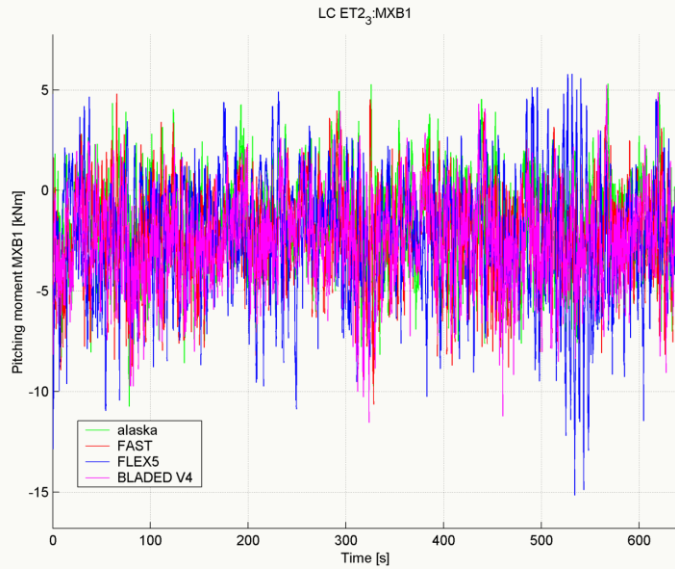


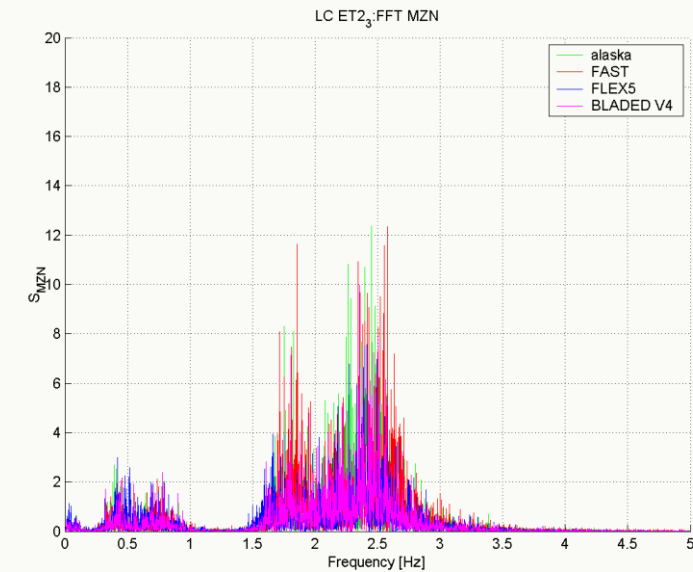
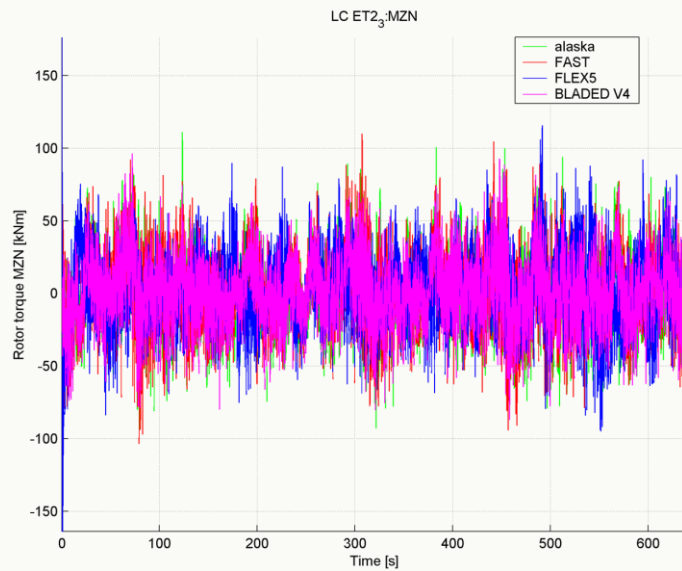
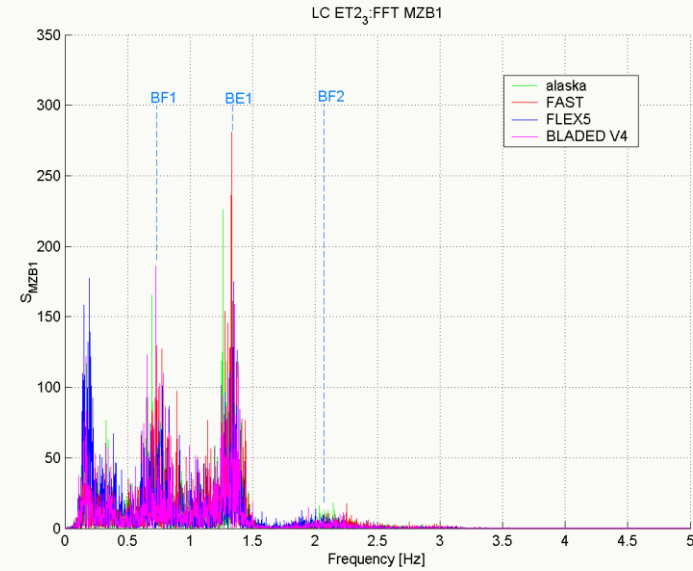
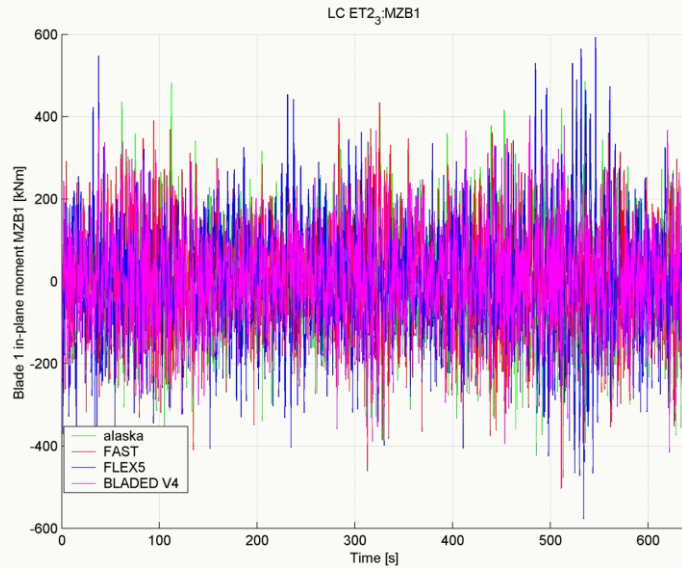


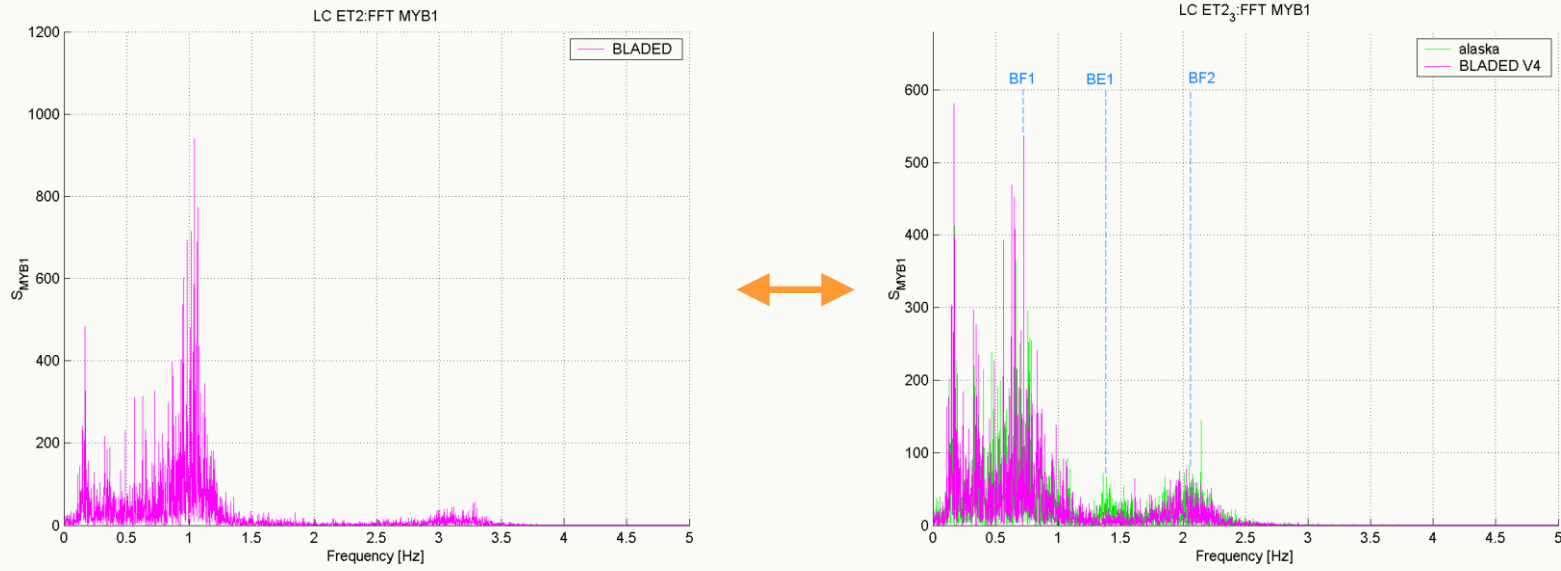


The load case LC ET2\_3 is equivalent to load case LC ET2 except that the new Multibody Dynamics BLADED V4 has been used instead of BLADED V3.82.

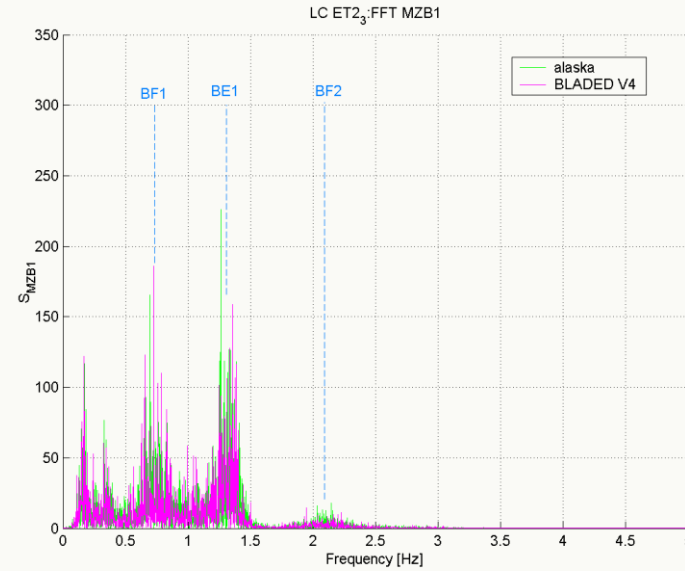
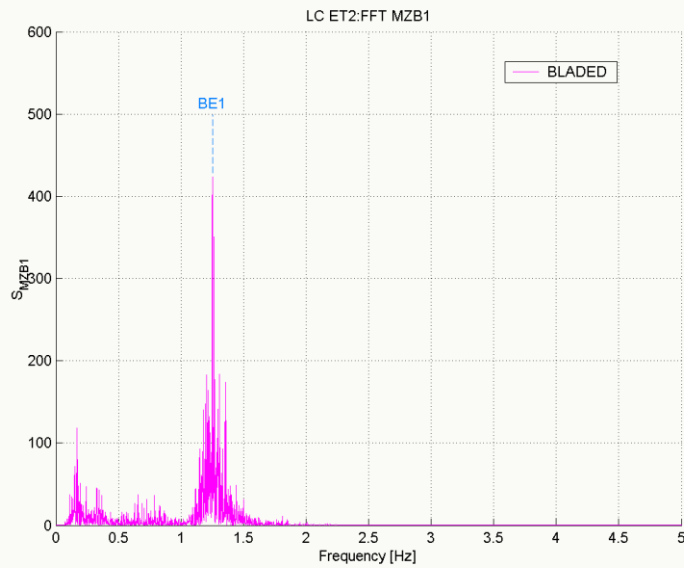






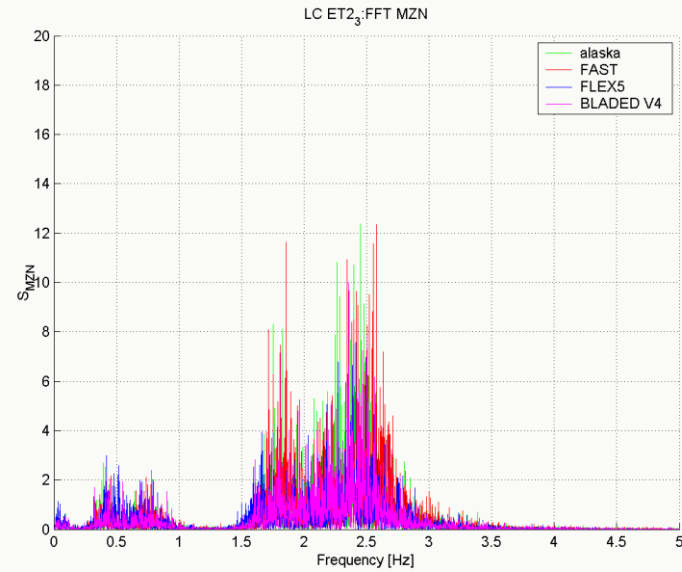
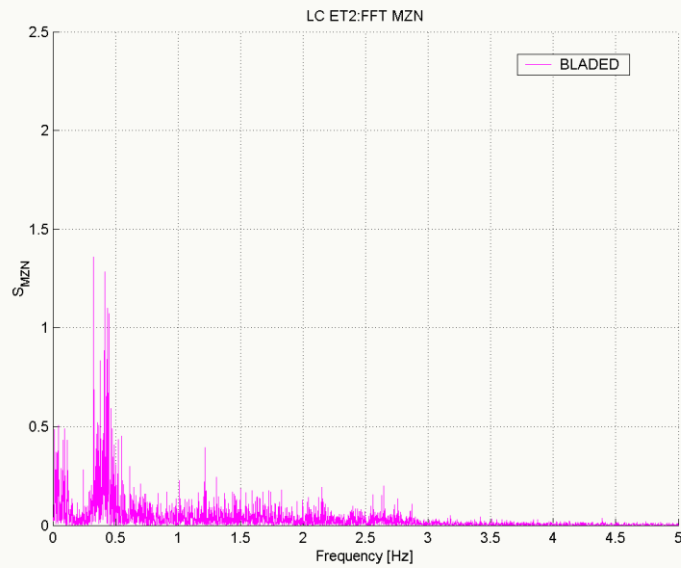


**frequency spectrum of blade 1 out-of-plane moment for BLADED V3.82 and BLADED V4**



frequency spectrum of blade 1 in-plane moment for BLADED V3.82 and BLADED V4





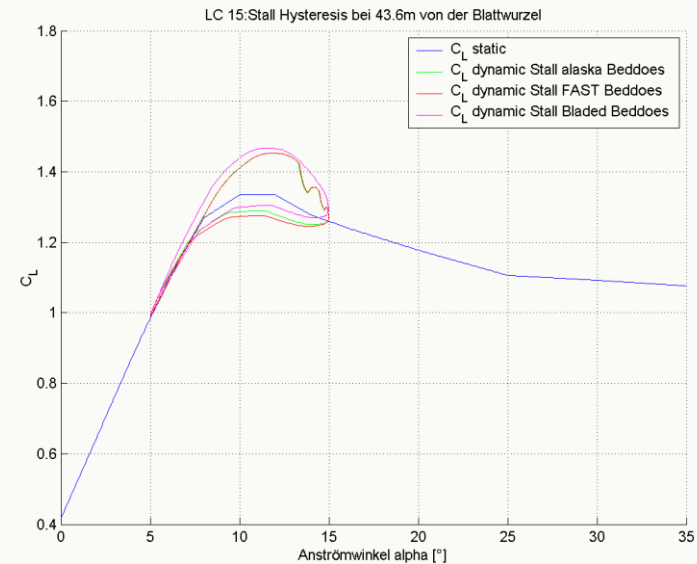
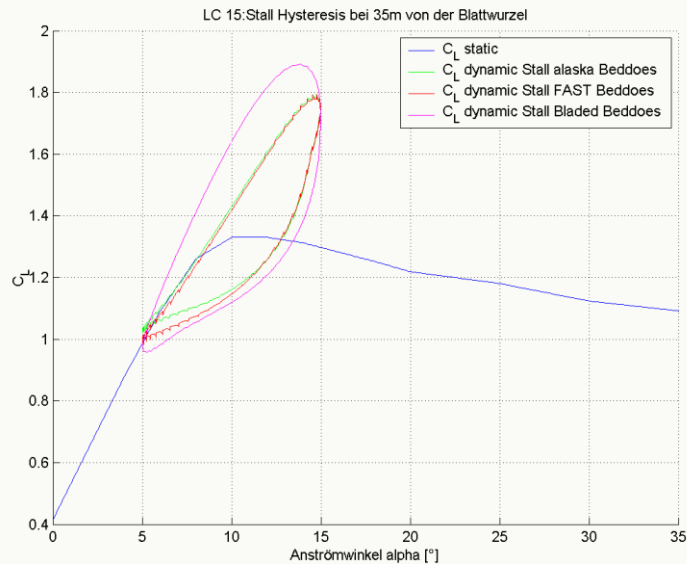
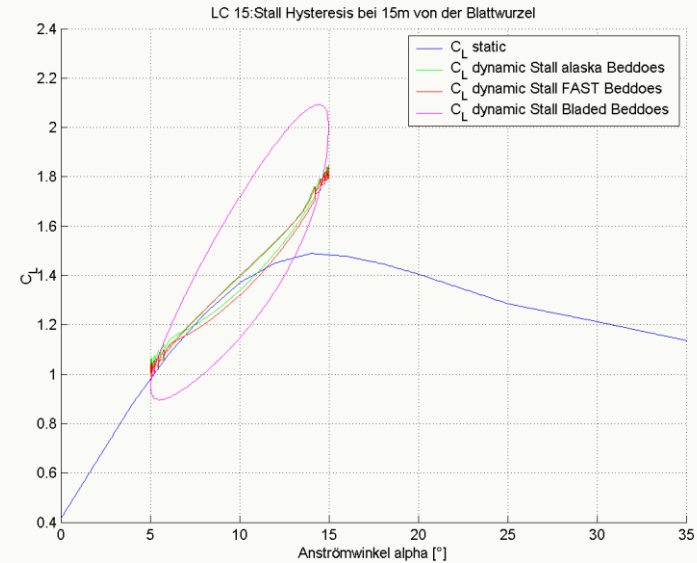
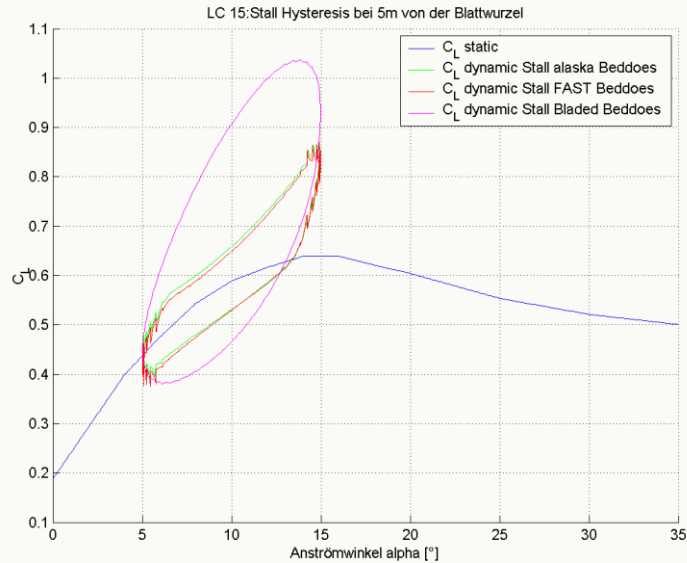
frequency spectrum of Rotor torque for BLADED V3.82 and BLADED V4

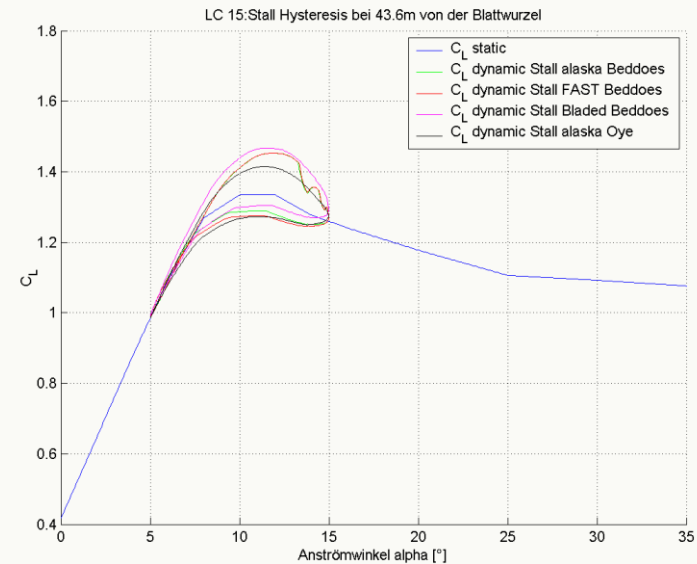
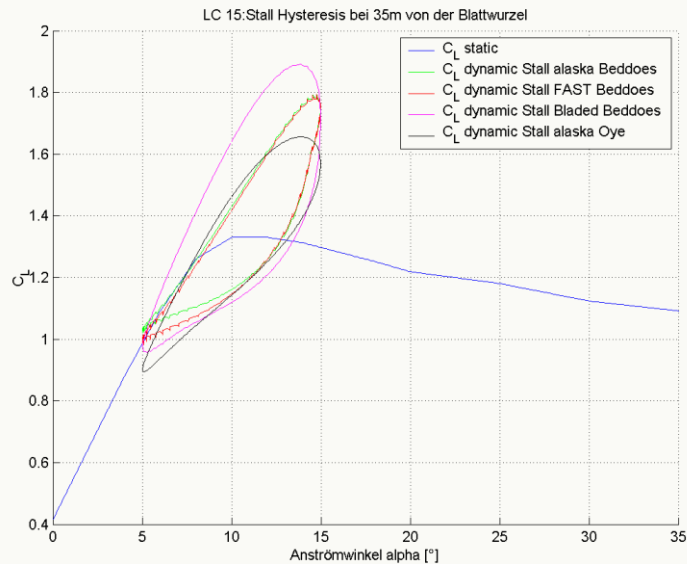
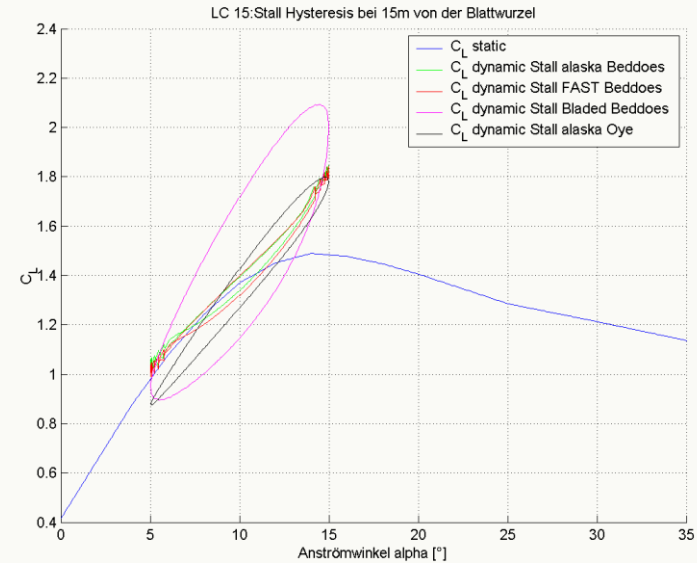
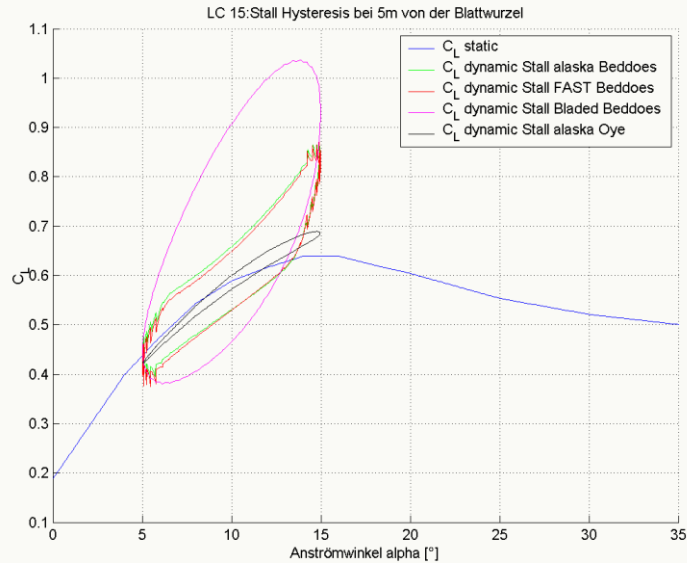
## LCGroup IV

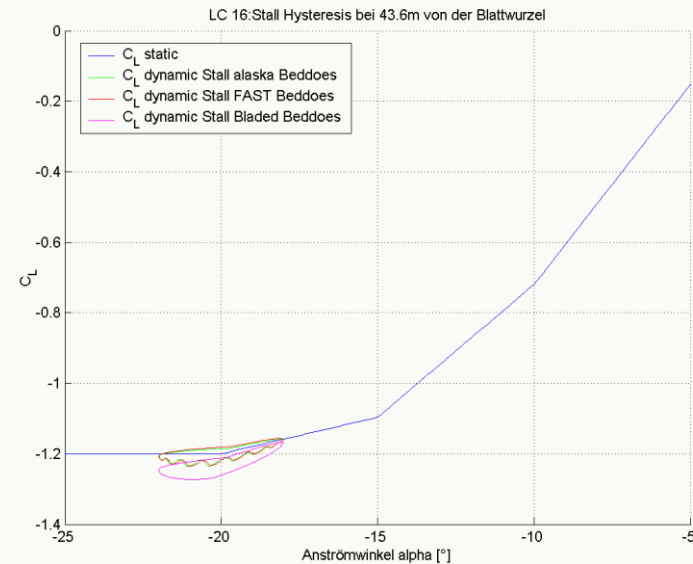
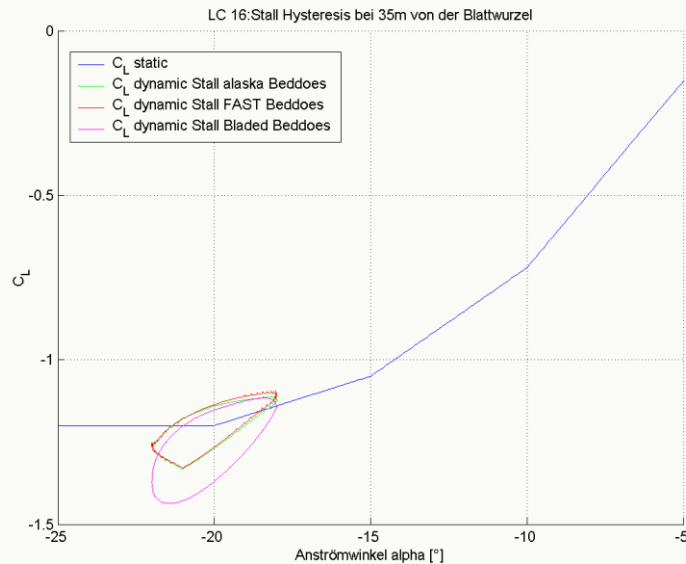
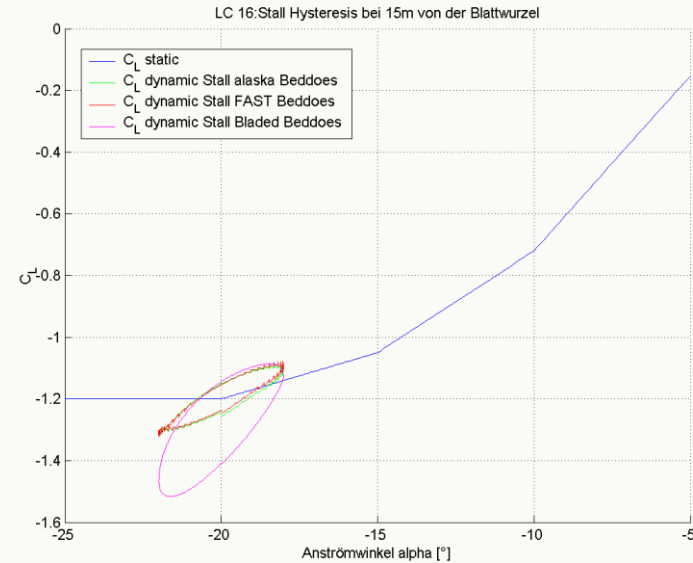
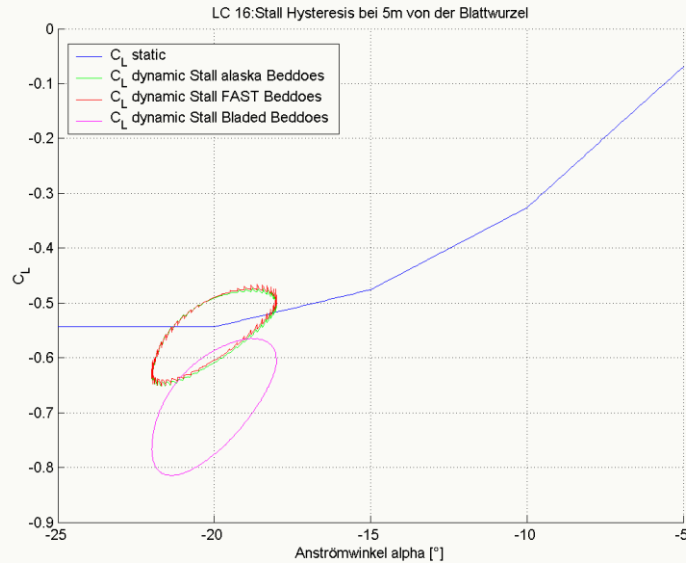
LC Id	Aerodynamics						Turbine Model						Wind			Simulation Control	
	Wake Modell	Dynamic Stall	Tip Loss Model	Tower Shadow	Wind Shear Model	Eval Time Step	Gravity	Rotor DOF	Pitch	Yaw	Rotor IC	Generator / Motor	V <sub>Hub</sub>	YawErr	Turbulence	Time Step	T <sub>total</sub>
	EqI/GDW	None/Bed/Oye	on/off	on/off	None/Log/Exp	[s]	on/off	on/off	controlled/ fixed	controlled/ fixed	[rpm]	on/off	const/var [m/s]	const/var	[on/off]	[s]	[s]
15	EqI	Bed	on	off	None	0.02	off	off	fixed, 90°	fixed, 0°	0	off	60	var1	off	0,001	6
15_1	EqI	Oye	on	off	None	0.02	off	off	fixed, 90°	fixed, 0°	0	off	60	var1	off	0,001	6
16	EqI	Bed	on	off	None	0.02	off	off	fixed, 90°	fixed, 0°	0	off	60	var2	off	0,001	6
16_1	EqI	Oye	on	off	None	0.02	off	off	fixed, 90°	fixed, 0°	0	off	60	var2	off	0,001	6

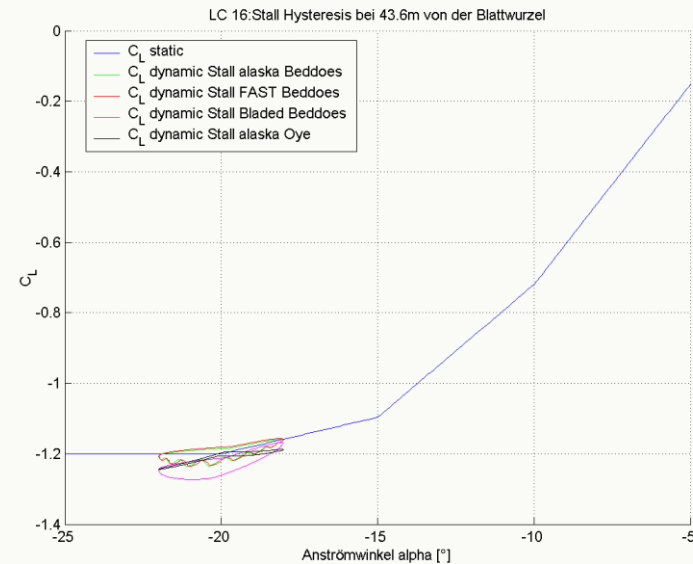
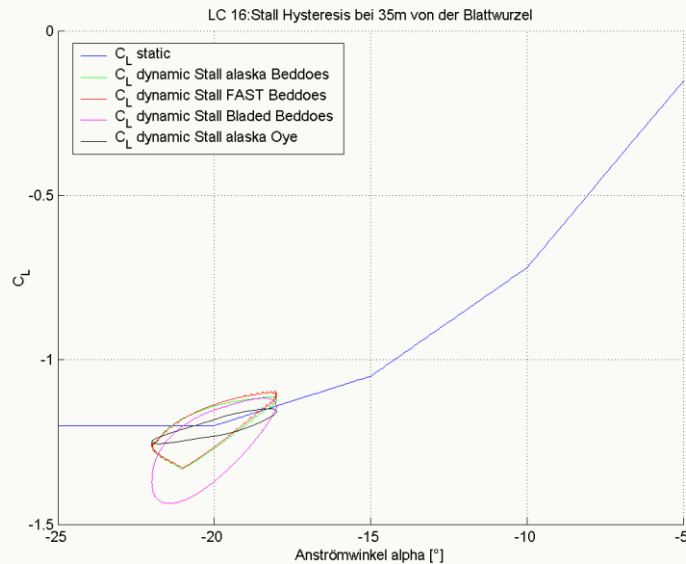
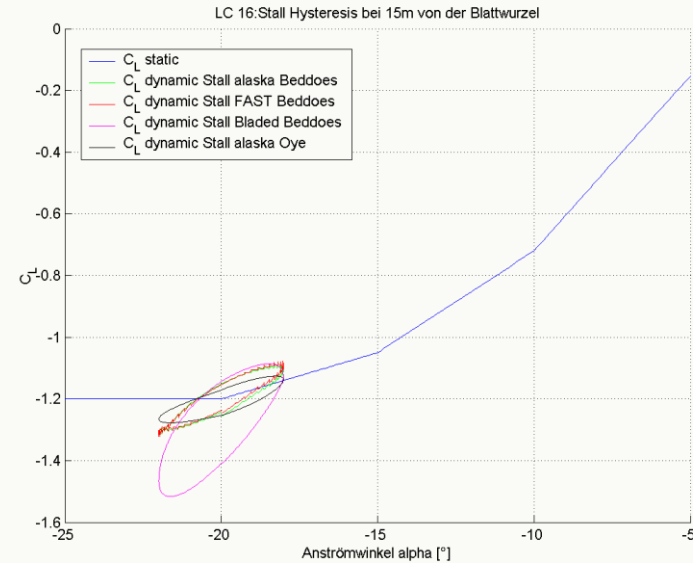
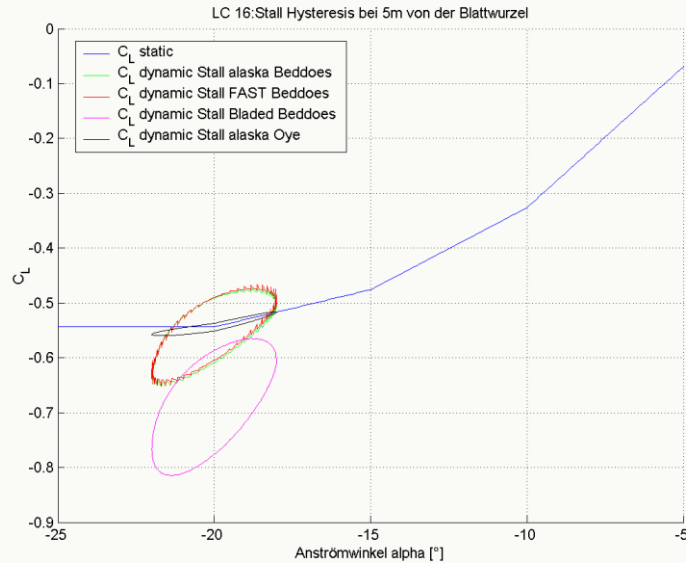
- Rotor fixed
- Rigid rotor blades without twist and pre-bent
- Pitch fixed 90°
- Cyclic variations of the angle of attack with 2 Hz  
by a change in wind yaw

Dynamic stall is a non-linear, unsteady aerodynamic effect that occurs when the angle of attack of the airfoils change rapidly. This will subsequently affect the lift of the airfoils. In load case group LCGroup IV different dynamic stall models has been validated. alaska/Wind, BLADED, and FAST support a Beddoes-Leishmann [4] stall model where the Stig Øye [5] stall model is available in alaska/Wind and FLEX5.





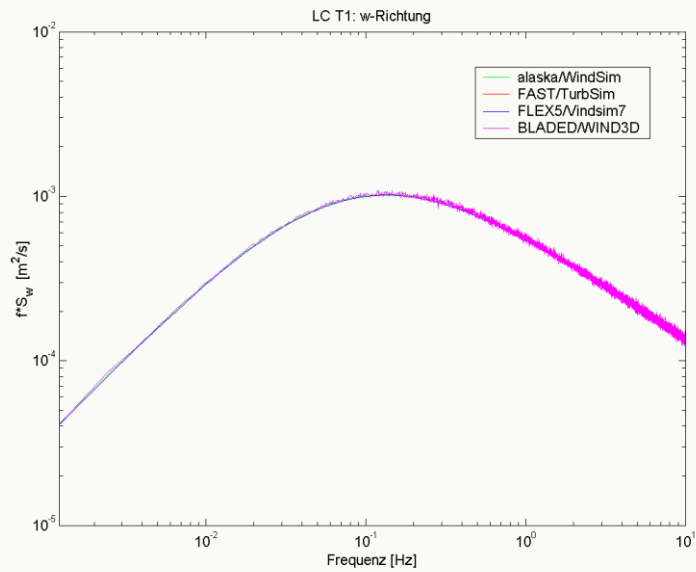
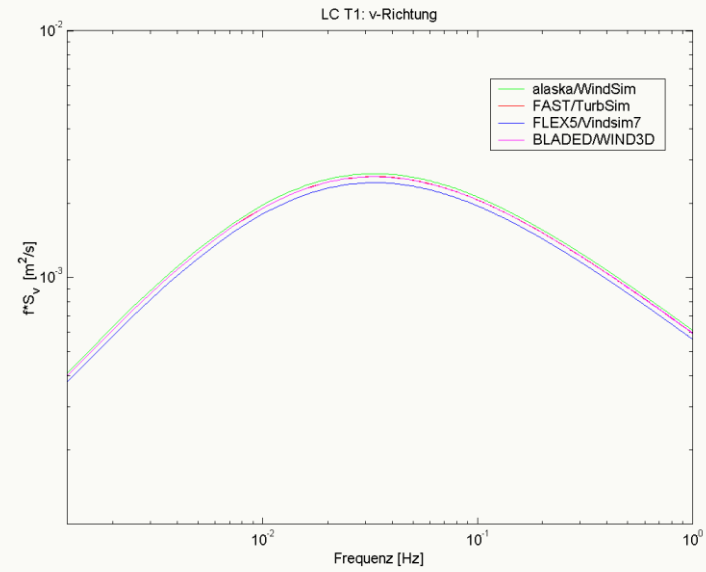
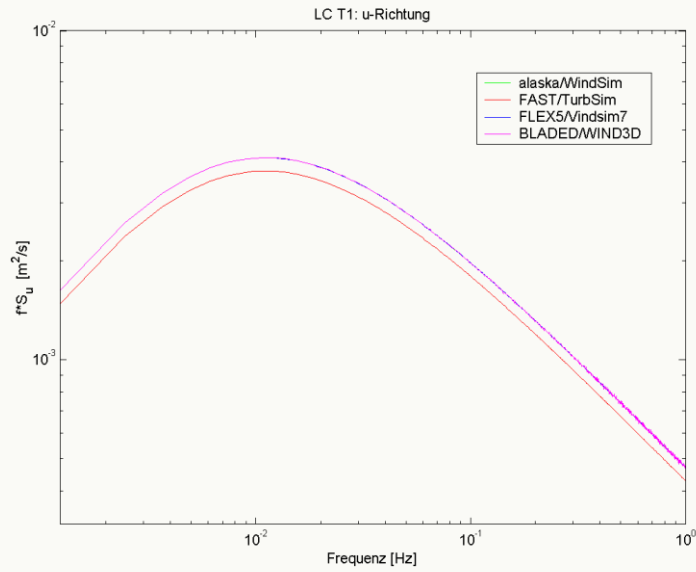




## LCGroup I\_TurbSim Comparison of Synthetic Turbulent Wind Fields

LC Id	Aerodynamics											Simulation Control	
	Turbulence Model	Mean Wind Speed	Turbulence Intensity	Wind Shear	Grid Width	Grid Height	Reference Height	Hub Height	Grid Points vertical	Grid Points horizontal	Turbulence Seed	Time Step	T <sub>total</sub>
		[m/s]	[%]	[on/off]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]				[s]	[s]
T1	Kaimal	15	18	off	100	100	78.55	78.55	9	9	13	0,05	819.2

For the simulation with turbulent wind, a full-field turbulent wind description is necessary. This can be get by measured data or a wind field simulator. In load case LC T1, a comparison of the results of different wind field simulators based on the same IEC Kaimal spectral model has been carried out.



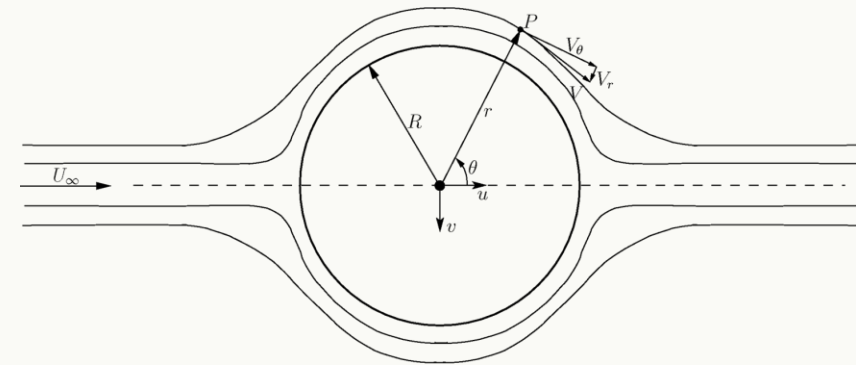


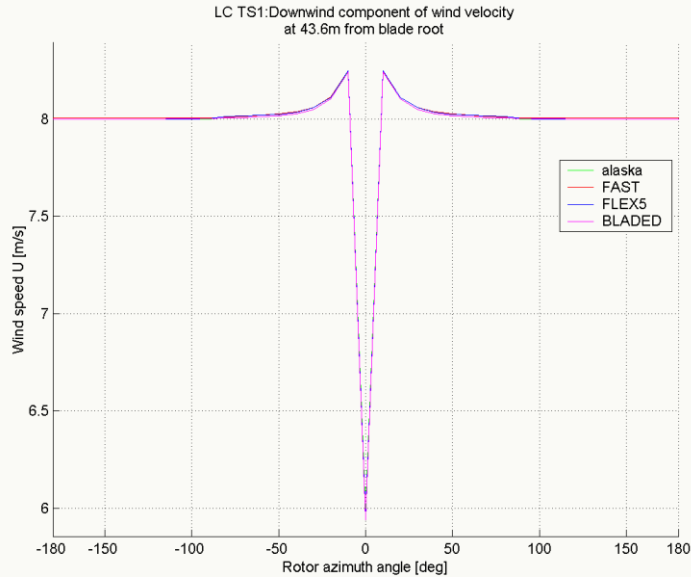
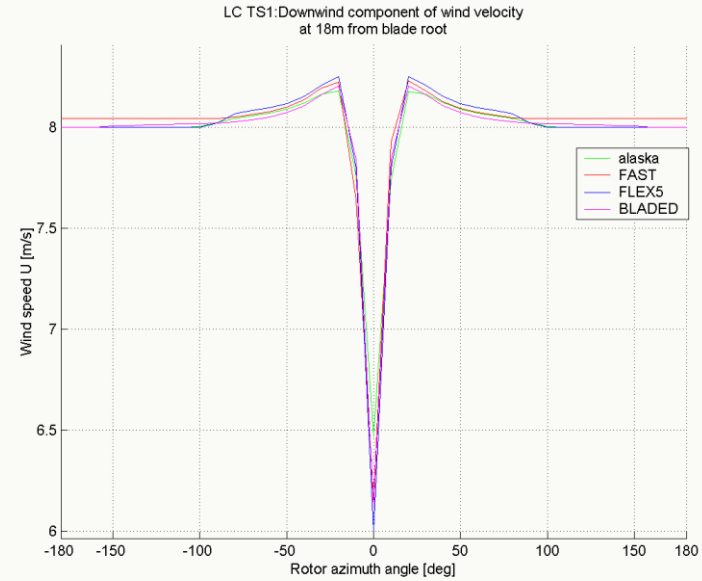
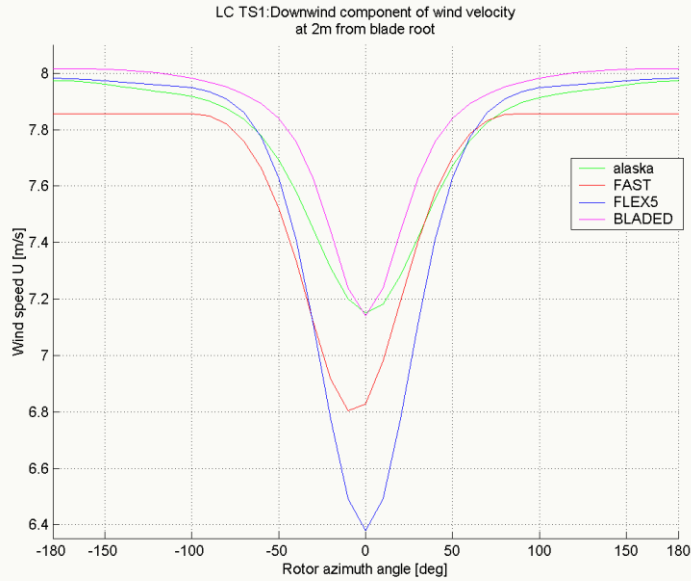
## LCGroup I\_TS

### Comparison of tower shadow models

LC Id	Aerodynamics						Turbine Model							Wind			Simulation Control	
	Wake Modell	Dynamic Stall	Tip Loss Model	Tower Shadow	Wind Shear Model	Eval Time Step	Gravity	Rotor DOF	Pitch	Yaw	Rotor IC	Rotor Azimuth	Generator / Motor	$V_{hub}$	YawErr	Turbulence	Time Step	$T_{total}$
	EqI/GDW	None/Bed/Oye	on/off	on/off	None/Log/Exp	[s]	on/off	on/off	controlled/fixed	controlled/fixed	[rpm]		on/off	const/var [m/s]	const/var	[on/off]	[s]	[s]
TS1	EqI	None	on	on	None	0.02	off	off	fixed, 0°	fixed, 0°	0	0° - 360°	off	8	0°	off	0,02	2

The wind turbine tower influences the local velocity field around the tower. In front of the tower, the wind speed will decrease and increase along the sides. This effect can be considered by the use of tower influence models. They are usually based on a potential flow method around a circular cylinder. In load case LC TS1, the different tower influence models have been compared. For selected blade stations, the wind speed has been recorded during the variation of the rotor azimuth angle.





To be able to make a quantitative classification of load case simulation, a CPU time comparison for selected load cases has been carried out. The different runs have been done by a HP workstation with a 2 GHz dual-core processor and an 8 GB RAM. In alaska, FAST, and FLEX5 the simulation has been carried out in a batch mode without a graphical user interface. Currently, BLADED does not support a mode without a graphical user interface. The recorded CPU time for BLADED is therefore not very meaningful, and is given only for completeness!

LC Id	Total simulation time [s]	CPU - TIME [s]			
		alaska	BLADED 3.82 / 4	FAST	FLEX5
5	300	30,4	104 / 156	13,7	13,9
ET1	640	84,9	170 / 216	33,6	30,5
ET2	640	106	223 / 387	33,8	31,3
T2	640	62,2	224 / 331	31,2	30,5

- [1] Wind Turbine Design Codes: A Validation of alaska/Wind in comparison with BLADED, FAST, and FLEX5, Online:  
URL: [http://www.ifm-chemnitz.de/produkte-html/alaWind\\_Downloads.html](http://www.ifm-chemnitz.de/produkte-html/alaWind_Downloads.html) [2011-29-04]
- [2] NWTC Design Codes (TurbSim by Neil Kelley, Bonnie Jonkman), Online:  
URL: <http://wind.nrel.gov/designcodes/preprocessors/turbsim/> [2011-03-02]
- [3] Hansen, M.O.L.: Aerodynamics of Wind Turbines Application (Second Edition), Earthscan in the UK, London 2008
- [4] Beddoes, T.S., Leishmann, J.G.: A Semi-Empirical Model for Dynamic Stall, Journal of the American Helicopter Society, July 1989
- [5] Øye, S.: Dynamic stall, simulated as time lag of separation by Stig Øye, Department of Fluid Mechanics Technical University of Denmark