


# Bilbao Marine Energy Week 2015



## Impact of Tower Top weight on the cost of the support structure



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Reducing the mass of the components on the tower top **not only** **influence** the cost of the component it self, but also elements like tower or foundation/substructure will receive a big impact on their cost as well.

**So, not only the generator's weights are at stake.**

An important issue to bear in mind is the resonance frequency for the system in principle the mode 1 frequency of the system shall be above the rotor frequency by a factor of about 20 %

## **The increase of tower top weight reduces the frequency.**

If we have two turbines with the same power, the same rotor and the same operational conditions and different drive trains one heavier than the other, the heavier one will require a heavier tower in order to keep the frequency constrain.

**For example: 10 MW, rotor radius of 190m, rated rotor speed of 8,5 rmp**

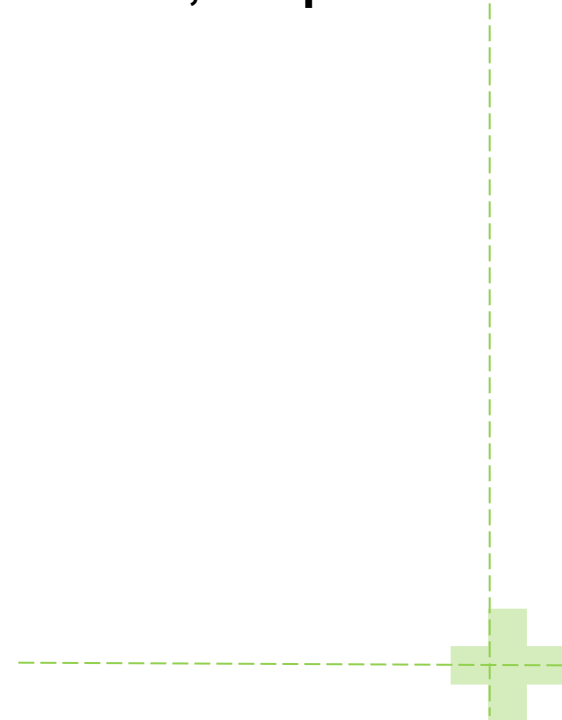
**Tower top mass 1: 1064 Ton**

**Tower top mass 2: 1167 Ton**

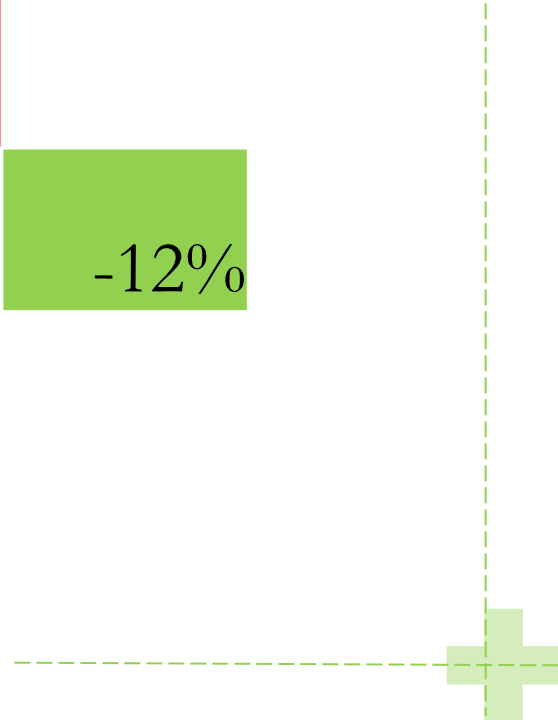
**Frequency constrain: 0,17 Hz**

**Tower and sub structure Mass 1: 1070 Ton**

**Tower and sub structure Mass 2: 1210 Ton**



		TT mass [Ton]	
		1167	1064
		0%	-9%
Tower Mass 1 [Ton]	1210	0%	
Tower Mass 2 [Ton]	1070		-12%



**Influence of tower top mass on the inertial loads  
acting on the tower and foundation/substructure**

**The bigger the tower head mass**

**the bigger the tower and**

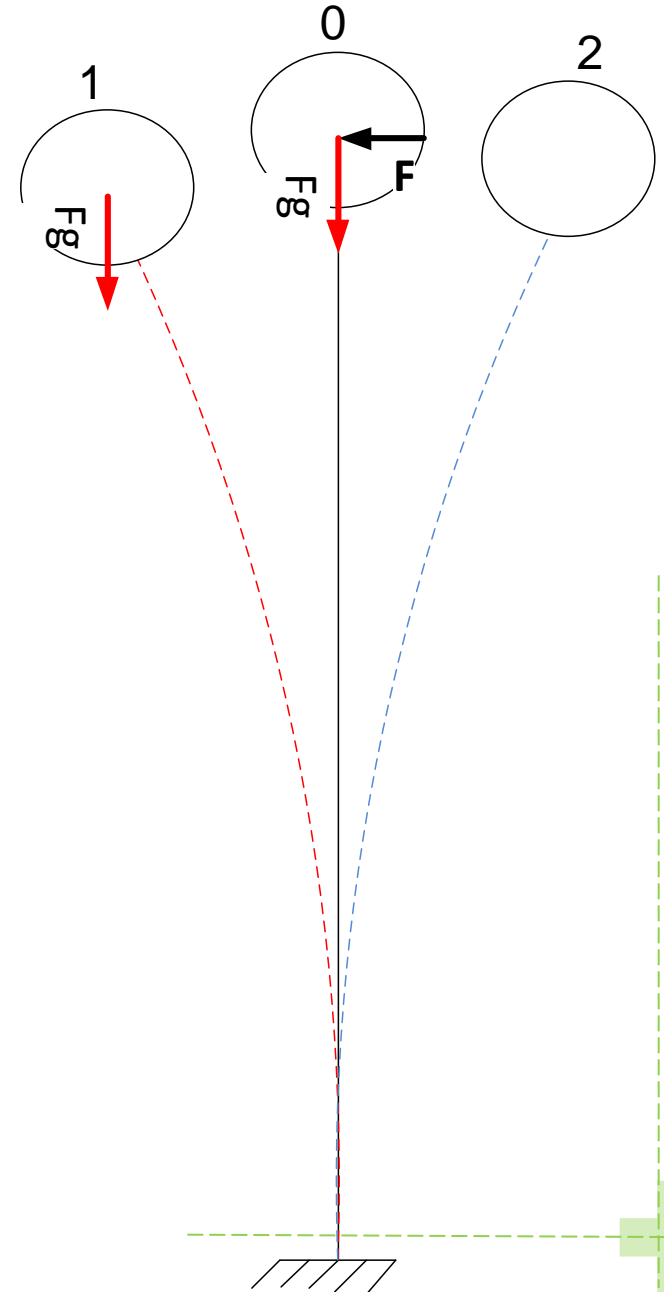
**foundation mass**

Simplifying the problems to the limits:

We have a kind of pendulum that under the load  $F$  will bend backward.

If the load  $F$  is removed suddenly the head will accelerate forward crossing the point 0 and following to point 2. Stopping the head mass on 2 requires a big load on tower, the bigger the head mass the bigger the loads.

Moreover: once the body is off center, the gravity starts producing extra bending moment.

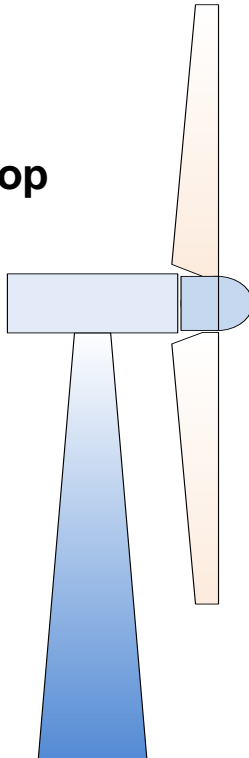


We will illustrate the idea through some examples:

Estimate the loads at tower bottom for three different towers with the same top mass and under the same circumstances:

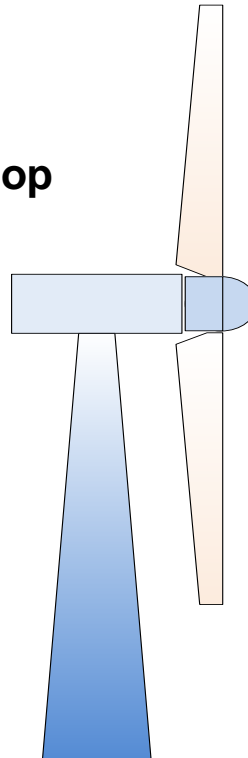
Operation at 14 m/s wind and an emergency stop

Tower top  
mass:  
500 t



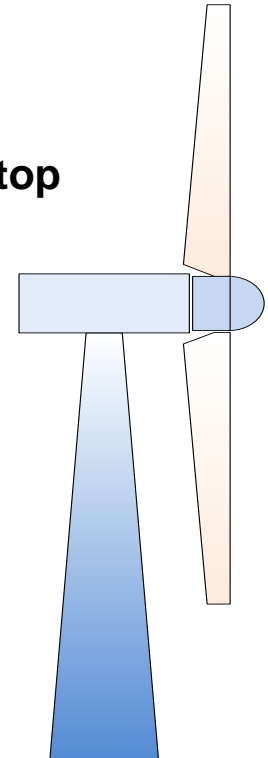
**Tower 1:**  
heaviest

Tower top  
mass:  
500 t



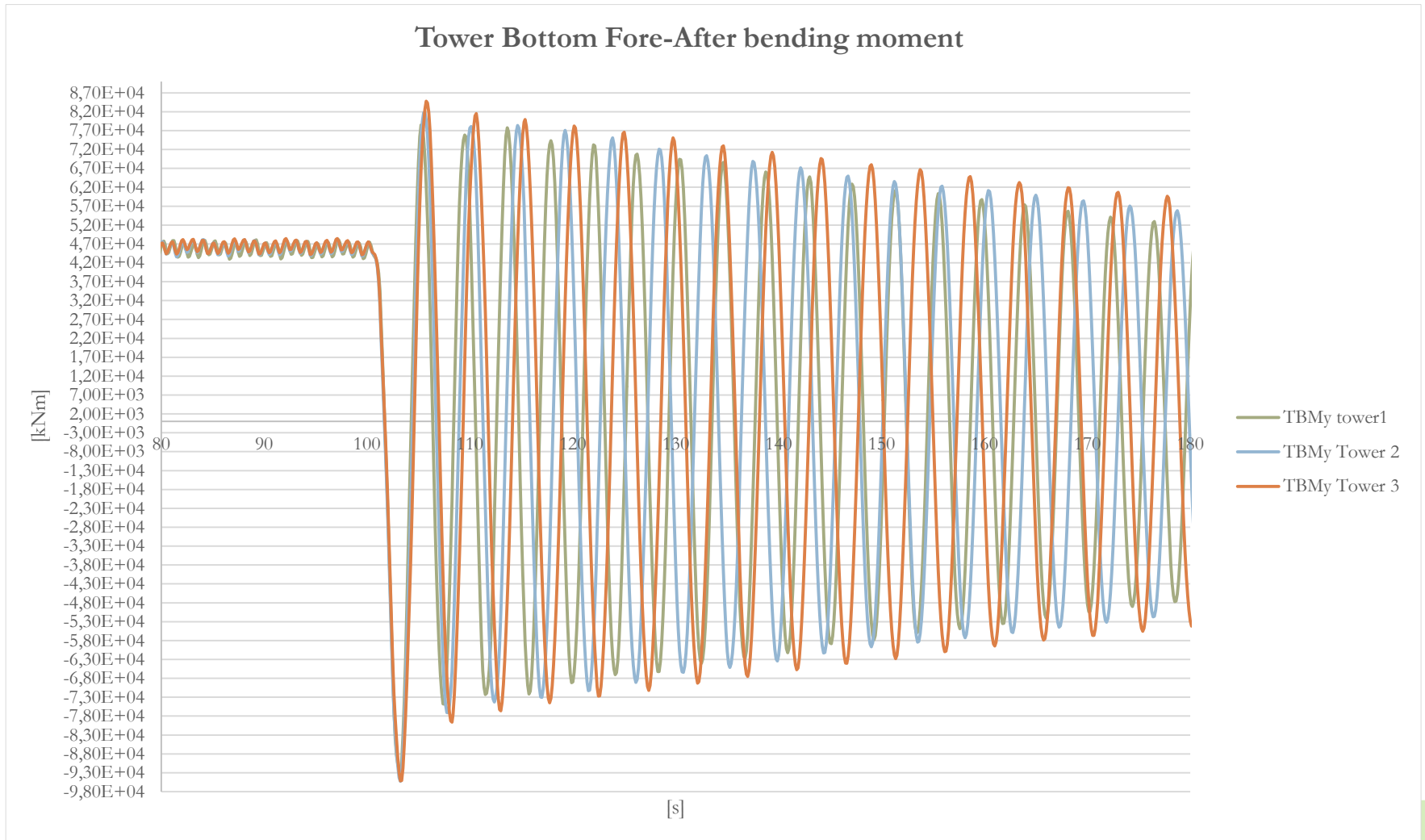
**Tower 2:**  
lighter

Tower top  
mass:  
500 t



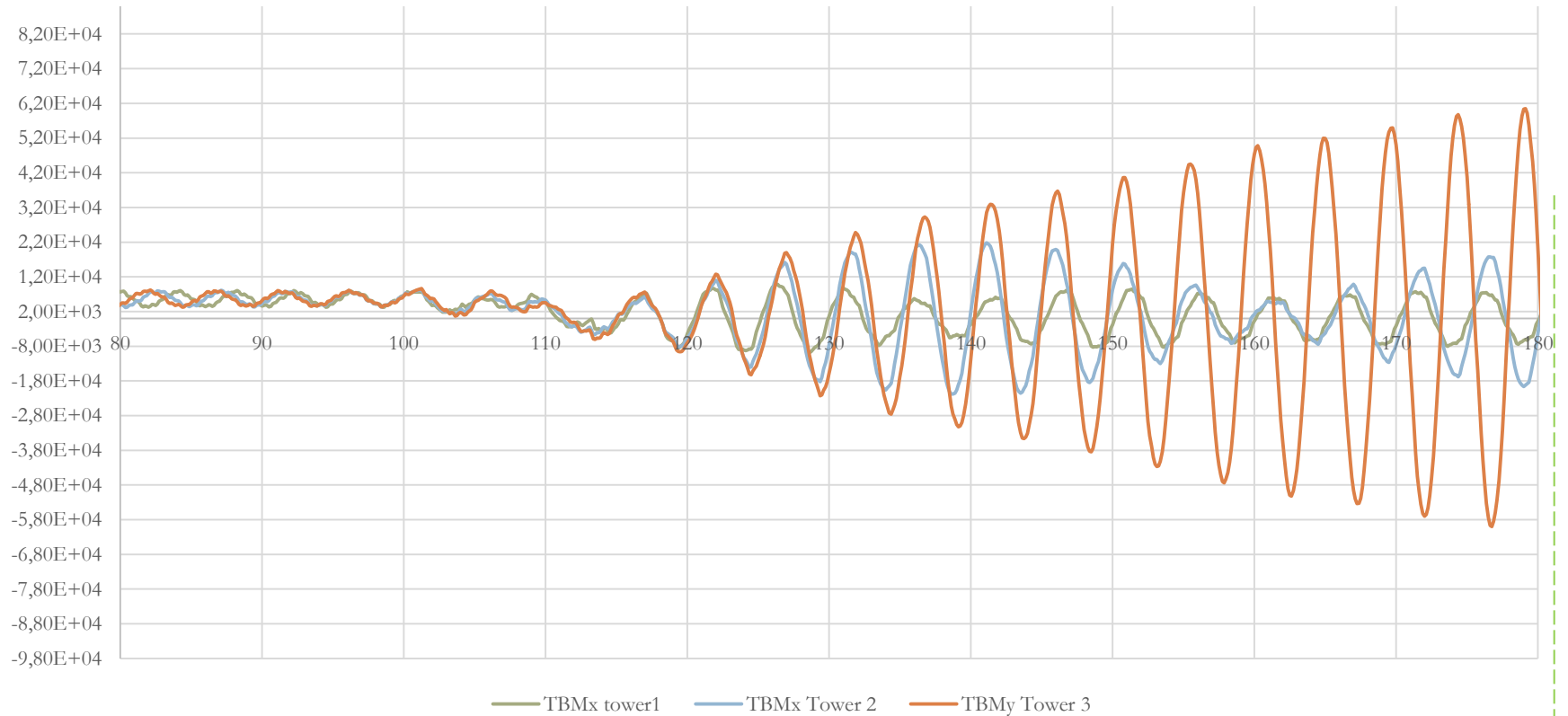
**Tower 3:**  
lightest

The simulation shows that the loads will rise when the tower weight is reduced. So in principle we cannot reduce the tower weight without reducing nacelle mass. The reason in this case are the inertial loads due to the movement of the tower head.





## Tower Bottom Side to Side bending moment

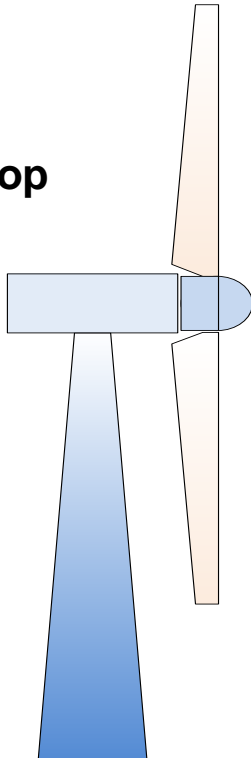


We will illustrate the idea through some examples:

Estimate the loads at tower bottom for the same towers with different top mass and under the same circumstances:

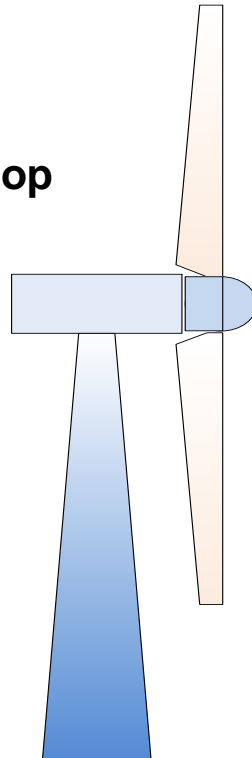
Operation at 14 m/s wind and an emergency stop

**Tower top  
mass:  
500 t**



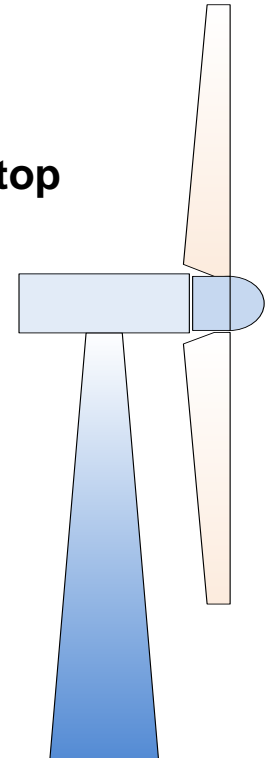
**Tower 3:  
lightest**

**Tower top  
mass:  
450 t**



**Tower 3:  
lightest**

**Tower top  
mass:  
400 t**

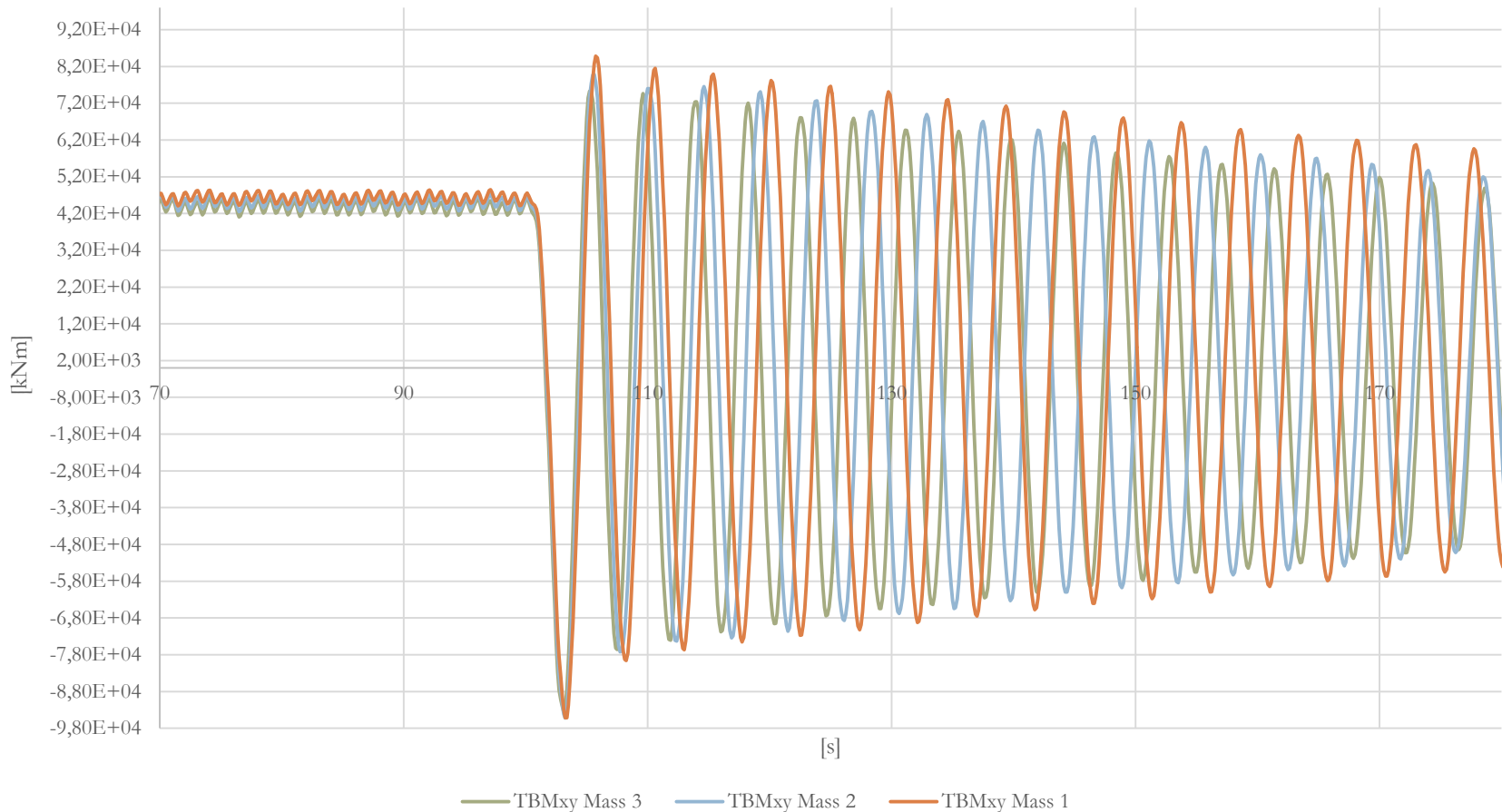


**Tower 3:  
lightest**

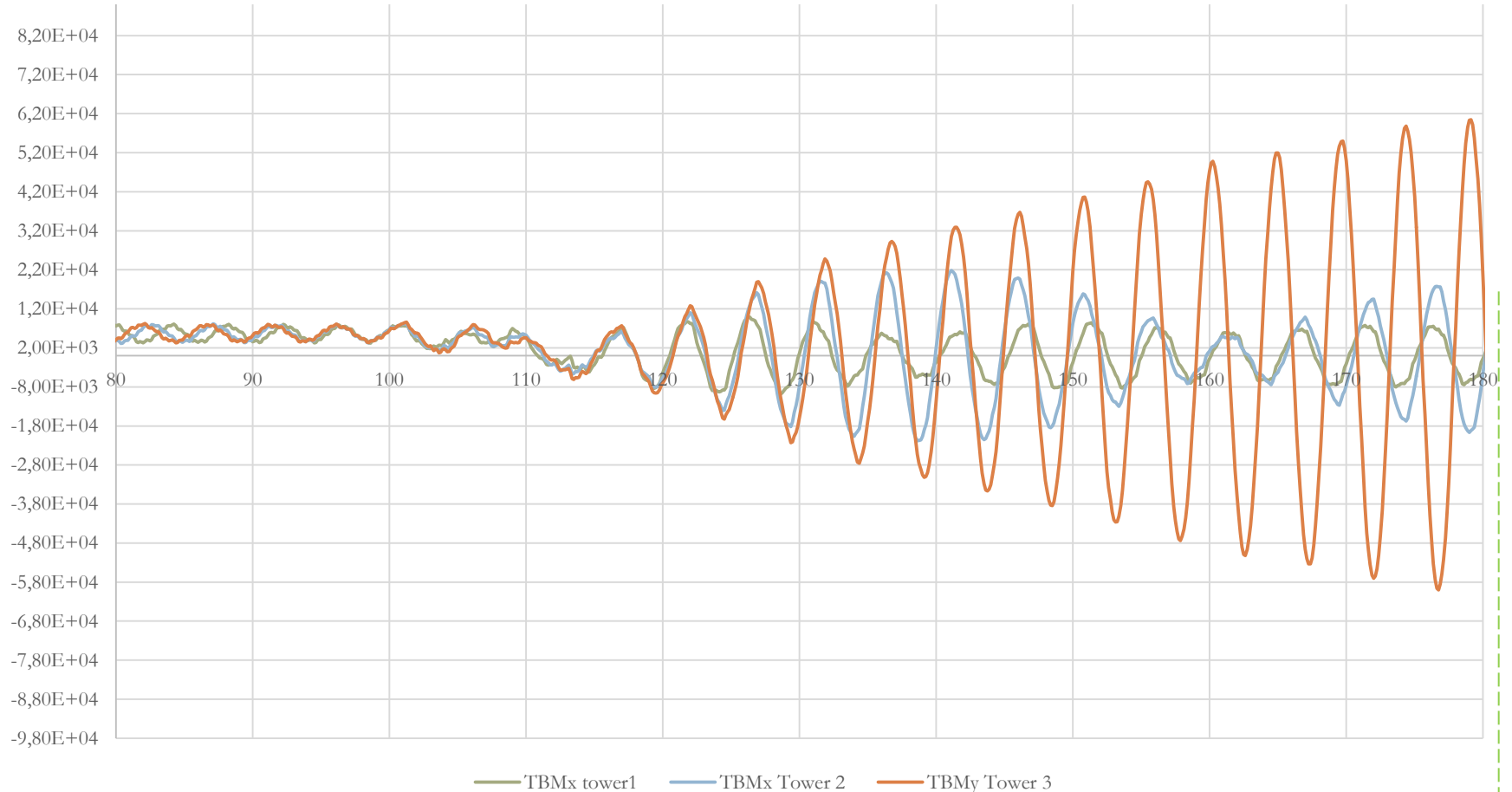


The simulation shows that in order to use the lighter tower we need to reduce the head mass significantly

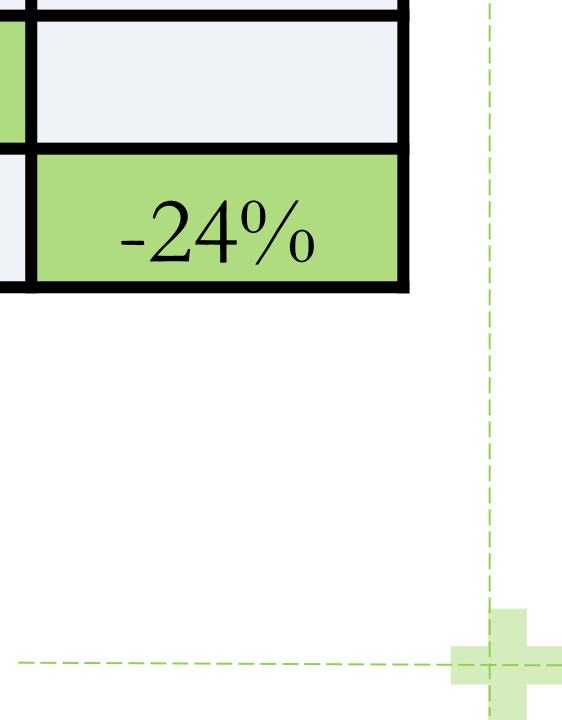
Tower Bottom Bending Moment



## Tower Bottom Side to Side bending moment

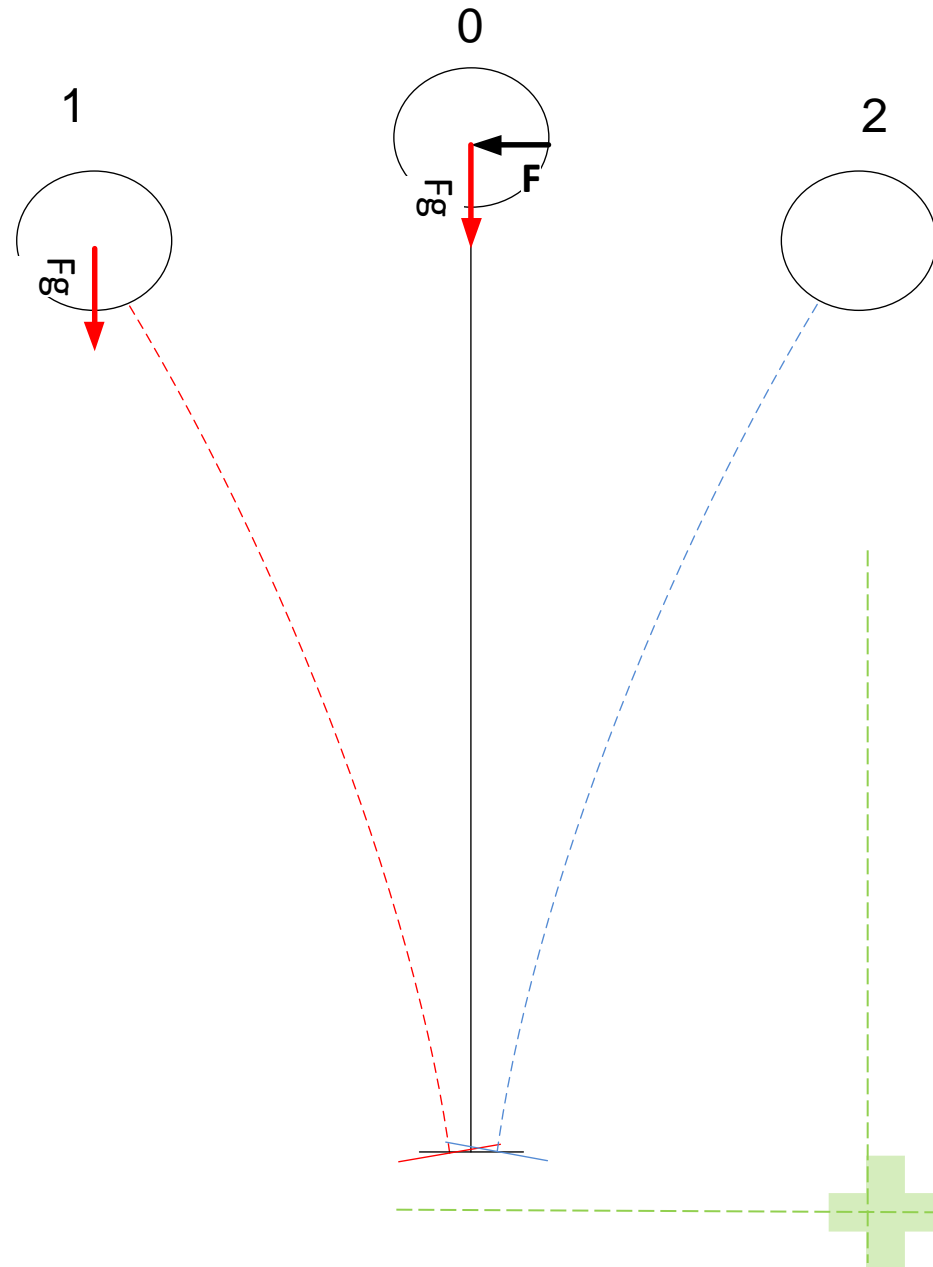


	TT mass		
Tower Weight ratio	1	0.9	0.8
1	0		
0.85		-15%	
0.76			-24%



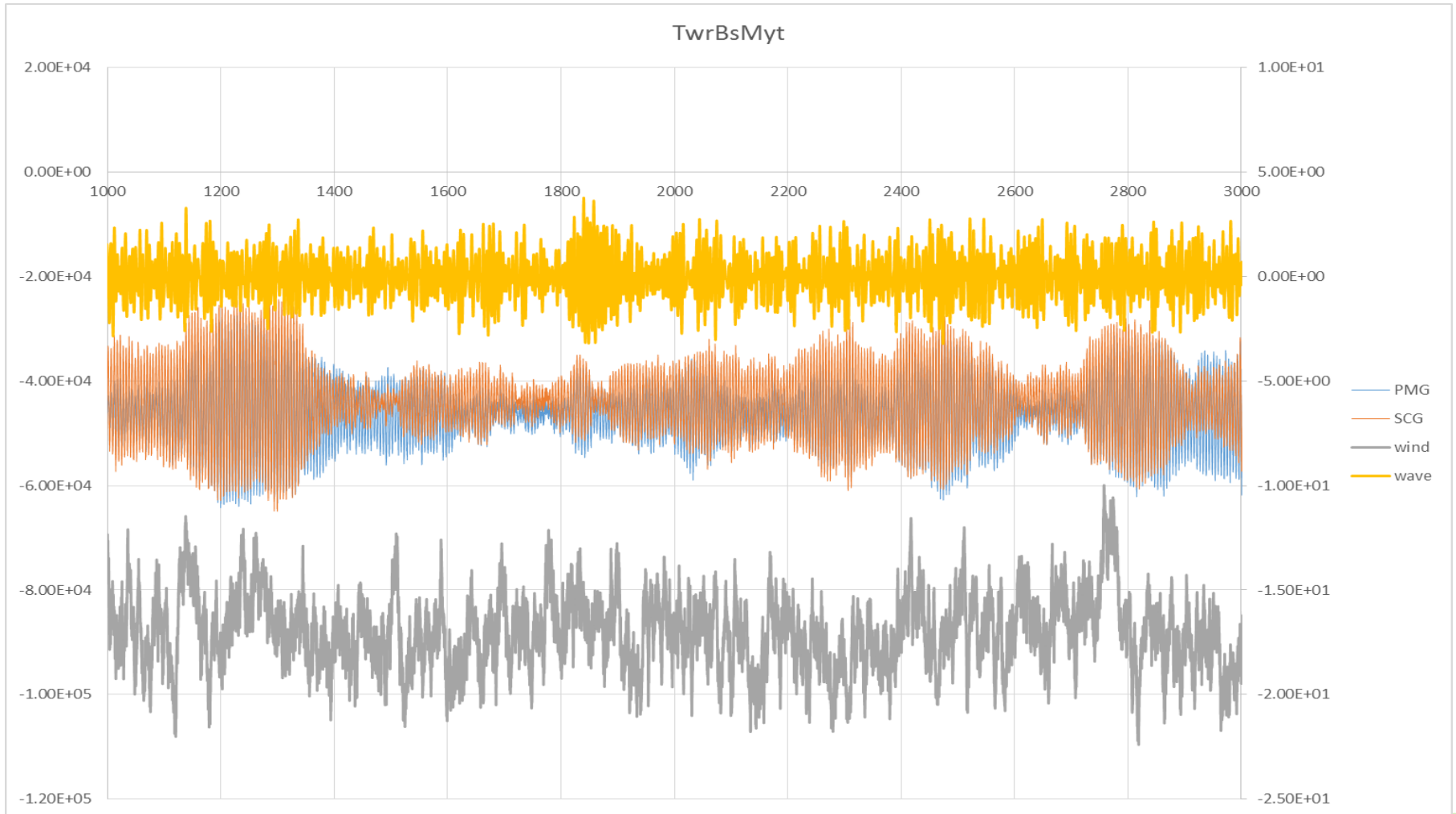
The problem is even worse when the foundation is not “rigid” but a floating kind

Here the oscillation will not only come from the tower bending but also from the sea movements, Increasing the amplitude of the deviation from equilibrium center, though magnifying the impact of the tower top weight on the tower and support structure.



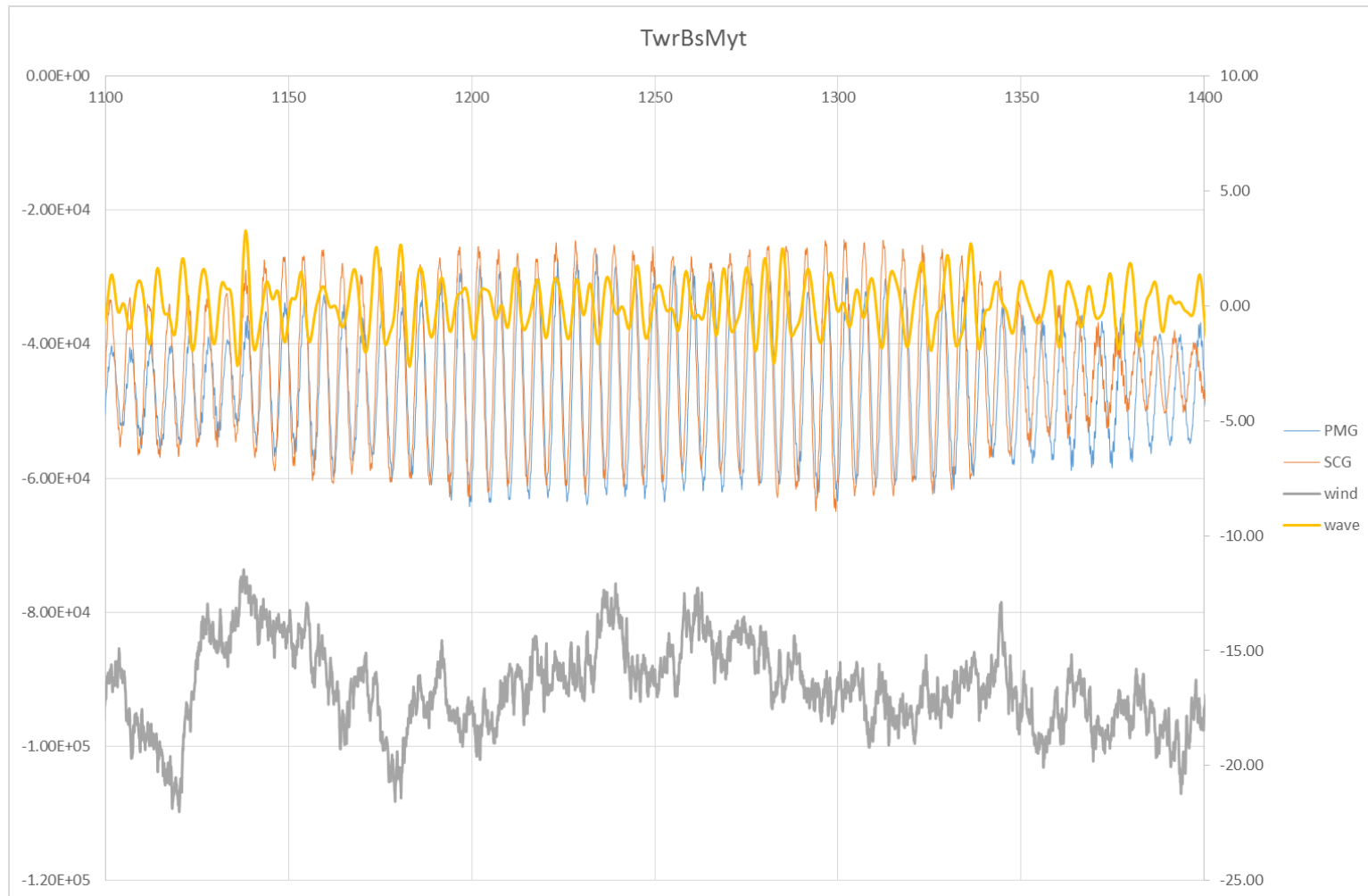
# Tower Top Mass Impact on Support Structure Cost

Simulation with two different system with different top mass and different towers but equal mode 1 frequency (1.2 times rated rotor speed), matching with sea wave frequency:



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Simulation with two different system with different top mass and different towers but equal mode 1 frequency (1.2 times rated rotor speed), matching with sea wave frequency (detailed):





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Simulation with two different system with different top mass and different towers but equal mode 1 frequency (1.2 times rated rotor speed), matching with sea wave frequency (detailed):

