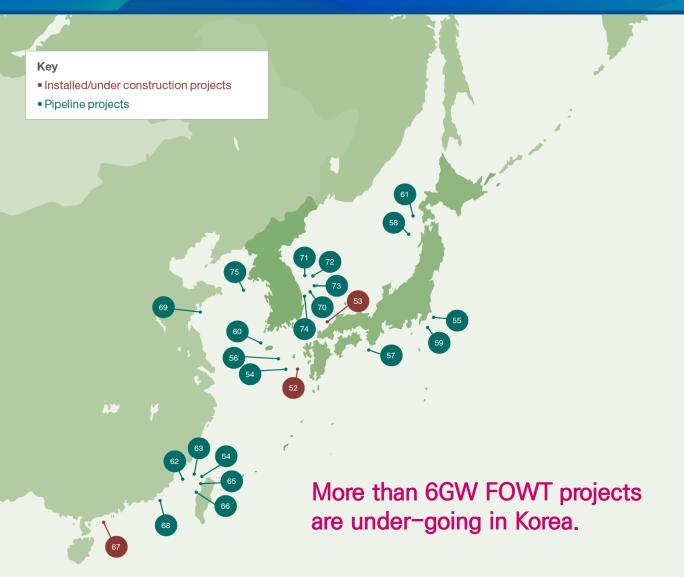


# An Experimental Study for Yaw – Excitation Phenomena of 8MW – class FOWT in Waves

Jeong-Seok Kim, Y.J. Ha, Y.J. Kim, Y. Won, Y.J. Oh, K.H. Kim\* Korea Research Institute of Ships & Ocean Engineering (KRISO)



| Japan                           |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 52. Sakiyama                    | 2         |
| 53. IDEOL Kitakyshu demo        | 3         |
| 54. Goto City                   | 17        |
| 55. Sakura                      | 520       |
| 56. Kyushu                      | 1000      |
| 57. Kishuu                      | 450       |
| 58. Toki   &                    | 1100      |
| 59. Progression Energy Floating | 800       |
| 60. Goto Sakiyama Oki Oki       | 500       |
| 61. Seihoku—ouki                | 600       |
| Taiwan                          |           |
| 62. Eolfi Taiwan                | 500-2000  |
| 63. Chu Tin I & II              | 1300      |
| 64. Huan Ya                     | 1400      |
| 65. Laifeng                     | 950       |
| 66. Hai Shuo                    | 1350      |
| China                           |           |
| 67. CTGNE Yangjiang Shapa       | 5.5       |
| 68. Longyuan Nari Island        | 4         |
| 69. Qingdao                     | 2000      |
| South Korea                     |           |
| 70. Ulsan Prototype             | 5         |
| 71. Donghae Sites               | 500-4500  |
| 72. Firefly                     | 804       |
| 73. Munmu Baram                 | 420-1500  |
| 74. Ulsan Floating              | 1000–2500 |
| 75. Incheon                     | 1600      |

DeepWind

Ref : Carbon Trust(2022), Electric Power



#### Government Funded Project (MOTIE)

#### Demonstration of 8MW FOWT (20~26)

- Development and demonstration of 8MW class floating offshore wind turbine
- Consortium : Doosan, KRISO, IAE, Samgang M&T, KOMAC, Seho Eng., KOEN, Jejuenergy, GyeongnamTP, Jejudo, Gyeongnam



Real Sea Test Site (West of Jeju Island)



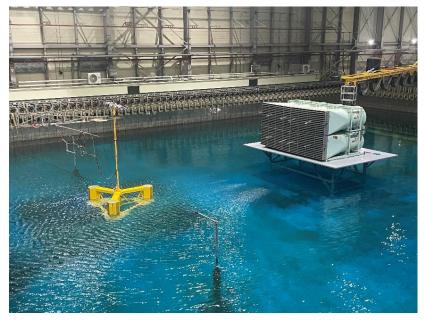




**Experimental Campaign of FOWT** 

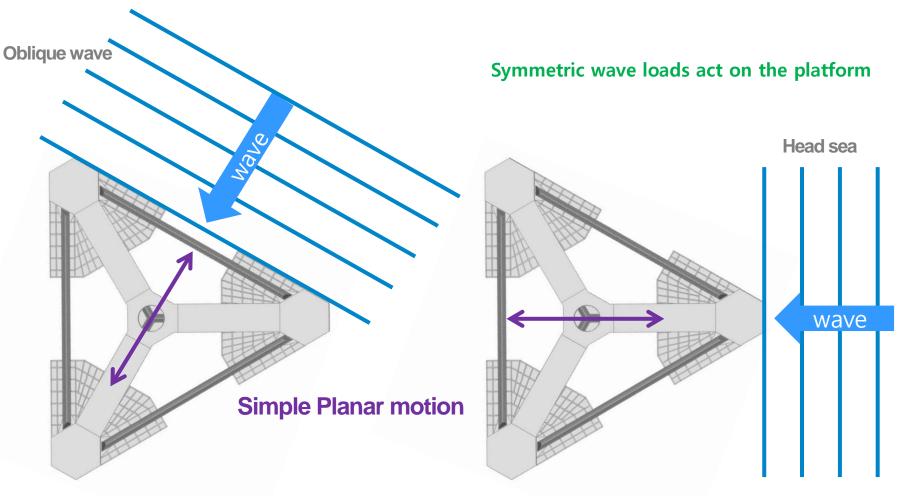
#### Validation of Numerical Model (8MW FOWT)

- Facility : Ocean Engineering Basin of KRISO (Daejeon, Korea)
- Test Program : DNV-RP-0286, Ch. 7.4
- Operation Condition : Real-time Hybrid Technique w/ Full-scale Simulation using Ducted-fan System





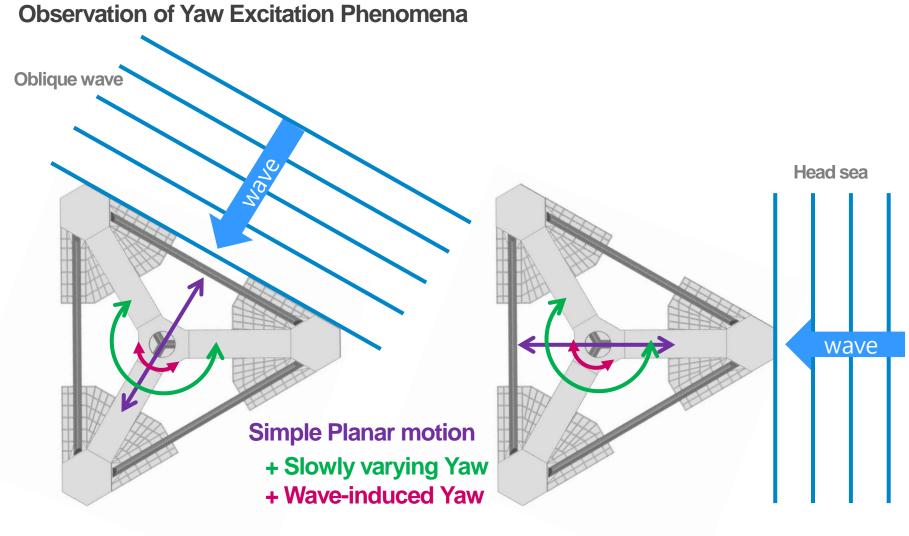
Observation of Yaw Excitation Phenomena



[Ideal platform motion]





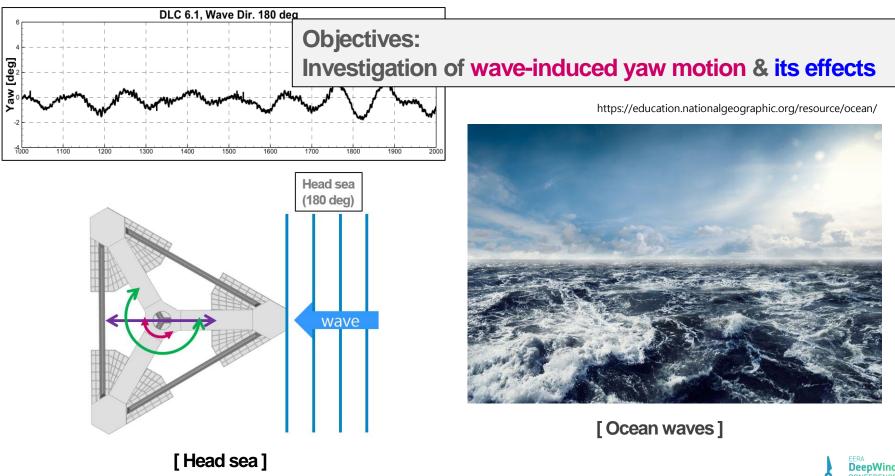


[Observed platform motion]





- Observation of Yaw Excitation Phenomena
  - Symmetric wave loading condition
  - Minor disturbance & misaligned wave loading can induce the yaw motion





# **Design Load Cases**

- DLC 1.6 Operating condition
- DLC 5.1 Operating condition (Transient case)
- DLC 6.1 Parked condition

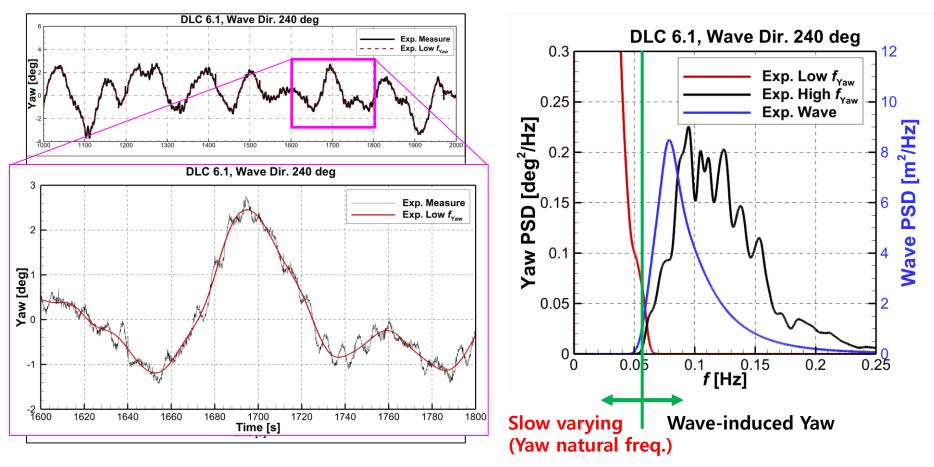
| DLC | Duration | on Wind<br>[m/s] | Waves  |                          |       | Current | Direction (deg.)         |      |                    |
|-----|----------|------------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------|------|--------------------|
|     |          |                  | Hs [m] | Tp [s]                   | Gamma | [m/s]   | Current                  | Wind | Wave               |
| 1.6 | 3-hour   | -                | 3.63   | 9.0                      | 1.37  | -       | -                        | -    | 180                |
|     |          | 11.0             | 3.63   | 9.0                      | 1.37  | -       | -                        | 180  | 180                |
|     |          | 11.0             | 3.63   | 9.0                      | 1.37  | 0.41    | 180                      | 180  | 180                |
| 5.1 | 3-hour   | 11.0             | 3.63   | Effect of wave steepness |       |         | 180                      | 180  | 180                |
| 6.1 | 3-hour   |                  | 5.7    | 10.3                     | 1.33  | -       | -                        |      | 180                |
|     |          | -                | 6.3    | 14.3                     | 1.33  | -       | _                        | -    | 180 <mark>.</mark> |
|     |          |                  | 6.2    | 12.7                     | 1.33  |         |                          |      | 180                |
|     |          | -                | 6.2    | 12.7                     | 1.33  | -       | -                        | -    | 210                |
|     |          | -                | 6.2    | 12.7                     | 1.33  | -       | -                        | -    | 240                |
|     |          | -                | 8.2    | 13.6                     | 1.33  | -       | Effect of wave direction |      |                    |
|     |          | -                | 6.2    | 12.7                     | 1.33  | 1.64    | 180                      | -    | 180                |
|     |          | -                | 8.2    | 13.6                     | 1.33  | 1.00    | 180                      | -    | 180                |
|     |          | 42.5             | 8.2    | 13.6                     | 1.33  | -       | -                        | 180  | 180                |
|     |          | 42.5             | 8.2    | 13.6                     | 1.33  | 1.00    | 180                      | 180  | 180                |



1) Yaw Motion in Irregular Waves

KOREA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF SHIPS & OCEAN ENGINEERING

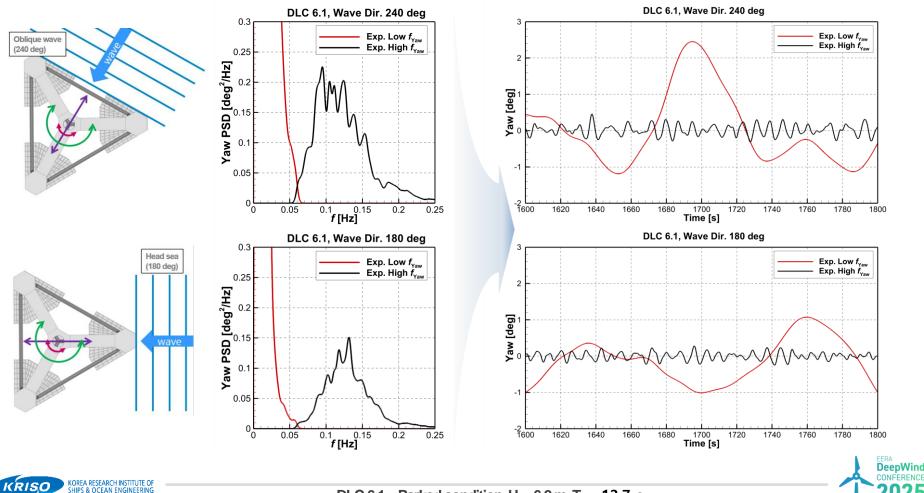
• DLC 6.1 – Parked condition,  $H_s = 6.2 \text{ m}$ ,  $T_p = 12.7 \text{ s}$ 



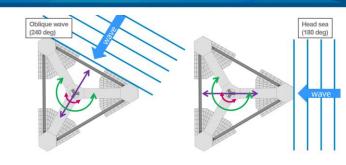


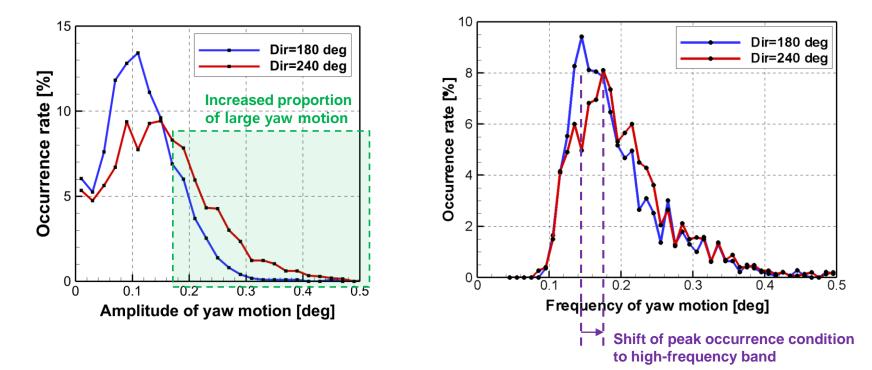


- 2) Effect of wave direction
  - Yaw motion observed regardless of wave direction
  - Separation of frequency domain (natural & wave-induced yaw motion)



- 2) Effect of Wave Direction
  - Occurrence rate of yaw motion in oblique waves
    - Increase of proportion
      - : large yaw motion, high-frequency yaw motion

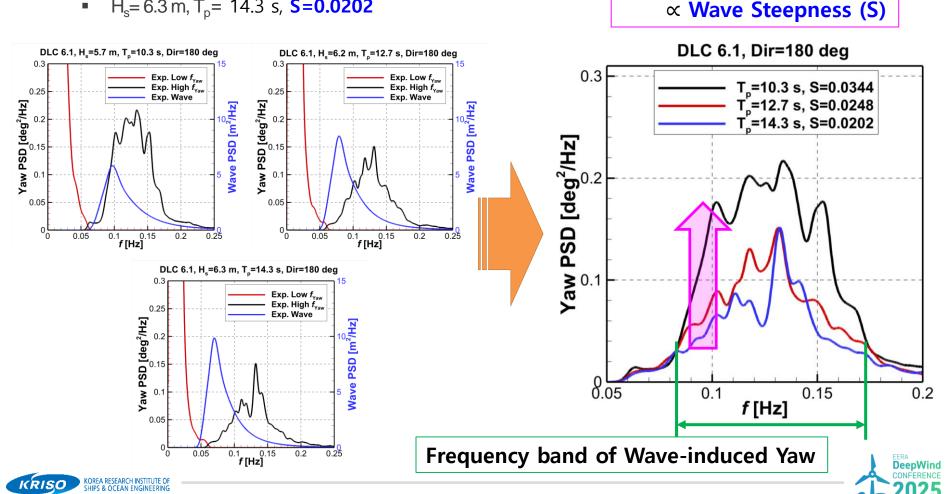








- 3) Effect of Wave Period & Steepness
  - $H_s = 5.7 \text{ m}, T_p = 10.3 \text{ s}, S = 0.0344$
  - H<sub>s</sub>=6.2 m, T<sub>p</sub>= 12.7 s, **S=0.0248**
  - $H_s = 6.3 \text{ m}, T_p = 14.3 \text{ s}, S = 0.0202$

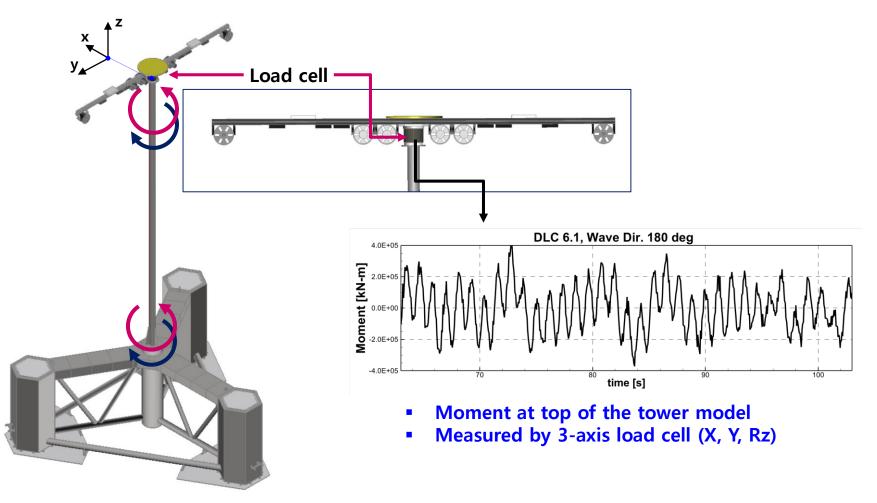


11

Wave-induced Yaw

KOREA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF SHIPS & OCEAN ENGINEERING

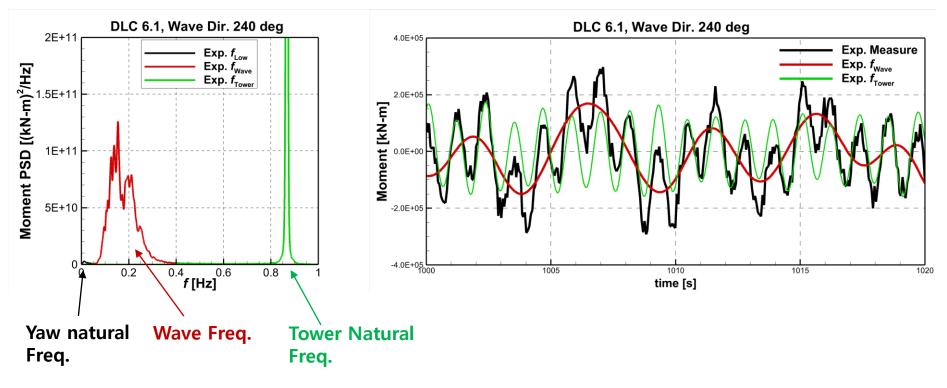
• 4) Effect of Yaw Motion on Tower Response







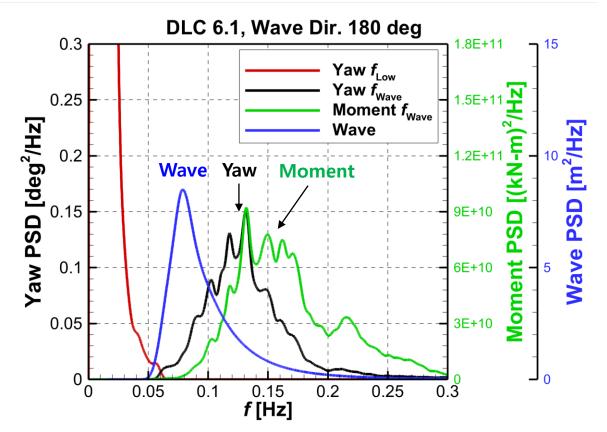
- 4) Effect of Yaw Motion on Tower Response
  - Response of tower moment : wave frequency band & tower natural frequency
  - No response at the low frequencies (slow varying yaw motion)







- 4) Effect of Yaw Motion on Tower Response
  - Shift to higher frequency band in energy transfer process (wave, yaw motion, tower moment)
  - Effect of yaw-induced moment on the FOWT system need to be evaluated.

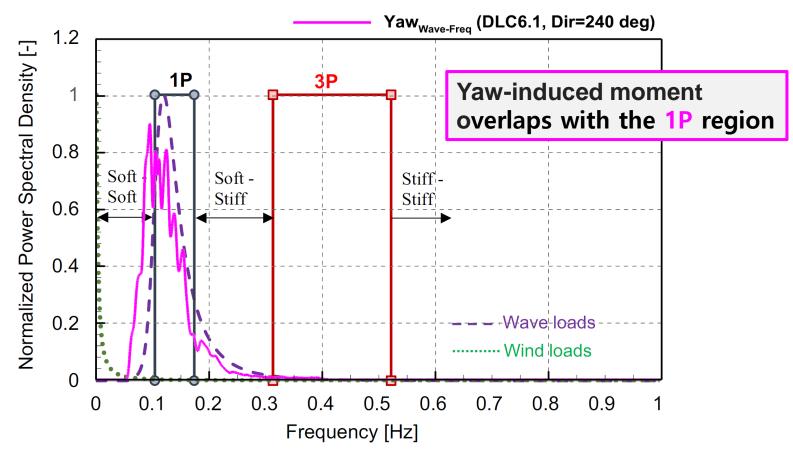






- 4) Effect of Yaw Motion on Tower Response
  - Response of the 8MW wind turbine

KOREA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF SHIPS & OCEAN ENGINEERING



Demirci, H. E., Jalbi, S., & Bhattacharya, S. (2022). Liquefaction effects on the fundamental frequency of monopile supported offshore wind turbines (OWTs). Bulletin of Earthquake Engineering, 20(7), 3359-3384.



15

DLC 6.1 – Parked condition,  $H_s = 6.2 \text{ m}$ ,  $T_p = 12.7 \text{ s}$ 

# Summary & Conclusion

- Analysis of Yaw excitation based on Experimental Observation
  - Mechanism of Yaw excitation
    - Yaw excitation induced by waves regardless of wave direction.
    - Yaw motion mainly consists of the platform's natural periodic and wave-induced components.
    - Relative wave direction & steepness → increasing wave induced yaw amplitude
  - Effect of wave induced yaw excitation
    - Yaw excitation induces the torsional load of the tower
    - Tower moment was excited in the high-freq. band of the wave component.
    - Yaw-induced moment overlaps with the 1P region of the wind turbine.
  - An application of yaw-induced moment
    - Consideration in WT controller
    - Structural design of tower, RNA, and etc.
    - Method of load reduction & frequency band avoidance





#### **Future Research**

- Analysis of Yaw Excitation Mechanism based on CFD Simulation
  - Decomposition of wave loading component inducing yaw motion
  - Correlation between wave loading and platform's geometry (configuration, shape, and etc.)

