



The Grand Challenges in the Digitalisation of Wind Energy: From vicious cycle to virtuous cycle

Andy Clifton

For the Drivetrain Reliability Collaborative Workshop 2023 21-23 February 2023 NREL, Golden CO



A bit about us

We are a spin-off of the Chair of Wind energy of the University of Stuttgart.

We develop software that



is user-friendly,



digitalises processes,





Dr. Andy Clifton Co-Founder & CEO

Started out on gas turbines, detoured to avalanches and mountain hydrology. In wind energy RD&D since 2007 in Canada, Switzerland, the USA, and Germany.



Simple solutions for complex problems



Overview

- What digitalisation could do for wind energy
- Digitalisation has an adoption problem
- The Grand Challenges in the Digitalisation of Wind Energy

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- Action!
- ... followed by discussions.

Acknowledgements

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Sarah Barber (OST), Andrew Bray (Canvas Innovations), Yu Ding (Texas A&M), Corinne Dubois (Meteolien), Peter Enevoldsen (Vestas), Des Farren (SERVUSNet), Alec Fiala (RES Americas), Jason Fields (NREL), Berthold Hahn (Fraunhofer IWES), Vasiliki Klonari (WindEurope), Anna Maria Sempreviva (DTU ret.), Philip Totaro (IntelStor), and Lindy Williams (NREL)

... and many others - Thank you!

Digitalisation can refresh old ideas or create new businesses

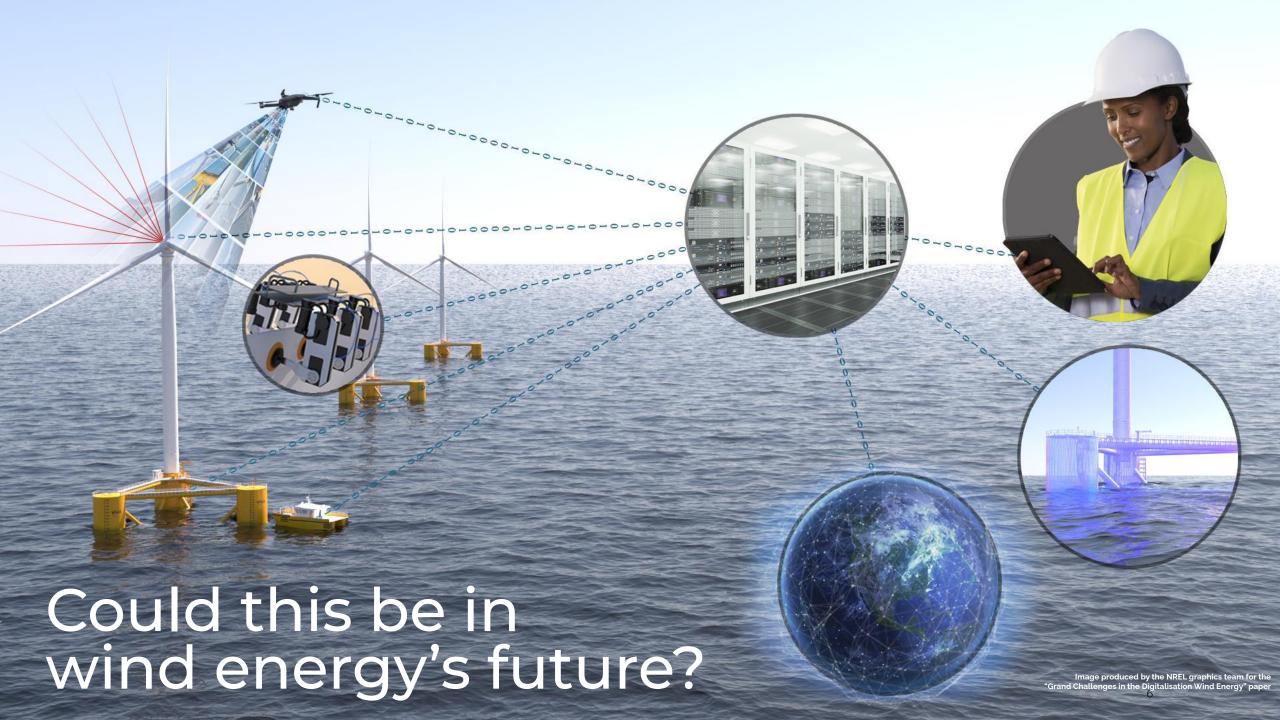






... could it do the same for wind energy?





If digitalisation is so awesome, why are we still sending spreadsheets via email?



Getting the community perspective

Members of IEA Wind Task 43 held 44 semi-structured interviews in 2021-22

				Head of Engineering	CDO	Founder	Project Manager
	Professor	Lead Data Scientist	Software Engineering Researcher	Global Head of Machine Learning	Director of Al programs	O&M Lead	R&D Lead
Researcher	Senior Researcher	СТО	VP	Head of Regional Development	CEO	Lead O&M Engineer	Project Coordinator

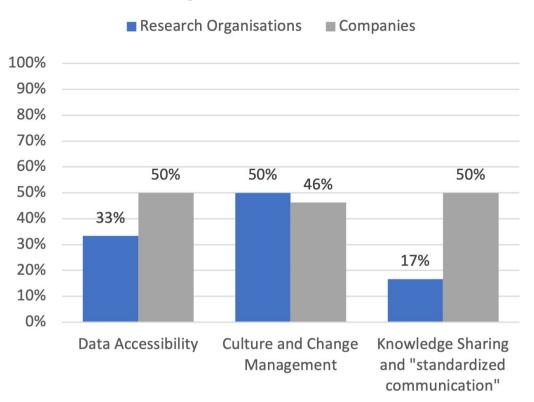
5. What has been your best result and greatest disappointment about digitalization efforts to date?

12. Describe your vision of the brave new world that is digitalization

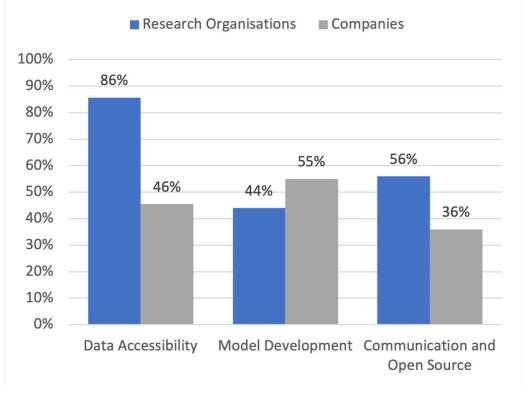
17. What's needed to enable digitalization in the future?

Our survey said...

Challenges



Opportunities





Learning from Smartphones & IoT







Digital

Networked

Global



Users experience apps and operating systems, not hardware



There are lots of layers of services in one interaction



If you build it, they will come

Bluetooth: cooperating to create new markets

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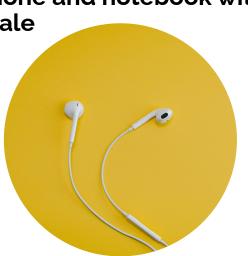
1989: Development of short-link radio technology for headsets initiated at Ericsson Mobile

1997: Collaboration between Ericsson and IBM to connect a phone & laptop; decide to create open industry standard

1998: Bluetooth Special Interest Group formed by Ericsson, Intel, Nokia, Toshiba and IBM

1999: First device revealed

2001: First phone and notebook with Bluetooth go on sale





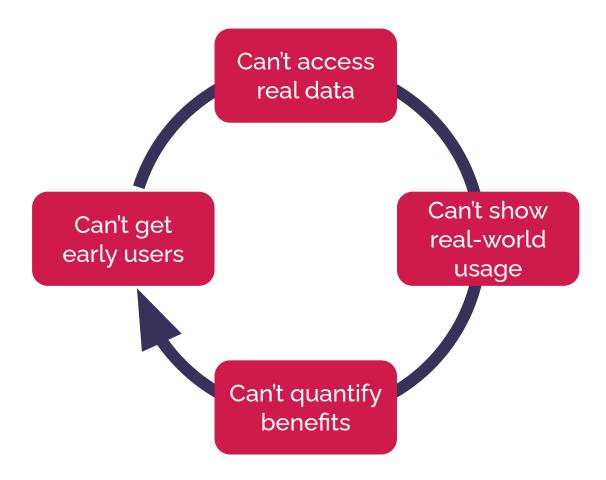
2009: 920 Million ICs with Bluetooth shipped 2017: 3.6 Billion Bluetooth devices shipped

2021: 4.7 Billion Bluetooth devices shipped

Coopetition: collaboration with competitors for mutual benefit



New ideas for digitalisation are trapped in a vicious cycle





The Grand Challenges for the Digitalisation of Wind Energy

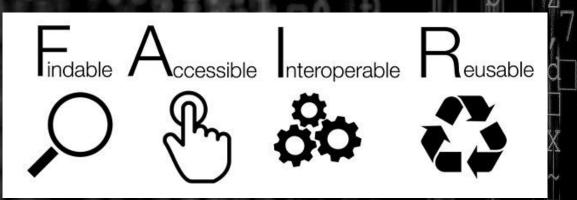


1. Data

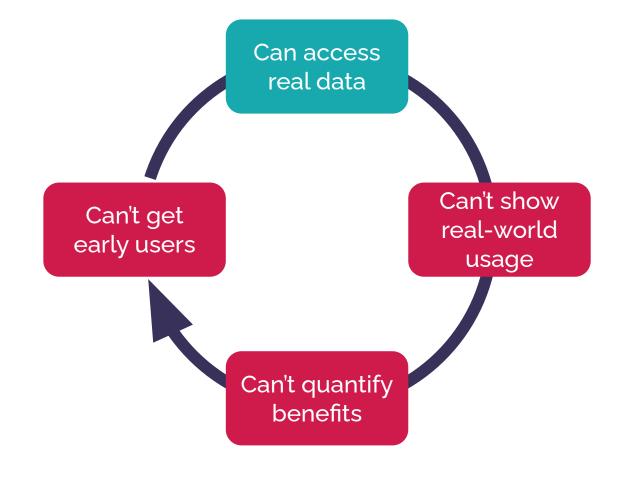
2. Culture

3. Coopetition

1. Data: creating FAIR data frameworks



- Give data metadata
- Use community formats or schema
- Store data in repositories or exchange it on marketplaces
- Provide data samples
- Build APIs in to programs or web services to aid interconnections



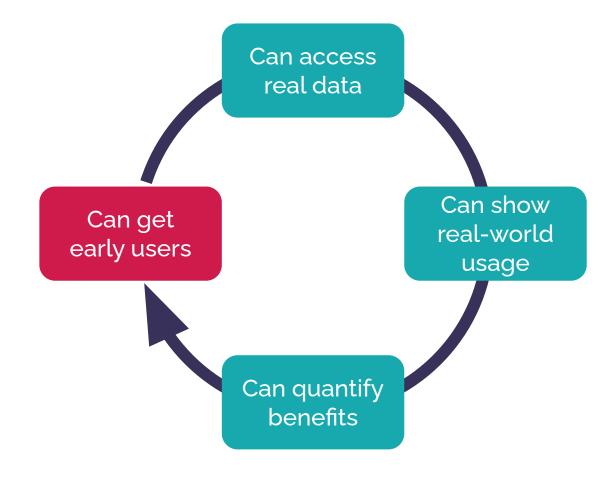
2. Culture: connecting people to data to foster innovation

Businesses:

- Commit to digitalisation
- Support diversity, equity, and inclusion in all its forms
- Focus on stakeholder buy-in

Government:

- Mitigate digital exclusion
- Fund open data and benchmarking data sets





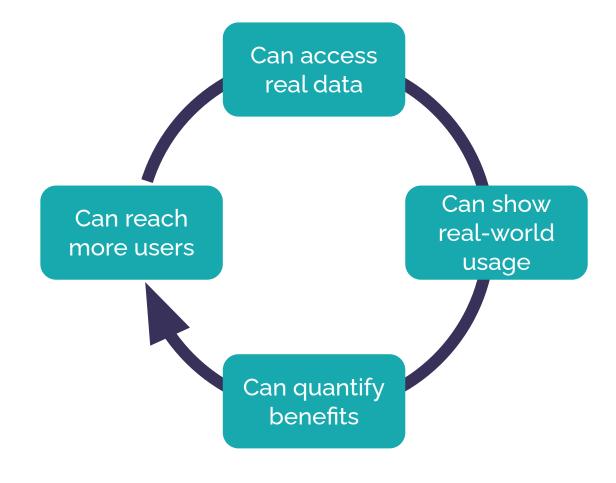
3. Coopetition: enabling collaboration and competition between organisations

Businesses:

- Work together to create markets
- Simplify approval processes
- Share experiences

Government:

- Rethink dissemination of R&D
- Fund data markets while they grow
- Require **public energy data**
- Fund real demonstration projects

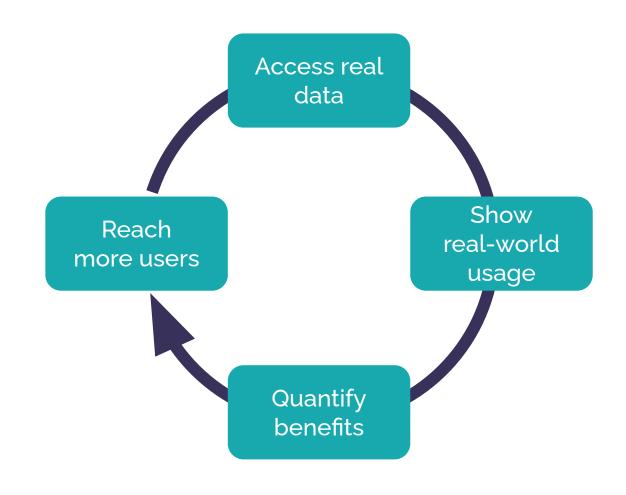


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Closing thoughts

Questions to the audience:

- Data: Do you know what data you have?
- 2. **Culture**: Can your colleagues suggest and develop new ideas?
- 3. Coopetition: Could you work together with your biggest competitor to break down data barriers?





Read the paper

"Grand Challenges in the Digitalisation of Wind Energy"

- **Version 1.0** published in *Wind* Energy Science on 28 April 2022.
- Version 2.0 planned for March 2023.

10.5194/wes-2022-29

https://doi.org/10.5194/wes-2022-29 Preprint. Discussion started: 28 April 2022 © Author(s) 2022. CC BY 4.0 License.





Grand Challenges in the Digitalisation of Wind Energy

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Abstract. The availability of large amounts of data is starting to impact how the wind energy community works. From turbine design to plant layout, construction, commissioning, and maintenance and operations, new processes and business models are springing up. This is the process of digitalisation, and it promises improved efficiency and greater insight, ultimately leading to increased energy capture and significant savings for wind plant operators, thus reducing the levelized cost of energy.

- 5 Digitalisation is also impacting research, where it is both easing and speeding up collaboration, as well as making research results more accessible. This is the basis for innovations that can be taken up by end users. But digitalisation faces barriers. This paper uses a literature survey and the results from an expert elicitation to identify three common industry-wide barriers to the digitalisation of wind energy. Comparison with other networked industries and past and ongoing initiatives to foster digitalisation show that these barriers can only be overcome by wide-reaching strategic efforts, and so we see these as "Grand
- 10 Challenges" in the digitalisation of wind energy. They are, first, the need to create reusable data frameworks; secondly, the need to connect people to data to foster innovation; and finally, the need to enable collaboration and competition between organisations. The Grand Challenges thus include a mix of technical and cultural aspects that will need collaboration between businesses, academia, and government to solve. Working to mitigate them is the beginning of a dynamic process that will position wind energy as an essential part of a global clean energy future.





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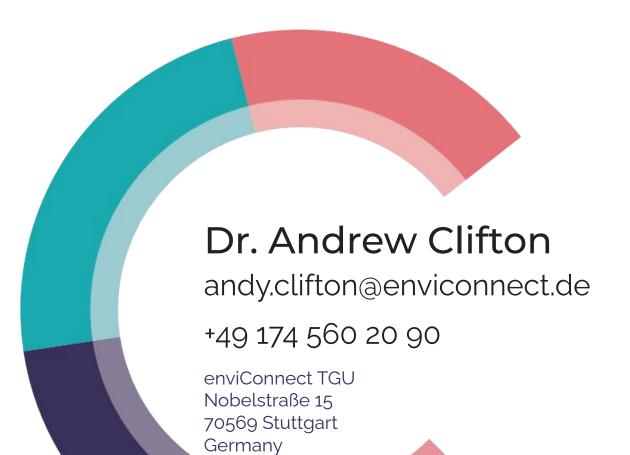
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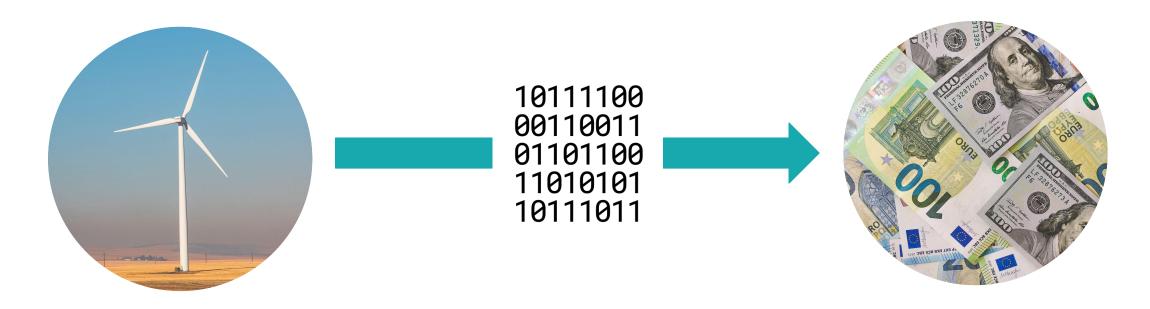
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Backup slides



From digitisation to digitalisation



Digitisation

Converting information to digital forms

Digitalisation

Rethinking how things work, to take advantage of digitisation





Digitalisation helps remove borders

... between physical scales

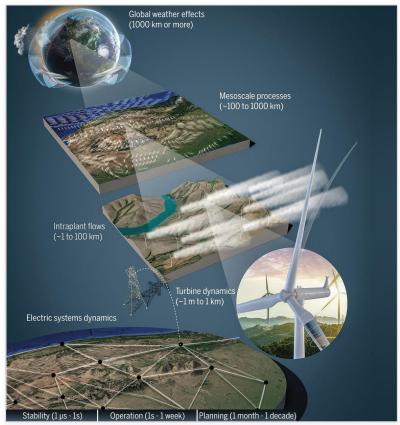
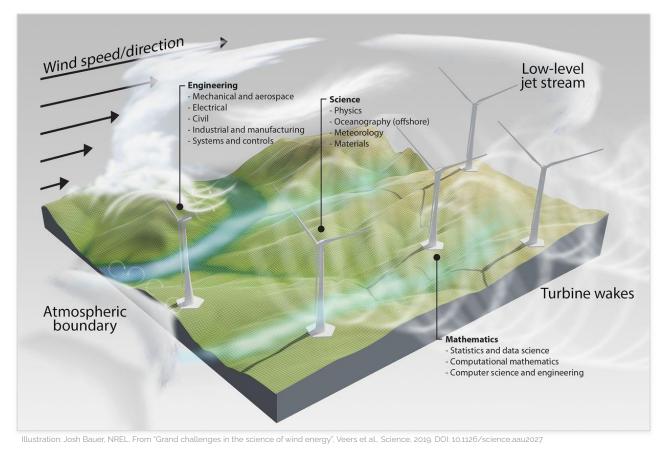


Illustration: Josh Bauer and Besiki Kazaishvilii, NREL. From "Grand challenges in the science of wind energy", Veers et al., Science, 2019. DOI: 10.1126/science.aau2027

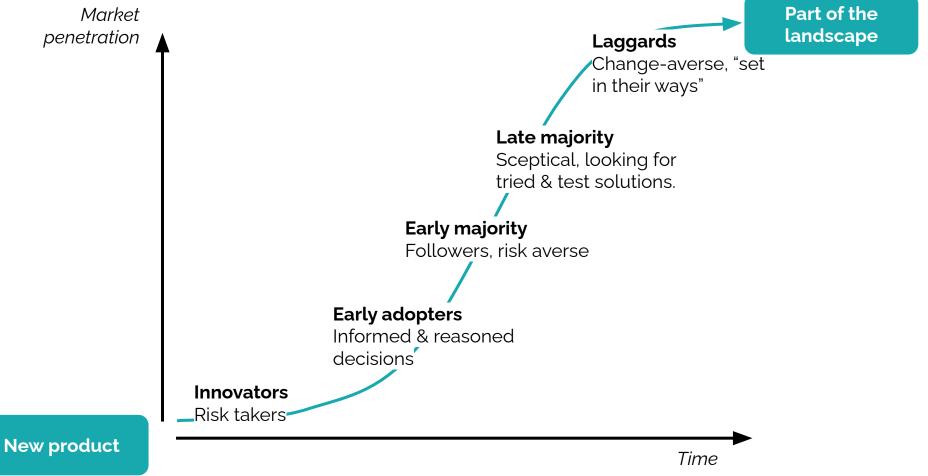
... between disciplines





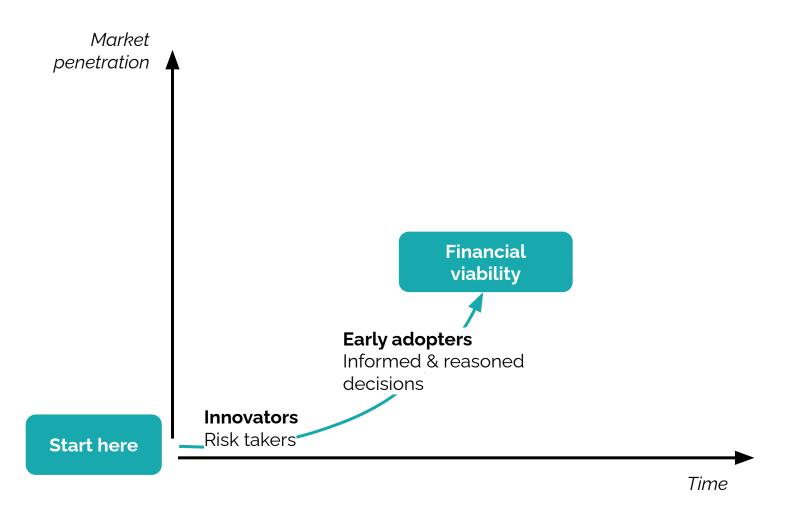


Market entry is usually difficult

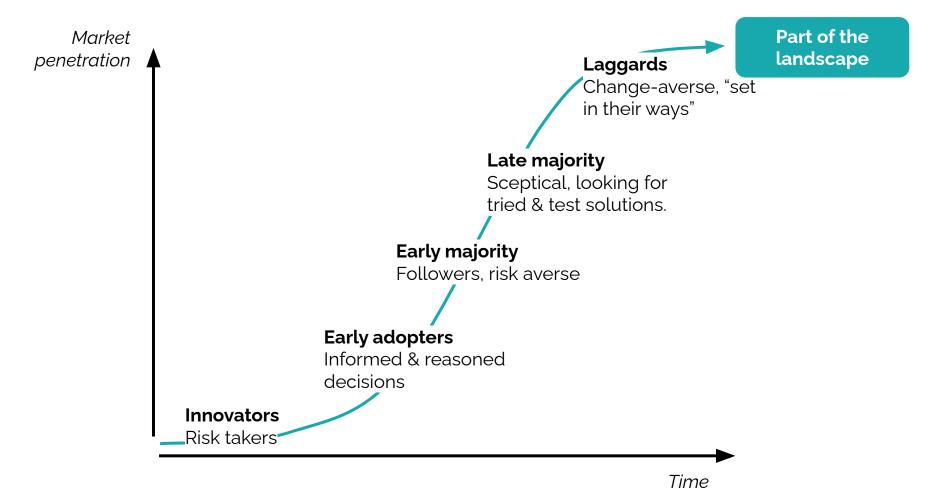




All new technologies go through an adoption process



Later users look for more certainty





The Grand Challenges in the Science of Wind Energy (2019)

Fundamental & foundational scientific challenges that need sector-wide collaboration to investigate and mitigate

Identified at an IEA Wind Topical Expert Meeting and after:

- Improved understanding of atmospheric and wind power plant flow physics
- Aerodynamics, structural dynamics, and offshore wind hydrodynamics of enlarged wind turbines
- 3. Systems science for integration of wind power plants into the future electricity grid

Find out more: DOI 10.1126/science.aau2027

Grand challenges in the science of wind energy

Paul Veers*, Katherine Dykes*, Eric Lantz*, Stephan Barth, Carlo L. Bottasso, Ola Carlson Andrew Clifton, Johney Green, Peter Green, Hannele Holttinen, Daniel Laird, Ville Lehtomäki

leployment of clean energy sources. Wind energy is already playing a role as a mainstream ource of electricity, driven by decades of scientific discovery and technology development.

and an increasing demand for energy services options are needed to drive innovation to meet are expected to result in substantially greater | future demand and functionality. The growing scale and deployment expansion will, however, push the technology into areas of both scientific and engineering uncertainty. This Review explores grand challenges in wind energy re-

systems at a global level down the boundary layer of a wind turbine airfoil and time scales from seasonal fluctuations in weather to subsecond dynamic control and balancing of electrical generation and demand must be understood and managed.

Veets et al., Science 366, 443 (2019) 25 October 2019

energy to supply one-third to one-half, or even more, of the world's electricity needs.

workshop, we identify three grand challenges in wind energy research that require further progress from the scientific community: (i) improved

understanding of the phys power plant operation (ii) materials and system dynamics of individual

plants comprising hundreds of individual generators working synergistically within the larger electric grid system. These grand challenges are interrelated, so progress in each do main must build on concurrent advances in the other two. Characterizing the wind power plan perating zone in the atmosphere will be essen tial to designing the next generation of even larger wind turbines and achieving dynamic control of the machines. Enhanced forecasting of the nature of the atmospheric inflow will subsequently enable control of the plant in the manner necessary for grid support. These wind energy science challenges bridge previous? xtend from the physics of the atmosphere to flexible aeroelastic and mechanical systems more than 200 m in diameter and, ultimately to the electrical integration with and support for a continent-sized grid system

lenges in wind energy science will enable the wind power plant of the future to supply many of the anticipated electricity system needs at a enges requires expansion of integrated and cross-disciplinary research efforts. Methods for handling and streamlining exchange of vast quantities of information across many disciplines oth experimental and computational) will also e crucial to enabling successful integrated research. Moreover, research in fields related to computational and data science will support the research community in seeking to fur her integrate models and data across scales

The list of author affiliations is available in the full article online. "Corresponding author. Email: paul veers@mrel gav (P.V.); kash@dhu.dk (R.D.); exit.antr@mrel.gov (EL.) Cite this article as P. Veers et al., Science 366, easu2027



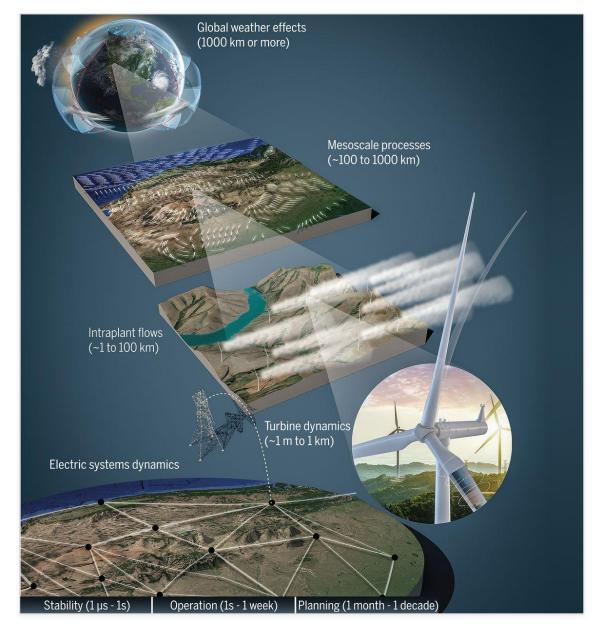
Grand Challenges cross many scales

"The cascade of scales underlying wind energy scientific grand challenges.

Length scales from weather systems at a global level down the boundary layer of a wind turbine airfoil and time scales from seasonal fluctuations in weather to subsecond dynamic control and balancing of electrical generation and demand must be understood and managed.

ILLUSTRATION: JOSH BAUER AND BESIKI KAZAISHVILI, NREL"

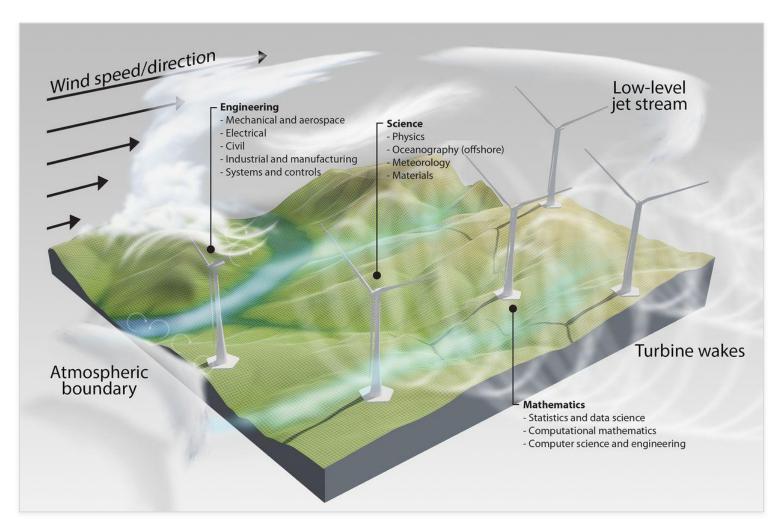
From "Grand challenges in the science of wind energy", Veers et al., Science, 2019. DOI: 10.1126/science.aau2027







Addressing the Grand Challenges means integrating many disciplines

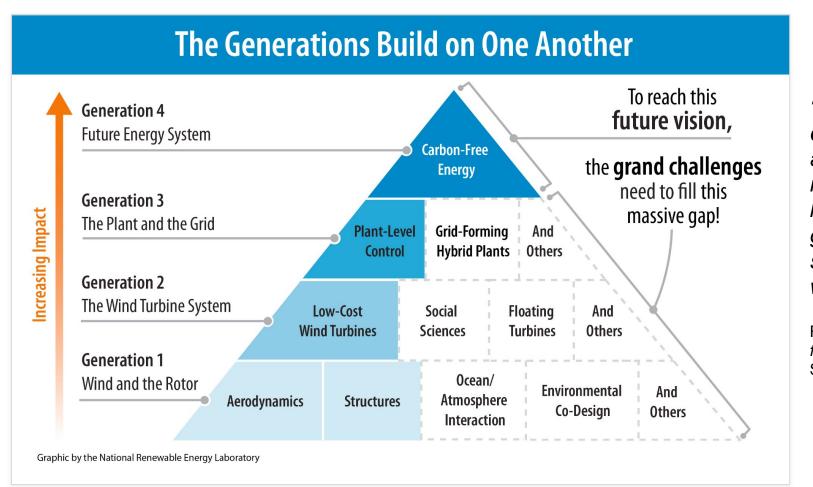


A spectrum of science, engineering, and mathematics disciplines that, if integrated, can comprehensively address the grand challenges in wind energy science.

ILLUSTRATION: JOSH BAUER, NREL

From "Grand challenges in the science of wind energy", Veers et al., Science, 2019. DOI: 10.1126/science.aau2027

The Grand Challenges mirror the development of wind energy



"The generations of wind energy development. Each generation's achievements expanded wind energy's impact (shown in the blue boxes on the left); however, in moving quickly from generation to generation, some underlying science was left unresolved (shown in the white boxes on the right)"

From "Grand Challenges: wind energy research needs for a global energy transition", Veers et al., Wind Energy Science, 2022. DOI: 10.5194/wes-7-2491-2022

