

# COST 727

## Measuring and forecasting atmospheric icing on structures

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### 1. Introduction

The WMO Guide [6] does not define the temporal reliability of sensors, e.g. the required availability of data per year or per month, so that most meteorological services have specified their own targets for availability of data. Furthermore, the WMO Guide does not separately consider severe weather conditions like icing, even if low temperature is specified in the requirements. In the same way, the manufacturers typically specify their instruments' performance for severe weather conditions by taking into account low temperature but not icing.

The COST-727 Action "Measuring and forecasting atmospheric icing on structures" was established in April 2004 [1] in order to attempt to solve the problem mentioned above. It is supported by 11 European countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Kaganawa Institute of Technology, Japan. There are presently two Working Groups (WG) dealing with modelling/forecasting of icing (WG1) and measurements (WG2).

Phase I of the action was dedicated to gathering available information for comprehensive state-of-the-art reports with the following deliverables:

- Reports on the state-of-the-art
- Inventory of users' needs based on analyses
- Working plan for the Second Phase of the Action

Phase II of the Action is dedicated to R&D and will concentrate on research on in-cloud icing, measurement on atmospheric icing, modelling of icing processes, improved forecasting systems, verification of existing icing sensors and mapping of icing occurrences and potentials in Europe. The following deliverables will be expected:

- Scientific and technical publications on measurements and predictions of in-cloud icing
- Publications on verification of icing forecasts
- European icing map
- Recommendations for WMO observations and further work.

### 2. Icing conditions: definitions, requirements and recommendations

The word icing is used to describe the process of ice or snow growth on ground based structures exposed to the atmosphere (roads and airstrips not included). The potential for icing of structures is an important design parameter e.g. in building industry (TV towers and ski lifts), energy distribution, maritime activities, aviation conditions on the ground and meteorological observations. It is also a relevant issue related to wind energy production, where the icing of blades and control wind gauges significantly reduces the power production and causes a severe environmental safety problem. Furthermore, as human activities are increasingly extending to cold climate regions, there is also a need to increase robust meteorological measurements under cold climate conditions.

Freezing rain may be a significant factor at some sites. Freezing rain is a meteorological parameter which is routinely observed as occurrences by national meteorological networks. In recent years there has also been considerable research effort by electricity companies and research institutes in the study of ice and wet-snow accretion on overhead transmission lines.

In many cases the most severe form of icing is in-cloud icing. It occurs when super-cooled cloud droplets collide with cold surface. As the intensity of ice accretion is strongly related to wind speed, it is a severe problem especially at elevated sites and on tall towers. There are some theories available on in-cloud ice accretion upon structures, but so far there are not enough statistics available to be able to predict icing and impacts of ice accretion or to assess the geographical distribution of ice accretion intensity. Very sophisticated icing models based on spectrum of particle size, mass of particles and their thermodynamic state, and description of the airflow are available. However, there is little information on input parameters required for the modeling of ice accretion as well as under which exact atmospheric conditions in-cloud icing occurs.

The State-of-the-art report from the two-year preparatory phase of COST Action 727 "Measuring and forecasting atmospheric icing on structures" is presented under the following topics with an emphasis on measurements:

- **Definition of icing:** WG 2 recommends adopting the ISO12494 standard [4].
- **Past and present activities:** International projects such as WMO/CIMO Instrument Intercomparison [2], EUMETNET SWS I and II projects [5], EU/WECCO and NEW ICETOOLS projects as well as entities such as IEC/CENELEC, ISO, IWAIS are shortly presented.
- **Standards:** Prevailing standards in use (ISO [4], IEC and WMO [6]) dedicated to icing on structures and icing measurements are shortly presented.
- **Measurements under icing conditions:** As the WMO has presently no specific recommendations for measurements performed in harsh conditions, e.g. icing, a set of recommendations is presented concerning classification of sites and classification of sensors depending on severity of icing and the site climatic environment.
- **Requirements and availability of ice detectors:** It is shown that requirements on ice detectors are dependent of the user's requirement (wind energy, power lines, meteorology etc.) and on the application. Installation procedures are presented, depending on users requirements together with validation and verification processes.
- **Examples of existing data and experiences with existing ice detectors:** A number of available long term experiments are presented concerning icing measurements and characterization of icing sensors. These activities have taken place in numerous countries like Finland, Germany, Slovak Rep., Norway, Czech Rep., UK, and indirectly from France, Switzerland, Sweden, Bulgaria, etc.
- **Recommendations for future activities:** The establishment of test centres within the COST-727 Action (Phase II) have a temporary character. It is recommended that long-term international calibration stations are established with a sufficient financial support for continuous operation. These calibration centres are to be recognized for delivering approved certificates for icing detectors and ice-free sensors.

The results of future synoptic icing measurements will serve as a foundation for icing frequency maps, calculation of wind energy production losses and design loads due to ice build-up as well as a background for icing forecasts. Long term synoptic icing measurements have historically been hindered by a sheer lack of suitable sensors (and knowledge). Consequently, an inventory and analysis of measurements made and of today's icing sensors has been carried out within COST 727.

### 3. The Swiss project

The project "Alpine Test Site Guetsch: Meteorological measurements and wind turbine performance analysis" will expand the knowledge base on atmospheric icing specifically in the Alps. The project covers mainly the objectives of Working Group 2 of the COST 727 action (<http://www.meteotest.ch/cost727/index.html>). Some topics cover as well issues of Working Group 1:

- Evaluate ice detecting devices in the real alpine atmospheric conditions by comparison of existing commercial and newly developed ice detectors of various types in the winter periods 2005/6, 2006/7 and 2007/2008 at the meteorological test station Guetsch (displayed in Picture 1). Guetsch is a synoptic station of MeteoSwiss developed in 2003/2004 in the context of the new meteorological network SwissMetNet (see Poster P1-17). It is already equipped with a large variety of high quality sensors which will allow to monitor precisely the atmospheric conditions.

Picture 1: View of the mountain test station of MeteoSwiss at the Guetsch site (2300 m a.s.l.) with details of the instruments installation. The nearby E-40 wind turbine is seen at the back.



- Monitor the behaviour of the wind power generator Enercon E-40 installed at the Gütsch site in icing conditions by EWU (Elektrizitätswerk Urseren). As the EWU plans to expand the power generation and as this station is the highest production and test site for large wind generators in the alps, the results will be representative for the whole alpine space. Comprehensive monitoring of the icing on the highest located large wind turbine will allow to better understand demands for standard ice sensors to be integrated on turbines.

Picture 2: Icing at the blade of the operational E-40 wind turbine recorded automatically by a webcam mounted at the nacelle. The meteorological test station may be spotted on the right side of the picture nearby the 2 wind masts.



- Set up tools and recommendations for estimating icing conditions at standard meteorological stations not equipped with ice detectors.
- Set up guidance in meteorological measurements and modelling to fulfil the needs of the industry (traffic, power transmission, wind energy) – especially for alpine sites in Switzerland.

### 4. Preliminary results

The project's first winter period 2005/6 was designated as a test period in order to establish and stabilize the data acquisition as well as to install first measurements at the meteorological station and at the wind turbine. The following steps have been achieved:

Picture 3: Ice throw of the E-40 wind turbine.



- All incoming data from the meteorological station and the wind turbine are synchronized and stored into a dedicated data base which allows for the analysis and correlation of the meteorological conditions and the wind turbine performance during icing events.
- A web cam is mounted at the nacelle of the wind turbine. By use of motion-detection, a picture of a passing rotor blade is taken every 15 minutes. With this procedure, it is possible to install the camera on the motionless part of the turbine which results in a very good camera performance. The test runs during winter 05/06 already provided a large number of high quality images which, together with the operational data, allow the investigation of icing on the rotor blades and the performance of the blade heating (Picture 2).
- As the wind turbine is located close to ski slopes, ice throw is an important safety issue. Therefore, the area around the wind turbine was inspected after every icing event for ice fragments that had fallen off the blades. Distance from and direction relatively to the turbine as well as size and weight of the recovered fragments were mapped and, together with photos, collected in a data base. During winter 2005/6, over 100 ice fragments with a maximum length of more than 40 cm and weight up to 850 g could be recorded in distances up to 92 m from the wind turbine (Picture 3).

### 5. Conclusion

The accuracy of the surface measurements of various meteorological variables is essential for meteorological services, researchers in climatology, aeronautical meteorology, etc. It is therefore essential to characterize the effects of ice accretion on the sensors and, when possible, to prevent it. The availability of both a meteorological test site and a wind turbine at an Alpine location offers a unique opportunity for studying the impact of icing on meteorological stations and energy provider equipment.

### References

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