



Funded by
the European Union

TURBO

Towards turbine blade production with zero waste

Horizon Europe 101058054

TURBO public presentation

<https://turboproject.eu>

Presentation outline

■ Overview

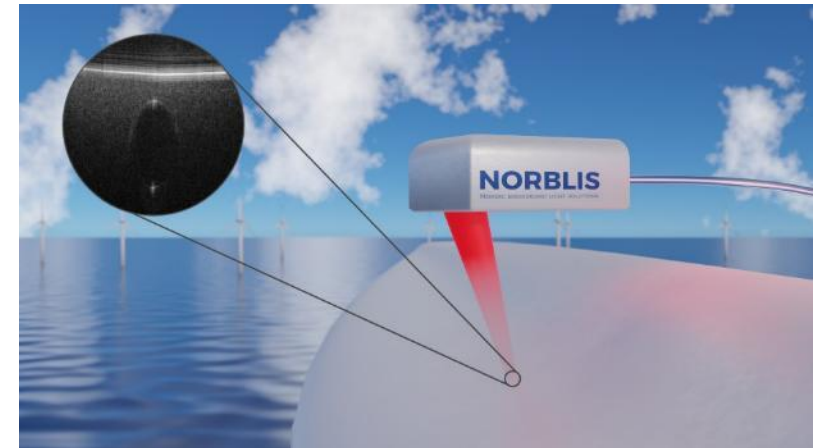
- Consortium
- Key objectives
- Partner contributions

■ Supporting technologies

- Simulation
- In-line monitoring
- NDT of blade coatings

■ Manufacturing technologies

- Digital twin
- Improved composite manufacturing
- Sustainability assessment
- TURBO demo

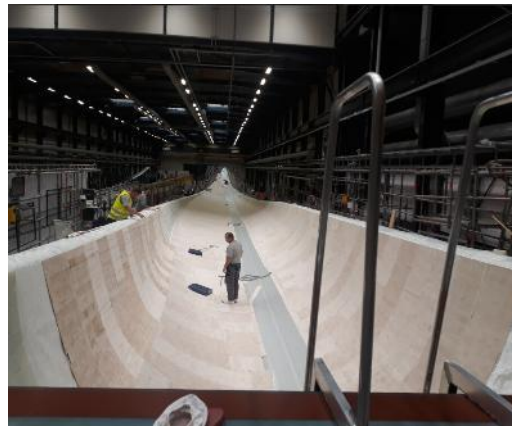


Consortium

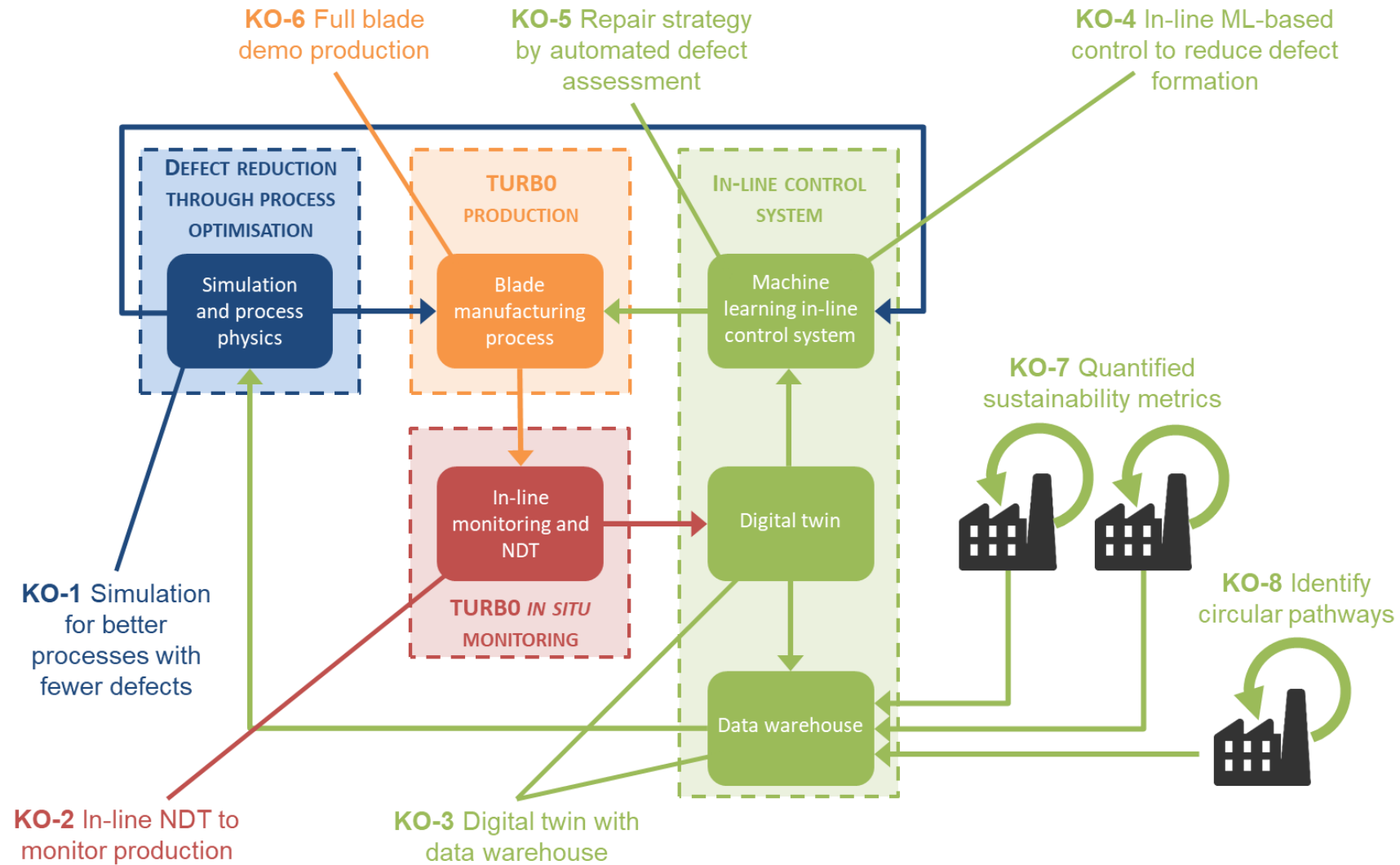
No.	Short name	Name	Country
Beneficiaries			
	DTU	DANMARKS TEKNISKE UNIVERSITET	DK
	SGRE	SIEMENS GAMESA RENEWABLE ENERGY AS	DK
	UPV	UNIVERSITAT POLITECNICA DE VALENCIA	ES
	SYN	SYNTHESITES	BE
	NORBLIS	NORBLIS APS	DK
	VIV	VIVID COMPONENTS GERMANY UG	DE
	ARDITEC	ARDITEC	FR
Associated partners			
	NCC	NCC OPERATIONS LIMITED	UK
	CPI	CENTRE FOR PROCESS INNOVATION LIMITED	UK

TURBO casting process– SGRE IntegralBlade®

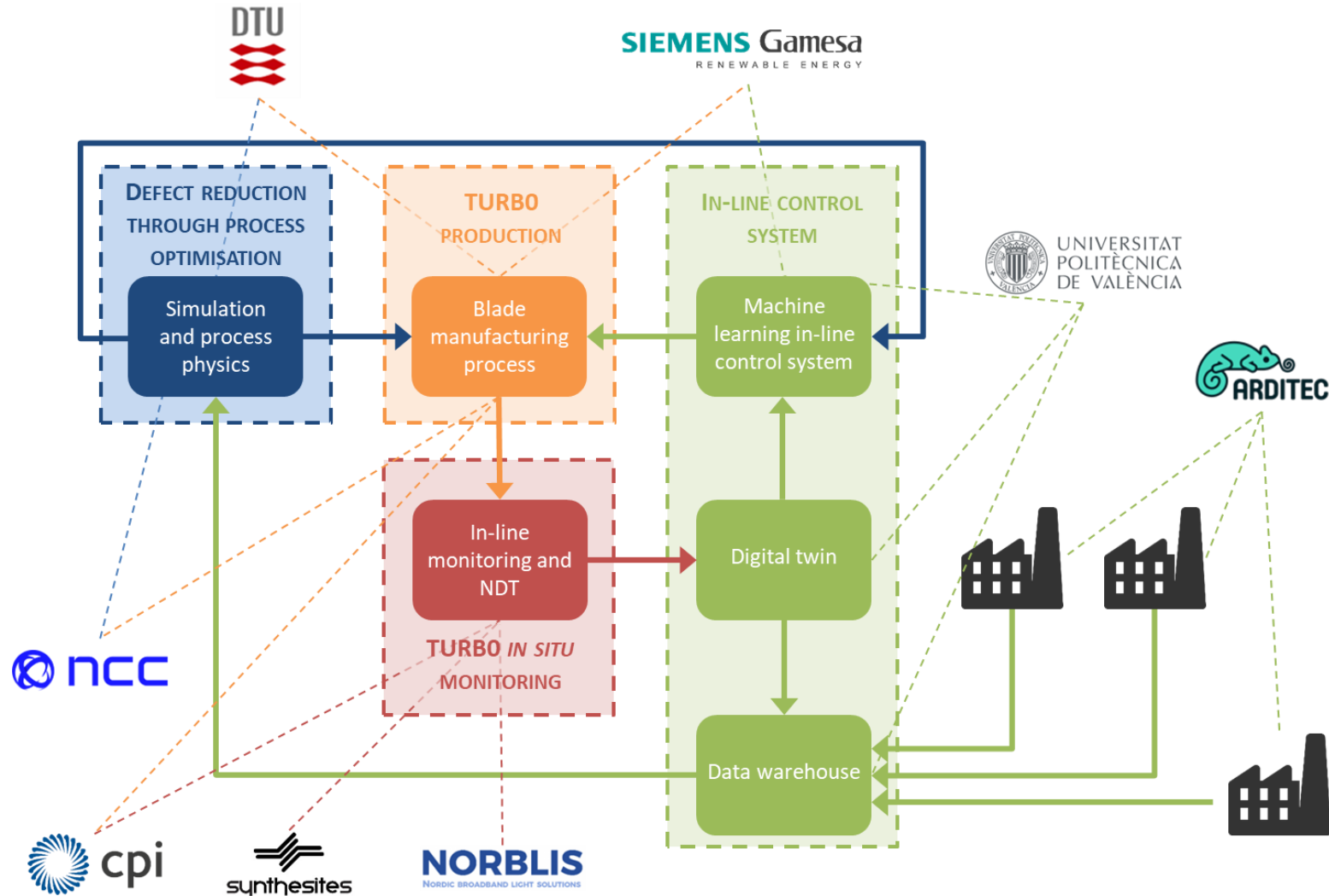
- SiemensGamesa Offshore uses patented IntegralBlade® technology
- Manufactured in one piece using a closed process and based on vacuum-assisted resin transfer moulding (VARTM).
- The result is a complete, seamless blade with no glued joints that may become weak points
- The primary materials used in manufacturing are epoxy, fiberglass, balsa wood and paint.



TURBO key objectives



TURBO partner key contributions



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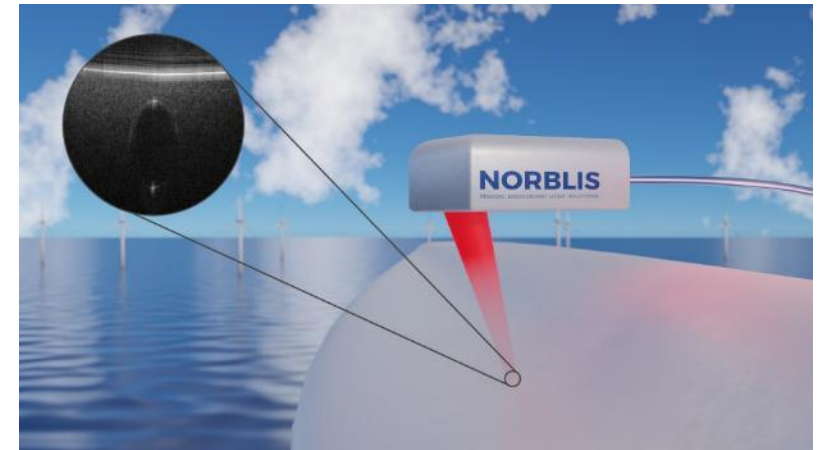
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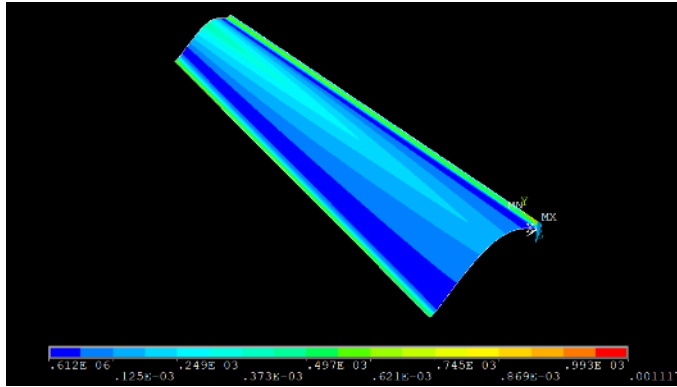


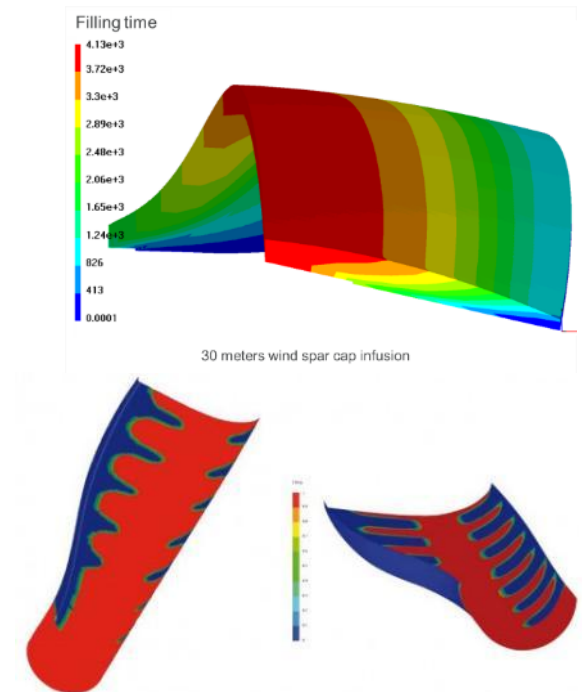
Image courtesy of DTU Construct

■ What ?

- Numerical simulation combined with sensor data
- Used to minimise defect formation by:
 - Defining the manufacturing processes
 - Understanding how the process should be modified in real-time in response to *in situ* monitoring data

■ How ?

- Multi-scale modelling of the manufacturing process
 - From virtual characterisation of the local material properties to high fidelity analysis of the manufacturing of the blade
- Exploring the field of possibilities in real time
 - By the combination of advanced AI techniques (model order reduction, machine learning *etc.*)
- Generating physical-based prediction in a decision support system for the production hybrid sensor



Images courtesy of ESI Group

Infusion simulation

NGI cross sections\Z10000_V16_lowershell_NGI_A_RESULT.erfh5

1 / 0.000000

NODE : FILLING_FACTOR
Min = 0 at Node 9980
Max = 0 at Node 9980



In-line process monitoring

- Synthesites TURBO system will
 - Measure resin arrival during infusion and temperature measurement (≤ 56 points)
 - Calculate online resin viscosity and gelation time
 - Track the evolution of glass transition temperature (T_g) at several locations
 - Broadcast all data in real-time to help define system control signals
- CPI will develop a TURBO embedded wireless sensor system
 - Measures resin arrival and temperature
 - Fabricated on flexible substrate
 - Wireless communications will send data from inside the mould (i.e. LoRaWAN)



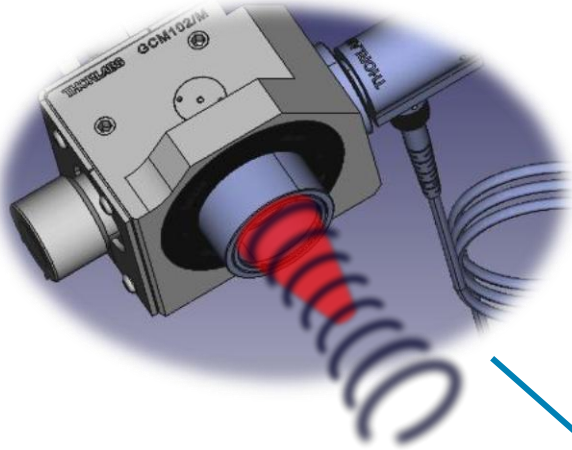
Images courtesy of Synthesites



Images courtesy of CPI

NDT of blade coatings

- First industrial-scale combined thermography and mid-IR optical coherence tomography (OCT) scanner

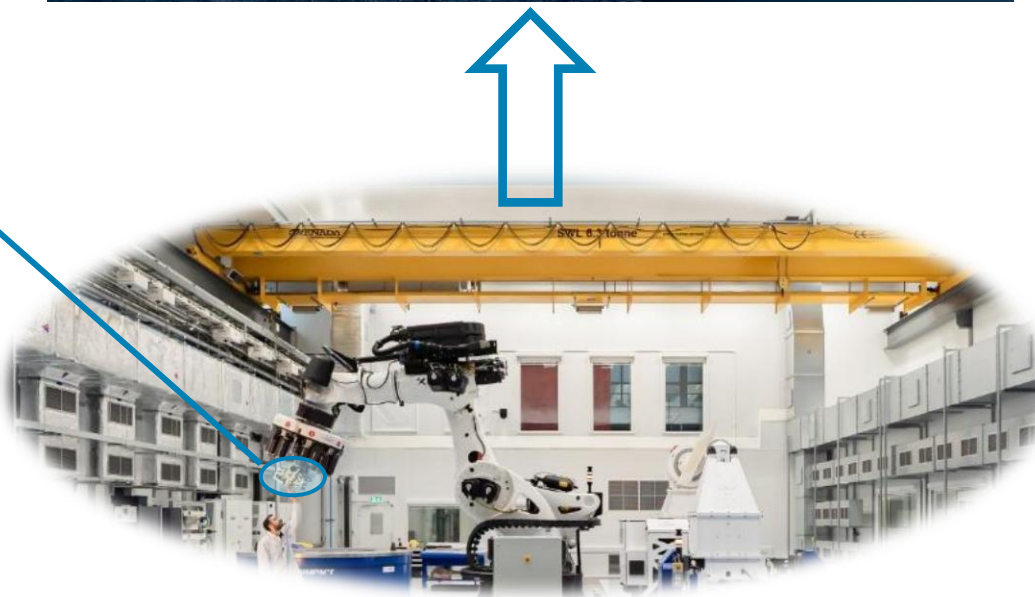
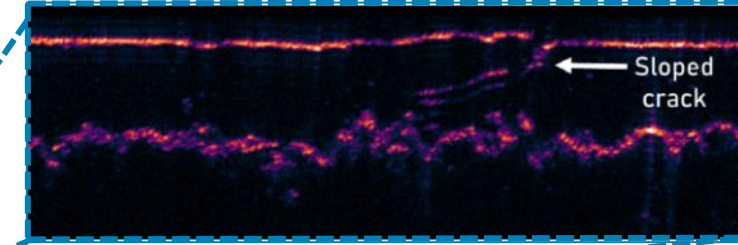


- Deep penetration of thermography combined with new technology of mid-IR OCT

- For sub-surface defect detection



- High resolution images of the critical upper layers



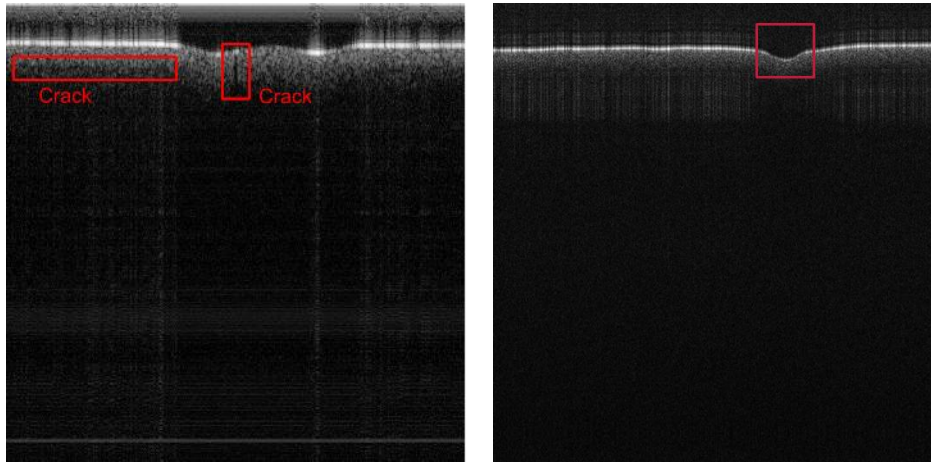
- Demonstrated on ship hulls

Petersen, Christian R., et al. "Non-destructive subsurface inspection of marine and protective coatings using near- and mid-infrared optical coherence tomography." *Coatings* 11: 877 (2021).

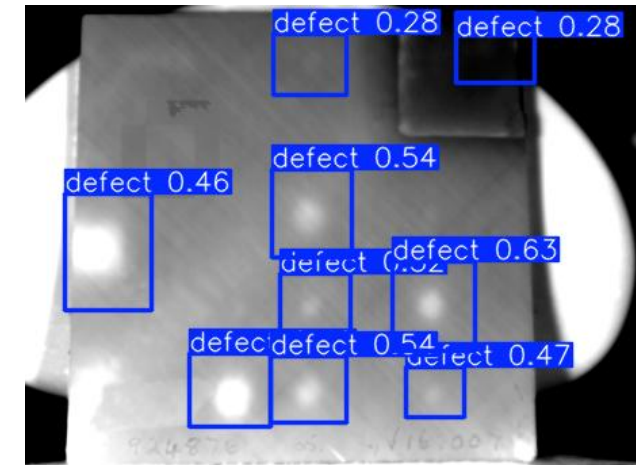
Machine learning analysis for NDT of blade coatings

- DTU has developed a supercontinuum extending to longer mid-IR wavelengths (e.g. 4 μm)
 - These wavelengths penetrate deeper than traditional near-IR OCT systems (typically 1.3 μm)
 - Source is based on a 2 μm laser to pump ZBLAN fibre
- UPV has developed machine learning-based algorithms for defect detection using object detection techniques (YOLO) applied to OCT and thermographic images

OCT defect detection



Thermographic defect detection



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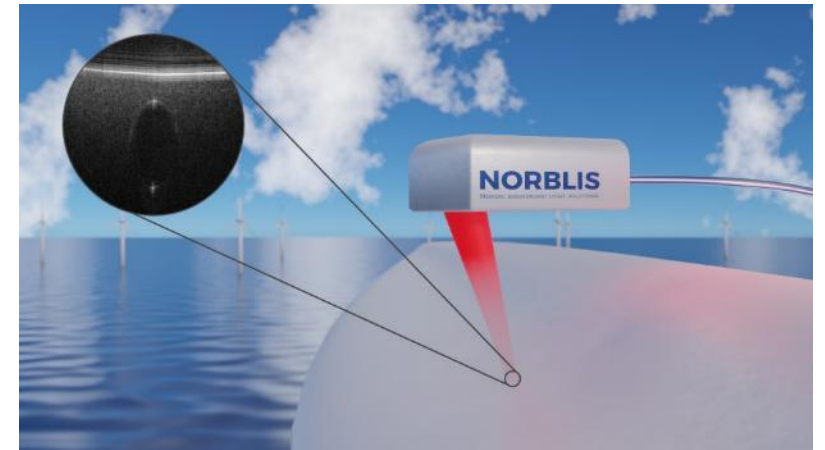
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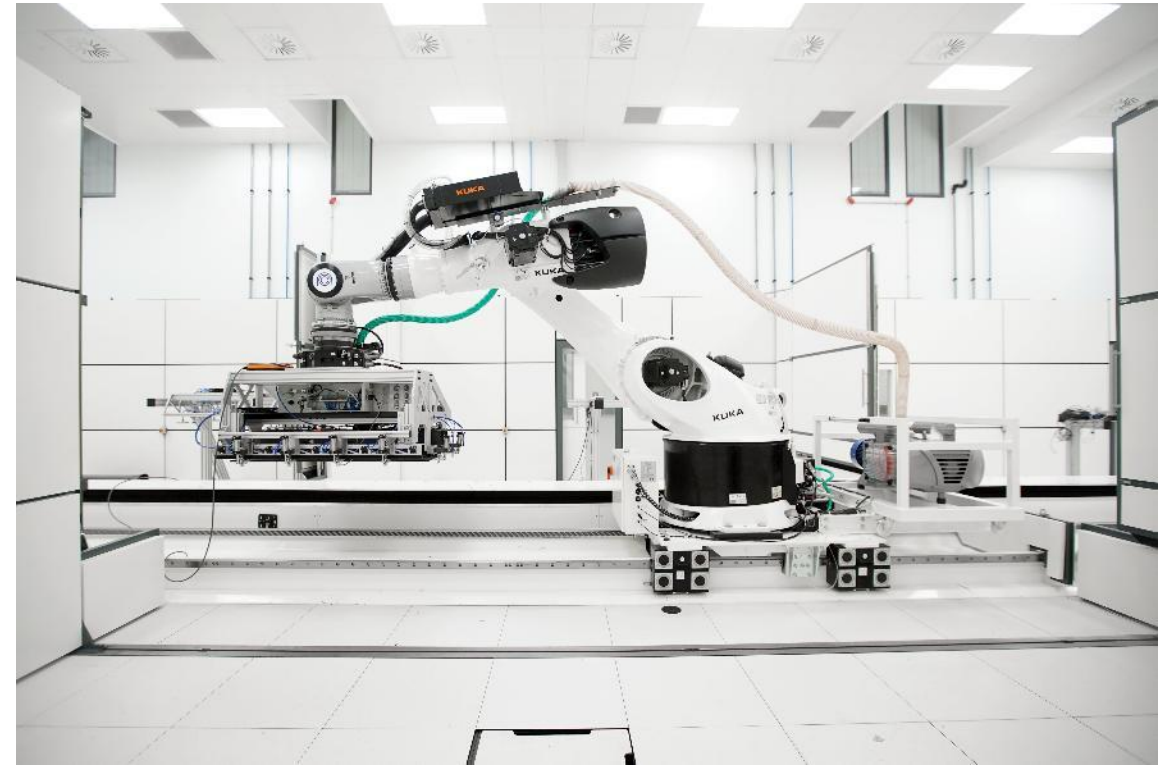
■ Manufacturing technologies

- Digital twin
- Improved composite manufacturing
- Sustainability assessment
- TURBO demo



TURBO digital twin framework

- NCC is developing a self-adaptive manufacturing process
- Digital framework for zero waste wind turbine blade manufacturing
- Key steps:
 - Scale-up of manufacturing and simulation to a full-scale blade demonstrator
 - Combine process and sensor data with machine learning and physics-based simulations
 - Provide live manufacturing quality insights and corrective feedback loop control
 - Development of a secure digital twin architecture scalable for industrial production environments



TURBO digital twin framework

- UPV is developing deep learning algorithms based on reinforcement learning strategies to:
 - Control the resin flow front during the infusion
 - Avoid the formation of defects

BEFORE TURBO

Uncontrolled turbine blade infusion caused defects and quality issues.



Dry Spot

AFTER TURBO

Achieve first-time-right production with an adaptive infusion ML model.

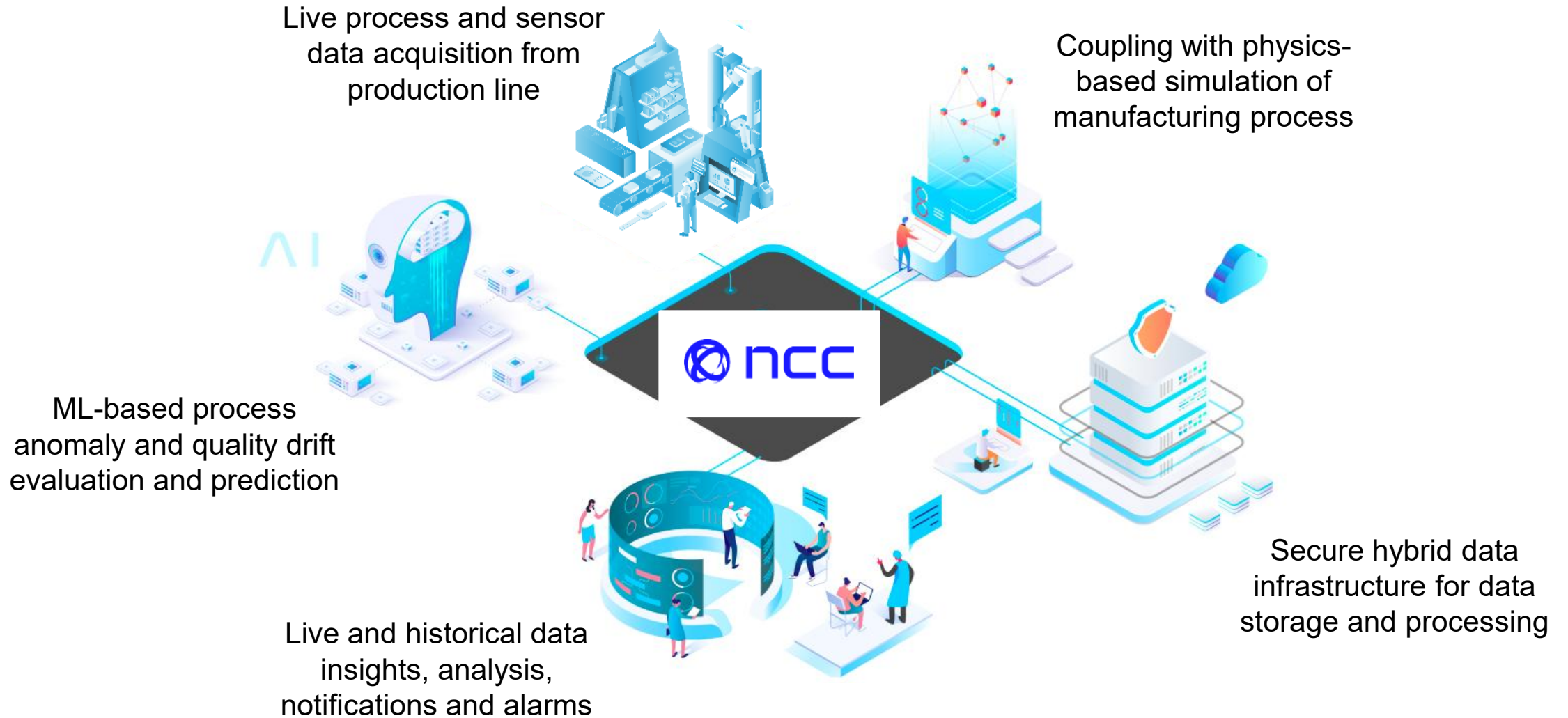


Model adjusts to varying boundary conditions for consistent quality.



No defect

TURBO digital overview



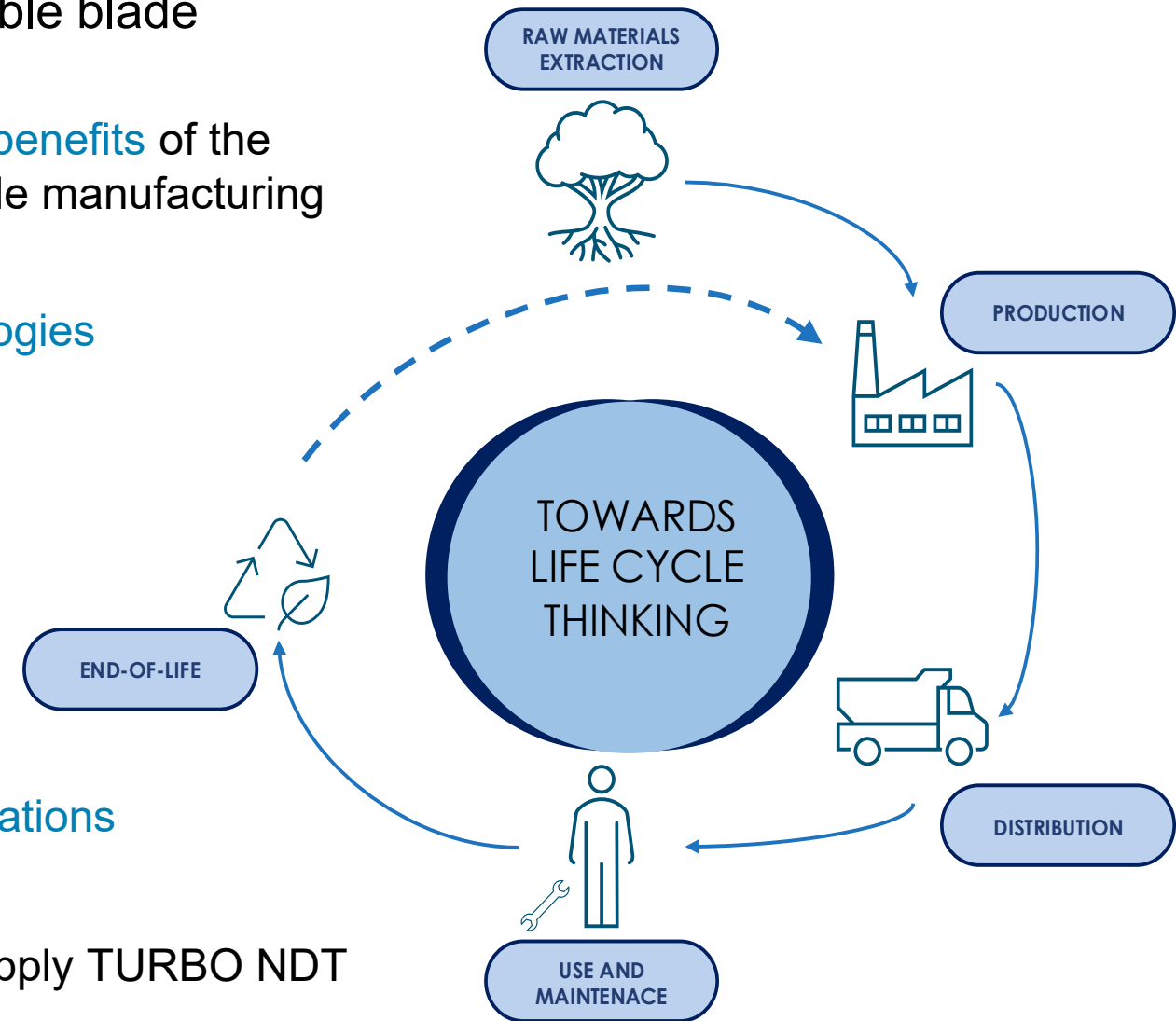
Improved composite manufacturing

- TURBO objective and tasks
 - SGRE will integrate the TURBO advances into infusion and control systems, particularly
 - Lessons from process simulation
 - Machine-learning based analysis of the digital twin based on in-line process monitoring and NDT
- These objectives require a:
 - Manufacturing system interface to interpret and process the data from simulation and digital twin
 - Real-time infusion control system (hardware and software) based on data from the in-line sensors and NDT devices during infusion

Sustainability assessments



- Arditec will help to develop circular and sustainable blade manufacturing by:
 - Assessing the **environmental, economic and social benefits** of the innovative value chain in comparison to current blade manufacturing processes
 - Using **standardised life cycle assessment methodologies**
 - LCA (ISO 14040/14044)
 - Life Cycle Costing (LCC, ISO, 2006)
 - Social LCA (UNEP/SETAC)
 - Developing **circular pathways** for production waste
 - **Material Circularity Indicator (MCI)** methodology developed by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation
 - Contributing to current **relevant standards and regulations**
 - IEC 61400-5/IEC 61400-28-2/REACH
 - **Training** SGRE personnel to operate the sensors, apply TURBO NDT methods and interpret the results



TURBO demo

- SGRE has a dedicated space in its Aalborg factory for the TURBO demos
- A large section of a >80 m blade will be used to demonstrate TURBO advances
 - Allows analysis of large blade aspects not possible on a smaller scale blade
 - Assess how TURBO technology can be integrated into a real production line
 - Quantify benefits in terms of improved quality and reduced scrap



Images courtesy of Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy A/S.

Thank you for your attention!



TURBO project website
<https://turboproject.eu>

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