Modeling and Investigation of Combined Darrieus and Vane Design Vertical Axis Wind Turbine

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2017

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by

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A thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

School of Manufacturing Engineering

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PERLIS

2017

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.

The author would like to express his sincere gratitude and appreciation to everyone who have been involved in this project.

I want to express my wholehearted thanks and gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Mohammad Taufiq Mustaffa for his sound advice and understanding in all knowledge throughout this research, and for Co. supervisors Prof. Dr. Ryspek Usubamatov and Prof. Dr. Ghulam Abdul Quadir for their guidance, encouragement, advice, constructive criticism and assistance. I owe heartfelt thanks to my postgraduate colleagues whom their mental and moral supports were invaluable during my research.

Would like to acknowledge the assistance and advice of the technical staff in Manufacturing and Mechatronic Engineering School for his assistance and expertise in manufacturing and testing the model of the wind turbine.

Finally, I owe my loving thanks to my parents and my wife, my children, my brother and my sisters. Without their encouragement, understanding and loving support, it would have been impossible for me to finish this work.

It is to them all that I dedicate this work.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene.
CSB-VVAWT	Combined Straight Bladed Vane type Vertical Axis Wind Turbine.
CFD	Computational Fluid Dynamic.
DWT	Darrieus Wind Turbine.
HAWT	Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine.
RES	Renewable Energy Resources.
SB-VAWT	Straight Bladed Vertical Axis Wind Turbine.
SST	Shear Stress Transport.
SVAW	Sistan Vertical Axis Windmill.
VAWT	Vertical Axis Wind Turbine.
VTVAWT	Vane Type Vertical Axis Wind Turbine.

LIST OF SYMBOLS

A	Area	m^2
A_S	Swept Area	m^2
C_P	Power Coefficient	_
C_t	Torque Coefficient	_
C_d	Drag Coefficient	_
F_n	Normal Force	N
F_t	Tangential Force	N
F_l	Lift Force	N
F_d	Drag Force	N
C_l	Lift Coefficient	_
ω	Angular Velocity	rad/s
V	Wind Velocity	m/s
V_t	Tangential Velocity	m/s
H	Height of Turbine	m
D	Diameter of Turbine	m
R	Radius of Combined Turbine	m
ρ	Air Density	Kg/m^3
μ	Air Viscosity	Pa. s
R_e	Reynold Number	_
T	Static Torque	N.m
t	Thickness	m

V_{blade}	Blade Turbine Velocity	m/s
W	Power	Watt
β	Shadow Angle	Degree (°)
θ	Azimuth Angle	Degree (°)
W_e	Electrical Power	Watt
W_{wind}	Power Produce by Wind Turbine	Watt
W_m	Mechanical Power	Watt
$W_{gen.}$	Power Produce by Generator of Turbine	Watt
W_t	Transmission Output Power	Watt
Δp	Pressure Different	N/m^2
P	Static Pressure	N/m^2
N_g	Generator Efficiency	-
N_b	Gearbox Efficiency	-
n	Number of Rotate	-
λ, TSR	Tip Speed Ratio	-
c	Plate Length	m
c_D	Darrieus Resultant Velocity	m/s
θ_1	Starting Wind Shadow Angle	Degree (°)
C_f	Skin Friction	-
α	Airfoil Angle of Attack	Degree (°)
C	Airfoil Chord Length	m
u	Relative Air Velocity on The Blade	m/s
$V_{rel.D.}$	Darrieus Relative Velocity	m/s

d	Airfoil Thickness	m
N	Number of Rotor Blade	-
$A_{com.}$	Area of Combined Turbine	m^2
W_p	Power of The Prototype Wind Turbine	Watt
W_m	Power of The Model Wind Turbine	Watt
N_p	Number of Rotate for Prototype Wind Turbine	-
N_m	Number of Rotate for Model Wind Turbine	-
r_p	Radius for Prototype Wind Turbine	m
r_m	Radius for Model Wind Turbine	m
T_{V_i}	Torque for Vane Frame (i =1,2,3)	N.m
T_{D_i}	Torque for Darrieus Frame (i =1,2,3)	N.m
$T_{V_{ave.}}$	Average Torque for Vane wind Turbine	N.m
$T_{Com.ave.}$	Average Torque for Combined wind Turbine	N.m
$T_{D_{ave.}}$	Average Torque for Darrieus wind Turbine	N.m
$T_{V.tot.}$	Total Torque for Vane wind Turbine	N.m
$T_{D.tot.}$	Total Torque for Darrieus wind Turbine	N.m
$T_{Com.tot.}$	Total Torque for Combined wind Turbine	N.m

PERMODELAN DAN PENYIASATAN TURBIN ANGIN GABUNGAN DARRIEUS DAN REKA BENTUK RAM PAKSI MENEGAK

ABSTRAK

Tenaga angin adalah salah satu bakal sumber tenaga yang boleh diperbaharui kerana banyaknya ada di atmosfera. Ia boleh didapati dalam skala yang berbeza iaitu julat halaju tinggi, sederhana dan rendah. Kuasa angin adalah sumber besar tenaga yang berterusan, yang boleh dituai oleh turbin angin paksi mendatar (HAWT) dan turbin angin paksi menegak (VAWTs). VAWT boleh digunakan untuk rejim kelajuan angin yang rendah untuk melaksanakan pelbagai fungsi skala-kecil bermula dengan mengelektrikkan peralatan bangunan. Di dalam tesis ini, prestasi turbin angin paksi menegak yang baru direka untuk digunakan di kawasan bandar dibentangkan. Reka bentuk baru yang dicadangkan adalah gabungan pemutar jenis ram dan pemutar Darrieus (kerajang udara NACA 0012) berbilah-lurus menegak pada paksi yang sama. Reka bentuk ini menggabungkan kelebihan kedua-dua reka bentuk dan pada masa yang sama cuba mengurangkan kelemahan. Pemutar jenis ram mewujudkan tork yang tinggi dan mula-sendiri walaupun pada kelajuan angin yang rendah tetapi dengan kadaran relatif kecekapan-rendah. Pemutar Darrieus mempunyai prestasi yang lemah dari segi mula-sendiri tetapi mempunyai kecekapan yang lebih tinggi dari pemutar jenis ram. Gabungan kedua-dua pemutar, jenis ram dan Darrieus kerajang udara NACA 0012 berbilah-lurus meningkatkan jumlah kuasa turbin pada kelajuan angin yang lebih rendah. Gabungan pemutar turbin angin paksi menegak (VAWT) telah direka dan diuji dalam terowong angin subsonik. Reka bentuk gabungan baru yang dicadangkan meningkatkan kuasa output turbin di kawasan kelajuan angin yang rendah melebihi 4 m/s sambil menyelesaikan masalah tork mula yang rendah untuk turbin angin Darrieus. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa reka bentuk baru itu boleh mencapai pekali kuasa tertinggi $C_p = 0.24$ untuk turbin angin jenis ram pada halaju angin 6 m/s dan nisbah kelajuan hujung $\lambda = 0.223$. Di samping itu, pekali kuasa untuk turbin angin yang direka bentuk bergabungan itu meningkat kepada $C_p = 0.3925$ pada halaju angin yang sama iaitu 6 m/s dan pada nisbah kelajuan hujung $\lambda = 0.75$.

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ABSTRACT

Wind energy is one of the potential sources of renewable energy because of its abundance in the atmosphere. It is available in different scales of high, medium and low-velocity ranges. Wind power is a major source of sustainable energy, which can be harvested by Horizontal Axis Wind Turbines (HAWTs) and Vertical Axis Wind Turbines (VAWTs). VAWT can be used in low wind speed regimes for performing various small-scale functions ranging from electrifying a building's equipment. In this thesis, the performance of a newly designed vertical axis wind turbine for application in urban areas is presented. The proposed new design is a combination of vane type rotor and a vertical straight-bladed Darrieus rotor (NACA 0012 airfoil) on the same axis. This design combines the advantages of both designs while attempting to reduce the disadvantages. The vane type rotor creates high torque and is self-starting even at low wind speed but with a relatively low-efficiency rating. The Darrieus rotor has poor performance on self-starting rotor but has much higher efficiency than the vane type rotor. The combination of the two rotors, vane type and straight-bladed Darrieus airfoil NACA 0012 increases the total power of the turbine at lower wind speeds. A combination of Vertical Axis Wind Turbine (VAWT) rotors was designed and tested in a subsonic wind tunnel. The proposed new combined design increases the turbine output power in low wind speed areas of above 4 m/s while solving the low starting torque problem for a Darrieus wind turbine. The results showed that the new design could achieve the highest power coefficient of $C_p = 0.24$ for a vane type wind turbine at wind velocity of 6 m/s and tip speed ratio $\lambda = 0.223$. In addition, the power coefficient for the combined designed wind turbine increased to $C_p = 0.3925$ at the same wind velocity of 6 m/s and at a tip speed ratio $\lambda = 0.75$.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Wind is an ecologically agreeable wellspring of vitality that has a huge potential for satisfying the energy needs of people and mitigating the climate change from greenhouse gasses, emitted by the burning of fossil fuels. It was assessed that about 10 million MW of energy is available in the world's wind. Starting now, the installed capacity of wind energy system in the world is 194,390 MW (Sharma, Biswas, & Gupta, 2013). The energy of the wind is related to the turbine generator in the form of rotation of the turbine blades and this mechanical form of energy is further transformed into electricity, tapping wind energy through this sequence.

Wind turbines are of two types; Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine HAWT and Vertical Axis Wind Turbine VAWT. VAWT is most reasonable for area with low wind speed where HAWT, in contrast, is exceptionally uneconomical. Further, VAWT rotors do not require any yawing control that conduct the plane of the cutting edges to the winding course, as required if there were an occurrence of HAWT.

The low-performance coefficients, is the main disadvantage of VAWT. Subsequently, there is a scope for major research on VAWT rotors to improve their performance. The present work is based on VAWT rotor combined Darrieus wind turbine with a flat plate as a drag device with movable vanes to expand the starting torque for a Darrieus wind turbine.

1.1.1 Alternative Energy

Wind is all over the place in almost all seasons around the world. As long as the earth keeps providing the right conditions, it will remain that way. All it takes is a difference in pressure to get a mass of air moving from highs to lows. This development of air from zones of high pressure to regions of low pressure is what produces the wind.

Since this mass of air is moves, it has a renewable vitality that had long been used to give thrust to sailboats and ships crossing the oceans and it has also been used in windmills to pump water for watering or for crushing grain. Wind is still tackled for much the same reason as it was many years back, even though in the present day it provides power. Today, just a little part of the world's electricity is produced using wind. However, demand for this renewable vitality asset will continue to increase with the ongoing exhaustion of fossil energies.

As the world continues to spend on non-renewable vitality assets, wind energy will continue to gain prevalence. Lately, the rise of another business sector in wind energy innovation that has the capability to effectively transform the wind to a useful form of energy, for example, power. The foundation of this new innovation is the wind turbine (Carringan, 2010).

1.1.2 Wind Energy

Wind is an unfathomable vitality asset which is both spotless and renewable. One of the essential explanations behind embracing wind vitality has been to solve the carbon discharges caused by power supply.

The average emissions from power generation are approximately 500g CO_2 e/kWh. Therefore, lowering the carbon intensity of the grid is vital if the emissions reduction