



Wind Energy Institute

Grand Opening Event TWEET-IE Measurement technique at the Wind Energy Institute

Franz Mühle, Simone Tamaro, Carlo L. Bottasso

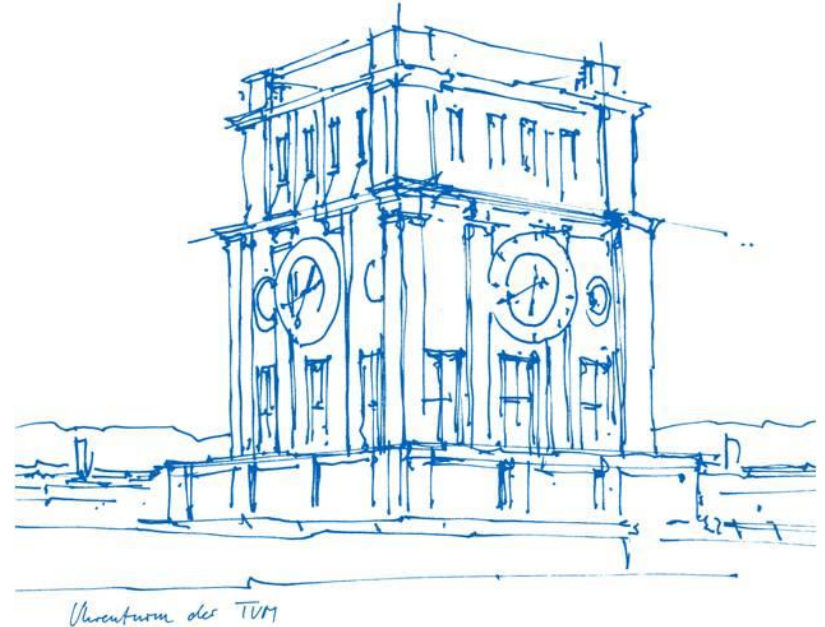
Technical University of Munich

School of Engineering and Design

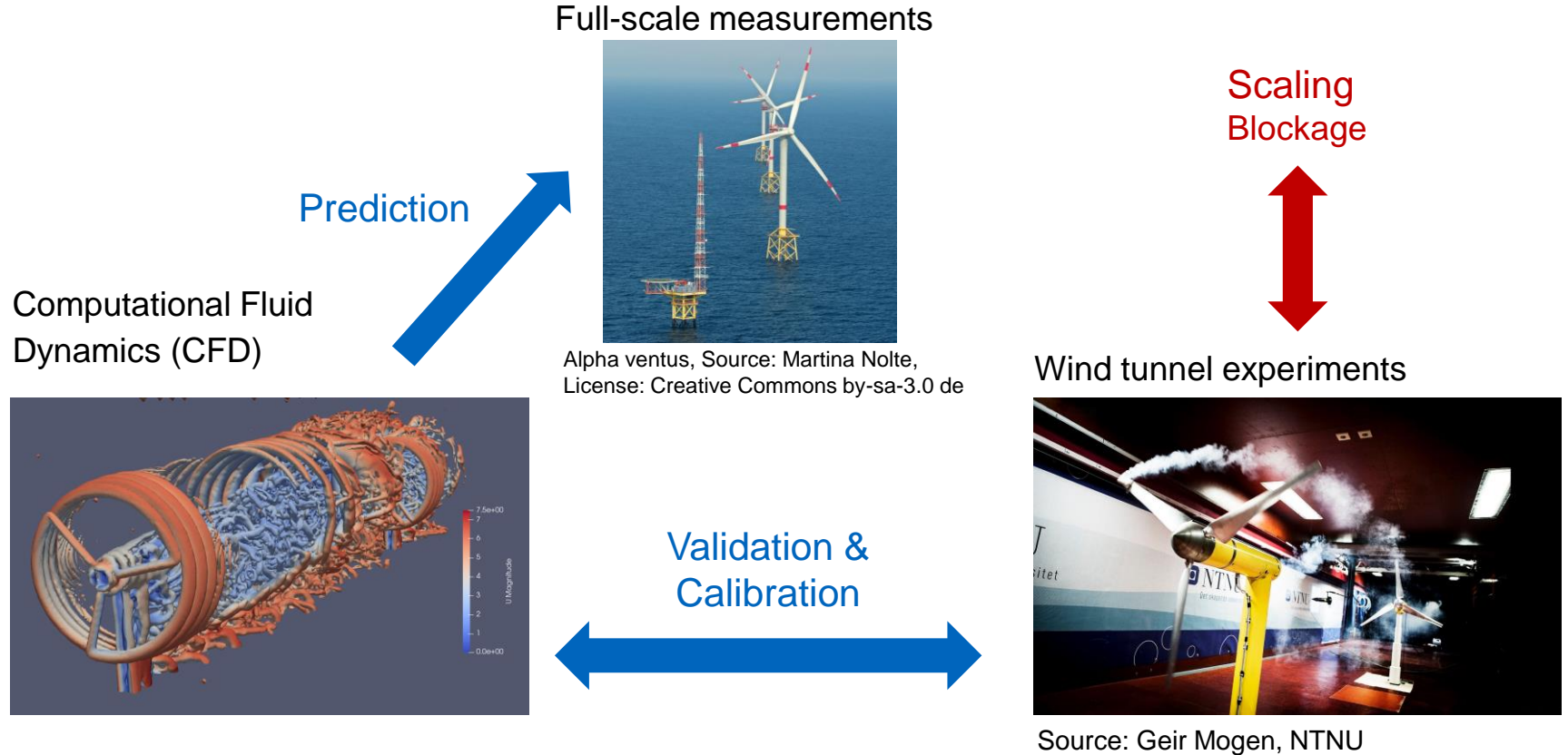
Department of Energy and Process Engineering

Wind Energy Institute

Athens, 25th January 2023



The Importance of Wind Tunnel Experiments



TUM Scaled Wind Farm Family

G0.6 (2017)



G1 (2013)



G2 (2007)



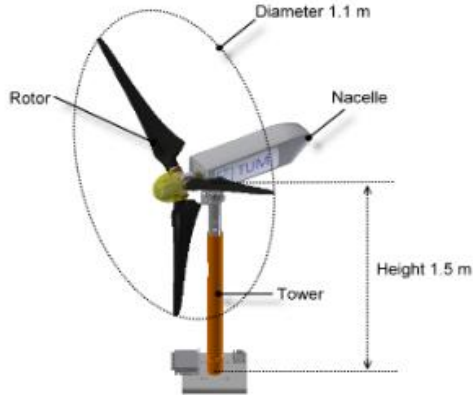
Control hardware (Bachmann M1)
Supervisory control & safety loops
Pitch, torque and yaw control

All:

- Real-time individual (G1 & G2) blade pitch, torque & yaw control
- Fully sensorized: shaft and/or blade loads, shaft torque, tower loads, blade pitch and rotor azimuth, nacelle acceleration

From single WT analysis to multiple wake interactions and complex terrains

G1 – Generic Scaled Wind Turbine



$$\eta_L = 1:155$$
$$\eta_T = 80:1$$

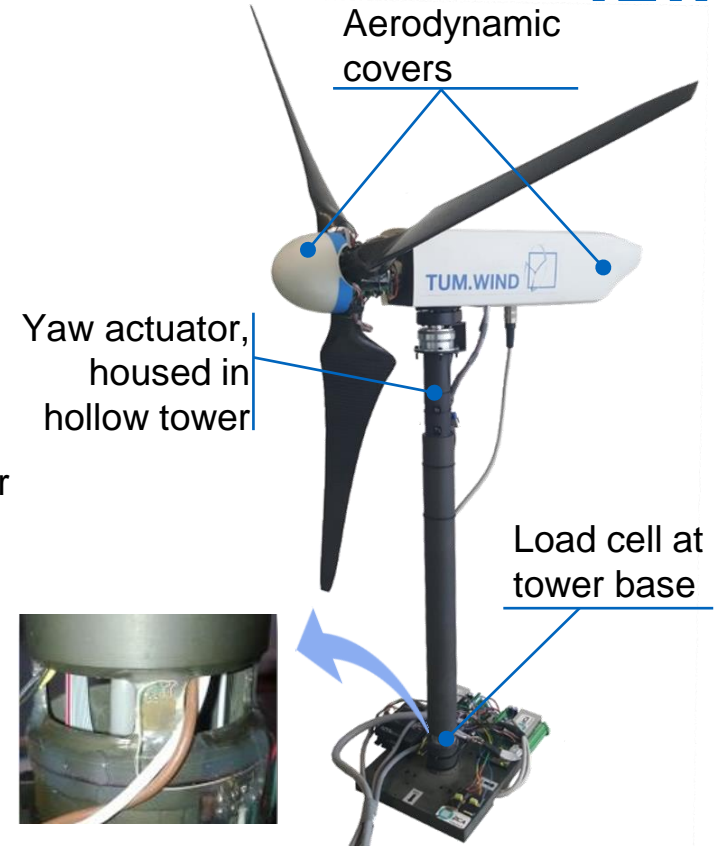
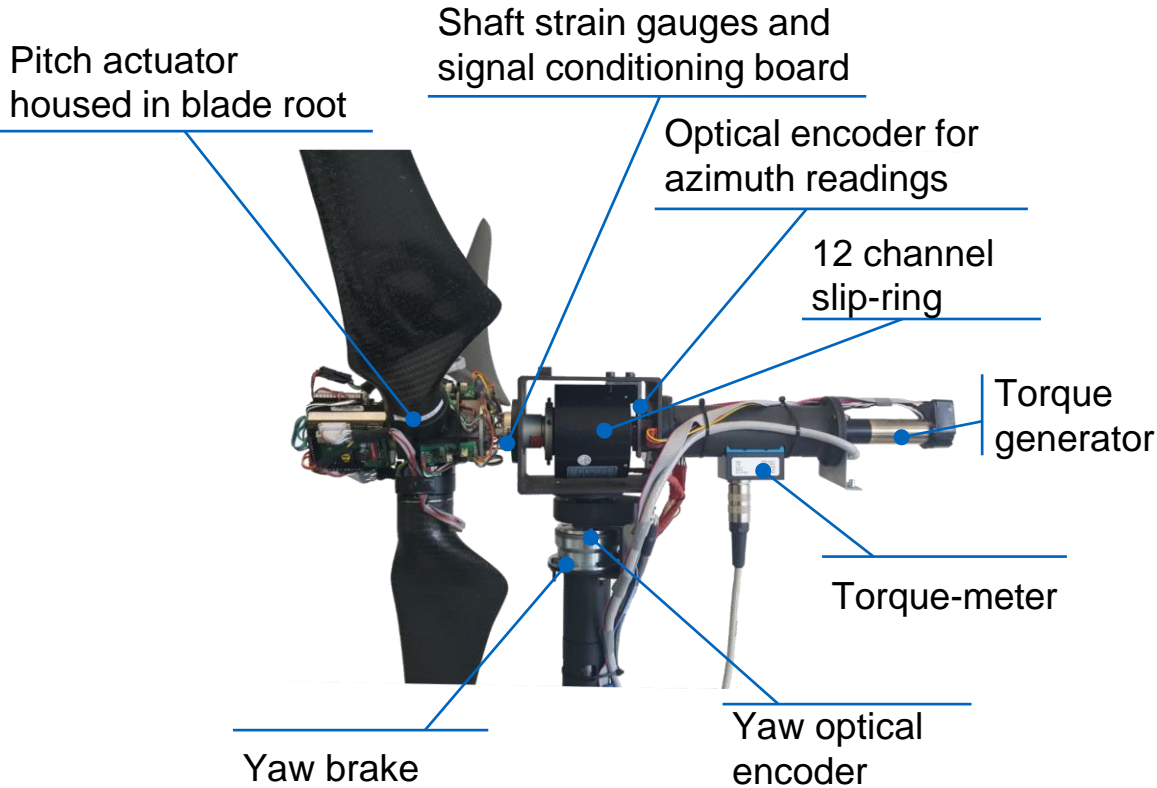


Parameters	Scaled Model	Samsung S7.0-171
Rotor Diameter [m]	1.1	171.2
Hub Height [m]	0.80	110
Rotor Speed [rpm]	850	10.4
Nominal Power [W]	46	7.70e6
Nominal Torque [Nm]	0.511	7.07e6
Reynolds number [-]	85'000	25.0e6

Basic design requirement:

- Testing of **wind farm control** strategies

G1 – Generic Scaled Wind Turbine



Rotor Aerodynamic Design

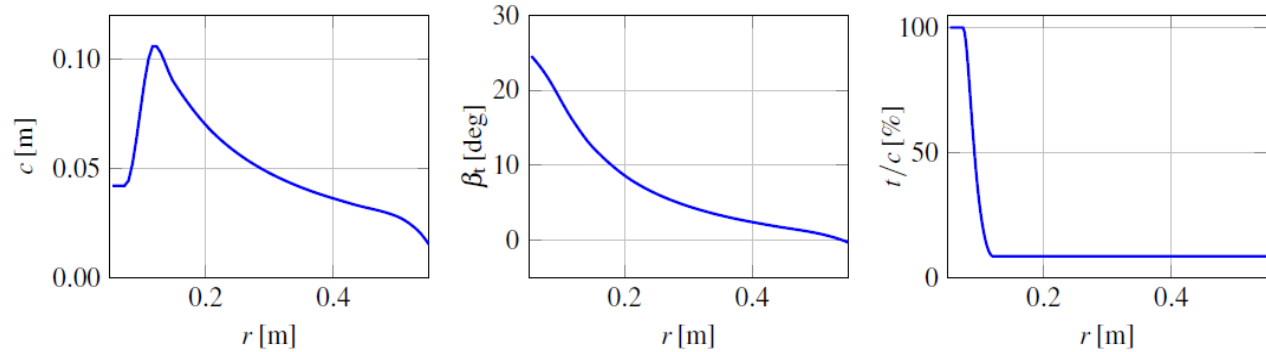
Blade Geometry

Optimal rotor

$$C_P = 0.40$$

$$\lambda = 8.1$$

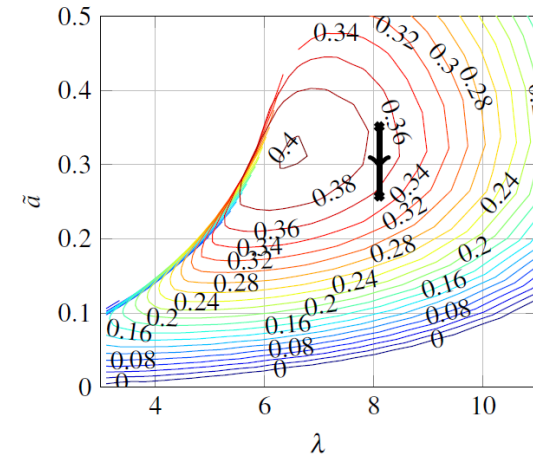
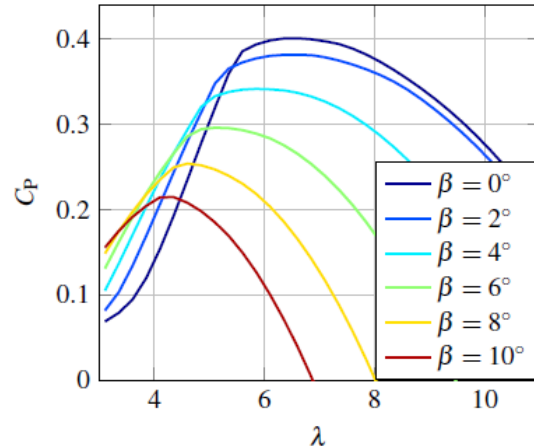
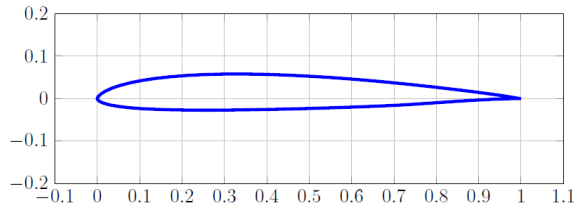
$$Re = 85000$$



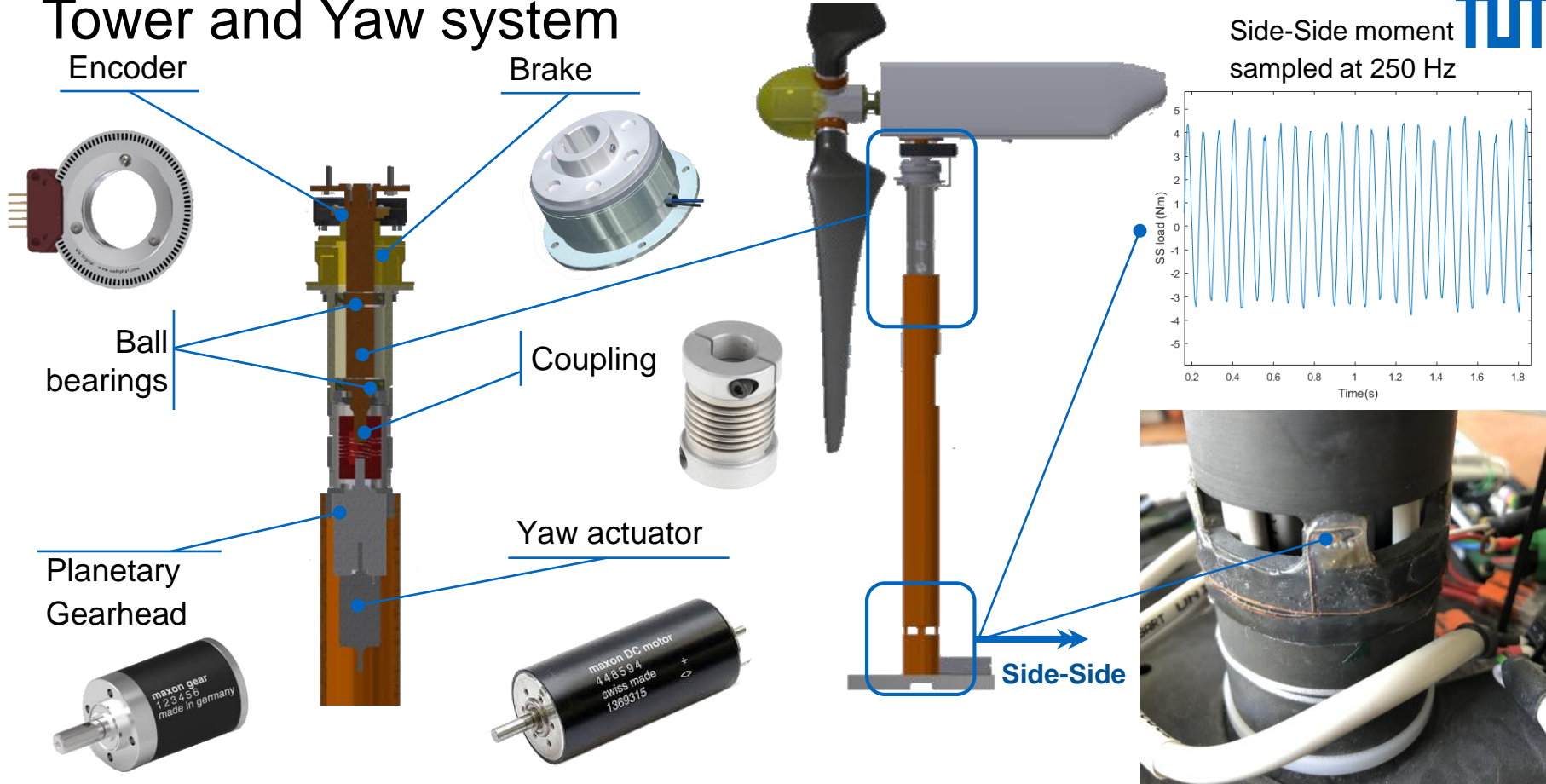
Rotor performance

RG-14 airfoil

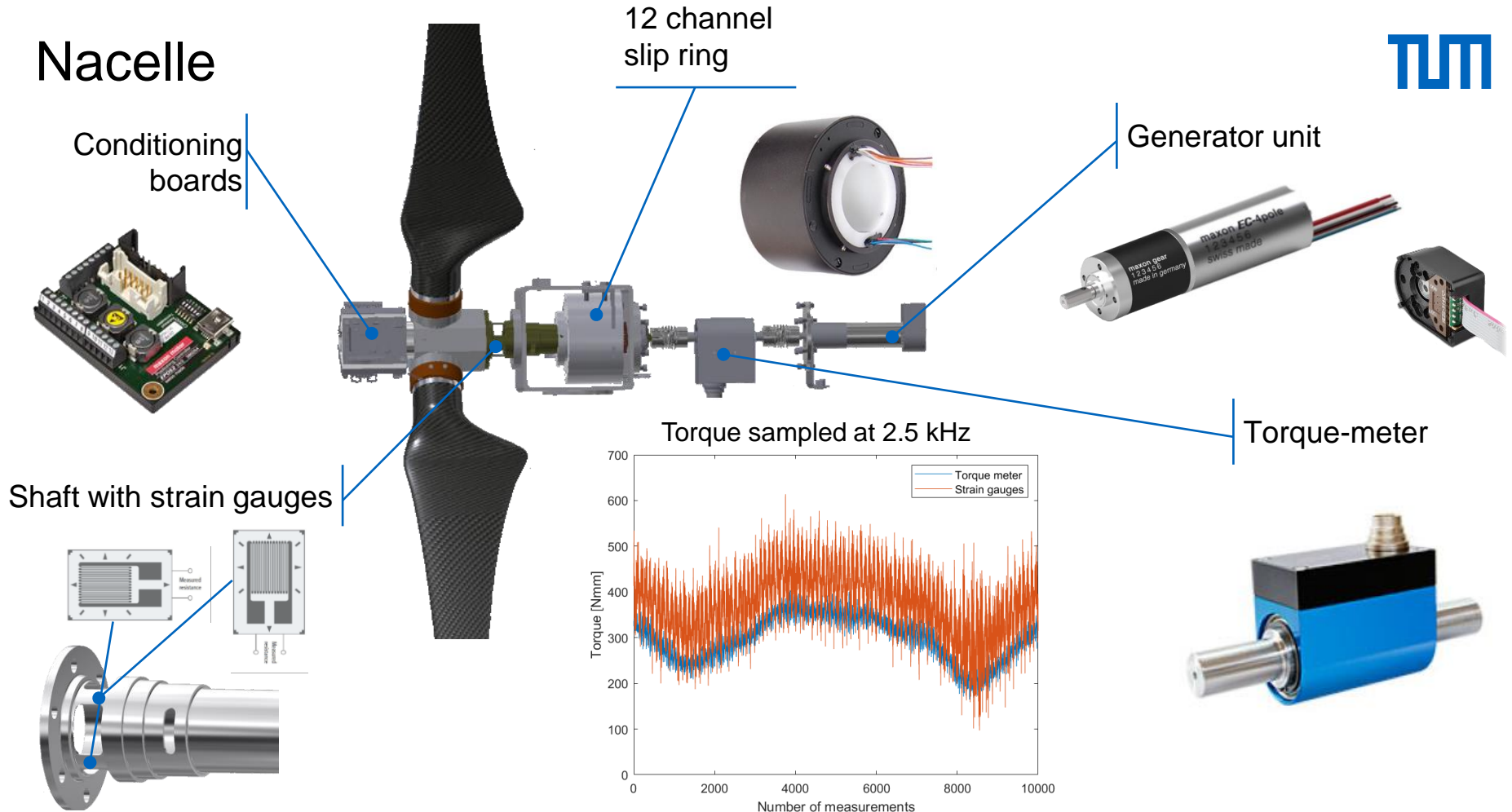
Low Reynolds, low cambered



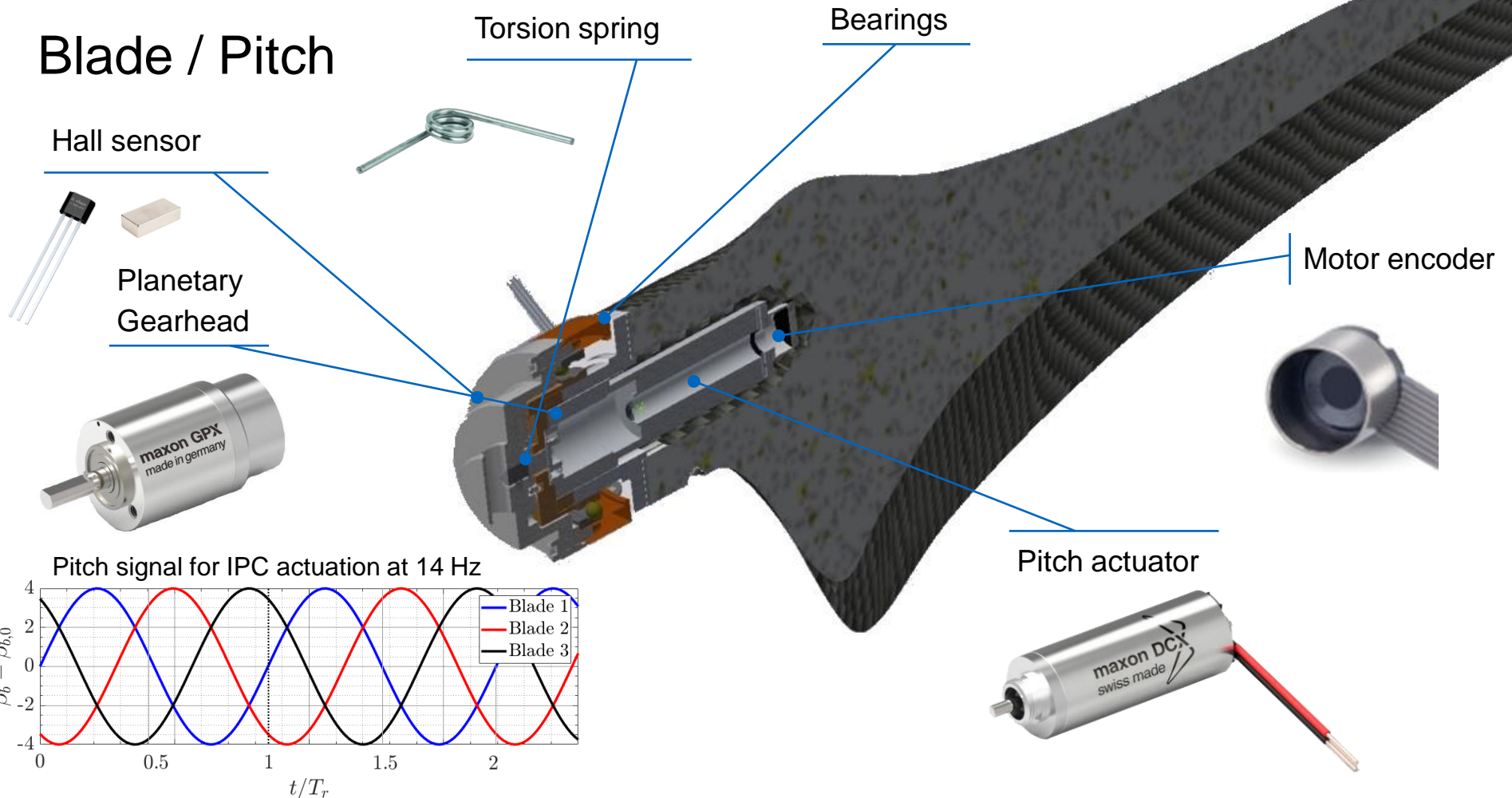
Tower and Yaw system



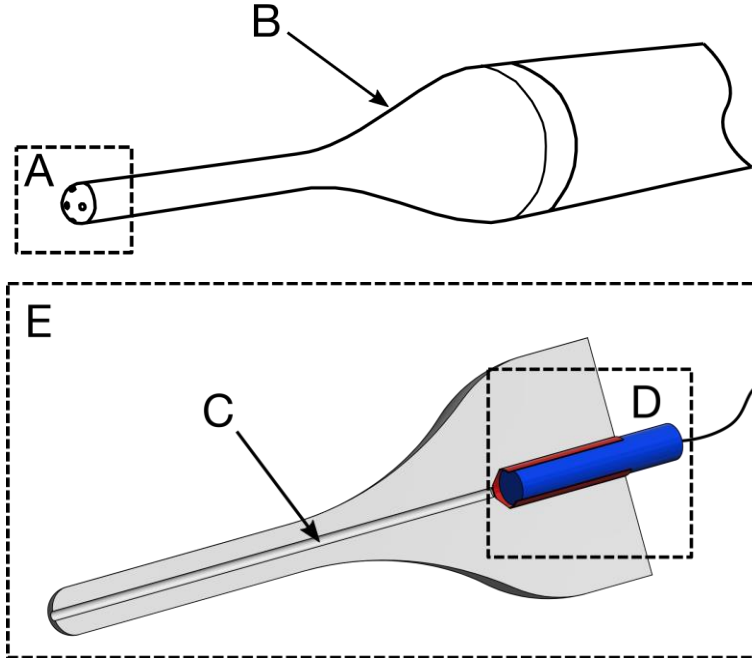
Nacelle



Blade / Pitch



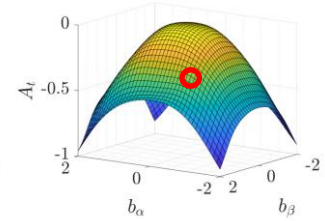
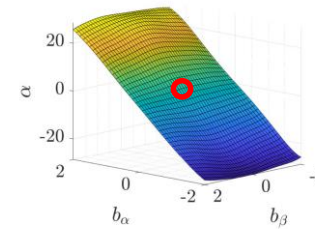
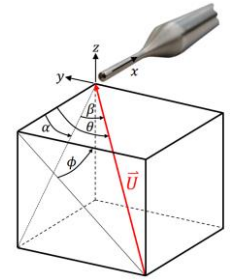
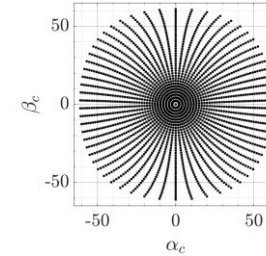
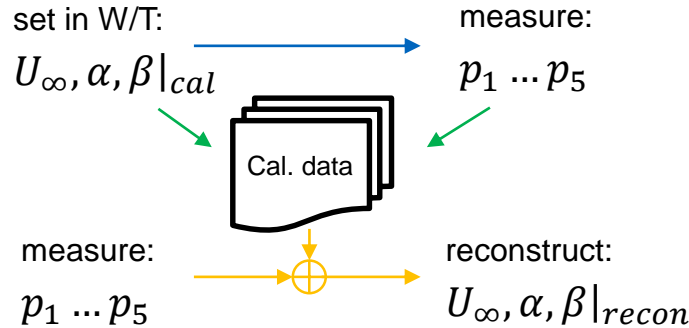
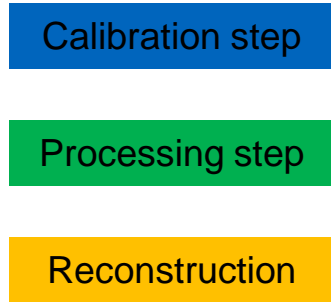
Multi-Hole Pressure Probe Introduction



- A** Probe tip shape (spatial calibration and resolution)
- B** Additive manufactured tip (mechanical restrictions)
- C** Line-cavity system (temporal calibration and resolution)
- D** Piezo-resistive pressure sensor (Characterization)
- E** Pressure probe assembly and technical requirements

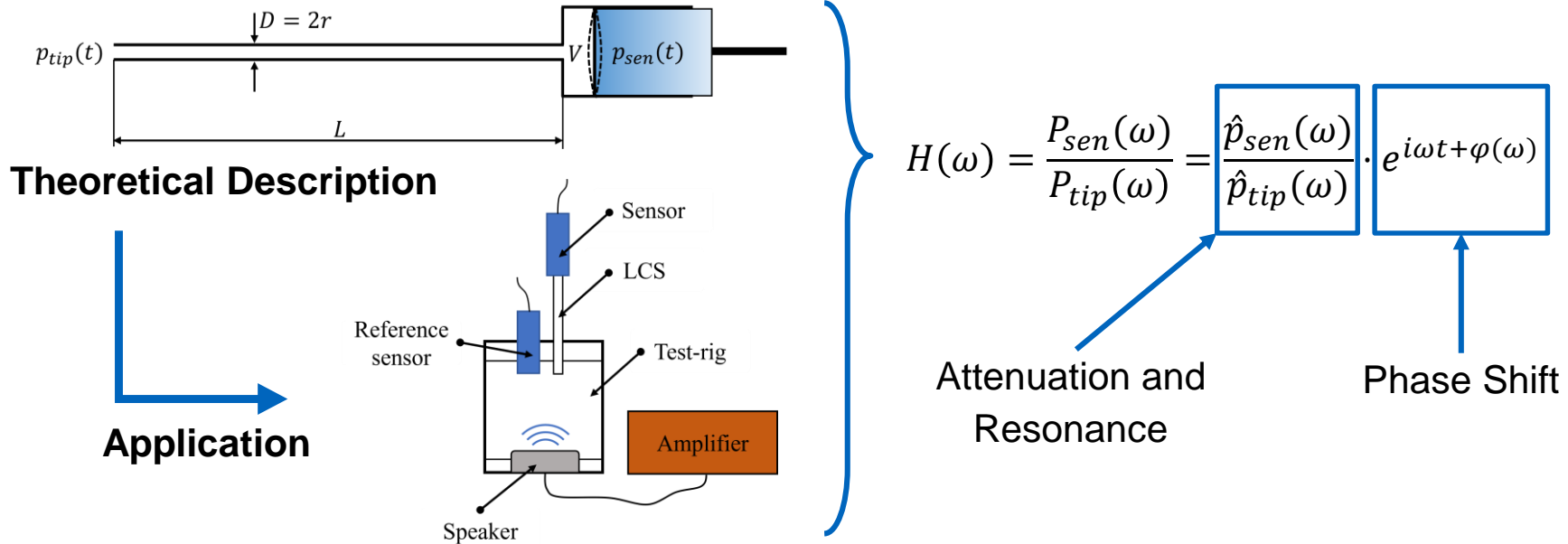
Calibration and Reconstruction: Spatial Characteristics

Goal: Correlation between the **mean free-stream flow conditions** and the **measured pressures** at the probe

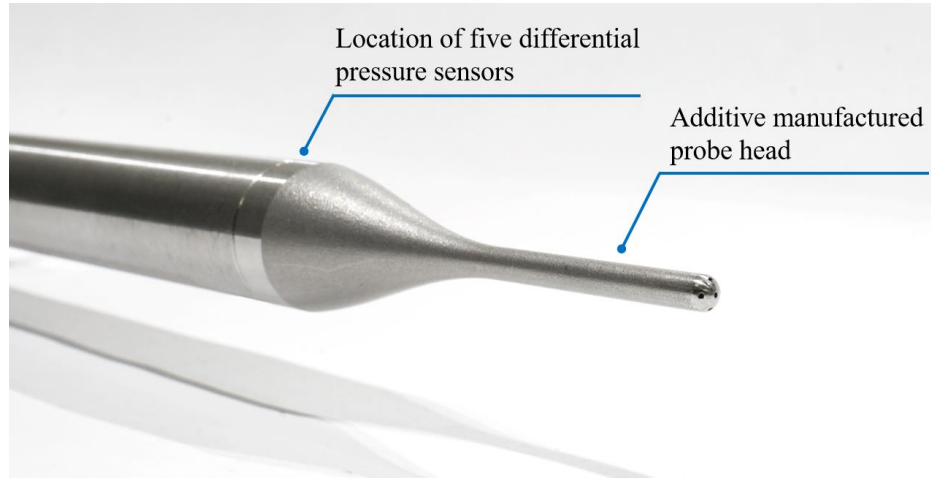


Calibration and Reconstruction: Temporal Characteristics

Determination of the **Transfer Function** of the Line-Cavity-System:

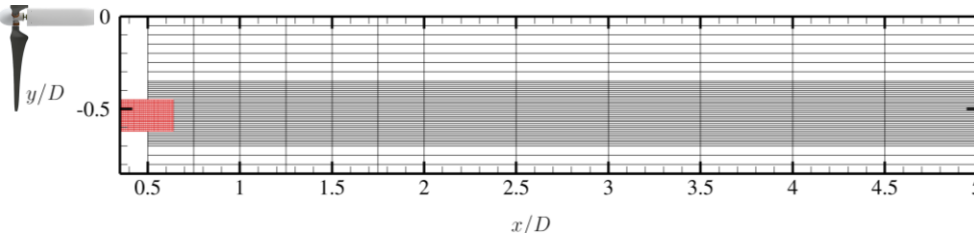
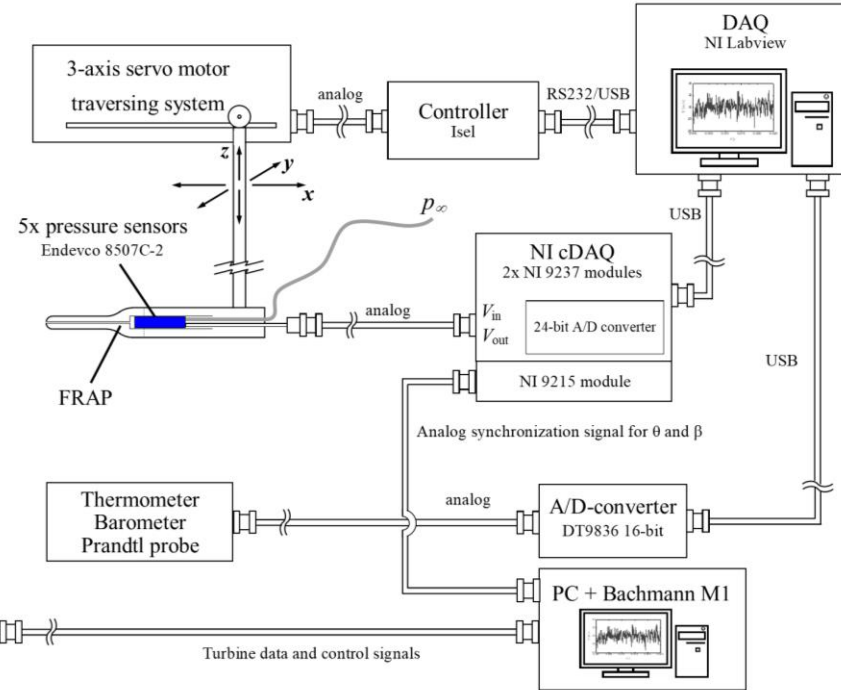
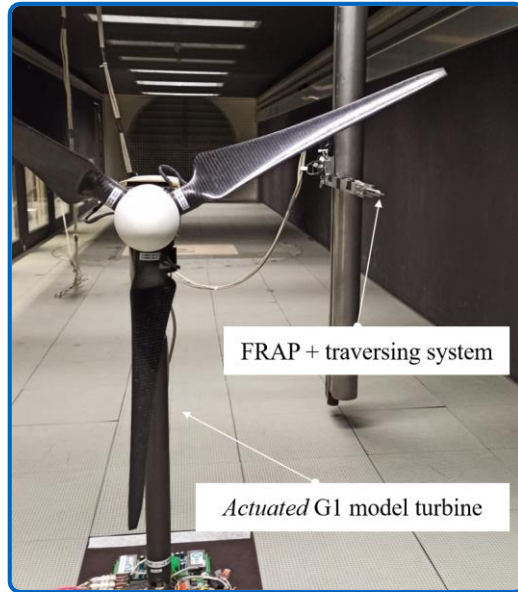


Fast-response aerodynamic pressure probe (FRAP)

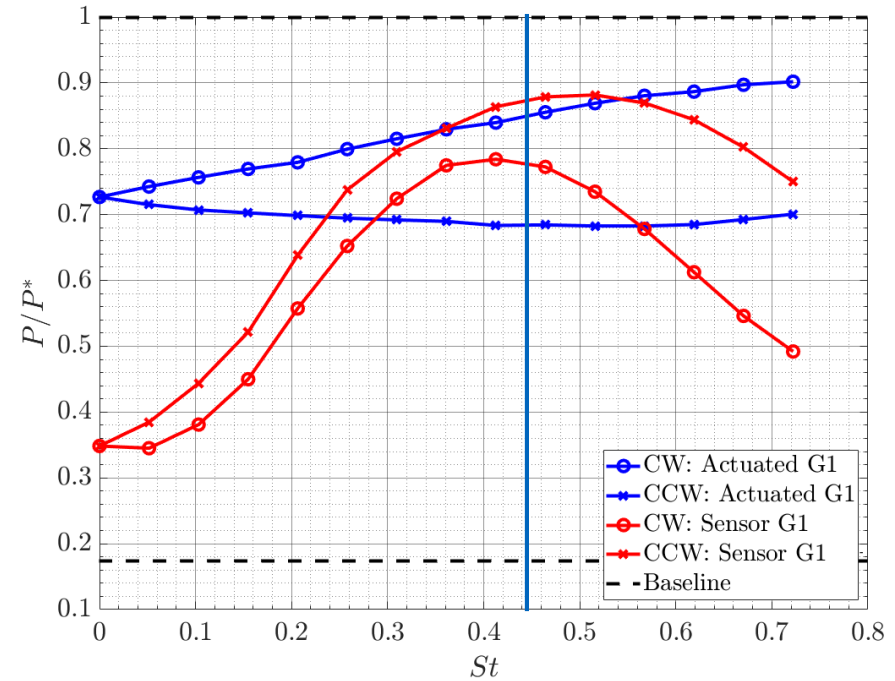
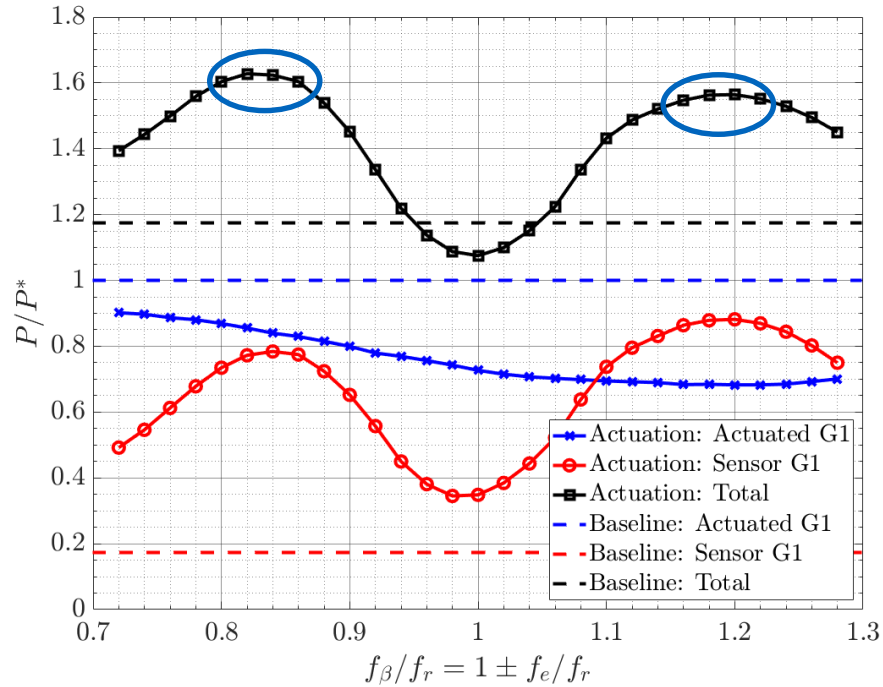


Tip diameter	3 mm
Channel diameter	≤ 1 mm
Sensor type	Differential, piezo-resistive
Sensor gauge pressure range	2 psig
Sensor diameter	2.3 mm
Spatial/angular calibration	$\pm 60^\circ$
Temporal calibration	10 kHz

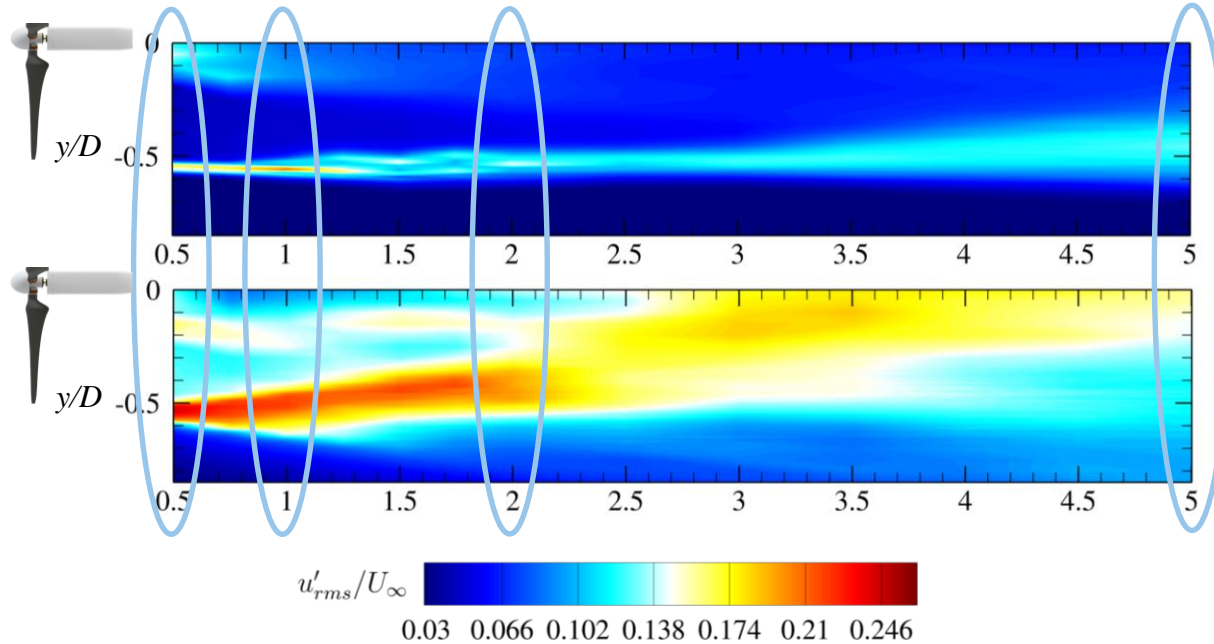
System communication



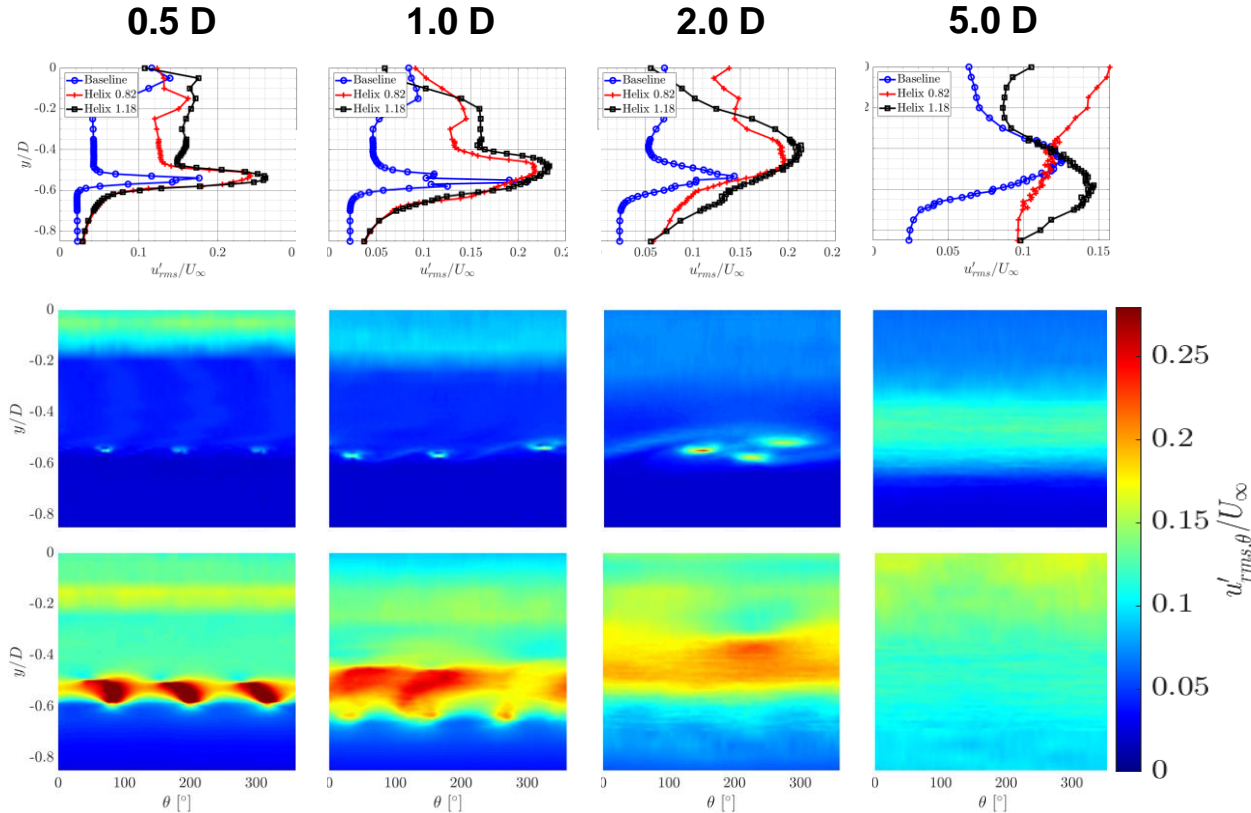
Results: Extracted Power



Results: Time-averaged wake u'_{rms}/U_∞



Results: phase locked u'_{rms}/U_∞

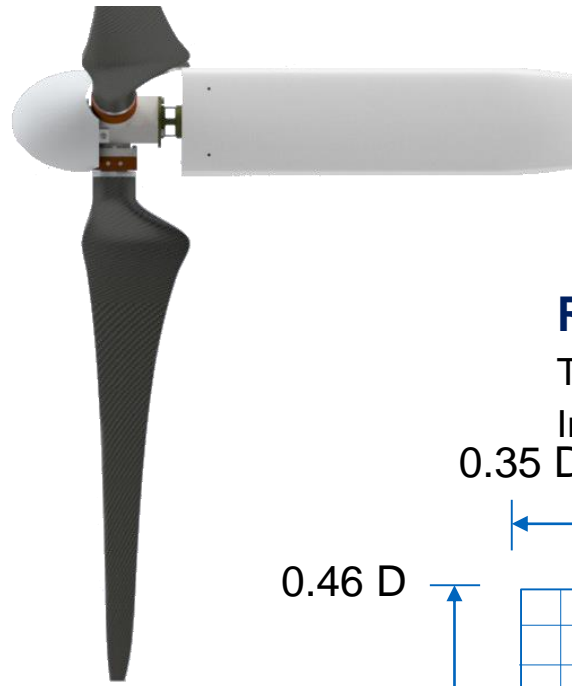


Time averaged data

Baseline: $f_\beta/f_r = 0.00$

Helix 0.82: $f_\beta/f_r = 0.82$

Tip Vortices



Refinement

Tip vortices

In near wake

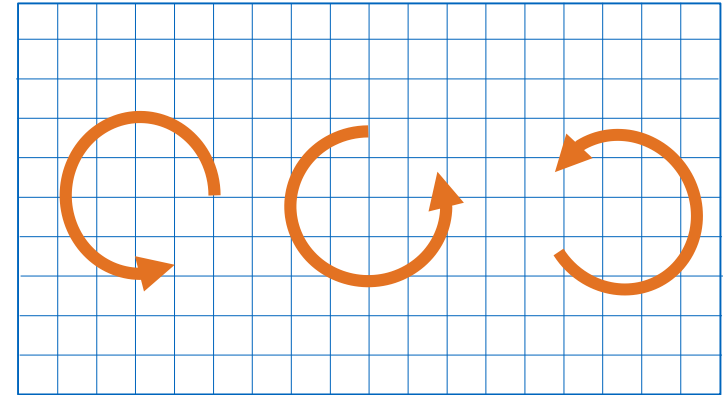
0.35 D

0.64 D

0.46 D

Grid size
0.01 D

0.62 D

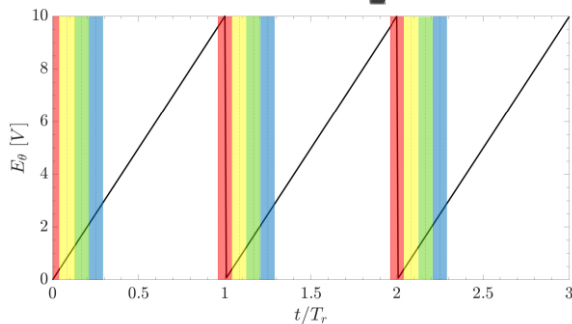
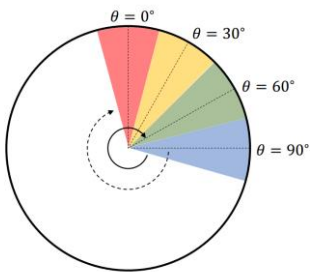


Tip Vortices



Phase-locking

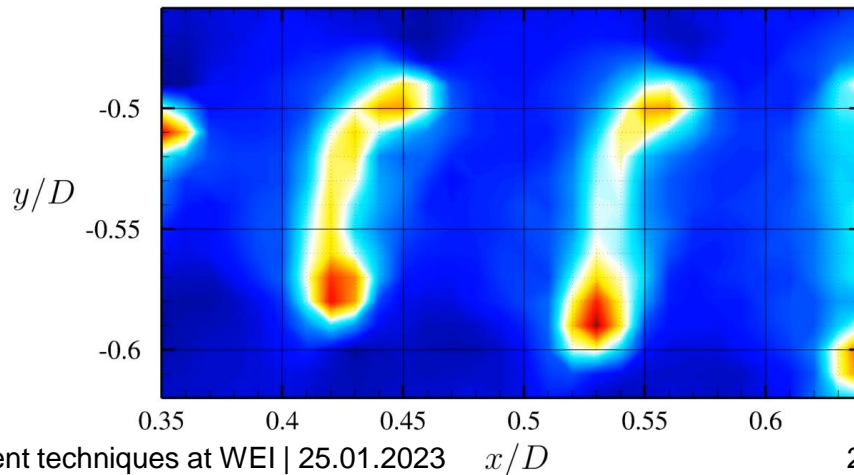
with the rotational frequency:



Vorticity

Synchronized
with Azimuth

Helix 0.82: $f_\beta / f_r = 0.82$



Tip Vortices

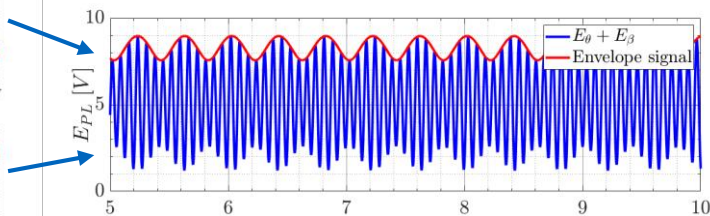
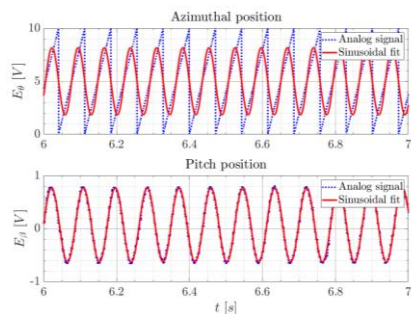


Vorticity

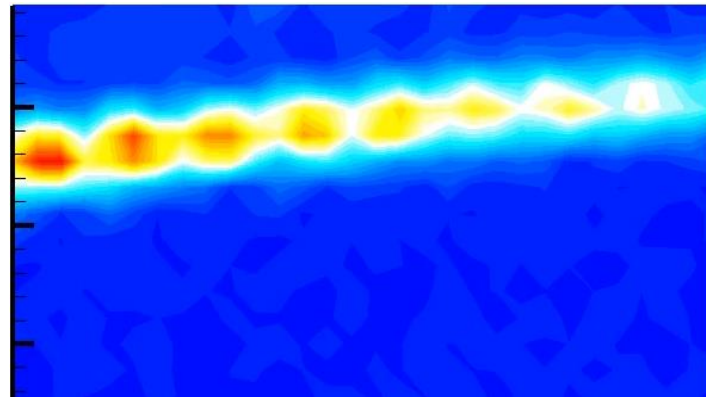
Synchronized with
Envelope frequency

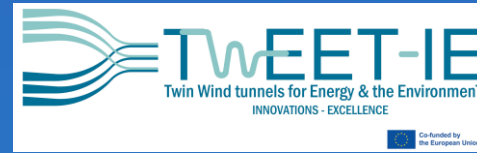
Phase-locking

beat/envelope frequency:



Helix 0.82: $f_\beta / f_r = 0.82$





Wind Energy Institute

Thank you for your attention!

