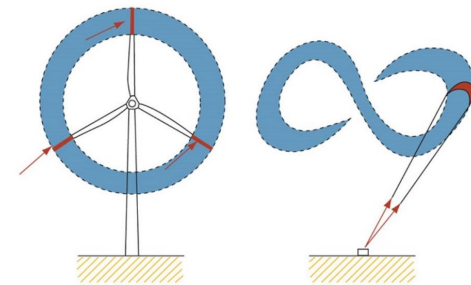
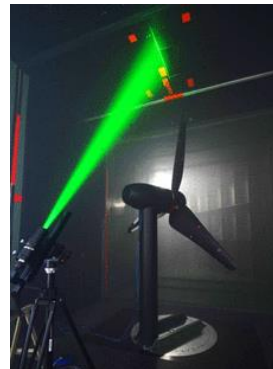
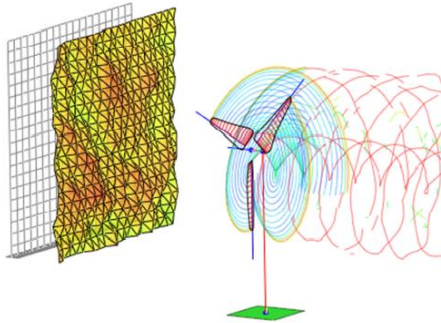
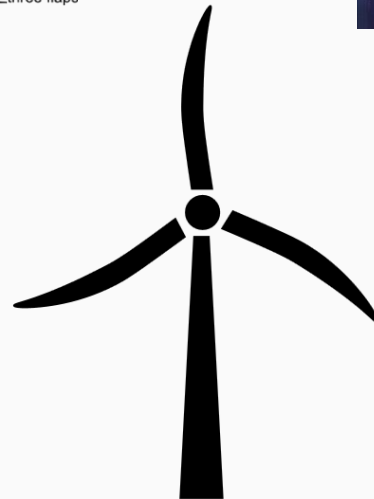
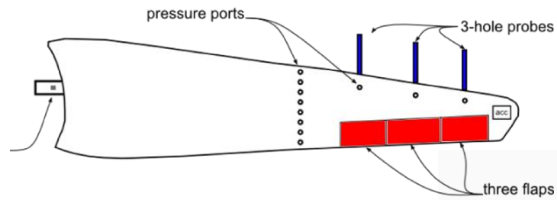


Von aktiven Rotorklappen und fliegenden Windkraftanlagen

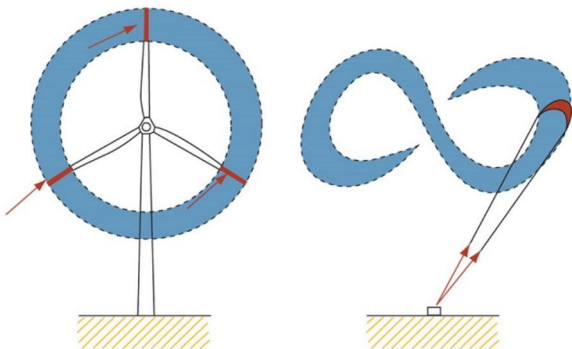
- Aktuelle Windenergie-Forschungsaktivitäten der TU Berlin -



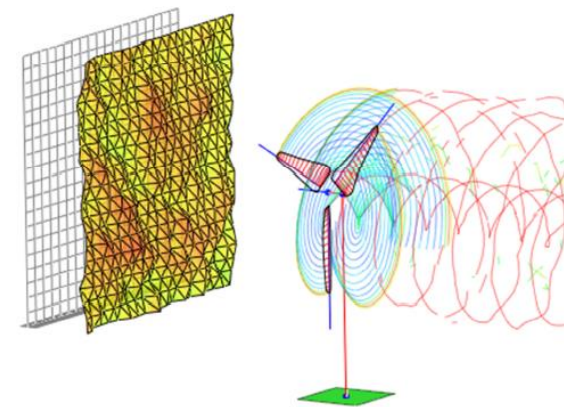
Part I: Rotorblattmodifikation



Part III: Flugwindkraftanlagen



Part II: WKA Software Entwicklung



1927:

- Institut für Strömungslehre, TH Berlin
- Forschungs- und Prüfanstalt für Windkraftanlagen

Aktuell: >40 Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiter & Forscher

Forschungsschwerpunkte:

Experimentell & Simulativ

- Verbrennungsdynamik
- Turbulente Strömung
- Aerodynamik
- Windenergie

Simulation:

2D/3D CFD

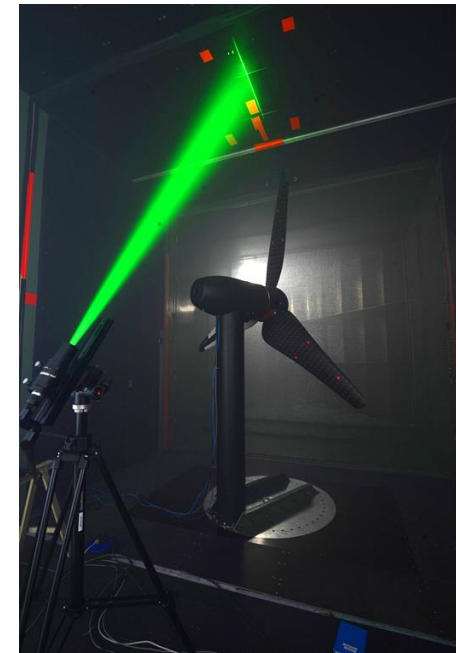
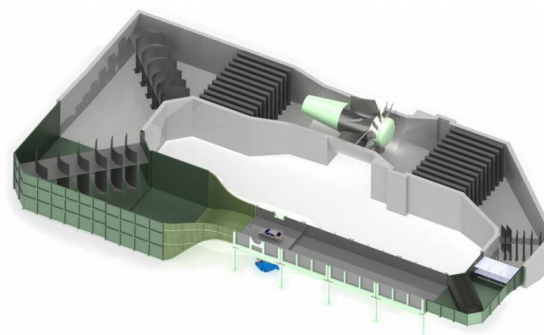
Lifting-Line-Theory

QBlade

Experimentelle Einrichtungen

Fünf Windkanäle

Europas zweitgrößter Schlepptunnel



1927:

- Institut für Strömungslehre, TH Berlin
- Forschungs- und Prüfanstalt für Windkraftanlagen

Aktuell: >40 Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiter & Forscher

Forschungsschwerpunkte:

Experimentell & Simulativ

- Verbrennungsdynamik
- Turbulente Strömung
- Aerodynamik
- **Windenergie**

Simulation:

2D/3D CFD

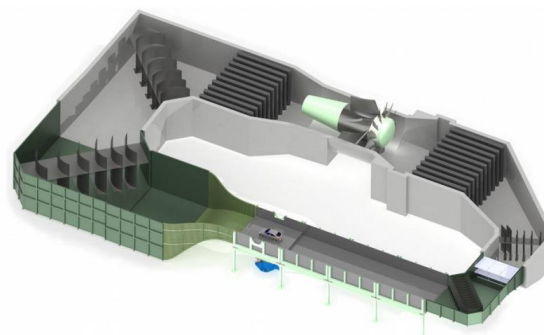
Lifting-Line-Theory

QBlade

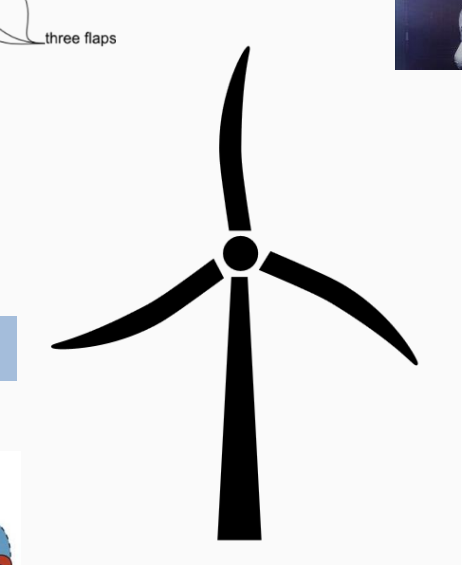
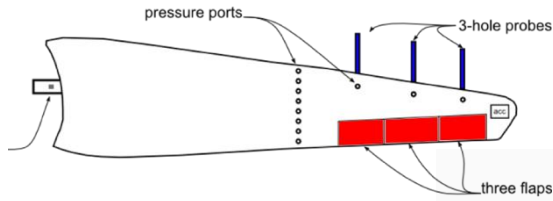
Experimentelle Einrichtungen

Fünf Windkanäle

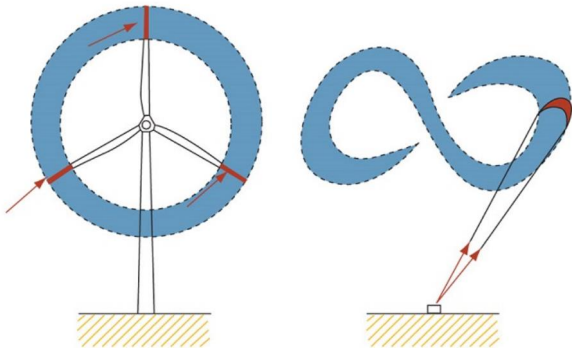
Europas zweitgrößter Schlepptunnel



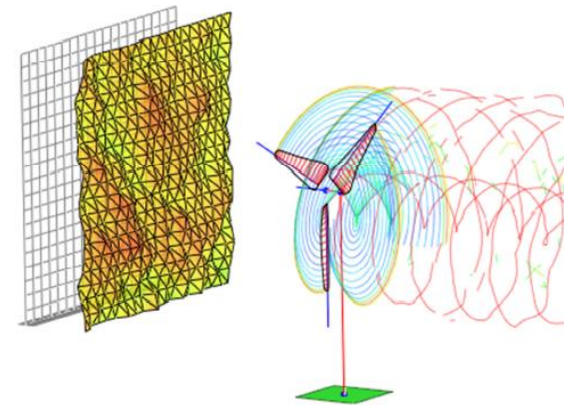
Part I: Rotorblattmodifikation



Part III: Flugwindkraftanlagen

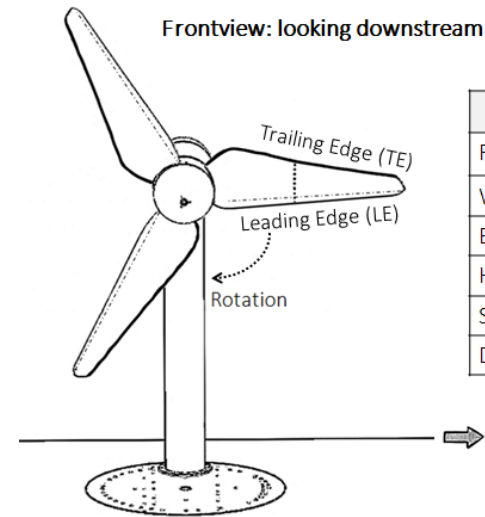


Part II: WKA Software Entwicklung



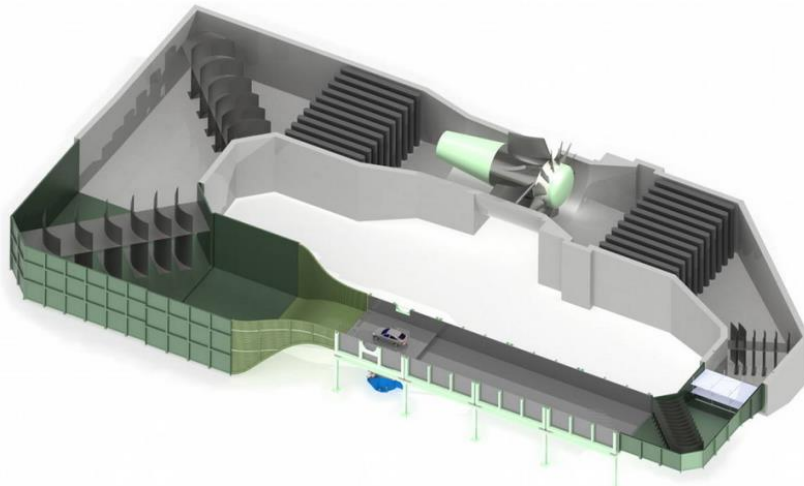
Berlin Energy Research Turbine (BERT)

- Aktive und passive Strömungskontrolle
- Gourney Flaps, Vortex Generators
- Kraft- und Druckmessung
- Strömungsvisualisierung PIV
- **Ziel:** Lastenreduktion und Effizienzsteigerung



BeRT-Specifications	
Rotor radius	1.5m
Wind-tunnel	4.2m x 4.2m
Blockage ratio	40%
Hub-height	2.1m
Single Airfoil	Clark-Y
Data sampling rate	10 kHz

➔ Raw-data aquisition with NI cRIO/cDAQ platform and LabVIEW tool

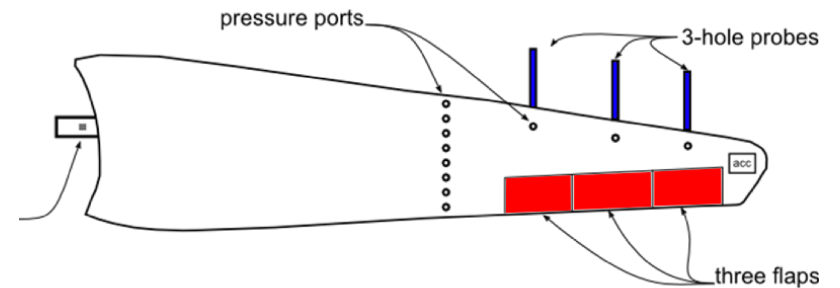
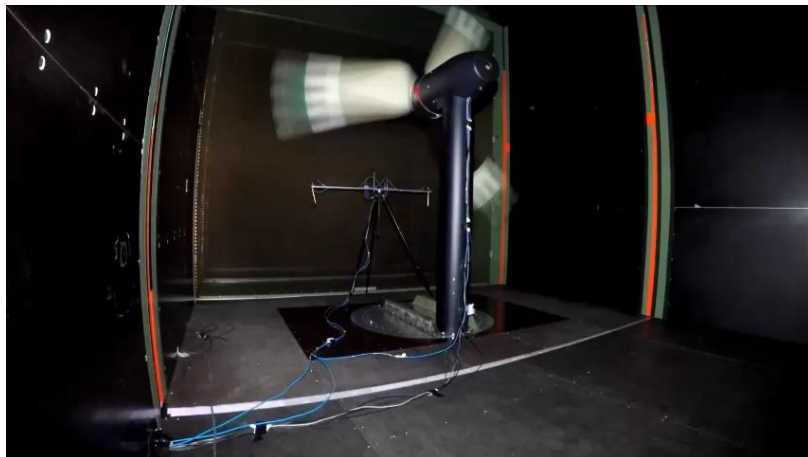
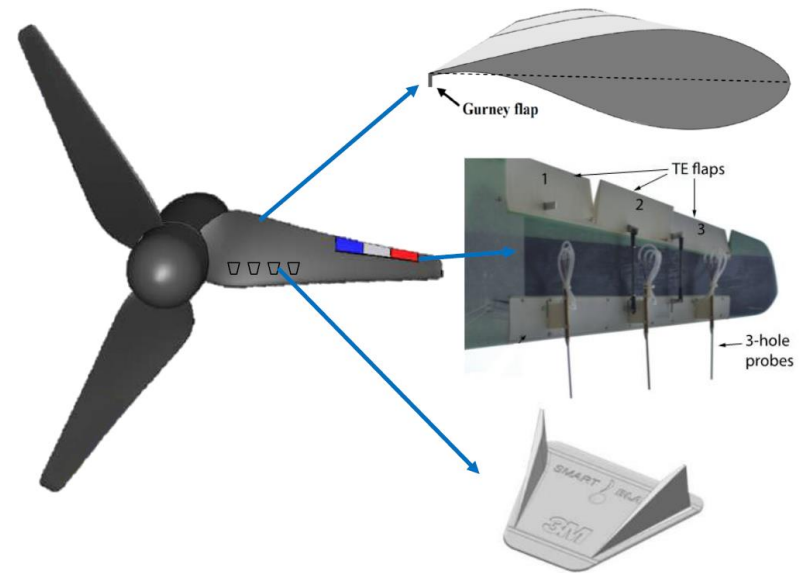


Aktive Rotorblattklappen

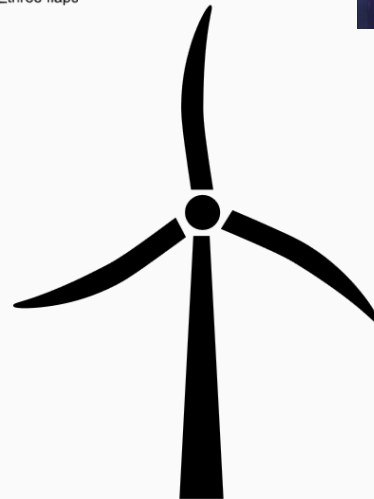
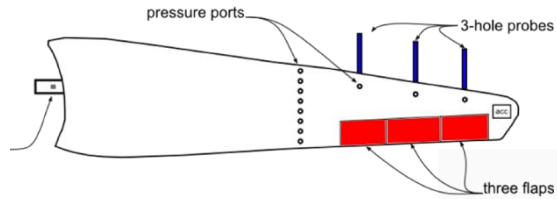
Messung von AoA (Angle of Attack)
 Aktivierung der Klappen zur Lastreduktion

Anwendungsfall:
 Böen/Schräganströmung/Turmvorstau

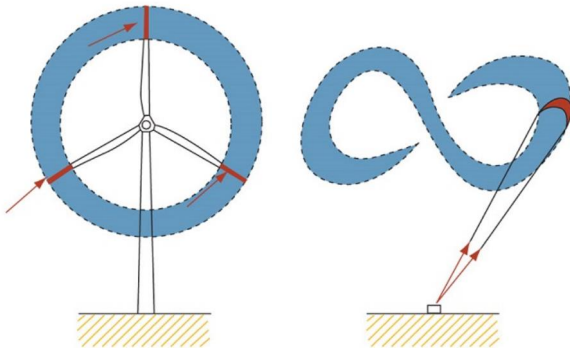
Ziel: Materialeinsparung durch Lastreduktion



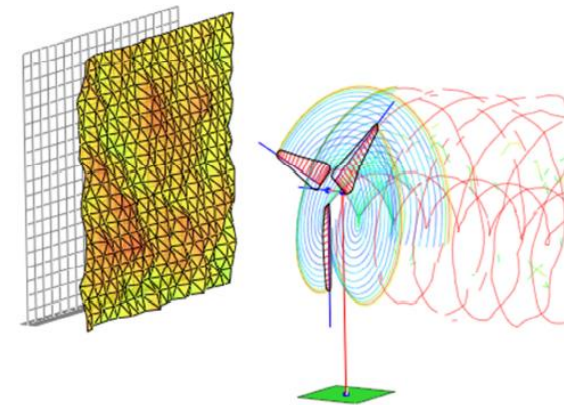
Part I: Rotorblattmodifikation

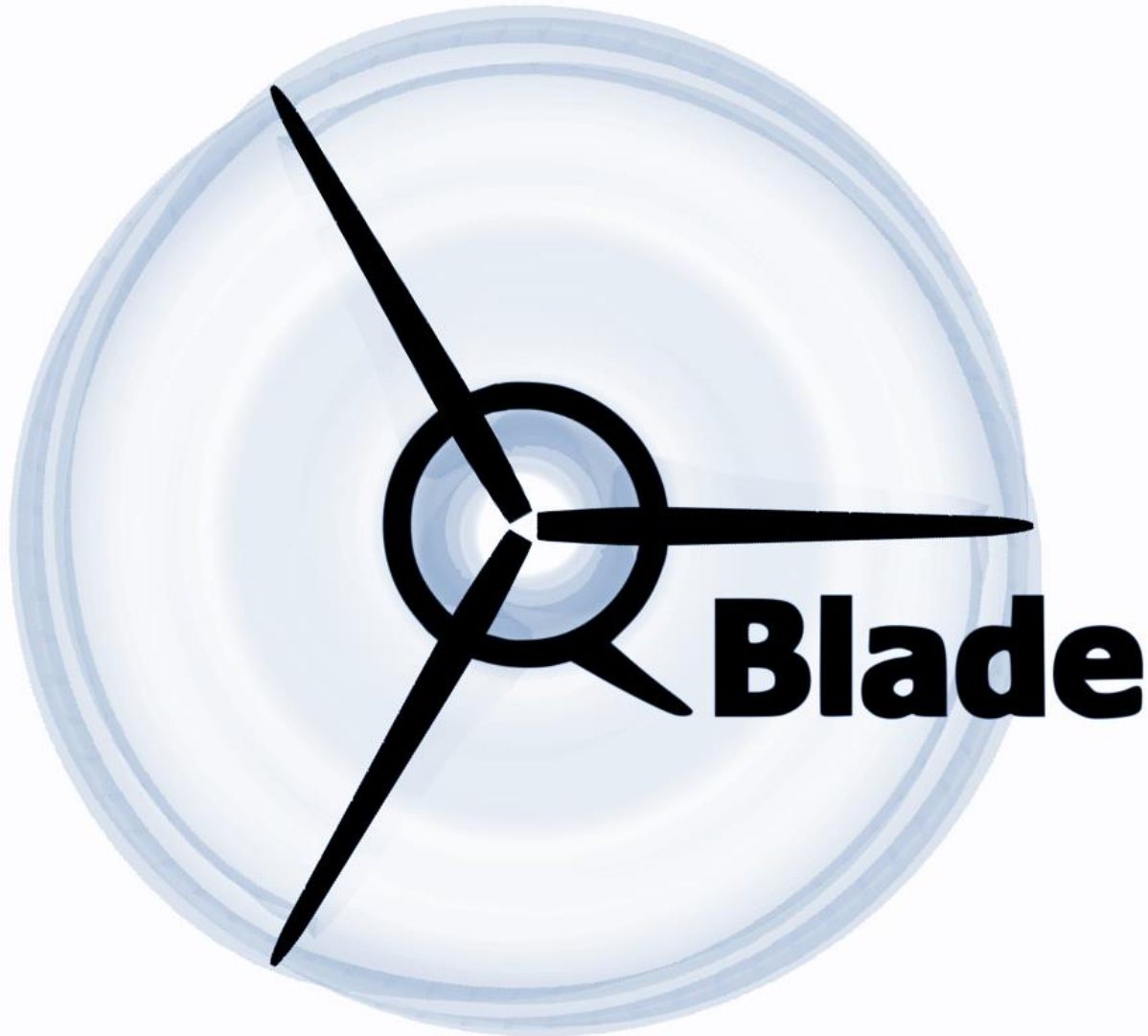


Part III: Flugwindkraftanlagen



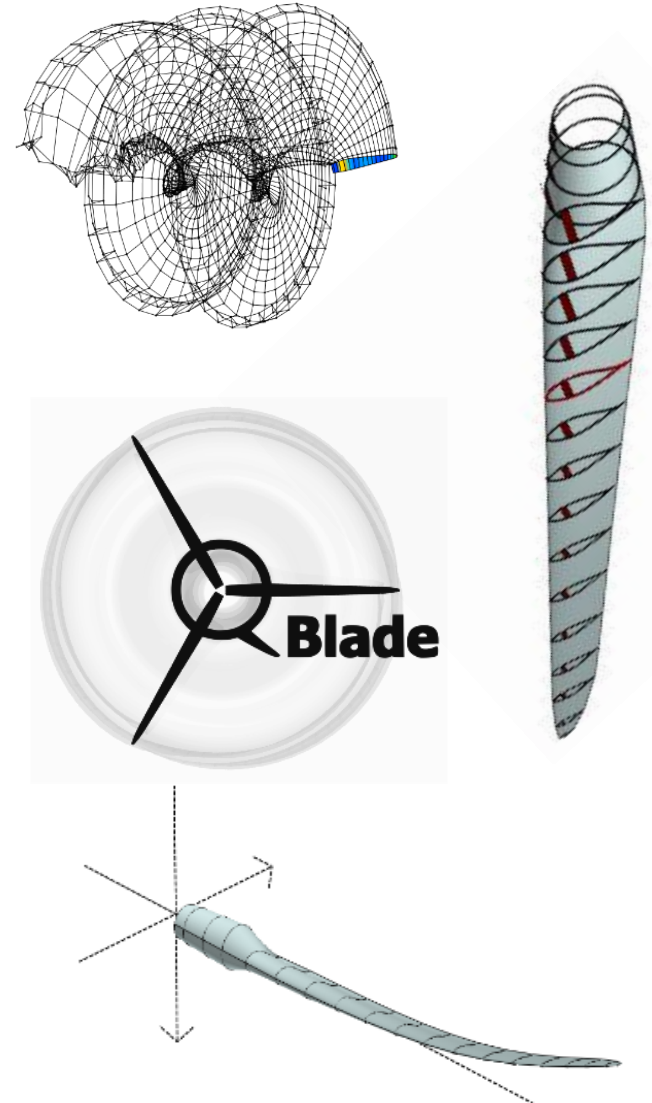
Part II: WKA Software Entwicklung

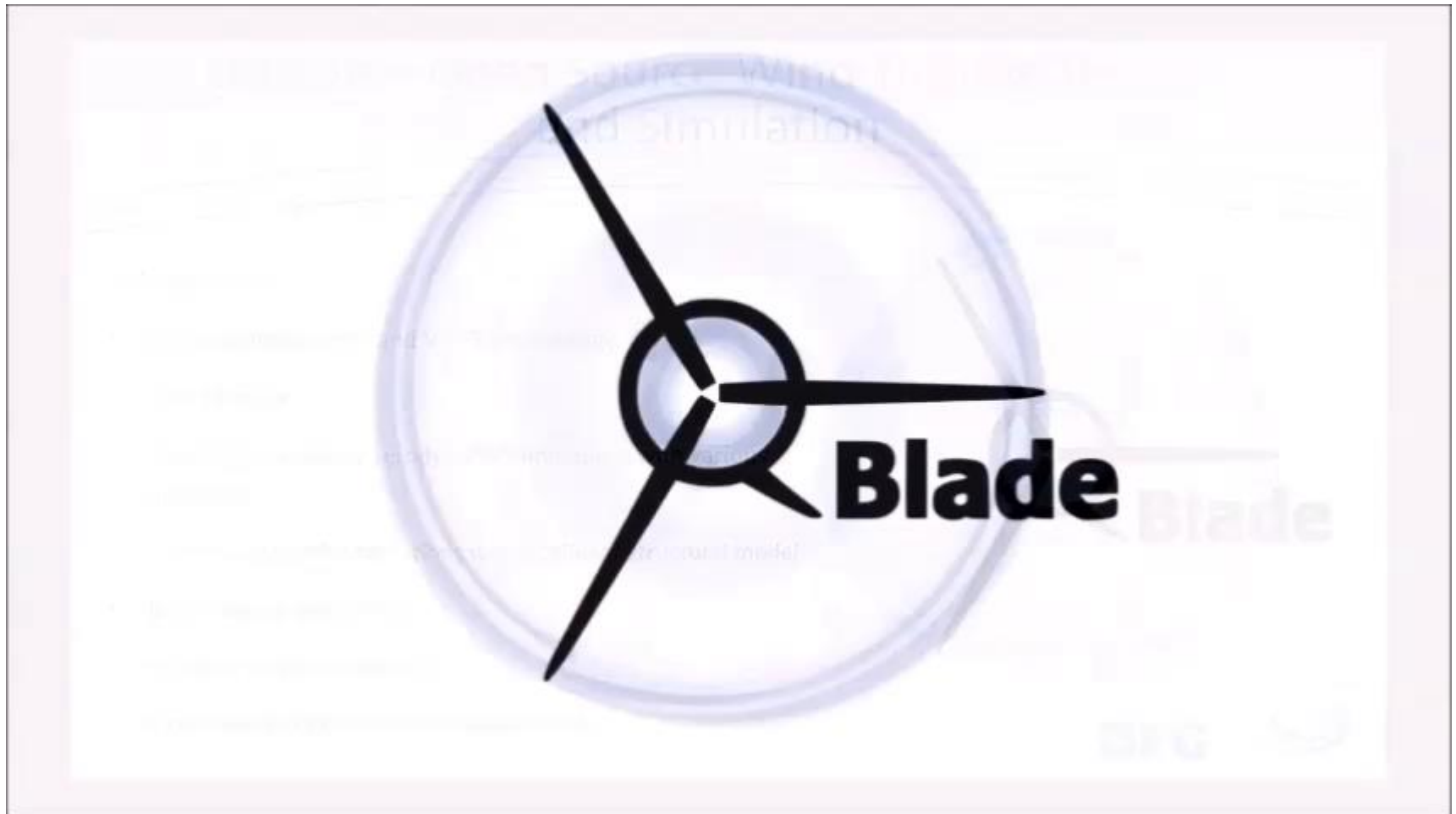




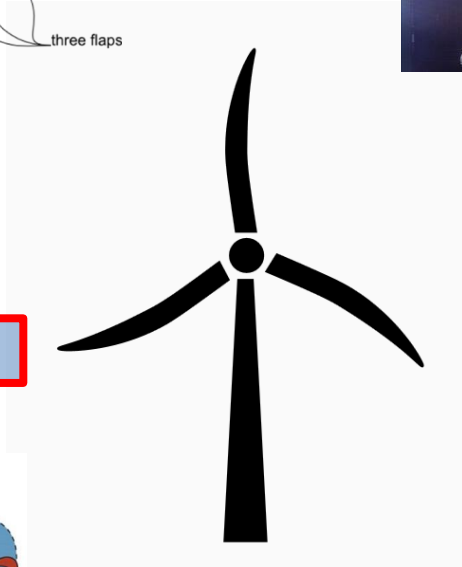
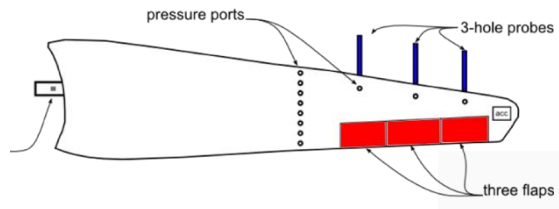
In-House Entwicklung von Windkraftanlagen Simulationstools

- Intuitive Design und Simulationsumgebung für Horizontal- und Vertikal- windkraftanlagen
- Stationär und instationäre Simulation der Aerodynamik mittels BEM und High-Order-Aerodynamik Modell Lifting-Line-Theory
- Rotorblattauslenkung und Eigenfrequenzanalyse
- Intuitive Kopplung mit Aeroelastischem Simulationstool FAST (NREL)
- Mehr als 30.000 weltweite Downloads, Kernversion OpenSource, modular erweiterbar (Floating Platform, Airborne, Structural Solver etc.)

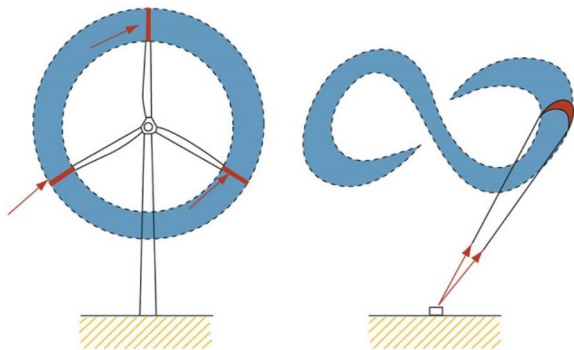




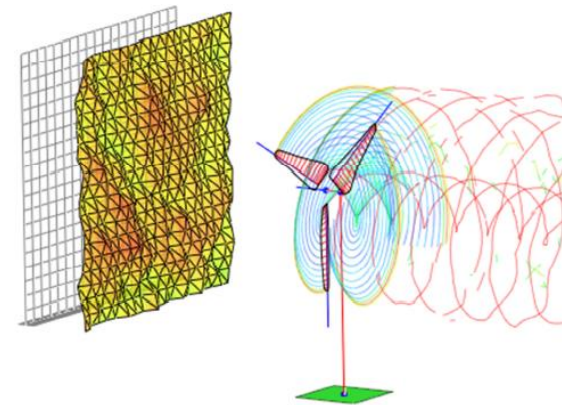
Part I: Rotorblattmodifikation



Part III: Flugwindkraftanlagen



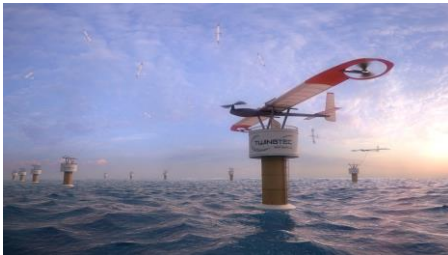
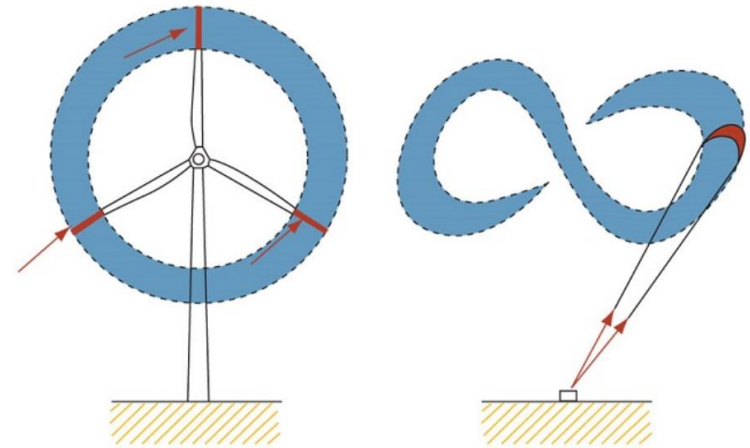
Part II: Software Entwicklung



Flugwindkraftanlagen Airborne Wind Energy Systems

Motivation:

1. Signifikante Materialeinsparung
2. Erhöhte & Kontinuierliche Energieausbeute



Udo Zillmann and Philip Bechtle

Trend in konventioneller Windenergie

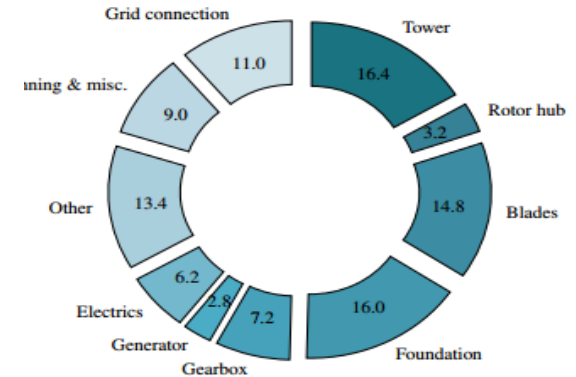
- Höhere Nabenhöhen
- Größere Rotordurchmesser

Problem:

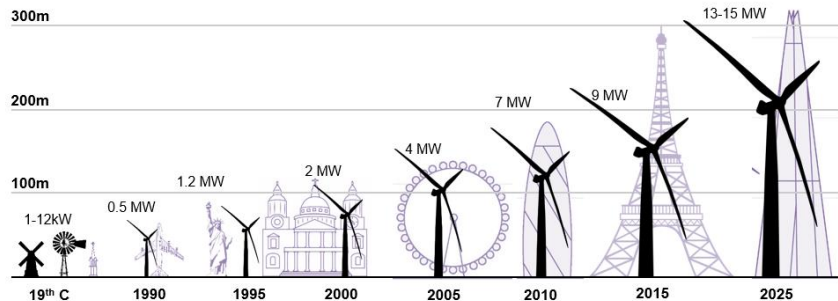
- Verdopplung der Rotorfläche \rightarrow Verachtfachung der Masse
 $m \sim V \sim R^3$
- Hohe Nabenhöhen \rightarrow Hohe Turmfussbiegemomente \rightarrow Material

Idee der Flugwindkraftanlagen:

- Nabenhöhen bis 1000m
- „Wir ersetzen von Stahl durch Seil und Software“



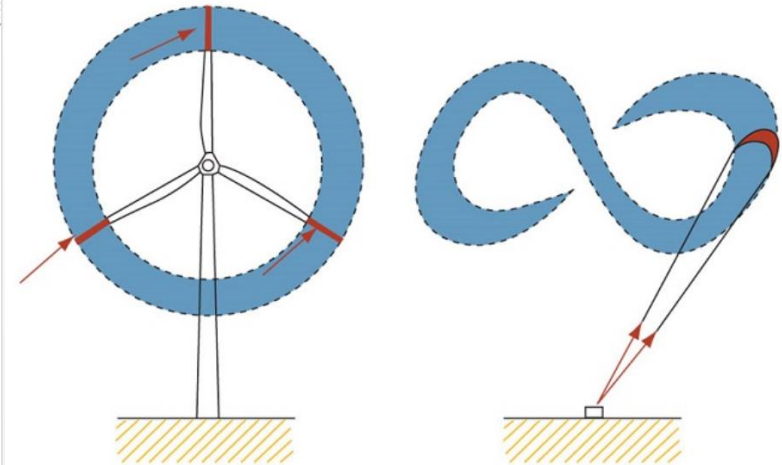
Evolution of wind turbine heights and output



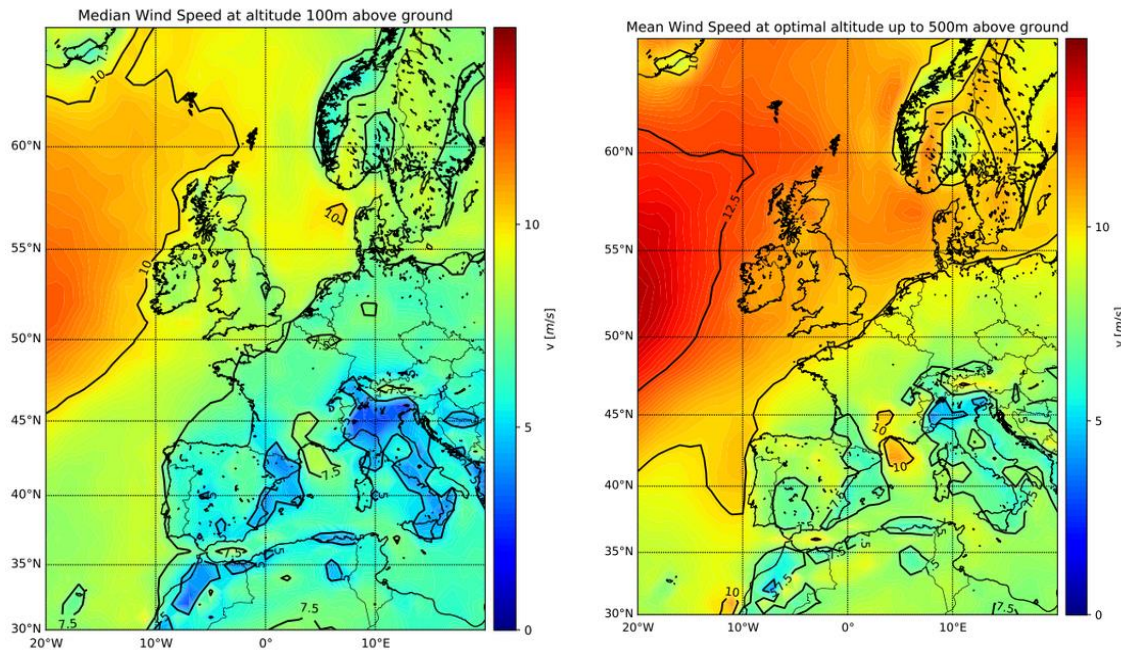
Sources: Various, Bloomberg New Energy Finance

32 September 19, 2017

Bloomberg
New Energy Finance

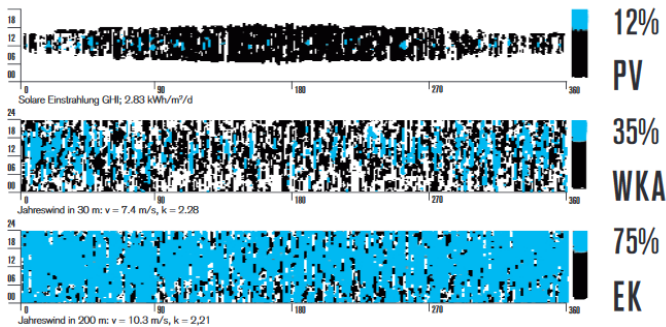
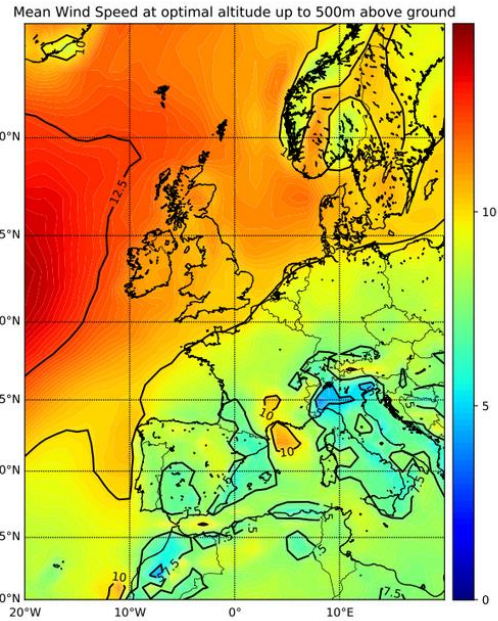
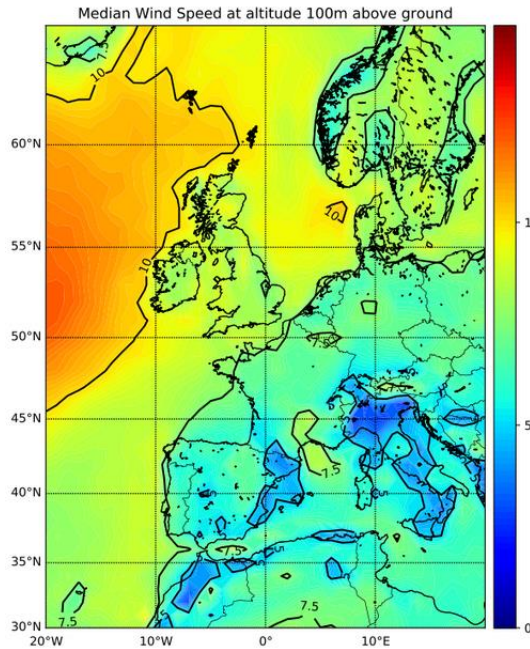


Windgeschwindigkeiten & Häufigkeiten in 500m Höhe



$$Power = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho_{Luft} \cdot A_{rotor} \cdot c_P \cdot v^3$$

Windgeschwindigkeiten & Häufigkeiten in 500m Höhe

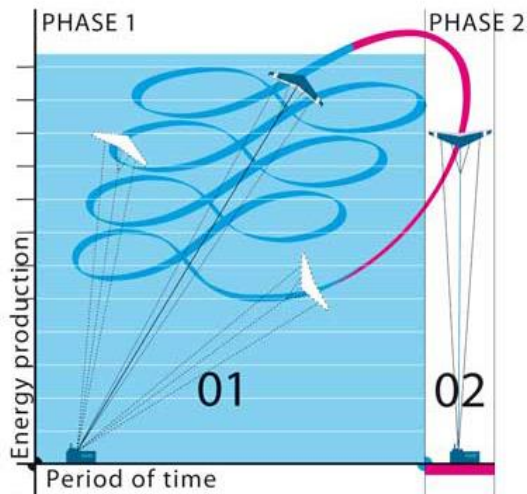
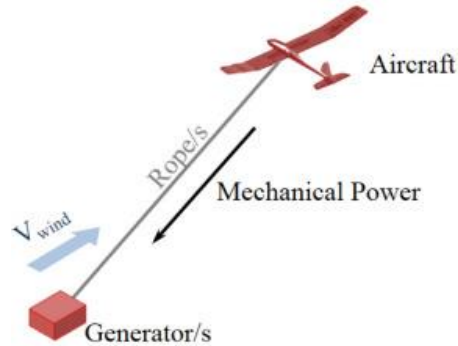


$$Power = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho_{Luft} \cdot A_{rotor} \cdot c_p \cdot v^3$$

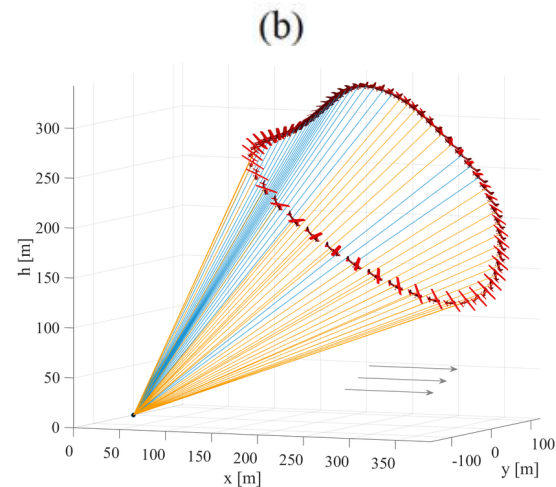
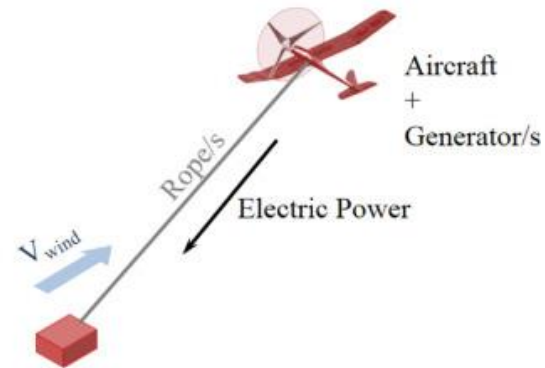
$$Energy = Power \cdot Operational\ Time$$

Die 2 Hauptkonzepte der Flugwindkraft

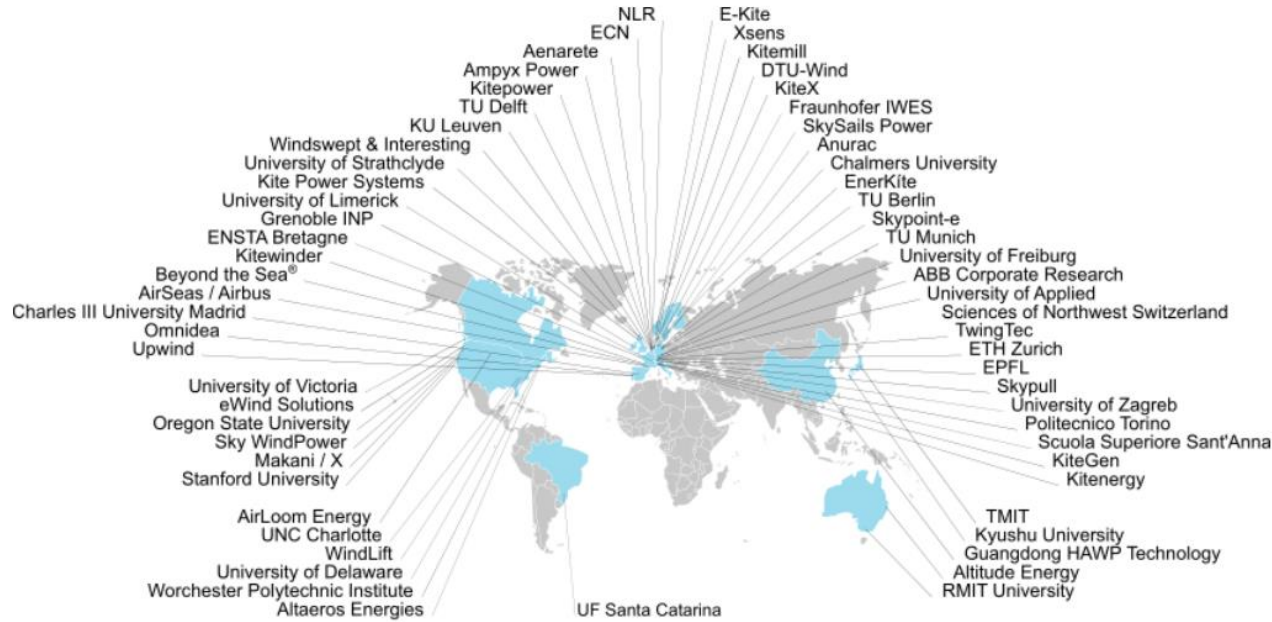
Stromproduktion an Bodenstation



Stromproduktion am Fluggerät



Forschungs – und Industrieaktivitäten



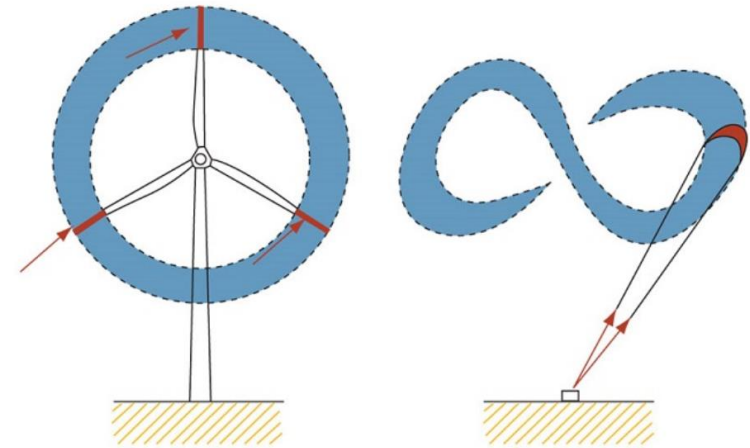
Airborne Wind Energy Systems

Motivation:

1. Signifikante Materialeinsparung
2. Erhöhte & Kontinuierliche Energieausbeute

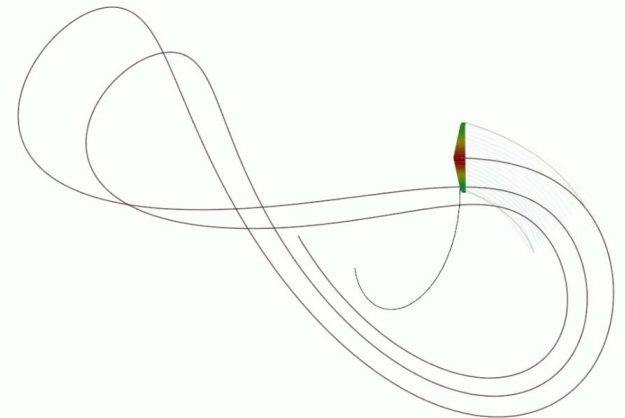
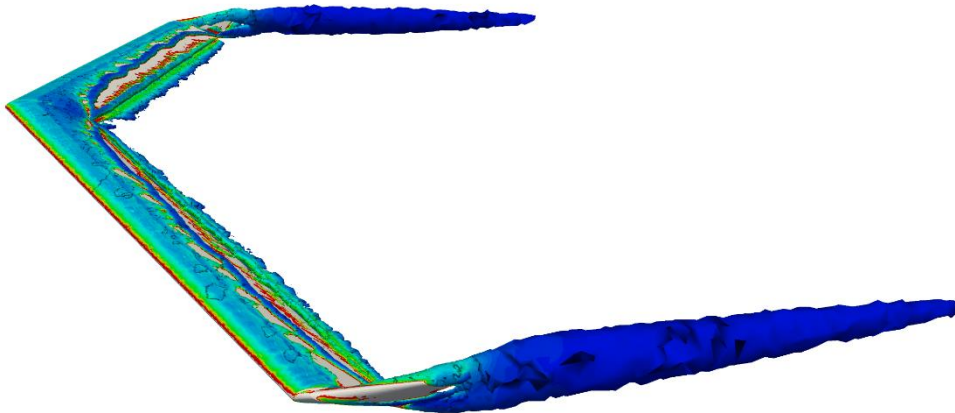
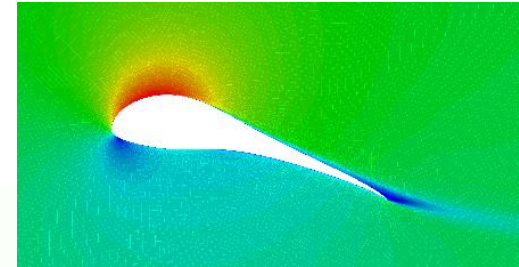
Ziel:

1. Multi-MW Anlagen in 3-6 Jahren
2. Offshore Repowering Markt
3. LCOE 0.05 – 0.07 €/kWh
4. AEP im Gigawatt Bereich



Forschungsaktivitäten der TU Forschungsgruppe “Airborne Wind Energy Systems”

- Numerische Analyse der Flugdynamik und Flugperformance (Lifting-Line-Theory)
- In-House Software Entwicklung zur Simulation von Flugwindkraftanlagen
- Entwicklung leistungsoptimierter Tragflügelprofile für Flugwindkraftanlagen
- Experimentelle Untersuchungen in Wind- und Wasserkanal



Die 250 m lange Schlepprinne der TU Berlin

Vorteile:

- Hohe Reynoldszahlen
- Langsame Strömungsgeschwindigkeiten → Hohe Messauflösung

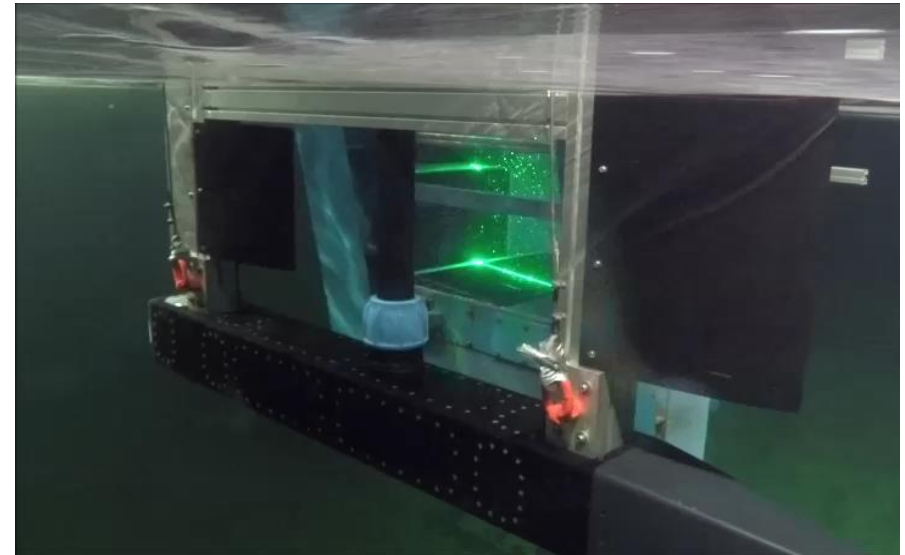
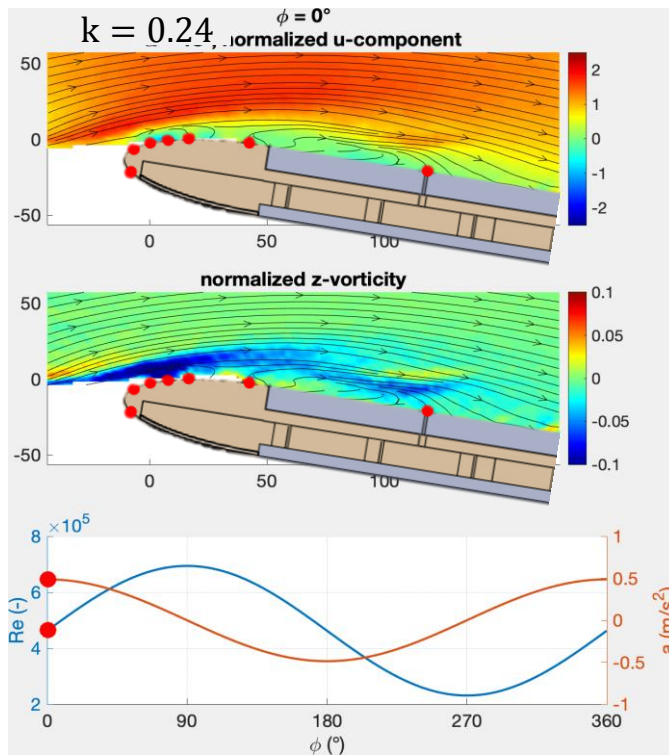
Messmethoden:

- Optisch (PIV)
- Kraft (Druck, DMS)



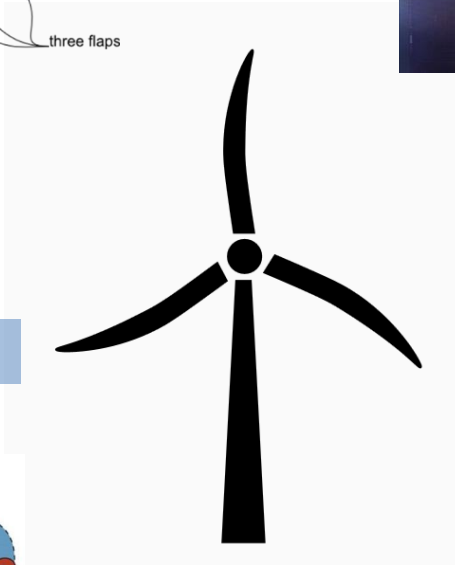
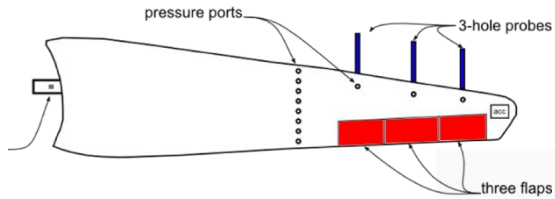
Forschungsaktivitäten im 250m Schleppkanal

- Zero-Turbulence Experimente
- Untersuchung dynamischer Strömungsphänomene (Kraftmessung, Strömungsvisualisierung, Druck)

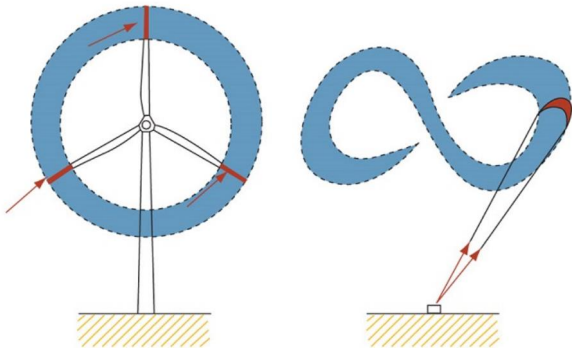


$$\alpha = 18^\circ, \overline{Re} = 0.44 \cdot 10^6$$

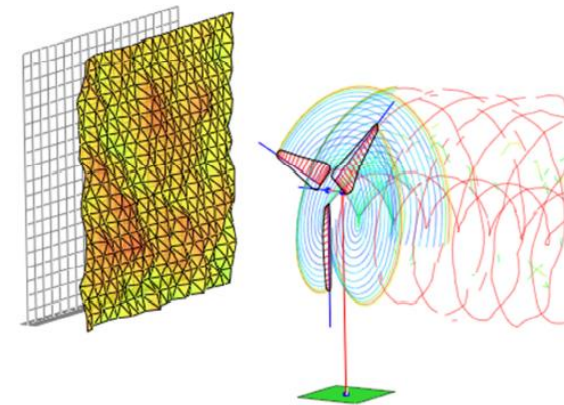
Part I: Rotorblattmodifikation



Part III: Flugwindkraftanlagen



Part II: WKA Software Entwicklung



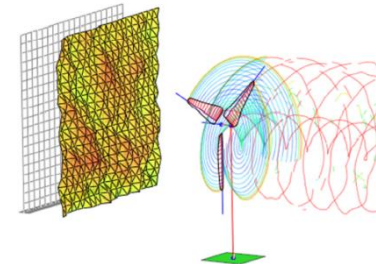
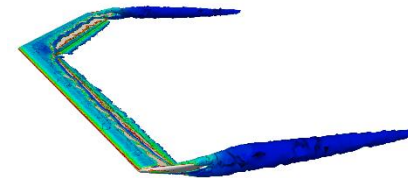
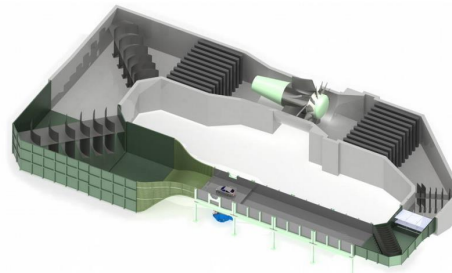
Fragen , Anregungen & Projektideen

- Sprechen Sie uns gerne an -

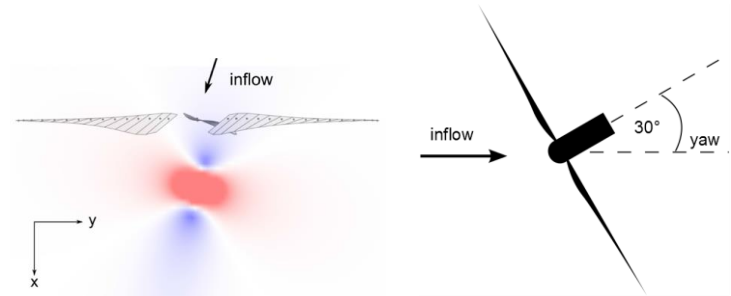


Alexander von Breitenbach
a.vonbreitenbach@tu-berlin.de
Team Wind Energy

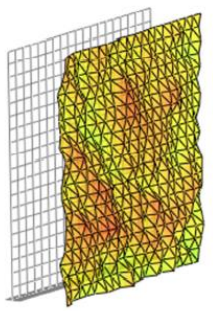
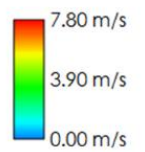
FG Experimentelle Strömungsmechanik
Müller-Breslau-Straße 8
D-10623 Berlin
<http://fd.tu-berlin.de/>



- Time accurate simulations with turbulent wind fields
- Arbitrary motion of rotor (pitch, yaw, blade deflections)
- Tower influence \rightarrow potential flow around cylinder
- Vortex modeling with viscosity and time decay
- Dynamic stall model (to be implemented)

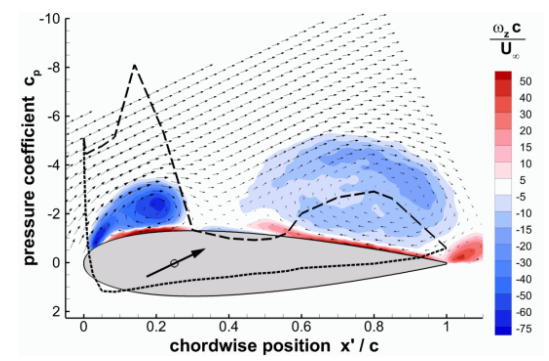


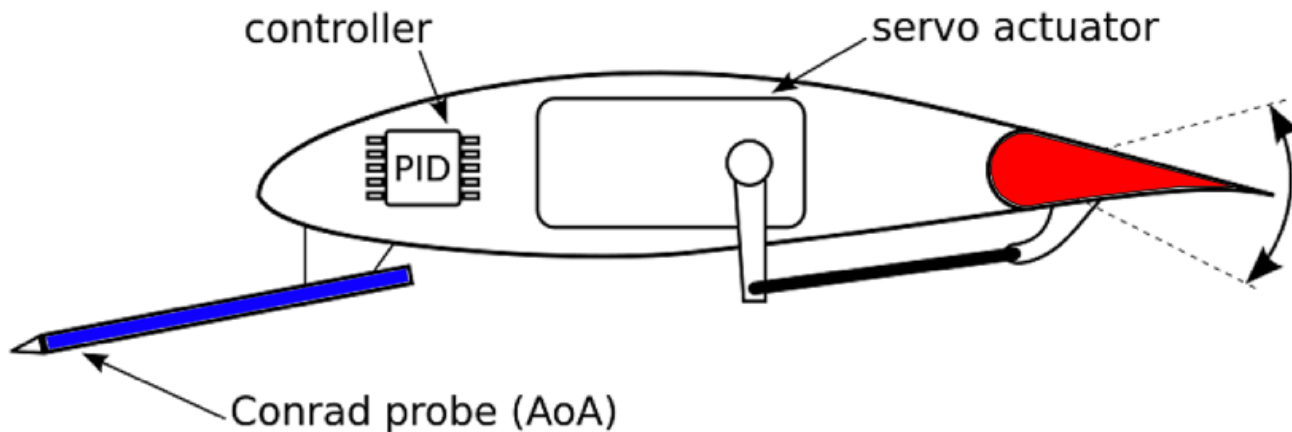
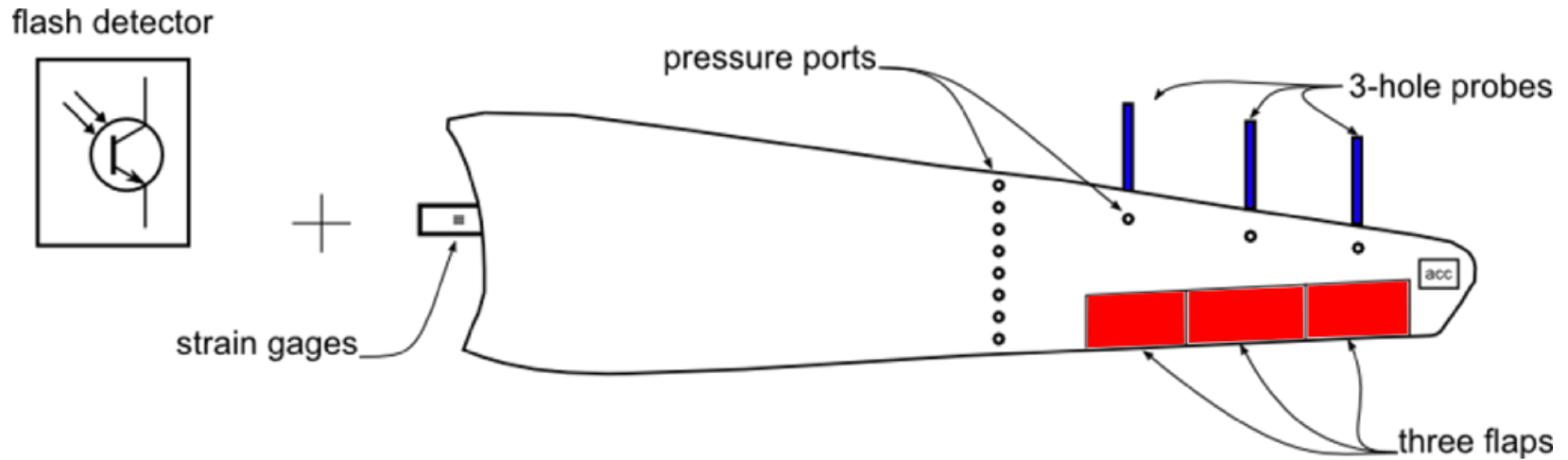
TU 15%, 6_mean : DFG_Turbine_BASE_GEOM



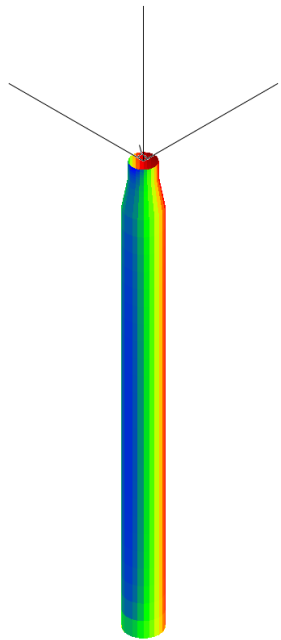
Time: 2.91719 s
 Power: 0.000483218 kW
 Cp: 0.516715
 V_in @ hub: 6.32216 m/s

Torque [N/m]





BEMUse: Hydrodynamic Problems



- Hydrodynamics module
 - Calculation of hydrodynamic forces:
 - Waves (diffraction problem),
 - Floater motion (radiation problem)
 - Hydrostatic loading
 - Hydrodynamic mass and damping matrices

