

SCHULICH
School of Engineering



**UNIVERSITY OF
CALGARY**

Introduction to Wind Session

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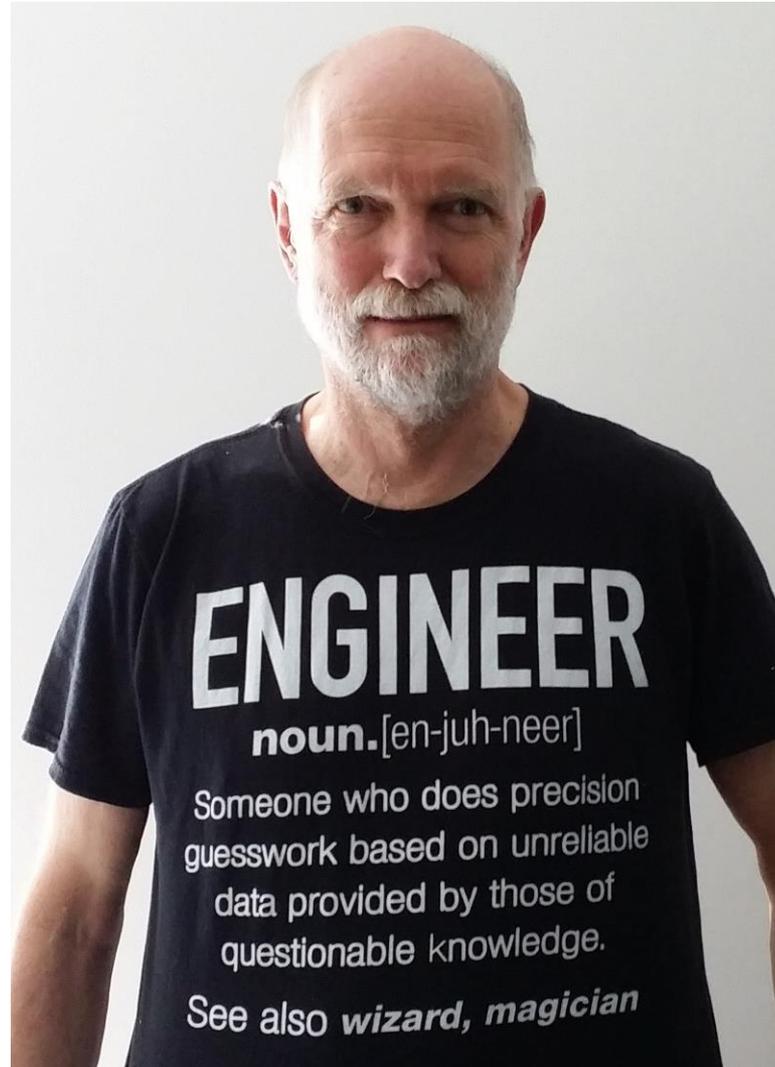
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**NSERC
CRSNG**

9:00-9:25 + 5 min Q's	Intro to wind energy	David Wood
9:30-9:55 + 5 min Q's	Wind Resource Engineering	Mathew Breaky
10:00-10:25 + 5 min Q's	Fluid-structure interaction	Artem Korobenko
10:30-11:00	Coffee break	
11:00-11:25 + 5 min Q's	Spatial-temporal modeling of wind turbines	Deniz Sezer
11:30-11:55 + 5 min Q's	Vorticity, Impulse and Wind turbine Aerodynamics	David Wood
12:00-12:30	Summary/Discussion	

Why engineers and mathematicians should collaborate





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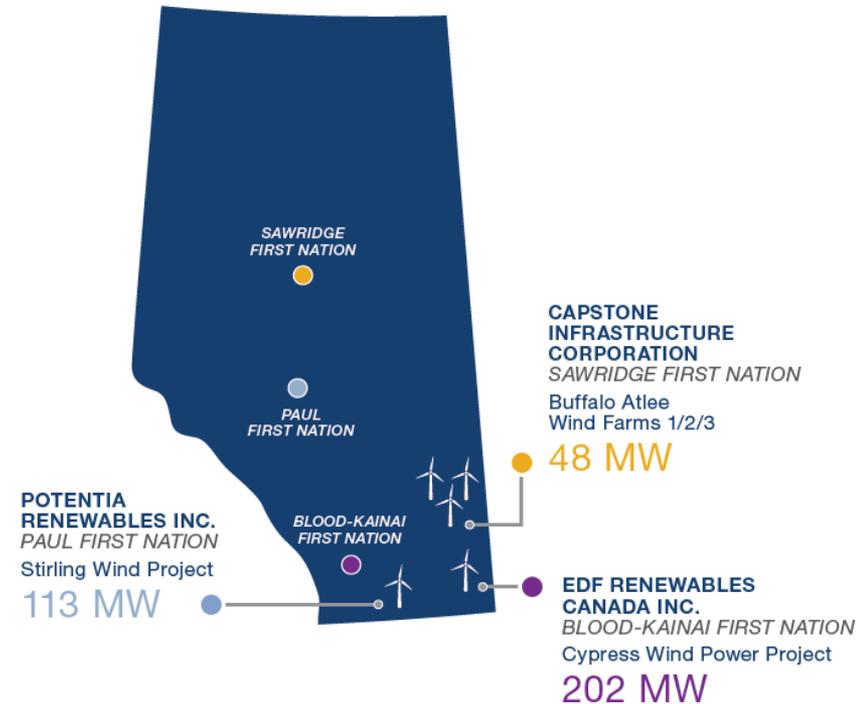
Alberta's Renewable Electricity Program attracts lowest renewable pricing in Canada

Round 1 of the Renewable Electricity Program successfully delivered nearly 600 MW of wind generation at bid prices that are competitive globally and record-setting in Canada. The four successful projects for Round 1 are:



Indigenous partnerships fuel the success of REP Round 2

REP Round 2 attracted significant interest from local and international developers eager to invest in Alberta. Successful developers partnered with 3 Indigenous communities to build 5 wind projects totalling 363 MW at a weighted average price of under \$39/MWh.



Range of bid prices and weighted average prices



<https://www.aeso.ca/assets/Uploads/REP-Infographic.pdf>

<https://www.aeso.ca/assets/Uploads/12-18-18-REP-R2-Infographic.pdf>

What are the Main Issues with Wind?

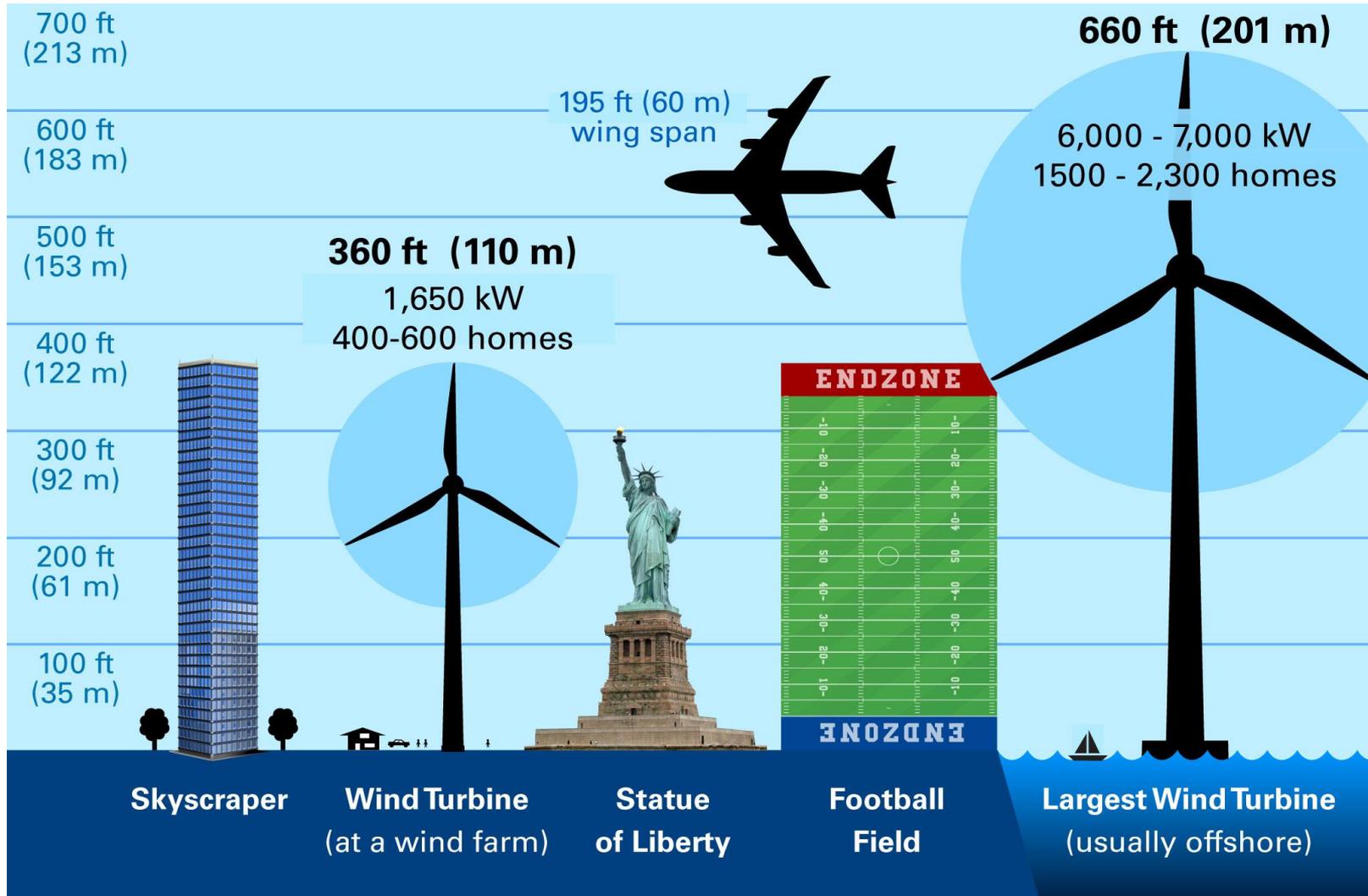
It is often said that wind energy is a “mature” technology. Yes it is, however:

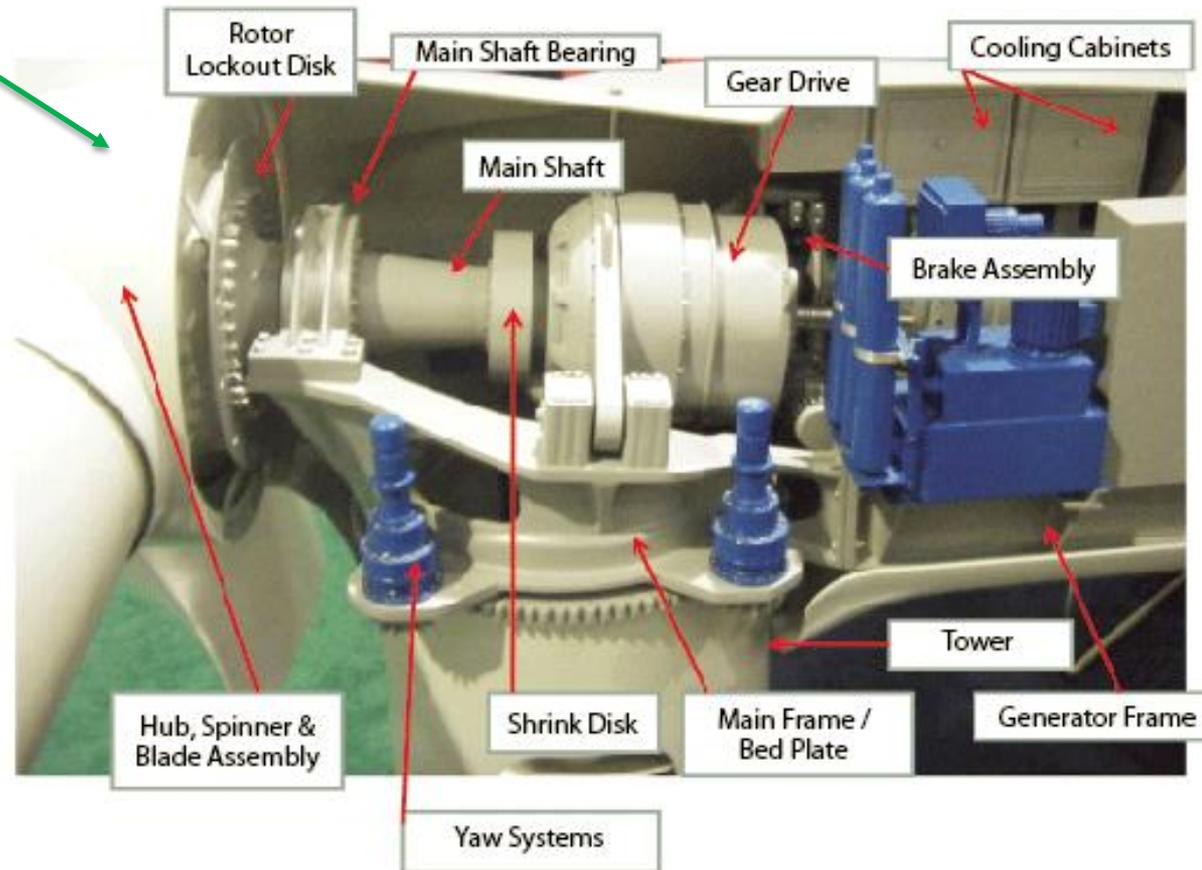
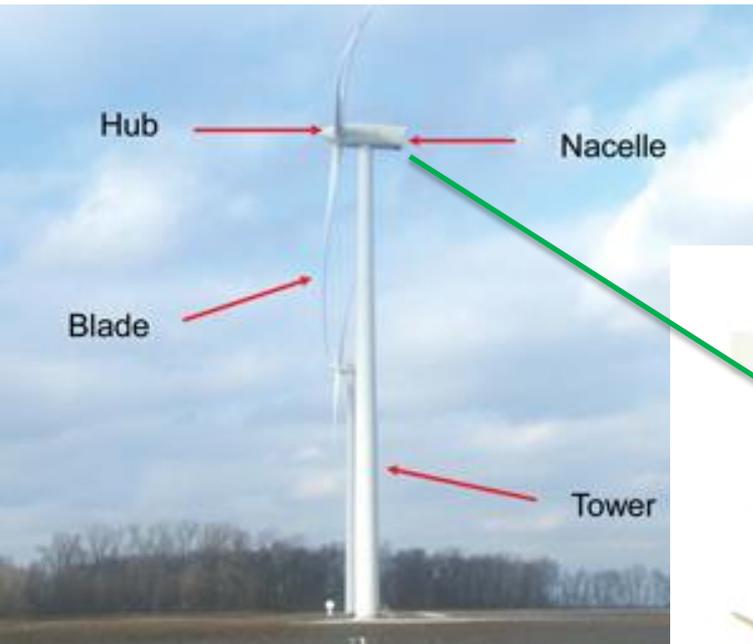
- Wind turbines are getting larger
 - Blades are longer and more flexible
 - Towers are higher
 - Interaction of the aerodynamics/structure/dynamics/control is increasingly important
 - Multi-dimensional optimization and design to limit bending, reduce manufacturing cost, minimize noise etc
- Penetration of wind energy is increasing
 - Siting of wind farms is becoming more important
 - Interaction of wind turbines in wind farms causes fatigue and loss of power
 - How to deal with the intermittency of wind energy
 - Wind farms are experiencing high levels of blade erosion

The Longest Blade in the World



<https://cleantechnica.com/2019/04/19/absolute-beast-of-a-wooden-wind-turbine-blade-rolls-off-the-assembly-line/>





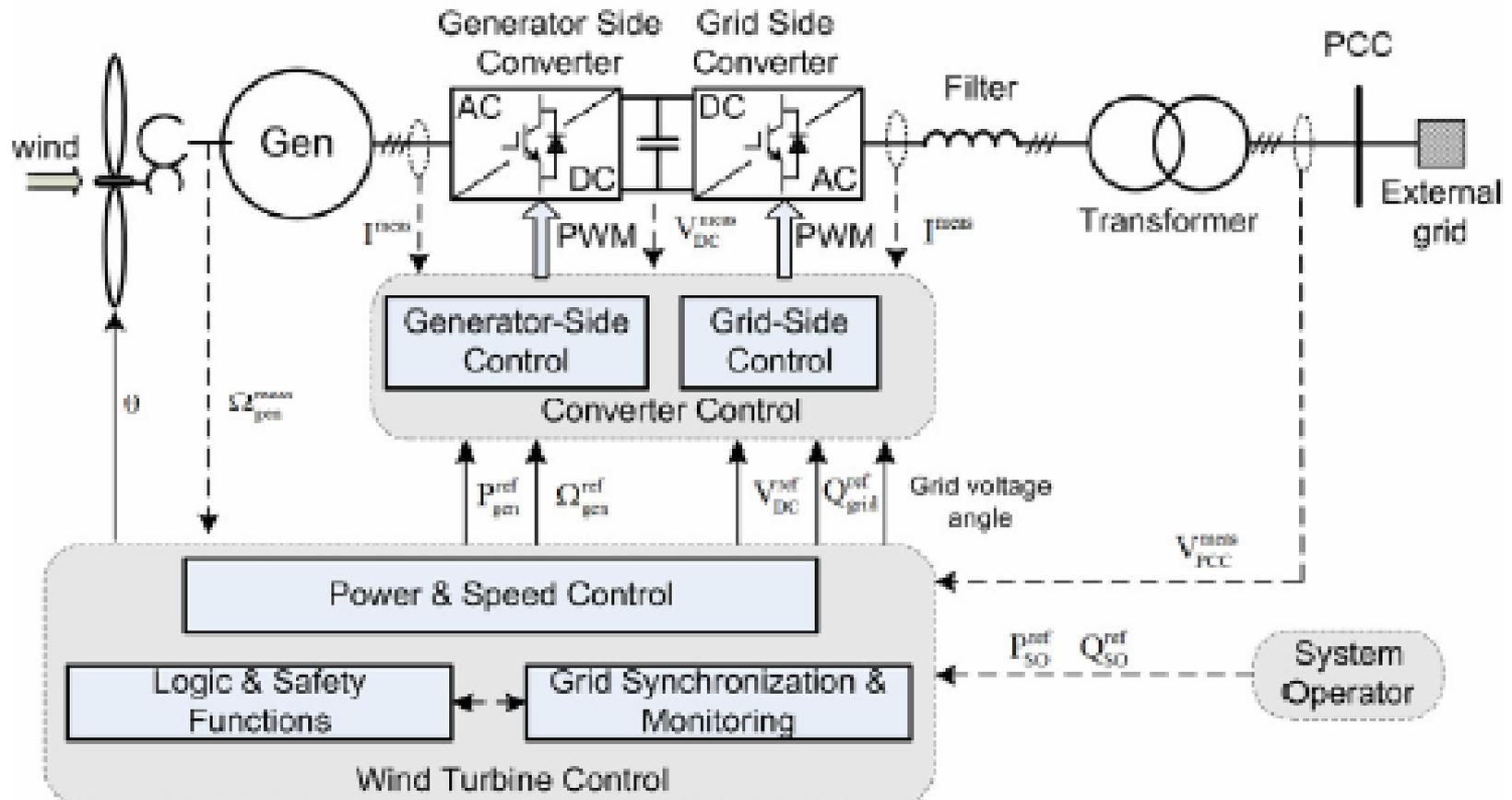


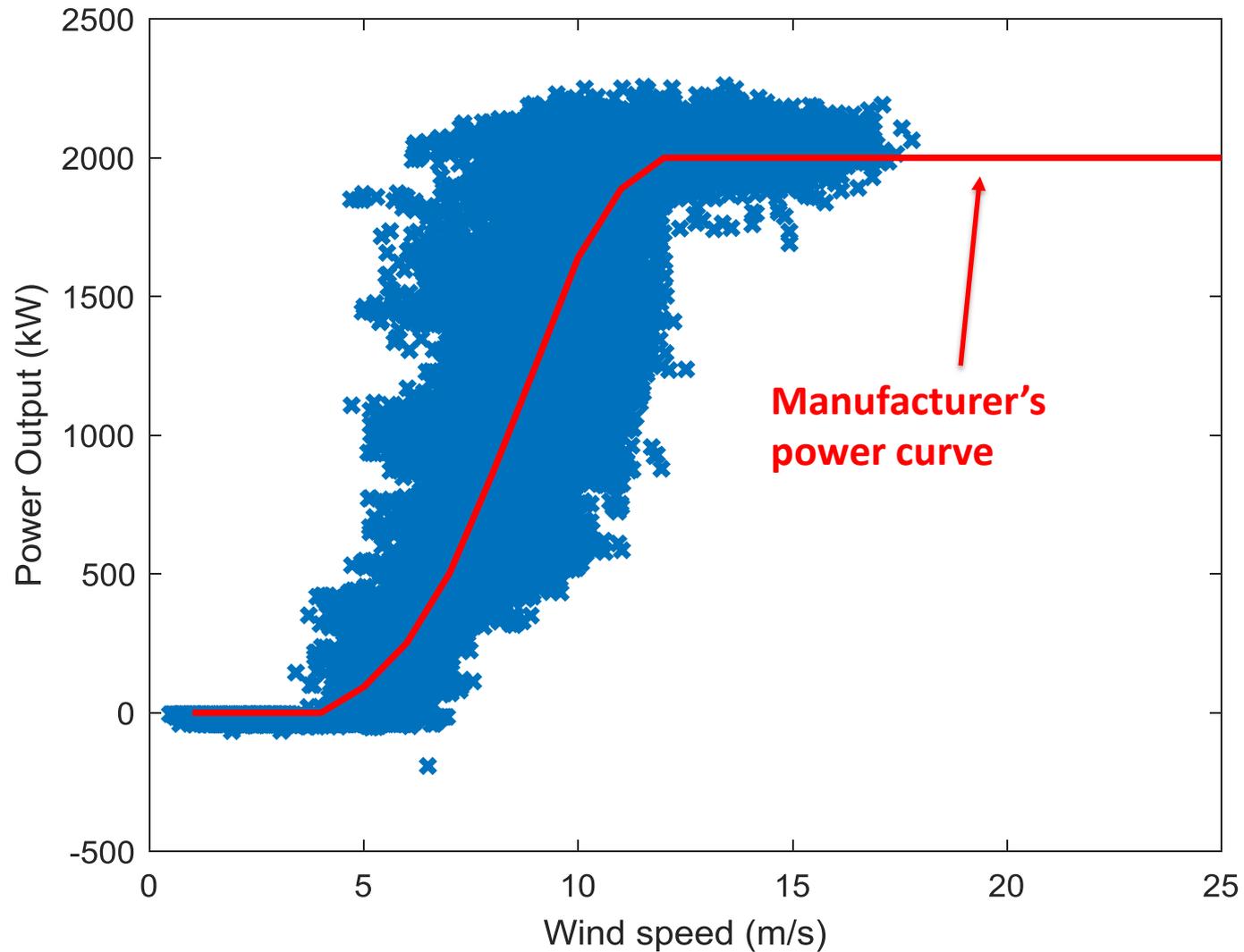
Figure 16. Control levels in a full-rating power converter based wind turbine.

Turbine T5 at the WEICan wind farm



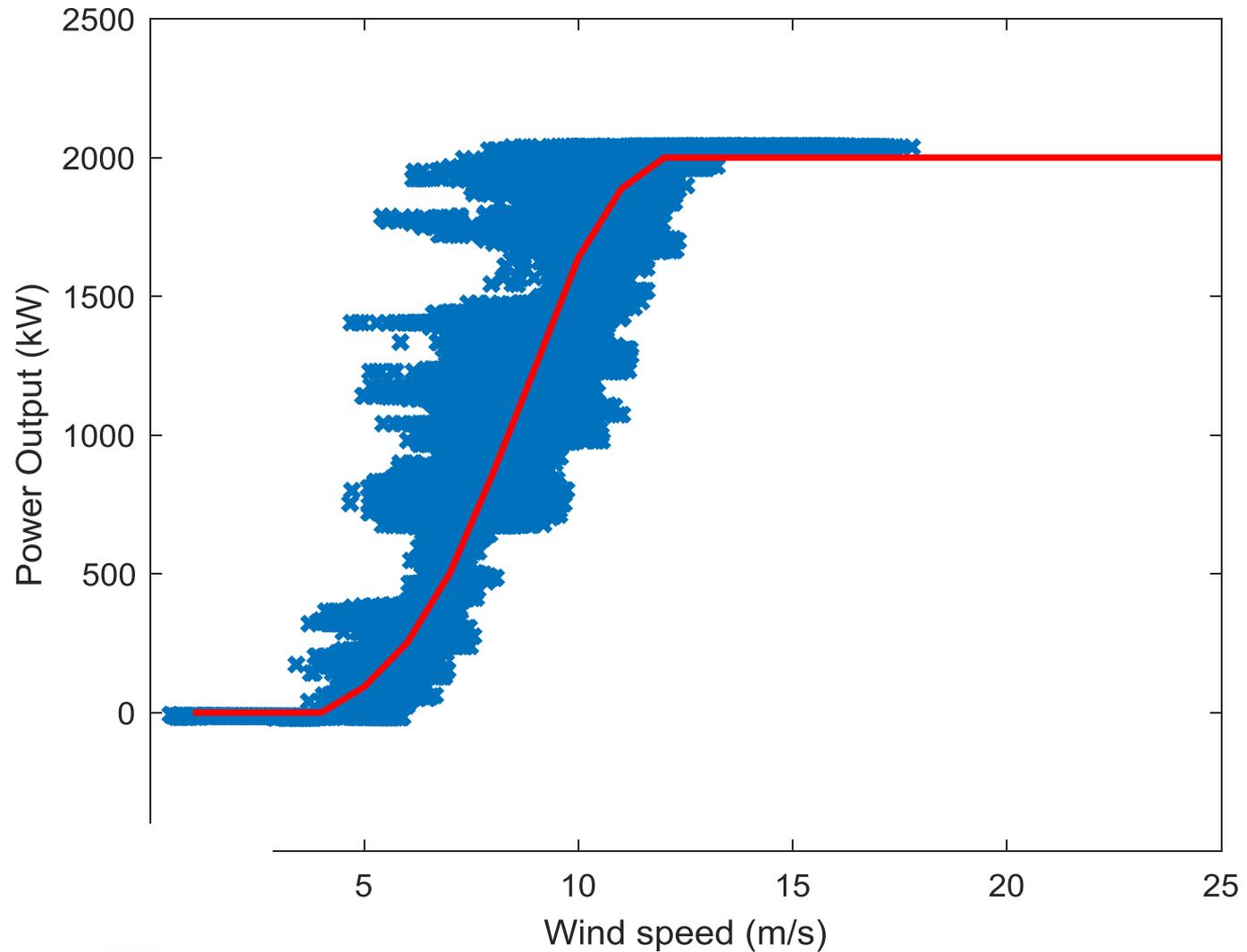
Output power
versus wind
speed

Both averaged
over 1 second



Output power
versus wind
speed

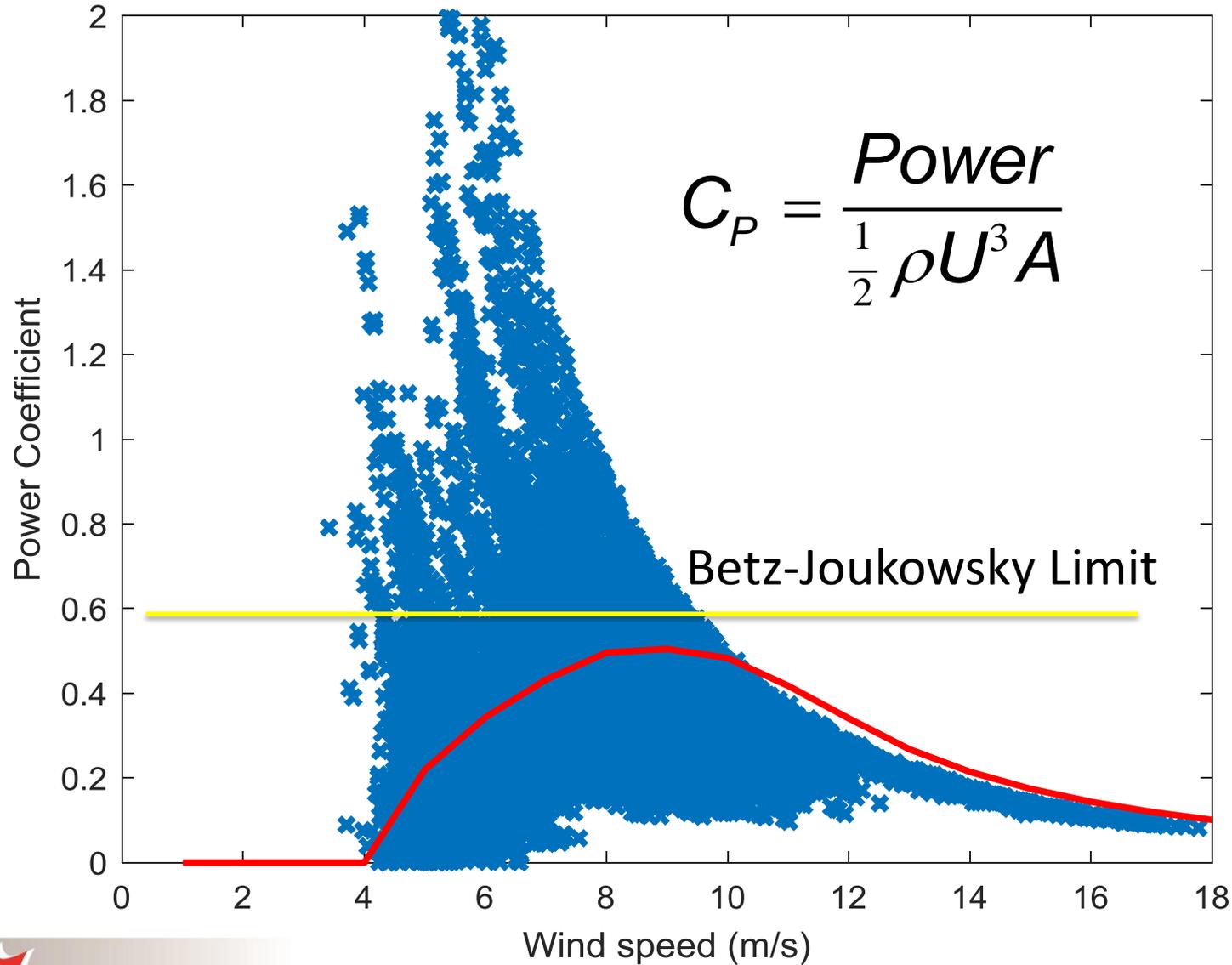
Both averaged
over 10 minutes



Power coefficient,
 C_p , versus wind
speed

Both averaged
over 1 second

ρ – air density
 U – wind speed
 A – rotor area





Horns Rev offshore wind farm,
Denmark

Wind turbine interference –
upwind turbines reduce the power
available for any downwind
turbine

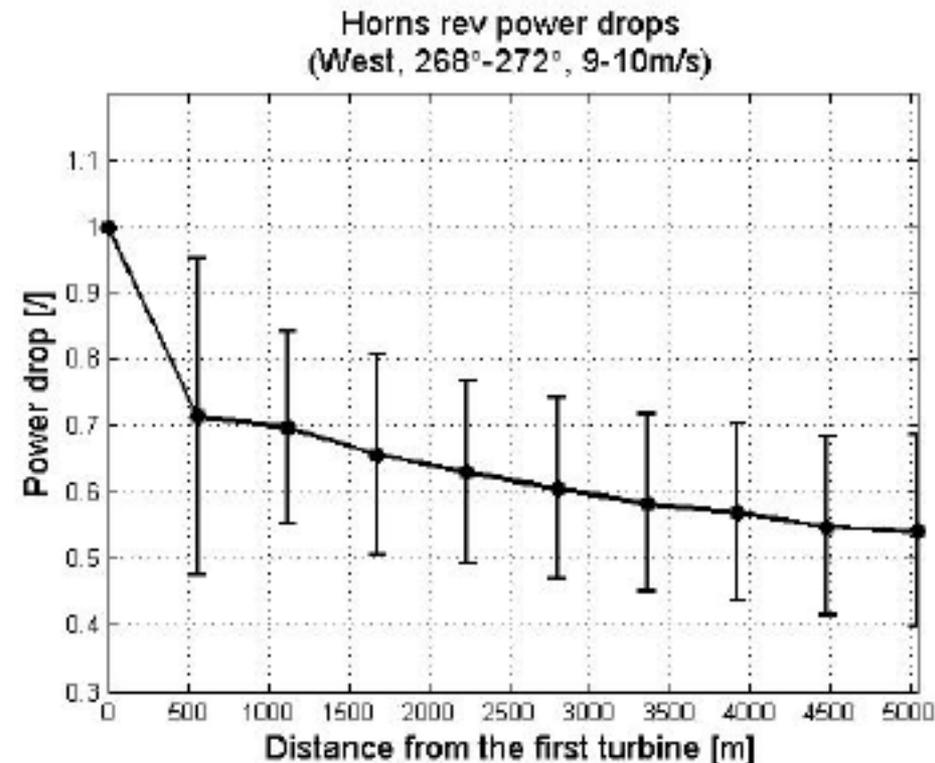


Figure 5.6 Relative power drop 9-10m/s

Wind Power in Alberta

- Highly concentrated
- 1483 MW, 901 turbines
- 6% of electricity demand

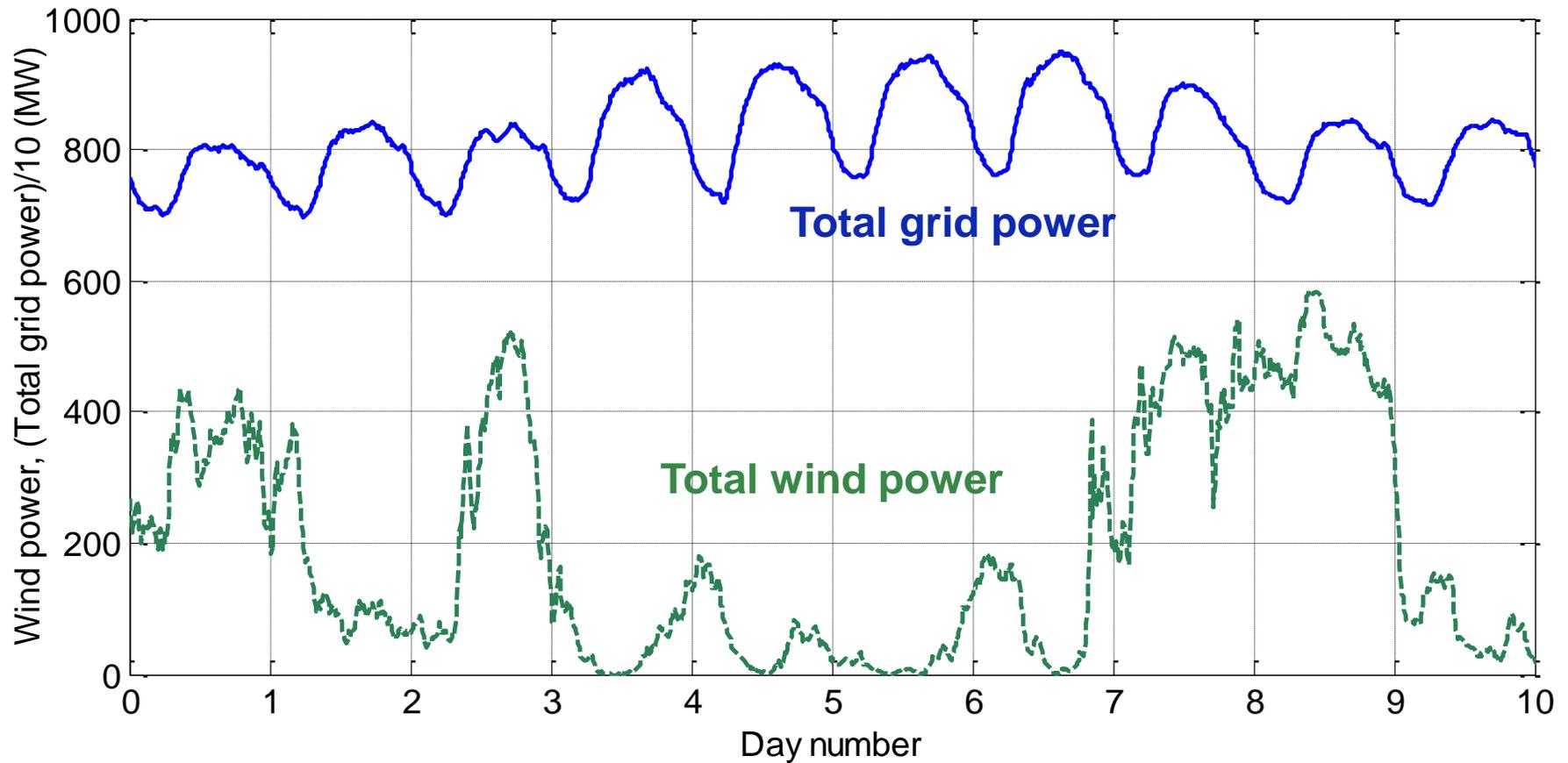
<https://canwea.ca/wind-energy/alberta/>



https://www.thewindpower.net/country_maps_en_14_canada.php



10 days in July 2011



Wind Energy is “mature” but there is still much to learn about:

- Unsteady performance
- Interaction of aerodynamics/structure/dynamics/control
- Optimizing siting
- Dealing with intermittency as wind energy penetration increases

