

**Measurements performed on a Chinese axial flux generator of Hefei Top Grand
model TGET165-0.15kW-500R for a 12 V battery load**

ing. A. Kragten

September 2015

KD 595

It is allowed to copy this report for private use

Engineering office Kragten Design
Populierenlaan 51
5492 SG Sint-Oedenrode
The Netherlands
telephone: +31 413 475770
e-mail: info@kdwindturbines.nl
website: www.kdwindturbines.nl

Contains	page
1 Introduction	3
2 Description of the test rig	3
3 Description of the measurements	6
4 Discussion of the results	10
5 Checking of the matching of the generator with the VIRYA-1.65 rotor	11
6 References	12

1 Introduction

The VIRYA-1.65 horizontal axis windmill is developed for manufacture in western countries as well as in developing countries. The VIRYA-1.65 has a 2-bladed stainless steel rotor and is meant for 12 V battery charging. It has an axial flux PM-generator of Chinese manufacture Hefei Top Grand model TGET165-0.15kW-500R. The design calculations of the VIRYA-1.65 rotor are given in report KD 593 (ref. 1). In chapter 6 of this report it is investigated, based on characteristics given by the manufacturer, if this generator can be used in combination with the VIRYA-1.65 rotor and safety system. It seems possible but certainty can only be gained if a generator is bought and measured for a 12 V battery load.

Information about the generator can be found on the website of Hefei Top Grand: www.china-topgrand.com where one can also find a dimensioned drawing. There are more Chinese suppliers of similar generators but Hefei Top Grand was chosen because they offer the generator for a reasonable price and because the contact person (Grace) gave quick answers to my questions in good English.

The generator is an axial flux generator with a rotating housing and a shaft which is clamped in the head frame of the windmill. The windmill rotor is bolted to the front housing by six M8 bolts. The generator supplies a 3-phase alternating current. For battery charging one needs a DC current and this is gained by an external 3-phase rectifier. Rectification of a 3-phase current is explained in report KD 340 (ref. 2).

The generator price off factory is US\$ 150. The shipping costs by TNT are US\$ 140 so totally US\$ 290 or € 262.02. The transfer provision was € 21. TNT also has sent me an invoice for VAT and customs costs of € 43.16 so the total costs to get one generator at my office for testing are € 326.18. The generator is supplied without an oil seal on the shaft. This is not acceptable if the generator is used with the shaft horizontally because water will entre the bearings. So an oil seal has been ordered. The price of the oil seal including VAT and transport is € 7.25 which makes the total costs € 333.43. These costs are rather high but the price will go down a lot if larger quantities are ordered. The measurements were performed without the oil seal mounted.

2 Description of the test rig (see photo's)

To build the test rig at minimum costs, some existing components were used and some components were bought second hand. To be able to check the matching with the rotor and to determine the efficiency, it is required to measure the mechanical power P_{mech} which is needed to drive the generator and to measure the electrical power P_{el} which is supplied by the generator. For the determination of the mechanical power one has to measure the torque Q and the rotational speed n . For the determination of the electrical power after the rectifier one has to measure the DC voltage U_{DC} and the DC current I_{DC} . This was done with a digital volt meter and a digital ampere meter with a maximum measuring range of 10 A.

The generator has to be measured for a range of rotational speeds and therefore it must be possible to vary the rotational speed of the driving motor. Variation of the rotational speed is easy for a DC motor and therefore a second hand permanent magnet DC motor was bought which can supply a mechanical power of 650 W at a rotational speed of 3000 rpm and at a DC voltage of 24 V. The nominal torque level is 2.07 Nm at 3000 rpm and it is expected that this torque can also be supplied at lower rotational speeds. However, a torque of about 2 Nm is too low to load the generator strong enough. Therefore a reducing chain transmission is made with gear wheels with 13 and 47 teeth and so with a gear ratio of $47 / 13 = 3.615$. The slow shaft was created by using an existing asynchronous motor but this motor isn't connected electrically. The DC motor and the asynchronous motor are bolted to the back side of a 6 mm steel plate which is clamped in a vice on a work bench. The gear wheels are new but come from old mopeds. The chain is also new and has 70 links. The steel sheet has slotted holes at the asynchronous motor to adjust the chain slack.

It appeared that both chain wheels have a small non concentricity and the chain slack therefore varies somewhat during rotation. This causes noise at high rotational speeds and a small fluctuation of the rotational speed, the torque, the voltage and the current. It was tried to read the average value as good as possible for the four corresponding meters. It would have been better to use a bigger motor which can supply the required torque for direct drive conditions but in this case the test rig would have been much more expensive as bigger permanent magnet DC motors were not available second hand.

The hub on the slow shaft has a flange at the front side with six 8.5 mm holes at a pitch circle of 65 mm and the generator is bolted to this flange by six bolts M8 * 16 mm. So the generator shaft is pointing forwards. The generator shaft has two 8.5 mm holes in the middle and a 450 mm long, M8 threaded rod is pushed through these holes and fixed with two M8 nuts. A nylon rope is connected to the threaded rod at a radius $r = 0.2$ m and a mass of 4.7 kg is connected to the end of the rope. The threaded rod itself is balanced by some nuts at the opposite side. The weight is put on an accurate balance which can be read for every 5 gram and for which the pointer makes five revolutions for 5 kg. The pointer of the balance is at $m_0 = 4.700$ kg if the test rig isn't running. If the test rig is running, a certain torque gives a pulling force F in the rope and the pointer of the balance moves backwards because of this force. The reduction of the measured mass is called Δm . It is valid that:

$$\Delta m = m_0 - m_{\text{pointer}} \quad (\text{kg}) \quad (1)$$

$$F = \Delta m * g \quad (\text{N}) \quad (g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2) \quad (2)$$

$$Q = F * r \quad (\text{Nm}) \quad (r = 0.2 \text{ m}) \quad (3)$$

$$P_{\text{mech}} = Q * \pi * n / 30 \quad (\text{W}) \quad (4)$$

$$P_{\text{el}} = U_{\text{DC}} * I_{\text{DC}} \quad (\text{W}) \quad (5)$$

$$R_{\text{load}} = U_{\text{DC}} / I_{\text{DC}} \quad (\Omega) \quad (6)$$

$$\eta_{\text{DC}} = 100 * P_{\text{el}} / P_{\text{mech}} \quad (\%) \quad (7)$$

For battery charging, one needs a 3-phase rectifier but some energy is dissipated in this rectifier. The voltage drop over the rectifier depends on the current. It is low for the very low current which flows through the digital volt meter if the open voltage is measured. However, as soon as a substantial current is flowing, it increases strongly. As the DC voltage and the DC current are measured, the energy loss in the rectifier is incorporated in the generator efficiency η_{DC} . So the AC power which is produced by the generator is larger than the DC power. The voltage drop over the rectifier is assumed to be 1.4 V for a rectifier with silicon diodes if a substantial current is flowing. So the power loss in the rectifier $P_{\text{rectifier}}$ is given by:

$$P_{\text{rectifier}} = 1.4 * I \quad (\text{W}) \quad (8)$$

So the electrical AC power P_{elAC} which is really produced by the generator is given by:

$$P_{\text{elAC}} = P_{\text{el}} + P_{\text{rectifier}} \quad (\text{W}) \quad (9)$$

The AC efficiency η_{AC} is then given by:

$$\eta_{\text{AC}} = 100 * (P_{\text{el}} + P_{\text{rectifier}}) / P_{\text{mech}} \quad (\%) \quad (10)$$

For variation of the motor speed one needs a variable DC voltage and the power supply must be able to supply a rather large DC current. This is done as follows. A variable transformer or Variac was available which can supply an AC voltage in between 0 and 230 V at a maximum current of 5 A. This equipment has an adjustable fuse which was adjusted at 5 A. The fuse can also be used as a start-stop button. As a maximum of 5 A is too low for large motor torques, the Variac is connected to a welding transformer which reduces a voltage of 230 V to about 45 V. The AC current coming out of the welding transformer is then rectified by a heavy rectifier with six separate diodes. For rectification of a 1-phase current only four diodes are used. The (fluctuating) DC voltage gained from the rectifier is then connected to the DC motor. Control of the motor speed is easy by turning the hand wheel of the Variac.

The DC motor voltage is measured by an old analogue volt meter. This voltage is only made visible to get a fast impression of the rotational speed but it isn't used in the calculations. The rotational speed of the generator is measured accurately by a laser rpm meter. The front flange of the generator is covered with black tape and a white reflecting spot is glued on this black area. The laser beam is pointing in the direction of the white spot and the rotational speed is directly given in rpm.

The generator wasn't loaded with a real 12 V battery but with an available battery charge controller. The charging voltage of a real 12 V battery depends on the charging state of the battery, on the size of the battery and on the charging current. Normally it varies in between 12 V and 14 V if the battery is not completely full. To protect a full battery against over charging, a battery charge controller has to be used which limits the maximum charging voltage up to maximal 14 V for a 12 V lead acid battery.

The battery charge controller consist of a dump load and a voltage controller. De dump load consist of two transistors and two 100 W resistors mounted on a heavy heat sink. The voltage controller contains an OpAmp and two potentiometers. One potentiometer is used to adjust the voltage at which the OpAmp start conducting. This potentiometer was adjusted at 13 V. The amplification factor can be adjusted with the other potentiometer. This potentiometer was adjusted such that the voltage was about 13.9 V for a current of 10 A. So with this adjustment, the measured voltages are close to what would have been measured for a real battery.

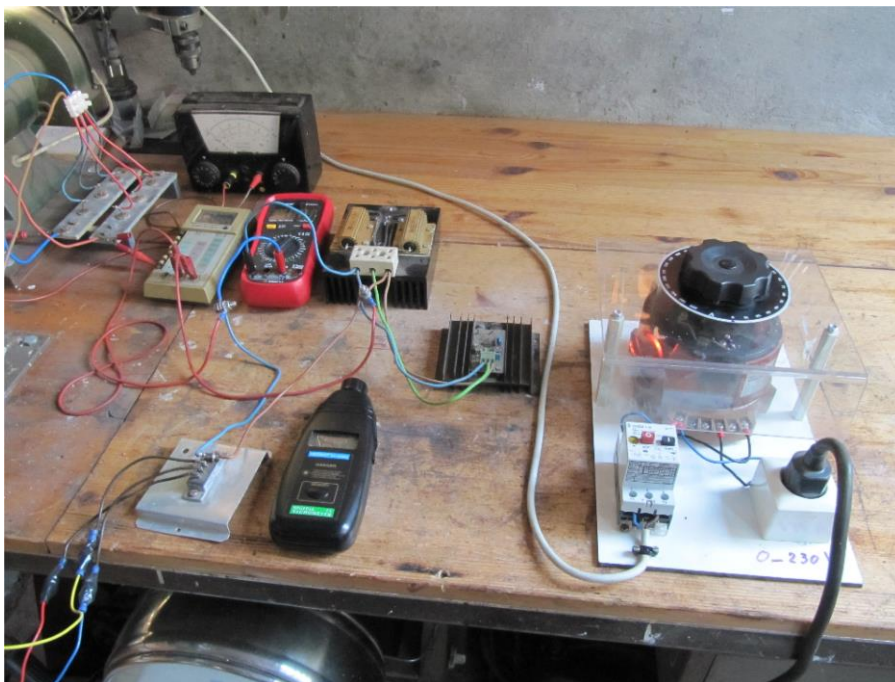


Photo 1

On photo 1 you see from back to front and from left to right: Analogue volt meter for motor voltage, rectifier with separate diodes for motor current, digital volt meter, digital ampere meter, dump load, voltage controller, 3-phase rectifier for generator current, laser rpm meter, Variac with adjustable fuse and black cable to welding transformer.



Photo 2

On photo 2 you see the steel sheet in the vice with at the left side the DC motor with small chain wheel and on the right side the asynchronous motor with the big chain wheel. At the slow shaft the generator is mounted with the threaded rod lever connected to the shaft. On the floor at the left side you see the welding transformer and on the right side the balance with a 4.7 kg mass on it connected to the lever at $r = 0.2$ m by a nylon rope.

3 Description of the measurements

The generator was measured for ten different rotational speeds connected to the battery charge controller. For lower rotational speeds, the voltage was lower than 13 V and so no current was supplied. The measured values are given in table 1.

n (rpm)	m _{pointer} (kg)	F (N)	Q (Nm)	P _{mech} (W)	U _{DC} (V)	I _{DC} (A)	P _{el} (W)	R _{load} (Ω)	η _{DC} (%)	P _{rectifier} (W)	P _{elAC} (W)	η _{AC} (%)
0	4.700											
85	4.687	0.128	0.026	0.23	2.90	0	0		0	0	0	0
135	4.680	0.196	0.039	0.55	5.30	0	0		0	0	0	0
206	4.672	0.275	0.055	1.19	8.30	0	0		0	0	0	0
261	4.668	0.314	0.063	1.72	10.50	0	0		0	0	0	0
321	4.660	0.392	0.078	2.62	13.03	0.01	0.13	1303	5.0	0.01	0.14	5.3
361	4.390	3.041	0.608	22.98	13.18	1.29	15.71	10.22	68.4	1.81	17.52	76.2
406	3.970	7.161	1.432	60.88	13.30	3.25	43.23	4.09	71.0	4.55	47.78	78.5
471	3.320	13.538	2.708	133.57	13.50	6.26	84.51	2.16	63.3	8.76	93.27	69.8
512	2.975	16.922	3.384	181.44	13.64	7.92	108.03	1.72	59.5	11.09	119.12	65.7
563	2.540	21.190	4.238	249.86	13.86	10.00	138.60	1.39	55.5	14.00	152.60	61.1

table 1 Measurements performed on axial flux PM-generator model TGET165-0.15kW-500R

Measured are: n , m_{pointer} , U_{DC} and I_{DC} . Using formulas 1 – 10 and $r = 0.2$ m, F , Q , P_{mech} , P_{el} , R_{load} , η_{DC} , $P_{\text{rectifier}}$, P_{elAC} and η_{AC} are calculated. The calculated values are also given in table 1.

The Q - n curve is given in figure 1.

The U_{DC} - n curve is given in figure 2.

The I_{DC} - n curve is given in figure 3.

The R_{load} - n curve is given in figure 4.

The P_{mech} - n and the P_{el} - n curves are given in figure 5.

The P_{elAC} - n curve is given in figure 6.

The η_{DC} and the η_{AC} curves are given in figure 7.

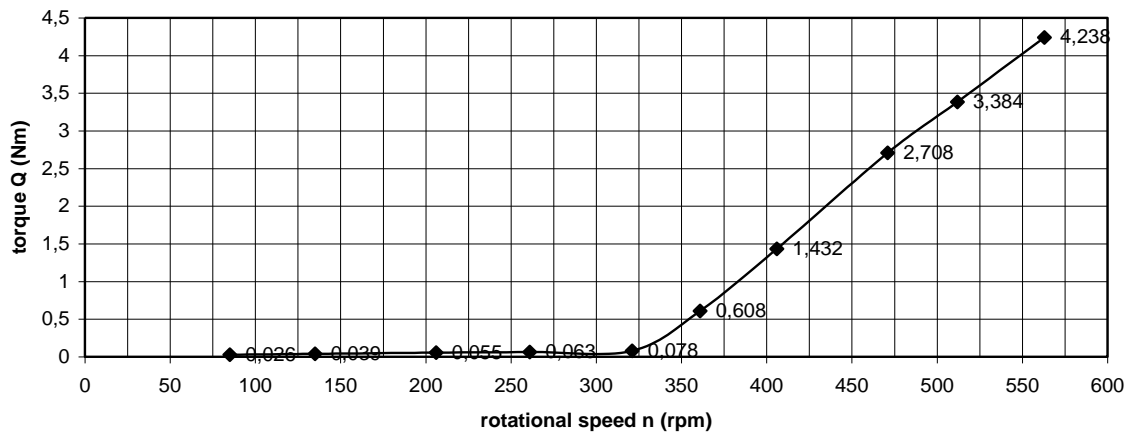


Fig. 1 Q - n curve

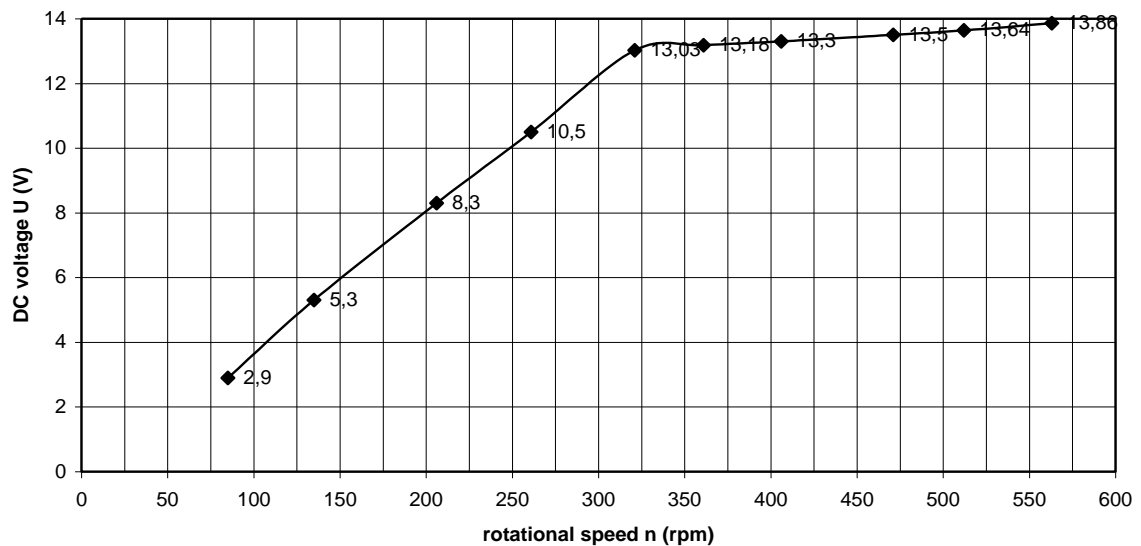
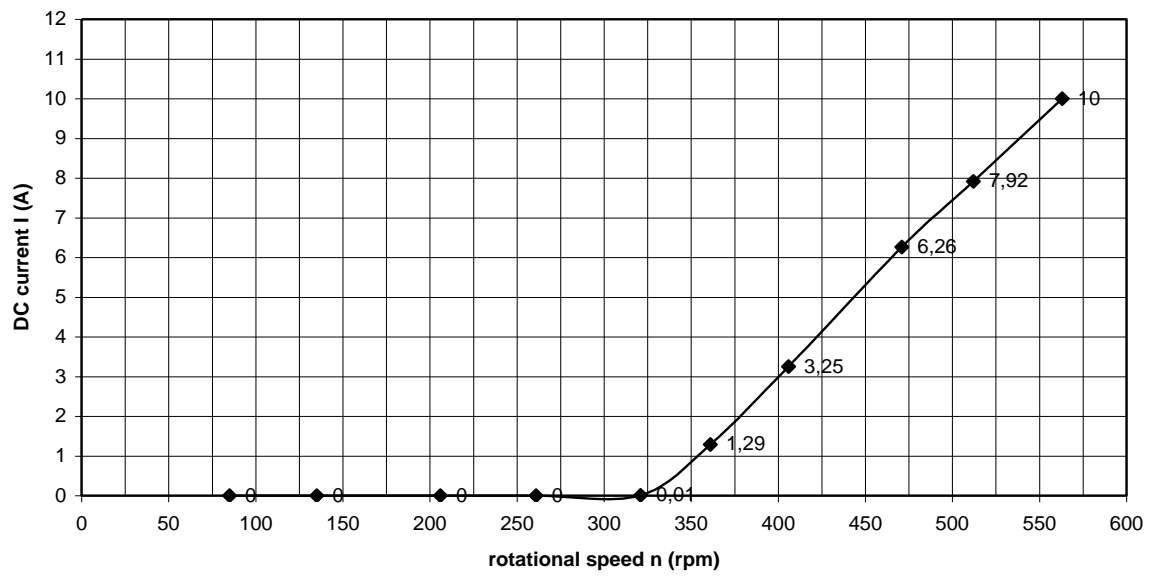
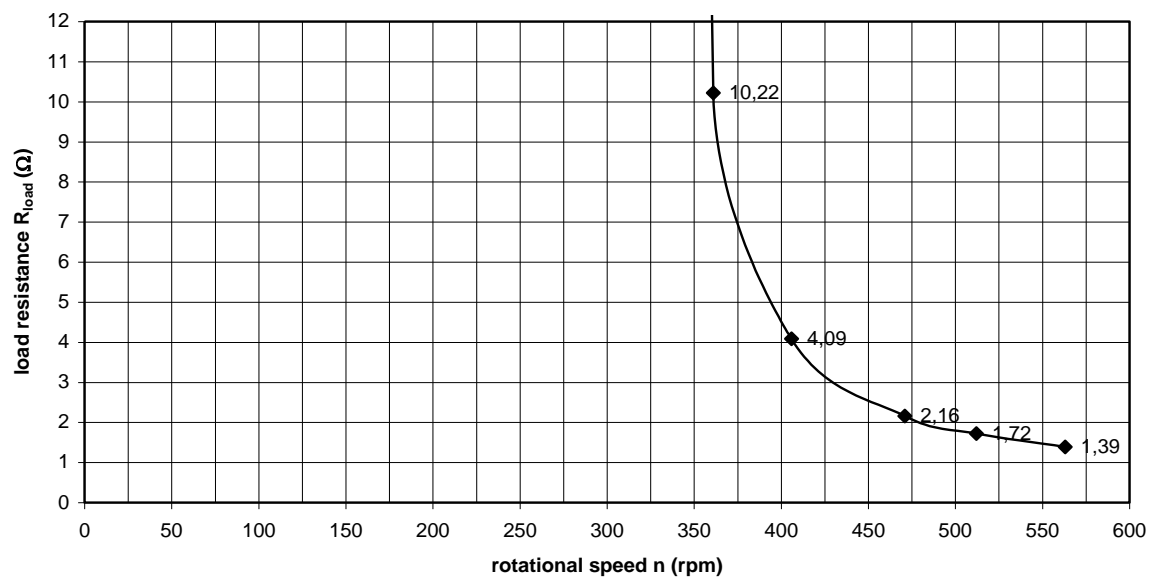


Fig. 2 U_{DC} - n curve

Fig. 3 I_{DC} - n curveFig. 4 R_{load} - n curve

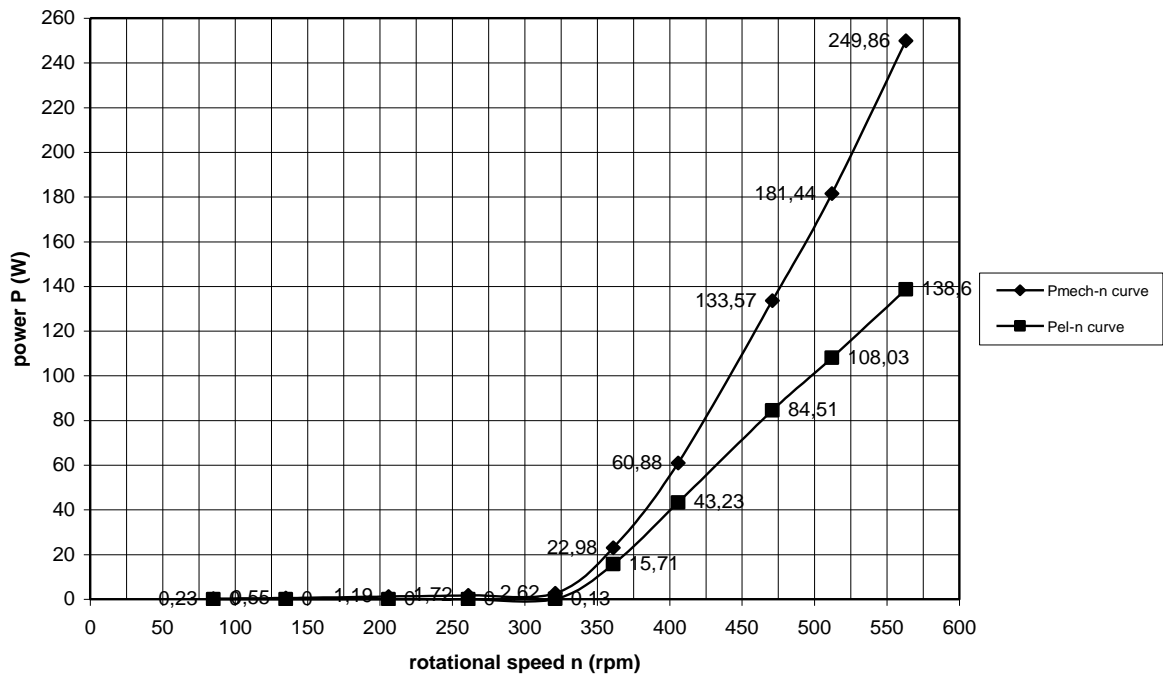


Fig. 5 $P_{\text{mech-n}}$ and $P_{\text{el-n}}$ curves

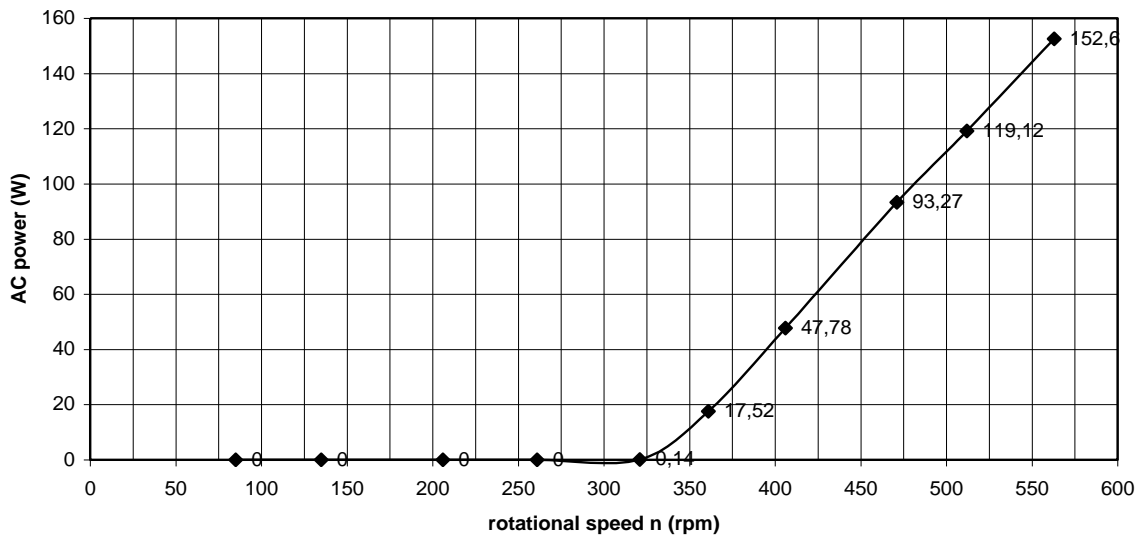


Fig. 6 $P_{\text{elAC-n}}$ curve

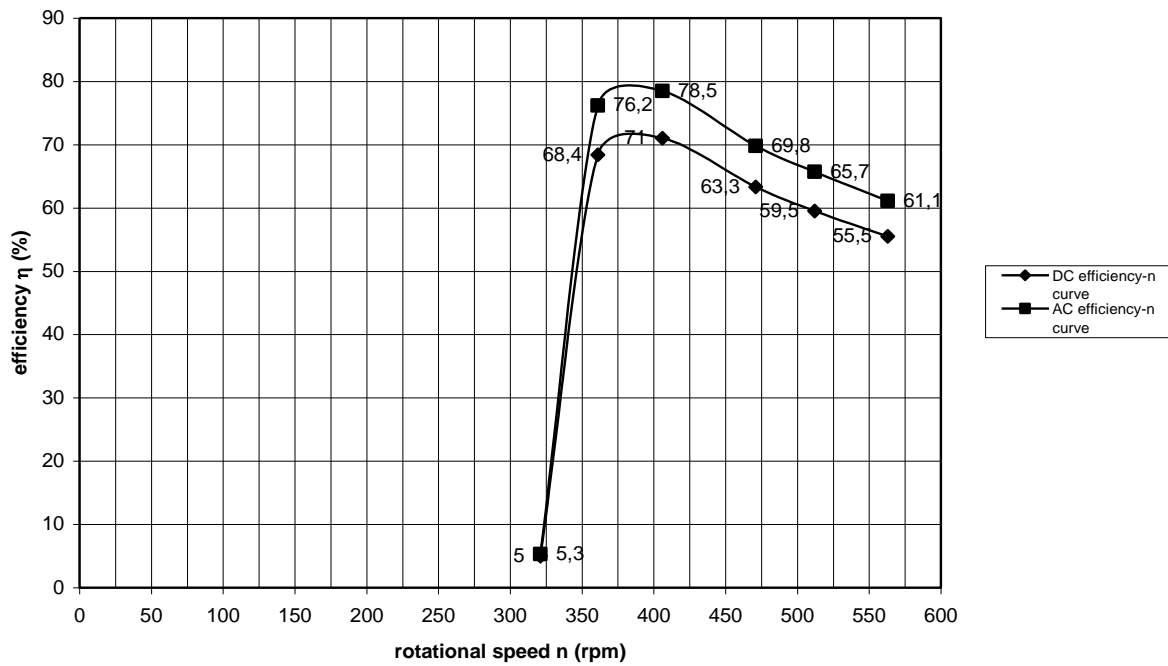


Fig. 7 η_{DC-n} and η_{AC-n} curves

4 Discussion of the results

In figure 2 it can be seen that the unloaded U_{DC-n} curve is about a straight line. It doesn't go through the origin but it goes about through the point for $n = 10$ rpm on the x-axis. This must be caused by the voltage drop over the rectifier.

In figure 7 it can be seen that the maximum efficiency is gained about at $n = 385$ rpm. It is about 72 % for DC use and almost 80 % for AC use. This is rather high for a small generator. However, the efficiency decreases at larger powers because of the copper losses in the winding. In figure 4 it can be seen that R_{load} is about 5.7Ω for $n = 385$ rpm. So R_{load} must be rather high to get a high efficiency. For a battery load, R_{load} becomes too low at high powers to get a high efficiency.

The manufacturer claims an efficiency of more than 85 %. This might be realistic for bigger generators and for a resistance load of the correct value but not for this very small generator.

The manufacturer claims a maximum power of 150 W at 500 rpm. In figure 4 it can be seen that a DC power of only about 100 W can be generated at 500 rpm if the load is a 12 V battery. In figure 6 it can be seen that the AC power is about 112 W at 500 rpm. In figure 4 it can be read that R_{load} is about 1.8Ω for $n = 500$ rpm. It might be possible to generate more power if R_{load} is chosen larger. This results in a lower current but in a higher voltage and the final electrical power is higher if the increase in voltage is larger than the decrease in current. So the maximum AC power at $n = 500$ rpm may be larger than 112 W but 150 W seems much too optimistic.

I have performed some measurements with a resistance as load. I have many 100 W, 0.47Ω resistors available from an old dump load. Four up to six these resistors were connected in series and resistances of 1.88Ω , 2.35Ω and 2.82Ω were created this way. It was measured that $P_{el} = 96.3$ W for $R_{load} = 1.88 \Omega$, that $P_{el} = 83.6$ W for $R_{load} = 2.35 \Omega$ and that $P_{el} = 79.6$ W for $R_{load} = 2.82 \Omega$. So just the opposite happens. The decrease of the current is larger than the increase of the voltage and the result is a decrease of the power. So the battery load gives about the maximum power at $n = 500$ rpm.

5 Checking of the matching of the generator with the VIRYA-1.65 rotor

The P-n curves and the optimum cubic line of the rotor for different wind speeds V are given in figure 4 of KD 593 (ref.1). This figure is copied as figure 8. For use of the generator in a horizontal axis windmill, an oil seal has to be mounted to prevent the entrance of water. This oil seal will give a small increase of the torque but this increase can be neglected for the loaded measuring points. So the measured $P_{\text{mech-n}}$ and $P_{\text{el-n}}$ curves as given in figure 5 can be used and these curves (except for the unloaded points) are also copied in figure 8.

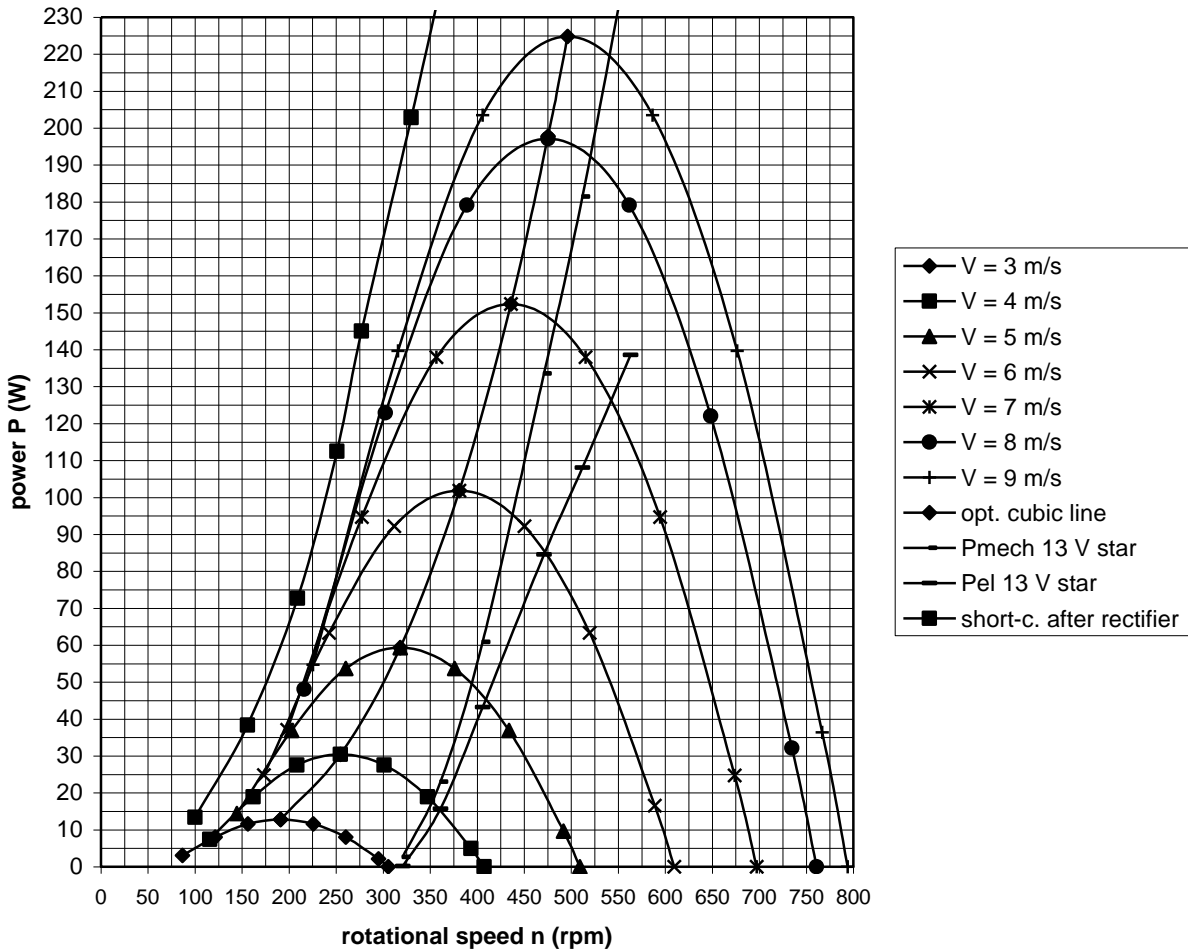


Fig. 8 P-n curves of the VIRYA-1.65 rotor and optimum cubic line, measured $P_{\text{mech-n}}$ and $P_{\text{el-n}}$ curves of the generator.

In figure 8 it can be seen that the matching is acceptable for wind speeds larger than 5 m/s because the $P_{\text{mech-n}}$ curve of the generator is lying at only a small distance from the optimum cubic line. However, the matching is worse than for the estimated characteristics as given in figure 6 of KD 593.

The working point for a certain wind speed is lying at the point of intersection of the $P_{\text{mech-n}}$ curve of the generator with the P-n curve of the rotor for that wind speed. The corresponding electrical power is found by going down vertically until the $P_{\text{el-n}}$ curve is crossed. The values of P_{el} found this way are given in the $P_{\text{el-V}}$ curve of figure 9.

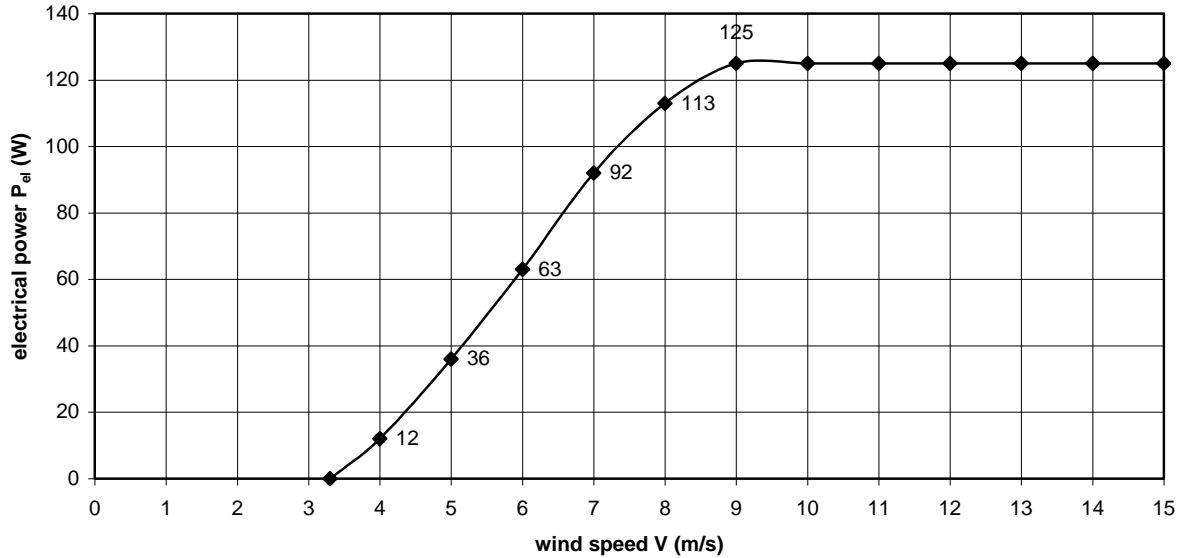


Fig. 9 P_{el} -V curve VIRYA-1.65 for 12 V battery charging

The P_{el} -V curve starts about at a wind speed of 3.3 m/s but if the open battery voltage is lower than 13 V, it will start at about 3 m/s which is acceptable. The maximum power is 125 W which isn't bad for a 12 V battery charging windmill with a rotor diameter of 1.65 m and a rated wind speed of 9 m/s. In figure 8 it can be read that the mechanical power is about 220 W for a wind speed of 9 m/s and a corresponding rotational speed of about 540 rpm. So the heat dissipation in the winding and the rectifier is $220 \text{ W} - 125 \text{ W} = 95 \text{ W}$. The current at 540 rpm is about 8.3 A (see figure 4). So the heat dissipation in the rectifier is $8.3 \cdot 1.4 = 12 \text{ W}$. So the maximum heat dissipation in the winding of the generator is about $95 - 12 = 83 \text{ W}$. It has to be researched in practice if this is allowable.

The P_{el} -V curve is also worse than the estimated P_{el} -V curve as given in figure 7 of KD 593. But the characteristics seem to be good enough to really build and test the VIRYA-1.65 with this axial flux generator model TGET165-0.15kW-500R.

It might be possible to use the generator as a brake by making short-circuit. The generator has been measured for short-circuit after the rectifier for rotational speeds in between 100 rpm and 400 rpm. The P_{mech} -n curve for short-circuit has been determined in the same way as it was done for battery charging and this curve is also given in figure 8. The curve is lying left from the P-n curve of the rotor for $V = 9 \text{ m/s}$ (and higher) which means that the rotor is slowed down to a very low rotational speed for every wind speed if short-circuit is made.

6 References

- 1 Kragten A. Calculations executed for the 2-bladed rotor of the VIRYA-1.65 windmill ($\lambda_d = 5.5$, stainless steel blades) with a Chinese axial flux generator of Hefei Top Grand model TGET165-10.5KW-500R used for 12 V battery charging, August 2015, report KD 593, engineering office Kragten Design, Populierenlaan 51, 5492 SG Sint-Oedenrode, The Netherlands.
- 2 Kragten A. Rectification of 3-phase VIRYA windmill generators, May 2007, free public report KD 340, engineering office Kragten Design, Populierenlaan 51, 5492 SG Sint-Oedenrode, The Netherlands.