

Aerodynamic forces on a yawed wind turbine rotor

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Background/objectives

- This work has grown out of studies by Kamzin Technology (now GEC) on behalf of Windlite.
- It was also influenced by studies of the mechanics of teetering rotors.
- The forces from the tail vane and from the eccentricity of the thrust are not the only forces affecting the yawed equilibrium.
- the subsequent slides discuss the relevant aerodynamic forces on the yawed rotor.

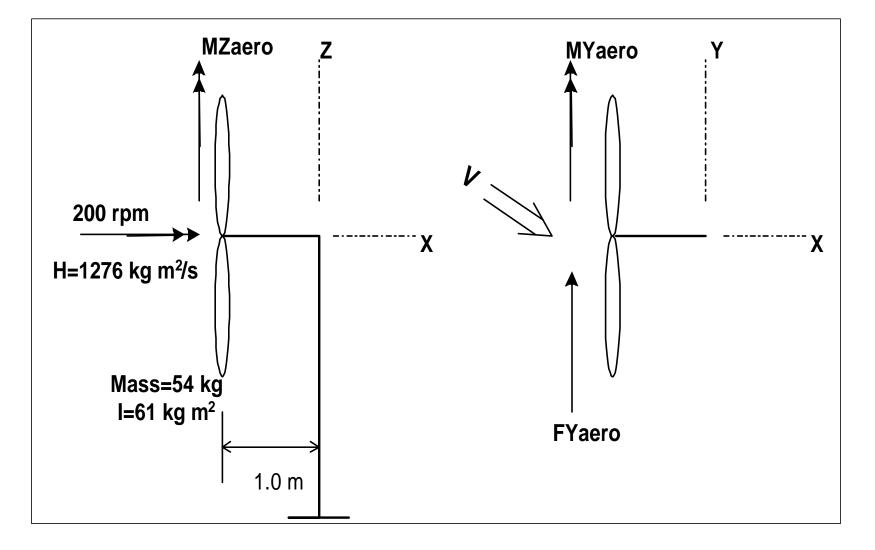


The model

- An ADAMS model was used, similar to the Windlite 8 kW rotor.
- Output included an integral of the translational and the moment effects on the rotor.
- the rotor was fixed in yaw but the wind direction was changed.
- The rotor speed was kept constant and the wind speed increased stepwise.

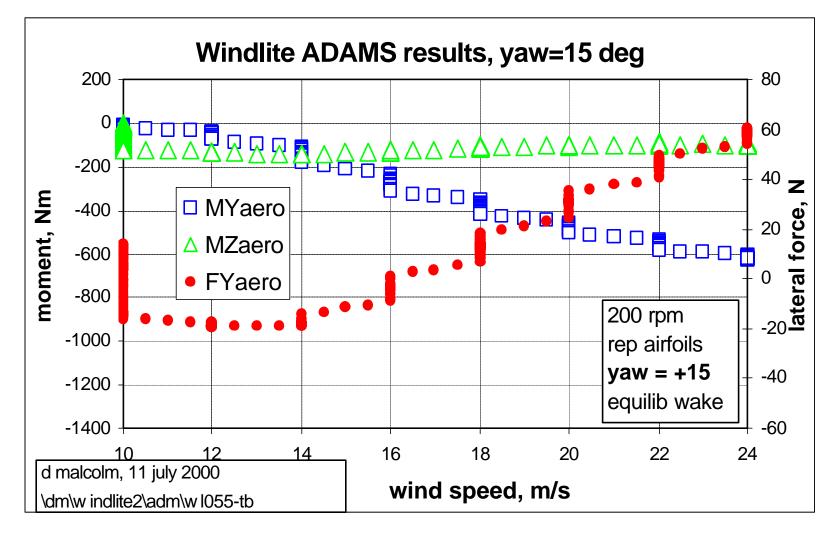


Terminology, coordinates



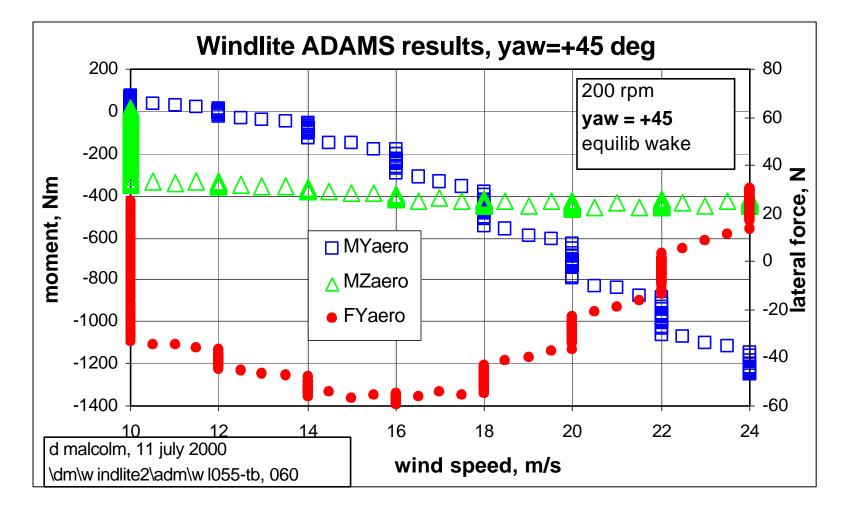


Aerodynamic forces, yaw angle=15 deg



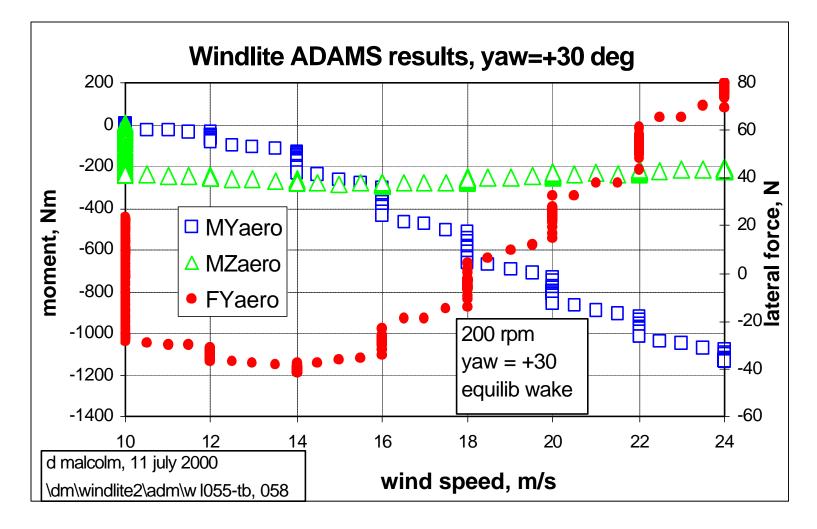


Aerodynamic forces, yaw=45 deg





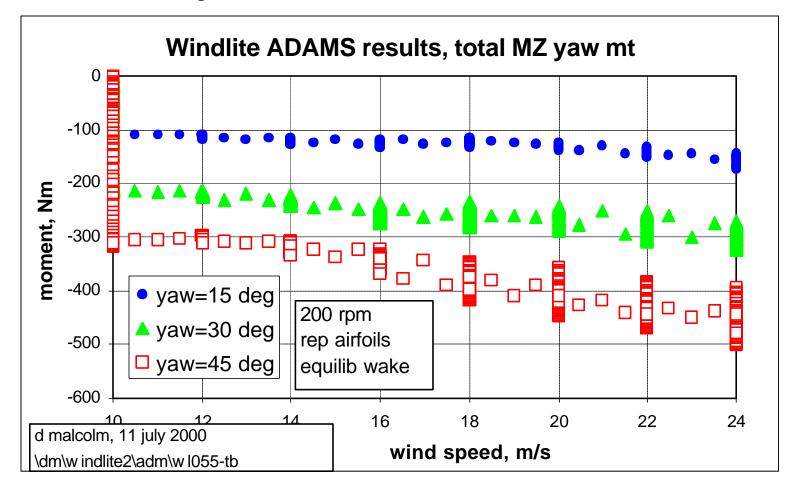
Aerodynamic forces, yaw=30 deg





Total yawing moments

mt about yaw axis = MZaero + FYaero x I





Motion and gyroscopic effects

- total mt of inertia about yaw axis =114 kg m²
- suppose total yaw mt = -200 N m, and MYaero=-400 Nm; then, yaw_acceleration = -200/114 = -1.75 rad/s2

• If
$$\omega_z = -1.0 \text{ rad/s}$$

then MYtotal = $H \times W_z$ = -1276 N m

Then moment from bearings is
MYbearing = MYtotal – MYaero
= -1276 + 400
= -876 N m



Some conclusions

- FYaero can change sign and tend to yaw rotor in undesired direction.
- MZaero effect is usually greater than that of Fyaero.
- High yaw rates can lead to high bearing reactions.
- These yawing influences must be added to those from furling mechanisms
- Can the aerodyn routines be believed at high yaw angles?