

WIND TUNNEL TESTING OF A FLOATING WIND TURBINE MOVING IN SURGE AND PITCH

1. MOTIVATION

Large water depths ($> 50\text{ m}$) in many coastal regions around the world, e.g. Norway, Spain, Portugal, Japan or United States

Floating offshore wind turbine concepts could be an economic option

- + various concepts for floating structures proposed
- + higher flexibility of installation and easier decommissioning

Floating turbine concepts pose new challenges

- controlling of wind and wave induced turbine motion
- complex modelling in the design process: coupling of wind-wave climate, wind turbine, its support structure and mooring lines

Floating wind turbines are exposed to larger motions due to wave-induced hydrodynamic forces

- ⇒ Turbine rotor might move into and out of its own wake under certain wind and wave conditions
- ⇒ Need for computational codes that are capable to simulate aerodynamics correctly

2. OBJECTIVE

Investigation of rotor and wake aerodynamics affected by harmonic surge and pitch motions

- Rotor thrust C_T and turbine performance C_p
 - Rotor induced velocities
 - Wake bunching effect
- at different oscillation frequencies and amplitudes

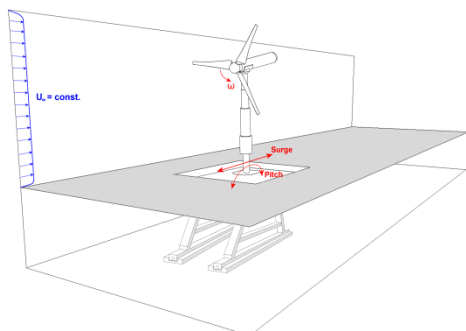


Fig.1: Sketch of the model wind turbine installed on a surge-pitch test rig in the wind tunnel

3. EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

TEST FACILITIES

- Closed-loop wind tunnel with a test section of 1.9 m (height) x 2.7 m (width) x 11.0 m (length) at NTNU EPT
- 2D surge-pitch test rig capable to induce motions of approximately 1.0 Hz (frequency) and 1.0 m (amplitude) at NTNU IMT

MODEL WIND TURBINE AND INSTRUMENTATION

- Model wind turbine with a rotor diameter $D_{\text{rotor}} = 0.90\text{ m}$
- Turbine equipped with torque sensor and RPM sensor for power measurements
- Turbine placed on force plate for thrust force measurements
- Hot-wire probe for mean and turbulent velocities in wake

4. ILLUSTRATION OF WAKE FLOW

Effect of wake bunching at different oscillation modes

- ⇒ Computational study by J. B. de Vaal, M.O.L. Hansen, T. Moan (NTNU/DTU)
- ⇒ Vortex Ring CFD model aimed at capturing unsteady rotor inflow

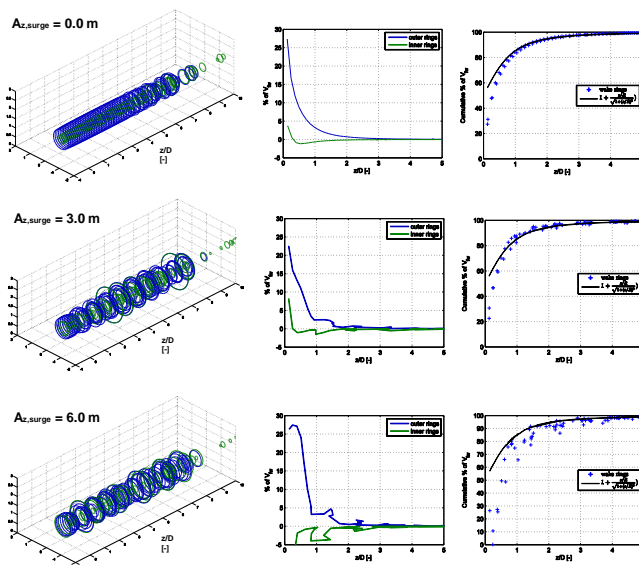


Fig.2: Wake shape (left), Incremental induced velocity (middle) and cumulative induced velocity (right) computed for a simplified NREL 5MW wind turbine operated at $U_{\text{wind}} = 11.4\text{ m/s}$ and $\text{TSR} = 7.0$, oscillating in surge at a frequency $f_{\text{surge}} = 0.08\text{ Hz}$

[Source Fig. 2: with kind permission of Jacobus B. de Vaal, Institute of Marine Technology, NTNU]

5. EXPERIMENTAL CHALLENGES

Unsteady effects on aerodynamic forces and wake are expected for fast motions and large motion amplitudes

- ⇒ oscillation motion should reach convective wake velocity
- ⇒ not possible to impose fast motions and large amplitudes with test rig

High frequencies and motion amplitudes imply very high inertial forces

- ⇒ for accurate measurements the aerodynamic forces on the rotor should be in the same order as the inertial forces due to the turbine movement

EXPERIMENTAL PROGRESS PLAN

1. Solid drag disc in surge motion: Drag force and wake measurements
2. Turbine in surge motion: Rotor thrust & power and wake measurements
3. Turbine in pitch motion: Rotor thrust & power and wake measurements

REFERENCES

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