exercise session 1

Rachel Leuthold and Moritz Diehl Wind Energy Systems, Summer-Semester 2018

Albert-Ludwigs-University, Freiburg, Germany





April 25, 2018

a question from you...



If we solve the question and we want to present it, do we have to check also the 10% box as well?

a question from you...



If we solve the question and we want to present it, do we have to check also the 10% box as well?

No.

The '10%-free points' are really 'free points'; you can take them or leave them as you wish, depending on how confident you are!



concept questions!

for $\lambda = \infty$, which is the velocity triangle?



axes legend

 \hat{x} : axial/downwind

 \hat{t} : tangential

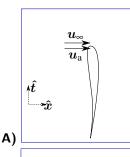
 \hat{r} : radial

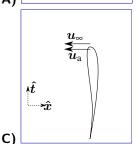
velocity legend

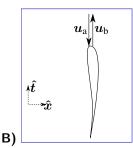
 u_a : apparent/effective

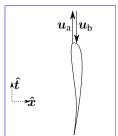
 u_b : blade

 u_{∞} : freestream









for $\lambda = \infty$, which is the velocity triangle?

C)



axes legend

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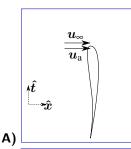
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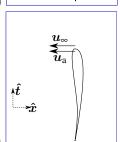
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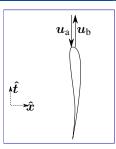
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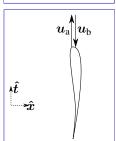
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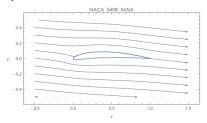


B)

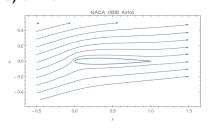




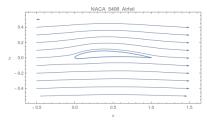
A)
$$\alpha = -5^{\circ}$$



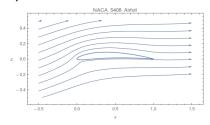
C)
$$\alpha = 10^{o}$$



B)
$$\alpha = 0^o$$

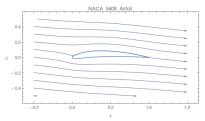


D)
$$\alpha = 10^{o}$$

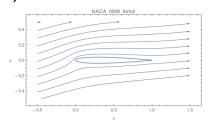




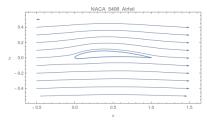
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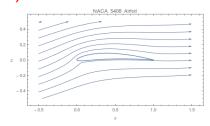
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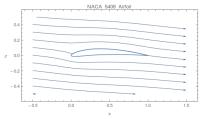


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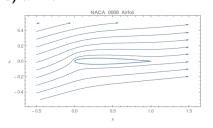




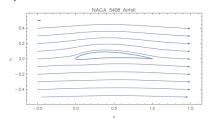
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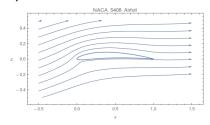
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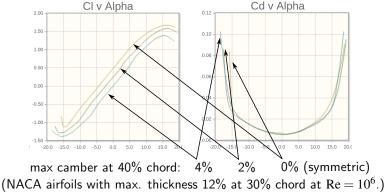
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thanks for pointing out an error!

 $c_{\rm d}$ vs α relationship is similar for airfoils with different camber but same thickness at same Reynolds number. (but c_d is slightly higher for less-cambered airfoils!)





to clarify (hopefully without causing too much confusion)...

the original solution would have been correct **if** I had asked about C_D rather than c_d , where:

$$C_{\rm D}$$
 3D (whole wing) coefficient $D = C_{\rm D} \frac{1}{2} \rho ||u||_2^2 S \hat{d}$
 $c_{\rm d}$ 2D (profile/cross-section) coefficient $D' = c_{\rm d} \frac{1}{2} \rho ||u||_2^2 c \hat{d}$

where:

D: the drag force (vector)

D': the drag force (vector) per unit span

ρ: fluid densityu: wind velocity

S: wing area (typically when looking down onto the wing)

c: chord of the wing

 $\hat{m{d}}\!\!:$ unit vector in the direction of the wind velocity $=m{u}/||m{u}||_2$



... and C_D increases (approximately) with the square of (3D) wing lift coefficient C_I^2 :

$$C_{\rm D} \approx C_{\rm D_0} + \kappa C_{\rm L}^2$$

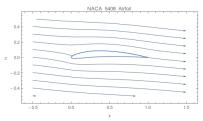
because of a penalty (induced drag) due to the lift.

(the 'you don't get anything for free' explanation that I made a mess of today...)

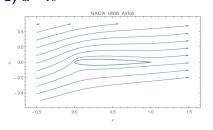
I'll try to motivate this all properly during my lecture (next week).



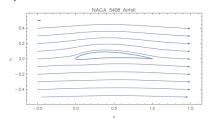
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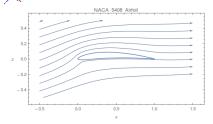
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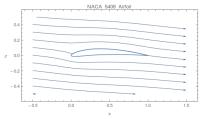
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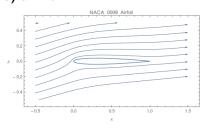
on which airfoil could $c_{\ell} = 0$?



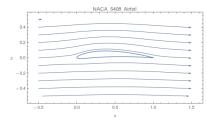
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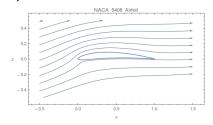
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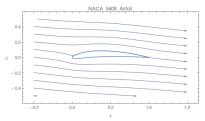
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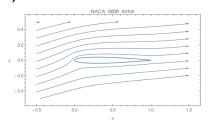
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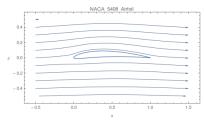
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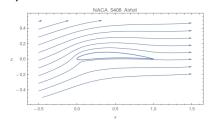
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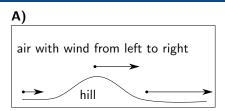


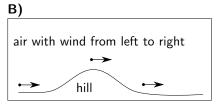
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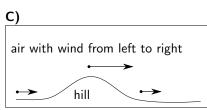


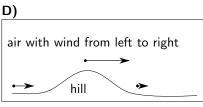
what does the wind over a hill look like?





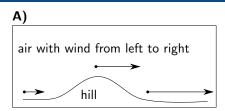


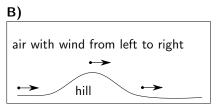


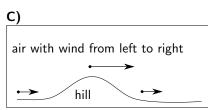


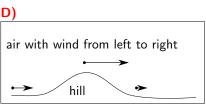
what does the wind over a hill look like?





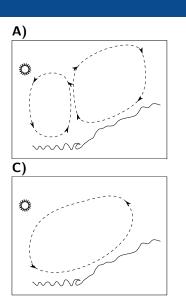


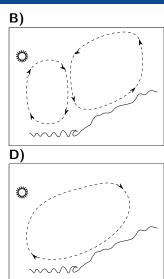




what does the 'sea-breeze' look like?

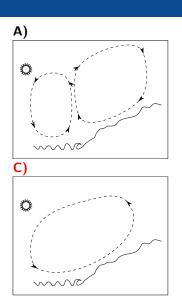


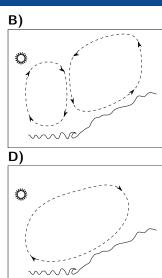




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presenting the homework solutions...