

MW

Multi-Body Dynamic Response Analysis of a MW-Class Wind Turbine System Considering Rotating and Flexibility

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Key Words : Computer Applied Engineering (), Computational Fluid Dynamics (), Finite Element Method (), Multi-Body Dynamics (), Super Element ()

ABSTRACT

In this study, computer applied engineering (CAE) techniques are fully used to conduct structural and dynamic analyses of a whole huge wind turbine system including composite blades, tower and nacelle. For this study, computational fluid dynamics (CFD) is used to predict aerodynamic loads of the rotating wind-turbine blade model. Multi-body dynamic structural analyses are conducted based on the non-linear finite element method (FEM) by using super-element method for composite laminates blade. Three-dimensional finite element model of a wind turbine system is constructed including power train(main shaft, gear box, coupling, generator), bedplate and tower. The results for multi-body dynamic simulations on the wind turbine's critical operating conditions are presented in detail.

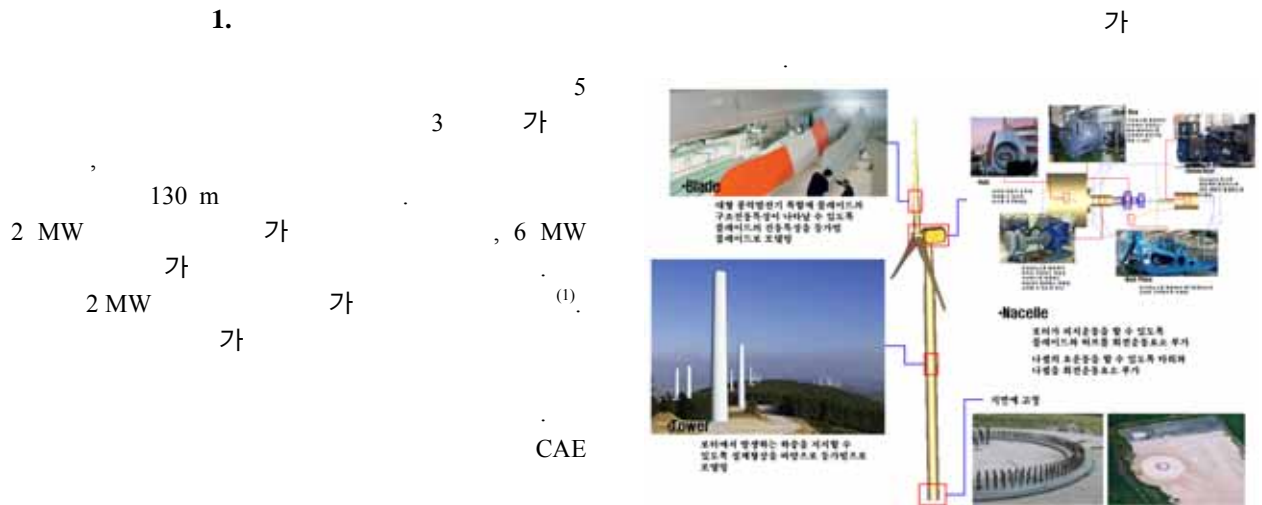


Fig.1 Components of a MW class wind turbine

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element)

가

2006 J. Peeters⁽⁵⁾

$$[K][q] - \omega^2[M][q] = 0 \quad (4)$$

가

Guyan reduction (4)

$$q \quad (q_C) \quad (q_R) \quad (5)$$

가

가

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{CC} & K_{CR} \\ K_{CR} & K_{RR} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_C \\ q_R \end{bmatrix} - \omega^2 \begin{bmatrix} M_{CC} & M_{CR} \\ M_{CR} & M_{RR} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_C \\ q_R \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (5)$$

(6)

2.

$$(K_{CC} - \omega^2 M_{CC})q_C + (K_{CR} - \omega^2 M_{CR})q_R = 0 \quad (5)$$

2.1

Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes

(RANS)

(5)

가

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho u_i) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$q_C \cong -K_{CC}^{-1} K_{CR} q_R \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho u_i) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(\rho u_i \tilde{u}) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}[\tau_{ij} + R_{ij}] \quad (2)$$

$$q = \begin{bmatrix} q_C \\ q_R \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -K_{CC}^{-1} K_{CR} \\ I \end{bmatrix} X_R = \begin{bmatrix} R_{CR} \\ I \end{bmatrix} X_R = R q_R \quad (7)$$

(8)

$$\tau_{ij} = 2\mu \left[S_{ij} - \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_k} \right]$$

$$S_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right]$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} q^T M q, \quad U = \frac{1}{2} q^T K q \quad (8)$$

(8) (6)

$$\tilde{u} = u_j - u_{g,j} \quad u_{g,j}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q} M^R \dot{q}, \quad U = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q} K^R \dot{q} \quad (9)$$

R_{ij} Boussinesq 가

가

$$R_{ij} \cong \mu_T \left[S_{ij} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_k} \delta_{ij} \right] - \frac{2}{3} (\rho k) \delta_{ij} \quad (3)$$

$$M^R = R^T M R, \quad K^R = R^T K R \quad (10)$$

$$(9) \quad q_R \quad (11)$$

(1) ~ (3) (control volume)

Fluent (Ver. 6.2)

Navier-Stokes (N/S)

Spalart-Allmaras

1

(S-A)가

(6)

$$\frac{1}{2} (\dot{q}_R^T \dot{K}_{RR} \dot{q}_R - \omega^2 \dot{q}_R^T \dot{M}_{RR} \dot{q}_R) \quad (11)$$

2.2 Super-element

Guyan reduction⁽⁷⁾

$$\dot{K}_{RR} = (K_{RR} - K_{RC} K_{CC}^{-1}) \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{M}_{RR} &= M_{RR} - M_{RC} K_{CC}^{-1} K_{RC} \\ &- K_{RC} K_{CC}^{-1} M_{CR} + K_{RC} K_{CC}^{-1} M_{CC} K_{CC}^{-1} K_{CR} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$q_R \quad (8) \quad (9)$$

$$q_C \quad (5)$$

(7)

3.

3.1

(CFD) 3 MW
 MRF(multiple rotating reference frames)
 Fig.2 3
 가 11
 44 m
 1.65 m 25
 m/s 가
 20 RPM Fig.3 3
 CFD

86

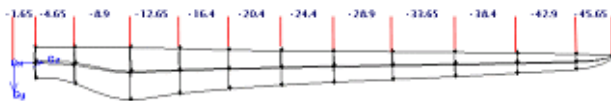


Fig. 2 Wind turbine blade model

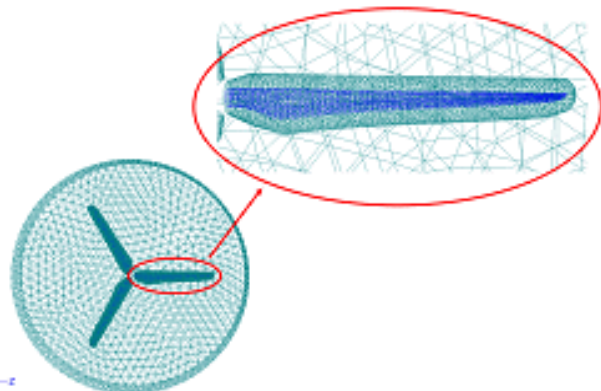


Fig. 3 Computational grid of turbine rotor blade

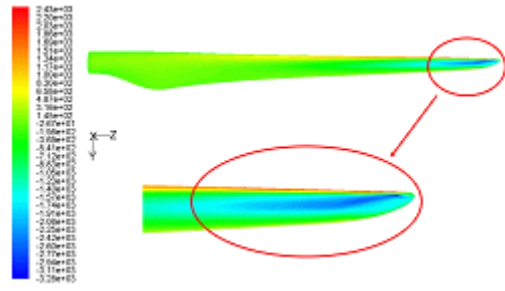


Fig. 4 Pressure contour on the blade surface

Fig.4

가

3.2

가

가

가

(9)

UD 가 shear web
 UD

Table.1

Table. 1 Mechanical material properties of the composite blades

UD				
E11(GPa)	E22(GPa)	G12(GPa)	v12	ρ(kg/m3)
43.1	13.2	3.62	0.241	1,939
S1T(MPa)	S2T(MPa)	S1C(MPa)	S2C(MPa)	SS(MPa)
916	41	759	124	38
Balsa				
E(GPa)	v	ρ(kg/m3)		
3.72	0.1	151		

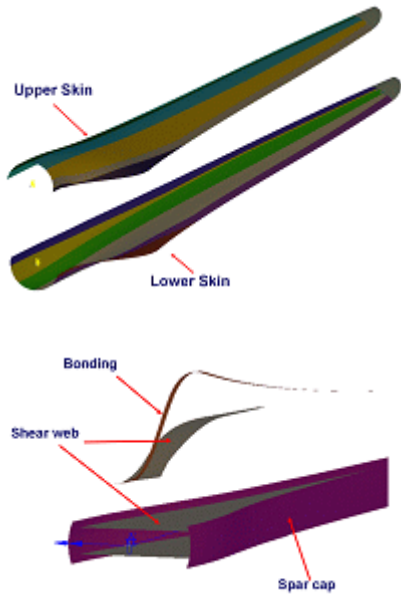


Fig. 5 Configuration of present composite blade

Fig.5

upper skin, lower skin, shear web shear web skin
 spar cap, upper skin lower skin
 bonding

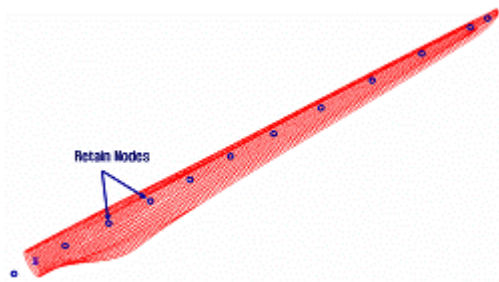


Fig. 6 3D finite elements of a blade

Fig.6 (super element) 3D

8,908 , 9,245

Fig.7

retain nodes

가 Fig.8

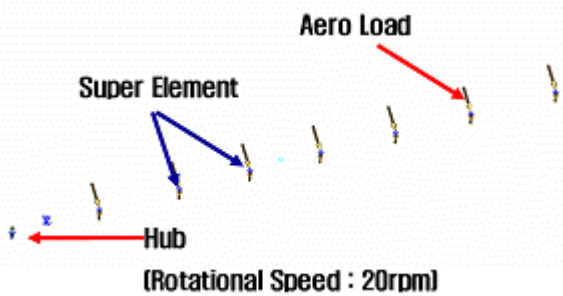


Fig. 7 Super elements and applied load

가

2.15m 가 98m
 Fig. 8

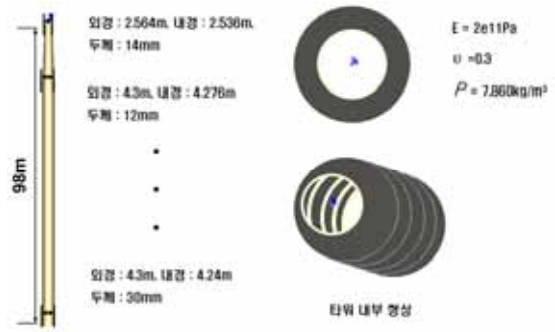


Fig. 8 Behavior of tower

3.3 Power train

Fig.9

가



Fig. 9 Wind turbine power train

Table.2 (closed hollow

circle)

Table. 2 Geometric properties for the hub and main shaft

	Hub	Hub flange	Bearing shaft	Shaft
Radius (m)	1.874	0.837	0.4	0.25
Thickness (m)	0.05	0.65	0.21	0.23

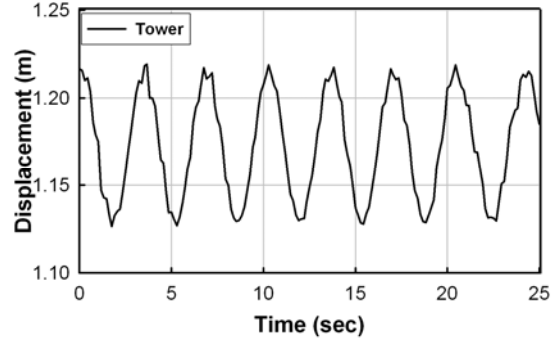
1, 2 (ring gear) (sun gear)

Table.3

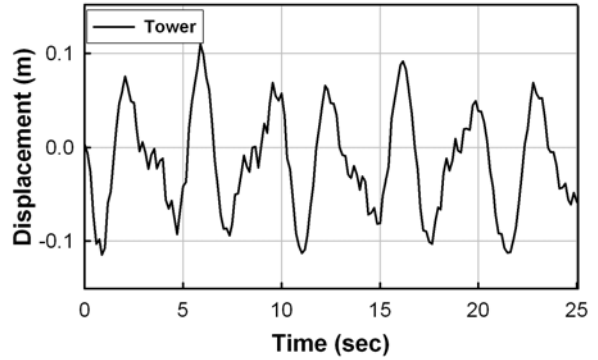
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Table. 3 Mechanical properties of gears

	1 st stage		2 nd stage		Parallel stage
	Ring	Sun	Ring	Sun	
Pressure Angle (°)	20	20	20	20	20
Modulus (mm)	15.21	15.21	9.15	9.15	7.60
No. of Tooth 1	95	35	131	53	107
No. of Tooth 2	35	25	53	25	32



(a) X-direction



(b) Y-direction

Fig. 12 Dynamic response of the tower at top

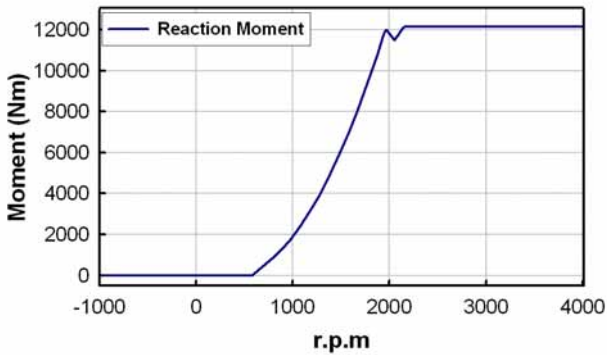
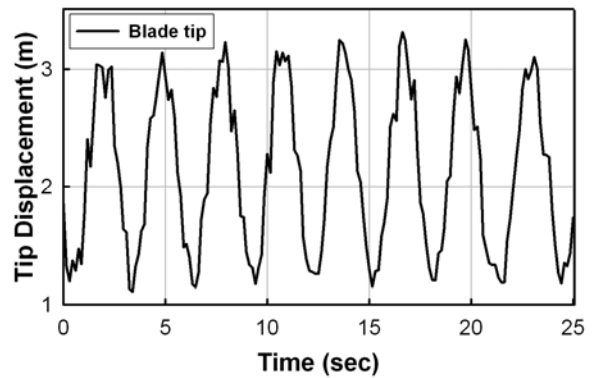
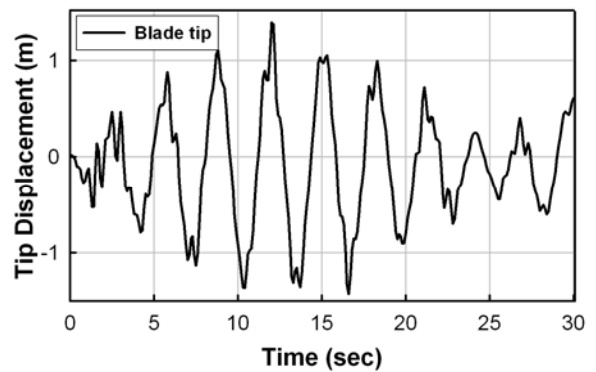


Fig. 10 Reaction moment of generator



(a) X-direction



(b) Y-direction

Fig. 13 Dynamic response of blade

Fig.10

가

Fig.11

가

(frame)

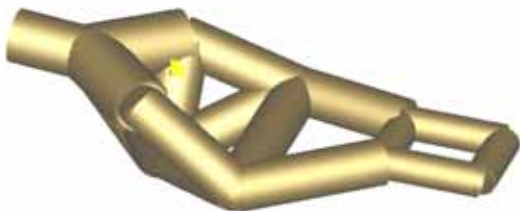
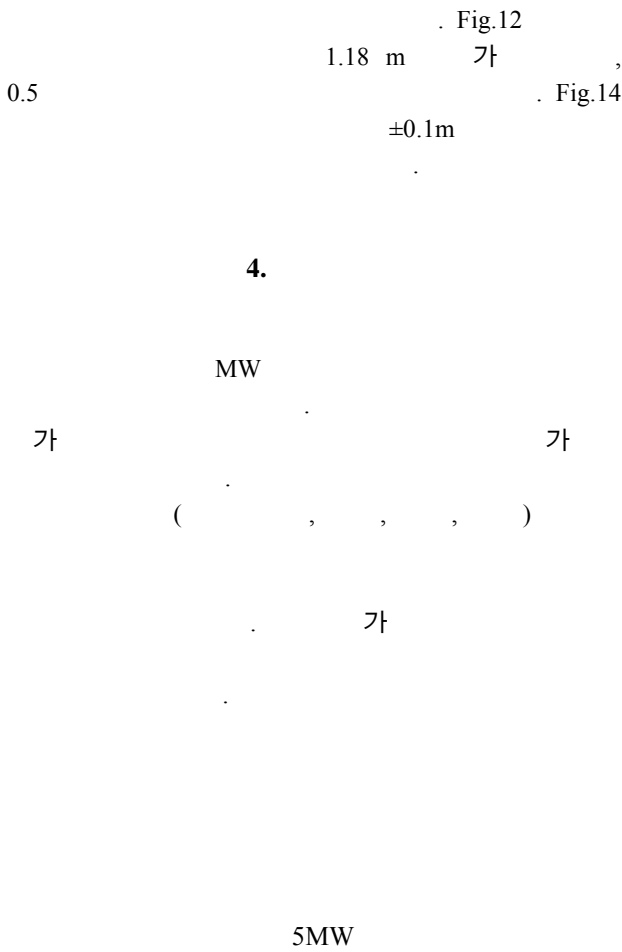


Fig. 11 Bed plate modeled by frame structure

가 20 RPM

가 20 RPM

Figures.12 ~ 13



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