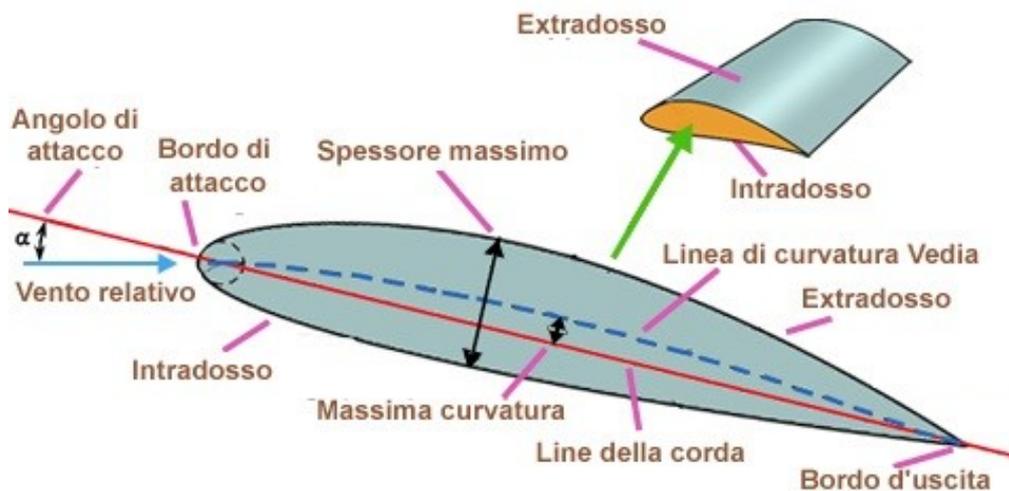
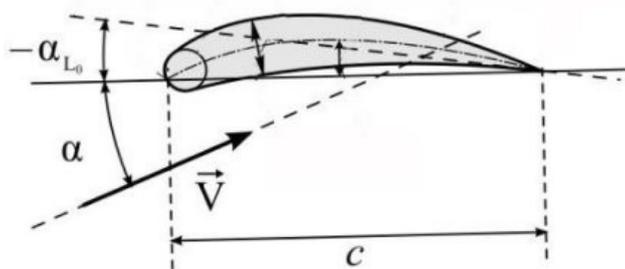




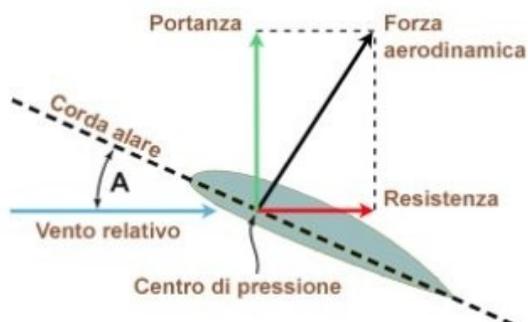
Darrieus wind turbine



- Bordo d'attacco: il punto geometricamente più avanzato del profilo;
- Bordo d'uscita: il punto geometricamente più arretrato del profilo;
- Corda: la linea retta che unisce il bordo d'attacco con il bordo d'uscita;
- Extradosso (Dorso): la linea che delimita superiormente il profilo;
- Intradosso (Ventre): la linea che delimita inferiormente il profilo;
- Linea curvatura media: la linea che unisce i punti equidistanti tra dorso e ventre;
- Spessore: la distanza tra dorso e ventre misurata perpendicolarmente alla corda o alla linea di inarcamento medio;
- Freccia (Massima curvatura): distanza tra linea media e corda misurata perpendicolarmente alla corda;
- Angolo d'attacco geometrico (Incidenza geometrica): angolo formato dalla corda con la direzione della corrente indisturbata;
- Linea di portanza nulla: linea lungo la quale è investito il profilo senza generare portanza;
- Angolo di portanza nulla: angolo formato tra la corda e la direzione di portanza nulla;

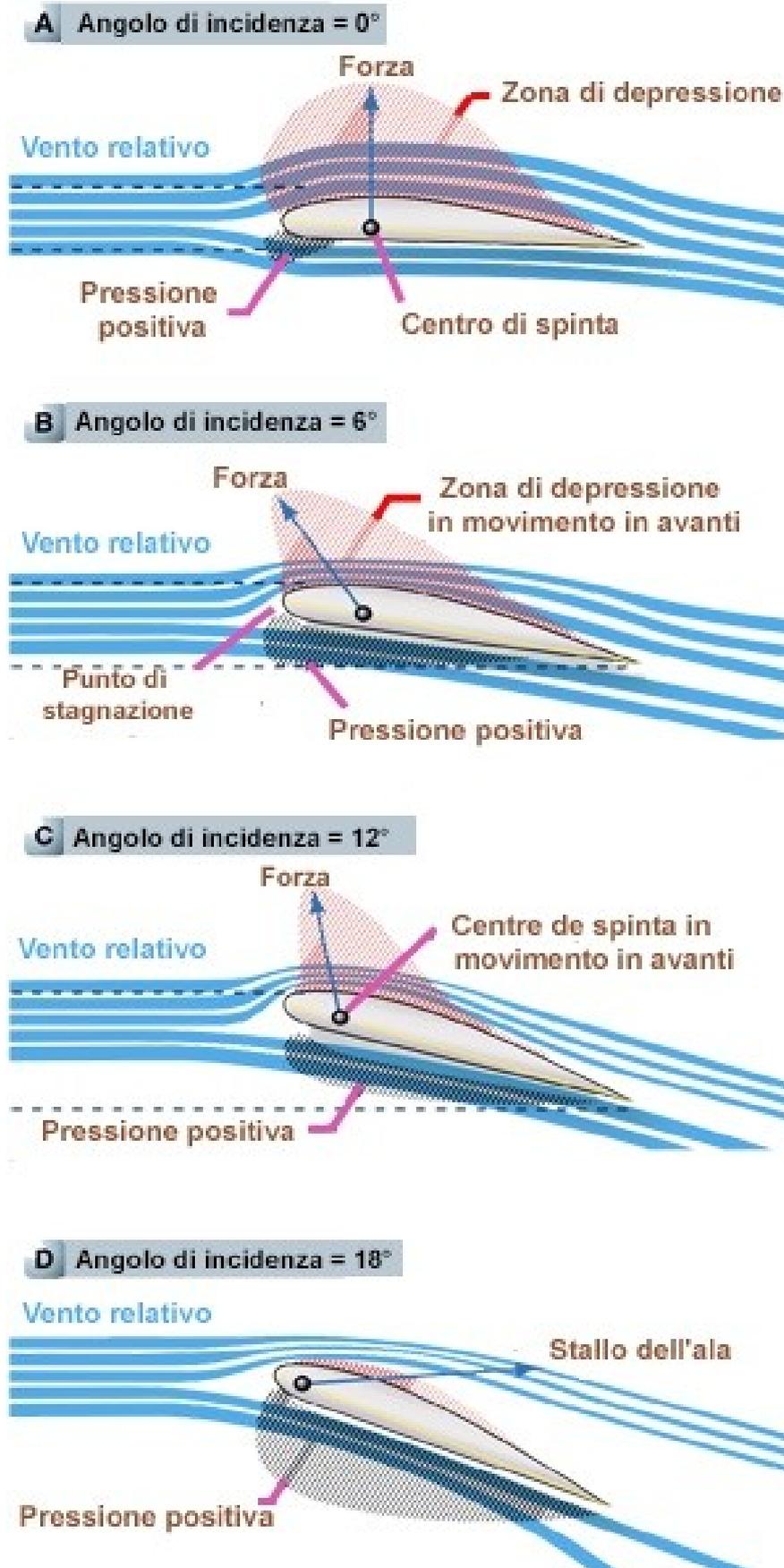


- Incidenza aerodinamica: angolo formato dalla linea di portanza nulla con la direzione della corrente indisturbata;
- Centro di pressione: punto in cui possiamo immaginare applicata la risultante delle forze aerodinamiche; al variare dell'angolo d'attacco, varia la posizione del centro di pressione.



ANDAMENTO PORTANZA

All'aumentare dell'incidenza la portanza aumenta in maniera lineare, fino allo stallo (portanza nulla) ed il centro di pressione si sposta in avanti.



The performance of a VAWT relies principally on its airfoil, which obtain lift or drag forces necessary to produce high efficient torque at its edge. Airfoil design and selection is an important task that depends on three main parts: wind flow conditions, airfoil shape and modelling.

Currently, Darrieus (*) VAWT (based on lift aerodynamic force) uses the commercial NACA0018 (**) airfoil. In a previous research [Claessens (2006)], a new airfoil for these turbines is developed. He presents the DU06W200 airfoil, which improves the performance of the NACA0018. The research made experiments and modelling of the airfoil based on Blade Element Momentum (BEM) theory. After that, [Castelli et al. (2012)] compared the airfoils DU06W200 and NACA0021. He evaluated their energy performance and aerodynamic forces that interact between the three wind turbine blades. The analysis was done with the commercial CFD software “Fluent 6.3.26” (***) at wind speed of 9 [m/s] (much higher than the found at the “Cañón del Chicamocha”) under three different turbulence models: $k-\omega$ SST, $k-\varepsilon$ Realizable and Spalart-Allmaras. [Chandrala et al. (2013)] analyzed the NACA0018 airfoil for horizontal wind turbines at wind speed of 32 [m/s]. He used the commercial software “ANSYS CFX” with the standard “k-E” turbulence model. Finally, [Boutillier (2011)] developed an experimental investigation of transition over the NACA0018 airfoil at a Reynolds number of 1×10^5 . He focused the work specifically at the shear layer.

This research determines experimentally the feasibility installation of VAWT at “Cañón del Chicamocha”. Furthermore, the research is centered in the analysis of the airfoils **DU06W200** and NACA0018 under the wind flow conditions at “Cañón del Chicamocha”. The study uses CFD through the free software “OpenFOAM” (****) and the one equation turbulence RANS model developed by Spalart-Allmaras [NASA]. The difference between the airfoils can be seen at figure 1.

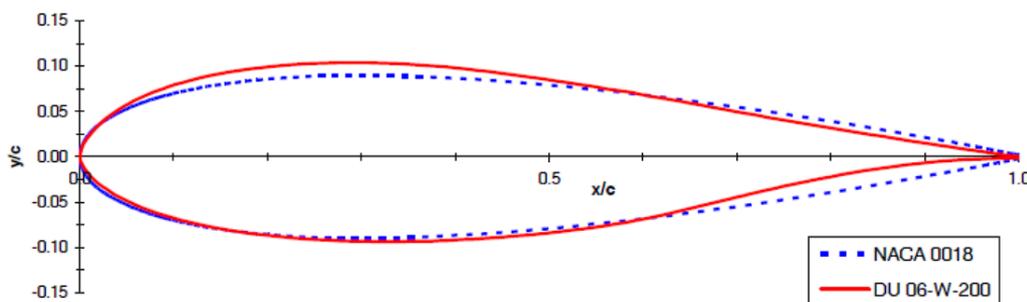
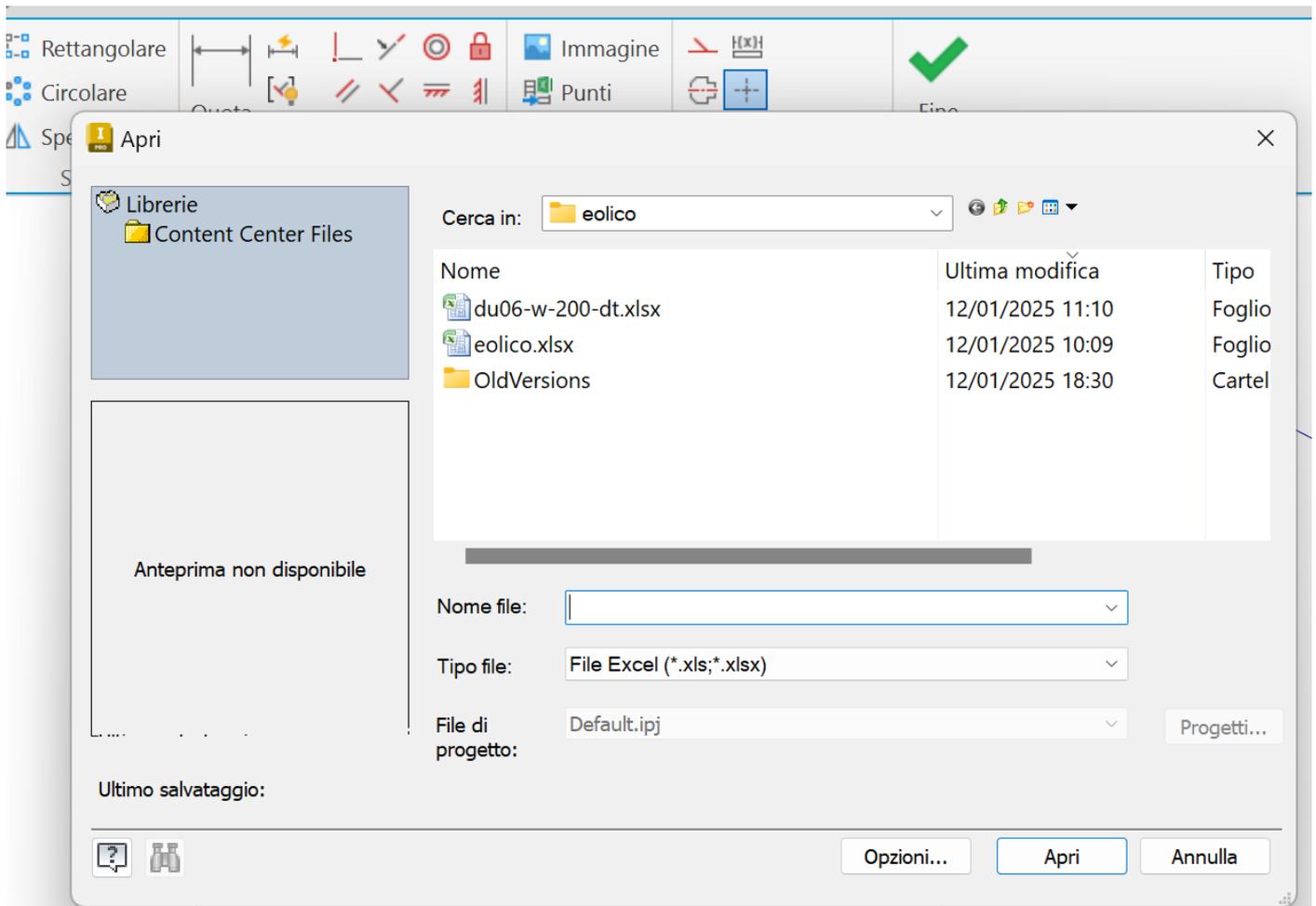


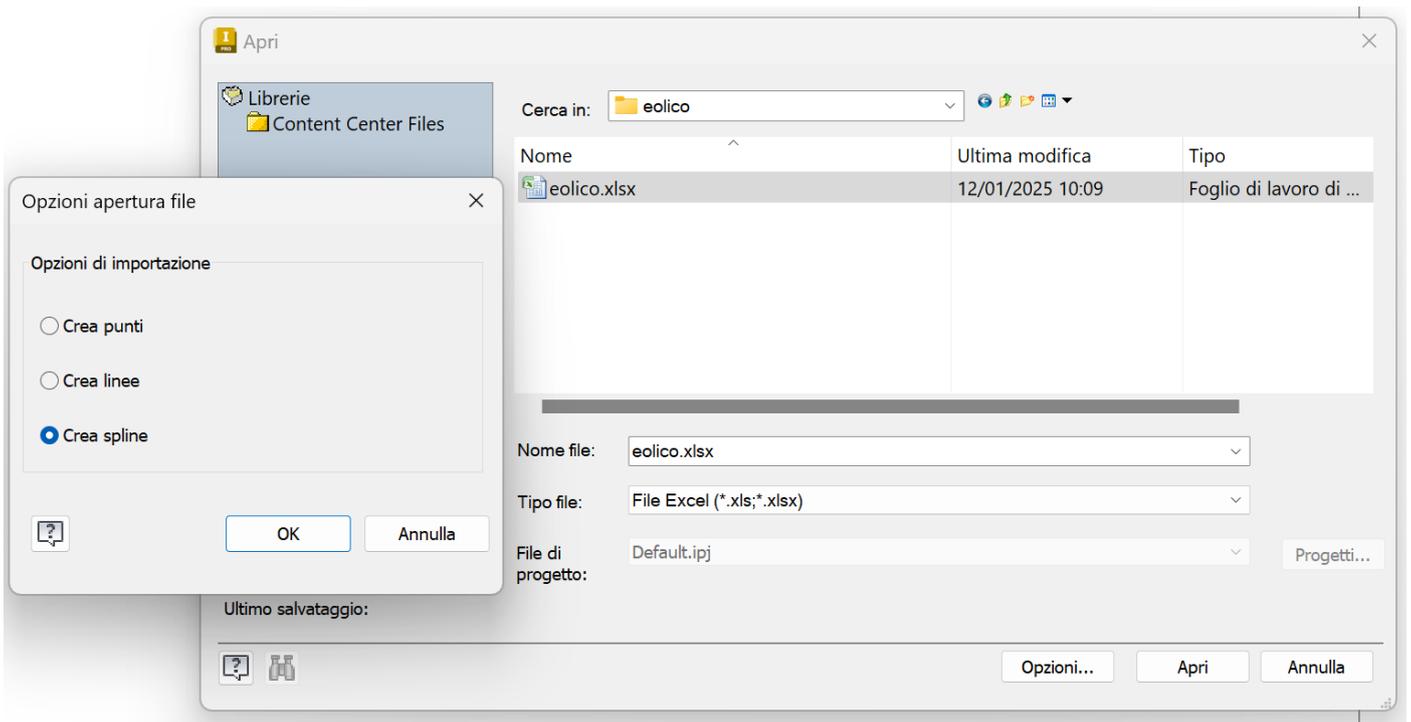
Figure 1. Comparison between airfoils NACA0018 and DU06W200 [Claessens (2006)]

IMPORTAZIONE PROFILO ALARE DA FOGLIO DATI EXCEL

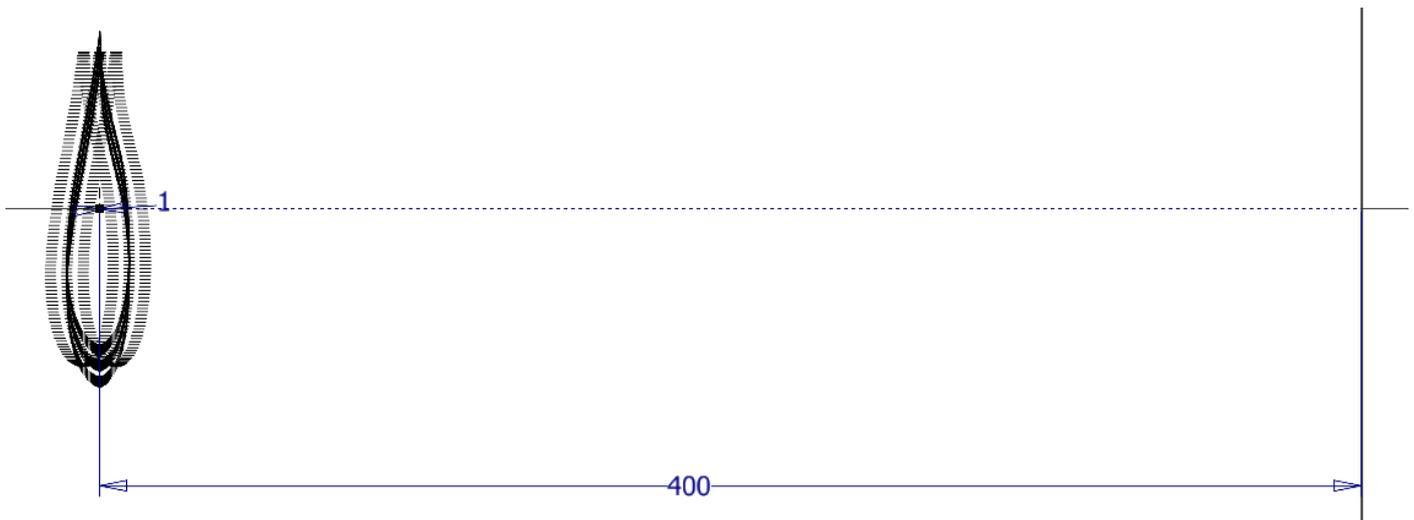
Creare uno schizzo 2D e cliccare su "Punti".



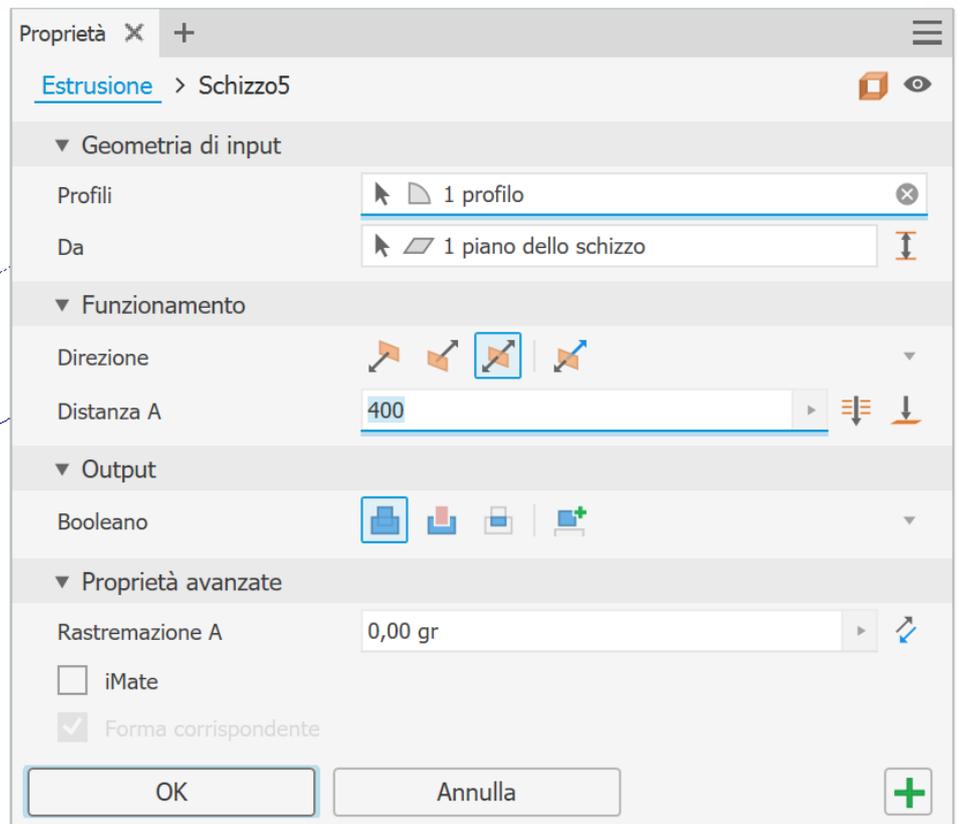
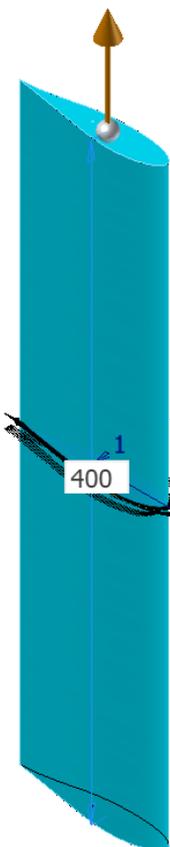
Abilitare nelle opzioni "Crea spline" per ottenere un profilo facilmente modificabile.



Spostare lo schizzo 2D come in figura:

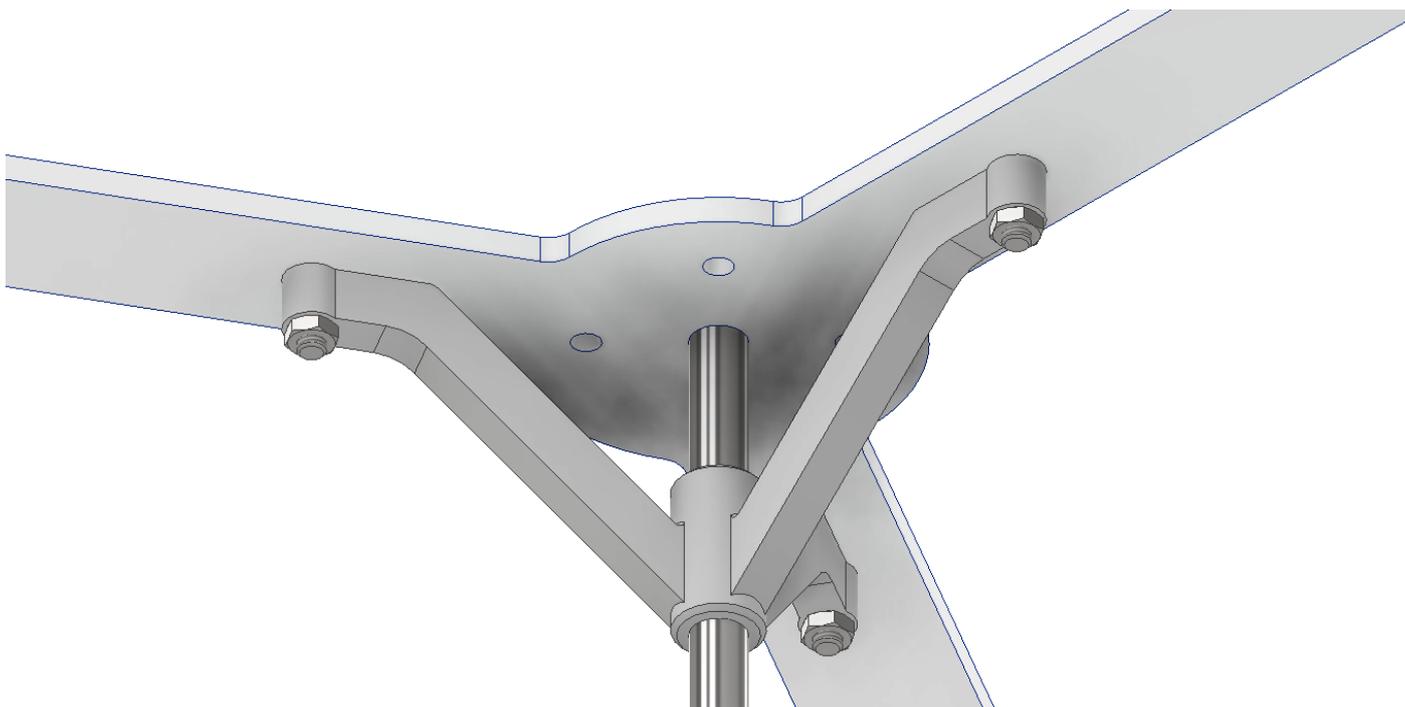


Chiudere la coda della schizzo con un piccolo arco in modo che si possa estrarre.

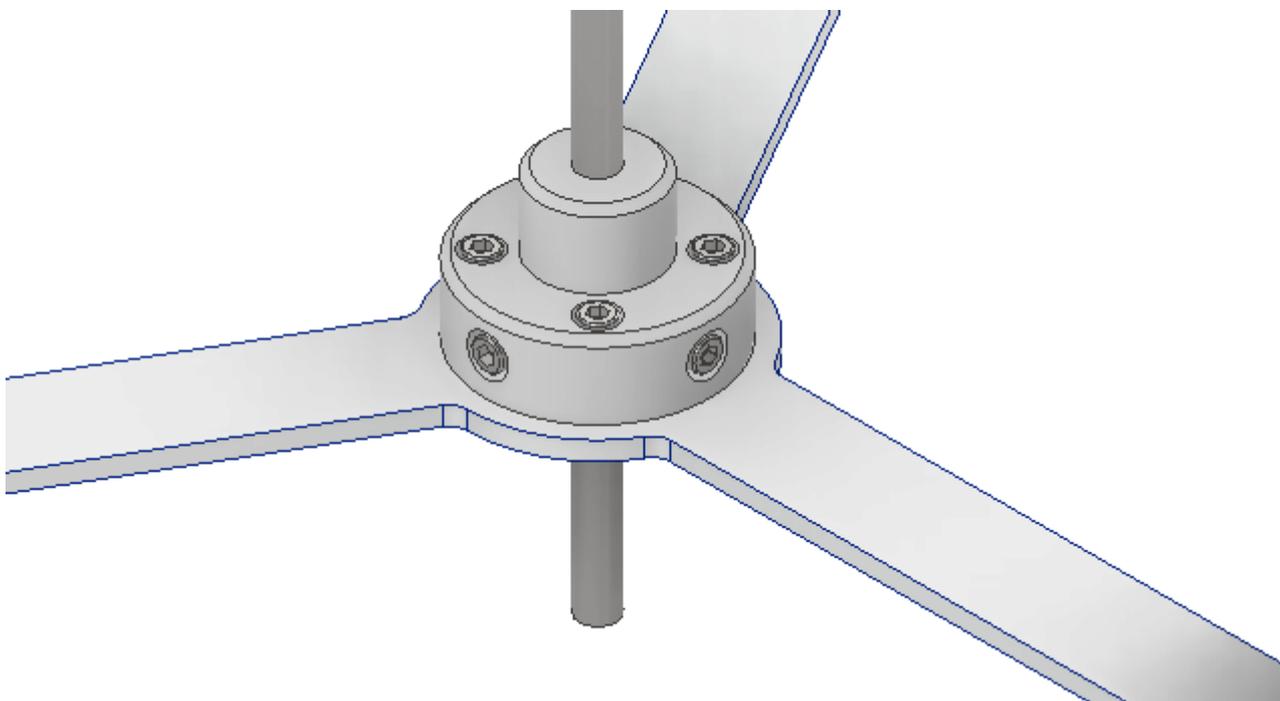




Blocco superiore

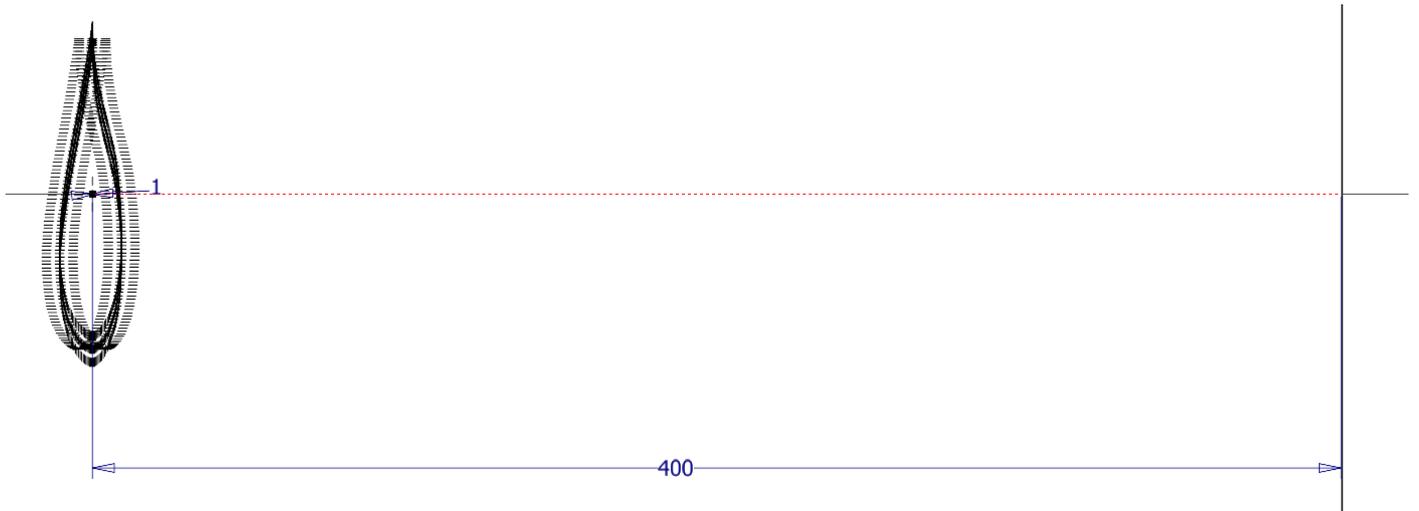


Blocco inferiore

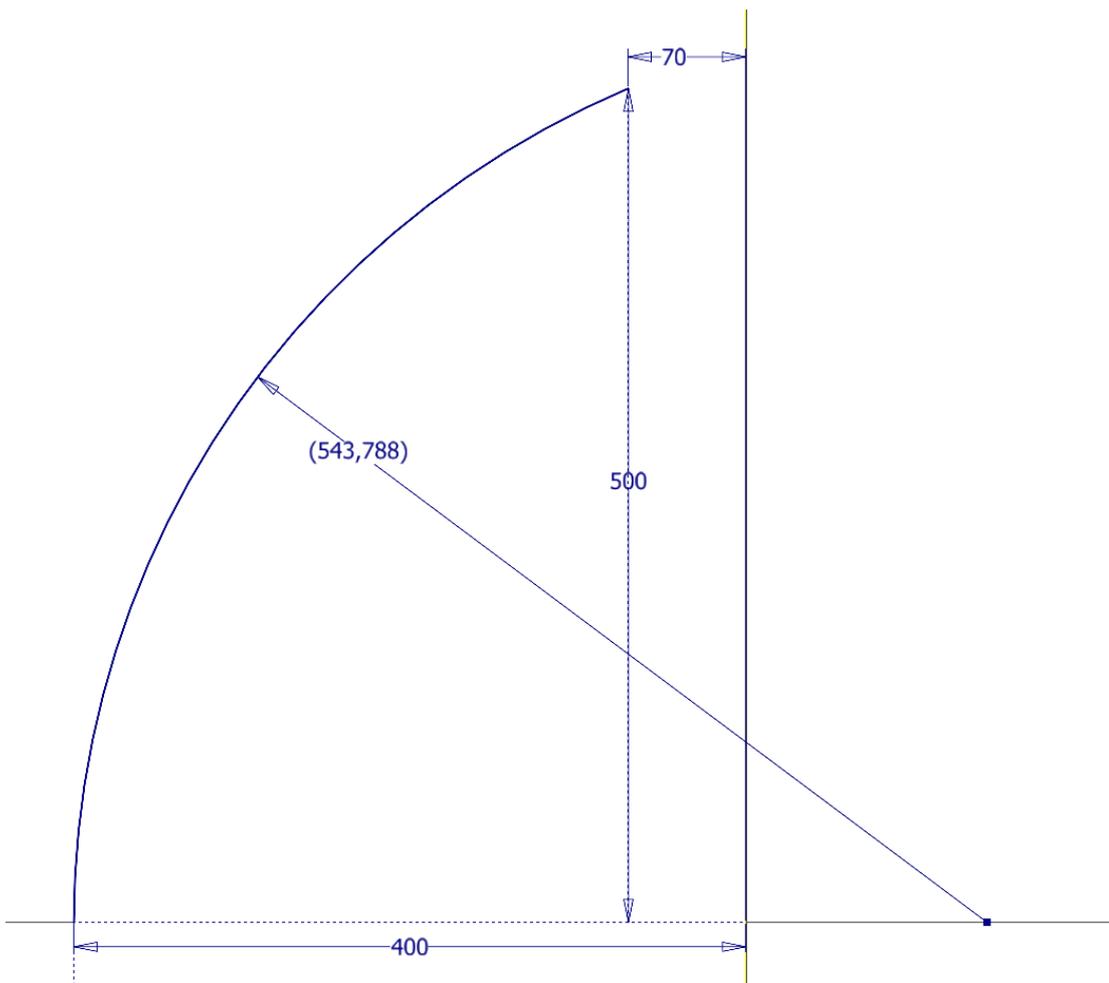


PALA CURVA CON PROFILE ALARE

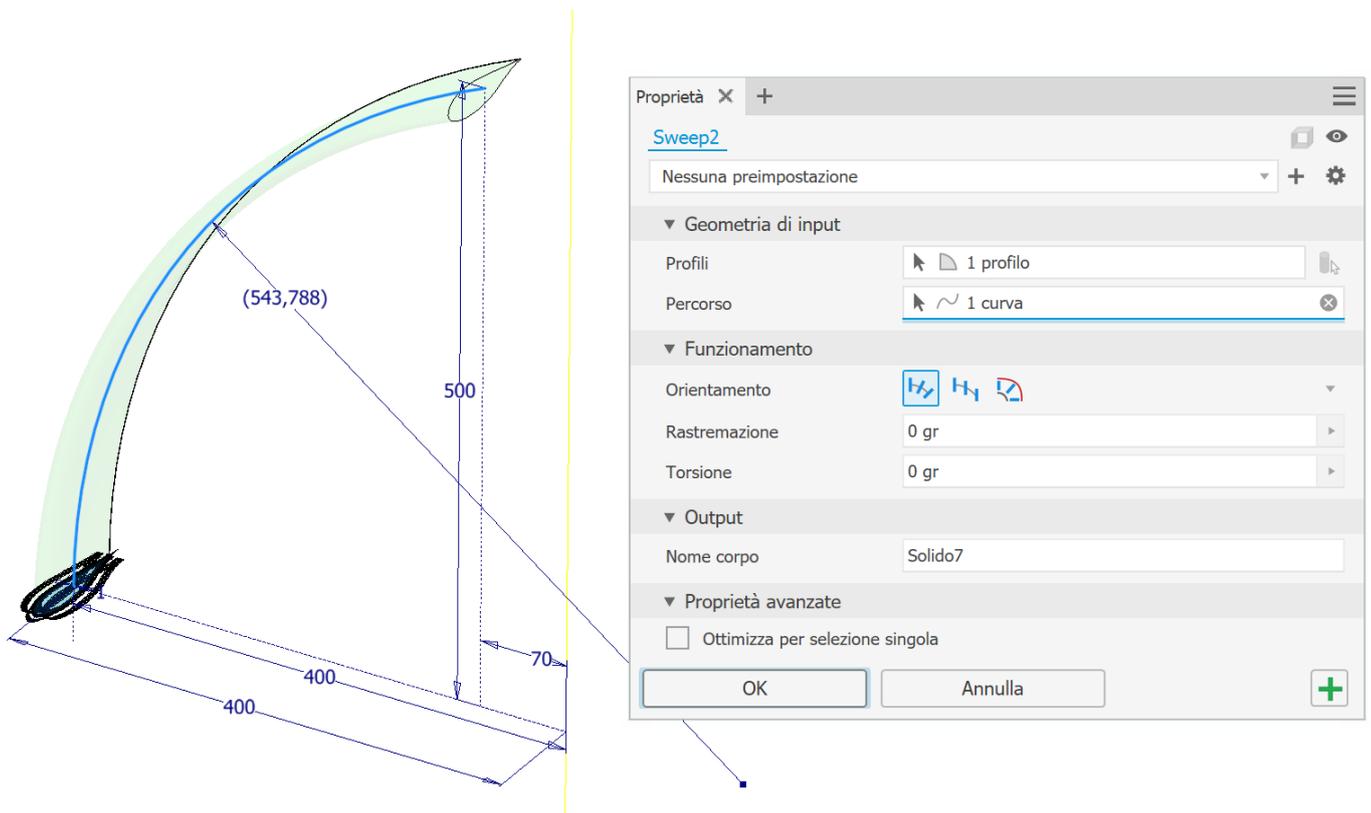
Importare il profilo alare in uno schizzo 2D e posizionarlo come in figura rispetto all'origine



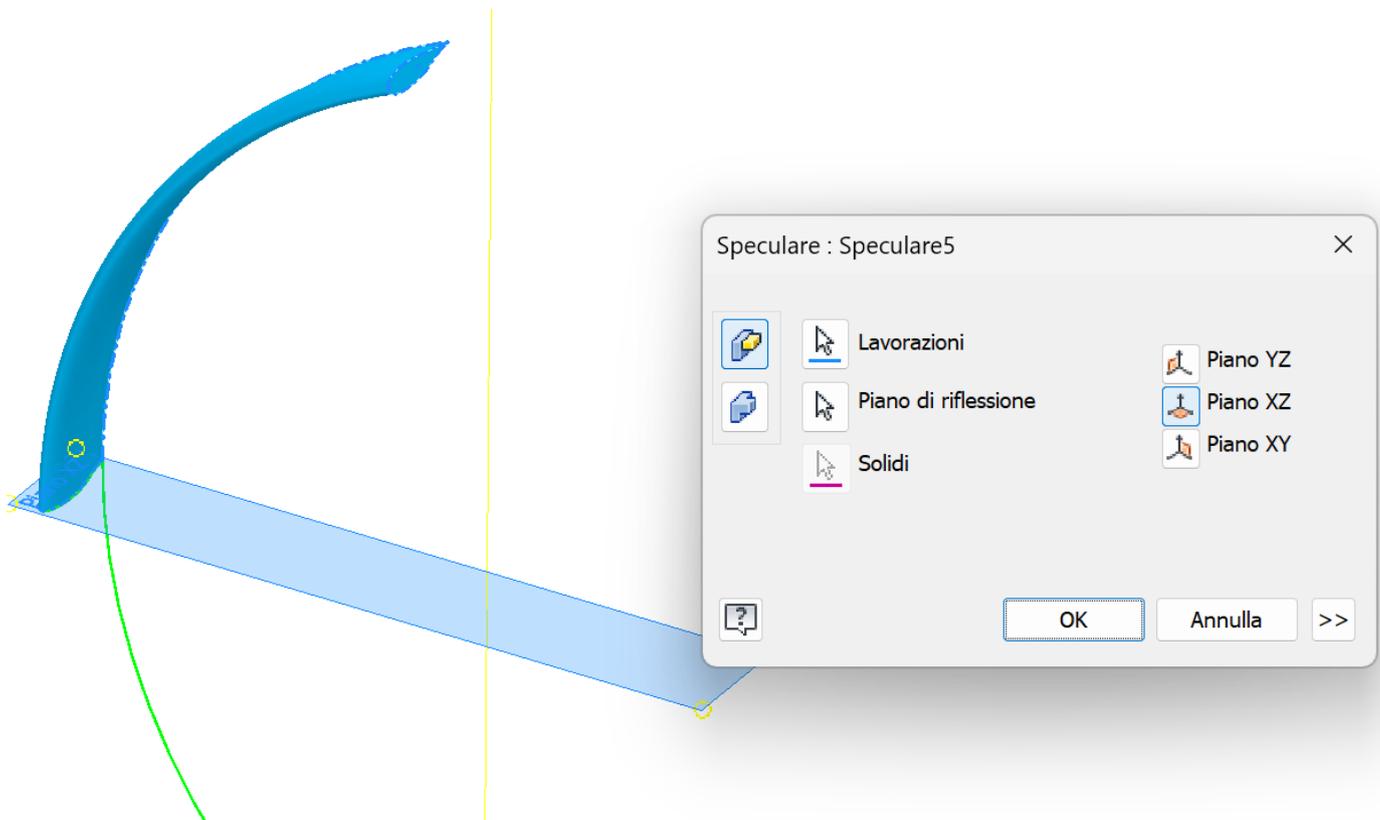
Creare un nuovo schizzo con l'asse mediano curvo della pala

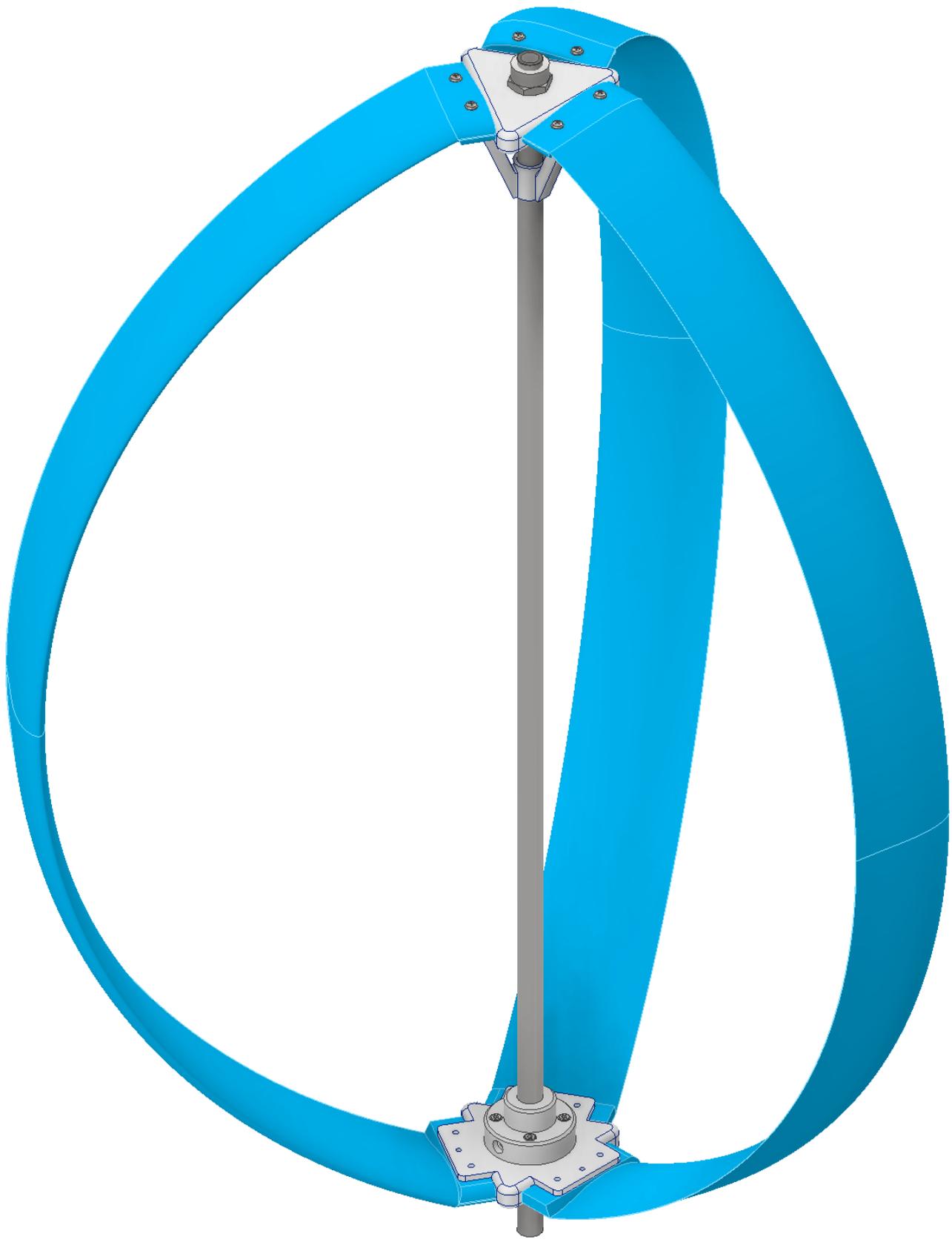


Usare il comando 3D "Sweep" per ottenere metà della pala curva con i due schizzi precedenti.

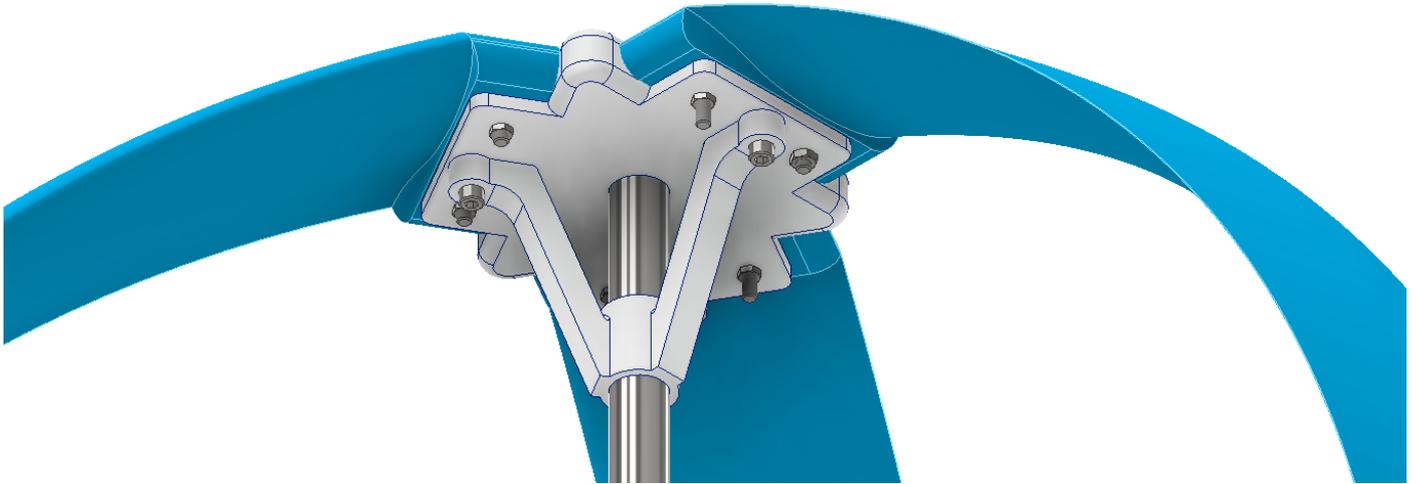


Usare il comando 3D "Speculare" per completare la pala.





Blocco superiore



Blocco inferiore

