

**SCHULICH**  
School of Engineering



**UNIVERSITY OF  
CALGARY**

# Introduction to Wind Session

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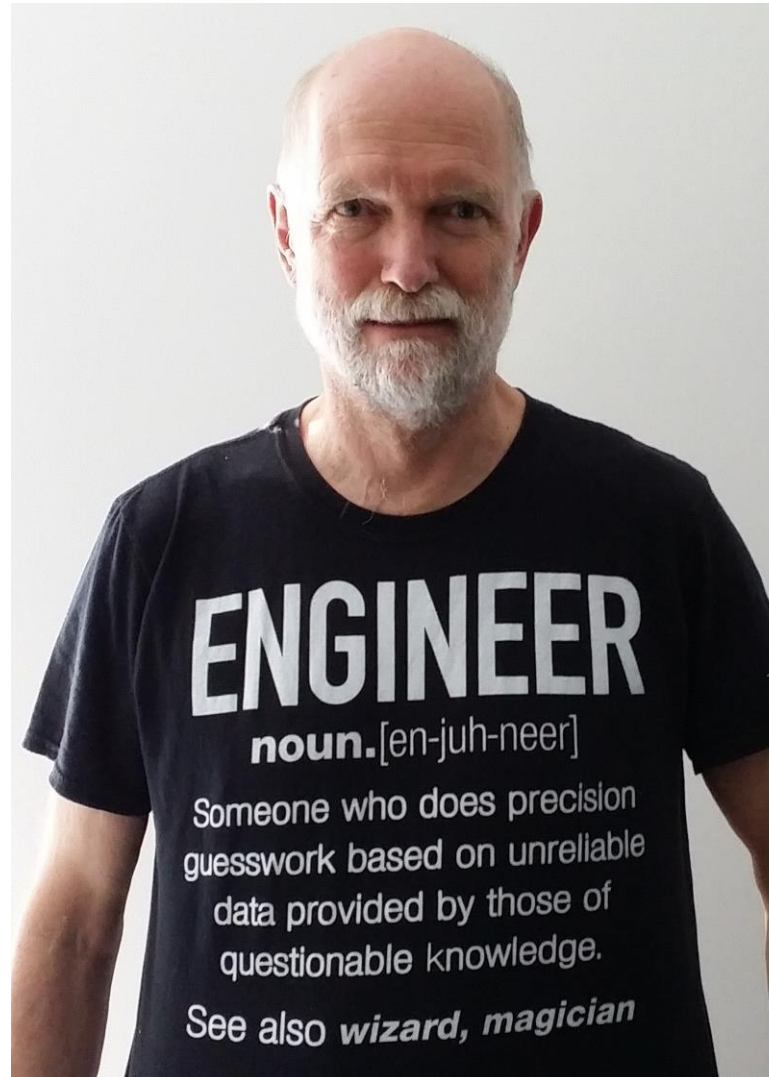
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**NSERC  
CRSNG**

9:00-9:25 + 5 min Q's	Intro to wind energy	David Wood
9:30-9:55 + 5 min Q's	Wind Resource Engineering	Mathew Breaky
10:00-10:25 + 5 min Q's	Fluid-structure interaction	Artem Korobenko
10:30-11:00	Coffee break	
11:00-11:25 + 5 min Q's	Spatial-temporal modeling of wind turbines	Deniz Sezer
11:30-11:55 + 5 min Q's	Vorticity, Impulse and Wind turbine Aerodynamics	David Wood
12:00-12:30	Summary/Discussion	

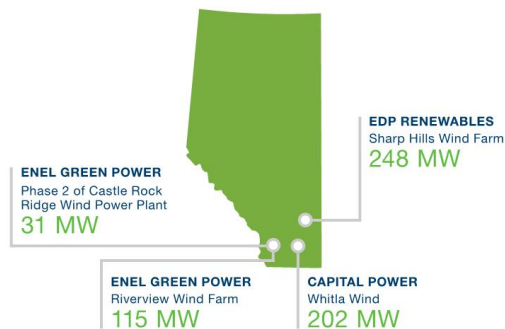
# Why engineers and mathematicians should collaborate





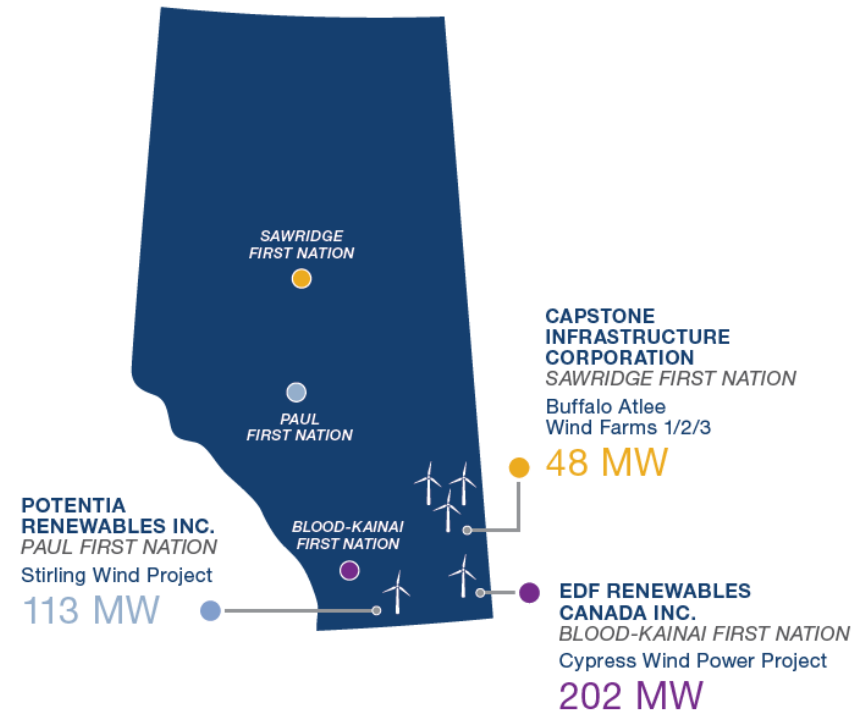
## Alberta's Renewable Electricity Program attracts lowest renewable pricing in Canada

Round 1 of the Renewable Electricity Program successfully delivered nearly 600 MW of wind generation at bid prices that are competitive globally and record-setting in Canada. The four successful projects for Round 1 are:



## Indigenous partnerships fuel the success of REP Round 2

REP Round 2 attracted significant interest from local and international developers eager to invest in Alberta. Successful developers partnered with 3 Indigenous communities to build 5 wind projects totalling 363 MW at a weighted average price of under \$39/MWh.



Range of bid prices and weighted average prices



# What are the Main Issues with Wind?

It is often said that wind energy is a “mature” technology. Yes it is, however:

- Wind turbines are getting larger
  - Blades are longer and more flexible
  - Towers are higher
  - Interaction of the aerodynamics/structure/dynamics/control is increasingly important
  - Multi-dimensional optimization and design to limit bending, reduce manufacturing cost, minimize noise etc
- Penetration of wind energy is increasing
  - Siting of wind farms is becoming more important
  - Interaction of wind turbines in wind farms causes fatigue and loss of power
  - How to deal with the intermittency of wind energy
  - Wind farms are experiencing high levels of blade erosion

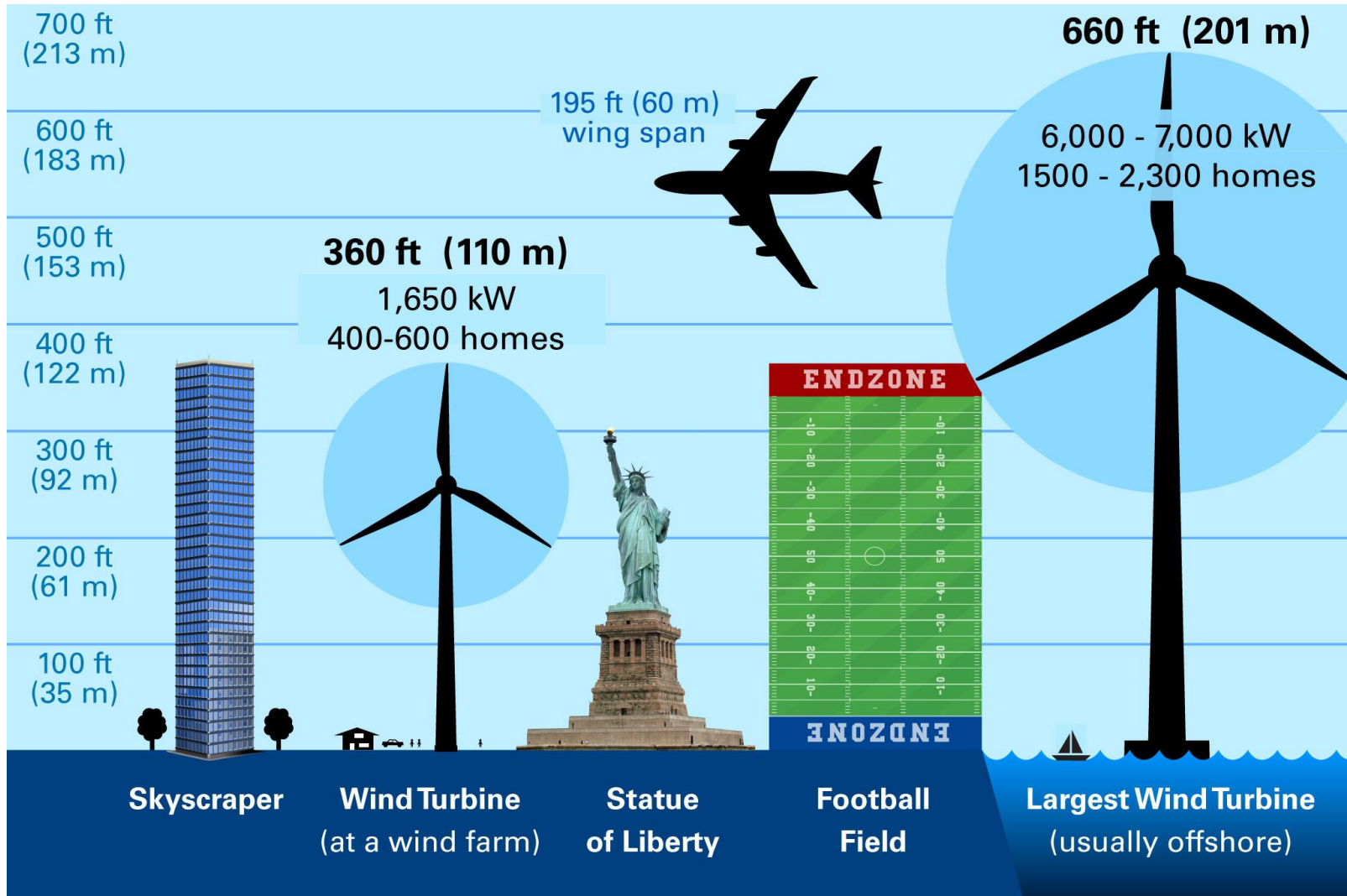
# The Longest Blade in the World

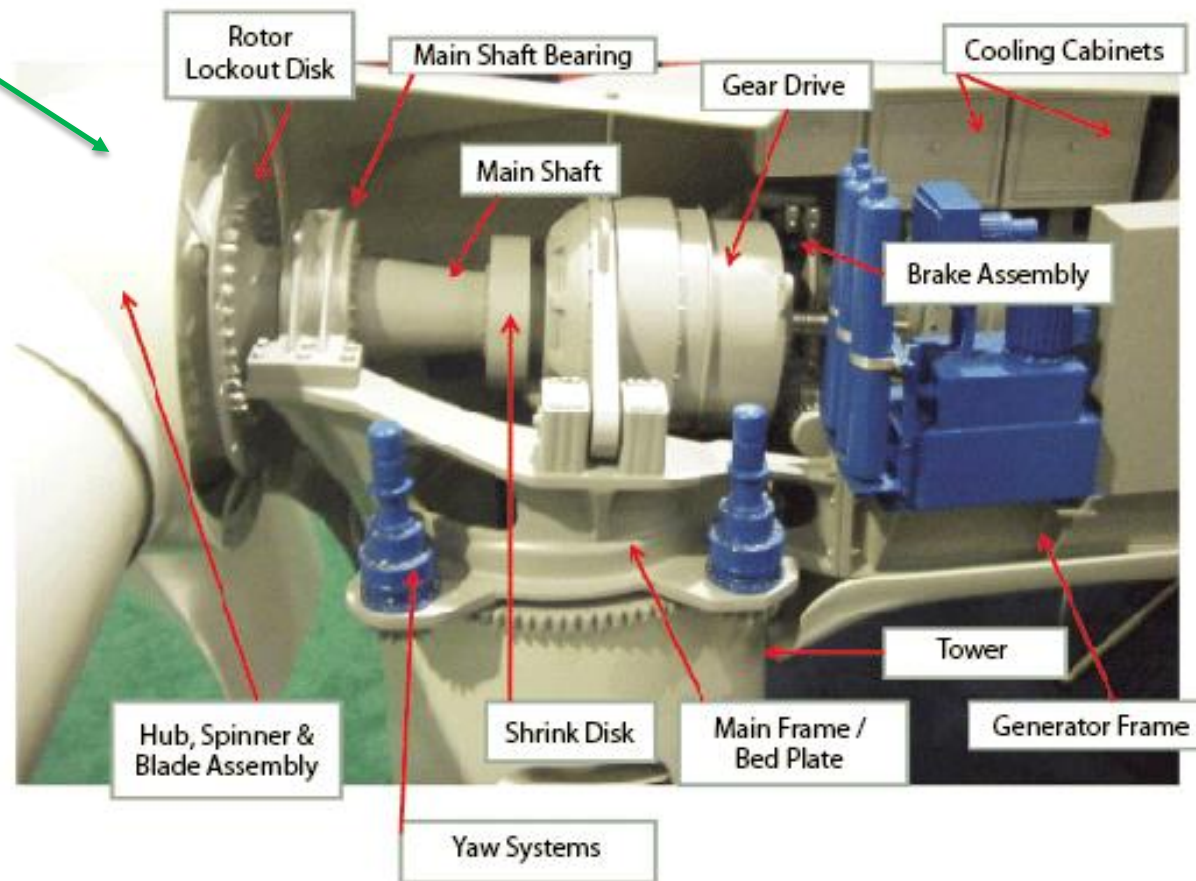
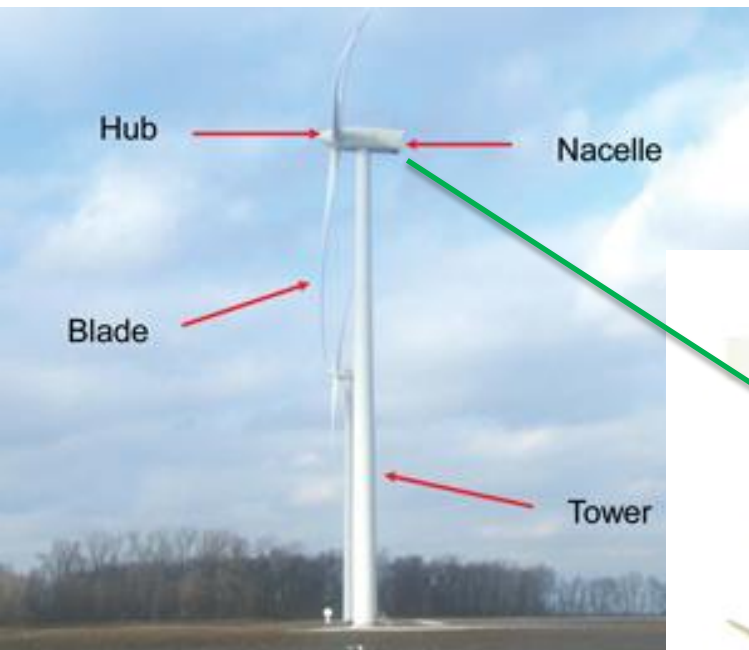


<https://cleantechnica.com/2019/04/19/absolute-beast-of-a-wooden-wind-turbine-blade-rolls-off-the-assembly-line/>



# Wind turbines are getting bigger







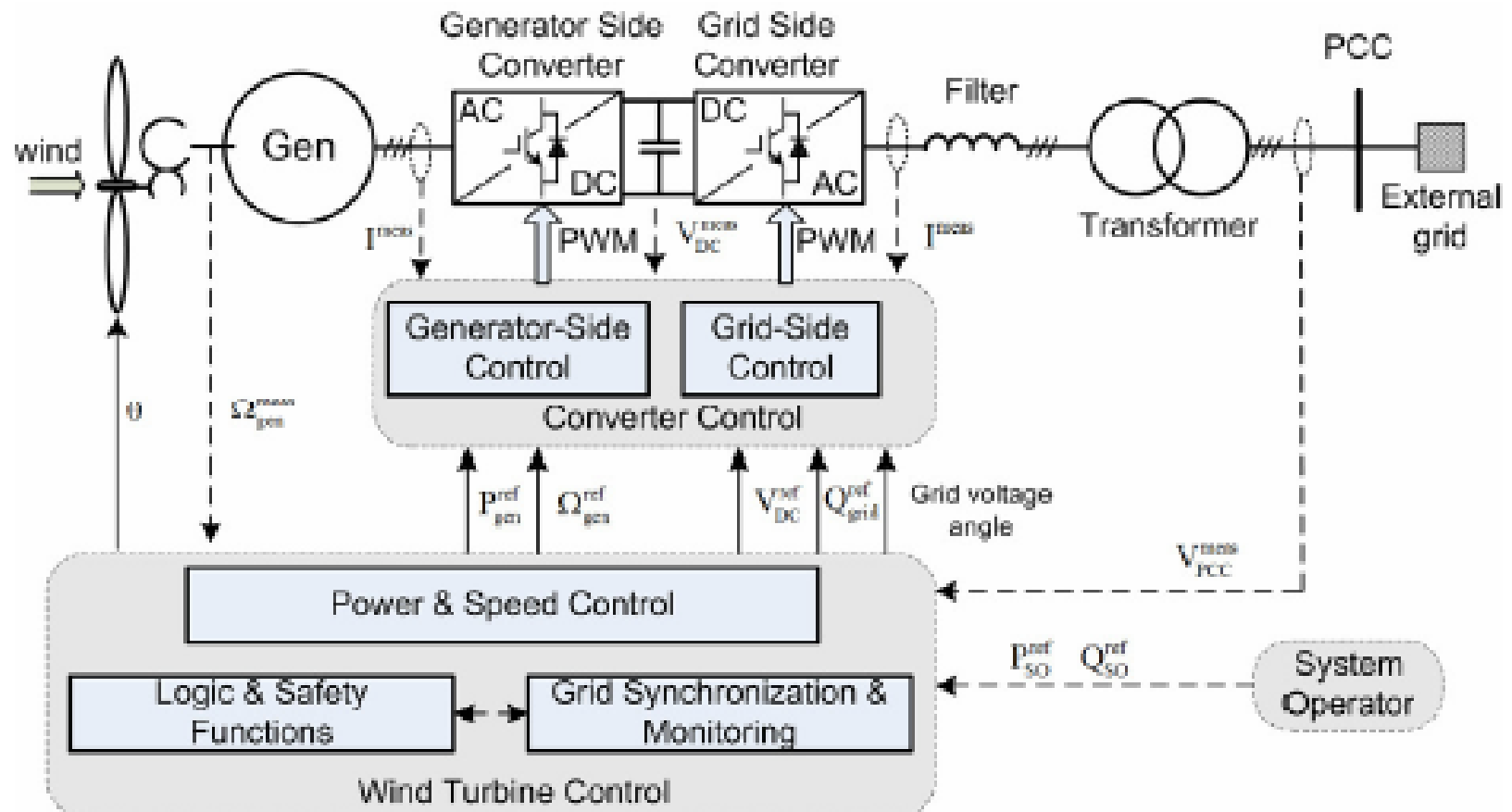


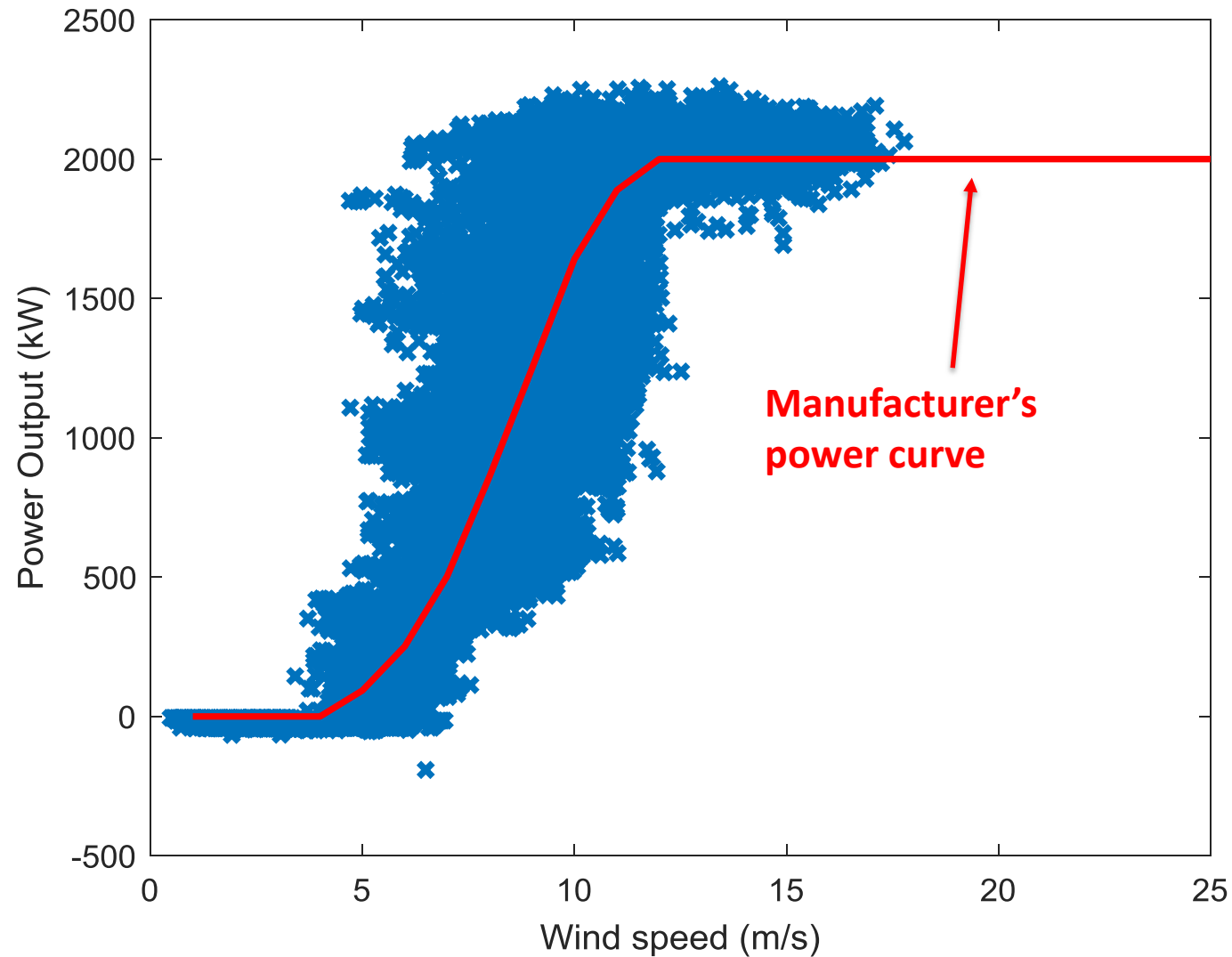
Figure 16. Control levels in a full-rating power converter based wind turbine.

# Turbine T5 at the WEICan wind farm



Output power  
versus wind  
speed

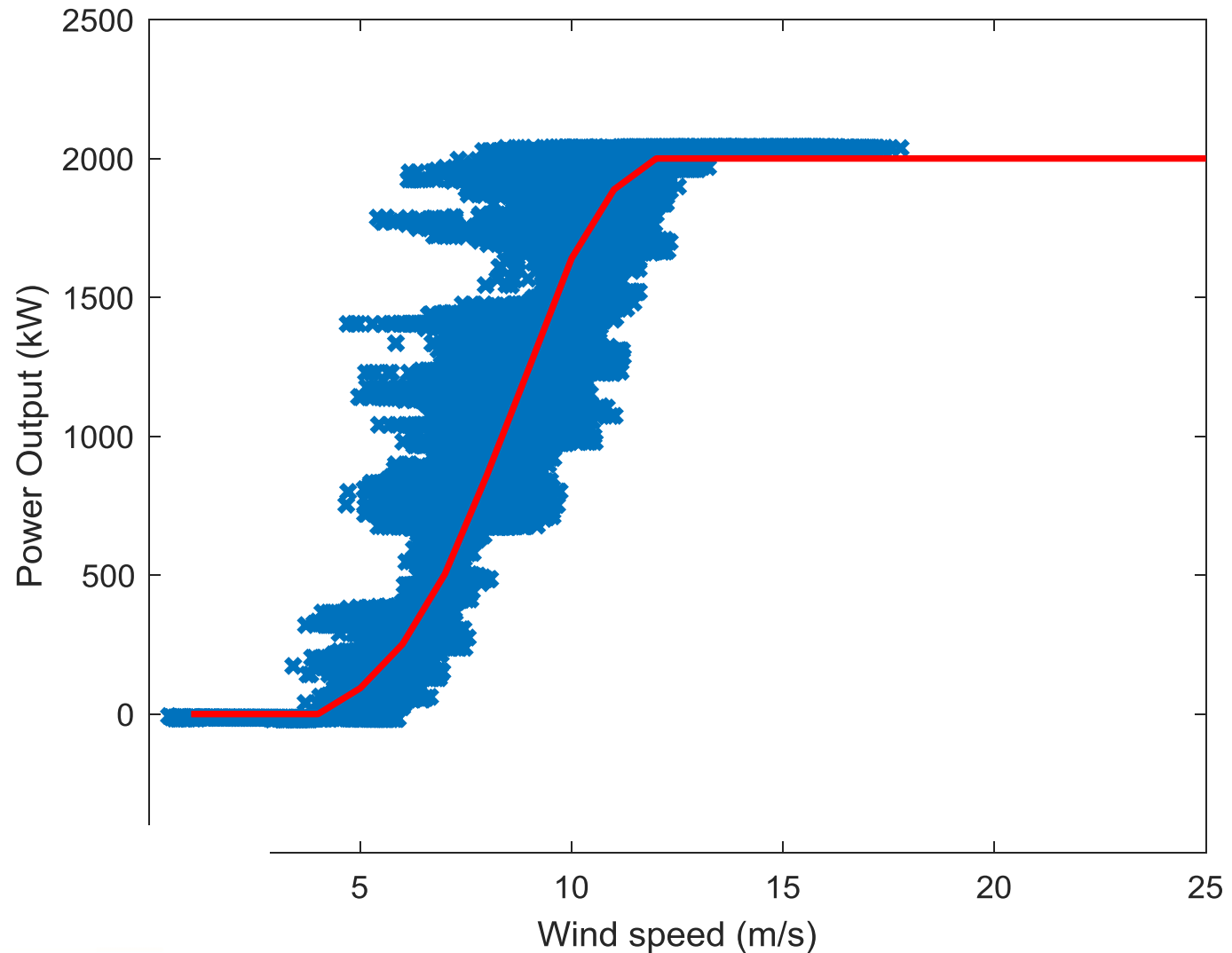
Both averaged  
over 1 second



Manufacturer's  
power curve

Output power  
versus wind  
speed

Both averaged  
over 10 minutes

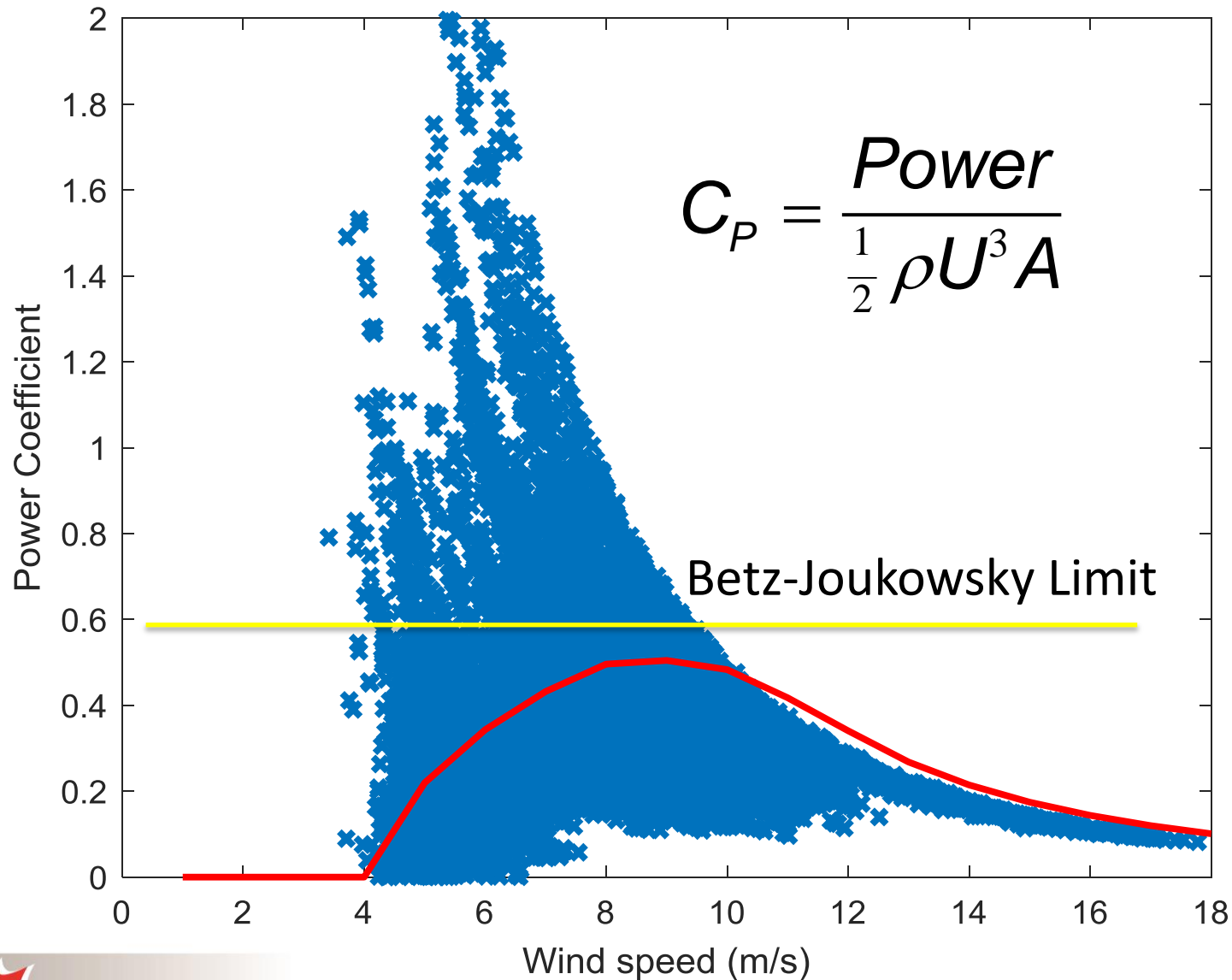


Power coefficient,  
 $C_P$ , versus wind  
speed

Both averaged  
over 1 second

$\rho$  – air density  
 $U$  – wind speed  
 $A$  – rotor area

$$C_P = \frac{\text{Power}}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U^3 A}$$







Horns Rev offshore wind farm,  
Denmark

Wind turbine interference –  
upwind turbines reduce the power  
available for any downwind  
turbine

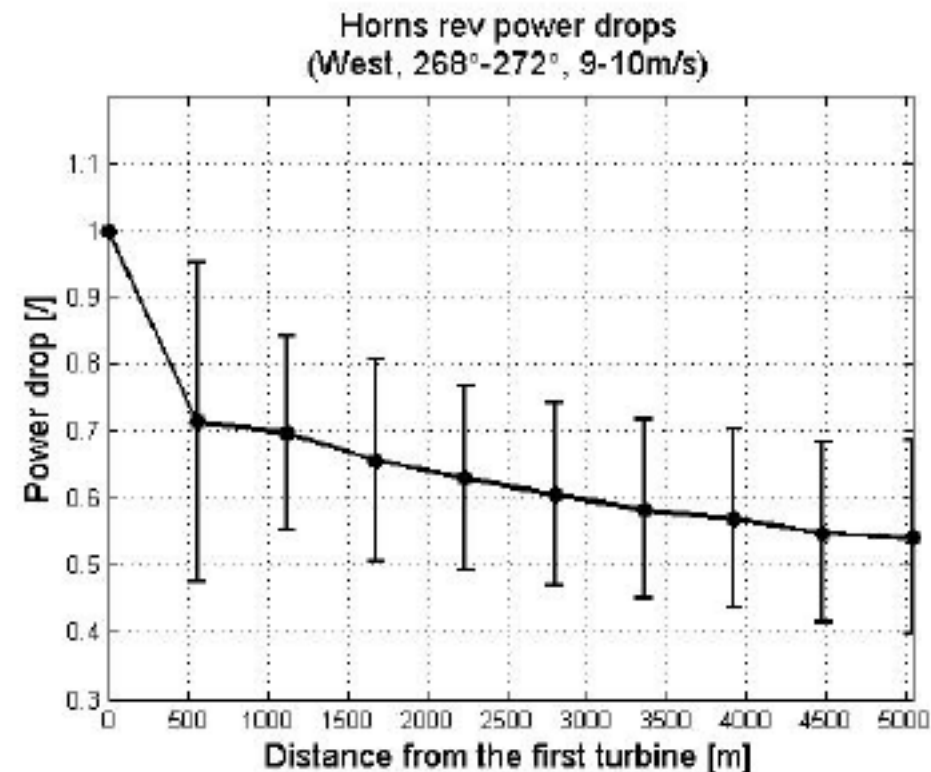


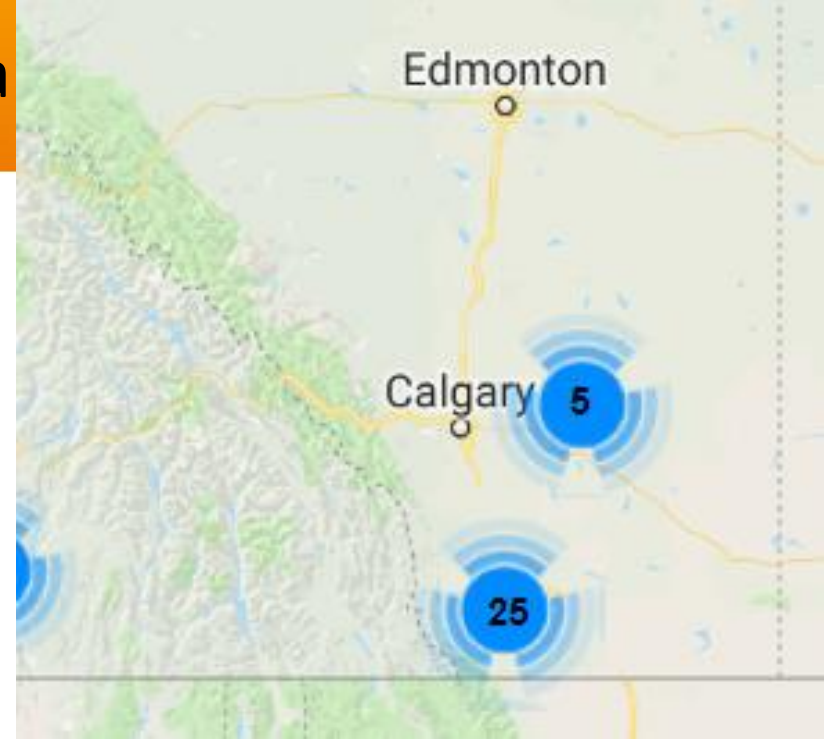
Figure 5.6 Relative power drop 9-10m/s

# Wind Power in Alberta

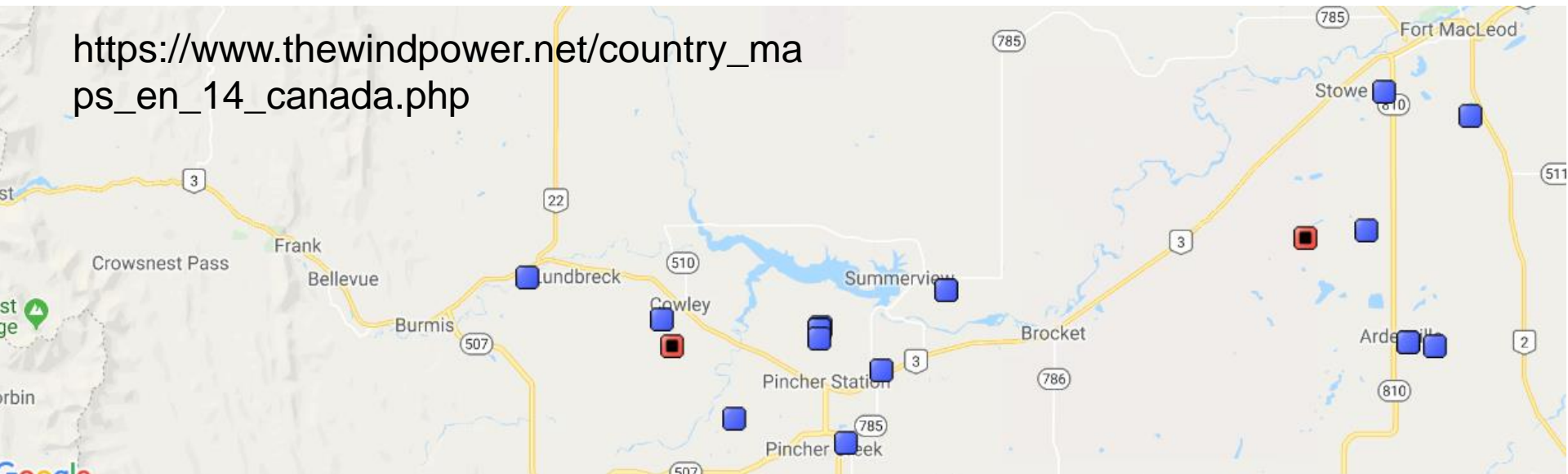
## Wind Power in Alberta

- Highly concentrated
- 1483 MW, 901 turbines
- 6% of electricity demand

<https://canwea.ca/wind-energy/alberta/>

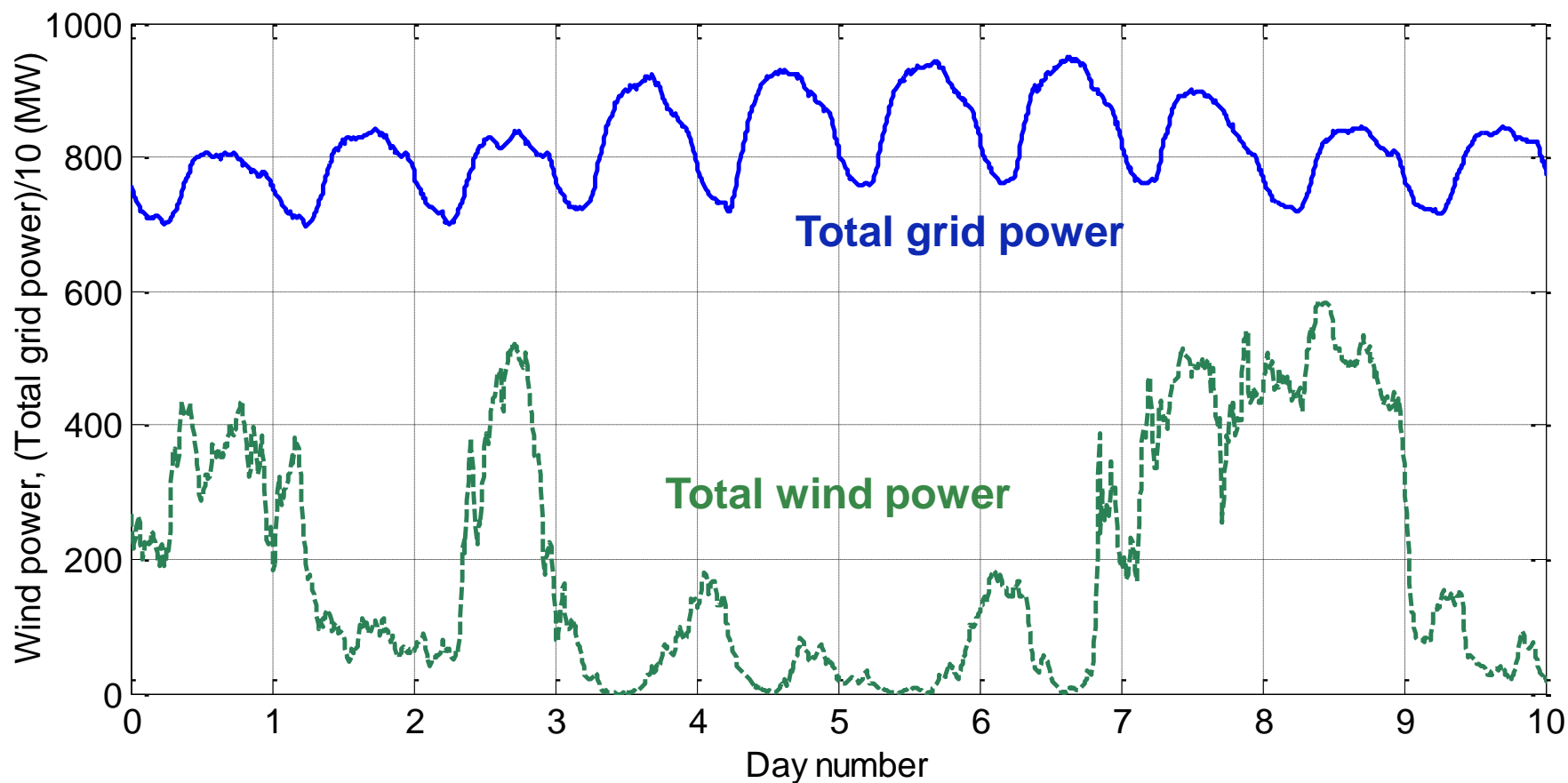


[https://www.thewindpower.net/country\\_maps\\_en\\_14\\_canada.php](https://www.thewindpower.net/country_maps_en_14_canada.php)



# Total Grid Power and Wind Power for Alberta

10 days in July 2011



Wind Energy is “mature” but there is still much to learn about:

- Unsteady performance
- Interaction of aerodynamics/structure/dynamics/control
- Optimizing siting
- Dealing with intermittency as wind energy penetration increases

