

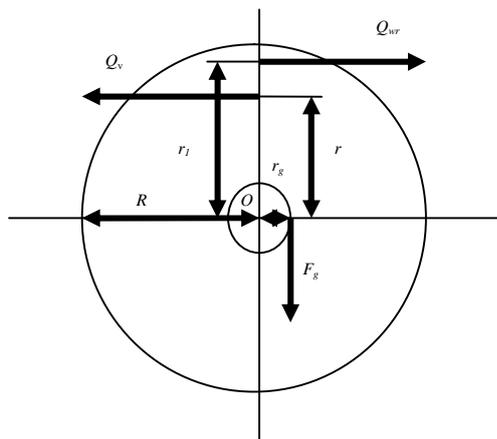
« »,
19, 49005, ; e-mail: botticelli@i.ua

The majority of the existing techniques for studying the characteristics of physical models of wind generators are oriented on the use of the specialized equipment and a wind tunnel. In some cases, these investigations are too expensive or unattainable. Transportation of the wind wheel model with the required velocity is alternative to such studies. The study objective is to determine the mechanical characteristics of a physical model of a horizontal-axial wind wheel based on the results of measurements during transportation of the model with the required velocity. The mechanical characteristics to evaluate the wind wheel effectiveness, the most efficient operational conditions related to the wind velocity, requirements for the electrical generator parameters have been resulted from studies.

The wind velocity as a component of the incoming airflow near the blades in a relative motion is considered as a factor resulted in the rotation, and a radial velocity of an elemental blade portion is a consequence of the effects of the wind velocity and is able to counter the rotation. Torques about the wind wheel axis due to those components are found. The resulting torque in the wind wheel axis is determined as the sum of torques of the incoming airflow components in a relative motion.

Practically, while transporting the wind wheel under wind calm conditions, we measure the velocity of the incoming airflow, the force produced by the airflow in axis of the wind wheel, a maximal rotational speed of an unloaded wind wheel. From measurements, we derive the real mechanical characteristics of the wind wheel under consideration.

F_g ; Q_{wr} ; r ; Q_v ; r_l



. 1 -

$Q_v r, Q_{wr} r_l, F_g r_g$

, : v:

$$M_v = Q_v \cdot r, \quad (4)$$

, w:

$$M_{wr} = Q_{wr} \cdot r_l, \quad (5)$$

, :

$$M_g = F_g \cdot r_g. \quad (6)$$

, -

$$= M_v - M_{wr} - M_g. \quad (7)$$

, M_{wr} -

$$M_v = M_{wr} + M_g \quad (M_g=0),$$

$$M_v = M_{wr}, \quad (v).$$

$$M_g = M_v - M_{wr}, \quad P_m$$

w.

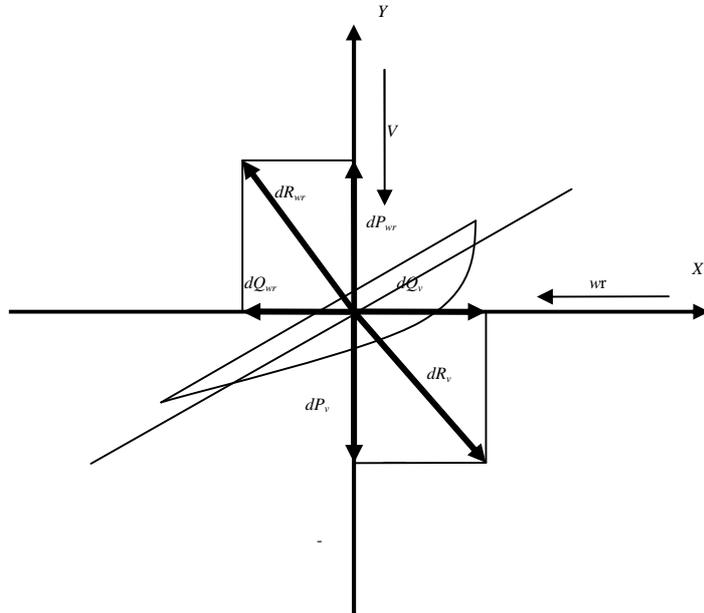
dQ_{wr} dQ_v

dS .

dQ_{wr} dQ_v

dS ,

. 2.



. 2 -

v.

wr

$dS, wr -$

v wr

dS

$dR_v -$

v

$dS;$

$dR_{wr} -$

w

$dS;$

$dP_v -$

dR_v

;

$dQ_v -$

dR_v

;

$dP_{wr} -$

dR_{wr}

;

$dQ_{wr} -$

dR_{wr}

v

dR_v

dR_{wr}

v, wr

wr

. wr -

«

»

$$\frac{dR_{wr} - dP_{wr}}{dP_v, dQ_v} \quad dQ_{wr} \quad -$$

$$dR_{wr}, dR_v \quad -$$

:

$$dQ_{wr} \quad dQ_v \quad -$$

« »

$$[2]; \quad dQ_{wr}$$

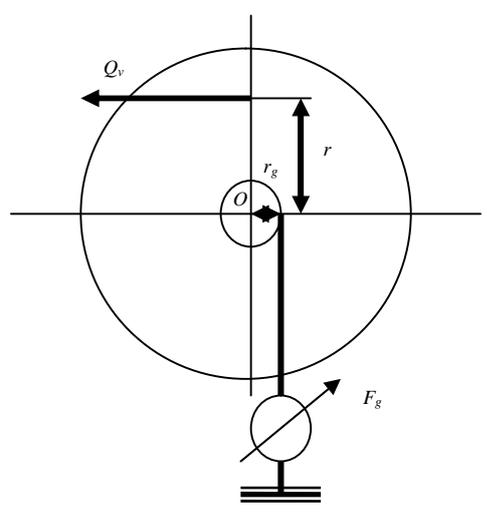
$$dP_v -$$

$$\frac{dP_{wr}}{w},$$

(. 2)

$$F_g,$$

(. 3).



. 3 -

$$F_g$$

$$M_g$$

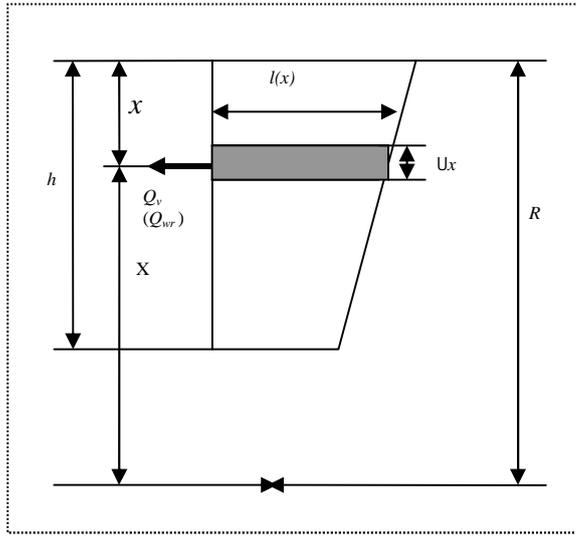
$$M_v$$

$$M_{wr}$$

$$M_v = M_{wr},$$

$$M_g = 0.$$

(. 4).



. 4 -
 $dQ_v(x)$

dS

$$dQ_v(x) = \frac{1}{2} C_{Q_v} \Delta x l(x) v^2, \quad (8)$$

: $\Delta l(x) = dS$; Q_v - ; ... -
 ; v -
 $dQ_{wr}(x)$ -

$$dQ_{wr}(x) = \frac{1}{2} C_{Q_{wr}} \Delta x l(x) (wx)^2. \quad (9)$$

(8) (9) Q_v Q_{wr} -
 , -

k , x

$$k = \frac{h}{\Delta x}. \quad (10)$$

$$x_n = n \cdot \Delta x, \quad n = 0 \dots k. \quad (11)$$

h n R

$$X_n = (R - h) + x_n. \quad (12)$$

dM_{v_n} ,

dQ_v

$$dM_{vn} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C_{Qv} \cdot \dots \cdot \Delta x \cdot l(x_n) \cdot v^2 \cdot X_n. \quad (13)$$

$$M_v = \sum_n dM_{vn}. \quad (14)$$

(13)

$$M_v = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C_{Qv} \cdot \rho \cdot v^2 \cdot \sum_n \Delta S_n X_n. \quad (15)$$

(16)

$M_g,$

Qv

$$C_{Qv} = \frac{M_g / N}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \dots \cdot v^2 \cdot \sum_n \Delta S_n X_n}, \quad (16)$$

$N-$

$$M_g = f(v), \quad \sum_n \Delta S_n X_n$$

Qv

v [3].

$dM_{wr},$

dQ_{wr}

$$dM_{wrn} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C_{Qwr} \cdot \dots \cdot \Delta x \cdot l(x_n) \cdot (w \cdot X_n)^2 \cdot X_n. \quad (17)$$

(17)

$$M_{wr} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C_{Qwr} \cdot \dots \cdot w^2 \cdot \sum_n \Delta S_n X_n^3. \quad (19)$$

Qwr

$M_v = M_{wr},$

$w = w_{max}.$

$$C_{Qwr} = \frac{M_g / N}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \dots \cdot w^2 \cdot \sum_n \Delta S_n X_n^3}. \quad (20)$$

(20)

$v = \text{const}$

$w.$

\ll

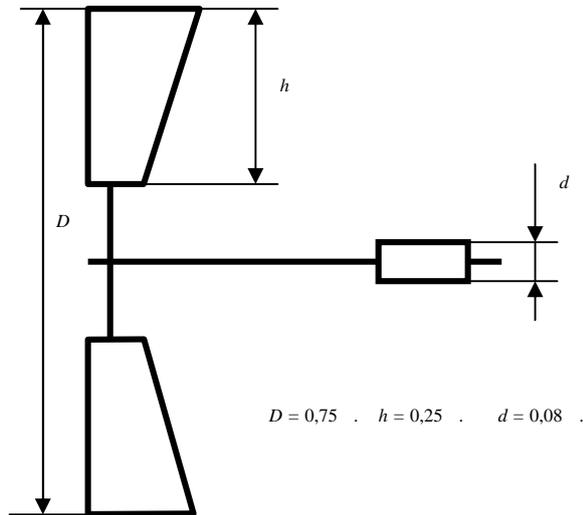
\gg

Qwr

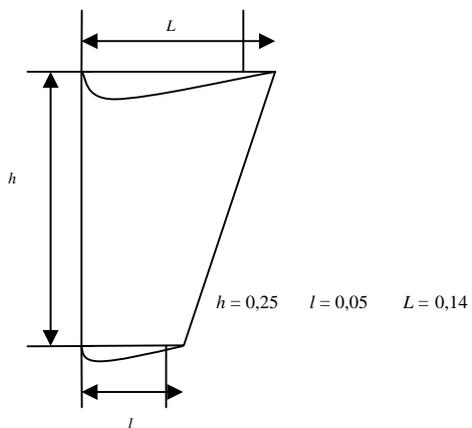
$Qwr.$

$$Q_{wr} = f(w).$$

$$M_M = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho \cdot \left[C_{Qv} \cdot v^2 \cdot \sum_n \Delta S_n X_n - C_{Qwr} \cdot w^2 \cdot \sum_n \Delta S_n X_n^3 \right]. \quad (21)$$



. 5 -



. 6 -

-III (15,5 %),

1932 . [4].

$$J = 0,072 \cdot ^2.$$

$$\alpha = 55^\circ.$$

()

[5].

(. 3)

(16)

$$Q_v = f(v).$$

$$w_{max} = f(v).$$

(20),

(15)

$$Q_{wr} = f(w).$$

Q_{wr}

[2]

w ,

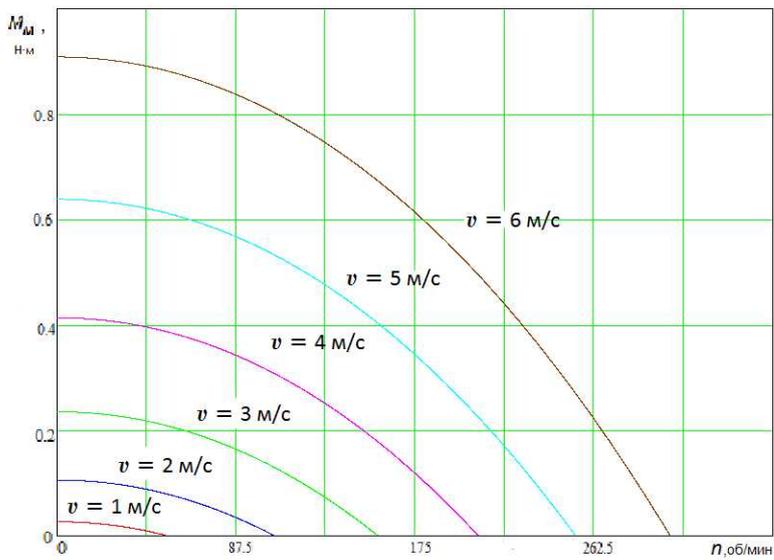
Q_{wr}

[5].

Q_{wr}

(21)

n (/), . 7 .



. 7 -

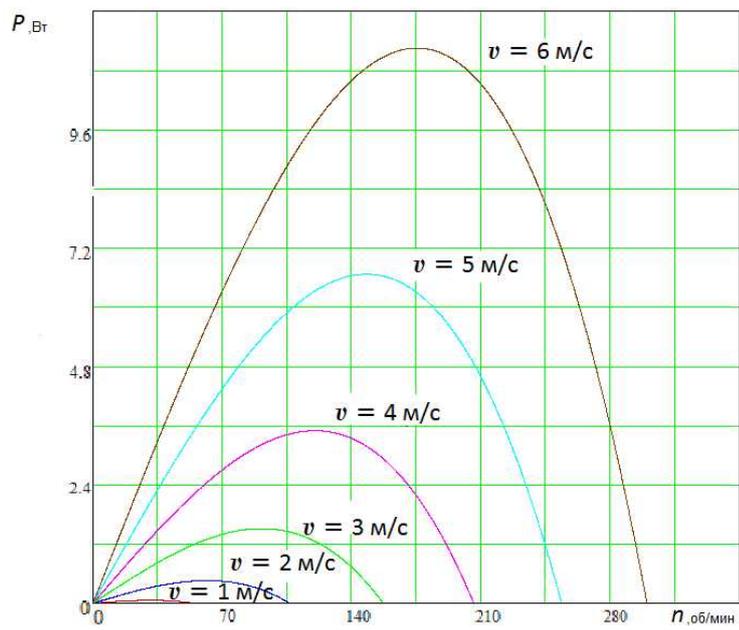
1 / - 6 /

(. 8).

$$S = \frac{fD^2}{4} - \frac{f(D-2h)^2}{4}. \quad (22)$$

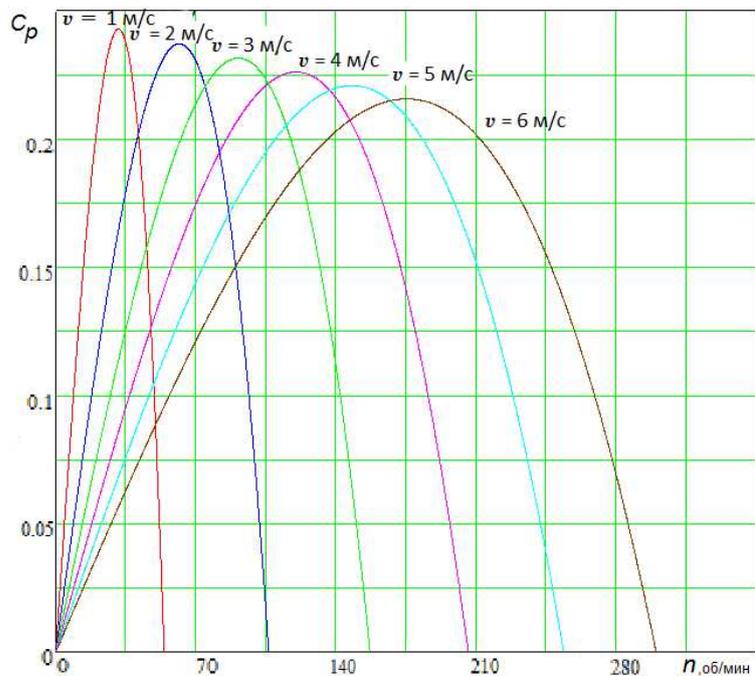
$$S = 0,393 \text{ }^2.$$

$$P(v) = \frac{\rho S v^3}{2}. \quad (23)$$



. 8 -

(. 9).



. 9 -

/	$v, /$	$P, /$				
			$n, /$	$M, /$	$\eta, /$	$C_p, /$
1	1	0,242	31	0,026	0,039	0,243
2	2	1,934	62	0,0975	0,458	0,237
3	3	6,526	90	0,23	1,51	0,231
4	4	15,468	121	0,405	3,495	0,226
5	5	30,212	158	0,63	6,667	0,221
6	6	52,206	190	0,9	11,249	0,215

1.

0,243 0,215

(1 - 6) / .

2.

$$Q_v = f(v) \quad Q_{wr} = f(w)$$

1. 2011. 1. : - , 2011. 142 .
2.
3. ANSYS Fluent. . 2012. . 4. 4. . 845 – 853.
4. , 1960. 324 .
5. , 1939.
6. - « . . . - », 2001. 78 .

20.04.2017,
22.06.2017