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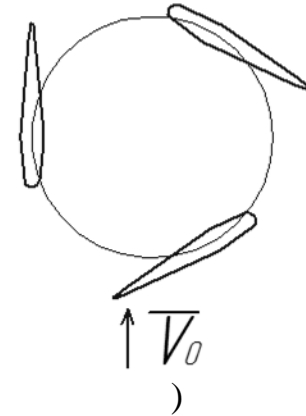
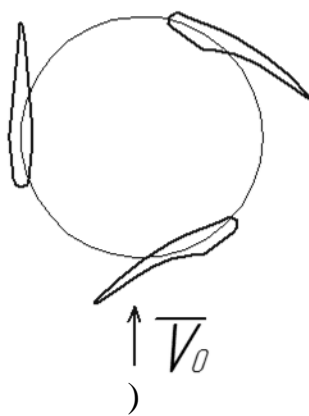
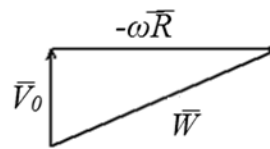
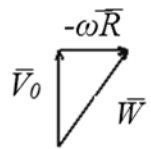
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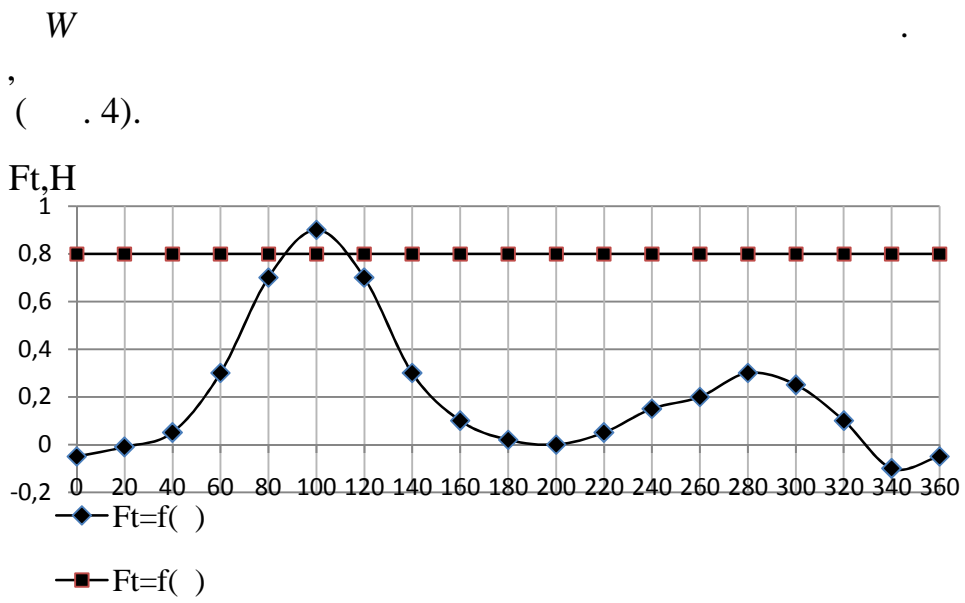
= 0,5...1

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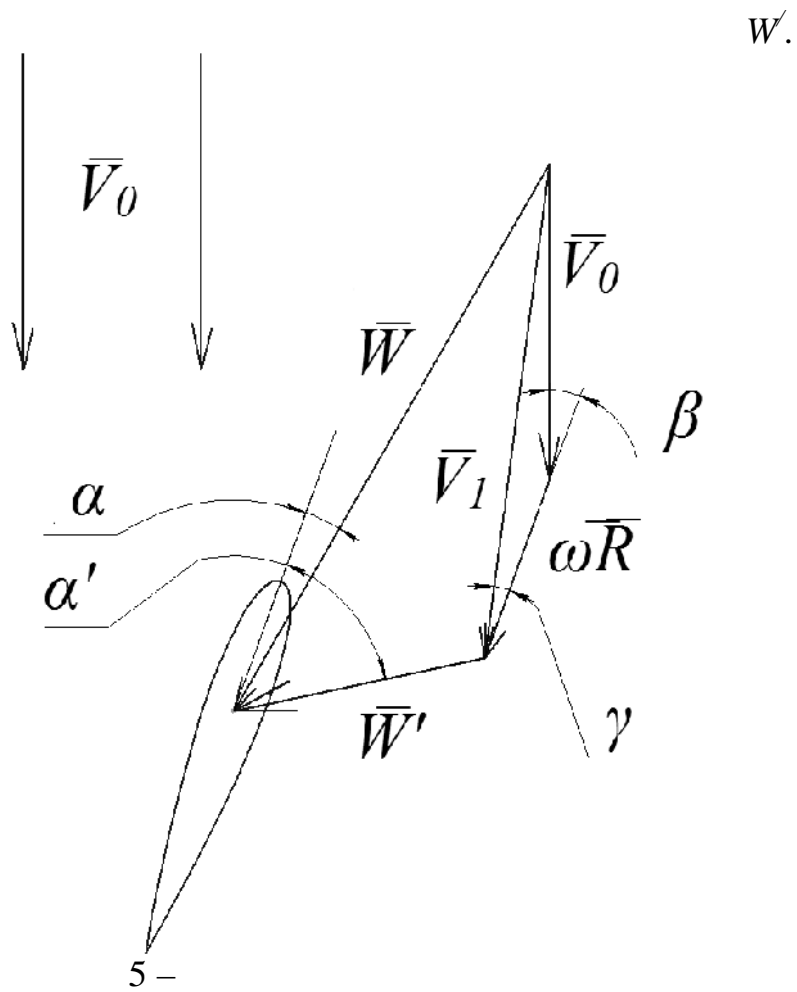


3 –

:) = 0,4;) = 2



4 – $F_t = f()$



5.

$$W' = \sqrt{\left(V' \sin \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{V_0 \sin \beta}{\omega R + V_0 \cos \beta}\right) - W \sin \alpha\right)^2 + \left(W \cos \alpha - V' \cos \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{V_0 \sin \beta}{\omega R + V_0 \cos \beta}\right)\right)^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{V' \sin \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{V_0 \sin \beta}{\omega R + V_0 \cos \beta}\right) - W \sin \alpha}{W \cos \alpha - V' \cos \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{V_0 \sin \beta}{\omega R + V_0 \cos \beta}\right)} \quad (2)$$

$V_1 -$

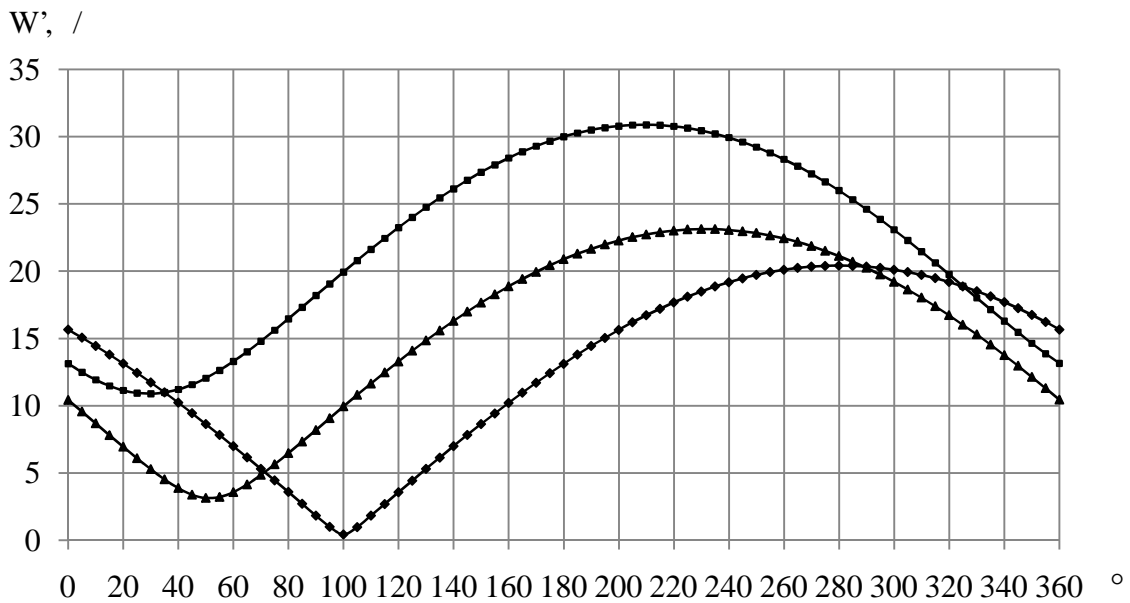
$$V_1 = \sqrt{(\omega R + V_0 \cos \beta)^2 + (V_0 \sin \beta)^2} \quad (3)$$

$-$

V_1

$R:$

$$\gamma = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{V_0 \sin \beta}{\omega R + V_0 \cos \beta} \quad (4)$$



—■— =1 —▲— =2 —●— =3

6 -

$W' = f(\)$

$W = 30 \ / , \ = 20^\circ, V_0 = 10 \ /$

V_0

$W':$

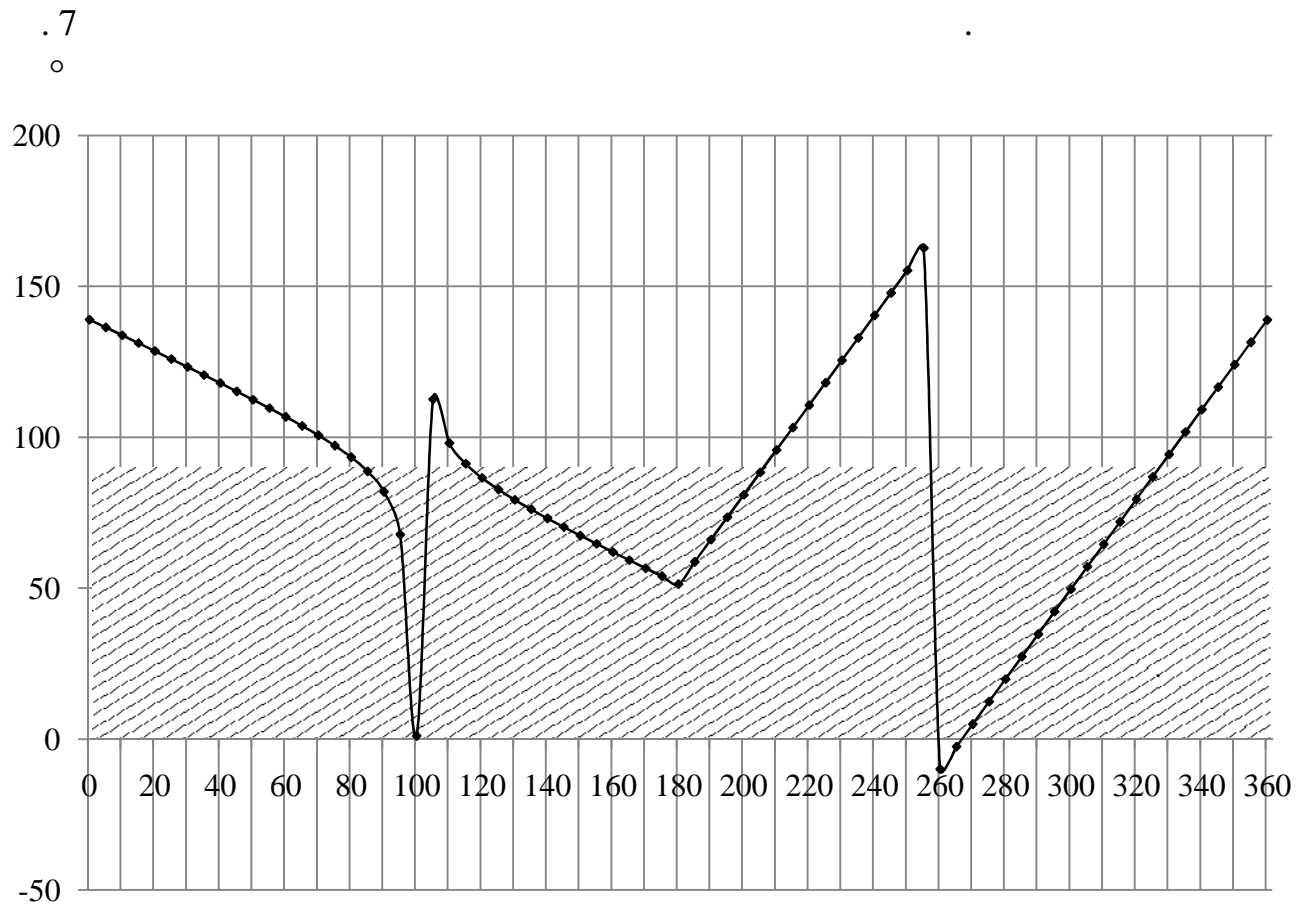
$$\varphi = 180^\circ - (\alpha' + \beta). \quad (5)$$

$= 0^\circ \dots 90^\circ$

W

W'

> 90°.



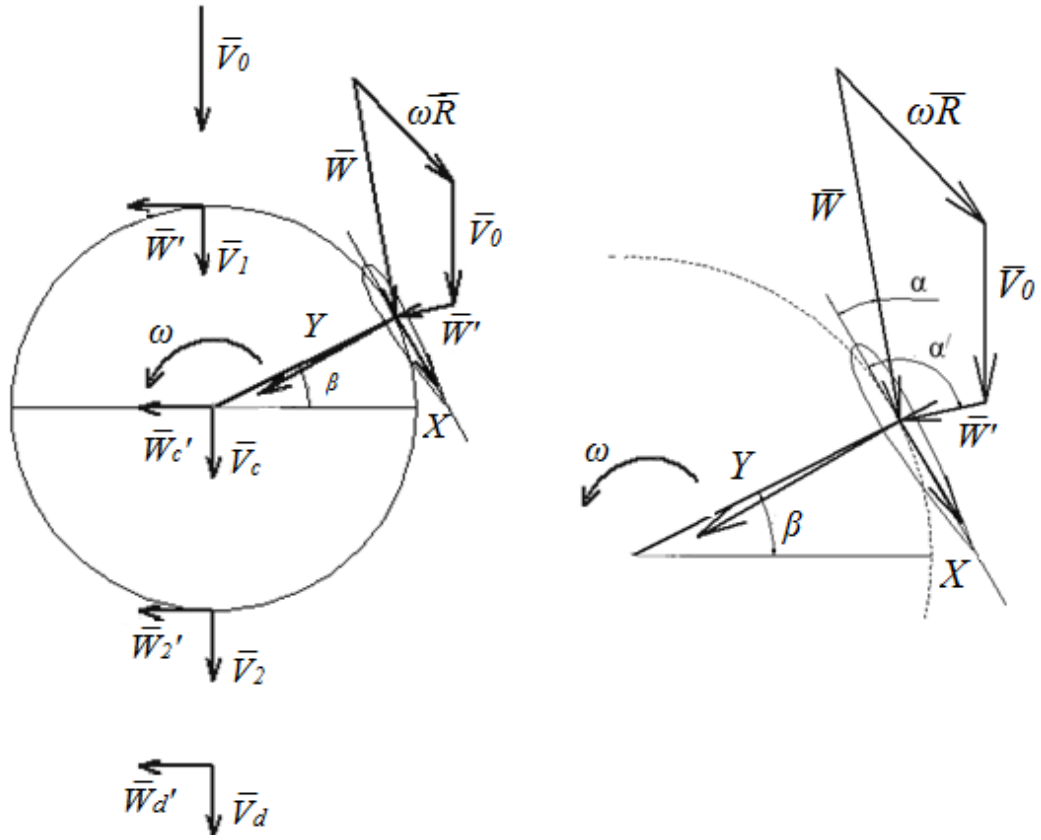
7 -

W'

= 320°...0°...80°.

$$V_1 = \frac{V_0 + V_2}{2} = V_0 \frac{1 + \frac{V_2}{V_0}}{2} = V_0 \frac{1 + \bar{V}_2}{2}, \quad (6)$$

V_0 -
 V_1 -
 V_2 -



8 -

(. 8)

V_0, W' -
 V_1, W_1' -
 V_e, W_e' -
 V_d, W_d' -
 V_2
 $W; ' -$; $W'; -$

$$A_1 = \frac{V_1}{V_0}, B_1 = \frac{W_1'}{V_0}, \quad (7)$$

$$A_2 = \frac{V_2}{V_e}, B_2 = \frac{W_2'}{V_e}. \quad (8)$$

$$V_1 = \frac{V_0 + V_e}{2}, W_1' = W', V_2 = \frac{V_e + V_d}{2}, W_2' = \frac{W_e' + W_2'}{2}. \quad (9)$$

$$V_1 = A_1 V_0, W_1' = B_1 V_0 = W', \quad (10)$$

$$V_e = (A_1 - 1)V_0, W_e' = \frac{W_1'}{2}, \quad (11)$$

$$V_2 = A_2(2A_1 - 1)V_0, W_2' = B_2(2A_1 - 1)V_0, \quad (12)$$

$$V_d = (2A_2 - 1)(2A_1 - 1)V_0, W_d' = V_0 \left(2B_2(2A_1 - 1) - \frac{B_1}{2} \right). \quad (13)$$

$$K_{1x} = m_1(V_0 - V_e), \quad K_{1z} = -m_1(W - W_e); \quad (14)$$

$$K_{2x} = m_2(V_e - V_d), \quad K_{2z} = -m_1(W'_e - W'_d). \quad (15)$$

$$m_1 = \rho S(V_1 + W'), \quad (16)$$

$$m_2 = \rho S(V_2 + W'_2), \quad (17)$$

;

S-

X

C_y C_x :

$$F_y = \frac{\rho W_2}{2} b H C_y(\alpha), \quad (18)$$

$$F_x = \frac{\rho W_2}{2} b H C_x(\alpha), \quad (19)$$

b-

;

H-

x z:

$$P_{1x} = \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi X d\beta, \quad P_{1z} = \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi Z d\beta; \quad (20)$$

$$P_{2x} = \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_\pi^{2\pi} X d\beta, \quad P_{2z} = \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_\pi^{2\pi} Z d\beta, \quad (21)$$

$$X = -F_y \sin(\beta) - F_x \cos(\beta), \quad Z = -F_y \cos(\beta) + F_x \sin(\beta). \quad (22)$$

$$\Delta K_{1x} = -P_{1x}, \quad \Delta K_{1z} = -P_{1z}, \quad (23)$$

$$\Delta K_{2x} = -P_{2x}, \quad \Delta K_{2z} = -P_{2z}. \quad (24)$$

(5 - 14)

$$(A_1 + \frac{W'}{V_0})(1 - (2A_1 - 1)) = \frac{ib}{8\pi R} \int_0^\pi \frac{W^2}{V_0^2} (C_x \cos\beta + C_y \sin\beta) d\beta, \quad (25)$$

$$(A_1 + \frac{W'}{V_0}) \left(\frac{1}{V_0} - \frac{1}{2} \right) W' = \frac{ib}{8\pi R} \int_0^\pi \frac{W^2}{V_0^2} (C_y \cos(\beta) - C_x \sin(\beta)) d\beta,$$

$$(2A_1 - 1)^2 (A_2 + B_2) (1 - (2A_2 - 1)) = \frac{ib}{8\pi R} \int_\pi^{2\pi} \frac{W^2}{V_0^2} (C_x \cos\beta + C_y \sin\beta) d\beta,$$

$$(A_2 - B_2) \left[\frac{W'}{2V_0(2A_1 - 1)} - \left(2B_2 - \frac{W'}{2(2A_1 - 1)} \right) \right] = \frac{ib}{8\pi R (2A_1 - 1)^2 V_0^2} \int_\pi^{2\pi} (C_y \cos(\beta) - C_x \sin(\beta)) d\beta$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\omega R}{V_0}, \quad (26)$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{\omega R}{V_e} = \frac{\omega R}{(2A_1 - 1)V_0}. \quad (27)$$

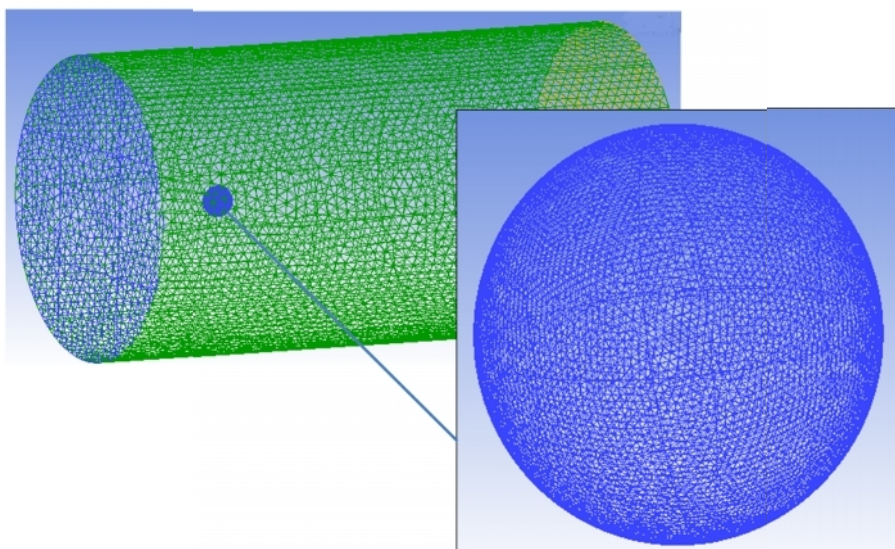
$$C_M = \frac{ib}{4\pi R} \int_0^\pi \frac{W^2}{V_0^2} (C_y(\alpha) \sin(\alpha) - C_x(\alpha) \cos(\alpha)) d\beta + \frac{ib}{4\pi R} (2A_1 - 1)^2 \int_\pi^{2\pi} \frac{W^2}{V_0^2} (C_y(\alpha) \sin(\alpha) - C_x(\alpha) \cos(\alpha)) d\beta \quad (28)$$

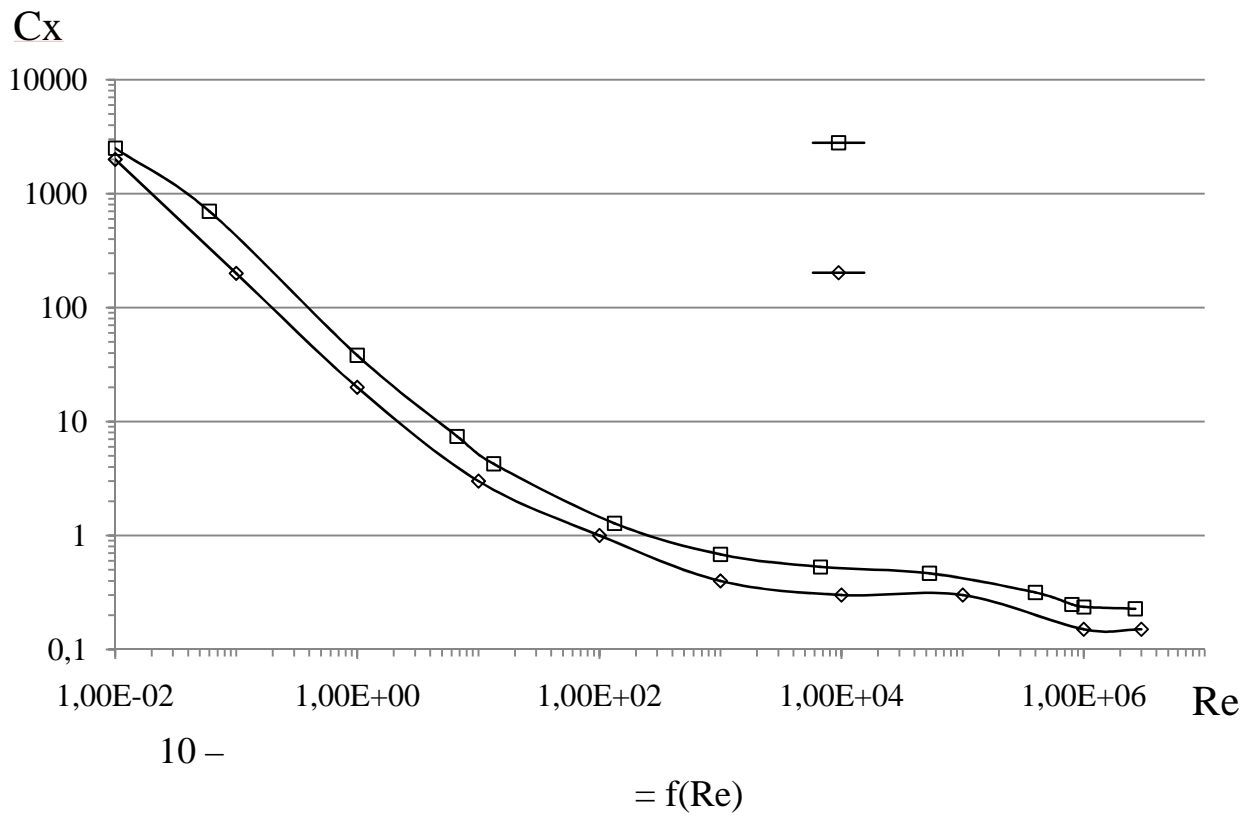
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$$C_x = f(\text{Re}) \quad (9)$$

$$C_x = f(\text{Re}) \quad (10)$$

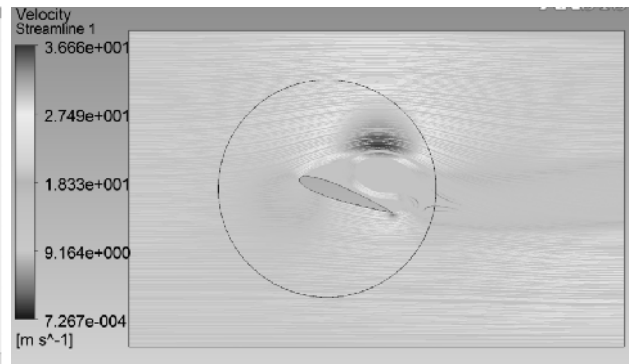
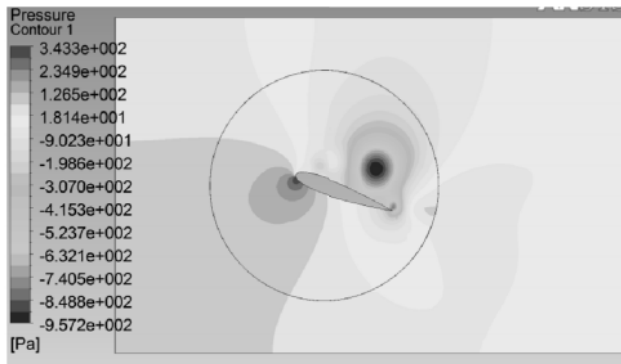
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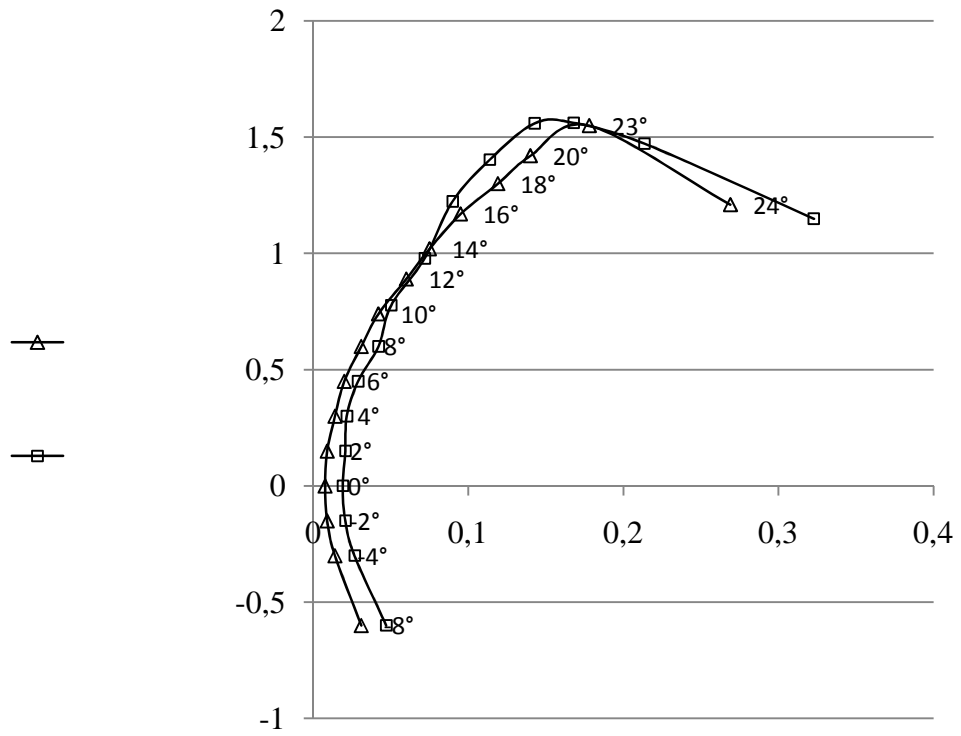
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NACA 0015 (. 11).



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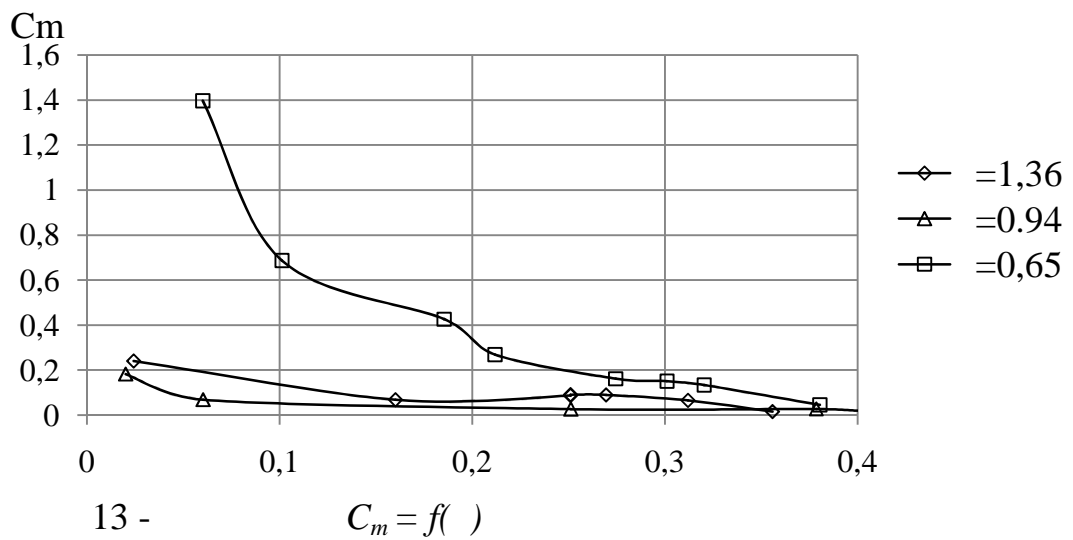
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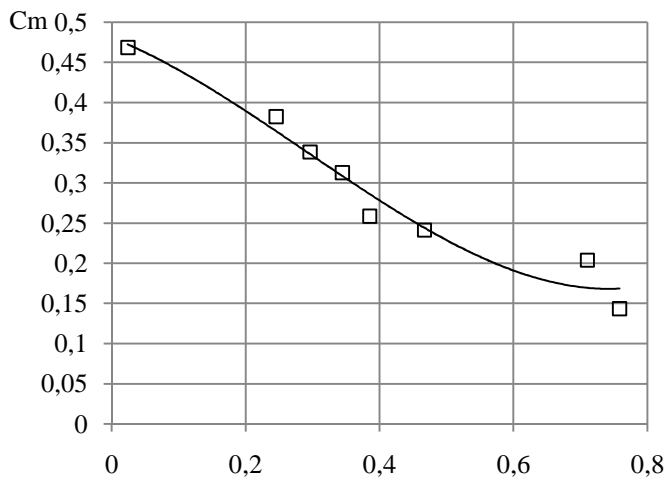
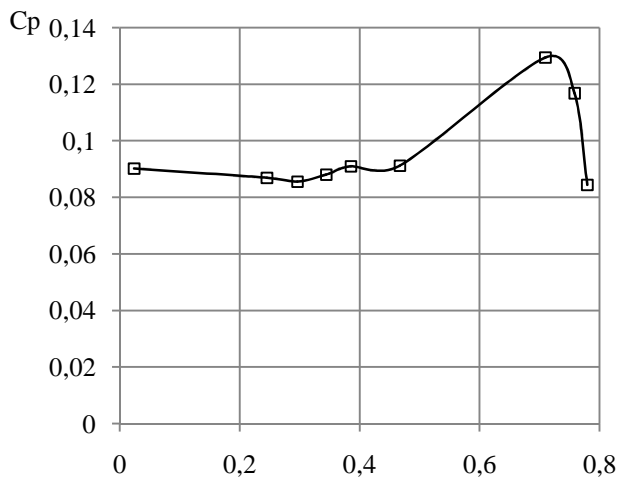
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13 -

$C_m = f(\alpha)$



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:) - $C_p = f()$;) - $C_m = f()$

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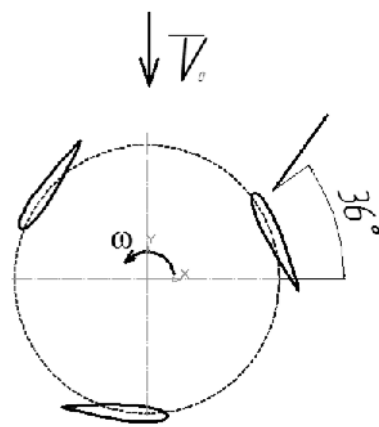
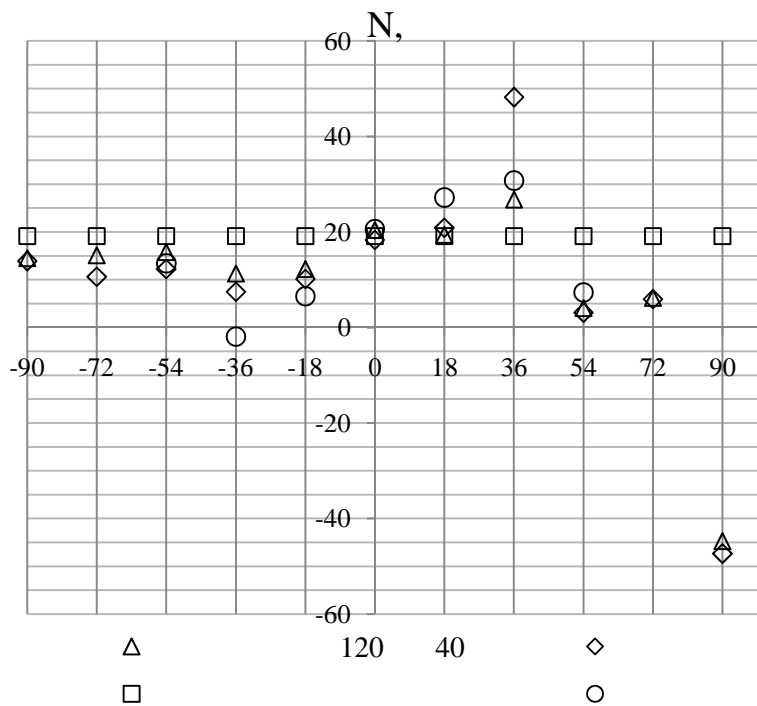
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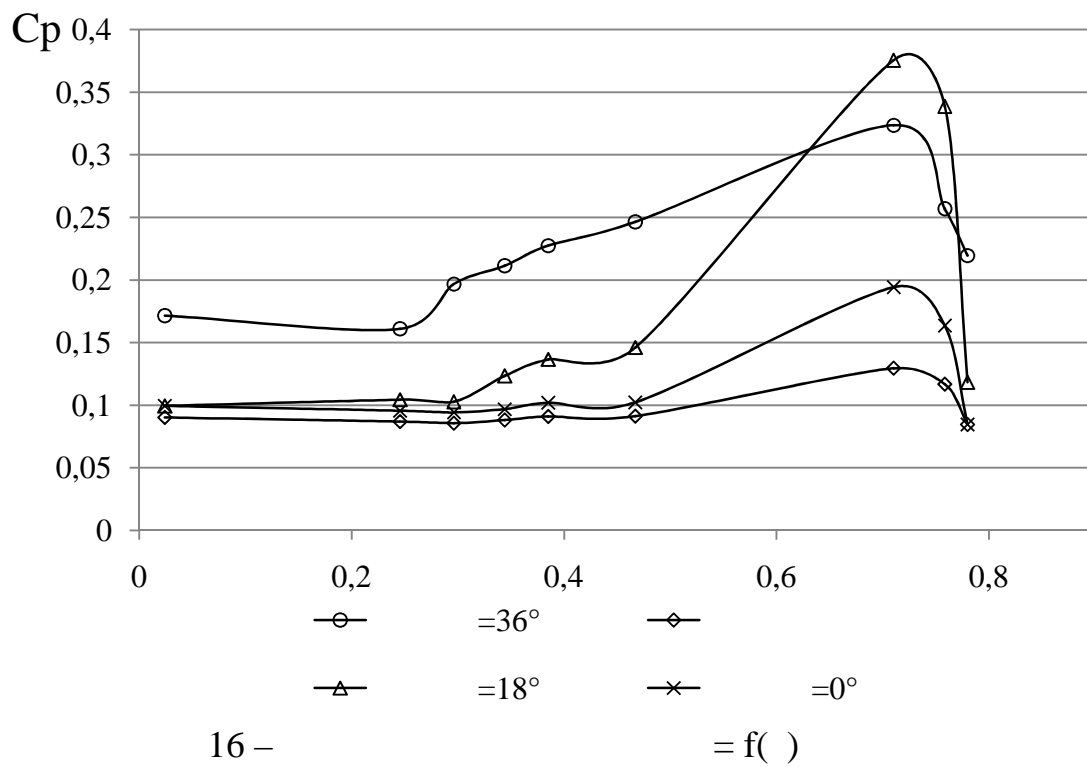
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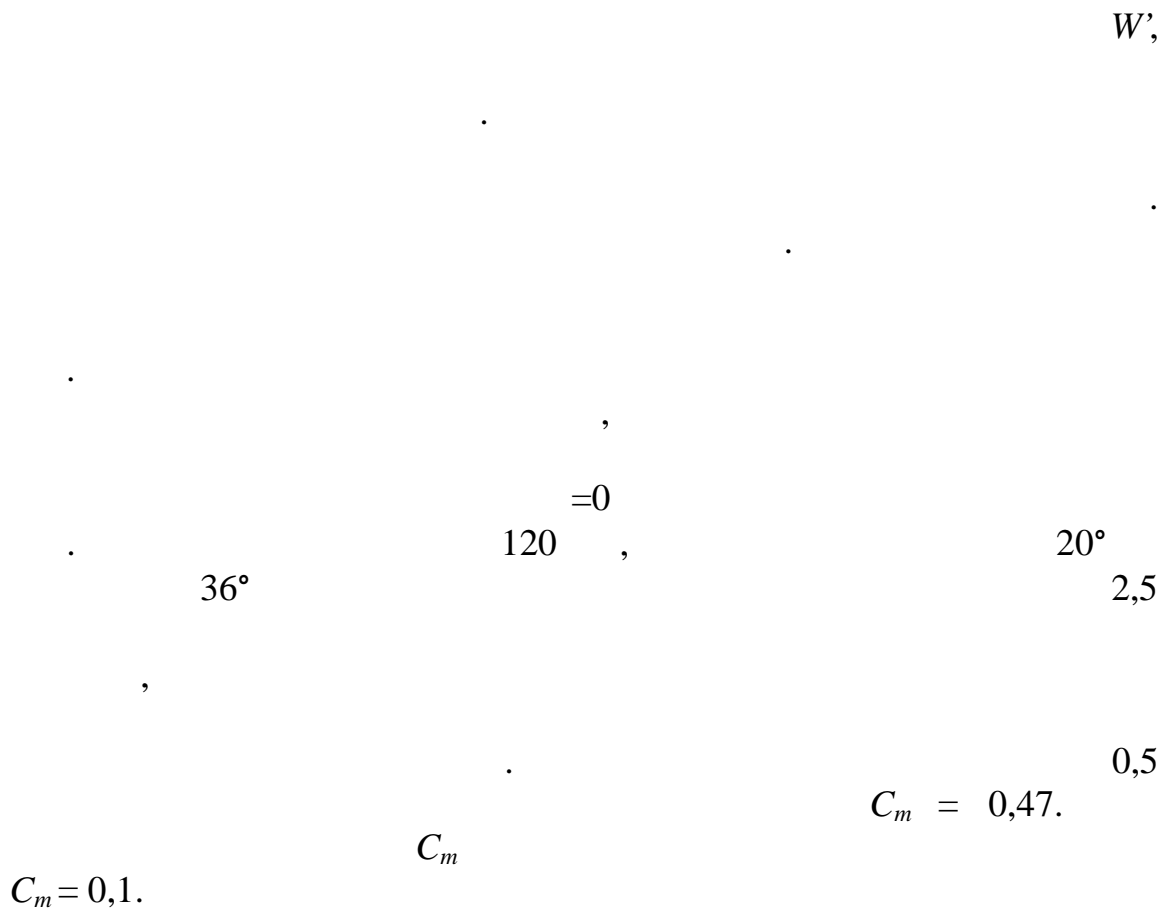
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ABSTRACT

Lipoviy V. Increasing the energy performances of vertical axis wind turbines for wind flows of low power. – Manuscript.

Thesis for the degree of candidate of technical sciences, specialty 05.05.17 - hydraulic machines and hydropneumatic units. – Sumy State University, Sumy, 2015.

The thesis shows the solution to the question of self-start of vertical-axis wind turbine for small and medium-sized windwheels using wind currents low capacity. An analytical method for determining the optimal characteristics of the air flow for the occurrence of maximum power to the entire trajectory of the blade. Numerical simulation of flow around the blade airflow resolved the question of determining the aerodynamic coefficients for a given profile, with certain assumptions eliminates the

natural experiment blowing in the wind tunnel profile.

The mechanism of the effect of the orthogonal wind wheel, by introducing auxiliary velocity vector, in order to improve its energy performance. This mechanism is tested on experimental stand and prove the feasibility of its use in the operation of the wind wheel on the off-nominal conditions.

The studies identify indicators torque of the orthogonal wind turbine with straight blades sailing type. Proven to increase the starting of torque. For the proposed construction of symmetric flexible profiled blades are given integral characteristics with variable geometry have been the propeller.

The results of the thesis allow you to develop highly efficient wind turbines focused on the use of wind flows low power, which is important for Ukraine.

Keywords: windwheel self-starting , flexible blade, Darrieus vertical axis wind turbine, aerodynamic characteristics, optimal angle of attack.