

Mission

Objective: Develop and validate bio-inspired airfoil designs based on albatross bird for wind turbine blades.

Goals:

- Increase torque output.
- Reduce mechanical stress.
- Enhance energy capture for residential and commercial use.

Methods:

- Test albatross airfoil blades via wind tunnel testing.
- Additive manufacture of blades for full-scale testing and validation
- Compare performance with simulation data.

Outcome: Demonstrate how bio-inspired designs can lead to more efficient wind energy systems.

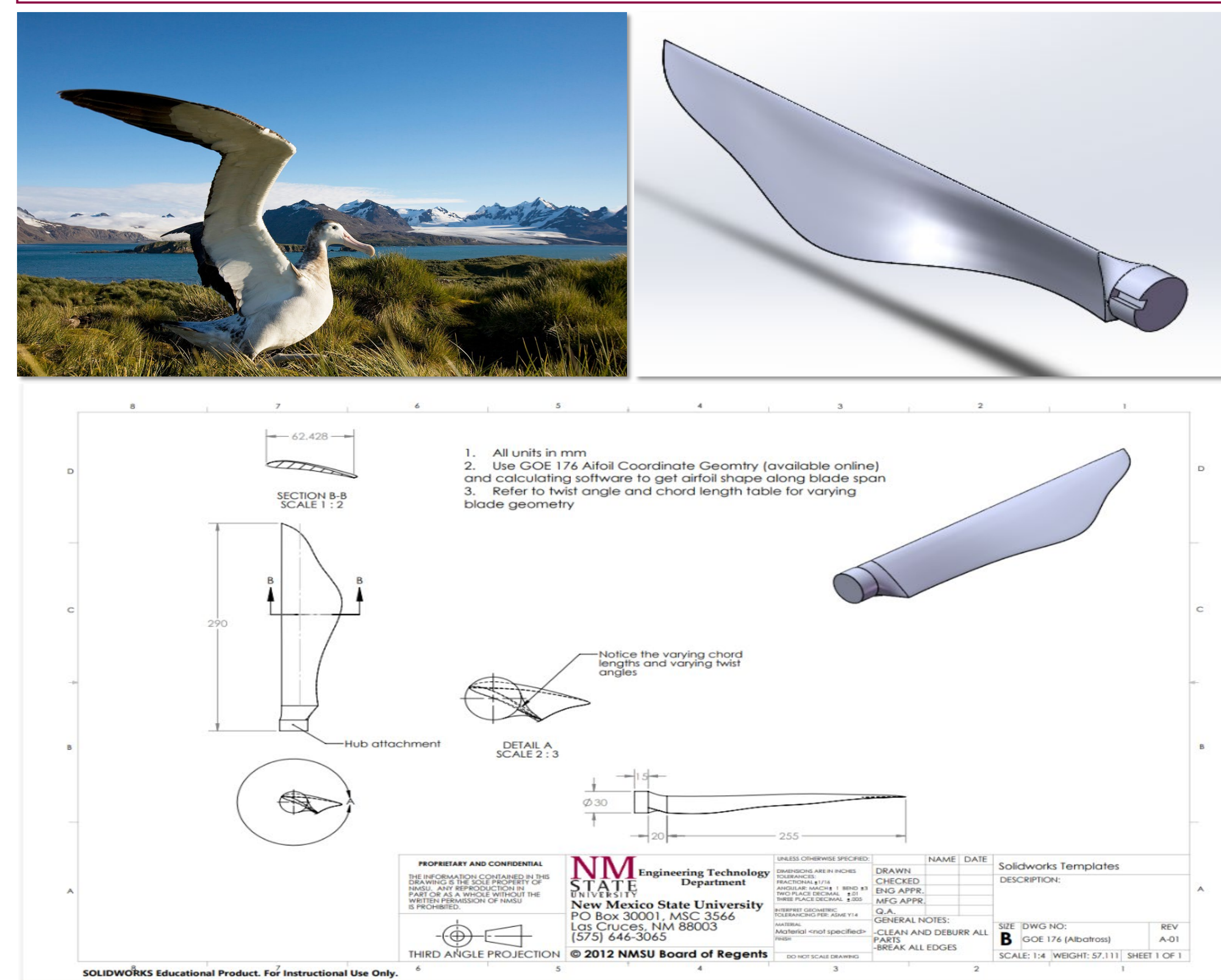
Research

Preliminary Research

- Explored multiple ways to improve adaptiveness surface texture, and geometry of wind turbine blades.
- Used university resource articles and client guidance from previous bio-inspired airfoil simulations.
- Albatross airfoil selected for favorable aerodynamic performance, aligning with the client's findings.

Our Research Focus:

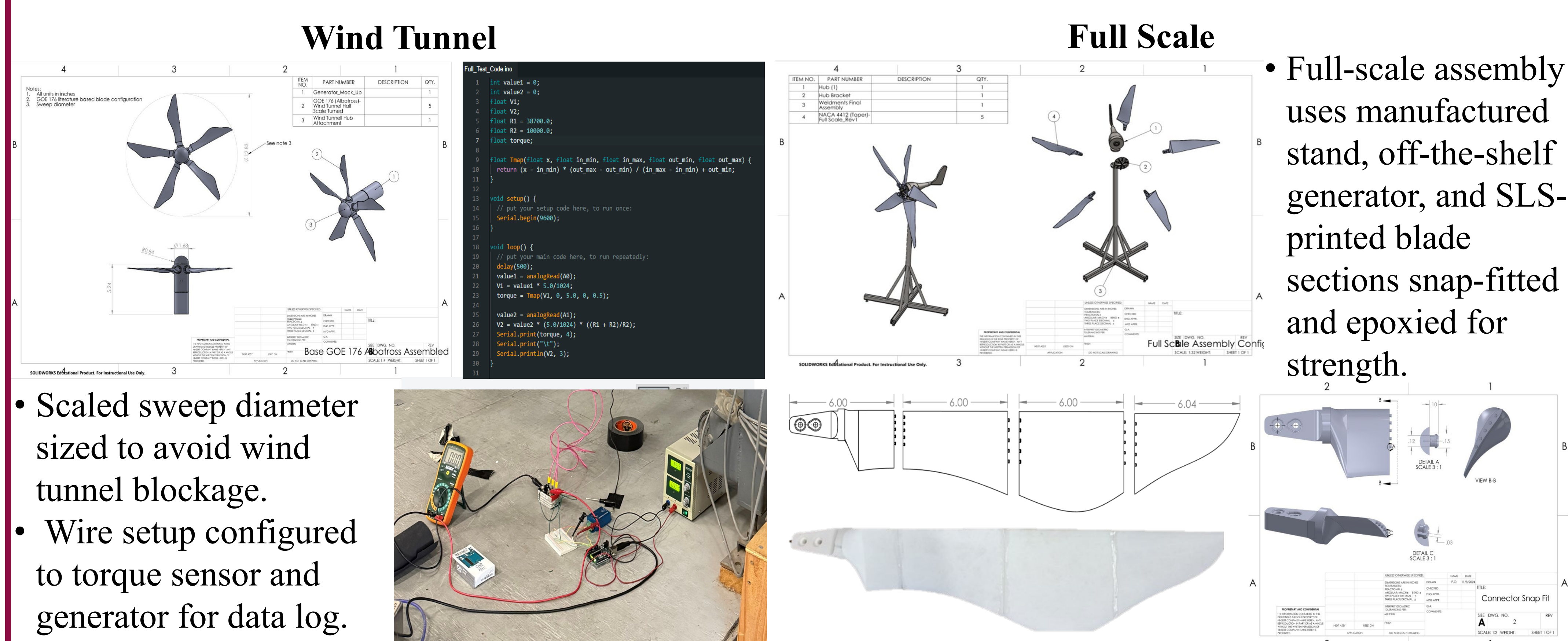
- Focus is to improve aerodynamic efficiency in small scale wind turbines for residential and commercial buildings.
- Research was done through simulation validation, additive manufacturing of complex geometries, wind tunnel testing, and full-scale testing.



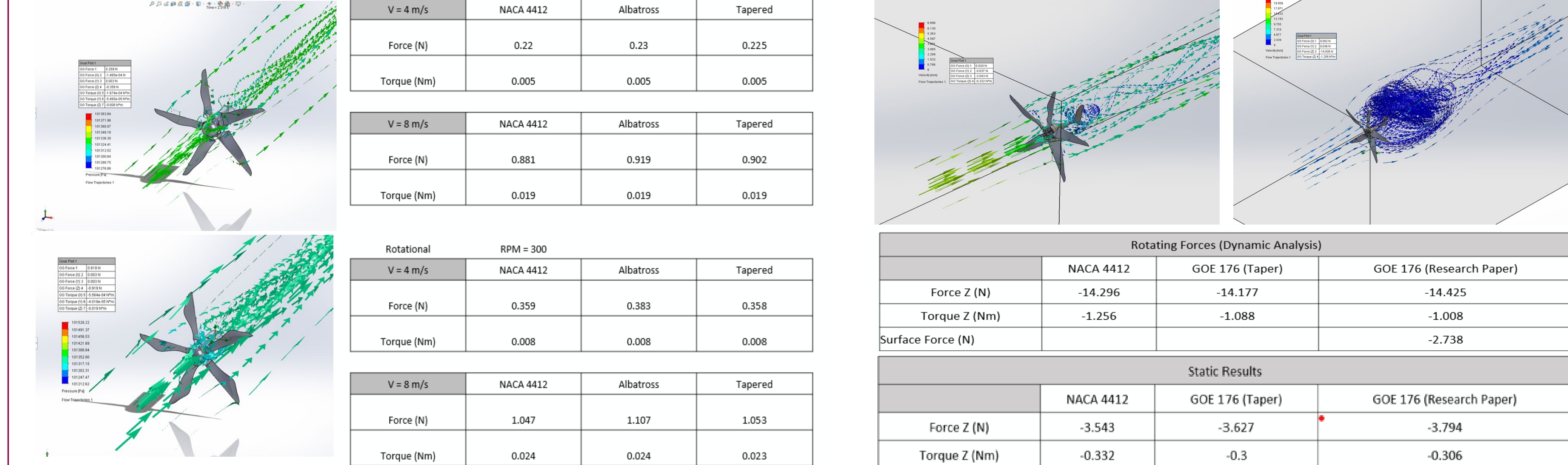
Bioinspired Wind Turbine Blades

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Final Design

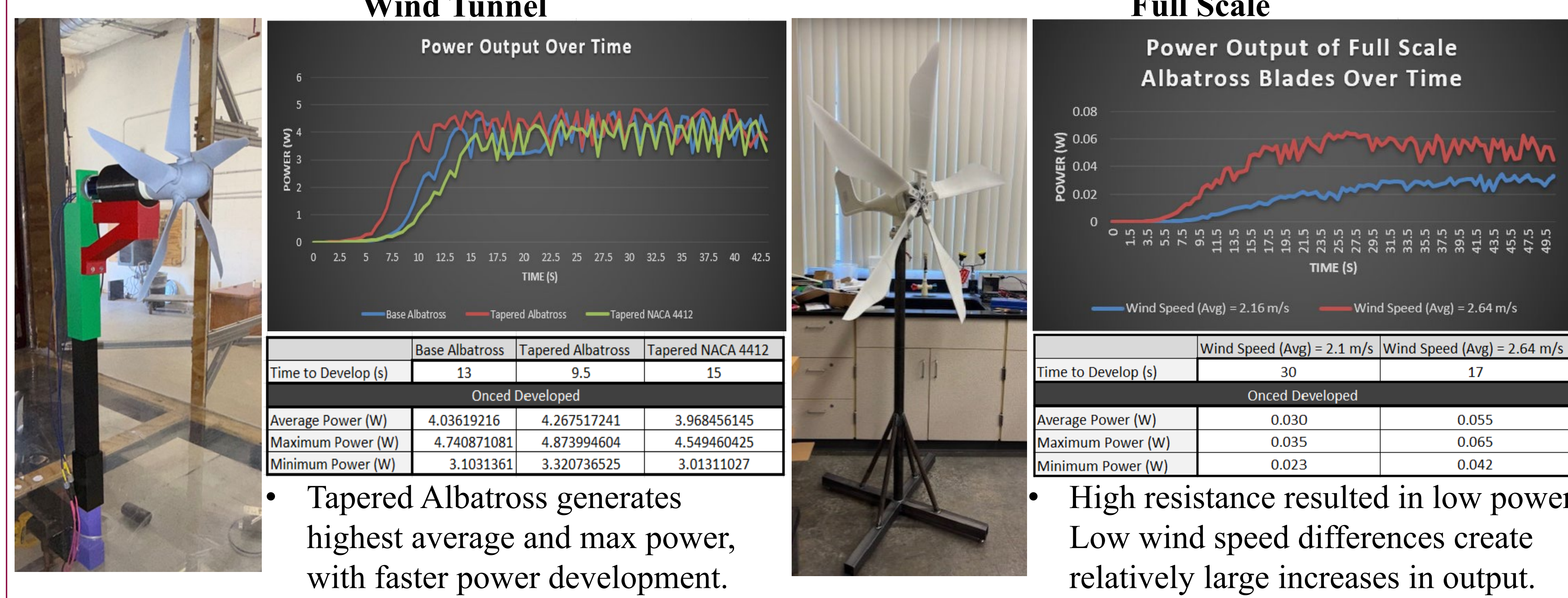


Simulations



- Flow simulations visualize aerodynamic efficiency, showing wake dynamics and velocity. Differences in flow patterns highlight blade performance and the resulting torque and thrust can be compared

Test and Results



Concept Development

Initial Concept:

- Began with adaptive wind turbine blades but shifted focus after evaluating feasibility.
- Moved to bioinspired designs, specifically the albatross, due to its ability to glide long distances with minimal energy.

Albatross-Inspired Design:

- The albatross wing was chosen for its aerodynamic efficiency, making it ideal for wind turbine applications. Three blade types were developed:
 - Base albatross blade: Modeled directly based on literature from our client.
 - NACA 4412 tapered blade: A standard airfoil shape and turbine taper for comparison.
 - Albatross-inspired blade: Modeled with a similar taper for fair comparison of airfoil geometries.

Modeling and Comparison:

- Focused on matching surface areas between the NACA 4412 and albatross-inspired blades to enable an accurate comparison of aerodynamic performance.

Albatross Arbut				Modeling Parameters				GOE 706 (Research Paper)				NACA 4412				GOE 706 (Taper)			
Per Unit Chord Length				Chord Length (mm)= 90				Max Thickness				Chord length @ 0% [mm]				90			
x				x				y				twist angle				30			
0.0013				0.0013				0.0013				twist angle				30			
0.0013				0.0013				0.0013				Chord length @ 20% [mm]				90			
0.0013				0.0013				0.0013				twist angle				30			
0.0013				0.0013				0.0013				Chord length @ 40% [mm]				110			
0.0013				0.0013				0.0013				twist angle				15			
0.0013				0.0013				0.0013				Chord length @ 60% [mm]				130			
0.0013				0.0013				0.0013				twist angle				9			
0.0013				0.0013				0.0013				Chord length @ 80% [mm]				80			
0.0013				0.0013				0.0013				twist angle				5			
0.0013				0.0013				0.0013				Chord length @ 100% [mm]				20			
0.0013				0.0013				0.0013				twist angle				2			
0.0013				0.0013				0.0013				Avg Chord				86.6666667			
0.0013				0.0013				0.0013				Surface Areas (mm^2)				48896			
0.0013				0.0013				0.0013								48188			
0.0013				0.0013				0.0013								47088			

The image displays a 3D model of an airfoil, specifically the Albatross blade, with various parameters labeled. The model is shown in a perspective view, highlighting its curved shape and the tapering of the trailing edge. The parameters include chord length, twist angle, and surface areas. Below the 3D model, there are two photographs of the physical blade. The top photograph shows the blade with a smooth, unsanded surface, and the bottom photograph shows the blade with a sanded surface, which appears more matte and textured. The blade is shown in a perspective view, highlighting its curved shape and the tapering of the trailing edge.

References

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