

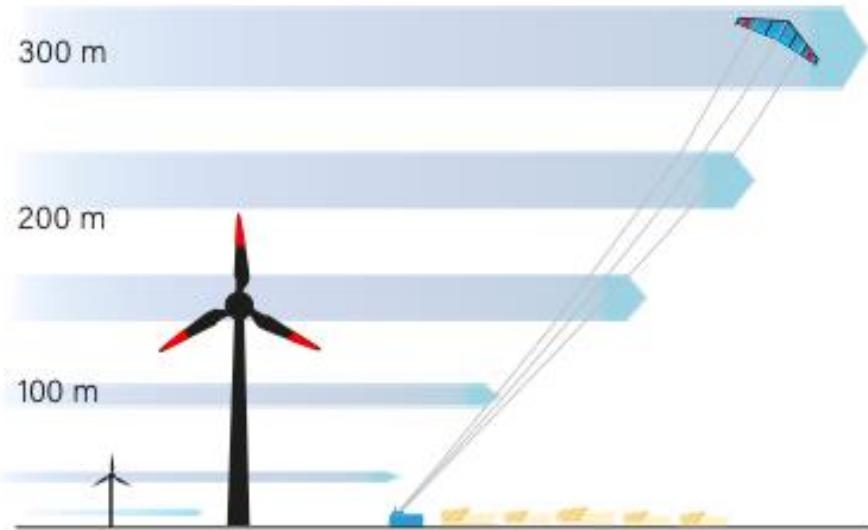
# EnerWing\_xM

## Development of a Scalable MW-Class Airborne Wind Energy System

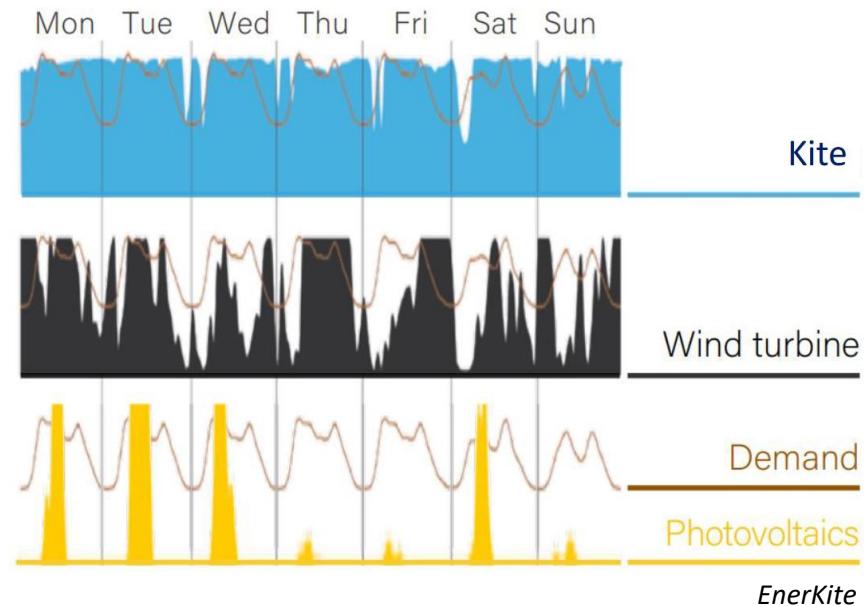
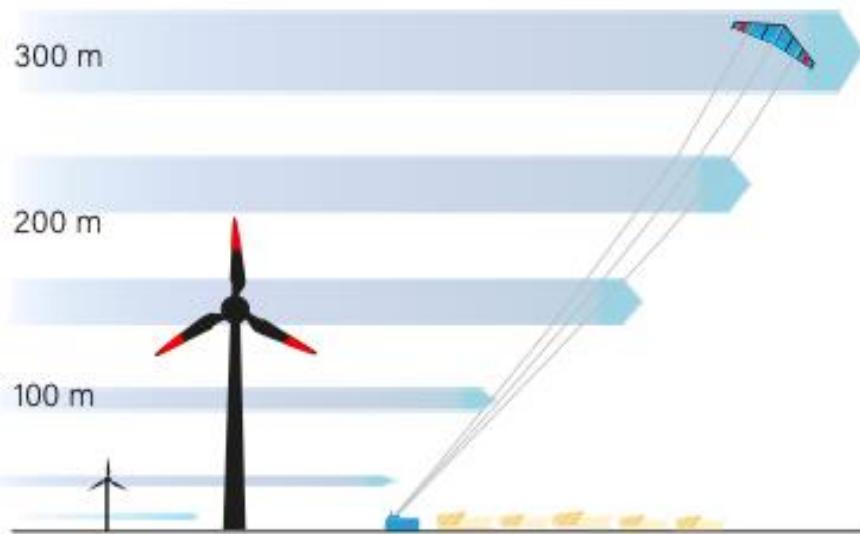
Denes Fischer, Benjamin Church, C.N. Nayeri, C.O. Paschereit

Chair of Fluid Dynamics  
– Hermann-Föttinger-Institut –  
Technische Universität Berlin

- What & why?

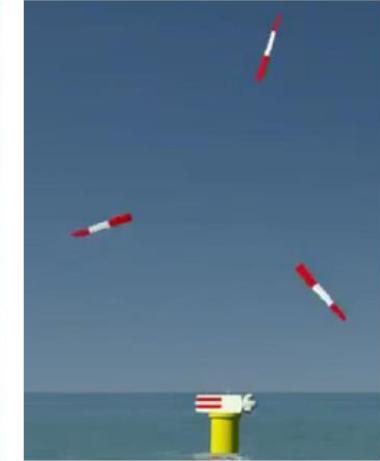


- What & why?



- How?

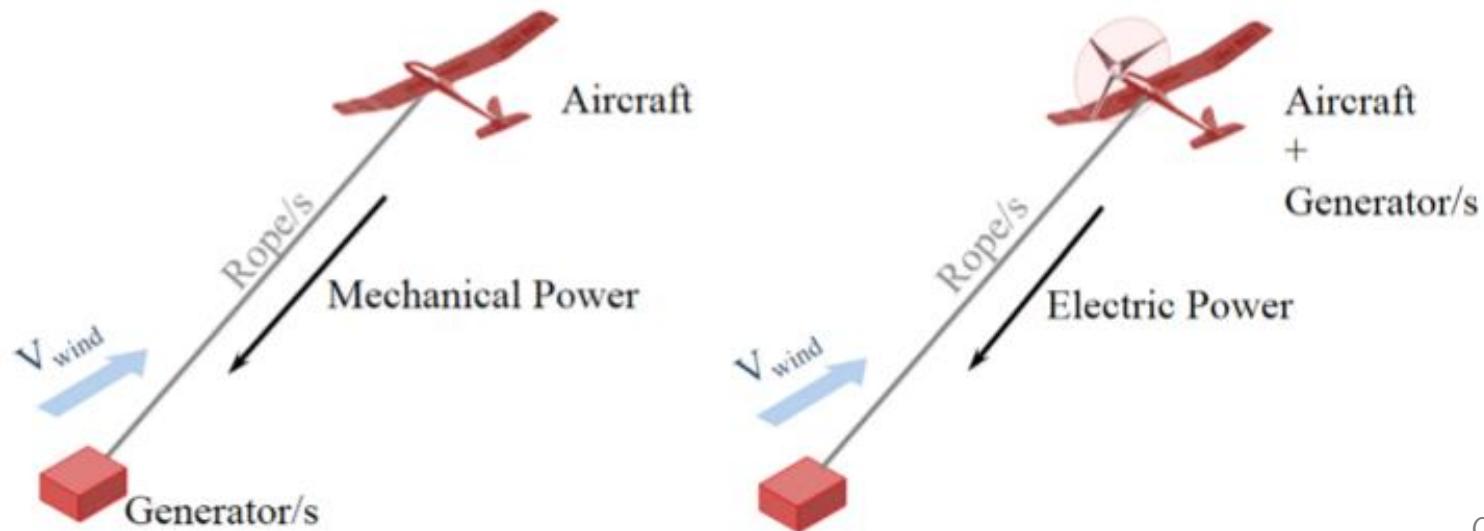
- How?



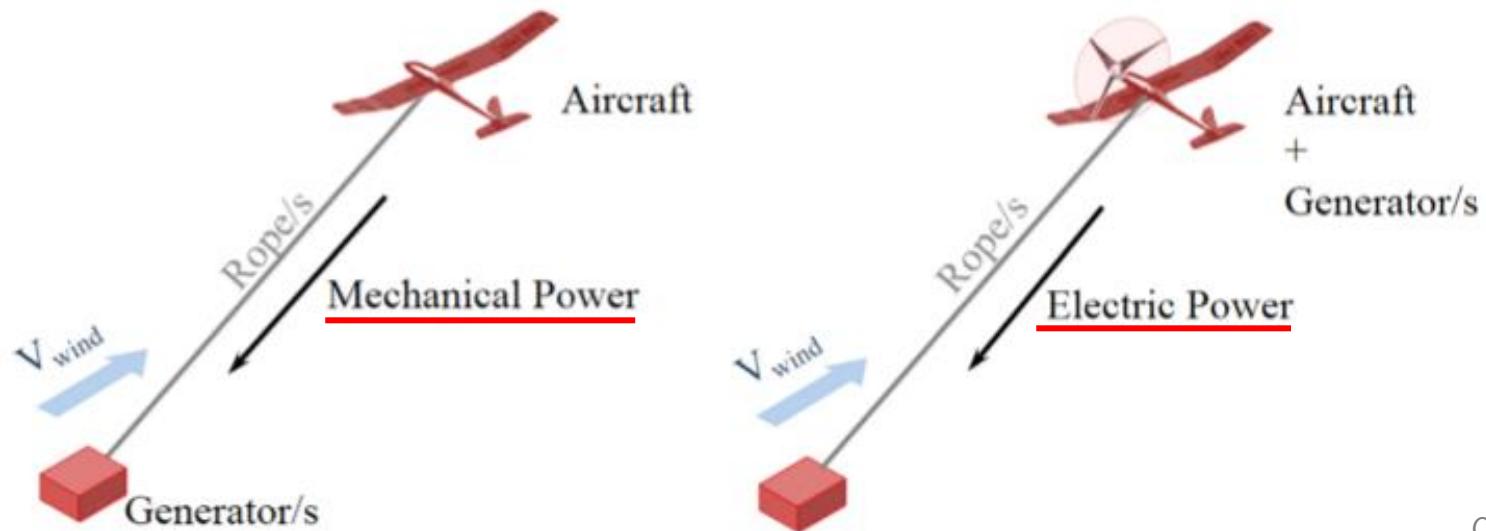
- How?



## Ground-Gen vs. Fly-Gen

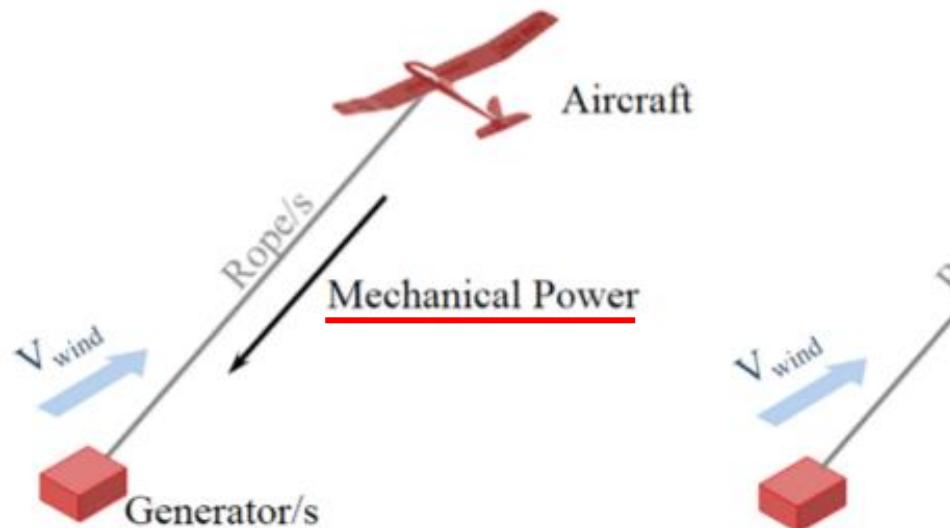


## Ground-Gen vs. Fly-Gen



Cherubini et al.

## Ground-Gen vs. Fly-Gen

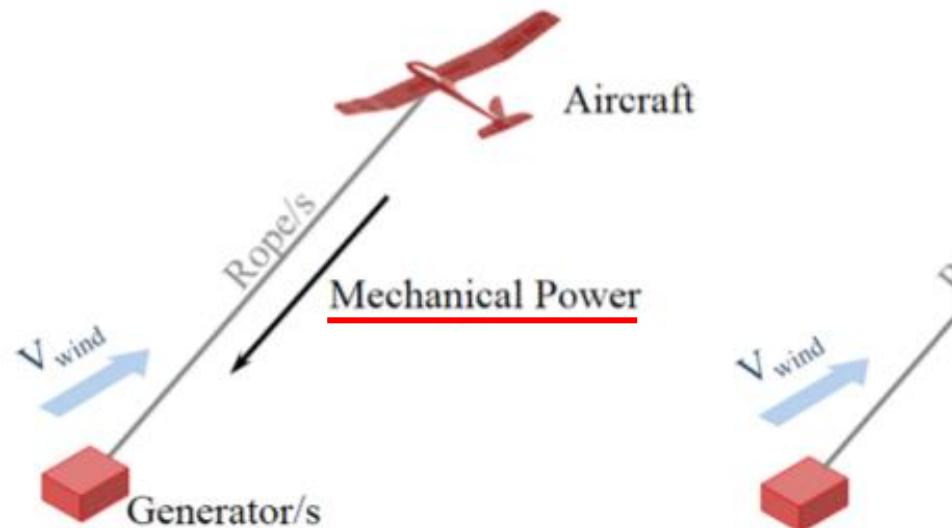


Cherubini et al.

## Ground-Gen

vs.

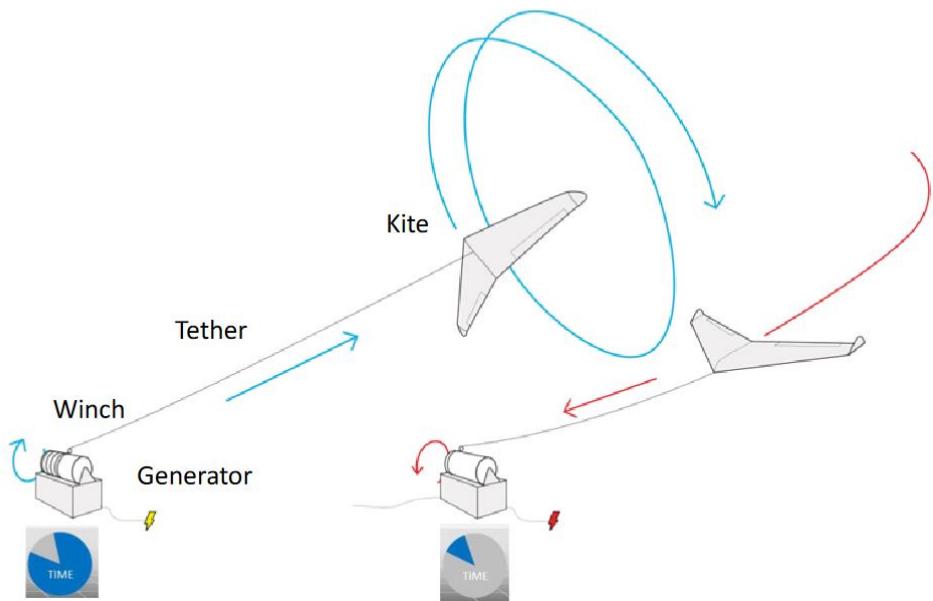
## Fly-Gen



- Ground-Gen

## Ground-gen (or yo-yo principle)

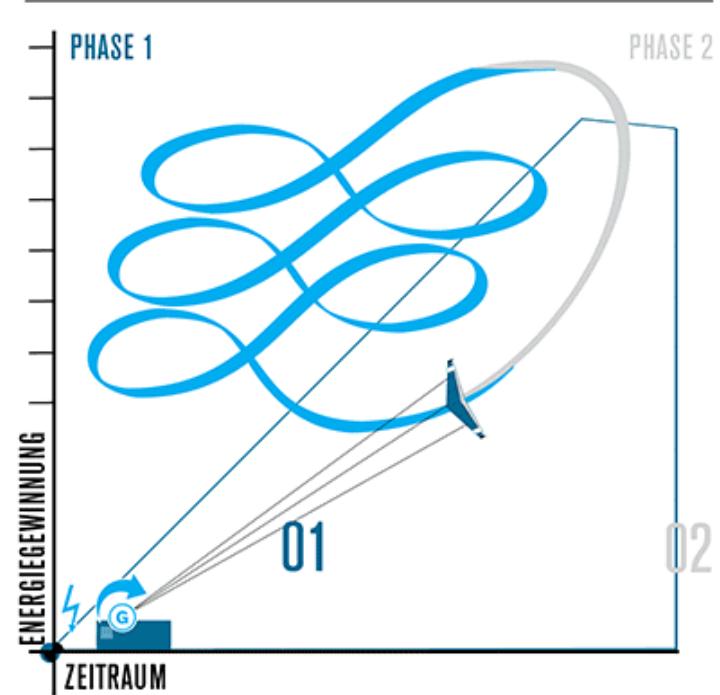
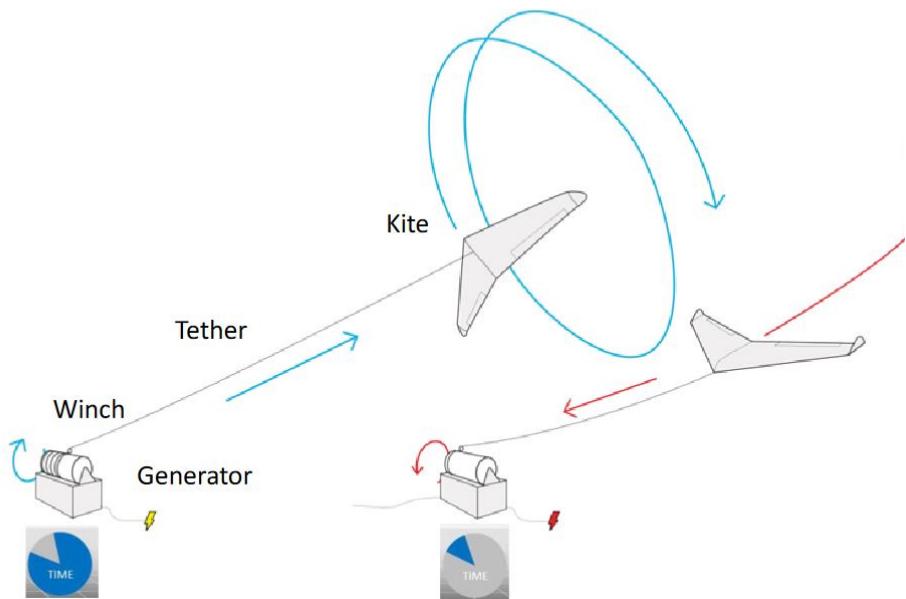
With reel-out and retraction phase



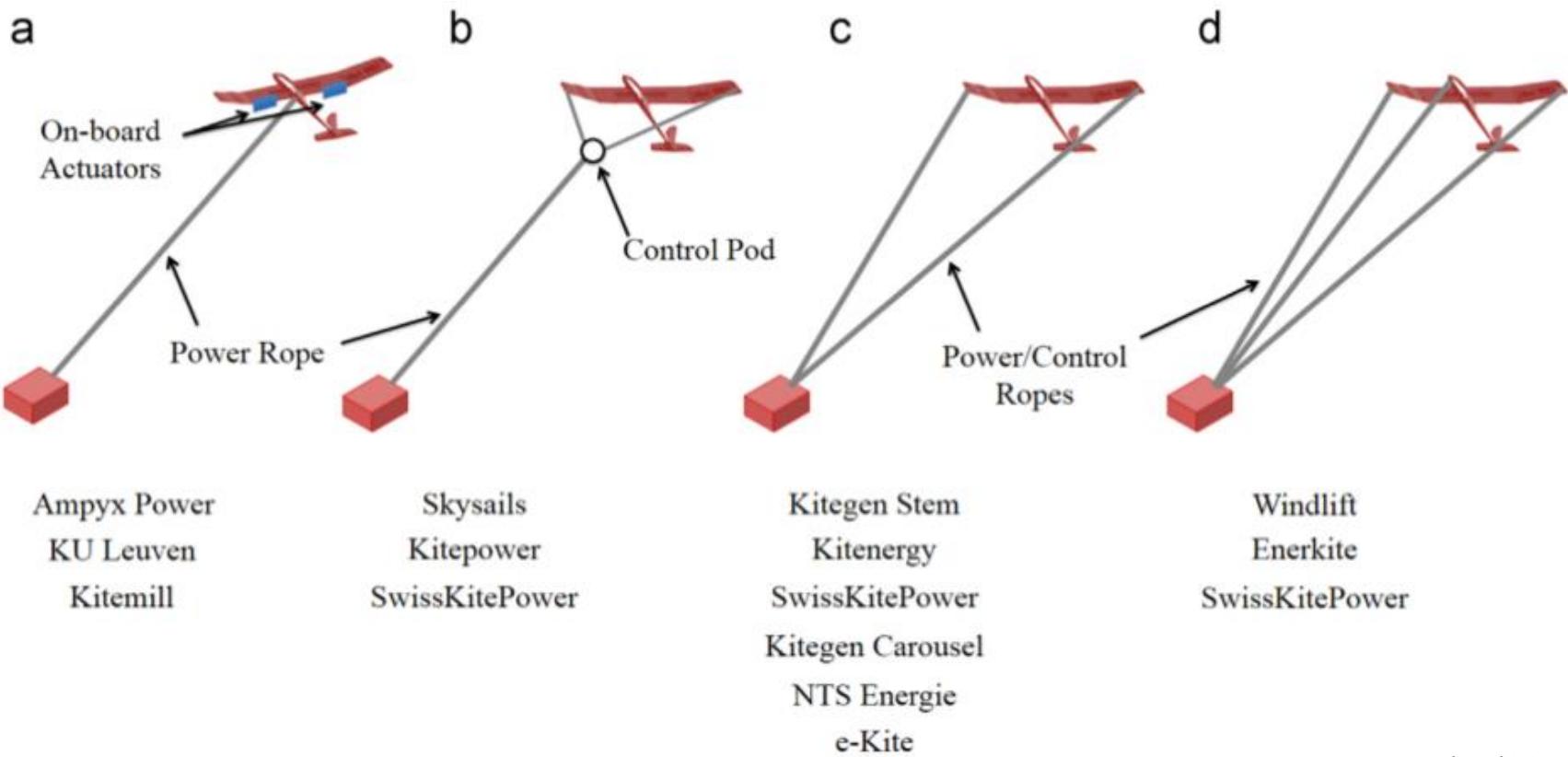
- Ground-Gen

## Ground-gen (or yo-yo principle)

With reel-out and retraction phase

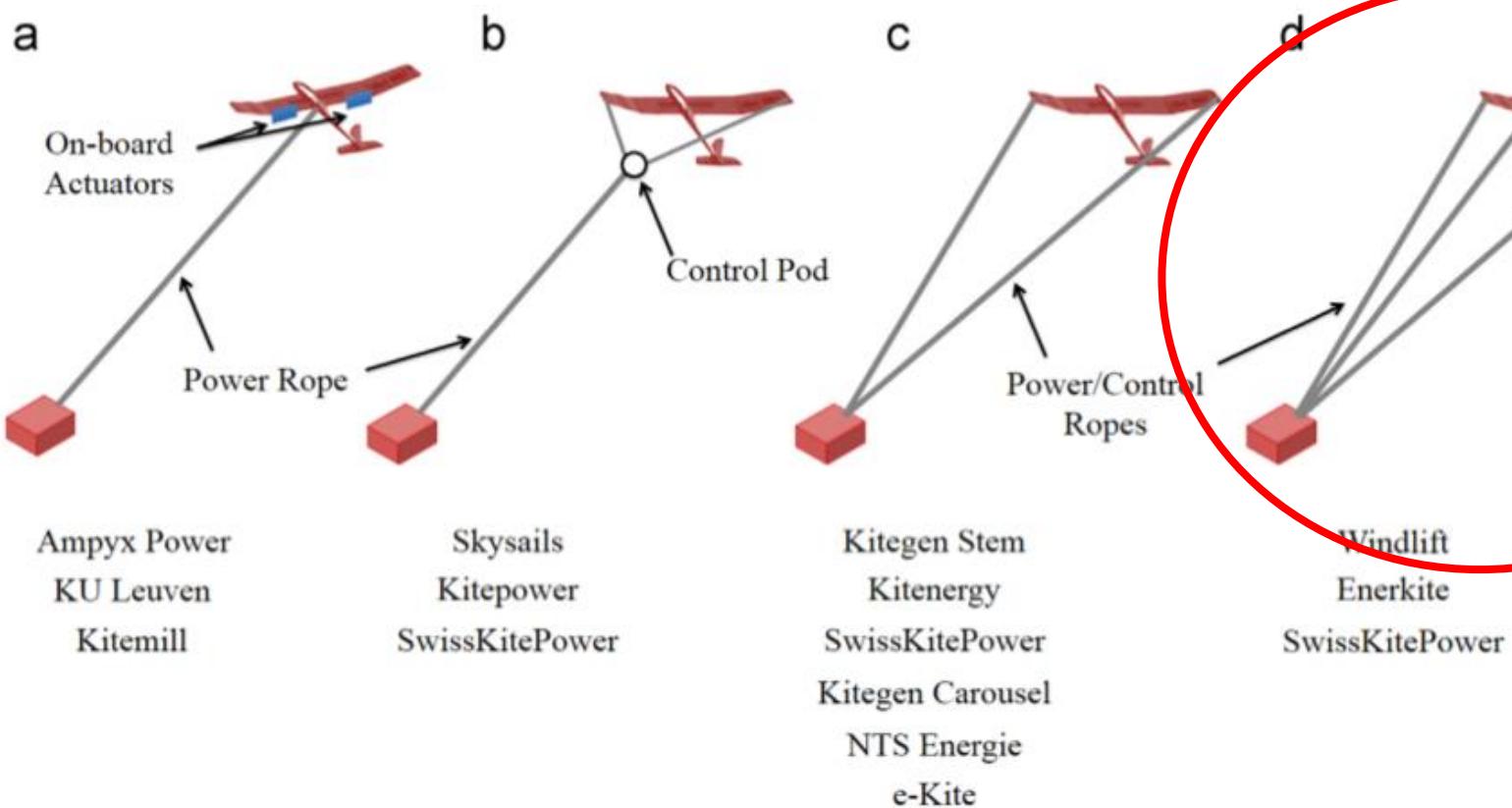


- Kite control



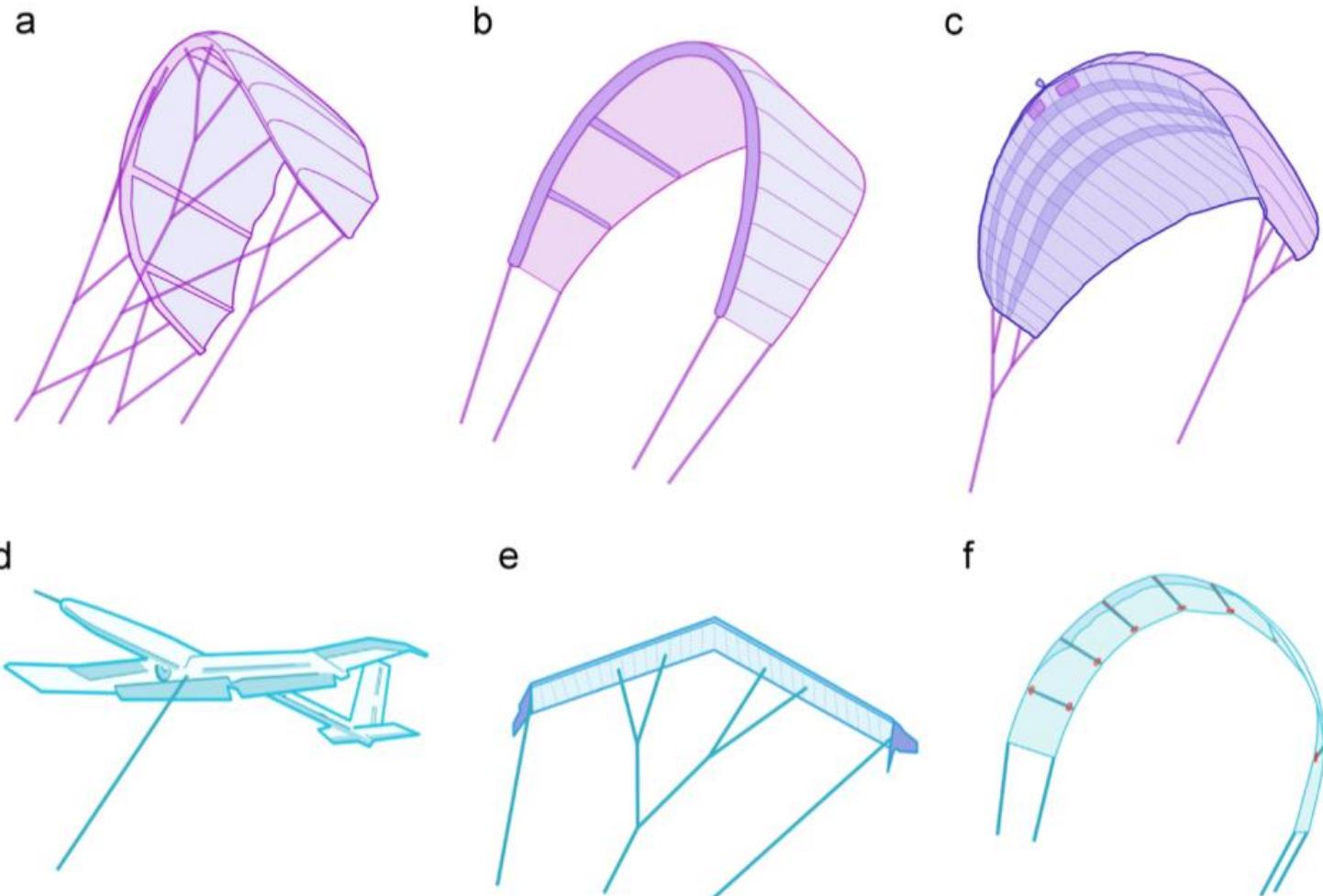
*Cherubini et al.*

- Kite control



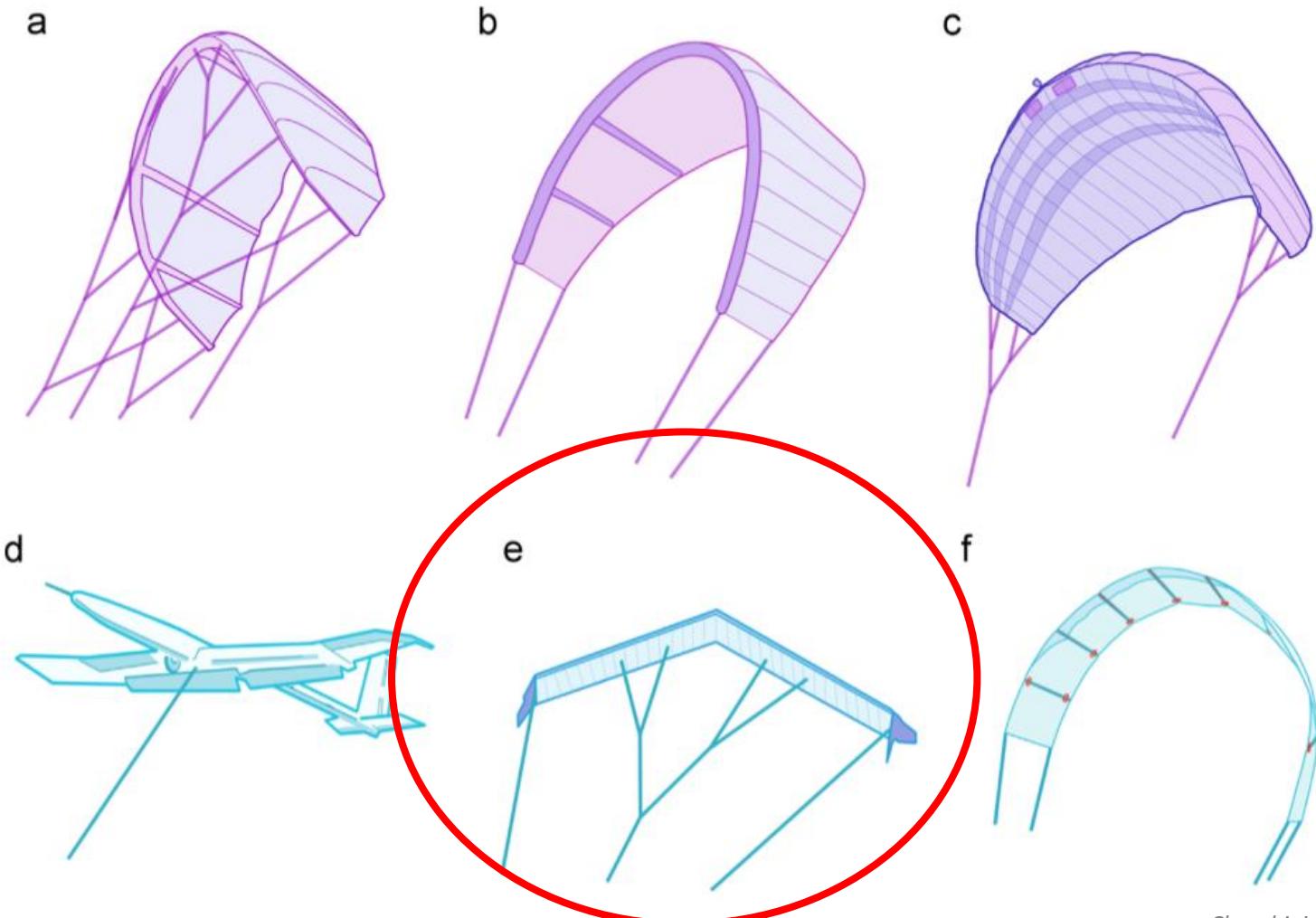
*Cherubini et al.*

- Kite



*Cherubini et al.*

- Kite



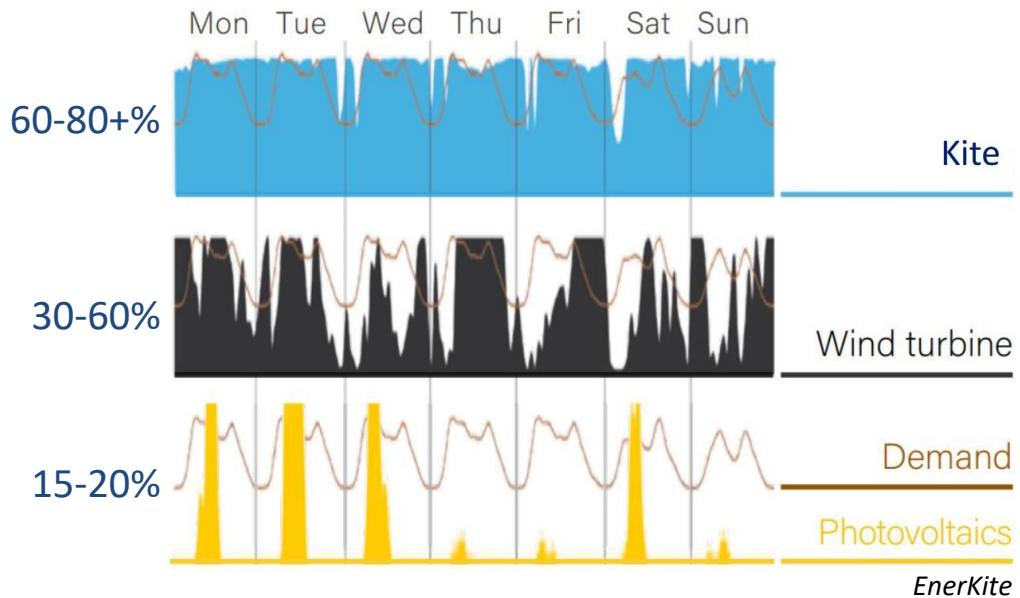
*Cherubini et al.*



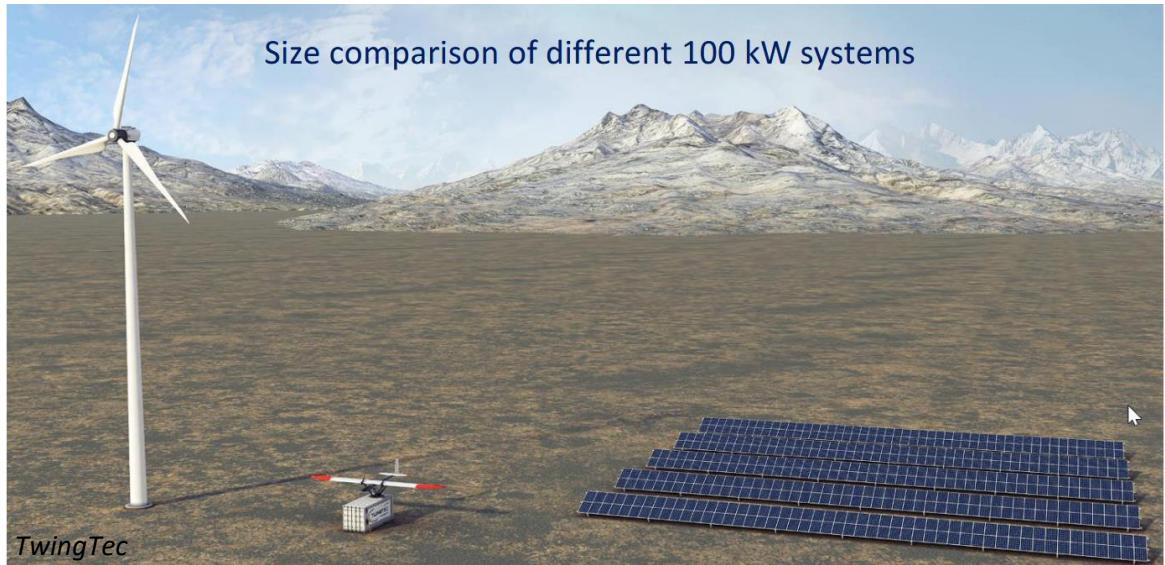
# AWE sales-pitch



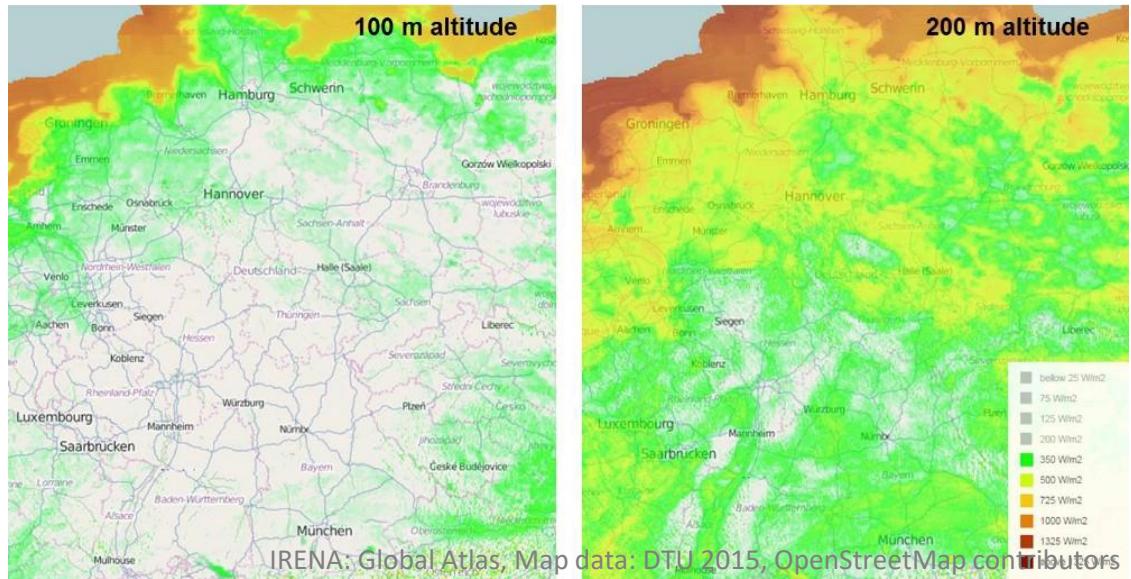
- high capacity factor



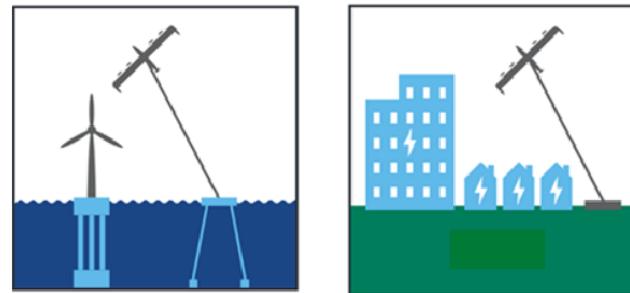
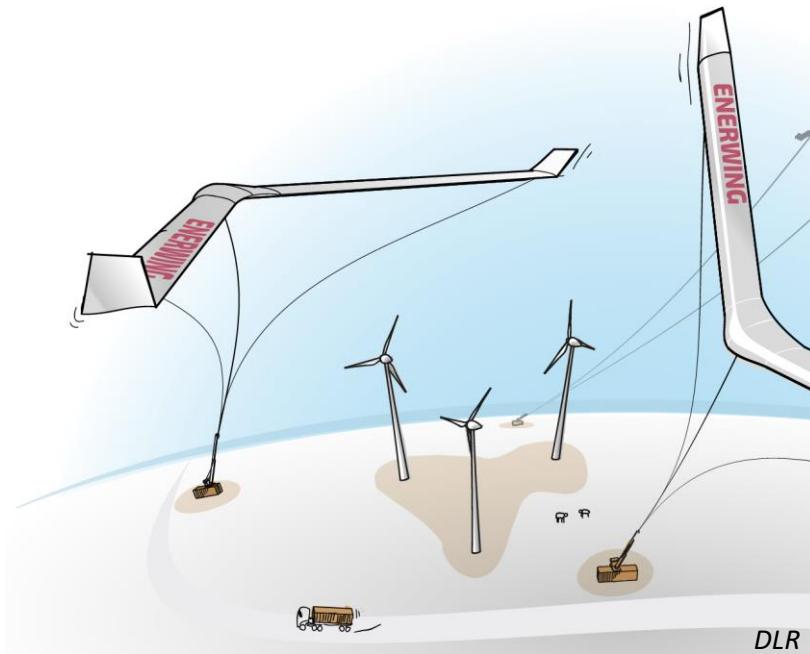
- high capacity factor
- less material



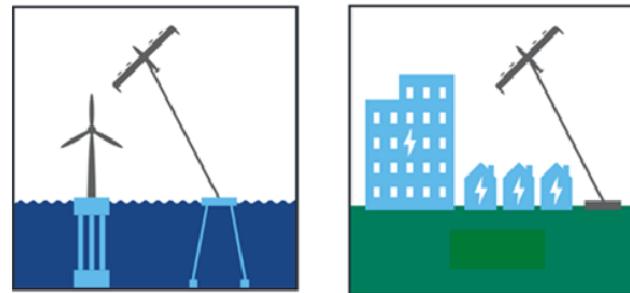
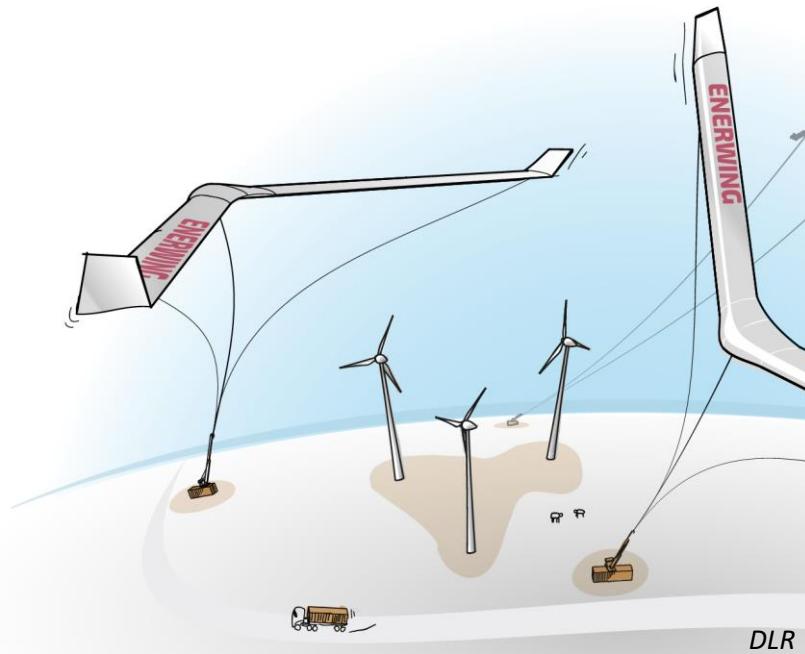
- high capacity factor
- less material
- more available resources



- high capacity factor
- less material
- more available resources
- flexibility



- high capacity factor
- less material
- more available resources
- flexibility
- scalable (few kW – several MW)
- low cost of energy produced
- ...





## Development & construction of a scalable MW-class AWE-system

EnerKite

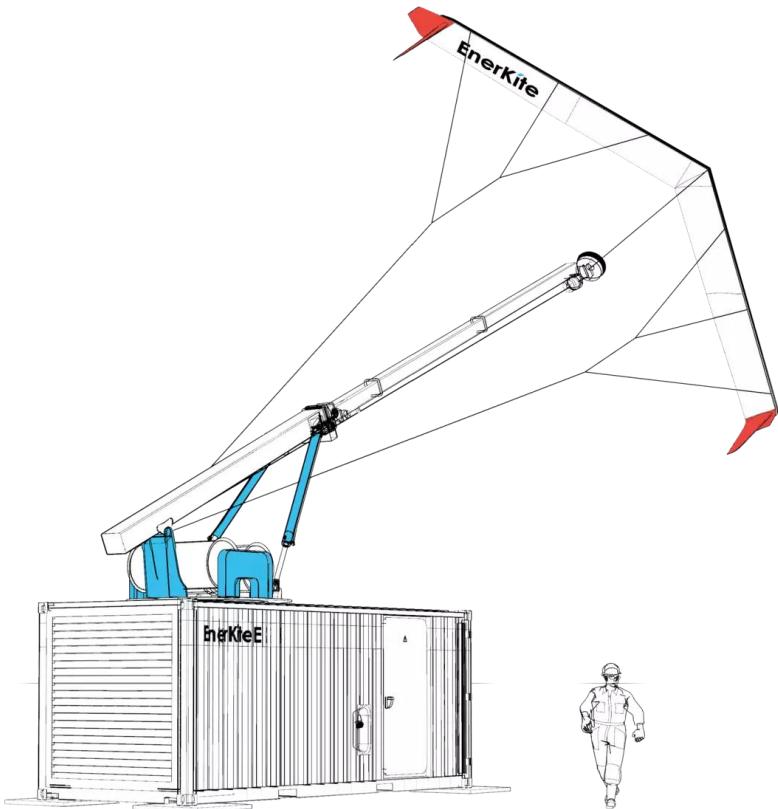


Gefördert durch:

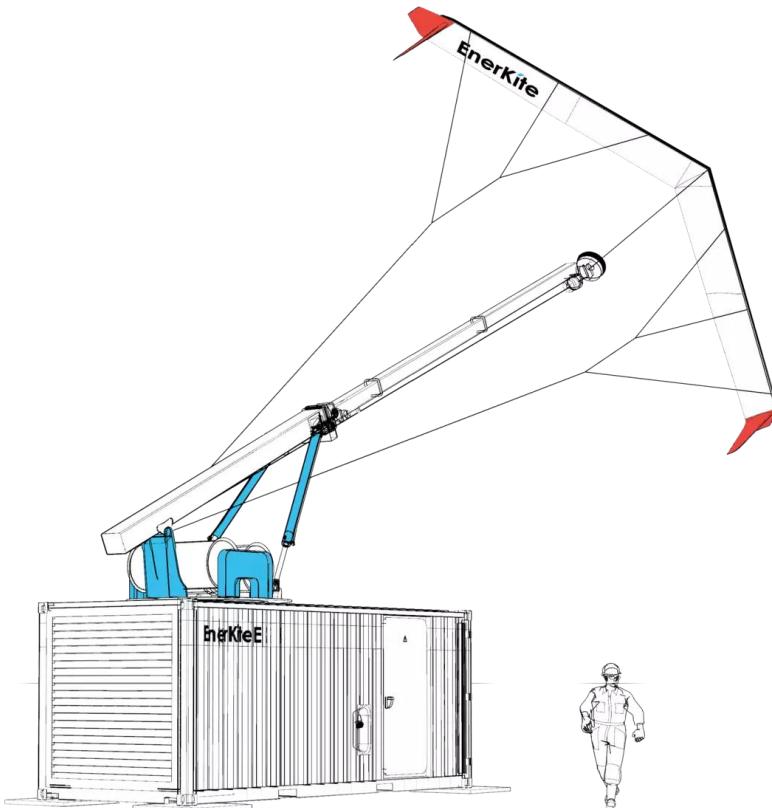


aufgrund eines Beschlusses  
des Deutschen Bundestages

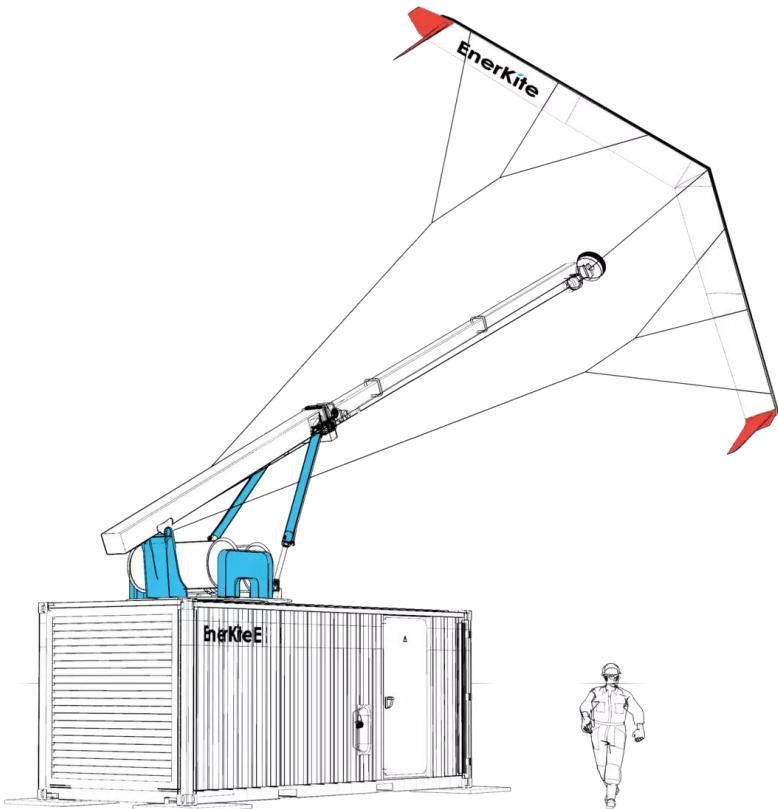
- Development & construction of a scalable MW-class AWE-system  
(wing, ropes, start & landing, electronics, ...)



- Development & construction of a scalable MW-class AWE-system  
(wing, ropes, start & landing, electronics, ...)



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(wing, ropes, start & landing, electronics, ...)



## Tethered MW-wing:

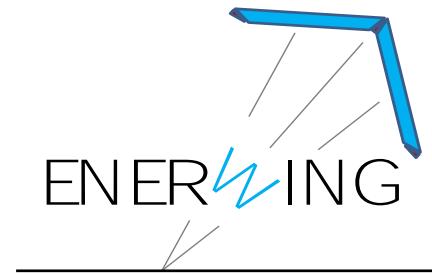
- high aerodynamic performance
  - generation
  - retraction
  - start & landing
- light & stiff
- transportable in ISO-Containers
- scalable manufacturing process  
(10m – up to 50m)





EnerKite





EnerKite





EnerKite

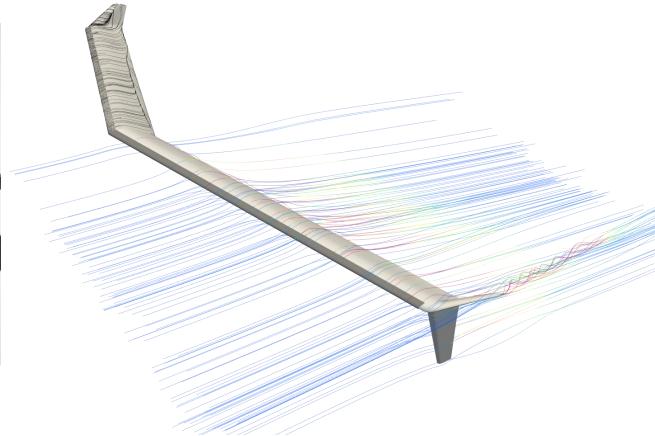


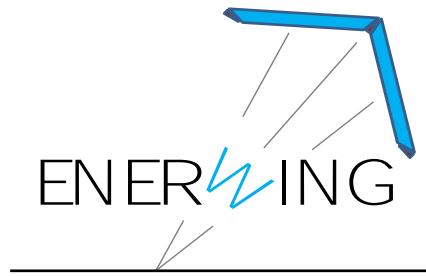


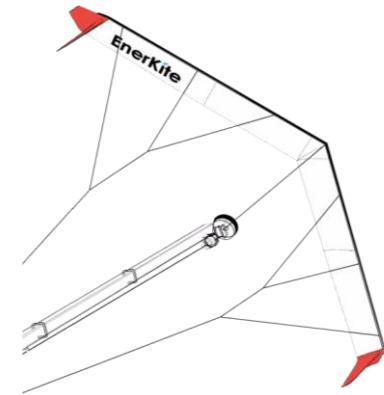
## EnerKite



INVENT



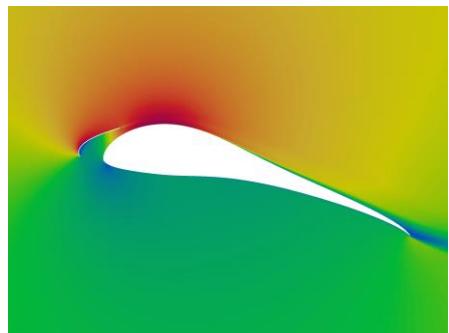




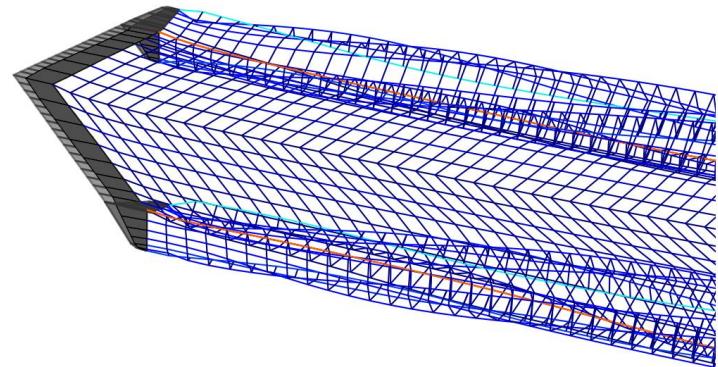
- Scope:
  - high-performance passive rigid-wing
- Aims:
  - reliable prediction of aerodynamic properties in an early design stage
  - validated tools & process

numerical

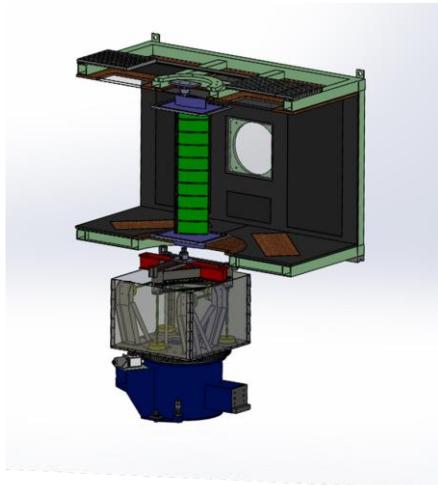
2D



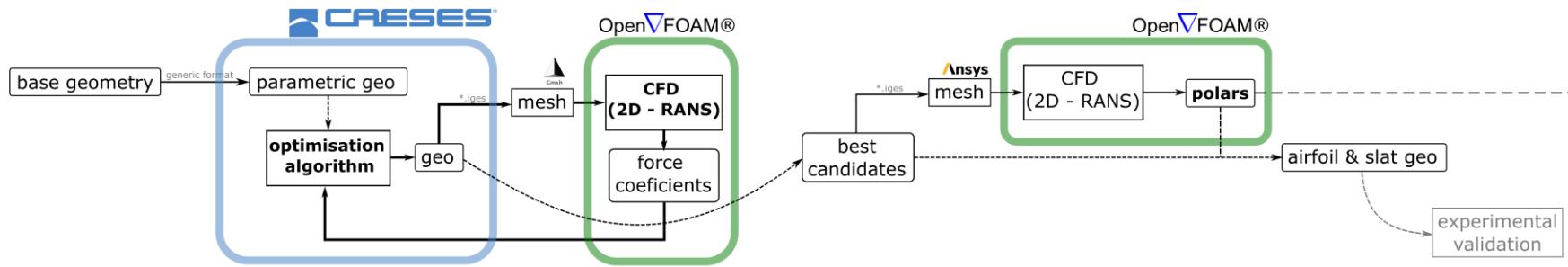
3D



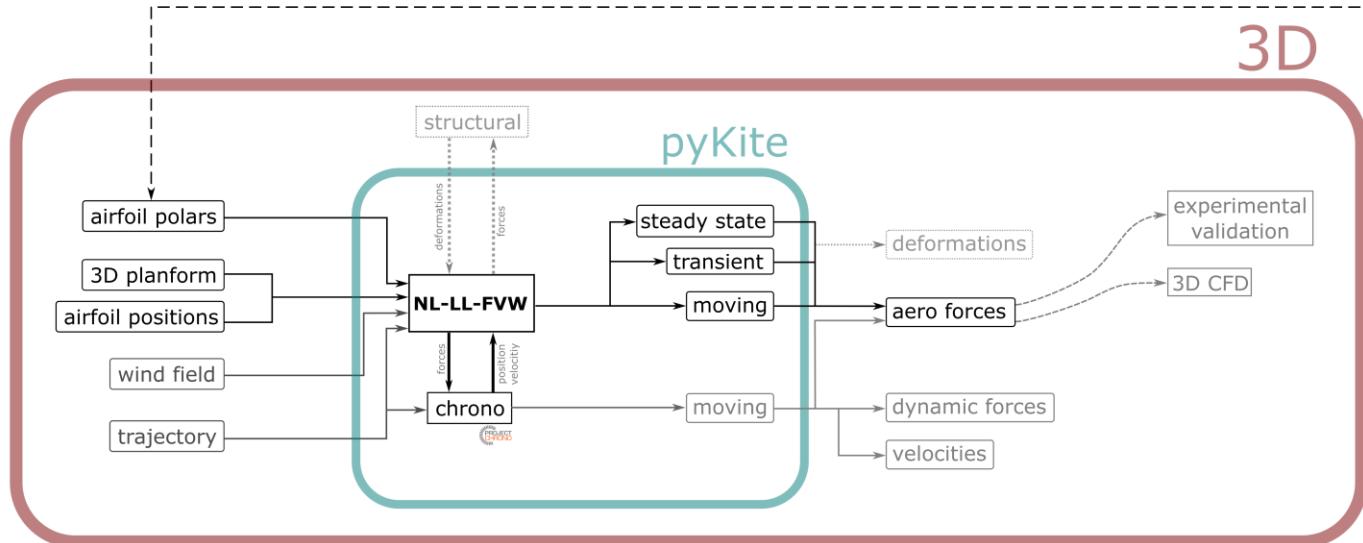
experimental



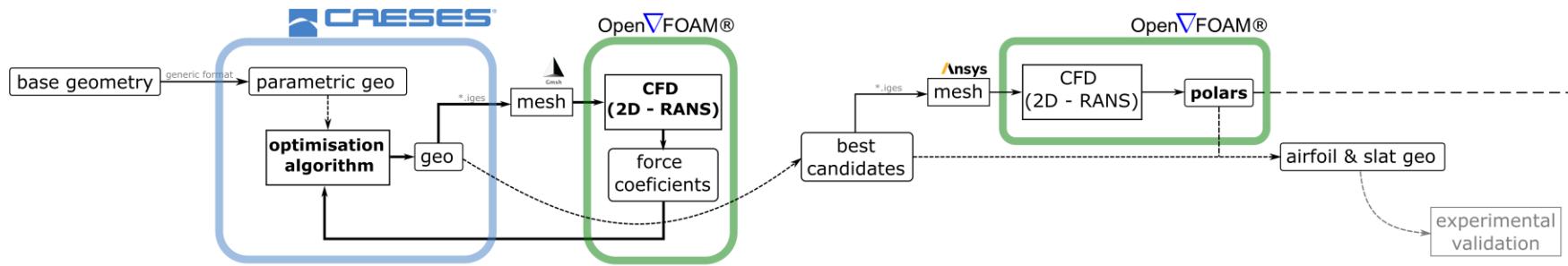
2D



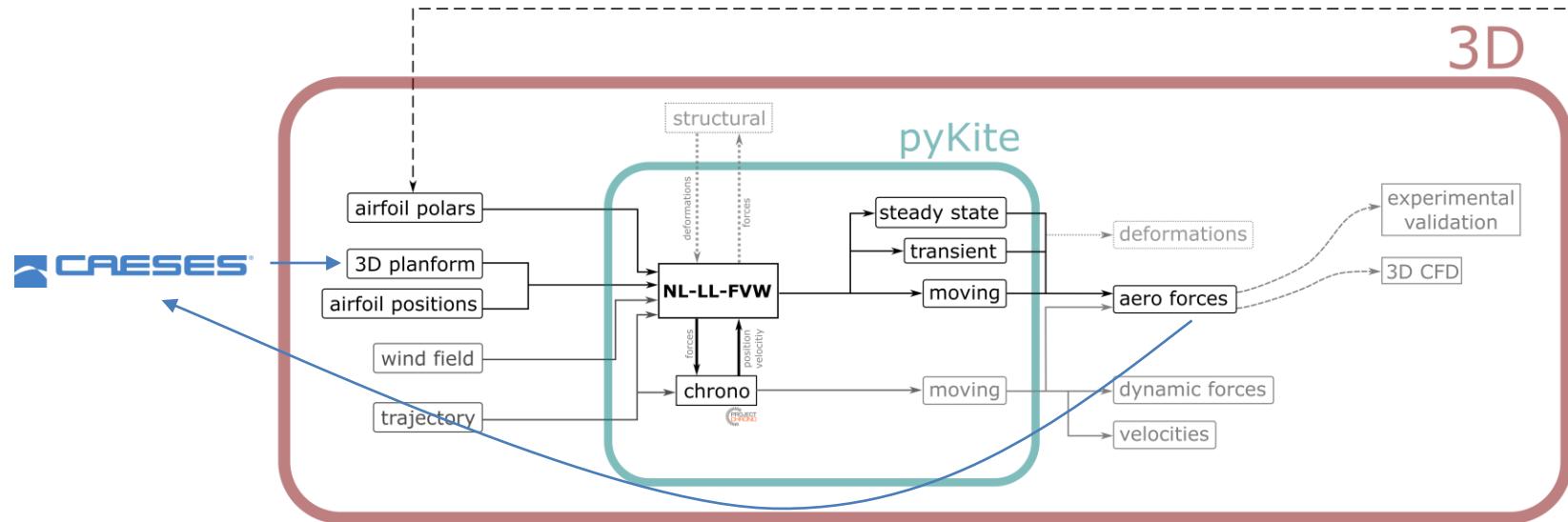
3D



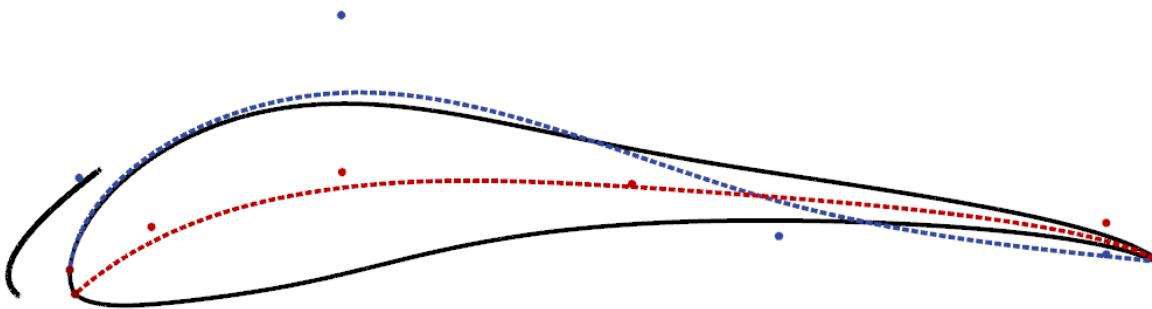
2D



3D



- Constraints:
  - fixed slat
  - thin slat
  - high Reynolds-number (1.5e6)
- Optimisation:
  - Start: S1223
  - max.  $\frac{C_l^3}{C_d^2}$ , max.  $C_l$

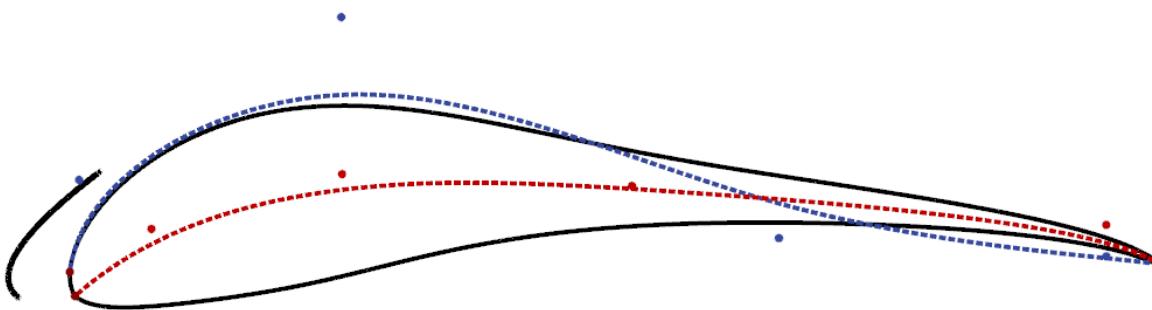


- Constraints:

- fixed slat
- thin slat
- high Reynolds-number (1.5e6)

- Optimisation:

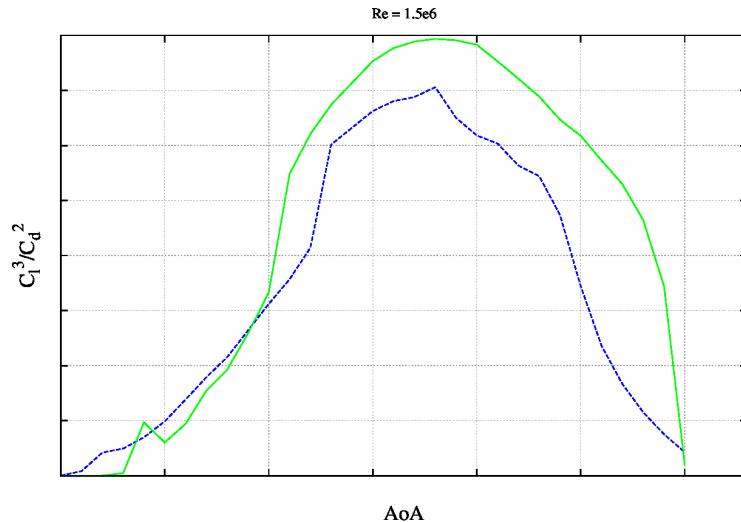
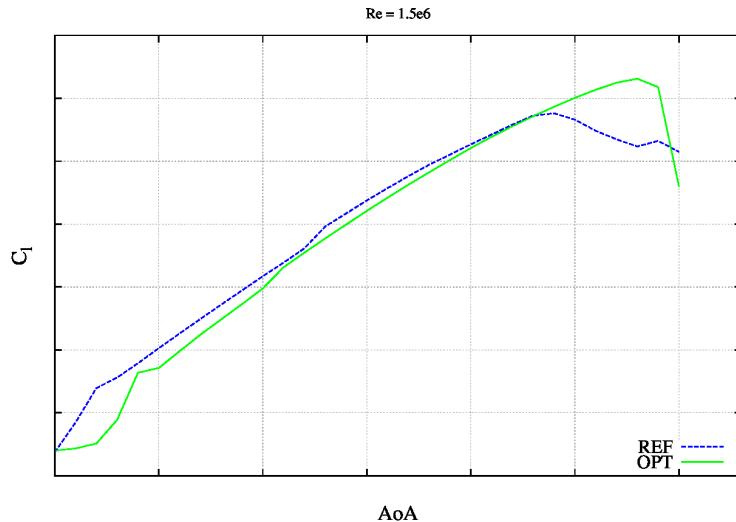
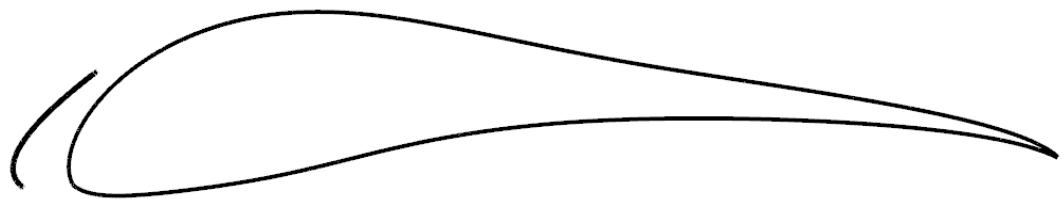
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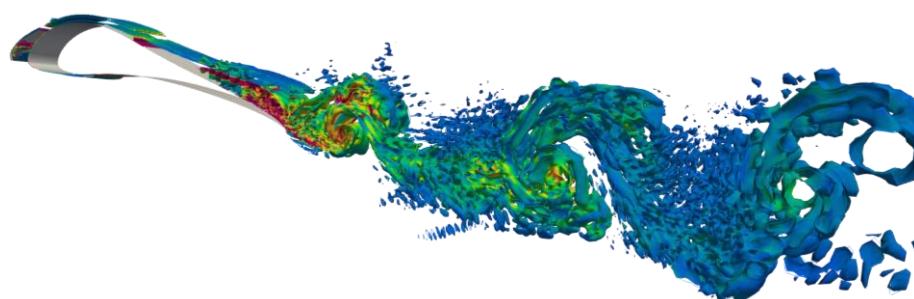
- B-splines
- NSGA-II & Tangent-Search

- 2D-RANS
- k- $\omega$ -SST-LM

- 2D k- $\omega$ -SST-LM-RANS
- Re = 1,500,000

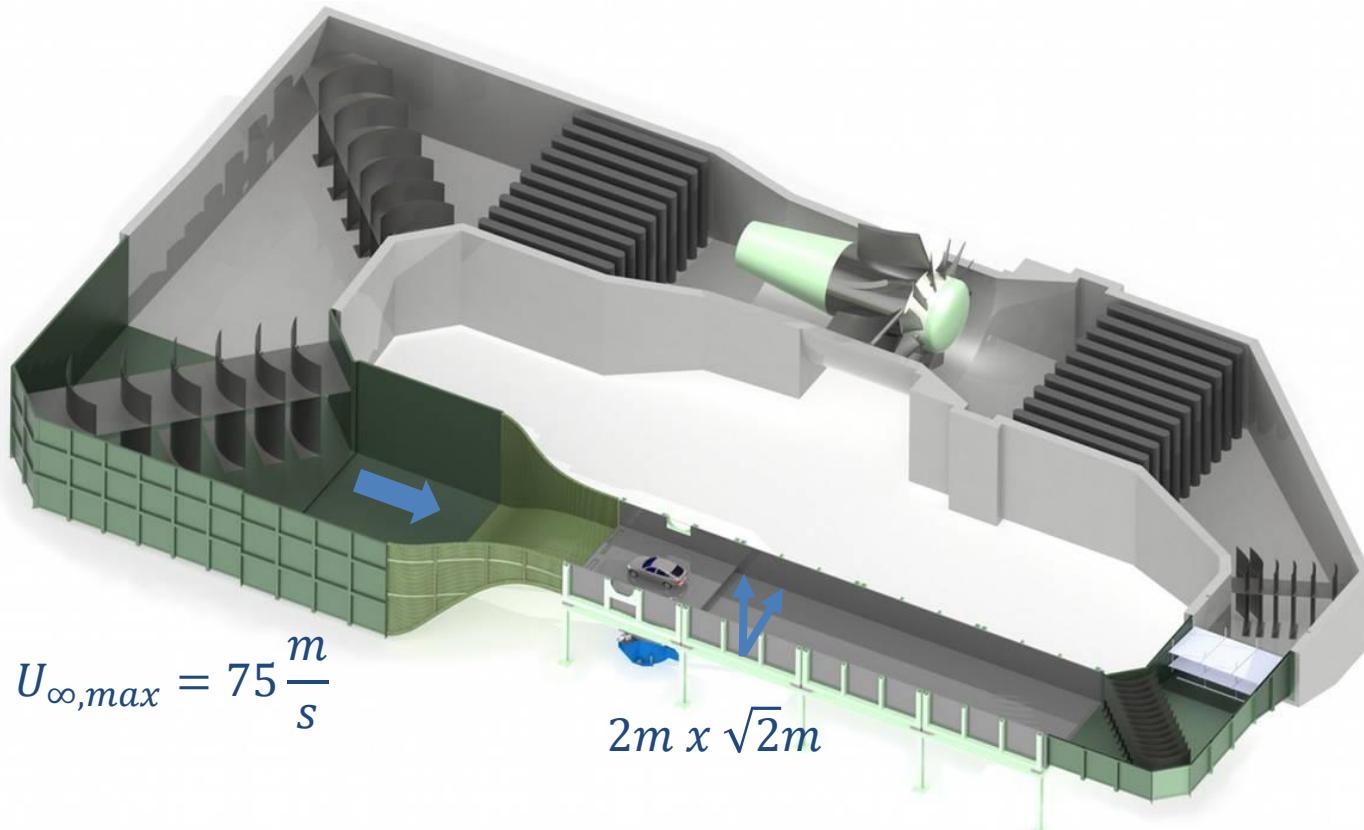


- DDES:

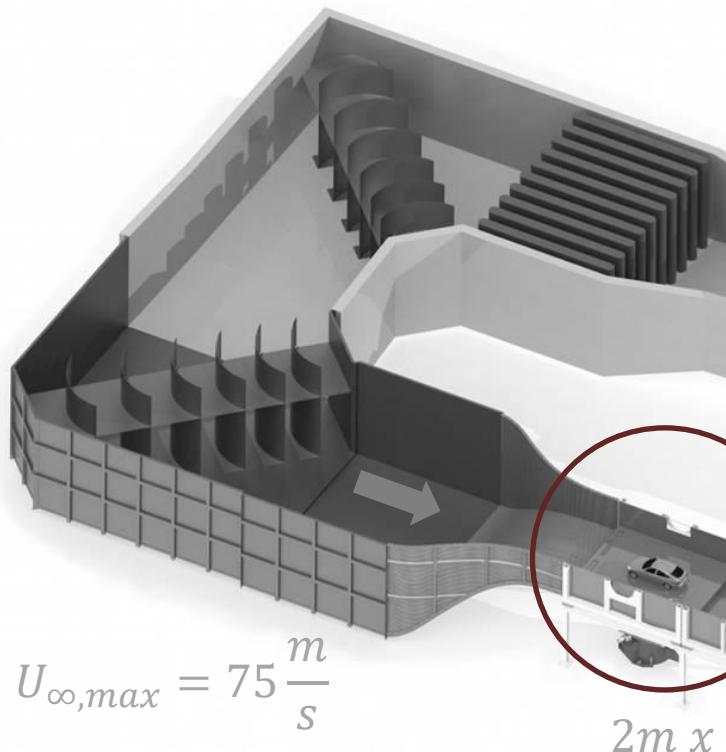


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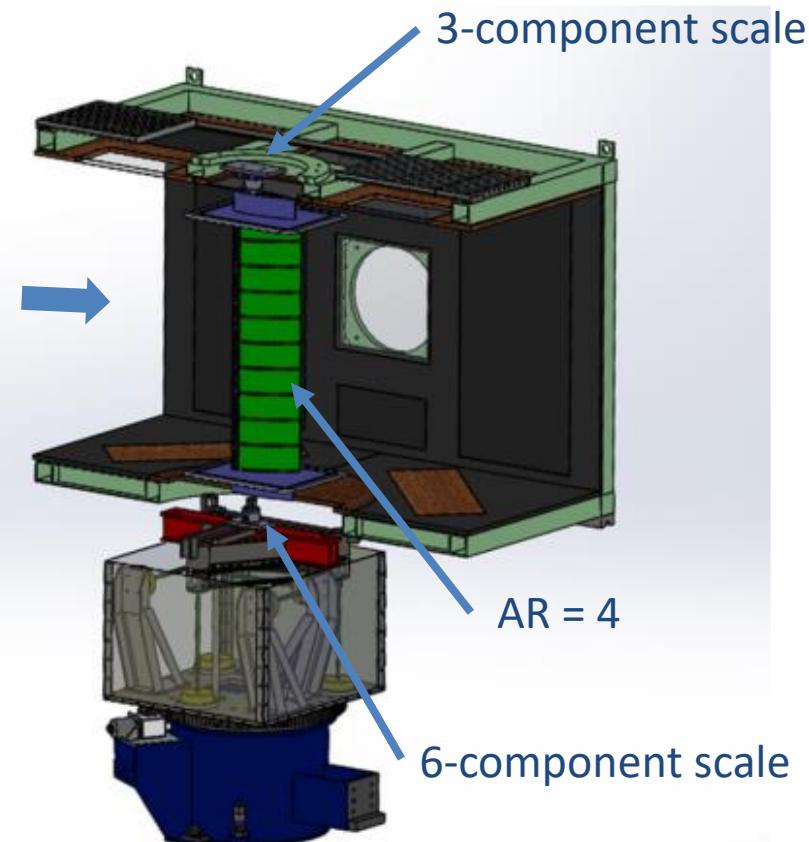
- Wind-Tunnel (GroWiKa @ TU Berlin)



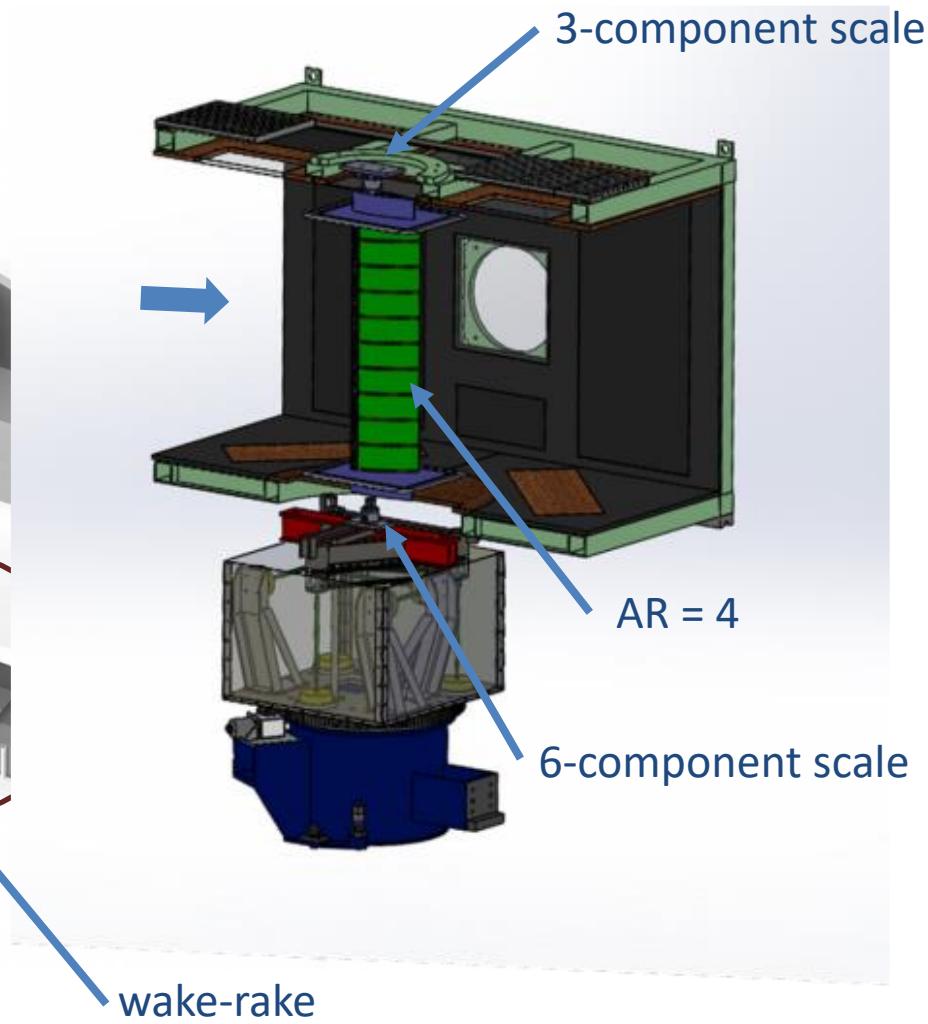
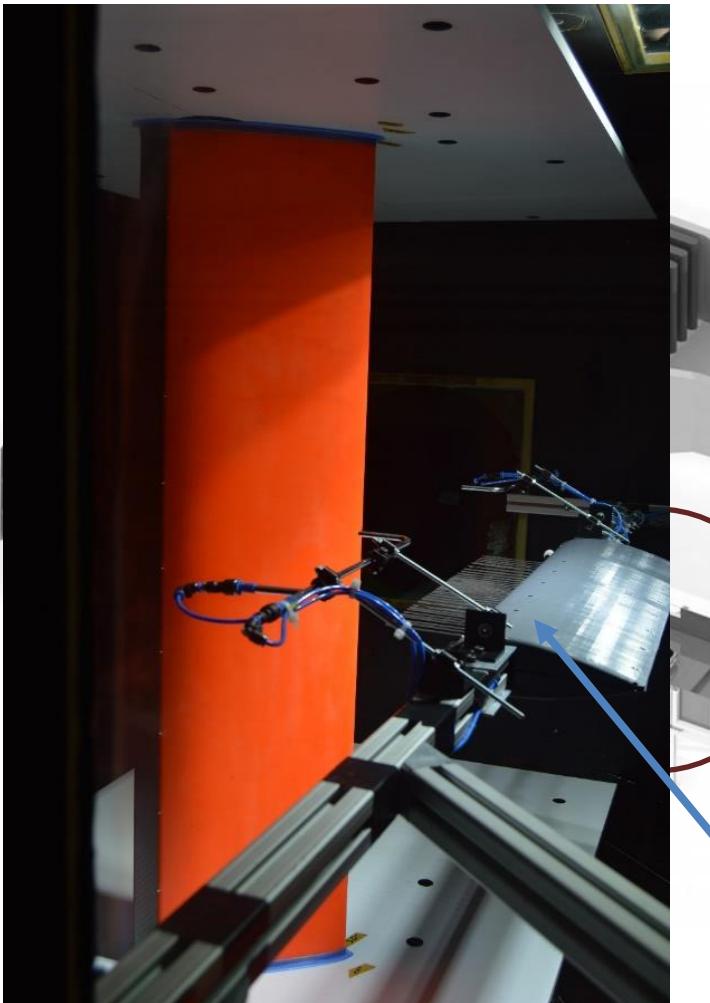
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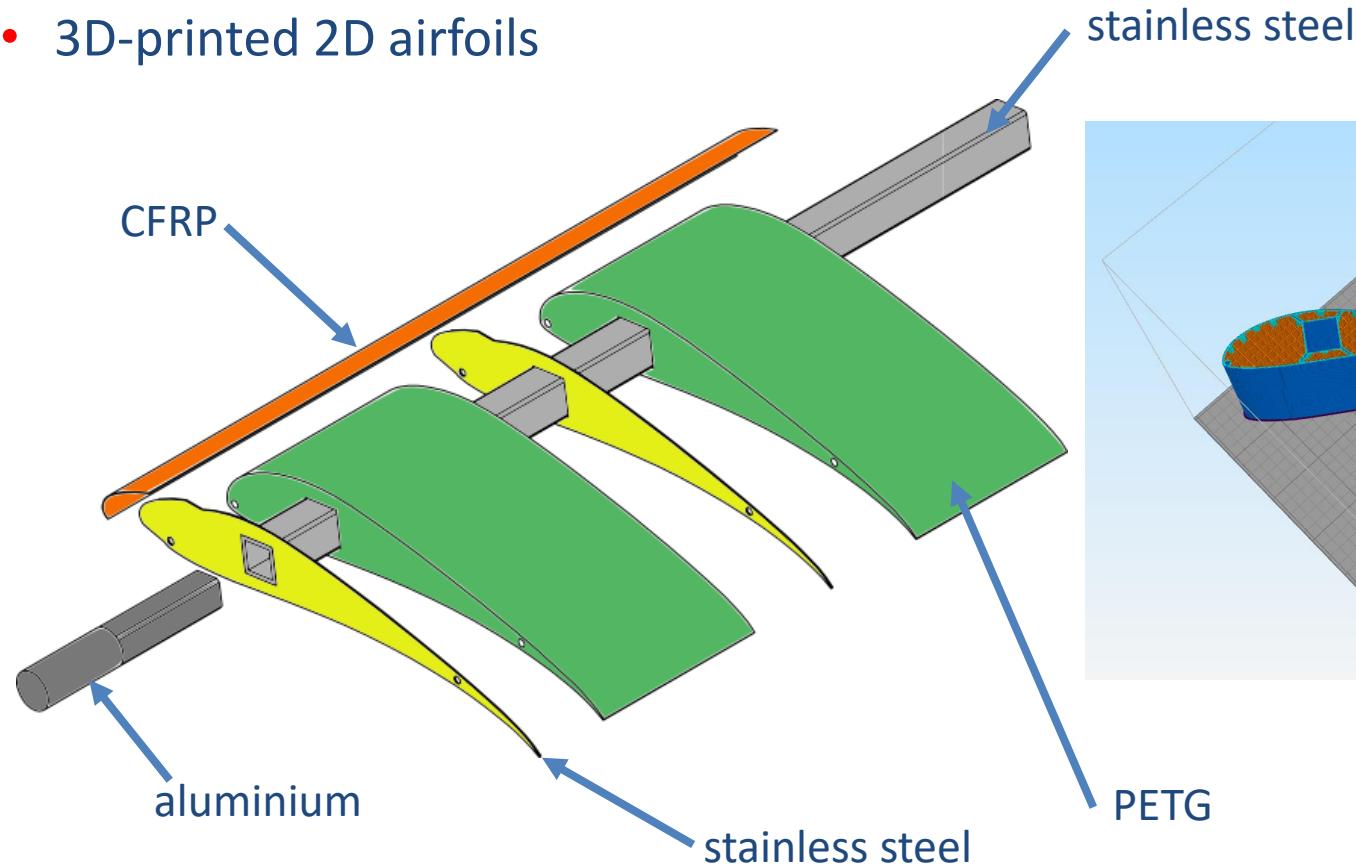
2m x



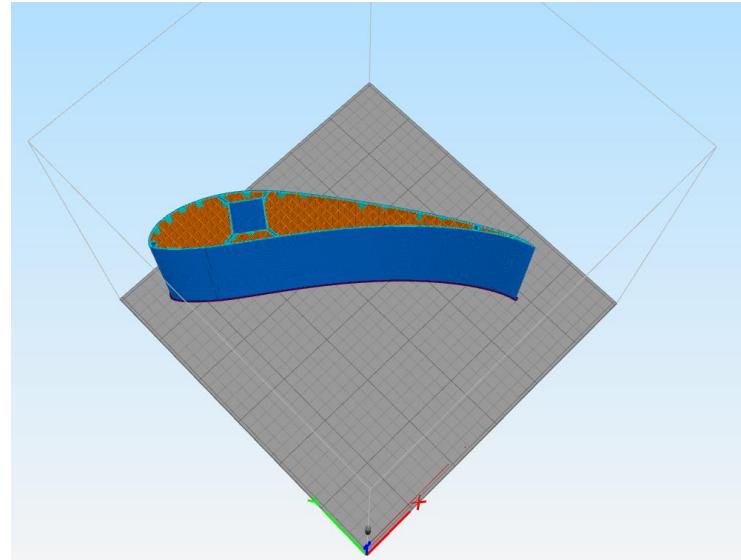
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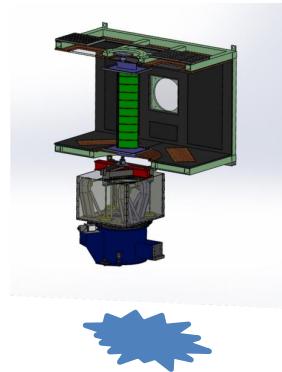
- 3D-printed 2D airfoils



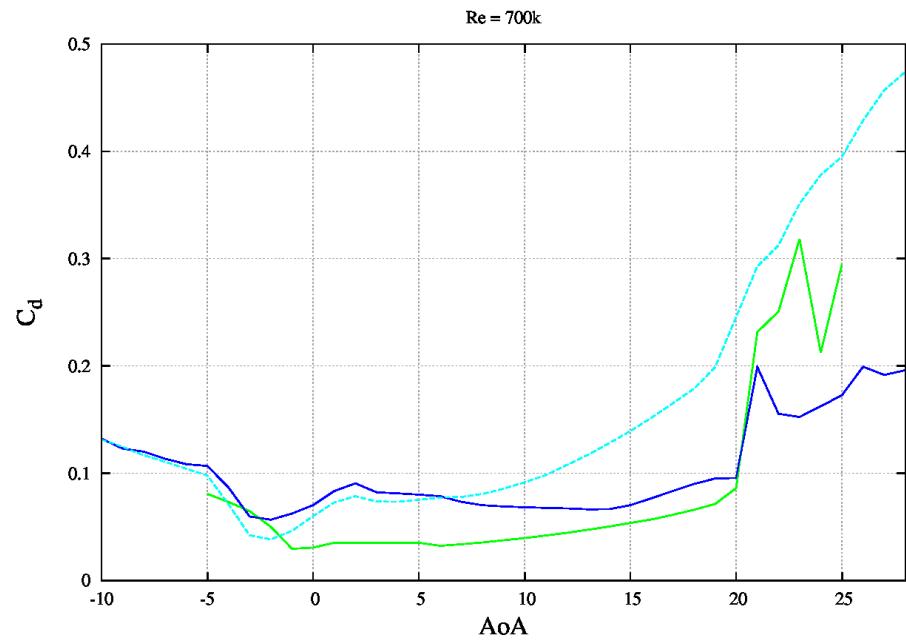
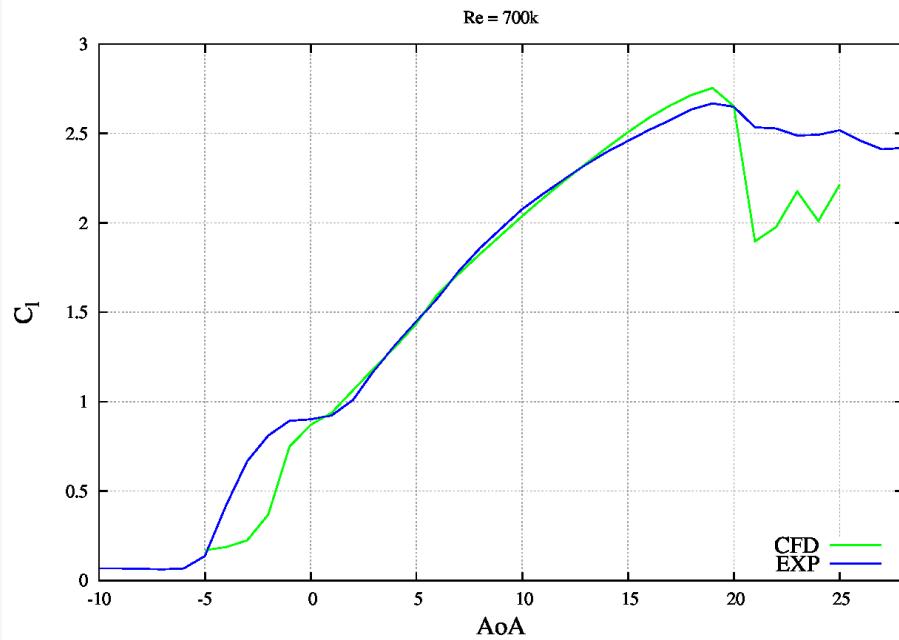
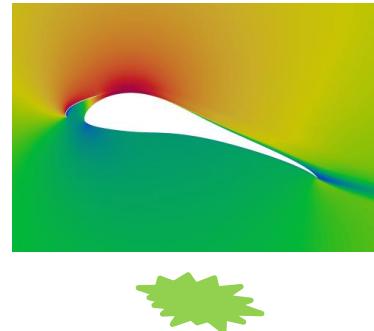
- $c = 300\text{mm}$
- $\text{AR} = 4$  (10 segments)
- $Re_{max} \sim 7 \cdot 10^5 - 1 \cdot 10^6$



- $Re = 700,000$

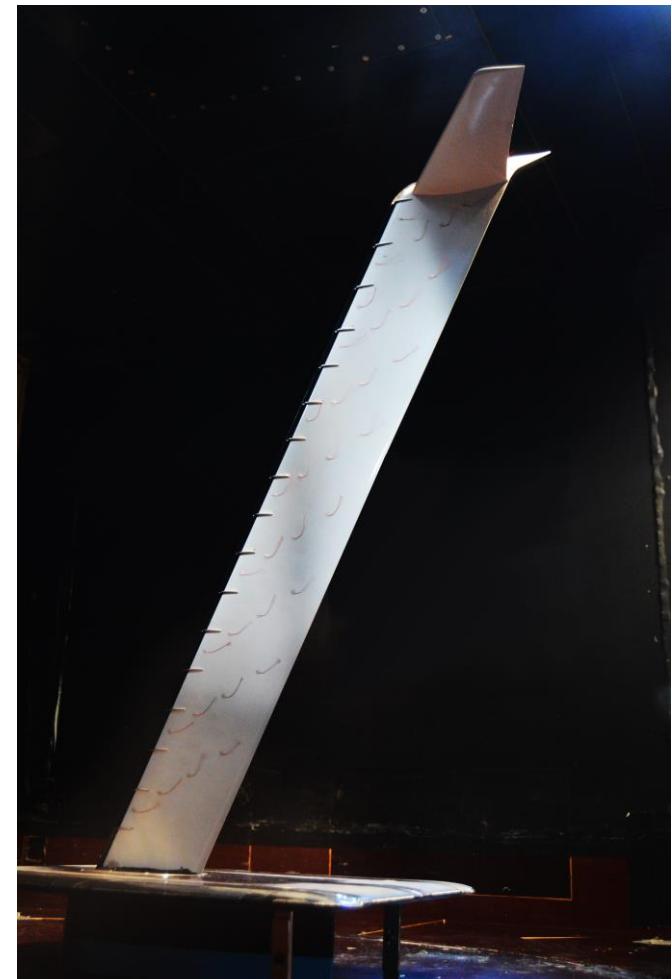


VS.



# 3D - Experiments

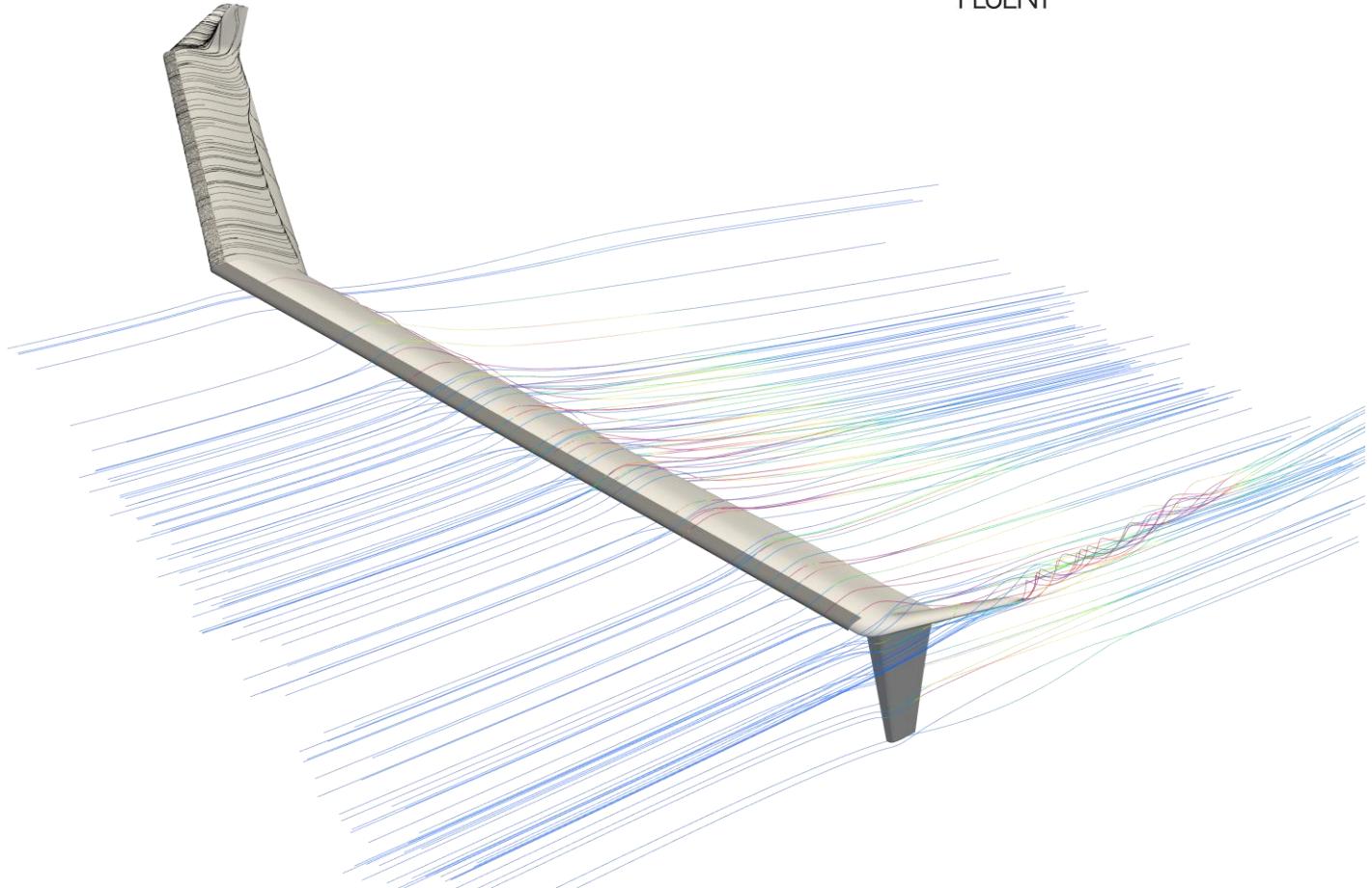
- $Re = 300,000$
- $c = 133\text{mm}$ ,  $\text{span}/2 = 800\text{mm}$



- $Re = 300,000$
- $k-\omega$ -SST – RANS
- polyhedral surface mesh with hexahedral core
- $y^+ < 1$
- 60M cells

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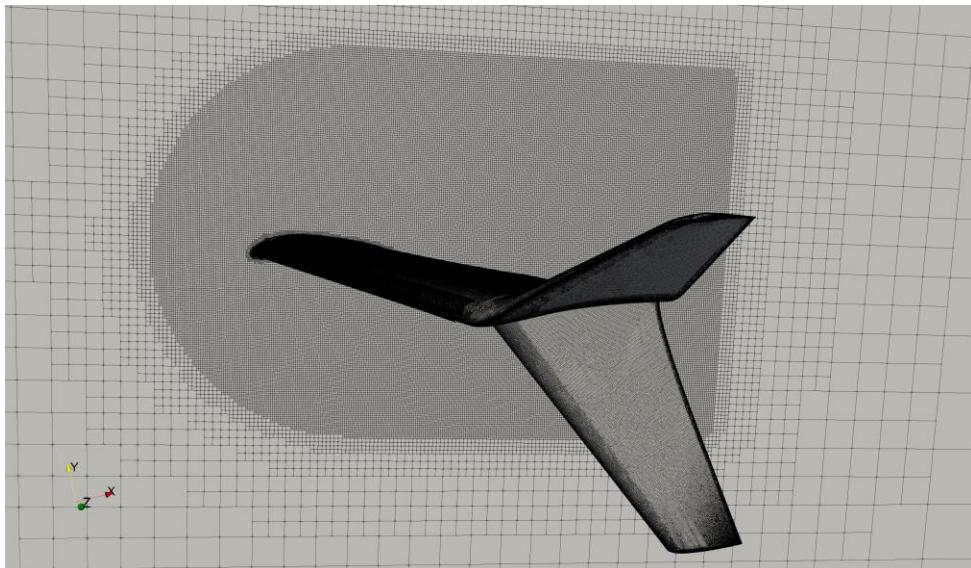
ANSYS®  
FLUENT®



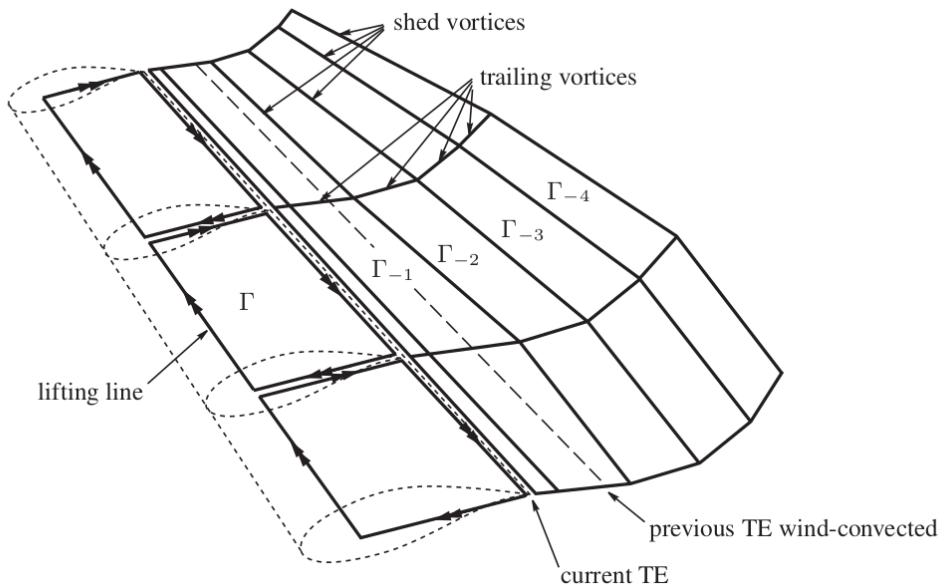
- $Re = 300,000$
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OpenFOAM®

ANSYS®  
FLUENT®



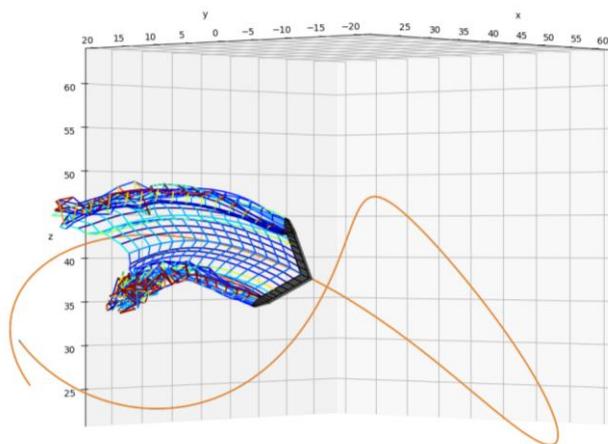
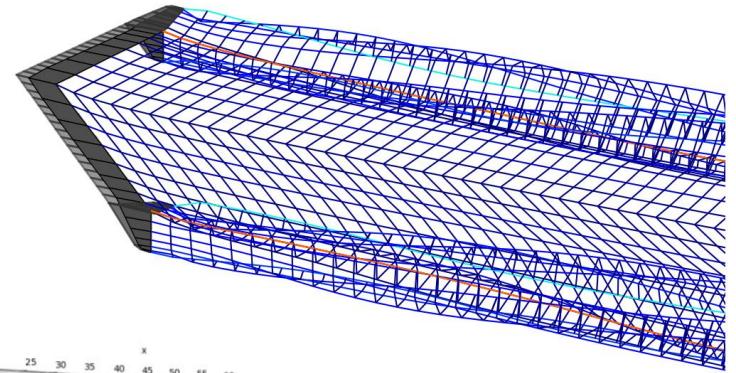
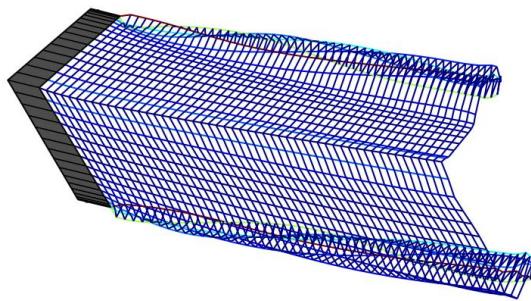
- pyKite
  - focus on fast & reliable prediction of aerodynamic performance
  - method: Non-linear lifting-line free vortex wake (NLLFW)



Van Garrel, 'Development of a Wind Turbine Aerodynamics Simulation Module'. ECN, 2003.



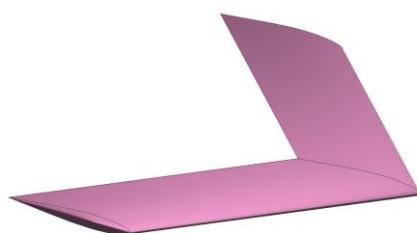
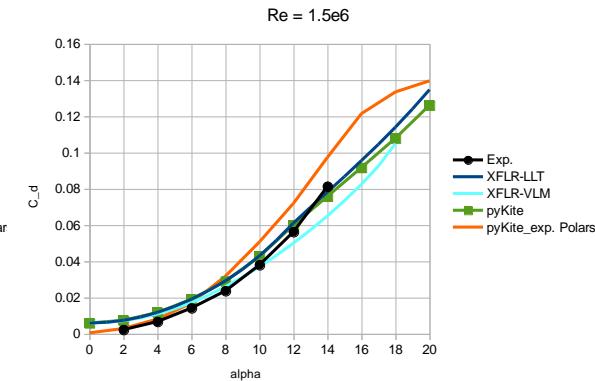
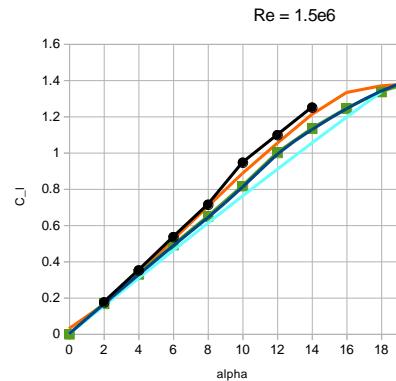
- pyKite - key features
  - inexpensive prediction of aerodynamic properties
  - transient aerodynamic effects
  - simulation of all flight phases
  - extendible to include aeroelasticity



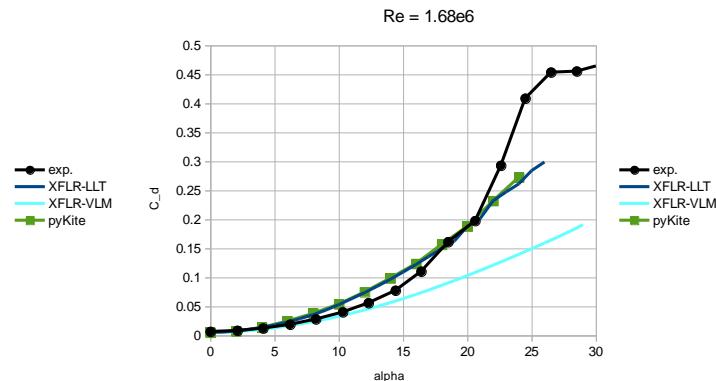
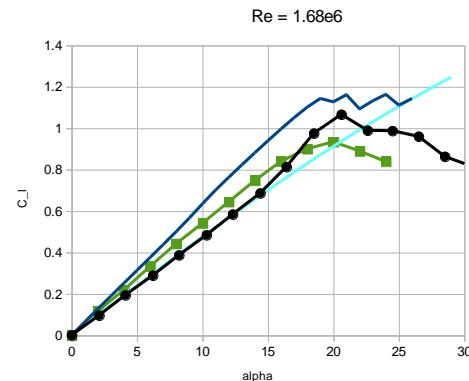
- validation



```
WING SECTION: NACA 0015
Wing Span = 0.000 m
Wing Root Area = 0.000 m²
Wing Tip Area = 0.000 m²
Wing Load = 0.000 N/m
Skin Friction = 0.000
Turbulence = 0.000
Extrapolation = 0.000
Taper Ratio = 1.000
Mean Chord = 0.000 m
Mean Cx = 0.000
Mean Element = 120
```



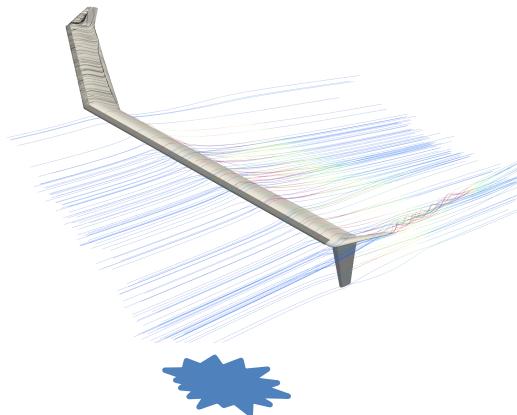
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Turbulence = 0.000
Extrapolation = 0.000
Taper Ratio = 1.000
Mean Chord = 0.000 m
Mean Cx = 0.000
Mean Element = 120
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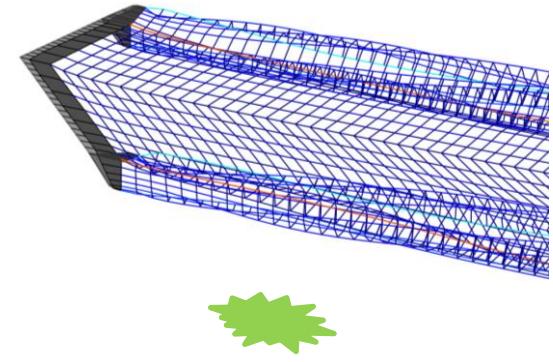
Experimental Data: McAllister, K.W., and Takahashi, R.K. 'NACA 0015 Wing Pressure and Trailing Vortex Measurements'. NASA, 1991  
 Weber,J., and Brebner, G.G. 'Low-Speed Tests on 45-Deg Swept-Back Wings'. Reports and Memoranda. HMSO, 1951.



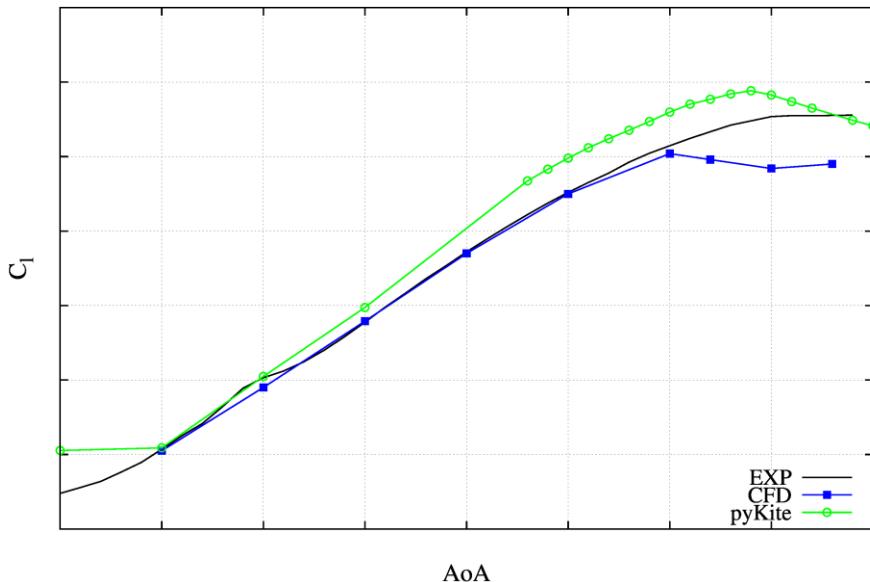
VS.



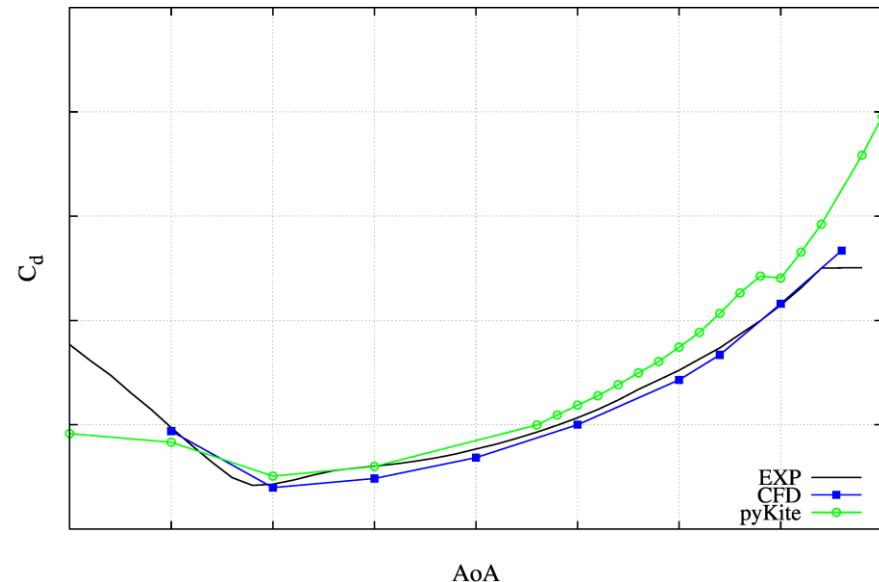
VS.



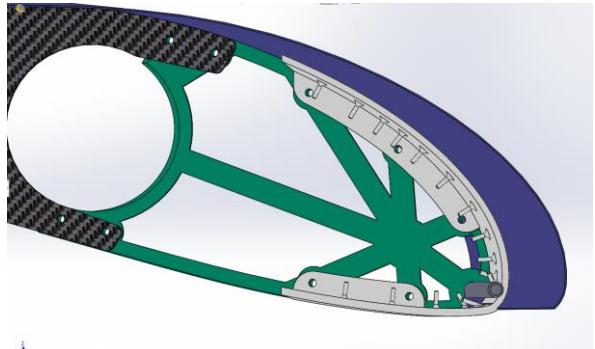
$Re = 300k$



$Re = 300k$



- surface-pressure measurements for full-scale wing (incl. slat)
- optimised airfoil & slat
- 3D-optimisation
- modular AWE research wing



# Thank you!

Denes Fischer  
[d.fischer@tu-berlin.de](mailto:d.fischer@tu-berlin.de)

Benjamin Church  
[b.church@tu-berlin.de](mailto:b.church@tu-berlin.de)



Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses  
des Deutschen Bundestages