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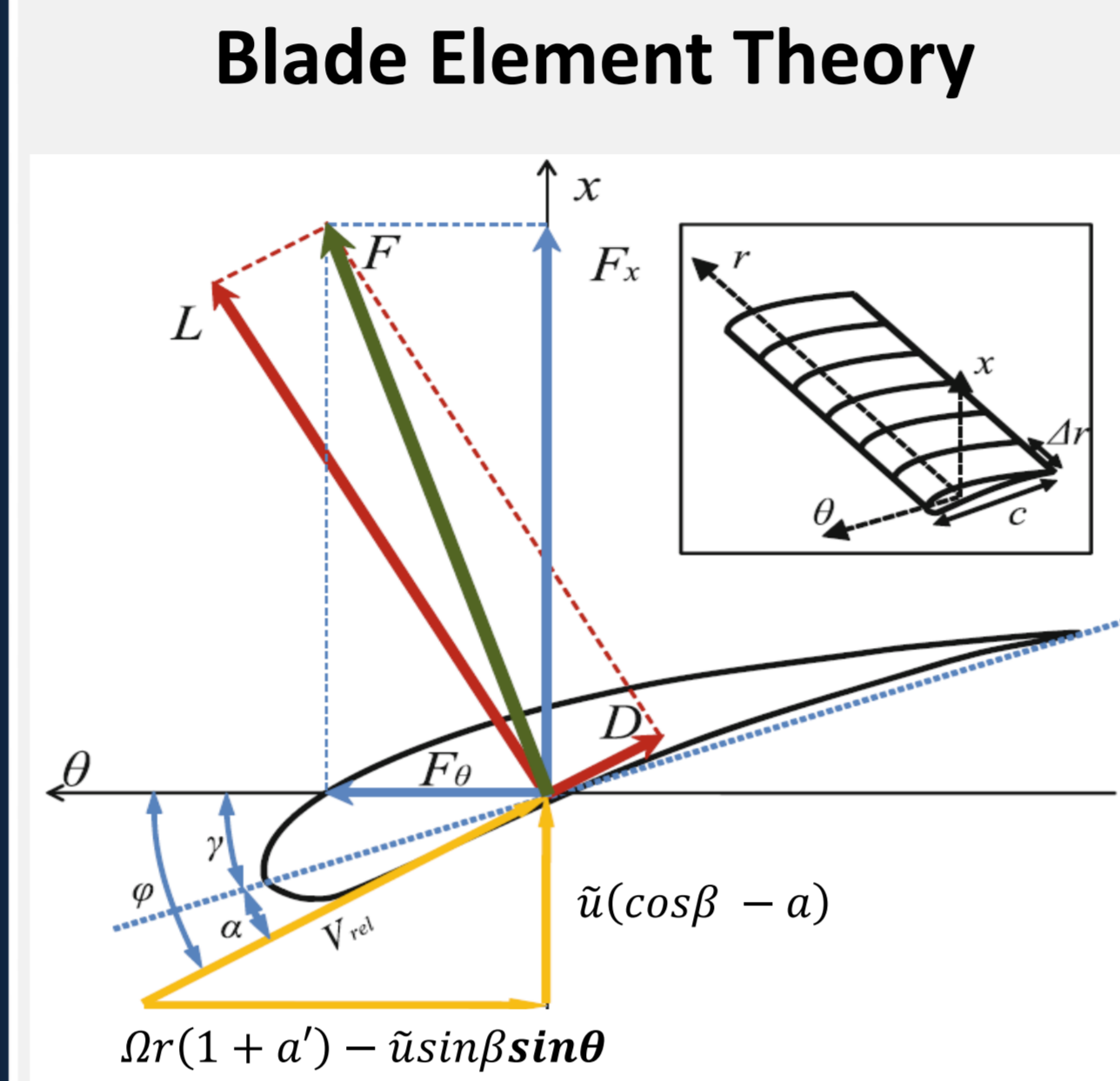
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Introduction

- A turbine can be in yawed conditions in which wind is not perpendicular to the rotor plane.
- Yawed conditions induce unsteady loads on turbine blades which affect the quality of generated power and fatigue life.
- To better understand these effects, the blade element momentum (BEM) theory, which is modified to take into account the unsteadiness of yawed conditions, is used in the present work.
- Special emphasis is placed on the use of BEM to investigate the difference between the effect of **positive** and **negative** yaw angles on the performance of turbines in uniform and boundary-layer flows.

Method

Blade Element Momentum (BEM) Theory



Momentum Theory

Glauert's momentum equation

$$C_T = 4a\sqrt{\sin^2\beta + (\cos\beta - a)^2}$$

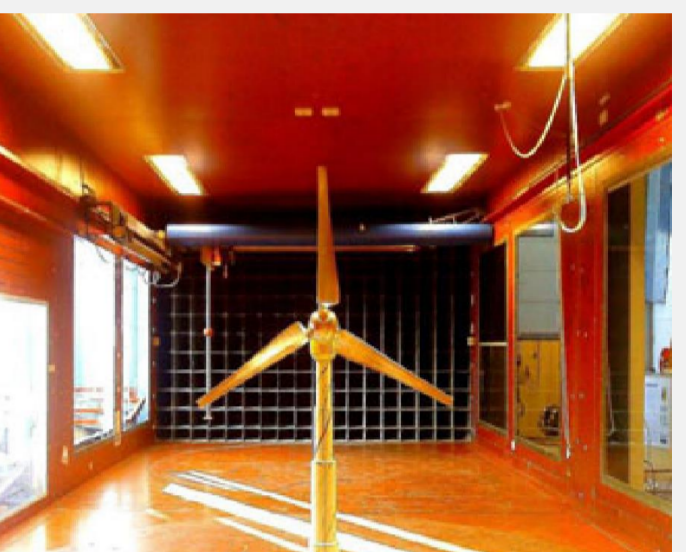
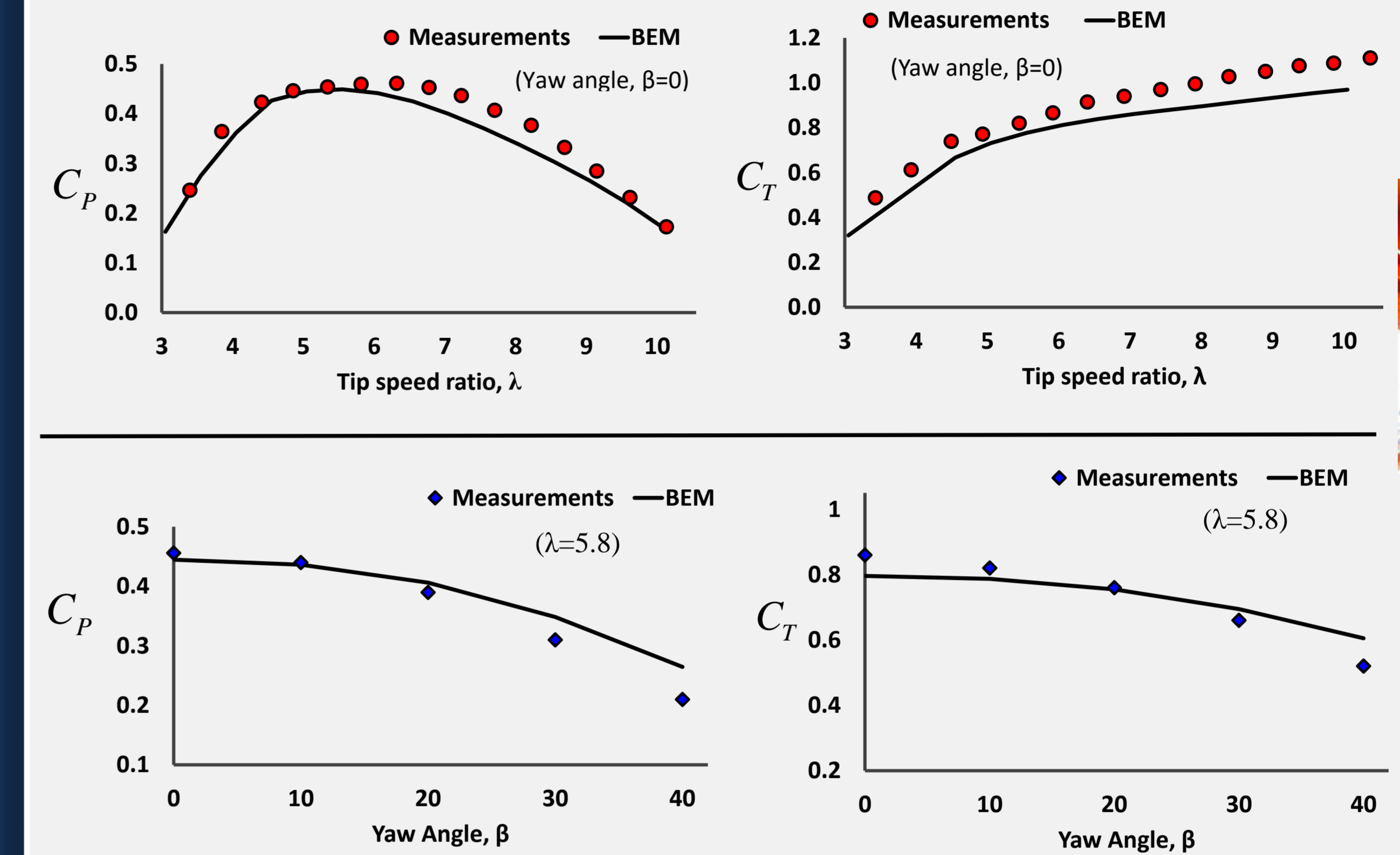
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$$\text{where, } a = \bar{a} \left(1 - K_R^r \cos\theta\right)$$

Angular momentum equation

$$C_p = 4a(1 - a)^2$$

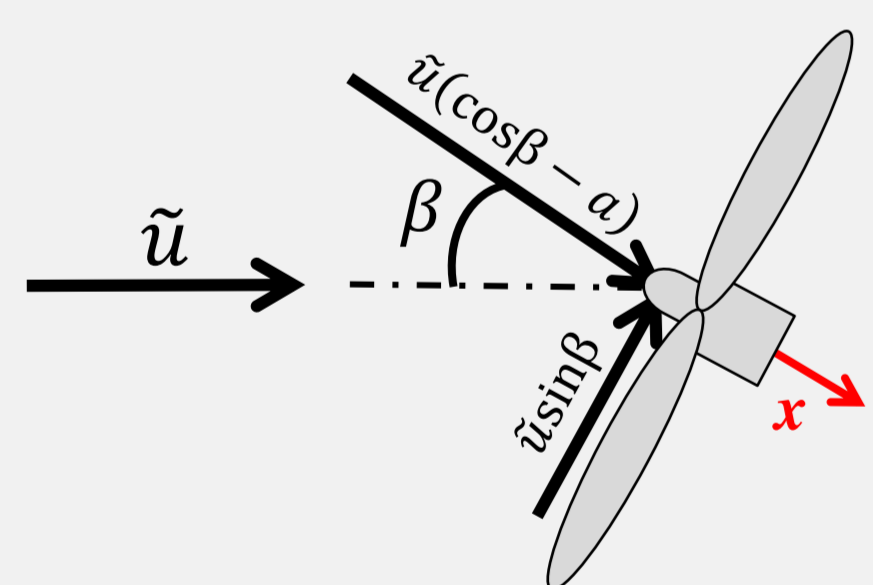
BEM code validation



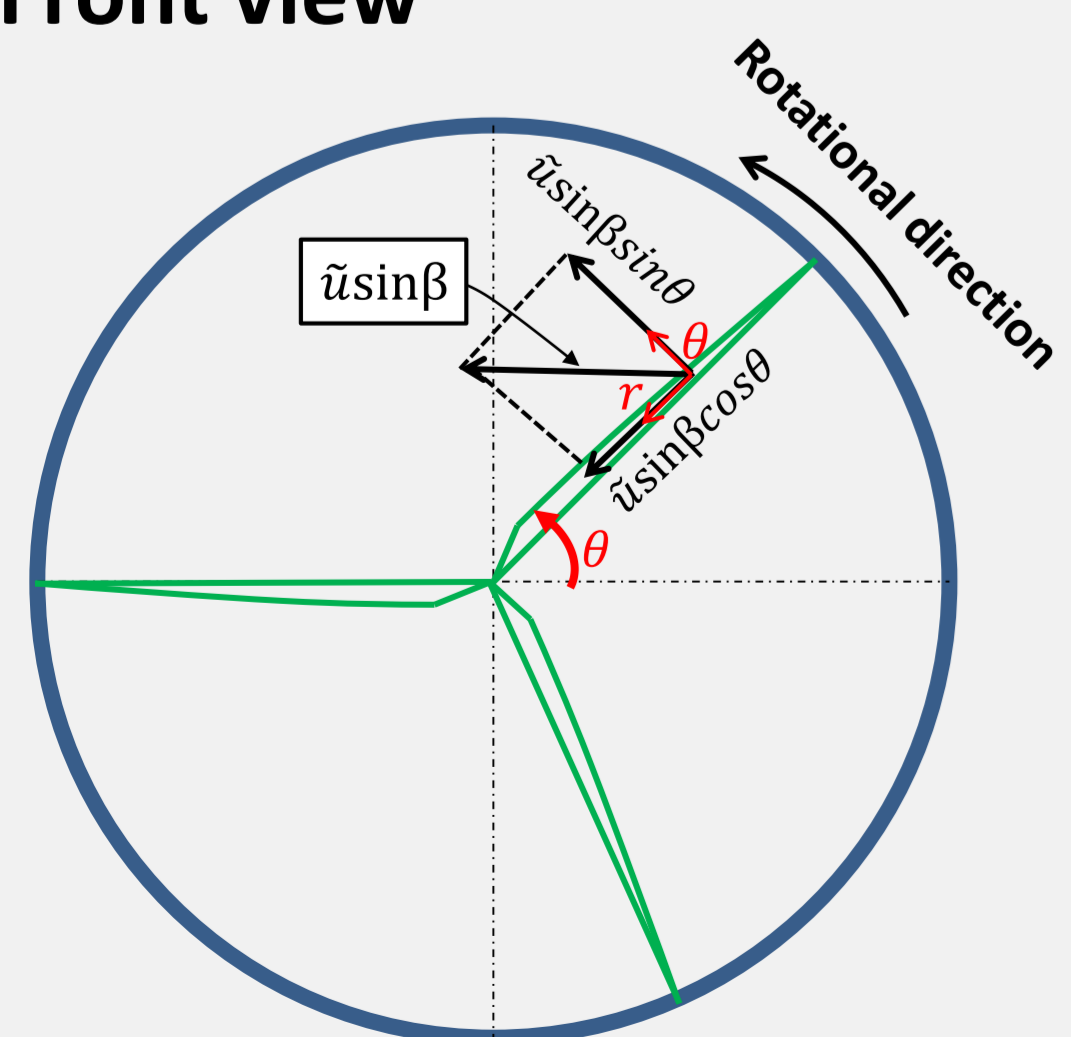
P. Krogstad & M.S. Adaramola (2012)

Velocity Diagram

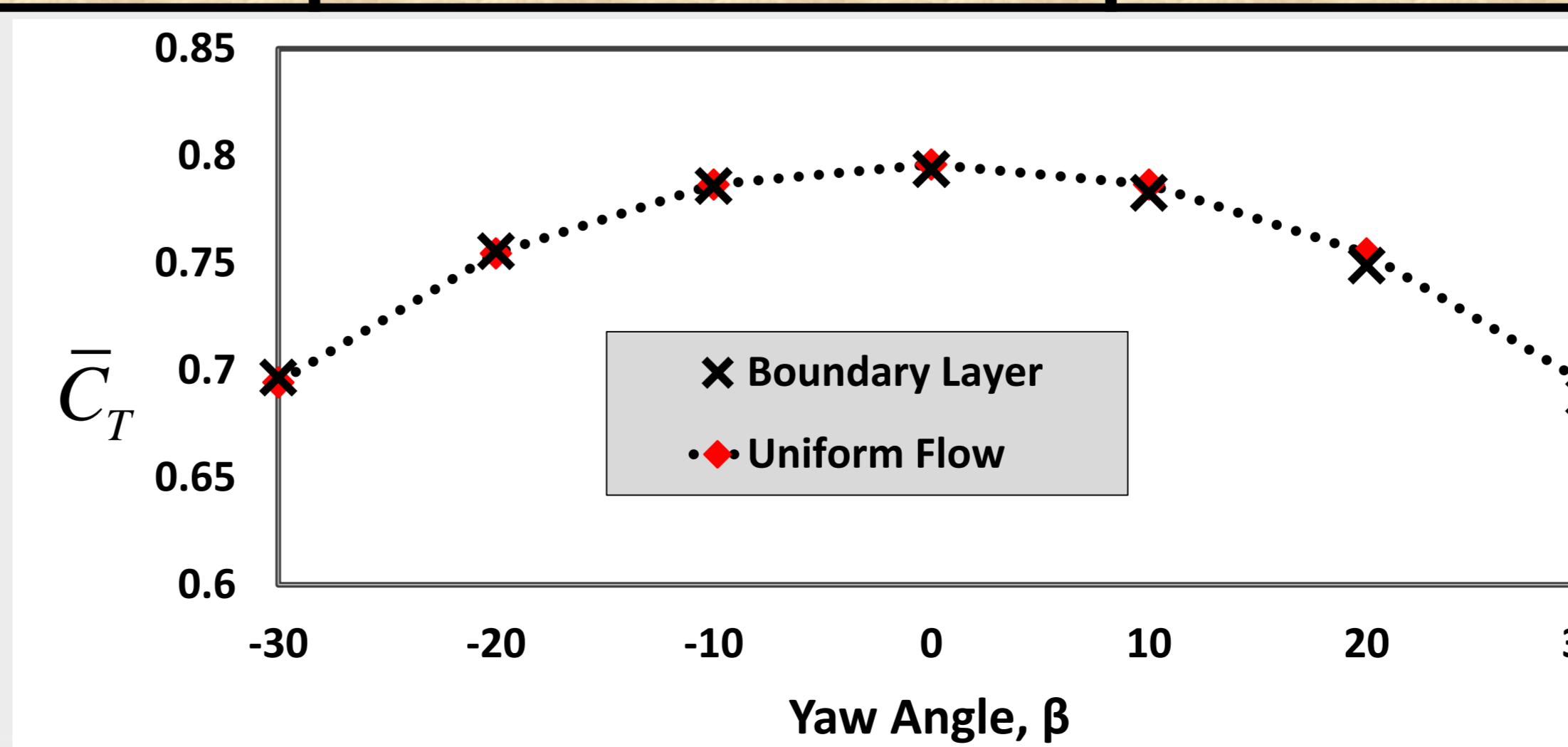
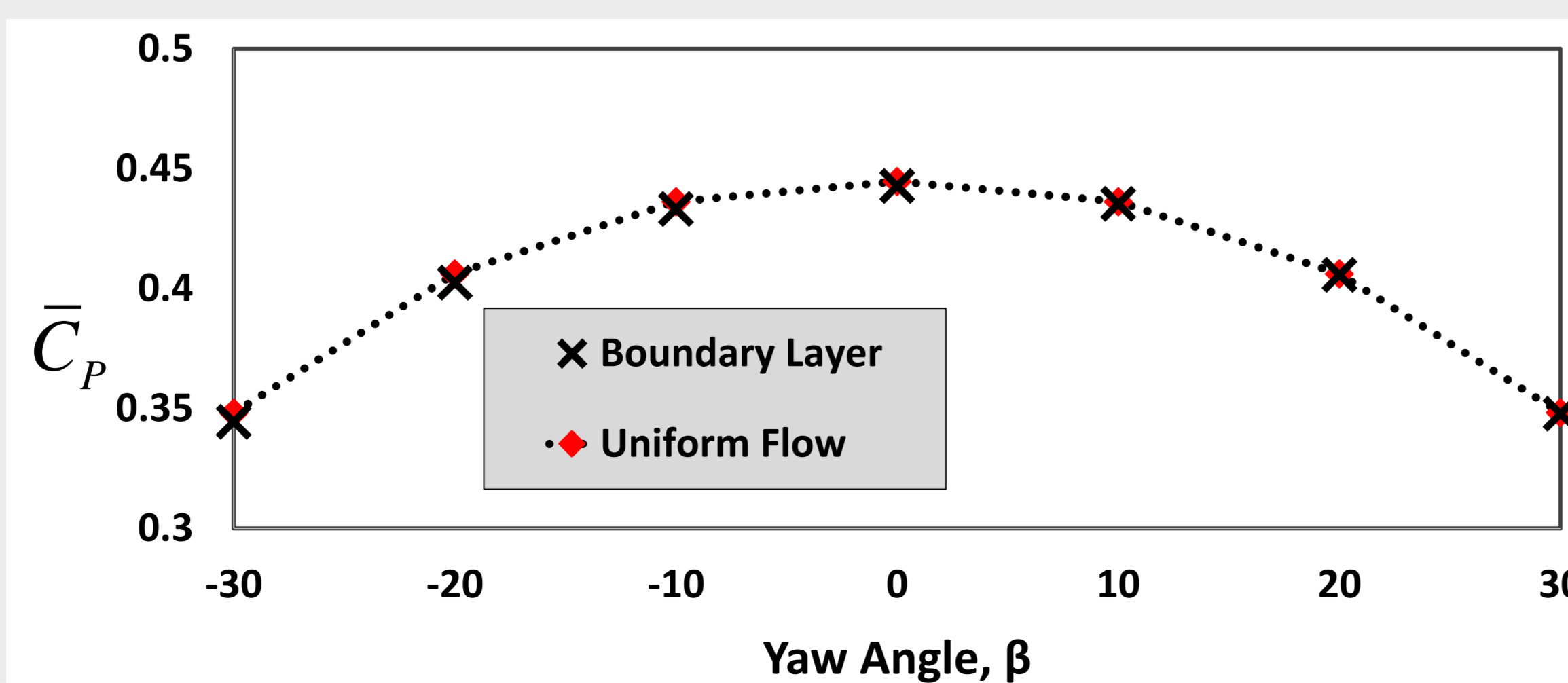
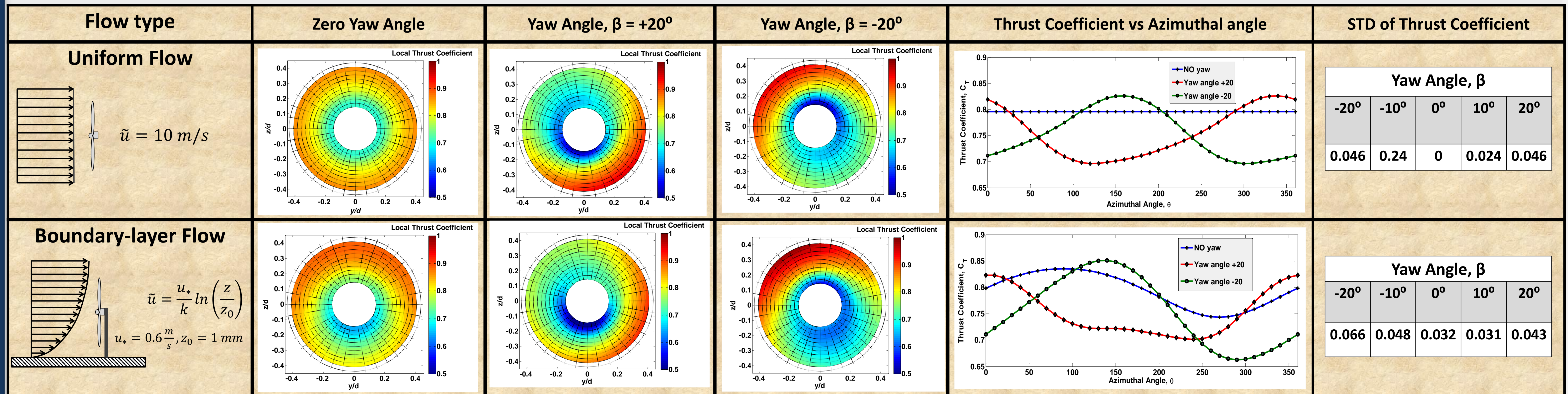
Top view



Front view



Results



Main Conclusions

- In uniform flows, the loads on yawed turbines vary as the blade rotates, but their variations are similar for both positive and negative yaw angles.
- In boundary-layer flows, the variation of forces acting on blades is NOT the same for positive and negative yaw angles.
- The time averaged loads acting on yawed turbines are approximately the same for positive and negative yaw angles.