

## **79. DPG-Tagung- Arbeitskreis Energie**

Small is beautiful but big is better:  
the tale of wind energy technology development

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# WINDFORS

Windenergie  
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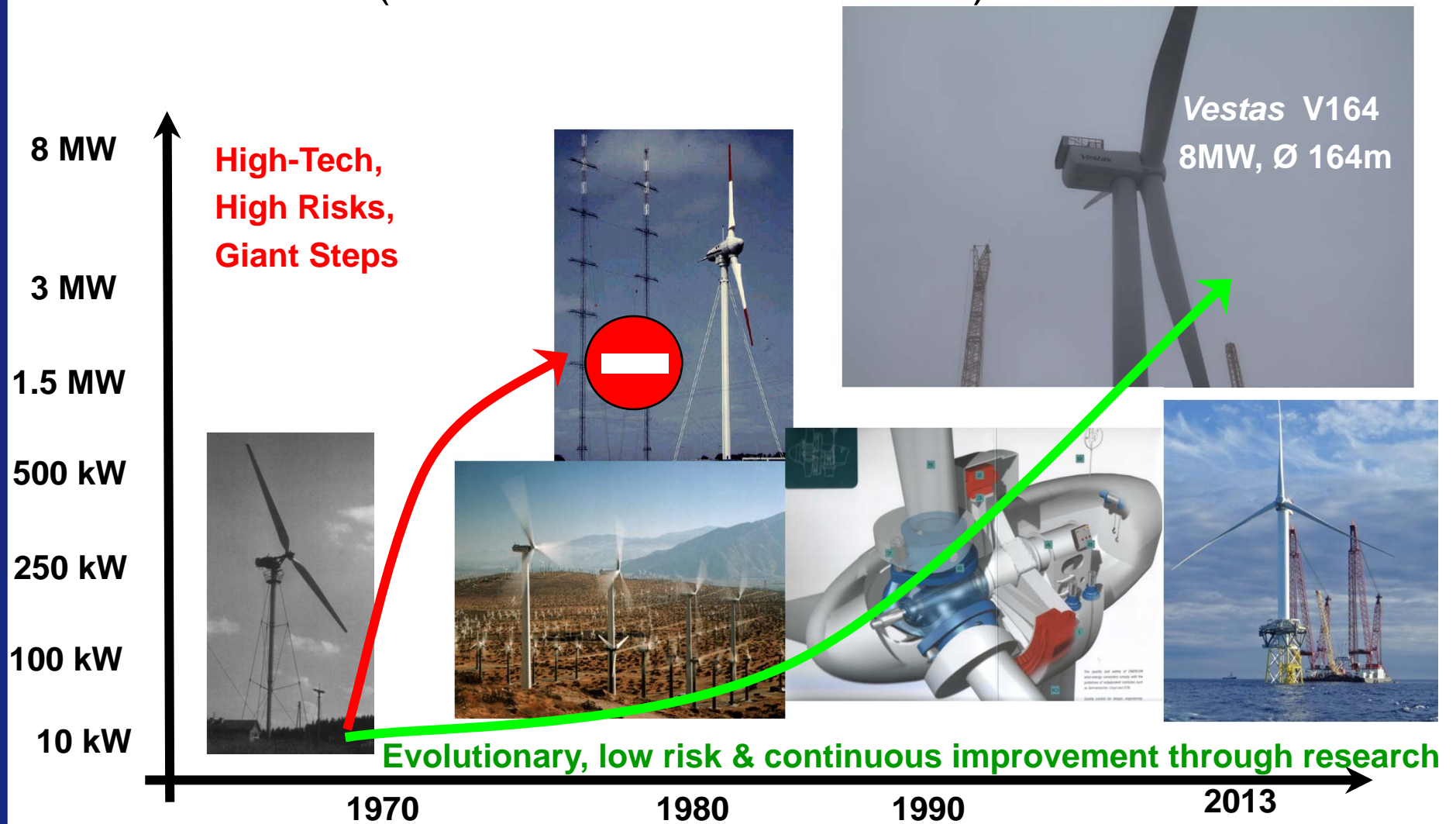
Garmisch-Partenkirchen

# The Wind Energy Technolog Development

- **Where it started back in 1980 and key milestones**
- **Where we are today – onshore and offshore**
- **The quest for the lowest CoE , onshore and offshore**
- **Where we are heading tomorrow**
- **Conclusions and outlook**

# Different Development Paths -> Different Fates

(small was indeed beautiful)





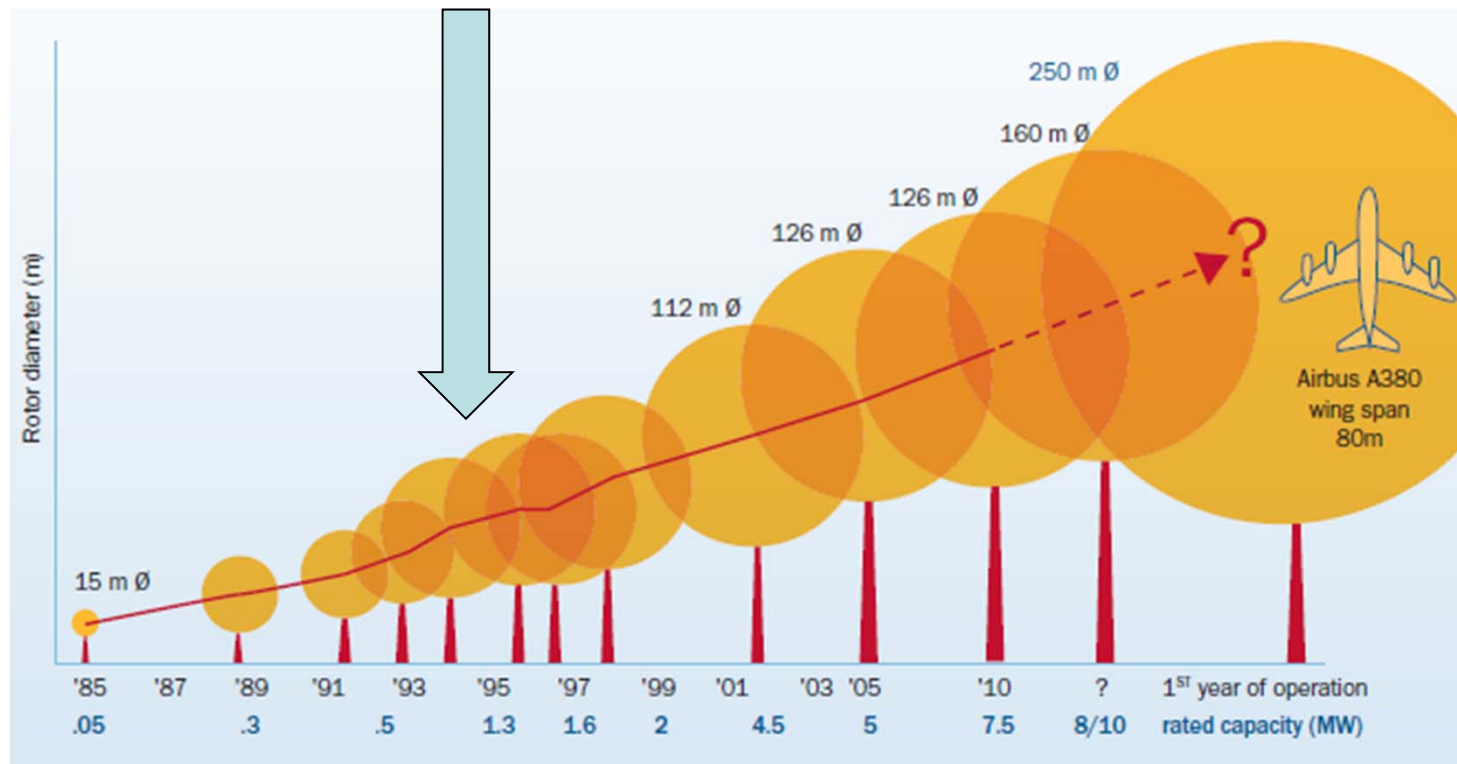
## Wind Turbine Development Milestones

Starting point: 50kW, 3 blades, upwind, fixed speed stall regulated

Major milestones that propel the growth of wind turbine size

-Introduction of pitch system for multimegawatt wind turbine

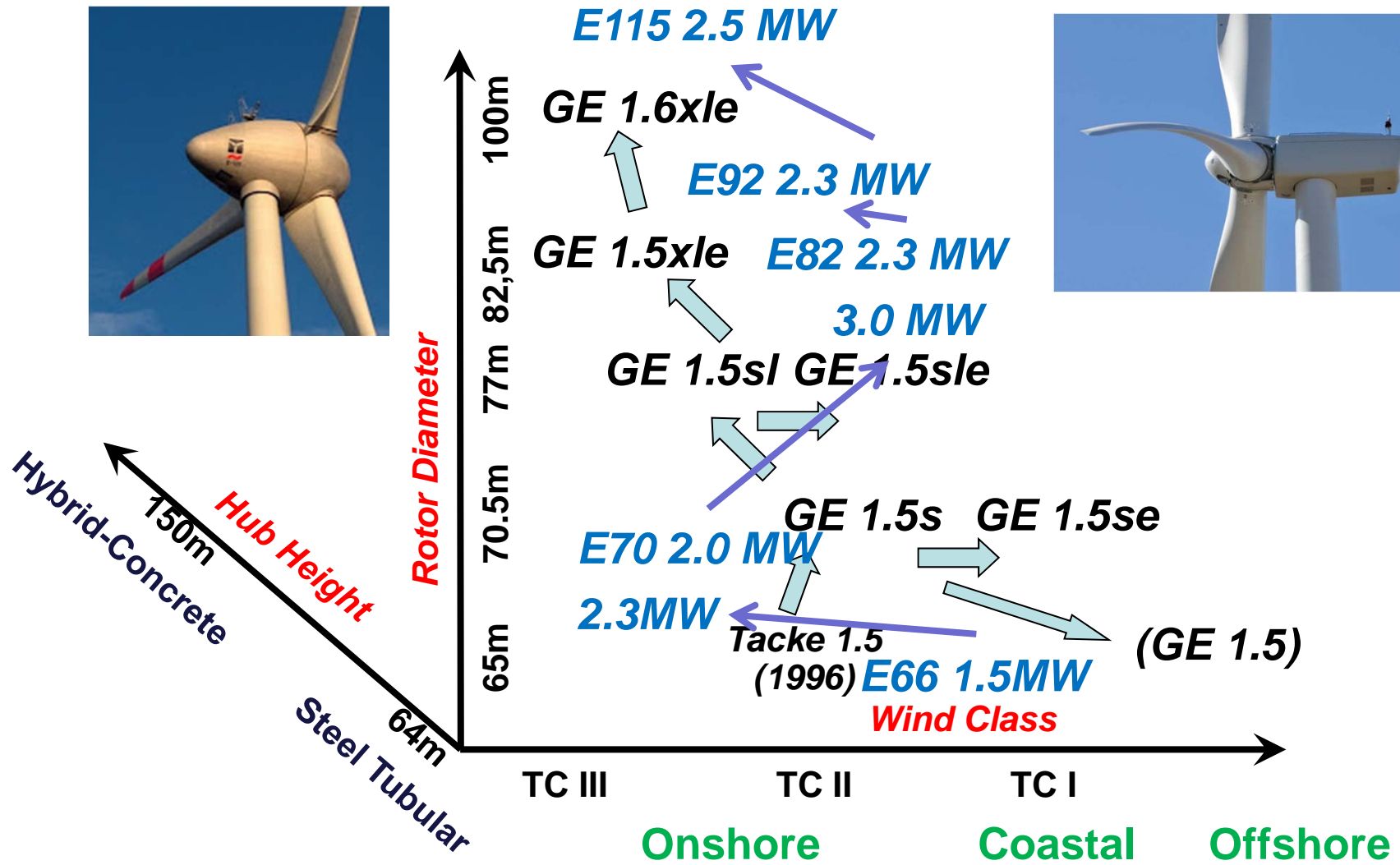
-DFIG concept and variable speed operation Cp-max tracking



Rotor Diameters at Product Introduction

# SWE Wind Turbine Product Development

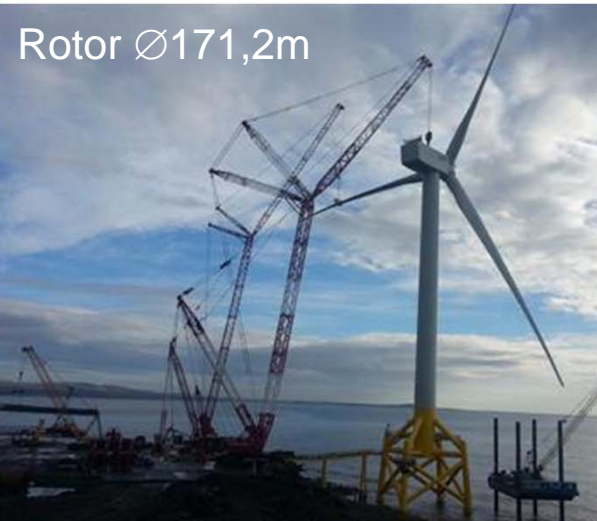
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# Who has the largest turbine today or mine is bigger than yours

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S7.0-171 (Samsung Heavy Industry)

Power : 7 MW

Tip height : 193,5 m

Rotor diameter : 171,2 m

Tower top mass: unknown

V164 (Vestas Wind Power)

Power : 8 MW

Rotor diameter : 164 m

Tower top mass: ca.500t



## Wind smallest wind turbine



Power : unknown

Rotor diameter : 1.69 mm

On the surface of a smartphone fit ca. 2000 micro turbines

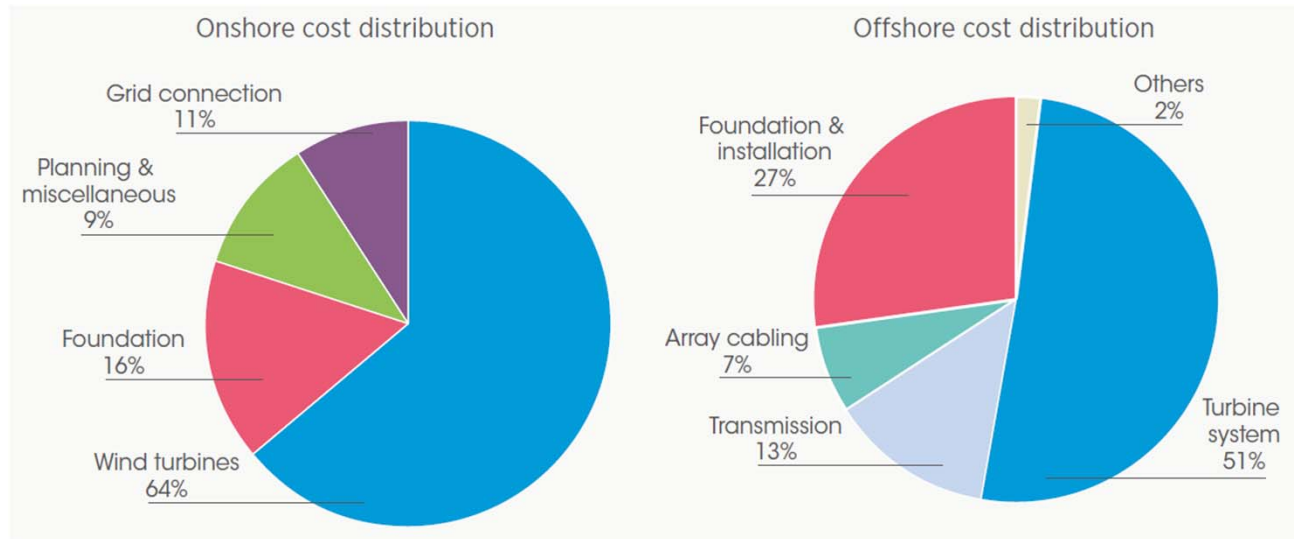
Source: UT Arlington



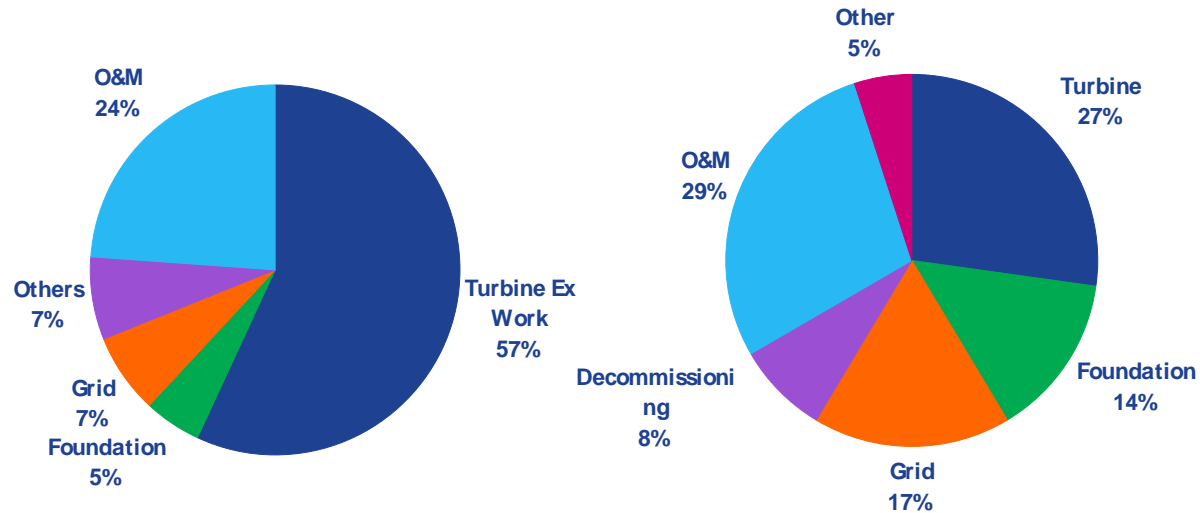


# Cost of Wind Farms and Wind Energy

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Capex



LCOE



## The Quest for a Lower Cost of Energy Onshore

Annual mean wind speed at hub height (138 Meter) : 5,5 m/s

E82: Full load hours 1874h, AEP: 3841MWh, capacity factor: 21,4%

N117: Full load hours 2631h, AEP: 6314MWh, capacity factor : 30,0%



Nordex N117

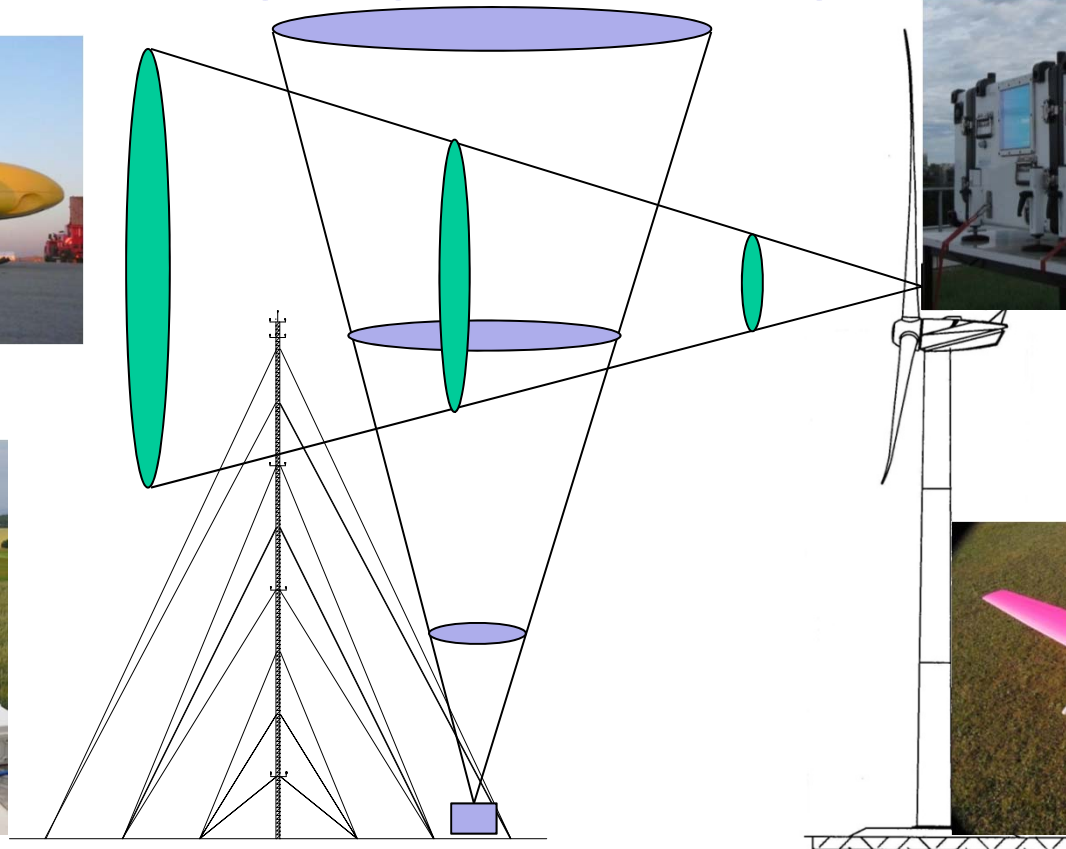
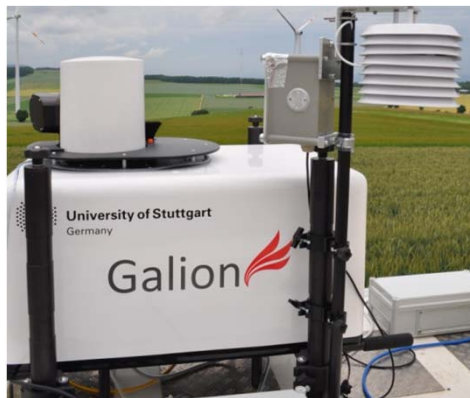


Enercon E82

- Increase hub height to increase mean wind speed
- Increase rotor diameter to increase power capture at partial load

## Reduce the uncertainty of the wind resource estimate

- Mobile measurements: UAV- Helicopter and Plane
- Fixed point measurement: metmast 80 meters
- LiDAR measurements: long-range and short-range

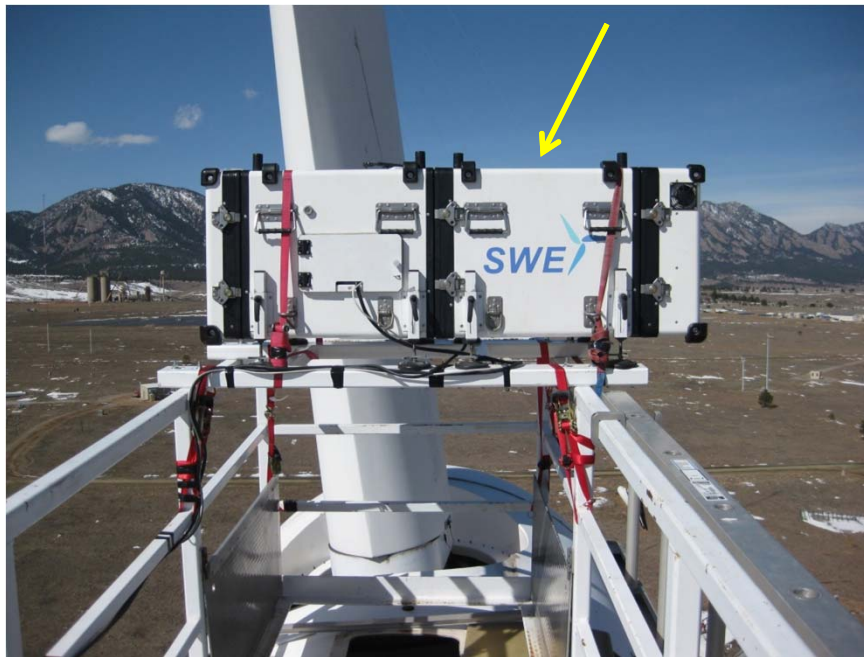




## LiDAR Feed-forward Controls Field Test

**First LIDAR feed-forward controller field tests successfully demonstrated (May 2012)**

University of Stuttgart (SWE) LIDAR - CART2

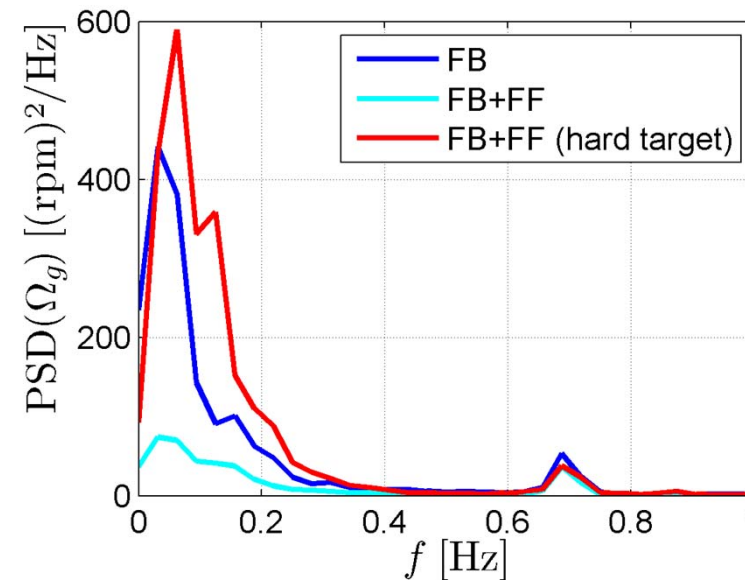
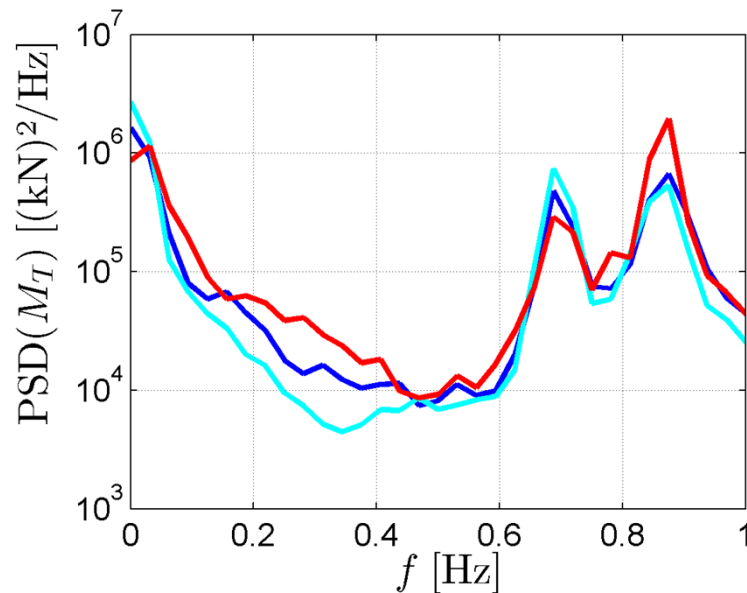


Catch the Wind  
LIDAR – CART3



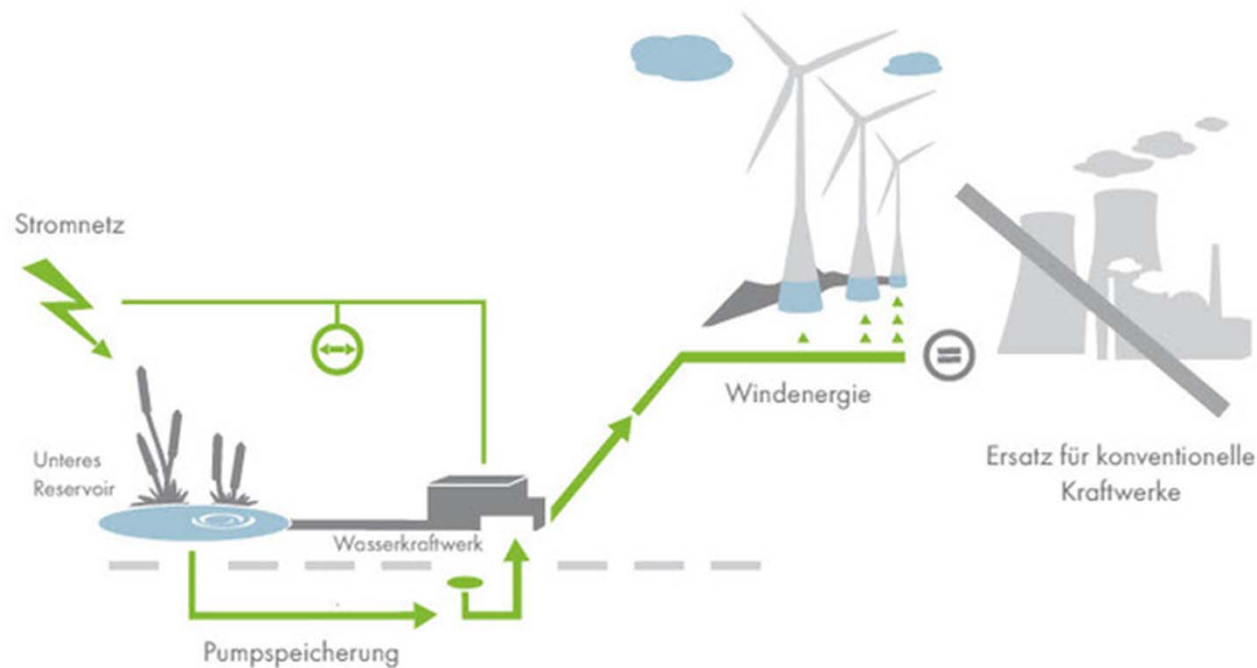
# Control: Using Lidar to reduce fatigue loads

## NREL Experiment - Results



- reduction in standard deviation of the generator speed of 30% at low frequencies
- but increase of 30% before solving the hard target problem
- similar behavior for the tower base bending moment and other loads

## Consider the System Cost: Example of Wind Energy and Combined Storage in Gaildorf

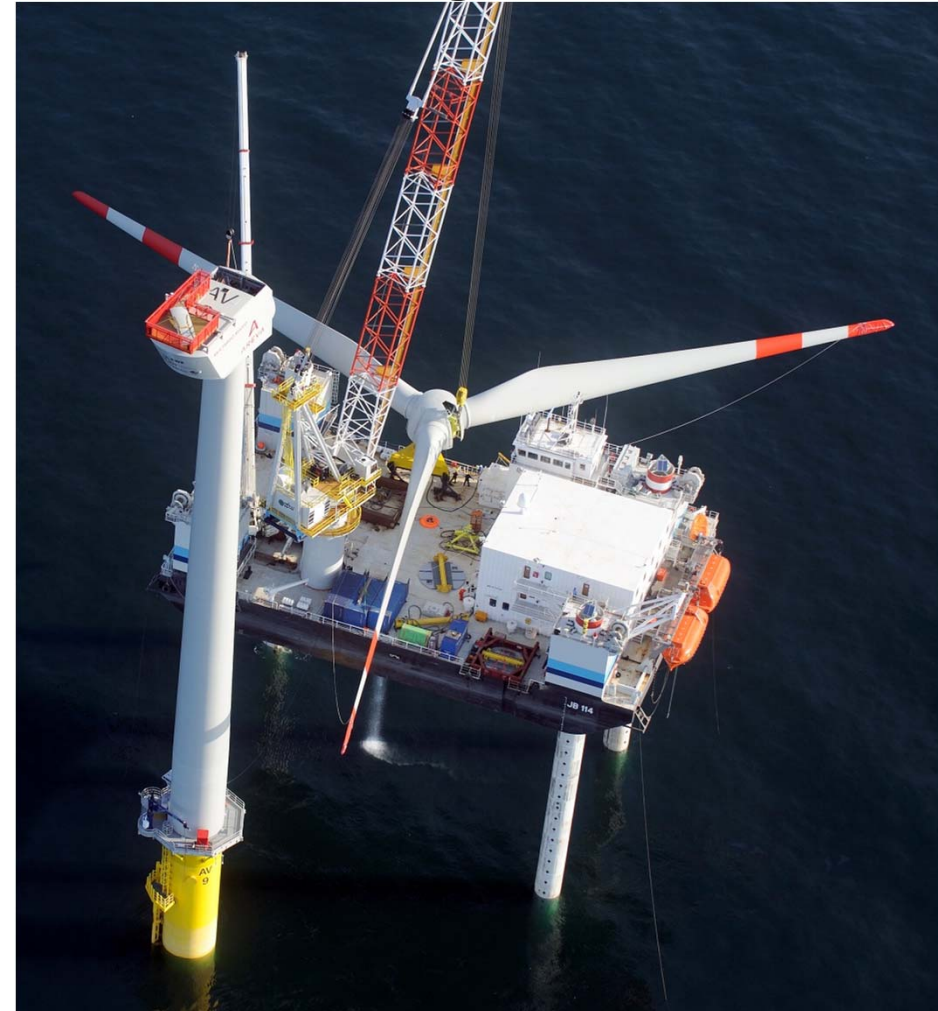


4 x 4.5 MW Wind Turbine  
1 x 12 MW Hydro Turbine  
160000 m<sup>3</sup> Water Storage in the Tower  
55 Hours of Power for 12000 Inhabitants



# The cost reduction potential of offshore wind energy lies in installation and logistics

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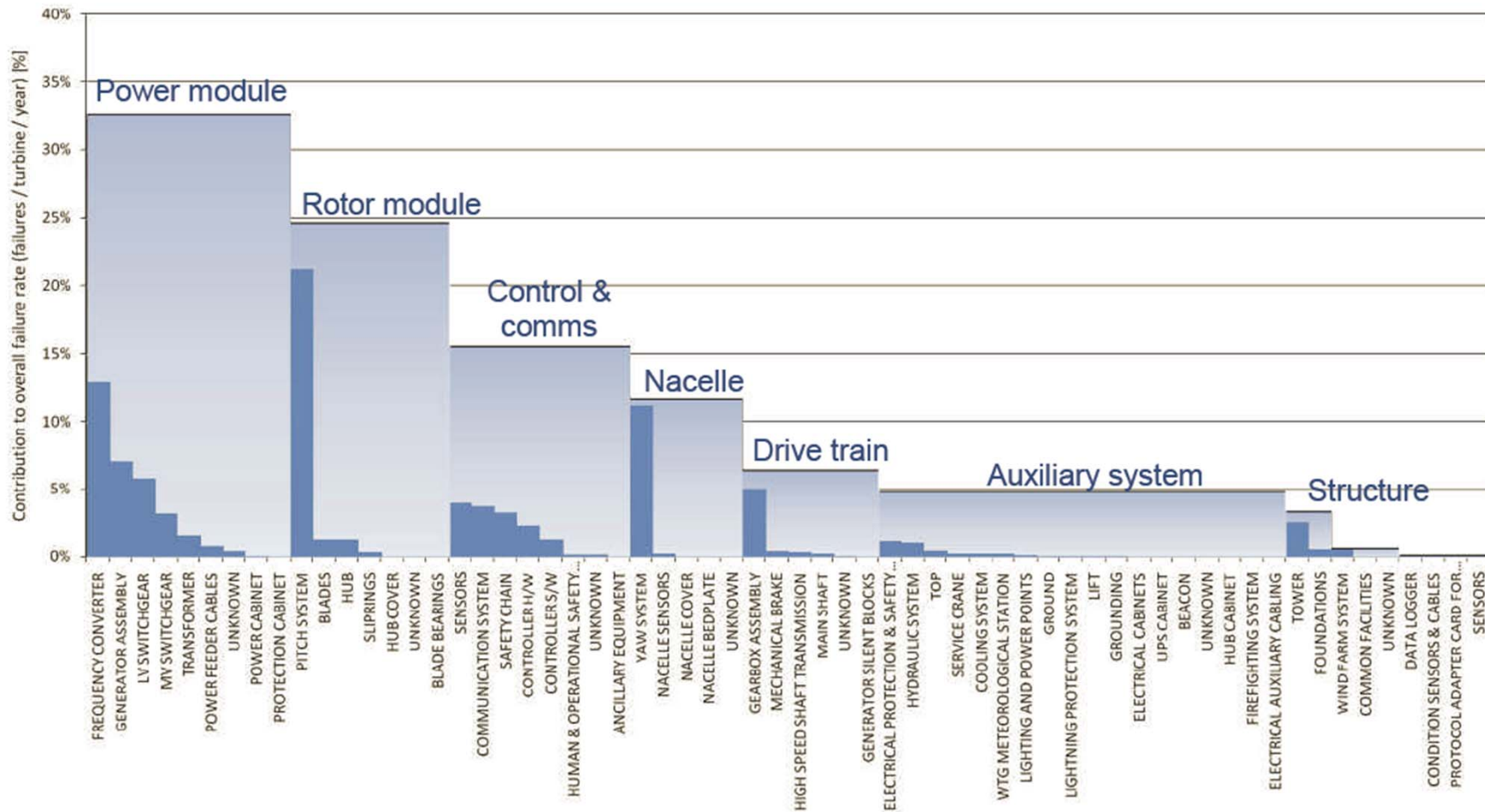




# Reliability is another key to the reduction of CoE for offshore wind energy

Normalized failure rate of sub-systems and assemblies for turbines of multiple manufacturers in the database

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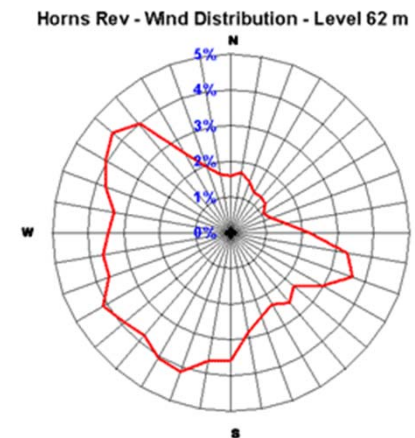
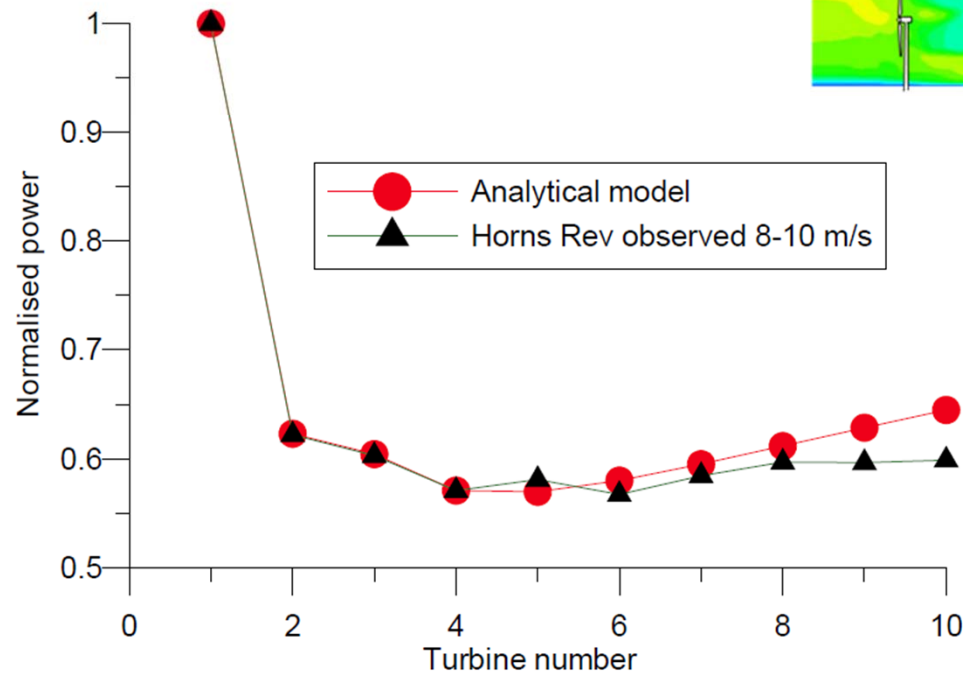
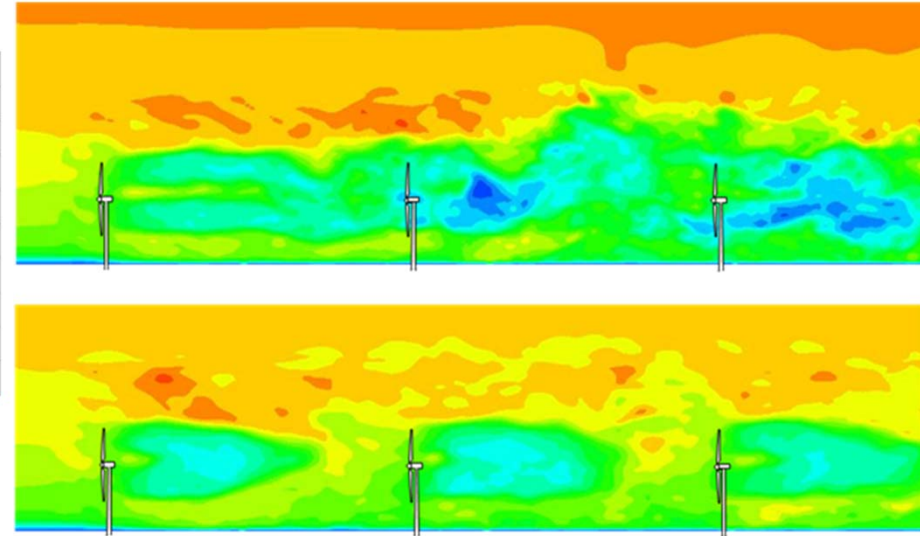
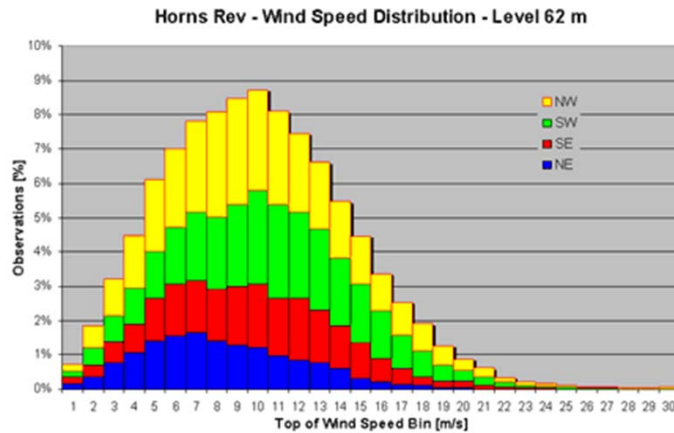


[Source: Measuring Wind Turbine Reliability – Michael Wilkinson]





# Reduction of large array loss through wind farm control



[Source: Wake effects at Horns Rev and their influence on energy production  
Fug.: Dong energy]

Many New Concepts but the Market Hurdle is Very High



## Outlook and Conclusions

- **The current concept of horizontal axis wind turbine will still dominate the market in the future**
- **Big is indeed the only way to reduce cost of energy for large scale wind energy generation**
- **Cost reduction potentials are different for onshore and offshore wind energy**
- **For large penetration of wind energy and renewable energies in general, it is necessary to consider not only the CoE but the system integration cost**
- **It is unlikely that the turbine size will grow much larger beyond 10 MW (never say never)**

Thanks for your attention



**Further Informationen and Contact**

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