

Επισκόπηση Τεχνολογιών για την Αξιοποίηση της Αιολικής Ενέργειας

Δρ. Π.Κ. Χαβιαρόπουλος

iWIND Renewables P.C.

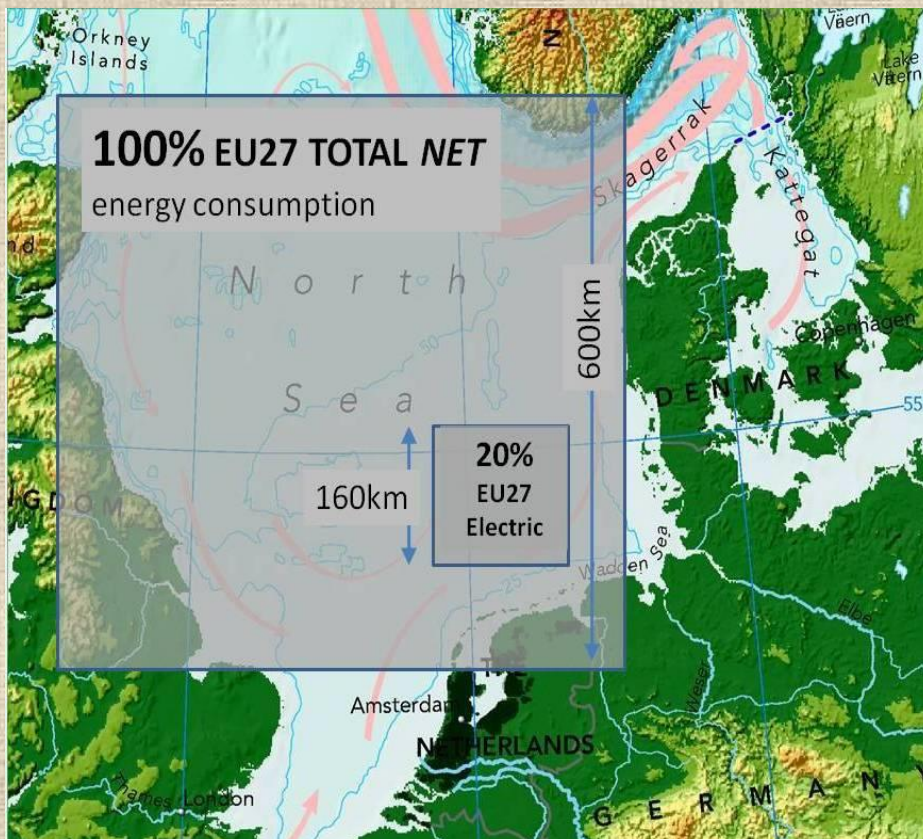
2nd Energy Tech Forum, Ίδρυμα Ευγενίδου, Αθήνα, 25 Νοεμβρίου, 2017

Από τον Αέρα στην Αιολική Ισχύ

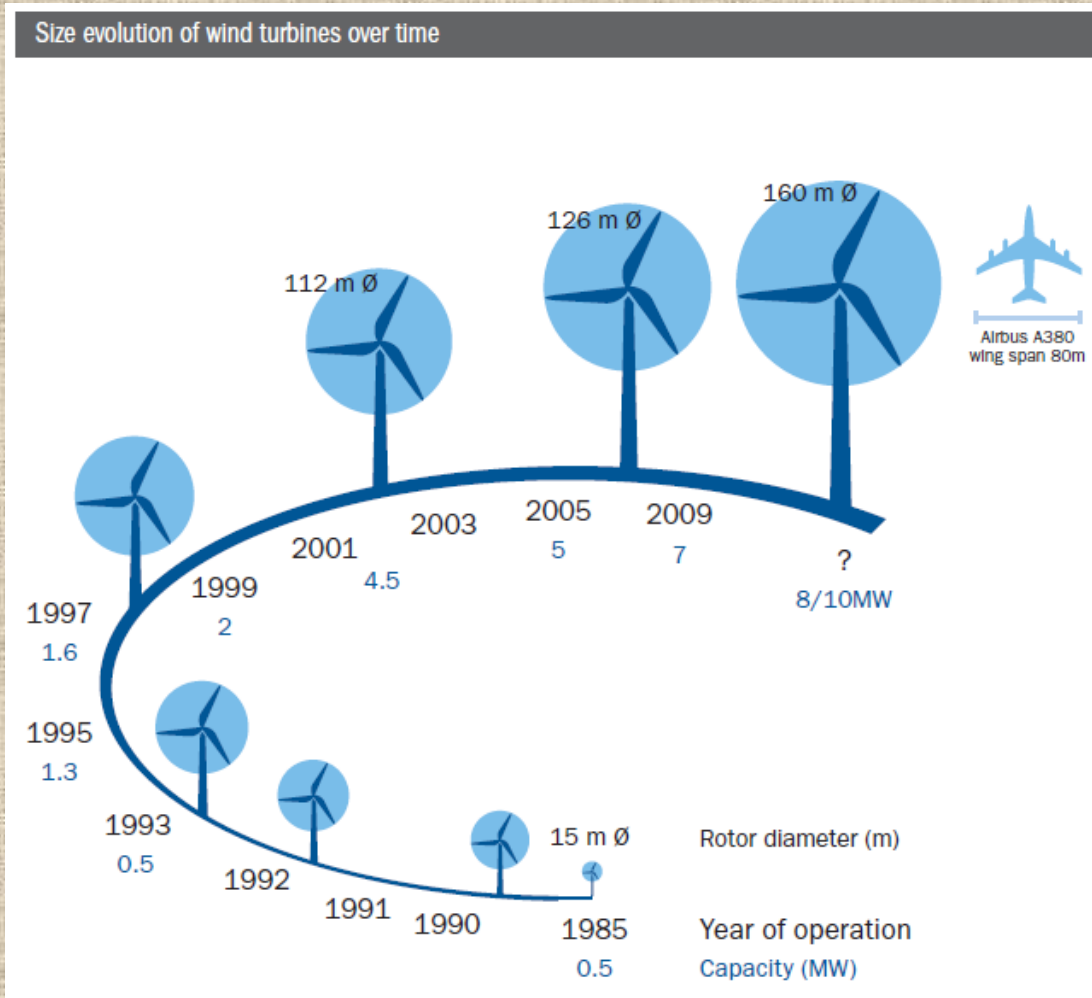
$$Power = (\frac{1}{2}\rho U^3) * (A \cdot C_p)$$

άνεμος

ανεμογεννήτρια



Τεχνολογικές Τάσεις – Μέγεθος Α/Γ

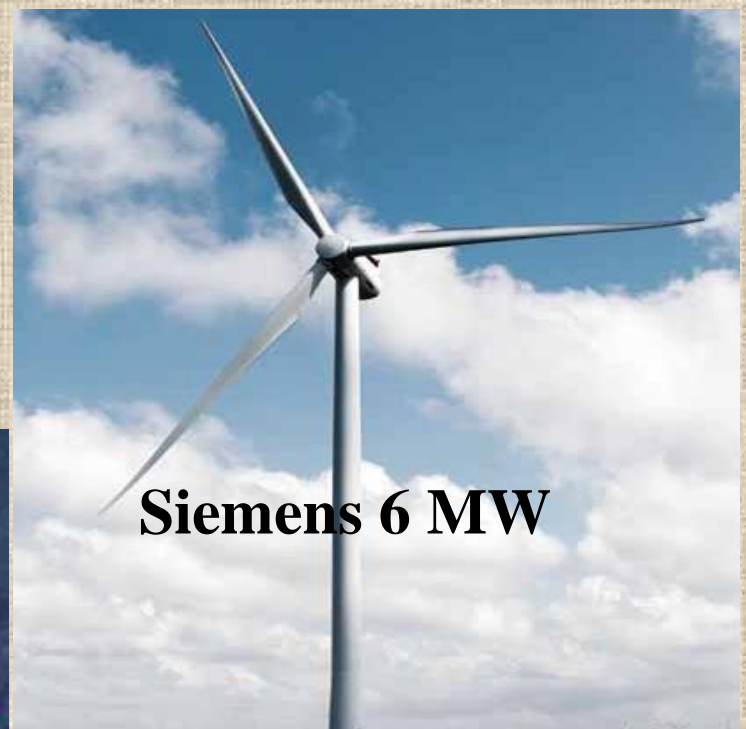


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V164-8.0 MW

Vestas



Siemens 6 MW



Alstom Haliade 150-6MW

ALSTOM
Haliade 150-6MW

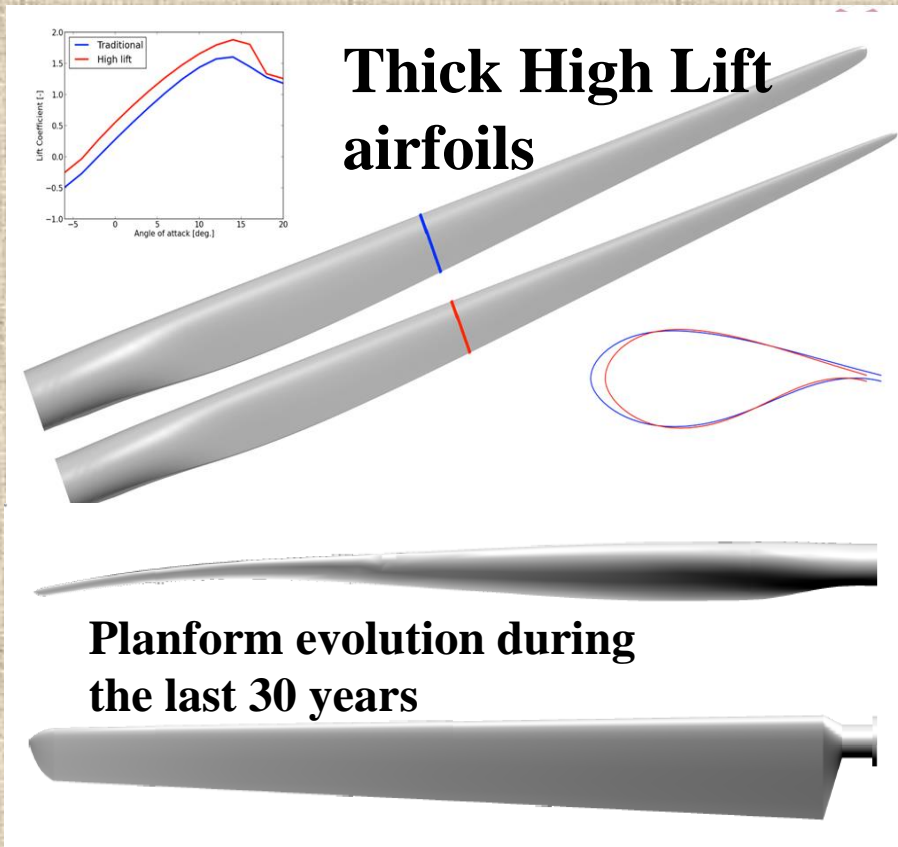


Sway 10 MW

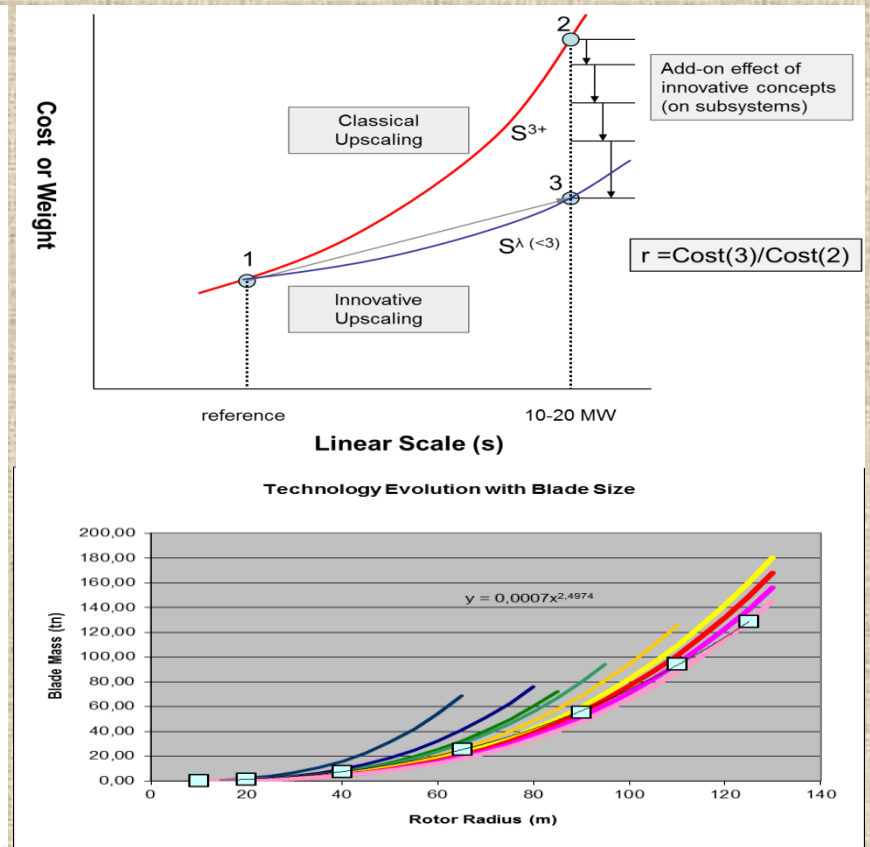


**SeaTitan 10 MW
(HTS generator)**

Τεχνολογικές Τάσεις – Πτερύγια

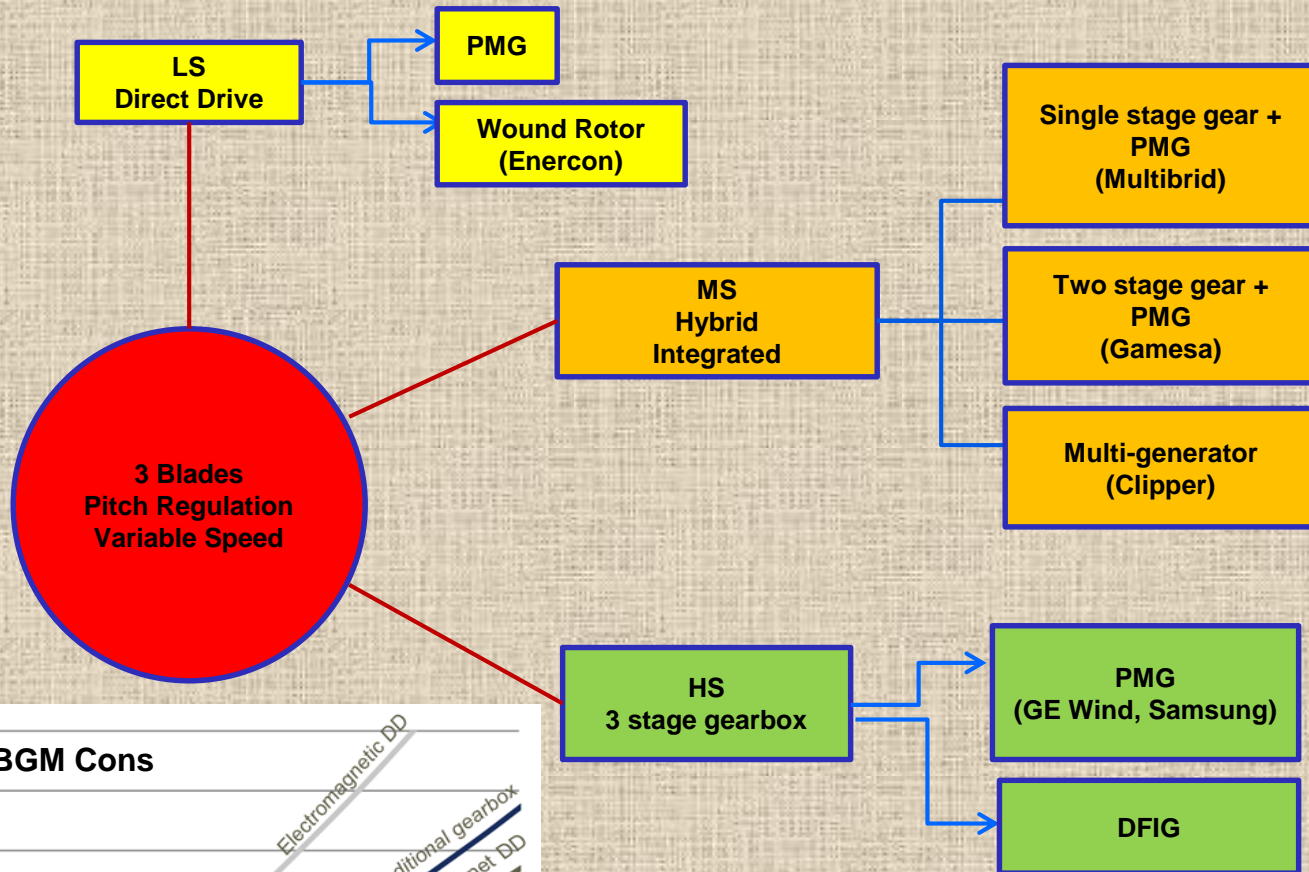


Source DTU IE Report 2014

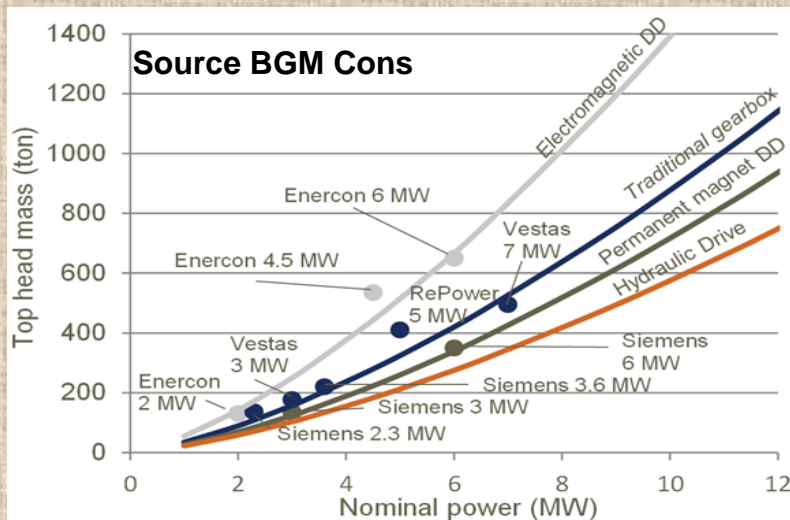


Source UPWIND Final Report 2011

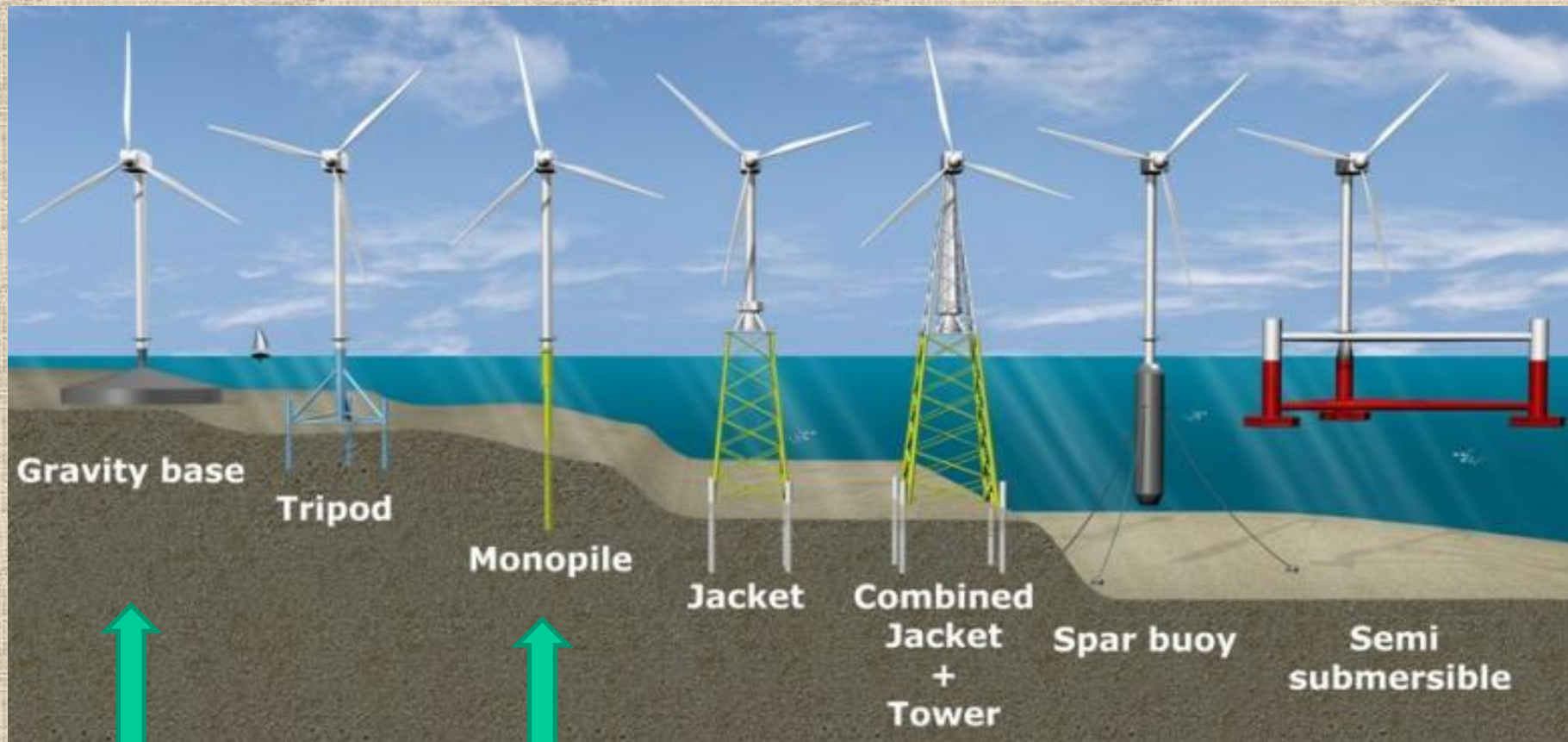
Τεχνολογικές Τάσεις – Μέσα στην Άτρακτο



Source Peter Jamieson



Υποθαλάσσιες Στηρίξεις



Today

Future



Shallow water

Deep water

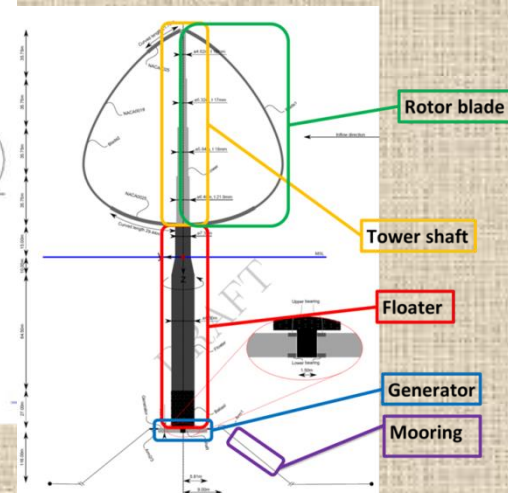
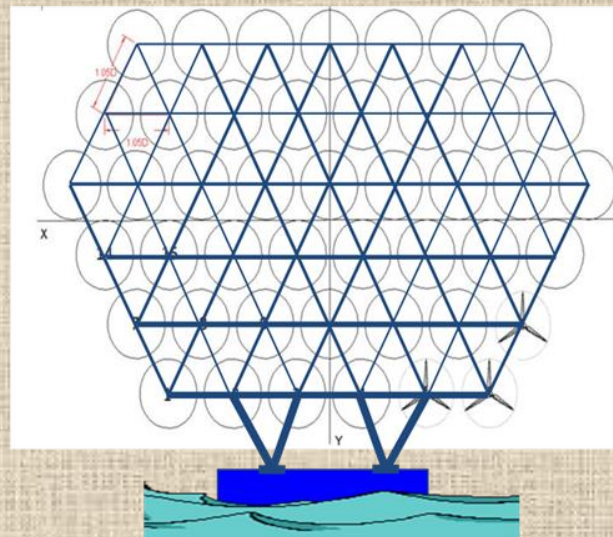
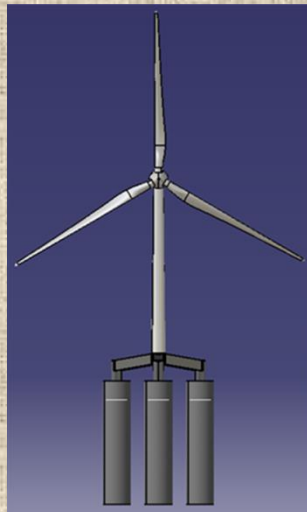
INNWIND.EU (FP7 EU Project)

EVOLUTIONARY ARCHITECTURES

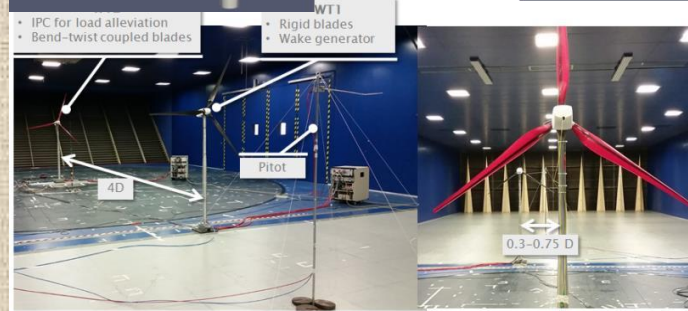
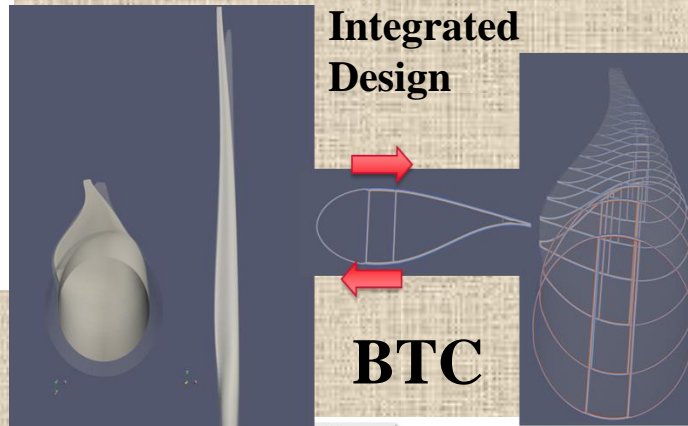
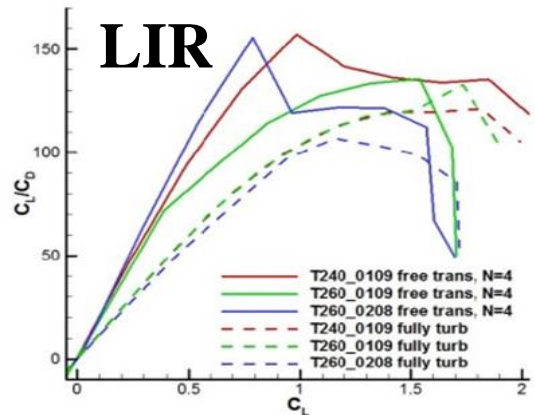
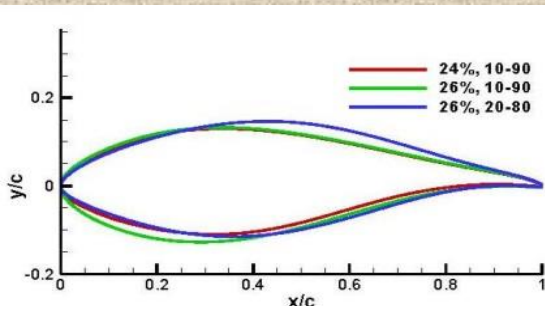
Rated Power [MW]	10	20
IEC Class	IA	IC
Number of blades [-]	3	3
Rotor Placement (Upwind-Downwind)	U	U
Rotor Diameter [m]	178-202	252-285
Hub Height from m.s.l. [m]	119-131	168-173
Blade Length [m]	86-98	122-138
Rated Wind Speed [m/s]	11.4-11.0	11.4-11.0
Minimum Rotor Speed [RPM]	6	4.2
Rated Rotor Speed [RPM]	9.6	7.13
Optimal TSR [-]	7.5	7.5
Gear Ratio [-]	50	48
Blade Mass [tons]	37-49	100-132
Hub Mass [tons]	105.5	278
Nacelle mass [tons]	446	1098
Tower mass [tons]	628.4	1600-1780
Tower Top Mass, RNA [tons]	676.7	1730
Water depth (mean sea level - m.s.l.) [m]	50	50
Access Platform a.m.s.l. [m]	25	25
Jacket Mass [Tons]	1210	1670
Transition piece mass [Tons]	330	450



- Evolutionary
- Radically New
- Revolutionary platforms

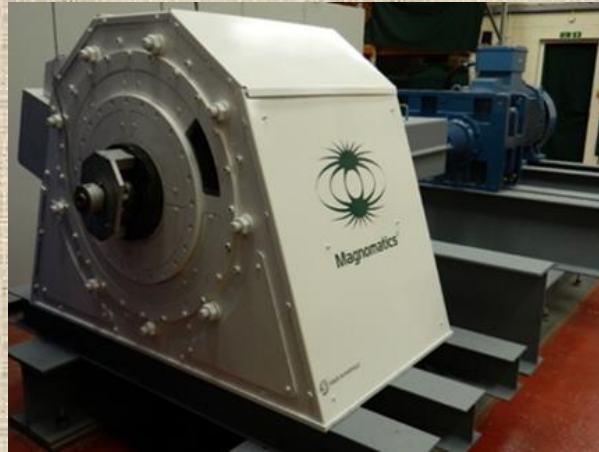


Καινοτόμοι δρομείς (πηγή INNWIND.EU)

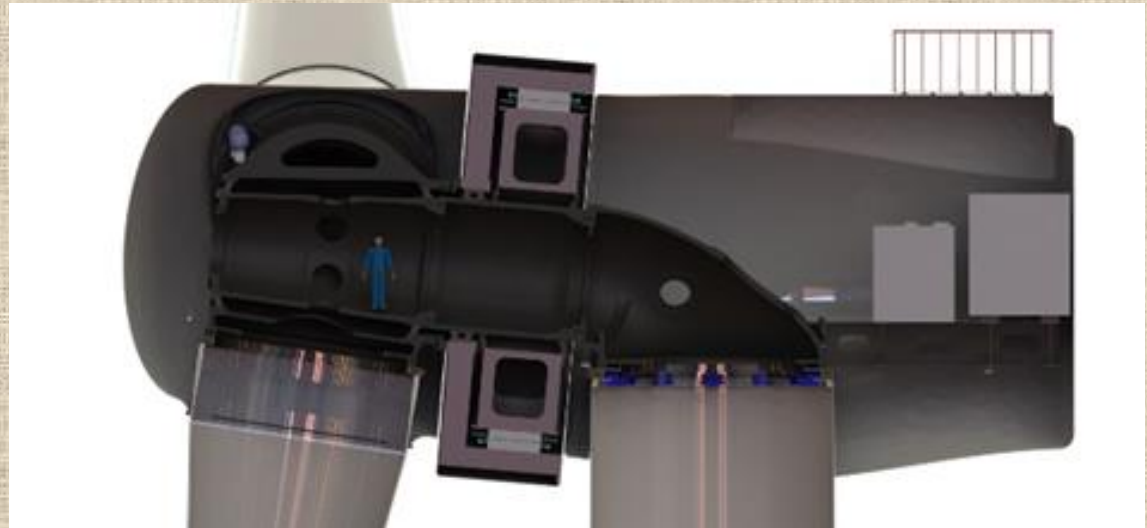
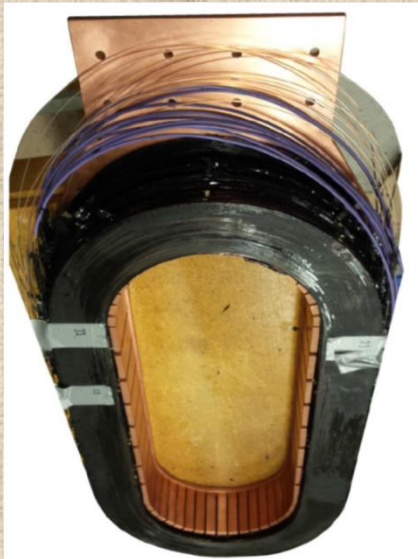


- Rotor, although a small contributor to the OWT CAPEX, is having the main responsibility for the energy production
- Larger rotors with constrained self- and downstream- loading are the preferable option for large OWTs. This can be accomplished combining lower induction level (LIR) , aeroelastic tailoring (BTC) and advanced active control (incl. Trailing Edge Flaps).
- Integrated rotor aeroelastic design with a large number of blade planform and inner structure parameters is nowadays an option, which was widely explored in INNWIND.EU

Καινοτόμες γεννήτριες (πηγή INNWIND.EU)

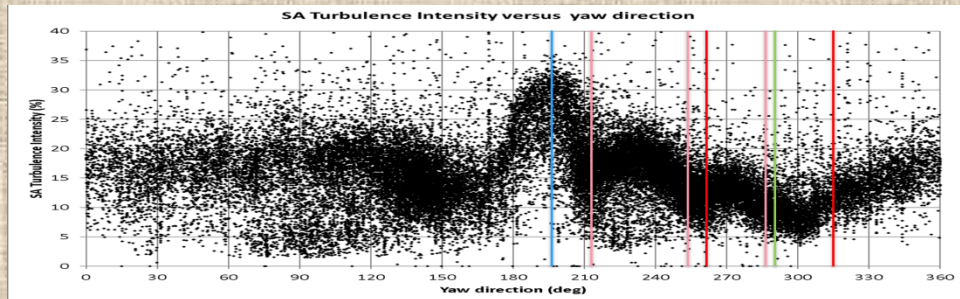
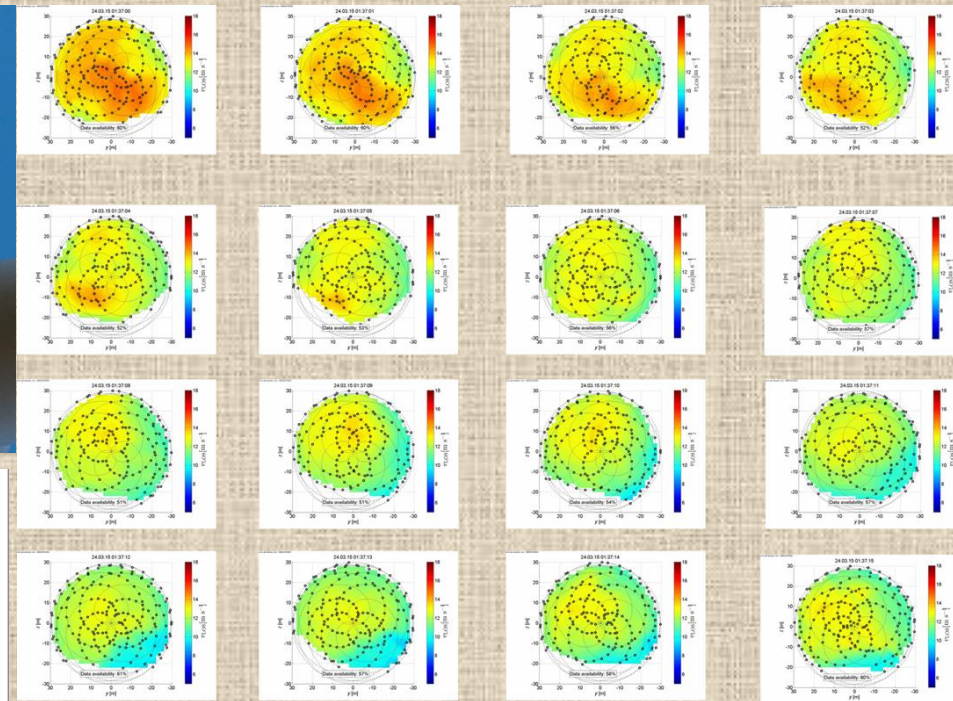
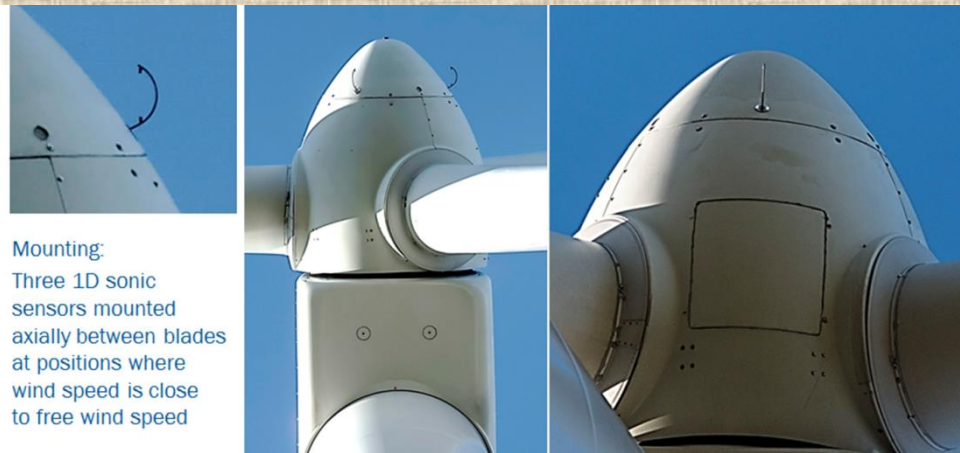


Pseudo-magnetic direct drives (5,16 and 200 kNm demonstrators)



High-temperature Superconducting generators, MgB₂ race track coil & 20MW concept

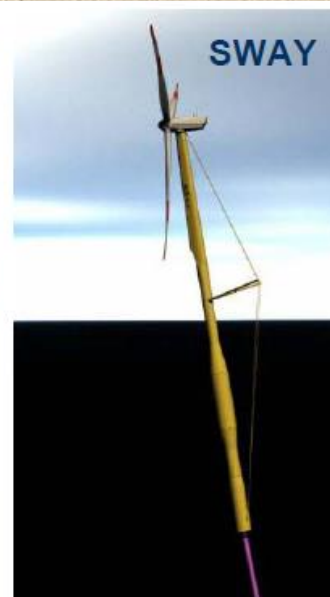
Καινοτόμα συστήματα ελέγχου (πηγή INNWIND.EU)



2D rotor plane wind fields @ 400 measurement points per sec

- **Demonstration of wind measurement capabilities of Spinner Anemometer and Spinner Lidar**
- **Individual Pitch Control (IPC), Individual Flap Control (IFC) and combined IPC/IFC tested and assessed**
- **Extreme turbulence control**
- **Intelligent shut-down with flaps**

Πλωτές Α/Γ – Το μέλλον για τις βαθιές θάλασσες?



Call identifier: FP7-ENERGY-2010-1
Topic 2010.2.3-1: "Cross-sectoral approach to the development of very large offshore wind turbines"

HiPRwind

Collaborative Project

PART B of the Stage 2 Proposal:

High Power, high Reliability offshore wind technology

HiPRwind

Coordinator: Arno van Wingerde, Fraunhofer



Και μερικές ακόμα ...





*Ευχαριστώ για την παρουσία
σας και την προσοχή σας*