

Utilization of Vertical Axis Wind Turbines in Port Areas

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Description

- Simulation of the operation of a Gorlov Helical Wind Turbine model in an average port area, aiming to the creation of a safe and durable construction for this specific working environment by calculation of the mechanical loads exerted from the wind conditions and selection of an appropriate material and cost assessment for a small scale project.

Why go “green” on Ports?

- IPCC: increase of Greenhouse Gases over the last 50 years.
- EU: Reduction of CO₂ emissions by 20% until 2020.
- ECLAC: 30% of electricity demands of ports is consumed by container terminals (40% freezing, 40% cranes, 12% lighting).
- EEA: Energy independence of large facilities.

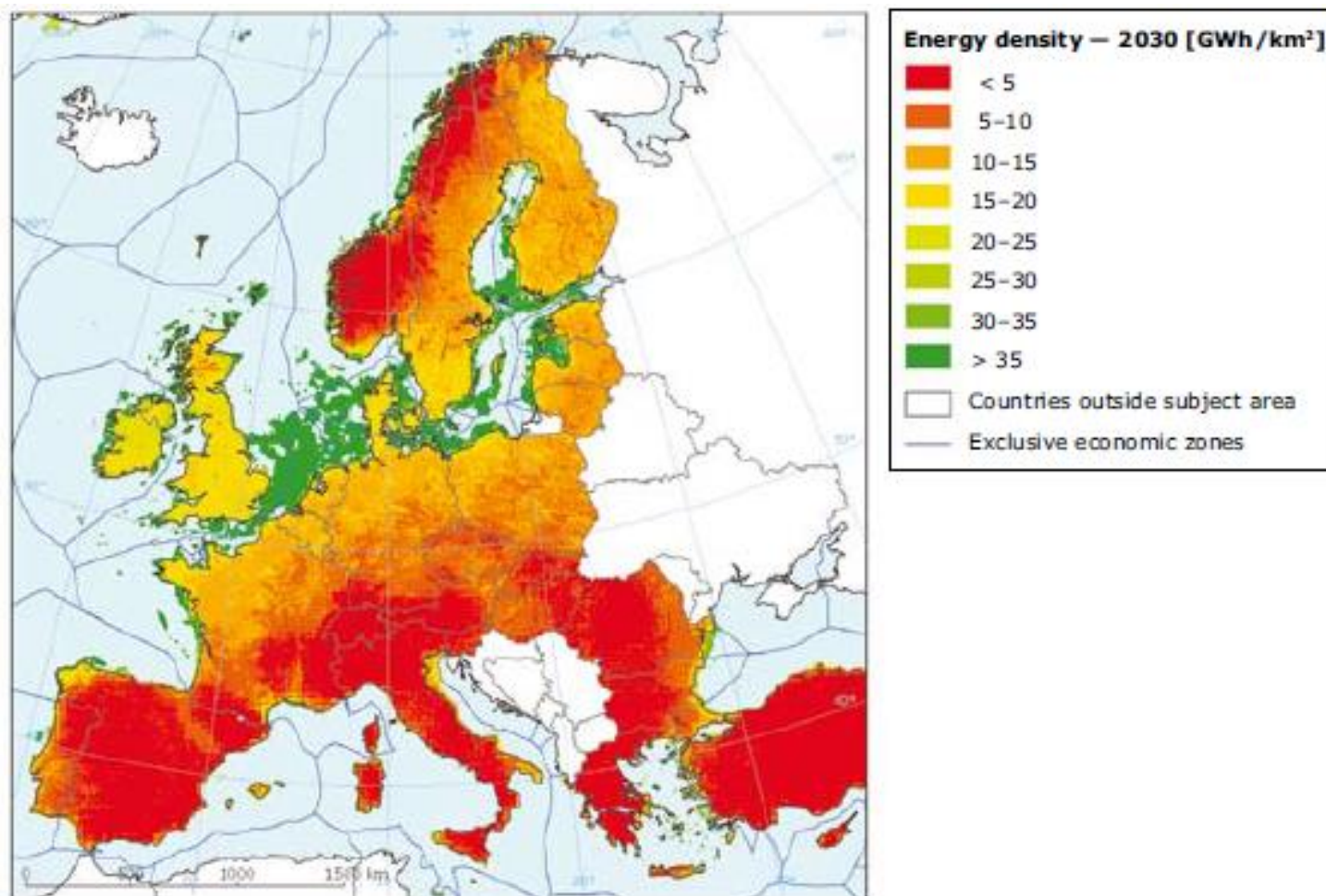
Overview

- Port Areas Wind Statistics and Wind Turbines Utilization
- Design of the GHWT model
- CFD Analysis for a series of wind speed via Fluent Solver
- Structural Analysis
- Presentation of results
- Cost Assessment for a pilot installation

Port Areas Wind Statistics and Wind Turbines Utilization

- EEA Report: 9 to 18 mph wind speed range on the Northern Sea coastline and Eastern Mediterranean, 1000 to more than 3000 hours of full potential annually.

Port Areas Wind Statistics and Wind Turbines Utilization (cont.)



Source: EEA, 2008.

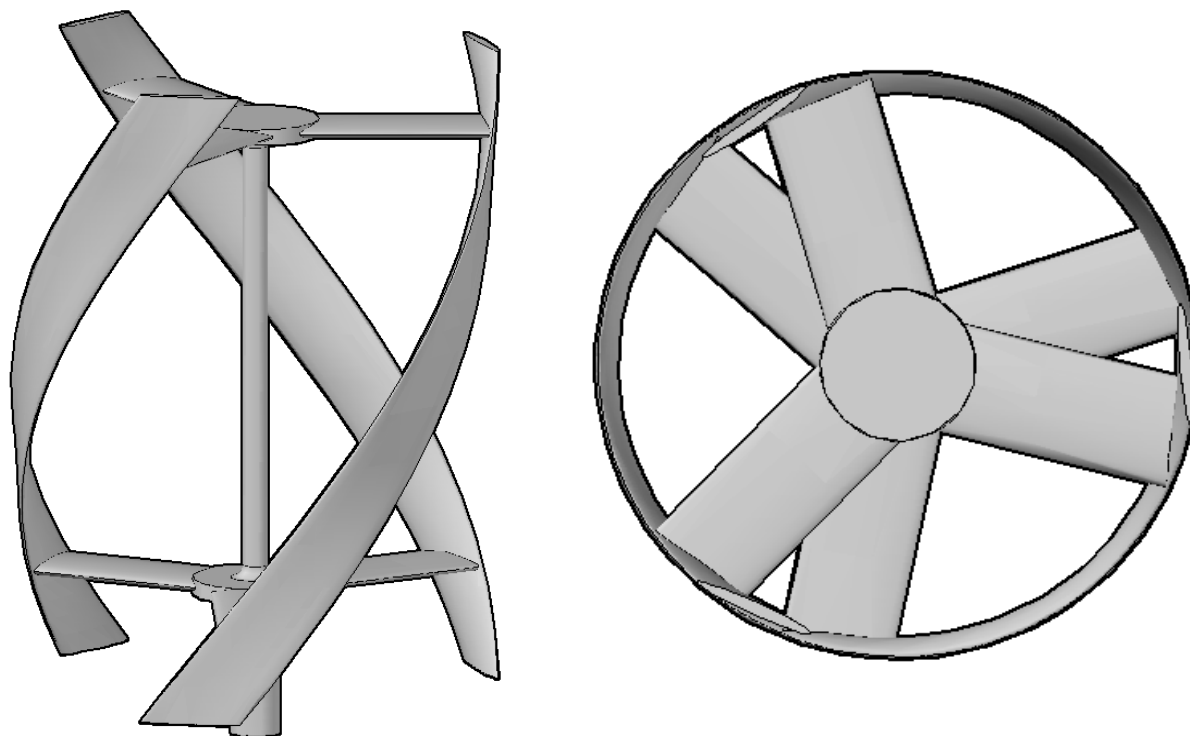
Port Areas Wind Statistics and Wind Turbines Utilization (cont.)

- Consistent wind potential and energy supply.
- U.S. DOE: Low levelized cost for on-shore wind turbines in comparison to photovoltaic solutions.
- VAWT: more practical, more efficient in urban and industrial environments.

Design of the GHWT model

- NACA 0020
- Three 16.40 ft S-shaped blades
- 12.63 ft diameter
- 6380 BTU/h or 1.87 kW rated at 9 mph (theoretical)

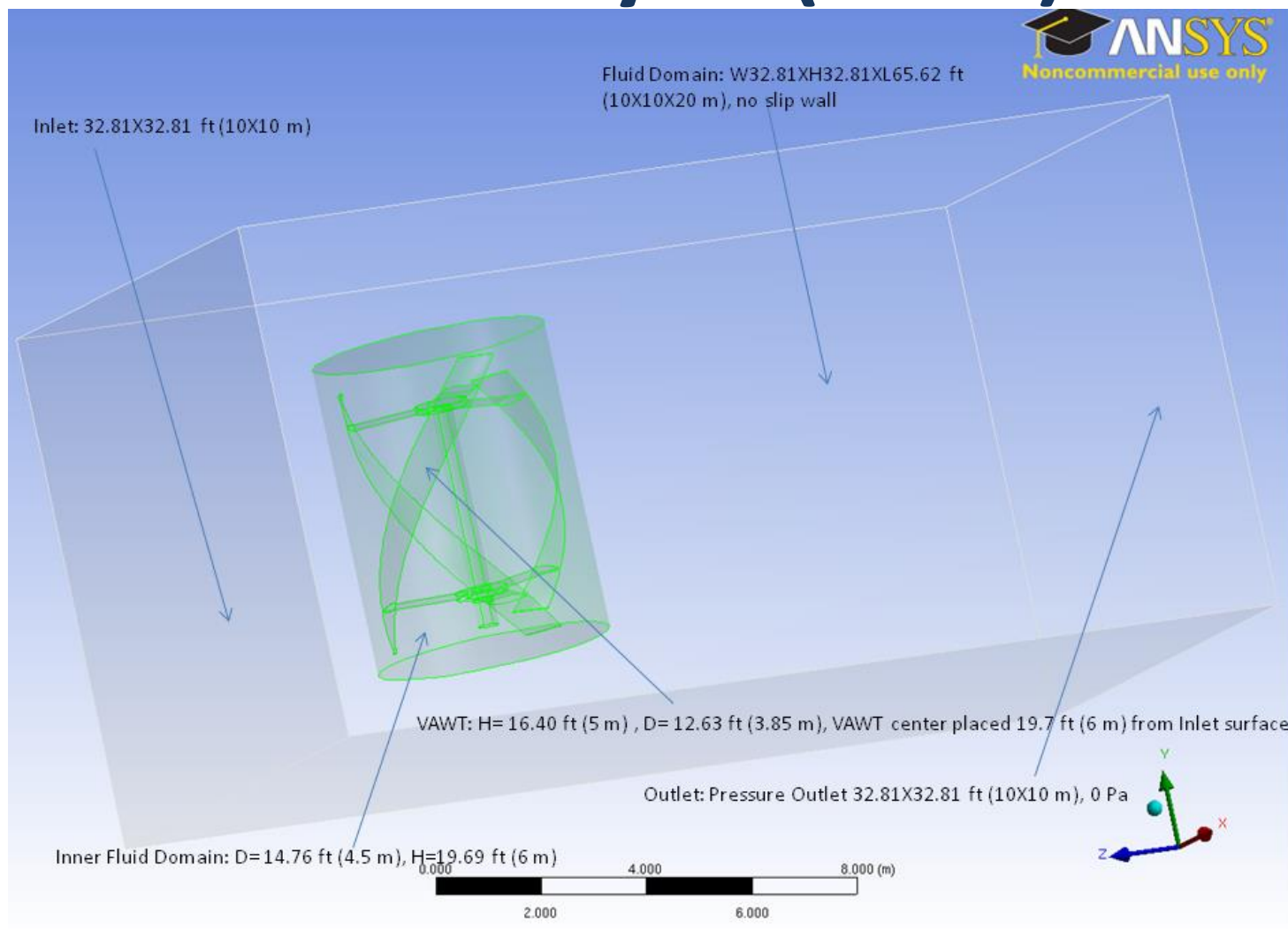
Design of the GHWT model



CFD Analysis

- Three case scenarios:
 - Extreme Wind (Hurricane Cat. 2) - 112 mph
 - Maximum operational wind speed - 45 mph
 - Average optional speed - 18 mph
- GHWT model as wall in fluid domain
- Theoretical rotational speed:
 - 10.38 rad/s at 18 mph wind speed
 - 18.70 rad/s at 45 mph wind speed
- Locked model for Extreme Wind scenario

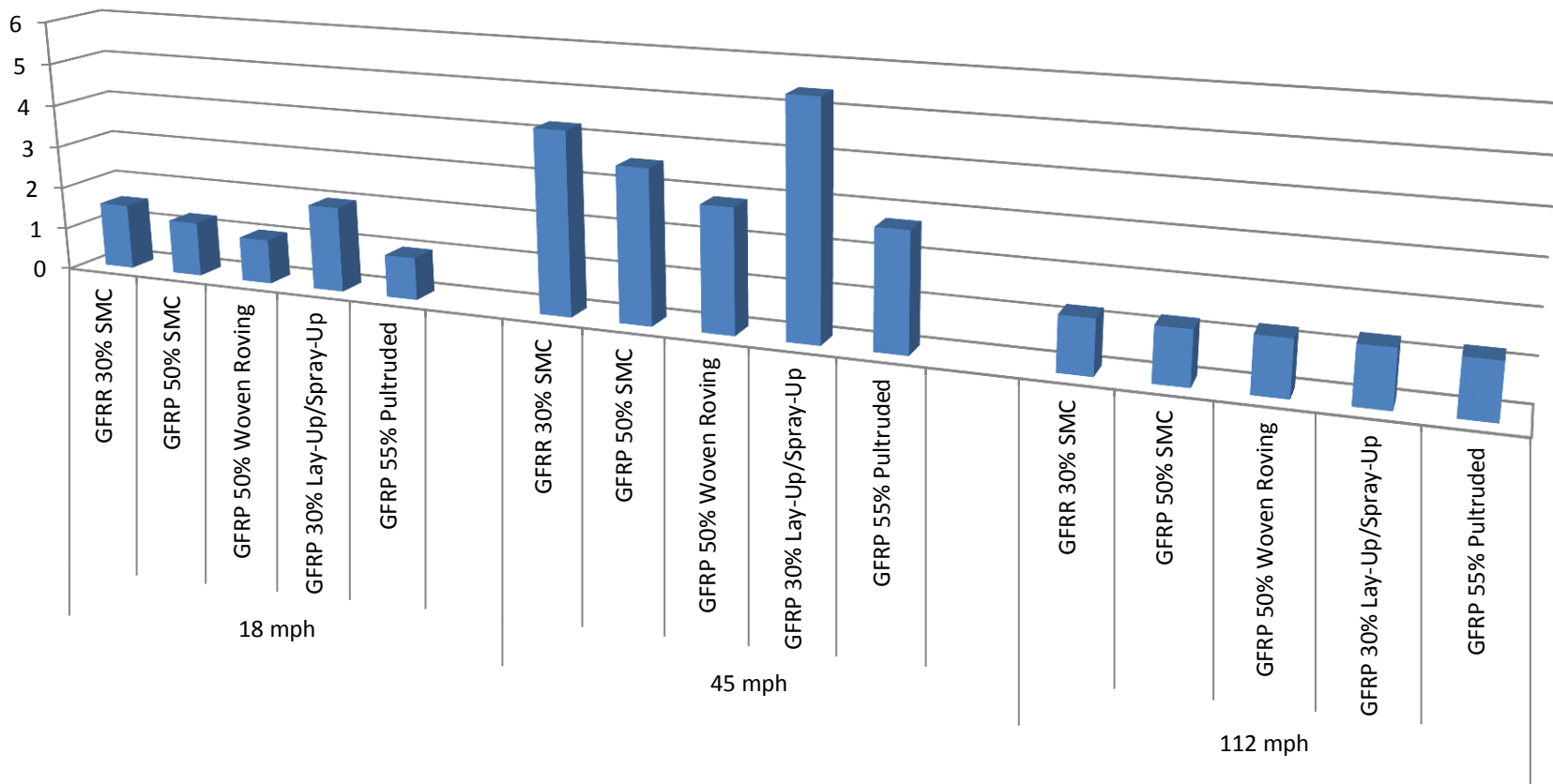
CFD Analysis (cont.)



Structural Analysis

- Use of three different fiberglass reinforced polyester (GFRP) composites:
 - GFRP 30% SMC
 - GFRP 50% SMC
 - GFRP 50% Woven Roving
- Shell-shaped blades with 0.394 in (10 mm) initial thickness
- Anodized aluminum axis
- Selection of the most appropriate materials based on total deformation

Results



Results (cont.)

- Worst case of loading: 45 mph – 18.70 rad/s (\approx 180 RPM)
- Appropriate material: GFRP 50% Woven Roving (Total Deformation: 2.88 in or 73 mm at 45 mph wind speed)
- Crucial factor of deformation: **Centrifugal forces**

Cost Assessment

- Estimated electricity production: 22.2×10^6 BTU or 6,500 kWh annually
- Estimated cost of the GHWT: USD 4,700
- Two cases of pilot application:
 - Off-grid (mainly for small ports in remote areas)
 - On-grid (larger ports)

Cost Assessment (cont.)

- Off-grid project:
 - 5 GHWT's
 - 170,000 BTU (50 kWh) battery array: USD 45,000
 - Inverter and components: USD 5,000
- On-grid:
 - 5 GHWT's and components: USD 25,000
- Price of W/T produced electricity: USD 270 per MWh

Cost Assessment (cont.)

- Annual reduction of energy expenses (On-grid): USD 8,700
- CO₂ emissions avoided: 25,800 lb in lignite combustion equivalent
- Reimbursement: 5 years for a 20-year lifespan

Suggestions

- Applications:
 - Administration building terraces
 - Remote areas
 - Lighting pillars
- The application of sustainable energy technologies enhance the eco-friendly image of the port and creates a sense of environmental responsibility.

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