

Mechanical Engineering: Year One Capstone Assesment

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6.3	The heat removal in the above system is achieved by a refrigerator operating on a simple vapour compression cycle. This simple vapour compression refrigerator uses ammonia (NH ₃) as the working fluid. The evaporator pressure is p_e and the condenser pressure is p_c (where $p_c/p_e = 6$). The working fluid leaves the evaporator dry-saturated and enters the compressor, where it is compressed reversibly and adiabatically. Condensation at constant pressure then takes place until the saturated liquid state is reached. This is followed by throttling to evaporator pressure.	8
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7.1	Consider all the aspects covered above and compare the trade-offs in each of these categories during wind turbine design. You may also wish to consider how they are affected by the environment: water depth, ocean waves and seafloor structure. Reflect on the consequent additional challenges in building and maintaining offshore wind turbines.	8

1 Blades

1.1 For the blades of the wind turbine, composite materials are usually employed. Why is this the case?

A composite material may be employed for their favourable properties. Composites materials can have variable (favourable) properties depending on their composition; yielding better fatigue strength, elasticity and corrosion resistance than an alternative e.g. an aluminium alloy. The orientation of the fibres in the composites matrix can be specifically arranged to combat stress (in this case the force of the wind on the blade), reducing the probability of failure (cracking, deformation) in the structure.

1.2 What common composites might be employed in this application, and what are their relative merits and benefits in comparison to each other?

The composite used is likely to be of a fiber-reinforced matrix. The fiber used is likely to be glass or carbon based. Alternatives such as basalt fibers have also been used. Most common are 'E-Glass' fibers, used for their stiffness, tensile and compressive strength. Glass fibers with modified compositions, yielding higher strength, have been developed but are seldom used due to much greater cost.

The matrix material is likely to be a thermoset plastic than a thermoplastic. This is due to thermosets having more favourable production characteristics: lower curing temperatures/times and lower viscosity, leading to high processing speed. The most common thermosets used are epoxy and polyester resins. However, an advantage to using a thermoplastic is their recyclability. (Nijssen 2007, cited by Mishnaevsky et al. 2017)

- 1.3 What significant issues can you see with using composites in this engineering application? [For example, you could consider economic or environmental challenges]**
- 1.4 The power (W in J/s) produced by a wind turbine depends on blade length (B), the incoming wind speed (V), and air density (ρ). Derive one dimensionless number relevant to the problem using W as the dependent parameter. Use this dimensionless number to comment on the implications of doubling the blade length.**

Using Buckingham Pi:

$$[W] = ML^2T^{-3} \quad (1)$$

$$[B] = L \quad (2)$$

$$[V] = LT^{-1} \quad (3)$$

$$[\rho] = ML^{-3} \quad (4)$$

$$W = B^a V^b \rho^c \quad (5)$$

$$ML^2T^{-3} = L^a L^b T^{-b} M^c L^{-3c} \quad (6)$$

$$c = 1, b = 3, a = 2 \quad (7)$$

$$W = B^2 V^3 \rho \quad (8)$$

$$k = \frac{W_1}{B^2 V^3 \rho} \text{ and } k = \frac{W_2}{4B^2 V^3 \rho} \quad (9)$$

$$W_1 = \frac{W_2}{4} \quad (10)$$

$$4W_1 = W_2 \quad (11)$$

From this we can see that doubling the blade length (B), quadruples the power output of the wind turbine.

- 1.5 Considering the answer above, discuss the trade-offs associated with choosing longer blades for a turbine of a fixed height.**

Naturally, choosing larger blades for a turbine of a fixed height creates a limit to how large the blades can be before the turbine's tower would not be able to structurally support the weight of the blades. Hence, using larger blades requires the use of stronger materials in order to support their weight. Using stronger materials is more expensive to procure and manufacture, driving up initial costs. If

the turbine cannot produce enough power to become economically viable over its lifetime, this would cause problems for the manufacturer.

2 Gearbox (dynamics)

- 2.1 Derive a simple relationship for the gear ratio expressed as a function of number of teeth in the sun and ring gears of an epicyclic (or planetary) gear train.
- 2.2 Perform a conceptual design of an epicyclic gear system for a 1.5 MW wind turbine if the three blades spin at a design speed of 12 rpm and the high-speed shaft in the generator needs to spin at 1680 rpm. Provide information on the configuration of your proposed planetary gear set (note: the 5 laws of planetary gearing – see the provided videos) and the input/output torque ratio that can be achieved by your system. Neglect friction and assume that the angular acceleration of the gears (which are rigid and non-deformable) is zero. You must indicate the number of teeth in each gear and provide a schematic drawing.
- 2.3 Wind gusts and turbulence lead to misalignment of the drive train and premature failure of the gear components. How could this be mitigated?
- 2.4 Comment on the advantages/disadvantages of an epicyclic gear system in the context of a wind turbine gear box.

3 Gearbox (materials)

- 3.1 For the gears in the gearbox of the wind turbine, steel would normally be the material of choice. Why is this the case?
- 3.2 There are many different grades of steel available – what particular properties of the steel might be required for a gearbox application, and what sorts of steel would be suitable therefore?

- 3.3 The gears will be enclosed in a housing to help hold the mechanism together and prevent the ingress of

(*Basel*) **10(11)**(1285).

Nijssen, R. P. L. (2007), Fatigue Life Prediction and Strength Degradation of Wind Turbine Rotor Blade Composites.257p, PhD thesis, Knowledge Centre Wind Turbine Materials and Constructions (KC-WMC); Wieringerwerf, The Netherlands.