start root: str BEM: file_airfoil: str, save dir: str BEM() **BEM** object - solve: rotor_radius: float, root radius: float .set_constants() n blades: int, air_density: float results: .solve() dict wind_speed: float pitch: float tip_speed_ratio: float

How to use the BEM class

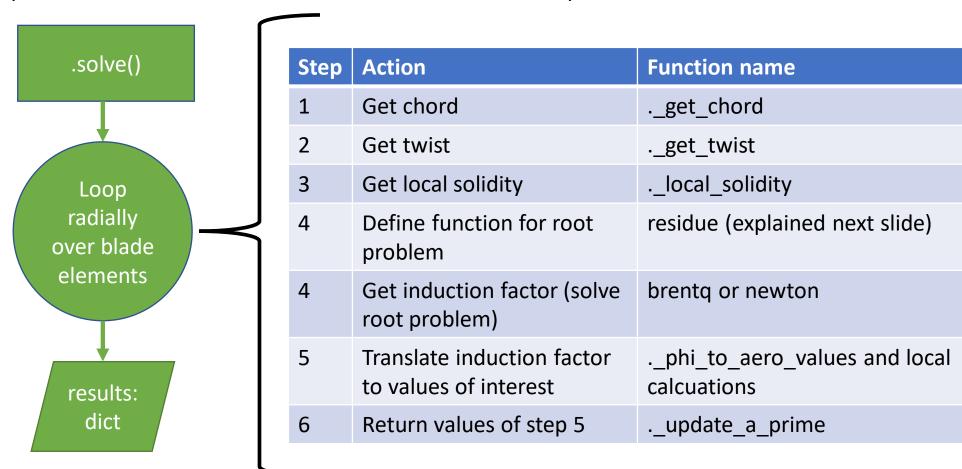
Documentation for non-trivial function inputs:

- root: string to directory in which the airfoil file and the results directory is
- file airfoil: filename with filetype as string
- save dir: directory name of results as string
- .set constants:
 - All radii in metre.
 - Air density in kg/m3
 - pitch: in degree
 - Remaining values that are pre-set are explained later

Dictionary key	Explanation
positions	Radial positions in m
а	Axial induction factor
a_prime	Tangential induction factor
f_n	Normal load in N/m
f_t	Tangential load in N/m
bec	Blade end correction (see next slide)

What solve() does

The numerical approach needed for equating the loads of the blade element and momentum theory is not done explicitly, but implicitly by solving a root finding problem for the difference of thrust coefficient coming from both theories. Here, it is implicit because scipy methods for root finding are used. These functions require, amongst other parameters, the function of which the root is to find as input.



What residue() does

The function residue() receives an axial induction factor a as input and returns the difference between the C_T from momentum theory and blade element theory that follows for the current a.

