

Wind Turbine Post-Stall Airfoil Performance Characteristics Guidelines for Blade-Element Momentum Methods

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Wind Turbine Post-Stall Airfoil Performance Characteristics Guidelines for Blade-Element Momentum Methods

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The objective of this study was to provide post-stall airfoil data input guidelines for the prediction of peak and post-peak rotor power when using blade-element momentum theory. A steady-state data set from the Unsteady Aerodynamic Experiment (UAE) rotor test was used to provide guidelines for the development of a global post-stall method for the prediction of post-stall 3-D airfoil characteristics to be used with 2-D airfoil data. Based on these UAE data, methods to emulate the 3-D aerodynamics in the post-stall region were explored. Also suggested are experimental tests needed to better understand the 3-D flow physics and to quantify needed theory or empirical factors for a global post-stall approach to support blade-element momentum methods.

I. Introduction

The prediction of peak rotor power and post-peak power is important in the design of constant-speed and variable-speed stall-regulated rotors. For small turbines, the latter approach is seen as a viable means of controlling peak power with power electronics in lieu of more expensive variable-pitch control or noise-producing rotor furling.

Analytical and experimental studies¹⁻¹⁶ have been directed toward understanding the complex 3-D flow physics that are associated with the post-stall region following peak rotor power. A shortcoming of the experimental studies has been the lack of a method for determining the blade's angle of attack (α) distribution so that normal and tangential force coefficients (C_n and C_t) acquired from chordwise pressure measurements can be converted into lift and drag coefficients (C_l and C_d) for engineering calculations.

Recent studies¹⁴⁻¹⁶ have addressed the need for determining the angle of attack distribution from experimental data. Under the sponsorship of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) the Lifting-Surface Prescribed-Wake (LSWT) performance-prediction methodology¹⁷, provided a unique capability for deriving angle of attack. Unsteady Aerodynamic Experiment (UAE) C_n and C_t data could then be converted into values of C_l and C_d using angle of attack distributions derived from LSWT. Through an iterative process, agreement was achieved between UAE-measured and LSWT-predicted C_n and C_t radial distributions. This agreement yielded angle of attack distributions compatible with the measured post-stall 3-D aerodynamic characteristics. Unlike blade-element momentum (BEM), the LSWT methodology accounts for the induced effects of the blade configuration and those from the span-wise distribution of trailing vorticity in calculating the angle of attack distribution¹⁴.

Based on the UAE data in combination with LSWT-derived angle of attack distributions, the flow physics of inboard delayed stall was analyzed to determine how it manifests itself through enhanced C_l and C_d . An important finding was that a midspan, rapid-drag rise governed the peak power of the UAE rotor¹⁶. Significant speculation exists as to the sequence of aerodynamic events that culminate in this midspan rapid drag raise that governs peak power.

Another finding¹⁴ was that after an angle of attack of 20 degrees the lift/drag ratio for the five radial locations at which pressure measurements were acquired essentially followed simple flat plate theory. These studies¹⁴⁻¹⁶ also illustrated again the difficulty of relating BEM-predicted angle of attack distributions to the post-stall 3-D aerodynamics and measured power. This finding pointed to the need for a global post-stall approach, as for instance, previously developed by Viterna^{18,19}, for generating post stall C_l and C_d based on both airfoil and blade-specific stall characteristics.

As a result of its simplicity, BEM is the most widely used theory for rotor design and analysis. Consequently, a need exists to provide better guidelines for establishing post-stall values of C_l and C_d that characterize the net blade aerodynamics. The present study explores and attempts to explain the 3-D aerodynamics that exists before and after peak rotor power. Further discussed is how these airfoil data characteristics relate to an inboard standing vortex (implied by the UAE measurements) followed by possible vortex bursting. With this understanding, the Viterna global post-stall approach was evaluated for various combinations of input parameters for predicting post-stall power. Guidance for the Viterna method input parameters was provided by UAE data and flat plate theory. This evaluation also included a sensitivity study of the required input parameters on the predicted power.

II. UAE Rotor Steady State Tests

As part of the UAE testing, steady-state data sets were acquired in the NASA Ames 24.4-m x 36.6-m (80-ft x 120-ft test section) wind tunnel. The rotor configuration was two-bladed, constant speed (72 rpm), upwind, and stall regulated. The 5.03-m (16.5-ft) rotor radius includes a tapered, twisted blade²⁰ and hub (Fig. 1). The low maximum C_l , 21% thick, NREL S809 airfoil²¹ in Fig. 2 was used exclusively along the blade except for the cuff region, which transitioned from the circular root end fitting to the S809.

Values of C_n and C_t at the five spanwise stations ($r/R = 0.30, 0.47, 0.63, 0.80, 0.95$) were derived from 22 pressure taps per station. Measured C_n and C_t were converted to C_l and C_d using LSWT-derived angles of attack with the following equations:

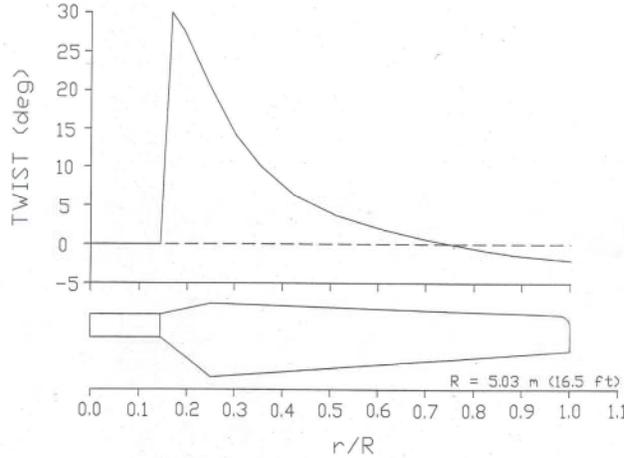


Figure 1. Chord and twist distribution for the UAE

$$C_l = \frac{C_t \tan \alpha + C_n}{1 + \frac{\sin \alpha \tan \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha}} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

$$C_d = \frac{C_n - C_l \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

The resulting power curves, acquired from low-speed shaft torque measurements, at tip pitch angles of 2, 3, and 4 degrees toward feather with respect to the airfoil chord line, are the basis for this correlation between measured and predicted power. However, airfoil characteristics (α, C_l, C_d) used for all the predicted power curves in this study were derived only from data associated with the 3-degree blade pitch.

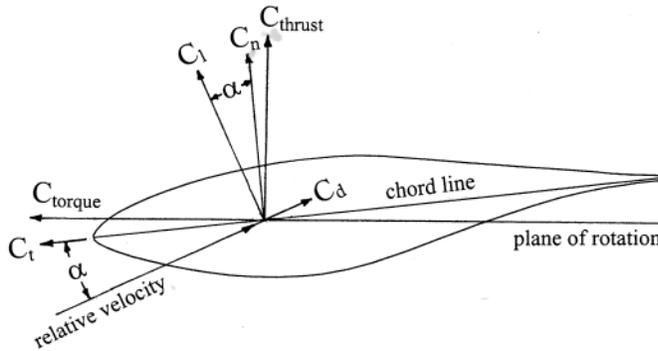


Figure 2. S809 airfoil section force coefficients.

III. Stall and Post-Stall Aerodynamics

A blade circulation contour plot was previously calculated¹⁴ based on measured UAE C_n and C_t data and LSWT-derived C_l for wind speeds up to 16 m/s. Equation 3 was used to calculate circulation at each radial station from the local values of chord (c) and relative velocity (V).

$$\Gamma = 0.5cC_lV \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

This equation, which is based on unseparated flow, is believed to be a useful, gross approximation of the circulation. Future, flow visualization studies are needed to better validate this assumption.

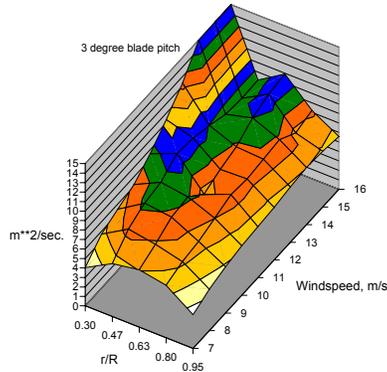


Figure 3. Circulation contour distribution.

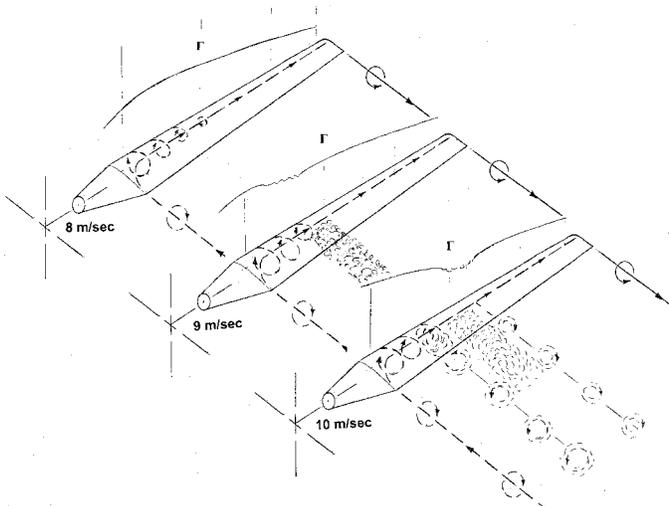


Figure 4. Blade circulation at peak rotor power.

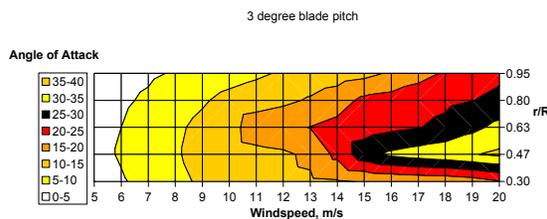


Figure 5. Angle of attack versus windspeed.

From the circulation plot (Fig. 3) and local values of C_l and C_d , the sequence of related aerodynamic events that occur as the twisted/tapered rotor approaches peak power (Fig. 4) can be analyzed.

At 8 m/s a spanwise standing vortex appears to build up over the inboard half of the blade with lift coefficients at 30% and 47% radius exceeding the 2-D maximum of 1.0. At this wind speed the highest angle of attack occurs in the midspan region of the blade. Delayed stall effects, which drop off rapidly with radius, are minimal at midspan. Consequently, the first occurrence of local blade stall is between the wind speed of 8 m/s and 9 m/s at the blade's midspan location for an angle of attack of 11 degrees as calculated by LSWT¹⁶ and illustrated in Fig. 5. This local stall region is thought to form a midspan endplate effect for the inboard standing vortex.²² This endplate effect would likely force the inboard spanwise standing vortex into the streamwise direction. This abrupt change in direction of the vorticity could contribute to a vortex burst over the suction surface of the blade, which coincides with peak rotor power.

Indirect evidence of a vortex burst is seen in the large local drag increase starting at 9 m/s (Fig. 6). Here, the drag coefficient, which exceeds 0.3 at 10 m/s, is three times greater than the other four radial stations. The lift coefficient associated with the high drag at 47% radius shows a local region with little change. The large drag increase results in a local midspan power decrease that corresponds to peak rotor power.¹⁶

IV. Application to Blade-Element Momentum

Because of its simplicity BEM is the most widely used theory for rotor design and analysis.²³ When used with accurate 2-D airfoil wind-tunnel data at angles of attack below stall, BEM provides reasonably accurate performance prediction. At moderate wind speeds, this capability has sufficed for blade geometry optimization for peak power coefficient. For the prediction of high wind speed peak rotor power, in the presence of local blade stall, BEM lacks the ability to model much of the flow physics that define the angle of attack distribution. Angle of attack distributions in the stall and post-stall regions are over predicted as a result of inadequate induced axial velocity. Insufficient induced axial velocity at the blade

results from the uniform inflow assumption around each rotor annulus. In addition, the assumption of no interaction between adjacent rotor annulus overlooks the midspan trailing vorticity that alters the local angle of attack. In the presence of blade stall, prescribed-wake or free-wake performance prediction methods have the potential to more

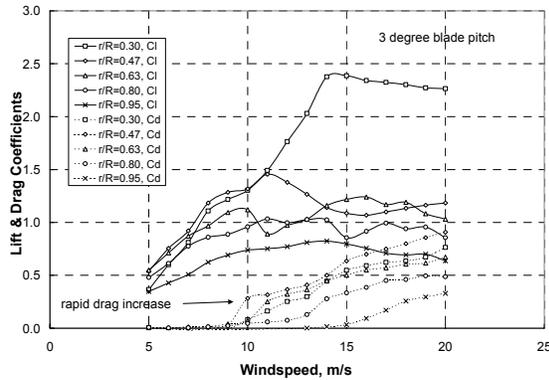


Figure 6. C_l and C_d versus wind speed.

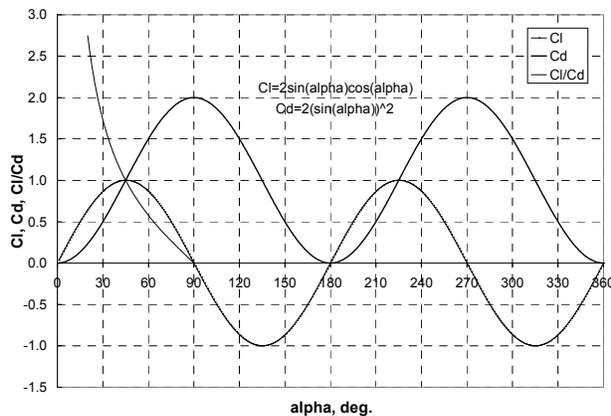


Figure 7. Flat plate theory C_l , C_d and C_l/C_d .

also dependent on the magnitude of the associated C_l and C_d . The magnitudes of these parameters at 20 degrees are airfoil and blade planform dependent.

At 20 degrees the rapidly increasing drag dominates the C_l/C_d ratio. At 90 degrees, where the lift is close to zero, blade planform or aspect ratio effects dictate the drag. However, for very large wind turbine blades with airfoil thicknesses of up to 40 percent, airfoil thickness also becomes a factor in determining the drag at 90 degrees. The airfoil starts acting more like an ellipse than a flat plate. Non-rotating semi-span tests³ found the maximum drag at 90 degrees to decrease with airfoil thickness over the range of 9 to 18 percent for a given aspect ratio wing.

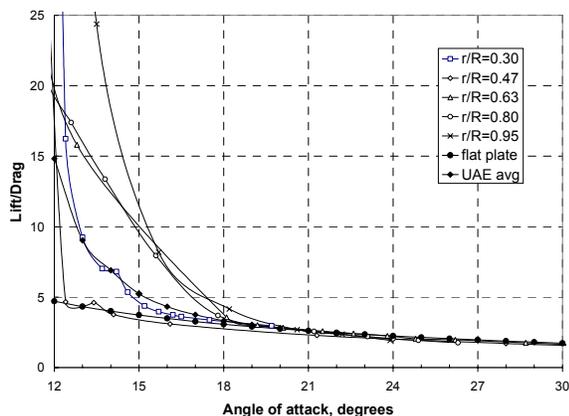


Figure 8. UAE data and flat plate theory.

accurately predict the blade's angle of attack distribution.

A global post-stall airfoil data synthesization method is needed to overcome the inability of BEM to accurately predict the angle of attack distribution in the presence of stall. Such an approach should be tailored to capture the net aerodynamic effects related to the blade geometry rather than detailed flow physics characteristic of vortex wake methods.

V. Flat Plate Theory

The lift-to-drag ratio (C_l/C_d) associated with flat plate theory provides a useful guide for non-rotating and rotating finite span wings at angles of attack following fully separated flow. For flat plate theory the variation of C_l , C_d and C_l/C_d versus angle of attack are shown in Fig. 7.

At angles of attack of 20, 30 and 45 degrees, ideal flat plate theory results in C_l/C_d ratios of 2.75, 1.73, and 1.00, respectively. For non-rotating wings of different aspect ratios³ the C_l/C_d ratio closely followed flat plate theory over the angle of attack range of 30 to 90 degrees. For the rotating UAE rotor the C_l/C_d ratio at the five radial stations, at which pressure measurements were acquired closely follow flat plate theory over the angle of attack range of 20 to 90 degrees (Fig. 8). Although flat plate theory provides guidance for the post-stall C_l/C_d ratios for angles of attack in the range of 20 to 90 degrees, wind turbine power calculations are

VI. Global Post Stall Model

For BEM, the Viterna method provides a convenient global approach to relate the post-stall C_l and C_d to the overall blade geometry rather than to the individual blade stations. Viterna used this post-stall approach to provide agreement between measured and predicted power for the Mod-0 and Mod-1 turbines.¹⁸ Although this method has been used for predicting post-stall airfoil characteristics, an incomplete understanding of the stall process existed at the time of its development. Based on the results from steady-state UAE measurements new guidelines are indicated for using the Viterna method.

The original Viterna equations shown below require an initial angle of attack (α_{stall}) with its associated drag ($C_{d \text{ stall}}$) and lift coefficient ($C_{l \text{ stall}}$) along with a blade aspect ratio (AR). An important requirement is for the Viterna equations to satisfy flat plate theory. This condition is only satisfied when the C_l/C_d at the initial angle of attack agrees with flat plate theory. Otherwise, the C_l/C_d at higher angles will not agree with flat plate theory. In addition, results with the Viterna equations are largely dependent on the magnitude of the initial values of C_l and C_d . The blade AR selection is of lesser importance. The AR is needed for determining a maximum blade drag coefficient ($C_{d \text{ max}}$) at 90 degrees. The AR selection has an effect on post peak power prediction at wind speeds around 20 m/s. A larger AR results in greater high wind speed lift, drag and power. In this study AR selection is based on a value that provides good correlation with UAE measured rotor power at 20 m/s. The Viterna equations are as follows:

The choice of the airfoil's stall or leading-edge separation angle of attack and associated drag strongly influence predicted power just after peak power. Viterna's equations are based on using the airfoil stall angle at maximum C_l along with the associated maximum C_l and C_d . Another option is to use the leading-edge separation angle that corresponds to the local C_l minimum just after maximum C_l . For the S809 airfoil, the 2-D maximum C_l of 1.06 is seen to occur at 15 degrees and to have a value of 0.68 at 20 degrees with full leading-edge separation. Associated 2-D drag coefficients for these angles are 0.1 and 0.4, respectively. Unfortunately, neither one of these options provides a C_l/C_d for the initial condition of the Viterna equations that satisfy flat plate theory.

For predicting performance with BEM, Viterna uses the Prandtl tip and hub loss model below stall. Above stall the tip and hub loss model is turned off because finite blade length effects are thought to be accounted for through the Viterna equations. In this study, better results were obtained with the tip and hub loss models used both below and above stall. Without the tip loss model, the tip loading is always too high.

$$C_{d \text{ max}} = 1.11 + 0.018AR \quad (\alpha = 90^\circ) \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

$$C_d = B_1 \sin^2 \alpha + B_2 \cos \alpha \quad (\alpha = 15^\circ \text{ to } 90^\circ) \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

where:

$$B_1 = C_{d \text{ max}} \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

$$B_2 = \frac{C_{d \text{ stall}} - C_{d \text{ max}} \sin^2 \alpha_{\text{stall}}}{\cos \alpha_{\text{stall}}} \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

$$C_l = A_1 \sin 2\alpha + A_2 \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \quad (\alpha = 15^\circ \text{ to } 90^\circ) \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

where:

$$A_1 = B_1 / 2 \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

$$A_2 = (C_{l \text{ stall}} - C_{d \text{ max}} \sin \alpha_{\text{stall}} \cos \alpha_{\text{stall}}) \frac{\sin \alpha_{\text{stall}}}{\cos^2 \alpha_{\text{stall}}} \quad (\text{Eq. 10})$$

VII. Post-Stall C_l and C_d

Guidelines are needed to quantify the C_l and C_d over the angle of attack range from when the blade stalls to when flat plate theory takes over at 20 degrees. Blade-averaged values, based on UAE-derived values of C_l and C_d , appear appropriate at 20 degrees where flat plate theory begins. To obtain these values for the UAE blade required

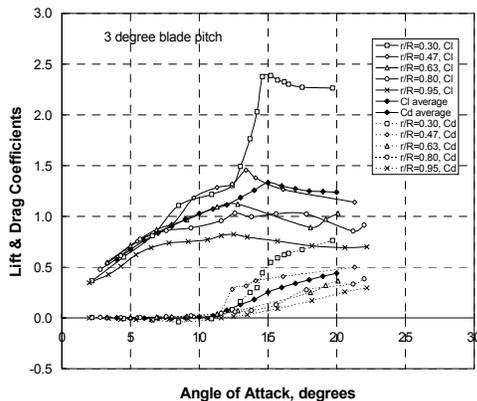


Figure 9. Blade average C_l and C_d relative to individual radial stations.

averaging the C_l and C_d for the five radial stations versus angle of attack. The averaging process required a unit span weighting. As a result of the favorable spanwise spacing, the 30, 47, 63, and 80 percent radial stations had a unity spanwise weighting factor, whereas the 95% station had a three-quarter spanwise weighting factor as a result of its close proximity to the tip. The average values of C_l and C_d are shown in Fig. 9 relative to the five individual stations.

As a result of inboard delayed stall effects, the average value of C_l increases beyond that of 2-D data at an angle of attack from 10 degrees to 20 degrees, where $C_{l \text{ avg}}$ reaches a value of 1.24 at 20 degrees. Similarly, the $C_{d \text{ avg}}$ increases to a value of 0.44 at 20 degrees. These values provide a C_l/C_d ratio at 20 degrees that is in agreement with flat plate theory.

The blade averaged values ($C_{l\text{ avg.}}=1.24$ and $C_{d\text{ avg.}}=0.44$) are now used as inputs for the Viterna equations along with a torque weighted blade $AR=11.0$. This simplified weighted aspect ratio results from the blade radius divided by the local chord at 80% radius. Subsequent calculations showed that an AR of 14 provided better agreement with the measured power from 16 m/s to 22 m/s. This implies that if a torque rated aspect ratio of 11.0 is used in Eq. 4 the constant 0.018 should be increased to 0.023. Further study is needed to better adapt Eq. 4 for different blade geometries. Resulting Viterna predicted C_l and C_d for an AR of 14 are shown in Fig. 10 for the angle of attack range of 20 to 90 degrees along with the pre flat-plate values of $C_{l\text{ avg.}}$ and $C_{d\text{ avg.}}$. At 45 degrees, the C_l/C_d ratio passes through 1.0, which satisfies flat plate theory, and the blade maximum drag coefficient at 90 degrees is 1.31.

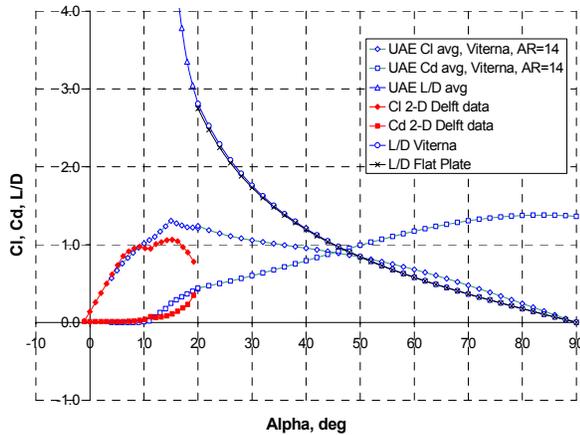


Figure 10. S809 airfoil data input for WT_Perf.

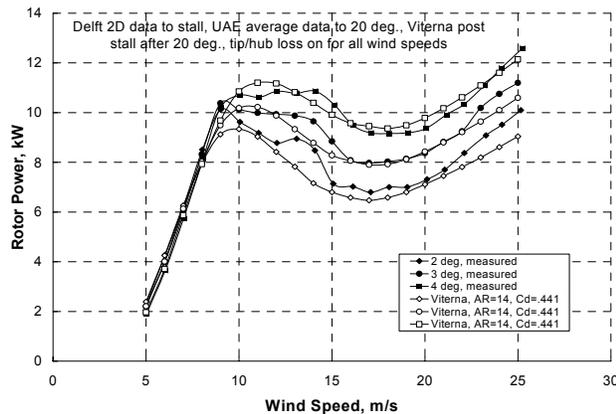


Figure 11. Comparison of UAE measured and predicted power.

VIII. Predicted Rotor Power

A comparison of UAE rotor measured and predicted power is shown in Fig. 11 for blade tip pitch angles of 2, 3, and 4 degrees. Predicted power is based on 2-D Delft data²¹, shown in Fig. 10, up to the stall angle of attack of 9.21 degrees. For larger angles of attack, the higher, $C_{l\text{ avg.}}$ data was used up to the flat plate data angle of 20 degrees, where the Viterna equations were implemented. Steady-state measured power was derived from low speed shaft torque strain gages.

The predicted rotor power is calculated using NREL's WT_Perf BEM performance prediction code for an equally spaced, 20 segment blade.²⁴ In this report the Prandtl tip and hub loss were employed throughout the turbine calculation range. A case can be made to turn off the tip and hub loss model when airfoil input data are derived from experimental results and the Viterna method is used after 20 degrees. However, without a tip and hub loss model the peak power at 9 m/s is over predicted and the post-peak power is under predicted up to 17 m/s.

Using Delft 2-D data predicted results are in excellent agreement with measurements over the linear part of the power curve from 5 m/s to 8 m/s for all three pitch angles. Reasonable agreement is seen over the wind speed range of 9 m/s to 25 m/s using the post stall UAE-averaged airfoil data and the Viterna equations starting at 20 degrees. The biggest deviation is the under prediction of peak power at 9 m/s where UAE derived drag data indicate a rapid drag increase at 47% radius. The airfoil $C_{l\text{ avg.}}$ appears to be insufficient for inboard stations to adequately contribute to peak rotor power. Agreement at 20 m/s is influenced by the input AR for the Viterna equations. For the UAE rotor, an aspect ratio of 14.0 provided the best agreement in predicted rotor power from 16 to 22 m/s.

A sensitivity study of the Viterna equations to a change in input parameters was conducted. As shown in Fig. 12, the aspect-ratio selection dictates the maximum drag coefficient and governs the predicted power at high wind speeds over 15 m/s. Power calculations were done for the torque weighted aspect ratios of 11, 14, and 17. The

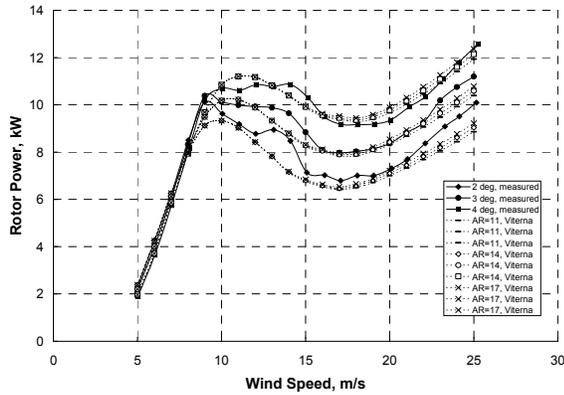


Figure 12. Aspect ratio sensitivity.

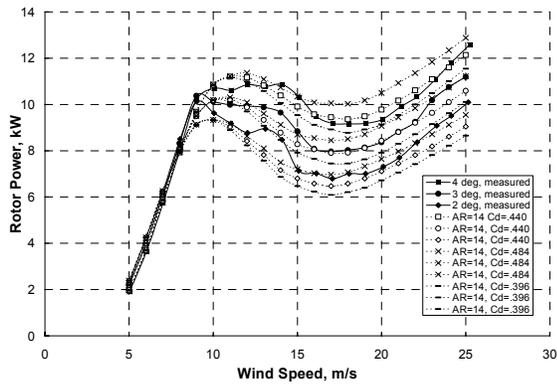


Figure 13. Viterna input C_1 and C_d sensitivity.

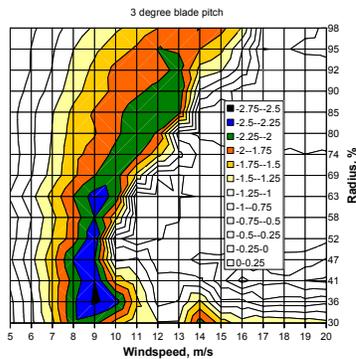


Figure 14. Pressure coefficient contour at 4% chord.

correspond to where the influence of the spanwise standing vortex is greatest followed by a vortex burst that results in a rapid C_1 drop off at higher angles. No adjustment to the averaged drag is implemented since the averaged values are thought to be somewhat adequate, but low.

predicted power at 25 m/s increased 2% by increasing the AR by an increment of three. At this wind speed, most of the blade is in the angle of attack range of 35 to 45 degrees.

For the Viterna equation inputs at 20 degrees, a 10% increase or decrease in simultaneous input values of C_1 and C_d results in a continuous increase or decrease in the post-stall predicted power from 10 m/s to 25 m/s as seen in Fig. 13. At 25 m/s this change in power is about plus and minus 5% relative to the baseline, 3-degree blade pitch.

The under predicted peak power at 9 m/s is still dependent on the averaged UAE airfoil data prior to the Viterna equations. These results also illustrate that the post-stall bucket in the power curve is strongly dependent on choosing the correct values of C_1 and C_d at 20 degrees. Halfway along the post-stall wind speed range, where a local minimum in power exists at 17.5 m/s, the blade angle of attack distribution lies in the 20 to 35 degree range for the 3-degree blade pitch.

IX. Standing Vortex Induced High Lift

The inboard delayed stall high-lift effect is only partially captured in the averaged S809 airfoil data. Based on the correlation between predicted and measured power a deficiency in predicted power still exists just before peak power. This deficiency is not accounted for in the averaged airfoil data and is thought to be the result of additional lift from an inboard standing vortex located between the measured pressure distribution stations at 30% and 47% radius. Measurements from the individual 4% chordwise transducers (Fig 14), which provide intermediate point measurements at 36% and 41% radius, show the suction pressure coefficient to be greatest between these stations.

When the averaged airfoil data is enhanced for the three blade segments between 30% and 45% radius, as seen in Fig. 15, predicted power agrees closely with measurements between 8 m/s to 10 m/s, as shown in Fig. 16. To achieve this agreement the lift curve slope for these segments has to be increased to 0.3 C_l /deg relative to a 2-D value of 0.1 C_l /deg. The UAE derived lift curve slope for the 30% radial station has been found to be of similar or greater magnitude. This high lift curve slope is used over the angle of attack range of 8 to 13 deg, and then it drops linearly to UAE-averaged C_1 at 16 degrees. This limited angle of attack range is thought to

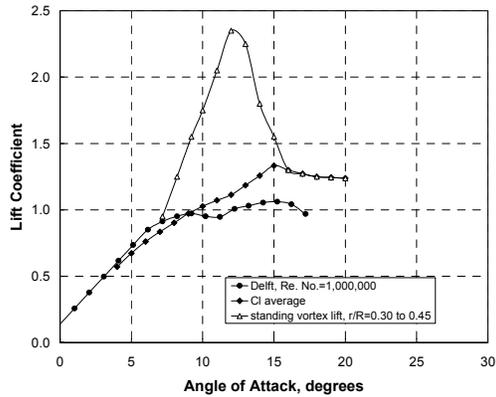


Figure 15. Inboard standing vortex enhanced lift.

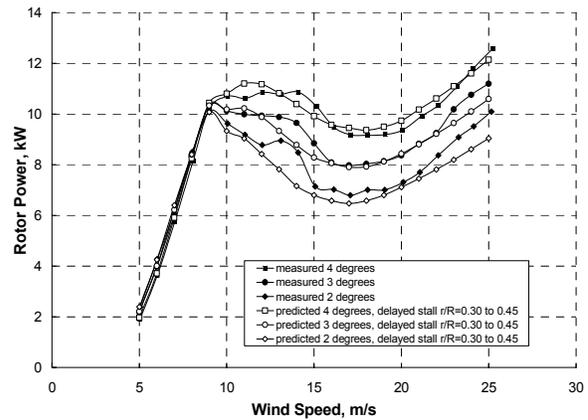


Figure 16. Effect of standing vortex induced lift.

The use of 2-D post-stall Delft airfoil data would require a greater amount of stall delay (increased C_l and C_d) over a larger angle of attack range since no 3-D delayed stall effects are present in the 2-D data as there are in the UAE averaged airfoil data.

X. Conclusion

Delft 2-D wind tunnel data up to stall, followed by steady-state UAE-average post-stall airfoil data, and the Viterna equations guided by flat plate theory, were used with BEM theory to predict the power curve for the Phase VI UAE rotor. Agreement between measured and predicted power, using UAE average post-stall airfoil data, guided the choice of input parameters to be used with the Viterna separated flow airfoil data synthesization method.

Delft 2-D wind tunnel data provided excellent agreement between predicted and measured power up to a wind speed of 8 m/s. A simulated, local, inboard standing vortex with high induced-lift over the angle of attack range of 8 to 13 degrees was required to achieve peak power agreement for the wind speed range of 8 m/s to 10 m/s. Using UAE $C_{l, avg.}$ and $C_{d, avg.}$ data at an angle of attack of 20 degrees resulted in good agreement with measured post stall power. Predicted post-stall power was relatively sensitive to the Viterna equation inputs of $C_{l, avg.}$ and $C_{d, avg.}$ at 20 degrees and less sensitive to the AR value. Predicted high wind speed power from 16 m/s to 22 m/s was adjusted with the blade AR input to agree with measured power. The Viterna method needs to be implemented after leading-edge separation and the C_l/C_d ratio for the initial conditions needs to agree with flat-plate theory.

Rotating blade, post-stall flow visualization is needed to help bridge the gap from 2-D airfoil data to the Viterna method and to better understand the midspan 3-D flow physics. The use of a water towing tank and a small-scale wind turbine emitting colored dye is a plausible experimental approach and should be explored for steady-state flow visualization of an inboard standing vortex and possible vortex bursting.

Acknowledgments

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