



2016 Collegiate Wind Competition: Tunnel Electrical Team





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 Team Lead
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Outline

- What is the CWC?
- Project Description
- Electrical Layout
- Competition Requirements
- Power Electronics
- Controls & Software
- Load
- Manufacturing
- Testing Results









What is the CWC?

Collegiate Wind Competition (CWC): Undergraduate student competition sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy. Consists of 2 challenges:

1. Marketable Turbine

- Identify viable market
- Design turbine for market
- Prepare a business plan to enter market

2. Tunnel Turbine

- Design turbine for wind tunnel testing
 - Compete against 12 other Universities in these tests
 - Have a design link between tunnel and market turbines



Figure 2: Tunnel Turbine

BRAYDEN WORRELL





Project Description

- 1. Design turbine for wind tunnel testing
 - Electrical:
 - Power Electronics
 - Software
 - Controls
 - Load

<u>Sponsors</u>





<u>Advisors</u>

- David Willy
- Karin Wadsack
- Dr. Venkata Yaramasu
- Dr. Tom Acker
- Dr. Marc Chopin
- Ross Taylor
- John Sharber









Layout of Turbine Electrical Components



JESS ROBINSON





Competition Requirements

 Power Curve Performance Test

 Measure power versus wind speed

- 2. Control of Rated Power and Rotor Speed Test
 - Measure power output and RPM versus wind speed
- Safety Test

 Aim for 90% reduction in RPM when brakes are turned on



Figure 4: Component testing in Flagstaff



Figure 5: A previous year's competition tunnel [1]

ZACHARY SABOL





Power Electronics

- Rectifier
 - Converts AC power to DC power
 - Passive model
 - Operates without a control signal
- DC/DC Converter
 - Buck-Boost topology
 - Step-up or Step-down input voltage through control of transistor
 - PSpice simulations to confirm calculations



Figure 6: The Passive Rectifier Model [2]







Controls - Software







Controls - Hardware

Brakes

- AC and DC brakes
- Turbine shutdown
- Manual shutdown switch
- Load disconnect
- Arduino ZERO Microcontroller
 - Activation of brakes
 - Sensing voltage





Figure 10: DC Brake Board

Figure 11: Arduino ZERO Microcontroller

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Load

Load

- The basic load for dissipating power from the generator
- Uses an adjustable power resistor that can dissipate up to 300 watts
- Bonus Challenge Load
 - Relates to deployment design
 - As more power is produced, more lights turn on



Figure 12: Variable Resistor

Figure 13: Bonus Load CAD Model





Manufacturing

- Prototyping
 - Moved from small sections to full circuit
- Manufacturing
 - Tested one part at a time as team mounted and connected components
 - Revisited designs as the team tested their components



Figure 13: AC Brake Prototype



Figure 15: Rectifier Board



Figure 14: AC Brake Manufacturing



Figure 16: DC/DC Converter





Testing Results

- Connected components to turbine output, measured values and recorded for later analysis.
 - Brakes worked effectively up to 12 m/s wind speed
 - Rectifier has a voltage loss of 1.25 V and is ~85% efficient
 - DC/DC Converter bugs led to redesigns
 - Bonus Load operational
 - Software code redesigned to match new changes



Figure 17: A still from a recorded tunnel test





References

[1] – Schroeder, Dennis. (2015, May 1). *Collegiate Wind Competition Photographs* [Online]. Available: energy.gov/eere/collegiatewindcompetition/

[2] – IXYS. Shottky Three Phase Rectifier Bridge [Online]. Available: ixdev.ixys.com

Questions?