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# **Electrical Generation by using Vertical Axis Wind Turbine**

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**Abstract:** Wind power capacity has experienced tremendous growth in the past decade. There are many loads (such as remote villages, islands, ships etc.) that are away from the main grid. Energy demand continues to grow, year after year. So to fulfill this demand there is a need to develop methods of optimal utilization, which will not only ease but also preserve the environment from the negative impacts of global climate change. This Project is implemented by using simple mechanism of Vertical Axis Wind Turbine, some interfaced Electronic components and gear Mechanism. The basic principle is simple energy conversion form mechanical to Electrical energy by using the motion of wind (kinetic energy). As the number of vertical blades are increases we get effective output power. This project provide better platform for future research & development.

**Keywords:** Vertical axis wind turbine, Gear mechanism, Generator, Battery, Control (Charging unit), etc.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

The large-scale generation and use of wind energy has been made possible due to the advancement of technology and design over the last two decades. Wind turbines are environment-friendly devices which convert the wind's kinetic energy into electrical power. They are broadly classified into vertical and horizontal wind turbines. Previously wind energy was only harnessed for small-scale applications such as pumping water from wells or operating grain and textile mills. Today, it is possible to lower the costs of producing wind energy by 80% and it is considered the cheapest type of renewable energy available. Vertical wind turbines comprise of a main rotor shaft which is placed vertically with the other key parts at the base of the turbine.

## **II. COMPONENTS USED**

### **A. Bicycle Rim**

- 1) **Material:** Mild Steel
- 2) **Size:** Diameter(0.52m)

Rims of bicycle is used for support at top and bottom position of turbine.



Fig 2.1 Bicycle Rim

### **B. PVC Pipe**

- 1) **Material:** PVC Pipe
- 2) **Size:** Height (0.92m)  
Width (0.15m)

PVC Pipe is used for construction of turbine blades. It is semicircle in shape. Curvature nature of its helps to turbine for rotating motion.

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Fig.2.2 PVC Pipe

### C. DC Generator

Generator is a device that convert mechanical energy into electrical energy. Shaft terminal coupled to turbine assembly. Output terminals connected at load side.

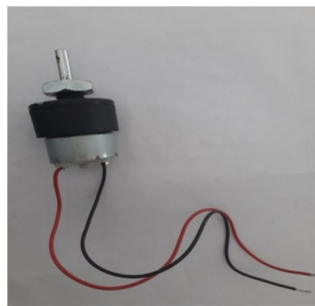


Fig.2.3 DC generator

### D. Battery

A generated electrical energy is stored in the battery and can deliver to the load.



Fig.2.4 Battery

### E. Gear Mechanism

Gear assembly is used for increasing original speed of the turbine assembly. It is used due to low obtaining speed from surrounding environment at the turbine. Various types of gear are available. one main important consideration in that; weight balancing. So driver gear constructed from nylon (polymer) material. Driven gear made from iron or any material. Bearing is provided for smooth

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rotation with low friction of assembly. Overall gear assembly based on requirement of speed and its teeth ratio.



Fig.2.5 Gear

### III. BLOCK DIAGRAM

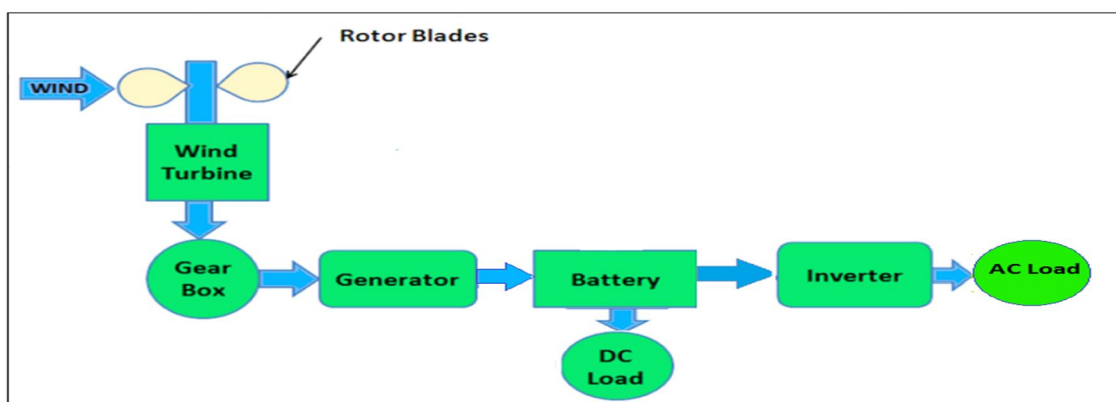


Fig. 3 Block diagram of the setup

Fig.3) shows proposed block diagram of vertical axis wind turbine assembly. Initially; wind pressure is applied on the vertical axis wind turbine in the form of kinetic energy. This energy is stroked on the turbine blades. Turbine assembly convert this kinetic energy into mechanical energy. This mechanical energy possessed at high pressure; which coupled to the gear mechanism .Gear mechanism increases speed of turbine shaft. Increased speed at this shaft is again connected generator. Generator convert mechanical energy into electrical energy. Generated electricity which will maximum proportion stored in the battery. Depending on requirement of load converting power electronics equipment's ued such as rectifier or inverter etc .

### IV. DESIGN OF VERTICAL AXIS WIND TURBINE

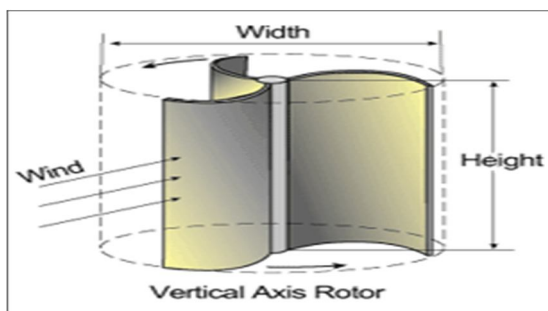


Fig.4Basic diagram of designing for vertical axis



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A. Wind turbine

B. Output power

$$P_{out} = \frac{1}{2} \rho A V^3$$

Where,

$$A = d \cdot h$$

A=area of turbine

d=diameter of turbine

h=height of turbine

V=Velocity of air =12m/s

$\rho$  =Air density

$$\rho = P/RT$$

Where,P= Air pressure

R=Specific gas constant

=287.05 J/ kg .K

T=Temperature in Kelvin

### V. SYSTEM IMPLIMENTATION

A. Mounting of Shaft & Turbine Blades



Fig 5 Mounting of shaft & Turbine blades

B. Base Assembly

Base is main supporting assembly for whole structure of vertical axis wind turbine .

Material: Iron

Dimensions: Length(0.6m)

Width(0.6m)

Height(0.15m)



Fig.6 base Assembly

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### C. Total Assembly



Fig 7 Total Assembly

### VI. CALCULATION ANALYSIS

#### A. Calculation for Vertical Axis Wind Turbine

##### 1) Formula:

$$\text{Power } P = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C_p \cdot \rho \cdot A \cdot V^3$$

Where,  $C_p$  = Power coefficient = 0.15 to 0.35

Velocity of air  $V = 10$ - $12$  m/s

Air density  $\rho = 1.12$  -  $1.204$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

In above power formula substituting values we get,

For 60 w,

$$60 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.20 \cdot 1.2 \cdot A \cdot 10^3$$

$$A = 0.5 \text{ m}^2$$

Suppose  $r = 0.26$ m,

$$A = d \cdot h$$

$$0.5 = 0.52 \cdot h$$

$$h = 0.9615 \text{ m}$$

For 100w,

$$100 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.20 \cdot 1.2 \cdot A \cdot 10^3$$

$$A = 0.833 \text{ m}^2$$

Suppose  $r = 0.26$ m,

$$A = d \cdot h$$

$$0.833 = 0.52 \cdot h$$

$$h = 1.60256 \text{ m}$$

##### 2) Experimental Result:

Power in watt	Area in m <sup>2</sup>	Radius in m	Height in m
I. 60 w	0.500	0.26	0.9615
II. 100 w	0.833	0.26	1.6025

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Table- a) Dimensions of turbine height

## B. Calculation for Gear Mechanism

### 1) Driver Gear:

- a) Pitch circle diameter=250mm
- b) numbering of teeth=250
- c) (m) Module=1mm
- d) Addendum=1m=1mm
- e) Dedendum=1.25\*m=1.25mm
- f) Clearance=0.25\*m=0.25\*1=0.25mm
- g) Working depth=2\*m=2\*1=2mm
- h) Whole depth=2.25\*m=2.25\*1=2.25mm
- i) Tooth thickness=1.5708\*m=1.5708\*1=1.5708mm
- j) Tooth space=1.5708\*m=1.5708\*1=1.5708mm
- k) Fillet radius=0.4\*m=0.4\*1=0.4mm

### 2) Driven Gear:

- a) Number of teeth=20
- b) Pitch circle diameter=20mm
- c) Module=1mm
- d) Addendum=1mm
- e) Dedendum=1.25mm
- f) Clearance=0.25mm
- g) Working depth=2mm
- h) Whole depth=2.25mm
- i) Tooth thickness=1.5708mm
- j) Tooth space=1.5708mm
- k) Fillet radius=0.4mm

## C. Wind Power Analysis

Sr. no	Wind power installed capacity	
	Area	Power(MW)
1	Maharashtra	456.3
2	Total in India	3595

Table- b

## VII. RESULT

The project has been conducted in workshop. Analysis takes place at speed of different velocities.

### A. Power Calculation

Wind speed in m/s	Voltage(V)	Current :I (mA)	Power P=VI(W)
1	2.1	120	0.252
2	2.4	143	0.343
3	2.87	157	0.450

Table- c)

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### *B. Advantages*

This system has several advantages as follows,

- 1) No massive tower structure is needed
- 2) As the rotor blades are vertical no yaw mechanism is needed
- 3) A VAWT can be located nearer the ground, making it easier to maintain the moving parts
- 4) VAWTs do not need to turn to face the wind if the wind direction changes

### **VIII. CONCLUSION**

This project assembly designed as simple and suitable in manner. It gives better performance in its working. We have used less costly material for its manufacturing. So, vertical wind energy based our project plant produces a clean and safely environment production of energy.

### **IX. ACOKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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