

Wind Generation

History of Wind-Mills:

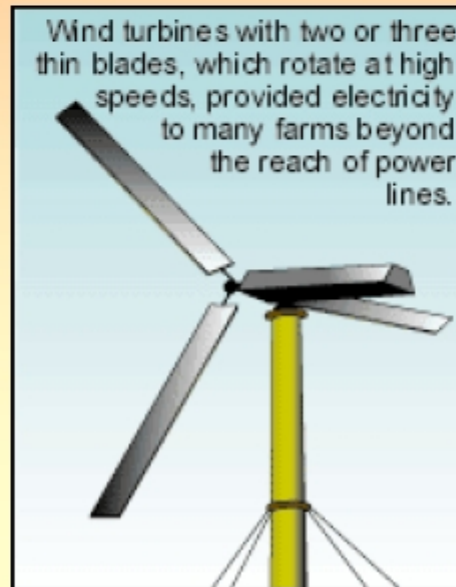
- The wind is a by-product of solar energy. Approximately 2% of the sun's energy reaching the earth is converted into wind energy.
- The surface of the earth heats and cools unevenly, creating atmospheric pressure zones that make air flow from high- to low-pressure areas.
- The wind has played an important role in the history of human civilization .
- The first known use of wind dates back 5,000 years to Egypt, where boats used sails to travel from shore to shore.

Wind Generation-1

- The first true windmill, a machine with vanes attached to an axis to produce circular motion, may have been built as early as 2000 B.C.
- In ancient Babylon. By the 10th century A.D., windmills with wind-catching surfaces having 16 feet length and 30 feet height were grinding grain in the areas in eastern Iran and Afghanistan.
- The earliest written references to working wind machines in western world date from the 12th century.
- These too were used for milling grain. It was not until a few hundred years later that windmills were modified to pump water and reclaim much of Holland from the sea.

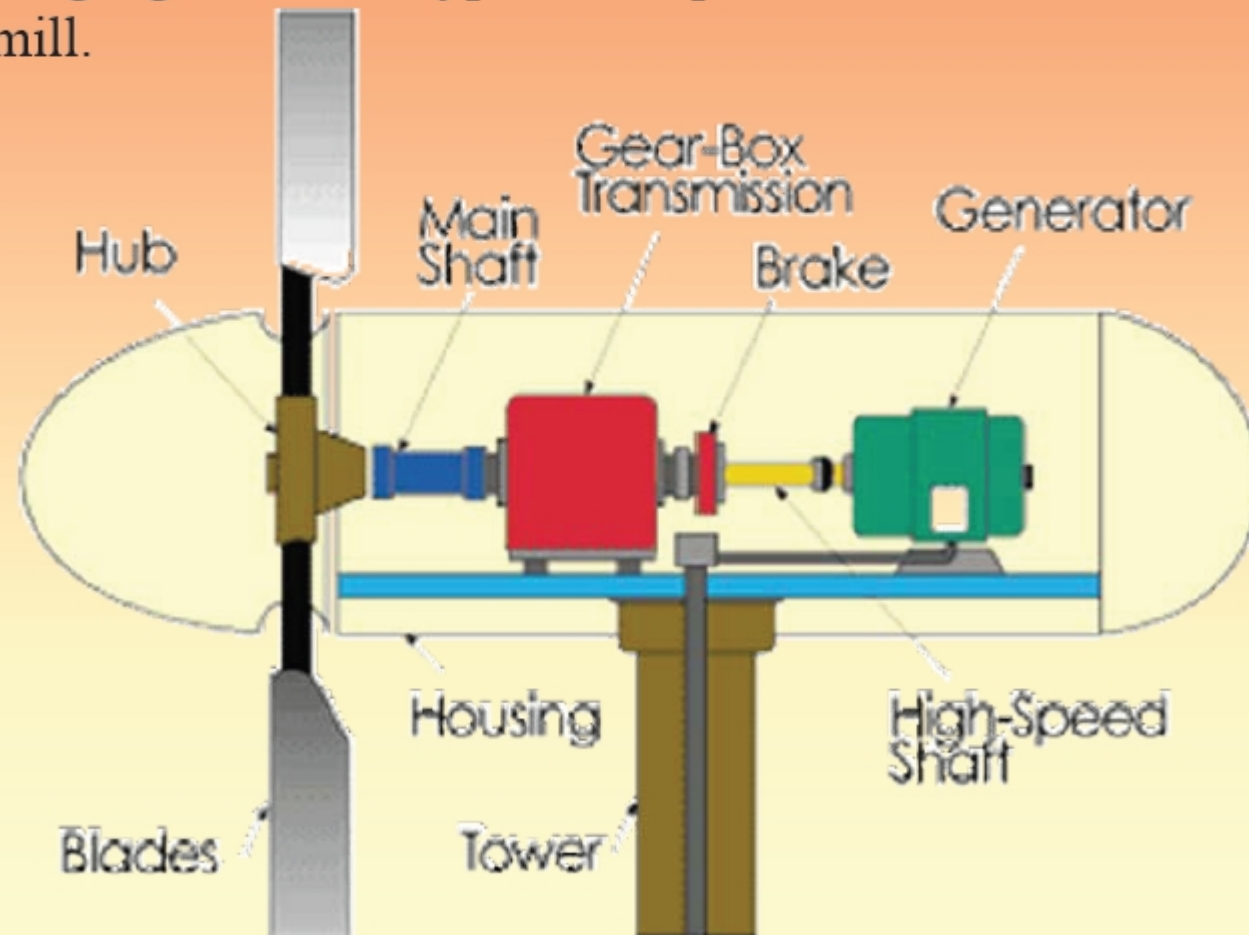
Wind Generation-3

- A typical modern windmill looks as shown in the following figure.
- The wind-mill contains three blades about a horizontal axis installed on a tower.
- A turbine connected to a generator is fixed about the horizontal axis.



Main Components of a wind-mill

- Following figure shows typical components of a horizontal axis wind mill.



Mathematical Expression Governing Wind Power-1

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \{m \cdot v^2\}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \{\rho \cdot Q \cdot v^2\}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{dQ}{dt} \cdot v^2$$

Here, $\frac{dQ}{dt}$ = Rate of discharge (m³/s) = A (m²) • v (m/s)

Where, A = Area of cross section of blade movement.

$$Power = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho \cdot A \cdot v^3$$

Wind Energy Regions in India-10

