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Wind Energy Handbook

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Second Edition

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Contents

About the Authors	xvii
Preface to Second Edition	xix
Acknowledgements for First Edition	xxi
Acknowledgements for Second Edition	xxiii
List of Symbols	xxv
Figures C1 and C2 – Co-ordinate Systems	xxxv
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Historical development	1
1.2 Modern wind turbines	4
1.3 Scope of the book	6
References	7
Further reading	8
2 The wind resource	9
2.1 The nature of the wind	9
2.2 Geographical variation in the wind resource	10
2.3 Long-term wind speed variations	11
2.4 Annual and seasonal variations	12
2.5 Synoptic and diurnal variations	14
2.6 Turbulence	14
2.6.1 The nature of turbulence	14
2.6.2 The boundary layer	16
2.6.3 Turbulence intensity	18
2.6.4 Turbulence spectra	20
2.6.5 Length scales and other parameters	22
2.6.6 Asymptotic limits	24
2.6.7 Cross-spectra and coherence functions	25
2.6.8 The Mann model of turbulence	28

2.7	Gust wind speeds	28
2.8	Extreme wind speeds	29
2.8.1	Extreme winds in standards	30
2.9	Wind speed prediction and forecasting	32
2.9.1	Statistical methods	32
2.9.2	Meteorological methods	33
2.10	Turbulence in wakes and wind farms	33
2.11	Turbulence in complex terrain	36
	References	36
3	Aerodynamics of horizontal axis wind turbines	39
3.1	Introduction	39
3.2	The actuator disc concept	40
3.2.1	Simple momentum theory	41
3.2.2	Power coefficient	42
3.2.3	The Lanchester-Betz limit	43
3.2.4	The thrust coefficient	43
3.3	Rotor disc theory	44
3.3.1	Wake rotation	44
3.3.2	Angular momentum theory	46
3.3.3	Maximum power	48
3.4	Vortex cylinder model of the actuator disc	49
3.4.1	Introduction	49
3.4.2	Vortex cylinder theory	50
3.4.3	Relationship between bound circulation and the induced velocity	51
3.4.4	Root vortex	51
3.4.5	Torque and power	53
3.4.6	Axial flow field	53
3.4.7	Tangential flow field	53
3.4.8	Axial thrust	55
3.4.9	Radial flow field	56
3.4.10	Conclusions	57
3.5	Rotor blade theory (blade-element/momentum theory)	57
3.5.1	Introduction	57
3.5.2	Blade element theory	57
3.5.3	The blade-element/momentum (BEM) theory	59
3.5.4	Determination of rotor torque and power	62
3.6	Breakdown of the momentum theory	64
3.6.1	Free-stream/wake mixing	64
3.6.2	Modification of rotor thrust caused by flow separation	64
3.6.3	Empirical determination of thrust coefficient	65
3.7	Blade geometry	66
3.7.1	Introduction	66
3.7.2	Optimal design for variable speed operation	66
3.7.3	A simple blade design	70
3.7.4	Effects of drag on optimal blade design	73
3.7.5	Optimal blade design for constant speed operation	74

3.8	The effects of a discrete number of blades	75
3.8.1	Introduction	75
3.8.2	Tip-losses	75
3.8.3	Prandtl's approximation for the tip-loss factor	81
3.8.4	Blade root losses	83
3.8.5	Effect of tip-loss on optimum blade design and power	85
3.8.6	Incorporation of tip-loss for non-optimal operation	88
3.8.7	Alternative explanation for tip-loss	89
3.9	Stall delay	92
3.10	Calculated results for an actual turbine	95
3.11	The performance curves	97
3.11.1	Introduction	97
3.11.2	The $C_P - \lambda$ performance curve	98
3.11.3	The effect of solidity on performance	98
3.11.4	The $C_Q - \lambda$ curve	100
3.11.5	The $C_T - \lambda$ curve	101
3.12	Constant rotational speed operation	101
3.12.1	Introduction	101
3.12.2	The $K_P - 1/\lambda$ curve	101
3.12.3	Stall regulation	102
3.12.4	Effect of rotational speed change	103
3.12.5	Effect of blade pitch angle change	105
3.13	Pitch regulation	105
3.13.1	Introduction	105
3.13.2	Pitching to stall	106
3.13.3	Pitching to feather	106
3.14	Comparison of measured with theoretical performance	107
3.15	Variable speed operation	108
3.16	Estimation of energy capture	109
3.17	Wind turbine aerofoil design	114
3.17.1	Introduction	114
3.17.2	The NREL aerofoils	114
3.17.3	The Risø aerofoils	116
3.17.4	The Delft aerofoils	117
	References	119
	Websites	120
	Further reading	120
	Appendix A3 lift and drag of aerofoils	120
A3.1	Definition of drag	121
A3.2	Drag coefficient	123
A3.3	The boundary layer	124
A3.4	Boundary layer separation	124
A3.5	Laminar and turbulent boundary layers	125
A3.6	Definition of lift and its relationship to circulation	127
A3.7	The stalled aerofoil	130
A3.8	The lift coefficient	131

A3.9	Aerofoil drag characteristics	131
A3.10	Cambered aerofoils	134
4	Further aerodynamic topics for wind turbines	137
4.1	Introduction	137
4.2	The aerodynamics of turbines in steady yaw	137
4.2.1	Momentum theory for a turbine rotor in steady yaw	138
4.2.2	Glauert's momentum theory for the yawed rotor	140
4.2.3	Vortex cylinder model of the yawed actuator disc	144
4.2.4	Flow expansion	146
4.2.5	Related theories	152
4.2.6	Wake rotation for a turbine rotor in steady yaw	152
4.2.7	The blade element theory for a turbine rotor in steady yaw	154
4.2.8	The blade element – momentum theory for a rotor in steady yaw	155
4.2.9	Calculated values of induced velocity	158
4.3	The method of acceleration potential	163
4.3.1	Introduction	163
4.3.2	The general pressure distribution theory of Kinner	165
4.3.3	The axi-symmetric pressure distributions	168
4.3.4	The anti-symmetric pressure distributions	171
4.3.5	The Pitt and Peters model	174
4.3.6	The general acceleration potential method	175
4.3.7	Comparison of methods	175
4.4	Unsteady flow	176
4.4.1	Introduction	176
4.4.2	Adaptation of the acceleration potential method to unsteady flow	177
4.4.3	Unsteady yawing and tilting moments	180
4.5	Quasi-steady aerofoil aerodynamics	183
4.5.1	Introduction	183
4.5.2	Aerodynamic forces caused by aerofoil acceleration	184
4.5.3	The effect of the wake on aerofoil aerodynamics in unsteady flow	185
4.6	Dynamic stall	189
4.7	Computational fluid dynamics	190
	References	191
	Further reading	192
5	Design loads for horizontal axis wind turbines	193
5.1	National and international standards	193
5.1.1	Historical development	193
5.1.2	IEC 61400–1	193
5.1.3	GL rules	194
5.2	Basis for design loads	194
5.2.1	Sources of loading	194
5.2.2	Ultimate loads	195

5.2.3	Fatigue loads	195
5.2.4	Partial safety factors	195
5.2.5	Functions of the control and safety systems	197
5.3	Turbulence and wakes	197
5.4	Extreme loads	199
5.4.1	Operational load cases	199
5.4.2	Non-operational load cases	202
5.4.3	Blade/tower clearance	204
5.4.4	Constrained stochastic simulation of wind gusts	204
5.5	Fatigue loading	205
5.5.1	Synthesis of fatigue load spectrum	205
5.6	Stationary blade loading	205
5.6.1	Lift and drag coefficients	205
5.6.2	Critical configuration for different machine types	206
5.6.3	Dynamic response	206
5.7	Blade loads during operation	213
5.7.1	Deterministic and stochastic load components	213
5.7.2	Deterministic aerodynamic loads	213
5.7.3	Gravity loads	222
5.7.4	Deterministic inertia loads	222
5.7.5	Stochastic aerodynamic loads: analysis in the frequency domain	225
5.7.6	Stochastic aerodynamic loads: analysis in the time domain	235
5.7.7	Extreme loads	238
5.8	Blade dynamic response	241
5.8.1	Modal analysis	241
5.8.2	Mode shapes and frequencies	244
5.8.3	Centrifugal stiffening	245
5.8.4	Aerodynamic and structural damping	247
5.8.5	Response to deterministic loads: step-by-step dynamic analysis	249
5.8.6	Response to stochastic loads	254
5.8.7	Response to simulated loads	256
5.8.8	Teeter motion	256
5.8.9	Tower coupling	261
5.8.10	Aeroelastic stability	266
5.9	Blade fatigue stresses	267
5.9.1	Methodology for blade fatigue design	267
5.9.2	Combination of deterministic and stochastic components	269
5.9.3	Fatigue prediction in the frequency domain	269
5.9.4	Wind simulation	271
5.9.5	Fatigue cycle counting	272
5.10	Hub and low speed shaft loading	273
5.10.1	Introduction	273
5.10.2	Deterministic aerodynamic loads	274
5.10.3	Stochastic aerodynamic loads	275
5.10.4	Gravity loading	276
5.11	Nacelle loading	277
5.11.1	Loadings from rotor	277
5.11.2	Cladding loads	278

5.12	Tower loading	278
5.12.1	Extreme loads	278
5.12.2	Dynamic response to extreme loads	279
5.12.3	Operational loads due to steady wind (deterministic component)	282
5.12.4	Operational loads due to turbulence (stochastic component)	283
5.12.5	Dynamic response to operational loads	285
5.12.6	Fatigue loads and stresses	287
5.13	Wind turbine dynamic analysis codes	288
5.14	Extrapolation of extreme loads from simulations	294
5.14.1	Derivation of empirical cumulative distribution function of global extremes	295
5.14.2	Fitting an extreme value distribution to the empirical distribution	296
5.14.3	Comparison of extreme value distributions	301
5.14.4	Combination of probability distributions	302
5.14.5	Extrapolation	303
5.14.6	Fitting probability distribution after aggregation	303
5.14.7	Local extremes method	304
5.14.8	Convergence requirements	305
	References	306
	Appendix 5: dynamic response of stationary blade in turbulent wind	308
A5.1	Introduction	308
A5.2	Frequency response function	309
A5.2.1	Equation of motion	309
A5.2.2	Frequency response function	309
A5.3	Resonant displacement response ignoring wind variations along the blade	310
A5.3.1	Linearisation of wind loading	310
A5.3.2	First mode displacement response	311
A5.3.3	Background and resonant response	311
A5.4	Effect of across-wind turbulence distribution on resonant displacement response	313
A5.4.1	Formula for normalised co-spectrum	314
A5.5	Resonant root bending moment	316
A5.6	Root bending moment background response	318
A5.7	Peak response	319
A5.8	Bending moments at intermediate blade positions	322
A5.8.1	Background response	322
A5.8.2	Resonant response	322
	References	323
6	Conceptual design of horizontal axis wind turbines	325
6.1	Introduction	325
6.2	Rotor diameter	325
6.2.1	Cost modelling	326
6.2.2	Simplified cost model for machine size optimisation an illustration	326
6.2.3	The NREL cost model	329

6.2.4	Machine size growth	331
6.2.5	Gravity limitations	332
6.3	Machine rating	332
6.3.1	Simplified cost model for optimising machine rating in relation to diameter	332
6.3.2	Relationship between optimum rated wind speed and annual mean	334
6.3.3	Specific power of production machines	335
6.4	Rotational speed	336
6.4.1	Ideal relationship between rotational speed and solidity	336
6.4.2	Influence of rotational speed on blade weight	337
6.4.3	Optimum rotational speed	338
6.4.4	Noise constraint on rotational speed	338
6.4.5	Visual considerations	338
6.5	Number of blades	338
6.5.1	Overview	338
6.5.2	Ideal relationship between number of blades, rotational speed and solidity	339
6.5.3	Some performance and cost comparisons	339
6.5.4	Effect of number of blades on loads	343
6.5.5	Noise constraint on rotational speed	345
6.5.6	Visual appearance	345
6.5.7	Single-bladed turbines	345
6.6	Teetering	346
6.6.1	Load relief benefits	346
6.6.2	Limitation of large excursions	347
6.6.3	Pitch-teeter coupling	348
6.6.4	Teeter stability on stall-regulated machines	348
6.7	Power control	349
6.7.1	Passive stall control	349
6.7.2	Active pitch control	349
6.7.3	Passive pitch control	354
6.7.4	Active stall control	354
6.7.5	Yaw control	355
6.8	Braking systems	356
6.8.1	Independent braking systems: requirements of standards	356
6.8.2	Aerodynamic brake options	356
6.8.3	Mechanical brake options	358
6.8.4	Parking versus idling	358
6.9	Fixed speed, two speed or variable speed	358
6.9.1	Two speed operation	359
6.9.2	Variable slip operation (see also Chapter 8, Section 8.3.8)	360
6.9.3	Variable speed operation	361
6.9.4	Other approaches to variable speed operation	363
6.10	Type of generator	365
6.10.1	Historical attempts to use synchronous generators	365
6.10.2	Direct drive generators	367

6.10.3	Evolution of generator systems	368
6.11	Drive train mounting arrangement options	369
6.11.1	Low speed shaft mounting	369
6.11.2	High speed shaft and generator mounting	372
6.12	Drive train compliance	373
6.13	Rotor position with respect to tower	375
6.13.1	Upwind configuration	375
6.13.2	Downwind configuration	376
6.14	Tower stiffness	376
6.14.1	Stochastic thrust loading at blade passing frequency	376
6.14.2	Tower top moment fluctuations due to blade pitch errors	378
6.14.3	Tower top moment fluctuations due to rotor mass imbalance	378
6.14.4	Tower stiffness categories	379
6.15	Personnel safety and access issues	379
	References	381
7	Component design	383
7.1	Blades	383
7.1.1	Introduction	383
7.1.2	Aerodynamic design	384
7.1.3	Practical modifications to optimum design	384
7.1.4	Form of blade structure	385
7.1.5	Blade materials and properties	386
7.1.6	Properties of glass/polyester and glass/epoxy composites	390
7.1.7	Properties of wood laminates	395
7.1.8	Blade loading overview	398
7.1.9	Blade resonance	409
7.1.10	Design against buckling	414
7.1.11	Blade root fixings	418
7.2	Pitch bearings	419
7.3	Rotor hub	422
7.4	Gearbox	425
7.4.1	Introduction	425
7.4.2	Variable loading during operation	425
7.4.3	Drive train dynamics	427
7.4.4	Braking loads	427
7.4.5	Effect of variable loading on fatigue design of gear teeth	429
7.4.6	Effect of variable loading on fatigue design of bearings and shafts	432
7.4.7	Gear arrangements	433
7.4.8	Gearbox noise	435
7.4.9	Integrated gearboxes	436
7.4.10	Lubrication and cooling	436
7.4.11	Gearbox efficiency	437
7.5	Generator	437
7.5.1	Fixed-speed induction generators	437
7.5.2	Variable slip induction generators	439

7.5.3	Variable speed operation	440
7.5.4	Variable speed operation using a Doubly Fed Induction Generator (DFIG)	442
7.5.5	Variable speed operation using a Full Power Converter (FPG)	445
7.6	Mechanical brake	446
7.6.1	Brake duty	446
7.6.2	Factors governing brake design	447
7.6.3	Calculation of brake disc temperature rise	448
7.6.4	High speed shaft brake design	450
7.6.5	Two level braking	452
7.6.6	Low speed shaft brake design	453
7.7	Nacelle bedplate	453
7.8	Yaw drive	453
7.9	Tower	456
7.9.1	Introduction	456
7.9.2	Constraints on first mode natural frequency	456
7.9.3	Steel tubular towers	457
7.9.4	Steel lattice towers	466
7.10	Foundations	467
7.10.1	Slab foundations	467
7.10.2	Multi-pile foundations	468
7.10.3	Concrete monopile foundations	468
7.10.4	Foundations for steel lattice towers	469
7.10.5	Foundation rotational stiffness	469
	References	471
8	The controller	475
8.1	Functions of the wind turbine controller	476
8.1.1	Supervisory control	476
8.1.2	Closed loop control	477
8.1.3	The safety system	477
8.2	Closed loop control: issues and objectives	478
8.2.1	Pitch control (See also Chapter 3, Section 3.13 and Chapter 6, Section 6.7.2)	478
8.2.2	Stall control	480
8.2.3	Generator torque control (see also Chapter 6, Section 6.9 and Chapter 7, Section 7.5)	480
8.2.4	Yaw control	481
8.2.5	Influence of the controller on loads	481
8.2.6	Defining controller objectives	482
8.2.7	PI and PID controllers	483
8.3	Closed loop control: general techniques	484
8.3.1	Control of fixed speed, pitch regulated turbines	484
8.3.2	Control of variable speed pitch regulated turbines	485
8.3.3	Pitch control for variable speed turbines	488
8.3.4	Switching between torque and pitch control	488
8.3.5	Control of tower vibration	490

8.3.6	Control of drive train torsional vibration	492
8.3.7	Variable speed stall regulation	494
8.3.8	Control of variable slip turbines	495
8.3.9	Individual pitch control	496
8.3.10	Multivariable control – decoupling the wind turbine control loops	497
8.3.11	Two-axis decoupling for individual pitch control	499
8.3.12	Load reduction with individual pitch control	501
8.3.13	Individual pitch control implementation	503
8.3.14	Further extensions to individual pitch control	505
8.3.15	Commercial use of individual pitch control	505
8.3.16	Feedforward control using lidars	505
8.4	Closed loop control: analytical design methods	506
8.4.1	Classical design methods	506
8.4.2	Gain scheduling for pitch controllers	511
8.4.3	Adding more terms to the controller	511
8.4.4	Other extensions to classical controllers	512
8.4.5	Optimal feedback methods	513
8.4.6	Pros and cons of model-based control methods	516
8.4.7	Other methods	517
8.5	Pitch actuators (see also, Chapter 6 Section 6.7.2)	518
8.6	Control system implementation	519
8.6.1	Discretisation	520
8.6.2	Integrator desaturation	521
	References	522
9	Wind turbine installations and wind farms	525
9.1	Project development	526
9.1.1	Initial site selection	526
9.1.2	Project feasibility assessment	528
9.1.3	The Measure-Correlate-Predict (MCP) technique	529
9.1.4	Micrositing	530
9.1.5	Site investigations	530
9.1.6	Public consultation	530
9.1.7	Preparation and submission of the planning application	531
9.2	Landscape and visual impact assessment	533
9.2.1	Landscape character assessment	534
9.2.2	Design and mitigation	537
9.2.3	Assessment of impact	538
9.2.4	Shadow flicker	540
9.2.5	Sociological aspects	541
9.3	Noise	542
9.3.1	Terminology and basic concepts	542
9.3.2	Wind turbine noise	546
9.3.3	Measurement, prediction and assessment of wind farm noise	548

9.4	Electromagnetic Interference	551
9.4.1	Modelling and prediction of EMI from wind turbines	553
9.4.2	Aviation radar	557
9.5	Ecological assessment	558
9.5.1	Impact on birds	559
	References	562
10	Wind energy and the electric power system	565
10.1	Introduction	565
10.1.1	The electric power system	565
10.1.2	Electrical distribution networks	566
10.1.3	Electrical generation and transmission systems	568
10.2	Wind farm power collection systems	569
10.3	Earthing (grounding) of wind farms	572
10.4	Lightning protection	575
10.5	Connection of wind generation to distribution networks	578
10.6	Power system studies	581
10.7	Power quality	582
10.7.1	Voltage flicker	586
10.7.2	Harmonics	587
10.7.3	Measurement and assessment of power quality characteristics of grid connected wind turbines	589
10.8	Electrical protection	590
10.8.1	Wind farm and generator protection	592
10.8.2	Islanding and self-excitation of induction generators	594
10.8.3	Interface protection for wind turbines connected to distribution networks	596
10.9	Distributed generation and the Grid Codes	598
10.9.1	Grid Code – continuous operation	599
10.9.2	Grid Code – voltage and power factor control	599
10.9.3	Grid Code – frequency response	601
10.9.4	Grid Code – fault ride through	601
10.9.5	Synthetic inertia	602
10.10	Wind energy and the generation system	602
10.10.1	Capacity credit	603
10.10.2	Wind power forecasting	604
	References	607
	Appendix A10 Simple calculations for the connection of wind turbines	609
A10.1	The Per-unit system	609
A10.2	Power flows, slow voltage variations and network losses	609
11	Offshore wind turbines and wind farms	613
11.1	Development of offshore wind energy	613
11.2	The offshore wind resource	616
11.2.1	The structure of winds offshore	616
11.2.2	Site wind speed assessment	616
11.2.3	Wakes and array losses in offshore wind farms	617

11.3	Design loads	620
11.3.1	International Standards	620
11.3.2	Wind conditions	621
11.3.3	Marine conditions	622
11.3.4	Wave spectra	623
11.3.5	Ultimate loads: operational load cases and accompanying wave climates	624
11.3.6	Ultimate loads: non-operational load cases and accompanying wave climates	632
11.3.7	Fatigue loads	634
11.3.8	Wave theories	636
11.3.9	Wave loading on support structure	644
11.3.10	Constrained waves	657
11.3.11	Analysis of support structure loads	660
11.4	Machine size optimisation	661
11.5	Reliability of offshore wind turbines	663
11.6	Support structures	667
11.6.1	Monopiles	667
11.6.2	Monopile fatigue analysis in the frequency domain	674
11.6.3	Gravity bases	690
11.6.4	Jacket structures	695
11.6.5	Tripod structures	702
11.6.6	Tripile structures	702
11.7	Environmental assessment of offshore wind farms	704
11.8	Offshore power collection and transmission	707
11.8.1	Offshore wind farm transmission	708
11.8.2	Submarine AC cable systems	712
11.8.3	HVDC transmission	715
11.9	Operation and access	717
	References	719
	Appendix A11	723
	References for table A11.1	723
	Index	729

About the Authors

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Ervin Bossanyi: After graduating in theoretical physics and completing a PhD in energy economics at Cambridge University Ervin Bossanyi has been working in wind energy since 1978. He was a research fellow at Reading University and then Rutherford Appleton Laboratory before moving into industry in 1986 where he worked on advanced control methods for the Wind Energy Group. Since 1994 he has been with international consultants Garrad Hassan where he is a principal engineer.

Preface to Second Edition

The second edition of the *Wind Energy Handbook* seeks to reflect the evolution of design rules and the principal innovations in the technology that have taken place in the ten years since the first edition was published. A major new direction in wind energy development in this period has been the expansion offshore and so the opportunity has been taken to add a new chapter on offshore wind turbines and wind farms.

The offshore chapter begins with a survey of the present state of offshore wind farm development, before consideration of resource assessment and array losses. Then wave loading on support structures is examined in depth, including a summary of the combinations of wind and wave loading specified in the load cases of the IEC standard and descriptions of applicable wave theories. Linear (Airy) wave theory and Dean stream function theory are explained, together with their translation into wave loadings by means of Morison's equation. Diffraction and breaking wave theories are also covered.

Consideration of wave loading leads to a survey of the different types of support structure deployed to date. Monopile, gravity bases, jacket structures, tripods and tripiles are described in turn. In view of their popularity, monopiles are accorded the most space and, after an outline of the key design considerations, monopile fatigue analysis in the frequency domain is explained.

Another major cost element offshore is the undersea cable system needed to transmit power to land. This subject is considered in depth in the section on the power collection and transmission cable network. Machine reliability is also of much greater importance offshore, so developments in turbine condition monitoring and other means of increasing reliability are discussed. The chapter is completed by sections covering the assessment of environmental impacts, maintenance and access, and optimum machine size.

The existing chapters in the first edition have all been revised and brought up to date, with the addition of new material in some areas. The main changes are as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction This chapter has been brought up to date and expanded.

Chapter 2: The wind resource Descriptions of the high frequency asymptotic behaviour of turbulence spectra and the Mann turbulence model have been added.

Chapters 3 and 4: Aerodynamics of horizontal axis wind turbines The contents of Chapters 3 and 4 of the first edition have been rearranged so that the fundamentals are covered in Chapter 3 and more advanced subjects are explored in Chapter 4. Some material on field-testing and performance measurement has been omitted to make

space for a survey of wind turbine aerofoils and new sections on dynamic stall and computational fluid dynamics.

Chapter 5: Design loads for horizontal axis wind turbines The description of IEC load cases has been brought up to date and a new section on the extrapolation of extreme loads from simulations added. The size of the ‘example’ wind turbine has been doubled to 80 m, in order to be more representative of the current generation of turbines.

Chapter 6: Conceptual design of horizontal axis wind turbines The initial sections on choice of machine size, rating and number of blades have been substantially revised, making use of the NREL cost model. Variable speed operation is considered in greater depth. The section on tower stiffness has been expanded to compare tower excitation at rotational frequency and blade passing frequency.

Chapter 7: Component design New rules for designing towers against buckling are described and a section on foundation rotational stiffness has been added.

Chapter 8: The Controller Individual blade pitch control is examined in greater depth.

Chapter 9: Wind turbine installations and wind farms A survey of recent research on the impact of turbines on birds has been added.

Chapter 10: Electrical systems New sections covering (a) Grid Code requirements for the connection of large wind farms to transmission networks and (b) the impact of wind farms on generation systems have been added.

Acknowledgements for First Edition

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We have made extensive use of ETSU and Risø publications and record our thanks to these organisations for making documents available to us free of charge and sanctioning the reproduction of some of the material therein.

While acknowledging the help we have received from the organisations and individuals referred to above, the responsibility for the work is ours alone, so corrections and/or constructive criticisms would be welcome.

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Acknowledgements for Second Edition

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List of Symbols

Note: This list is not exhaustive, and omits many symbols that are unique to particular chapters.

a	axial flow induction factor; flange projection beyond bolt centre
a'	tangential flow induction factor
a'_t	tangential flow induction factor at the blade tip
a_0	two-dimensional lift curve slope, $(dC_l/d\alpha)$
a_1	constant defining magnitude of structural damping
A, A_D	rotor swept area
A_∞, A_w	upstream and downstream stream-tube cross-sectional areas
A_c	Charnock's constant
b	face width of gear teeth; eccentricity of bolt to tower wall in bolted flange joint
b_r	unbiased estimator of β_r
B	Number of blades
c	blade chord; Weibull scale parameter; dispersion of distribution; flat plate half width; half of cylinder immersed width
c^*	half of cylinder immersed width at time t^*
\hat{c}	damping coefficient per unit length
c_i	generalised damping coefficient with respect to the i th mode
C	decay constant; wave celerity, L/T ; constrained wave crest elevation
$C(v)$	Theodorsen's function, where v is the reduced frequency: $C(v) = F(v) + iG(v)$
C_d	sectional drag coefficient
C_D	drag coefficient in Morison's equation
C_{DS}	steady flow drag coefficient in Morison's equation
C_f	sectional force coefficient (i.e. C_d or C_l as appropriate)
C_l, C_L	sectional lift coefficient
C_M	inertia coefficient in Morison's equation
C_n^m	coefficient of a Kinner pressure distribution
C_p	pressure coefficient
C_P	power coefficient
C_Q	torque coefficient
C_T	thrust coefficient; total cost of wind turbine

C_{TB}	total cost of baseline wind turbine
C_x	coefficient of sectional blade element force normal to the rotor plane
C_y	coefficient of sectional blade element force parallel to the rotor plane
$C(\Delta r, n)$	coherence – i.e. normalised cross spectrum – for wind speed fluctuations at points separated by distance Δr measured in the across wind direction
$C_{jk}(n)$	coherence – i.e. normalised cross spectrum – for longitudinal wind speed fluctuations at points j and k
d	streamwise distance between vortex sheets in a wake; water depth
d_1	pitch diameter of pinion gear
d_{PL}	pitch diameter of planet gear
D	drag force; tower diameter; rotor diameter; flexural rigidity of plate; constrained wave trough elevation
E	energy capture, i.e. energy generated by turbine over defined time period; modulus of elasticity
$E\{\}$	time averaged value of expression within brackets
$E[H_s \bar{U}]$	expected value of significant wave height conditional on a hub-height mean wind speed \bar{U}
f	tip loss factor; Coriolis parameter; wave frequency; source intensity
$f()$	probability density function
$f_1(t)$	support structure first mode hub displacement
$f_j(t)$	blade tip displacement in j th mode
$f_{in}(t)$	blade tip displacement in i th mode at the end of the n th time step
$f_j(t)$	blade j first mode tip displacement
f_p	wave frequency corresponding to peak spectral density
$f_T(t)$	hub displacement for tower first mode
F	force; force per unit length
F_X	load in x (downwind) direction
F_Y	load in y direction
F_t	force between gear teeth at right angles to the line joining the gear centres
$F(\mu)$	function determining the radial distribution of induced velocity normal to the plane of the rotor
$F()$	cumulative probability distribution function
$F(x U_k)$	cumulative probability distribution function for variable x conditional on $U = U_k$
g	acceleration due to gravity; vortex sheet strength; peak factor, defined as the number of standard deviations of a variable to be added to the mean to obtain the extreme value in a particular exposure period, for zero-up-crossing frequency, v
g_0	peak factor as above, but for zero upcrossing frequency n_0
G	geostrophic wind speed; shear modulus; gearbox ratio
$G(f)$	transfer function divided by dynamic magnification ratio
$G(t)$	t second gust factor
h	height of atmospheric boundary layer; duration of time step; thickness of thin-walled panel; maximum height of single gear tooth contact above critical root section
H	hub height; wave height; hub height above mean sea level

H_1	1 year extreme wave height
H_{50}	50 year extreme wave height
H_{jk}	elements of transformational matrix, \mathbf{H} , used in wind simulation
$H_i(n)$	complex frequency response function for the i th mode
$H(f)$	frequency dependant transfer function
H_s	significant wave height
H_{s1}	1 year extreme significant wave height based on 3 hour reference period
H_{s50}	50 year extreme significant wave height based on 3 hour reference period
H_B	breaking wave height
I	turbulence intensity; second moment of area; moment of inertia; electrical current (shown in bold when complex)
I_B	blade inertia about root
I_0	ambient turbulence intensity
I_{15}	expected value of hub height turbulence intensity at reference mean wind speed of 15 m/s
I_+	added turbulence intensity
I_{++}	added turbulence intensity above hub height
I_R	inertia of rotor about horizontal axis in its plane
I_u	longitudinal turbulence intensity
I_v	lateral turbulence intensity
I_w	vertical turbulence intensity
I_{wake}	total wake turbulence intensity
j	$\sqrt{-1}$
k	shape parameter for Weibull function; shape parameter for GEV distribution; integer; reduced frequency, $(\omega c/2W)$; wave number, $2\pi/L$; surface roughness
k_i	generalised stiffness with respect to the i th mode, defined as $m_i\omega_i^2$
k_1, k_2	marine conditions reference period conversion factors
K	constant on right hand side of Bernoulli equation
K_C	Keulegan-Carpenter number
K_P	power coefficient based on tip speed
K_{SMB}	size reduction factor accounting for the lack of correlation of wind fluctuations over structural element or elements
$K_{Sx}(n_1)$	size reduction factor accounting for the lack of correlation of wind fluctuations at resonant frequency over structural element or elements
$K_\nu()$	modified Bessel function of the second kind and order ν
$K(\chi)$	function determining the induced velocity normal to the plane of a yawed rotor
L	length scale for turbulence (subscripts and superscripts according to context); lift force; wave length
L_u^x	integral length scale for the along wind turbulence component, u , measured in the longitudinal direction, x
m	mass per unit length, integer; depth below seabed of effective monopole fixity; inverse slope of log-log plot of S-N curve
m_i	generalised mass with respect to the i th mode
m_{T1}	generalised mass of tower, nacelle and rotor with respect to tower first mode
M	moment; integer; tower top mass
\overline{M}	mean bending moment

M_0	peak quasi-static mudline moment
$M_1(t)$	fluctuating cantilever root bending moment due to excitation of first mode
M_T	teeter moment
M_X	blade in-plane moment (i.e. moment causing bending in plane of rotation); tower side-to-side moment
M_Y	blade out-of-plane moment (i.e. moment causing bending out of plane of rotation); tower fore-aft moment
M_Z	blade torsional moment; tower torsional moment
M_{YS}	low-speed shaft moment about rotating axis perpendicular to axis of blade 1
M_{ZS}	low-speed shaft moment about rotating axis parallel to axis of blade 1
M_{YN}	moment exerted by low-speed shaft on nacelle about (horizontal) y -axis
M_{ZN}	moment exerted by low-speed shaft on nacelle about (vertical) z -axis
n	frequency (Hz); number of fatigue loading cycles; integer; distance measured normal to a surface
n_0	zero up-crossing frequency of quasistatic response
n_1	frequency (Hz) of 1st mode of vibration
N	number of blades; number of time steps per revolution; integer; design fatigue life in number of cycles for a given constant stress range
$N(r)$	centrifugal force
$N(S)$	number of fatigue cycles to failure at stress level S
p	static pressure
$p()$	probability density function
P	aerodynamic power; electrical real (active) power
$P_n^m()$	associated Legendre polynomial of the first kind
$q(r, t)$	fluctuating aerodynamic lift per unit length
Q	rotor torque; electrical reactive power
Q_a	aerodynamic torque
\dot{Q}	rate of heat flow
\bar{Q}	mean aerodynamic lift per unit length
Q_D	dynamic factor defined as ratio of extreme moment to gust quasistatic moment
Q_g	load torque at generator
Q_L	loss torque
$Q_n^m()$	associated Legendre polynomial of the second kind
$Q_1(t)$	generalised load, defined in relation to a cantilever blade by Equation (A5.13)
r	radius of blade element or point on blade; correlation coefficient between power and wind speed; radius of tubular tower; radius of monopile
r'	radius of point on blade
r_1, r_2	radii of points on blade or blades
R	blade tip radius; ratio of minimum to maximum stress in fatigue load cycle; electrical resistance
Re	Reynold's number
$R_u(n)$	normalised power spectral density, $n.S_u(n)/\sigma_u^2$, of longitudinal wind-speed fluctuations, u , at a fixed point
s	distance inboard from the blade tip; distance along the blade chord from the leading edge; separation between two points; Laplace operator; slip of induction machine
s_1	separation between two points measured in the along-wind direction