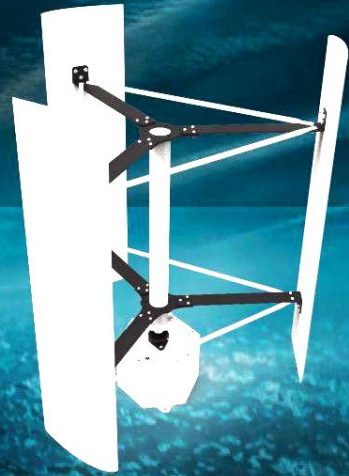


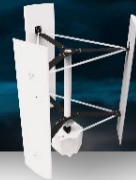
HAMMER: Hammerhead-Adapted Modifications for Maximizing Energy Retrieval



Akshara Srinivas
Eastlake High School
Sammamish, WA

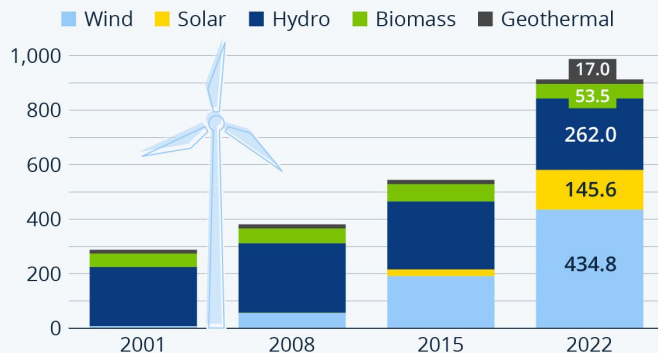


Wind Energy & Betz Limit



How Wind and Solar Boosted U.S. Renewable Energy

Net U.S. renewable electricity generation, by source (in TWh)



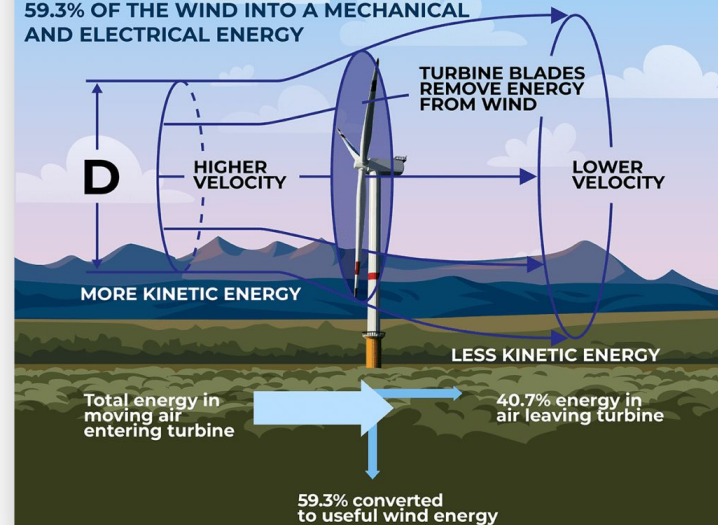
Stored hydroelectric energy not deducted
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



statista

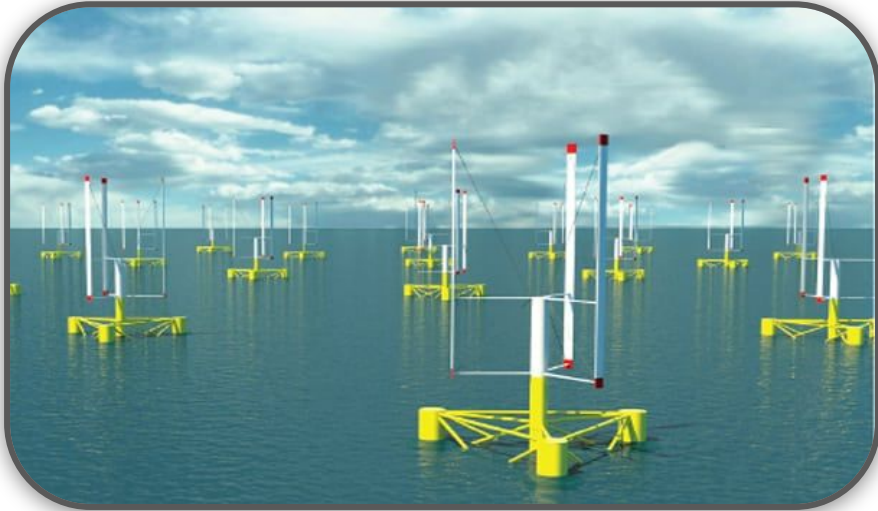
BETZ LIMIT, BETZ LAW

A WIND TURBINE CAN ONLY CONVERT UP TO 59.3% OF THE WIND INTO A MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENERGY





VAWT & Hammerhead



- VAWTs have distinct advantages
- They operate from 40-50% efficiency



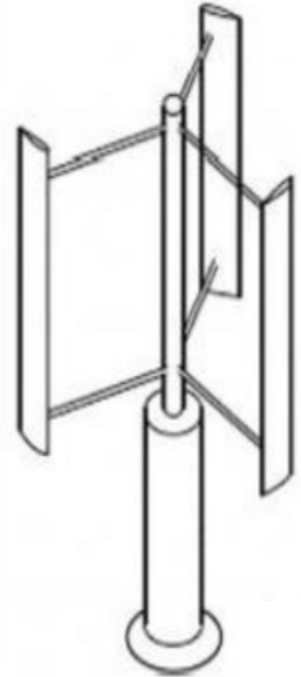
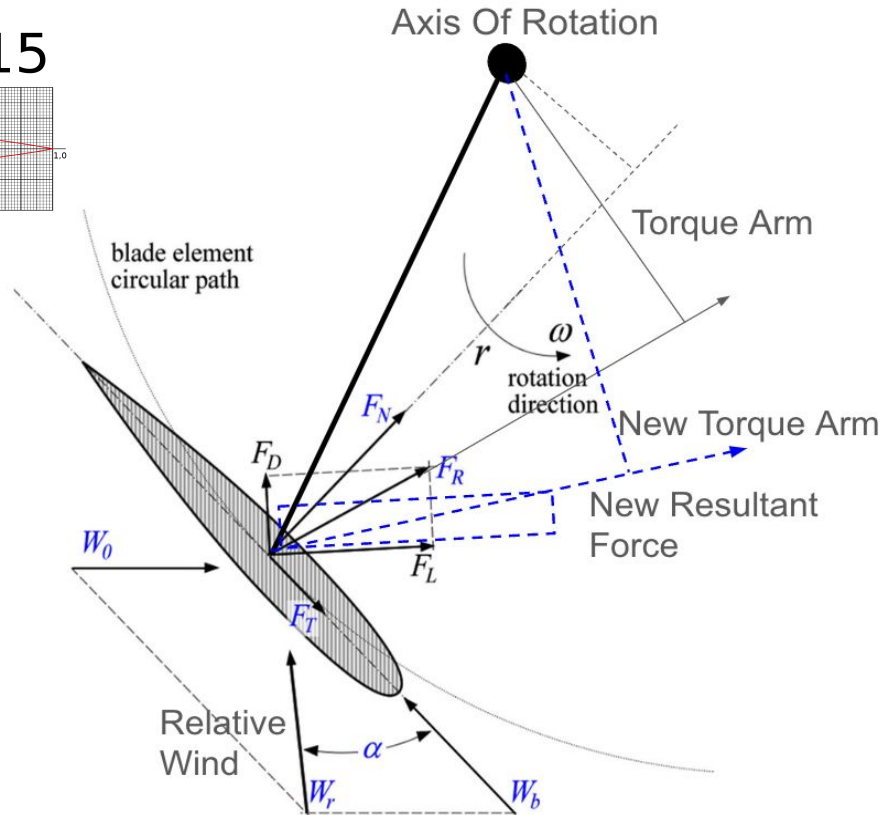
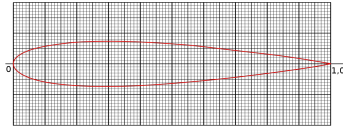
- Biomimetic Design
- Scalloped Hammerhead Inspired Blades



Physics of an H-Darrieus VAWT

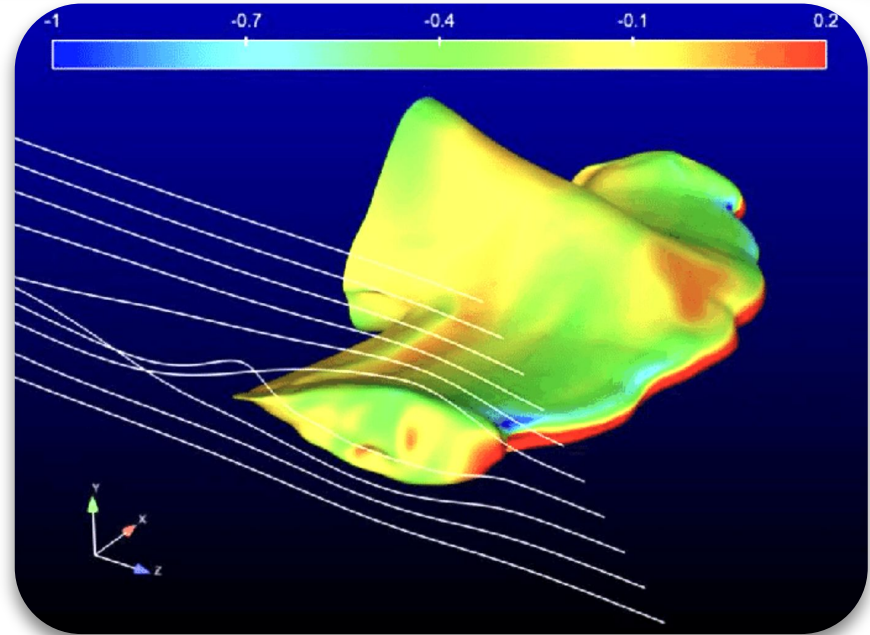
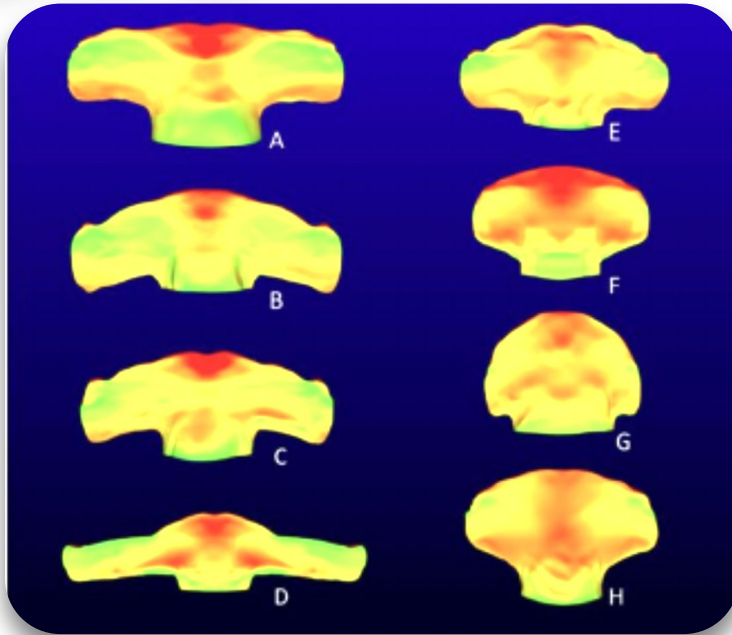


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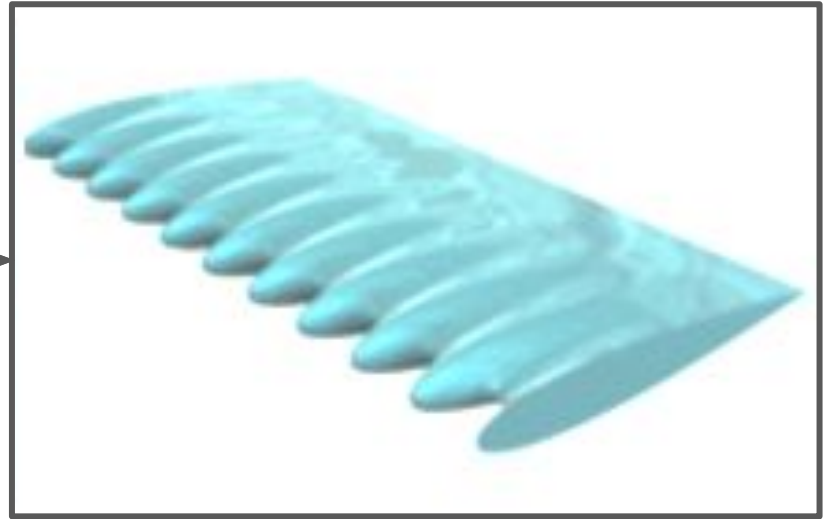
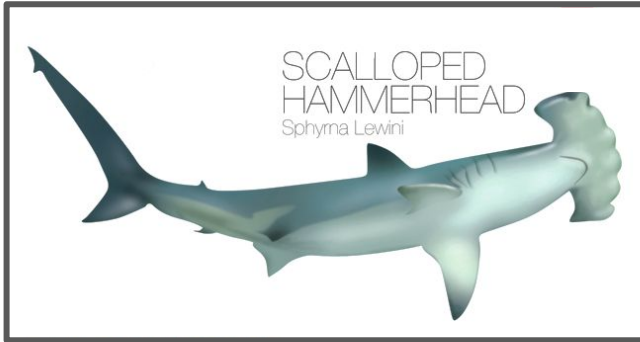
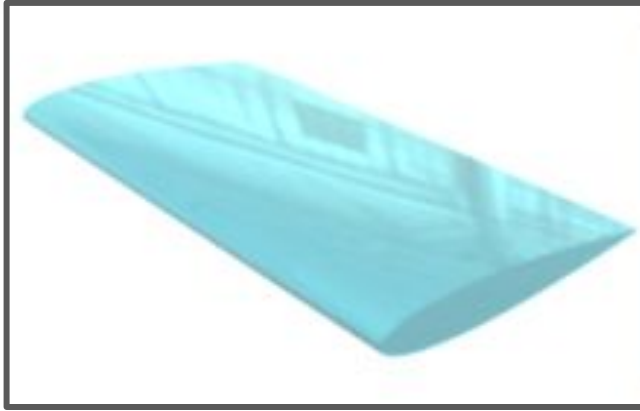
Hammerhead Shark Hydrodynamics



Gaylord, Matthew & Blades, Eric & Parsons, Glenn. (2020). A hydrodynamics assessment of the hammerhead shark cephalofoil. Scientific Reports. 2020. 14495. 10.1038/s41598-020-71472-2.

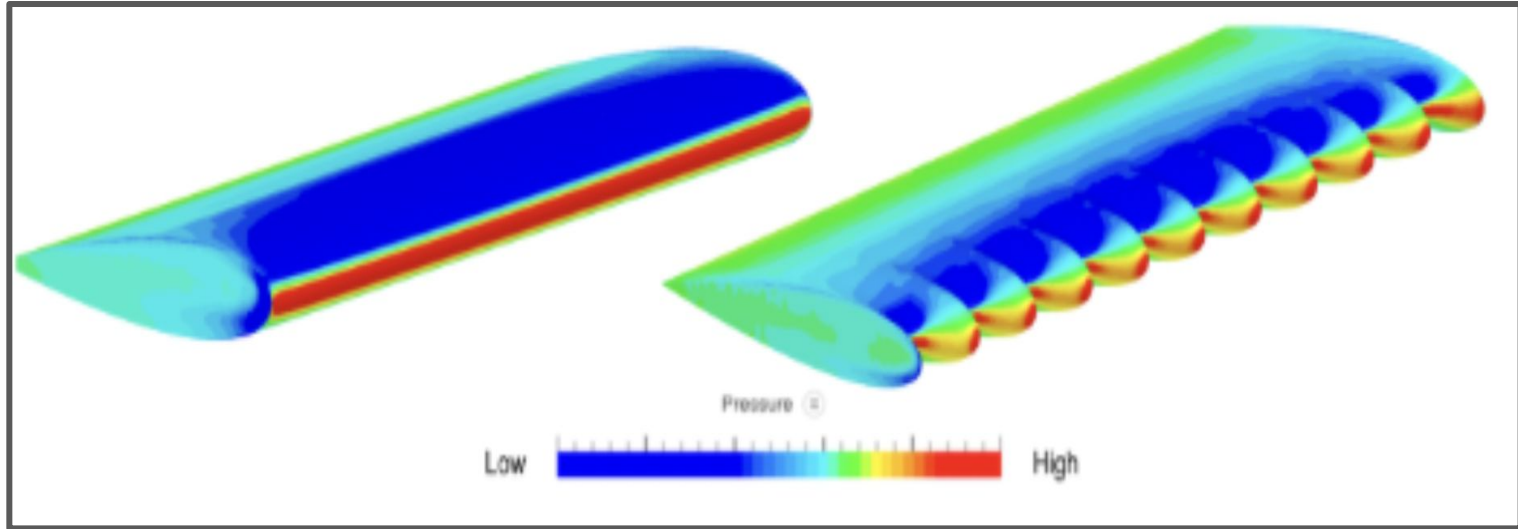


The Scalloped Hammerhead Shark

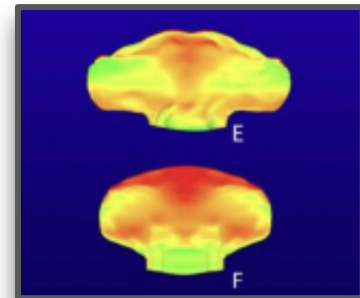




Reduced Leading Edge Drag



1. Tubercles provide sharper entry point into wind stream.
2. This reduces leading edge drag.

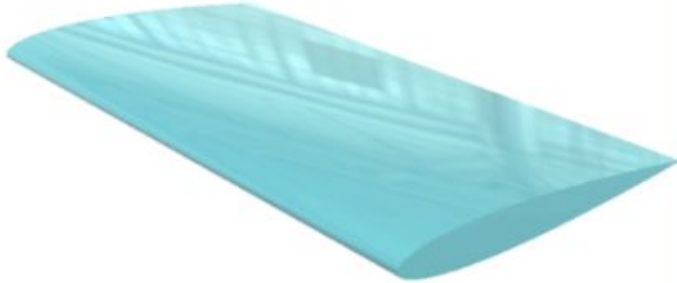




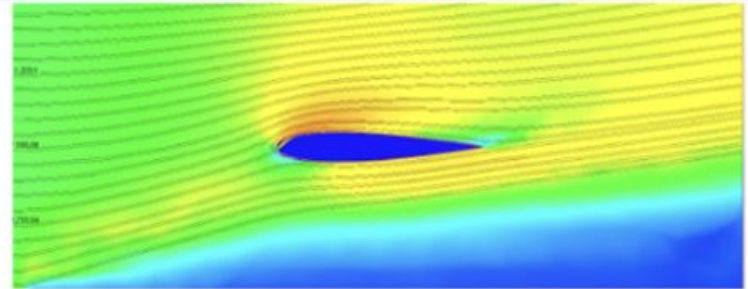
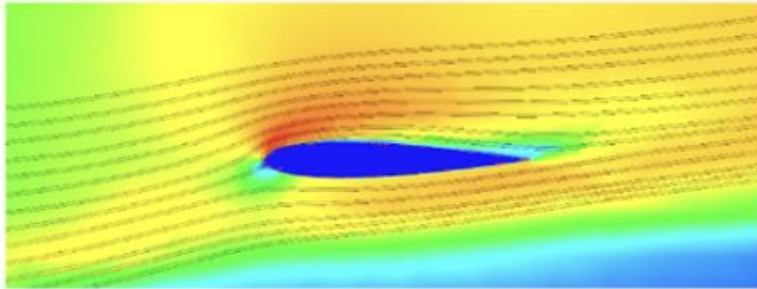
Reduced Trailing Edge Drag



**3D
model**



**CFD
sim**



Tubercles reduce trailing edge drag by delaying flow separation.

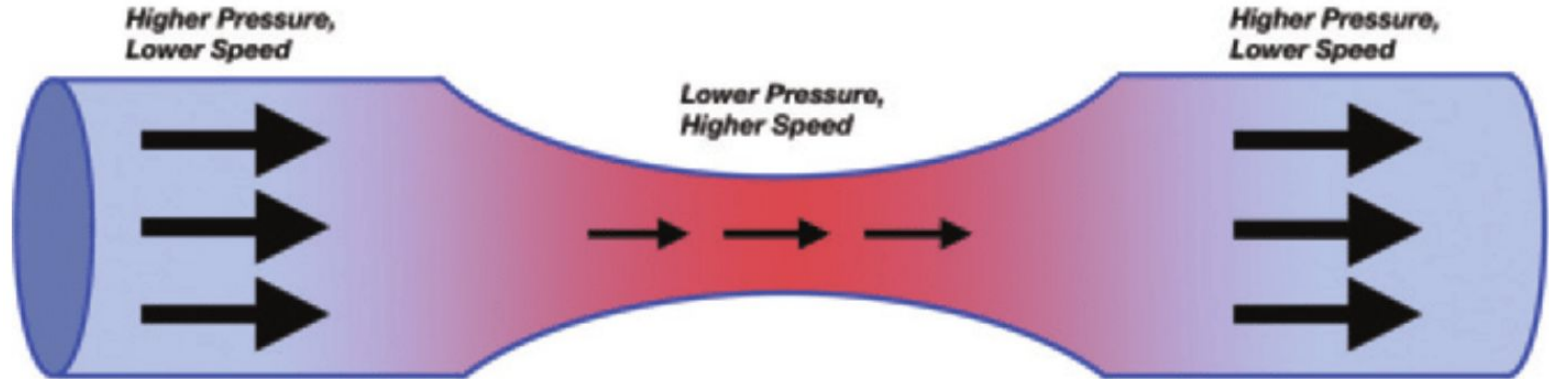


Tunneling Effect



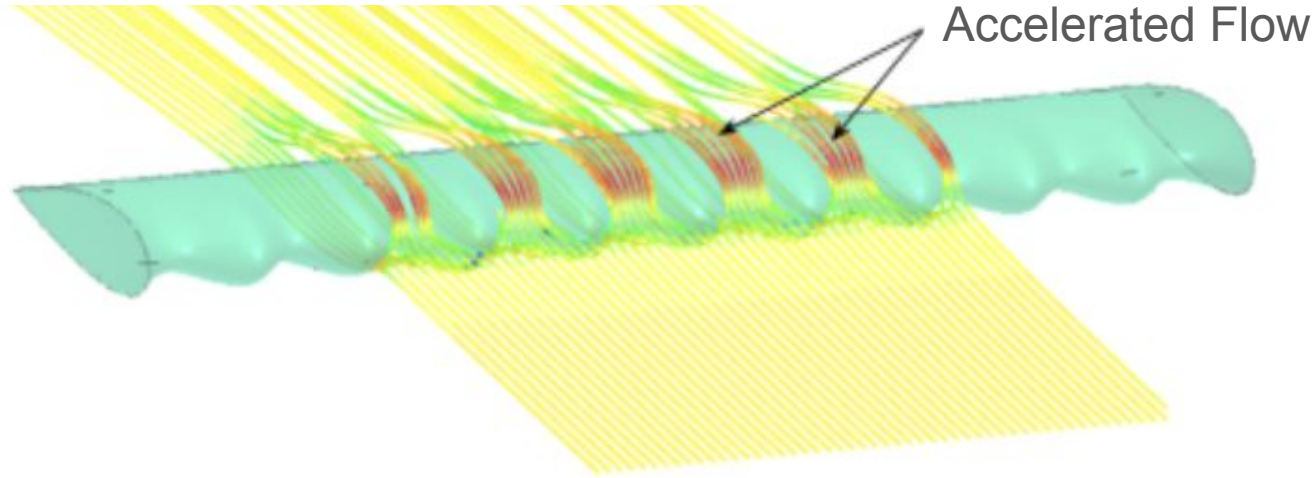
Bernoulli's Equation

$$P_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho V^2 + \rho gh_1 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho V^2 + \rho gh_2$$





Flow Acceleration



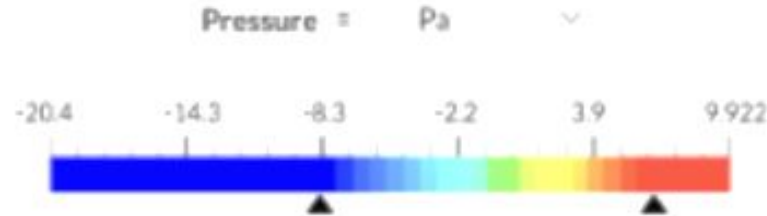
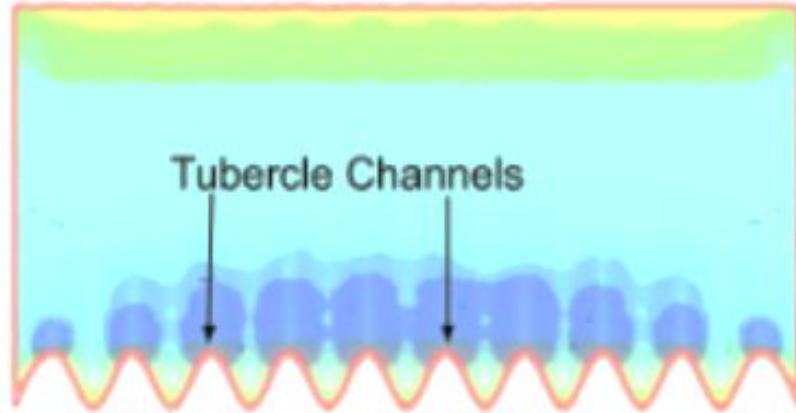
Wind Speed



The channels constrict the flow, forcing them to accelerate and increase lift



Increased Lift



Top surface of the wing showing the pressure field. The tunneling effect showing lower pressure in the ridges (left) as opposed to lesser pressure on the top of the wing (right).

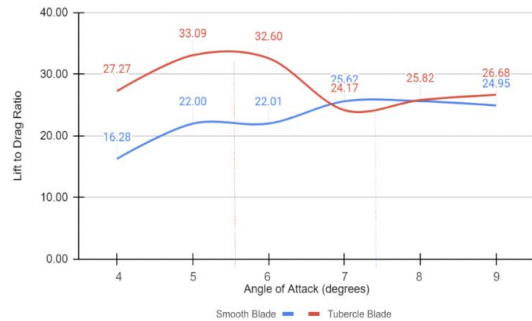


Numerical Results (CFD)

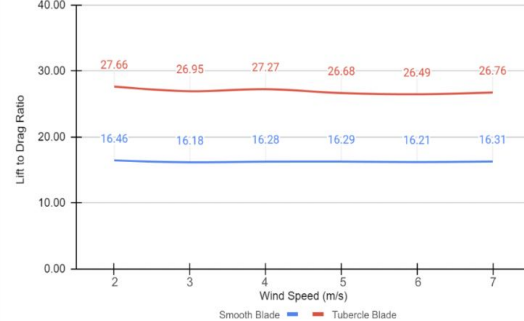


L/D Ratio at Varied Wind Speed and AoA

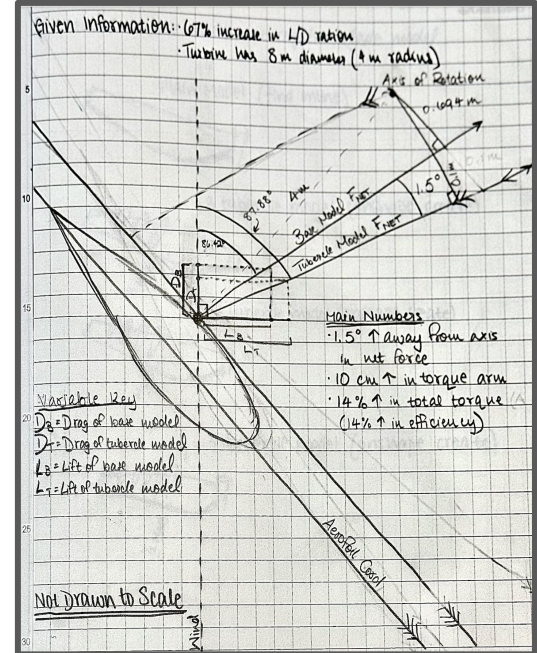
Lift-Drage Ratio as a function of Angle Of Attack (4 m/s windspeed)



Lift to Drage Ratio as a Function of Wind Speed (4 degree AoA)



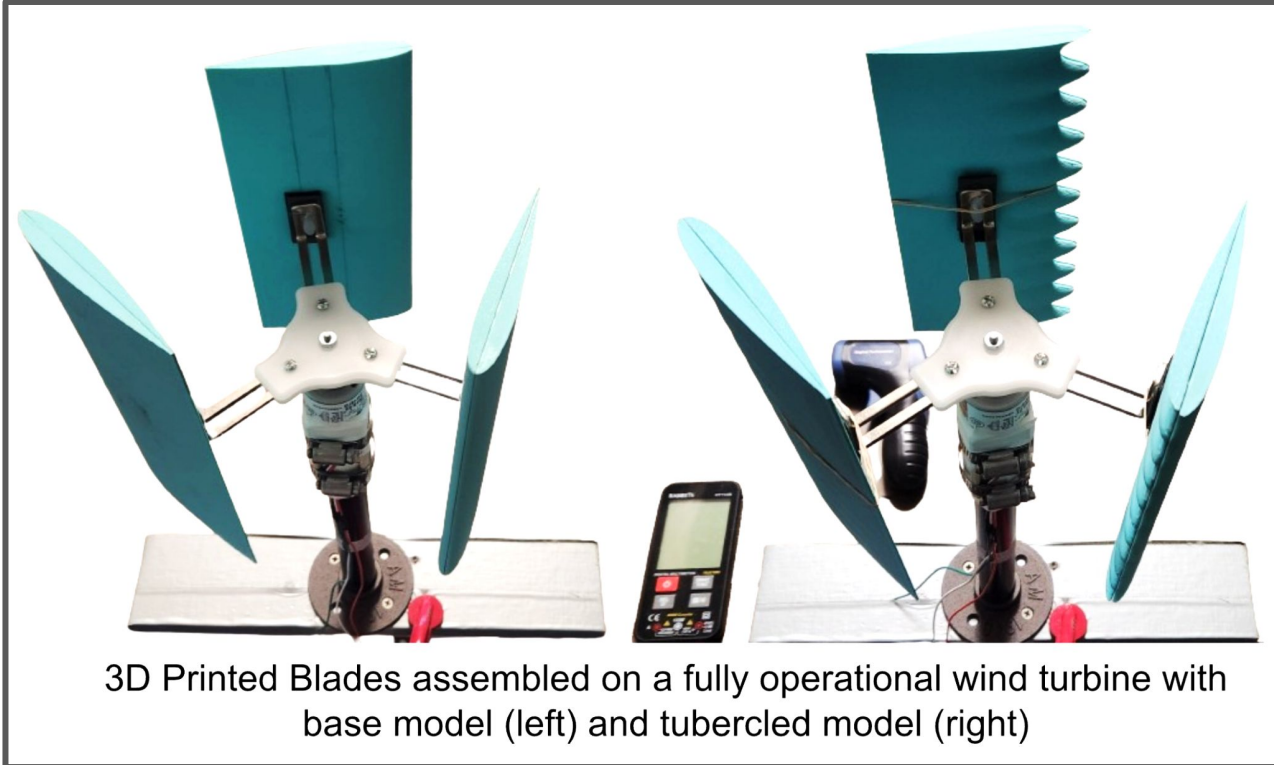
L/D Ratio vs. Angle of Attack (left) and L/D Ratio vs Wind Speed (right)



67% increase in L/D ratio resulting in **14%** increase in torque



Physical Test Setup



3D Printed Blades assembled on a fully operational wind turbine with base model (left) and tubercled model (right)

Tachometer



Reflectors



Dynamo

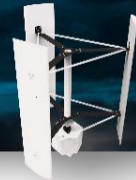


Multimeter

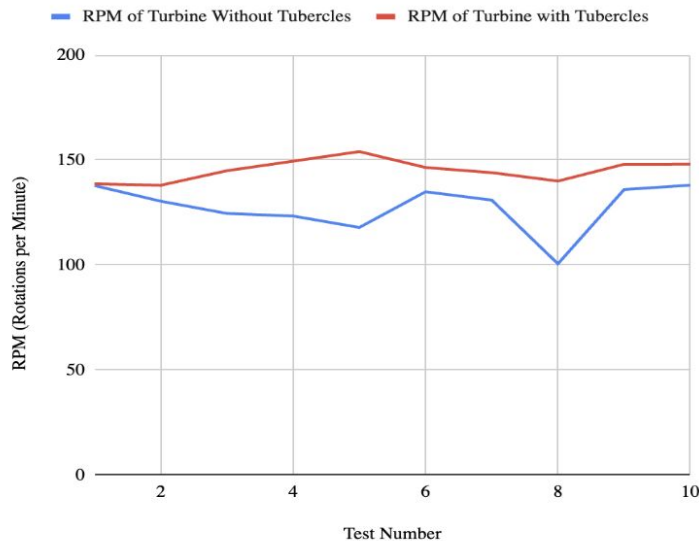




Physical Testing Results (RPM & Voltage)

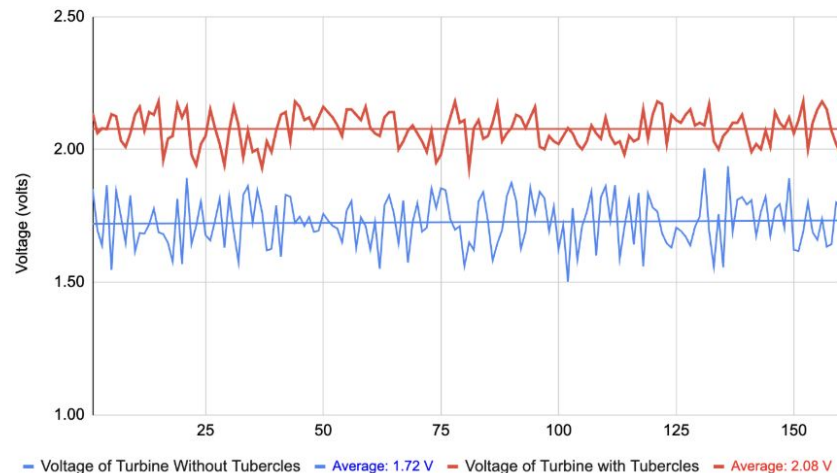


RPM of Turbine With and Without Tubercles



Voltage of Turbine Without and With Tubercles

p-value 3.52E-20 measured 320 data points with continuous operation over a 24 hour period

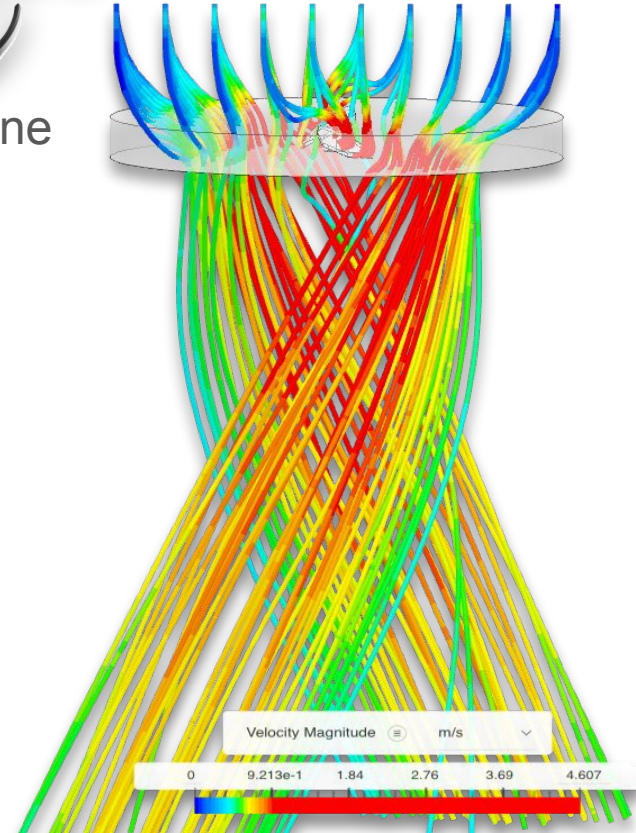
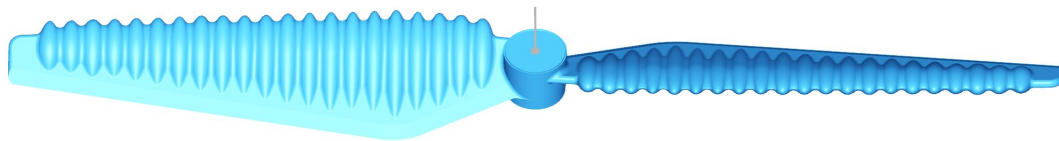
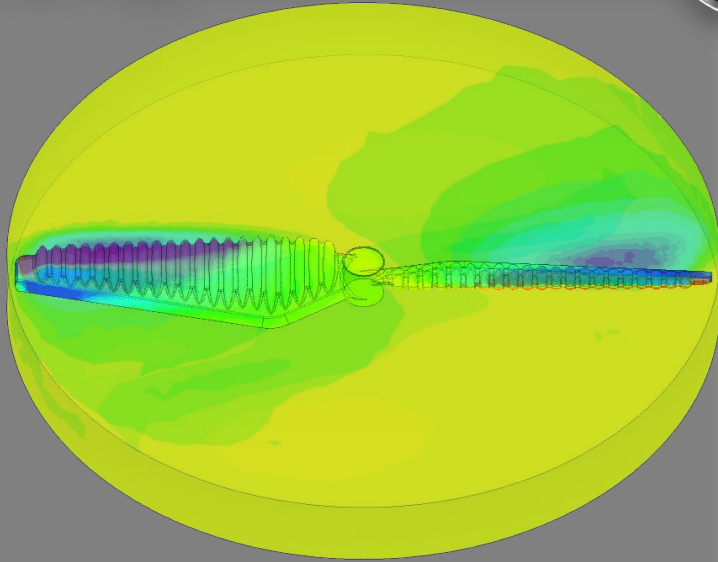


The physical experiment results showed a **12%** increase in rotational speed and a **20%** improvement in energy capture efficiency across 170 tests for the tubercle-modified turbine. The voltage graph indicates more consistent output for the tubercle turbine. Similar to how tubercles stabilize flow around hammerhead sharks, they contributed to enhanced flow stability in the turbine.

Future Work



Ryze Tello Drone





References



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Quan Wang, Boyang Liu, Cong Hu, Fengyun Wang, Shuyi Yang, Aerodynamic shape optimization of H-VAWT blade airfoils considering a wide range of angles of attack, International Journal of Low-Carbon Technologies, Volume 17, 2022, Pages 147–159, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijlct/ctab092>

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Hao, W.; Abdi, A.; Wang, G.; Wu, F. Study on the Pitch Angle Effect on the Power Coefficient and Blade Fatigue Load of a Vertical Axis Wind Turbine. Energies 2023, 16, 7279. <https://doi.org/10.3390/en16217279>