



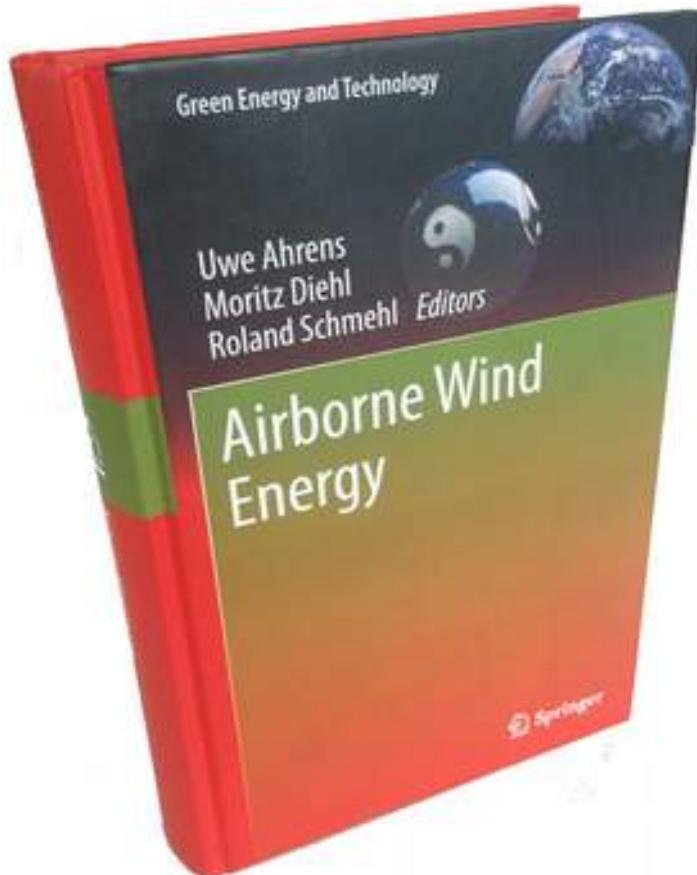
# Airborne Wind Energy

## R&D status & outstanding challenges

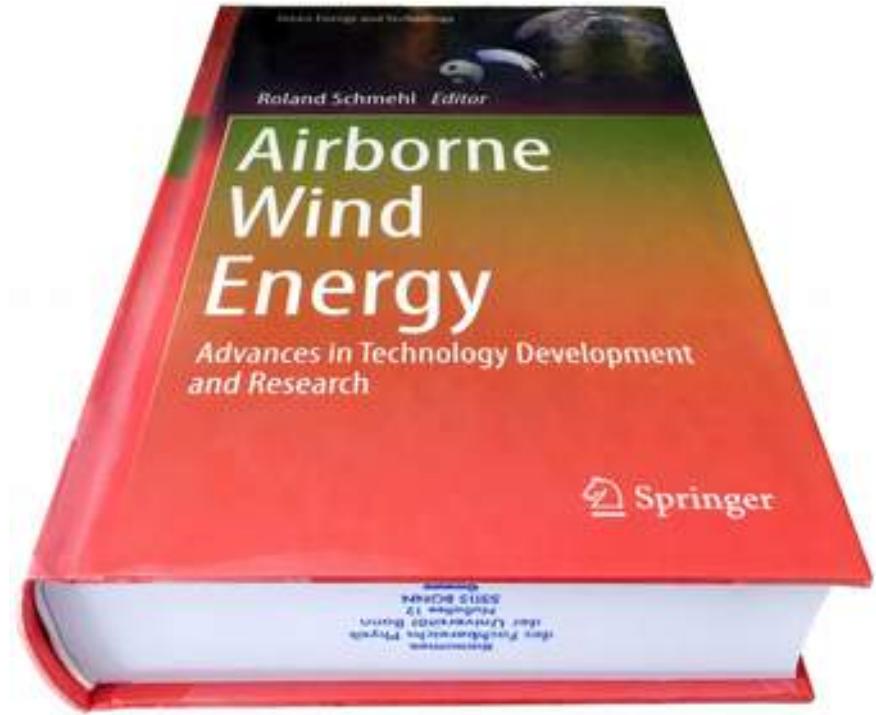
Roland Schmehl, TU Delft

# Presenter

- Associate Professor at Delft University of Technology
- Co-founder of Kitepower BV
- Coordinator of 2 H2020 projects (AWESCO & REACH)
- AWE-responsible PI in Dutch NWO project NEON
- Co-organizer of AWEC 2015, 2017 and 2019
- Co-editor and editor of 2 Springer textbooks on AWE



2013



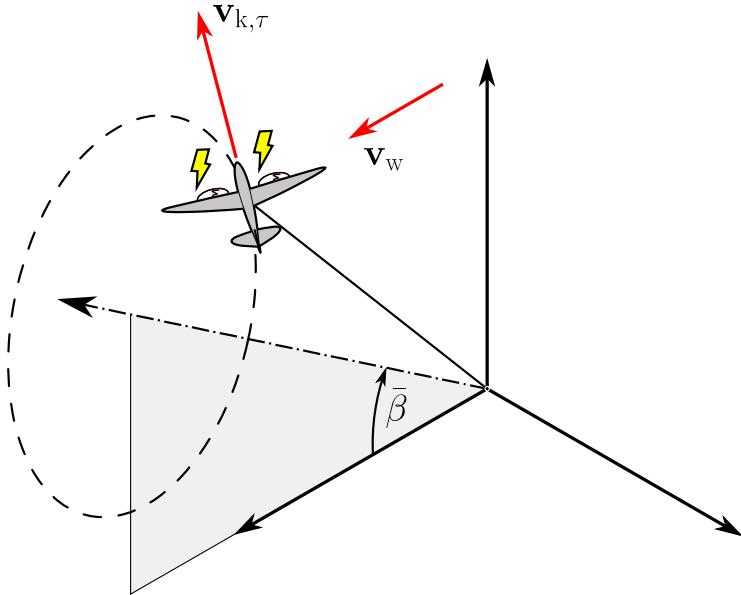
2018

# Outline

- Fundamental working principles
- Classification of concepts
- Implemented technology demonstrators
- Development challenges
- Research challenges
- Development of the sector

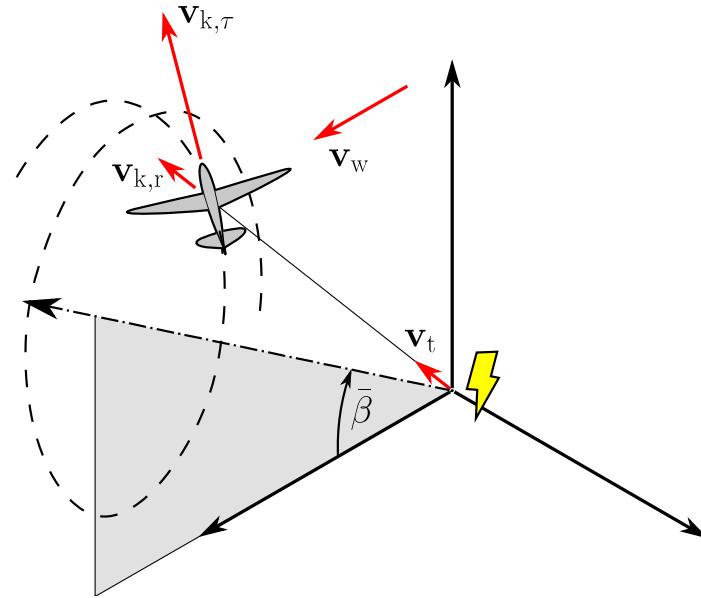
# Fundamental concepts

Miles L. Loyd (1980)



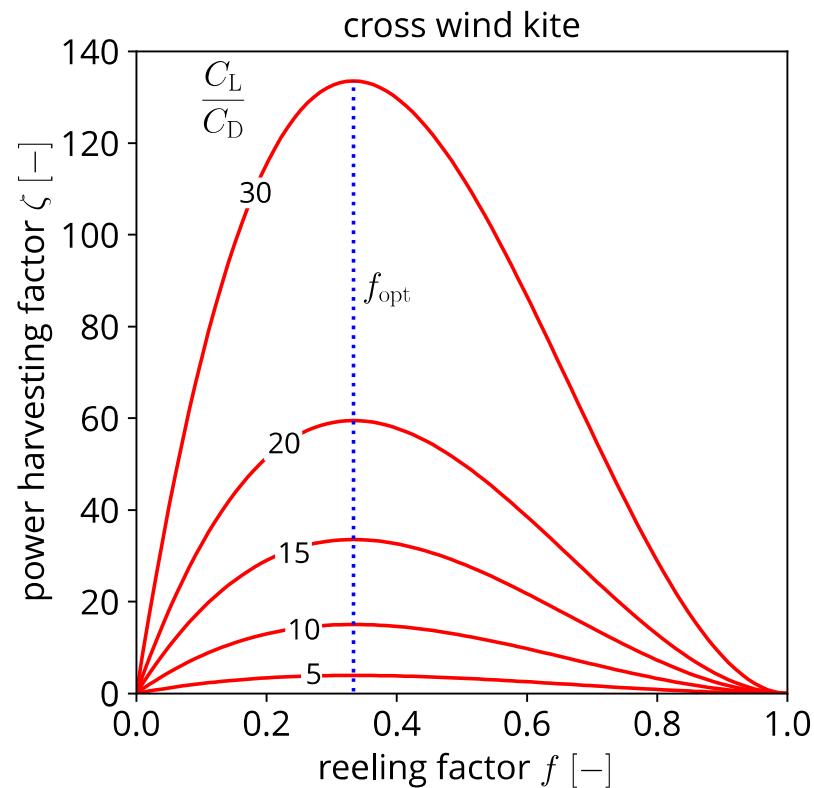
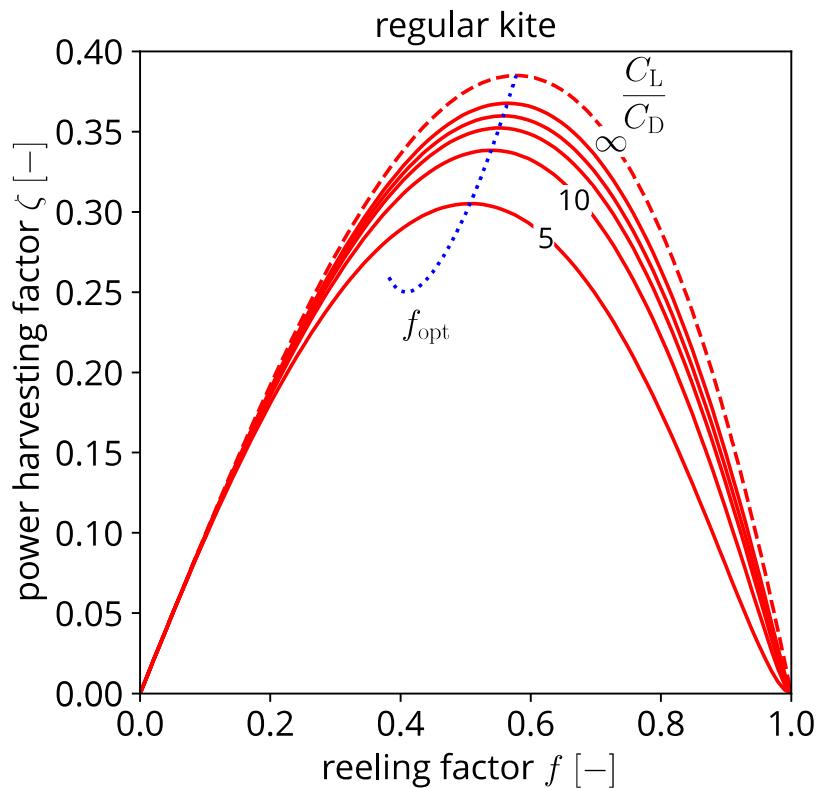
## Drag power:

- Flying wing  $\rightsquigarrow$  shaft power
- Shaft power  $\rightsquigarrow$  electricity ( $\omega \uparrow$ )
- Electricity  $\rightsquigarrow$  conductive tether



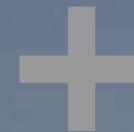
## Lift power:

- Flying wing  $\rightsquigarrow$  traction force
- Traction force  $\rightsquigarrow$  shaft power ( $\omega \downarrow$ )
- Shaft power  $\rightsquigarrow$  electricity



power harvesting factor  $\zeta = \frac{P}{P_w S}$ , wind power density  $P_w = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_w^2$ , reeling factor  $f = \frac{v_t}{v_w}$ ,  
 mechanical power  $P$ , wing surface area  $S$

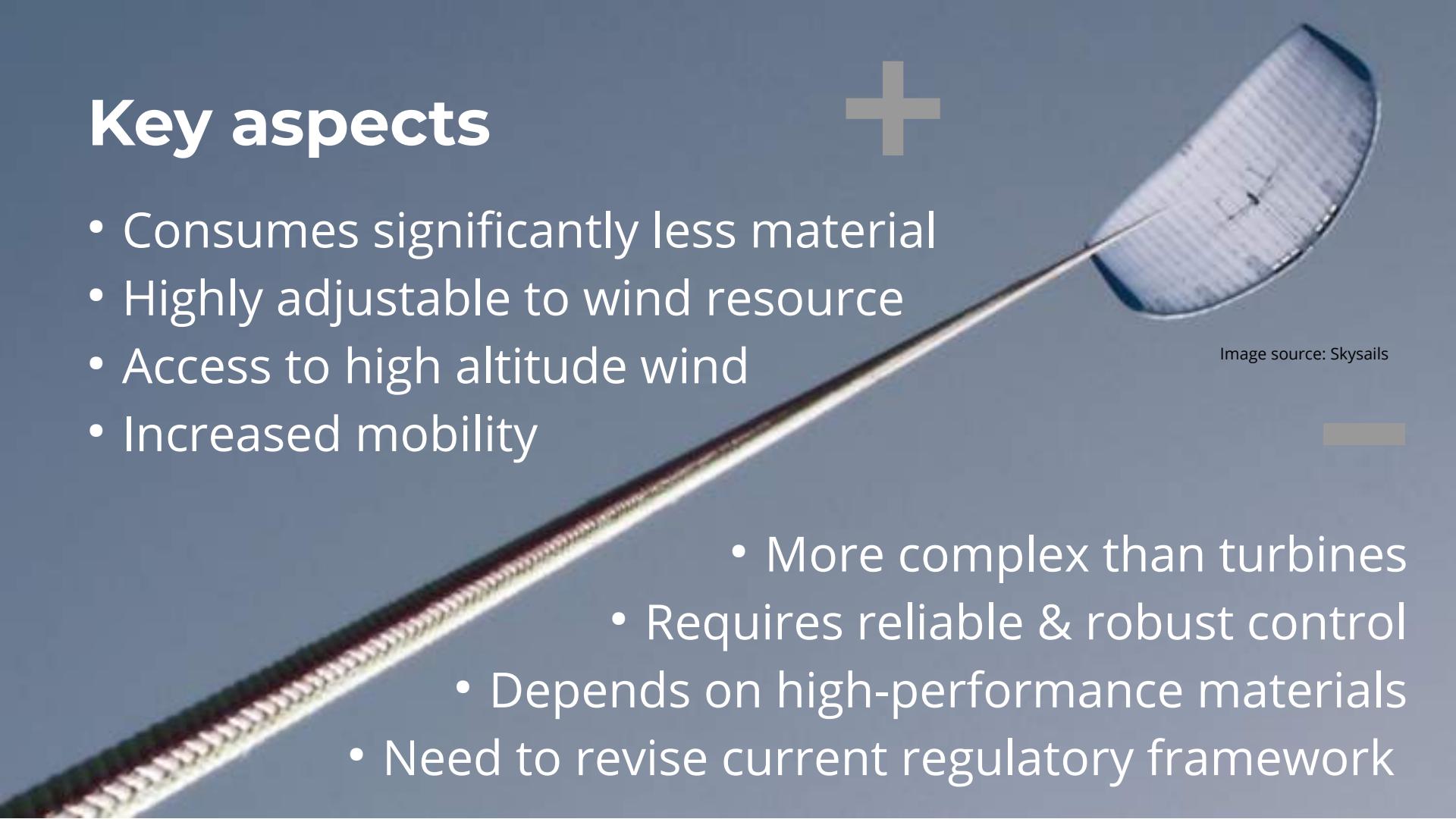
# Key aspects



- Consumes significantly less material
- Highly adjustable to wind resource
- Access to high altitude wind
- Increased mobility

Image source: Skysails

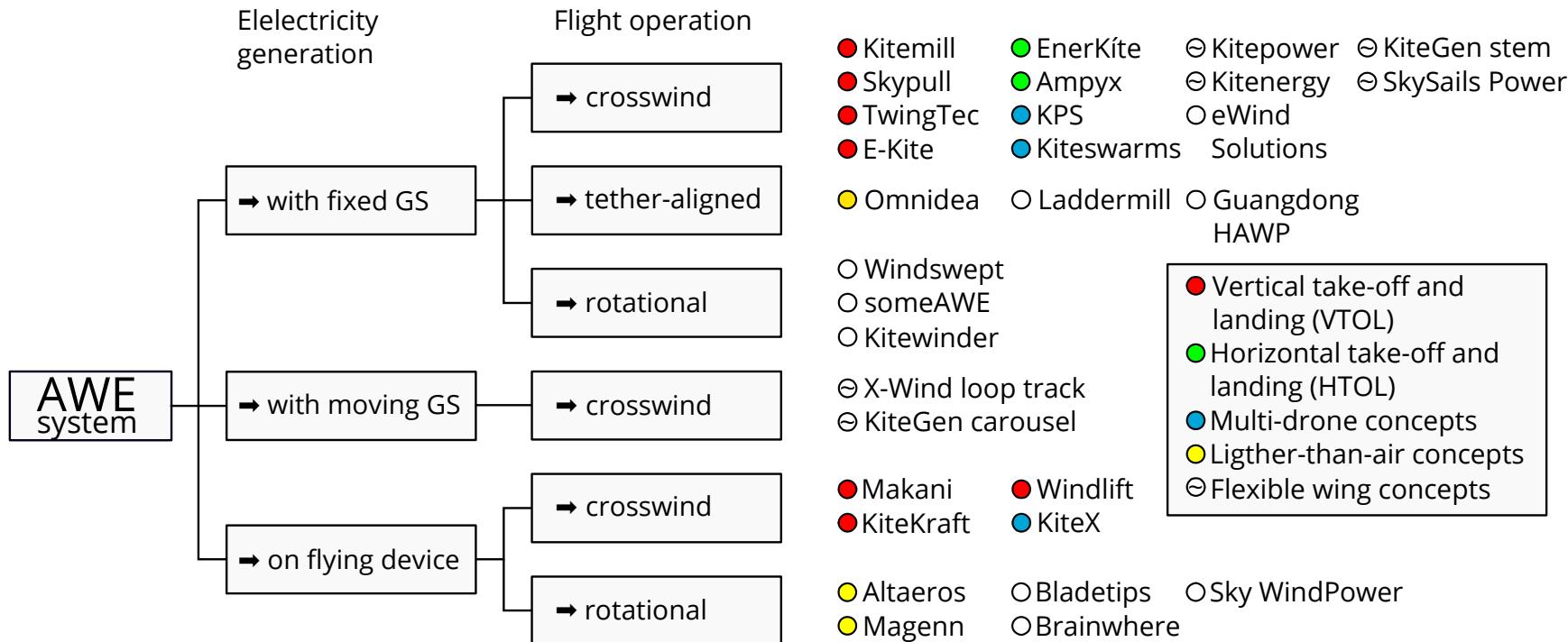
- More complex than turbines
- Requires reliable & robust control
- Depends on high-performance materials
- Need to revise current regulatory framework



# Technology demonstrators

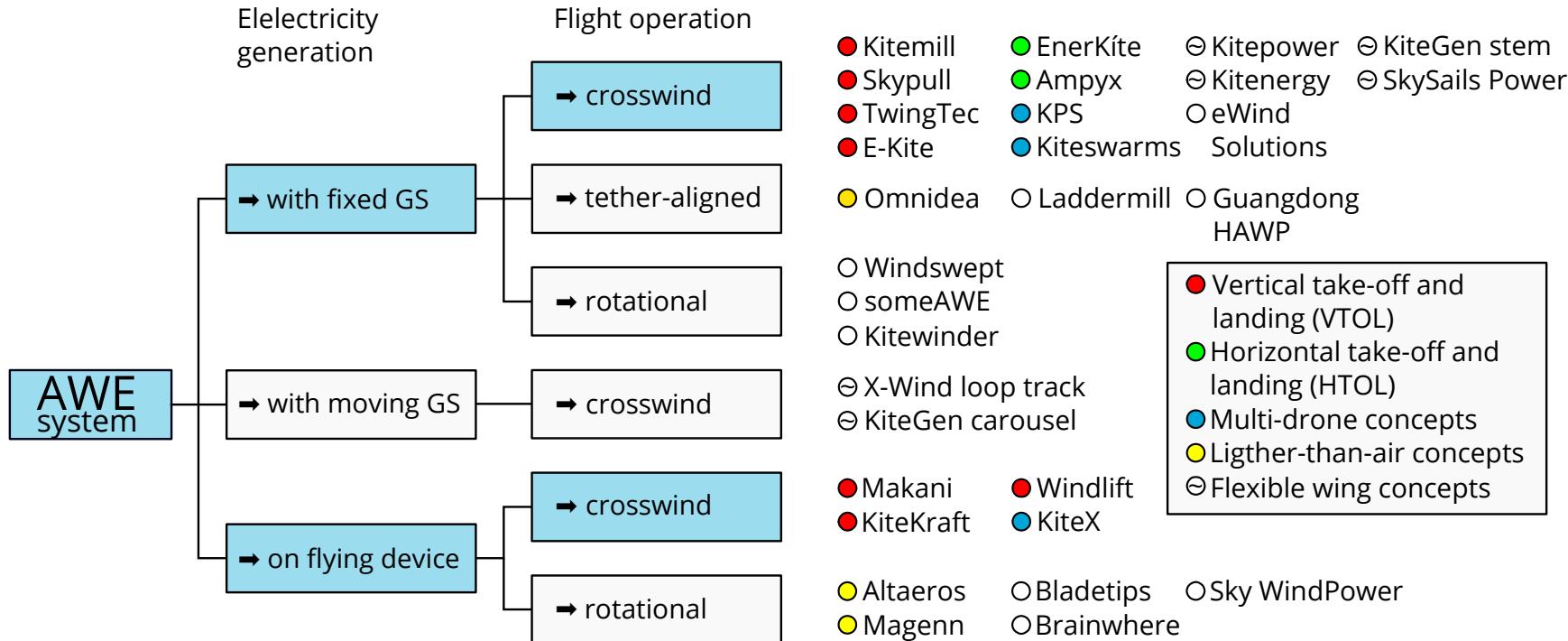


# AWES classification



Adapted from: Watson et al. "Future emerging technologies in the wind power sector: a European perspective", Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 2019.

# AWES classification



Adapted from: Watson et al. "Future emerging technologies in the wind power sector: a European perspective", Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 2019.

# Further reading: awesco.eu/awe-explained



## Airborne Wind Energy

An introduction to an emerging technology.

Roland Schmitt

20 Jun 2019



Airborne wind energy (AWE) is the conversion of wind energy into electricity using tethered flying devices. Some concepts combine onboard wind turbines with a conducting tether, while others convert the pulling power of the flying devices on the ground. Replacing the tower of conventional wind turbines by a lightweight tether substantially reduces the material consumption and allows for continuous adjustment of the harvesting altitude to the available wind resource. The decrease in installation cost and increase in capacity factor can potentially lead to a substantial reduction of the cost of wind energy. Wind at higher altitudes is also considered to be an energy resource that has not been exploited so far.

### Table of Contents

- Historical perspective
- Development as an industry
- Presently pursued concepts
- Conclusions

# Technology demonstrators

- Makani
- Apyx (→ presentation Jaap Bosch)
- Enerkite
- Twingtec
- Kitemill (→ presentation Lode Carnel)
- Kitepower

# Wing7 (30 kW)



# M600 (600 kW)























Karmøy, Norway  
August 2019

# AP-2 (50 kW)



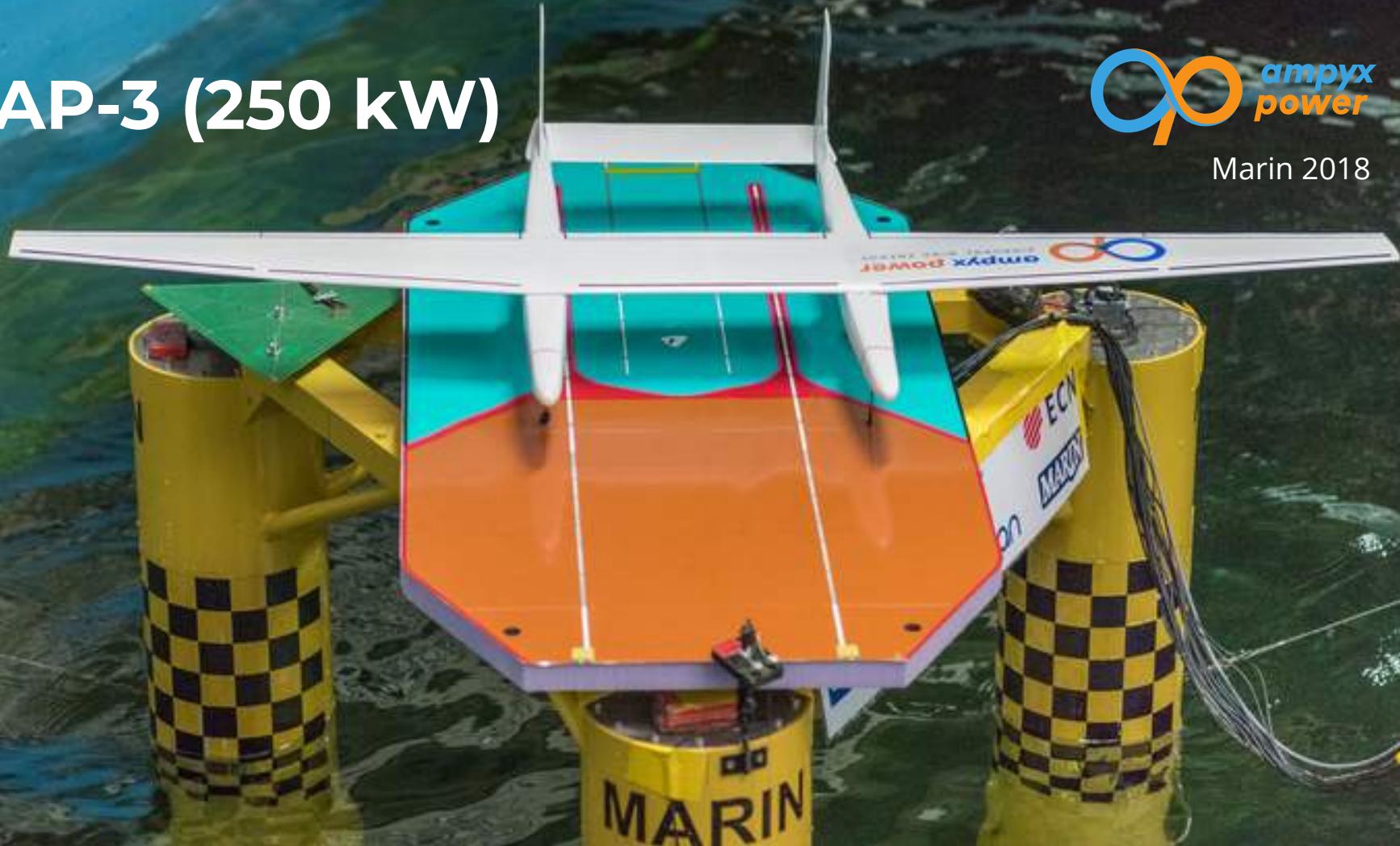
Noordoostpolder 2013



# AP-3 (250 kW)



Marin 2018

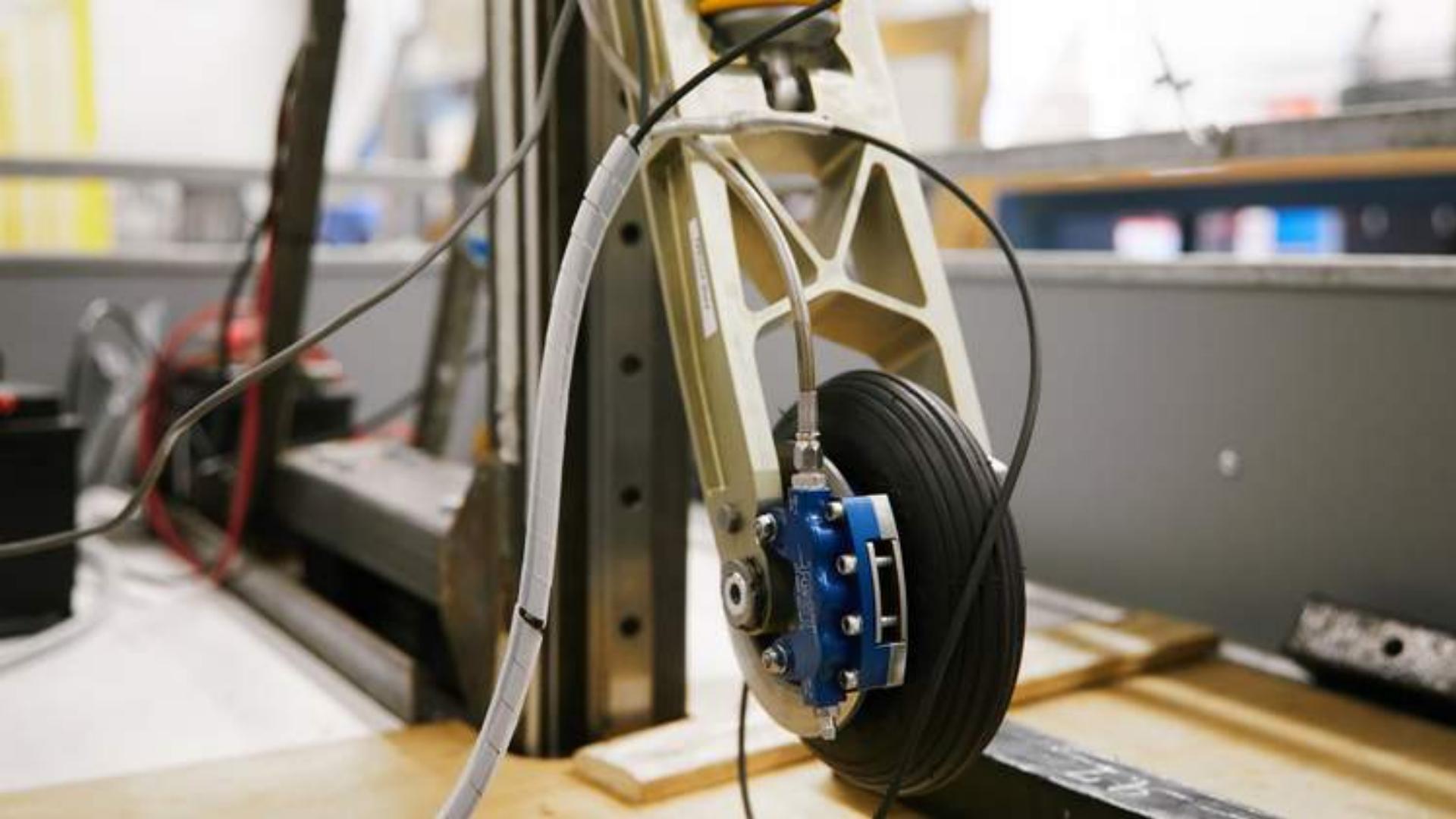








EXIT







5,5mtr



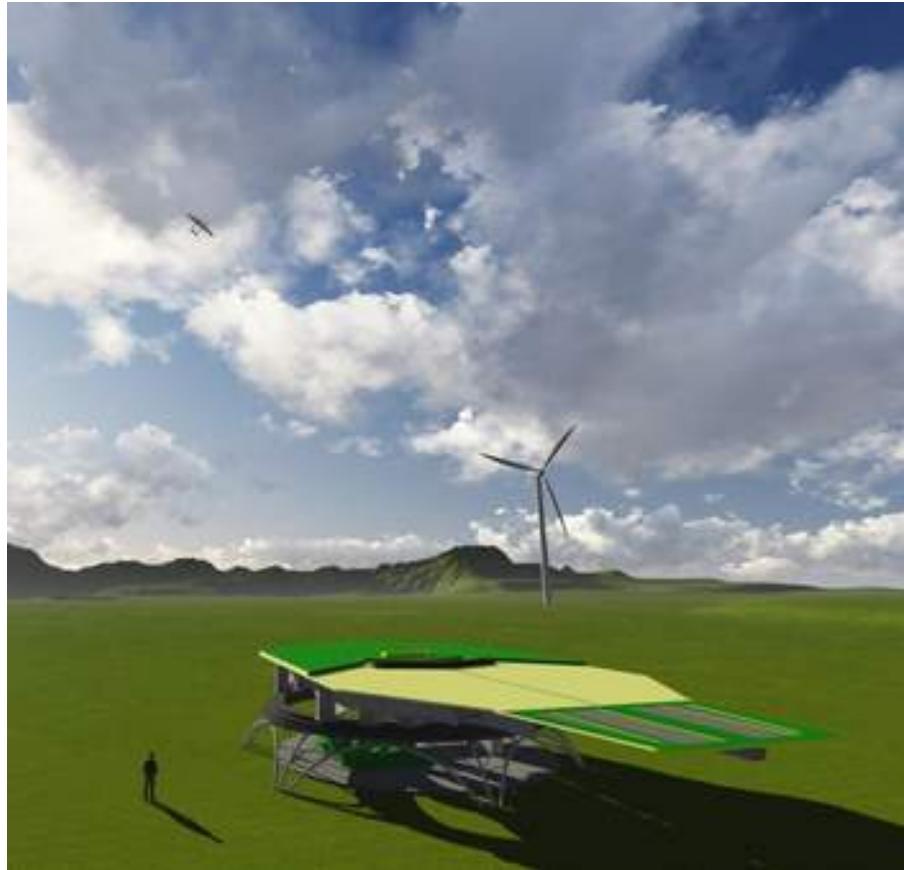
10 - 12 mtr



30 - 40 mtr

**50kW**Prototype AP2  
30 households**250 kW**Demo AP3 full functionality, certifiable,  
restricted type certification 150 households**2 MW**Commercial product AP4 certified,  
minimal cost of energy 1000 households

# Ampyx Power AP4: 2 MW



A large, curved kite sail, likely a hydrofoil kite, is shown against a clear blue sky. The sail has a dark top edge and a light-colored, ribbed lower section. It is angled upwards and to the left. In the bottom right corner, a dark, out-of-focus silhouette of what appears to be a person or a kite board is visible.

EnerKite  
Germany 2012



# EnerKite

Germany 2014





# EnerKite

Germany 2019



EnerKite

Flugwind

ENERKITE

www.enerkite.de



AMK

www.amk-muenchen.de





2012





2019





TwingTec pilot next to turbine with same power



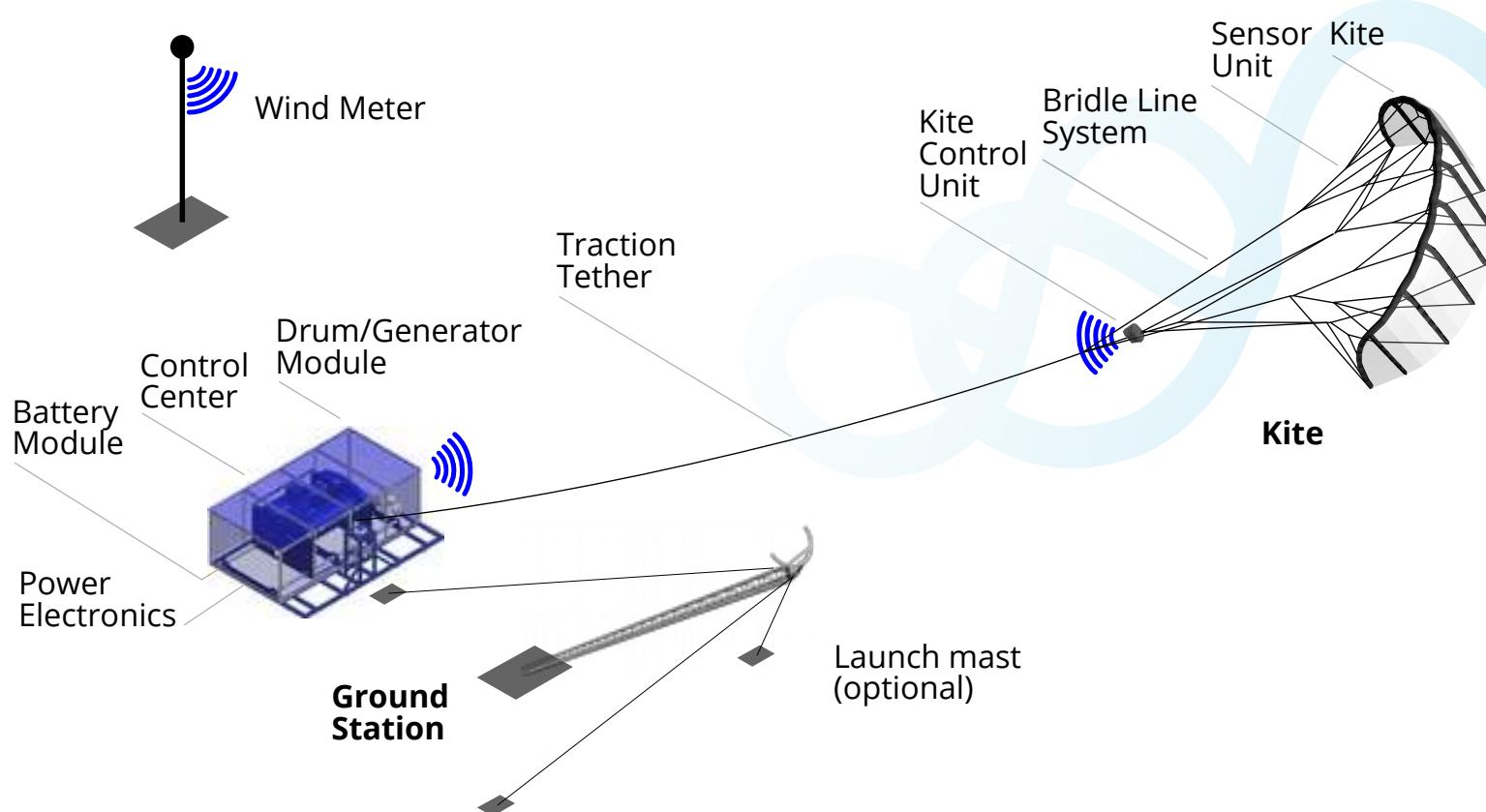


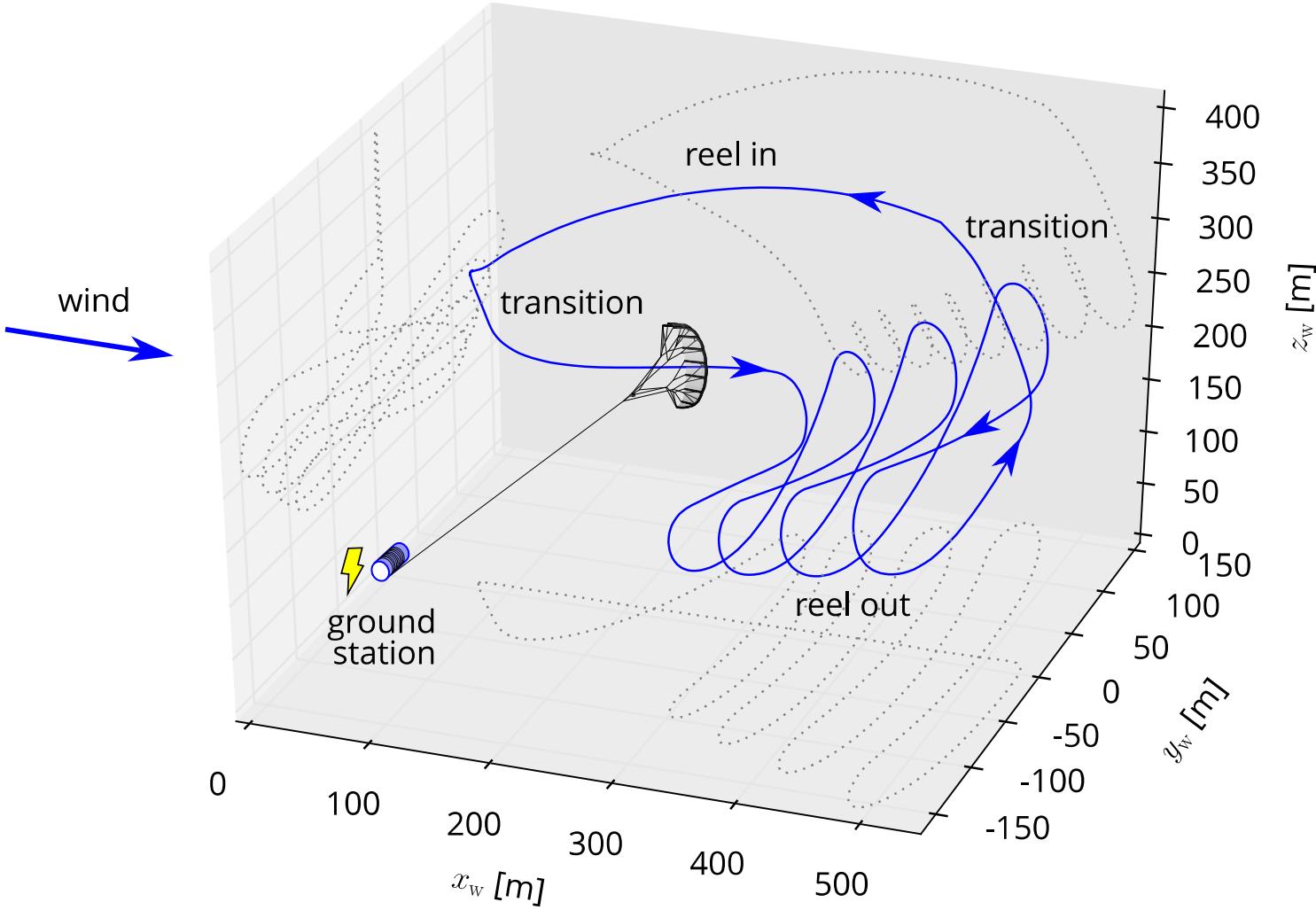


# 25 kW kite power system



# System components





TU Delft V3 25 m<sup>2</sup>

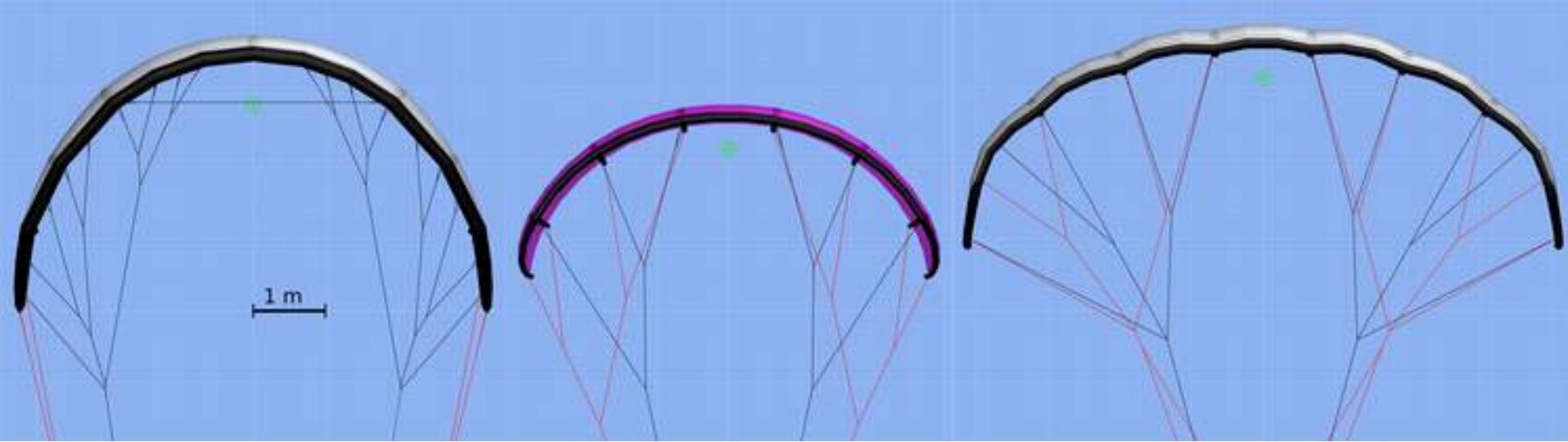


Genetrix Hydra 14 m<sup>2</sup>

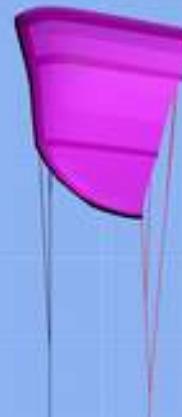


TU Delft V3 25 m<sup>2</sup>





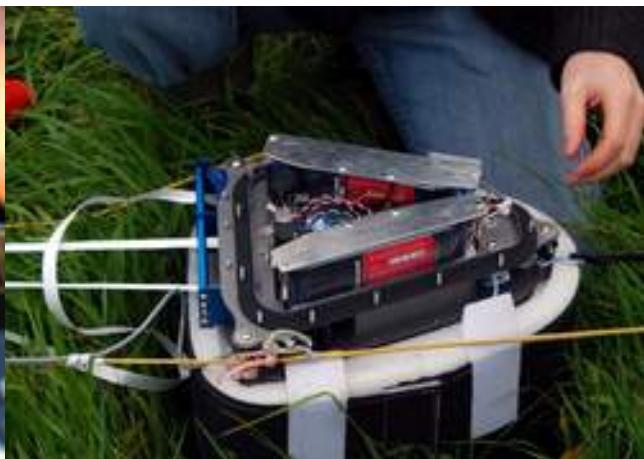
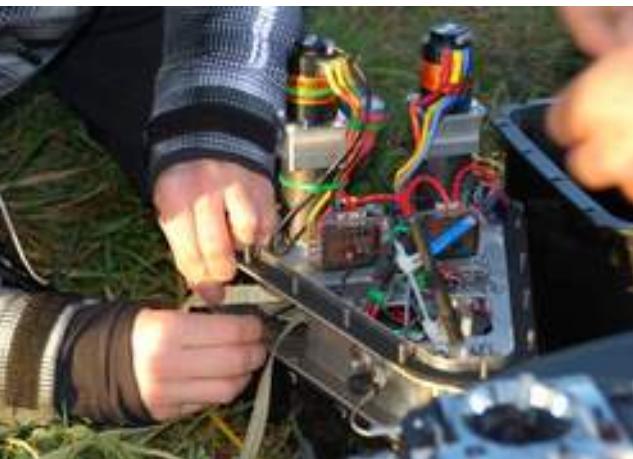
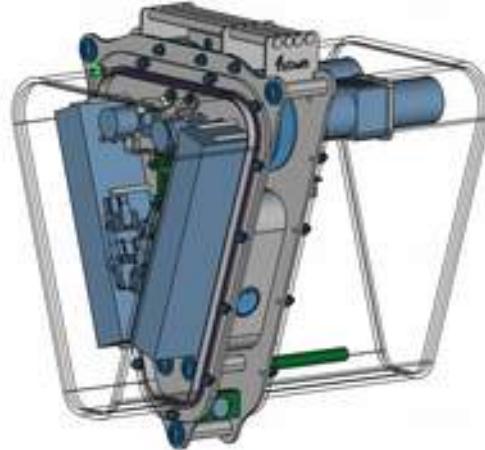
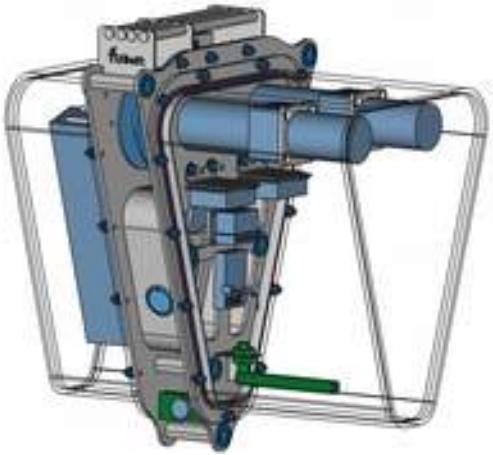
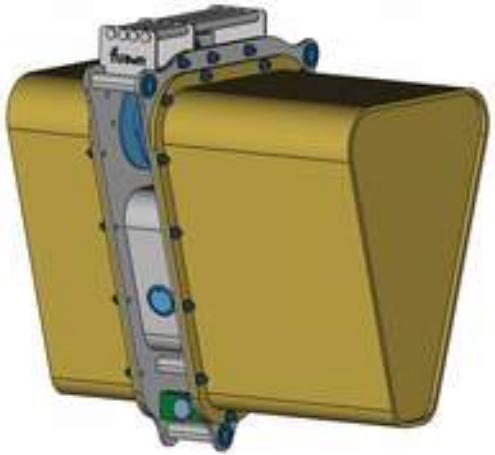
TU Delft V3 25 m<sup>2</sup>

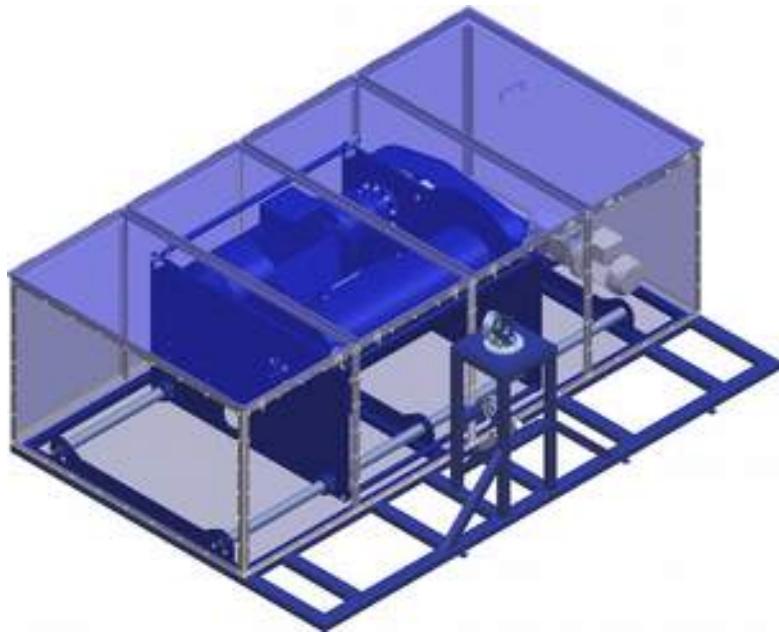
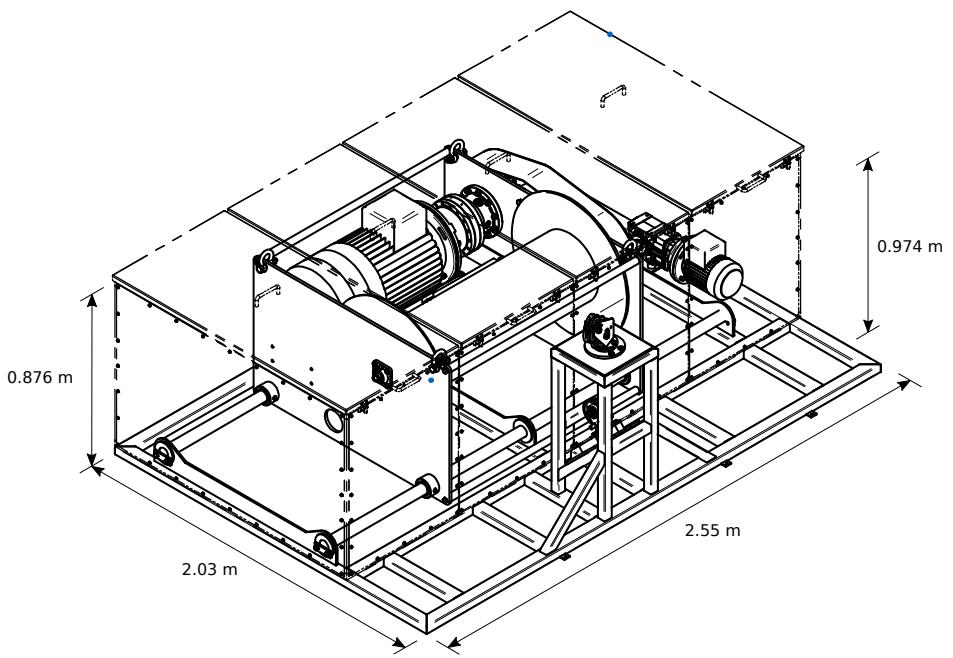


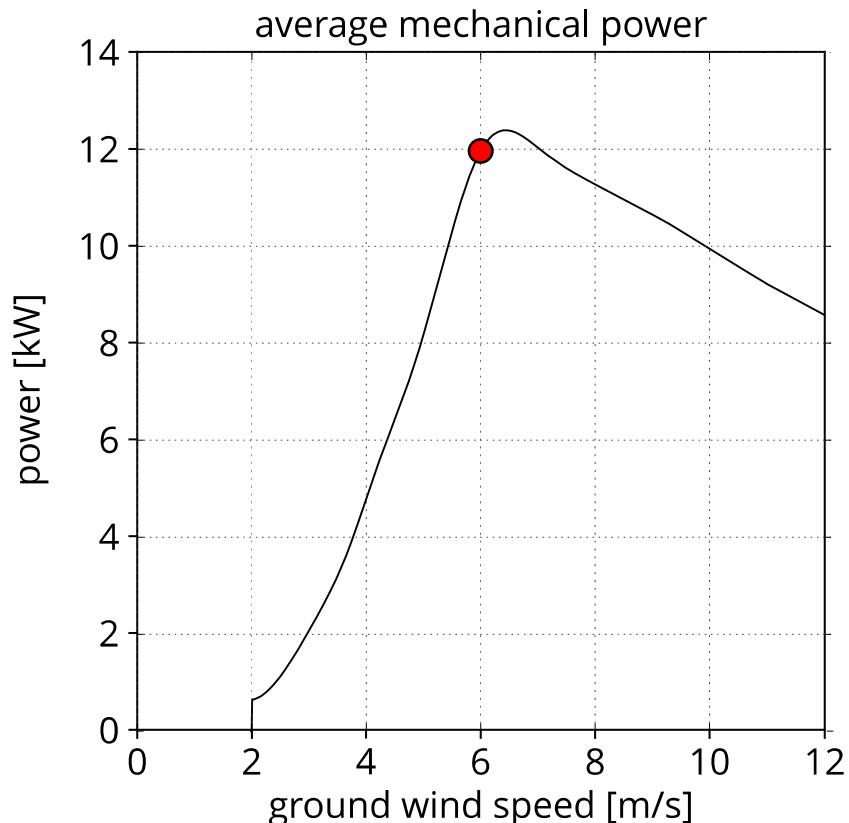
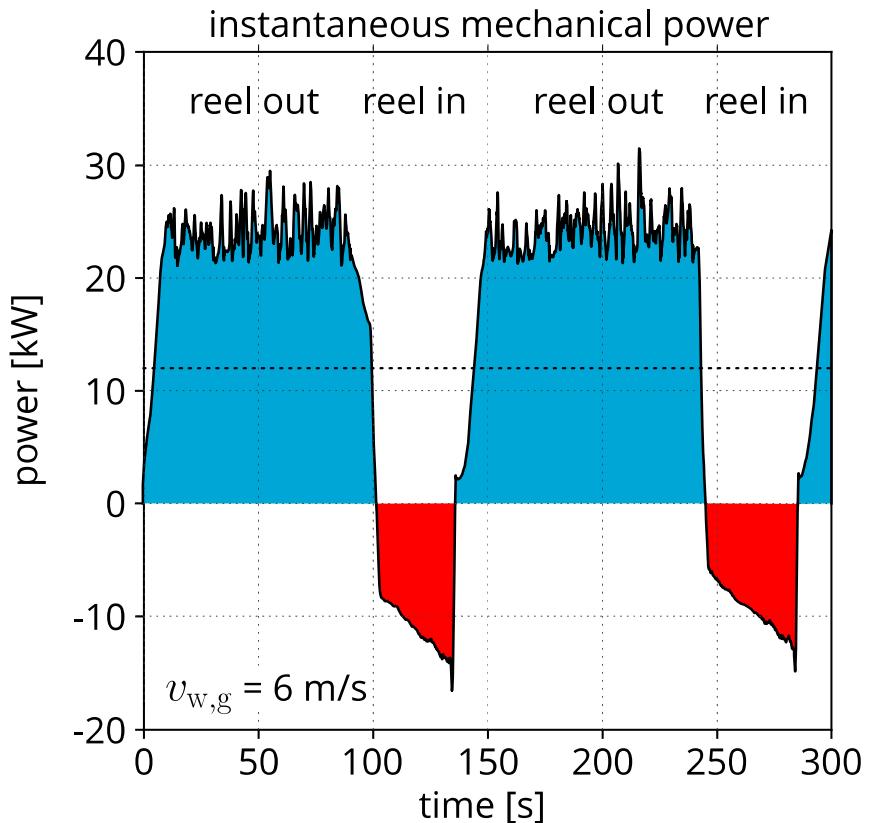
Genetrix Hydra 14 m<sup>2</sup>



TU Delft V3 25 m<sup>2</sup>









Automatic pumping cycles at Maasvlakte II of Rotterdam Harbor

# Kite Power 2.0 (2014-15)





Three men are standing on the ground, looking up at the large sail. One man is pointing towards it, while the others observe. They appear to be preparing for a kite or sail deployment.





# 40 m<sup>2</sup> kite



# 100 kW ground station











kitewave<sup>®</sup>







# Kite development: 25 – 40 – 60 m<sup>2</sup>



# Kite development: 100 m<sup>2</sup>



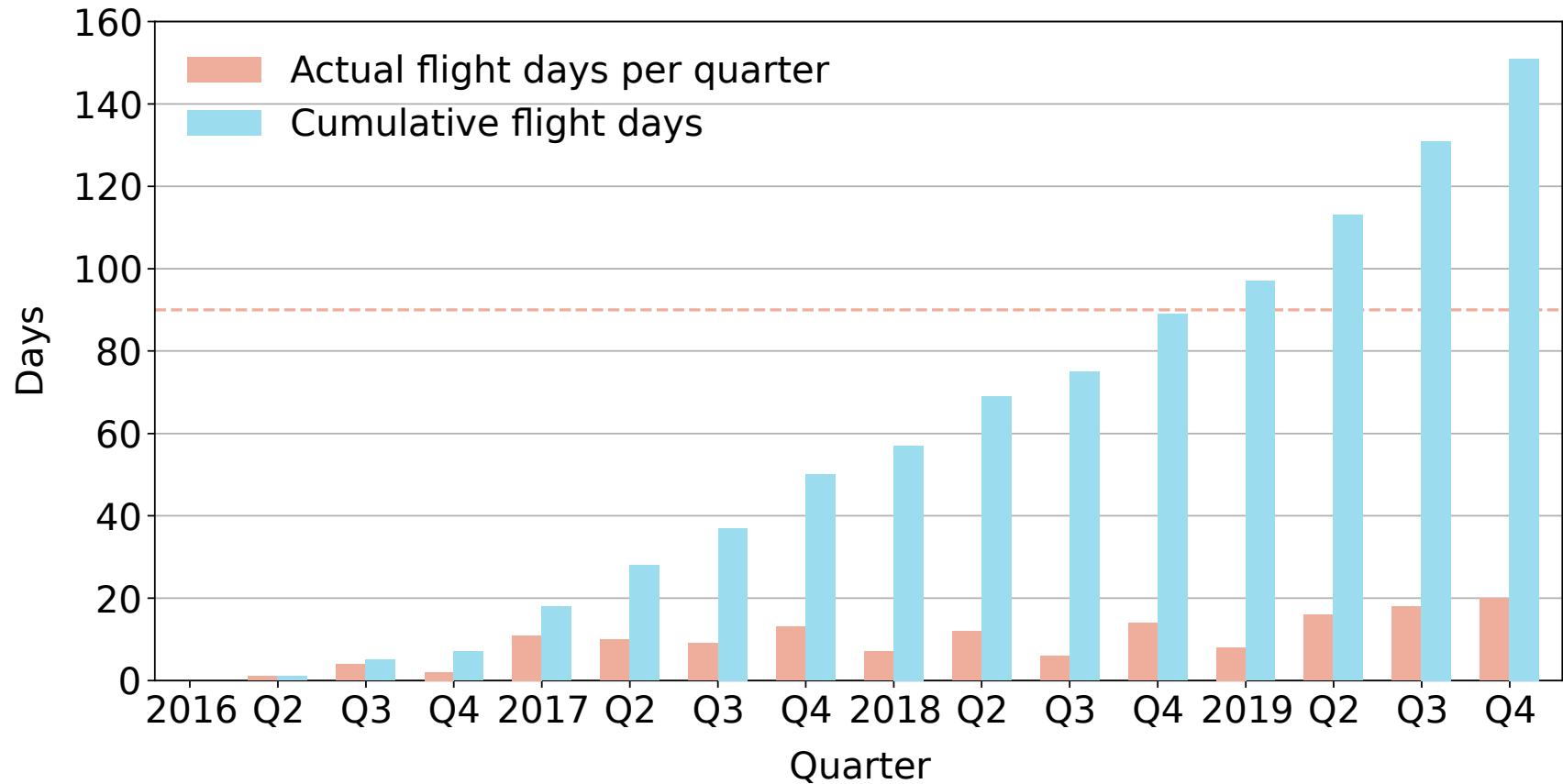


airborne wind energy  
**KITEPOWER**



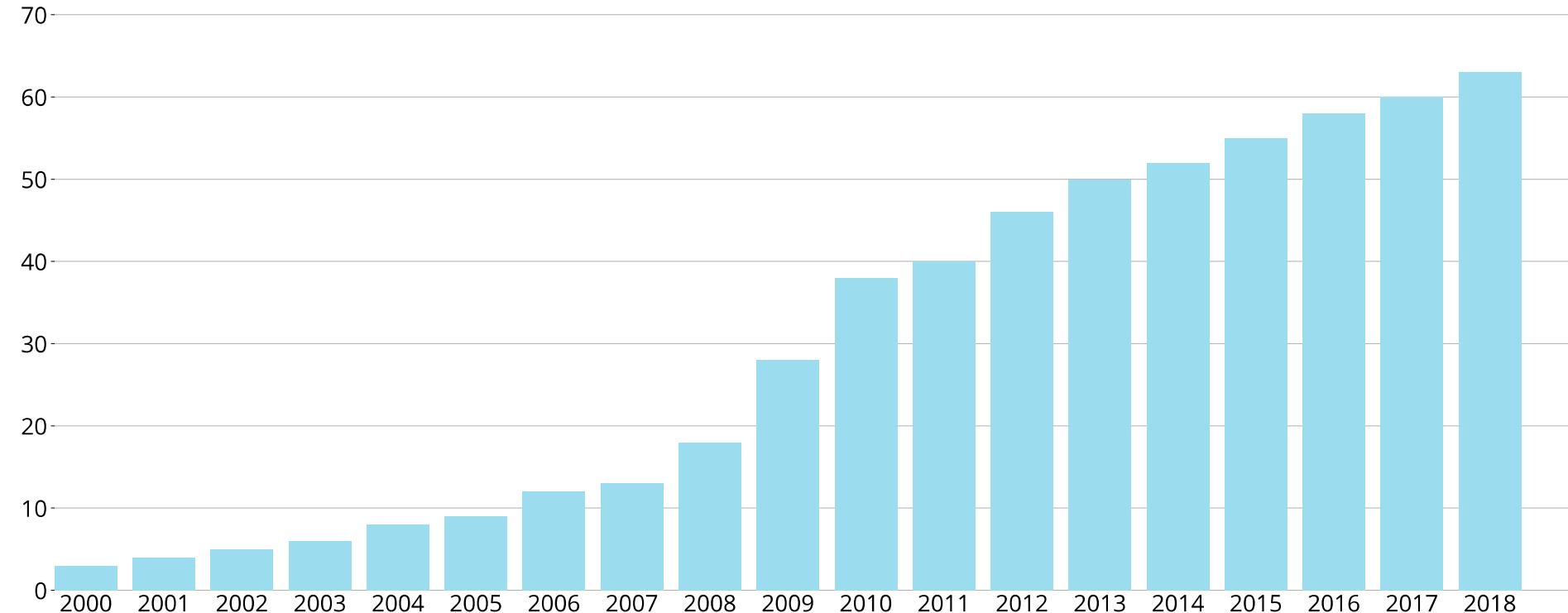


# Flight days



# Development as an industry

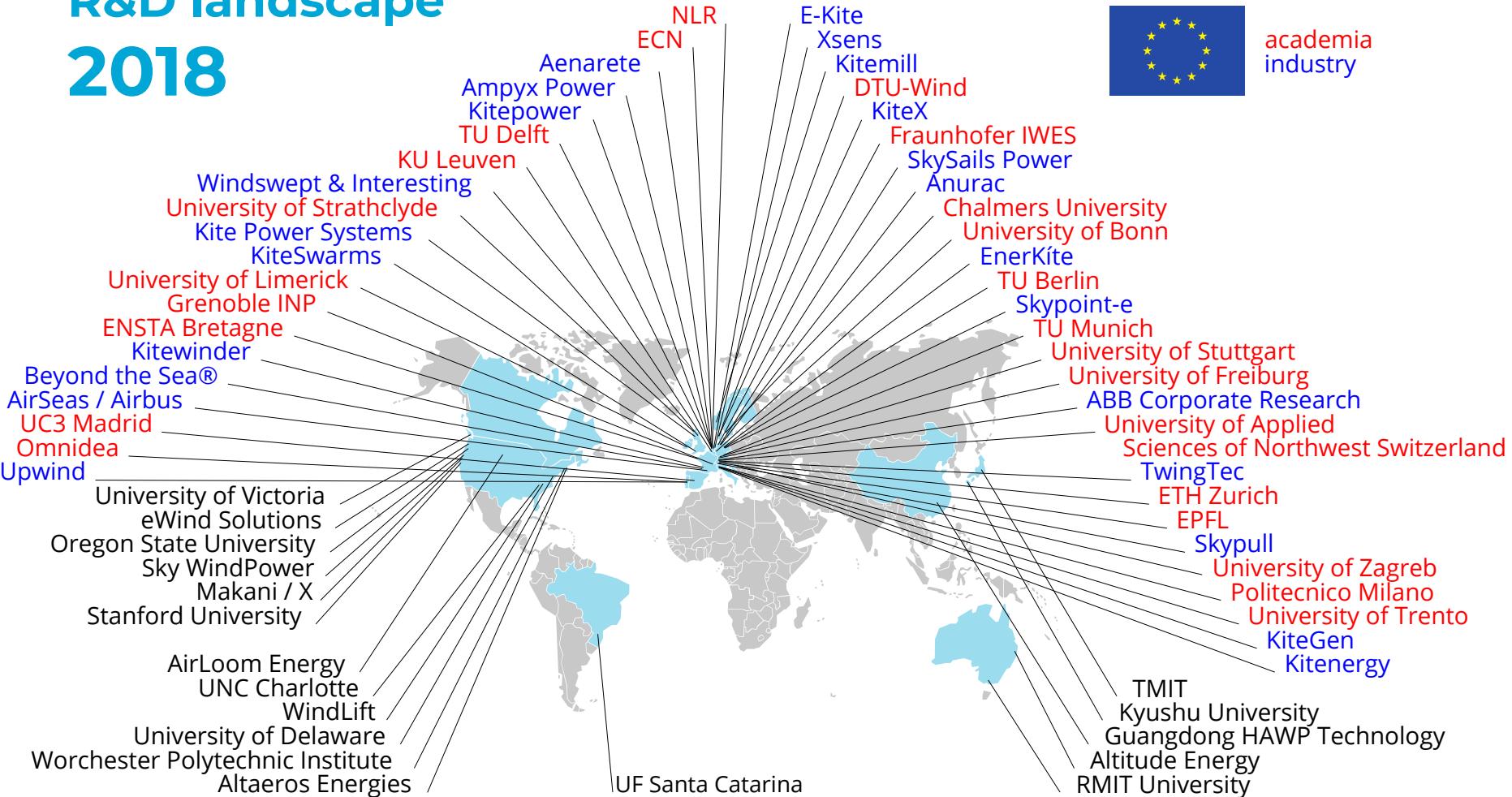
number of institutions involved in AWE



# R&D landscape 2018

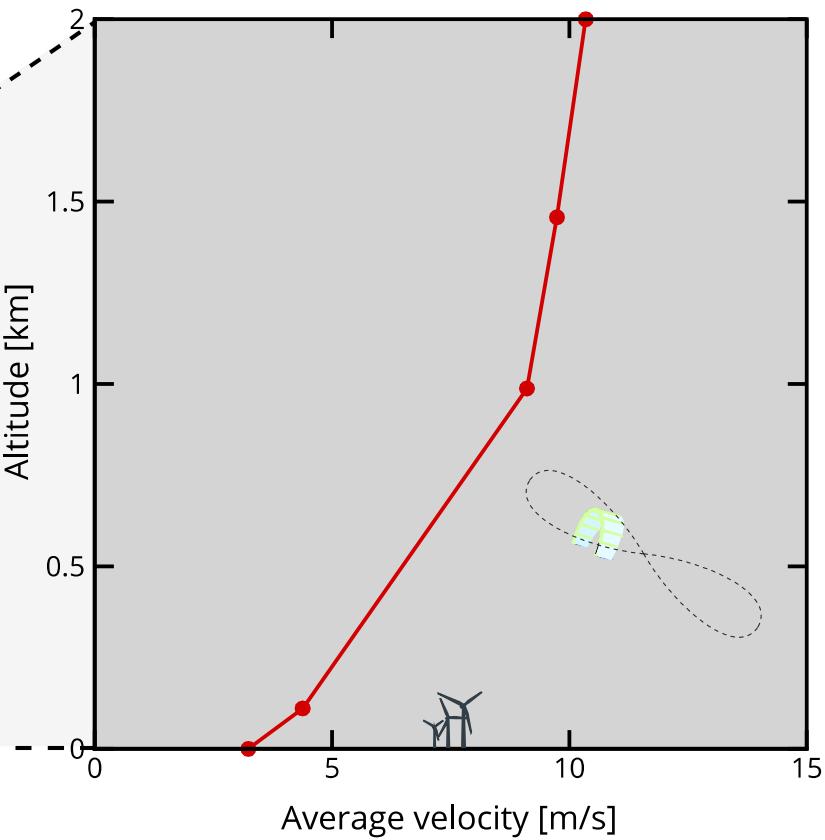
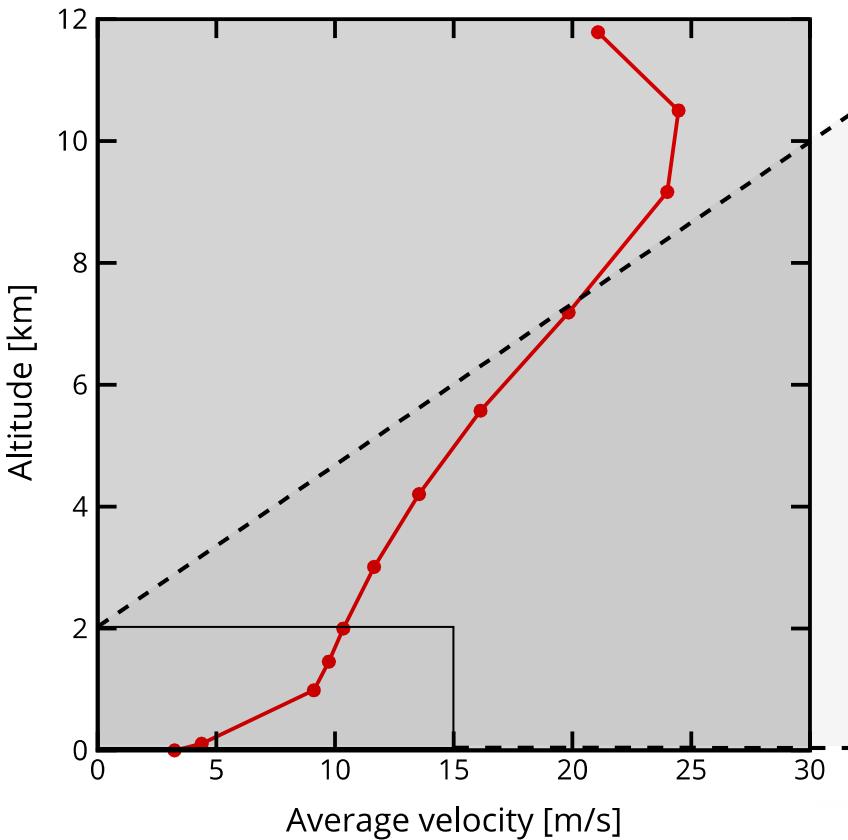


academia  
industry



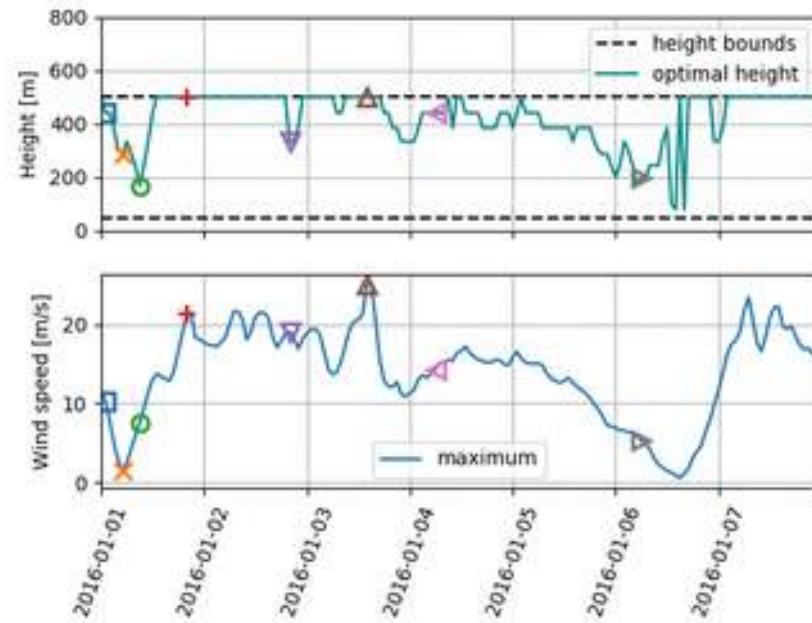
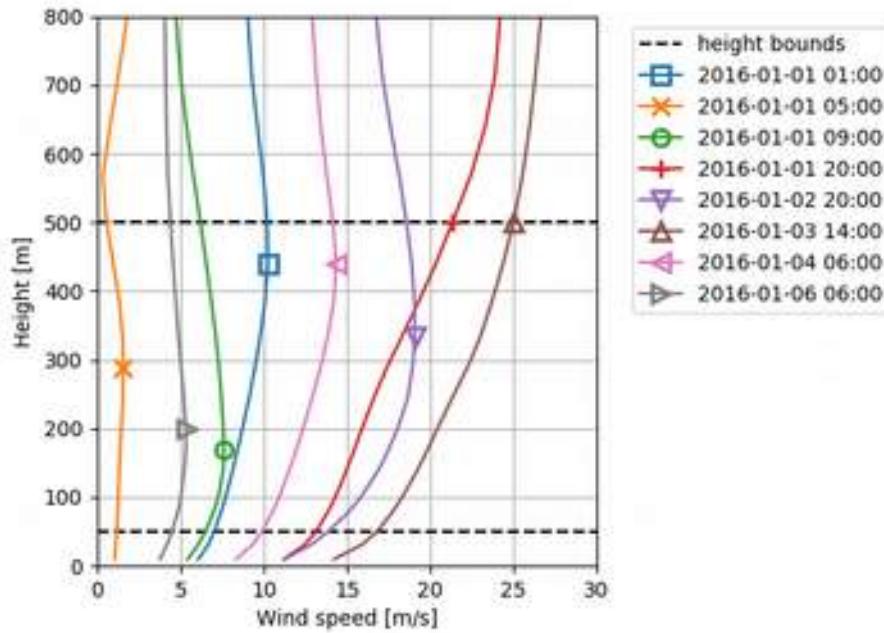
# Challenges

- Reliability & Safety
  - None of the projects has proven more than a few days of operation
  - Operation in kite parks
- Durability of materials
  - Tether and kite are critical components
- Regulations
  - Interference with air traffic and ground use

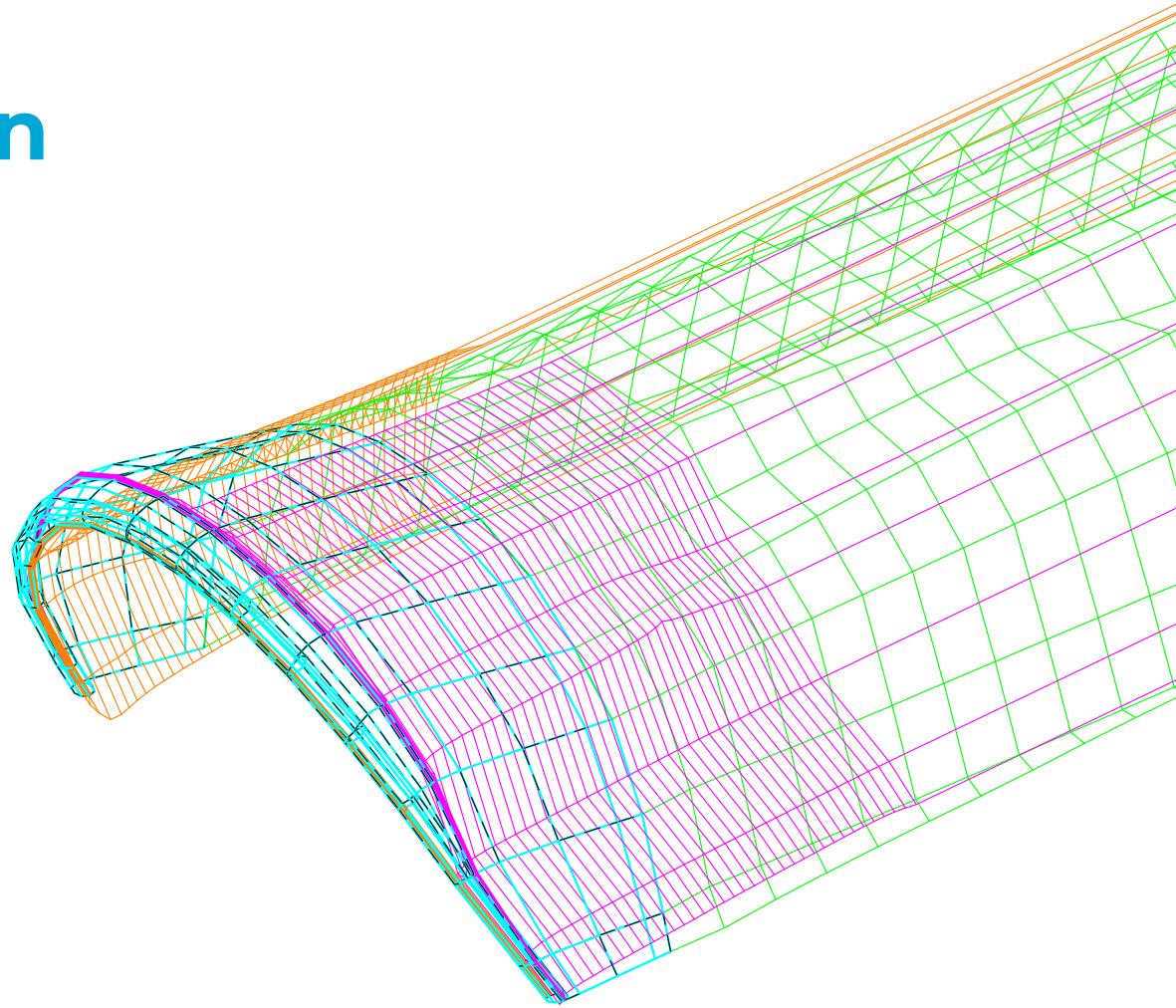


KNMI 20 year average wind data for De Bilt, the Netherlands.

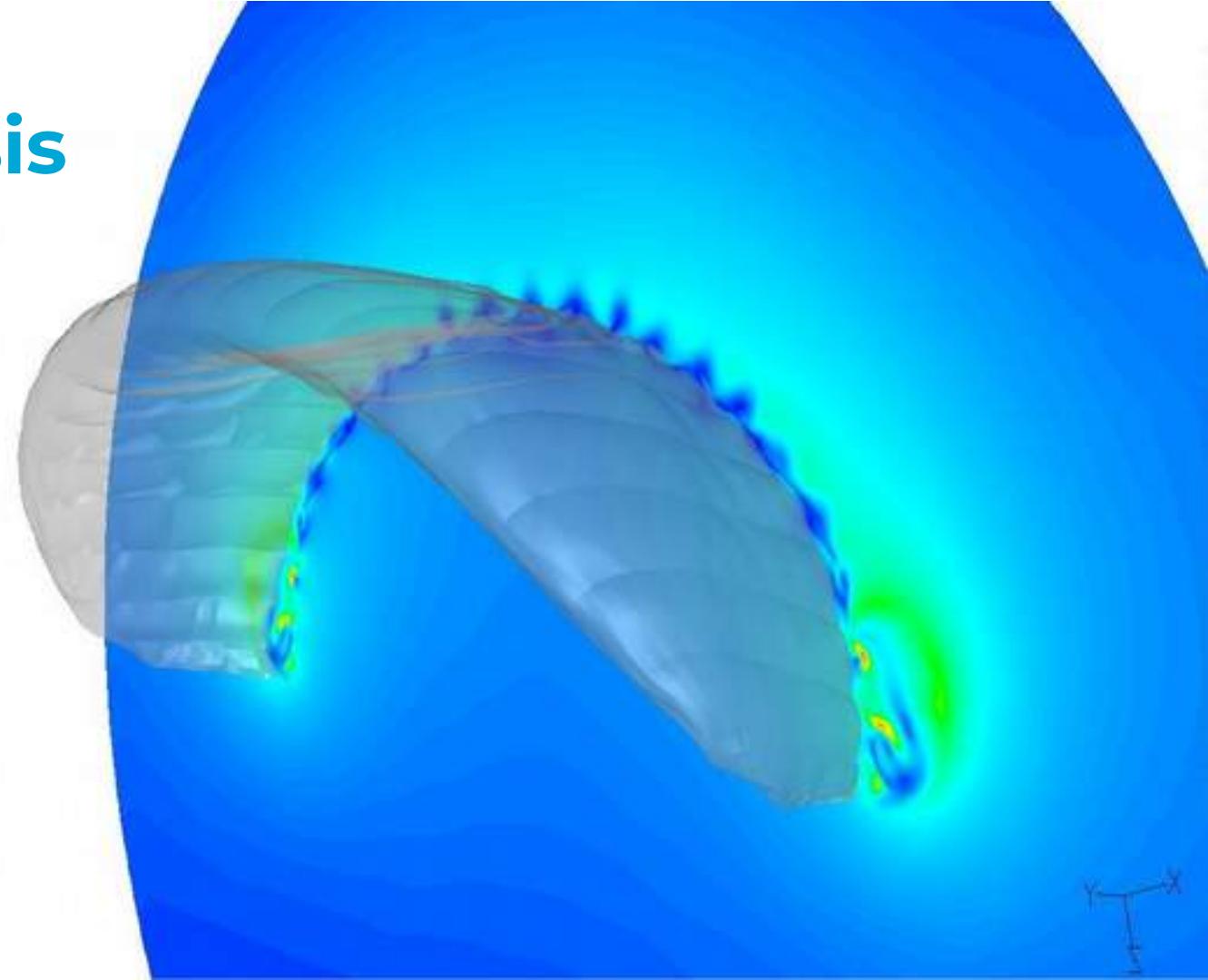
# AWE resource assessment

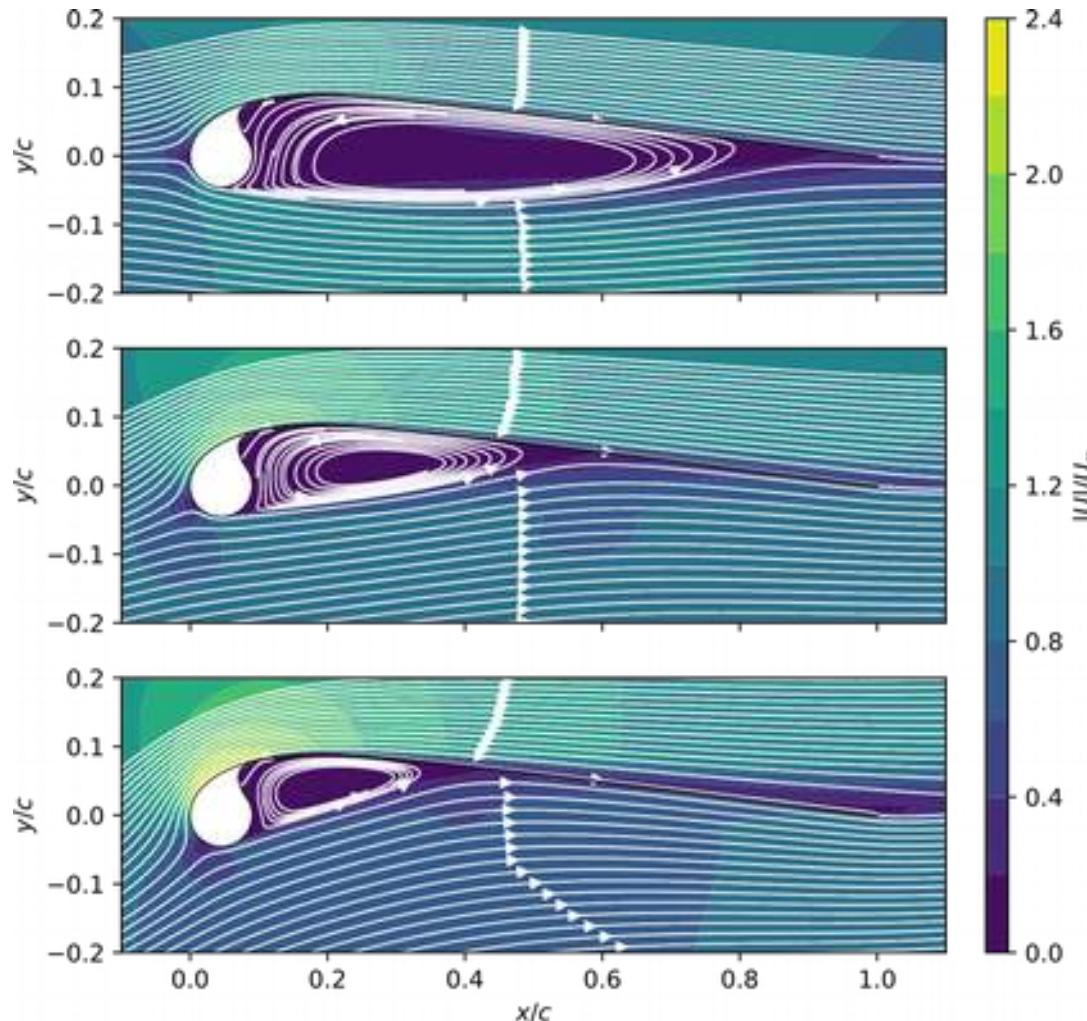


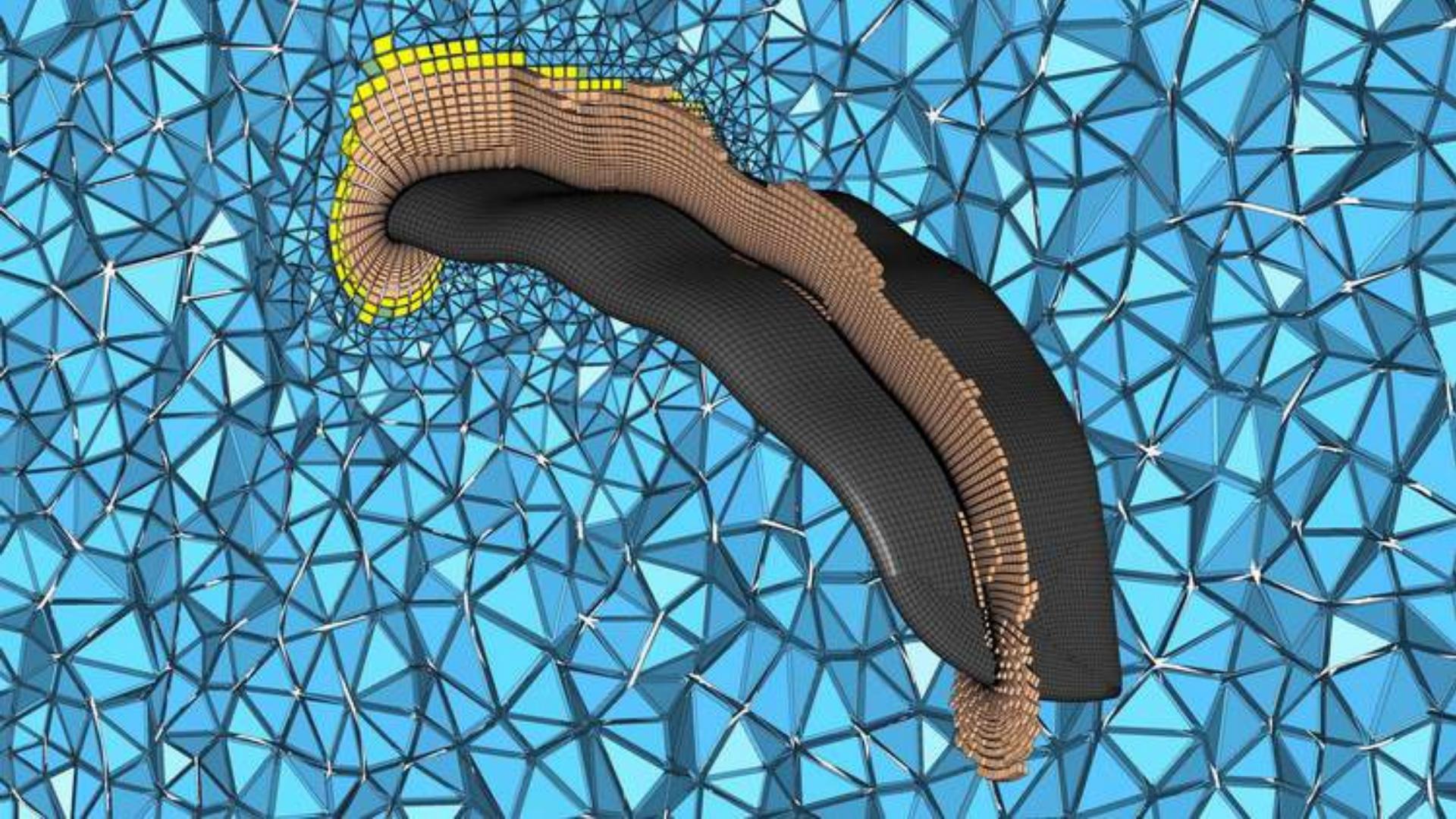
# VLM simulation

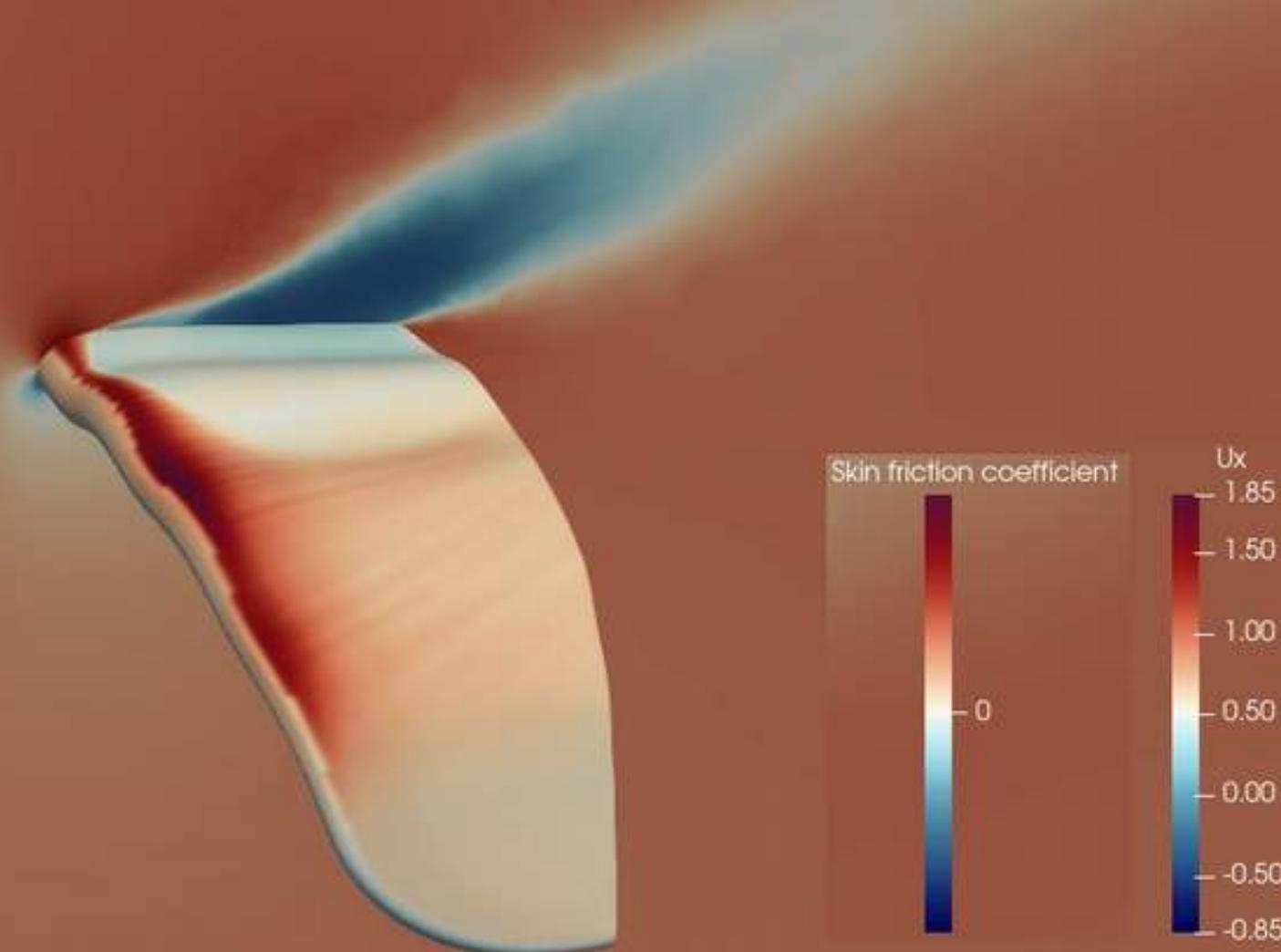


# CFD analysis

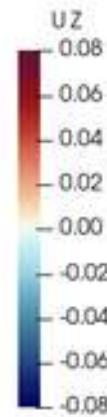


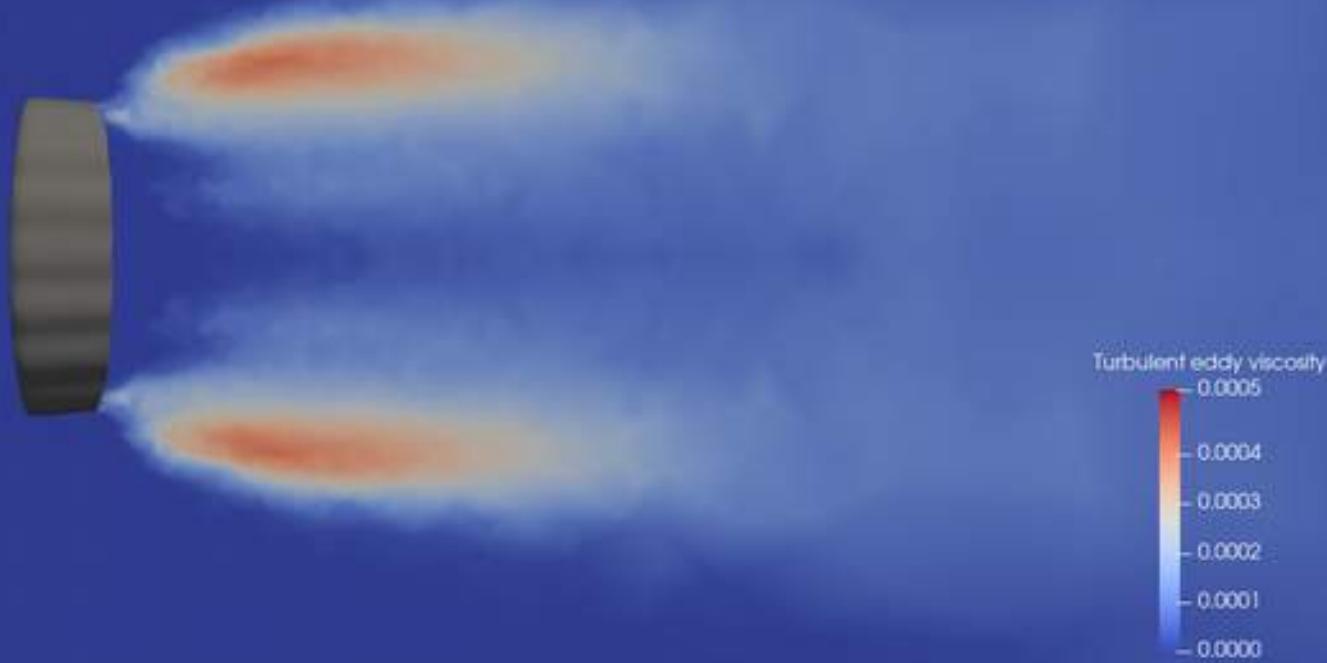


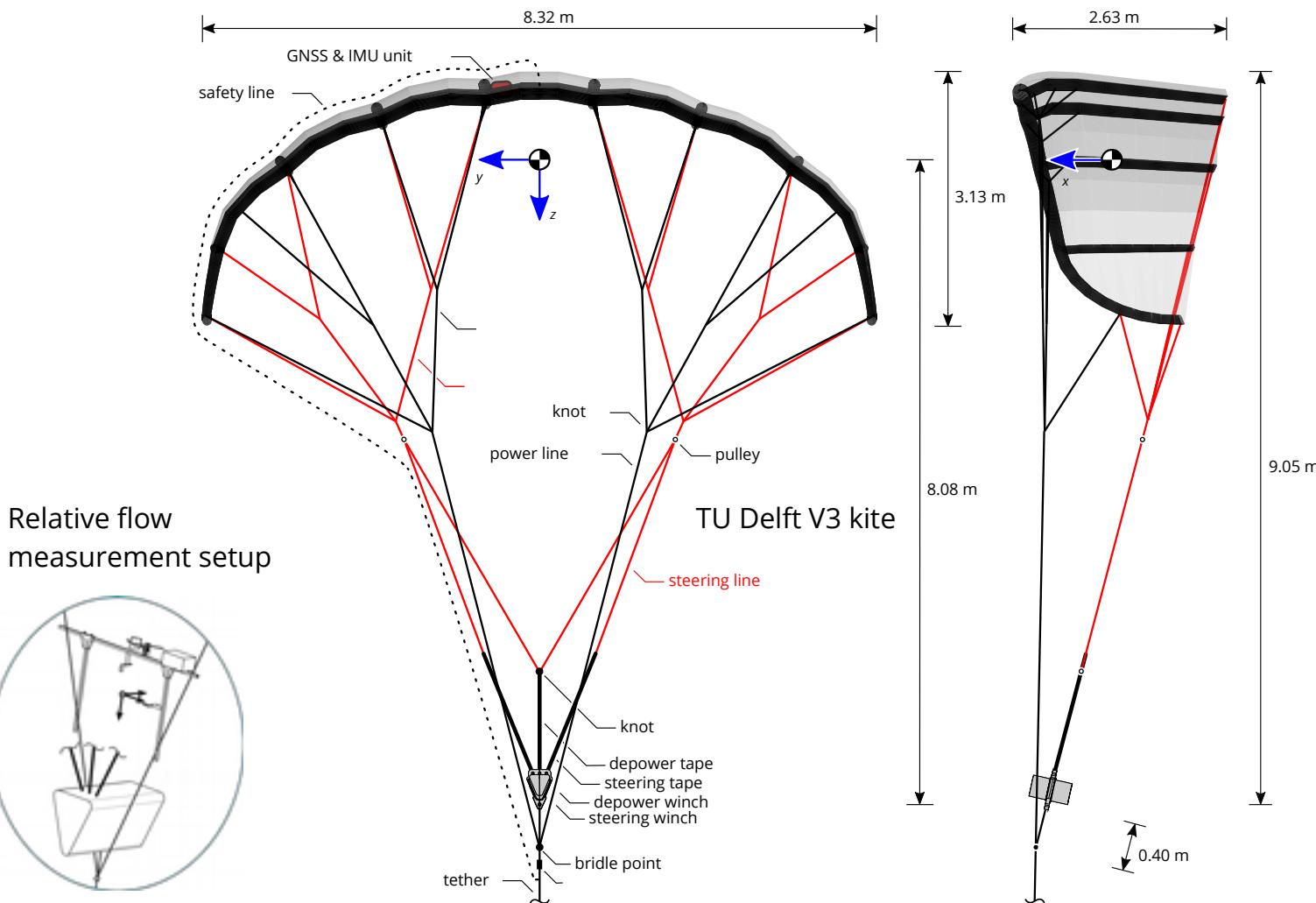




**CFD simulation with OpenFOAM**  
Streamlines around the kite colored  
With the spanwise velocity component,  
computed for  $Re=3\times 10^6$  and  $12^\circ$  AoA

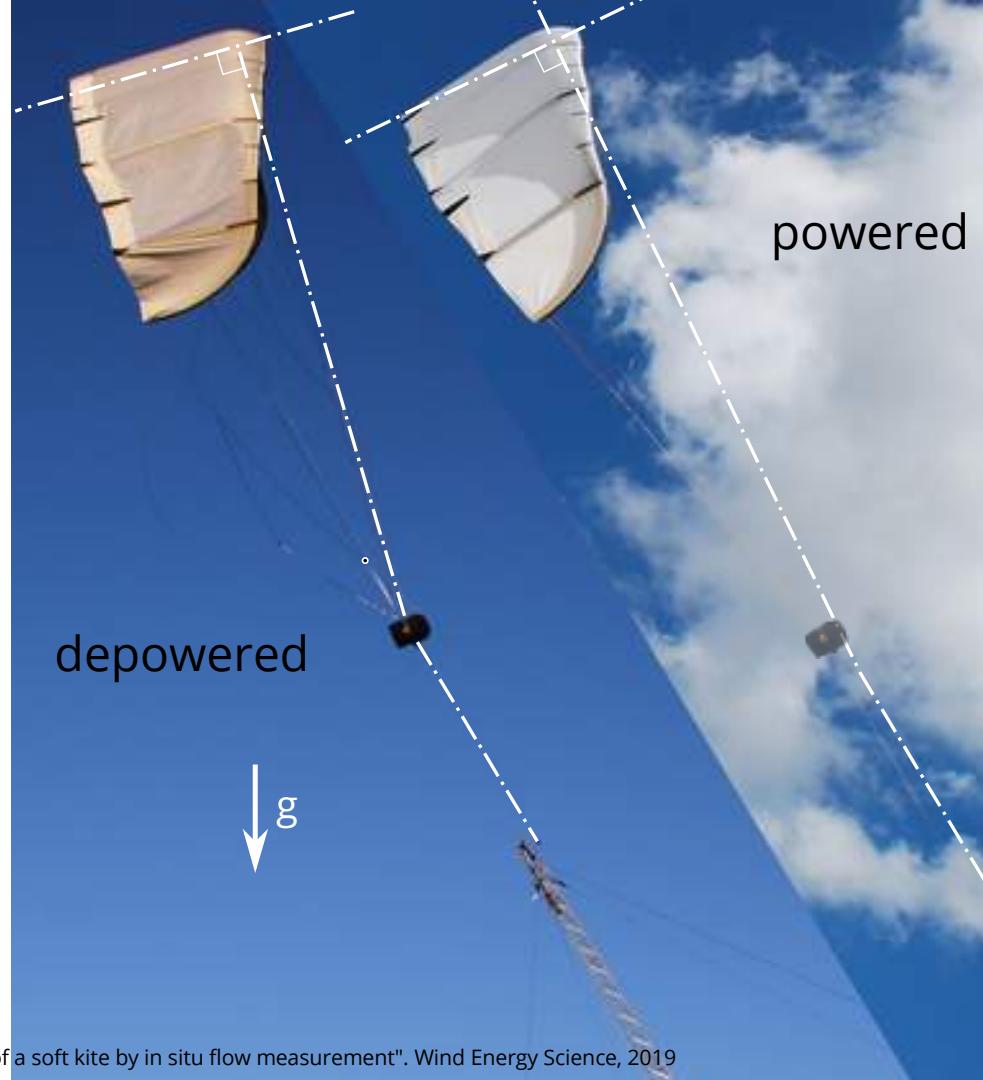






# Effect of power

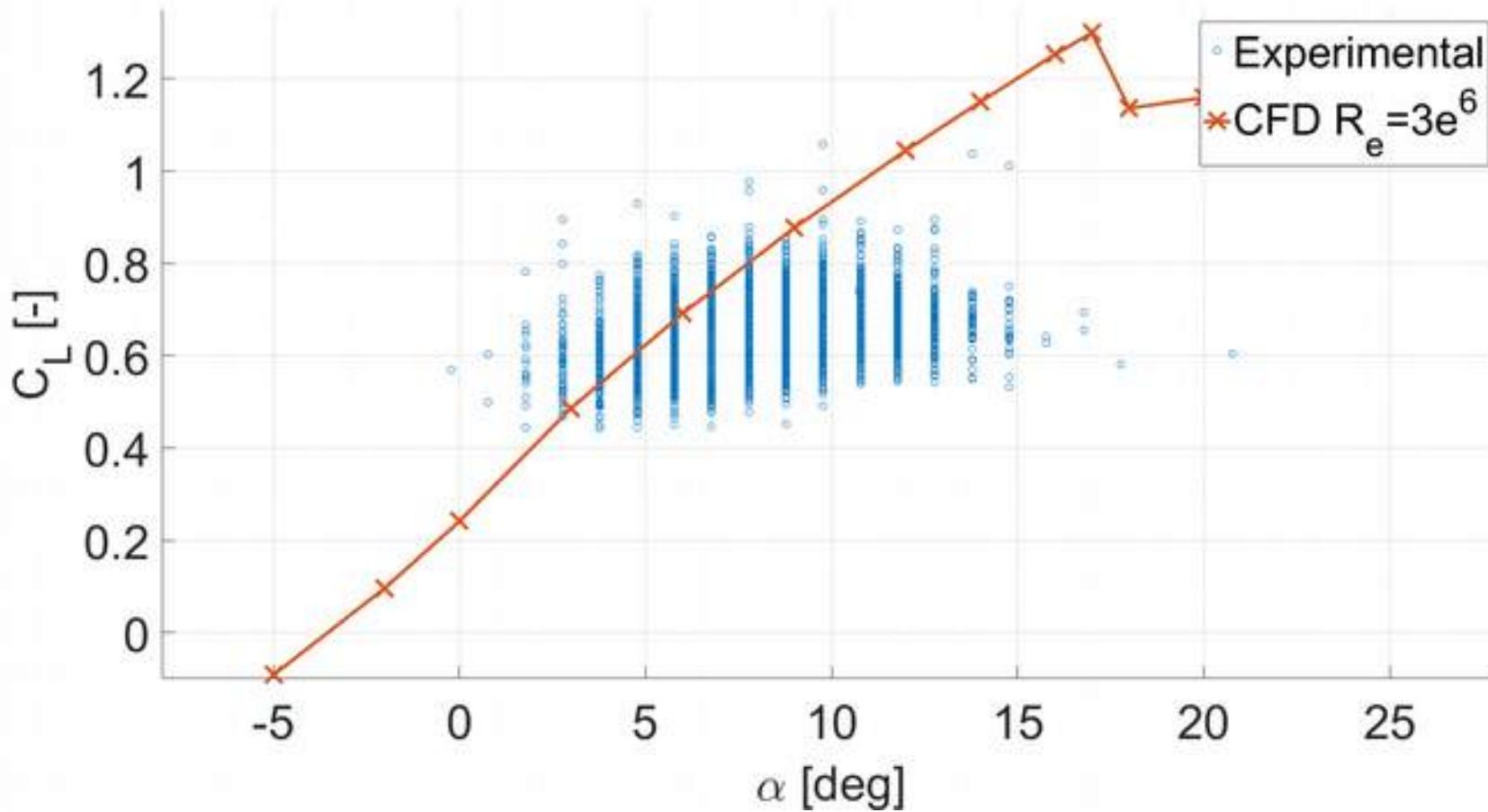
- Changes chordwise force distribution
- Powering up the wing makes wing pitch backwards

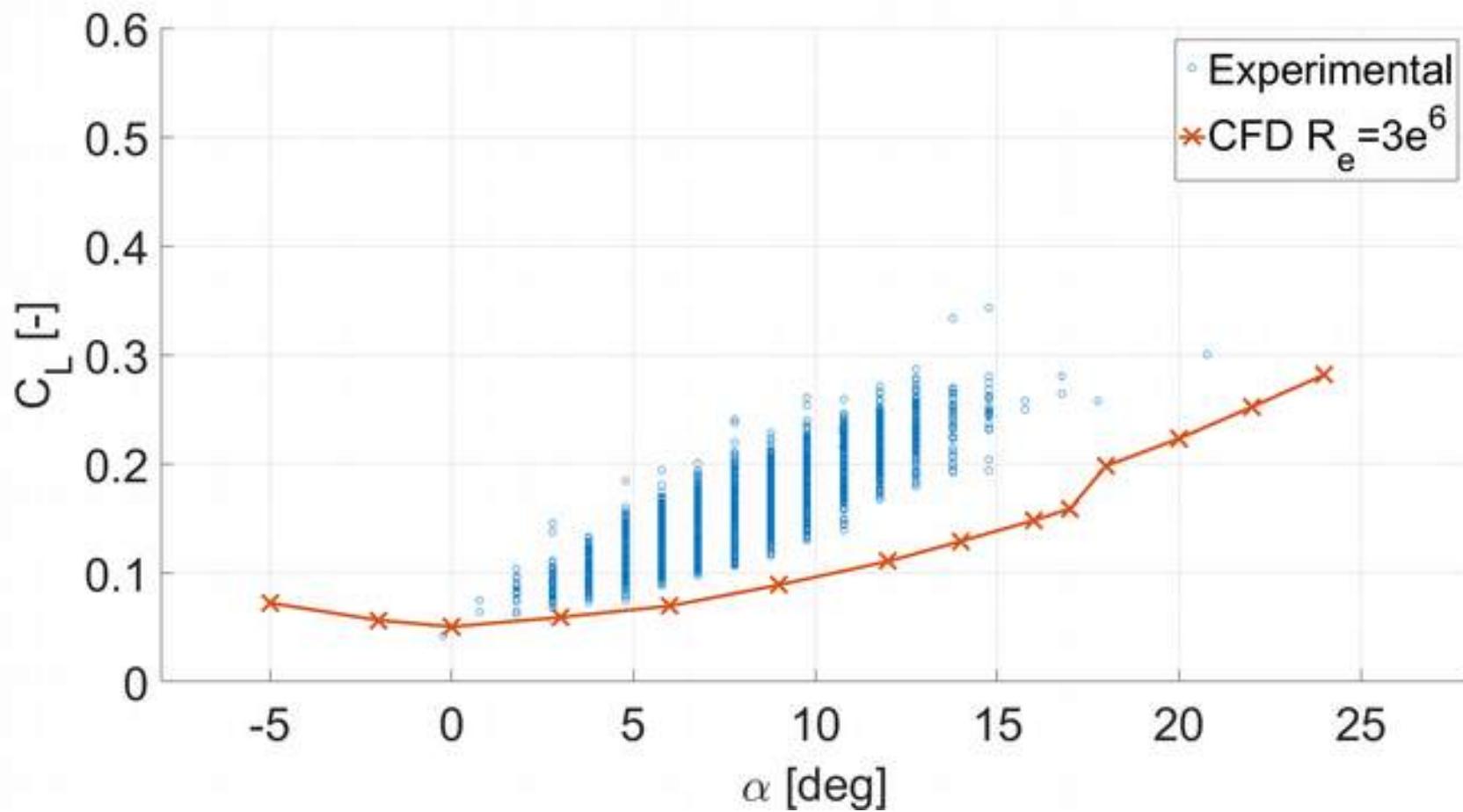


# Effect of power

- Wing flattens
- Force increase also by area increase

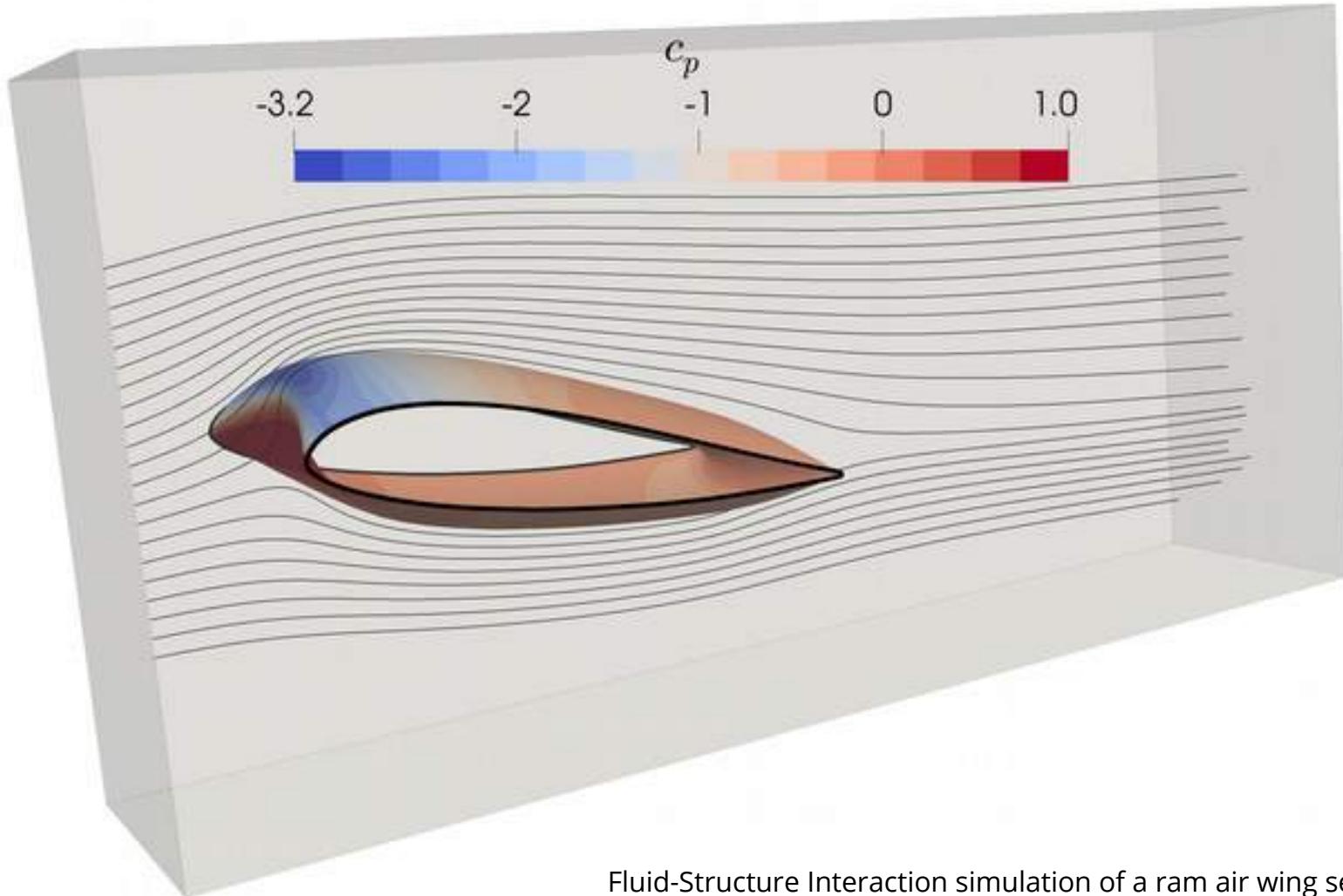






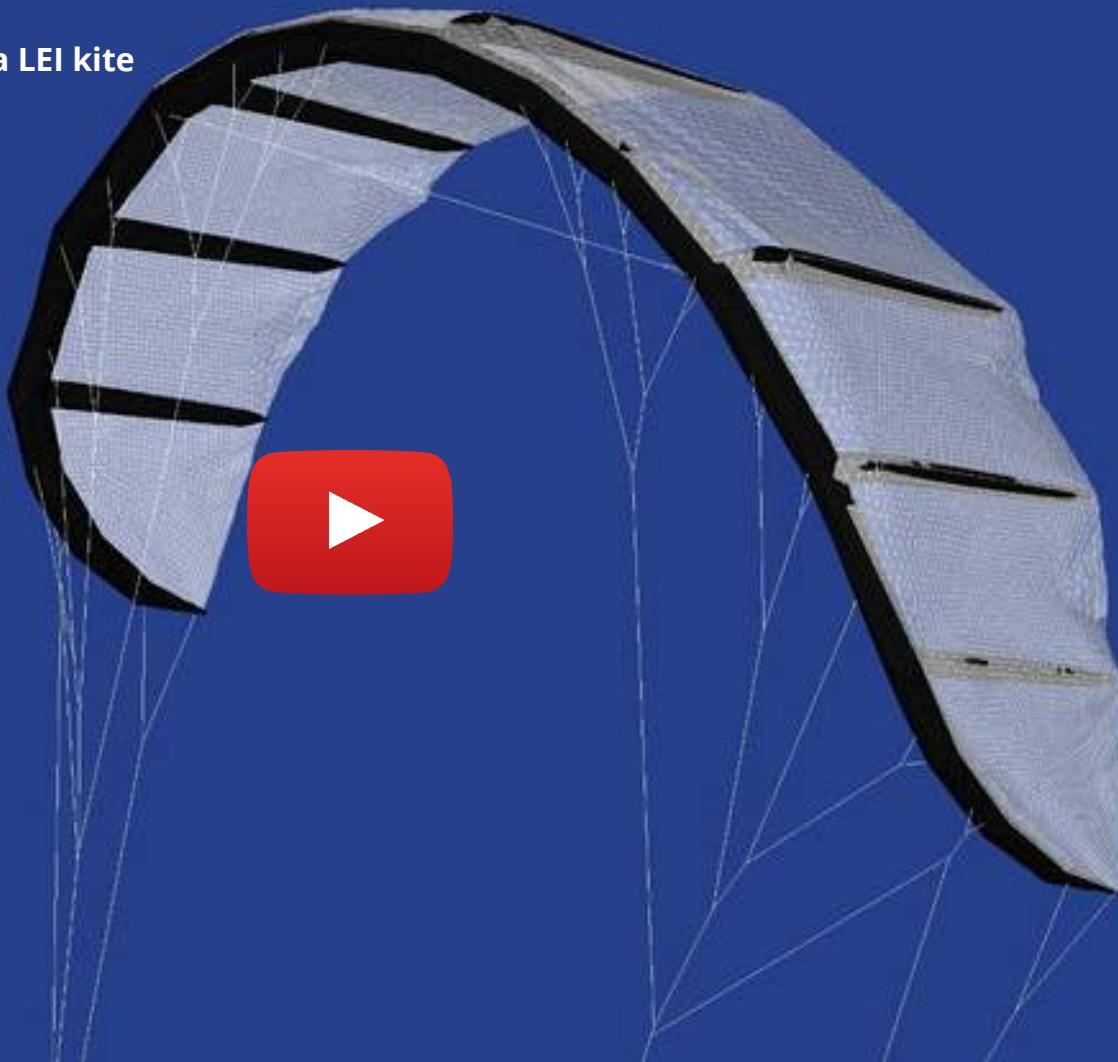
# Aerodynamics



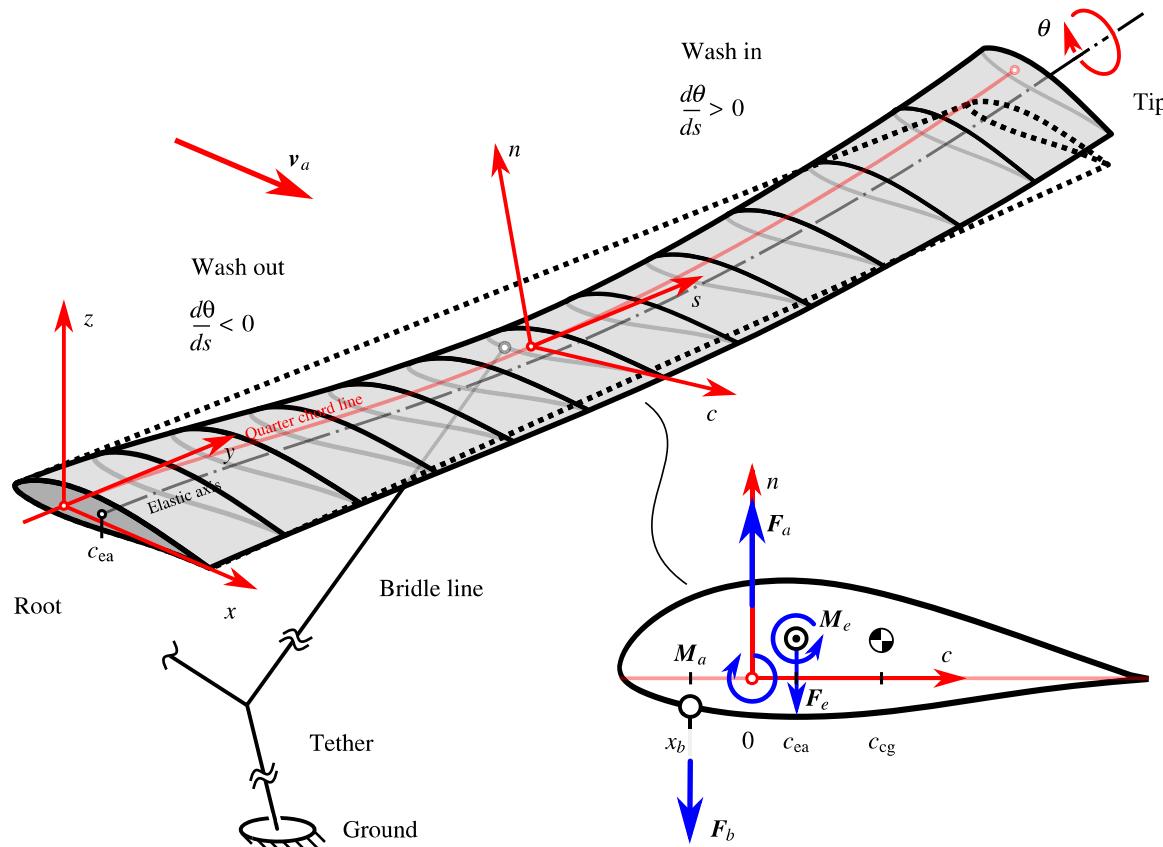


Fluid-Structure Interaction simulation of a ram air wing section

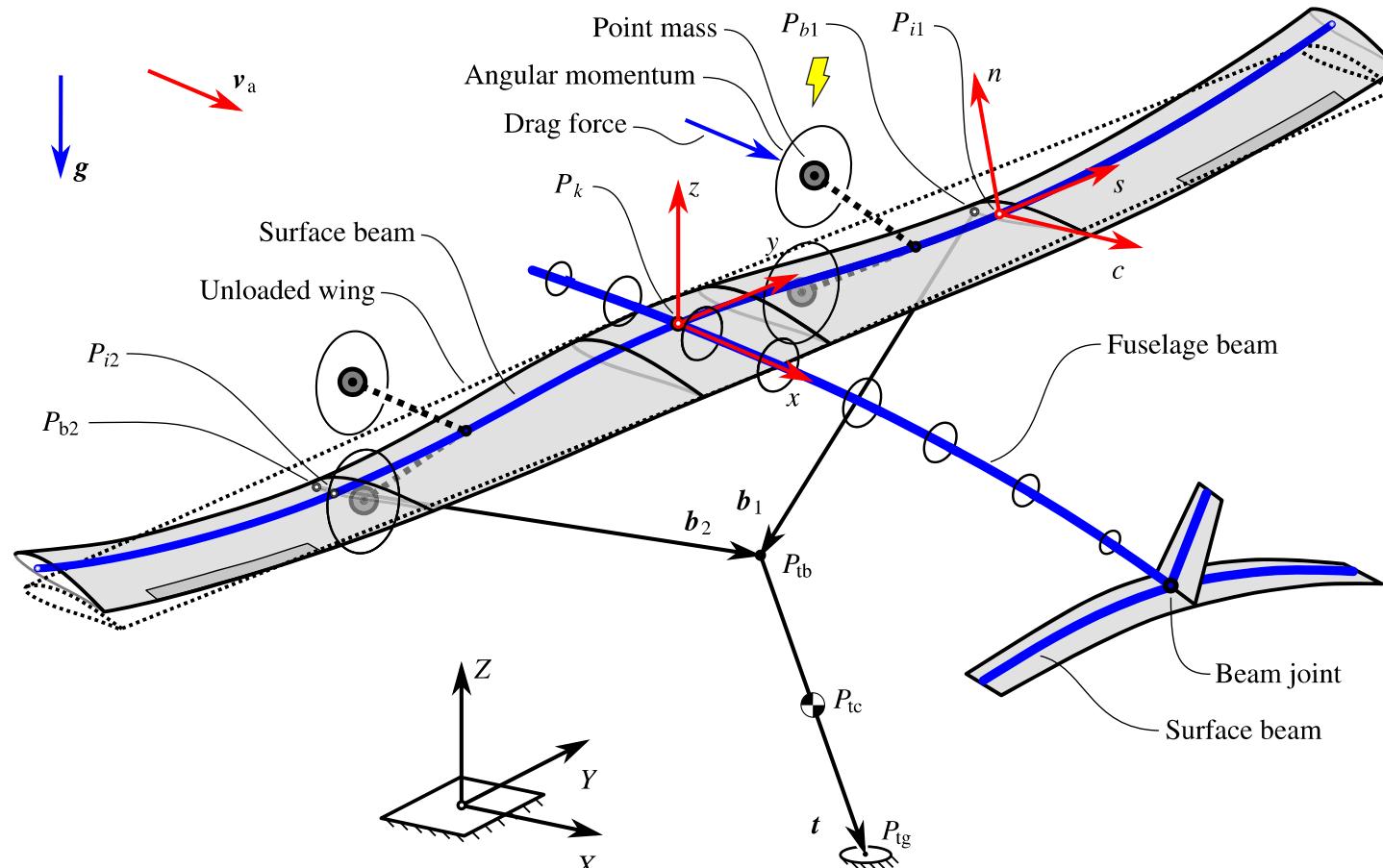
## Finite element model of a LEI kite

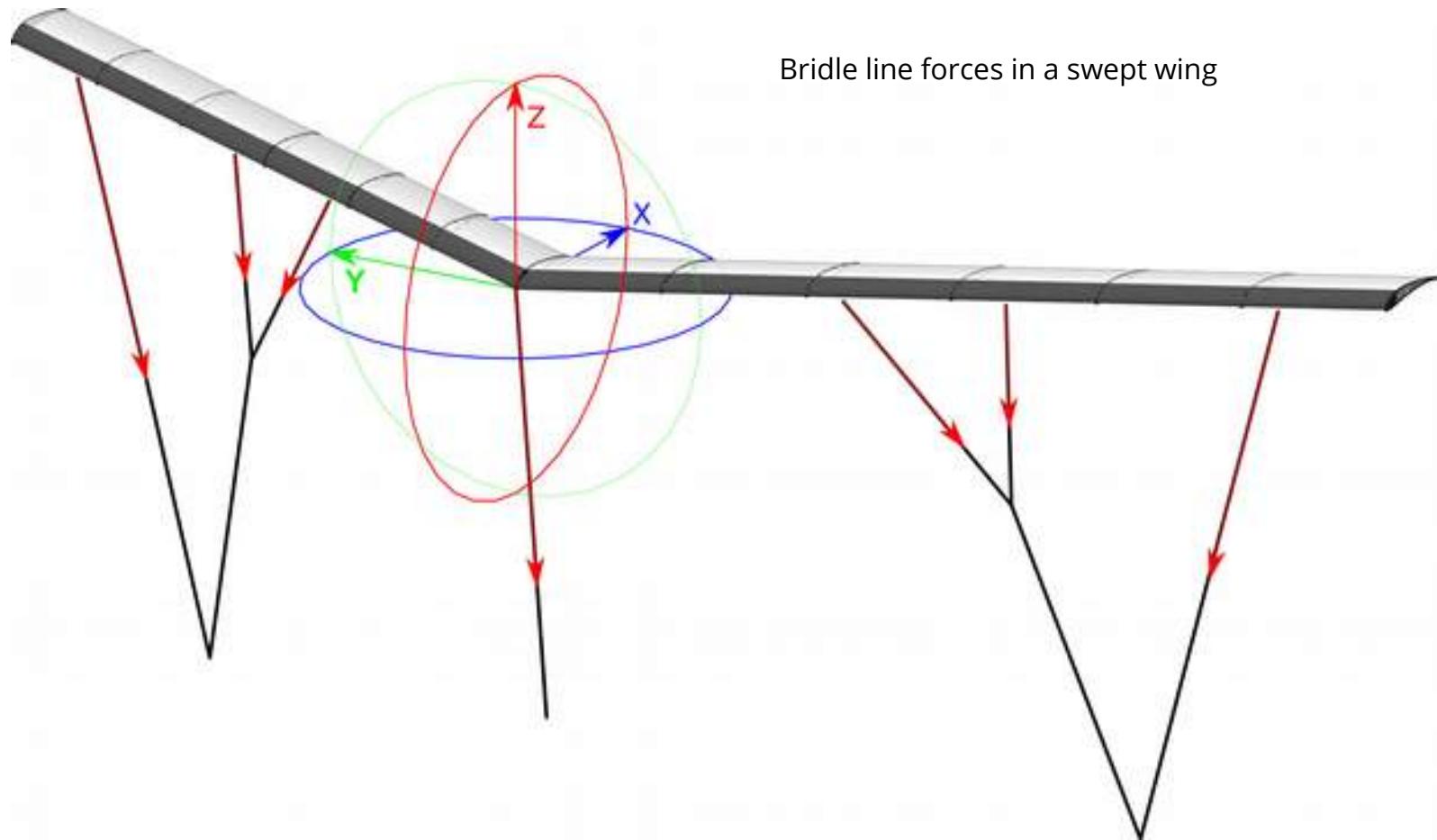


## Aeroelastic bending and torsion of a half wing supported by a bridle line

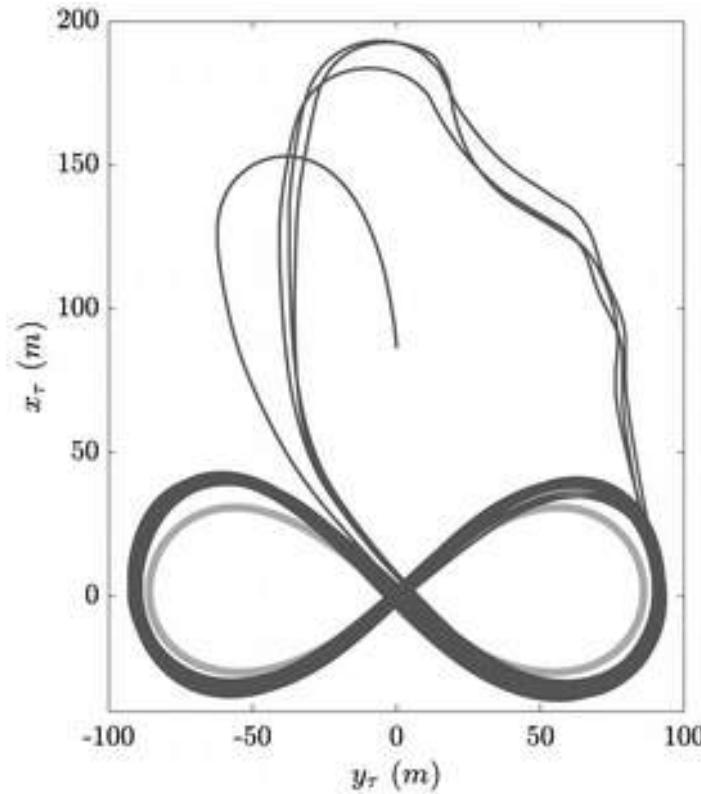
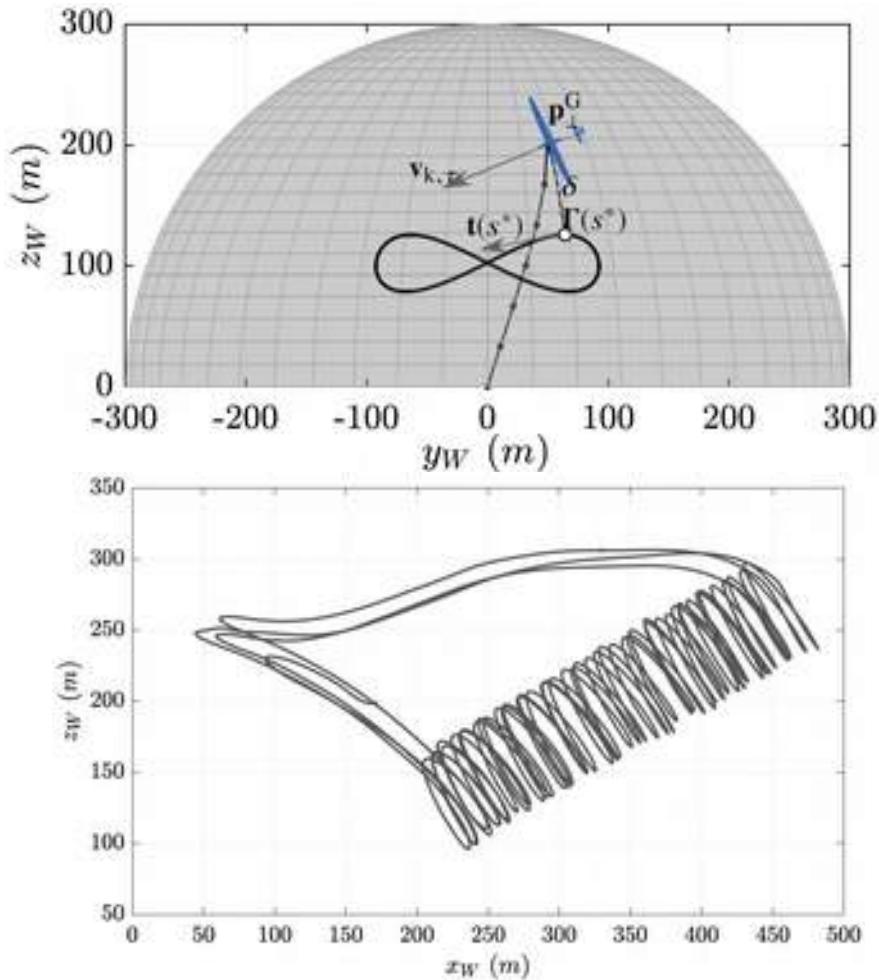


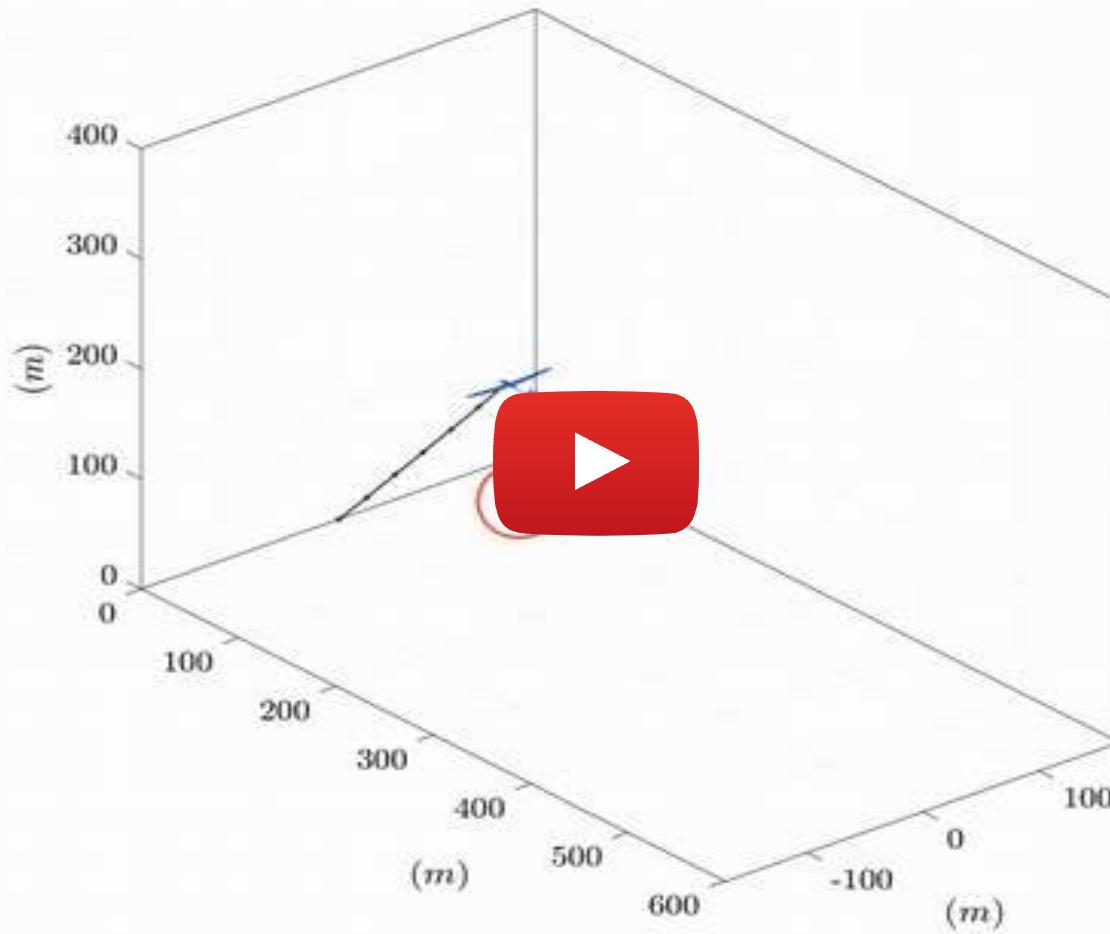
## Aeroelastic model of an AWT and the tensile support system connecting it to the ground



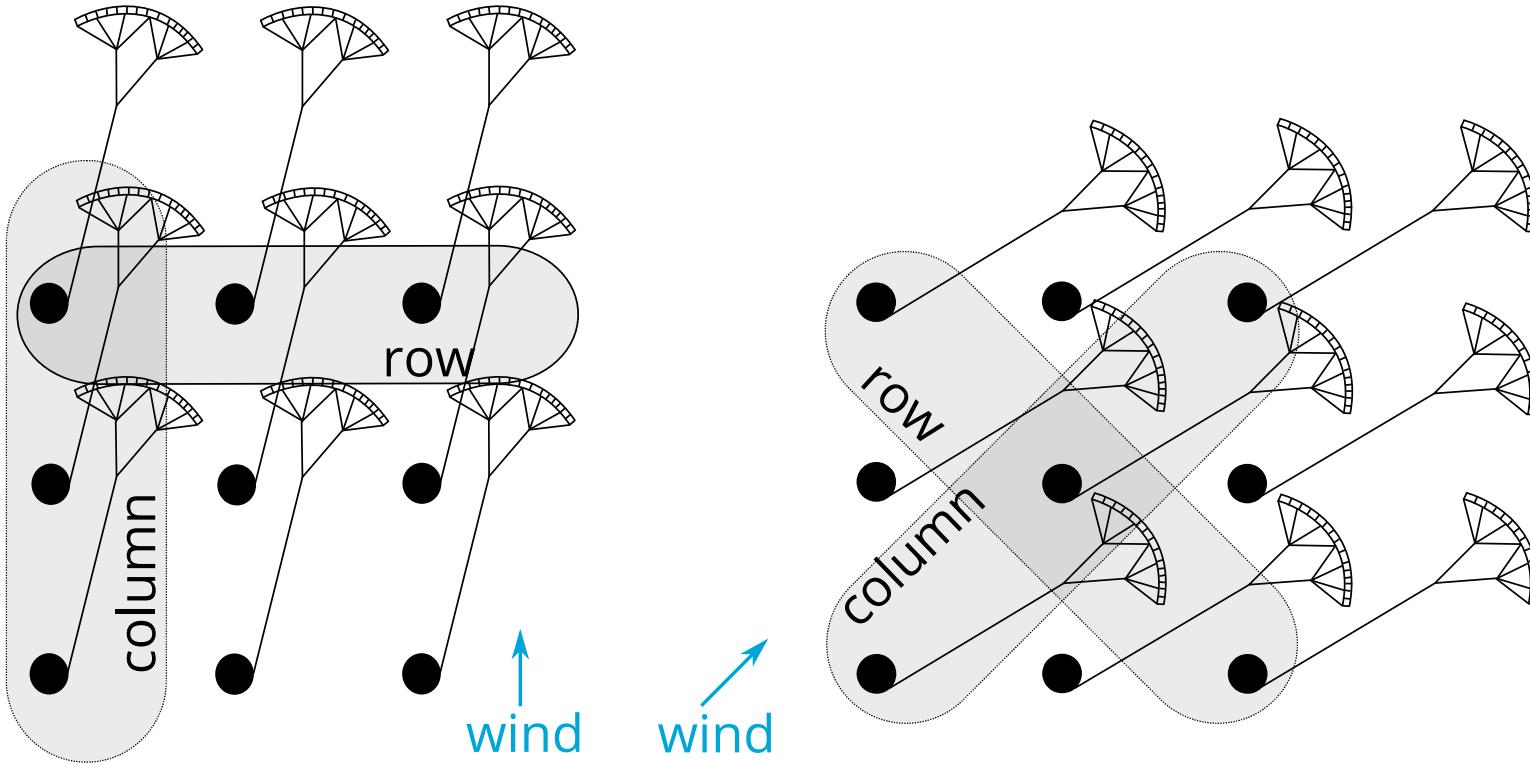


Bridle line forces in a swept wing

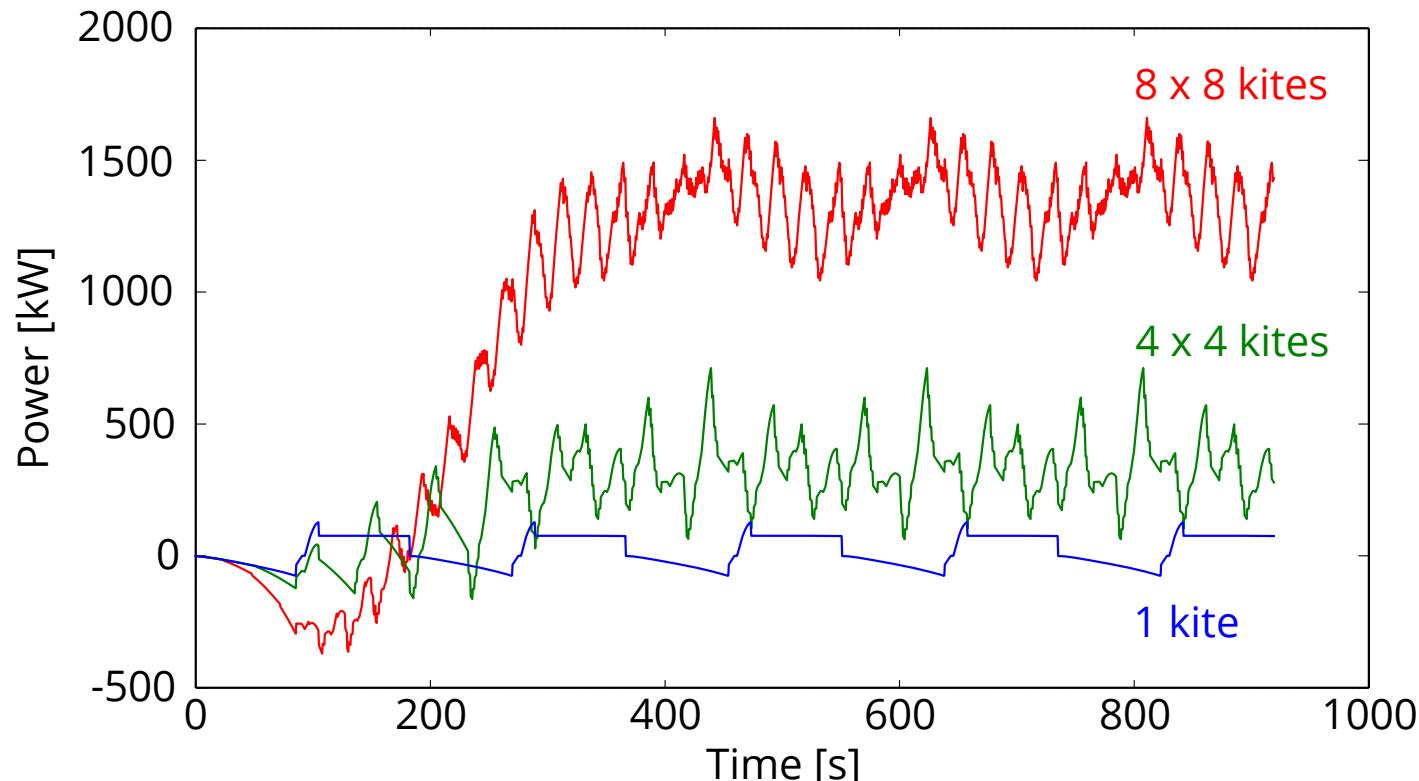




# Kite park layout

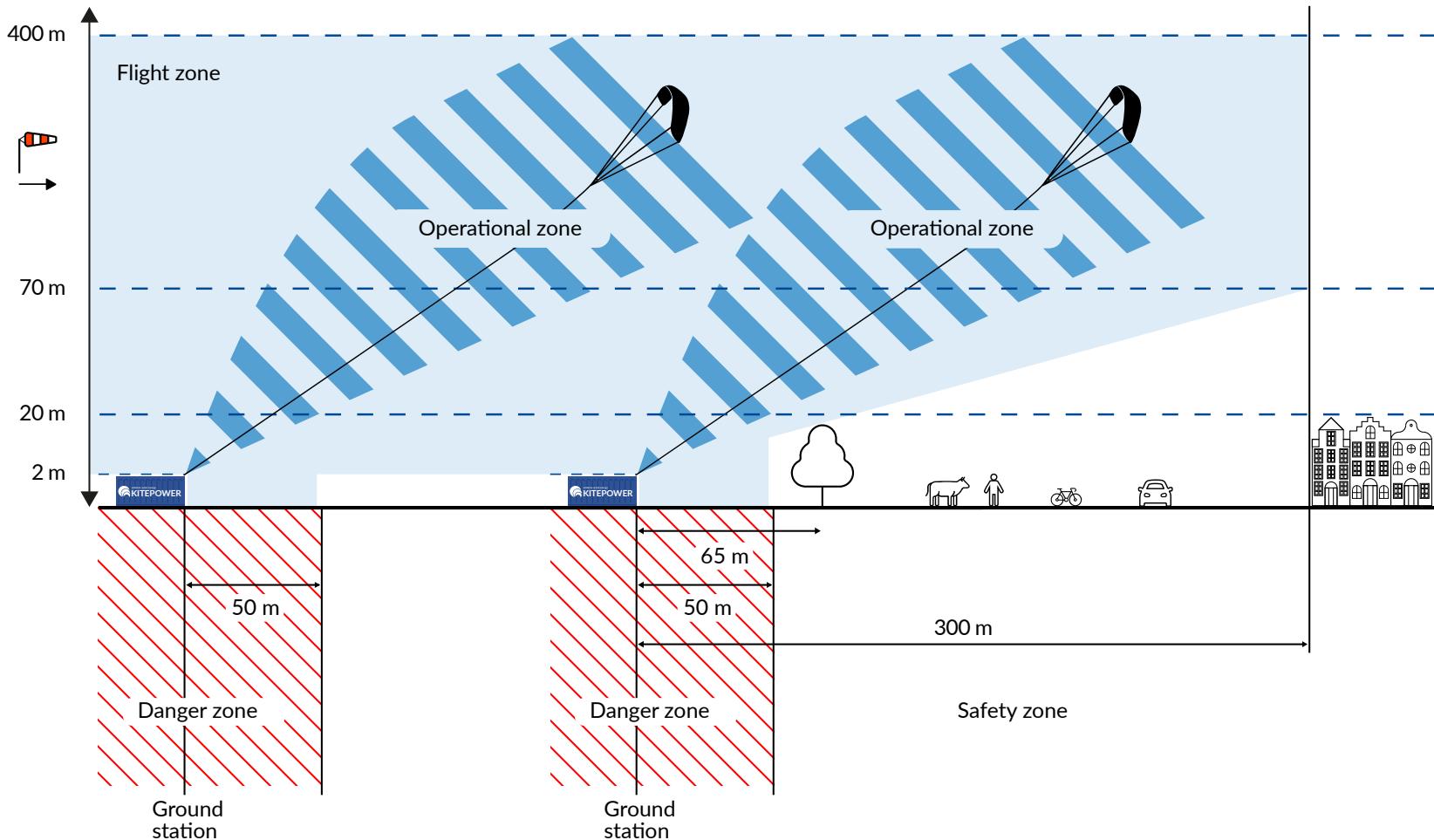


# Kite park power output



# Safety & reliability

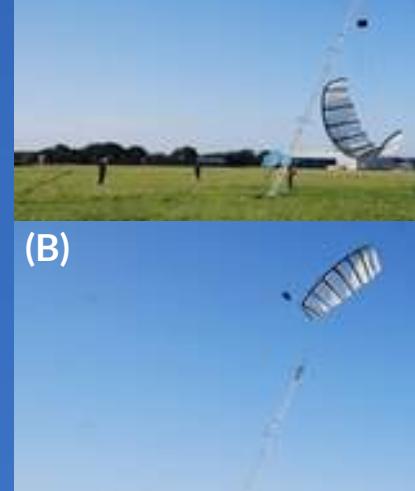




(C)



(A)



(B)



(D)



(E)



# Development as an industry

- Many bottom-up initiatives, e.g. by students and PhD researchers, only later picked up by academic staff
- Initially driven by research on control & optimization
- Full automation, reliability and materials are critical technical challenges
- Developed in parallel to conventional wind energy
- Since a few years also the wind energy community shows interest

# Infrastructure

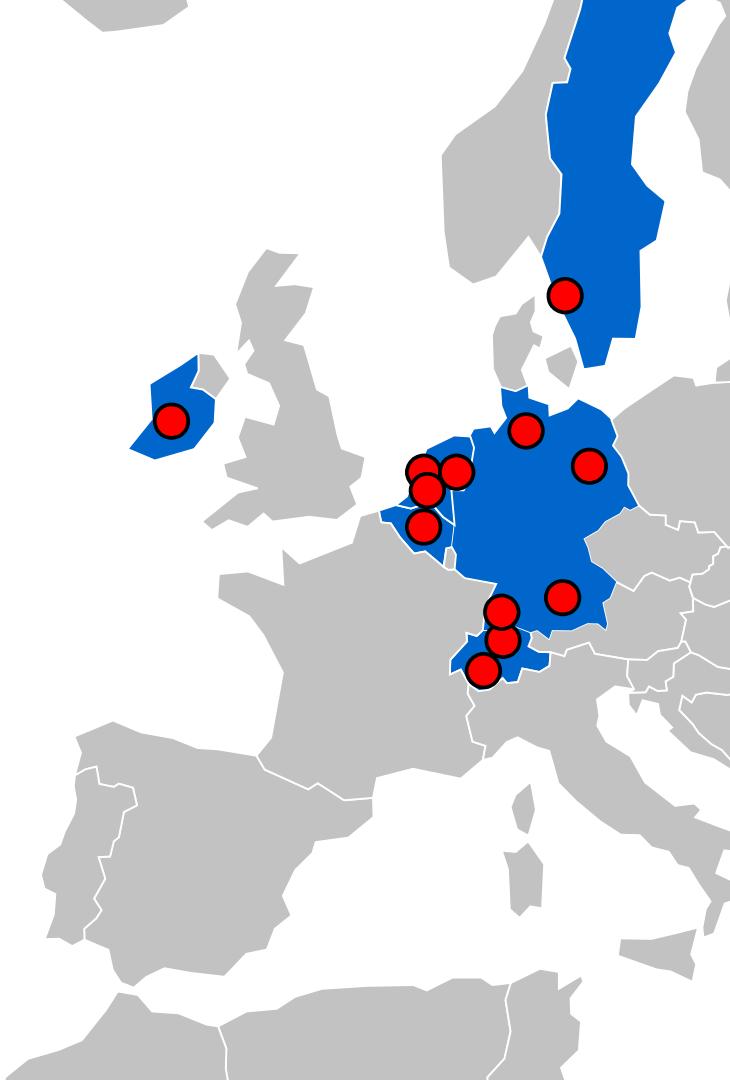
- EU-H2020 doctoral school AWESCO (2015-2018)
- Industry association “Airborne Wind Europe”
- EAWE Technical Committee “Airborne Wind Energy”



- Marie Skłodowska-Curie Initial Training Network
- 4 work packages focussing on scientific challenges:
  - **Modelling and Simulation** (WP lead: TUD)
  - **System Design and Optimisation** (WP lead: ALU-FR)
  - **Sensors and Estimation** (WP lead: Xsens)
  - **Control Systems** (WP lead: TUM)



- 14 PhD projects, all contributing to relevant questions of industry
- 4 PhD projects supervised by TU Delft
- 10 EU-funded partners
- 2 CH-funded partners
- 3.4 M€ total budget

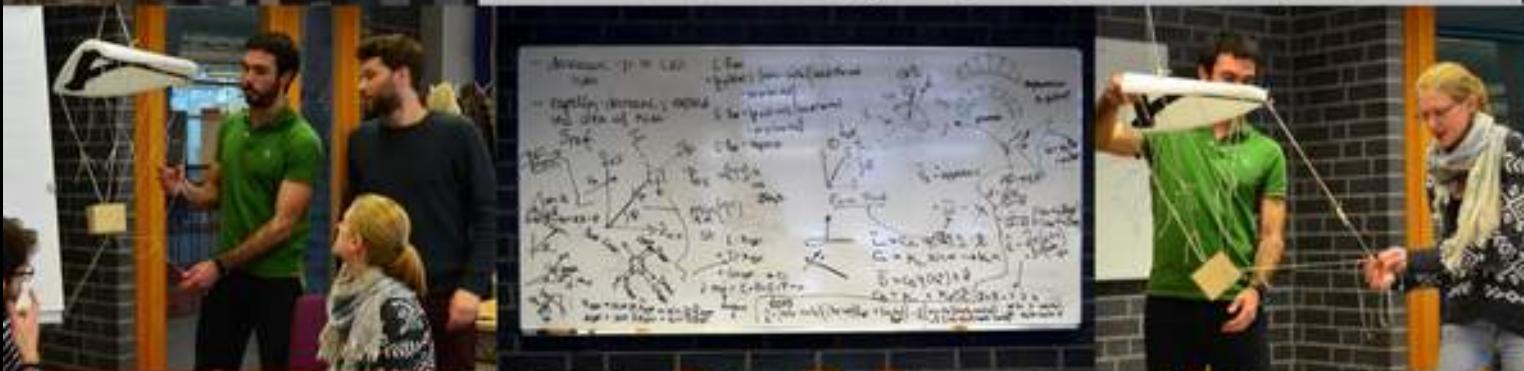




Photos: Per Rutquist



AWESCO members: (above) at the midterm project meeting (8 February, 2017), and (below) during a course (3–4 March, 2016)



# Impact of EU funding



## FP7

- **HAWE** - FP7-ENERGY
- **Highwind** - ERC

## Horizon 2020

- **AWESCO** - European Training Network
- **AMPYXAP3** - SME Instrument Phase I & II
- **REACH** - Fast Track to Innovation Pilot



# Impact of EU funding



## Horizon 2020

- **NEXTWIND** - SME Instrument Phase I & II
- **AWESOME** - SME Instrument Phase I & II
- **SKYPULL** - SME Instrument Phase I
- **TWINGTEC** - SME Instrument Phase I
- **TWINGPOWER** - Eurostars

# AWEC 2015 in Delft





## **AWEC 2019, 15-16 October, Glasgow, United Kingdom**

Book of Abstracts, edited by Roland Schmehl, Oliver Tulloch, 164 pages.

ISBN 978-94-6366-213-0

doi:10.4233/uuid:57fd203c-e069-11e9-9fcb-441ea15f7c9c

shortdoi:10/dcjm

## **AWEC 2017, 5-6 October, Freiburg, Germany**

Book of Abstracts, edited by Moritz Diehl, Rachel Leuthold, Roland Schmehl, 188 pages.

ISBN 978-94-6186-846-6

doi:10.4233/uuid:4c361ef1-d2d2-4d14-9868-16541f60edc7

shortdoi:10/cd54

## **AWEC 2015, 15-16 June, Delft, The Netherlands**

Book of Abstracts, edited by Roland Schmehl, 123 pages.

ISBN 978-94-6186-486-4

doi:10.4233/uuid:6e92b8d7-9e88-4143-a281-08f94770c59f

shortdoi:10/bjhs

## **AWEC 2013, 10-11 September, Berlin, Germany**

Book of Abstracts, edited by Guido Lütsch, Christian Hiemenz, Roald Koch, 77 pages.

ISBN 978-94-6186-848-0

doi:10.4233/uuid:f91af52c-4e76-4cf5-917a-129455b3fca9

shortdoi:10/c5j3

## **AWEC 2011, 24-25 May, Leuven, Belgium**

Book of Abstracts, edited by Jacqueline De Bruyn, Moritz Diehl, Reinhart Paelinck, Richard Ruiterkamp, 73 pages.

ISBN 978-94-6018-370-6

doi:10.4233/uuid:54a23dff-74f9-4007-b1d6-e92e0c458491

shortdoi:10/czgh

# Questions?



-  [r.schmehl@tudelft.nl](mailto:r.schmehl@tudelft.nl)
-  [twitter.com/kite\\_power](https://twitter.com/kite_power)
-  [awesco.eu](http://awesco.eu)