### Diversifying the Energy Matrix: Implementation of Vertical Axis Wind Turbines in Urban Areas in Argentina

National Technological University, Paraná Regional School, Electronics Engineering Department Inglés II Academic Year: 2023

- Members:
  - Enzo Juan Angel Acosta Darrichón
  - Federico Agustin Usinger Kornschun

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## Introduction



# Today the world is in the transition to renewable energies.





Source: Our World in Data based on BP Statistical Review of World Energy (2022) OurWorldInData.org/energy + CC BY Note: Primary energy is calculated using the 'substitution method', which accounts for the energy production inefficiencies of fossil fuels.



### Wind Energy's Share in Argentina's National Energy Matrix









### **Minimum winds**

### Low power



### Affordable and Clean Energy

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

#### Targets:

- By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency



### **Work Aim**

Demonstrate the feasibility of implementing Vertical
Axis Wind Turbines in urban areas in Argentina





### **Map of the Presentation**



Wind patterns and wind energy production capacity across Argentina



**Vertical Axis Wind Turbines** 



**Commercial products** 



**VAWTS' advantages and disadvantages** 

02



# Argentine regions according to their wind characteristics

- Northwest Region
- Central-NortheastRegion
- South of Buenos Aires
- Central West Region
- Patagonia Region



### **Northwest Region**

#### **Provinces:**

- Salta
- Jujuy
- Santiago del Estero
- Tucumán

Average wind intensity: less than 10 km/h



### **Central-Northeast Region**

#### **Provinces:**

- Cordoba
- North of Buenos Aires
- La Pampa
- Santa Fe
- Entre Rios
- Corrientes
- Misiones
- Chaco
- Formosa

Average wind intensity: between 10 and 14 km/h



### **South of Buenos Aires**

#### **Provinces:**

• Buenos Aires

Average wind intensity: between 12 and 18 km/h



### **Central West Region**

#### **Provinces:**

- San Juan
- La Rioja
- Catamarca
- San Luis
- Mendoza

Average wind intensity: around 14 km/h



### **Patagonia Region**

#### **Provinces:**

- Neuquén
- Rio Negro
- Santa Cruz
- Chubut
- Tierra del Fuego

Average wind intensity: 23 km/h





## Vertical Axis Wind Turbines



### **Horizontal Axis**



### **Vertical Axis**



### **Vertical Axis Wind Turbines**

### **Vertical Axis**

- They do not need addressing mechanisms.
- → They are located in low places.
- → They work with low wind speeds.
- They are easy to place in urban areas.
- $\rightarrow$  They are not noisy.
- → They are less dangerous.

### **Horizontal Axis**

- → They need addressing mechanisms.
- → They are installed at high places.
- → They work with high wind speeds.
- → They are noisy.
- → They are dangerous.

### **Vertical Axis Wind Turbines**

### **Darrieus Turbines**



- ★ They operate by using an elevator to lift the air.
- ★ Their rotor spins faster than the speed of the wind.
- ★ Their blades are curved.
- ★ Their starter needs an external force to start spinning.

### **Vertical Axis Wind Turbines**

### **Savonius Turbines**



- ★ They operate by using an elevator to lift the air.
- ★ Their maximum speed is given by the speed of the wind that hits them.
- ★ Their starter does not need an external force to start spinning

# 04

# Commercial Products





### Flower Turbines: Medium Tulip Wind Turbine

- Dimensions: 300 cm high by 100 cm in diameter
- Starting speed: 2 4 m/s
- Operating speed: Not specified by manufacturer
- Maximum speed: 15 m/s
- Watts generated: 300-500
- Number of blades: 2
- Maker: Flower Turbines



### **Cemi-023 Wind Turbine**

- Dimensions: Not specified by manufacturer
- Starting speed: 2,01 m/s
- Operating speed: 11 m/s
- Maximum speed: 45 m/s
- Watts generated: 3.7KW / 4.2KW
- Number of blades: 4
- Maker: Coldwind



### **Wind Generator Eolo**

- Dimensions: 195 cm× 130 cm × 130 cm
- Starting speed: 1.9 m/s
- Operating speed: Not specified by manufacturer
- Maximum speed: Not specified by manufacturer
- Watts generated: 1KW / 2KW / 3KW
- Number of blades: 3 / 12
- Maker: Makemu green energy



### **Wind Generator Domus**

- Dimensions: 115 cm× 130 cm × 65 cm
- Starting speed: 1,2 m/s
- Operating speed: Not specified by manufacturer
- Maximum speed: Not specified by manufacturer
- Watts generated: 1KW / 750W / 500W
- Number of blades: 3 / 6
- Maker: Makemu green energy



### **Wind Generator Smartwind**

- Dimensions: 130 cm× 80cm × 85cm
- Starting speed: 0.9 m/s
- Operating speed: Not specified by manufacturer
- Maximum speed: Not specified by manufacturer
- Watts generated: 500W / 400W / 300W
- Number of blades: 3 / 6
- Maker: Makemu green energy



### **Wind Generator Ninilady**

- Dimensions: 1.42 meters tall
- Starting speed: 1.31 m/s
- Operating speed: Not specified by manufacturer
- Maximum speed: 12 m/s
- Watts generated: 600-650
- Number of blades: 2
- Maker: NL



## VAWTS' Advantages and Disadvantages

05



### **VAWTS' Advantages and Disadvantages**

### **Advantages**

- Independence of yaw mechanism
- Ease of maintenance (can be located close to the ground)
- → Very low starting speed
- Ability to be placed anywhere in a building (on top, to the side or below)
- Suitable for placement on irregular terrain, particularly in areas such as plateaus and hilltops

### **Disadvantages**

- Lower efficiency compared to HAWT (due to its higher resistance against the vertical axis or due to the lower efficiency of the wings)
- Installation proximity to the ground, leading to reduced operational wind speeds



# Conclusion



- → VAWTs positioning
- Viability across regions
- Anticipated market integration
- Impact on clean energy generation

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### Thank you for your time!

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