#### Wind Power

The twin threats of climate change caused by burning fossil fuels and escalating fossil fuel prices make the further rapid development of renewable energy sources a global imperative. Energy provided by the power in the winds is destined to become ever more important. Though no panacea, wind power has the potential to make a substantial contribution to meeting electricity needs in many countries. This concise and accessible account of the history and future development of wind power technology will appeal to a wide audience of engineers, scientists, policymakers and students, and anyone interested in learning more about the potential of wind power.

Wind power has been used increasingly to generate electricity since the early 1990s in Europe, the United States and elsewhere, and the global installed wind power capacity has been doubling every three to four years. It is now making the transition from being a minor contributor to becoming an important source of electricity. However, the level of understanding of what can be expected from wind systems in the future – and at what cost – is generally poor. This book requires no prior technical knowledge, and describes the development of wind power technology from medieval times to the present. It looks forward to the important role that wind power is expected to play – as a clean, competitive and abundant energy source – in helping to meet our future energy needs.

- Considers the factors underpinning wind power's exponential growth since 1990, to help understand what we can expect from wind power in the future.
- Shows how the cost of wind energy compares with electricity produced by burning fossil fuels.
- Explains simply how wind turbines (and windmills) work.
- Explains why wind power's intermittency does not prevent its large-scale use.

PETER MUSGROVE's wind power interests go back to 1974 when he was teaching engineering at the University of Reading. Though wind power was then the UK's least favoured renewable energy option he strongly argued the case for large offshore wind farms and gained recognition for their potential. He was also very much involved in the UK vertical axis wind turbine programme through the 1970s and 1980s. He was one of the prime movers in the 1978 formation of the British Wind Energy Association (BWEA) and was its first Chairman. He left academia for industry in 1988 and as National Wind Power's Head of Development through the 1990s was involved in all aspects of wind farm development and wind turbine assessment. He retired in 2003 and was given the BWEA's first Lifetime Achievement Award.

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> For my grandchildren James, Terry, Faith, Jonathan and Euan and their generation

# Contents

	Preface	page xiii
	Acknowledgements	xiv
1	Wind power and our energy needs: an overview	1
	Traditional windmills	1
	Power and energy in the modern world	2
	Global warming and climate change	3
	Renewable energy sources	6
	Wind energy conversion	7
	Energy payback and wind energy costs	8
	Intermittency issues	9
	Wind or nuclear?	9
	Costs compared with conventional generation	10
	Wind power's growth and potential	11
2	The first windmills	15
	Hero's toy windmill	15
	Early Persian drag-driven windmills	15
	Chinese drag-driven windmills	19
	The European windmill	20
	How post mills work	21
	Origins and economics	22
3	Seven centuries of service	27
	Post mills	27
	Diffusion through Europe	27
	Medieval milling capacity	28
	Controlling the mill	29
	Sail developments	30

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viii

Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-76238-0 - Wind Power Peter Musgrove Frontmatter More information

Milling the grain

	~ ~	
	Design evolution	35
	Smock mills and tower mills	37
	Control refinements	40
	The power output from traditional windmills	41
	Land drainage and other applications	46
	The windmill's nineteenth-century peak	47
	Causes of decline	48
	Steam power	48
	White bread	49
	Roller mills	51
	The American multi-bladed windpump	52
4	Generating electricity: the experimental years, 1887 to 1973	57
	The first wind-powered electricity generation	58
	Danish beginnings: Poul la Cour	63
	The inter-war years	65
	Small wind-electric systems	68
	Grandpa's Knob, Vermont: the first megawatt-plus machine	70
	Wartime shortages rekindle Danish interest	73
	Post-war energy concerns, and Denmark's Gedser mill	75
	French and German post-war programmes	79
	The UK post-war programme	81
5	The evolution of the modern wind turbine, 1973 to 1990	87
	The 1973 oil crisis	87
	The American Federal wind power program	89
	First generation machines, Mod-0 and Mod-1	89
	Second- and third-generation machines, Mod-2 and Mod-5	92
	The American/Swedish WTS-4	94
	The Darrieus vertical-axis wind turbine	95
	European national wind power programmes	99
	Sweden	99
	Germany	101
	Denmark	102
	A different Danish way forward	105
	The Tvind machine	105
	Small grid-connected wind turbines	106
	The Californian wind boom	112
	The first wind farms	113

Contents

Danish imports

Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-76238-0 - Wind Power Peter Musgrove Frontmatter More information

	The market peaks	118
	Environmental concerns	119
	Design evolution	120
	Danish success factors	123
6	Progress and economics in Europe, 1973 to 1990	125
	Denmark	125
	Stall control or pitch control?	126
	Shut-down in high wind speeds	128
	Costs relative to the annual energy output	129
	Costs per unit energy output	131
	Cost comparisons	132
	The Netherlands and Germany	133
7	UK progress, 1973 to 1990	137
	Wind power: the least promising renewables option?	137
	The offshore wind potential	138
	Managing wind power's variability	140
	The Department of Energy wind programme	142
	The Orkney multi-megawatt wind turbine	142
	Offshore wind farm assessment	143
	Vertical-axis wind turbines	145
	Other UK wind turbine developments	149
	Lawson-Tancred	149
	Fair Isle	150
	Carmarthen Bay wind turbine test centre	151
	Howden	151
	Wind Energy Group	153
	Institutional barriers	153
	Privatisation and the Non-Fossil Fuel Obligation (NFFO)	155
8	Development and deployment, 1990 to 2008	159
	Global overview	159
	Denmark	162
	The 1990s, a decade of growth	162
	Offshore wind makes progress	165
	Danish overview	169
	Germany	171
	1991: a feed-in tariff established	171
	Domestic manufacture	172
	From 2000: the Renewable Energy Law	174
	German overview	176

ix

х

Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-76238-0 - Wind Power Peter Musgrove Frontmatter More information

Spain178The 1994 feed-in tariff178Spanish overview180United Kingdom181The disappointing 1990s181Why NFFO failed185The Renewables Obligation187Offshore wind farms189UK overview193United States194Low growth beginnings194The Production Tax Credit (PTC) and 'green power'195Momentum builds197US overview199Canada, Netherlands and Japan202India203China205The future: from marginal to mainstream209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills235Smeaton's anomalous results245		
The 1994 feed-in tariff178Spanish overview180United Kingdom181The disappointing 1990s181Why NFFO failed185The Renewables Obligation187Offshore wind farms189UK overview193United States194Low growth beginnings194The Production Tax Credit (PTC) and 'green power'195Momentum builds197US overview199Canada, Netherlands and Japan202India203China205The future: from marginal to mainstream209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results245	Spain	178
Spanish overview180United Kingdom181The disappointing 1990s181Why NFFO failed185The Renewables Obligation187Offshore wind farms189UK overview193United States194Low growth beginnings194The Production Tax Credit (PTC) and 'green power'195Momentum builds197US overview199Canada, Netherlands and Japan202India203China205The future: from marginal to mainstream209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage211Nuclear power212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233Smeaton's 1759 measurements on working windmills234Coulom's 1781 measurements on working windmills234Coulom's anomalous results245	The 1994 feed-in tariff	178
United Kingdom181The disappointing 1990s181Why NFFO failed185The Renewables Obligation187Offshore wind farms189UK overview193United States194Low growth beginnings194The Production Tax Credit (PTC) and 'green power'195Momentum builds197US overview199Canada, Netherlands and Japan202India203China205The future: from marginal to mainstream209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233Smeaton's 1759 measurements on working windmills234Coulom's 1759 measurements on working windmills235Dutch measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results245Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Spanish overview	180
The disappointing 1990s181Why NFFO failed185The Renewables Obligation187Offshore wind farms189UK overview193United States194Low growth beginnings194The Production Tax Credit (PTC) and 'green power'195Momentum builds197US overview199Canada, Netherlands and Japan202India203China205The future: from marginal to mainstream209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills234Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	United Kingdom	181
Why NFFO failed185The Renewables Obligation187Offshore wind farms189UK overview193United States194Low growth beginnings194The Production Tax Credit (PTC) and 'green power'195Momentum builds197US overview199Canada, Netherlands and Japan202India203China205The future: from marginal to mainstream209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulom's 1781 measurements on working windmills234Coulom's 3 ronanalous results241The power available from traditional windmills245	The disappointing 1990s	181
The Renewables Obligation187Offshore wind farms189UK overview193United States194Low growth beginnings194The Production Tax Credit (PTC) and 'green power'195Momentum builds197US overview199Canada, Netherlands and Japan202India203China205The future: from marginal to mainstream209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage211Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills245	Why NFFO failed	185
Offshore wind farms189UK overview193United States194Low growth beginnings194The Production Tax Credit (PTC) and 'green power'195Momentum builds197US overview199Canada, Netherlands and Japan202India203China205The future: from marginal to mainstream209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage211Nuclear power212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills245	The Renewables Obligation	187
UK overview193United States194Low growth beginnings194The Production Tax Credit (PTC) and 'green power'195Momentum builds197US overview199Canada, Netherlands and Japan202India203China205 <b>The future: from marginal to mainstream</b> 209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills235Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills245Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Offshore wind farms	189
United States194Low growth beginnings194The Production Tax Credit (PTC) and 'green power'195Momentum builds197US overview199Canada, Netherlands and Japan202India203China205 <b>The future: from marginal to mainstream</b> 209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills235Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills245	UK overview	193
Low growth beginnings194The Production Tax Credit (PTC) and 'green power'195Momentum builds197US overview199Canada, Netherlands and Japan202India203China205The future: from marginal to mainstream209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills245Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245 </td <td>United States</td> <td>194</td>	United States	194
The Production Tax Credit (PTC) and 'green power'195Momentum builds197US overview199Canada, Netherlands and Japan202India203China205The future: from marginal to mainstream209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills234Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Low growth beginnings	194
Momentum builds197US overview199Canada, Netherlands and Japan202India203China205The future: from marginal to mainstream209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills234Coulomb's in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	The Production Tax Credit (PTC) and 'green power'	195
US overview199Canada, Netherlands and Japan202India203China205 <b>The future: from marginal to mainstream</b> 209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills245	Momentum builds	197
Canada, Netherlands and Japan202India203China205 <b>The future: from marginal to mainstream</b> 209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills245	US overview	199
India203China205The future: from marginal to mainstream209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills235Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills245	Canada, Netherlands and Japan	202
China205The future: from marginal to mainstream209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills245	India	203
The future: from marginal to mainstream209Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills245	China	205
Low-carbon options for electricity generation210Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	The future: from marginal to mainstream	209
Carbon capture and storage210Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Low-carbon options for electricity generation	210
Nuclear power211Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Carbon capture and storage	210
Renewables212Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Nuclear power	211
Wind power's progress214Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Renewables	212
Cost-of-energy comparisons216Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Wind power's progress	214
Variability: keeping the lights on219Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Cost-of-energy comparisons	216
Wind power's global growth221Appendix A The power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Variability: keeping the lights on	219
Appendix AThe power output from wind turbines227The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix BThe performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Wind power's global growth	221
The Betz limit229How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix BThe performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Appendix A The power output from wind turbines	227
How many blades? The effect of solidity229Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix BThe performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	The Betz limit	229
Efficiency231Rotor drag231Appendix BThe performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	How many blades? The effect of solidity	229
Rotor drag231Appendix BThe performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Efficiency	231
Appendix BThe performance of traditional windmills233The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Rotor drag	231
The power required to grind wheat233Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Appendix B The performance of traditional windmills	233
Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills234Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	The power required to grind wheat	233
Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills236Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Smeaton's 1759 measurements using model windmills	234
Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1930s239Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Coulomb's 1781 measurements on working windmills	236
Smeaton's anomalous results241The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Dutch measurements on windmills in the 1920s and 1	<i>930s</i> 239
The power available from traditional windmills243Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills245	Smeaton's anomalous results	241
Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills 245	The power available from traditional windmills	243
	Comparison with drag-driven Persian windmills	245

Contents

Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-76238-0 - Wind Power Peter Musgrove Frontmatter More information

#### Contents

Appendix C Wind characteristics	247
Wind speed variation with height	247
Wind speed distribution	247
Notes	250
References	306
Index	320

xi

### Preface

The high standard of living that we in developed countries enjoy is underpinned by the massive consumption of oil, gas and coal, the so-called fossil fuels. However we now recognise that the carbon dioxide emissions caused by the combustion of these fuels is changing the global climate, with potentially devastating consequences for us all. Electricity generation is the largest single source of carbon dioxide emissions, and the need to move to the production of electricity in ways that avoid these emissions has stimulated an upsurge of interest in renewable sources of energy.

Wind power is the renewables technology that has made most progress in recent years. And though modern wind turbines have much in common with traditional windmills they are very much larger and much more efficient. Since 1973, when the first oil crisis encouraged a number of countries to commence their development, wind turbines have progressed to the point where they can generate electricity at a cost that is comparable with that produced by burning fossil fuels, though without the carbon dioxide emissions and price volatility. In 2008 the global installed wind power capacity passed 100 000 MW and wind power provided just over 1% of global electricity; by 2020 the installed capacity is likely to exceed 1 million MW, with wind power providing about 10% of global electricity, a percentage that is expected to grow steadily in the following decades.

This book tells the story of the development of wind power technology from its medieval beginnings through many centuries of success to its nineteenthcentury decline and its late-twentieth-century revival, and looks forward to the important role that wind power seems likely to play – as a clean, competitive, reliable and abundant energy source – in helping to meet twenty-first-century energy needs. The core text of Chapters 1 to 9 requires no prior technical knowledge – just a reasonably numerate interest in how we can meet our future energy needs without causing further damage to the climate. The appendices and extensive notes give more detail for those who require it.

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