

A Study on the Application of Small Wind Power System in Apartment Housing

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Key words : (Wind turbine system), (Micrositing analysis), (Case study),
(Building application), (Life cycle cost)

Abstract

This study aims to present the applicability of wind turbine generator system to urban buildings for the utilization of clean renewable energy. The results are as follows; According to the wind resource analysis, it has been found that small sized wind power system can be viable for buildings application due to the amplification of wind velocity around buildings or building clusters, in spite of low mean velocity of 2-3m/s in Seoul and Kyunggi urban areas. But planners must perform micrositing analysis around building so that wind turbine can be located at high velocity zones. The system must be designed to avoid obstacles preventing prevailing wind in buildings. It should be recognized that wind speeds are changing depending on the height and length from buildings. The wind power system can be used as a symbol of landmark which shows a sustainable architecture from the scenary itself. A case study for apartment building in urban showed that wind power systems can be applicable in two kinds of place, rooftops and ground levels. Especially, the wind power systems must be carefully positioned so that wind resources do not decrease when it is installed at ground levels. and according to life cycle cost analysis, adaption of new small wind power systems to buildings were proved to produce a profit if it is considered the expense of environment improvement and the wind speed increasing according to rise of building height.

This research will ultimately achieve green architecture that preserves nature and at the same time provides pleasant environment to humans, and will play a great role in establishing the environment-preserving sustainable architecture of the 21th century.

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V_x : x m

V_a :

H_x : x m

H_a :

$\frac{V}{V}$:

V' : (perturbation from the mean)

σ^2 : 12

ρ : (1.225kg/m³)

1.

2.

가

가

가

2-3 가

2000 12

45 가

17,706MW ,

(1999) 51,587MW

30%

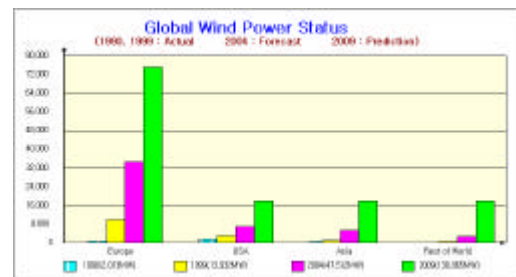
가 90

30%가

(1.).

가

가



1.

Case

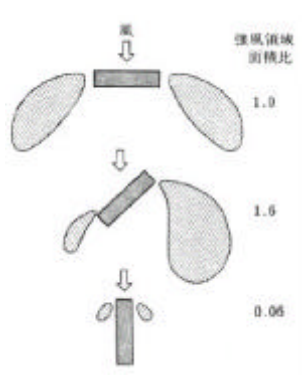
Study

가

가
 (Vertical) (Horizontal),
 (Stand alone) (Grid-connected)
 (10kW), (10 - 600kW)
 (600kW)

3. 1)

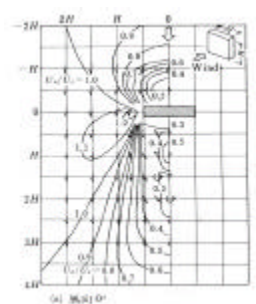
(distortion)
 가
 가
 가



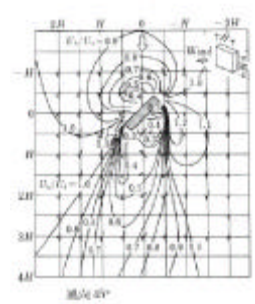
2.

2

가
 가
 가
 가

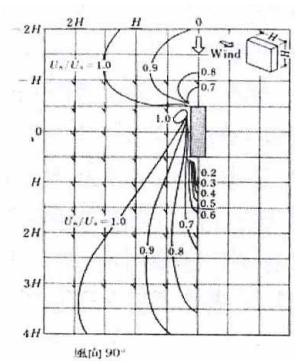


3.



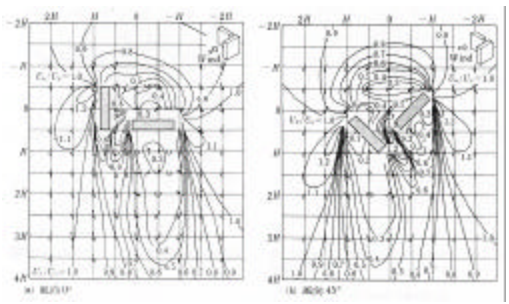
4.

3. 4, 5

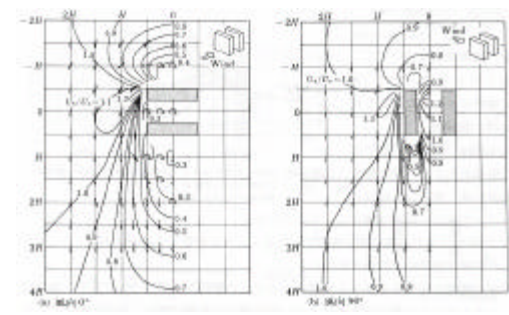


5.

1) 木村建一 編. 建築環境學 1, 2. 東京: 丸善株式會社, 1993.



6. L



7.

10% 가 L

4.

4.1

8

1m/s

2m/s

가

2 가

가

10%-20%(

30%-70%)

4 45

20%

가

2

5

가

가

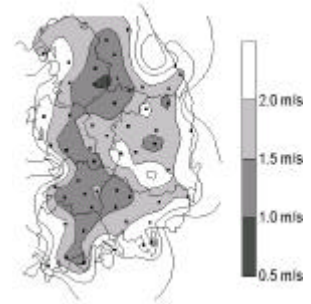
6 7

,L

10%

가

4.2



8.

1991

2001

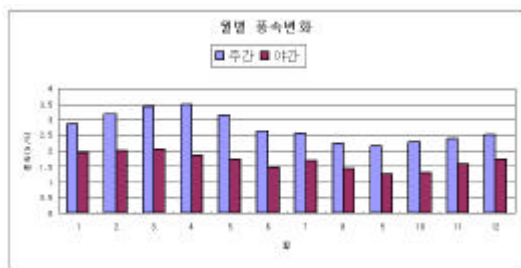
11

(1) .

1.

	(m/sec)	
	2.2	WNW
	4.2	NNW
	3.36	SW
	2.23	ESE
	4.7	WNW
	4.6	SW
	5.2	NNW
()	8.8	NW

2.2m/s
(WNW, 2.5-4.5m/s)
9 (10
-22), (23 -9)
1m/s
2.5m
/s가 8
11 2m/s



9.

, , , , , ,
, , 2-3m/s
가
3m/s

, 2-3m/s, 가
1.5-3m/s
, , 1.7-3.5m/s
,
4m/s , , , 3-4m/s
1-2m/s
,
, 4-6m/s 가 2m/s
30m 5.5 - 7m/s 15
8 m/s 가
가

5.

가
,
(1) , ,
(2) .
(3) .
(4) 가 가
가
(5) 가
(6) 가 가
5.1 가

- 가 2H 1.2
- 가 가
- , L , , □ 5.2
- (1) downstream turbulence turbulence
- 1.2 가 가 가
- 0.3-0.4 가 가
- 가 가 5.3
- (2)
- 1.2 turbulence가 가
- 0.5 가
- (3) L 가 가 ,
- L 6m/s
- 45° 9m/s
- 1.1-1.2 가 가
- 5.4 ²⁾
- 45°

2) 1. [: dB(A)]

		dB(A)	
		(06:00-22:00)	(22:00-06:00)
'가'	'가'	65	55
	'가'	65	55
'가'	'가'	50	40
	'가'	55	45

- '가' :- 6
- '가' :- 15
- '가' :- 15

가 가 , (fiberglass) 가

5dB 53-55dB 5.7

5.5 ³⁾ 1m²

20kW kg/m² 7.5m², 2ton 266 6. Case Study

1.5ton 가 Case-study . Case-study

5.6 (Electro Magnetic Interference : EMI) 17-20 11 1000

가 6.1

3) < 2>

2.

	200kg/ m ²
	500kg/ m ²
	100kg/ m ²
30°	80kg/ m ²
	500kg/ m ²

(: 53 11 1)

10, 11) .



10.



11.

6.2

2001 11 1991

(1)

2.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ms	3.08	3.33	3.52	3.46	3.14	2.63	2.74	2.36	2.21	2.31	2.57	2.73

2

2.84m/s , 1 5
3.3m/s

4) International standard IEC 61400-1

가 ,
가
power law (1)

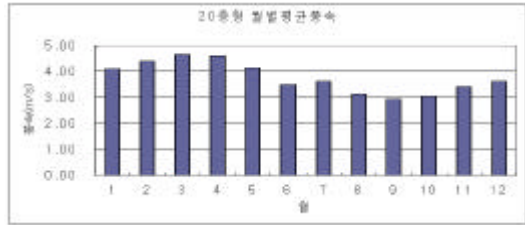
$$V_x = V_a \left(\frac{H_x}{H_a} \right)^n \quad (1)^4$$

n

0.1

0.14, 0.17-0.25, 가
0.25-0.5
2.6m 10m 가
, n 0.30

, 17 20
20
12



12. 20

12 20

9

3m/s , 1 5
4.4m/s

(2)

6.3

가 가 가

(perturbation from the mean) \bar{V}
 V'
 (2)

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} \rho (\bar{V}^3 + 3 \bar{V} \sigma^2) \quad (2)$$

$$V = \bar{V} + V'$$

$$V' = 3 \bar{V} \sigma^2$$

3.

	(m/s)	(m/s)			(%)	(W/m ²)
1	20.07	4.08	2.60	6.78	63.80	61.19
2	17.15	4.41	2.77	7.65	62.73	74.94
3	19.21	4.67	2.76	7.62	59.10	86.06
4	22.29	4.59	2.91	8.45	63.33	83.77
5	17.15	4.16	2.67	7.12	64.12	64.55
6	15.95	3.48	2.31	5.33	66.31	40.64
7	16.29	3.64	2.54	6.43	69.74	46.37
8	20.07	3.13	2.26	5.12	72.26	31.86
9	19.21	2.93	2.13	4.52	72.69	26.79
10	15.78	3.07	2.33	5.44	76.06	30.80
11	17.15	3.41	2.39	5.70	70.07	39.15
12	17.66	3.62	2.45	6.02	67.80	45.31
		3.77				52.61

3 20

52.61W/m²
3

4 80W/m²

5) Inverter-converter AC

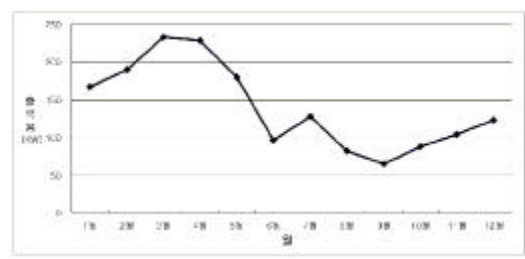
가 가 가

20

가

(1)

2m/s
 5kW (4, 13), 20
 10kW⁵⁾ (5, 14). , 10kW
 5 kW
 1-4

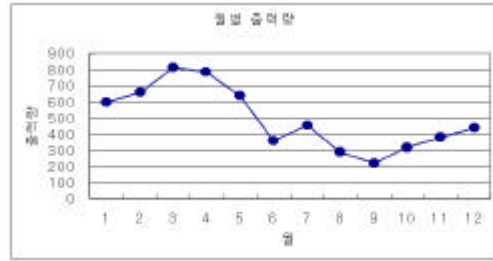
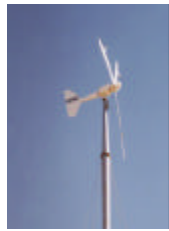
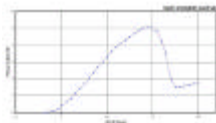


13. 5KW

DC Converter AC

4. (5 kW)

specification	5 kW
Cut Up Wind Speed	3 m/s
Cut In Wind Speed	3.5 m/s
Rated Wind Speed	14 m/s
Rated Power	5kW
Rotor Speed	120 - 750
Rotor Diameter	5.1 m
Weight	250kg
Blade Material	Pultruded Fibreglass
DC Voltages Available	48V, 96V, 110V, 120V



14. 10kW

(2) 가)

가 20

3.77m/s, 22.29m/s,

10kW (5)

, 20 10kW

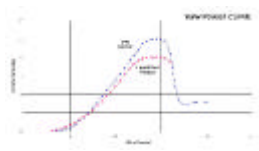
Diameter, 7m 4-5 RD 5RD(Rotor Diameter, 35-49m)

가 15

89499.3kWh (5966.62 * 15) ⁶⁾

5. 20

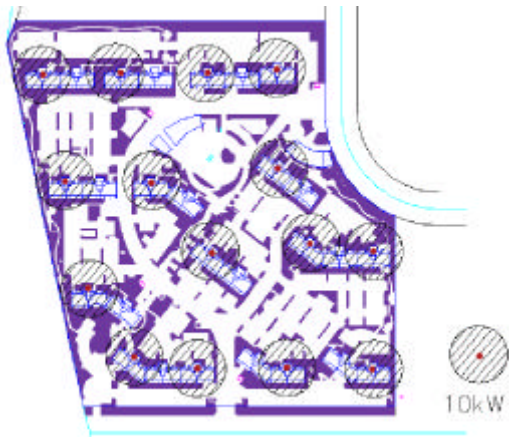
specification	10kW
Cut Up Wind Speed	3 m/s
Cut In Wind Speed	4.0 m/s
Rated Wind Speed	14 m/s
Rated Power	10kW
Rotor Speed	110 - 600
Rotor Diameter	7 m
Weight	500kg
Blade Material	Pultruded Fibreglass
DC Voltages Available	110V & 120V



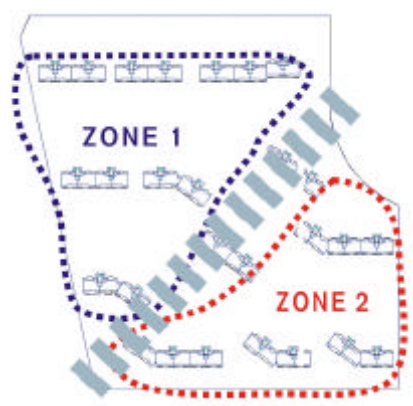
6)

$$(kWh) = \sum (V_i \times F_i \times 8760(h))$$

Visms	i	(kW)	F _i	i	
		20	10kW		5966.62kWh, 5kW 1684.23kWh



15.



17. Zone

가

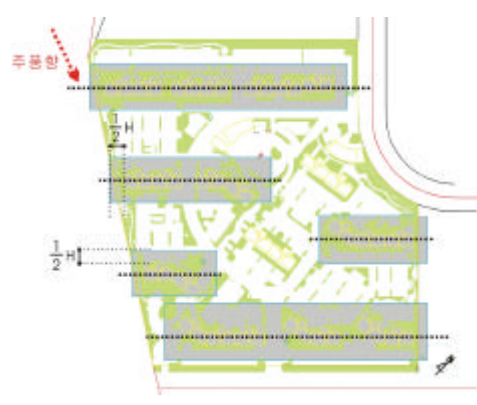


16. 20

1.2 가
 (H) 1/2 가
 (18).

)
 Zoning

가



18.

가

(Zone 1 Zone 2

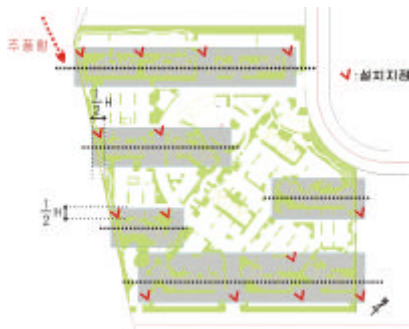
)
 가

Zone (17

).

, 5 kW Rotor
 Diameter 5.1m ZONE1 8 ,
 ZONE 2 6 14 가 (

, 5kW 20 10 7.)
 kW
 , ZONE 1 =8×1684.23 7.1 (가)
 kW = 13,473.82kW 가
 ZONE 2 =6×1684.23kW 가
 = 10,105.37kW 가



19.



20.

가
 가
 가
 가
 가 (Levelized Generation Cost)
 (, ,)
 가

(3).

가

가(Lc)=

$$\frac{\sum_{t=0}^n (c + m + F) (1 + e)^t / (1 + r)^t}{\sum_{t=0}^n [Gt \times (1 - Ap) \times Cf \times H] (1 + e)^t / (1 + r)^t}$$

(3)

7)
 = 6% / 가 = 20 /
 : / 가 = 0.51% /
 / () : 500 / kW × / 가 = 0.22% /
 = 4.0% / + + + 가) × / 가
 = 0.5% /

가
 가 = ----- +

$C = \dots$
 $m = \dots$
 $A_p = \dots$
 $H = (1 = 8,760 \dots)$
 $n = \dots$
 $r = (\%)$

6
(B/C)

7

1.5 가

가 2.5

가

A/S,

가

(6, 7) .

6.

가 (/kWh)	260.07	가
(kWh/)	160,900	
(/)	17,322	6% 20
(/)	41,845	107.66 /kWh
(/)	△24,523	
가 (/)	154.6	
(/)	35,805	\$193/TC (:1,200 /\$)
(/)	11,282	

8.

가 가가
가

()

2-3m/s

가

가

가

53-55dB

20kW

7.

(가)

()	300,000	5,000 /kW
(kWh/)	160,900	
	0.0871846	6% 20
가 ()	0.04	
()	38,155.38	
()	3,690	
가 (/kWh)	260.07	B/C : 0.414

* B/C : Benefit/Cost

(fiberglass) 가

가

1000 20

Case

study 가

10kW

15 가 가

5KW

zone ZONE-1

8 , ZONE-2 6 14 5 KW

가가

가

가

가

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2. , “ ”, 『 1 1 , 2000. 12. 』
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