

Problem Statement

Due to constant wind direction and velocity change, the operation of the windmill generators is often sub optimal.

Such problems as the lack of precision, slow reaction time, inability to work in broad temperature ranges, influence of the environment, complexity of the moving parts and fragility take place in the existing patterns of anemometers.

Purpose

Develop a low cost, combined, reliable and accurate wind force and direction sensor, that has more advantages compared to existing ones.

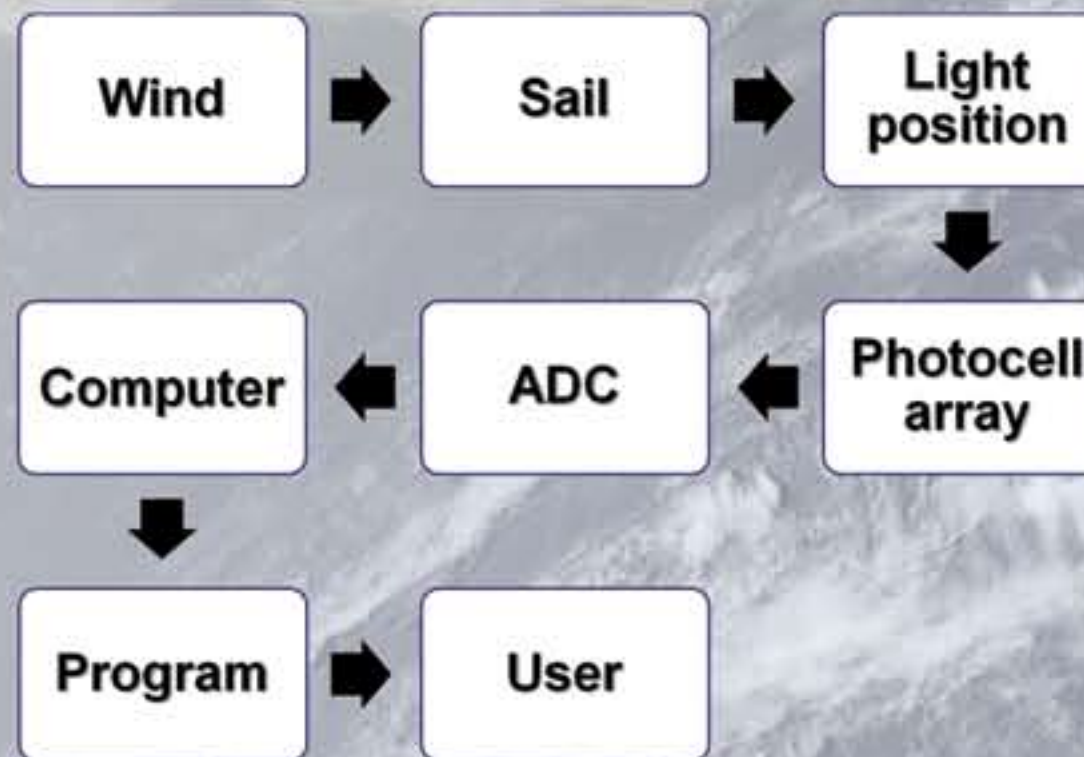
Hypothesis

Photocells can be used to measure wind velocity and direction. Precision and effectiveness can be provided by electronic data processing.

Research Procedure

- analyze the existing patterns of anemometers and find their disadvantages
- develop a new pattern that would have less disadvantages compared to the existing ones
- increase the efficiency and precision of the device
- build an experimental model
- check working capacity and efficiency experimentally
- find possible applications of the device

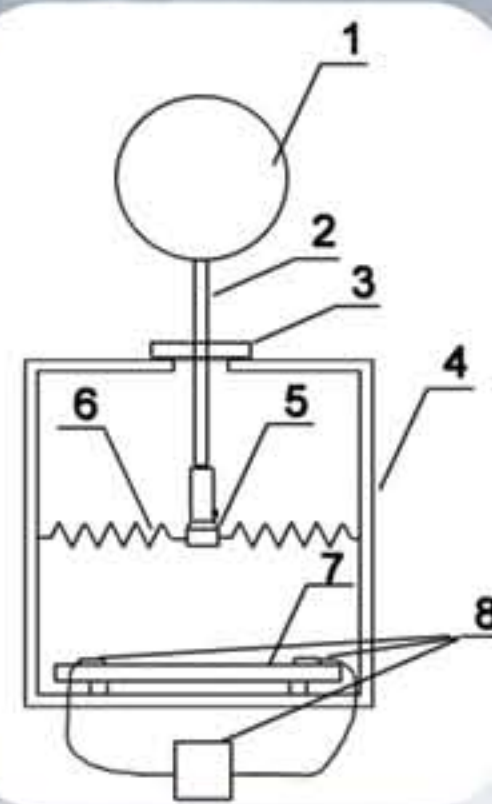
How it works



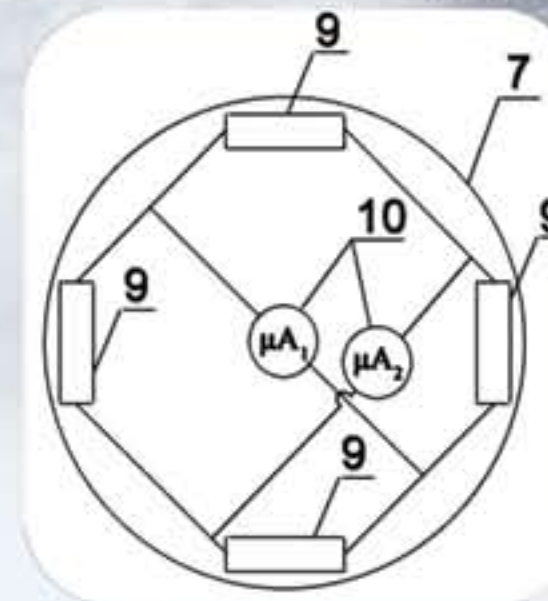
Application

Wind-driven electric plants
Weather stations
Predicting natural disasters
Cranes' security system
Airports
Safer navigation
Narrow water-ways
Anywhere, where it is necessary to measure velocity and direction of gas or liquid flow

Structure



1. Sail
2. Spindle
3. Elastic Gasket ring
4. Shock-protected body
5. Directed light source
6. Springs
7. Recording unit support
8. Recording unit
9. Photocell array
10. Microammeters



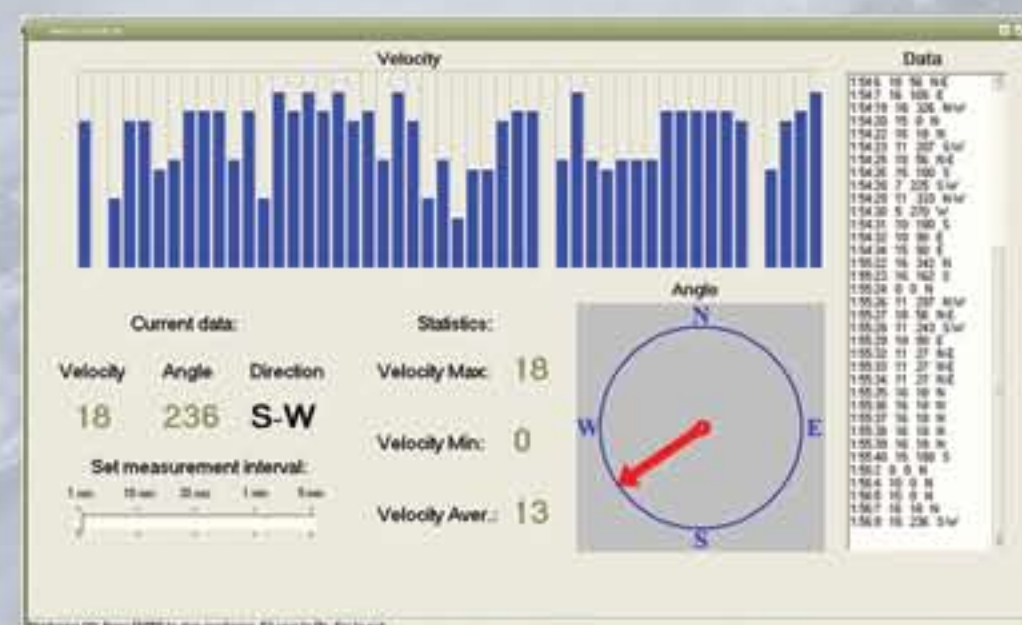
Advantages

2-in-1: velocity + direction
High precision and effectiveness
Long lifetime
Few moving parts
No influence of external factors (temperature, air humidity and pressure, etc.)
Low reaction to wind flaws
Low price
Small size & mass
Damage protection
Possible for any gas or liquid flow
Plug & Play interface
Easy-to-use program
Ability to save and analyze the results
USB output gives an opportunity to transfer results in different ways:

Principle of operation

The working principle is based on the spring suspended light source and a photocell array below. Light source is connected with the aerodynamic sail via a spindle shaft assembly fixed to the sensor with a flexible elastic rubber gasket. Photocells detect the light position on the array from the source tilted by the wind and induce signal that is detected and digitized. Tilt angles are calibrated with known wind speeds and included in the software prior to operation.

Supporting Software



Real-time measurements
2 modes of operation
Check the flow info easily
Calculate statistics
Build the table
Plot the graph
Send the results to the Web
Save the results

