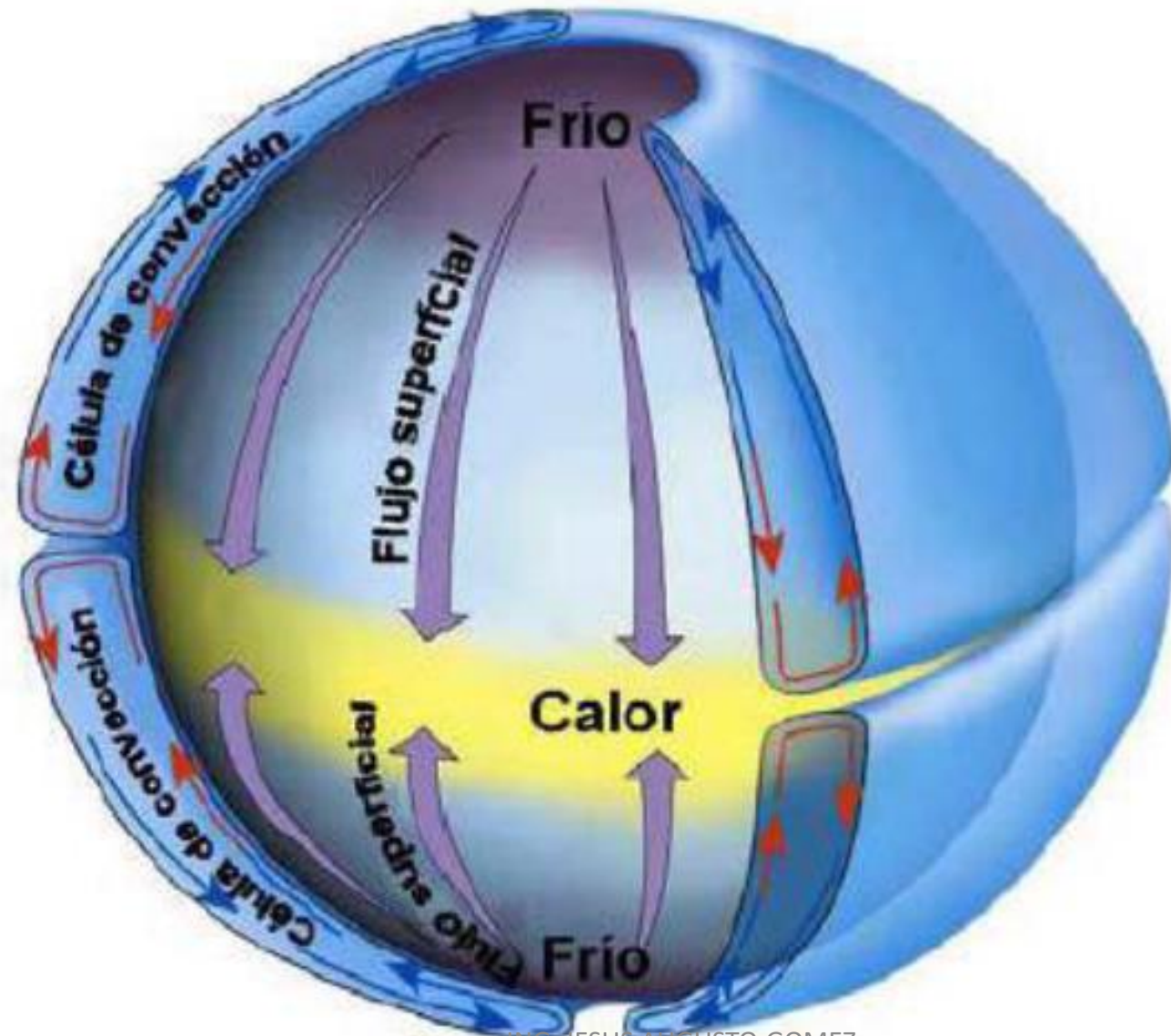


# ENERGÍA EÓLICA

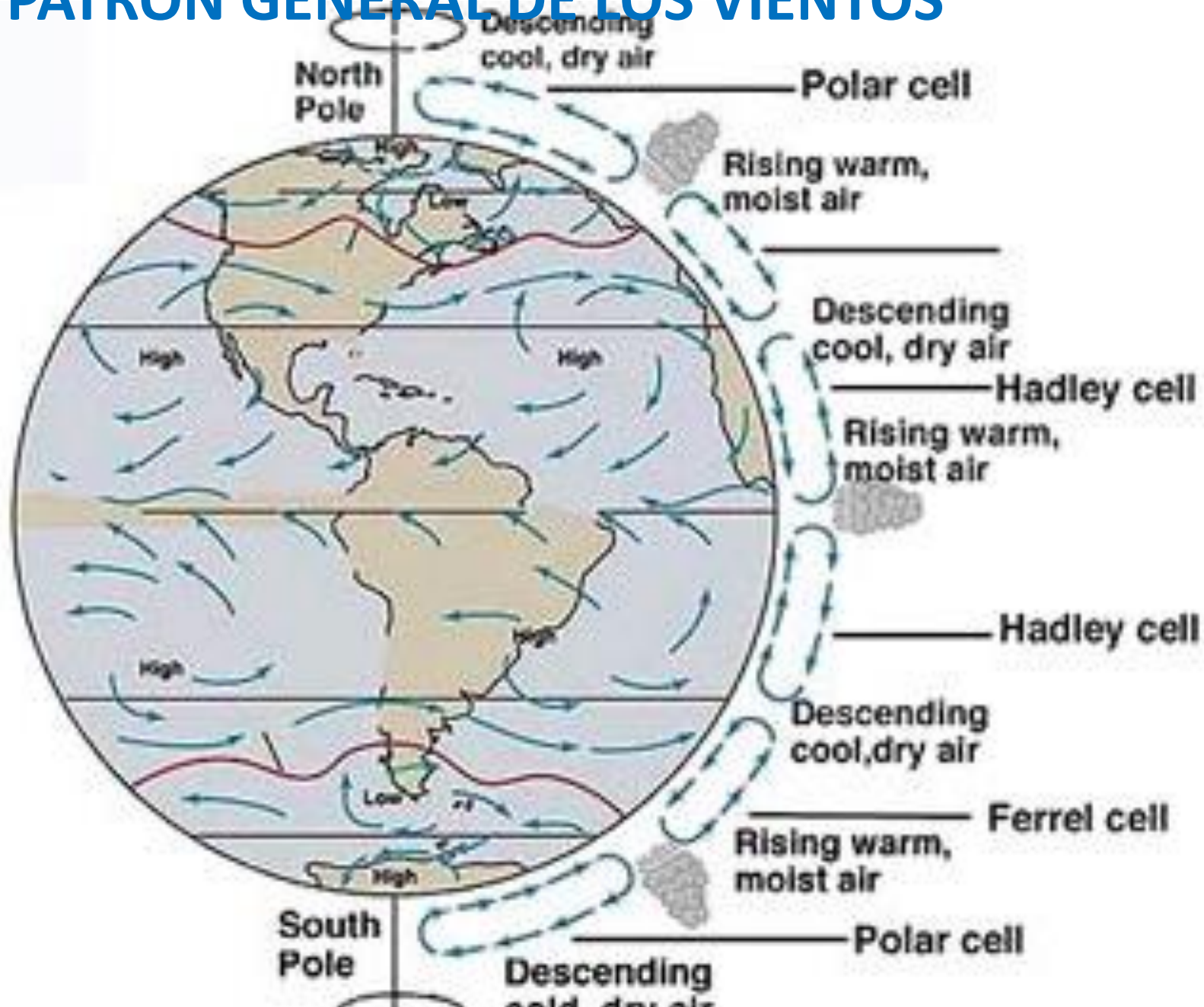
ING. JESUS AUGUSTO GOMEZ



# ORIGEN DE LOS VIENTOS



# PATRÓN GENERAL DE LOS VIENTOS



# VENTAJAS DE LA GENERACION EOLICA

- Energía renovable.
- Bajo LCOE, competitivo con otras fuentes de generación
- Sin costos de combustibles.
- Energía limpia con bajo impacto ambiental.
- Libre de emisiones de CO2
- Modular y rápida de instalar.
- Libera combustibles líquidos , permite su exportación.
- Integrable con otras fuentes renovables o no

# ENERGIA Y POTENCIA EOLICA.

Energía cinética del viento  $E_c = \frac{1}{2} * m * V^2$

Potencia eólica:

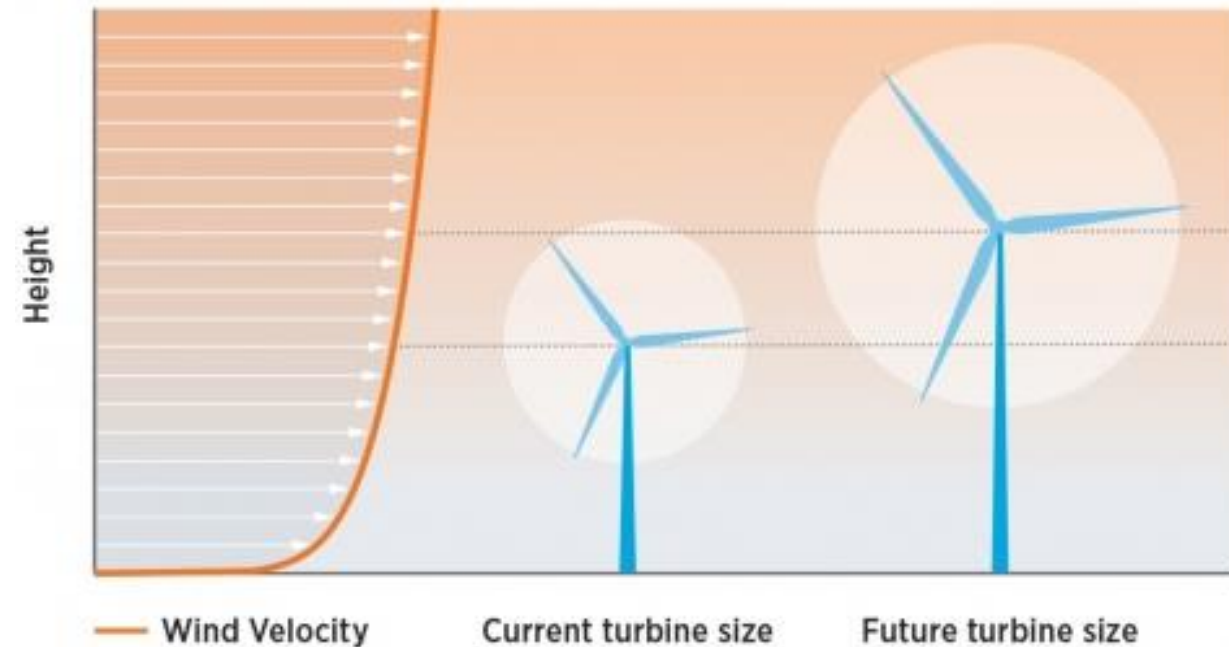
$$P = \frac{d(E_c)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} * \frac{dm}{dt} * V^2$$

$$dm/dt = \rho * A * V \quad \rightarrow \quad P = \frac{1}{2} * \rho * A * V^3$$

$$\rho = 1.225 * \exp((-h/8435) - (T-15)/288))$$

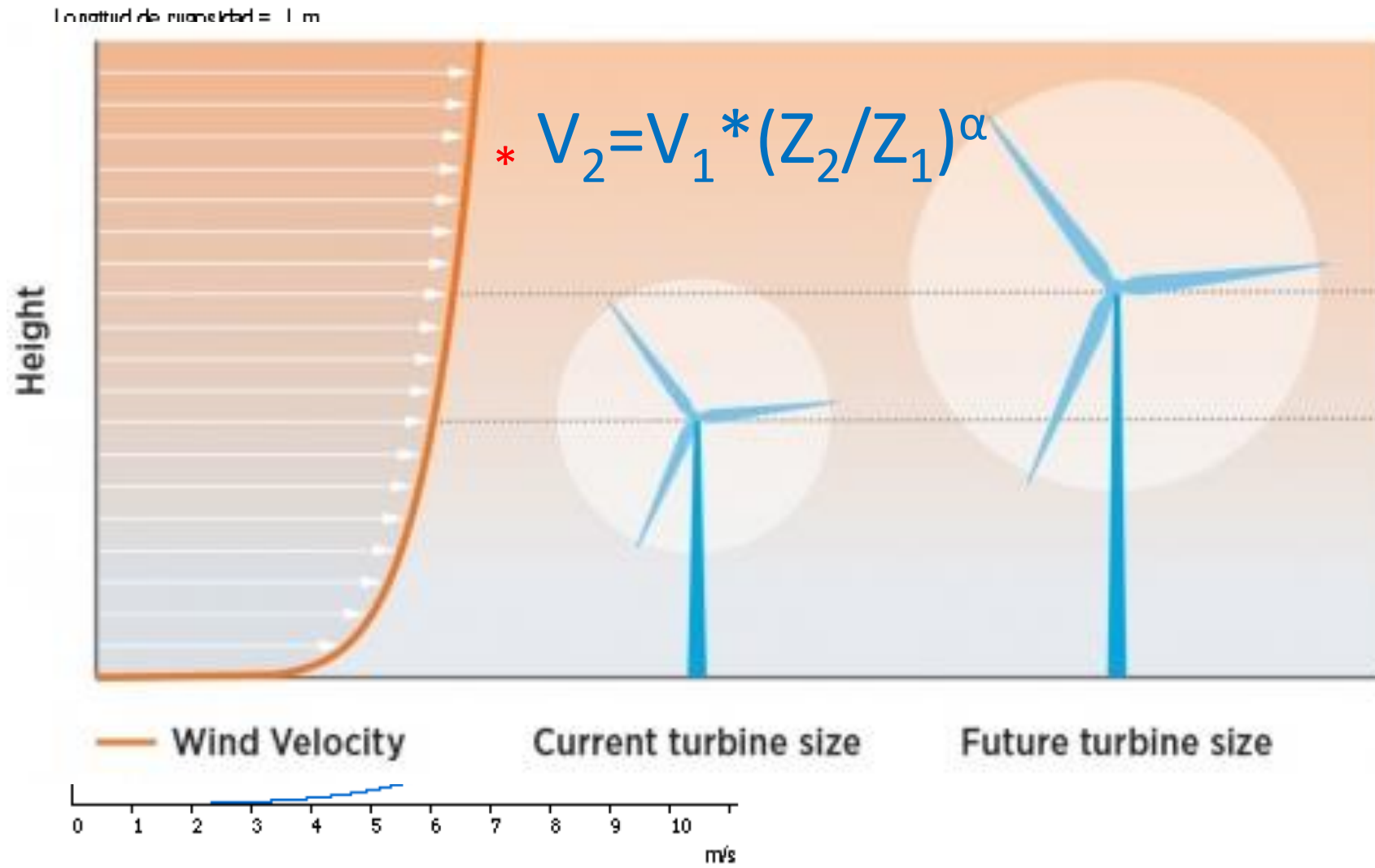
$$* V_2 = V_1 * (Z_2/Z_1)^\alpha$$

\*HELLMAN, 1915



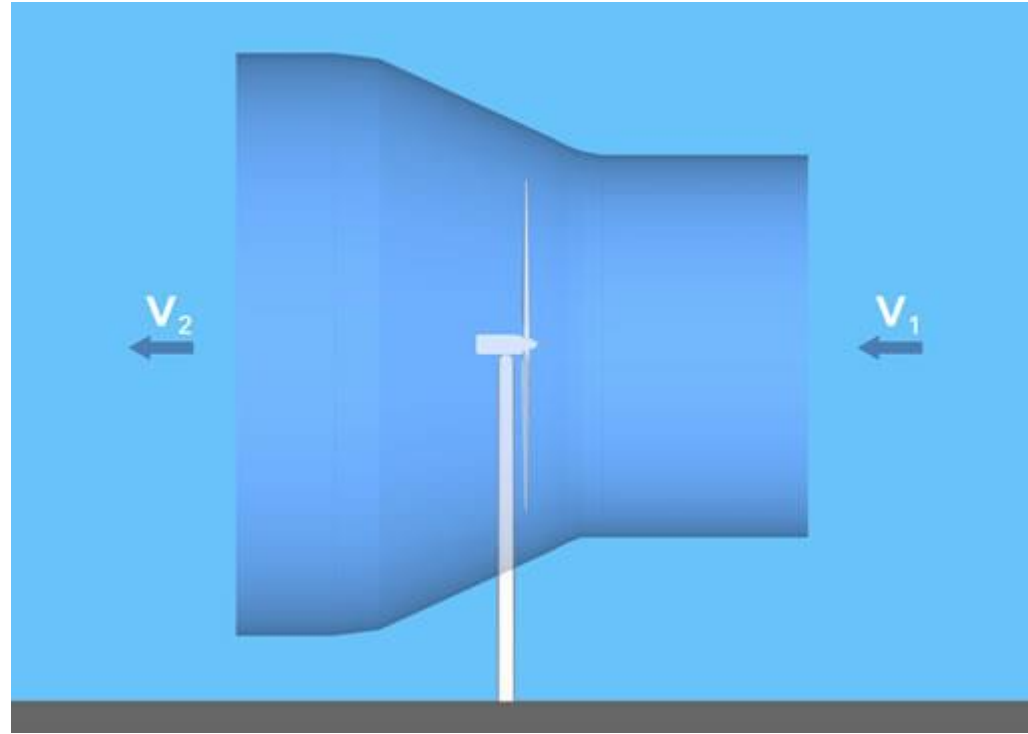
# Perfil vertical de la velocidad del viento

Los vientos están mucho más influenciados por la superficie terrestre a altitudes de hasta 100 metros. El viento es frenado por la rugosidad de la superficie de la tierra y por los obstáculos. La velocidad del viento varía directamente proporcional con la altura, esto es, a menor altitud el viento se ve más afectado por la rugosidad y obstáculos del terreno ya que existe mayor fricción y se generan turbulencias. Para modelar el perfil vertical de la velocidad del viento existen dos métodos generales, el método de perfil logarítmico y el método de ley de potencia.



# Límite de Betz

$$P_{util} = \left(\frac{16}{27}\right) \frac{1}{2} \rho A v_1^3$$

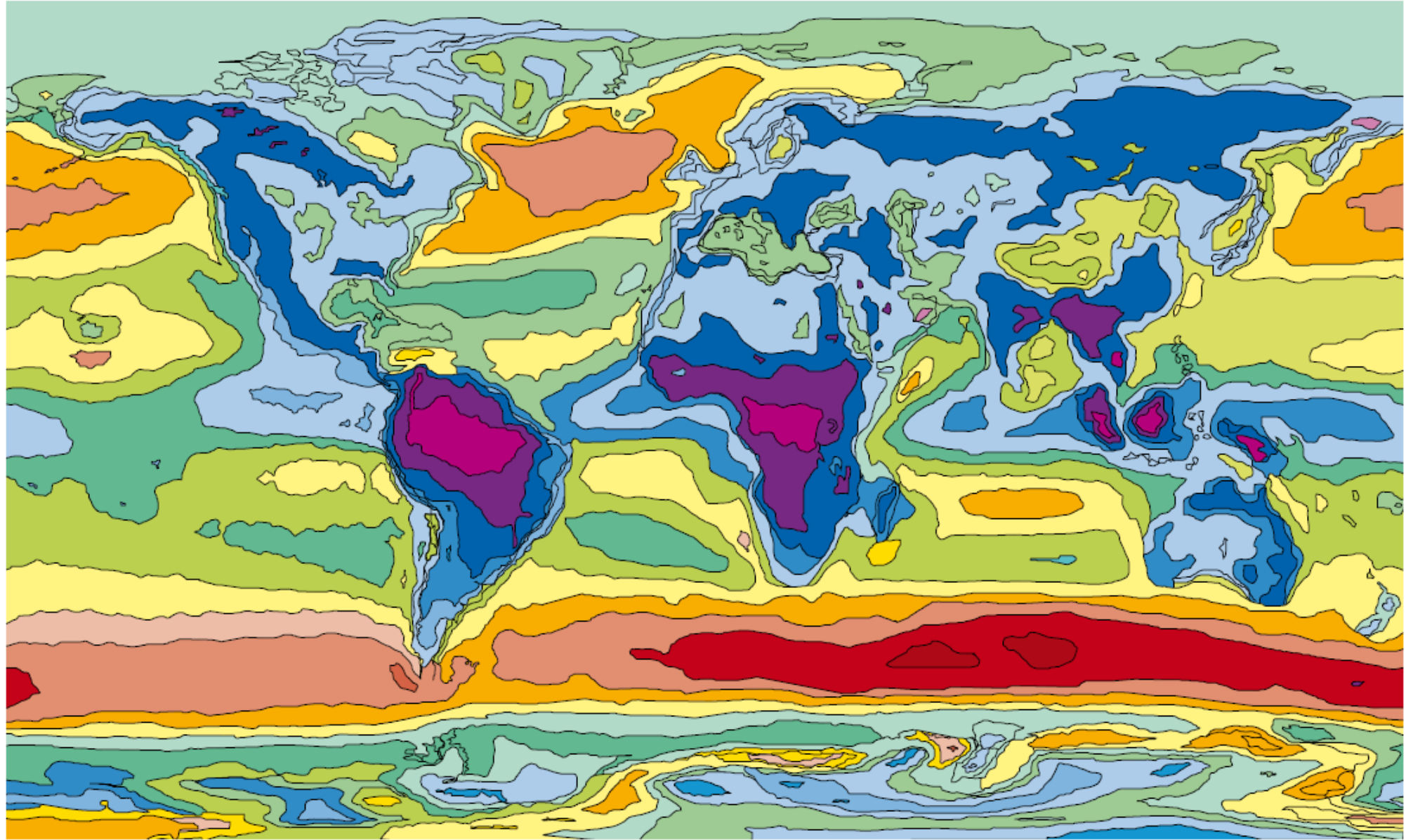


$$C_P^{Betz} = \frac{16}{27} \approx 59 \% \quad \text{LIMITE DE BETZ}$$

energy production from wind source does not destabilize

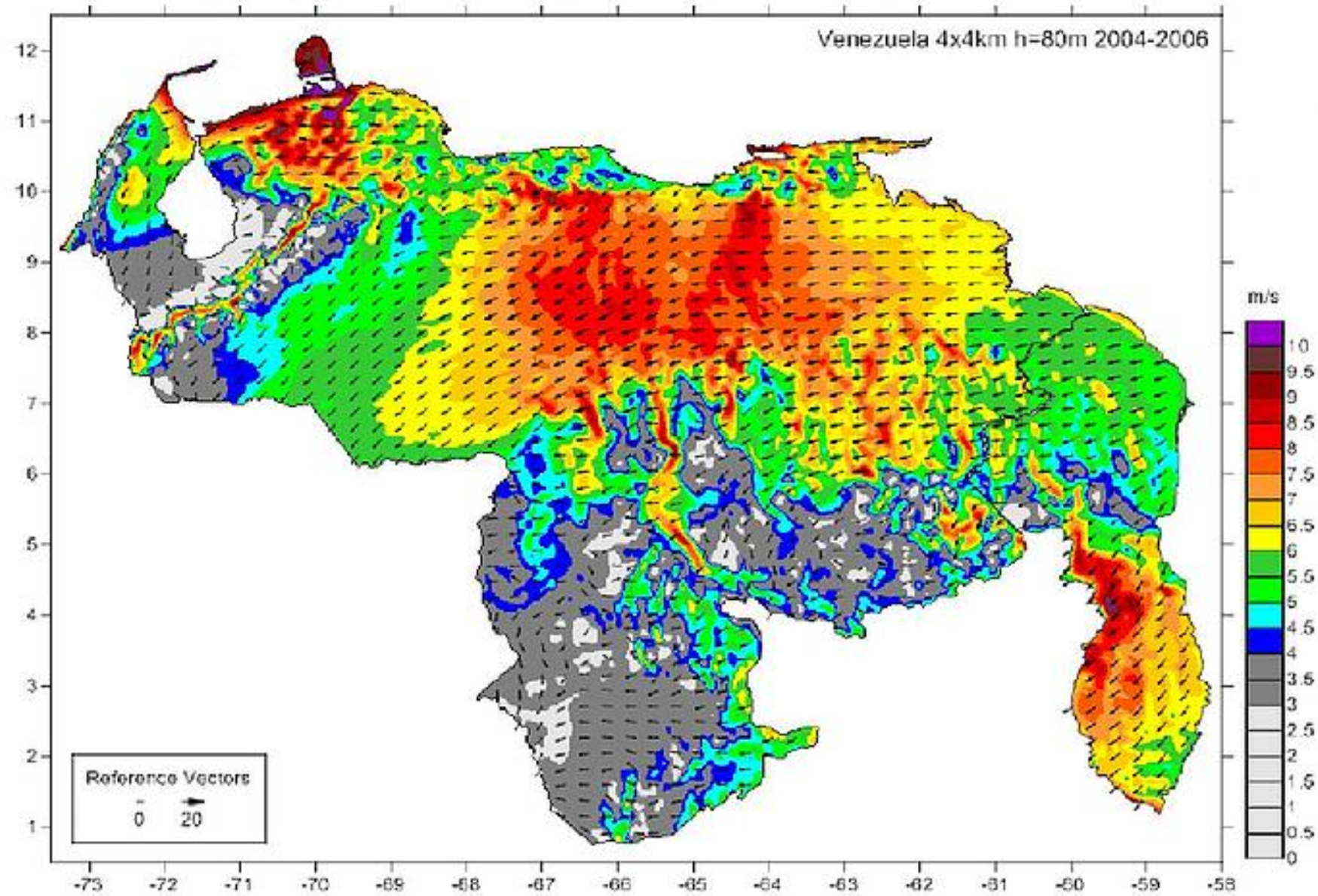
interval is often defined at 10min.

Figure 1.3 – Worldwide wind map: average wind speed in m/s at 10m height





# MAPA EÓLICO A MESOESCALA DE VENEZUELA



Venezuela posee una velocidad de viento promedio

$$6 \frac{m}{s}$$

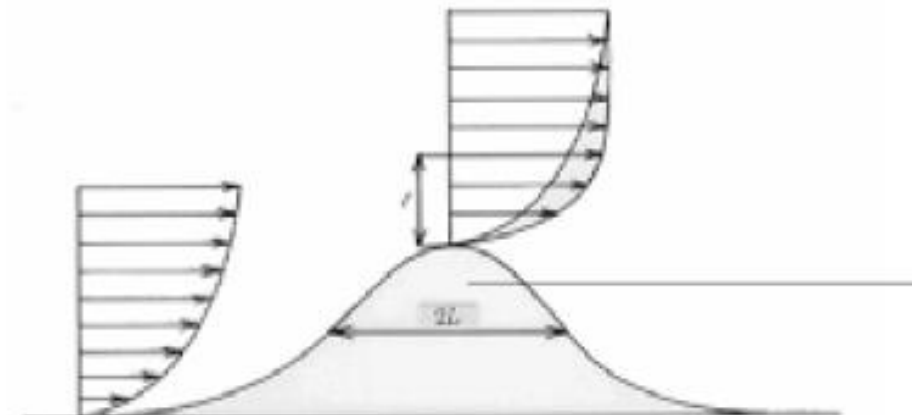
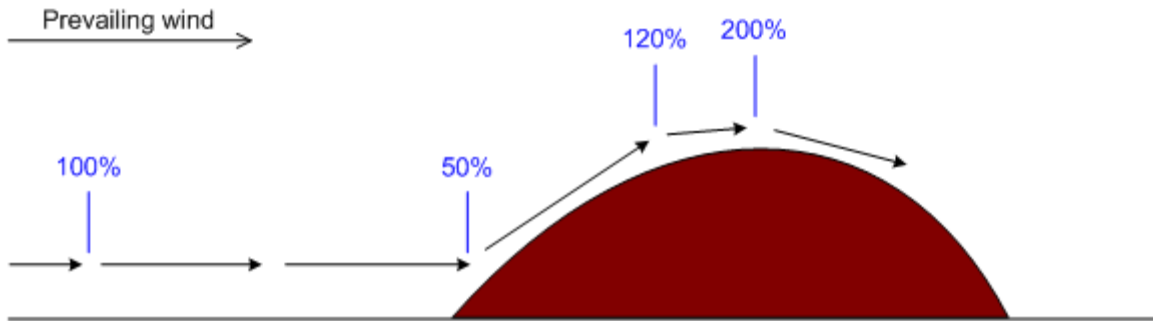
Fuente: MPPEE



Limite de DCL



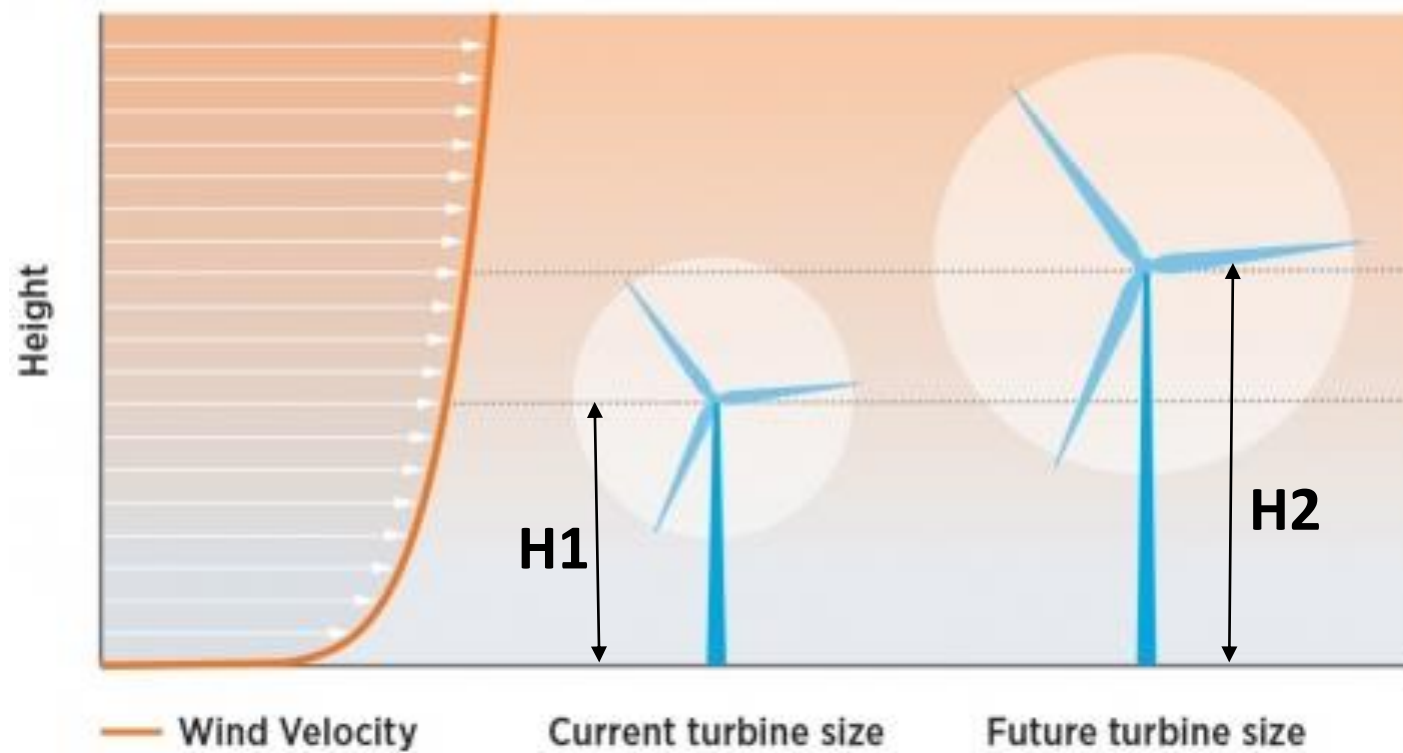
## EFECTO OROGRÁFICO



## EFFECTO OROGRÁFICO



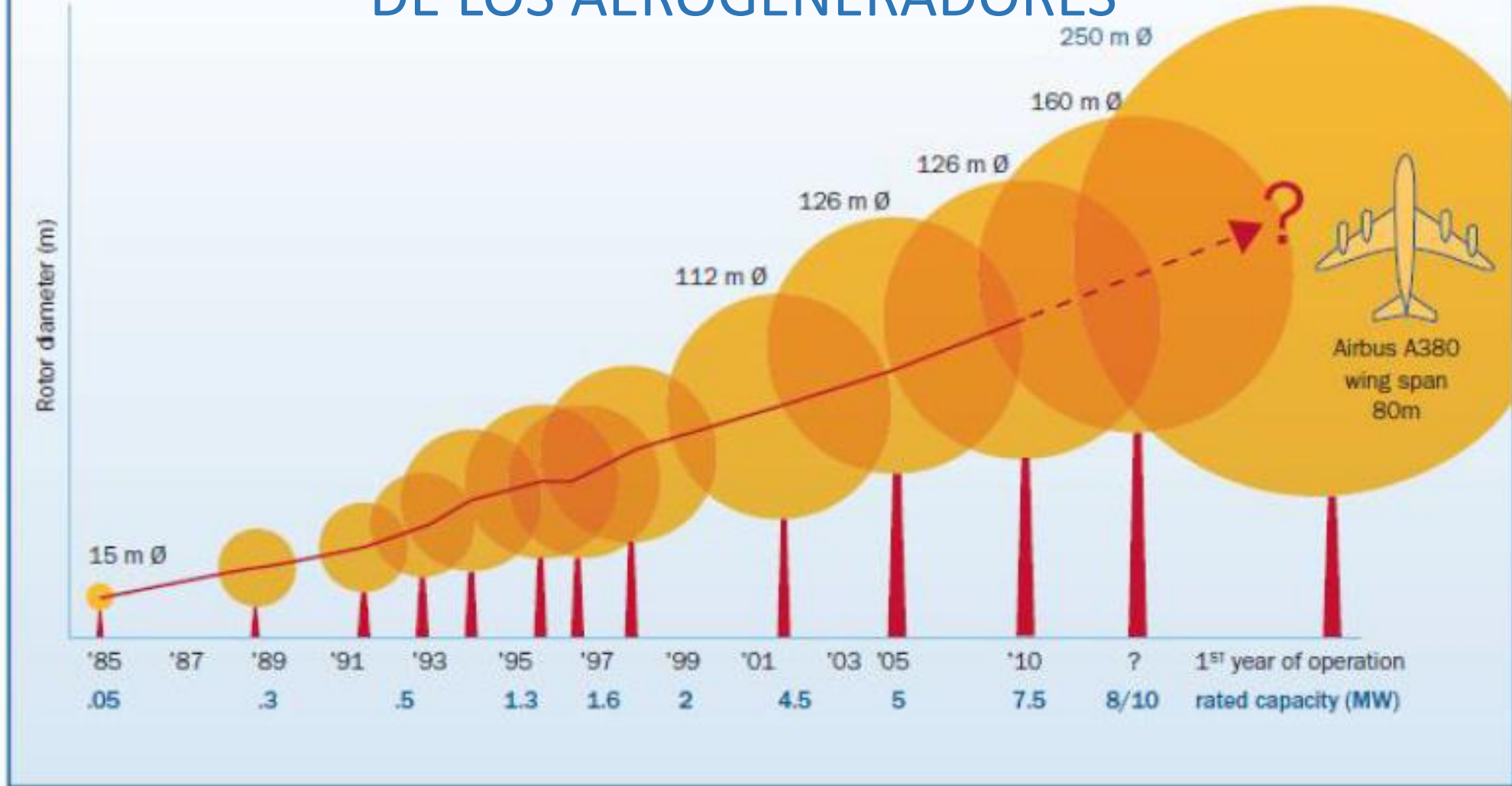
# EFEECTO DE LA ALTURA EN LA VELOCIDAD Y POTENCIA



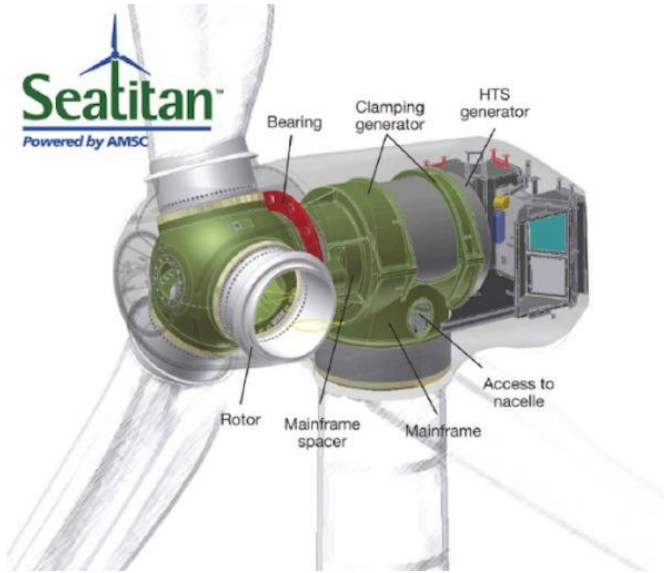
	Altura	AREA	VELOCIDAD	POTENCIA
	M	M2	mps	KW
H0	10		6.22	
H1	50	1,963.50	7.55	476.52
H2	127	12,667.69	8.44	4300.18
H2//H1	2.54	6.45	1.12	<b>9.02</b>

- The big

## EVOLUCIÓN DEL TAMAÑO Y POTENCIA DE LOS AEROGENERADORES



# LOS MAYORES GENERADORES ACTUALES (2016)



SeaTitan 10 MW, h=125m, d=190m,



SWAY ST10 d=164 m, P=10 MW



Vestas V164-8.0 MW, P8 MW y diámetro 164 m



Areva 8 MW, d= 180 m

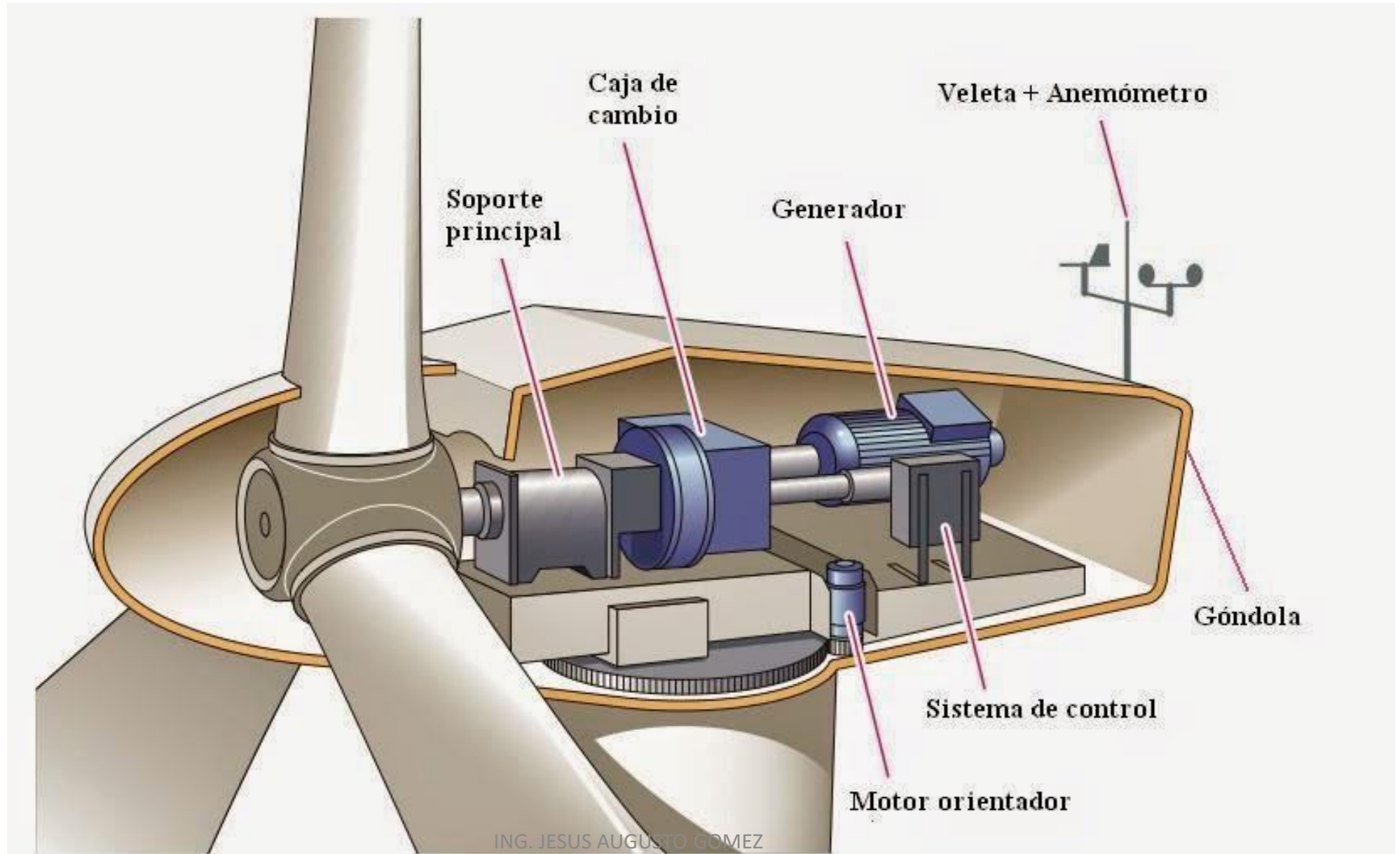


ING. JESUS AUGUSTO GOMEZ  
Enercon E-126/7.5 MW

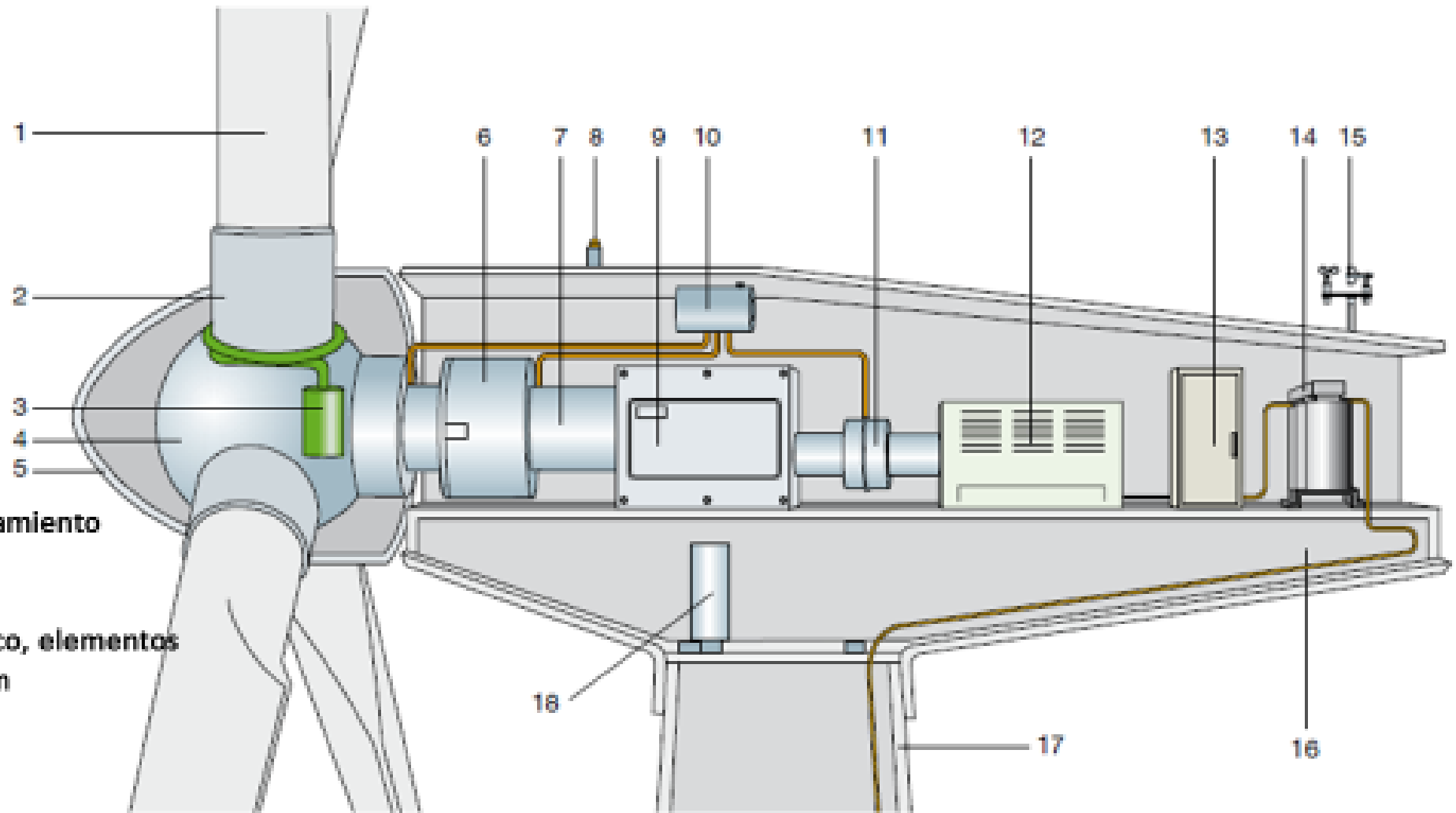


Samsung S7.0-171

# COMPONENTES DE UN AEROGENERADOR



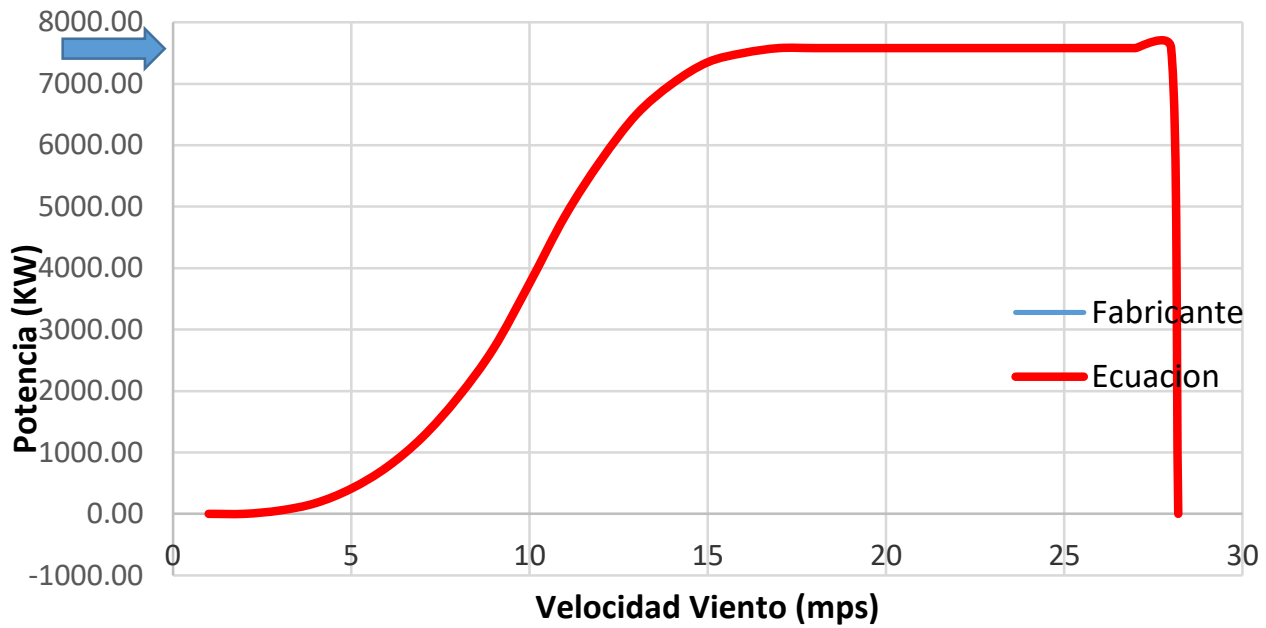
1. Aspa
2. Soporte del aspa
3. Regulador del ángulo
4. Buje (Concentrador)
5. Carena (Cascarón de proa)
6. (Soporte principal
7. Eje principal
8. Luces de posición
9. Multiplicador
10. Sistema Hidráulico de enfriamiento
11. Frenos mecánicos
12. Generador
13. Convertidor, control eléctrico, elementos de protección y desconexión
14. Transformador
15. Anemómetro
16. Chasis
17. Torre de soporte
18. Sistema de orientación



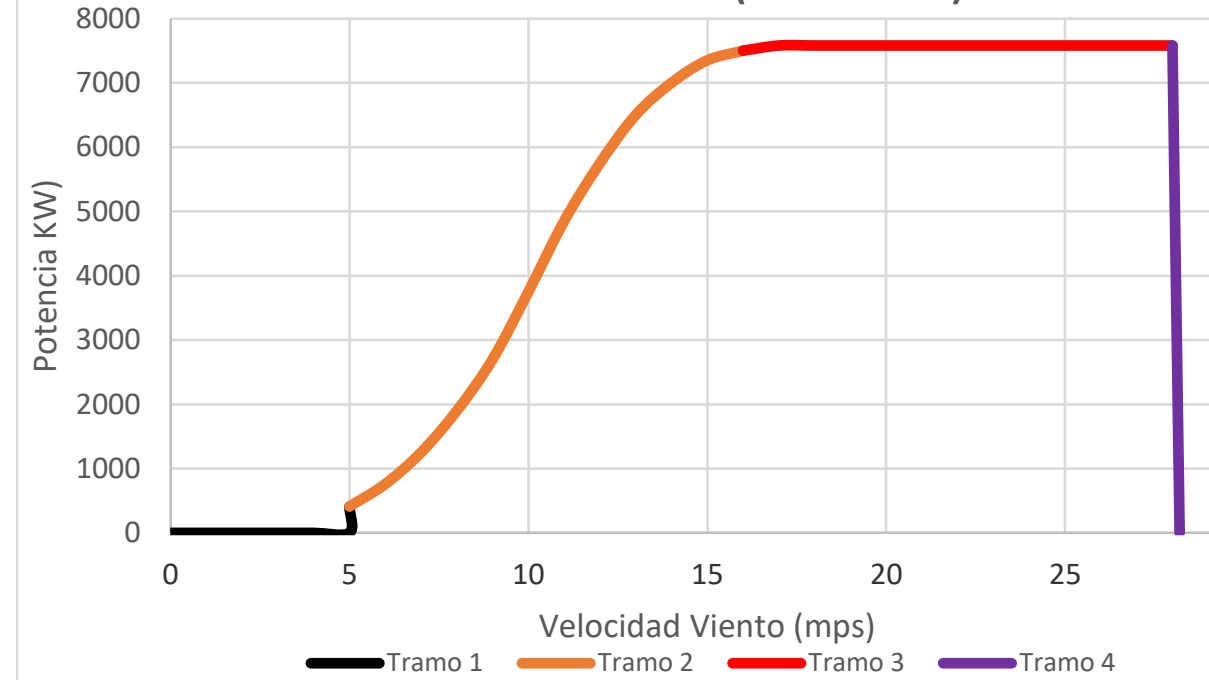
## COMPONENTES DE UN GENERADOR EÓLICO



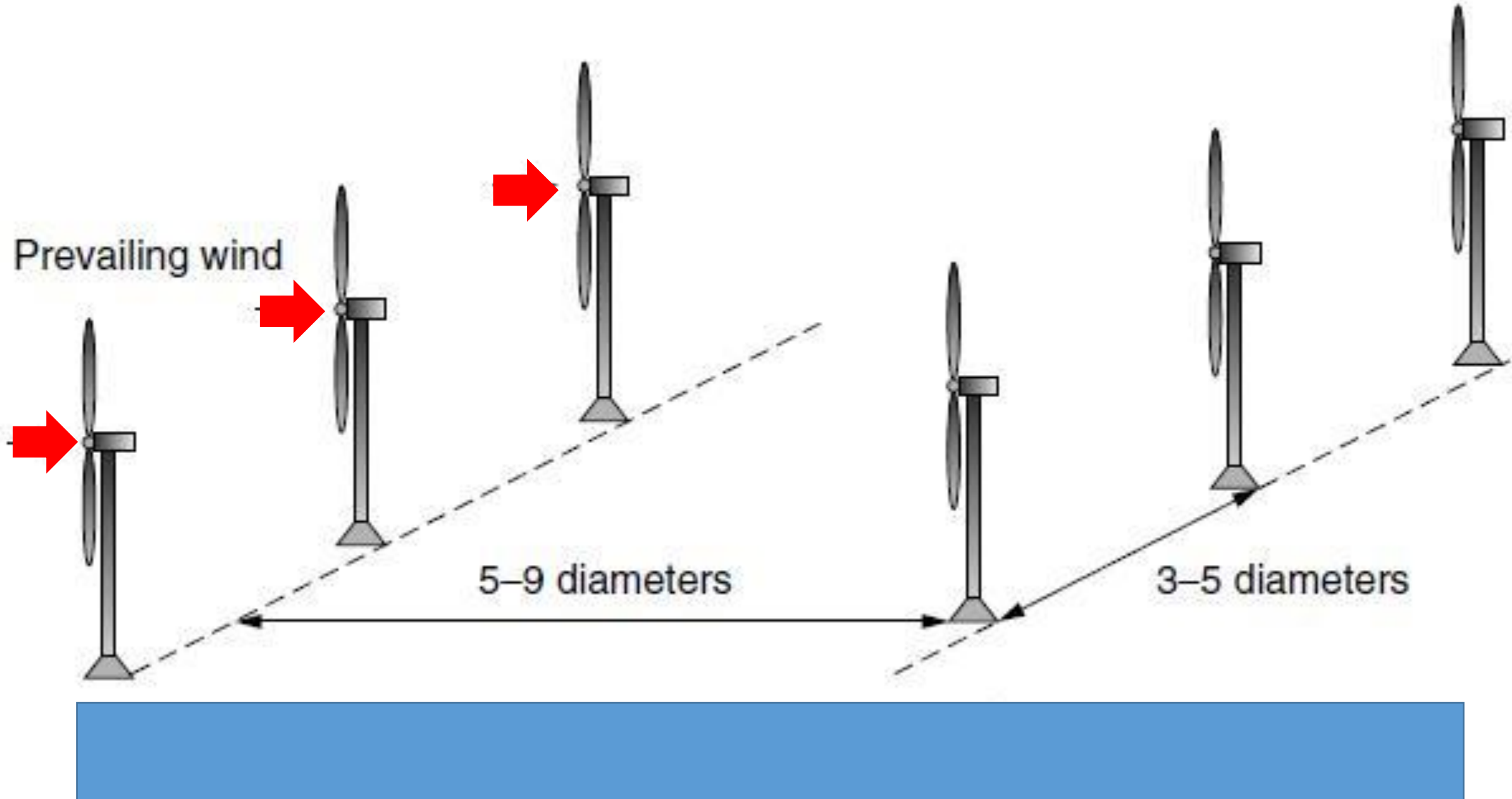
### ENERCON E126/7500



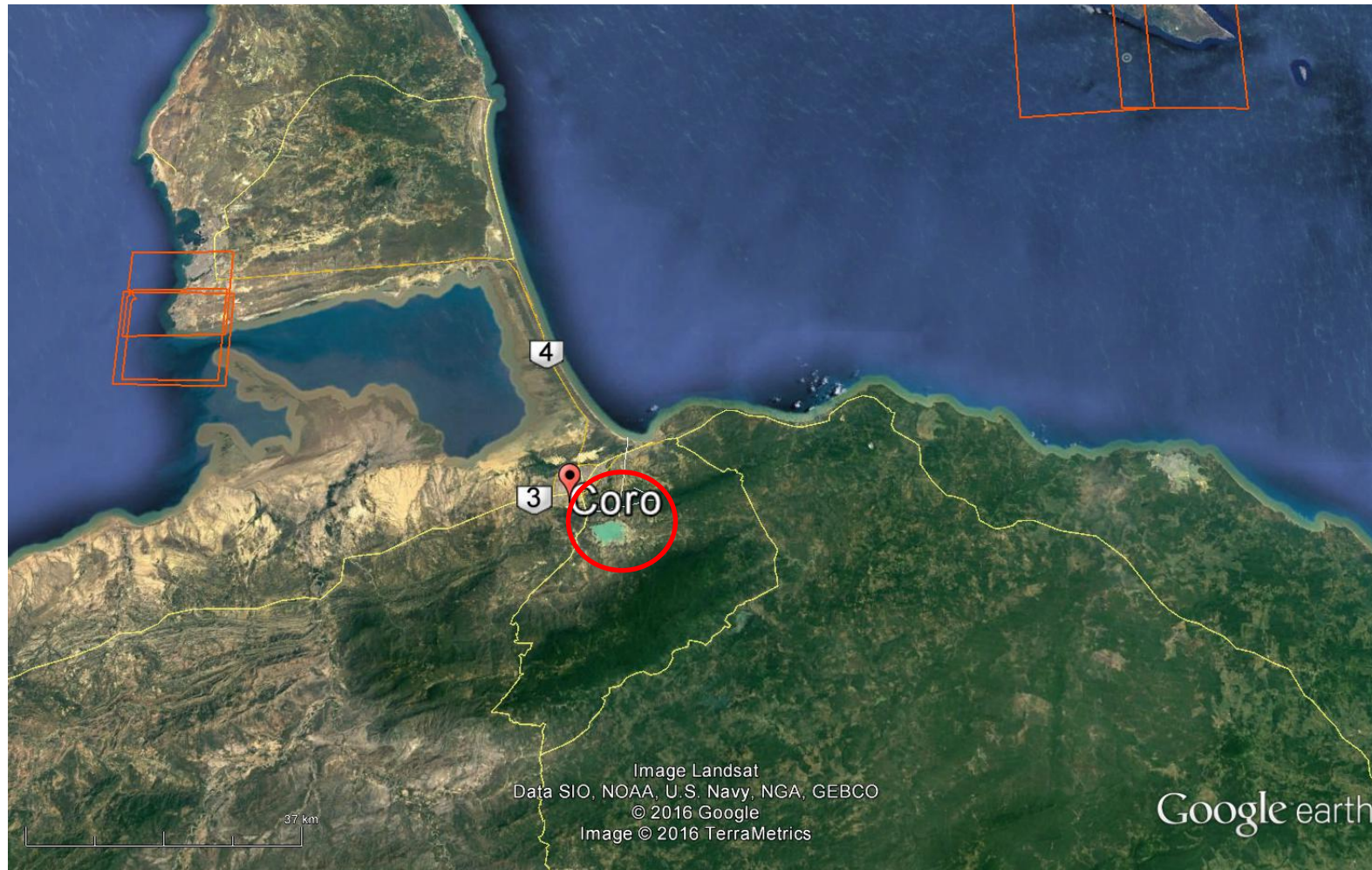
### CURVA DE POTENCIA (Sectorizada)



# SEPARACIÓN OPTIMA ENTRE GENERADORES EÓLICOS

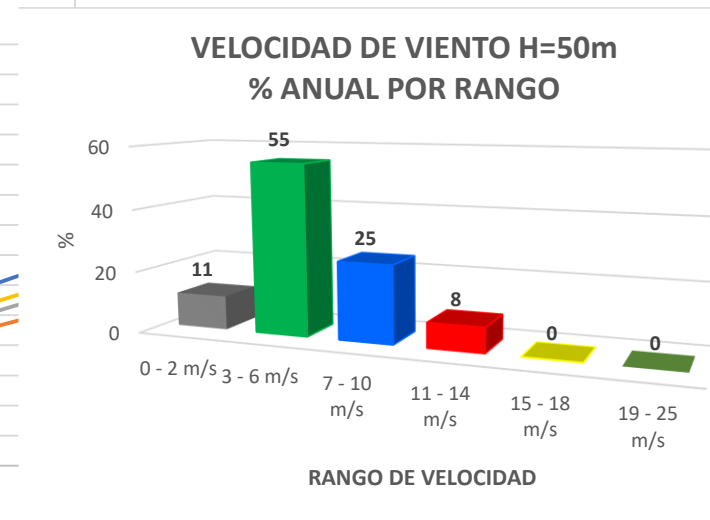
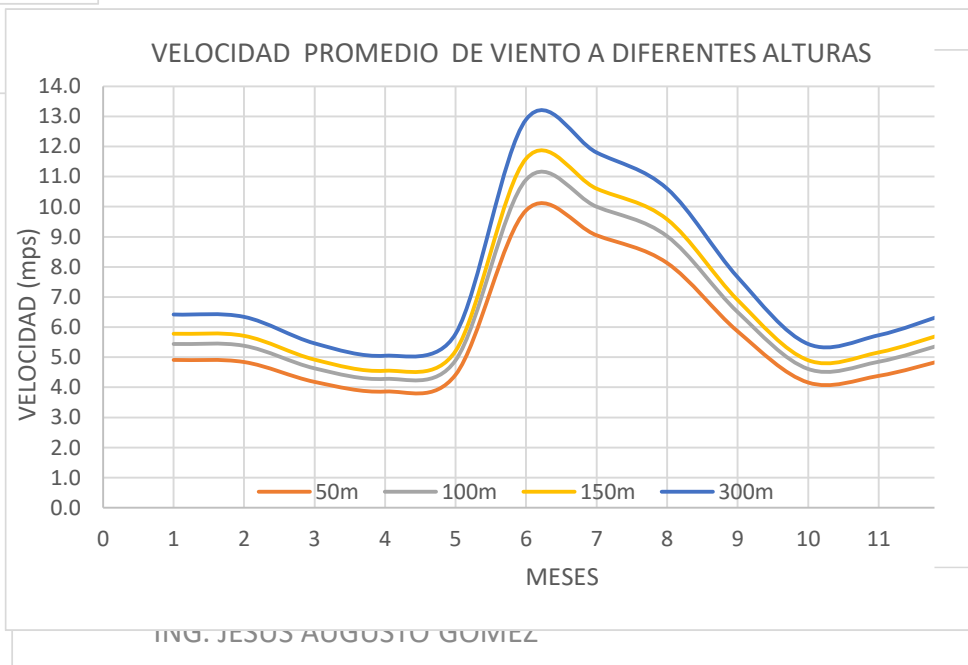
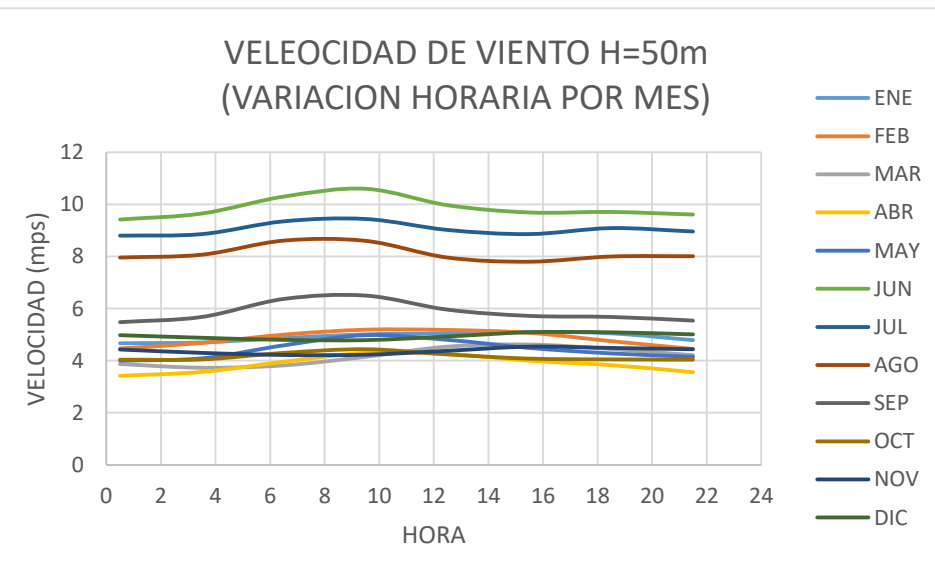
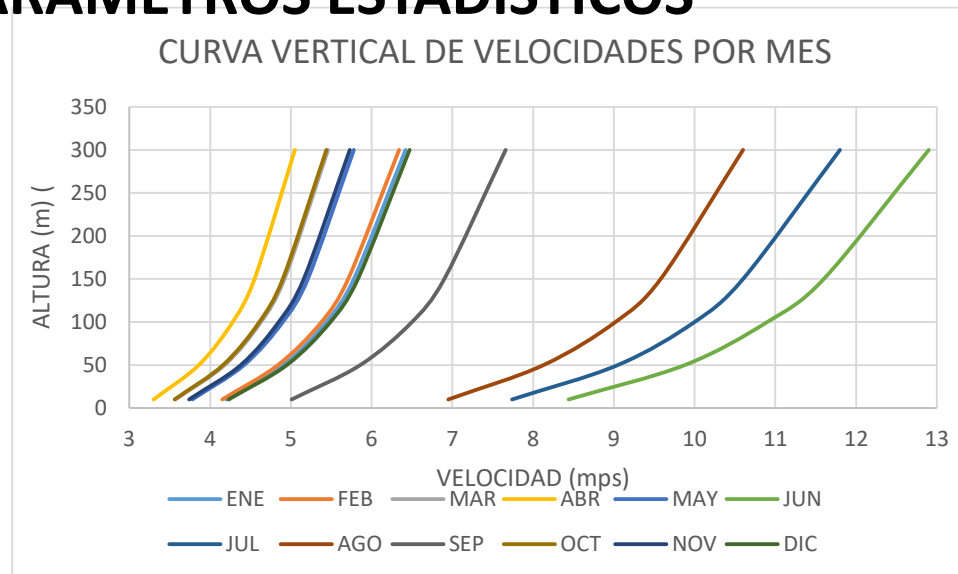
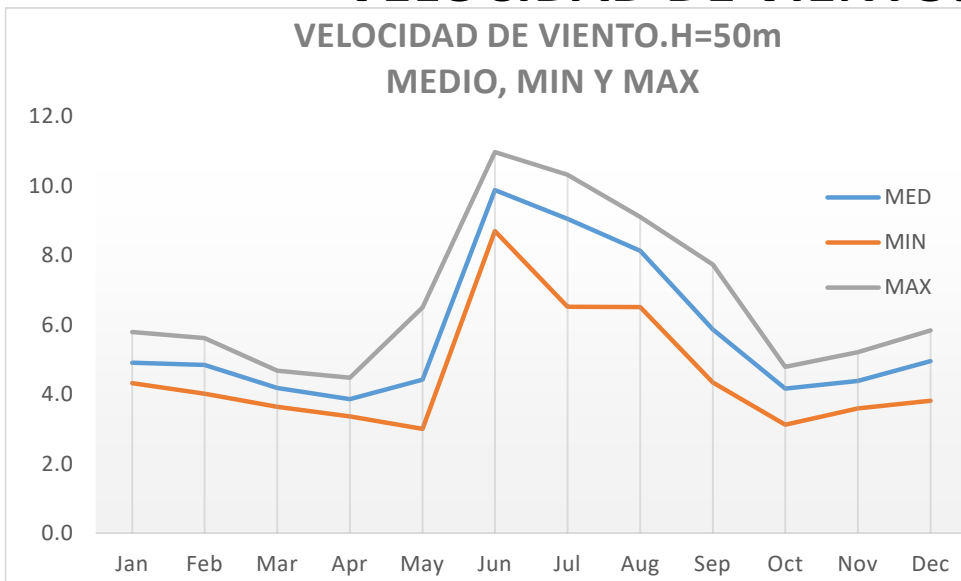


# PLANTA EÓLICA EL ISIRO



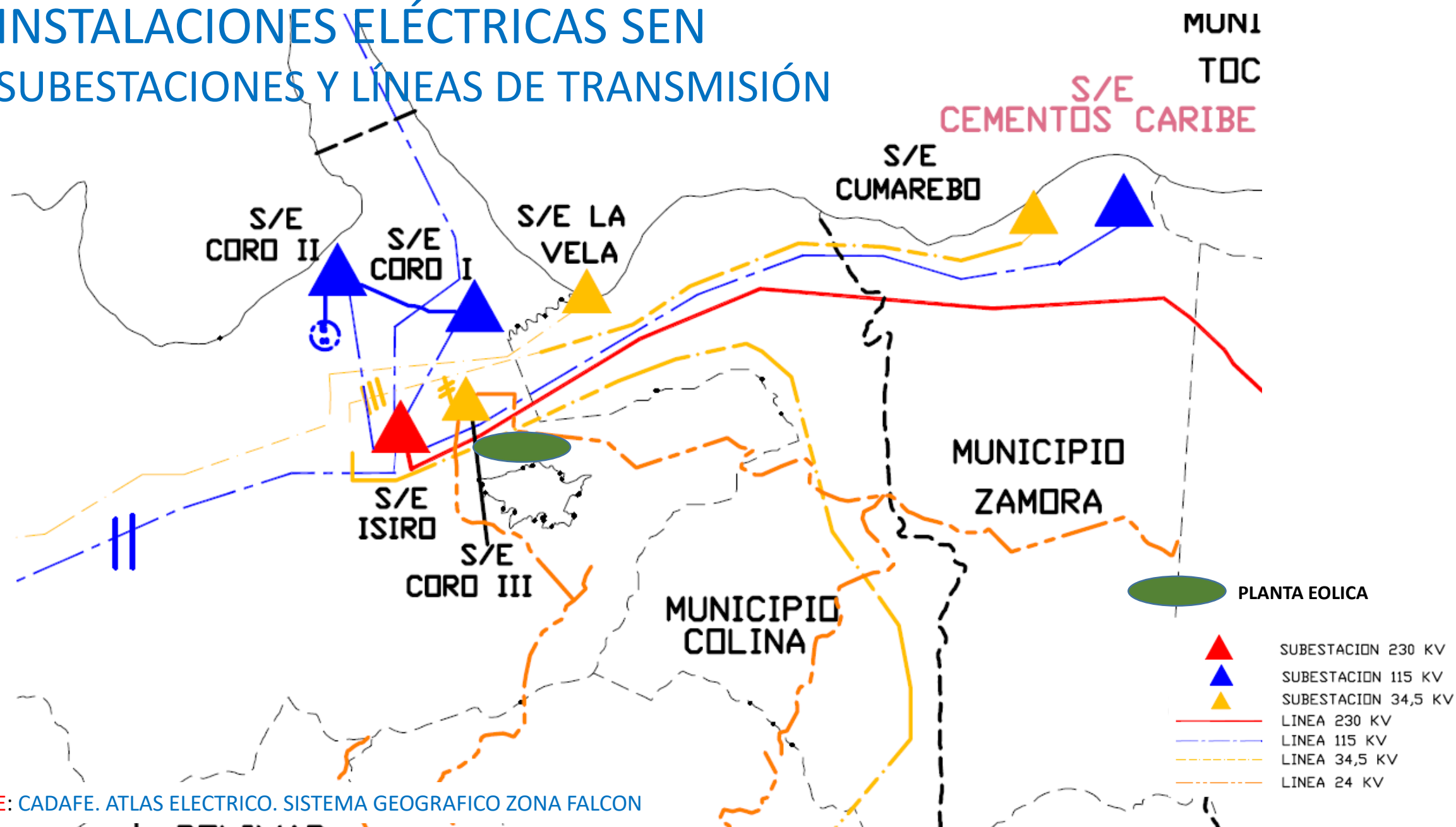
# PLANTA EÓLICA EL ISIRO.

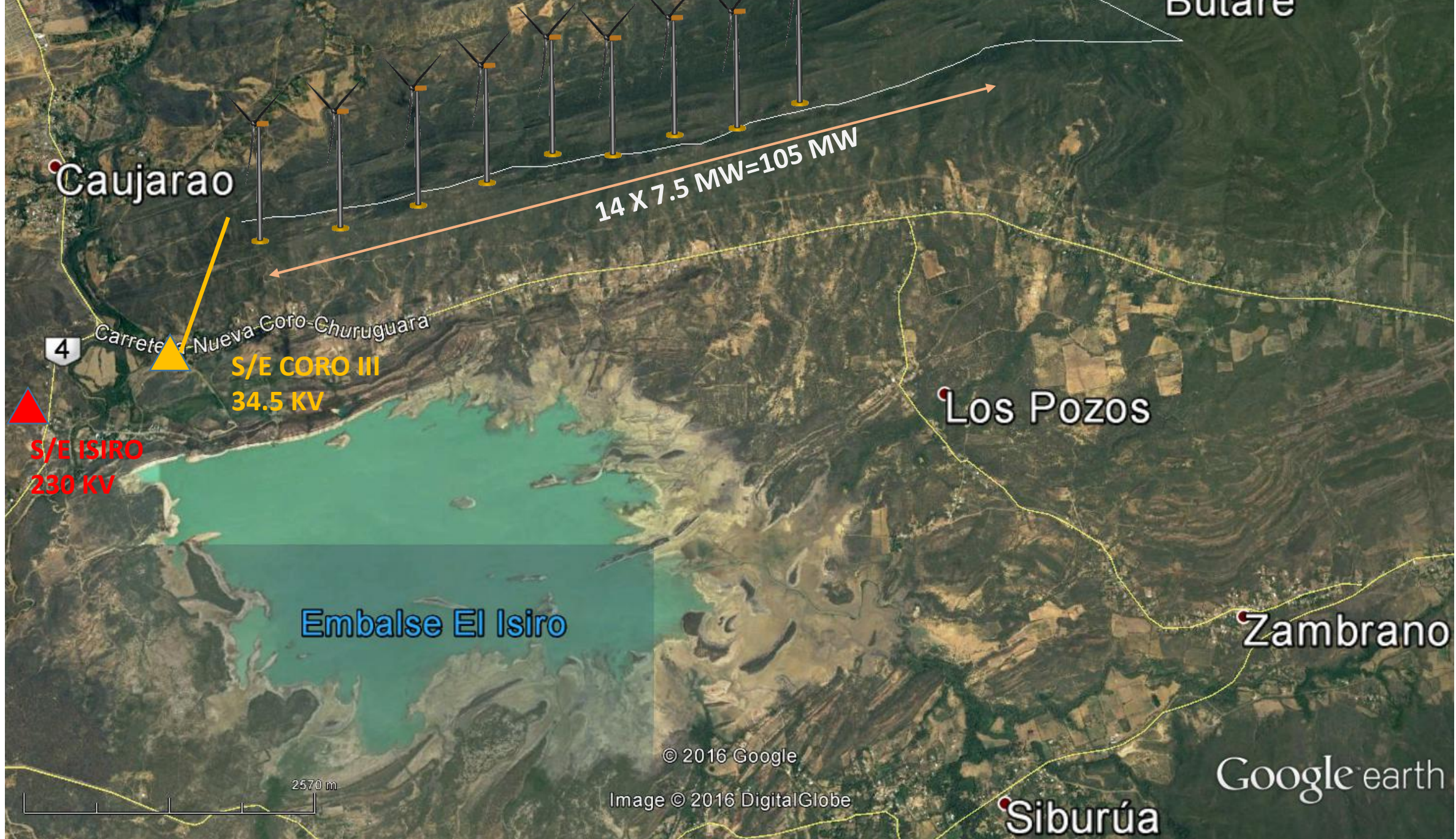
## VELOCIDAD DE VIENTO. PARÁMETROS ESTADÍSTICOS





# INSTALACIONES ELÉCTRICAS SEN SUBESTACIONES Y LÍNEAS DE TRANSMISIÓN





Caujarao

4

Carretera Nueva-Goro-Churuguara

S/E CORO III  
34.5 KV

S/E ISIRO  
230 KV

Embalse El Isiro

14 X 7.5 MW = 105 MW

Los Pozos

Zambrano

Siburúa

Bulare

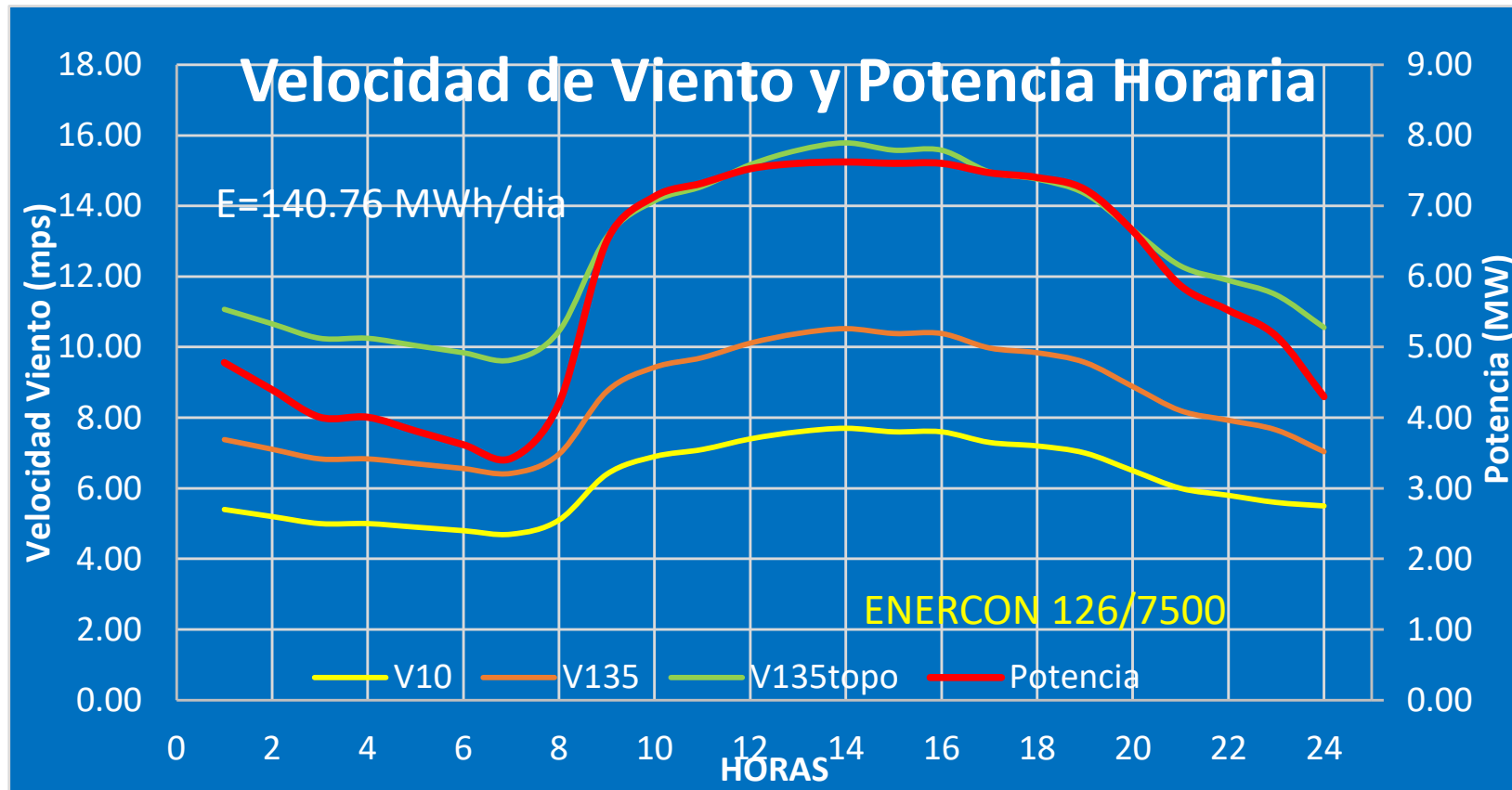
© 2016 Google

Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe

Google earth

2570 m

ING. JESUS AUGUSTO GOMEZ





# PLANTA EÓLICA P-104 MW

## 14 GENERADORES ENERCOM 126/7500

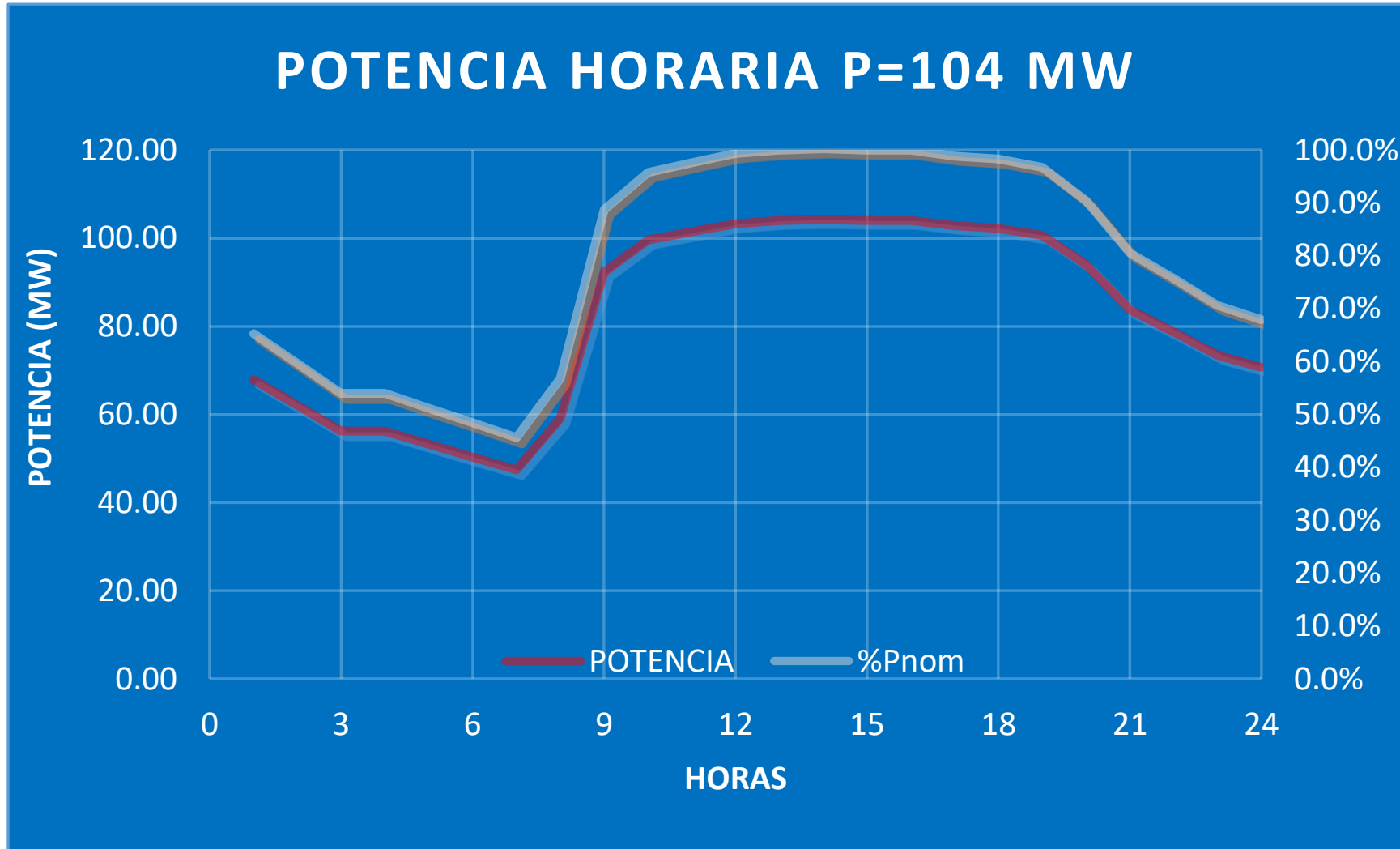
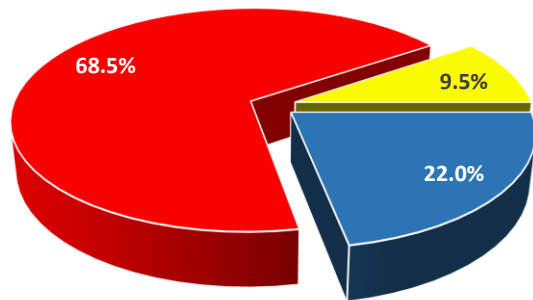


TABLE 4.1: CAPITAL COST BREAKDOWN FOR A 20 MW ONSHORE WIND FARM IN MEXICO

		2014 USD million	Share	
<b>22.0%</b>	Civil works and grid connection	Civil works of wind turbines	8.15	18.2%
		Measurement tower	0.09	0.2%
		Construction costs	0.31	0.7%
		Construction indirects costs	1.11	2.5%
		Land rent	0.17	0.4%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>17.57</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	
<b>68.5%</b>	Wind turbines and installation	Turbines price	20.64	46.1%
		Transportation of the wind turbines	2.27	5.1%
		Electrical infrastructure of wind turbines	7.74	17.3%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>22.91</b>	<b>68.5%</b>	
<b>9.5%</b>	Planning & management	Management cost	0.46	1.0%
		Administrative cost	3.80	8.5%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>2237 US\$/MW</b>	<b>44.74</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

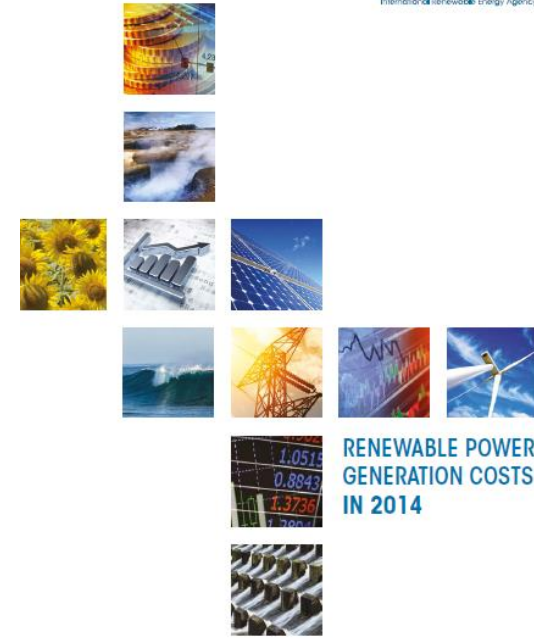
Source: IRENA Renewable Cost Database

**ESTRUCTURA DE COSTOS**



■ Obras Civiles y Conexion ■ Turbinas e Instalacion ■ Proyecto y Direccion

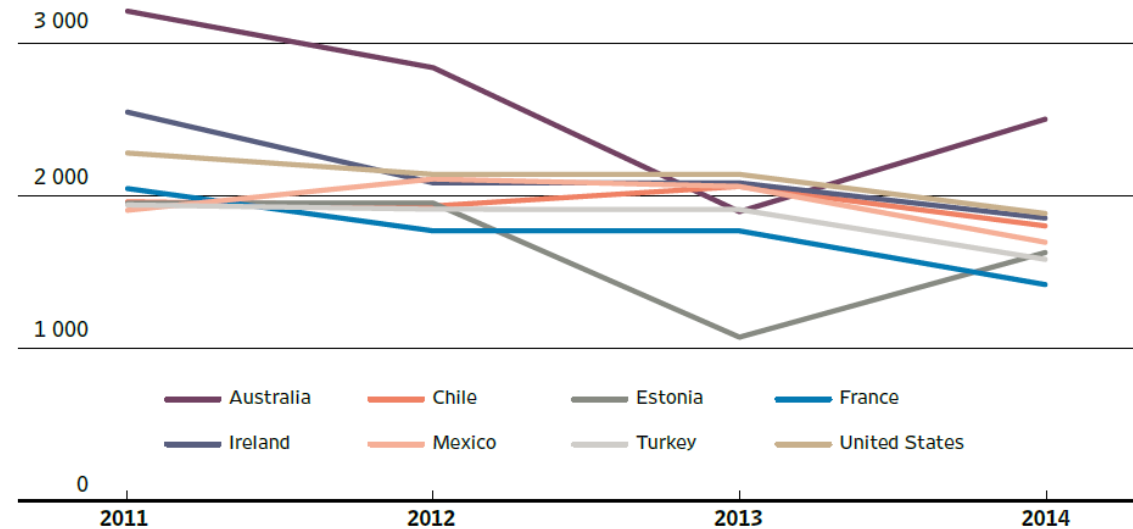
**COSTOS DE INSTALACIÓN**



RENEWABLE POWER GENERATION COSTS IN 2014

FIGURE 4.7: EVOLUTION OF TOTAL INSTALLED COSTS OF RENEWABLE POWER GENERATION IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES, 2011-2014

2014 USD/kW



Source: IRENA Renewable Cost Database

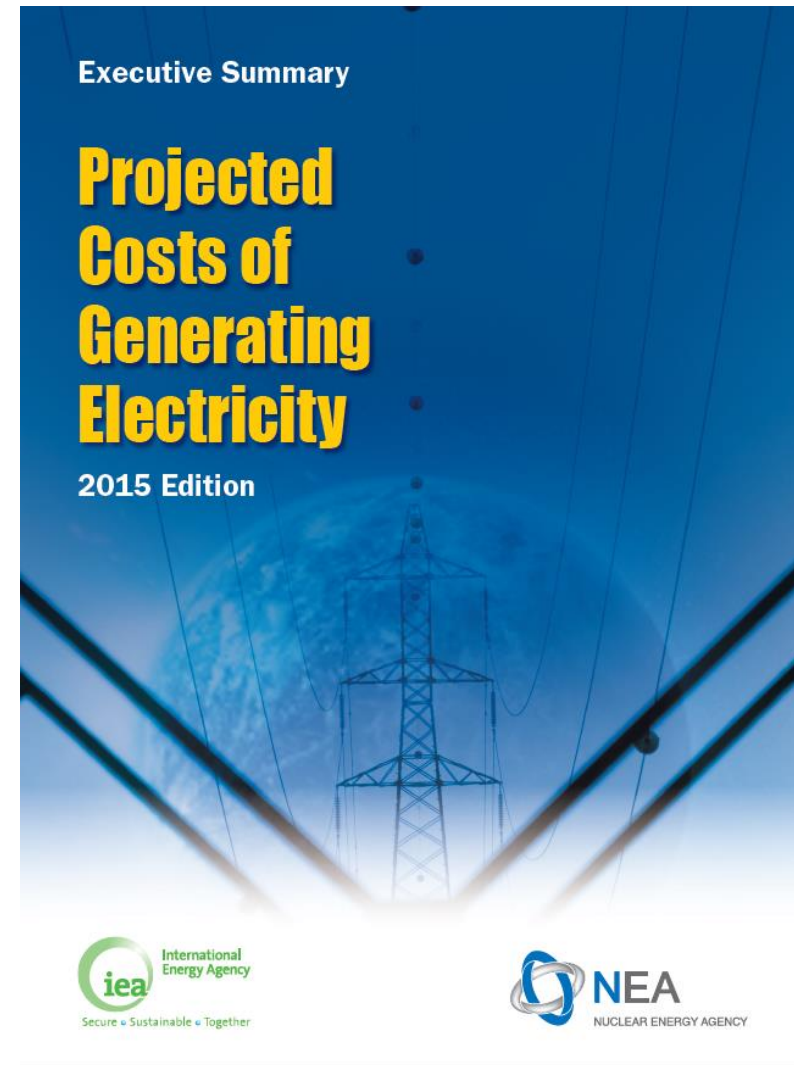
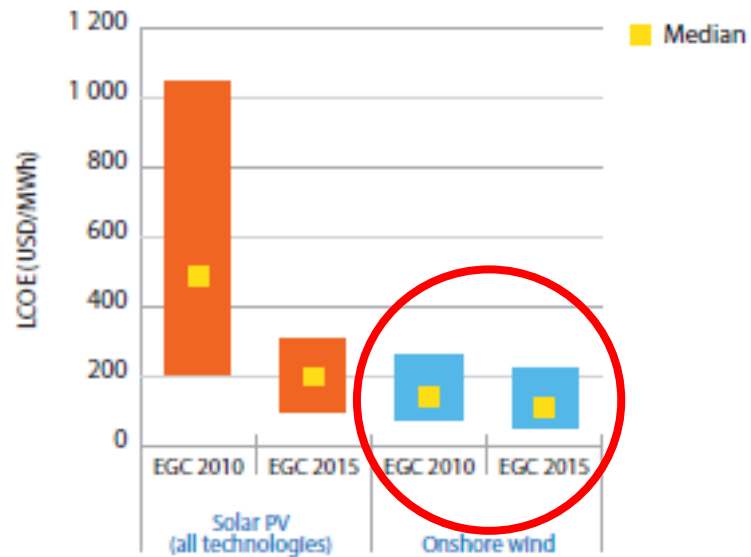
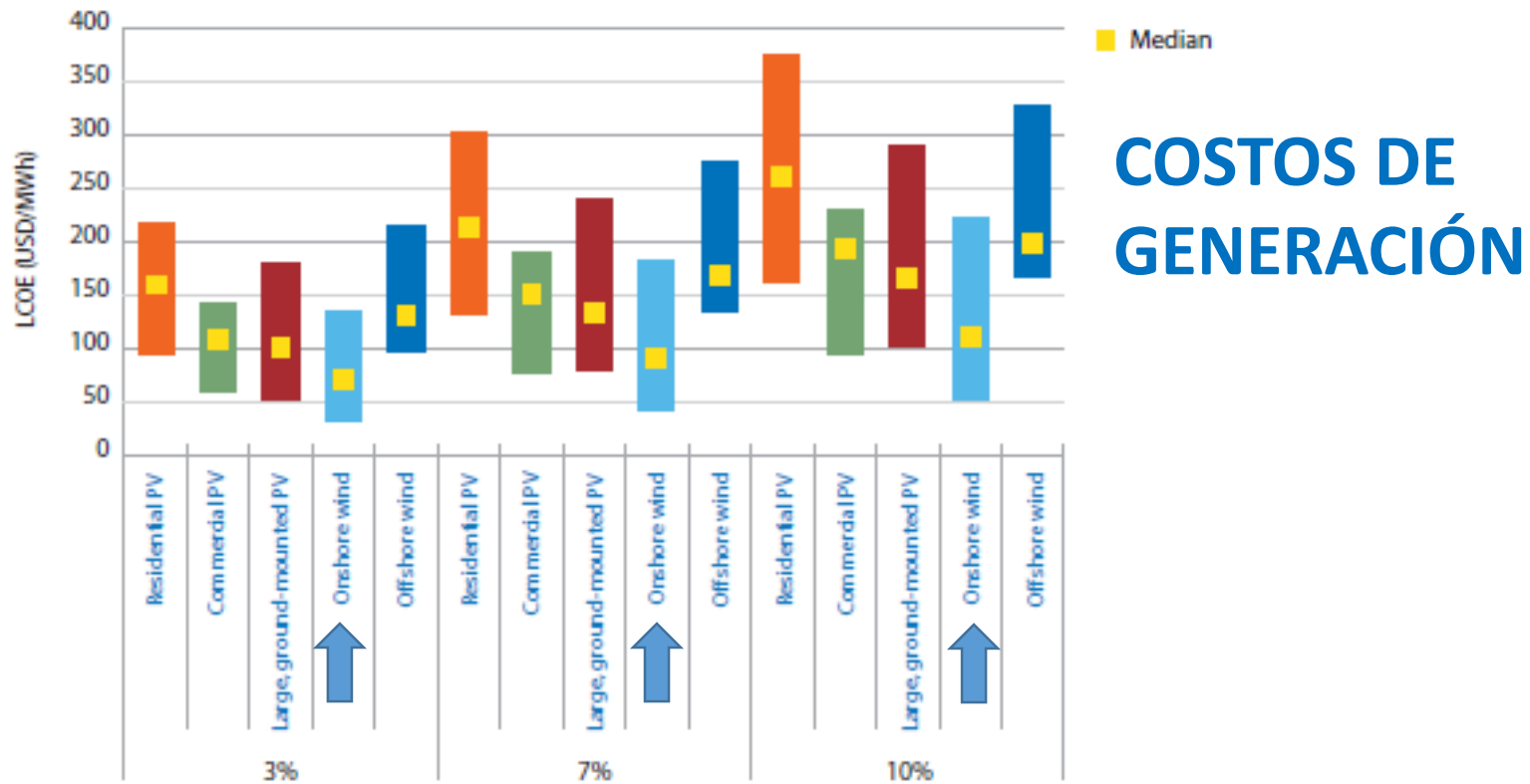
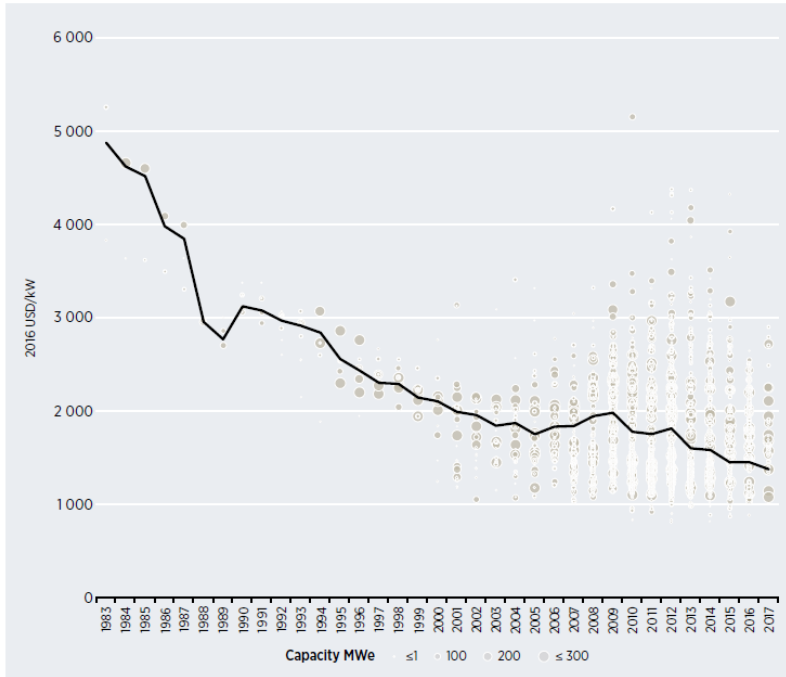


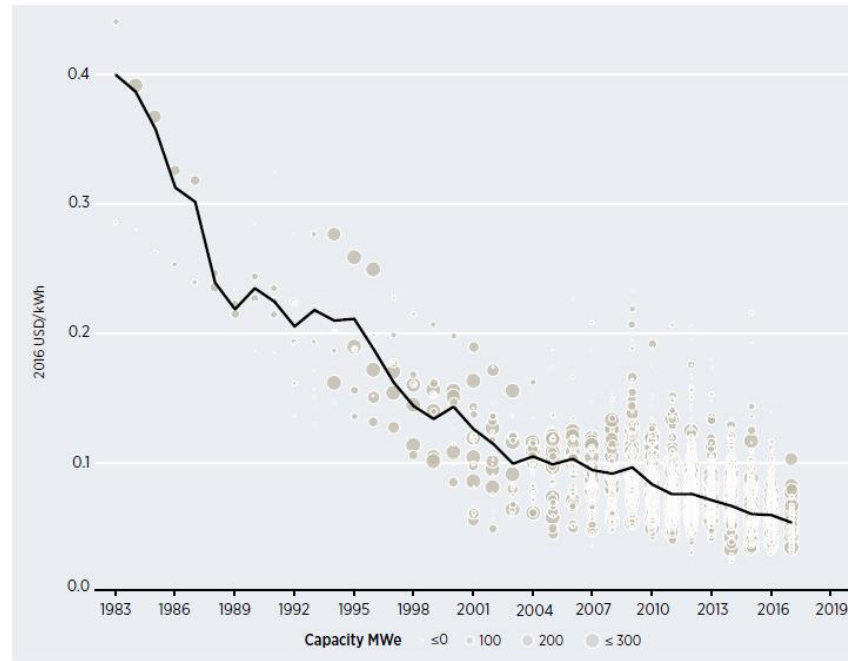
Figure 5.3 Total installed costs of onshore wind projects and global weighted average, 1983-2017



Source: IRENA Renewable Cost Database.

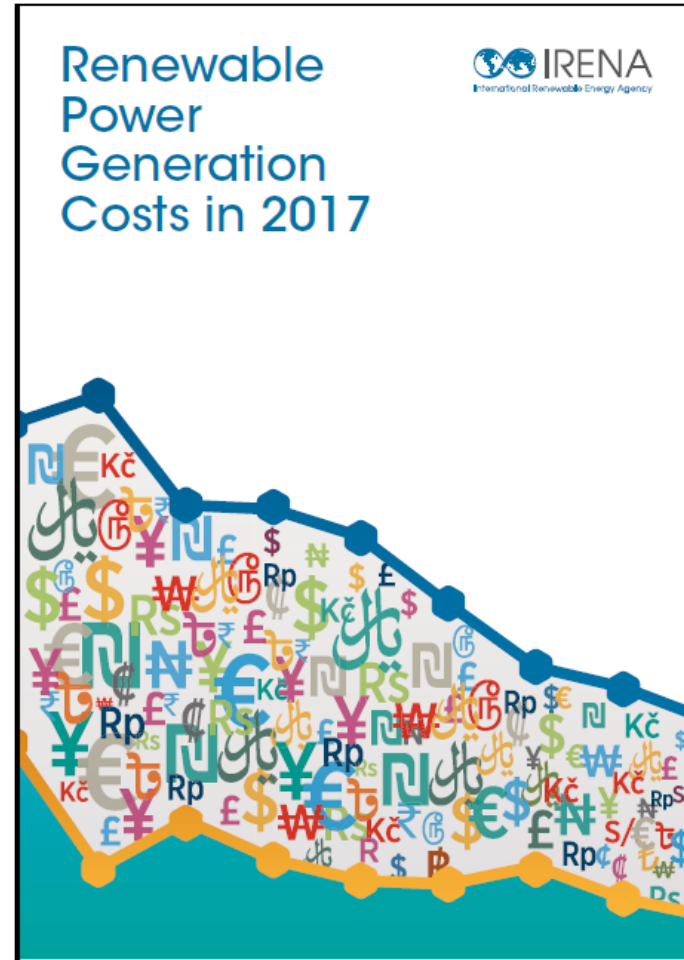
COSTOS DE INSTALACION

Figure 5.17 The global weighted average levelised cost of electricity of onshore wind, 1983-2017



Sources: IRENA Renewable Cost Database.

LCOE (2017)



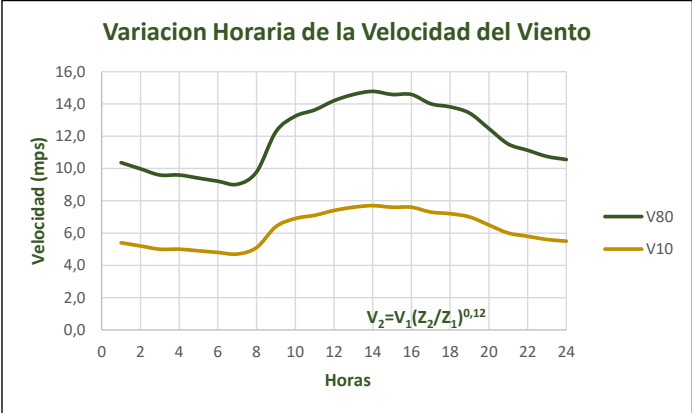
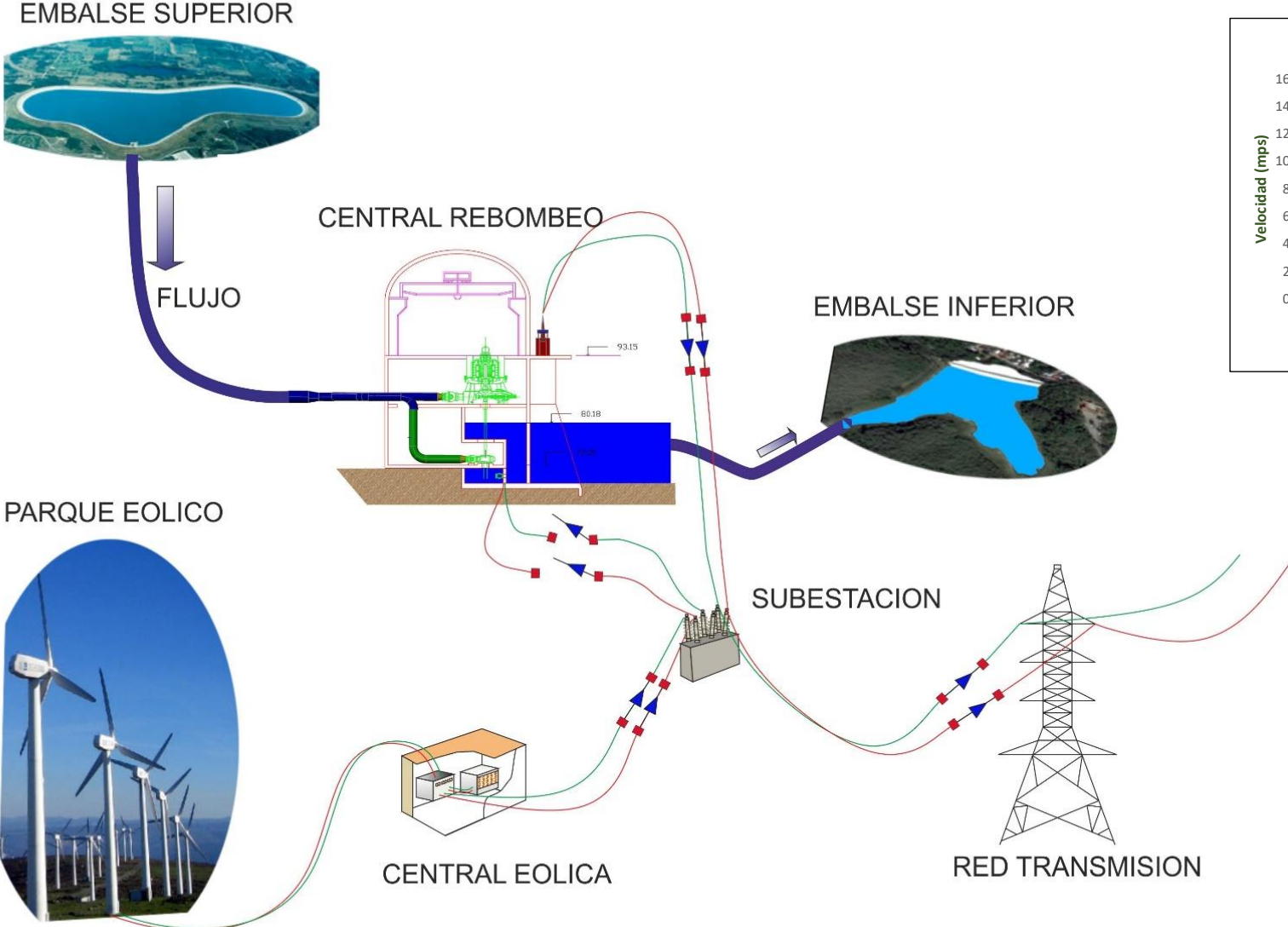
# INTEGRACION DE ENERGIAS RENOVABLES

## Energía eólica + Hidroeléctrica por rebombeo



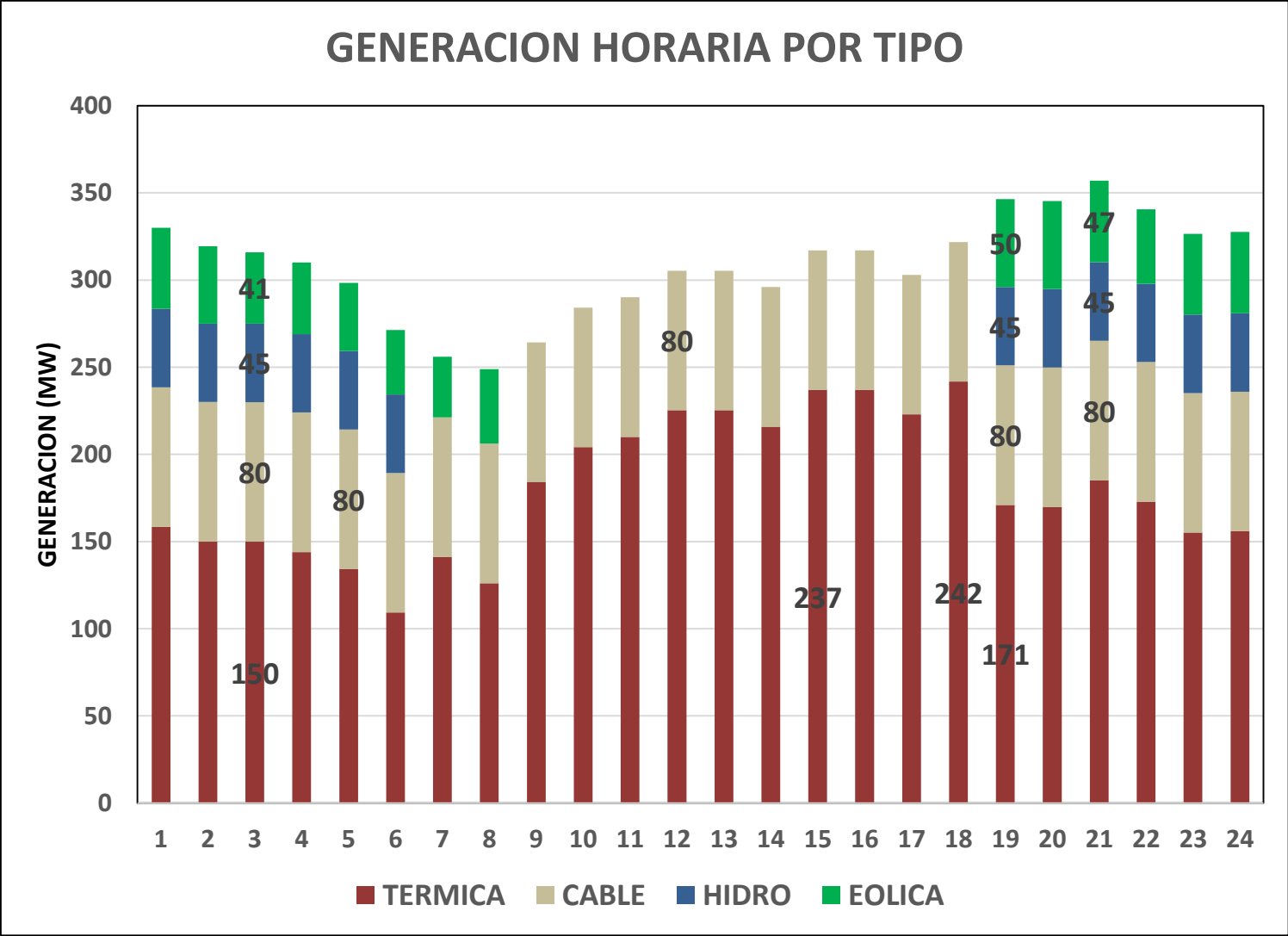
# INTEGRACION DE ENERGIAS RENOVABLES

## GENERACION HIDRO + EOLICA



# INTEGRACION DE ENERGIAS RENOVABLES

## GENERACION HORARIA POR TIPO



A photograph showing three white wind turbines in the background, positioned behind a large array of solar panels in the foreground. The sky is a clear, deep blue. The solar panels are dark blue with a grid of white lines and small white dots representing individual cells. The wind turbines are three-bladed and stand on tall, white towers.

**GRACIAS !!!**