

Wind Turbine Blade - Mesh

Author: Ben Mullen, Cornell University

Problem Specification

1. Pre-Analysis & Start-Up

2. Geometry

3. Mesh

4. Physics Setup

5. Numerical Solution

6. Numerical Results

7. Verification & Validation

Exercises



Comments

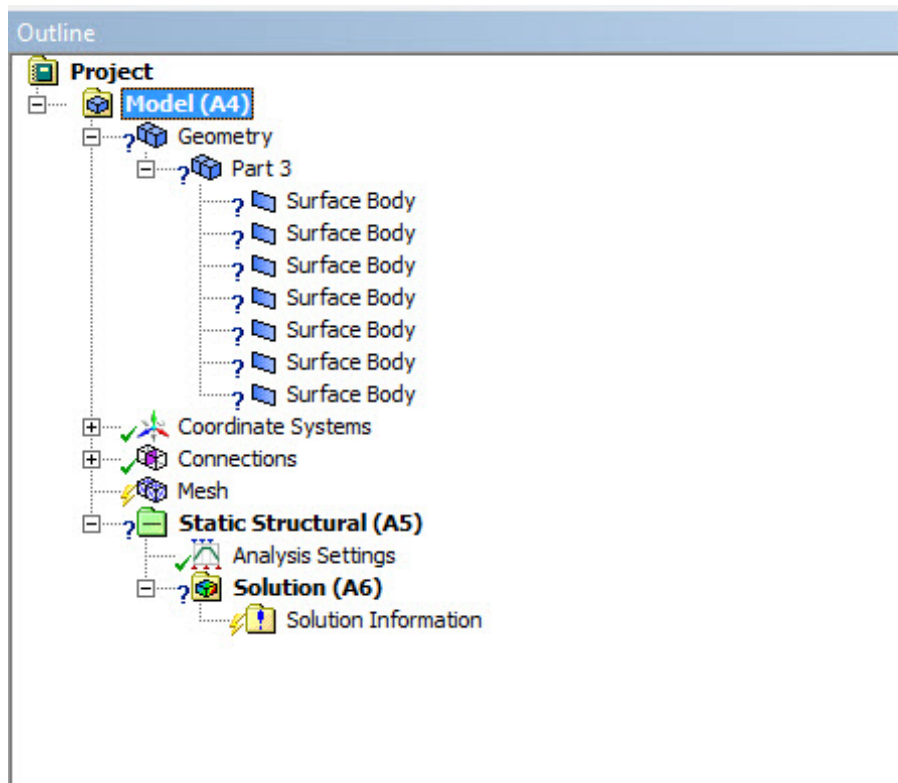
Mesh



This tutorial is not being updated any more. We recommend that you follow [this newer tutorial](#) on fluid-structure analysis of a wind turbine blade. Thank you!

Initial Setup

Close the Design Modeler if you haven't already, and open ANSYS Mechanical by double clicking  **3 Model**  When ANSYS Mechanical opens, notice that there is a question mark next to Geometry in the Project Outline - this means that there is something missing in this section. Expand **Geometry**, expand **Part 3**, and select any of the surface bodies.



Notice that **Thickness** is highlighted as it does not have a value specified. Although we will ultimately specify a varying thickness for the the wind turbine blade, for now we will specify a dummy thickness so the geometry will mesh correctly. For this surface body, enter $1e-5$ next to **Thickness**. Repeat with the same value for all other surface bodies.

Details of "Surface Body"

+

Graphics Properties

-

Definition

<input type="checkbox"/> Suppressed	No
Stiffness Behavior	Flexible
Coordinate System	Default Coordinate System
Reference Temperature	By Environment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thickness	1e-5
Thickness Mode	Refresh on Update
Offset Type	Middle

-

Material

Assignment	Structural Steel
Nonlinear Effects	Yes
Thermal Strain Effects	Yes

+

Bounding Box

+

Properties

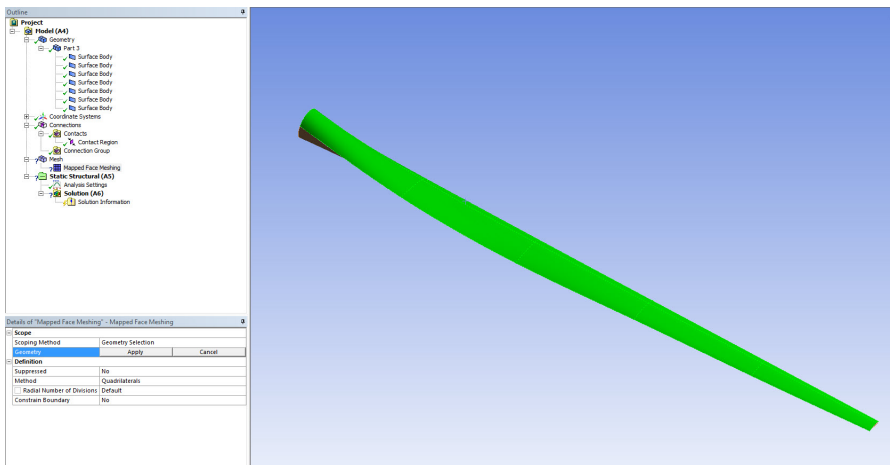
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Statistics

There should no longer be a question mark next to **Geometry**.

Mapped Face Meshing

Right click on **Mesh** and insert **Mapped Face Meshing** onto the top surface of the wind blade in isometric view. This will ask the meshing code to create hexahedral elements. ANSYS Mesher may create tetrahedral elements if Mapped Face Meshing is not used. In general, hex elements are more efficient that tetrahedral elements because it requires a smaller number of hex elements to mesh a model.



Repeat the step for the bottom surface. You may use the "Extend To Limit" tool to select all the faces instead of select them individually.

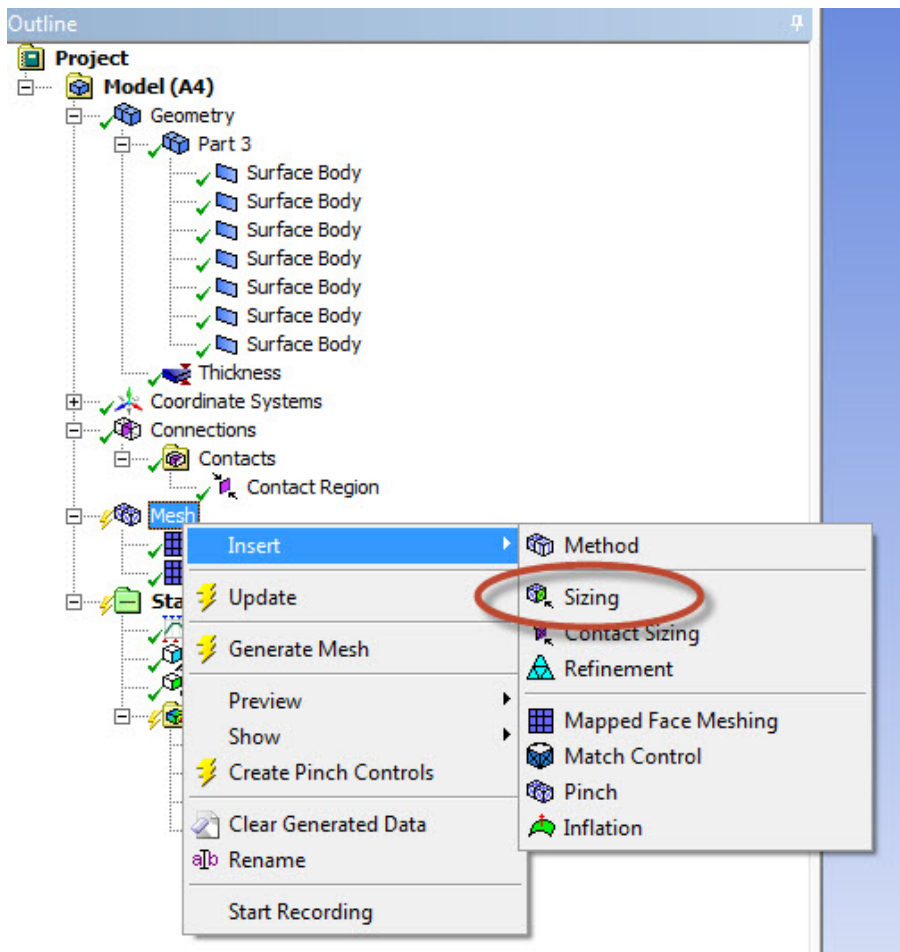


Note

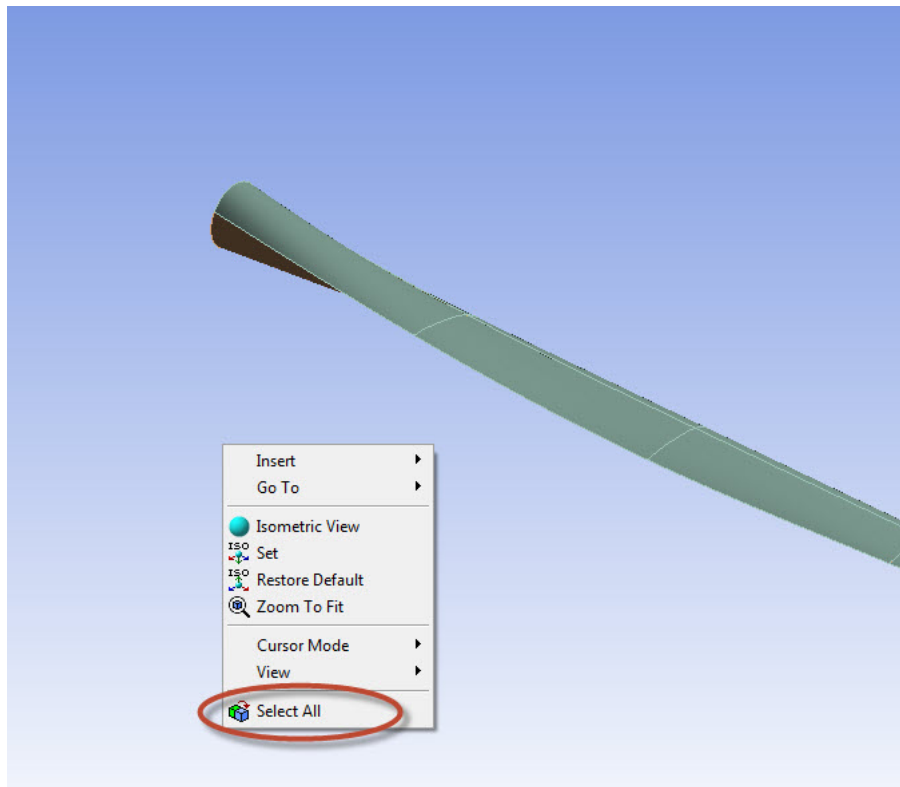
Make sure you do not impose Mapped Face Meshing on the spar.

Body Sizing

Right click on Mesh and insert Sizing.



Right click in the graphics window and click on **Select All**.

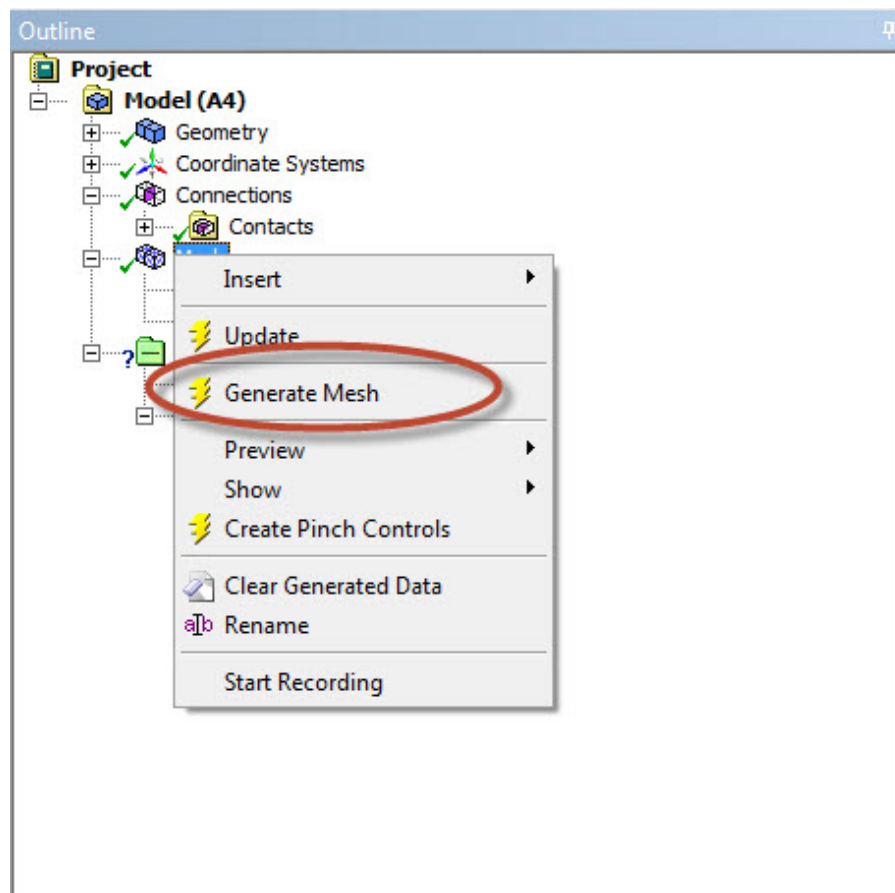


Change the **Element Size** to **0.2 m**.

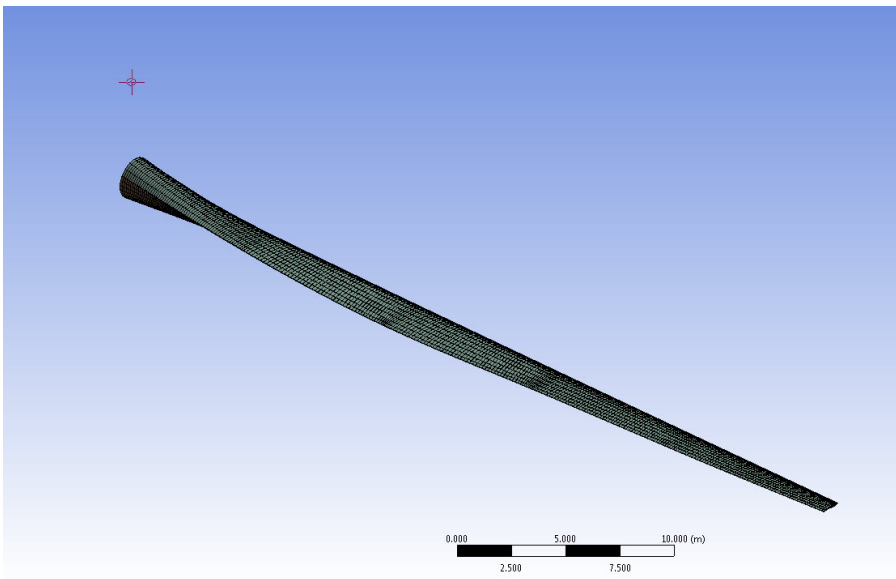
Details of "Body Sizing" - Sizing	
[-] Scope	
Scoping Method	Geometry Selection
Geometry	7 Bodies
[-] Definition	
Suppressed	No
Type	Element Size
<input type="checkbox"/> Element Size	0.2 m
Behavior	Sort
<input type="checkbox"/> Curvature Normal Angle	Default
<input type="checkbox"/> Growth Rate	Default

Generate the Mesh

Right click on **Mesh** and click on **Generate Mesh**.



The meshed wind blade is shown below:



The meshed wind turbine blade consists of 7763 elements and 7566 nodes.

Now that the geometry has been meshed, we are ready to setup the physics controlling the simulation.

[Go to Step 4: Physics Setup](#)

[Go to all ANSYS Learning Modules](#)