

539.3

The method of weight optimization for blades of wind power station is developed. The mathematical model based on boundary integral equation method is elaborated to define the dynamical pressure on the blades. The new variant of nonlinear programming method is developed. The method is based on using the adaptive control of optimization process. As a result of computer design the blade of optimal weight was obtained.

Key words: the blade of wind power station, the method of hypersingular integral equation, non-linear programming, weight optimization.

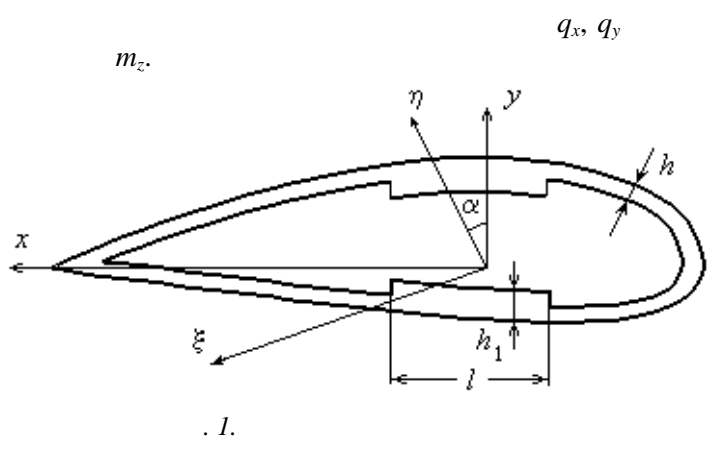
1.

[1,2].

[3,4].

2.

$L, Z_G - Y_G$
 $; X_G$
 $h(z); h_1(z); l(z)$ (1).



[5],

()

w [w],
 $[\sigma]; \omega$ a

$$|\max w^i| \leq [w]; |\max \sigma^i| \leq [\sigma], i = \overline{1, N}, [\omega_1] \leq \omega \leq [\omega_2], \quad (1)$$

$[\sigma]; \sigma^i - N$

; $[\omega_1], [\omega_2] -$

$m = \rho V, \quad \rho - , V -$

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \int_{z_i}^{z_{i+1}} S(z) dz, \quad (2)$$

$S(z) - ; (N-1) - .$

$$h^i(z), h_1^i(z), l^i(z), i = \overline{1, N} \quad (1), (2)$$

[1],

$$X^* = \arg \text{extr}_{X \in G} F(X) \quad (3)$$

$$G = \{X : G_i(X) \geq 0, i = \overline{1, m}\} \neq \emptyset \quad (4)$$

$E_n,$

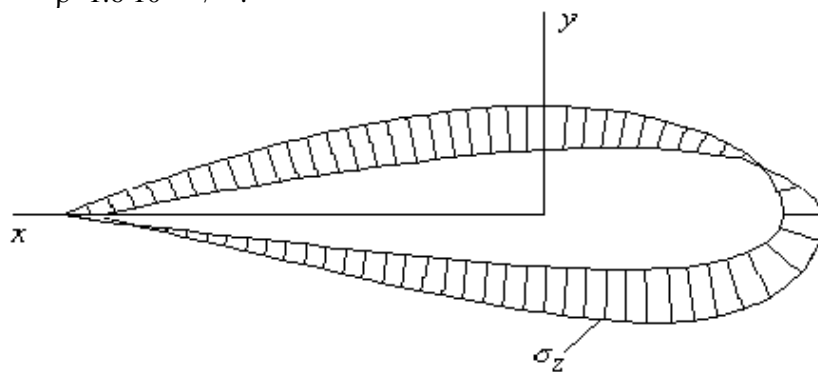
$$F(X), \quad H \supset G.$$

[5],

[6].

$$L = 19.13 .$$

$E_0 = 2 \cdot 10^5 ; \quad E$
 $4.92 \cdot 10^4 \quad 2.5 \cdot 10^4 ; \quad v = 0.18.$
 $\rho = 1.6 \cdot 10^3 / ^3.$



. 2.

t_z

$$\Omega = 55 / ,$$

10 / .

65.

5 2 ,

8

. 2.

[5].

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_S \Gamma_i(\langle) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mathbf{n}_x \partial \mathbf{n}_\xi} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x} - \langle|} dS = \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \mathbf{n}},$$

$\varphi_i \quad (i=1,2,\dots,6)$

$S:$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = 1; \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_4}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = -z; \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_5}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_6}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = x.$$

3.

[3],
 X^*

(1)-(4).

$\{M_i\}$.

$Q(\dagger)$,

\dagger

$$u = u(Q(\dagger)),$$

$M_k \in \{M_i\}, i = 1, \dots, k, \dots, s$

$\{X_k^r\}$,

$\text{Dir } X_k^r$

h_k^r ,

\dagger .

$$\begin{cases} X_k^r \\ \text{Dir } X_k^r \\ h_k^r \end{cases} = \sum_{i=1}^s u_i(Q(\sigma_k)) \begin{cases} X_k^{M_i} \\ \text{Dir } X_k^{M_i} \\ h_{ki} \end{cases}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^s u_i(Q(\sigma_k)) = 1,$$

$u_i(Q(\sigma_k)) -$
 $\{\sigma_k\}; X_k^{M_i}, \text{Dir } X_k^{M_i} h_{ki} -$
 $; k -$
 M_i
 $G.$

[3,4]

4.

$L = 4$,
 $\nu = 0.3$,
 $\Omega = 20$ / ,
 $[\omega_1] = 0.1$, $[\omega_2] = 10$.
 $E = 5 \cdot 10^3$,
 $\rho = 1.6 \cdot 10^3 / ^3$,
 $10 /$, $[\sigma] = 200$,
 1

0.6 .

28.
 OZ ,
 28.5 ;
 $- 12.8$
 $\omega = 2.28$.

. 1.

	Z,	,	,
1	0.800	6.0	5.04
2	1.236	5.6	4.73
3	1.818	5.0	4.21
4	2.400	4.4	3.67
5	2.836	4.0	3.25
6	3.564	3.2	2.41
7	4.000	3.0	2.19

. 1

:

Z_i , h^* , h_0
 19.38 . 16.64 .
 ;

6.

7.

1. 1975. – 534 . . – ∴ ,
2. „ 1983. – 478 . . – ∴ ,
3. . „ . „ . . . – ∴ :
4. , 2008. – 188 . . „ . „ . . . –
5. : , 2009. – 148 . . „ . . .
6. // . – 2000. – 1. – . 20-22. . – ∴ : .
 , 1988. – 214 .