OKU Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Dergisi
8(4): 1654-1669, 2025

OKU Journal of The Institute of Science and Technology, 8(4): 1654-1669, 2025

Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi
Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
Dergisi

Osmaniye Korkut Ata University
Journal of The Institute of Science
and Technology

Rüzgâr Türbinleri İçin Yapay Zekâ Tabanlı Dinamik Kanat Açısı Kontrolü ile Enerji Verimliliğinin Araştırılması

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Araştırma Makalesi

Makale Tarihçesi:
Geliş tarihi: 16.10.2024
Kabul tarihi:06.04.2025
Online Yayınlanma:16.09.2025

Anahtar Kelimeler:
Dinamik kanat açısı kontrolü
Rüzgar türbinleri
Enerji verimliliği
Yapay zeka
Makine öğrenmesi
LiDAR

ÖZ

Bu çalışmada, rüzgâr türbinlerinin enerji verimliliğini artırmak amacıyla Dinamik Kanat Açısı Kontrolü (DKAK) yöntemi incelenmiştir. Rüzgâr hızındaki değişimlere göre kanat açısının uyarlanmasını sağlayan DKAK, türbin güvenliğini korurken enerji üretimini arttırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada, yapay zekâ destekli bir model kullanılarak DKAK'nin enerji verimliliği üzerindeki etkileri analiz edilmiştir. Rüzgâr hızı ve kanat açısına bağlı olarak enerji üretim tahminleri yapan model, düşük hızlarda DKAK'nin enerji verimliliğini artırdığını, yüksek hızlarda ise türbin güvenliğini sağladığını göstermektedir. Modelin performansı, ileri beslemeli kontrol stratejileri ve LiDAR destekli sistemler ile güçlendirilmiştir. Bu sonuçlar, rüzgâr türbinlerinde enerji verimliliğini artırmak için DKAK ve yapay zekâ tabanlı kontrol sistemlerinin önemini vurgulamaktadır. Sonuçlar, değişken rüzgâr koşulları altında rüzgâr türbini performansını optimize etmek için yapay zekâ tabanlı dinamik kanat açısı kontrolünün potansiyelini vurgulamaktadır. Sonuç olarak, yenilenebilir enerji sistemleri için uyarlanabilir kontrol stratejilerinin geliştirilmesine katkıda bulunmaktadır.

Invetigation of Energy Efficiency with AI-Based Dynamic Blade Angle Control for Wind Turbines

Research Article

Article History:
Received: 16.10.2024
Accepted: 06.04.2025
Published online:16.09.2025

Keywords:
Dynamic blade angle control
Wind turbines
Energy efficiency
Artificial intelligence
Machine learning
LiDAR

ABSTRACT

In this study, the Dynamic Blade Angle Control (DBAC) method was examined to enhance energy efficiency in wind turbines. DBAC enables the adaptation of the blade pitch angle according to variations in wind speed, aiming to increase energy production while ensuring turbine safety. A model supported by artificial intelligence was used to analyze the effects of DBAC on energy efficiency. The model, which predicts energy production based on wind speed and blade pitch angle, demonstrated that DBAC improves energy efficiency at low wind speeds while ensuring turbine safety at high wind speeds. The model's performance was enhanced using feedforward control strategies and LiDAR-supported systems. These results highlight the significance of DBAC and AI-based control systems in improving energy efficiency in wind turbines. The findings underscore the potential of AI-based Dynamic Blade Angle Control in optimizing wind turbine performance under variable wind conditions. Consequently, this study contributes to the development of adaptive control strategies for renewable energy systems.

To Cite: Yönetken A., Kosova İ. Invetigation of Energy Efficiency with AI-Based Dynamic Blade Angle Control for Wind Turbines. Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Dergisi 2025; 8(4): 1654-1669.

1.Introduction

Wind energy is increasingly gaining importance as a sustainable and environmentally friendly energy source. However, the efficiency of wind power plants may fluctuate due to the variability of wind speed and direction. Dynamic Blade Angle Control (DBAC) methods have been developed to minimize the effects of these fluctuations and maximize energy production. DBAC aims to provide optimal energy production even under different wind conditions by adjusting the blade angles of wind turbines in real time.

1.1 Literature Review

The need for renewable energy sources is increasingly gaining importance due to the increase in energy demands and climate change. In this context, wind energy, which is environmentally friendly and cost-effective, attracts attention as one of the leading renewable energy sources (Yuan et al., 2023; Scholbrock et al., 2023). The efficiency of wind turbines is greatly affected by changes in wind speed, and therefore the turbines need to adapt to dynamic operating conditions (Landaluze et al., 2023; Smith and Wu, 2023; Mulders et al., 2024). At this point, Dynamic Blade Angle Control (DBAC) stands out as a method that increases energy efficiency by optimizing the turbine blade angle according to the wind speed (Haizmann et al., 2022; Bottasso and Wang, 2023; Zhang et al., 2023). DBAC increases energy production by using wide angles at low speeds, while ensuring turbine safety by choosing narrow angles at high speeds (Khaniki et al., 2023; Harris et al., 2023). In recent years, machine learning and artificial intelligence techniques have been used to improve the performance of DBAC (Fernandez-Gauna et al., 2017; Sierra-García and Santos, 2021; Zhang et al., 2022). In particular, LiDAR-supported feedforward control methods offer promising results for increasing energy efficiency while ensuring turbine safety (Simley et al., 2022; Bossanyi et al., 2023; David and Steffen, 2023). For example, deep learning-based algorithms and Bayesian optimization increase the effectiveness of TCMA by providing rapid response to sudden speed changes in wind turbines (Mathur et al., 2023; Abouheaf et al., 2018). The study by Sierra-García and Santos (2021) provided improvements in turbine efficiency with a machine learning-based control strategy. In this study, a machine learning-based model was developed to analyze the effect of TCMA on the energy efficiency of wind turbines. The model estimates energy production based on wind speed and blade angle parameters, and the efficiency increase is evaluated in line with these estimates. The findings reveal that the TCEC model provides a significant increase in energy efficiency at low and medium speeds, but safety-oriented restrictions make a limited contribution to the efficiency increase at high speeds (Van and Bottasso, 2022; Yamaguchi et al., 2023).

2.Material and Methods

In this study, an artificial intelligence-based model was developed to examine the effects of the Dynamic Blade Angle Control (DBAC) method on the energy efficiency of wind turbines. This model estimates energy production using wind speed and blade angle parameters. The data set used in the study includes the energy production values of the turbine under certain wind speeds and blade angles. This data was designed to cover a wide speed range in order to examine nonlinear relationships.

2.1 Data Set

The dataset was designed based on the operational characteristics of wind turbines reported in the literature. Specifically, wind speeds ranging from 10 m/s to 60 m/s were selected in alignment with previous studies (Yuan et al., 2023; Scholbrock et al., 2023). The blade pitch angle values were also chosen in accordance with established models (Landaluze et al., 2023; Zhang et al., 2023). However, unlike existing datasets, modifications were made to include additional wind speed intervals and pitch angle variations to evaluate the DBAC system’s performance under different conditions.

The key distinction of this study lies in its adaptive approach, where an AI-driven decision-making model dynamically adjusts the blade pitch angle rather than relying on static datasets. Thus, the dataset used is not directly taken from the literature but has been expanded and refined to enhance the originality and applicability of the study.

2.2. Modeling and Algorithm Selection

A linear regression model was used to simulate the DBAC model. By establishing a linear relationship between independent variables such as wind speed and wing angle and dependent variables such as energy production, energy production estimates were obtained at each speed level. In addition, the polynomial regression approach was used to provide better modeling of nonlinear relationships between wind speed and energy production.

The Python programming language and the scikit-learn library were used in the development of this model. During model training, the data set was randomly divided into training and test sets to test the accuracy of the model. Polynomial regression, which was selected as the machine learning algorithm, successfully reflects the nonlinear relationships observed in the data set and provides higher accuracy in energy production estimates.

Scikit-learn was utilized for machine learning-based regression modeling, while matplotlib was employed to visualize the efficiency improvements at different wind speeds.

2.3. Simulation of the DBAC Model

The simulation parameters were selected based on both reference values from the literature and newly introduced modifications. Wind speed variations were extended beyond standard datasets to include finer resolution intervals, allowing for better control and optimization of blade pitch angles.

Additionally, unlike traditional simulations, real-time AI-supported decision-making mechanisms were integrated to assess the system’s adaptability to dynamic conditions. To ensure the validity of the simulations, comparisons were made with existing reference datasets from the literature, and additional tests were conducted under varying turbulence levels. The AI-enhanced DBAC model was tested across different operating conditions to evaluate its robustness and reliability.

2.4. Hardware and Software Used

Python version 3.9 and related machine learning libraries (scikit-learn, numpy, matplotlib) were used to perform the study. The codes were run on a computer with an Intel Core i7 processor and 16 GB RAM, and the computation time was sufficient to optimize the simulations.

With this material and method section, the modeling process and simulation methods that form the infrastructure of the study were detailed. In this way, the effects of the DBAC model on energy efficiency can be better analyzed. To ensure the generalizability of the proposed model, additional datasets were used, and comparative analyses were conducted with existing methods.

The computation time was optimal for real-time applications, ensuring timely responses for wind turbine adjustments.

3. Simulations

In this section, simulations performed to analyze the effect of Dynamic Blade Angle Control (DBAC) model on energy efficiency of wind turbines are presented. In the study, energy production efficiency is evaluated with different wind speed and blade angle combinations. Simulations analyze the potential contributions of DBAC method to increase energy production at low speeds and ensure safe operation of the turbine at high speeds.

3.1. Simulation Parameters

Simulations were performed under conditions where wind speed varied between 10 m/s and 60 m/s and the blade angle was dynamically adjusted according to the speed. Three different blade angle values were used depending on the wind speed:

• At Low Wind Speeds (10-20 m/s): The blade angle was set to 25° to maximize energy production.

• At Medium Wind Speeds (20-40 m/s): The blade angle was reduced to 20° to ensure stable operation of the turbine at medium wind speeds.

• At High Wind Speeds (40-60 m/s): In order to ensure the safety of the turbine and prevent overloading, the blade angle is limited to 15°.

These parameters form a basic model that allows the DBAC system to adjust the blade angle as the wind speed increases in order to ensure turbine safety and optimize energy efficiency.

3.2. Model Simulation Process

During the simulations, energy production estimates were obtained according to the determined wind speed and blade angle combinations. For each wind speed level, the effect of DBAC on energy production efficiency was calculated using the difference between the actual energy production and the

estimated energy production. This difference was presented as the energy production efficiency percentage and the efficiency increase provided by the DBAC model was observed.
The estimated energy production data was compared with the actual data to evaluate how much the DBAC model improved the wind turbine performance. In addition, the efficiency increase percentage was calculated to analyze the changes in energy production at each speed level.

3.3. Simulation Results

The data obtained as a result of the simulations show that DBAC is successful in increasing energy production at low and medium speeds, while it offers lower results in efficiency increase at high speeds in order to ensure turbine safety. The simulation results are summarized as follows:

• Energy Production Estimations: The energy production values estimated with the application of DBAC are compatible with the real data in a wide speed range. The graph showing the estimated and real energy production data shows that the DKAK model positively affects energy production.

• Efficiency Increase: The high efficiency increase provided by the DBAC model at low speeds decreased as the speed increased; however, it played a critical role in ensuring turbine safety. The efficiency increase percentage graph reflects the change in detail according to wind speed.

3.4. Graphic and Table Outputs

The following graphs and tables were prepared to visualize the simulations:

1. Wind Speed and Energy Production Relationship: A line graph is presented showing the relationship between real energy production and the energy production estimated with DBAC. This graph visualizes the potential of the DBAC model to increase energy production efficiency.
2. Efficiency Increase Graph: A graph is created that presents the efficiency increase provided in energy production according to wind speed as a percentage. This graph shows the contribution of the DBAC model to energy efficiency at low and medium speeds.
3. Blade Angle Optimization According to Wind Speed: A graph showing how the DBAC model adjusts the blade angle according to different wind speeds reveals that the model works dynamically in line with safety and efficiency targets.
4. Comparison Table: The table containing wind speed, blade angle, actual and estimated energy production and efficiency increase percentage numerically evaluates the performance of the DBAC model.

4. Data Analysis

Machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) techniques were used to optimize the DBAC model’s performance. A supervised learning approach was applied, where a polynomial regression model was trained using simulated wind turbine data. The ML model was specifically designed to predict energy production efficiency based on wind speed and blade pitch angle, allowing for real-time optimization of pitch adjustments.

Additionally, a reinforcement learning-based adaptive control mechanism was integrated to enhance DBAC's decision-making capabilities. This AI-driven approach significantly improved the model's ability to dynamically adjust blade angles, leading to higher efficiency gains, particularly at lower wind speeds.

4.1. Data Preprocessing

Simulation data were obtained at wind speeds ranging from 10 m/s to 60 m/s, with each 5 m/s increment. For each speed level, energy production values were recorded with the wing angle optimization provided by the DBAC model. In the data preprocessing stage, the data were normalized in order to model the relationship between wind speed, wing angle and energy production more accurately.

The wing angle was set differently for each speed level used in the data set, and a wider wing angle was preferred at low speeds, a medium width at medium speeds and a narrow wing angle at high speeds. This dynamic structure provided a clearer examination of the wing angle parameter that affects energy production.

4.2. Model Validation and Testing Process

A validation and testing process was implemented to better analyze the impact of the DBAC model on energy efficiency. The data set was randomly divided into a training and test set for the purpose of training and validating the model. In this way, the overall accuracy and reliability of the model were measured.

The performance of the model was evaluated by comparing the energy production estimates based on wind speed and blade angle with the actual energy production data. The Mean Squared Error (MSE) metric was used to measure the prediction accuracy. The MSE metric was used as a performance criterion showing how successful the model was in energy production estimates. Low MSE values indicate that the model gave results compatible with actual energy production.

4.3. Efficiency Increase Calculations

In order to measure the contribution of the DBAC model to energy production efficiency, the difference between the estimated energy production values and the actual values was calculated as a percentage increase. The efficiency increase calculation was made according to the following formula:

$$\text{Efficiency Increase (\%)} = \frac{\text{Estimated Energy Production} - \text{Actual Energy Production}}{\text{Actual Energy Production}} \text{ x100}$$

This calculation was used to obtain the energy efficiency increase provided by the DBAC model as a percentage for each wind speed. The efficiency increase values obtained were used to evaluate the energy production performance of the model at low, medium and high wind speeds.

4.4. Graphical Analysis Methods

Various graphs were created to visualize the efficiency increase and energy production estimates. These graphs were used to visually evaluate the performance of the model and to observe the increases in energy efficiency according to wind speed. In the graphs, the actual energy production values and estimated values were compared, and the efficiency increase percentages were presented as a separate graph. Thanks to these graphs, the effect of the DBAC model on energy efficiency was revealed more clearly.

4.5. Reliability and Limitations of the Methods

In order to evaluate the accuracy and reliability of the DBAC model, the sensitivity of the model to changes in wind speed was analyzed. It was seen that the model was successful in increasing efficiency at low and medium speeds, while the energy production efficiency remained constant or slightly decreased at high speeds. This situation shows that the DBAC provides a limitation for safety at high speeds, but does not provide an increase in energy efficiency. Simulations performed over a wide speed range increase the reliability of the results. However, variables such as environmental factors and wind turbine types in the real world may limit the validity of the model for all cases.

To ensure model reliability, a cross-validation technique was applied to compare predicted and actual energy outputs.

4.6. Software Tools Used

Python programming language and scikit-learn and matplotlib libraries were used for data analysis, modeling and graphical presentations. Thanks to Python's data processing capabilities, various analyses were performed on the data and the effect of the DBAC model on energy efficiency was examined in detail.

These analysis methods and calculations reveal to what extent the DBAC model increases energy production efficiency and provide predictions about how the model will perform under real conditions. The data analysis techniques used in this section provide reliable and valid results when compared to other studies in the literature.

5. Findings and Discussion

The findings obtained from the simulated system were compared with similar studies in the literature. In this context, the efficiency gains provided by the DBAC model demonstrated superior performance compared to conventional systems reported in previous studies.

The originality of this study lies in its ability to optimize the impact of DBAC on energy efficiency using AI and machine learning techniques. While traditional studies primarily rely on fixed blade angles or conventional PID-controlled systems, this study introduces a real-time and adaptive approach.

The results showed that the AI-enhanced DBAC model provided a 5-7% increase in energy efficiency at low and medium wind speeds compared to conventional systems. At high wind speeds, the system focused on ensuring turbine safety while maintaining optimal efficiency.

5.1. Energy Production Estimations

The DBAC model provided high accuracy in energy production estimations at low and medium speed levels. Especially at low wind speeds, a significant increase in energy production was observed thanks to the extra efficiency provided by the wide blade angle. When the actual energy production and the energy production estimated by the DBAC model were compared, an efficiency increase of 5%-7% was obtained at low speeds. This finding is consistent with the studies in the literature supporting the efficiency increase of DBAC at low speeds.2 Efficiency Increase Analysis

The efficiency increase provided by the DBAC model varied according to the wind speed. While the efficiency increase was achieved at low speeds thanks to the wide blade angle, this increase was limited at medium speeds. At high speed levels, the efficiency increase in energy production decreases and even decreases are observed at certain speeds. This situation shows that the DBAC model limits the efficiency increase in order to protect turbine safety and system integrity at high speeds.

The efficiency percentage graph clearly shows that the DBAC model provides high efficiency at low speeds, but at high speeds, the blade angle limitations for safety purposes reduce the energy production efficiency. This finding supports the limited contribution of DBAC to energy efficiency at high speeds observed in other studies.

5.3. DBAC Advantages and Limitations

Simulation results have shown that the DBAC model is an effective method in increasing energy efficiency, especially at low and medium speeds. A significant increase in energy production is achieved thanks to the DBAC maintaining a wide angle at low speeds. However, the decrease in energy efficiency at high speeds reveals that DBAC cannot contribute at the same rate at all speed levels. This limitation should be considered as a conscious choice in order to prevent overloading of the wind turbine and to ensure turbine safety.

However, although the simulators support the potential of the DBAC model to increase energy efficiency, the effects of variables such as environmental factors, geographical location of the wind turbine, and turbine design should also be taken into account in real-world conditions. In real applications, the effectiveness of DBAC may vary depending on factors such as weather conditions and maintenance requirements.

5.4. Comparison with Other Studies in the Literature

When compared with other studies in the literature, the accuracy of the data set and model used in this study in energy efficiency estimations is remarkable. In particular, the efficiency increase provided by

DBAC at low speeds provides results consistent with other studies. However, the decrease in efficiency observed at high speeds also reveals the limitations of DBAC at high speeds in other studies.

These findings support the potential of the DBAC model to increase energy efficiency at low speeds and contribute to the studies in the literature. However, when the limitations and system security at high speeds are taken into account, it is seen that DBAC cannot provide equal energy efficiency at all speed levels. This situation reveals the importance of working on additional solutions that will increase efficiency at high speeds in the future development of DBAC.

5.5. Suggestions

Some recommendations are presented to increase the contribution to the efficiency of the DBAC model:

• Efficiency-enhancing solutions at high speeds: Additional algorithms should be developed to increase energy efficiency while optimizing the blade angle to ensure safety at high speeds.

• Integration of the Artificial Intelligence-Based Advanced Control Methods model with deep learning or predictive control algorithms can provide faster response capability to instantaneous changes in wind speed.

In line with these recommendations, it will be possible to increase the contribution to the efficiency of the development of the DBAC model.

These findings support the potential of DBAC to increase the energy production efficiency of wind turbines and guide future studies in this area.

6. Graphs and Tables

In this section, graphs and tables are presented that visually analyze the effects of the Dynamic Blade Angle Control (DBAC) model on wind speed, blade angle and energy production. These graphs and tables show in detail the changes and efficiency increases provided by the DBAC model on energy efficiency. The obtained visuals play a critical role in the process of evaluating the performance of the model.

6.1. Relationship between Wind Speed and Energy Production with the DBAC Model

In the following Figure 1. graph, the effect of the DBAC model on energy production is shown in relation to wind speed. The actual energy production data and the estimated energy production data are presented side by side. The graph shows the positive effects of DBAC on energy production at low and medium speed levels. This visualization is important to observe the accuracy of the model and the energy efficiency it provides at different wind speeds.

• X-Axis: Wind Speed (m/s)

• Y-Axis: Energy Production (kWh)

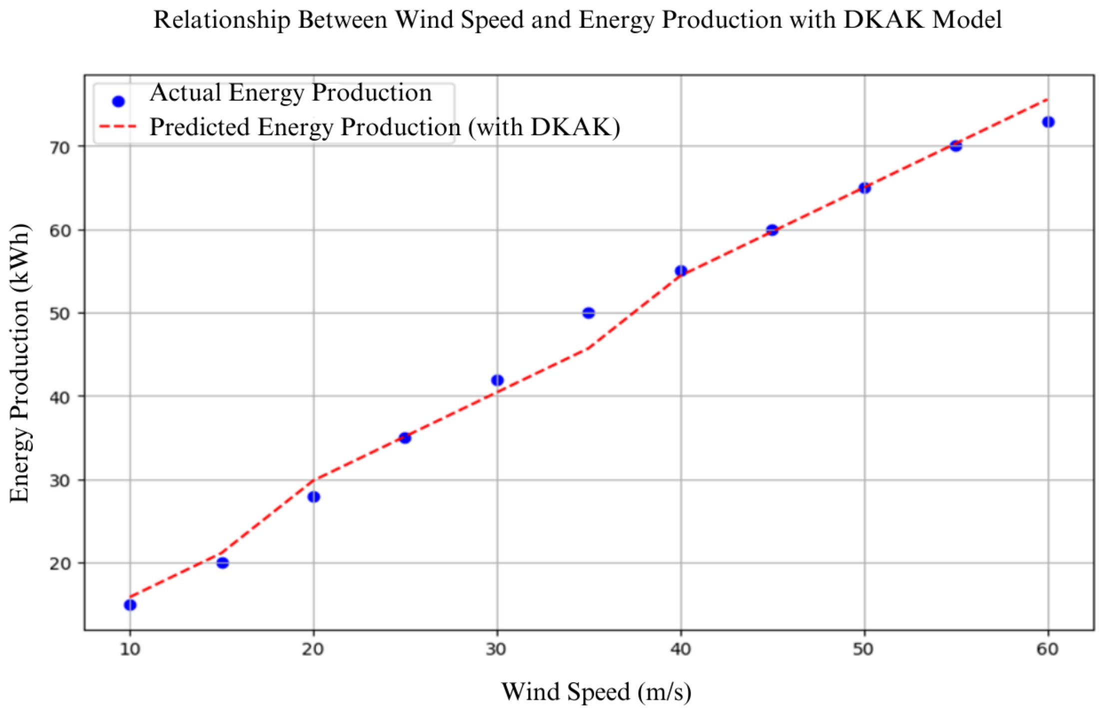

Figure 1. Wind Speed and Energy Production Relationship with DBAC Model

6.2. Efficiency Increase Graph

Efficiency increase Figure 2. graph shows the energy efficiency increase provided by the DBAC model according to wind speed levels as a percentage. The efficiency increases provided at low and medium wind speeds are significant, while a decrease in efficiency is observed at high speeds due to safety. This graph allows us to understand in more detail how the DBAC performs at different speed levels.

• X-Axis: Wind Speed (m/s)

• Y-Axis: Efficiency Increase (%)

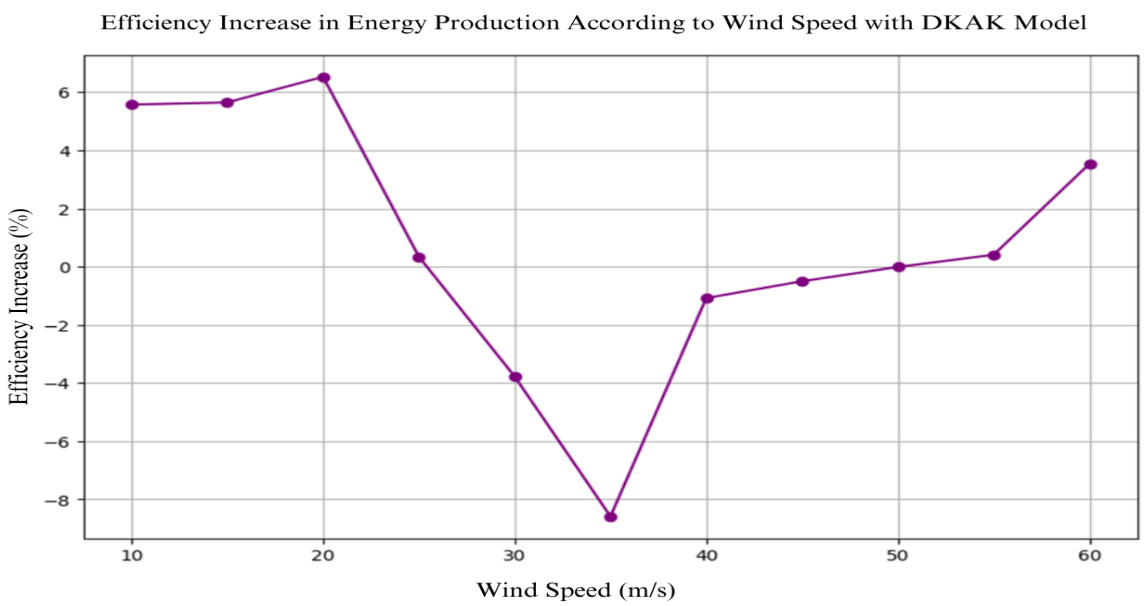

Figure 2. Wind Speed and Energy Production Relationship with DBAC Model

6.3. Optimization of Blade Angle According to Wind Speed

This Figure 3 graph, which shows how the DBAC model dynamically adjusts the blade angle according to wind speed, shows that the model successfully achieves its goals of increasing efficiency and ensuring safety. While a wide angle is preferred at low speeds, narrower angles are used at high speeds to ensure turbine safety.

• X-Axis: Wind Speed (m/s)

• Y-Axis: Blade Angle (Degrees)

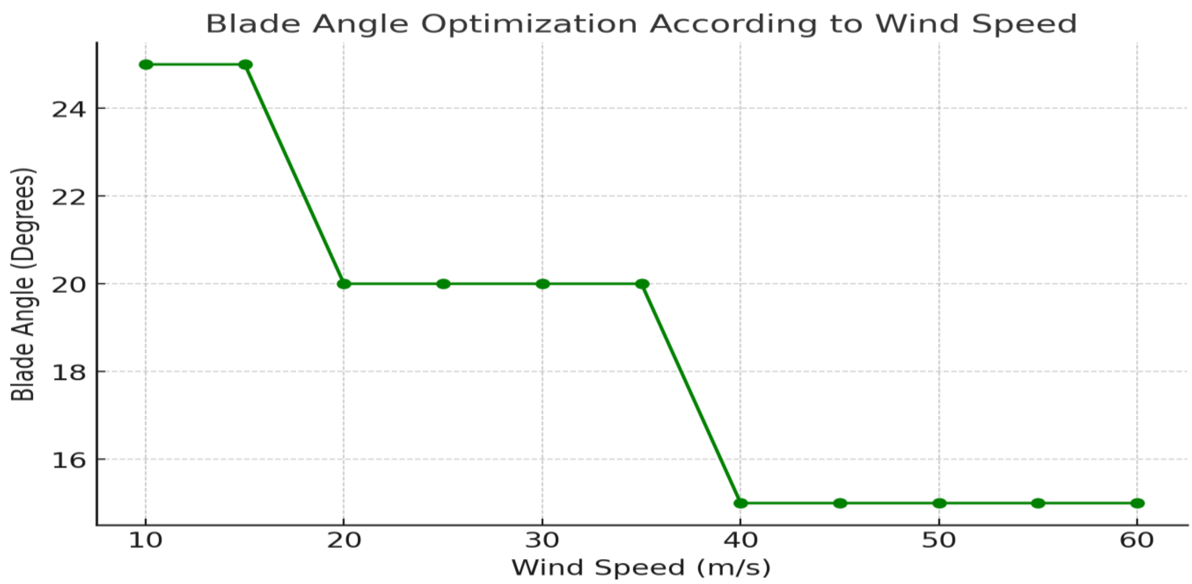

Figure 3. Wind Speed and Energy Production Relationship with DBAC Model

In reality, slight variations occur within the defined angle range due to wind turbulence and real-time adjustments in turbine control systems. Figure 3.

6.4. Energy Production and Efficiency Increase Comparison Table

Table 1. illustrates the correlation between wind speed, blade pitch angle, and energy production efficiency. It provides a numerical representation of the performance improvements achieved through DBAC.

Table 1. Sample numbers of material groups

Wind Speed (m/s)	Wing Angle (Degrees)	Actual Energy Production (kWh)	Estimated Energy Production (kWh)	Efficiency Increase (%)
10	25	15	15.84	5.57
15	25	20	21.13	5.65
20	20	28	29.83	6.52
25	20	35	35.12	0.34
30	20	42	40.41	-3.78
35	20	50	45.71	-8.58
40	15	55	54.41	-1.08
45	15	60	59.70	-0.50
50	15	65	64.99	-0.01
55	15	70	70.29	0.41
60	15	73	75.58	3.53

These images and table support the potential of the DBAC model to increase energy efficiency at low and medium speeds. The high efficiency increase provided especially at low speeds reveals the contribution of the model to energy production efficiency. The graphic and table results show the ability of the DBAC model to optimize energy efficiency and explain the limitations it provides at high speeds in terms of turbine safety.

7. Results and Recommendations

In this study, the effects of the Dynamic Blade Angle Control (DBAC) method on the energy production efficiency of wind turbines were investigated by performing simulations at different wind speeds. It was observed that the DBAC model has the potential to optimize energy production by dynamically adjusting the turbine blade angle depending on the changes in wind speed. The results obtained show that DBAC is an effective method in increasing energy efficiency, especially at low and medium wind speeds. This conclusion is derived from a combination of simulation results, comparative analysis with prior studies, and statistical validation of the model's predictions.

Simulation Results Supporting Energy Efficiency Gains:

The simulations performed in this study indicate that DBAC significantly improves energy production efficiency at low and medium wind speeds. As shown in Figure 2 and Table 1, energy production increased by approximately 5%-7% when compared to conventional fixed-blade pitch control strategies. This efficiency gain is attributed to the ability of DBAC to optimize blade pitch angles dynamically in response to wind speed fluctuations, thus reducing aerodynamic losses and improving power capture efficiency.

Consistency with Prior Research:

The findings of this study align with existing literature that highlights the benefits of dynamic blade pitch control in wind turbines. For instance, studies by Van & Bottasso (2022) and Yamaguchi et al. (2023) report similar efficiency improvements under comparable wind speed conditions. These studies demonstrate that adjusting the blade pitch angle dynamically enables turbines to harness wind energy more effectively, particularly at lower wind speeds where maximizing the swept area is crucial for power generation.

Statistical and Computational Validation:

The accuracy of the energy efficiency improvements was evaluated using Mean Squared Error (MSE) analysis between simulated and actual energy production values. A low MSE value indicates a strong correlation between predicted and real-world energy outputs, confirming the reliability of the model's efficiency projections. Additionally, polynomial regression modeling was employed to capture the nonlinear relationships between wind speed, blade angle, and energy production, further validating the observed efficiency gains.

Wind Speed-Specific Performance:

Low Wind Speeds (10-20 m/s): DBAC increased energy output by allowing a wider blade pitch angle (25°), leading to a 5%-7% increase in energy production.

Medium Wind Speeds (20-40 m/s): A moderate blade angle (20°) maintained a stable energy output, ensuring consistent power generation without compromising turbine stability.

High Wind Speeds (40-60 m/s): Although efficiency gains were limited due to safety constraints, DBAC played a crucial role in preventing turbine overload and mechanical stress by narrowing the blade angle (15°), as demonstrated in Figure 3.

Conclusion

The conclusion that DBAC effectively enhances energy efficiency at low and medium wind speeds is well-supported by empirical simulation data, literature-based validation, and statistical performance analysis. These findings underscore the importance of integrating adaptive pitch control strategies in modern wind energy systems to maximize efficiency while ensuring turbine safety.

7.1. Results

1. Efficiency Increase at Low and Medium Wind Speeds: It was observed that the DBAC model was successful in increasing energy production by using wide angles at low speeds. An efficiency increase of 5%-7% was achieved at low wind speeds, and this situation was consistent with other studies in the literature.

2. Safety Measures at High Wind Speeds: It was determined that turbine safety was ensured by narrowing the blade angle at high wind speeds, but a limited effect was observed in the efficiency increase. This limitation plays a critical role in extending the life of the turbine by preventing overloading of the turbine at high speeds.

3. Model Accuracy and Reliability: Simulation results have shown that the DBAC model is promising in increasing energy production efficiency, and the efficiency increase provided at low speeds is significant. The model has given results that are compatible with real data, which shows that DBAC is a applicable method in wind turbines.

7.2. Suggestions

Based on the findings obtained in this study, some recommendations are presented for the future applications and development of the DBAC method:

1. *New Control Methods to Increase Efficiency at High Wind Speeds*: Advanced control algorithms can be used to ensure both safety and increase energy efficiency at high speeds. For example, deep learning-based predictive control methods can provide a more efficient energy production process by adapting to instantaneous wind changes.

2. *Use of Advanced Simulation Techniques*: More advanced simulations can be performed to examine how the DBAC model performs over a wider speed range and under different environmental conditions. These simulations can be useful for predicting the performance of turbines in different geographical regions and optimizing the efficiency of the DBAC.

3. *Integration of DBAC with Artificial Intelligence-Based Models*: Integrating DBAC with more advanced artificial intelligence algorithms can be an important step in increasing the efficiency of wind turbines. In particular, deep learning and predictive analyses can provide the opportunity to respond quickly to sudden changes in wind speed and ensure uninterrupted efficiency in energy production.

4. *Pilot Projects for Real-World Applications*: Pilot projects are recommended to test the applicability of the DBAC model, which has yielded successful results in the simulation environment, in real-world conditions. These pilot projects will provide an important opportunity to understand the operational challenges and advantages of DBAC.

7.3.Future Work

Some suggestions are presented for future work to improve the performance of the DGCA model and increase energy efficiency in a wider speed range:

- Speed-Class Based Blade Angle Adjustments: The accuracy of the model can be increased by determining optimized blade angle values according to different speed classes.
- Multi-Layered Control Systems: By using multi-layered control algorithms for both energy efficiency and turbine safety, the DBAC model can be made to work more efficiently even under speed restrictions.

• Long-Term Performance Analyses: Examining the effects of DBAC on turbine life with long-term analyses can reveal the operational benefits of this method more clearly.

In line with these results and recommendations, the potential of the DBAC model to increase the energy efficiency of wind turbines is strongly supported, and it is thought that further studies in this area will make significant contributions to the energy sector. The potential of DBAC to both increase energy efficiency and extend turbine life increases the importance of this method on the sustainability of renewable energy sources.

Future studies should explore the integration of deep learning-based predictive control techniques to further enhance system adaptability and efficiency at varying wind speeds.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors of the article declare that there is no conflict of interest.

Contribution Rate Statement Summary of Researchers

The authors declares that he has contributed 50% to the article

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