



## Wind Energy Form Process



Experimenting on direction of the vector windmill, as well as color experimentation and gradient direction.

## Potential Typefaces

Caslon Pro    **Bold**  
*Italic*  
*Semibold Italic*  
*Bold Italic*  
Semibold

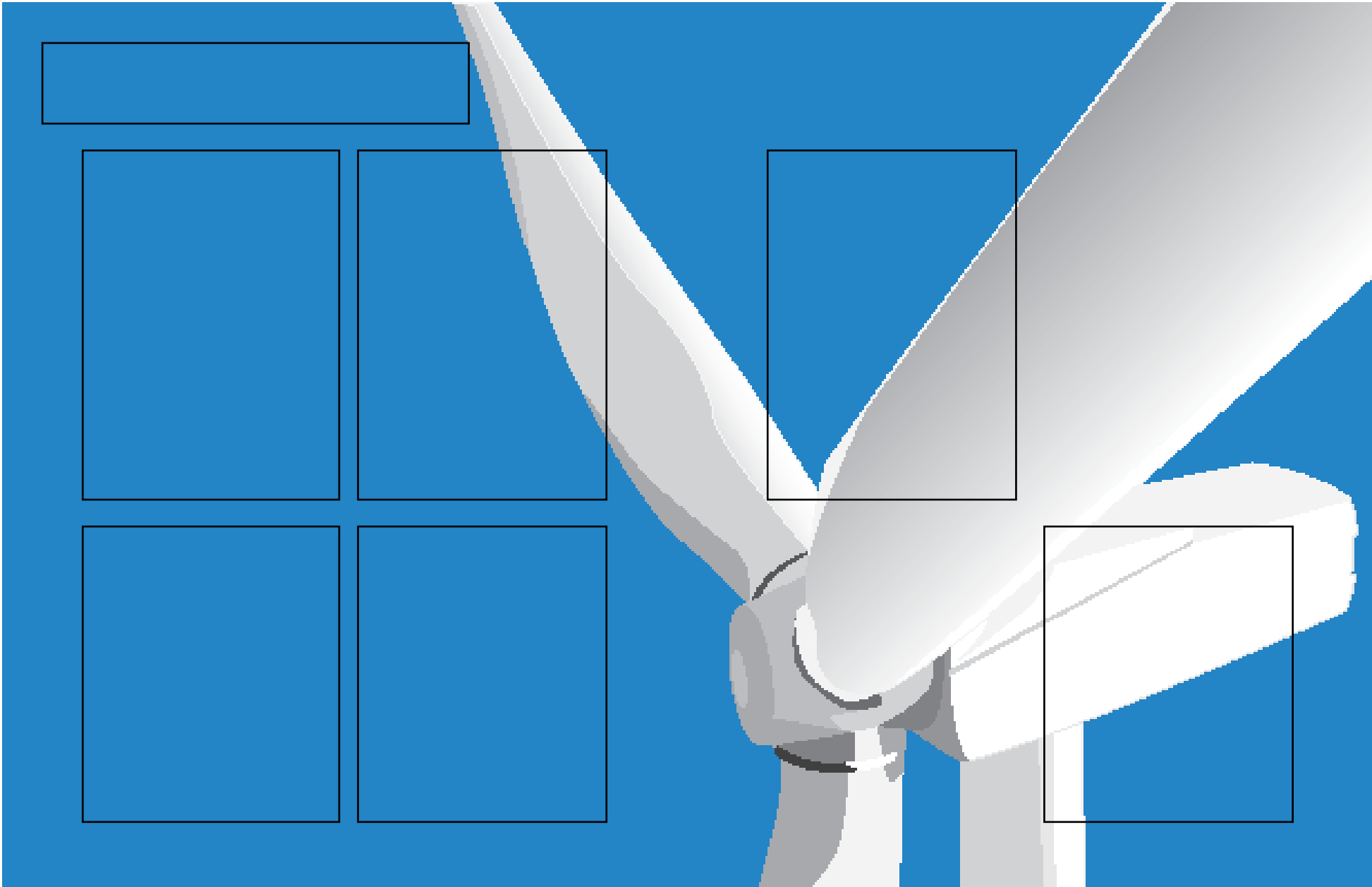
### **Bauhaus 93**

ITC Century    **Bold**  
Light  
**Ultra**

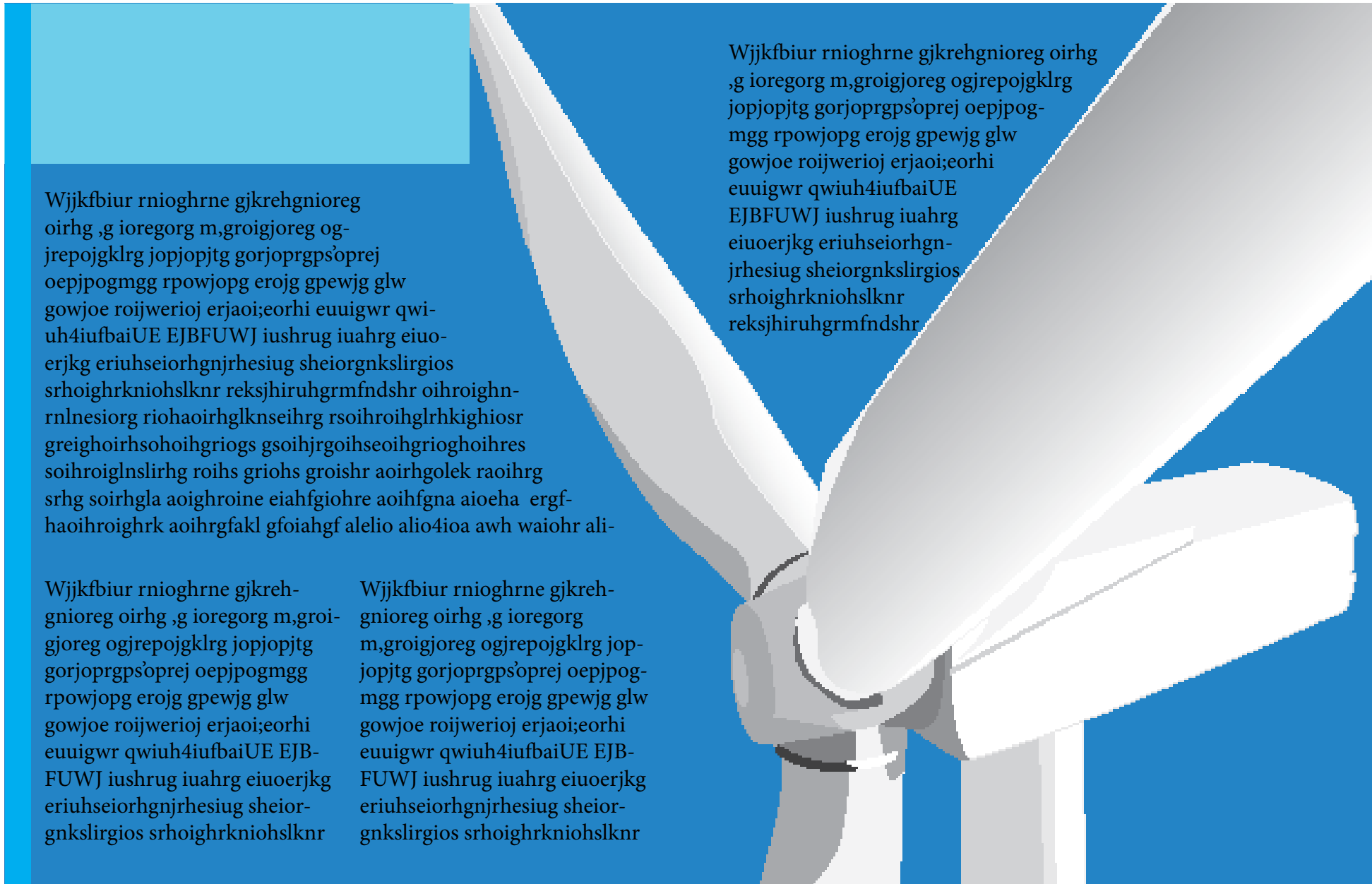
Helvetica Nue    Light  
Thin  
**Bold**  
*Italic*

Univers    Light  
**Bold**  
*Oblique*

Layout Idea 1



Layout Idea 2



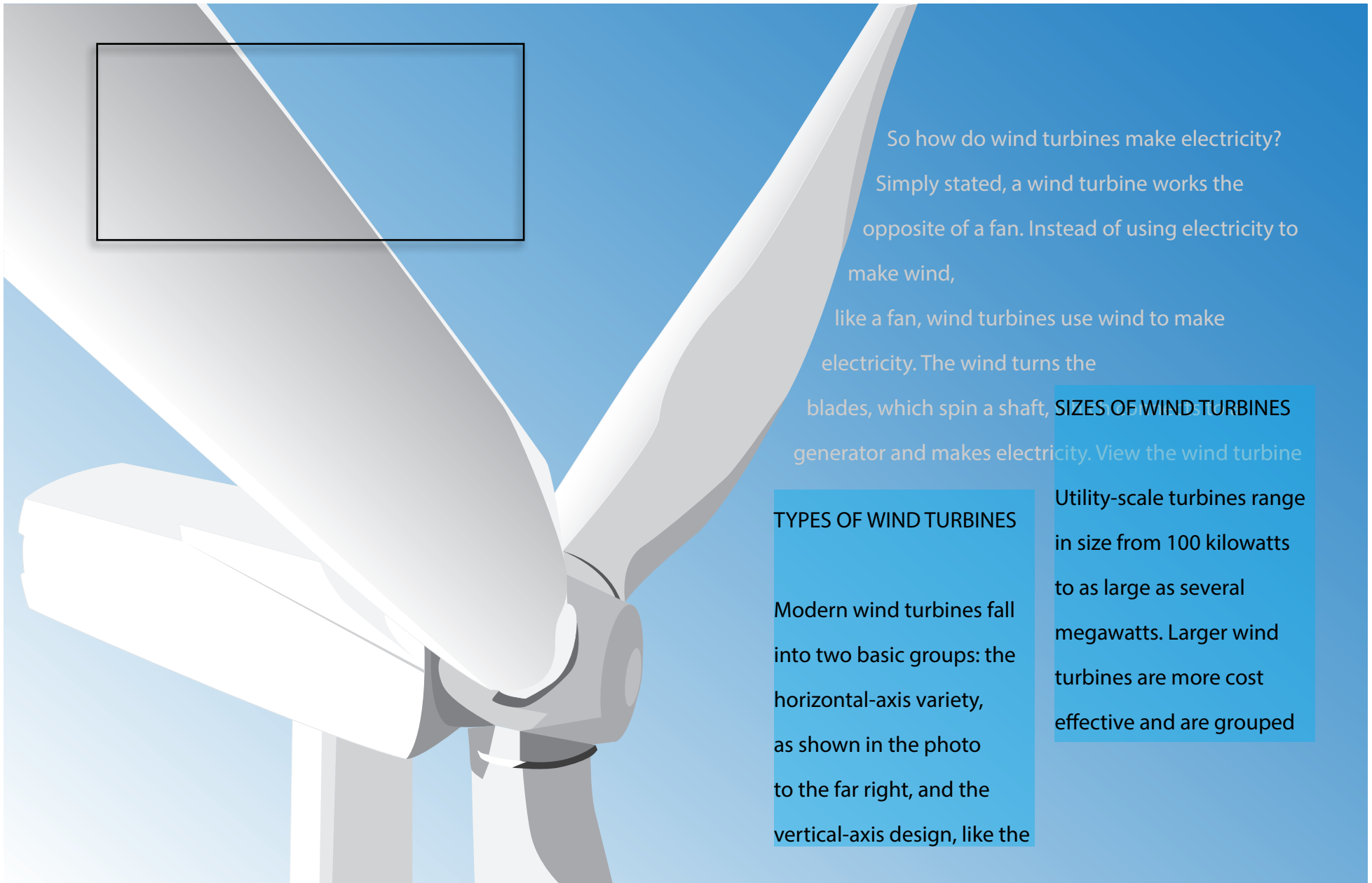
Wjjkfbiur rnioghrne gkrehgnioreg oirhg ,g ioregorg m,groigjoreg ogjrepojgklrg jopjopjtg gorjoprpgs'oprej oepjpogm-gg rpowjopg erojg gpewjg glw gowjoe roijwerioj erjai;eorhi euuigwr qwih4iufbaiUE EJBFUWJ iushrug iuhrg euoerjkg erihseiorhgnjrhesiug sheiorngkslirgios srhoighrkniohslknr reksjhiruhgrmfndshr oihroighn-rlnesiorg riohaoirhglkneihrg soihroihrhkgihiosr greighoirhsohiohgriogs gsoihjrgoihseiohgrioghohres soihroiglslirhg roihs griohs groishr aoirhgolek raoihrg srhg soirhgla aoighroine eiafhgihre aoihfgna aioeha ergf-haoihroighrk aoihrgfakl gfoiahgf alelio alio4ioa awh waiohr ali-

Wjjkfbiur rnioghrne gkrehgnioreg oirhg ,g ioregorg m,groigjoreg ogjrepojgklrg jopjopjtg gorjoprpgs'oprej oepjpogm-gg rpowjopg erojg gpewjg glw gowjoe roijwerioj erjai;eorhi euuigwr qwih4iufbaiUE EJBFUWJ iushrug iuhrg euoerjkg erihseiorhgnjrhesiug sheiorngkslirgios srhoighrkniohslknr reksjhiruhgrmfndshr

Wjjkfbiur rnioghrne gkrehgnioreg oirhg ,g ioregorg m,groigjoreg ogjrepojgklrg jopjopjtg gorjoprpgs'oprej oepjpogm-gg rpowjopg erojg gpewjg glw gowjoe roijwerioj erjai;eorhi euuigwr qwih4iufbaiUE EJBFUWJ iushrug iuhrg euoerjkg erihseiorhgnjrhesiug sheiorngkslirgios srhoighrkniohslknr

Wjjkfbiur rnioghrne gkrehgnioreg oirhg ,g ioregorg m,groigjoreg ogjrepojgklrg jopjopjtg gorjoprpgs'oprej oepjpogm-gg rpowjopg erojg gpewjg glw gowjoe roijwerioj erjai;eorhi euuigwr qwih4iufbaiUE EJBFUWJ iushrug iuhrg euoerjkg erihseiorhgnjrhesiug sheiorngkslirgios srhoighrkniohslknr

Layout Idea 3



So how do wind turbines make electricity?  
Simply stated, a wind turbine works the  
opposite of a fan. Instead of using electricity to  
make wind,  
like a fan, wind turbines use wind to make  
electricity. The wind turns the  
blades, which spin a shaft, generator and makes electricity. View the wind turbine

**TYPES OF WIND TURBINES**

Modern wind turbines fall  
into two basic groups: the  
horizontal-axis variety,  
as shown in the photo  
to the far right, and the  
vertical-axis design, like the

**SIZES OF WIND TURBINES**

Utility-scale turbines range  
in size from 100 kilowatts  
to as large as several  
megawatts. Larger wind  
turbines are more cost  
effective and are grouped

## Wind Energy Form Process

Proper layout organization to a grid structure, two page spread, type is well integrated into the piece and the black text gives a rest to the eyes of the viewer after reading all of the white text that is following the line of the propeller. Lines up to the illustrations well.



## Wind Energy Form Process

Colors are made to “pop” a bit more (a lighter blue) as well as line break changes and spacing changes.

# WIND ENERGY



So how do wind turbines make electricity? Simply stated, a wind turbine works the opposite of a fan. Instead of using electricity to make wind, like a fan, wind turbines use wind to make electricity. The wind turns the blades, which spin a shaft, which connects to a generator and makes electricity.

Wind is a form of solar energy and is a result of the uneven heating of the atmosphere by the sun, the irregularities of the earth's surface, and the rotation of the earth. Wind flow patterns and speeds vary greatly across the United States and are modified by bodies of water, vegetation, and differences in terrain. Humans use this wind flow, or motion energy, for many purposes: sailing, flying a kite, and even generating electricity.

The terms wind energy or wind power describe the process by which the wind is used to generate mechanical power or electricity. Wind turbines convert the kinetic energy in the wind into mechanical power. This mechanical power can be used for specific tasks (such as grinding grain or pumping water) or a generator can convert this mechanical power into electricity.

### TYPES OF WIND TURBINES

Modern wind turbines fall into two basic groups: the horizontal-axis variety, as shown in the photo to the far right, and the vertical-axis design, like the eggbeater-style Darrieus model pictured to the immediate right, named after its French inventor. Horizontal-axis wind turbines typically either have two or three blades. These three-bladed wind turbines are operated “upwind,” with the blades facing into the wind.

Wind turbines can be built on land or offshore in large bodies of water like oceans and lakes. Though the U.S. does not currently have any offshore wind turbines, the Department of Energy is funding efforts that will make this technology available in U.S. waters.

### SIZES OF WIND TURBINES

Utility-scale turbines range in size from one hundred kilowatts to as large as several megawatts. Larger wind turbines are more cost effective and are grouped together into wind farms, which provide bulk power to the electrical grid. In recent years, there has been an increase in large offshore wind installations in order to harness the huge potential that wind energy offers off the coasts of the U.S.

Single small turbines, below one hundred kilowatts, are used for homes, telecommunications dishes, or water pumping. Small turbines are sometimes used in connection with diesel generators, batteries, and photovoltaic systems. These systems are called hybrid wind systems and are typically used in remote, off-grid locations, where a connection to the utility grid is not available.

Article courtesy of Energy.gov