

Locally-resonant wave energy converter

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OERC Symposium 2018



Te Whare Wānanga o Ōtago
NEW ZEALAND

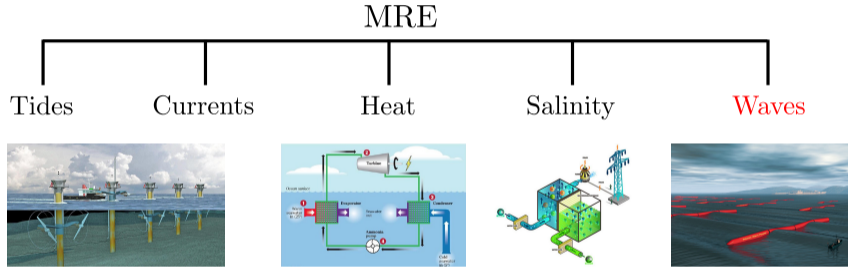


What is wave energy?

- A form of [marine renewable energy](#) (MRE)

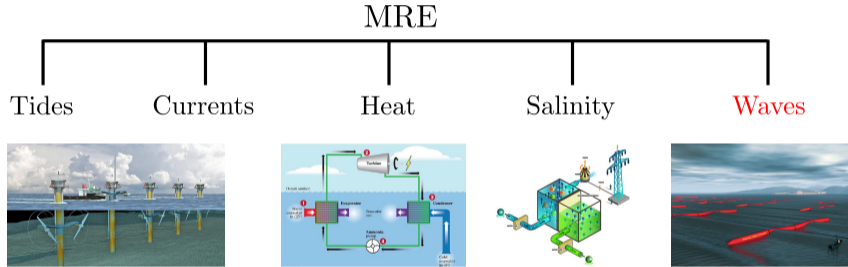
What is wave energy?

- A form of **marine renewable energy** (MRE)



What is wave energy?

- A form of **marine renewable energy** (MRE)



- Converts ocean wave mechanical energy to electrical energy, e.g. with a turbine.
- A device extracting wave energy is called a **wave energy converter** (WEC).

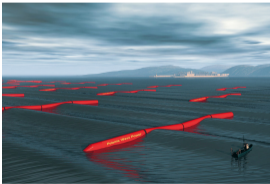
- Point absorber



- Point absorber



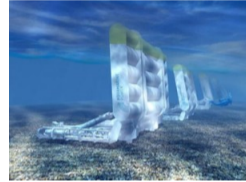
- Attenuator



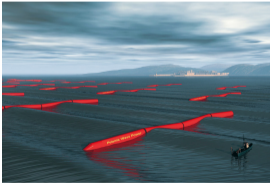
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- Wave surge converter



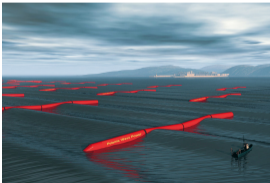
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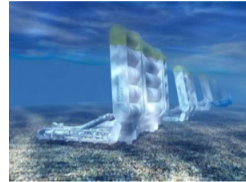
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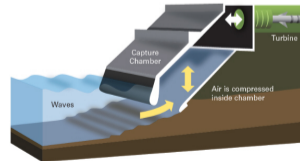
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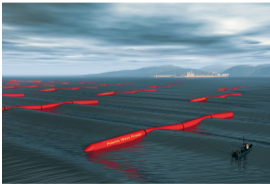
- Oscillating water column (OWC)



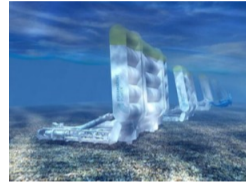
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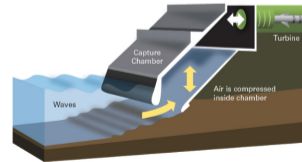
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- Oscillating water column (OWC)

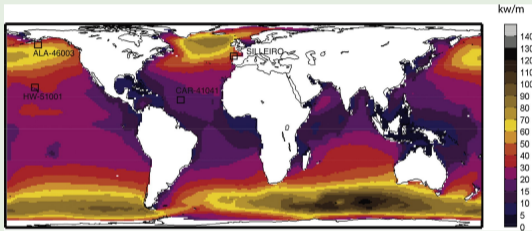


and more ...

Wave energy resources

International

- $\sim 20,000$ TW h/yr on world's coastline¹.



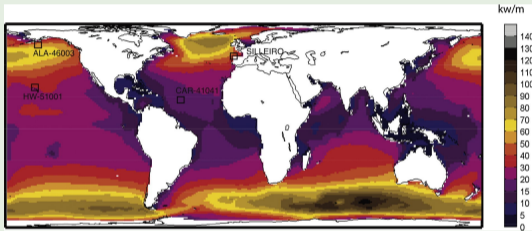
¹Reguero et al., 2015, *Applied Energy*.

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Wave energy resources

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- ~20,000 TWh/yr on world's coastline¹.



- Intensification of winds is expected to further increase available wave power, especially in the Southern Ocean.

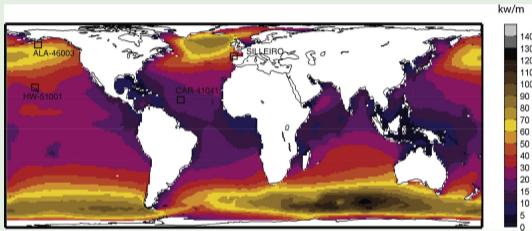
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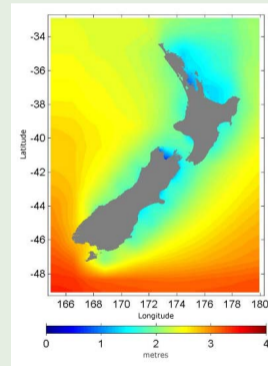
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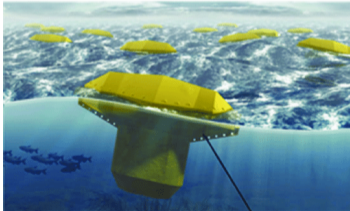
NZ

- 25 kW per metre of coastline².



Wave energy farms

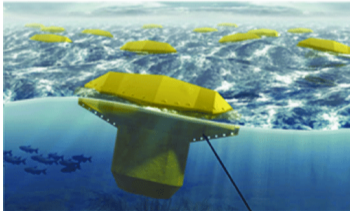
- Capacity of individual WECs currently limited ($\sim O(100\text{--}1000)$ kW).
- Commercial developments looking at large scale farms (100–1000 MW) composed of hundreds of WECs.



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Wave energy farms

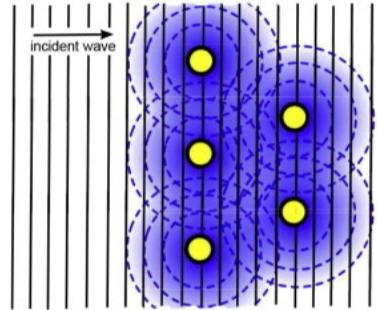
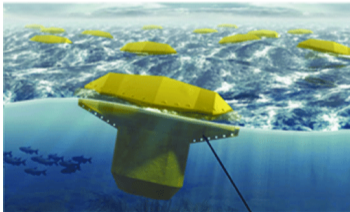
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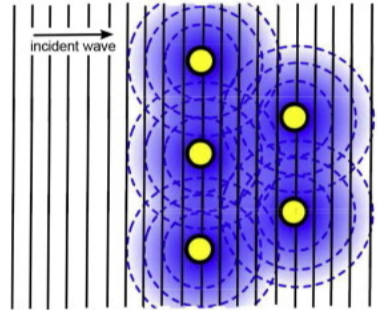
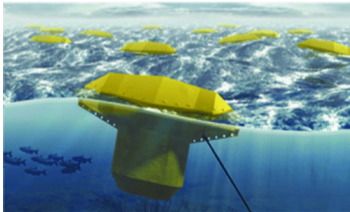
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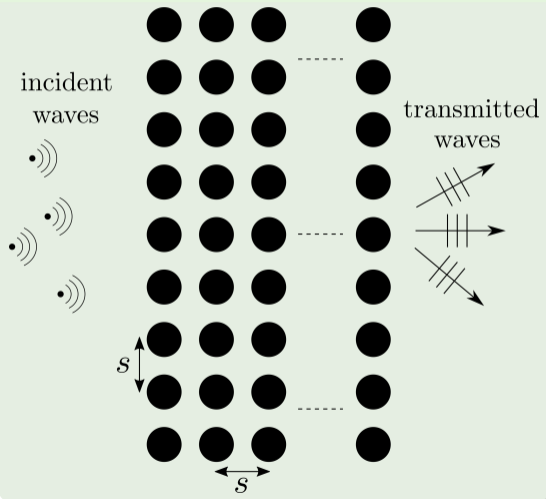


$$q_{\text{factor}}(\omega) = \frac{P_{\text{array}}(\omega)}{N \times P_{\text{single}}(\omega)}$$

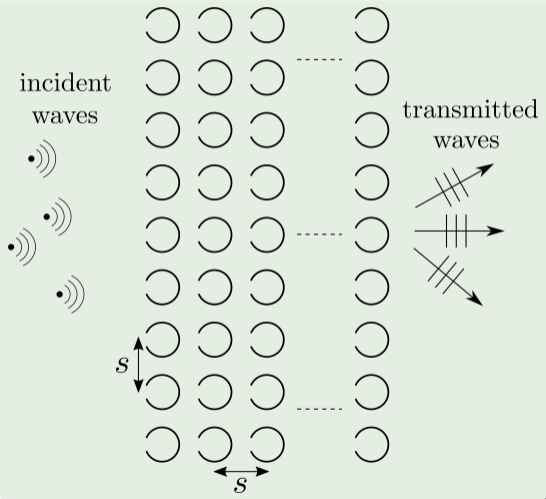
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Motivation: sonic crystals

Hard cylinders



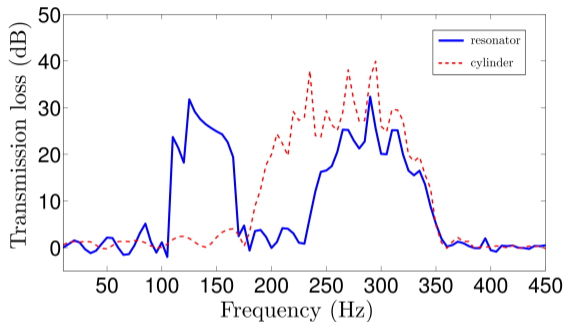
Split-ring resonators



Motivation: band gaps

Simulation parameters⁴

- 5×51 array
- radius 0.2 m
- angle 45°
- spacing 0.6 m
- frequency sweep: $f = 10\text{--}450$ Hz

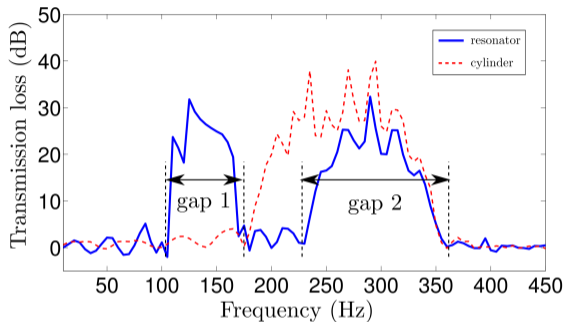


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Band gaps

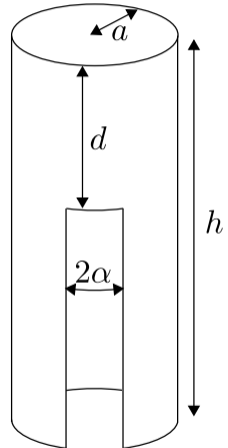
- Gap 1: Helmholtz resonance (split-ring geometry)
- Gap 2: Bragg resonance (periodic arrangement)

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A new concept of OWC

Features

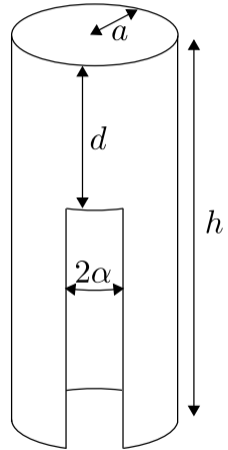
- Fixed, rigid cylindrical shell
- Bottom-mounted and surface-piercing structure
- Opening connecting interior and exterior domains



A new concept of OWC

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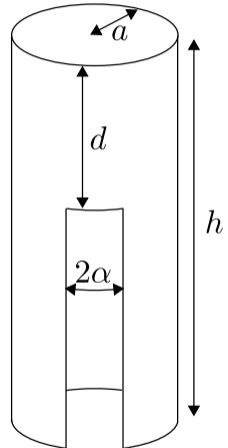
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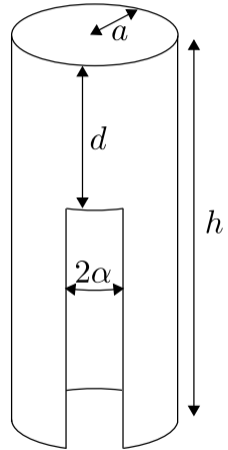
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- Low-frequency resonance (Helmholtz)



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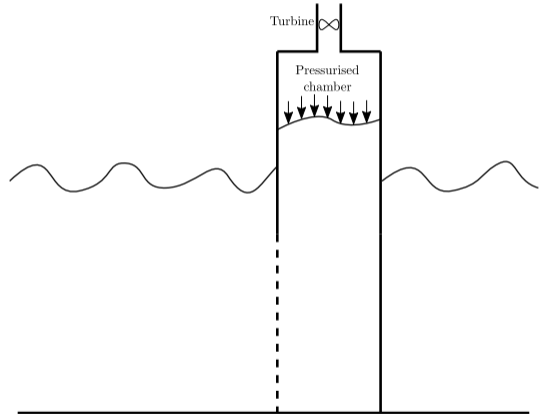
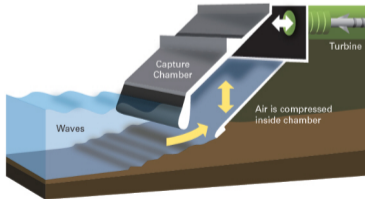
- Fixed, rigid cylindrical shell
- Bottom-mounted and surface-piercing structure
- Opening connecting interior and exterior domains
- Pressurised internal chamber
- Low-frequency resonance (Helmholtz)
- Wave interaction problem can be solved using semi-analytical mathematical techniques!



Oscillating water column (OWC) models

Uniform pressure model

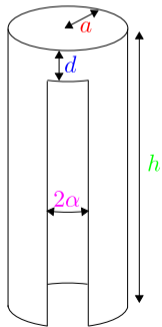
- **Internal surface condition:** free surface
- **Power take-off (PTO):** through turbine motion
- **Tuning:** air pressure in chamber



Simulation — example without PTO

Parameters

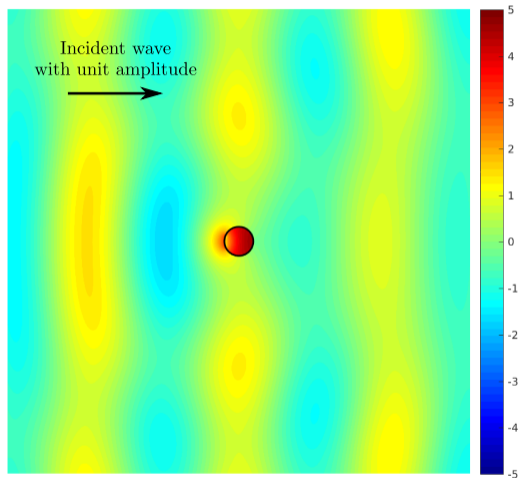
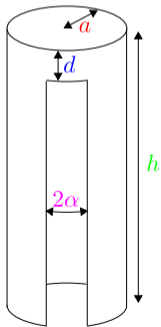
- $h = 10$ m, $a = 1$ m,
 $d = 5$ m, $\alpha = \pi/8$
- $f = 0.38$ Hz ($\lambda \approx 10$ m)



Simulation — example without PTO

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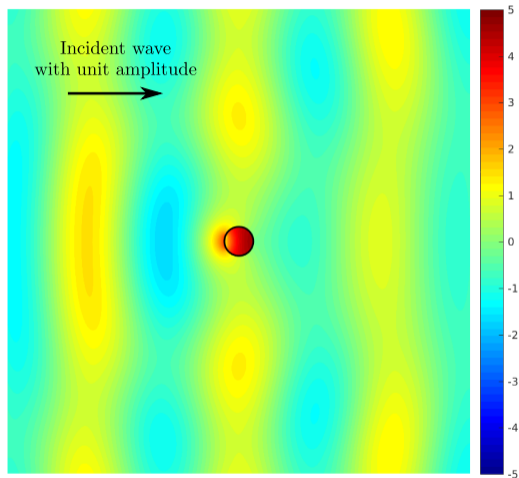
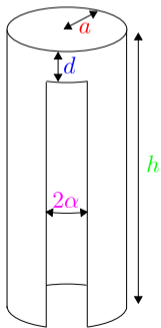
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[Link to animation](#)

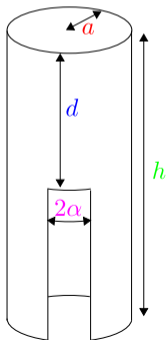
Our WEC — $d = 5$ m (no PTO)

Parameters

- $h = 10$ m, $a = 1$ m, $d = 5$ m
- α varies
- $f = 0.01$ – 1 Hz

Output

- Scattering cross-section σ measures magnitude of resonance.



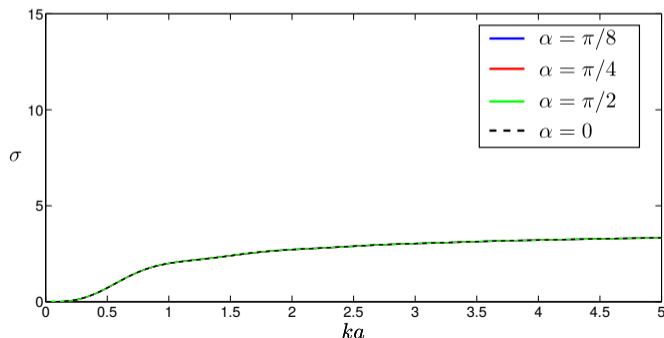
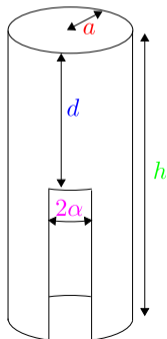
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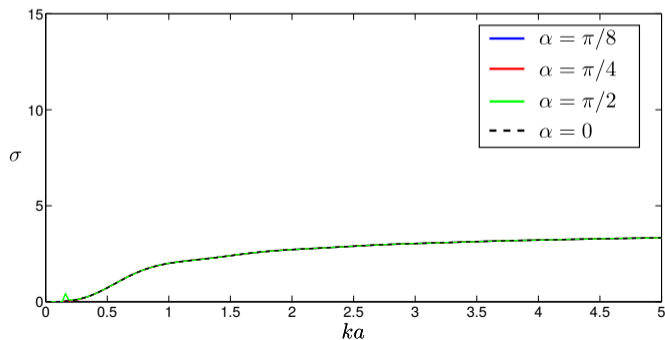
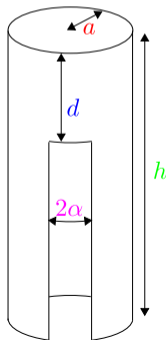
Our WEC — $d = 3$ m (no PTO)

Parameters

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- α varies
- $f = 0.01$ – 1 Hz

Output

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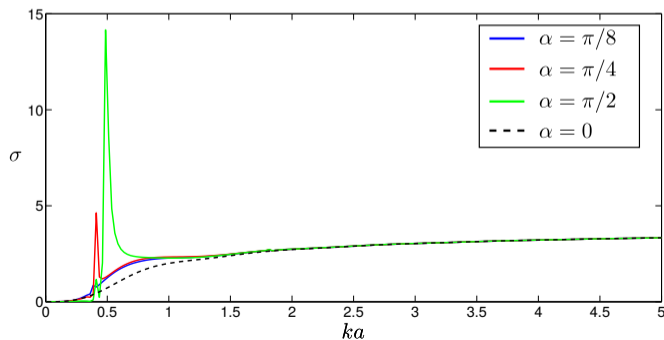
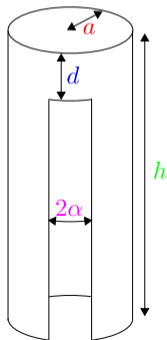
Our WEC — $d = 1$ m (no PTO)

Parameters

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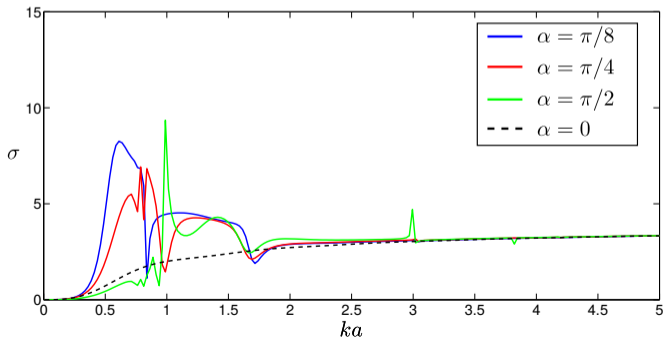
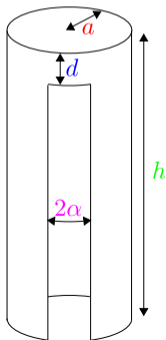
Our WEC — $d = 0.5$ m (no PTO)

Parameters

- $h = 10$ m, $a = 1$ m, $d = 0.5$ m
- α varies
- $f = 0.01$ – 1 Hz

Output

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Future research

- Resonance analysis
- Couple to PTO
- WEC farms
- More realistic geometry/fluid
- Experiments in wave basin

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THANK YOU!