Hybrid Simulation of Energy Generation from Ocean Waves



Nigel Kojimoto nigel@calwave.org

Thomas Boerner thomas@calwave.org



Selim Günay selimgunay@berkeley.edu

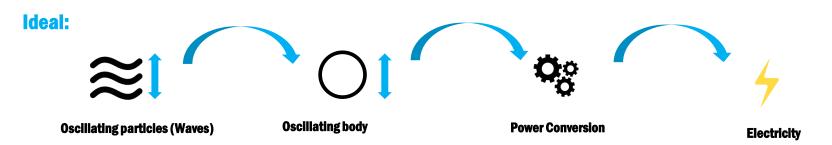


Outline

- Introduction to Wave Energy Conversion
- Why is Hybrid Simulation for Wave Energy Conversion?
- Computational Domain: Simulation Side
- Physical Domain: Constructed Power Take-Off Specimen
- Domain Coupling & Hybrid Simulation



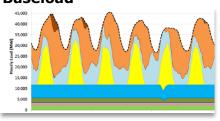
Introduction to Wave Energy Conversion



Energy Density



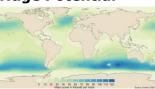
Baseload



Well predictable



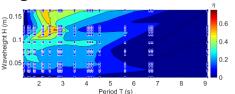
Huge Potential



CO2 Neutral



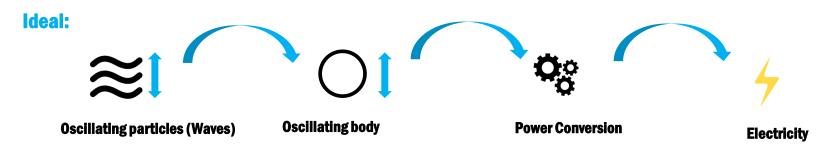
High Efficiencies







Introduction to Wave Energy Conversion









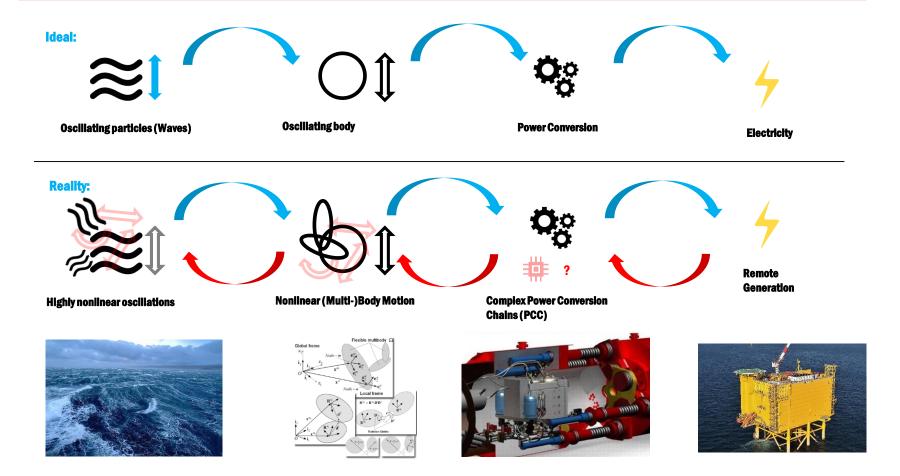




- → Multiple full scale projects failed in the past
- → Currently no commercial wave power plant in the world

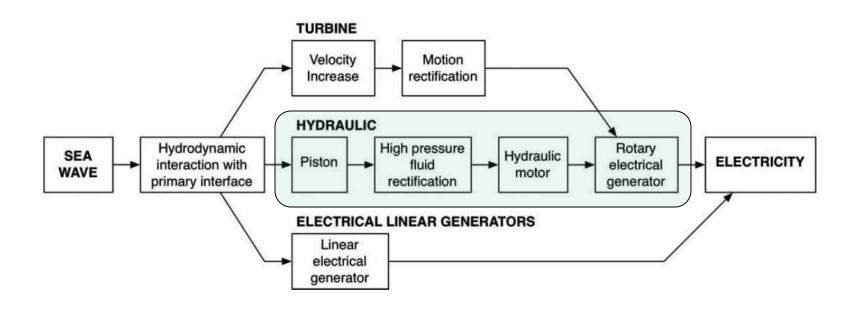


Introduction to Wave Energy Conversion





Power Conversion Chain



Hydraulic power conversion chain (PCC) selected



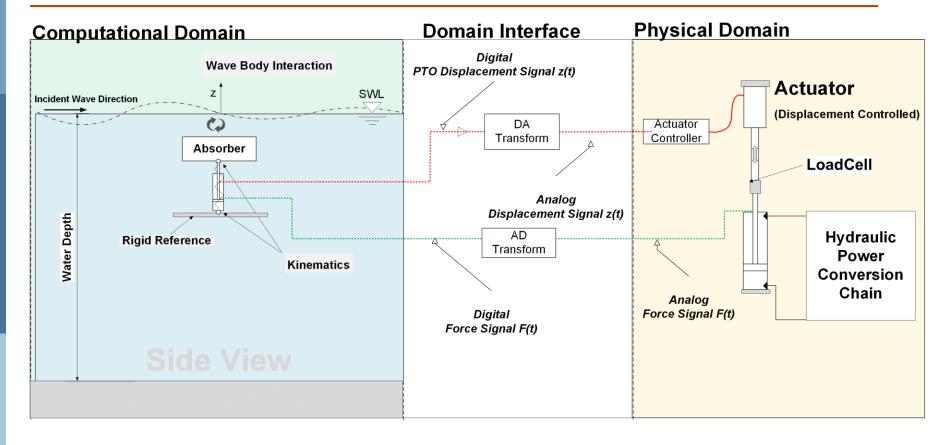
Why Hybrid Simulation?

- Full-Scale machines are very large & expensive
- De-risking of every sub-component required before scaling up but ocean testing for realistic scenarios difficult/impossible
- Power Conversion Chain behavior & efficiency is inherently coupled with the wave absorber behavior
- Exp. assessment of entirely uncoupled components not possible
- Power Conversion Chain requries complex control and safety mechanisms to be tuned
- Tune and test in safe laboratory environment



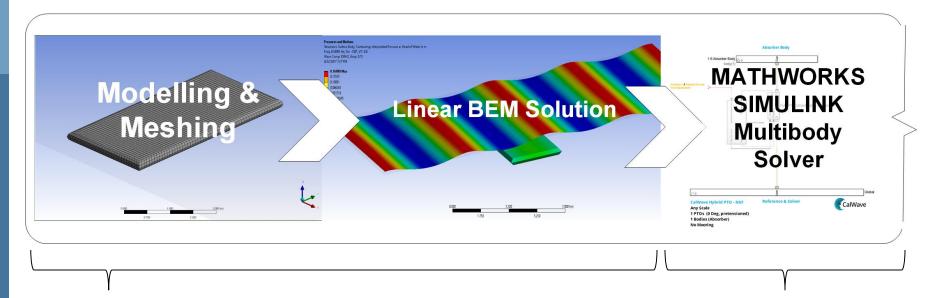


WEC Hybrid Simulation Overview





Computational Domain Overview



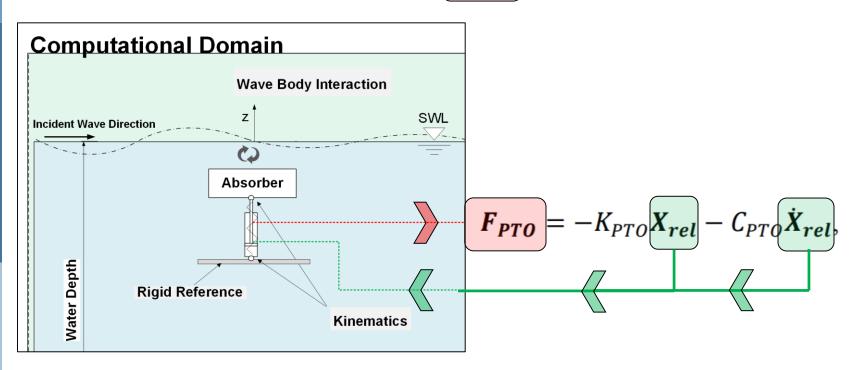
- Pre-Processing
- Fluid-Structure Interaction

- Kinematics
- Real-Time Runtime



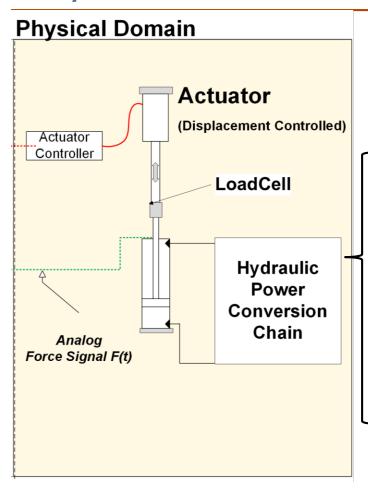
Computational Domain Overview

$$m\ddot{X} = F_{ex} + F_{rad} + F_{rad}$$





Physical Domain

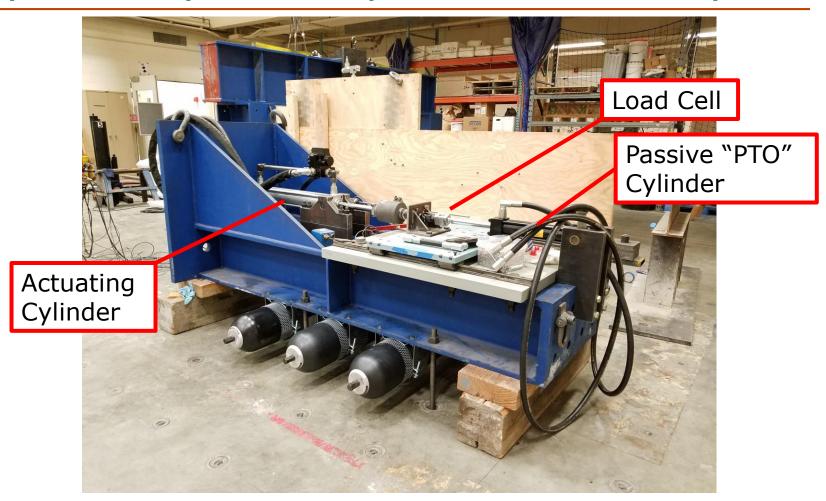


Desirable Power Conversion Characteristics

- Convert low speed, high force oscillations into grid compatible electricity
- Include some form of power smoothing/temporary energy storage
- Control force with respect to velocity
 for increased power capture efficiencies (controllable damping properties)



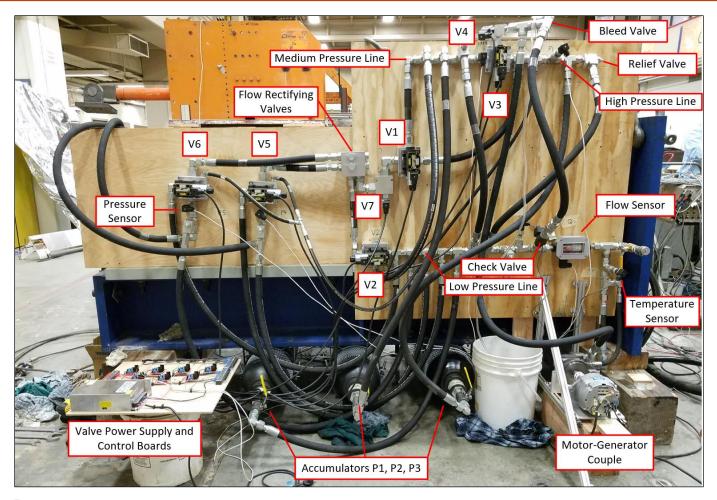
Hybrid Physical Experimental Setup







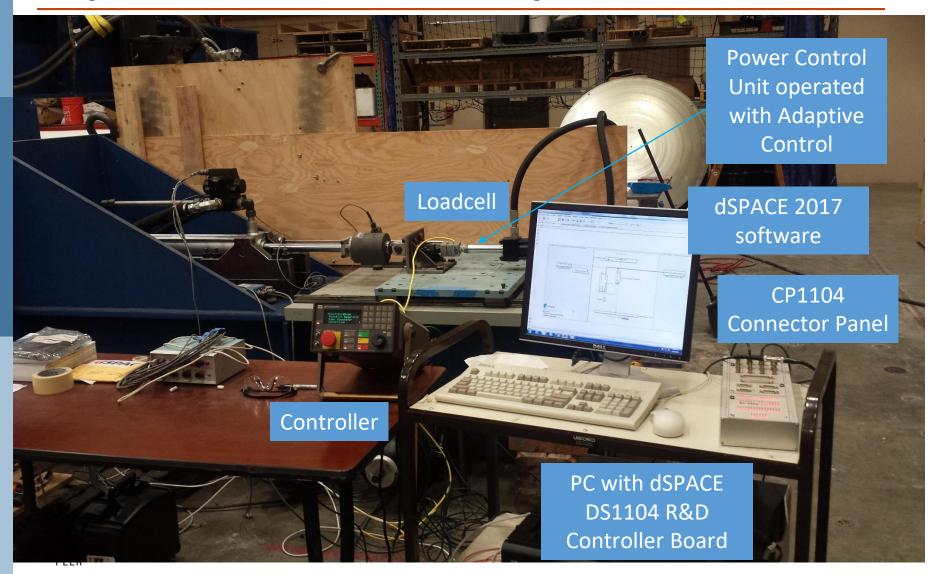
Constructed Hydraulic PCC



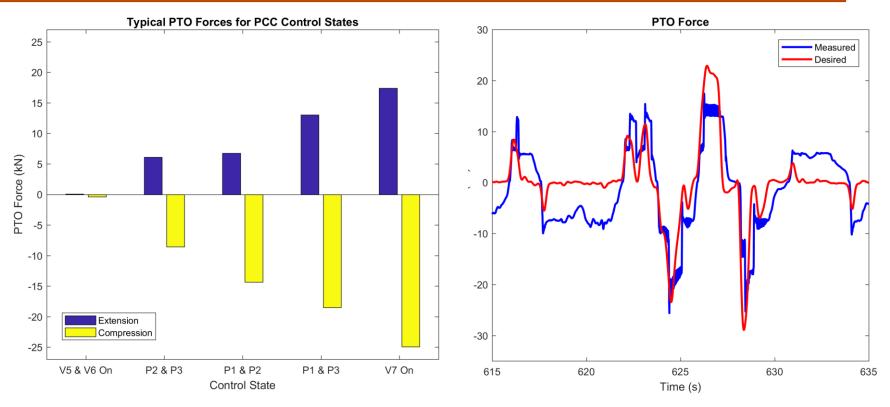




Hybrid Simulation System



Preliminary Results



- Wide range of forces achieved
- Preliminary force tracking successful





Next Steps

- Ocean demonstration project funded by DOE
 - Design iteration of PCC
 - Improve component efficiencies
 - Add control states to improve tracking
 - Add restoring force element to PTO (Spring)
 - Reduce computational domain's simulation time for smaller hybrid timesteps
 - Run more wave cases in hybrid experiments
- Apply for NSF STTR Phase II
 - Full Scale PTO Development?



Thank You

