Computer Modeling of Wave Energy Devices

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Point Absorber Systems

- Waves lift the kayak
- In this process, waves do work on kayak
- Why not harness this energy?

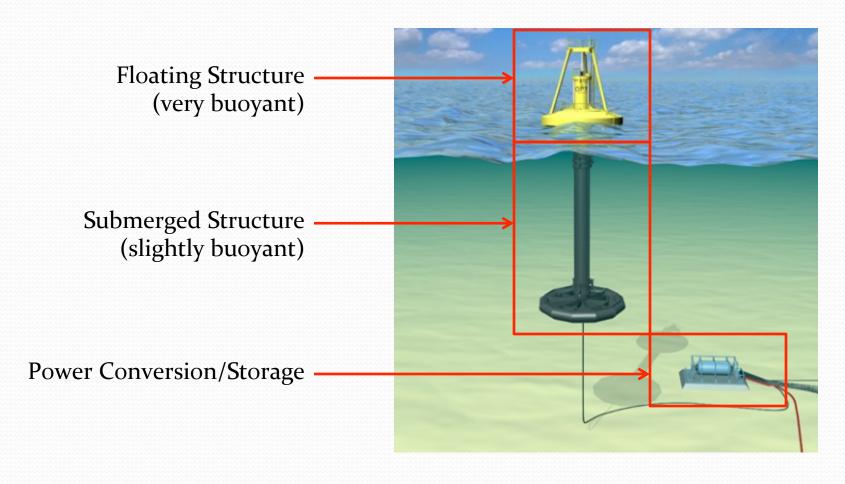
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P = m \cdot g \cdot h/t

P = (120 \text{ kg})(9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)(0.5 \text{ m})/(0.5 \text{ s})

P = 1.176 \text{ kW}
```



Point Absorber Systems (cont.)



Wave Energy Resource

Worldwide

Total Power:

• Electricity Production:

Enough to power:

United States

Total Power:

• Electricity Production:

Enough to power:

3.0 TW

13,000 TWh/year

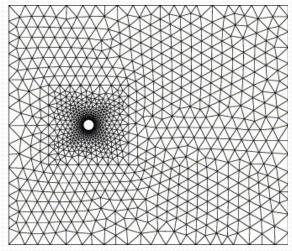
~1 billion U.S. homes

0.3 TW

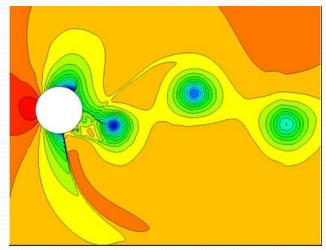
1,300 TWh/year

~100 million U.S. homes

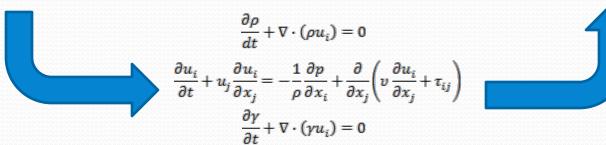
Computational Fluid Dynamics



Step 1: Meshing

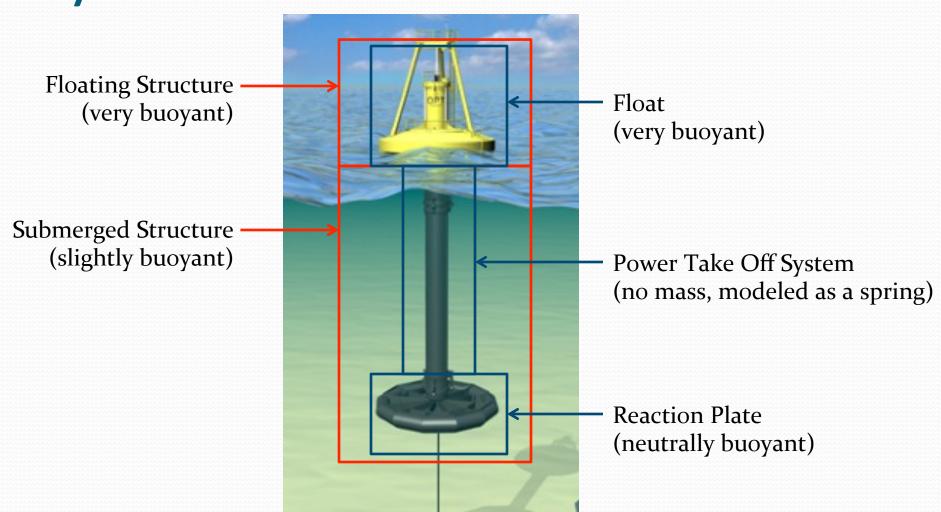


Step 3: Post-processing

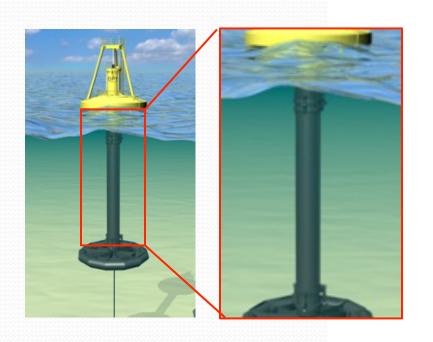


Step 2: Computations

System Idealization



Idealizing the PTO System

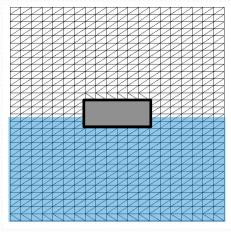


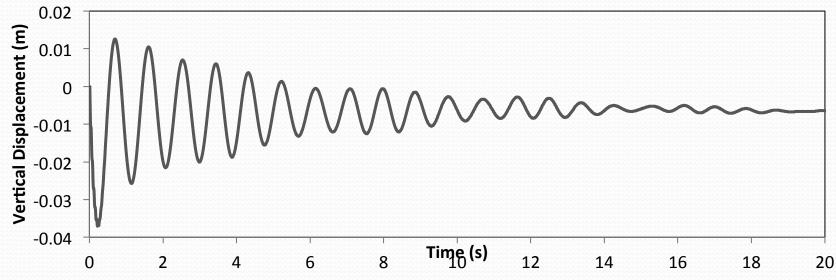


$$F_{PTO} = k(r_1 - r_2) + c(v_1 - v_2)$$

Simulation #1: Diagnostics

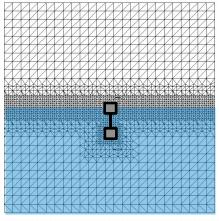
- Verification of VOF & 6DOF
- Free decay test conducted in heave

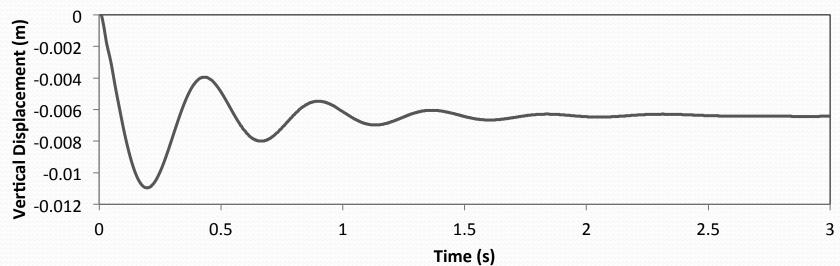




Simulation #2: PTO, Quiscent

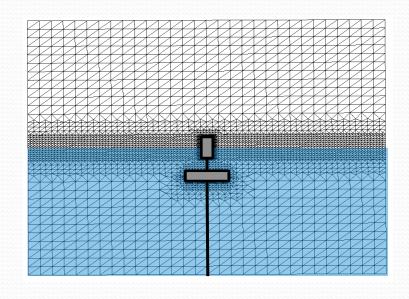
- Verification of VOF & 6DOF
- Free decay test conducted in heave

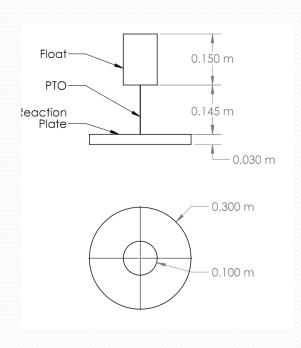




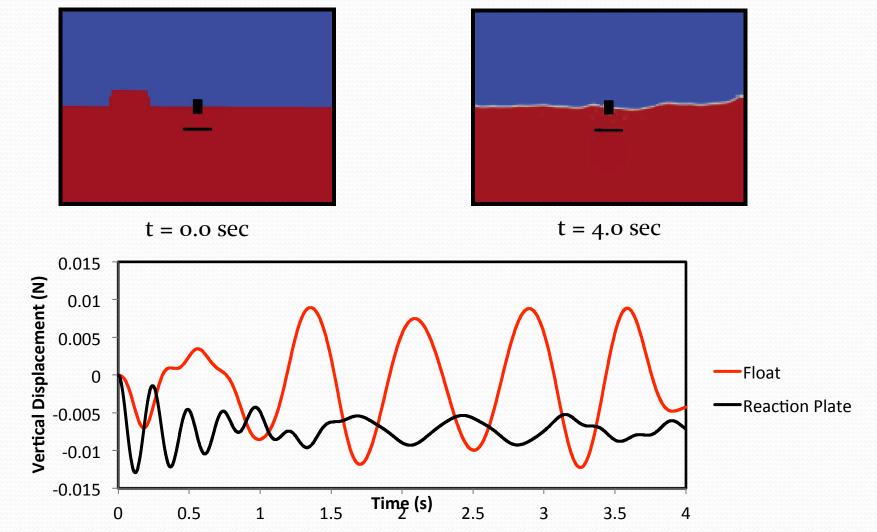
Simulation #3: PTO, Dynamic

- More realistic geometry
- Mooring line simulated with a spring element





Simulation #3 (cont'd)



Conclusions and Future Work

- Conclusions
 - A robust linear PTO utility was developed within OpenFOAM
- Future Work
 - Develop an angular PTO utility
 - Develop an interface that will allow control systems to interact with the simulation

Questions?

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