

# Optimal Design of Very Large Tidal Stream Farms: for Shallow Estuarine Applications

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# Overview

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- Work Packages
- Partnerships
- Target Application

## 2 Methodology

- Numerical Studies
- Experimental testing

## 3 CFD Results and Discussions

- Single turbine simulations
- Clusters of turbine simulations

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# Objectives

- Optimization of tidal stream farms for maximum power and minimum flood risk.
- Quantities to be optimised are:
  - Location of devices
  - load factors of individual devices

# Work Packages

WP1

## CFD and Analytical modelling

- Performance and flow analysis
- Wake interactions investigations

WP2

## Estuary modelling

- Flood risk analysis

WP3

## Optimization

- Maximization of the power output from tidal stream farms

WP4

## Experiments

- Performance, flow, and wake interaction analysis

# Partnership

## Aquascientific Ltd

- Design and development of tidal turbine

## University of Exeter

- CFD and analytical modelling
- Flood risk assessment for the deployment of hundreds of devices
- Optimisation of the location of devices for a tidal stream farm

## University of Edinburgh

- Experimental works on a single and clusters of tidal turbines

# Target application

## Facts:

- Named as Momentum-Reversal-Lift (MRL) turbine with a length of 0.3 m and overall diameter of 0.2 m
- Suitable for operating in shallow waters near the free surface
- Could reach its efficiency upto 50% due to the contribution of both drag and lift to the rotation of the main shaft
- In early stage of development and testing

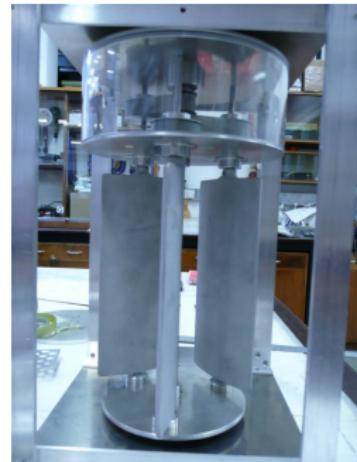


Figure : MRL turbine

# CFD Modelling

Detailed CFD model

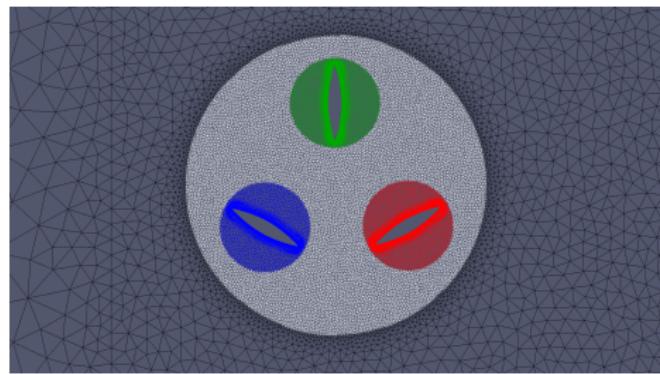


Figure : Schematic representation of Dynamic meshing (Berry M.,2013)

Simplified CFD model

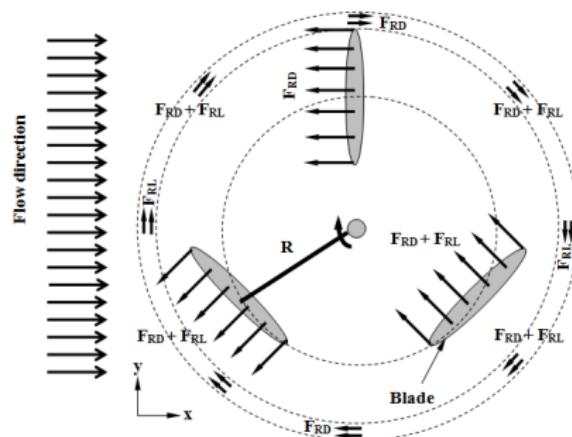


Figure : Schematic representation of IBF model

# Estuary Modelling

## Case study: Solway Firth site

- Uses Mike21 software
- Predicts the flooding risk because of the tidal stream farm by analysing the surface elevation of the flow

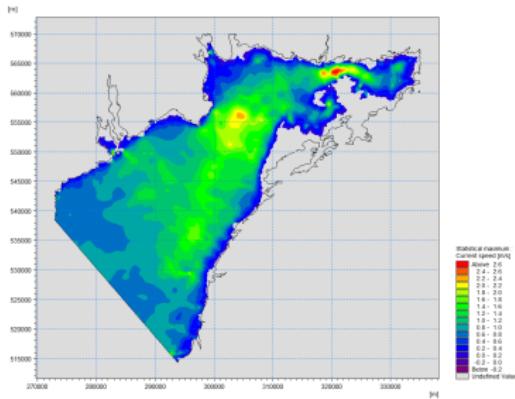


Figure : Current speed (Miriam, 2013)

# Optimization

Several options are currently under consideration and some of them includes:

## ① Cellular Automata

- Model complex physical systems with reduced computational load
- Discrete space / Simple transition rules

## ② Genetic Programming

- Evolutionary algorithm
- Find computer programs that execute a task

# Two MRL turbine prototypes

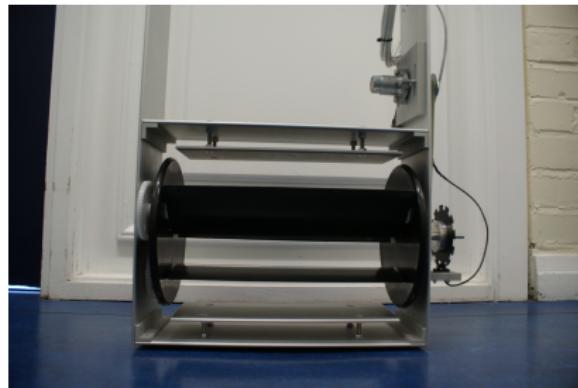


Figure : 0.3 meter blades



Figure : 1.5 meter blades

# Single Turbine Flow Analysis

Results from the Detailed CFD model

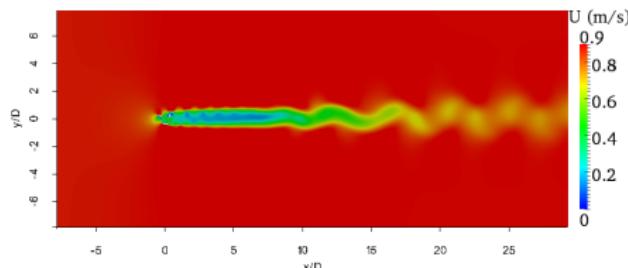


Figure : Velocity contour (Berry M, 2013)

Results from the simplified CFD model

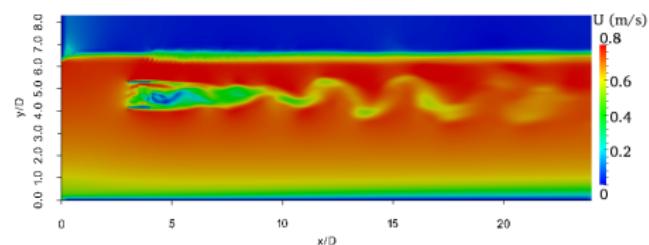


Figure : Velocity contour

# Single Turbine Power Analysis

## Detailed CFD and Experiment

## Simplified CFD model

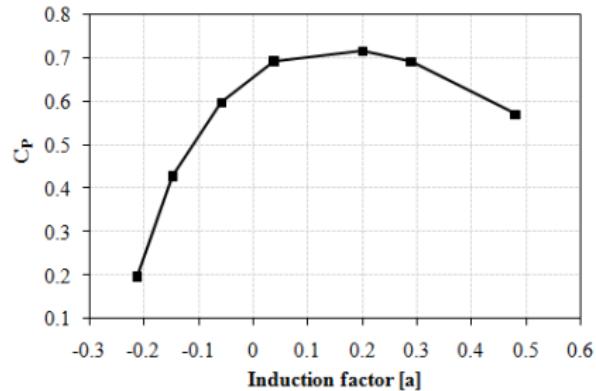


Figure : Torque generated power  
(Berry M, 2013)

Figure : Total Energy extracted

# Clusters of devices flow analysis

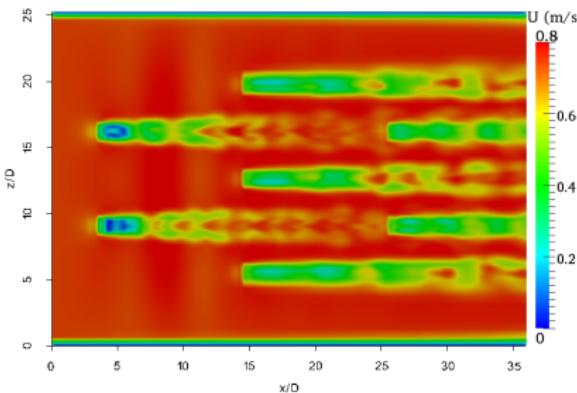


Figure : Staggered Configuration

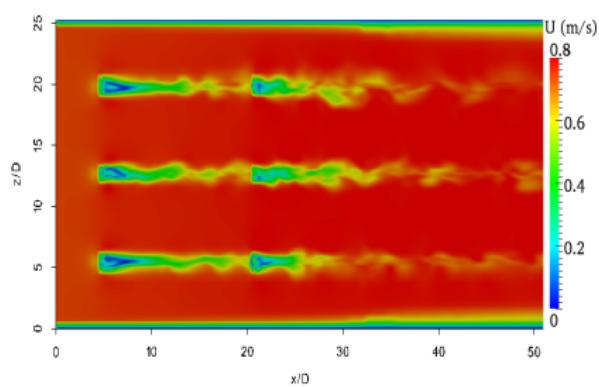


Figure : Tandem Configuration

# Clusters of devices in the All Waters Facility

- Work in progress...
- The velocity contours shown below are preliminary results

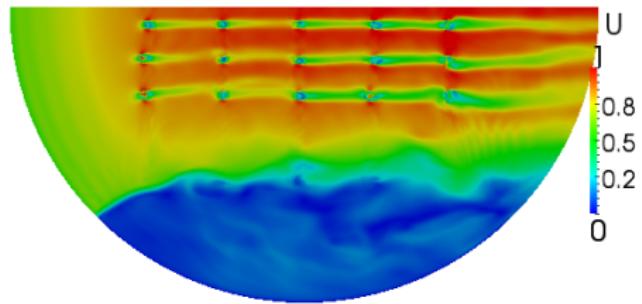


Figure : Tandem Configuration

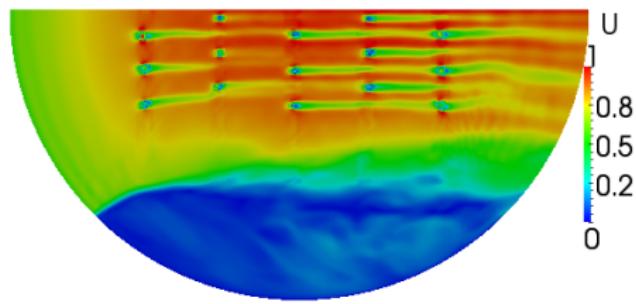


Figure : Staggered Configuration

# Conclusion

- Most of the results discussed so far are preliminary results with continuous work and refinement underway to improve the results
- Analytical works are currently underway
- Preparations are nearly completed for experimental works on a single turbine