

1 Title of thesis

Micro-watt energy harvesting by exploiting the flow around a circular cylinder-strip plate cruciform

2 Project outline

This work seeks to exploit the flow-induced vibration (FIV) due to vortex shedding around a circular cylinder-strip plate cruciform to generate power. The circular cylinder is elastically mounted, and the periodic shedding of the vortices create the alternate lift that drives the vibration of the cylinder.

In a pure cruciform configuration between the cylinder and plate, i.e. both are tilted $\pi/2$ rad to each other, a vibration response is elicited from the elastically mounted cylinder that exceeds the maximum vibration amplitude of an isolated cylinder, under similar flow conditions. This is desirable from an energy harvesting perspective since a higher vibration amplitude translates into higher harnessable energy from the fluid stream.

What sets off the high amplitude vibration in the cruciform setup? What is the limit for improvement for the amplitude response? How can we generalise the cruciform setup as a method for flow and vibration control? These are the questions that we seek to answer in this study.

3 Data collection

We studied the questions raised in §2 through the use of numerical methods to solve the continuity and Navier-Stokes equations around the problem geometry previously defined. We opted for the open source C++ library OpenFOAM due to its portability in case file management (the whole case are just text files placed in a directory tree that obeys a simple convention) and extensibility in terms of the solution of the governing equations, dynamic mesh handling and workflow customisation and automation (which is possible simply by using shell scripts or by using Python, through PyFOAM).

We collect field data such as velocity, pressure and vorticity from the numerical results to visually grasp key points in the temporal evolution of the fluid-structure interaction between the cruciform and the stream. This lays the qualitative base to our description and understanding of the flow field. We also collect one-dimensional time series data of the lift coefficient and also mean turbulent velocity fluctuations at certain locations downstream the cylinder for quantitative analysis of the vibration response.

To generalise the cruciform setup of circular cylinder-strip plate as a method for vibration response control, we varied the tilt angle of the plate, relative to the axis of the cylinder, in from 0 rad to $\pi/2$ rad in increments of $\pi/8$ rad. This allows us to gauge how sensitive the vortical structures driving the vibration are with respect to structural symmetry.

4 Data analysis

4.1 Methods of analysis

The one-dimensional time series data, which is oscillatory in nature, are analysed for their root-mean-square amplitude values and dominant frequency content to reveal amplitude and frequency response of the system with respect to the reduced velocity U^* . The dominant frequency of the

system, is generally determined via fast Fourier transform (FFT) for the cylinder displacement time series (or “signal” for short). The root-mean-square (RMS) amplitude for the lift signal however, is computed after the signal is decomposed using ensemble empirical mode decomposition (EEMD) (Huang et al. 1998; Wu and Huang 2008), and its prevalent frequency, after computing the Hilbert spectrogram of the decomposed lift signal. We discuss why in the following paragraph.

In our past leg of study which focussed on the $\pi/2$ rad case, we observed that the lift signal behaves less sinusoidal with the advent of streamwise vortex and streamwise vortex-induced vibration (SVIV). In fact, following EEMD, we identified two components of that decomposition (also known as intrinsic mode functions or IMF) with the highest RMS amplitude, and computed their Hilbert spectrograms. What results is the discovery that these two IMFs—two with the largest RMS amplitudes—oscillate at a mean frequency close to the shedding frequency of Karman vortex (or simply the Karman frequency) while the other, oscillates close to the natural frequency of the system. Our choice of using EEMD to compute the Hilbert spectrogram allows us to gain a better understanding not only of the principal constituents of lift signal frequency, but also its temporal evolution and more generally, the degree of dispersion of the instantaneous frequencies from the mean.

4.2 Generalising the pure cruciform configuration

5 Chapters completed and progress to date

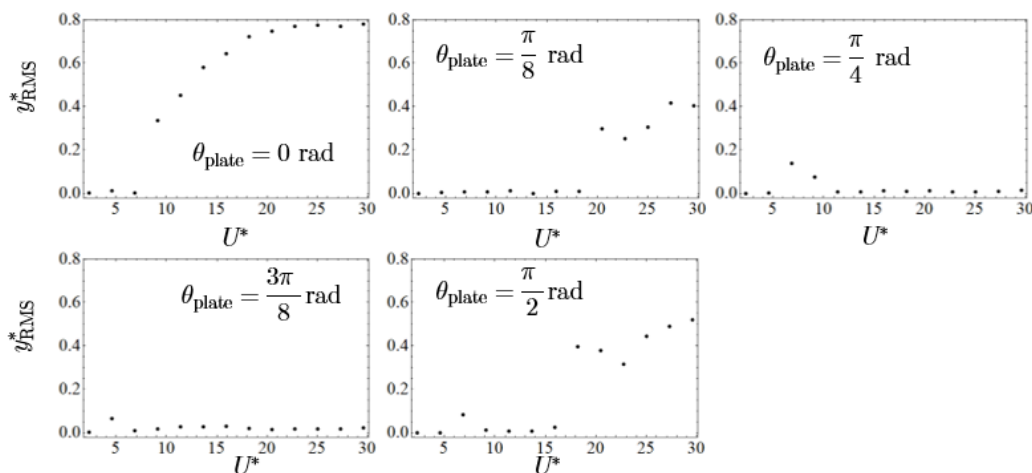


Figure 1: Amplitude response for the 0 rad case.

In the above figure, we see that the amplitude response of the 0 rad case is vastly different from the $\pi/2$ rad case.

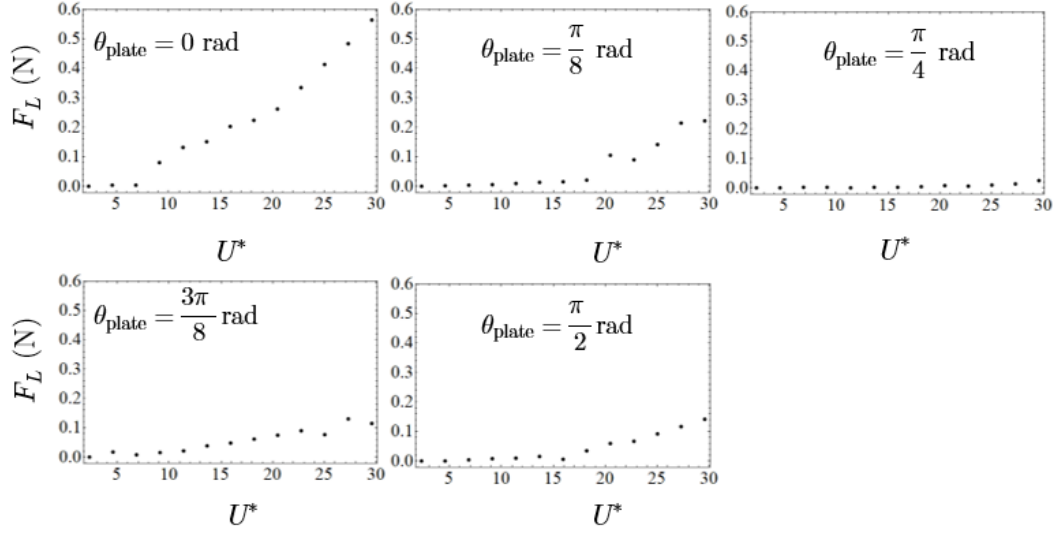


Figure 2: Lift force variation with respect to U^* and θ_{plate} .

6 Factors impeding the progress of research

References

- Huang, Norden E. et al. (1998). “The empirical mode decomposition and the Hubert spectrum for nonlinear and non-stationary time series analysis”. In: *Proceedings of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences*. ISSN: 13645021. DOI: 10.1098/rspa.1998.0193.
- Wu, Zhaohua and Norden E. Huang (2008). “Ensemble Empirical Mode Decomposition: A Noise-Assisted Data Analysis Method”. In: *Advances In Adaptive Data Analysis*. ISSN: 1793-5369. DOI: 10.1142/S1793536909000047.