

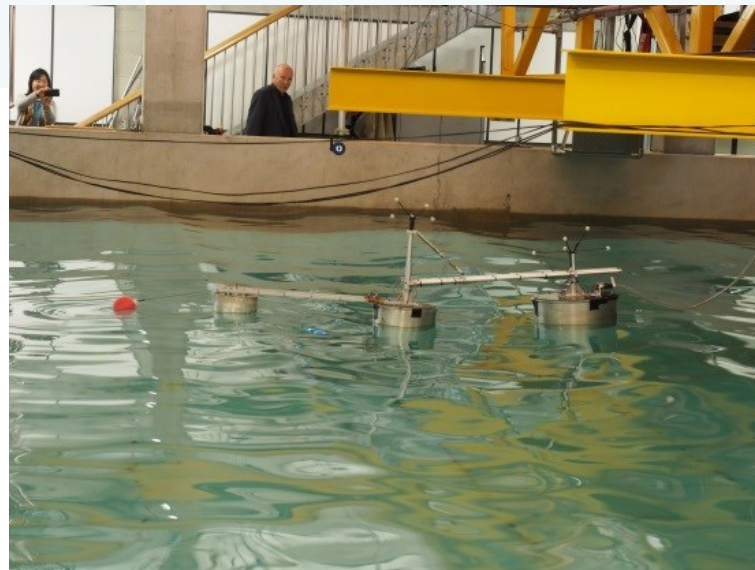
## SuperGen Marine Energy Grand Challenge Assembly 2015

**STEP-WEC: STEP CHANGE FOR WAVE  
ENERGY CONVERSION THROUGH  
FLOATING MULTI-BODY MULTI-MODE  
SYSTEMS**

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# People

Manchester	Bath	Oxford
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Tim Stallard		
RA	RA	Consultant
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# Content

- Experiments – two scales – rounded base for improved power capture
- Models – frequency domain, time domain
- CFD – STAR CCM
- Extreme focussed waves
- Arrays – preliminary row of 3 and 5

## M4

- Multi – body (3) for variable resonance
- Multi-mode (heave, surge, pitch) for high capture width
- Broad band across typical range of wave periods
- Moored for ease of deployment
- PTO above deck for maintenance at one hinge point

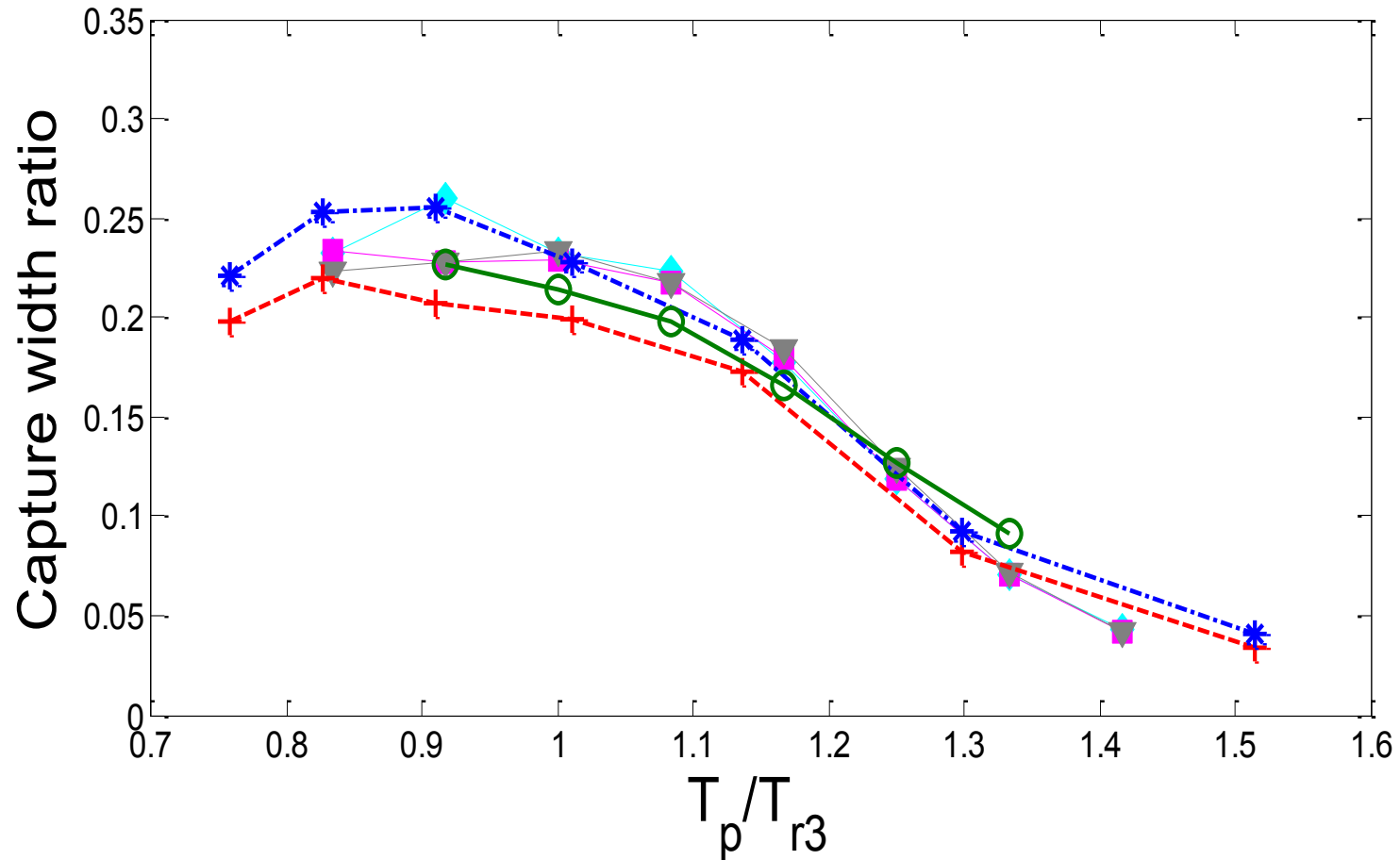
Stansby.P. , Carpintero Moreno, E. , Stallard, T. & Maggi, A. (2015a)  
Three-float broad-band resonant line absorber with surge for wave energy conversion. Renewable Energy 78, 132-140.

# Irregular wave video



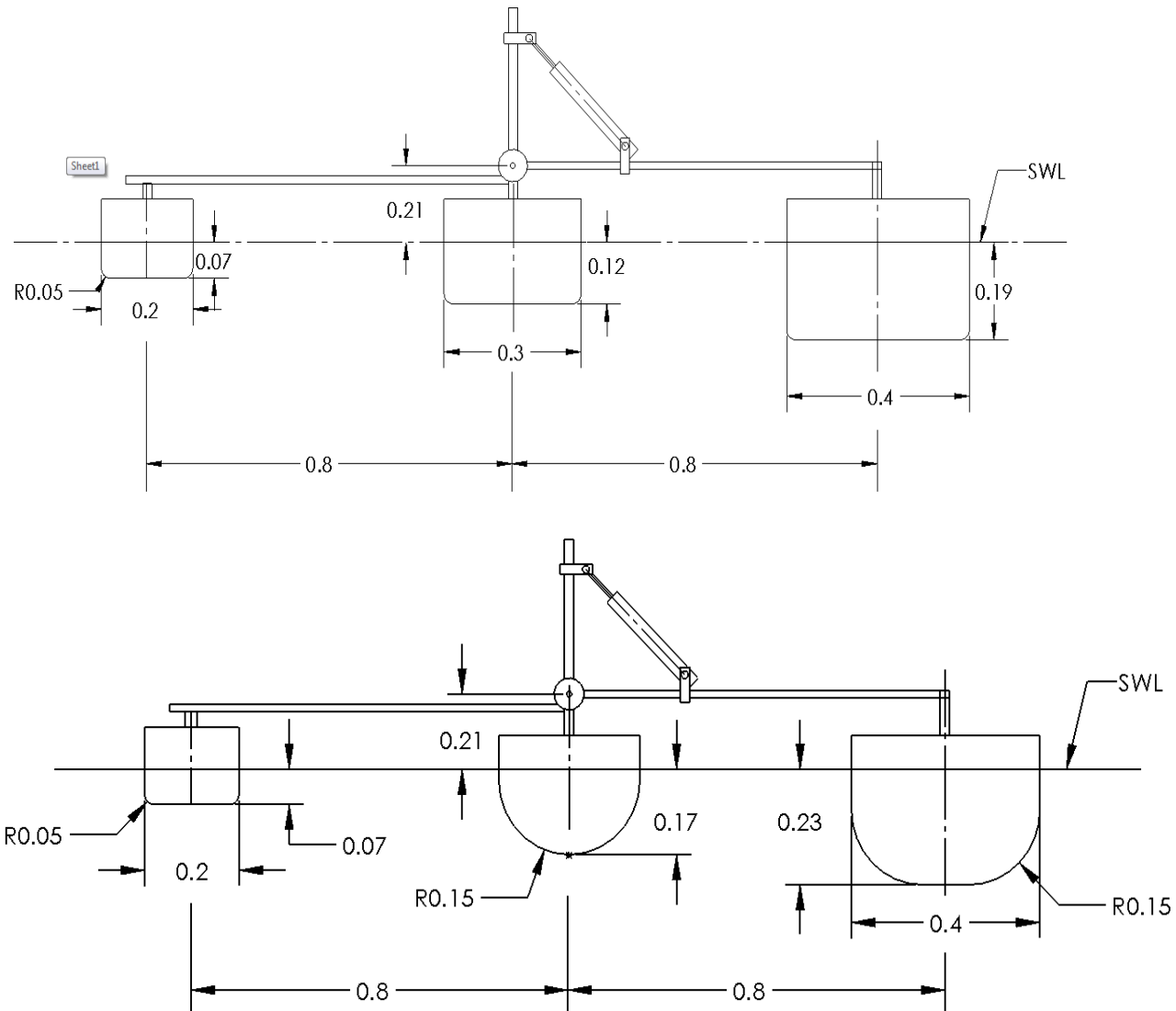
Irregular\_PT0on.mp4

# Flat base floats at 1:40 and 1:8 scales in irregular waves



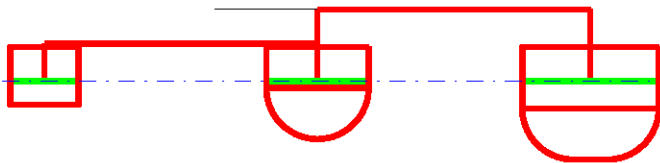
Froude works !

To reduce  $C_D$  use rounded base shapes:  
tested 1:40 scale

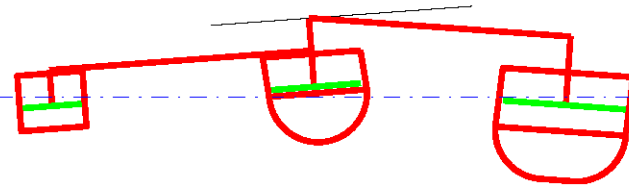


# Eigen modes

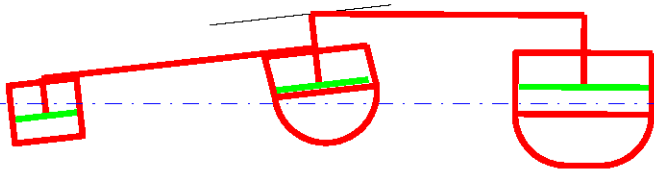
mode 1,  $T_n = 120\text{s}$ ,  $I_r = 0.00318$



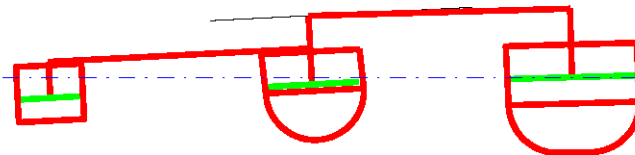
mode 2,  $T_n = 1.13\text{s}$ ,  $I_r = 0.441$



mode 3,  $T_n = 0.993\text{s}$ ,  $I_r = 0.543$

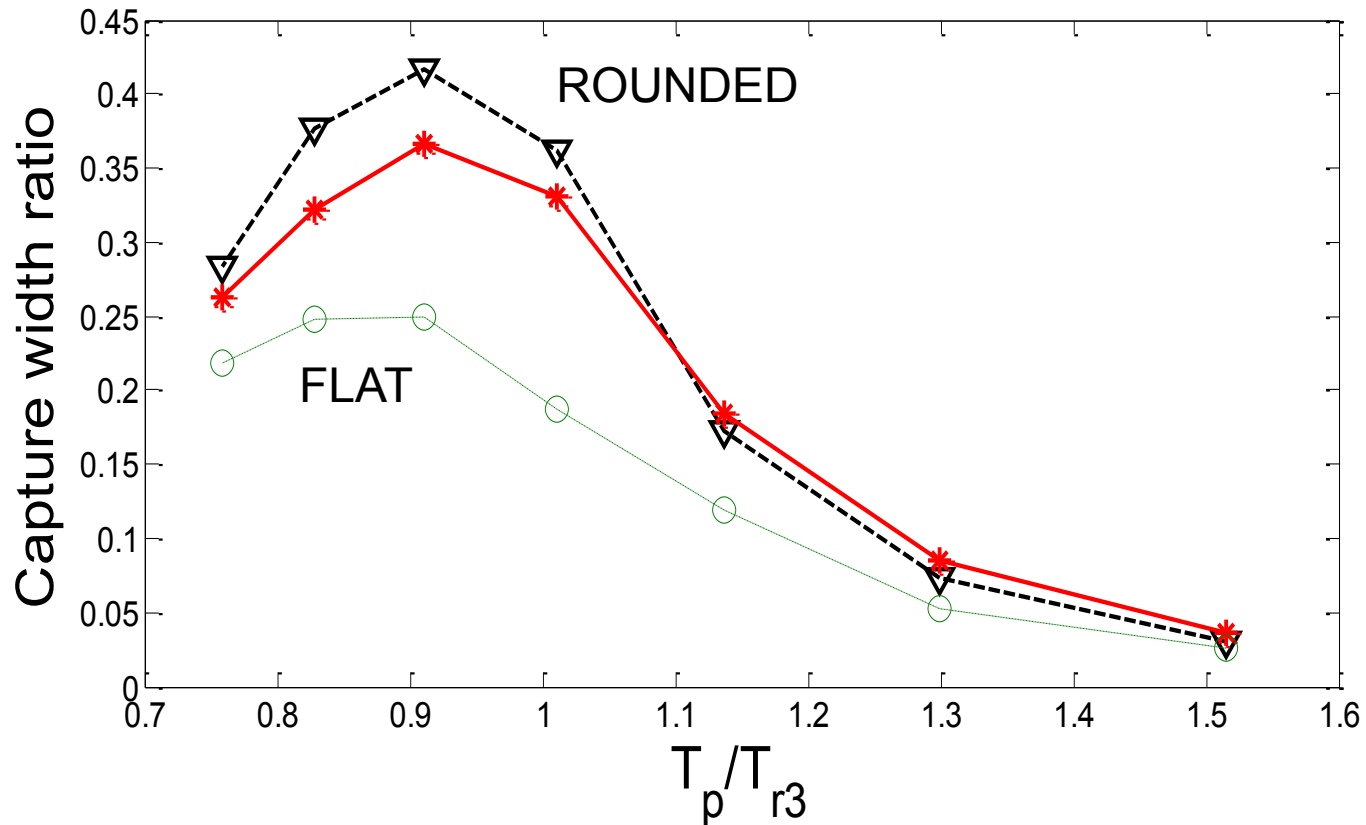


mode 4,  $T_n = 0.717\text{s}$ ,  $I_r = 0.998$





# Rounded and flat base comparison



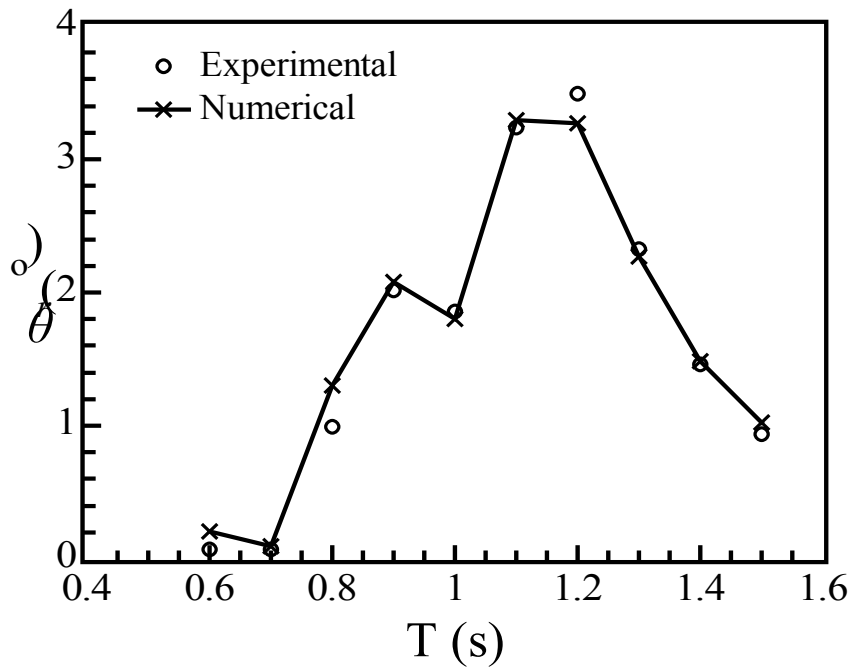
Stansby,P., Carpintero Moreno,E., Stallard,T., 2015b Capture width of the three-float multi-mode multi-resonance broad-band wave energy line absorber M4 from laboratory studies with irregular waves of different spectral shape and directional spread, J. Ocean Engineering and Marine Energy, 1(3), 287-298.

# DIFFRACT (Bath/Oxford)

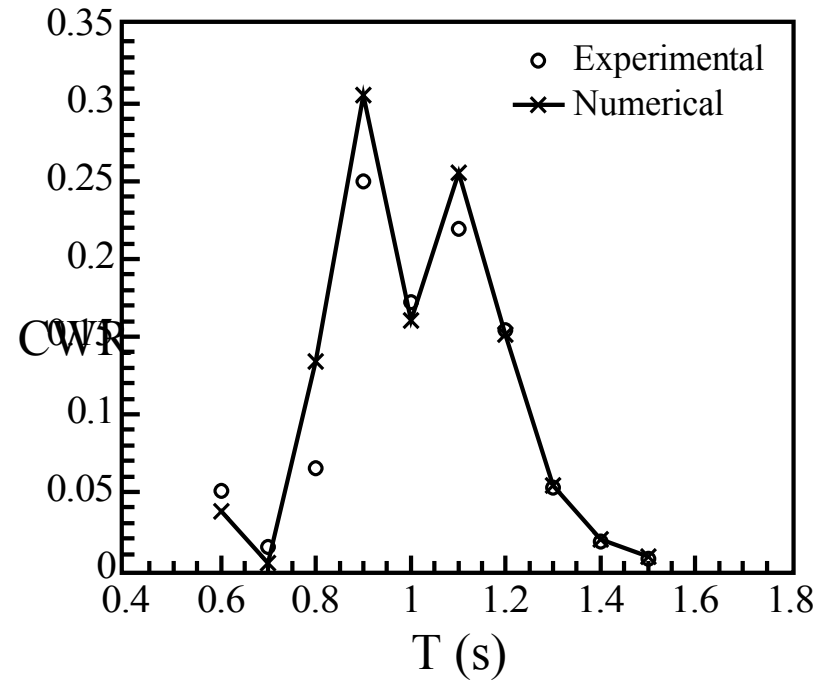
- Frequency domain linear diffraction
- 2<sup>nd</sup> order forcing
- Multi-body model
- Regular waves to date – relevant to swell and shows sensitivity of optimum damping to frequency

# Experimental comparison regular waves

$H \approx 0.03\text{m}$



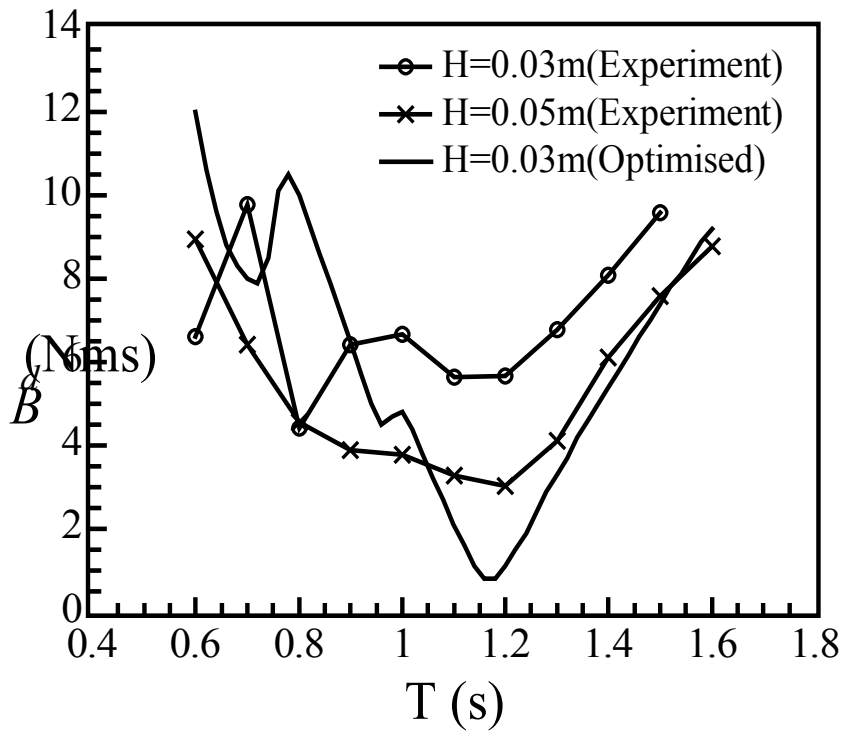
$H \approx 0.03\text{m}$



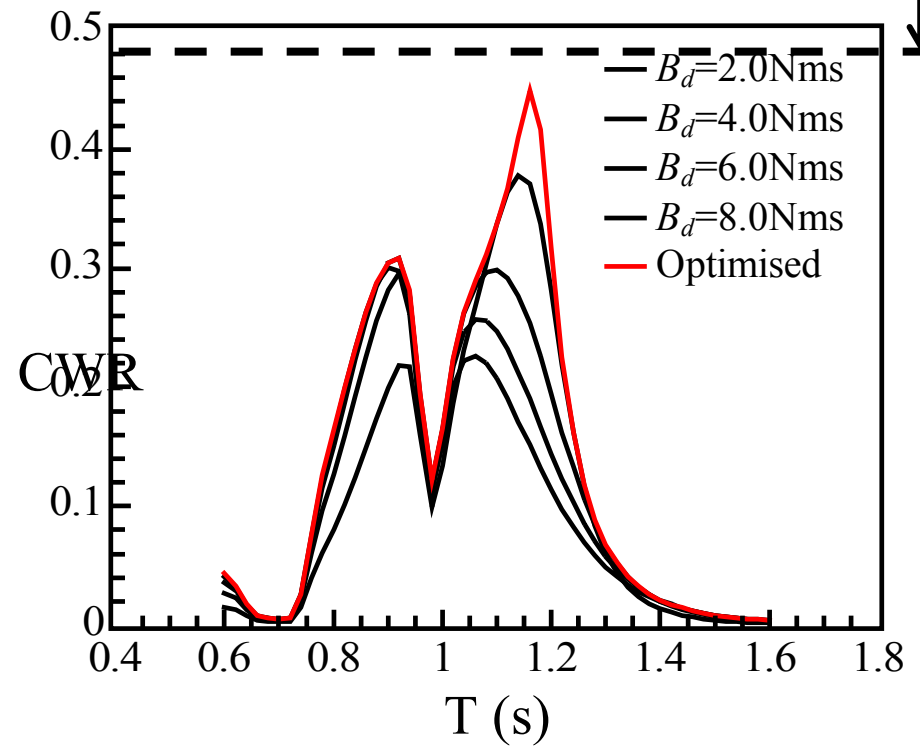
# Optimised damping (linear)

Theoretical  
Maximum

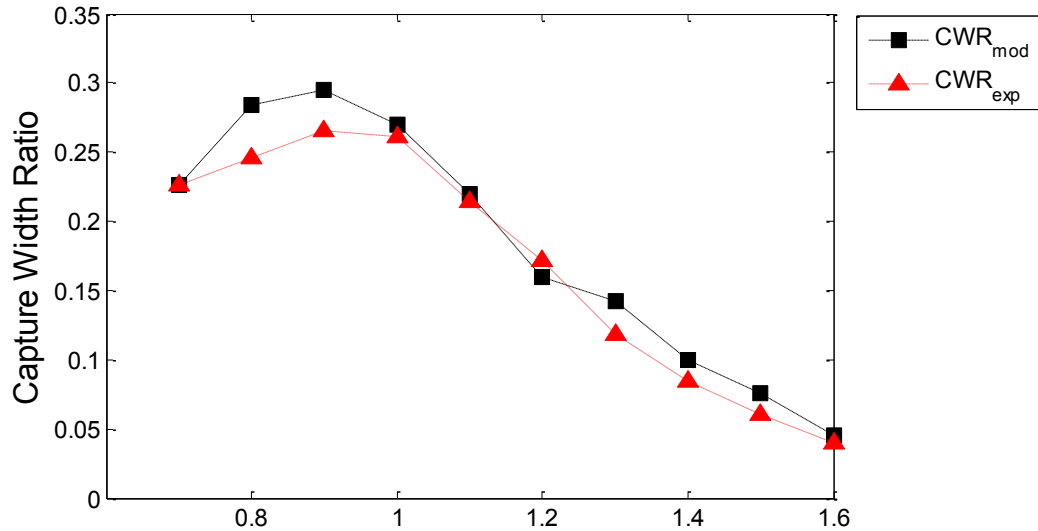
$d=1.0\text{m}$



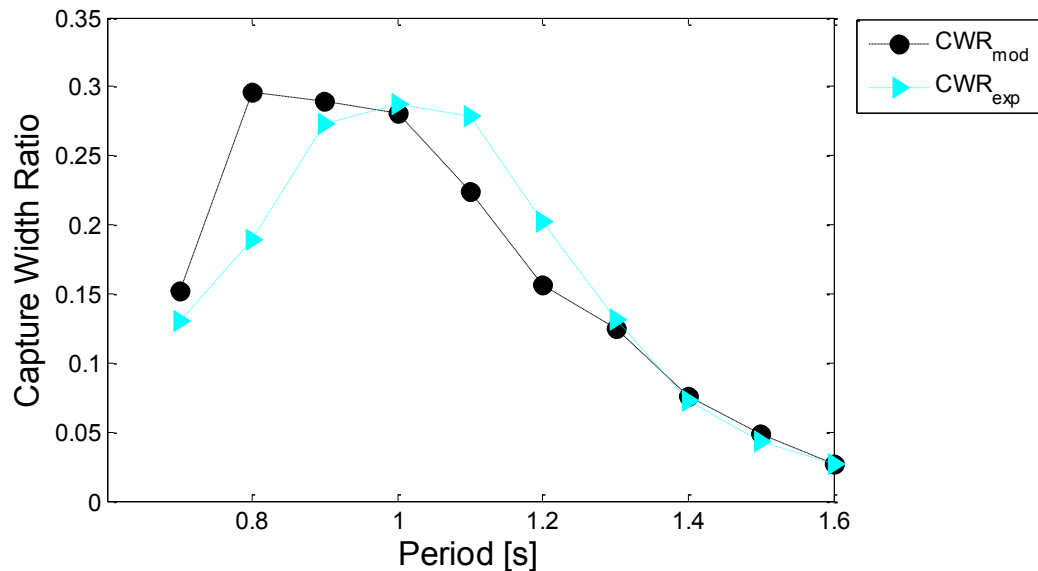
$d=1.0\text{m}$



# Time domain – Cummins method for control of PTO



$H_s \approx 4$  cm  
 $\gamma=1$



$H_s \approx 4$  cm  
 $\gamma=3.3$

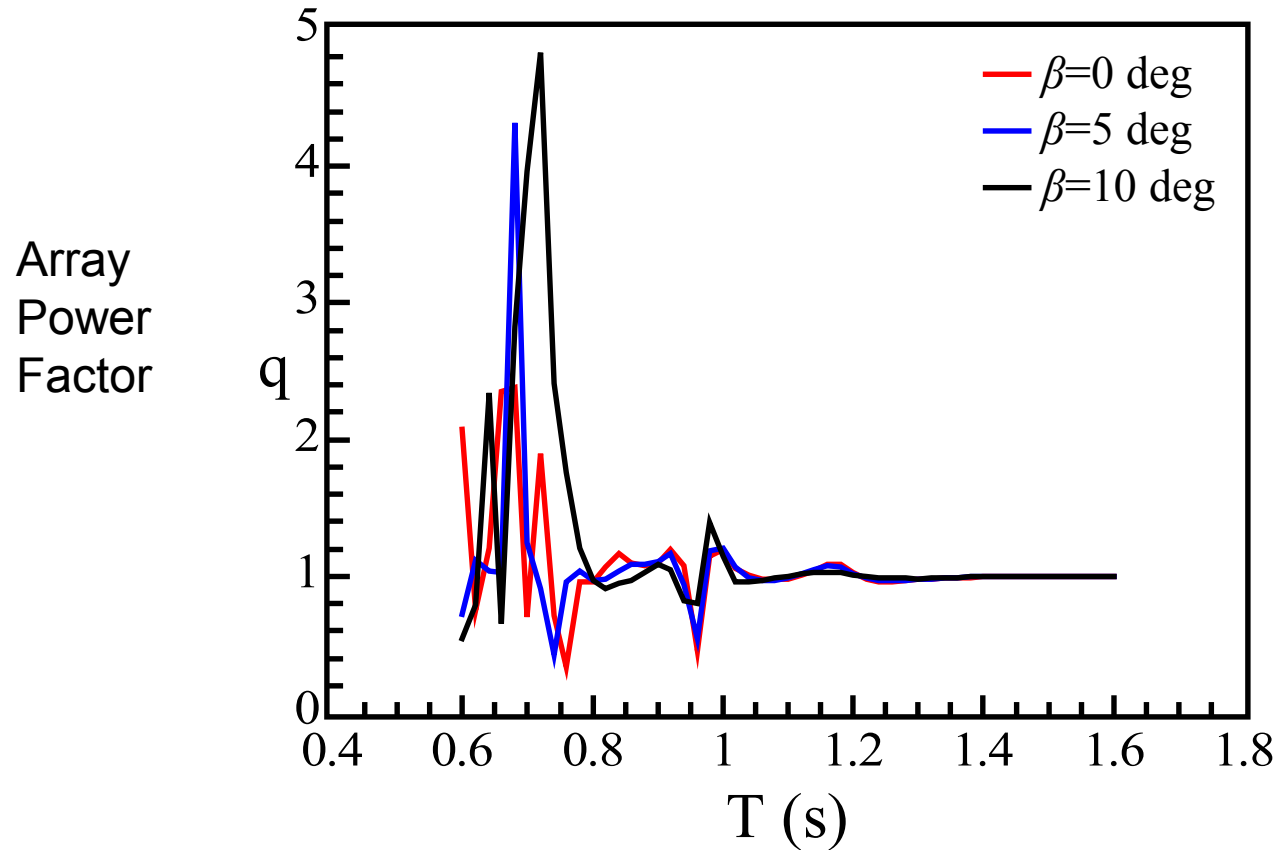
# Extreme focussed wave ( full scale $H_{max} = 16 \text{ m}$ )



Focus PTOoff\_Hs10cm\_Tp1p2s equiz Hmax\_16m.mp4

# Row of 5 devices at different incidence (DIFFRACT)

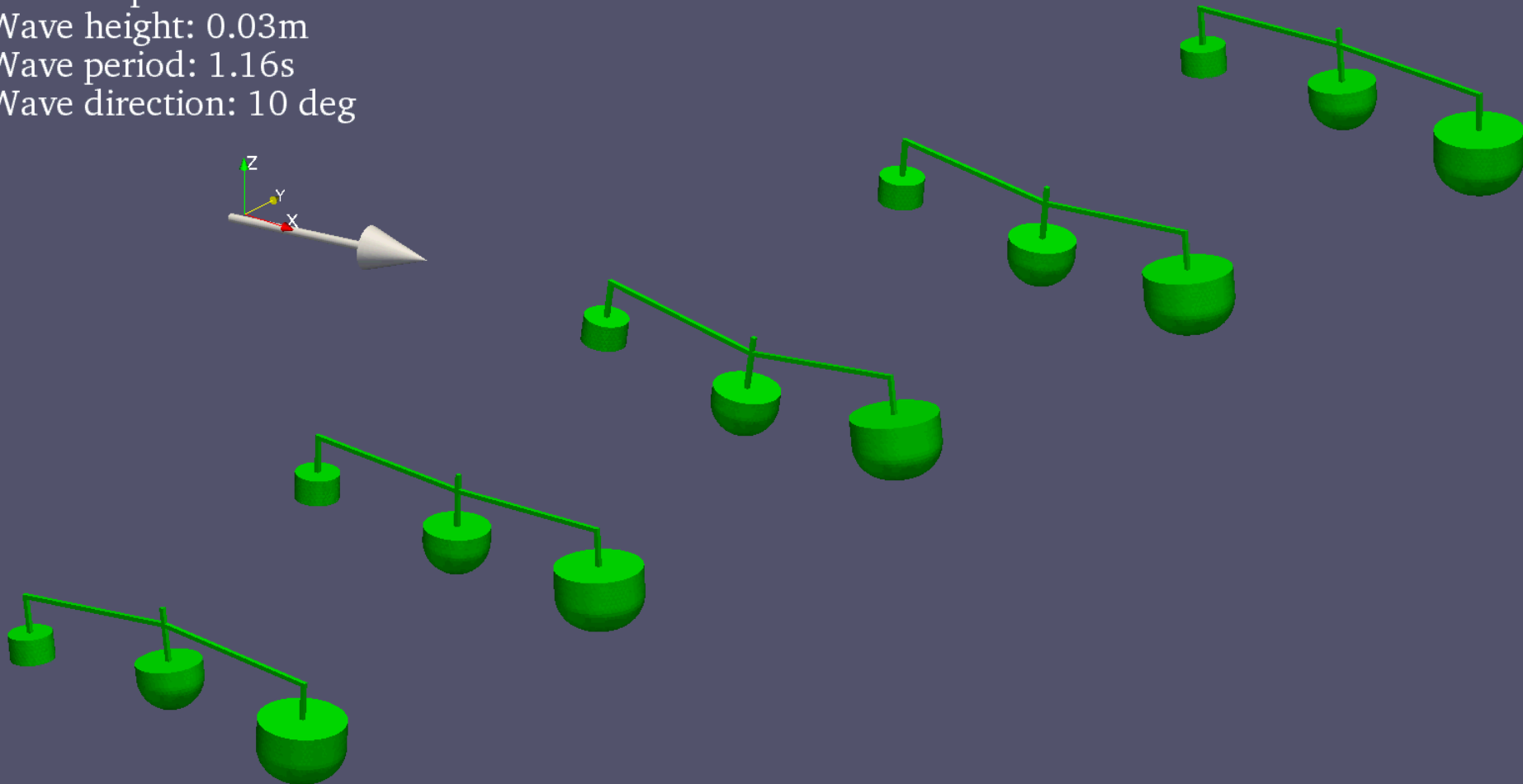
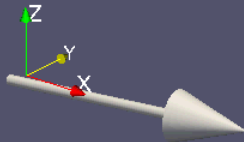
Five devices (spacing=2.0m)



Sun, L., Zang, J., Stansby, P., Carpintero Moreno, E., Taylor, P. 2015 Linear diffraction analysis and optimisation of three-float multi-mode wave energy converter M4 including small arrays for regular waves at varying incidence, to be submitted

# Thanks and Questions

Water depth: 1.0m  
Wave height: 0.03m  
Wave period: 1.16s  
Wave direction: 10 deg



From DIFFRACT