



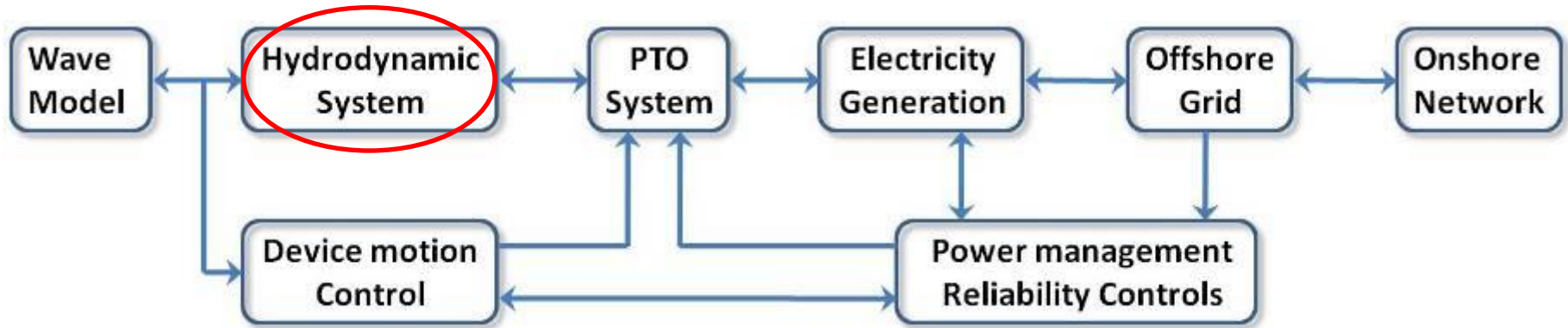
# SuperGen UK Centre for Marine Energy Research Annual Assembly 2012

## State-Space and System Identification Modelling of the Wave-to-Wire Response of Up-scaled Arrays

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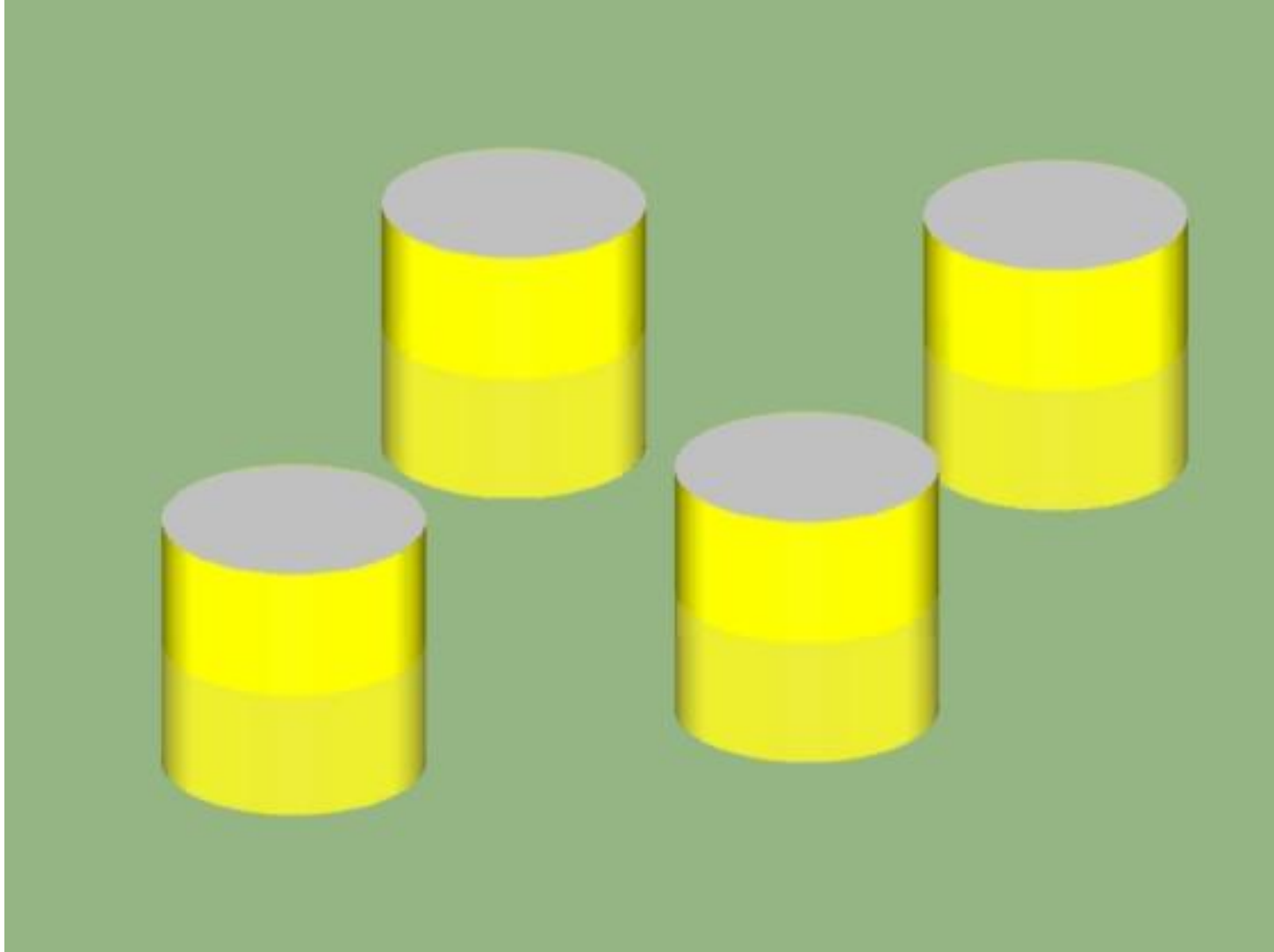


# Wave-To-Wire Array Model



- Last year we presented a novel *bi-directional* wave-to-wire array model that we had developed.
- For the hydrodynamic part, we developed a new *time-domain* hydrodynamic wave energy converter array model.
- It takes into account *all* the hydrodynamic interactions between *all* the converters.
- It models *any number*, *shape* and *configuration* of devices in an array, each moving in up to 6 degrees of freedom.

# Time-Domain Simulation of Four Buoys



# State-Space Representation of Radiation

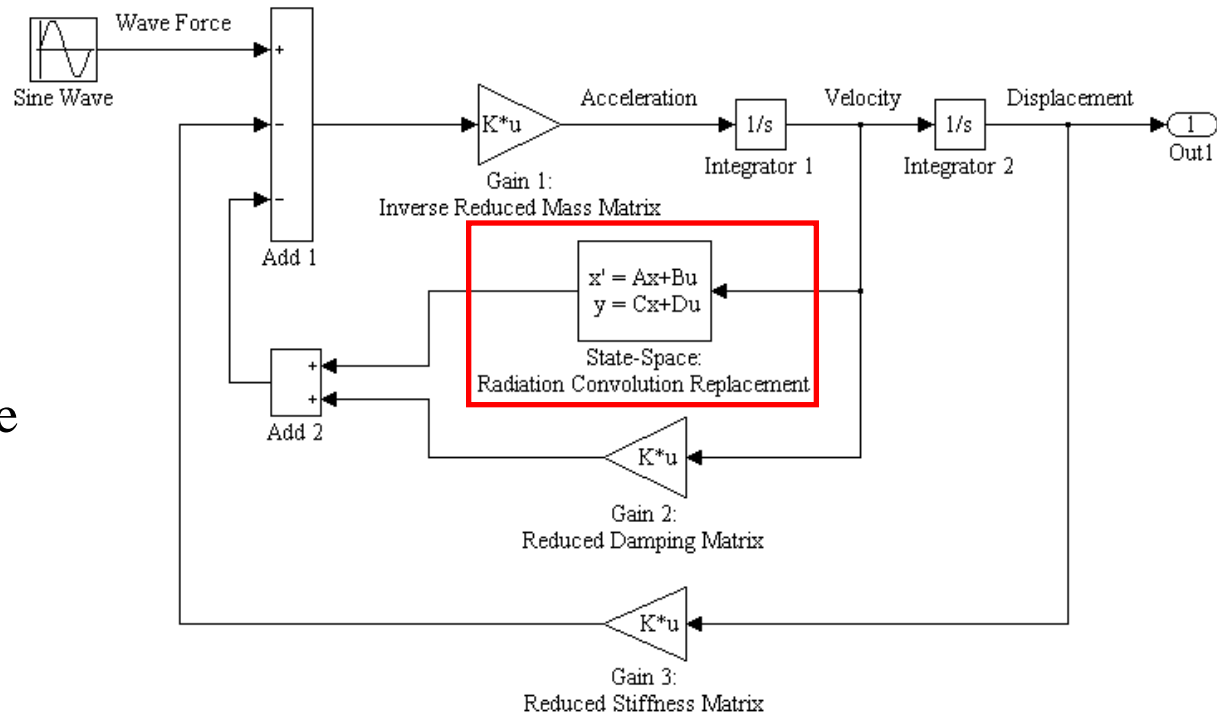


- The hydrodynamic module is written in [Matlab/Simulink](#).
- For the first time, a [state-space](#) system:

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{Ax} + \mathbf{Bu}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Cx} + \mathbf{Du}$$

has been used to replace the ‘[most difficult](#)’ radiation convolution terms in the equations of motion for an array.



- This state-space approach is well suited to enable [up-scaling](#).
- There are many equivalent state-space systems and the choice is [crucial](#) to ensure [numerical stability](#).

# Stability of State-Space System



- The algorithm developed is designed to optimise the stability of the state-space system.
- For each array a number of parameters can be chosen to influence the best derivation of the radiation state-space system:
  1. *fit\_error\_max*: how well the frequency-domain data is approximated.
  2. *data\_scaler*: it can be useful to scale the frequency-domain data.
  3. *max\_omega*: the maximum  $\omega$  used in the frequency-domain data.
- The condition number of the state matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  is an excellent and robust measure of the stability of the system.

# Results for a 4 Buoy (20 DoF) Case

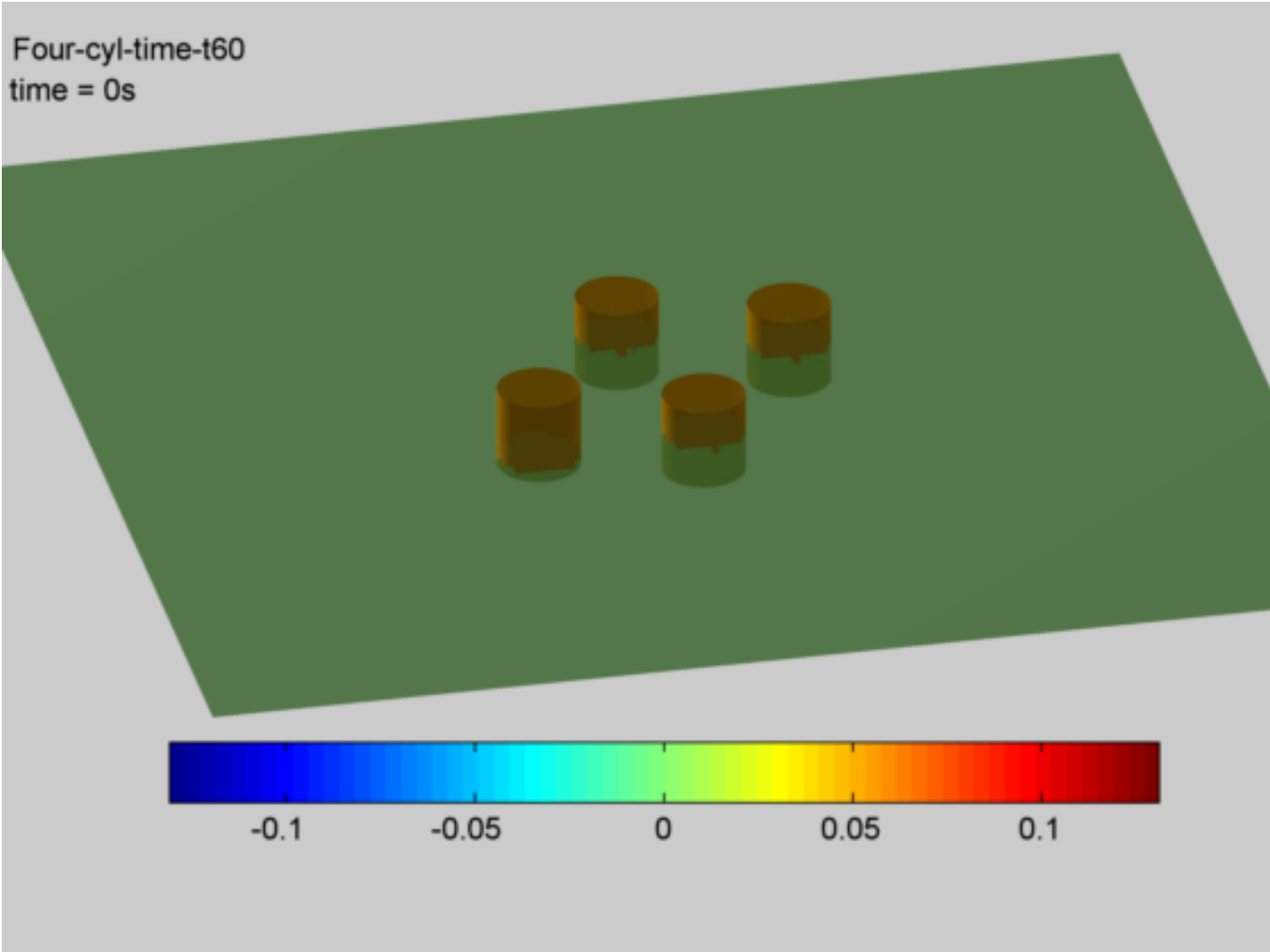
- 1<sup>st</sup> number: **Order** of state matrix **A** (Determined by no. DOFs and no. states)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> number: Maximum real part of the eigenvalues of **A**
- 3<sup>rd</sup> number: **Condition number** of **A** ( $\text{cond}(\mathbf{A}) \ll 1,000,000$  for stability)

	$max_\omega = 100\%$ of original $max_\omega$		$max_\omega = 90\%$ of original $max_\omega$		$max_\omega = 80\%$ of original $max_\omega$		$max_\omega = 70\%$ of original $max_\omega$	
	$fit\_error\_max = 1 \times 10^{-2}$	$fit\_error\_max = 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$fit\_error\_max = 1 \times 10^{-2}$	$fit\_error\_max = 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$fit\_error\_max = 1 \times 10^{-2}$	$fit\_error\_max = 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$fit\_error\_max = 1 \times 10^{-2}$	$fit\_error\_max = 1 \times 10^{-3}$
$data\_scaler = 1$	<b>2880</b> -0.0860 <b>56.1</b>	<b>4232</b> -0.0166 <b><math>1.7 \times 10^7</math></b>	<b>2759</b> -0.0861 <b>200.2</b>	<b>3664</b> -0.0615 <b>281.2</b>	<b>2444</b> -0.0846 <b>199.5</b>	<b>3328</b> -0.0918 <b>258.0</b>	<b>2296</b> -0.0864 <b>29.7</b>	<b>2956</b> -0.0909 <b><math>2.0 \times 10^8</math></b>
$data\_scaler = 1 \times 10^{-3}$	<b>2880</b> -0.0860 <b>56.1</b>	<b>4232</b> -0.0166 <b><math>3.9 \times 10^8</math></b>	<b>2759</b> -0.0861 <b>200.3</b>	<b>3664</b> -0.0615 <b>281.2</b>	<b>2444</b> -0.0846 <b>199.5</b>	<b>3328</b> -0.0918 <b>258.0</b>	<b>2296</b> -0.0864 <b>29.7</b>	<b>2958</b> -0.0911 <b><math>3.3 \times 10^9</math></b>
$data\_scaler = 1 \times 10^{-6}$	<b>2880</b> -0.0860 <b>56.1</b>	<b>4232</b> -0.0166 <b>189.2</b>	<b>2760</b> -0.0861 <b>200.3</b>	<b>3664</b> -0.0615 <b>281.2</b>	<b>2444</b> -0.0846 <b>203.0</b>	<b>3328</b> -0.0918 <b>258.0</b>	<b>2296</b> -0.0864 <b>29.7</b>	<b>2961</b> -0.0913 <b><math>1.7 \times 10^{10}</math></b>

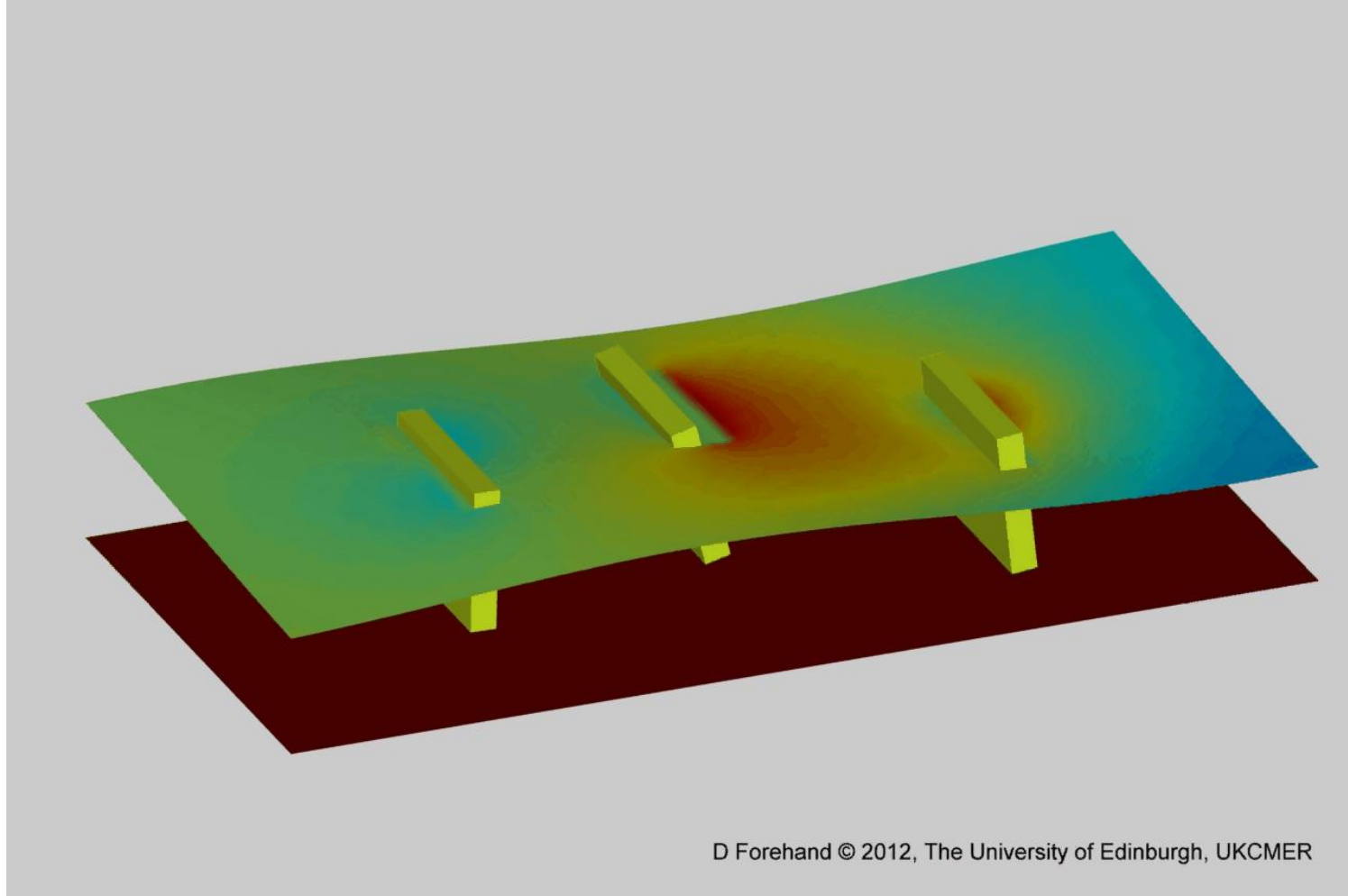
# Time-Domain Free-Surfaces



Four-cyl-time-t60  
time = 0s



# Arrays of Other Collector Forms (eg Bottom-Hinged Flaps)

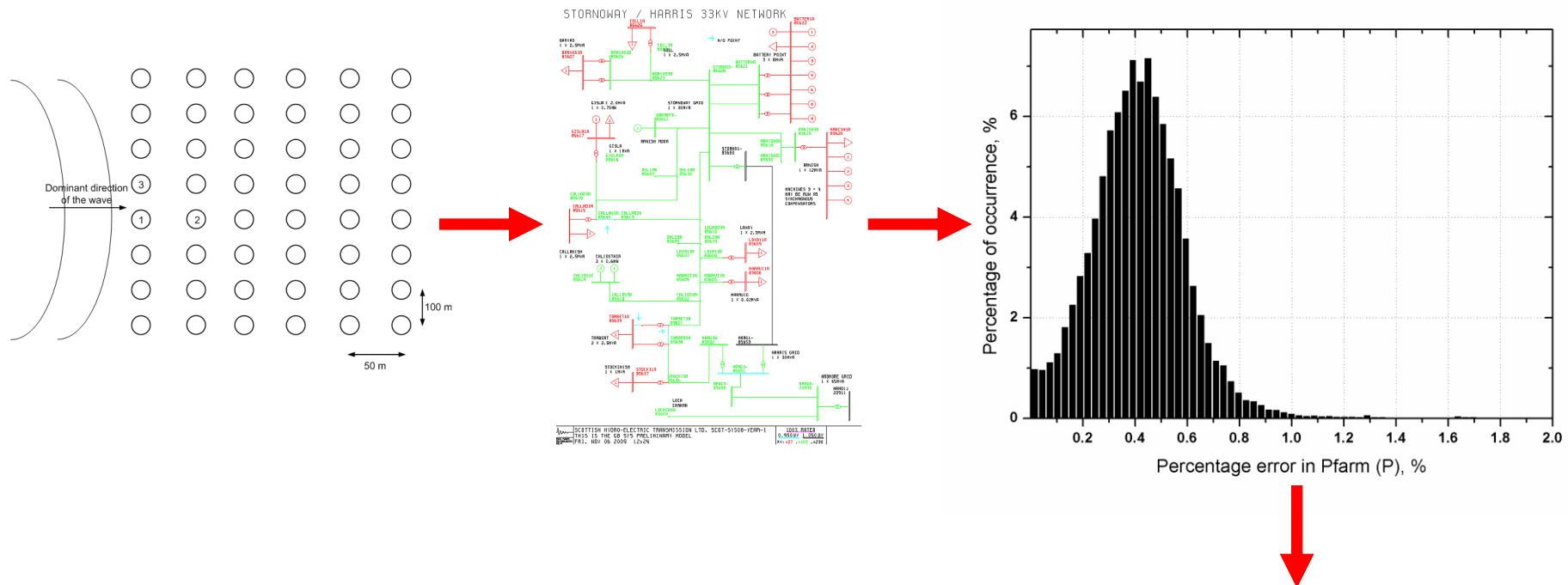




# SI for Dynamic W2W Modelling of a 48 Device, Sparse Wave Farm



- Resource-to-wire model of several WECs required to correctly predict effects of real and imaginary power control on the electricity network power flow.
- Simulations of the detailed model of a large farm for electricity network impact studies require a high time resolution (few 10s of milliseconds).
- The detailed model of a large farm is computationally too intense to simulate extended operation, so individual devices are abstracted by machine learning models.



# SI for Dynamic W2W Modelling of a 48 Device, Sparse Wave Farm



- The individual WEC systems have been system identified and cloned to build models of 48 device farms.
- This leads to significant computational speed gain, and allows exploration of controlled response, with acceptable maintenance of accuracy and stability.

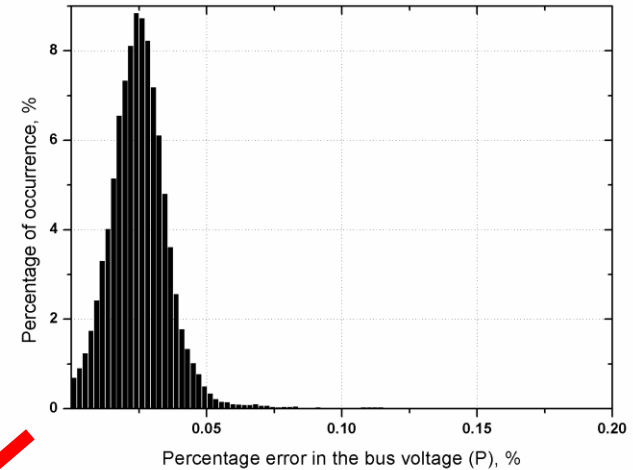


Table 4: Comparison of computational time used by the detailed and the NARX models

Simulation run	Simulation time-step (s)	Computational time detailed model (hrs)	Computational time NARX model (hrs)
6 MW farm 600-second run	0.1	1.5	0.033
6 MW farm 1-hour run	0.1	10.7	0.182
6 MW farm 5-hour run	0.1	42.8	0.95
6 MW farm 1-day run	0.1	NA	4.4

# Other Related Work



- **FLOWBEC**: modelling tidal and wave action on single/multiple devices to predict impact on benthic communities.
- **SDWED**: comparing results of the W2W model with data from the Wavestar™ device.
- **HydraLab IV**: preparations for extended array testing in DHI tank.
- Led, co-wrote or provided input to several Grand Challenge and other international proposals – fingers crossed!

