

# Simulating current-energy converters: SNL-EFDC model development, verification, and parameter estimation

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# ***Motivation: Research for Marine Renewable Energy***

- Resource assessment
- Environmental-effects assessment
- Array-layout optimization
- Licensing

# ***New Modeling Tool to Support the Marine Hydrokinetic Energy Industry***

- Leverages decades of model development by using the US EPA's Environmental Fluid Dynamics Code (EFDC).
- Sandia has upgraded this code with improved water-quality, sediment-dynamics, and marine-hydrokinetic subroutines.
- In particular, this research outlines the development, application, and calibration of the current-energy-capture (CEC) module, which simulates the effects of these devices on the flow field (i.e., accurately represents their wake characteristics).

# *New Current-Energy Capture Module*

- Estimate the amount of energy extracted from the flow.
- Represent CEC wakes and their recovery accurately.
- Simplified 2D model compares favorably to an analytical solution.
- Turbulence parameters have been estimated through calibration to flume experiments.

# Current Energy Capture

- CEC effects manifest as:
  - Decreased momentum
  - Increased turbulent kinetic energy,  $k$
  - Increased turbulence length scale,  $\ell$
- Sinks and sources are added to the appropriate momentum and  $k$ - $\ell$  turbulence transport equations



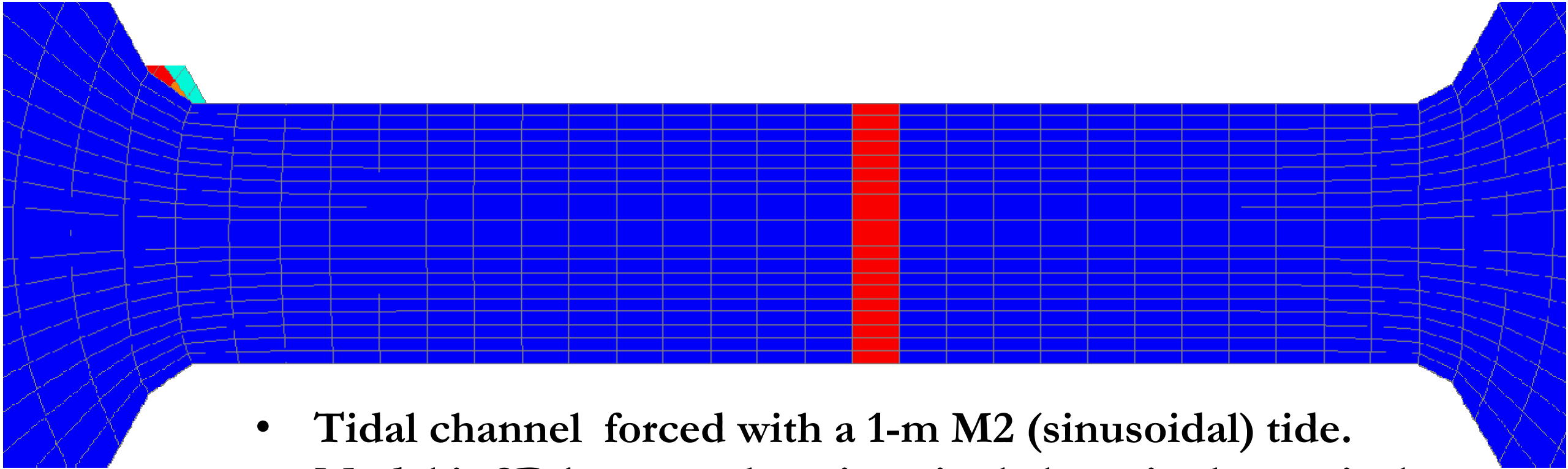
# Momentum Sink

$$P_{\text{CEC}} = \frac{1}{2} C'_T A \rho U^3$$

$$S_Q = -\frac{1}{2} C'_T A U^2$$

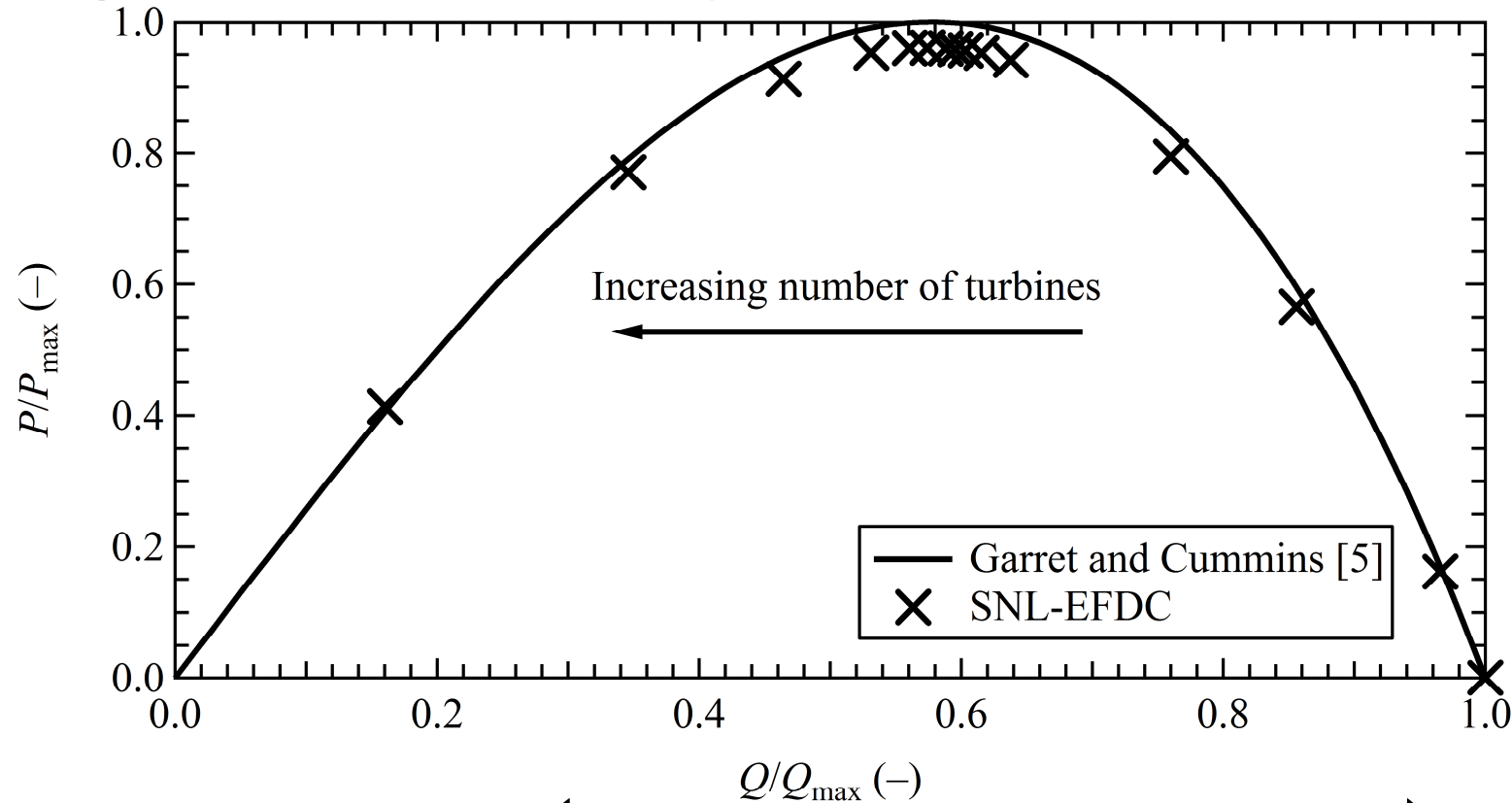
$$C'_T = 4 \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - C_T}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - C_T}}$$

# *Power Potential in a Channel*



- Tidal channel forced with a 1-m M2 (sinusoidal) tide.
- Model is 2D because there is a single layer in the vertical.
- A “tidal fence” is installed across the channel throat.

# Verification against an Analytical Solution

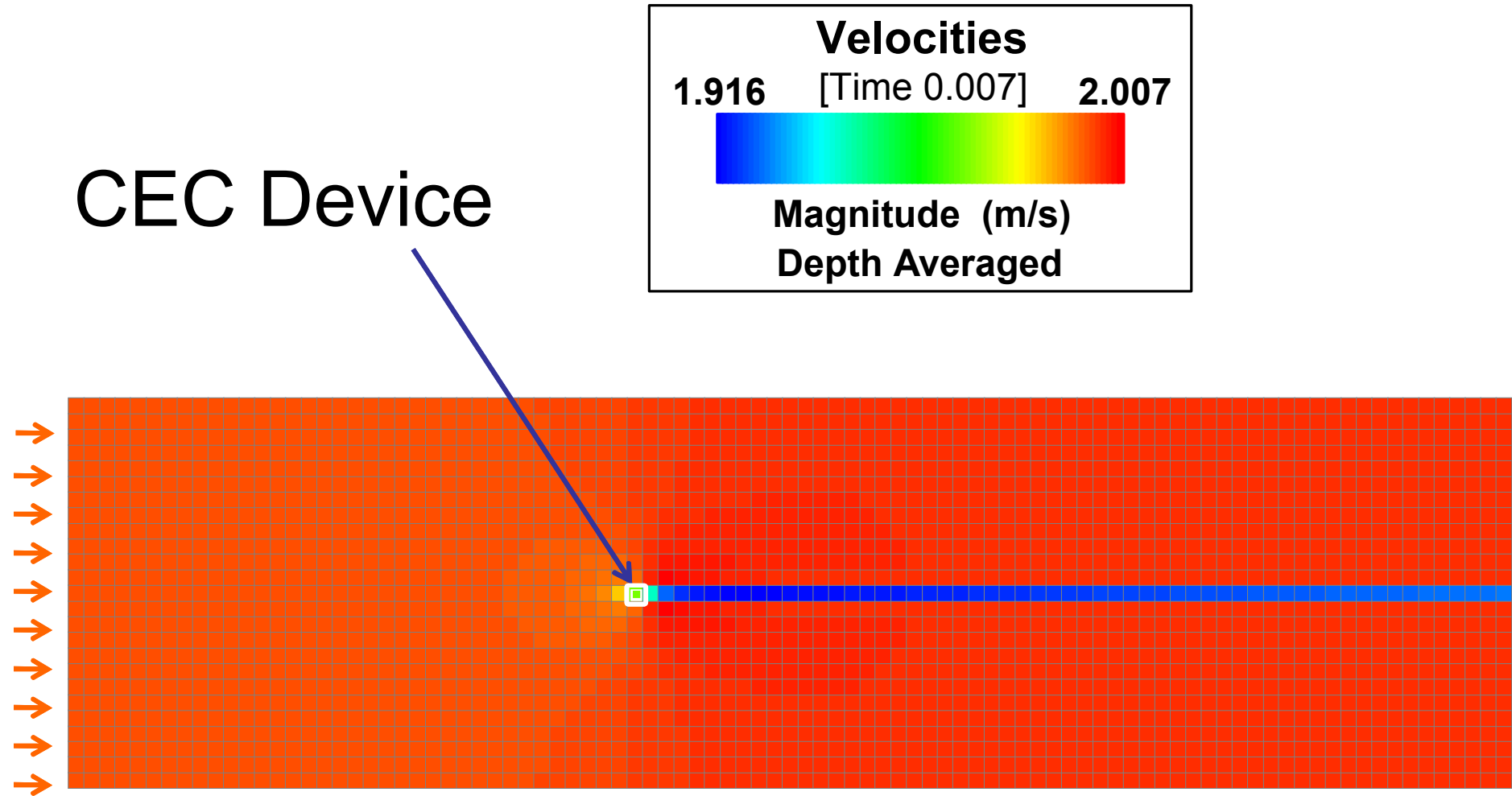


$$P = \rho Q \left( g \zeta - \alpha Q |Q| \right)$$

Garrett, C. and P. Cummins (2005), The power potential of tidal currents in channels,  
*Proceedings of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences*, 461, 2563-2572.



# *Single-Device Model – Momentum Sink Only*



Overly persistent velocity deficit

# ***$k$ - $\ell$ Modifications***

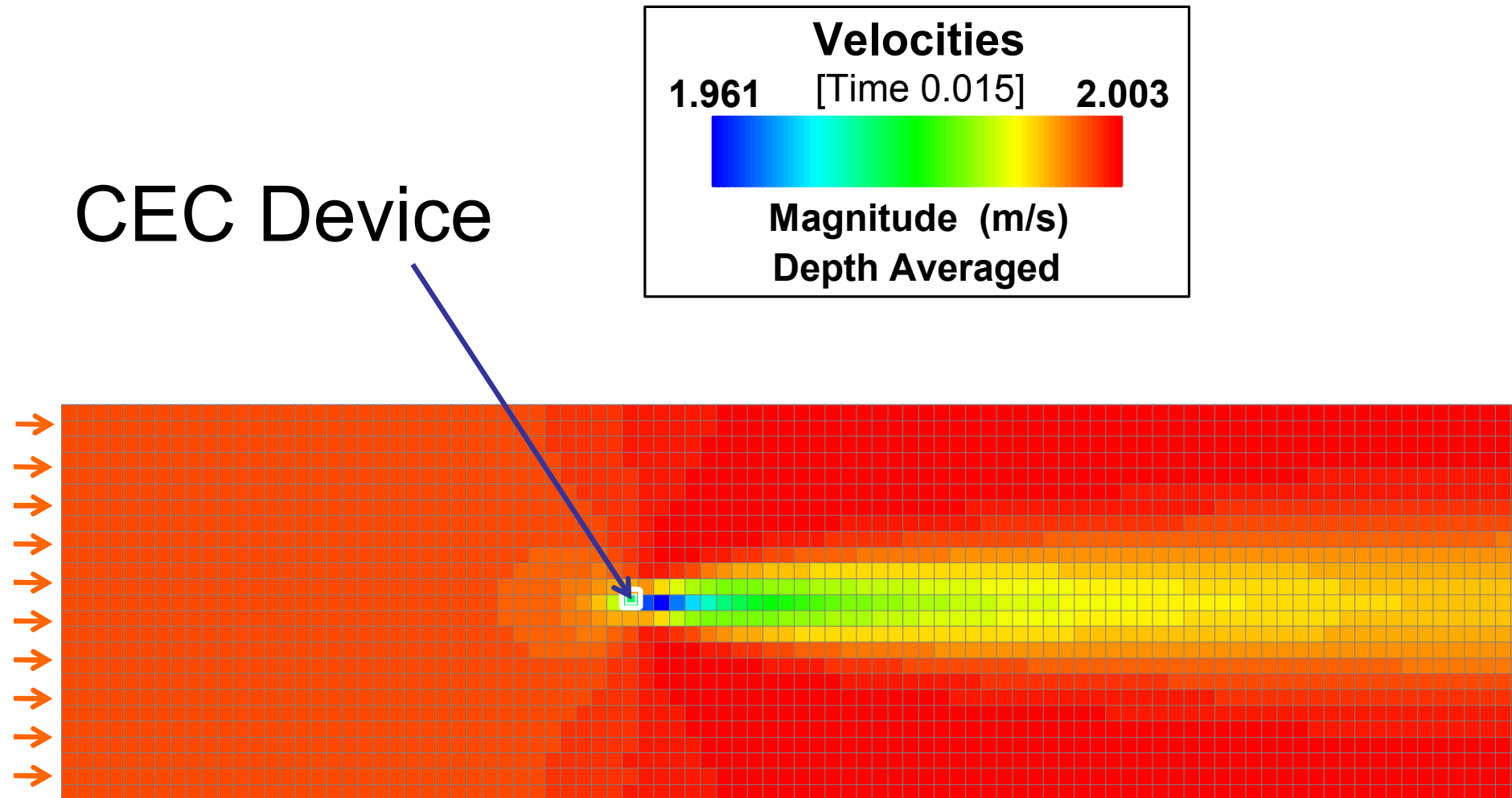
Empirical constants  
(identified through calibration)

$$S_k = \frac{1}{2} C'_T A \left( \beta_p U^3 - \beta_d U k \right)$$

$$S_\ell = C_{\ell 4} \ell S_k$$

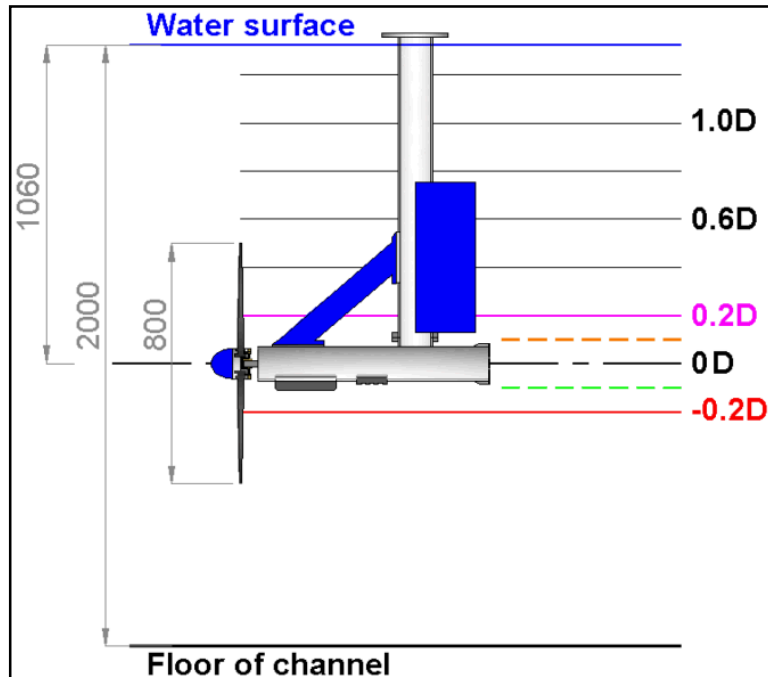
Katul, G. G., L. Mahrt, D. Poggi, and C. Sanz (2004), One- and two-equation models for canopy turbulence, *Boundary-Layer Meteorology*, 113, 81-109.

# *Single-Device Model – $k$ - $\ell$ Sources Included*

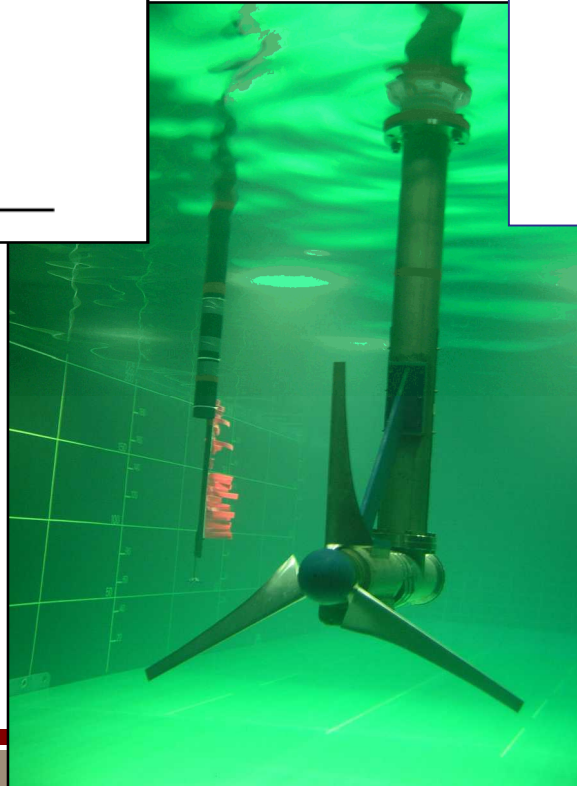
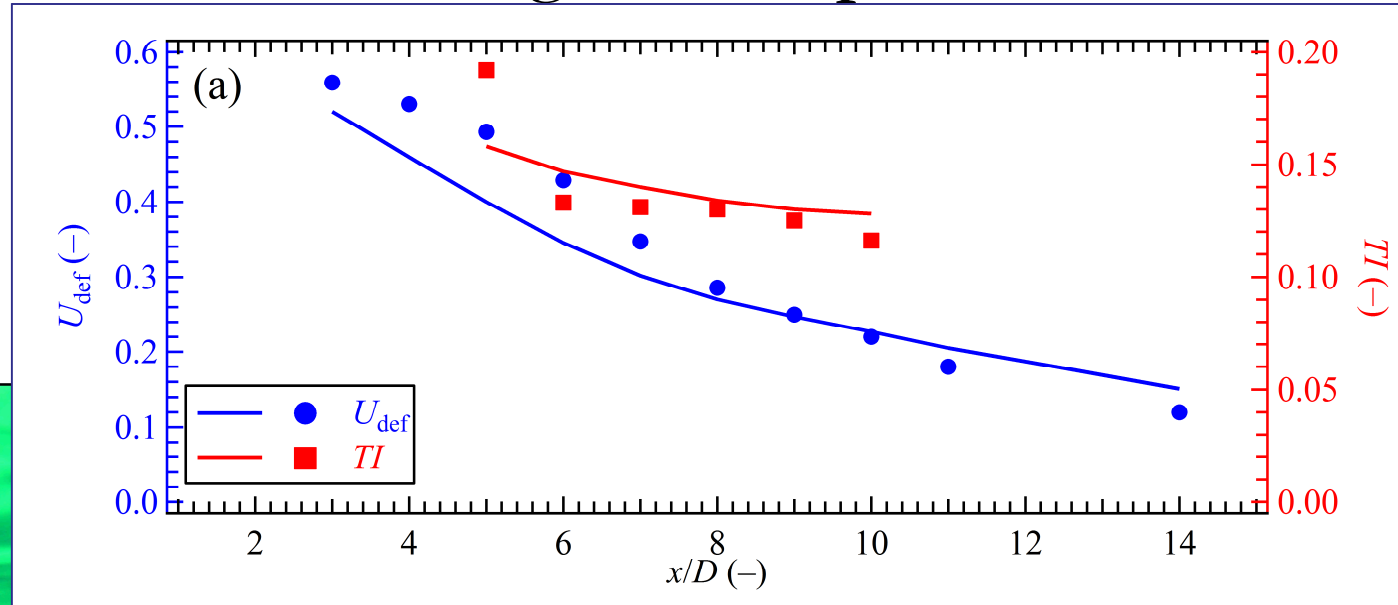


Realistic fluid energy loss/wake behavior

# Model Verification



## Longitudinal profiles



Parameter	Value
$\beta_p$	0.96
$\beta_d$	1.38
$C_{\varepsilon 4}$	3.87

# Ongoing Research Efforts

- Department of Energy continues to support “CEC-friendly” model development:
  - SNL-Delft3D-CEC: Simulate the effects of current-energy converters on flow
    - Structured-grid version is available
    - Flexible-mesh version to be released soon
  - SNL-SWAN: Simulate the effects of wave-energy converters on wave fields (SNL-SWAN is easily integrated into Delft3D)
- All software and codes are open source and freely available at:
  - <http://energy.sandia.gov/energy/renewable-energy/water-power/>
  - <http://energy.sandia.gov/snl-delft3d-cec/>
  - <http://energy.sandia.gov/snl-swan/>
  - Training available as:
    - Manuals
    - Tutorials
    - Short courses