



**Sandia
National
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Review of WEC-Sim development & applications

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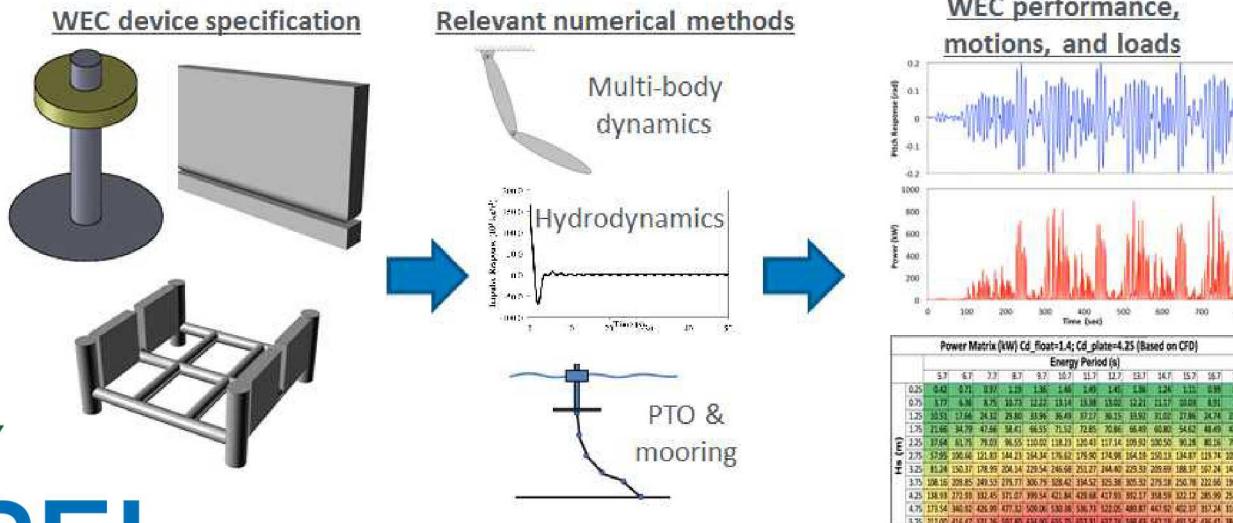


- 1 WEC-Sim overview**
- 2 Novel device modelling**
- 3 Experimental validation**
- 4 Development of additional WEC-Sim capabilities**
- 5 Control modelling**
- 6 PTO modelling**
- 7 Summary**

Example cases

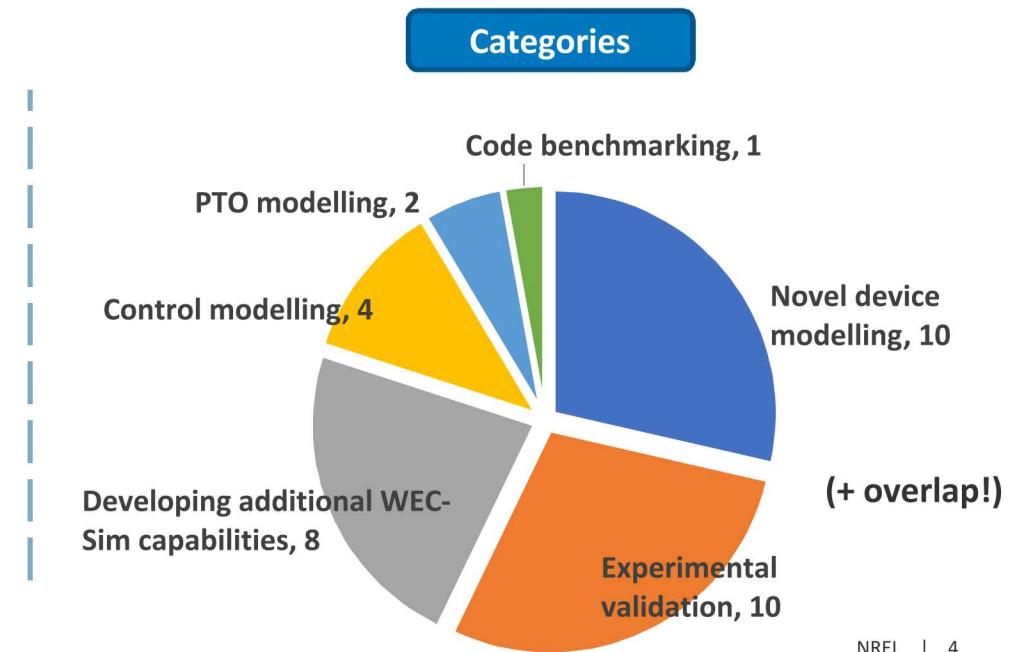
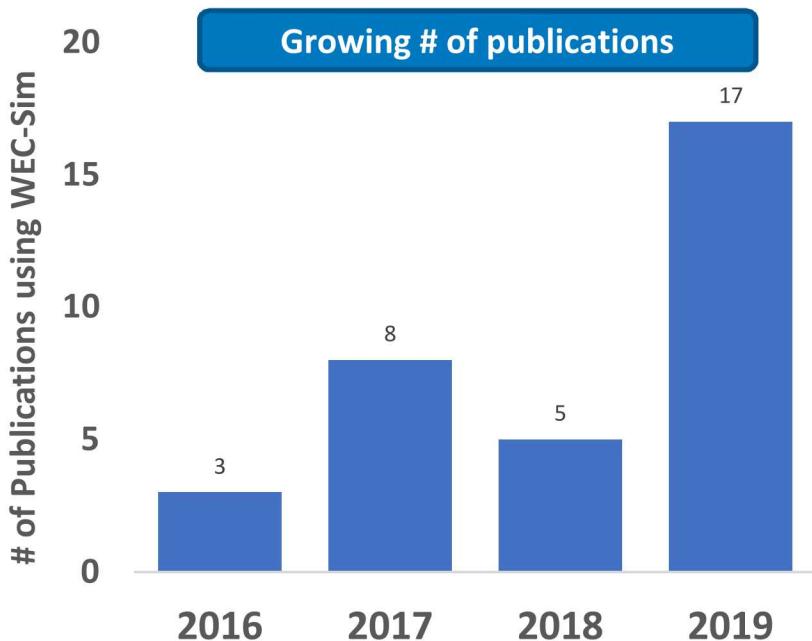
WEC-Sim code overview

- Open-source code for simulating WECs
- Used in conjunction with a BEM code (to provide linear frequency-domain hydrodynamic coefficients)
- Developed in MATLAB/Simulink



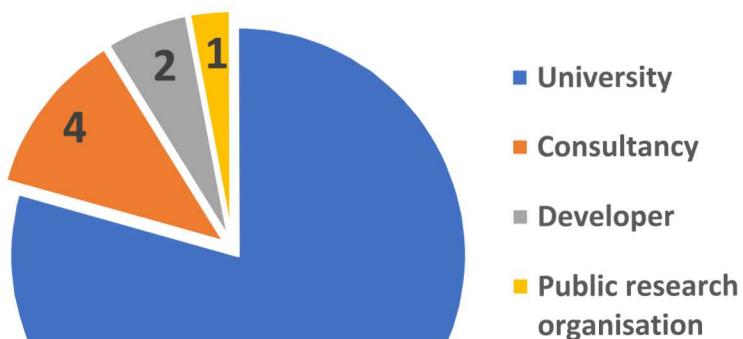
WEC-Sim usage overview

- 34 papers published 2016-2019 (~50 including NREL & SNL)
- From 10 different countries (EU nations, US & China)



WEC-Sim usage overview

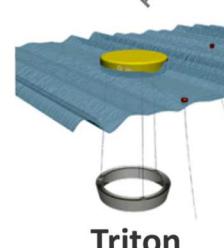
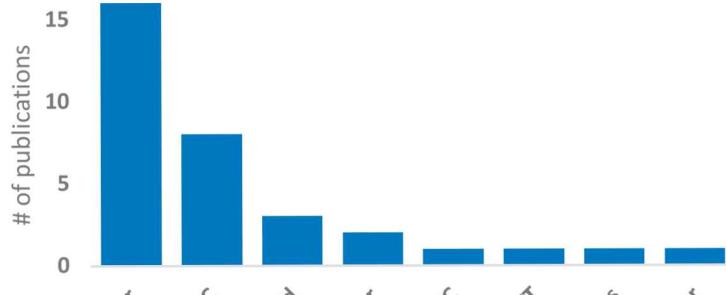
Papers from academia & industry



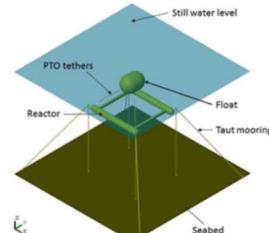
of publications, categorized by lead author's affiliation

co-author affiliations create overlap

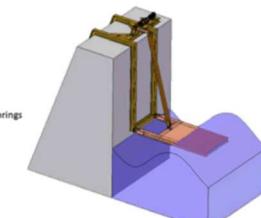
Used to model a broad range of devices



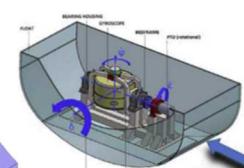
Triton



WaveSub



ALETTONE



ISWEC

Selected papers

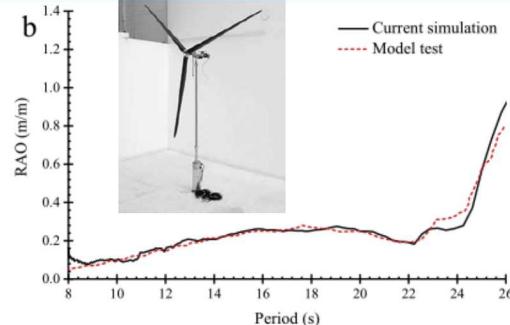
- Novel device modelling
- Experimental validation
- Development of additional WEC-Sim capabilities
- Control modelling
- PTO modelling

Novel device modelling

- Li et al (2019) – An integrated (tidal, wave & wind) renewable energy device

“WindSlope” is coupled with WEC-Sim to calculate the unsteady thrust forces on the turbines.

Experimental validation of spar & WT



Assessment of the concept

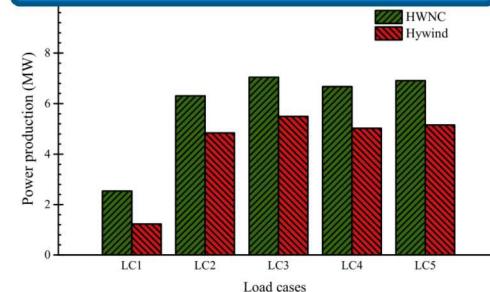


Fig. 10. Mean value of overall power production.

Greater power production
WT power output potentially more stable

Future work: include wave-current couplings and wind turbulence

Experimental validation

- Bosma et al (2019) – Physical and numerical modeling of fixed OWC array

Non-optimized layout



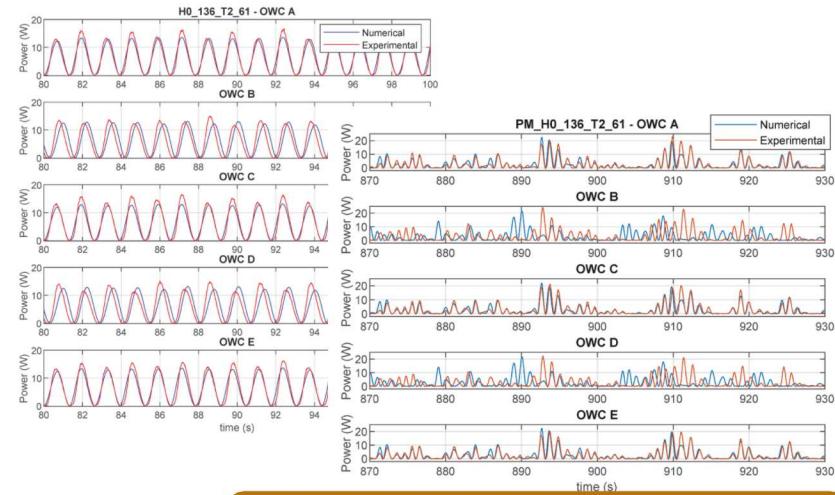
WEC-Sim model



Optimized layout



Numerical/experimental comparisons



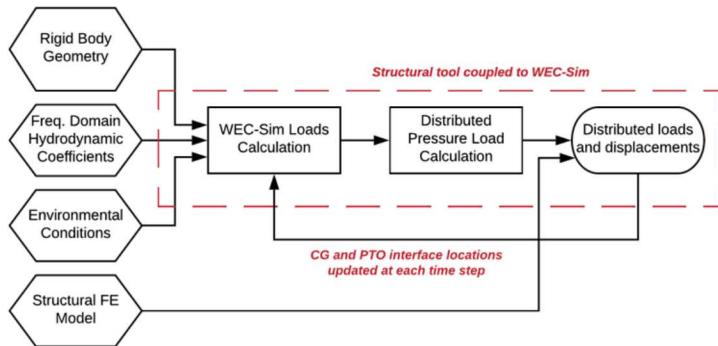
Average power increase of up to 12% between non-optimized and optimized layouts

Development of additional WEC-Sim capabilities

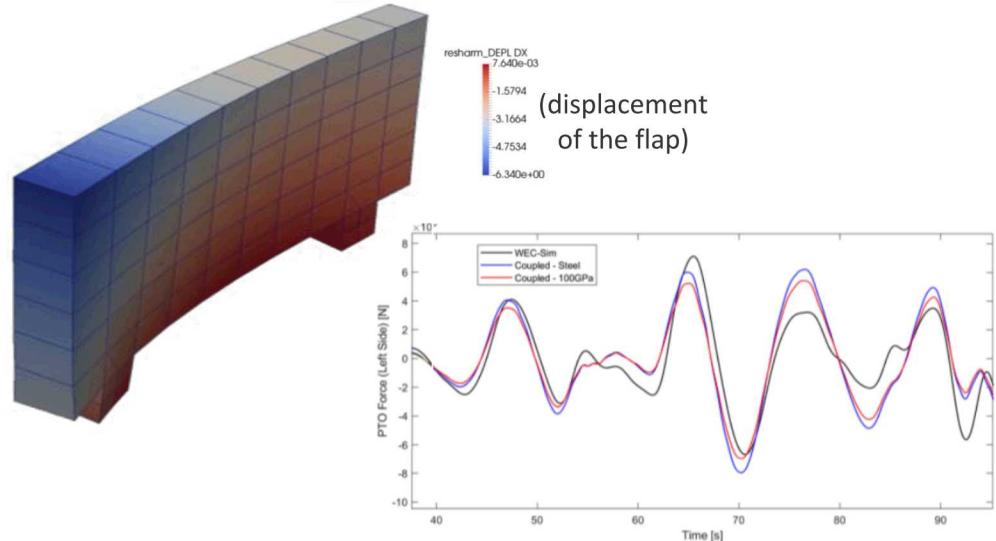
- Scriven et al. (2019) – Non-rigid body structural dynamics in WEC-Sim

(in addition to generalized modes approach already included in WEC-Sim)

FE solver Code_Aster coupled to WEC-Sim:



Distributed pressure loads are derived from WEC-Sim and applied to the FE model at each time step



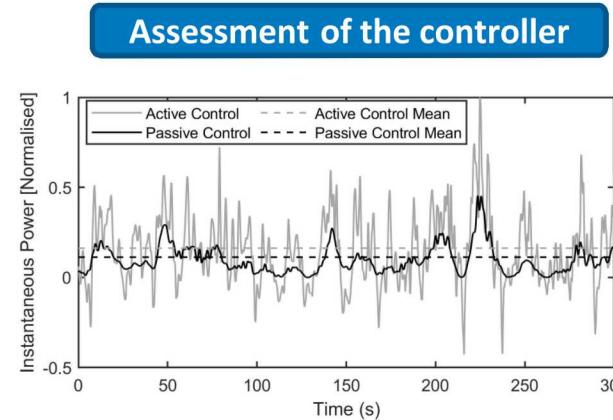
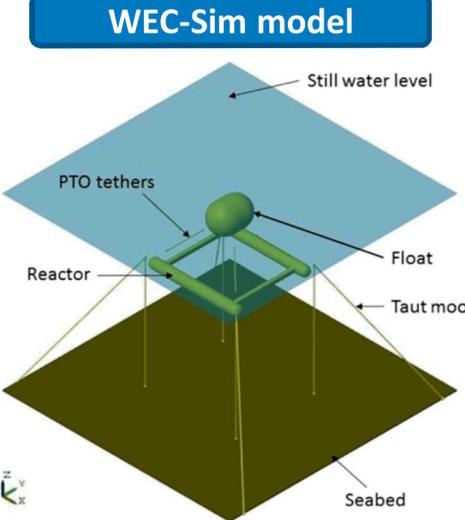
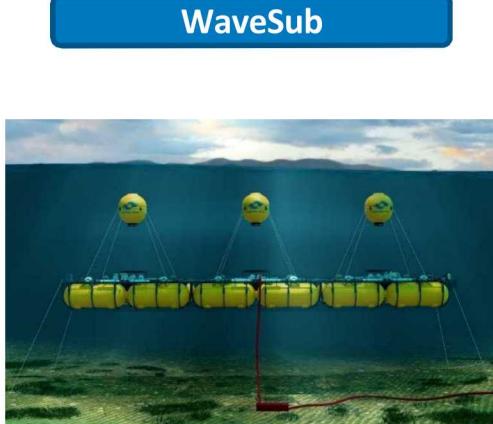
Peak PTO loads vary by up to 10% when structural dynamics are considered in the analysis.

Scriven, J., Laporte-Weywada, P., & Cruz, J. (2019).

Introducing non-rigid body structural dynamics to WEC-Sim. *Proceedings of the 13th European Wave and Tidal Energy Conference*, 1–9. Naples, Italy.

Control modelling

- Hillis et al (2019) – Active control for the WaveSub WEC



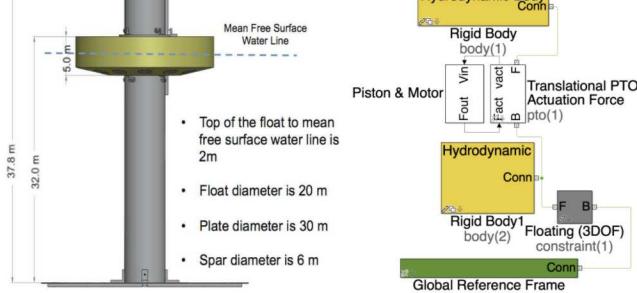
Mean power increases of between 13% and 86% seen for the active system (compared to passive control system) in irregular sea states.

Future work: include methods of avoiding PTO tethers becoming slack and the imposition of a two-quadrant restriction on PTO operation

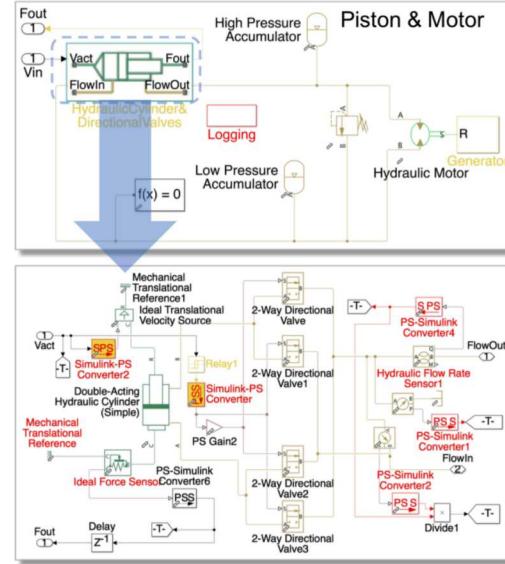
PTO/grid modelling

- Yu et al (2018) – Hydraulic PTO modelling

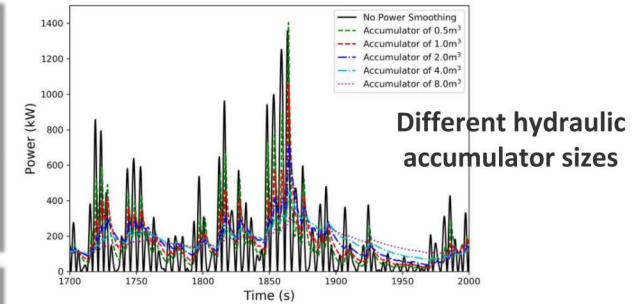
RM3 WEC-Sim model



Hydraulic PTO model in WEC-Sim



Analysis



Different hydraulic accumulator sizes

Yu, Y. H., Tom, N., & Jenne, D. (2018).

Numerical analysis on hydraulic power take-off for wave energy converter and power smoothing methods. *Proceedings of the 37th International Conference on Offshore Mechanics and Arctic Engineering - OMAE 2018*.

Thank you

Q&A

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