Numerical Modeling of Tidal Turbines: Comparison of Models with Different Complexity

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Introduction

- NREL Phase VI turbine (Re = 2.6 10⁶, λ (TSR)= 6.13)
- Single Moving Reference Frame (SRF)
- Virtual Blade Model (VBM)
- Actuator Disk Model (ADM)
- Main focus is the far wake of the turbine.



Single Moving Reference Frame (SRF)

SRF is a model to simulate rotating flows with axisymmetric boundary conditions in a simplified environment.



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Single Moving Reference Frame (SRF)





Single Moving Reference Frame (SRF)





Characteristic Result from SRF





Virtual Blade Model (VBM)

- Effect of blades is modeled by body forces exerted on the fluid.
- These forces are calculated using the lift and drag coefficient for each section of the blade.
- The effect of the blades (body forces) is averaged over a whole revolution.



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Virtual Blade Model (VBM) Mesh







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SRF vs. VBM

Actuator Disk Model (ADM)

- Based on the actuator disk theory, turbine is modeled as a circular porous disk.
- Modeling the porous disk requires two porous coefficients, which are calculated based on actuator disk theory and the efficiency of the turbine.





Changing Turbulent Intensity (TI)

- Turbulent Intensity for the first set of simulation was 1% based on NREL test conditions in the AMES wind tunnel.
- To have more realistic simulations, the background turbulence intensity was changed from 1% to 10%.





Summary

- SRF was computed as a benchmark for other models. These results were validated with experimental results from literature (NREL).
- VBM has been compared to SRF both in the integral performance metrics (torque, power and thrust) and in detailed comparison of the far wake.
- ADM presents the opportunity of studying large turbine arrays with reasonable accuracy and computational cost.

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Thank you for your time.

