

# Design Load Estimation for Tidal Turbines from a Multi-Year Measurement Time Series

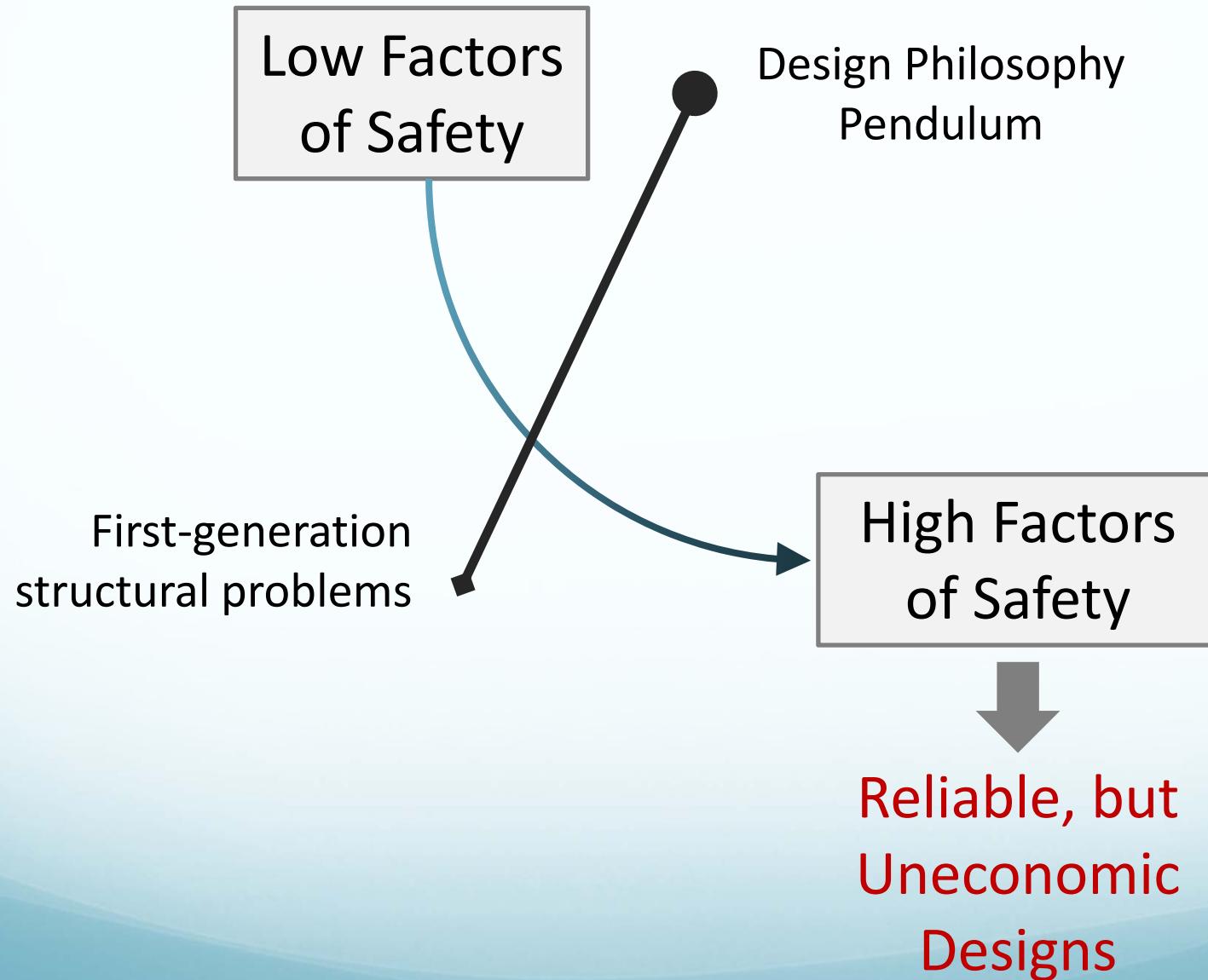


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Numerical Modelling – Critical Learning before Getting Wet  
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# Motivation



# Components of Currents at Tidal Sites

$$\vec{U}(x, y, z, t) = U_d + U_m + U_t$$

**Currents**

$$\vec{U} = u\hat{i} + v\hat{j} + w\hat{k}$$

**Deterministic**

- Harmonic  $U_d^h$
- Aharmonic  $U_d^a$

$t > 10 \text{ minutes}$

**Meteorological**

- Waves  $U_m^w$
- Storm surge  $U_m^s$
- Density driven  $U_m^r$

$t < 20 \text{ seconds}$

$t > 10 \text{ minutes}$

$t > 10 \text{ minutes}$

**Turbulence**

$$U_t$$

$t < 10 \text{ minutes}$



# Design Velocity Framework

- Partition design velocity according to time scales
- Treat wave contribution separate from currents

$$\tilde{U}(x, y, z) = \left( \sum \alpha_d^i \tilde{U}_d^i + \sum_{j \neq w} \alpha_m^j \tilde{U}_m^j \right) \tilde{I}_U + \alpha_m^w \tilde{U}_m^w$$

Design Velocity (m/s)

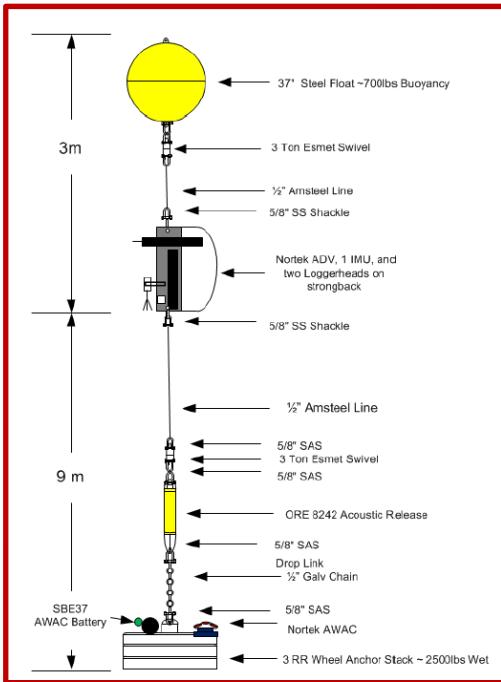
Design Velocity Component (m/s)

Simultaneous Occurrence Factor

Turbulence Multiplier

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of design velocity. The total velocity  $\tilde{U}$  is composed of three main parts: 1) Design velocity components ( $\alpha_d^i \tilde{U}_d^i$ ) summed over all components  $i$ , 2) Simultaneous occurrence factors ( $\alpha_m^j \tilde{U}_m^j$ ) summed over all components  $j \neq w$ , and 3) A turbulence multiplier ( $\alpha_m^w \tilde{U}_m^w$ ). The term  $\tilde{U}_m^w$  is crossed out with a red line.

# Case Study Overview

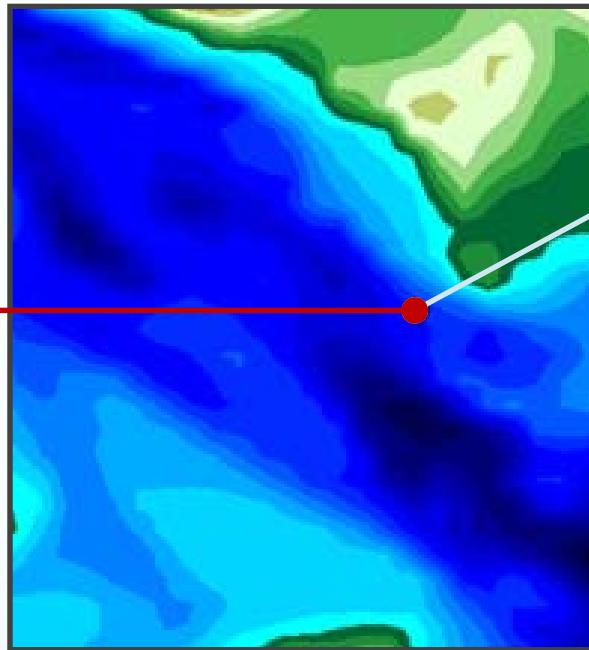


## TTM

- 2 days
- $z \approx 13 \text{ m}$
- $\Delta t \approx 0.1 \text{ s}$

Thomson, J., L. Kilcher, M. Richmond, J. Talbert, A. deKlerk, B. Polagye, M. Guerra, and R. Ceinfuegos (2013) Tidal turbulence spectra from a compliant mooring, *Proceedings of the 1<sup>st</sup> METS Symposium*.

## Admiralty Inlet Puget Sound, WA (USA)



## Sea Spider

- 782 days (gaps)
- < 10 m cluster
- $\Delta z = 1 \text{ m}$
- $\Delta t = 1 \text{ minute}$

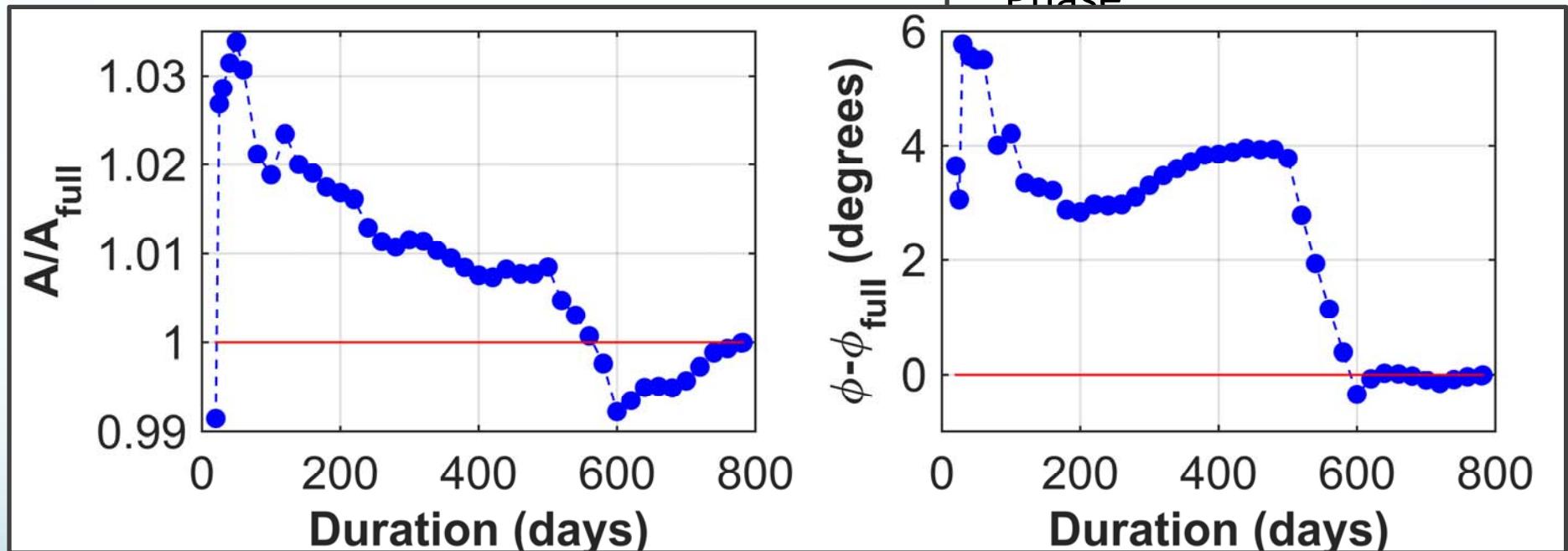
Polagye, B. and J. Thomson (2013) Tidal energy resource characterization: methodology and field study in Admiralty Inlet, Puget Sound, US, *Proc. Inst. MechE, Part A: J. Power and Energy*.



# Harmonic Analysis

$$\overline{U}_p(t) = \sum A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

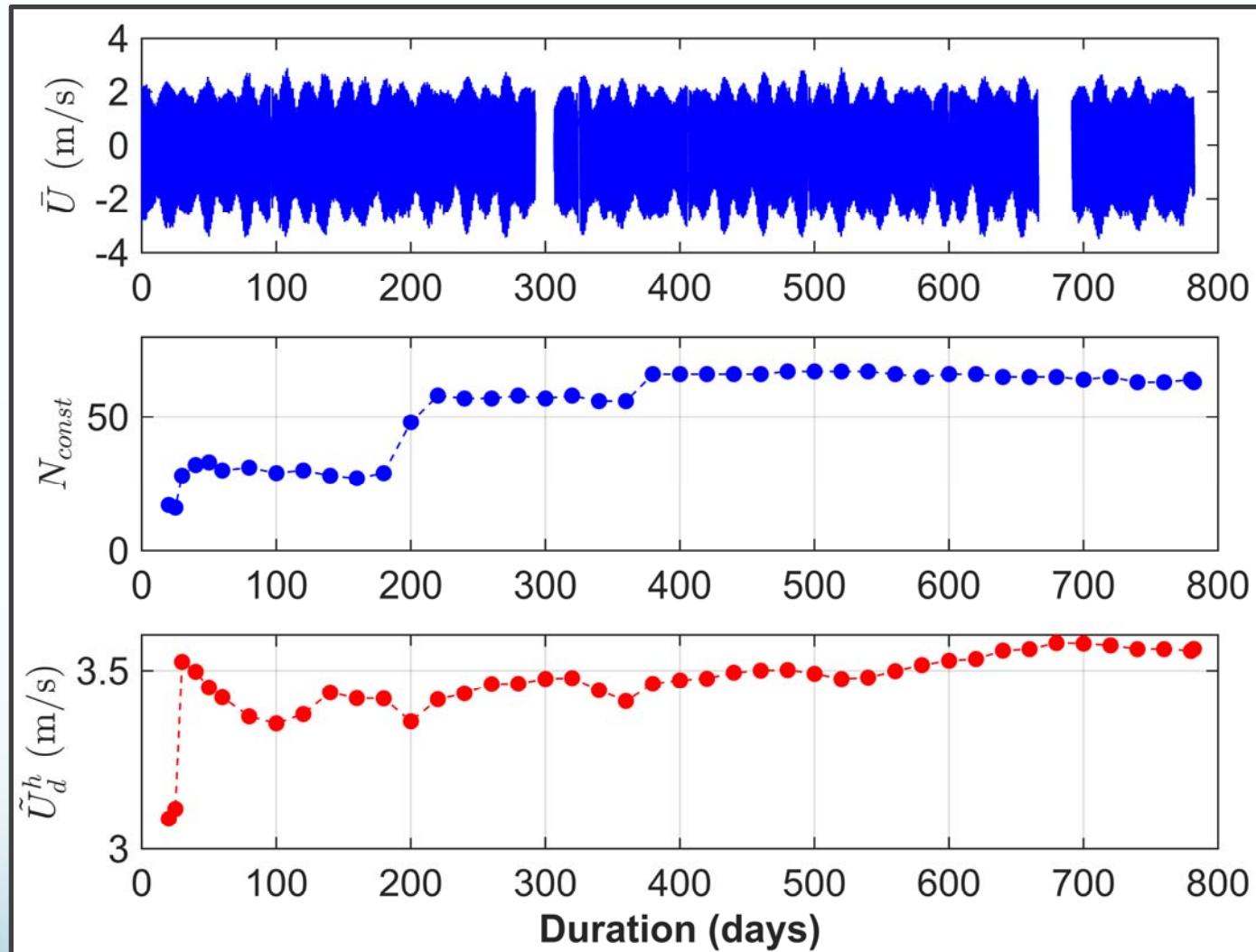
Example: M2 – Primary Semidiurnal Constituent



Slow convergence in constituent amplitude and phase



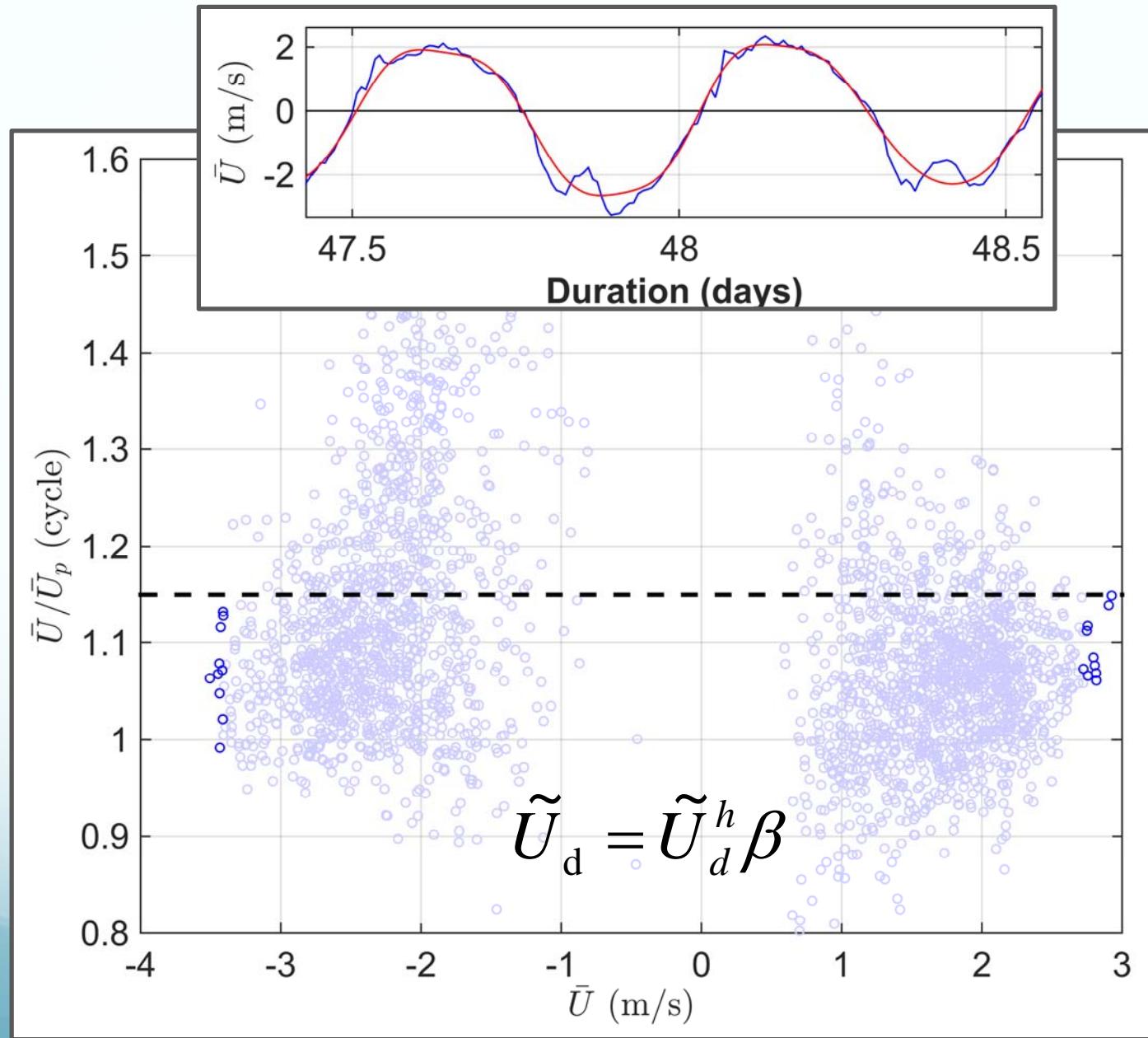
# Harmonic Currents



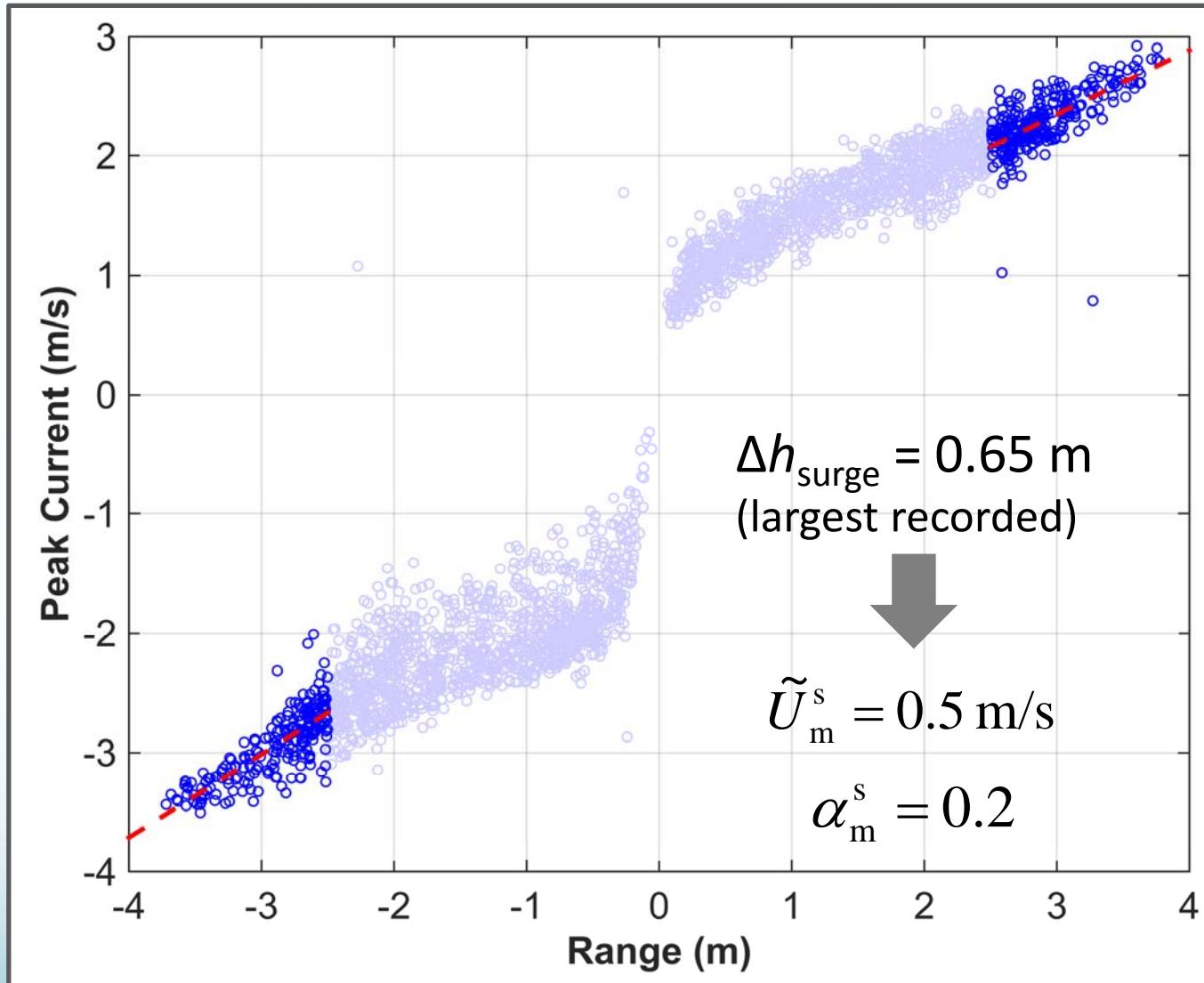
Slow change in predictions of epoch extreme



# Aharmonic Currents



# Storm Surge



# Turbulence

$$\bar{I}_U = \frac{\sigma_U}{\langle U \rangle}$$

**Statistical Quantity**  
(Observable by an ADCP)

**Instantaneous Quantities**  
(Not Observable by an ADCP)

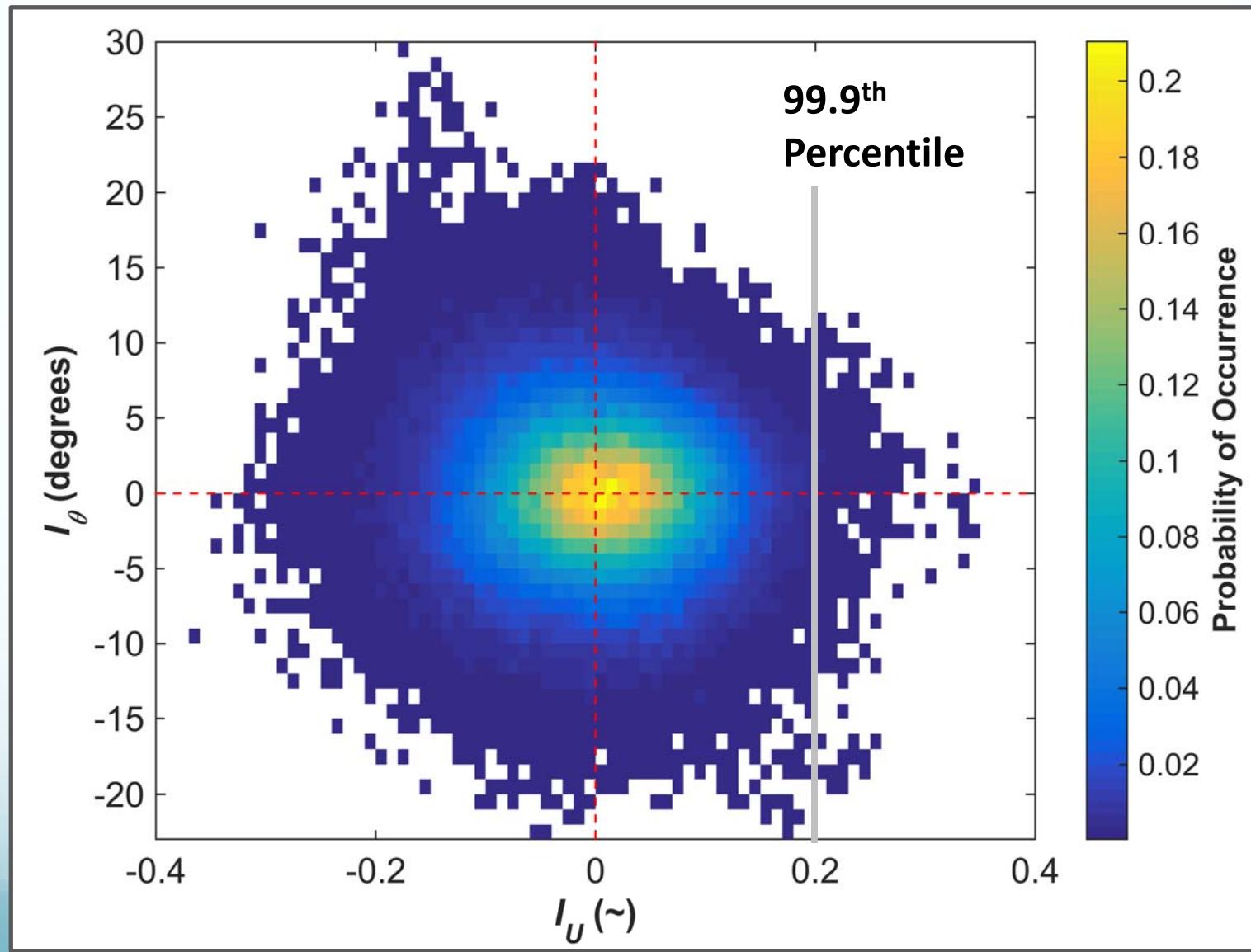
$$U' = U - \langle U \rangle \quad \theta' = \theta - \langle \theta \rangle$$



$$I_U(t) = \frac{U'}{\langle U \rangle} \quad I_\theta(t) = \theta'$$

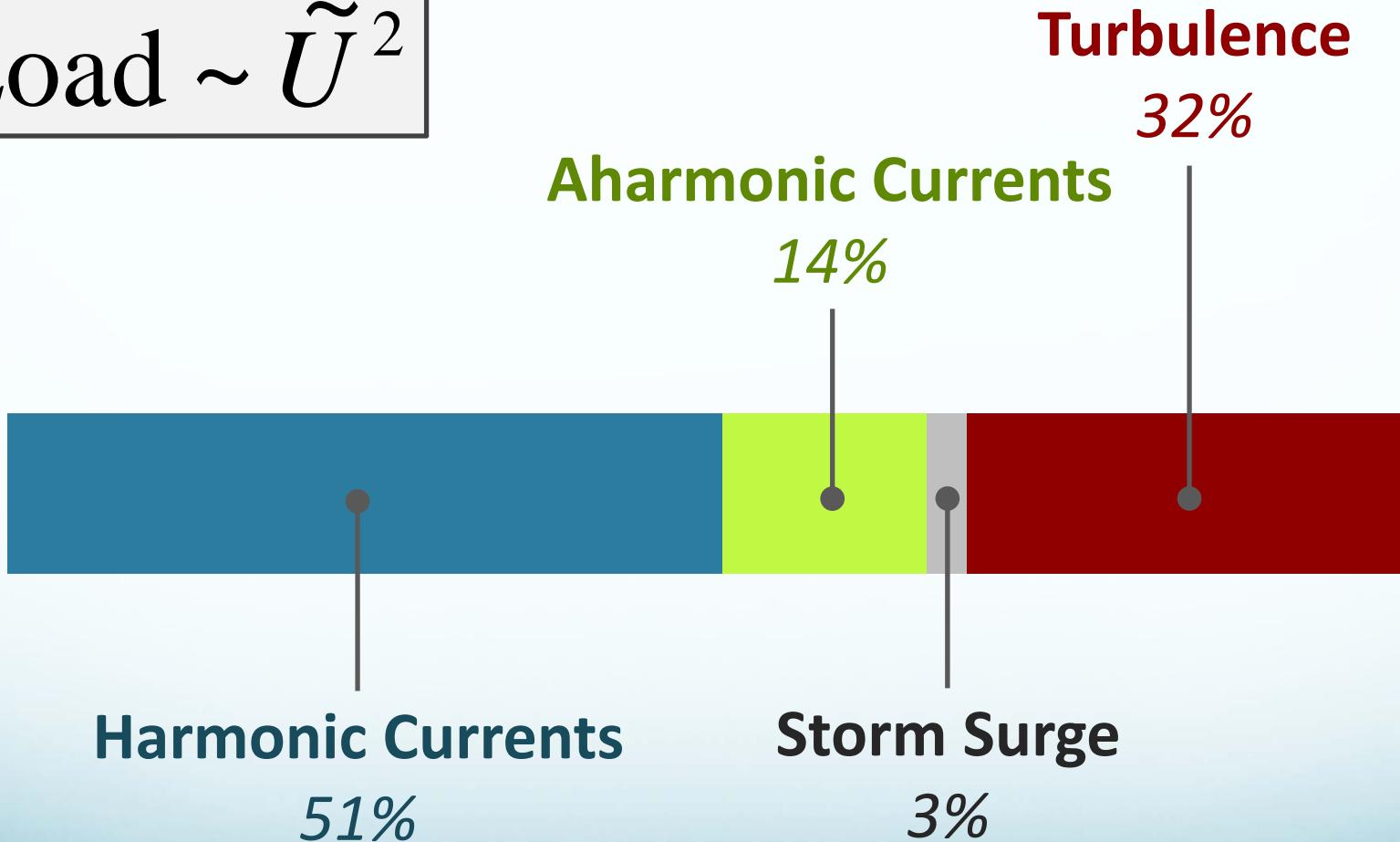


# Statistical Representation

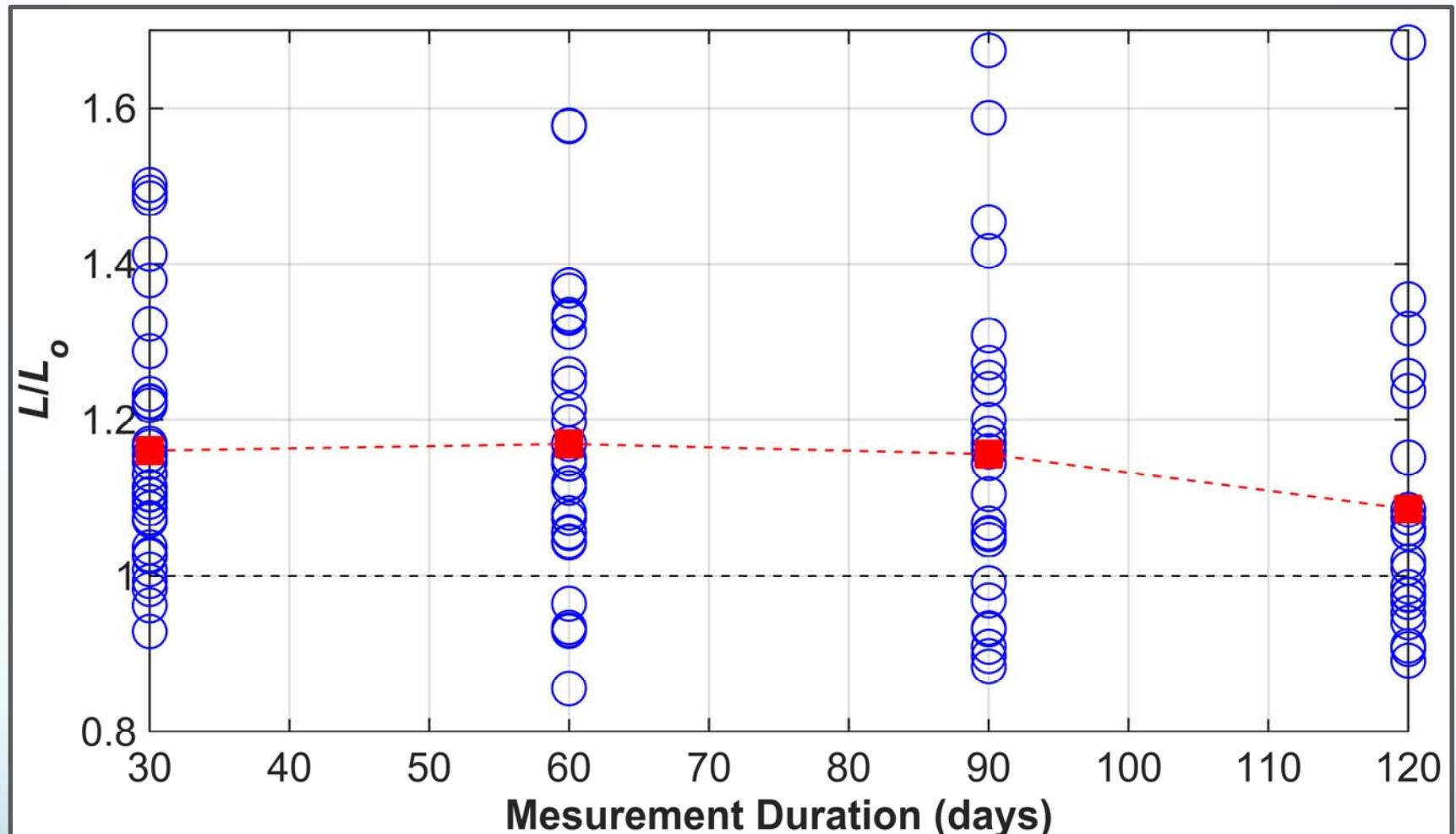


# Contribution to Design Loads

$$\text{Load} \sim \tilde{U}^2$$



# How about a Shorter Measurement?



○ Single  
Realization      - ■ - Ensemble  
for Duration



# Conclusions

Multi-year current records are helpful to explore hypotheses about shorter (*cheaper*) measurements

*Detailed* standards are needed to reverse pendulum motion on turbine design towards lower (*cheaper*) safety factors

- Each component of design velocity
- Simultaneous occurrence factors



# Acknowledgements



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