Experimental/Numerical Comparison of Turbine Efficiency and Wake Structure in an Array of 3 Scale-Model Marine HydroKinetic Turbines Danny Sale, John Bates, Brian Polagye, Alberto Aliseda Northwest National Marine Renewable Energy Center Dept. of Mechanical Engineering University of Washington, Seattle

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What is this talk about?

- Marine Hydrokinetic Turbines:
 - Flume experiments: measuring power performance, and wakes using PIV (Particle-Image-Velocimetry)
 - CFD simulatations: various RANS and LES model comparisons

Case Studies:

- Single turbine and 3 turbine arrays at various spacings/layouts

Inflow Speed (m/s)	TSR	Yaw Angle (deg)	Rotor Control
0.9, 1.0, 1.2	6 to 13	0, 20	open & closed loop

• Questions:

 How can lab scale experiments inform the design of utility scale tidal power plants?





- Full-scale 1.2 MW, dual-rotors, diameter 20m
- Created by US Dept. of Energy to standardize experimental and numerical studies
- Lab-scale turbine 45:1 scaling, diameter 45 cm
- Attempt to match power extraction and wake characteristics of full-scale turbine
- Lab-scale blades were re-designed to minimize Reynolds scaling effects

	Full-Scale	Lab-Scale
Reynolds chord	2 to 9 million	70,000 to 150,000
Reynolds diameter_rotor	10 to 60 million	315,000 to 540,000
Reynolds diameter_nacelle	1 to 6 million	71,000 to 120,000



Flume characteristics





0.4 m

0.8 m



mean of velocity & vorticity, magnitudes (TSR 7, inflow 0.9 m/s)

0D



• Flow separation off nacelle.

interaction of hub vortex with nacelle boundary layer causes a flow ejection

2D

- More flow separation off rear of nacelle, further diffusing the wake
- Wake expansion, and then contraction/diffusion seen by 4D downstream

4D



mean velocity magnitude (pixels / second)

Tip vortex is clearly visible, identifying the edges of wake and free stream



By 4D downstream, diffusion of vorticity indicates that coherent structures grow in volume, yet also diffuse



showing LIC of **instantaneous velocity** (TSR 7, inflow 0.9 m/s)



 "Meandering" of wake seen in 2D, and stronger in the 4D window



instantaneous velocity component (pixels/second)

1000 1750 2500 3250 4000



showing LIC of **fluctuating velocity** (TSR 7, inflow 0.9 m/s)



fluctuating velocity component (pixels/second)

0 250 500 750 1000



2D

"wake meandering" also

seen in the trajectory of

Can see that tip vortex

then outboard with the

moves inboard, and

bulk wake expansion

tip vorticies

4D

velocity field: compare PIV Experiments to CFD simulations





LES uses Actuator Line Method

mean of **instantaneous** velocity & vorticity, magnitudes



showing LIC of **instantaneous velocity** (TSR 7, inflow 1.0 m/s)

4000

instantaneous velocity component (pixels/second)



 vortex shedding seen from nacelle, similar to a cylinder in cross-flow, but far from Reynolds

independence ($Re \sim 120,000$)



showing LIC of **fluctuating velocity** (TSR 7, inflow 1.0 m/s)

fluctuating velocity component (pixels/second)

compare different inflow speeds (TSR = 7.0) mean of instantaneous vorticity

velocity field: compare PIV Experiments to CFD Simulations

PIV, mean velocity magnitude TSR 7.0, inflow 1.0 m/s

RANS uses Virtual Disk Method

LES uses Actuator Line Method

Power Performance: compare Reynolds effect, and new controller

Power Performance: 3 turbines, compare CFD models

streamwise spacing = 5D, offset spacing = 0.25D

OUTRO

- Conclude:
 - Achieve realistic turbine efficiency at lab-scale, similar performance curves to full-scale
 - Relate Cp-vs-TSR to wake structure via PIV and CFD models
 - CFD models range from RANS to LES (actuator methods)
 - Investigated subtle effects from nacelle, Reynolds dependence, and TSR controls
 - We like to share our data and CFD case files!! see https://github.com/nnmrec

Thank you !! Questions ?? Suggestions ??

Acknowledgments:

