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# Components for Ocean Renewable Energy Systems

## Informe

### Información del proyecto

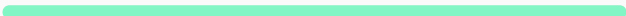
**CORES**

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Este proyecto figura en...



## **Final Report Summary - CORES (Components for ocean renewable energy systems)**

### Executive summary:

The 'Components for ocean renewable energy systems' (CORES) project was a three-year funded project (2008 - 2011) by the European Union (EU)'s Seventh Framework Programme (FP7). It brought together 13 partners from research and development centres and small and medium enterprises from across the EU. The aim of the CORES project was to develop new concepts and components for power take-off, control, moorings, risers, data acquisition and instrumentation for floating wave energy devices. Once developed, these components were tested on a floating oscillating water column (OWC) test platform at sea at the Galway Bay Intermediate Wave Energy Test Site.

The sea trials of the CORES project were completed successfully within budget and on time. Thorough test planning ensured that a complete data set was collected during sea trials. Valuable experience was gained in the design and development of systems for wave energy converters (WECs) and in the deployment of WECs.

The research and deliverables from the CORES project have been disseminated widely both locally, in the countries of respective CORES partners and internationally through journal and conference papers and a showcase event. Information from the project has been made available to academia and the ocean energy industry.

### Project context and objectives:

WECs are at an early stage of development. In order for first generation devices systems to progress towards full commercial realisation they must develop into units suited to mass production.

The FP7 CORES project set out to address particular issues resulting from the development of OWC WECs. Until recently these devices were primarily fixed shoreline devices. These have evolved into floating devices, in deeper water and further offshore. Consequently new concepts and components need to be developed, and the CORES project addresses this need.

The concepts and components developed in this project cover aspects such as power take-off, control, moorings, risers, data acquisition and instrumentation. Once developed and tested through simulation and small scale tank tests in both two- and three-dimensional (2D and 3D) ocean wave basins, these will be optimised and fitted onto a floating sea based platform for sea trials. This will enable the integration of the resulting real, validated and verified results into a holistic system model. This model will, in turn, provide a Toolbox for wave to wire simulations of complete WEC systems.

The primary objective of the CORES project was to create this wave to wire modelling 'Toolbox', which would allow developers to evaluate the effect of changes in device components on the performance and economics of their devices. This Toolbox was to consist of a number of numerical models or 'tools' developed within individual Work Packages and validated at bench scale and through laboratory scale testing at sea.

The project is broken into four work packages which represent a fully operational system: WP1: Air turbines

This focuses on the design and manufacture of an alternative to the traditional, but limited, Wells air turbine system for OWC WECs. The air turbine is a key element in the power conversion chain as it is the primary converter from pneumatic power to mechanical power.

WP2: Electrical and controls

This looks at all electrical components for the system, concentrating in particular on the power take-off (PTO) system. The objective is to look at how power electronics can improve the behaviour of an OWC WEC.

WP3: Mooring, Risers & Deployment

This investigates the design of moorings that are robust yet cost effective and easily deployed. Mooring systems can directly affect device performance as well as overall project costs.

WP4: Modelling, system integration and field trials

This is designed to integrate the outputs from the previous three WPs, developing an integrated modular wave to wire model toolbox.

During WPs 1, 2 and 3 concepts for various components of floating OWCs were designed, modelled and developed. In WP4, these components were integrated together on the Ocean Energy buoy (the OE buoy) floating OWC platform for three months of sea trials for testing.

Some of the main achievements of the CORES project include the following:

- (a) successful deployment of a real wave energy device at sea for 3 months;
- (b) a validated turbine design methodology;
- (c) an improved air turbine design for OWCs;
- (d) demonstration of a robust electrical system over three months of sea trials;

(e) improved mooring design methods.

The research and results from the CORES project have been disseminated to the wave energy industry and to academia. These results will contribute to overcoming some of the barriers that exist to the commercialisation of WECs.

Project results:

## Introduction

The CORES project was three-year funded project (2008 - 2011) by the EU's FP7. It brought together 13 partners from research and development centres and small and medium enterprises from across the EU. The aim of the CORES project was to develop new concepts and components for PTO, control, moorings, risers, data acquisition and instrumentation for floating wave energy devices. Once developed, these components were tested on a floating OWC test platform at sea at the Galway Bay Intermediate Wave Energy Test Site.

This report gives the main scientific and technical results and foregrounds of the CORES project and of the sea trials of the different components that made up the CORES system.

## Project summary

There were four work packages in the CORES project

- WP1: Air turbines
- WP2: Electrical and controls
- WP3: Moorings, risers and deployment
- WP4: Modelling, system integration and field trials - concepts and objectives.

During WPs 1, 2 and 3 concepts for various components of floating OWCs were designed, modelled and developed. In WP4, these components were integrated together on the ocean energy buoy (the OE buoy) floating OWC platform for three months of sea trials. A flow diagram of the CORES project is shown in Figure 3.1.

## Installation of components on OE buoy and testing

Installation of the components on-board the OE buoy began in January 2011 at a dock yard storage site in Galway Harbour. This included mounting the new air turbine designed for the CORES project, installing the CORES electrical system, an array of sensors and cameras, the data acquisition system, the mooring data acquisition system and remote access and communications. All of the system was tested in the Galway dock yard to minimise the risks of problems occurring once the OE buoy was launched at the Galway Bay Intermediate Wave Energy Test Site. Some of the activities undertaken in this period are shown in Figure 3.2 to Figure 3.4.

## Launch and deployment of CORES System on-board OE buoy

Fit out and testing of the CORES System onboard the OE buoy was completed by the beginning of March

2011. After this the OE buoy could be deployed at the Galway Bay Intermediate Wave Energy Test Site. This involved moving the OE buoy from the Galway Bay dock yard to the launch site in Galway Harbour. Here the OE buoy was lowered into the water by a 100T crane. From here it was towed to wave energy test site by a tug boat and installed at the test site for testing. The OE buoy installed at the Galway Bay Intermediate Wave Energy Test Site is shown in Figure 3.9.

### CORES Sea Trials

Tests of the CORES system on-board the OE buoy were undertaken from the beginning of March to the end of May 2011. These test followed a testing programme that had been planned prior to the launch of the OE buoy. The device experienced a number of storms during the testing period. A full set of data was collected within schedule. This data is now stored in 2 databases and includes the following parameters:

- mooring loads,
- all air and water pressure sensors,
- hull motions,
- weather parameters,
- island grid electrical characteristics (power consumption, system status, battery state of charge, etc.),
- wave characteristics,
- vibration,
- temperature in generator, nacelle, guide vanes oil tank and control room,
- humidity in control room,
- safety parameters in use,
- active errors.

Once the full test programme had been completed the OE buoy was recovered from the test site and brought back to shore. Components that had been on-board the OE buoy were recovered. A large amount of data had been collected which required analysis. The main results and foregrounds from the CORES project are given in Section 0.

### CORES system description and results

#### Introduction

The main components developed for the CORES system were the turbine and moveable guide vanes, the electrical power system, the control system, the data acquisition system, the sensors, the communications system and the moorings. During WPs 1, 2 and 3, these components were designed, modelled and developed individually.

In WP4, these components were integrated together on-board the floating OWC platform, the OE buoy, for sea trials at the Galway Bay Intermediate Wave Energy Test Site. The integration of these elements in the CORES system and on the floating OWC platform is shown in Figure 3.12. This section summarises the results and outcomes of the sea trials of the CORES system onboard the OE buoy.

#### CORES impulse air turbine with moveable guide vanes

## Air turbine description

Traditionally, OWCs have used Wells turbines for PTO. These turbines have been proven to operate effectively but are limited in their efficiency. Impulse turbines are less constrained by Mach number effects and centrifugal stresses than Wells turbines. Impulse turbines also have the advantage of a wider operating flow range than the Wells turbine.

For the CORES project a new impulse turbine with moveable guide vanes was developed for testing on the OE buoy. Moveable guide vanes were used so that for both directions of air flow through the turbine, the required swirl would be produced in the flow entering the rotor and blockage of the flow leaving the rotor would be minimised. This CORES impulse turbine with moveable guide vanes was designed using advanced computational fluid dynamic (CFD) modelling and design tools by IST Lisbon, Portugal and manufactured by Kymaner Ltd., Portugal.

For both directions of flow through the turbine, there was an optimal position for the two sets of guide vanes. During each wave cycle, the guide vanes were designed to flip between these two positions. Ideally the full movement cycle time would have been negligible compared to the wave period. Because of friction and limitations on power consumption, the time for a full stroke was limited to 0.6 s. Each set of guide vanes was designed to move mechanically between their two optimum positions by means of two levers and two actuator rings whose movement was to be executed by two hydraulic actuators.

The actuators were dimensioned to apply the load necessary to maintain the guide vanes fixed at full cylinder stroke, and were controlled by a hydraulic power pack with control signals coming from the programmable logic controller (PLC). The hydraulic power pack was also supplied by Kymaner Ltd., Portugal.

The main results and foregrounds from the modelling and sea trials of the CORES Impulse turbine with moveable guide vanes are given in Section 3.2.2.2.

## Air turbine results and foregrounds

The turbine and guide vane system was mechanically well designed, robust and stood up well to three months of sea trials. The guide vanes worked well mechanically throughout the deployment and moved all the time as per their design. Performance data from the turbine during the sea trials was compared with that predicted from lab test results of a 0.6m diameter model of the turbine at IST in Portugal.

One issue with the turbine and guide vane design was the large power consumption of the hydraulic guide vanes. The power required to move the guide vanes (2.2 kW) was very high in comparison with the rating of the turbine (13 kW). The result of this was that even during times of generation by the turbine, the on-board diesel generator was required to run to power on-board auxiliary systems and charge the batteries. This resulted in a high run time of the on-board diesel generator.

This however does not rule out the use of hydraulics or other system to control guide vanes for future OWCs, given the high improvement in turbine efficiency. Optimisation can be done on the guide vanes control system to reduce power consumption and the power requirement does not scale with other

parameters for a full scale device.

## Electrical power system

### Electrical power system description

The design process of the electrical system for the OWC was driven by two major requirements of the OWC test plant. The first requirement was to design a generator system, which met both the characteristics of the turbine (rated speed, power, etc.) and to fulfil general criteria such as high full and part load efficiency, low cost, high reliability etc.

The second requirement arose from the decision to install a 3- phase on-board grid on the buoy, which controlled the energy flux of the system and simulated a normal grid connection, enabling the generator system to be operated and tested, as if it were connected to a normal local grid. Furthermore there was a requirement to provide on-board power to the control and communications system and to safety-critical loads such as bilge pumps during periods with low sea states or during maintenance.

The generator chosen for the OWC turbine was an 8-pole marinised asynchronous generator with a rated speed of 769 rpm and a power rating of 11 kW. To maximise power output in different sea states, variable speed operation was allowed by using a standard back-to-back frequency converter which matched the power characteristics of the generator. The island grid was created by inverters from the 24-V backup batteries. The grid side of the frequency converter synchronised to the island grid.

In case of extended periods with low production, it was planned to use the diesel generator on-board the OE buoy to recharge the batteries. In the opposite situation, when the power production was high and the batteries were fully charged, the excess power would be dissipated in a controllable dump load. As there was to be no direct communication between the island grid inverters and the dump load, the island grid inverters were to control the intelligent dump loads by increasing the grid frequency - the grid frequency would be continuously evaluated by the dump loads, and loading power increase in proportion to grid frequency.

### Electrical power system results and foregrounds

The main components (generator and 3 phase grid) of the electrical system worked well throughout the sea trials. It was fully adapted for the requirement of the tests and accessible remotely when power was available.

The only major problem with the CORES electrical system was the repeated failure of the OE buoy on-board diesel generator. This caused a number of interruptions to the sea trials of the CORES system. The diesel generator failed repeatedly because it was pushed beyond the limits of its operational capacity during sea trials. There are a number of reasons for this:

- Due to the limited amount of time available for the sea trials (3 months) and the desire to get as much data as possible during this time, the CORES system was required to operate in sea states above a low

threshold ( $H_s > 0.8$  m). There was not much power available to the turbine when running in such low sea states and so the turbine was not always able to recharge the batteries in the CORES grid when generating.

- The power requirement to move the hydraulic guide vanes (2.2 kW) was large in comparison with the turbine rating (13kW). Once this requirement plus the other auxiliary power requirements were met (e.g. cameras, PLC etc.), the power generated by the turbine was generally not enough to charge the batteries in the 3 phase grid.

## Control system

### Control system description

#### Generator control

The generator control algorithms set the generator torque and speed references. These controllers were dependent on the turbine power take-off characteristics. Therefore specific control laws to maximise the turbine energy production were developed in the project.

The control laws were programmed into the PLC state machine in order to calculate at each sample time the desired torque reference to be sent to the generator. Five different control laws were implemented. These control laws could be classified into two groups, one controlling the generator speed and one controlling the torque.

Two control laws controlled the turbine speed by using a feedback loop on the speed value. A proportional controller and a proportional-integral (PI) controller with anti-windup were used. These control laws allowed the turbine speed to be controlled to a constant value, both with and without motoring action from the generator. Therefore, it was possible to measure the power generated by the turbine as a function of the sea conditions at a given speed. These control laws were useful for analysis of the turbine behaviour and comparison with the lab tests.

Three other control laws control the torque. As a consequence of the reference torque variations the turbine speed was also to vary according to the sea conditions and the efficiency of the turbine improve.

In Equation (1) the torque reference is calculated as a function of the turbine speed ( $n$ ). The turbine speed increases as the power captured by the turbine increases and vice versa. The amplitude of the speed excursions depend on the turbine inertia.

In Equation (2) the torque reference is a function of the mean chamber pressure. This control law results in a quasi-constant torque reference which slowly changes as the mean chamber pressure changes. The rapid fluctuations in power capture are momentarily stored in turbine inertia.

The control law in Equation (3) includes the difference between mean and instantaneous chamber pressure as an additional term. This tends to increase the torque reference during pressure peaks and reduces it during pressure troughs. The net effect was intended to reduce the turbine speed excursions compared to Equation (2). The coefficients for these control laws were calculated in order to maximise the



turbine energy production over all the possible sea states. These coefficients were calculated through simulations over sea states appropriate to the location using a Simulink model with pneumatic data from tank testing and turbine characteristics from laboratory testing.

## System supervisory control

In order to implement supervisory control of the PTO, the state machine was implemented in the PLC controller. The low and high priority error given in the table corresponds to the level of emergency. For low priority errors, it was designed that there was no emergency and the system was to go to a normal shut down, state S5. For high priority errors, there was a risk of rapid damage of a component (high speed, vibration, etc.), hence the system needed to stop immediately and it was designed that the brake would be directly applied, state S6. In both cases, once the turbine was stopped, the state machine was designed to go back to the state S2 and wait for a reset command.

All of the data collected from the different sensors were fed into a PLC by means of several analogue input terminals. The PLC read this data and executed a state machine that handled the possible situations and controlled the system through digital or analogue outputs signals.

## Control system results and foregrounds

The control algorithm was well thought out and performed exceptionally well. It was designed by 3 teams (UCC, Tecnalia, IWES) which had its difficulties but overall was very positive as different perspectives were brought to play.

A wide range of control algorithm options were built into the code. This proved very useful in the testing phase as it maximised the value of the test program. This was an improvement on the previous OE buoy sea trials.

The tests gave more understanding on the controls strategy of an impulse turbine that give at the same time a high efficiency, a reduced fluctuation of the power output and a higher protection of the PTO from over speeding. Control algorithms giving an averaged power output had a good behaviour until a high wave series created over speeding. Fixed speed tests were safe but created a high fluctuation in power production.

## Sensors and cameras

### Sensors and cameras description

A large array of sensors were required to measure the electrical parameters of the generator, hydraulic and pneumatic parameters in the chamber and duct, environmental parameters and electrical system parameters. This was to allow for the measurement and comparison of the power characteristics of the complete power chain from the water column to the grid. It was also to monitor the safe operation of the device. Four cameras were also required to allow remote visuals of the OWC water chamber, the control room, the turbine and the stern of the OE buoy.

## Sensors and cameras results

The choice of sensors for the CORES sea trials ensured that a comprehensive and validated set of data was collected from the sea trials. The sensors also allowed real time monitoring of the device and components to ensure that they were operating safely which helped protect them. These considerations are important in the choice of sensors for any sea trials. Redundancy of sensors proved to be very important. During the testing one of the speed sensors lost track but the second sensor was still able to provide protection to the turbine.

For future sea trials of similar systems, a brake temperature sensor and a pressure sensor in the hydraulic system would have been useful.

## Remote control and communications

### Remote control and communications description

It was important to be able control the CORES system remotely during sea trials so that the OE buoy would not need to be boarded each time a change of control settings was required. It was also important that all readings from all sensors and cameras could be remotely accessed to allow real time monitoring of the system.

The offshore plant was connected to an on-shore broadband internet router via a high speed full duplex 2-Mbps radio link. The remote access system facilitated:

- (a) real-time database synchronisation and once-daily data backup with commercial web-based file storage providers;
- (b) viewing of on-board video cameras via internet;
- (c) web-based remote panel viewing of the supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) front-end on the internet by authorised users;
- (d) SMS reset for on-board PLC and PC.

### Remote control and communications results and foregrounds

The communications system performed very well throughout the sea trials and was available whenever there was power available on-board. In particular:

- The 2 remote SMS relays for reset of the PLC and PC were invaluable and were fully functional.
- Remote monitoring proved to be very useful for trouble shooting.

## Moorings

### Moorings description

The mooring system and the power umbilical can have considerable effect on the overall cost of any

proposed wave farm. The CORES project aimed to produce improved design methods and an improved design for moorings systems and umbilicals. This was to reduce the uncertainty in their design and to reduce their overall cost.

Numerical methods and physical modelling were used to provide a design for these systems. Physical modelling was done through 2D tests in Bologna and 3D tests in HMRC. Results of this testing were then to be validated using a new mooring buoy design, attached to the OE buoy, with mooring load shackles at the Galway Bay Intermediate Wave Energy Test Site.

## Moorings Results and Foregrounds

The main results of the moorings WP were to reduce technical uncertainty in moorings. This has been done by improving design methods, development of new mooring and umbilical system and physical modelling and sea trials of new mooring components.

Verification of design data with field data during the CORES project has resulted in greater certainty in the engineering science to reduce the need for large factors of safety, making the systems more cost effective.

## Deployment and sea trials results and foregrounds

### Introduction

There were a number of elements which made the integration of the CORES system on the OE buoy and the deployment of the OE buoy with the CORES system on-board a very challenging project. The main challenges were:

- There have been relatively few real sea trials of wave energy devices and even fewer successful real sea trials of wave energy devices. There is still limited 'best practice' or examples to follow when deploying devices for testing. This leaves a lot of potential for pitfalls.
- The CORES project brought together 13 partners from across the EU. The different partners were responsible for different elements of the CORES system design. Each of these elements had to be integrated so that they would all work together in the CORES system on the OE buoy during deployment at sea.

The CORES partners successfully collaborated to design and install all the elements of the CORES system for deployment on the OE buoy. The OE buoy with the CORES system on-board was deployed successfully and testing completed on time and within budget.

The CORES sea trials of the OE buoy have provided a valuable insight into sea trials of a real wave energy device. Results relating to the design of components for OWCs have already been given in Section 3.2. This section will give some project management and risk management outcomes that can be applied to the deployment of future wave energy devices.

## Project management

As with any significant engineering project, good project management was crucial to the success of this project. Sea trials of wave energy devices present their own unique challenges even more so when there are a large number of partners from across the EU involved in developing components for the device. The following pointers can be taken from the sea trials of the OE buoy as part of the CORES project:

- Comprehensive test plans are required for testing prior to deployment as well as the sea trial phase of a device. This was particularly important for this project, in particular for the Galway dock testing when there were many people onsite working on different elements of the design. Testing that had been undertaken could be tracked and future tests planned out.
- All equipment was marshalled successfully at Galway for installation on the buoy. Thorough planning was required to make this happen because a large amount of equipment (mechanical, electrical, sensors, DAQ etc.) needed to arrive in Galway within a short time period.
- The wired up portacabin at the dock yard in Galway provided an important base during installation and testing of the CORES components on the OE buoy. This phase of the project involved long days on site during which the portacabin was able to provide an internet connection and phone charging facilities to maintain communications and an area on site to plan and review work.
- The launch of the OE buoy, towing it to the Galway Bay test site and installing it and the subsequent recovery were difficult tasks. The previous experience and knowledge that OE Ltd. had of Galway Bay were invaluable to ensuring that these tasks were completed without any problems. In addition, Galway Harbour had a good supply of lifting equipment that may not be available in other harbours.
- The knowledge of OE Ltd. of the sea conditions in Galway Bay were valuable in ensuring that all trips to the OE buoy were completed safely. Project safety was also helped by the provision of sea survival training to members of HMRC staff involved in visits to the test site.
- The Galway Bay test site is relatively conveniently located in comparison to some other test sites. Difficulties that were not encountered there may be encountered at more isolated test sites like Belmullet where electrical supplies and accommodation may not be as readily available and weather windows for deployment and access to devices may be shorter.
- HMRC, QUB and Fh-IWES staff were willing to work through the night, work long days and be on phone standby at different stages during the sea trials. HMRC staff and Cuan were willing to travel to Galway at short notice in order to rectify problems that occurred during the sea trials.
- During the sea trials, a plan and rota was required for the monitoring of the device within HMRC and with Fh-IWES and QUB. This monitoring plan worked very well, in particular during periods when 24-hour monitoring was required.

Certain aspects of the CORES project management could have been improved and the following should be considered for future sea trials of wave energy devices:

- With so many partners involved and with those working on the project so busy at certain times, it was at times difficult to keep all partners up to date with the progress of the project and to share data with all partners. A public HMI that all users would have access to without disrupting those monitoring the buoy would have been a useful addition.
- While using OE to arrange boat trips to the test site was good in terms of safety and their local knowledge, at times it left HMRC unable to get out to the test site when it was required by them. This may have been overcome if another local boat could have been used for some of the boat trips.

- During the dockside testing period, overall project management was difficult at certain times when there were large numbers of people on site from different project partners, many of who were undertaking different tasks. This may have led to delays at times (e.g. when external hydraulic consultants were onsite to deal with the hydraulic power pack issues). The delegation of an overall project manager may have helped during the onshore installation and testing even though this may have been difficult given the wide range of partners and tasks involved.
- There were constraints on the launch and tow-out times at Galway Harbour as the gates can only be opened at high tide level. These constraints had to be kept in mind when looking at weather windows suitable for towing out in Galway. There were also constraints on the tow-out date due to the availability of tug boats suitable for towing the device. This equipment needs to be arranged well in advance and influences deadlines for work necessary prior to device deployment.

## Risk management

### Introduction

Due to the hostile nature of the environment that WECs are designed to operate in, there is lots of potential for problems occurring during a three month sea trial, many of which can be terminal for the project. The chances of such problems occurring during sea trials can be greatly reduced by risk management and planning.

Apart from the on-board diesel generator and the turbine brake, the CORES system survived the hostile environment and functioned as planned during the sea trials. This was done by identifying areas where there was a risk of problems occurring offshore. This risk of the potential problem occurring was then mitigated or the impact of the potential problem reduced. Areas where this was done are described in the rest of this section.

### Floating OWC hull

As with all vessels deployed at sea, there was a risk of water breach which could have resulted in damage or loss of the equipment on-board the device or sinking of the device. Under Marine Institute rules the hull had to be inspected for sea worthiness to be allowed to be deployed at the Galway Bay test site. The inspection deemed the hull worthy to be deployed. A bilge pump had been installed as part of the original trials of the OE buoy as the first line of defence against leaks. A bilge alarm was continuously monitored for water ingress and leaks or changes in draft could also have been spotted using the webcams. This meant it was possible to react to leaks in the hull at the earliest possible opportunity.

### Turbine

Damage to the turbine would have been very difficult or impossible to rectify once the OE buoy had been deployed. Problems that could have resulted in significant damage to the turbine included over speed or bearing failure. To mitigate this, a large margin of safety was incorporated into the turbine's design. The hydraulic guide vane system was also designed for robustness. Vibration sensors and speed sensors, including redundant sensors were installed in the turbine to continuously monitor its operation. A detailed

testing plan for the turbine and guide vanes was implemented onshore prior to deployment so that potential problems could be flagged and rectified. The area that was most overlooked in the turbine risk assessment was the design of the brake which was the only element of the turbine that caused problems once the sea trials commenced.

## Electrical system

The electrical system (the generator and on-board 3 phase grid) had to be designed to be robust and reliable so that the turbine test plan could be run when required and to provide auxiliary power onboard (control, communications, bilge pump etc.). A robust induction generator was chosen for the sea trials. The 3-phase grid was thoroughly tested prior to being installed on the OE buoy and a thorough test plan was implemented once it was installed on the OE buoy at the Galway dock yard. There were minimal problems with the electrical system during testing apart from with the on-board diesel generator which was the only part of the electrical system which had not been subject to thorough testing prior to deployment.

## Sensors

Loss of individual sensors during sea trials would not be terminal for WEC sea trials. However, the loss could result in incomplete and unsatisfactory data sets. Loss of other sensors could result in the risk of damage to certain components (e.g. turbine speed sensors). Due to their location most of the sensors used in this project could not have been replaced once the OE buoy was launched. To mitigate this, there was multiple redundancy in the sensors to reduce the impact of problems with individual ones. This also validated readings for individual sensors.

## Potential impact:

## Background

The publication in 2006 of the Green Paper on the EU Strategy for a Sustainable and Secure Energy Supply increased targets for renewable energy above that laid down in the Renewable Energy Directive 2001/77. The new Energy and Climate Change Package announced after the January Council meeting in 2007 introduced even more ambitious targets, with 20% of energy supply from renewables projected by the year 2020. Renewable energy development has a direct relevance at the European level to the commitment for reducing the emissions levels imposed under the Kyoto Treaty and the January 2007 Council also committed to a target of 20 % reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2020.

Estimates show that there could also be a requirement for an investment of up to EUR 20 billion in new electricity generation plant by the year 2020 to satisfy the projections in consumption.

The resource available for wave power converters in Europe is large and therefore not a barrier to potential development. It has been estimated that the total wave energy resource for all European coastlines is around 1 000 TWh per annum. In view of the White Paper projections for other Renewable Energy Technologies and the time scales involved it might be reasonable to set a target for installed ocean energy systems to be 2 000 MW by 2020. This represents only about 15 % of the practical resource available. For

comparison, the Irish Government recently published an Energy White Paper setting a target of 500 MW by 2020 for Ocean energy systems.

All EU members now have submitted their National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAPs) and these in most cases include firm commitments to ocean energy generation. The main barriers to this development are still related to the cost and reliability of wave energy convertors. Very few full scale devices have been tested at sea for any length of time and no commercial machines are available at this time for grid based electricity production. If ocean energy is to make a significant contribution to the renewable energy targets these barriers must be removed or the associated risks reduced.

A number of device concepts are under Demonstration or Development at this time with support from the European Commission. There are however, a significant number of uncertainties associated with the assessment of performance of these systems. If they are to evolve into fully commercial products then they must be adapted to become capable of mass production and be site independent.

These products must be cost competitive and the direct impact of this project will be in the area of lower costs and risk reduction.

#### Impact summary

The project has been focused and planned around the impacts that it will deliver related specifically to the context of the Call Work Programme. This focus is applied right across the project, from the integrated output of all work packages, to the smallest of sub-tasks.

The focus is to:

- (a) improve the cost competitiveness of ocean energy;
- (b) reduce risks, both technical and non-technical for deployment in the marine environment.

This will be done through a process of design, modelling, testing and validation in real conditions. The outcomes will be directly applicable across the entire ocean energy industry and will be relevant due to developer involvement.

Risk and cost reduction will come via:

- (a) better models for understanding systems;
- (b) better methods from design stage through to deployment;
- (c) better materials and manufacturing processes;
- (d) better instruments and data acquisition;
- (e) better techniques for analysis and interpretation;
- (f) validation and verification through a series of real world trials in the marine environment.

As has been shown throughout this project, the expertise to achieve such relevant impacts is found in specialist knowledge centres throughout the European Community. The consortium was chosen for its diverse range of complementary expertise and past experience because the very nature of an ocean

energy project is multidisciplinary. The skills were found in various sectors and no single country had the required mix of high level expertise in order to meet the demanding requirements of the expected impacts.

Each partner in the consortium was chosen for their track record and expertise in their respective disciplines. This project leveraged extra value from these partners as their expertise has been built through their own national research programmes and international collaborations. Each partner was also current and up to date in their discipline (mainly because they are leading the field) so that the impact of the project will be relevant.

## Impact of WPs

### WP1 impact: Air turbines

In an OWC system, the Air Turbine is the primary element in the power conversion chain. If the turbine is not correctly matched to the chamber or to the electrical machine then the overall power conversion efficiency will suffer. A number of benefits will come from the WP whose impacts will either reduce cost, risk or both.

- Improvement of average efficiency over conventional designs leading to lower cost / kwh. In fact the CORES produced the most efficient air turbine to date with average cycle efficiencies up to 65 % when tested in both laboratory and real world conditions.
- Testing and validation of mechanical design methods leading to reduced risk. Again, the methodology shown below combined with the results above confirms the validation of the mechanical design and test methodology.
- New concepts in design consideration including gyroscopic loading and noise fingerprint.
- Creation and validation of time domain models: This was done both in wave to wire modelling and in the Hardware-in-the-loop testing at HMRC and Tecnalia in order to test the control systems before deployment at sea.
- Creation of new 3D Computational Fluid Dynamic Models which has been validated with real test data leading to reduction of design risk. Finite element analysis (FEM) and CFD was carried out in ANSYS and then verified under test.

### WP2 Impact: Electrical and control

Being one of the most costly items, the electrical system plays a key role in the design and cost of the overall system. The chosen development approach ensures to identify, design and test the optimum solution for the device under investigation at a minimum of overall cost and technical and financial risk. Step by step, the concept is detailed further and at the point where investments into the hardware have to be made, a lot of confidence will have been built up already. This contributes to minimise the risk involved in any technical development and avoids the requirement to build several sea test models. This WP therefore contributes significantly to reduce the technical and non-technical risks associated with deployment in the marine environment.

Development of appropriate control algorithms also benefits system performance. These benefits are listed



below. Each one of these benefits either reduces cost, risk or both: - Fail safe operation - ability of the control system to shut itself down safely in manner which will prevent damage to any system. This was achieved by using robust industrial control hardware and data acquisition as well as developing and testing a robust state machine controller.

- Condition based monitoring - prediction of system health allowing timely maintenance and hence a reduction in operation and maintenance costs. The SCADA system developed is shown in schematic in Figure 4.6. This allowed for both autonomous and remote control as well as monitoring.

- Predictability - Control algorithms can take current and past data along with forecast information to accurately predict output. This was done in the wave to wire modelling but Hardware-in-the-loop testing also proved useful.

- Tunability: the control system can tune the PTO to a range of sea states which increases the performance envelope allowing efficient operation more often and hence a higher annualised power output.

- Power smoothing - power smoothing algorithms can allow the devices to be connected to weak grids which will greatly increase market potential for the devices. Shown below is an example from CORES power output using a control algorithm that did not smooth the power.

### WP3 impact: moorings risers and deployment

One of the stated principle aims of the Ocean Energy program is to reduce the cost of electricity to around EUR 0.05 per kWh by 2020. Both the mooring system and the power umbilical can have considerable effect on the overall cost of any proposed wave farm. The capital cost of the mooring system is dominated by the number, length and material of the lines. During the operation of the farm, inspection, maintenance and replacement of the lines will contribute an appreciable amount to the operating costs.

The power umbilical is a key component linking an individual device into the array and then to the grid. Loss of this link will severely affect the revenue of the farm. At this stage in the development of floating wave energy devices there is still technical and economic uncertainty as to how current design methods should be applied. This is a key block to reducing capital and operating costs. The strategic objective to reduce cost of production was achieved with the Work Package's principle aimed to minimise and quantify where possible these uncertainties.

This key aim, to reduce technical uncertainty was achieved through:

- (i) improved design methods - Using a series of physical and numerical methods;
- (ii) development of suitable new mooring and umbilical systems designs;
- (iii) better physical modelling: this was achieved through 2D tests in Bologna and 3D tests in HMRC, as well as with integration into the numerical system. All partners witnessed this for the first time together;
- (iv) appropriate methods for risk assessment, reliability and operations. Any estimation of the cost of a project must include the capital and running costs associated with the mooring line and power umbilical. The costs of large scale moorings (within a farm) can form a substantial fraction of the capital expenditure for materials and installation and the operating cost for inspection and maintenance of these components. This is made worse by the over design for redundancy and survivability if one uses conventional offshore codes of practice.

The final overall impact of this WP was to produce specific recommendations for appropriate components and systems validated by laboratory and scale testing under real sea conditions for the economic deployment of the devices in a farm. The uncertainty in the design and operational methodologies for floating OWC wave farms was quantified. This had three benefits:

- (i) Greater certainty in the engineering science to reduce the need for large factors of safety, making the systems more cost effective. This was shown by verifying design data with field data. MCS Kenny now has a much better understanding of this process and its own software is better calibrated.
- (ii) The operational costs minimised by innovative design solutions made possible by this better understanding. This was shown by the development of a sea trial manual and planning system.
- (iii) The greater certainty and the quantification of the residual uncertainties within the design will promote confidence in the community when examining the success of such a technology.

#### WP4 impact - modelling, system integration and field trials

The impact of the deliverables from WP4 primarily relate to the ability to reduce the uncertainties associated with modelling the overall WEC system from wave to wire. This will allow developers to investigate the improvements in performance resulting from changes in device specification with confidence. This should accelerate the development path towards fully commercial devices within the time-frame of the requirements stated in the European Strategy.

The overall objective of reducing risks associated with development was realised with the completion of this Work Package.

The three primary actions which lead to these impacts are:

- Low-risk system integration: components were sub-assembled, integrated and fully tested in laboratory and at dockside before ever being taken to sea.
- Testing Components at "laboratory scale" in real sea conditions.
- Validation of Wave to Wire Models using "real sea" data.

The deliverables from this WP were disseminated directly to the Industry through a showcase event at EWTEC so the impact will be immediate for them. See Section 4.3.3 for the details.

#### Generic Impacts

The components of the toolkit comprise elements of the power conversion train which are generic to all WECs. These elements are:

- The prime mover hydrodynamic module. This is specific to OWCs but will have potential to adapt to other systems as the development methodology, testing and validation is compatible with other systems.
- The mooring system work has generic use for all floating wave energy systems.

- The air turbine module is specific to OWC's but could be adapted for any other reciprocating flow application.
- The electrical generator / power quality system is generic and the modelling tools developed have a wide application to other WECs. This module could also be adapted for any other application with stochastic prime mover input interfaced to grid.
- The field operational experience has fed directly into IEC standard 114 (Marine Energy - wave and tidal energy converters) and will have generic use to all ocean energy developers. Many of the CORES partners now sit on their respective countries mirror group of TC114 and feed their CORES experience into this process. Examples would be HMRC, QUB, IWES and Tecnalia.

## Dissemination activities

### Dissemination plan from Annex 1

Another barrier to the development of the wave energy industry has been identified as the lack of knowledge amongst decision makers and the general public. The fact that key decision makers are still relatively unfamiliar with the technologies slows down development possibilities. Lack of public knowledge might become a public barrier in relation to social acceptance as technologies need to be known and their underlying rationale understood in order to be accepted.


The dissemination plan for the CORES project described in Annex 1 aimed to tackle the barrier of lack of knowledge through local level and international level dissemination. This plan has been followed and executed while there were also some additions to the dissemination plan.

### Local level dissemination

Local dissemination dealt mainly with the promotion of the project as a whole, in particular with the aspect of the integration of the parts, its impact in the field of wave energy in general and general achievements. Local dissemination was on partners' websites, national press and through national organisations.

### International level dissemination

International level dissemination involved a website, brochures, conference and journal papers, some workshops and input into IEC TC114. The CORES project was also fortunate to attract the attention of Máire Geoghegan-Quinn, the EU Commissioner for Research, Innovation and Science who visited the site in Galway docks during fit-out (Also Figure 4.15).

The public website dedicated to the CORES project can be viewed at <http://www.fp7-cores.eu/> . The purpose of this website is to disseminate project information to the community at large. Brochures and posters were published for distribution at international conferences, workshops exhibitions etc.

In addition to this, the European Wave and Tidal Conference (EWTEC), 2011 in Southampton was targeted for dissemination of research and activities from the CORES project. This is the main industry conference for wave and tidal energy in Europe and was attended by over 600 delegates from industry,

academia and government. The CORES team disseminated information in the following ways:

- (a) a Technical Exhibition with equipment on display, manned full time by CORES participants;
- (b) a 90-min open special session on CORES with an Industry panel and presentations from CORES participants;
- (c) informational exhibition manned fulltime by CORES participants with brochures and other media;
- (d) a number of CORES related papers and posters throughout the main technical sessions;
- (e) a write up in EU Magazine.

List of websites: <http://www.fp7-cores.eu> 

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## Documentos relacionados



Final Report - CORES (Components for ocean renewable energy systems)

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