VI MARINE ENERGY CONFERENCE





Numerical and experimental methods for fluid dynamics

in offshore renewable energy applications







OUTLINE

- 1. AREAS OF ACTION JRL-ORE
- 2. CAPACITIES IN THE FIELD OF FLUID DYNAMICS
- 3. ALLIANCES AND COLLABORATIONS
- 4. DEVELOPED PROJECTS
- 5. ONGOING PROJECTS
- 6. SUMMARY





1. AREAS OF ACTION JRL-ORE

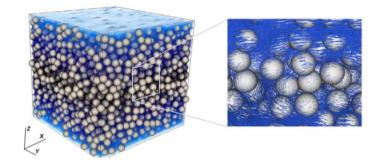






SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF FLUID DYNAMICS

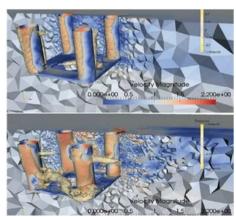
CFD for Non-Newtonian fluids



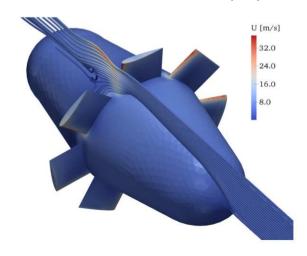
Experimental analysis of wave-(floating) structures interaction

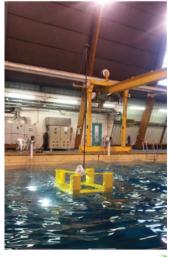


CFD approaches for the resolution of multi-physics and multi-scale problems











HUMAN RESOURCES



SOFTWARE TOOLS

































PowerFactory





COMPUTATIONAL RESOURCES

Arina

3.664 Xeon cores - 64 Itanium2 cores - RAM memory ranging from 16 to 512 GB per node

Atlas

172 nodes - 4656 cores - and 42 TB of RAM

Hypathia

18 nodes (1 with Nvidia Tesla K40 GPU) - 624 cores - 4TB of RAM Memory - Infiniband network

i2basque

1072 processors - 1.27 TB RAM - 24 TB storage on disk and 6.21 Tflops

3 work stations

2 processors - 16 cores - 48 Gb RAM memory



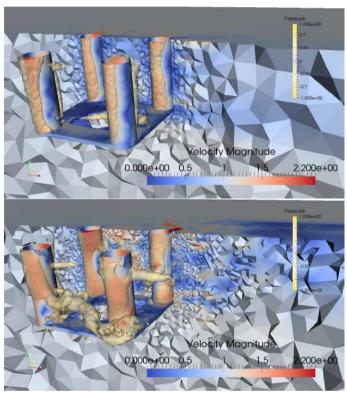


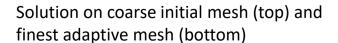
RESEARCH CAPABILITIES

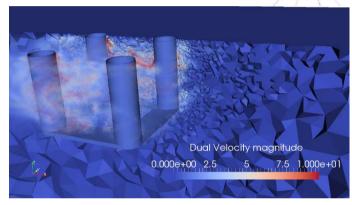


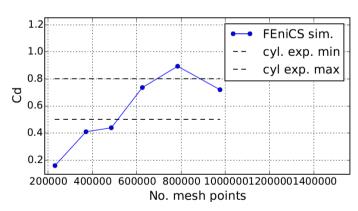
Adaptive CFD methods for the hydrodynamics of offshore floating wind turbines using FeNICS-HPC









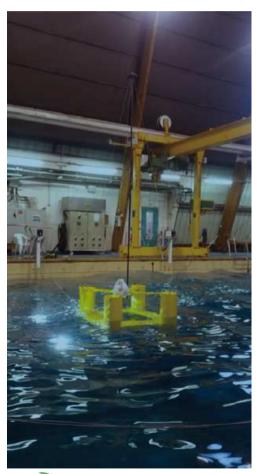


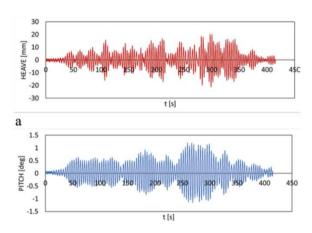
Estimation of drag coefficients and comparison with the experimental ones

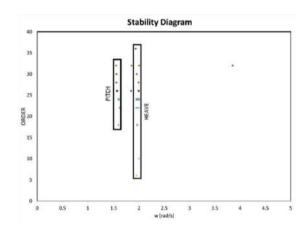


RESEARCH CAPABILITIES

Operational modal analysis techniques applied to experimental campaign for floating offshore wind semisubmersible platform







HYDRODYNAMIC CHARACTERISATION (NATURAL PERIODS AND DAMPING) OF OFFSHORE WIND PLATFORMS FROM REALISTIC SEAS



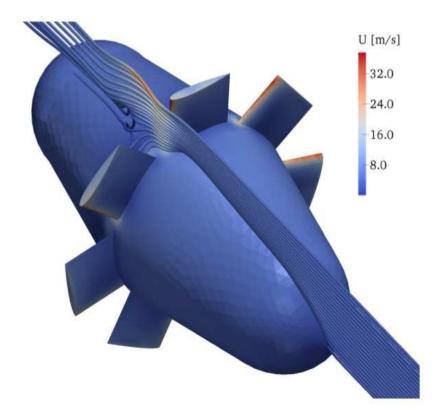


RESEARCH CAPABILITIES

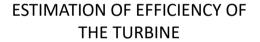


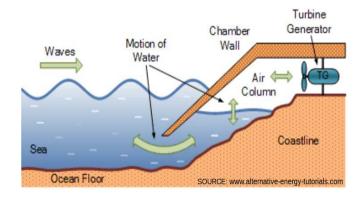
Simulation of the air flow in a wells turbine for an oscillating water column device





Deviation of the velocity streamlines passing the turbine



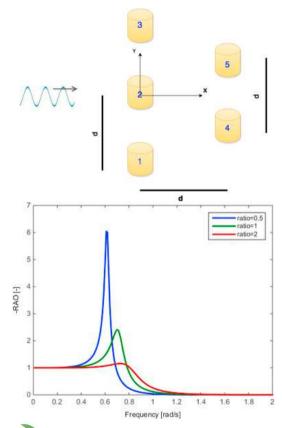


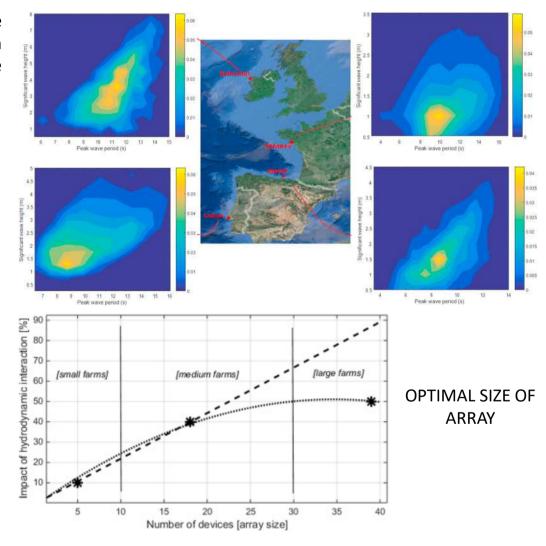




RESEARCH CAPABILITIES

Hydrodynamic interaction in arrays of wave energy converters point absorbers based on BEM in various locations as a function of the slenderness





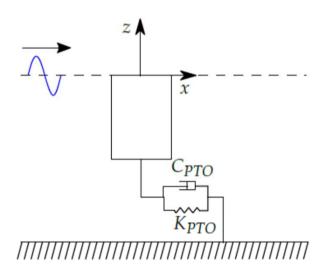


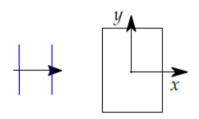


RESEARCH CAPABILITIES

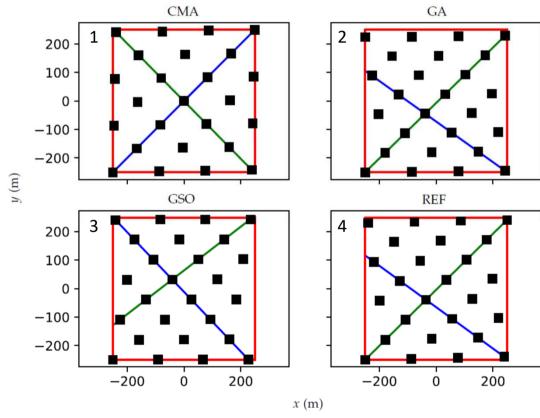


Hydrodynamic interaction in arrays of wave energy converters point absorbers based on BEM and DSM based on genetic algorithms









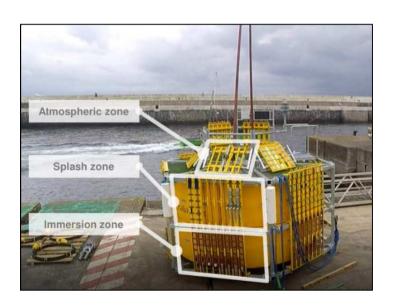
OPTIMISATION OF LOCATION OF WAVE ENERGY CONVERTERS



RESEARCH FACILITIES

HARSH LAB





Floating laboratory, installed in BiMEP for testing materials and components in real seas

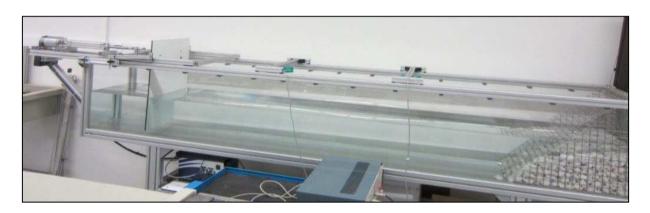




RESEARCH FACILITIES

WAVE FLUMES

wave flume: 2.95 m long, 0.50 m wide, and 0.5 m high



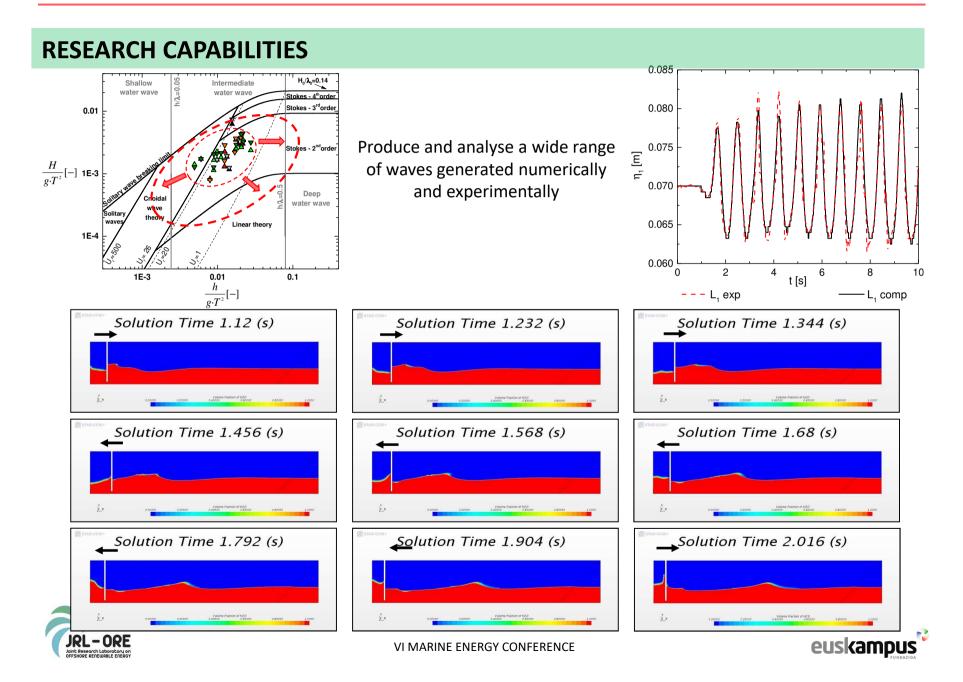
Experimental characteristics of the main components

Motor of the Piston-type Wavemaker				
Linear induction type	LinMot ® P01-23x80x210			
Power supply	CM CAMTEC HPV1000			
Maximum electrical power	1 kW			
Maximum stroke	0.210 m			
Maximum force	255 N			
Maximum peak velocity	6.0 m/s			

Ultrasonic-type Wave probes			
Span	From 30 to 500 mm		
Blind zone	From 0 to 30 mm		
Resolution	0.2 mm		
Response delay	50 ms		
Temperature influence	0.1% of measured value		







RESEARCH FACILITIES

WAVE FLUMES





Characteristics of the main components

ASDA-A2 servo motor (ECMA-C2080-7RS)						
Rated output power (kW)	Rated torque (N·m)	Maximum torque (N·m)	Rated speed (r/min)	Maximum speed (r/min)	Rotor moment of inertia (·10 ⁻⁴ kg-m ²)	
0.75	2.39	7.16	3000	5000	1.13	
Linear actuator (KM60-10)						
Nominal frame size (mm)	Screw lead (mm)	Maximum force (kN)	Linear speed at max rated rpm (mm/s)	Dynamic load rating (kN)	Maximum input torque (N·m)	
60	10	3.0	833	6.8	6	





RESEARCH FACILITIES

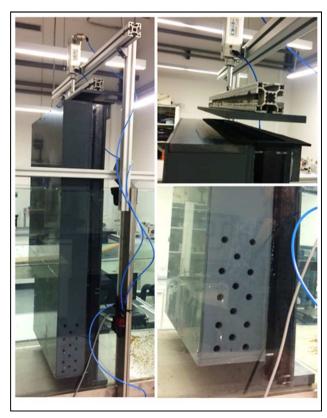
WAVE FLUMES



Experimental assessment of a fixed OWC coefficients as a damped harmonic oscillator



Experimental assessment of the response amplitude operator (RAO) in a fixed OWC



Scaled Model, at 1:64, of the Mutriku wave energy power plant





INTERNATIONAL



Wind Europe

Members

European Association on Wind Energy



Ocean Energy Europe

Board Members

European Association on Ocean Energy



EERA-OCEAN

Cochair

Joint programme on ocean energy of the European Energy Research Alliance



EERA-WIND

Associated partners

Joint programme on wind energy of the European Energy Research Alliance



ETIP-OCEAN

Members

European Technology and Innovation Platform on Ocean Energy



IEC TC114

Members

IEC TC on Marine energy – wave, tidal and other water current converters



IEC TC88

Offshore wind working groups (fixed and floating)

Wind energy generation systems



IEA OES

Chairman (2013-2016). Spanish delegates

Technology collaboration program on ocean energy of the international energy agency



IEA WIND

Participant in working group for Offshore Wind (nummerical modeling)

Technology collaboration program on wind energy of the international energy agency



ICOE

Executive Committe Member

International Conference on Ocean Energy





3. ALLIANCES AND COLLABORATIONS

NATIONAL / LOCAL













OTHER COLLABORATORS

Master in Renewable Energy in the Marine Environment (REM) (Erasmus Mundus)











E-CLEDER group of the Basque Government



































REFERENCE PROJECTS





















ICERMAR (2015 - 2016) and ICERMAR II (2016-2017)









Objective: to overcome the current barriers to marine energy in order to definitively place the Basque Country as a global benchmark in this energy area with an important future projection





MATHEO (2019 – 2020)







Aim of the Project:

Develop mathematical models at the frontier of knowledge that facilitate the characterization of the interaction of large structures with the environment, in order to benefit the Basque companies involved in the offshore wind supply chain.

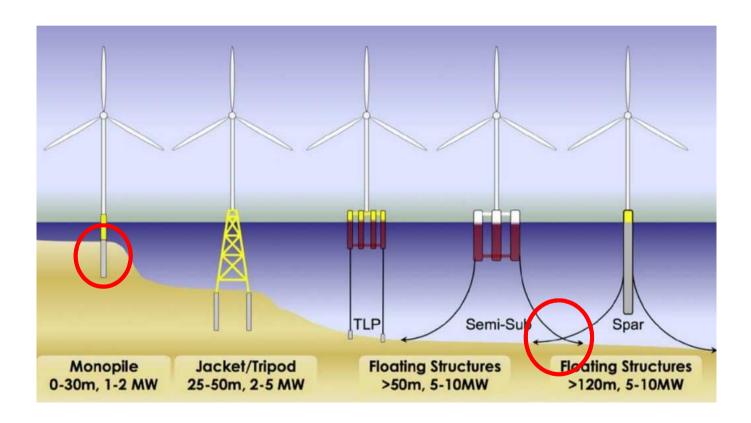
The main areas where advanced mathematical models are expected to be developed are:

- Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) models for a more precise analysis of the soilstructure interaction.
- Deep Learning techniques to infer the condition of structural components from real operating data.
- Advanced hybrid approaches to accurately quantify nonlinear phenomena (corrosion, overtopping) at the splash zone and soil/stationkeeping system interaction at the seabed.





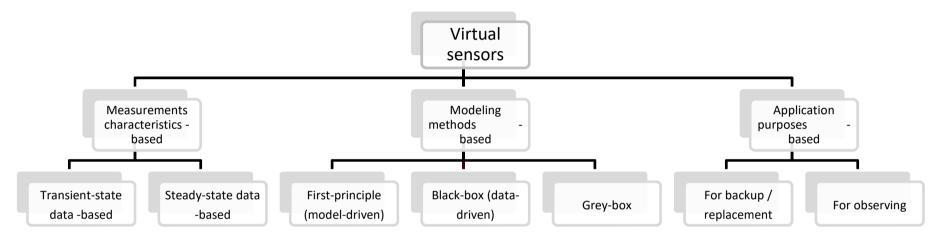
Soil –structure interaction for station-keeping of offshore wind platforms using meshless methods (SPH)







Digitalisation and virtual sensoring based on operational or experimental data

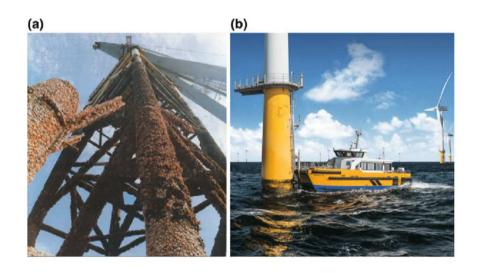


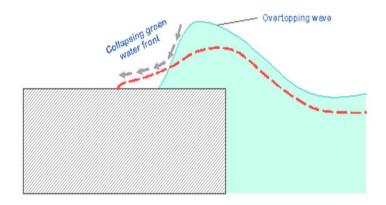






Influence of overtopping and corrosion on the hydrodynamics of platforms









6. SUMMARY

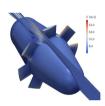
- Fluid dynamics group







- The software tools and computational resources





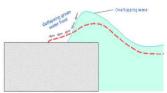


- The experimental facilities

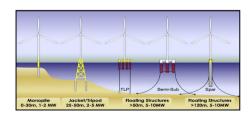




- The MATHEO project











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THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION





