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## **Ocean wave energy conversion**

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## Study motivation







## Wave power





Rate at which energy is transmitted in the direction of wave propagation across a vertical plane perpendicular to the direction of wave advance



Waves are generated by wind

Wave height and period is a function of wind speed, duration and generation length (fetch)



## World wind map







## Global wave power resource







World Waves data/OCEANOR/ECMWF



## Converter design





Inshore Wave Heights from 2.5m average up to 20m maximum

Wave Lengths from <u>75m</u> (7sec period) to <u>500m</u> (18sec period) and average of <u>225m</u> (12 sec period), even within one data set

Slide courtesy of Deon Retief

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## Wave energy density spectrum





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## **Device types**





- ① Shore-based
- ② Near-shore bottomstanding
- · ③ Floating; near-shore or offshore
- ④ Bottom-standing or submerged on not too deep water.
- ⑤ Submerged not far from a water surface
- combined with an energy storage (such as a pressure tank or water reservoir) and conversion machinery on land.



**Deployment location** 

Power take-off: hydraulic ram, elastomeric hose pump, pump-toshore, hydroelectric turbine, air turbine and linear electrical generator



## Challenges













## Challenges







## LIMPET





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## Breakwater WEC's





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## Stellenbosch wave energy converter (SWEC)







## SWEC (cont)



### Barriers for full scale deployment

- Oil price stabilised
- High capital cost
- Complex licensing & permit requirements

Incorporate SWEC principle into breakwater structure for existing/new port development

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- Cost sharing between breakwater & WEC
- Reduced loadings on breakwater
- Simplifies EIA
- Supply clean, free energy to development



## **ShoreSWEC**







## Site selection



## Granger Bay





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## Table Bay wave energy resource (cont)

Mean annual average wave power distribution of Table Bay based on 10 years of hindcast wave data







### Table Bay wave energy resource (cont) RENEWABLE & SUSTAINABIL ENERGY STUDIES

Mean annual average wave power distribution of Table Bay based on 10 years of hindcast wave data







#### Numerical model: 2D Fluent wavemaker STAINABLE ENERGY STUDIES

1.00e+00 9.50e-01 9.00e-01 8.50e-01 8.00e-01 7.50e-01 7.00e-01 6.50e-01 6.00e-01 5.50e-01 5.00e-01 4.50e-01 4.00e-01 3.50e-01 3.00e-01 2.50e-01 2.00e-01 1.50e-01 1.00e-01 5.00e-02 0.00e+00 Contours of Volume fraction (water) (Time=3.5000e-02) Aug 26, 2010

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### Numerical model: 3D Fluent wavemaker STAINABLE





## What lies ahead...





- Complete numerical model to optimise design parameters: chamber dimension, orientation, length etc.
- Physical model tests to verify numerical model and determine generation capacity
- Develop economic model







## Conclusions





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- Great opportunities for wave energy development in SA, but also barriers
- SA has a world class wave energy resource
- SA has an indigenous WEC designed for local conditions
- Opportunity to demonstrate SWEC conversion principle in port development
- Wave power focal zone exist in Table Bay

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# Thank you for your attention Any questions?



## Stellenbosch Wave Energy Converter(SWEC)



