



WEC-Sim Technical Training Course



PRESENTED BY

WEC-Sim Development Team





Advanced Features – Body-to-Body Interactions



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WEC-Sim Theory

- Uses the radiation and diffraction method and calculates the hydrodynamic forces from frequency-domain Boundary Element Method (BEM)
- Dynamics simulated by solving time-domain equation of motion (Cummins, 1962)

$$m\ddot{X}(t) = \underbrace{F_B(t)}_{\substack{\text{Hydrostatic} \\ \text{Restoring force}}} + \underbrace{F_{ext}(t)}_{\substack{\text{Wave excitation \&} \\ \text{diffraction force (BEM)}}} + \underbrace{F_{rad}(t)}_{\substack{\text{Radiation force: added mass} \\ \text{and radiation damping (BEM)}}} + \underbrace{F_v(t)}_{\text{Viscous force}} + \underbrace{F_{PTO}(t)}_{\text{Power take-off force}} + \underbrace{F_m(t)}_{\text{Mooring force}}$$

$$F_{ext}(t) = \Re \left[R_f \int_0^\infty \underbrace{F_x(\omega_r)}_{\text{BEM}} e^{i(\omega_r t + \phi)} \sqrt{2S(\omega_r)} d\omega_r \right]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^\infty \eta(\tau) \underbrace{f_e}_{\text{BEM}}(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$F_{rad}(t) = \underbrace{-A_\infty}_{\text{BEM}} \ddot{X} - \int_0^t \underbrace{K_r}_{\text{BEM}}(t - \tau) \dot{X}(\tau) d\tau$$

WEC-Sim Theory

- For a two body system consisting of a buoy and spar/plate the forces on bodies are given by:

- Buoy Forces

$$F_{e_1}(t) - F_{r_{11}}(t) - F_{r_{12}}(t) = K_{hs}x_1 + b_{v_1}\dot{x}_1 + (m_1 + A_{11}(\infty))\ddot{x}_1$$

- Spar/Plate Forces

$$F_{e_2}(t) - F_{r_{22}}(t) - F_{r_{21}}(t) - F_m(x_2, \dot{x}_2) = b_{v_2}\dot{x}_2 + (m_2 + A_{22}(\infty))\ddot{x}_2$$

- Radiation force created by each body's motion

$$F_{r_{11}} = \int_{-\infty}^t k_{r_{11}}(t - \tau) \dot{x}_1(\tau) d\tau \quad F_{r_{22}} = \int_{-\infty}^t k_{r_{22}}(t - \tau) \dot{x}_2(\tau) d\tau$$

Buoy Radiation IRF

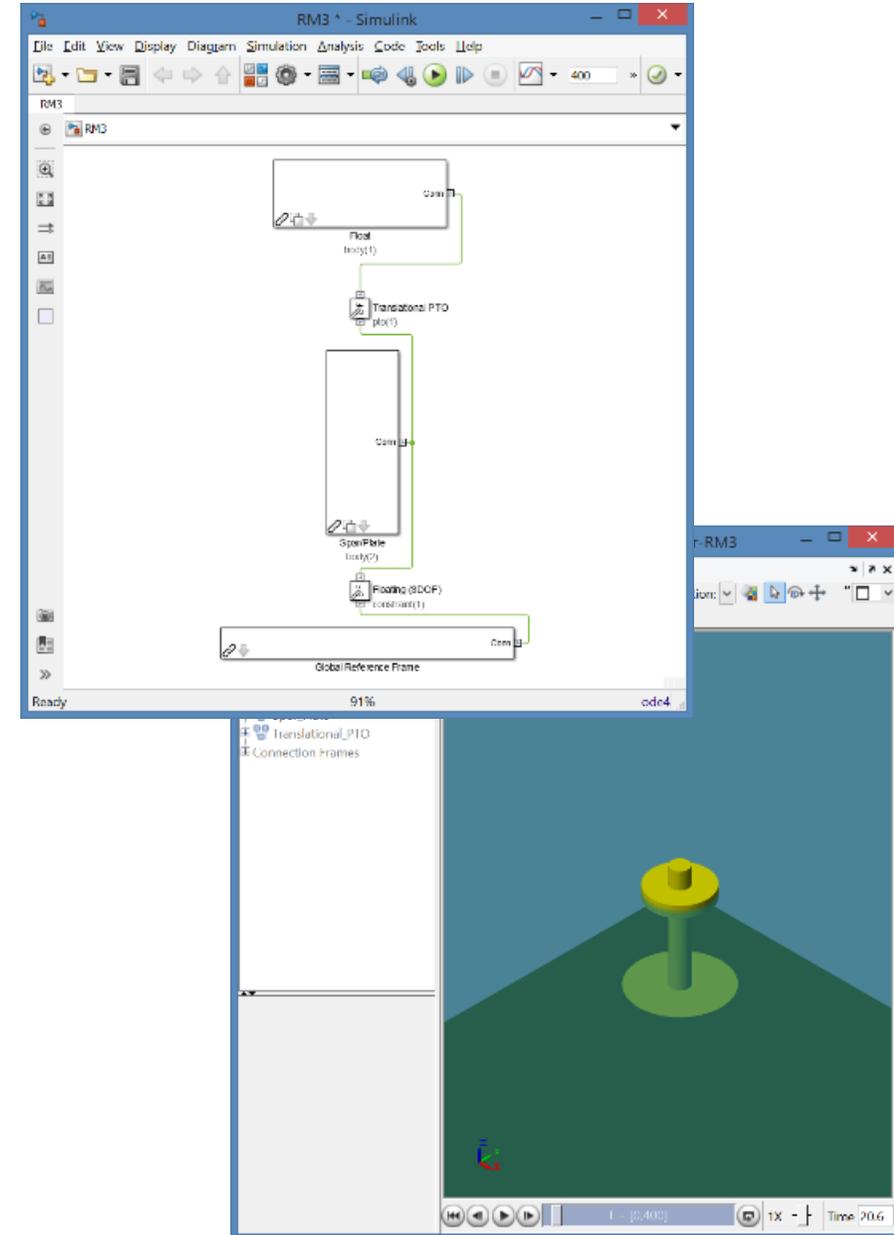
Plate Radiation IRF

- Coupled radiation forces:

$$F_{r_{12}} = \int_{-\infty}^t k_{r_{12}}(t - \tau) \dot{x}_2(\tau) d\tau + A_{12}(\infty)\ddot{x}_2$$

$$F_{r_{21}} = \int_{-\infty}^t k_{r_{21}}(t - \tau) \dot{x}_1(\tau) d\tau + A_{21}(\infty)\ddot{x}_1$$

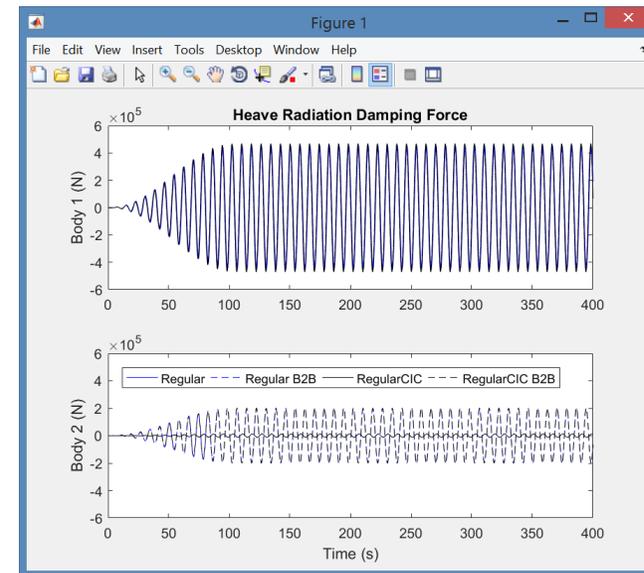
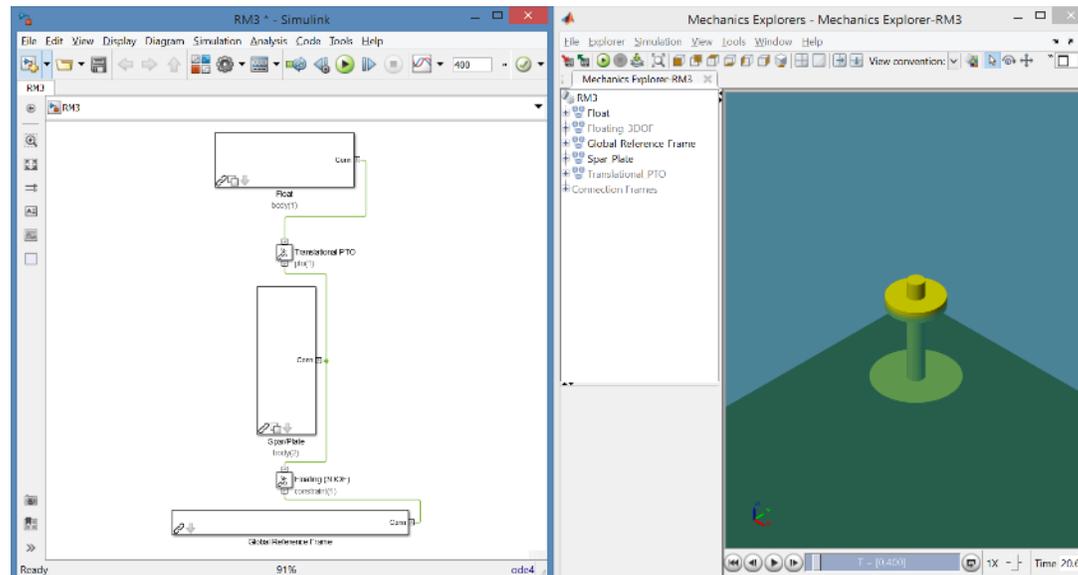
$k_{12} = k_{21}$



Body-to-body (B2B) Interactions Examples

- **Body-to-Body_Interactions Application:**

- https://github.com/WEC-Sim/WEC-Sim_Applications/tree/master/Body-to-Body_Interactions
- Models RM3 with B2B on/off
- Compares different B2B numerical implementations
 - *Regular* uses coupled radiation coefficients for each body based on incident wave period
 - *RegularCIC* uses Impulse Response Function (IRF) formulation of coupled radiation forces



Body-to-body (B2B) Interactions Examples

- **Body-to-Body_Interactions Application:**

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- Input File

- Initialize simulation class as usual
- Set `simu.b2b = 1;`

% Simulation Data

```
simu = simulationClass();  
simu.simMechanicsFile = 'RM3.slx';  
simu.solver = 'ode4';  
simu.explorer='off';  
simu.startTime = 0;  
simu.rampTime = 100;  
simu.endTime=400;  
simu.dt = 0.1;  
simu.b2b = 1; | % Turn B2B interactions 'on'
```

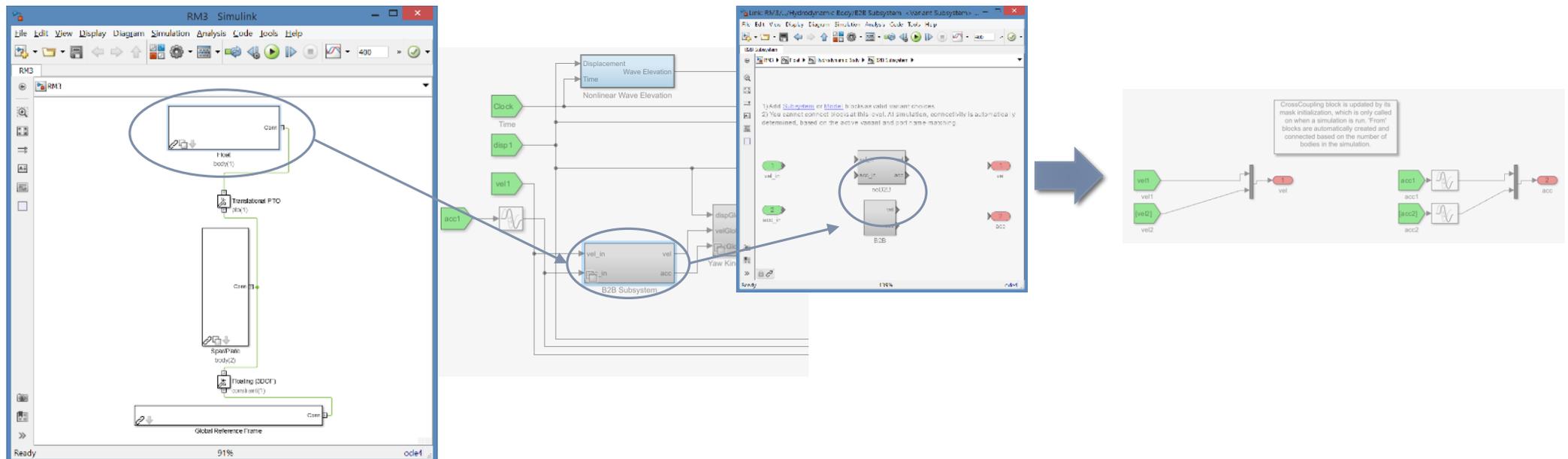
Body-to-body (B2B) Interactions Examples

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- Simulink Model

- $simu.B2B = 1;$
- Turns on *B2B* variant subsystem
- Merges each body's velocity and acceleration signals into one velocity and acceleration vector, e.g. for 2 bodies $[6 \times 1] \rightarrow [12 \times 1]$



Thank you!

All previous webinar materials and recordings are available online:

<http://wec-sim.github.io/WEC-Sim/webinars.html>



Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-mission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

This work was authored in part by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, operated by Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC, for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under Contract No. DE-AC36-08GO28308.

Funding provided by the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Water Power Technologies Office. The views expressed in the article do not necessarily represent the views of the DOE or the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government retains and the publisher, by accepting the article for publication, acknowledges that the U.S. Government retains a nonexclusive, paid-up, irrevocable, worldwide license to publish or reproduce the published form of this work, or allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes.

