

Experimental Research on Performances of Air Turbines for a Fixed Oscillating Water Column-Type Wave Energy Converter

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Abstract—A fixed oscillating water column (OWC)-type wave energy converter is composed of an air chamber for primary conversion and an air turbine for secondary conversion. In the optimal design method of a fixed OWC-type wave energy converter, it is necessary to develop a design method which can consider the characteristics of incident wave motion, the motion of the internal free surface affected in the structure such as a partly submerged wall, the fluctuation of air pressure in an air chamber, the rotation of the air turbine. In this paper, the 2-dimensional wave tank tests in regular waves for the performance evaluation of the air turbines in a fixed OWC-type wave energy converter were conducted to obtain the data needed to make this design method. As the results, the effects of the impulse turbine specification such as the rotor inlet/outlet angle, the guide vane's number and the vane's setting angle on the primary and secondary conversion efficiencies are clarified experimentally. Furthermore, the performances of the Wells turbines with different number of blade are presented for comparison of the operating condition.

Keywords— Wave energy converter, Oscillating water column, Primary and secondary conversion efficiencies, Impulse turbine, Wells turbine.

I. INTRODUCTION

As for renewable energy resources in the world, we can newly exploit the mini-/micro-hydro, the wind, the solar and the ocean energy, etc. Wave energy which is one of the renewable energies attracts attention as a promising resource that can reduce CO₂ emissions. Wave energy converter (WEC) which converts wave power into electric power has been developed all over the world and many types of WECs [1] such as the movable body type [2,3] and the overtopping wave type [4] were proposed.

There is an oscillating water column (OWC)-type wave energy converter as one of the WECs. This device is composed of an air chamber, an air turbine and a generator and is expected to be safe even under storm

conditions. Many studies on this device have been performed experimentally and theoretically since the early 1970s.

In the performance evaluation of the OWC-type WEC, it is necessary to consider the characteristics of the incident wave motion, the motion of the internal free surface affected in the structure such as a partly submerged wall, the fluctuation of air pressure in an air chamber, and the rotation of the air turbine. However, most of the past studies were carried out by dividing into two steps of the primary conversion and the secondary conversion.

To estimate the primary conversion performance, the many researches [5,6] on the air chamber with the nozzle as the substitute of the turbine were conducted. Wilbert et al. [7] carried out the wave flume tests to evaluate the hydrodynamic performance of Double Chamber Oscillating Water Column (DCOWC). Ning et al. [8] investigated the hydrodynamic performance of a fixed OWC wave energy device under various wave conditions and geometric parameters in a wave flume. In this study, the power take-off was implemented through a nozzle situated on the roof of the chamber. Though, the effects of the turbine are unclear in the above studies.

As concerns the secondary conversion, by means of the test rig having a piston-cylinder to generate the oscillating air flow, the performance of the air turbine was evaluated in a series of studies. Setoguchi et al. [9,10] reviewed a variety of experimental results concerning the performances of the Wells turbine and the impulse turbine. Besides, Takao et al. [11] showed that the impulse turbine was superior to the Wells turbine in a wide flow rate range.

On the other hand, there are the studies about the performance of the OWC with the turbine [12], but the most studies make mention of the performance of the OWC with the Wells turbine. Besides, the influences of the turbine geometry on the primary conversion and secondary conversion performances were not clarified.

This paper discusses the geometry effects of the impulse turbine on the primary and secondary conversion efficiencies in the fixed OWC-type WEC based on the experimental data needed to make this design method. Additionally, the performance of the Wells turbine is compared with the one of the impulse turbine.

II. EXPERIMENTAL APPARATUS

Fig. 1 shows the arrangement of the experimental devices in the 2-dimensional wave tank. This tank is 18.5 m long, 0.8 m wide and contains 0.8 m water depth. An absorbing wave generator was installed at the end of the tank and the model turbine was located at the other end of the tank. Four wave height gauges (TS-DWG) produced by TECHNO SERVICE Co., Ltd. were arranged to measure the amplitudes of the incident wave accurately [13]. The wave data is fed into the computer through the analog-to-digital converter (PCI-3165) from the Interface Corporation. The incident wave height was configured as high as possible in this wave tank, and the value was 0.1 m.

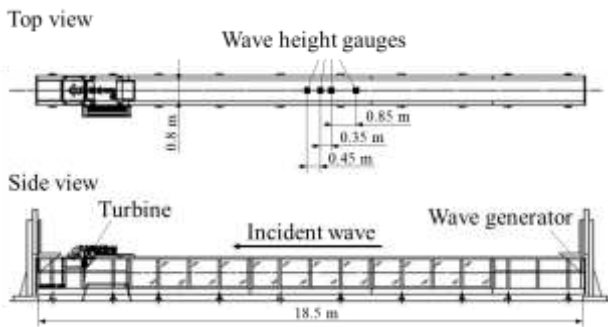


Fig. 1: Arrangements of model turbine and wave height gauges in 2-D wave tank

Fig. 2 shows the model of OWC-type wave energy converter with the impulse turbine. In the experiments, the turbine is rotated by the alternating-current synchronous motor (HG-JR73) manufactured by the Mitsubishi Electric Corporation. The torque transducer (SS-005) and the electromagnetic rotation detector (MP-981) produced by ONO SOKKI Co., Ltd. were located at the end of the turbine shaft. The air chamber length is 0.7 m, the curtain wall depth is 0.1 m and the thickness of the curtain wall is 0.005 m. The schematic design of the air chamber was conducted in a series of numerical studies [14].

Fig. 3 indicates the location of the pressure gauge (AP-10S) and the wave height gauges (FW-H07 and UD320) made by KEYENCE CORPORATION at the top of the air chamber. The rectangular orifice of the air chamber is located at the center. The data of waves, the turbine rotational speed, the torque, the pressure and the water surface elevation in the air chamber were measured

simultaneously. The sampling frequency is 50 Hz and the data collection was started after the lapse of 30 seconds from the start of the wave generator.

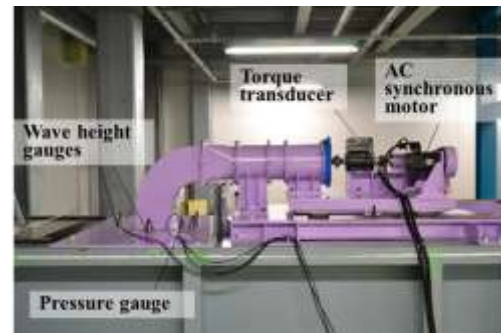
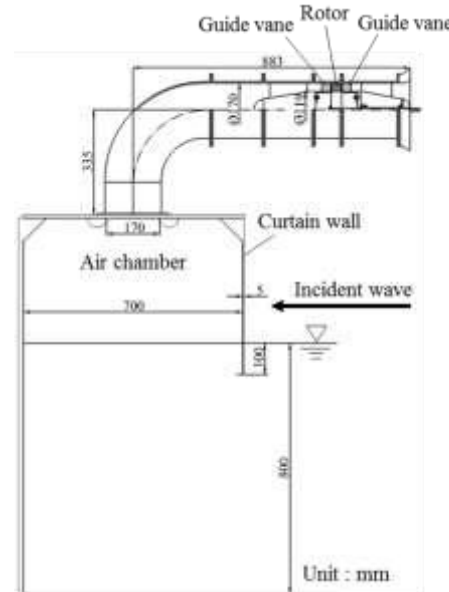


Fig. 2: Model OWC with impulse turbine

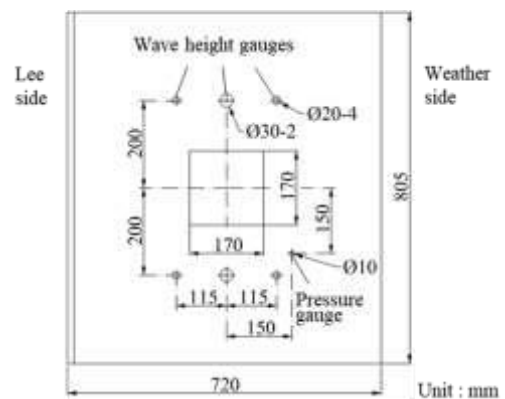


Fig. 3: Positions of pressure gauge and wave height gauges at top of air chamber

Fig. 4 shows the basic configuration of the rotor and the fixed guide vanes. This turbine configuration was adopted on the basis of the air turbine test results [9]. The numbers of the rotor blades and the single-stage guide vanes are 30

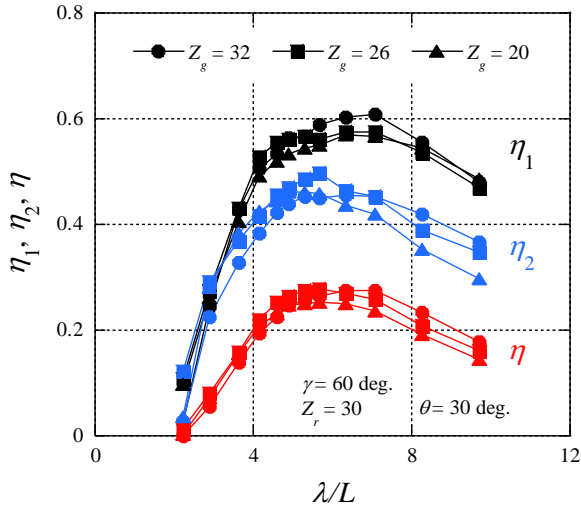


Fig. 6: Change in efficiencies due to number of guide vane at time-averaged rotational speed $N = 700$ rpm

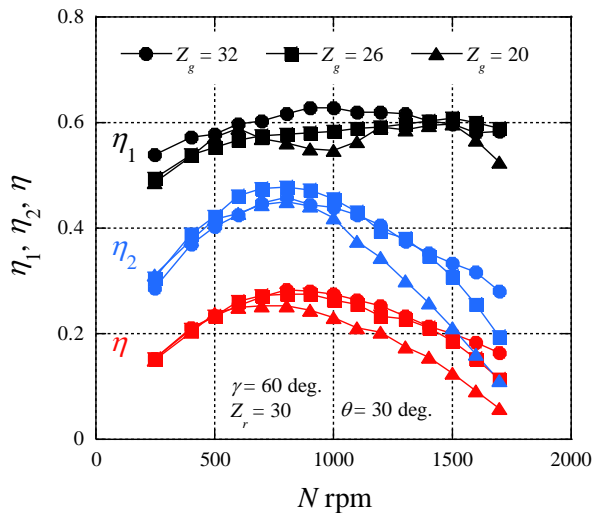


Fig. 7: Change in efficiencies due to number of guide vane at $\lambda/L = 6.3$

3.1.2 Effect of setting angle of guide vane

To know the effects of the setting angle θ of guide vane on the primary and secondary conversion efficiencies, the θ was varied from the base case of 30.0 degrees to 37.5 degrees and 22.5 degrees. In fig. 8, the efficiencies are compared between the above three cases. The number of guide vanes is $Z_g = 26$ giving the high efficiency. The ratio λ/L was kept constant at 6.3. As shown in fig. 8, the effect of the θ on the η_1 is small at about $N = 700$ rpm giving the maximum η . Besides, the maximum value of the η is highest at $\theta = 30.0$ degrees.

Figs. 9 and 10 show the amplitudes of the pressure and the water surface elevation in the air chamber. It is found that the pressure increases at smaller θ . Meanwhile, the

amplitude of the water surface elevation decreases inversely with the pressure rise. Therefore, the difference of the η_1 due to the θ is small in fig. 8.

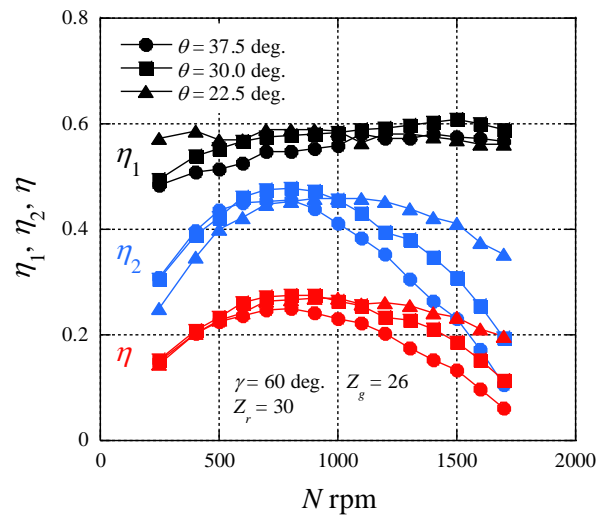


Fig. 8: Change in efficiencies due to setting angle of guide vane at $\lambda/L = 6.3$

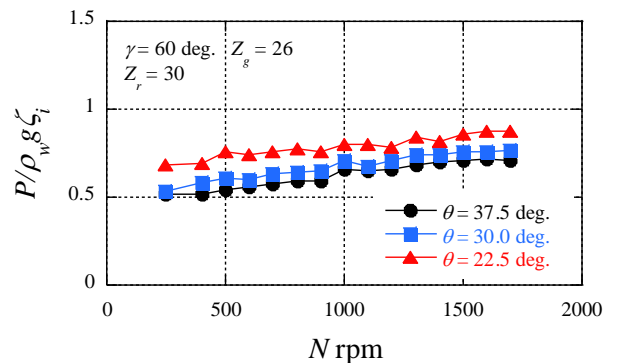


Fig. 9: Pressure amplitude in air chamber

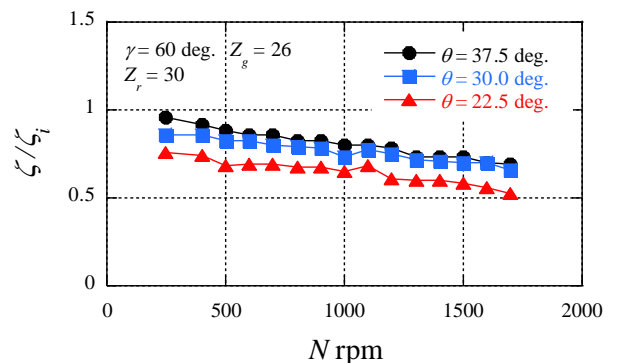


Fig. 10: Water surface elevation in air chamber

Fig. 11 shows the turbine performances in three cases of the above different θ in waves and the result of the steady flow test in fig. 5, where C_T is the torque coefficient, C_A is

the input coefficient and the abscissa ϕ is the flow coefficient. The definitions of these parameters are as follows:

$$C_T = \frac{T_0}{\rho(v_a^2 + U^2)S_T r / 2} \quad (7)$$

$$C_A = \frac{\Delta p}{\rho(v_a^2 + U^2) / 2} \quad (8)$$

$$\phi = \frac{v_a}{U} \quad (9)$$

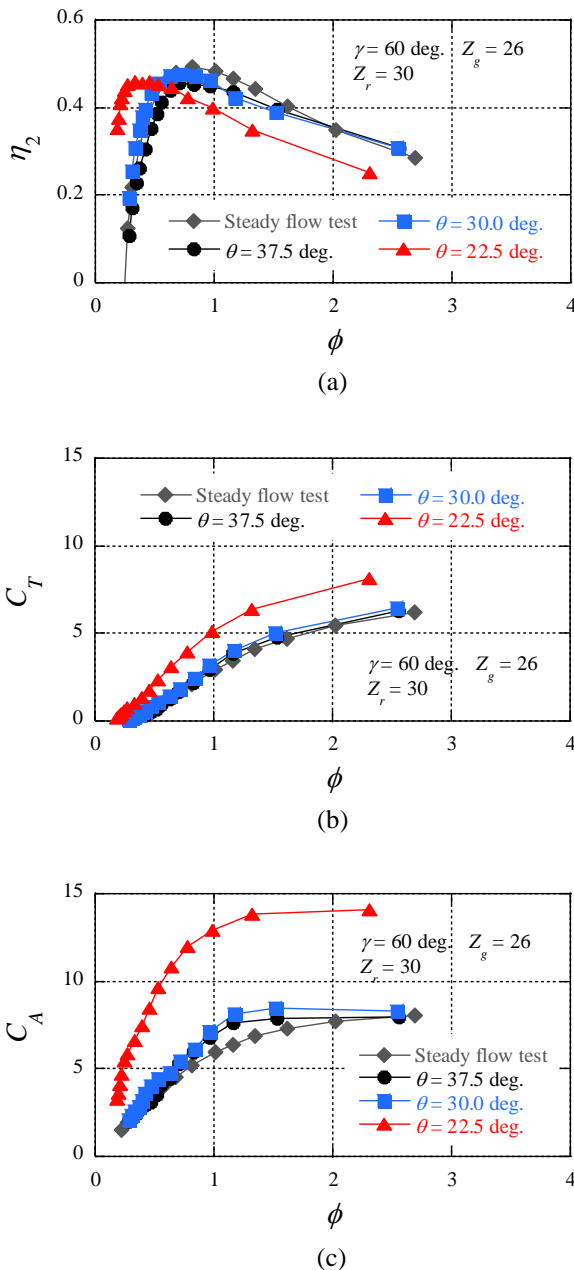


Fig. 11: Turbine performance: (a) secondary conversion efficiency, (b) torque coefficient and (c) input coefficient

where ρ , v_a , U , S_T and Δp are the air density, the axial velocity, the circumferential velocity at mean radius r [$= D(1+\nu)/4$], the flow passage area of turbine and the total pressure drop at the turbine. In the steady flow test, the inlet/outlet angle γ of rotor is 60 degrees, the number Z_g of guide vanes is 26 and the setting angle θ of guide vane is 30 degrees.

In fig. 11(a), the maximum η_2 of about 0.48 was obtained at $\phi = 0.71$ in the case of $\theta = 30.0$ degrees in wave test results, and the value is almost the same level as the case of the steady flow test. On the other hand, in both cases $\theta = 37.5$ degrees and 22.5 degrees, the maximum η_2 decreased slightly. In addition, the flow coefficient giving the maximum η_2 became small by reduction of the θ from 30.0 degrees to 22.5 degrees. Furthermore, in the case of $\theta = 22.5$ degrees, the C_A increased markedly at around $\phi = 0.45$ of the maximum efficiency point compared with the other cases in fig. 11(c). This fact corresponds to the pressure rise in fig. 9. In the case of $\theta = 22.5$ degrees, along with the pressure rise, the turbine output torque becomes higher at small flow rate due to the increase of the whirl velocity of flow from the upstream guide vane as shown in fig. 11(b). This is the reason why the peak of η_2 appeared in the small flow rate.

3.1.3 Effect of inlet/outlet angle of rotor

The inlet/outlet angle of rotor was changed from $\gamma = 60$ degrees to 50 degrees. Fig. 12 shows the variations of the efficiencies due to the rotational speed.

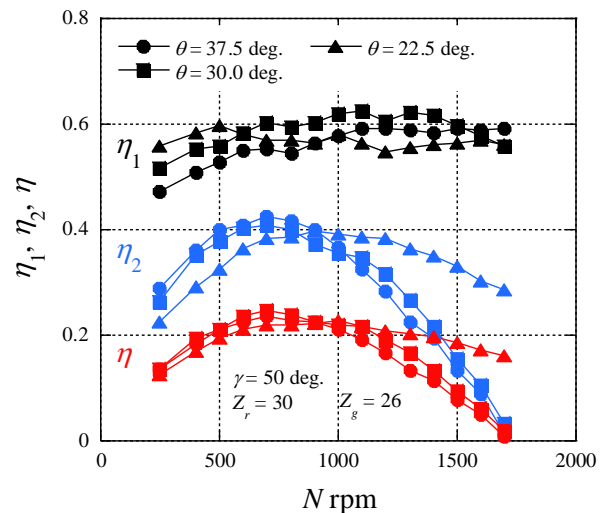


Fig. 12: Efficiencies at $\gamma = 50$ degrees

In addition, fig. 13 shows the secondary conversion efficiency as a function of the flow coefficient. The trend shifting the peak of η_2 to the small flow rate region at $\theta = 22.5$ degrees in fig. 13 is similar to the one of the case of γ

= 60 degrees in fig. 11(a), although the maximum value of η_2 decreased. This reduction of η_2 causes the deterioration of the η as shown in fig. 12.

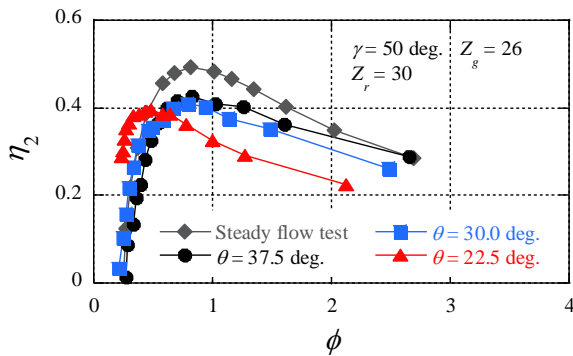


Fig. 13: Change in secondary conversion efficiency due to flow coefficient

Fig. 14 shows a comparison of the efficiency between three cases with different inlet/outlet angle γ of rotor. The setting angle θ of guide vane is 30 degrees. It is noticed that the effect of γ on the η_1 is small at about $N = 700$ rpm giving the maximum η , and the highest η_2 and η are achieved in the case $\gamma = 60$ degrees. As the above results, the recommended impulse turbine consists of the inlet/outlet angle $\gamma = 60$ degrees of rotor, the setting angle $\theta = 30$ degrees of guide vane, the number $Z_r = 30$ of rotor blades and the number $Z_g = 26$ of guide vanes.

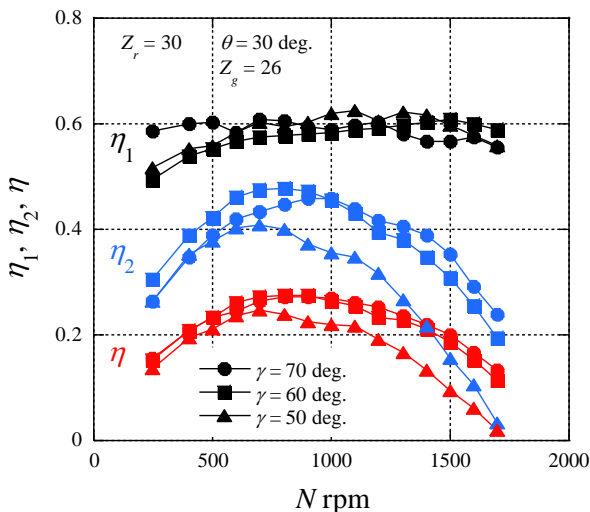


Fig. 14: Comparison of efficiency between three cases with different inlet/outlet angle of rotor

3.2 Wells Turbine

The energy conversion efficiency of the OWC model with the Wells turbine was measured for comparison with the one of the above impulse turbine. In fig. 15, the blades

numbers of the Wells turbine without the guide vane are $Z_r = 7, 6$ and 5 . In all three cases, the chord length is 51 mm, blade profile is NACA0020, the aspect ratio is 0.5 and the hub ratio is 0.7. In the case $Z_r = 6$, the solidity at mean radius is 0.67, and this value was adopted in the previous research on a performance in the steady flow condition [15].



Fig. 15: Wells turbine

Fig. 16 shows the efficiencies at $\lambda/L = 6.3$ in three cases $Z_r = 7, 6$ and 5 . It is found that the operating speed range N of the Wells turbine is high compared with the one of the impulse turbine. And, it seems that the N giving the high η_2 and η shifts to the higher speed range with the decrease of the blade number, though the maximum η_2 and η are reduced in the case $Z_r = 7$. The maximum η_2 of about 0.48 and the maximum η of about 0.28 were achieved in both cases $Z_r = 6$ and 5 . These maximum values are almost the same level as the ones of the impulse turbine in fig. 14.

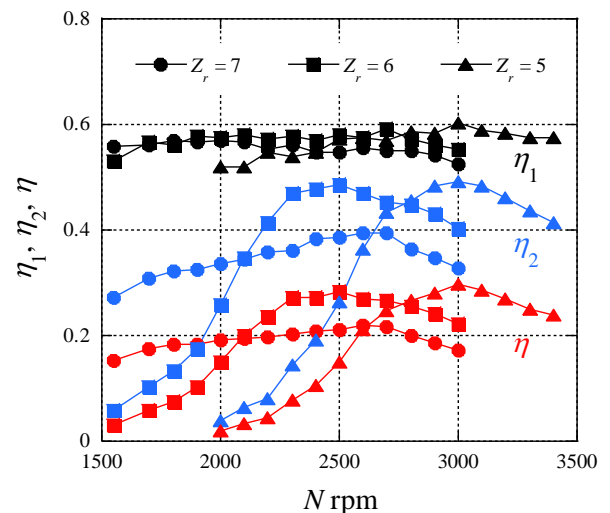


Fig. 16: Efficiencies in model OWC with Wells turbine

Figs. 17 and 18 are the amplitudes of the pressure and the water surface elevation in the air chamber. The pressure increased at the larger Z_r , and the amplitude of the water surface elevation decreased inversely with the pressure rise.

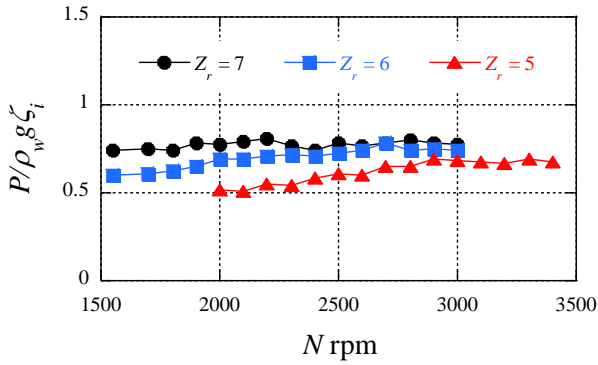


Fig. 17: Pressure amplitude

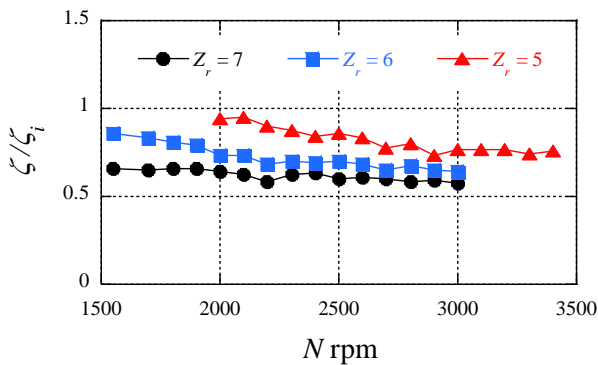
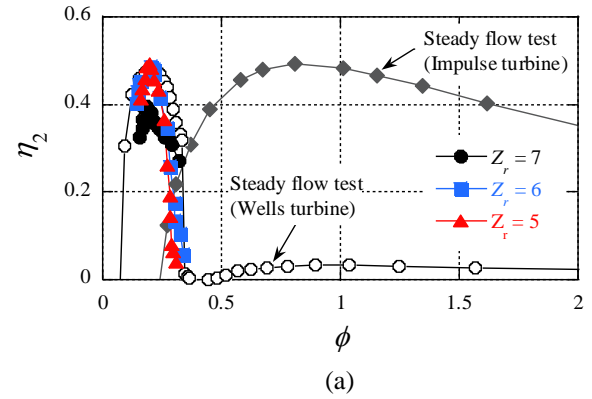


Fig. 18: Water surface elevation

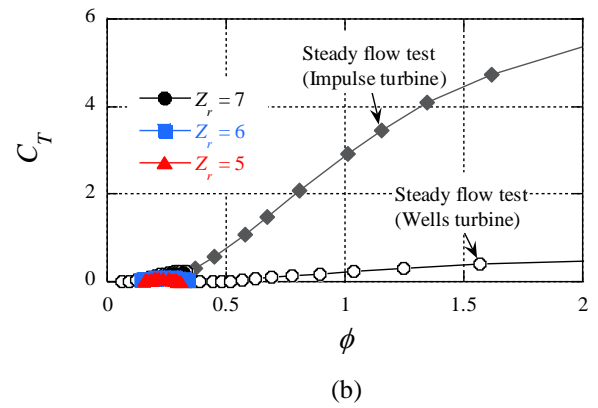
Fig. 19 is a comparison of the turbine performances. The steady flow test results denote the performance of the impulse turbine in fig. 5 and the one of the Wells turbine having the casing diameter $D = 300$ mm in the previous research [15]. As shown in fig. 19, the maximum η_2 in all three cases $Z_r = 7, 6$ and 5 are obtained at about $\phi = 0.21$, and the C_A increases with the pressure rise in fig. 17. In both cases $Z_r = 6$ and 5 , the same high η_2 as the previous research on the steady flow performance of the Wells turbine is achieved. Meanwhile, the maximum η_2 becomes lower in the case $Z_r = 7$, because the increase of C_T corresponding to the increase of C_A is not sufficient. This is caused by the fact that the flow passage area at hub side is extremely narrow as shown in fig. 15.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

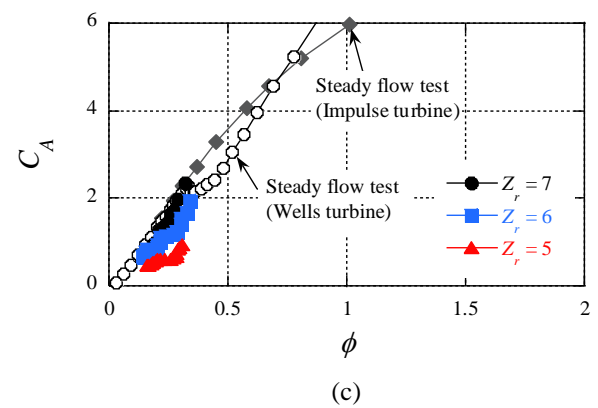
This paper discussed the effects of the impulse turbine specification such as the rotor inlet/outlet angle γ , the guide vane's setting angle θ and the guide vane's number Z_g on the primary conversion efficiency η_1 , the secondary conversion efficiency η_2 and the generating efficiency η ($= \eta_1 \eta_2$) in the fixed OWC-type WEC based on the results of the 2-dimensional wave tank tests.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 19: Wells turbine performance: (a) secondary conversion efficiency, (b) torque coefficient and (c) input coefficient

In the experiments, the rotor inlet/outlet angle was changed between three cases $\gamma = 70$ degrees, 60 degrees and 50 degrees, and the guide vane's setting angle was varied from $\theta = 30.0$ degrees to 37.5 degrees and 22.5 degrees. Besides, the single-stage guide vane's number was changed from $Z_g = 26$ to 32 and 20 . Furthermore, the performances of the Wells turbines with different number Z_r of blades were investigated. The following concluding remarks are obtained.

1. The maximum generating efficiency of about 28% is

- achieved in both cases $Z_g = 32$ and 26 .
2. In the case with $\gamma = 60$ degrees and $\theta = 30$ degrees, the maximum secondary conversion efficiency of about 48% as high as the one in the steady flow condition is obtained.
 3. The combination of $\gamma = 60$ degrees, $\theta = 30$ degrees, $Z_g = 26$ and the rotor blade number $Z_r = 30$ is the promising specification of the impulse turbine.
 4. As regards this experiment, the maximum secondary conversion efficiency in the OWC with the Wells turbine is almost the same level as the one of the impulse turbine.

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