

# Status of the VIVACE Converter: Current and wave energy harvester using fluid structure interaction and fish-bioinspired control

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# OUTLINE

## I. 1<sup>ST</sup> GENERATION VIVACE CONVERTER (2016)

- Field tests in the St. Clair River

## II. UNDERLYING PHYSICS

- **Lift:** alternating vs. steady
- **Complexity:** hydro vs. geometry, fish vs. cylinders
- **Flow Induced Oscillations:** VIV & galloping
- **Cylinder-schools:** synergistic FIO

## III. 2<sup>ND</sup> GENERATION SUBSYSTEMS

- **Hydrodynamics:** Achievable?
- **Turbulence Stimulation:** Slow flows
- **Control:** Oscillator properties not motion
- **Magnetic Restraint:** Counter drag/friction
- **Magnetic Gear:** Dry/wet environments
- **Power Electronics:** Signal conditioning
- **Frame:** Durable, easy to assemble & attach

## CLOSING REMARKS

- **Versatility:** Currents & Waves
- **Portability:** Modularity & Assembly



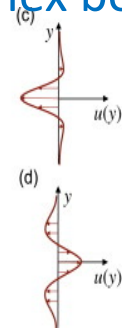
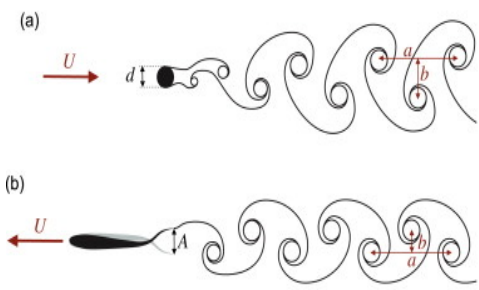
# I. 1<sup>ST</sup> GENERATION VIVACE: 2016 field tests





## II. UNDERLYING PHYSICS (1/4): Alternating lift & instabilities

Fish... steady flow flex body alternating lift

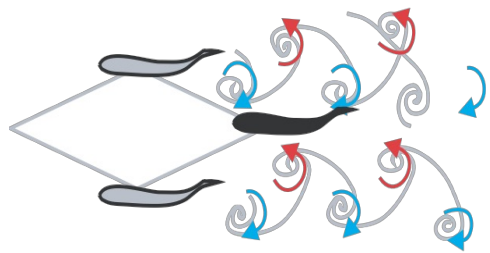


Thrust wake

vs.

drag wake

Black fish utilizes thrust-wake generated by the two gray fish



Gray-fish: drag-wake

Black-fish: in a thrust-wake

Gray-fish: drag-wake

Fish relax, spawn more, thrive in cylinder wake

(DOE-Harvard-MIT, 10-year study)



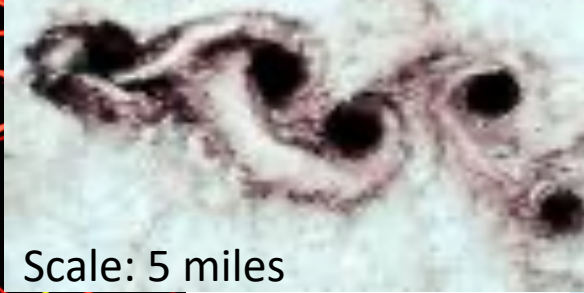
Stationary cylinder in steady flow



Alternating Vortices

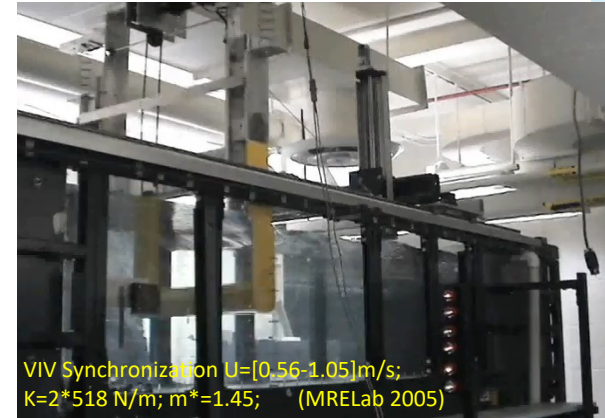
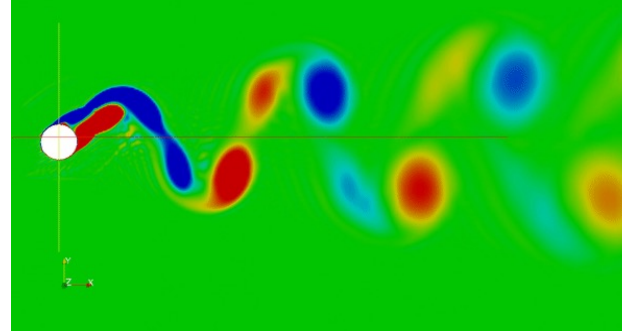
Scale: 1 ft

Mount peak in clouds



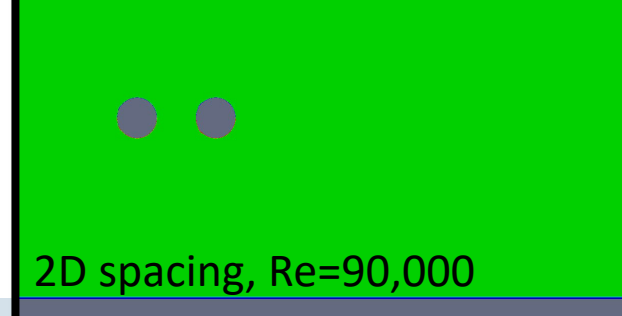
Scale: 5 miles

Vortex-induced oscillation

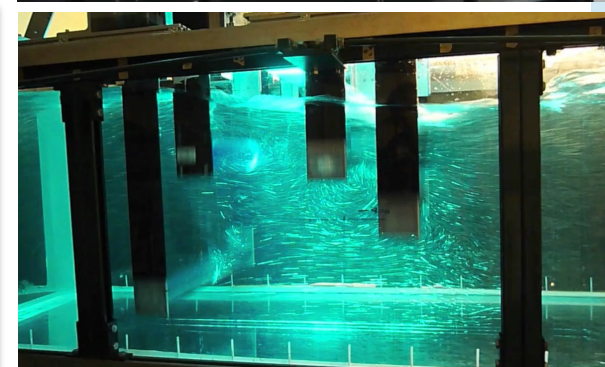


VIV Synchronization  $U=[0.56-1.05]$  m/s;  
 $K=2*518$  N/m;  $m^*=1.45$ ; (MRELab 2005)

Vortex-induced oscillation



2D spacing,  $Re=90,000$





## II. UNDERLYING PHYSICS (2/4): VIV & galloping

### Non-circular cylinders may gallop perpendicular to flow

- VIV vs. galloping

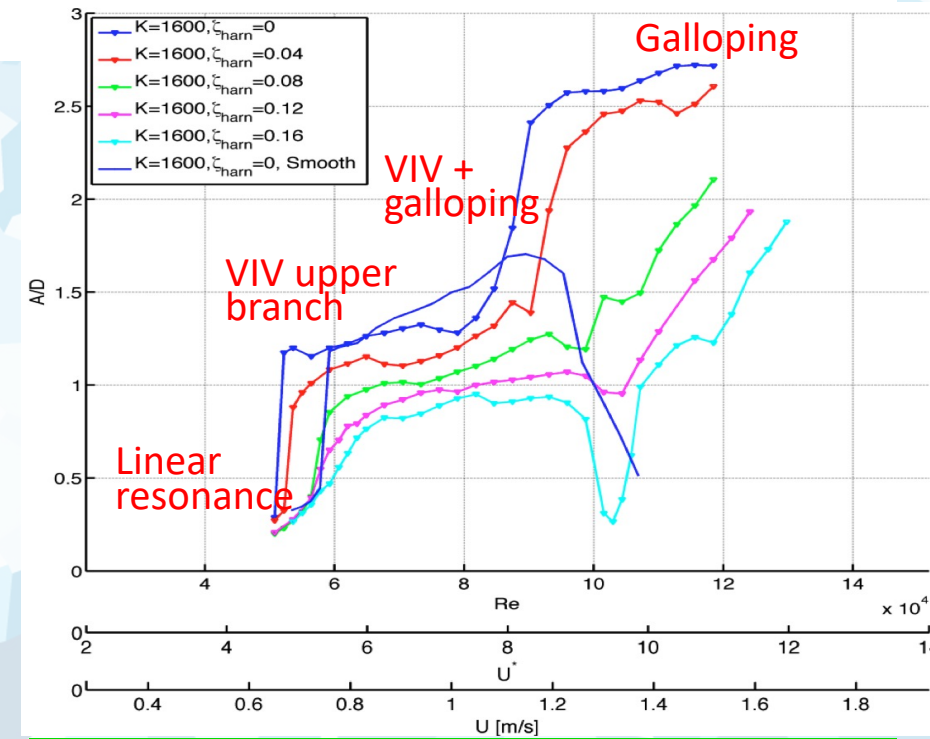
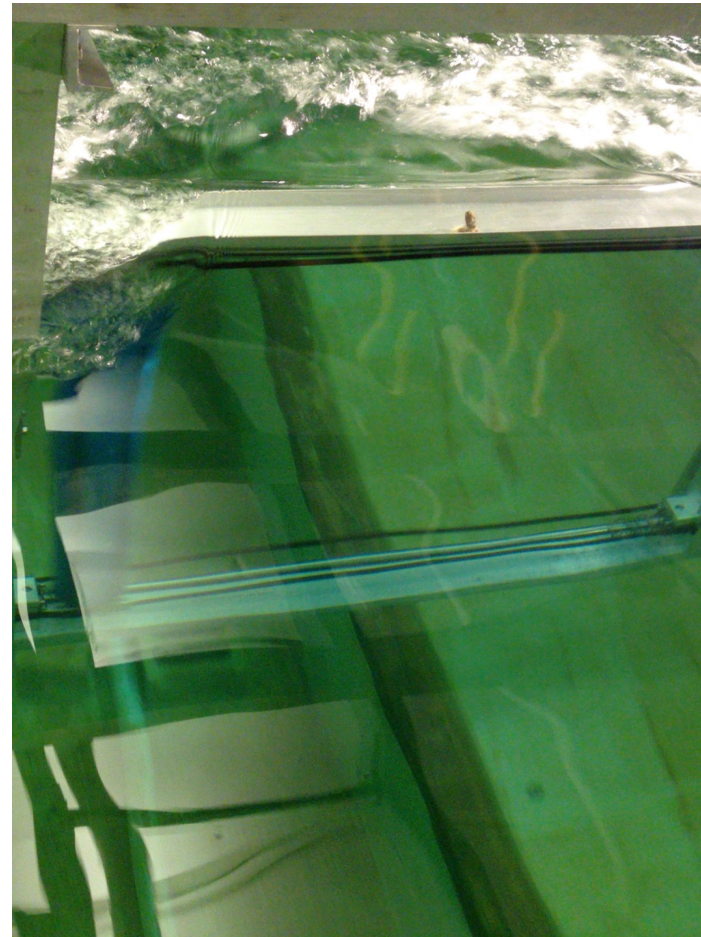
- Cause: in VIV, Vortex shedding  
in galloping, shear layer motion
- $U^*$ : in galloping  $U^*_g < U^{*28}$

in VIV  $\sim 4 < U^* < \sim 12$

- $A/D$ : in galloping  $\gg$  VIV and increases with  $U$  until failure  
in VIV it is self-limiting
- $f_{osc}$  in galloping drops below  $f_{n,vac}$   
in VIV increases above  $f_{n,vac}$

- Transition VIV to galloping

- Cause: gap in FIO  
coexistence of mechanisms

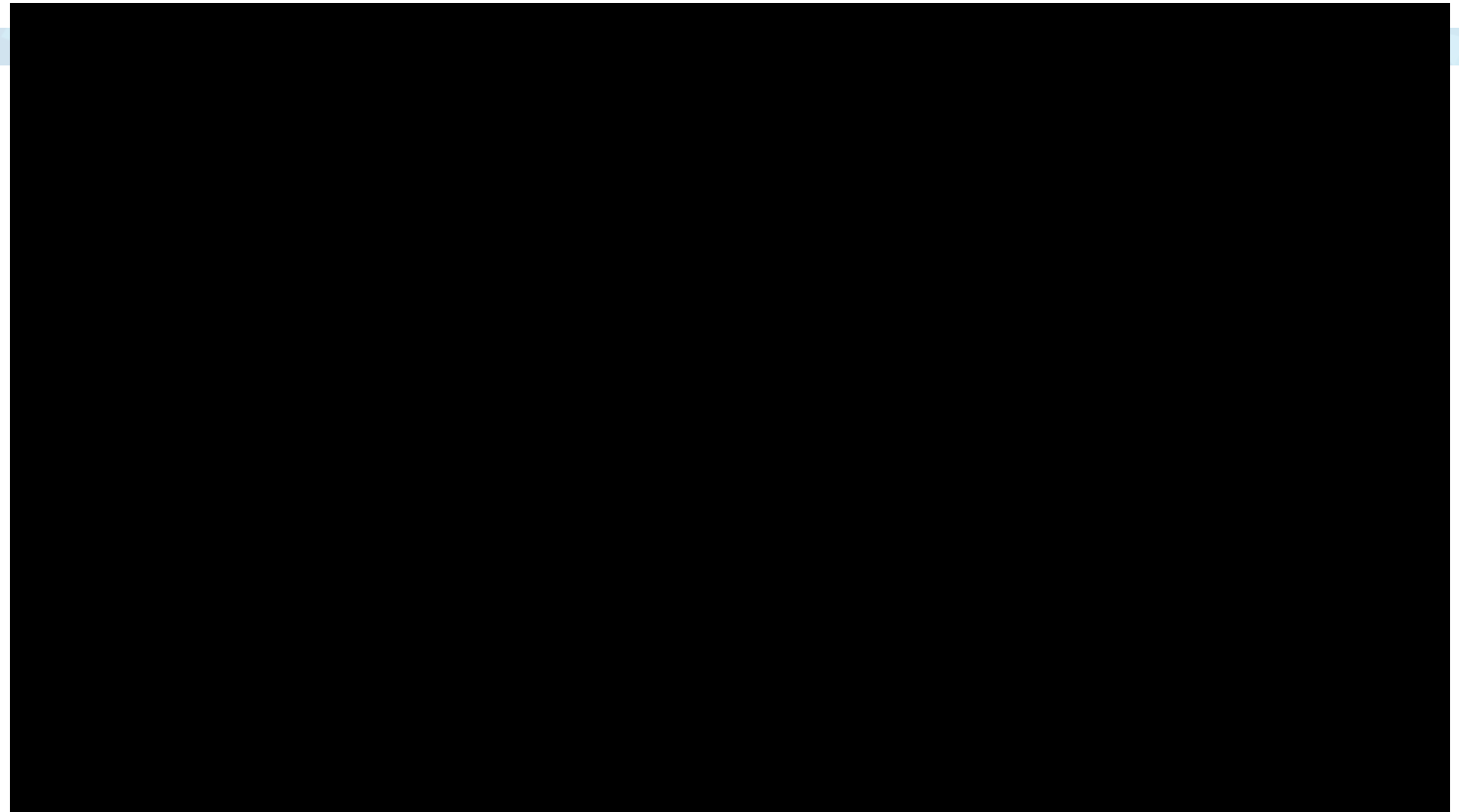




## II. UNDERLYING PHYSICS <sup>(3/4)</sup>: Interference & Synergy

### Cylinder-schools:

- Oscillating bodies
- Oscillating stagnation points
- Boundary layers
- Oscillating separation points
- Shear layers
- Rolling up shear layers
- Von Kármán vortices
- Alternating wake



**Fish-schools:** Efficient dynamics but complex kinematics (body undulation)

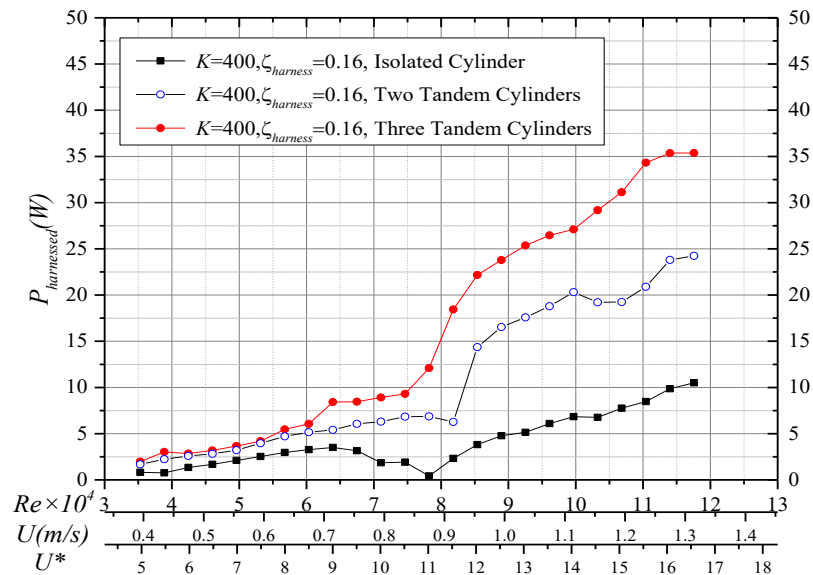
**Cylinder-schools:** Complex dynamics but simple kinematics (oscillators)

**Objective:** *Mimic fish-school dynamics w/o the complexity of fish-school kinematics*



## II. UNDERLYING PHYSICS (4/4): Synergy

Spacing  $L/D=2.57$ : In galloping, 3 cylinders generate **3.6-5.8** times the power of a single cylinder



$K=400\text{N/m}, \zeta_{harness} = 0.16$ ; Best of all ( $K, \zeta_{harness}$ ) tested

Table 6. Comparison of tandem cylinders to isolated cylinder  $\zeta_{harness}=0.16$

| $U$<br>(m/s) | Harnessed power (Watts) |       |       | Ratio<br>Two to<br>single<br>Isolated | Ratio<br>Three to<br>Isolated |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|              | Single                  | Two   | Three |                                       |                               |
| 0.85         | 3.83                    | 14.36 | 22.17 | 3.77                                  | 5.82                          |
| 1.03         | 5.14                    | 17.58 | 25.36 | 3.42                                  | 4.93                          |
| 1.15         | 6.76                    | 20.31 | 29.18 | 3.00                                  | 4.31                          |
| 1.19         | 7.75                    | 19.20 | 31.13 | 2.48                                  | 4.01                          |
| 1.23         | 8.47                    | 19.24 | 34.32 | 2.27                                  | 4.05                          |
| 1.27         | 9.85                    | 20.89 | 35.36 | 2.12                                  | 3.59                          |

We have identified synergy and achieved  $\eta_{hydro}$  of **88%** with 4 cylinders. **So what?**

**Objective: Achieve synergy w/o motion control**

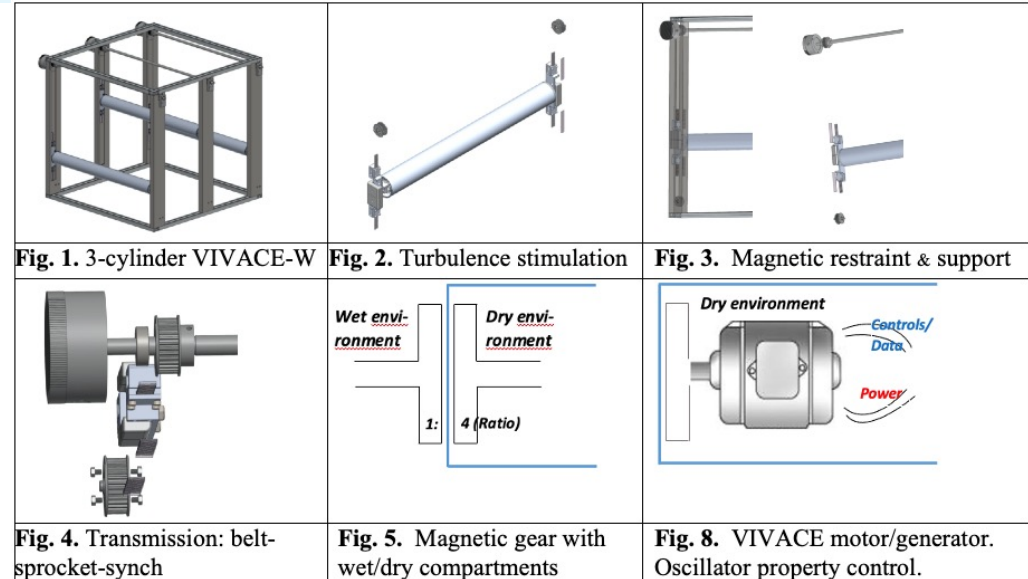


# III. 2<sup>ND</sup> GENERATION SUBSYSTEMS

(1/6)

**Objective:** Portable, modular, easy to assemble

- **Hydrodynamics:** Achievable?
- **Turbulence Stimulation:** Slow flows
- **Control:** Oscillator properties not motion
- **Magnetic Restraint:** Counter drag/friction
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$$P_{output} = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^3 L(D + 2A) \cdot \eta_{Betz} \cdot \eta_{hydro} \cdot \eta_{support} \cdot \eta_{Vck} \cdot \eta_{transmission} \cdot \eta_{gear} \cdot \eta_{generator}$$

$\bullet P_{fluid} = 0.59 \frac{1}{2} \rho v^3 L(D + 2A)$    
  $\bullet \eta_{Betz} = 16/27$    
  $\bullet \eta_{hydro} = \frac{P_{mech}}{P_{fluid}}$    
  $\bullet \eta_{support} =$  contactless magnetic "levitation";

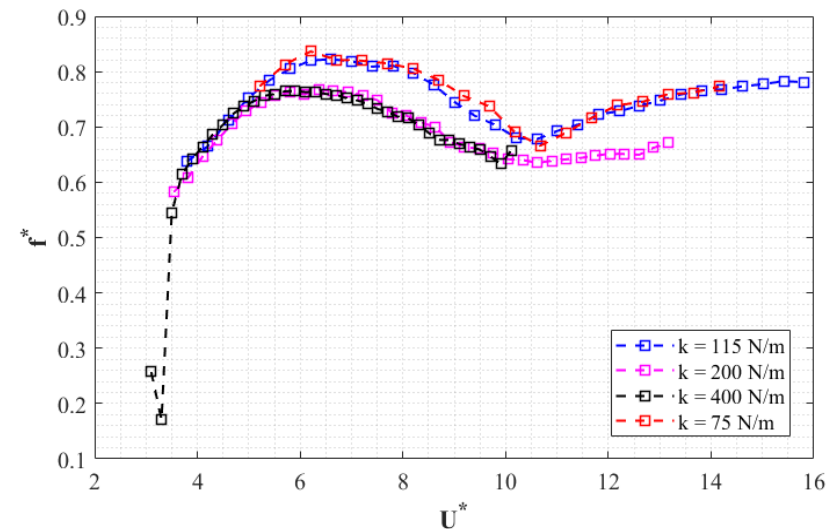
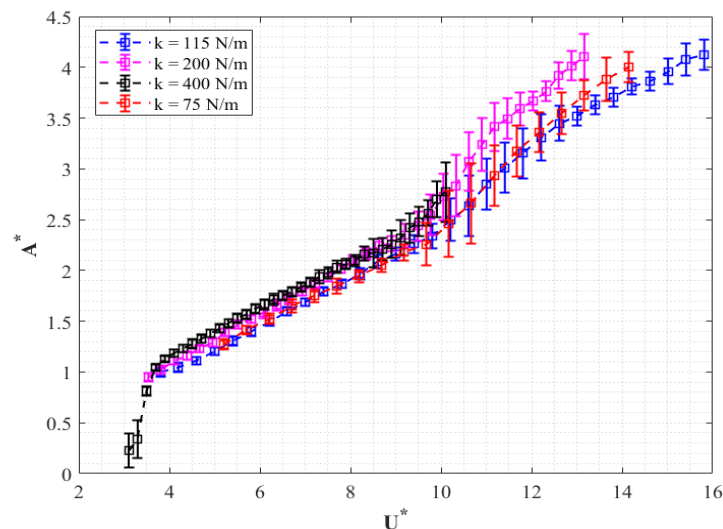
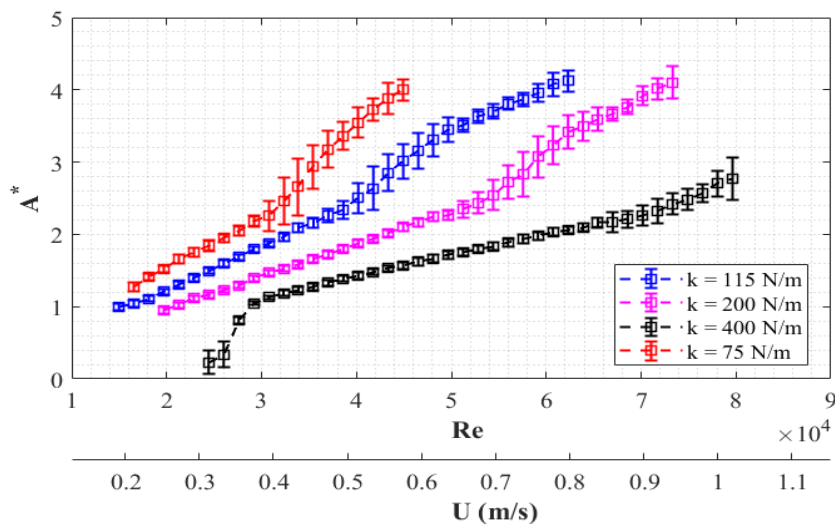
$\bullet \eta_{Vck}$    
  $\bullet \eta_{transmission}$    
  $\bullet \eta_{gear} =$  contactless magnetic   
  $\bullet \eta_{generator} = \frac{P_{out}}{P_{mech}}$





### III. 2<sup>ND</sup> GENERATION SUBSYSTEMS (2/6): Turbulence Stimulation

Redesigned to harness energy even from ultra-slow flows (0.19m/s)



Effect of spring stiffness  $K$  for the  $D=8.89\text{cm}$  (3.5") cylinder with  $H/D=15\%$  and  $\zeta_{total} = 0.04$ : (a)  $A^*=A/D$  vs. flow speed  $U$  and Reynolds number  $Re$ , (b)  $A^*=A/D$  vs. reduced velocity  $U^*$  (c) Frequency ratio  $f^* = f_{osc}/f_{n,vac}$  vs.  $U^*$



### III. 2<sup>ND</sup> GENERATION SUBSYSTEMS (3/6): *Vck* controller

A unique feature of the MRELab and VIVACE is the development of ***Vck*** (2009, 2014)

#### ***Vck***

- Emulates spring stiffness ***k*** and damping ***c*** of any mathematical model linear or nonlinear and their parameters
- Enables quick change of oscillator parameters for testing or adaptation to excitation
- Enables use of the same physical equipment to harness energy from currents or waves
- Being redesigned to merge motor, generator, and controller for high  $\eta_{Vck}$



### III. 2<sup>ND</sup> GENERATION SUBSYSTEMS (4/6): Hydro-control

#### The challenge:

- VIV and galloping are naturally occurring instabilities and should not be controlled in the traditional sense
- Due to the high complexity of the hydrodynamics, there are many different phenomena that we have identified
- For traditional control or NN optimization a very dense database is needed
- There are numerous bifurcations between these phenomena
- Identifying all separatrices is practically prohibitive  
experimentally (even with the Vck)  
or with CFD (4-5 days for 60seconds simulation with 40 cores)



### III. 2<sup>ND</sup> GENERATION SUBSYSTEMS (5/6): Hydro-control

#### The solution:

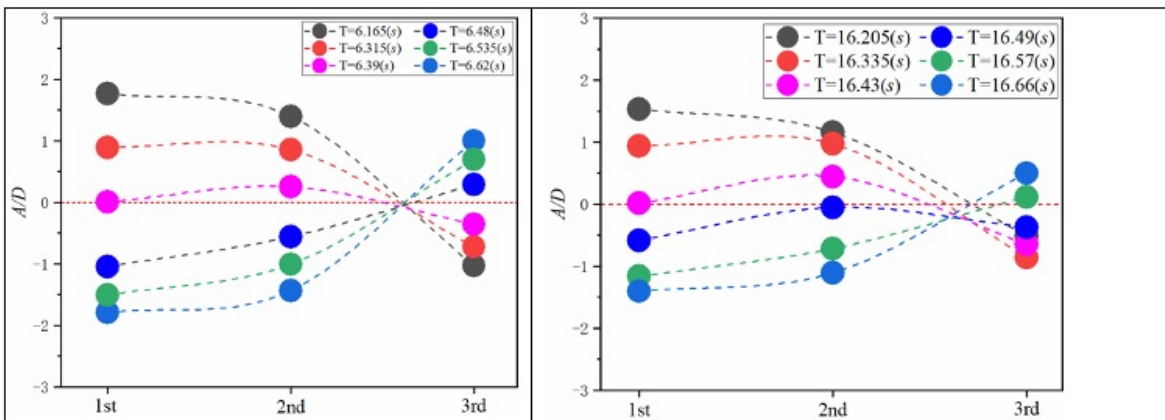
- Instead of controlling the motions of the oscillators, design a closed-loop system, employing feedback control synthesis, implementing adaptive damping and stiffness that enable VIVACE-W to respond in oscillatory patterns mimicking fish undulation.
- These patterns match fish undulation modes!

#### **Method:**

*Instead of controlling the oscillator motions to mimic fish dynamics, use adaptive oscillator properties to enable the oscillators to precipitate into fish mimicking.*

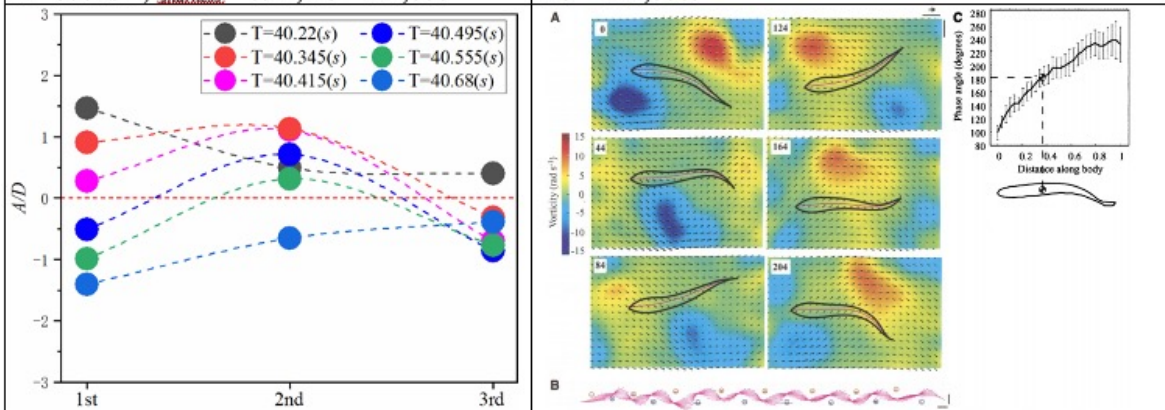


# III. 2<sup>ND</sup> GENERATION SUBSYSTEMS (6/6): Hydro-control



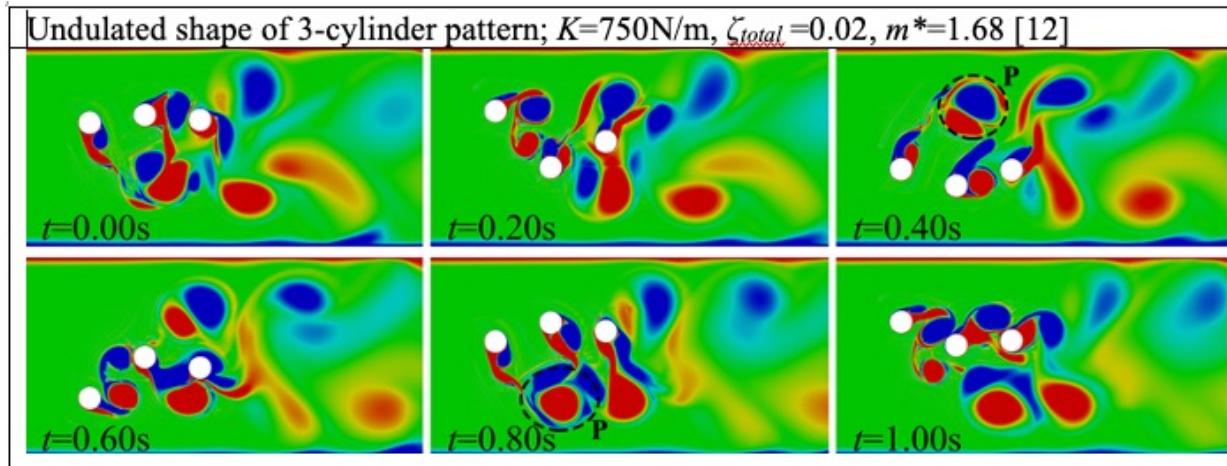
Positions of three tandem cylinders during half cycle of the first cylinder;  $L/D=2.01$ ,  $K=600N/m$ ,  $\zeta_{\text{barness}}=0.24$ ,  $Re=114,000$

Positions of three tandem cylinders during half cycle of the first cylinder;  $L/D=2.57$ ,  $K=600N/m$ ,  $\zeta_{\text{barness}}=0.24$ ,  $Re=114,000$ .

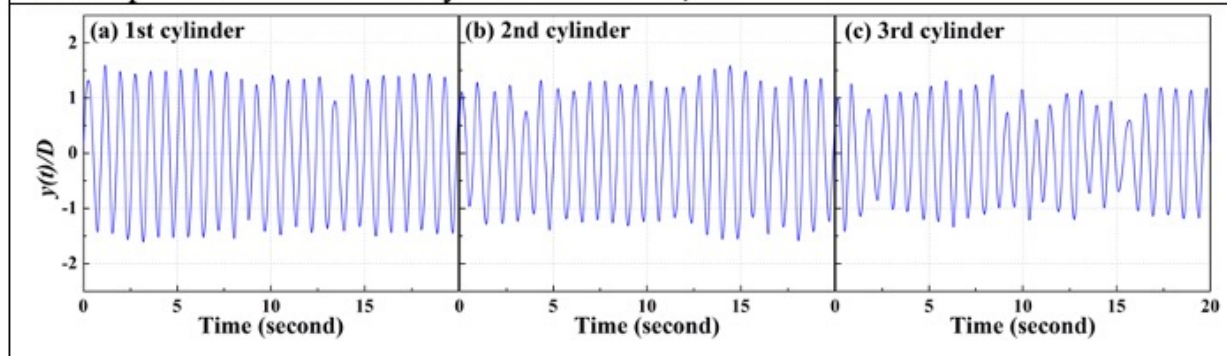


Positions of three tandem cylinders during half cycle of the first cylinder;  $L/D=4.01$ ,  $K=600N/m$ ,  $\zeta_{\text{barness}}=0.24$ ,  $Re=114,000$ .

Interaction of trout with cylinder vortices  
J.C. Liao, D.N. Beal, G.V. Lauder, M.S. Triantafyllou, "Fish Exploiting Vortices Decrease Muscle Activity", *Science* 302(5650) (2003) 1566-1569.



Vortex pattern for three PTC-cylinders at  $Re=62,049$



Displacement history of three PTC-cylinders at  $Re=62,049$



# CLOSING REMARKS

- The 1<sup>st</sup> generation VIVACE tested hydrodynamic concepts, fish friendliness, slowly moving parts, acceptance by communities, energy generation in  $V_{\text{flow}}=2-2.5\text{knots}$



- The 2<sup>nd</sup> generation VIVACE is
  - portable, modular, easy to assemble
  - works even in ultra slow flows
  - enables high hydrodynamic efficiency w/o controlling oscillator motions
- the Vck enables harnessing MHK energy from currents or waves
- with adaptive damping, *the Vck*, makes the multiple oscillator VIVACE precipitate into high energy patterns which match fish undulation

*Thank you for your attention and questions*