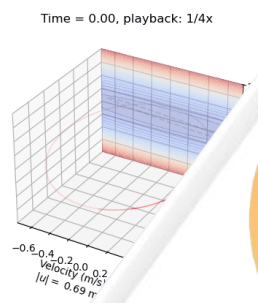
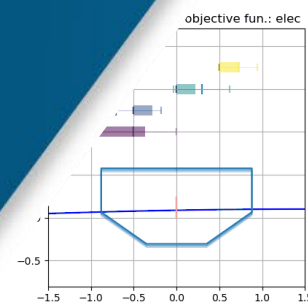
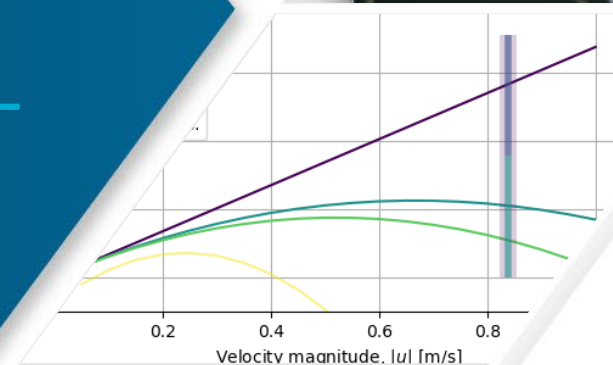
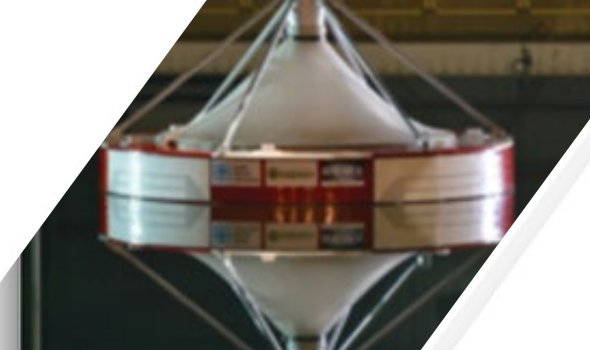


A VISUAL EXPLORATION OF OPTIMAL CONTROL IN HEAVING WECS

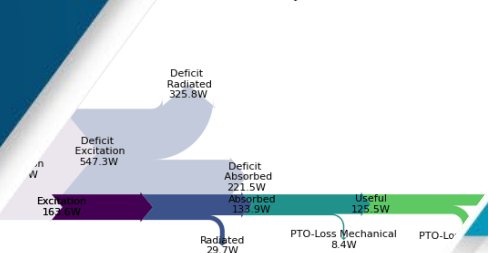
Daniel Gaebale, Giorgio Bacelli, Ryan Coe,
Jeff Grasberger, Carlos Michelen Strofer

Sandia National Laboratories

UMERC 2025, Corvallis, OR



stiff 0 Nm/rad, objective fun.: elec



POWER CURVES



Theory behind power absorbed as function of velocity (thus control)

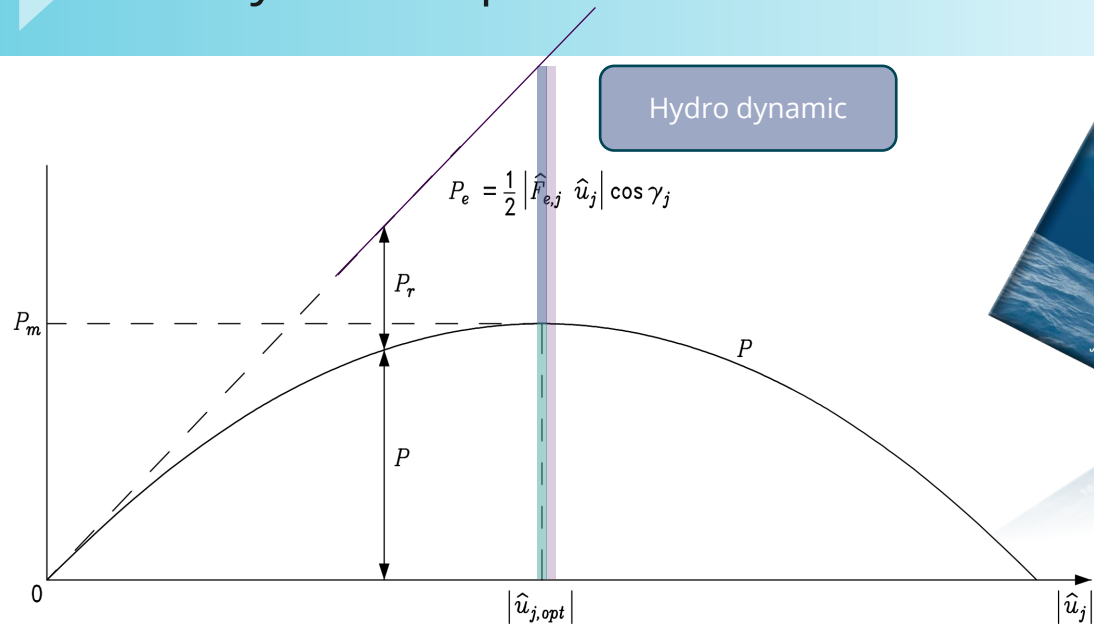
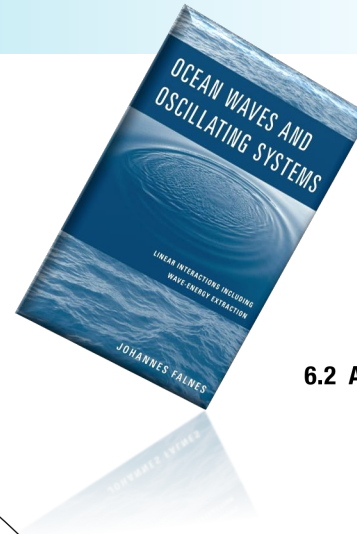


Figure 6.3: Power absorbed (solid curve) versus velocity amplitude. Radiated power P_r is the difference between excitation power P_e (dashed line) and absorbed power P .



6.2 ABSORPTION BY A BODY OSCILLATING IN ONE MODE OF MOTION

203

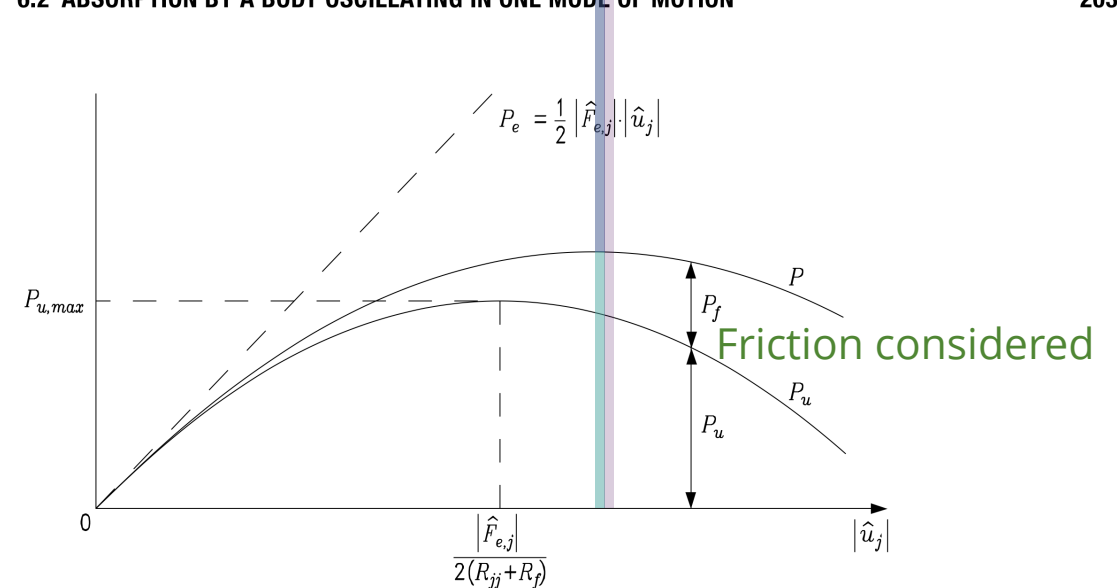


Figure 6.5: Curves showing absorbed power P , useful power P_u and excitation power P_e versus velocity amplitude $|\hat{u}_j|$ at optimum phase.

POWER CURVES

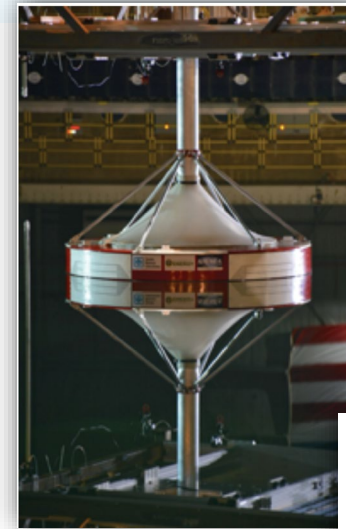
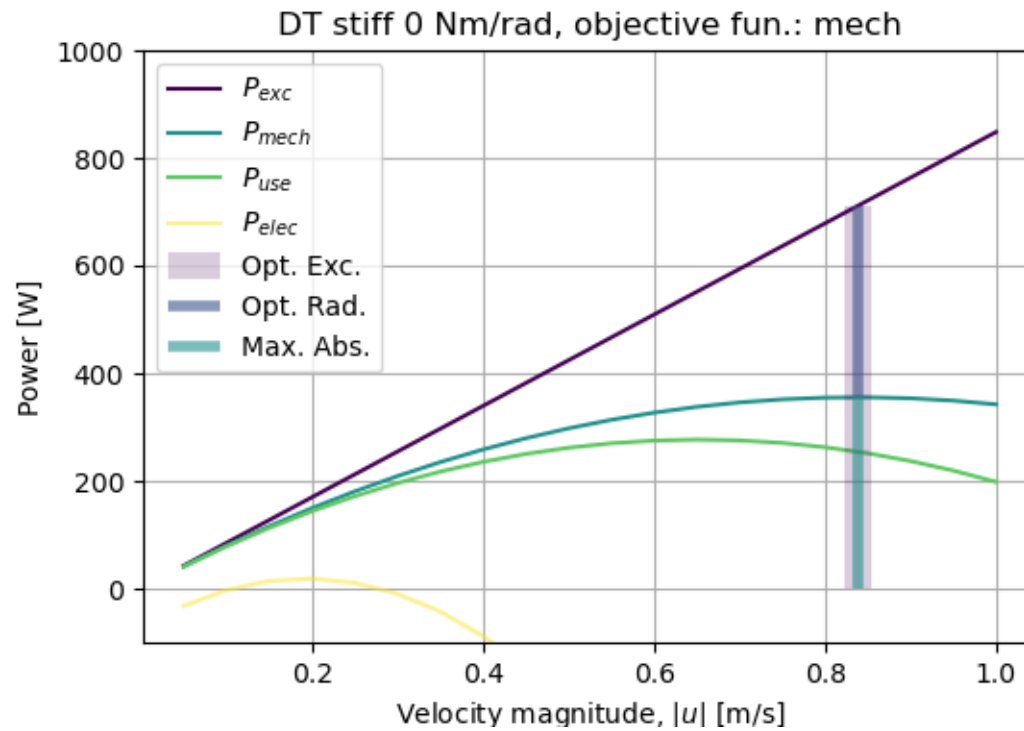


Power curves of an experimental WEC, the WaveBot

Hydro dynamic

PTO friction +
dynamics

Electrical losses

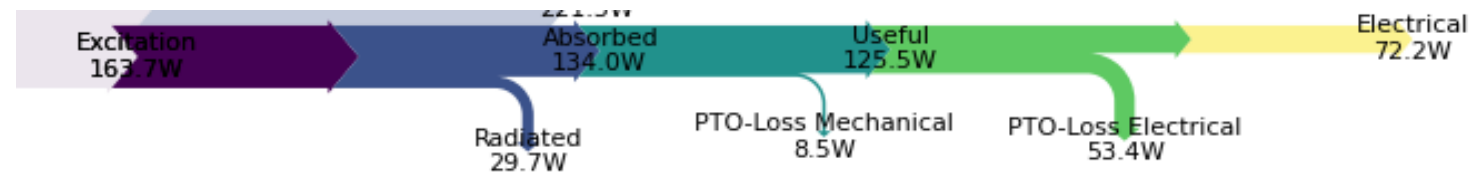
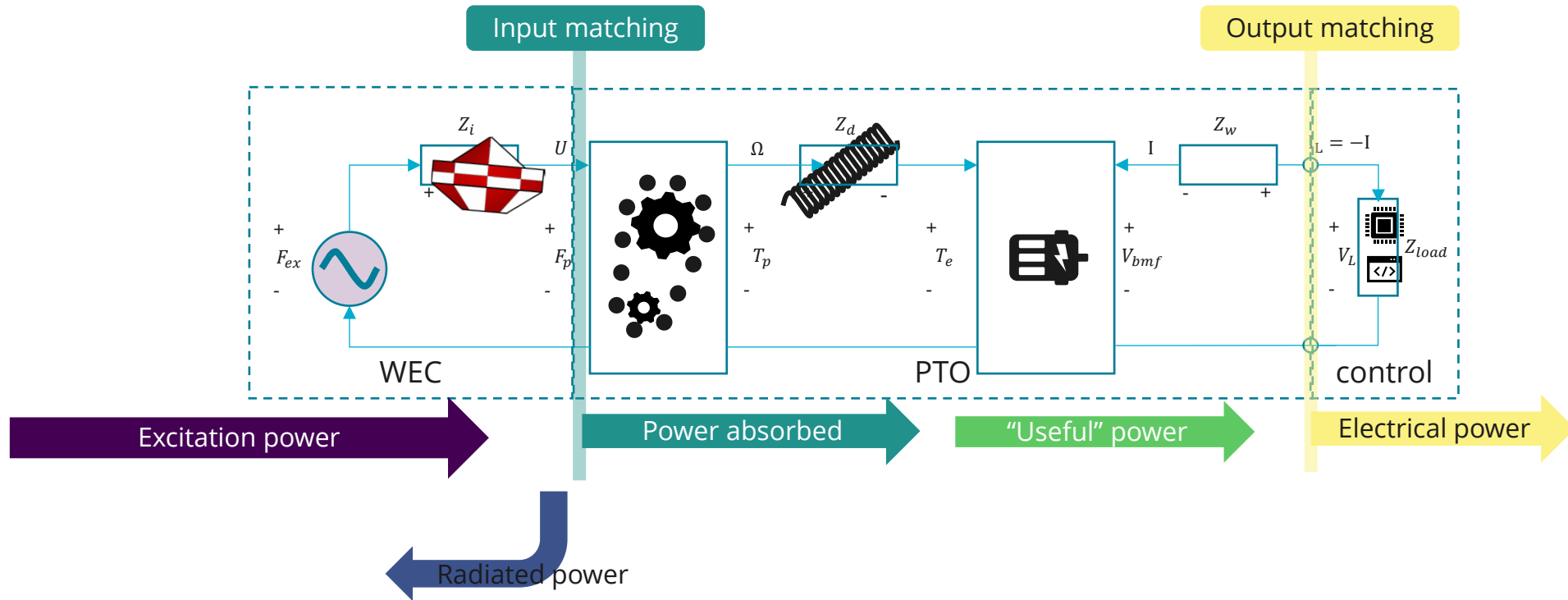


Where is the **electrical** power?!

WAVE ENERGY CONVERTER AS MULTI-PORT NETWORK



Bi-conjugate impedance matching as design framework



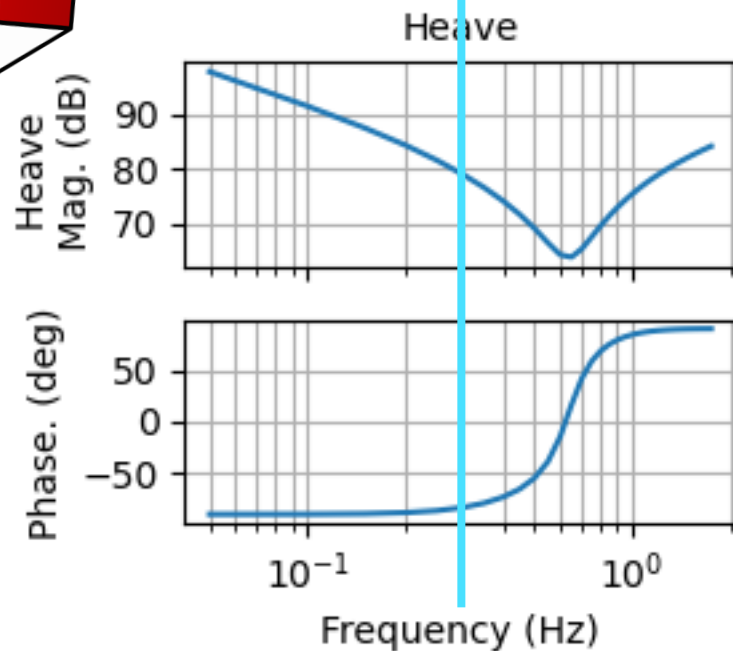
CASE STUDY



Regular wave, different objective functions for control optimization, different PTOs

Wave: $f = 0.3\text{Hz}$, $A = 0.1\text{m}$

Bode Plots



Objective

Power absorbed

Objective

Electrical power

Regular PTO

PTO + negative spring

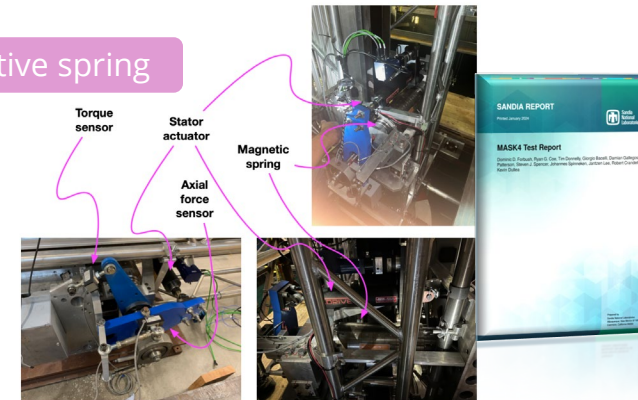
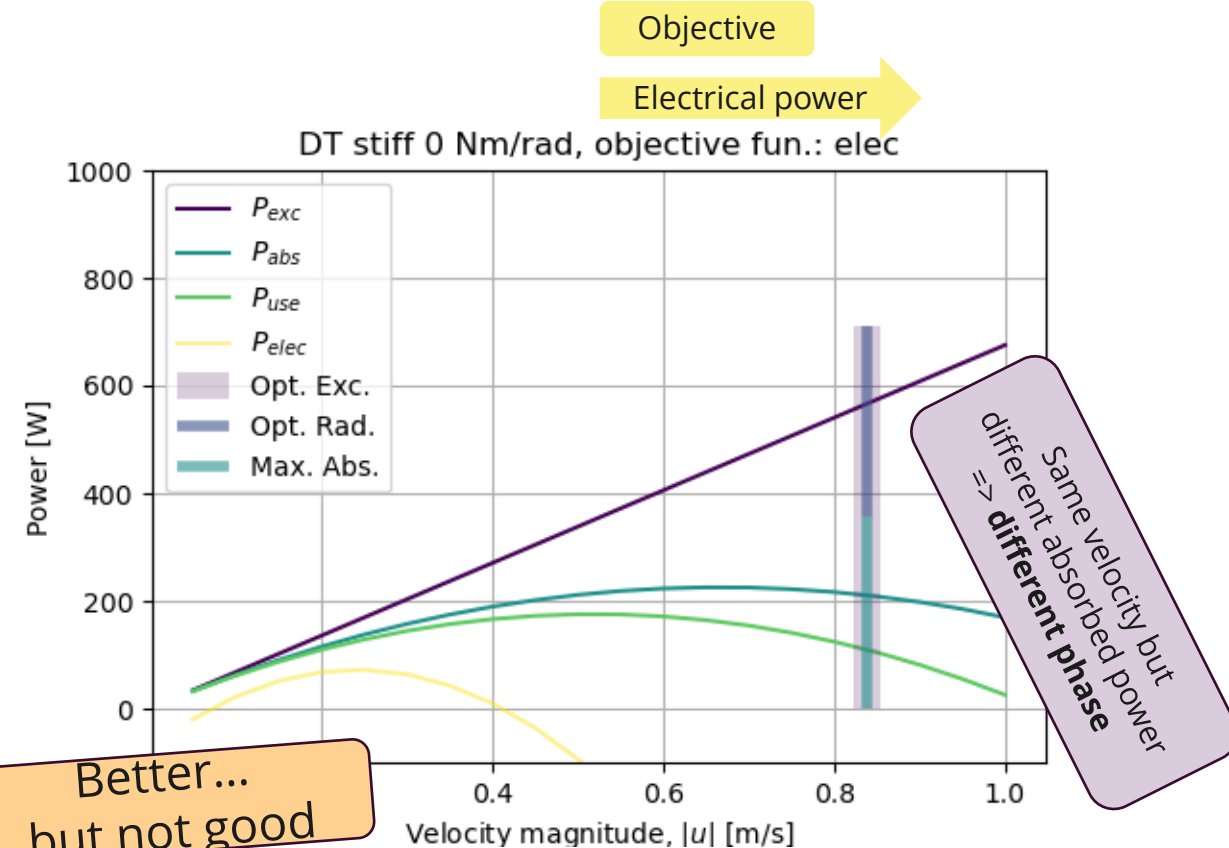
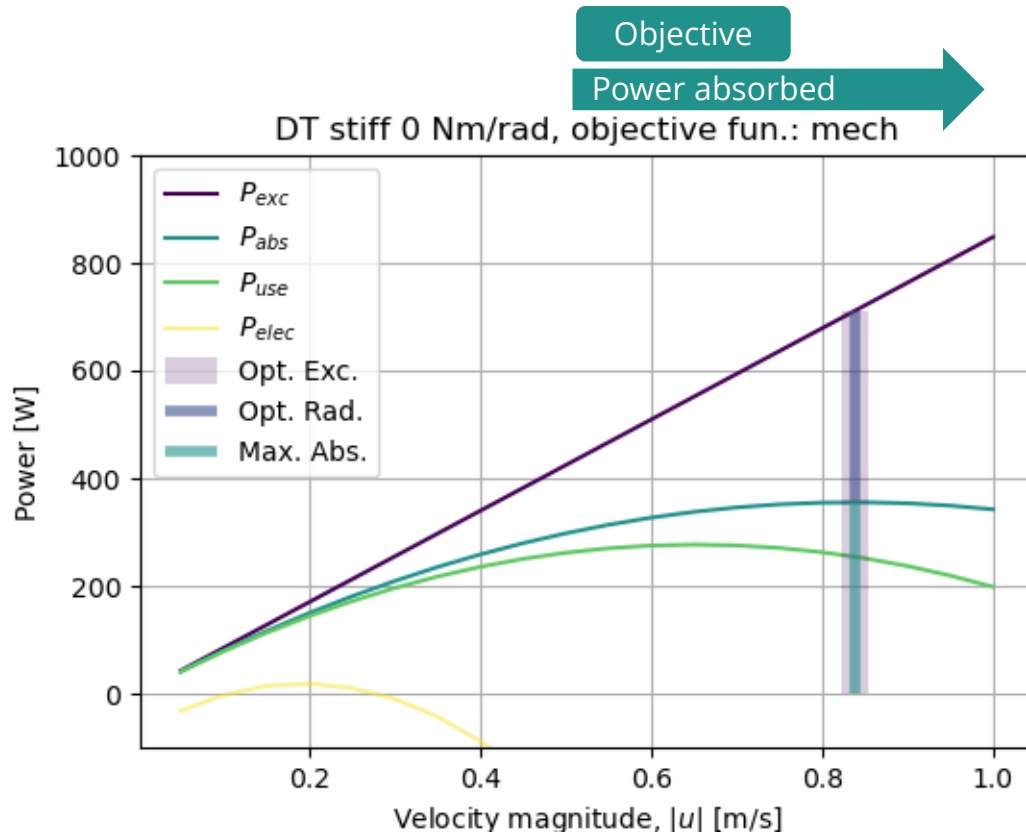


Figure 3-3. Magnetic spring installed with sensors.

WHERE IS THE ELECTRICAL POWER?



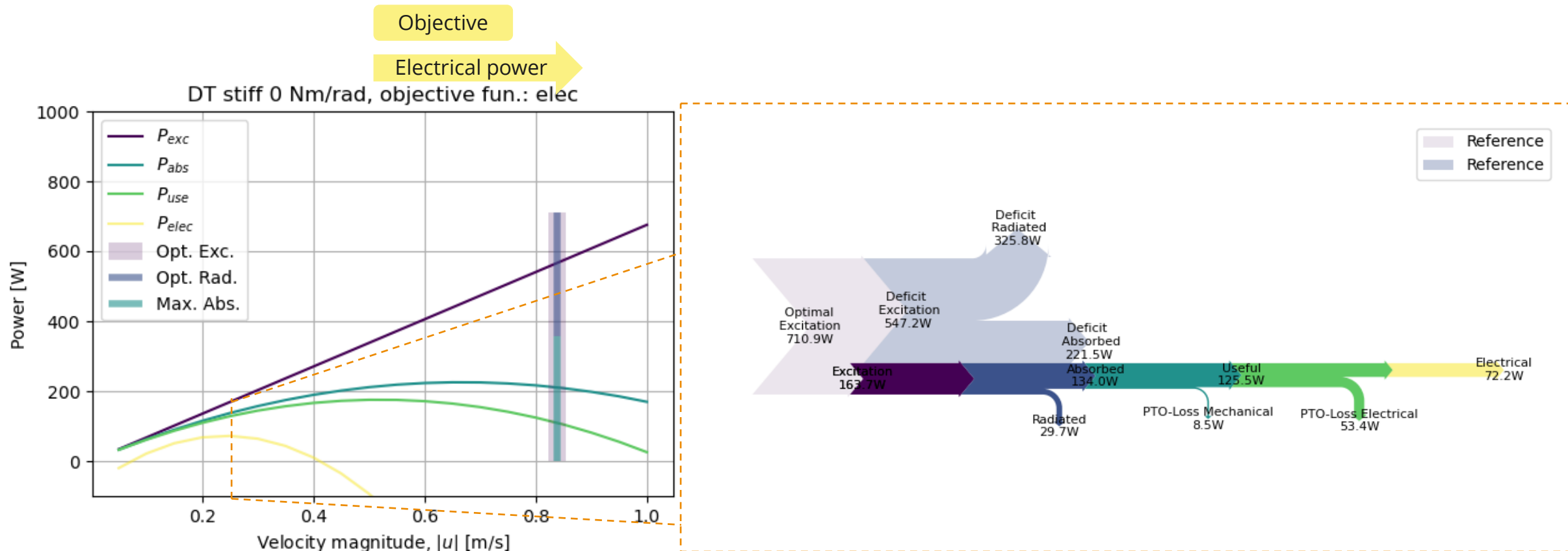
Let's optimize the controller for electrical power!



WHERE IS THE ELECTRICAL POWER?



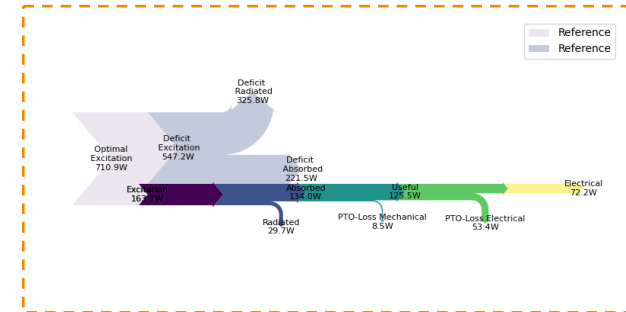
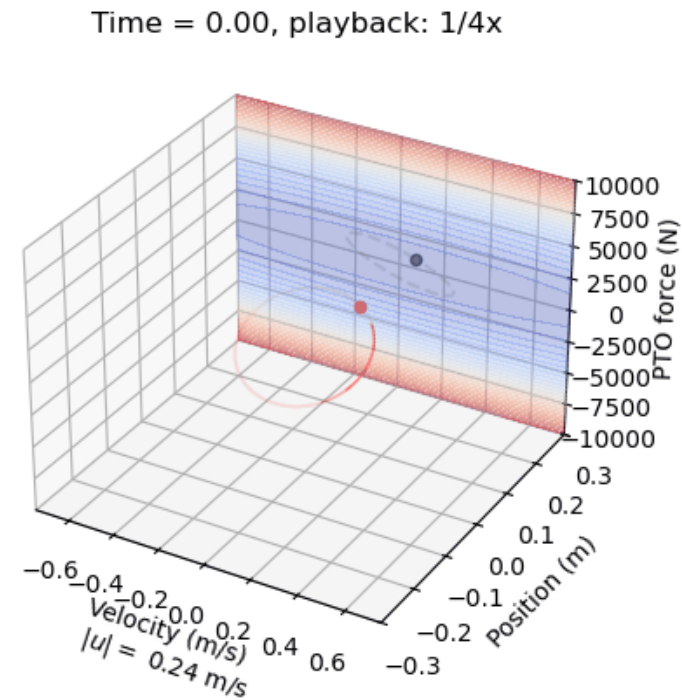
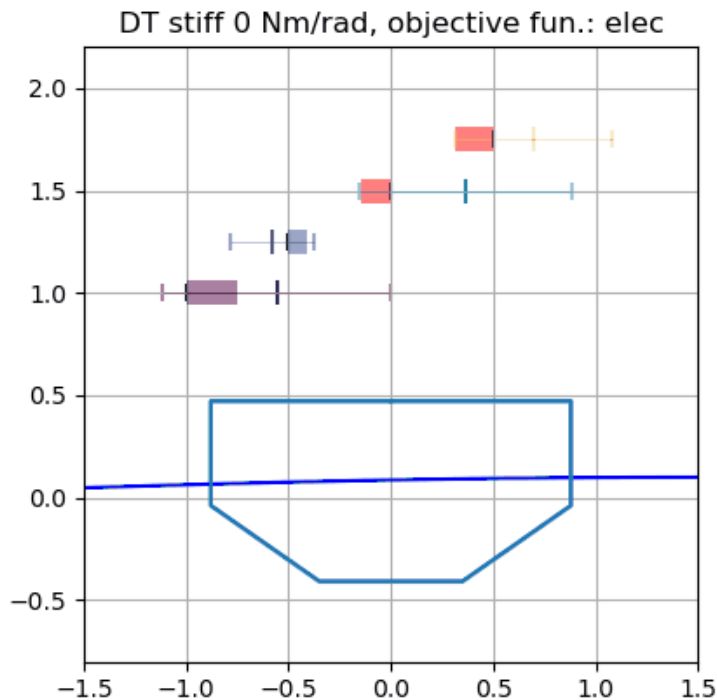
The actual optimum for electrical power



WHERE IS THE ELECTRICAL POWER?



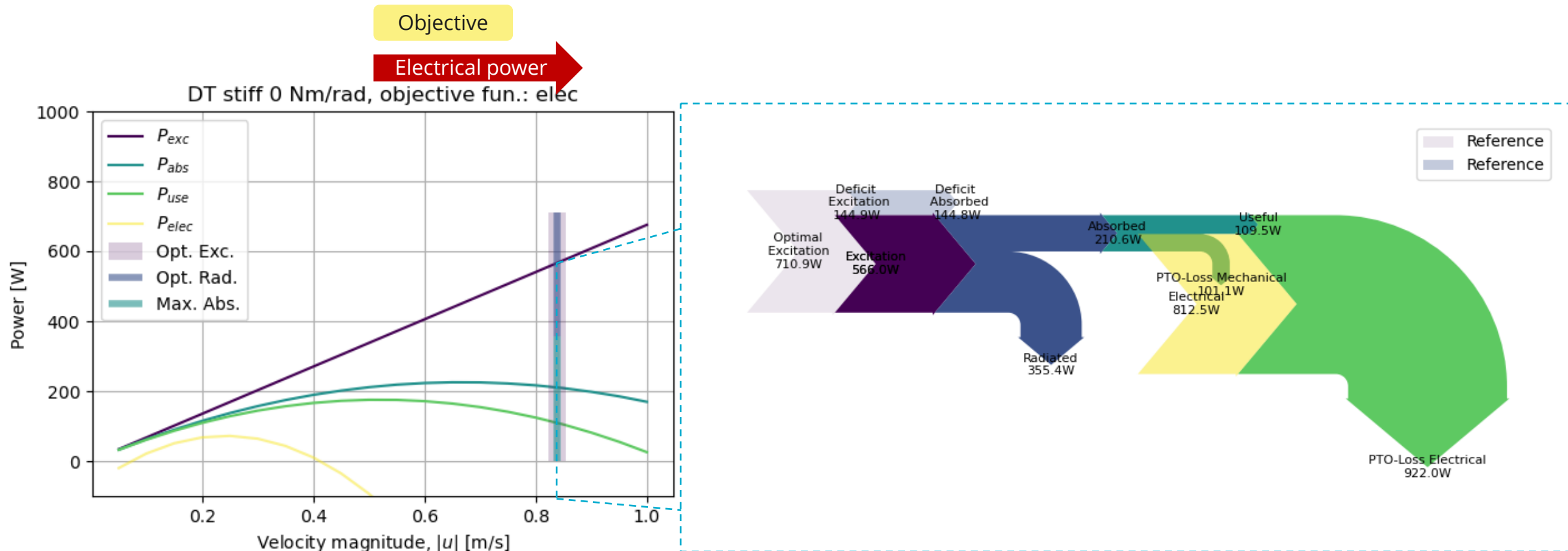
The actual optimum for electrical power - dynamics

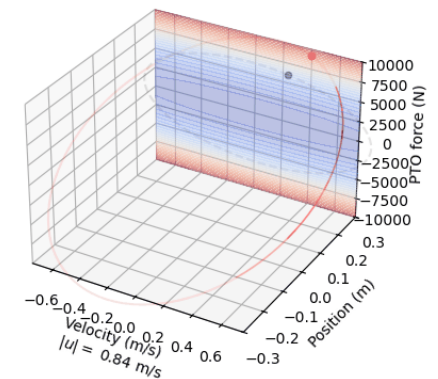
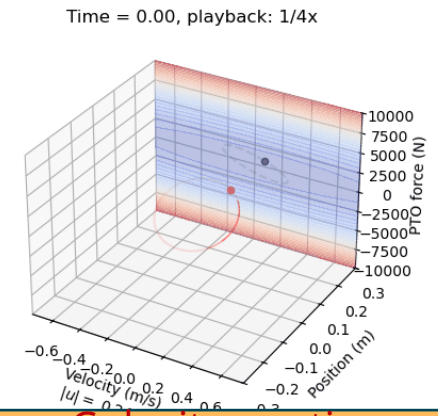
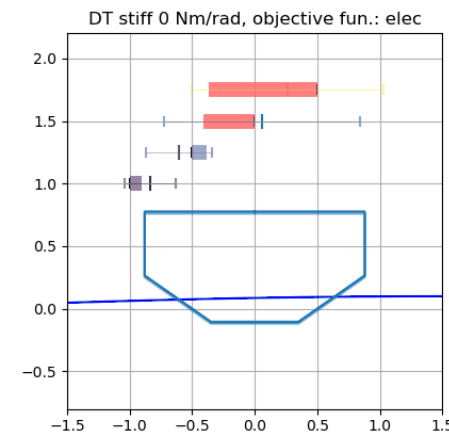
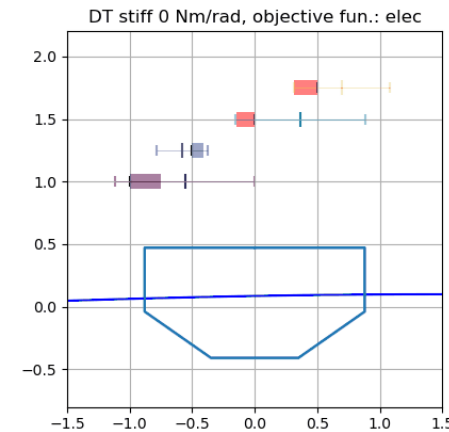
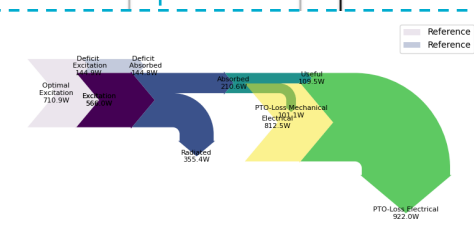
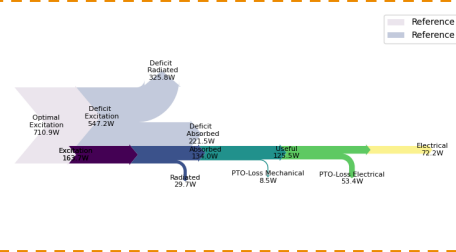
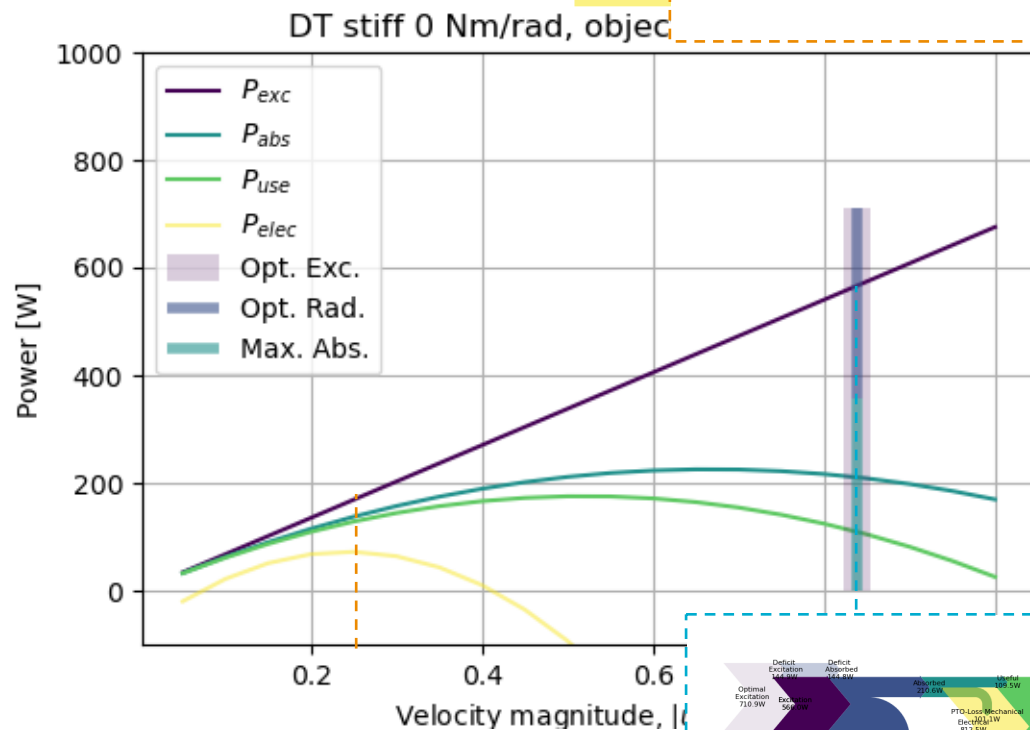


WHERE IS THE ELECTRICAL POWER?



What if we would have the **enforced** optimum velocity for max wave power absorbed?





Culprit: reactive power provided to buoy and electrical losses

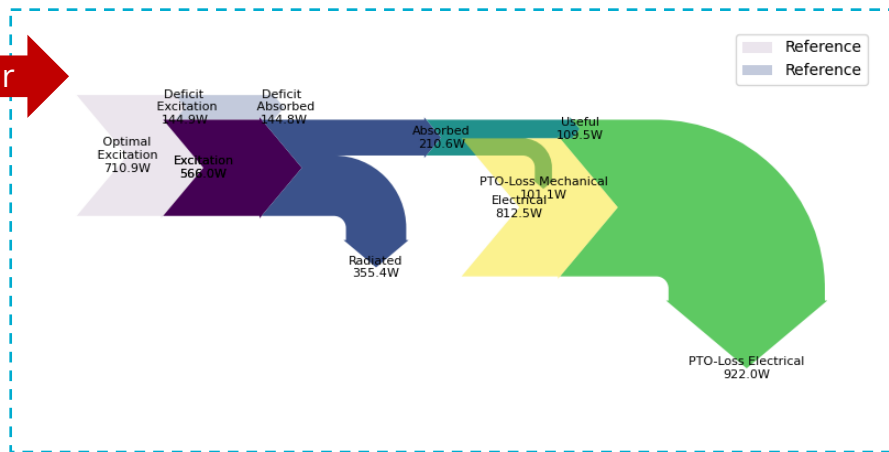
HOW DOES THIS COMPARE TO THE MAXIMIZING THE POWER ABSORBED?



Could it possibly be worse?

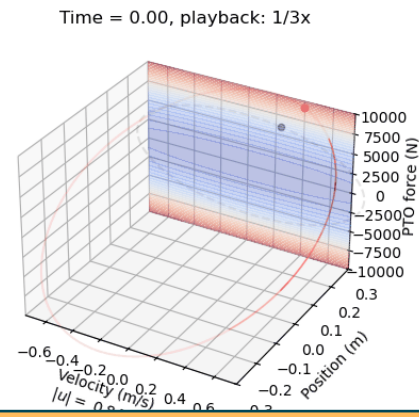
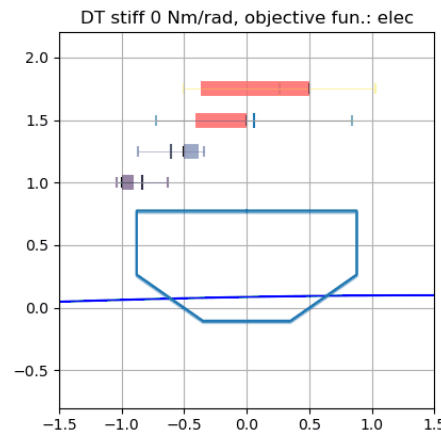
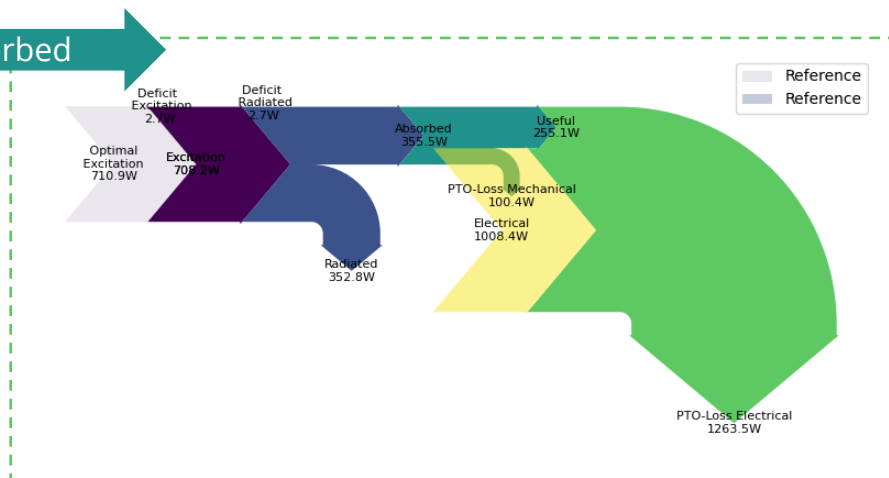
Objective

Electrical power

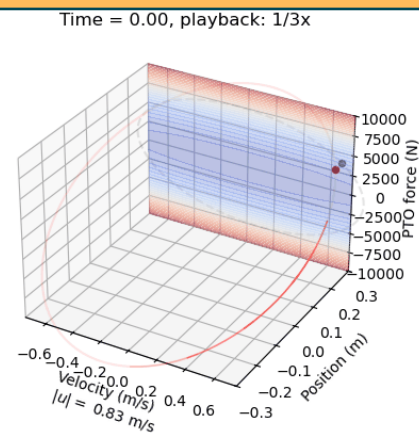
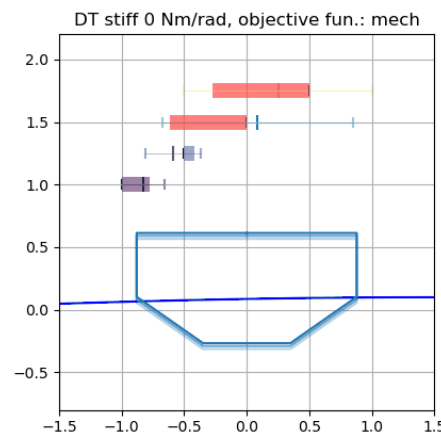


Objective

Power absorbed



Yes, it requires even more reactive power to phase match



IS THERE NOTHING WE CAN DO?



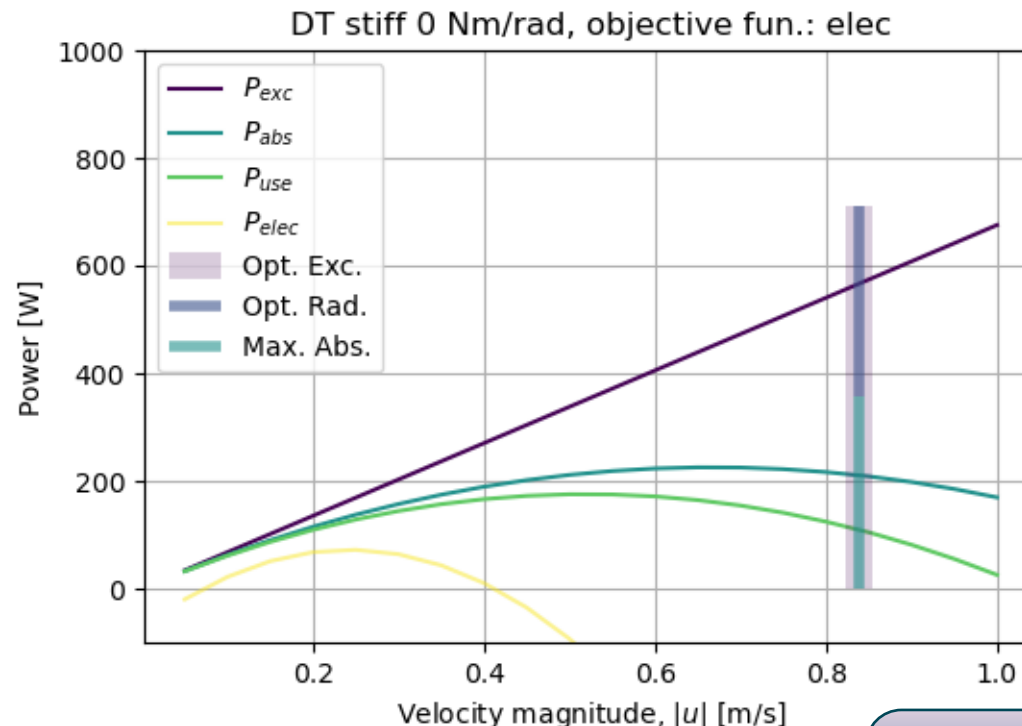
Quick recap

Given wave

Given hardware

Controller is the only knob to tune

Even optimal control for electrical power is disappointing



Increasing the WEC velocity could yield higher absorbed power

But doing so with active control comes at a high price

This is the motivation for the concurrent design of hardware and controller

Look at WEC design as control co-design problem!

“simple” solution for the WaveBot

PTO + negative spring

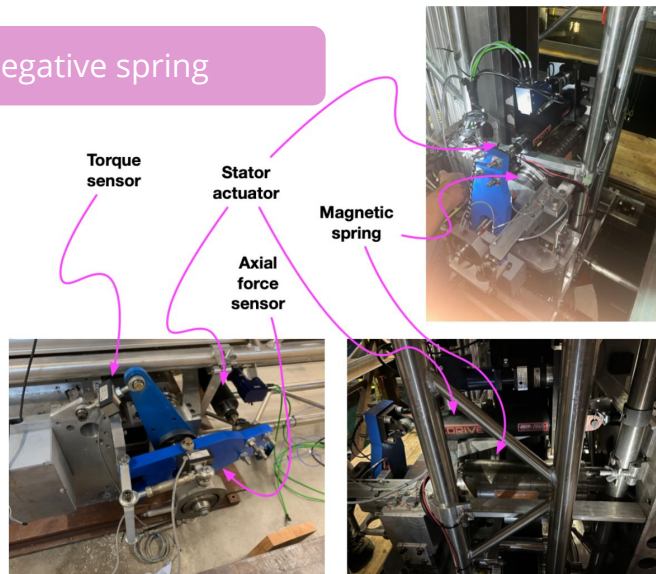


Figure 3-3. Magnetic spring installed with sensors.

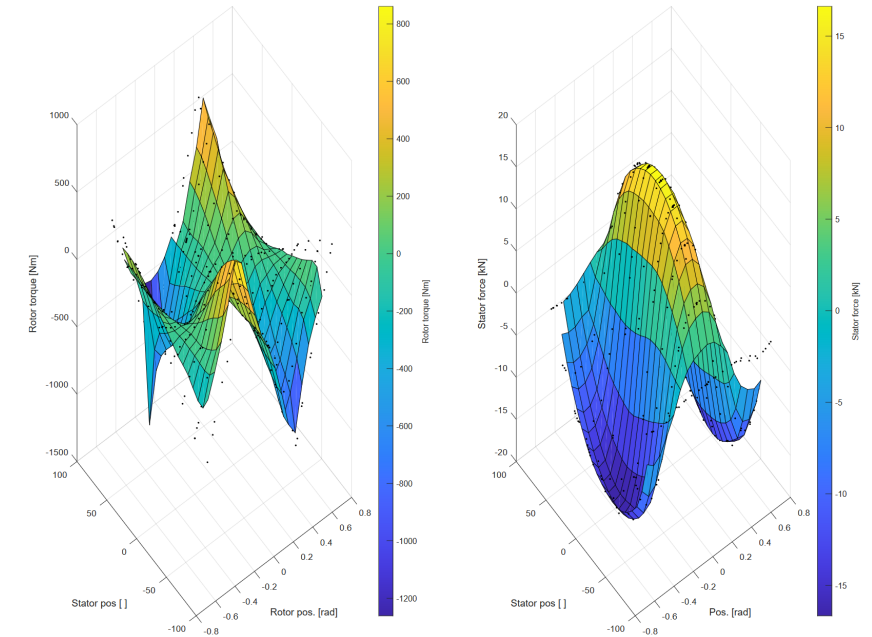
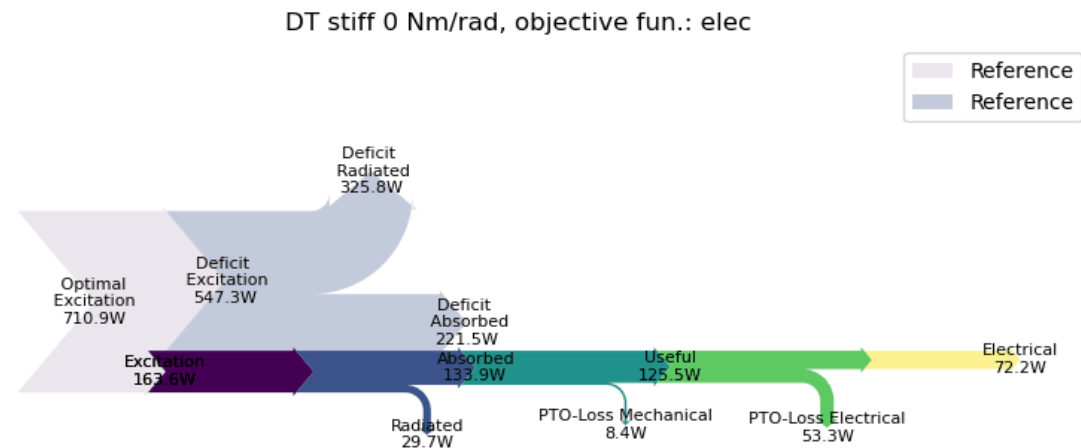
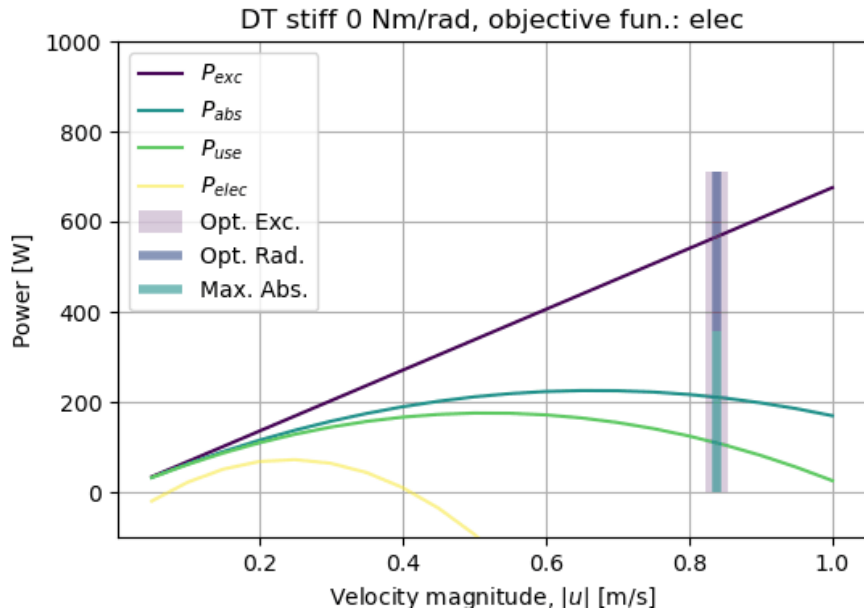


Figure 4-1. Surfaces for magnetic spring rotor torque (left) and stator force (right) as a function of rotor and stator position. Black dots show individual measurements. (MATLAB file: MASK4_mag_spring_mapping.m)

“simple” solution for the WaveBot

PTO + negative spring



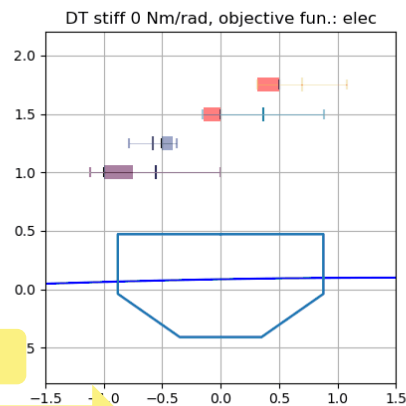
Negative spring helps match the phase
By *passively* providing reactive power without the electrical losses

THINGS ARE LOOKING UP



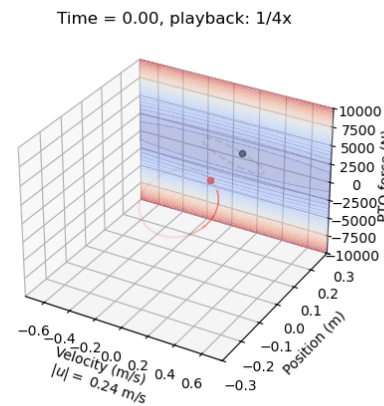
We can get the power in and through the PTO! (still need peak2mean)

Regular PTO

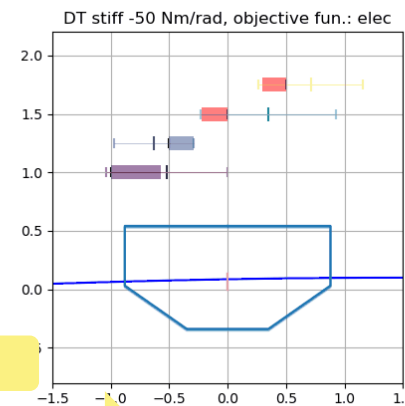


Objective

Electrical power

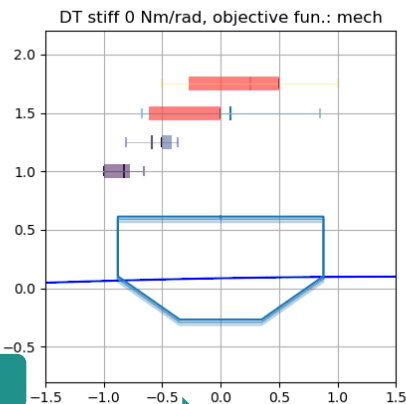
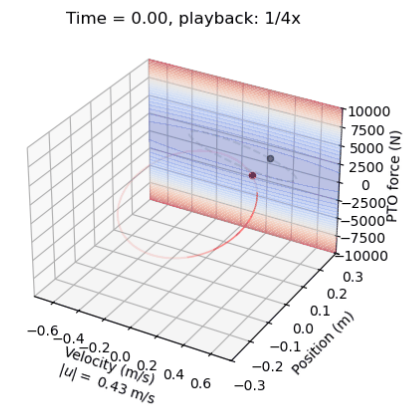


PTO + negative spring



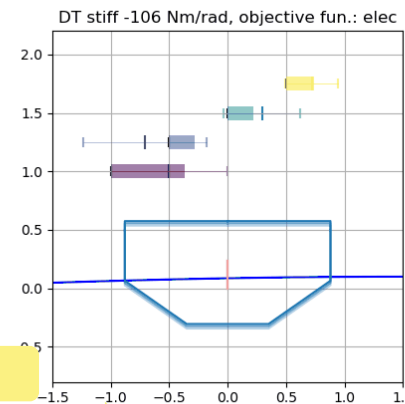
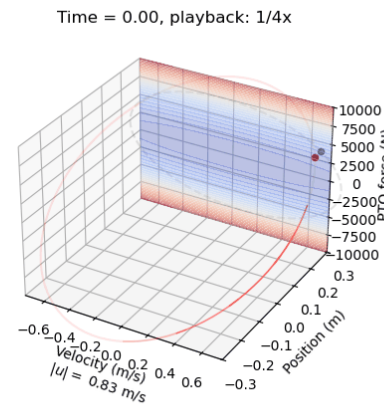
Objective

Electrical power



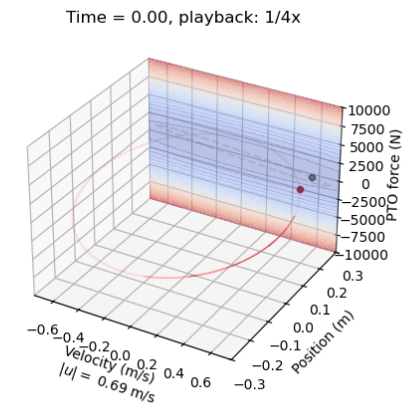
Objective

Power absorbed



Objective

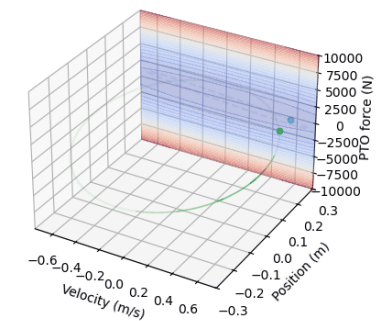
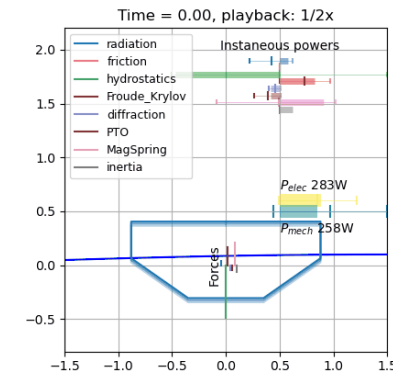
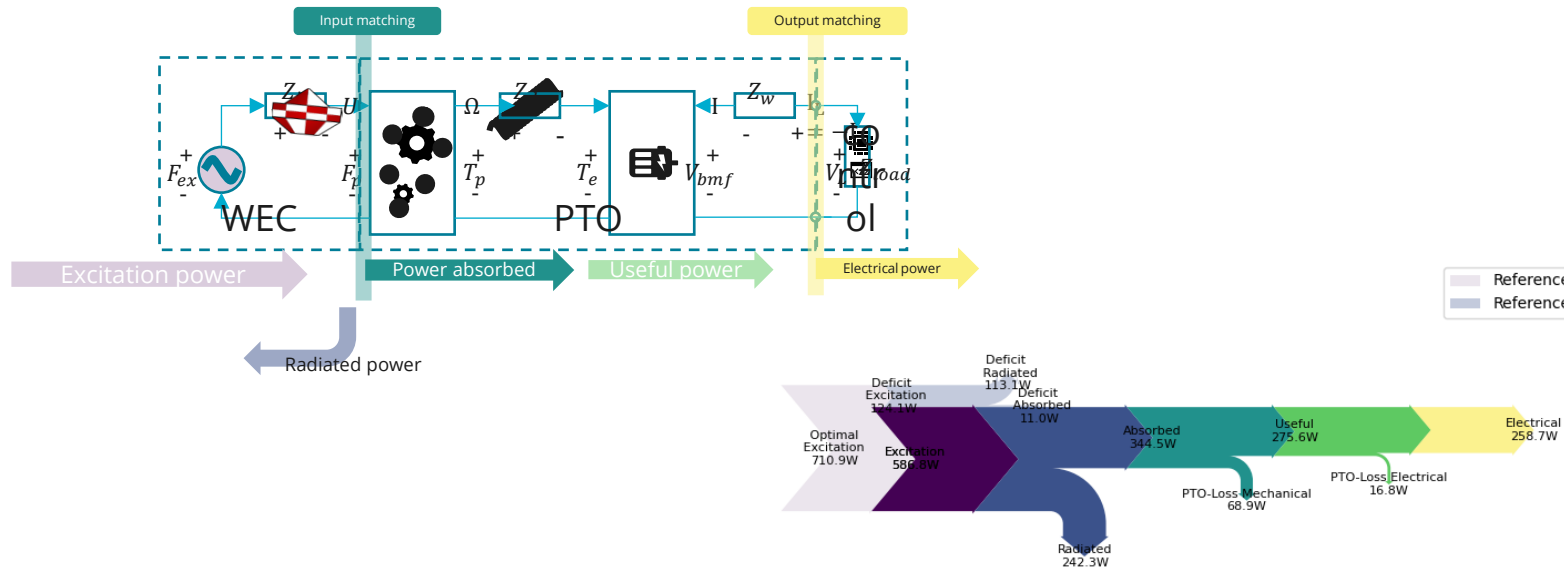
Electrical power



THINGS ARE LOOKING UP



Framework helps to understand where the power goes (or doesn't)



THANK YOU!

Q?&A!