Ocean Wave Energy Converter

Kumod ranjan[1], Anula khare[2]
[1, 2] Dept of Electrical & Electronics Engineering
[1, 2] Technocrats Institute of Technology, Bhopal, India

Abstract- *The Ocean Wave energy converter is an innovative energy harvesting system designed to convert the kinetic energy of ocean waves into electrical power using an alternator. This system leverages the natural, renewable energy found in ocean waves, providing a sustainable and eco-friendly solution for electricity generation.The growing demand for renewable energy sources has intensified the exploration of ocean wave energy as a viable option. The development and simulation of an ocean wave oscillator model using MATLAB, aimed at efficiently harnessing wave energy. The oscillator is a critical component of a Wave Energy Converter (WEC), designed to convert the kinetic and potential energy of ocean waves into electrical energy.*

Keywords- Wave energy converter, MATLAB, ocean wave, Alternator, OWC.

I. INTRODUCTION

This Ocean waves are a powerful renewable energy source with immense potential worldwide. Scientists estimate that waves could generate around 2 terawatts (TW) of power annually, equating to approximately 8 million terawatt-hours (TWh) per year, about 100 times the global hydroelectric output. Using fossil fuels to produce this energy would emit 2 million tons of CO2. Despite fossil fuels currently comprising 80% of global energy and expected to remain so by 2030, wave energy can significantly reduce air pollution in line with the Kyoto Protocol.

Global coastlines, totaling 800,000 km, have a wave power density exceeding 30 kW/m. In India, the 7,500 km coastline has an average wave power potential of 14 kW/m, and harnessing just 10% of this could generate 3.75 to 7.5 million kW. Wave energy research began in 1924, and various devices have since been developed to harness this energy.

Wave Energy Converters (WECs) do not have construction, repair, and installation costs that depend on size, so larger devices generating more energy are preferred. Unlike wind systems, WECs are designed with an optimal size from the start, limiting further development. Wave motion is unpredictable, requiring a mechanism to convert it into a consistent electricity output. Energy from waves is captured by a buoy, converted into electricity through a Linear Permanent Magnet Generator or hydraulic and mechanical transducers, with the choice depending on lifespan, reliability, and efficiency. Ongoing research aims to improve generator efficiency, and WEC location is critical.

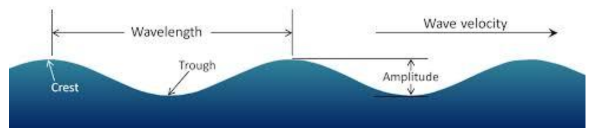

Figure: Formation of Wave in ocean

II. OVERVIEW

A sea wave oscillator, frequently alluded to as a wave energy converter (WEC), is intended to tackle the energy of sea waves and convert it into helpful types of force, fundamentally power. Here is an outline of the critical parts and standards behind sea wave oscillators. Key Parts and Types:

A. Point Absorbers

Description: Drifting designs that retain energy from all bearings by swaying with the wave movement.

System: Regularly, these gadgets have a lighten that drops and down with the waves, driving a water powered siphon or different components to generate power.

B. Oscillating Water Columns (OWC)

Description: Utilize the ascent and fall of water inside a chamber to create gaseous tension that drives a turbine.

Instrument: As waves enter the chamber, the water level ascents and falls, packing and de-pressurizing the air above it. This air development turns a turbine to produce power.

C. Attenuators

Description: Long, portioned structures that adjust lined up with the course of wave travel and flex with the wave movement.

Instrument: The overall movement of the portions drives water powered siphons or different generators.

D. Oscillating Wave Surge Converters

Description: Take advantage of the level development of water particles in waves.

System: A fold or oar moves this way and that with the wave movement, which is utilized to create power.

III. WORKING PRINCIPLES

Before Sea waves convey huge motor and possible energy because of the nonstop movement of water particles. This energy can be bridled and changed over into electrical power utilizing wave energy converters (WECs). These inventive gadgets utilize different systems to change the mechanical energy of waves into usable electrical energy, adding to environmentally friendly power arrangements.

A vital component in this energy change process is the Power Take-Off (PTO) framework. PTO frameworks are liable for catching the mechanical energy from the waves and changing over it into a structure that can drive an electrical generator. There are two essential kinds of PTO frameworks: water powered frameworks and direct drive frameworks.

Water driven frameworks are broadly utilized in numerous WECs to change over the mechanical movement of waves into liquid tension. This cycle normally includes cylinders or water powered siphons that are actuated by the movement of the waves. As the waves move, these parts compress a liquid, which is then used to turn a turbine associated with an electric generator. The generator changes over the mechanical energy from the turning turbine into electrical energy. Albeit successful, pressure driven frameworks include a few transitional stages, which can present shortcomings and likely weak spots.

Some fresher WEC plans use direct drive frameworks. These frameworks utilize direct mechanical linkages or straight generators to change over mechanical energy straightforwardly into electrical energy. By killing middle stages, direct drive frameworks can increment generally speaking proficiency and diminish framework intricacy. Direct generators, for example, create power as they move to and fro with the movement of the waves, giving a more clear and possibly more solid technique for energy transformation.

Wave energy offers immense undiscovered capacity, and the sea wave oscillator is key in changing over wave movement into electrical energy. MATLAB is utilized for creating and mimicking the presentation of sea wave oscillators, advancing their proficiency and unwavering quality.

IV. PROPOSED MODEL OF THE OCEAN WAVE ENERGY CONVERTER

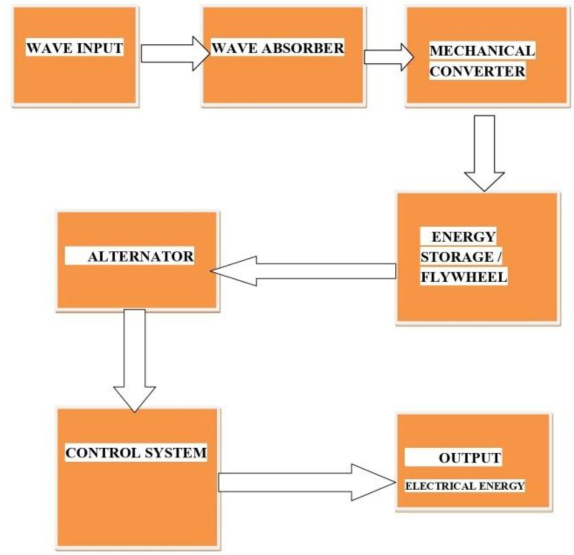

Figure: Block diagram

E. Wave Input

The framework starts with the contribution of sea waves, which contain kinetic energy from the natural motion of the sea.

F. Wave Absorber

The wave absorber catches the energy from the wave movement. This part, ordinarily a float, moves in light of the waves.

G. Mechanical Converter

The mechanical converter changes captured kinetic energy from the wave absorber into mechanical energy.This could include components like water driven siphons or mechanical linkages.

H. Energy Storage / Flywheel

The mechanical energy is then directed to an energy storage system or a flywheel. The flywheel stores energy by spinning and can release it as needed to ensure a steady output, smoothing out the intermittent nature of wave energy.

I. Alternator

The stored mechanical energy is converted into electrical energy using an alternator. The alternator generates electricity from the mechanical motion provided by the flywheel.

J. Control System

The control system regulates the operation of the alternator and manages the flow of electricity. It ensures the system operates efficiently and adjusts to varying wave conditions.

K. Output

The final output of the system is electrical energy, which can be used to power homes, businesses, or fed into the electrical grid. The control system ensures the output is stable and reliable.

V. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The essential point is to configuration, create, and assess a sea wave energy change framework integrating a turbine and alternator system. The specific objectives are detailed as follows:

L. Design and Development of Wave Energy Converter

System Creation: Foster a powerful framework that catches mechanical energy from sea waves by means of a turbine.

Energy Change: Coordinate an alternator to change the mechanical energy into electrical power productively.

M. Simulation and Analysis

MATLAB Simulation: Utilize MATLAB to show and mimic the wave energy change process.

Execution Assessment: Evaluate the framework's effectiveness and execution under assorted wave conditions and qualities.

N. Feasibility and Optimization

Parameter Identification: Decide basic boundaries affecting the presentation of the wave energy converter.

Framework Streamlining: Recommend upgrades and advancements to improve the effectiveness of energy change.

O. Environmental and Economic Assessment

Environmental Impact: Analyze the likely environmental outcomes of sending the wave energy change framework.

Economic Viability: Play out an underlying financial examination to evaluate the attainability and cost-viability of enormous scope execution.

VI. CONCLUSION

The sea wave energy transformation framework effectively outfits the active energy of sea waves and converts it into usable electrical power. Beginning with wave input, the framework utilizes a wave safeguard to catch wave energy, which is then changed into mechanical energy by the mechanical converter. This energy is put away in a flywheel or comparable stockpiling framework, guaranteeing a steady energy stream. The alternator then changes over the put away mechanical energy into electrical energy. Finally, a control system regulates and optimizes the process, ensuring a stable and reliable electrical output. This comprehensive approach maximizes the efficiency of wave energy conversion, offering a sustainable solution for renewable energy generation.

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