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2018-01-01

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### Recommended Citation

Thomas, S., Giassi, M., Göteman, M., Eriksson, M., Isberg, J., Hann, M., Ransley, E., & Engström, J. (2018) 'An accurate and cost efficient physical scale model of a direct driven point-absorber with constant damping power take-off', *Default journal*, . Retrieved from <https://pearl.plymouth.ac.uk/secam-research/734>

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# An accurate and cost efficient physical scale model of a direct driven point-absorber with constant damping power take-off

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KEYWORDS: Wave Energy, Physical PTO modelling, Wave tank test, constant damping PTO

When it comes to ~~validating~~<sup>verify</sup> simulation results for ~~Wave Energy~~<sup>Converters</sup>, physical scale ~~models~~<sup>experiments</sup> play an important role as a cost effective preliminary stage before full-scale test ~~to~~<sup>verify simulations</sup>. But ~~especially~~ modelling the power take-off ~~for scale models can be~~<sup>is</sup> a complex process. State-of-the-art models ~~uses~~<sup>use</sup> static friction [1] or controlled motors [2-4] to simulate the behavior of the actual power take-off generator. In simulations, ~~while simulating of~~ an idealized generator, a constant velocity-proportional damping is often used. Controlled motors can ~~act~~<sup>operate</sup> this way but are relatively complex and expensive and may suffer from friction or are limited by the motor dynamics [4]. ~~Especially while~~<sup>In particular when comparing</sup> physical models ~~is to be~~<sup>are</sup> compared to simulations, a good parametrized model is invaluable. The model proposed here, uses eddy currents to provide a constant velocity dependent damping: Permanent magnets generate a magnetic field in which an aluminum disc, accelerated by the force acting on the buoy, rotates. As counter force, weights, attached to the disc by a rope, generate a moment to turn the disc in the opposite direction.

The system is able to provide a constant damping, while being nearly frictionless. The motion of the PTO is measured using an accelerometer, acting as a high precision position measurement system.

The results of 1:10 wave tank tests are compared to a numerical model based on linear potential wave theory, ~~with excellent~~<sup>Simulation and scale test results agreed very well</sup>.

## REFERENCES

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