

Engineering School
Department of Hydraulic Engineering,
Theory of Buildings and Structures

Methods and technical means for using the energy of waves

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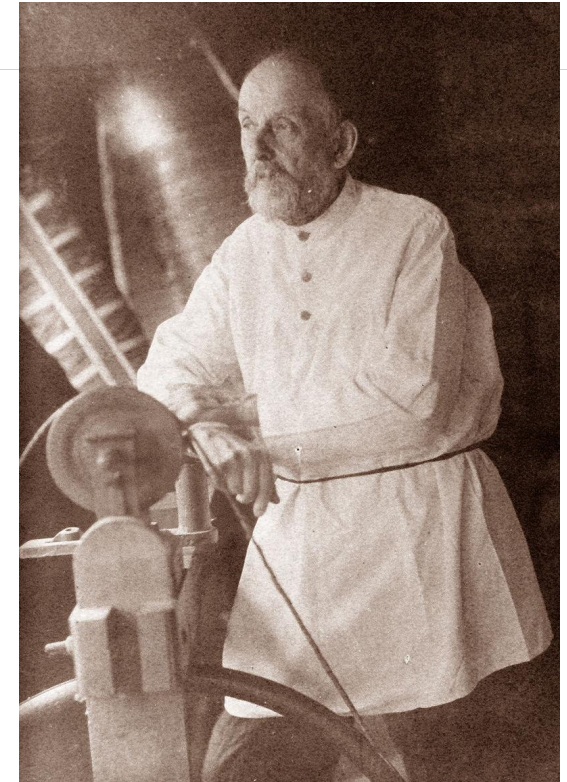
Introduction

- In the last 10-15 years, interest in the use of wave energy has increased. In recent years, many different technical projects have appeared. There are about 400 lighthouses and navigational buoys in the world working on the energy produced by wave converters.



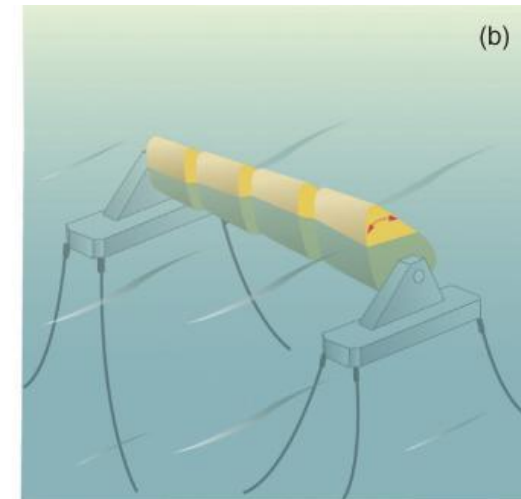
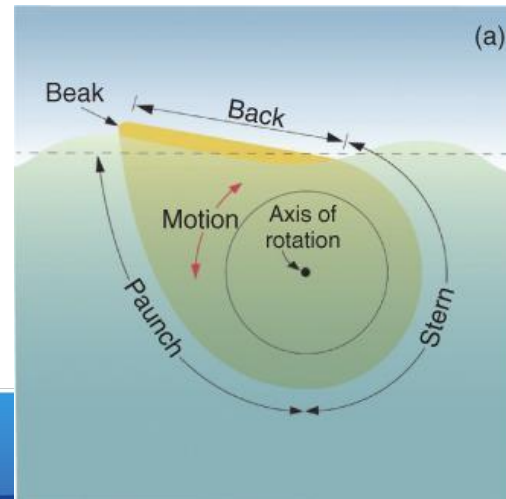
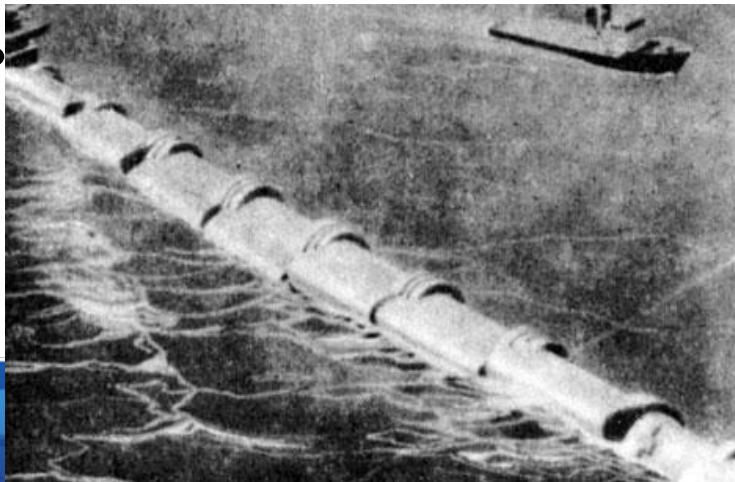
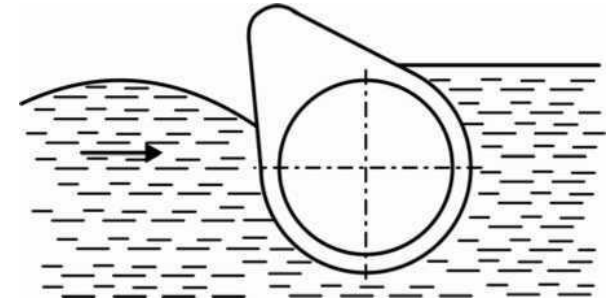
History

- The idea of obtaining electricity from sea waves was expounded in 1935 by the Soviet scientist K.E. Tsiolkovsky.
- The work of his wave power stations was based on the effect of waves on working bodies, using of floats, pendulums, blades, shells, and so on



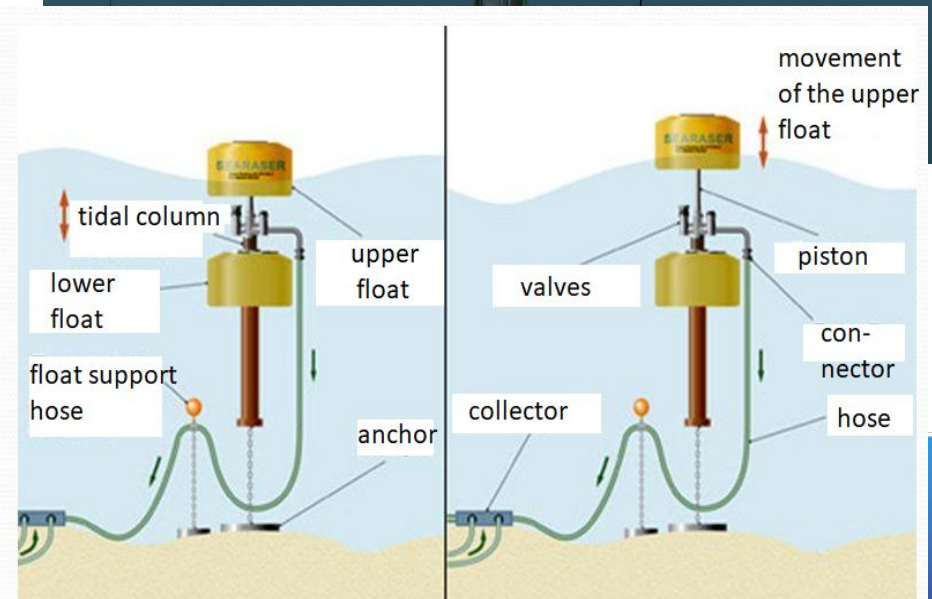
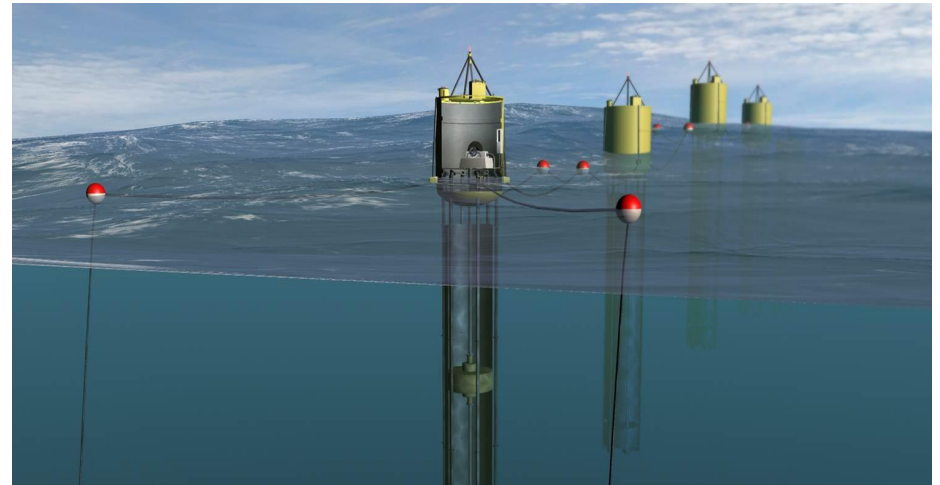
Duck of Salter

- United Kingdom, 1978
- It is a wave energy converter. The working structure is a float ("duck"), whose profile is calculated according to the laws of hydrodynamics.



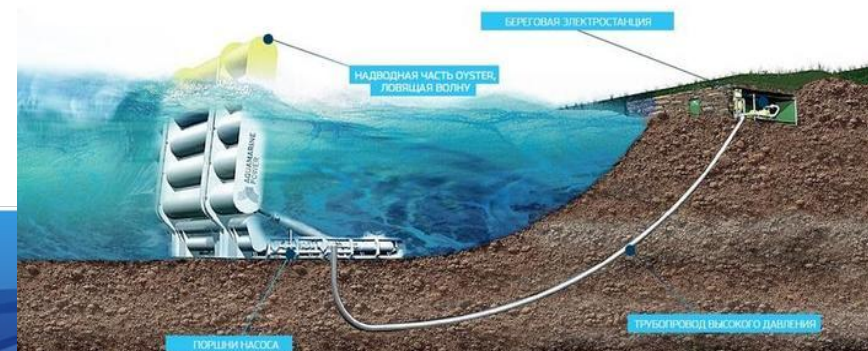
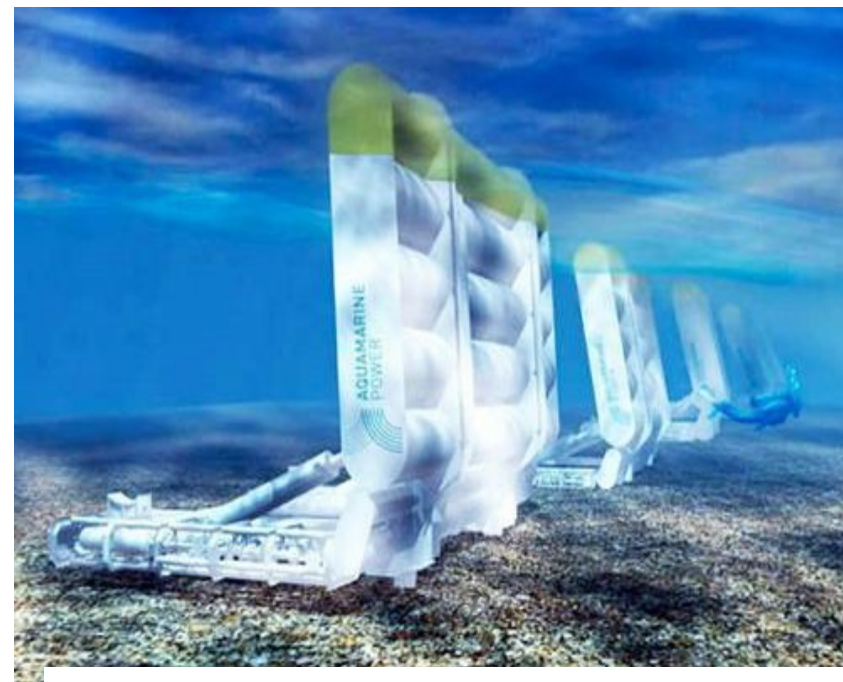
Wave power converter of float type

- Wave power plant of float type is a closed metal capsule. In the case there is a pendulum. Inside the pendulum housing is fixed three-winding alternator. On the drive shaft generator is located gear wheel, which moves in mesh with rail.



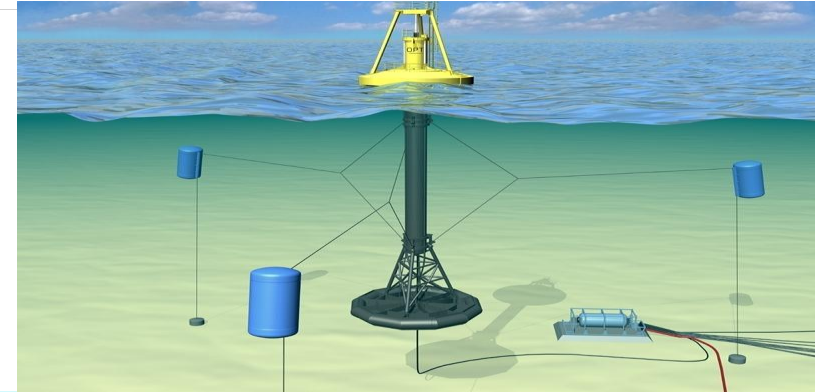
British "Mollusc"

- United Kingdom
- In this device as working bodies are used soft shells – cameras
- Wave power shifts this cameras, and closed airflow from the chambers to the frame of the installation and back is formed. Wells air turbines with electric generators are installed on the flow path.
- In Scotland, on Lake Loch Ness, an installation consisting of 12 chambers and 8 turbines was tested. The theoretical power of such an installation is up to 1200 kW.



Buoy-generator

- Scotland
- The buoy is 42 m long, held by an eleven-meter float and an anchor system. The capacity of one station is 150 kW.





Wave Power Station Pelamis

- Portugal 2009
- Unusual swinging wave power stations are located just five kilometers from the northern coast of Portugal.
- Pelamis is a semi-submerged structure, which consists of four sections in the form of cylinders, connected by joints.
- The waves cause the floating "snake" to flex. At the junction points, the hydraulic pistons move and pump oil through the hydraulic motors, which, at the same time, force the electric generators to rotate.



Conclusion





THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION !!!

