



## The WECANet-RORO testing program

Lorenzo Cappietti<sup>1</sup>, Andrea Esposito<sup>1</sup>, Irene Simonetti<sup>1</sup>, Francesco Ferri<sup>2</sup>, Vasiliki Stratigaki<sup>3</sup>, Peter Troch<sup>3</sup>, Dogan Kisacik<sup>4</sup>, Francisco Taveira Pinto<sup>5</sup>, Paulo Rosa Santos<sup>5</sup>, Tomás Calheiros Cabral<sup>5</sup>, Eva Loukogeorgaki<sup>6</sup>, Nikolaos Mantadakis<sup>6</sup>, Moncho Gomez Gesteira<sup>7</sup>, Alejandro J.C. Crespo<sup>7</sup>, Corrado Altomare<sup>8</sup>, Matt Folley<sup>9</sup>, Peter Stansby<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup>LABIMA - Laboratory of Maritime Engineering, DICEA, University of Florence, Via di Santa Marta, 3, 50139, Florence, Italy; <sup>2</sup>Department of the Built Environment, Aalborg University, Thomas Mann Vej 23, 9220, Aalborg, Denmark; <sup>3</sup>Civil Engineering Department, Ghent University, Technologiepark 60, 9052 Ghent, Belgium; <sup>4</sup>Institute of Marine Sciences and Technology, Dokuz Eylul University, Haydar Aliyev Boulevard 32, 35340, Izmir, Turkey; <sup>5</sup>Department of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Engineering of the University of Porto (FEUP), Rua Dr. Roberto Frias, s/n, 4200-465 Porto, Portugal, and Interdisciplinary Centre of Marine and Environmental Research (CIIMAR) of the University of Porto, Terminal de Cruzeiros do Porto de Leixões, Av. General Norton de Matos, 4450-208 Matosinhos, Portugal; <sup>6</sup>Civil Engineering Department, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, University Campus, 54124, Thessaloniki, Greece; <sup>7</sup> Environmental Physics Laboratory, Universidade de Vigo, Campus As Lagoas s/n, 32004, Ourense, Spain; <sup>8</sup> Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya – BarcelonaTech, Calle Jordi Girona 1-3 Campus Nord Edifici D1, 08034, Barcelona, Spain; <sup>9</sup>School of Natural and Built Environment, Queen's University Belfast, David Keir Building, Stranmillis Road Belfast BT9 5AG, United Kingdom; <sup>10</sup> School of Engineering, University of Manchester, Sackville St, M13 9PL, Manchester, UK Corresponding author's e-mail: lorenzo.cappietti@unifi.it

The interactions between Wave Energy Converters (WECs) and wave motion lead to complex fluid dynamics, mechanical and electrical phenomena. The experimental modelling seems to be the most powerful scientific approach to explore such dynamics up to their full extends. Laboratory effects may alter some physical processes under study and controlling such effects is fundamental to produce good-quality data. Advanced numerical modelling techniques, able to simulate very complex physical systems where fluid-dynamics and mechanical components interact, are emerging and in support of their further development there is an acute need of good-quality experimental data. The execution of an experimental test program in different laboratories, where the same WEC model is tested, seems to be the most viable methodological approach to: i) assess the reproducibility of experiments with WECs, and ii) develop a reliable database for validating advanced numerical models. Under WECANet, an experimental and numerical ROund-RObin testing program (WECANet-RORO) was proposed (Cappietti, 2019) and a first group of WECANet partners joined this initiative. A managing committee was formed, aiming at: i) setting up starting activities and coordination; ii) promoting the formation of a group of experimental and numerical infrastructures participating in WECANet-RORO. The Oscillating Water Column Wave Energy Converter (WEC) has been selected as the reference model. Studying such kind of WEC permits to explore

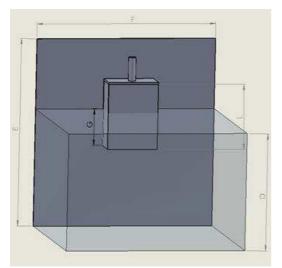


COST is supported by the EU Framework Programme Horizon 2020. COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) is a funding agency for research and innovation networks. COST Actions help connect research initiatives across Europe and enable scientists to grow their ideas by sharing them with their peers.





the inherent difficulties of numerical modelling in simulating a two-phases physical system, namely, water and air. Moreover, in order to acquire laboratory measurements of those physical phenomena that are still very challenging in term of numerical modelling (e.g. mooring dynamics, moving rigid boundaries) one floating and one fixed laboratory-scale models will be tested (Fig. 1).



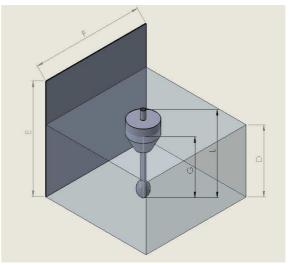


Figure 1 – schematic layout of the WECANet-RORO OWC models, fixed (left) and floating (right).

Belgium (awww.ugent.be), Denmark (www.build.aau.dk), Greece (www.auth.gr), Italy (www.unifi.it), Portugal (paginas.fe.up.pt/~nemarwebsite/), Spain (www.uvigo.gal, lim.upc.edu), Turkey (http://imst.deu.edu.tr), and United Kingdom (www.qub.ac.uk) countries are presently participating in the WECANet-RORO. Advancements in the organization is going to be presented in the 2020 General Assembly aiming at attracting the interest of more WECANet members and increase the number of the WECANet-RORO experimental and numerical participating infrastructures, but also the number of the WECANet-RORO data users for numerical validation purposes.

## References

Cappietti, L. (2019). The LABIMA's proposal for a "Round-Robin" testing program under the WECanet Network. WECANet COST Action CA17105 General Assembly 2019, Porto, Portugal, November 28-29, 2019, p.50, COST - European Cooperation in Science and Technology, ISBN: 9789464000160

## Acknowledgements

The WECANet-RORO research is supported by the COST Action CA17105 "WECANet: A pan-European Network for Marine Renewable Energy with a focus on Wave Energy", through funding for the organization of research meetings and Short Term Scientific Missions between the experimental infrastructures which participate in the WECANet-RORO project.

We would like to acknowledge the experimental infrastructures which participate in the WECANet-RORO project with their own funding.



COST is supported by the EU Framework Programme Horizon 2020. COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) is a funding agency for research and innovation networks. COST Actions help connect research initiatives across Europe and enable scientists to grow their ideas by sharing them with their peers.