

Numerical models of tidal lagoons

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Outline

The background is a grayscale bathymetric map of the North Sea region. It shows the coastlines of Norway to the north, the United Kingdom (UK) to the west, and France to the south. Bathymetric contours are labeled with values such as 1000, 500, 200, 100, 50, and 200. Key geographical features like the Malin Sea, Irish Sea, and English Channel are labeled. Latitude lines for 60°N, 48°N, and 44°N are marked on the left side. The word 'ANT' is partially visible in the upper left quadrant.

- Models
 - 0D models
 - 2D/3D models
- Tidal range resource
- Optimisation
 - Energy
 - Economics
- Other considerations

NRN-LCEE funded Lagoon workshop, Bangor University 17-18 May 2016





Workshop paper

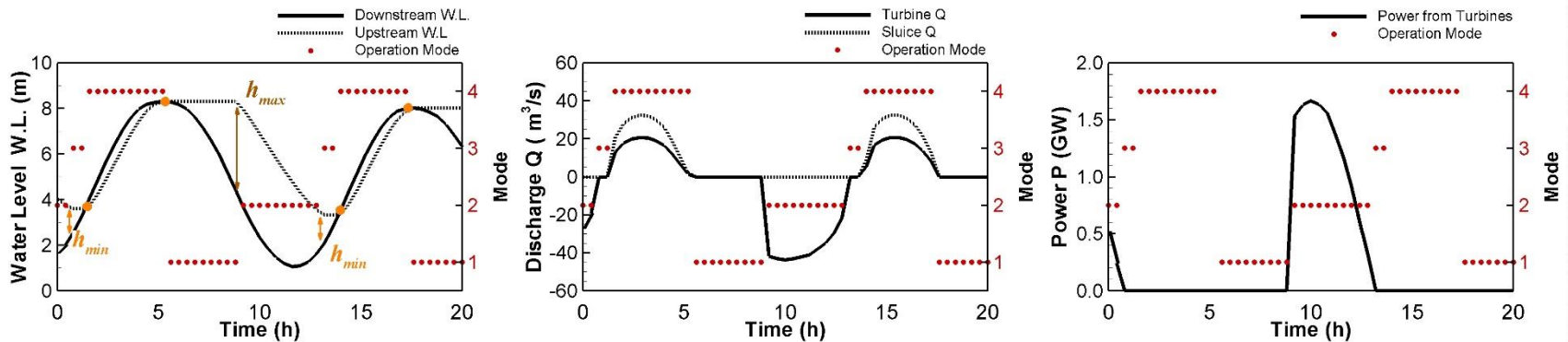
Neill, Robins, Angeloudis, Walkington, Ward, Masters, Lewis, Falconer, Piano, Avdis, Aggidis, Evans, Adcock, Piggott, Zidonis, Ahmadian. Tidal range energy resource and optimization – past perspectives and future challenges. *Renewable & Sustainable Energy Reviews* (in review).

[Bangor, Imperial, CSB Consilium, Swansea, Cardiff, Lancaster, Intertek, Oxford]

0D modelling – various operating strategies

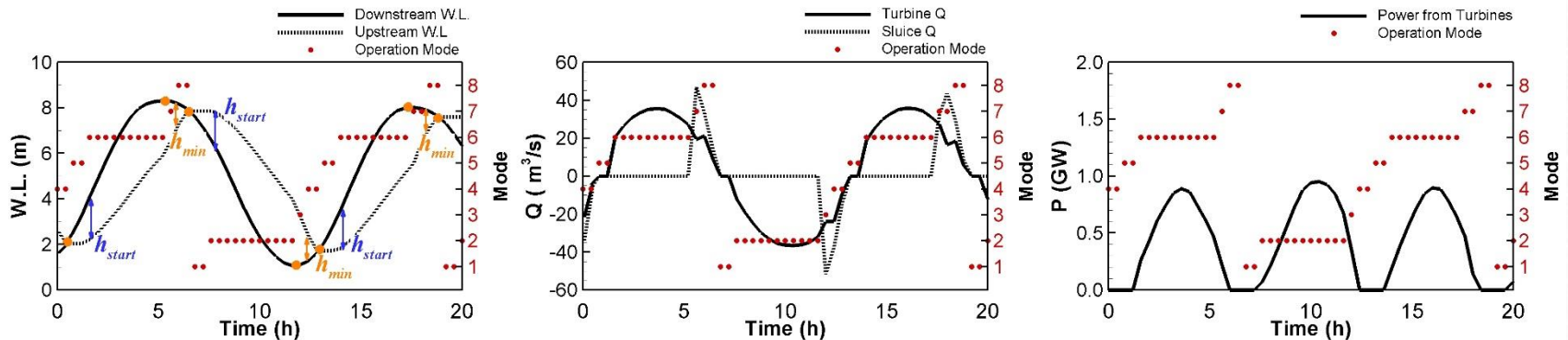
Ebb Generation Modes of Operation

- 1 - Holding (HW) 2 - Generating 3 - Holding (LW) 4 - Filling

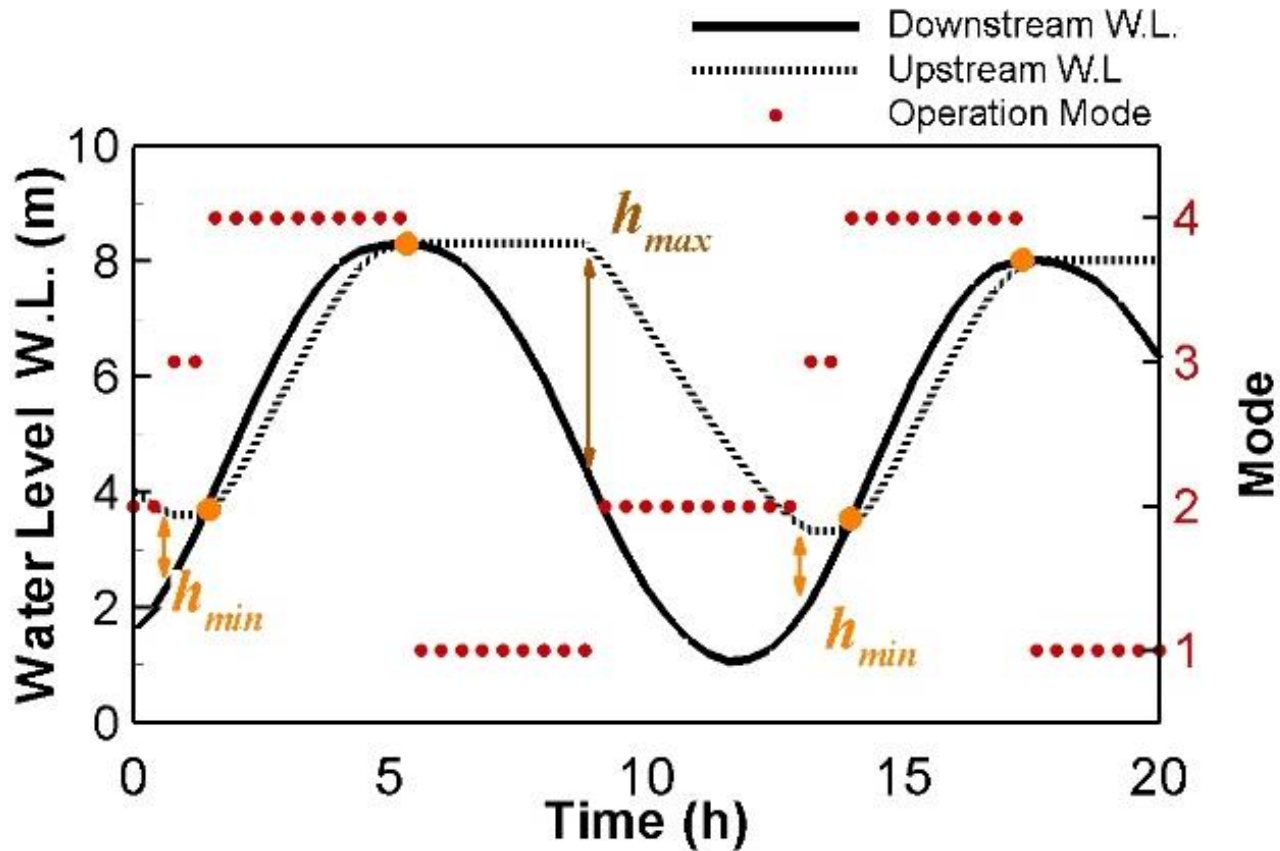


Two-Way Generation Modes of Operation

- 1 - Holding (HW) 2 - Generating (Ebb) 3 - Generating/Sluicing 1 4 - Sluicing 1 5 - Holding (LW) 6 - Generating (Flood) 7 - Generating/Sluicing 2 8 - Sluicing 2



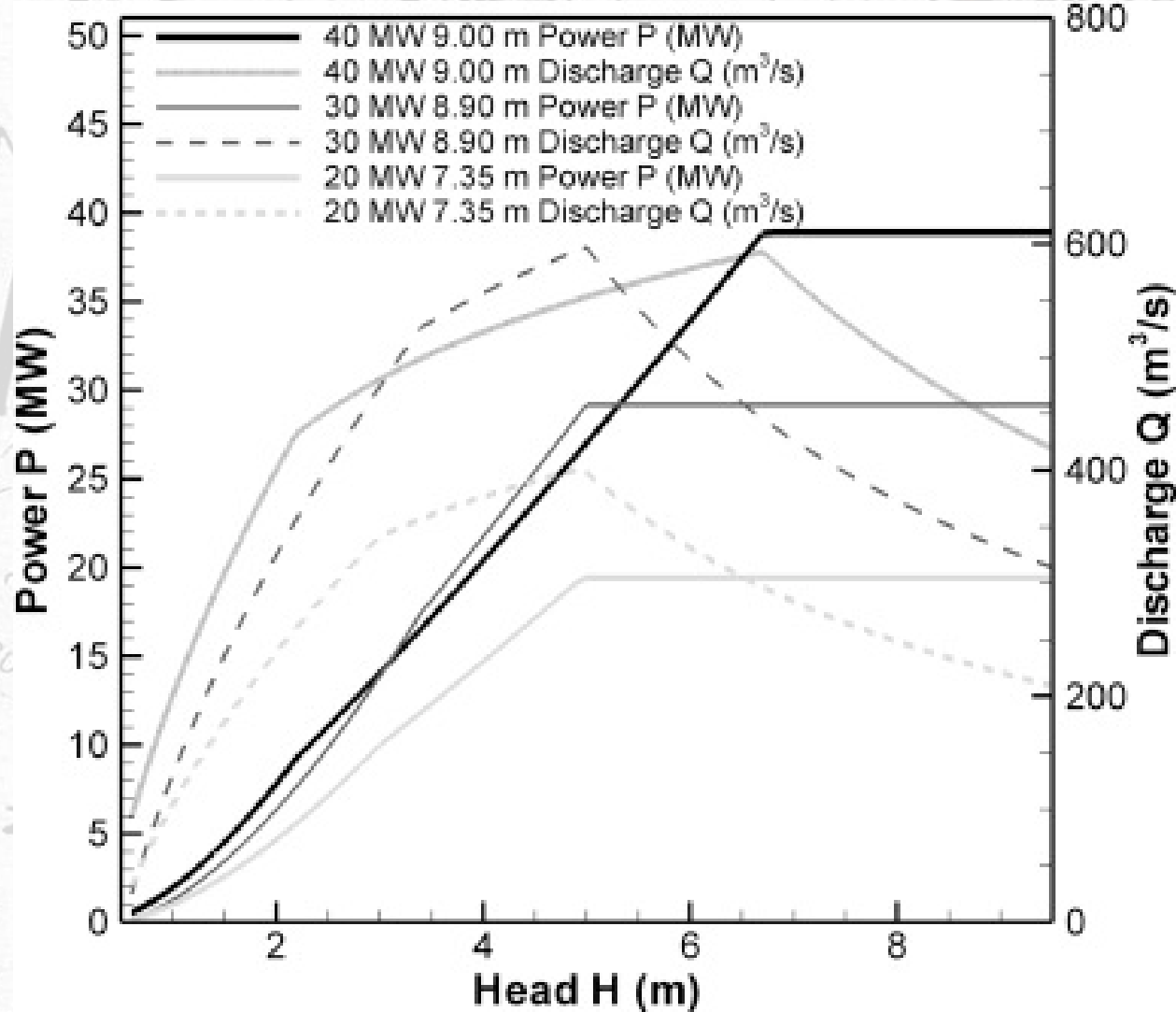
Ebb generation



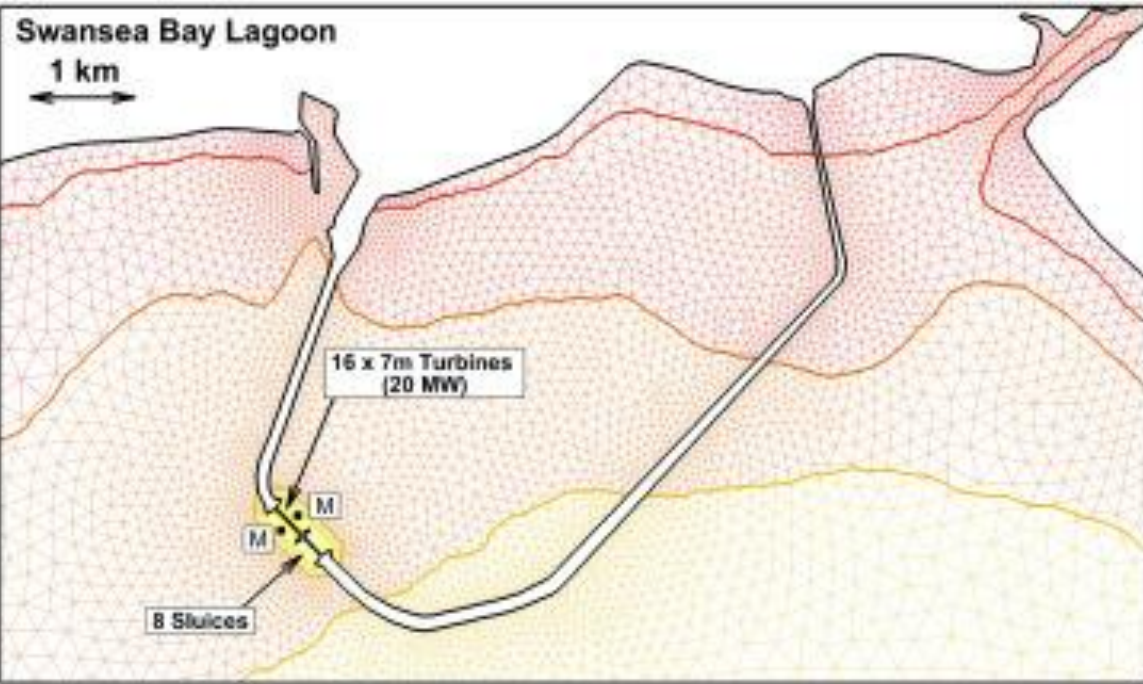
Ebb Generation Modes of Operation

- 1 - Holding (HW) 2 - Generating 3 - Holding (LW) 4 - Filling

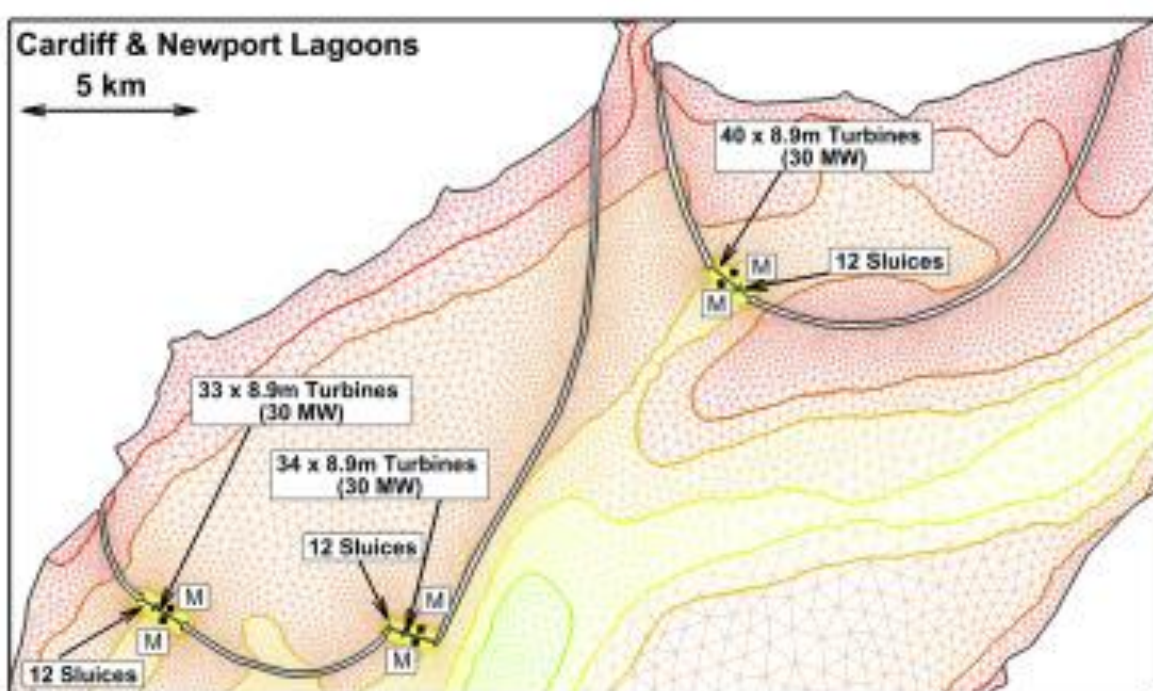
Hill charts for various lagoons/turbines



(a)

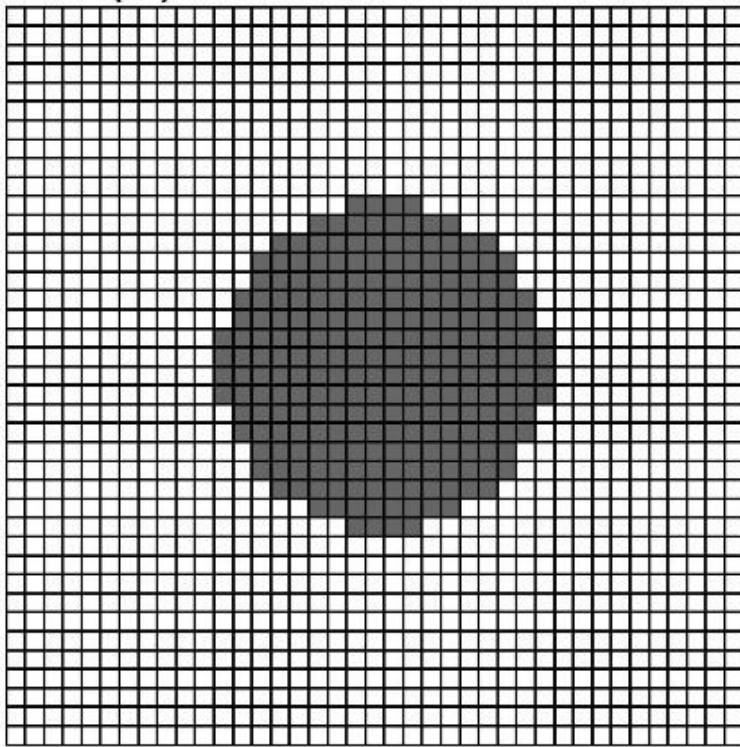


(b)

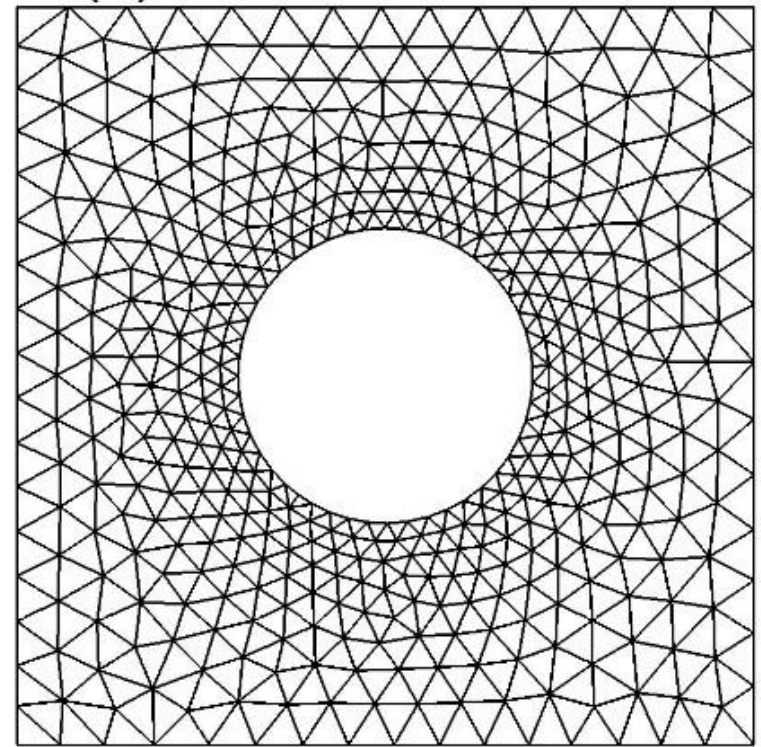


2D modelling – structured v unstructured mesh

(a) Structured mesh



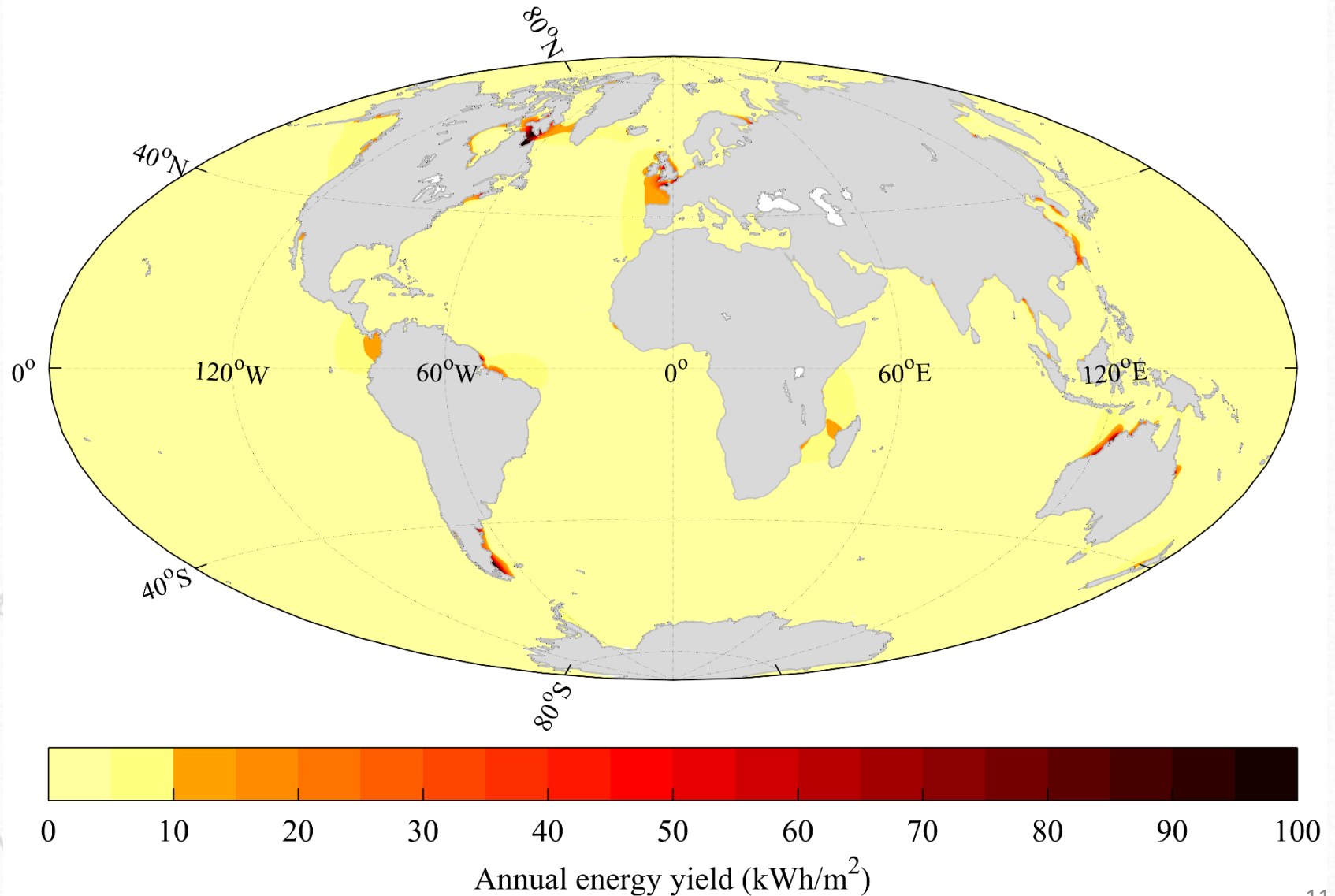
(b) Unstructured mesh



Annual energy predictions for various cases: 0D versus 2D studies

Case	Operation	Area (km ²)	Location	0D prediction (TWh/yr)	2D prediction (TWh/yr)	Hydrodynamic impact on power production (%)
Swansea Bay Lagoon	Two-way	11.6	Bristol Channel	0.53	0.49	6.8
Clwyd Impoundment	Two-way	125	North Wales	2.74	2.63	3.8
Severn barrage (HRC)	Two-way	573	Severn Estuary	25.01	22.05	38.9
Severn Barrage (STPG)	Ebb-only	573	Severn Estuary	23.03	15.77	31.5

Global resource assessment

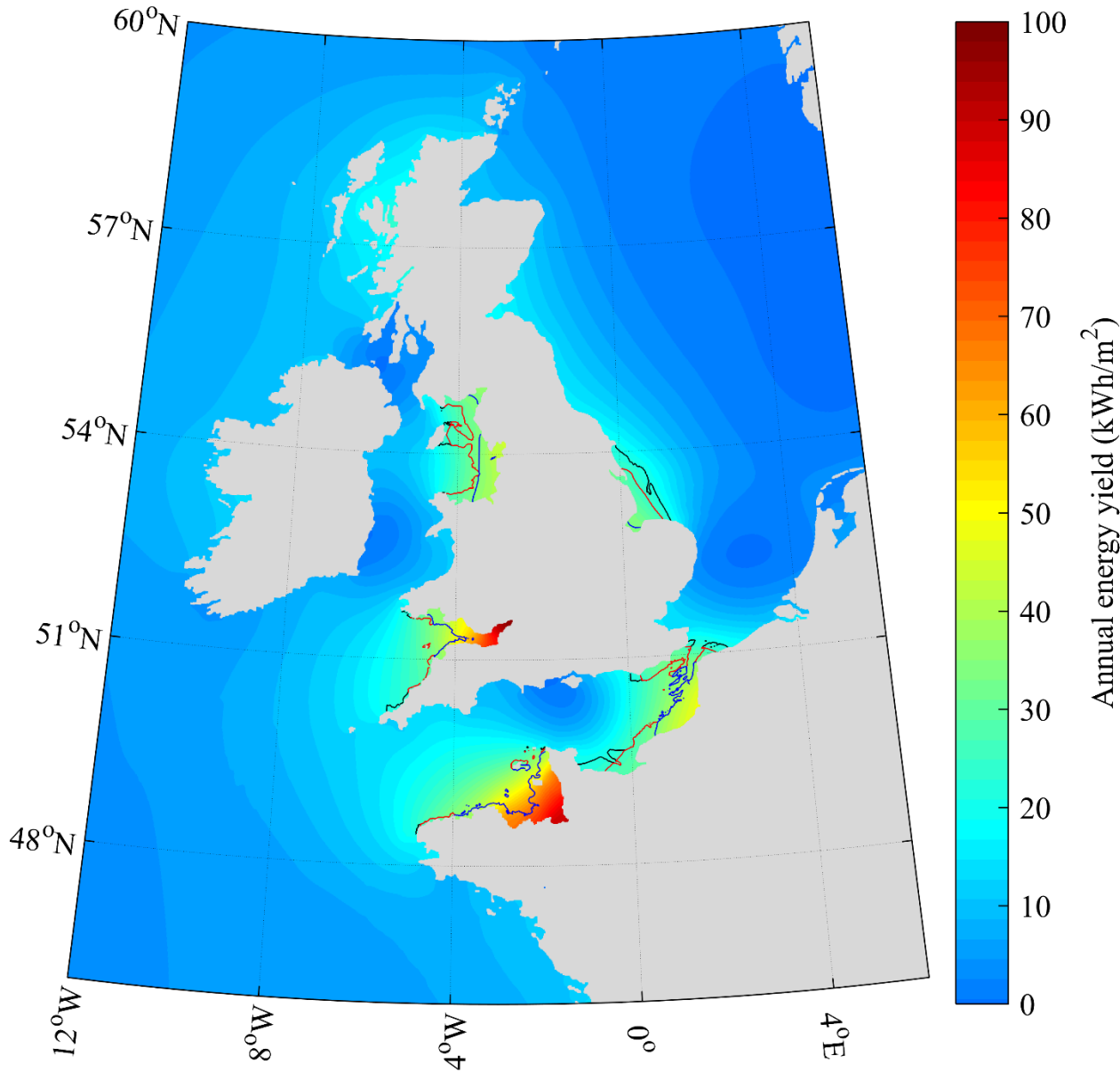


Annual potential yield (top 6 sites*)

Country	Annual PE (TWh)	% of global resource
Australia	1760	30
Canada (Fundy)	1357	23
UK	734	13
France	732	13
US (Alaska) (partial sea ice)	619	11
Brazil	298	5

*Excluding Hudson Bay

UK tidal range resource

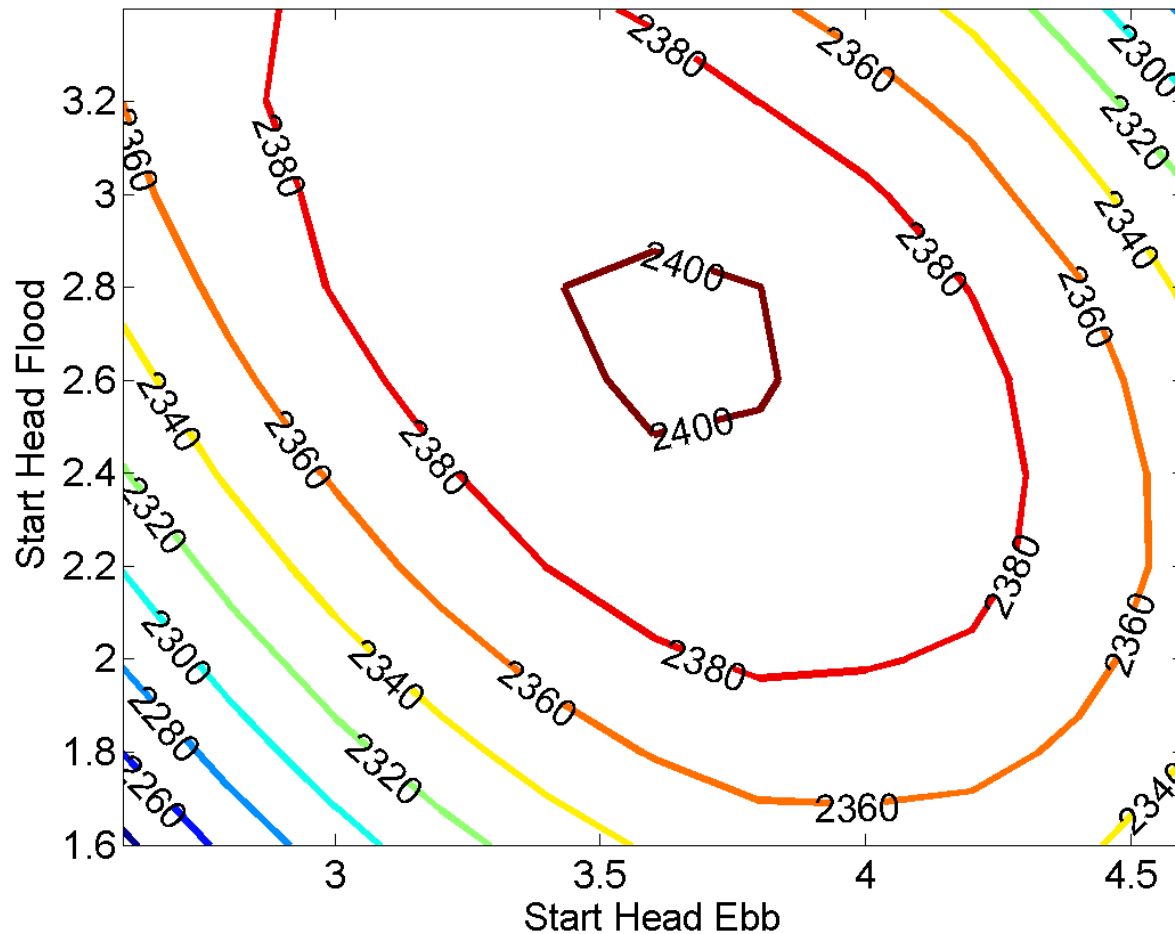


Annual energy yield (kWh/m²)

Model resolution ~ 1 km

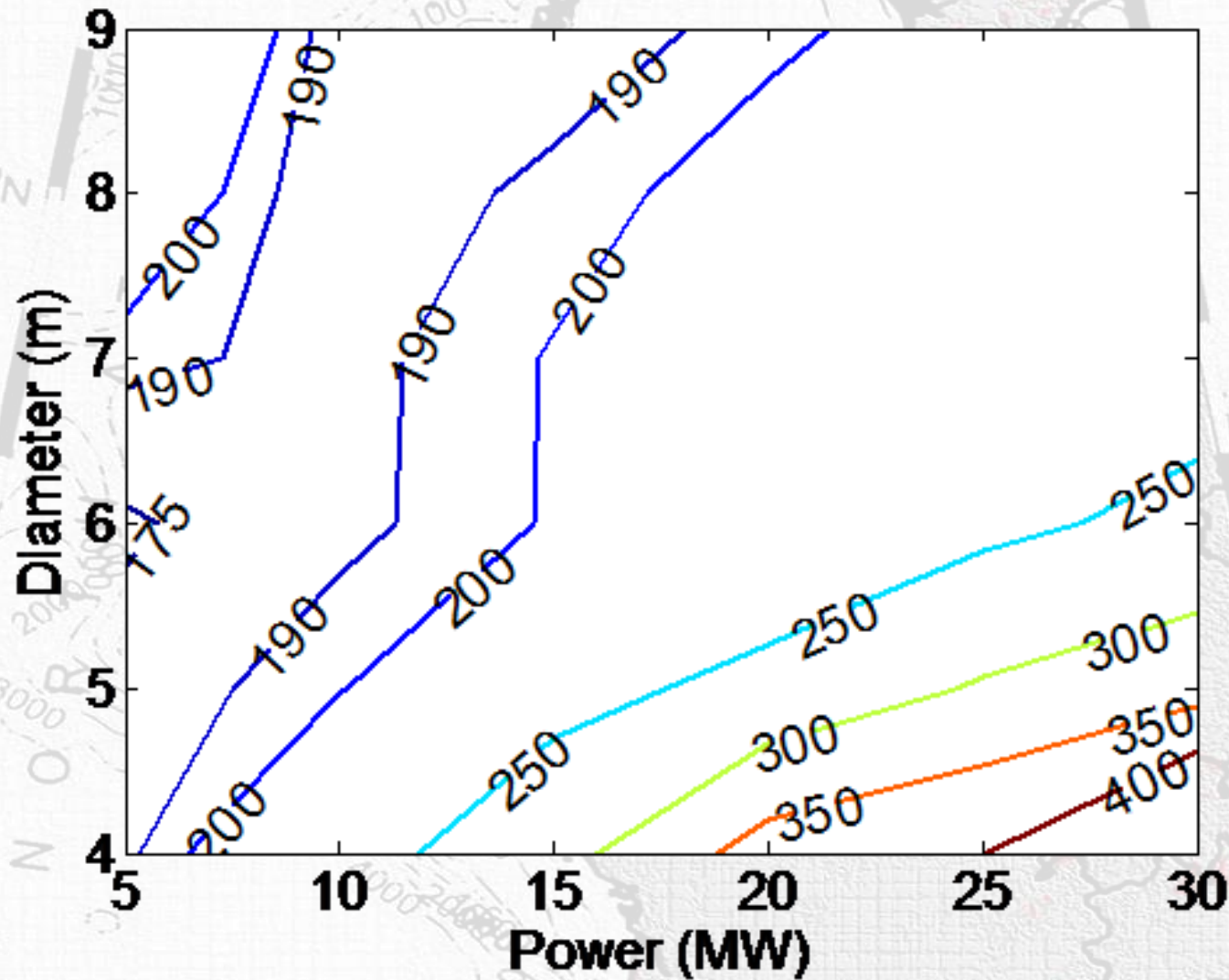
Contour lines –
Water depth < 30m and:
Blue > 84 kW/m²
Red > 60 kW/m²
Black > 50 kW/m²

Energy optimization



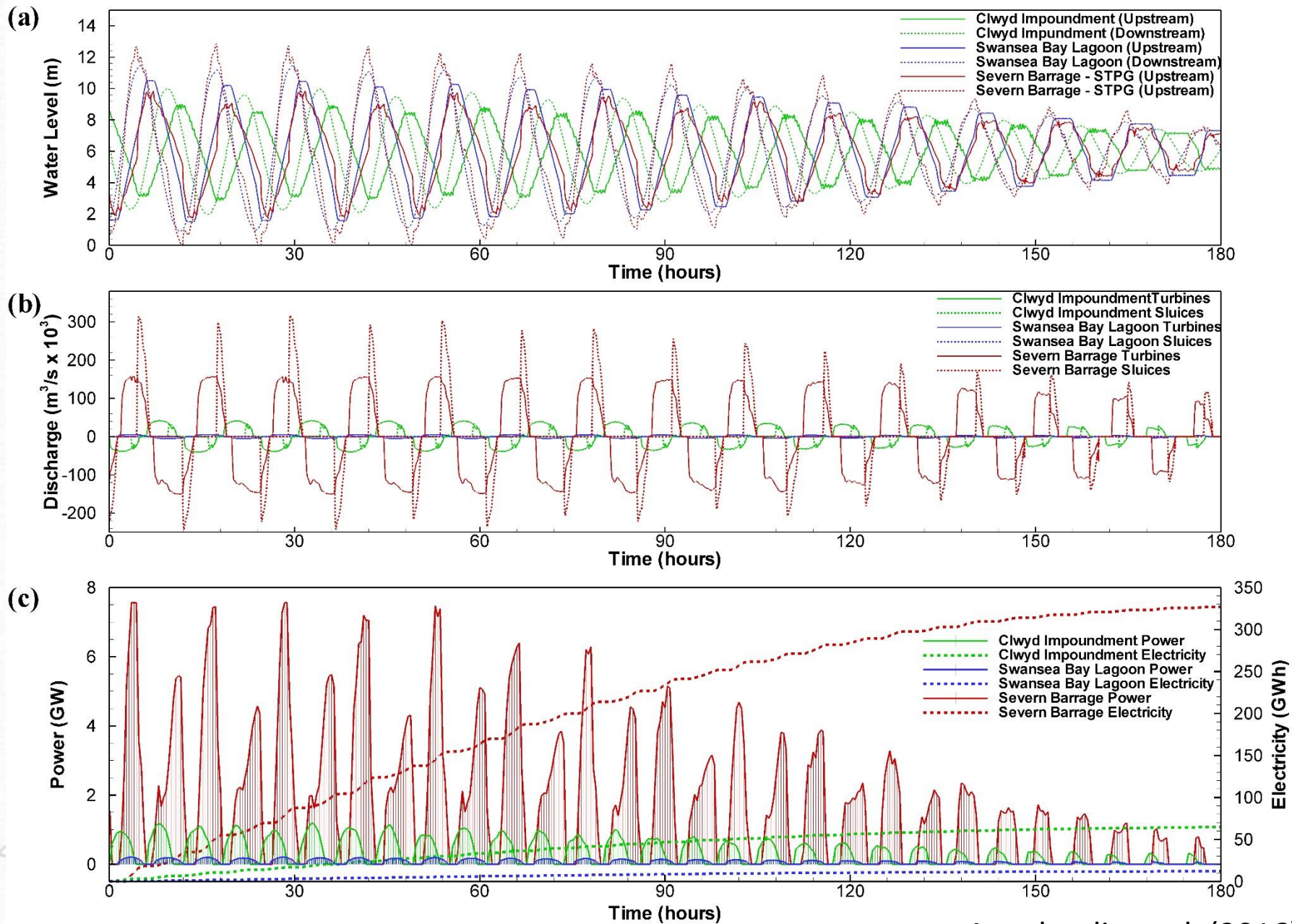
Energy yield (GWh) estimated using a 0D modelling approach

Economic optimization

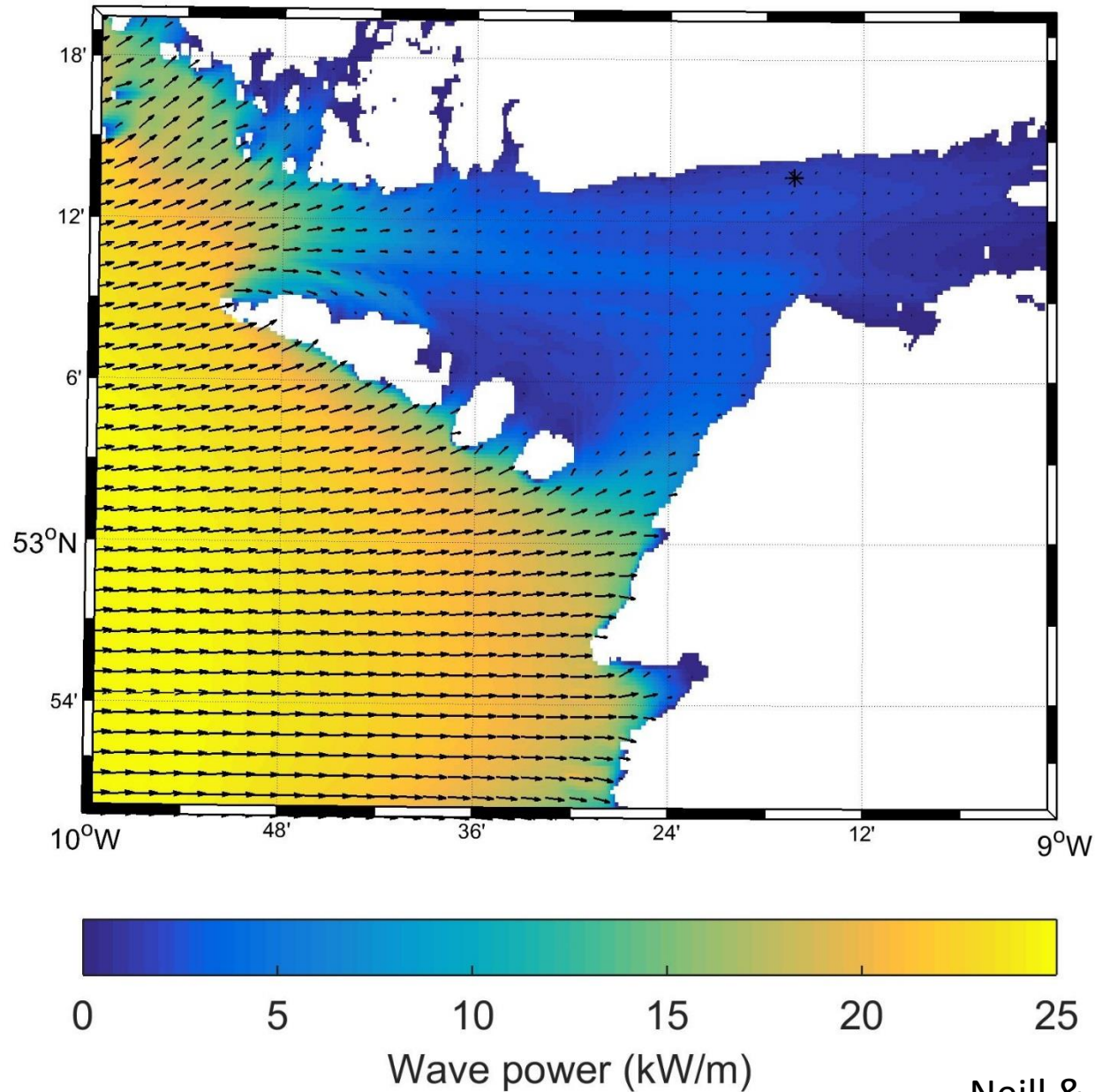


LCoE (£/MWh) for varying turbine design

Multiple lagoon operation



Wave modelling & coastal processes



Other considerations (resource and optimization)

- Long timescale change (SLR)
 - Generally a 1-3% increase in resource over the 21st century (Bangor paper in prep.)
- Storm surge influence on resource (Lewis et al. 2017)
- Storage
- Multiple lagoon interaction
- Potential for insights from 3D models
- Coupled models (e.g. wave-tide-atmosphere-sediments)

Lewis, M., Angeloudis, A., Robins, P., Evans, P. S. and Neill, S. (2017) Influence of storm surge on tidal range energy. *Energy* 122, 25-36.