

Formulae for maximum power in wind or water or waves. This is the maximum power any device is able to extract.

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**Wind Turbine**

$$P = \frac{16}{27} \frac{1}{2} \rho A v^3$$

$\rho$  density of air (1 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 A area of wind collected (m<sup>2</sup>)  
 v wind speed (m/s)

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**Hydro (head)**

$$P = \rho g H Q = \rho A \sqrt{2g^3 H^3}$$

$\rho$  density of water (1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 g gravity (9.81 m/s<sup>2</sup>)  
 Q flow (m<sup>3</sup>/sec)  
 H water head (m)

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**Hydro Kinetic**

$$P = \frac{16}{27} \frac{1}{2} \rho A v^3$$

$\rho$  density of water (1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 g gravity (9.81 m/s<sup>2</sup>)  
 v water speed (m/s)  
 A area of rotor blades

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**Tidal Barrage**

$$P = \frac{1}{4T} \rho g A H^2$$

$\rho$  density of water (1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 g gravity (9.81 m/s<sup>2</sup>)  
 H water head (m)  
 A area of lagoon  
 T time of tide change (secs)

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**Water Wave (deep – oceans)**

$$P^* = \frac{1}{4} \rho g a^2 \sqrt{\frac{g\lambda}{2\pi}}$$

$\rho$  density of water (1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 g gravity (9.81 m/s<sup>2</sup>)  
 a wave amplitude (m)  
 $\lambda$  wavelength (m)

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**Water Wave (shallow – coast)**

$$P^* = \frac{1}{2} \rho g a^2 \sqrt{gd}$$

$\rho$  density of water (1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 g gravity (9.81 m/s<sup>2</sup>)  
 a wave amplitude (m)  
 d depth of water (m)

Note  $P^*$  is per metre along the crest length, this in Watts/m.

Technology	Cost	Power
StreamDiver (Diglis)	EU 500,000	750KW
Classic Wind Turbine	\$ 1 million	1 MW
Large Hydropower	\$ 3 Billion	1.5 GW
Simec Atlantis AR1500 Hydro Kinetic	\$1.5 million	1.5 MW
Rolls Royce Modular Nuclear	\$ 2 Billion	470 MW
Tidal	\$ 918 million	240 MW

Data from particular installations to give some idea of cost of power. For a comparison, you could compare the **cost per kilowatt**.