

Harnessing the Tides: Siting and monitoring a new technology

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The Water Center – 16 Feb 2010

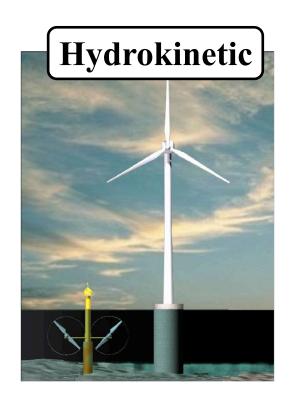


Approaches to Tidal Energy

Barrage



- Comparable to hydroelectric
- Very high cost and environmental footprint



- Comparable to wind
- Potentially lower cost and environmental footprint

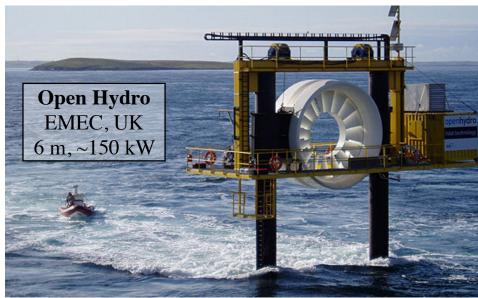


Hydrokinetic Devices





- No dominant design
 - Hundreds of concepts
 - Dozens of lab tests
 - Several field tests
- No commercial projects







Tidal Energy Projects in Puget Sound



Race Rocks Demonstration turbine

~100-200 avg. MW practically recoverable

Admiralty Inlet

Proposed pilot project 10m diamter,~500 kW rated





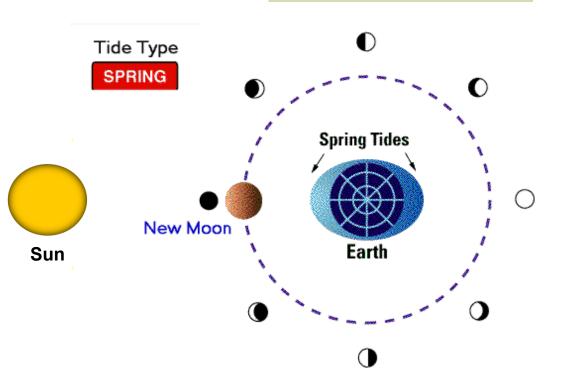




Motivation

- I-937 obligations
- Limited transmission capacity for new wind
- YES! on I-937

- **■** Tidal energy advantages
 - —Predictable resource
 - —No CO₂ emissions
 - —No visual impact
 - —Close to load centers





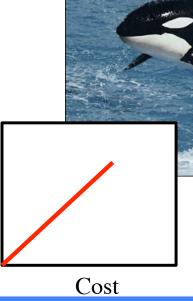


Considerations

■ Existing use (fishing, shipping)

Potential environmental effects (noise production)

■ Cost (difficult environment)





Power

Northwest National Marine Energy Center

- Oregon State University Oregon State IS
 - Headquarters and Director (Bob Paasch)
 - Focus on Wave Energy
 - College of Engineering, Oceanography, Hatfield Marine Sciences Center
- University of Washington Washington
 - Co-Director (Phil Malte)
 - Focus on Tidal Energy
 - Mechanical Engineering, Oceanography, Applied Physics Lab
- Partners INREL PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1











- NREL, Snohomish PUD, BioSonics, Sound & Sea Technology, EPRI, Verdant Power, PNWER



Northwest National Marine Energy Center

UW Focus areas (tidal):

- 1. Environmental Effects
- 2. Site Characterization and Instrumentation
- 3. Array Optimization
- 4. Materials (Survivability and Reliability)

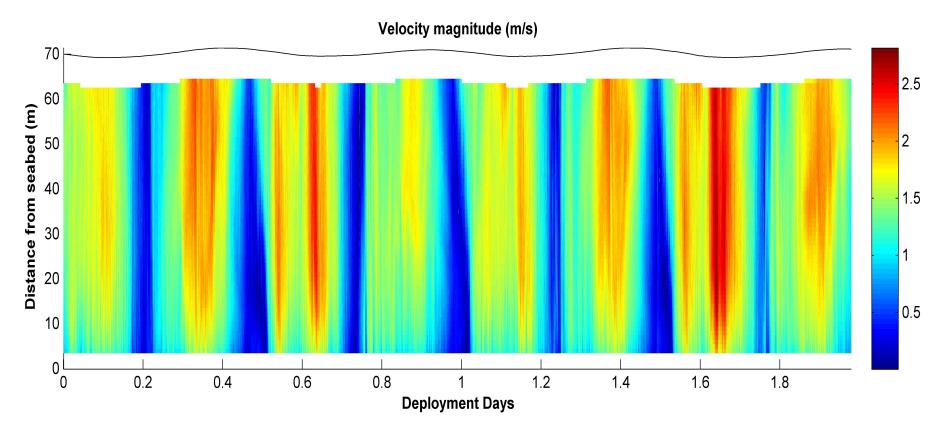




Faculty: Thomson (APL/CEE) & Polagye (ME)
MS students: Chris Bassett, Jeff Epler, Sam Gooch
APL staff: Joe Talbert, Alex deKlerk

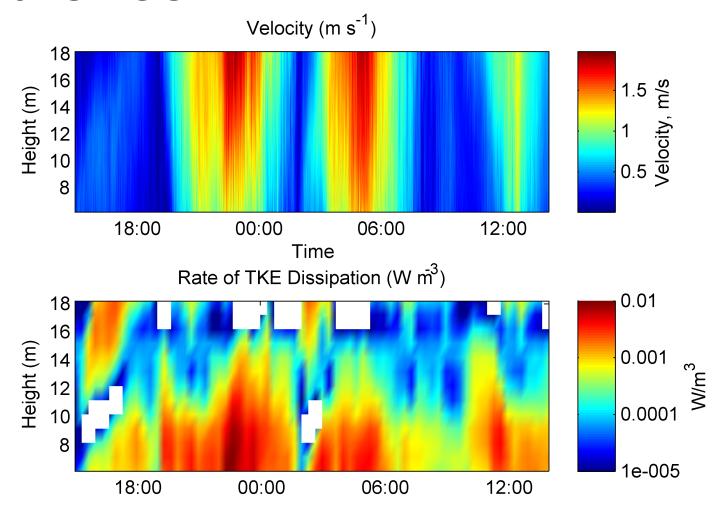
Velocity Time Series

Admiralty Inlet, April 2009



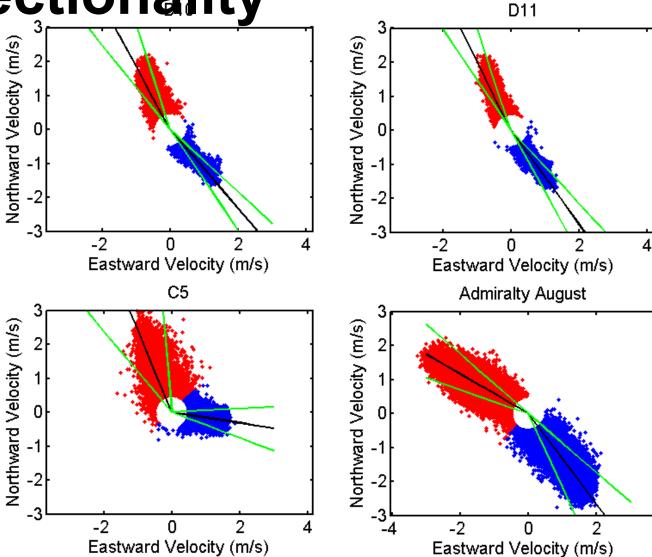
Power density is cube of velocity, $P = \frac{1}{2}Qv^3$

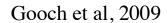
Turbulence



Gooch et al, 2009

Directionality



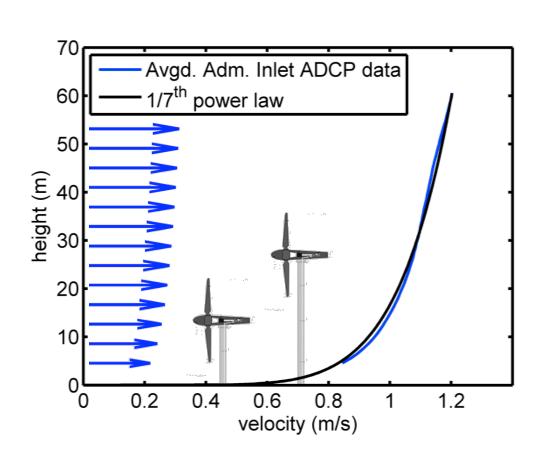


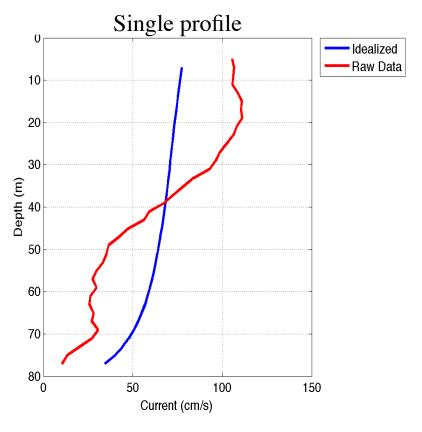




Boundary Layer Effects $V = V_0 \left(\frac{z}{d}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$

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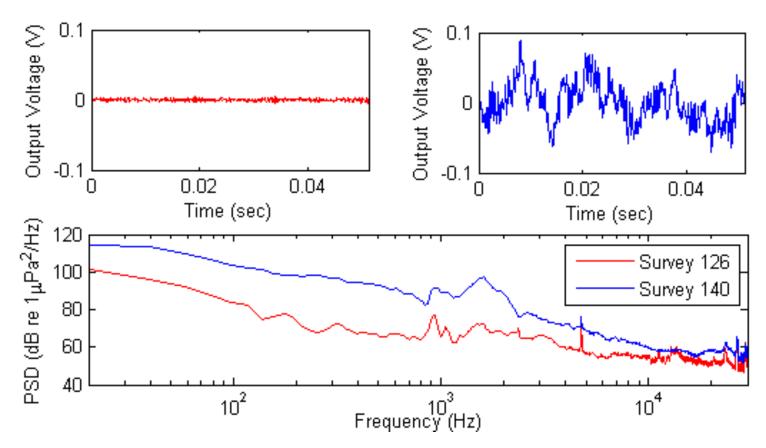




Gooch et al, 2009

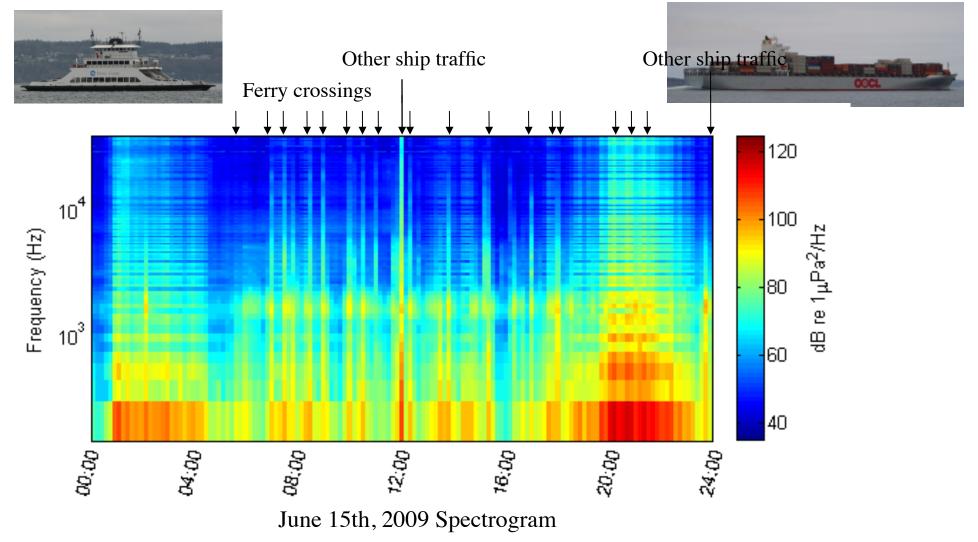


Underwater Noise: spectra



Bassett, in progress

Underwater Noise: sources

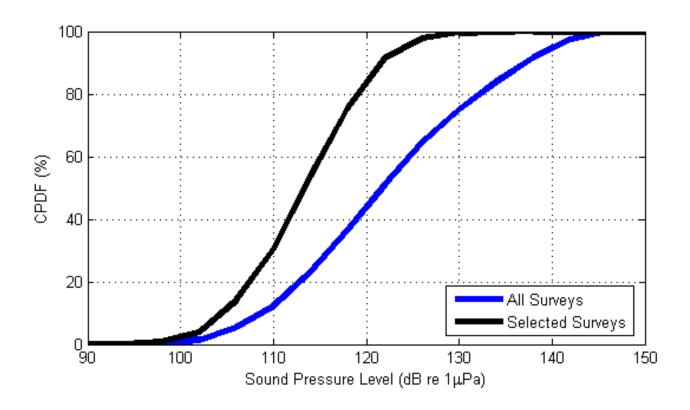








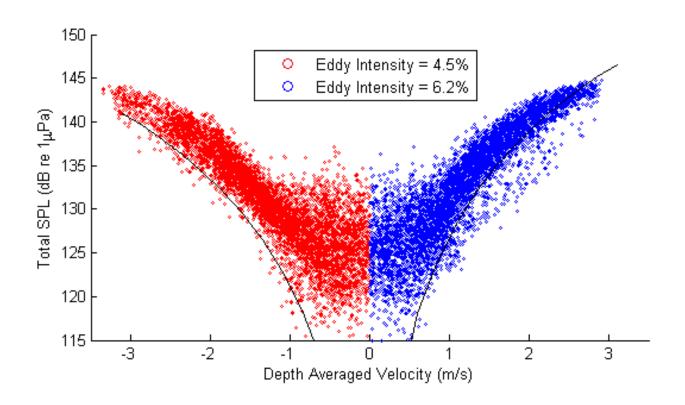
Underwater noise – cummulative



Bassett, in progress

Underwater pseudo-noise:

pressure fluctuations at hydrophone

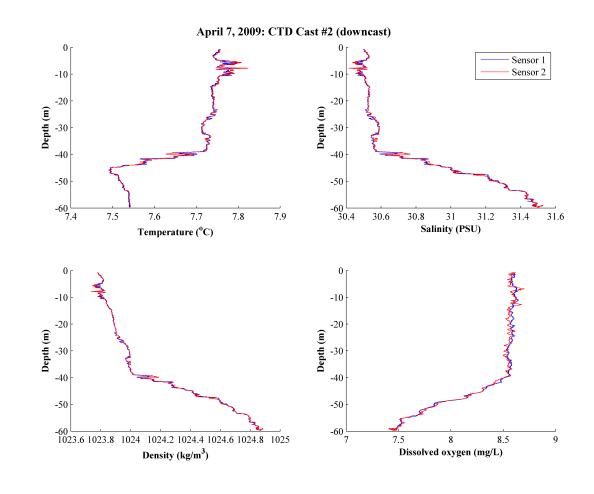


Bassett, in progress

Water quality: salinity, temperature, turbidity, oxygen, fluorescence, pH



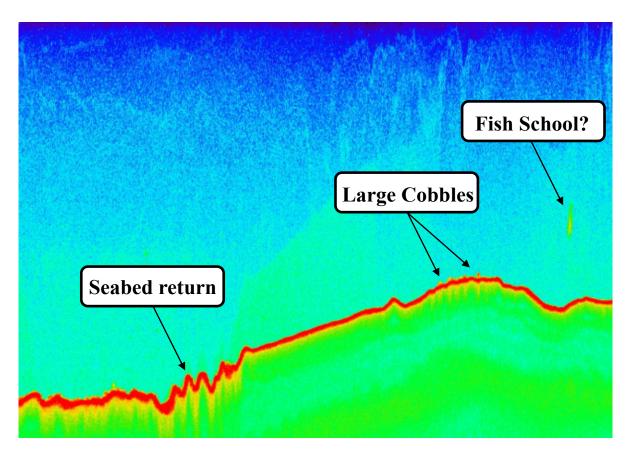








Fish abundance



- BioSonics echosounder (Center partner)
- Significant crosstalk between echosounder, ADCP, and depth finder

Bottom characterization



V9 L5 088HD+0 CA-30 06APR09 H1 GR 0067.1MS 048 10:27:37

- Scoured seabed
- Relatively flat
- Cobbles and gravel
- Sponges
- Barnacles
- Consistent with high currents and grab samples









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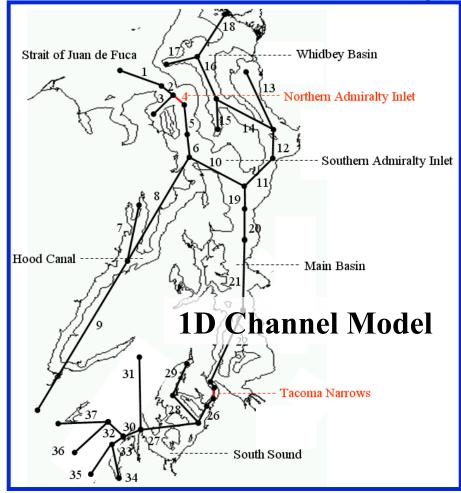


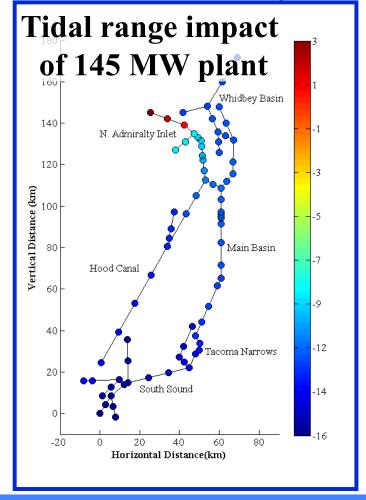


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Area 1: Environmental Effects – tidal range

M. Kawase (UW-SO), B. Polagye (UW-ME), K. Thyng (UW-ME)





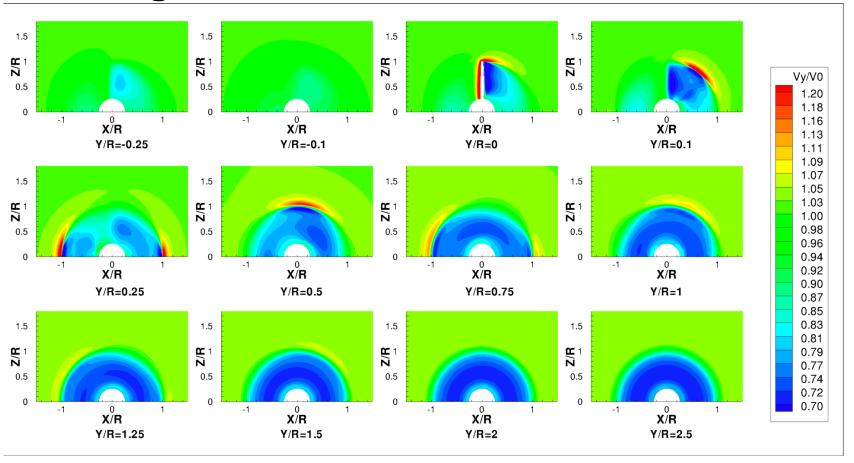
M2 amplitude change (mm)



Area 3: Array Optimization

Profs. Aliseda (ME) & Riley (ME), MS student Teymour Javaherchi

Single reference frame (SRF) simulations







Area 4: Survivability and Reliability

M. Tuttle (ME), B. Polagye (ME)

Before

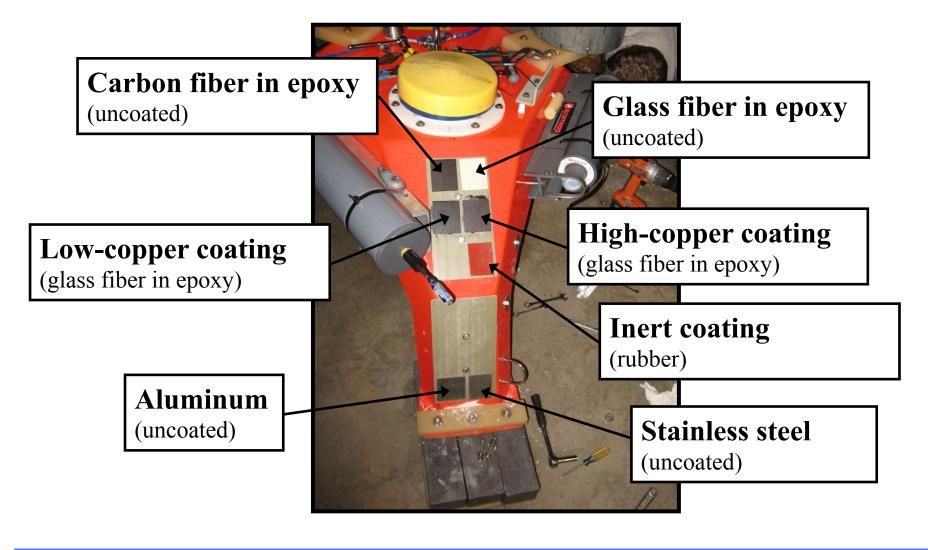
After





Clean Current turbine: 6 months deployment

Area 4: Preliminary Materials Testing



Questions?

Northwest National Marine Renewable Energy Center nnmrec.oregonstate.edu (OSU - Wave) depts.washington.edu/nnmrec (UW - Tidal)

Area 2 Detail: Stationary Surveys

Acoustic release

(redundant recovery)

300 kHz ADCP (velocity)

Hydrophone (background noise)

Programmed for 4 month deployment



Mini-CTD (salinity and temperature)

Sea Spider

(heavy duty fiberglass frame)

Lead Weight (600 lbs)



