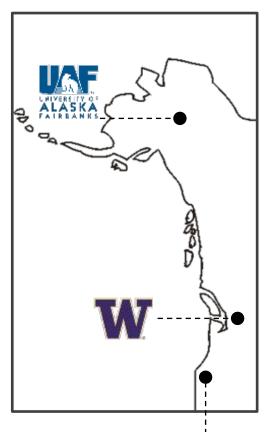


NNMREC Research Capabilities in Offshore Wind

Dr. Bryony DuPont
13 MARCH 2018



Three Institutions – Two Organizations





Marine renewable energy research and development



Marine renewable energy testing facilities





We want to capitalize on NNMREC's 10+ years of research in offshore renewable energy to advance the state-of-the-art of offshore wind systems

Coastal Stakeholder Engagement

Metocean Resource
Assessment

Geophysical/ Geotechnical Survey Offshore Energy
Device Permitting

Cable Landing Permitting

Mooring Design

Floating Platform Redesign/Assessment

Blade Hydrodynamics

PTO/BoP Design and Fabrication

Array Optimization

Grid Integration

Mid- and High-Fidelity Structural Simulation

Fluid Dynamic Simulation

Scale Wave Flume Testing

Heavily Instrumented Field Testing



We want to capitalize on NNMREC's 10+ years of research in offshore renewable energy to advance the state-of-the-art of offshore wind systems

Coastal Stakeholder Engagement

Metocean Resource
Assessment

Geophysical/ Geotechnical Survey Offshore Energy
Device Permitting

Cable Landing Permitting

Mooring Design

Floating Platform Redesign/Assessment

Blade Hydrodynamics

PTO/BoP Design and Fabrication

Array Optimization

Grid Integration

Mid- and High-Fidelity Structural Simulation Fluid Dynamic Simulation

Scale Wave Flume Testing Heavily Instrumented Field Testing



(1) Stakeholder Engagement

- Public perceptions of tidal energy
- Willingness to pay for tidal energy R&D
- International and domestic comparative studies
- Holistic design of tidal energy arrays

- Households in WA
 willing to pay, on
 average,
 \$1.62/month for
 tidal energy R&D
- 78% supportive of driving innovation through governmentacademic-industry partnerships





(20) Heavily Instrumented Field Testing











141 Offshore Energy Device Permitting

- Biometrics
- Integrated instrumentation
- Automated fish detection
- Acoustic studies of marine energy converters

- Combine multiple sensors into a single instrumentation package
- Observe rare events and adapt at low cost
- 90% uptime over four month endurance trial



System recovery: May 2016

(19) Scale Wave Flume Testing



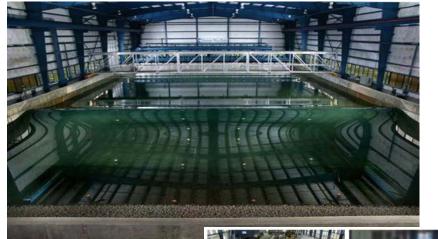


O. H. HINSDALE

WAVE RESEARCH LABORATORY

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

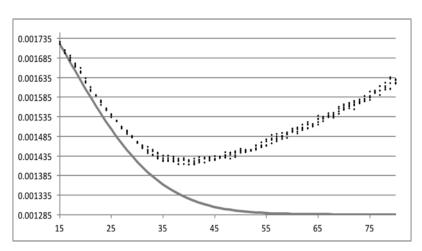
- Largest nearshore experimental facility at an academic institution in the US
- Houses the Large Wave Flume and Directional Wave Basin
- Testing, Instrumentation, Near Real-Time Sensing:
 - Wave-structure interaction
 - Nearshore hydrodynamics and sediment transport
 - Marine renewable energy
 - Tsunami and coastal hazards
 - Fixed and floating structures

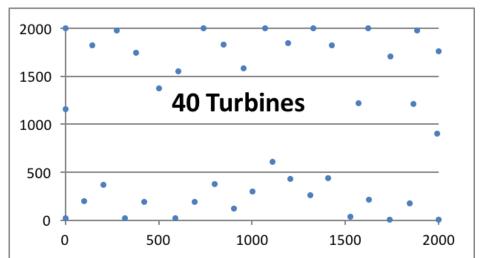




I101 Array Optimization







Models

- Wake effects
- Power development
- System costs

Constraints

- Array area
- Minimum separation distance
- Turbine size

Objectives

 LCOE (-Costs in + Costs out)



Bryony DuPont

bryony.dupont@oregonstate.edu

Twitter: @bryonydupont

Instagram: @dr.dupont

bryonydupont.com

Some Considerations for Wind Plant Optimization



Air density variation

Fixed Charge Rate

Operations and Maintenance Costs

Capital Costs

Annual Energy
Production

LCOE

Replacement/Overhau | Costs

Turbine Geometry/Rotor Size Turbulence-Induced Vibration

Annual Operating Expenses

Turbine Power Coefficient

Turbulence Intensity

Ocean Leasing

Environmental Monitoring

Fluid-Structure Interaction

Fatigue Modeling

Component Transportation

Balance of System