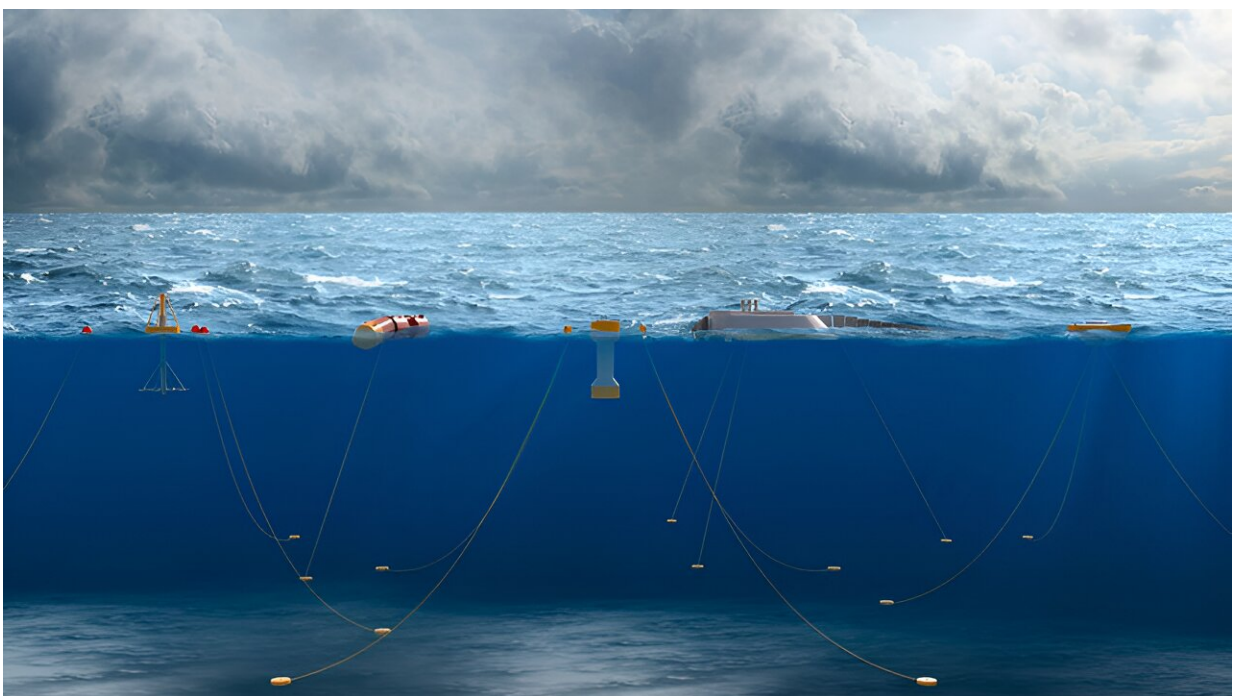


Wave energy devices will soon head to new testing facility—but they are missing something

October 13 2023, by Caitlin McDermott-Murphy



Two researchers have determined cost-effective ways to purchase these strange, alien legs dropping down to the seafloor—also known as moorings—for a new wave energy test facility currently under construction off the coast of Orego.

Credit: Josh Bauer, NREL

Which is cheaper: a semi-taut spread or a catenary weight-float?

No, this is not the start of a sphinx's riddle. But that question—and others like it—did launch a [recent study on mooring systems](#), the anchor-line combinations that keep ships, buoys, and other floating objects from drifting away on the waves.

The goal of the study was to identify the most cost-effective way for the U.S. Department of Energy's Water Power Technologies Office (WPTO) to acquire mooring systems, including, potentially, the gibberish-like semi-taut spread and catenary weight-float, for a new wave energy test site.

If this still seems like a sphinx's riddle, here is why this cost conundrum matters: In 2025, the new PacWave South Test Site is expected to open its berths to wave energy technology developers for the first time. There, just off the Oregon coast, developers will be able to test their promising prototypes in actual ocean waves, an essential step to determine whether these devices can weather a rambunctious ocean. But PacWave is missing one crucial component needed to run such tests: They need mooring systems.

"The mooring systems' main goal is to keep the device where you want it and not let it float away or bump into anything else," said Stein Housner, a naval architect and marine engineer at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) and one of the authors of the study. "The question was, would it be beneficial for PacWave to own mooring components or to have developers design and acquire them?"

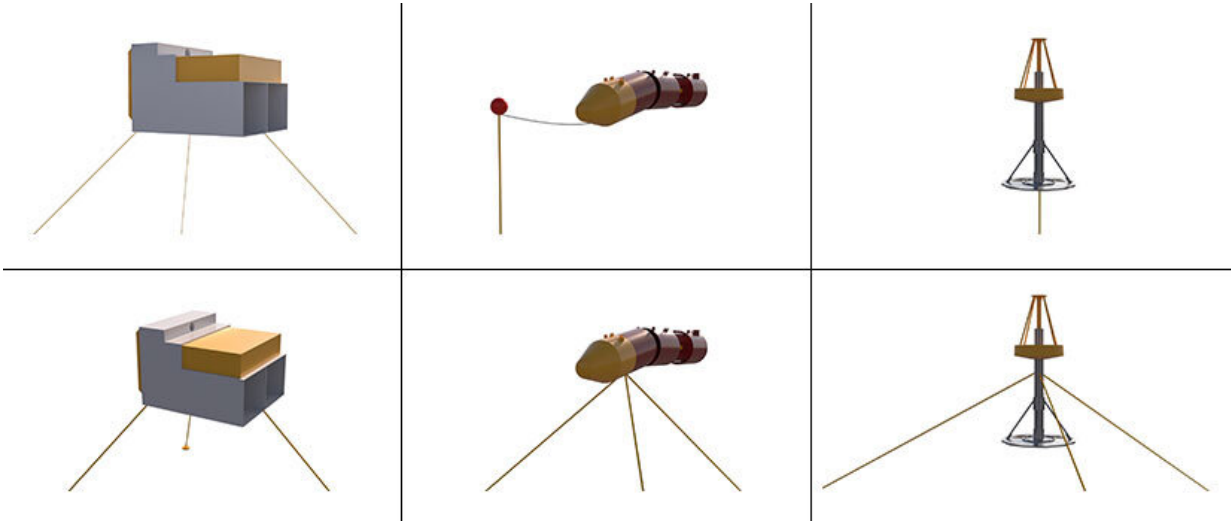
That question might sound simple, but it is not. No two wave energy converters—the devices that turn [ocean waves](#) into electricity—are the same. That means no single mooring system can serve every prototype that lands at PacWave (except for maybe huge, exorbitantly expensive ones). Some wave energy converters are as small as buoys. Others are as big as floatplanes designed to land on water and require more than one

tether. And some need a tough chain while others perform better with a pliable rope that lets them bob in the waves.

If each company buys its own mooring system, customized to suit its bespoke design, that would be both expensive and inefficient. "If a technology developer is only testing a device for a couple months, why spend all that money for just one test?" Housner said.

But if PacWave can identify a few generic mooring systems that could serve most—if not all—wave energy converters, the facility could buy in bulk and save everyone money. So, Housner, along with study co-author Senu Sirnivas, a mechanical engineer at NREL, set out to determine what kind of generic mooring systems could get the job done and how much those systems might cost.

But first, Housner and Sirnivas' colleagues at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory put together a list of all the potential wave energy devices that could test their mettle at PacWave. Based on that, the team categorized the devices into three main types: point absorbers (which look like pistons that have a buoyant bit that bobs in the waves), attenuators (which are snake-like and, essentially, ride the [waves](#)), and oscillating water columns (which are big chambers that harness wave energy as water surges in and out).



Although wave energy devices come in many shapes and sizes, most come in one of the three flavors pictured here: oscillating water column (left), attenuator (middle), and point absorber (right). For their mooring study, the researchers identified generic systems that could serve all three. Credit: Josh Bauer, NREL

Based on those three wave energy device types, Housner and Sirmivas concocted a list of potential mooring systems that could work well for each. They came up with 43 different mooring designs that use different combinations of materials (like metal chain versus synthetic or wire rope), diameters, lengths, footprints, and more.

"Then the question was, how do we determine the total cost of buying mooring system components for PacWave?" Housner said. "Do we say, 'Order five of these mooring lines from X company,' and that's all you need? How do you then select how many of each mooring system to acquire for devices that may or may not be tested at PacWave?"

To solve this puzzle, Housner and Sirmivas considered how the already-established U.S. Navy Wave Energy Test Site in Hawaii handled its

mooring systems. "The mooring system was preinstalled in the water," Sirnivas said. "So, people can come in and hook up to the existing system that's already there."

But leaving mooring systems submerged in salty, energetic waters can cause them to degrade quickly. Instead, Sirnivas and Housner recommend that PacWave purchase mooring components and store them on shore. And to avoid buying systems for devices that may never show up, they also recommend the facility purchase mooring components that work for each device as they arrive.

When a device finishes its ocean trial, PacWave would then retain the mooring system components. Eventually, they could accrue a diverse enough set to serve almost any wave energy device.

"It's like a menu," Housner said.

Once Housner and Sirnivas identified the most practical way to purchase the mooring systems, they could finally track down the most cost-effective versions of those systems. Based on those estimates, Housner said, if PacWave bought one mooring system for each of their four berths—the designated areas where devices can anchor without bumping into one another—that would likely cost around \$2 million. If they bought enough mooring systems to fit as many wave [energy](#) devices as their waters could hold, that might come to around \$9 to \$10 million, but the site does not need to do that—at least not yet.

And \$2 million is a bargain: "I'm not surprised at those costs," Housner said. "The objective was to minimize the cost, and we did." Now, it is up to WPTO and PacWave to decide what to do with Housner and Sirnivas' recommendations.

(By the way, if you guessed the semi-taut spread is cheaper, you were

right. The sphinx will let you pass.)

More information: PacWave Anchoring and Mooring Study.
www.nrel.gov/docs/fy23osti/84723.pdf

Provided by National Renewable Energy Laboratory

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