Monitoring Marine Energy with an Adaptable Monitoring Package

Emma Cotter 2017 Marine Resources Committee Conference November 4, 2017

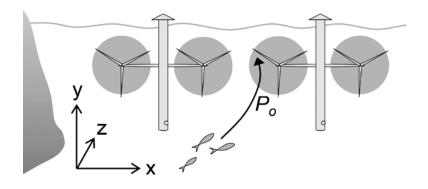




Oregon State University UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

Risk Assessment Tools

Two options:



Models (Hammar et al. 2012)



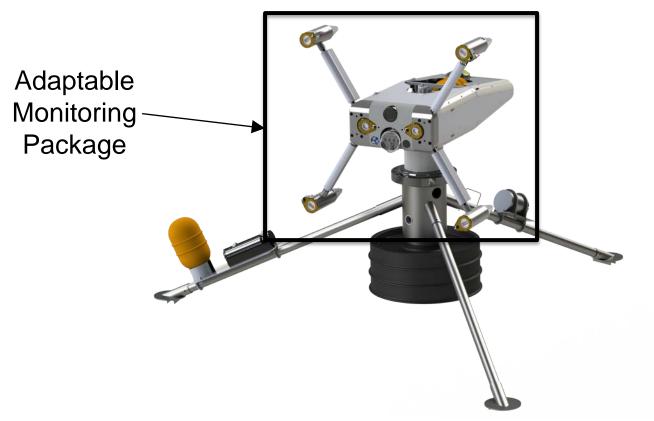
Monitoring



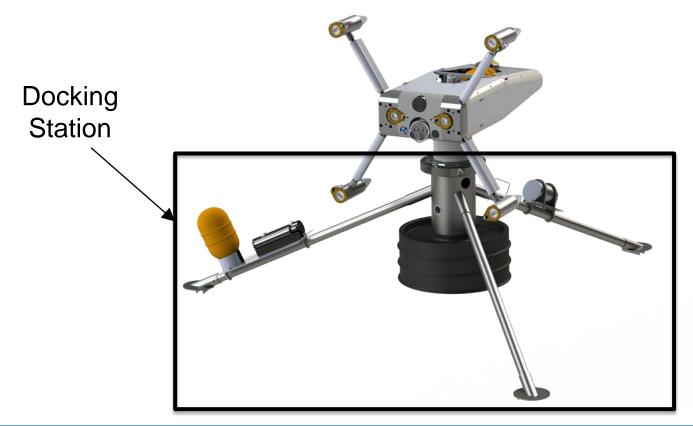
Monitoring Checklist

- Deployable at high-energy sites
- Must not alter the environment
- Detect rare events

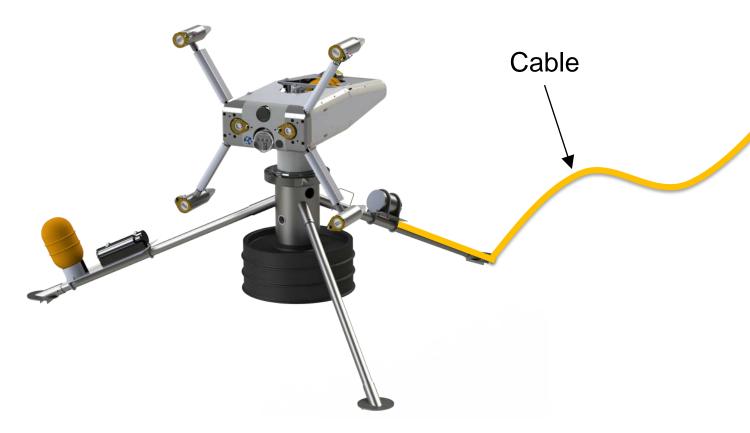






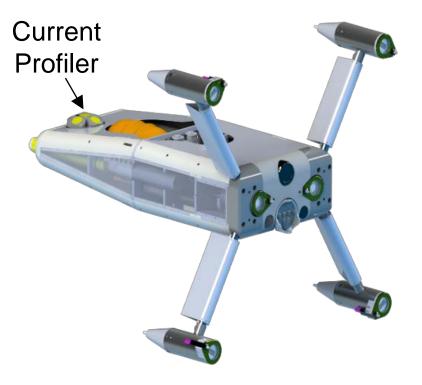






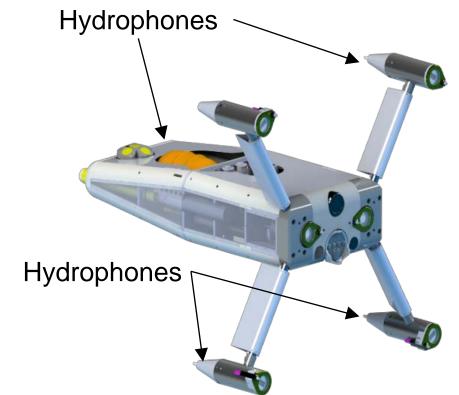


Data Volume









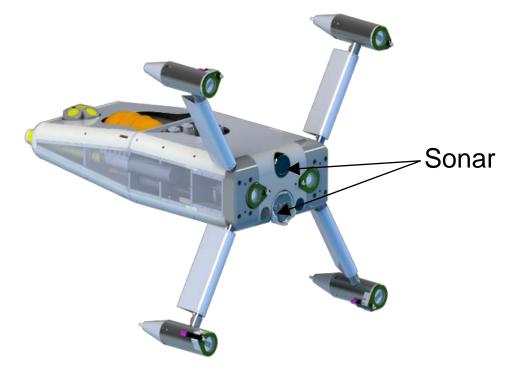
Data Volume

Hydrophones 225 GB/day

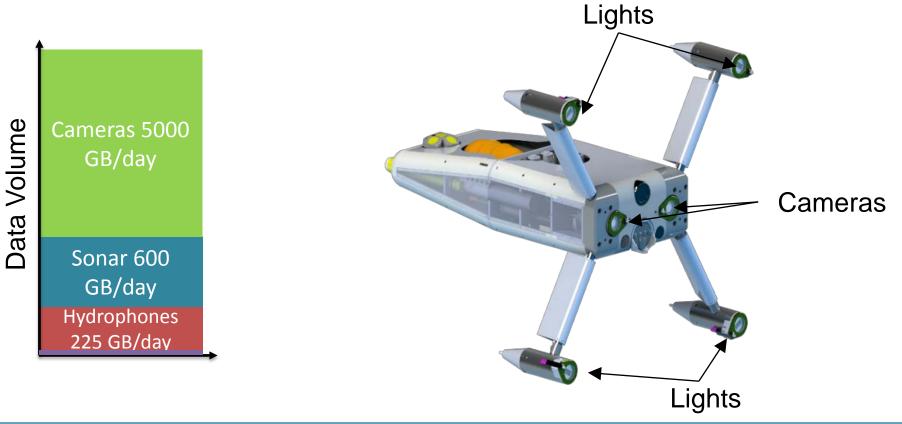




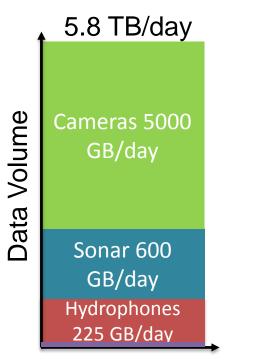
Sonar 600 GB/day Hydrophones 225 GB/day















Monitoring Checklist

- Survivability at high-energy sites
- Must not alter the environment
- Detect rare events
- □ Avoid accruing unmanageable volumes of data



Data Collection Options

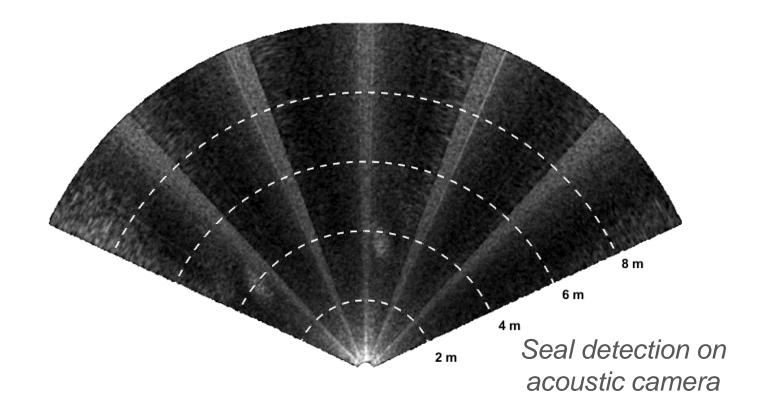






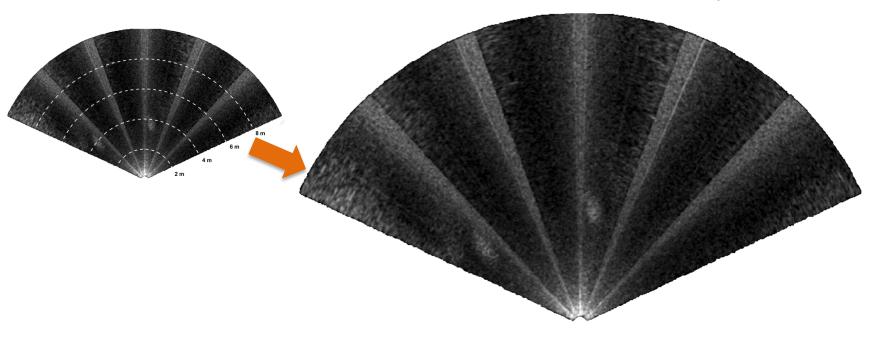


Real-Time Processing





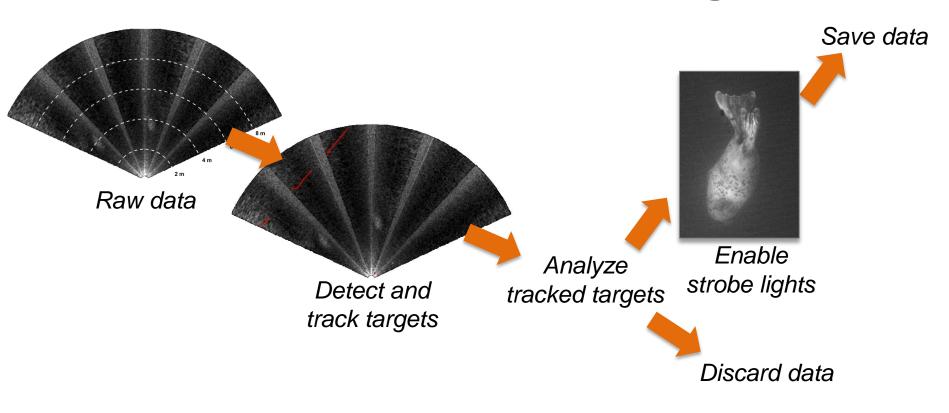
Real-Time Processing



Detect and track targets

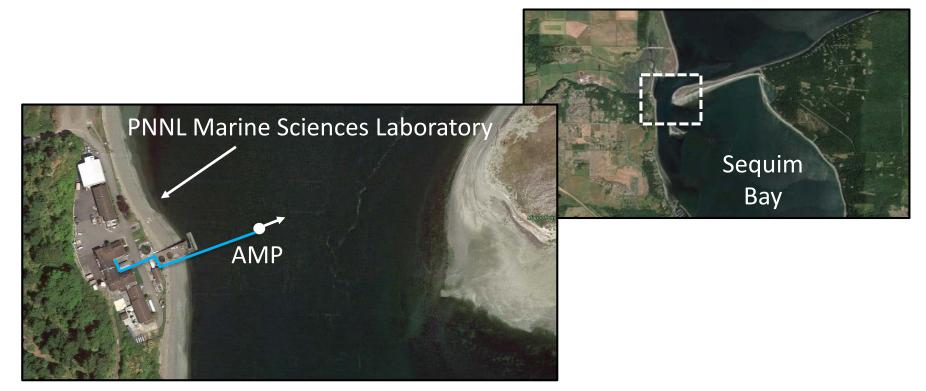


Real-Time Processing



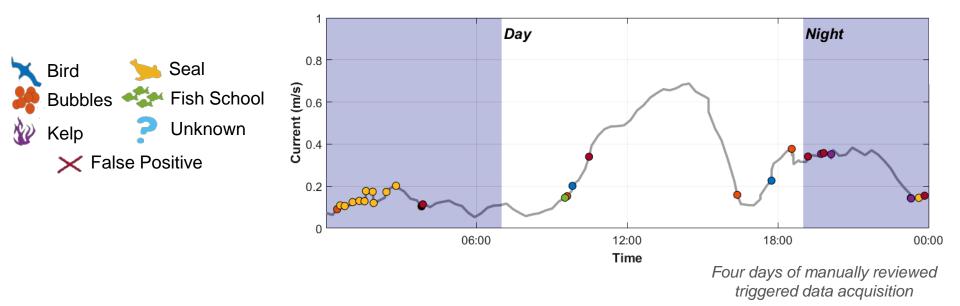


System Testing



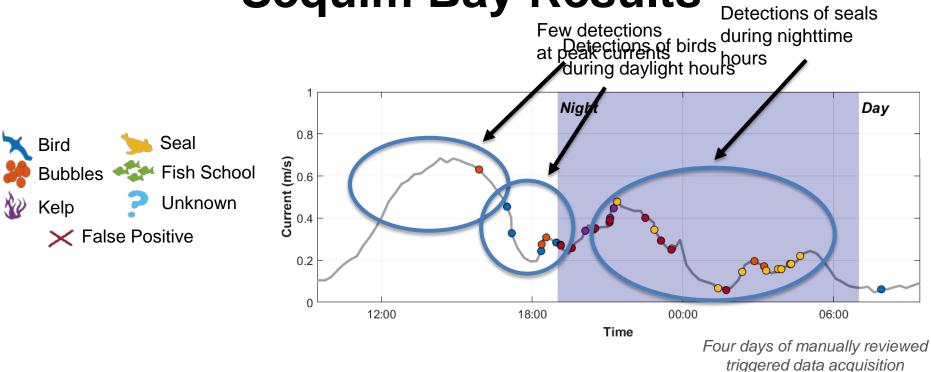


Sequim Bay Results

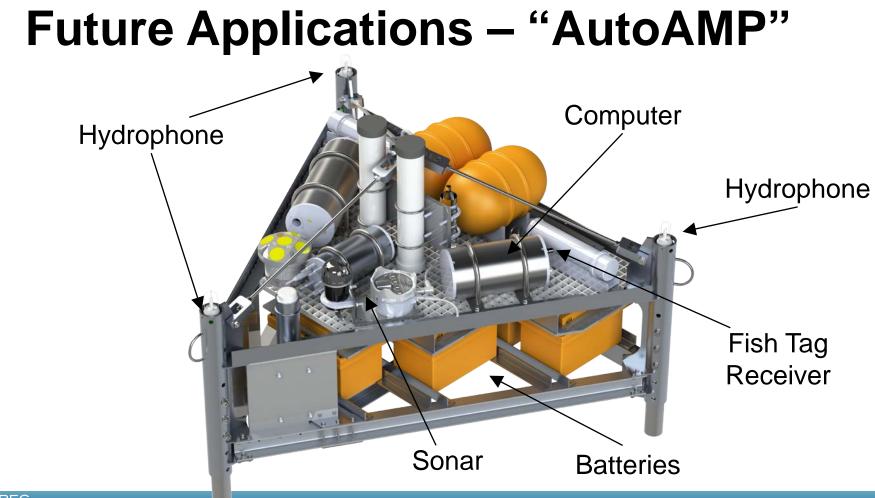




Sequim Bay Results









Future Applications – "AutoAMP"





Future Applications – Wave Energy

- Integration with Wave Energy Converter
- Real-time monitoring without power cable



Conclusions

- Monitoring is needed to assess environmental risk of marine energy converters
- The AMP has been developed to meet this need
- Future development will adapt the AMP to meet test site requirements



Acknowledgements

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