



Energy Initiative



MARINE and MARITIME PARALLEL SESSION Using and preserving our marine environment

Space as a tool supporting the energy package

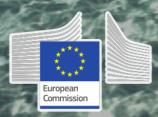
Dr Adam Candy

with Maria Lems-de Jong, Berend Jan Kleute, Rémi Blokker, Paul Dinnissen, Julie Pietrzak, Laurence Crosnier and Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS) team









candylab.org/OceanEnergy











Motivation: What drives the need to support our future energy security? Why now?





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Existing traditional energy generators

e.g. carbon fuels: gas, oil, coal fire powered,
nuclear fission → steam turbines

- Location-agnostic
- Continuous (all day, all night, 24/7)
- Instantaneous (to meet demand)
- Linear (fuel in → energy out)
- Effectively unlimited (assuming fuel provided)







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- Fuel transport & sourcing
- Questionable security







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Transitioning towards

New sustainable approaches to energy generation

e.g. wind, solar, ocean, hydro, biomass,

- Local resource dependence
- Different locations demand different technology
- Conversion technology unrefined → energy out?
- Variability in resource availability (over varying timescales)
- Local environment inter-dependence

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NEW CHALLENGES

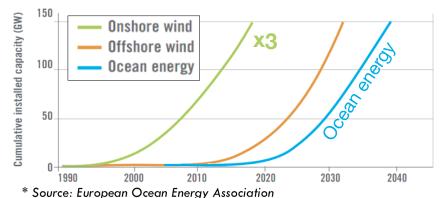
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#EUSpaceWeek





Why Ocean Energy?





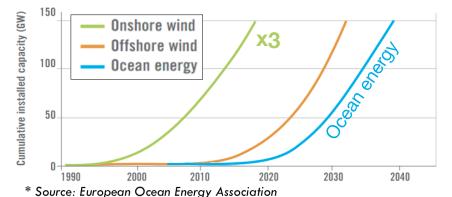




Why Ocean Energy?

The transition to sustainable energy sources is underway.

Diverse mix is central to its success.



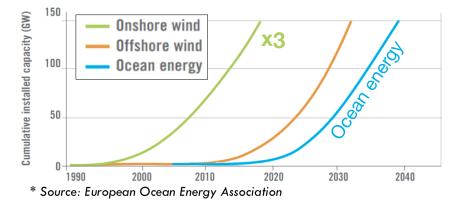




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Significant advantages:

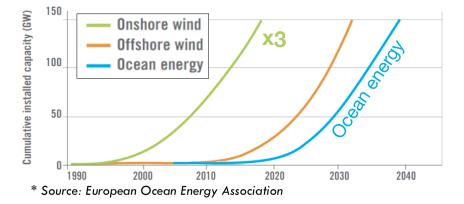
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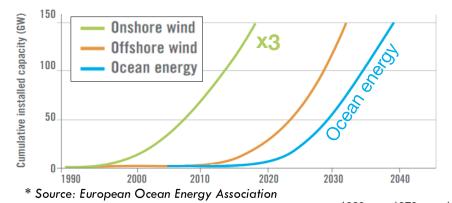
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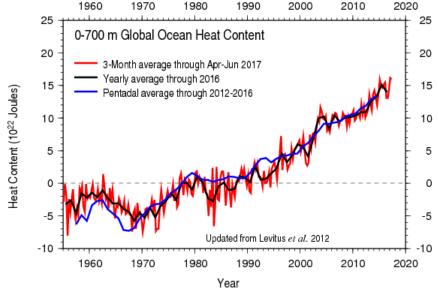
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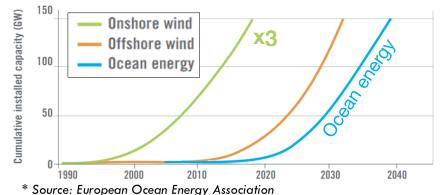




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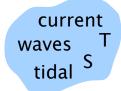
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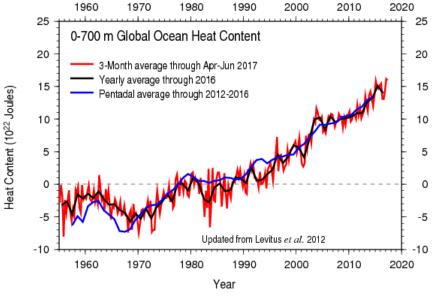
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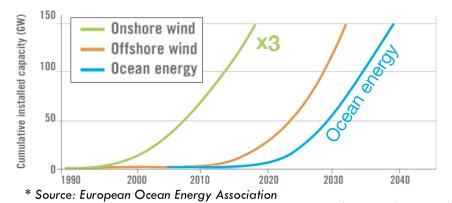




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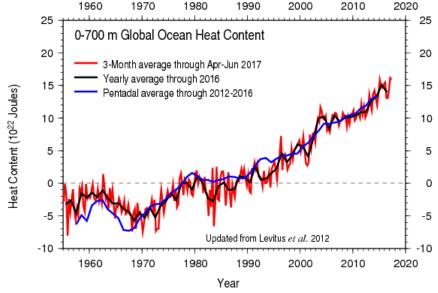
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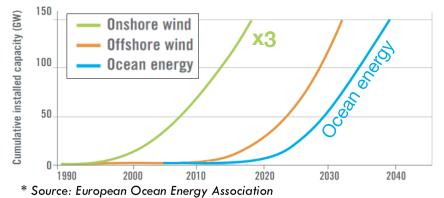




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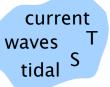
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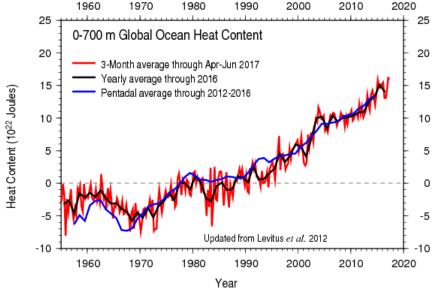
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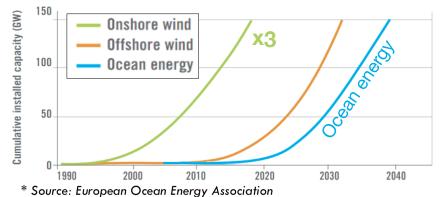




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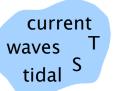


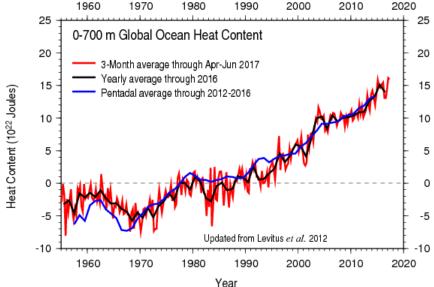


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Unobtrusive





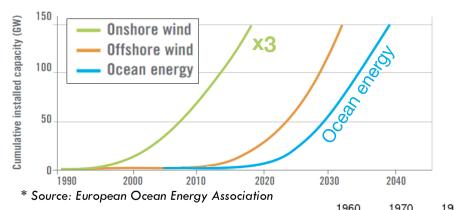




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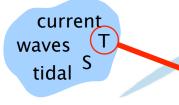


Heat Content (10²² Joules)



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Bluerise otec

0-700 m Global Ocean Heat Content

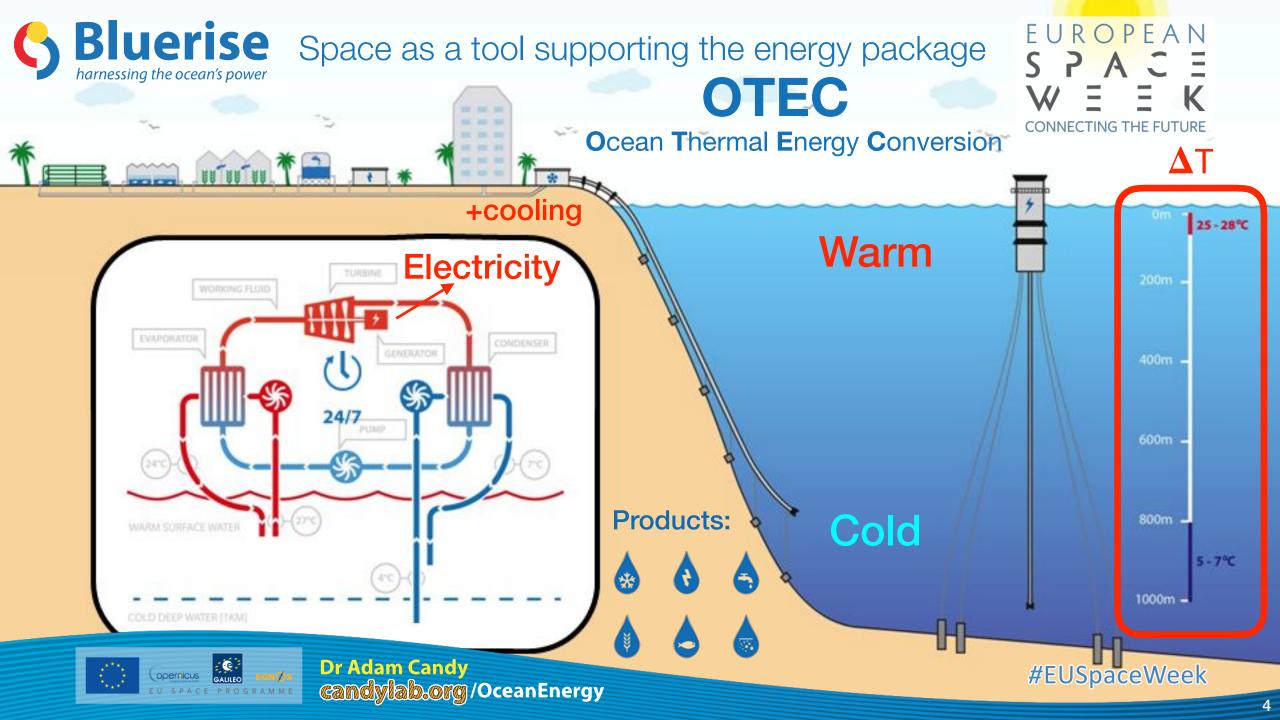
3-Month average through Apr-Jun 2017

harnessing the ocean's power



Dr Adam Candy Candylab.org/OceanEnergy

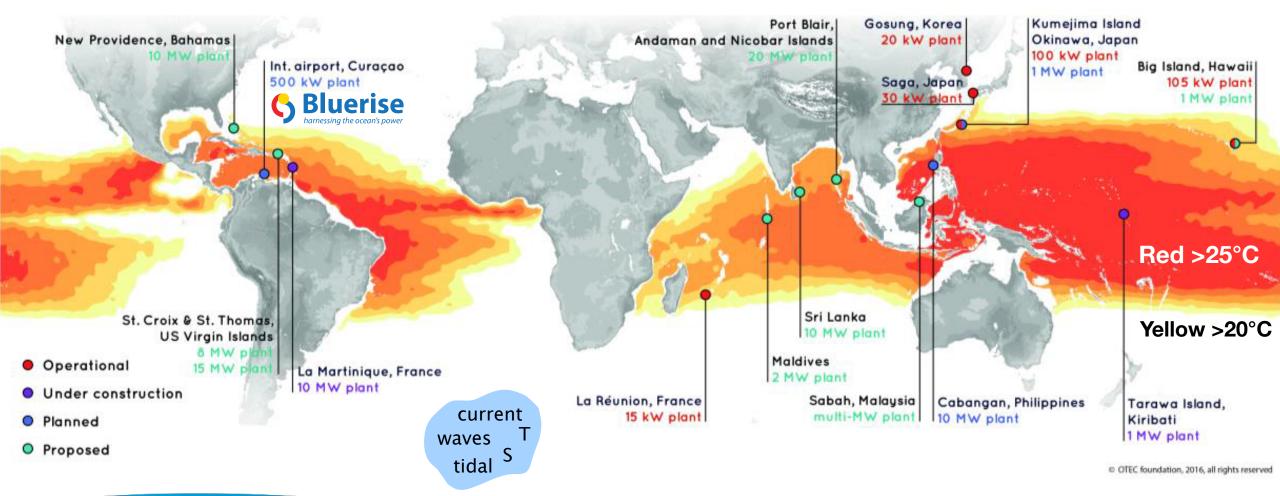








Worldwide operational, planned and proposed OTEC and its potential

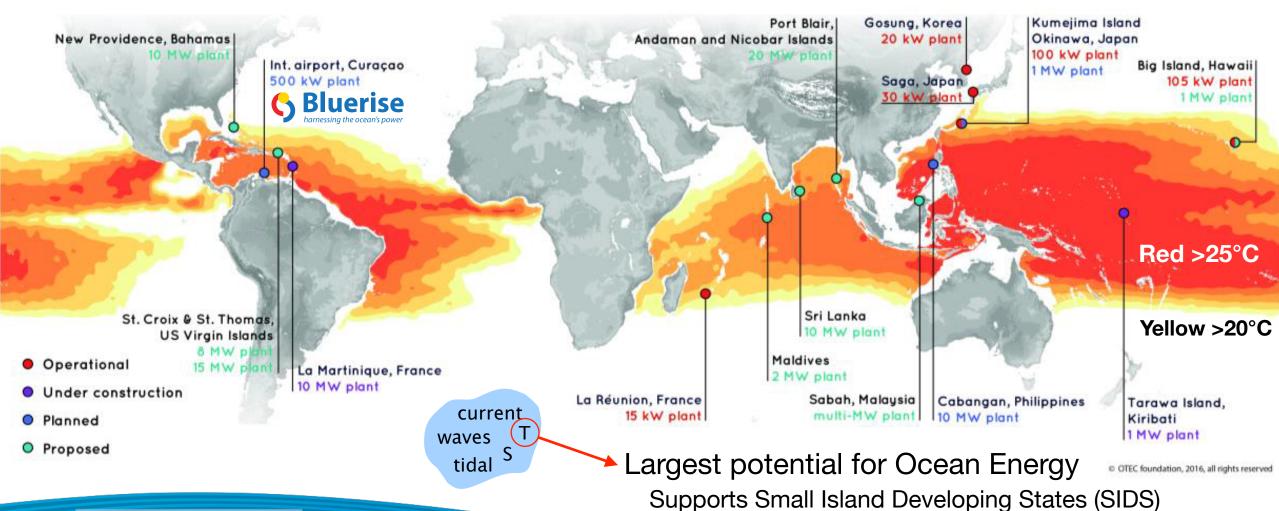








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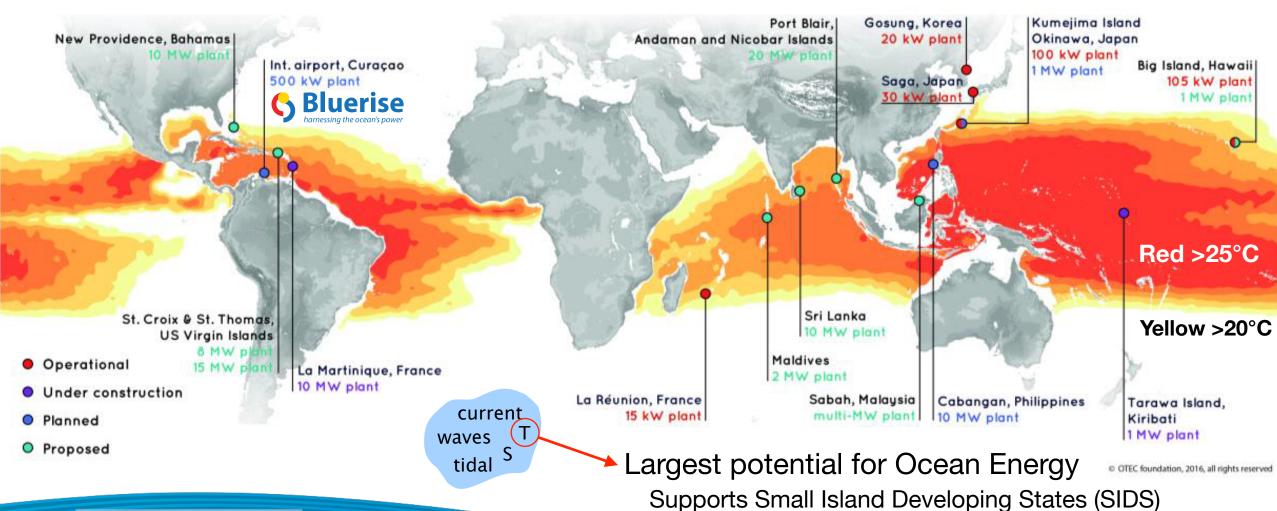


#EUSpaceWeek





Worldwide operational, planned and proposed OTEC and its potential







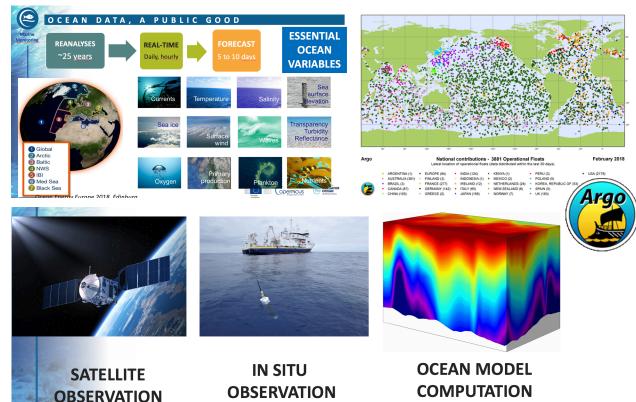
Motivation: Why is space now important for our future energy security?

NEW CHALLENGES

- Understanding variability of renewable resources
- Forecasting short-term for energy grid management
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Dutch Research Vessel Pelagia, docked at Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Aug 2016



Importance of ensemble and data assimilation for assessment and forecasting of the resource

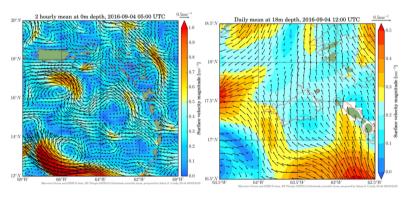
→ Space as a tool supporting Supercomputing Science



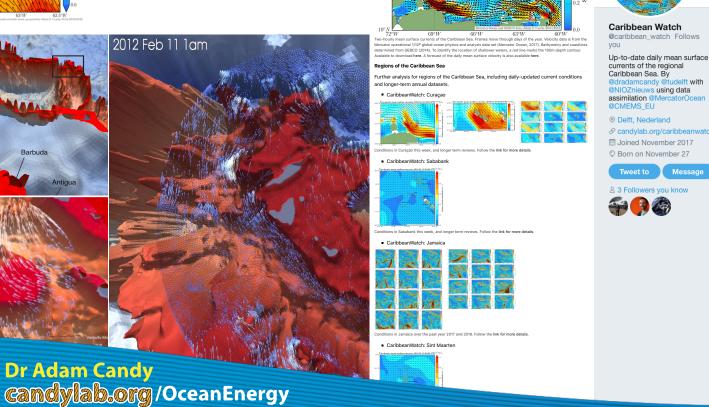




Mercator Ocean 7-day short term forecasts used during sea research expedition

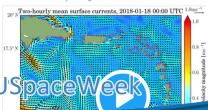


Nightly-updated forecast outputs http://candylab.org/caribbeanwatch/





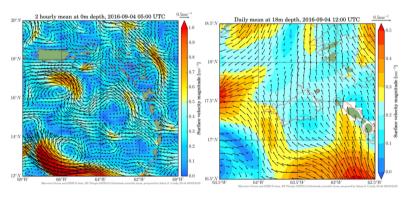
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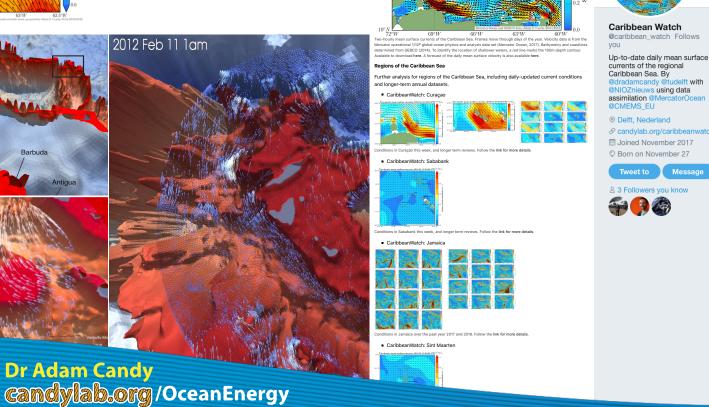




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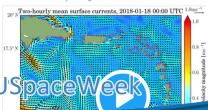


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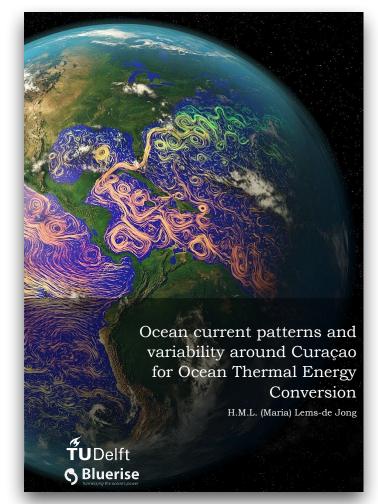
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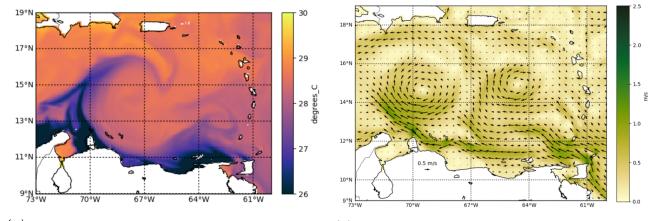






Research into variability using Mercator Ocean data-data-assimilated space products





(a) Sea surface temperature on July 13th, 2007, when a large (b) Sea surface currents on July 10th, 2016, when current cold-water ligament extended up to 17°N. velocity was up to 1.5 m/s.

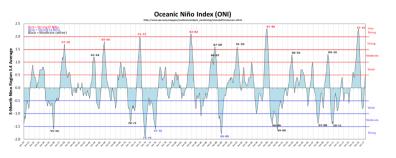


Figure 2.3: Overview of the ONI values from 1950 up to 2016. Three months average values are used. From NOAA Climate Prediction Center [2017]

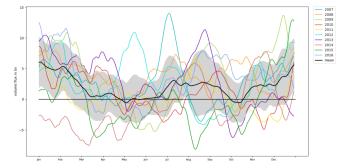


Figure 6.1: Volume flux for the years 2007 to 2016 over the transect line in the channel and sheltered region. The mean is plotted in black and the grey areas indicate the magnitude of the standard deviation. A rolling average of eight days was used to smooth the lines. Plots per year can be found in Figures I.1

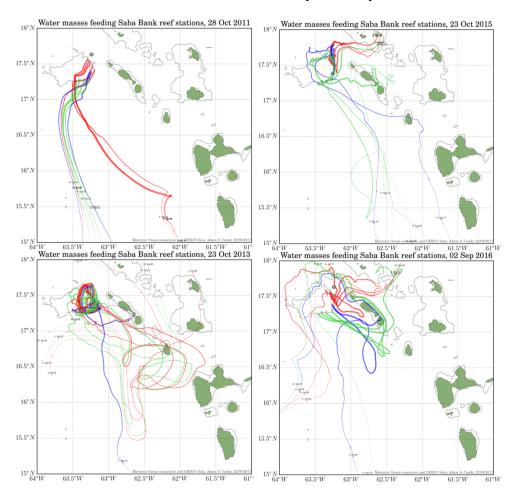
Ocean Current Patterns and Variability around Curação: An Analysis for Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion, Lems-de Jong HML, Candy AS, Hoving JS, Kleute BJ and Pietrzak JD, 2017, 5th International Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Symposium, La Réunion, 7-9 Nov 2017





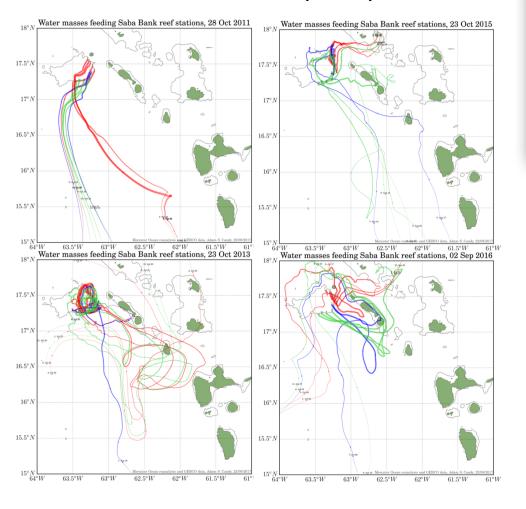
CONNECTING THE FUTURE

Future work and use of space products





Future work and use of space products





Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) Using an Ocean General Circulation Model with **Low-Complexity Atmospheric Feedback Effects**

Yanli Jia ^{1,*}, Gérard C. Nihous ² a



→ Power output is 56% originally predicted

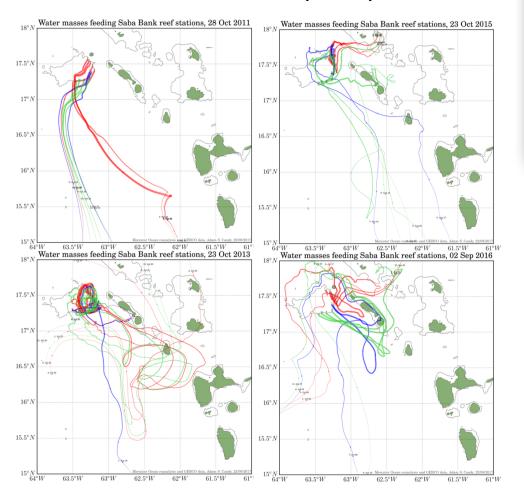
expresses horizontal atmospheric transport. This produces lower steady-state OTEC power maxima (8 to 10.2 TW instead of 14.1 TW for global OTEC scenarios, and 7.2 to 9.3 TW instead of 11.9 TW for OTEC implementation within 100 km of coastlines). When power production peaks, power intensity remains practically unchanged, at 0.2 TW per Sverdrup of OTEC deep cold seawater,

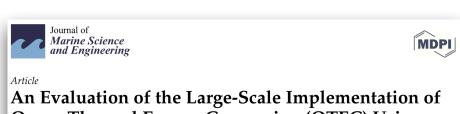
→ Demand for model integrated with atmosphere and larger ocean





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S P A C E W E E K CONNECTING THE FUTURE

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Requirements to make OTEC viable, especially for deploying large scale.

- Investigating the effect of OTEC on the environment
- Two-way feedbacks
- Impact of a changing climate, lifecycle, 2050 timeframe
- Lagrangian advection to accurately determine water sources, large variability in Caribbean
- Ecosystem impacts









Space as a tool supporting the energy package

Space as a tool supporting Small Island Developing States

Get in touch!

Dr Adam Candy @mdylab.org/OceanEnergy candy@cantab.net S@DrAdamCandy



