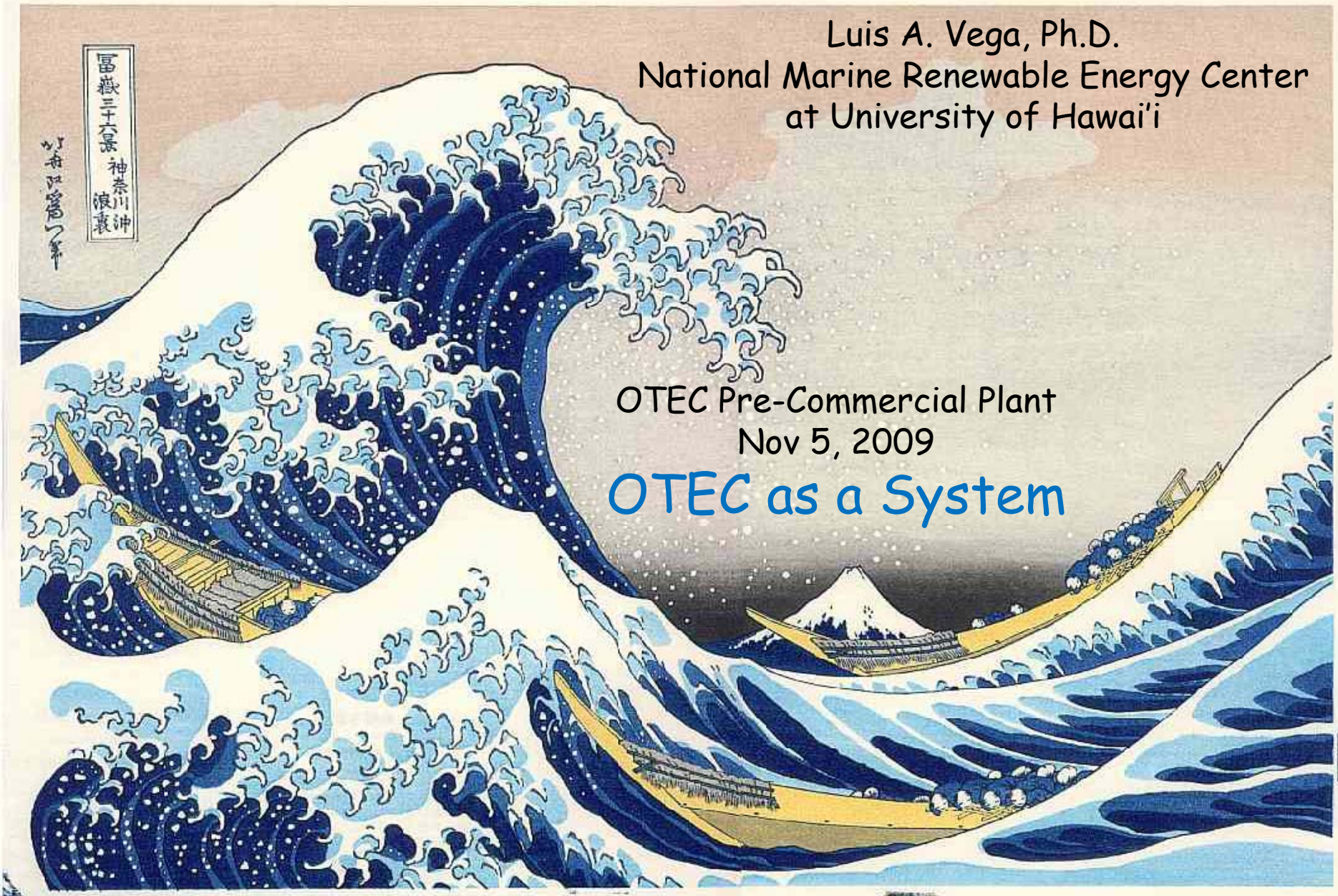


Luis A. Vega, Ph.D.
National Marine Renewable Energy Center
at University of Hawai'i

OTEC Pre-Commercial Plant
Nov 5, 2009

OTEC as a System



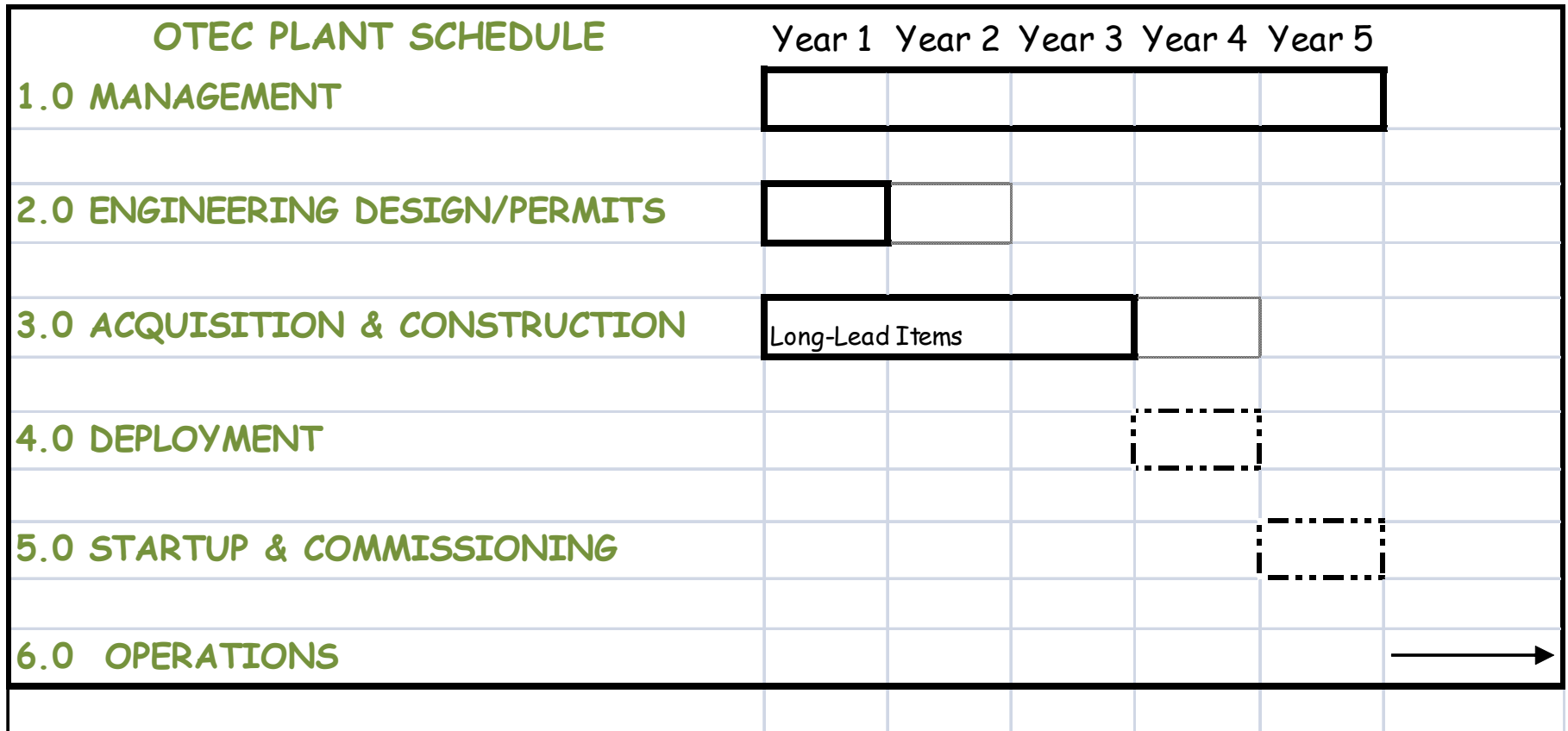
Workshop Objectives

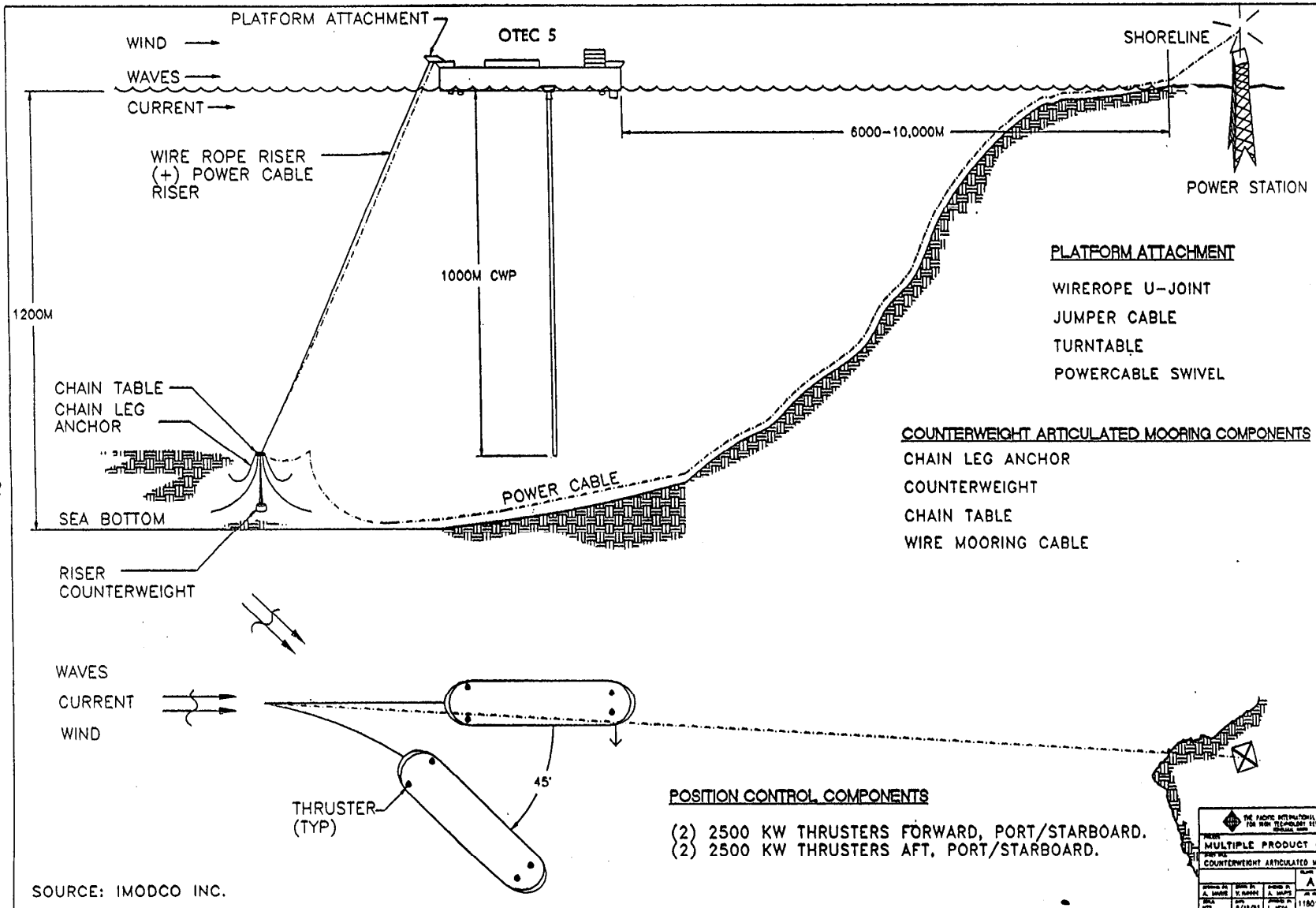
- Are commercialization challenges:
 - ~~(i) Technical,~~
 - ~~(ii) Engineering,~~
 - (iii) **Development costs**
- OTEC Development Roadmap 

What is the development time frame (e.g., today, 1-2 yr, 5-10 yr) for a commercial OTEC system?

USA OTEC DEVELOPMENT	← YEARS →					
	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to ∞
Pre-Commercial Plant (> 5 MW)		Ops				
Electricity (Desal Water) Plants in Hawaii and USA Territories: ~ 20 x 100 MW Plants	Prelim Design		Ops	Ops	→	→
NH3/H2 Plantships Supplying all States				Prelim Design		Ops →

OTEC Pre-Commercial Plant Schedule





SOURCE: IMODCO INC.

THE MARINE INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR HIGH TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH			
PROJECT: MULTIPLE PRODUCT OTEC-3			
SUBJECT: COUNTERWEIGHT ARTICULATED MOORING			
DATE: 9/15/93	REV: 1	NO: 118010	SK-2

Baseline Pre-Commercial Plant

Platform: Ship-Shaped (SOA Tanker construction);

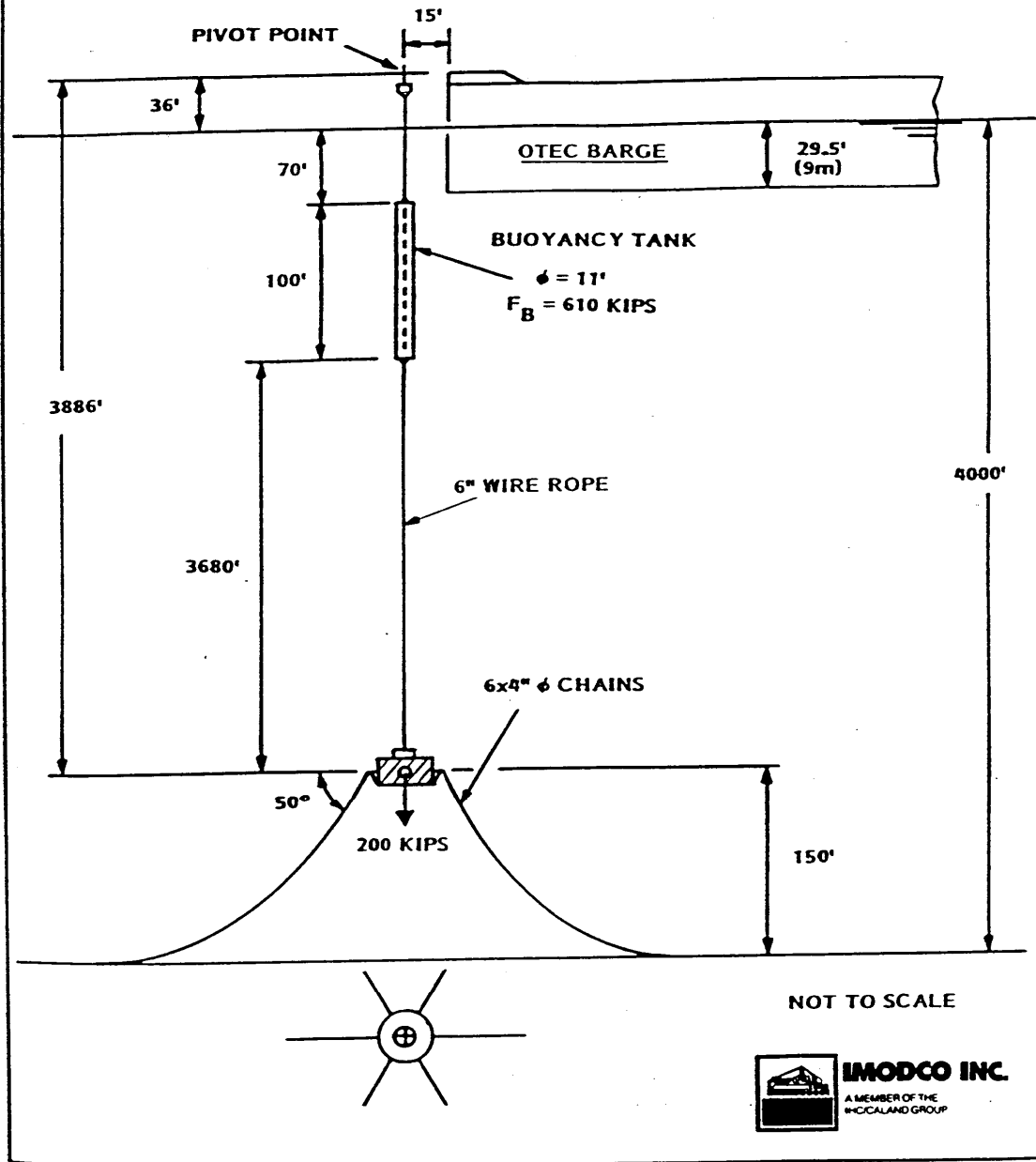
Mooring: Single Point Mooring with Power Swivel (SBM/IMODCO) and Dynamic Thrusters

Challenges:

- None

CAM MOORING SYSTEM

CONNECTED



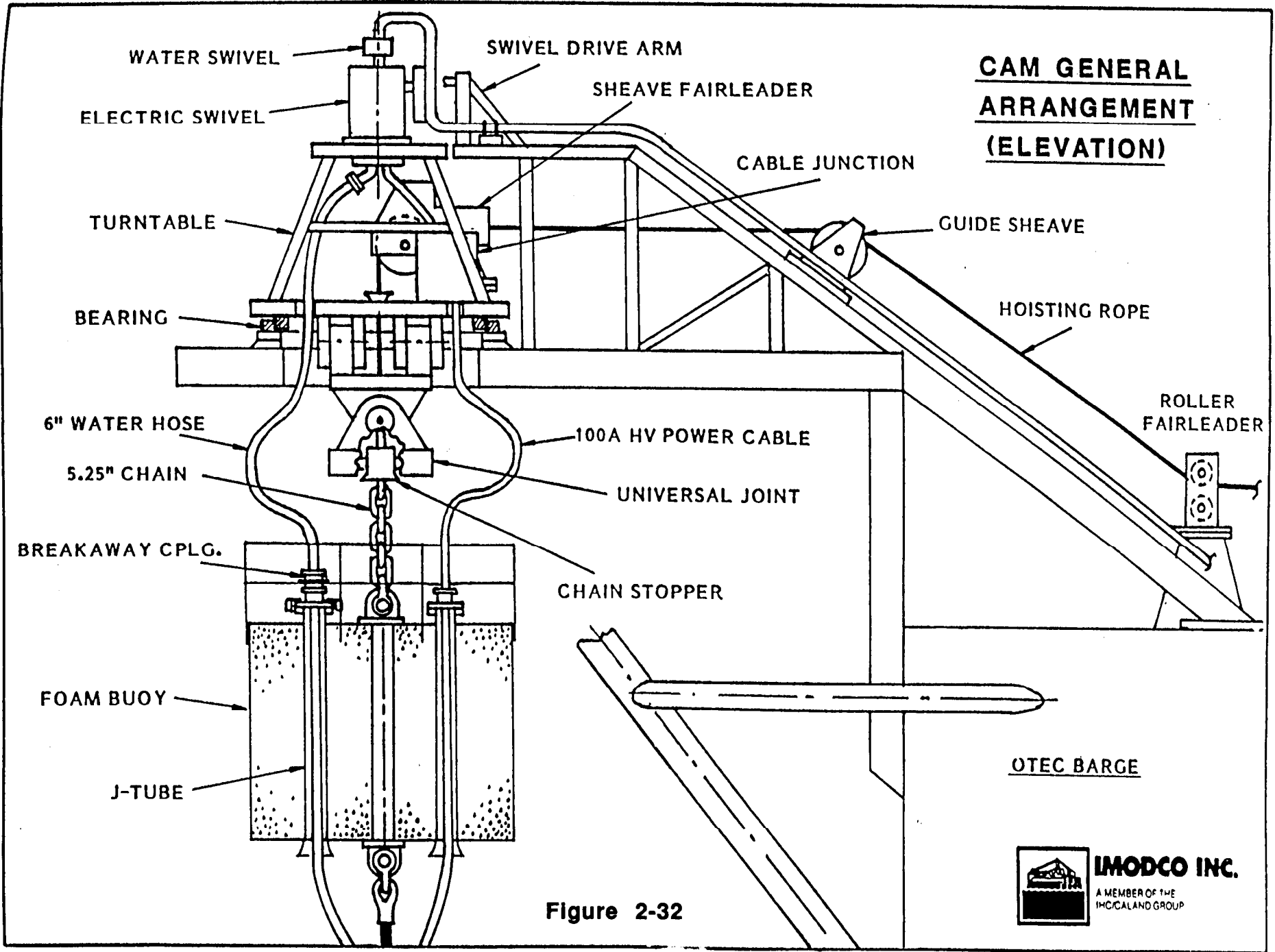


Figure 2-32

CENTERLINE
BARGE

20 FT.

**CAM/BARGE EXTENSION
STRUCTURE
PLAN VIEW**

PIPE RACK
(18' ABOVE MN DECK)

☉ CAM

TURNTABLE DECK
(10.5' ABOVE MN DECK)

LADDER TO BUOY TOP

TUBULAR BRACE (2)

ROLLER FAIR
LEADER

SWIVEL DRIVE ARM

LADDER TO
TURNTABLE DECK

GUIDE SHEAVE

6" WATER
PIPE

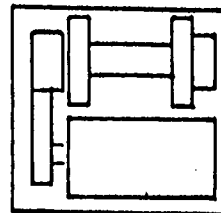
34.5 KV
CABLE

MOORING WINCH

DIESEL FUEL
DAY TANK



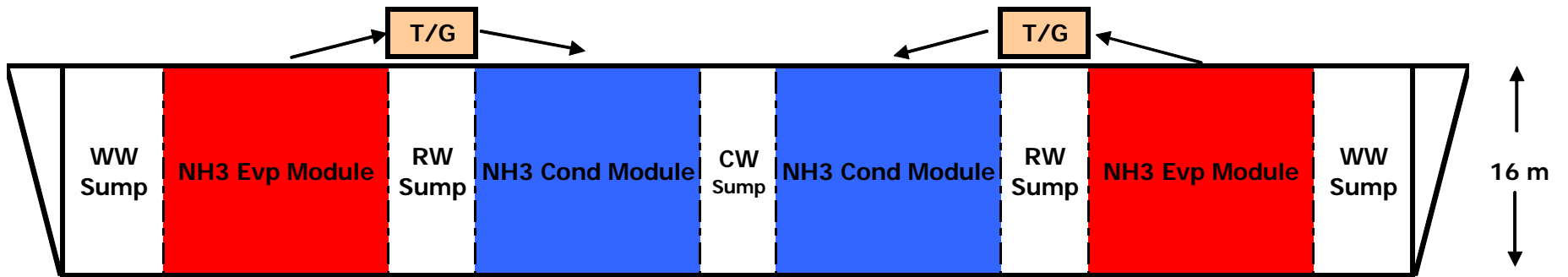
IMODCO INC.
A MEMBER OF THE
IMOCALAND GROUP



Mode	LBP (m)	Beam (m)	Ops Draught (m)	Height/Depth, (m)	Displacement (tonnes)
CC- 10 MW Pre-Commercial Plant	90	32	9	16	26,000
100 MW H ₂ Plantship	250	60	20	28	285,000
"Typical" Double Tanker	180	32.2	11.2	19.2	≈ 63,000
"Typical" Double Container	205 LOA: 217	32.2	10.5	20.3	≈ 68,000
Panamax Limits	≤ 294.1 (LOA)	≤ 32.3	≤ 12		

Side View Closed-Cycle-OTEC Plantship: Two of four 4 MWgross Modules

7 m | 14 m | 7 m | 14 m | 6 m | 14 m | 7 m | 14 m | 7 m



Pipe: 4.6 m i.d.

Pipe: 5.5 m i.d.

Pipe: 3.9 m i.d.

Pipe: 5.5 m i.d.

Pipe: 4.6 m i.d.

Global Volume (L x W x H)

NH3 HX-module: 14 m x 10 m x 14 m

NH3 TG-module: 17 m x 4 m x 4 m

Warm Water-Sumps: 2 x 7 m diameter

Cold Water-Sump: 1 x 6 m diameter

Return Water-Sumps: 2 x 7 m diameter

LBP: 90 m

Draught: 9 m

Height: 16 m

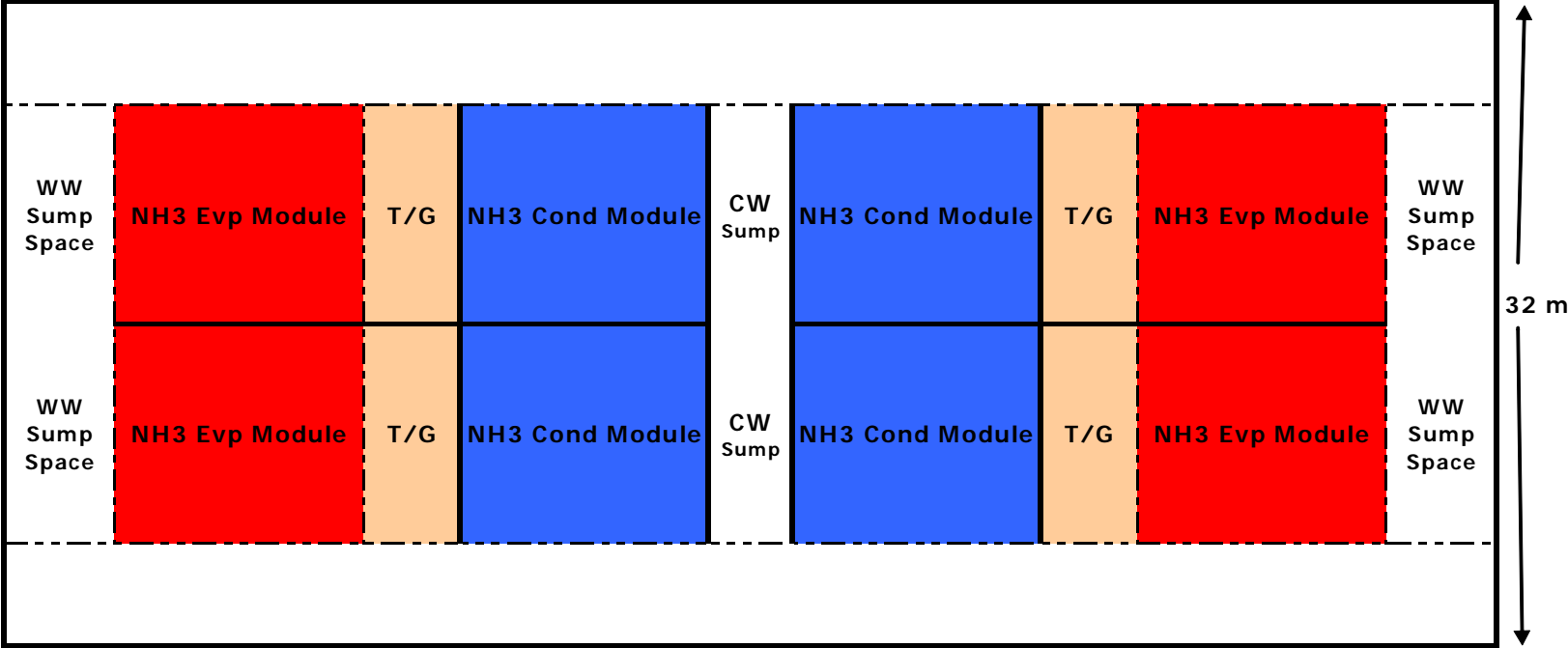
Beam: 32 m

Displacement: 26,000 tonnes

Not to Scale

Top View Closed-Cycle-OTEC Plantship: Four of four 4 MWgross Modules

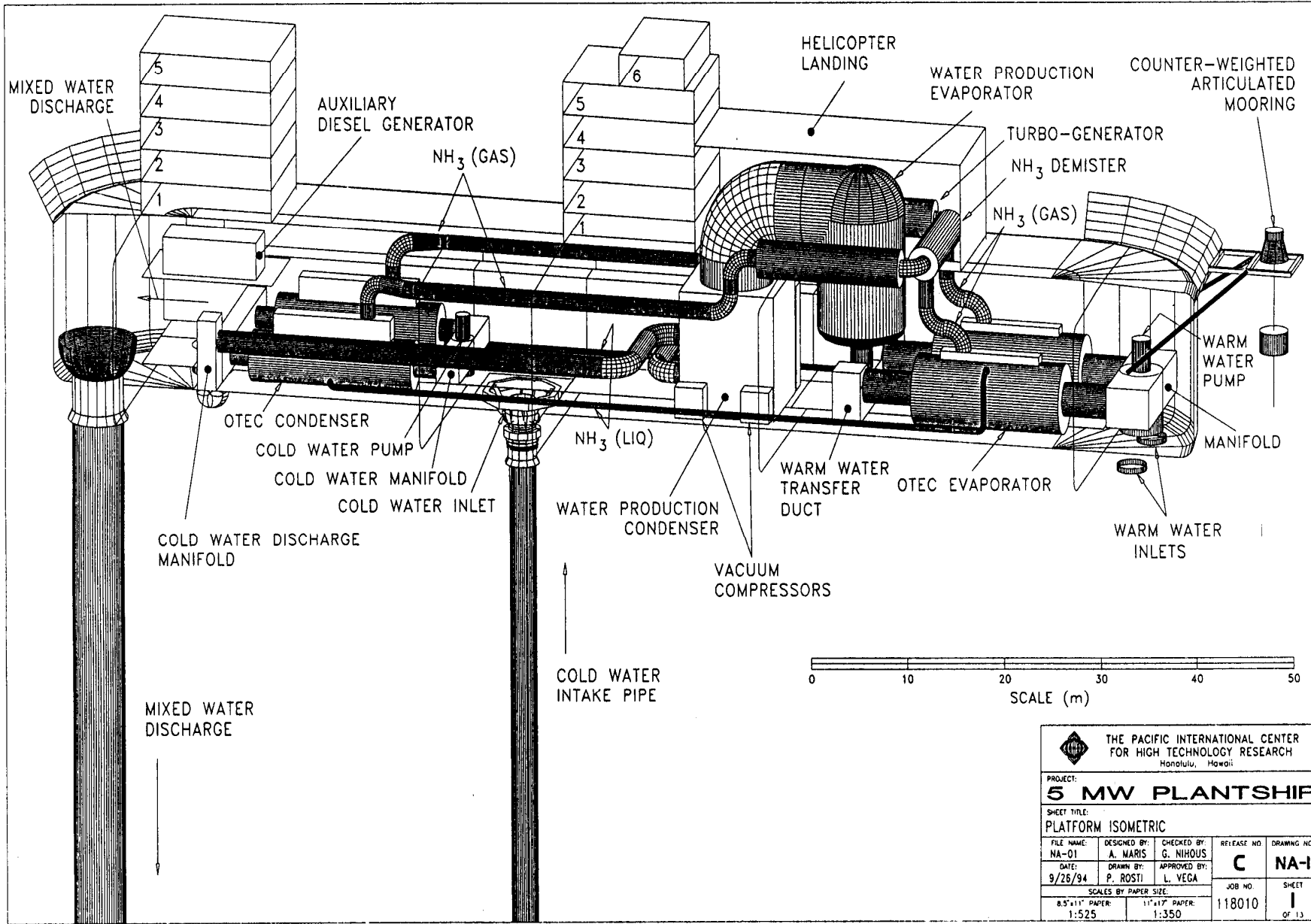
7 m | 14 m | 7 m | 14 m | 6 m | 14 m | 7 m | 14 m | 7 m




Global Volume (L x W x H)

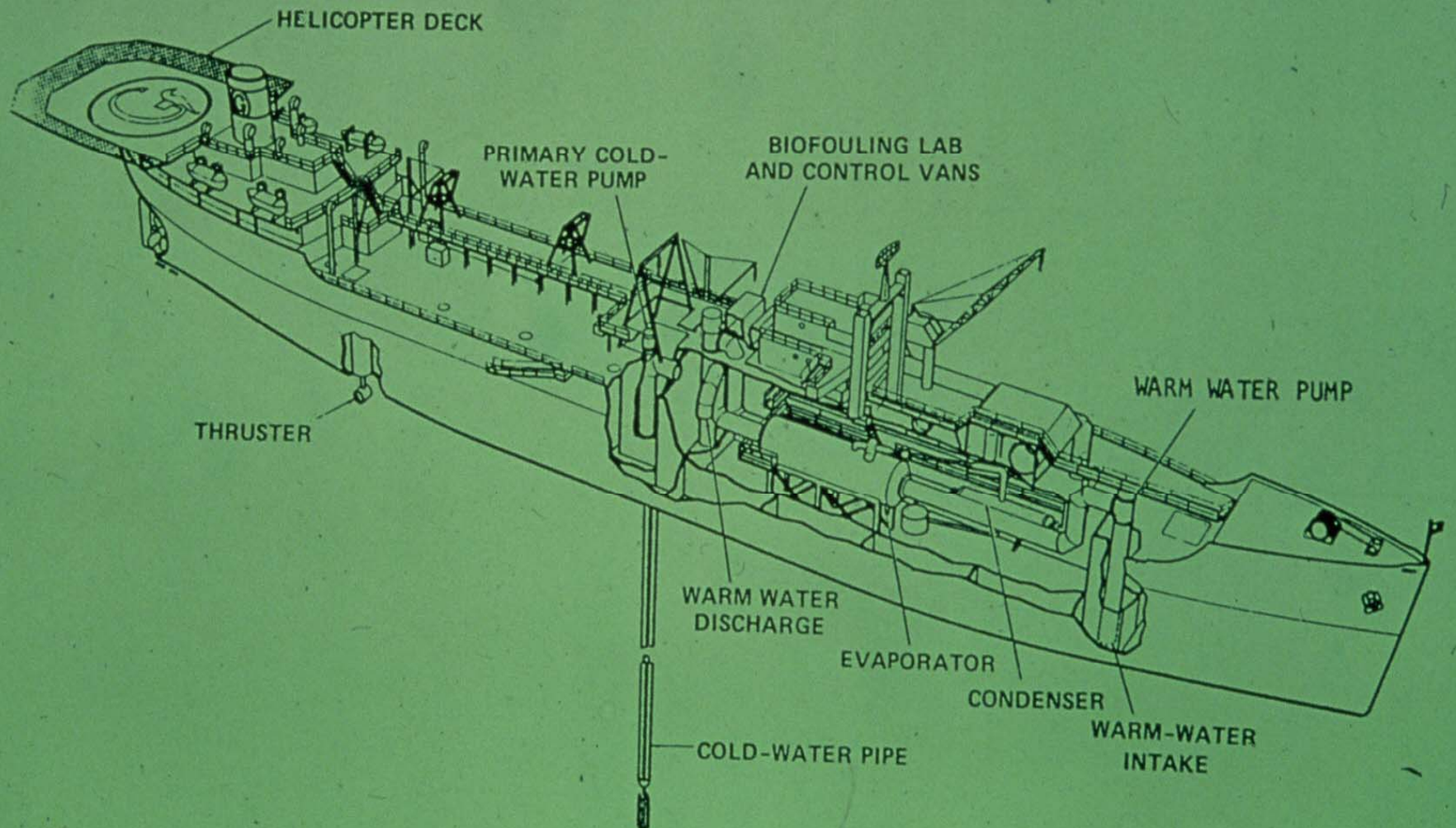
- NH3 HX-module: 14 m x 10 m x 14 m
- NH3 TG-module: 17 m x 4 m x 4 m
- Warm Water-Sumps: 2 x 7 m diameter
- Cold Water-Sump: 1 x 6 m diameter
- Return Water-Sumps: 2 x 7 m diameter

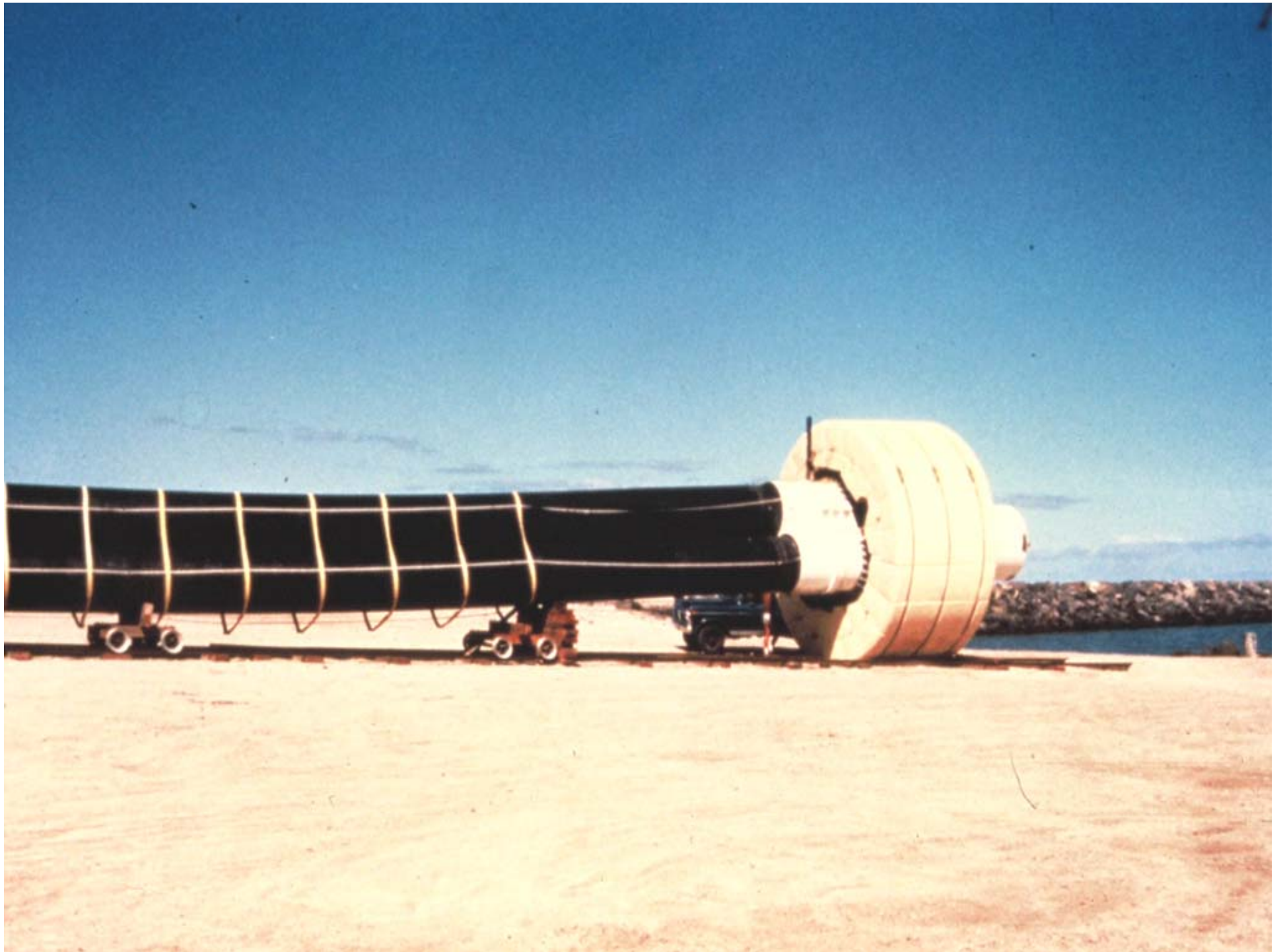
- LBP: 90 m
- Draught: 9 m
- Height: 16 m
- Beam: 32 m
- Displacement: 26,000 tonnes
- Not to Scale*



 THE PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR HIGH TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH Honolulu, Hawaii				
PROJECT:				
5 MW PLANTSHIP				
SHEET TITLE:				
PLATFORM ISOMETRIC				
FILE NAME:	DESIGNED BY:	CHECKED BY:	RELEASE NO:	DRAWING NO:
NA-01	A. MARIS	G. NIHOUS	C	NA-1
DATE:	DRAWN BY:	APPROVED BY:		
9/26/94	P. ROSTI	L. VEGA	JOB NO.	SHEET
SCALES BY PAPER SIZE:			118010	1
8.5" x 11" PAPER:	11" x 17" PAPER:		OF 13	
1:525	1:350			

ISOMETRIC CUTAWAY OF THE OTEC-1 TEST PLATFORM, A CONVERTED NAVY T-2 TANKER





CWP - Platform Attachment (OTEC-1)

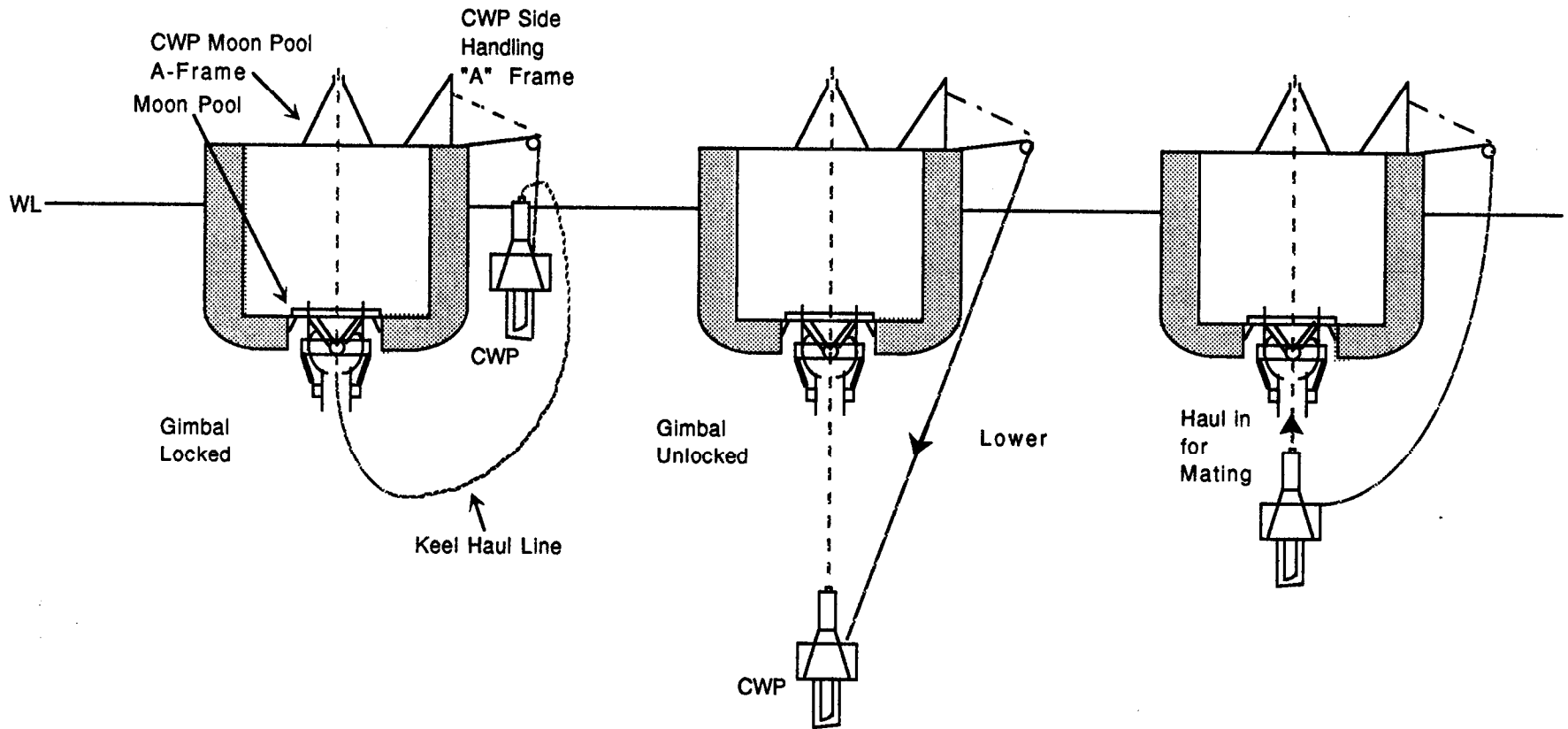


Figure (a)

Figure (b)

Figure (c)

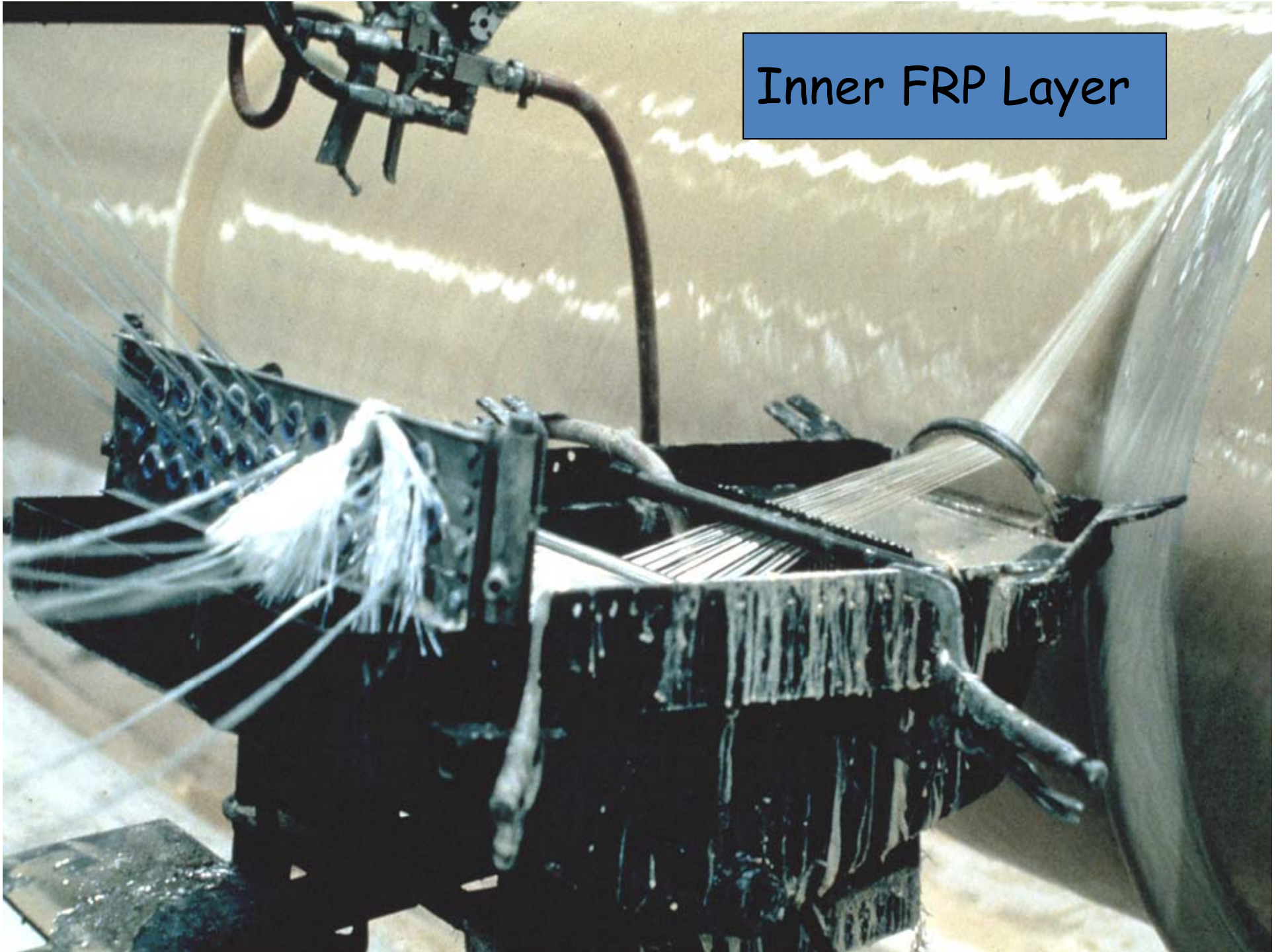
Baseline Pre-Commercial Plant

CWP: FRP-Sandwich per NOAA/DOE
1980s Design and At-Sea Testing,
with horizontal towing and upending
in-situ; Gimbal connected

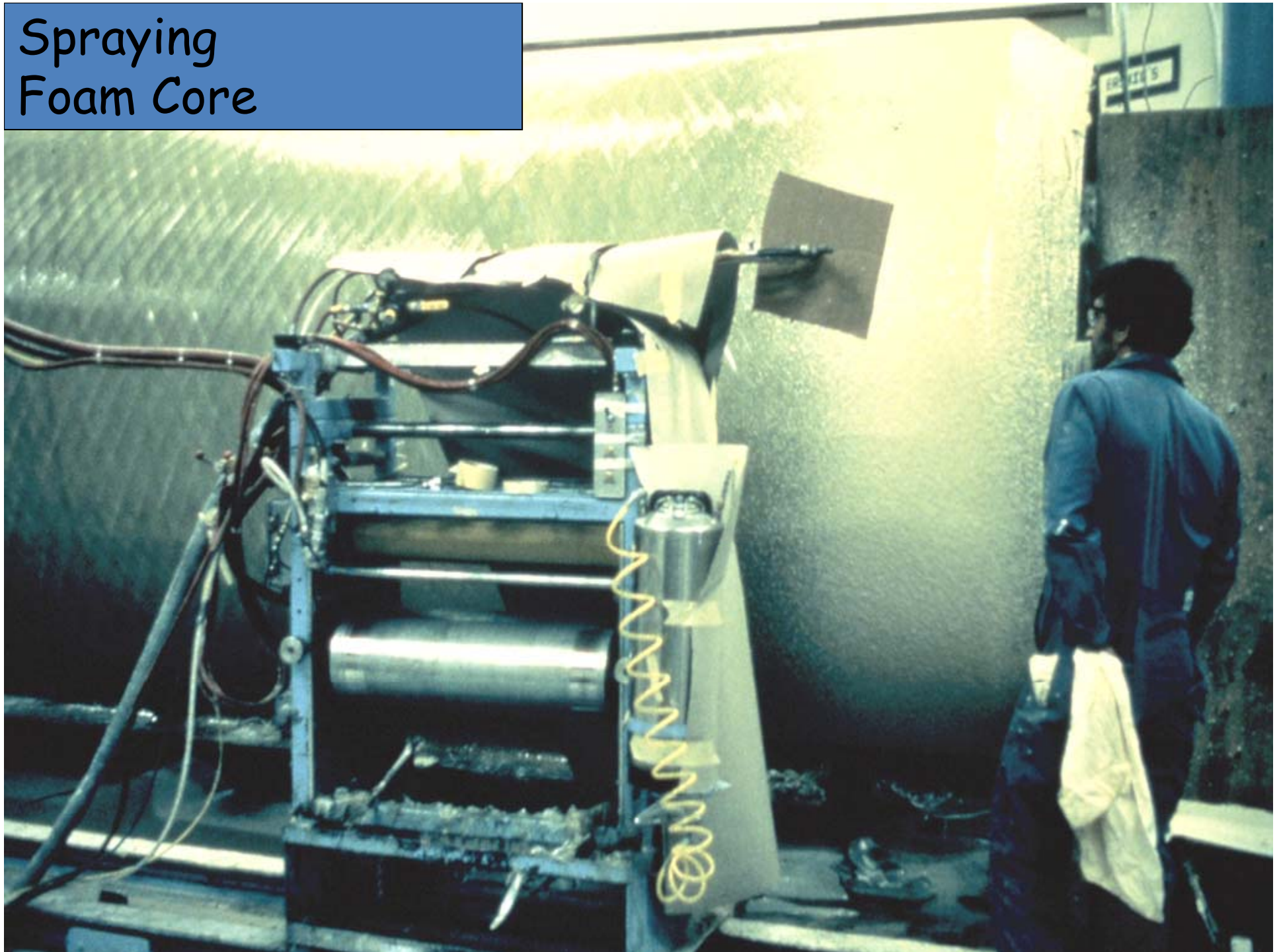
Challenges:

- Syntactic Foam spraying
- Weather window

Inner FRP Layer



Spraying Foam Core



Outer FRP Layer



CWP:
FRP Sandwich
0.38" Laminates
1.3" core



Parameter	Value
Inside Diameter	3.9 m
Laminate (facesheet) thickness	14 mm
Core (syntactic foam) thickness	50 mm
Laminate Density	1714 kg/m ³
Outside Diameter	4.056 m
Core Density	670 kg/m ³
Dry (air) Weight	1,010 kg/m
Wet (submerged) Weight	33 kg/m
Flexural Rigidity, EI	1.7 x 10 ¹⁰ N-m ² (4.2 x 10 ¹⁰ lb-f ²)
Laminate Modulus of Elasticity	20,600 MPa (3 x 10 ⁶ psi)
Core Modulus of Elasticity	2,360 MPa (0.34 x 10 ⁶ psi)

Baseline Pre-Commercial Plant

HXs: Aluminum Plate-Fin Evaporator
and Condenser manufactured by
CHART

Challenges:

- Must get CHART involved in design
- Replace every 15-years

Surface Condenser: Steam Fins





Surface Condenser:
Extruded Water Channels

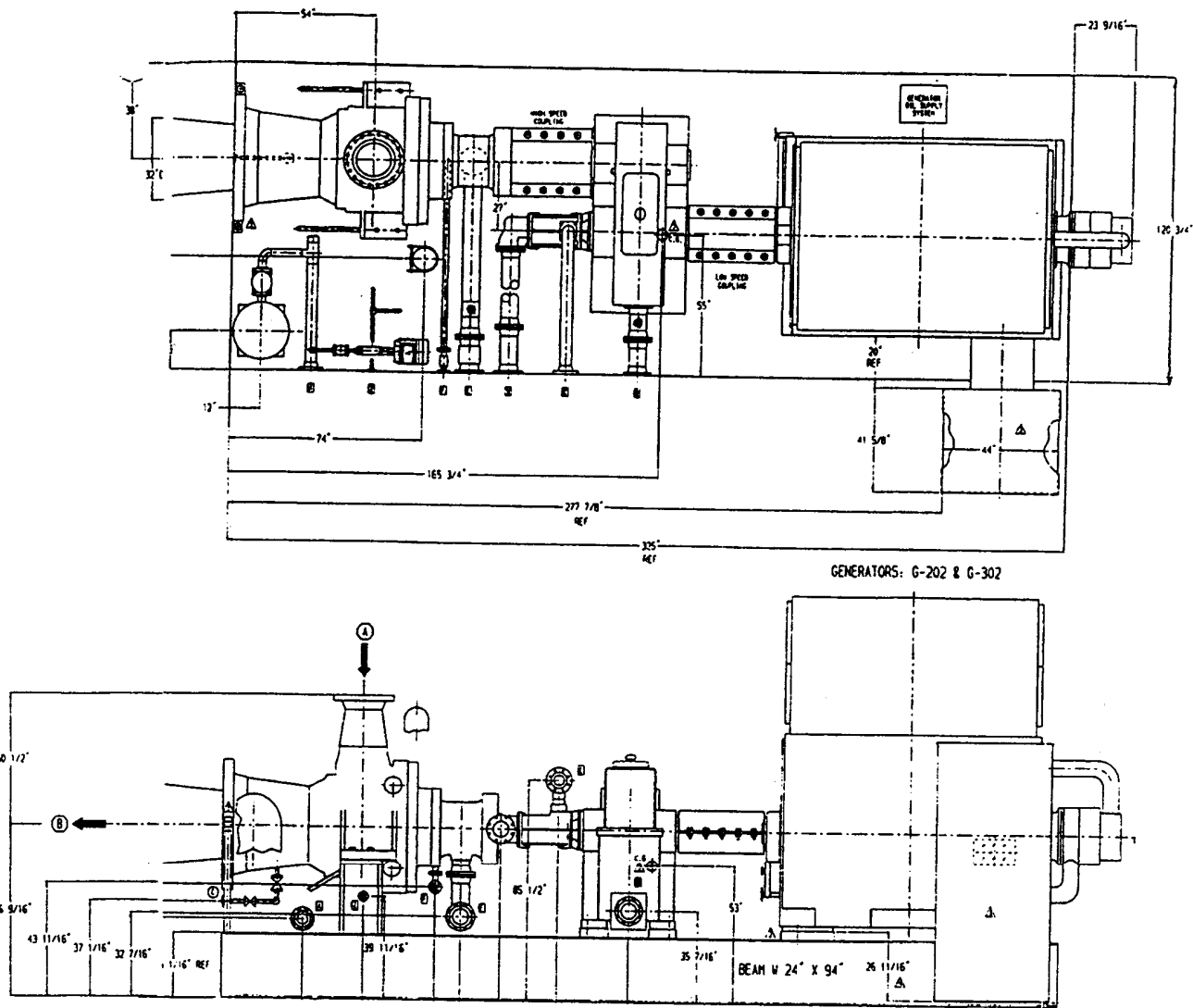
Baseline Pre-Commercial Plant

NH₃ T-G: SOA to about 16 MW-gross
from GE/ROTOFLOW or Mitsubishi;

Pumps: SOA but multiple units (low
head-high flow)

Challenges:

- None



ROTOFLOW EXPANDER DRAWING (2 UNITS; 4,000 kWe OUTPUT EACH)

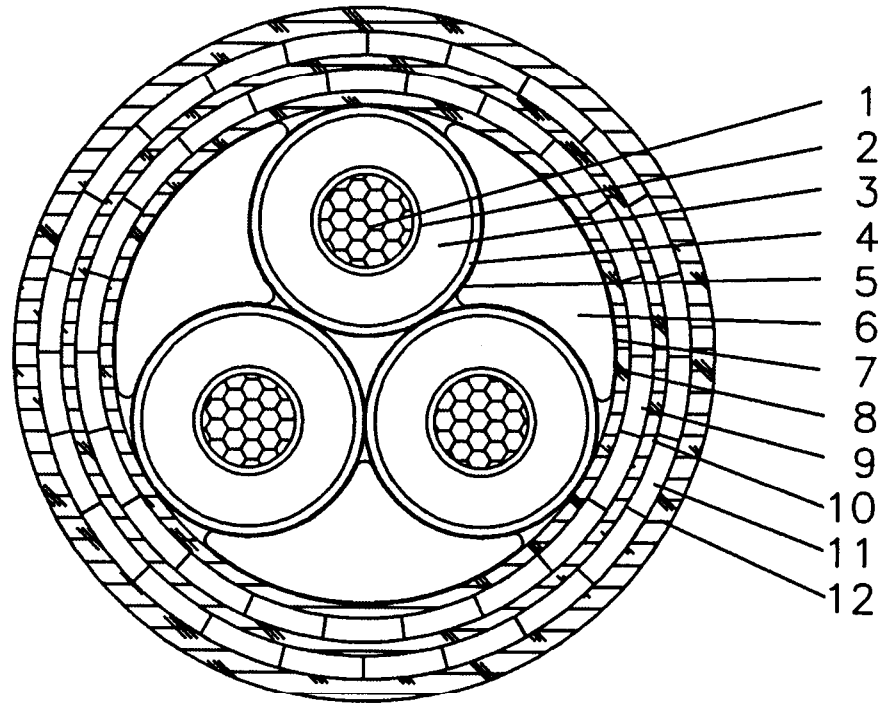
Baseline Pre-Commercial Plant

Submarine power cable: AC with ethylene-propylene-rubber (EPR) insulation $V \leq 35$ kV; $P \leq 25$ MW and $L \leq 100$ km;

Challenges:

- Not scalable from pre-commercial to commercial. For 100 MW: AC or DC with self-contained-fluid-filled (SCFF) insulation etc.

5.2 Typical Drawing of a 3-core EPR DWA Submarine Cable (AC only)



- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Conductor | 7 | Tape binder |
| 2 | Conductor shield | 8 | PPL bedding |
| 3 | Insulation | 9 | Galvanized steel flat wire armour |
| 4 | Insulation shield | 10 | PPL bedding |
| 5 | Metallic tape | 11 | Galvanized steel flat wire armour |
| 6 | Fillers & penetrating sheath | 12 | PPL serving |

What are the performance metrics that must be demonstrated prior to commercial development?

Need a minimum of one year operational record with plant that is big enough (> 5 MW) to be scaled to commercial size plants (> 50 MW)

What are the potential failures that could lead to the shutdown of an OTEC system?

Power block is of modular design, therefore, the only failure leading to 100% shutdown would be: catastrophic CWP failure; or, submarine power cable failure (2x?).

What processes/diagnostics are needed to detect, monitor and reduce these risks?

State-of-the-art monitoring is routine for similar submarine power cables but in the case of the CWP we will have to rely on technology developed for marine risers. This is part of the final engineering design

What are the flexibilities in the OTEC system's components that could minimize environmental impacts?

Design must mitigate potential environmental impact.

N.B. The pre-commercial plant will also provide environmental monitoring and subsequent analyses to mitigate impact from the commercial size plants.