



Wave power.
To power the planet.



CorPower Ocean in short

- Leading developer (OEM) of turnkey wave energy systems
- Started in 2012. Offices in Sweden, Norway, Scotland & Portugal
- Physics providing competitive LCOE, verified through step-by-step approach
- Traction with energy majors, including Simply Blue, ESB, EDP, ENEL Green Power
- Broad backing across Europe. 75 MEUR funding secured to date



granitor TOGETHER TO SUSTAIN almi invest



Structured product verification

5-stage program according to IEA-OES / ETIP Ocean best practice



2012—2013

Stage 1
Concept

Validation



2014—2015

Stage 2
Critical System tests

Dry and tank testing



2015—2018

Stage 3
1:2 scale device

Dry and ocean testing



2018—2023

Stage 4
Full scale device

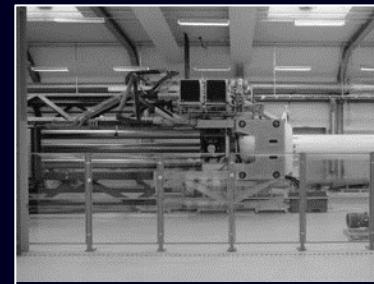
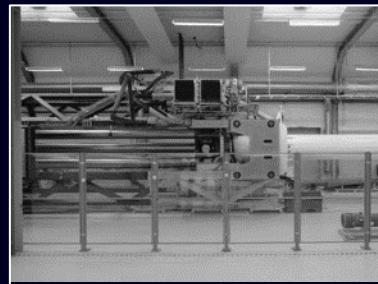
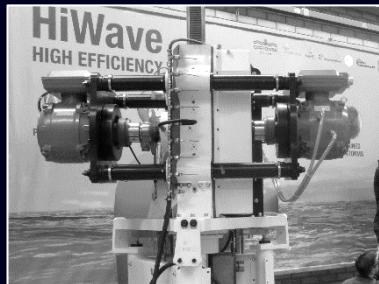
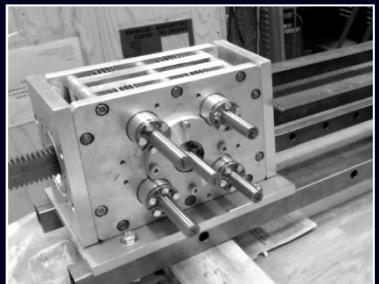
Dry and ocean demo



2024—2026

Stage 5
4 device array

Pilot array (4 WECs)





C4 operations in Agucadoura

Powering the Portuguese grid



Copernicus data

Why do we use Copernicus Marine Services?

- Accessible data with good spatial and temporal resolution

Which Copernicus Marine Service products are we using?

- Wave reanalysis products
- Wave forecasting products



Services Opportunities Access Data Use Cases User Corner About

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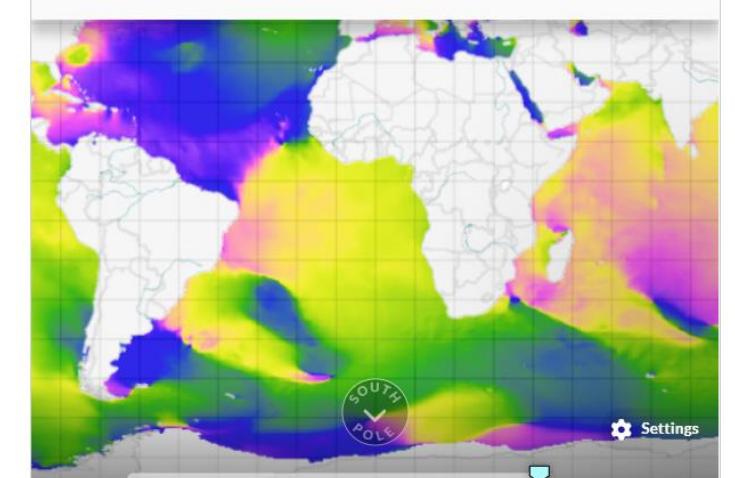
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[10.48670/moi-00022](#)

Global Ocean Waves Reanalysis

Sea surface wave from direction

04/29/2023 00:00



100 200 300°

Settings

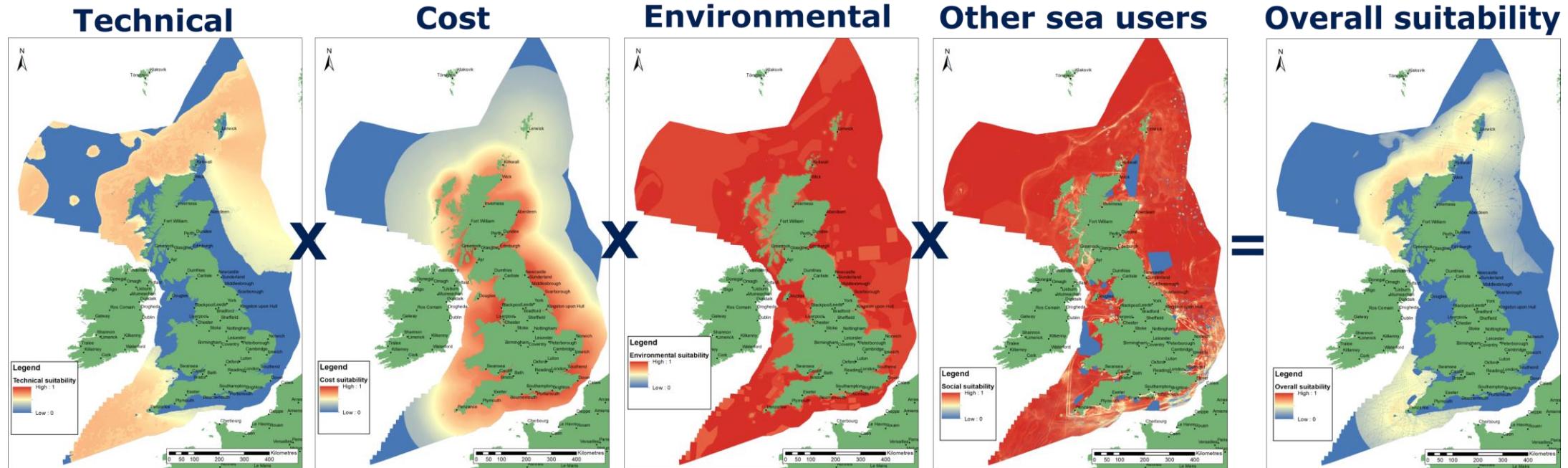
Overview

GLOBAL_REANALYSIS_WAV_001_032 for the global wave reanalysis describing past sea states since years 1993. This product also bears the name of WAVERYS within the GLO-HR MFC. for correspondence to other global multi-year products like GLORYS. BIORYS. etc. The core of WAVERYS is based on the MFWM model. a third generation wave model that calculates the wave spectrum. i.e. the distribution of sea state energy in frequency and direction on a 1/5° irregular grid. Average wave quantities derived from this wave spectrum. such as the SWH (significant wave height) or the average wave period. are delivered on a regular 1/5° grid with a 3h time step. The wave spectrum is discretized into 30 frequencies obtained from a geometric sequence of first member 0.035 Hz and a reason 7.5. WAVERYS takes into account oceanic currents from the GLORYS12 physical ocean reanalysis and assimilates significant wave height observed from historical altimetry missions and directional wave spectra from Sentinel 1 SAR from 2017 onwards.

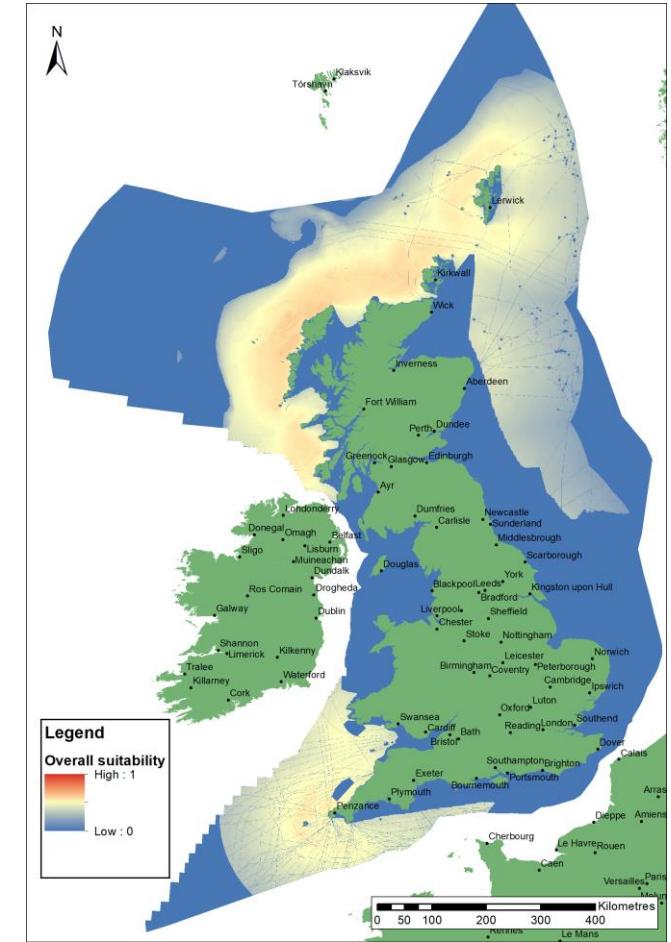
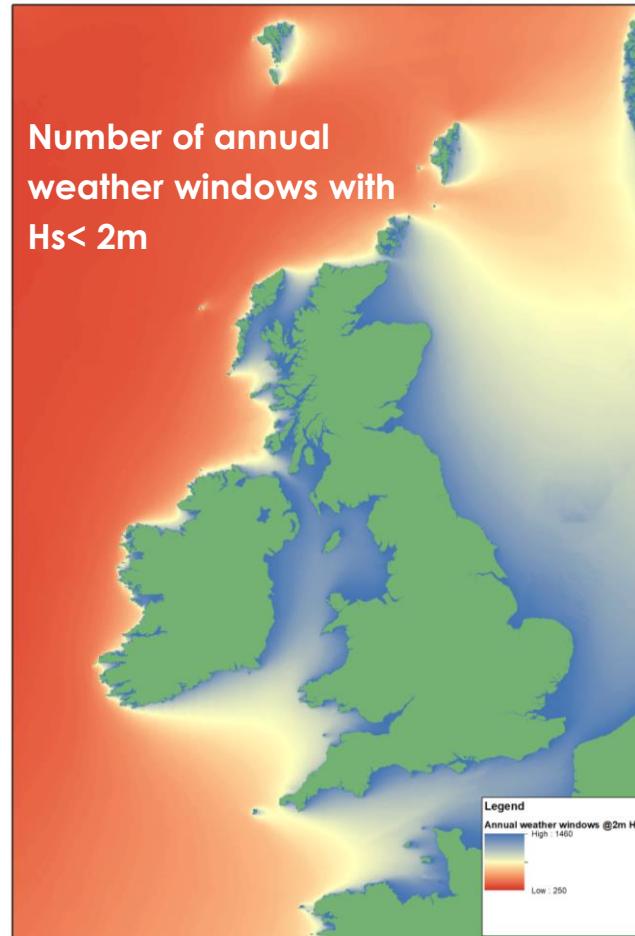
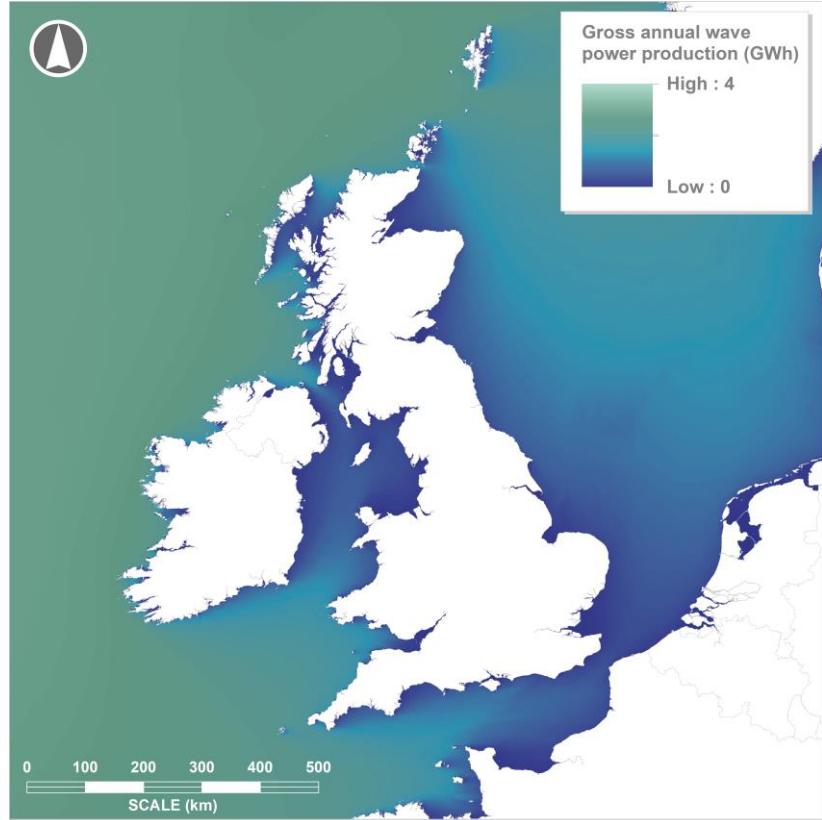
DOI (product): <https://doi.org/10.48670/moi-00022>

EVOLVE spatial modelling

Method - RADMAPP



EVOLVE Spatial Modelling Analysis



EVOLVE Spatial Modelling Results

Ireland

18.9 GW, 89.7 TWh

Great Britain

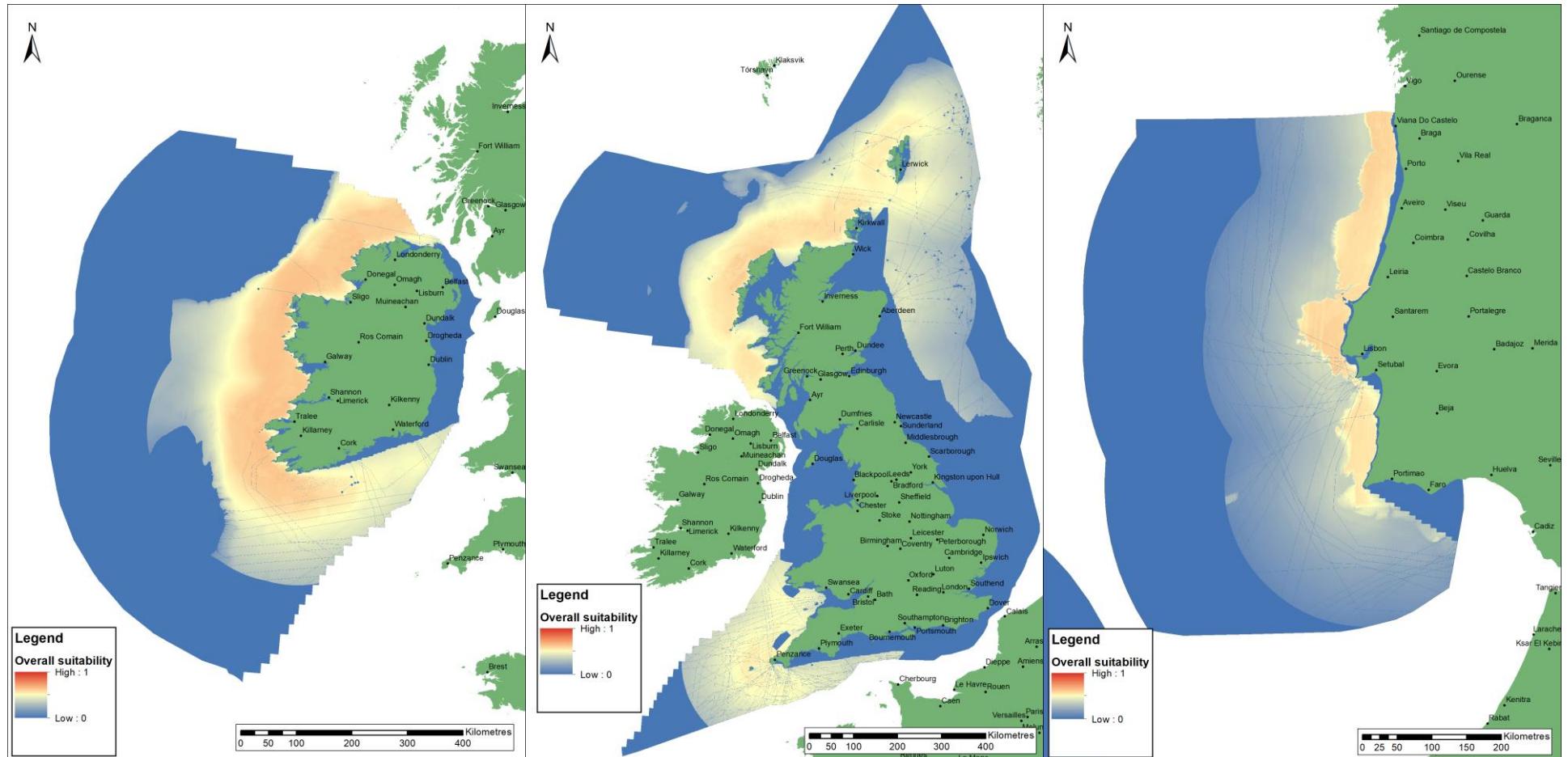
24.8 GW, 106.7 TWh

Portugal

15.4 GW, 57.3 TWh

Combined:

59.1 GW, 253.7 TWh



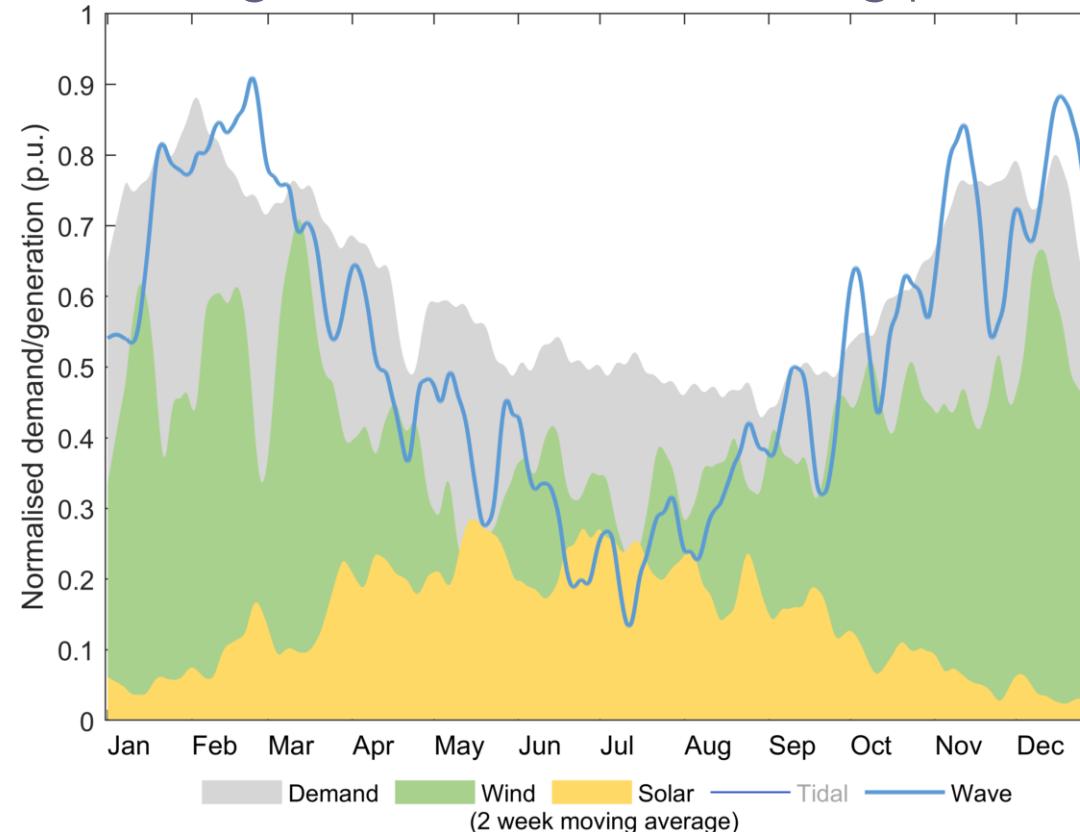
EVOLVE power system modelling

Data inputs

Electricity demand is highly seasonal in GB

Wind Generation is higher in winter, Solar Generation is higher in summer

Wave is higher in winter – matching peak demand



EVOLVE power system modelling

Method - PyPSA

Great Britain model split into nine zones based on selected National Grid boundaries

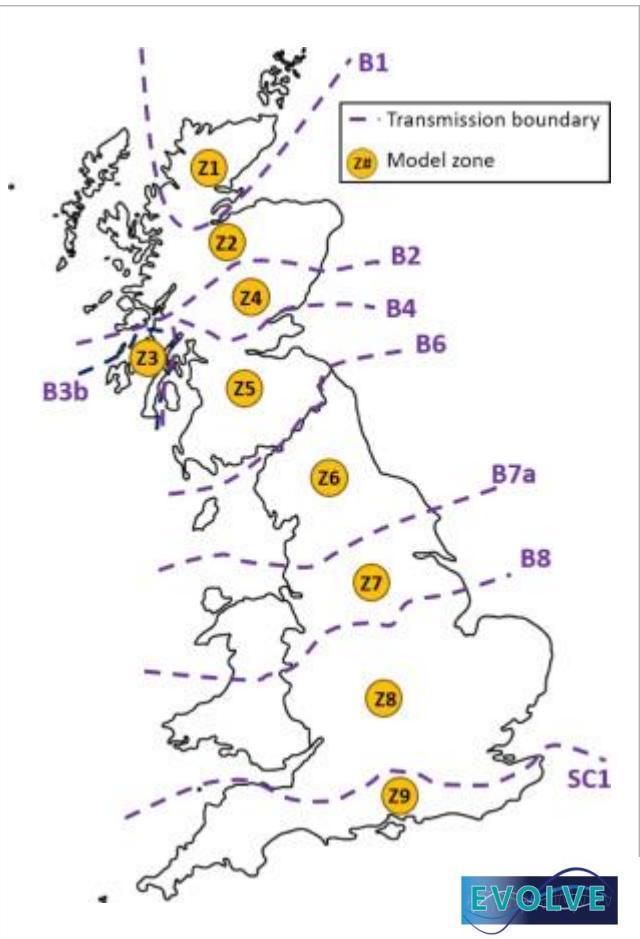
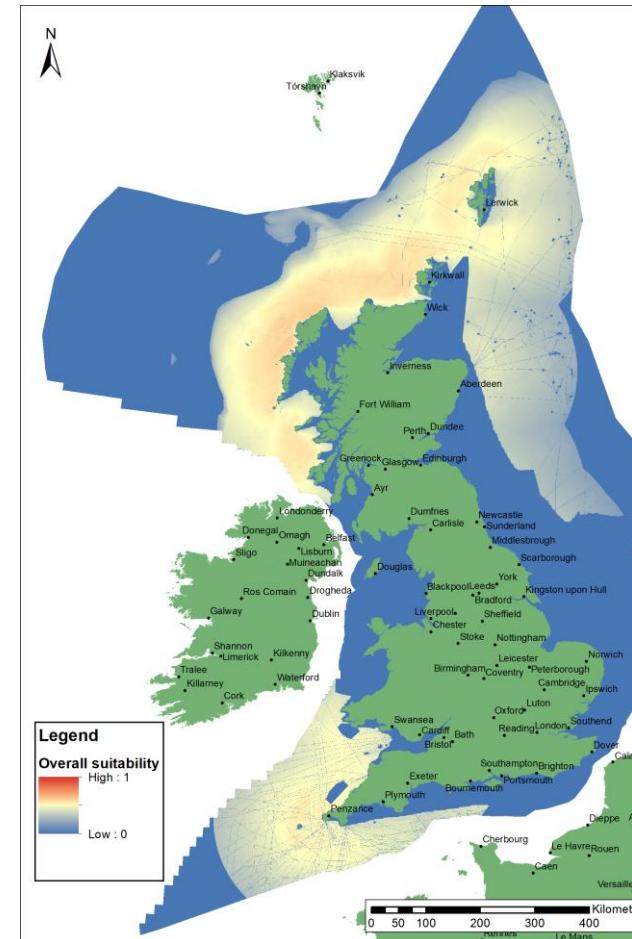
Computes hourly optimal dispatch: supply-demand matching

Key model inputs:

- Hourly demand profile data
- Hourly availability of intermittent renewables
- Fuel prices, carbon costs

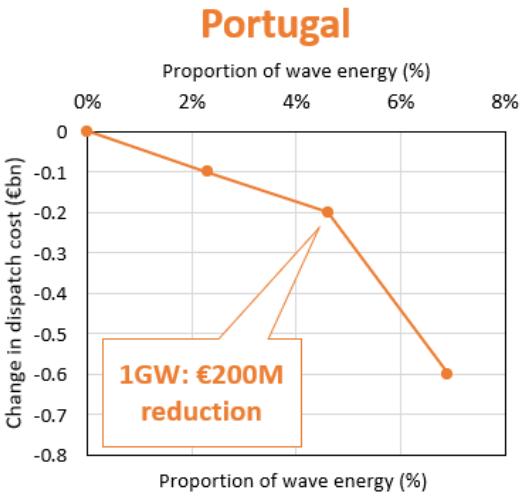
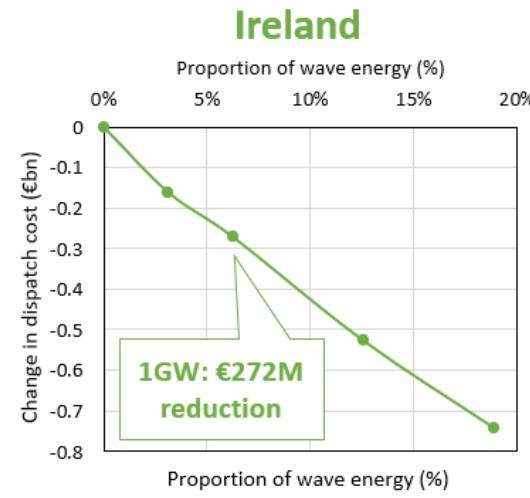
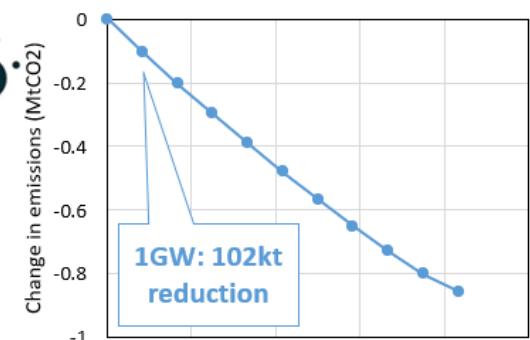
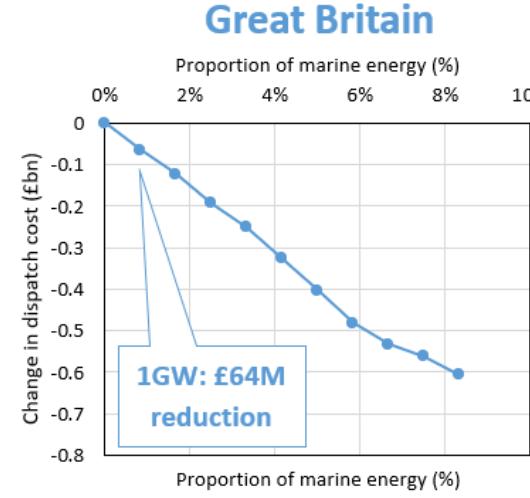
Key model outputs:

- Hourly generation, prices, carbon emissions



EVOLVE power system modelling

Results



↓ Dispatch costs reduce

↓ Carbon emissions reduce

Marine energy installed capacity increases

Conclusions

Copernicus Marine Services data products are an incredibly useful and powerful tool for ocean energy research and development

Wave data from Copernicus is being used for:

- Site studies and resource assessments
- Power system modelling
- Lifecycle assessments
- Technoeconomic assessments



Research outputs

Studies using Copernicus data

- EVOLVE Project Consortium, “Technical Note: The system benefits of ocean energy to European power systems”, 2023. <https://evolveenergy.eu/project-outputs/>
- EVOLVE Project Consortium, “Technical Note: A review of practical deployment locations for European ocean energy projects”, 2023. <https://evolveenergy.eu/project-outputs/>
- S. Pennock and H. Jeffrey, “What are the UK power system benefits from deployments of wave and tidal stream generation?”, 2023.
http://www.policyandinnovationedinburgh.org/uploads/3/1/4/1/31417803/supergen_ore_power_system_benefits_study_2023.pdf
- S. Pennock, D. Coles, A. Angeloudis, S. Bhattacharya and H. Jeffrey, “Temporal complementarity of marine renewables with wind and solar generation: Implications for GB system benefits,” Applied Energy, vol. 319, 2022.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2022.119276>
- EVOLVE Project Consortium, Technical Note: The system benefits of ocean energy to islanded power systems, 2023.
<https://evolveenergy.eu/project-outputs/>
- D. Keiner et al, “Powering an island energy system by offshore floating technologies towards 100% renewables: A case for the Maldives,” Applied Energy, vol. 308, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2021.118360>



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