



Nalu e Wai : A Wave-powered Desalination Concept

Dr. Kumar Rajagopalan, Dr. Patrick Cross (Speaker)

Hawaii Marine Energy Center (HMEC)

University of Hawaii

Background

- Team participated in Waves to Water Prize competition
 - Partnership with IIT Madras (India) and Uppsala University (Sweden)
 - Bottom-fixed Oscillating Wave Surge Converter (OWSC)
 - Reverse Osmosis (RO) PTO with Controls
 - Compact, easily shippable
 - Ease of deployment in disaster response scenarios
 - Excellent performance metrics in numerical space
 - Freshwater production
 - Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
- *Ocean Engineering* journal paper*
 - Subsystems fine tuned
- Seeking funding to move to prototype development and testing
 - FOA 3097 (TA 4) proposal: Emphasis on RO PTO testing using raw seawater

* Suchithra, R., Das, T., Rajagopalan, K., Chaudhuri, A., Ulm, N., Paulraj, M., Samad, A., Cross, P. 2022. Numerical modeling and design of a small-scale wave-powered desalination system. *Ocean Engineering*, 256.

Why RO Desalination?

- Unique characteristics of wave energy resource
 - Large wave forcing/energy density
 - Typical wave periods well matched to pumping requirements
- Consider a 3mx3m* flap geometry in wind waves of $H \approx 1\text{m}$, $T \approx 6\text{s}$
 - Wave force of 10 kN absorbed in a 2" hydraulic cylinder
 - Pressure in cylinder ≈ 50 bars [725 psi]
 - Seawater RO filtration requires ≈ 35 bars [500 psi]
 - Osmotic pressure easily achieved, demonstrating a unique property of wave energy

* Hydrodynamics of this scale of flap are well understood through DOE-funded HAWSEC project, with electric PTO being developed in that project.

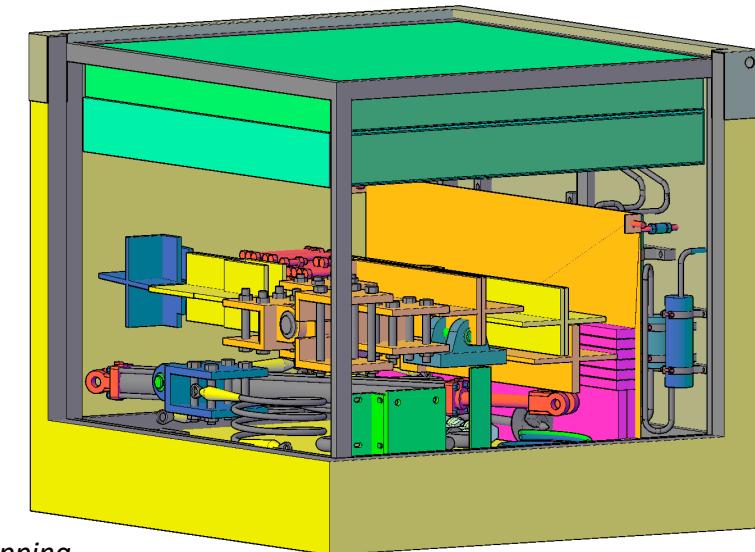
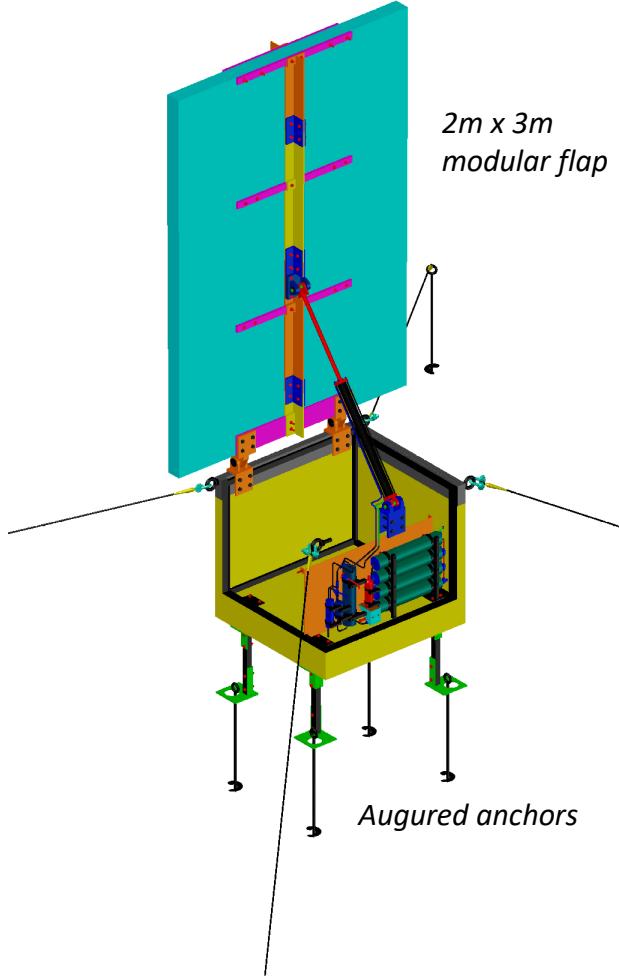
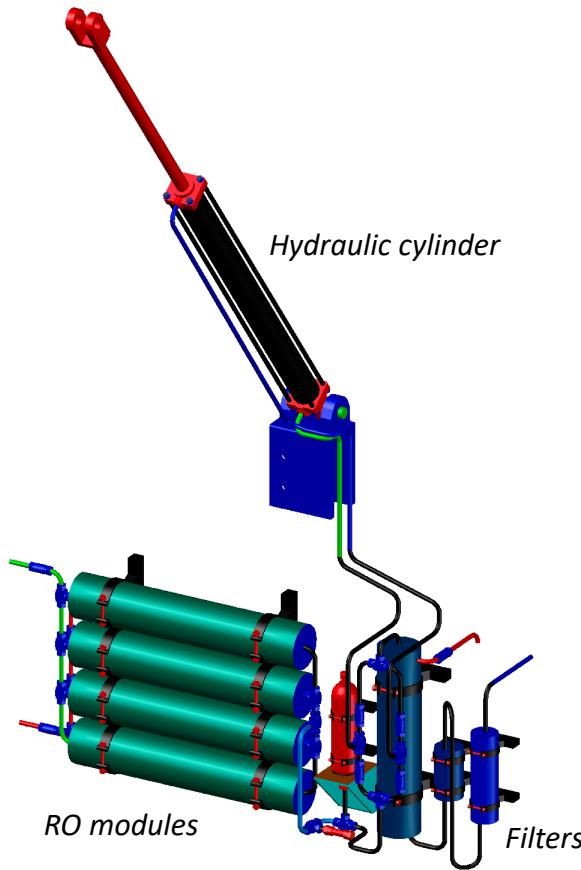
Powering Desalination from Marine Energy

An emphasis of the Hawaii Marine Energy Center (HMEC)

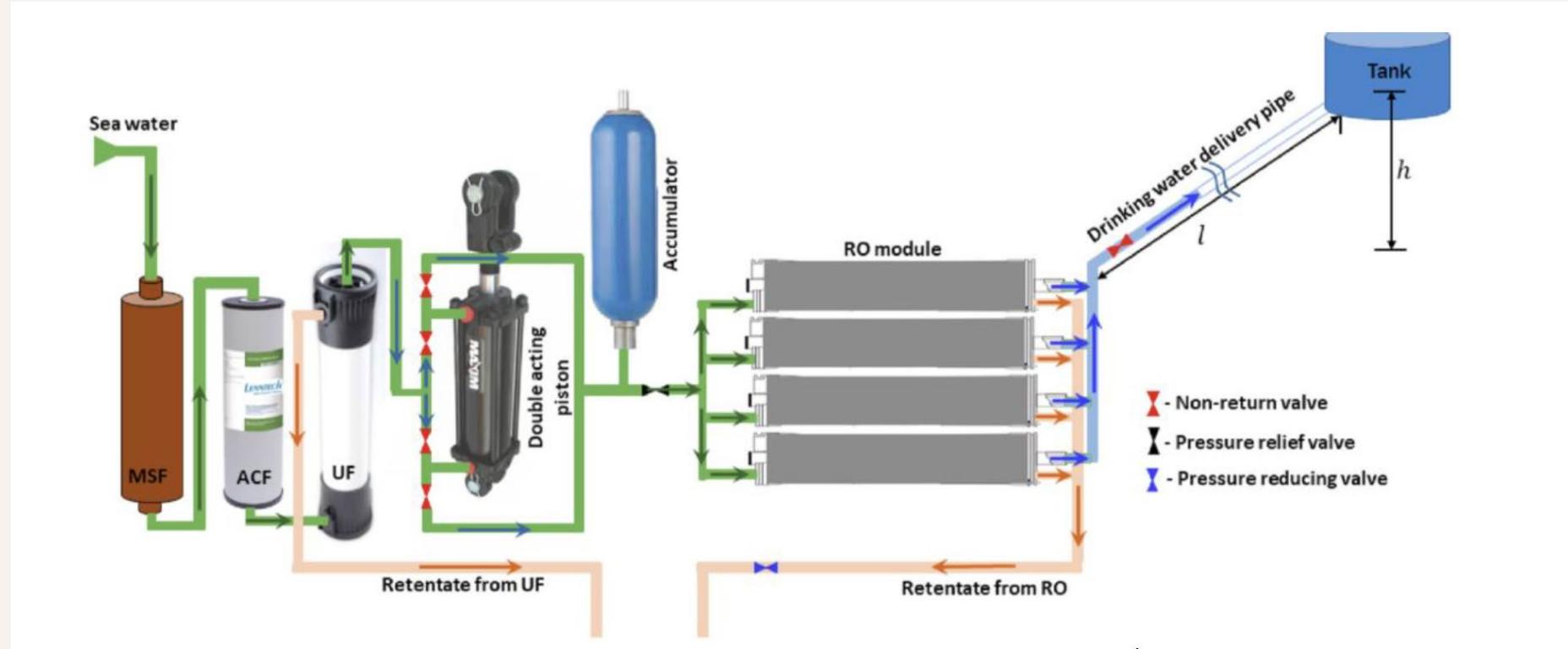
- Fresh water availability in disaster scenarios (Maui wild fires)
- Synergy with HMEC's focus on Pacific Islands
 - Saltwater inundation of fresh water aquifers -> Climate refugees
- Collaboration with UH sister units such as Kewalo Marine Laboratory (KML)
 - PTO testing (no additional permits for saltwater handling)
 - Established connections with Pacific Island communities – Faculty, Students



Nalu e Wai: Subsystems (from W2W)



RO PTO



- COTS
- Intake filters – Lenntech & Inge Dizzer
 - Multi-media sand filter
 - Activated carbon filter
 - Ultra filter
- Hydraulic Cylinder – 2" diameter
- Accumulator
- RO modules - Lenntech

RO PTO Performance Metrics

- WEC-Sim/Simscape simulations

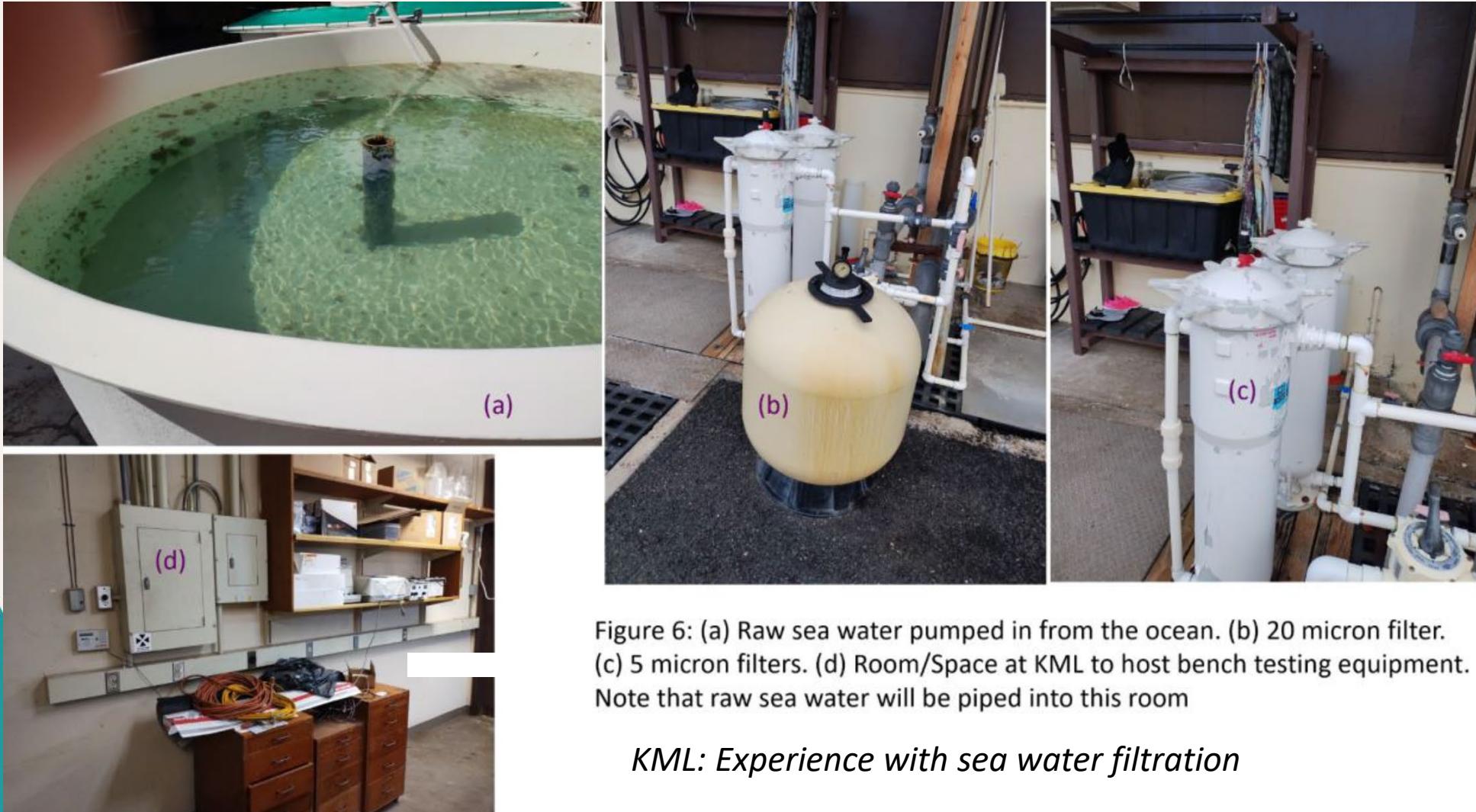
Sea state	Significant wave height [m]	Energy period [sec]	Wave power (kW/m)	Avg intake rates [L/hr]	Avg water [L/hr]	desalinated production water	Avg desalinated salinity [mg/L]
W1	0.5	6	0.7	66.7	35.3		420
W2	0.5	10	1.2	29.5	12.2		450
W3	1.0	6	2.9	99.7	60.1		380
W4	1.5	7	7.7	139.8	95.4		360
W5	2.0	7	13.7	147.1	105.3		348
W6	3.0	7	30.9	185.4	107.6		330

Global Reference Frame1

Coupled Hydrodynamics and RO PTO model in WEC-Sim (all subsystems modeled)

Proposed RO PTO Bench testing

Raw seawater ingestion (at KML)



PTO Bench Testing Objectives

- RO Performance Metrics with (actual) sea water

desalinated water production (L/h)	desalinated water TDS (mg/L)	Saltwater production (L/h)	Saltwater TDS (mg/L)
29 to 185	330 to 450	17 to 77	82949 to 59575

(Can the above be achieved? LCOW?)

- Establish flushing mechanisms (Pre treatment & RO)
- How components (e.g. cylinder) withstand corrosive seawater ingestion
- Explore control strategies (Latching of PTO; Stiffness of flap)

Conclusions and Way Forward

- Wave-powered RO desalination shows promise
 - Particularly with fixed-flap approach
 - Foundation will be key, once PTO characteristics/performance are well known
- Priority is dissemination of results from future bench and field testing
 - Lessons learned
 - Benefit wave energy community
 - Journal publication and conference participation
- Complete system (Flap + RO PTO) deployment in Pacific Ocean region under future funds
 - Majuro?
 - American Samoa?
 - Guam, Yap, Pohnpei, ?