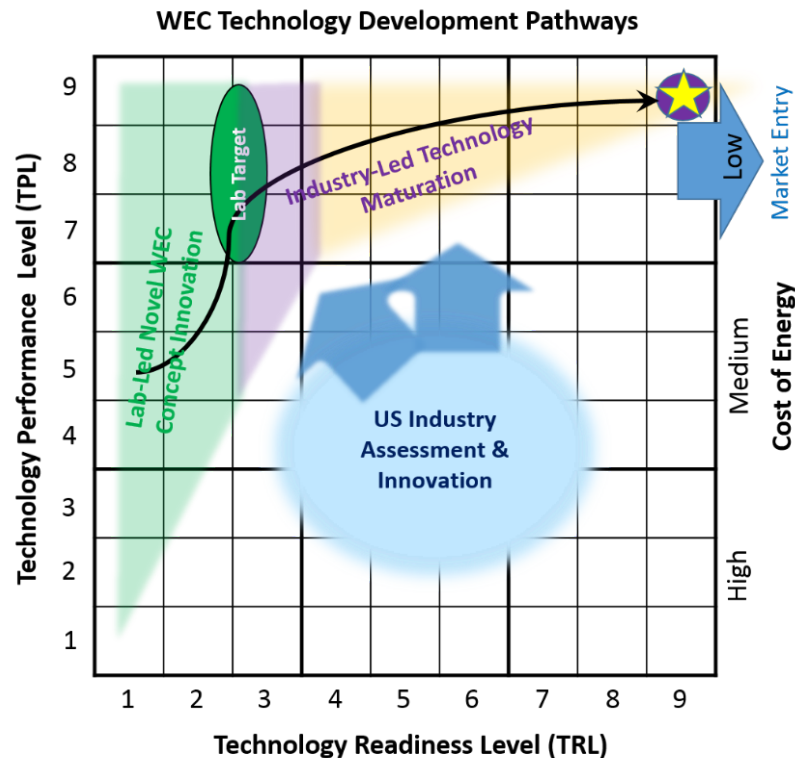


WBS 2.2.1.402 - Wave-SPARC:

Systematic Process & Analysis for Reaching Commercialization



NREL/PR-5700-83358

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 21 July 2022



Project Overview

Project Summary	Project Information
<p>Wave-SPARC is empowering the marine energy community with the tools necessary to achieve a significant improvement in techno-economic performance of wave-generated grid power. A detailed systems engineering approach simultaneously balances around 100 cost and performance drivers (functional requirements and capabilities) of wave energy converters (WECs). Publicly accessible technology innovation and assessment methods and tools (new to the wave energy sector) have been delivered. They guide technology development trajectories to successful outcomes in less time, at less overall cost, and with less encountered risk.</p>	Principal Investigator(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jochem Weber, Chief Engineer, NREL• Jesse Roberts, Principal Scientist, Sandia
	Project Partners/Subs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sandia National Laboratories, Partner• Wave Venture, Sub• Ramboll, Sub
Intended Outcomes	Project Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invention, assessment, identification, verification and validation of novel and high techno-economic-potential WEC technology concepts to deliver high-confidence “seeds” for subsequent industrial development to full commercial application and economic viability• Development and delivery of WEC technology innovation and assessment methodologies and tools and provision of these as services and for free use by industry and the entire sector• International collaboration for global best practice alignment of assessment and innovation methods	Ongoing
	Project Duration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Start Date: October 1, 2014• Project End Date: September 30, 2023
	Total Costed (FY19–FY21)
	\$5,678k

Project Objectives: Relevance

WPTO Multi-Year Program Plan			Wave-SPARC	WPTO Multi-Year Program Plan		
Challenges	Approaches	Activities	Activities →	Intermediate Outcomes	Long-term Outcomes	Impact
Difficult engineering to convert marine energy	Foundational R&D	Drive innovation in components, controls, materials, manufacturing, and systems	<p>Wave-SPARC develops, applies and refines technology assessment and innovation methodologies and delivers these and innovative technology concept solutions to the MHK industry for use and for full development and commercialization.</p> <p>Wave-SPARC drives innovation at farm system, device and sub-system levels, across all functional requirements.</p>	Dramatic reductions in levelized cost of energy (LCOE) for MHK technologies driven by performance improvements and cost reductions	Significant deployment of grid-scale cost-competitive MHK projects, driven by dramatic MHK technology LCOE reductions	Energy affordability, Energy security, Economic growth
”	”	Develop and apply quantitative metrics to identify and advance technologies with high ultimate techno-economic potential	<p>Wave-SPARC develops and applies holistic and quantitative techno-economic assessment metric systems to identify technology weaknesses and strengths, ultimately to advance technology towards their markets applications.</p> <p>To date Wave-SPARC covers continental grid, community microgrid, ocean observation, and desalination markets.</p>	”	<p>”</p> <p>Increased growth of Blue Economy businesses and improved ability to monitor the world’s oceans through marine energy technologies</p>	

Project Objectives: Relevance

WPTO Multi-Year Program Plan			Wave-SPARC	WPTO Multi-Year Program Plan		
			<div> <div></div> <div>Activities</div> <div></div> </div>	Intermediate Outcomes	Long-term Outcomes	Impact
Installation and operation of reliable systems	Technology-specific system design and validation	Validate performance and reliability of systems through in-water tests of industry designed prototypes	Wave-SPARC supports the validation of performance and reliability of systems that are being tested in open waters by retiring critical risks prior to in-water testing, through detailed technology assessment and early-stage tank testing.	Dramatic LCOE reductions for MHK technologies driven by performance improvements and cost reductions	Significant deployment of grid-scale cost-competitive MHK projects, driven by dramatic LCOE reductions	Energy affordability, Energy security, Economic growth
”	”	Improve methods for safe, cost-efficient installation, grid integration, operations, maintenance, and decommissioning	Wave-SPARC, through the holistic TPL assessment methodology, considers all cost and performance drivers of the complete wave farm system over its life cycle.	Increased private investment in and commercial demonstration of MHK technology designs and/or IO&M strategies	”	”
”	”	Support the development and adoption of international standards for device performance and insurance certification	Wave-SPARC team actively contributes to international collaborations, EU or global projects on technology assessment, metrics development, innovation techniques, and is a key contributor to international standards and collaboration including IEA-OES.	Widespread utilization of agreed upon international standards and performance metrics for device performance and insurance certification	”	”

Project Objectives: Approach

Research Questions:

What are the core learnings from two eras of wave energy technology development regarding the development methodology and what is the best, most effective, and most efficient technology development trajectory?

How can such development trajectories be implemented and what methods and tools are required?

How can labs

- develop the required methodology and tools,
- initiate technology development, and
- provide both tools and high-potential technology concepts for use in U.S. industry and for full development

to achieve commercial deployment with success for the industry and the sector as whole?

Project Objectives: Approach

Technical Approach:

- Analyze strengths, weakness and learnings of technology development since the 1970s and identify best technology development trajectory regarding cost, time, risks and success. Identify methodological flaws and required improvements.
- Develop, test and apply required methods and tools including:
 - Formulate complete and agnostic set of functional requirements and capabilities for wave energy farms.
 - Develop realistic and effective technology assessment methodology and tools, applicable at all technology readiness levels.
 - Identify and apply the most potent and promising structured inventive techniques.
- Engage and deliver to industry and sector
 - All assessment and innovation methodologies and tools as service to and internal use by industry.
 - All invented high-potential WEC system and subsystem solutions to industry with easy and nonexclusive access.

Management Approach:

- Deliver results with world-class team of experts from labs and subcontractors.
- Maintain close engagement with DOE, Marine Energy Council, industry, and users.
- Disseminate project approach, progress, and outcome via continuous publications, conferences, workshops.
- Provide free services to industry applying and deploying the developed tools with mutual benefit and learning.
- Develop and maintain domestic and international collaboration for dissemination, learning, and global alignment and maximal impact.
- Empower R&D community with publicly accessible tools and information.

Project Objectives: Expected Outputs and Intended Outcomes

Outputs:

Novel wave energy converter (WEC) technology concepts with high techno-economic potential that will deliver high-confidence “seeds” for subsequent industry development to full commercial viability.

Best-practice WEC innovation and assessment methodologies and tools, disseminated through publications and webinars and via innovation and assessment as a free service.

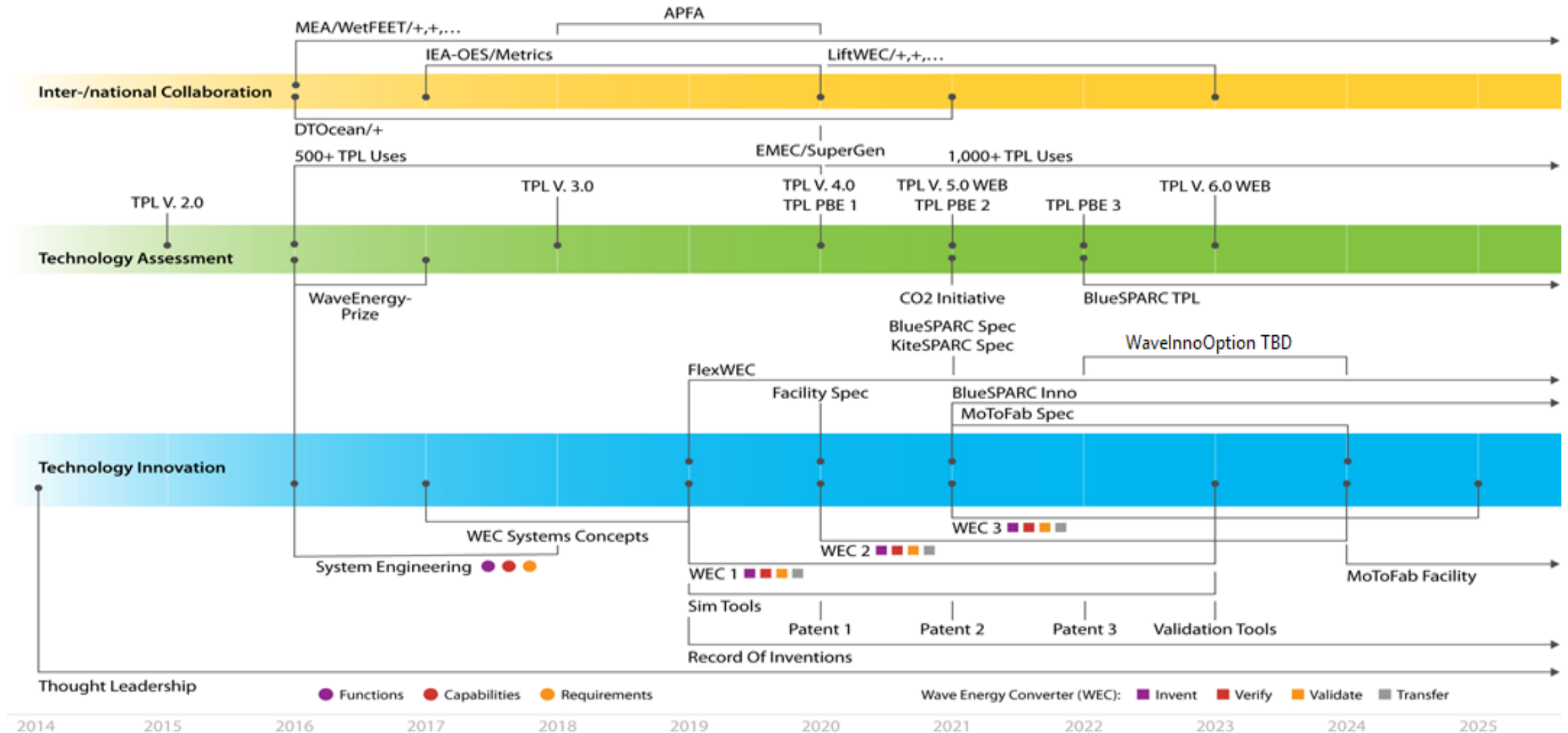
International collaboration and outreach to guarantee intake of related efforts, ensure global alignment on best practices, validate project deliverables, and provide significant benefits for global application.

Outcomes:

- **WEC developers:** Vastly improved WEC technology development strategy that significantly reduces time, cost, and risk, leading to substantially improved likelihood of commercial success.
- **Supporting and investing in original equipment manufacturers:** Clarity and involvement through high-performance technology convergence.
- **Supply chain:** High demand and client base through technology convergence and commercialization.
- **Certifying bodies:** More accurate assessments of WEC technology value at crucial early stages.
- **Financing community:** Higher confidence and less uncertainty in technology value and technology choice.
- **Public funding bodies/DOE:** Better strategic investments and accelerated development with higher success.

Project Timeline

Overview of multitude of outputs, products & synergies from the three project branches

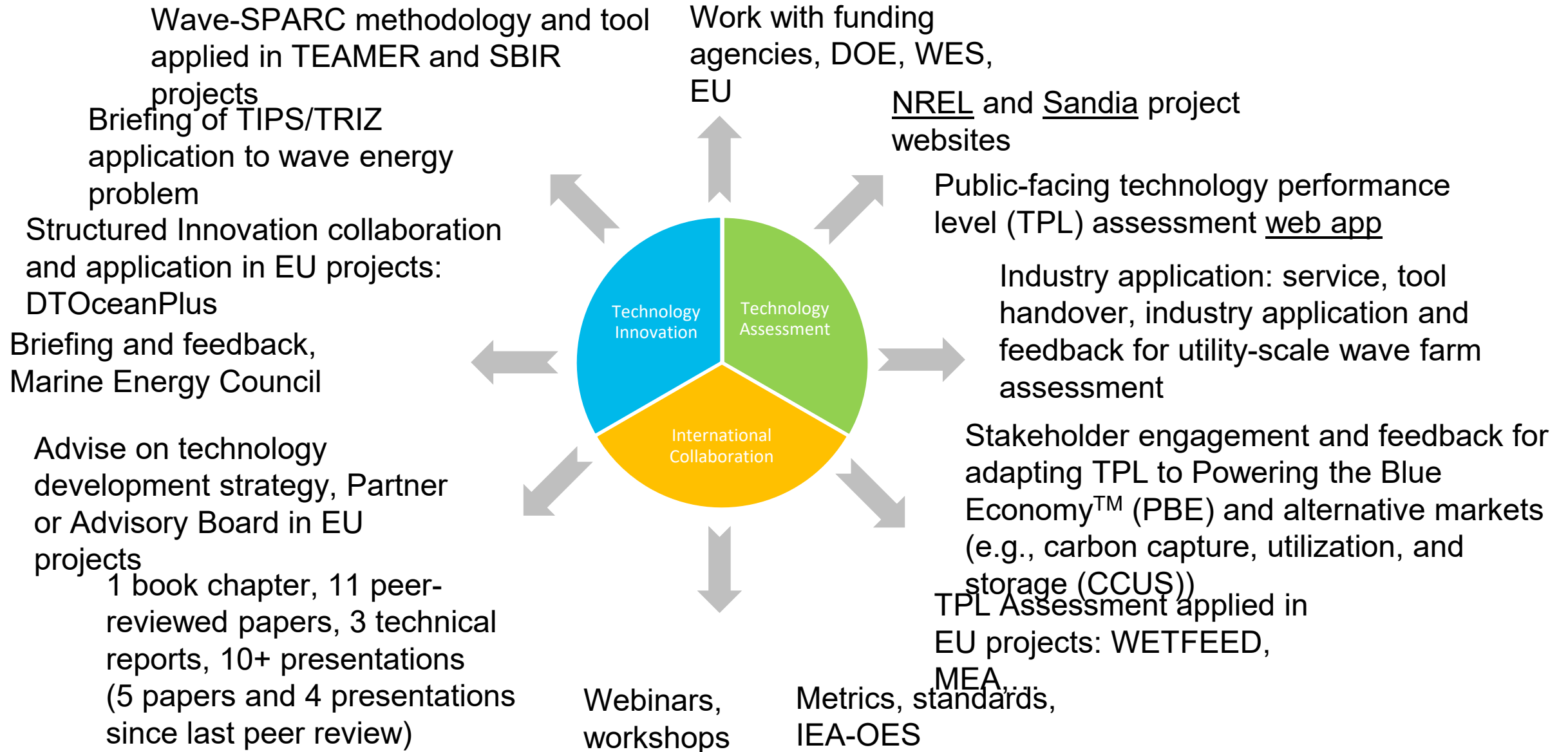


Project Budget

Item/Year	FY19	FY20	FY21	Total Actual Costs FY19–FY21
LAB	Costed	Costed	Costed	Total Costed
NREL	\$899K	\$1,382K	\$1,071K	\$3,352K
Sandia	\$758K	\$791K	\$777K	\$2,326K
Total	\$1,657K	\$2,173K	\$1,848K	\$5,678K

- COVID impact managed through virtual work meetings, division in sub-teams, document sharing, etc. without impacting budget, timeline or project outputs.
- Project team also services TEAMER and SBIR clients with Wave-SPARC methods and tools and advised multiple international projects teams with mutual and synergetic benefits.

End-User Engagement and Dissemination



Selected Publications:

Book chapters, lab reports, journal and conference peer-reviewed papers

1. J. Weber and D. Laird, "Structured Innovation of High-Performance Wave Energy Converter Technology," Proceedings of the 11th European Wave and Tidal Energy Conference, Nantes, France, September 6–11, 2015.
2. D. Bull, J. Roberts, R. Malins, J. Weber, K. Dykes, K. Neilson, C. Bittencourt, A. Babarit, R. Costello and B. Kennedy, "Systems engineering applied to the development of a wave energy farm", 2nd International Conference on Renewable Energies Offshore, 24 - 26 October 2016, Lisbon, Portugal
3. Ben Kennedy, Ronan Costello, Kim Nielsen, J. Hanafin, Jochem Weber, "Wave Farm Design: Optimization of O&M With Respect to Weather Window Criteria", Proceedings of the 12th European Wave and Tidal Energy Conference, Cork, Ireland, August 27–September 1, 2017.
4. J. Weber, D. Laird, R. Costello, B. Kennedy, J. Roberts, D. Bull, A. Babarit, K. Nielsen, and C. B. Ferreira, "Cost, Time, and Risk Assessment of Different Wave Energy Converter Technology Development Trajectories," Proceedings of the 12th European Wave and Tidal Energy Conference, Cork, Ireland, August 27–September 1, 2017.
5. D. Bull, R. Costello, A. Babarit, K. Nielsen, B. Kennedy, C. Bittencourt, J. Roberts, and J. Weber, "Scoring the Technology Performance Level (TPL) Assessment," Proceedings of the 12th European Wave and Tidal Energy Conference, Cork, Ireland, August 27–September 1, 2017.
6. D. Bull, R. Costello, A. Babarit, K. Nielsen, C. B. Ferreira, B. Kennedy, R. Malins, K. Dykes, J. Roberts, and J. Weber. "Systems Engineering Applied to the Development of a Wave Energy Farm," Sandia National Laboratories. Albuquerque, NM, USA. SAND2017-4507, Version 1.01, April 2017.
7. Diana Bull, Ronan Costello, Aurélien Babarit, Kim Nielsen, Claudio Bittencourt Ferreira, Ben Kennedy, Robert Malins, Kathryn Dykes, Jesse Roberts (co-PI), and Jochem Weber (PI), "Technology Performance Level Assessment Methodology", Version 3.01, SANDIA REPORT SAND2017-4471, April 2017
8. Kim Nielsen, Ben Kennedy, Diana Bull, Ronan Costello, Jesse Roberts, Jochem Weber, "Technical Submission Form, Technical Specification of a Wave Energy Farm", Version 2.01, SANDIA REPORT SAND2017-4474, April 2017
9. A. Babarit, D. Bull, K. Dykes, R. Malins, K. Nielsen, R. Costello, J. Roberts, C. B. Ferreira, B. Kennedy, and J. Weber, "Stakeholder requirements for commercially successful wave energy converter farms," Renewable Energy, vol. 113, pp. 742–755, 2017. DOI: 10.1016/j.renene.2017.06.040.
10. Jochem W. Weber, 272 Wave Energy 3565, in Encyclopedia of Maritime and Offshore Engineering, Editors: John Carlton, Paul Jukes, Yoo-Sang Choo, online©2018 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., ISBN: 978-1-118-47635-2, July 2018, 4320 Pages
11. Ronan Costello, Kim Nielsen, Jochem Weber, Nathan Tom and Jesse Roberts, "WaveSPARC: Evaluation of Innovation Techniques for Wave Energy", Proceedings of the 13th European Wave and Tidal Energy Conference, Naples, Italy, September 1–6, 2019.
12. J. Weber, R. Costello, K. Nielsen, and J. Roberts, "Requirements for Realistic and Effective Wave Energy Technology Performance Assessment Criteria and Metrics," Proceedings of the 13th European Wave and Tidal Energy Conference, Naples, Italy, September 1–6, 2019.
13. Nicole Mendoza, Thomas Mathai, Dominic Forbush, Blake Boren, Jochem Weber, Jesse Roberts, Chris Chartrand, Lee Fingersh, Budi Gunawan, William Peplinski, Robert Preus, and Owen Roberts, "Developing technology performance level assessments for early-stage wave energy converter technologies," Proceedings of the 14th European Wave and Tidal Energy Conference, Plymouth, UK, September 5–9, 2021.
14. Nicole Mendoza, Thomas Mathai, Blake Boren, Jesse Roberts, James Niffenegger, Volker Sick, Arno Zimmermann, Jochem Weber, Joshua Schaidle, "Adapting the Technology Performance Level integrated assessment framework to low-TRL technologies within the Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage industry, Part I", Frontiers in Climate, Volume 4, 2022, DOI: 10.3389/fclim.2022.818786, <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fclim.2022.818786>
15. Ali Trueworthy, Aeron Roach, Bryony DuPont, Thomas Mathai, Jesse Roberts, Jochem Weber, Robert Preus, Benjamin D. Maurer, "Wave Energy Converter Technical Performance Level Assessment Uncertainty", submitted to Applied Energy

Performance: Accomplishments and Progress

Technology Innovation: Overview

- Wave-SPARC has produced multiple WEC innovations including:
 - System concepts – farm level
 - System concepts – device level
 - Subsystem concepts
- These innovations led to:
 - Novel concepts with low, medium to high performance promise
 - Alteration and increase of TPL of invented and existing concepts
 - Alteration and increase of TRL of invented and existing concepts due to the use of high TRL subsystems or components
- Some undisclosed innovations turned out to be principal concept variants related to leading WEC technologies with promise of high TPL
- 3 patents and multiple records of invention

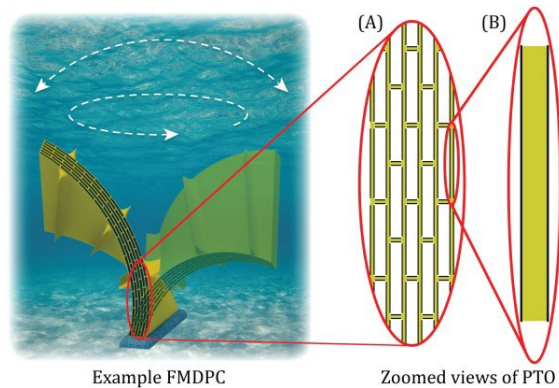
Closely aligned WPTO Multi-Year Program Plan Intermediate Outcome

Dramatic LCOE reductions for MHK technologies driven by performance improvements and cost-reductions

Performance: Accomplishments and Progress

Technology Innovation: System Concept Innovation Samples

- Bottom mounted flexible multi-modal and multi-dimensional deformer with embedded PTO



- Communicating volume clusters, interconnected through PTOs with integrated resonance adjustment

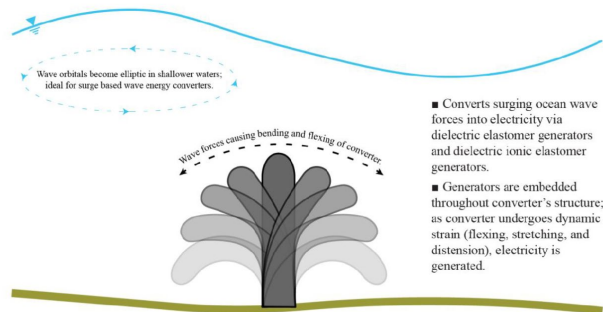


Figure 22: General overview of flexible distributed power take-off energy converter's operation under surging waves; illustrating main mode of movement and flexing of the converter's structure.



Figure 6: A 75-MW FlexWEC is a cluster comprised of an integrated set of 5-by-15 deformable absorbers with turbine generators in connecting ducts.

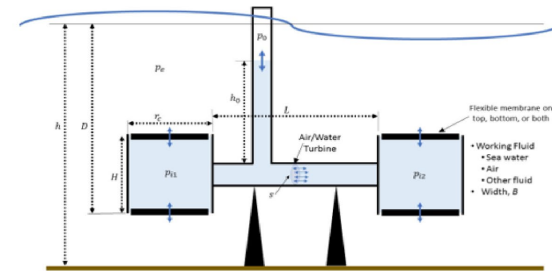


Figure 2: Schematic of a two-chamber pressure differential WEC with air/water turbine and surface piercing water column.

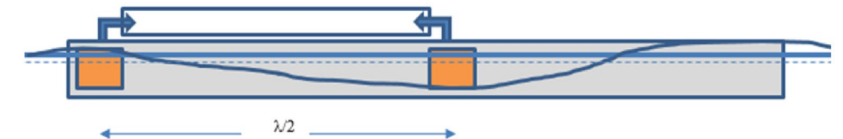


Figure 14: Side view of the novel WEC system B a multi flexWEC ship like structure.

Closely aligned WPTO Multi-Year Program Plan Intermediate Outcome

Dramatic LCOE reductions for MHK technologies driven by performance improvements and cost-reductions

Performance: Accomplishments and Progress

Technology Innovation: Subsystem Concept Innovation Samples

- Variations of Integrated PTO subsystem innovations boosting both TPL and TRL
 - Belt and winch (displayed here)
 - Micro hydraulics

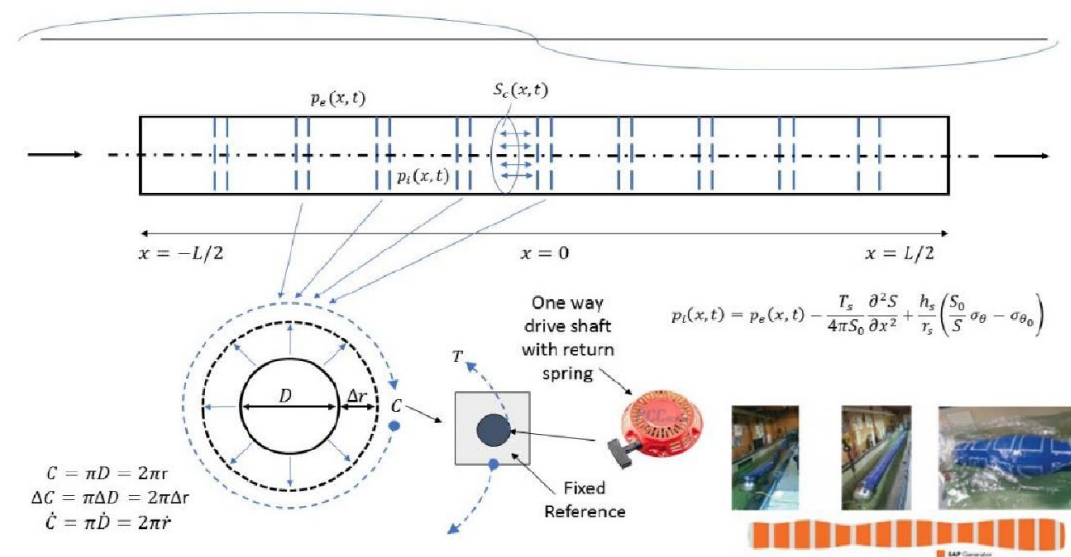
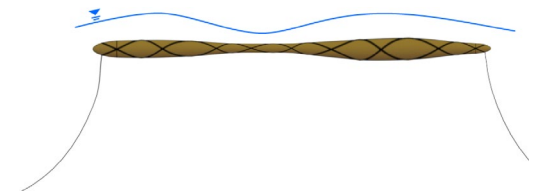


Figure 5: Schematic of a bulging tube WEC with one-way driveshaft couple to direct drive generator.

- Benefitting Example WEC System



Closely aligned WPTO Multi-Year Program Plan Intermediate Outcome

Dramatic LCOE reductions for MHK technologies driven by performance improvements and cost-reductions

Performance: Accomplishments and Progress

Technology Assessment

- Formal systems engineering process per ISO 15288 completed
 - Technology Performance Level (TPL) assessment methodology developed as a holistic metric for how well the technology will perform
 - Assessment adapted to PBE applications, and current energy converters*
 - Assessment extended to other technology domains (e.g., CCUS)*
- *indicates accomplishments and progress since last peer review



Closely aligned WPTO Multi-Year Program Plan Intermediate Outcome

Wind Energy Systems, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Arvada, CO, United States
1 States

Technology Assessment

- projects*
version 2

Category	Criterion	TPs
Acceptability:	Lifecycle Environmental Acceptability	9.3
	Social Acceptability and Socio-Economic Impact or Benefits	9.3
	Legal, Regulatory and Certification Acceptability	9.3
	Safety	9.3
	Risks and Risk Mitigation	9.3
Power:	Insurability	9.3
	Market Acceptability by Investor, Financier, Operator, Utility	9.3
	Hydrodynamic Wave Power Absorption	6.0
	Internal Power Conversion	5
	Power Output and Delivery	5
Availability:	Controllability: Fast - Wave to Wave	5
	Power Controlability and Adaptability: Slow - Sea State to Sea State	5
	Short-Term Energy Storage Capability	5
	Survivability	5
	Reliability	5
Capital expenditure (CapEx):	Durability	5
	Redundancy	5
	Force, Power and Information Flow	5
	System Adaptability Supporting Availability	5
	Project Shutdown	5
Operational expenditure (OpEx):	Supply Chain	6.0
	Material Types	5
	Miles and Required Material Quantity	5
	Manufacturability	5
	Transportability	5
Operational expenditure (non-WEC Device)	Wave Farm Infrastructure (non-WEC Device)	5
	Deployment, Installation and Commissioning	5
	Maintainability - CapEx Requirements	5
	Modularity - CapEx Requirements	5
	Redundancy - CapEx Requirements	5
Operational expenditure (OpEx):	Loading and Load Bearing - CapEx Requirements	5
	Acceptability - CapEx Requirements	5
	Reliability and Ease of Monitoring	4.8
	Accessibility	5
	Maintainability	5
Operational expenditure (OpEx):	Modularity and Ease of Subsystem and Component Exchange	5
	Ease of Partial Operation and Gracful Decommission	5
	Insurability Cost	5
	Planned Maintenance Effort	5
	Unplanned Maintenance Effort	5
Operational expenditure (OpEx):	Acceptability - OpEx Requirements	5
	Reliability and Ease of Monitoring	4.8
	Accessibility	5
	Maintainability	5
	Modularity and Ease of Subsystem and Component Exchange	5

[illegible]

TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE LEVEL ASSESSMENT

Distributed by the National Renewable Energy Lab

START TPL ASSESSMENT

High: 7-9
Med: 4-6
Low: 0-3

Download Data

TPL Score: 4.54

TPL Assessment Score

Cost of Energy

CAPEX

Design

Design Definition:

The WEC should have an design that minimizes CapEx costs. This should include a design that minimizes loads, complexity and material costs, yet is still able to function in all expected operating conditions.

Question 3

For cable based mooring systems: what is the ratio of the expected watch circle (largest characteristic excursion of WEC) to the expected footprint (length to anchors, L)?

Net Question Score: 7

Contribution to Design Score:

Score (0-9):

Score Guidance

Background

Score Guidance

Question Comments:

User: 2019-08-05 15:00

The excursion is largely dependent on the deployment system and the mooring system that is planned

review

Technology Performance Level Assessment: Wave Energy Converters

[About](#)
[Assessment Tool](#)
[Definitions](#)
[References](#)
[Contact Us](#)

[Save](#)
[Upload](#)

Current TPL Score: 5.4

TPL Scoring

Low: 1-3 Medium: 4-6 High: 7-9

Progress

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cost of Energy	Investment Opportunity	Grid Operation	Social Benefits	Permitting and Certification	Safety and Function	Grid Deployment		

Cost of Energy

Progress

0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7
CapEx	OpEx	Performance	Availability

CapEx -

Capital expenditure (CapEx) includes all costs that occur in the construction, installation, and decommissioning of a WEC. The drivers of CapEx are design, manufacturability, transportability, and installability. CapEx includes costs related to grid connection.

Design -

The WEC should have a design that minimizes CapEx costs. This design should minimize loads, complexity, and material costs yet still be able to function in all expected operating conditions.

Manufacturability -

The WEC must be highly reliable to avoid costly unplanned maintenance. Repair costs for unplanned maintenance should be low. Costs include replacement parts, transportation to and from the site of repair, fees incurred as a result of wait times for weather windows, and fees for trained workers.

Widespread utilization of agreed upon international standards and performance metrics for device performance and insurance certification

Performance: Accomplishments and Progress

Technology Assessment: Sample View of TPL Tool Version 6.0

Technology Performance Level Assessment:
Wave Energy Converters



About Assessment Tool Definitions References Contact Us

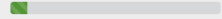
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Current TPL Score: 1.4

TPL Scoring

Low: 1-3 Medium: 4-6 High: 7-9

Progress



1.6

Cost of Energy

2.1

Investment Opportunity

1

Grid Operation

1

Societal Benefit

1

Permitting and Certification

1.2

Safety and Function

1

Global Deployment

Cost of Energy

Progress



1.1

CapEx

3.1

OpEx

1

Performance

3

Availability

CapEx

Capital expenditure (CapEx) includes all costs that occur in the construction, installation, and decommissioning of a WEC. The drivers of CapEx are design, manufacturability, transportability, and installability. CapEx includes costs related to grid connection.

1.4

Design

1

Manufacturability

1

Transportability (Excluding Install)

1

Installability

Design

The WEC should have a design that minimizes CapEx costs. This design should minimize loads, complexity, and material costs yet still be able to function in all expected operating conditions.

General Question

Are the WEC subsystems designed for the expected extreme loads and motion, for the lifetime operating loads, and for the operational environment? Are all components mature technology with a history of use in the marine environment?

Score (1-9)

7

Scoring Confidence

Select Confidence Level

Justification

[Question Guidance](#)

[Scoring Guidance](#)

[Omit Question](#)

Wave Energy Converter

These questions apply to the primary body of the WEC in all expected operating and safety configurations. Exclude station-keeping systems if they are distinct embodiments (e.g., mooring lines) and not part of the primary body.

Power Take-Off

Answer the following questions for the power take-off (PTO), the system that converts mechanical power (or equivalent) absorbed by the WEC to usable/transportable power (such as electricity or pressurized fluid). This includes elements such as drivetrains, generators, and pumps.

Mooring

Other Capex Questions

Manufacturability

The WEC farm should be highly reliable to avoid costly unplanned maintenance. Repair costs for unplanned maintenance should be low. Costs include replacement parts, transportation to and from the site of repair, fees incurred as a result of wait times for weather windows, and fees for trained workers.

Transportability (Excluding Install)

WEC components should be built close to the manufacturing or deployment site to minimize shipping and transportation costs. Alternatively, the components and subsystems should be of a size and modularity that makes standard transportation possible.

Installability

The WEC (including all components) should be installable in a range of weather conditions, require minimal time to install, use readily available vessels, and minimize the need for skilled workers.

OpEx

4

Reliability (Cost of Unplanned Maintenance) and Durability

1

Maintainability

Performance

1

Energy Capture

1

Energy Conversion

Availability

3

Availability

Performance: Accomplishments and Progress

Technology Assessment: Anonymized Client Assessments

			Dev-1	Dev 2 2018	Dev 2 2020	Dev 3	Dev 4	Dev 5	Dev 6	Dev 7
Technology Performance Level:										
Have market competitive cost of energy			7.22	3.05	6.70	5.50	6.78	6.65	5.65	6.51
			7.03	3.31	6.60	5.37	6.61	5.79	5.98	6.64
	Have as low CAPEX as possible		7.56	6.30	7.41	6.88	7.24	6.30	6.95	6.83
	Have as low an OPEX as possible		6.00	1.60	6.85	5.00	6.20	5.20	5.90	5.65
	Be able to generate large amount of electricity from wave energy		8.25	4.65	6.61	5.77	6.98	6.13	5.71	6.85
	Have high availability		6.00	2.33	6.00	4.33	6.00	5.33	5.67	6.67
Provide a secure investment opportunity			6.75	1.72	5.99	5.29	6.86	7.47	6.28	6.93
Be reliable for grid operations			7.00	1.00	9.00	5.00	6.00	9.00	6.00	7.00
Be beneficial to society			6.33	2.00	7.17	7.00	7.83	7.33	2.33	7.00
Be acceptable for permitting and certification			7.65	5.94	8.28	5.16	7.00	6.07	6.32	4.58
Be acceptable w.r.t safety			7.47	3.39	7.65	5.62	6.55	6.45	6.66	6.24
Be deployable globally			7.88	4.13	5.88	5.75	6.88	6.50	4.88	6.75
Thresholds Breached			1	13	1	9	1	2	5	6

Performance: Accomplishments and Progress (cont.)

International Collaboration

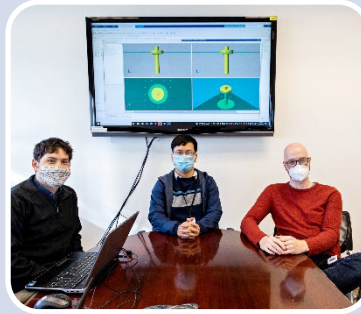
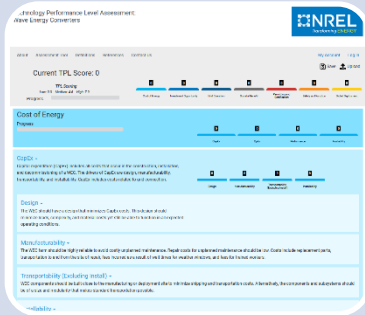
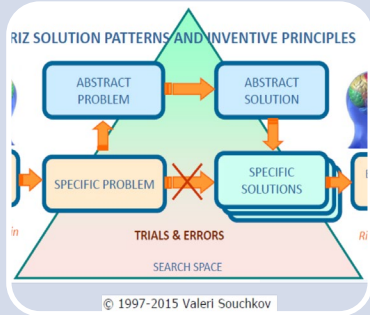
- Wide adaptation and use of the developed techniques and tools globally
- Labs and partners are engaged in large, impactful projects globally
- Exchange and mutual learning in all project-relevant methods and tools
- Deployment of TPL as service, progress assessment, and fund allocation



Closely aligned WPTO Multi-Year Program Plan Intermediate Outcome

Widespread utilization of agreed upon international standards and performance metrics for device performance and insurance certification

Future Work



Continue novel WEC technology concept innovation using TRIZ and other inventive techniques

Improve assessment tools (e.g., utility-scale wave farm assessment web app)

Assessment as a service, technology-specific improvements and resolution of limiting trade-offs through the focused application of TRIZ

Disseminate results via journal papers, conferences, webinars, workshops

Adapt to PBE markets and current energy converters

Extend to other domains (e.g., carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS))

Closely aligned WPTO Multi-Year Program Plan Intermediate Outcomes

a) Dramatic LCOE reductions for MHK technologies driven by performance improvements and cost-reductions b) Increased private investment in and commercial demonstration of MHK technology designs and/or IO&M strategies c) Widespread utilization of agreed upon international standards and performance metrics for device performance and insurance certification

Q&A