Comparative effects of climate change and tidal stream energy extraction in the NW European continental shelf

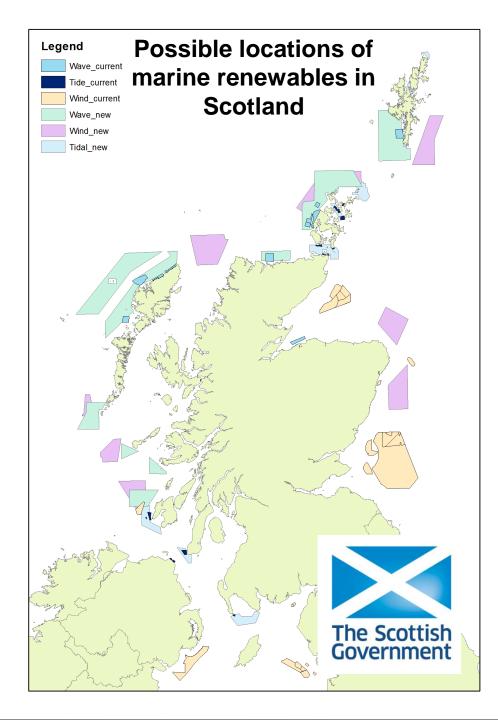
M. DE DOMINICIS¹, J. WOLF¹, R. O' HARA MURRAY²

- (1) National Oceanography Centre, Liverpool, UK
- (2) Marine Scotland Science, Aberdeen, UK

Environmental Interactions of Marine Renewable Energy Technologies (EIMR)
Kirkwall, Orkney, 24-27 April 2018





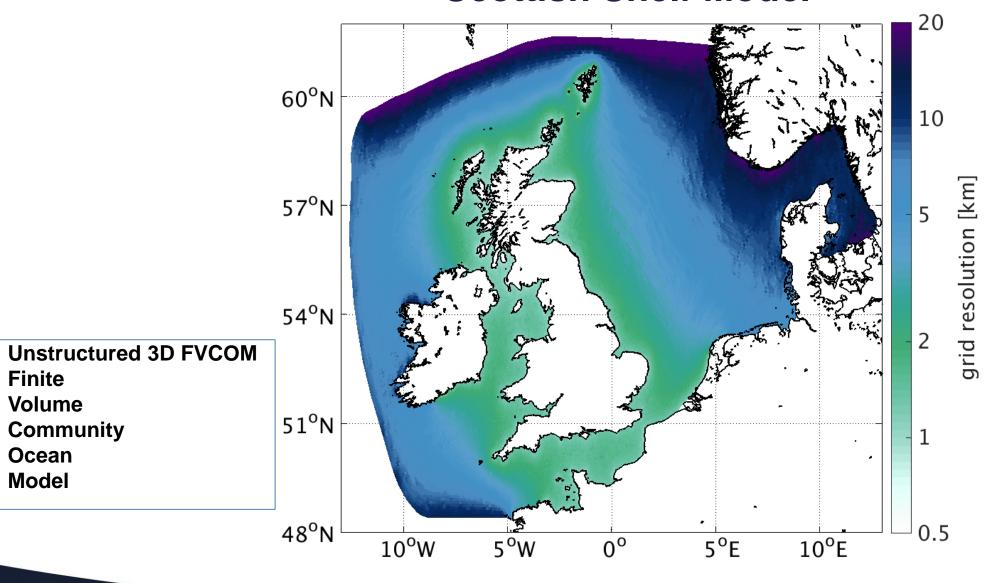


EcoWatt2050

How can marine energy developments affect ocean hydrodynamics, and consequently modify ecosystem habitats and animals' behaviour?

Are there ways in which the deployment of marine renewables may ameliorate or exacerbate the predicted effects of climate change?

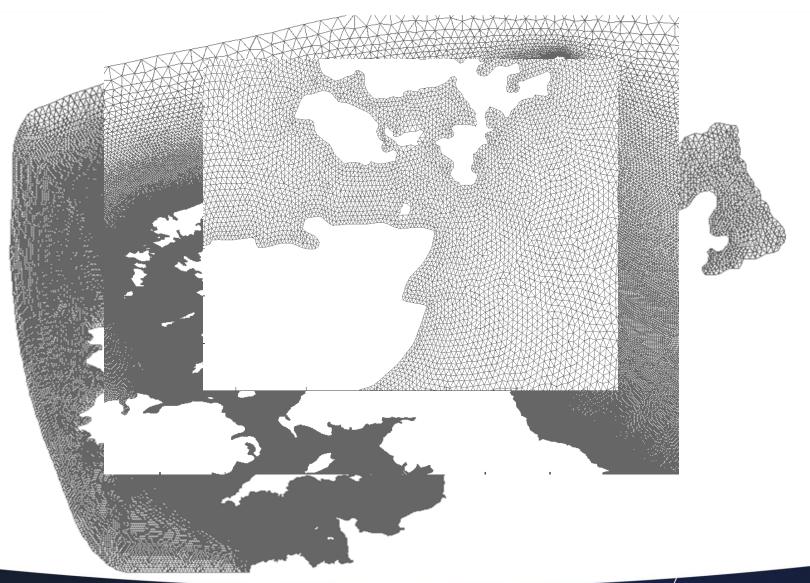
Scottish Shelf Model





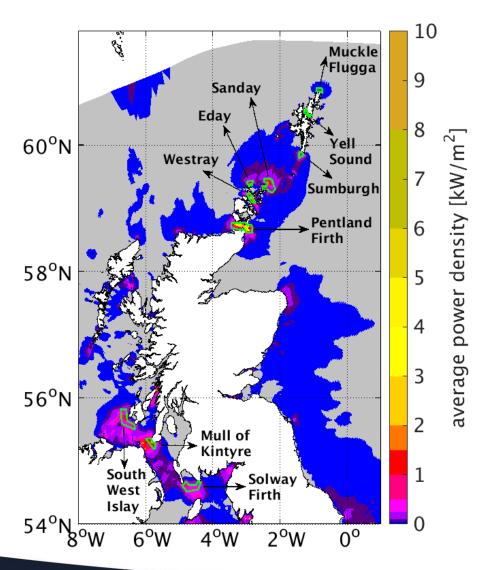


Scottish Shelf Model





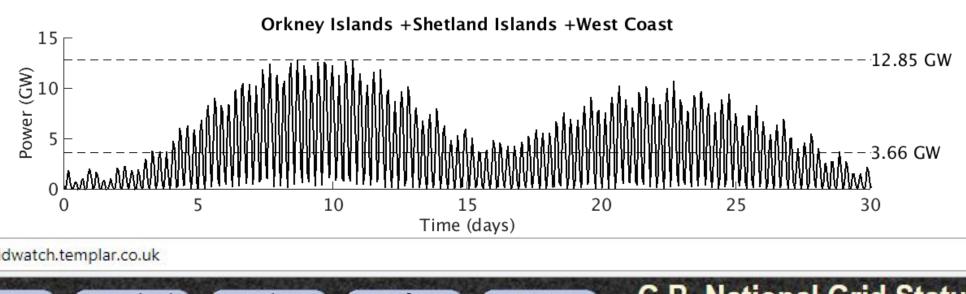
Available tidal stream energy in Scottish Waters

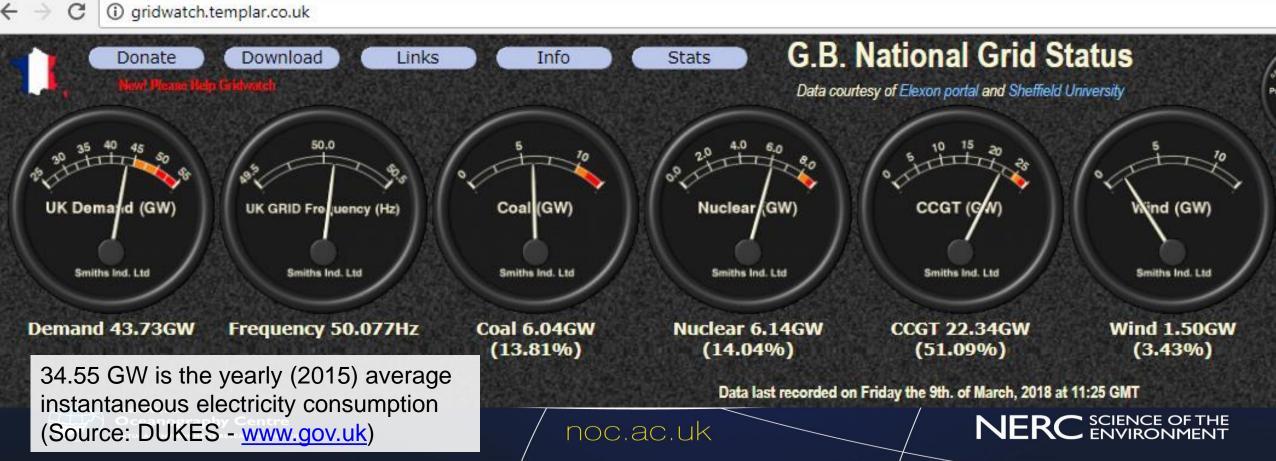


Tidal stream turbine array	Average instantaneous power [GW]	
	present	future
Pentland Firth	1.67	1.68
Eday	0.45	0.46
Sanday	0.31	0.32
Westray	0.06	0.06
Mull of Kintyre	0.7	0.7
South West Islay	0.34	0.34
Solway Firth	0.14	0.14
Sumburgh	0.08	0.09
Yell Sound	0.02	0.03
Muckle Flugga	0.003	0.003









Four scenarios



Present climate

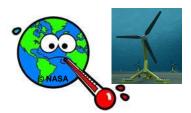




Present climate & tidal stream energy extraction



Projected future climate in 2050 (RCP8.5 - very high GHG emissions)



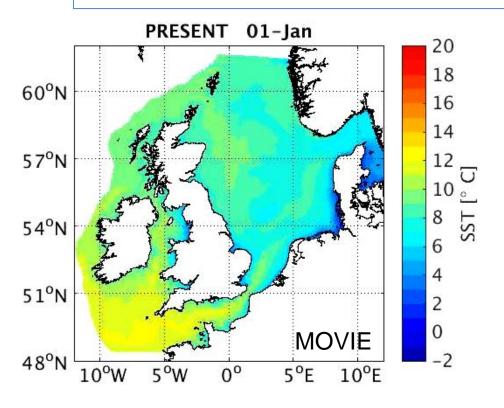
Projected future climate in 2050 & tidal stream energy extraction





Present climate

A typical annual cycle of the present NW European Shelf hydrodynamics was reproduced by the Scottish Shelf Model and compared with output for the same period of time perturbed by tidal stream energy extraction.



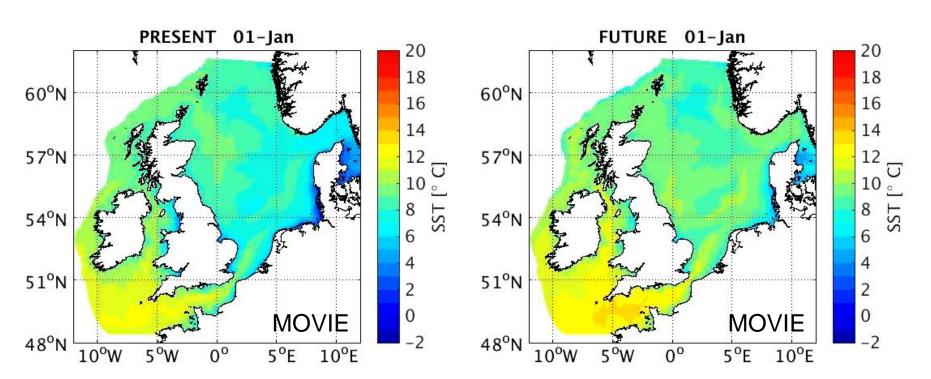


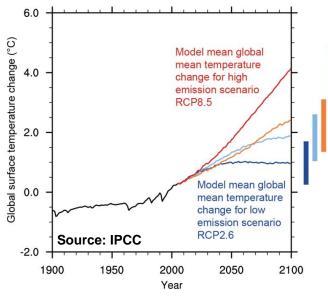




Projected future climate in 2050

One single, physically plausible, representation of the future hydrodynamic conditions in 2050 was reproduced by the Scottish Shelf Model and compared with a run perturbed by tidal stream energy extraction.





The present climatological forcing is based on the ERA Interim re-analysis, while the future forcing was built using a "delta-change" approach based on ERA-Interim and Hadgem2-ES global climate model outputs.

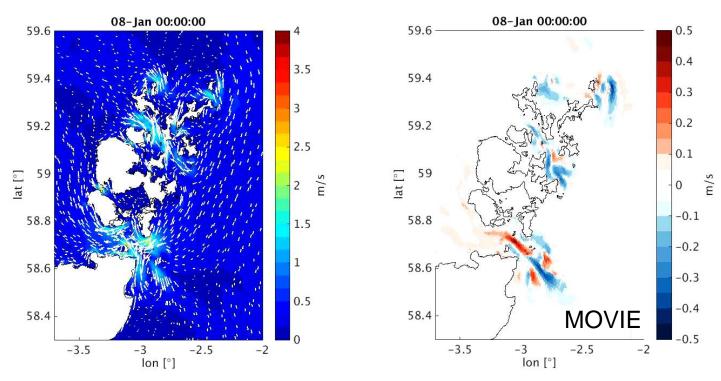




Impact on Currents – Orkney Islands



Change due to tidal stream energy



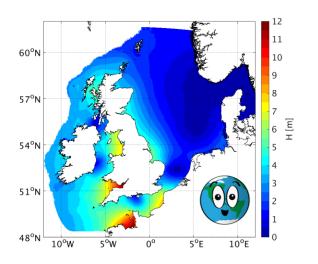
Instantaneous model output



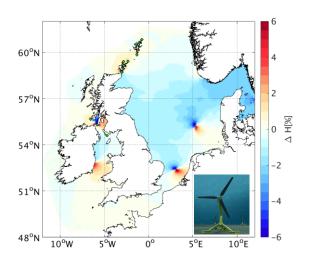


Impacts on tidal dynamics Spring peak tidal range

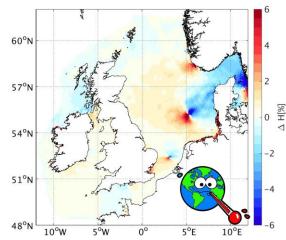
Present climate



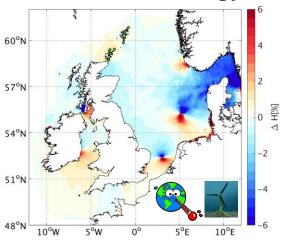
Change due to tidal stream energy



Change due to future climate



Change due to future climate & tidal stream energy



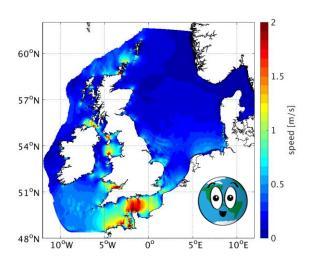
Combined M2 and S2 tidal harmonics



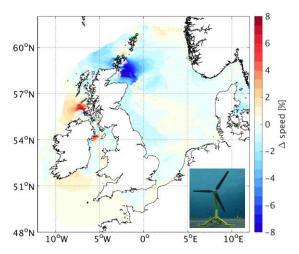


Impacts on tidal dynamics Spring peak tidal currents

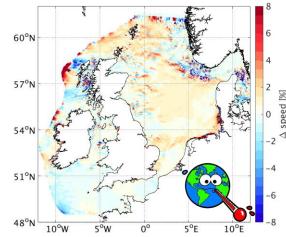
Present climate



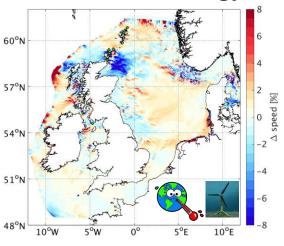
Change due to tidal stream energy



Change due to future climate



Change due to future climate & tidal stream energy



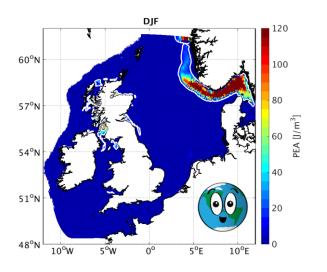
Combined M2 and S2 tidal harmonics



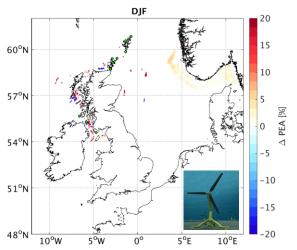


Impacts on stratification WINTER Potential Energy Anomaly

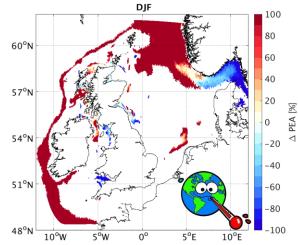
Present climate



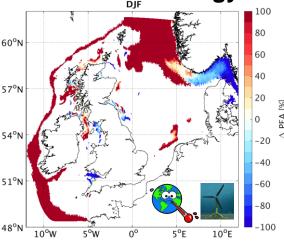
Change due to tidal stream energy



Change due to future climate



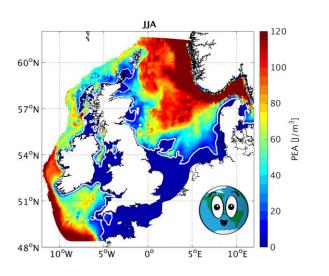
Change due to future climate & tidal stream energy



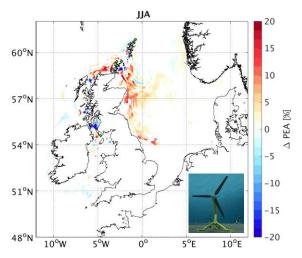


Impacts on stratification SUMMER Potential Energy Anomaly

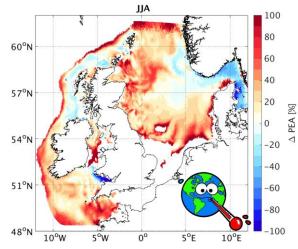
Present climate



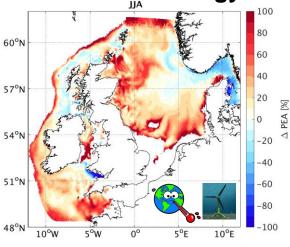
Change due to tidal stream energy



Change due to future climate



Change due to future climate & tidal stream energy



Summary & Conclusions

- A plausible future projection!
- The available tidal energy does not reduce under future climate conditions
- Tidal energy extraction could ameliorate the undesirable effects of rising mean sea level in some locations
- The future increase in water column stratification, driven by the global warming, is ten times larger and over a much wider area than the one generated by tidal stream energy extraction
- How does the ocean response translate into impacts on ecosystem habitats and animals' behaviour?





micdom@noc.ac.uk

De Dominicis, M., Wolf, J., O'Hara Murray, R. Comparative effects of climate change and tidal stream energy extraction in a shelf sea. JGR-Oceans, 2018





