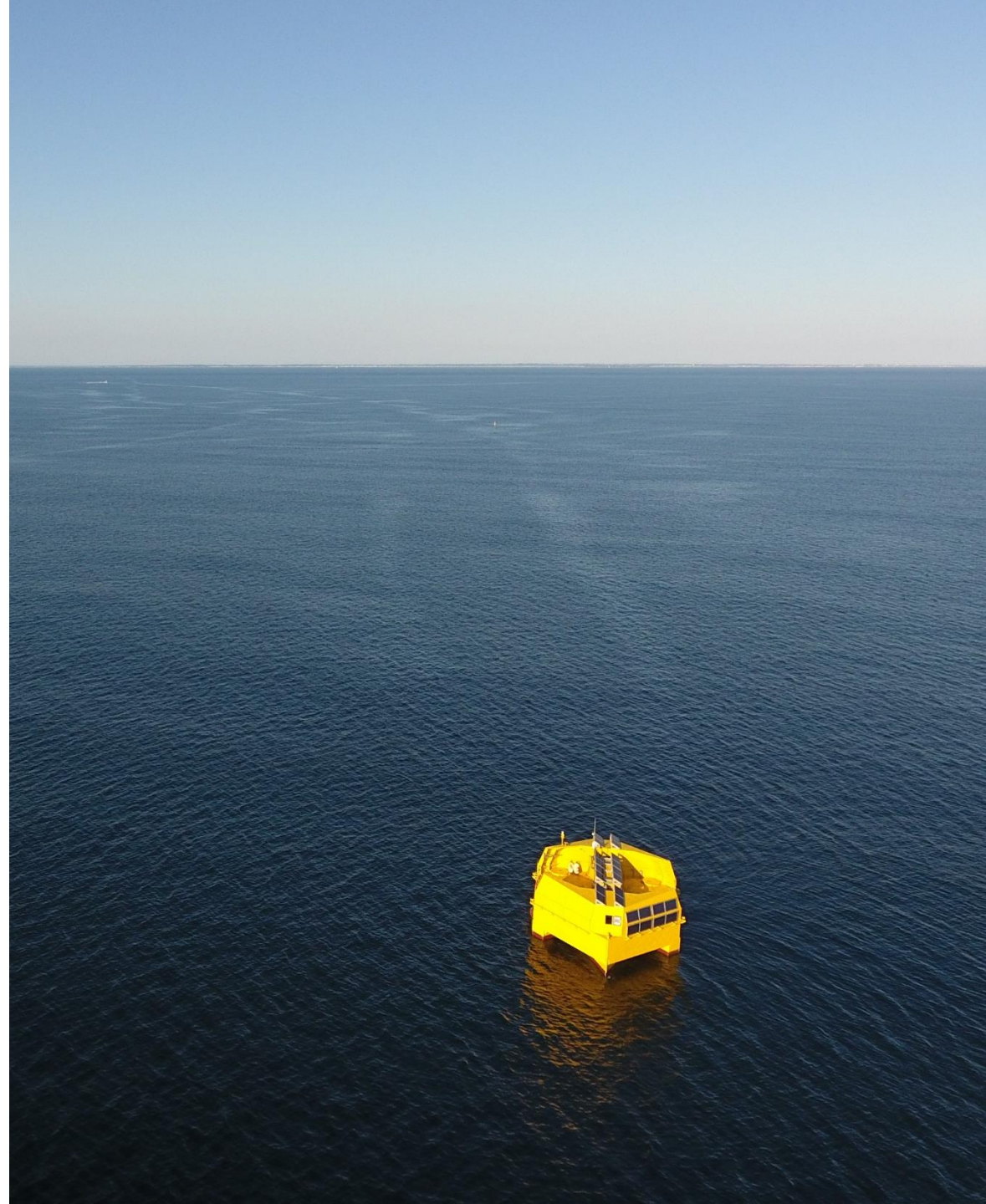


**Paimpol Brehat test site:
Correlation measure / model
Wave statistics and extreme
for ebb and flow**

Olivia Thilleul



FONDATION OPEN-C

| Coordinates, develops and manages offshore test sites in France

| Dedicated to floating wind turbines and offshore renewable energies

| Offshore testing to accelerate the energy transition

| Research partnerships, studies of interactions between the environment and ORE projects

| Non-profit **public-interest organisation**

| Created in **March 2023**



CREATED
IN 2023



PROTOTYPES
ALREADY
TESTED



30
EMPLOYEES



INDUSTRIAL &
ACADEMIC
FOUNDERS

5 ENERGIES
TESTED



15
PROJETS

DE RECHERCHE
COLLABORATIFS EN 2024

**COLLABORATIVE
RESEARCH PROJECTS
IN 2024**

5 REGIONS
INVOLVED



5 OFFSHORE TESTS SITES & MORE



PAIMPOL - BRÉHAT



Full scale test site for tidal energy devices, grid connected

SAINTE-ANNE du PORTZIC



Multi-technology nearshore test site

SEM-REV



Full scale multi-technology offshore test site, grid connected

SEENEHO



Sale test site for tidal energy systems, grid-connected

MISTRAL



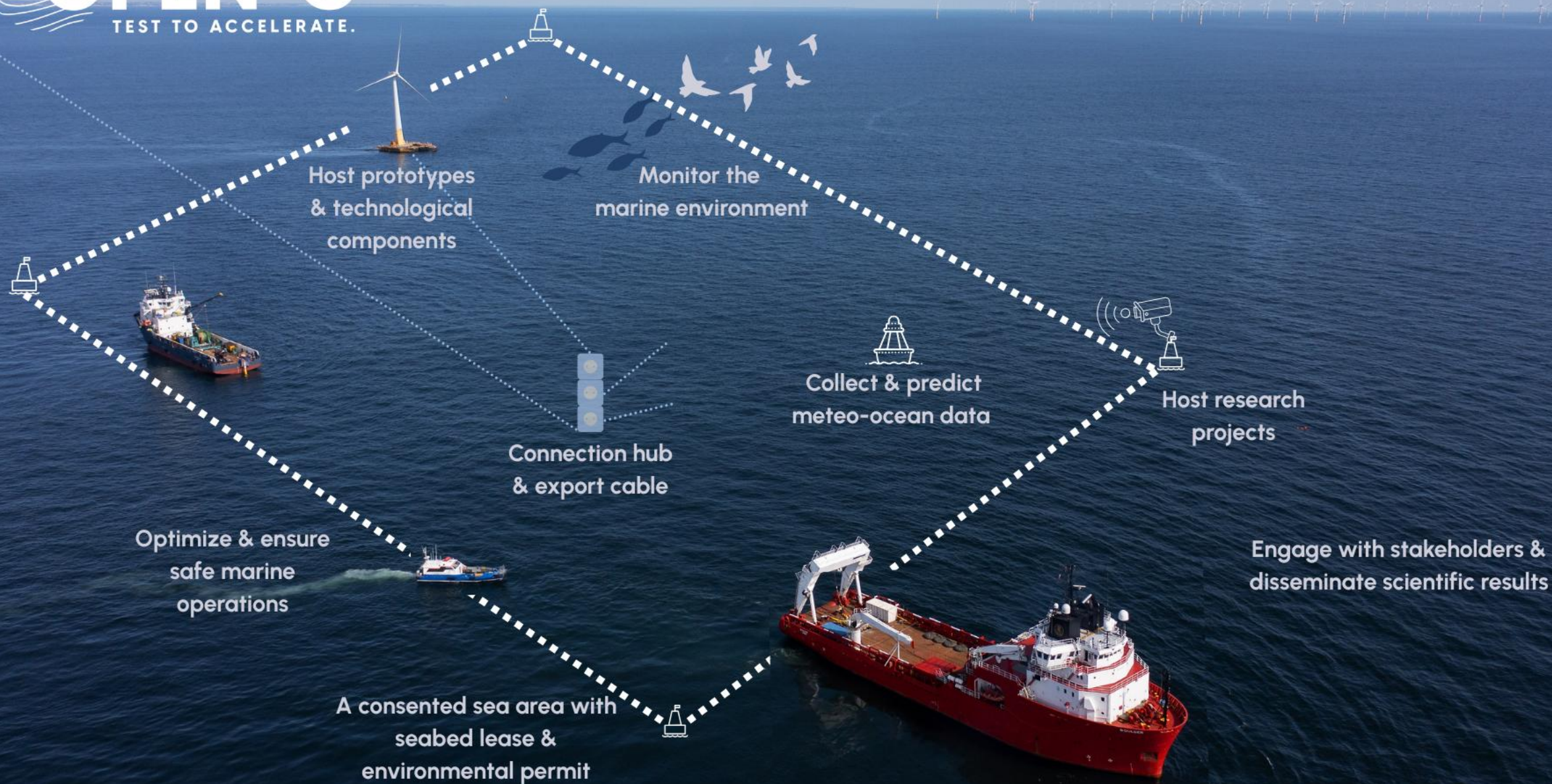
Offshore wind and multi-technology site under construction



1 TEST SITE "VERY HIGH POWER" IN DEVELOPMENT: "TGP"

- | A new offshore infrastructure
- | Dedicated to high-power floating wind energy
- | Location currently being selected

What is an offshore test site for MRE?





SITE
PAIMPOL
BRÉHAT



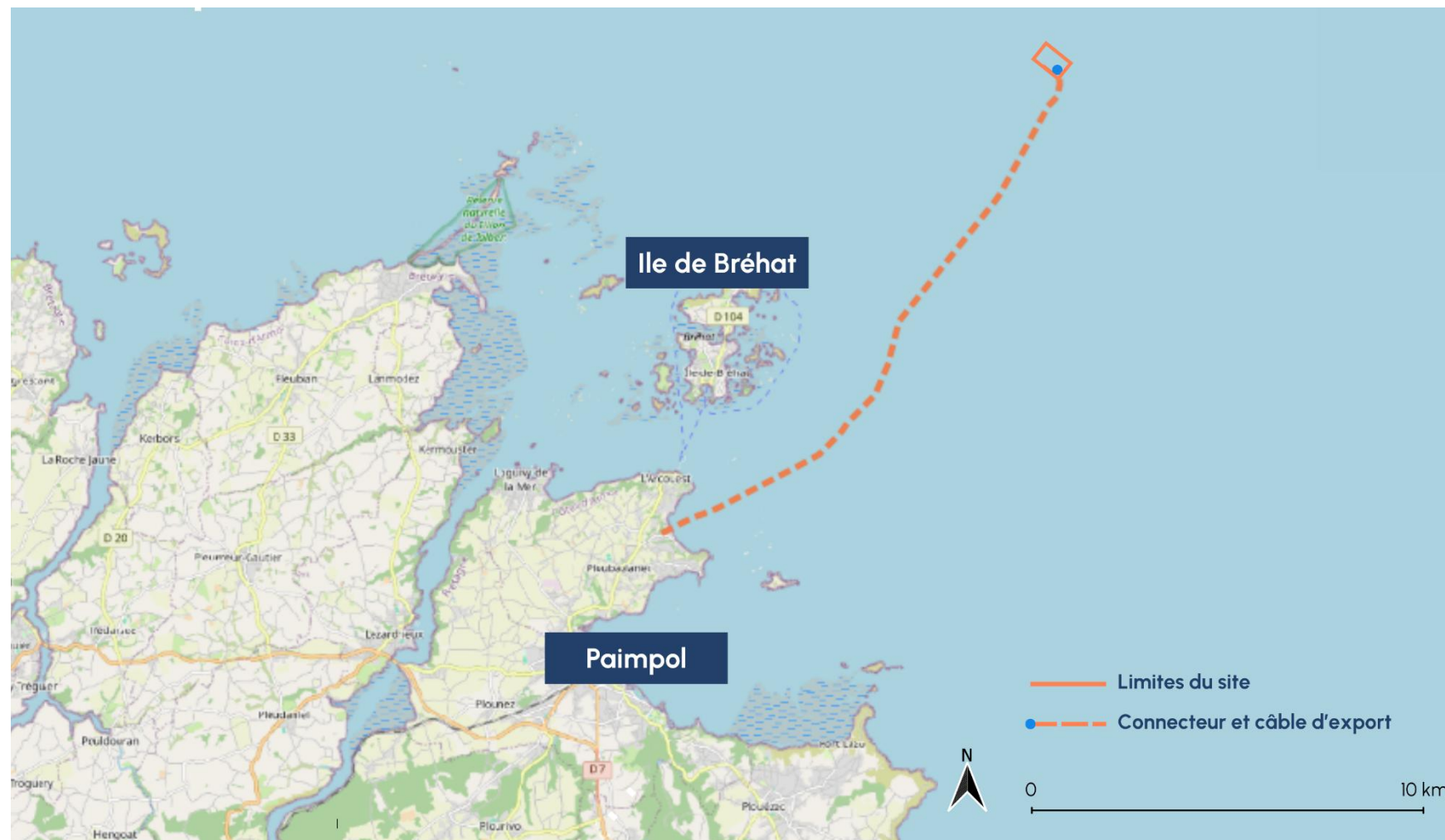
Located on the
Horraine
plateau,
northeast of
Bréhat Island,
Paimpol-
Bréhat is a
full-scale, grid-
connected
tidal turbine
test site
created in
2011 by EDF.



Paimpol Bréhat © Production Perig for BDI

TECHINICAL INFORMATION

- Location: North-east of Ile de Bréhat
- Distance from coast: 15 km
- Surface area: 3.5 hectares
- Depth: 31-40 m
- Bottom type: rocky
- Bathymetry: 35 - 40 m LAT
- Tidal range: maximum 12.39 m
- Wave height (H_s): 7-8 m
- Maximum average speed at test site, in m/s:
- Spring tides: [2.4 : 3.1]
- Still water: [1.1 : 1.5]
- Power: 1 x 2.5 MW connection to the Enedis grid



TESTED TECHNOLOGIES



FUTURE TESTS FOR TIDAL

Interreg  Co-funded by the European Union
North-West Europe
Offshore Proof

Offshore Proof | 2024-2028

Accredited offshore testing network driving renewable energy uptake at sea

Offshore Proof aims to establish a network of offshore test sites that accelerates the global acceptance and certification of offshore renewable energy innovations, with a focus on wave, tidal, offshore solar, and energy storage technologies.

- **Project leader:** Campus@Sea
- **Partners:** Deftiq, Fraunhofer IFAM, Ghent University, North Sea Farmers, Fondation OPEN-C, West Flanders Development Agency
- **Funding:** European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) - Interreg North-West Europe programme

Interreg  Co-funded by the European Union
North-West Europe
SHINES

SHINES | 2025-2028

Showcasing Hydrokinetic Energy Innovations for Northwest European Energy

Sovereignty: SHINES focuses on a powerful yet untapped natural force: tidal and river currents. This project will test three innovative technologies in real-world conditions on offshore test sites in France and Netherlands, with a clear goal: to prove that hydrokinetic energy can play a key role in Europe's energy transition.

- **Project leader:** Fondation OPEN-C
- **Partners:** ORPC Ireland, SeaCurrent, Inyanga Tech, Bretagne Développement Innovation, Gemeente Ameland, Amelander Energiecoöperatie, Cerema, Bundesanstalt für Wasserbau, Haute Ecole Spécialisée de Suisse Occidentale, Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, ÉireComposites Teo, Foras na Mara – Marine Institute, Université de Liège
- **Funding:** European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) - Interreg North-West Europe programme



- | **Standard framework for metocean report**

- | Paimpol-Brehat metocean report will be released in open access beginning of 2026.
- | Under review by DNV

- | **Standards framework for developers which plan to test on site**

- | **IEC 62600-2 Marine Energy systems: design requirements**
- | **IEC 62600-201 Tidal energy resource assessment and characterization**
- | "The potential for substantial wave-current interaction to have a material impact on the development on the development of flow conditions shall be considered »

Wave buoy measurements: Datawell DWR MKIII Candhis network (Cerema)

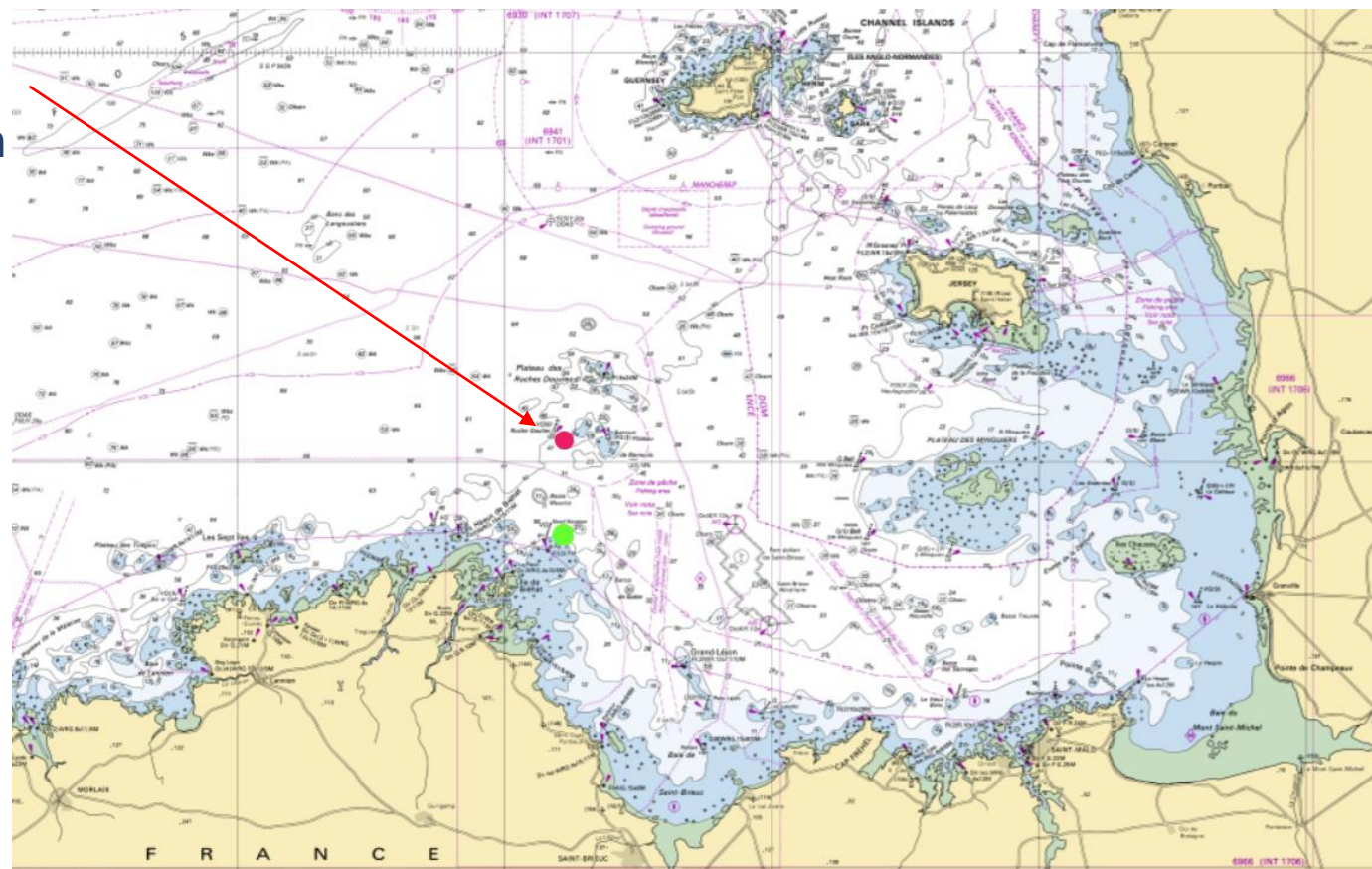
- | 02204 BREHAT_N: 07/2016 - 01/2021
- | 13 km North from site
- | 02205 BREHAT Nord Horaine: 4.5 months in 2022

Model database: Resource Code (Ifremer)

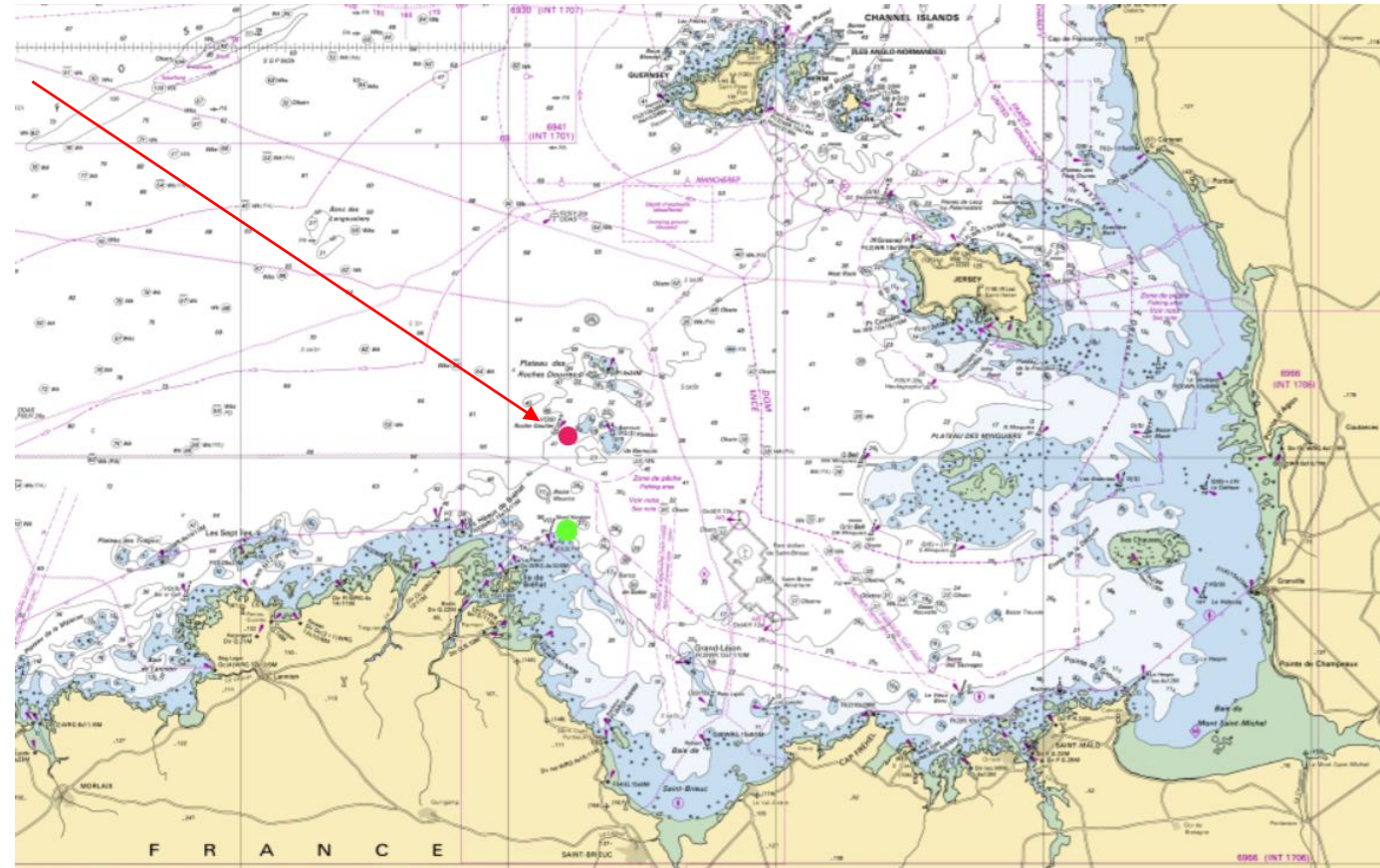
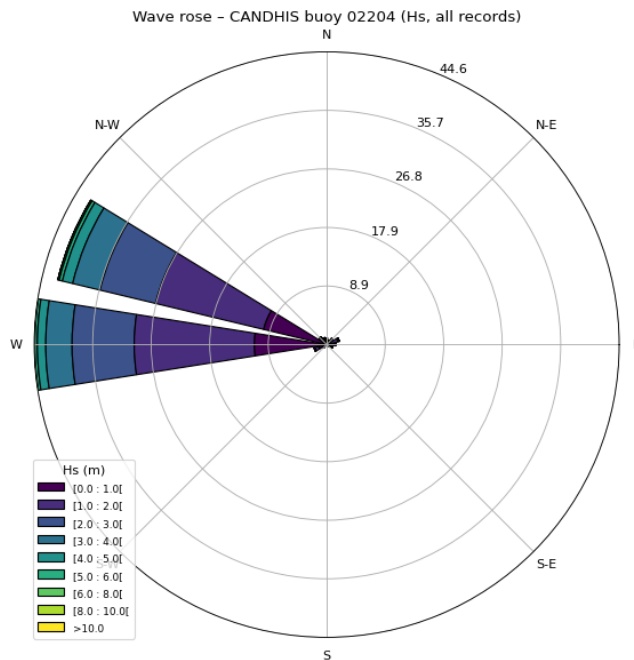
- | Point BREHAT_N (point 154118) :
- | 1994-2020

ADCP campaign TIGER

- | 6 months winter 2022-2023
- | No wave measurements
- | Turbulence



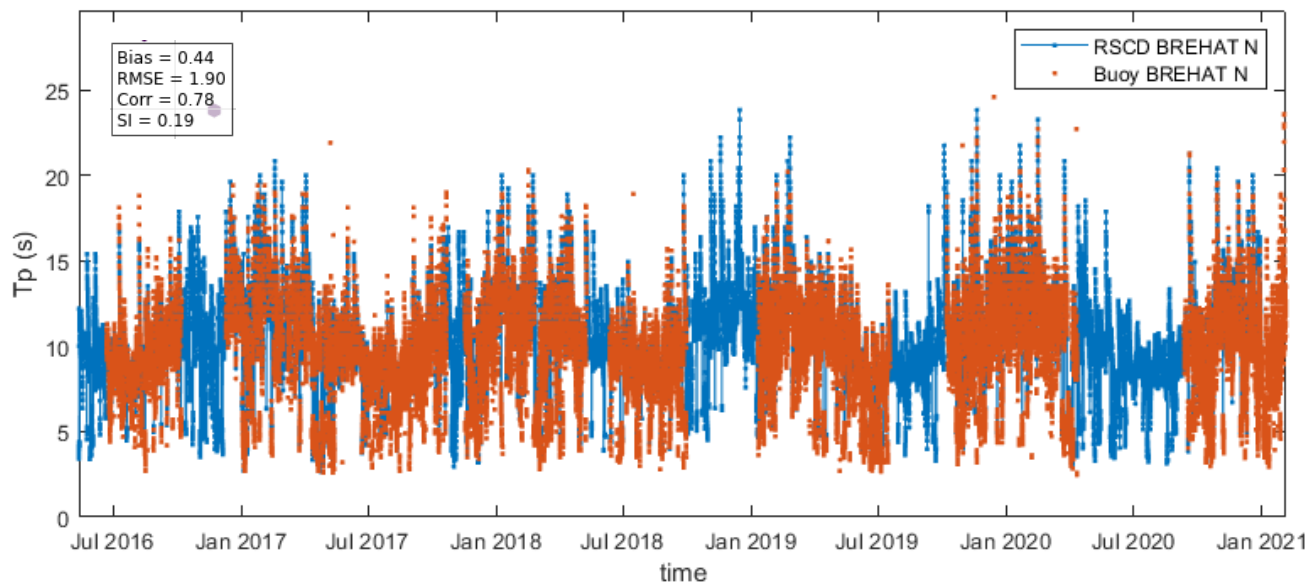
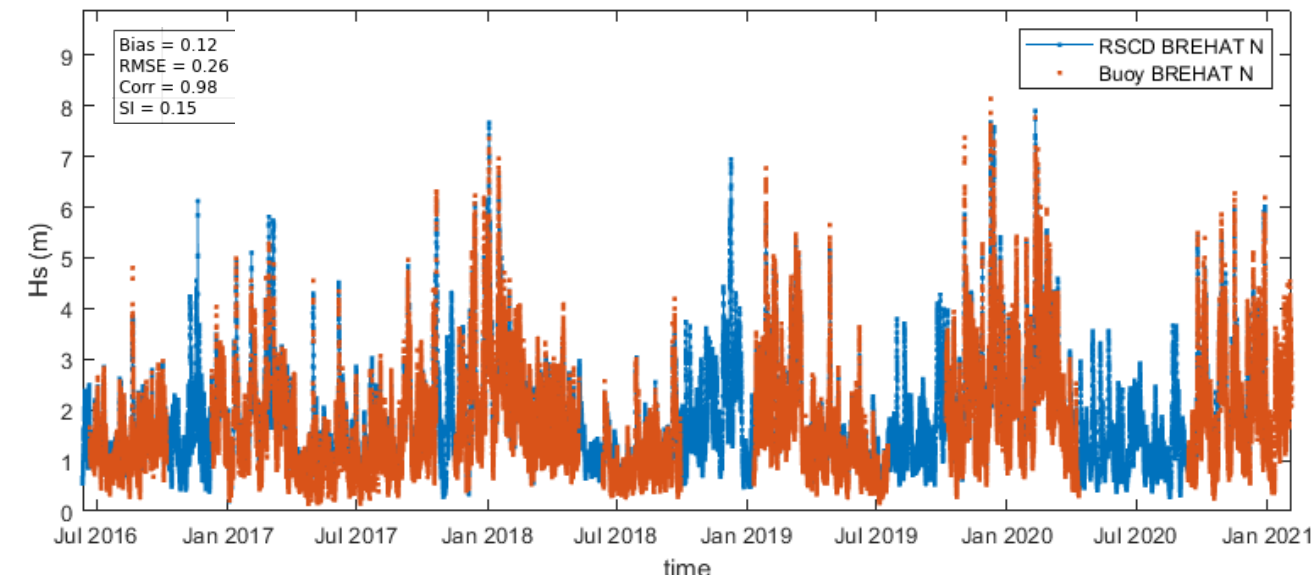
Measurement of Waves (coming from)



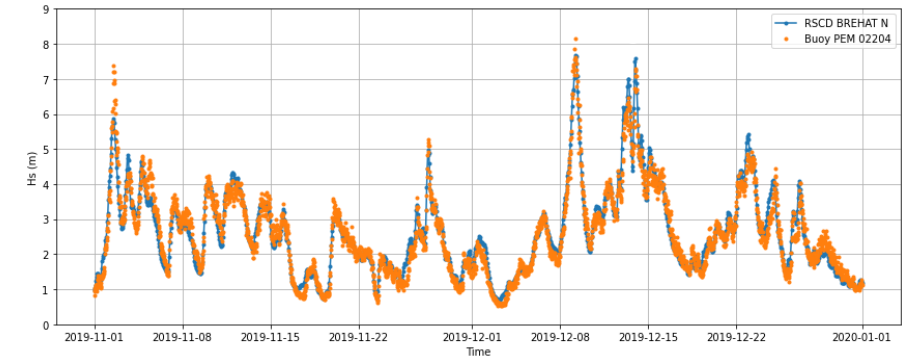
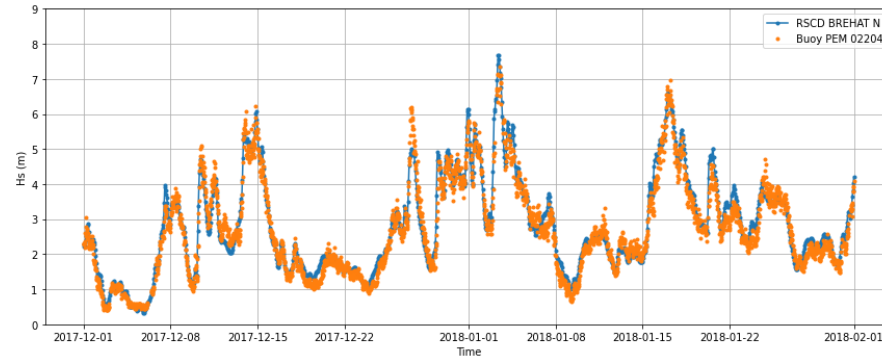
The monitoring campaign shows several **multi-month gaps** in the time series.

These interruptions are explained by two major equipment failures and **four** instances of **mooring line breakage** or buoy drift.

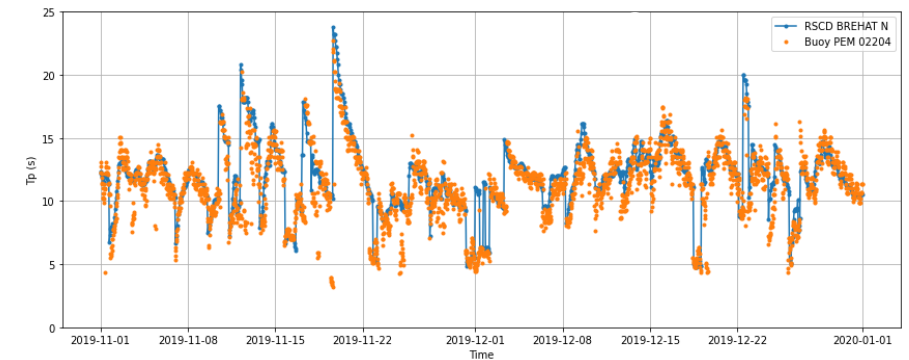
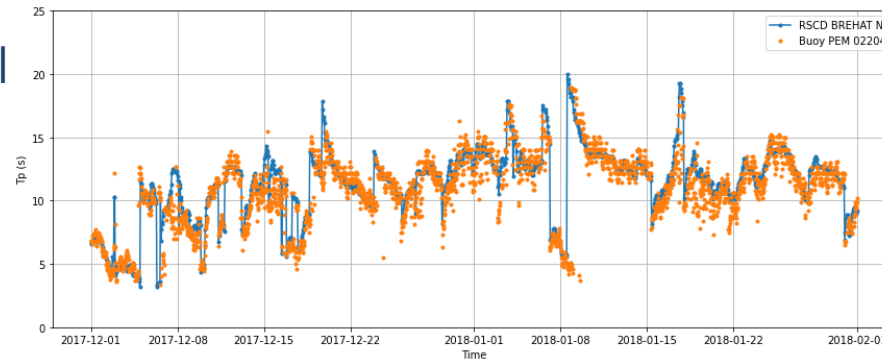
In 2021, CEREMA noted: *"Given the difficulties in maintaining this measurement point, it was decided to terminate the campaign."* This illustrates the operational challenges commonly encountered when deploying floating measurement systems in this area



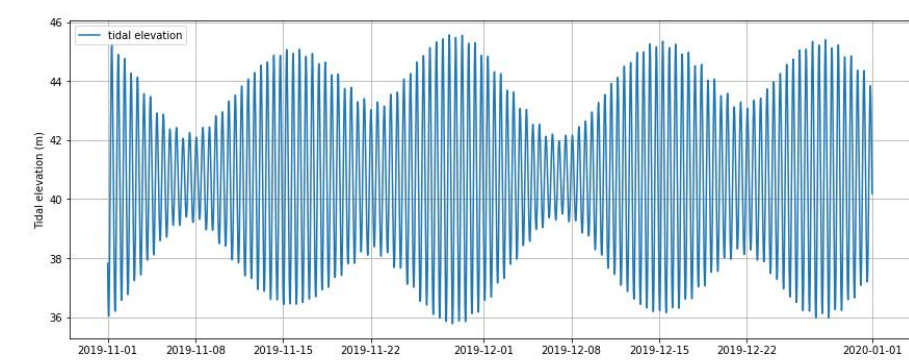
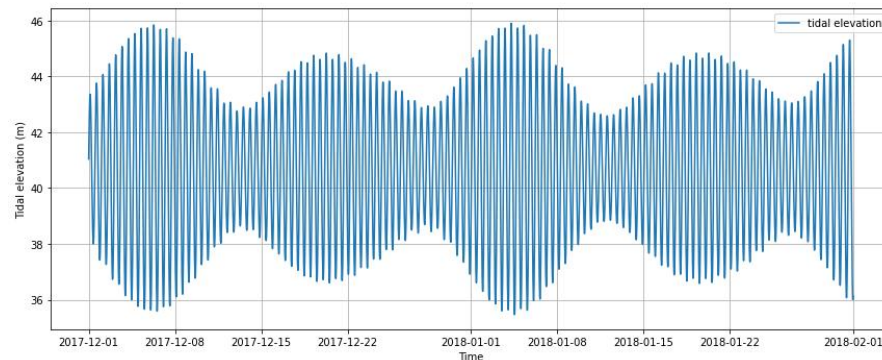
Review of spectra around H_s where Difference between i H_{s_i} and $H_{s_{i+1}}$ is $> 1\text{m}$



If there is a discontinuity of spectral shape between consecutive spectra: QC= NOK



5 spectra removed occurring on high H_s (for example where $H_s > 7\text{ m}$)





Wave-current interaction in Resource Code (WW3)

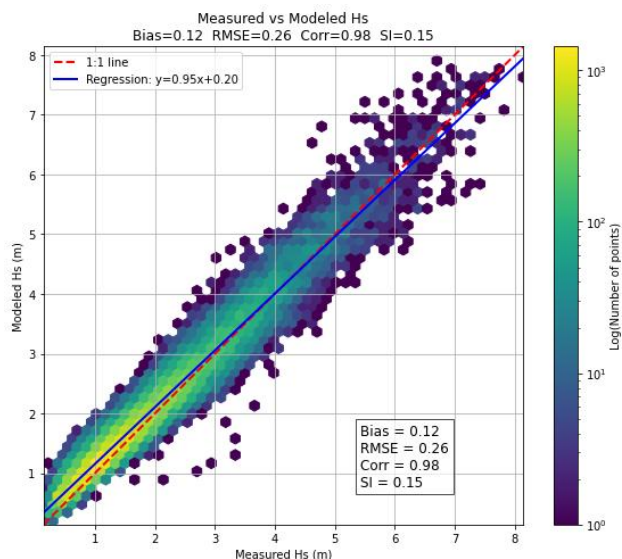
Full coupling of tidal currents in the wave action balance equation.

Currents modify wave propagation through:

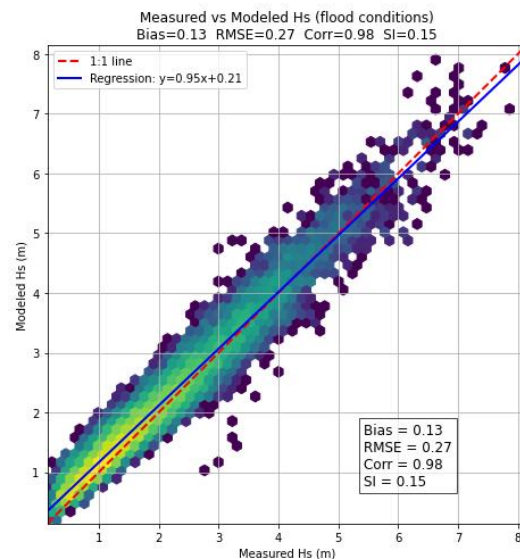
- **Doppler shift** (frequency change)
- **Refraction** (directional bending)
- **Shoaling / blocking** (energy compression or spreading)
- Effects on **breaking**, **wind input** and **non-linear interactions**

Result: **Hs**, **Tp** and **wave direction** dynamically adjust to the tidal currents from **MARS2D**

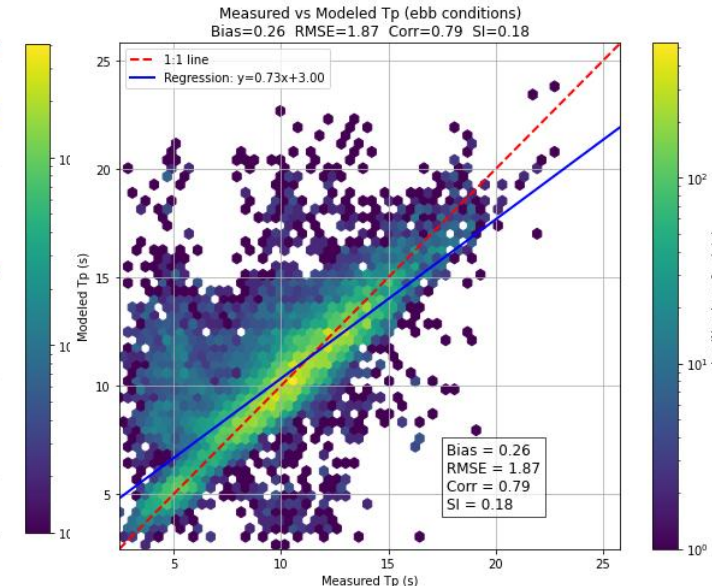
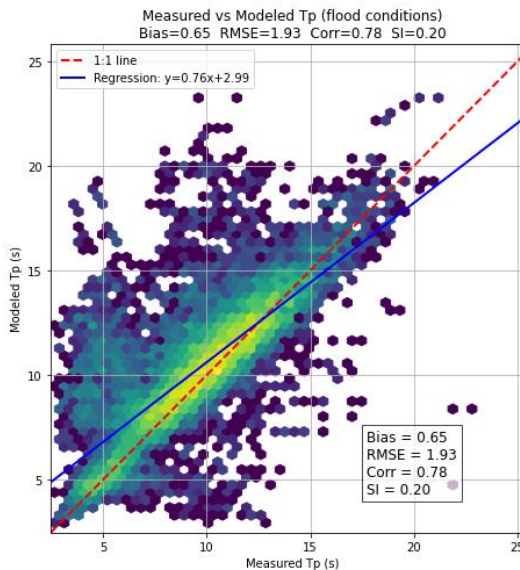
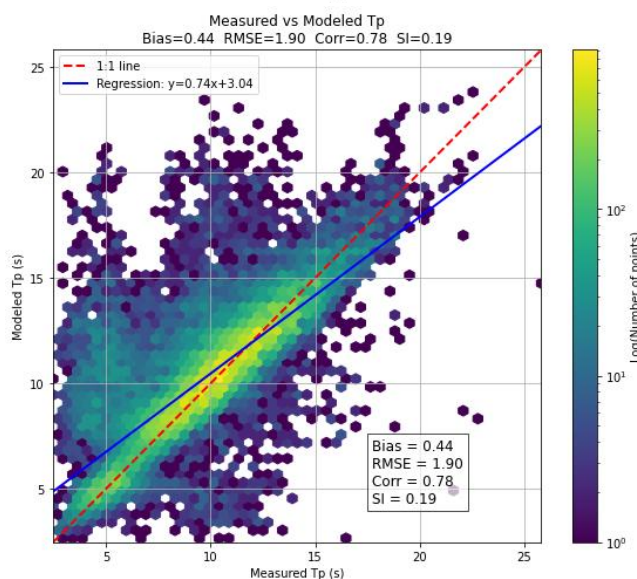
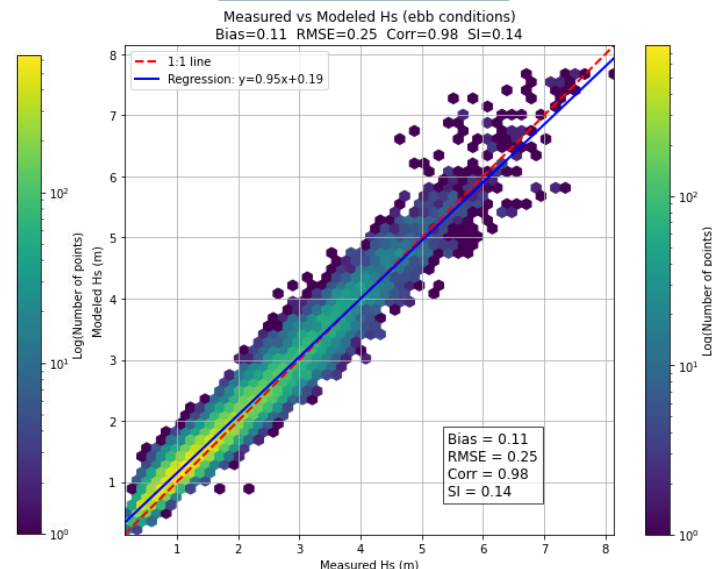
All tides



Flood



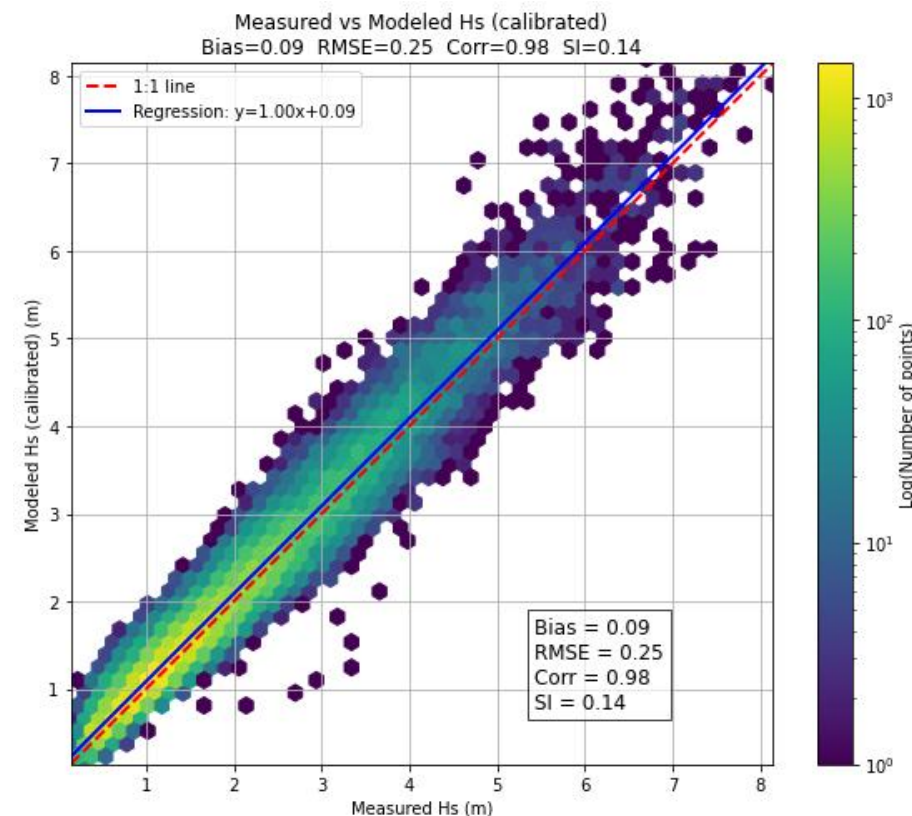
Ebb



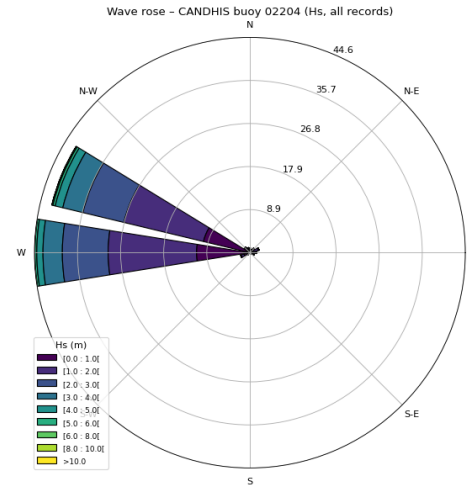


- Metocean database used for design of tidal turbines: reviewed by DNV who asked for calibration
- Model slightly **underestimates significant wave height (Hs)**
- A **linear regression calibration** was derived from the buoy-model comparison
- To ensure **conservative design values**, a **+5% safety gain** was applied to the calibrated Hs,

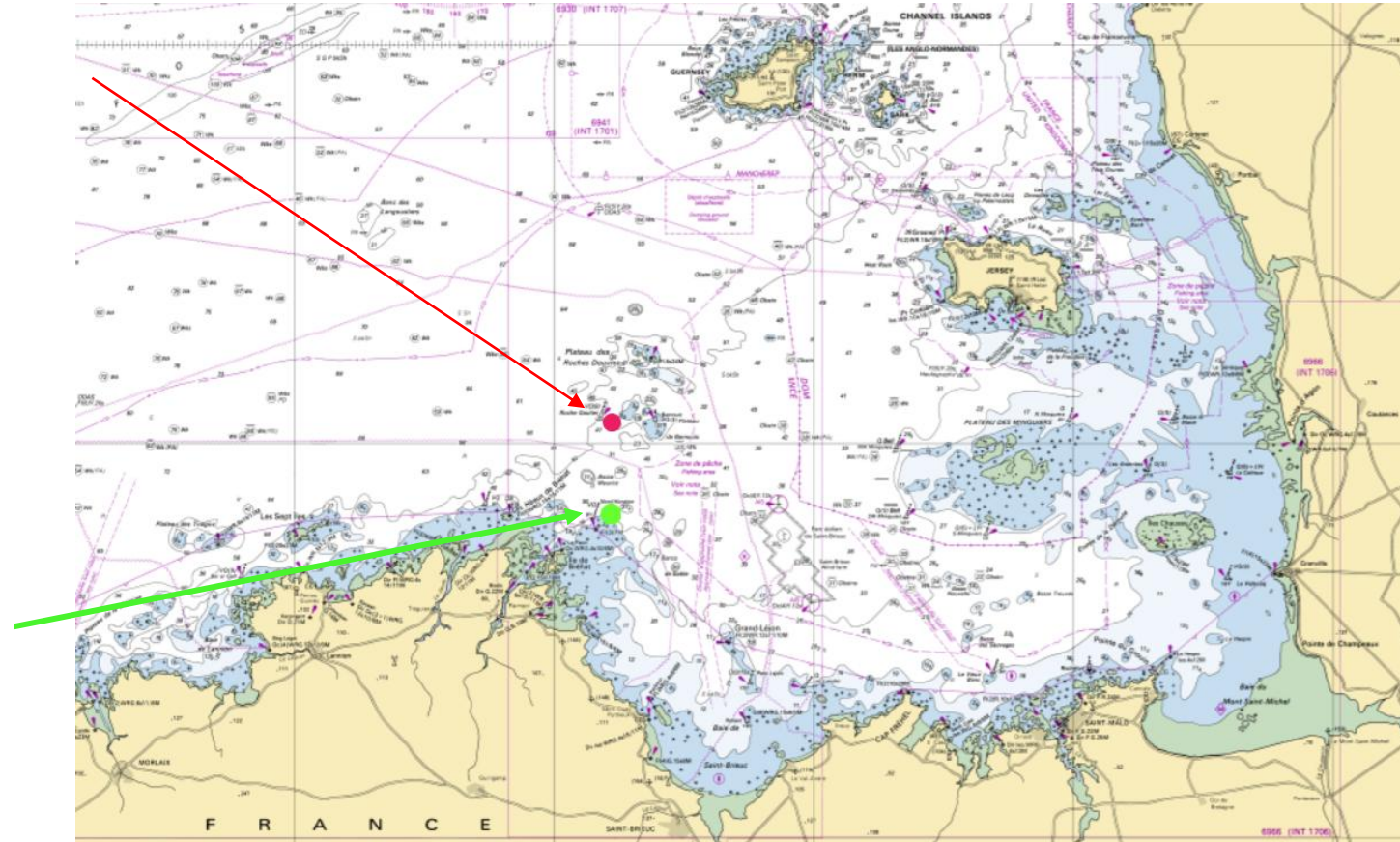
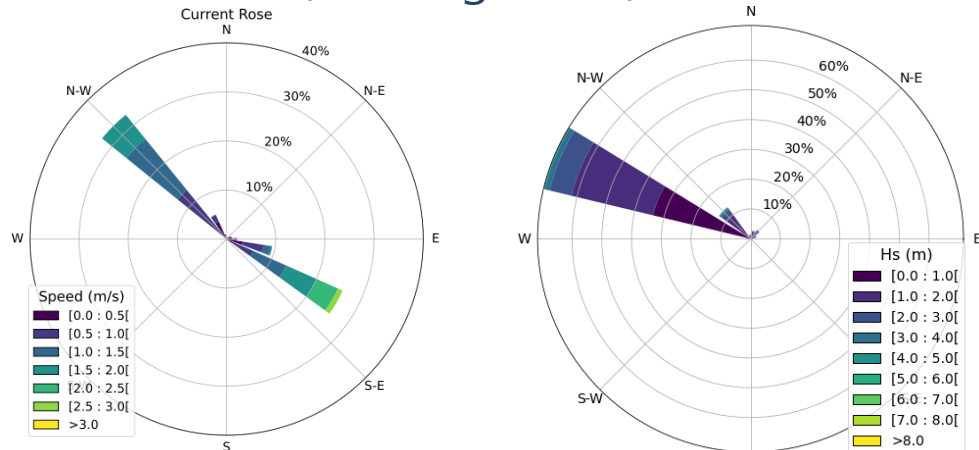
All tides



Measurement Waves (coming from)



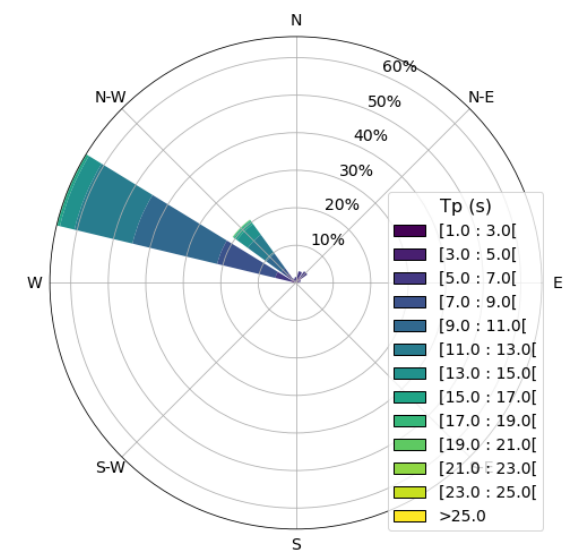
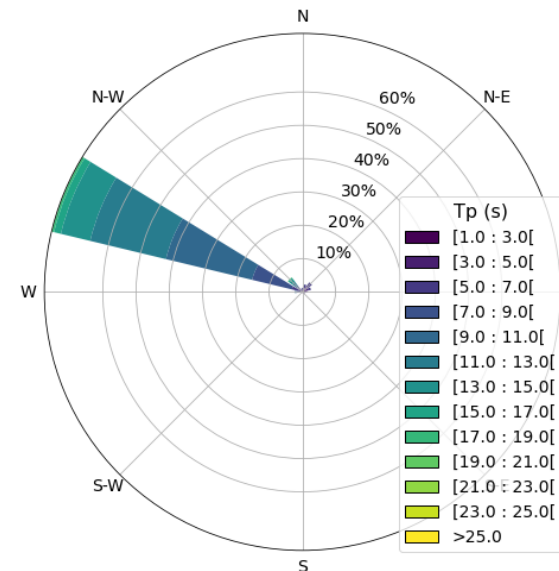
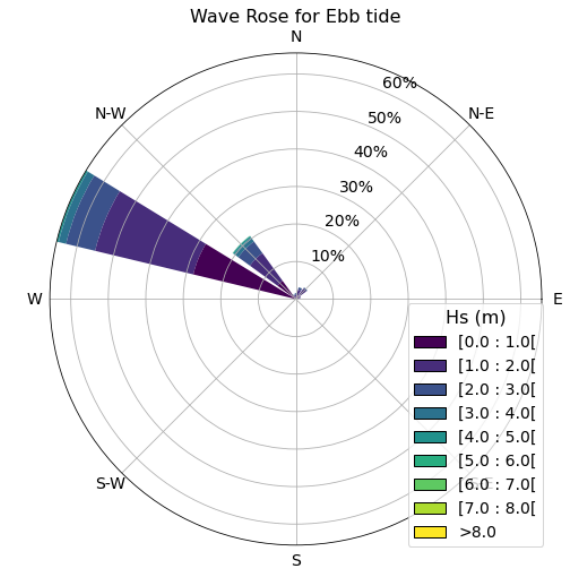
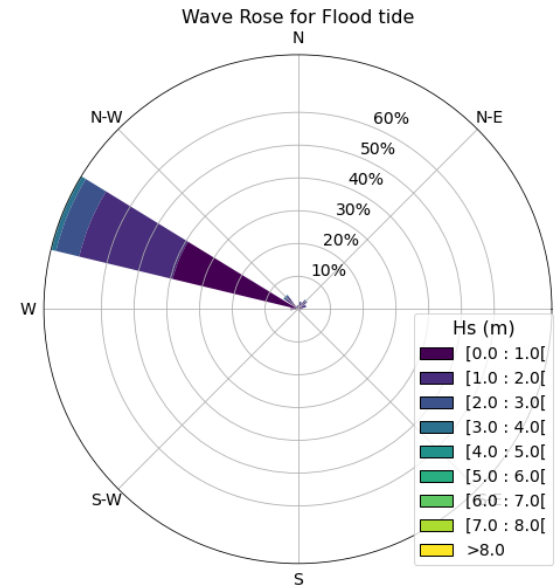
At site: current measurement ("going to") & wave model ("coming from"): refraction

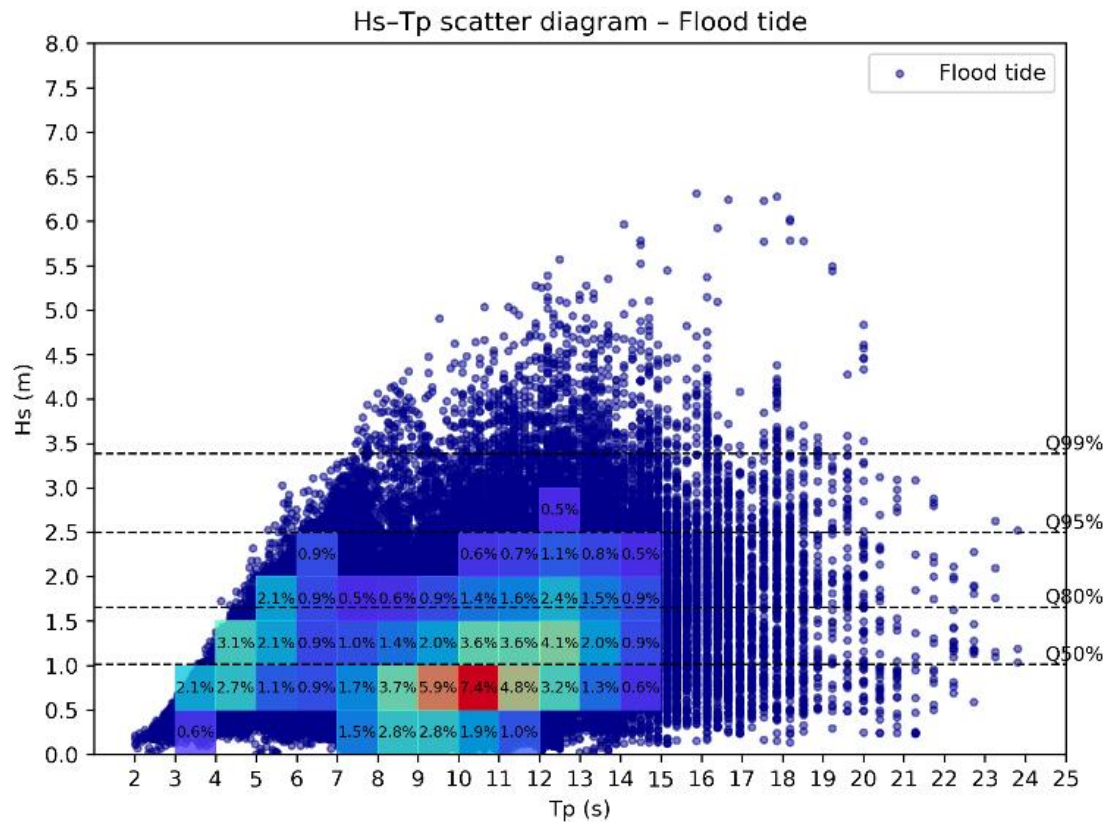


Ebb current is NW: influence wave direction to NW (20%)

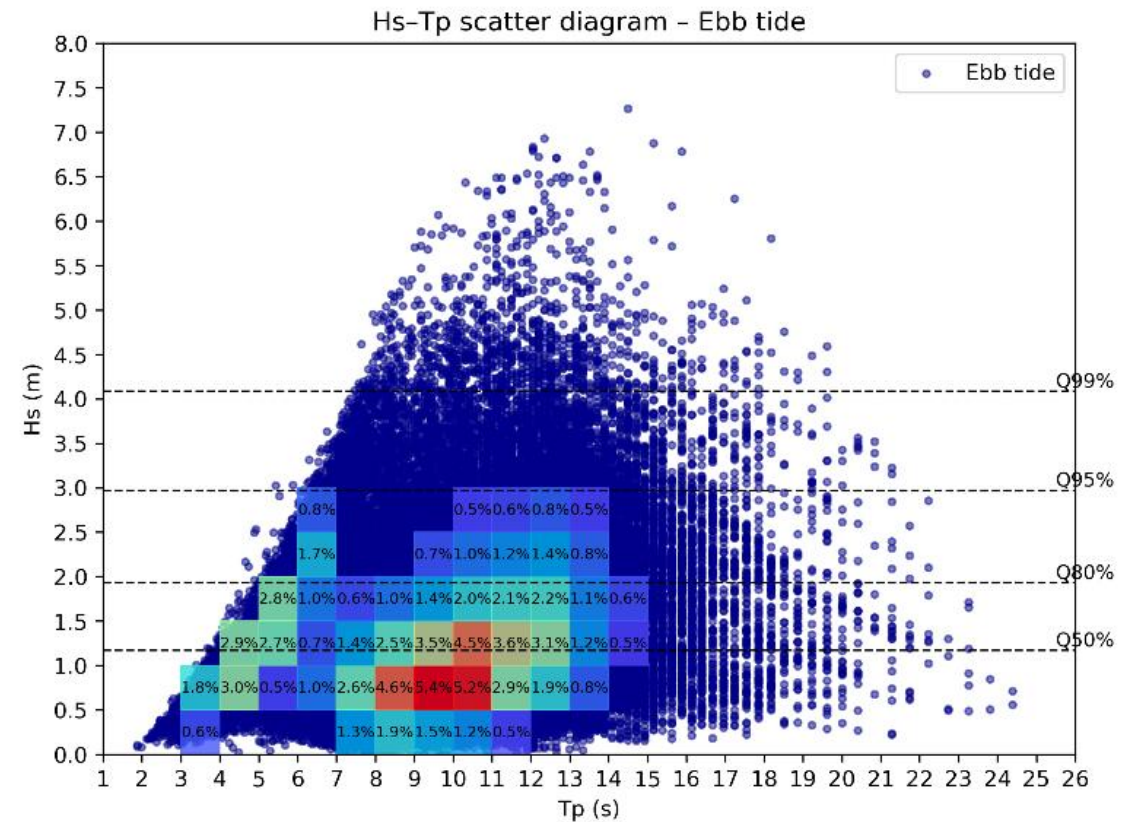
Ebb:

- Increase significant wave height (Hs)
- Decrease peak period (Tp)





Hs	Flood	Ebb	Δ abs	Δ %
Mean	1.17 m	1.36 m	+0.19	+17.0 %
Median	1.01 m	1.17 m	+0.16	+15.6 %
Q95%	2.49 m	2.97 m	+0.48	+19.1 %
Max	6.31 m	7.26 m	+0.95	+15.1%



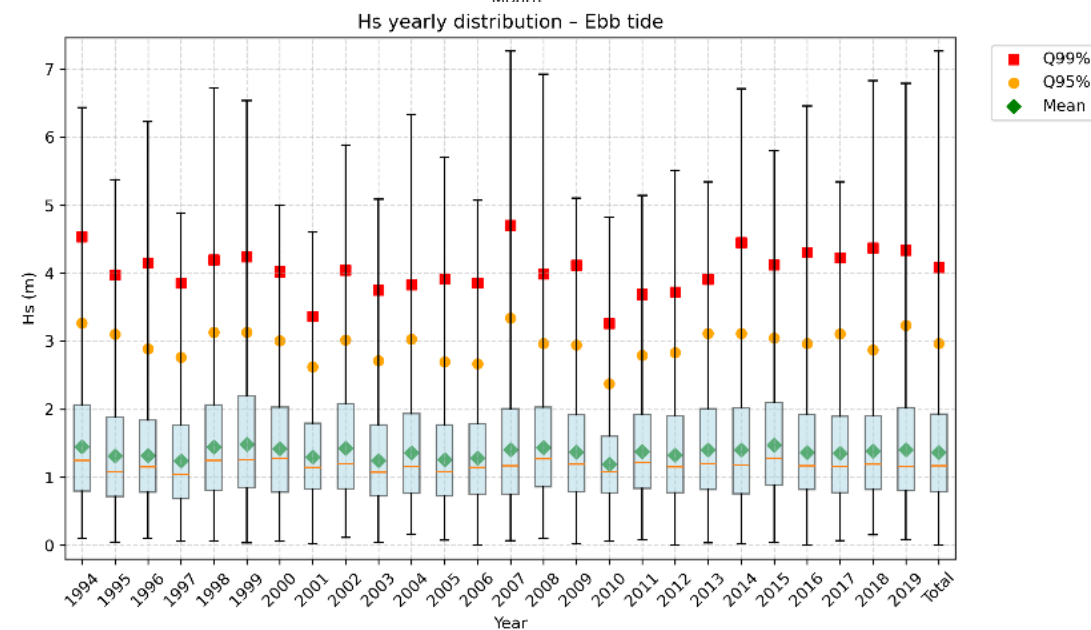
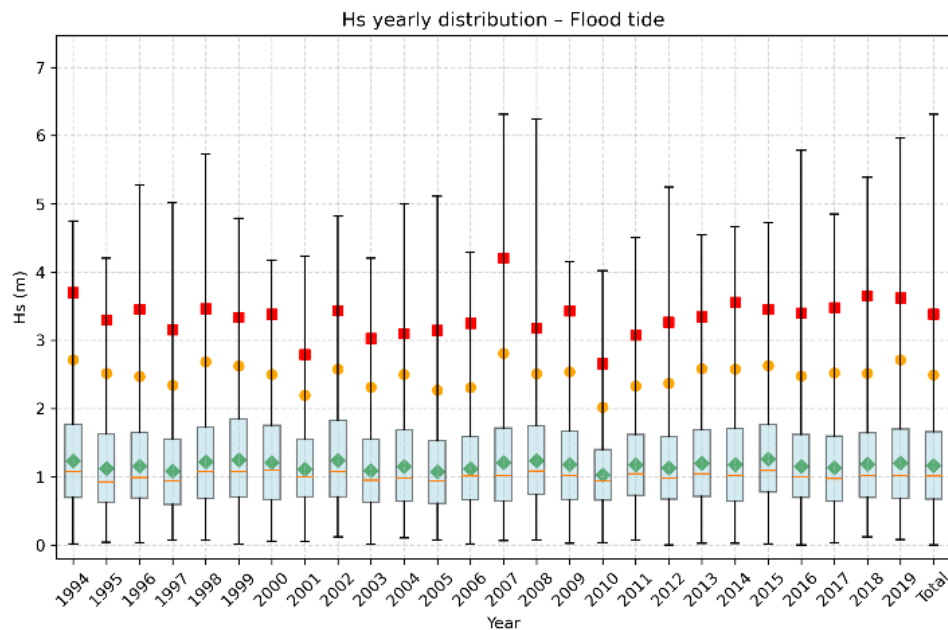
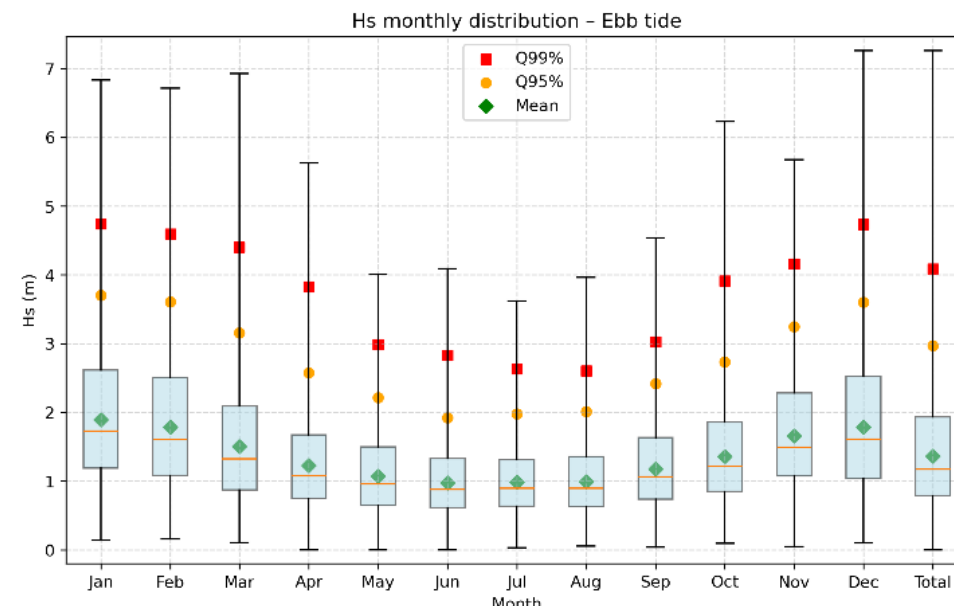
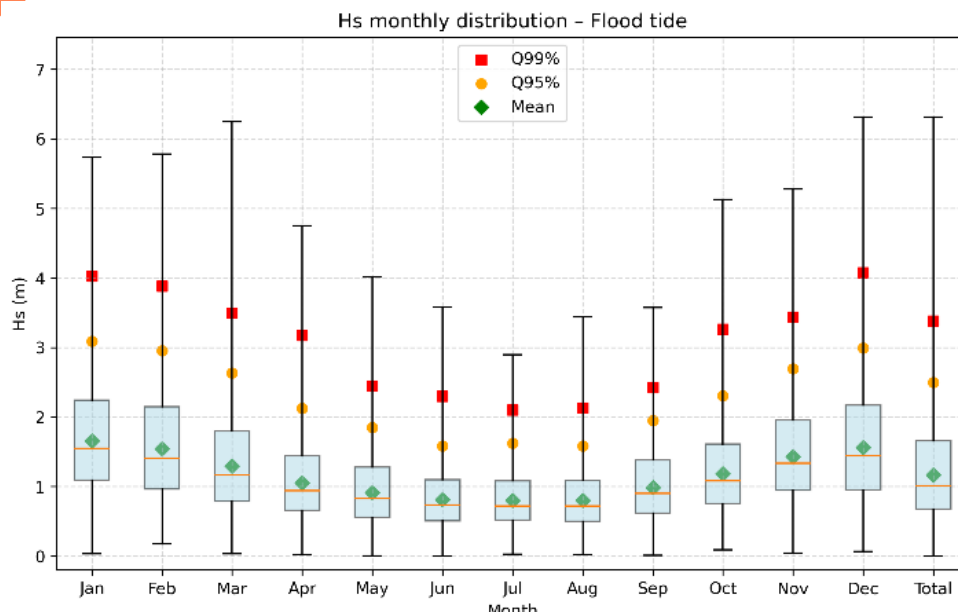
Tp	Flood	Ebb	Δ abs	Δ %
Mean	9.87 s	9.50 s	-0.37	-3.7 %
Median	10.20 s	9.71 s	-0.50	-4.9 %
Q95%	14.71 s	13.89 s	-0.82	-5.6 %
Max	23.81 s	24.39 s	+0.58	+2.4 %

Wave monthly distribution for Flood and Ebb

Maximum Hs
of 7.26 m

Occurred
during Ebb in
Dec 2007

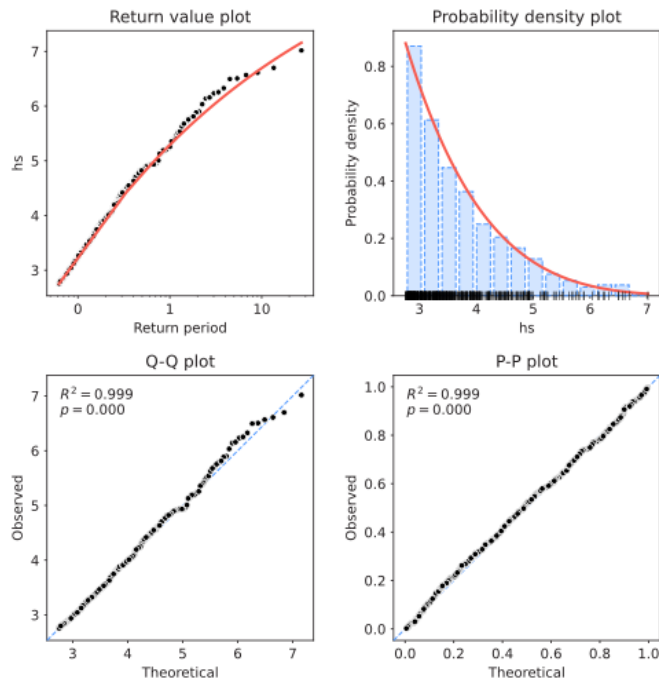
11 events of
Hs > 6 m



Ebb:

Increase significant maximum values of significant wave height (Hs) of 16-17%

Decrease peak period (Tp)

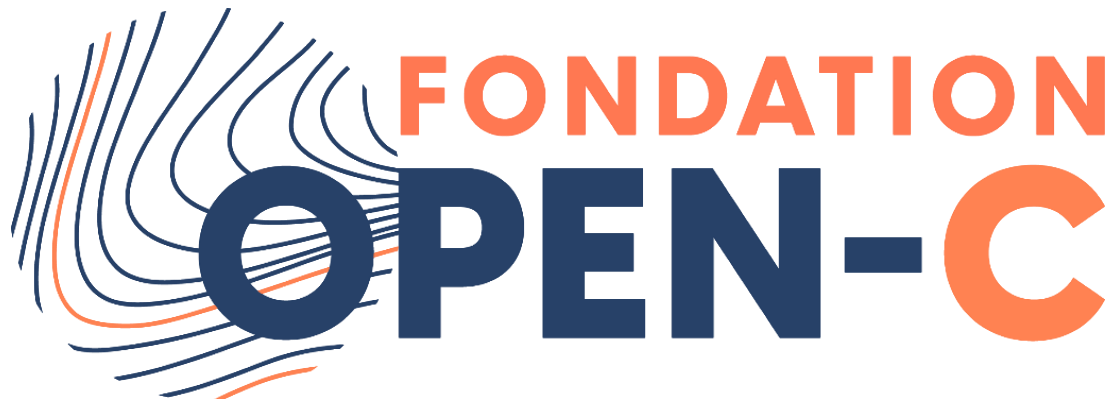


	Flood tide			Ebb tide			Diff Hs Ebb/flood
Return period (years)	Hs (m)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Hs (m)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	%
1	4.53	4.37	4.69	5.31	5.12	5.50	17%
2	4.92	4.72	5.12	5.77	5.54	5.98	17%
5	5.38	5.11	5.65	6.28	5.99	6.56	17%
10	5.68	5.34	6.03	6.62	6.27	6.94	17%
25	6.03	5.60	6.50	7.00	6.56	7.45	16%
50	6.26	5.76	6.84	7.25	6.74	7.80	16%
100	6.46	5.89	7.18	7.47	6.88	8.11	16%



- | **Open platform for advanced ADCP deployments**
Suitable for long-term and short-term campaigns: current profiles, turbulence characterization, wave–current interaction, and directional flow measurements.
- | **R&D and industrial applied research environment**
Support for experimental methodologies, prototype sensors, and high-resolution measurements within real tidal conditions.





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