

history of wave energy

The Fascinating History of Wave Energy: Harnessing the Power of the Ocean

history of wave energy is a captivating tale of human ingenuity, perseverance, and our ongoing quest to tap into renewable resources. From ancient civilizations using simple mechanical devices to modern engineers designing sophisticated wave energy converters, this journey reflects our deep connection with the ocean and the promise it holds as a clean energy source. Let's dive into the evolution of wave energy, exploring its origins, technological milestones, and the factors that have shaped its development.

The Early Beginnings: Ancient Uses of Ocean Power

The story of wave energy starts long before the advent of modern technology. Coastal communities have always interacted with the ocean's waves, primarily for fishing, transportation, and milling. While they didn't generate electricity, these early applications laid the groundwork for understanding how the ocean's mechanical energy could be harnessed.

In ancient times, particularly in regions such as the Mediterranean and Asia, simple wave-powered devices were used. For example, some historians suggest that the first water mills, dating back to around 100 BC, utilized tidal movements and wave action to turn wheels. These early innovations demonstrated a rudimentary grasp of the power contained in ocean movements.

19th and Early 20th Century: Conceptualizing Wave Power

As the Industrial Revolution progressed, the concept of using waves for energy began to gain traction. The 19th century was marked by a surge in scientific curiosity about renewable resources, including the ocean's untapped potential.

Initial Theoretical Developments

One notable figure in the history of wave energy is French engineer Girard in the late 1800s. He is credited with proposing some of the earliest theoretical models for converting wave motion into usable power. Around the same time, inventors started patenting devices designed to harness wave energy, although most remained experimental.

The early 20th century saw the first attempts at practical wave energy devices. For instance, in 1910, British engineer Yoshio Masuda, often called the "father of wave power," began experimenting with floating wave energy converters. His pioneering work laid the foundation for many modern designs that followed.

Mid-20th Century: The Rise of Wave Energy Experiments

The mid-1900s marked a turning point in the history of wave energy, driven by rising energy demands and concerns over fossil fuels. Governments and private companies started investing in research and development, hoping to find alternative energy solutions.

World War II and Post-War Innovations

During World War II, interest in alternative energy sources surged due to resource shortages. Some experimental wave devices were developed, although progress was limited by wartime constraints. After the war, the energy crises of the 1950s and 60s further fueled interest in renewable energy technologies.

One standout project was developed in California in the 1940s: the first wave energy device designed to generate electricity in a practical sense. Although it was not commercially viable, this project demonstrated the potential of wave energy converters to contribute to power grids.

Notable Wave Energy Devices of the Era

- The "Salter's Duck," invented by Scottish engineer Stephen Salter in the 1970s, became one of the most famous early wave energy converters. Its unique oscillating design allowed it to efficiently capture wave energy, although it never reached commercial production.
- The "Oscillating Water Column" (OWC) technology also emerged during this period, using trapped air above a column of seawater to drive turbines. This concept remains influential in wave energy projects to this day.

The Oil Crisis of the 1970s: Renewed Interest and Innovation

The 1973 oil crisis was a major catalyst for renewable energy research. Suddenly, alternative energy was not just an environmental choice but a strategic economic necessity. Wave energy, along with solar and wind power, received increased attention and funding.

Government Initiatives and Research Programs

Countries with extensive coastlines, such as the United Kingdom, the United States, and Norway, launched programs to explore wave energy viability. These initiatives led to the construction of pilot plants and prototype devices tested in real ocean conditions.

The 1970s and 80s also saw the emergence of international collaboration. Organizations like the International Energy Agency (IEA) began studying

marine energy technologies, sharing knowledge and setting research priorities.

Modern Advances: From Experimental to Commercial Viability

In recent decades, the history of wave energy has been marked by rapid technological progress, driven by climate change concerns and the push for sustainable energy solutions.

Technological Innovations

Modern wave energy converters have become more efficient, durable, and adaptable. Innovations include:

- Point absorbers that float on the water surface and capture energy from all directions.
- Attenuators, which are long, segmented devices aligned with wave direction to maximize energy capture.
- Submerged pressure differential devices that exploit pressure changes beneath waves.

Materials science and digital controls have also improved the reliability and cost-effectiveness of wave energy systems.

Global Projects and Commercialization Efforts

Countries like Portugal, Australia, and Scotland have taken leading roles in deploying wave energy projects. The European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC) in Orkney, Scotland, serves as a testing ground for wave and tidal energy technologies, accelerating innovation and commercialization.

Private companies are increasingly involved, developing wave farms with the potential to supply power to coastal communities. Although challenges remain—such as high costs, harsh marine environments, and grid integration—wave energy is gradually moving toward broader adoption.

Environmental and Economic Impact Considerations

Understanding the history of wave energy also involves recognizing the environmental and economic factors shaping its future. Wave energy offers a predictable and renewable source of power with minimal greenhouse gas emissions. However, the development of wave energy infrastructure must consider:

- Marine ecosystem impacts, including effects on marine life and habitats.
- Maintenance challenges due to corrosive saltwater and storm conditions.
- Economic feasibility compared to other renewable technologies like wind and

solar.

Continued research aims to mitigate these challenges, ensuring that wave energy can contribute meaningfully to the global energy mix.

Looking Ahead: The Future of Wave Energy

The story of wave energy is far from over. As nations seek to meet ambitious climate goals, the ocean's vast energy potential remains an attractive frontier. Advances in artificial intelligence, materials engineering, and energy storage are poised to enhance wave energy systems' efficiency and integration.

Moreover, hybrid systems combining wave energy with wind and solar power promise more stable and consistent renewable energy output. Collaboration between governments, researchers, and industry will be key to unlocking wave energy's full potential.

By appreciating the rich history of wave energy—from ancient mechanical devices to cutting-edge converters—we gain insight into how human creativity continuously pushes the boundaries of sustainable energy. The waves that have long shaped our coastlines may soon become a cornerstone of a cleaner, greener energy future.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is wave energy and how is it harnessed?

Wave energy is the energy carried by ocean surface waves, which can be harnessed using various technologies like oscillating water columns, point absorbers, and attenuators to generate electricity.

When did the concept of wave energy first emerge?

The concept of wave energy dates back to the late 18th and early 19th centuries when inventors and scientists began exploring the potential of ocean waves as a power source.

Who is considered one of the pioneers in wave energy technology?

Dr. Yoshio Masuda, a Japanese researcher in the 1940s and 1950s, is considered a pioneer for developing early wave energy conversion devices.

What were some early wave energy devices developed in the 20th century?

Early devices included oscillating water columns and wave-powered pumps developed in the mid-20th century, focusing mainly on mechanical energy rather than electricity generation.

How did the oil crises in the 1970s impact wave energy research?

The oil crises of the 1970s spurred increased interest and funding in alternative energy sources, including wave energy, leading to accelerated research and development efforts worldwide.

What are some significant wave energy projects in history?

Notable projects include the Pelamis Wave Energy Converter developed in Scotland in the early 2000s and the Wave Dragon project in Denmark, both aimed at commercial-scale electricity generation.

How has wave energy technology evolved over time?

Wave energy technology has evolved from simple mechanical devices to sophisticated electrical generators with improved efficiency, durability, and environmental compatibility.

What challenges have historically limited the adoption of wave energy?

Challenges include high costs, harsh marine environments causing equipment degradation, intermittent wave availability, and difficulties in integrating wave energy into existing power grids.

Additional Resources

History of Wave Energy: Tracing the Evolution of Ocean Power

history of wave energy reveals a fascinating journey from rudimentary concepts to sophisticated technologies harnessing the ocean's relentless motion. As global attention shifts toward sustainable and renewable energy sources, wave energy emerges as a promising contender in the clean energy landscape. This article delves into the historical development of wave energy, exploring key milestones, technological breakthroughs, and the challenges that have shaped its current trajectory.

Early Concepts and Theoretical Foundations

The history of wave energy dates back centuries, with early civilizations recognizing the ocean's power but lacking the means to convert it into usable energy. Ancient communities along coastal regions observed wave motions and occasionally harnessed them for mechanical tasks like milling grain or pumping water, though no systematic energy conversion methods existed.

The first formal conceptualization of wave energy conversion emerged in the 18th and 19th centuries. In 1799, French engineer Girard and later, in the early 1800s, the British engineer Stephen Salter laid groundwork by studying the mechanics of wave motion. Salter's research in the 1970s, although much later, is often credited with pioneering modern wave energy technology, but

it was built upon these earlier theoretical efforts.

Industrial Revolution and Early Experiments

The industrial revolution, with its technological advancements, provided the impetus for more systematic experimentation with wave power. One of the earliest documented devices was developed by Girard in 1799, who designed a wave-powered machine to drive a sawmill in France. Unfortunately, due to technological and economic limitations, these early machines never progressed beyond experimental stages.

The 20th century saw a resurgence of interest in wave energy, particularly during periods of energy scarcity. During the oil crises of the 1970s, governments and researchers worldwide intensified efforts to explore alternative energy sources, including ocean power. This period marked the beginning of formal research programs and prototype development aimed at tapping wave energy on a commercial scale.

Technological Breakthroughs and Pioneering Projects

The modern history of wave energy is characterized by significant technological innovations that have aimed to overcome the inherent challenges of harnessing energy from the ocean's dynamic environment. Among the most notable developments was the invention of the "Salter's Duck" by Stephen Salter in the early 1970s. This device, shaped like a duck and designed to bob with wave motion, converted kinetic energy efficiently into electricity. Despite its promise, it struggled with high costs and durability issues in harsh marine environments.

Wave Energy Conversion Devices

Wave energy converters (WECs) have evolved in various configurations, each with distinct advantages and limitations. Some of the primary types include:

- **Point Absorbers:** These buoy-like devices float on the surface and capture energy from vertical wave motion.
- **Oscillating Water Columns:** Structures that trap air above a column of water; wave action compresses the air to drive turbines.
- **Overtopping Devices:** Systems that capture seawater in a reservoir elevated above sea level; the stored water then drives turbines as it returns to the ocean.
- **Attenuators:** Long, multi-segmented floating devices aligned with wave direction; they flex with wave motion to generate power.

Each device represents a step in the evolution of wave energy technology,

reflecting continuous efforts to optimize energy capture, reduce costs, and improve resilience against oceanic conditions.

Global Milestones and Demonstration Projects

Several countries have played pivotal roles in advancing wave energy technologies. The United Kingdom, Portugal, Australia, and the United States have led multiple pilot projects and demonstration plants since the late 20th century. For instance, the Pelamis Wave Energy Converter, developed in Scotland during the 1990s, was among the first semi-submerged, articulated devices to produce grid-connected electricity. Although the company eventually ceased operations, Pelamis helped validate the potential of wave energy in real-world conditions.

Portugal's Aguçadoura Wave Farm, launched in 2008, was the world's first commercial wave power project to feed electricity into the grid. Despite its initial success, technical failures and financial challenges curtailed its operation, highlighting the ongoing hurdles in commercial wave energy deployment.

Challenges in the Development of Wave Energy

While the history of wave energy showcases promising progress, it also underscores persistent challenges. The ocean environment is notoriously harsh, exposing devices to corrosion, biofouling, and extreme weather. These factors drive up maintenance costs and reduce equipment lifespan, making wave energy less competitive compared to wind and solar power.

Furthermore, energy intermittency and variability of wave patterns complicate grid integration. Unlike solar, which has predictable daily cycles, and wind, which can be forecasted with reasonable accuracy, wave energy depends on complex oceanographic factors. This unpredictability necessitates advanced energy storage solutions or hybrid systems to stabilize power output.

Economic viability remains a central concern. The capital-intensive nature of wave energy infrastructure, coupled with relatively low power density compared to other renewables, has slowed widespread adoption. Nonetheless, ongoing research and technological refinement aim to address these cost and efficiency barriers.

Environmental and Societal Considerations

Environmental impact assessments have become integral to wave energy projects. Though wave energy is clean and renewable, concerns include potential effects on marine ecosystems, navigation, and coastal erosion. Responsible development requires balancing energy gains with ecological preservation.

Social acceptance also factors into wave energy deployment. Coastal communities may benefit from job creation and energy independence but may be wary of changes to maritime landscapes or fishing zones. Transparent stakeholder engagement remains crucial in project planning.

The Future of Wave Energy: Innovation and Integration

The history of wave energy is a narrative of innovation tempered by practical challenges. Today, the sector is witnessing renewed interest fueled by advancements in materials science, digital monitoring, and hybrid renewable systems. Emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence for predictive maintenance and improved wave forecasting enhance operational efficiency and reduce costs.

Integration with offshore wind farms and tidal energy systems presents opportunities for combined renewable platforms that optimize space and resource utilization. Moreover, international collaborations and increased funding under climate action agendas signal a promising horizon for wave energy.

As countries strive to meet ambitious carbon reduction targets, the ocean's vast energy potential remains an untapped asset. The history of wave energy thus continues to unfold, blending past lessons with future aspirations toward a sustainable energy future.

History Of Wave Energy

history of wave energy: Ocean Energy Glen Wright, Sandy Kerr, Kate Johnson, 2017-12-14 Energy from wave and tidal power is a key component of current policies for renewable sources of energy. This book provides the first comprehensive exploration of legal, economic, and social issues related to the emerging ocean energy industry, in particular wave and tidal energy technologies. This industry is rapidly developing, and considerable technical literature has developed around the technology. However, it is shown that challenges relating to regulation and policy are major impediments to industry development, and these aspects have not previously been sufficiently highlighted and studied. The book informs policymakers, industry participants, and researchers of the key issues in this developing field. Ocean energy is considered in the context of the blue economy and an industrialising ocean, and the topics covered include: development of policy (policy instruments, risk and delay in technology development); legal aspects (consenting processes, resource management, impact assessment); human interactions (conflicts, consultation, community benefits); and spatial planning of the marine environment. While offshore wind energy, sited in the oceans but not strictly derived from the ocean, is not the primary focus of the book, there is also discussion of the similarities and differences between offshore wind and wave and tidal power policy dimensions.

history of wave energy: Energy, Sustainability and Resilience Rajib Shaw, Kampanart Silva, Nuwong Chollacoop, 2024-07-29 This book analyzes the experiences of energy, sustainability and resilience issues from different Asian countries and puts forward a futuristic vision of an energy sector for sustained development. Energy is at the core of development, but in energy generation, there are severe environmental implications in many cases. This clearly affects development and causes significant challenges to sustainability. Climate change and disasters have an effect on energy infrastructures and also make significant impacts on humans in terms of both shocks and stresses. Therefore, it is extremely important to understand the linkage of energy, sustainability and resilience. Asia is a hotspot of climate change and disasters, suffering from severe damages to the energy infrastructure of the countries there. At the same time, being a core of world development trajectories, Asia produces and consumes more energy in different sectors than any other part of the

world. Also, however, Asia serves as a core region of innovative ideas in energy and related sectors.

history of wave energy: Wave Energy Conversion John Brooke, 2003-09-26 Wave energy, together with other renewable energy resources is expected to provide a small but significant proportion of future energy requirements without adding to pollution and global warming. This practical and concise reference considers alternative application methods, explains the concepts behind wave energy conversion and investigates wave power activities across the globe. Explores the potential of using the power generated by waves as a natural energy resource Considers the power transfer systems needed to do this, and looks at the environmental impacts

history of wave energy: Introduction to Coastal Processes and Geomorphology R. Davidson-Arnott, 2010 A complete guide to coastal processes and their related features for undergraduate students.

history of wave energy: History of the Coastal Engineering Research Center, 1963-1983 Jamie W. Moore, 1991

history of wave energy: Tsunami History and Science Ary S. Jr., 2024-06-02 In the expanse of the world's oceans lies a force of nature that remains one of the most devastating and inspiring phenomena: the tsunami. Tsunami History and Science is a comprehensive revelation of these powerful waves, combining scientific rigor with engaging storytelling to provide readers with a deep understanding of their origins, mechanics, and impacts.

history of wave energy: The Science of Sailing: A complete guide to the physics of sailing and the naval architecture governing the performance of sailing yachts Peter van Oossanen, 2020-01-01 Part 4 of the Science of Sailing addresses the phenomena and drag arising from the air-water interface experienced by sailing craft. The topics that are dealt with are wave causation and its consequences on drag, the properties of regular waves in deep and shallow water, the wave pattern generated by the hull of sailing craft, wave drag, interference of wave systems, running trim and sinkage/rise, breaking waves, spray, wind-generated waves and spectra, motions displayed by sailing yachts, wave-added drag, surfing behaviour, cavitation, and ventilation.

history of wave energy: Renewable Energies Offshore C. Guedes Soares, 2015-09-07 Renewable Energies Offshore includes the papers presented in the 1st International Conference on Renewable Energies Offshore (RENEW2014), held in Lisbon, 24-26 November 2014. The conference is a consequence of the importance of the offshore renewable energies worldwide and an opportunity to contribute to the exchange of information on the dev

history of wave energy: Oceanic Wave Energy Conversion Omar Farrok, Md Rabiul Islam, 2024-02-26 This book aims to collect the latest theoretical and technological ideas in design and construction for different kinds of oceanic wave energy converters including linear electrical generators and drive systems. Advancements in new wave energy converters, linear machine topologies, integrated mathematical modeling, application of high graded magnetic materials, and high-performance control strategies are of great interest. With the ability to generate direct thrust without any mechanical transmission, the linear electrical machines serve as the excellent choice for wave energy generators, free piston engine, industrial applications requiring linear motion, and so on. On the other hand, the special characteristics of linear electrical machines, such as the large air gap length, force ripples, end effects, cogging force, cut open magnetic circuit, half-filled end slot, pose a great challenge to the engineer and scientist. The challenge is not only for designing electrical machines but also for control strategies. The chapters of this book have been structured with theoretical, simulation, and experimental results in such a way that it provides a consistent compilation of fundamental theories, a compendium of current research and development activities as well as new directions to overcome critical limitations.

history of wave energy: Climate Development and History of the North Atlantic Realm Gerold Wefer, Wolfgang H. Berger, Karl-Ernst Behre, Eystein Jansen, 2013-03-09 The global environment is changing rapidly under the impact of human activities, and an important element of this change is related to global climate modification. Can the study of climate and history help in devising strategies for coping with this change? What might be the type of information most useful in this

context? What are the pitfalls awaiting the unwary? These are the kinds of questions that led us to bring together experts from the natural and social sciences with a strong interest in history, to promote discussion between workers in different disciplines by focussing on a common topic of great interest to society. The meeting was arranged in the framework of a Hanse Conference within the interdisciplinary program of the Hanse-Wissenschaftskolleg, a foundation set up to promote interdisciplinary studies in collaboration between the universities of Bremen and Oldenburg. The aim of the Hanse Conferences in general is to provide opportunities for experts from different fields of the sciences and humanities to come together and explore the larger framework of topics of common interest. What unites the participants is their desire to look over the fence to neighboring disciplines. Young colleagues who wish to build an interdisciplinary career are particularly welcome. In the Hanse Conference on Climate and History, we have endeavoured to build bridges between the climate sciences and the sociological sciences concerned with environmental impacts on human activities. The geological sciences, we felt, are especially well suited to the purpose because they already comprise historical aspects.

history of wave energy: *Coastal Structures 2007 (In 2 Volumes) - Proceedings Of The 5th Coastal Structures International Conference, Cst07* Alberto Lamberti, Leopoldo Franco, Giuseppe Roberto Tomasicchio, 2009-06-09 Coastal Structures are undergoing renewal and innovation to better serve the needs of our society - from environmental co-existence and habitat enhancement to risk management. The CSt07 conference is the fifth in a series that highlight significant progress in the innovation, design and construction of coastal structures. Proceedings of these CSt conferences have yielded milestone works, frequently cited references in the field. This two-volume proceedings contains the final revised version of 178 papers that have been reviewed, selected and discussed at the CSt07 conference. The volume brings to readers a comprehensive range of contributions, covering all aspects of research, design, construction, and maintenance of coastal structures including new up-to-date interesting topics, such as tsunamis and storm surge defences, climate change, piled coastal structures as well as ecological issues, a new addition to the traditional program.

history of wave energy: *The Illustrated History of Natural Disasters* Jan Kozák, Vladimír Cermák, 2010-03-14 This book tells the story of the Earth itself, explaining the interplay of its gradual geological evolution, presented as a generally slow and safe process, with the sudden manifestations of natural hazards, which involve disasters that affect the environment and lead to huge material damage and human losses. The natural forces at play, whether they are violent explosions of volcanic eruptions or almost imperceptible deformations of subsurface rock strata, finally resulting in devastating earthquakes, all control the existence and destiny of a certain part of the global population. The development of man's existence down through history has depended upon his understanding of the world in which he lives, and upon his ability to turn to his own best use the materials that were there for the taking. However, he has had not only to furnish himself with food, water, building materials, and energy to protect himself against occasional natural adversities. Protecting himself from them meant comprehending their causes, and the essential core of his understanding was in recording and depicting them. This book is written for anyone interested in the Earth in general, and in natural disasters in particular, presenting a unique collection of historical illustrations of volcanic eruptions and earthquake events and their repercussions. The book represents a golden mean between scientific and popular works.

history of wave energy: *A history of the Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1898-1965* Anthony F. Turhollow, 1975

history of wave energy: Disaster and Human History Benjamin Reilly, 2022-03-31 Human history is periodically punctuated by natural disasters, from Vesuvius' eruption to the modern-day Covid-19 pandemic. Volcanoes have buried entire cities, earthquakes have reduced structures to smoldering ruins. Floods and cyclones have wreaked havoc on river valleys and coastlines, and desertification and climate change have weakened society's underpinnings. Death tolls are often escalated by starvation and illness, which frequently occur in tandem. This second edition assesses

natural disasters on human society and the effect of strategies developed to reduce their impact. This book addresses the interconnectivity of disaster and human responsibility through 23 updated case studies, including a new chapter on the 2011 Tōhoku tsunami and the ensuing Fukushima nuclear disaster.

history of wave energy: *Spectral Analysis of Shallow Water Waves in Lake Michigan* Paul C. Liu, 1968

history of wave energy: *Breach History and Susceptibility Study, South Jetty and Navigation Project, Grays Harbor, Washington*, 2006

history of wave energy: *Night Fighters: A Development and Combat History* Bill Gunston, 2004-01-15 From its beginnings during World War I, the role of the dedicated night fighter aircraft and its pilots in the 21st century has evolved greatly. This work reflects the massive changes in technology and in tactics. It also covers the problems of tracking aerial targets by radar.

history of wave energy: Building Industries at Sea - 'Blue Growth' and the New Maritime Economy Kate Johnson, Ian Masters, Gordon Dalton, 2022-09-01 Throughout the world there is evidence of mounting interest in marine resources and new maritime industries to create jobs, economic growth and to help in the provision of energy and food security. Expanding populations, insecurity of traditional sources of supply and the effects of climate change add urgency to a perceived need to address and overcome the serious challenges of working in the maritime environment. Four promising areas of activity for 'Blue Growth' have been identified at European Union policy level including Aquaculture; Renewable Energy (offshore wind, wave and tide); Seabed Mining; and Blue Biotechnology. Work has started to raise the technological and investment readiness levels (TRLs and IRLs) of these prospective industries drawing on the experience of established maritime industries such as Offshore Oil and Gas; Shipping; Fisheries and Tourism. An accord has to be struck between policy makers and regulators on the one hand, anxious to direct research and business incentives in effective and efficient directions, and developers, investors and businesses on the other, anxious to reduce the risks of such potentially profitable but innovative investments. The EU H2020 MARIBE (Marine Investment for the Blue Economy) funded project was designed to identify the key technical and non-technical challenges facing maritime industries and to place them into the social and economic context of the coastal and ocean economy. MARIBE went on to examine with companies, real projects for the combination of marine industry sectors into multi-use platforms (MUPs). The purpose of this book is to publish the detailed analysis of each prospective and established maritime business sector. Sector experts working to a common template explain what these industries are, how they work, their prospects to create wealth and employment, and where they currently stand in terms of innovation, trends and their lifecycle. The book goes on to describe progress with the changing regulatory and planning regimes in the European Sea Basins including the Caribbean where there are significant European interests. The book includes: • Experienced chapter authors from a truly multidisciplinary team of sector specialisms • First extensive study to compare and contrast traditional Blue Economy with Blue Growth • Complementary to EU and National policies for multi-use of maritime space

history of wave energy: *A History of the Los Angeles District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1898-1965* United States Engineers Corps, 1975

history of wave energy: *Hydraulic performance of an impermeable submerged structure for tsunami damping* Agnieszka Strusinska, 2011-02-01 In the face of the enormous destruction caused by the December 26, 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami event, it is necessary to utilize more effective means of tsunami mitigation to prevent such tragedies. Based on the experiences gathered in storm wave damping by using submerged structures, Agnieszka Strusinska examines the applicability of artificial reefs as an integrated part of a multi-defence line strategy for tsunami attenuation. In her study, she first discusses the results of laboratory experiments in order to identify the difference in the nonlinear interaction of storm and tsunami-like solitary waves with an impermeable sub-merged structure of a finite width (including generation of wave breaking and wave fission). With this basic knowledge, the damping performance of an artificial reef under tsunami impact is

determined as a ratio of wave transmission, wave reflection, and wave energy dissipation for varying reef geometries and incident wave conditions using a Boussinesq-type numerical model.

Related to history of wave energy

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've visited

Delete your activity - Computer - Google Account Help Delete your activity automatically You can automatically delete some of the activity in your Google Account. On your computer, go to your Google Account. At the left, click Data & privacy.

Find & erase your Google Search history Your Search history can also be saved to your computer or phone. This happens when you use the Google app while you're signed out of your Google Account. Learn how to manage Search

Manage your Google data with My Activity Customize privacy settings to best meet your needs. Devices that use Google's services when you're signed in to a Google Account Access and manage your search history and activity in

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: Tip: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've

Access & control activity in your account - Google Help Under "History settings," click My Activity. To access your activity: Browse your activity, organized by day and time. To find specific activity, at the top, use the search bar and filters. Manage

View or delete your YouTube search history - Google Help You can manage your search history by deleting individual searches or clearing or pausing search history. Learn more about your data in YouTube and managing your YouTube activity

Last account activity - Gmail Help - Google Help You can see your sign-in history, including the dates and times that your Gmail account was used. You can also see the IP addresses which were used to access your account. See your

Manage your Timeline data - Google Account Help Delete Timeline data You can manage and delete your location information with Google Maps Timeline. You can choose to delete all of your history, or only parts of it. Learn how to manage

Delete browsing data in Chrome - Computer - Google Help Delete browsing data in Chrome You can delete your Chrome browsing history and other browsing data, like saved form entries, or just delete data from a specific date

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've visited

Delete your activity - Computer - Google Account Help Delete your activity automatically You can automatically delete some of the activity in your Google Account. On your computer, go to your Google Account. At the left, click Data & privacy. Under

Find & erase your Google Search history Your Search history can also be saved to your computer or phone. This happens when you use the Google app while you're signed out of your Google Account. Learn how to manage Search

Manage your Google data with My Activity Customize privacy settings to best meet your needs. Devices that use Google's services when you're signed in to a Google Account Access and manage your search history and activity in

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: Tip: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've

Access & control activity in your account - Google Help Under "History settings," click My Activity. To access your activity: Browse your activity, organized by day and time. To find specific

activity, at the top, use the search bar and filters. Manage

View or delete your YouTube search history - Google Help You can manage your search history by deleting individual searches or clearing or pausing search history. Learn more about your data in YouTube and managing your YouTube activity

Last account activity - Gmail Help - Google Help You can see your sign-in history, including the dates and times that your Gmail account was used. You can also see the IP addresses which were used to access your account. See your account

Manage your Timeline data - Google Account Help Delete Timeline data You can manage and delete your location information with Google Maps Timeline. You can choose to delete all of your history, or only parts of it. Learn how to manage

Delete browsing data in Chrome - Computer - Google Help Delete browsing data in Chrome You can delete your Chrome browsing history and other browsing data, like saved form entries, or just delete data from a specific date

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've visited

Delete your activity - Computer - Google Account Help Delete your activity automatically You can automatically delete some of the activity in your Google Account. On your computer, go to your Google Account. At the left, click Data & privacy.

Find & erase your Google Search history Your Search history can also be saved to your computer or phone. This happens when you use the Google app while you're signed out of your Google Account. Learn how to manage Search

Manage your Google data with My Activity Customize privacy settings to best meet your needs. Devices that use Google's services when you're signed in to a Google Account Access and manage your search history and activity in

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: Tip: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've

Access & control activity in your account - Google Help Under "History settings," click My Activity. To access your activity: Browse your activity, organized by day and time. To find specific activity, at the top, use the search bar and filters. Manage

View or delete your YouTube search history - Google Help You can manage your search history by deleting individual searches or clearing or pausing search history. Learn more about your data in YouTube and managing your YouTube activity

Last account activity - Gmail Help - Google Help You can see your sign-in history, including the dates and times that your Gmail account was used. You can also see the IP addresses which were used to access your account. See your

Manage your Timeline data - Google Account Help Delete Timeline data You can manage and delete your location information with Google Maps Timeline. You can choose to delete all of your history, or only parts of it. Learn how to manage

Delete browsing data in Chrome - Computer - Google Help Delete browsing data in Chrome You can delete your Chrome browsing history and other browsing data, like saved form entries, or just delete data from a specific date

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've visited

Delete your activity - Computer - Google Account Help Delete your activity automatically You can automatically delete some of the activity in your Google Account. On your computer, go to your Google Account. At the left, click Data & privacy.

Find & erase your Google Search history Your Search history can also be saved to your computer or phone. This happens when you use the Google app while you're signed out of your Google

Account. Learn how to manage Search

Manage your Google data with My Activity Customize privacy settings to best meet your needs. Devices that use Google's services when you're signed in to a Google Account Access and manage your search history and activity in

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: Tip: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've

Access & control activity in your account - Google Help Under "History settings," click My Activity. To access your activity: Browse your activity, organized by day and time. To find specific activity, at the top, use the search bar and filters. Manage

View or delete your YouTube search history - Google Help You can manage your search history by deleting individual searches or clearing or pausing search history. Learn more about your data in YouTube and managing your YouTube activity

Last account activity - Gmail Help - Google Help You can see your sign-in history, including the dates and times that your Gmail account was used. You can also see the IP addresses which were used to access your account. See your

Manage your Timeline data - Google Account Help Delete Timeline data You can manage and delete your location information with Google Maps Timeline. You can choose to delete all of your history, or only parts of it. Learn how to manage

Delete browsing data in Chrome - Computer - Google Help Delete browsing data in Chrome You can delete your Chrome browsing history and other browsing data, like saved form entries, or just delete data from a specific date

Related to history of wave energy

Catch A Wave: Ocean Power Joins The Renewable Energy Mix (15d) This week's Current Climate newsletter also looks at a new funding for California's bullet train and Norfolk Southern's

Catch A Wave: Ocean Power Joins The Renewable Energy Mix (15d) This week's Current Climate newsletter also looks at a new funding for California's bullet train and Norfolk Southern's

BPA will get power of wave energy harnessed at Oregon State University test site (KLCC3h) By the fall of next year, Oregon State University's new wave-energy testing facility off the coast of Newport could be

BPA will get power of wave energy harnessed at Oregon State University test site (KLCC3h) By the fall of next year, Oregon State University's new wave-energy testing facility off the coast of Newport could be

Wave Energy Poised for Major Breakthrough (Crude Oil Prices6mon) An Australian startup is pioneering open-access principles in wave energy research, aiming to accelerate development and deployment of this sustainable power source. Wave energy has the potential to

Wave Energy Poised for Major Breakthrough (Crude Oil Prices6mon) An Australian startup is pioneering open-access principles in wave energy research, aiming to accelerate development and deployment of this sustainable power source. Wave energy has the potential to

Could Wave Energy Become The New Nuclear? (Forbes7mon) Did you know that at least since the 17 th century, humans have studied how to turn ocean waves into energy? But like with many other renewable energies, it was only after the oil price crisis of 1973

Could Wave Energy Become The New Nuclear? (Forbes7mon) Did you know that at least since the 17 th century, humans have studied how to turn ocean waves into energy? But like with many other renewable energies, it was only after the oil price crisis of 1973

Wave Energy Reinvented : The Onshore Revolution Changing Clean Power (1d) Explore the future of renewable energy with onshore wave power systems that reduce costs, minimize risks, and protect the

Wave Energy Reinvented : The Onshore Revolution Changing Clean Power (1d) Explore the future of renewable energy with onshore wave power systems that reduce costs, minimize risks, and

protect the

In LA port, bobbing blue floats are turning wave power into clean energy (22d) As the small blue floats bob up and down, each pushes a cylinder that sends a biodegradable hydraulic fluid through a system of pipes into storage tanks. Pressure in the tanks builds up. That pressure

In LA port, bobbing blue floats are turning wave power into clean energy (22d) As the small blue floats bob up and down, each pushes a cylinder that sends a biodegradable hydraulic fluid through a system of pipes into storage tanks. Pressure in the tanks builds up. That pressure

Eco Wave Power launches its first U.S. wave energy project (Renewable Energy World15d) This project marks the first onshore wave energy installation in the U.S., showcasing Eco Wave Power's technology

Eco Wave Power launches its first U.S. wave energy project (Renewable Energy World15d) This project marks the first onshore wave energy installation in the U.S., showcasing Eco Wave Power's technology

Wave Energy (PBS2mon) Oregon is poised to become a center of wave energy technology development. Oregon completed construction on the largest wave energy testing center on the planet in the spring of 2025. The PacWave

Wave Energy (PBS2mon) Oregon is poised to become a center of wave energy technology development. Oregon completed construction on the largest wave energy testing center on the planet in the spring of 2025. The PacWave

Related Articles

- [subordinating conjunctions worksheets with answers](#)
- [fine motor skills worksheets for preschoolers](#)
- [aapc cpc study guide](#)

[Back to Home](#)