

The EPFL logo is displayed in red, consisting of the letters 'EPFL' in a bold, sans-serif font.The EIFFAGE MÉTAL logo is shown in the top left corner. It features a red icon of three horizontal bars of increasing height, followed by the word 'EIFFAGE' in bold and 'MÉTAL' in a smaller font below it.The background of the slide is an aerial photograph of the EPFL campus in Lausanne. It shows modern buildings with unique architectural features, including a large building with a white, undulating roof and another with a colorful, vertical-slatted facade. The campus is situated near a large body of water (Lake Geneva) and mountains in the distance under a dramatic, cloudy sky.

Offshore wind energy

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EPFL – EIFFAGE

Lausanne – 14/11/2022



<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/ty/press-room/20220210/PR23015/plus-d-energies-renouvelables-en-mer-pour-atteindre-les-objectifs-climatiques>

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- Worldwide potential
- Offshore wind sectors
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Why ?

- Climate change and **renewable** energy
- Energy market **price** increasing
- Energy **independence**

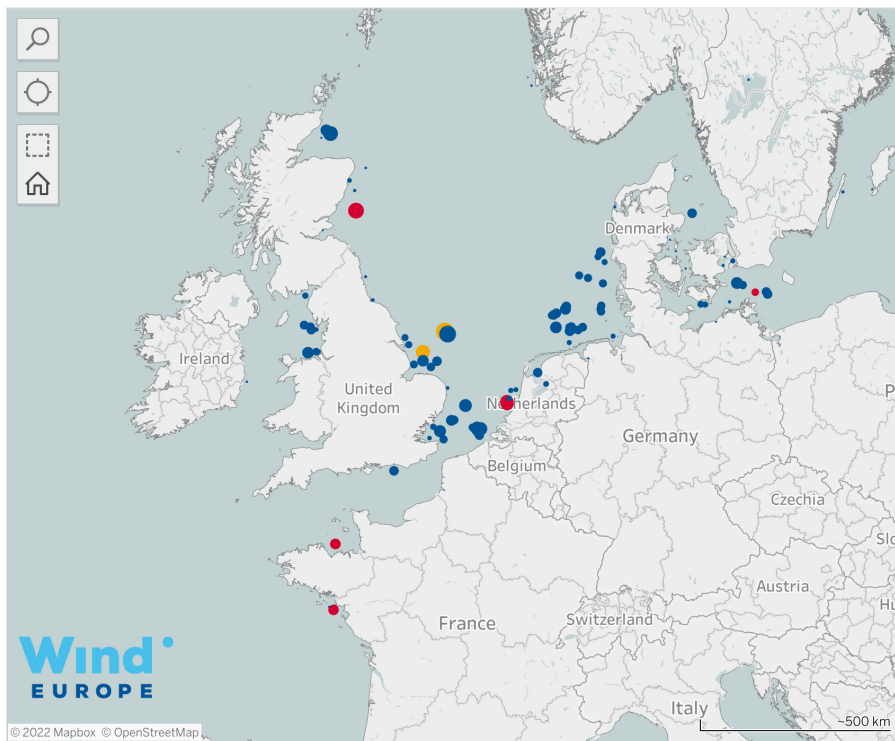


But why offshore ?

- Limited onshore **potential**
- Higher **capacity factor** (40%)
- **Costs**



Current offshore wind farms



Status

Online
Partially online
Under construction



Technology

(All)

Country details

	MW connected	Turbines connected
UNITED KINGDOM	12,739	2,542
GERMANY	7,713	1,501
NETHERLANDS	2,986	599
DENMARK	2,308	631
BELGIUM	2,261	399
SWEDEN	192	80
FINLAND	71	19
IRELAND	25	7
PORTUGAL	25	3
NORWAY	6	2
SPAIN	5	1
FRANCE	2	1
ITALY	0	0

Status update 03/02/2022

World largest wind farm

- Hornsea 2
 - Commissioned in August 2022
 - World largest wind farm
 - **1.32 GW** installed
 - Powering 1.3 million home
 - 165 turbines of 8MW

- Dogger Bank
 - **4.8 GW** planned by 2026

The UK's offshore wind farms



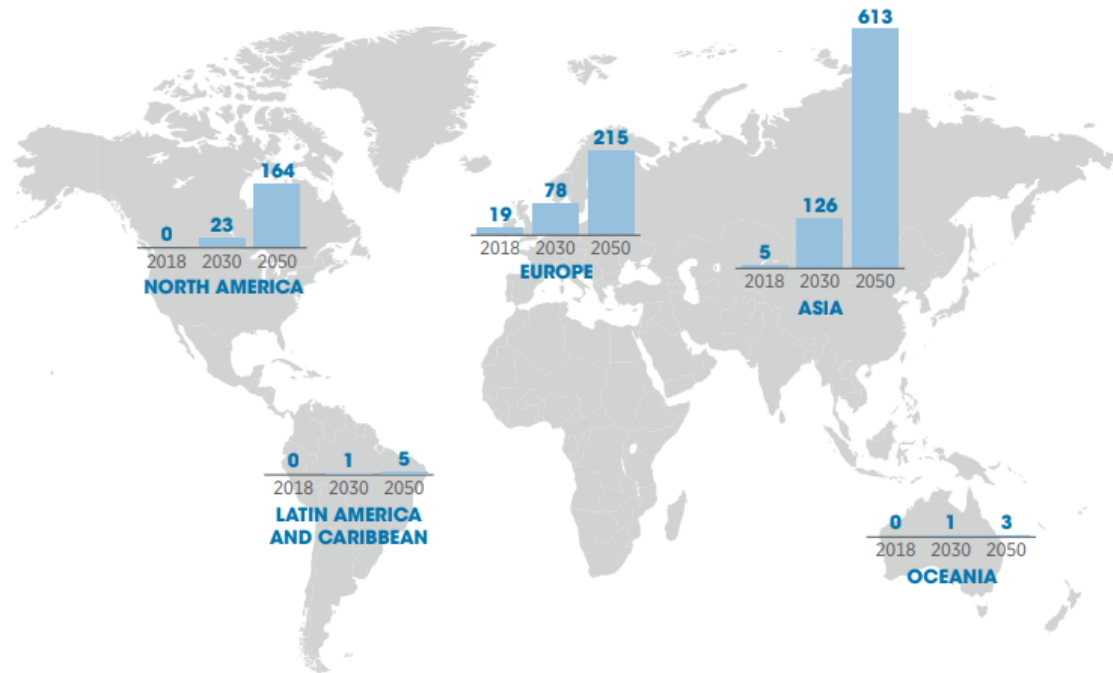
Source: Crown Estate

111



Potential of offshore wind energy

Offshore wind installed capacities (GW)



Projected prices of offshore wind energy

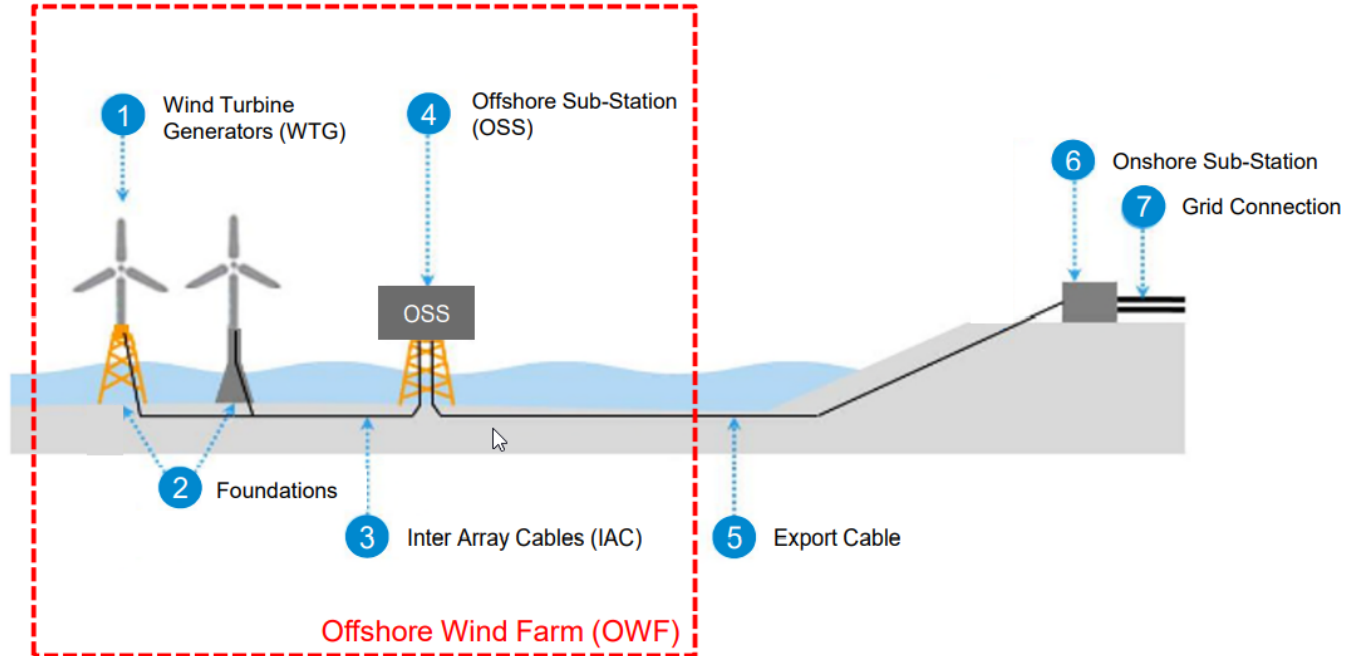
- Investment costs (CAPEX)
 - Onshore: 1355\$/kw
 - Offshore: 3185\$/kw $\times 3$
- Electricity prices
 - Onshore: 0.051\$/kwh
 - Offshore: 0.099\$/kwh $\times 2$
 - Today (mixed): 0.25\$/kwh
 - 40% decrease by 2050 forecasted
- Higher **foundation** and **maintenance** costs for offshore energy

Costs continue to fall for solar and wind power technologies



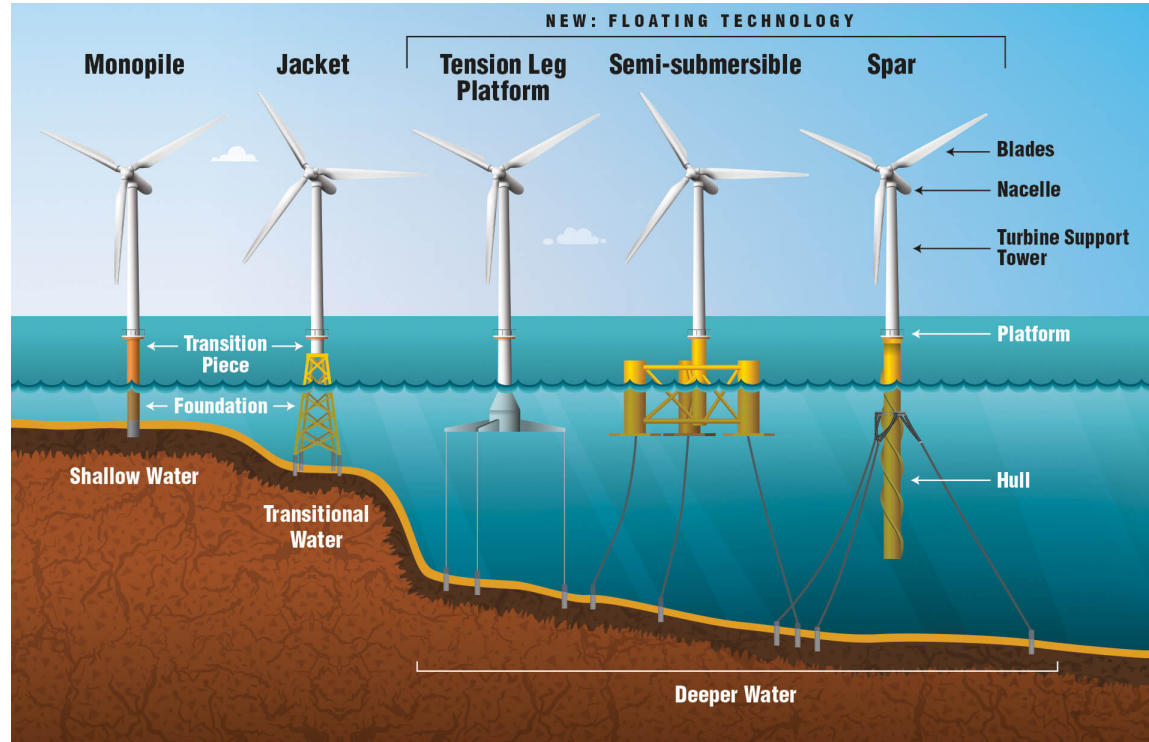
Offshore wind technology

- The connection to the grid



Offshore wind technology

■ Fixed Foundations vs Floating foundations

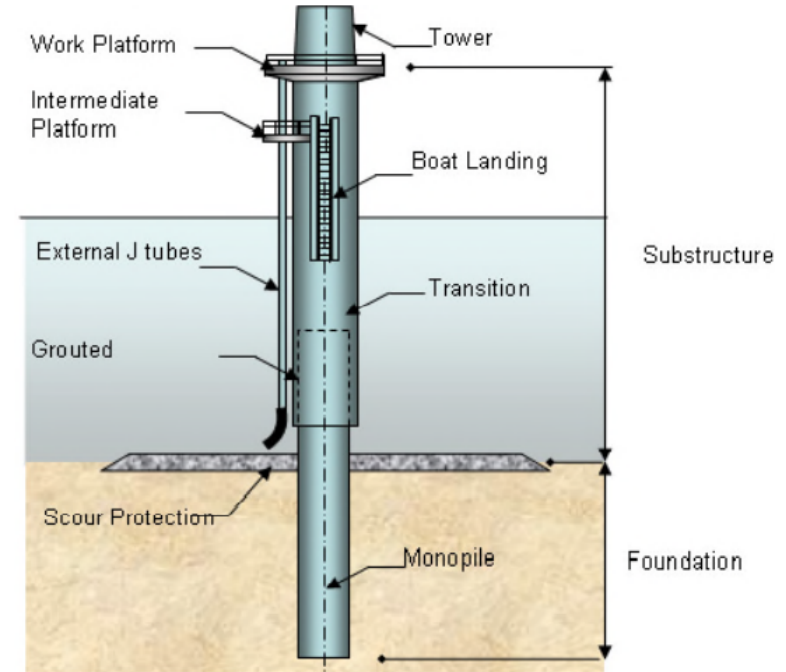


Fixed foundation technology

■ Monopiles

- 75% of fixed installed wind turbines
- Water depth <35m
- **Cost effective**
- Requires strong soil properties

■ Design evolution



Fixed foundation technology

■ Jacket

- 15% of fixed installed wind turbines
- Water depth <50m
- Based on oil and gas industry
- Installation can be more **complicated**

■ Design evolution

Thornton Bank (BL)



Date of delivery: 2008
Number of units: 48

Moray East (UK)

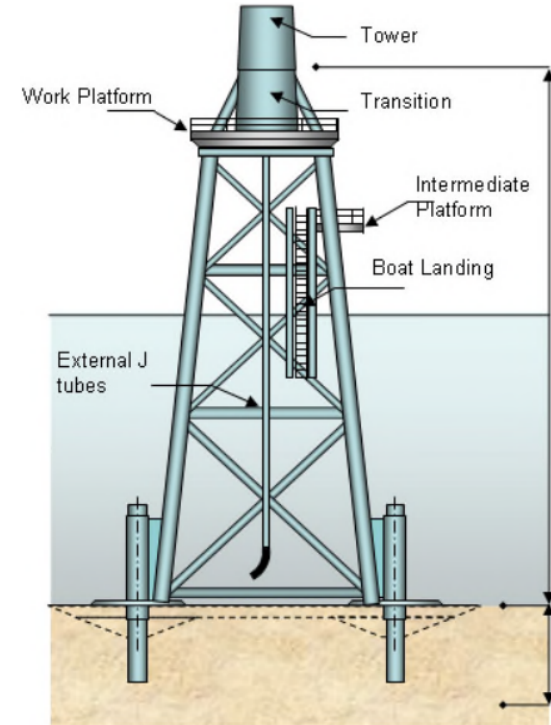


Date of delivery: 2020
Number of units: 103

Demain



2030



Installation of fixed foundations

- Depends on soil characteristics
- Installation of monopiles using the « hammer » technique
- Drilling technique
- **Costly** operation



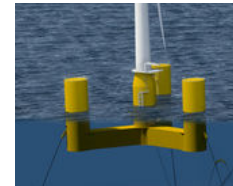
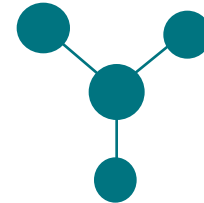
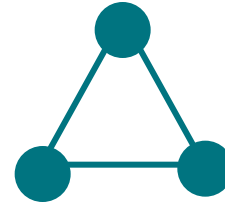
Floating technology

- Semi-submersible floater
 - Triangular design
 - Maximum **buoyancy** concept
 - Most versatile concept
 - Limited by weight
 - Restoring momentum comes from the buoyancy of the **external columns**

- Current development
 - Pilot farms in Europe (EFG, PGL)
 - Tender phase

Hydrostatic stiffness:

$$K_H = \rho V g (KB - KG + \frac{I}{V})$$



Floating technology

■ Spar technology

- 80m long cylinders to **lower the COG**
- Particularly adapted for **deep waters** but requires high water depth at quay
- Restoring momentum comes from the low COG



■ Tension-Leg-Platform

- Lower weight and size to **reduce manufacturing costs** but technically challenging to install
- Stability is provided by the **buoyancy** force against the **tension in the mooring line**



Procurement, Construction and Installation (PCI)

- Procurement of **steel** all over Europe
- Pre-assembly construction in several european facilities
- Final assembly of sub elements on yards



Procurement, Construction and Installation (PCI)

- Turbine integration on yards
 - Floaters next to the quay
 - Large **cranes** lifting the mast, the nacelle and finally the blades
 - Supervised by turbine manufacturer



Procurement, Construction and Installation (PCI)

- Installation by regular boat transport
- Mooring connections pre-layed before the installation with anchoring system depending on seabed properties
 - Flexible chains
 - Synthetic fibres
 - Steel cables
- Connection from the I tube to the Inter array cable
- **Less costly** operation





Limitations

- Weight: *A floating unit is 4000t*
- Technical manufacturing of large steel structures
- **Industrialization** of the supply chain interacts with evergrowing **design evolution**
- **Yard** size
- **Public** opposition
- **COSTS**

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Questions?

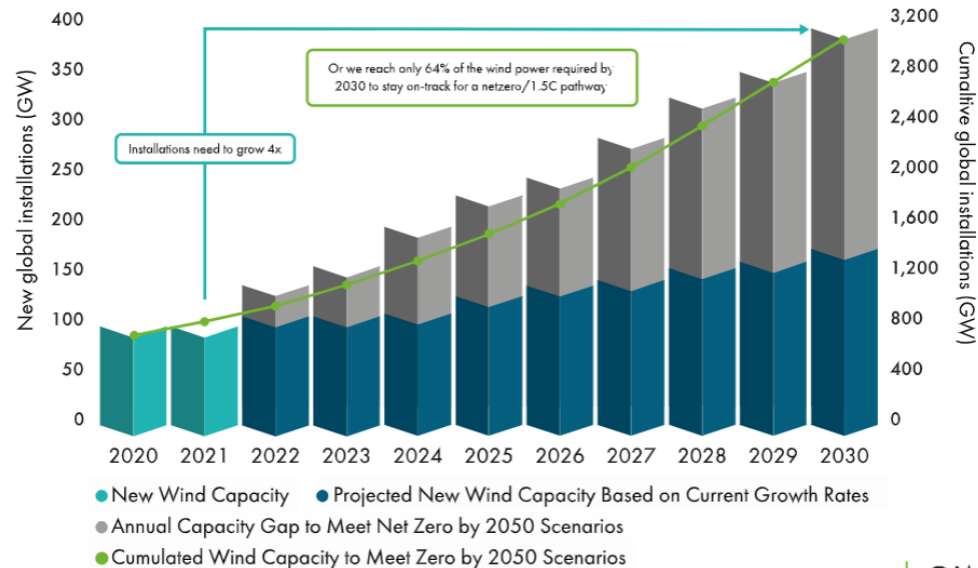
**Marius de
Mourgues**

Interesting links

- Videos to watch
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wr7QZ364jPY&t=632s>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xbdUlfYCRwc&t=9s>
- Websites
 - <https://globalwindatlas.info/fr>
 - <https://www.iea.org/reports/offshore-wind-outlook-2019>
 - <https://gwec.net/gwecs-global-offshore-wind-report/>

Global Wind Report 2022 - Global Wind Energy Council

Lagging growth in this decade leads to wind energy shortfalls by 2030



Cummulative installed capacity in Europe

