

R&D AS INPUT TO COST OF ENERGY REDUCTION

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Contents

- ▶ LCOE status
- ▶ Radical versus Incremental designs - LCOE reduction game– exemplified
- ▶ R&D and upscaling of turbines and foundations
- ▶ Example – R&D
- ▶ Conclusion

Offshore Wind in Statkraft - Status

▶ Statkraft Strategy

- Long term player within offshore wind
- Profitable lead operator in all phases

▶ News

- Dudgeon contracted cost indicate significant cost of energy (COE) saving from Sheringham Shoal
 - Larger wind resource
 - Larger turbines (highest potential for cost reduction)

▶ Optimized and integrated design – contribution to LCOE - still not fully utilized

Larger turbines and improved access system with highest impact on CoE

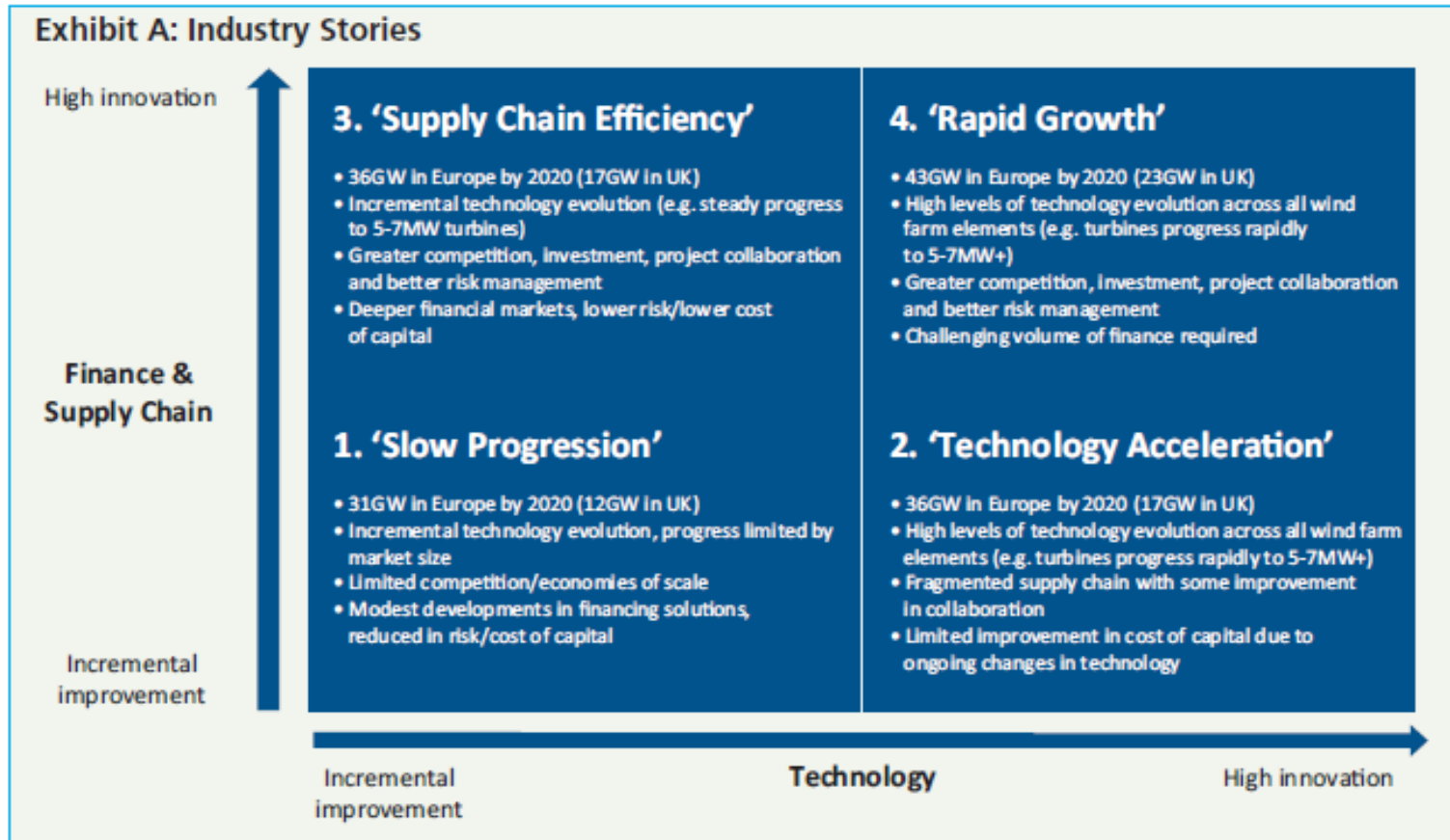


*Reduction potential number from Offshore Wind Accelerator for concepts at 35 m water depth

** Reduction potential number from Offshore Wind Accelerator Program

*** Average of a 6 and a 7 MW turbine

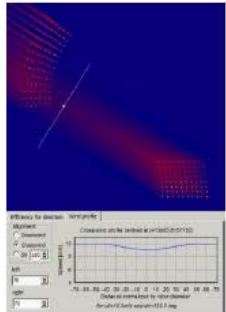
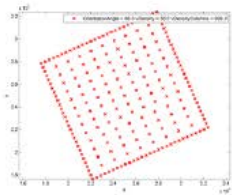
Innovation as input to Cost Reduction



Offshore Wind Cost Reduction. Pathway Study: Crown Estate 2012

Opportunity for innovation to drive down costs across the supply chain

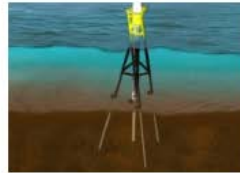
Development



Electrical



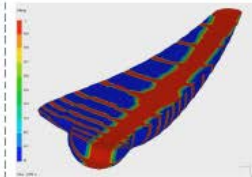
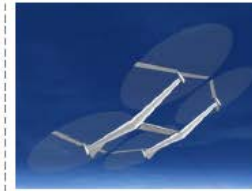
Foundations



Installation



Turbine



O&M



OWA has made real impact so far

Demonstrating innovations is critical to achieve cost reduction

Still to come

Reducing O&M cost

New vessels concepts



Prototype: 2013



Prototype: 2014



Prototype: 2015



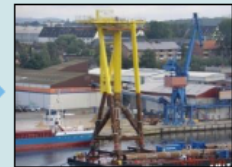
Prototype: 2015

- PDV vessel
- P-plots
- Divex
- Mothership

Radical

Reducing Foundation cost

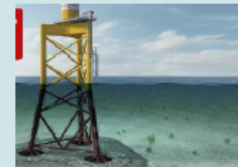
New foundation concepts



Installed: 2011



Installed: 2013



Installed: 2014

- UF demo
- Keystone demo
- GBF demo

Radical

but

monopile

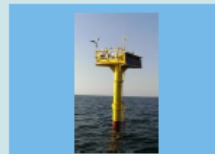
winning

Reducing Financing cost

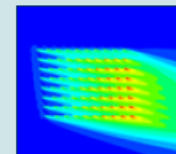
New wake models & LIDAR



Installed: 2012



Installed: 2013



Prototype: 2011



Installed: 2012

- Measured TI (LIDAR), modelled TI (Frandsen), scanning LIDAR

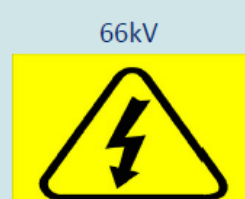
Incremental

Reducing Elec. System cost

Higher voltage arrays



Commercial: 2014



Commercial: 2015

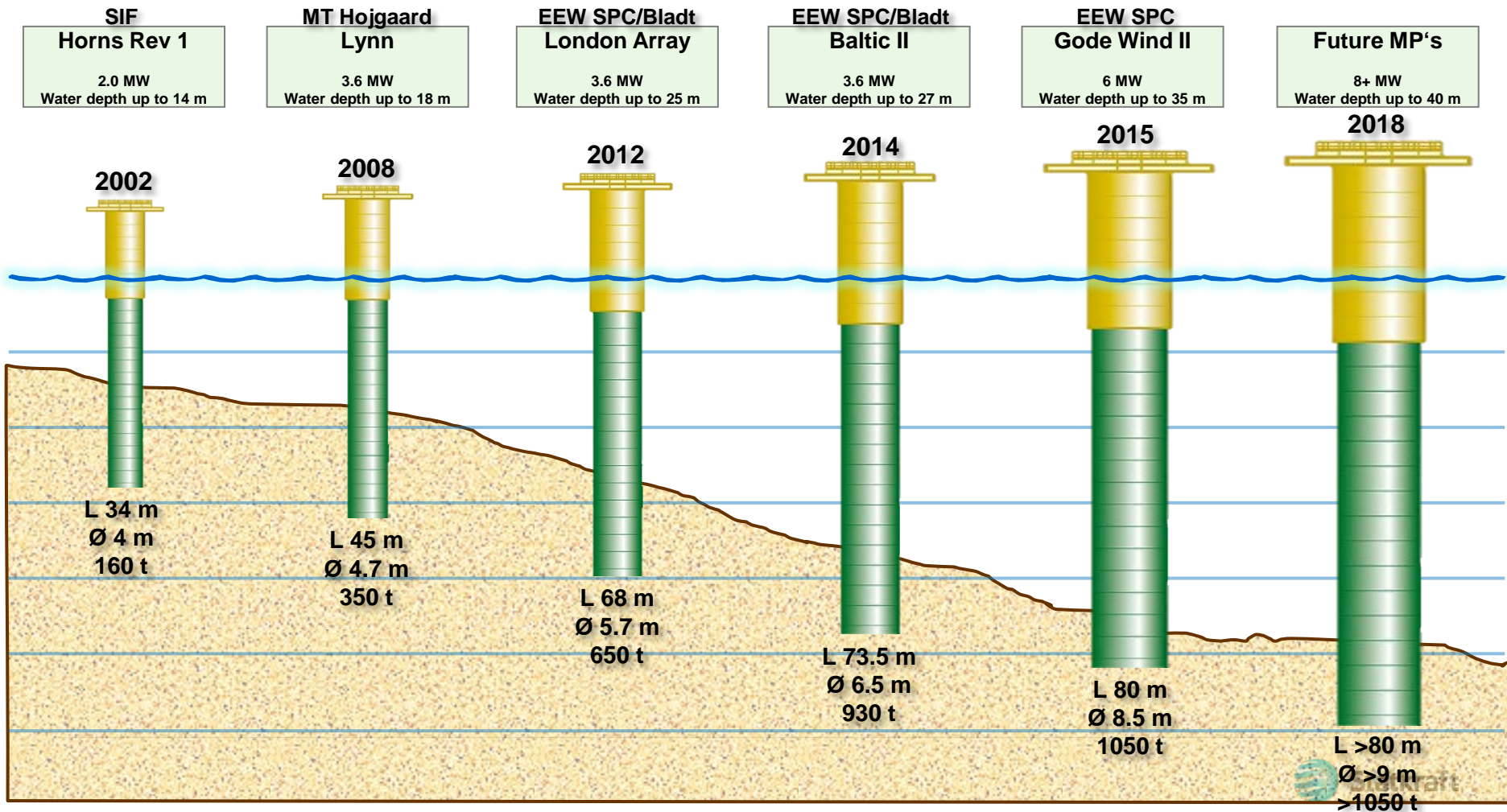


Commercial: 2015

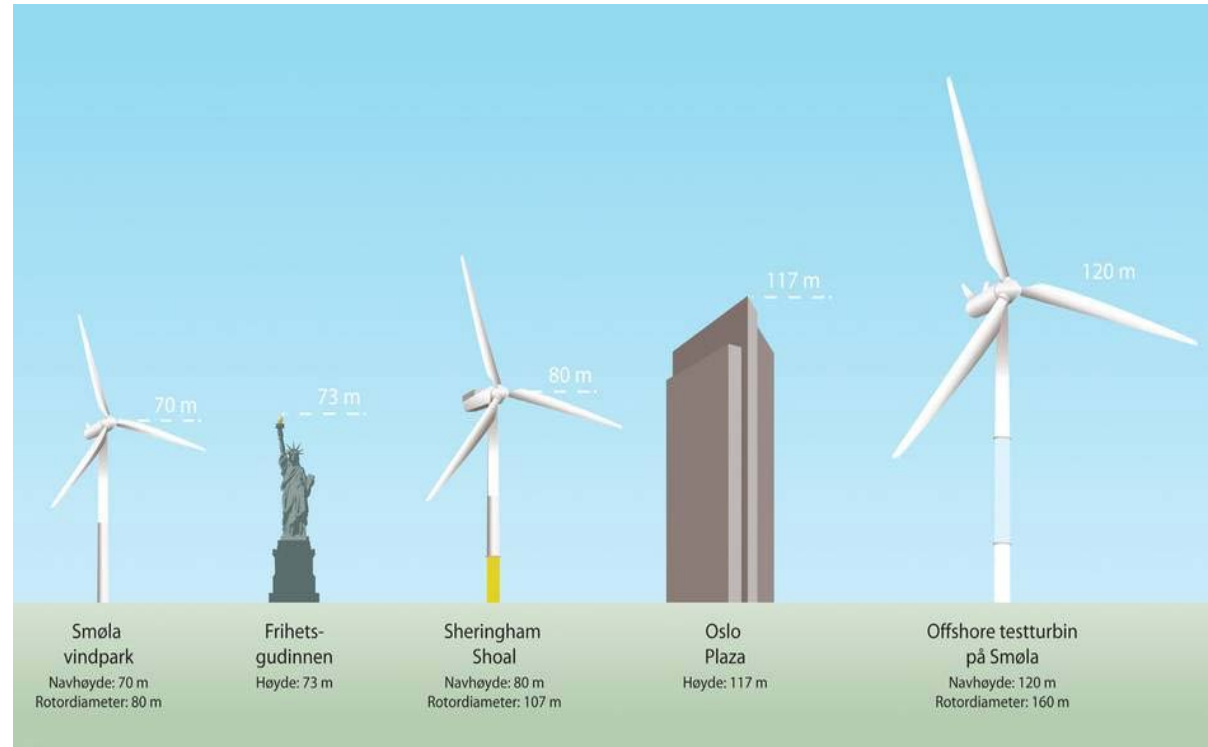
- 66kV demo
- Dynamic cable demo

Incremental

Development of MP's – scaling up diameter and length



Smøla test turbine – scaling up rotor diameter



Example scaling - 6P interaction

XL-diameter monopile

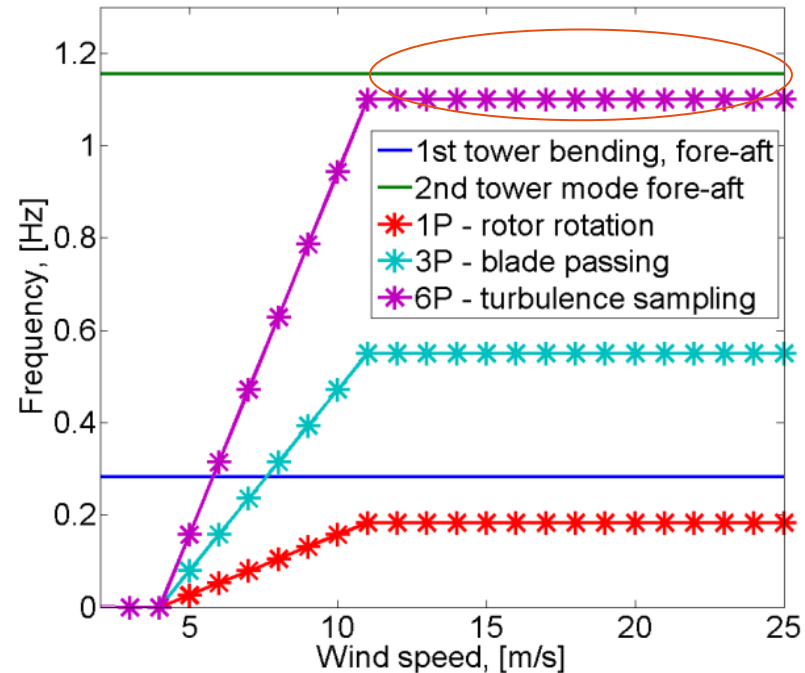
Large turbine - 154 meter diameter

$$6P = 1.1 \text{ Hz}$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ tower mode} = 1.15 \text{ Hz}$$

Critical design drivers - Significant influence on COE

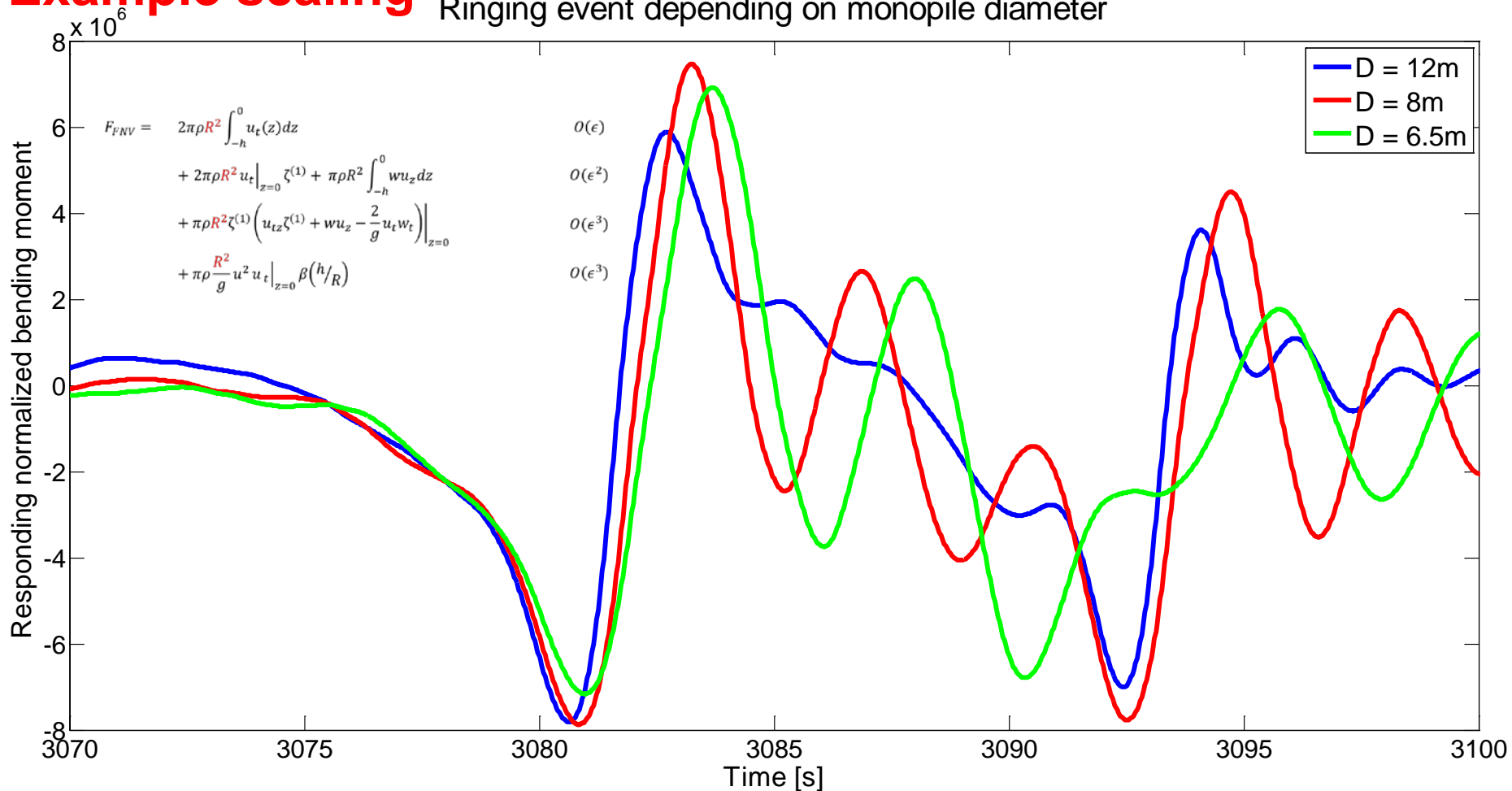
- Avoidance of 1P, 3P interaction with 1st tower bending mode (All turbines)
- Avoidance of 6P interaction with 2nd tower bending mode (Large turbines)



ref Lene Eliassen post.doc - NTNU

Example scaling

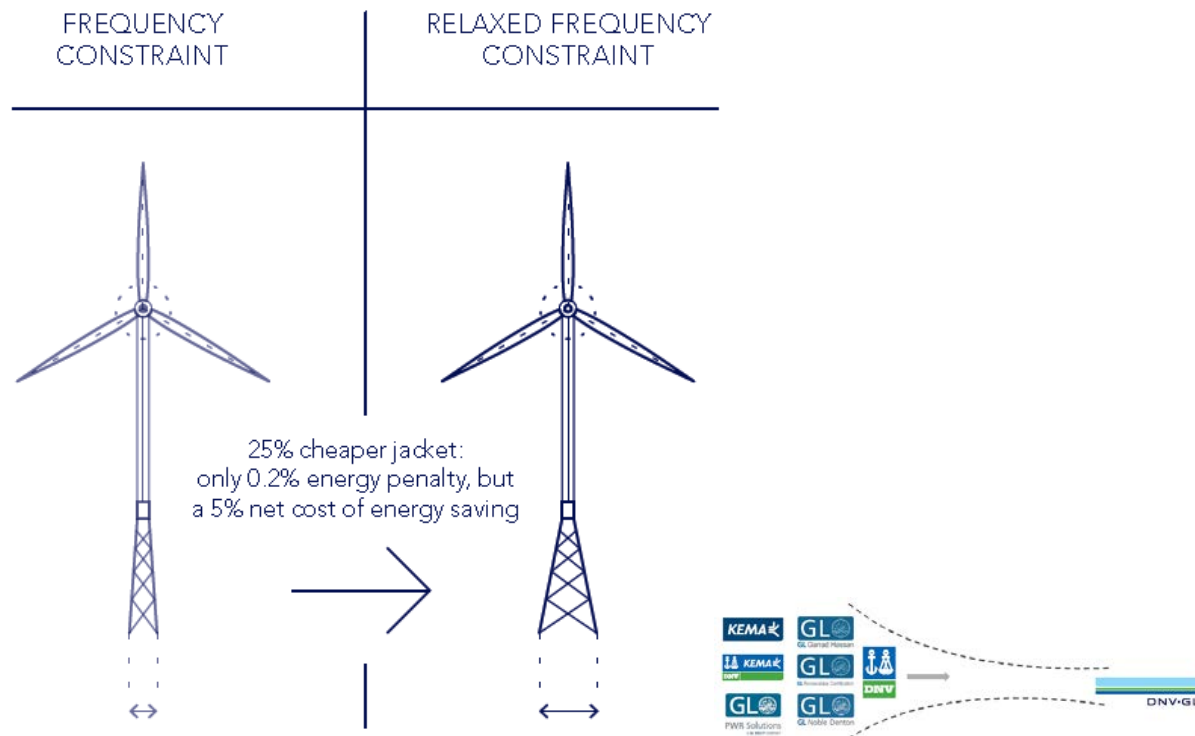
Ringing event depending on monopile diameter



Large turbines – highly integrated with tower and foundation design – cost implications

- ▶ OWA (Offshore Wind Accelerator) studies show cost estimates for foundations (Capex) sensitive to large rotors (above 150 meter diameter) due to interaction
- ▶ Comparisons between foundations with 5 MW turbine and updated foundations with 8 MW turbine -> **relative cost picture has been changed**
- ▶ In particular for jacket designs and some mono-type foundations

Cost targeted R&D needed - incremental



Summary and reflections

- ▶ Incremental technology development and upscaling chosen as a mean to reduce LCOE – the industry do not risk to many radical concepts due to unacceptable risk
- ▶ R&D LCOE reduction:
 - Integrated methods
 - helping out with integrated foundation and turbine design
 - park layout
 - yield estimates and more optimal O&M
- ▶ Incremental technology development will require targeted method contributions from R&D – FAST IMPLEMENTATION



THANK YOU



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