

# Reduced CoE through drive train selection and O&M strategies

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NAME: James Carroll

1<sup>st</sup> SUPERVISOR: Alasdair McDonald

2<sup>nd</sup> SUPERVISOR: David McMillan

# Today's Slides

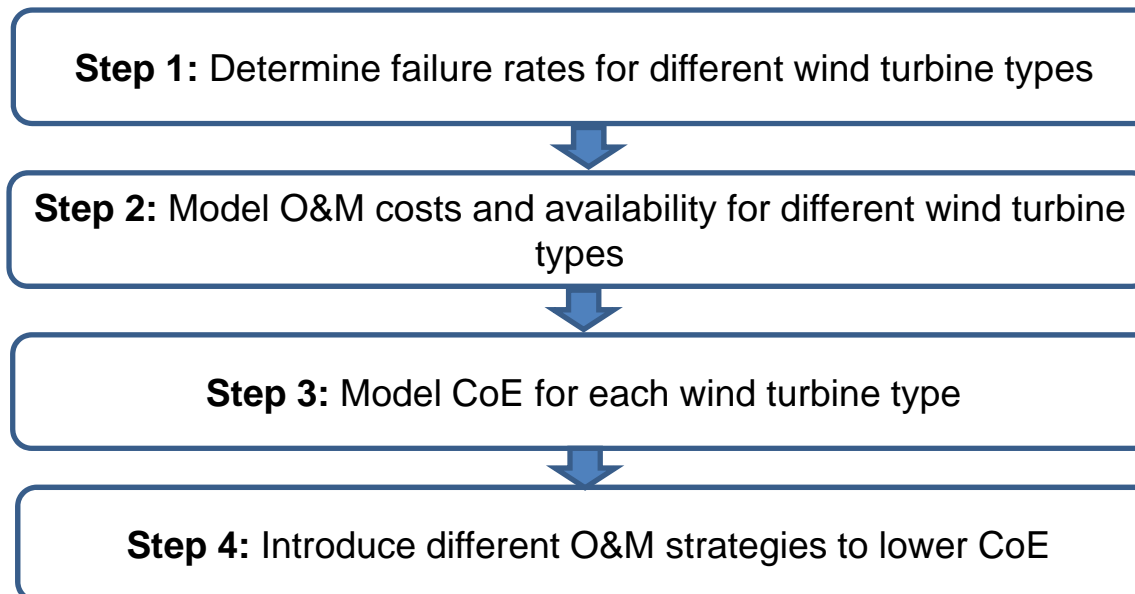
- PhD Introduction
- Background & Results of analyses carried out during the PhD
  - Offshore Wind turbine failure rates
  - Difference in reliability between drive train types
  - Availability and O&M Cost Modeling for different drive train types
  - Cost of Energy for different drive train types
- Conclusions

# PhD Introduction

**Problem Statement:** Offshore Wind turbine CoE is too high

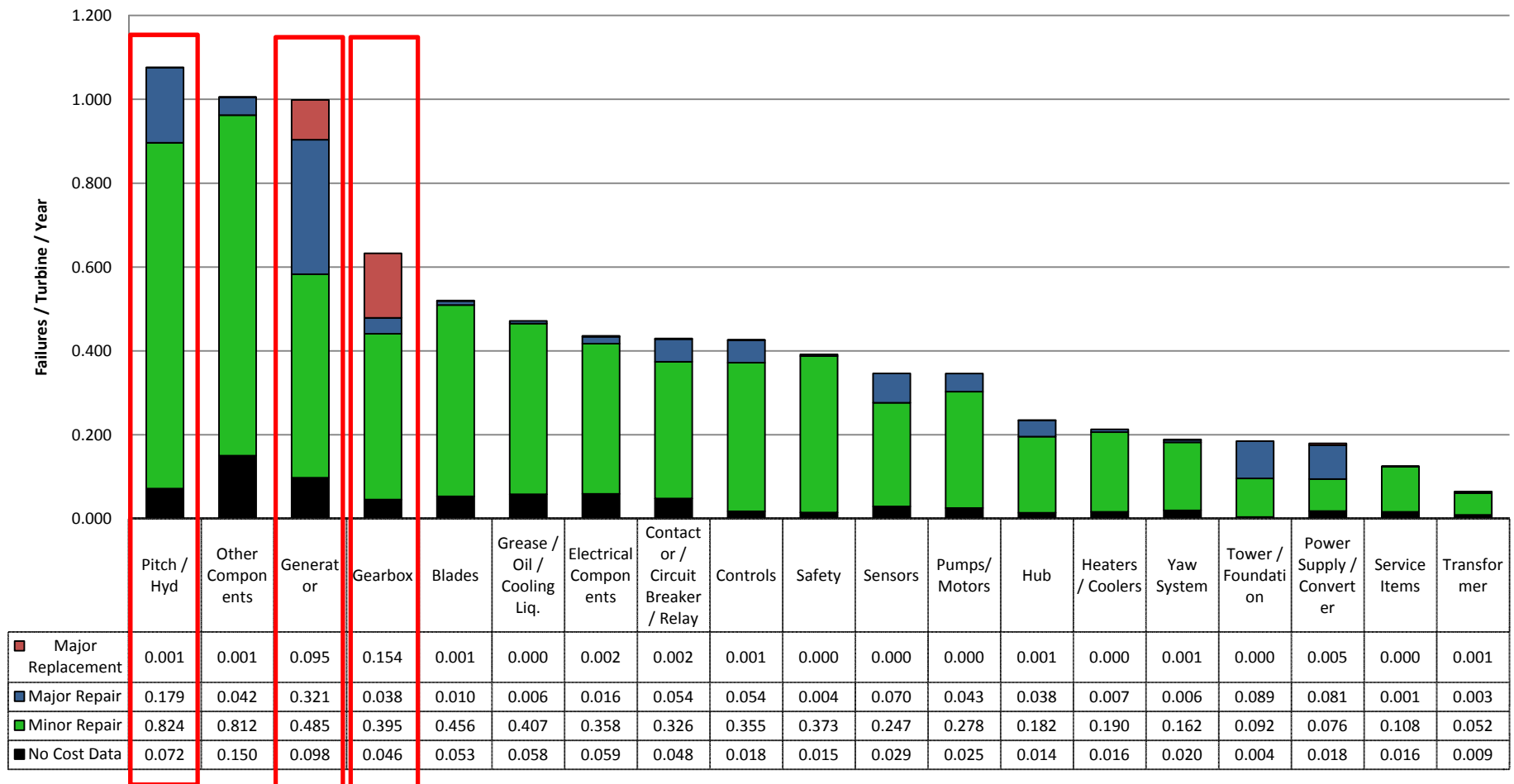
**Goal Statement:** To answer the research question “How can the cost of offshore wind energy be reduced through drivetrain selection and O&M strategies?”

To answer the above research question the following steps must be taken:



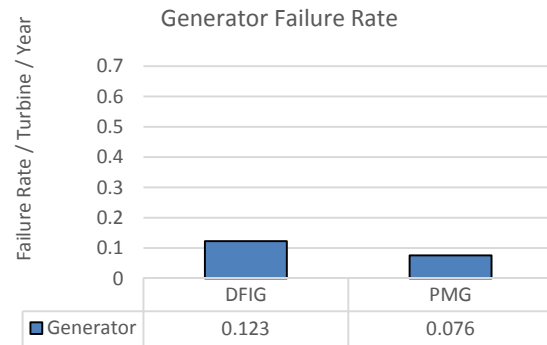
# Offshore Wind Turbine Failure Rates

- Based on ~350 offshore turbines
- From Offshore 8 Wind Farms located throughout Europe
- Split into Minor Repair Major Repair and Major Replacement
- Repair times, failure costs, number of technicians required for repair etc.

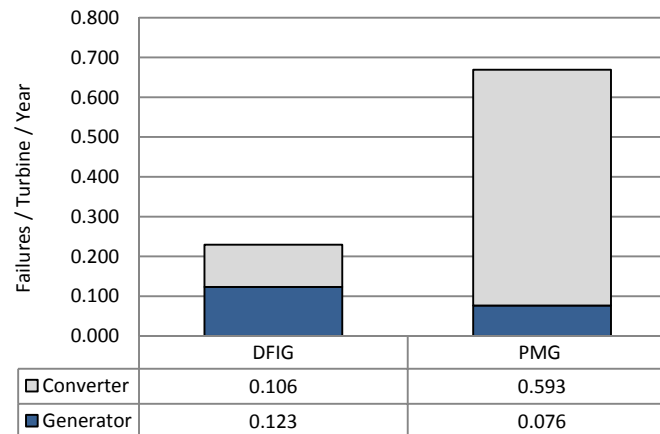
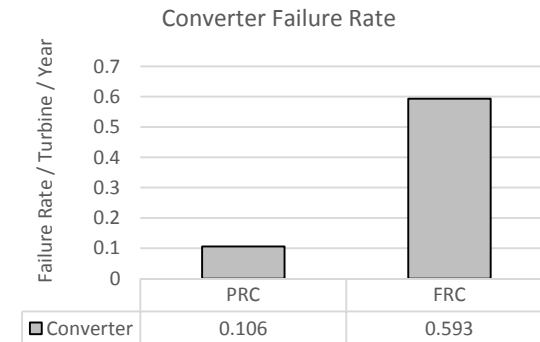


# Failure Rates from Different Turbine types

- Over 1800 DFIGs over 5 years (3391 Turbine Years of Data)
- 400 PMG FRCs over 3 years (511 Turbine Years of Data)
- Same turbine type different (Mk version so same turbine except for drivetrain)



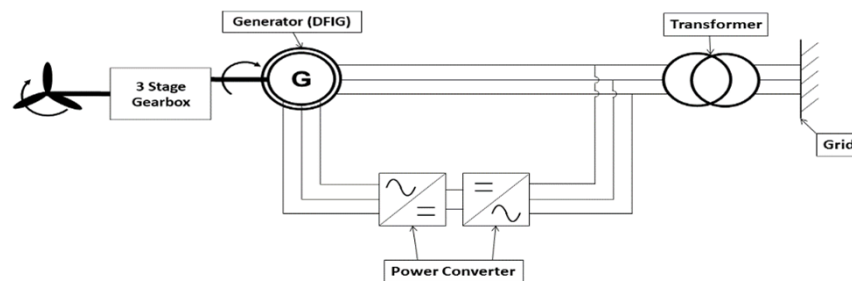
Failure rates  
combined for  
over all  
configuration  
failure rate



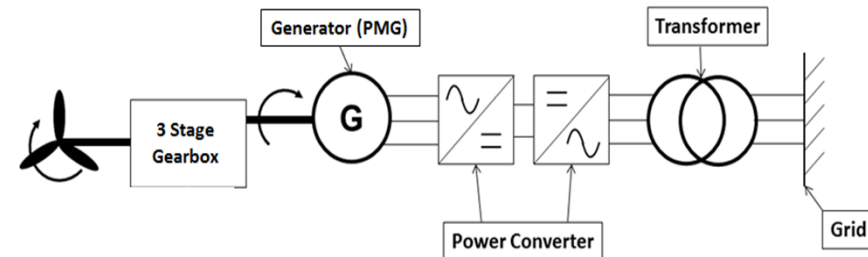
# Different Drive train Types

Interested in 4 different offshore turbine types, differentiated by their drive train:

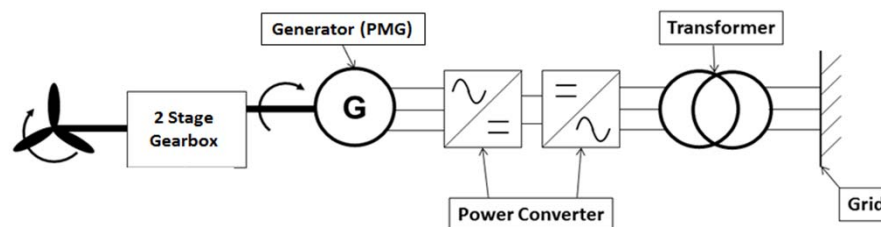
**Turbine Type 1: 3 Stage, DFIG, PRC**



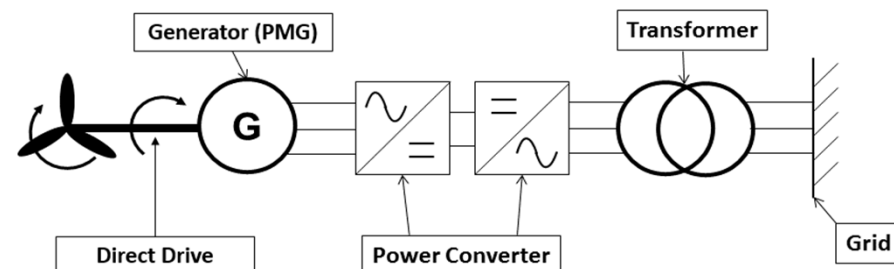
**Turbine Type 2: 3 Stage, PMG, FRC**



**Turbine Type 3: 2 Stage, PMG, FRC**

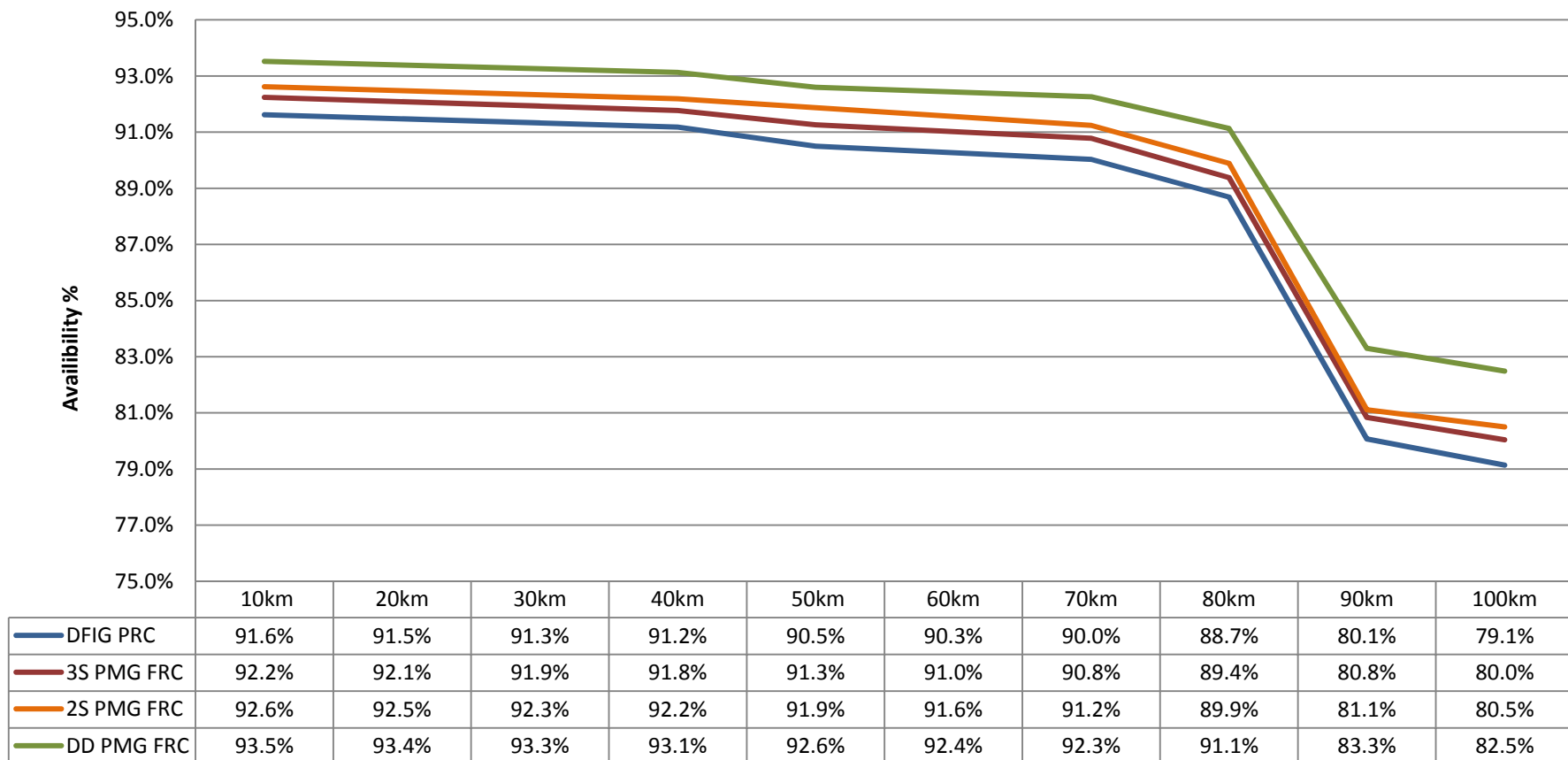


**Turbine Type 4: DD, PMG, FRC**



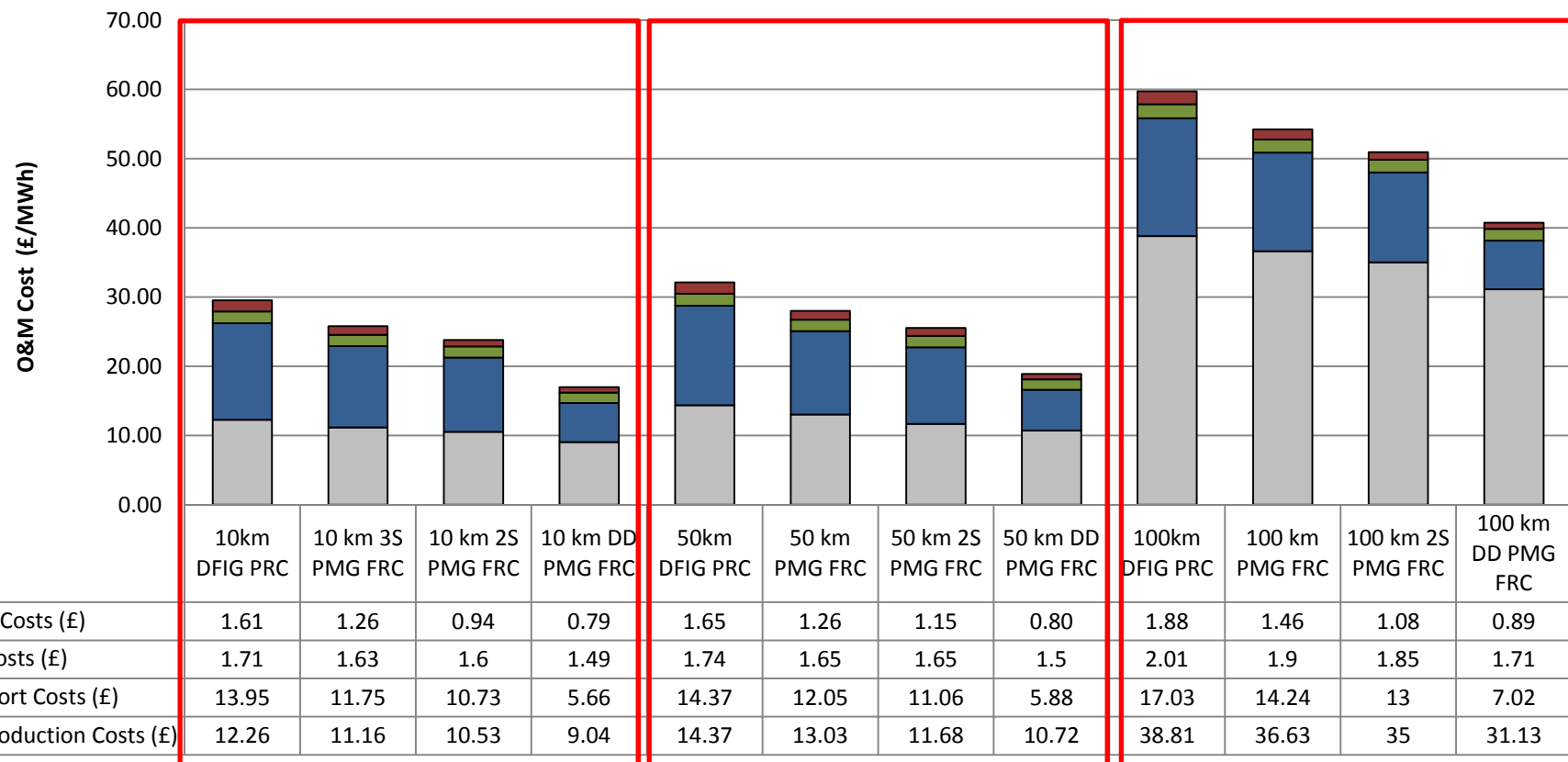
# Availability of Different Turbine Types

- Availability of turbine types and distance from shore
- Based on empirical and simulated operational data + AM02 Availability Model
- 3 stage PMG has a higher failure rate but higher availability than DFIG
- DD has the highest availability across all sites because of less requirement for jack up vessel



# O&M costs of Different Turbine Types

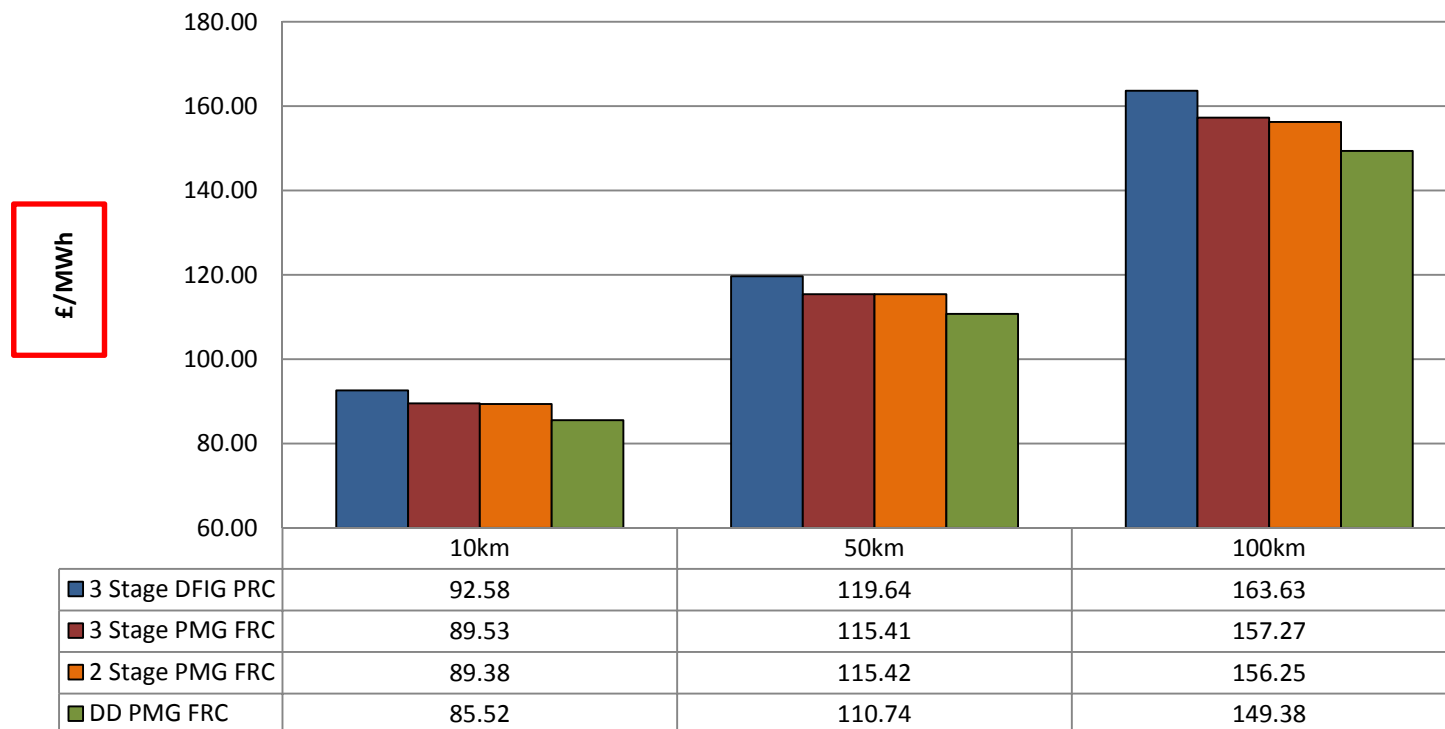
- O&M costs / MWh across 3 distance from shore
- DD has lowest O&M cost overall, DFIG has highest
- O&M costs at 50km ~45% lost production, 45% transport costs, 5% staff and 5% repair costs
- Jump in lost production costs at 100km





# CoE for Different Turbine Types

- Total CoE for each drive train shown at all 3 distances from shore
- CoE includes: Turbine costs, O&M costs, BoP costs, Other capital costs
- CoE increases as wind farms move further from shore (Wind Speed Assump.)
- DD has the lowest, DFIG has the highest



# Conclusion

- Pitch/Hydraulic has the highest failure rate offshore
- DFIG PRC has a lower failure rate than PMG FRC
- DD PMG FRC has highest availability, lowest O&M cost and Lowest Overall CoE out of the four drivetrain types analysed

## Remaining PhD Work:

- Vessel analysis to be completed
- Mothership analysis to be completed
- Thesis write Up to be completed

Questions



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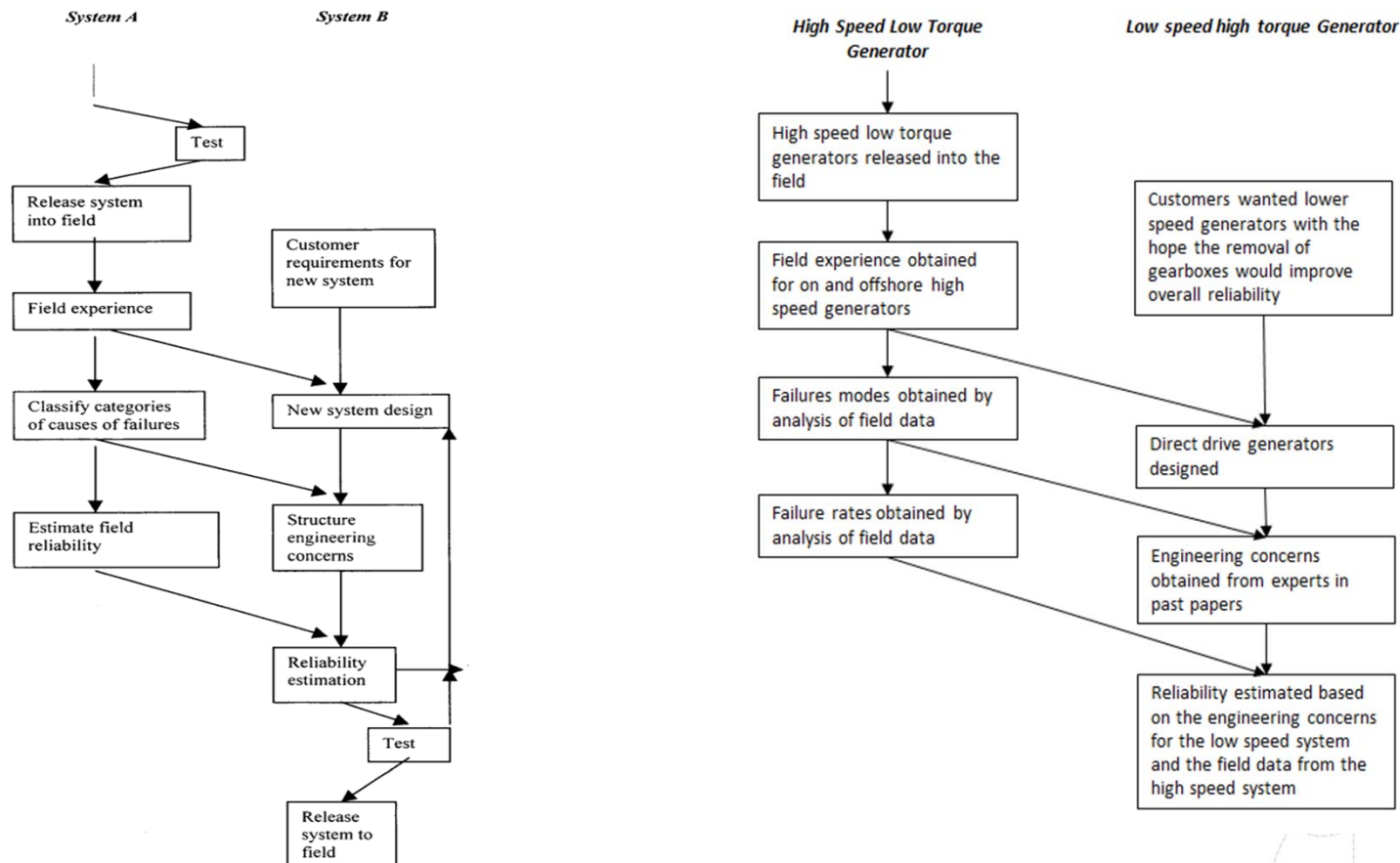
Back-up



# Back-up Slides

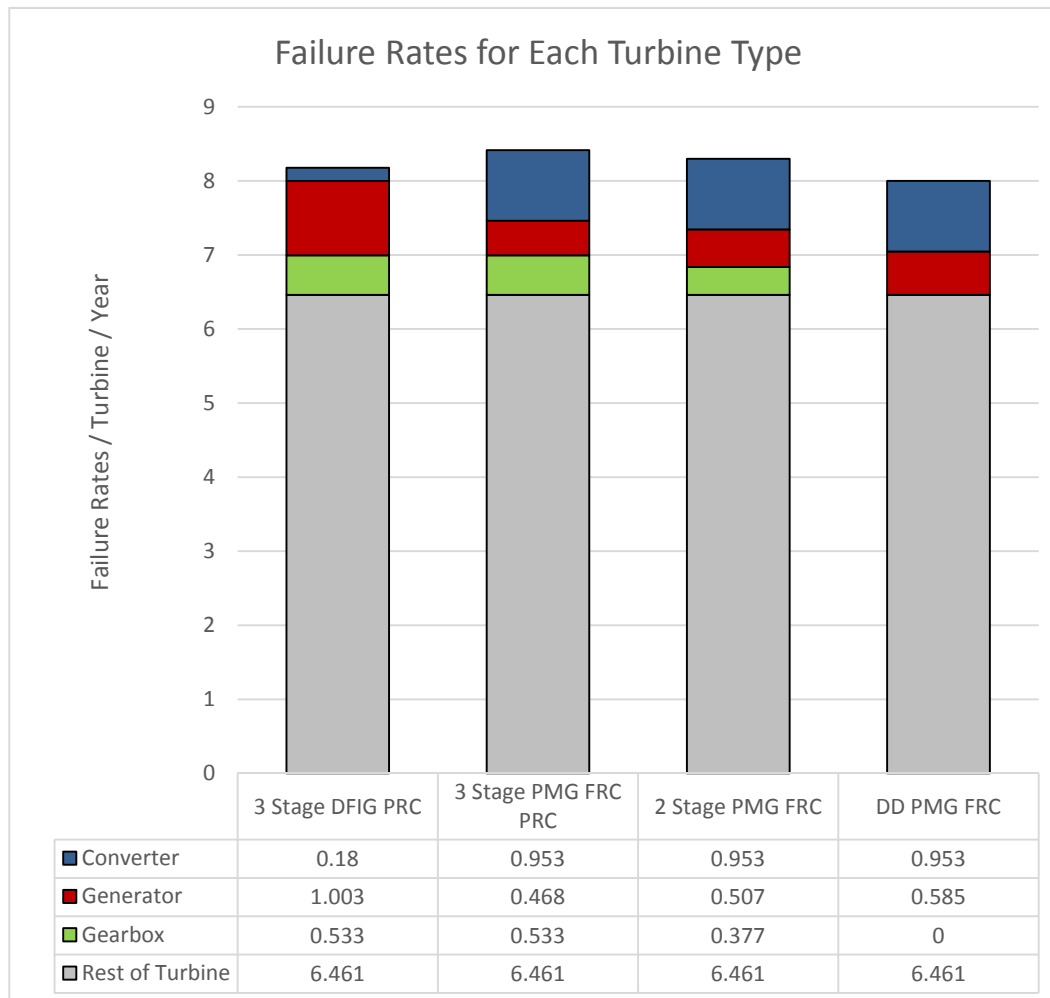
## 2. Offshore Failure Rates of Wind Turbines and Their Subassemblies (Adjustment for 2 Stage and DD PMG FRC)

- Adjusted from 3 Stage PMG FRC Offshore Failure Rates
- FRC failure rates assumed the same
- Gearbox failure rates adjusted based on an FMEA paper by Tavner et al.
- Generator failure rates adjusted based on reliability enhancement modelling and methodology (REMM)



## 2. Offshore Failure Rates of Wind Turbines and Their Subassemblies (Overall failure rates for each turbine type)

- DD PMG FRC has the lowest failure rate
- 3 Stage PMG FRC has the highest
- FRC has highest failure rate
- Deeper analysis (table) needed for O&M modelling

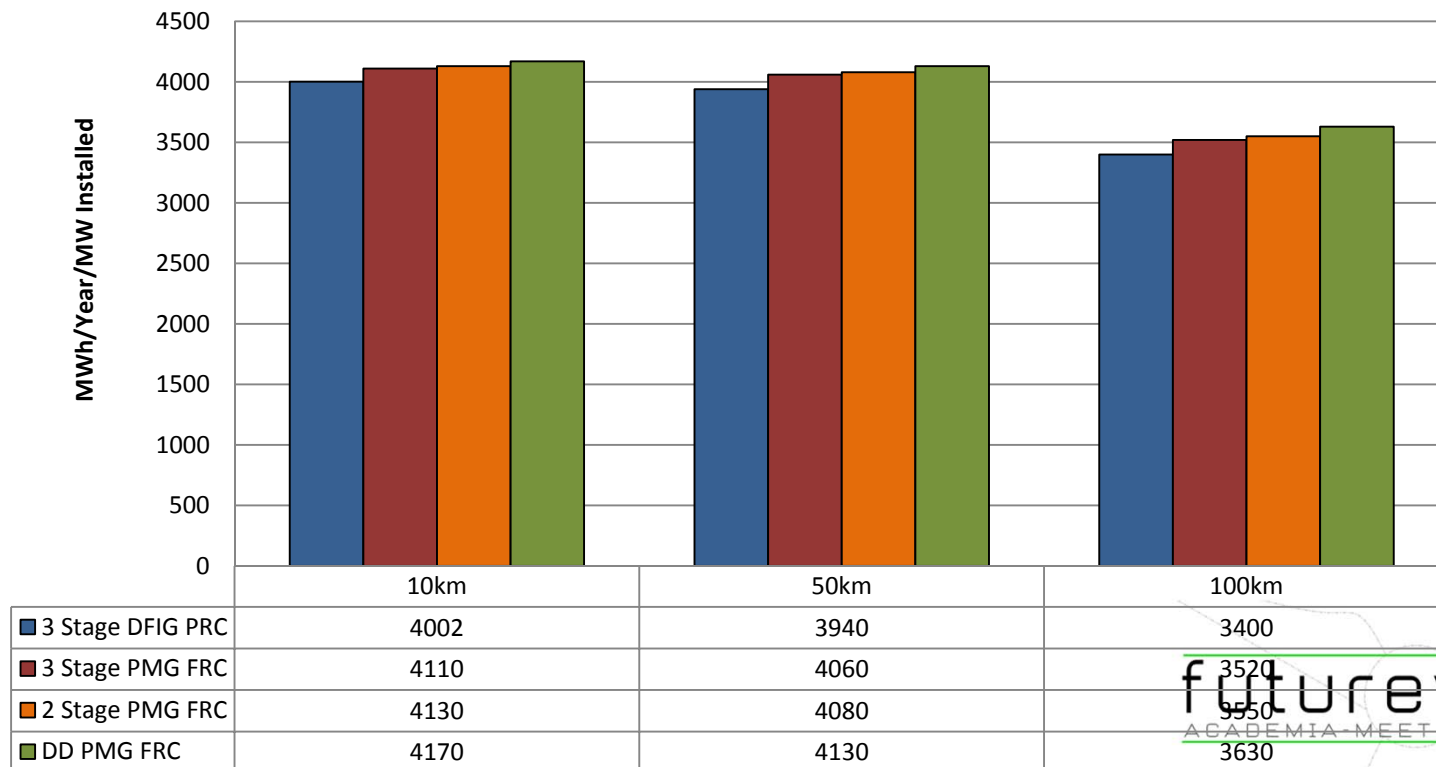


		3 Stage DFIG PRC	3 Stage PMG FRC PRC	2 Stage PMG FRC	DD PMG FRC
Gearbox	Major Replacement	0.059	0.059	0.042	
	Major Repair	0.042	0.042	0.03	
	Minor Repair	0.432	0.432	0.305	
Generator	Major Replacement	0.109	0.007	0.008	0.009
	Major Repair	0.356	0.024	0.026	0.03
	Minor Repair	0.538	0.437	0.473	0.546
Power Converter	Major Replacement	0.006	0.077	0.077	0.077
	Major Repair	0.09	0.338	0.338	0.338
	Minor Repair	0.084	0.538	0.538	0.538
Rest of Turbine	Major Replacement	5.764	5.764	5.764	5.764
	Major Repair	0.686	0.686	0.686	0.686
	Minor Repair	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011

### 3. Offshore Availability and O&M costs of Different Wind Turbine Types (Energy Production for each turbine type)

- Energy production per MW installed
- Empirical Power Curves used for 3 stage turbines
- Adjusted for two stage and DD based on Polinders work
- Fino wind data used across all sites
- DD has most energy production because of power curve and higher availability

**Energy Production**



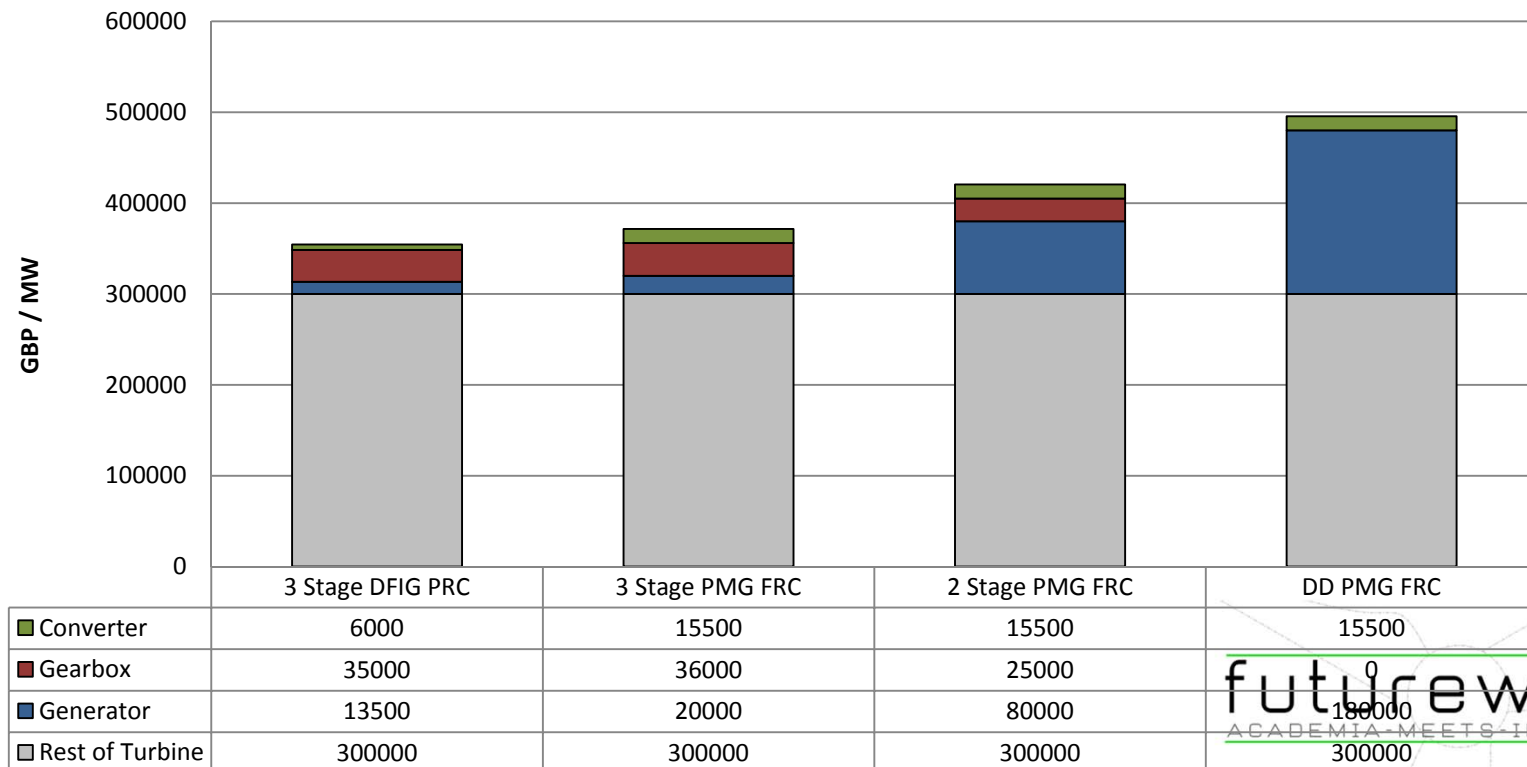


## 4. CoE Modeling for Each Drive Train Type (Turbine Costs)



- GBP/MW
- 3 stage configurations came from industrial partner
- 2 stage and DD generator cost adjustments were based on Polinder's work
- Generator is the biggest cost differentiator

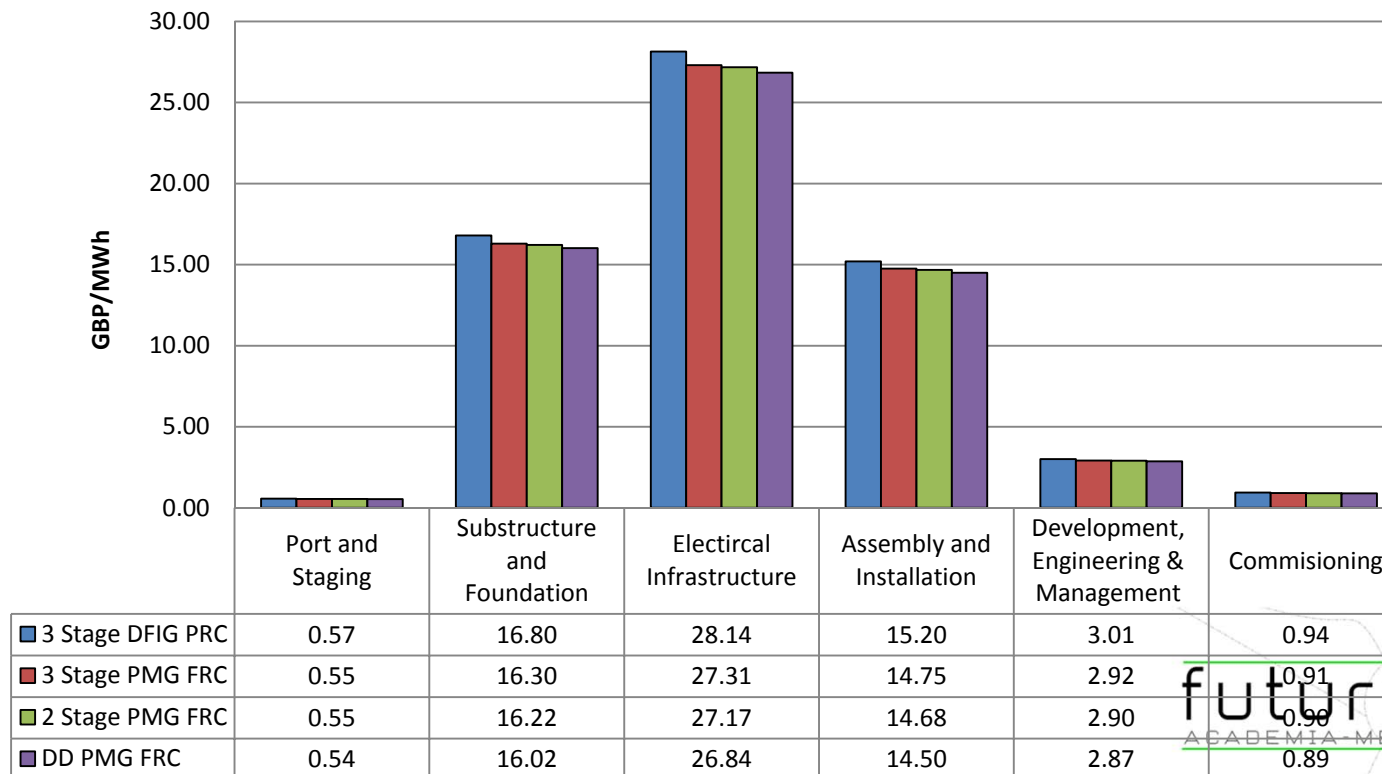
Cost of Turbine Types



# BoS Costs Further Analysis

- BoS costs for 50km offshore
- Includes port and staging, foundation, ....
- Electrical Infrastructure is the highest cost followed by ... (Same across all distances from shore)
- Same absolute cost across all turbine types but different cost / MWh

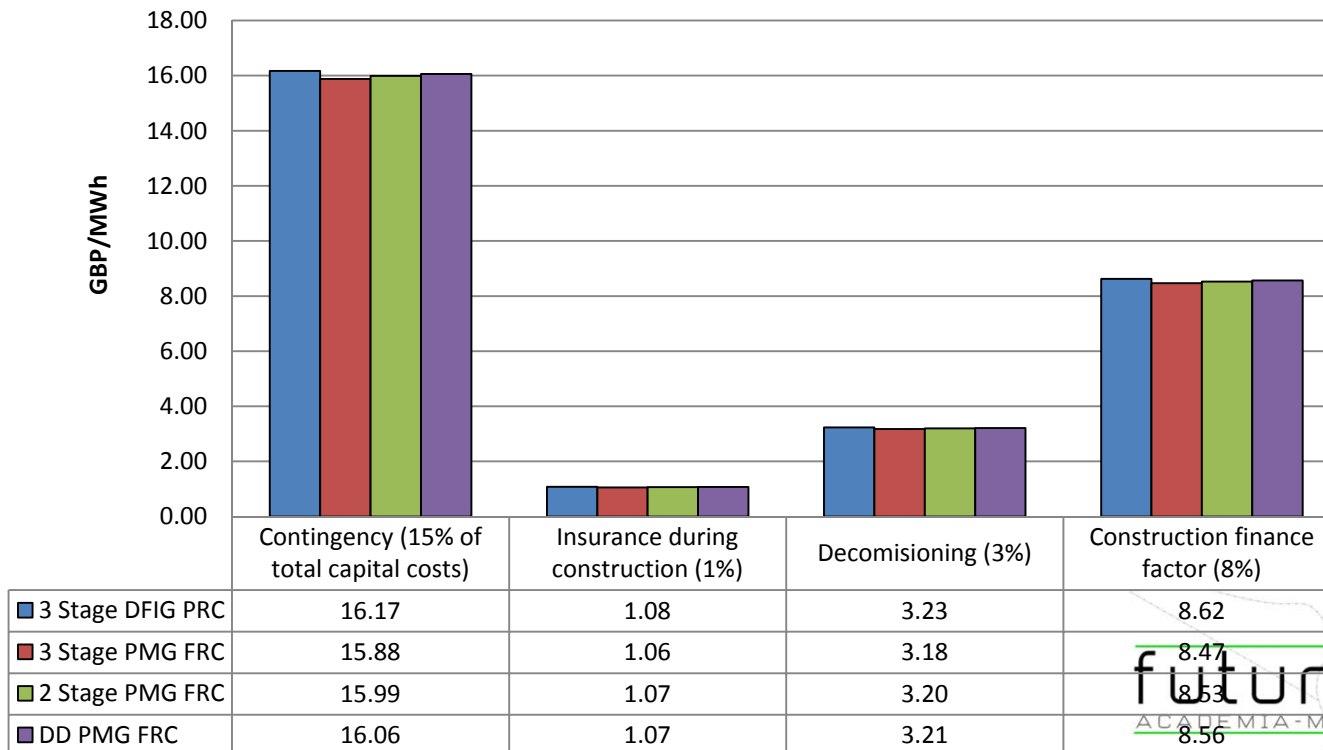
1. Presenter and Research Centre
2. Introduction and Background
3. Drive Trains Modelled in this Work
4. Overview of Work Carried Out
5. Cost of Energy and its Inputs
6. Models Used
7. Hypothetical Sites
8. Results
  - Energy Produced at each Site
  - Turbine Costs
  - BoP Costs
  - Other Capital Costs
  - O&M Costs
  - Total Cost of Energy
9. Conclusion



# Other Capital Costs

- Other Capital costs for 50km offshore
- Includes contingency, insurance etc.
- Contingency and the cost of finance are the highest cost
- Calculated as a % of overall capital costs

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## 4. CoE Modeling for Each Drive train type (CoE Contributors)

- Shows contributions towards CoE for sites 10km, 50km and 100km offshore
- BoP = Substructure and foundation, Electrical Infrastructure, Assembly and Installation, Developing engineering and management, Commissioning, Port and Staging
- Other capital costs = Insurance, decommissioning, contingency, construction finance factor
- DFIG 50km, O&M ~15%, BoS costs 54%, Turbine Costs ~7%, other capital costs ~24%

