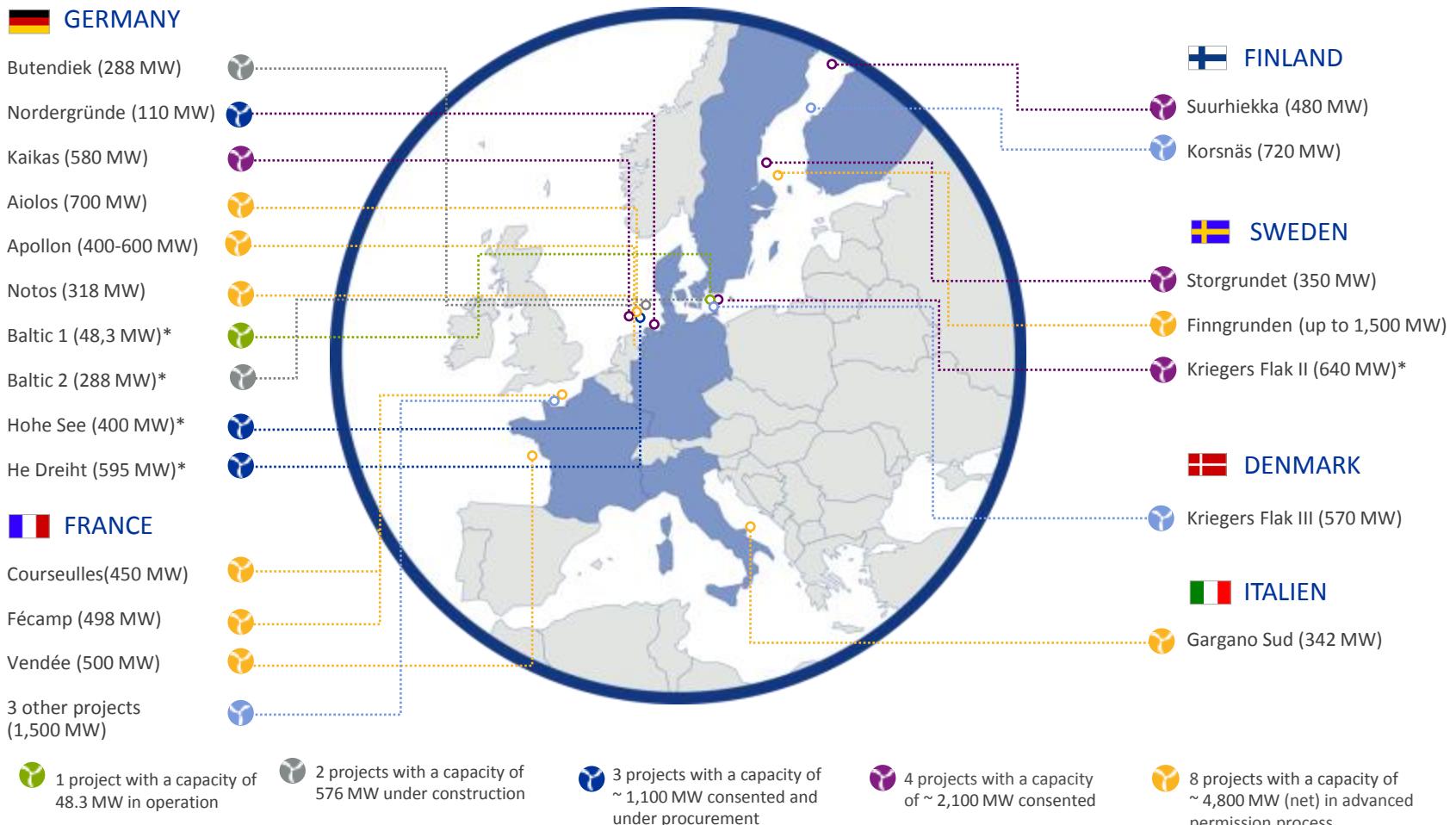


# WIND ►

An intelligent way of using the world's  
endless potential. Wind power with wpd.



# Project Development wpd offshore projects



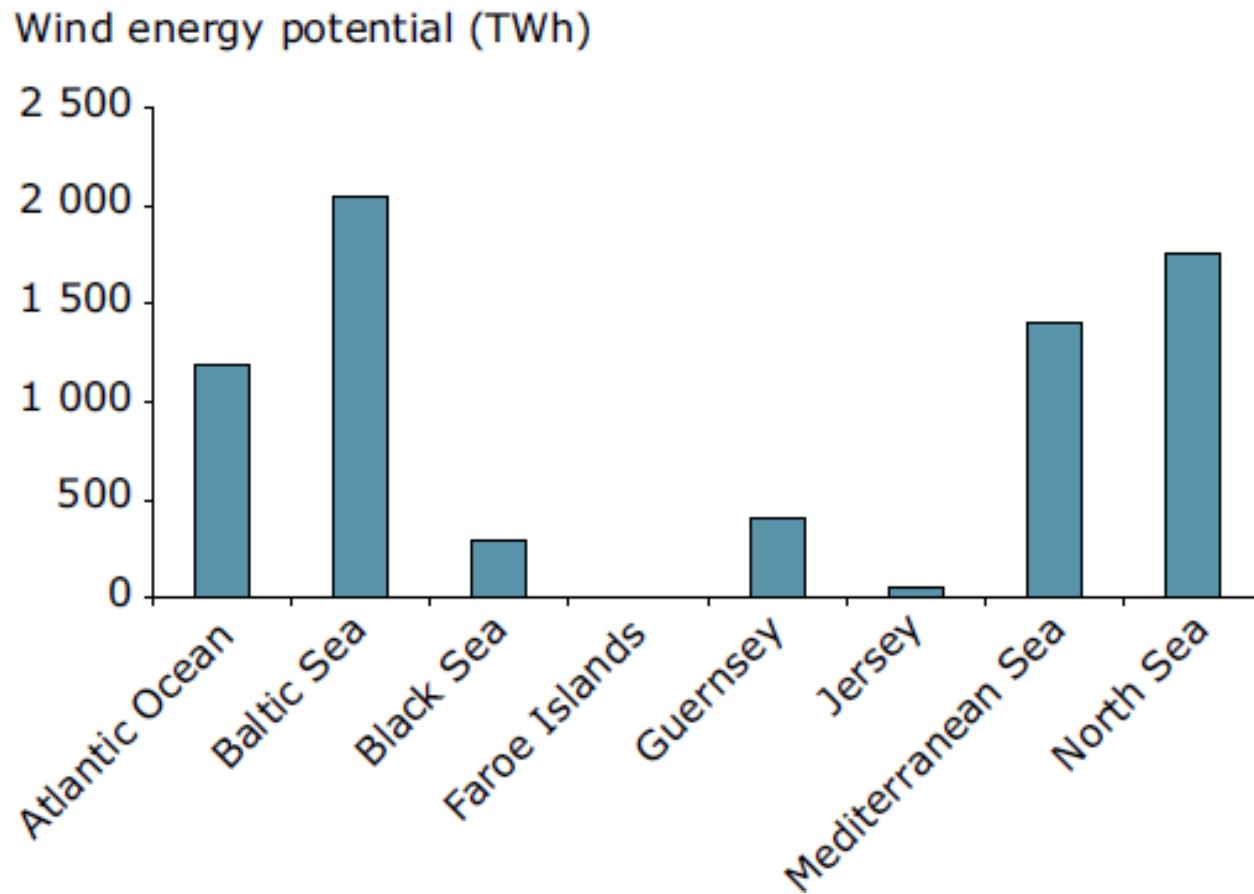
\* Sold – wpd was further involved by cooperation agreement

Europa needs 2900-3400 TWh new carbon free electricity production until year 2050.



Källa: Staffan Jacobsson, professor miljösystemanalys Chalmers tekniska högskola

## New market opportunities - summary "technical potential"

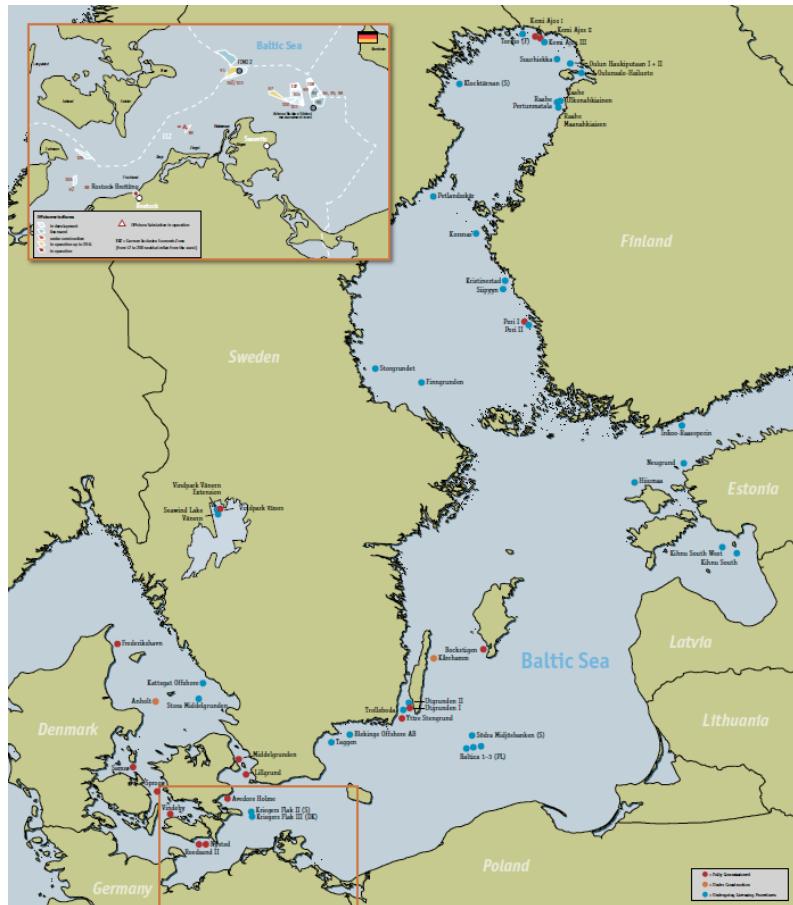


*Unrestricted technical offshore wind potential in  
offshore areas 10-30 kilometres from the coast*

Source: EEA, 2008

# Baltic pipeline

## Large portfolio of projects under development



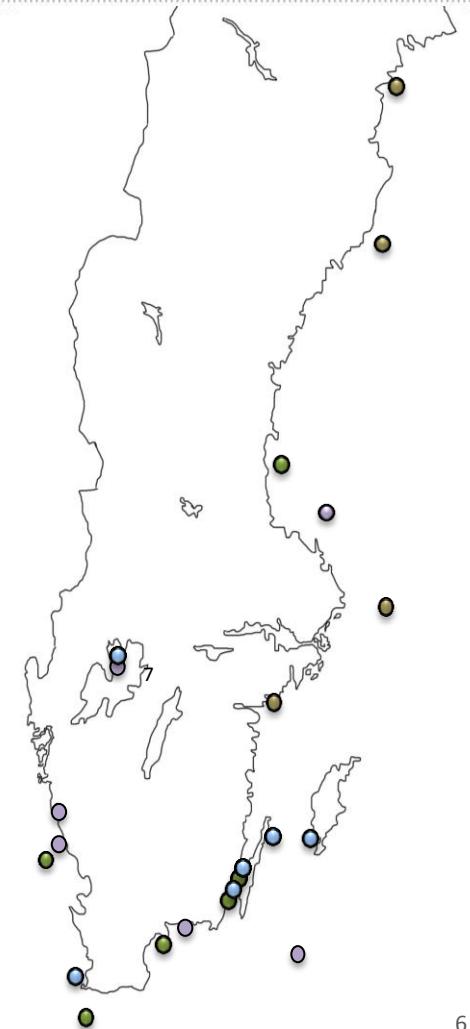
**Baltic pipeline (a few in operation, main part under development)**

Denmark	~ 1400 MW (new tender)
Estonia	~ 2000 MW
Finland	~ 4000 MW
Germany (Baltic Sea)	~ 2300 MW
Poland	~ 900 MW
Sweden	~ 9000 MW
<b>Potential:</b>	<b>~ 19600 MW</b>

Source: [www.wab.net](http://www.wab.net)

## 2.6 Status Sweden's offshore market

	Project	Developer	Nr WTG	Power [MW]	Production [GWh/år]
<b>Constructed</b>	Bockstigen	Private	5	2,75	7
	Utgrunden I	Vattenfall	7	10	38
	Yttre Stengrund	Vattenfall	5	10	30
	Lillgrund	Vattenfall	48	110	330
	Vindpark Vänern	Vindpark Vänern	10	30	90
	Kårehamn	E:ON Climate & Renewables Nordic	16	48	180
			<b>SUM</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>211 MW</b>
					<b>675 GWh</b>
<b>Permitted</b>	Stora Middelgrund	Universal Wind Offshore	110	800	3 000
	Kriegers Flak	Vattenfall	128	640	2 600
	Taggen	Wallenstam/Triventus/Vattenfall	83	415	1 000
	Trolleboda	Vattenfall	30	150	500
	Utgrunden II	E:ON Climate & Renewables Nordic	24	90	280
	Storgrundet	Storgrundet Offshore AB (wpd)	70	265	800
	Stenkalles grund	Rewind energy	20	90	200
			<b>SUM</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>2450 MW</b>
					<b>8 380 GWh</b>
<b>Application filed</b>	Blekinge Offshore	Blekinge Offshore	500	2 500	8 000
	Finngrunden	Finngrunden Offshore AB (wpd)	185	1 300	5 500
	Hakefjorden	Göteborg Energi	13	59	225
	Kattegatt Offshore	Favonius	47	282	680
	Södra Midsjöbanken	E:ON Climate & Renewables Nordic	300	700	3 000
			<b>SUM</b>	<b>1 045</b>	<b>5040 MW</b>
					<b>17 405 GWh</b>
<b>Planning</b>	Vindpark Marviken	Rewind energy	10-12	30-60	140
	Svenska Björn Offshore	Solid vind	66	660	1 054
	Petlansskär	Petlandsskär Vind AB	30	90	225
	Klocktärnan	NordanVind/WPD	132	660	1 900
			<b>SUM</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1410 MW</b>
					<b>3 319 GWh</b>



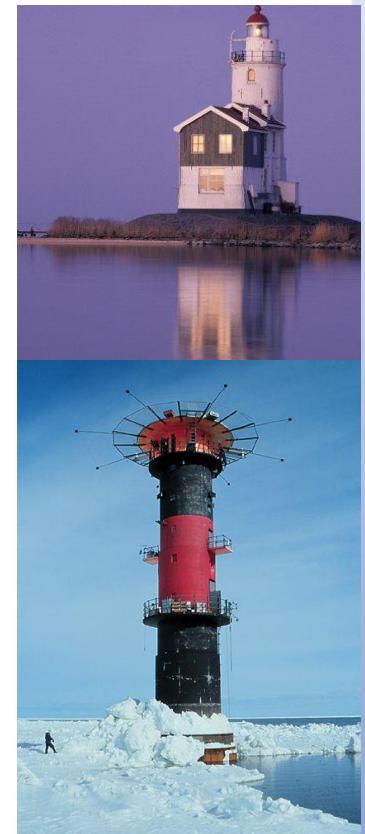


The new oil is  
above the Sea

# Case study Storgrundet: Technical Concept – “Offshore light”

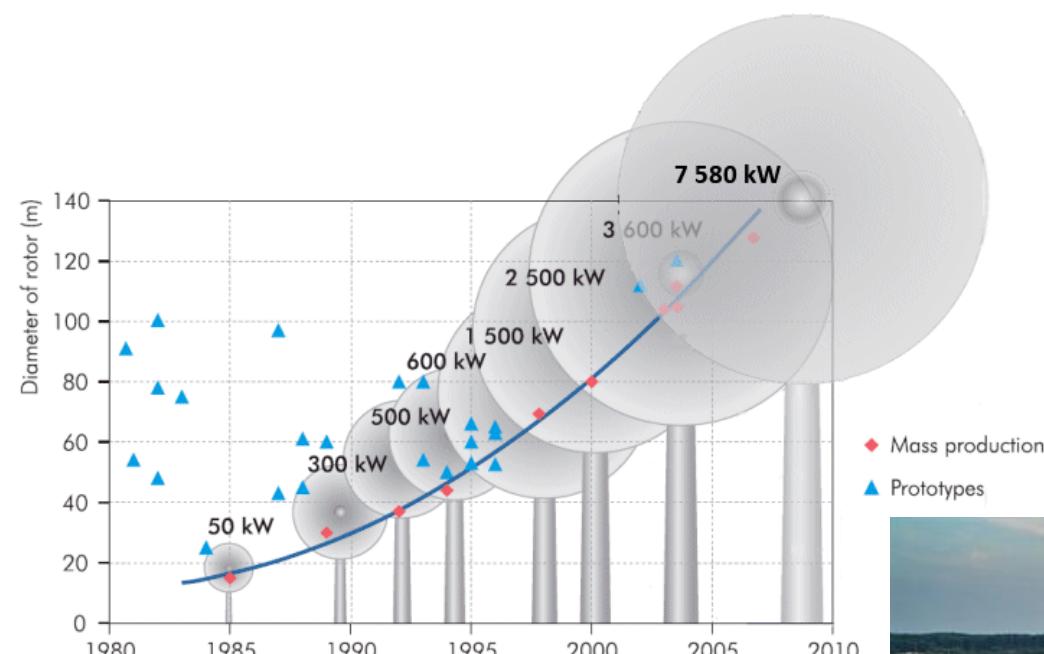


Region	North Sea	Northern Baltic Sea
Distance to coast	Long	Moderate/short
Water depth range	20...40	5...25
Tide	Yes	No
Swell	Yes	No / insignificant
Max wave	High	Moderate
Mean wind	IEC I	IEC I/II
Extreme wind	IEC I	IEC I/II
Water salinity	High	Low
Salt spray	Yes	Insignificant
Corroding air	Yes	Insignificant?
Operating temp. range	-10...+30 C	<b>-30...+30 C</b>
Drift ice	No	<b>Yes</b>
Pack ice	No	<b>Yes</b>
Turbine design	Offshore	Onshore/ semi-offshore Cold Climate Version
Remuneration offshore	> 150 €/MWh	No offshore-specific remuneration system



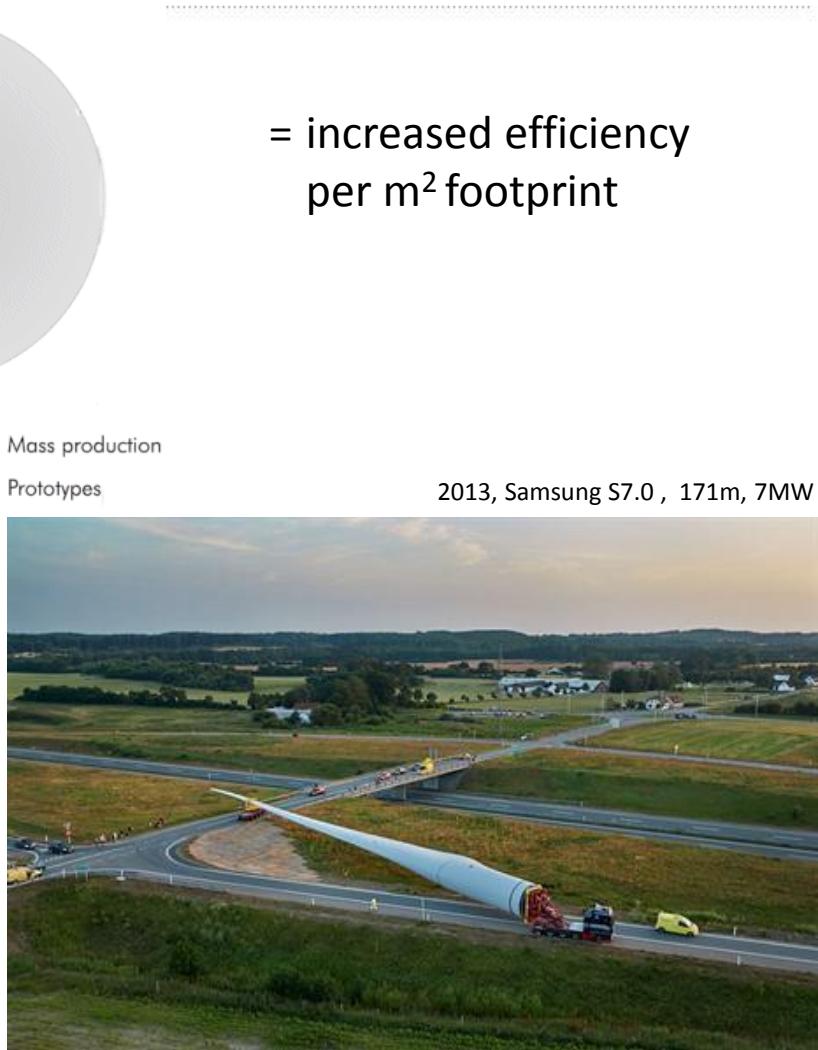
- North Sea turbines are over dimensioned – and too expensive – for Northern Baltic
- Design Basis for foundations and other marine structures: very different from the North Sea
- Accessibility, O&M vessels, O&M strategy etc. need to be studied from fresh perspective
- Realizing of the first project will open up opportunities for repetition & exports

## Turbine development



Source: International Energy Agency (IEA)

- = increased need for distance between turbines



## Foundations

- GBS structure
  - Steel
  - Concrete
- Hammerd Monopile
- Drilled monopile
- Jacket structures
- Tripod
- Quadropod
- Floating

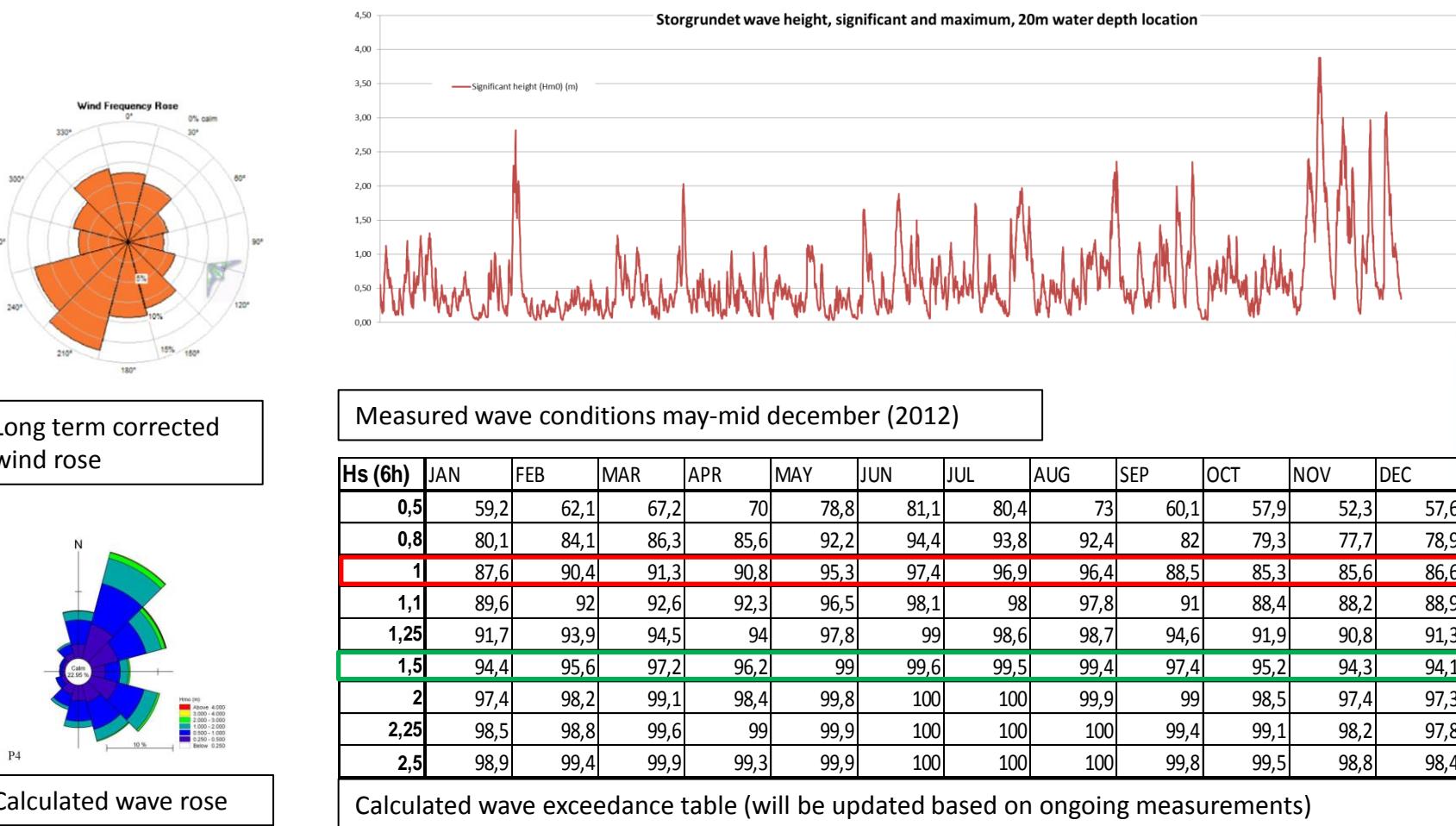


## Case study Storgrundet: – Project data

	<b>Storgrundet</b>
<b>Capacity:</b>	265-350MW
<b>No. turbines:</b>	70
<b>Production:</b>	0,9-1,2 TWh/år
<b>Distance to shore:</b>	11 km
<b>Average wind:</b>	8,6 m/sek
<b>Full load hours:</b>	4200h
<b>Water depth:</b>	10 - 22 m
<b>Start of construction:</b>	2018



# Case study Storgrundet: – Met ocean conditions



## Installation and operation differences

Baltic Sea

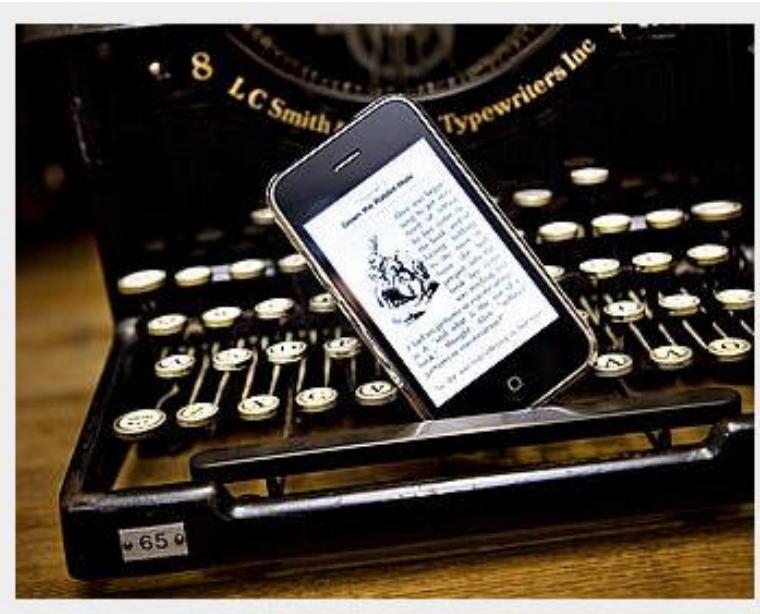


North Sea



# Technology shifts occurs everywhere

- *The Baltic development needs simplification*



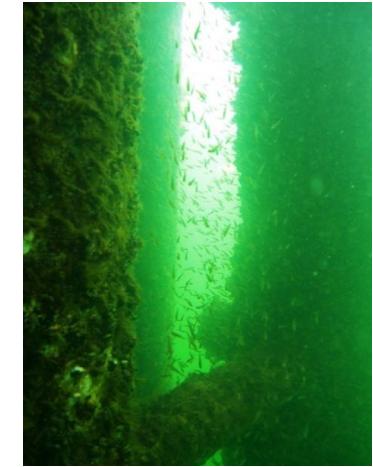
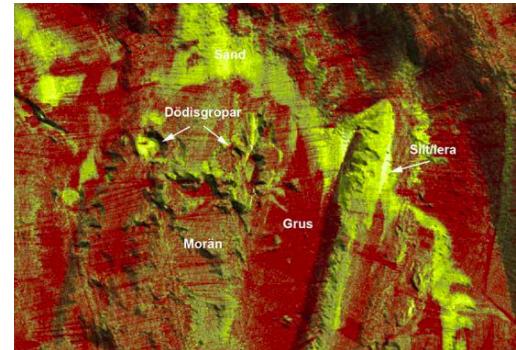
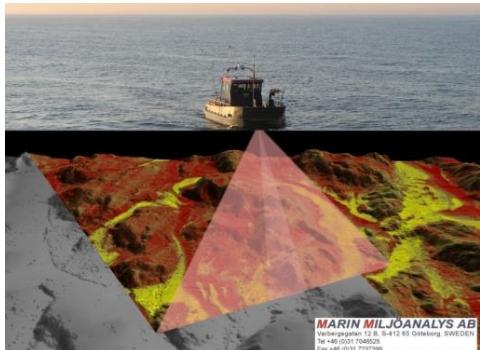
## Case study Storgrundet: “Offshore light” – significant cost reductions possible

### “Offshore light” in numbers – Cost comparison between “North Sea” and “Baltic Sea”

- Turbines - 40 % *Class II turbines*
- Installation cost - 60% *Smaller turbines, lower waves -> simpler installations concepts*
- Investment cost €/kWh - 28% *Good wind conditions combined with lower capital costs*
- O& M - 30% *Short distances to shore, smaller waves*

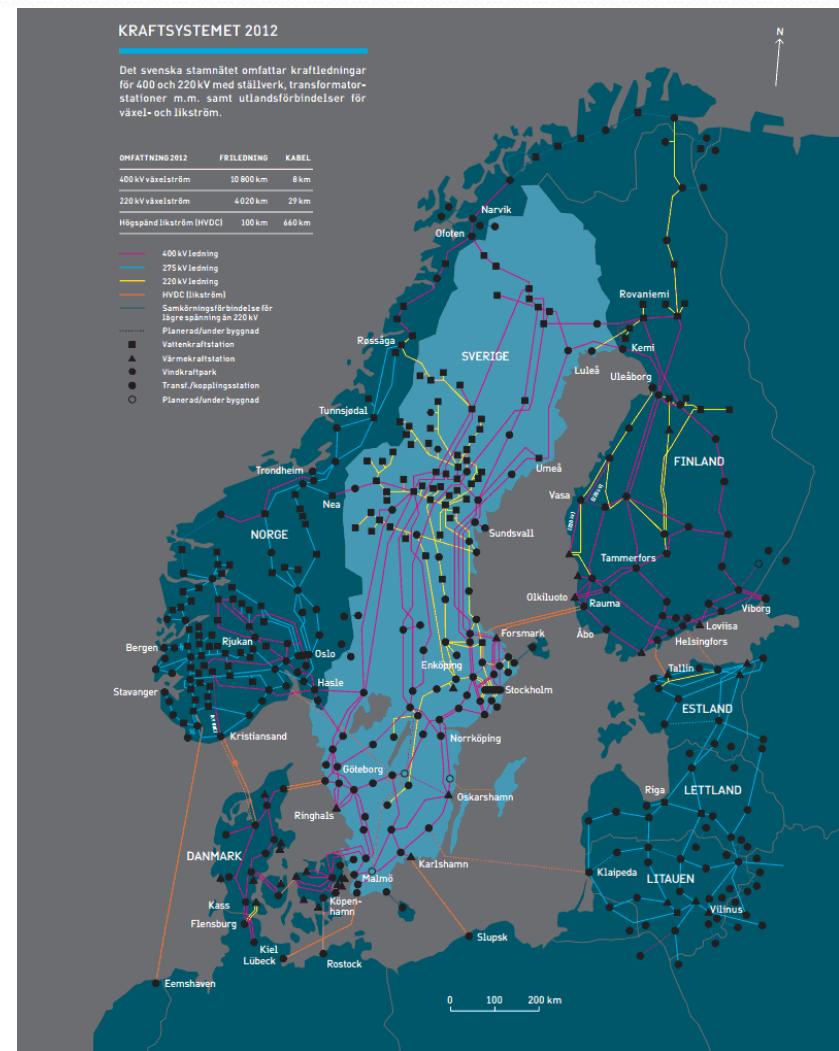
# Planning of wind farms

- **Site data**
  - ✓ Wind
  - ✓ Bathymetry
  - ✓ Soil conditions
  - ✓ Waves
  - ✓ Current
  - ✓ ice
  - ✓ Salinity
  - ✓ Water temp
  - ✓ Ship traffic
- **Grid connection point**
- **Harbours**
  - ✓ Installation
  - ✓ O&M (distance to shore)
- **Environmental conditions**
  - ✓ Benthos
  - ✓ Fish
  - ✓ Birds
  - ✓ Bats
  - ✓ Etc.



# Electricity grid

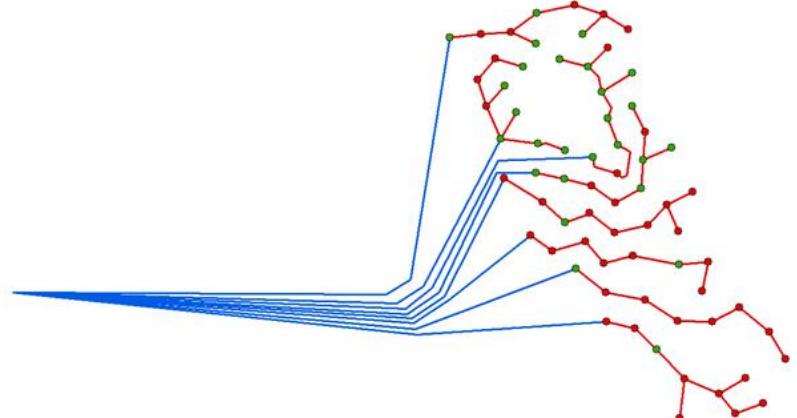
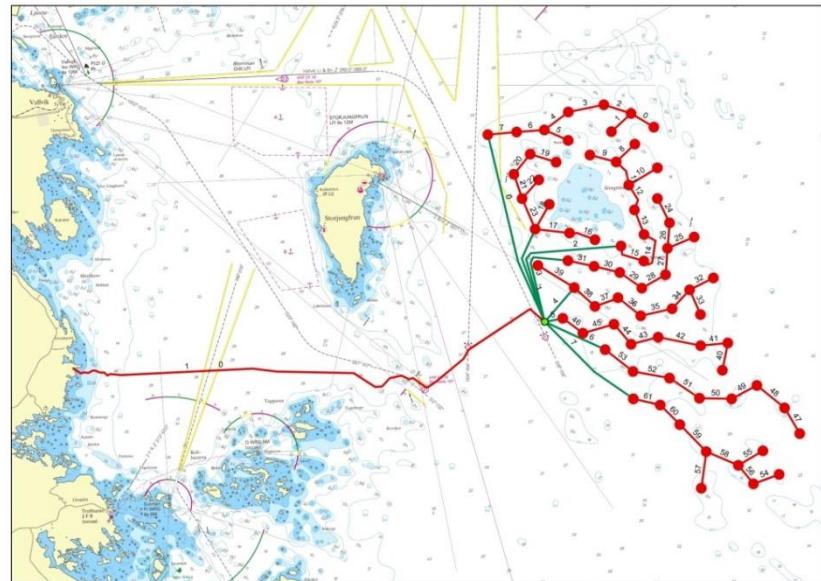
- Scandinavia have a strong and integrated grid
- Several connectors between the countries in the Baltic sea.
  - New connectors are planned
- Future offshore super grid?



# Electricity grid, offshore

(Storgrundet Offshore Wind Farm)

- Grid connection point
  - Onshore/Offshore
- Distance to grid connection point
  - Onshore/Offshore
- Capacity
  - Turbine capacity
  - Connector capacity
  - HVDC/HVAC
- Soil-, Wave- , Current- and Ice conditions
- Water/soil Temperature
  - Cable capacity
- Cable protection
- Redundancy
- Risks
  - Fishery
  - Ship traffic



# Maritime spatial Offshore Wind/Grid Planning



- Marine spatial planning must be based on factual data / inventories
  - Wind resource (confirmed by measurements)
  - Subsea soil conditions
  - Hydrographic information
  - Environmental information
    - Benthos
    - Fish
    - Birds
    - etc.
- Marine spatial planning must have a **longtime perspective**. Decision today must coexist with investment taking place 10-15 yr. from now.
  - Technical development
  - Traditional solutions or flouting foundations.
  - Grid development – connection possibilities

## Wish list from a developer perspective

1. Planning that is based on factual data, inventories and knowledge.
2. Plans drawn up in close consultation with industry.
3. Coordinated investigations/planning and common conclusion regarding effects
4. *Planning with a flexible approach (pragmatic) so we in future we can gain acceptance and adapt to new and more accurate knowledge.*
  - Technology development and / or development of the power system will affect the choices of places in ways we can not define today.*

## Kontakt



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# Ice

