



# AUSTRALIAN WATER

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# SCHOOL

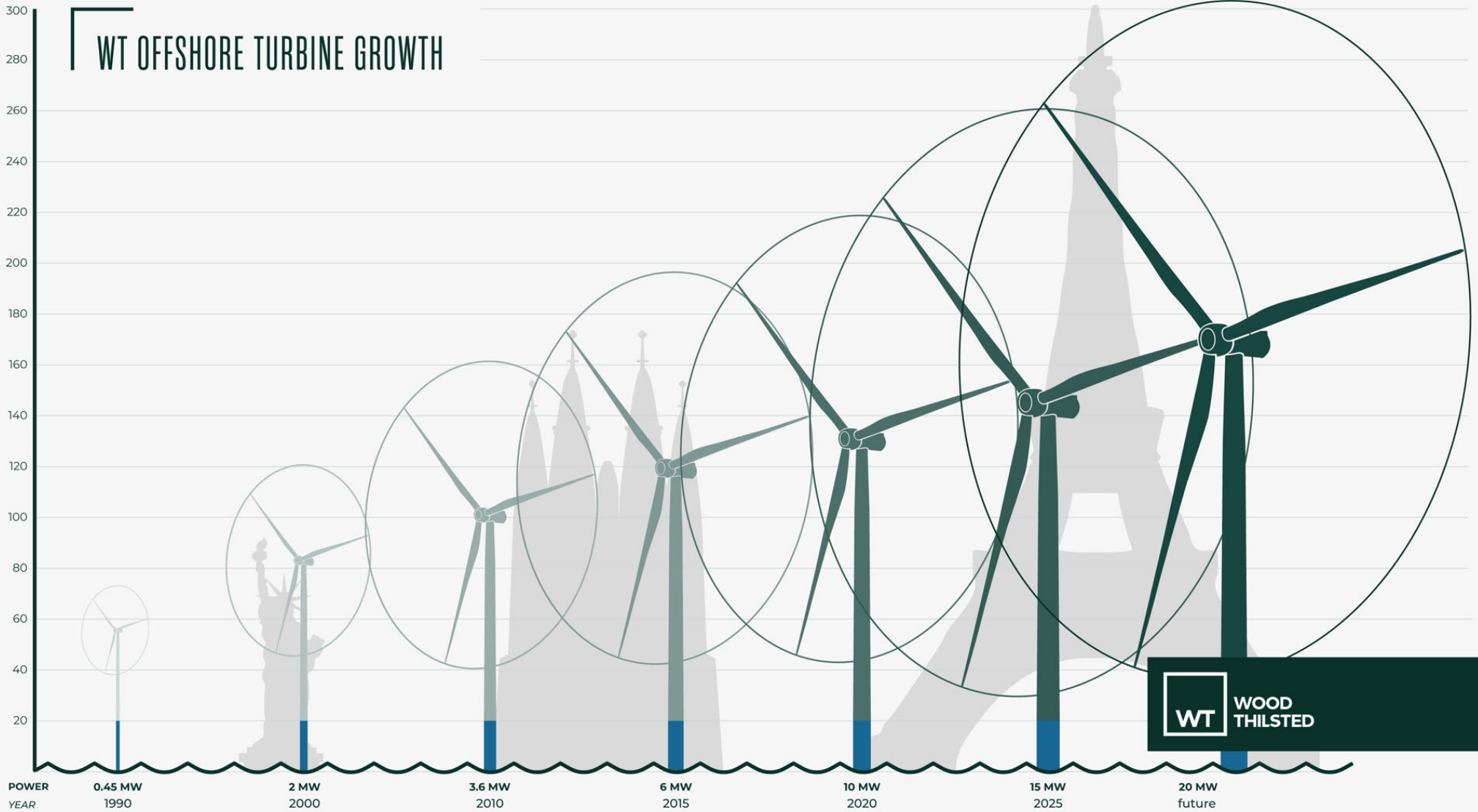
**PRESENTATION**

August 2023

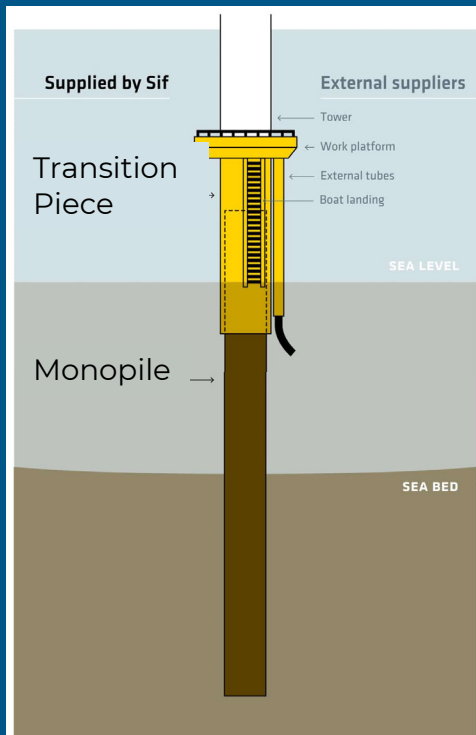


HEIGHT(m)

# WT OFFSHORE TURBINE GROWTH



# MONOPILES



# JACKETS

Water depth: 40-80 m  
Diameter: 0.8-3.0 m

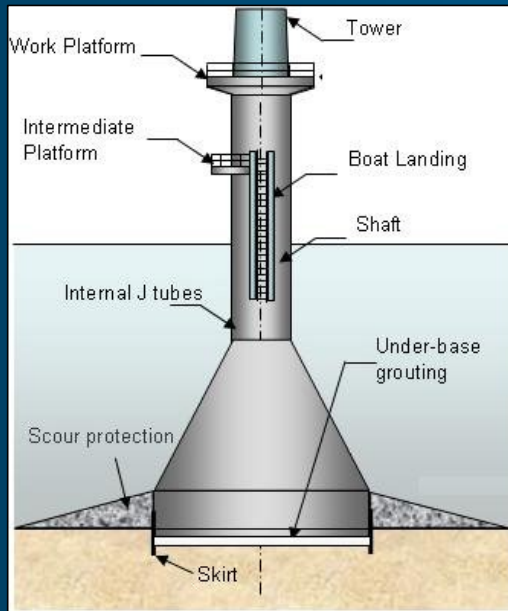


Foundation concepts

# GRAVITY BASED STRUCTURES (GBS)

Water depth: <40 m




















Diameter: 6-30 m



# FOUNDATION DESIGN

## Floating Substructures and Anchors



TENSION-LEG PLATFORM		SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE		SPAR BUOY	
Pros	Cons	Pros	Cons	Pros	Cons
 Limited motion of floater and turbine	 Inherently unstable without mooring in case of anchor failure	 Assembly onshore or in dry-dock	 Sensitive to wave loading	 Inherently stable, also without mooring	 Large water depth (typically >100m) required – both in-place and during turbine installation
 Allows for submerged platform with little wave loading	 Not suited for high current speeds	 Suitable for most water depths depending on mooring configuration	 Relatively complex floater structure	 Simple floater structure	 Some motions within anchor spread
 Simple floater construction	 Not suitable for shallow water or large water level variation	 Potential to use a concrete hull, allowing for increased local content	 Large motions within anchor spread	 Limited motion of turbine	
 Small seabed footprint	 Relatively high OPEX for hull-tendon connection				



# FOUNDATION DESIGN

## Floating Substructures and Anchors



DRAG ANCHOR / DRAG-EMBEDDED PLATE ANCHOR		SUCTION ANCHOR		DRIVEN PILE ANCHOR	
Pros	Cons	Pros	Cons	Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Off-the-shelf solution</li> <li>Empirical design approach - limited design &amp; SI costs</li> <li>Installation spread - only anchor handler tug required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inaccuracy with positioning / drag - additional mooring chain required</li> <li>Empirical design approach - high proof load required on site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accurate positioning of anchor</li> <li>No proof loading required</li> <li>Allows for shared anchor solution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relatively high CAPEX for anchor</li> <li>Installation spread - crane vessel required</li> <li>Sensitive to scour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relatively low CAPEX</li> <li>No proof loading required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decommissioning</li> <li>Installation spread - crane vessel required</li> <li>Relatively deep embedment - not suited for shallow bedrock</li> </ul>





# OFFSHORE ENVIRONMENT

## Site Conditions Assessment

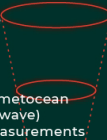
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### INPUT DATA

 Historical data-bases and research papers

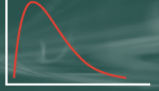
 Reanalysis data from climate models

 Satellite data

 On-site meteocean (wind & wave) data measurements


2

### ANALYSIS

 Mean wind speed & frequency distribution

 Turbulence

 Tidal & storm surge water level variation

 Waves frequency, period and height

 Earthquake

Extreme winds

Icing

Wind shear

Splash zone & sea spray icing

Extreme waves

Marine growth

Solar radiation

Lightning

Wake turbulence

Air density & temperature

Tsunami waves

Ship & ice impact

Seawater properties

Currents

3

### DELIVERABLES

 The deliverables consist of the following reports:

 Site conditions assessment: Design Basis part A1

 Light site conditions assessment

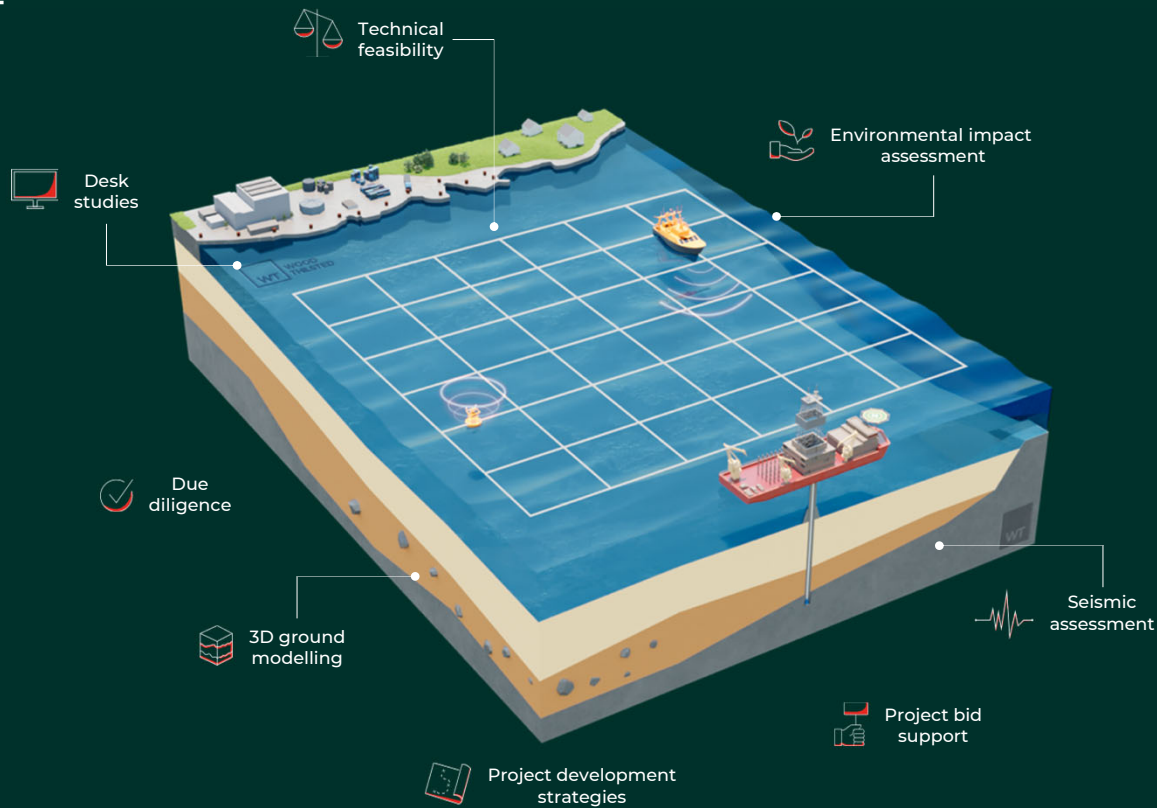
 Site hazard assessment

 Energy production assessment and layout design

WT



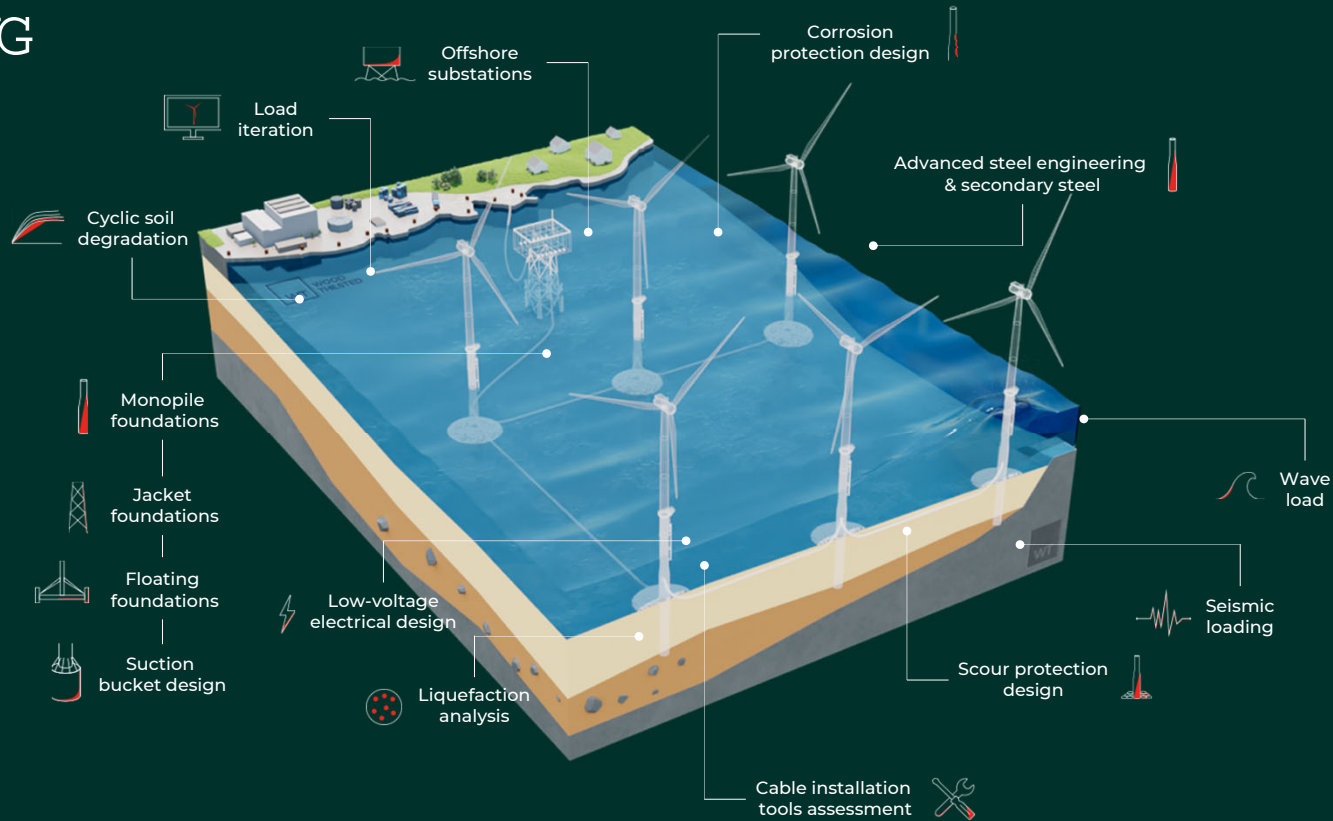
# EXPLORATION



Project Exploration is defined as a phase where initial engineering works is performed. The boundary conditions (e.g. wind, wave, geology, etc.) of the project site are investigated and critically reviewed. This identifies risks and hazards that may be potential threats to the project. Wood Thilsted has wide experience in evaluating, planning and undertaking high-quality engineering assessments.



# ENGINEERING



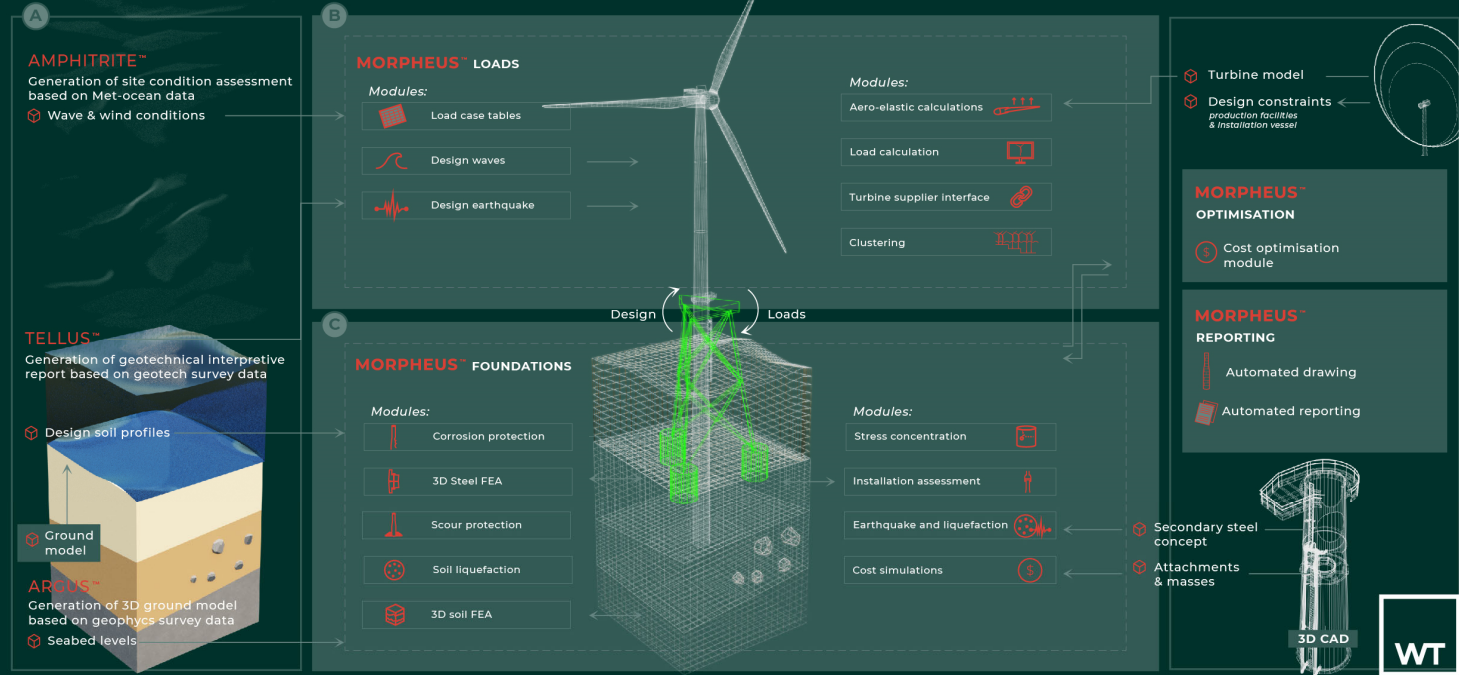
Wood Thilsted deliver cost-effective foundation designs for offshore wind projects through our holistic approach to design – understanding all the inputs to the design and supply chain constraints results in efficient structural design and project cost savings. Many of the worlds largest offshore wind farms are currently being designed by Wood Thilsted.



# WHAT MAKES US UNIQUE? OUR SOFTWARE

## IN-HOUSE DESIGN PLATFORM

### Software Overview



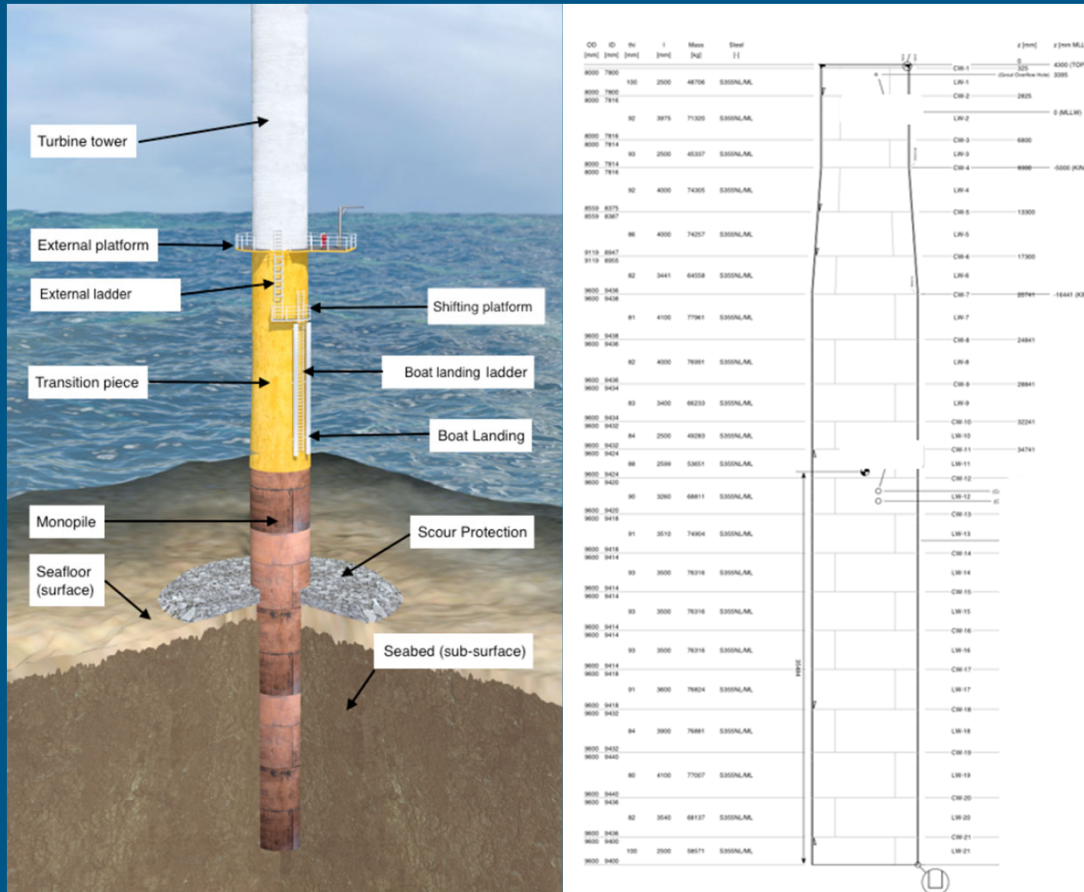
WT has highly developed design processes for substructure and foundation design.

Our software platform is a comprehensive tailor-made tool developed specifically for offshore wind foundations, including MPs and Jackets.

It includes modules for efficient site characterisation (wind, wave, soil etc.), for load assessment, structural design, optimization and for reporting.

WT

# KEY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS



- Ultimate Limit State (ULS)
- Fatigue Limit State (FLS)
- Natural Frequency Analysis (NFA)
- Accidental Limit State (ALS)
- Service Limit State (SLS)
- Corrosion Protection (CP)
- Secondary Steel (SS)
- Integrated Load Analysis (ILA)

# EXAMPLE OF A HIGH LEVEL ICT

DLC Table [IEC 61400-3-1]



	DLC	DLC Description	Wind speeds considered	Wind model	Sea State Model	Water level	Current model	Wind Wave misalignment	Yaw misalignment	Partial safety factor for Ultimate design load assessment	No. Combinations
Fatigue	1.2	Power production	[Vin:Vout] 3:1:31	NTM (operating in Fatigue) - m=5	NSS	SWL_NSS_FLS	CS_NSS	MIS, MUL -30 ; 30 ; 60	-8° ; 0° ; +8°	1.35	5220
	6.4	Parked (standstill or idling) outside WTG operation wind speed range	< Vin] and [Vout:Vhwo] 1:1:2 and 32:1:34	NTM (operating in Fatigue) - m=5	NSS	SWL_NSS_FLS	CS_NSS	MIS, MUL -30 ; 30 ; 60	-8° ; 0° ; +8°	1.35	900
	7.2	parked and fault conditions (WTG yaw angle is aligned with wind direction)	[Vin:Vout] 3:1:31	NTM (operating in Fatigue) - m=5	NSS	SWL_NSS_FLS	CS_NSS	MIS, MUL -30 ; 30 ; 60	-8° ; 0° ; +8°	1.35	5220
Ultimate	1.4	Power production + gust + wind direction change	Vr +/-2m/s 9, 11, 13	ECD	NSSULS	SWL_NSS_ULS	CS_NSS	COD, UNI	0°	1.35	9
	1.6	Power Production + severe sea state + Normal current & water levels	[Vin:Vout] 3:1:31	NTM (operating in Ultimate)	SSS + SWH	SWLR_SSS	CS_NSS	MIS, MUL limited to -30° ; 0° ; +30°	-8° ; 0° ; +8°	1.35	261
	6.1	Idling + 50 yr wind, waves, current, water levels	V50 50.9	EWM	ESS50 + EWH50	SWLR_ESS50	CS_ESS	MIS, MUL limited to -30° ; 0° ; +30°	-8° ; 0° ; +8°	1.35	108
	1.1	Idling + 500yr cyclone wind, waves, current, water levels	V500 cyclone 64.9	EWM	ESS500 + EWH500	SWLR_ESS500	CS_ESS	MIS, MUL limited to -30° ; 0° ; +30°	-8° ; 0° ; +8°	1.0	108
	I.1-PLUNG	Idling + 500yr cyclone wind, waves + plunging breaker wave (a slamming force is added), current, water levels	V500 cyclone 64.9	EWM	ESS500 + EWH500	SWLR_ESS500	CS_ESS	COD, UNI	-8° ; 0° ; +8°	1.0	36

## WHERE ARE OUR PROJECTS?

### WT Projects:

- Australia
- Denmark
- Germany
- Greece
- Ireland
- Korea
- Poland
- Japan
- UK
- USA



## OUR EXPERIENCE

With our unique experience and track-record in offshore wind we deliver the largest and most complex offshore wind projects globally, annually delivering the detailed foundation design of 3 GW worldwide.



## WHAT SERVICES DO WE OFFER?

ENERGY &  
CLIMATE  
ANALYTICS

GEOSURVEYS

GEOANALYSIS

PRIMARY STEEL  
DESIGN

SECONDARY  
STEEL  
DESIGN

SUBSEA  
CABLES

LIFETIME  
EXTENSION

FLOATING  
WIND FARM  
ADVISORY

PROJECT  
MANAGEMENT

OWNERS  
ENGINEERING



# THANK YOU



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