

Offshore Wind Farm Clusters

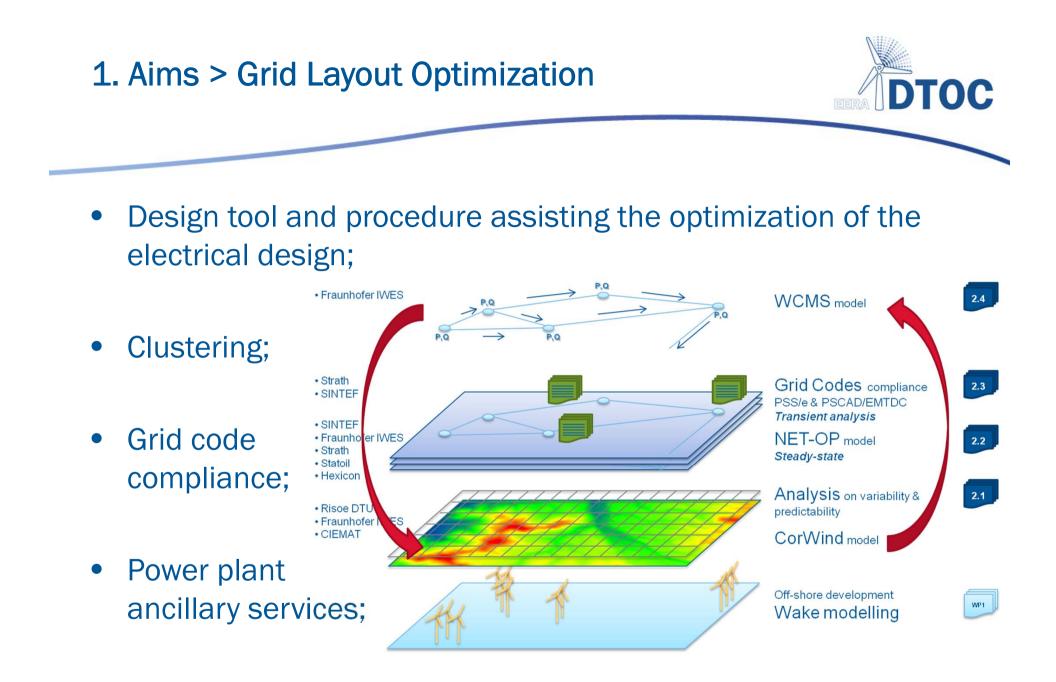
Interconnection optimization and Power Plant Services Frankfurt, Germany. 19 November 2013

Dipl.-Ing. Mariano FAIELLA Researcher Fraunhofer IWES, Germany THE EUROPEAN ENERGY RESEARCH ALLIANCE DESIGN TOOLS FOR OFFSHORE WIND FARM CLUSTER

Support by



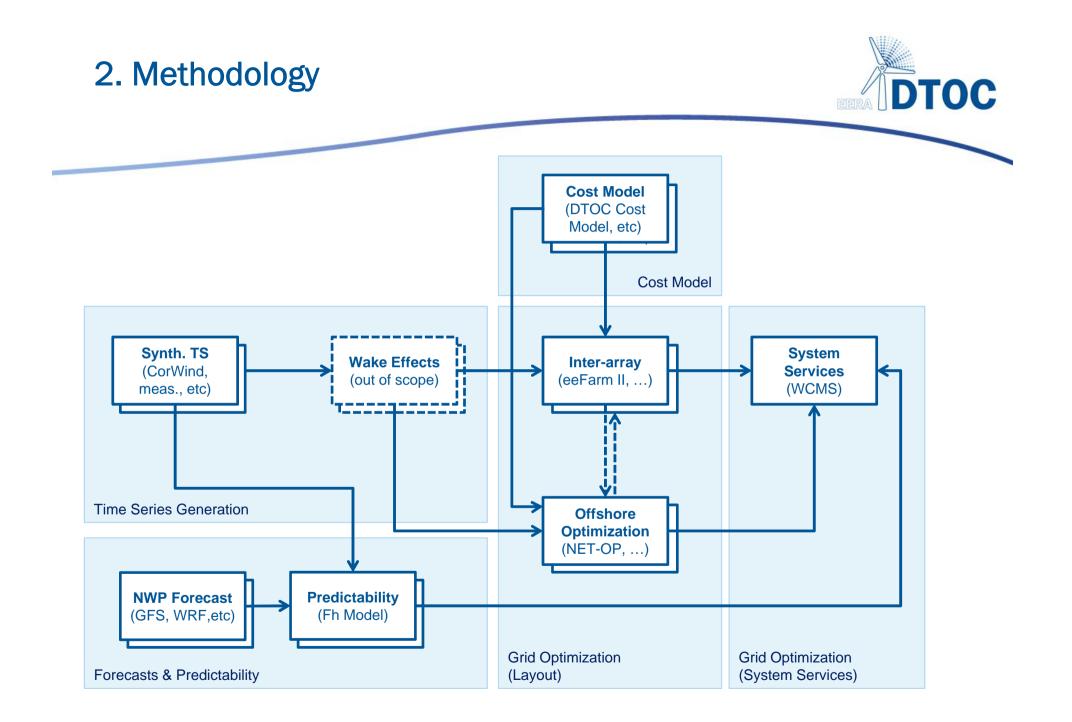




• Evaluate impact of the variability and the predictability.

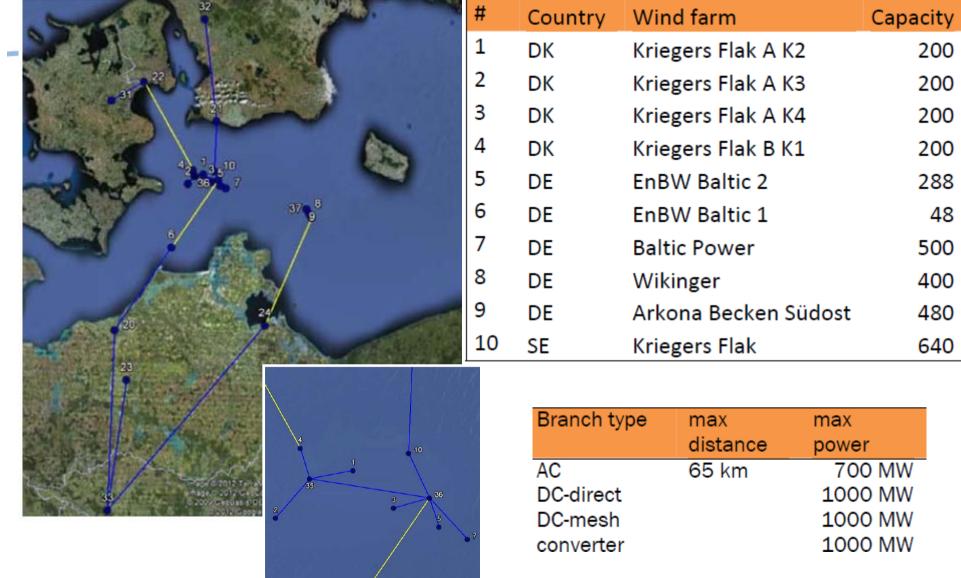


- 1. Determine the models chain, interactions, I/O;
- Establish the data flow/ data gaps according to the user cases;
- 3. Procedure to fill overcome gaps was investigated:
 - 1. Automatic electrical data generation
 - 2. User intervention providing accurate data.
 - 3. Implementation of a new module
- 4. Dry runs (based on scenarios)
- 5. Assessment/ convenience evaluation



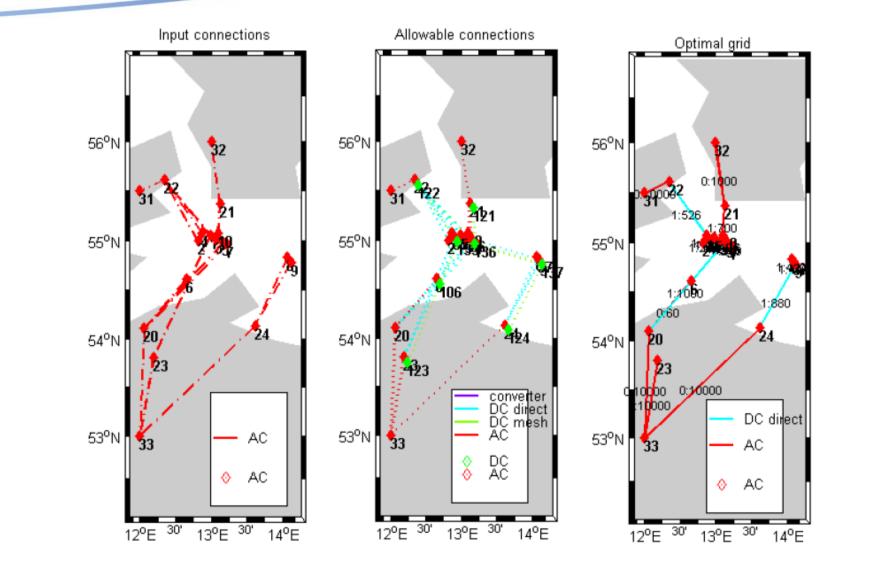
3. Scenarios > Kriegers Flak case study





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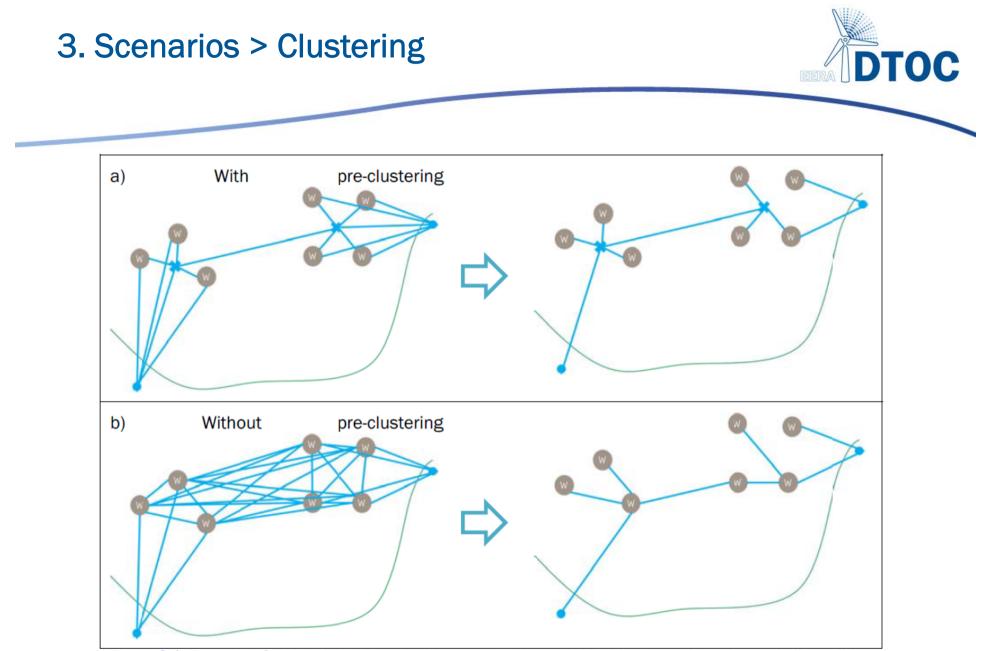
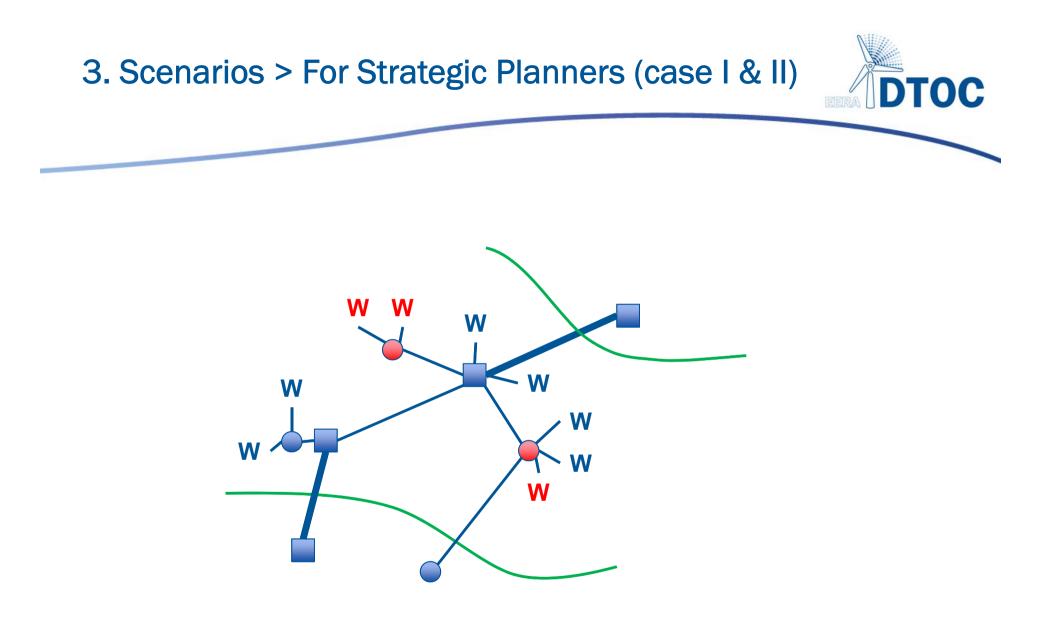
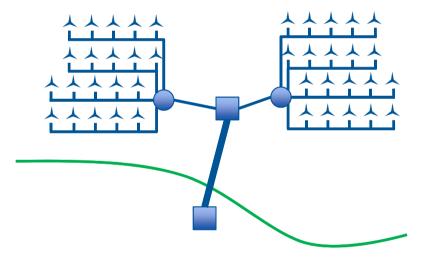


Figure 2-1: Example of grid optimisation; a) with pre-clustering; and b) without pre-clustering and all possible offshore branches included. The indicated solutions to the right are just for illustration and not based on any actual optimisation.

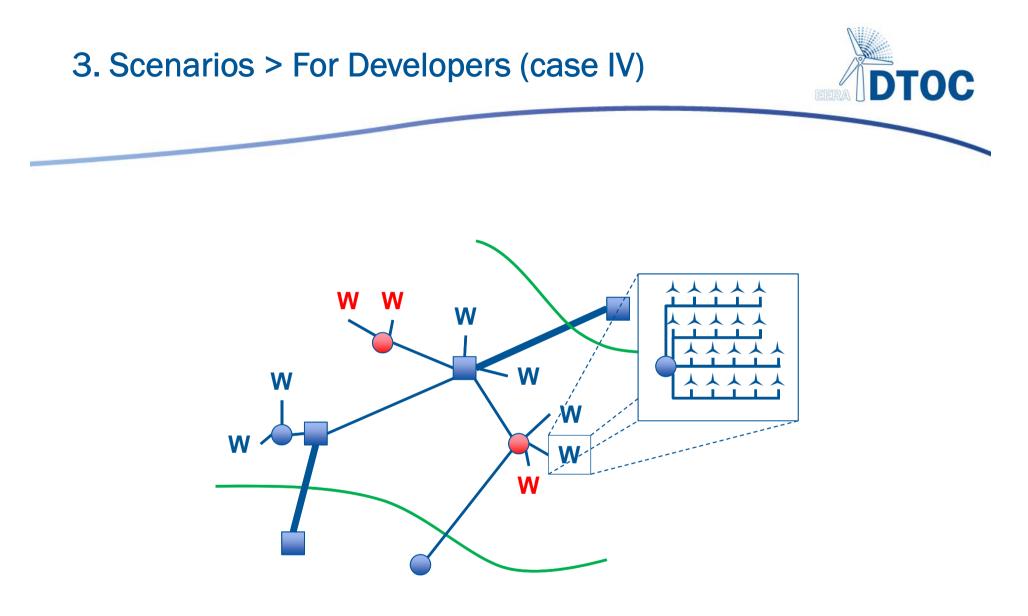


Scenario representing a big shared offshore infrastructure connecting several countries (markets), optimized based on energy prices and implementing different technology. The "W" represents wind farms

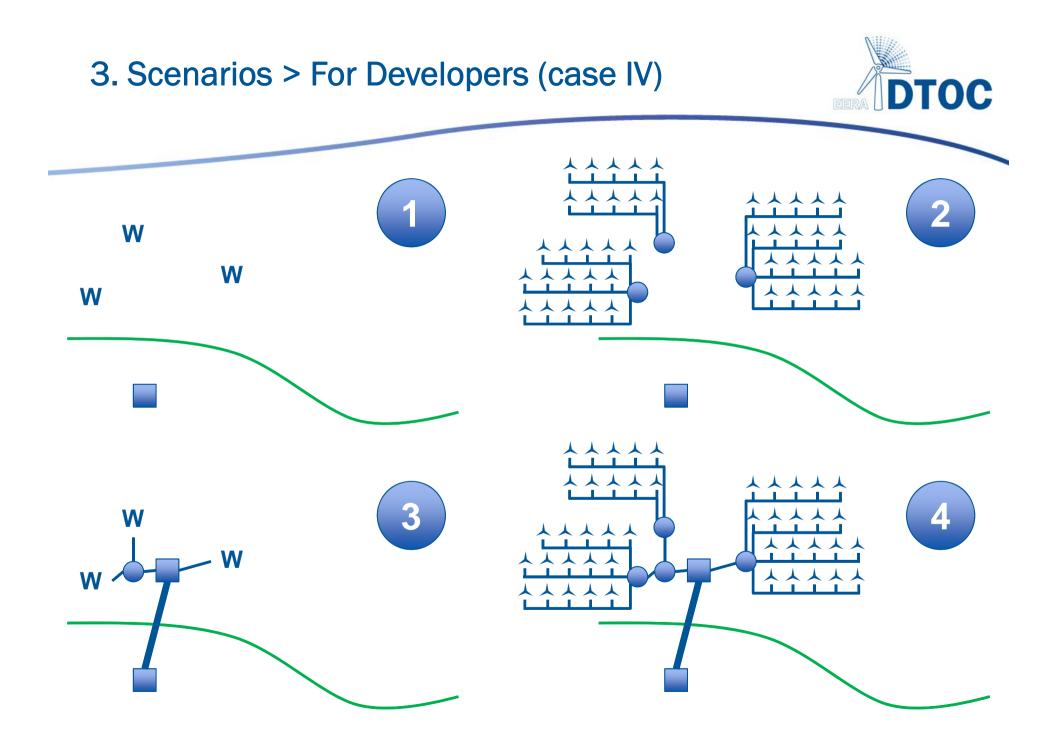




Example of a simple design with two wind farms. The inter-array design, wind farm transformers and a shared single platform connected to shore by a HVDC link is represented.



eeFarm II can implement each inter-array design. After, the optimized interconnection of wind farms and clusters is performed by NET-OP. Finally, eeFarm II models the results from NET-OP creating the complete grid description.

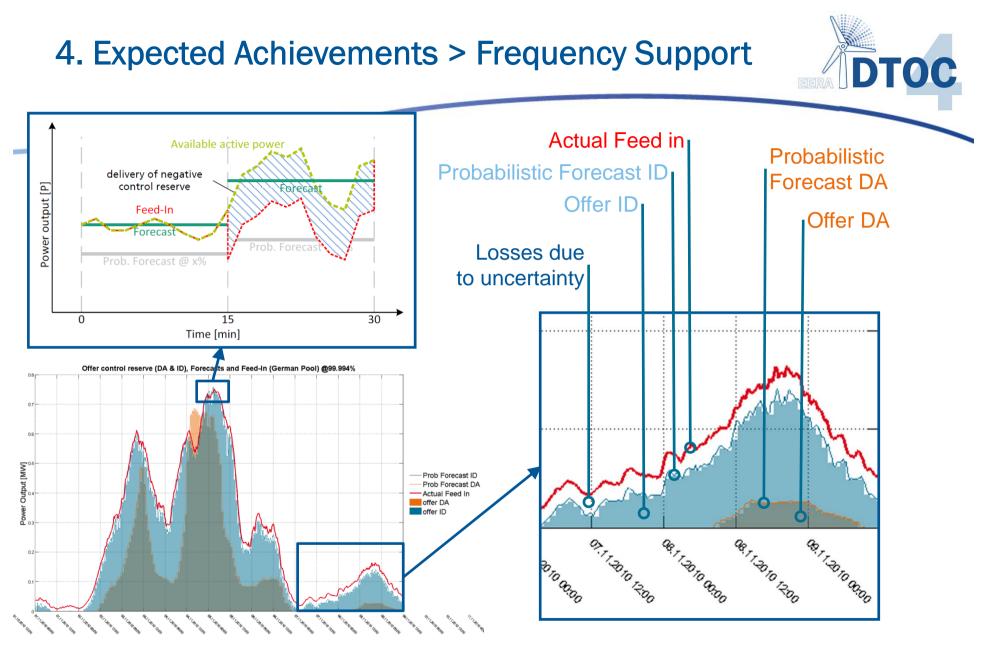




- Strategic Planners requirements:
 - Optimum strategic infrastructure.
- Developers requirement, to assist the user finding:
 - optimum cable layout \rightarrow for transmission grids
 - optimum number of substations \rightarrow clustering.
 - Optimum installed capacity within a site boundary.
 - Optimum transmission technology (e.g. HVDC or HVAC).
 - Test design according to grid code.



- Checking planned grid:
 - Fulfillment of full load flows → calculate component utilization factors.
 - Fulfillment of certain average load flows situations.
 - Checking congestions and voltages.
 - Control power:
 - Power reserve
 - Balancing power
 - Voltage Control
 - Enabling market/ transport

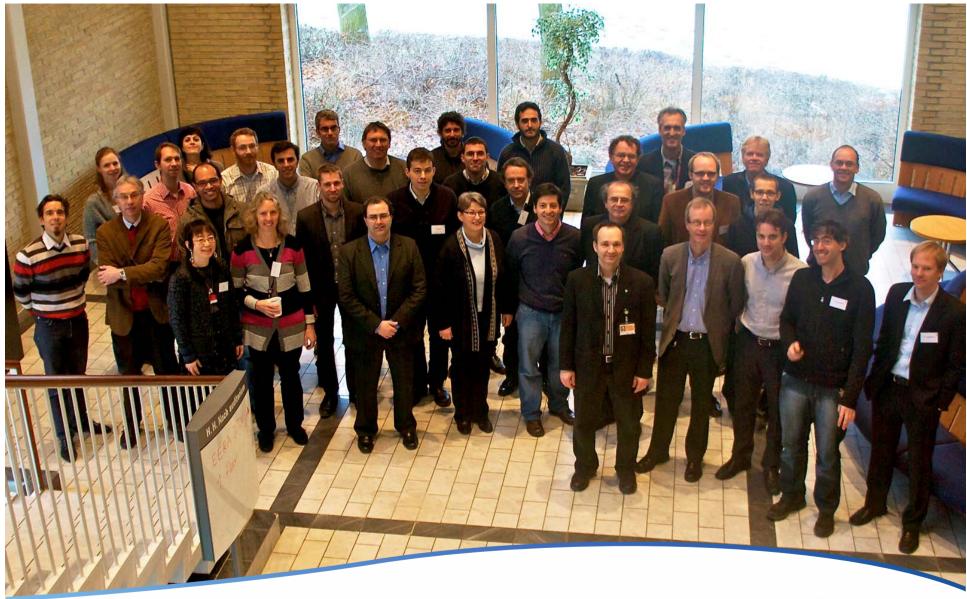


Source: Malte Jansen – Fraunhofer IWES



1. Provide the right features for the user

- 2. Gap between the different modules/ addition of new electrical data and components
- 3. Lack of precise information required for electrical calculations in future scenarios (cables, trafos, voltage levels) in 2020/2030/2050? (only assumptions)
- 4. The availability of updated cost information and validation data for the study cases, essential to correctly parameterize the optimization process.



Thank you very much for your attention

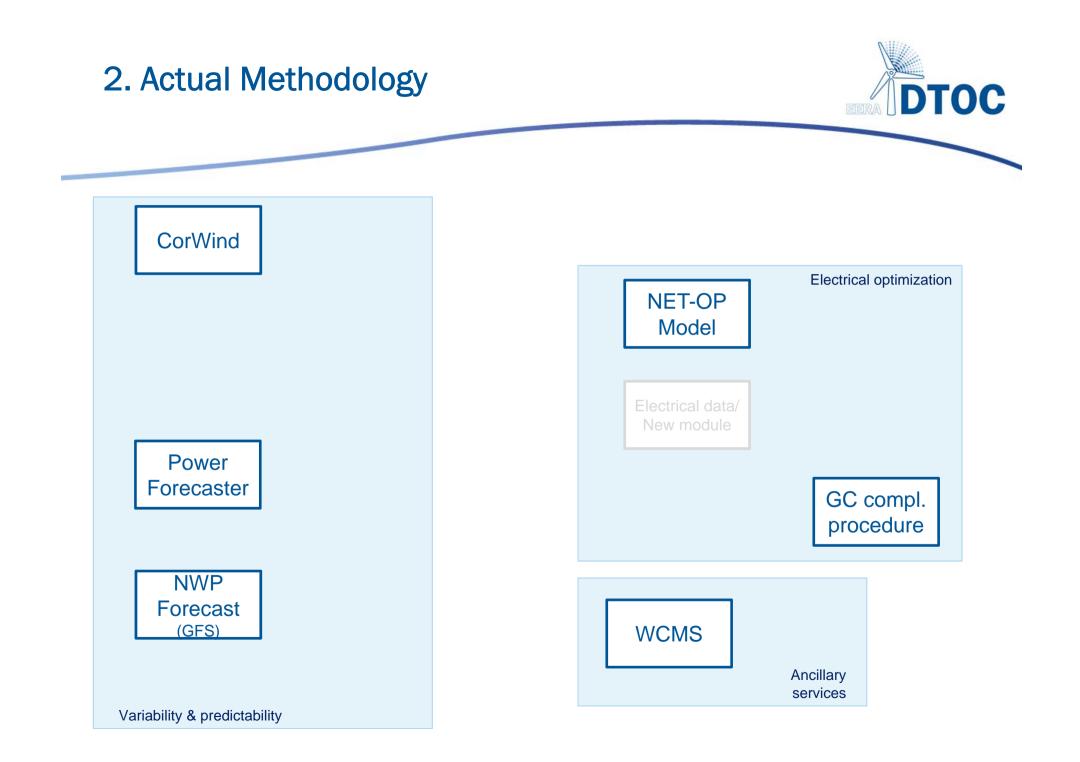




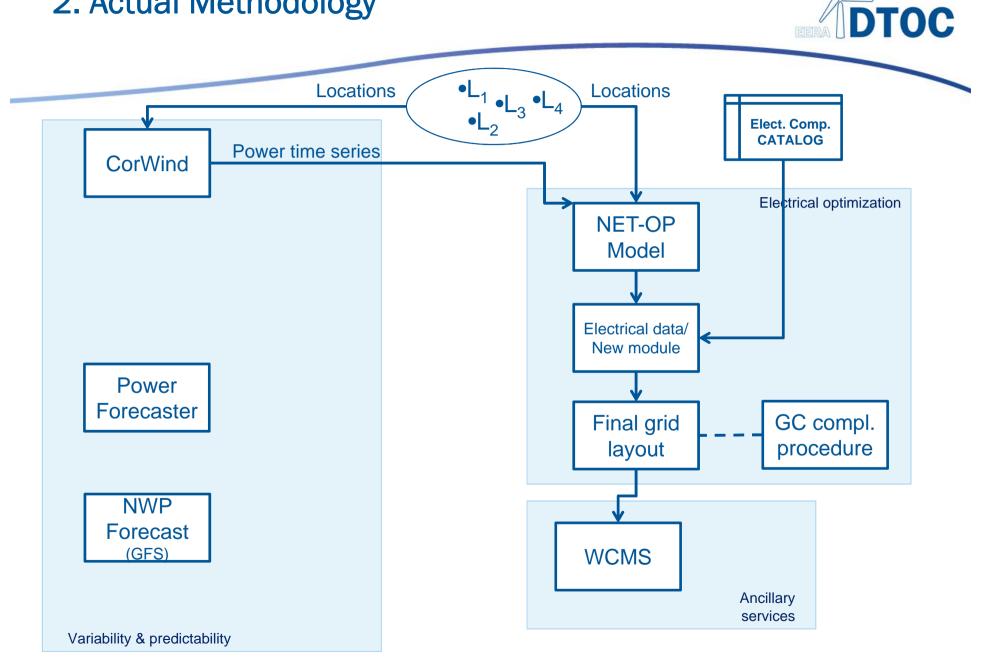
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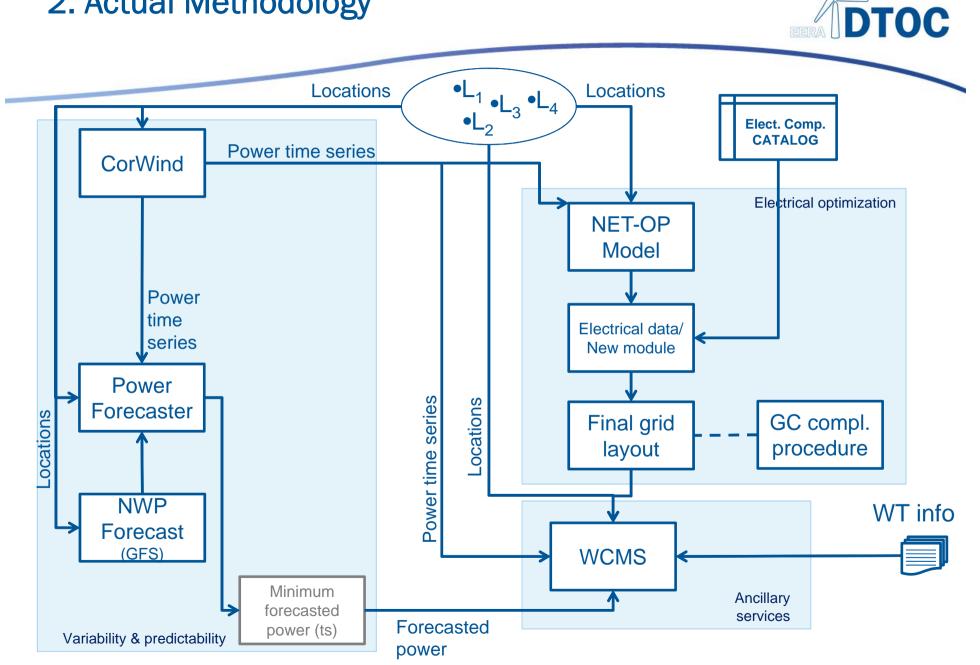




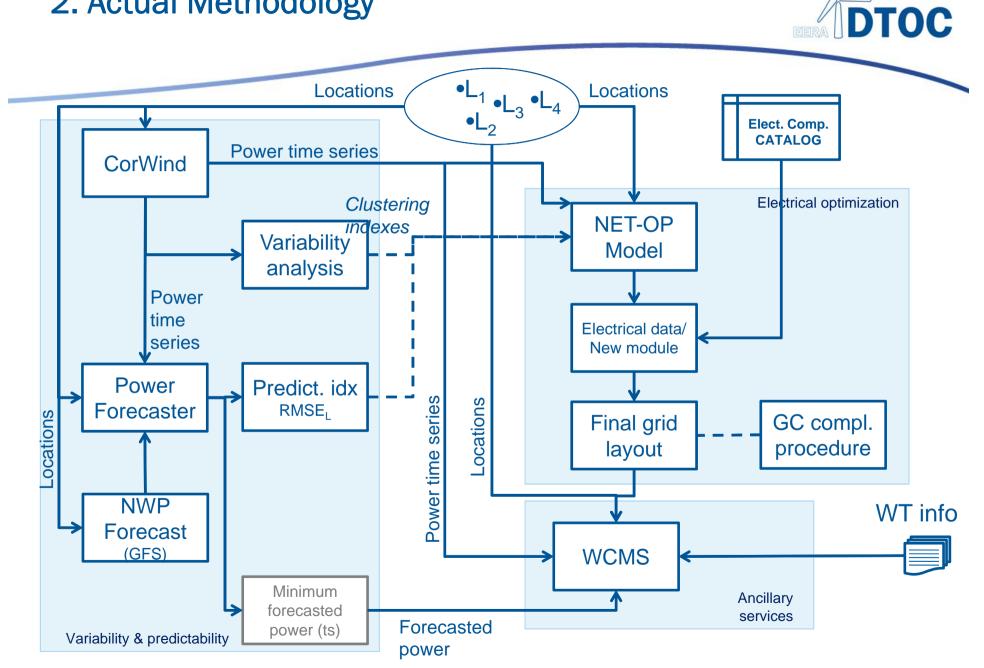
2. Actual Methodology

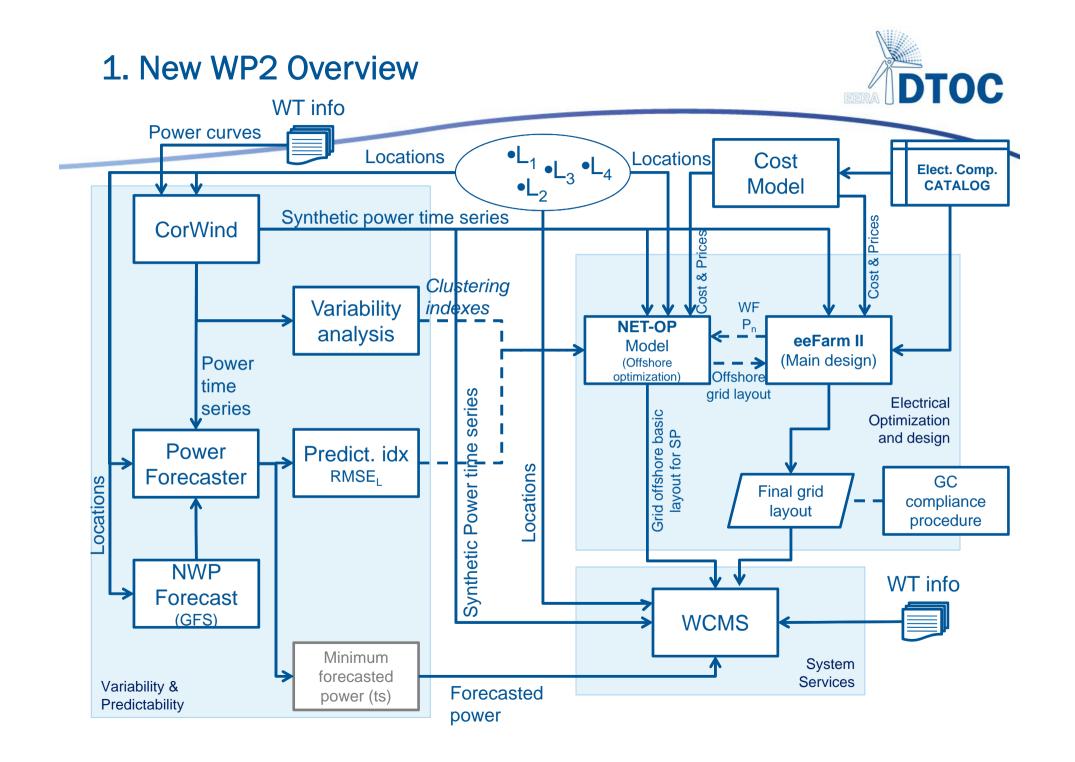


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1. New WP2 Overview

