

Prepared: ANDGA

Version: 12.11.14 @ 13.30

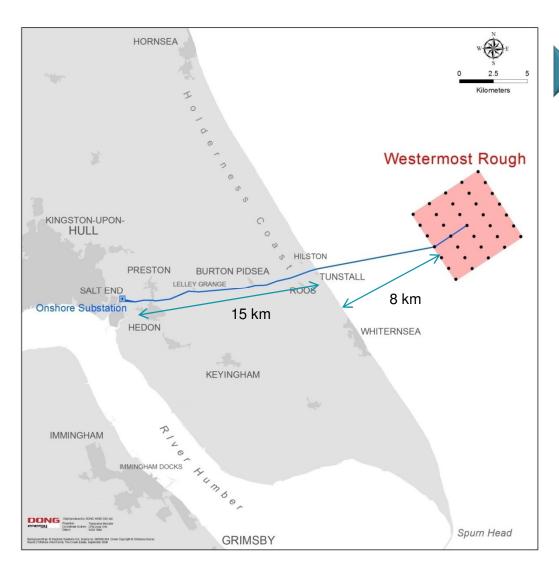


Overview – Westermost Rough





Westermost Rough Offshore Wind Farm – Key Data



Area: 35 km2

Capacity: 210 MW

Turbine Rating: 6 MW

Cable Landing: Tunstall

Onshore Substation: Hedon

Water Depths: 16 – 26 m LAT

Construction: 2014

Indicative turbine lay-out



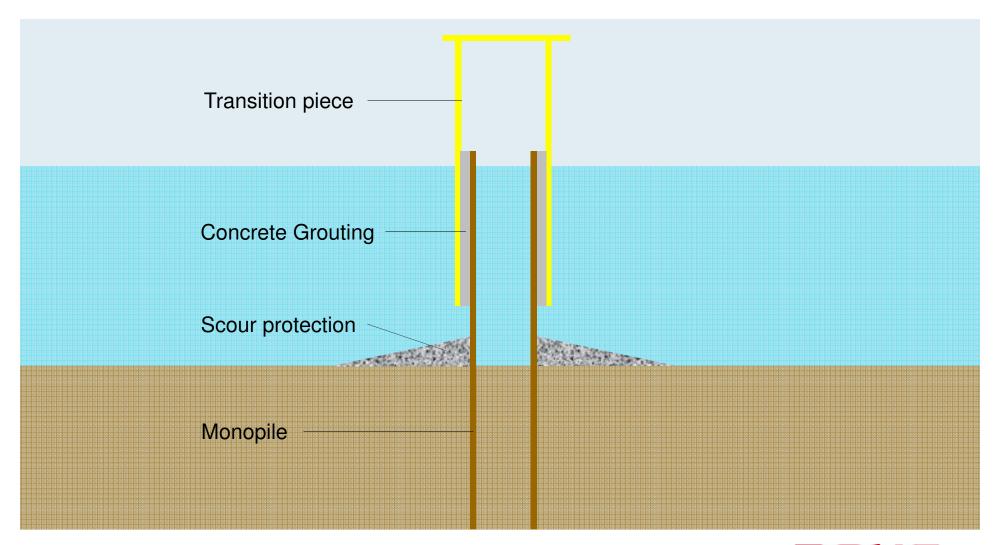
First commercial 6 MW wind turbine





Foundations

Structure





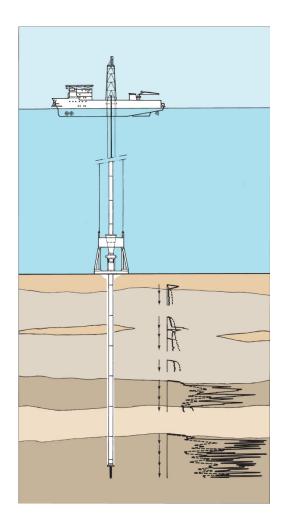
Site Assessment

Meassurement Campaigns

Wind

Waves

Geotechnics

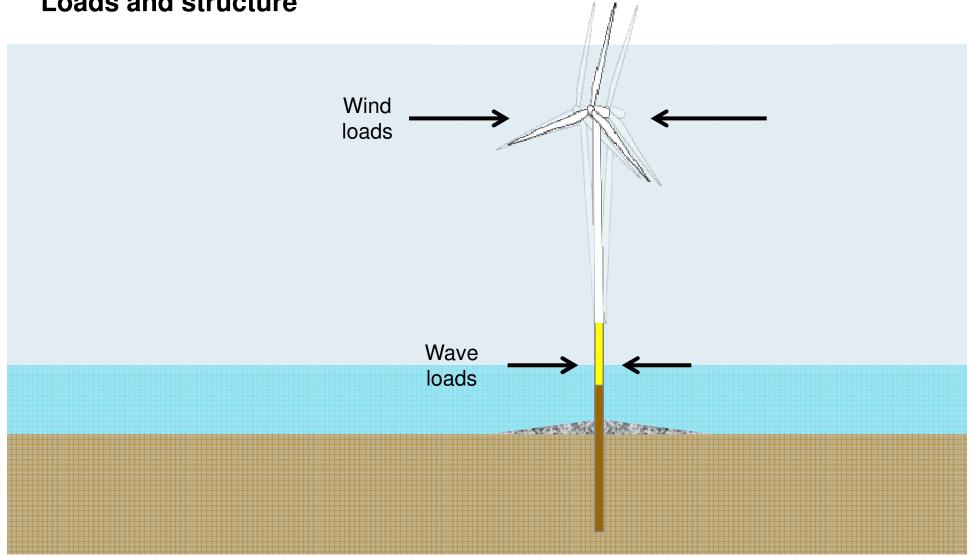






Foundations

Loads and structure





Site Assessment

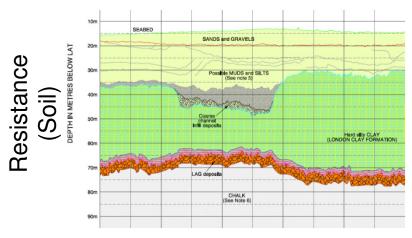
Loads vs ressistance

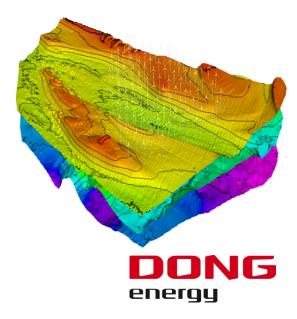
Loads (wind and waves)











Site Assessment

Loads vs ressistance





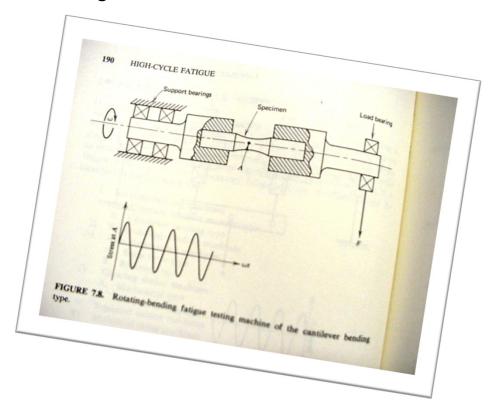
Loads

What drives the Design

Extreme



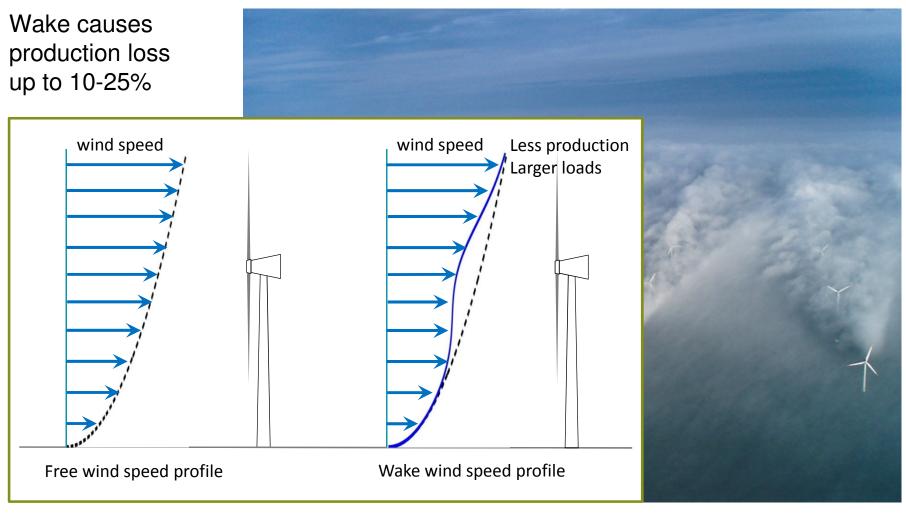
Fatigue limit state, small strains





Site assessment

Optimize and analyze wind farm data





Wind Loads

Average conditions

Swept area:

 $A_{rotor} = \pi r^2$ $A_{rotor} = 18 625 m^2$ = 2 football fields

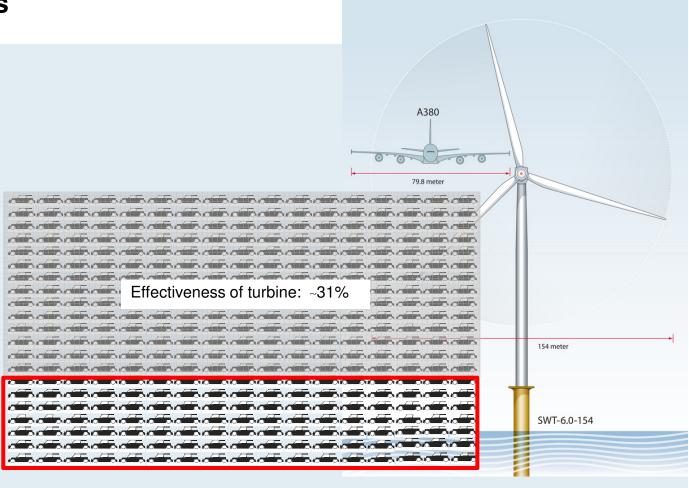
Mass of air:

$$\begin{split} &V_{wind}=12 \text{ m/s} \\ &\rho_{air,\ 20}=1.2 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &m_{air}=A \text{ V } \rho=\text{ 268 200 kg/s} \\ &=36 \text{ Elephants per second} \end{split}$$

Power of air:

 $P_{air} = \frac{1}{2} 36$ (12m/s)²

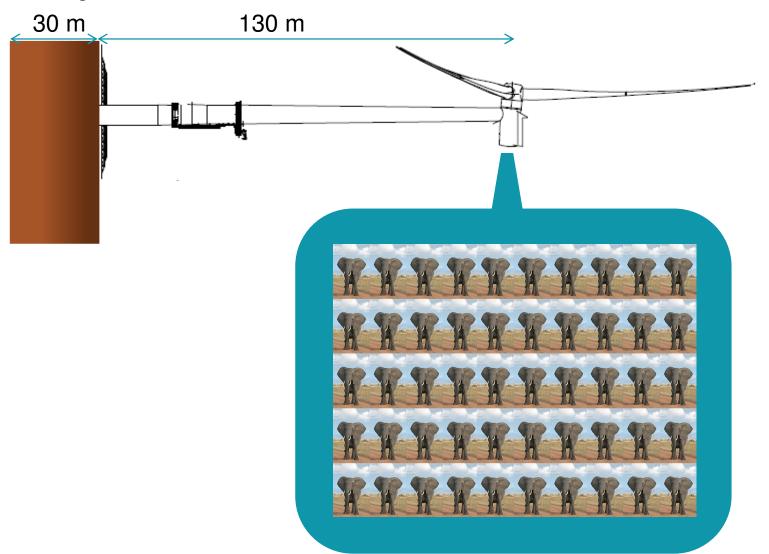
- = 19MW
- = 390 mini coopers





Loads

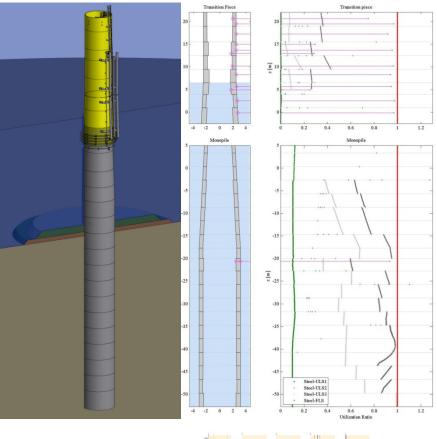
Average conditions





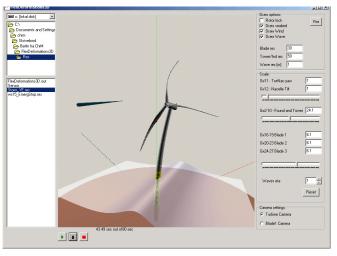
Design of Foundations Iterative process

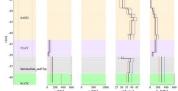
Calculation and optimisation





Integrated wind/wave loading model



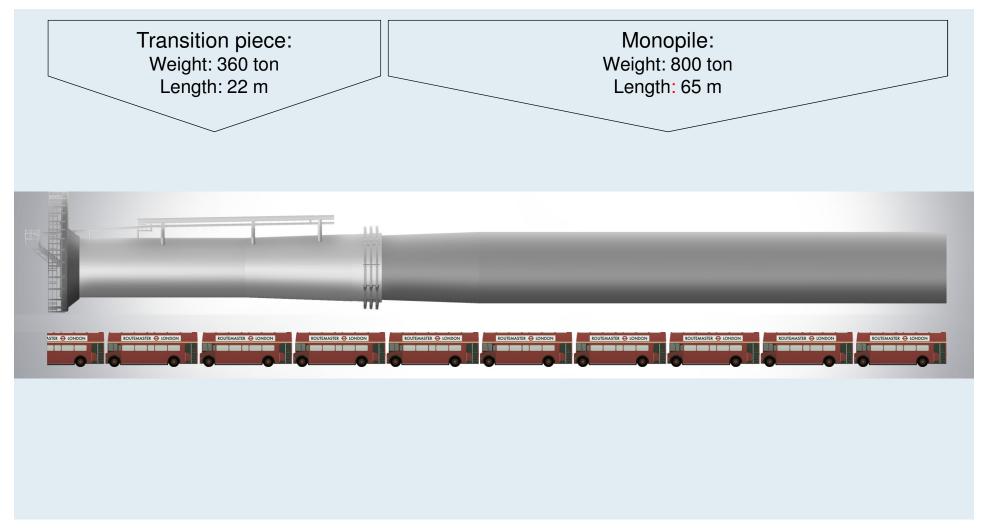


Soil resistance model



Design of Foundation

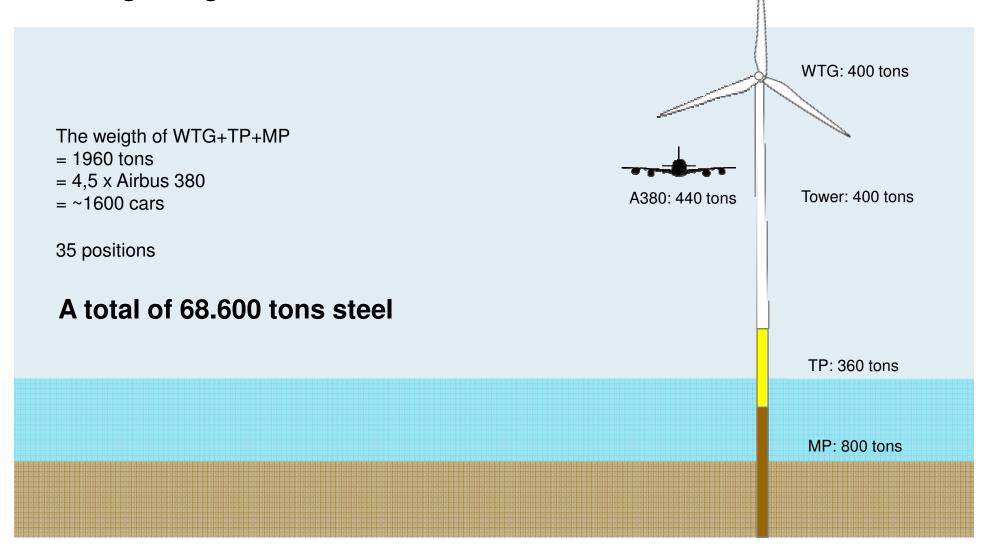
Typical sizes



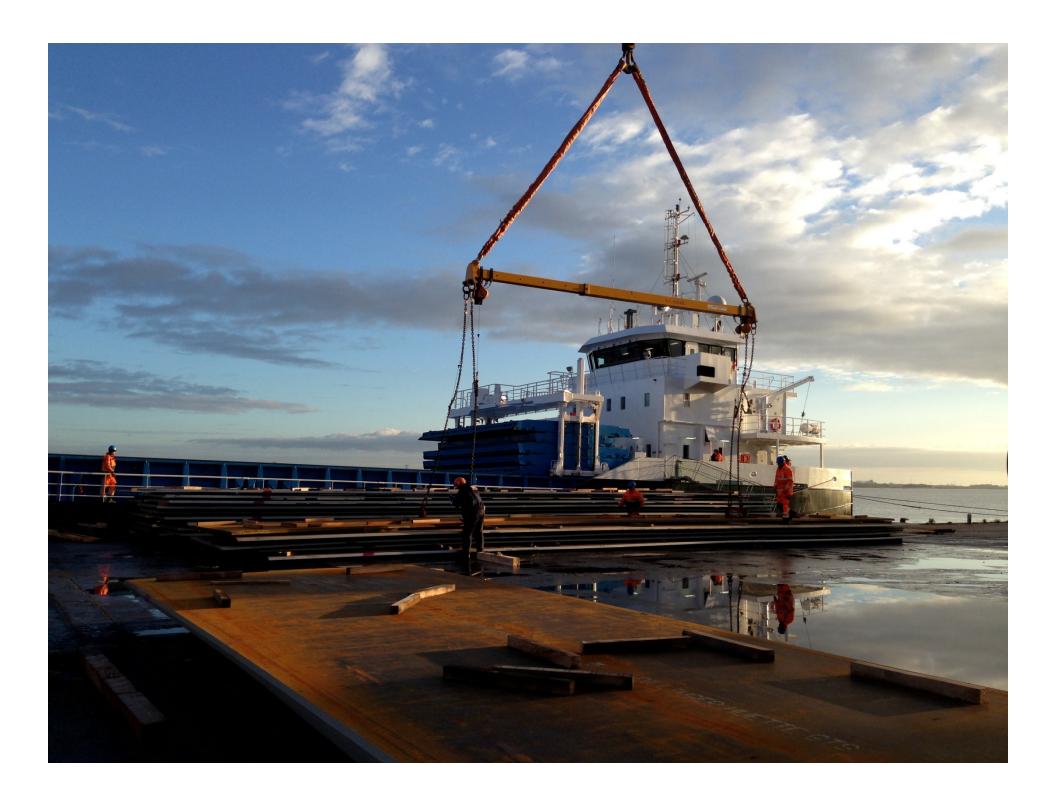


Design of Foundation

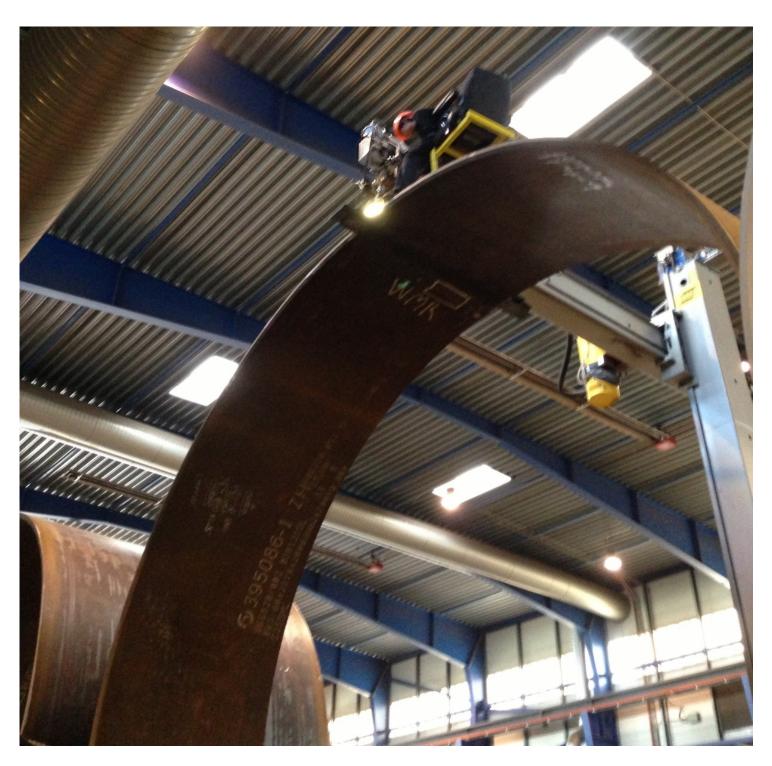
Average weigth









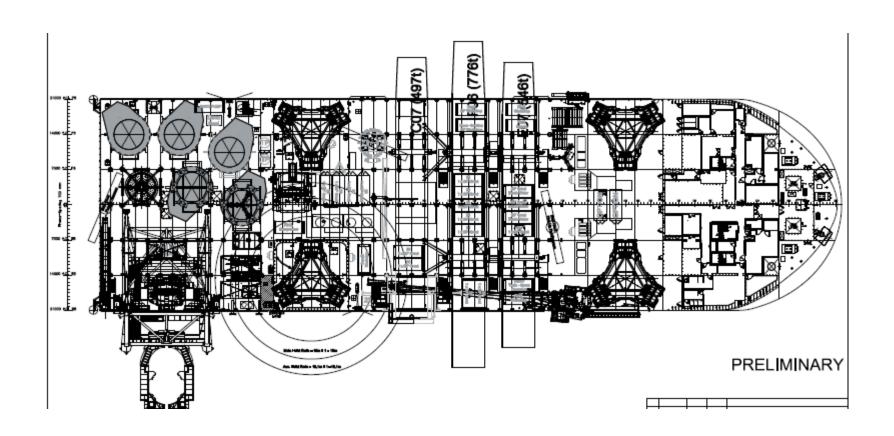








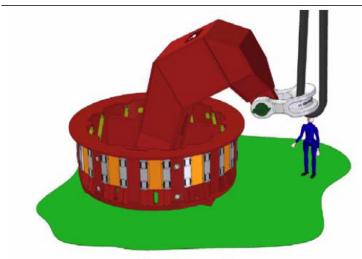








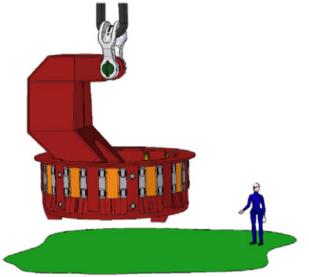




Rotate arm (support shackle)



Rotate tool





Insert in pile





