

# Simulation and Optimisation of Offshore Renewable Energy Arrays for Minimal Life-Cycle Costs

Robin Kuipers

Supervisors:

Kerem Akartunali

Euan Barlow

University of Strathclyde  
Strathclyde Business School

Glasgow, Scotland

July 20, 2021

## **Abstract**

Lorem Ipsum

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Overlap between phases</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	The topic . . . . .	2
1.2	Model . . . . .	5
1.3	Experiments . . . . .	6
1.4	Results . . . . .	6
1.5	Discussion . . . . .	6

# 1 | Overlap between phases

## 1.1 The topic

In this chapter I will discuss my efforts to answer Sub-Question 1.

**Sub-Question 1.** *Can considering how phases in the life-cycle of a wind-farm overlap and share resources improve logistical decision making on these projects?*

In particular I looked at the overlap between the installation and maintenance phases. During the installation phase turbines come online gradually, and the completed turbines start generating energy while other turbines are still being installed. These online turbines require maintenance, which means the start of the maintenance phase occurs during the installation phase. In the current literature this is not considered, and the phases are treated as wholly separate topics.

This artificial separation leads to inefficiencies from two sources. Firstly, the current maintenance literature tends to consider windfarms of a constant size, but in practice there will be a time window of several months, if not years, in which a windfarm will only partially be operational. If the windfarm is treated as having full capacity during this time, there will be an excess of maintenance capacity, which will go to waste. Therefore it is beneficial to consider this overlap phase, in which turbines gradually come online, as a special time period with different maintenance requirements than the main operational phase of the windfarm.

Secondly, there are potential benefits to both installation and maintenance operations happening concurrently, that will go overlooked unless these operations are considered in tandem. Resources can be shared between the operations, such as personnel and vessels. For example, crew transfer vessels are often on standby while the crew is performing installation work at a turbine; during this downtime the vessel could be used to transport other crew members to perform maintenance work.

The extend of these inefficiencies, and potential countermeasures, have never been investigated before. The research in this chapter aims to show there are significant cost reductions to potentially be made by looking at this overlap period, and proposes an optimisation model to reduce these inefficiencies.

Similar inefficiencies can likely be found in the overlap period between the maintenance phase and the decommission phase at the end of the life-cycle of a windfarm. The potential cost reduction from sharing resources would be identical during that period, and the effect of a gradually decreasing amount of operating turbines is the reverse of the phenomenon at the start of the life-cycle. Additionally, there are potential benefits to deciding the order of decommissioning turbines based on maintenance operations. For example, if a turbine suffers a failure after decommissioning of the site has started, it might be beneficial to decommission that turbine instead of repairing the failure, especially if the repair would be costly.

However, this current investigation focuses solely on the overlap period at the start of the life-cycle, rather than the one at the end of the life-cycle, as there has been more research regarding the installation phase compared to the decommission phase. This decision allowed us more research to build upon, and focus on the overlap period rather than the distinct phases around it.

Since there are two phases being dealt with here, there are a variety of possible approaches. Each operation, from both the installation phase and

the maintenance phase could be considered simultaneously, and the period could be considered as a project in which tasks related to either phase need to be scheduled. However, this would cause the problem to be large and complicated, making it very computationally intensive to generate a schedule. Complications would arise from the timespan considered and the difference in the nature of installation and maintenance activities; installation tasks are set tasks that need to be carried out in some order for each turbine, after which the installation is complete, while maintenance tasks (in particular repair tasks) are largely independent of each other and occur after a failure, which is a stochastic event. Combining these tasks in a single optimisation model would be difficult, and the focus would lie on developing a model that can deal with the different natures of these tasks, instead of investigating the potential benefits of considering these phases simultaneously.

Therefore another approach would be to treat the schedule of one of the phases as a fixed input, and compute the schedule of the other phase based on that information. This is what I chose to do, treating the installation as a fixed input into the maintenance schedule. I chose to do it this way around, rather than treating the maintenance schedule as an input to the installation schedule, as the maintenance phase naturally depends on the installation schedule; the turbines don't require maintenance until installed. Additionally, over the considered timeframe the installation phase is generally much more expensive than the maintenance phase, as the installation phase involves large operations, using expensive vessels, on every turbines, while large repairs requiring those vessels will be rare. Many repairs only require crew to be brought to the turbine, which is much less costly. Therefore the maintenance schedule is more likely to be significantly impacted by using some resources that are on standby for installation operations, rather than the other way around.

In Section 1.2 I will describe the optimisation model developed to investigate and reduce these inefficiencies. The test cases created and experiments performed will be discussed in Section 1.3, and the results will be shown

in Section 1.4. Finally Section 1.5 will reflect on the results and discuss potential further research into this topic.

## 1.2 Model

In order to investigate the overlap period and effect of sharing resources, I developed an optimisation model that can incorporate a level of resource sharing, but can also be used without the sharing. This is to compare cases without sharing to cases with resource sharing (of various amounts) using the same model.

I opted to use a high level model which decides for each month in the considered timespan which vessels to charter and which tasks to complete, but does not assign specific timeslots to any particular tasks. This is mostly because that detailed planning is very computationally expensive using optimisation models such as this, and in practice that level of planning would not happen at the start of the project for the entire timespan. Instead this high-level model decides which vessels to charter at what times, as those decisions often need to be made far in advance, and the more specific tasks will be planned on a month by month basis based on the actual failures that occur.

The model takes as input characteristics of the vessels and different types of repairs. In addition to repairing failures, the model also plans routine maintenance checks that typically occur annually from the moment a turbine comes online. Characteristics of those tasks and their frequency are also given as input. Expected effects of the weather are also given; no raw data is given, but for each month the average percentage of time a vessel is available (based on weather circumstances) and the average value of energy generated by a turbine in an hour (based on wind speed) are given. This abstraction is made because simulating real weather is a stochastic process not well fit for optimisation models, so expected values are used instead.

Finally the model takes information that follows from the installation

schedule. This includes the amount of turbines coming online each month, and the amount of time vessels from the installation phase can be used in a given month.

## **1.3 Experiments**

Lorem Ipsum

## **1.4 Results**

Lorem Ipsum

## **1.5 Discussion**

Lorem Ipsum