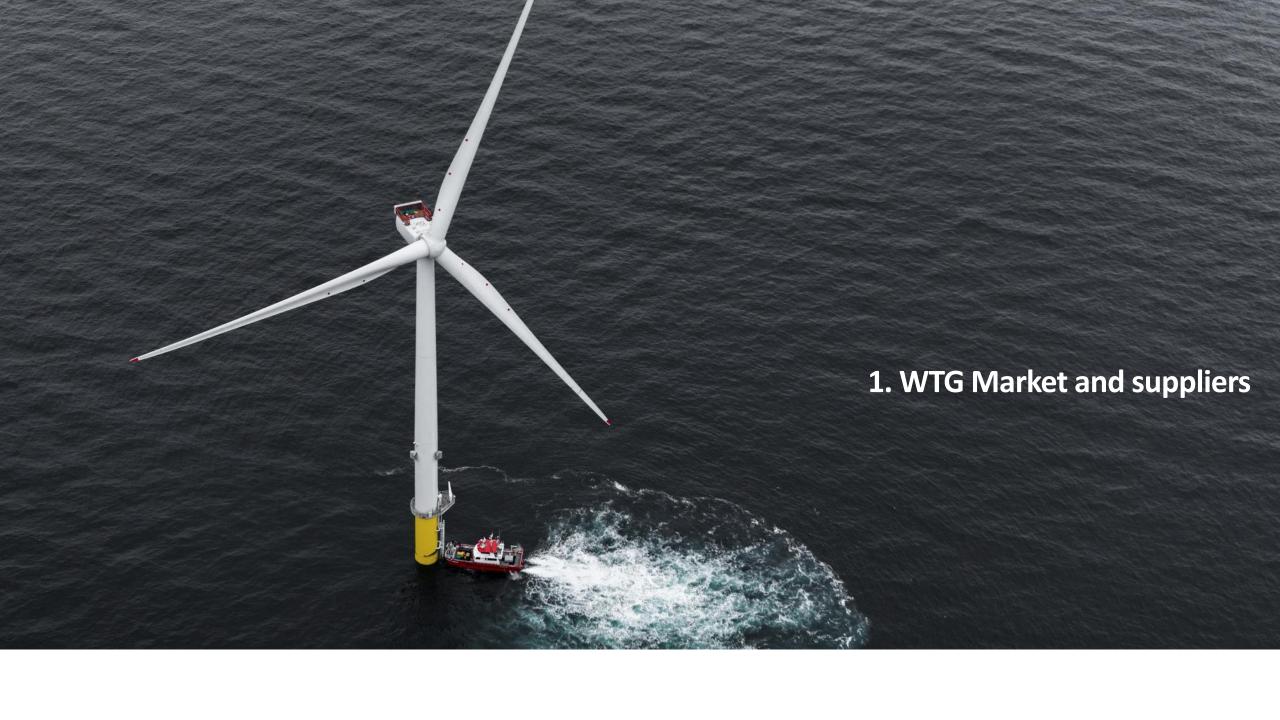
## Centrale-Energies / Centrale Métiers de la mer Eolien Maritime Mercredi 13 Janvier 2021

Maxime GOUGET ECN Promotion 2012 Service Sales Manager - MHI Vestas Offshore Wind



MVOW: Established in 2014 on decades of experience

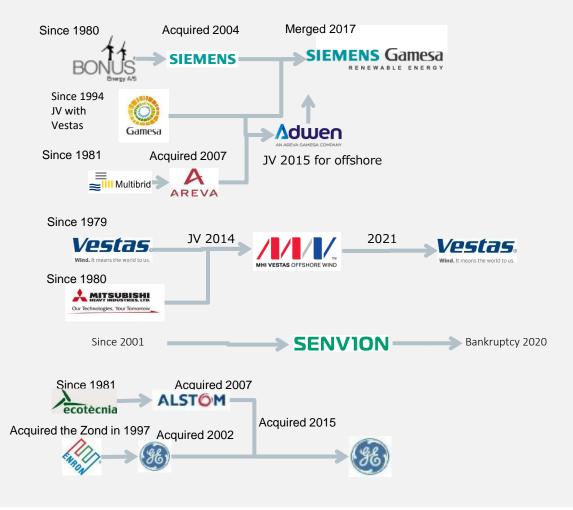
Delivering affordable offshore wind power

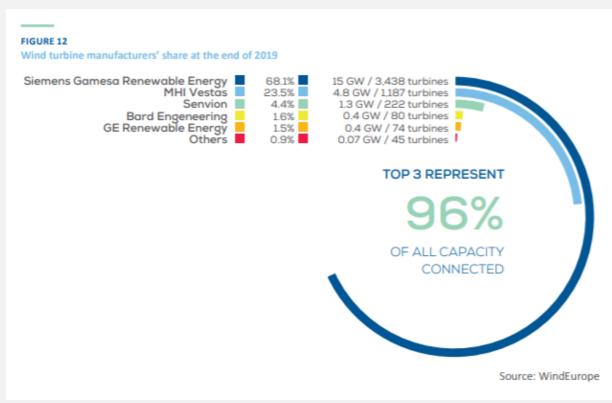
- A joint venture between two industry leaders: Vestas Wind Systems A/S (50%) and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd (50%)
- Founded 1 April 2014, now employing ~3,500 employees
- Sole focus on offshore wind
- Our business is to design, manufacture, install and service wind turbines
- Our approach is truly collaborative we aim to create strong partnerships with customers, suppliers and other stakeholders in the industry



## Main market players join forces to de-risk & gain market volumev

MHI Vestas and SGRE account for >80% of the market (installed capacity in Europe)





## Turbine Supplier Scope of Work

- Turbine Supply Agreement TSA
  - Turbine
    - Nacelle
    - Blades (Hub)
    - Tower
  - Transport
  - Offshore Installation





Service & Maintenance Agreement
 SMA

Duration: 5, 10, 15,... years

- Turbine Remote supervision
- Turbine preventive Maintenance
- Turbine corrective Maintenance

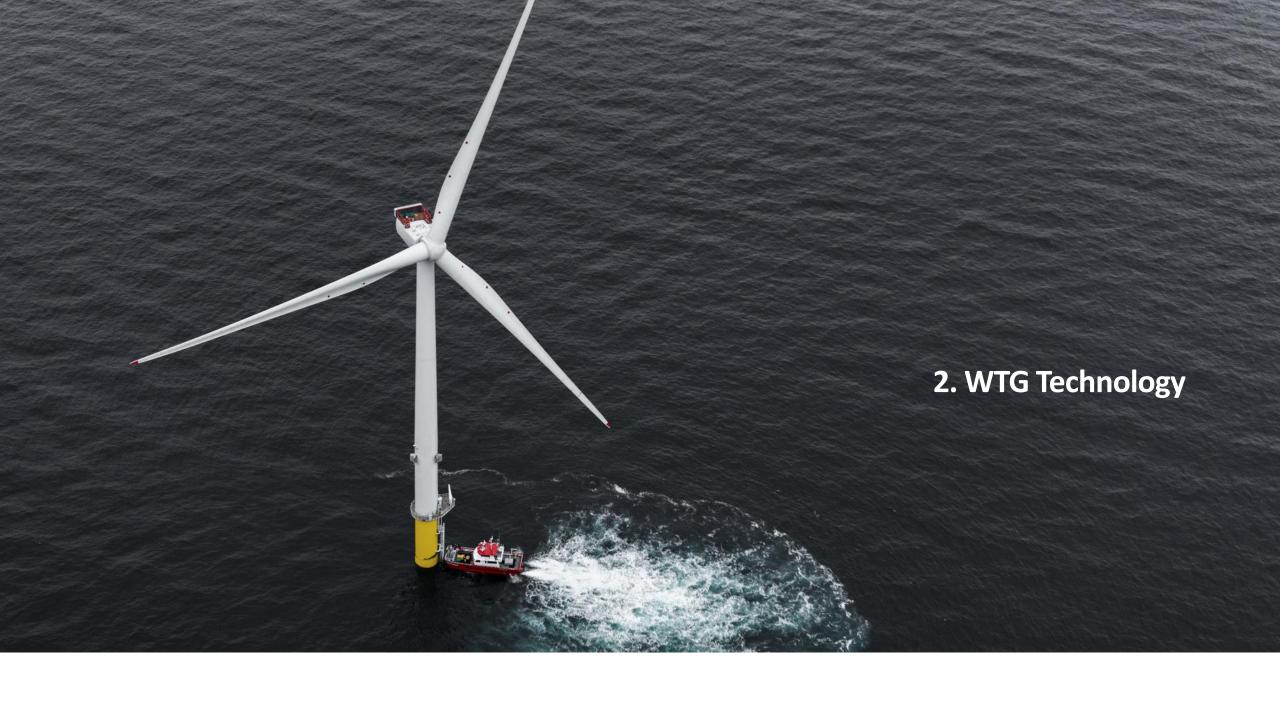
**Availability Warranty** 





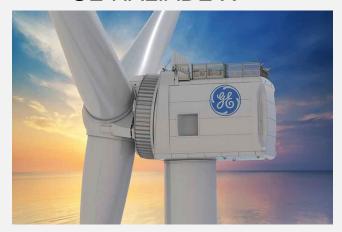






#### New Generation of Offshore Wind Turbines

#### GE HALIADE X



12 to 14 MW Rotor Diameter 220m Blade lenght 107m Nacelle mass 600tons Hub Height 135m

Direct Drive Prototype in Rotterdam

SGRE SG 14-222 DD



14+ MW
Rotor Diameter 222m
Blade lenght 108m
Nacelle mass ~500tons
Hub Height Site Specific

**Direct Drive** 

#### MHI VESTAS: TBA



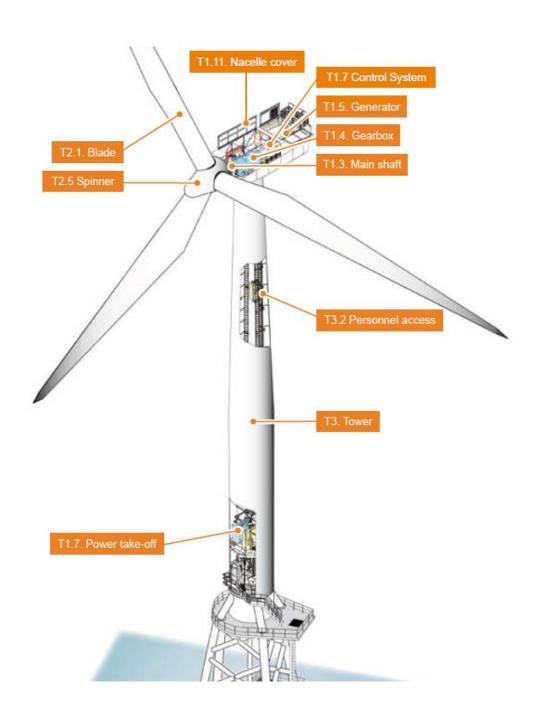
Rotor Diameter XX.

Blade lenght XXX m

Nacelle mass XXX tons

Blade mass XX tons

Hub Height Site Specific



$$P_T = \frac{1}{2} * \rho * A * v^3 * C_p$$

ρ = Densité de l'air

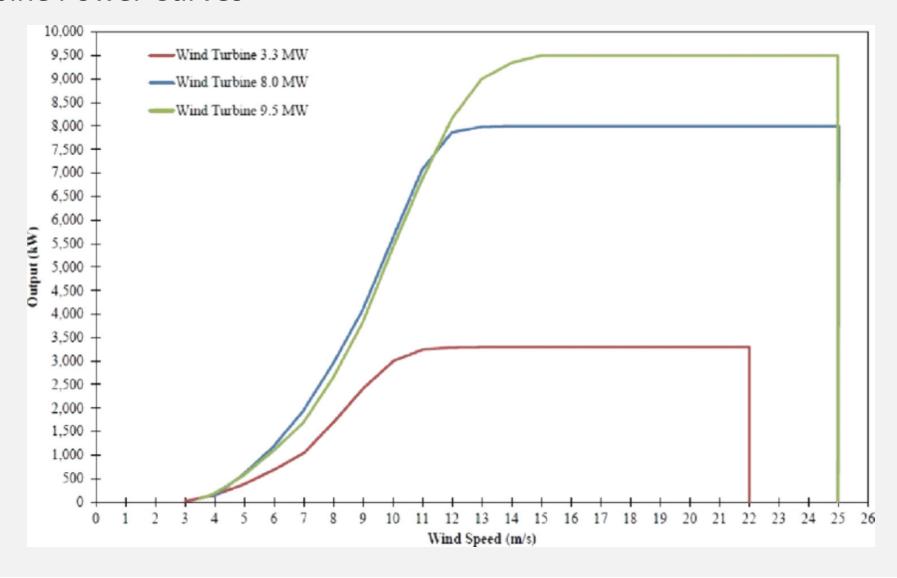
A = Surface balayée : la puissance est proportionnelle au carré du diamètre de l'éolienne

v = vitesse du vent : la puissance est proportionnelle au cube de la vitesse du vent

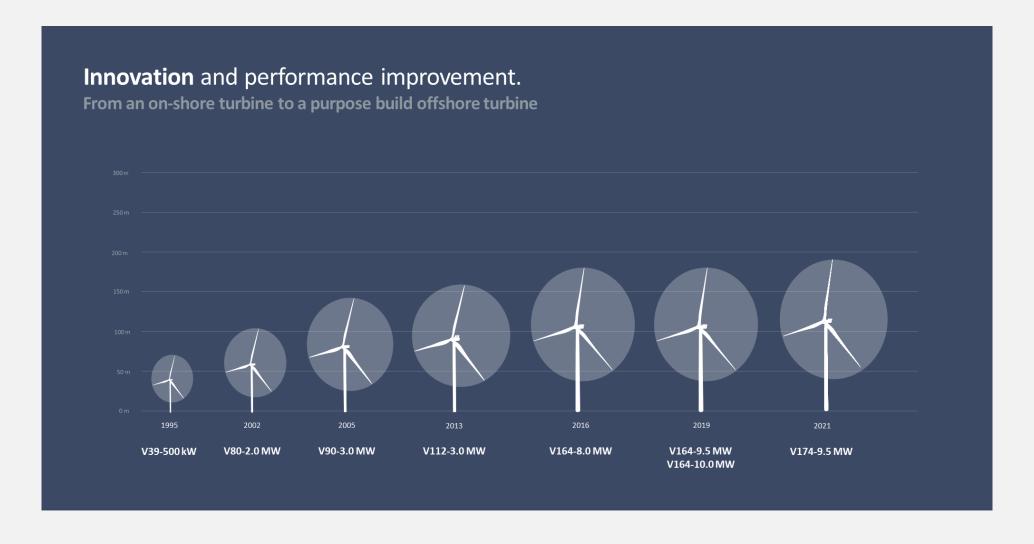
Cp = Ratio de puissance extraite par la turbine par rapport à la puissance totale du vent Cp = PT/PW. La limite de Betz est le rendement maximum avec une éolienne conventionnelle et est égal à 16/27 (59%).

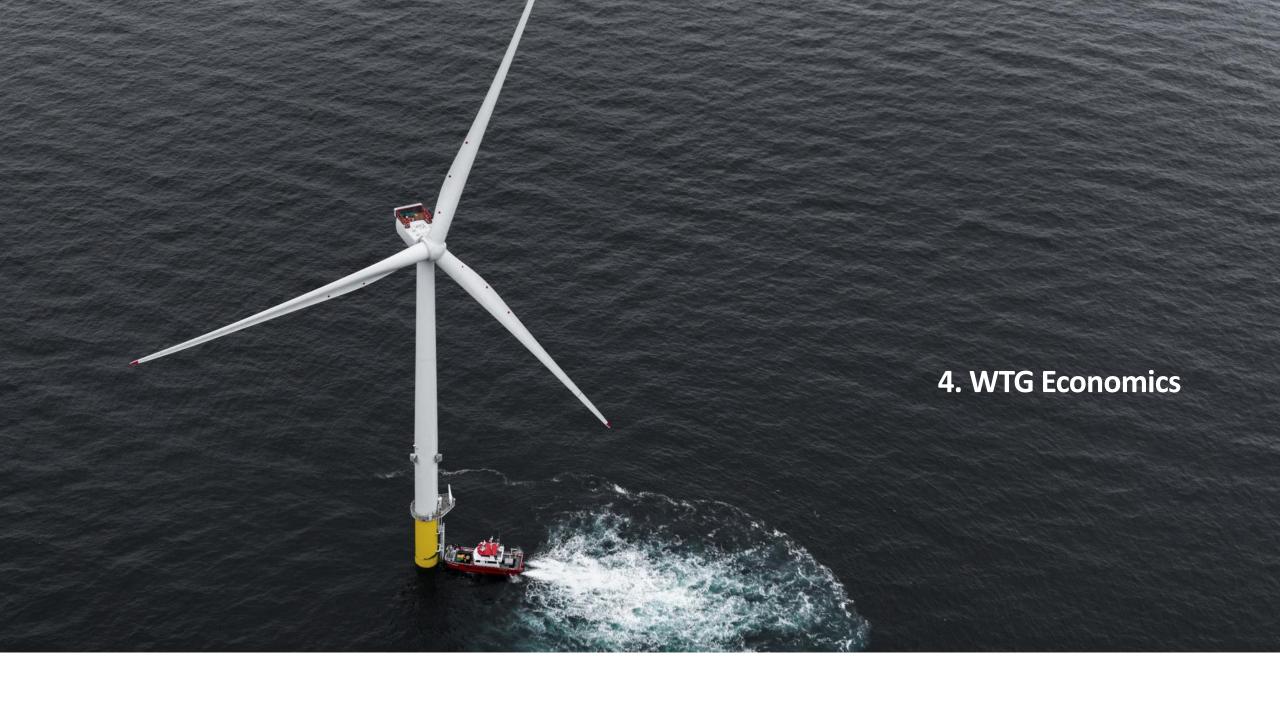
Pour les éoliennes modernes, les rendements avoisinent les 45%

## Wind Turbine Power Curves

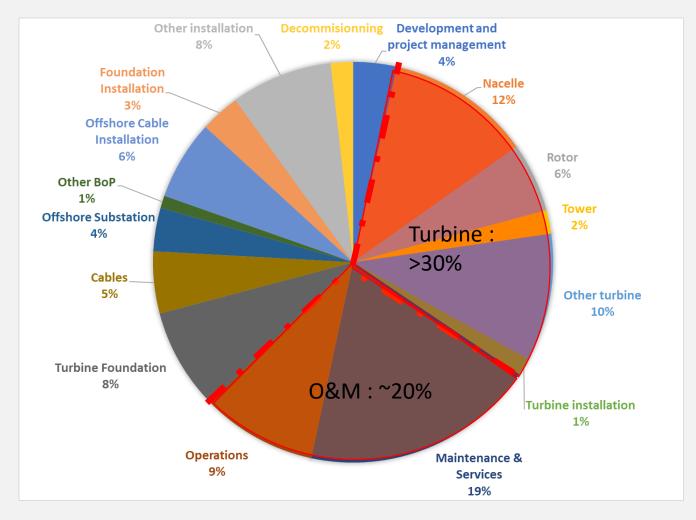


## Wind Turbine Power Curves





## Wind Turbine and its O&M accounts for ~50% of total project value

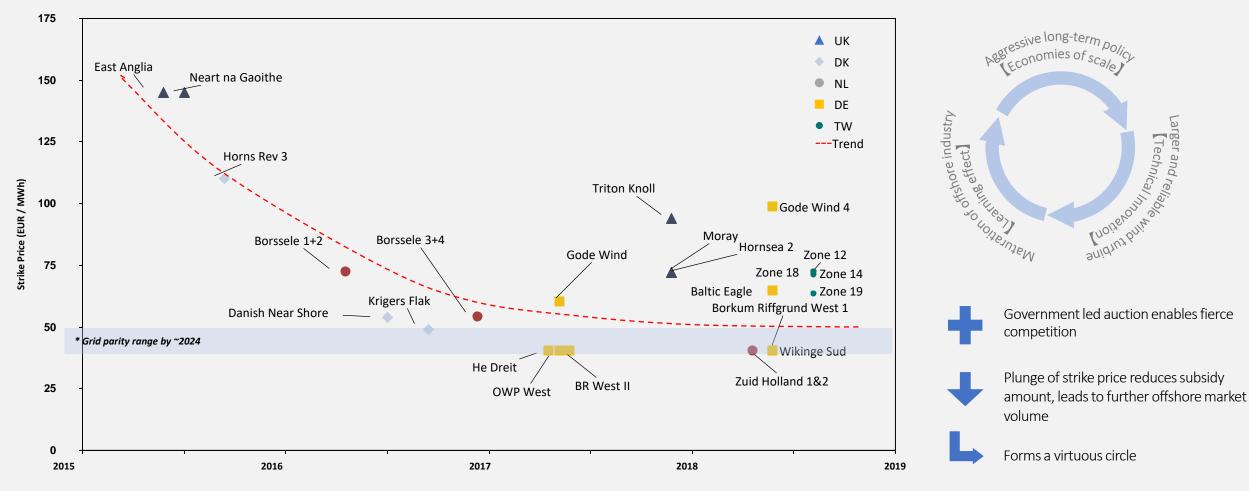


- 30% of project value linked to WTG pure CAPEX, transport and Installation
- WTG OPEX accounts for 20-30% of project value
- Others contributors are :
  - Project development
  - Foundations
  - Cables
  - Substation
- Installation is ~20% of project value, including decommissioning

Source: CATAPULT / BVG Associates, Guide to An Offshore Wind Farm

## Offshore wind CoE is approaching grid parity

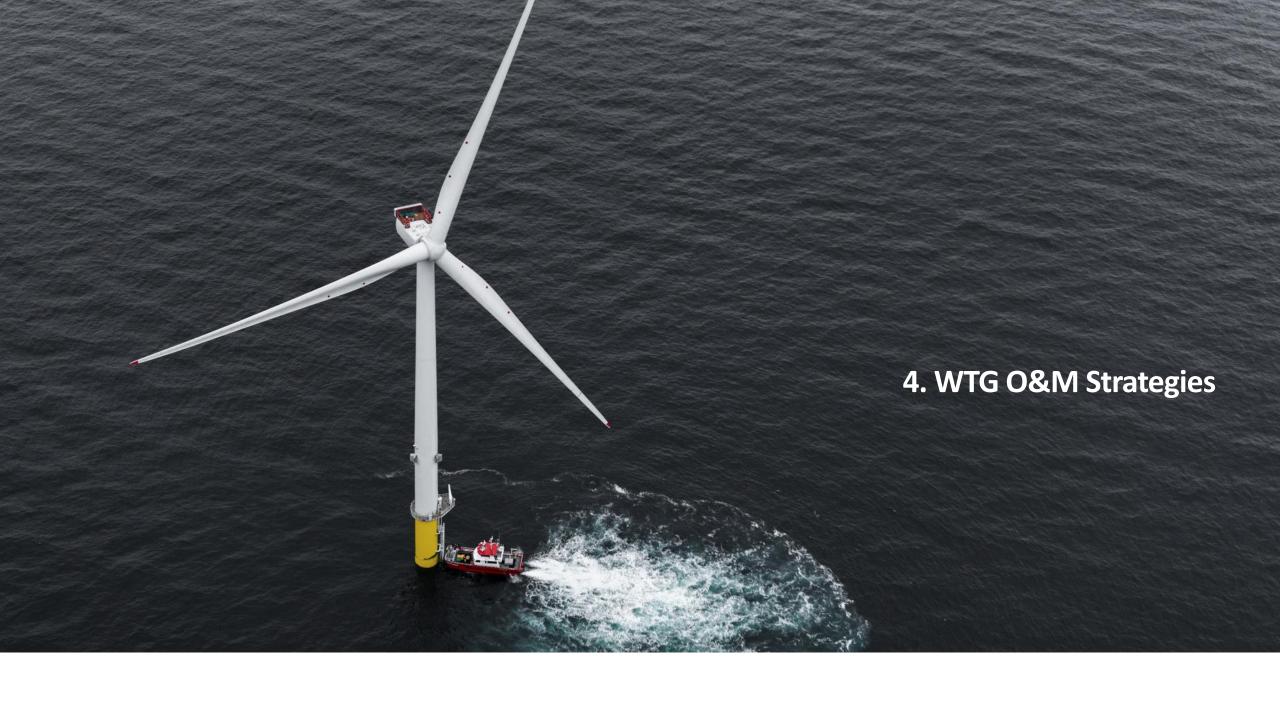
#### Market volumes driven by strong political frameworks and reduced subsidies

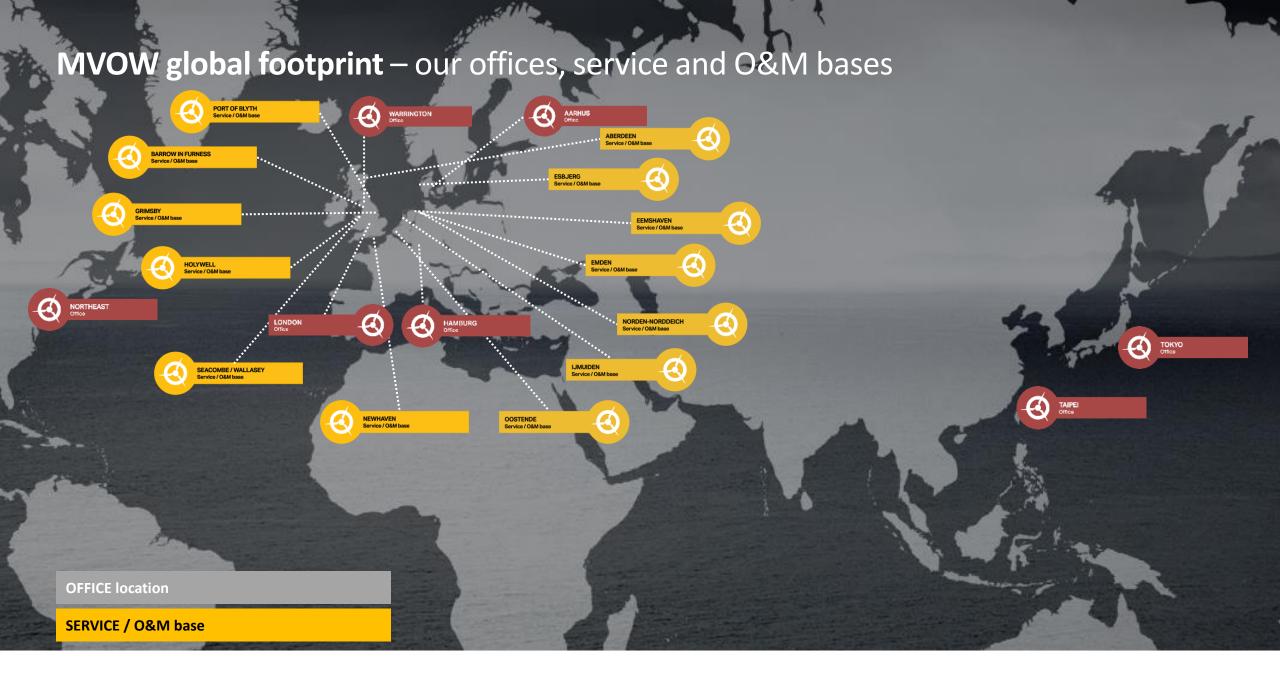


<sup>.</sup> UK and TW Strike Price has been converted to EUR with the currency rate at timing of the tender

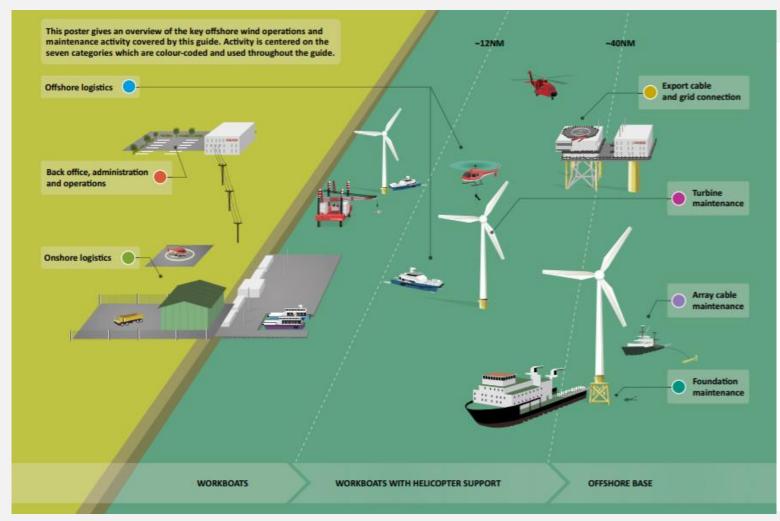
Subsidy free tenders are described with the expected market price

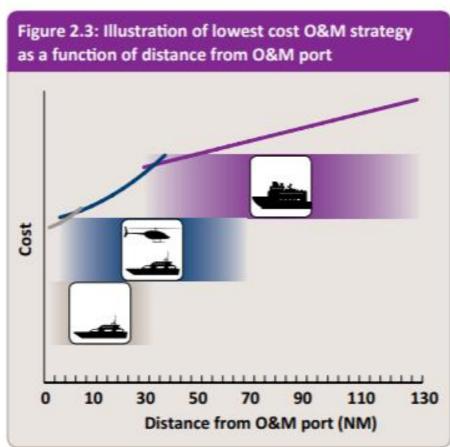






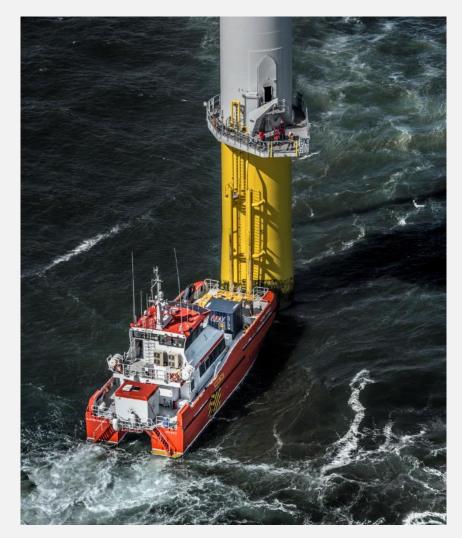
## Offshore Wind O&M strategies





#### **Near-shore Setup**

**Crew Transfer Vessel - CTV** 





#### **GENERAL CONCEPT**

- Design and requirements for the setup will vary from project to project
- Open foredeck for cargo, to be hoisted between CTV and offshore structure
- Clear view of the horizon from any passenger seat
- Storage space for PPE accessible from passenger area
- Fender system to enable safe transfer between CTV and ladder systems
- Navigation bridge to have a clear overview of the transfer area and loading zones
- CTV to comply with all international and local rules and regulations and to have documented safety management system
- Vessel to be equipped with redundant propulsion system, optimized for high bollard pull and acceptable transit speed

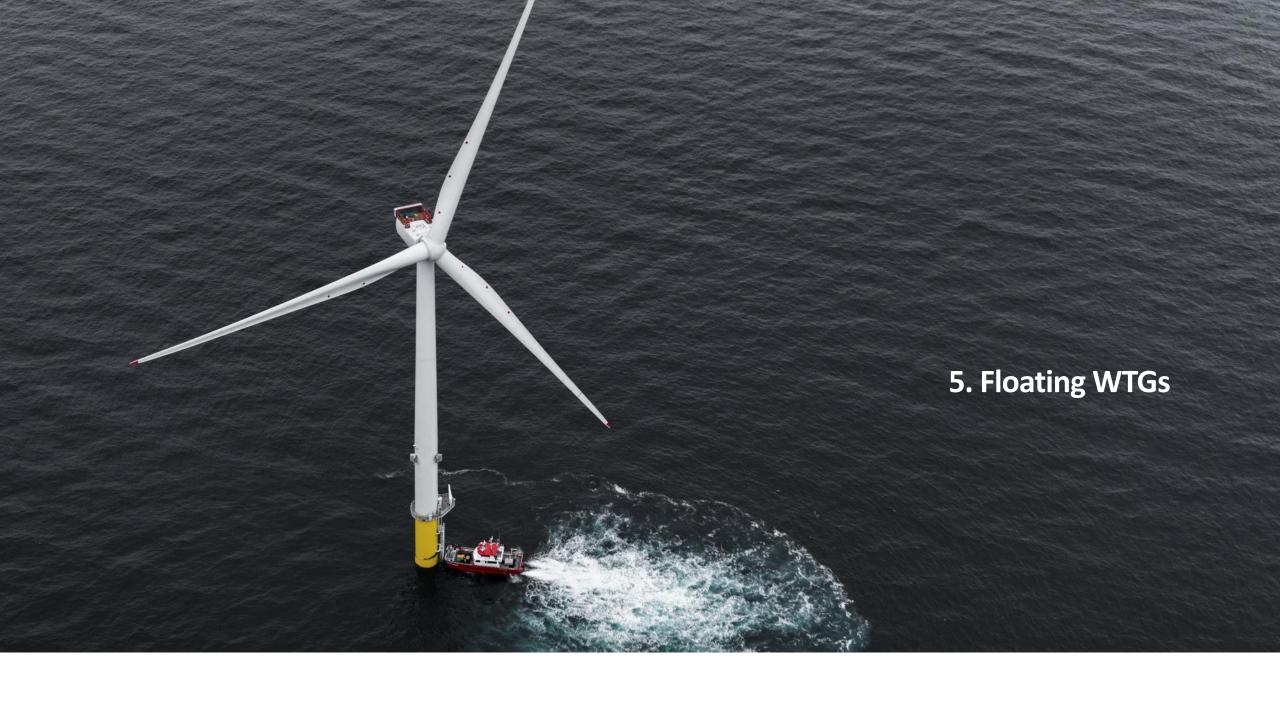
## **Far-shore Setup**

Accommodation Vessels / Walk-to-Work / SOV



#### **GENERAL CONCEPT**

- Far shore setup to save significant resources by reducing transit time from shore
- Technicians to stay onboard the <u>Service Operation Vessel (SOV)</u> or accommodation vessel
- Technician crews to be distributed to WTGs by means of daughter crafts, CTV's or Walk to Work (W2W) solutions
- W2W solutions to use motion compensated gangways, enabling safe transfer from vessel to platform on Transition Piece
- High importance to ensure safe approach with vessel to turbine without risking collision with blades – height restrictions might apply
- Vessel to provide both open and sheltered cargo deck space



#### WindFloat 1

Our first floating experience.



- Demonstration of system dynamics and verification of responses
- Weathering of wave and wind induced fatigue loads
- Fabrication and commissioning concept.
- Performance of O&M activities
- Return of WTG to shore for decommissioning

## WindFloat Atlantic

Serialized WTG installation.



- Optimized design balancing power output and dynamic behaviour
- Full-scale WTG commissioning and model validation
- Installation and commissioning process tailored to serial installation
- Few changes with respect to WTG design

# Preparing for commercial scale Time to enter the LCOE reduction journey.

#### Kincardine Phase I

5 x V164-9.5 MW

Foundation:

Principle Power semisubmersible

#### • Groix & Belle-Île

3 x V164-9.5MW

Foundation:

Naval Energies semisubmersible

#### "Les éoliennes flottantes du golfe du lion"

3 x V164-10MW

Foundation:

Principle Power semisubmersible

#### EOLMED

3 x V164-10MW

Foundation:

IDEOL barge foundation

