

# **Explainer: How do floating wind turbines** work?

Matthew Lackner (https://reneweconomy.com.au/author/matthew-lackner/) 13 December 2022





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Northern California has some of the strongest offshore winds in the US, with <a href="immense">immense</a> <a href="potential">potential</a> to produce clean energy (<a href="https://www.energy.gov/eere/articles/computing-america-s-offshore-wind-energy-potential</a>). But it also has a problem. Its continental shelf drops off quickly, making building traditional wind turbines directly on the seafloor costly if not impossible.

Once water gets more than about 200 feet deep – roughly the height of an 18-story building – these "monopile" structures are pretty much out of the question.

A solution has emerged that's being tested in several locations around the world: wind turbines that float.

In California, where <u>drought has put pressure (https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=51839)</u> on the hydropower supply, the state is <u>moving forward on a plan</u> (https://www.gov.ca.gov/2021/05/25/california-announces-historic-agreement-with-federal-partners-to-advance-offshore-wind-development/) to develop the nation's first floating offshore wind farms.

On Dec. 7, 2022, the federal government auctioned off five lease areas about 20 miles off the California coast to companies with plans to develop floating wind farms. The bids were <u>lower than recent leases off the Atlantic coast (https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/biden-harris-administration-sets-offshore-energy-records-437-billion-winning-bids-wind)</u>, where wind farms can be anchored to the seafloor, but still significant, together exceeding <u>US\$757 million (https://doi.gov/pressreleases/biden-harris-administration-announces-winners-california-offshore-wind-energy-auction)</u>.

So, how do floating wind farms work?

### Three main ways to float a turbine

A floating wind turbine <u>works just like other wind turbines (https://www.energy.gov/maps/how-does-wind-turbine-work)</u> – wind pushes on the blades, causing the rotor to turn, which drives a generator that creates electricity. But instead of having its tower embedded directly into the ground or the seafloor, a floating wind turbine sits on a platform with mooring lines, such as chains or ropes, that connect to anchors in the seabed below.

These mooring lines hold the turbine in place against the wind and keep it connected to the cable that sends its electricity back to shore.

Most of the stability is provided by the floating platform itself. The trick is to design the platform so the turbine doesn't tip too far in strong winds or storms.

Three of the common types of floating wind turbine platform.

Josh Bauer/NREL (https://www.nrel.gov/news/program/2020/nrel-floats-new-offshore-wind-cost-optimization-tool.html)

There are three main types of platforms:

- A spar buoy platform is a long hollow cylinder that extends downward from the turbine tower. It floats vertically in deep water, weighted with ballast in the bottom of the cylinder to lower its center of gravity. It's then anchored in place, but with slack lines that allow it to move with the water to avoid damage. Spar buoys have been <u>used by the oil and gas industry (https://www.rigzone.com/training/insight.asp?insight\_id=307&c\_id=)</u> for years for offshore operations.
- Semisubmersible platforms have large floating hulls that spread out from the tower, also anchored to prevent drifting. Designers have been <u>experimenting with multiple turbines</u> (<a href="https://www.maritime-executive.com/article/two-headed-floating-offshore-wind-platform-passes-trials">https://www.maritime-executive.com/article/two-headed-floating-offshore-wind-platform-passes-trials</a>) on some of these hulls.
- Tension leg platforms have smaller platforms with taut lines running straight to the floor below. These are <u>lighter but more vulnerable (https://www.osti.gov/pages/biblio/1659806)</u> to earthquakes or tsunamis because they rely more on the mooring lines and anchors for stability.

Each platform must support the weight of the turbine and remain stable while the turbine operates. It can do this in part because the hollow platform, often made of large steel or concrete structures, provides buoyancy to support the turbine. Since some can be fully assembled in port and towed out for installation, they might be <u>far cheaper</u>

(https://www.osti.gov/pages/biblio/1659806) than fixed-bottom structures, which require specialty vessels (https://theconversation.com/the-us-just-set-ambitious-offshore-wind-power-targets-what-will-it-take-to-meet-them-158136) for installation on site.

Floating platforms can support wind turbines that can produce 10 megawatts or more of power – that's <u>similar in size to other offshore wind turbines</u>

(https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ref.2020.03.002) and several times larger than the capacity of a typical onshore wind turbine you might see in a field.

### Why do we need floating turbines?

Some of the <u>strongest wind resources (https://www.energy.gov/eere/articles/computing-america-s-offshore-wind-energy-potential)</u> are away from shore in locations with hundreds of feet of water below, such as off the U.S. West Coast, the Great Lakes, the Mediterranean Sea and the coast of Japan.

\_(https://images.theconversation.com/files/408278/original/file-20210624-21-uyv33f.jpg?ixlib=rb-1.1.0&g=45&auto=format&w=1000&fit=clip)

Some of the strongest offshore wind power potential in the U.S. is in areas where the water is too deep for fixed turbines, including off the West Coast.

NREL (https://www.energy.gov/eere/articles/computing-america-s-offshore-wind-energy-potential)

The U.S. lease areas auctioned off in early December cover about <u>583 square miles</u> (<a href="https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/10/21/2022-22871/pacific-wind-lease-sale-1-pacw-1-for-commercial-leasing-for-wind-power-on-the-outer-continental">https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/10/21/2022-22871/pacific-wind-lease-sale-1-pacw-1-for-commercial-leasing-for-wind-power-on-the-outer-continental</a>) in two regions — one off central California's Morro Bay and the other near the Oregon state line. The water off California gets deep quickly, so any wind farm that is even a few miles from shore will require floating turbines.

Once built, wind farms in those five areas could provide about 4.6 gigawatts of clean electricity, <u>enough to power 1.5 million homes (https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/biden-harris-administration-announces-first-ever-offshore-wind-lease-sale-pacific)</u>, according to

government estimates. The winning companies suggested they could <u>produce even more power (https://www.offshorewind.biz/2022/12/07/california-lease-sale-winners-are-rwe-equinor-cip-ocean-winds-and-invenergy-floating-wind-farm-capacities-higher-than-initially-estimated/).</u>

But getting actual wind turbines on the water will take time. The winners of the lease auction will undergo a Justice Department anti-trust review and then a long planning, permitting and environmental review process that typically takes several years.

The first five federal lease areas for Pacific coast offshore wind energy development.

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/documents/renewable-energy/state-activities/CA%20FSN%20Lease%20Area%20Maps.pdf)

Globally, several full-scale demonstration projects with floating wind turbines are already operating in Europe and Asia. The <u>Hywind Scotland project (https://us.orsted.com/wind-projects)</u> became the first commercial-scale offshore floating wind farm in 2017, with five 6-

megawatt turbines supported by spar buoys designed by the <u>Norwegian energy company</u> <u>Equinor (https://www.equinor.com/energy/floating-wind)</u>.

Equinor Wind US (https://www.equinor.com/news/20221207-lease-california-floating-offshore-wind) had one of the winning bids off Central California. Another winning bidder was RWE Offshore Wind Holdings (https://www.rwe.com/en/press/rwe-renewables/2022-12-07-california-offshore-auction). RWE operates wind farms in Europe and has three floating wind turbine demonstration projects (https://www.rwe.com/en/research-and-development/wind-power/floating-offshore-wind#projects). The other companies involved – Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners (https://kommunikasjon.ntb.no/pressemelding/copenhagen-infrastructure-partners-announced-as-provisional-winner-of-lease-area-in-california-offshore-auction?publisherId=4954260&releaseId=17949593), Invenergy and Ocean Winds (https://www.oceanwinds.com/news/uncategorized/golden-state-wind-a-joint-venture-of-ocean-winds-and-cpp-investments-wins-2-gw-california-wind-energy-lease/) – have Atlantic Coast leases or existing offshore wind farms.

While floating offshore wind farms are becoming a commercial technology, there are still technical challenges that need to be solved. The platform motion may cause higher forces on the blades and tower, and more complicated and unsteady aerodynamics. Also, as water depths get very deep, the cost of the mooring lines, anchors and electrical cabling may become very high, so cheaper but still reliable technologies will be needed.

But we can expect to see more offshore turbines supported by floating structures in the near future.

This article was updated with the first lease sale.

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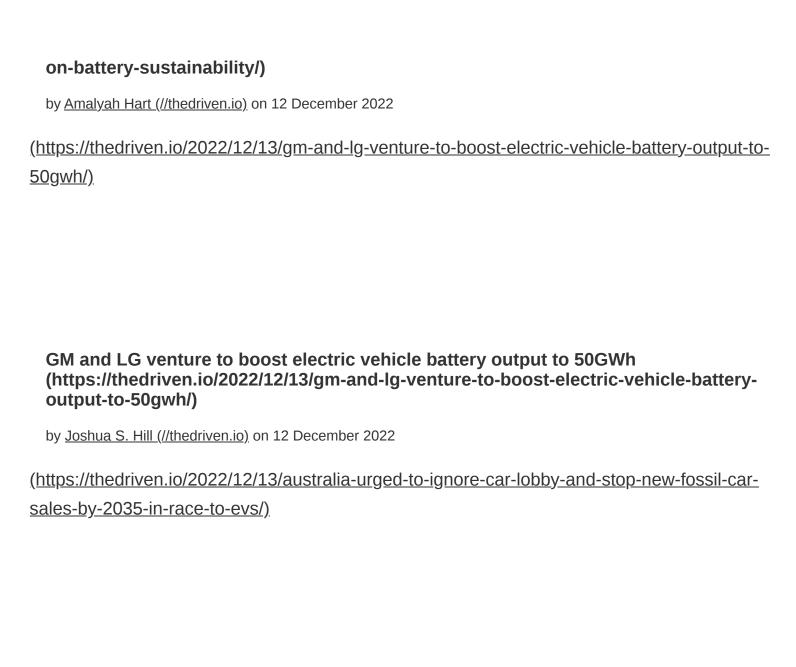
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