

**ADVISORY BOARD** 























# HOW WILL WILLOW ADDRESS THESE CHALLENGES

## CONTEXT

The systematic maximization of the wind energy production has already been auestioned.

- Wind farms (WFs) should deliver commanded output power (rather than maximum) following the needs of the grid operator.
- · This implies downregulation of the WF (producing less power than available).

### HOW IS IT DONE TODAY?

- Stopping a few turbines and letting the others produce maximum power.
- · Downregulating each turbine by the same
- Negative effects in fatigue life.

# **CHALLENGE**

#### **CURRENT PROBLEM**

Lack of success in implementing new decision-making schemes.

#### WHY?

- Component degradation and grid integration particularly complex.
- Offshore additional degradation rates:
  - Corrosion due to moisture and salinity.
  - Additional loads (waves, tides and currents).

# (9) SINTEF **DECISION-MAKING** SUPPORT TOOLS

For wind farm operators for smart power dispatch in curtailed conditions and 0&M scheduling

WIND FARM





DATA-DRIVEN PROGNOSIS TOOLS

For windfarm-wide corrosion and lifetime consumption





Platform for SHM data collection and 0&M decision support tools

norther

Norther Offshore Wind Farm

USE CASES

OFFSHORE WIND FARM





OFFSHORE TEST BENCHES

ALERION





NOVEL STRUCTURAL **HEALTH MONITORING** 

SHM system combined with drone-based inspections

 Pitting corrosion and coating degradation

Load damages





TSI



**MAINTENANCE** COSTS

costs.

**EXPECTED IMPACTS** 

Corrosion cost represents 18% of maintenance costs. ☑ Reduction of 50% on the inspection

**DESIGN & OPERATION** LIFE

5 additional years of operating life. ≥ 20% of lifetime extension in WFs

> designed with 25 vears of lifetime.



**ENVIROMENTAL IMPACT** 

Expectation of reducing noise pollution by 4%.



LEVELIZED COST OF ENERGY (LCOE)

Up to 10% reduction of LCOE, between 3.5 and 4.5€/MWh.

