



# GLOBAL WIND ENERGY SHIPPING AND LOGISTICS

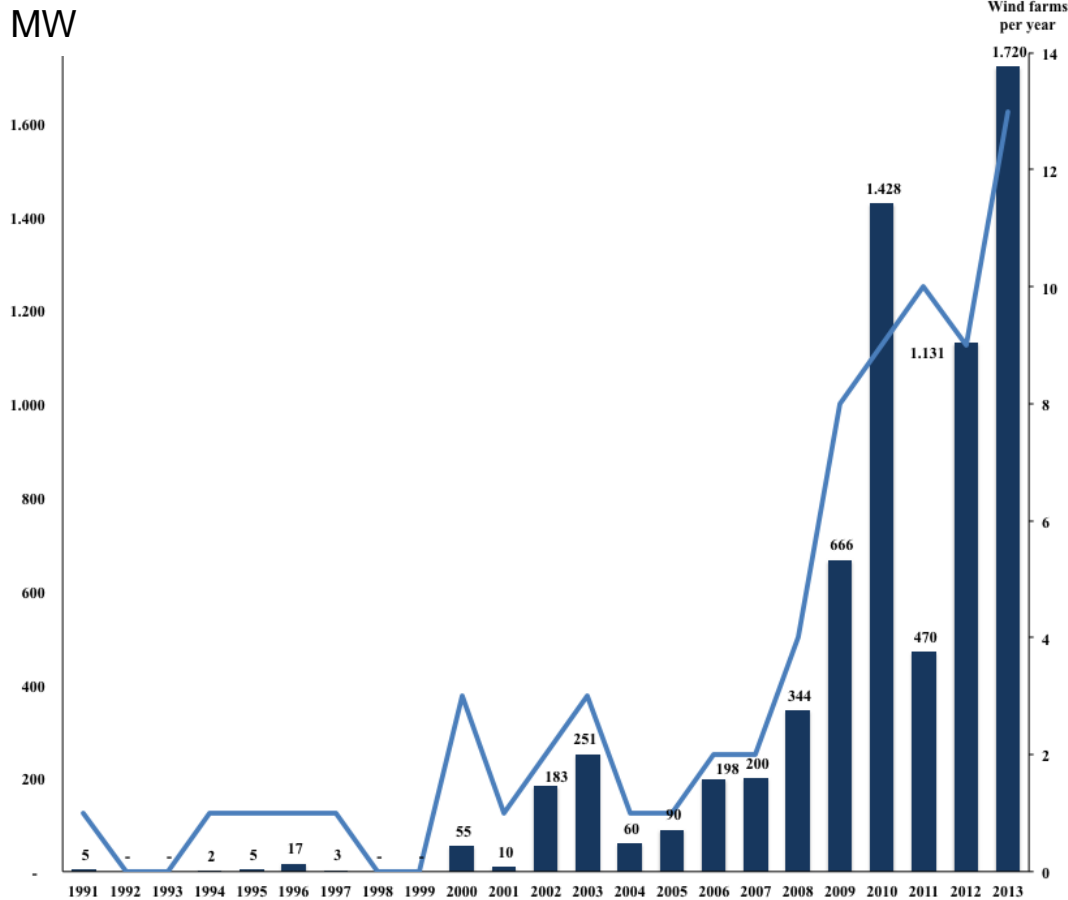
**SUPPORT INDUSTRIES FOR WIND ENERGY:  
SHIPPING AND LOGISTICS EXAMPLE**

MARCH 10, 2015, EWEA OFFSHORE 2015, COPENHAGEN



**AALBORG UNIVERSITY**  
DENMARK

# Number of offshore annual MW and wind farms installed up to and including 2013



Year	MW installed	Number of wind farms
1991	5	1
1992	-	0
1993	-	0
1994	2	1
1995	5	1
1996	17	1
1997	3	1
1998	-	0
1999	-	0
2000	55	3
2001	10	1
2002	183	2
2003	251	3
2004	60	1
2005	90	1
2006	198	2
2007	200	2
2008	344	4
2009	666	8
2010	1.428	9
2011	470	10
2012	1.131	9
2013	1.720	13



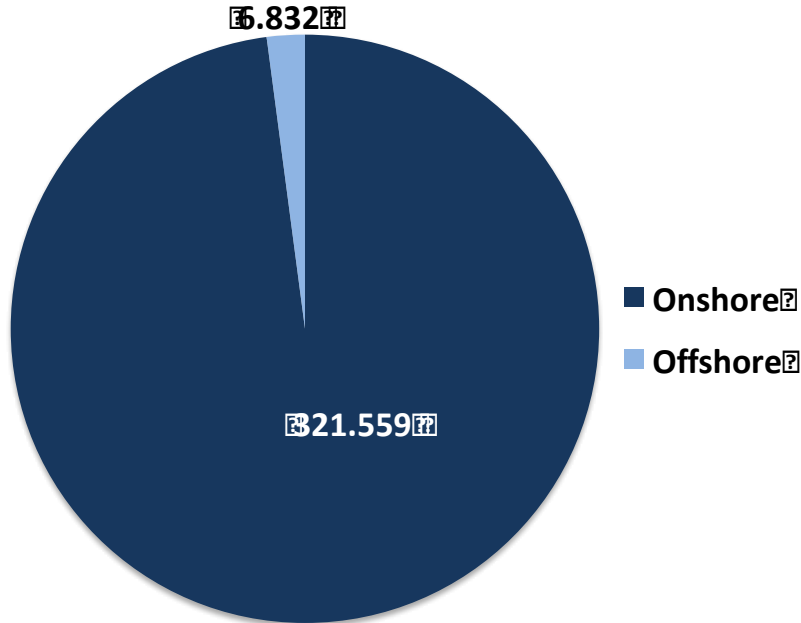
# 5 critical offshore wind factors

1. Distance to shore
2. Water depth
3. Number of wind farm turbine positions
4. Weight and dimensions of WTG and foundation
5. Seabed conditions

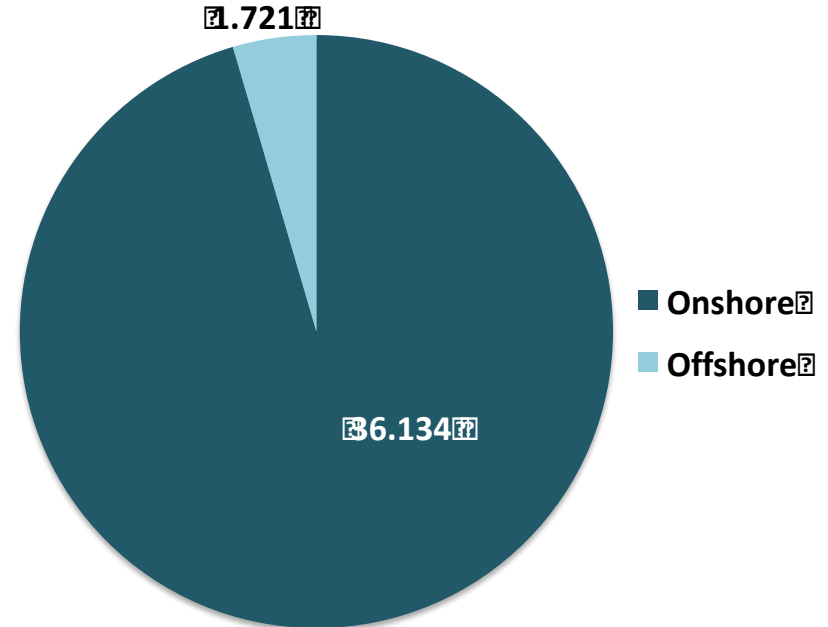
- ✓ Near shore
- ✓ Offshore
- ✓ Far offshore

# Onshore and offshore distribution

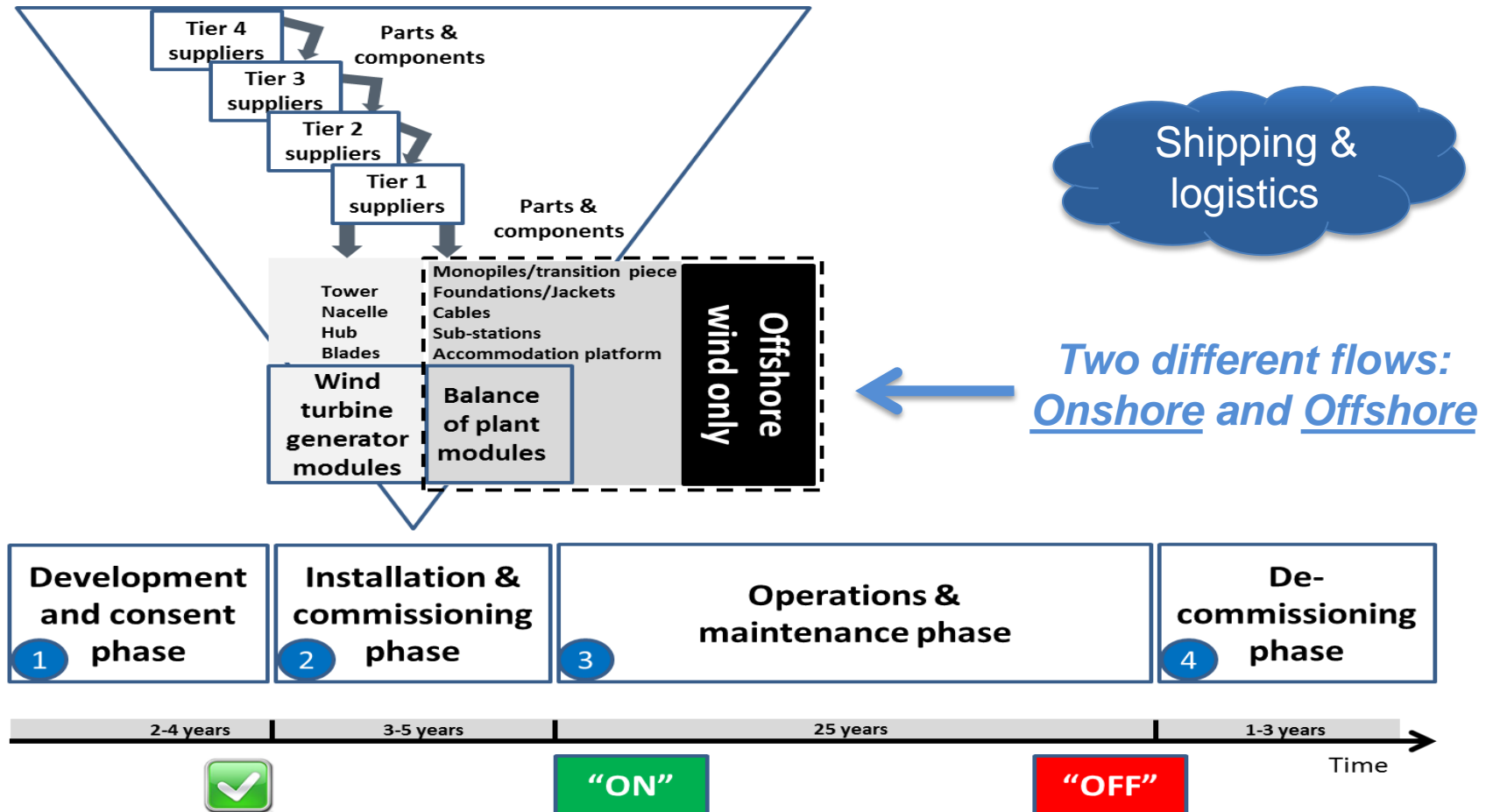
Cumulative distribution ultimo 2013  
(MW)



Installed distribution in 2013  
(MW)



# End-to-end life-cycle focus



# Race for larger WTG output - and importance of shipping/logistics/SCM

Rotor diameter (m)

15 m

'03 '05  
5

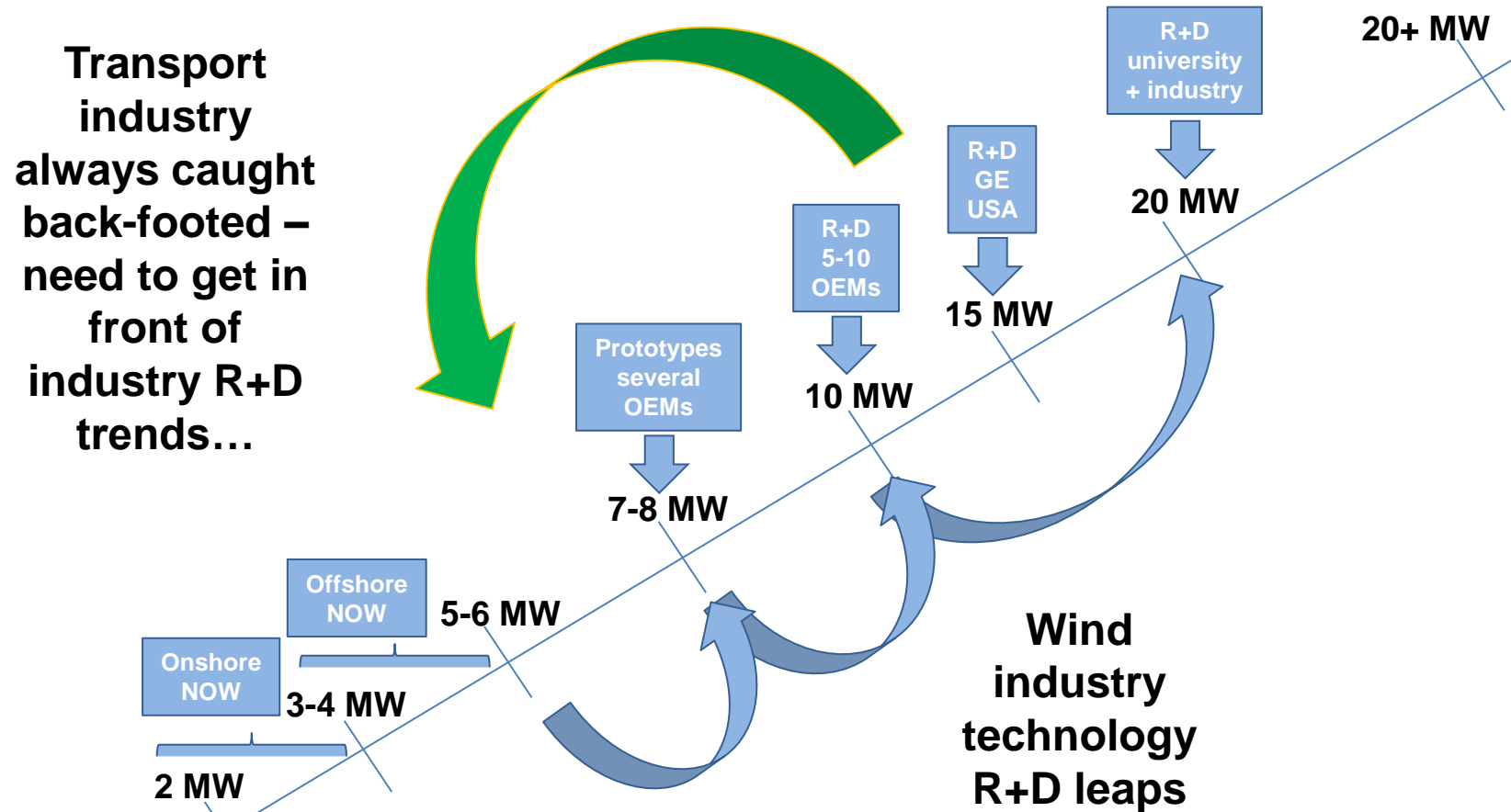


AALBORG UNIVERSITY  
DENMARK

Source: Upwind Project (design limits and solutions for very large wind turbines) and Aalborg University Copenhagen photos

# Research and development (R+D)

**Transport industry  
always caught  
back-footed –  
need to get in  
front of  
industry R+D  
trends...**



First WTG serial  
production 1979



# Key differences offshore/onshore

- Bigger WTG output
- Bigger size
- Heavier weight
- Quality (corrosion, wind, water)
- Balance of plant modules (foundation, cables, substation, etc.)



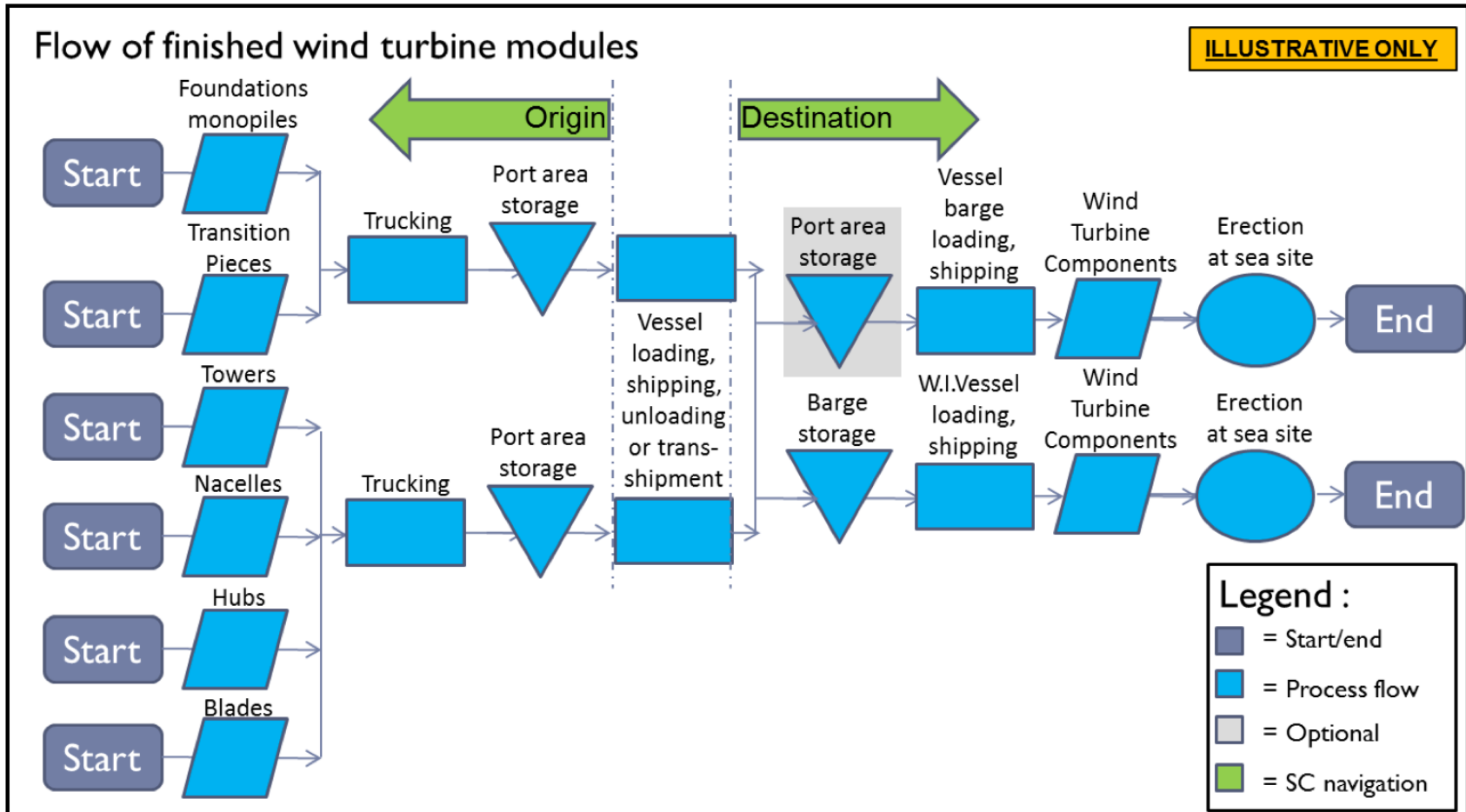
***Offshore  
wind is  
more  
costly***

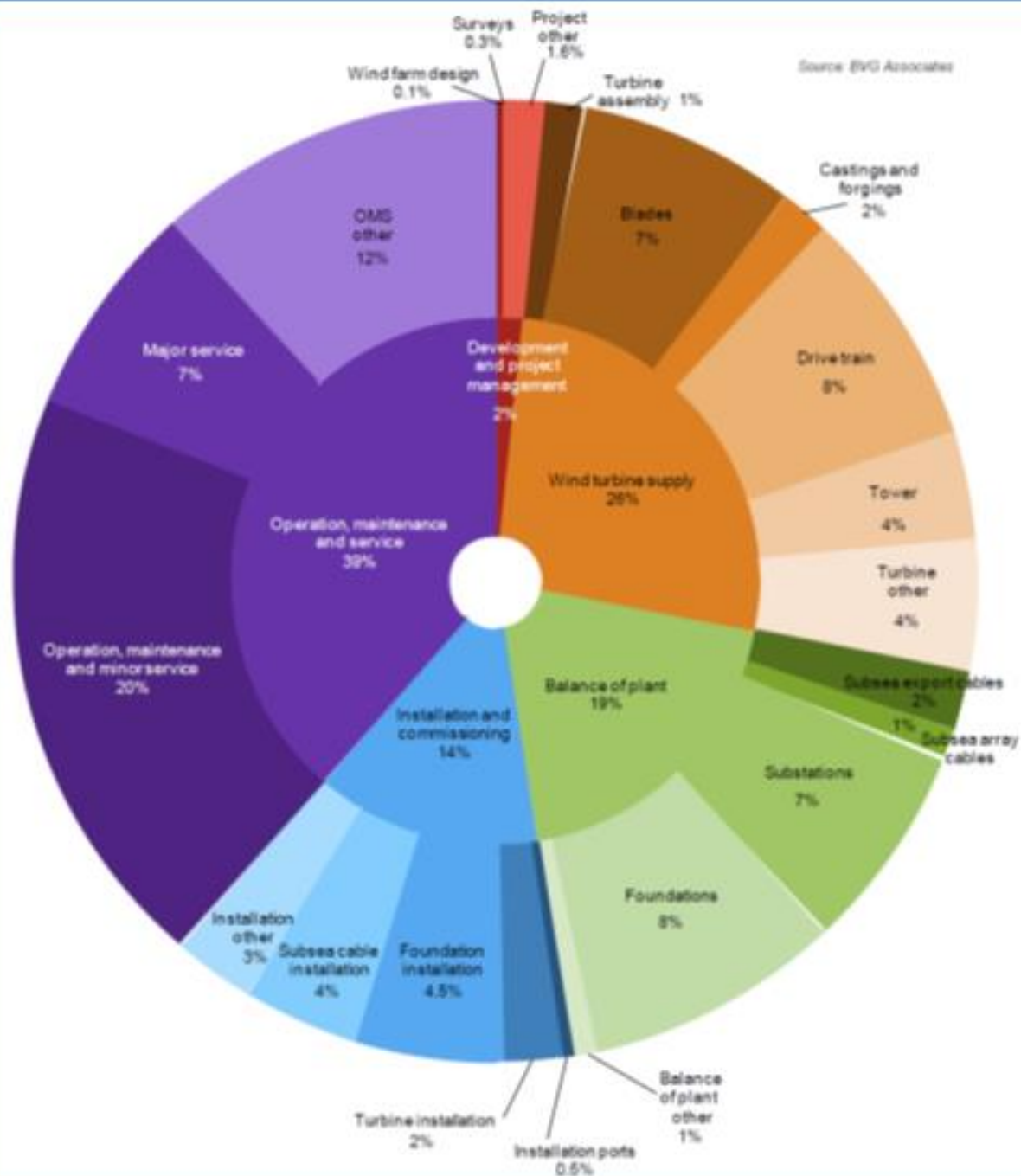


# Dimensions – Logistics challenges

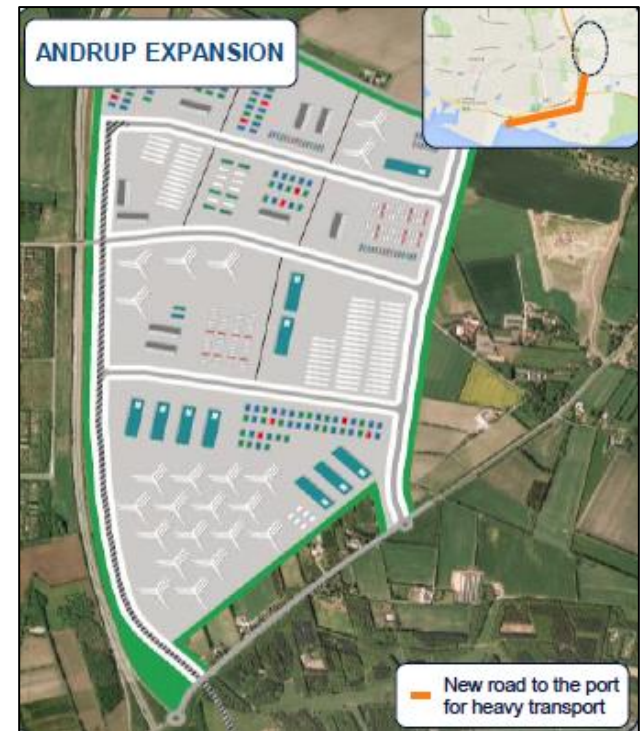


# Outbound I&C offshore double-port supply chain set-up





# “Build it and they may come?!”

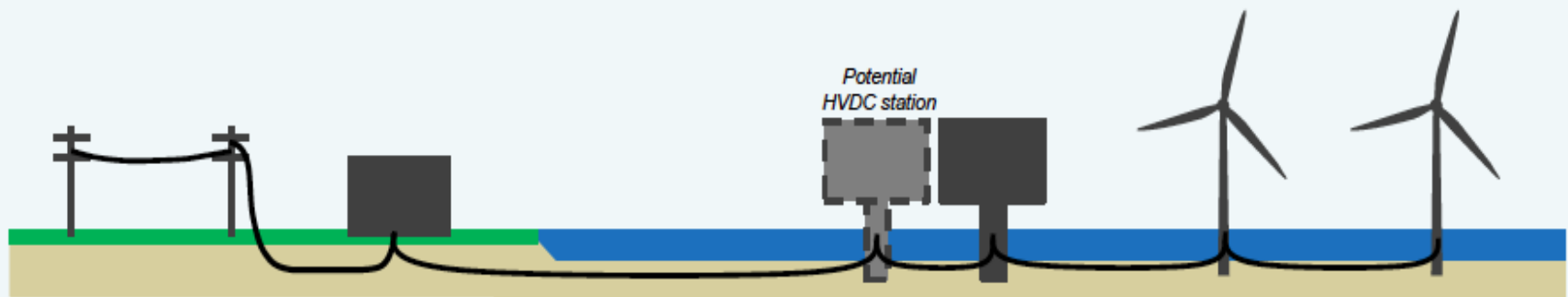


*Port of Esbjerg is a lone example of an industry player that has been ahead of the industry and is now harvesting the benefits from this strategy*



# Different ways to estimate LCoE

## Over view of assets included in cost of energy



Transmission grid	Onshore substation	Export Cable	Offshore Substation	Array Cables	Turbines
National grid owner scope	DONG Energy scope in The United Kingdom				
National grid owner scope			DONG Energy Scope in Germany		
National grid owner scope				DONG Energy scope in Denmark	
Target considered for country scope					
	● 100 €/MWh for DONG Energy scope in The United Kingdom				

# Involved parties...

## Freight forwarders:

- Global
- Regional
- Local

## Ocean transportation and related:

- RO/RO (“Roll-on/Roll-off”)
- LoLo (“Lift-on/Lift-off”)
- Short-sea/regional operators
- Tug/barges and landing crafts (“LCTs”)
- Multi-purpose vessels (“MPV”)/Floating cranes
- Container vessel operators
- Safety vessels, work boats, and crew/hotel vessels
- Special vessels like offshore wind turbine installation and cable laying vessels

**Ports**

### Storage:

- Warehouses
- Yards
- Storage areas

**Rail**

**Specialty trucks**

**Land based cranes**

**Utilities**

**Operators**

**OEM's**

**EPC companies**

**SWF**

Extent of services



AALBORG UNIVERSITY  
DENMARK

# Sharing best practices

## - China's need for offshore wind





# Wind resource map of China

- 18.000 km long coastline
- From shoreline to water depth of 20m = 157.000 km<sup>2</sup>
- Assuming only 10%-20% is suitable for offshore wind and the use of an average 5 MW WTG's

→ **100-200 GW**  
**offshore capacity**

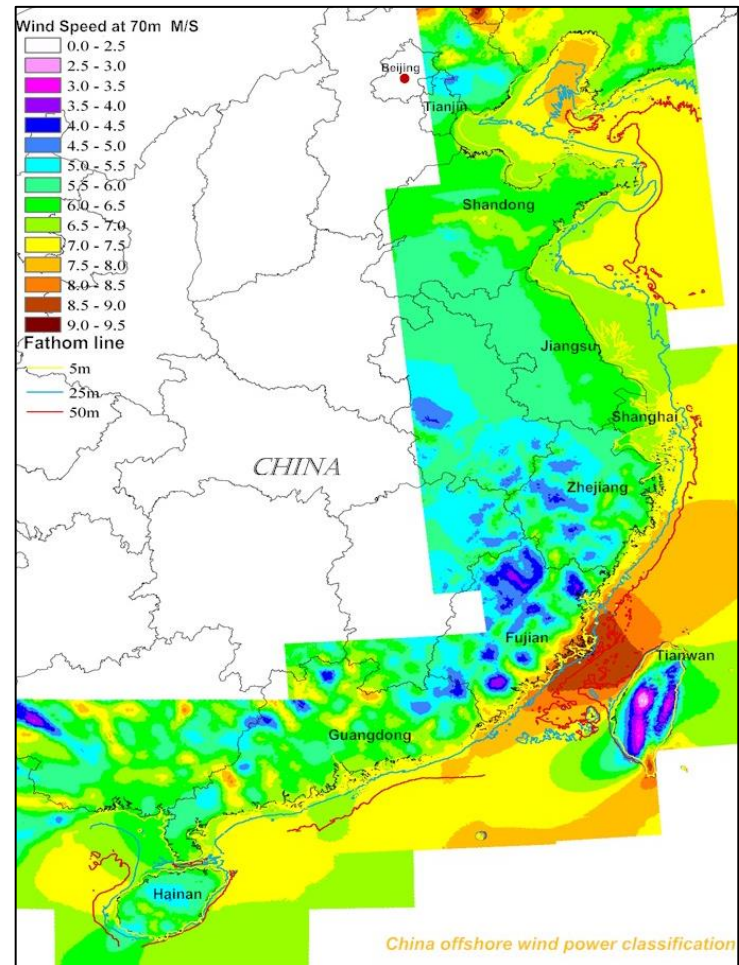
Offshore resources in China are spread across:

- Jiangsu
- Zhejiang
- Fujian
- Shandong
- Guangdong
- Shanghai

2020 target: ~~30~~ GW offshore wind  
**10 GW by 2020**

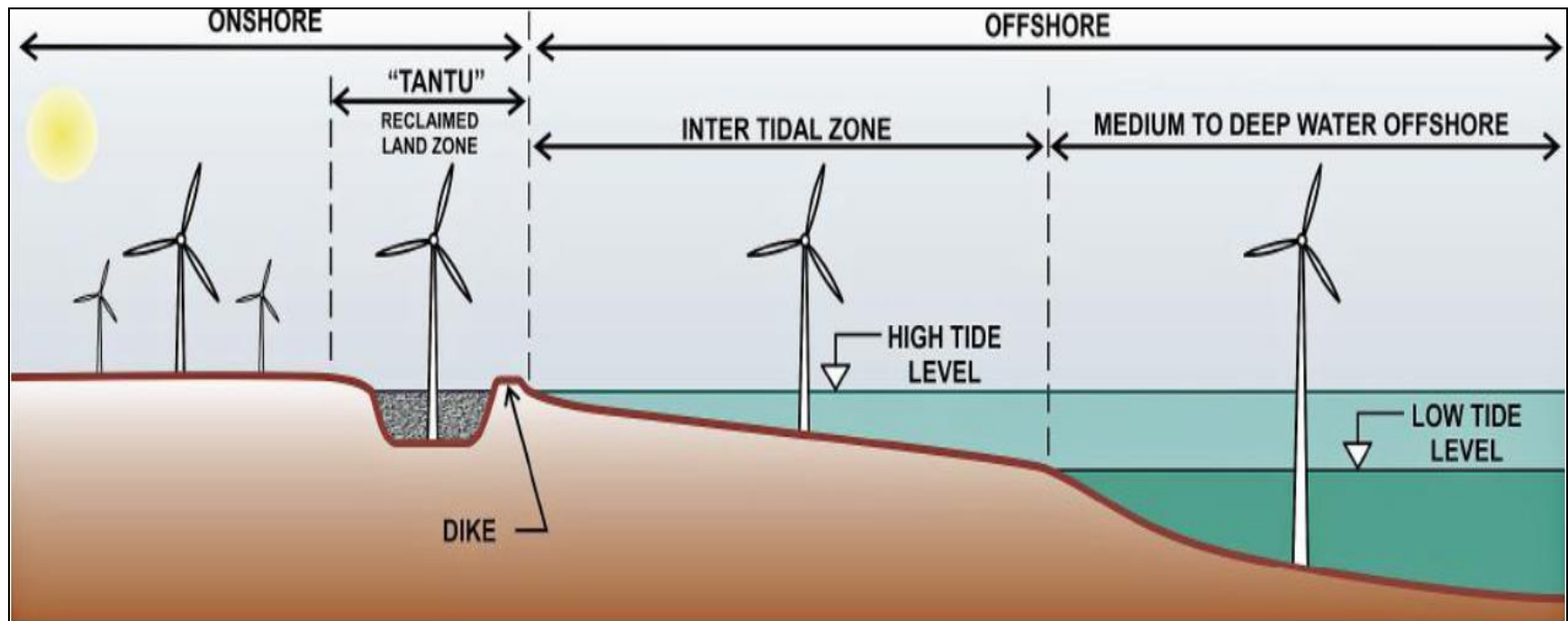


Department of  
Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering



Source: Own analysis, BTM Navigant and data from  
National Climate Center of the China Meteorological  
Administration, June 2010

# Partnerships between industry and academia - needed across boundaries and geographies

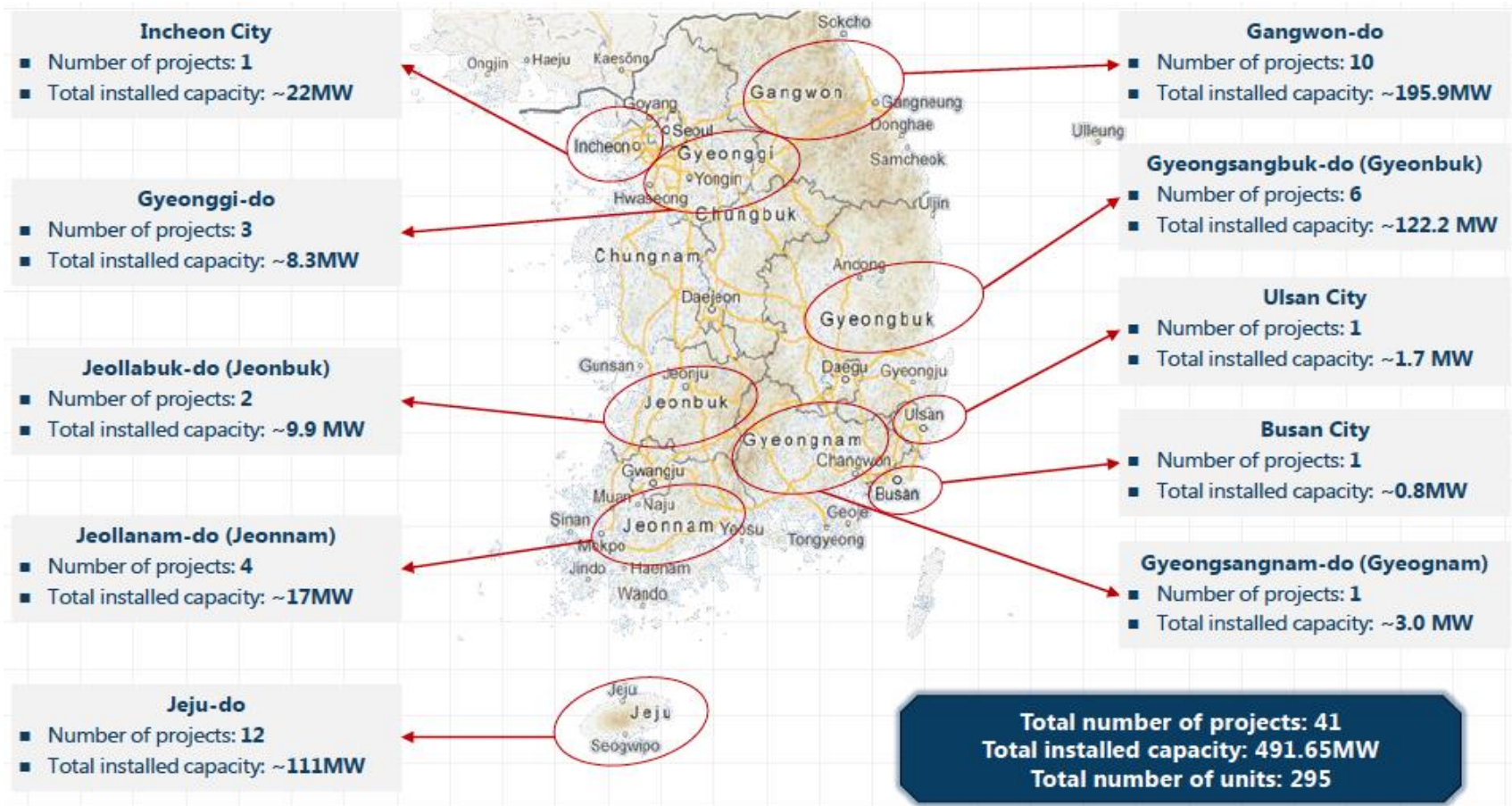


## Example Jiangsu Dafeng project (installation by Guodian/CCCC JV):

- 30 km from shore, Western part of farm will have riverbed exposed during low tide
- Eastern part of farm will need WTIV's to be permanently jacked up out of the water
- Requires different kinds of vessels than in Europe

# Continuous improvement

## South Korea status (onshore and offshore)



**7.5 GW home market offshore wind target by 2030**

# Key points of today

- Wind market has developed significantly on a global basis
- Especially offshore wind is costly and must get to levelized cost of energy parity to eliminate subsidies
- Technological developments are critical including H2020 support
- Also support industries need funding



# Conclusion – innovation boost

- Levelized cost of energy will go down simply by step-changes in technology
- Logistics makes up 10-20% of the end-to-end wind farm life-cycle costs
- Demands on the logistical chain are ever increasing as wind components become ever larger and heavier
- Joint industry / university / government R&D within shipping and logistics is required under H2020 going forward

# Thank you – Thomas Poulsen

Aalborg University, Copenhagen Campus  
Department of Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering

## Past employers

### Contact info

tp@m-tech.aau.dk

www.en.m-tech.aau.dk



## Select consulting clients



### Research interest:

Global wind energy shipping and logistics

### Background:

25 years of global shipping, logistics, and SCM experience having lived in 8 different countries working at practical, strategic, general management, and consulting level