



### Remote Sensing to Enhance Offshore Wind Cost-Effectiveness

PRESA CERTIFICADA

**EO Commercialization Forum** 

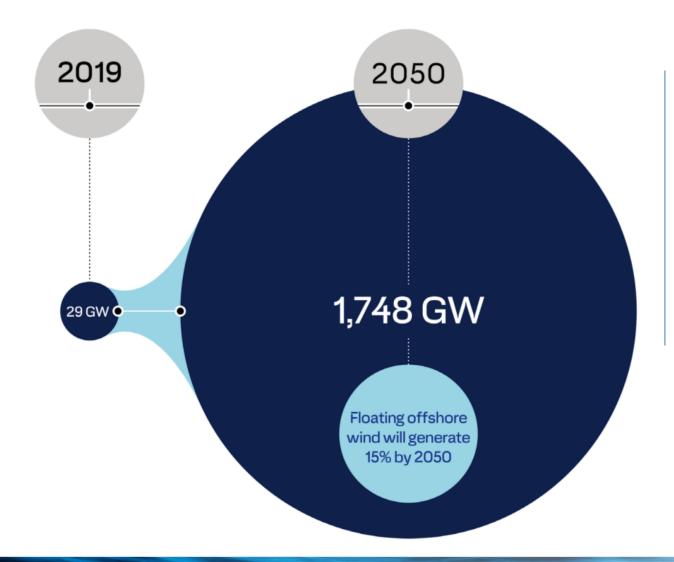
Green and Sustainable Future opportunities for the EO Industry

September 27th, 2024

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# Why Using Remote Sensing?





### **Floating Offshore Wind Outlook:**

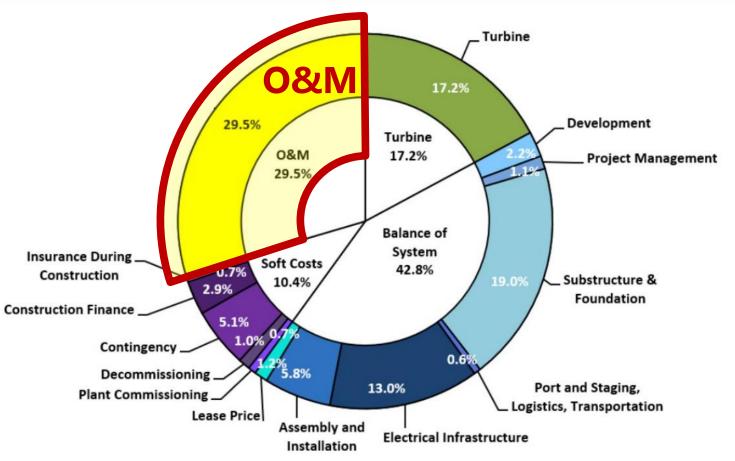
- i. Extremely high wind energy potential, predominantly in deep waters
- ii. High level of social acceptance…
- iii. Forecast for 2050
  - **260 GW** of offshore floating wind capacity by 2050 according to DNV-GL

# Why Using Remote Sensing?



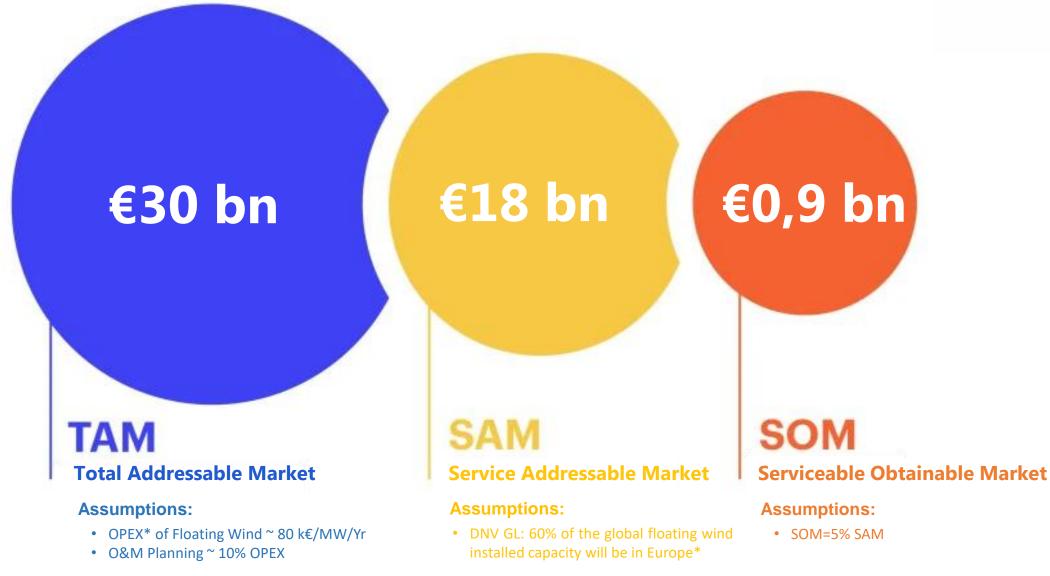
### **Floating Offshore Wind challenges:**

- **i. Improve cost effectiveness reduce LCOE-**30% of the LCOE is spent on O&M activities, according to NREL
- **ii. Improve inspection, monitoring and O&M** Farms of FWTs will be farther from the shore and thus access will be highly constricted



# Why Using Remote Sensing?





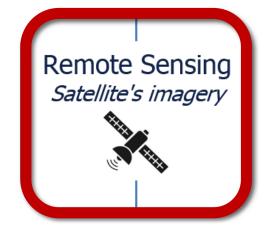


## Combining data... **Remote Sensing** Infrastructure sensing Numerical Modelling In-Situ Satellite's imagery **`**ດ9 **Data Processing** & AI Algorithms

### **Planning O&M activities:**

- i. Articulate data from different sources in-situ, monitoring, satellite imagery and numerical modelling/digital twins
- **ii. Include farm operational data** instead of relying only on turbine data
- **iii. Advanced data processing algorithms** to optimize maintenance procedures





#### **Remote sensing from satellite data can be used:**

#### i. Estimate (forecast):

- Weather windows
- Electricity production
- Production losses due downtime
- Planning for maintenance operations
- ...

#### ii. <u>Evaluate</u> (*quasi-real-time imagery data*):

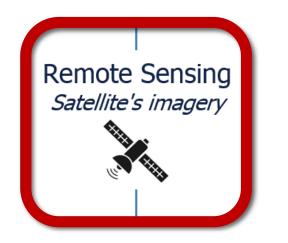
- Condition of the platforms and moorings
- Stoppage times of turbines
- Unexpected impacts on downstream turbines *both due to wake effects and turbulence from currents*
- Support algorithms for maintenance decision

• ...

#### iii. Assess (metocean historic data):

- Remaining useful lives (RUL) based on accumulated damage
- Mapping of water depths and seabed dynamics
- Available resources (wind, waves, etc.)

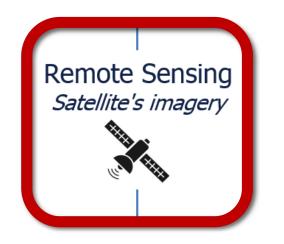




### ii. Quasi-real-time imagery data:

- > Acquired from Optical Imager Satellites (such as the Sentinel, GEOSAT, etc.)
- Provide bottom-line information regarding the condition of the turbines, moorings and the entire farm as a whole





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#### **State of Art Monitoring Systems**

- Each turbine is monitored independently as a standalone device;
- ✓ Sometimes, using Captain-stewart strategies



#### Satellite data for Monitoring purposes

- Complement SCADA systems with data not available previously
- ✓ Detect trends on the overall farm, rather than on each independent turbine



looking at the forest, instead of just the tree …





### Using satellite data to support O&M planning:

#### i. Module 1

- Early failures detection based on data from SCADA system, satellite and digital twins
- Estimates of the remaining useful life (RUL) of subsystems

#### ii. Module 2

- Evaluates the type of failure which has occurred or is expected to occur
- Assess the availability of resources (e.g., vessels, spare parts, human resources)

#### iii. Module 3

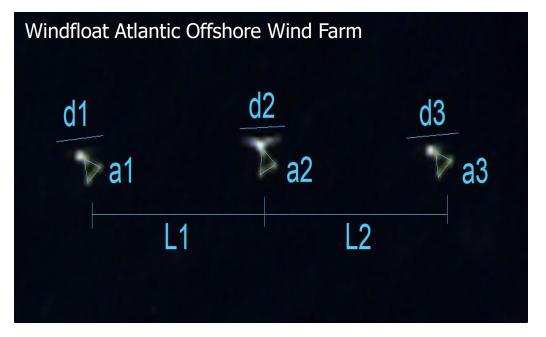
- Forecast weather conditions to:
  - o estimate short-term electricity production
  - o Identify weather windows
  - o support selection of vessels for O&M activities
- Detect failures on *blades, towers, foundations and seakeeping system*…

#### iv. Module 4

• Expected electricity production and revenue level



### Module 3: Satellite Data



Sentinel 2 Image – 2022-02-05 (10-m resolution, 2.5 days revisiting period)

#### Remote Sensing: What we can measure …

- **i. Relative distances** between the platforms and offsets from average positions (L1, L2)
- **ii. Relative rotations** of the platforms amongst each other or against time (a1, a2, a3)
- iii. Orientations of the three turbines (d1, d2, d3)
- **iv. Turbines stoppage** One turbine is stopped, as the turbine orientation and position of the blades reveal…
- v. …



### Module 3: Satellite Data



Sentinel 2 Image – 2022-07-08

#### **Remote Sensing: What we can measure ···**

**i.** Surveillance and Supervision of activities – Identification of proximity of vessels, boats, etc.

ii. …



### Module 3: Satellite Data



Sentinel 2 Image - 2022-05-09

#### Remote Sensing: What we can measure ...

- **i. Impact on Currents -** Effect of the platforms on the ocean currents is identified…
- **ii. Wake Effects** Impact of the turbine' s wake is identified in the surrounding clouds
- iii. …



Optical and radar (SAR) satellites can provide very detailed imagery down to 25-30 cm with no HSE risks associated. Satellite images are very cost-efficient in getting updated intel on specific OWF sites, allowing monitoring of specific maintenance activities





# Satellite Remote Sensing will be Pivotal to Advancing the Emerging FOW Industry and Boosting Its Competitiveness!

# **Going forward...**



- ➤ Use these projects as test-cases to develop post-processing AI/ML tools
- Develop relevant proprietary technology/software and make it market-ready for when farms scale in size / generate collaborations with other entities that support commercial developments
- Other satellites with much better resolution (such as the GEOSAT, with 35-cm resolution, 2.5 days revisiting period) could be used, but require paying for images (1400\$ per 100 km2(min))
- The Atlantic Constellation expects to implement 16 satellites up to 2025, which will provide high resolution images of the Atlantic with a revisiting period of 2-3 hours



## Thank you for your attention ③



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