Holistic design experiences in floating wind turbine structures

7th Wind Energy Systems Engineering Workshop

Michael Borg, 04.12.2024



The Company purposes

The Company purposes seek to address key challenges

Climate change mitigation

The main purpose of the company is to develop and commercialize climate change mitigation technologies that have significant impact

Job creation

The secondary purpose of the company is to create jobs, within the countries where the solutions will be deployed, including both desktop jobs and manual labor jobs

Shareholder value

The company growth and development must be backed by solid, long-term investors rewarded by attractive shareholder value growth







Stiesdal fields of activity

Developing climate solutions within three distinct fields of the energy transition



Hydrogen

HydroGen industrialized electrolyzers



SkyClean

SkyClean pyrolysis plants combining CO₂ capture and storage with green fuel production



Offshore

Tetra industrialized floating offshore wind systems



Mooring line type and configuration





| Mooring System Type | Taut | Semi- Taut | Taut | Semi- Taut |
|---|-------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| <i>Rope Туре</i> | Nylon | Nylon | Polyester | Polyester |
| Front Radius [m] | 700 | 1000 | 1400 | 1800 |
| Rope Minimum Breaking Load (MBL) [t] | 1500 | 2200 | 1500 | 2500 |
| Chain Size [mm] | 132 | 165 | 132 | 185 |
| Relative hardware cost [-] | 1.00 | 1.60 | 1.11 | 1.84 |

Influence of WTG and FSS modelling

Example 15MW TetraSub, 200m water depth



4ML taut polyester system, MBL2000T, 200mm R4S chain



- 1. Refined FSS hydrodynamic modelling
- 2. Updated WTG model: from simplified drag disc to fully resolved WTG model
- 3. Excluding DLC6.2 (ie. WTG comes with yaw power back-up system)

4. Increasing FSS draft





Mooring design improvements



4ML taut system 2000T MBL Polyester 200mm R4S chain 6ML taut system 600T MBL Polyester 120mm R4S chain

Example #2: Dynamic cable & Mooring system co-design

- Conflicting design objectives between DIAC and SKS for lowest isolated sub-system cost.
- As offsets increase, DIAC cost and complexity increase, whilst SKS cost decreases





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Reference: Engebretsen et al. (2023) "Design challenges and novel solution for tower designs of next generation floating wind turbines, EERA DeepWind'2023 conference, Trondheim, Norway

- Influence of stiff-stiff design philosophy on WTG & Tower
 - Different tower design distribution & heavier tower
 - Push towards lower rated RPMs
- Influence of FSS on Tower design
 - Minimising rigid body rotational inertia at tower base







Influence of Heave Plate size on coupled tower frequency

- Varying heave plate size to assess influence on:
 - Coupled tower frequency
 - ULS performance
 - FLS performance











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Thanks for your attention

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