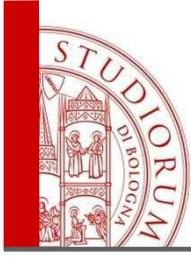


# SFIDE E SINERGIE TECNOLOGICHE NELLE INSTALLAZIONI OFF-SHORE PER LA PRODUZIONE DI ENERGIA RINNOVABILE

Barbara Zanuttigh



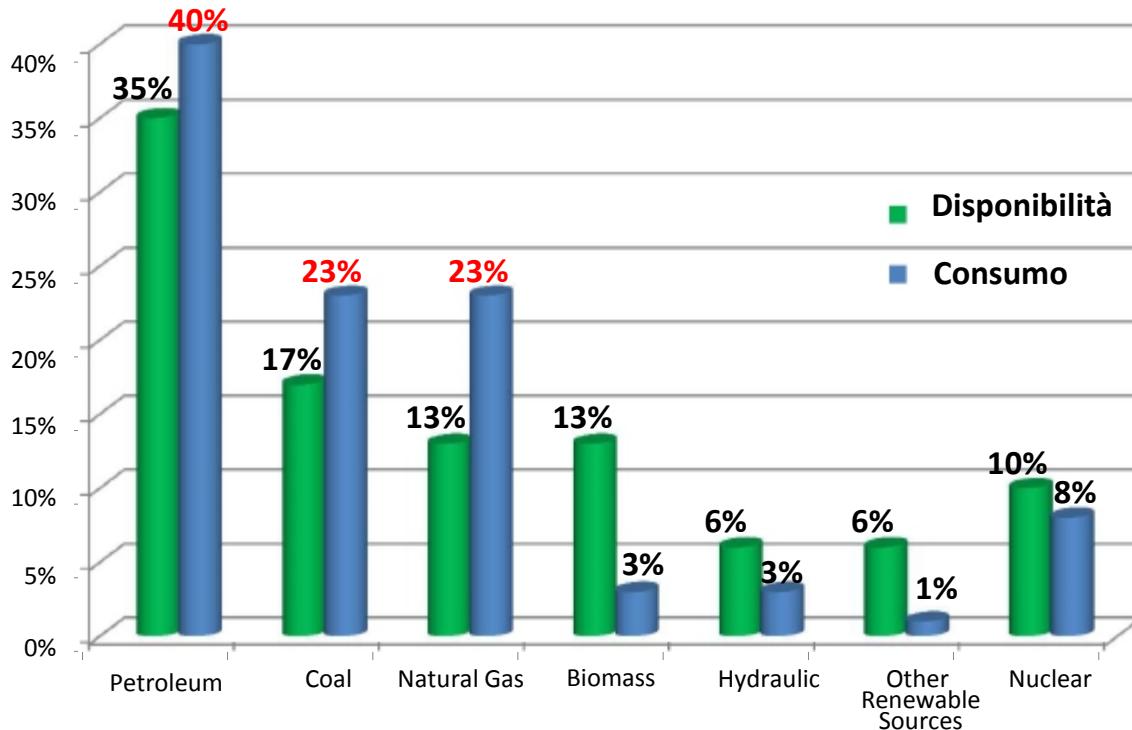
# Contenuti

- Introduzione:
  - Perché energie rinnovabili dal mare?
  - Stadi di sviluppo
- Le sfide della progettazione
- Le sinergie delle installazioni: strutture multifunzione
- Applicazione progettuale esemplificativa:  
piattaforma multifunzionale nel Mediterraneo
- Conclusioni



# Energia rinnovabile dal mare: perché?

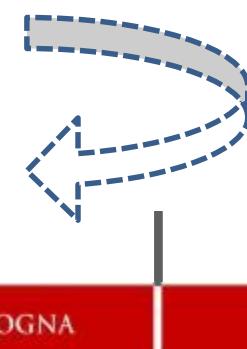
## Disponibilità e consumo medio annuo di energia

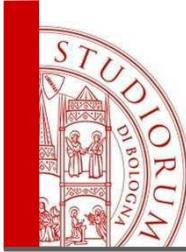


## Protocollo di Kyoto, EU2020

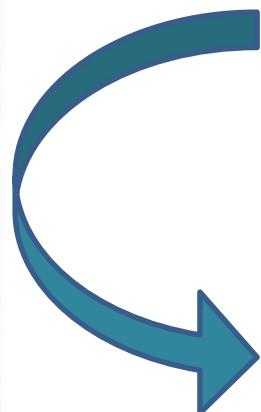
- Le fonti di energia tradizionale **si esauriranno**
- Le emissioni inquinanti sono responsabili dei **cambiamenti climatici**
- La maggioranza delle risorse fossili si trova in paesi **politicamente instabili**

Significative opportunità di riduzione delle emissioni, crescita della sicurezza del supporto energetico e benefici economici diversi inclusa la creazione di nuovi posti di lavoro.



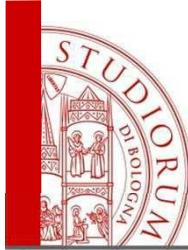


# Energia rinnovabile dal mare: fonti



- Vento
- Marea
- Correnti
- Onde
- Gradiente salino
- Biomasse

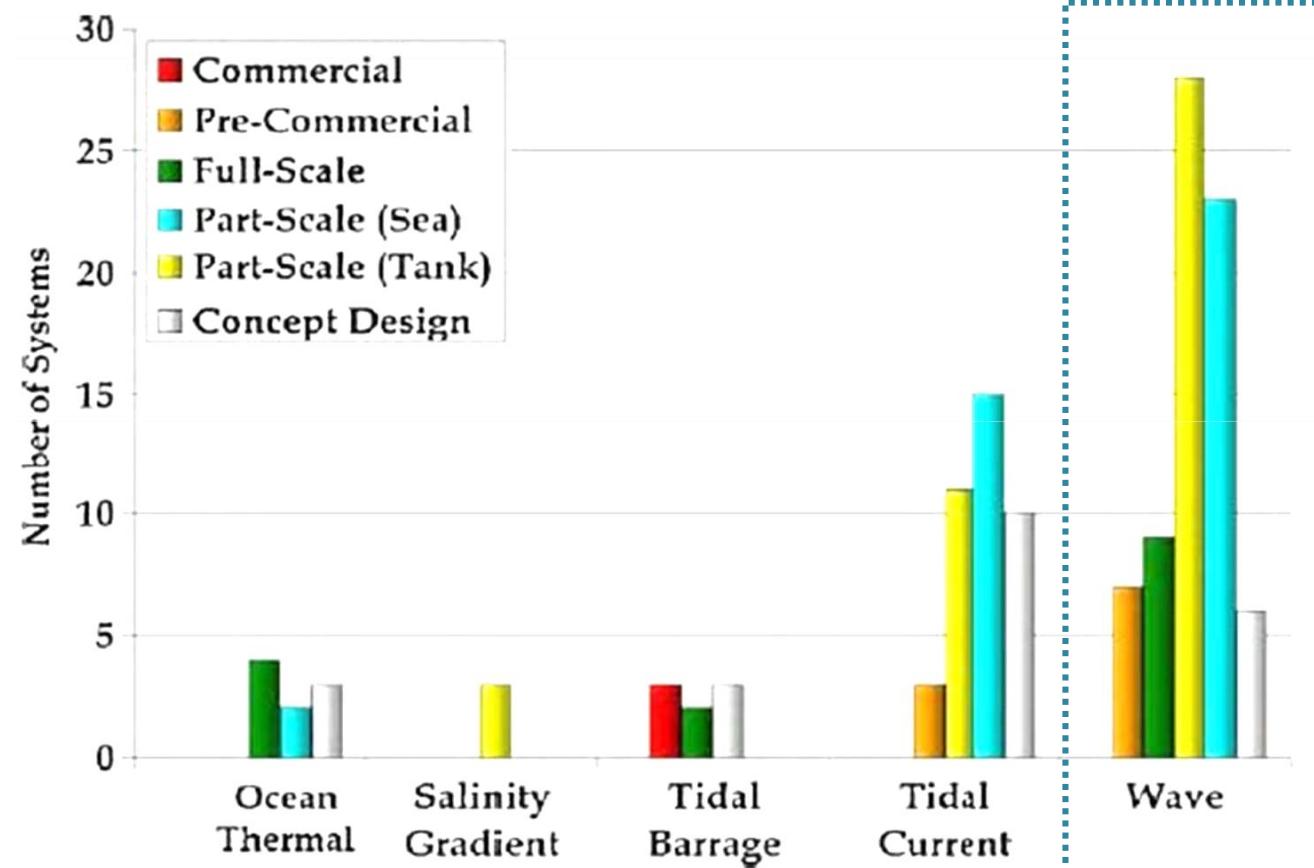
L'energia dal mare può contribuire in modo significativo alla globale richiesta di energia e alla riduzione delle emissioni inquinanti.



# Energia rinnovabile dal mare: sviluppo



Oltre 1500 brevetti dal 1992





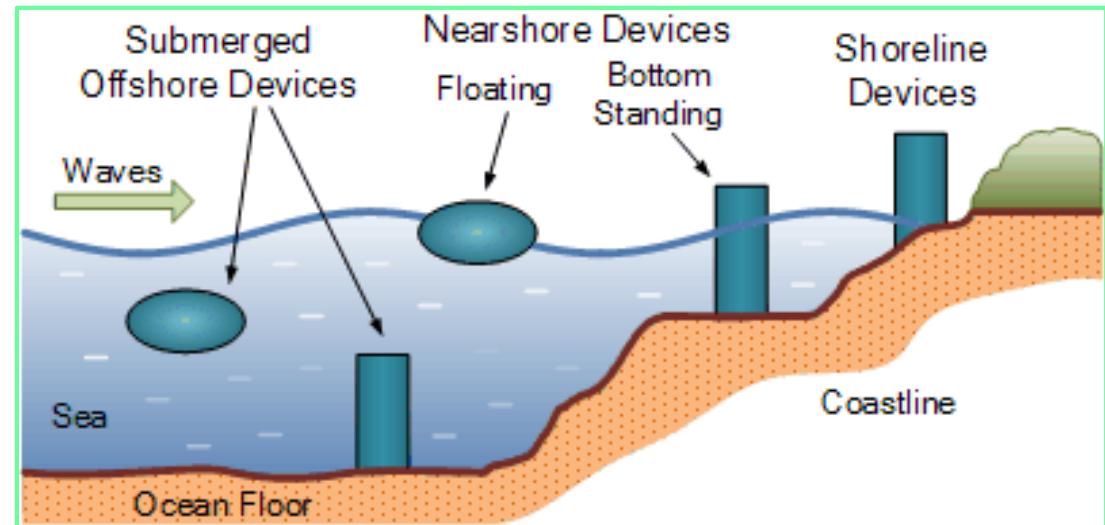
# Tipologie di convertitori di energia ondosa

## A RIVA

- Non necessaria la progettazione di ancoraggi
- Assenza di lunghi cavi sommersi per il trasferimento di energia a terra
- Facili installazione e manutenzione
- Potenziali problemi dovuti ad elevata riflessione e erosione locale al piede dell'opera
- Potenziali problemi dovuti alla sedimentazione nelle camere di raccolta dell'acqua

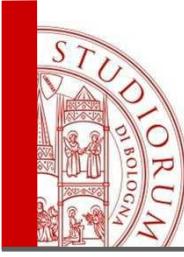
## SOTTOCOSTA

- Profondità 20-30m
- Distanza dalla riva circa 500m (<km)
- Costi di installazione e manutenzione più elevate dei dispositivi a riva
- Impatto visivo inferiore dei dispositivi a riva

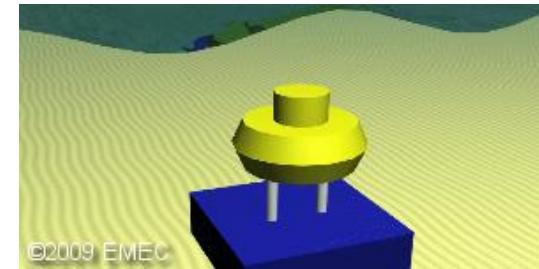
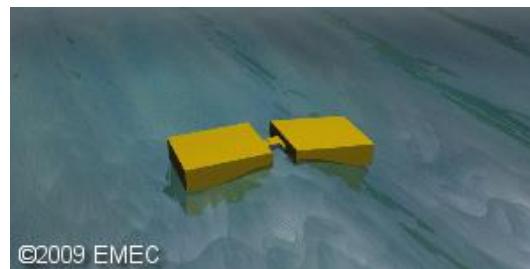
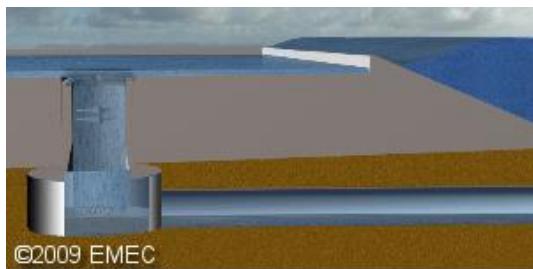
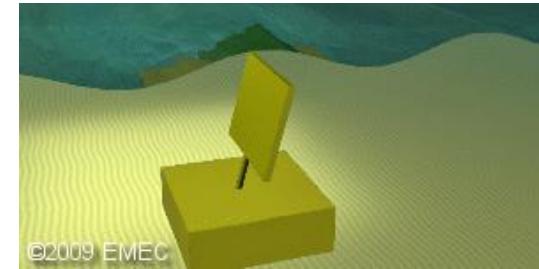
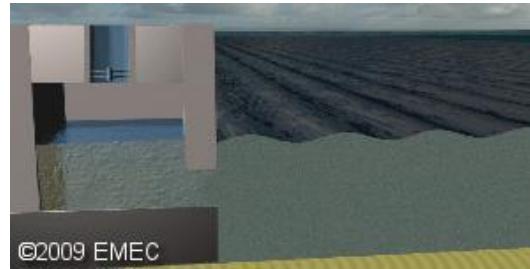
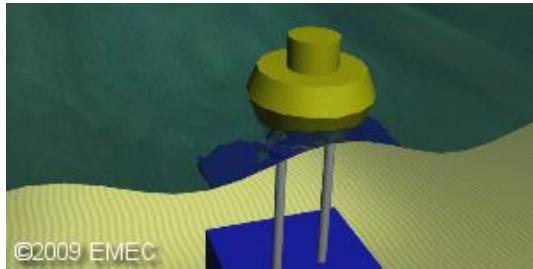


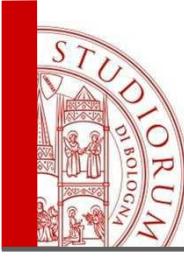
## OFFSHORE

- profondità >40m
- km di distanza dalla riva
- Densità di energia ondosa elevate e regolare
- Mancanza di impatto visivo dalla costa
- Possibile installazione in parchi
- Costi elevate di installazione e manutenzione
- Progettazione degli ancoraggi
- Perdite, costi e impatto ambientale del trasferimento di energia a riva



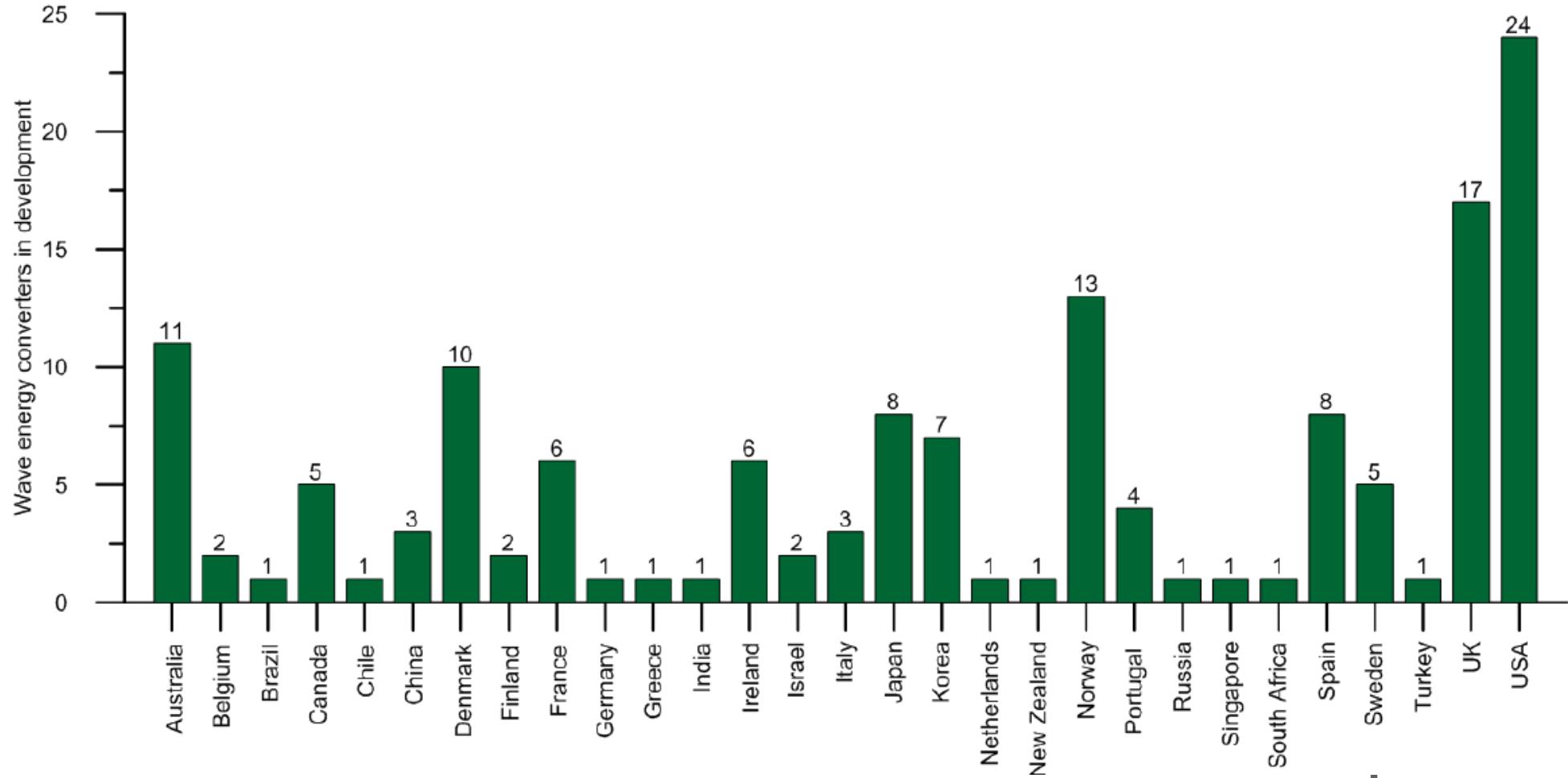
# Tipologie di convertitori di energia ondosa

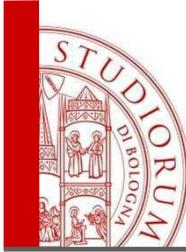




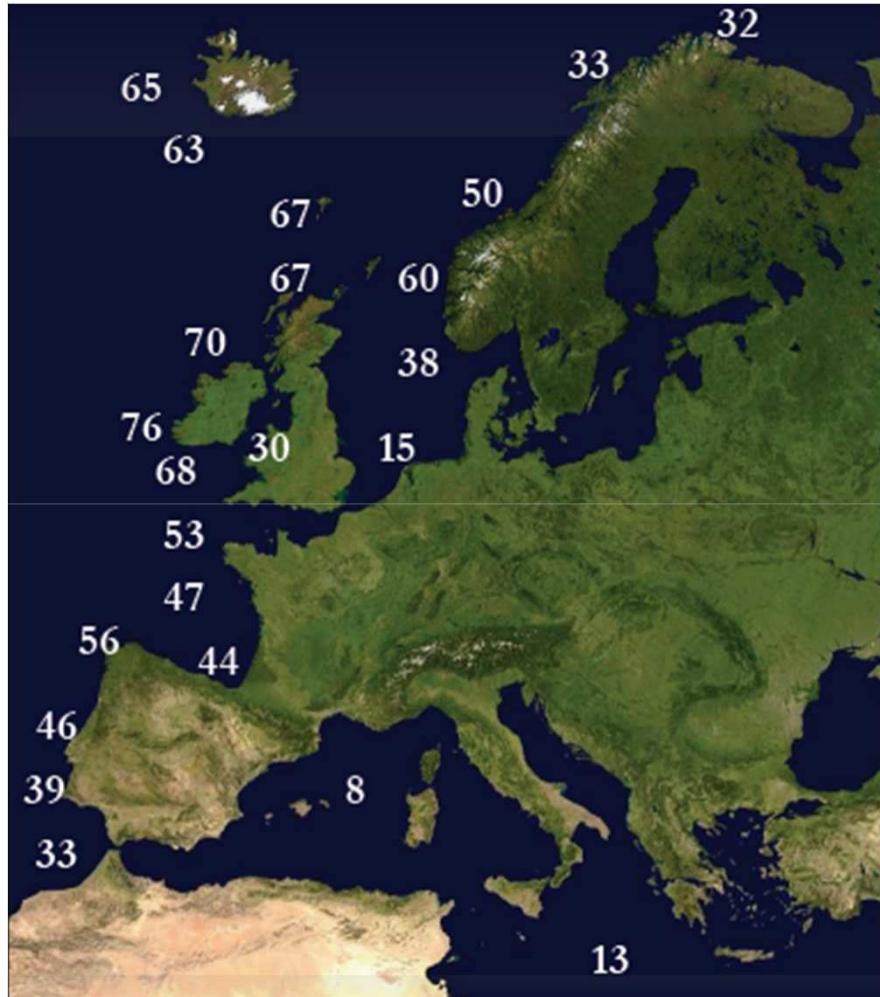
# Energia da onda: sviluppo

MERMAID Derivable 3.3, December 2013





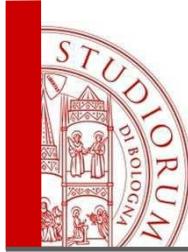
# Energia da onda: distribuzione



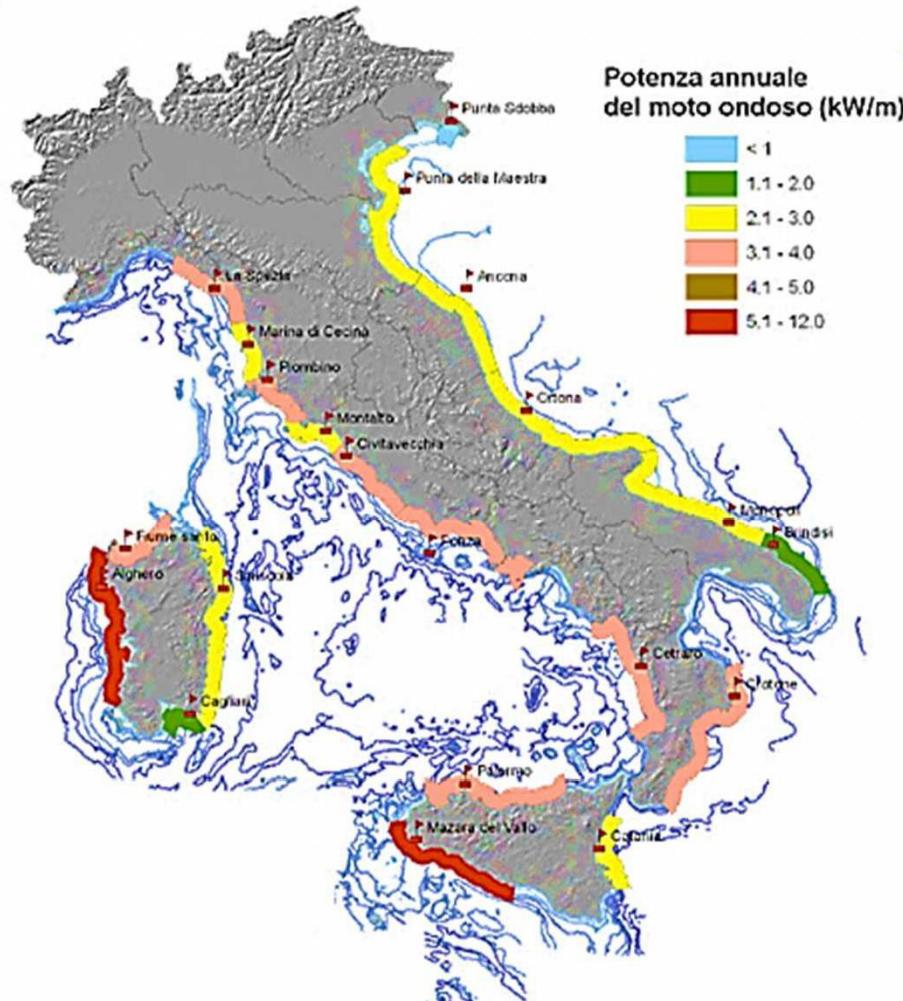
Source: *MERMAID Derivable 3.3*

**Total Wave Energy: 286 - 320 GW**

- South Atlantic ~ 25 kW/m
- Scothland and Ireland ~ 75 kW/m
- North Sea: 10–30 kW/m
- Mediterranean Sea: 4–11 kW/m

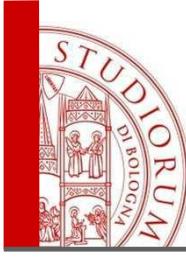


# Energia da onda: distribuzione



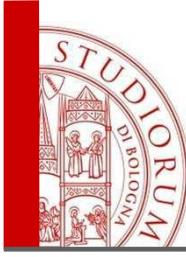
**Total Wave Energy ~ 30 GW**

- Adriatic Sea ~ 2 kW/m
- Ionian Sea and North Tyrrhenian Sea ~ 3kW/m
- South Tyrrhenian Sea ~ 4kW/m



# Le ‘sfide’ - affidabilità





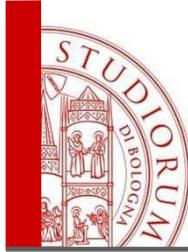
## Le 'sfide' - affidabilità



Wave Dragon, Nissum Bredning,  
Gennaio 2009



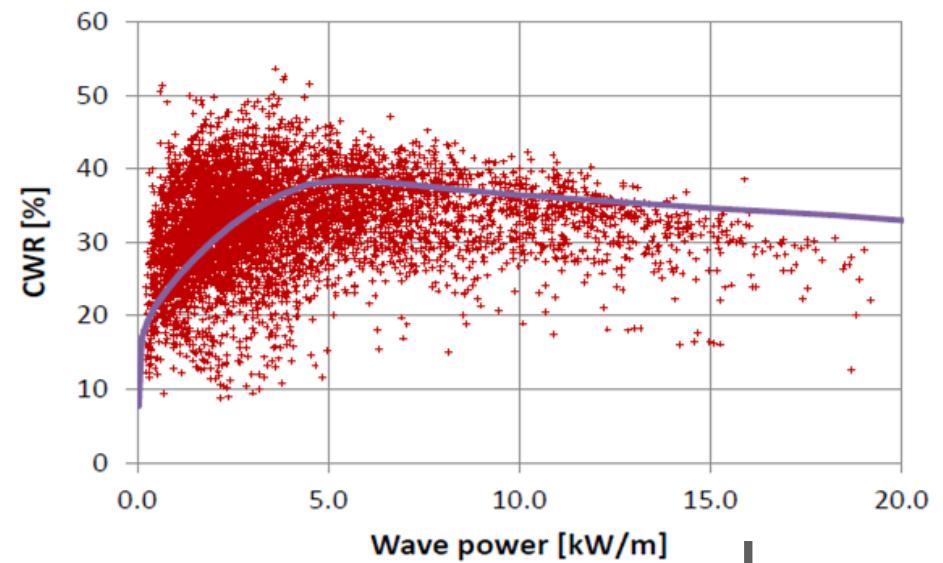
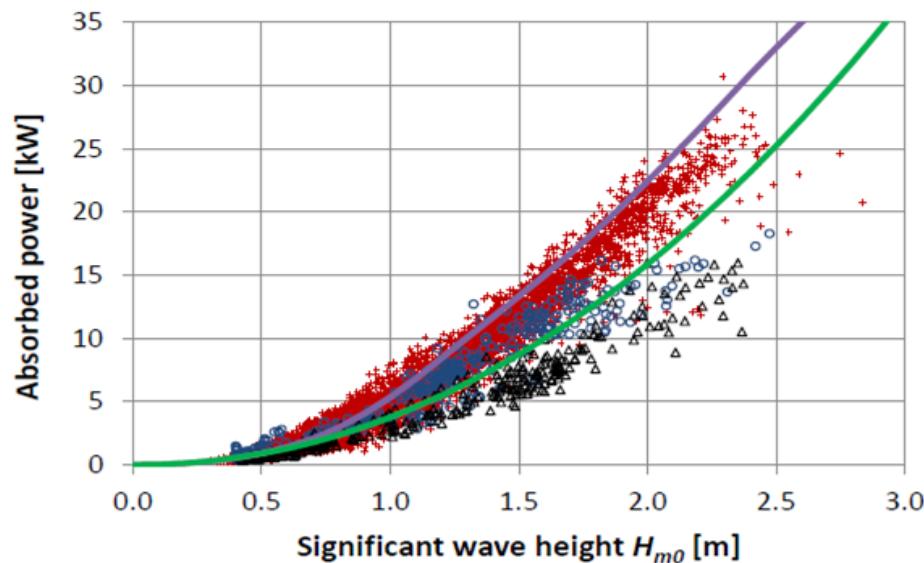
DEXA, Hanstholm, Novembre 2011

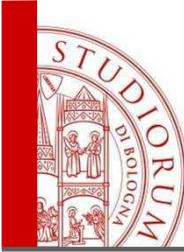


# Le 'sfide' - produttività

**WAVESTAR**

- + Measured Sept 2010 to Sept 2011 (control generation 3)
- Measured June 2010 (control generation 2)
- △ Measured May 2010 (control generation 1)
- Simulation (control generation 3)
- ForskVE limit for subsidies



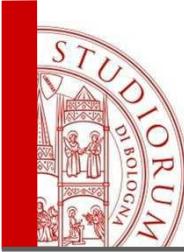


# Le 'sfide' – impatti sull'ambiente marino

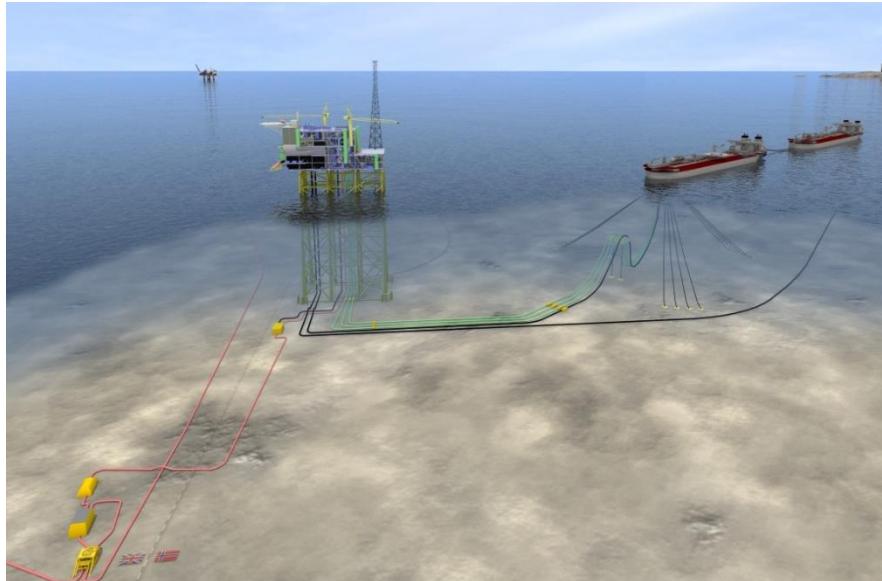


## Materiali

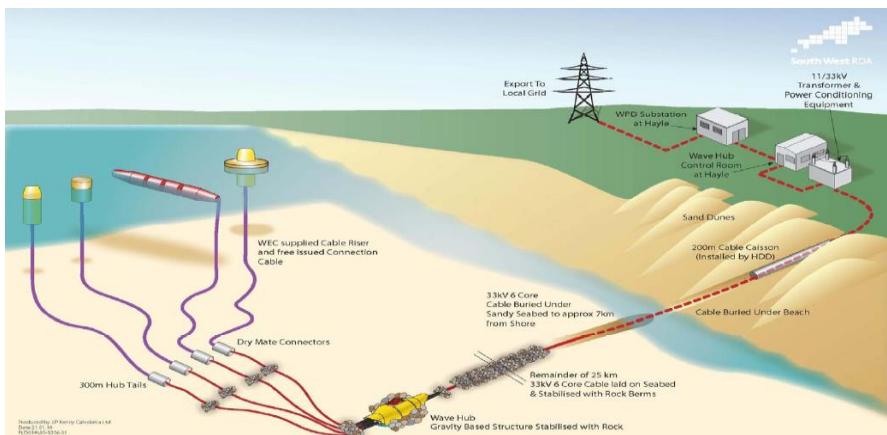
- Biodiversità e operatività
- Usura e corrosione
- Tossicità
- Detriti

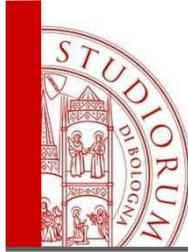


# Le ‘sfide’ – generazione e trasmissione

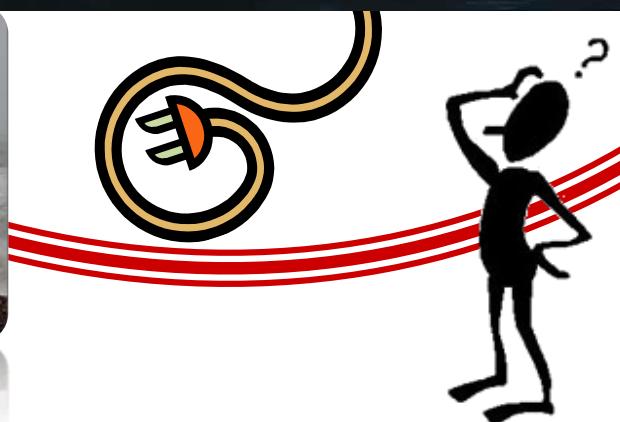


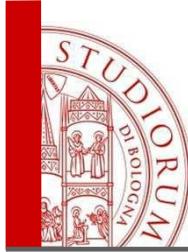
- Produzione effettiva
  - Integrazione con la griglia
  - Perdite nella trasmissione a riva
- Operatività
  - Rumore e vibrazioni
  - Sversamento accidentale
  - Impatto cavi sul fondale marino





# Installazioni multi-funzione off-shore (anche in piattaforme esistenti O&G)

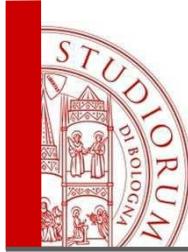




# Sinergie

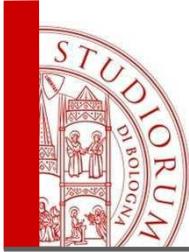
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- Supporto (al decommissionamento di) piattaforme esistenti O&G
- Fondazioni comuni
- Ancoraggi e linee di ancoraggio comuni
- Simili tecnologie di conversione della energia
- Connessione alla griglia ed integrazione comune
- Condivisione delle migliori pratiche per una progettazione efficace dei sistemi di più dispositivi (effetti di scia e co-locazione)
- Condivisione di migliori pratiche per limitare O&M, trasporti e infrastrutture
- Comune gestione per la pianificazione d'uso dello spazio marino semplificandola procedura di autorizzazione delle installazioni.



## Il contesto – FP7-OCEAN2011-1

- MERMAID - “Innovative Multi-purpose offshore platforms: planning, design & operation” - [www.mermaidproject.eu](http://www.mermaidproject.eu)
- TROPOS – “Modular Multi-use Deep Water Offshore Platform Harnessing and Servicing Mediterranean, Subtropical and Tropical Marine and Maritime Resources” - [www.troposplatform.eu](http://www.troposplatform.eu)
- H2OCEAN - “Development of a Wind-Wave Power Open-Sea Platform Equipped for Hydrogen Generation with Support for Multiple Users of Energy” - [www.h2ocean-project.eu](http://www.h2ocean-project.eu)



# Progettazione concettuale di una piattaforma multi-funzione

- Caratteristiche del sito
  - Posizione
  - Clima
  - Conflitti d'uso
- Potenziali usi della MUP
  - Usi singoli
  - Integrazione di più usi
  - Alternative progettuali
- Selezione della MUP ottimale
  - Producibilità
  - Configurazione
  - Criticità e rischi

## Pre-screening phase

- Preliminary assessment of available resources (wind, wave, tide) and environmental conditions (physical water parameters)
- Comparison of the results of the assessment with threshold values and/or available experience in the area
- Identification of feasible maritime uses

## Preliminary design of single-use platforms

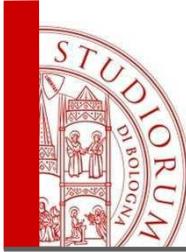
- Reconstruction of typical (wind, wave) climate (and tidal conditions)
- Reconstruction of site environmental conditions (for aquaculture potential)
- Selection of the device components and/or of the type of aquaculture activities
- Production and layout in case of single-use platforms
- Legal constraints
- Identification of conceptual multi-use platforms

## Ranking phase

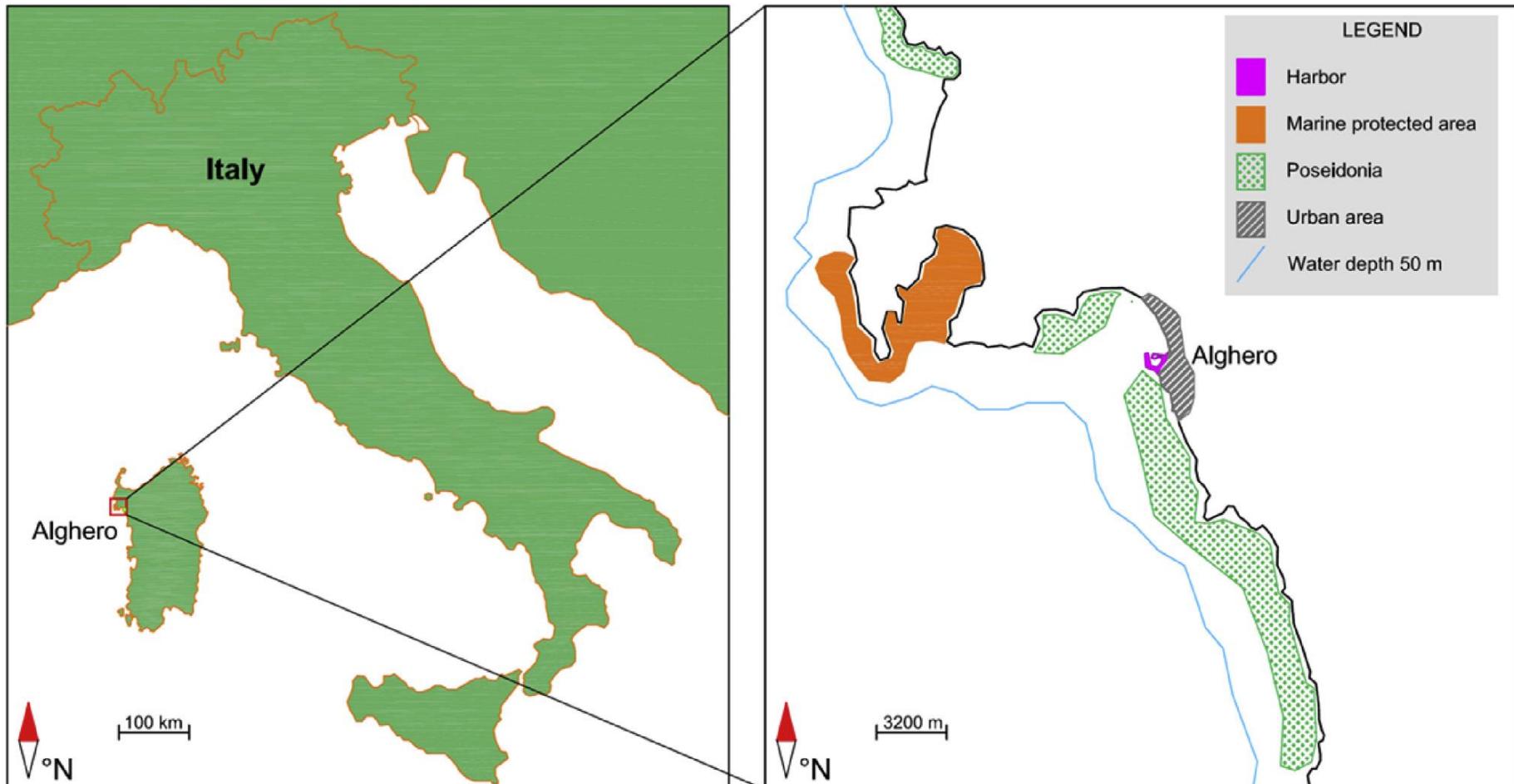
- Score of the selected criteria for each conceptual multi-use platform
- Ranking of the conceptual multi-use platforms
- Identification of the best multi-use platform

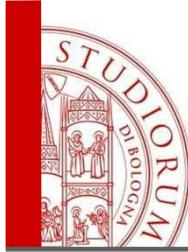
## Preliminary design of the selected multi-use platform

- Identification of the installation area
- Production and layout of the multi-use platform
- Indications regarding operation of the multi-use platform



# Caratteristiche del sito





# Caratteristiche del sito

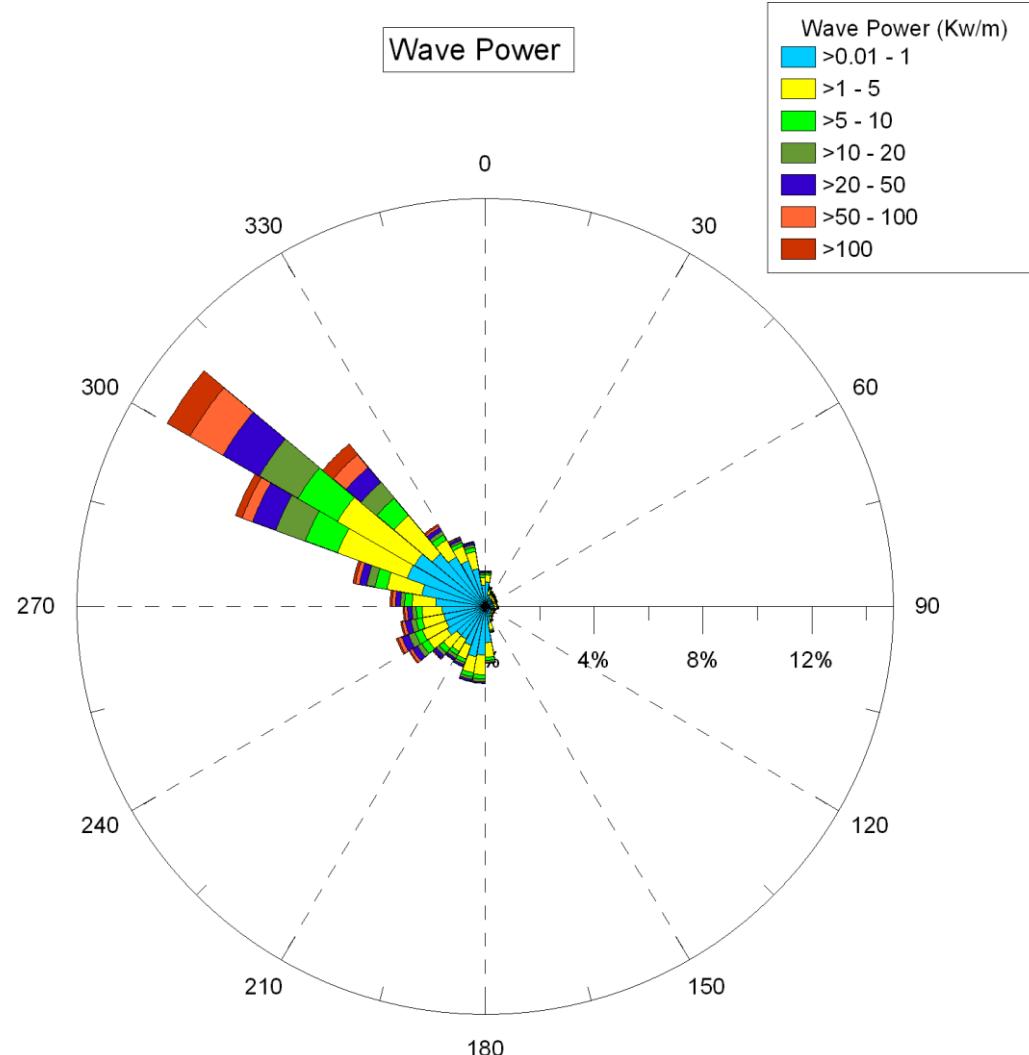
$P_w = 9.4 \text{ kW/m annuale}$

Direzione prevalente:

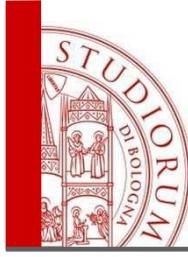
250-300 °N,

$P(H_s > 2\text{m}) < 20\%$ ,

$P(H_s > 4.5\text{m}) = 1\%$



Fonte: WaveAtlas,  
Vicinanza et al. 2014



# Possibili usi della piattaforma

Energia da onda

Dispositivi galleggianti (Wave Dragon, Pelamis)  
Dispositivi fissi (WaveStar)

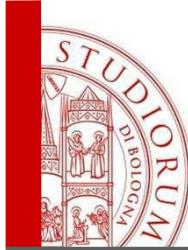
Energia da vento

Turbine tradizionali (tipo Vestas)  
Micro-eolico (integrato su strutture fisse)

Acquacoltura

Stoccaggio  
di energia

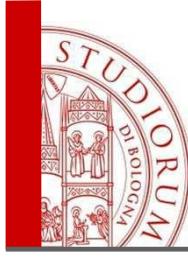
Stoccaggio locale / Supporto del  
fabbisogno energetico della piattaforma  
Trasferimento a riva



# Scelta del convertitore di energia ondosa

MERMAID, Deliverable 3.3

Selection Criteria	
<b>Maturity of Technology</b>	Risks
Have completed meaningful levels of power generation and hours, can therefore give credible capacity factor projections?	Geotechnical failure
Reliability	Hazard for maritime activities (submergence and debris)
Performance	Moorings
Performed technology innovations for reduced cost of energy (different materials, device power capture improvements, minimizing loads, etc.)	PTO type
<b>Environmental impact</b>	Survivability mode
Use of marine space:	Modularity of the structure/s
Foundation type (moorings....fixed):	<b>Costs</b>
Materials (including need of toxic paintings):	Installation depth
Impacts on native habitats and species:	Weight (device and fixed components)
Impact on the coast:	PTO
Inclusion of exposed components/parts:	<i>Power take off type:</i>
Noise/Vibration during operation:	<i>Power transfer to shore</i>
Aesthetic impact:	Mechanical complexity of overall system
Maintenance:	Maintenance
<i>Transportation:</i>	<i>Offshore accessibility</i>
<i>Fouling:</i>	<i>Cost-effective materials (durability)</i>
<i>Material durability</i>	Moorings
	Installation/maintenance methods requirements

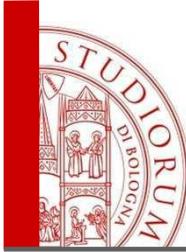


# Il Wave Dragon: down-scaling

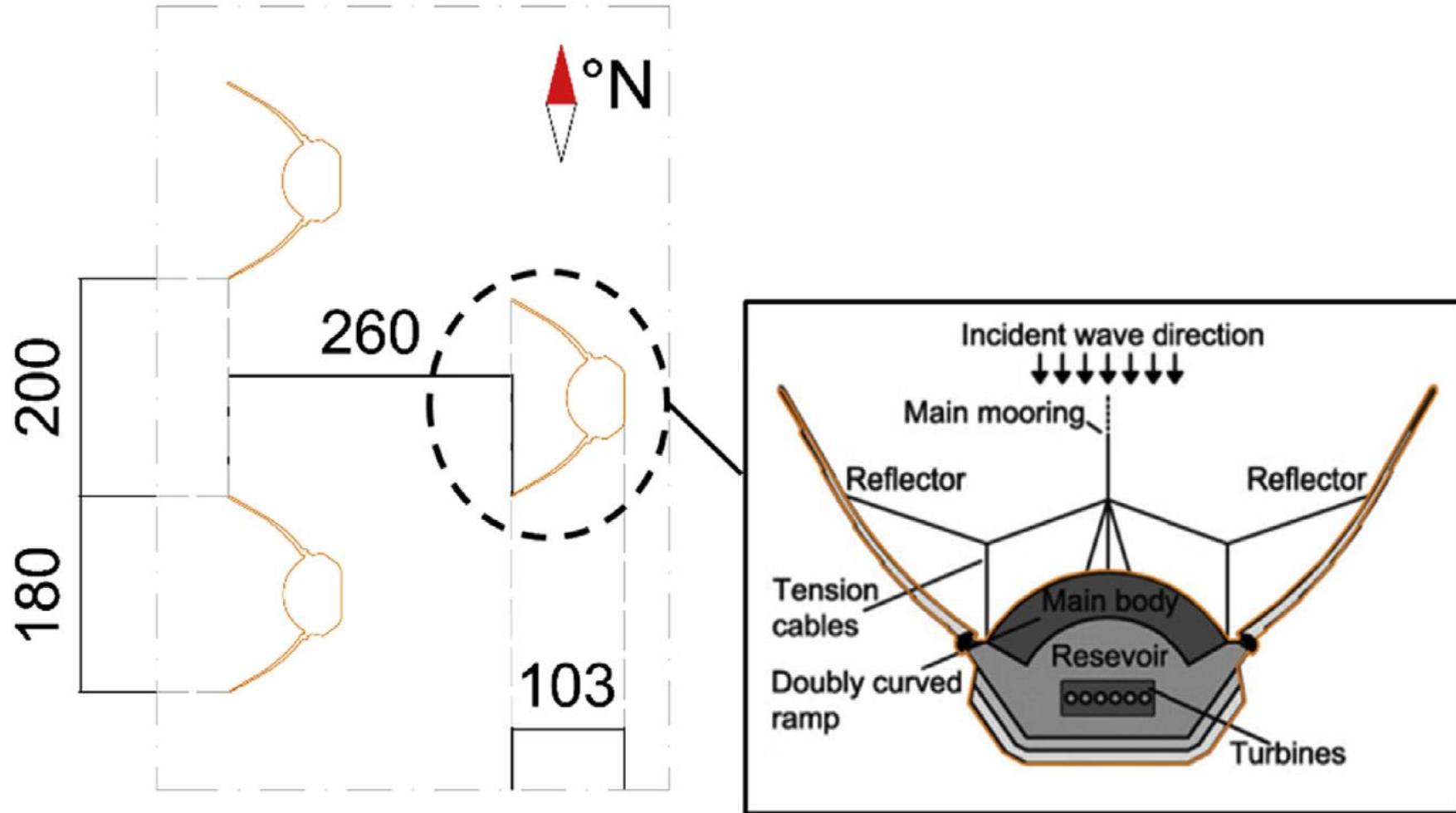


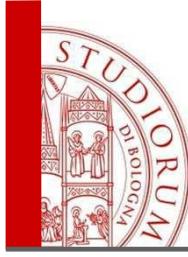
	DK	IT
Larghezza dispositivo [m]	260	180
Dimensione della vasca [mc]	5000	1620
Peso complessivo [t]	220000	70150
Profondità installazione [m]	>25	>17
Potenza di target [MW]	4	1.1





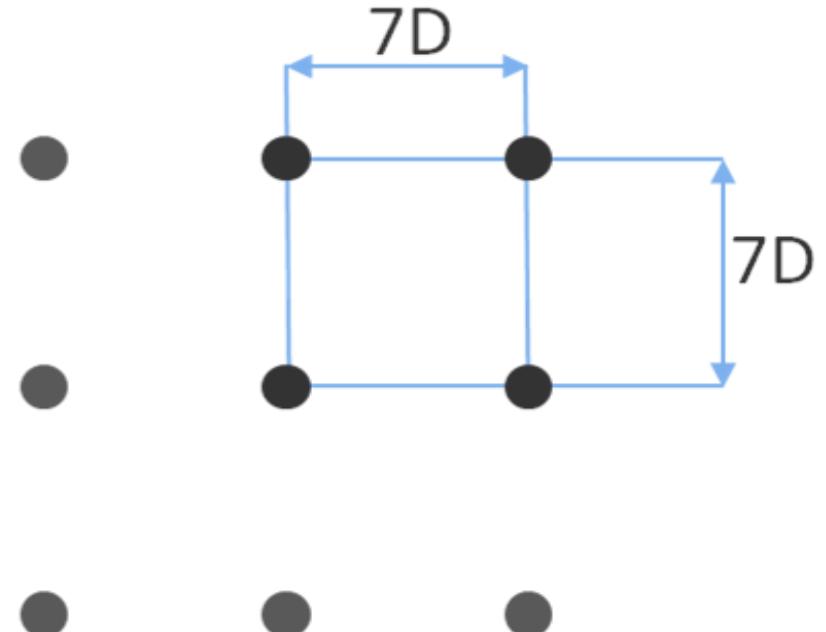
# Dimensioni del modulo di Wave Dragon

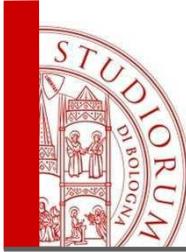




# Energia da vento

- Tecnologia off-shore consolidata: VESTAS, V112 (3 MW)
  - Produzione media: 9.2 GWh/anno
  - Distanza intermedia turbine: 7 diametri
- Cella singola (4 turbine):
  - Area: 0.64 km<sup>2</sup>
  - Produzione: 36 GWh/anno
- Cella doppia (9 turbine):
  - Area: 2.54 km<sup>2</sup>
  - Produzione: 82 GWh/anno

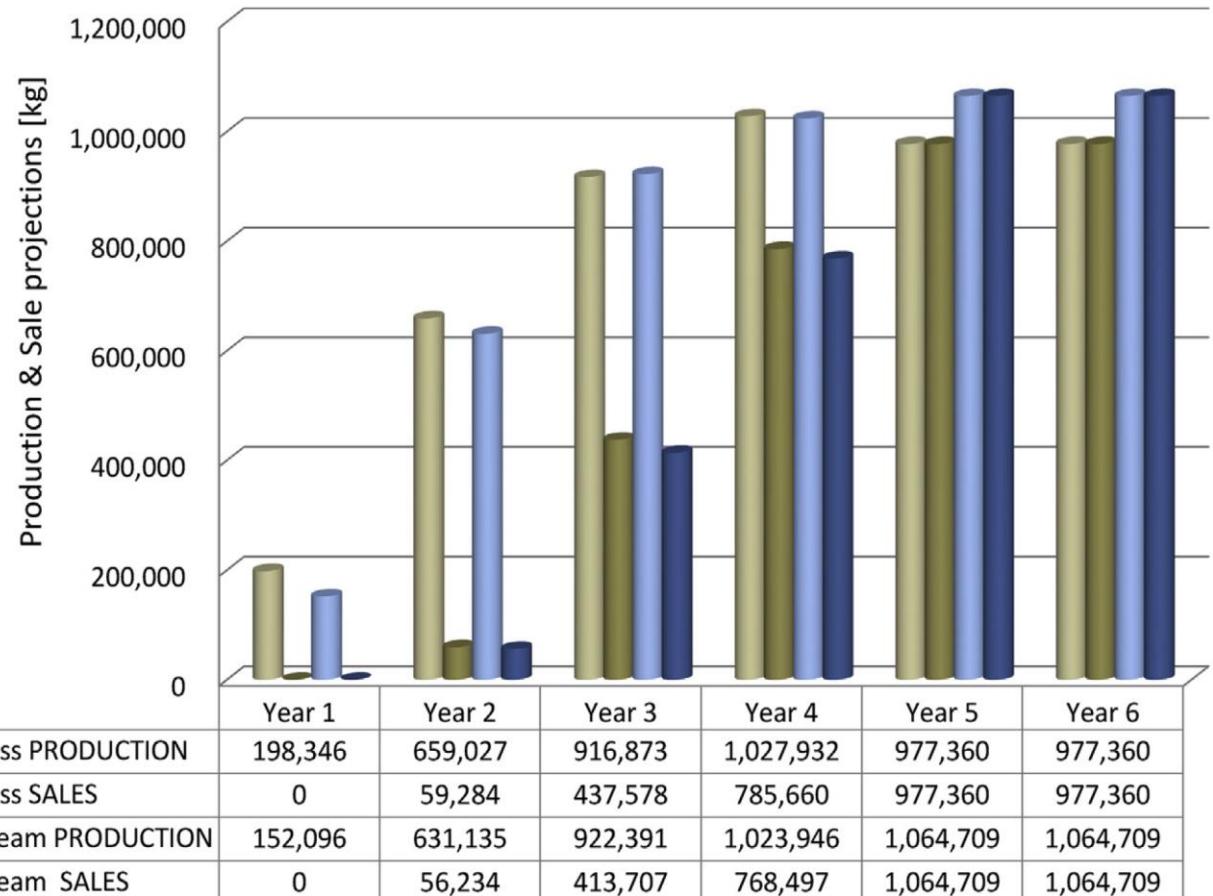


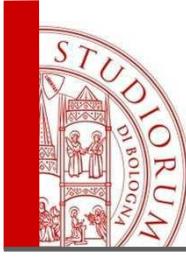


# Acquacultura

	€/kg	sales size distribution
Sea-Bream 200-300 gr	3,90	3%
Sea-Bream 300-400gr	4,55	27%
Sea-Bream 400-600 gr	4,94	
Sea-Bream 600-800 gr	6,00	27%
Sea-Bream 800-1000 gr	8,99	10%
Sea-Bream 1000-1500 gr	10,82	4%
Sea-Bass 200-300 gr	3,67	1%
Sea-Bass 300-400 gr	5,17	17%
Sea-Bass 400-600gr	5,77	
Sea-Bass 600-800 gr	8,03	31%
Sea-Bass 800-1000 gr	10,94	13%
Sea-Bass 1000-1500 gr	12,59	9%

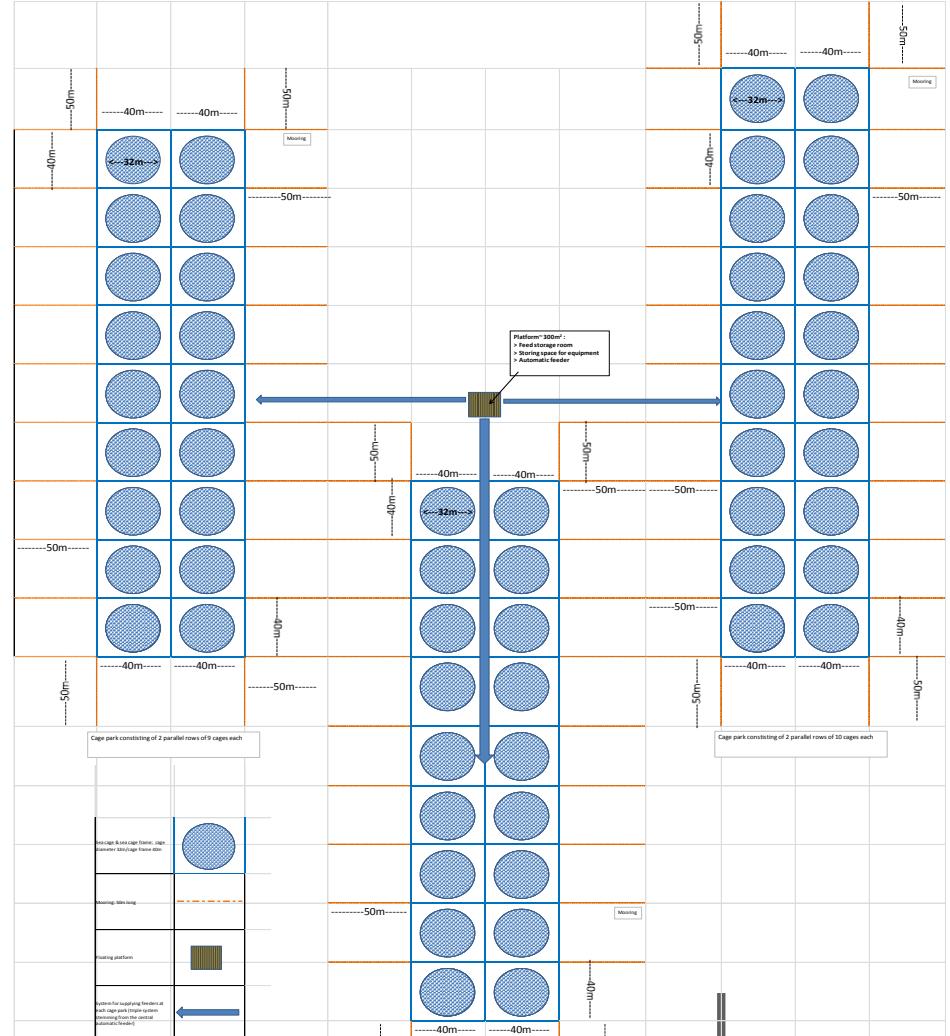
- Vasta esperienza pregressa nell'area
- Specie prescelte: branzini, orate

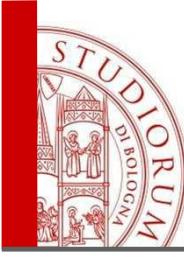




# Acquacoltura: il parco

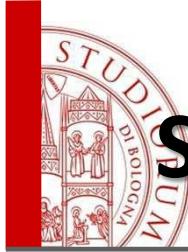
- Produzione annua: 2'000 t
- Dimensione del modulo
  - Dimensione del singolo modulo: 300-440 m
  - Distanza mutua: 100 m
  - 3 parchi
  - Piattaforma: 300 m<sup>2</sup>
  - Nutrimento pesci: 150 t
- Frequenza di trasporto: 4 giorni





# Alternative progettuali

	Vento	Onda	Acquacoltura	Senza connessione alla griglia	Con connessione alla griglia
				connessione alla griglia	
MUP 1	x		x	x	
MUP 2		x	x	x	
MUP 3	x	x		x	
MUP 4	x	x	x	x	
MUP 5	x		x		x
MUP 6		x	x		x
MUP 7	x	x			x
MUP 8	x	x	x		x



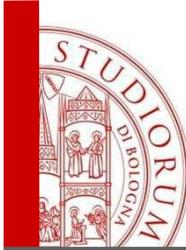
# Selezione della piattaforma multifunzione

La metodologia è spiegata negli articoli a rivista

- Zanuttigh et al., 2015, Sustainability Journal;
- Zanuttigh et al., 2016, Renewable Energy.

## Step 1- Feasibility assessment

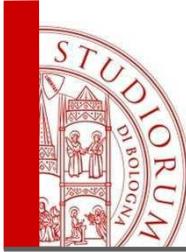
Criteria	Type of judgment
Renewable energy potential	Yes/no
Wind	Wind: >6m/s on average for offshore plants, after ORECCA, 2011
Wave	Wave: no specific threshold available
Tide	Tide: 2.5 m/s mean spring peak based on DECC, 2010
Aquaculture potential	Yes/no – if yes specification of <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• what (sea-weeds, fish farm, etc)</li><li>• minimum installation requirements (depth, space, etc.)</li></ul>



# Selezione della piattaforma multifunzione

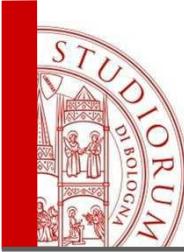
## Step 2 – Ranking

Criteria	Type of judgment
Exploitation potential	Score 1 (highest)...5 (lowest) Renewable energy potential (to be repeated for wind, wave and tide): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maturity of technology</li><li>• Reliability:</li><li>• Performance:</li></ul> Aquaculture potential: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Existing practice in the area:</li><li>• Technological challenges:</li><li>• Performance:</li></ul>
Innovation	Score 1 (highest)...5 (lowest) Technological Innovation: Synergy with other uses:



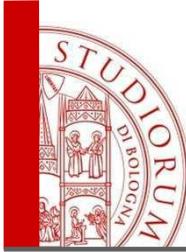
# Selezione della piattaforma multifunzione

Criteria	Type of judgment
Environmental impact	<p>Score 1 (lowest)....5 (highest)</p> <p>Use of marine space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wind piles/devices dimension</li><li>• Size of energy farm</li><li>• Size of aquaculture farm</li></ul> <p>Foundation type</p> <p>Materials</p> <p>Impact on the coast</p> <p>Inclusion of exposed components/parts</p> <p>Noise /Vibration</p> <p>Aesthetic impact</p> <p>Local energy storage/use</p> <p>Maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transportation</li><li>• Fouling</li><li>• Material durability</li></ul>



# Selezione della piattaforma multifunzione

Criteria	Type of judgment
Risks	<p>Score 1 (lowest)...5 (highest)</p> <p>Structural failure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Modular or single/ rigid structure</li><li>• Geotechnical failure</li><li>• Moorings</li></ul> <p>Power failure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Power take off/feeding</li><li>• Local energy storage/use</li></ul> <p>Pollution</p>



# Selezione della piattaforma multifunzione

Costs

Score 1 (lowest)...5 (highest)

Installation depth

Installation type

- Complexity
- Moorings

Power extraction and storage

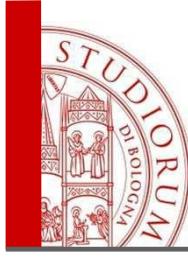
- Power take off type
- Local energy storage/use

Installation/maintenance requirements

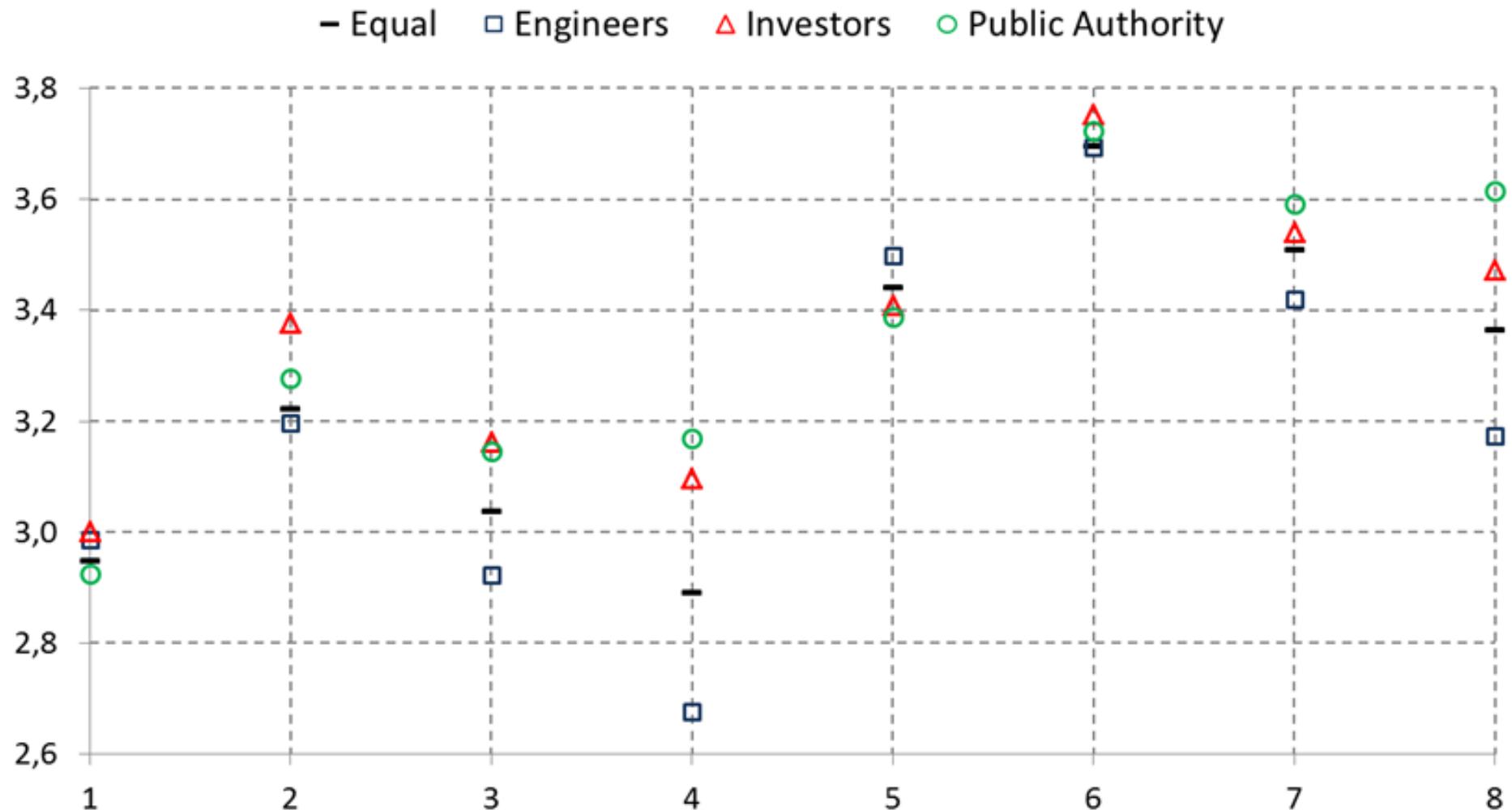
- Accessibility
- Materials

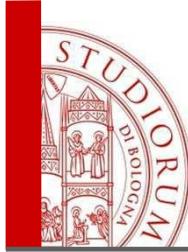
Transportation

- Installation
- Operation

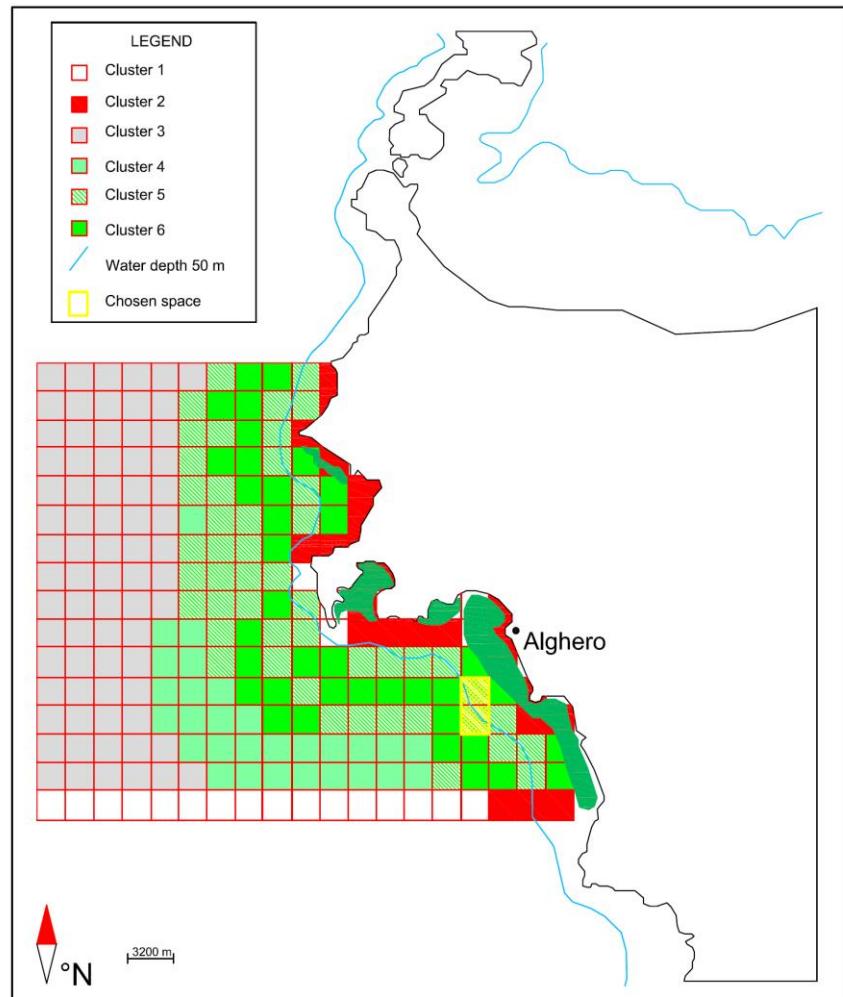


# Risultati e Analisi di Sensitività

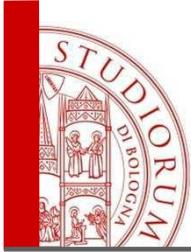




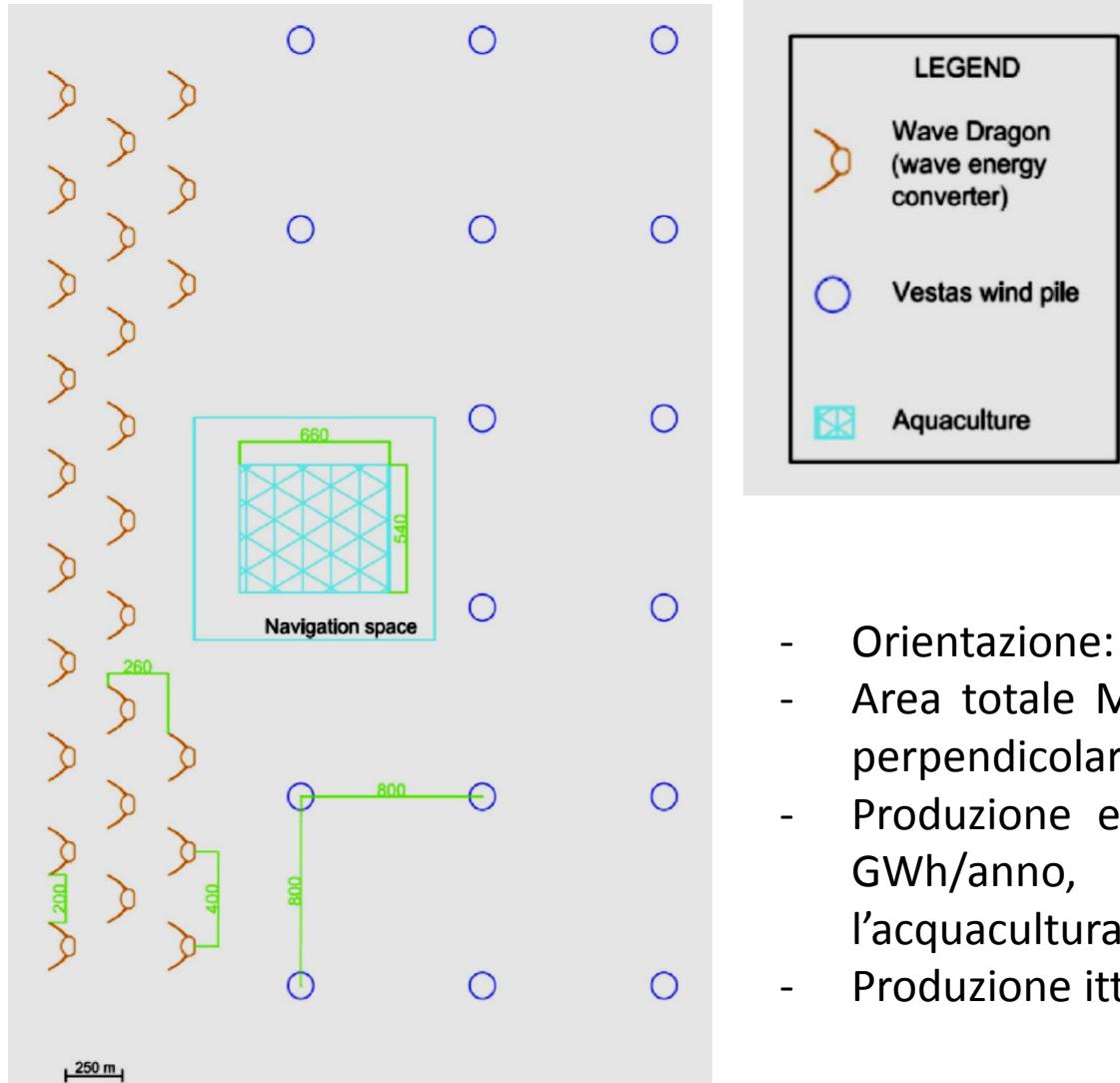
# Localizzazione della MUP



- Suddivisione in “Clusters” sulla base di Azzellino et al. (2011, 2012).
- Criteri: a) indice ambientale che considera la copertura di fanerogame, la biodiversità e la presenza di ammiferi; b) distanza dalla riva; c) potenziale della energia ondosa
- Celle: n. 320 celle, 2 km x 3 km
- Zona prescelta: a Sud del Porto di Alghero; profondità: 40 m; distanza dalla costa: 5 km.
- E’ un Cluster di tipo 5; consente di evitare conflitti con l’area marina protetta e le rotte maritime.



# Configurazione della MUP

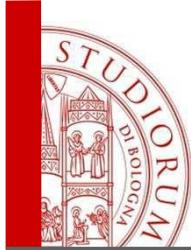


- Orientazione: asse dei WD allineato 270°N.
- Area totale MUP: 8 km<sup>2</sup> (2 km lungo riva x 4 km perpendicolare a riva)
- Produzione energetica (25 WD, 16 VESTAS): 250 GWh/anno, di cui il 20% per supportare l'acquacoltura
- Produzione ittica: 2000 t



# Conclusioni

- Progettazione: affidabilità dell'ancoraggio, compatibilità dei materiali,
- Produzione: dimensionamento dei dispositivi sulla base del clima tipico, necessità di conversione e stoccaggio adeguato
- Integrazione in opere multifunzione per la fattibilità delle installazioni
- Dimensionamento del parco marino off-shore: necessità di minimizzare i conflitti d'uso e massimizzare le sinergie (ancoraggi, ancore, fondazioni, cavi, etc)
- Benefici indiretti derivanti dai diversi usi (assorbimento energia ondosa e protezione acquacoltura)



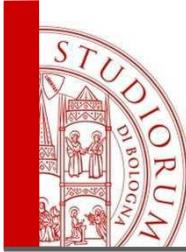
# Protezione dalle inondazioni e produzione di energia





# Installazioni multifunzione a riva: i porti





# Ringraziamenti

RITMARE «La ricerca italiana per il mare»



MERMAID «Innovative platform plan, design and operation», [www.mermaidproject.eu](http://www.mermaidproject.eu)

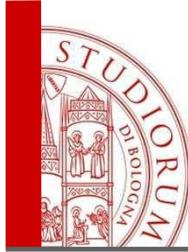


THESEUS, «Innovative technologies for safer European coasts in a changing climate», FP7.2009-1, contratto 244104, [www.theseusproject.eu](http://www.theseusproject.eu)



SDWED, «Structural design of wave energy devices», [www.sdwed.civil.aau.dk](http://www.sdwed.civil.aau.dk)





# Contatti

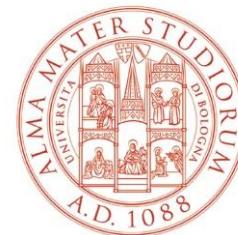
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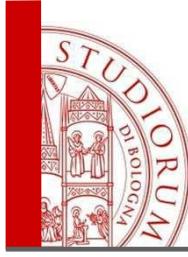


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- Martinelli, L., Zanuttigh, B. & J. P. Kofoed, 2011. Method for selection of maximum PTO design power based on statistical analysis of small scale experiments on Wave Energy Converters. *Renewable Energy*, 36 (11), 3124-3132, Elsevier.