

Optimizing cable routes in offshore wind farms

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Offshore wind farm cabling

Motivation

- ▶ High cabling and trenching costs offshore
- ▶ Often selected manually
- ▶ “Free” improvements by applying optimization
- ▶ Some companies (e.g. Statkraft) started using optimization methods
- ▶ Creating more advanced models, taking into consideration more aspects



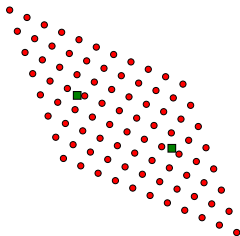
Given data

- ▶ Wind turbine positions
- ▶ Substation position(s)
- ▶ Max. energy output of turbines
- ▶ Obstacles
- ▶ (Available cable types)
- ▶ (Cable paths for comparison)

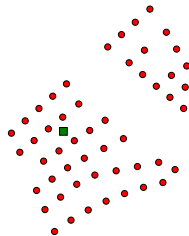


Wind farm data

- ▶ Turbine and substation position data of offshore wind farms
 - ▶ Barrow
 - ▶ Sheringham Shoal
 - ▶ Walney 1
 - ▶ Walnev 2



Sheringham Shoal



Walney 2

Problem properties

Basics

- ▶ Cable capacity
- ▶ Connectivity
 - ▶ turbines to substations
- ▶ Non-crossing

Possible additions

- ▶ Branching
- ▶ Different cable types
- ▶ Obstacles
- ▶ Parallel cables
- ▶ Energy losses



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We want to

- ▶ Find optimal cable paths
- ▶ Minimize total cable length/cost
- ▶ Satisfy constraints



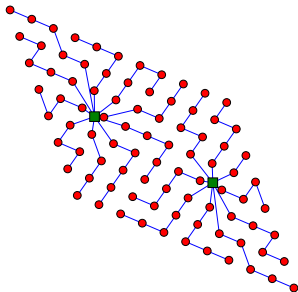
Optimization method and solution method

- ▶ Mathematical model describing the problem
 - ▶ Integer linear programming (ILP)
 - ▶ Linear constraints
 - ▶ Binary decision variable
 - ▶ $y_{ij} = 1$ means that there is a cable between turbine j and i
- ▶ Implemented using Python, solved by IBM CPLEX optimization library
 - ▶ Non-crossing constraints ($O(|N|^4)$) only added if solution violates them

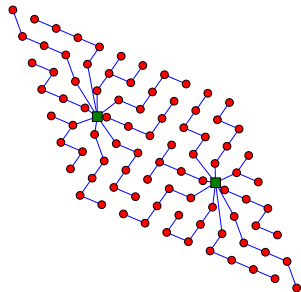


Experimental results - one cable type

- ▶ Relative improvement from branching below 1% for all test cases
- ▶ Example Sheringham Shoal with $C = 5$
 - ▶ relative improvement 0.72%



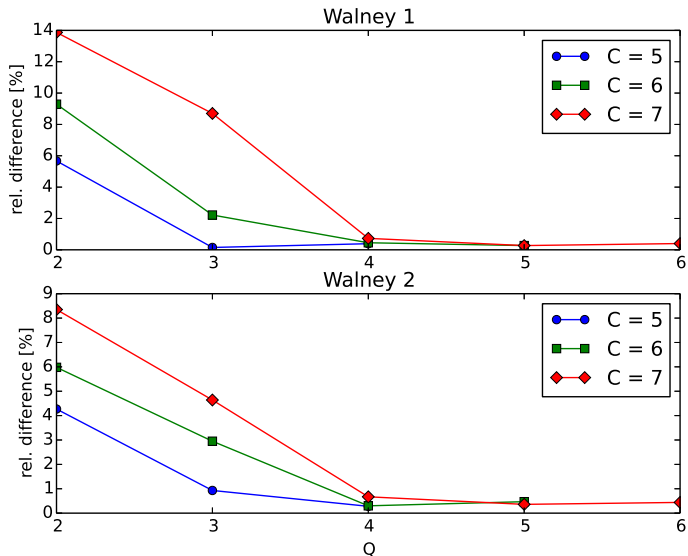
No branching



Branching

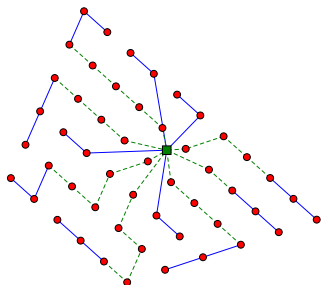
Experimental results - two cable type (1)

- ▶ Cable capacity $C > Q$, cable cost $c_{ij} = 1.7q_{ij}$

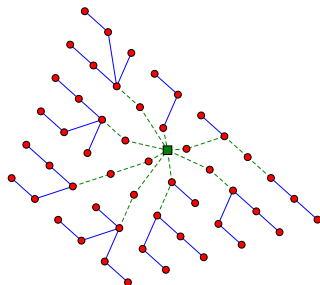


Experimental results - two cable type (2)

- ▶ Walney 1, $C = 7$, $Q = 2$

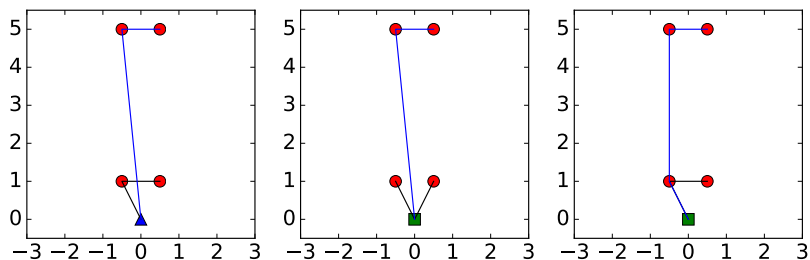


No branching



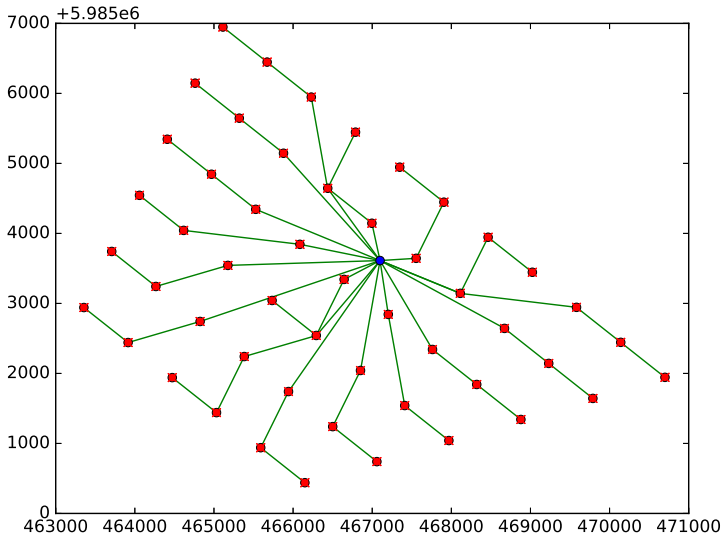
Branching

Parallel cables



- ▶ Can improve solutions in some special cases
- ▶ Same mechanism in model allows to handle obstacles better

Parallel cables example, Walney 1



Challenges

- ▶ Does not scale well with number of nodes
- ▶ High computational costs
- ▶ Information on cable cost hard to obtain



Thank you!

