

Preliminary Screening Analysis for Ocean SAMP

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Stakeholder Council Meeting

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Geology support

Jon Boothroyd, Geosciences and John King, GSO



Context

- Focus of present effort to establish areas that are suitable for renewable energy development in RI coastal waters (**one portion** of the larger Ocean SAMP planning exercise)
- Sources of renewable energy from ocean: waves , in-stream tidal currents, mean currents, ocean thermal energy conversion, and wind). Wind only viable energy resource for grid scale power production in RI

Overview

Tier #1 Analysis (Hard Constraints)

Energy Resource (wind, waves, tidal/mean currents, OTEC)

Exclusions

Technology Type

Extended (TDI, Visualization, Marine Transportation)

Tier #2 Use conflicts/collaboration and environmental impacts (NOT ADDRESSED IN THIS PRESENTATION TO BE COVERED IN FOLLOW-ON WORK)

Tier #1 Screening (Hard Constraints)

Wind Resource

- Adequate Wind Resources (greater than 7 m/sec at 80 m, hub height)

Exclusions

- Navigation Areas -Regulated (shipping lanes, precautionary areas, preferred routes)
- Vessel tracks (AIS data)
- Ferry Routes
- Regulated areas (disposal site, military areas, unexploded ordnance, marine protected areas)
- Airport buffer zones
- Coastal buffer zone (1 km)
- Cable Areas (?)

Tier #1 Screening (cont'd)

- Water depth

Minimum depth – 5 m (access by barge and heavy construction equipment)

Maximum depths

Mono-piles

20 m typical depths in Europe

25 m DNV suggested limit (RI WINDS study choice – 75 ft)

30 m Limit of shallow water (deepest depth in Europe)

Tier #1 Screening (cont'd)

- Water Depths

Maximum Depths –

Jacket structures

50 to 60 m DeepWater Wind

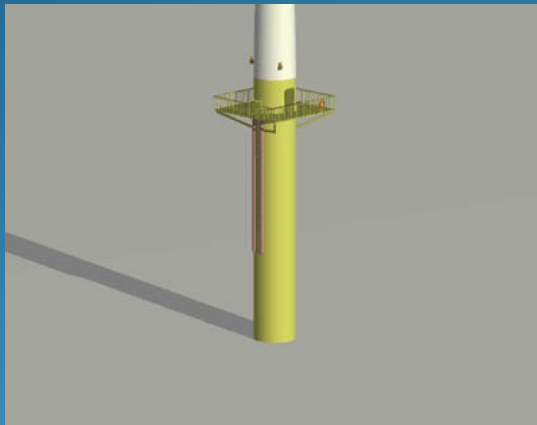
(45 m for Beatrice Demonstration Project
in Scotland)

Floating

No depth limit

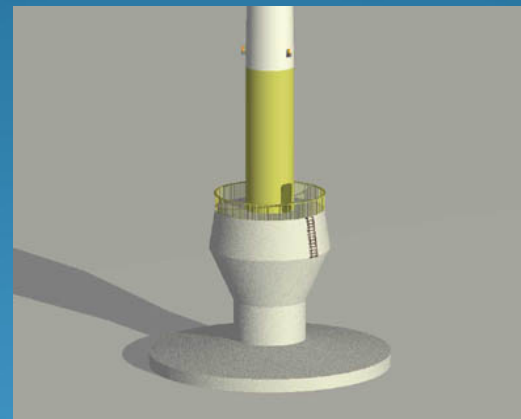
Fixed Bottom Substructure Technology

Proven Designs



Monopile Foundation

- Most Common Type
- Minimal Footprint
- Depth Limit 25-m
- Low stiffness



Gravity Foundation

- Larger Footprint
- Depth Limit?
- Stiffer but heavy

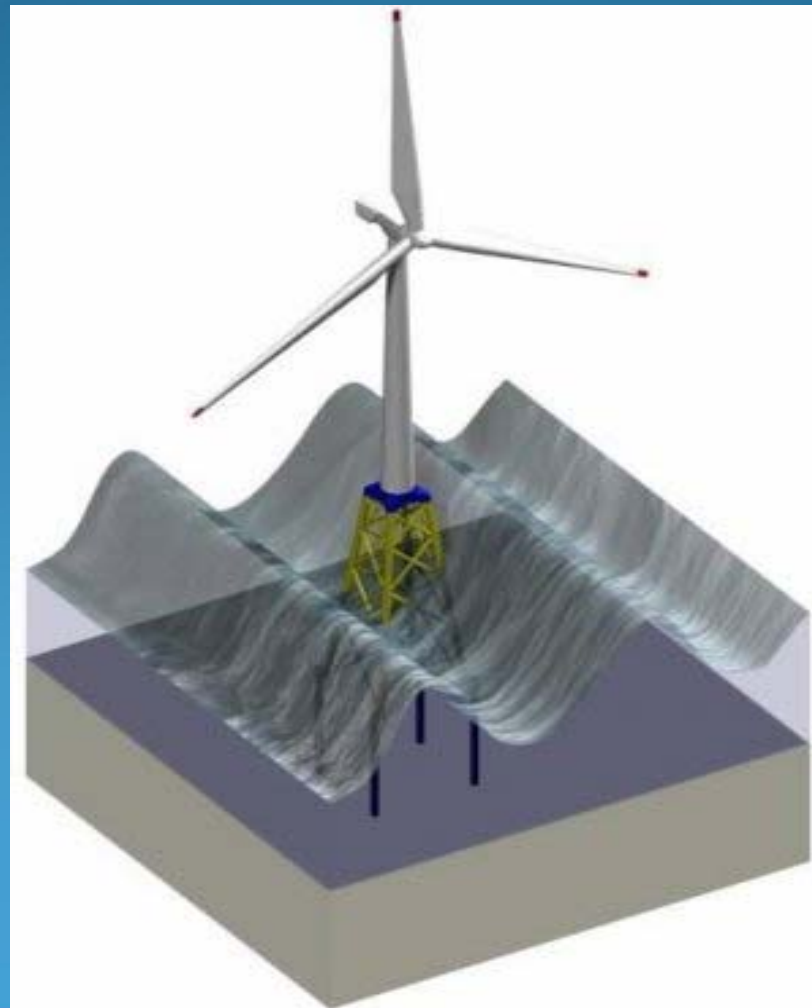
Future



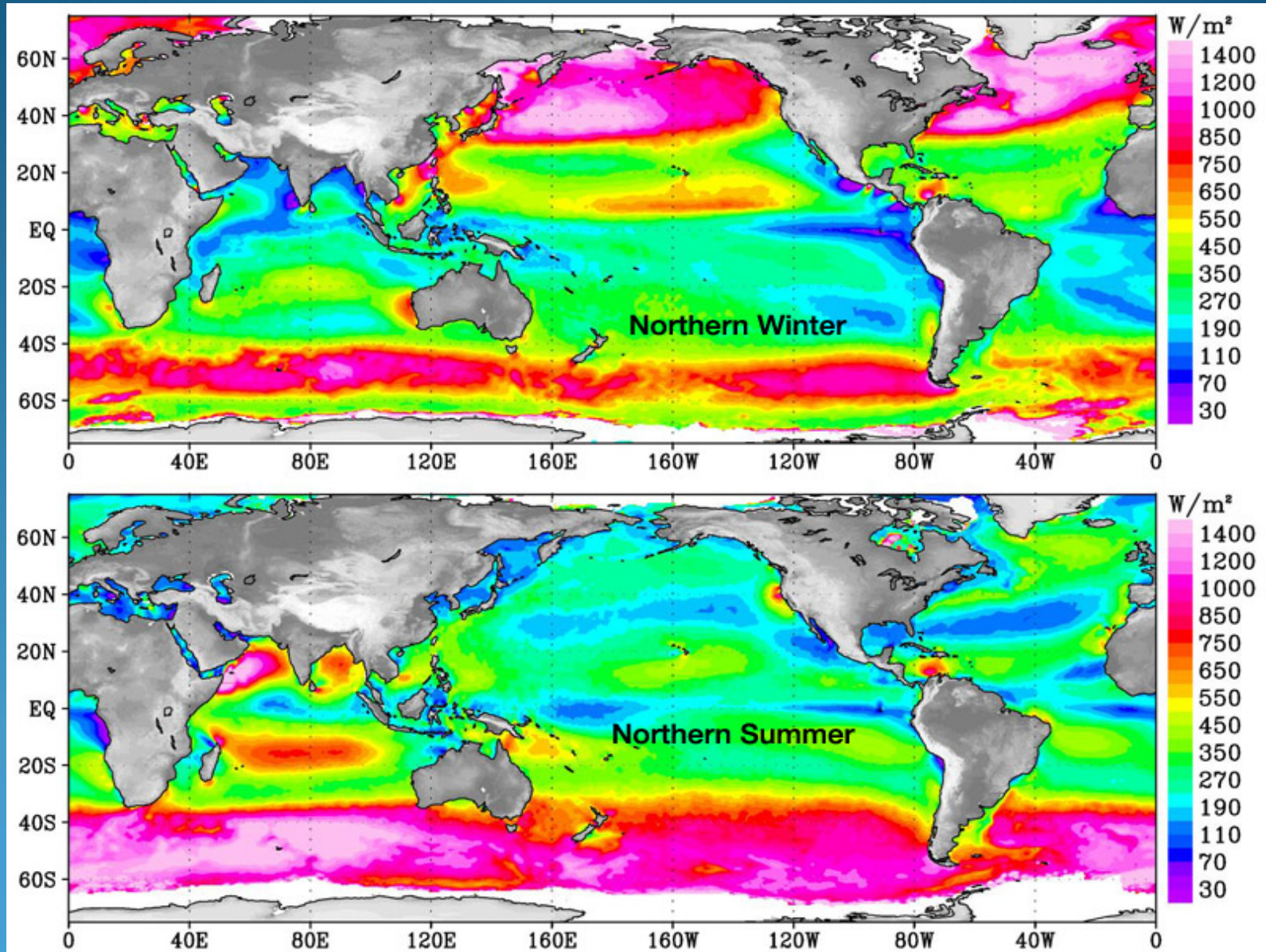
Tripod/Truss Foundation

- No wind experience
- Oil and gas to 450-m
- Larger footprint
- Talisman project

DeepWater Wind Technology, OWEC (Norwegian)



NASA Quik Scat Winds



Rhode Island Ocean Special Area Management Plan (SAMP)

71°50'W 71°40'W 71°30'W 71°20'W 71°10'W 71°0'W 70°50'W

Map Key

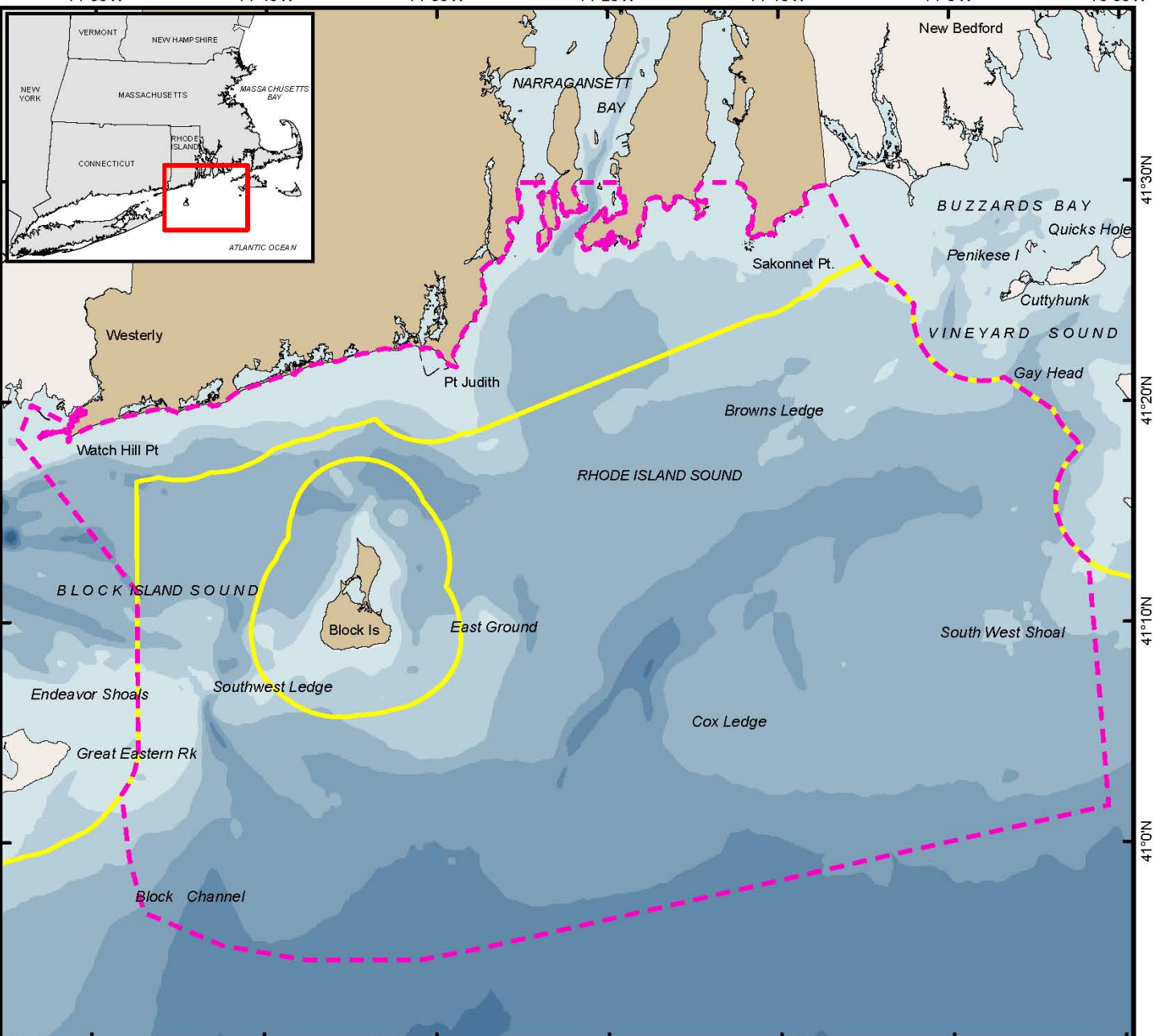
- Proposed Ocean Study Area
- State/Federal Waters Separation

Bathymetry (m)

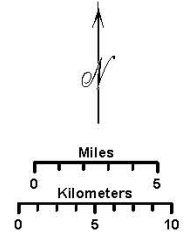
- 20
- 30
- 40
- 50
- 60
- 70
- 80

Coordinate System:
 Projection: R1 Stateplane
 Units: Feet
 FIPS Zone: 3800
 Datum: NAD83

For Project Map and Data Products:
http://www.narrabay.org/d_projects/oceansamp








41°30'N
41°20'N
41°10'N
41°0'N










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71°50'W 71°40'W 71°30'W 71°20'W 71°10'W 71°0'W 70°50'W

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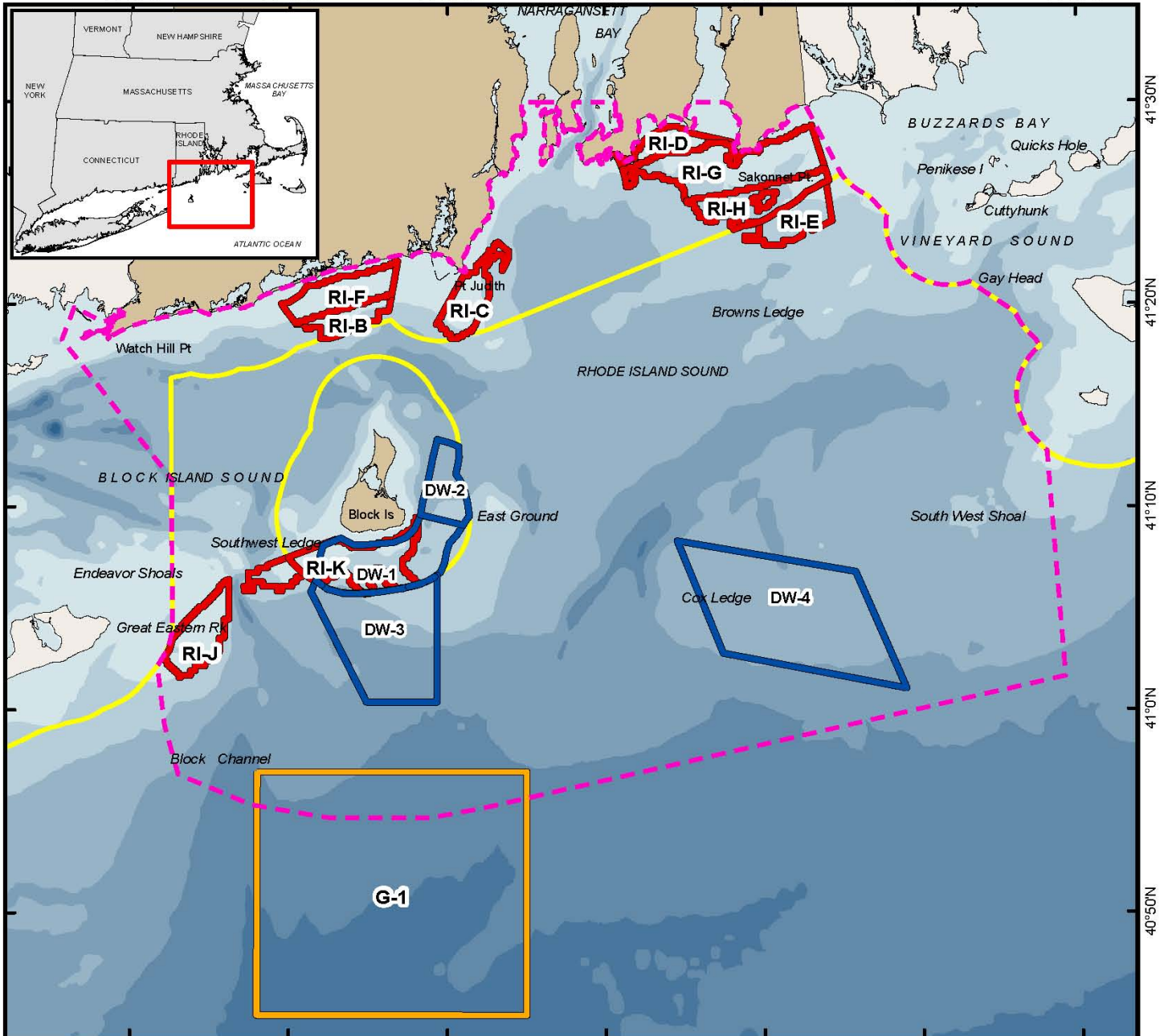
-  Proposed Ocean Study Area
-  State/Federal Waters Separation
-  Deep Water Wind Areas
-  Grays Harbor Site
-  RI WNDS Areas

Bathymetry (m)

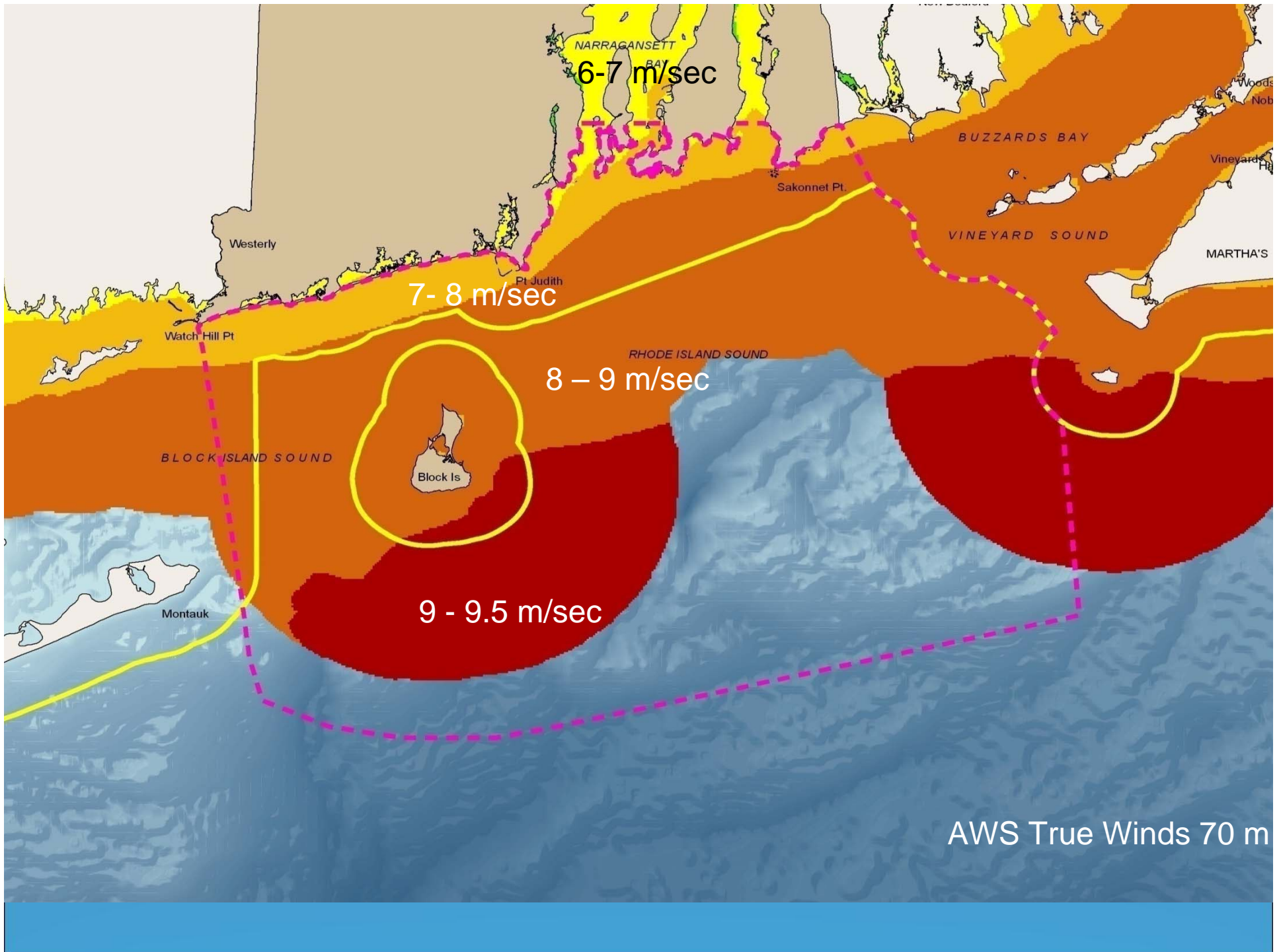
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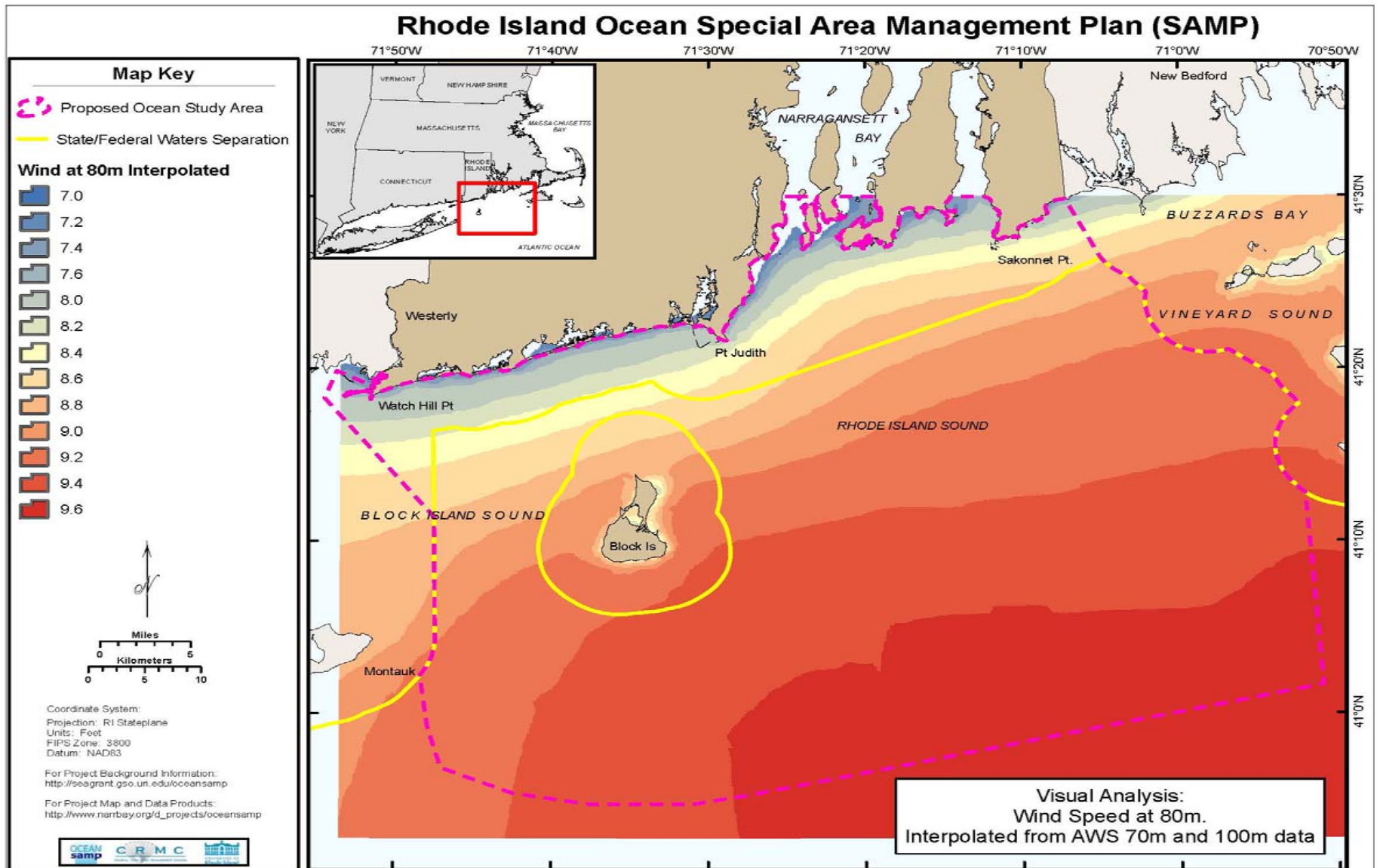
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41°30'N
41°20'N
41°10'N
41°0'N
40°50'N



Estimates of 80 m wind speeds AWS TrueWinds data

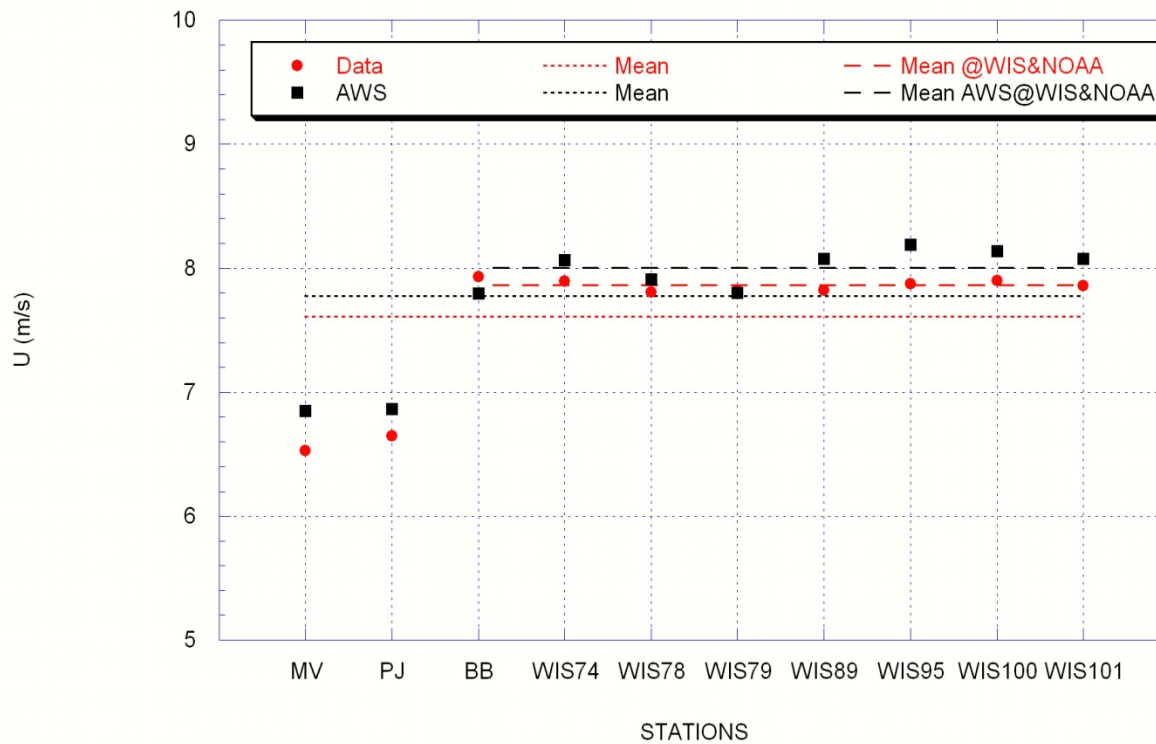


Comparison of AWS Winds and Observations

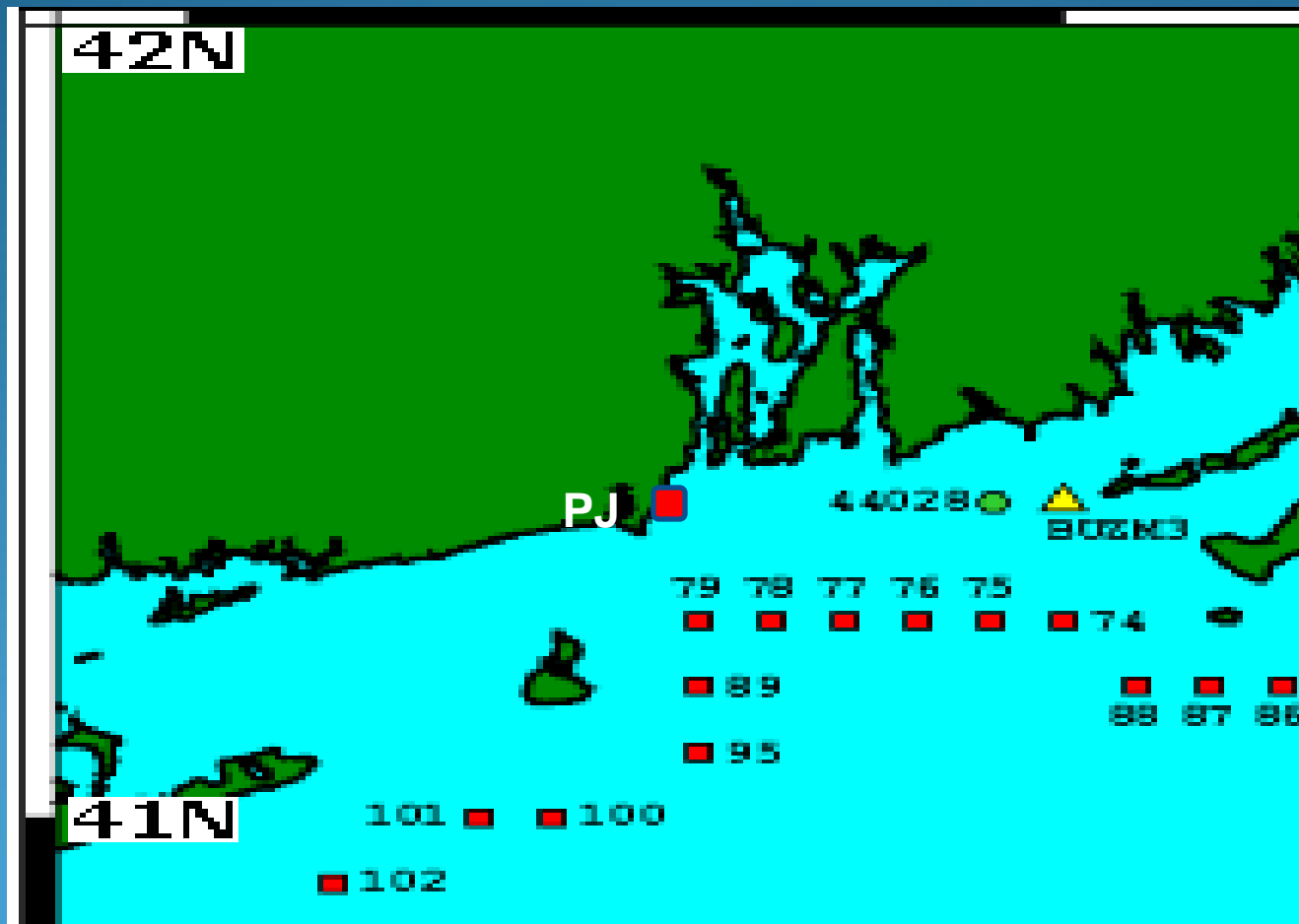
Comparison AWS wind speed at 30 m height with Measurements

Roughness coefficients inferred from AWS winds at each station [Range:0.13 - 0.18]

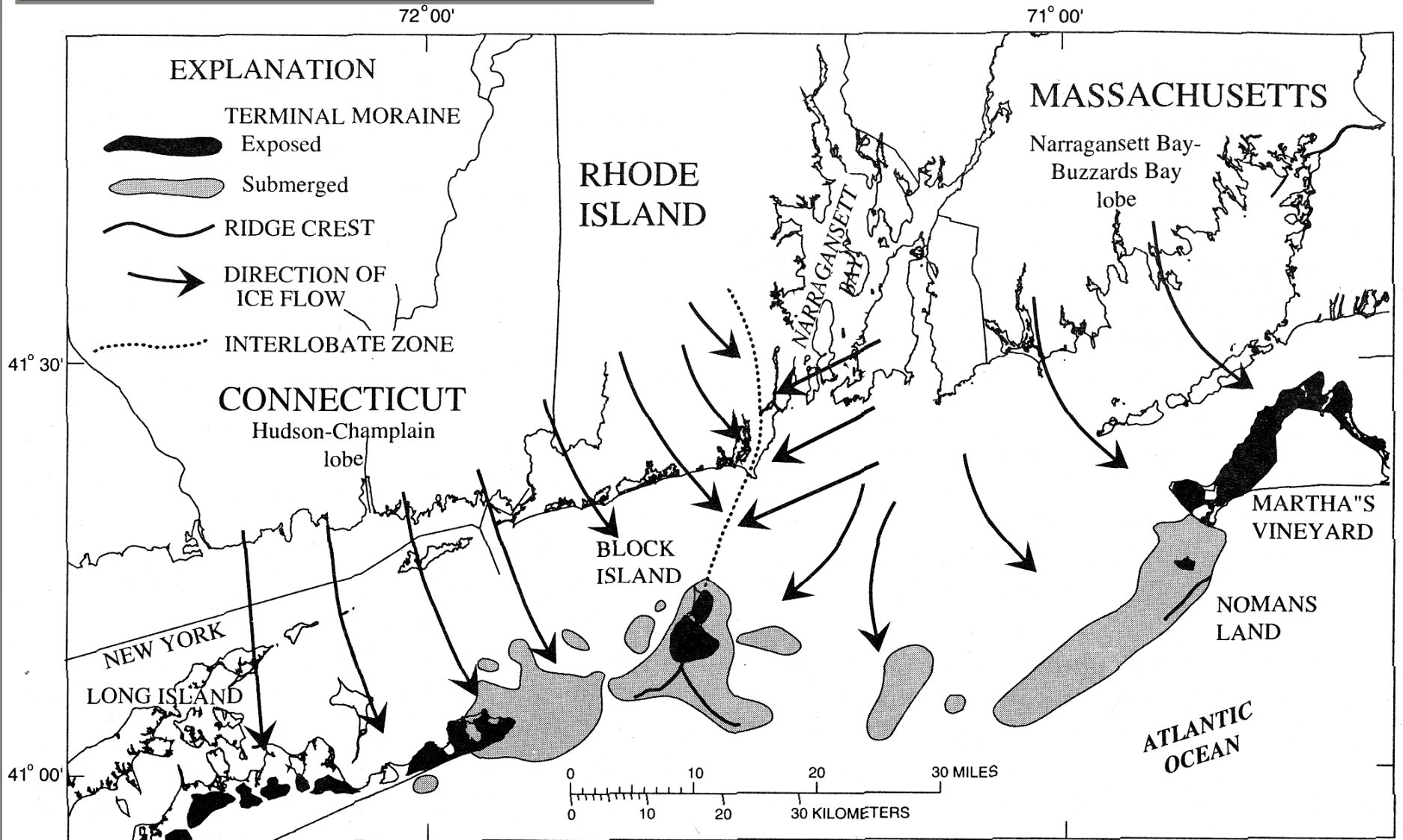
Mean wind speed difference: 0.17 m/s ; 0.14 m/s only NOAA and WIS stations



Wind Observation Station Locations (WIS, BUZ, PJ)



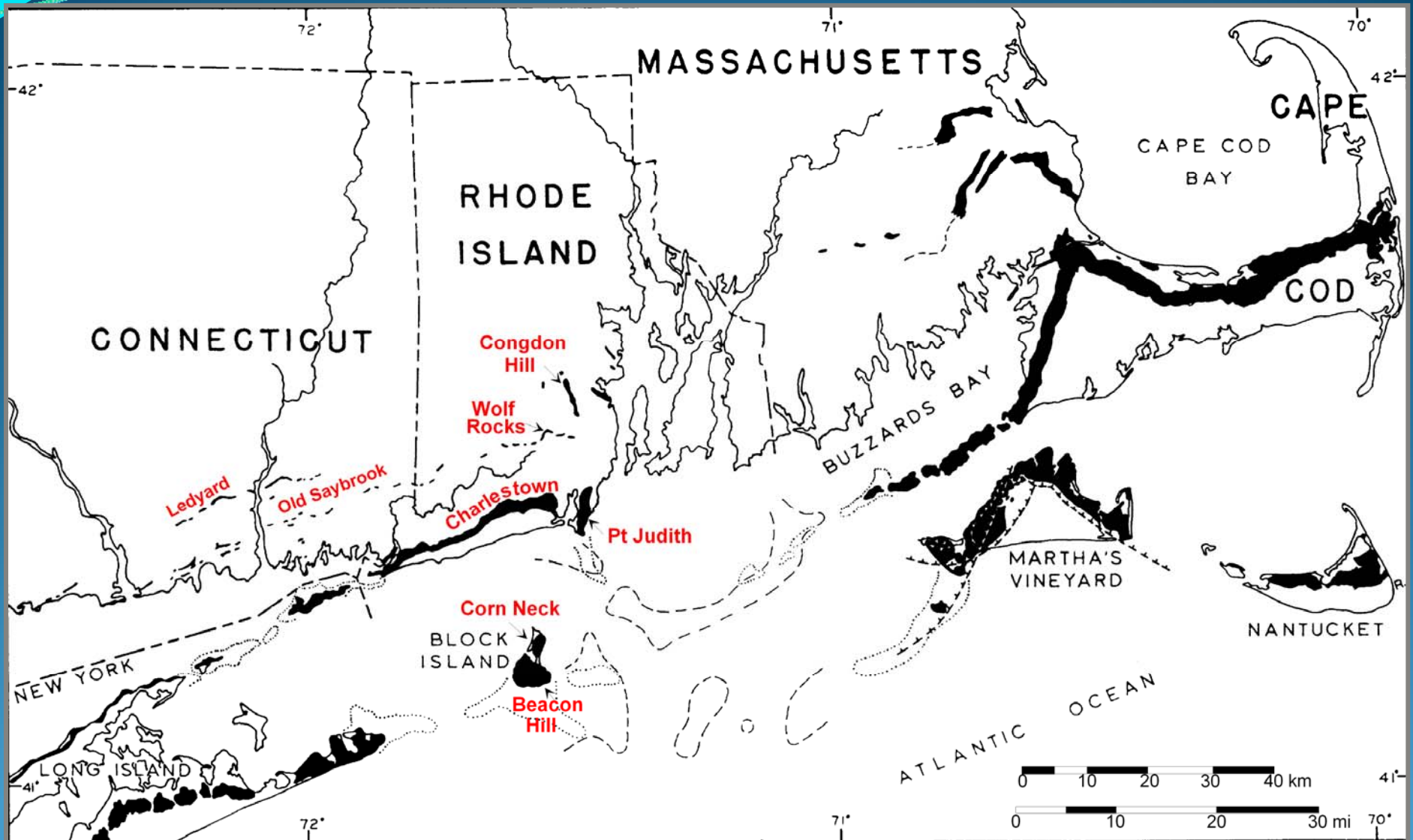
Ice Flow Directions



Base from U.S. Geological Survey, Digital Line Graphs, 1:100,000, 1983

Stone and Sirkin, 1996



End Moraines of Southeastern New England








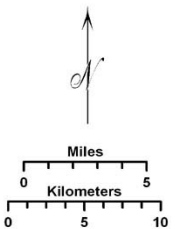
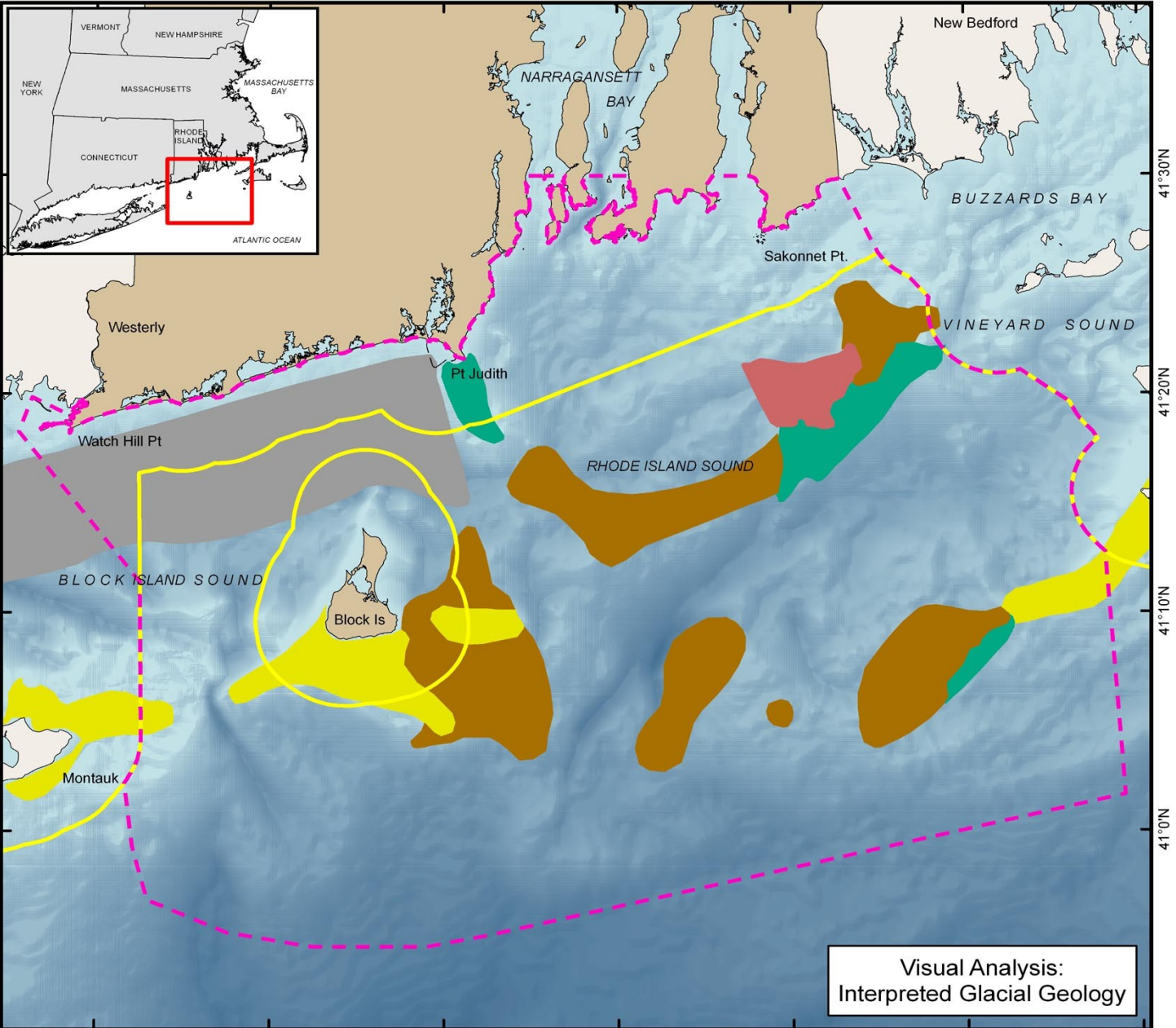
Schafer and Hartshorn, 1965; Sirkin, 1982

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- Map Key**
-  Proposed Ocean Study Area
 -  State/Federal Waters Separation

- Glacial Geology**
Stone-Borns 1986
-  Glacial Lakefloor
 -  End Moraine - Blocky
 -  End moraine - Boulder
 -  End moraine - Bold., Cob., Sand
 -  Tertiary Manetto Gravel



Coordinate System:
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Visual Analysis:
 Interpreted Glacial Geology





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-  State/Federal Waters Separation


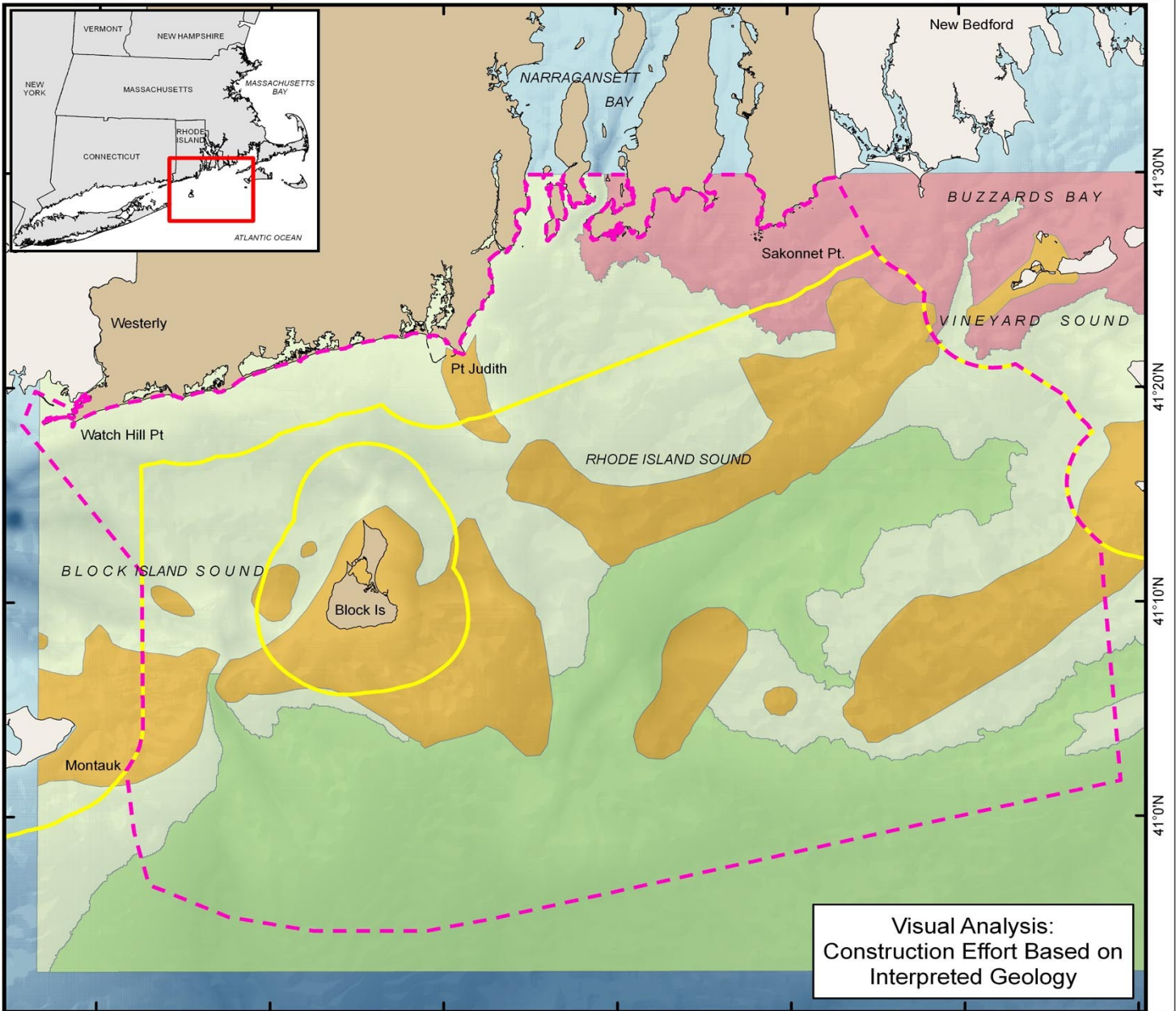
Construction Effort

-  1 - 2
-  3
-  4 - 5
-  5

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Visual Analysis:
 Construction Effort Based on
 Interpreted Geology





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Map Key

-  Proposed Ocean Study Area
-  State/Federal Waters Separation
-  King Proposed Study Areas


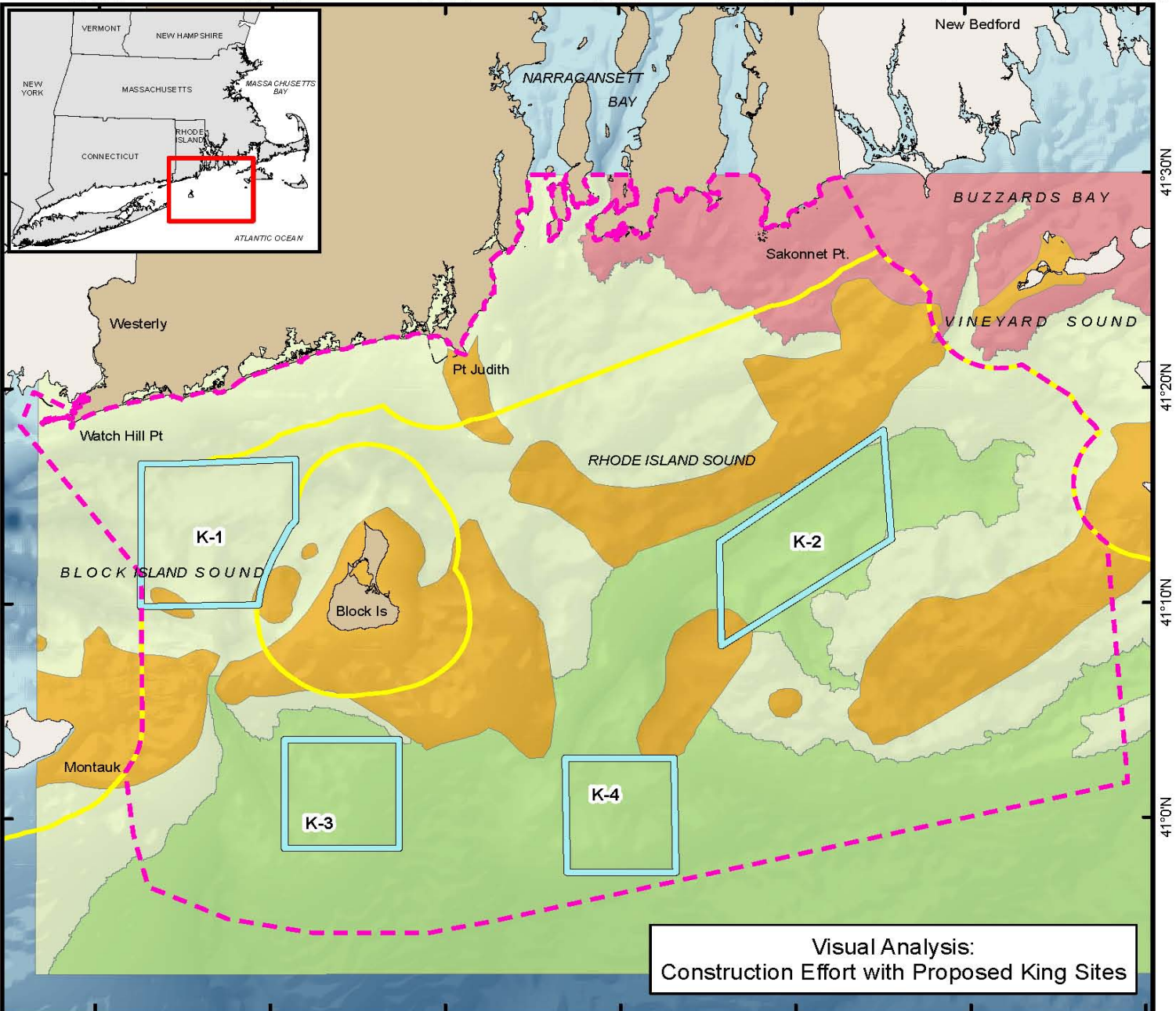
Construction Effort

-  1 - 2
-  3
-  4 - 5
-  5

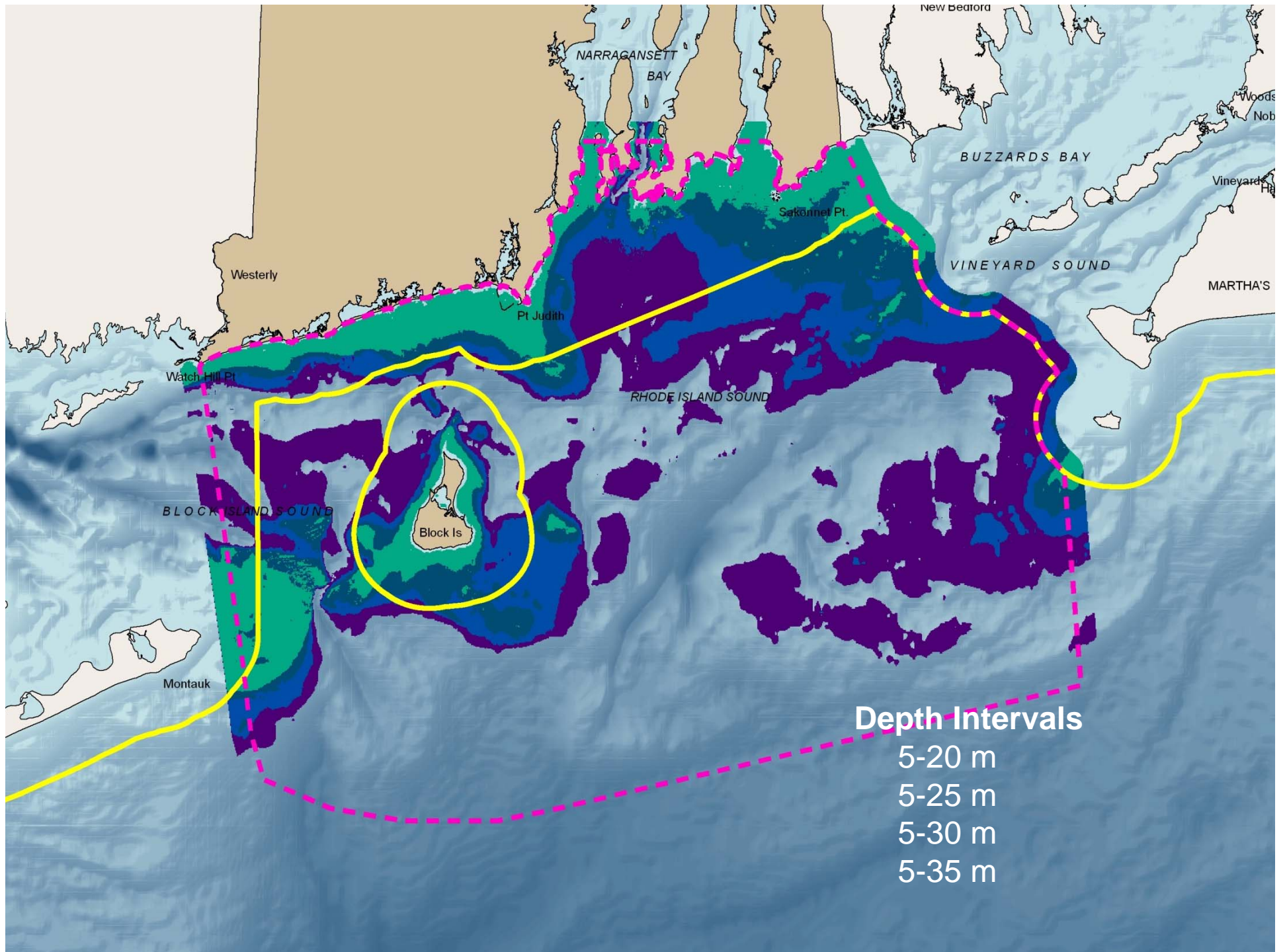
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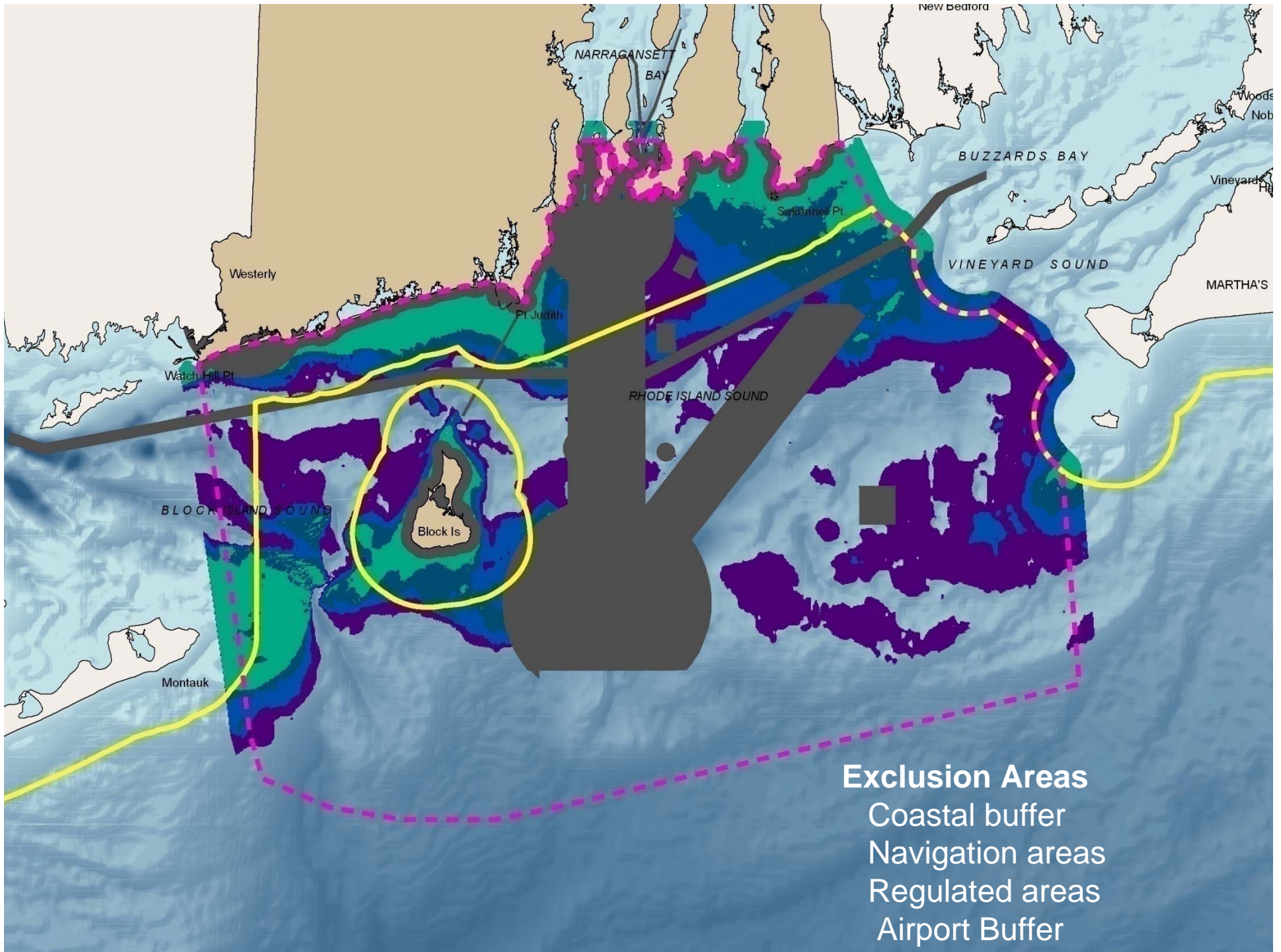
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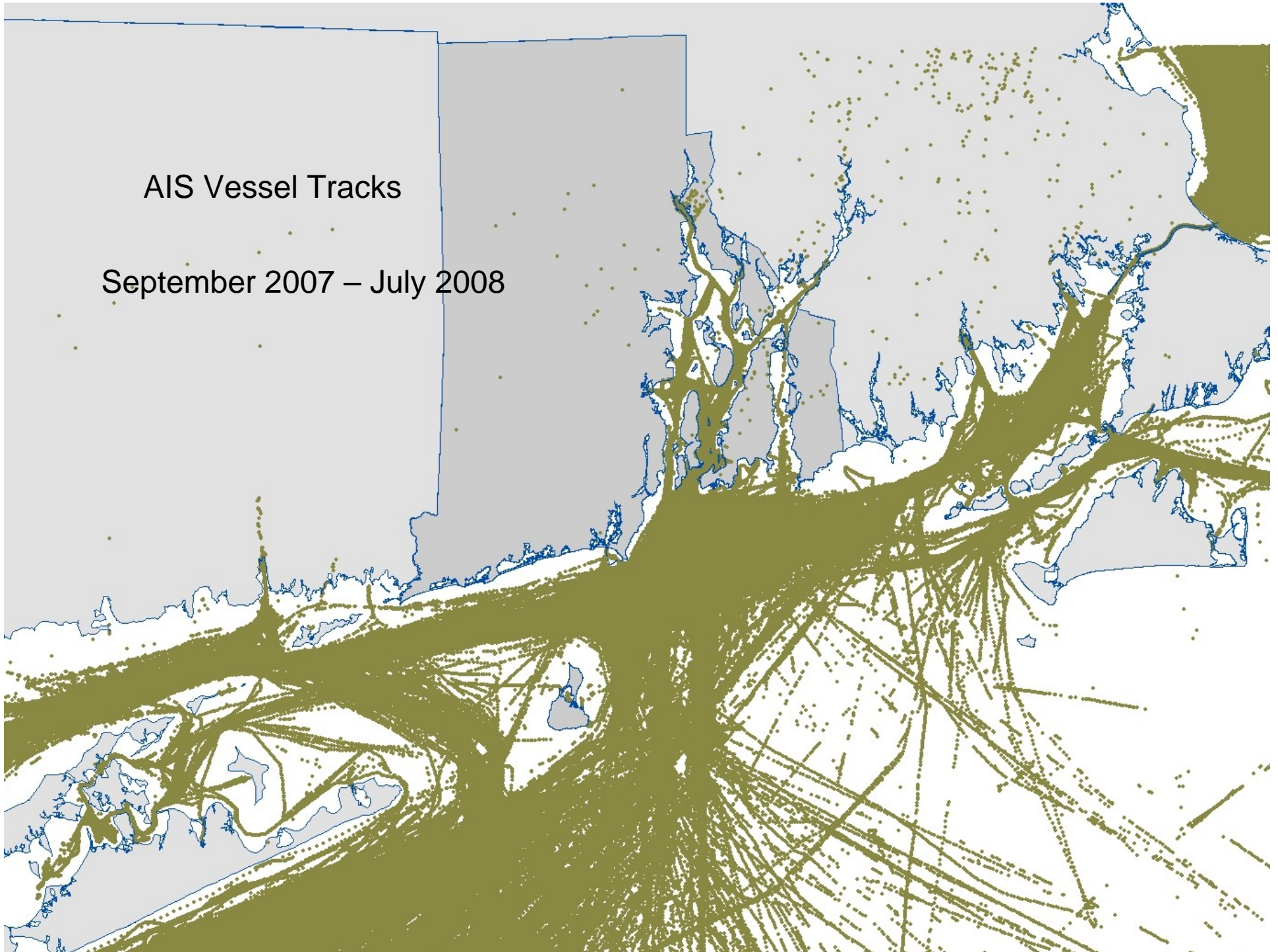
**Visual Analysis:
Construction Effort with Proposed King Sites**



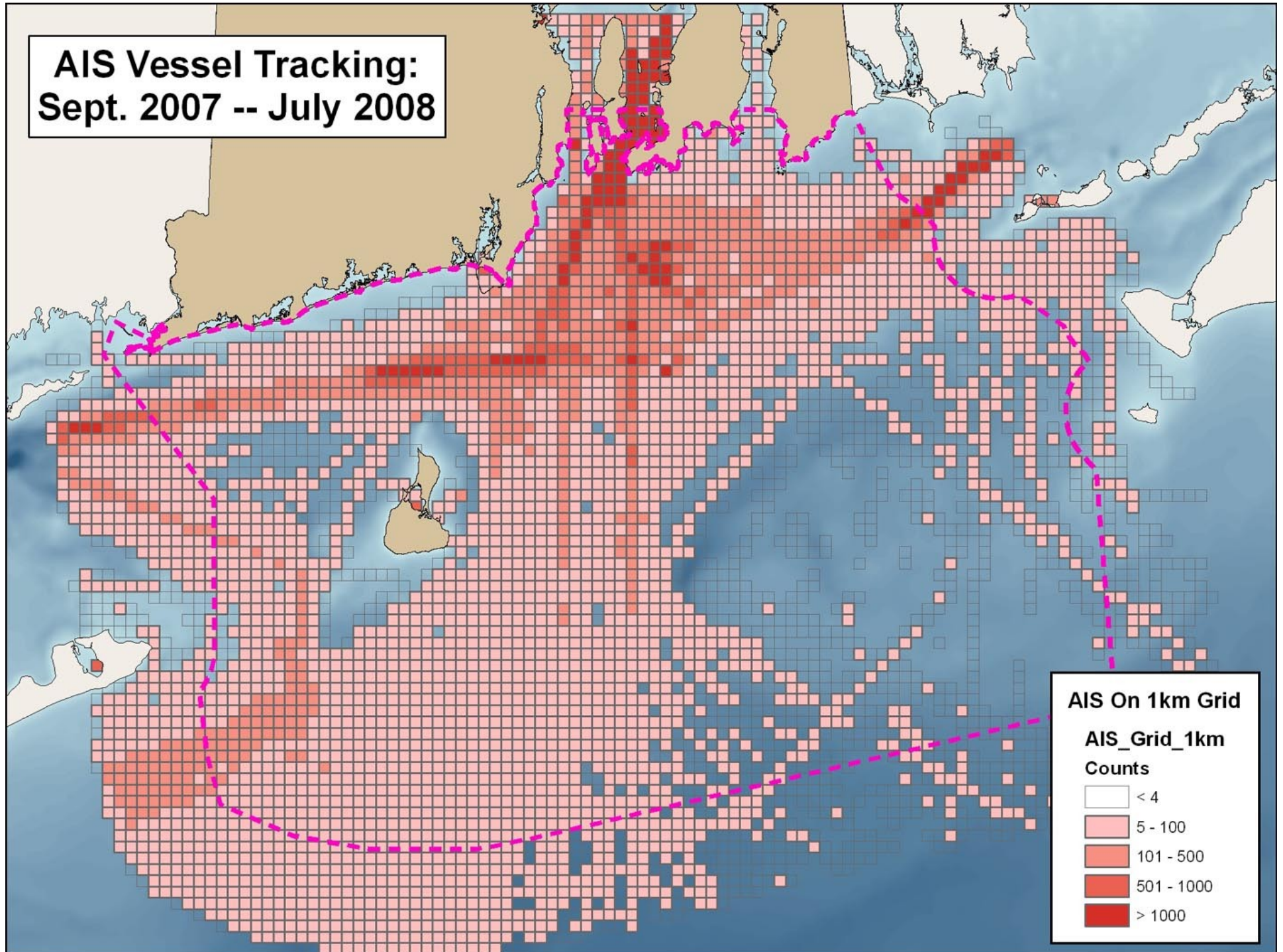


AIS Vessel Tracks

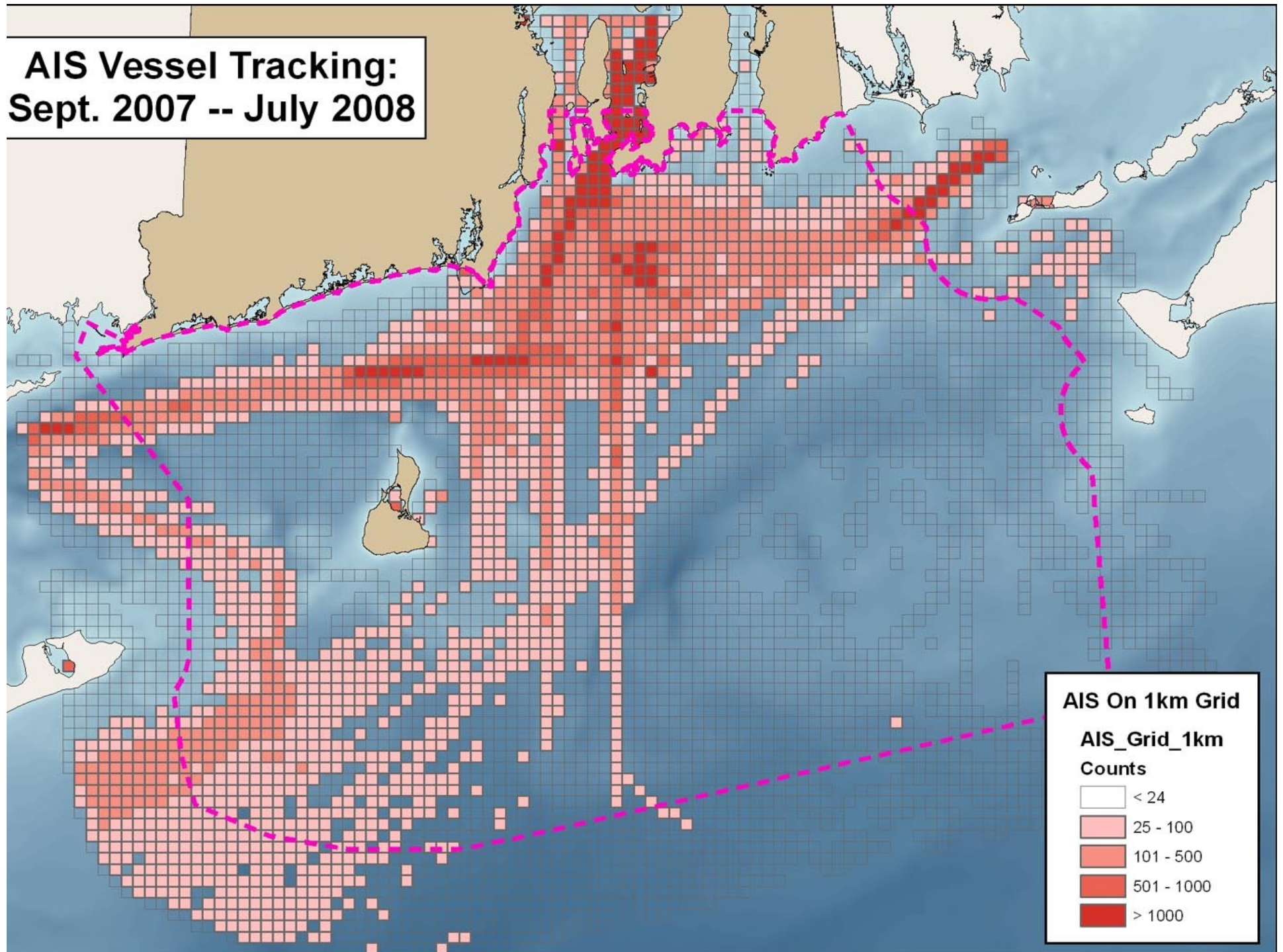
September 2007 – July 2008



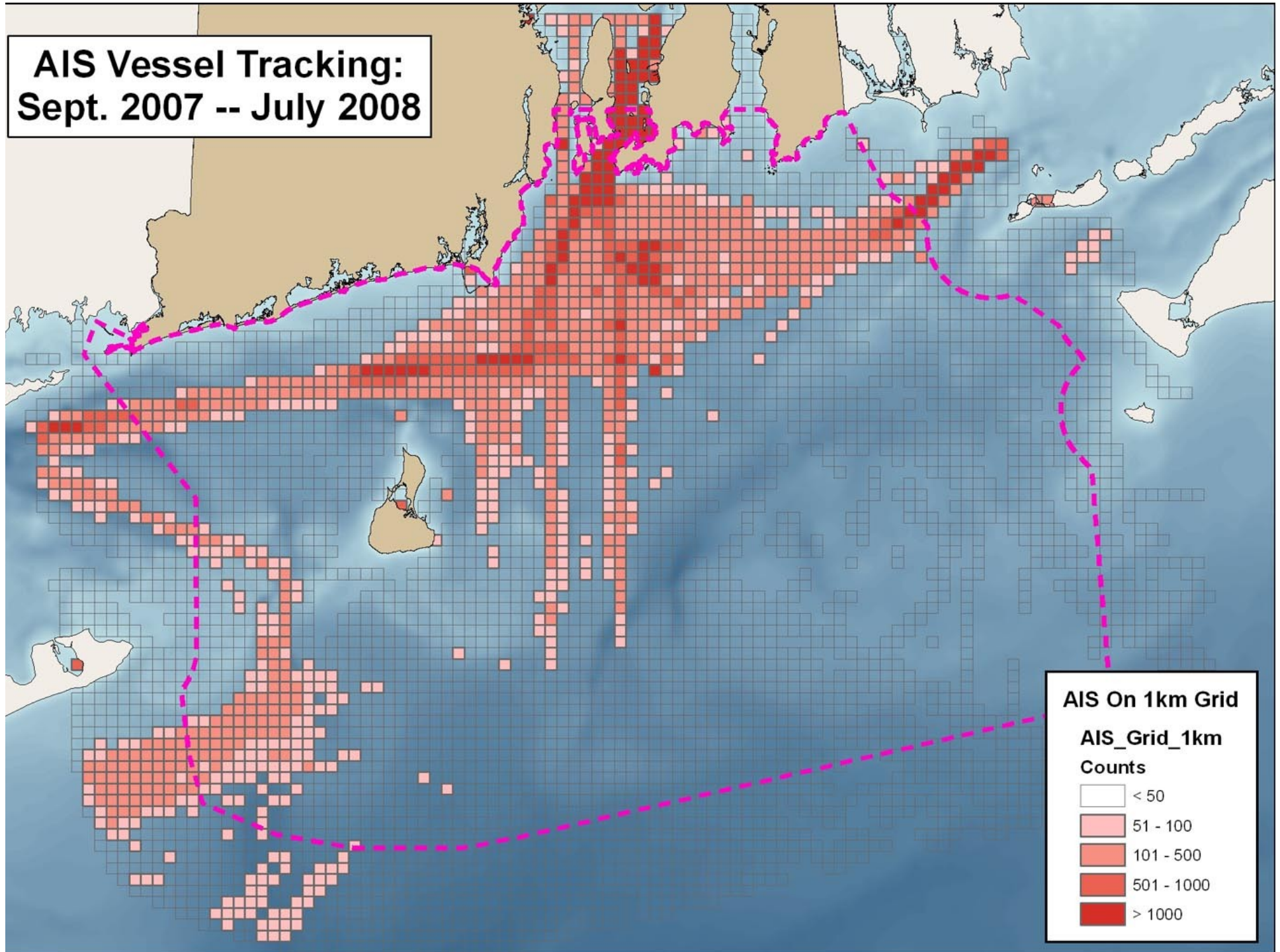
AIS Vessel Tracking: Sept. 2007 -- July 2008

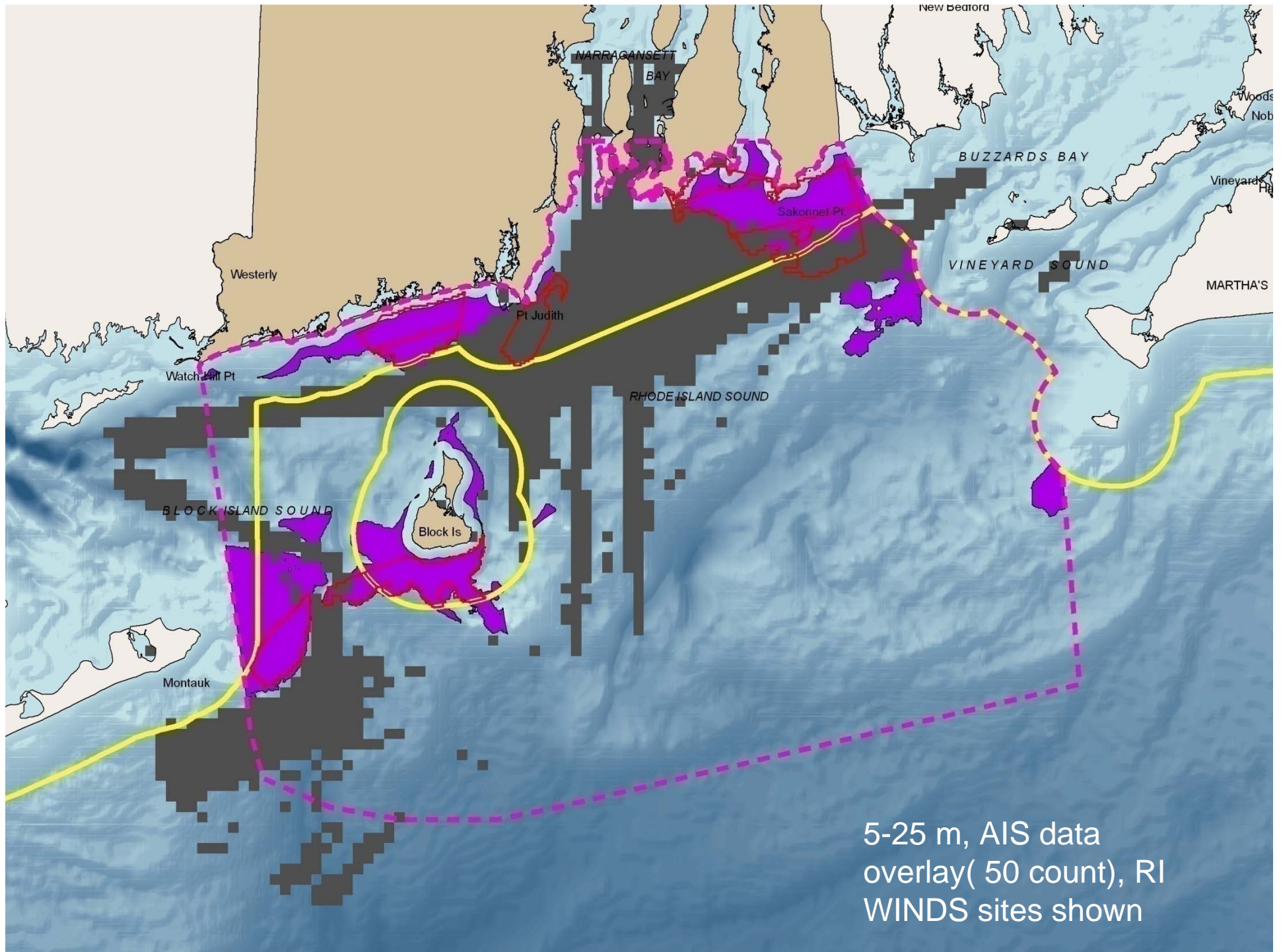


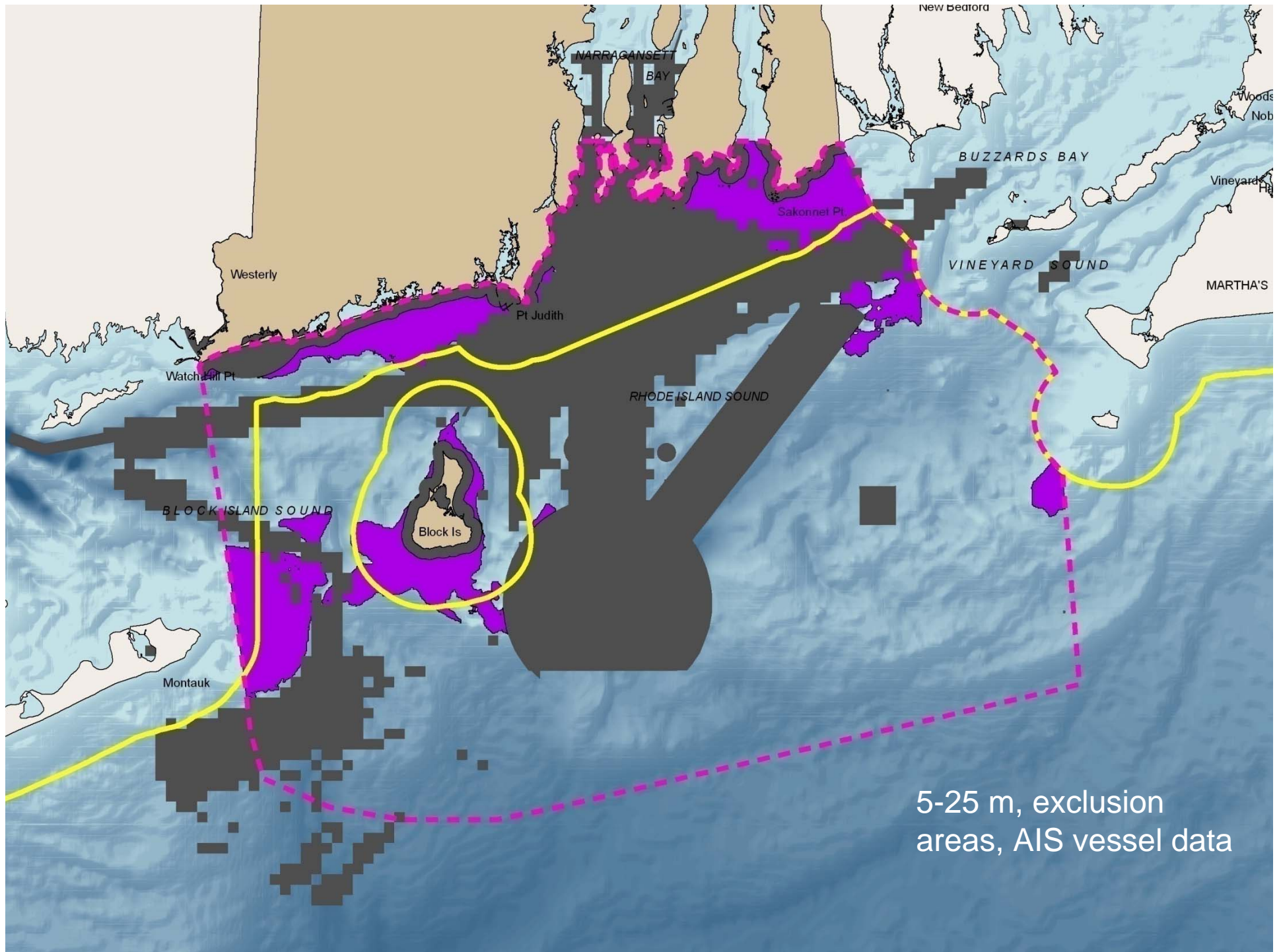
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AIS Vessel Tracking: Sept. 2007 -- July 2008

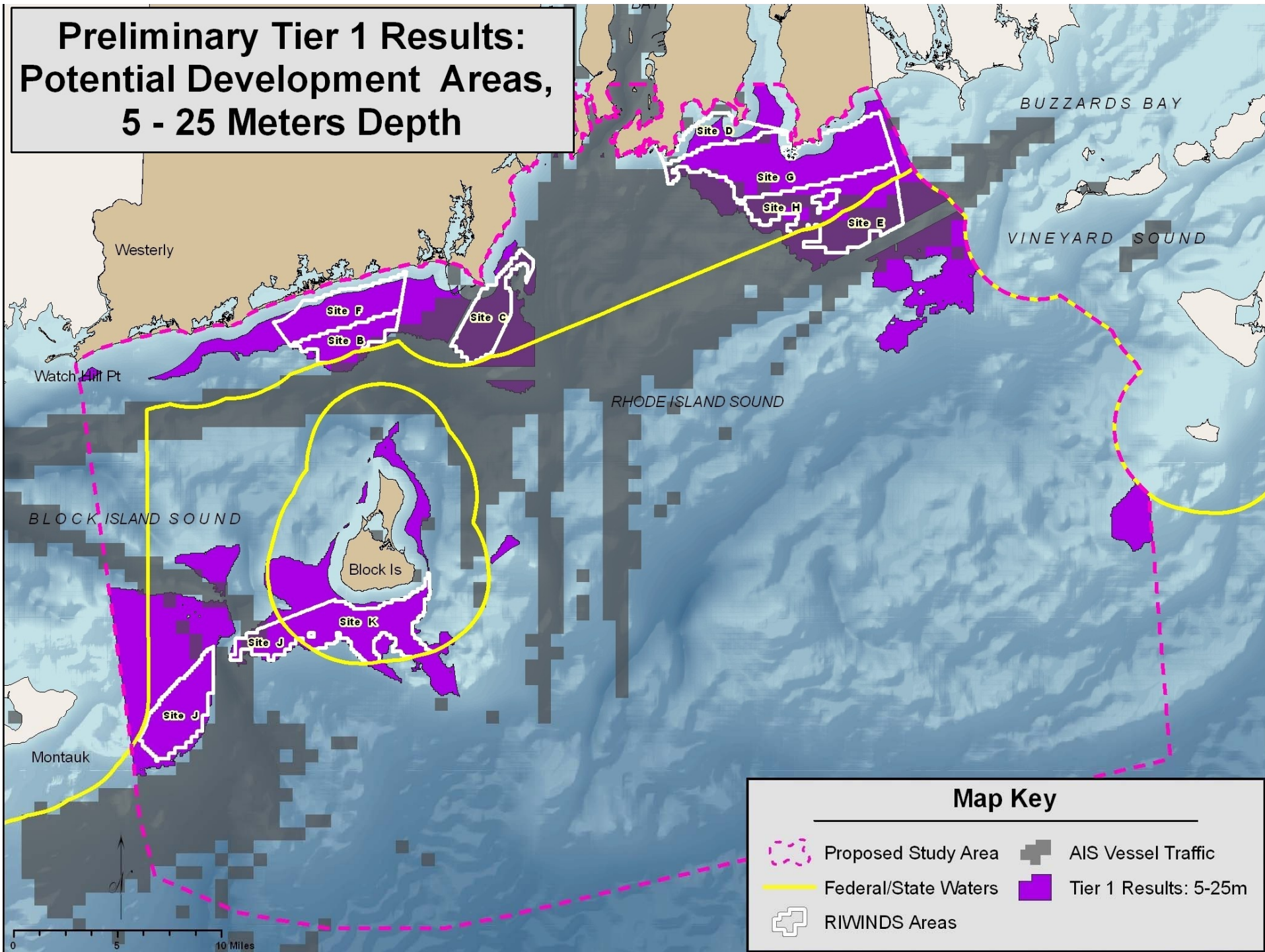











5-25 m, exclusion areas, AIS vessel data

Preliminary Tier 1 Results: Potential Development Areas, 5 - 25 Meters Depth



Map Key

	Proposed Study Area		AIS Vessel Traffic
	Federal/State Waters		Tier 1 Results: 5-25m
	RIWINDS Areas		

Technology Based Assessment

Objective: Develop a metric based on technical challenge to power production potential to screen for sites.

$$\text{TDI} = \text{TCI}/\text{PPP}$$

where TDI –Technical Development Index

TCI- Technical Challenge Index

PPP- Power Production Potential

Presented in form of dimensionless values (Predicted TDI divided by lowest TDI possible in area of interest)

Components of TDI

- PPP- Power Production Potential

$$PPP = W * CF$$

Where W- annual mean wind power at hub height of wind turbine (-80 m) (kW/m²) (Data from AWS TrueWinds)

CF- capacity factor (35 %)

Components of TDI

- TCI – Technical Challenge Index

$$TCI = TT + CD$$

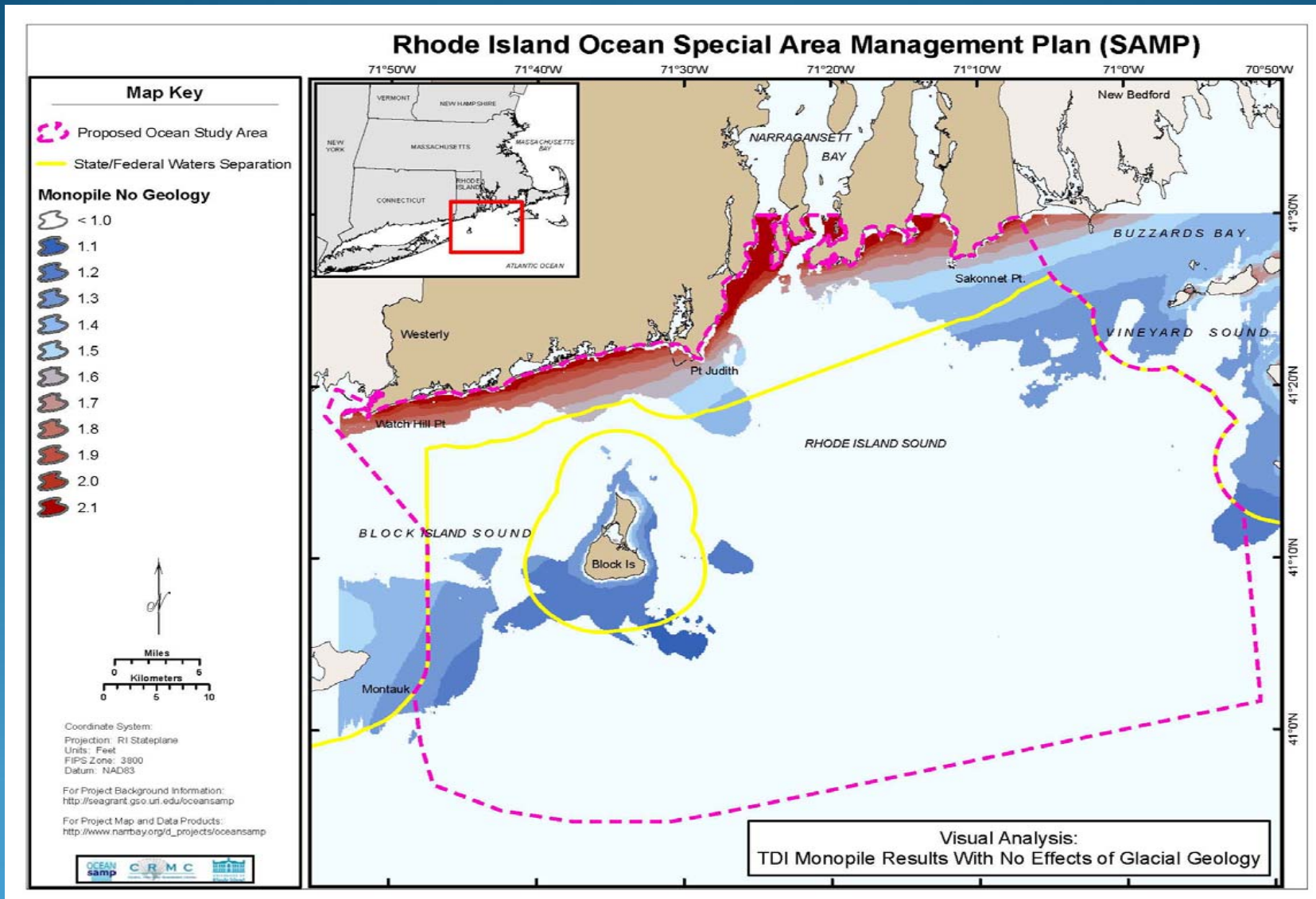
Where TT- Technology Type

CD- pro-rated distance to nearest electrical grid

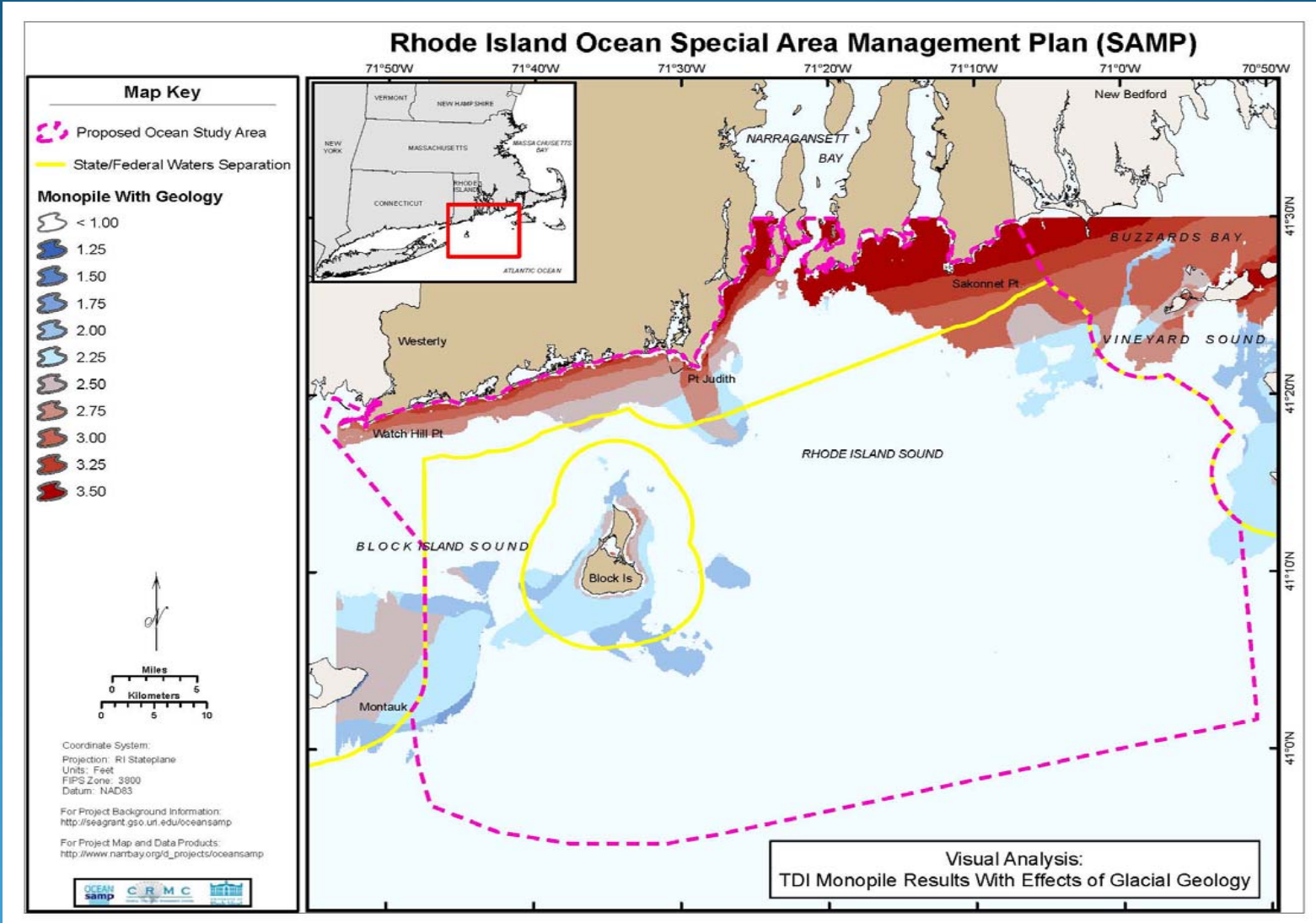
(distance to grid * SF/ number of turbines
in wind farm)

SF- scale factor that assesses technology
challenge for cable (nominal – 0.8)

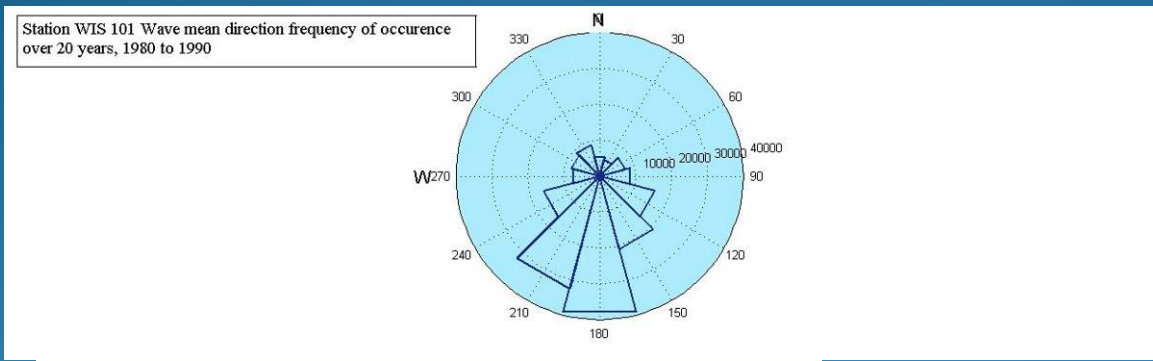
TDI Monopile (0 -25m), no geology



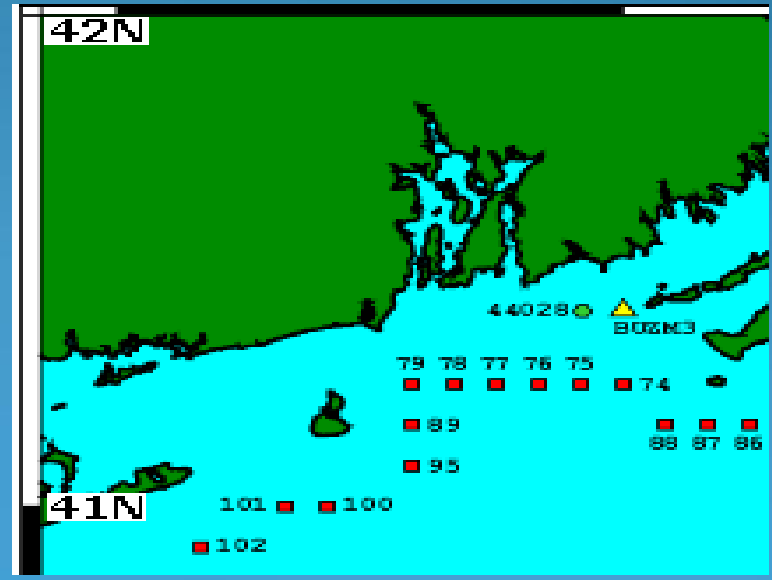
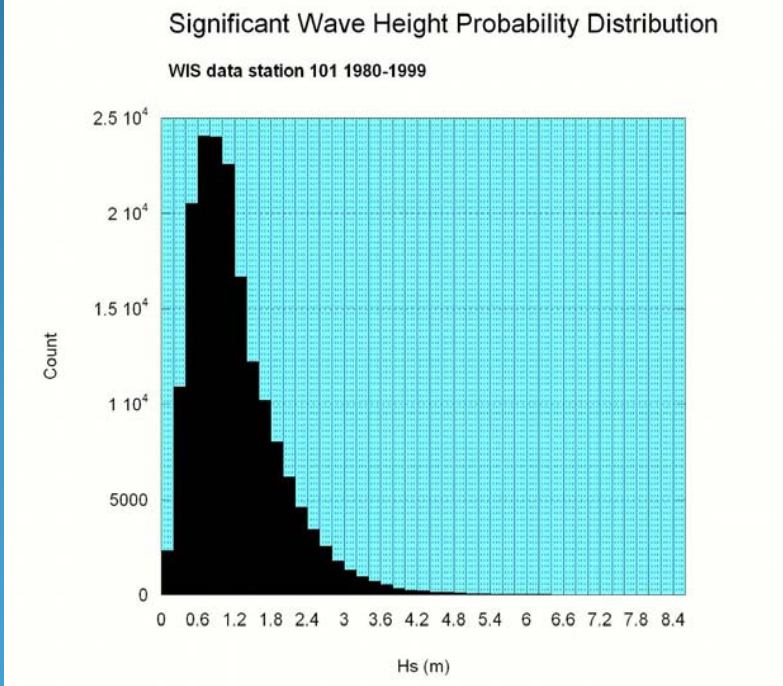
TDI Monopile (0-25m) with geology



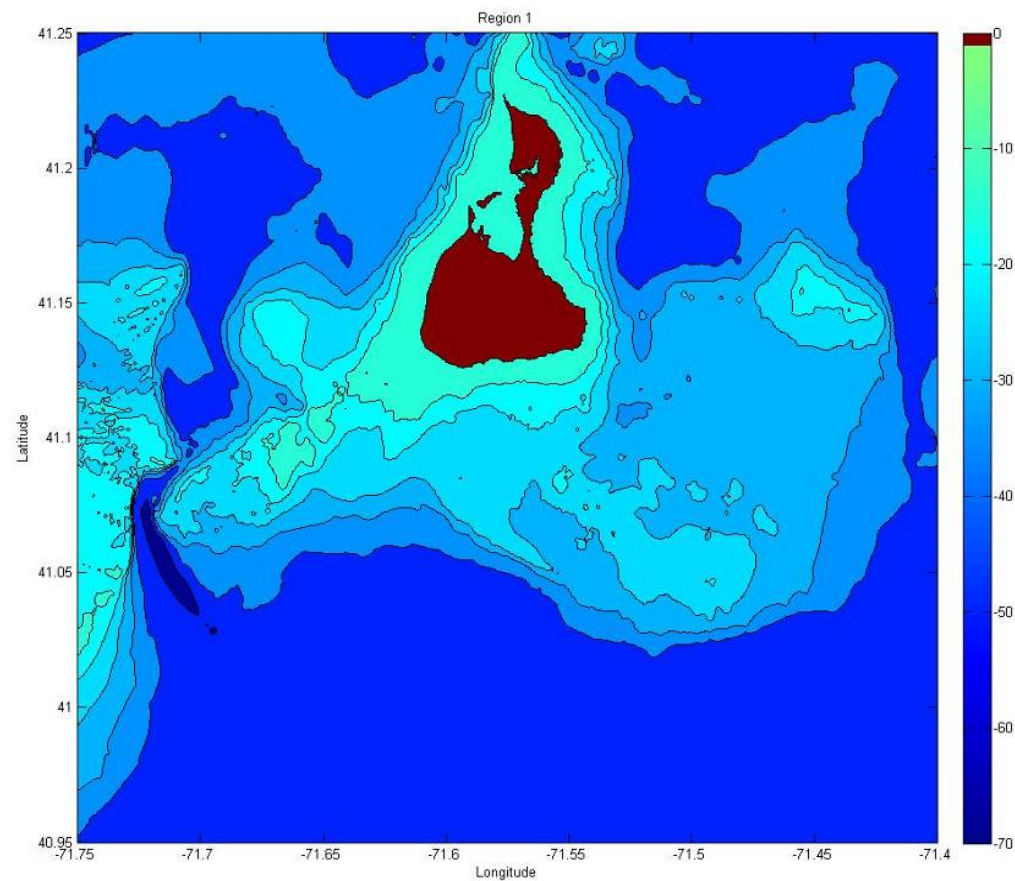
Wave Rose and Wave Height Histogram, WIS 101



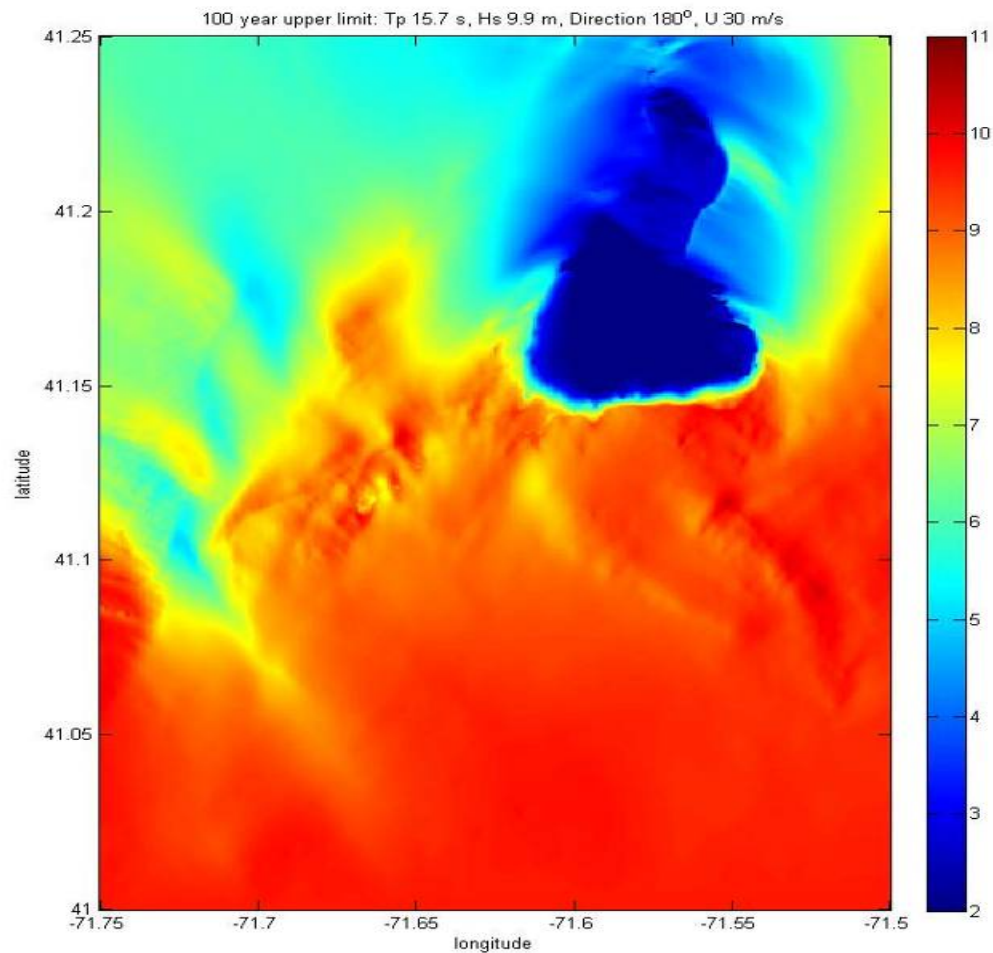
Waves
Primarily from
South and
Southwest



Bathymetry in vicinity of Block Island



WAVE Analysis, Return Period 100 yrs (upper 95% limit) $H_s=9.9$ m, $T_p=15.7$ sec, South



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Map Key

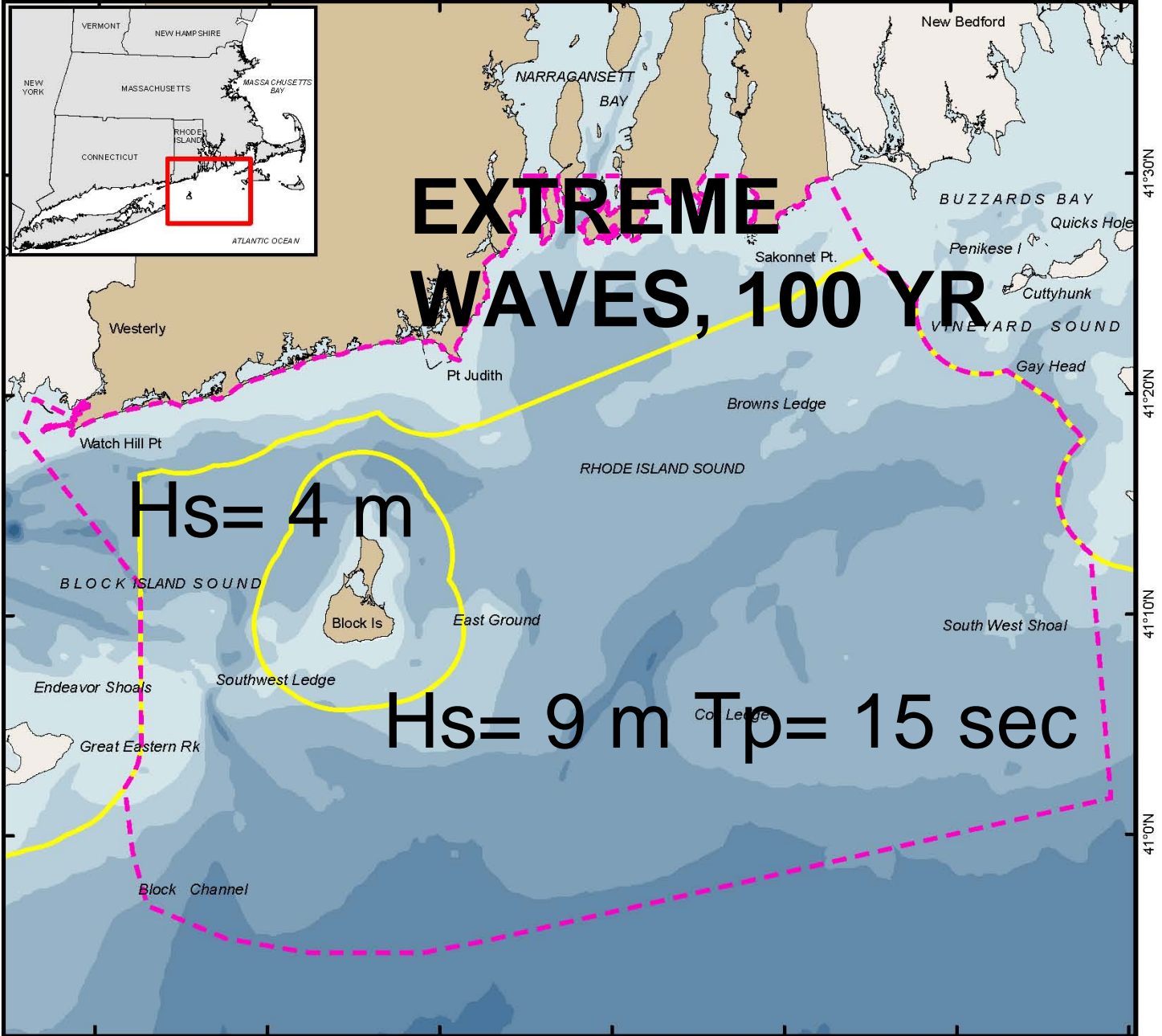
- Proposed Ocean Study Area
- State/Federal Waters Separation

Bathymetry (m)

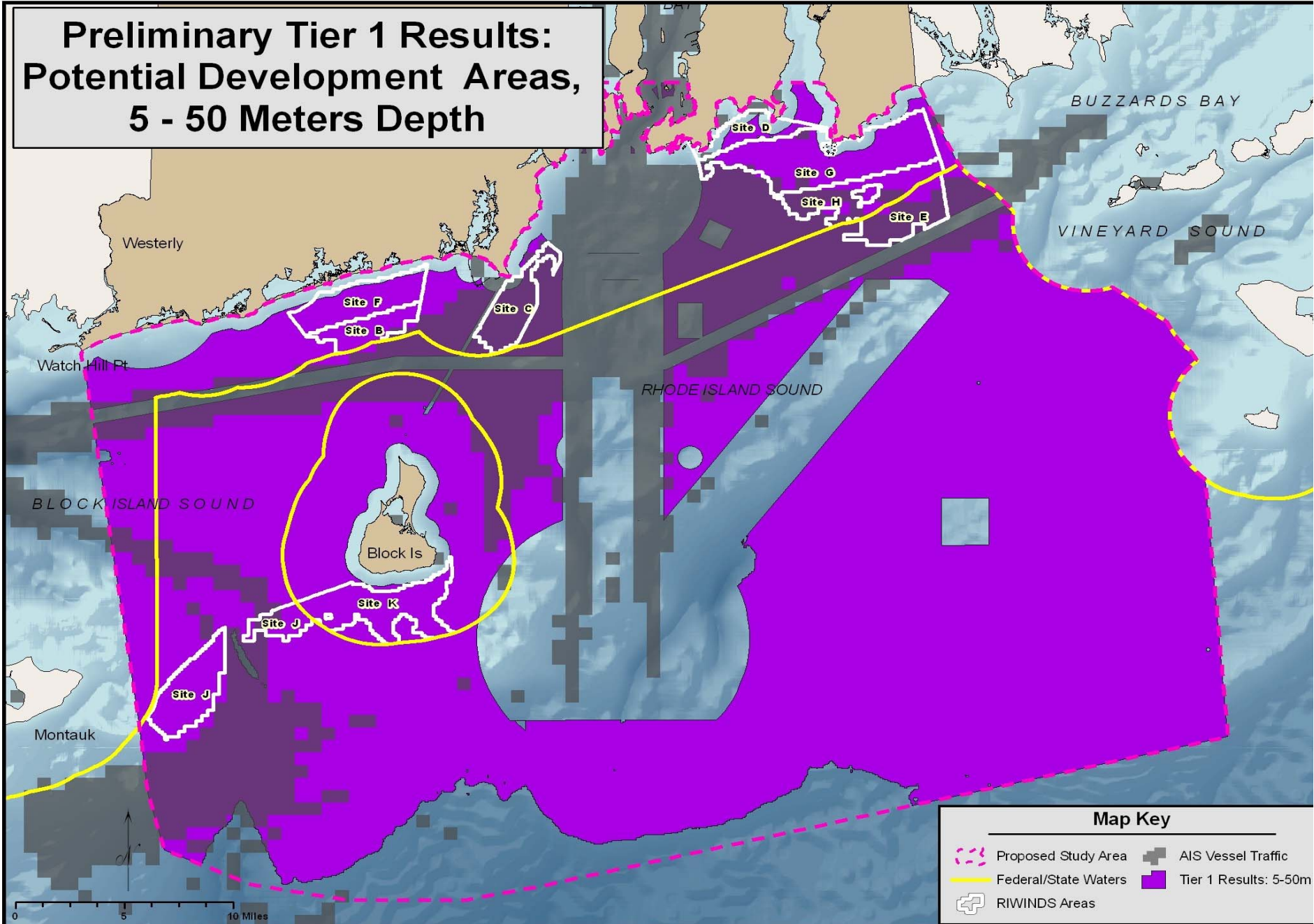
- 20
- 30
- 40
- 50
- 60
- 70
- 80

Coordinate System:
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Preliminary Tier 1 Results: Potential Development Areas, 5 - 50 Meters Depth



Approach to Identify Sites in Deep Water (25 to 60 m)

Visual Impacts
Technical Development Index
(Principal Component Analysis)
Marine Transportation









Visualization Assessment

- One of principal reasons to move sites offshore is to minimize visual impacts
- Set back analysis (from any land body) performed
 - Set backs of 8, 10, 12, 15, and 20 km
 - 20 km (12 miles) limit of visualization
 - 10 -12 km(5-6 miles) set back for Cape Wind

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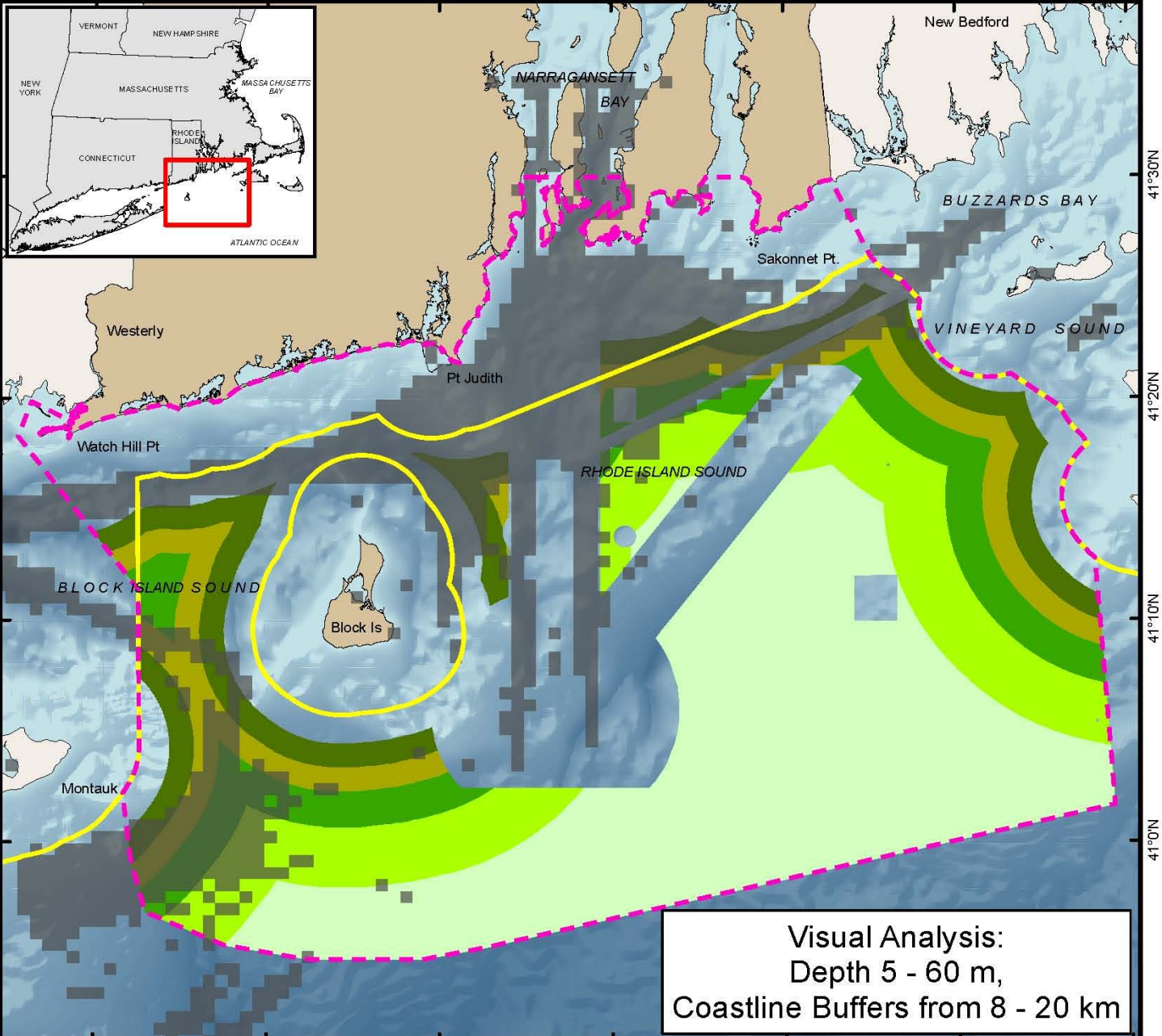
Map Key

-  Proposed Ocean Study Area
-  State/Federal Waters Separation
-  AIS Vessel Traffic
-  20 Kilometer Buffer
-  15 Kilometer Buffer
-  12 Kilometer Buffer
-  10 Kilometer Buffer
-  8 Kilometer Buffer

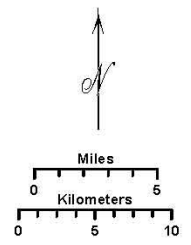
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41°30'N
41°20'N
41°10'N
41°0'N





Visual Analysis:
 Depth 5 - 60 m,
 Coastline Buffers from 8 - 20 km













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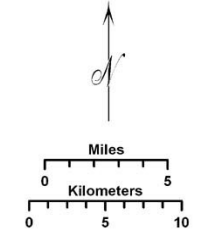

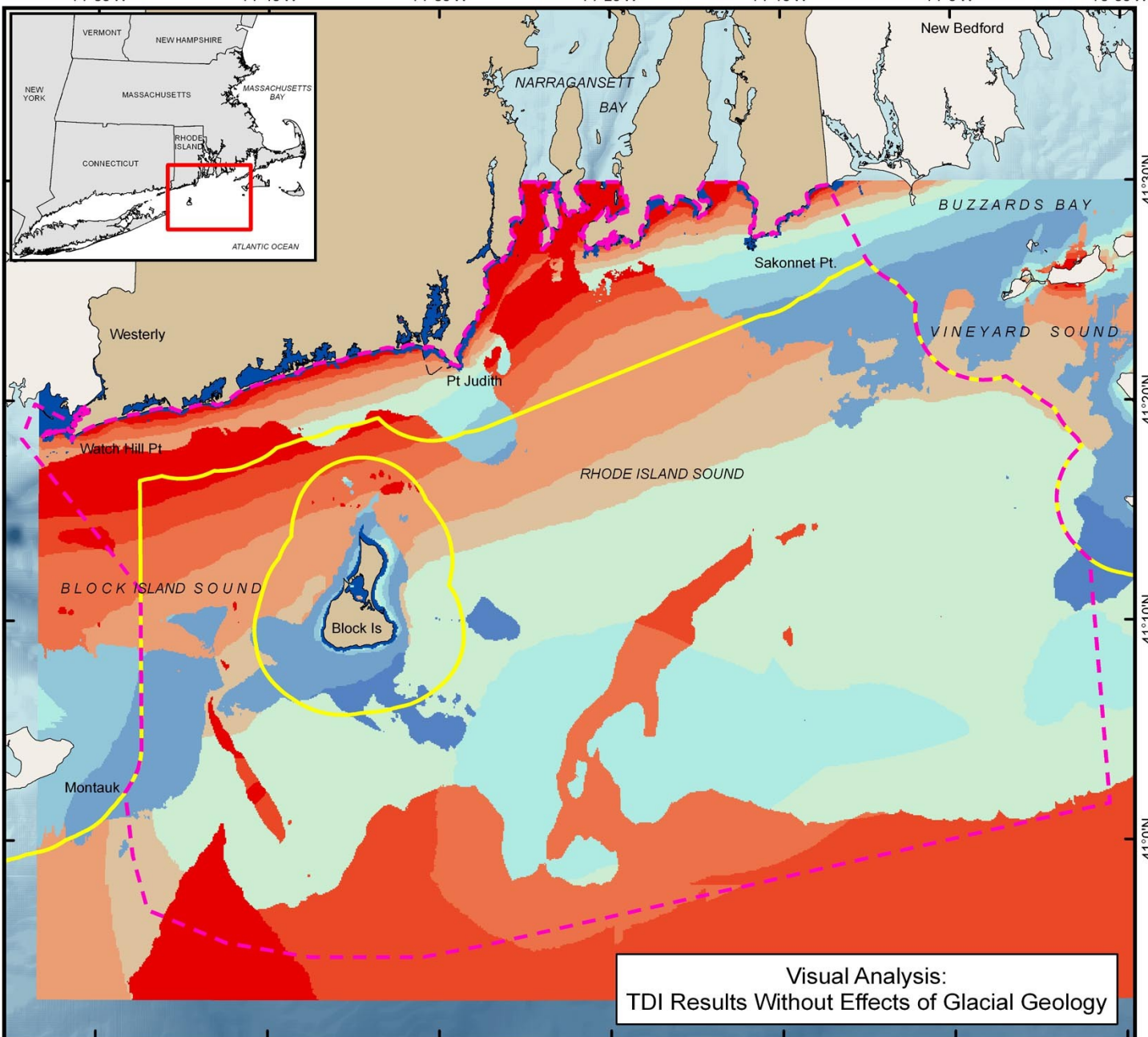
TDI - No Geology

-  1.0
-  1.1
-  1.2
-  1.3
-  1.4
-  1.5
-  1.6
-  1.7
-  1.8
-  1.9
-  2.0
-  2.1

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Visual Analysis:
TDI Results Without Effects of Glacial Geology







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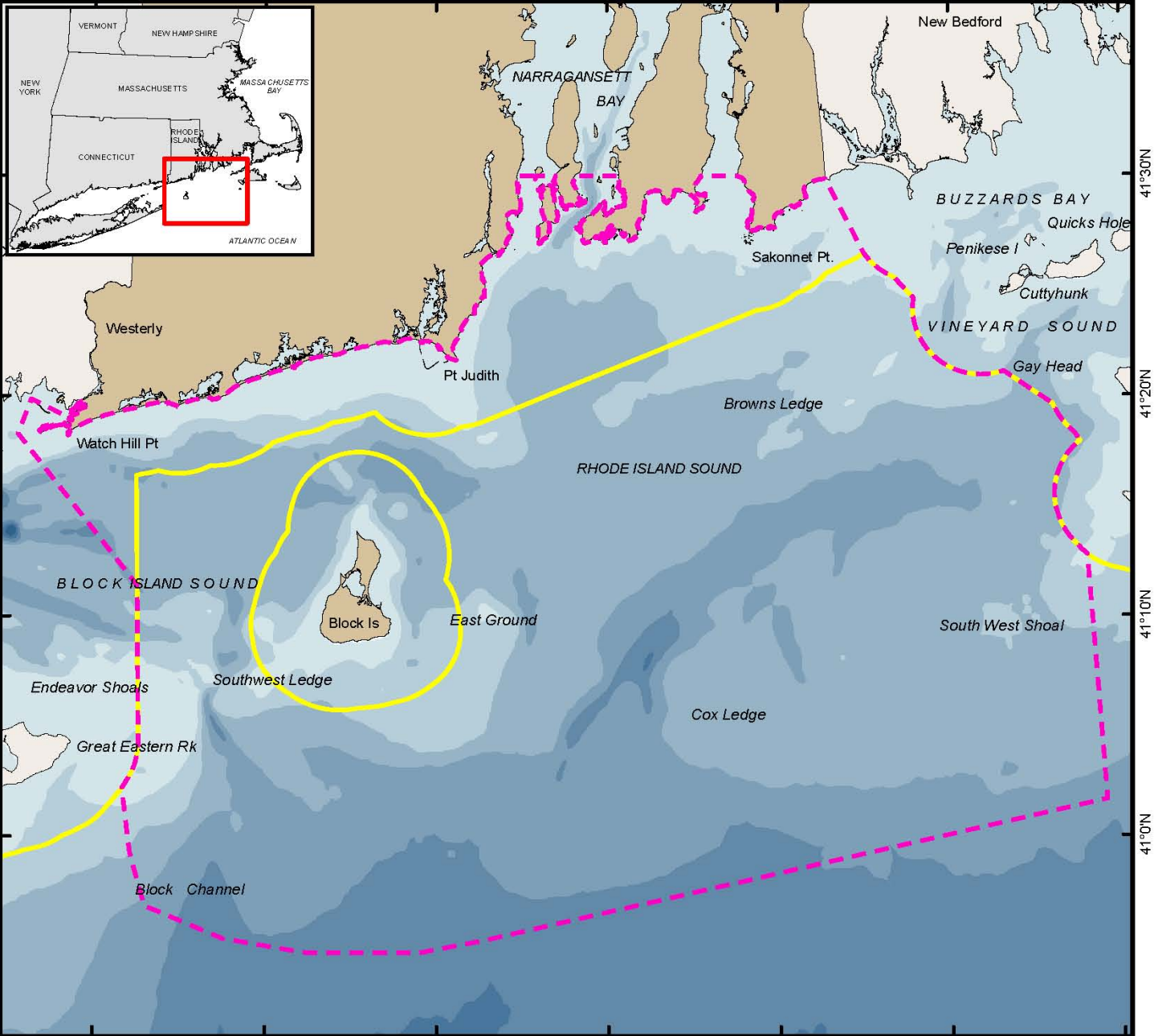
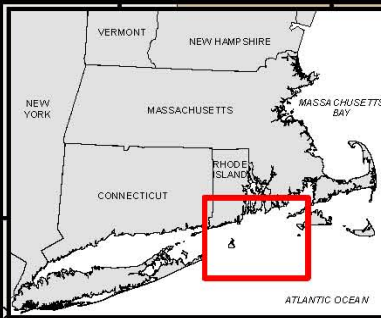
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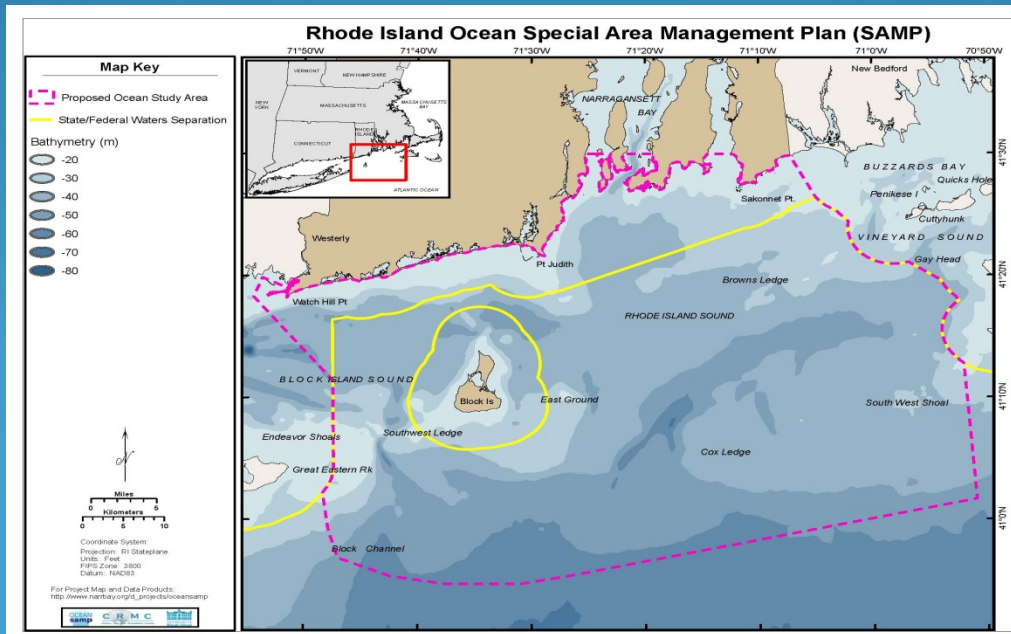
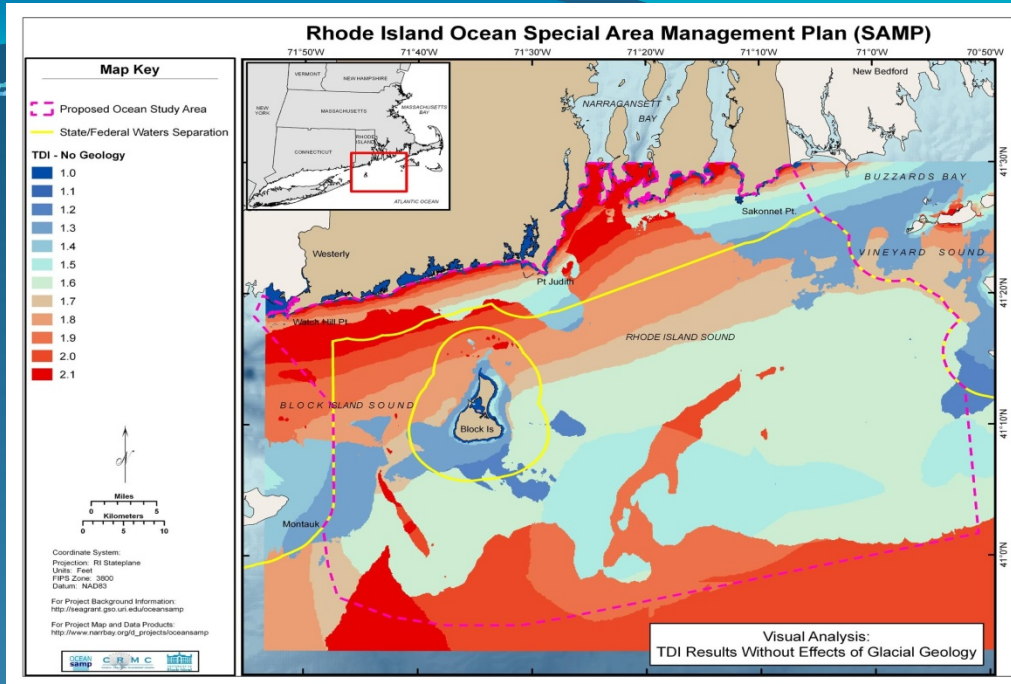
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
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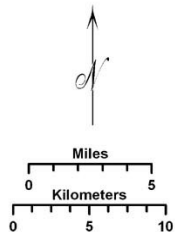
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TDI - With Geology

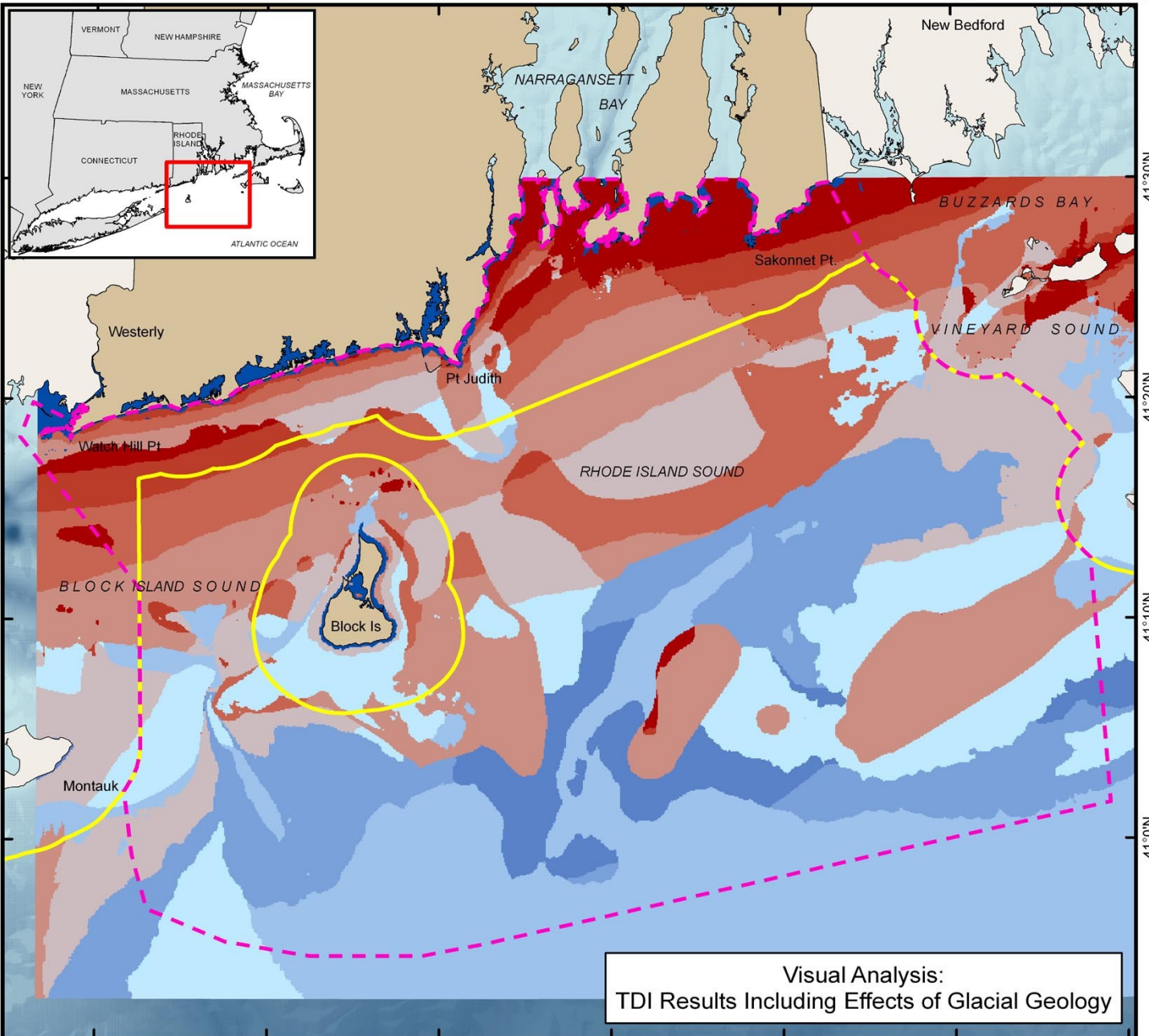
-  1.00
-  1.25
-  1.50
-  1.75
-  2.00
-  2.25
-  2.50
-  2.75
-  3.00
-  3.25
-  3.50



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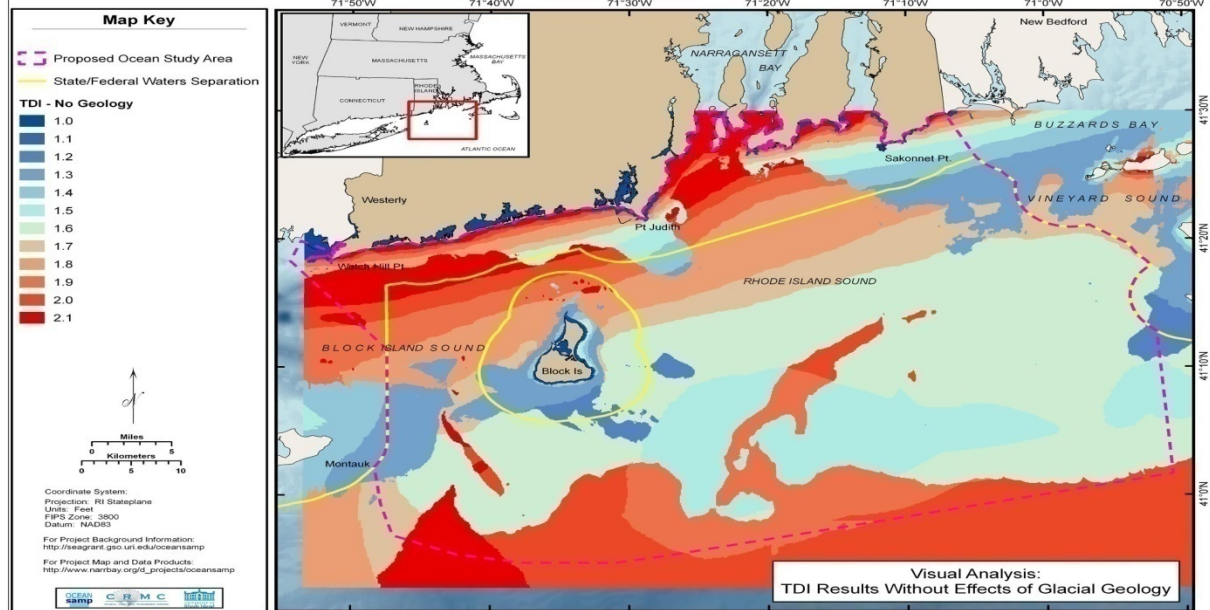
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http://www.narrbay.org/d_projects/oceansamp

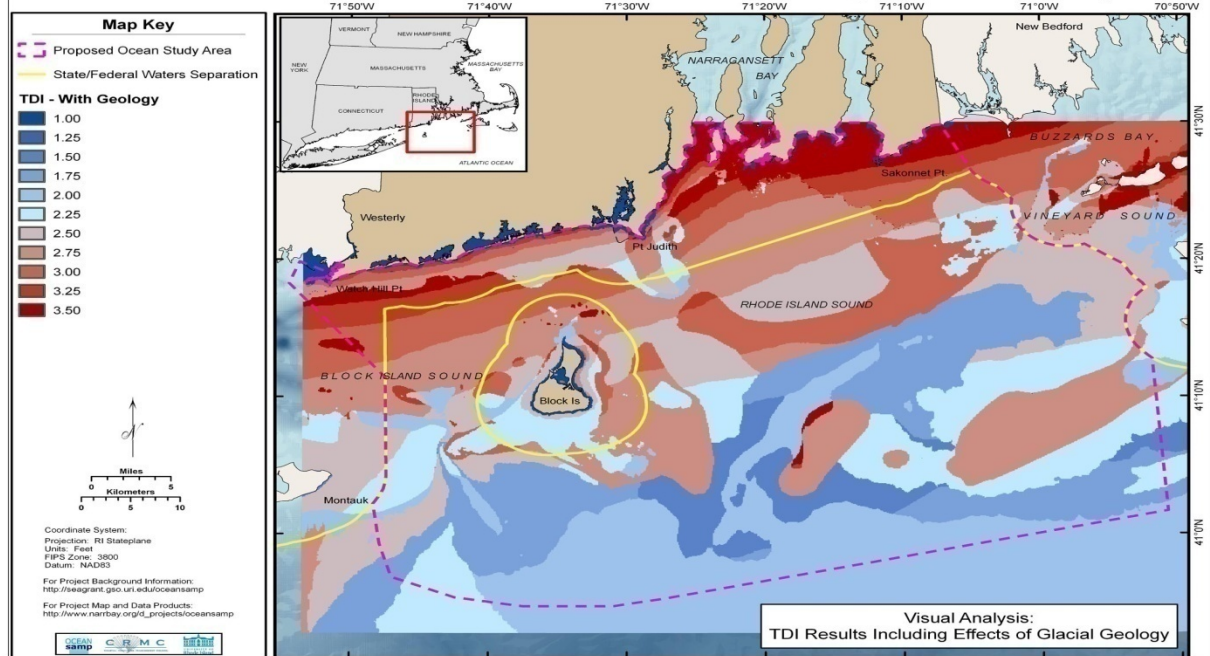


Visual Analysis:
 TDI Results Including Effects of Glacial Geology

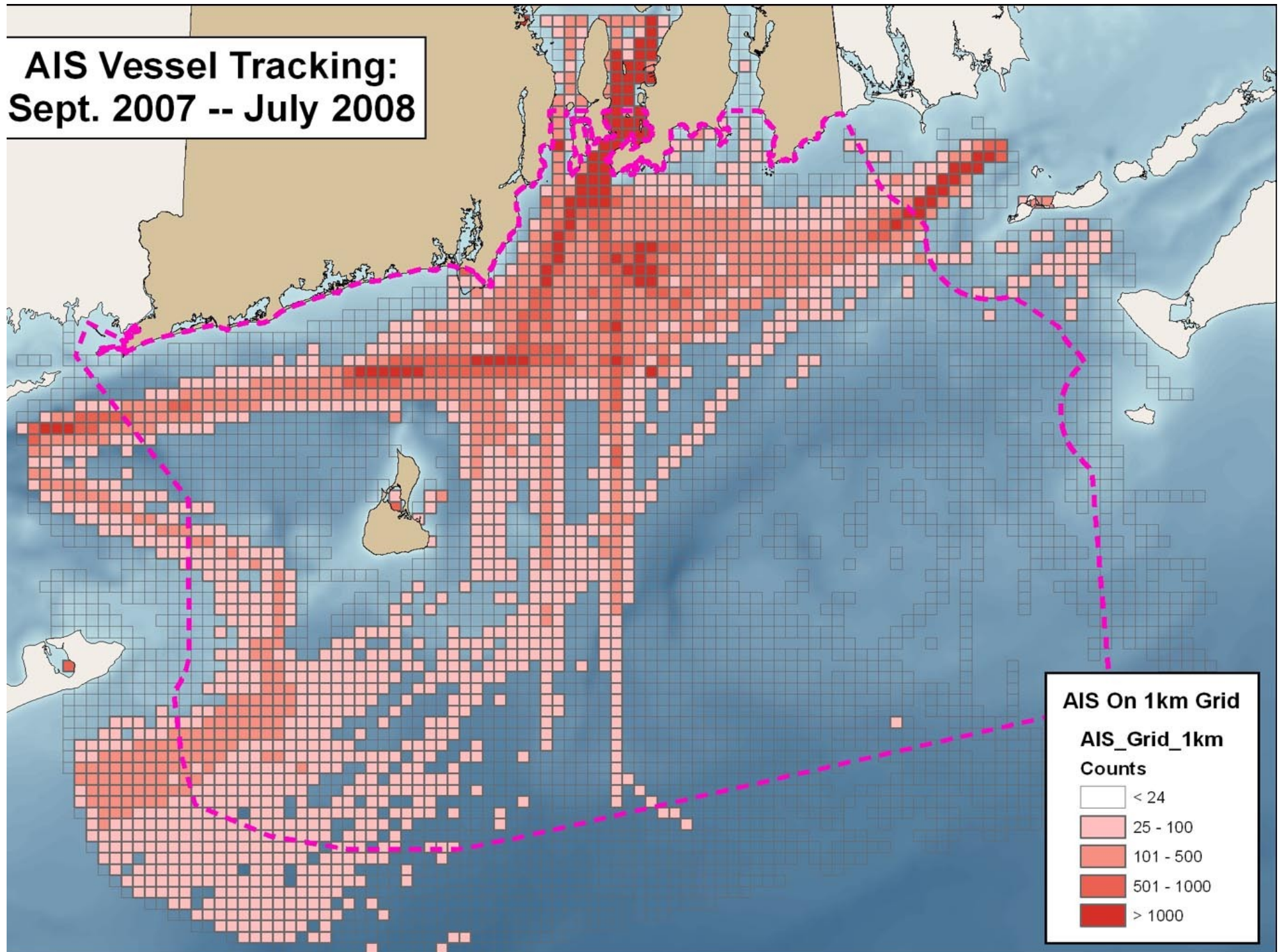
Rhode Island Ocean Special Area Management Plan (SAMP)

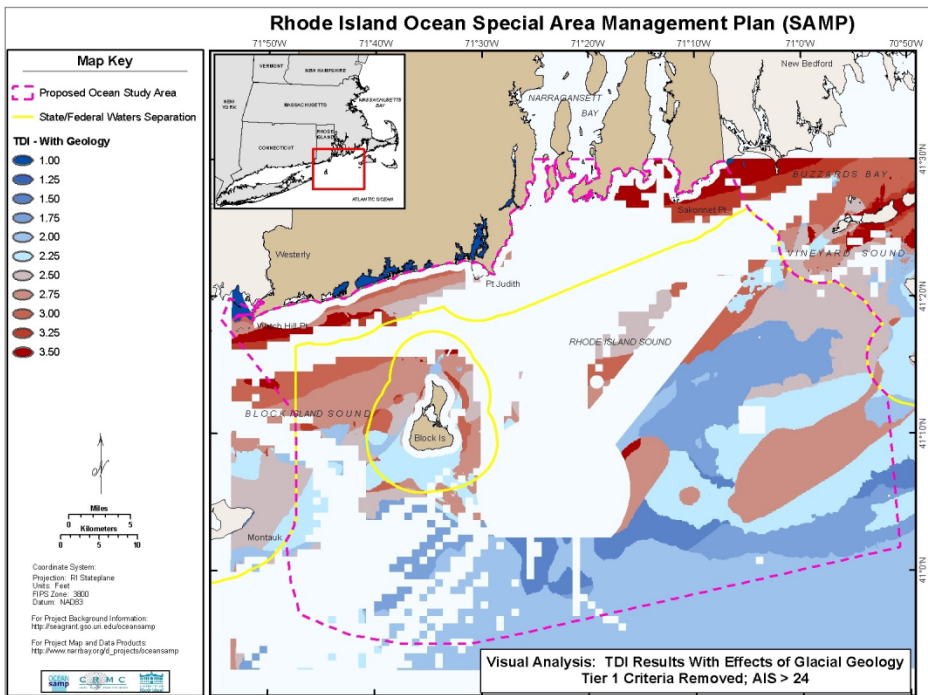
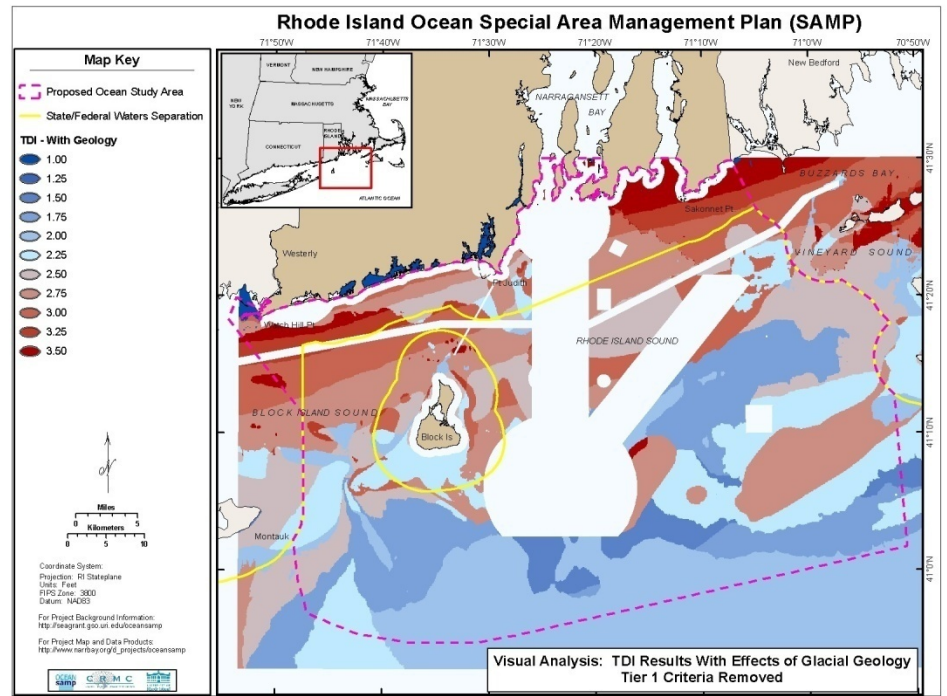
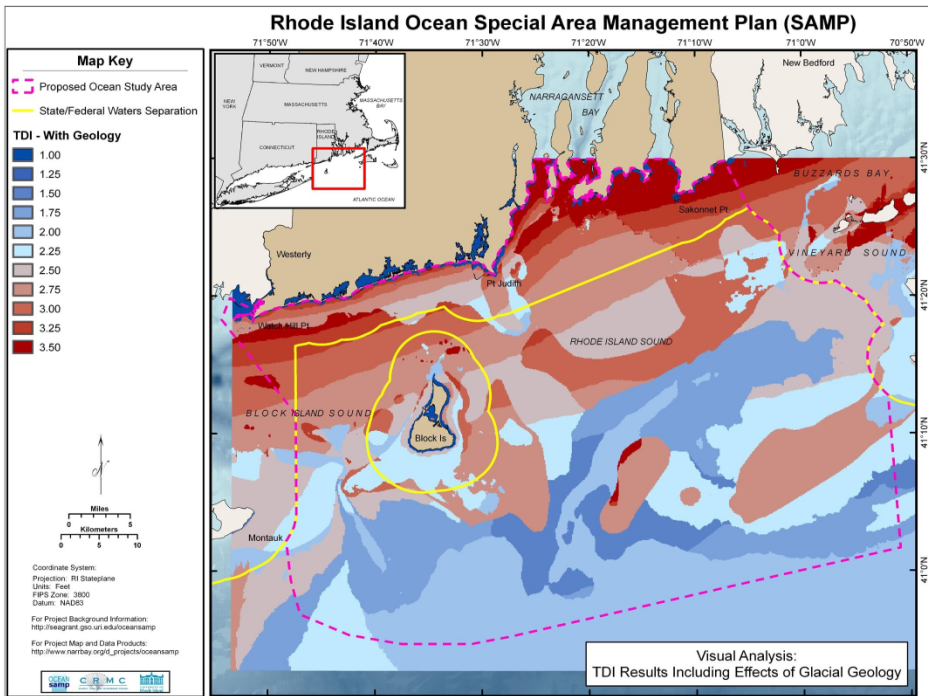


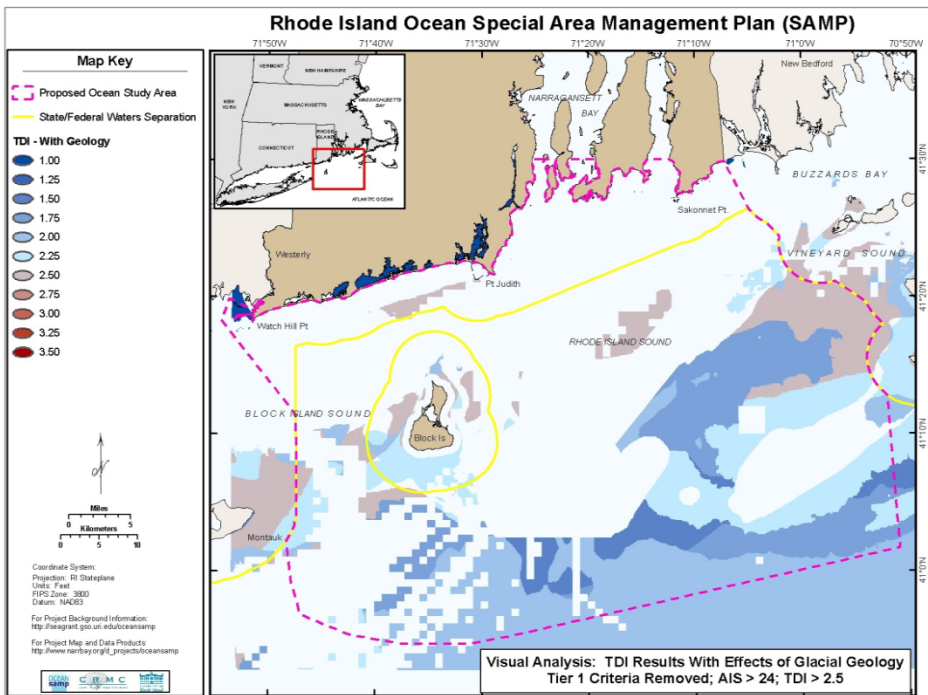
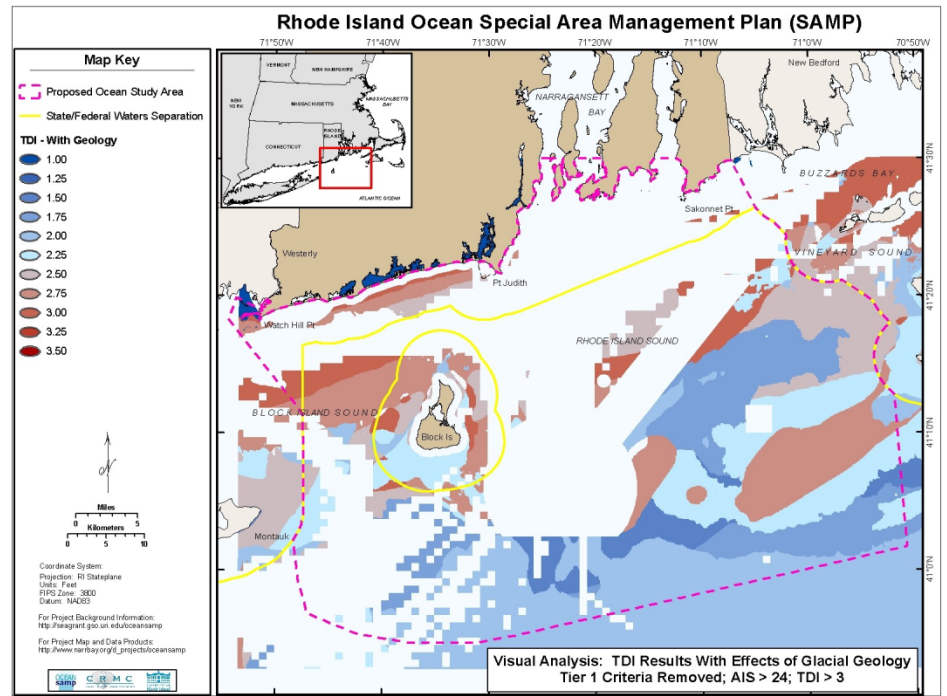
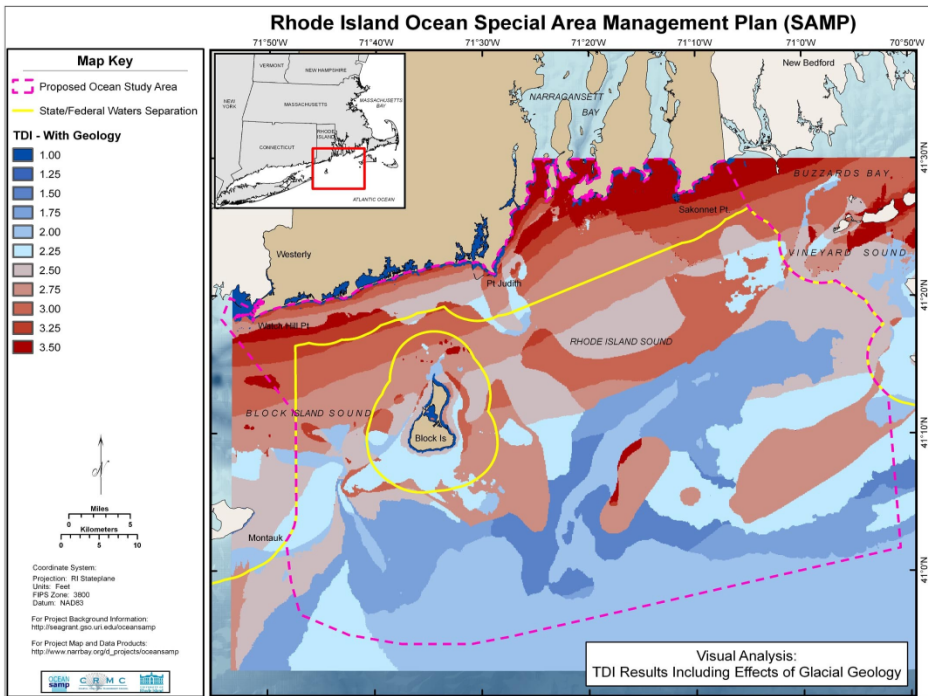
Rhode Island Ocean Special Area Management Plan (SAMP)



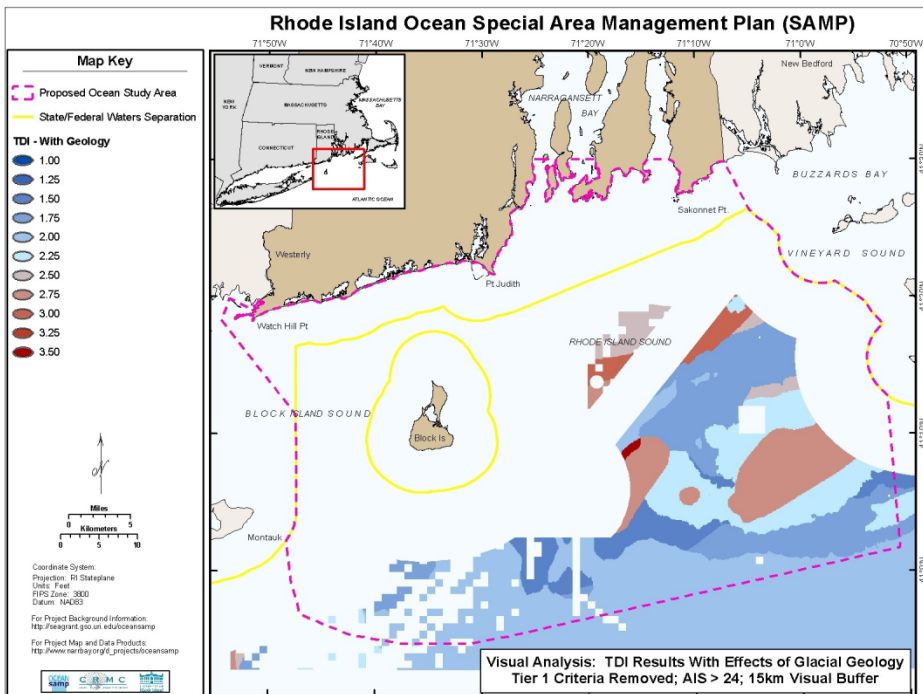
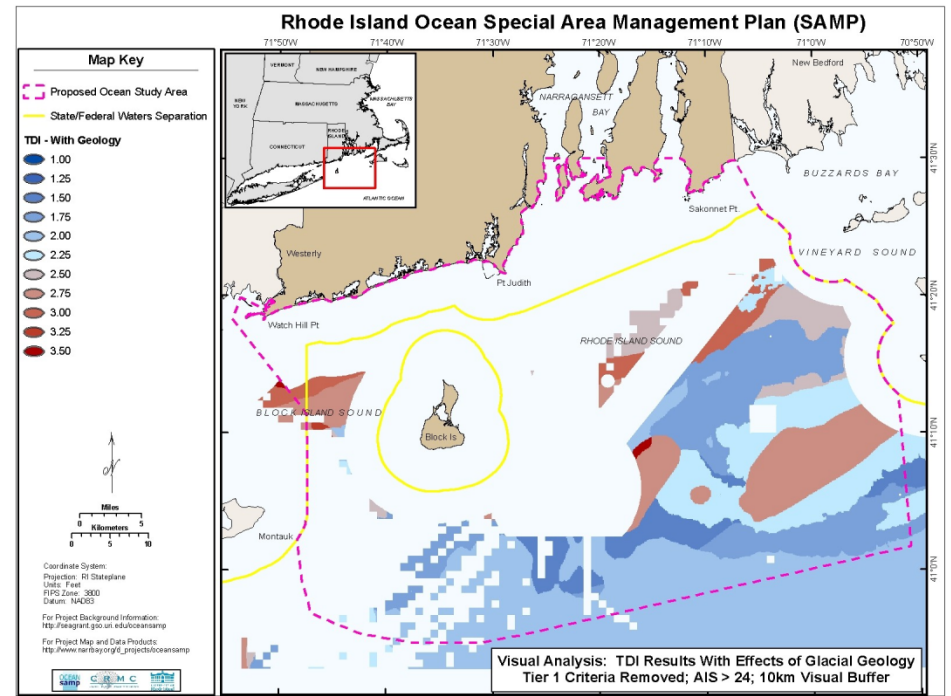
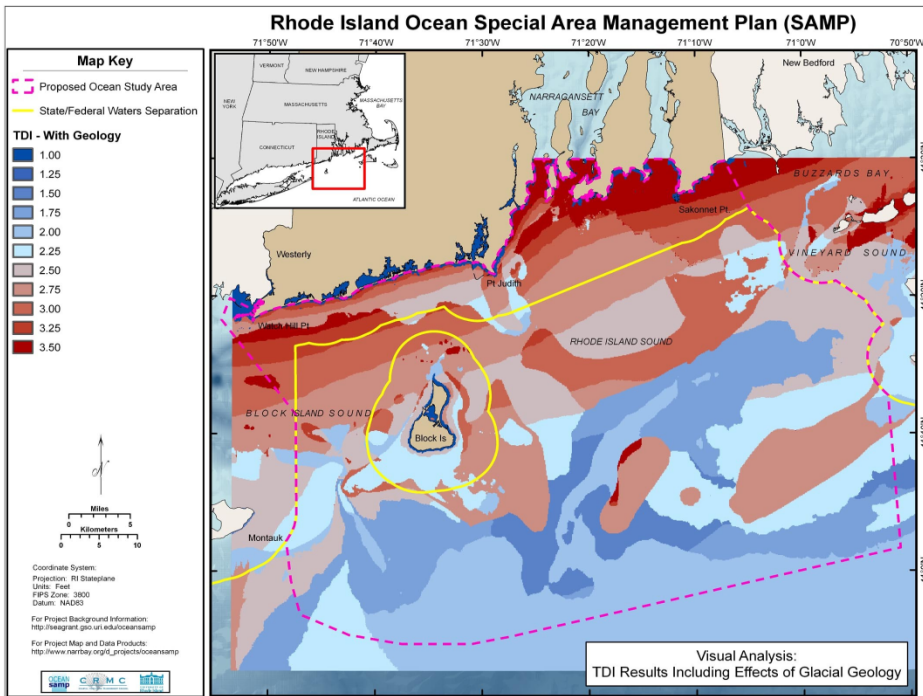
AIS Vessel Tracking: Sept. 2007 -- July 2008







TDI Series







Visualization Series








Rhode Island Ocean Special Area Management Plan (SAMP)


71°50'W 71°40'W 71°30'W 71°20'W 71°10'W 71°0'W 70°50'W

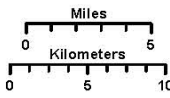
Map Key

-  Proposed Ocean Study Area
-  State/Federal Waters Separation
-  Deep Water Wind Areas
-  Proposed MET Towers

Bathymetry (m)




-  -20
-  -30
-  -40
-  -50
-  -60
-  -70
-  -80

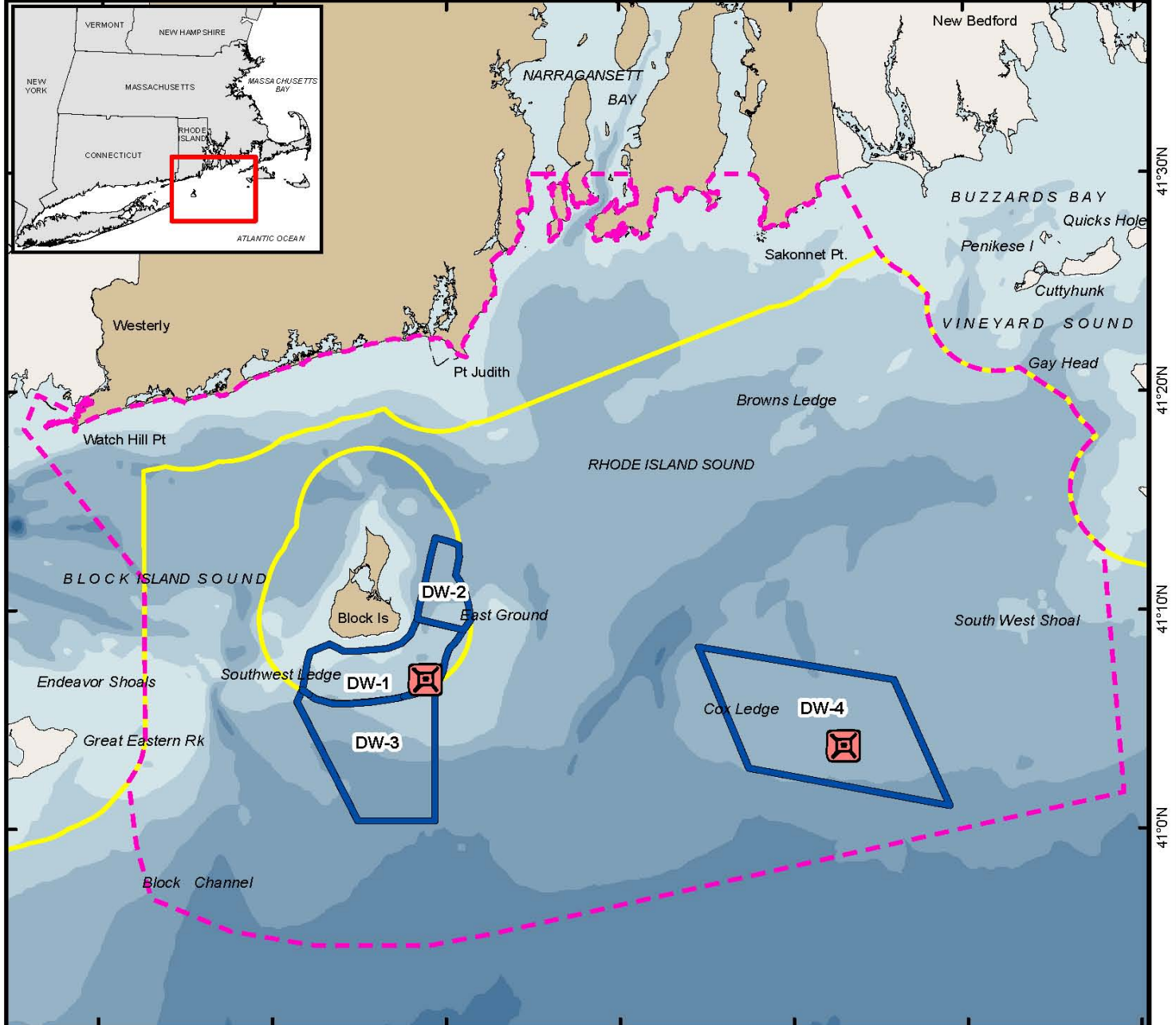




Coordinate System:
 Projection: RI Stateplane
 Units: Feet
 FIPS Zone: 3800
 Datum: NAD83

For Project Map and Data Products:
http://www.narrabay.org/d_projects/oceansamp

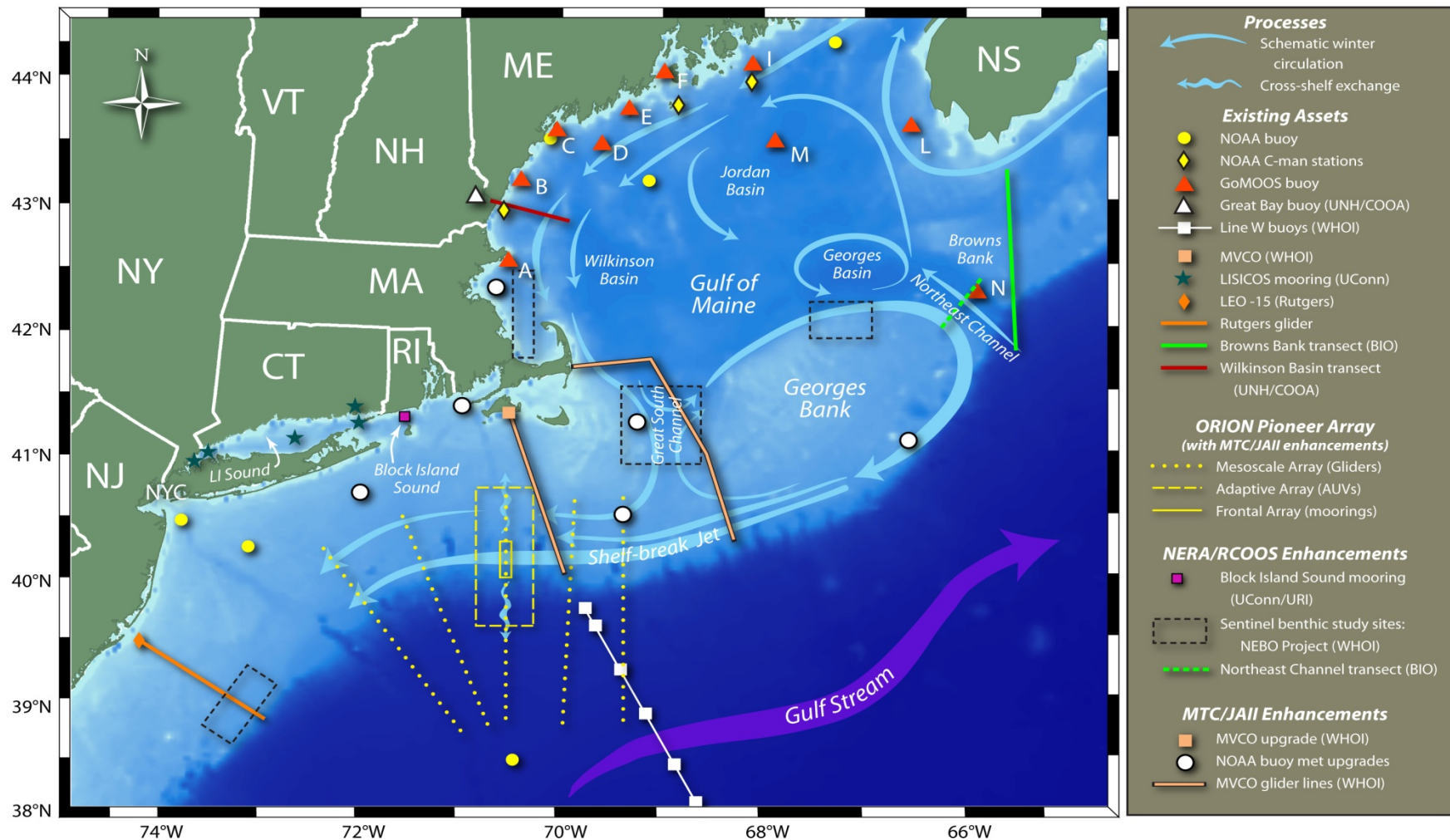






41°30'N
41°20'N
41°10'N
41°0'N

NERACOOS Observation Network

Northeastern Regional Coastal Ocean Observing System



Alternate Strategy Principal Component(PC)- Cluster Analysis(CA)

- Input Variables

Wind Power

Water Depth

Distance to Coast

Geology Type (construction effort)



Linear combination of above variables for each 200 m square grid

Clusters

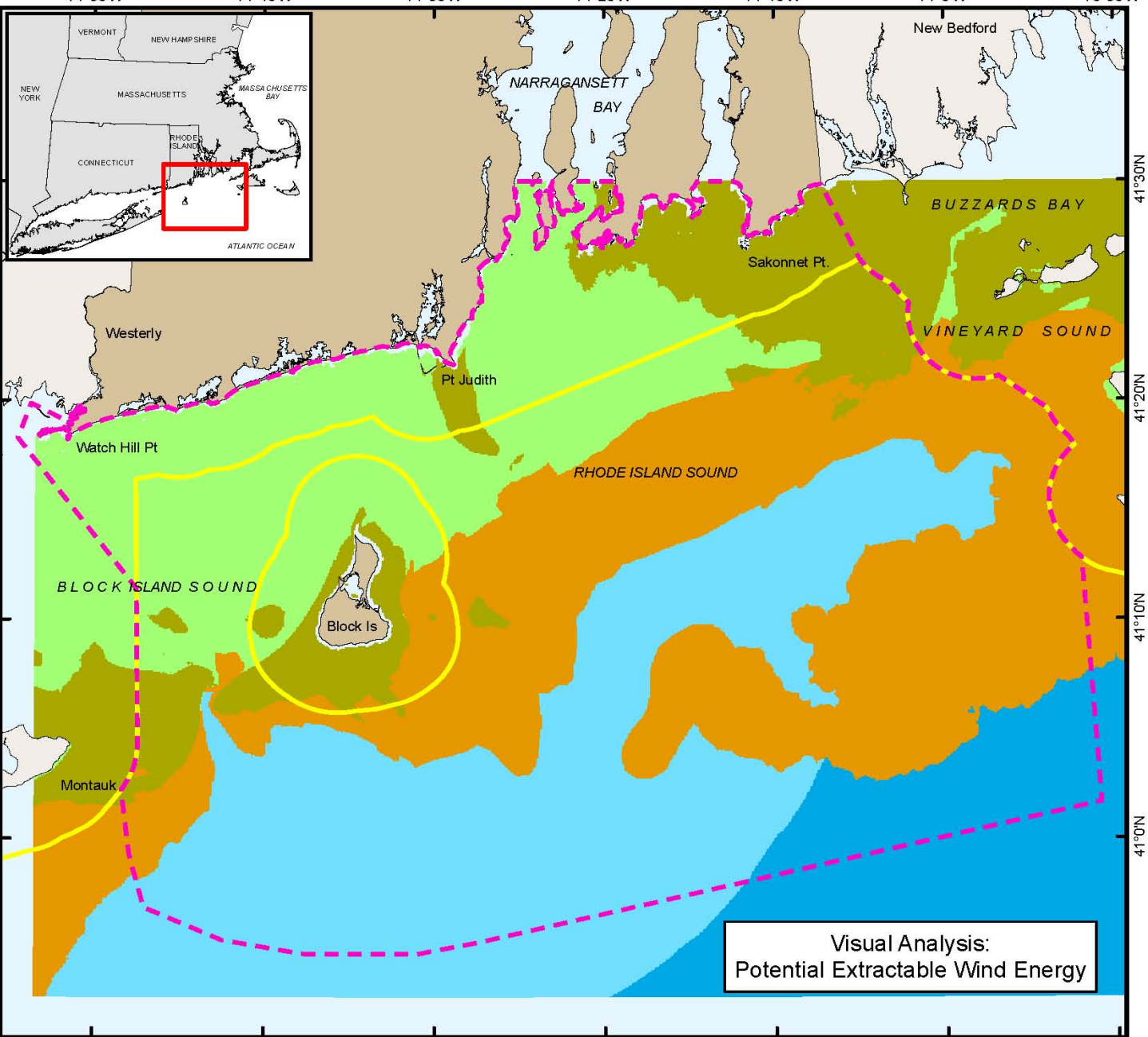
	<i>Wind Power</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Distance</i>	<i>Geology Challenge</i>
• Cluster 1	Highest	Deep	Far	Low
• Cluster 2	High	Mid	Mid	Low
• Cluster 3	Lowest	Shallow	Close	Mid
• Cluster 4	Mid-High	Mid	Mid	Mid-High
• Cluster 5	Mid-Low	Shallow	Close	High

Rhode Island Ocean Special Area Management Plan (SAMP)

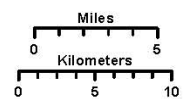
71°50'W 71°40'W 71°30'W 71°20'W 71°10'W 71°0'W 70°50'W

- Map Key**
-  Proposed Ocean Study Area
 -  State/Federal Waters Separation

- Extractable Wind**
-  1: Highest Potential Wind
No Geological Challenge
Far to shore
 -  2: High Potential Wind
No Geological Challenge
Greater Depth
Far to shore
 -  3: Minimal Wind
Potential Geological Challenge
Shallow Depth
 -  4: Med.- High Wind
Potential High Geo. Challenge
Medium Depth
 -  5: Low - Med. Wind
Highest Geo. Challenge
Shallow Depth



41°30'N
41°20'N
41°10'N
41°0'N



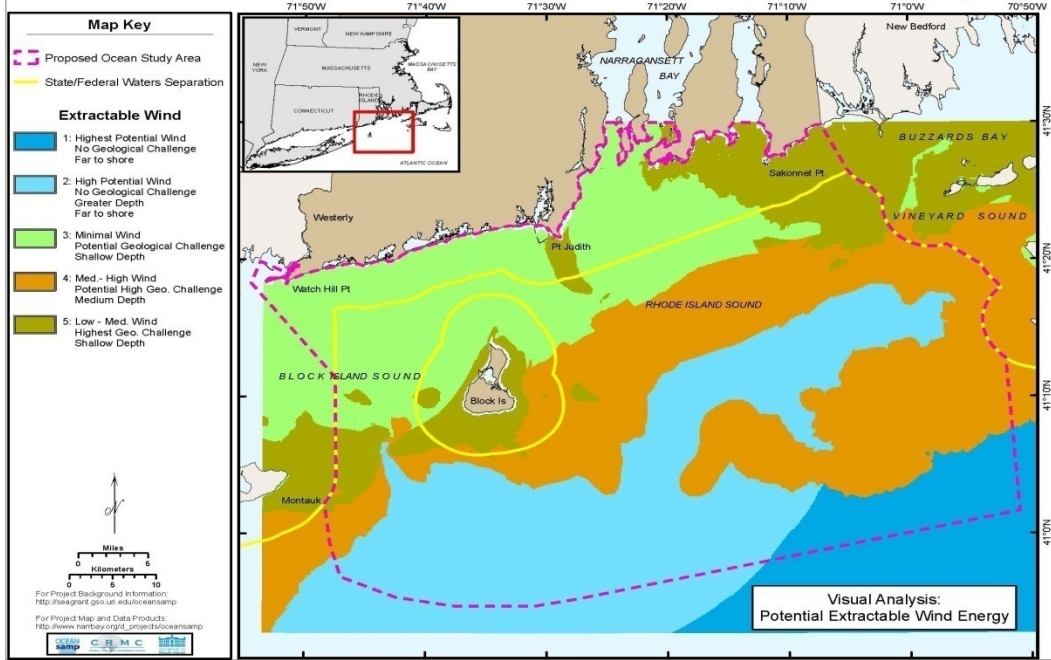
For Project Background Information:
<http://seagrant.gso.un.edu/oceansamp>

For Project Map and Data Products:
http://www.narrbay.org/d_projects/oceansamp



**Visual Analysis:
Potential Extractable Wind Energy**

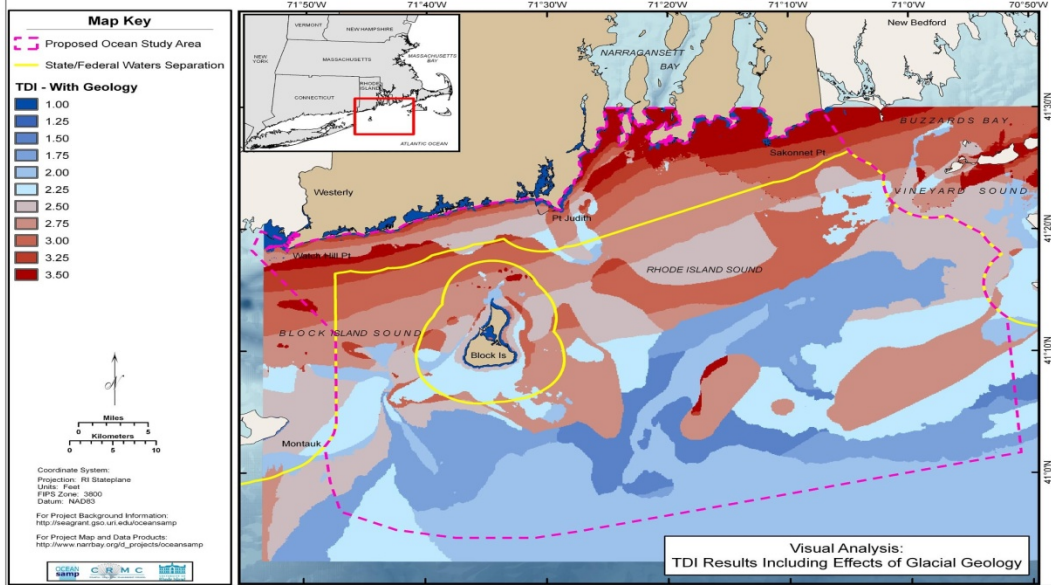
Rhode Island Ocean Special Area Management Plan (SAMP)



Comparison

Principal Component & Cluster Analysis (upper)

Rhode Island Ocean Special Area Management Plan (SAMP)



TDI Analysis (with geology) (lower)

Conclusions

- TDI and PC analysis useful in identifying possible sites for offshore wind energy development. Both methods give consistent results; site locations are balance between wind energy resource and technical development challenge.
- Useful to identify sites for more in-depth analysis
- Principal data needed at this step in analysis, sub-bottom geology

Next Steps

- Perform Tier #2 analysis

Use conflicts

Commercial and recreational fishing

Recreational boating

Existing licenses (leases)

Aggregate extraction

Conservation

Aquaculture

Next Steps (Cont'd)

Tier # 2 Screening

Environmental Impact

Birds

Fish and fish habitat

Marine mammals and turtles

Water and air quality

Historical and cultural resources