

# North Sea Wind Power Hub

Mel Kroon, CEO TenneT  
Torben Glar Nielsen, CTO Energinet.dk

# North Sea Wind Power Hub

## Paris climate agreement

80-95% CO<sub>2</sub> reduction in 2050

## Needed in Europe in 2050

150 GW North Sea Wind

## Regional cooperation is essential

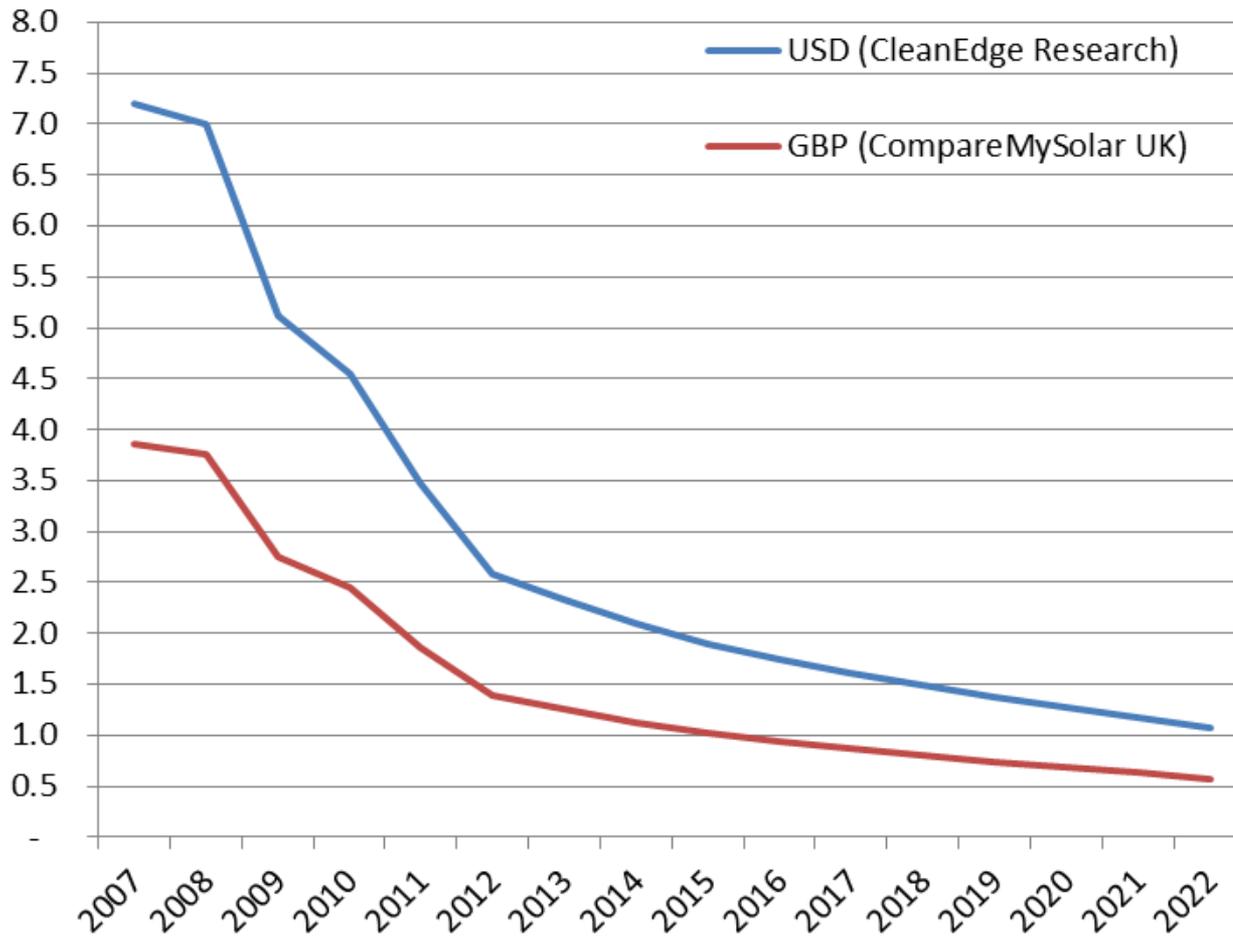
Barriers:

- Subsidy schemes
- Focus on national sustainability goals



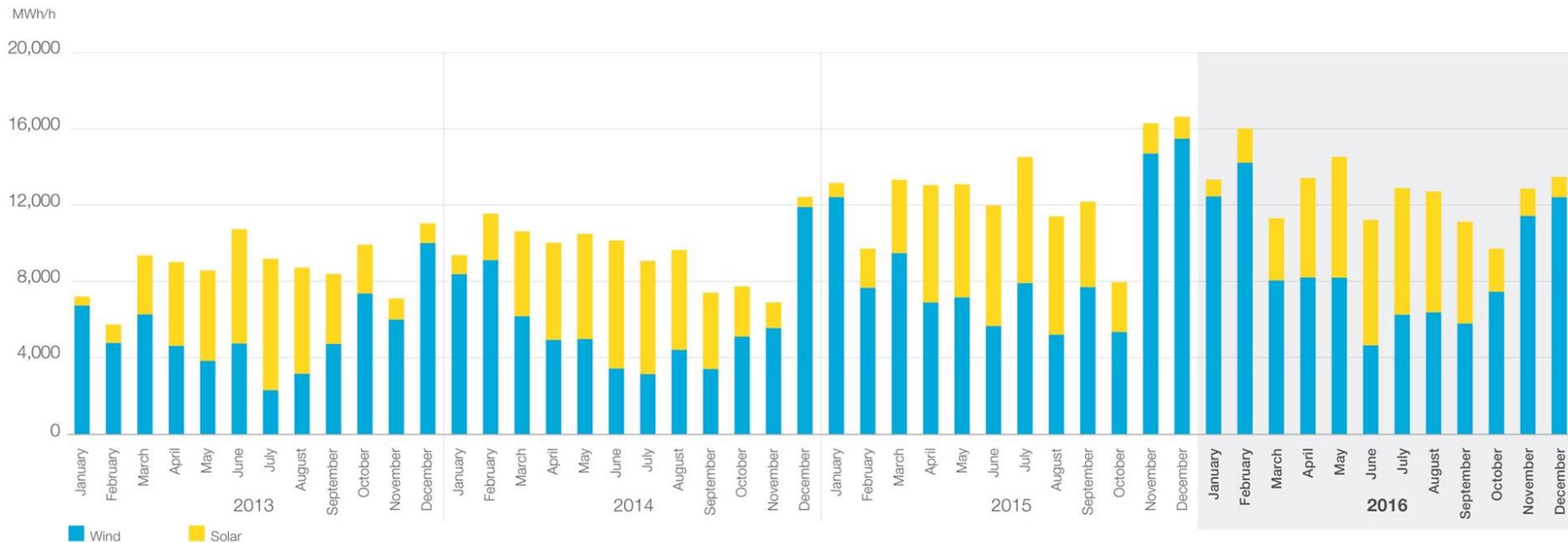
# Solar pv: ongoing price decline

Price per Wp of Solar PV (Fully Installed): 2007 - 2022



# Sun needs wind

## Complementary sources during the year



- Best solar pv : wind ratio for Europe = 1 : 2 \*
- 1 kWh solar pv → 2 kWh wind energy

\*Dominik Heide et al. Renewable Energy 35:  
Seasonal optimal mix of wind and solar power in a future,  
highly renewable Europe

# Price development offshore wind

Break through with Borssele and Kriegers Flak projects in the Netherlands and Denmark



( €/MWh prices based on national subsidy schemes )

## System

- Tenders: competition
- Standardisation
- Bigger turbines
- Bigger wind farms
- Permits taken care of
- Seabed surveys

## Market

- Low interest rate
- Low steel price
- Low oil price

## 2016

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| Borssele I,II   | 72 €/MWh |
| Borssele III,IV | 55 €/MWh |
| Kriegers Flak   | 50 €/MWh |

# Challenge for wind energy

- Wind energy on land
- Wind energy near shore
- Wind energy far shore
  - Construction (expensive)
  - Maintenance (expensive)
  - Infrastructure (expensive)

## Challenge

- German solution: expensive
- How to get cost level down? Below or comparable to near shore
- How to integrate in the environment?
- How to cooperate internationally?
- Far shore for same price as near shore



# Solution: location

## Shallow waters

Water depth has a significant impact on the development for offshore wind.

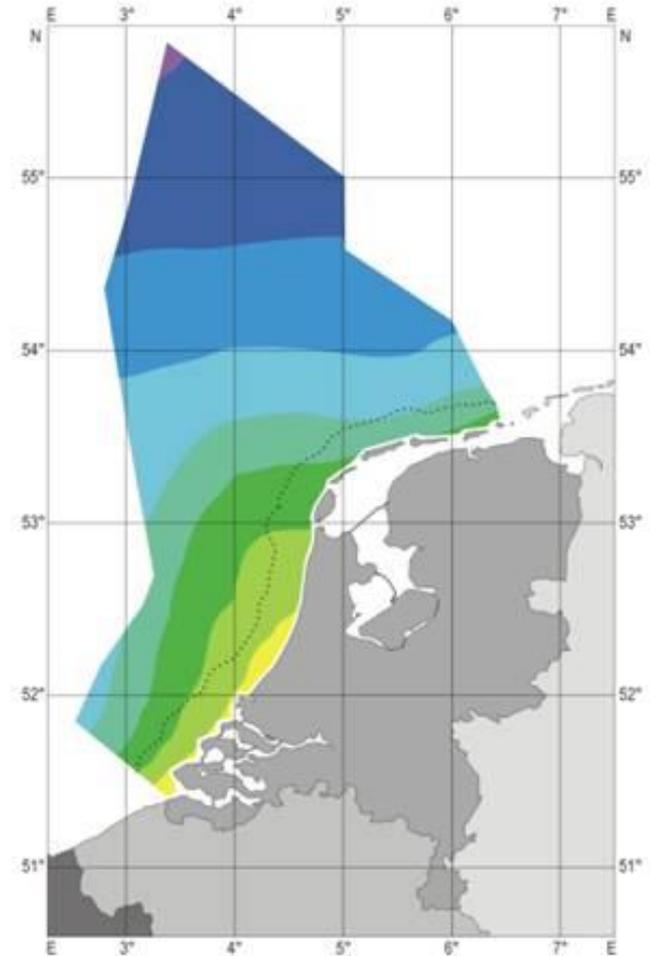
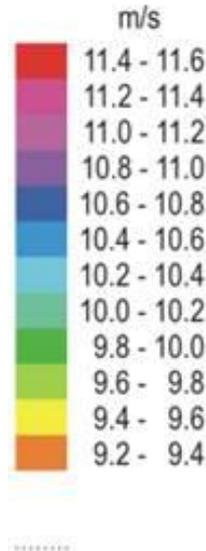
A development in shallow waters contributes significantly to cost reduction.

## Wind conditions

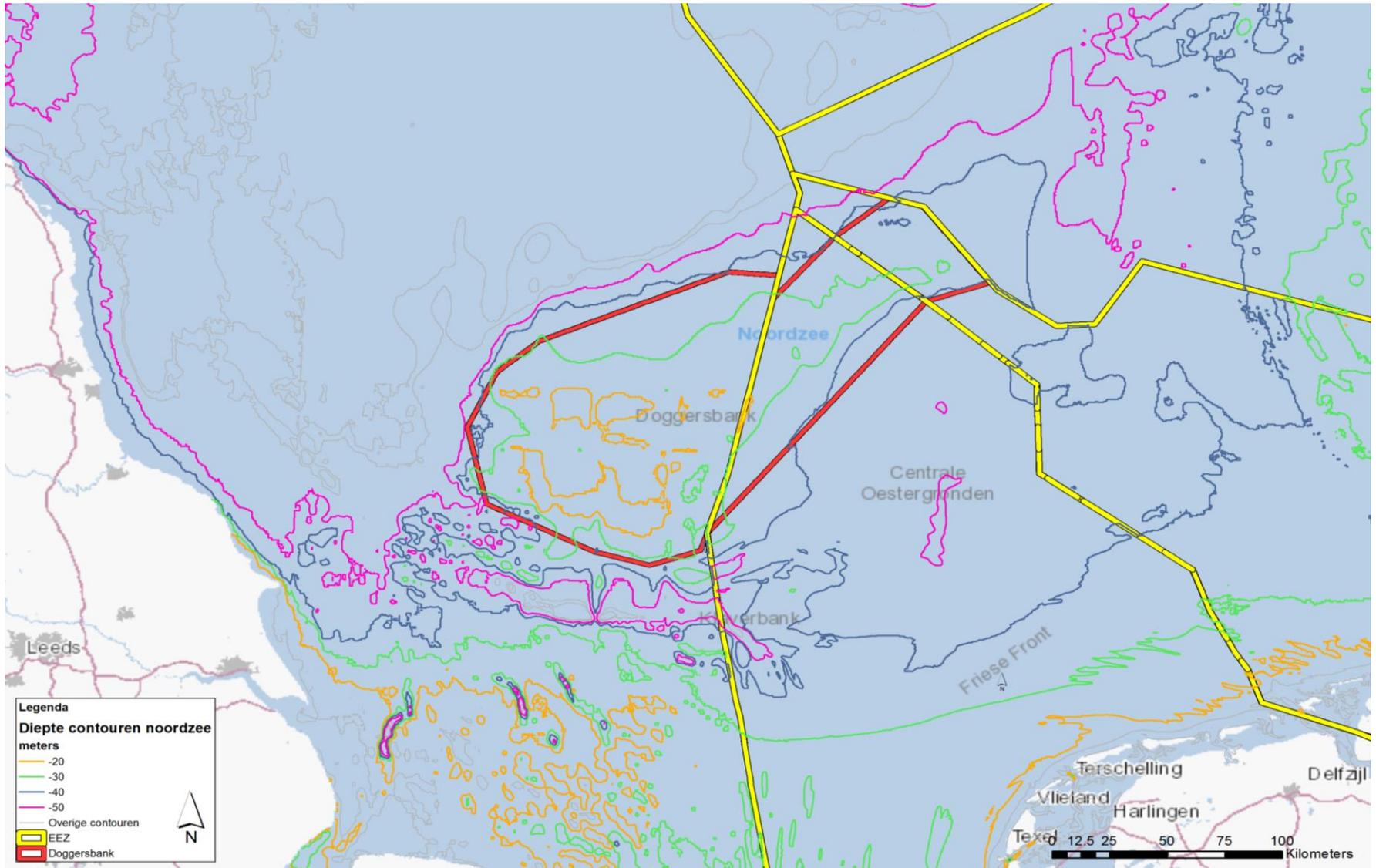
Wind conditions get better further at sea, which partially compensates the increase in cost for distance.

## Central location

For a European coordinated roll-out, a central location is important.

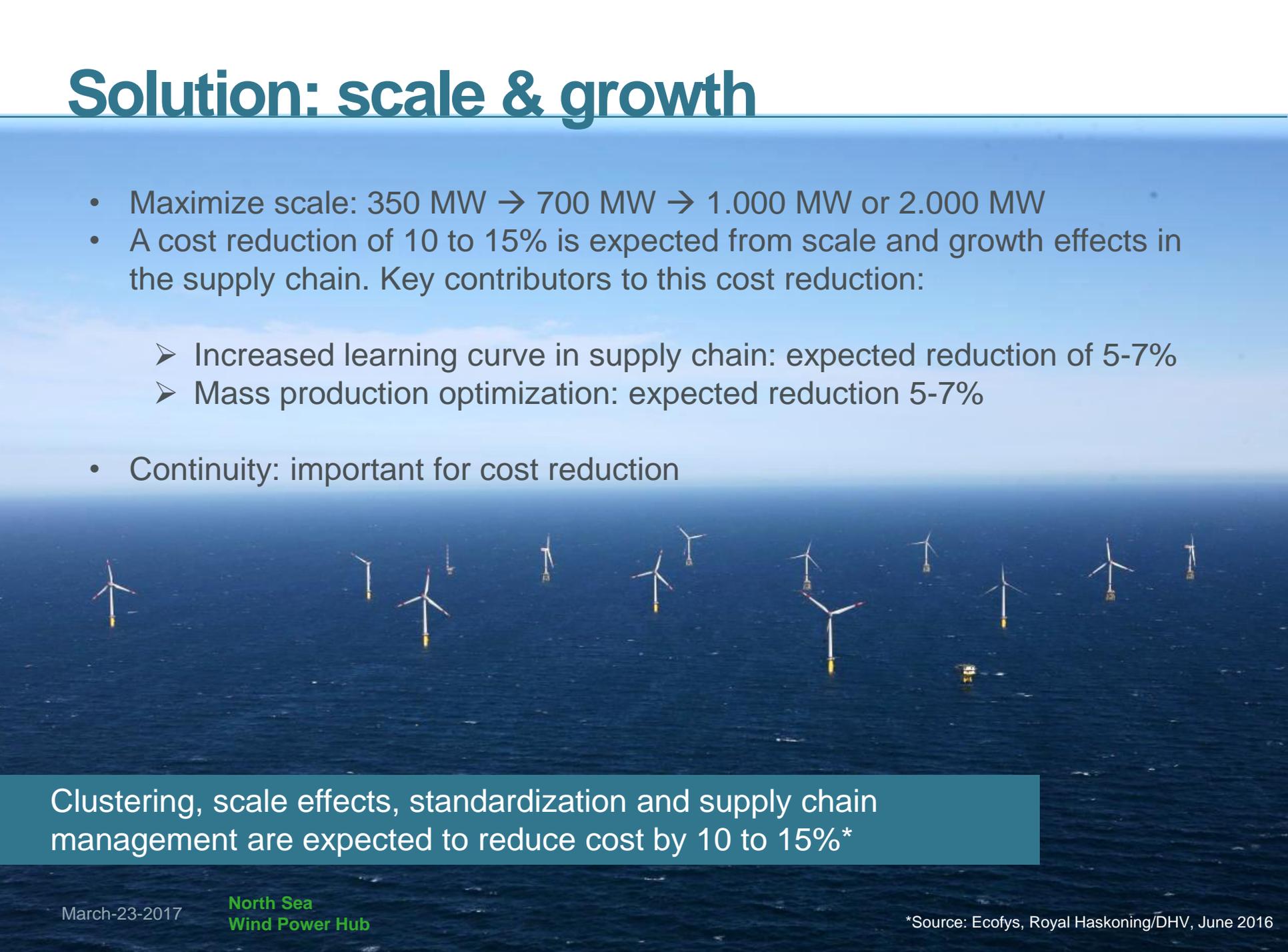


# Solution: location



# Solution: scale & growth

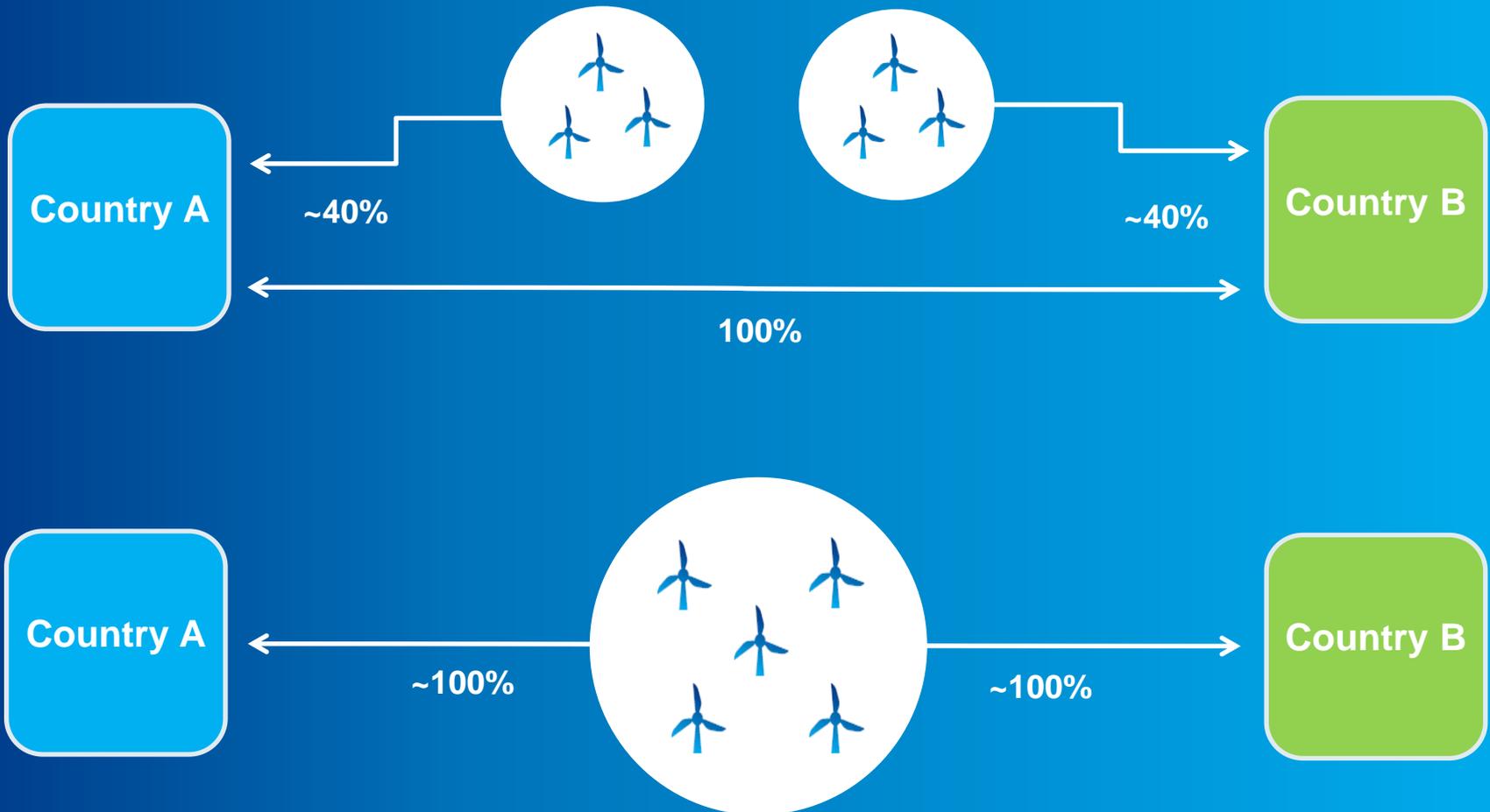
- Maximize scale: 350 MW → 700 MW → 1.000 MW or 2.000 MW
- A cost reduction of 10 to 15% is expected from scale and growth effects in the supply chain. Key contributors to this cost reduction:
  - Increased learning curve in supply chain: expected reduction of 5-7%
  - Mass production optimization: expected reduction 5-7%
- Continuity: important for cost reduction



Clustering, scale effects, standardization and supply chain management are expected to reduce cost by 10 to 15%\*

# Solution: infrastructure

The '*wind-connector*': offshore wind infrastructure and interconnector are one



# North Sea Wind Power Hub

The Power Link Island: a modular approach (30 GW per island, 70-100 GW in total)



- Far shore becomes near shore
- Distribution point for different countries
- Space for multiple converters (AC → DC)

# Solution: North Sea Wind Power Hub

## Hub and spoke model

### Studies

- Windconnector NL - UK
- (small) Power Link Island on IJmuiden Ver wind area
- Electrification oil & gas platforms IJmuiden Ver

### Cooperation

- Energinet.dk
- Partnerships other infrastructure operators



# Offshore wind

## 3 phase (parallel) development

- Short Term → Under development at the time
- Medium Term → Use potential near shore locations.  
→ Preparation for international cooperation
- Long Term → Far shore 150 GW: North Sea Wind Power Hub (70-100 GW)  
→ International cooperation necessary



# Ecological aspects

In close consultation with environmental organizations

- Dogger Bank = Natura2000 area
- Continuous alignment with NGO's
- Vast experience in preventing ecological impact
- Biodiversity development
- Future of offshore wind depends on cost reduction



# Kriegers Flak

Combined grid solution

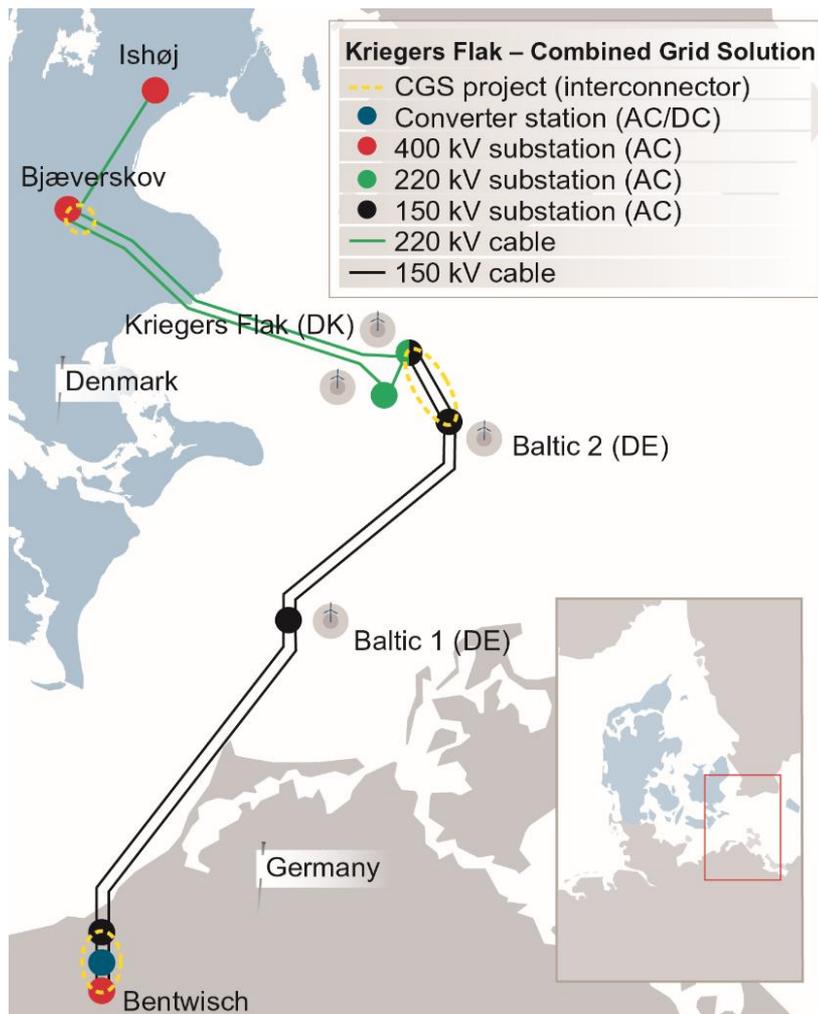


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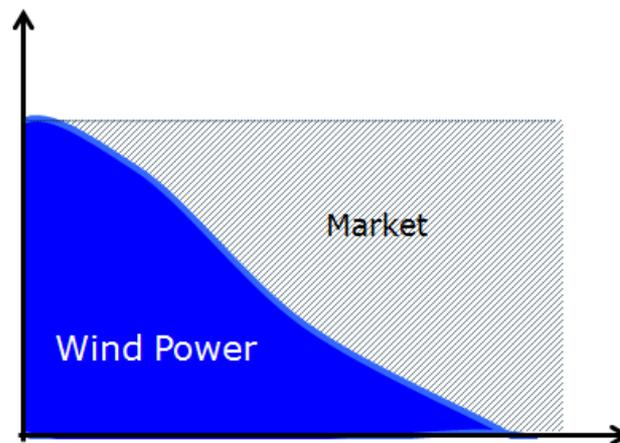
North Sea  
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# Kriegers Flak CGS

## Lessons learned



- Common Grid Solution
- Offshore Wind prices record low
- Offshore HVCD not an option
- Master Controller ensures efficient



# Power to gas on Island

## Potential synergies

- Making green gas right at the wind power source.
- Onsite flexible consumption of wind power reduce transmission losses and optimize grid utilization.
- Gas is much cheaper to transport over long distances than power.
- Potential synergies with existing North Sea gas infrastructure.
- **After 2030 electrolysis is expected to be a mature technology for making green hydrogen**

