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EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

Advisory Group meeting

November 2019

etipwind.eu

Alexander Vandenberghe ETIPWind secretariat

ТІМЕ	AGENDA ITEM
14:30 - 14:40	Welcome
(10 min)	Mike Anderson, meeting
	Aidan Cronin, Executive (
14:40 - 15:00	Updates from the secret
(20 min)	 Technology road
	 Factsheet on co
15:00 - 15:20	Research & Innovation p
(20 min)	Horizon Europe
	ETS Innovation I
15:20 - 16:30	Advisory Group Vision d
(1h 10min)	Introduction by
	Roundtable disc
	 Conclusions (5')
16:30 - 16:40	Break
(10 min)	
16:40 - 17:00	Deploying large volumes
(20 min)	 Roundtable disc
17:00 - 17:20	Enhancing circularity in t
(20 min)	 Roundtable disc
17:20 - 17:30	Survey on corporate R&
(10 min)	 Scope and form
17:30 - 17:40	AOB
(10 min)	
17:50 - 18:00	Conclusions and next ste
(10 min)	Mike Anderson, meeting
18:00 - 18:30	End of meeting and regis
(30 min)	
18:30 - 21:30	WindEurope Members'
	Industriens Hus, H. C. An



MEETING AGENDA

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Committee chair

etariat

admap (10')

omposite material recycling (10')

policies and instruments

(10')

Fund (10')

document

Aidan Cronin (5')

scussion (60')

es offshore: identifying supply chain bottlenecks

scussion (20')

the European wind industry (materials and components)

scussion (20')

&D spending

nat

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; chair

sistration to WindEurope Members' reception

Reception

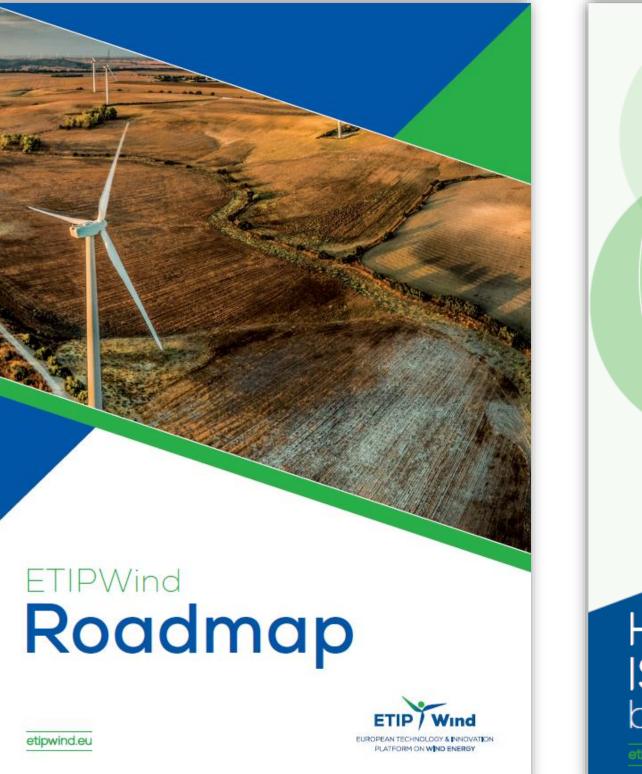
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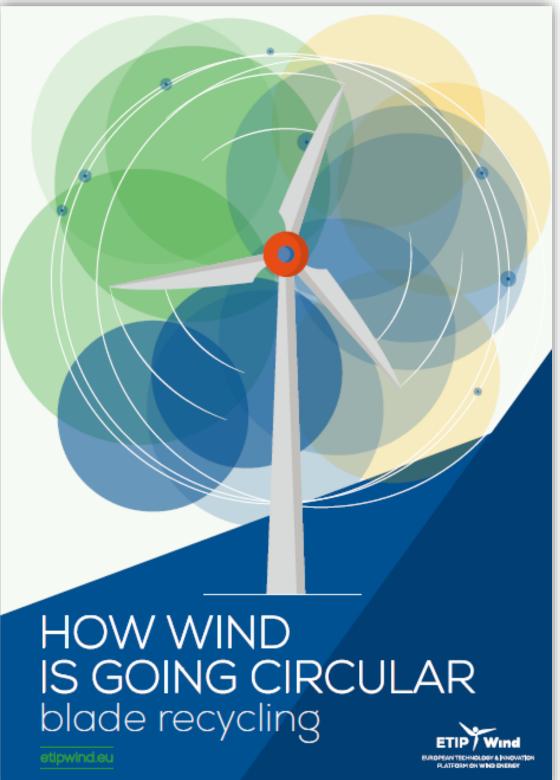
Update from the Executive Committee











Visit to Beijing North Power University – How R&I functions in China





Secretariat updates









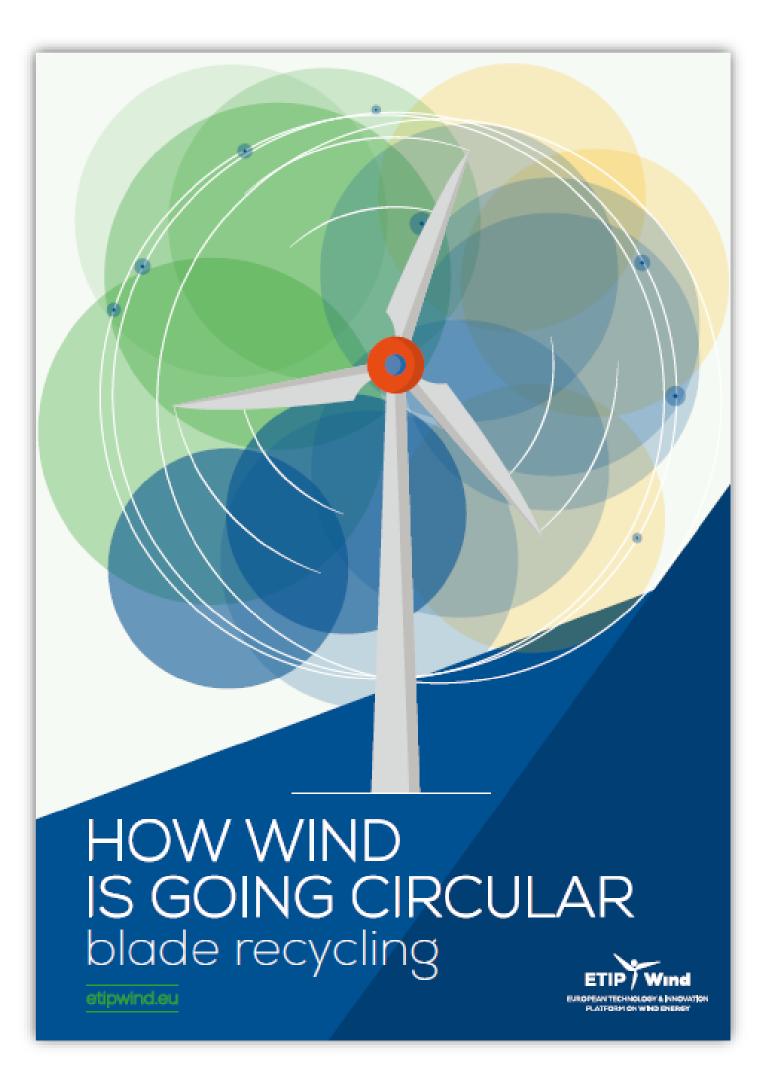
ETIPWIND 2019 PUBLICATIONS

ETIPWind Roadmap ETIP

etipwind.eu







ETIPWind Roadmap









Why a roadmap?

- Target European Research & Innovation (R&I) policy.
 - Shape the *strategic* approach to R&I funding programmes.
 - Answer the call for specific contributions.
- Define sector-wide challenges and opportunities.
 - Identify specific areas for cross-sectoral collaboration.
 - Monitor progress and evolution in wind energy.
- Align industry and academia.
 - European Academy for Wind Energy (EAWE).
 - EERA joint programme on Wind (EERA JP Wind).





Research & Innovation priorities 2020-2027

Technology Roadmap

Short-term 2020-2022

- Integrated forecasting of power production & demand
- Short-term energy storage
- Lifetime assesment and condition monitoring
- Digital tools for control and monitoring
- Development and validation of components & materials
- Blade recycling demonstration
- Integrating wind energy in the surrounding natural and social environment
- Lean production
- Validation of design tools
- Mooring and anchors Dynamic electric cables
- Control methods
- Expand and harmonise wind energy teaching in Europe
- Long-term energy storage
- Robotic inspection and repair methods
- New transportation methods for large components
- Data availability & sharing
- Serial production analysis of substructure production processes

- Multi-cultured wind farms
- Modelling future system needs
- Grid & system integration Operations & maintenance Next generation technologies Offshore balance of plant Floating offshore wind Skills & human resources

High priority

Medium priority

Medium-term 2023-2024

Medium-term 2023-2024	Long torm 2025 2027	
Optimising transmission infrastructure	• Stable system with 100% RES	
 Dynamic cable repair solutions Digital solutions for smart operations Predicting environmental parameters 		
 Development of sustainable materials Standards Manufacturing processes 	 Recycling methods for materials and con 	nponents
• Cabling and connections	 Cross-industry agreement and standards Integrated optimised design plan Verification of methods and procedures 	
 Boost wind energy higher education 		
 Quantification of system services Sustainable hybrid solutions 		
 Decommissioning strategies and technology Solutions for operating in extreme conditions 		
 Sensor technologies, diagnostics and response Next generation generators Noise reduction Reliability of components 	Disruptive technologies	
 Material durability and protection 		
 Integrated design process in supply chain 	Park level control	
 Joint academia-industry educational programmes 		
	 Supply chain logistics (decommissioning) 	
• Floating installation, assembly and heavy maintenance		

Dissemination to the sector

Launch @ WindEurope Offshore 2019

		Wednesday,	2
•	Press release	08:30	E O A
•	Website (interactive)	09:00	F 0 A
		10:15	E 1
•	Social media posts	10:45	F 1 4
		12:15	L 1
		14:00	F



27 November

Energy talk with Henrik Stiesdal 08:30 - 09:00 A15		
Financing the expansion of offshore win 09:00 - 10:15 A15	d	
Break 10:15 - 10:45		
Revenue Streams 10:45 - 12:15 A10	Ports and the industrialisation of offshore wind 10:45 - 12:15 A11	Research and innovation prio 10:45 - 12:15 A12
Lunch 12:15 - 14:00		
Financing offshore wind outside Europe 14:00 - 15:30	Happy coexistence with aviation and the military 14:00 - 15:30	Science & Research Symposiu 14:00 - 18:00 A12

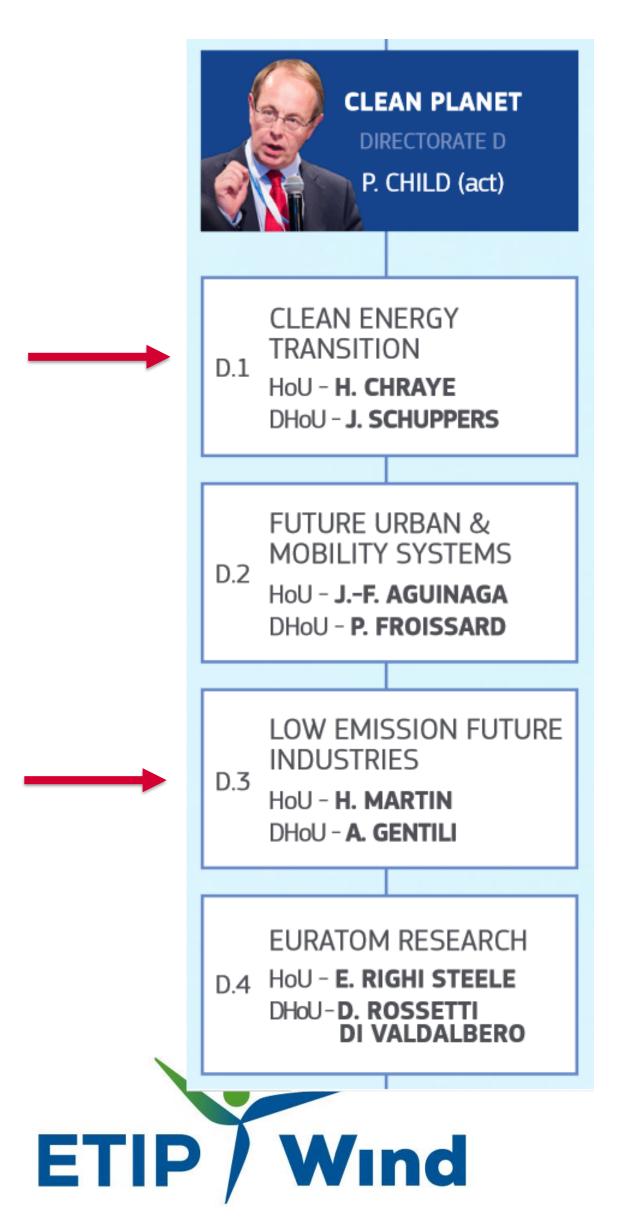


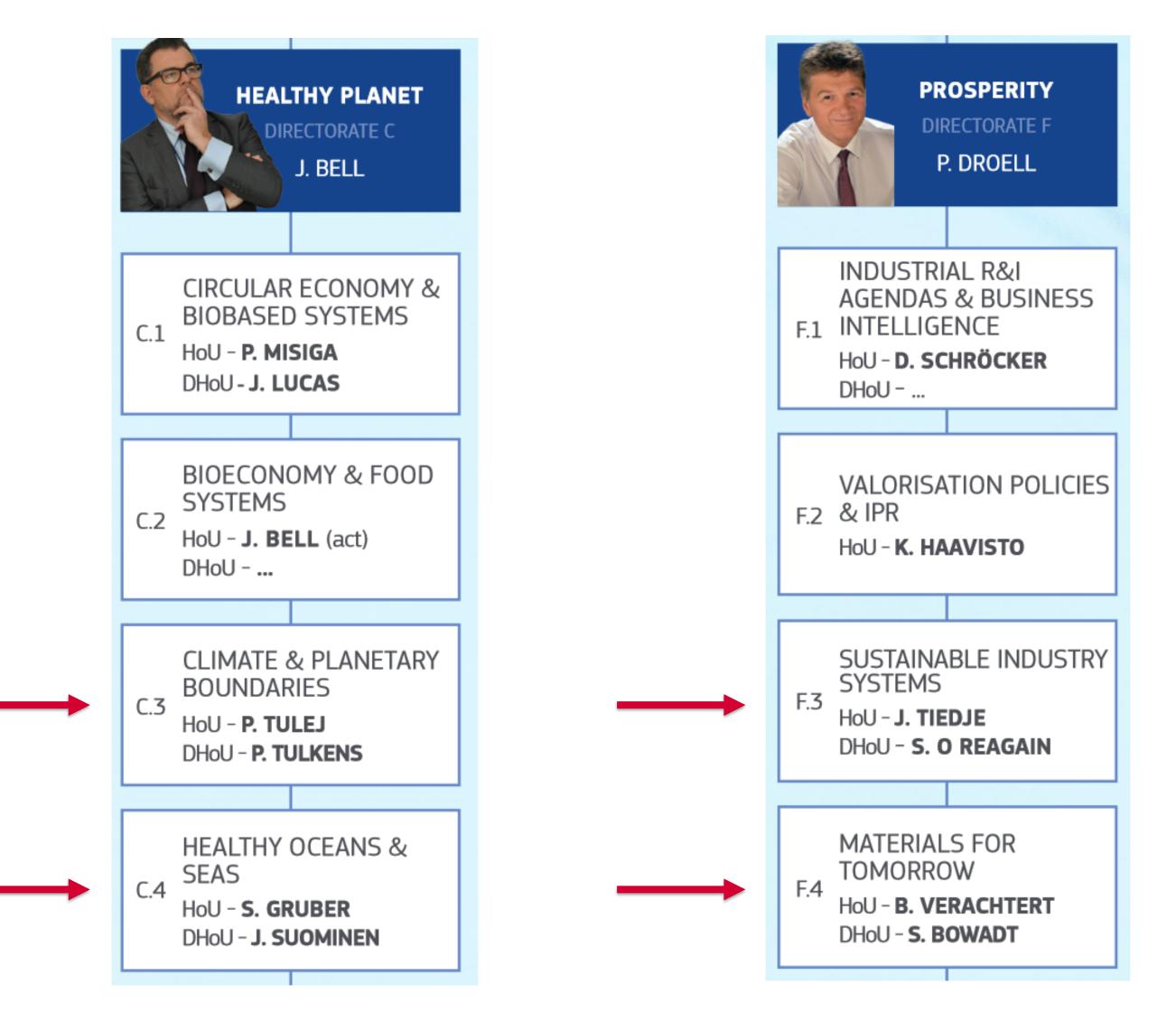




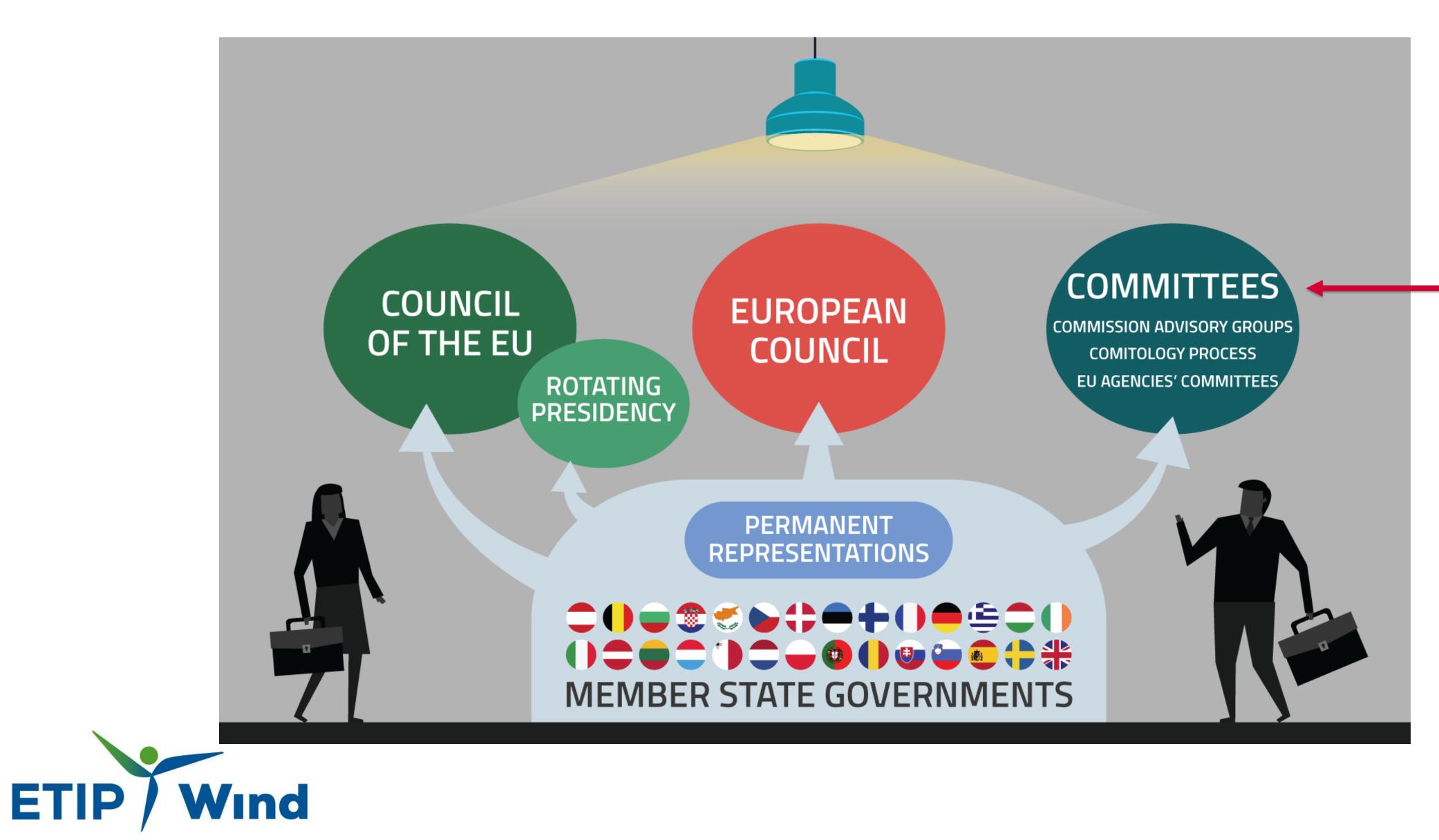


Dissemination to European institutions (non-exhaustive list)





Dissemination to national governments



How wind is going circular

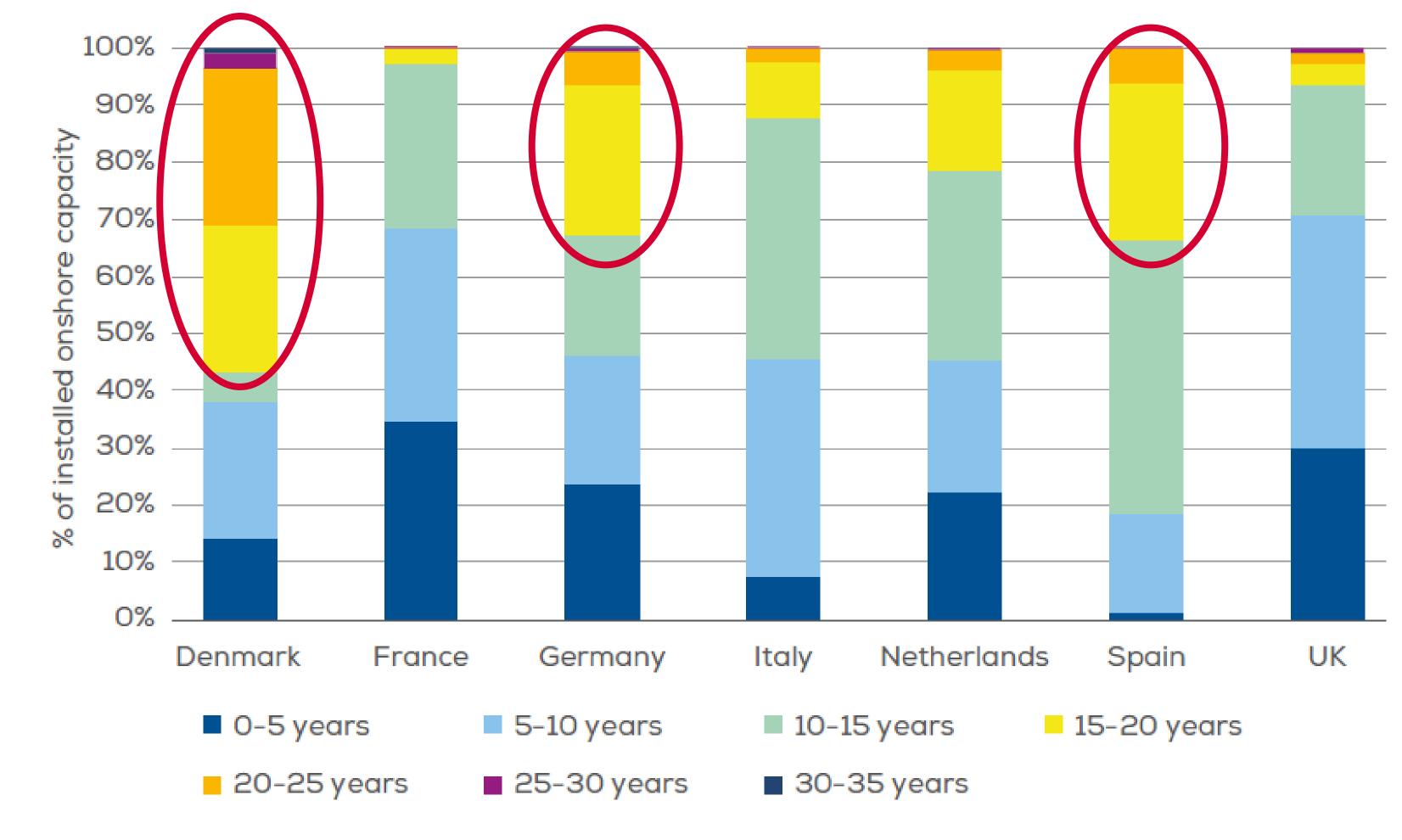








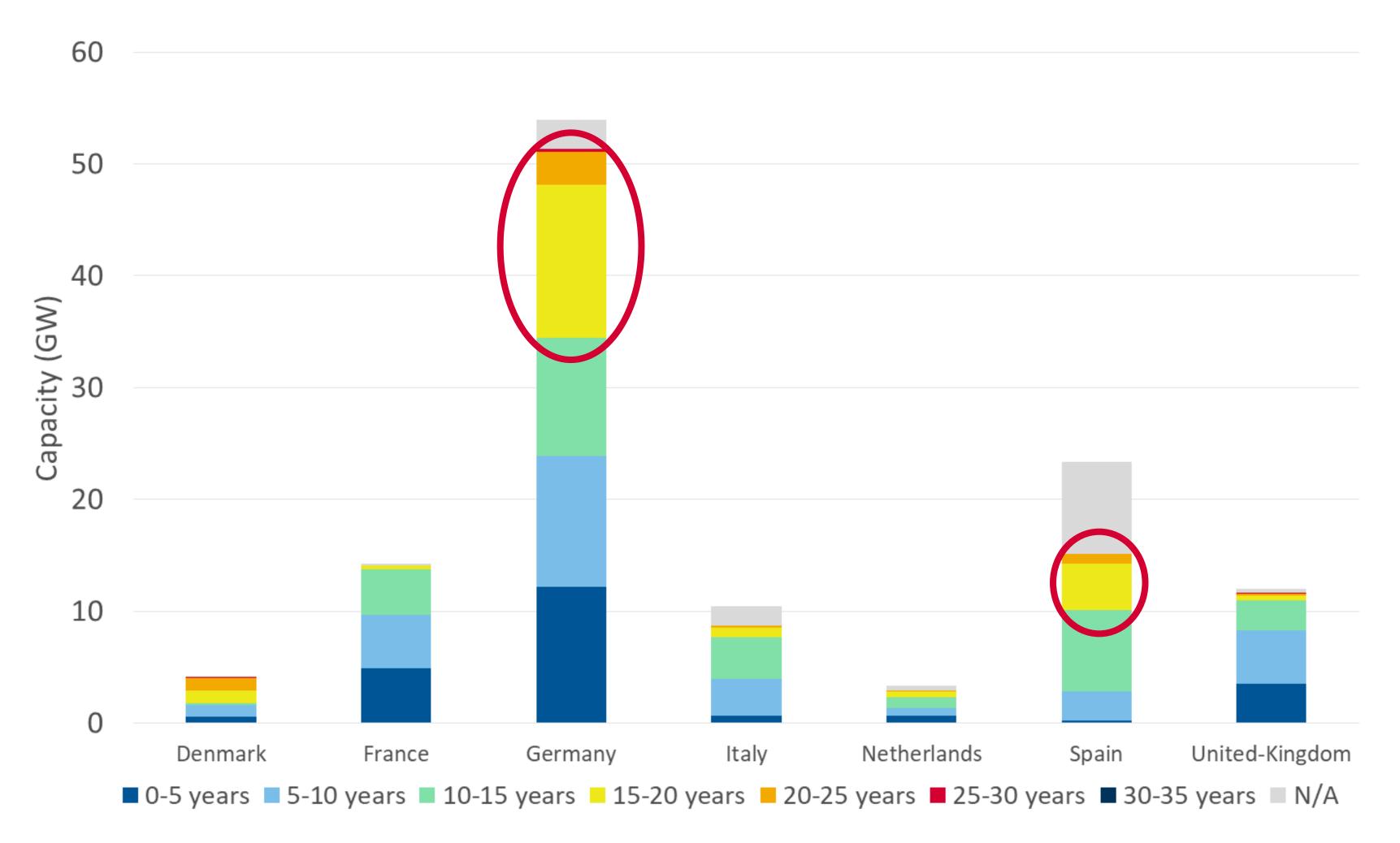
Ageing onshore wind fleet





Up to 15,000 blades could be decommissioned.

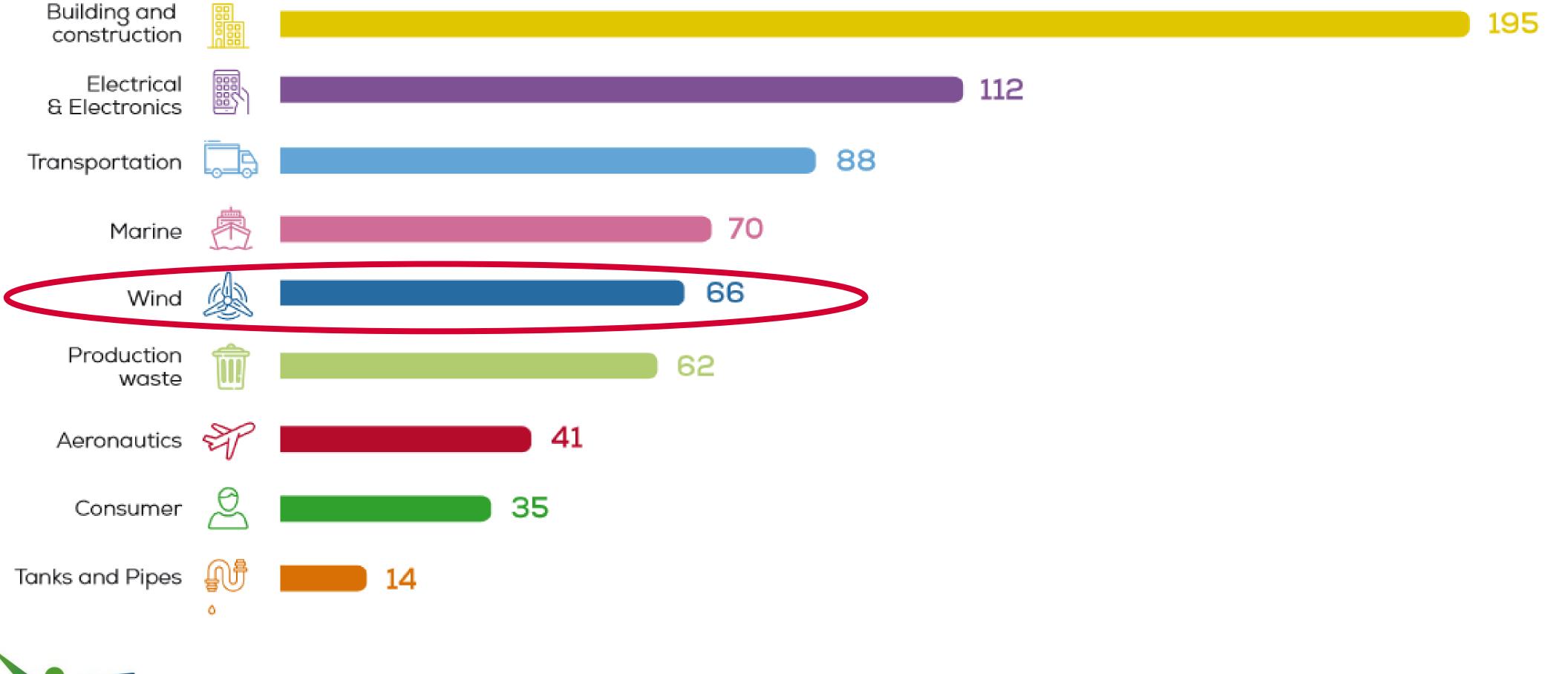
More than 16 GW in Germany are over 15 years old





Ageing fleet increases need for waste management solutions

Estimated composite waste per sector in thousands of tonnes in 2025

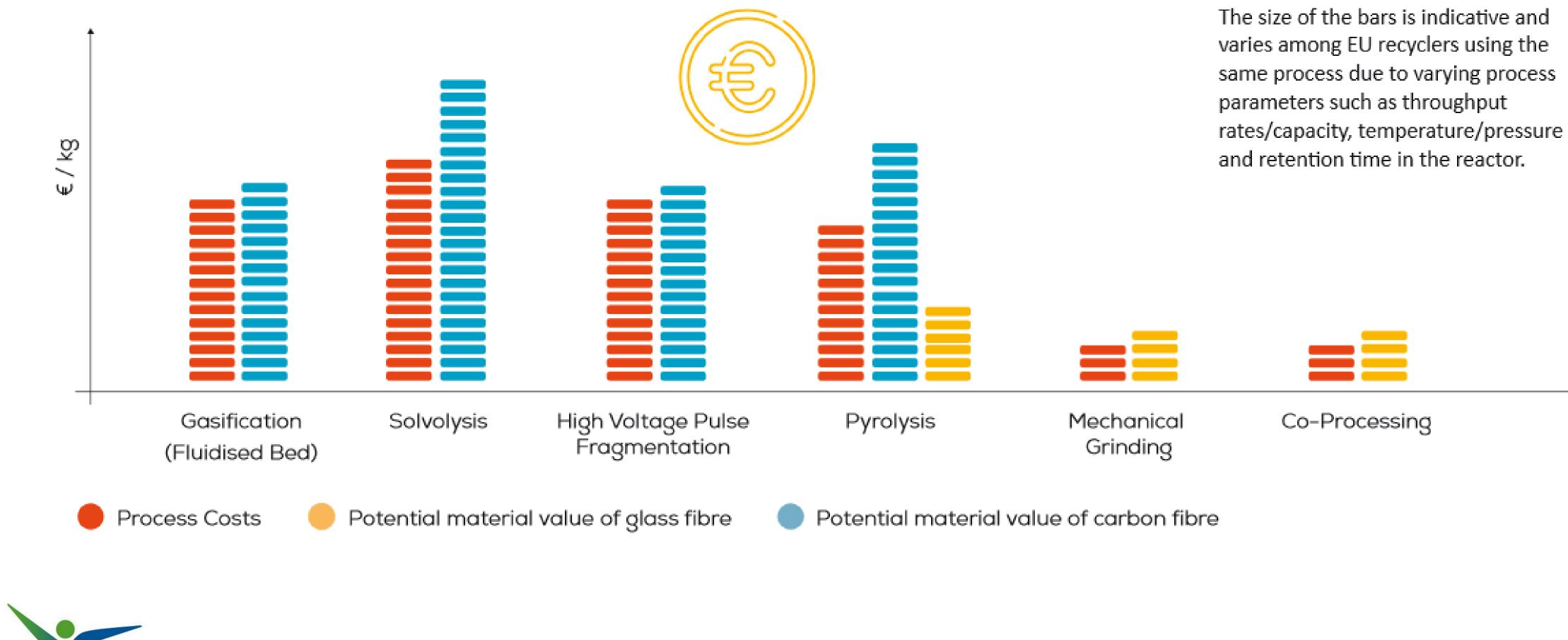






Only a few economically viable solutions available

Estimated relative costs and values of composite recycling technologies







Circularity in the technology roadmap

Blade recycling (demonstration)





Description and scope

The volume of blades produced and delivered to the market has increased over the last many years due to the exponential growth of the wind energy sector. Many turbines will soon reach the end of their operational life and will have to be decommissioned. While there are good ways of recycling many of the metal parts of a wind turbine, there is still no industrialised method to recycle wind turbine blades as they have a complex material structure (resins, composites, etc.).

Hence, blades at the end of their designed lifetime often end up as landfill or incineration, which is a sub-optimal use of precious resources and materials. A large scale demonstration of recycling of wind turbine blades including business cases for industrialization hereof will improve wind turbine circularity, offer new opportunities for re-use of materials by other sectors and provide the wind energy sector and other composite heavy sectors with ready solutions to manage upcoming volumes of composite waste.

Recommended research actions

- · Development of financial model for recycling of wind turbine blades.
- · Assessment of different methods of recycling of wind turbine blades according to developed financial model.
- · Demonstration of industrialised recycling of wind turbine blades scalable to the coming volumes of end-of-life blades.
- Demonstration of re-use of materials from recycled blades.

Milestones

- Industrial scale demonstration facility of composite waste recycling dedicated to wind turbine blades by 2022.
- Cross-sectoral pilot project on the re-use of recycled composite materials from wind turbine based by 2024.

Development of sustainable materials

Description and scope

Wind turbine blades are composed out of many materials, but the majority of them are fibre reinforced plastics (FRP). Currently glass fibres are the most used reinforcement fibres, but carbon fibres have already been introduced for longer blades to reduce weight.

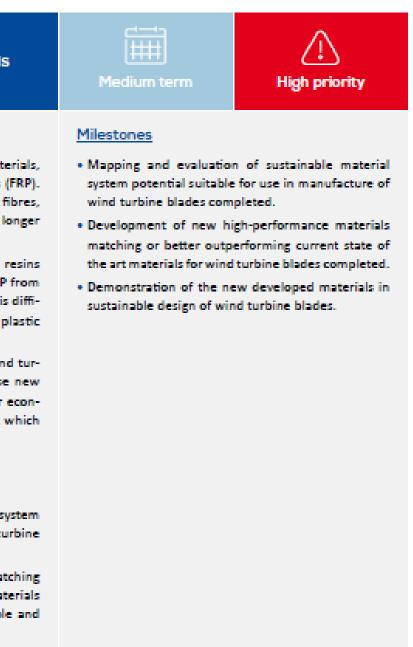
Most, if not all the resins used are thermoset type resins such as polyester, vinylester or epoxy. Recycling of FRP from past and current state of the art wind turbine blades is difficult due to the chemical bonds of the fibers with the plastic and resins.

New sustainable materials fit for use in blades for wind turbines must be developed. The development of these new sustainable materials must be performed in a circular economy framework securing future wind turbine blades, which are sustainable in relation to economy and resources.

Recommended research actions

- · Mapping and evaluation of sustainable material system potential suitable for use in manufacture of wind turbine blades.
- Development of new high-performance materials matching or better outperforming current state of the art materials for wind turbine blades and securing full sustainable and easy recycle blades at end of life.
- · Demonstration of the new developed materials in sustainable design of wind turbine blades.





Recycling methods for materials and components

Description and scope

Multiple methods for recycling of fibre reinforced plastics (FRP) have been investigated, however only a few have a high technology readiness level (TRL) and have been demonstrated at commercial scale (pyrolysis and cement kiln). Full financial assessment of different methods of recycling of wind turbine blades is needed to find optimal solution for future volumes of end-of-life blades. Further market barriers for commercialisation of recycling of wind turbine blades/FRP have to be identified and eliminated to turn recycling of wind turbine blades into a profitable business to the benefit of society and environment.

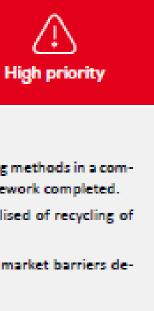
Recommended research actions

- Assessment of different recycling methods in a commercial and industrialised framework.
- Identify market barriers for comercialisation of recycling of wind turbine blades and generate recommendation to eliminate those.

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Milestones

- · Assessment of different recycling methods in a commercial and industrialised framework completed.
- Market barriers for commercialised of recycling of wind turbine blades identified.
- Recommendation to eliminate market barriers defined.





EU Research & Innovation policy







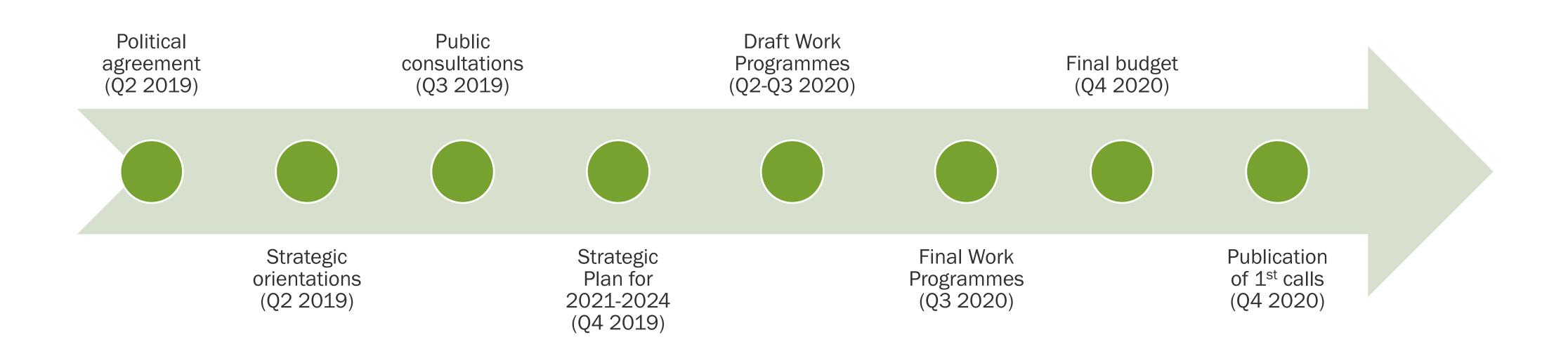


Proposed EU budget for 2021





Horizon Europe timeline





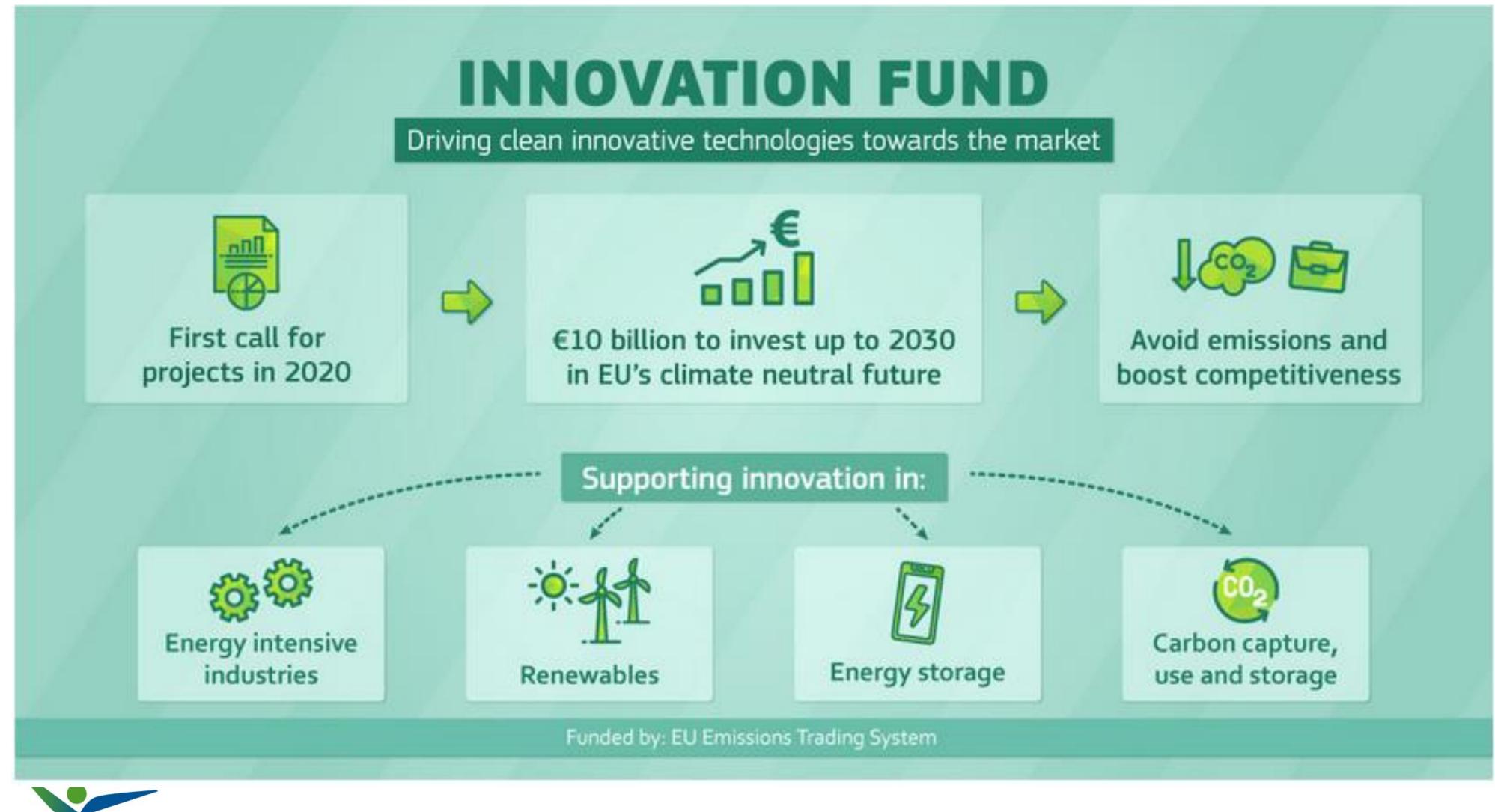
Horizon Europe strategic plan on Climate, Energy & Mobility

- 1. Climate science
- Cross-sectoral solutions for decarbonisation 2.
 - 1. Batteries
 - 2. Hydrogen
 - Infrastructure (cities) 3.
 - 4. Emerging breakthrough technologies (e.g. DACCS)
- 3. Net Zero-GHG emission energy system centred on renewables (RES)
 - **Global leadership in RES** (support to wind and solar, portfolio diversification, fuels) 1.
 - Grids 2.
 - CCSU (in power sector and industry) 3.
 - Energy Storage 4.
- Demand side solutions 4.
- 5. Low carbon transport
- Smart mobility 6.





Innovation Fund





Innovation Fund – our five recommendations

- 1. Align with the wind industry's recommendations from strategic research and innovation agenda (SRIA);
- 2. Address the so-called "valley-of-death" in financing (the period between demonstration and final investment decision);
- 3. Provide **fit-for-purpose upfront investment** as early as possibly in the project;
- 4. Include **thresholds** for funding; and
- 5. Focus on **replicable projects** that boost **industrial competitiveness**.





Vision document

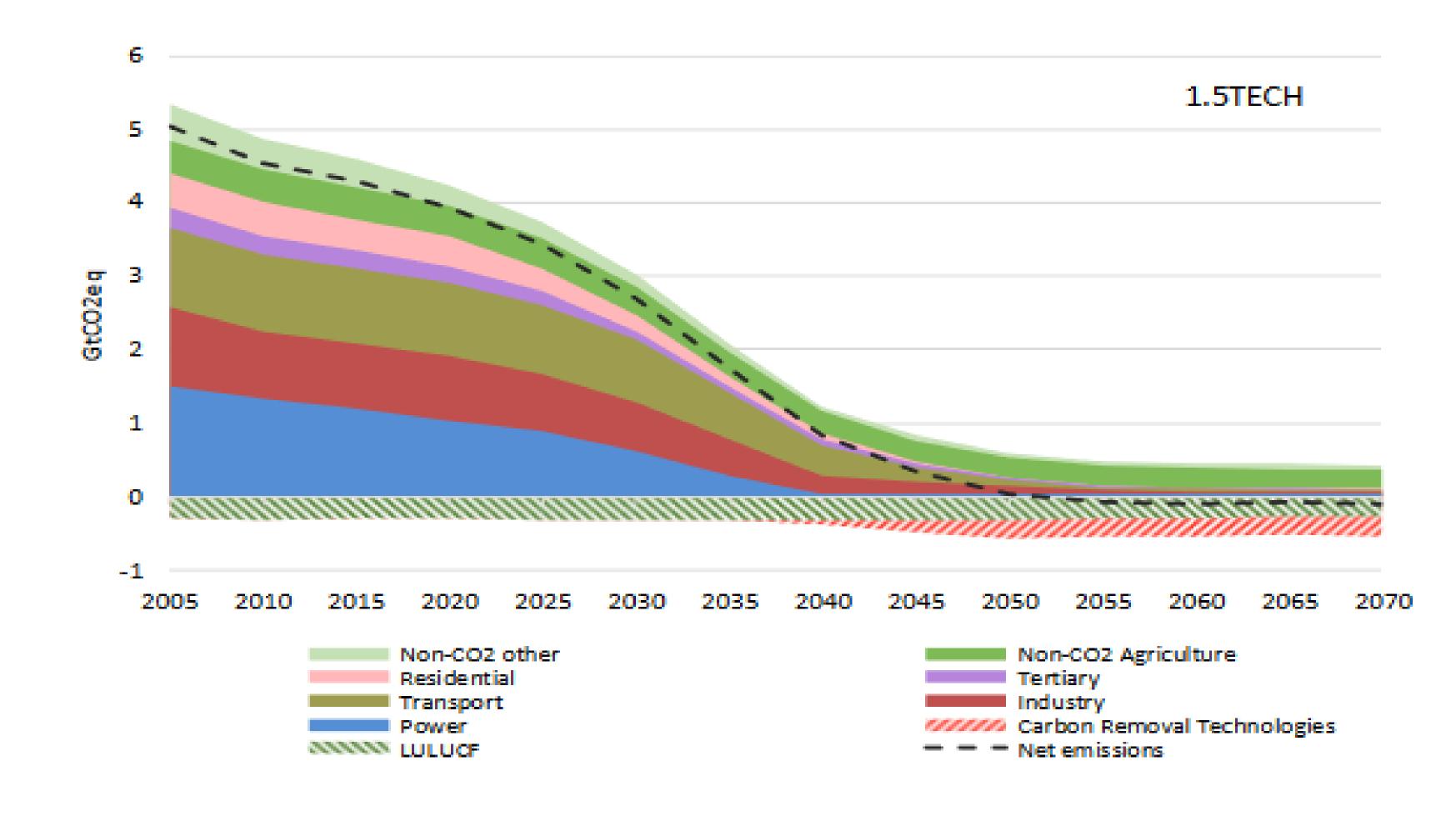








LONG TERM STRATEGY (TOWARDS CARBON NEUTRALITY?)



Source: European Commission

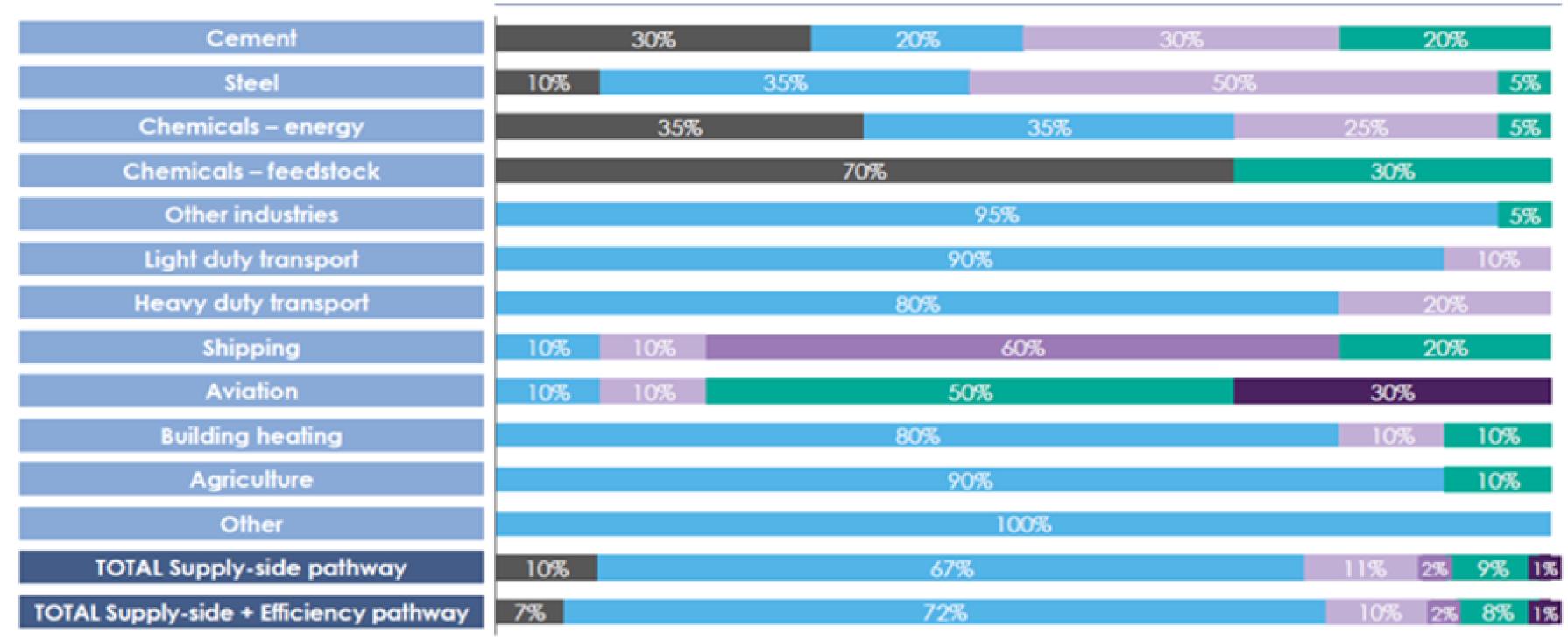




EFFECT OF CARBON NEUTRALITY ON THE ENERGY MIX

ETC illustrative pathway – Final energy mix in a zero-carbon economy

2050, %



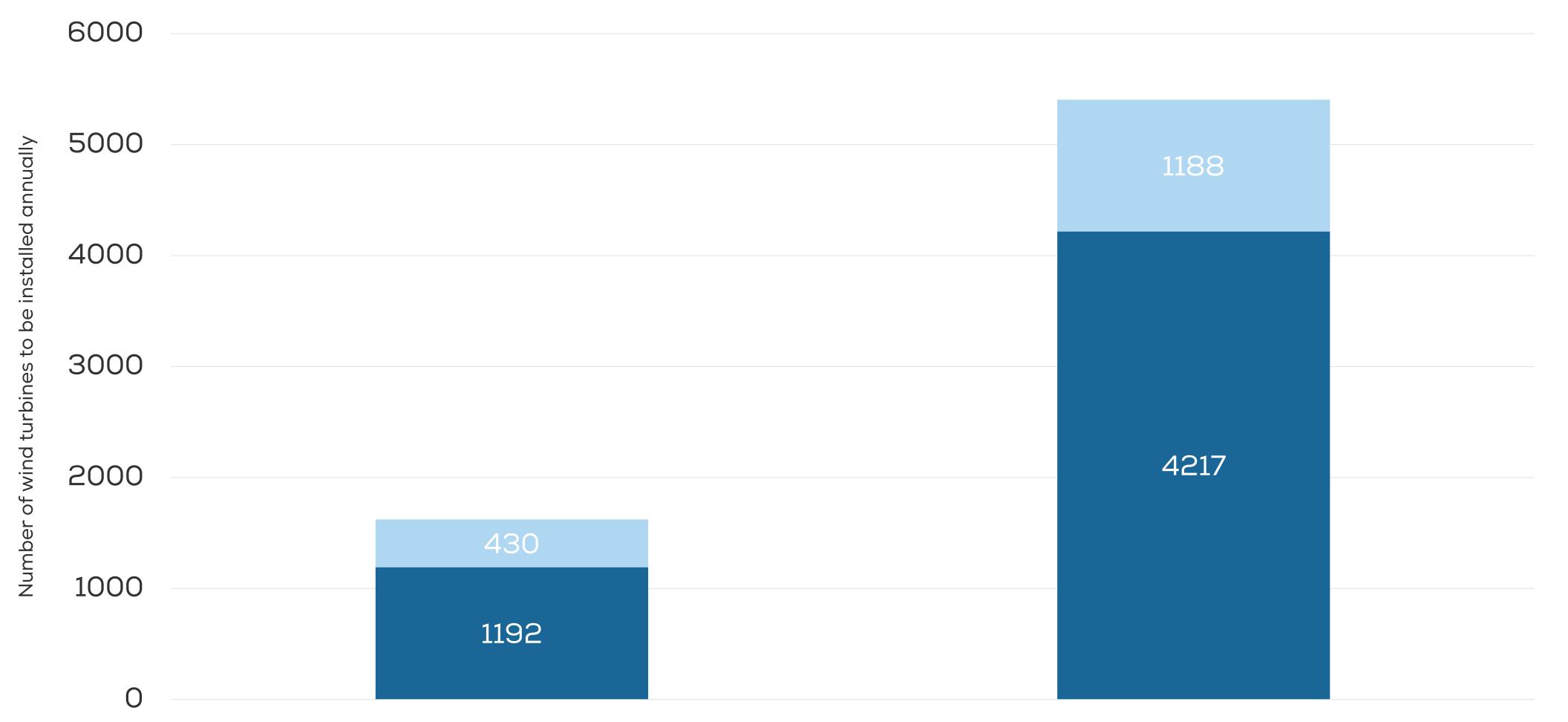
Source: SYSTEMIQ analysis for the Energy Transitions Commission analysis (2018)





Final energy consumption by energy source in a net-zero-CO₂-emissions economy

R&I NEEDED TO ACCELERATE LARGE-SCALE DEPLOYMENT





Assumed average wind turbine nominal capacity: 4MW (onshore) and 10MW (offshore) for 2018-2030 and 6MW (onshore) and 16MW (offshore) for 2031-2050. etipwind.eu

2031-2050

Onshore Offshore

2018-2030

Structure

- Climate and energy policy.
- **Renewables-based electrification.**
- Challenge 1: Deploying volumes requires investments in:
 - Technology;
 - People; and
 - Infrastructure.
- Challenge 2: Towards a system fit for 100% renewables:
 - Integration into existing grid;
 - Get wind to become the backbone of future system,
- Collaboration with Academia.
- Conclusion.





Open questions for discussion

- Who is the audience?
- What action should result from this?
- Can we be more fact and evidence based on industry impact?



Can we shed more light on the technologies/products needed and why?



Deploying large volumes offshore

identifying supply chain bottlenecks







Skills and human resources

A shortage of skilled personnel is often cited as one of the main bottlenecks in the offshore supply chain. Is it more a matter of skills (education)? Or of qualification (re-training)? What engineering and technician profiles are hardest to find?





Logistics and manufacturing

How will increasing distances (wind farms being deployed further from shore and further from each other) affect installation logistics and costs? Will we see the emergence of large portside manufacturing hubs or rather an increase of modularised construction with final assembly in port areas?





Interarray/export cables

Should the industry start thinking about new connection concepts and/or higher voltage ratings? If so, what are the main technical challenges for the adoption of new, higher, AC voltages? Are these technologies market-ready?





Interarray cables

Could DC deliver cost-benefits over AC interarray topologies and is the current drive train design compatible to deliver a different topology (DC, higher voltage, etc.) without compromising the cost?





Enhancing circularity in the European wind industry









Rare earth minerals



How will the trend in PMSG be affected by the rare earth mineral market, knowing 70% of rare earth

- minerals come from China? How do we reduce
- European dependency? Should we focus research on
 - alternative materials or on material efficiency and recycling? Or, will other drivetrain concepts (EESG) regain market share?







Development of lead-free cables (at similar cost levels) by 2024 is a medium priority within the ETIPWind Roadmap. What is the current technology readiness level of lead-free cables? How realistic is wide-spread market uptake of lead-free alternatives by 2024 and by 2030?







In a scenario where European cable manufacturers are banned from making lead-based export cables lead, but

- companies from the wind energy sector can still use
 - lead-based export cables (by an individual
- "authorisation of use"). What would the overal cost
- impact of importing export cables, notably from China, be?





Survey on R&I spending







Ensuring effective R&I policy on wind energy

Obligations

- Monitor the R&I productivity (amount of funding received and topics financed thanks to the SRIAs) and the influence on R&I funding development in the sector.
- Provide an overview and description of annual corporate R&D spending in line with SRIA/Technological Roadmap/SET Plan.
- Increase alignment of private sector research funding with ETIPWind priorities.



Proposed actions

- Circulate an annual, anonymous survey to industRY members asking them:
 - How they are implementing the priorities stipulated by ETIPWind and the SET Plan; and
 - How much financial resources they commit to the relevant priorities (rough estimation)
- Analysis of all stakeholders' contribution in implementing:
 - The ETIPWind Roadmap; and
 - The SET Plan Implementation Plan on offshore wind.

Gathering anonymised survey data

OBJECTIVE:

Confidential collection and aggregation of sensitive data

INPUT:

- Email addresses stored.
- New survey: anonymised user names generated.
- Data entered to unique URL protected by password generated with survey.

OUTPUT:

- Responses aggregated and only visible once minimum three responses. • Minimum four responses needed to use data.





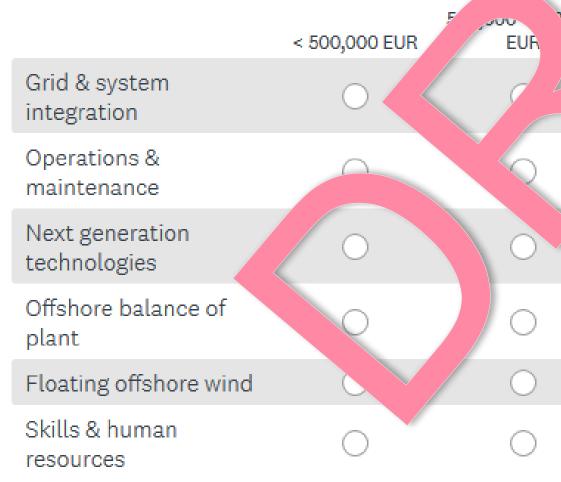


How would it work?

1. Select your type of company

- Component supplier
- O Equipment manufacturer
- Developer/operator
- Other (please specify)

2. Indicate your company's R&I spending in line





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Join the conversation #ETIPWind



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