

Phoenix Integration

2015 User Conference

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Optimizing Constructability to Reduce the Cost of Wind Energy

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Agenda

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Optimization Method
- 3 Case Study Applications
- 4 Conclusions / Next Steps





Project Overview

Goal: Develop a design method to enable project stakeholders to quickly and accurately evaluate design alternatives in terms of capital cost and revenue potential.

- Scope: Turbine locations
 - Substation location(s)
 - Collection system layout
 - Access road layout

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Team Responsibilities









- Construction expertise and cost data
- Baseline infrastructure layouts
- Integration of construction costs
- Creation of optimization methods
- Turbine coordinates and wind data
- Land control and site constraints
- Owner cost information (e.g., turbines, O&M, PPA)
- Access to OpenWind software
- Energy capture modeling





Conventional Design Process



REVENUE

- Responsibility of owner / design consultant
- Typically performed early in the design process
- Automated iteration / optimization





Conventional Design Process



REVENUE

- Responsibility of owner / design consultant
- Typically performed early in the design process
- Automated iteration / optimization

CAPITAL COST

- Responsibility of contractor
- Typically performed during detailed design and/or tender
- Manual iteration





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TURBINE LAYOUT

- Layout constraints are modeled as GIS layers
- Site is rasterized to create a list of feasible turbine positions









INFRASTRUCTURE LAYOUT AND COSTING

- Road and collection systems are assigned unit costs
- Costs are modeled as GIS layers
- A* and Esau Williams used for layout of roads and collection system









TURBINE POSITION OPTIMIZATION

- System-level optimizer
- Objective: Minimize cost of energy
- Variables: Turbine positions (x,y)









SUBSTATION POSITION OPTIMIZATION

- Subsystem-level optimizer
- Objective: *Minimize* cost of energy
- Variables: Substation position(s)





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Case Study Overview



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Name:	Bobcat Bluff	Roosevelt
Production Capacity:	150 MW	300 MW
Site Area (Acres):	14,000	62,000
Number Of Turbines:	100	150
Number Of Substations:	1	2
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Bobcat Bluff: Site Conditions





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Bobcat Bluff: Site Conditions (cont.)



Bobcat Bluff: As Built



Bobcat Bluff: Optimized Turbines



Bobcat Bluff: Optimized Substation



Bobcat Bluff: Results

Design Alternative	Construction	Net Energy	Cost of Energy
	Cost (M USD)	(GWh)	(USD / MWh)
As Built	50.40	535.15	49.01
Optimized Turbine	-3.54	533.37	-1.80
Positions	(7.0%)		(3.7%)
Optimized Turbine +	-3.82	533.45	-2.00
Substation Positions	(7.6%)		(4.1%)





Roosevelt: Site Conditions





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Roosevelt: Site Conditions (cont.)



Roosevelt: As Built



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Roosevelt: Optimized Turbines



Roosevelt Results

Design Alternative	Construction	Net Energy	Cost of Energy
	Cost (M USD)	(GWh)	(USD / MWh)
As Built	90.37	1450	36.28
Optimized Turbine	-6.90	1448	-2.20
Positions	(8.2%)		(6.4%)
Optimized Turbine + Substation Positions	-	-	-





Conclusions

- Significant savings in capital cost and reductions in cost of energy can be achieved by considering project constructability early in the design process
- Success of method is dependent on:
 - Early contractor involvement
 - Willingness to share data across project teams





Current and Future Work

Analysis:

- More accurate modeling of:
 - O&M costs
 - PPA pricing
 - Land lease costs
 - Electrical losses
- Better understand impact of grid size

Optimization:

- Turbine type, number and hub height
 - Crane travel path



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