

Shigeru Fujii (FURUKAWA ELECTRIC CO.,LTD.) Hideo Tanaka (VISCAS Corporation)

Sub C in 2013 Fall ICC Meeting

Power transmission system for "Fukushima FORWARD Project" -- Power cable system for offshore floating type wind farm pilot plant --

## **Project Location**



#### Tsunami Damaged Area

March 11. 2011, extra large earthquake took place in East–North Japan and resulted extremely severe damage in that area as well as Fukushima #1 nuclear P/S.

**Project Area** 

## Project Target

> Offshore floating wind farm project Introduction of new renewable energy Trial project of total system verification ✓ Potential availability of wind energy in Japanese EEZ To help industrial revival of Tsunamidamaged regions in Fukushima Prefecture > To be performed as consortium project financed by Japanese government

## **Project formation**

#### **Fukushima Offshore Wind Farm Consortium**



## Project Outline (1)

#### Off shore facilities ---- Final system

Floating substation

Advanced spar Compact semisubmersible floating structure V-type semisubmersible floating structure

Source : Fukushima Offshore Wind Farm Consortium





Source : Fukushima Offshore Wind Farm Consortium

## Development of Riser Cable

Cigre TB-490

JEC-3408

Cigre Electra No.171

Target characteristics.		
Target characteristics		
<ul> <li>Meet allowable tension and minimum bending radius in floating condition</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Floating part of the cable should not touch the sea bed</li> <li>Cable should not be kinked</li> </ul>		
Similar to windmill or floating structure		

#### Wave conditions.

+

Item	Adoption value
The 50-year-period-return value associated with a storm wave	Significant wave height(note) 11.71 m
	Significant wave period 13 sec.
Sea current	1.5 m/s (including drift current)

(Note) The average wave height is defined as the average values from the highest record and the consecutive values of 1/3 measurements of the total measurements recorded of the period of recording (for example 20 min) at a certain point.





## Outline Spec. of Riser Cables

	Unit	66kV	22kV
Outer Diameter of Cable	mm	175	150
Cable Weight	kg/m (in air)	53	43
Moisture/Water barrier		Corrugated Stainless Steel Sheath	Stainless Steel Foil Laminated Tape
Optical Fiber Unit		8 fibers x 3 unit	8 fibers x 1 unit
Steel Armor		Two L	ayers

## Important Aspects of Riser Cable System Development

### > 22kV Riser Cable

- Moisture/Water barrier structure and its properties
- Mechanical properties for dynamic movements
- > 66kV Riser Cable
  - Mechanical properties for dynamic movements
- > Transition Joint (66kV Riser to Submarine)
  - Water pressure resistance
  - Tensile strength on conductor joint sleeve as well as whole structure





## Design of 66kV Riser Cable

#### Water Blocking Structure with Corrugated

#### Stainless Steel Sheath

Conductor
Conductor screen
XLPE Insulation
Insulation screer
Metallic screen
Metallic Sheath
Inner jacket (P
Filler
Bedding
Armor
Outer jacket (PE)
Optical fiber unit

3 x 100 mm<sup>2</sup> Conductor **XLPE** Insulation 11 mm creen Inner PE jacket 3.5 mm Galvanized steel heath Armour wire (6.0 mm) et (PE) Outer PE jacket 6 mm Outer diameter 175 mm Weight 53 kg/m in air

Installed cable length: 860m

## 66kV Riser Cable



## 22kV Riser Cable

Laminated Tape

### Water Blocking Structure with Stainless Steel Foil



Conductor	3 x 150 mm <sup>2</sup>
XLPE Insulation	6 mm
Metallic sheath	Stainless steel foil laminated tape(0.6mm)
Inner PE jacket	3.5 mm
Armour	Galvanized steel wire (6.0 mm)
Outer PE jacket	6 mm
Outer diameter	147 mm
Weight	43 kg/m in air

## 22kV Riser Cable



# Design of 66kV transition joint between riser and submarine cable

17



Rigid joint worked on the laying vessel

# 66kV transition joint between riser and submarine cable

66kV transition joint on the laying vessel

## Design of 66kV submarine cable

C	or	าต	uc	to	or	

Conductor screen XLPE Insulation Insulation screen Extruded lead alloy sheath

Filler

Bedding

#### Armor

#### Serving

Optical fiber unit

Conductor	3 x 100 mm <sup>2</sup>
XLPE Insulation	11 mm
Metallic sheath	Extruded lead alloy (2 mm)
Armour	Galvanized steel wire (6.0 mm)
Outer diameter	123 mm
Weight	32 kg/m in air



## Project Schedule 1<sup>st</sup> stage project completed

Cable production: ~2013 Summer  $\succ$  Riser cable installation: ~2013 August-September > System commissioning: 2013 October > 1<sup>st</sup> stage project in operation: 2013 November~

## Riser Cables Installation (1)



Laying vessel



Chinese finger



66kV riser laying at S/S



Cable turn table



Bend stiffner



## Riser Cables Installation (2)



2MW Wind turbine



22kV riser laying at S/S



22kV riser laying at turbine



22kV riser below turbine

Floating S/S

## Riser Cables Installation (3)



Transition joint on the vessel



Joint laying



Joint is going into sea



Joint on the sea bed

## Riser Cables Installation (4)

## > On-site test for final Inspection

66kV cables	DC 151.8kV x 10min. Passed
22kV cables	DC 57.5kV x 10min. Passed





On-site test for 66kV Cable



# 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage Project Schedule



# Thank you for your attention!

 References: [1] Fujii, et. al.; "The Development of the Power Transmission System for Fukushima FORWARD Project", Furukawa Review 43, (March 2013)
 [2] Fukushima Offshore Wind Farm Consortium, Brochure on Fukushima FORWARD Project

This research is carried out as a part of Fukushima floating offshore wind farm demonstration project funded by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

The authors wish to express their deepest gratitude to the concerned parties for their assistance during this study. 28