

TWIND Summer School 2021

# Introducing O&M in Marine Energy Technologies

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# Operation

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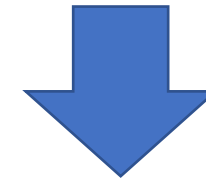
# Maintenance



*Farm Management*

*Resource Forecast*

*Maximization of Extraction  
Efficiency*



*Avoidance of equipment losses*

*Reduction of downtimes*

*Maximization of  
equipment availability*



- ***Reduce LCOE***
- ***Maximize electricity production***

# What is Maintenance?

**“the work needed to keep a road, building, machine, etc. in good condition”**

*in Cambridge Dictionary*

**“all activities aimed at keeping an item in, or restoring it to, the physical state considered necessary for the fulfillment of its production function.”**

*by Geraerds, W.M.J. 1985*

**“the engineering decisions and associated actions necessary and sufficient for the optimization of specified capability.”**

*by MESA (Maintenance Engineering Society of Australia)*

# Reliability Vs. Maintainability Vs. Survivability

## Reliability

Reliability is defined as the “probability that an item can perform a necessary function under given conditions for a given time interval”.

## Maintainability

Maintainability is defined as the “ability to be retained in, or restored to a state to perform as required, under given conditions of use and maintenance”.

## Survivability

Survivability is a measure of the ability of a subsystem or device to experience an event (‘Survival Event’) outside the expected design conditions, and not sustain damage or loss of functionality beyond an acceptable level, allowing a return to an acceptable level of operation after the event have passed.

**Highly  
dependent on  
adequate Design  
Development!!!**

**in FRAMEWORK FOR OCEAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGY, OES 2021**

- **These concepts are part of a set of areas that affect the success of a certain technology (i.e. Affordability, Manufacturability, Power Capture, etc.)**

# Why do we need to maintain assets?

- Preserve the functioning of systems
- Reduce or (ideally) eliminate stoppage times of equipment
- Avoid economic losses
- Prevent reputational damage
- Avoid catastrophic failures that may lead to loss of lives (human and others)

# Why do we need to maintain assets?

- For marine energy devices, proven reliability is particularly necessary for **Technology Credibility**
- Wave devices have been particularly prone to premature failures

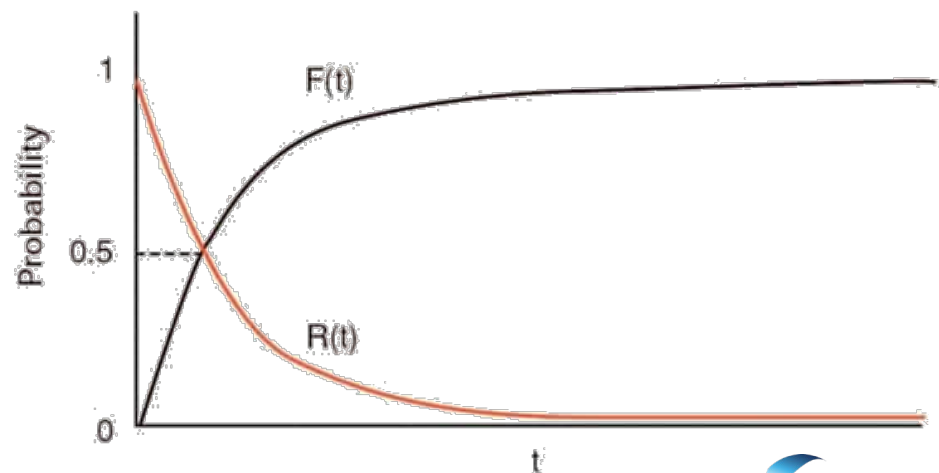


# What is a failure?

*A phenomenon that causes an equipment or system to be incapable of performing its intended function in a safely, reliably and cost-effectively manner*

For a certain system, the **cumulative probability of a failure** occurring at a certain time **t** ( $F(t)$ ) is associated with the **reliability** at time **t** ( $R(t)$ ), such that:

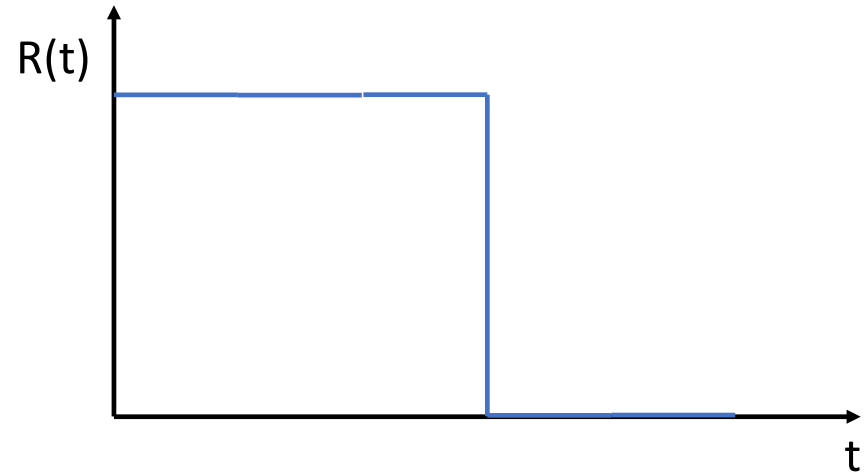
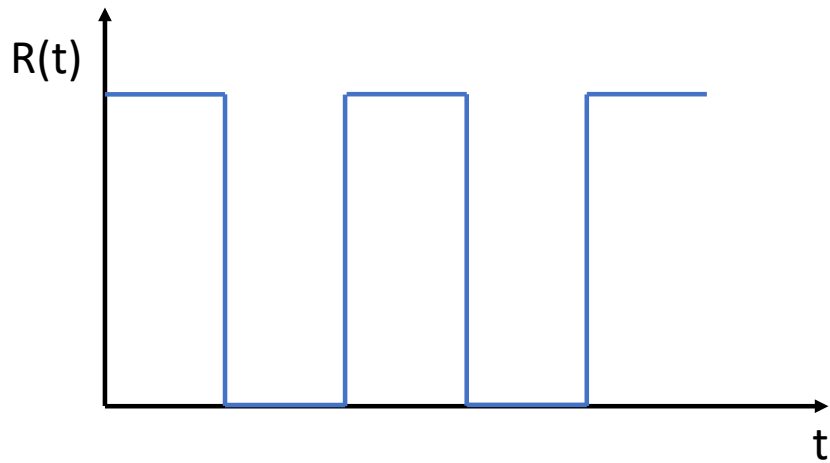
$$F(t) = 1 - R(t)$$



# What is a failure?

***But we can have different types of failures!!!***

*Intermittent vs Extended:*

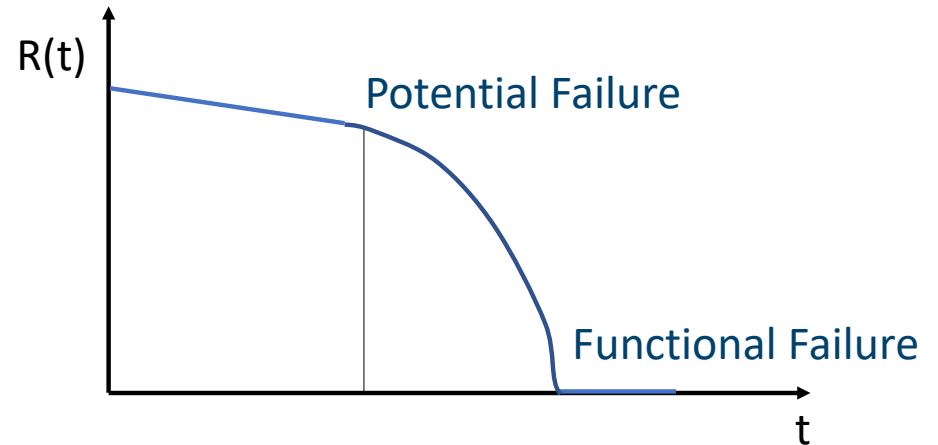
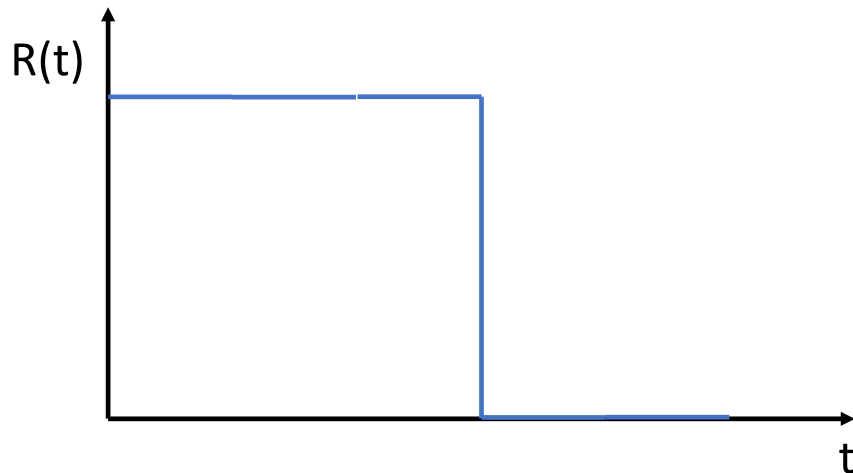




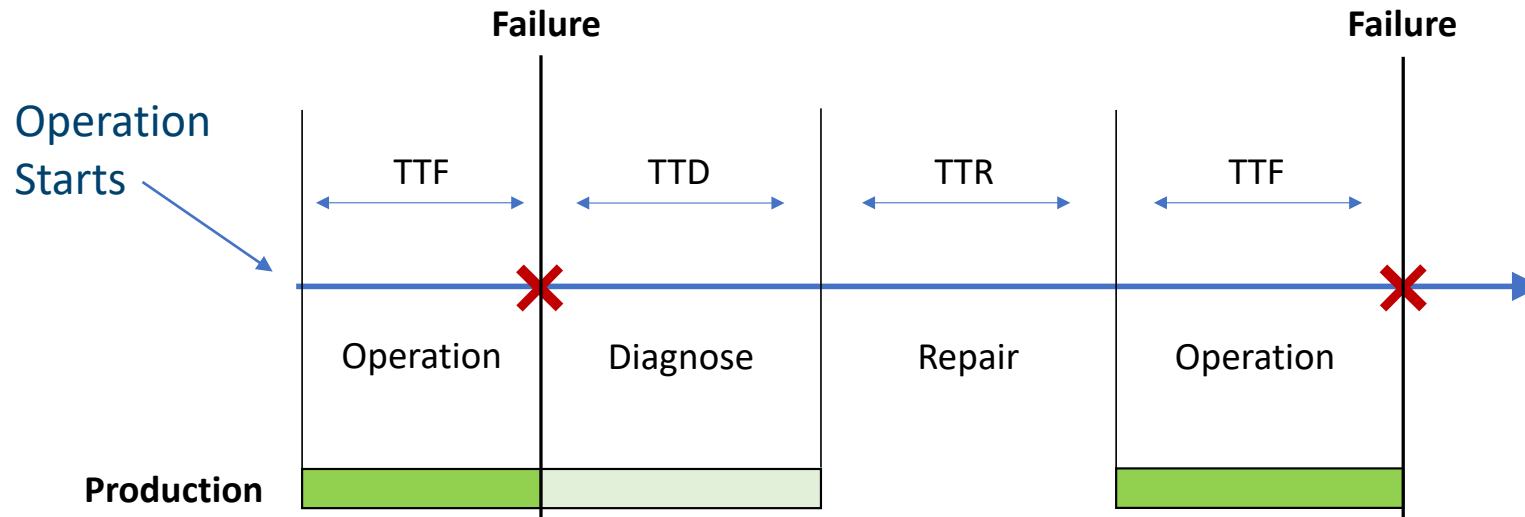
# What is a failure?

*Extended failures may be: Complete or Partial*

*Extended failures may be: Sudden (Catastrophic) or Gradual (Degraded)*



# Introduction to Maintenance Concepts



- By averaging TTF, TTD and TTR, we will obtain the MTBF, the MTTD and the MTTR
- Different Maintenance strategies will impact the MTTD, the MTTR, and eventually, the MTBF, as failures may be detected even before occurring!

# Introduction to Maintenance Concepts

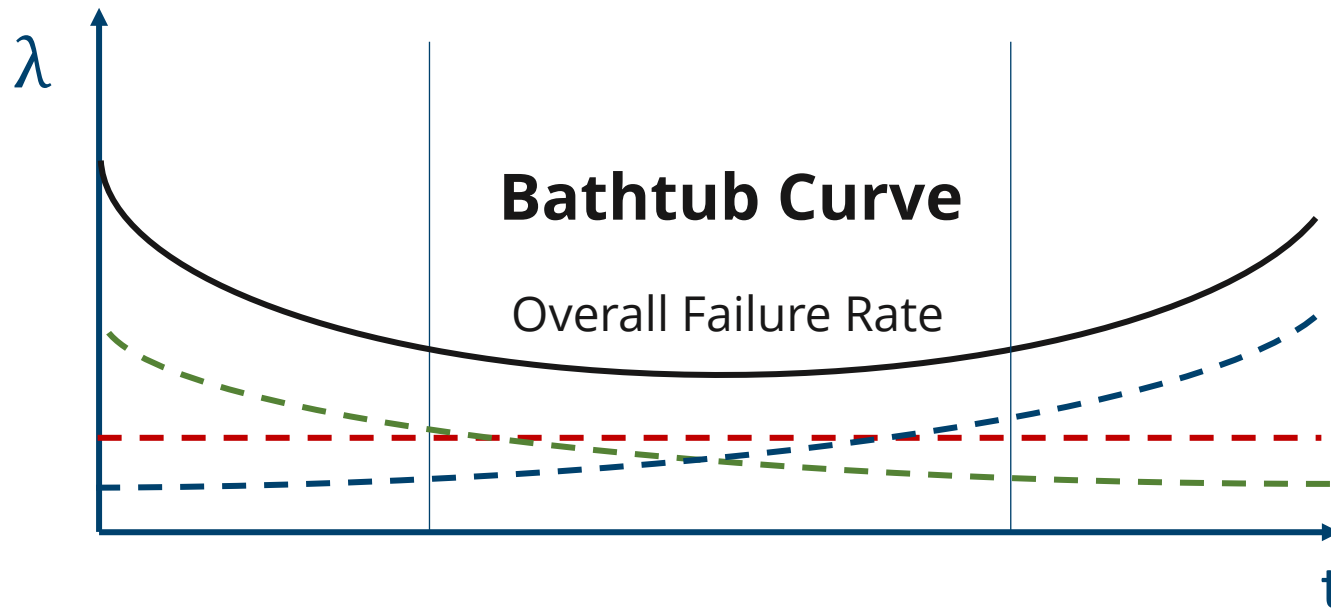
- If the MTBF is an average for a failure, then our Failure Rate comes:

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{MTBF}$$

- **However!** The MTBF is usually NOT a fixed variable in the real world

$$\lambda(t)$$

# Introduction to Maintenance Concepts



- Constant Failure Rate
- Infant Mortality – Decreasing Failure Rate
- Wear-out effects – Increasing Failure Rate

# Introduction to Maintenance Concepts

- For constant failure rates, an exponential distribution can be used to describe the reliability of a structure

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{MTBF}$$

$$R(t) = e^{-\lambda t}$$

- For time-dependent failure rates, other more complex distributions are used – notably the Weibull distribution

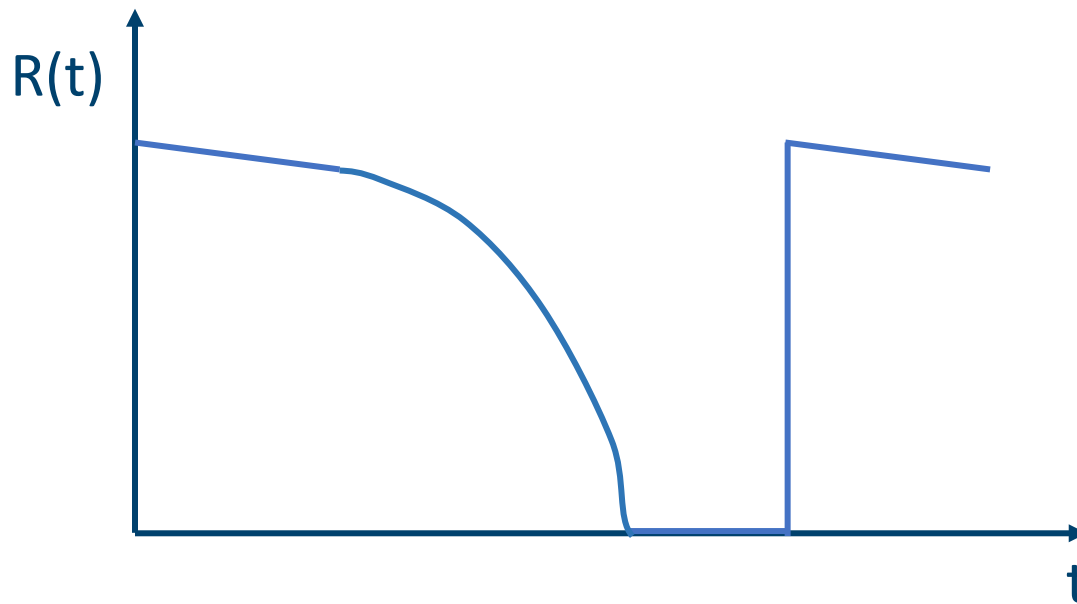
$$R(t) = e^{-\left(\frac{t-\gamma}{\eta}\right)^\beta}$$

# Maintenance Strategies

- **We may adopt different strategies to maintain our devices**
  - Corrective
  - Predetermined
  - Preventive
  - Condition-based
  - Predictive

# Maintenance Strategies

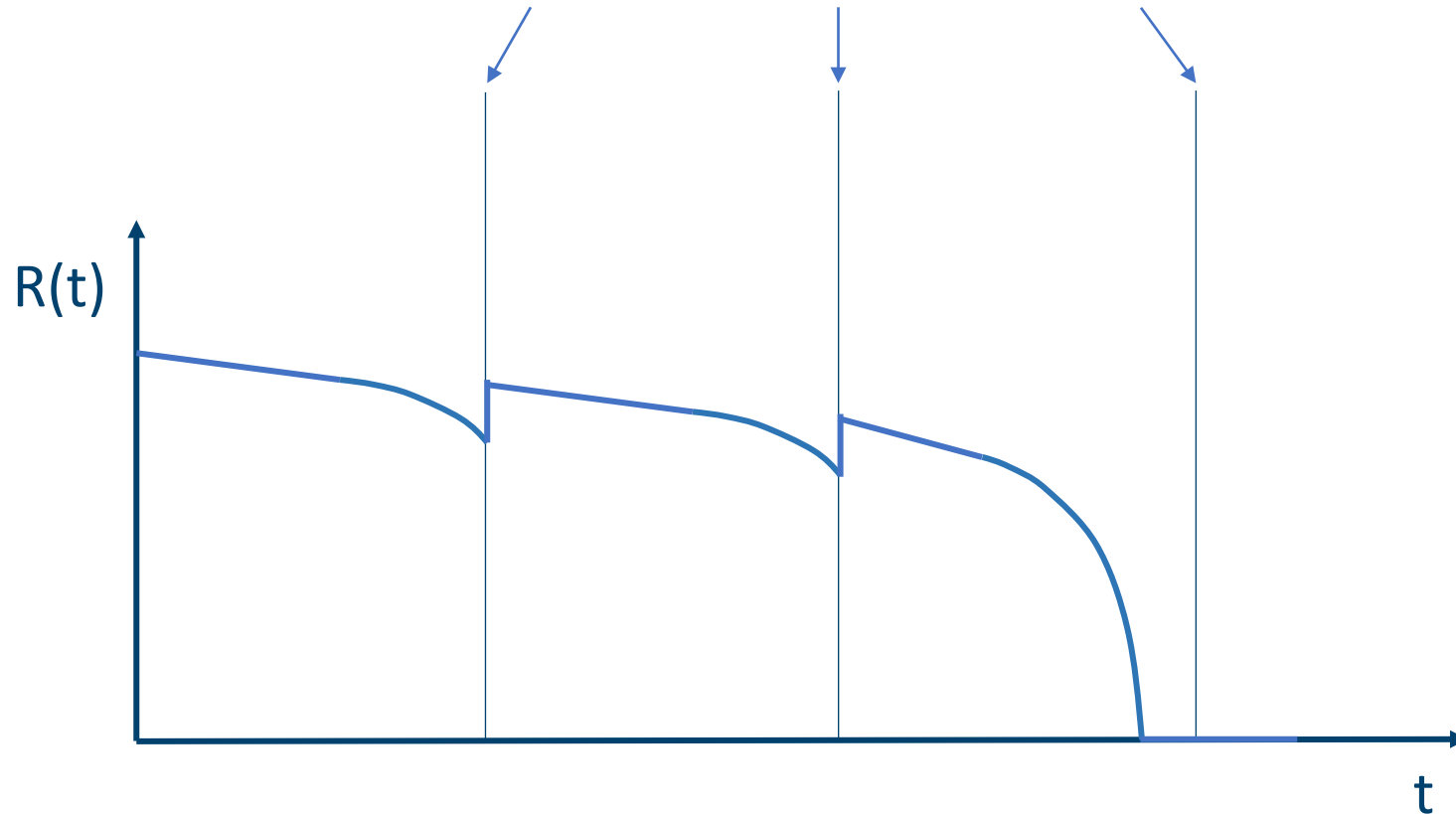
- **Corrective Maintenance**



# Maintenance Strategies

- **Predetermined Maintenance**

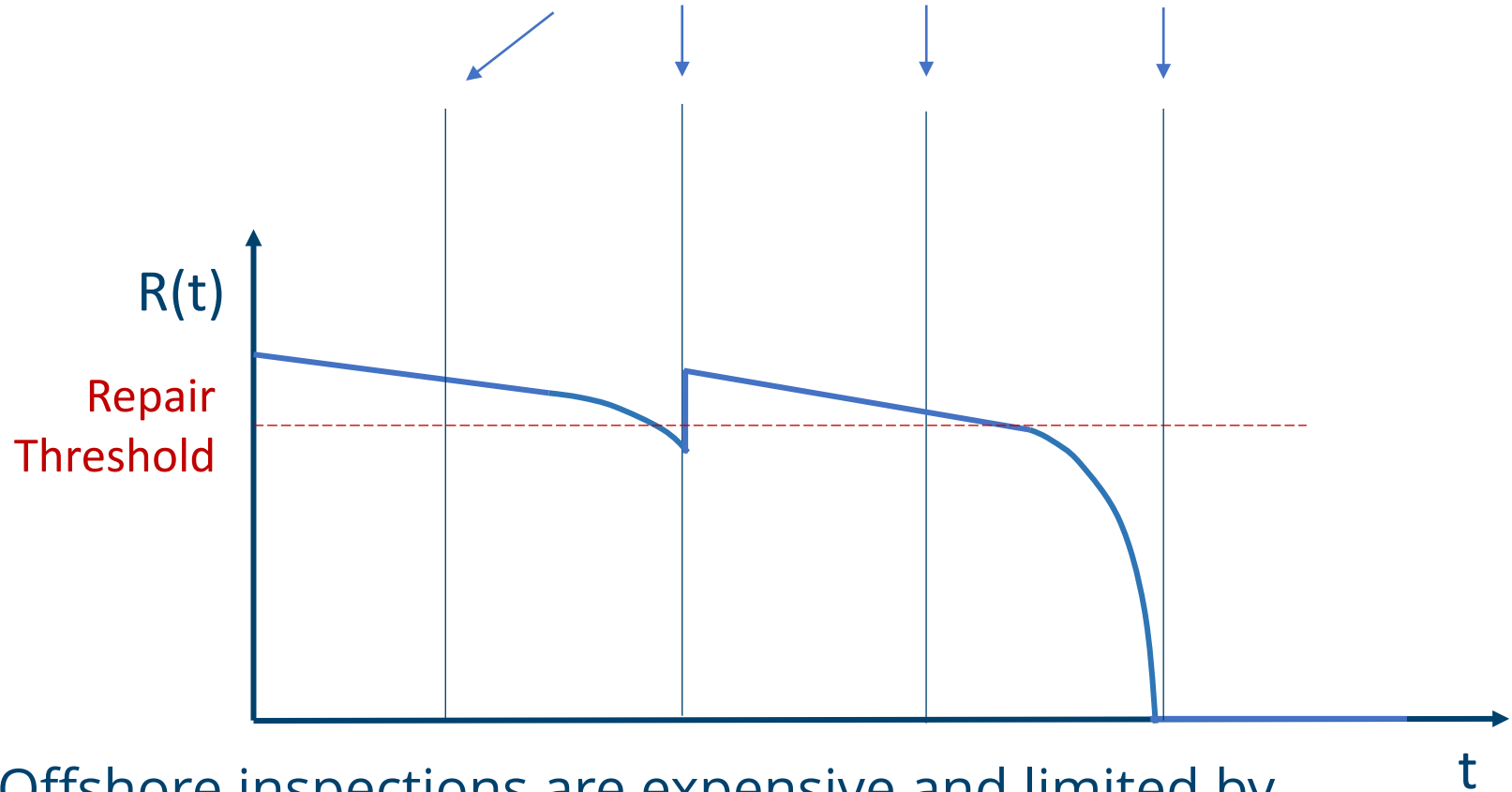
Pre-determined Maintenance Procedures/Repairs





# Maintenance Strategies

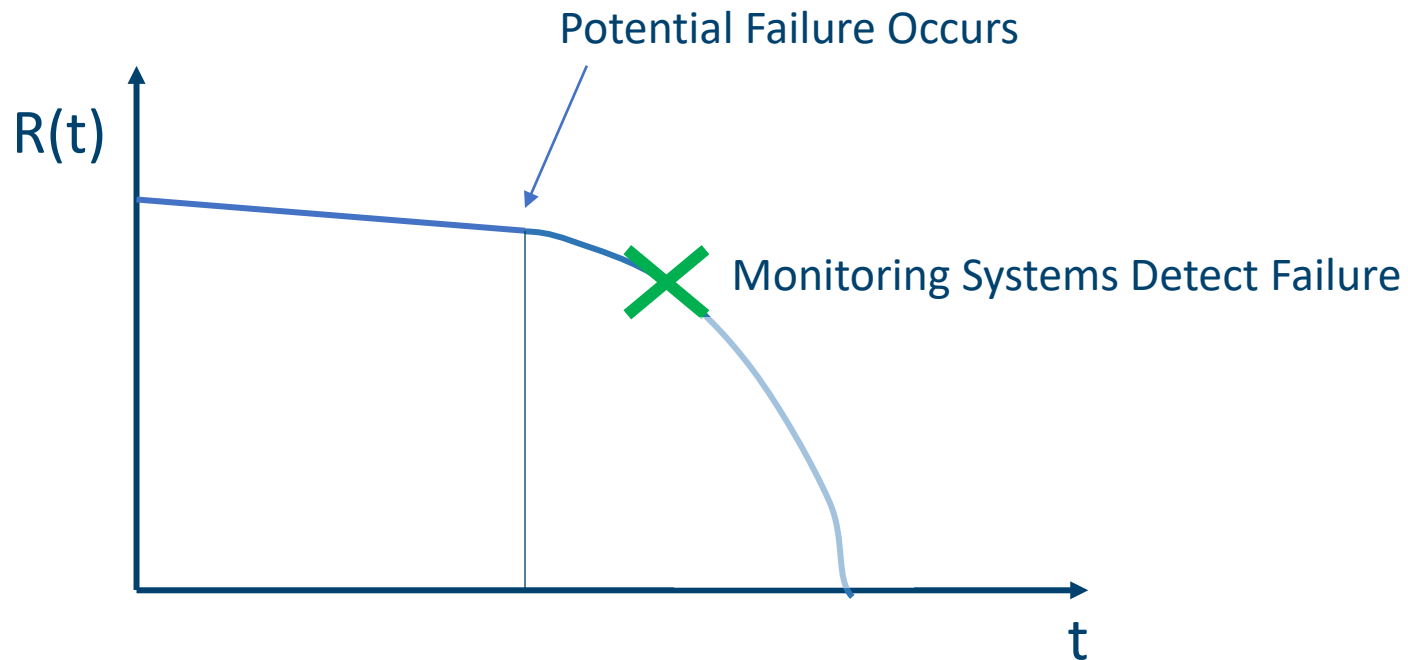
- **Preventive Maintenance** Pre-determined Inspections



- Offshore inspections are expensive and limited by weather windows!!

# Maintenance Strategies

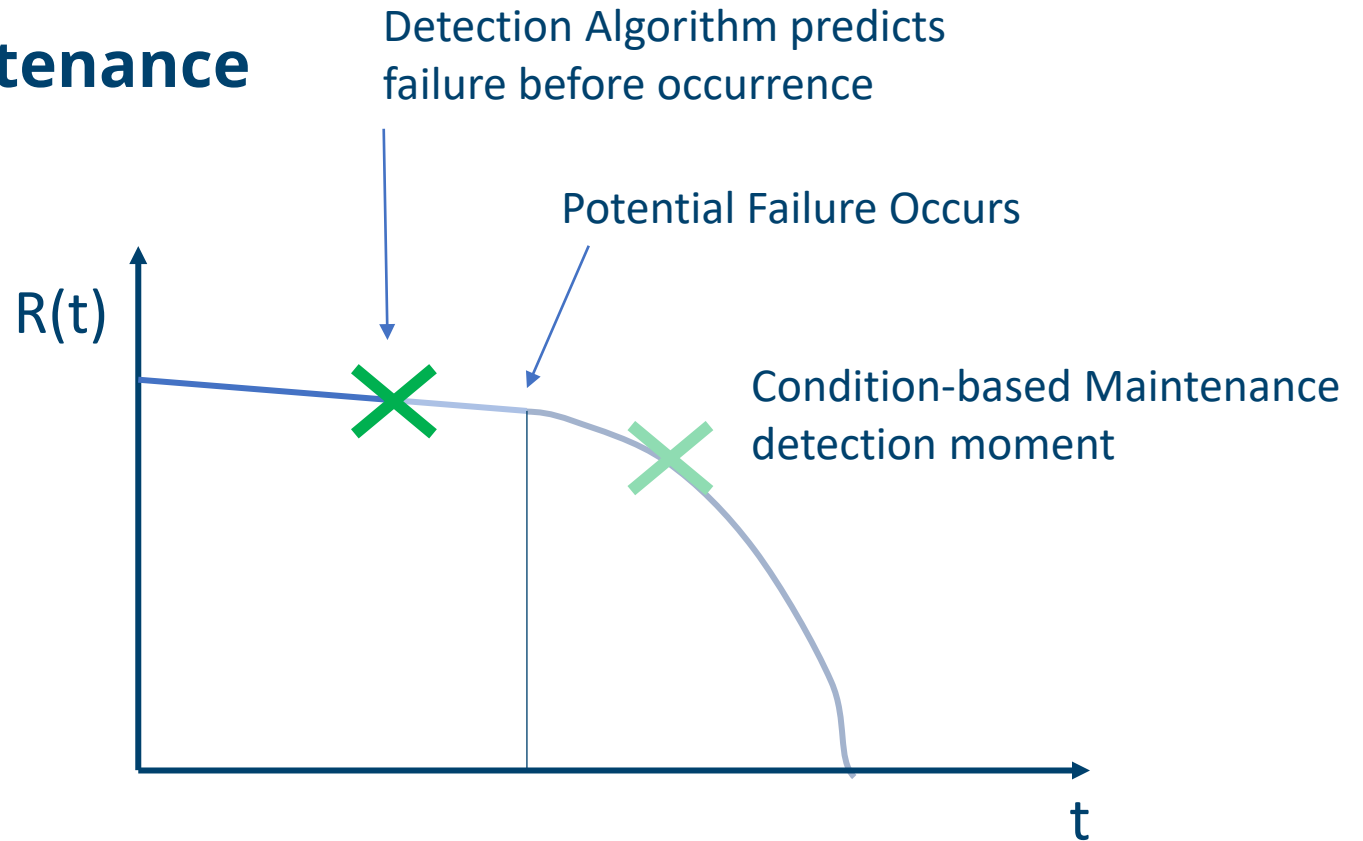
- **Condition-based Maintenance**



- Monitoring systems may not detect all the possible failure modes....

# Maintenance Strategies

- **Predictive Maintenance**



- Best approach for marine energy devices probably includes a hybrid maintenance strategy of predetermined, preventive and predictive

# Economics of O&M

- **O&M decisively impacts the viability of renewable technologies**

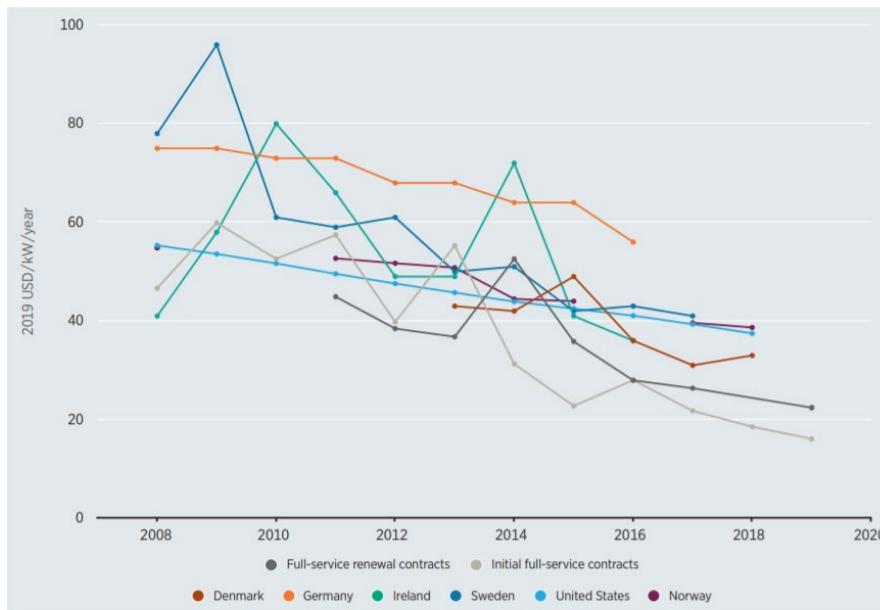
- One of the most relevant indicators for viability is LCOE:

$$LCOE\left(\frac{\text{€}}{\text{MWh}}\right) = \frac{CAPEX + \sum \frac{OPEX_t}{(1+r)^t}}{\sum \frac{E_t}{(1+r)^t}}$$

- For Offshore Wind, OPEX account for 20 – 25% of the LCOE
  - Note that OPEX is highly discounted in the final operational years
- Note that if Maintenance is successful in maintaining equipment (raising availability), more electricity will be produced throughout the operational period – decreasing LCOE

# Economics of O&M

- OPEX is not only related with Maintenance, but also administration and management, renting and licences, insurance and other financial costs
- For a certain technology, OPEX are expected to decrease (per unit of energy produced) with time, as scale and learning effects take place



Example for decreasing OPEX in onshore wind; similar trends are expected for marine technologies

In: RENEWABLE POWER GENERATION COSTS IN 2019, IRENA

Source: BNEF, 2019b and IEA Wind, 2020.

**Thank you for your attention! 😊**

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**+Atlantic COLAB**

