Royal Academy of Engineering

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OCEAN ENGINEERING

University of Southampton

Finding Space for Offshore Wind to Support Net Zero

GIS multivariate framework for marine spatial planning

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Research Showcase | Summer School on Advances School on Advances Geospatial Data Science | 10-09-2024

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Big Data and Geographic Information System (GIS)

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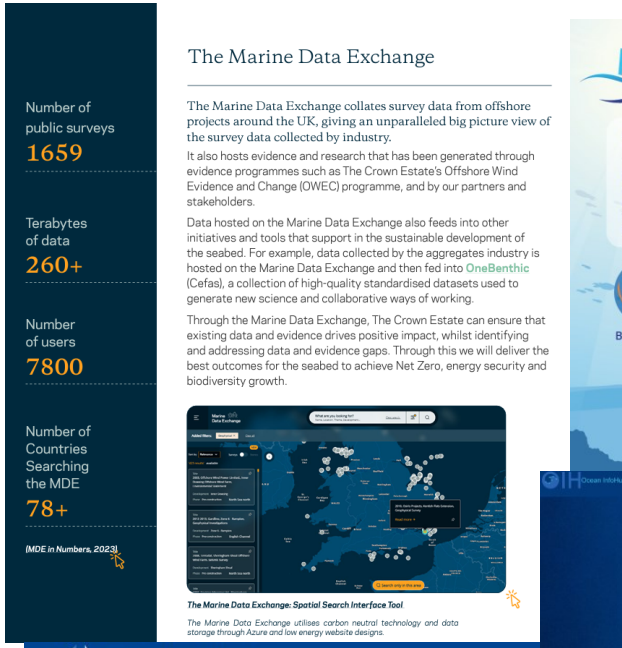
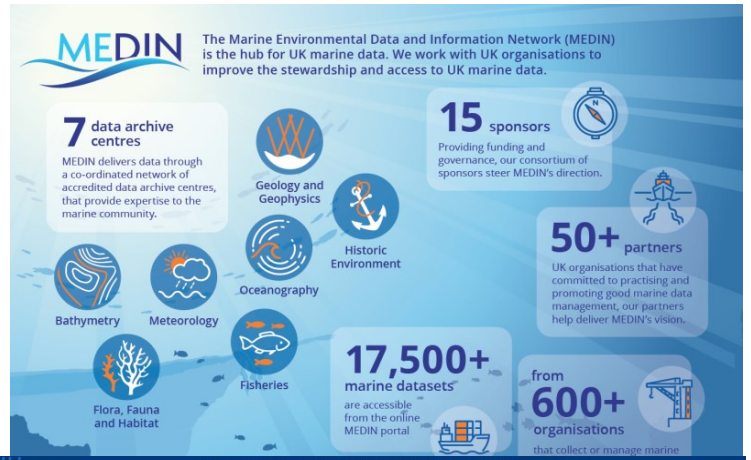
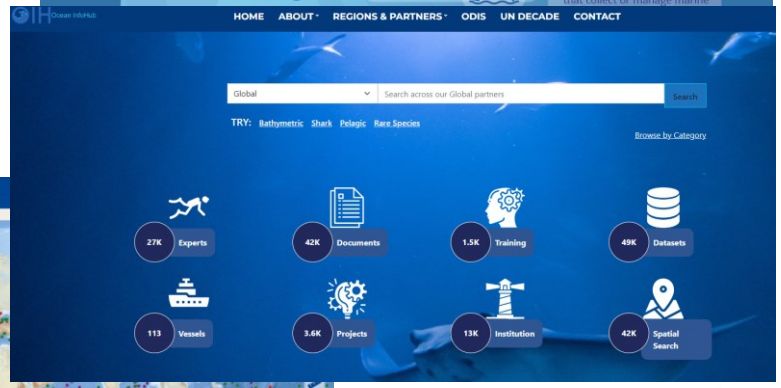
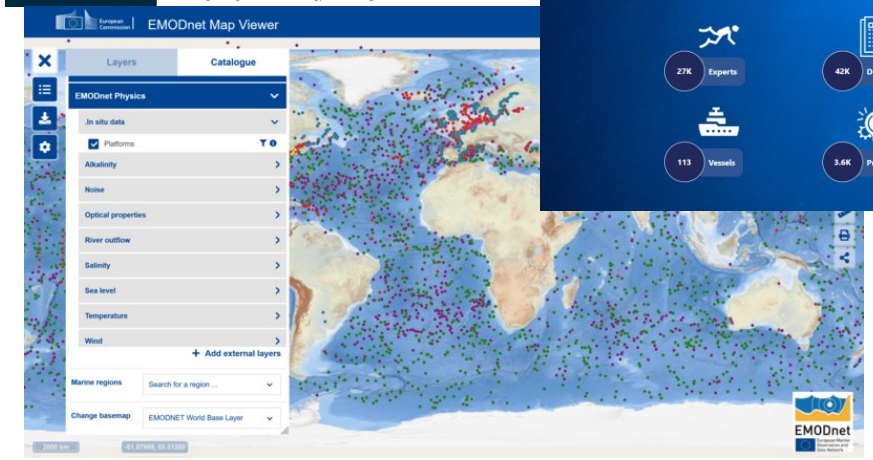
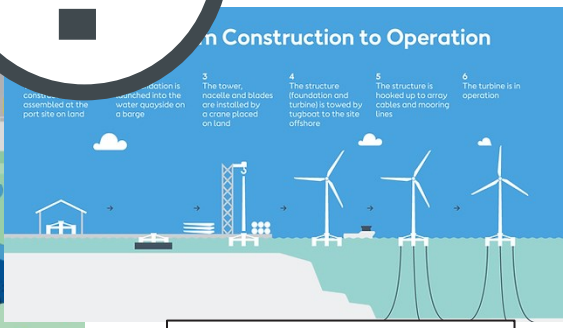








CC-BY: Wind Europe



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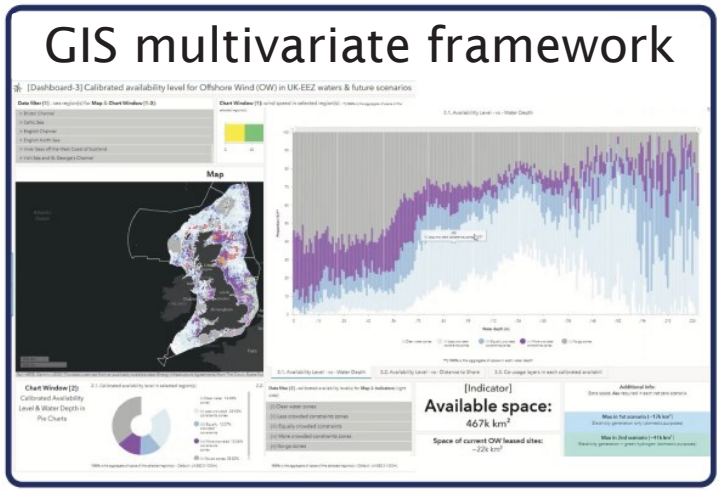

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GIS-based multivariate framework - CartOcean

University of Southampton

Spatial 'big' data collection

Regional Scale digitalisation

CartOcean-DB-UK v.0

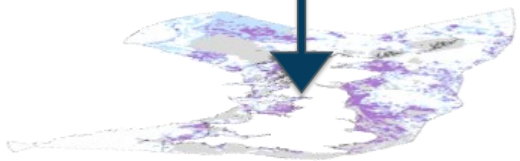
Up to 34 spatial layers

CC-BY: Ørsted

Spatial model/analysis application

Net zero target by 2050

Spatial constrains analysis



Open access GIS platform - ***CartOcean***

Published work → Finding space for offshore wind to support net zero: spatial constraints and future scenarios in UK case study

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Supergen Offshore Renewable Energy

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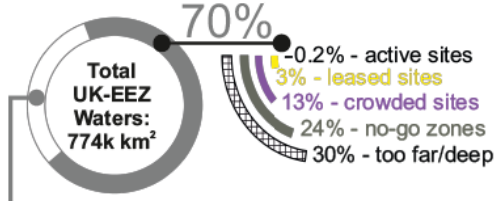
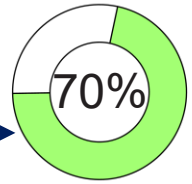
Video tour of StoryMap for:

"Finding space for offshore wind constraints and future scenarios

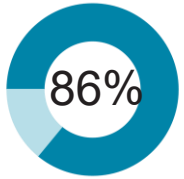


30% is available



is in **difficult seabed**

is with at least **an ecological/ anthropogenic constraint**



is in **deep water**

Future challenges

Cumulative effects on marine ecosystems

Deeper water & further from shore

Demands on supply chain

5% of UK-EEZ *(1/5 of avail area)* needed for net zero **(+150GW)**

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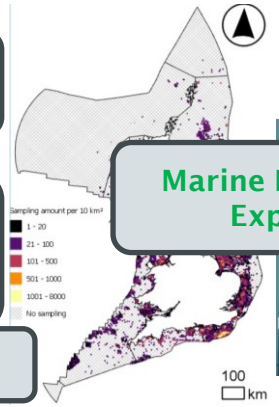
10x multiplication: 300+ spatial layers

Filling in the gap: AI application



Marine Ecologist Experts

Mart Solan

Tom Williams

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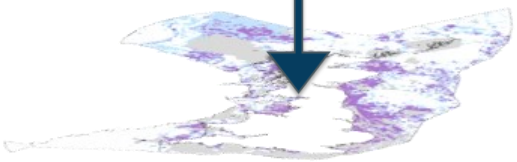

Open access GIS platform - *CartOcean*

Data insight to stakeholders

R&D + collaboration

Future challenges

[1] Cumulative effects on marine ecosystems

[2] Deeper water & further from shore

[3] Demands on supply chain

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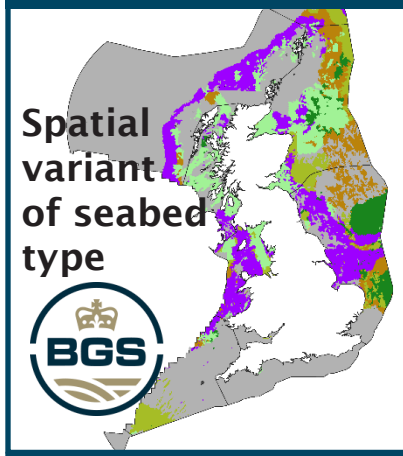
Geospatial assessment for drag anchors suitability and supply chain needed

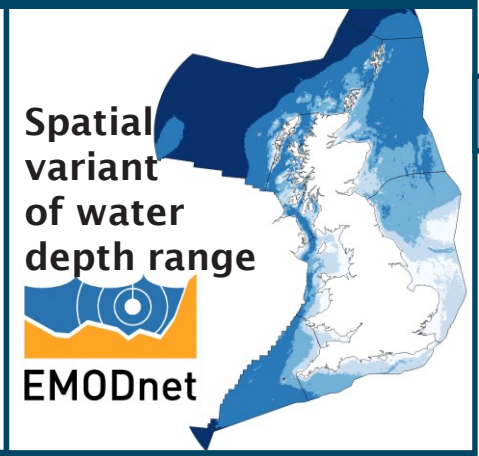
SUT Society for Underwater Technology

University of Southampton

Seabed data

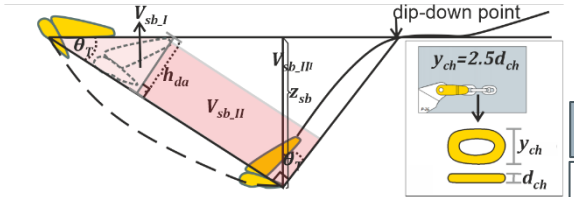


Water depth data



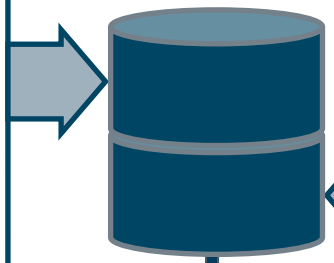
Anchors penetration and mooring dimension model **(Stevpris Mk-6)**

Illustration of drag anchors penetration



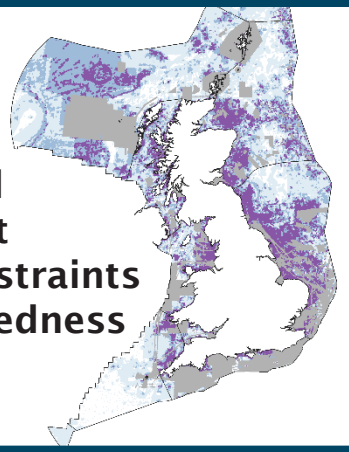
Model assumption:

Required capacity needed = 20MN



Calculating **total weights** of **drag anchors** and **chain**

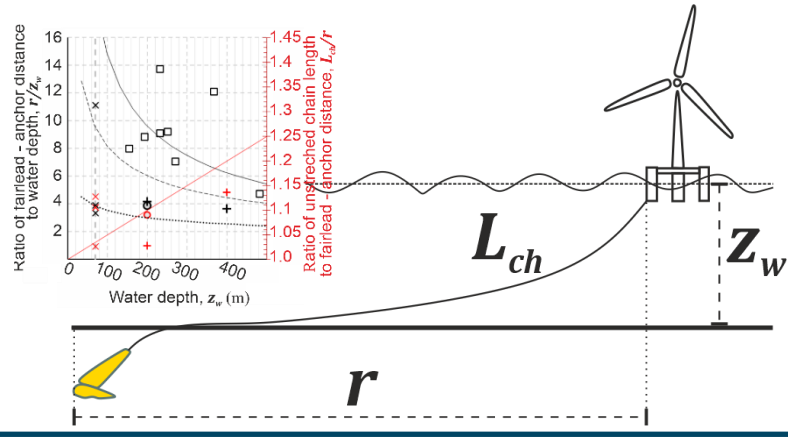
Spatial constraints and net zero target



Further reading

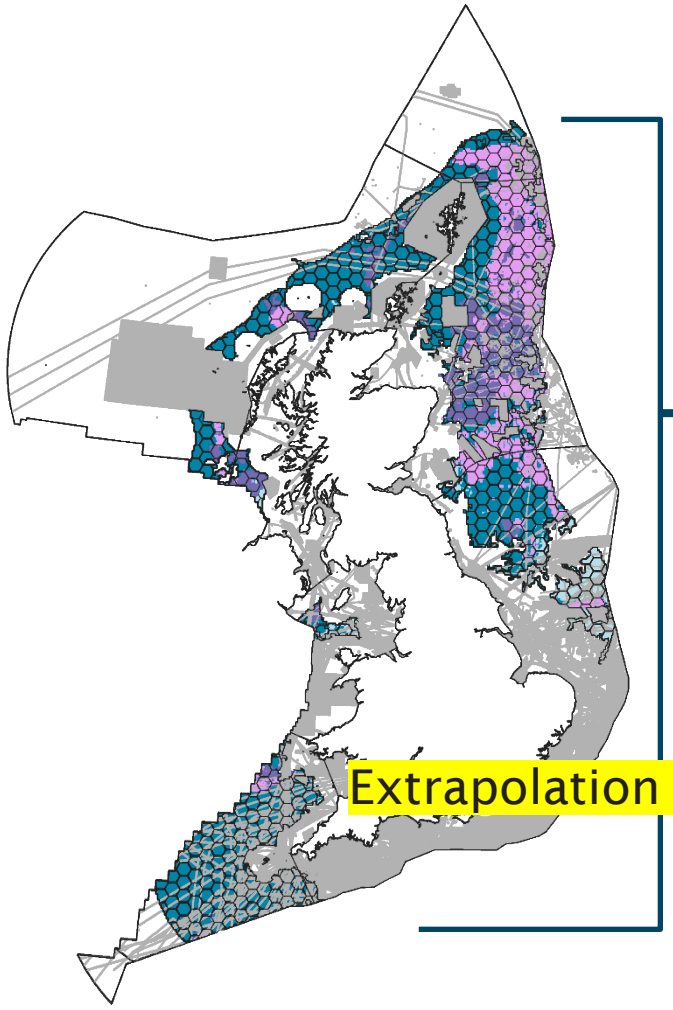
Putuhena et al. 2023. *RSER.*

Simplified estimation of length/weight of chain needed for different water depth

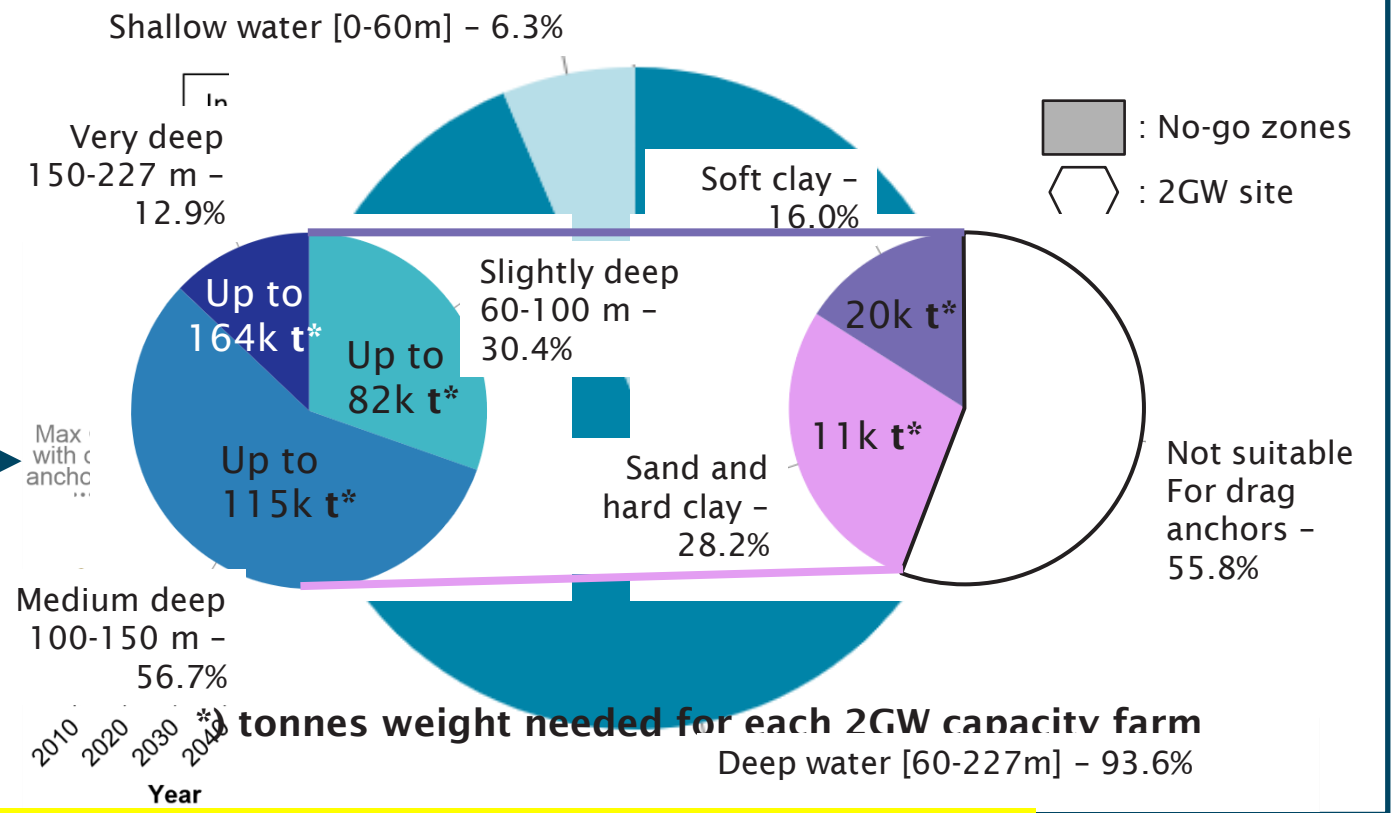


Key results

Suitable area for drag anchors in UK waters (water depth variety)



Suitable area for drag anchors in UK waters in chart



Extrapolation to Global floating OW target: 264 GW, DNV (2022)

To achieve **140 GW**:

→ **38x10³ km²** area needed

→ **26x10³ km²** sand and hard clay needed

→ **11x10⁶ km²** water depth needed

Areas suitable for drag anchors	**→ 63x10⁶ km²**
Available areas for future offshore wind	→ 187x10⁶ km²
Areas w/ shallow water depth (<60 m)	→ 12x10⁶ km²
Areas w/ deep water depth (60-227 m)	→ 175x10⁶ km²

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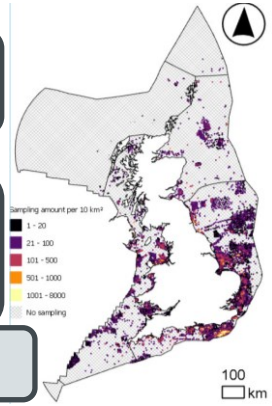

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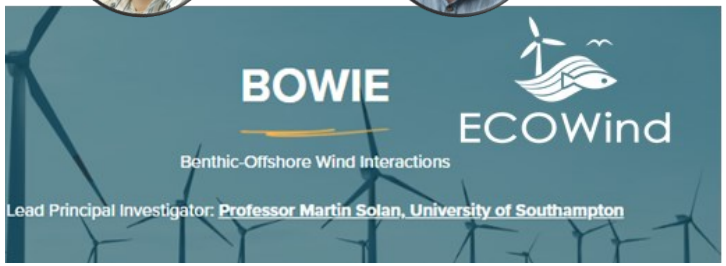

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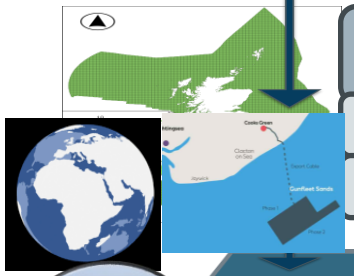

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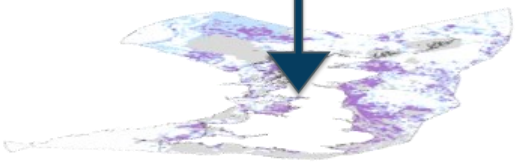

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