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Life Cycle Assessment

Assessing local impacts

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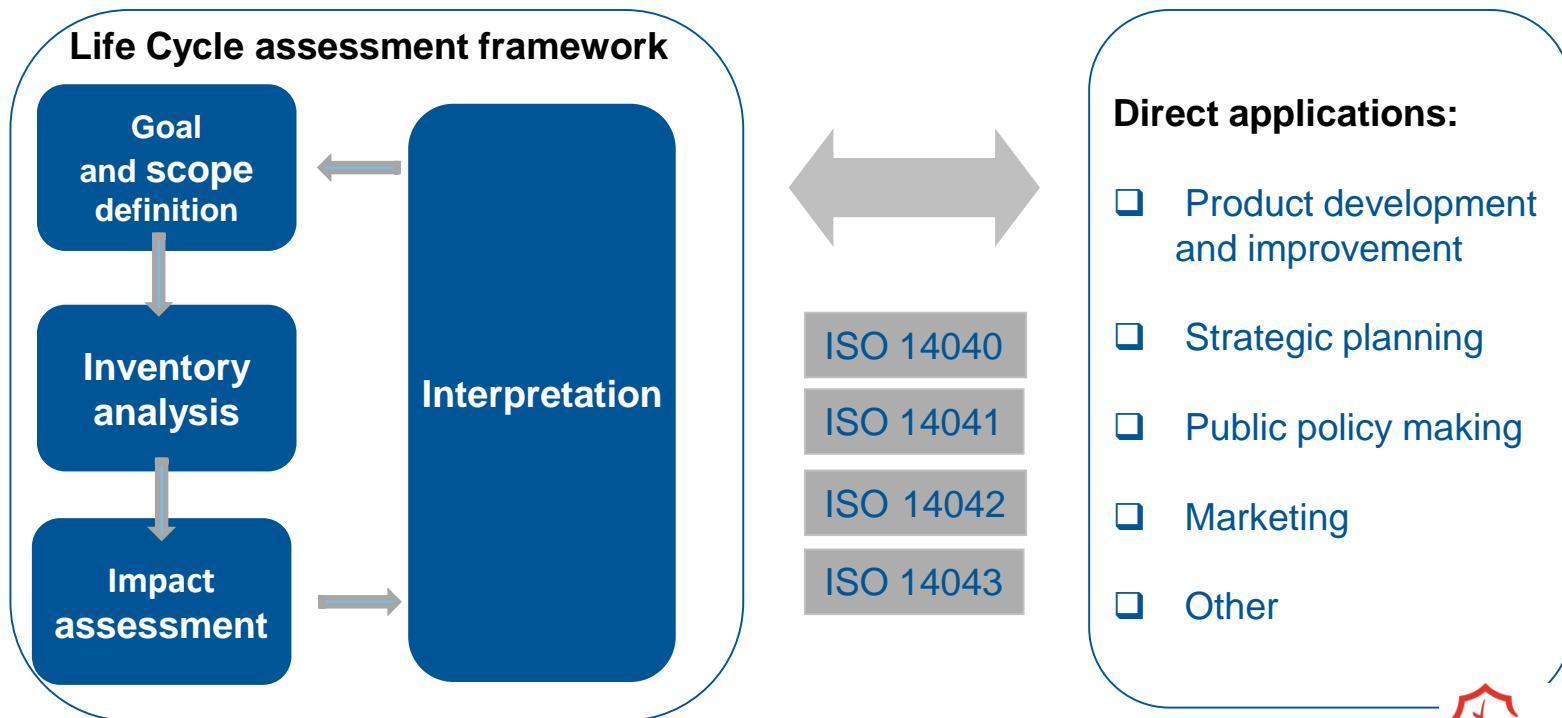
The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union Seventh Framework Programme under the agreement SCP2-GA-2013-614020.



1. INTRODUCTION

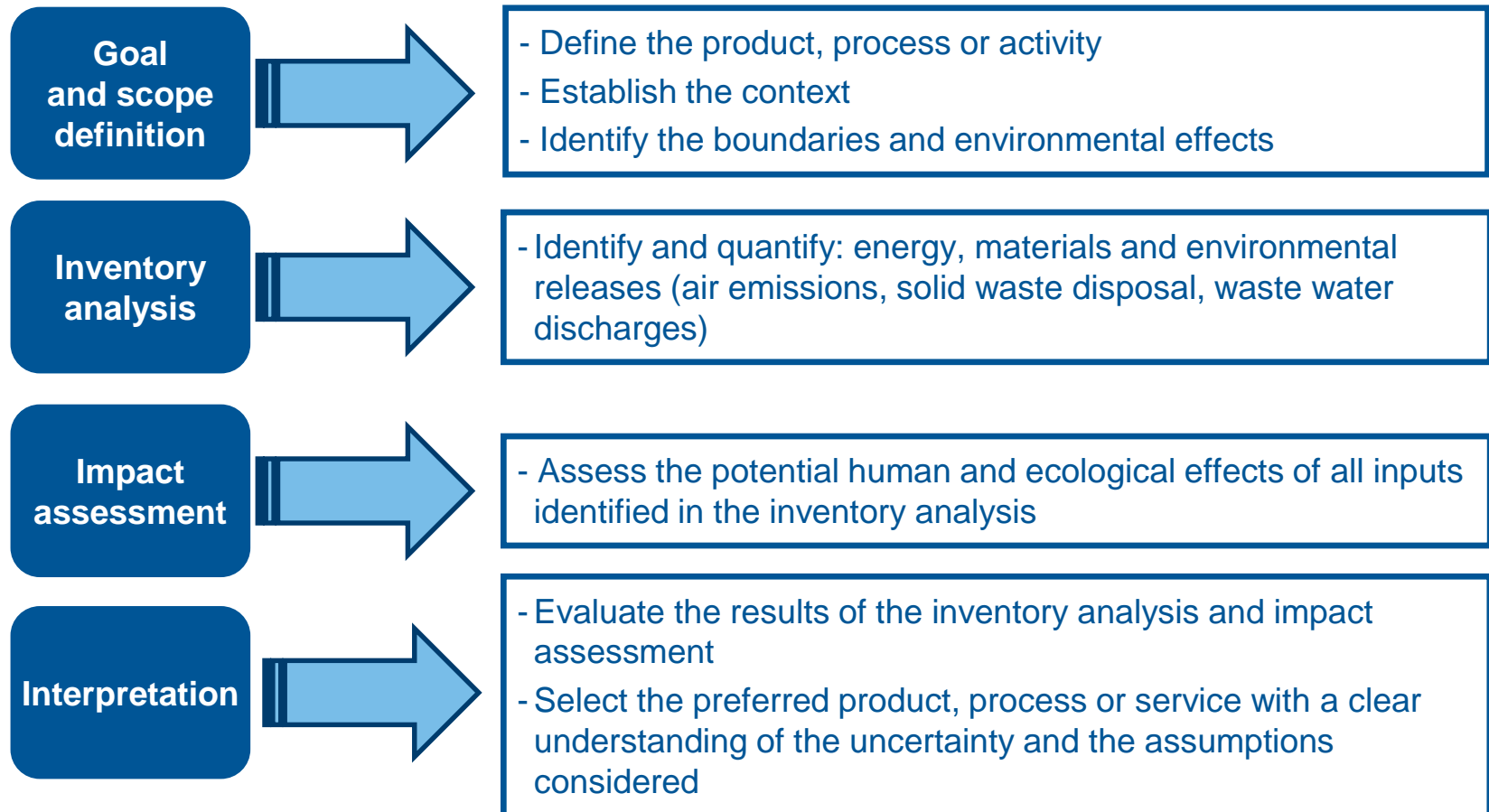
1.1 LCA METHODOLOGY

- LCA is a standardized technique to assess the environmental aspects and potential impacts associated with a product, process, or service.
- The LCA process is a systematic, phased approach and consists of four components



1. INTRODUCTION

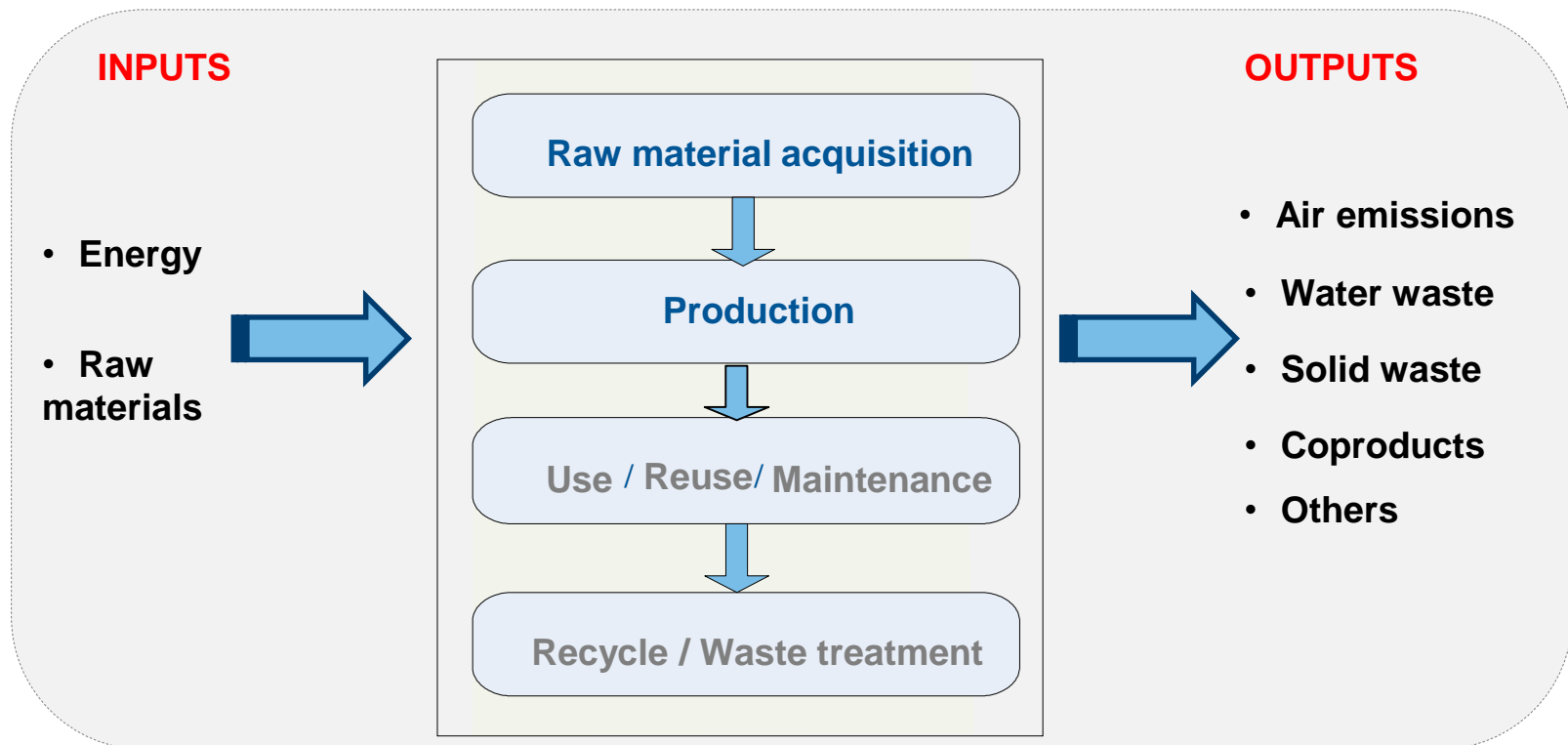
1.1 LCA METHODOLOGY



1. INTRODUCTION

1.2 LIFE CYCLE STAGES

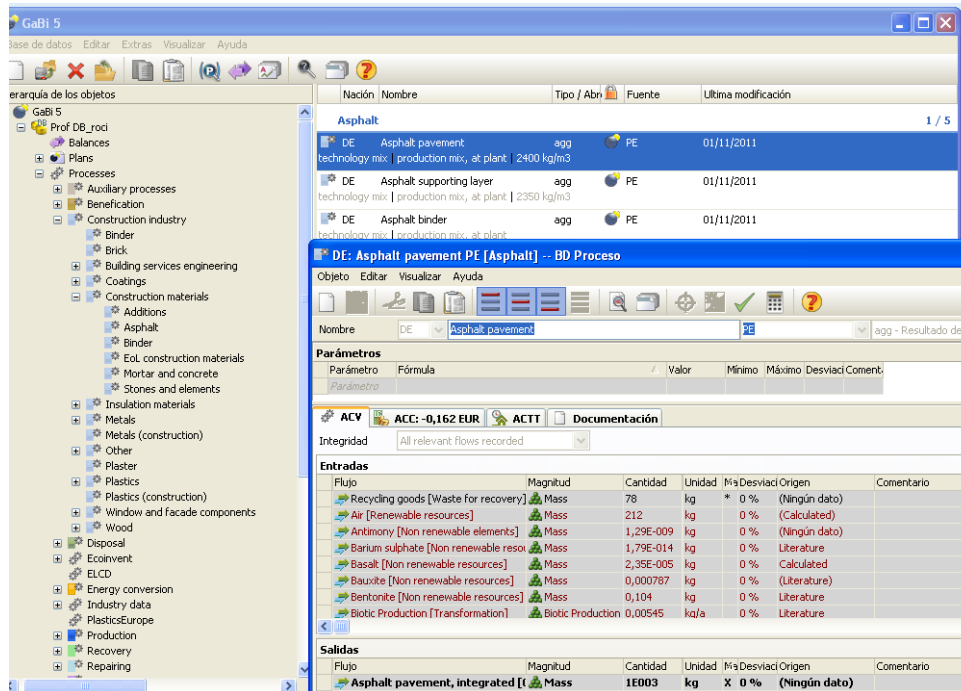
LCA is a “cradle-to-grave” approach for assessing innovative processes or products



2. LCA TOOL. GABI 6 SOFTWARE

- Provided by PE International, in collaboration with IKP University of Stuttgart
- The program incorporates its own database with information of many processes
- It includes Ecoinvent, GaBi and ELCD databases (update 2016)

Latest upgrade: Gabi 6



3. CASE STUDY

3.1 SCENARIOS

DESIGN SCENARIOS				
	Site conditions		Ground conditions	
Design case	Water depth (m)	Distance to Port (km)	Shallow bedrock	Medium dense sand
0	20	30	x	x
1	40	30	Gravity bases	XL Monopiles Gravity Bases
2	60	100	Lattice Structures Gravity Bases	Lattice Structures Gravity Bases
3	100	30	x	Floating foundations



Site 1	Location	Ground conditions	Foundation type	Foundation installation	Foundation Installation Vessel	Turbine Installation	Turbine Installation Vessel	Turbine Installation Method
	West Gabbard	Shallow bedrock	Gravity base	Float-out	3 tugs + 1 AHT + 1 support vessel	Installed separately	Jack-up	Bunny ears with 2 part tower

3. CASE STUDY

3.2 FUNCTIONAL UNIT

- Reference product: Gravity Base Foundation
- Function: Support of 8 MW Wind Turbine

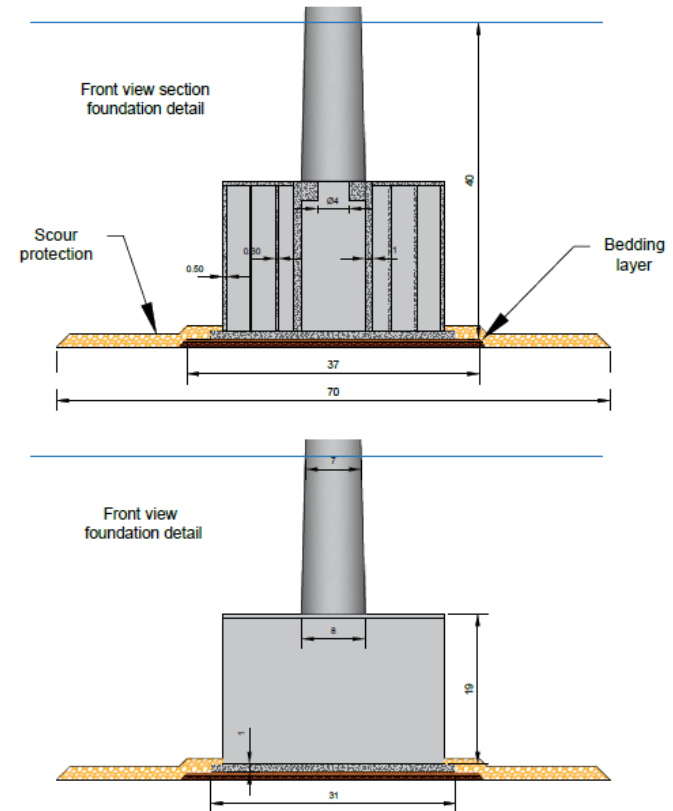
Geometry

Bottom slab	28 m diameter
Shaft	20 m height
Footing	31 m diameter, 1 m thickness
Transition piece	24 m height; 8 m diameter; 75 mm thickness
Outer perimetral wall	50 cm thickness
Inner perimetral wall	30 cm thickness
Radial wall	25 cm thickness
Inner cylinder	1 m thickness; 8 m diameter

Composition

Concrete volume HA-35	3,498.33 m ³
Steel quantity B500S	524,749.5 kg

Data gathering from results of WP2



Dimensions in meters

3. CASE STUDY

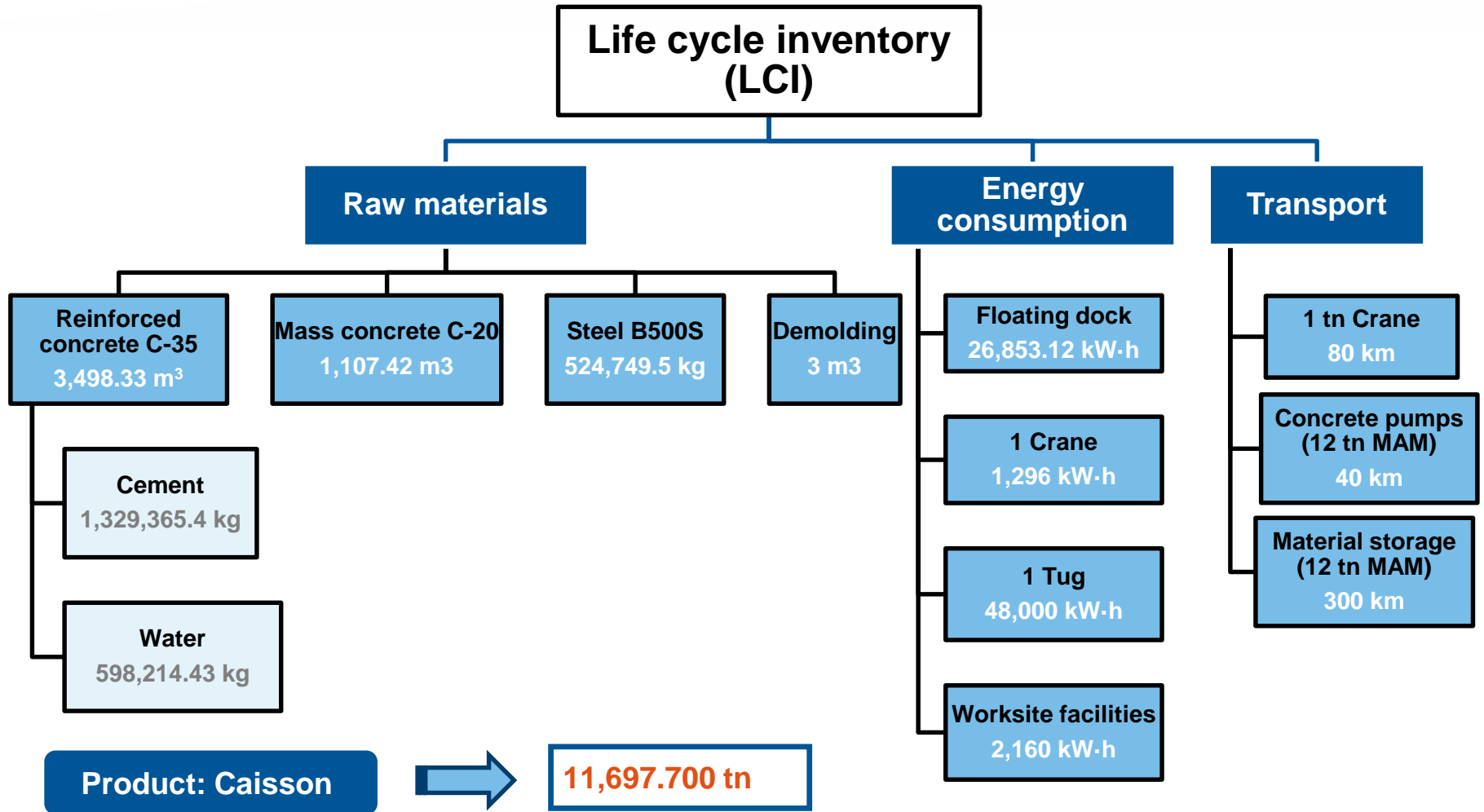
3.3 PRODUCTION PROCESS



- 1 Assembly of the bottom slab reinforcement
- 2 Concreting of the bottom slab
- 3 Placing of the first section of shaft reinforcement
- 4 Concreting of the shaft
- 5 Preparation of the launching
- 6 Launching and refloating of the floating dock
- 7 Concreting of top slab

9 days

4. INPUTS TO BE GATHERED. LCI



5. SIMULATIONS AND LCA RESULTS

- **LCA in 2 stages:**
 - Stage I: Installation and mobilization of equipment
 - Stage II: Caisson construction
- **Software tool: GaBi 6**
 - Legislation: EN15804 (Sustainability of Building Materials)
 - Methodology: CML2001

Environmental impacts	Stage I	Stage II	Units
	Value	Value	
Global Warming Potential (GWP 100 years)	485	1250000	[kg CO2-Equiv.]
Acidification Potential (AP)	2,03	2360	[kg SO2-Equiv.]
Photochem. Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)	-0,68	326	[kg Ethene-Equiv.]
Eutrophication Potential (EP)	0,51	275	[kg Phosphate-Equiv.]
Primary Energy Demand (PED)	6680	8270000	[MJ]



- Conclusions
- Comparison with XL Monopile



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**Thank you very much
for your attention**