



Corrosion monitoring - Insights from the Offshore Renewable Energy sector

2nd International Symposium on Corrosion and Fouling
1 April 2019 | Antwerp Maritime Academy, Belgium

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Foundation design



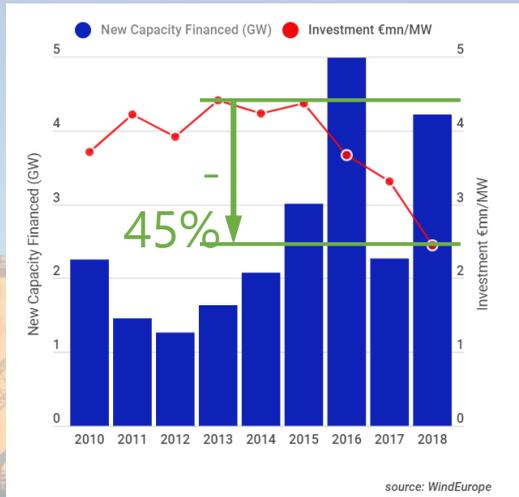
Installation MP based design





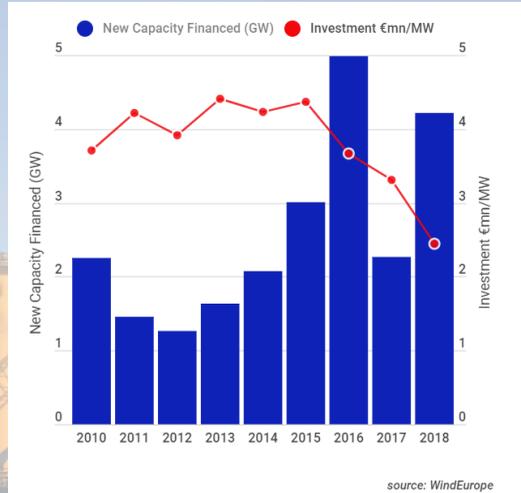
Differences in economics

COUNTRY	NO. OF WIND FARMS CONNECTED	CUMULATIVE CAPACITY (MW)	NO. OF TURBINES CONNECTED	NET CAPACITY CONNECTED IN 2018	NO. OF TURBINES CONNECTED IN 2018
TOTAL	105	18,499	4,543	2,649	409
United Kingdom	39	8,183	1,975	1,312	222
Germany	25	6,380	1,305	969	136
Denmark	14	1,329	514	61	42
Belgium	7	1,186	274	309	8
Netherlands	6	1,118	365	0	1



Differences in economics

Mass production
Economics of scale
Cost reduction



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Differences in inspection

Unmanned
Approx. 2/day
Not coming to port
Window of opportunity
Health & Safety

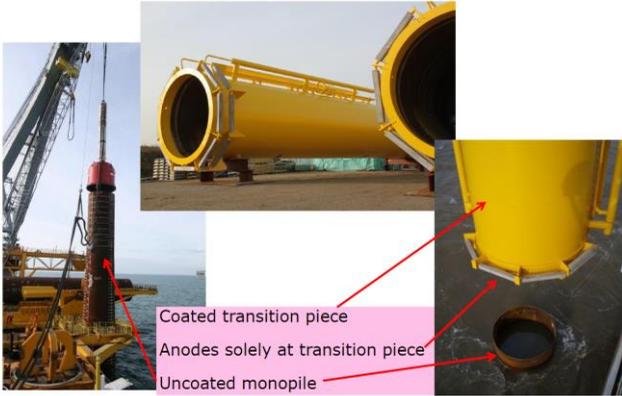


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Corrosion protection design

Peter H. Møller, Ramboll
 Int. Conf. on Corrosion Protection for Offshore Wind 2019

CORROSION PROTECTION, SHALLOW WATERS

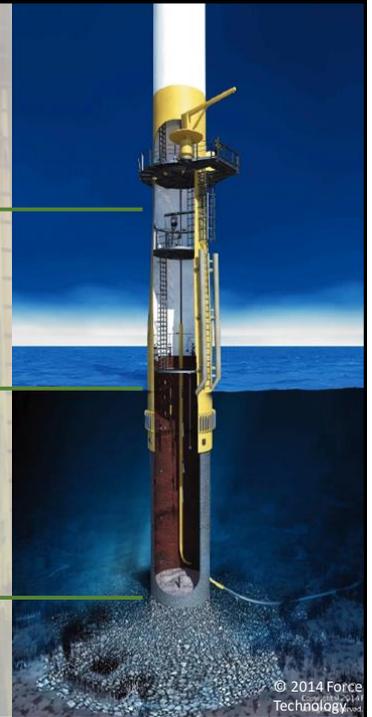


Atmospheric zone

Splash zone

Submerged zone

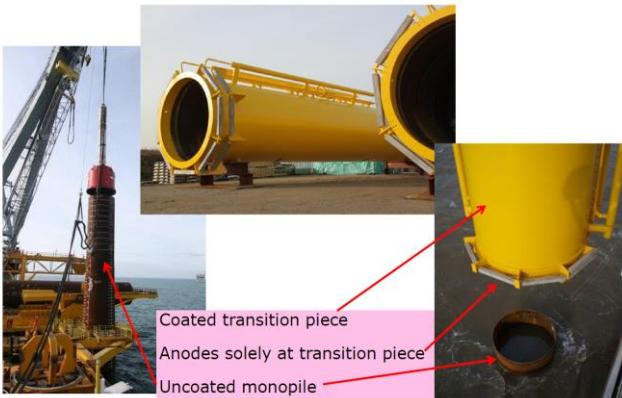
Buried zone



Corrosion protection design

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CORROSION PROTECTION, SHALLOW WATERS



With deeper water, focus shifting to ICCP as a means of Cathodic Protection.

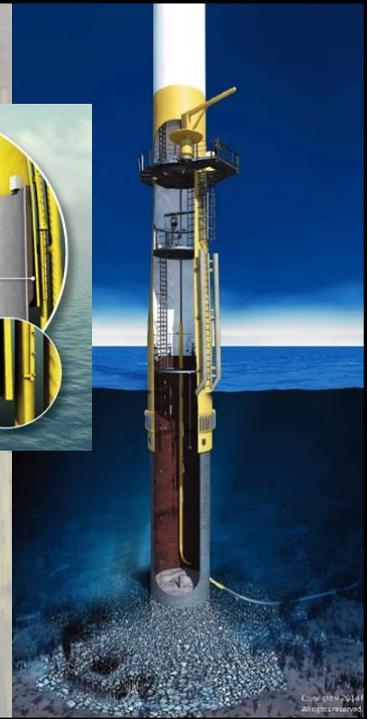
Monitor functionality and protection of ICCP system??

Corrosion protection design



Internal protection

- Closed compartment? Airtight?
- Changing water conditions?
- Below mudline? MIC?
- Corrosion rates?



Corrosion protection design



Floating wind

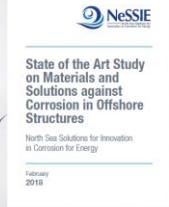
Secondary steel



Source: OWEZ, R. Results corrosion inspection offshore wind farm egmond aan zee 2007-2009



Reports on:
www.nessieproject.com



North Sea Solutions in Corrosion for Energy

Development of three demonstration projects related to innovative anti-corrosion solutions for ORE in the North-Sea Basin, in order to reduce the LCoE by tackling the challenge of corrosion



- Coatings
- Cathodic Protection
- Drone inspection
- Monitoring**



Final Conference

“Building Demonstration Cases for the Blue Economy: Lessons from NeSSIE and the Regions”

Brussels 24th of April

www.nessieproject.com



Coatings

Cathodic Protection



www.owi-lab.be



SHM Monitoring
 Drivetrain monitoring
 Data mining

-60°C → +60°C
 %RH
 Solar IR
 Icing

Large climate chamber



Coatings

Cathodic Protection

Drone inspection

Monitoring



Why?
How?





CORROSION Protection

FOR OFFSHORE WIND

12 – 14 MARCH 2019 | SWISSÔTEL BREMEN, GERMANY

C CORROSION MONITORING AND DATA INTERPRETATION FOR LIFE ASSESSMENT

11:15 - 13:15

Structural monitoring of offshore windfarms has become common practice. But how about corrosion monitoring? During the workshop, the key objectives of corrosion monitoring will be discussed. Participants will also explore the challenges related to corrosion monitoring and data interpretation; and possible approaches to tackle them.

- Potential gains of Corrosion monitoring
- Technical challenges and data interpretation
- Direct corrosion measurements vs. monitoring of environmental parameters
- Digital twin methodology for corrosion, fleet assessment

Christof Devriendt, RD&I Coordinator, Offshore Wind Infrastructure Lab

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Why?



Industrial challenges

- Monitoring of CP efficacy
- Checking of design assumptions
- RUL and life extension
- O&M optimisation

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Why?

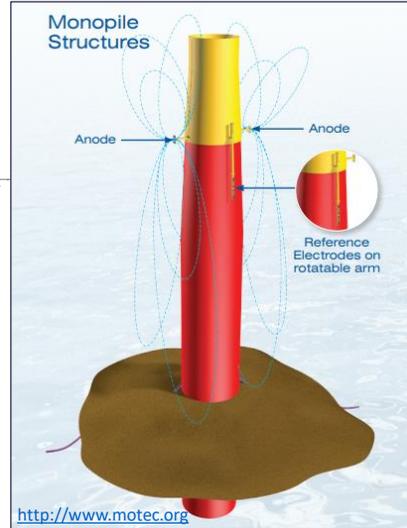
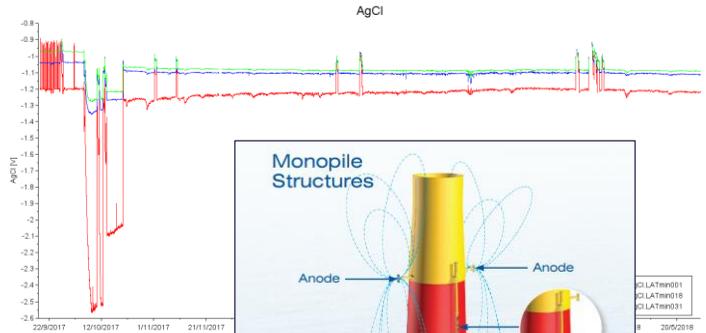
Industrial challenges

Monitoring of CP efficacy

Checking of design assumptions

RUL and life extension

O&M optimisation



Why?

Industrial challenges

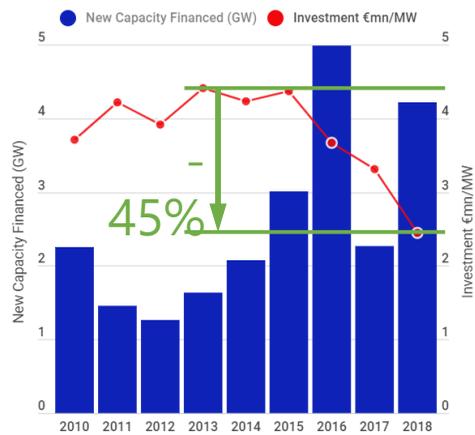
Monitoring of CP efficacy

Checking of design assumptions

RUL and life extension

O&M optimisation

Design improvement to reduce costs...



...but, also cut costs in corrosion protection?



Why?

Industrial challenges

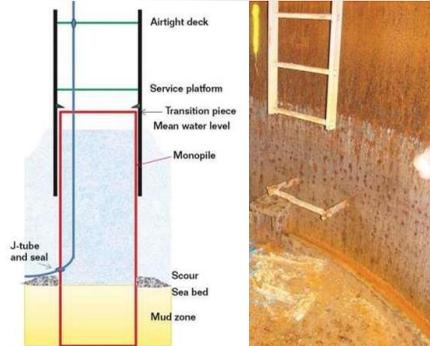
Monitoring of CP efficacy

Checking of design assumptions

RUL and life extension

O&M optimisation

Airtight designs...



...what now?

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Why?

Industrial challenges

Monitoring of CP efficacy

Checking of design assumptions

RUL and life extension

O&M optimisation

Risk reduction/control

Philosophy of good documentation

Knowing the history of the structure

Confirm corrosion allowance not exceeded



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Why?

Industrial challenges

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Very limited
 Not a focus of corrosion monitoring (yet)
 Health and Safety issues

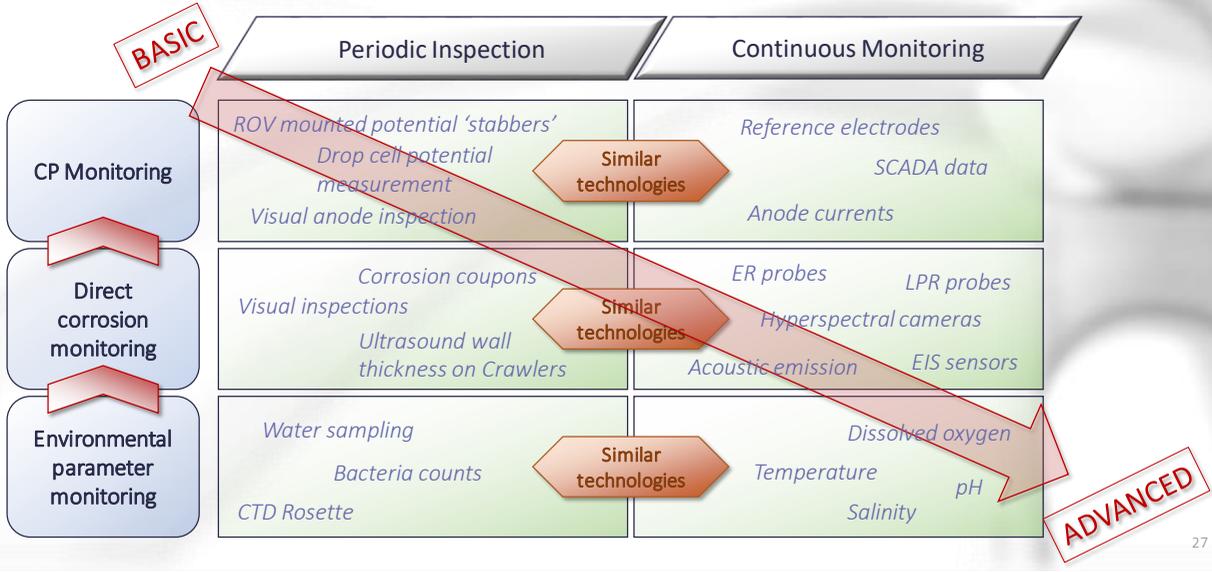
How?



	Periodic Inspection	Continuous Monitoring
CP Monitoring	ROV mounted potential 'stabbers' Drop cell potential measurement Visual anode inspection	Reference electrodes SCADA data Anode currents
Direct corrosion monitoring	Corrosion coupons Visual inspections Ultrasound wall thickness on Crawlers	ER probes <u>LPR probes</u> Hyperspectral cameras <u>Acoustic emission</u> <u>EIS sensors</u>
Environmental parameter monitoring	Water sampling Bacteria counts CTD Rosette	Dissolved oxygen Temperature pH Salinity



How?



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Lessons Learned

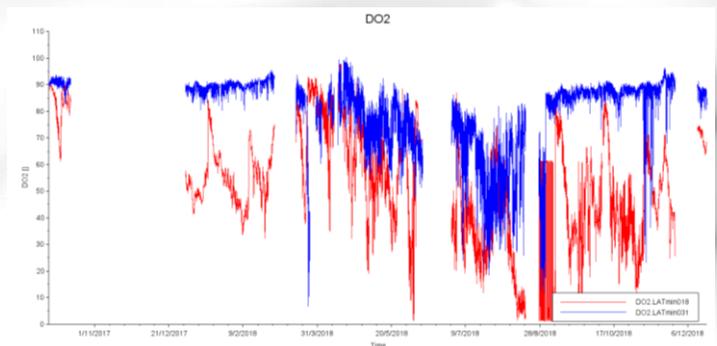


Environmental parameters (water quality)

Lifetime of sensors should be very long, because corrosion is a slow process.
 Need for maintenance should be minimal (maintenance interval >> periodic inspection interval).

- Energetically active sensors imply the presence of cables in the structure under monitoring
- Impact of fouling
- Need for re-calibration
- Robustness of sensors and data acquisition
- Data quality

“The sensors need more maintenance than the structure.”



Periodic inspection preferred

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Lessons Learned

Corrosion rates

Corrosion coupons

- Location/Position
- Exposure time
- Starting conditions
- Electrical connection to structure

ER sensors

- Location/Position
- Element material
- Pitting/Fouling/MIC/Conductive scales
- Combination with CP
- Have a 'disconnected' sensor as a reference

“Corrosion coupons and ER sensors measure the corrosivity of the marine environment rather than actual changes in wall thickness.”



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Application in other sectors?

Monitoring of CP efficacy

Checking of design assumptions

RUL and life extension

O&M optimisation

