

出國報告（出國類別：考察）

赴上海參加「2017 海上風電高峰論壇」

服務機關：臺灣港務股份有限公司

姓名職稱：鍾英鳳副總經理

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洪久媖管理師

派赴國家：中國大陸

出國期間：106 年 9 月 5 日至 106 年 9 月 8 日

報告日期：106 年 11 月 23 日

內容摘要

風電是世界範圍內發展速度最快的新興能源，海上風電(我國稱「離岸風電」)則代表了風電將來的發展方向。中國大陸海上風資源儲量豐富，尤其是以上海為輻射的東部沿海地區。海上風電相比於陸上風電優勢更大，風速更大、湍流強度更低、風向更穩定、對環境的影響更小，且海上風電場往往更靠近能源需求較大的沿海發達城市，海面的可利用面積廣闊，不必占用土地。根據中國大陸“十三五”可再生能源規劃，海上風電將重點分佈在江蘇、山東、上海、浙江、福建和廣東等沿海區域。但是海上風電較陸上風電的工作環境更加惡劣，如鹽霧的腐蝕、颱風的破壞、海浪的載荷和海上撞擊物的影響等。同時受限於海上風電場可達性差，工作環境複雜，作業時間長，使得海上風電場運行和維護的費用十分昂貴，直接制約了海上風電的發展。此次「2017 海上風電高峰論壇」關注海上風電，圍繞國際認證、項目風險安全管理等主題展開深度研討，期推動該行業在中國大陸的安全有序發展。

離岸風電為我國能源發展重點政策，臺灣港務公司積極配合我國離岸風電能源發展政策，投入各項風電港口基礎設施、運維船舶及安全基礎訓練等服務，更以臺中港為離岸風電操作母港、臺北港為水下基礎操作港，以厚植我國港口之風電產業服務能力；本次論壇本公司特派員出席並拜會相關廠商，期更為了解產業發展趨勢、厚植產業人脈及交流潛在商機。

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壹、目的

「2017 海上風電高峰論壇」活動係由德國萊因集團(TÜV Rheinland，以下簡稱 TUV 集團)舉辦，本公司更為了解產業發展趨勢、厚植產業人脈及交流潛在商機，特派員出席並拜會相關廠商。

貳、出國期間

出國期間：106 年 9 月 5 日至 106 年 9 月 8 日。

參、拜訪行程

| 日期 | 地點 | 行程 |
|---------|-------|-------------------|
| 9 月 5 日 | 桃園-上海 | 啟程 |
| | 上海 | 拜訪「TUV 集團上海公司」 |
| 9 月 6 日 | 上海 | 參加「2017 海上風電高峰論壇」 |
| 9 月 7 日 | 上海 | 參加「2017 海上風電高峰論壇」 |
| 9 月 8 日 | 上海 | 拜訪「上緯新材料科技股份有限公司」 |
| | 桃園-上海 | 返程 |

肆、過程概要

一、 拜訪「TUV 集團上海公司」

(一) 時間：106 年 9 月 5 日 PM2:30~5:30

(二) 地點：TUV 集團上海公司

(三) 人員：本公司鍾英鳳副總經理、陳中龍資深處長、洪久媖管理師；TUV 公司朱國副總經理、廖梨榕專案經理等人

(四) TUV 集團簡介：TUV 公司成立於 1872 年，專門提供材料、零組件等之測試、檢驗、驗證及設計、施工、運維等諮詢及技術人員培訓等服務，該公司總部位於德國科隆，在全球 66 個國家有 114 間分公司，集團六大事業主軸包含工業服務、交通運輸、產品、保健、訓練及諮詢、系統等事業群。其在台灣的公司成立於民國 75 年，服務據點分布於台北、台中、高雄，員工超過 400 人。另該公司目前在上海之據點因風電之快速發展員工有 1,000 餘人，並擁有試驗室。該試驗室除作第三方驗證之實驗外，同時也作為人才培訓中心，教導技術人員試驗及判讀方法。該公司的經營理念是以顧客需求為導向，並以此規劃未來之發展方向。

(五) TUV 集團產業風電服務：TUV 在風電產業的服務項目非常完整，凡風場開發的可行性評估、調查、規劃、設計、建造、安裝、運維等完整風電生命週期均有第三方認證之服務；同時對於風機各部零組件及整機認證，提供專業顧問諮詢及第三方驗證服務。其業務發展迅速之原因主要在於離岸風電在海上不確定因素太多且複雜，如沒有一套標準來設計、施工及運維將可能導致巨大的風險，致使投資失敗。而離岸風電係屬高資本之產業，一般開發商均採融資之方式取得資金，所以銀行要降低風險，對整個風電開發及運維必須有一定之水準來降低風險以確保開發投資效益。

(六) 拜訪摘要(TUV 集團簡報資料詳如附件一所示)：

1. 風電第三方認證服務：對於離岸風電之標準一般採用歐規標準，部分大公司自身訂有標準作業程序手冊；但部份較小規模的廠商並無標準作業準則及規範，其在開發過程中可能因疏忽或忽略而造成災害。因此對風機開發商而言，若是相當有開發經驗的業主且其有自訂之準則及規範，TUV 可依業主標準進行第三方認證服務；對於較無經驗之業者，TUV 可協助業主建立標準並至開發現場協助檢核。現今在風電相關驗證領域，於全球佔比最高的是 DNV GL(立恩威)，其完全採用歐洲標準。但 TUV 在大中華地區因耕耘已久，優勢在於更能因應當地的發展需求及客戶實際情況來給予協助及提供配套措施，所以在大陸能夠生根發展。

2. 重件碼頭：

在離岸風電產業中，無論是水下基礎採單樁(monopile)或 jacket 形式，或水上之轉接段、塔筒或機艙等組件，其尺寸規模及重量均甚巨大，所以皆須於港口建置重件碼頭以供使用，而整個重件碼頭的佈置及後線場地之配置，將因風機型式、基礎型式、零組件來源地及裝卸船機與操作模式之不同而有不同的載重、面積、配置需求，所以重件碼頭要以客製化為基礎，再思考長期經營及風機演變去做規劃設計。但目前為止對於風機所使用之重件碼頭尚無相關的規範及標準可依循，所設計出來是否可符合風電開發商之需求，且設計及施工標準是否可依需求而建造，以避免將來在風機吊裝、組裝作業時產生不安全的風險；也就是說港口單位所提供的重件碼頭是否可保障無風險或是可接受的風險。

TUV 表示每一家風機型式、重量及裝卸的方式不同，所以對於重件碼頭的整體配置及荷重需求亦不同，因此重件碼頭在設計時應考量不同組裝裝卸之模式來設計，也就是要客製化，因此對於碼頭設計能否達到客戶需求及確保施工時不會產生風險及避免爭議，所以建議碼頭之設計及施工盡可能納入第三方認證，來避免產生災害同時也做為將來責任歸屬之判斷。

3. 運維：風場之運維涉及許多知識及經驗，風機商轉之效率高低、故障之排除端賴運維工作之落實，所以歐洲風場運維商是否符合運維的需求，及銀行是否願意貸款，運維公司必須就技術層面取得第三方認證之證明。目前大陸約有 400 多家運維商，分工很細，但現階段能通過第三方認證的業者不多。針對運維項目 TUV 能協助的認證範圍包含運維人員、現場管理機制、軟硬體、系統、各項文件等各式驗證，以資證明運維商的服務能力 (TUV 沒有提供運維的建置輔導)。

4. 颱風及地震設計：有關颱風的設計及防護，在歐洲並無此標準，基於實務之需求，大陸在去年頒布了風機因應颱風的標準，但在地震的規範目前並無風機專用規範，都是依循大陸高聳建築及橋樑的標準來設計。



圖一：TUV 上海公司朱國副總經理與本公司團隊就離岸風電進行交流

二、與「TUV集團上海公司」交流離岸風電重件碼頭設計施工

(一) 時間：106 年 9 月 6 日 AM10:00~11:00

(二) 地點：論壇場地接待室

(三) 人員：本公司鍾英鳳副總經理、陳中龍資深處長、洪久媖管理師；TUV 公司
張欣副總經理、劉緯強總經理、廖梨榕專案經理等人

(四) 交流摘要：

因風機之零組件組裝成大構件之裝卸、運輸方案、吊裝碼頭之設計等皆環環相扣，應有一定的標準以供遵循及檢核。譬如說三峽新能源公司(大陸風場開發商)會在風機安裝前召開啟動會議，就西門子提供的風機吊裝方案，併同碼頭設計方案一起討論，並請 TUV 公司協助檢視其可行性及安全性。TUV 在這方面可協助業主規劃評估並提供第三方監督服務。初步建議本公司在重件碼頭的設計、建造方面可要求設計、監造之程序、過程及

成果應獲取第三方認證，以通過國際認證的方式來降低潛在事故風險，及利於責任的釐清。

重件碼頭之設計包含碼頭本體、防舷材、繫船柱、強化海床、碼頭面板、電力、電信、消防、給水等設施，目前為止一般貨櫃碼頭、散雜貨碼頭均有港灣設計基準可依循，但風電之重件碼頭並沒有規範而是引用相關規範或風電開發商之需求進行規劃設計，如何滿足及確保安全，經與 TUV 公司張欣副總經理（基礎設施與土木工程背景）討論，她認為重件碼頭因投資金額大，且完工後修改不易，加上時間之壓力，所以可考慮事先成立諮詢委員會，請風電開發業者、組裝、裝卸、設計者共同討論確定需求並廣泛徵詢未來碼頭使用者之意見，進行綜整後再進行設計。同時在施工中建議應由第三方協助監督，以確保品質達到設計標準，規劃設計前必須與使用者（包括電源開發商、裝卸業者）確定品質。

張欣副總經理並以中國興建第一條高速鐵路為例，當初在沒有規範的情形下高鐵局邀集高鐵各方面之專家組織諮詢委員會，來確定各項設計、施工之需求，其中包含 TUV 之人員。在該案中順利完成高鐵之興建，同時也建立了大陸高鐵設計及施工規範。因此對於我國因應風電碼頭可借用歐洲之相關規範，同時亦可組成諮詢委員會對於重件碼頭承載力需求、碼頭承載力之分佈、吊車使用區之需求、塔筒組立區、大型構件儲放吊裝、工作船靠泊碼頭對防舷材與繫船柱力量傳遞計算方式、當颱風來臨時工作船停泊繫靠的方式及力量傳遞的模式，工作船在吊裝作業時對海床支撐力的需求、設計方法與維護之方法；同時對於後線場地、道路之規劃，包括場地因應不同作業模式之需求其儲存、組裝、運輸之空間動線規劃、平整度、承載力、排水、公用管線、照明等規劃設計及施工標準等建立。

另在道路工程方面，因構件為超寬、超長、超重，對於道路平整度、轉彎半徑、淨空、道路、橋樑的荷重計算，路面 AC 或 RC 強度之設計，施工標準均需探討。因此藉由諮詢委員會委員之對各行業之專業及人脈尋求答案，以確保完工後之品質及強度能符合使用者之需求。



圖二：TUV 上海公司張欣副總經理與本公司團隊就風電重件碼頭設計施工進行交流

三、 參加「2017 海上風電高峰論壇」：為關注海上風電，推動該行業在中國大陸的安全有序發展，TUV 集團特舉辦「2017 海上風電高峰論壇」，就國際認證、項目管理等主題展開深度研討；論壇預擬議程如附件二；現場議程經大會調整如簡報資料附件三~附件十一，茲擇要摘錄各場主題之探討重點如次。

(一) 第一場：德國萊茵 TUV “2017 年風能行業發展白皮書” 發布及介紹(簡報如附件三)

● 主講人：陳偉康，德國萊茵 TUV 大中華區工業服務副總裁

● 重點摘要：

1. 全球海上風電市場展望：

2016 年海上新增併網容量主要集中於北歐及中國大陸，分別為

1,556MW 及 690MW，分佔全球比例 68.2% 及 30.2%。全球海上風電基本上保持穩定成長，歐洲佔海上風電新增併網容量之領先地位，預計 2017 年至 2026 累計新增併網 34.39GW，主要依賴英國、德國、荷蘭及法國；亞太地區則主要依賴中國大陸，預計新增併網 24.7GW，約佔亞太地區海上新增併網市場的 85%。

2. 中國大陸海上風電概況：

(1) 政策目標：大陸於 2009 年啟動海上風電項目規劃工作，2012 年於「風電發展“十二五”規劃」提出 2005 年達成 5GW 裝機容量、2020 年完成 30GW 之政策目標。然而由於缺乏相關開發建設經驗及管理機制，海上風電發展不如預期，截至 2015 年底僅完成 792.5MW 的海上併網容量，為“十二五”目標的 5.9%，因此 2016 年 12 月發佈的「風電發展“十三五”規劃」，將 2020 年海上風電併網目標從 30GW 下調至 5GW。

(2) 截至 2016 年底，中國大陸的海上累計吊裝及併網容量分別為 1.53GW 及 1.48GW，全部來自江蘇、上海及福建省。

(3) 截至 2017 年 3 月底，共有 8 個海上風電項目正在興建中，分布於江蘇、福建、河北、浙江、廣東及天津，共計 3.1GW；其中江蘇省海上風電佔比 48.5%。

3. 中國大陸海上風電市場展望：中國海上風電市場預計於 2018 年進入 GW 級成長，於 2020 年分別達到吊裝及併網容量 6.1GW 及 6.0GW。2020 年以後隨著管理機制的逐步完善，開發經驗逐漸成熟、以及建設成本的進一步下降，將進入快速發展期，預計 2026 年海上累計吊裝及併網將分別達到 26.8GW 及 26.1GW。

4. 中國大陸海上風電產業主要面臨之挑戰：目前中國大陸在海上風電方面缺乏專門的法規，現有海洋工程的法規主要是針對海上石油及天然氣開發，但由於兩者之間存在落差，所以缺乏專門的法規是海上風電的一大風險。

現階段中國大陸面臨的五大挑戰如下，也因此 TUV 公司本次舉辦海上風電論壇，便是希望透過宣導國際認證、專案管理等主題，推動海上風電的永續發展。

- (1)基礎設計及施工研究試驗不足：目前中國海上風能資源評價工作尚未系統性開展，海洋水文測量、海底地質勘察也較薄弱，間接影響風場建設的順利推動。
- (2)職能部門之間的溝通協調急待加強：海上風電開發涉及相當多領域，如海事局、海洋局、漁業管理部門、環保部門及地方政府等，各部門對於海上風電的認知並不一致，使得前期工作時程拉長。目前海上風電項目海域使用憑證獲得許可、通過海洋環評、通航安全論證的週期一般需要兩年以上。
- (3)技術標準體系有待進一步完善：在工程勘查、施工、安裝、運行管理及維護方面缺乏技術規範，更面臨技術風險及成本方面的控制。
- (4)海上安全管理體系、風險管控較為薄弱：海上風電工程複雜，運行環境惡劣，施工難度及技術都很高。
- (5)海上運維存在海上交通複雜、大型零件檢修困難、運維成本高，危險係數高等問題。

5. 中國大陸海上風電運維市場：

由於早期中國大陸快速發展供應鏈，造成中國大陸國產的風機平均 4.7 年必需更換大部件，其質量及穩定性都比較差。此外，高風速和頻繁的棄風（棄風是指在風電發展初期，風機處於正常情況下，由於當地電網接納能力不足、風電場建設工期不匹配和風電不穩定等因素，導致部分風電場風機暫停，不能發電上網的現象）帶來的停機導致的高疲勞損耗累積，引起了更高的大部件故障率，例如齒輪箱、葉片等。因此，大部件的運維是運維的主要收益。

目前中國大陸絕大部分的運維市場是掌握在風機商及開發商手中，風機商因掌握風機機組的研發優勢、經驗豐富、運維品質較高等，目前佔有約68%的運維市場，而開發商由於目前較缺乏技術經驗、採購管道等原因，僅佔有風場運行市場當中常規簡單的運維部分；另第三方獨立運維公司目前市場混亂、低價競爭，承擔個別門檻較低的運維環節。

未來，隨著經驗的累積，風場開發商內部營運部門將能承擔技術難度更高的運維環節，並拓展其他開發商的運維業務；例如龍源、大唐、華能等大型國企開發商已經開始建立內部運維部門來控管運維成本並累積風場運行經驗。

6. 中國大陸風電企業的海外發展策略：

中國大陸風電整機商近年的發展重心主要集中在拉丁美洲、東南亞等新興市場，包括土耳其、巴基斯坦、俄羅斯、泰國等區域，主要投資方式是透過當地的風電開發提供融資服務，進而綁定風機的銷售。但這種方式在歐洲及北美洲難以實行，因為風電發展成熟區域對於風機品質要求較高，同時存在智慧財產權及認證壁壘的問題。

風電開發商的策略則有所不同，其在新興市場的開發策略主要是自主開發或與當地開發商合作，而在成熟市場如歐洲，則採取直接收購風電公司或專案股權的方式，藉以學習歐洲成熟的風電建設及運維經驗，且歐洲的風電專案收益率相對中國大陸而言較高，可獲取較為滿意的收益。

現階段，中國大陸的風電海外發展處於半被動式的狀態，雖然為了呼應政府政策企業紛紛走向海外，但尚未獲得海外市場，尤其是成熟國家的認可。

(二) 第二場：歐洲海上風電認證及相關標準解讀(簡報如附件四)

- 主講人：朱國，德國萊茵 TUV 大中華區工業服務風電部門副總經理
- 重點摘要：

歐洲之風電發展通常會先有研發及標準之制定，而其標準制定的主要考量在於風險，以確保安全，所以目前風電許多的標準及規範均來自於歐洲。如對於從事風電之船舶，在整體運輸、組件吊裝及運輸等方面均須經過認證。

歐洲所發展出之標準眾多，例如 BSH 對於海上風機之設計規範，又如根據 IEC 標準對於風機進行包括設計評估、項目測試、製造評估、基礎設計評估及型式特性測量等「風機型式認證」(type certification)，或根據 IEC、DNV-GL 等標準進行「風機型式認證」及「風場項目認證」(project certification)等。

風場整體營運之期限中，運維品質是關鍵因素，如何選取適合之運維廠商，目前之作法有些開發商以 10 家取其中 3 家，工程師至現場了解設備技術是否符合標準，基於安全及質量，運維不應淪為低價搶標的局面。

對於臺灣目前大都沿用歐規，招標文件中要求要有 BSH 之評估。因海上風電與陸上是不同產業，其風險亦較高，如墨非定律 $100 - 1 = 0$ ，即一次事故可能導致前功盡棄，所以必須更慎重，因在每個結構環節中均存有漏洞，在傷害比例中，其中人的不安全作為佔 88%，設備佔 10%，所以應以 Four eyes principles(四眼法則)- 多一則管理，多一次干預，即少一份傷害之理念來實踐風電產業的安全作業環境。

(三) 第三場：海上風電項目全生命週期的風險管理、海上風電項目風險分析、歐洲海上項目風險評估方法及介紹(簡報如附件五)

- 主講人：Mr. Andy Lidstone，德國萊茵 TUV-英國 Risktec 海上風電安全評估專家
- 重點摘要：

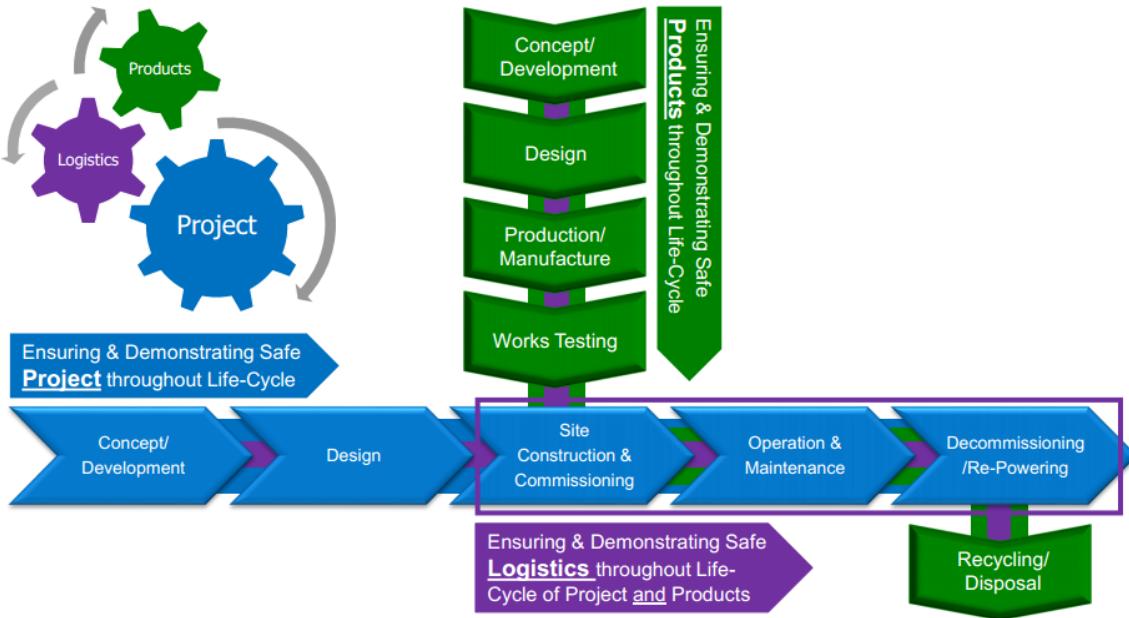
以離岸風電產業而言，風險通常肇因於設計錯誤(如安裝施工)、天然災害(如颶風或地震所引起的風機倒塌)、運輸物流意外(如多輪式運輸載具 SPMT 翻覆、船舶翻覆)、營運意外(例如風機失火、直升機墜海)及信譽損失(如環保議題)等。另外該產業之作業人員所面臨的安全風險主要有三種，分別

為：1.職災風險：缺氧及有毒物質、健康危害、高空作業、落海、吊裝傷害等；2.危害物質風險：包含高壓釋放、失火、電氣及機具設備等；3.結構性故障：人員在海上遭結構物困住、人員遭掉落物擊中；以上3種風險皆需透過良好的緊急應變措施以為因應。

風險分析分為質化、半量化及量化等三種方法，質化方法適用於低複雜度且可由標準流程因應的狀況，量化方法適用於高複雜度且無標準流程可因應的狀況，半量化方法則居中。在辨認風險、分析風險及評估之後，可採四大原則加以處理來將風險降至最低，即規避(風險過高)、降低(風險能以經濟效益方式處理)、轉移(轉移法律責任或財務影響)及承受(可承受之殘存風險)，最後存留之可承受之殘存風險則需持續受到監控。

根據 James Reason 教授提出之「瑞士乳酪理論」(Swiss Cheese Model)，該理論將每道防護措施比喻成一片乳酪，每片乳酪都有自身的漏洞，並指出當每片乳酪上所產生漏洞的位置剛好形成一直線，此時，意外事故將穿過層層把關的防護措施，形成「一步錯、步步錯」的狀況。在離岸風電產業中，常見的漏洞包含人員不安全行為、專業能力與經驗不足、未按標準程序操作維護、組織執行力不足、風險管理體系缺陷、安全文化薄弱、企業高層管理決心不足等，一連串的錯誤因而導致重大事故，使得企業蒙受刑罰、人員傷亡、設備財產損壞、環境生態衝擊、停產營運損失及聲譽受損與糾紛等負面影響。

離岸風電的風險管理有三大交叉影響的因素，分別為產品-Products(如風機、基樁、海上變電站、陸上變電站)、物流-Logistics(如建造、港口營運、海上作業、飛行)及專案-Projects(如特定風場或個別階段的完整週期)，其中專案的週期又可細分為概念/發展、設計、風場建造及運行、營運及維護、除役/再啟動等五個週期，而產品的週期可細分為概念/發展、設計、生產/製造及測試等四個週期，物流則貫穿專案及產品的各個週期；以上稱為離岸風電專案的全生命週期風險管理，如下圖三所示。



圖三：離岸風電專案的全生命週期風險管理

(資料來源：附件五簡報)

常見的 PDCA(Plan-Do-Check-Action)應用於離岸風電的安全風險管理，主要分為七個流程；在 Plan 流程中，首先要進行作業區分(流程一)，然後是危險源識別並進行頻率及嚴重度分析(流程二)，接續進行風險評估(流程三)並決定是否為可接受的風險(流程四)，並進入 Do 流程，如為可接受之風險則維持管理，如不是則進行整改方案或管理控制(流程五)；接下來為 Check 流程也就是檢查控制的有效性(流程六)，最後來到 Action 流程亦即控制績效評價(流程七)；整個流程著重於持續改善。

風險分析常用的方法為領結分析法(Bow-Tie Analysis)，以繪製領結的方式來表示事故、事故發生原因、導致事故的路徑、事故的後果及預防事故的措施之間的關係；領結分析法的好處是以圖形表現的方式非常直觀，易於解讀，因此受到歐洲石化界及風電界之廣泛應用，例如以領結分析法演示高空作業及火災危害等風險分析。

離岸風電施工階段的 HSE(健康、安全、環境)管理也是值得關注的議題，其管理體系包括一級文件(政策)、二級文件(計畫方案)、三級文件(管理方法)、

四級文件(程序書)及五級文件(表單)；要落實 HSE 管理，得從人員、設備及技術等三方面努力：1. 人員：領導層和職責、人員和培訓、承包商管理、事故分析與預防、危險及緊急應變方案、評價保證和改善；2. 設備：營運和維護(合作業許可)；3. 技術：風險評估和管理、設計與建造、變更管理、信息及文件管理。透過公司高層的承諾，建立安全文化及績效管理指標，將是 HSE 管理成功的核心。

(四) 第四場：風電全球互聯網化(簡報如附件六)

- 主講人：張麗萍，施璐德亞洲有限公司(CNOOD ASIA LIMITED)合夥人
- 重點摘要：

施璐德亞洲有限公司創立於 2008 年，主要於國外提供油氣、海洋、礦山、基礎建設、水力、再生能源、電力傳輸及配送等方面的專案，提供工程、採購、建設等服務。其在上海、香港、智利及西班牙等地設有分部，在全球約有 150 個員工。該公司首先說明其在業務拓展方面的全球互聯網化以及其在埃及、蘇丹等地所投資開發的再生能源專案；例如根據預估，2020 年在蘇丹的再生能源將達 2000MW，其中風能佔比約 1000MW，施璐德在蘇丹北部因而提出 75MW 之風能投資計畫。

該公司進一步說明未來混合能源互聯網的概念，因太陽能及風力發電受地理及氣候影響較大，如遇連續陰天或無風天氣，無法正常發電的狀況，而電池的儲能有限，對於供電穩定性需要比較高的系統，可以增加柴油機發電，即「風光柴互補系統」的備用功能，以確保供電的可靠性及穩定性；該系統特別適用於高海拔、沙漠、極寒之地及沿海孤島等區域使用。

在合作型式方面該公司亦採全球互聯化方式進行，與大陸的主要政府單位、保險公司及銀行，以及世界銀行群多有投資案的開發合作，為 EPC 案提供擔保；另外在技術融合及項目管理及企業文化等方面，亦是互聯網化的範圍。

(五) 第五場：海上風電用高壓交直流電纜試驗方法和性能介紹(簡報如附件七)

- 主講人：朱永華(楊娟娟代表)，上海纜慧檢測技術有限公司副總經理

- 重點摘要：

海纜的試驗標準主要包含交流、直流及機械試驗等三類，各類試驗之遵循標準如下：

1. 交流：(1) CIGRE Electra No. 189: 2000 《30(36)~150(170)kv 擠包絕緣大長度交流海纜推薦試驗方法》(2) CIGRE 490: 2012《大長度交流海纜的試驗推薦》(3) JB/T 11167.1~3-2011 10-110kv 海纜試驗方法、要求及附件(4) GB/T 32346.1~3-2015 220kv 海纜試驗方法、要求及附件。
2. 直流：(1) CIGRE TB 219: 2003 250kv 及以下直流輸電用擠包絕緣電力電纜系統 (2) CIGRE TB 496: 2012 500kv 及以下直流輸電用擠包絕緣電力電纜系統 (3) TICW 7-14: 2012 500kv 及以下直流輸電用擠包絕緣電力電纜系統 (4) GB/T 31489.1-2015 500kv 及以下直流輸電用擠包絕緣電力電纜系統。
3. 機械試驗：(1) CIGRE Electra No. 171: 1997 《海底電纜機械試驗推薦方法》(2) CIGRE 623:2015 《海底電纜機械試驗推薦方法》。

另海底電纜之試驗類型主要包含開發試驗、例行試驗、型式試驗及預鑒定試驗等四類，各類試驗說明細節詳簡報所示。

(六) 第六場：風電產品關鍵部件的無損檢測方案介紹(簡報如附件八)

- 主講人：王曉寧，奧林巴斯(中國)(Olympus)有限公司技術專家

- 重點摘要：

本場主要針對風力發電機組織葉片、塔筒、葉片緊固螺栓、齒輪箱、轉軸、潤滑系統等之檢測重點及奧林巴斯公司之解決方案進行介紹。

(七) 第七場：風電領域 EMC 的調查研究及解決方案(簡報如附件九)

- 主講人：Mr. Tobias Trupp，Magnetec EMC 技術專家

- 重點摘要：

本場演說主要介紹風電系統之 EMC(Electromagnetic compatibility，電磁兼容性)調查方法及解決方案，說明 common current mode (共模電流) 會對電網帶來汙染及降低電網的可靠度，影響整體電子零件，是引起 EMC 的主要來源，而 EMC 問題是風機系統的隱形殺手。

風機發電機的測試標準為 IEC 61000-4-7(GB/T17626.7)

Electromagnetic Compatibility(EMC)；根據 GB/T023479.1-2009, Term No. 6.7，其軸電壓(shaft voltage)應小於 0.5V，根據《電機工程手冊•電機卷》，其軸電流(shaft current)應小於 1.5A/mm^2 ；又根據 SKF,FAG，其軸電流應小於 0.7A/mm^2 。

透過納米晶磁芯(nanocrystalline core)技術能改善 EMC 問題，當不平衡交變電流通過磁芯時，在磁芯內部產生一個渦流，從而產生一個感應電動勢，並在磁芯內部形成一個閉合的迴路。迴路中的電流產生熱量，選擇合理參數的磁芯從而控制產生的感應電流的大小，進而在不破壞磁芯物理結構的狀態下自然冷卻，同時該過程持續消耗不平衡電流。實驗顯示納米晶磁芯比起鐵氧體磁芯(ferrite core)可消耗更多不平衡電流，尤其是高頻段；頻率越高，納米晶磁芯產生的阻抗越大。

(八) 第八場：中壓風能耐扭轉軟電纜 2 PfG 2630/06.17 標準發布會及講解(簡報如附件十)

- 主講人：夏波，德國萊茵 TUV 大中華區商用與工業產品副總裁

- 重點摘要：

目前較小功率的風機配套使用 1.8/3kV 及以下的風力發電用耐扭曲軟電纜，其電壓低、截面積較小且自重較輕；大功率風機配套使用 6kV~35kV 的風力發電用耐扭曲軟電纜，其電壓高、截面積大且自重大。目前風能電纜缺乏國際規範及國際整機廠的認可，同時所用材料不符合最新環保發展趨勢，因此 TUV 公司結合國際上先進電纜廠及風機廠，針對前沿的中壓風能電纜研

發一份 2PfG 標準規範，以幫助大陸廠商能向世界拓展。

依風電的特殊環境要求，風能電纜所具備的特點包含耐扭、耐寒、耐鹽霧、耐油、耐紫外線、阻燃、柔軟可移動、符合環保趨勢的低烟無鹵材料等，本場主要針對中壓風能電纜之標準簡介及 TUV 公司之服務進行介紹。

(九) 第九場：中國海上風電市場展望(簡報如附件十一)

- 主講人：李小楊，MAKE Consulting 中國市場分析師
- 重點摘要：本場介紹主題與第一場相同，為維持完整性，已一併綜整於第一場摘要內容。

(十) 與福建省新能海上風電研發中心有限公司蔣光道總經理、福建海上風電運維服務有限公司林金珍總經理及陳智華副總經理等人交流：福建海域到 2030 年於沿岸水深 20 公尺以內預計安裝 13GW 風機，目前福建省新能海上風電研發中心有限公司正於沿岸召募風機廠商安裝由 4MW 至 6.7MW 之測試風機以瞭解各類風機之效能，以供未來正式安裝評估。另於今年一月由原來造船公司成立福建海上風電運維服務公司，其將擁有自有船隊，包括自昇式平台船、工作船、駁船、運維作業船等船機，費時 5 年規劃提供全方位的運維服務，全力投入風電產業。對於漁業方面亦面臨拆遷補償之問題，其作法由政府出面協調，但補償費由風電開發業者負擔。對於漁民轉任運維人員或船長之構想，亦受限於漁民之技術及語言能力而無法轉任。

(十一) 與江蘇金風科技有限公司海上風電技術部海上風電培訓中心朱浩先生交流：金風科技(全球風電機組製造商)自 2010 年即著手籌劃風電培訓中心，經二年的規劃及參訪歐美國家學習，開始投入培訓中心建置，在 15 公畝土地上興建訓練教室、高塔，12M*22M*5.5M 之水池，其高塔及深水游泳池初估建造經費約 1000 餘萬人民幣。師資則由該公司之大學師資來兼任，同時與國外合作，預定 2018 年開始營運，初期預估每年 300 個學員，每班 12 個進行人才培訓，其採重質不重量的訓練方式來教導學員。目前 TUV 正協助該公司建置風電相關訓練課程，未來訓練內容將涵蓋 GWO 基礎安全訓練。有關金

風科技的 GWO 安全訓練中心，據了解建成後初期僅供內部員工訓練使用，因內部員工就有 7000 人左右，若本身的訓練設施不敷使用，則將員工派到國外受訓為輔。



圖四：「2017 海上風電高峰論壇」開幕式



圖五：「2017 海上風電高峰論壇」研討會場



圖六：「2017 海上風電高峰論壇」會場交流

四、 拜訪「上緯新材料科技股份有限公司」

(一) 時間：106 年 9 月 8 日 AM10:00~1:00

(二) 地點：上緯新材料科技公司會議室

(三) 人員：本公司鍾英鳳副總經理、陳中龍資深處長、洪久媖管理師；上緯新材料科技公司：許崇禮副總經理、謝宗廷技術特助等人

(四) 上緯集團簡介：上緯公司成立於 1992 年，由董事長蔡朝陽先生成立，以高性能樹脂為主要產品，該公司在臺灣南投、大陸上海、天津、江蘇設有生產工廠，並於 2013 年在臺灣啟動離岸風場開發及經營。該公司於 2016 年與全球風機製造商龍頭之一：中國金風科技結盟，由金風科技入股(10%)改制成立「上緯新材料科技股份有限公司」，共同拓展風力發電葉片的市場。上緯公司轉投資之「上緯新能源股份有限公司」，率先於臺灣完成兩部示範離岸風機，發電容量合計 8MW，於 2017 年 4 月取得臺灣首張離岸風電發電機組之

電業執照，並獲得全球前兩大離岸風場開發商-麥格理資本（Macquarie Capital）及丹能公司（DONG Energy）之投資。

(五) 交流摘要：

因上緯新材料公司恰與本次論壇地點同位於上海，為促進雙方人員互動，特至該公司進行簡要交流及參訪應用於風機葉片之樹脂產品生產基地。該生產基地之廠房照片如圖七，整潔且無異味，為生產符合所需之樹脂，工廠內設有相關試驗室，對產品進行測試，以確保品質，其中一項試驗以所產樹脂與不同廠商生產之材料結合，找出最符合之材料，讓我們了解不同材料與樹脂之結合其強度亦不同，如何製造最好的葉片，除了玻璃纖維來源不同外，其與樹脂結合性亦是重點。上緯公司簡報如附件十二。



圖七：上緯新材料公司廠房(來源：上緯公司官網

<http://www.swancor.com/tw/about.php?no=3>)

伍、心得與建議

離岸風電為我國再生能源發展重點政策，臺灣港務公司積極配合規劃投入各項風

電港口基礎設施、運維船舶及安全基礎訓練等服務，現階段更以臺中港為離岸風電操作母港、臺北港為水下基礎操作港，以厚植我國港口之風電產業服務能力；對照國外離岸風電之先驅國家如英國、丹麥、德國等二十餘年的發展經驗，我國離岸風電產業尚處於起步階段，為增加該產業 know-how 及視野、拓展相關人脈，確有需要擇要參加相關研討會或實地參訪，借重他山成長經驗，減少本國學習曲線，並逐步建立產業人脈存摺，增益合作契機。茲綜整並摘要本報告重要心得及建議如下，供我國發展離岸風電產業參考：

一、 港口重件碼頭之設計與建造：

在離岸風電產業中，無論是水下基礎採單樁(monopile)或 jacket 形式，或水上之轉接段、塔筒或機艙等組件，其尺寸規模及重量均甚巨大，所以皆須於港口建置重件碼頭以供使用，而整個重件碼頭的佈置及後線場地之配置，將因風機型式、基礎型式、零組件來源地及裝卸船機與操作模式之不同而有不同的載重、面積、配置之需求，所以重件碼頭要以客製化為基礎，再思考長期經營及風機演變去做規劃設計。但目前為止對於風機所使用之重件碼頭卻無相關的規範及標準可依循，所設計出來是否可符合風電開發商之需求，且設計及施工標準是否可依需求而建造，以避免將來在風機吊裝、組裝作業時產生不安全的風險，也就是說港口單位所提供的重件碼頭是否可保障無風險或是可接受的風險；初步建議本公司在重件碼頭的設計、建造方面可要求設計、監造之程序、過程及成果應獲取第三方認證，以通過國際認證的方式來降低潛在事故風險，並有利於責任的釐清。

重件碼頭之設計包含碼頭本體、防舷材、繫船柱、強化海床、碼頭面板、電力、電信、消防、給水等設施，目前為止一般貨櫃碼頭、散雜貨碼頭均有港灣設計基準可依循，但風電之重件碼頭並沒有規範而是引用相關規範或風電開發商之需求進行規劃設計，如何滿足及確保安全，建議邀請風電開發業者、組裝、裝卸、設計者共同討論確定需求並廣泛徵詢未來碼頭使用者之意見，進行綜整後再進行設計。同時在施工中建議應由第三方協助監督，以確保品質達到設計標準，規劃設計前必須與使用者（包括電源開發商、裝卸業者）確定品質。

二、離岸風電產業之發展應採循序漸進方式：

由參與本次論壇可知，中國大陸在離岸風電方面雖已有相當發展，且在該產業的供應鏈包含風場開發、風機製造、安裝、運維、海工船隊、施工技術等，相較我國完整許多。目前中國大陸在離岸風電方面仍缺乏專門的法規，過去的土法煉鋼雖然也取得一定的成功案例，但制度及法規的缺乏，對於產業發展及人員安全仍存有相當的風險。我國目前處於起步階段，為達成再生能源的政策目標，應秉持穩紮穩打理念，切莫操之過急，而是要以永續經營的方式來佈局並綜合產業先驅者的經驗，以務實的方式落實整個離岸風電產業的整體規劃及推動。

我國離岸風電產業政策目標訂於 114 年完成 3.5~4GW 的裝置容量，但當前總申請開發量高達 10 餘 GW，考量產業長久發展及落實我國離岸風電產業鏈在地化，經濟部能源局日前於今(106)年召開離岸風電開發遴選會議，公布遴選指標國產化的「產業關聯效益」及「技術能力」合計比重須達七成，且 114 年目標嚴格限制為 3.5GW，未入選廠商須等待第三階段之「區塊開發」；對照目前中國大陸面臨缺乏制度及永續發展的諸多挑戰，能源局所規劃之遴選機制及裝置容量合理的分階段開發，確為必要之舉。

三、離岸風電產業人才培育應及早因應：

離岸風電產業屬於高技術高風險行業，而且相當需要英文能力，舉本公司目前接觸到的陸域風機大廠為例，該業者長期在臺灣招募風機維修人員，找人已經非常不容易，經常缺人，未來面對新增離岸風機的維修需求，人力短缺勢必加劇，因此業者非常憂心。由於人員的養成並非一蹴可幾，我國確有必要及早因應，未來建議朝在校培養、產學合作、政府推動計畫等方面多管齊下，透過政府各相關部會、各級學校及產業自身的努力推動，才有可能支撐產業蓬勃發展。目前大陸金風公司已成立 GWO 安全訓練中心，預定 2018 年開始營運。

本公司為臺灣國際商港的管理者，對於港口及海上安全尤為關心，為替

離岸風電的人力培訓盡一份心力，特規劃善用本公司於臺中港的「海運發展學院」園區，提供國際認可的離岸風電基礎安全訓練課程，未來更期能透過合作，與相關訓練單位共同努力推動，補足該產業的人力及職能缺口。同時該訓練機構、師資之建立及第三方認證，亦應同步進行，讓所培育之人才能得到運維公司之認可。

四、 設計等規範之建立：

碼頭及風場設計之規範目前均參照歐洲規範，但歐洲與臺灣之海氣象條件不同，如歐洲並無颱風，而颱風及地震造成結構破壞之風險非常大，因而對於碼頭、風場風機之規劃、設計、施工有必要盡速建立規範，以資進行檢視。

五、 安全制度及規範之建立：

離岸風電位於海上，其工作條件不如陸上且風險性較高，當事故發生將造成風電成本墊高致財務不可行，如何減少事故之發生，有賴健全之安全制度及規範之建立，並落實執行訓練及操作。

陸、附件

附件一：TUV 集團簡報資料

附件二：論壇議程

附件三~附件十一：論壇簡報資料

附件十二：上緯公司簡報

海上风电相关标准解读

Rules and Standards for
Offshore Wind Energy



Alex Guo ZHU (朱国)

TUV Rheinland
Industrial Services Greater China

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➤ 海上风电相关国际标准

Relevant international standards for offshore WE
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➤ 项目的风险管理理念

Risk management for project

➤ 海上风电的HSE管理体系

HSE management system for offshore WE industry



国际主要标准组织

Names of International Organizations

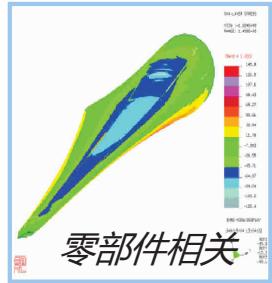
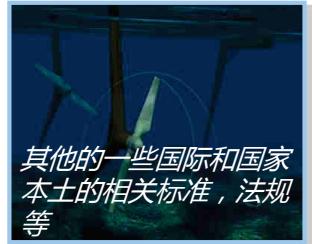


- DNV-GL 挪威-德国船级社
- IEC 国际电工委员会
- European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC) 欧洲海洋能源中心
- EN (Euro Norm standard) 欧洲标准委员会
- IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers) 电气和电子工程师协会
- ISO 国际标准化组织
- Renewable UK. 英国可再生能源
- NORSOOK 挪威石油工业技术法规
- Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (BSH) 德国联邦海事和水文地理局
- American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)
- British Wind Energy Association, BWEA 英国风能协会



标准和规范

Standard and Rules



标准和规范

Standard and Rules

| | |
|----------------|---|
| DNV-OSS-901 | Project Certification of Offshore Wind Farms |
| EMEC | Guideline for marine energy certification schemes |
| DNV-RP-J101 | Use of Remote Sensing for Wind Energy Assessments - Incorporates Amendment: November 2011 |
| DNV-RP-J101 | Use of Remote Sensing for Wind Energy Assessments - Incorporates Amendment: November 2011 |
| DNV OS-C502 | Offshore Concrete Structures |
| DNV OS-D201 | Electrical Installations |
| DNV | Marine ship design aspects |
| DNV | Guidelines for offshore project planning |
| EMEC | Guideline for marine energy certification schemes |
| EMEC | Guidelines for Grid Connection of Marine Energy Conversion Systems. |
| EMEC | Guideline for marine energy certification schemes |
| EMEC | Guidelines for Project Development in the Marine Energy Industry |
| GL IV-6-3:2007 | Rules for classification and construction - IV: Industrial services - Part 6: Offshore technology - Chapter 3: Fixed offshore installations |
| GL IV-6-4:2007 | Rules for classification and construction - IV: Industrial services - Part 6: Offshore technology - Chapter 4: Structural Design |
| GL IV-6-7:2005 | Rules and guidelines - IV: Industrial services - Part 6: Offshore installations - Chapter 7: Guidelines for the construction of fixed offshore installations in ice infested waters |
| GL-TN | Technical Note Certification of Training Programs and Training Systems in the Renewable Energy Industry, Edition 2013 |

标准和规范

Standard and Rules

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| GL-IV-1 | Guideline for the Certification of Wind Turbines, Edition 2010 |
| DNV-OS-J101 | Design of Offshore Wind Turbine Structures |
| DNV-OS-J201 | Offshore Substations for Wind Farms and DNV-RP-H103, Ship Transit Accelerations |
| IEC 61400-22 | Wind turbines – Part 22: Conformity testing and certification |
| GL IV-2-1/13 | Wind / Guideline for the Certification of Offshore Wind Turbines |
| BSH | Standard Design of Offshore Wind Turbines |
| ASME PTC 18:2011 | Hydraulic Turbines and Pump-Turbines |
| ASME PTC 29:2005 | Speed Governing Systems for Hydraulic Turbine Generator Units |
| EN 50308 (FprEN 50308:2013) | Wind turbines - Protective measures - Requirements for design, operation and maintenance |
| EN 50308:2005 | Wind turbines - Protective measures - Requirements for design, operation and maintenance |
| IEC 61400-11:2012 | Wind turbines - Part 11: Acoustic noise measurement techniques |
| IEC 61400-3 | Wind turbines - Part 3: Design requirements for offshore wind turbines |
| IEC 61400-12-1:2005 | Wind turbines - Part 12-1: Power performance measurements of electricity producing wind turbines |
| IEC 61400-12-2:2013 | Wind turbines - Part 12-2: Power performance of electricity producing wind turbines based on nacelle anemometry |
| IEC 61400-22:2010 | Wind turbines - Part 22: Conformity testing and certification |
| GL-TN | Technical Note Certification of Training Programs and Training Systems in the Renewable Energy Industry, Edition 2013 |

标准和规范

Standard and Rules

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| GL-IV-4 | Guideline for the Certification of Condition Monitoring Systems for Wind Turbines, Edition 2013 |
| ISO 76 | Rolling bearings -- Static load ratings |
| IEC/TS 61400-26-1 | Wind turbines - Part 26-1: Time-based availability for wind turbine generating systems |
| GL-TN 065 | Technical Note 065 (TN 065) Grid Code Compliance Certification procedure, Revision 7, Edition 2010 |
| IEC/TS 61400-13:2001 | Wind turbine generator systems - Part 13: Measurement of mechanical loads |
| IEC/TS 61400-23:2001 | Wind turbine generator systems - Part 23: Full-scale structural testing of rotor blades |
| NORSOC NEK606 | Cables |
| IEC 61400-4 | Wind turbines - Part 4: Design requirements for wind turbine gearboxes |
| IEC61000-5-2 | EMC - Cable routings |
| IEC61000-6-2 | Electromagnetic Compatibility |
| IEC61000-6-4 | Electronics in blades |

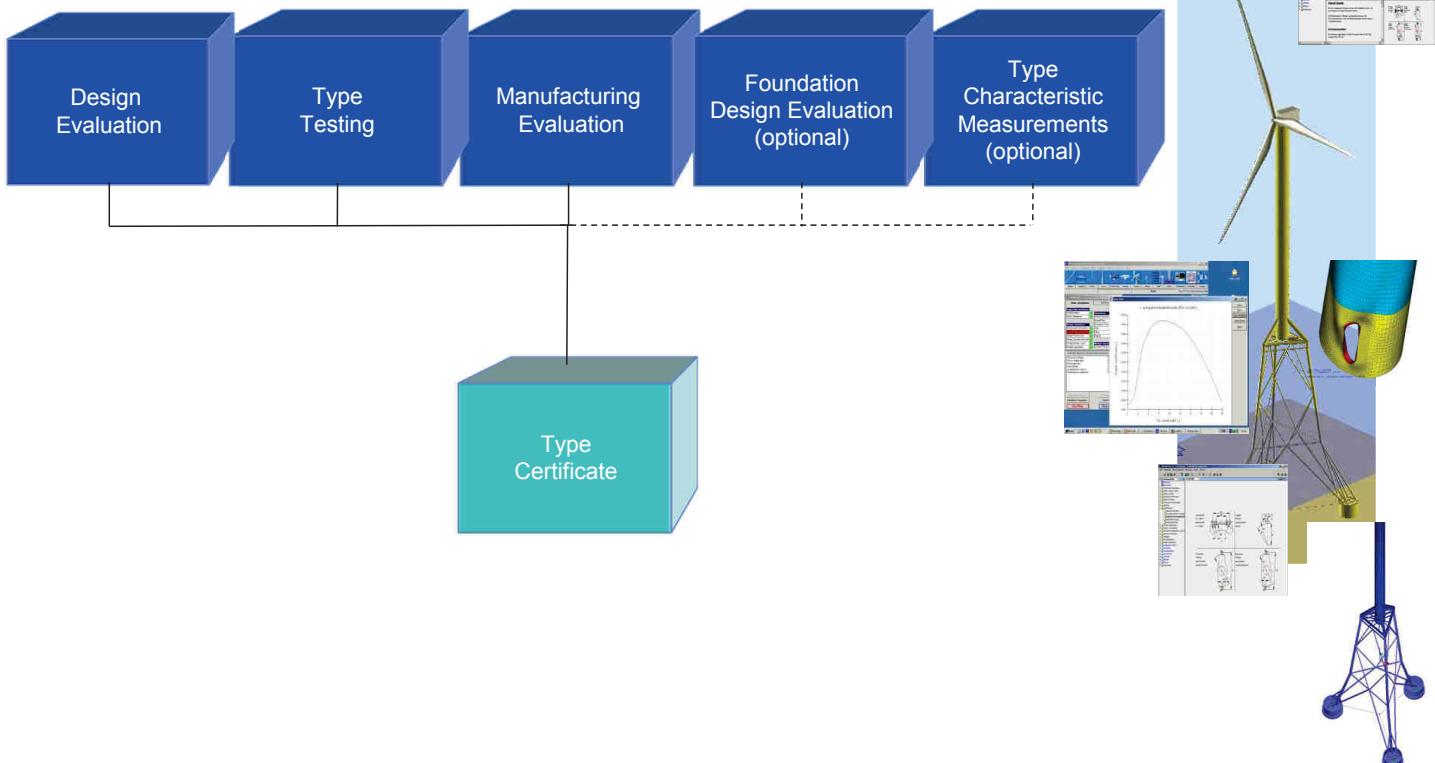
标准和规范

Standard and Rules

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| GL-TN | Technical Note Certification of Training Programs and Training Systems in the Renewable Energy Industry, Edition 2013 |
| OHSAS 18001 | Health & Safety Standard |
| Renewable UK | H&S Guidelines: Onshore & Offshore H&S |
| Renewable UK | H&S Guidelines: Vessel Safety |
| GL-TN | Technical Note Certification of Fire Protection Systems for Wind Turbines, Certification Procedures, Revision 2, Edition 2009 |
| IEC 60439 | Low voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies |
| ISO 19902:2007 | Petroleum and natural gas industries. Fixed steel offshore structures |
| ISO 19903 | Petroleum and Natural Gas Industries - Fixed concrete offshore structures. |
| Lloyds Register | Offshore lifting and transportation |

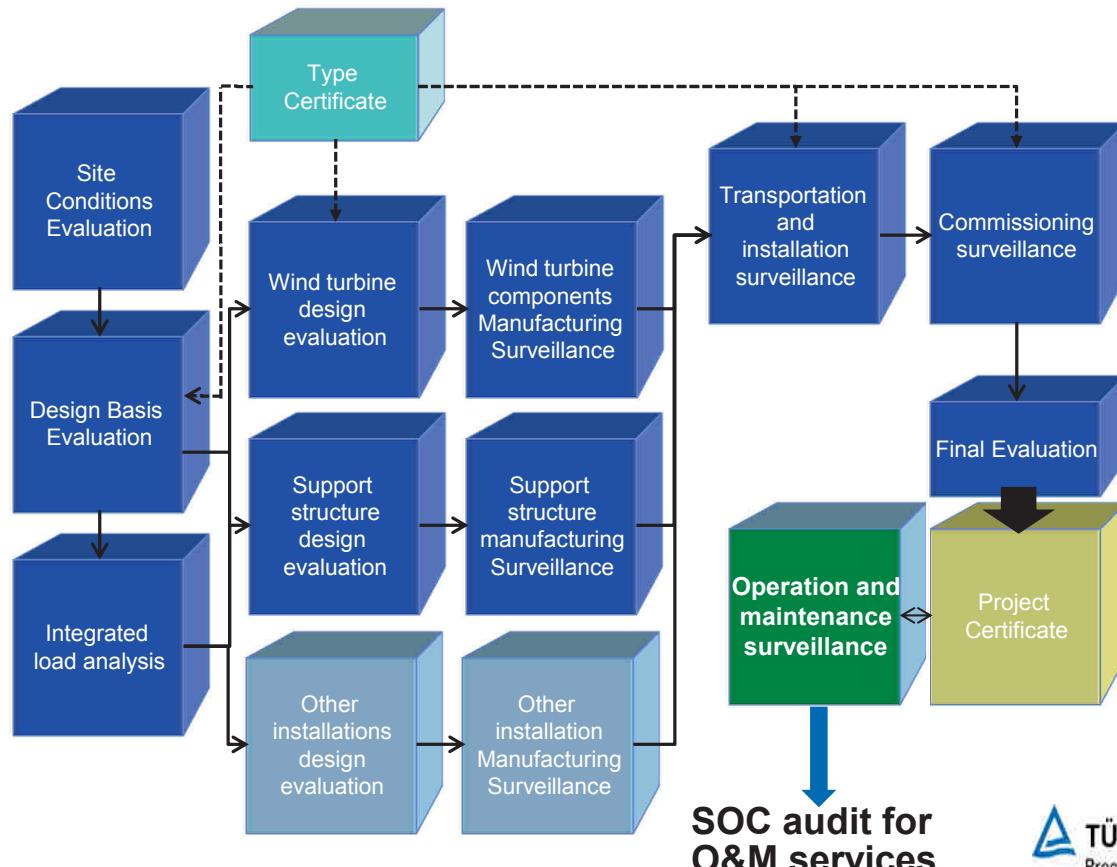
型式认证-IEC标准

Type Certification - IEC Standard



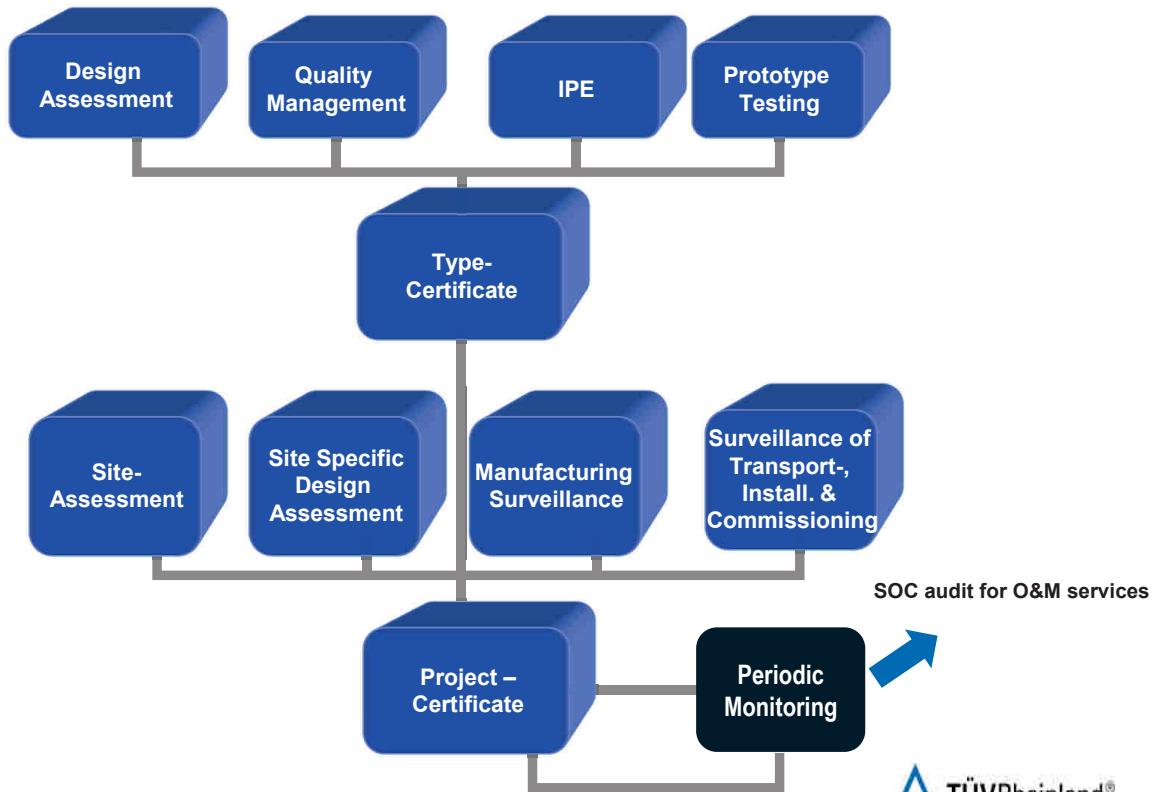
项目认证

Project Certification - IEC 61400-22 with Optional Modules



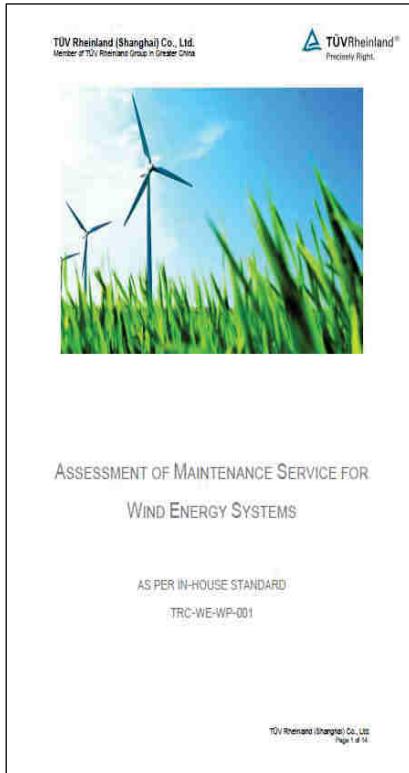
型式认证和项目认证（GL标准）

Type and Project Certification - GL Standard



TÜV莱茵风电运维SoC认证标准

Standard of SoC for M&O Service – TÜV Rheinland



- ◆ 专业的评估办法和标准 Professional Assessment and Standards
Assessment of Maintenance Service for Wind Energy Systems:
TRC-WE-WP-001

- ◆ 参考标准 Referred Standards
 - Principles for condition-based maintenance of wind turbines adopted by German Wind Energy Association (BWE)
 - DNV-GL Guideline
 - IEC 61400 standards
 - ISO 9001:2008
 - ISO 14001:2015
 - BS OHSAS 18001

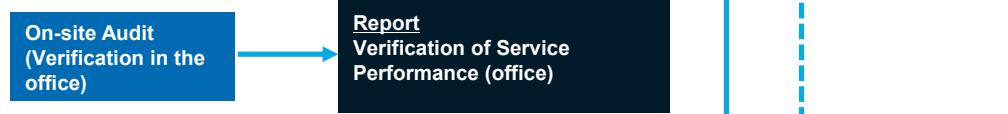
运维认证审核程序

Process of SoC Services - Assessment Model

STEP 1:



STEP 2:



STEP 3:



SoC assessment from Service Provider

风电运维服务SoC评估-案例 Case Reference

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE
SOC OF MAINTENANCE SERVICE FOR WIND ENERGY SYSTEMS

Wind Energy Service Quality Management System
Run Yang
A601-805, Fuxi
Onehouse/Offsite
Methodology,
Quality Manage
Based on the object
TÜVRheinland
Presently
Statement Requested Report
Valid until: 2018
Liu
TUV Rheinland (Shanghai) Testing & Inspection Co., Ltd.
West Bund Building 8, No. 1000 Guanshi Road
Shanghai, China
www.tuv.com

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE
SOC OF MAINTENANCE SERVICE FOR WIND ENERGY SYSTEMS

Wind Energy Service Quality Management System
Beijing Gu
Building 1,Yi
Onehouse/Offsite
Methodology,
Quality Manage
Based on the object
TÜVRheinland
Presently
Statement Requested Report
Valid until: 2018
Liu
TUV Rheinland (Shanghai) Testing & Inspection Co., Ltd.
West Bund Building 8, No. 1000 Guanshi Road
Shanghai, China
www.tuv.com

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE (SOC)
SOC OF MAINTENANCE SERVICE FOR WIND ENERGY SYSTEMS

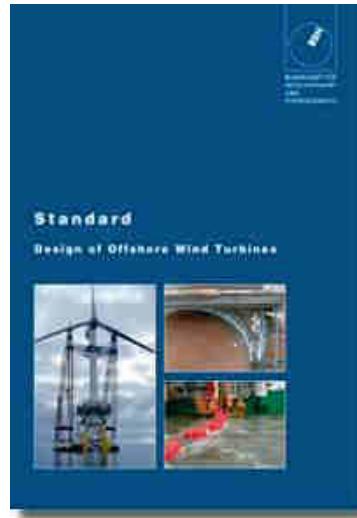
Wind Energy Service Quality Management System
Beijing Tianyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd
No.10# Kangding Street, Yizhuang, Beijing, P.R. China
Onehouse/Offsite, WES, Condition-Based Maintenance & Service, Working
Methodology, Procedures, Working facilities, Inspection / Testing facilities and
Quality Management System
Project Information: Shady Oaks Wind Farm (not been mentioned are the systems)
Based on the objective evidence collected during the assessment, TÜV Rheinland hereby states that:
Liu
The maintenance & service represents the anticipated level of service.
- Processes and procedures well controlled and maintained
- Competencies and performance capability monitored
- Selected personnel well trained
- Safety and sustainability at high level
- Continuous improvement and further development
On-site inspection and technical review by:
Liu
Statement Registration No.: TUV/OC-WP001/2018/2
Valid until: 2018
Project Site:
TUV Rheinland Quality Service GmbH
1010 Vienna, Austria
+43 1 900 2887
E-mail: info@tuv.com
A member of TÜV Rheinland GROUP



海上风电的BSH评估

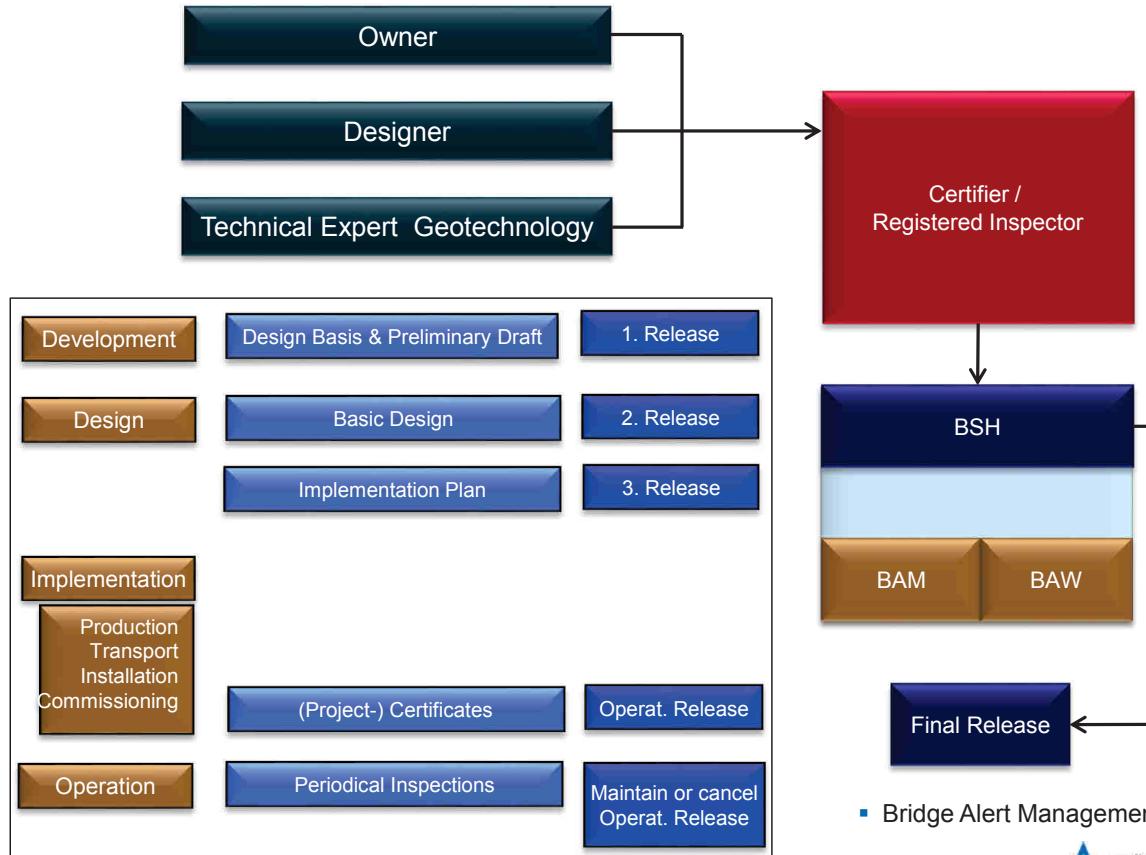
BSH Approval – Standards

THE BSH APPROVAL PROCESS FOR OFFSHORE WINDFARMS IS
GENERALLY BASED ON THE FOLLOWING TWO STANDARDS:



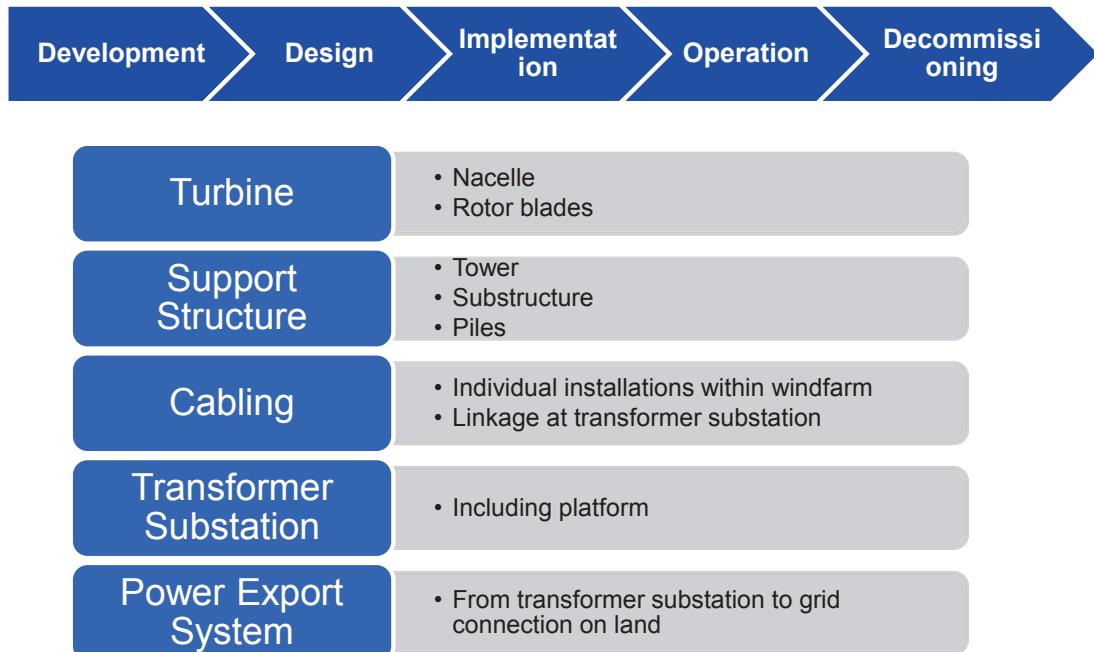
BSH 评估程序

BSH Approval – Procedure and Releases

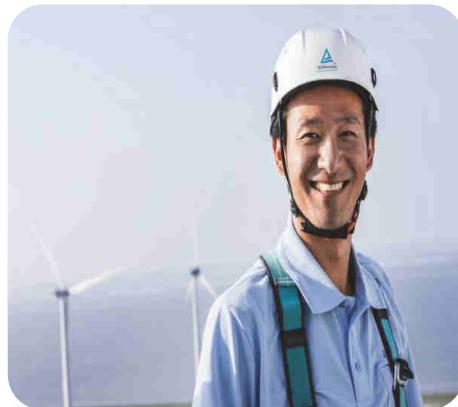


BSH 评估步骤

BSH Approval – Phases and Components



我们是一群啃标准的人。



State 2015.1

TÜVRheinland[®]
Precisely Right.

 TÜVRheinland[®]
Precisely Right.

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Risk management for project

➤海上风电的HSE管理体系

HSE management system for offshore WE industry



“I don't see any risk in my job! “
我看不到工作中有任何风险啊!

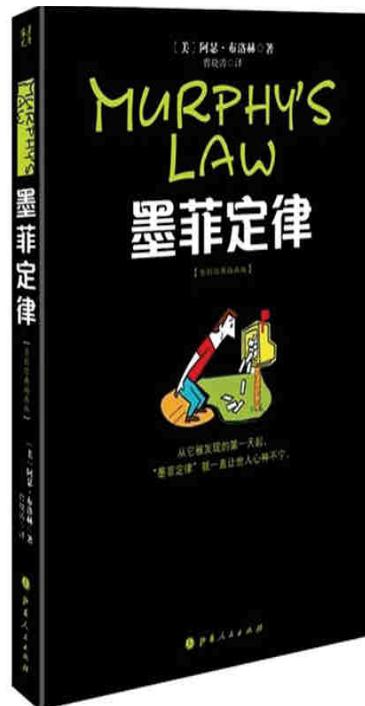


墨菲定律

Murphy's Law

美国上尉墨菲提出著名的墨菲定律：“Anything that can go wrong will go wrong.：“凡事只要有可能出错，那就一定会出错。”

“墨菲定律”的原话是这样说的：If there are two or more ways to do something, and one of those ways can result in a catastrophe, then someone will do it.（如果有两种或两种以上的方式去做某件事情，而其中一种选择方式将导致灾难，则必定有人会作出这种选择。）



墨菲定律

Murphy's Law

墨菲
定律

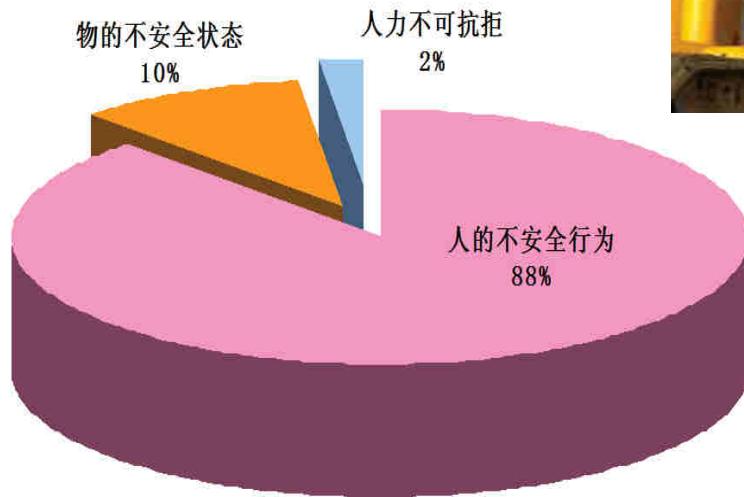
100 -1= 0 的关系

→ 在项目过程中，有些小的隐患和违章在一次或数十次过程中也许不能导致事故。但是总维持这样终究是会发生事故的。侥幸和麻痹是很多血淋淋的事故根源。

项目中的伤害原因比例分析

Damage percentage

根据相关机构统计工业伤害事故原因分析：



项目风险的定义- Uncertainty 不确定性



KNOWN RISKS: RISKS THAT WERE IDENTIFIED BY THE PROJECT TEAM

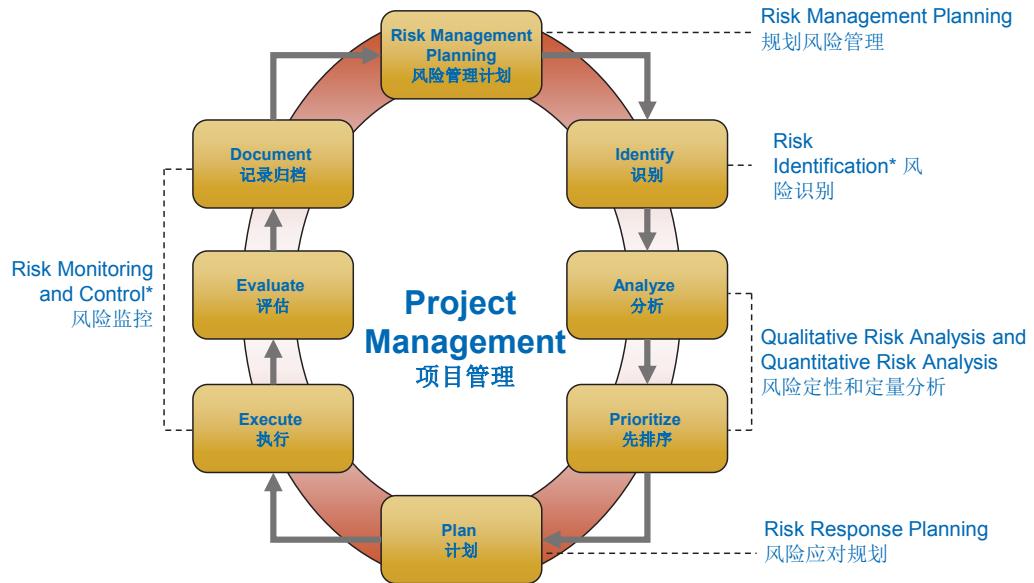
已知风险：已经被项目团队识别的风险

UNKNOWN RISKS: RISKS THAT WERE NOT IDENTIFIED

未知风险：没有被识别的风险

风险管理模型

Risk Management Model



*PMI® Project Risk Management Processes

风险的分类实例

Category Examples of Risk

External Risks

外部风险

- Unpredictable 不可预测的
 - Regulatory 规则的
 - Natural Hazards 自然灾害
 - Environmental 环境的
- Predictable (but uncertain) 可预测 (但不确定)
 - Market changes 市场变化
 - Currency changes 货币变化
 - Inflation 通货膨胀
 - Taxation 税收

Internal Risks

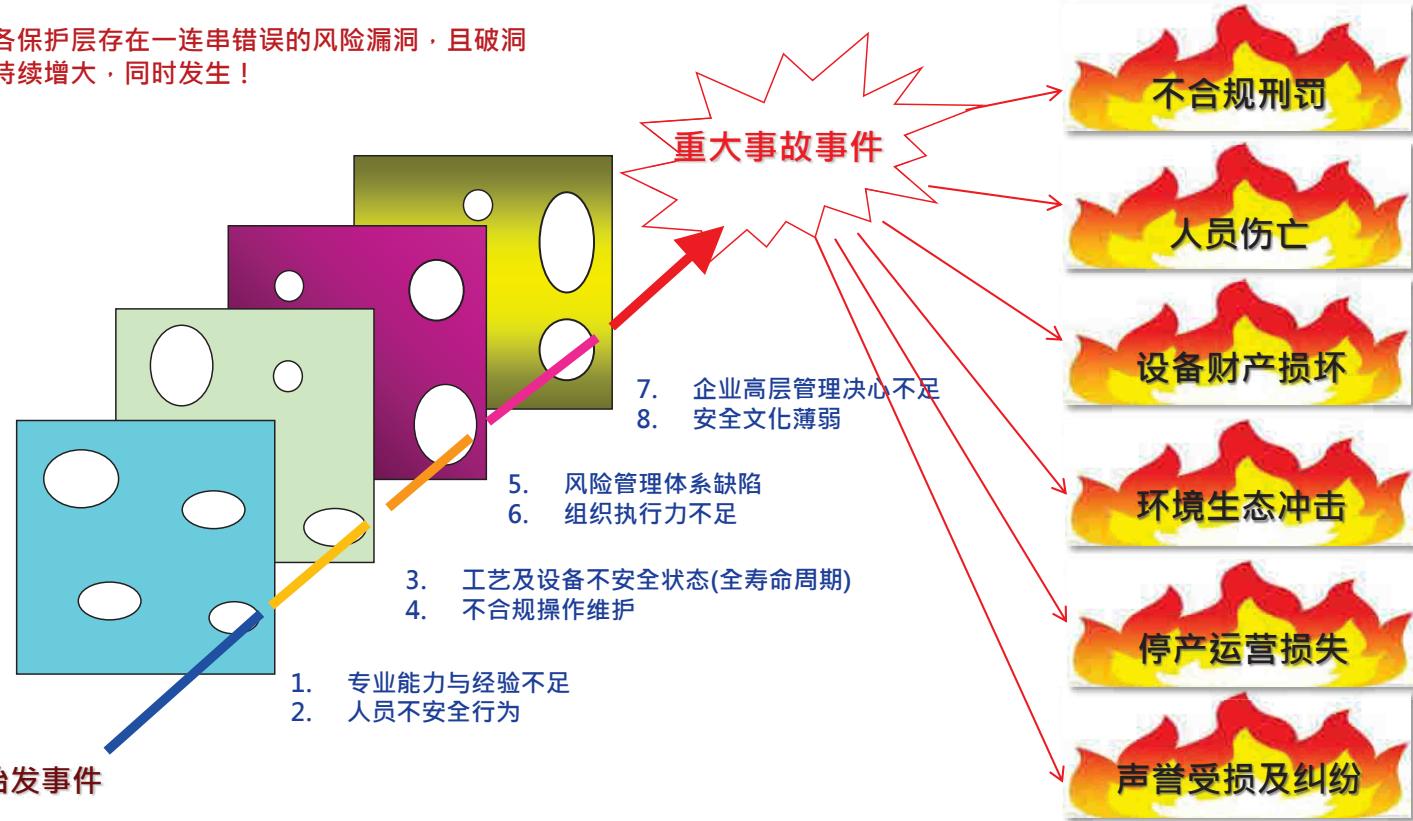
内部风险

- Schedule 计划
 - Realism 现实的
 - Availability 有效
 - Requirements 需求
- Technical 技术的
 - Technological maturity 技术成熟
 - Complexity 复杂性
 - Customization 自定义
- Legal 法律的
 - Licensing 许可证发放
 - Contract ambiguity 合同不清
 - Lawsuits 诉讼
- Financial 财务的
 - Competition 竞争
 - Strategy 战略
 - Contract type 合同类型

企业可能面对的安全风险与损失 (瑞士奶酪理论)

Swiss Cheese Model

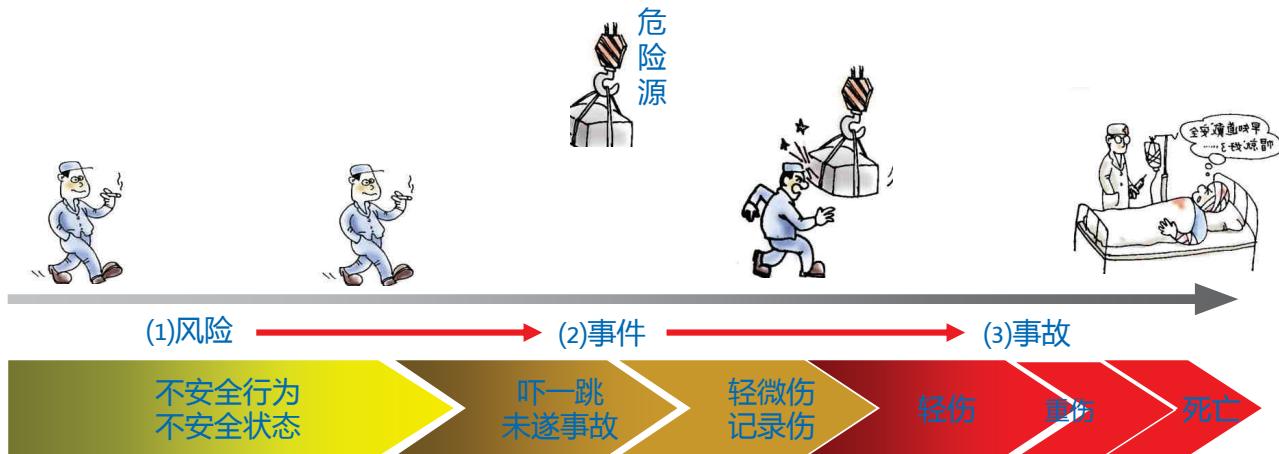
各保护层存在一连串错误的风险漏洞，且破洞持续增大，同时发生！



事故发生的过程.....

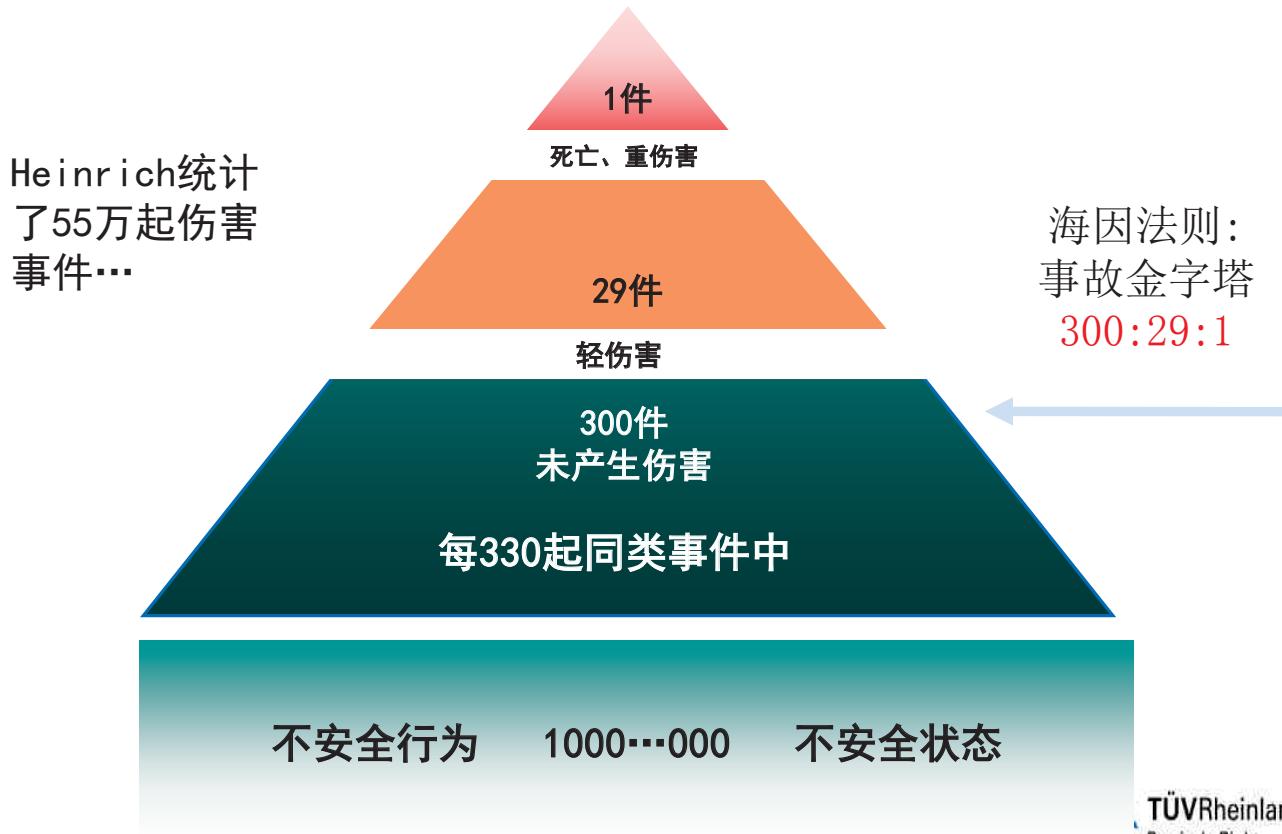
Incident happened.....

首先，事故是怎么形成的...



风险——事件——事故之间存在怎样的关联呢...

事故金字塔理论 rules of "safety pyramid"



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Relevant international standards for offshore WE industry

➤项目的风险管理理念

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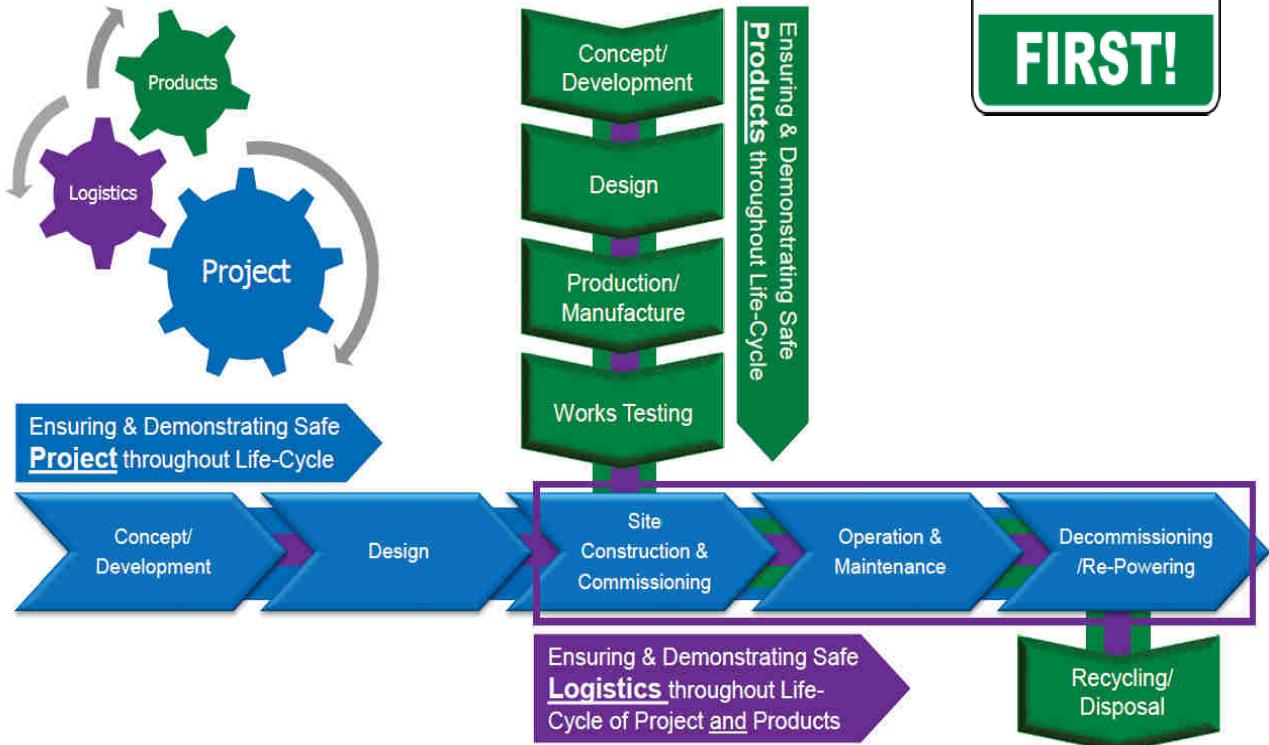
➤海上风电的HSE管理体系

HSE management system for offshore WE industry



风电项目的全生命周期-风险管理

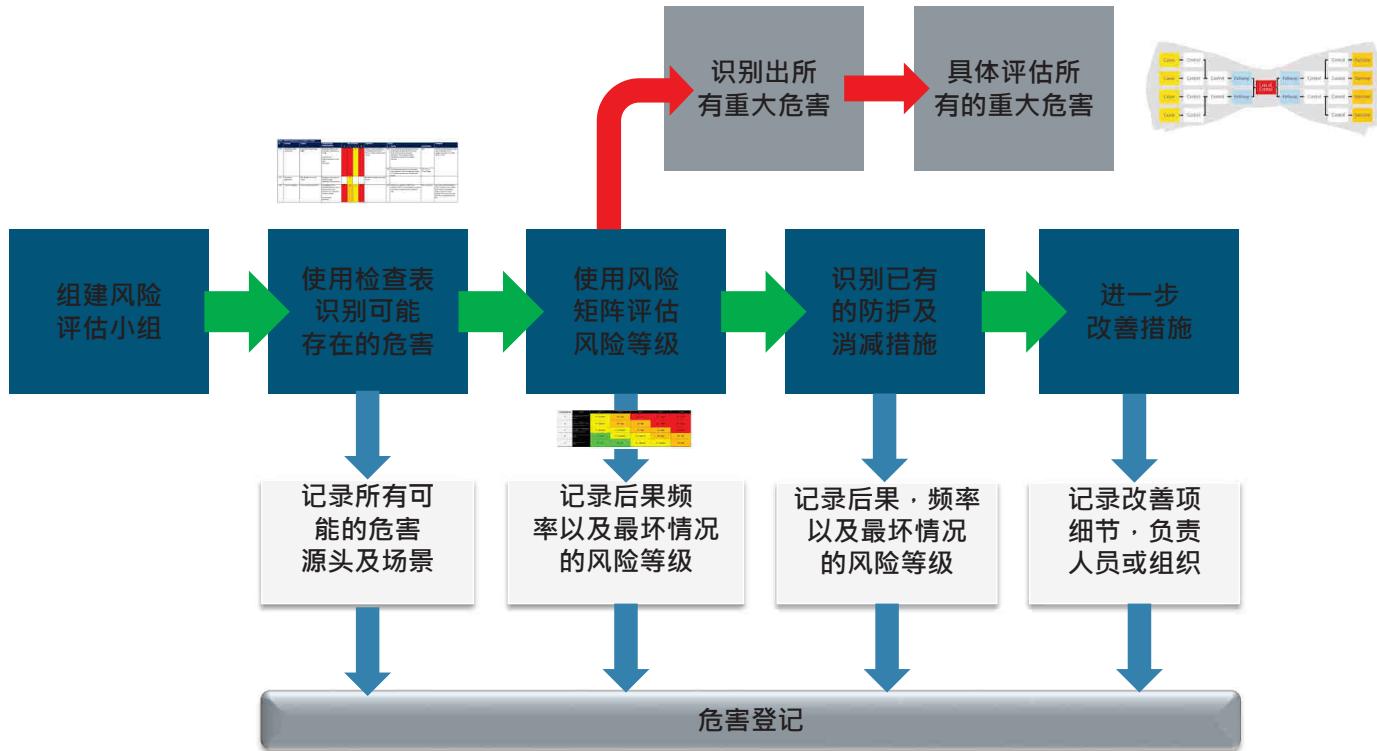
Full lifecycle coverage-Risk Assessment



from Risktec

风险评估工作流程

Process for risk assessment



海上风电的风险源识别

risk identification

海上风电项目的主要危险源:

- 高处作业
- 起重作业
- 海事运输
- 人员转运
- 可燃物品
- 带压系统
- 电气安全
- 结构失效
- 应急响应
- 作业环境及人体工程
- 陆上车辆及港内转运
-



海上风电的风险源识别-风险登记册

Risk Register

| 施工步骤 | 操作步骤简述 | 操作要求 | 风险 | 事故 | 后果 | 风险评估 | 防护措施 | 防护措施评估 | 相关性 | 风险状态 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|------|---|--------|-----|------|
| 海上运输 计划制定 | 海上风机安装计划 制定 | 海上风机运输规划和任务 委 | 卸载 | 存储风机的码头的可用性/适 用性 用来锚泊船只/驳船的码头的 可用性/适用性 | 延误 超预算 影响进度 | 中度风险 | 由有经验的人员施工 码头/存储地点可行性研究 确保尽早让替代的承包商参与 (确保在早期 找到替代方案) | 非常有效 | 2 | 低风险 |
| 海上安装 计划制定 | 海上风机安装计划 制定 | 海上安装能力的规划和预 定 | 经验不足 施工人员 | 缺乏有经验的施工人员威胁 到施工的可行性和安全性 (人员缺乏, 没有经验的 施工人员) | 施工安全威胁导致 结构损失或人员伤亡 | 高风险 | 使用承包商和第三方代理的有效 技术 尽可能使用成熟技术和系统 工程使用标准化作业 | 有效 | 6 | 中度风险 |
| 海上安装 计划制定 | 海上风机安装计划 制定 | 海上安装能力的规划和预 定 | 可用性 | 缺少有经验工程师 | 进度、安全和损失 风险 | 高风险 | | 有效 | 6 | 中度风险 |
| 海上安装 计划制定 | 海上风机安装计划 制定 | 海上安装能力的规划和预 定 船只 | 经验缺乏 (市场上有一些经验有限 的新承包商) | 缺乏有经验承包商/船只 (市场上有一些经验有限 的新承包商) | 施工安全威胁导致 结构损失或人员伤亡 | 高风险 | 使用经过认证的船只 没有过去成功经验的承包商需 要进行前期测试 使用多个承包商(分开工期) 建立长期关系(战略合作伙伴) | 有效 | 6 | 中度风险 |
| 海上安装 计划制定 | 海上风机安装计划 制定 | 海上安装能力的规划和预 定 船只 | 可用性 未来几年上马的海上油气项 目造成可用船只短缺 | 没有足够的船只应对规划的 多个工程 起吊船的起吊能力限制 | 由于缺少船只导致 延误以及船只租用 价格上涨 货物重量越大选 择的船只越少, 获 得可用船只的压力 越大 | 中度风险 | 尽早规划和预定/签约船只 如果早期估算不准, 船只费用 超支将带来额外应急费用 尽早考虑BSH许可的替代安装 方案, 以避免可能的困境 对船只进行可行性研究 确保安装施工过程有足够的船 只可供使用 | 非常有效 | 2 | 低风险 |
| 海上安装 计划制定 | 海上风机安装计划 制定 | 海上安装能力的规划和预 定 船只 | 重量 | | | 中度风险 | | 非常有效 | 2 | 低风险 |

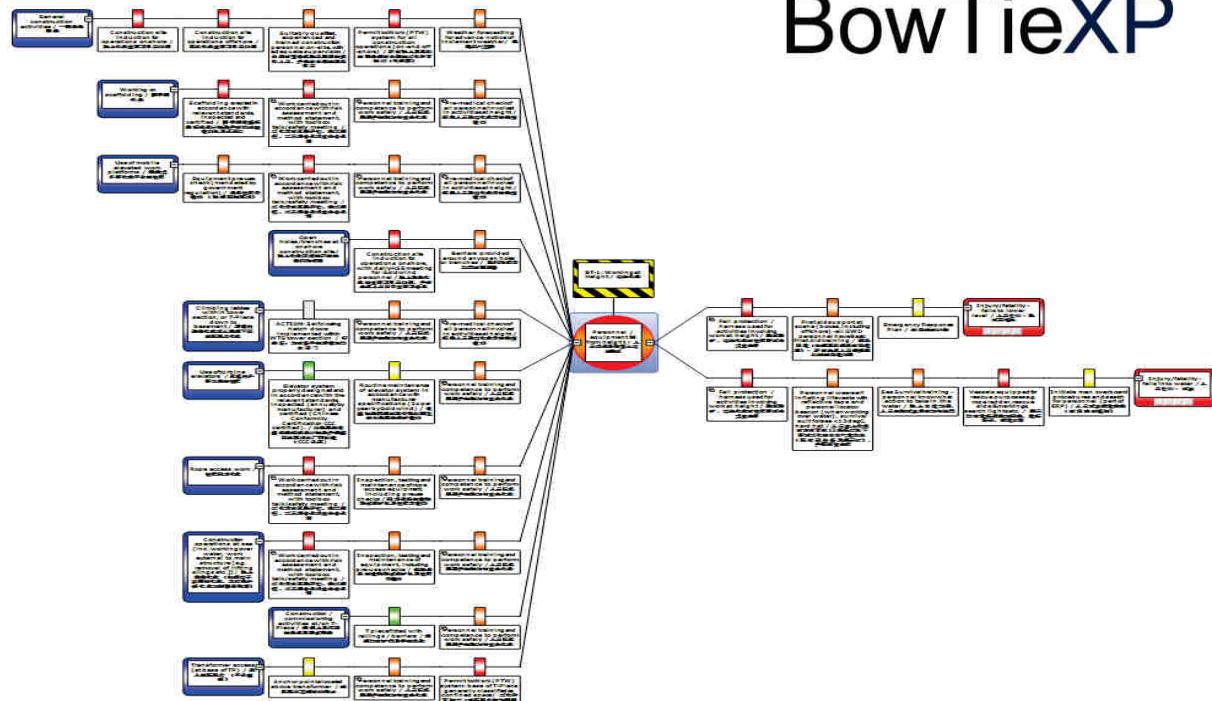


Microsoft Excel
Worksheet

风险分析工具-领结分析法

Risk assessment-BowTie

BT-1 高处作业领结分析演示

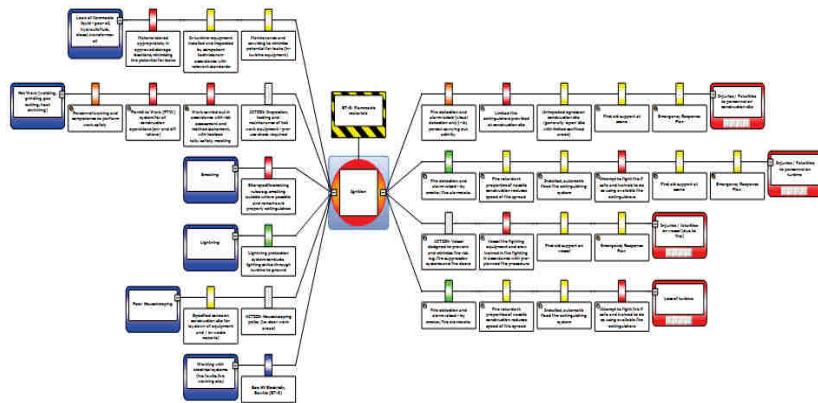


风险分析工具-领结分析法

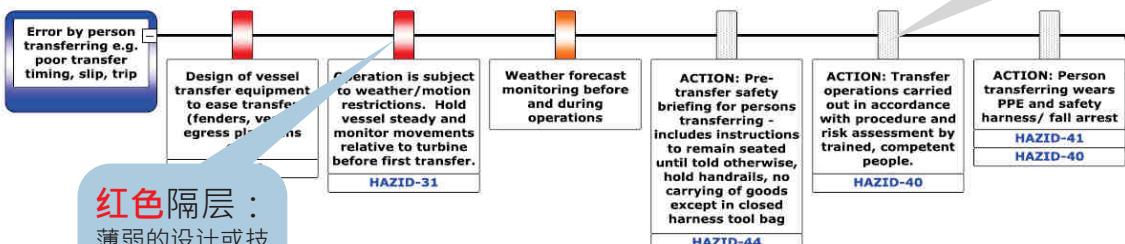
Risk assessment-BowTie



BT-5 可燃物质（火灾危害）领结分析演示



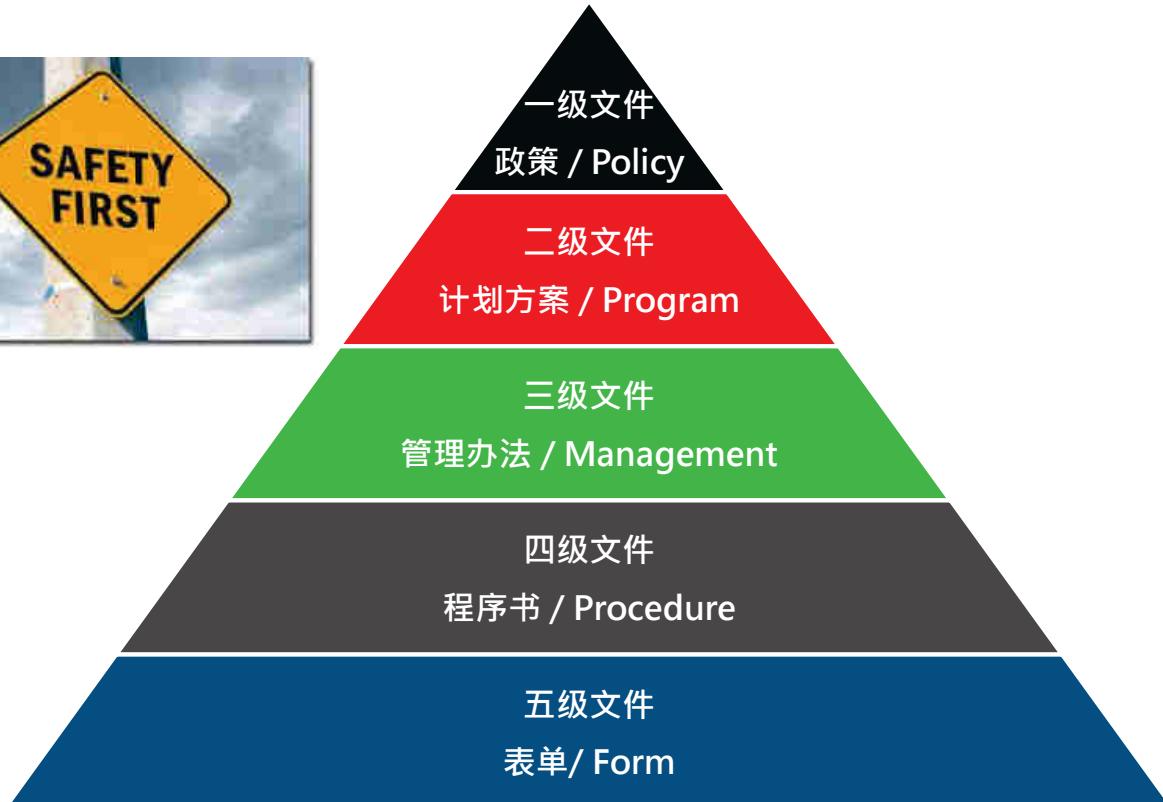
灰色隔层：
评估会议中提出的需要增添的防
护隔层。



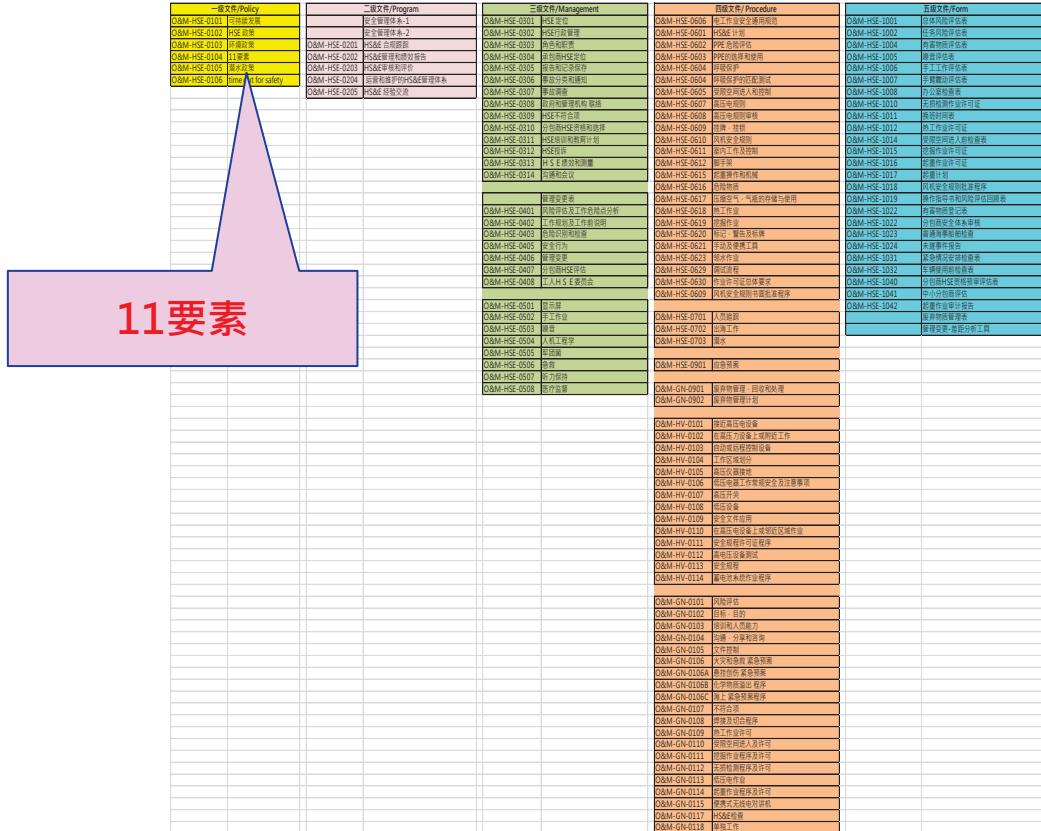
红色隔层：
薄弱的设计或技术隔层，或是未实际有效执行的管理隔层

海上风电 HSE管理体系 – 综览

HSE System for Offshore



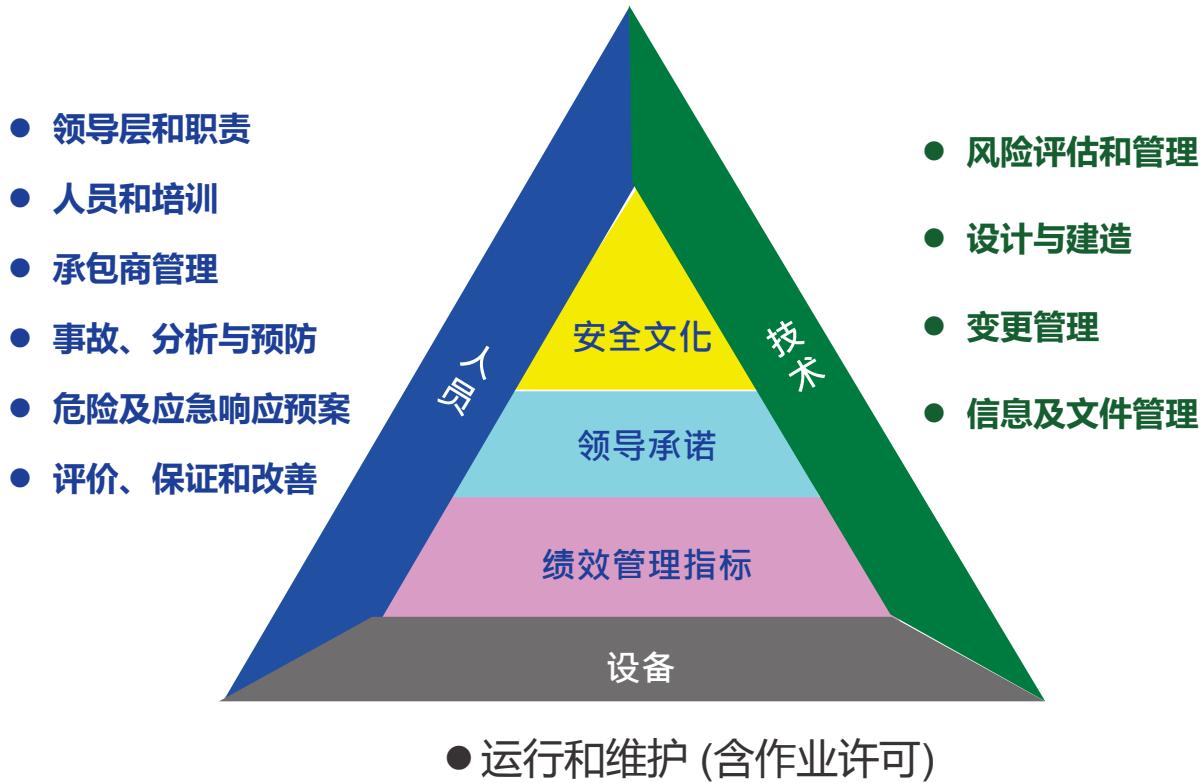
海上风电 HSE管理体系 – 5个阶级文档体系 HSE System for Offshore



Microsoft Excel
Worksheet

海上风电 HSE管理体系 – 11个主要元素

HSE System for Offshore



“One More intervention, One less injury”
多一次干预，少一次伤害！

总结

Summary

- Safety First (安全) -海上风电项目的灵魂
- 建立风险管理理念
- 风险识别 (实践出真知)
- 预防胜于检查
- Four-eyes principle
- 完善的风险管控体系-项目成功的保证！



项目分享 Case Share

现场工作



Access to the Transition Piece

Step 1 - Boat Hand to collect yoyo



- Vessel is positioned firmly at Transition Piece
- Boat hand pulls down on the tether line
- Boat hand collects the yoyo attachment point

Step 2 - Approach the transfer zone



- Boat hand will be constantly monitoring the sea state
- When ready the boat hand calls forward the transferee
- The transferee collects the yoyo attachment point

NOTE: All persons have the right to call a "**STOP**" if they are not satisfied that the transfer is safe to proceed

Siemens/Vestas项目的人员转运

Descending the Transition Piece

Step 1 - Access 2nd stage ladder



- Before opening the gate use a lanyard to attach to the connection point as shown
- Once connected open gate and move into ladder access area
- Connect Cabloc slider to the 8mm wire
- Disconnect lanyard

Step 2 - Descend 2nd stage ladder



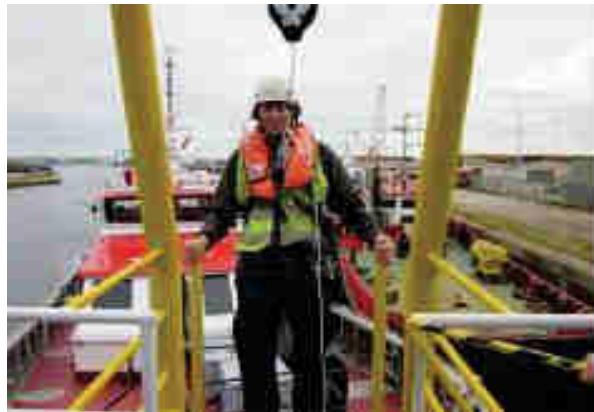
- Using either the Cabloc slider or mountaineering technique descend the 2nd stage ladder
- Once at the platform use lanyards to remain secured to the 2nd stage ladder and disconnect Cabloc slider
- Reach out and collect the yoyo from the 1st stage ladder
- Connect to 1st stage ladder yoyo, **it is now safe to disconnect from 2nd stage ladder**

Crew transfer offshore; Siemens & Vestas
西门子/维斯塔斯 人员转运

项目分享

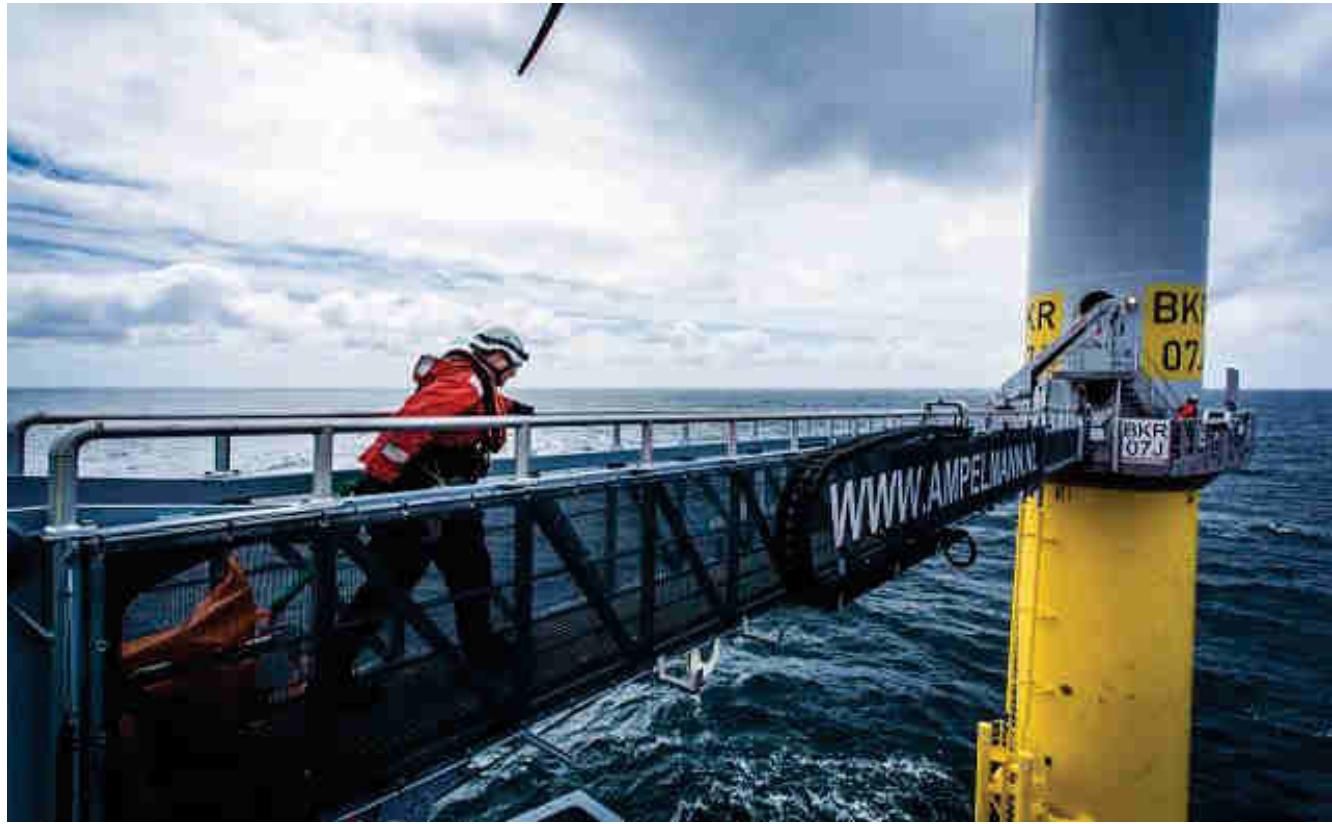
Case Share

海上人员的上升和下降



项目分享

Case Share



Siemens & Vestas 西门子/维斯塔斯的运输船到笼架

期待与您的合作
谢谢！

Alex Guo ZHU

朱国

Tel. : +86 21 6081 4668
Fax : +86 21 6108 1199
Mobile: +86 18616851922

TÜV Rheinland (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
TÜV Building II, No.177, Lane 777, West Guangzhong Road
Zhabei District, Shanghai, China
www.tuv.com



日 程 安 排

2017年9月6日 星期三

| | |
|-------|---|
| 08:30 | 签到 |
| 09:00 | 开幕致辞 |
| 09:10 | 德国莱茵TÜV “2017风能行业发展白皮书”发布及介绍  陈伟康 德国莱茵TÜV大中华区工业服务副总裁 毕业于华东理工大学化工机械专业，并于1997年获得人工智能检测博士学位。 中国标准委员会的特约成员，工业机器安全检验业务大中华区的开创者之一，也是附录IV产品的技术审核员 |
| 10:00 | 茶歇及商务交流 |
| 10:30 | 欧洲海上风电认证及相关标准解读  朱国 德国莱茵TÜV大中华区工业服务风电部门副总经理 德国汉诺威大学建筑工程专业 风电行业12年工作经验，曾就职于多家德国风电企业，专注于风电行业认证，检测，测试以及运维等 |
| 12:00 | 午宴及商务交流 |
| 13:30 | 风电全球互联网化  张丽萍 施瑞德亚洲有限公司 合伙人 毕业于华中科技大学 15年的新能源行业的从业经验，专注于全球新能源项目的商业模式、设计和项目管理 |
| 14:00 | 海上风电用高压交直流电缆试验方法和性能介绍  朱永华 上海缆慧检测技术有限公司 副总经理 毕业于西安交通大学，CIGRE（国际大电网）绝缘电缆中国研究委员会委员、中国电工技术学会工程电介质专业委员会委员 专注于风电用高压直流电缆和交流电缆的研究、测试和质量评估。 |
| 14:30 | 风电产品关键部件的无损检测方案介绍  王晓宁 奥林巴斯（中国）有限公司 技术专家 毕业于北京航空航天大学 无损检测-应用与支持部门经理 |
| 15:00 | 茶歇及商务交流 |
| 15:30 | 风电领域EMC的调查研究及解决方案  Mr. Tobias Trupp Magnetec EMC技术专家 设计CoolBLUE(R)，抑制噪声和提高可靠性，广泛应用于e-cars,风力涡轮机生产商 |
| 16:00 | 国际海上风电项目工程风险管理介绍  李尚奇 德国莱茵TÜV大中华区工业服务风电项目经理 具有多年的风电场运维评估和认证经验，全程参与金风海上安全管理项目，熟悉风险源辨识、风险评估、安全管理体系建立、现场监督管理，对中国海上风电的建设模型，运行特点十分熟悉 |
| 17:00 | 客户交流 |
| 17:30 | 结束 |

日 程 安 排

2017年9月7日 星期四

08:30

签到

09:00

中压风能耐扭转软电缆2 PfG 2630/06.17 标准发布会及讲解



夏波 德国莱茵TÜV大中华区商用与工业产品服务 副总裁

毕业于西安交通大学电气设备专业。他成功地开发了德国莱茵TÜV大中华区零部件业务，并在控制成本，提高效率，市场分析等方面表现卓越。

09:50

中国海上风电市场展望



李小杨 MAKE Consulting

中国市场分析师

专注于中国风电行业的市场发展、趋势预测、供应链动态及贯穿于整个风电价值链的竞争性战略分析。

10:20

茶歇及商务交流

10:50

海上风电项目全生命周期的风险管理



Mr. Andy Lidstone 德国莱茵TÜV-英国Risktec 海上风电安全评估专家

在安全和风险评估领域有超过24年的经验，专注于石油和天然气行业，管理项目，bowties、故障和事件树分析、失效模式和效果分析、后果建模、QRA、alarm 示范、危险识别、HSE 案例的准备和展开、定性和定量风险评估。

12:30

自助午餐

13:30

海上风电项目风险分析

15:30

茶歇及商务交流

16:00

欧洲海上项目风险评估方法及工具介绍

17:00

客户交流

Thanks to...

施璐德亚洲有限公司



施璐德亚洲有限公司
CNOOD ASIA LIMITED

MAKE Consulting A/S



MAKE

A Wood Mackenzie Business

科磁电子科技（上海）有限公司



北京新兴日祥科技发展有限公司

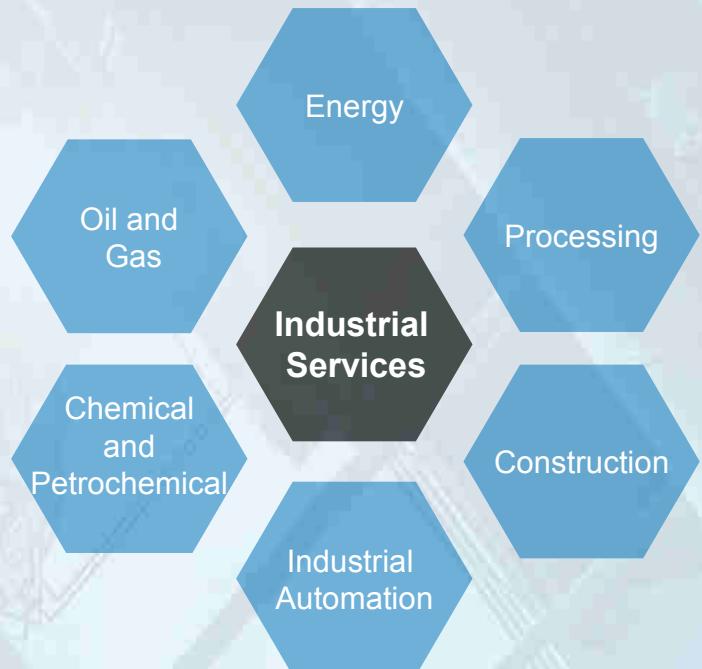
NISYO

TÜV Rheinland Industrial Services...

SAFE

SMART

SUSTAINABLE



Our service...

- Feasibility studies
- Due diligence
- Design review
- Risk and safety studies
- Conformity assessment

Planning and design

- Type approvals
- On-site inspection
- Supplier qualification
- Supervision of loading & discharge
- Marine warranty survey

Manufacturing and construction

Decommissioning and demolition

- Evaluation of inherited pollution
- Environmental impact assessment
- Economic analysis
- Waste recycling concepts

Cooperation and maintenance

- Plant performance measurements
- In-service inspections
- Non-destructive testing (NDT)
- Maintenance supervision
- Asset integrity management

2017 Wind Power Industry Development White Paper

Jointly Issued by TÜV Rheinland
and MAKE Consulting
Sep. 2017



**Jointly Issued by
TÜV Rheinland and MAKE Consulting**





2017 风能行业发展白皮书

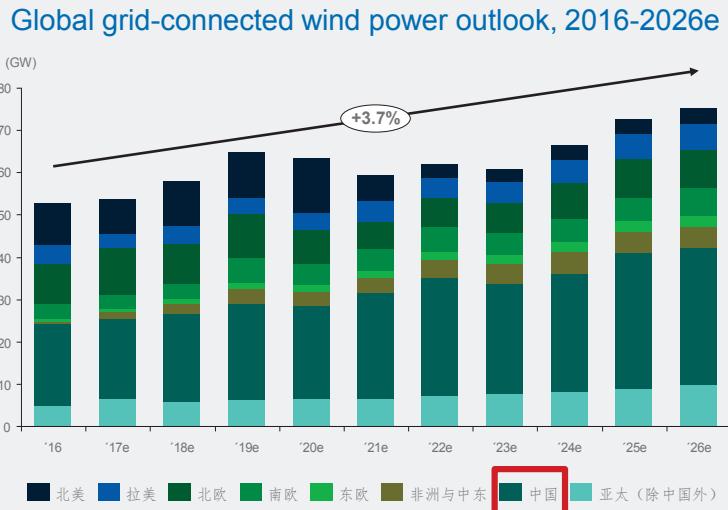
德国莱茵 TÜV 与 MAKE
联合发布



- Global Wind Power Market Overview
- China Wind Power Market Overview
- China Market Analysis by Sector
- TÜV Rheinland Solutions

Global wind power market witnesses an optimistic development momentum

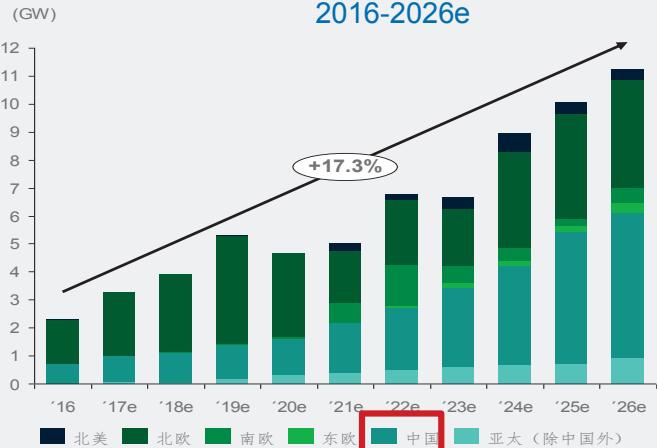
- 2016 had the second largest new capacity in the global history.
- In the following decade, all the regions, except North America, will continue to see steady growth.



Global offshore wind power market keeps stable growth, mainly in Northern Europe and China

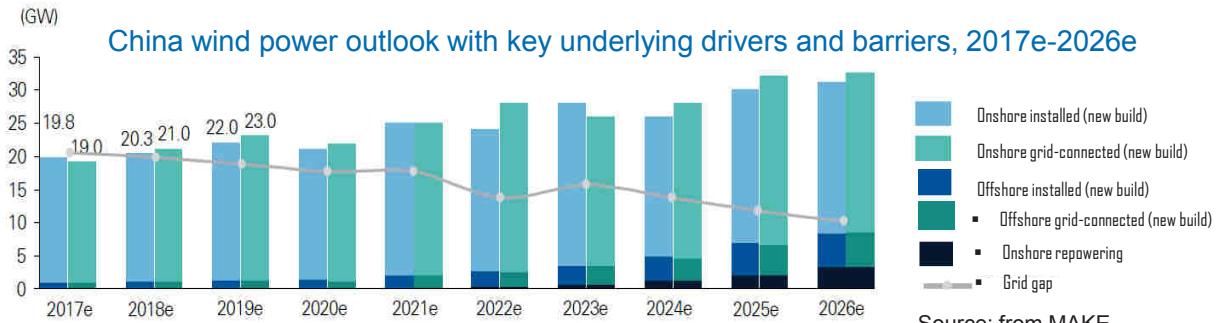
- In 2016, newly installed and synchronized capacity of offshore wind power occurred mainly in Northern Europe and China.
- From 2017 to 2026, the increase will mainly come from UK, Germany, Netherland and France in Europe and China in Asia-Pacific.

Global offshore grid-connected wind power outlook,
2016-2026e



Source: from MAKE

China wind power market would develop under both drivers and barriers



Driver

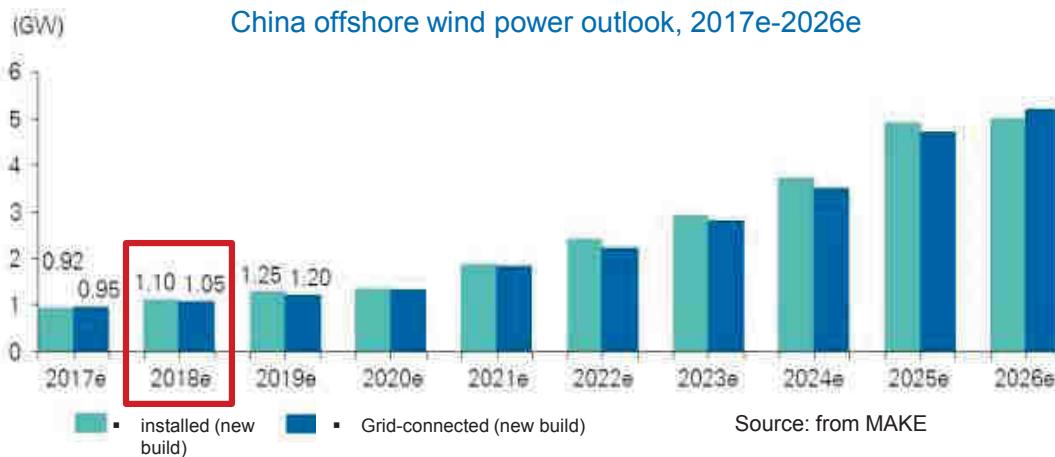
- Policy support
- Grid infrastructure
- Offshore wind
- Power reform

Barrier

- Curtailment
- Profitability

China offshore wind power market would develop stably in the coming decade

- It is estimated that the activity of offshore wind power market would increase significantly from 2017 to 2026.
- In 2018, offshore wind power market is expected to enter into GW-level growth stage in China.



However, there are still some pain points frustrate the development of wind power

Weakness on
system safety
management and
risks control

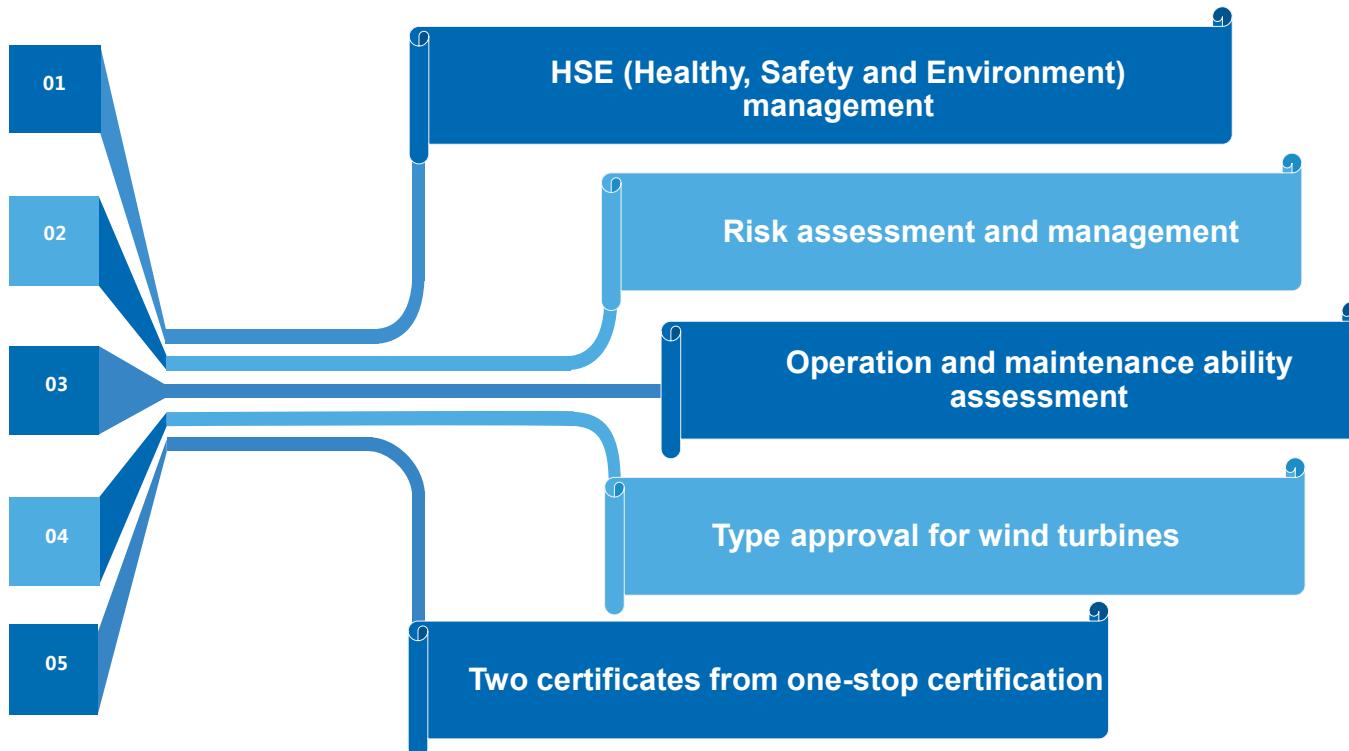


The technical
standards system is
not well defined

Different
understanding level
on standards from
different departments

Difficulties on
maritime operation,
maintenance and
transportation

TÜV Rheinland provide integrated solutions for wind power project

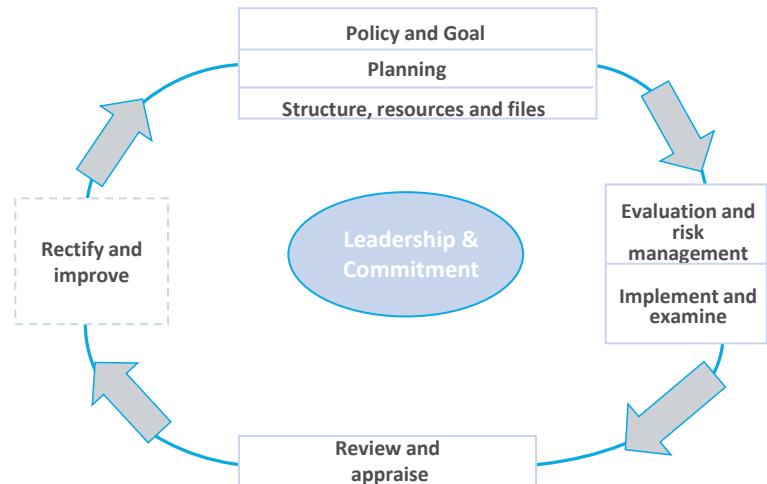


HSE management of offshore wind power project

Purpose

- Reduce the occurrence of operational accidents
- Ensure the health and safety of staff
- Strictly control the pollution caused by the environment

Procedure



Risk assessment and management

Purpose

- Reduce the probabilities of risk occurrences as well as their impact
- Ensure benefits in the tolerable risk

Risktec Solution, the subsidiary of TÜV Rheinland, specializing in risk management and safety training.



Experiences in offshore wind power projects of SIMENS, GOLDWIND, GUODIAN, etc.

Operation and maintenance ability assessment and certification

Purpose

- To maximize output and profits
- To minimize expected run down time
- To ensure a normal and effective operating environment

Procedure

Assessment of quality system and documentation maintenance

Project on-site inspection

Wind farm on-site inspection

TÜV Rheinland assessed and certified three wind farms owned by Goldwind International (Hongkong) Company

- Shady Oaks Wind Farm in US;
 - GW 2500, GW1500
- Sep. 2015



- Mireasal Wind Farm in Romania,
 - 20*GW 2500/119
- Dec. 2016



Nov. 2015

- Theppana Wind Farm in Thailand
- 3*GW 2500/109



Type approval for wind turbines

Purpose

- Ensure the design and manufacture in accordance with design requirements, specific standards or other technical requirements
- Guarantee the quality of the wind power equipment
- Providing technical support for wind turbines moving towards the market

**Certification for Whole
Wind Turbine**

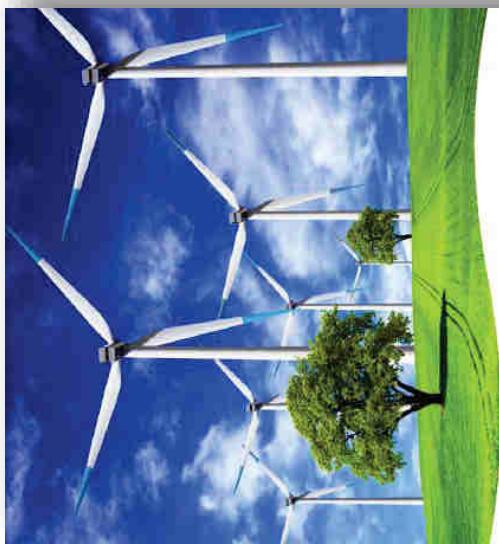
**Certification for the
Component**

Innovative model: two certificates from one-stop certification





QR Code



2017 风能行业发展白皮书
德国莱茵 TÜV 与 MAKE
联合发布

► MAKE
A global engineering alliance

△ TÜV Rheinland[®]
Precisely Right.

附件四

Rules and Standards for offshore wind energy



Alex ZHU (朱国)
TUV Rheinland
Industrial Services Greater China

 TÜV Rheinland®
Precisely Right.

目录

Content

- 国际标准组织
- 海上风电相关国际标准
- 海上风电的风险管理
- 海上风电的HSE管理体系实例



国际主要标准组织-海上风电

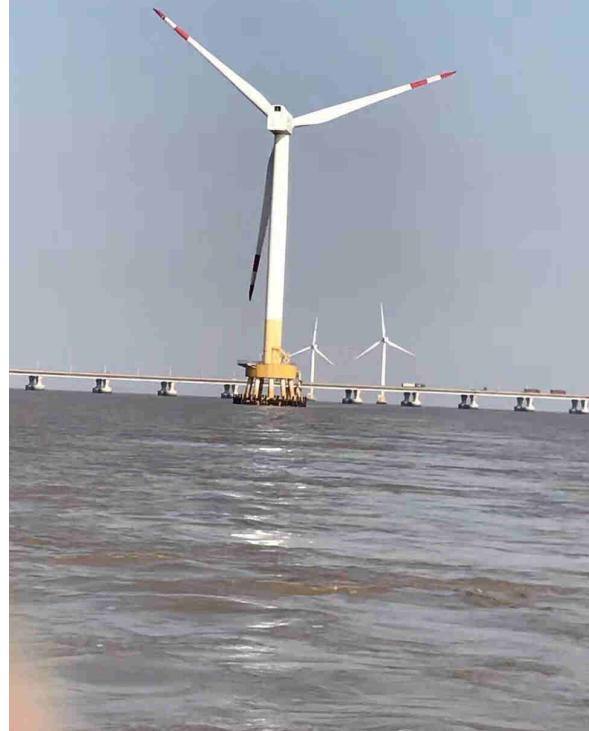
- DNV-GL 挪威-德国船级社
- IEC 国际电工委员会
- European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC) 欧洲海洋能源中心
- EN (Euro Norm standard) 欧洲标准委员会
- IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers) 电气和电子工程师协会
- ISO 国际标准化组织
- Renewable UK 英国可再生能源
- NORSO 挪威石油工业技术法规
- Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (BSH) 德国联邦海事和水文地理局
- American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)
- British Wind Energy Association, BWEA 英国风能协会



目录

Content

- 国际标准组织
- 海上风电相关国际标准
- 安全-海上风电项目的灵魂
- 海上风电的安全管理简述



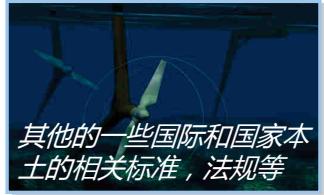
标准和规范



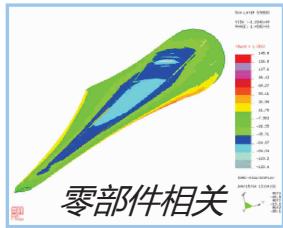
海上风电项目



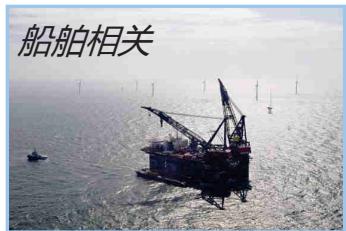
风电运维



其他的一些国际和国家本土的相关标准，法规等



零部件相关



船舶相关

标准和规范-海上风电项目相关

| | |
|----------------|---|
| DNV-OSS-901 | Project Certification of Offshore Wind Farms 海上风电场项目认证 |
| EMEC | Guideline for marine energy certification schemes 海洋能源认证计划指南 |
| DNV-RP-J101 | Use of Remote Sensing for Wind Energy Assessments - Incorporates Amendment: November 2011 利用远程风能评估测量 : 2011年11月 |
| DNV-RP-J101 | Use of Remote Sensing for Wind Energy Assessments - Incorporates Amendment: November 2011 利用远程风能评估测量 : 2011年11月 |
| DNV OS-C502 | Offshore Concrete Structures |
| DNV OS-D201 | Electrical Installations |
| DNV | Marine ship design aspects |
| DNV | Guidelines for offshore project planning |
| EMEC | Guideline for marine energy certification schemes |
| EMEC | Guidelines for Grid Connection of Marine Energy Conversion Systems. |
| EMEC | Guideline for marine energy certification schemes |
| EMEC | Guidelines for Project Development in the Marine Energy Industry |
| GL IV-6-3:2007 | Rules for classification and construction - IV: Industrial services - Part 6: Offshore technology - Chapter 3: Fixed offshore installations |
| GL IV-6-4:2007 | Rules for classification and construction - IV: Industrial services - Part 6: Offshore technology - Chapter 4: Structural Design |
| GL IV-6-7:2005 | Rules and guidelines - IV: Industrial services - Part 6: Offshore installations - Chapter 7: Guidelines for the construction of fixed offshore installations in ice infested waters |
| GL-TN | Technical Note Certification of Training Programs and Training Systems in the Renewable Energy Industry, Edition 2013 可再生能源产业的培训项目和培训系统技术说明认证 , 2013版 |

标准和规范-海上风机相关

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| GL-IV-1 | Guideline for the Certification of Wind Turbines, Edition 2010 风电机组认证指南 , 2010版 |
| DNV-OS-J101 | Design of Offshore Wind Turbine Structures |
| DNV-OS-J201 | Offshore Substations for Wind Farms and DNV-RP-H103, Ship Transit Accelerations |
| IEC 61400-22 | Wind turbines – Part 22: Conformity testing and certification |
| GL IV-2-1/13 | Wind / Guideline for the Certification of Offshore Wind Turbines 风/海上风机认证指导 |
| BSH | Standard Design of Offshore Wind Turbines 海上风机设计标准 |
| ASME PTC 18:2011 | Hydraulic Turbines and Pump-Turbines |
| ASME PTC 29:2005 | Speed Governing Systems for Hydraulic Turbine Generator Units |
| EN 50308 (FrprEN 50308:2013) | Wind turbines - Protective measures - Requirements for design, operation and maintenance |
| EN 50308:2005 | Wind turbines - Protective measures - Requirements for design, operation and maintenance |
| IEC 61400-11:2012 | Wind turbines - Part 11: Acoustic noise measurement techniques 风力发电机组11部分 : 噪声测量技术 |
| IEC 61400-3 | Wind turbines - Part 3: Design requirements for offshore wind turbines |
| | |
| IEC 61400-12-1:2005 | Wind turbines - Part 12-1: Power performance measurements of electricity producing wind turbines 风力发电机组第12-1部分 : 风力涡轮发电机的电性能测量 |
| IEC 61400-12-2:2013 | Wind turbines - Part 12-2: Power performance of electricity producing wind turbines based on nacelle anemometry 风力涡轮机部分12-2 : 电力生产风力涡轮机机舱风速功率性能 |
| IEC 61400-22:2010 | Wind turbines - Part 22: Conformity testing and certification 风力发电机组22部分 : 一致性测试和认证 |
| GL-TN | Technical Note Certification of Training Programs and Training Systems in the Renewable Energy Industry, Edition 2013 可再生能源产业的培训项目和培训系统技术说明认证 , 2013版 |

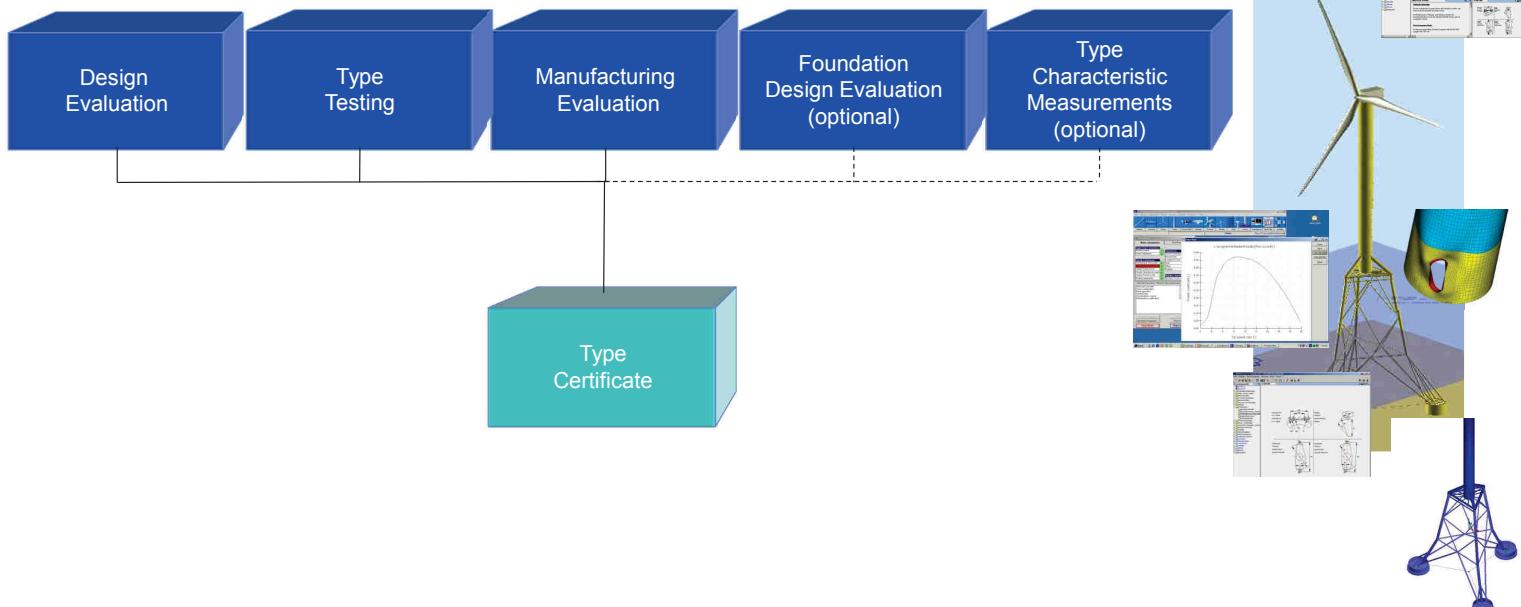
标准和规范-零部件相关

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| GL-IV-4 | Guideline for the Certification of Condition Monitoring Systems for Wind Turbines, Edition 2013 风机状态监测系统的认证指南，2013版 |
| ISO 76 | Rolling bearings -- Static load ratings 滚动轴承的额定静负荷 |
| IEC/TS 61400-26-1 | Wind turbines - Part 26-1: Time-based availability for wind turbine generating systems 风力发电机组第26-1部分：基于时间的风力发电系统的可用性 |
| GL-TN 065 | Technical Note 065 (TN 065) Grid Code Compliance Certification procedure, Revision 7, Edition 2010 |
| IEC/TS 61400-13:2001 | Wind turbine generator systems - Part 13: Measurement of mechanical loads |
| IEC/TS 61400-23:2001 NORSOC NEK606 | Wind turbine generator systems - Part 23: Full-scale structural testing of rotor blades Cables |
| IEC 61400-4 | Wind turbines - Part 4: Design requirements for wind turbine gearboxes |
| IEC61000-5-2 | EMC - Cable routings |
| IEC61000-6-2 | Electromagnetic Compatibility |
| IEC61000-6-4 | Electronics in blades |
| GL-TN | Technical Note Certification of Training Programs and Training Systems in the Renewable Energy Industry, Edition 2013 可再生能源产业的培训项目和培训系统技术说明认证，2013版 |

标准和规范-其他相关

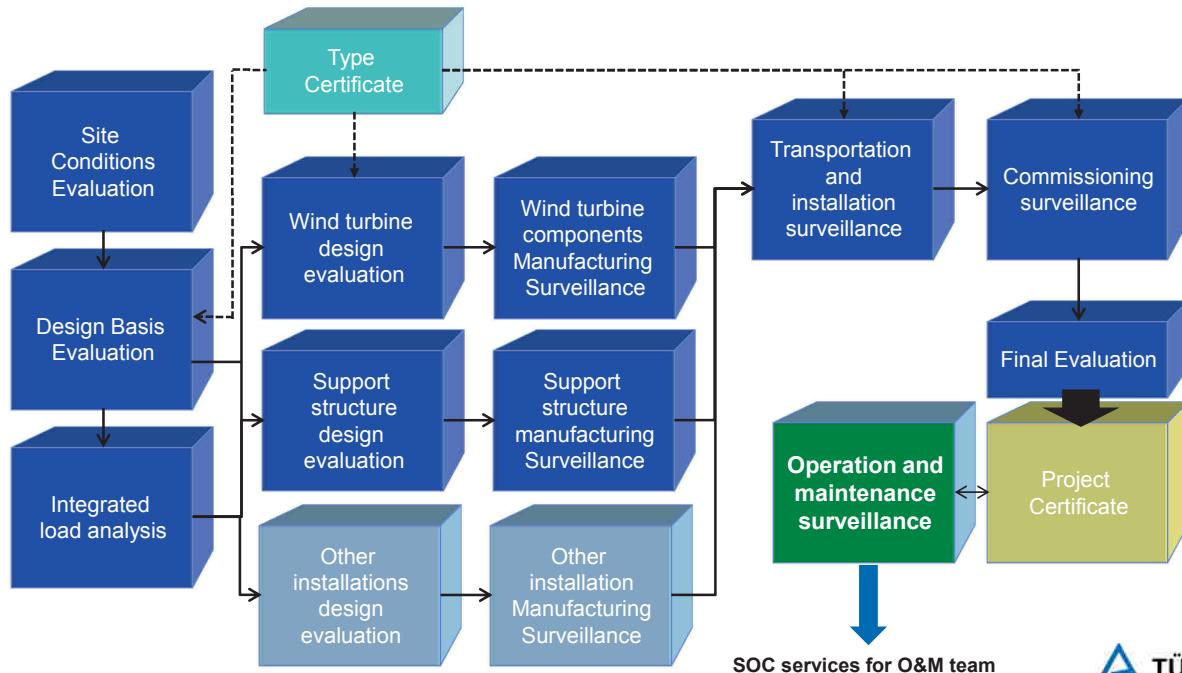
| | |
|-----------------|--|
| GL-TN | Technical Note Certification of Training Programs and Training Systems in the Renewable Energy Industry, Edition 2013 可再生能源产业的培训项目和培训系统技术说明认证，2013版 |
| OHSAS 18001 | Health & Safety Standard |
| Renewable UK | H&S Guidelines: Onshore & Offshore H&S |
| Renewable UK | H&S Guidelines: Vessel Safety |
| GL-TN | Technical Note Certification of Fire Protection Systems for Wind Turbines, Certification Procedures, Revision 2, Edition 2009 |
| IEC 60439 | Low voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies |
| ISO 19902:2007 | Petroleum and natural gas industries. Fixed steel offshore structures |
| ISO 19903 | Petroleum and Natural Gas Industries - Fixed concrete offshore structures. |
| Lloyds Register | Offshore lifting and transportation |
| GL-TN | Technical Note Certification of Training Programs and Training Systems in the Renewable Energy Industry, Edition 2013 可再生能源产业的培训项目和培训系统技术说明认证，2013版 |

Type Certification according to IEC standard

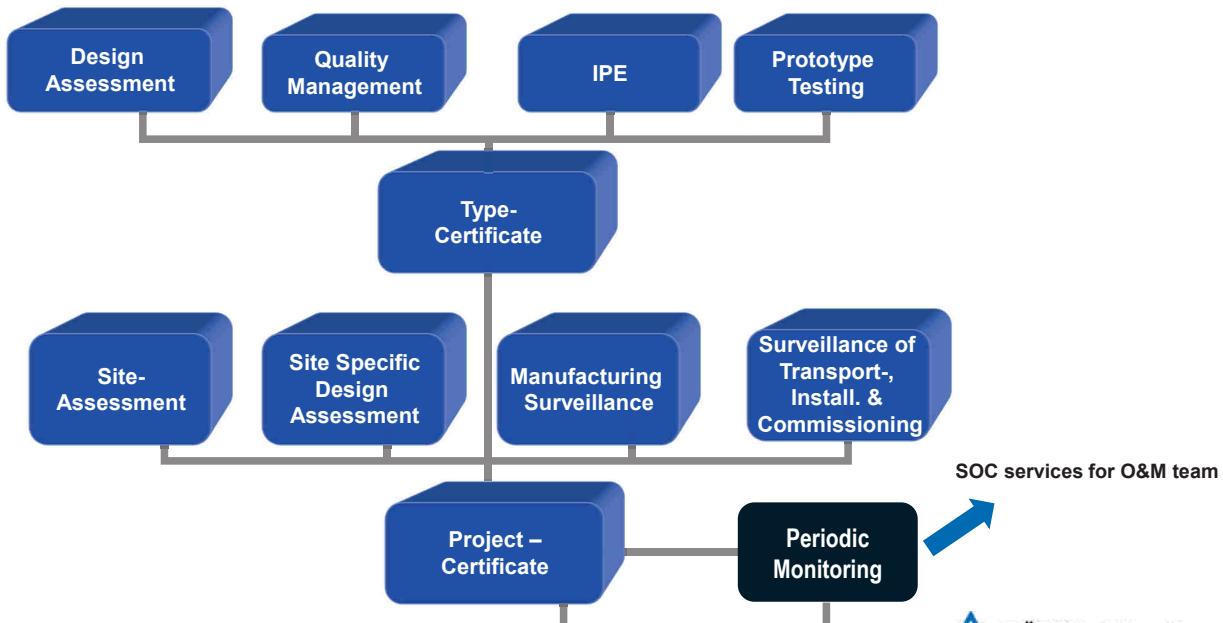


Project Certification according to IEC 61400-22

with optional modules

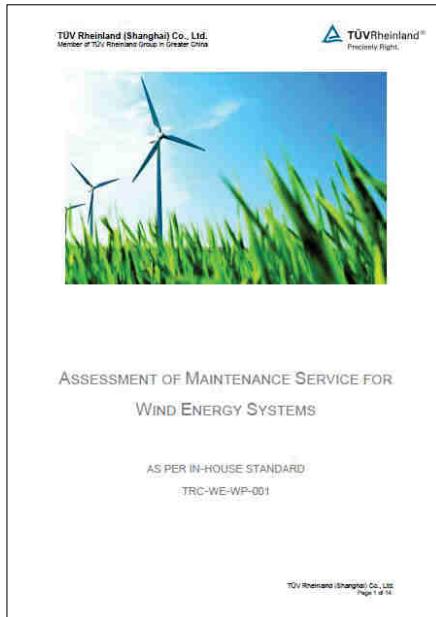


Type and Project Certification acc. to GL standard



Standard of SoC for M&O services – TÜV Rheinland

TÜV莱茵风电运维SoC认证标准



- 专业的评估办法和标准

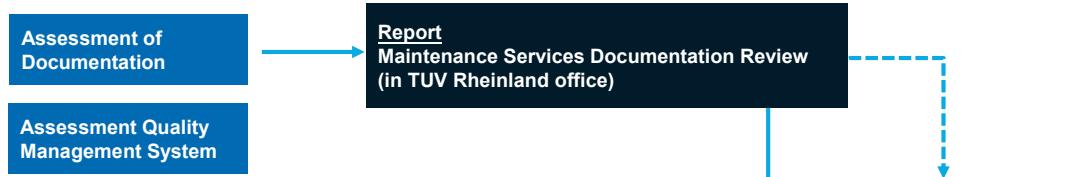
Assessment of Maintenance Service for Wind Energy Systems: TRC-WE-WP-001

参考标准

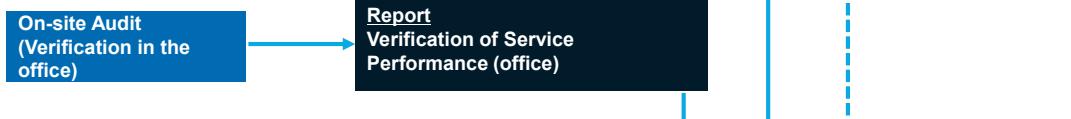
- “Principles for condition-based maintenance of wind turbines” Adopted by the German Wind Energy Association (BWE)
- DNV-GL Guideline
- IEC 61400 standards
- ISO 9001:2008
- ISO 14001:2015
- BS OHSAS 18001

Process of SoC Services - Assessment Model

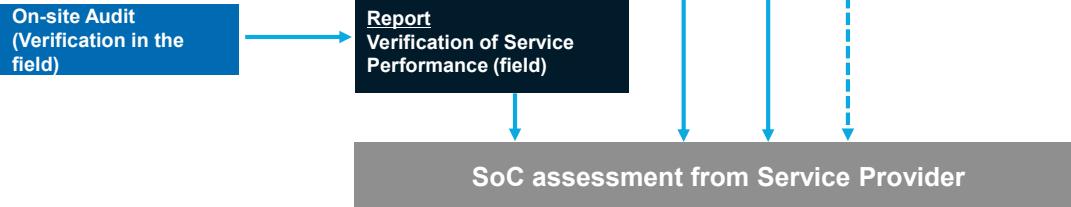
STEP 1:



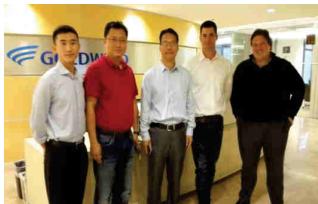
STEP 2:



STEP 3:



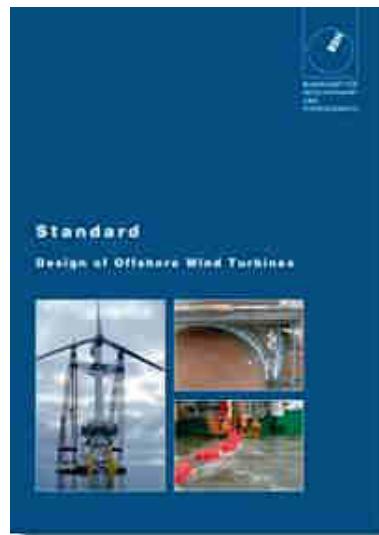
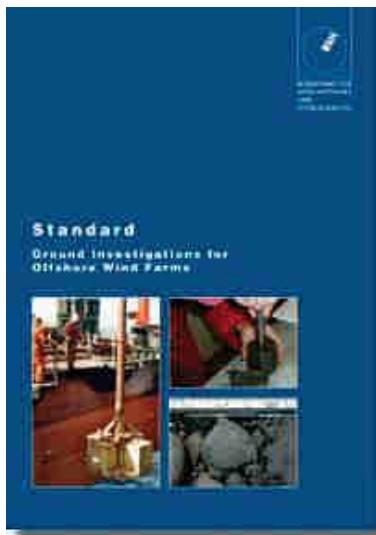
风电运维服务SoC评估-案例



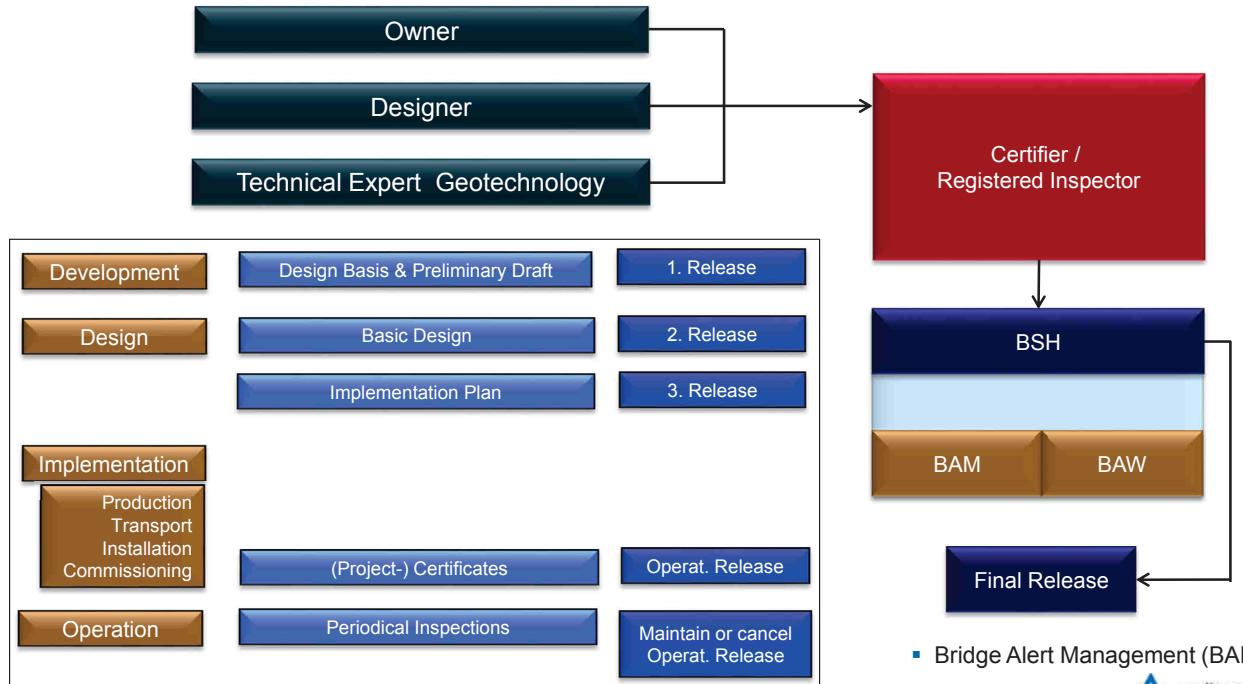
TÜVRheinland®
Precisely Right.

BSH Approval – Standards

THE BSH APPROVAL PROCESS FOR OFFSHORE WINDFARMS IS
GENERALLY BASED ON THE FOLLOWING TWO STANDARDS:

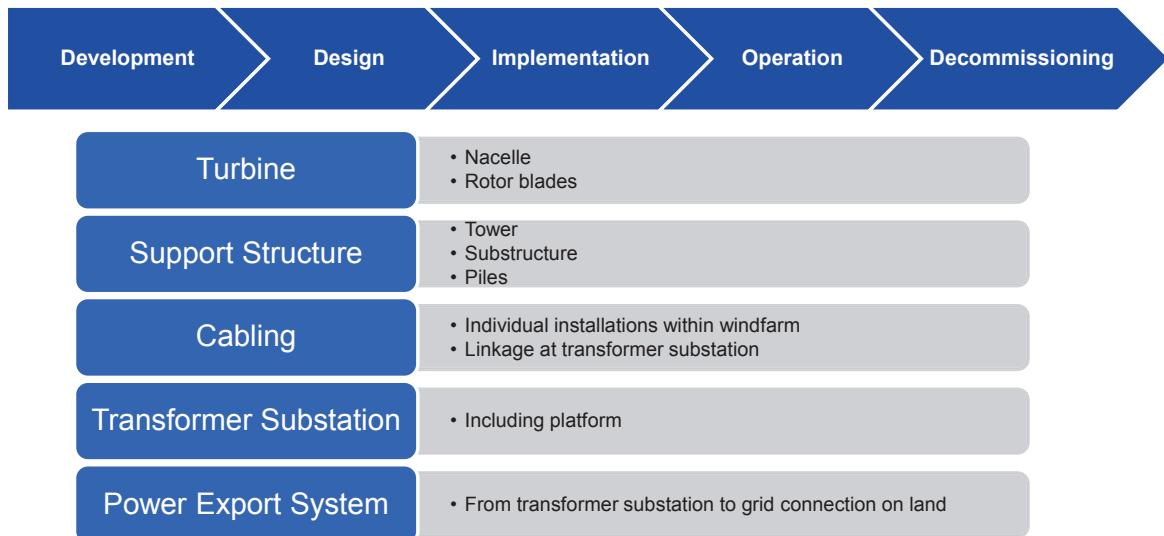


BSH Approval – Procedure and Releases



- Bridge Alert Management (BAM)

BSH Approval – Phases and Components



我们是一群和标准死磕的人。



目录 Content

- 国际标准组织
- 海上风电相关国际标准
- 项目的风险管理理念
- 海上风电项目的风险管理



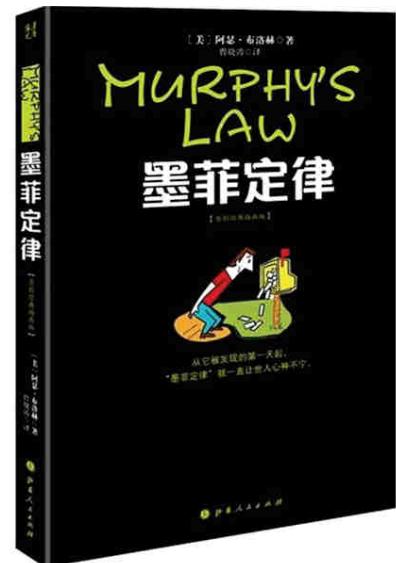
"I don't see any risk in my job!"
我看不到工作中有任何风险啊!



墨菲定律 (*Murphy's Law*)

美国上尉墨菲提出著名的墨菲定律：“Anything that can go wrong will go wrong.”：“凡事只要有可能出錯，那就一定會出錯。”

“墨菲定律”的原話是這樣說的：If there are two or more ways to do something, and one of those ways can result in a catastrophe, then someone will do it.（如果有兩種或兩種以上的方式去做某件事情，而其中一種選擇方式將導致災難，則必定有人會作出這種選擇。）



墨菲定律 (*Murphy's Law*)

墨菲
定律

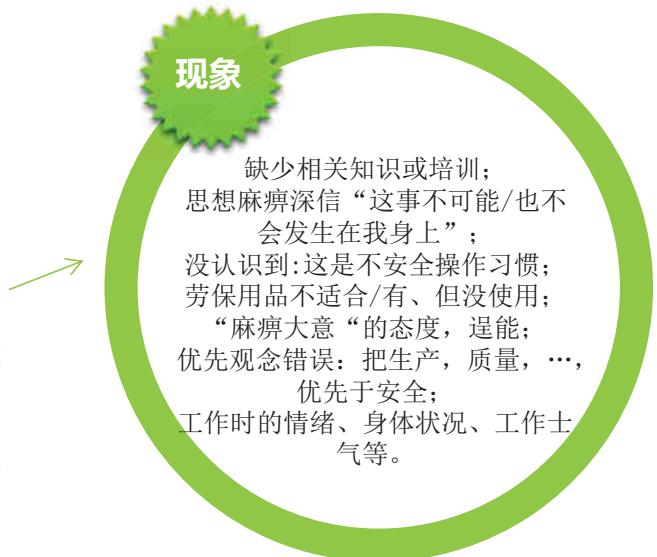
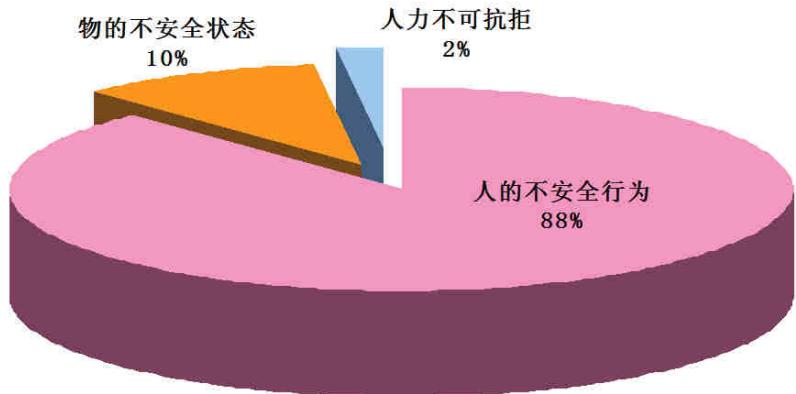
100 -1= 0

的关系

在项目过程中，有些小的隐患和违章在一次或数十次过程中也许不能导致事故。但是总维持这样终究是会发生事故的。侥幸和麻痹是很多血淋淋的事故根源。

项目中的伤害原因比例分析

根据相关机构统计工业伤害事故原因分析：



项目风险的定义：Uncertainty 不确定性



KNOWN RISKS: RISKS THAT WERE IDENTIFIED BY THE PROJECT TEAM

已知风险：已经被项目团队识别的风险

UNKNOWN RISKS: RISKS THAT WERE NOT IDENTIFIED

未知风险：没有被识别的风险

Getting A Handle On Risk

理解风险



FEATURES 特征

Event 事件

Threat (negative effect) 威胁 (负面影响)

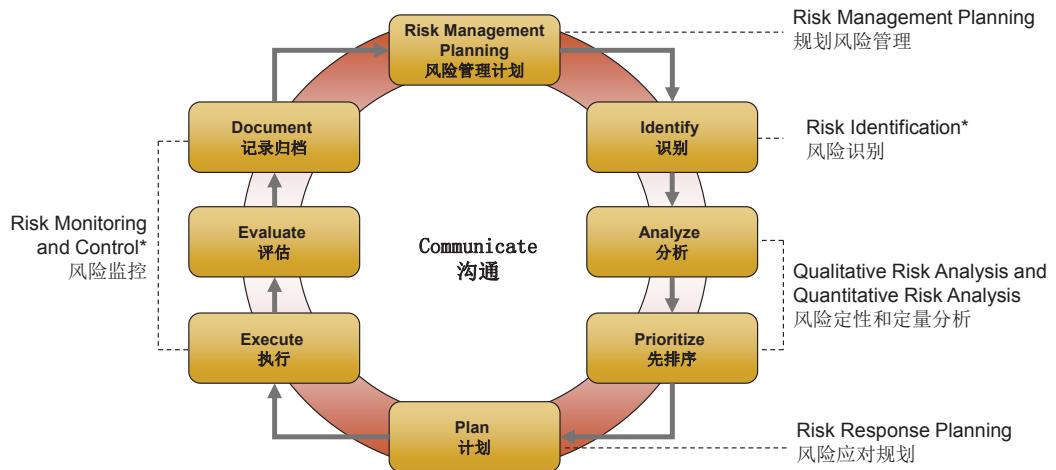
Opportunity (positive effect) 机会 (正影响)

Probability 概率

Impact 影响

Risk Management Model

风险管理模型



Category Examples got Risk

分类实例

EXTERNAL RISKS 外部风险

Unpredictable 不可预测的

- Regulatory 规则的
- Natural Hazards 自然灾害
- Environmental 环境的

Predictable (but uncertain) 可预测 (但不确定)

- Market changes 市场变化
- Currency changes 货币变化
- Inflation 通货膨胀
- Taxation 税收

INTERNAL RISKS 内部风险

Schedule 计划

- Realism 现实的
- Availability 有效
- Requirements 需求

Technical 技术的

- Technological maturity 技术成熟
- Complexity 复杂性
- Customization 自定义

Legal 法律的

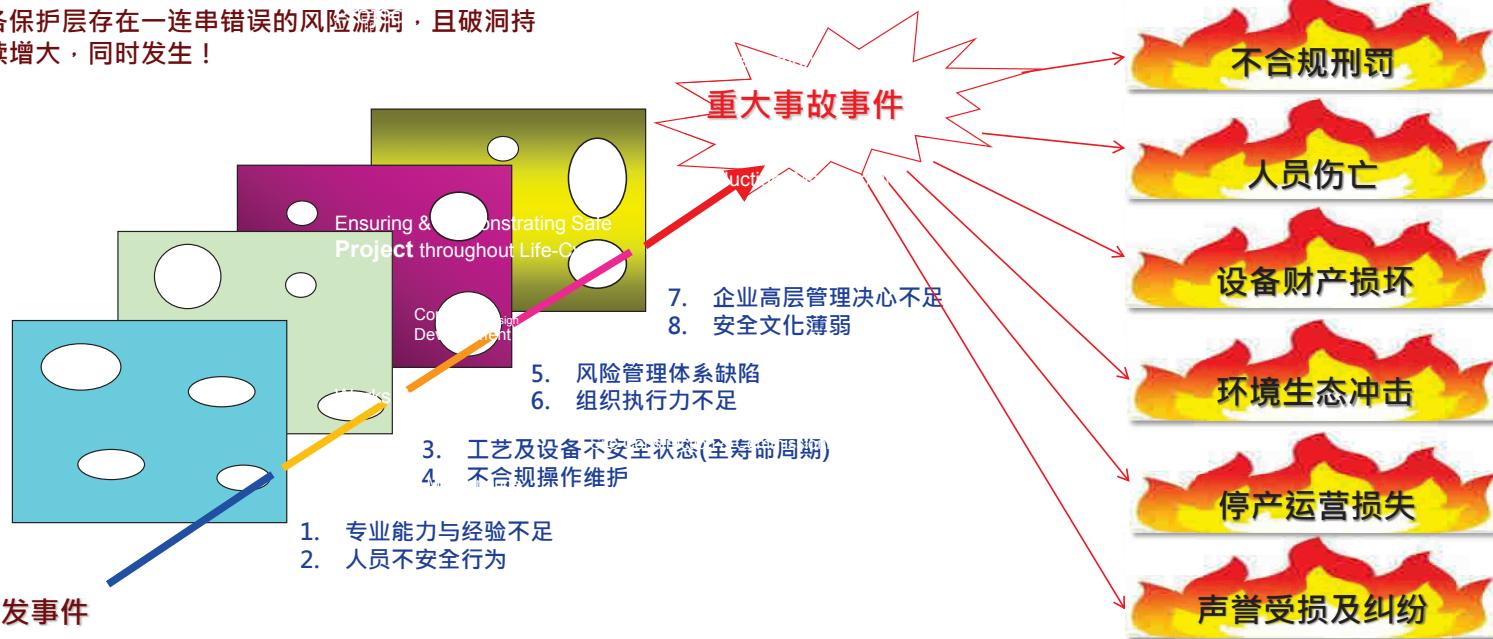
- Licensing 许可证发放
- Contract ambiguity 合同不清
- Lawsuits 诉讼

Financial 财务的

- Competition 竞争
- Strategy 战略
- Contract type 合同类型

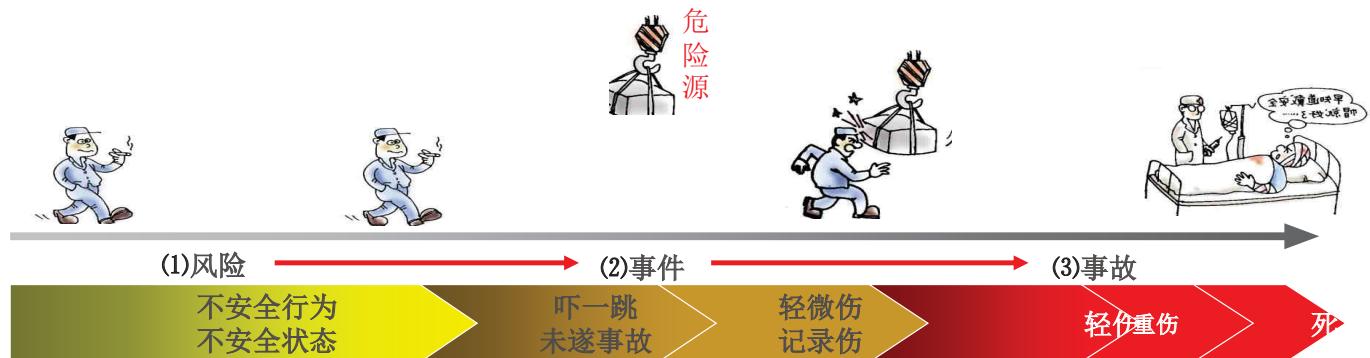
企业可能面对的安全风险与损失 (瑞士奶酪理论)

各保护层存在一连串错误的风险漏洞，且破洞持续增大，同时发生！



事故发生的过程

首先，事故是怎么形成的...

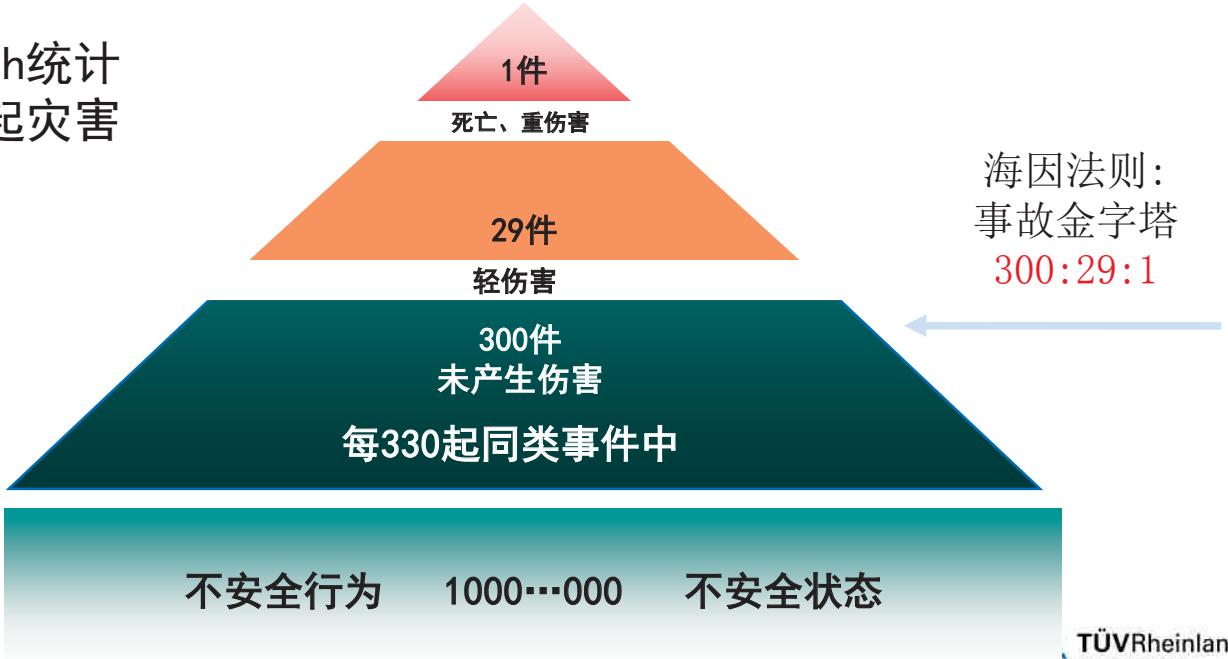


事故——事件——危险之间存在怎样的关联呢...

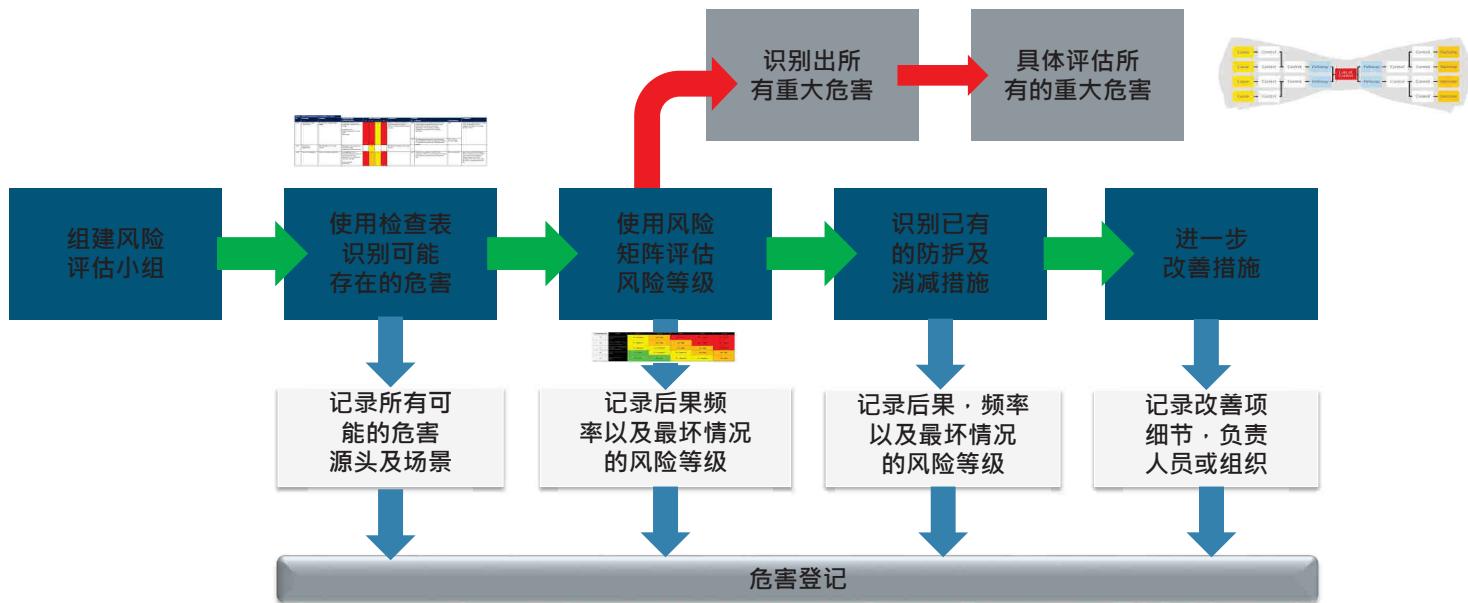
2

事故金字塔理论

Heinrich统计
了55万起灾害
事件…



风险评估工作流程



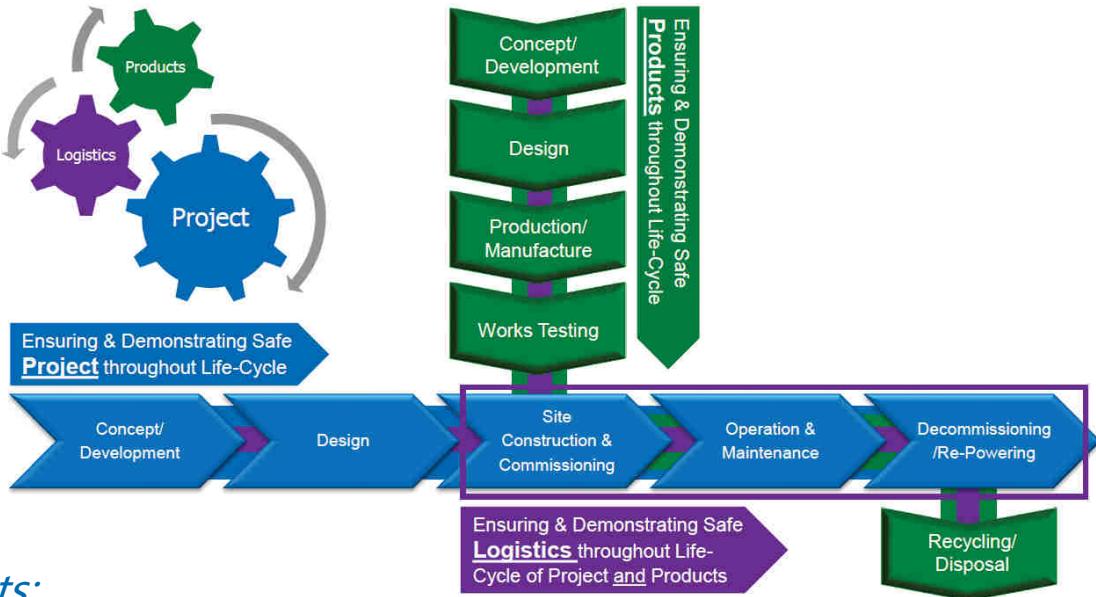
目录 Content

- 国际标准组织
- 海上风电相关国际标准
- 项目的风险管理理念
- 海上风电项目的风险管理



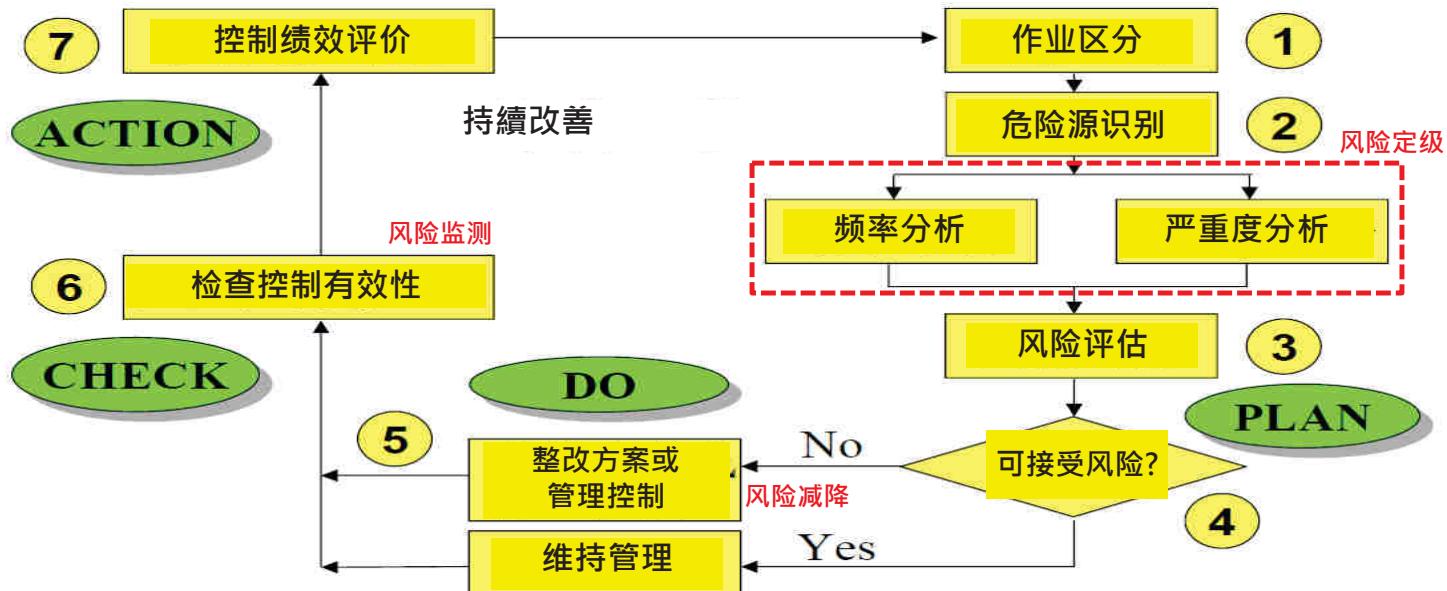
风电项目的全生命周期-风险管理

**THINK
SAFETY
FIRST!**



Notes:

海上风电安全风险管理流程



海上风电的风险源识别

海上风电项目的主要危险源:

- 高处作业
- 起重作业
- 海事运输
- 人员转运
- 可燃物品
- 带压系统
- 电气安全
- 结构失效
- 应急响应
- 作业环境及人体工程
- 陆上车辆及港内转运

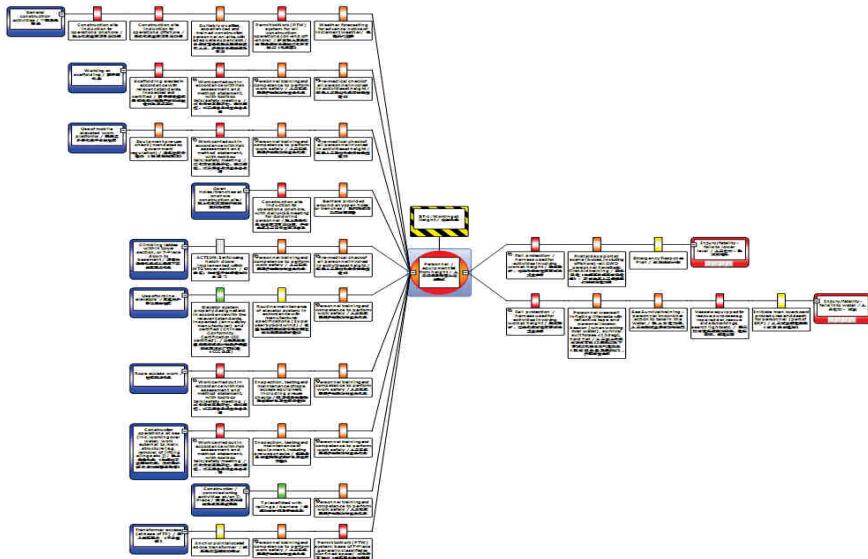


海上风电的风险源识别-风险登记册

| 施工步骤 | 操作步骤简述 | 操作要求 | 风险 | 事故 | 后果 | 风险评估 | 防护措施 | 防护措施评估 | 相关性 | 风险状态 |
|----------|------------|----------------------|------|---|-----------------------------|------|--|--------|-----|------|
| 海上运输计划制定 | 海上风机安装计划制定 | 海上风机运输规划和任务委 | 卸载 | 存储风机的码头的可用性/适用地性 用来锚泊船只/驳船的码头的可用性/适用性 | 延误 超预算 影响进度 | 中度风险 | 由有经验的人员施工 码头/存储地点可行性研究 确保尽早让替代的承包商参与 (确保在早期找到替代方案) | 非常有效 | 2 | 低风险 |
| 海上安装计划制定 | 海上风机安装计划制定 | 海上安装能力的规划和预定 施工人员 | 经验不足 | 缺乏有经验的施工人员威胁到施工的可行性和安全性 (人员缺乏, 没有有经验的施工人员) | 施工安全威胁导致结构损失或人员伤亡 | 高风险 | 能吸引承包商和第三方代理商的有效技术 尽可能使用成熟技术和系统 工程使用标准化作业 | 有效 | 6 | 中度风险 |
| 海上安装计划制定 | 海上风机安装计划制定 | 海上安装能力的规划和预定 施工人员 | 可用性 | 缺少有经验工程师 | 进度、安全和损失风险 | 高风险 | | 有效 | 6 | 中度风险 |
| 海上安装计划制定 | 海上风机安装计划制定 | 海上安装能力的规划和预定 船只 | 经验缺乏 | 缺乏有经验承包商/船只 (市场上有一些经验有限的新承包商) | 施工安全威胁导致结构损失或人员伤亡 | 高风险 | 使用经过认证的船只 没有过去成功经验的承包商需要进行前期测试 使用多个承包商(分开施工) 建立长期关系(战略合作伙伴) | 有效 | 6 | 中度风险 |
| 海上安装计划制定 | 海上风机安装计划制定 | 海上安装能力的规划和预定 船只 | 可用性 | 没有足够的船只应对规划的多个工程 | 由于缺少船只导致延误以及船只租用价格上涨 | 中度风险 | 尽早规划和预定/签约船只 如果早期估算不准, 船只费用超支将带来额外应急费用 | 非常有效 | 2 | 低风险 |
| 海上安装计划制定 | 海上风机安装计划制定 | 海上安装能力的规划和预定 船只 | 重量 | 未来几年上马的海上油气项目造成可用船只短缺 起吊船的起吊能力限制 | 货物重量越大能选择的船只越少, 获得可用船只的压力越大 | 中度风险 | 尽早考虑BSH许可的替代安装方案, 以避免可能的困境 对船只进行可行性研究 确保安装施工过程有足够的船只可使用过程 | 非常有效 | 2 | 低风险 |

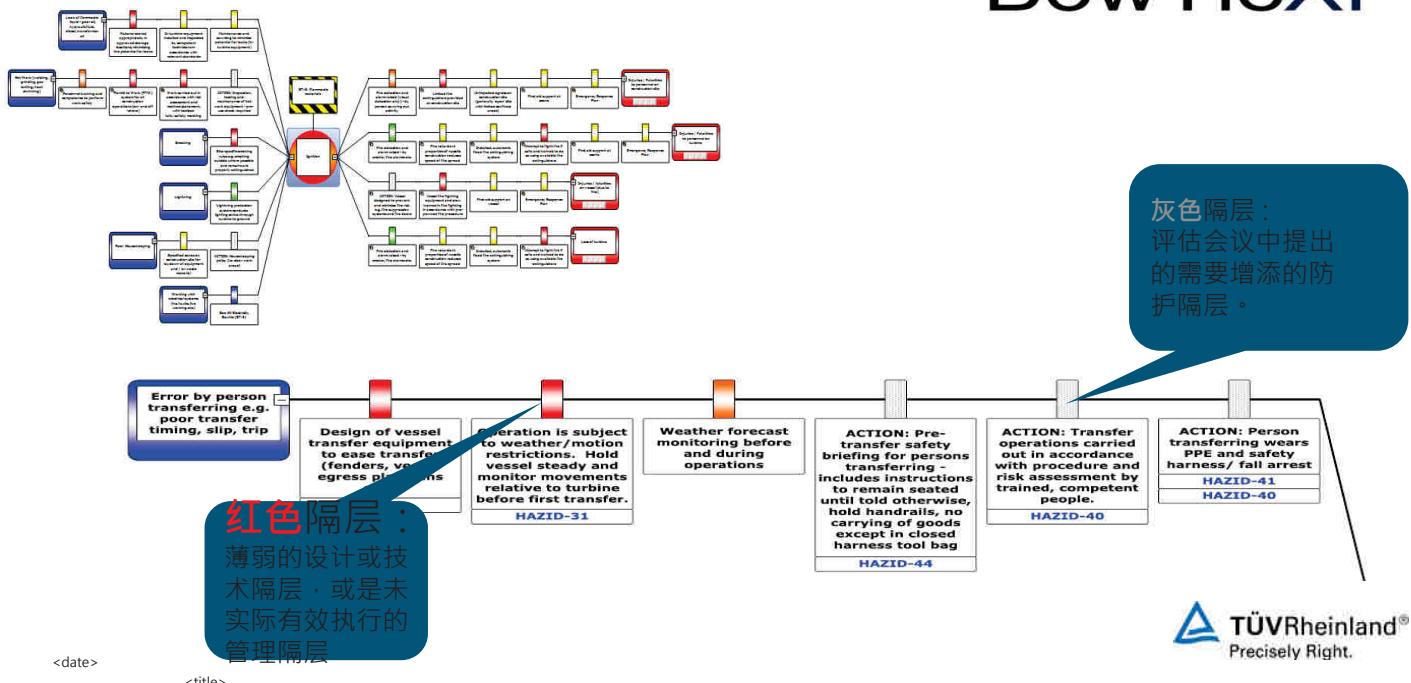
领结分析结果示例

BT-1 高处作业领结分析演示



领结分析结果示例

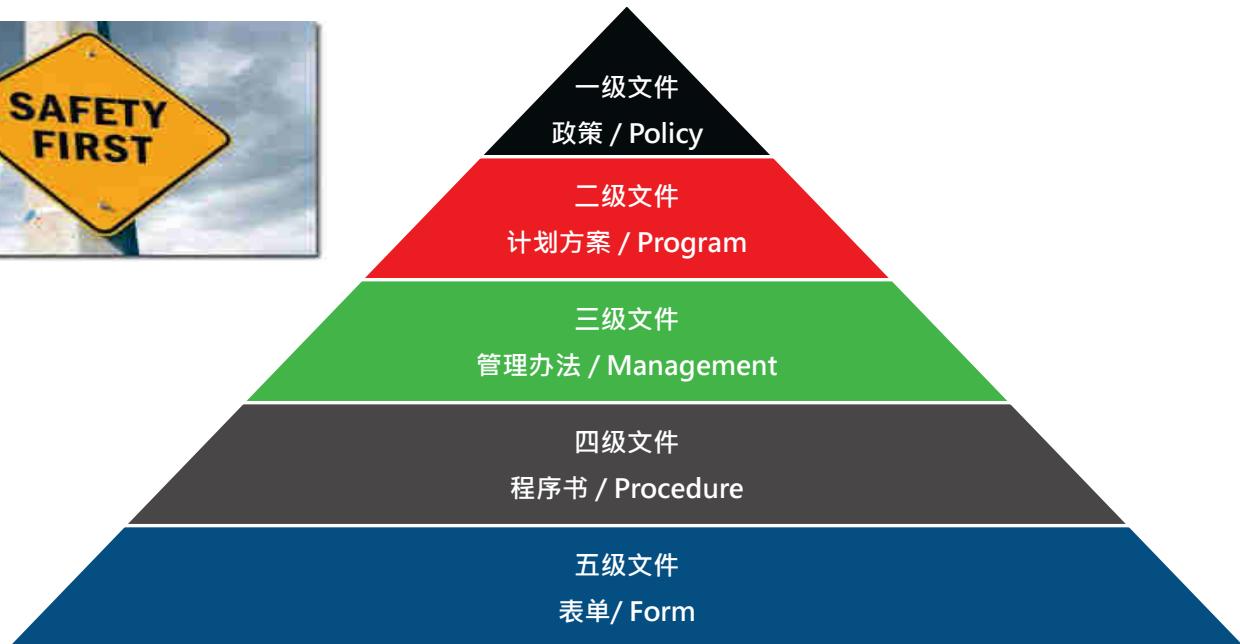
BT-5 可燃物质 (火灾危害) 领结分析演示



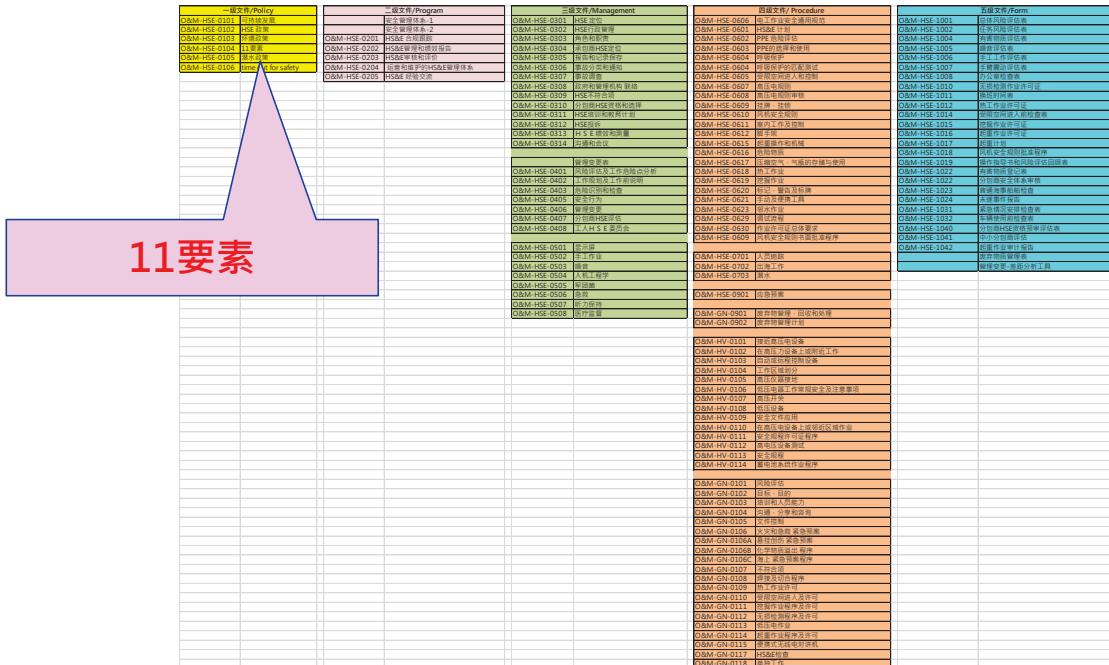
Wind Farm Operator's Risks

- FINDING THE RIGHT SITE
- DELAY IN DESIGN AND DESIGN ASSESSMENT / PROJECT CERTIFICATION
- DELAY IN APPROVAL/PERMITTING
- DELAY IN PRODUCTION
- VESSEL AVAILABILITY => COST + TIME
- WEATHER CONDITIONS
- LOSS/DAMAGE OF COMPONENTS DURING TRANSPORT AND ERECTION
- COMPLICATIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION (E.G. DRIVABILITY, TOLERANCES)
- ...
- UNDERPERFORMANCE (WIND RESOURCE + ASSET)
- NON AVAILABILITY/FAILURE (AND NON ACCESSIBILITY) OF TURBINE
- SHIP COLLISION
- GRID AVAILABILITY
- (FEED IN TARIFF)
- FINANCING/RE-FINANCING
- UNRECOGNIZED DECOMMISSIONING COST
- ...

海上风电 施工阶段 HSE管理体系 – 综览

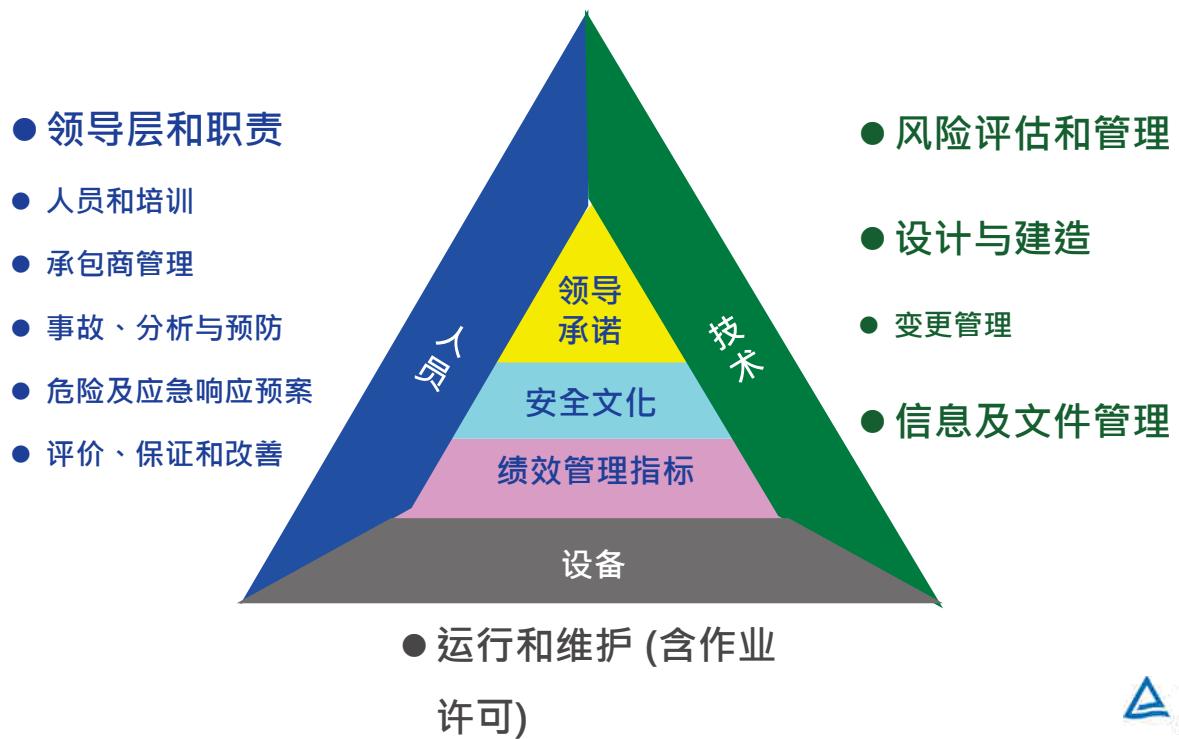


海上风电 施工阶段 HSE管理体系 – 5个阶级文档体系



Microsoft Excel
Worksheet

海上风电施工阶段HSE管理体系 – 11個要素



国内项目与国外项目比较

现场工作



例如

国内项目



国外Siemens/Vestas项目



国内的人员转运



Siemens/Vestas项目的人员转运



Access to the Transition Piece

Step 1 - Boat Hand to collect yoyo



- Vessel is positioned firmly at Transition Piece
- Boat hand pulls down on the tether line
- Boat hand collects the yoyo attachment point

Step 2 - Approach the transfer zone



- Boat hand will be constantly monitoring the sea state
 - When ready the boat hand calls forward the transferee
 - The transferee collects the yoyo attachment point
- NOTE:** All persons have the right to call a "**STOP**" if they are not satisfied that the transfer is safe to proceed

Crew transfer offshore; Siemens & Vestas 西门子/维斯塔斯 人员转运

Walney
Offshore Windfarms

Descending the Transition Piece

Step 1 - Access 2nd stage ladder



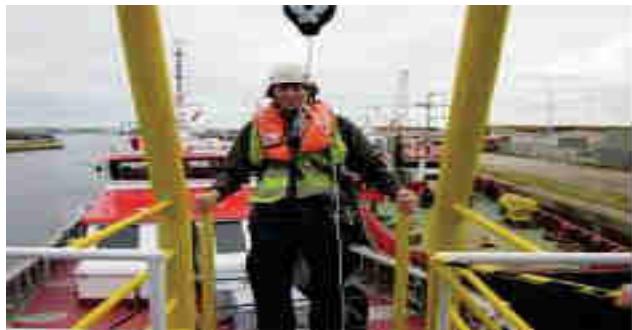
- Before opening the gate use a lanyard to attach to the connection point as shown
- Once connected open gate and move into ladder access area
- Connect Cabloc slider to the 8mm wire
- Disconnect lanyard

Step 2 - Descend 2nd stage ladder

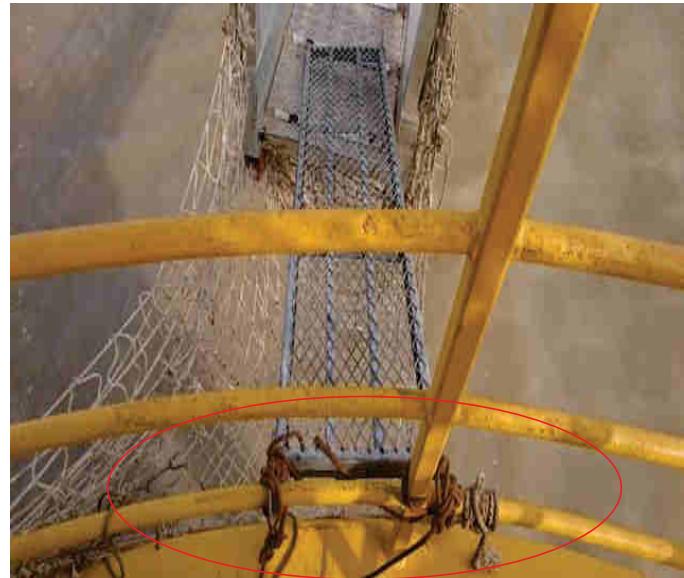


- Using either the Cabloc slider or mountaineering technique descend the 2nd stage ladder
- Once at the platform use lanyards to remain secured to the 2nd stage ladder and disconnect Cabloc slider
- Reach out and collect the yoyo from the 1st stage ladder
- Connect to 1st stage ladder yoyo, **it is now safe to disconnect from 2nd stage ladder**

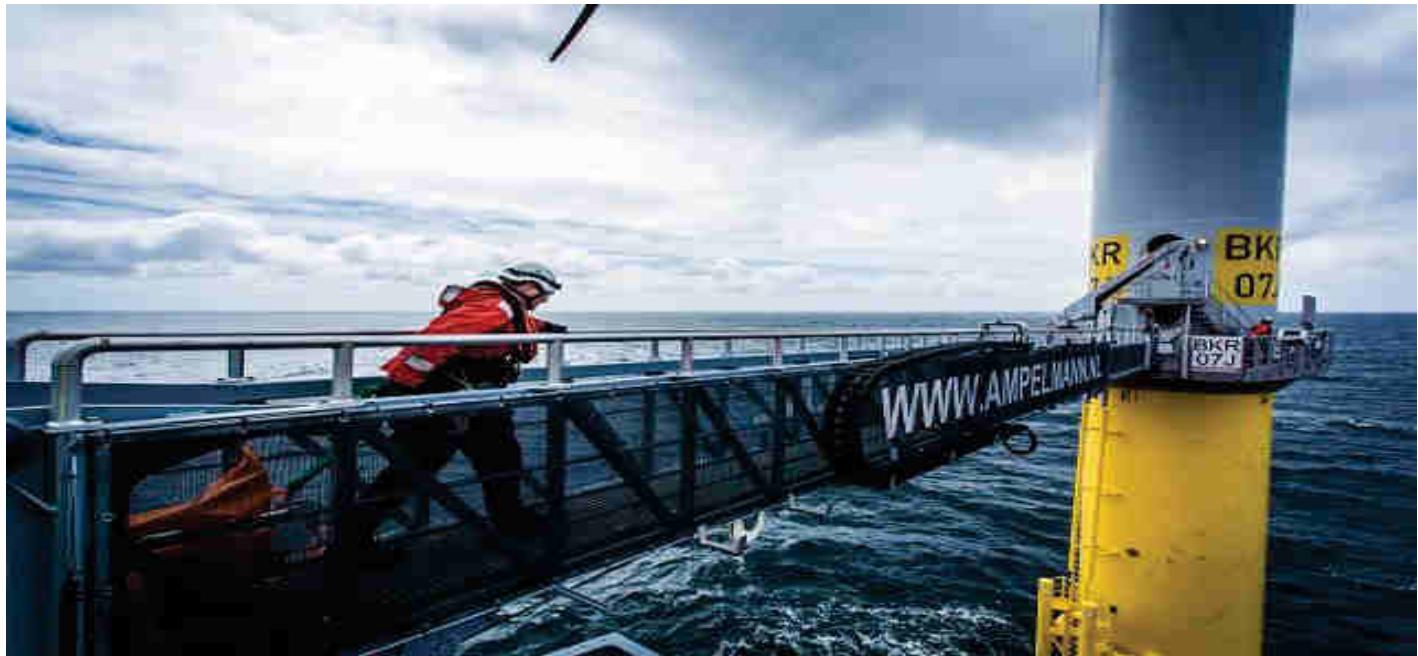
海上人员的上升和下降



国内项目安装船到笼架



Siemens & Vestas西门子/维斯塔斯的运输船到笼架



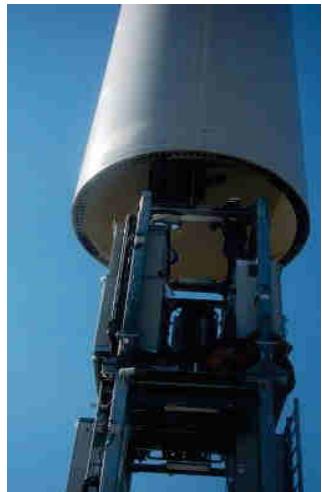
安全设计



安全设计



1. 人员没有防坠落PPE
2. 人员直接站在载荷下方，非常危险
3. 作业面人员太多
4. 人员直接站在柜体上，损坏设备

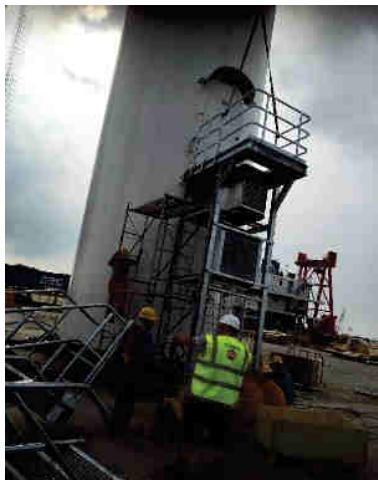


模块化设计，组装快速方便
减少操作人员数量
钢结构框架可为人员和设备提供一定保护

TUV工程师协助金风改进现场作业



作业面超过2M，已属高处作业，
作业人员没有任何安全措施，金
风人员就在旁边



TUV工程师指出违规作业，并
要求工人穿戴PPE，工人穿上
PPE后重新开始作业



TUV工程师协助金风改进现场作业

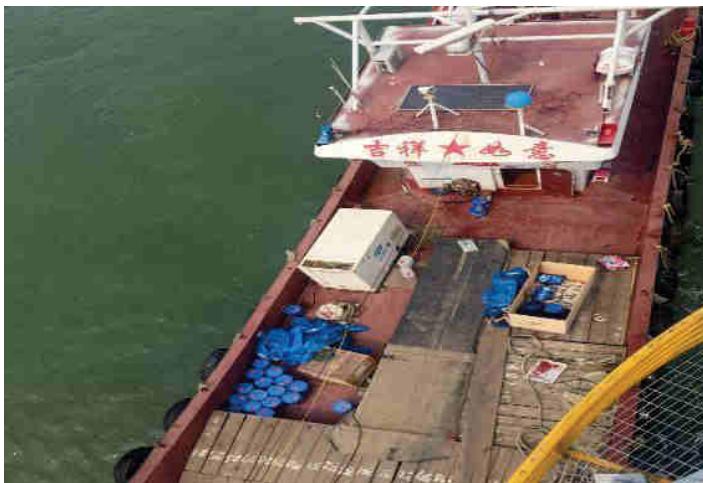


登临方式



登临方式尽可能增加安全措施

TUV工程师协助金风改进现场作业



渔船



专业运维船

"One More intervention, One less injury "
多一次干预，少一次伤害！



谢谢 !



Offshore Wind Risk Seminar

September 2017

Agenda

- 1) Introduction to Risk Management
- 2) Lifecycle Risk Management
- 3) Risk Analysis for Offshore Projects
- 4) Risk Management Methods and Tools
- 5) Example Case Studies

Risktec Solutions

We specialise in risk,
to people, assets &
business

We have a strong problem
solving culture & a practical,
common sense approach

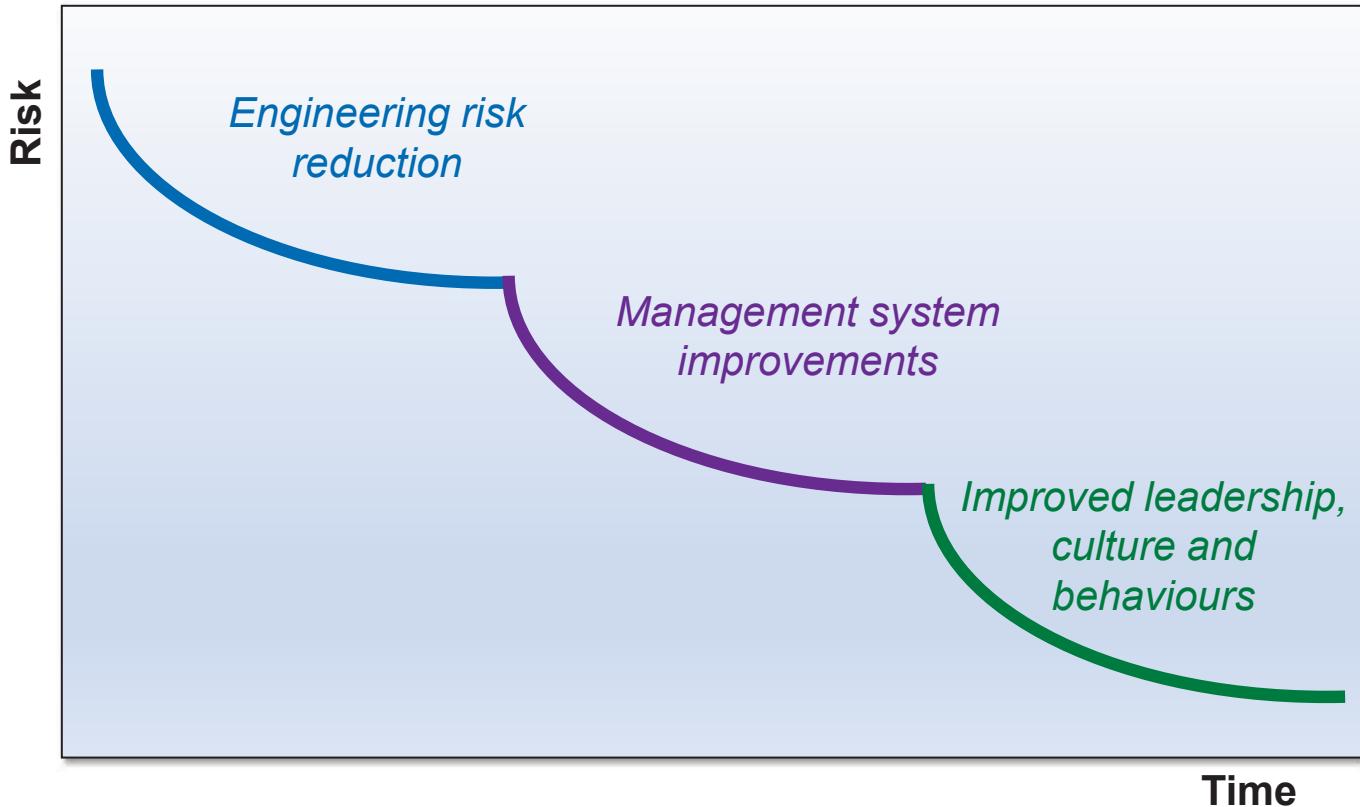
Our technical base is
engineering, science &
management systems

Risktec Solutions

- Independent and specialist risk management consulting and training provider
- Part of the TÜV Rheinland Group
- We focus on:
 - Safety & risk assessment (*what are the risks?*)
 - Management systems (*how are they managed?*)
 - Culture & behaviour (*what really happens!*)
 - Training & education (*knowledge transfer*)
 - Resource solutions (*specialist associates*)
- **260+** employees across **15** offices worldwide
- **100** associates embedded in client organisations
- ...working in **7** diverse market sectors
- ...delivered over **4,800** projects to over **1,000** clients in over **70** countries
- ...providing practical solutions (*no two assignments are the same!*)
- Primarily operating in Major Hazard Industries - **Oil & Gas**, Nuclear, etc.
- Significant involvement in Wind Industry - **onshore and offshore**



Risk reduction enablers



Our Offshore Wind Experience

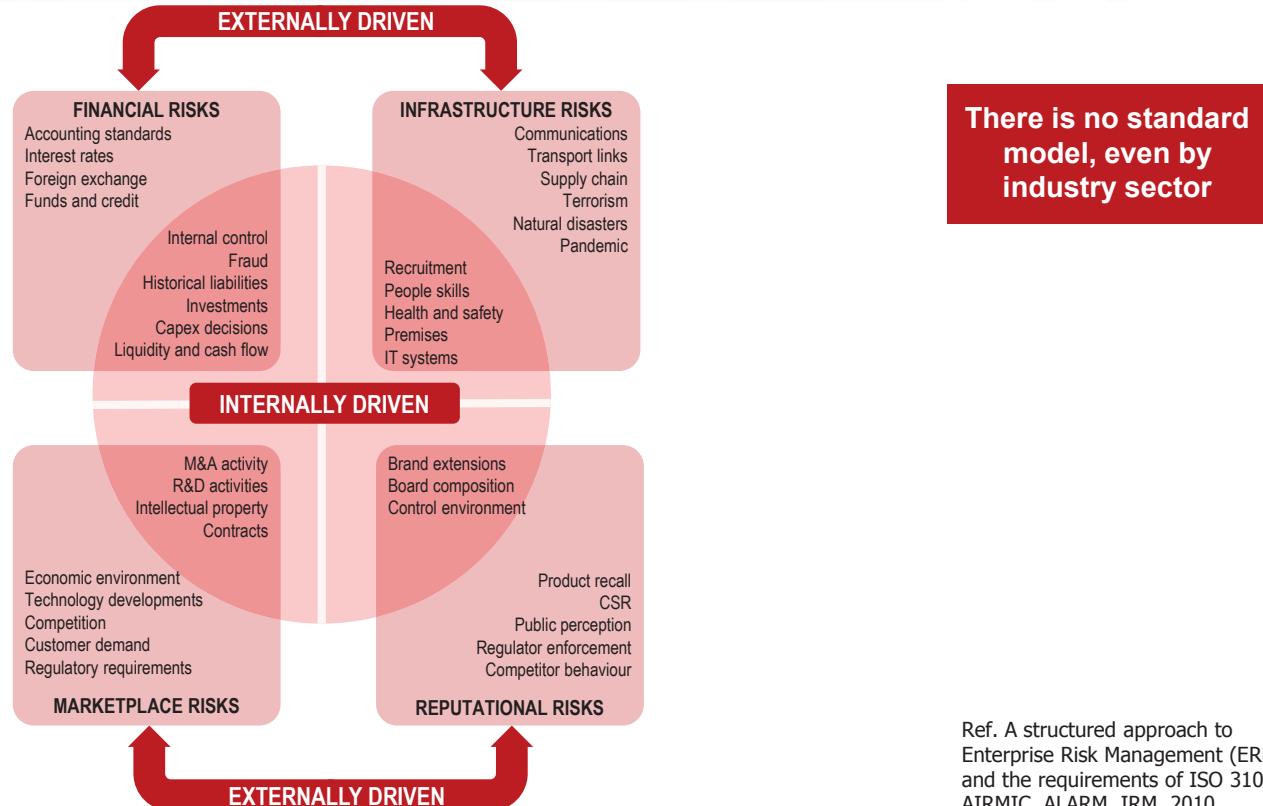




Introduction to Risk Management

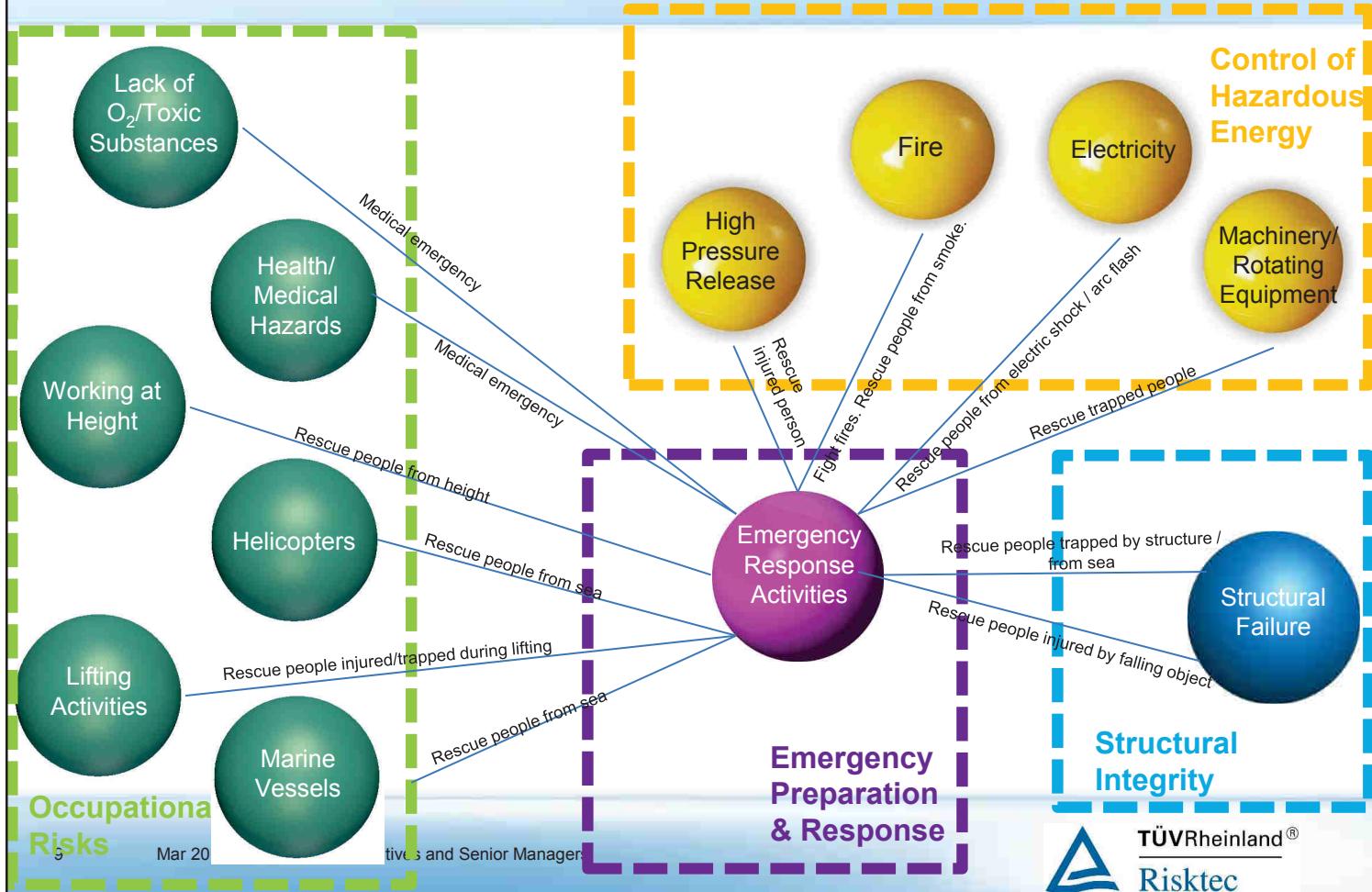


'Risk universe' – an example model



Ref. A structured approach to Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and the requirements of ISO 31000, AIRMIC, ALARM, IRM, 2010

Some Safety Risks Associated with Offshore Wind



The risks we face.....

Design Error and Natural Hazards



Logistics



The risks we face.....

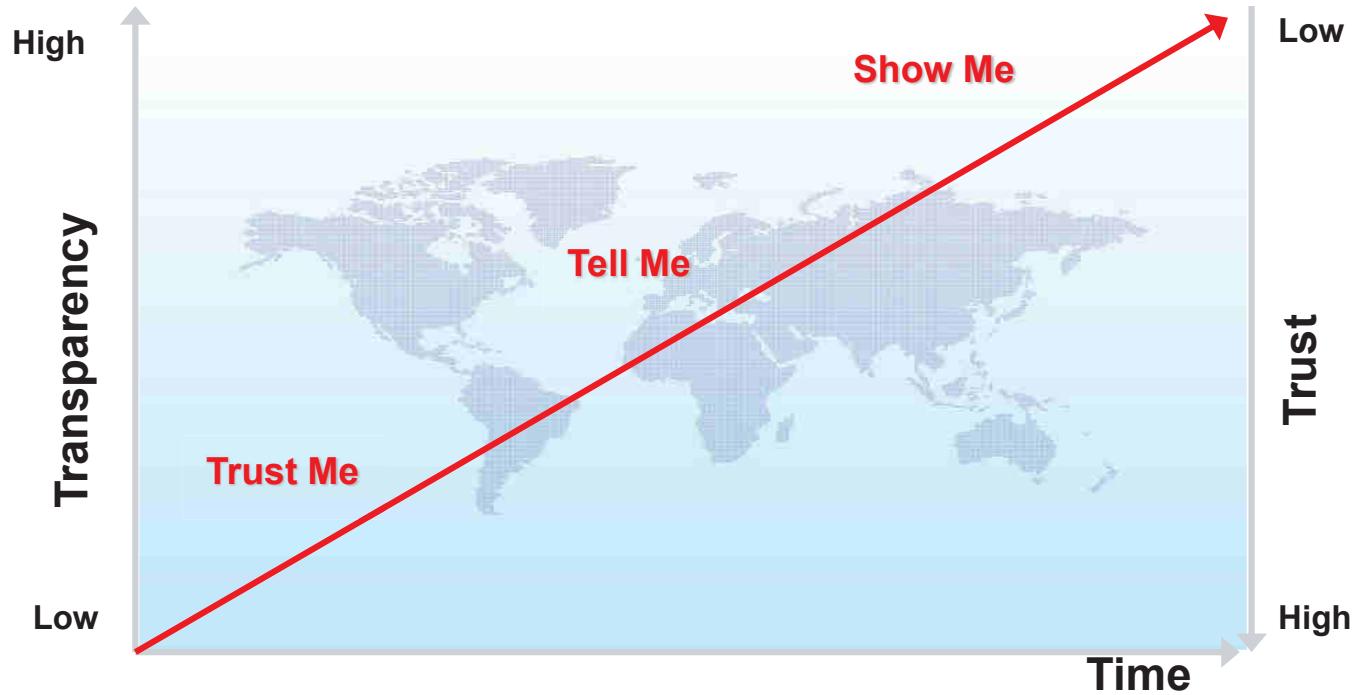
Operational



Reputational



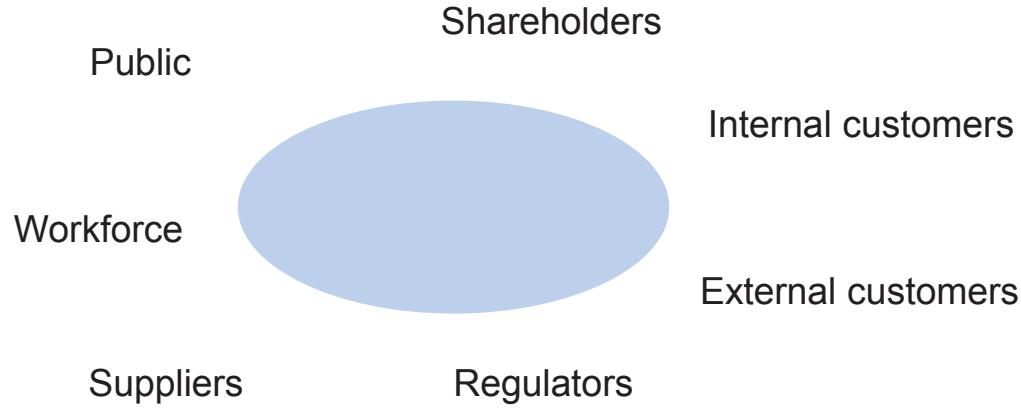
Drivers for Risk Management – Societal Expectations



As trust diminishes society demands greater transparency in the form of formal demonstration that risks are being properly managed

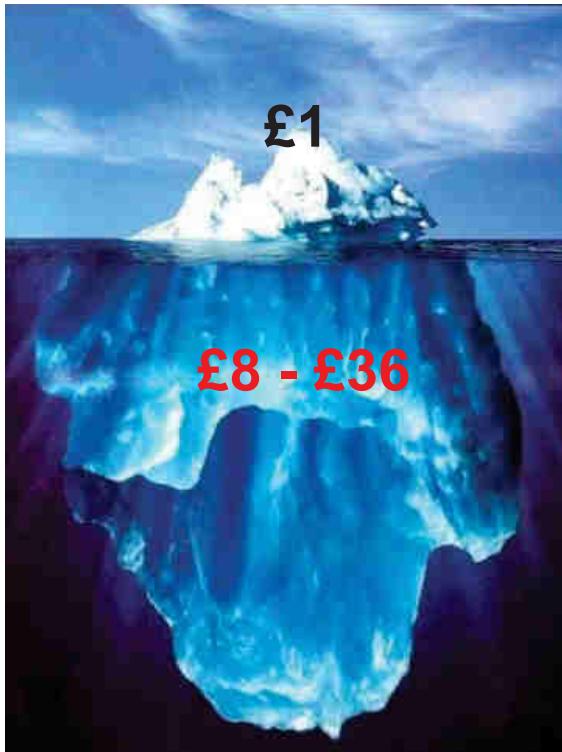
Risk stakeholders

All can be affected by, and can influence, the risks



- Drivers may also include legislation e.g.
 - Management of Health and Safety at Work Act
 - Construction Design and Management Regulations
 - Machinery Directive

The cost of accidents



Ref: The Cost of Accidents at Work, UK HSE HSG96

INSURED COSTS

- Injury, ill health, property damage and business interruption
- Employers, 3rd party and corporate liability

UNINSURED COSTS

- Product and material damage
- Plant and building damage
- Tool and equipment damage
- Legal costs
- Expenditure on emergency supplies
- Clearing site
- Production delays
- Overtime working and temporary labour
- Investigation time
- Supervisors' time diverted
- Clerical effort
- Fines
- Loss of expertise / experience

**Some can be insured against
but at significant extra cost**

Project Costs

- Average cost overrun on new rig construction program is 35%, and average delay 7 months

Ref. DNV, Energy Summit, Shanghai, 2010

- Most common causes of cost overruns:

- Orders placed before engineering is completed
- New technology implemented without proper qualification
- Insufficient engineering with regard to operational robustness and maintainability
- Problems with component deliveries and documentation when transferring fabrication
- Fabrication yards having to build competence and resources during project
- Interfaces not identified or understood

- Fluor takes \$163 million charge on 3Q 2010 results on Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind project (\$1.8 billion fixed-price contract to build 500MW project)

- “Variety of execution challenges”:

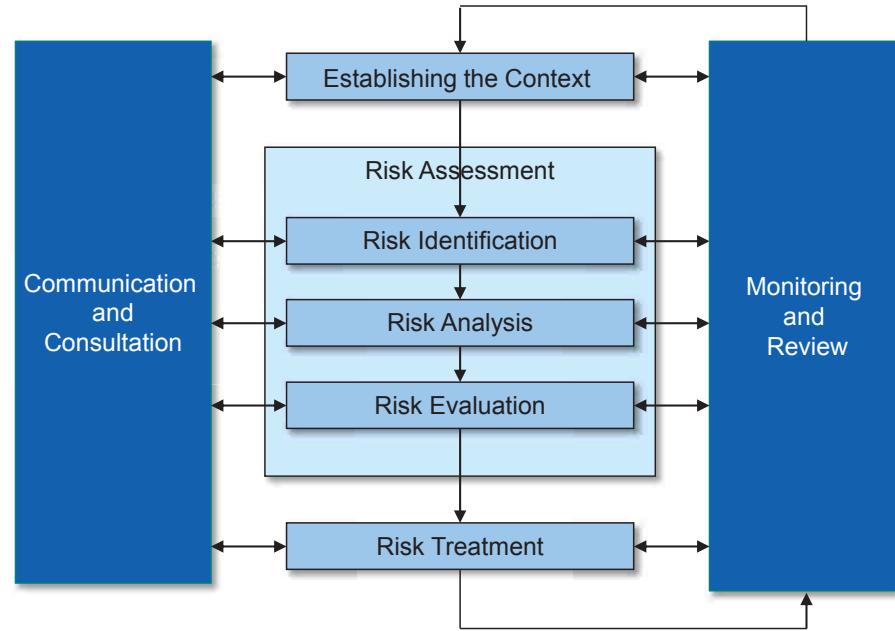
- Material and equipment deliveries (mostly installing turbine generators and subsea cabling)

- “Substantial costs”:

- Additional marine vessels and subcontractor costs for equipment installation and repairs
- Schedule impact exacerbated by weather-related delays

Ref. www.fluor.com, 18th October 2010

Risk management process



Ref. ISO 31000:2009 Risk management – Principles and guidelines

Definition of risk

Risk = effect of uncertainty on objectives

Ref: ISO 31000:2009

In simpler terms: anything that has the potential to keep you from achieving your business objectives

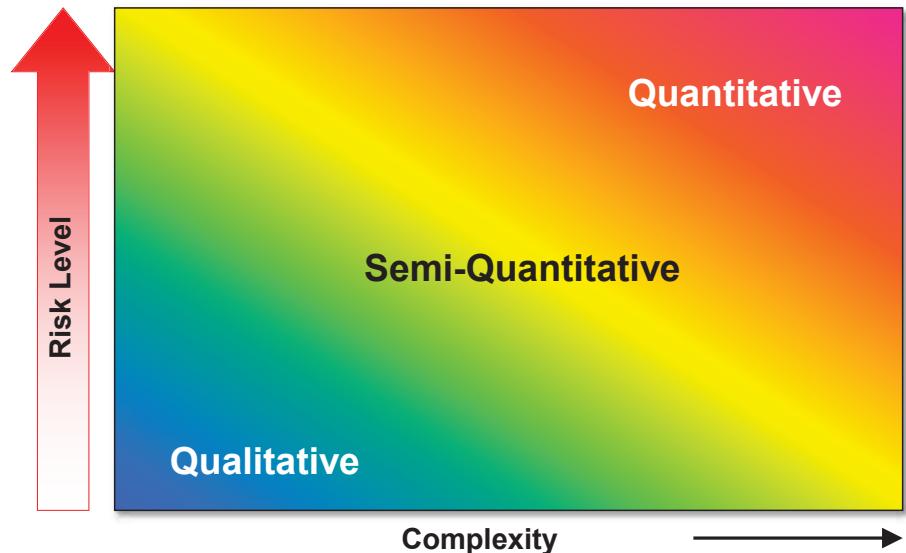
- Can be **positive** and/or **negative**
- **Objectives** can have different aspects and can apply at different levels
- Risk is often characterized by reference to potential **events** and **consequences**

Level (magnitude) of risk = combination of the consequences of an event and the associated likelihood of occurrence:

$$\text{Risk level} = \text{likelihood} \times \text{consequence}$$

Choice of approach for analysing risk

- Consider:
 - nature and scale of facility
 - stage in lifecycle
 - experience of similar facilities
- Amount of effort based on:
 - anticipated level of risk
 - novelty of undertaking
 - any limitations in knowledge

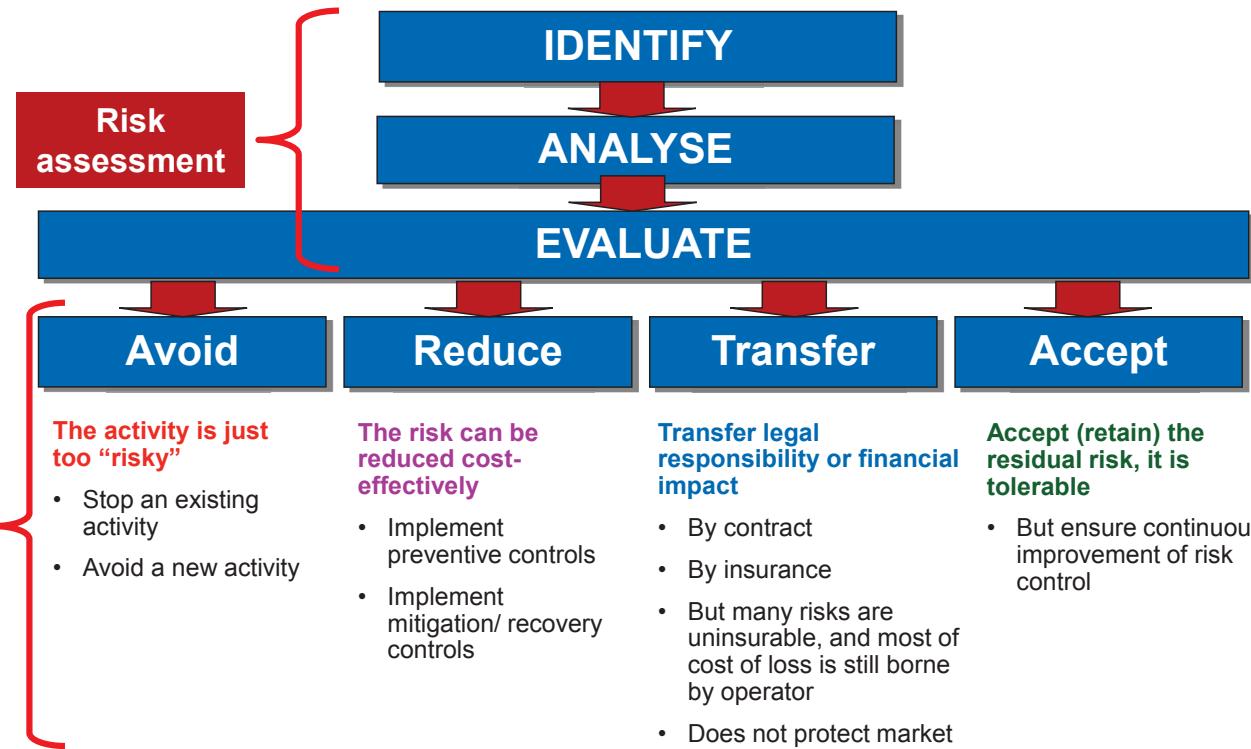


Low complexity
Solution is obvious
Situation covered by
standards/ guidance

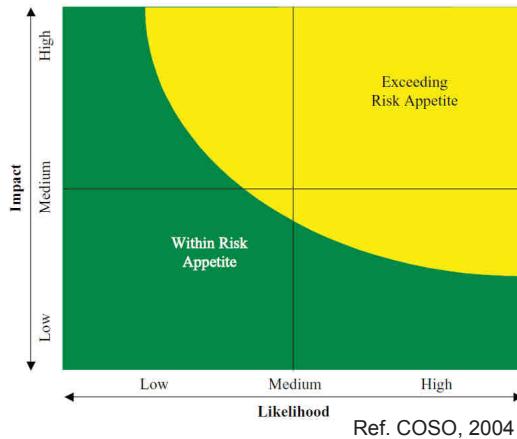
High complexity
Difficult solution
One-off situation
No relevant standards/
guidance

After: Guidance on Risk Assessment for Offshore
Industries HSE 3/2006

Risk treatment



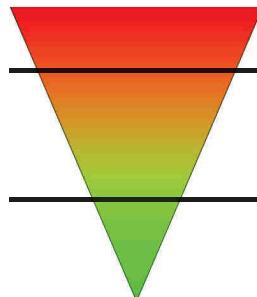
Risk appetite/criteria



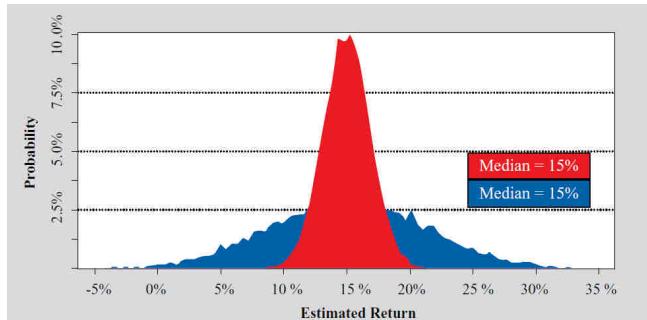
| Severity Rating | Consequence | | | | | Increasing likelihood | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
| | People | Assets | Environment | Reputation | A | B | C | D | |
| 0 | Zero injury | Zero damage | Zero effect | Zero impact | Has occurred in Industry | Has occurred in operating company | Occurred several times a year in operating company | Occurred several times a year in location | Manage for continued improvement |
| 1 | Slight injury | Slight damage | Slight effect | Slight impact | | | | | Incorporate risk-reducing measures |
| 2 | Minor injury | Minor damage | Minor effect | Limited impact | | | | | |
| 3 | Major injury | Local damage | Local effect | Considerable impact | | | | | |
| 4 | Single fatality | Major damage | Major effect | Major national impact | | | | | |
| 5 | Multiple fatalities | Extensive damage | Massive effect | Major international impact | | | | | Failed to meet criteria |

Ref. Derived from ISO 17776

May be semi-quantitative

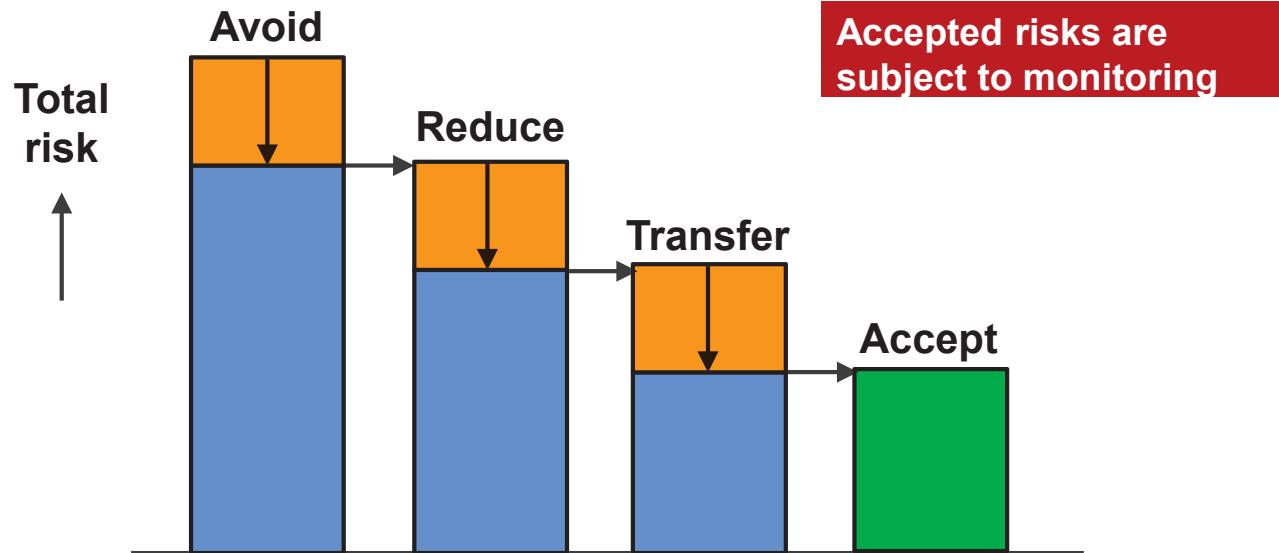


May be qualitative

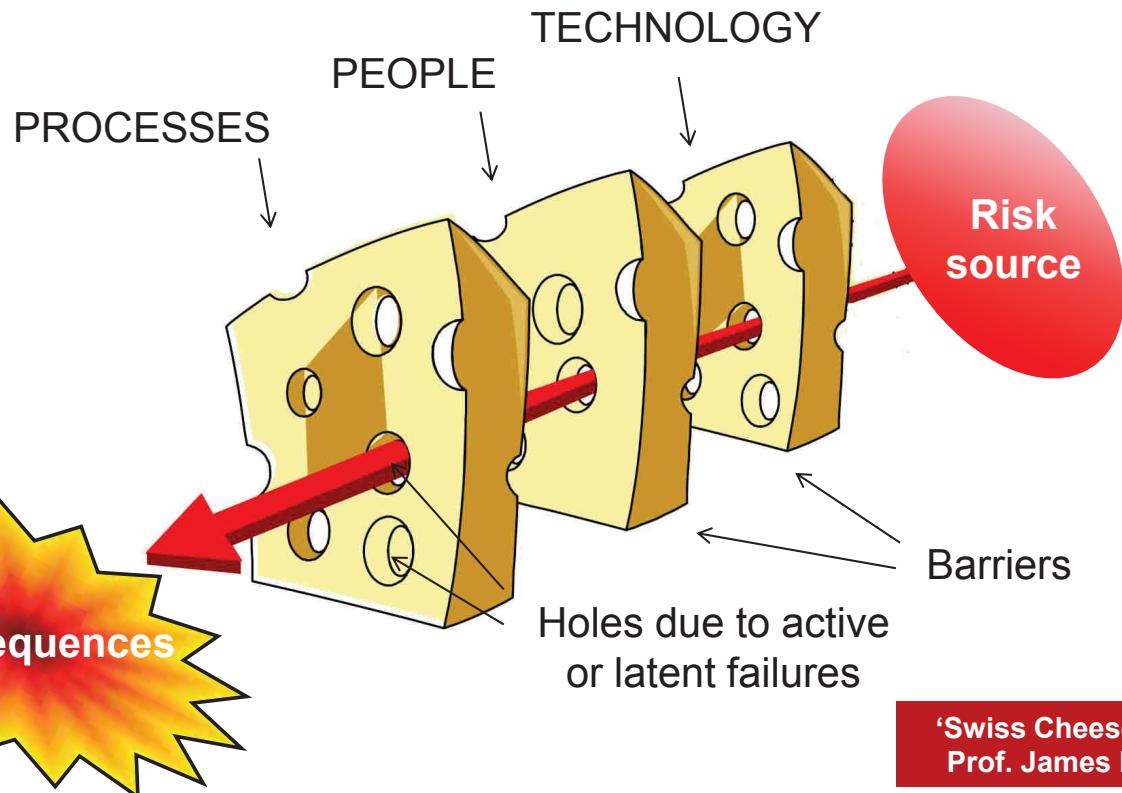


May be quantitative

Reducing risk



Managing risk by barriers (controls): technology, people, processes



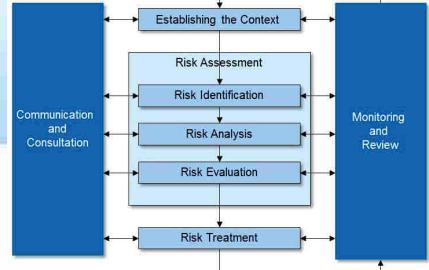
Successful risk management

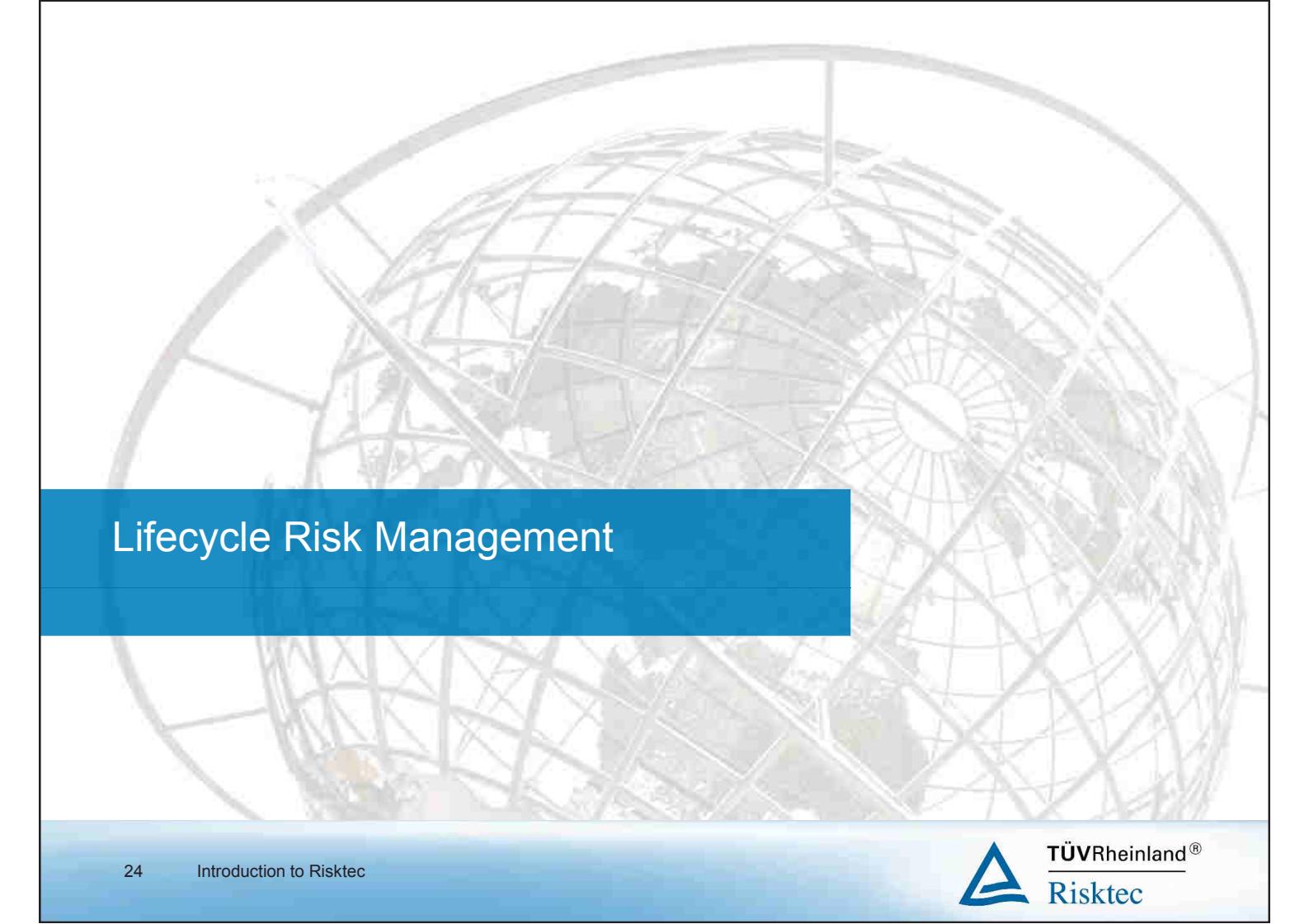
The better the process,
the better the outcomes

Do we understand
what risks we are
taking and what
could go wrong?

Do we have
information to
assure us that the
systems are
working effectively?

Do we know what
systems are in
place to manage
this?

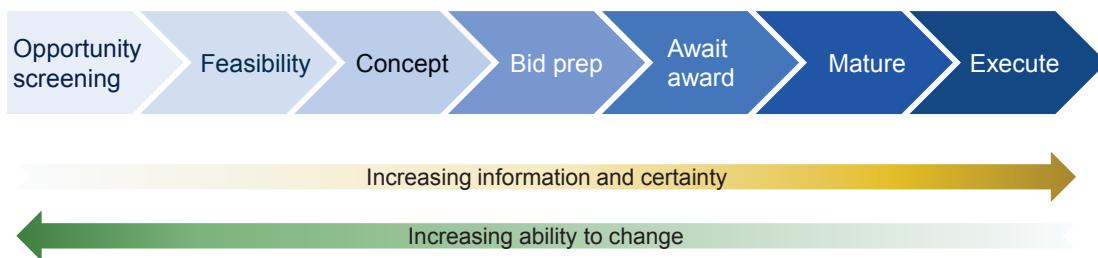




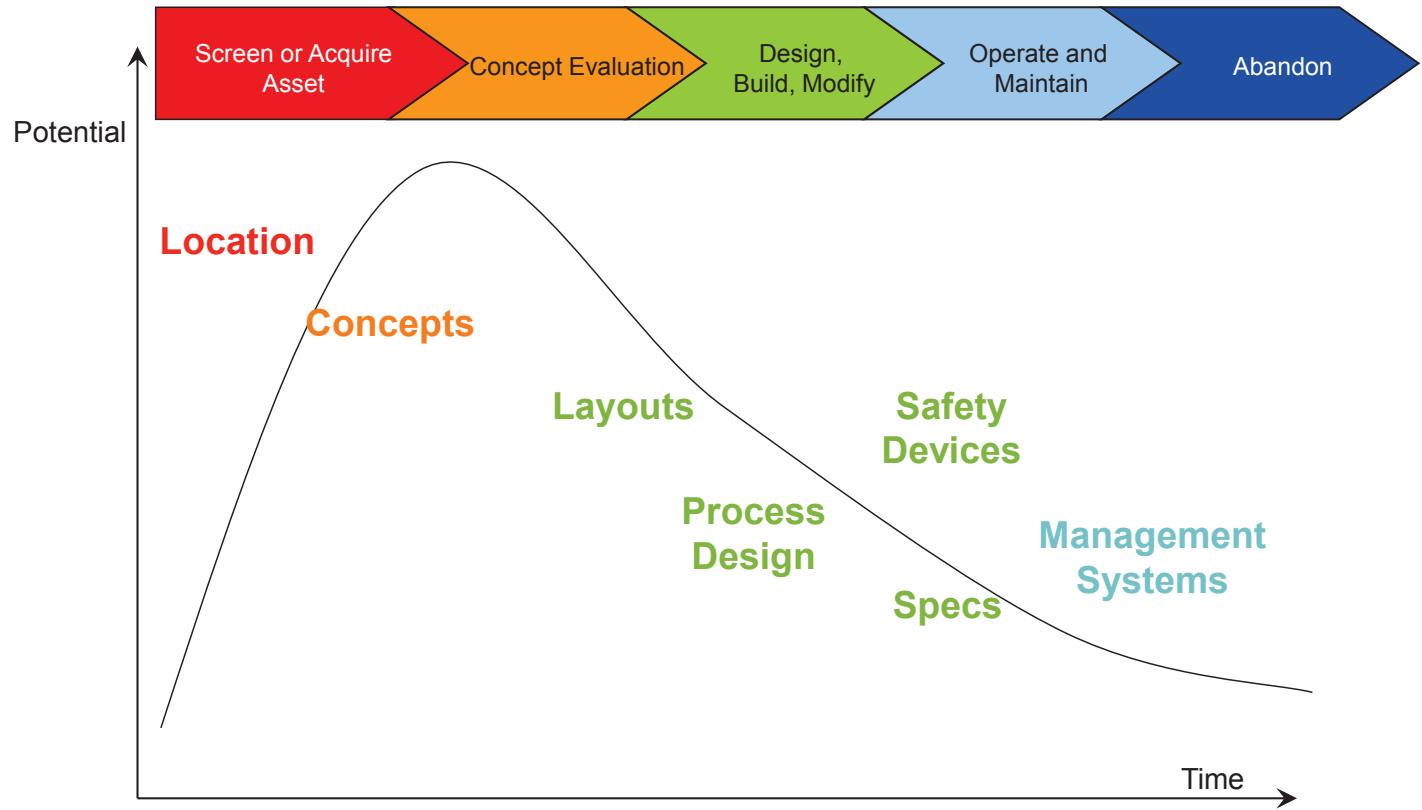
Lifecycle Risk Management

Planning for risk management

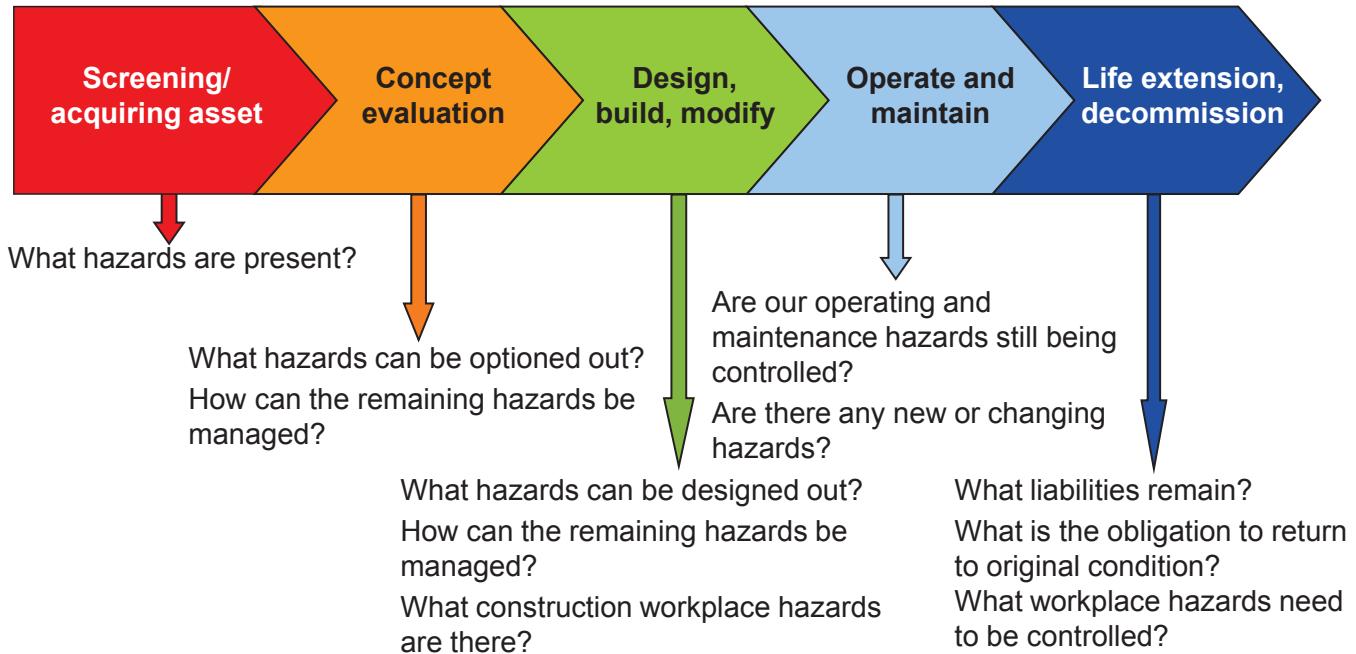
- Study objectives, information available and outputs required from risk assessment studies change during different stages of a project's lifecycle and this impacts selecting the right technique
- Scope for risk reduction reduces from one stage to next stage
- Planning ahead for what studies to do when is therefore key



Opportunities for risk reduction during the lifecycle



Drivers at different stages

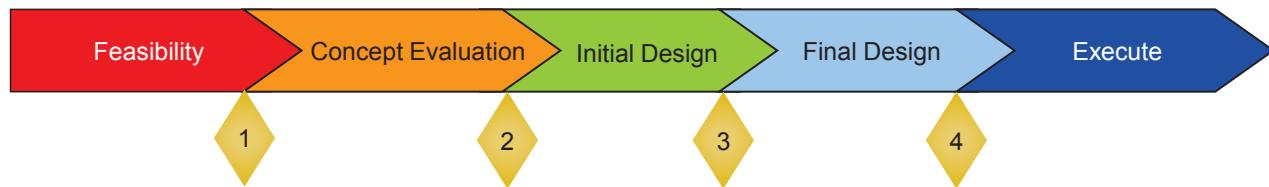


Role of Gate Reviews

To give assurance that all risks

- Technical
- Economic
- Commercial
- Organisational
- Political

are being managed before committing to next investment

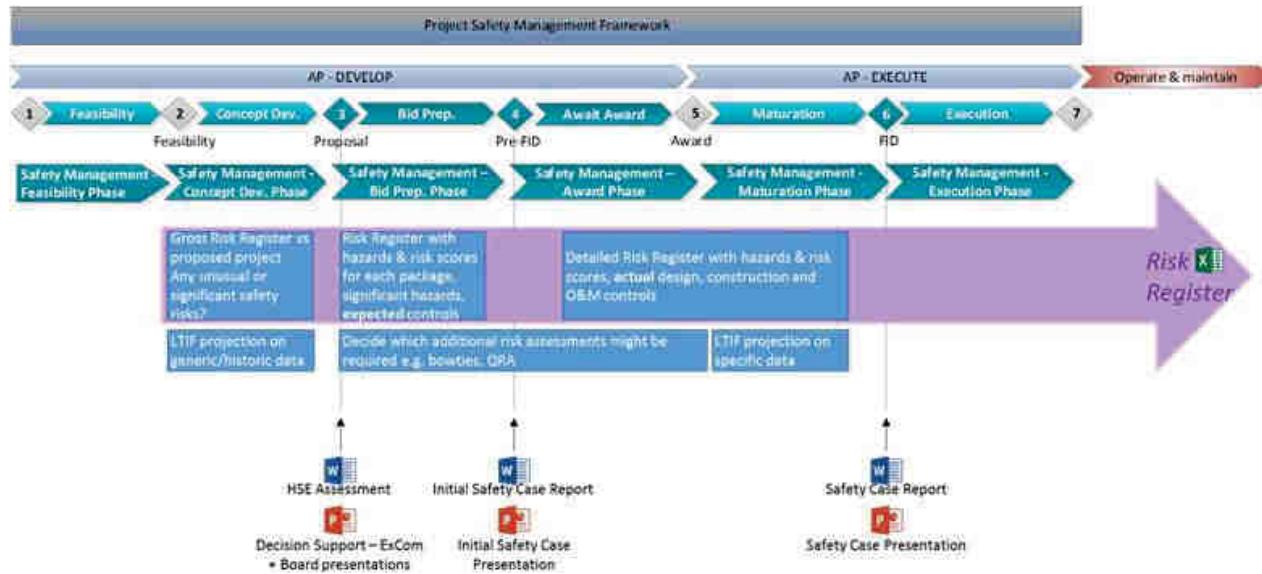


Allows proactive improvement of safety and financial performance by e.g.

- engineering design choices
- procurement process
- supplier selection
- organisation

Example Process

Staged reviews during offshore wind farm development

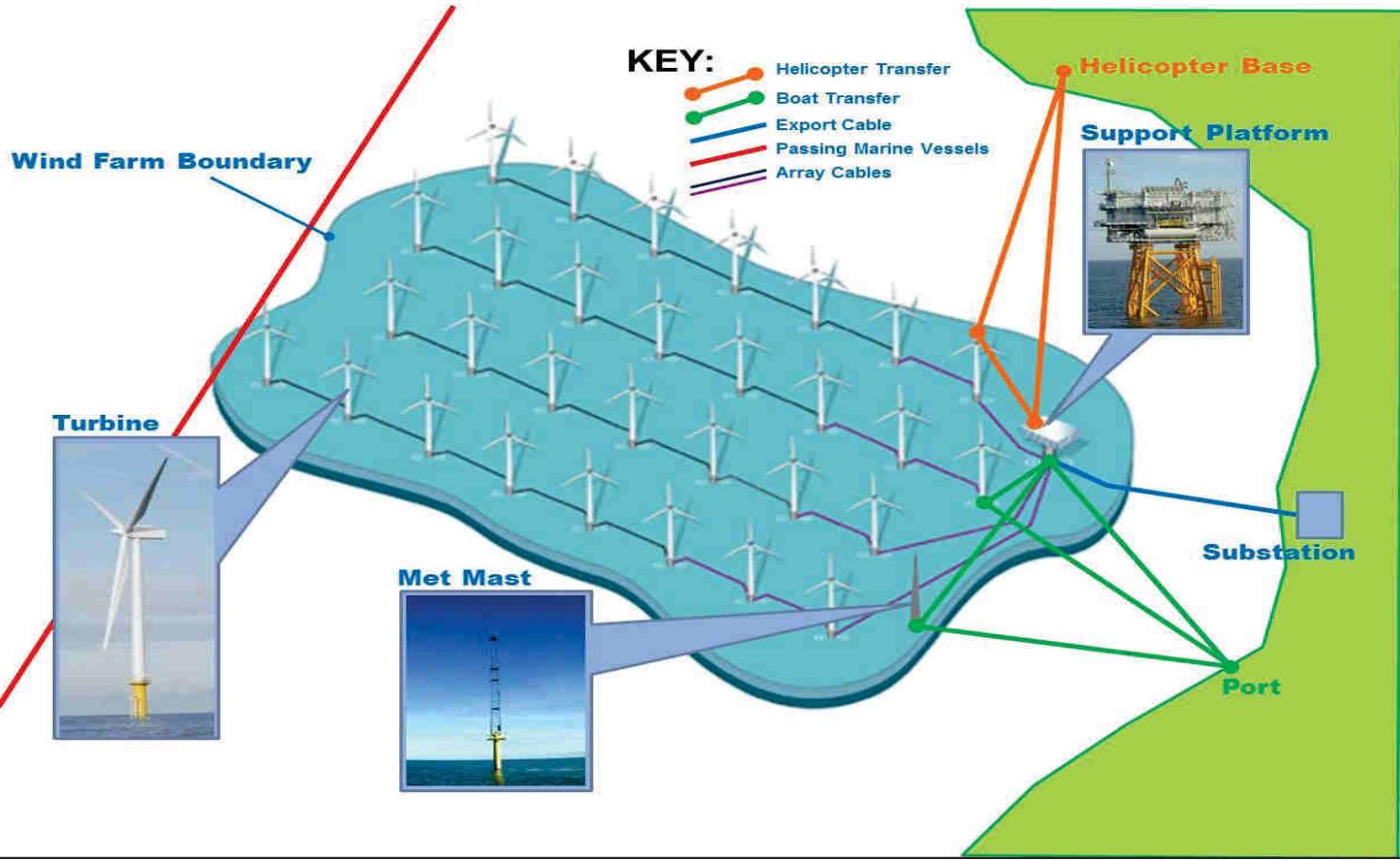


Risks managed during design and then carried forward to operations



Risk Analysis for Offshore Projects

Context



Infrastructure/Assets

Turbines

Foundations: Monopiles, Gravity Bases, Suction Buckets, Tripods, Jackets, Tension Leg, Floating?

Towers: Concrete, Steel, 'Clam-Shell'?

Nacelle: Options to be agreed

Met Mast

Options to be agreed

Blades: Options to be agreed

Offshore Cabling

Array Cables

Cabling to Substation

Transmission Cable to Shore

Support Platform

Top-Side: Substation, AC/DC Convertor, Accommodation, Heli-Pad, Place of Refuge, Lifeboat?

Structure: Options to be agreed

Onshore

AC/DC Convertor

Substation

Cabling

Port Operations & Logistics

Helicopter Base & Logistics

Marine Vessels

Resident/Visiting Vessels:

Daughter Craft

Crew Transfer Vessel

Service Operation Vessel [SOV]

Mothership

Wind Farm Safety Vessel

Jack-Up/Crane

Remote Operated Vessel [ROV]

Passing Vessels

Helicopters

Personnel Transfers

Heli-Hoisting

Under Slung Load [USL]

Search & Rescue

What and for Who?

Different approaches for different questions

- Scope of assessment

- Component ➔ Specific activity ➔ Entire operation

- Target audience e.g.

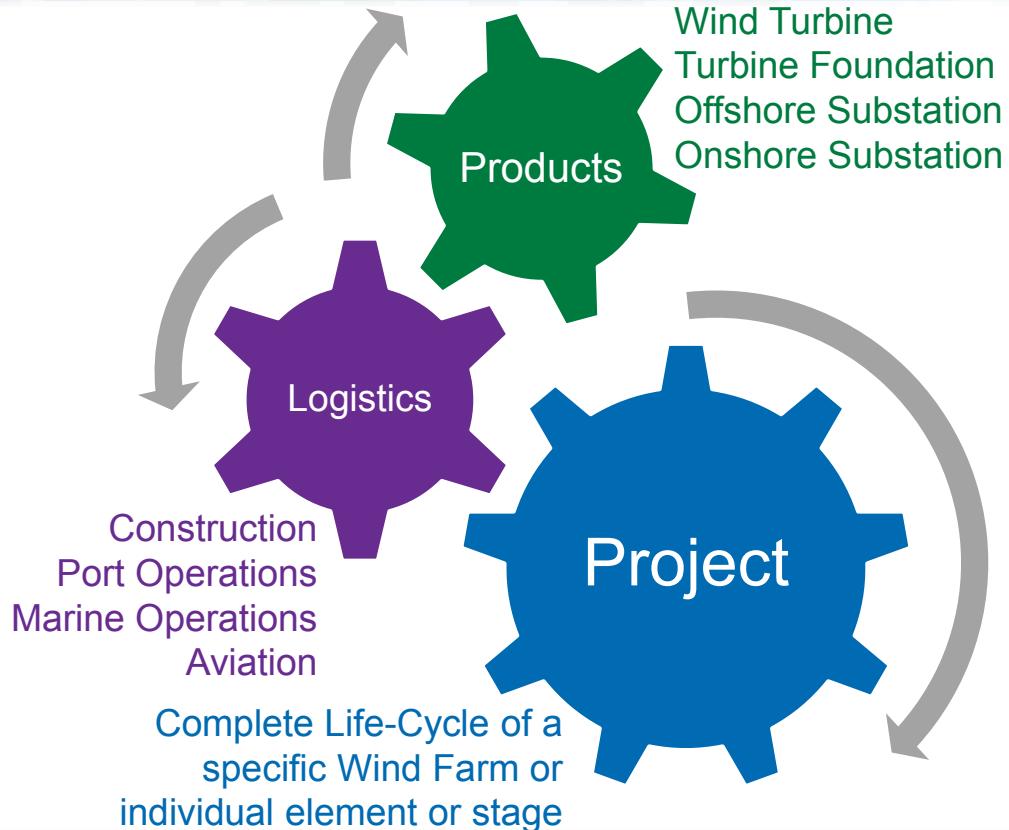
- Designers
 - Regulators
 - Customers
 - Suppliers
 - Personnel

- Question type e.g.

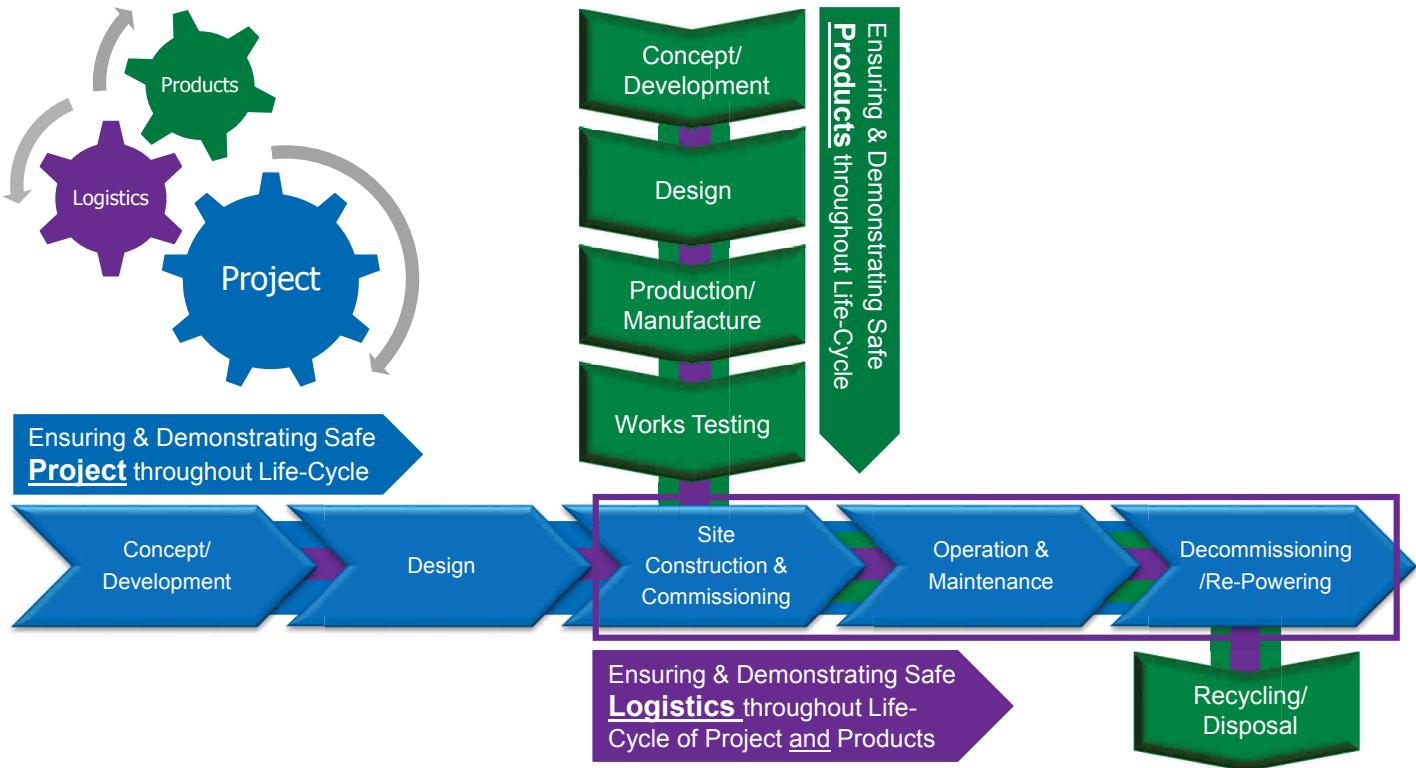
- Design decision
 - Optioneering
 - Operating procedures
 - Emergency response

Offshore Wind Risk Management

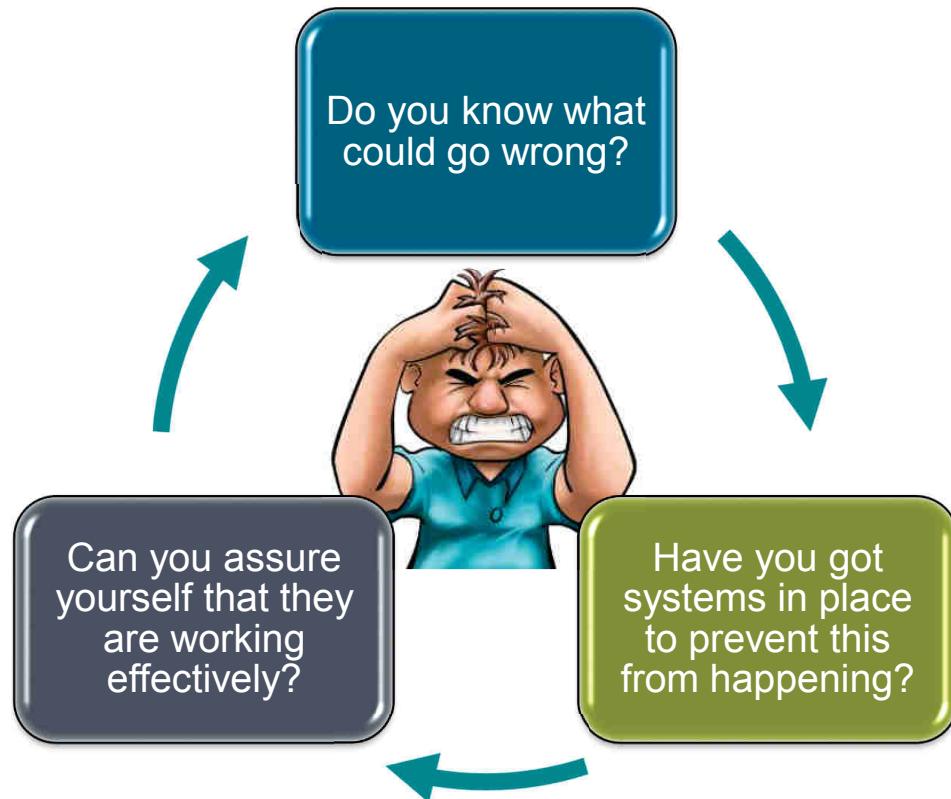
Three interacting elements



A Life-Cycle Approach

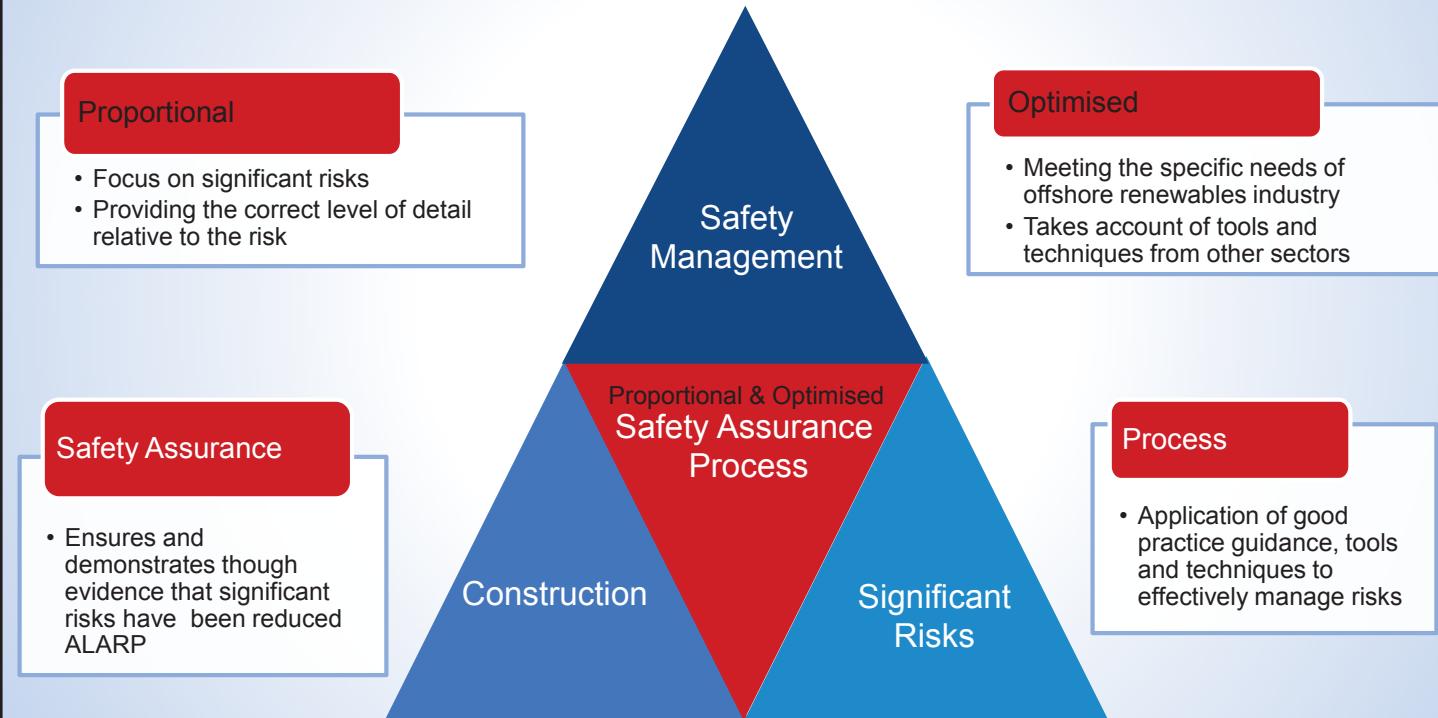


Where does it fit in?



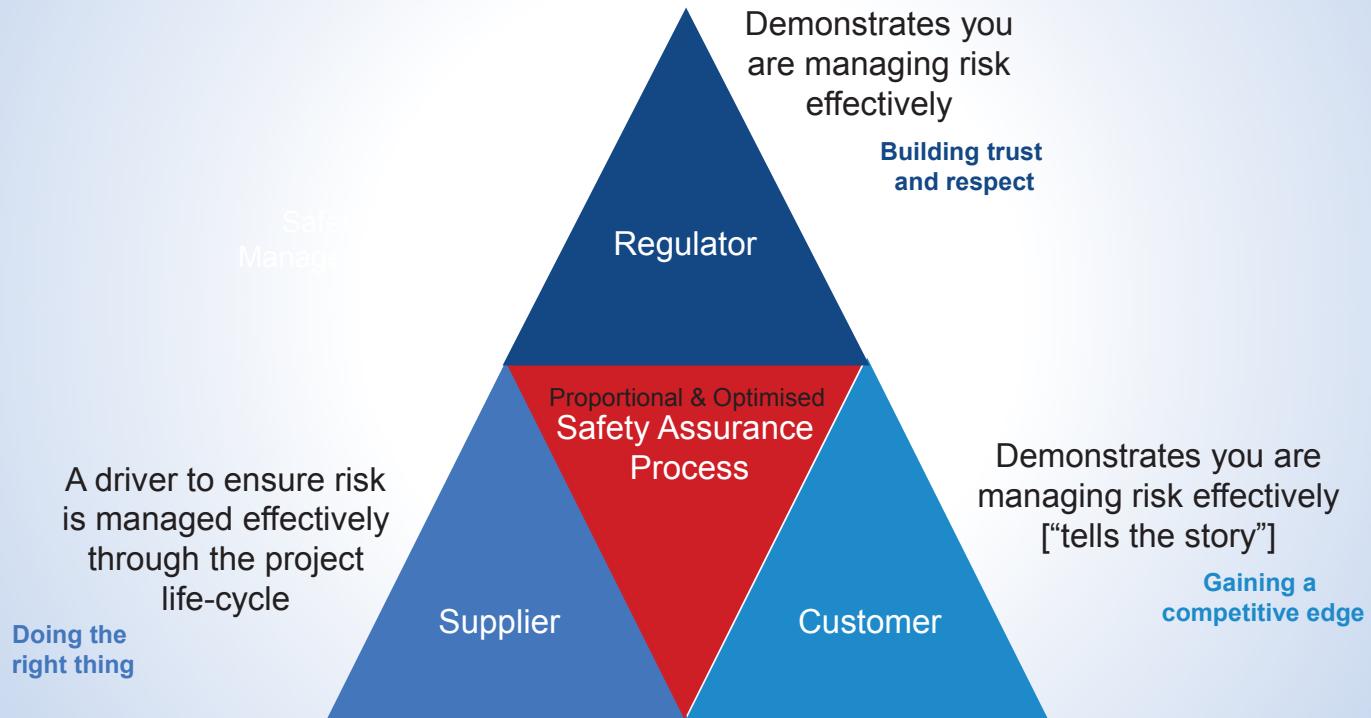
Offshore Wind Safety Assurance Process

A Single Proportional and Optimised Solution

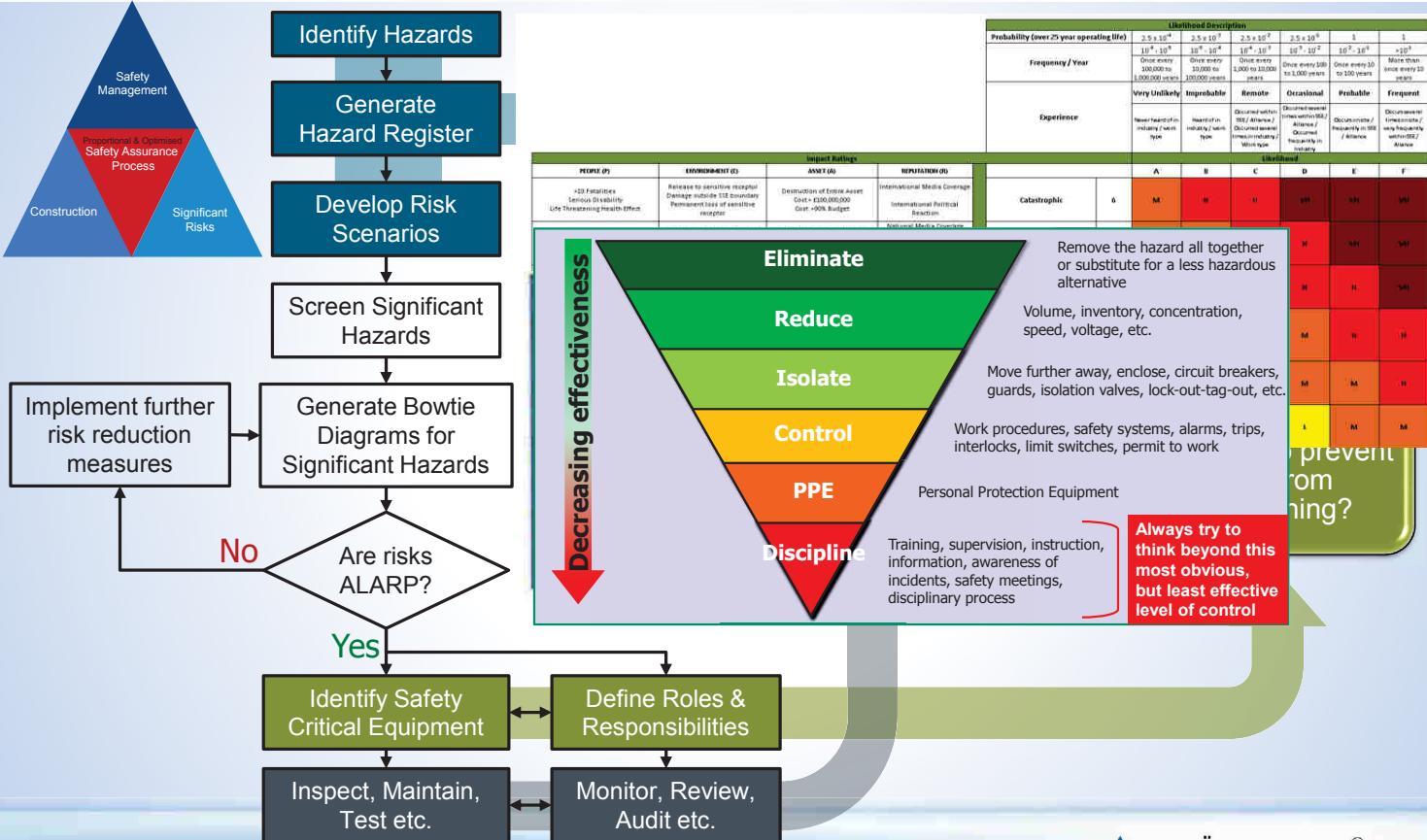


Offshore Wind Safety Assurance Process

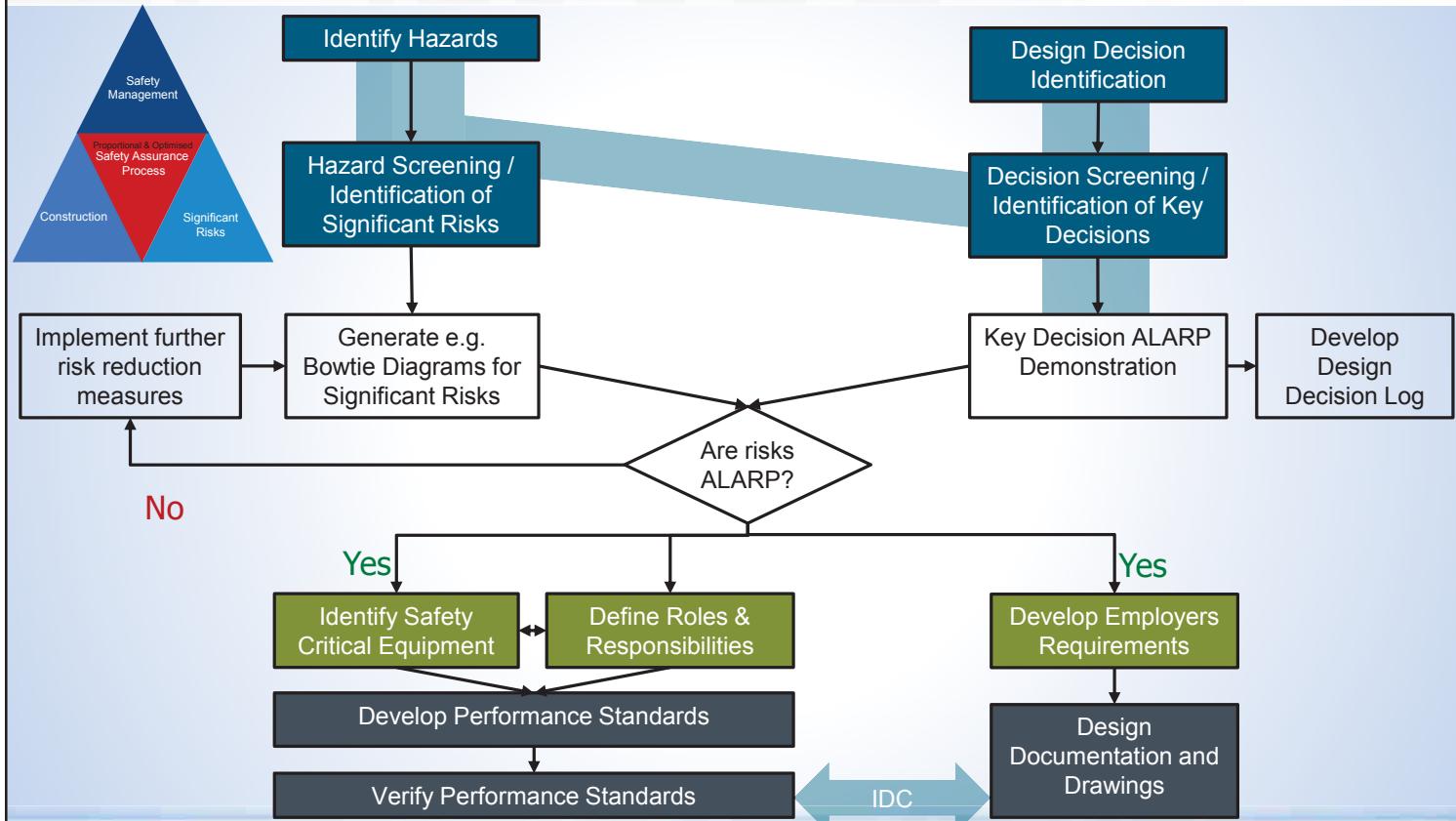
Who are the audience?



Offshore Wind Safety Assurance Process



Integral Part of Design Process



Application and Use

Product

[e.g. Wind Turbine / OTM]

Delivers: Product Safety Justification

Objectives:

- Present Safety Justification for generic product [demonstrate all (or selected) risks are ALARP]
- Feeds into Wind Farm Safety Justification

Exceptions:

- Non generic products [e.g. "one-off" platform, design]. These are more efficiently covered within Wind Farm Safety Justification.

Logistics

[e.g. Construction, Marine Operations, Aviation]

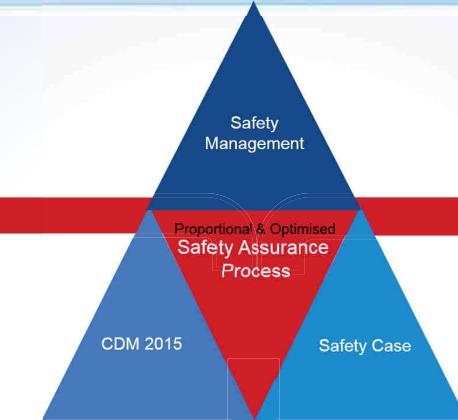
Delivers: Logistics Safety Justification

Objectives:

- Present Safety Justification for logistical operations [demonstrate all (or selected) risks are ALARP]
- Feeds into Wind Farm Safety Justification

Exceptions:

- Non generic logistics. These are more efficiently covered within Wind Farm Safety Justification.



Project

[e.g. Specific Wind Farm]

Delivers:

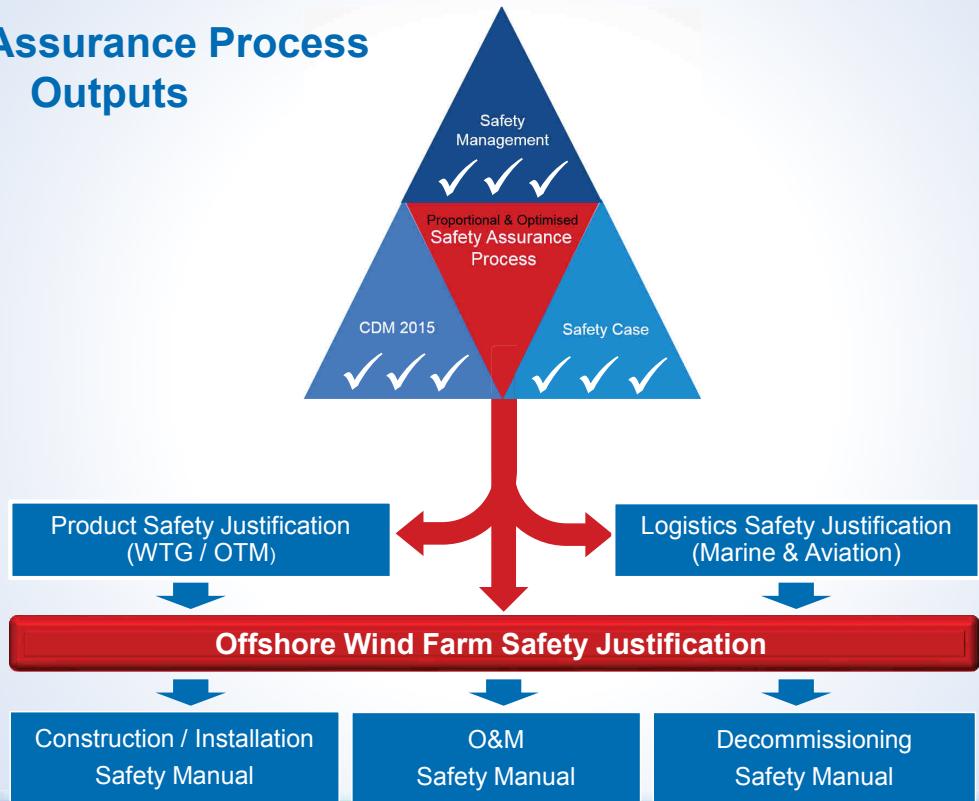
- 1) Installation Safety Manual
- 2) O&M Safety Manual
- 3) Decommissioning Safety Manual

Objectives:

- Demonstrate that the Wind Farm has been designed, can be constructed, operated, maintained and decommissioned safely.

Outputs/Deliverables

Safety Assurance Process Outputs



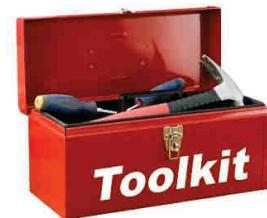


Risk Assessment Methods and Tools

Toolbox

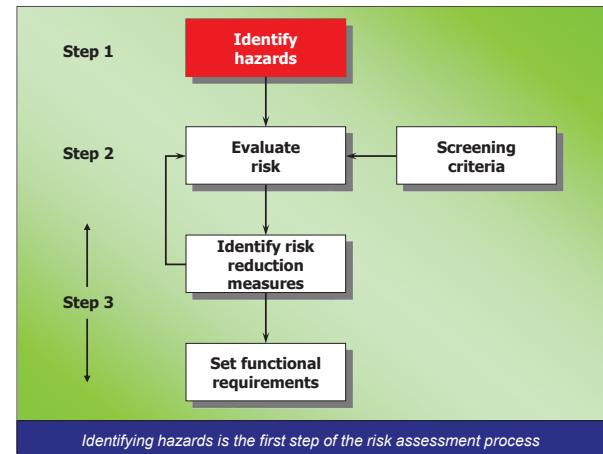
Right tool for the right question at the right time for the right audience

- Context is all
- Many tools and techniques available to provide a systematic approach
- Some top down, others bottom up
- Each has strengths and limitations
- Many well established methods but many variations
- No need to reinvent the wheel.....but
- Ensure that risk assessment is practical and proportionate



Hazard Identification

- Many tools and techniques are available
- Most common in industry are:
 - HAZard IDentification (typically checklist based) - HAZID
 - HAZard & OPerability study – HAZOP
- And to lesser degree:
 - Failure Modes & Effects Analysis – FMEA
 - “What-if”

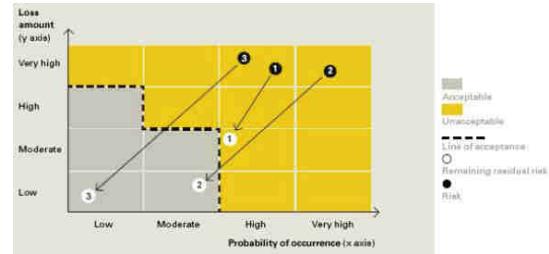


Benefits

- Structured identification of all credible hazard sources and consequence scenarios
- Can be tailored for workplace, operational or project risks
- Identification of control and mitigation measures
- Key starting point for all risk assessment activities

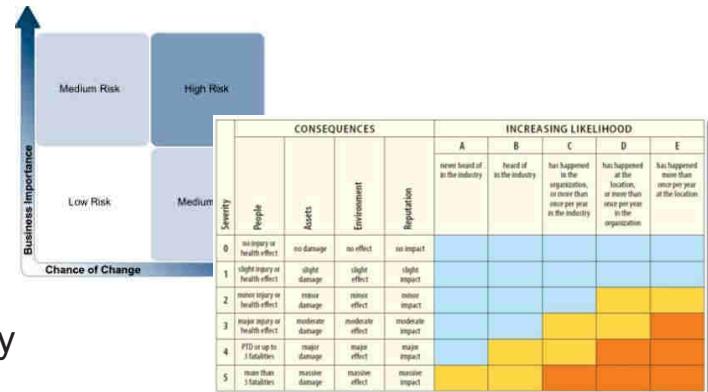
Risk Assessment Matrix

- Many different types and sizes available
- Typically considers frequency and consequence
- Applicable for all aspects of operations – worksite, product design, project, etc.
- Indication of inherent and residual risk



| Frequency (per year) | MINOR Minor injuries | SIGNIFICANT Lost Time Accidents | SEVERE Serious Injuries | CRITICAL Single Death | MAJOR 2 - 5 Deaths | CATASTROPHIC +5 Deaths |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| PROBABLE >>1 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| OCCASIONAL C-1 to C | B | * | A | A | A | * |
| REMOTE E-2 to E-1 | C | D | A | A | A | * |
| IMPOSSIBLE E-3 to E-2 | C | C | B | * | * | * |
| IMPOSSIBLY E-4 to E-3 | D | C | E | B | A | A |
| VERY UNLIKELY E-5 to E-4 | D | D | C | B | A | * |
| EXTREMELY UNLIKELY E-6 to E-5 | E | D | D | C | C | B |
| INCREDIBLE E-7 to E-6 | E | E | D | D | C | C |
| INCREDIBLY E-7 | E | E | D | D | C | C |

| | A | B | C | D | E |
|--|-----|--------|------|------------|-------|
| Generally Intolerable | Red | Yellow | Cyan | Light Blue | Green |
| Tolerable Workers/ Intolerable Public | Red | Yellow | Cyan | Light Blue | Green |
| Tolerable Workers and Public | Red | Yellow | Cyan | Light Blue | Green |
| Broadly Acceptable | Red | Yellow | Cyan | Light Blue | Green |
| Negligible | Red | Yellow | Cyan | Light Blue | Green |

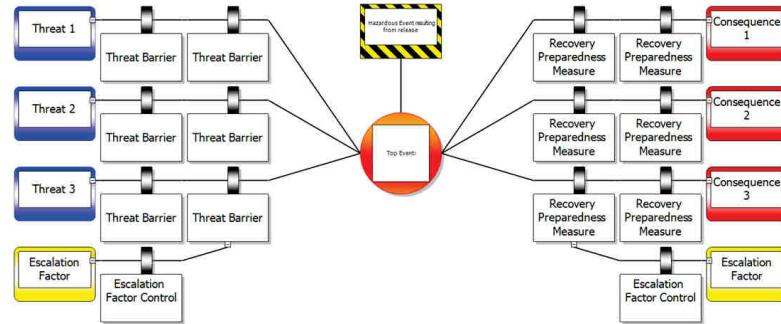


Benefits

- Simple application and user-friendly
- Provides rapid assessment of risk
- Consistent view of risk across many operations, locations
- Can be tailored for many applications – safety, asset, project, financial etc.

Bowtie Analysis

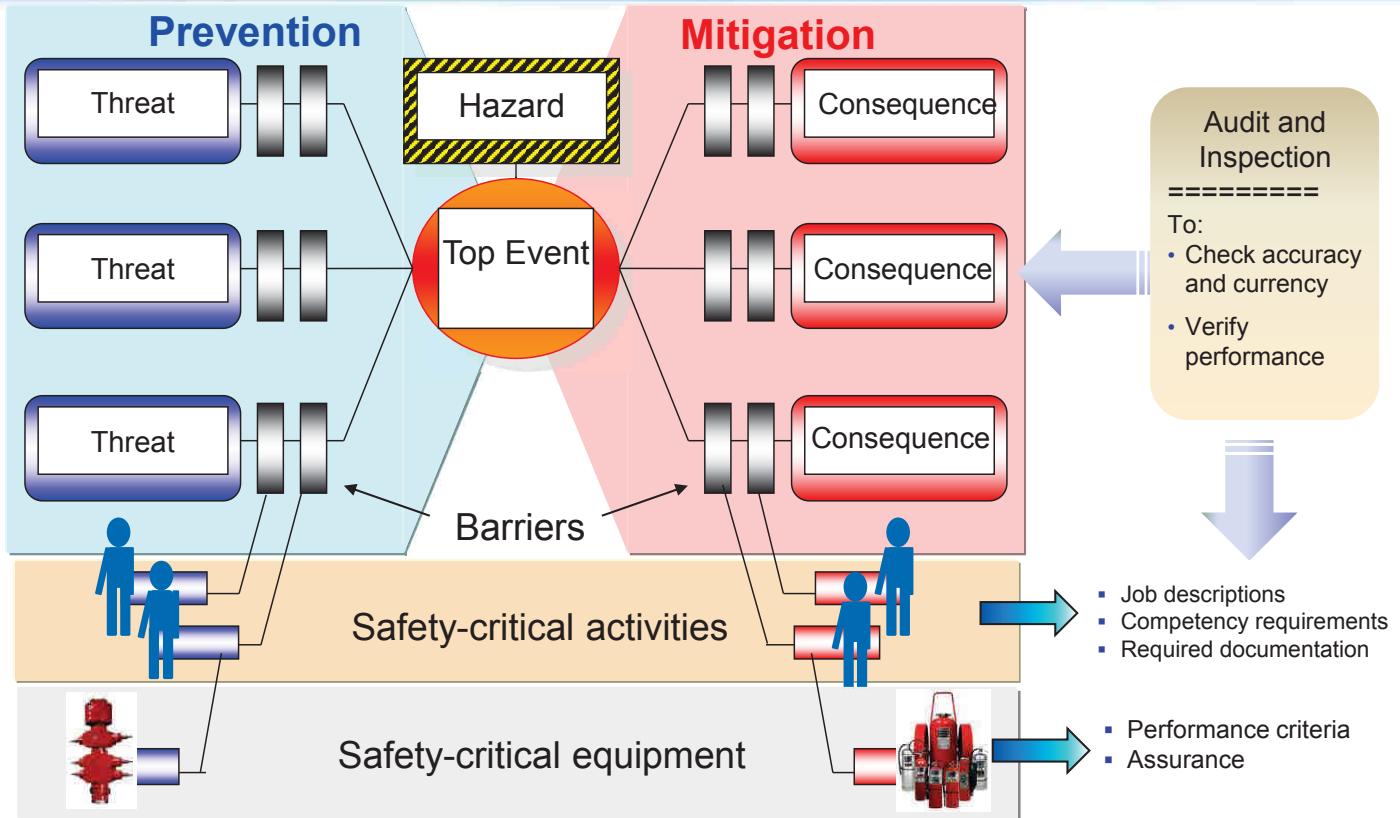
- Bowties are a generic hazard analysis framework
- Control measures in place to prevent the release of the hazard and recovery measures to mitigate the consequences are drawn.



Benefits

- Graphical representation is powerful communication tool which is readily understood at all levels of organisation and regulator
- Clear identification of links between hardware barriers, human interventions and management controls
- Clear identification of roles and responsibilities
- Keeps sight of the big picture and sequence of events
- Captures previous incidents
- Encourages wide participation of HSE and operational personnel

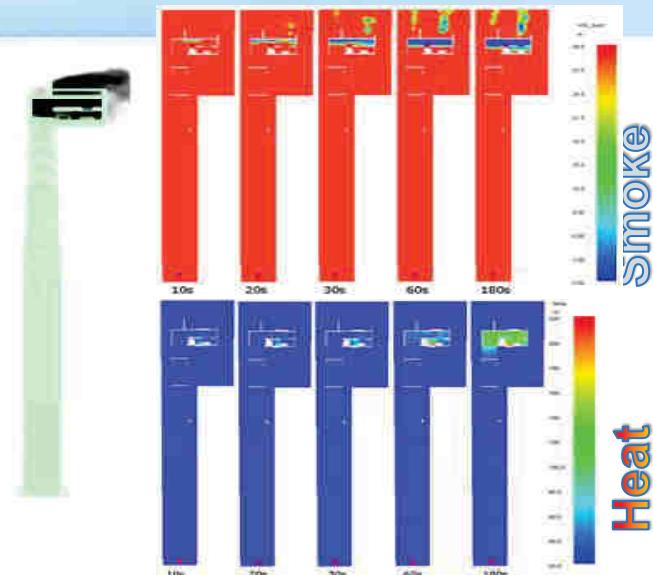
Assuring Barrier Integrity



TÜV Rheinland®
Risktec

Consequence modelling

- Dispersion, fire and explosion risk assessment, noise studies
- Also impact energies – dropped objects, ship collision
- Considers effects to different targets e.g. people, environment, assets
- May be simple through to complex CFD
- Many software tools available

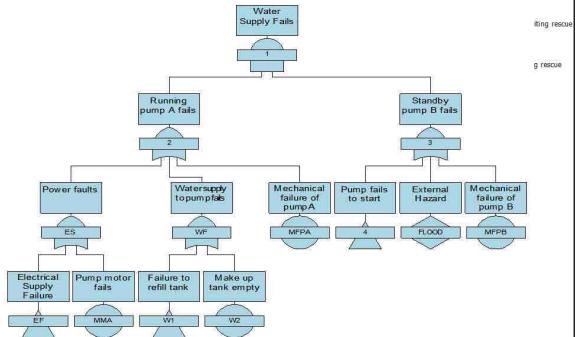
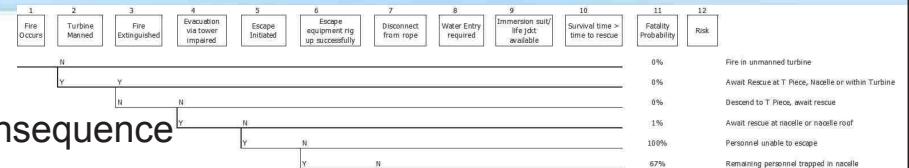


Benefits

- More accurate understanding of physical effects e.g. heat, smoke movement, noise levels
- Inputs into design decisions, layouts etc. e.g. acceptable loss, escape provisions, shielding etc.
- Customer demonstration of design adequacy

Quantitative Risk Assessment

- Combines frequency and consequence analysis
- Many complex tools available, however most are not applicable for renewables
- Event Trees to identify progression to possible outcomes
- Fault Trees to identify frequency of unwanted events



Benefits

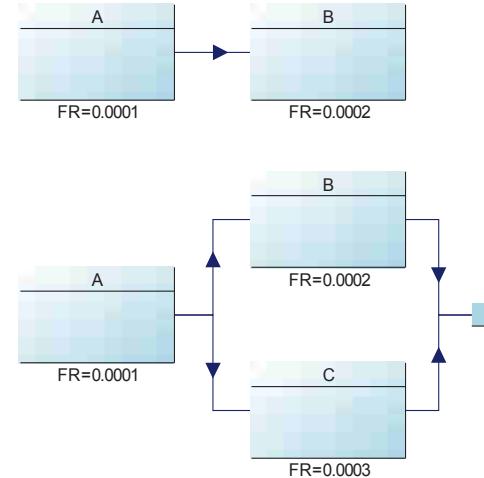
- Provides greater clarity and objectivity to design decisions
- Emphasis on practical solutions for effective management of risk
- Identification of risk reduction measures and further sensitivity analysis to support ALARP demonstration and cost-benefit analysis

Reliability Availability & Maintenance

- Identification of failure modes, causes, effects and detection for each component in the facility/unit – FMEA
- Determine appropriate failure rate and repair time data
- Preparation of Reliability Block Diagrams
- Sensitivity and uncertainty analysis
- Software tools: spreadsheet models, RWB, AWB

Benefits

- Aid to Designers, Operators and Maintainers
- Derives requirements for back-up systems
- Allows “optioneering” of system configurations
- Confirmation that system will meet its Operational Requirements
- Supports decisions on level of maintenance provision and spares
- Supports financial decisions about viability/cost effectiveness of projects



Escape, Evacuation & Rescue Assessment (EERA)

- The Escape, Evacuation and Rescue Assessment (EERA) evaluates performance of emergency response and arrangements
- Consideration of worst-credible hazard scenarios, e.g. fire, smoke, toxic releases
- Assessment against EER regulations / industry guidelines (if applicable)

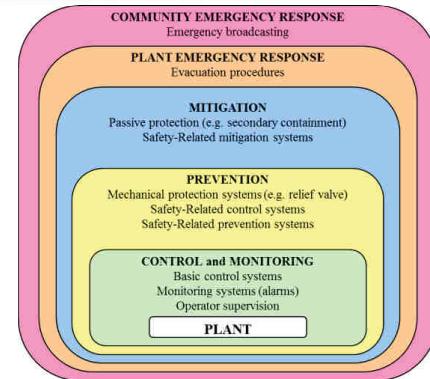


Benefits

- Detailed description of current EER provisions
- Demonstration of regulatory compliance
- Identification of events with the potential to impair escape/evacuate
- Estimation of time to escape, muster and evacuate
- Provision of impairment frequencies

Functional Safety (LOPA, SIL)

- Numerical determination of the protection afforded by safeguarding measures
- Assessment against target event frequencies to determine if risk shortfall exists
- Specification, where necessary, of additional safeguards and their reliability
- Semi-quantitative (LOPA) to quantitative (SIL) levels of assessment



Benefits

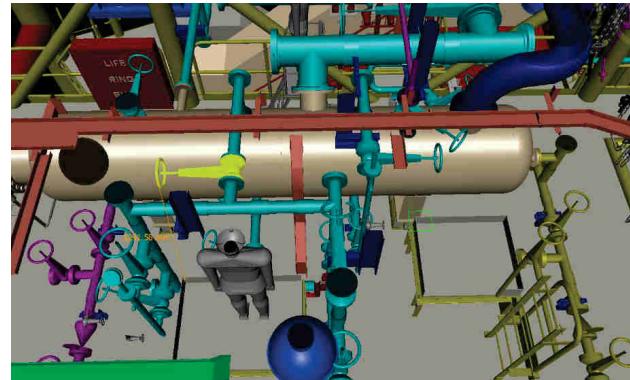
- Objective, numerical, assessment of the effectiveness of protection layers in reducing frequency or consequences of events
- Consistent basis for judging whether there are sufficient Independent Protection Layers to achieve the required risk reduction target
- Produce precise specification of Probability of Failure on Demand (PFD) value for a Safety Related Function

Human Factors Engineering (HFE)

Human Factors Integration (HFI) and Human Factors Engineering (HFE) strategy, planning and management

HFE technical support throughout project lifecycle, including, for example:

- Control Room design (including CRIOP), workplace ergonomic
- Human Machine Interface (HMI) design
- Valve Criticality Analysis (VCA)
- Safety Critical Task Assessment
- HF specialist input to 3D Model Design Reviews
- Workload and Manning Studies, etc.



Accessibility issue to handwheel valve identified during 3D model review and VCA

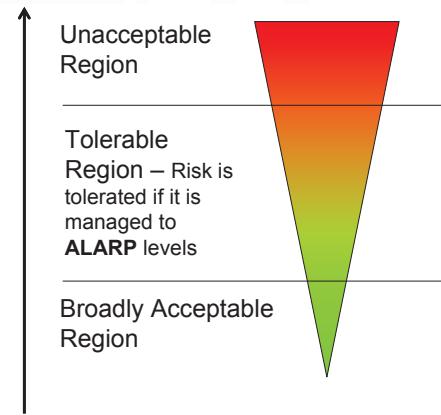


Benefits:

- Improved safety, reduction in accidents and human error
- Increased acceptance and 'buy in' of system
- Reduction in re-design and associated costs
- Improved usability & maintainability
- Increased system reliability and availability
- Human Factors and Ergonomics Design compliance with applicable international standards
- Increased productivity and capacity
- Reduced staff absenteeism and turnover
- Decreased project and product delivery delays

ALARP Assessment

The level at which risk has been reduced as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) is when the time, trouble and cost of further reduction measures become unreasonably disproportionate to the risk reduction achieved.



Benefits

- Assessment of compliance with codes and standards
- Review of good practice and engineering judgement
- Forces consideration of continuous improvement
- Allows practicable considerations (e.g. cost, time, difficulty) to be weighed against potential risk reductions
- Legal and corporate requirement for many locations



Example Case Studies

Example Case Studies for Offshore Wind

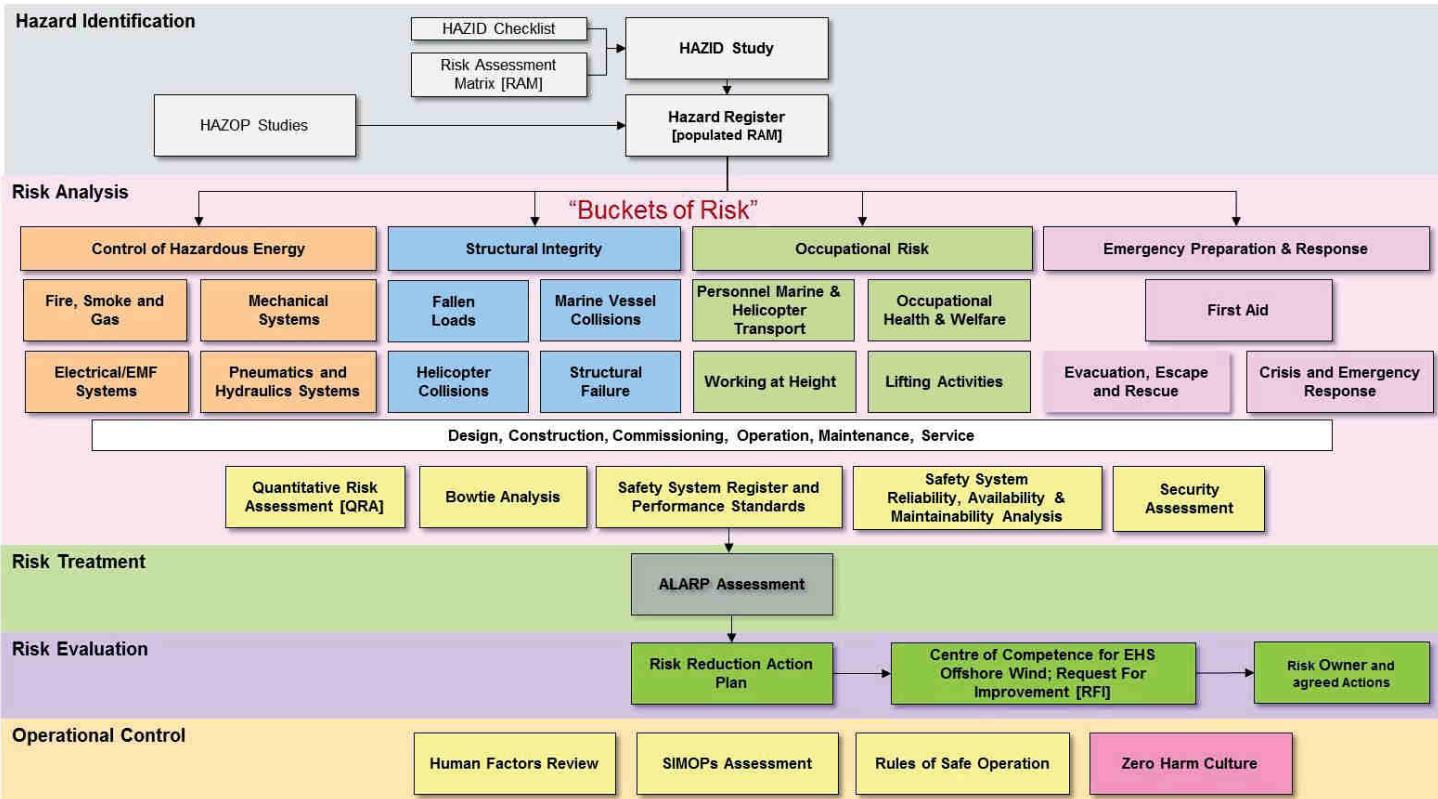
- Product Safety Justification of a Wind Turbine
- Through life risk management in a project
- Numerical risk assessments of design issues
- Blade throw analysis

Wind Turbine Product Safety Justification

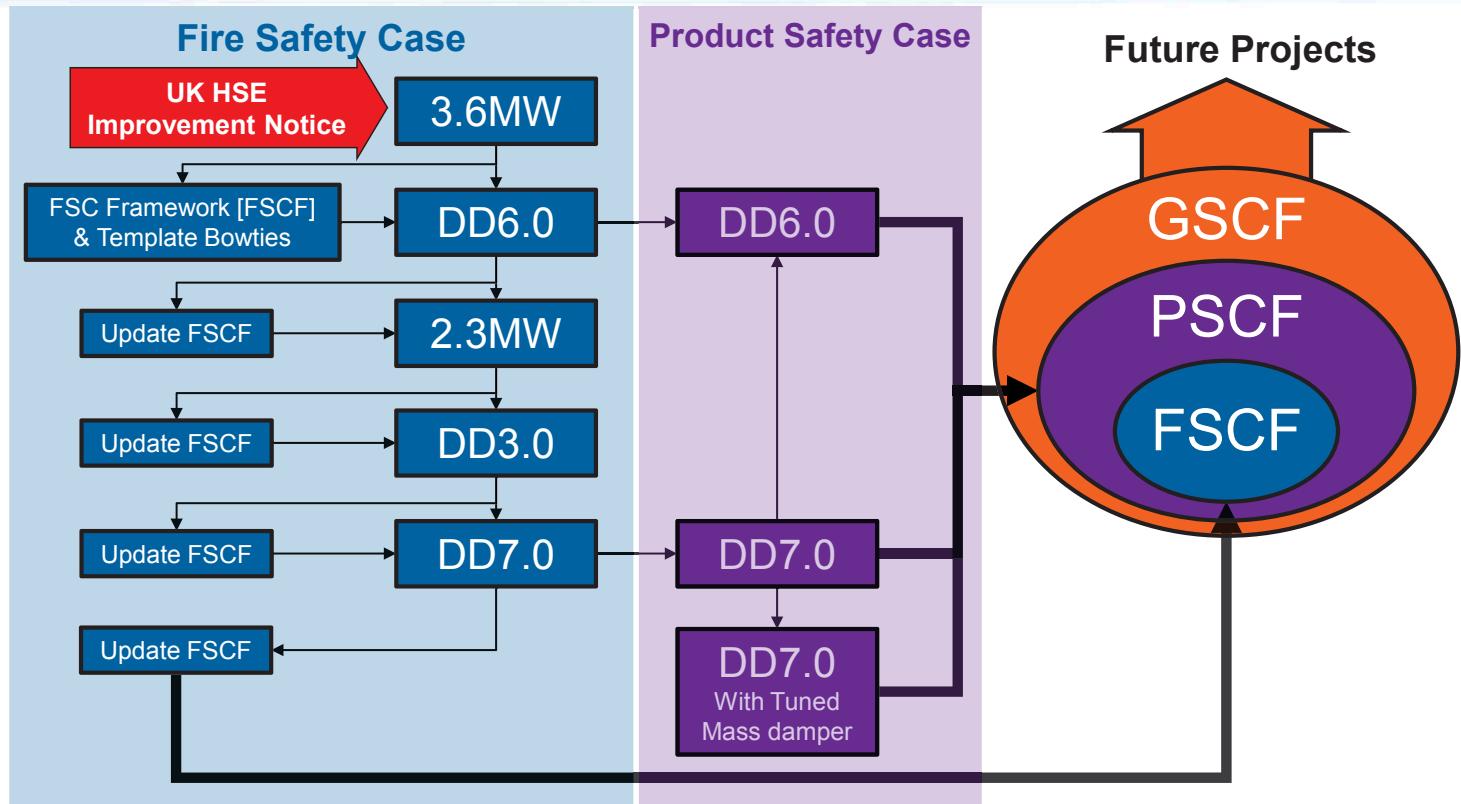
The Challenge

- Concern over 'silo' component development safety
- Holistic approach to risk management
 - Whole turbine
 - All operations
 - Design claims to operational controls
- Develop product library across all turbines
- Product Safety Justification for customers

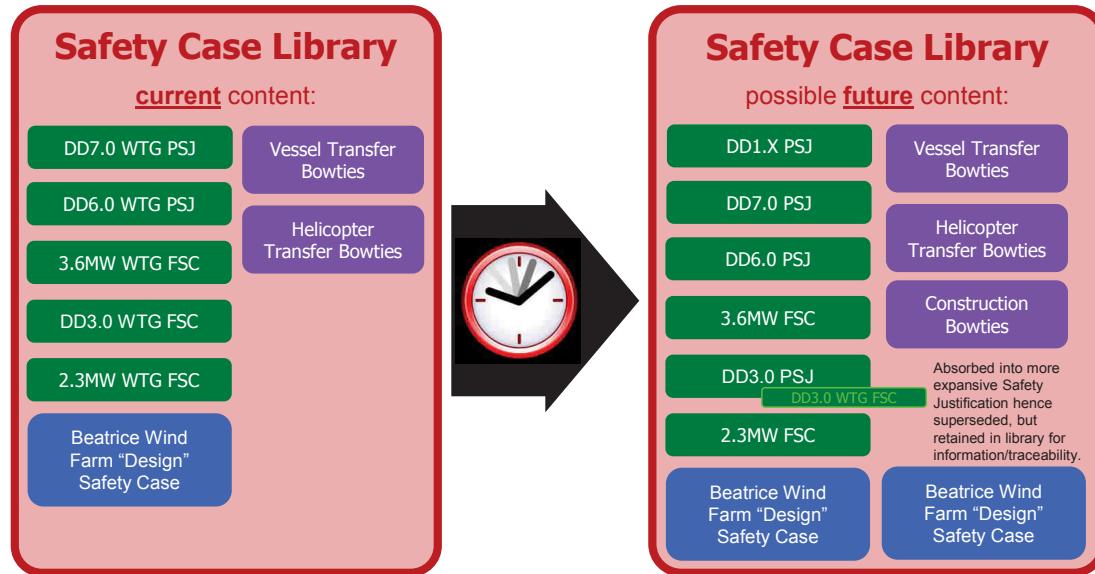
Overall Process



Staged Approach



Safety Case Library

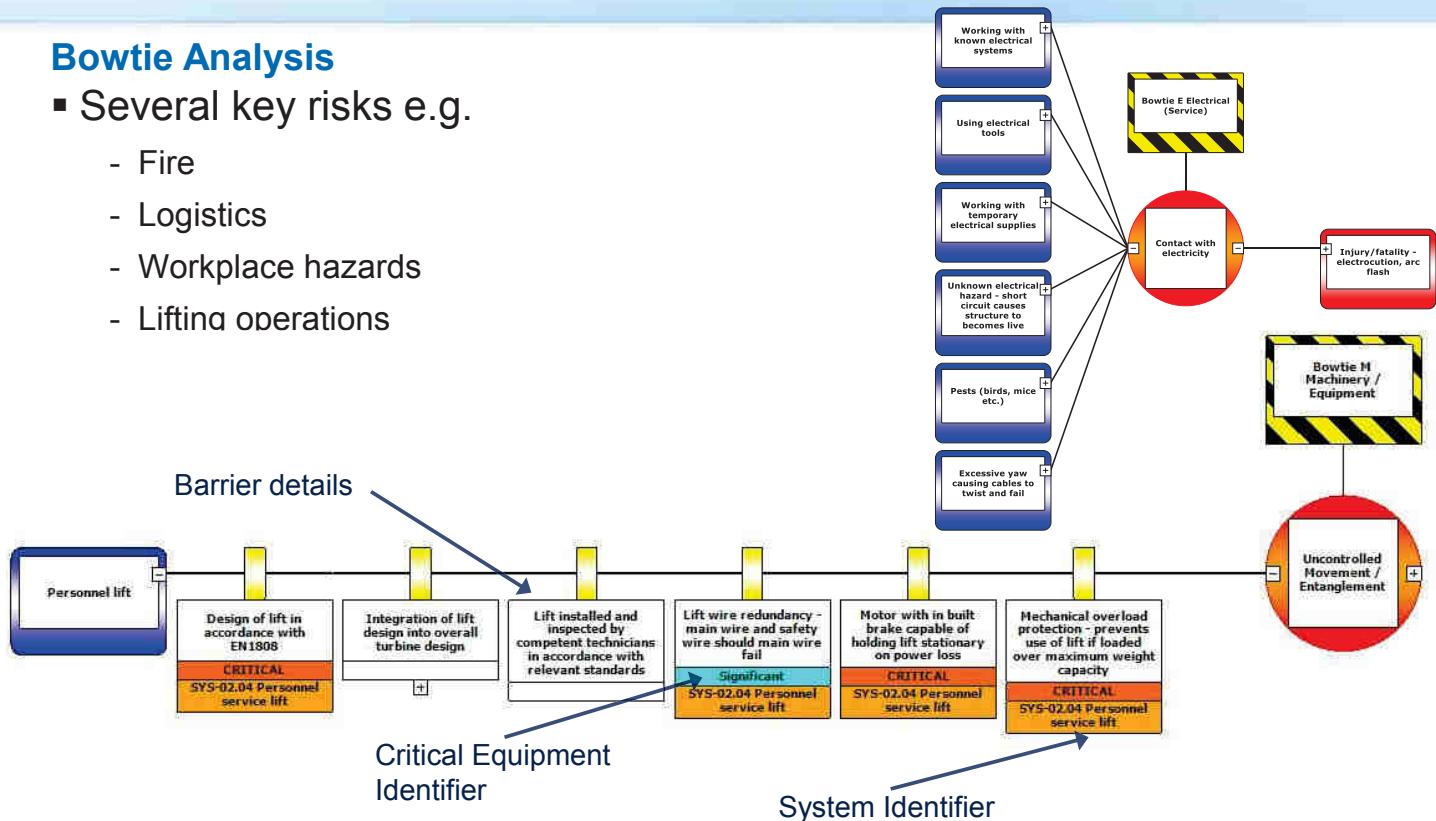


Example Outputs - Bowties

Bowtie Analysis

- Several key risks e.g.

- Fire
- Logistics
- Workplace hazards
- Lifting operations



Example Outputs – Performance Standards

| System | | Sub-System | Component | Functionality | Availability/Reliability | Survivability | Contingency Arrangements | Applicable Codes and Standards |
|--------|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| SYS-01 | Electrical systems | SYS-01.01 Electrical equipment, cabling | Transformer enclosure | Minimises potential for external events to affect transformer. | At all times during operation | | If found to be defective, turbine must be de-energised until investigated and remedial action taken. | IEC 60204-11:2000 – Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines – Part 11: Requirements for HV equipment for voltages above 1000 V a.c. or 1500 V d.c. and not exceeding 36kV |
| | | | Transformer body | Maintains containment following overpressure arising from short circuit/explosion | At all times | Must be able to survive credible short circuit event | If found to be damaged, turbine must be de-energised until investigated and remedial action taken. | IEC 60204-11:2000 – Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines – Part 11: Requirements for HV equipment for voltages above 1000 V a.c. or 1500 V d.c. and not exceeding 36kV EN13478:2008 "Safety of machinery – Fire prevention and protection" Fire assessment of fluid/materials |
| | Protective devices - fuses, breakers, RCDs etc. | RCDs | Minimise potential for serious injury due to electrocution during work with electrical equipment or other electrical systems. Fail-Safe. | Available when electrical systems are energised. | Must survive credible worst case electrical fault conditions. EMC in accordance with EN 1808. | | If found to be defective, associated system must be de-energised until investigated and remedial action taken. | EN 60204-1:2006 – Electrical Equipment of Machines – Part 1 General Requirements IEC 60364-4-2007 – Low Voltage Electrical Systems – Part 4 Protection for safety |
| | | | Fuses/circuit breakers | Isolate electrical supplies in short circuit event. Prevent initiation of a fire due to electrical faults. Fail-Safe | Available when electrical systems are energised. | Must survive credible worst case electrical fault conditions. EMC in accordance with EN 1808. | If found to be defective, associated system must be de-energised until investigated and remedial action taken. | EN 60204-1:2006 – Electrical Equipment of machines – Part 1 General Requirements IEC 60364 – Low Voltage Electrical Systems – Protection for safety |
| | | Converter safety systems | Water leak detection (level/pressure monitoring and shutdown) to prevent overheating, short circuit and fire risk. Overload and short circuit protection, by the main circuit breaker | Available at all times that the turbine is energised. | Surviving in accordance with EN 62477. EMC in accordance with EN 1808. | | If found to be defective, associated system must be de-energised until investigated and remedial action taken. | EN 62477:2012 – Safety requirements for power electronic converter systems and equipment – Part 1 General |
| | | Automatic voltage control system | Minimise the potential for fire in overload/overtoltage events | Available when electrical systems are energised. | Must surviv worst case fault condit EMC in acc EN 1808. | | | |
| | | Transformer trip/protect relay | On short circuit or overcurrent, open switchgear circuit breaker | Available when electrical systems are energised. | Must surviv worst case conditions. EMC in acc EN 1808. | | | |
| | Transformer tank oil level detector | Trips turbine switchgear, de-energising the transformer on low oil level, preventing short | At all times when transformer energised. | Must surviv worst case environment | | | | |

Key

Green Highlight = Item identified as SOE
 C = Potential cause
 P = Preventative Measure
 M = Mitigation measure

- Identified from role in risk management
- Means of through-life assurance

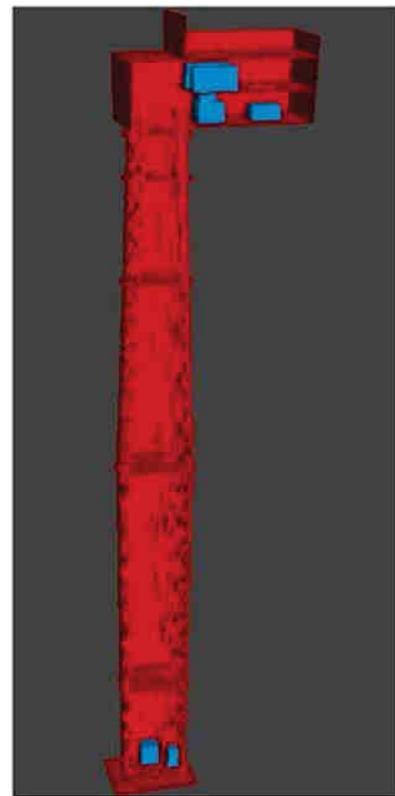
| Functional Category – interact with Electricity | | Emergency Response | | Safety & Continuation Activities – Above-Gates Qualities of Humanlike Materials | | Turbine Design & Operation – IEC6204-1:2006 Humanlike materials | | Turbine Design & Operation – non-electrical – IEC6204-1:2006 Humanlike materials | | Turbine Design & Operation – fail-safe | | Higher incident during penultimate test (turbine) | | Lined and ring options – dropped object | | Mechanical/equipment – uncontrolled movement/kinetic energy | | OH Occupational health | | Prepared systems – objectives kept, at gts | | SIL Structural demand failure | | S2 Equipment/Item fails from heat | | WMA Incidents of personnel | | Whom fails to their best | |
|---|---|--------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------------------|---|--|---|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| SYS-01.01 Electrical equipment, cabling | C | P | C.P | C.N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SYS-01.02 Protective devices - fuses, breakers, RCDs etc. | P | N | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | | |
| SYS-01.03 Cabinets (inc. filters, ventilation) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SYS-01.04 Lightning protection, bonding | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SYS-01.05 UPS batteries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SYS-01.06 Emergency stops | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Example Outputs – Detailed Consequence Modelling

Smokeview 6.1.10 – May 28 2014

Frame: 1
Time: 0.5

mesh: 1



Benefits

- Removal of regulator improvement notice
- Structured approach to managing hazards for the entire turbine
- Improvements to escape and evacuation provision
- Tool for through life risk management
 - Basis for audits
 - Workforce hazard awareness
 - Key Performance Indicators
- Development of Product Safety Justification
 - Contractual requirement
 - Legal obligation



- Hazards
- Bowties
- SCEs
- Performance Standards

Beatrice Offshore Windfarm

The Challenge

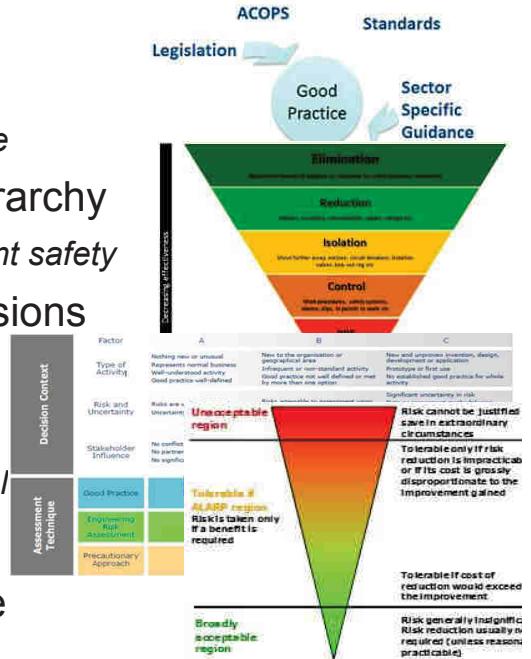
- To achieve a design and operational profile that meets all legal obligations and represents the best practicable option
- Structured design process from outset
- Company commitment to managing risks

Beatrice Offshore Windfarm

ALARP Design Philosophy (ADP)

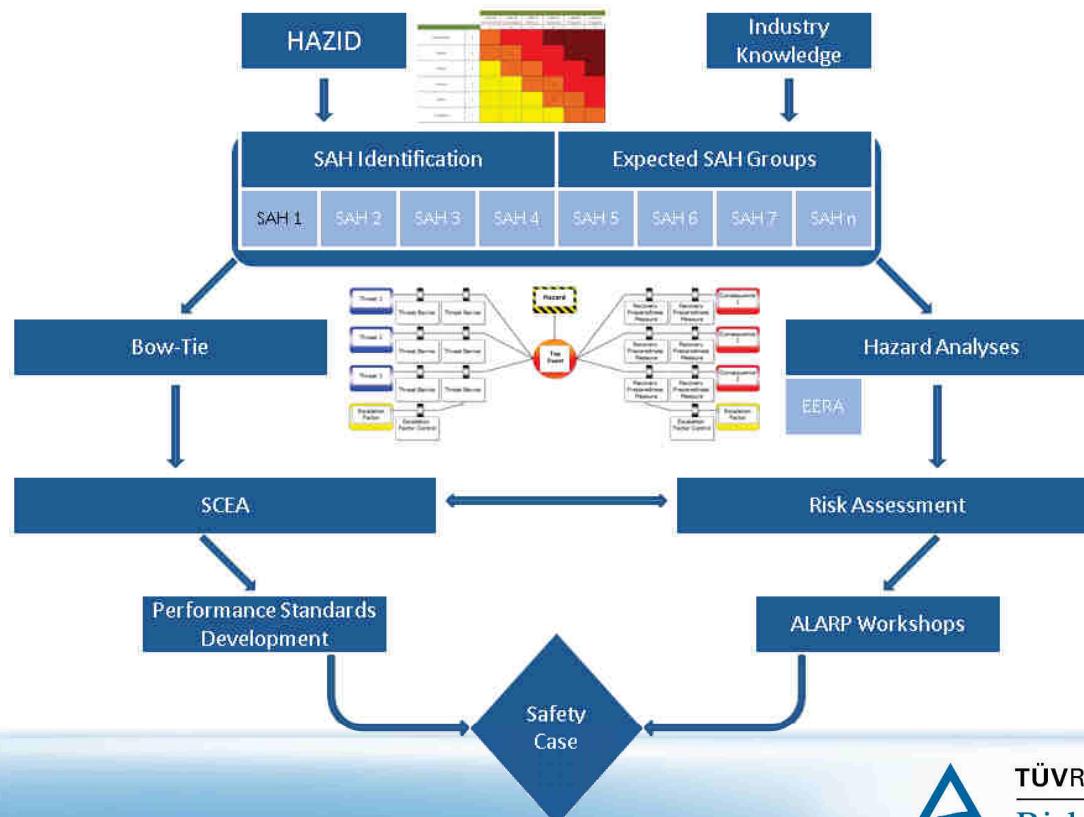
Based on four core principles, each with an objective and project commitment

- Good Practice
 - *To deliver a design based on applicable good practice*
- Inherent Safety and Hazard Management Hierarchy
 - *To deliver a design that manages risk through inherent safety*
- Management of Uncertainty and ALARP Decisions
 - *Provide evidence for design decisions*
- Tolerability of Risk
 - *To produce a design that manages risk to a tolerable level*
- Supporting activities within each design phase

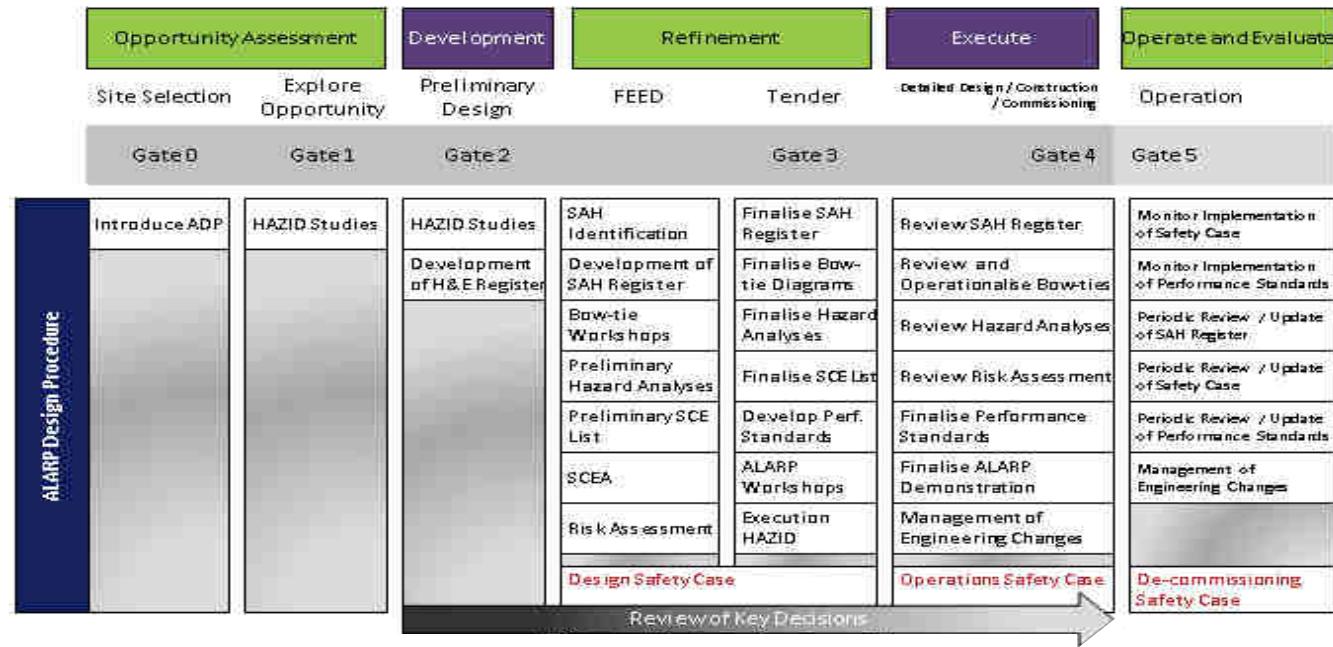


ALARP Design Procedure (ADP) – Activities

- The ADP Activities are structured using the following activity map:



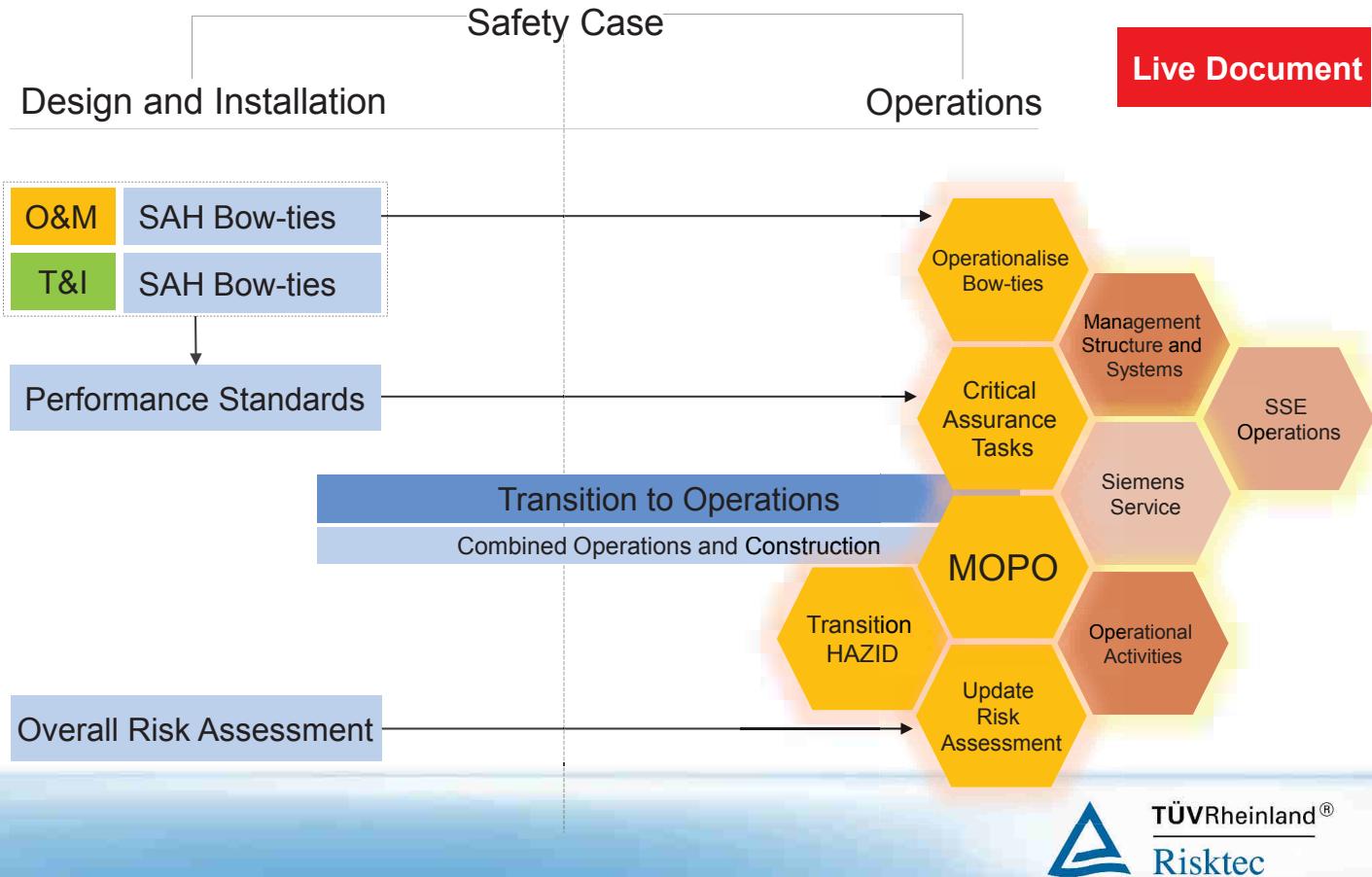
ALARP Design Procedure (ADP) – Programme



Key Outputs

- Hazards and Effects Register
 - *How all the hazards present are managed*
- Bowties
 - *Detailed review of 10 significant hazards*
- Safety Critical Activities
 - *The human actions that manage the significant hazards*
- Safety Critical Elements
 - *Equipment or structure that could cause or prevent a significant hazard*
- Performance Standards
 - *The means by which the design achieves required criteria*
 - *Functionality*
 - *Availability*
 - *Reliability*
 - *Maintainability*
 - *Survivability*

Safety Cases



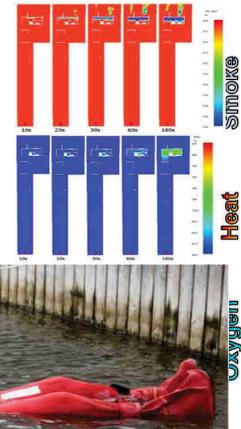
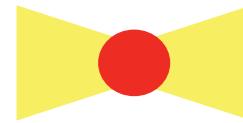
Benefits

- Clear understanding of potential risks based on industry history and expected operating profile
- Early identification of key issues allows cost savings over remedial actions
- Valuable aid to design making process
- Involvement and ownership of principal contractors
- Drove design improvements e.g.
 - Boat landing
 - Operator access to equipment
- Operational safety case to be a live tool
 - Personnel awareness and responsibilities
 - Management of KPIs
 - Legislative compliance

Numerical Assessment – Case Study I

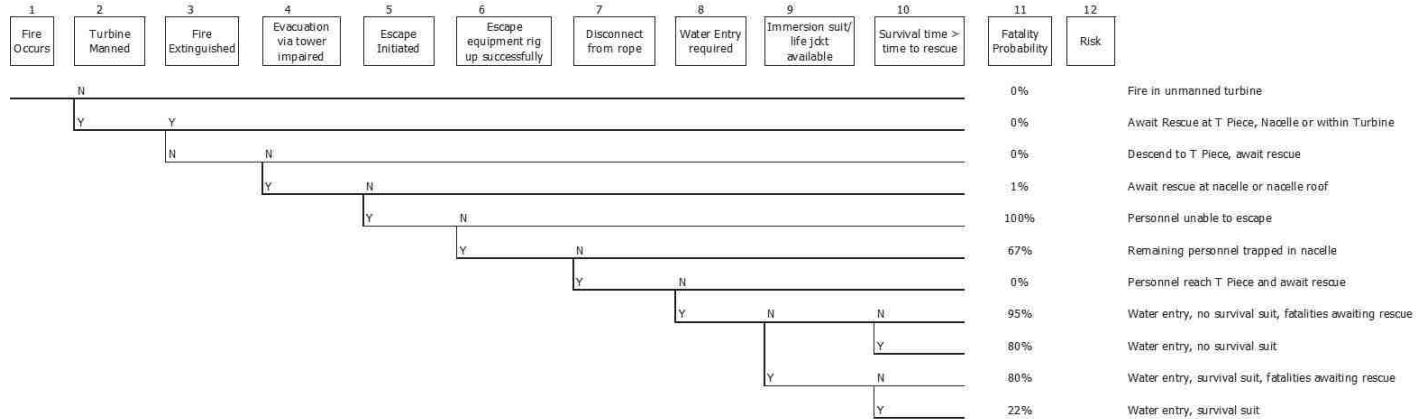
Challenge - Nacelle Escape and Evacuation Provision

- Qualitative reviews identified potential issue
- CFD modelling to confirm estimates
- Operational testing of existing arrangements
- Option workshop
- Numerical evaluation of benefits
- Proof testing

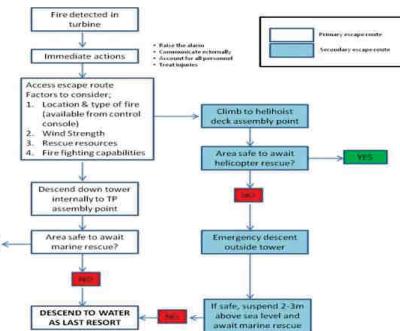


Numerical Assessment – Case Study I

- Event trees developed to quantify scenarios, compare options and to input into cost benefit analysis



- Change to escape philosophy and equipment provided



Numerical Assessment – Case Study II

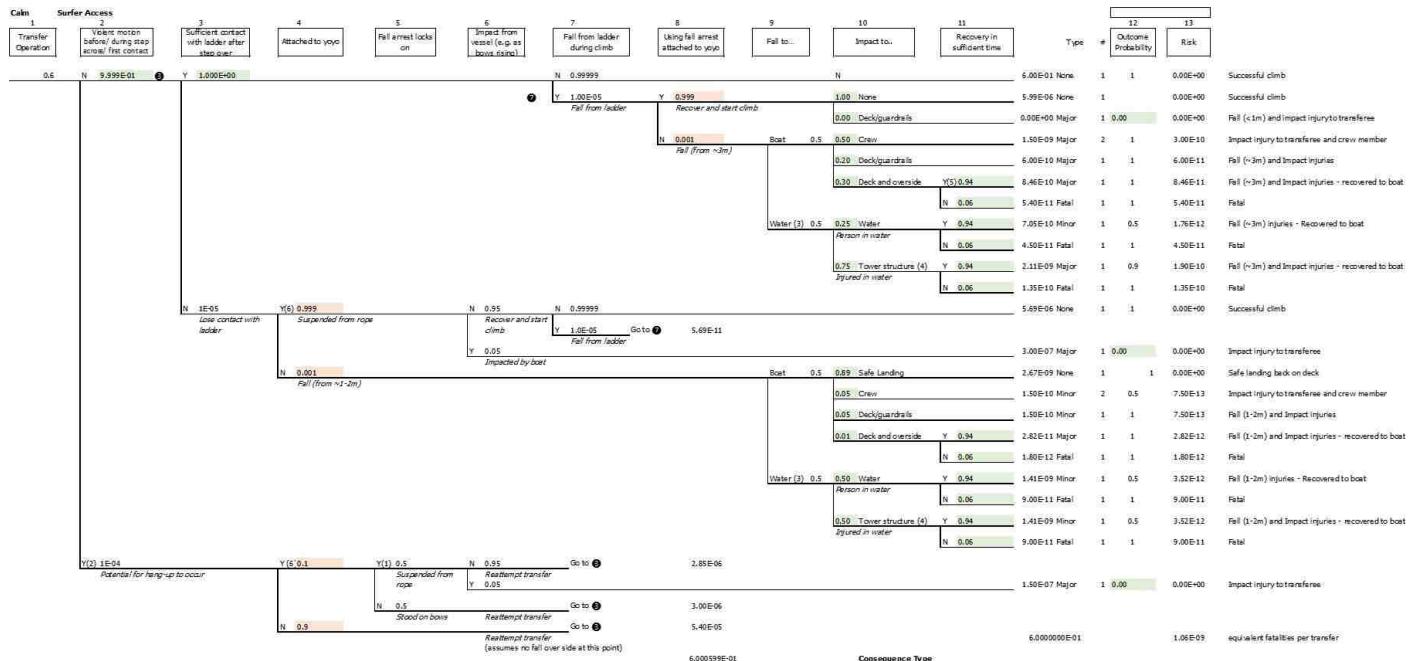
Challenge - PPE During Personnel Transfer Operations

- Operational concern over Regulator approach
- Mandated fall arrest for all transfer operations
- Qualitative evaluation of potential options
 - Fall overboard
 - Hang-up
- Quantitative assessment for:
 - Vessel configurations
 - Weather conditions
 - Fall arrest options



| Ascent Transfer Operation | Error before step across | Error during step over | Fall from ladder during climb | Fall to | Rescue | Injury Type | Description |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| N | N | N | Y | Bolt | | None | Successful ascent |
| | | | | Water | Y | Major | Fall from height - impact injury |
| | | | | | N | Major | Fall from height - impact injury |
| | | | Y | | | Minor | Drowning |
| | | | | | | Major | Fall from low level |
| | | | | | | Major | Hang-up |

Numerical Assessment – Case Study II



¹ Probability based on motion (weather dependant), mass of individual and location settings of gas.

3. Weather dependent risk

3. Many clients tend to feel as if they are less than 3 m tall as they work at their desks.

4 To cover impacting tower as fall on

5. Once need additional code for injuries incurred during successful recovery

5 Query, need additional node for injuries incurred during successful recovery
6 If EAS fails to work, then goes down same branch as for no EAS project

6 If FAS fails to work, then goes down same branch as for no FAS present.

weather dependent data
Access method dependent

Consequence Type Fatal Equivalent
Fatal 1 Single Fatal

Injuries to workforce as defined in Schedule 1 of RIDDOR. This includes losing consciousness, most fractures, major dislocations, loss of sight (temporary or permanent) and other injuries that resulted in hospital attendance for more than 24 hours.

Non-Reportable Injuries - all other physical injuries that are not Class 1.

Non-Reportable Minor - all other physical injuries that are not Class 1.

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Benefits

- More objective understanding of the risk
- Improvement in dialogue with stakeholders
 - Regulators
 - Customers
 - Workforce
- Identification of key risk contributors
- Development of testable performance indicators for risk control systems

Blade Throw Analysis

- Concern over siting wind turbines near vulnerable sites
 - Public
 - Oil and gas facilities
 - Hazardous chemical facilities
 - Nuclear power stations
- Structured approach
- Peer reviewed on behalf of regulator



Blade Throw Analysis

Structured Approach

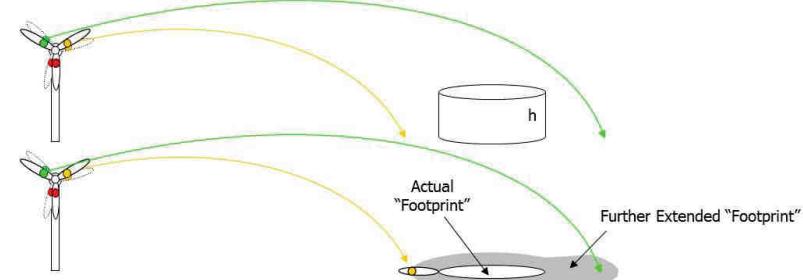
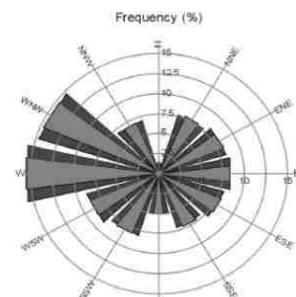
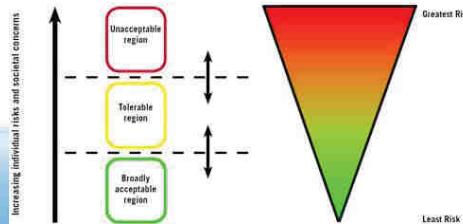
- Identify scenarios e.g.

- Collapse
- Blade throw
- Ice throw

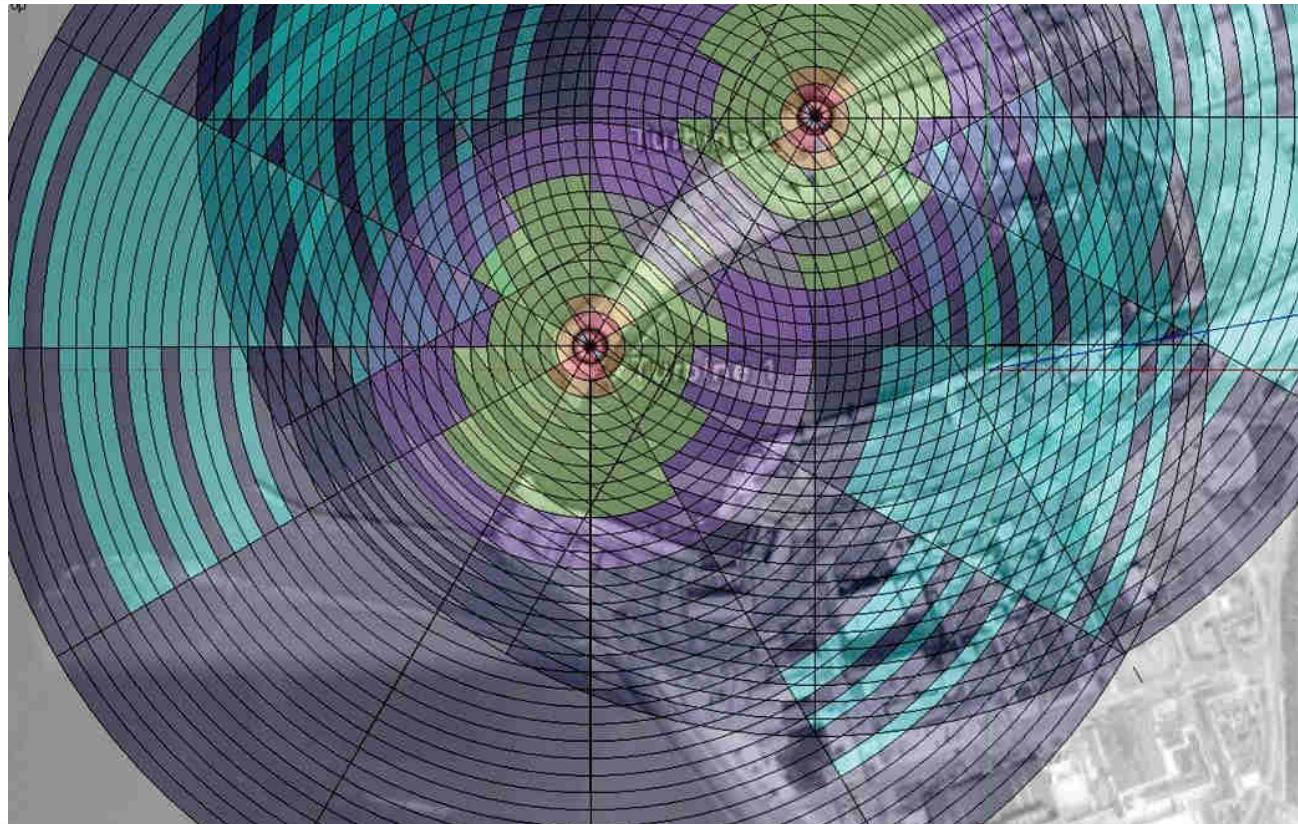
- Consequences

- Who/what may be harmed?
- Probability of impact
 - Turbine hub height
 - Site wind profile
 - Blade CoG

- Assess acceptability of risk



Example Output



Example Risktec Studies



- Offshore Wind Generic Safety Case Framework, including HAZID Studies & Bowtie Workshops
- Wind Turbine Fire Risk Assessments
- Wind Turbine Safety Case (Product Safety Justification)
- Port Operations HAZID Study
- Independent Safety Review of Tuned Mass Damper System

- Development & Delivery of Safety and Risk Management Training
- Development of ADP (ALARP Design Process)
- Application of ADP to Beatrice Offshore Wind Farm to develop Safety Case including HAZID Studies, Bowtie Workshops and ALARP Previews
- Wick Harbour HAZID
- Human Factors Support

- Offshore Wind Generic Safety Case Framework
- Project specific Safety Cases
- Bowtie Development
- Vessel Transfer Quantified Risk Assessment (QRA)
- Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm Logistics QRA

- Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm – Offshore Substation HAZID
- Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm – Onshore Substation HAZID
- Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm – Construction HAZID



Example Risktec Studies



- East Anglia 1 Offshore Wind Farm - Offshore Substation HAZIDs
- East Anglia 1 Offshore Wind Farm - Onshore Substation HAZIDs
- East Anglia 1 Offshore Wind Farm - Safety Integrity Level Assessment



- Support with Bowtie Implementation
- SMS Documentation Development
- Risk Assessment Support to Xiangshui OWF (via TRGC)
- Galloper OWF Cable Fire Risk Assessment



- Independent Safety Assessment of WTG Tower Crack Repair Strategy

Summary

Summary

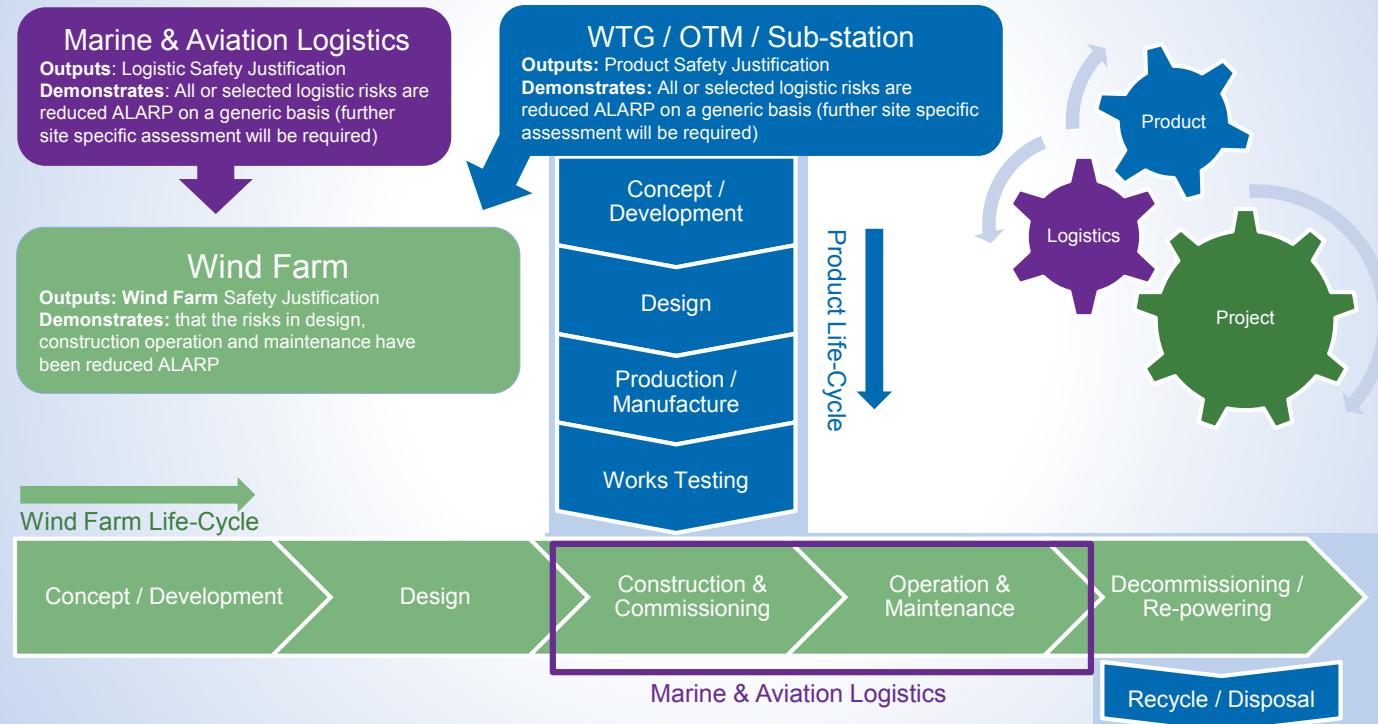
- Offshore wind is not without risk
- Whilst risk exposures are generally less severe than offshore oil and gas, they may still result in multiple fatalities, delays, increased costs, loss of reputation and loss of market share
- These risks increase and are harder to manage with novel products and increased distance from shore
- Opportunity exists to learn from more mature industries, however
 - Approaches must be proportionate
 - Qualitative and quantitative approaches need to be balanced
 - Wind specific data is sparse
- Risks must be identified as early as possible
- Effective communication and handover of risks is critical
- A planned approach is essential, but **without effective implementation it will fail**



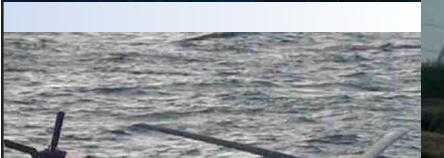
Holding Pen

Offshore Wind Safety Assurance Process

Life-cycle Approach



The risks we face....



TÜV Rheinland®
Risktec

附件六

风电全球互联网化

- CNOOD Tina ZHANG 张丽萍



CNOOD ASIA LIMITED®

Borderless ecosystem
EPC Contractor



风起于青萍之末，而盛于沧海之上！



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Partnership
合作形式全球互联化

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技术融合互联网化

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项目管理互联网化

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Business Culture
文化互联网

01

CNOOD-Who We Are CNOOD 简介

01

Established in 2008, CNODTM ASIA LIMITED has been focusing on providing Engineering, Procurement & Construction for projects in Oil & Gas, Marine, Mining, Infrastructure, Water, Renewable Energy, transmission & Distribution fields.

Based on the decision of the company to extend our international presence, we have now established our fully owned subsidiaries in Shanghai, Hongkong, Chile and Spain. We have other associated companies and partners around the world. Nearly over 150 full time employees are employed globally and the number is expected to increase in the coming years.



Oil & Gas



Marine



Mining



Infrastructure



Water



Renewable Energy



transmission
&
Distribution

► Project Development

Planning
Feasibility Study
Financing & Investment Consultancy
Site Survey
Project Management

► Project Implementation

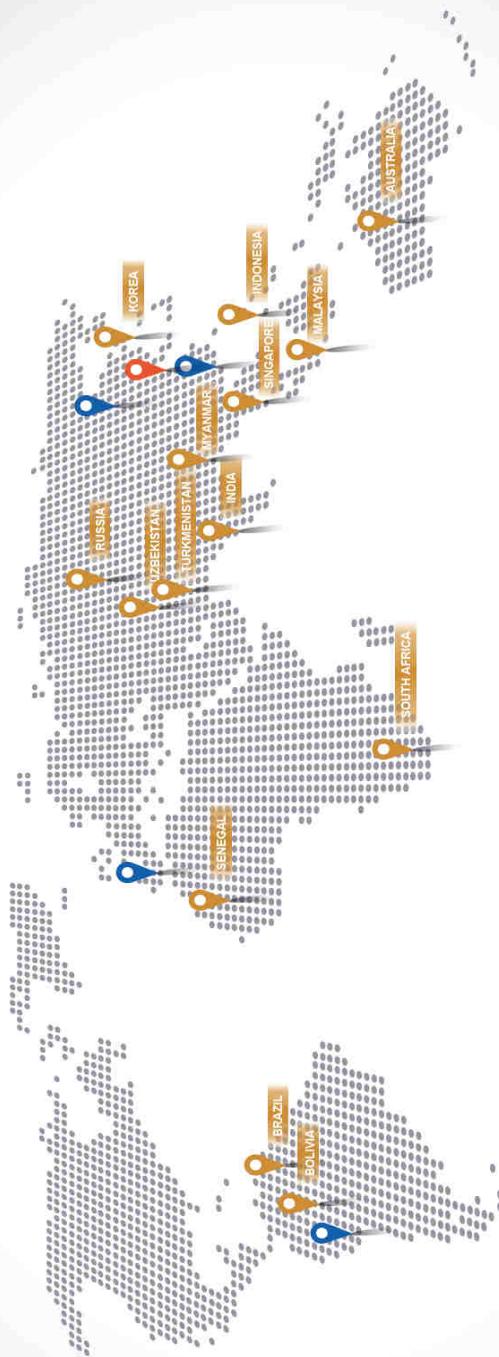
Engineering
Procurement
Transportation
Construction and Installation
Commission

► Operation & Maintenance

Operation
Maintenance
Training

► Investment

CNOOD GLOBAL NETWORK



| CHINA | CNOOD MARINE ENGINEERING CO., LTD. |
|-------|---|
| | CNOOD EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING (Changshui) CO., LTD. |
| | CNOOD HONGKONG LIMITED |
| | SHANGHAI CNOOD INTERNATIONAL TRADE LTD. |
| CHINA | CNOOD ASIA LIMITED |

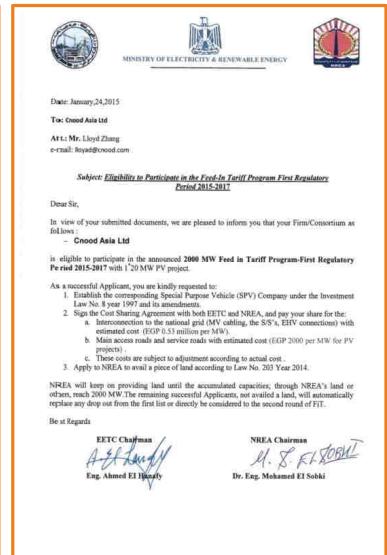
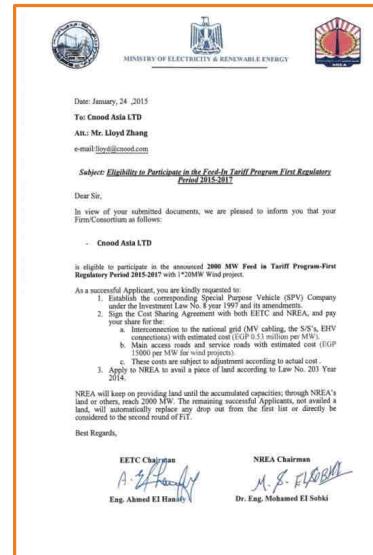
CNOOD BRANCH CNOOD PARTNER CNOOD ASIA LIMITED

02

What We Are Doing 全球风电业务互联网

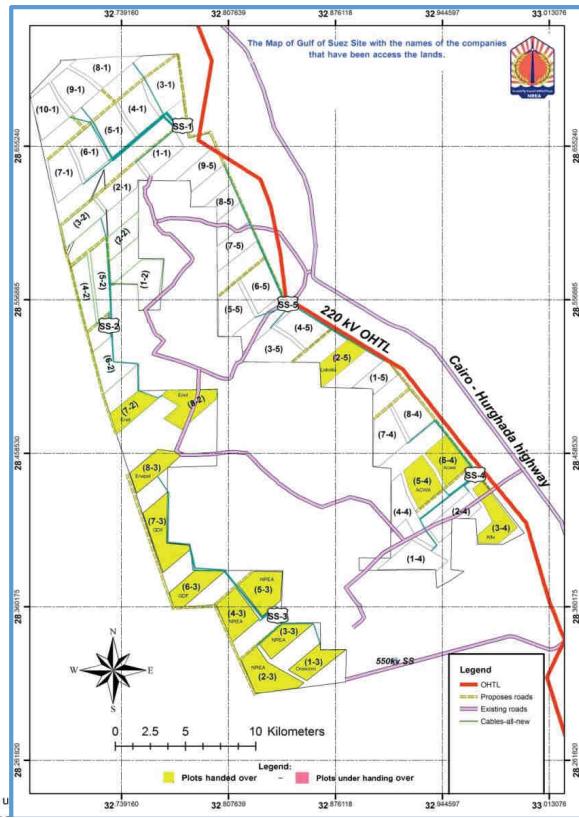
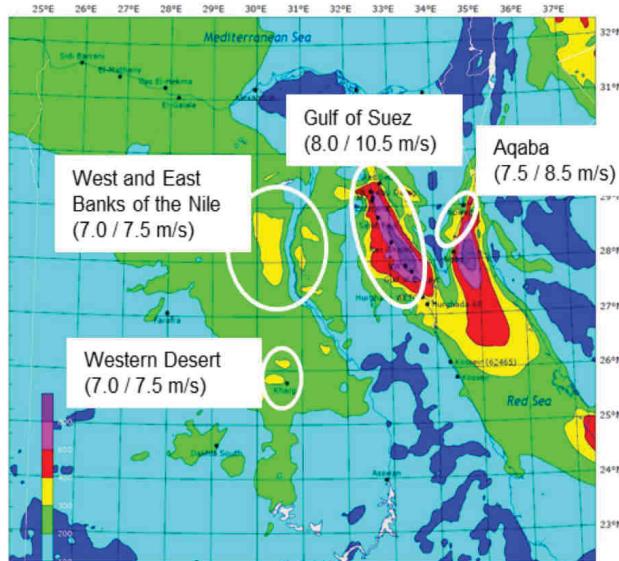
Our Project Egypt Fit Renewable Energy

- The electricity transmission company (EETC) and New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)
- To purchase the produced electricity from RE power plants at the prices announced by the Cabinet of Ministers through Power Purchase Agreements (PPA)
- 25 years for the PV projects, and 20 years for the wind projects.
- CNOOD is a qualified developer
- 1 x 20 MW Wind Farm
- 1 x 20 MW PV Solar Power Plant



Egypt Fit Renewable Energy Background, Goals and Scope

Wind Atlas – Four areas with interesting wind energy resources



Energy Projects in Egypt Outlook

► Suez Canal Zone

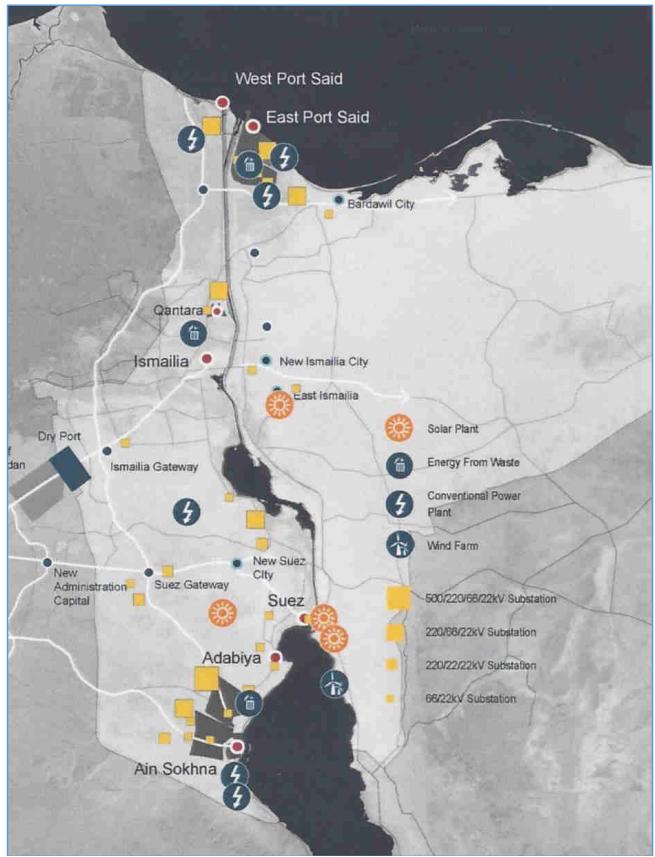
- 3 GW Solar PV Power Plant

LOCATIONS AND CAPACITY BY 2030

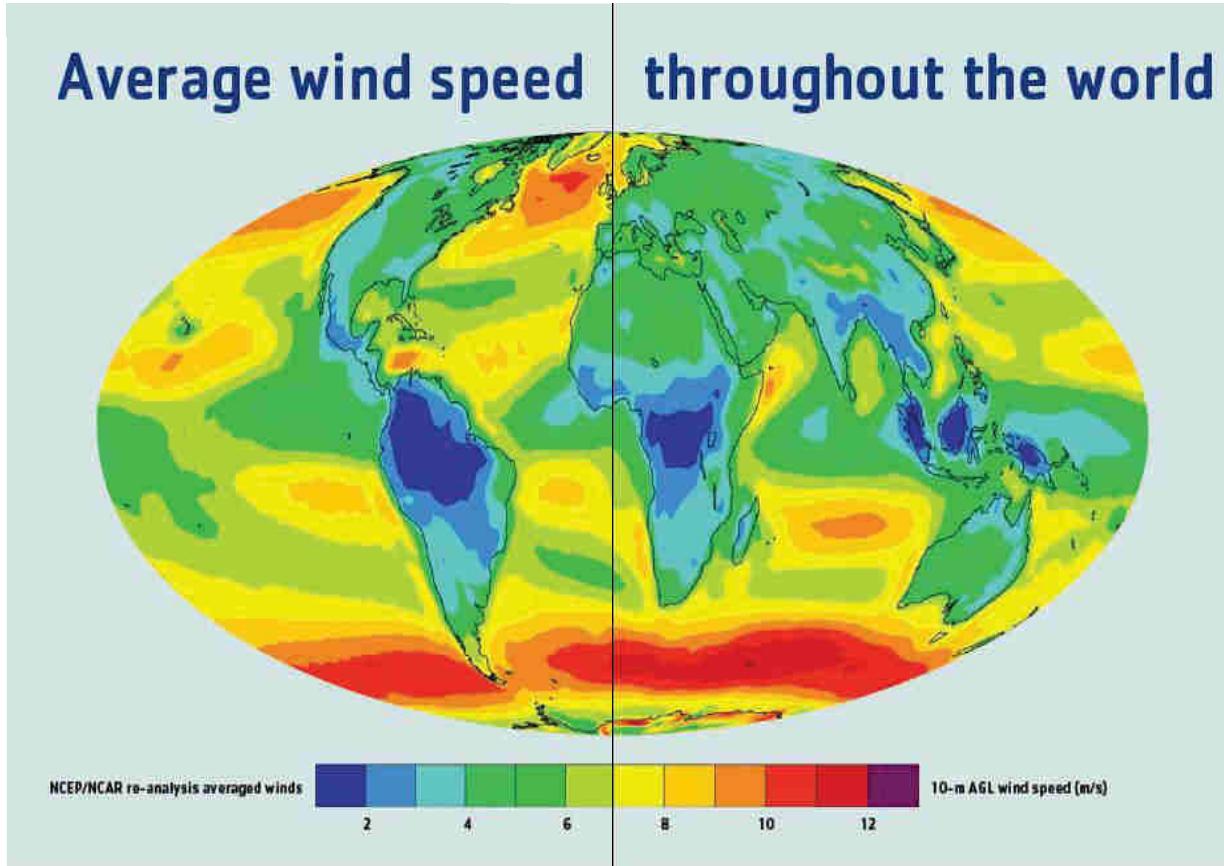
| Location | East Ismailia | Rural Suez 1 | Rural Suez |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Phasing / Delivery Date | Phase 1 project for delivery before 2020 | Phase 2 project for delivery before 2025 | Phase 3 project for delivery before 2030 (potentially CSP with 12 hour storage if commercially viable at this stage) |
| Capacity | 1,000MW | 900MW | 900MW |

- 3.7 GW Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Power Station
- LOCATIONS AND CAPACITY BY 2030

| | 2015 - 2020 | 2020 - 2025 | 2025 - 2030 | TOTAL |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| East Port Said | 125MW | | 1000MW | 1,125MW |
| Ain Sokhna 1 | 250MW | 250MW | 500MW | 1,250MW |
| Ain Sokhna 2 | | 500MW | 750MW | 1,250MW |

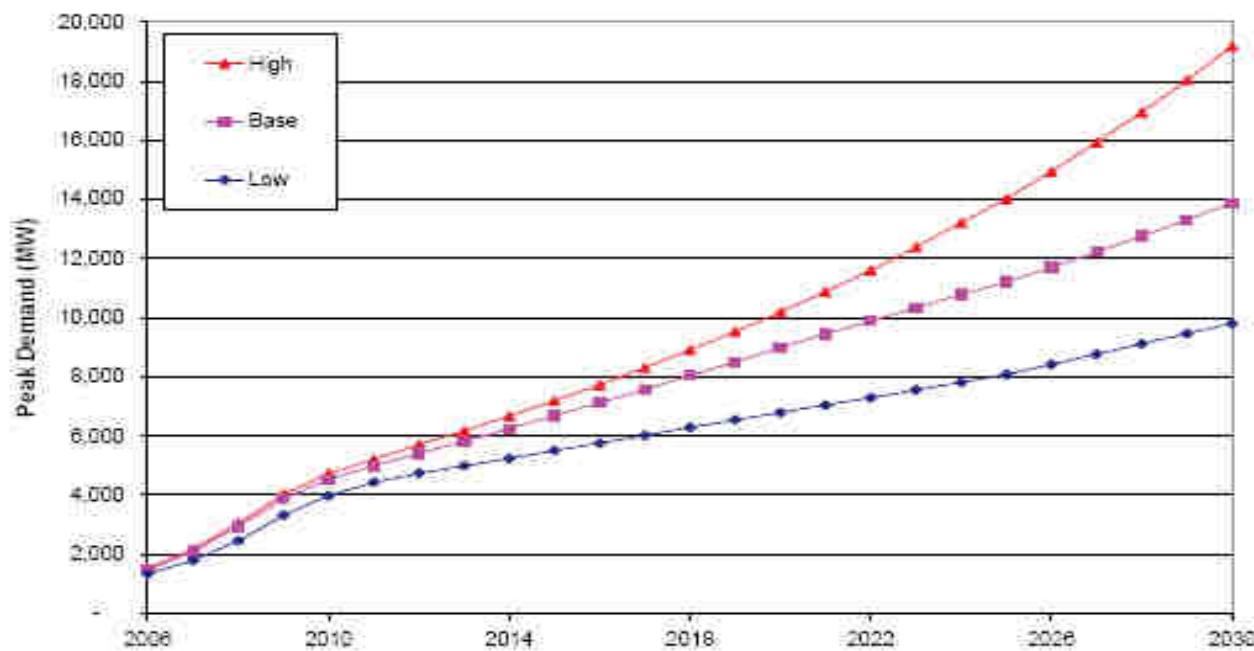


Wind Power in Sudan



Wind Power in Sudan

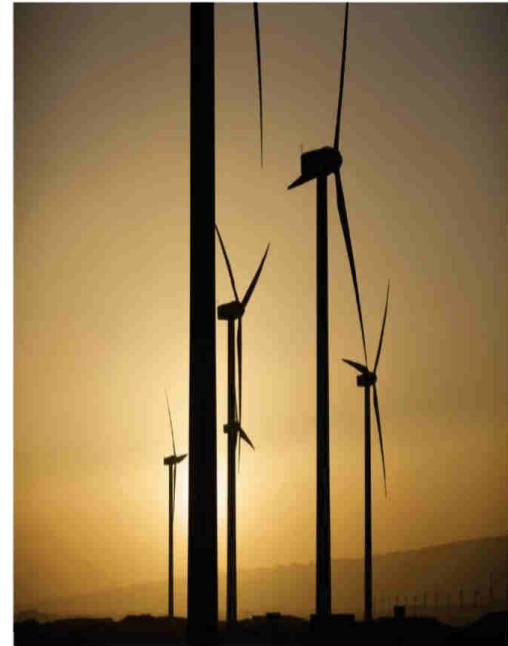
Demand Forecast for Sudan



Wind Power in Sudan

By 2020

- The estimated renewable power would be 2000MW
- The wind power share would be 1000MW



75MW Wind Power Project Proposal

Location: north of Sudan

Main Objects:

- Utilize and develop wind resources
- Contribute to Sudan energy balance
- Mitigation of CO2 emission
- Ensure energy supply security
- Demonstrate grid connection technology



**Lim River Running Through
Montenegro and Serbia**

Investor: CNOOD

Power Plants: 5

Total Capacity: 72MW~75MW

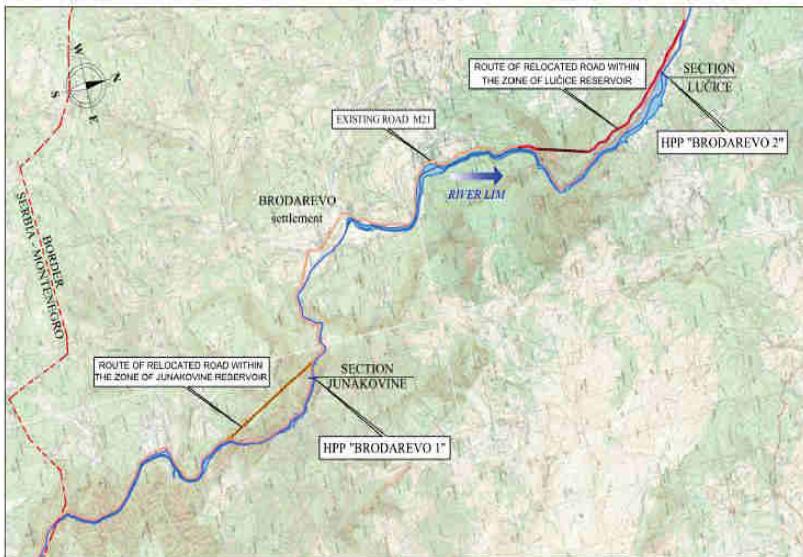
Total Investment: 149 Million Euro

EPC: CNOOD+ Sinohydro Bureau 12

Operation: CNOOD Serbia Team

IPO: CNOOD Energy Team

Development Planning of Lim River



Concept of Construction of HYDRO POWER PLANTS on the Lim River

Lim River Planning:

1ST STEP: We'll plan to build 5 hydro power plants on the River of Lim.

2ND STEP: Develop more hydropower plants on the upstairs of Lim River in Montenegro.

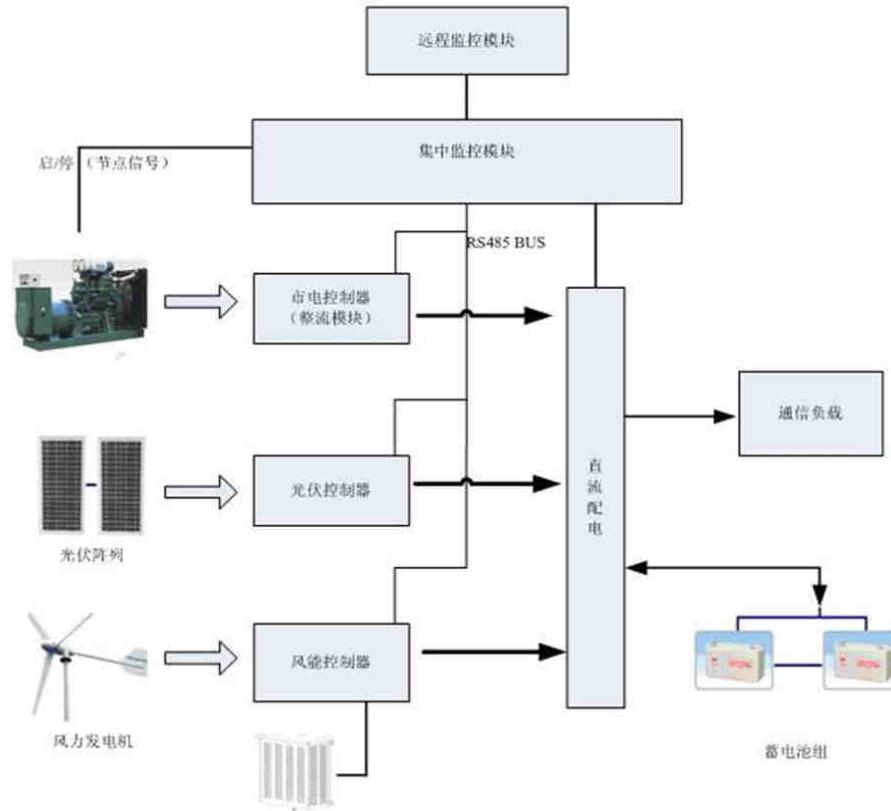
03

Hybrid Power
混合能源互联网/风光柴互补

Hybrid Power-Wind, Solar and Diesel Generator/ Main Power Supply

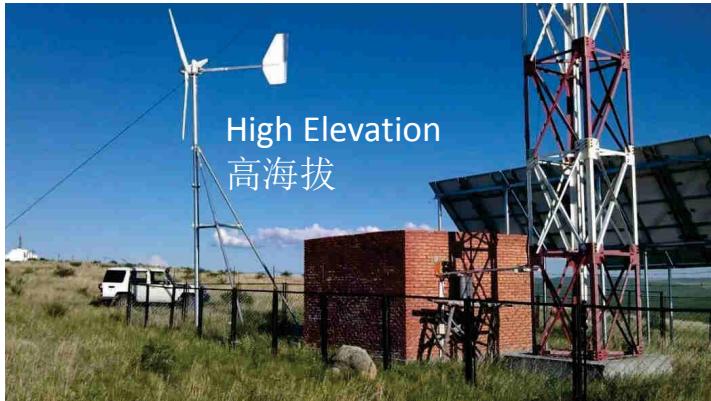


Hybrid Power-Wind, Solar and Diesel Generator/ Main Power Supply



Schematic Diagram 工作原理图

Hybrid Power-Wind, Solar and Diesel Generator/ Main Power Supply



04

Partnership
合作形式全球互联化

CNOOD FINANCIAL RESOURCE IN CHINA



FINANCIAL RESOURCE IN WORLD BANK

The World Bank Group



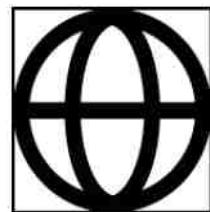
•IBRD
1945



•IFC
1956



•IDA
1960

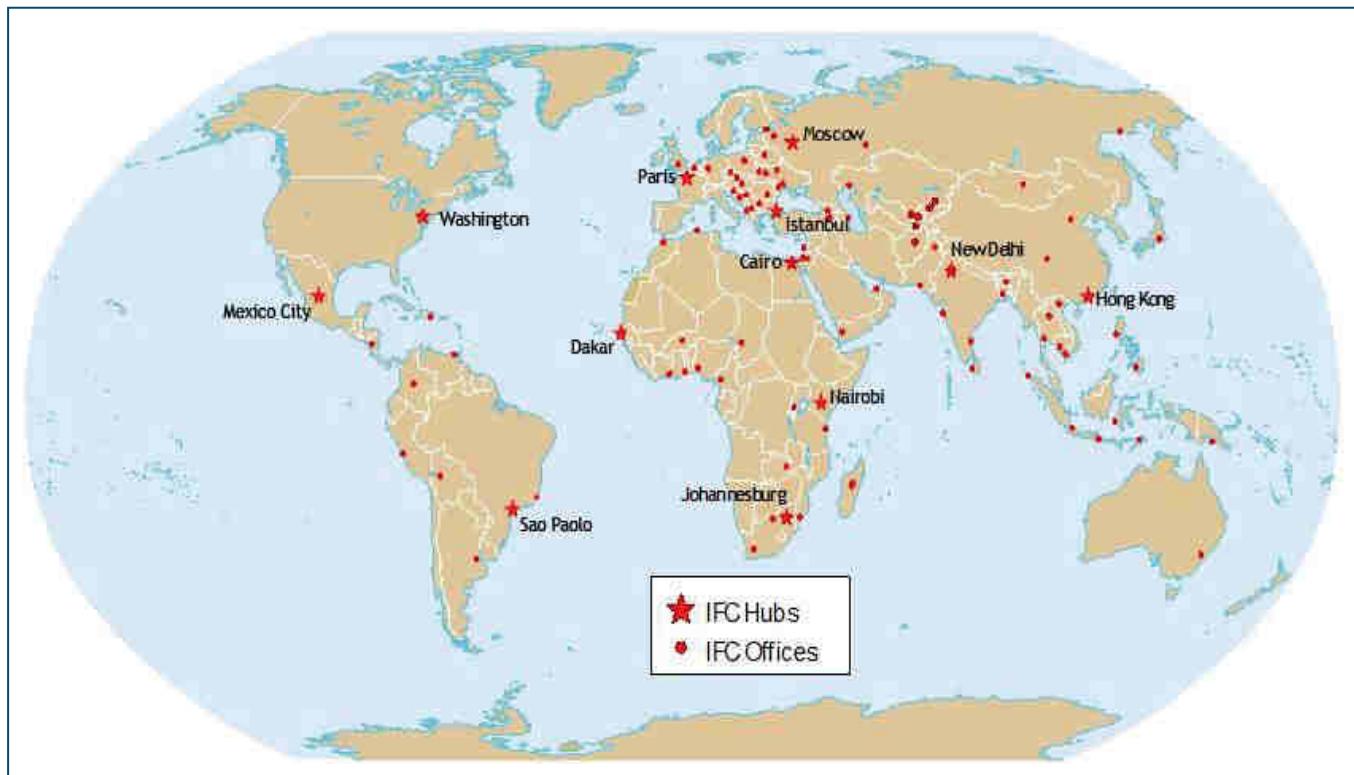


•ICSID
1960



•MIGA
1988

IFC's Global Reach



100+ country and regional advisory services offices worldwide

05

Technology Amalgamation
技术融合互联网化

Technology Amalgamation 技术融合互通化

爬升式安装吊车

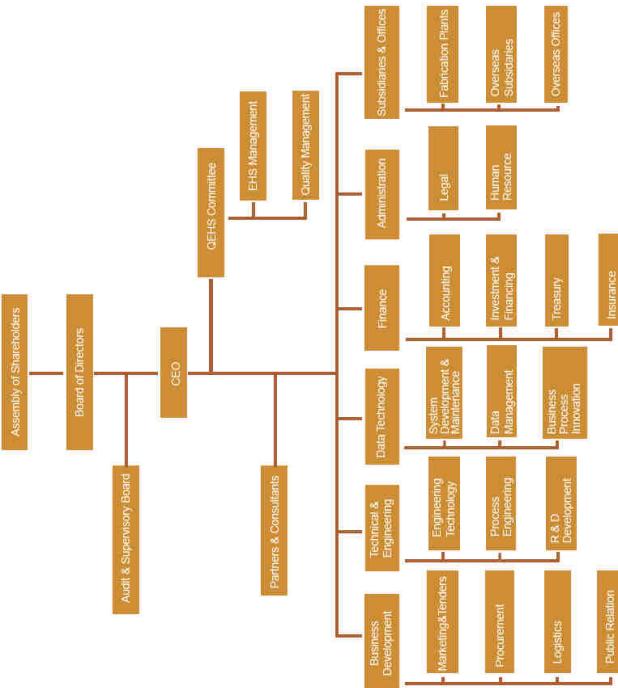
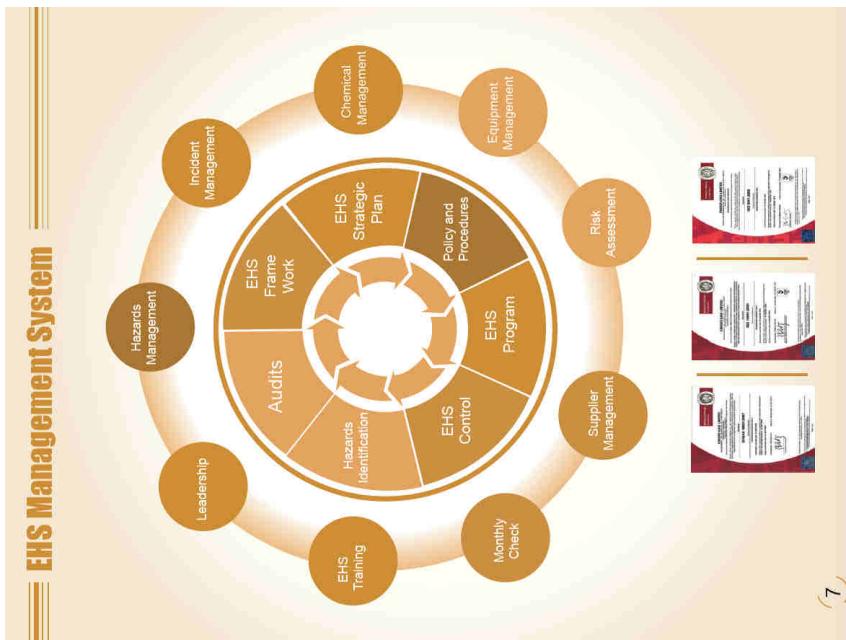


这种个爬升式吊车在完成塔筒吊装工作后利用此塔筒向上爬行，它替代了随着风机功率加大而所需的硕大吊装设备的问题，同样在海上的风机安装不需要施工船。



06

Project Management
项目管理互联网化



CNOOD Workbench®

CNOOD Workbench® – Goals

- Achieving Best Quality Control
- Expediting Production and Delivery
- Timely Updates and Reports
- Building Trust through Transparency

Application on
Android and iPhone



General Info of the Project

CNOOD Team Member

The screenshot shows a web-based project management application. At the top, there's a header with the CNOOD logo and navigation tabs: News, Workflow, Report, Product, and File. Below the header, on the left, is a sidebar titled "CNOOD SAMPLE PROJECT" containing sections for "CONTRACT NO. CN17HA001", "CLIENT NAME", and a date range "2016/12/22 ~ 2017/06/30". A red arrow points from the "CLIENT NAME" section towards the "Real-Time Updates" text on the right. The main content area is titled "What's new with you?" and contains a "Name" input field and a "Post" button. A red arrow points from the "Name" input field towards the "Transparent Communication" text on the right. Below this, there's a feed of messages:

- @nancy** 2017-04-29 21:53:24
Production Status (LOT 3) :
A. ERW Part: Finished.
B. H-Pile Part: Finished.
- C. Vessel Status:**
1. MV. YANGTZE SPIRIT is sailing to PANAMA.
- Pls check the attached TUV daily reports (25th and 26th and 27th Apr.) and weekly reports.
- @nancy** 2017-04-29 08:11:30
Till 27th April., the production of Lot 3 is finished.
- @eric** 2017-04-28 01:28:29
A. ERW Part:
1. Till 26th Apr., for 742 pcs of OD558*13*14250 L&T, Lot 3 finished.
2. Till 26th Apr., for 195 pcs of OD355*12.7*30000, Lot 3 finished.
- B. H-Pile Part:
Till 26th Apr., CNOOD has finished 149 pcs butt welding, in which 137 pcs were UT & VT & dimension &

Real-Time Updates

Transparent Communication with Clients and Suppliers

Detailed Info of
Each Process
in Workflow

The screenshot shows a web interface for a workflow management system. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs: News, Workflow (which is selected), Report, Product, and File. The main content area has a sidebar on the left containing a tree view of various processes:

- SALES ORDER CONFIRMATION
 - > Sales Contract Confirmation
 - > Client's Technical Specificatio...
- PURCHASE ORDER CONFIRMATI...
 - > CNOOD-MILL
 - > CNOOD-LOGISTICS
- TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS PREPA...
 - > ITP & MPS
 - > Shop Drawing
 - > WPS & PQR
 - > Gannt Chart
 - > Logistic Scheme
 - > MDR List
 - > NDT Procedure
- KOM
 - > TPI Arrangement
 - > MOM
- PRODUCTION
 - > Raw Material
 - > Forming and Welding
 - > UT Qualified for SAW Weld S...
 - > VT Qualified for Finished Pile

The main content area displays two sections:

- Forming and Welding**: A table showing four files with their details:

| File Name | Author | Date |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| 609 stacking in BSW.jpg | jane | 2017-03-07 16:06:53 |
| Welding.parameter.jpg | jane | 2017-02-20 10:25:42 |
| UT test.jpg | jane | 2017-02-20 10:25:41 |
| Dimension check.jpg | jane | 2017-02-20 10:25:38 |
- What's new with you?**: A form with a text input field labeled "Name" and a "Post" button.

At the bottom of the production section, there is a status update:

@jane 2017-03-21 14:58:19
B. SAW Part:
Till 20th Mar,
1. Mill has finished welding & qualification for all lots.

Timely
Updates of
Documents

Daily
Summary
of Latest
Project
Status

CNOOD Daily Report of Production and Inspection

2017-04

CNOOD DAILY REPORT-KCT Phase 1- 20170427

2017-04-29 21:58:14

PROGRESS TABLE

| No. | Raw Material | SSAW Forming and Welding | | UT Qualified for SAW Weld Seam | | VT Qualified for Finished Pile | | Visual & Dimension Inspection Qualified | | Piles Changshu Receiving | Photos On-Site |
|-----|--------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| #5 | 384 | 384 | | 384 | | 384 | | 384 | | 384 | / |
| #13 | 116 | 116 | | 116 | | 116 | | 116 | | 116 | / |
| #22 | 272 | 272 | | 272 | | 272 | | 272 | | 272 | / |

| No. | Steel Coil | Forming & Welding | AUT Qualified | MUT Qualified | Visual & Dimension Check in Baosteel | In House Receiving | Changshu Circumferential Welding | UT Qualified for CW Seam | L & T Cluth Welding | MT Qualified for Cluth Welding | Visual & Dimension Inspection Qualified | Photos On-Site |
|-----|------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------|
| #1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | / | / | / | / | / |
| #2 | / | / | / | / | / | / | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | / |

GANTT CHART

CNOOD DAILY REPORT-KCT Phase 1- 20170424

2017-04-26 18:03:43

Timely Updates of Production Progress

Up-to-Date GANTT Chart

Detailed Info of Products

康得亚洲有限公司
CNOOC ASIA LIMITED

| News | Workflow | Report | Product | File | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Product List | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | Name | Quantity | Remark | | | | | | |
| #8 | 308.0 MM*15.4 MM,15.5 MM*310.0 MM-HP 12X74-EN10025 S355J0 | 664 PCS | #MASTEEL H-Pile Half Length:17m 1st Batch | | | | | | |
| #10 | 558.0 MM*12.0 MM-API 5L X52 PSL1 | 654 PCS | #BAosteel ERW Unit Length: 14.25m Welded with interlocks 2nd Batch | | | | | | |
| #11 | 355.0 MM*12.7 MM-API 5L X52 PSL1 | 288 PCS | #BAosteel ERW Short Length: 15m 2nd Batch | | | | | | |
| #14 | 308.0 MM*15.4 MM,15.5 MM*310.0 MM-HP 12X74-EN10025 S355J0 | 298 PCS | #MASTEEL H-Pile Half Length:17m 3rd Batch | | | | | | |
| #21 | 558.0 MM*13.0 MM-API 5L X52 PSL1 | 742 PCS | #BAosteel ERW Unit Length: 14.25m Welded with interlocks 3rd Batch | | | | | | |
| SSAW PRODUCTION | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | Raw Material | SSAW Forming and Welding | UT Qualified for SSAW Weld Seam | VT Qualified for Finished Pile | Visual & Dimension Inspection Qualified | Piles Changshu Receiving | Photos On-Site | | |
| #5 | 384 | 384 | 384 | 384 | 384 | 384 | / | | |
| #13 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | / | | |
| #22 | 272 | 272 | 272 | 272 | 272 | 272 | / | | |
| ERW PRODUCTION | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | Steel Coil | Forming & Welding | AUT Qualified | MUT Qualified | Visual & Dimension Check in Baosteel | In House | Changshu Receiving | Circumferential Welding | UT CW |
| #1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | / | / |
| #2 | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | 4 | 4 |
| #3 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | / | / |
| #4 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | / | / |
| #6 | 340 | 340 | 340 | 340 | 340 | 340 | 340 | / | / |

Timely
Updates of
Production
Progress

Well-
Organized
Documents

Daily Updated
Manufacturer's
Data Book

Weekly
Report
by TPI

Shop Floor
Documents

Daily
Flash
Report by
TPI

CNOOD 中国通达亚洲有限公司
CNOOD ASIA LIMITED

News Workflow Report Product File

Home

Part A: Fabrication of Tube

- 01. MTC of Pipes & Report of
- 02. ITP-Inspection Test Plan
- 03. MPS-Manufacturing Proc
- 04. Final Records Inspection
- 05. WPS & PQR
- 06. WQR-Welder Qualificatio
- 07. Welding Records
 - 7.1 LSAW Pipe Outside W
 - 7.2 LSAW Pipe Inside Wel
- 08. NDT Records
 - 8.1 NDT-Ultrasonic Test R
 - 8.2 NDT-Radiographic Te
 - 8.3 NDT-Magnetic Test R
- 09. Hydrostatic Test Report
- 10. Welders-Personal Qualific
- 11. Annex
 - 11.1 Calibration and Certifi
 - 11.2 Calibration and Certifi
 - 11.3 Repaired Pipe Record
 - 11.4 NDT Applicator Certifi

File Name Author Date

| | | |
|---|-------|---------------------|
| Weekly Report-Changshu-154223053008.pdf | nancy | 2017-04-29 21:54:34 |
| 154223053-CNOOD-CN-FR-0062.pdf | nancy | 2017-04-29 21:53:52 |
| Marking-H pile.jpg | tony | 2017-04-28 00:29:29 |
| Dimension inspection-H pile.jpg | tony | 2017-04-28 00:29:22 |
| UT-H pile.jpg | tony | 2017-04-28 00:29:13 |
| Butt welding-H pile.jpg | tony | 2017-04-28 00:29:03 |
| Dimension inspection.jpg | tony | 2017-04-27 19:13:39 |
| Grinding.jpg | tony | 2017-04-27 19:13:32 |
| 154223053-CNOOD-CN-FR-0061.pdf | nancy | 2017-04-27 08:51:20 |
| 154223053-CNOOD-CN-FR-0060.pdf | nancy | 2017-04-26 20:55:46 |
| Marking.jpg | tony | 2017-04-25 20:04:40 |

CNOOD's Workbench

Application on Android and iPhone

The screenshot shows a mobile application interface with a header bar at the top. Below the header, there are two tabs: "Project" (highlighted in blue) and "Opportunity". The main content area displays a list of projects:

- Transition Piece Interface Flange-Eas... CN17HX004
- Cobre Panama Project CN17HX005 16:45
- Concentrate Pipeline Piping Project CN17HX006 14:04
- Pipes - Surathani Oil Terminal Project CN17HJ002 10:20
- 2" 4" ERW pipe and Mufa CN16HM028 2017/07/12
- ASTM A106 SMLS Pipes--95 PFI 028 SH16HF009 2017/07/12
- BIH 718/178 Flange Project SH17HU001

At the bottom of the screen are four navigation icons: "Work" (home icon), "Contacts" (person icon), "Discover" (magnifying glass icon), and "Me" (user profile icon).

This screenshot shows the details of the "Cobre Panama Project". At the top, it says "← Cobre Panama Project". Below that is a list of messages and attachments:

- carol 16:45 B-2 HDG PROCEDURE Rev 1.pdf
- carol 16:45 B-1 ITP HDG -YONGFENG Rev 1.pdf
- jenna 2017/07/12 Flange welded to branch pipe has been finished. Grinding is in process.
- jenna 2017/07/12 154240470-CN-FR-0073.pdf
- jenna 2017/07/12 In total, 9 pcs of bend have finished UT/MT test.
- jenna 2017/07/12 In total, 15 pcs of bend have finished circumferential welding.

At the bottom are three buttons: "Message" (speech bubble icon), "Photo" (camera icon), and "Progress" (bar chart icon).

This screenshot shows the details of the "PROYECTO P136: LÍNEA DE T..." project. At the top, it says "← PROYECTO P136: LÍNEA DE T...". Below that is a list of messages and attachments:

- DAP terms requested or get in with a Bolivian bank the warranties. That is my thought.
- Kind regards, Cristhian.
- PARTE I -INSTRUCCIONES A LOS PROPONENTES ETR-GT-138-17.docx
- PARTE II Especificación Técnica Estructuras ETR-GT-138-17.doc
- PARTE III- FORMULARIOS DE LA PROPUESTA FINAL.docx
- ANEXO A - MODELO DE CONTRATO.docx
- ANEXO B - ACLARACIONES COMERCIALES.doc
- ANEXO C - SITIO DE ENTREGA.docx

At the bottom, there is a message from "dennis" dated 12:03:

the below is the information from Christian Allende
Hi Helena, an electrical service company in Bolivia made contact with me to check if we can supply the transmission towers specified in the attachment. Some issues regarding this request:



07

Business Culture
文化互联网化

Caring Number Of Others' Delightfulness

Creating New Ocean Of Delightfulness

Core Value

- Respect

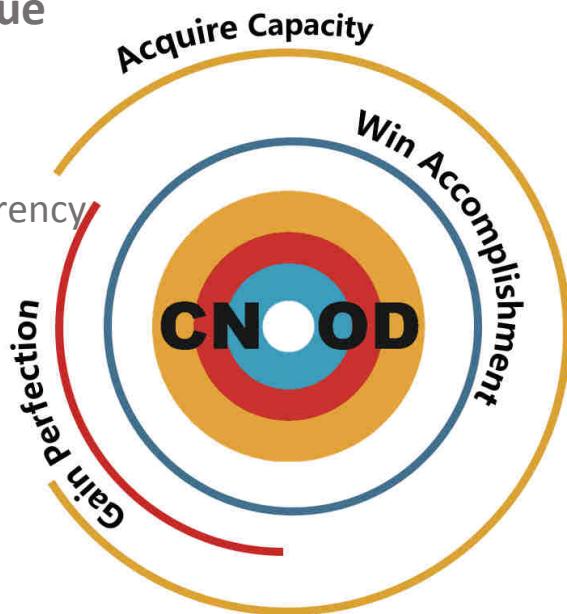
尊重

- Transparency

透明

- Trust

信任



Team Synergy

- Global Experience
- Local Presence
- Professional Field
- Complementary Talent

Customized Solution

- Effective Cost Control
- Transparent Communication
- Value-Added Service
- Multiple Delivery Option

R & D

- Product Development
- Technology Research
- Procedure Optimization
- Management Improvement

Standardized Management System

- CNOOD™ Work Manual
- CNOOD™ Quality Control System
- CNOOD™ Vendor Audit System
- CNOOD™ Workbench



Renewable Energy

- Wind & Solar
- Biomass / Geothermal / Ocean

Electric Vehicle

- EV Intelligent Charging Station



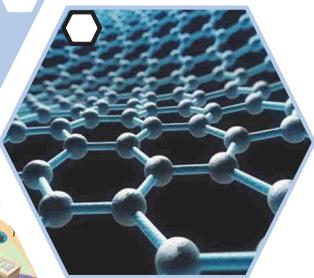
Smart Grid

- Cloud Platform
- Big Data Analysis
- Intelligent controlling



Energy Storage

- Graphene
- Smart Micro-grid





FLAME OUR HEART BRILLIANT OUR FUTURE

Shanghai Office

Address: 12/F, Yueshang Plaza, No. 1 South Wuning Road, Shanghai, 200040, China
Post Code: 200040
Tel: +86-21-51688983

Hongkong Office

Address: Suite 1601, 16th Floor, Chinachem Leighton Plaza, 29 Leighton Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong.
Tel: +852-28661200

Santiago Office

Address: Puerta Del Sol N°55, Of 12. Las Condes Santiago, Chile.
Post Code: 7580067
Tel: +56-2-28942016

Madrid Office

Address: C/ Nueva Zelanda 27, Bajo D Madrid, Spain.
Post Code: 28035
Tel: +34-965-158467

附件七



海上风电用高压交直流电缆 试验方法和性能介绍

杨娟娟

Email: yangjuanjuan@istcw.com

2017年9月6日

上海缆慧检测技术有限公司

海缆的试验标准



交流：

- CIGRE Electra No. 189: 2000 《30(36)~150(170)kV挤包绝缘大长度交流海缆推荐试验方法》
- CIGRE 490: 2012 《大长度交流海缆的试验推荐》；
- JB/T 11167. 1~3—2011 10~110kV海缆试验方法、要求及附件；
- GB/T 32346. 1~3—2015 220kV海缆试验方法、要求及附件；

海缆的试验标准



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直流：

- CIGRE TB 219: 2003 250kV及以下直流输电用挤包绝缘电力电缆系统
- CIGRE TB 496: 2012 500kV及以下直流输电用挤包绝缘电力电缆系统
- TICW 7—1~4: 2012 500kV及以下直流输电用挤包绝缘电力电缆系统
- GB/T 31489.1—2015 500kV及以下直流输电用挤包绝缘电力电缆系统

海缆的试验标准



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机械试验：

- CIGRE Electra No. 171: 1997 《海底电缆机械试验推荐方法》
- CIGRE 623: 2015 《海底电缆机械试验推荐方法》

试验类型

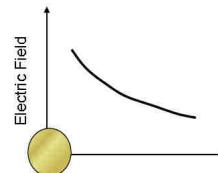


- 开发试验
- 例行试验
- 型式试验
- 预鉴定试验

开发试验

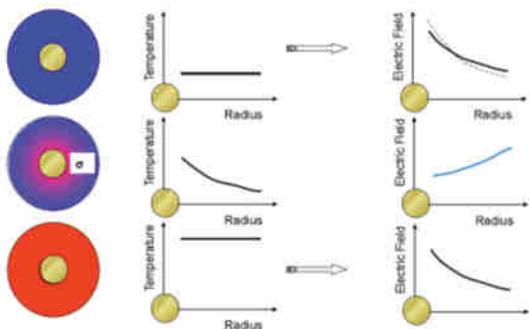
- 交流电缆绝缘层的电场分布

$$E_r = \frac{U_0}{r \ln \frac{R}{r_c}}$$



电场分布与介电常数相关

- 直流电缆绝缘层的电场分布



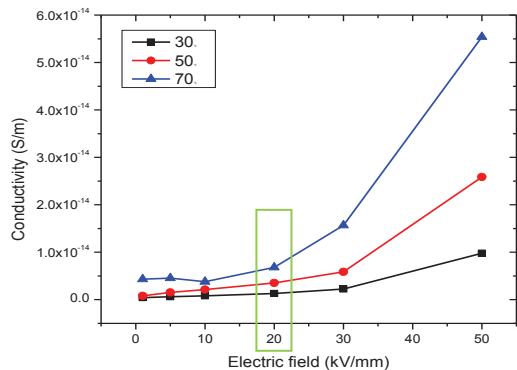
电场分布与电导率相关；

电导率与场强、温度之间的关系：

$$\sigma(E, T) = A \exp\left(-\frac{\varphi \cdot q}{k_B T}\right) \cdot \frac{\sinh(B|E|)}{|E|}$$

开发试验

电导率



- 试样的电导率随着电场和温度的升高而增大。
- 当电场强度低于20kV/mm时，电导率随电场升高的变化比较平缓，在各个温度点下的变化率基本一样；
- 而当电场强度高于20kV/mm后，电导率随电场升高呈指数增长，并且温度越高，电导率的增长率越大。

根据实验结果，推导出：

$$\sigma(E, T) = 1.06 \times 10^{-2} \exp\left(-\frac{0.36 \cdot q}{k_B T}\right) \frac{\sinh(9.09 \times 10^{-8} |E|)}{|E|}$$

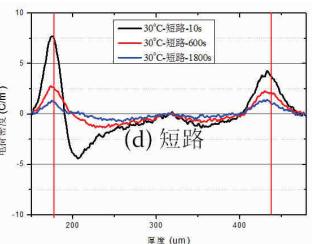
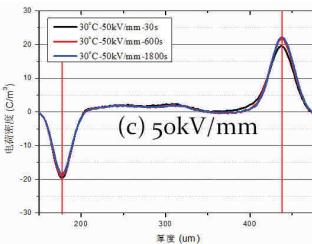
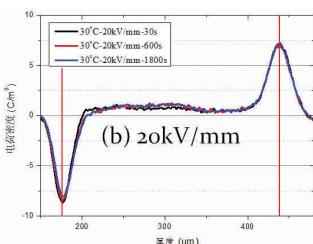
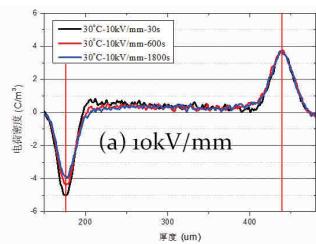


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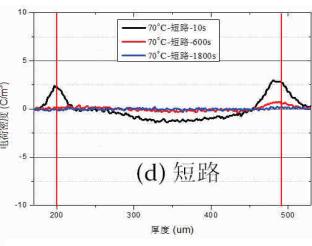
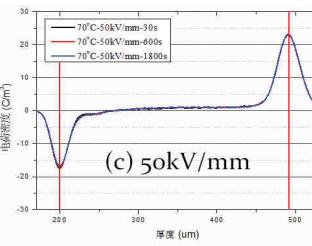
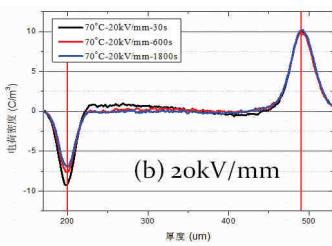
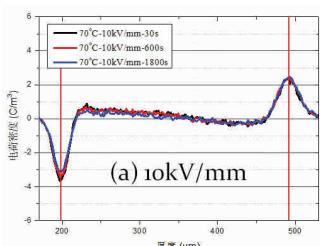
开发试验

空间电荷

20℃下



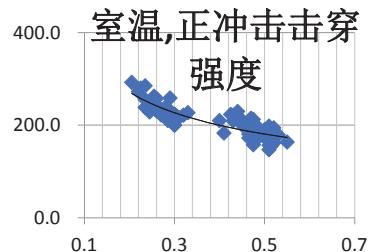
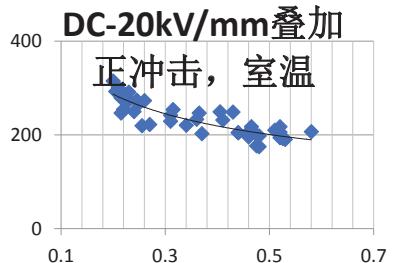
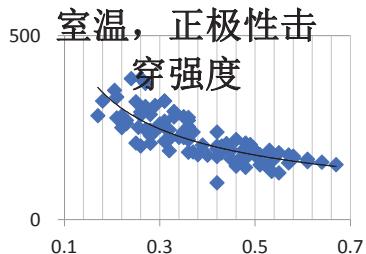
70℃下





开发试验

介电强度



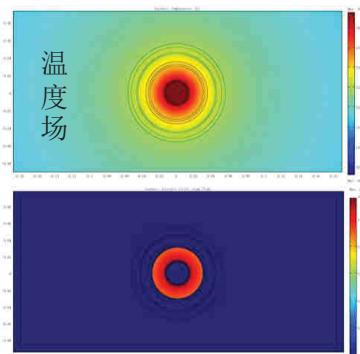
| 电压类型 | 场强 (kV/mm) | | 文献值 |
|------------------------|------------|-------|---------------------------|
| | 常温 | 70°C | |
| 正极性直流 | 110.7 | 80.2 | 80-100 |
| 负极性直流 | 117.2 | 77.2 | |
| 正极性冲击 | 133.1 | 109.3 | |
| 负极性冲击 | 123.7 | 110.7 | |
| (-20kV/mm) 直流叠加 正冲击 | 153.3 | 126.6 | 70-130 (常温) 50-80 (高温) |
| (+20kV/mm) 直流叠加 负冲击 | 149.9 | 123.9 | |



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开发试验

绝缘厚度校核



| | 运行条件 | 电流 A | 导体温度 °C | 绝缘厚度 T_i mm | 绝缘温差 °C | 最高场强 E_{max} kV/mm |
|--------|---------|------------|---------|---------------|---------|----------------------|
| 初步设计 | 空载 | 0 | 30 | <u>15.5</u> | 0 | 15.0 |
| | 满载 | | 70 | 13.5 | 28 | 15.0 |
| 载流量校核 | 满载(潮间带) | 780 | 70 | 15.5 | 13 | 12.7 |
| | 满载(海中段) | 880 | 70 | 15.5 | 17 | 12.0 |
| 绝缘强度校核 | 空载 | 0 | 30 | 15.5 | 0 | <u>14.8</u> |
| | 满载(潮间带) | 625 | 54.7 | 15.5 | 7 | 13.3 |
| | 满载(海中段) | 625 | 46.8 | 15.5 | 7 | 13.3 |



例行试验

特殊性：

- 海缆长度大，一般只能做变频交流耐压试验；
- 对光电复合缆，还要进行光纤性能测试。

型式试验

机械预处理试验：

1. 盘绕试验



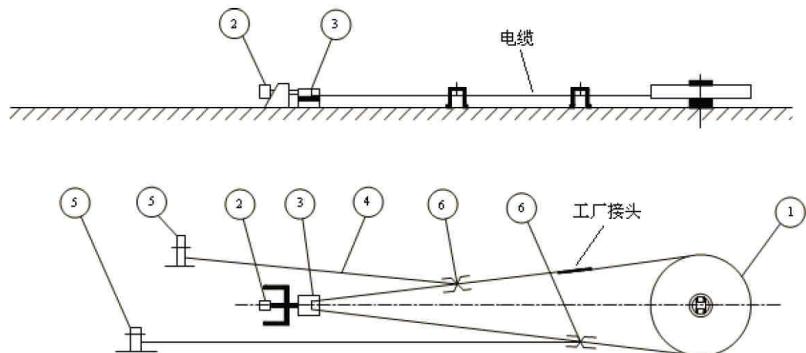


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型式试验

机械预处理试验：

2. 张力弯曲试验



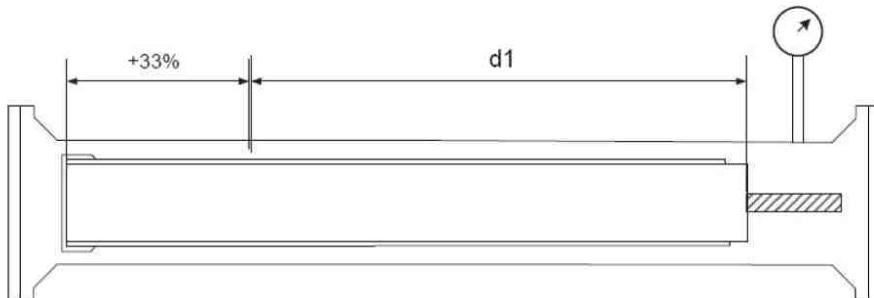


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型式试验

透水试验：

1. 导体透水



- 3个循环预处理；
- 1Mpa（100m水深）；
- 20天。

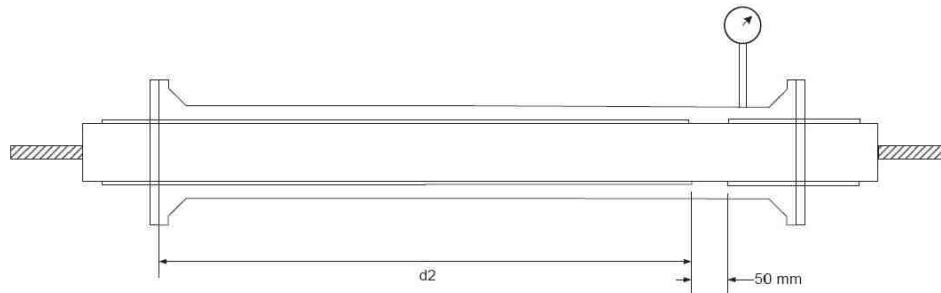


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型式试验

透水试验：

2. 金属套透水



- 3个循环预处理；
- 0.3Mpa（30m水深）；
- 20个热循环。



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型式试验

透水试验：

3. 径向接头透水试验



- 3个循环预处理；
- 敷设水深；
- 48h。



型式试验

非电气性能项目

| 序号 | 试验项目 | 绝缘 | | | 护套 | | |
|-----|------------|------|-----------------------|----------------------|------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | | XLPE | PVC(ST ₂) | PE(ST ₇) | XLPE | PVC(ST ₂) | PE(ST ₇) |
| 1 | 老化前性能 | √ | √ | √ | | | |
| 2 | 空气烘箱老化后性能 | √ | √ | √ | | | |
| 3 | 相容性老化后性能 | √ | √ | √ | | | |
| 4 | 热延伸试验 | √ | | | | | |
| 5 | 吸水试验 | √ | | | | | |
| 6 | 热收缩试验 | √ | | | | √ | |
| 7 | 失重试验 | | √ | | | | |
| 8 | 低温试验 | | √ | | | | |
| 9 | 热冲击试验 | | √ | | | | |
| 10 | 高温压力试验 | | √ | | | √ | |
| 11 | 微孔、杂质和突起试验 | √ | | | | | |
| 12* | 碳黑含量 | | | | | √ | |
| 13* | 燃烧试验 | | √ | | | √ | |
| 14* | 非金属外护套刮磨试验 | | √ | | | √ | |
| 15* | 腐蚀扩展试验（铝套） | | √ | | | √ | |

带*项目只适用于陆地电缆。

软接头的拉力试验

型式试验

交流海缆的电气试验项目

1. 环境温度下局部放电试验
2. $\tan\delta$ 测量
3. 热循环电压试验
4. 局部放电试验
5. 雷电冲击电压试验及随后的工频电压试验
6. 目测检验电缆和附件
7. 湿式绝缘：水树试验



型式试验

直流海缆的电气性能项目

| 序号 | 试验项目 |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 负荷循环试验（VSC运行的电缆系统） |
| 2 | 负极性 U_T 下，12个24h负荷循环（8h加热/16h冷却） |
| 3 | 正极性 U_T 下，12个24h负荷循环（8h加热/16h冷却） |
| 4 | 正极性 U_T 下，3个48h负荷循环（24h加热/24h冷却） |
| 5 | 叠加冲击电压试验 |
| 6 | 叠加操作冲击电压试验（VSC运行的电缆系统） |
| 7 | 叠加雷电冲击电压试验 |
| 8 | 随后的直流电压试验 |

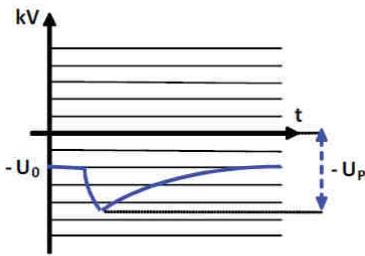
注： $U_T=1.85U_0$, U_0 为额定电压。



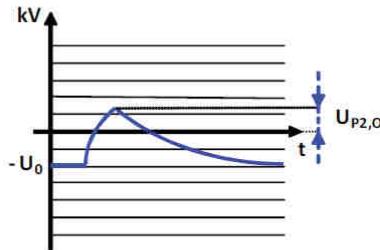


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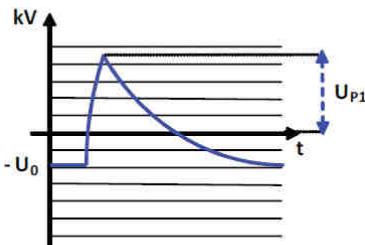
型式试验



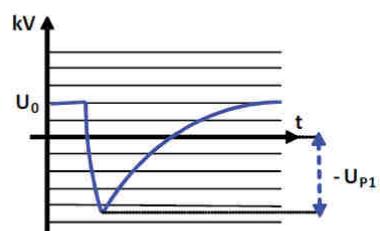
VSC, same polarity negative switching impulse



LCC or VSC, opposite polarity positive switching impulse



LCC or VSC, positive lightning impulse



LCC or VSC, negative lightning impulse





预鉴定试验

交流:

- GB/T 32346: 按照GB/T 18890的方法;
- 不包括机械试验;
- 单芯可覆盖三芯电缆系统的试验;
- JB/T 11167没有预鉴定试验。



预鉴定试验

交流预鉴定试验项目：

1. 绝缘厚度检查和试验电压调整；
2. 试验布置：刚性固定、挠性固定、过渡区、埋地和空气中敷设。。。。；
3. 热循环电压试验：90~95°C，至少180个热循环；
4. 雷电冲击电压试验：1根或多根上进行，或整根；
5. 目测检验。



预鉴定试验

交流- 预鉴定扩展试验（针对附件）：

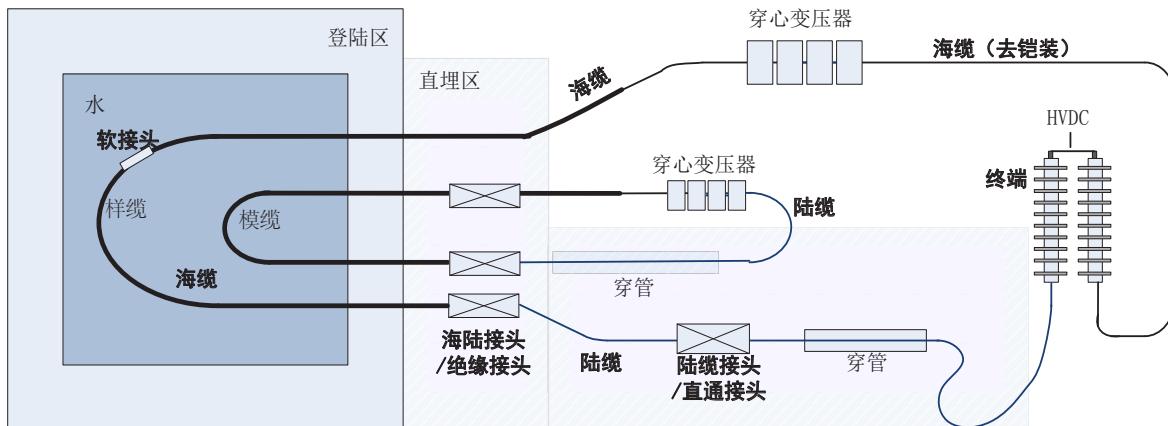
| 序号 | 试验项目 |
|----|-----------------------|
| 1 | 弯曲试验 |
| 2 | 弯曲试验后局部放电试验 |
| 3 | 不施加电压热循环试验 |
| 4 | $\tan\delta$ 试验 |
| 5 | 热循环电压试验 / 局部放电试验 |
| 6 | 环境温度及高温下局部放电试验 |
| 7 | 雷电冲击电压试验及随后的工频电压试验 |
| 8 | 电缆和附件的解剖检查 |
| 9 | 半导电屏蔽和/或半导电护套的体积电阻率测量 |



ISTCW
Intelligent Service Technology

预鉴定试验

直流:



海缆+陆缆的直流电缆预鉴定项目



预鉴定试验

直流电缆预鉴定项目（VSC系统）

| 序号 | 试验项目 | 循环次数 | 电压 |
|----|----------------|------|------------------------|
| 1 | 24h负荷循环 (LC) | 40 | $+1.45U_0$ |
| 2 | 24h负荷循环 (LC) | 40 | $-1.45U_0$ |
| 3 | 高负荷 (HL) | 40 | $+1.45U_0$ |
| 4 | 高负荷 (HL) | 40 | $-1.45U_0$ |
| 5 | 零负荷 (ZL) | 120 | $-1.45U_0$ |
| 6 | 24h负荷循环 (LC) | 40 | $+1.45U_0$ |
| 7 | 24h负荷循环 (LC) | 40 | $-1.45U_0$ |
| 8 | 叠加操作冲击 (S/IMP) | 不适用 | $U_{P2,0}=1.2U_0$ (推荐) |



缆慧将为电线电缆产业链提供最有价值的服务

谢谢!
THANKS



上海缆慧检测技术有限公司

Shanghai Intelligent Service Technology Co. Ltd



上海市浦东新区金藏路258号2号楼1-2层

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附件八



风电产品关键部件的无损检测方案介绍

- NDT, RVI, ANI, IE

- 应用与支持部门经理 王晓宁 (Bruce Wang)

2017.9 上海

题目

1. 风电行业市场介绍
2. 风力发电机组构成
3. 叶片检测解决方案
4. 风电塔筒检测解决方案
5. 叶片紧固螺栓检测解决方案
6. 风机齿轮箱检测解决方案
7. 风机转轴检测解决方案
8. 风电润滑系统的磨损监测与分析
9. 风电设备铸件的质量控制

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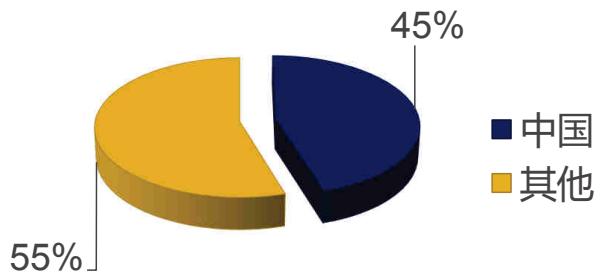
全球风电装机容量



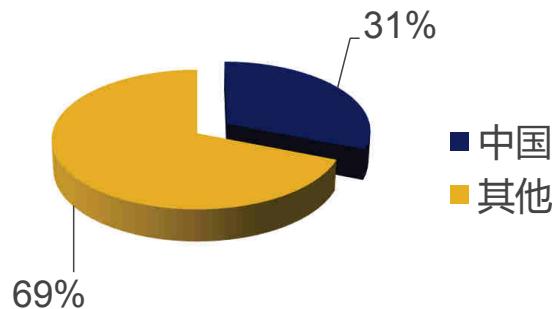
亚洲已经成为全球第一大风电市场

中国风电装机容量

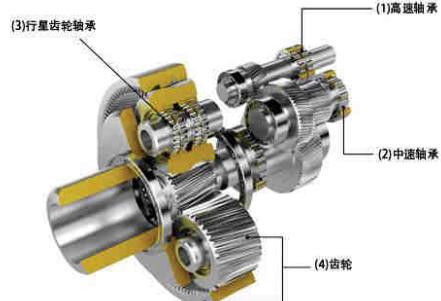
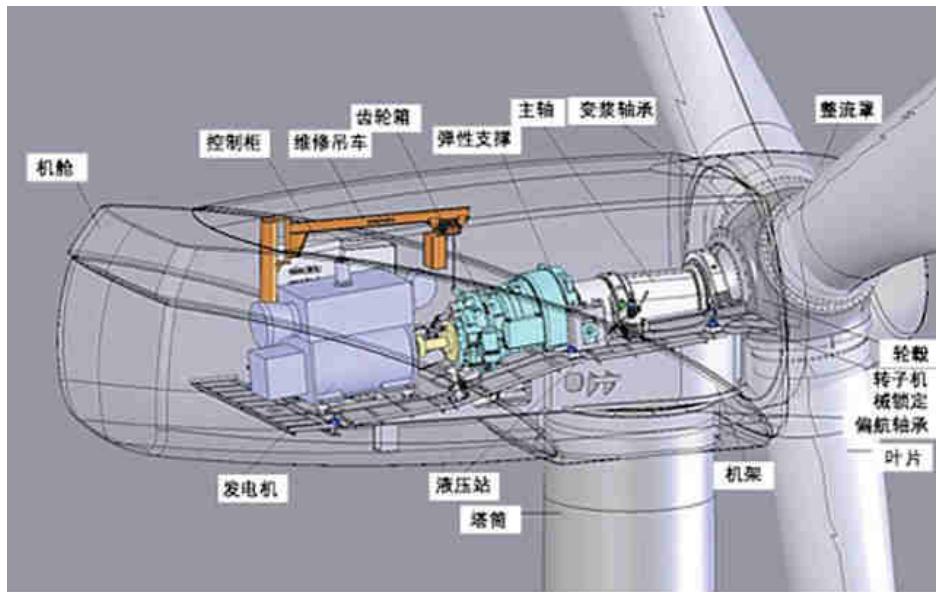
中国2014新装风电份额



中国2014累计风电份额



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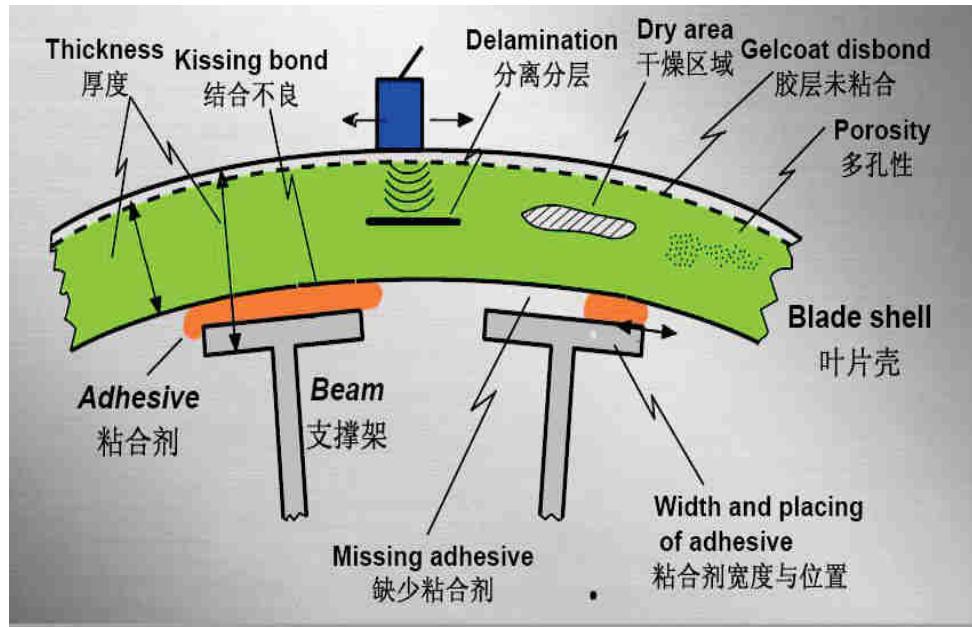
齿轮箱



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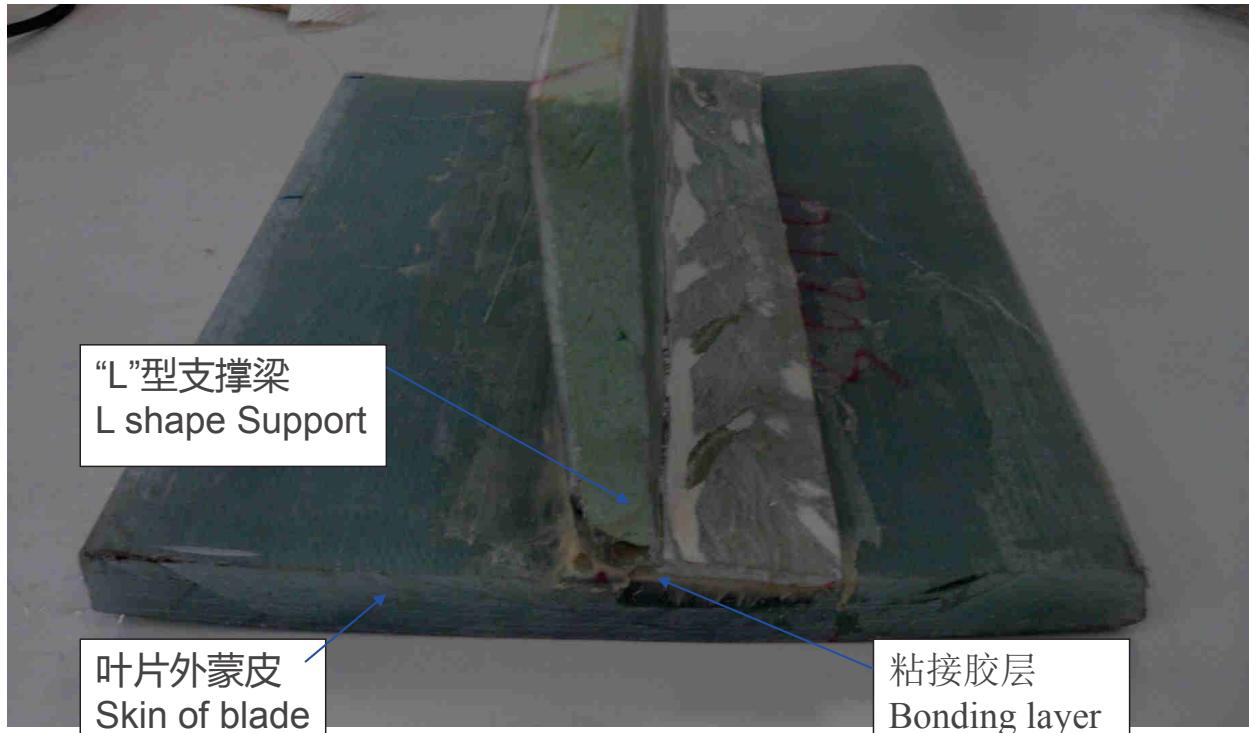
现有的风电叶片主要由玻璃纤维复合材料制成，也有一些为碳纤维复合材料，并附以泡沫，木板等结构，我们主要关心的是玻纤和碳纤复合材料部分，而不考虑泡沫和木板结构区域



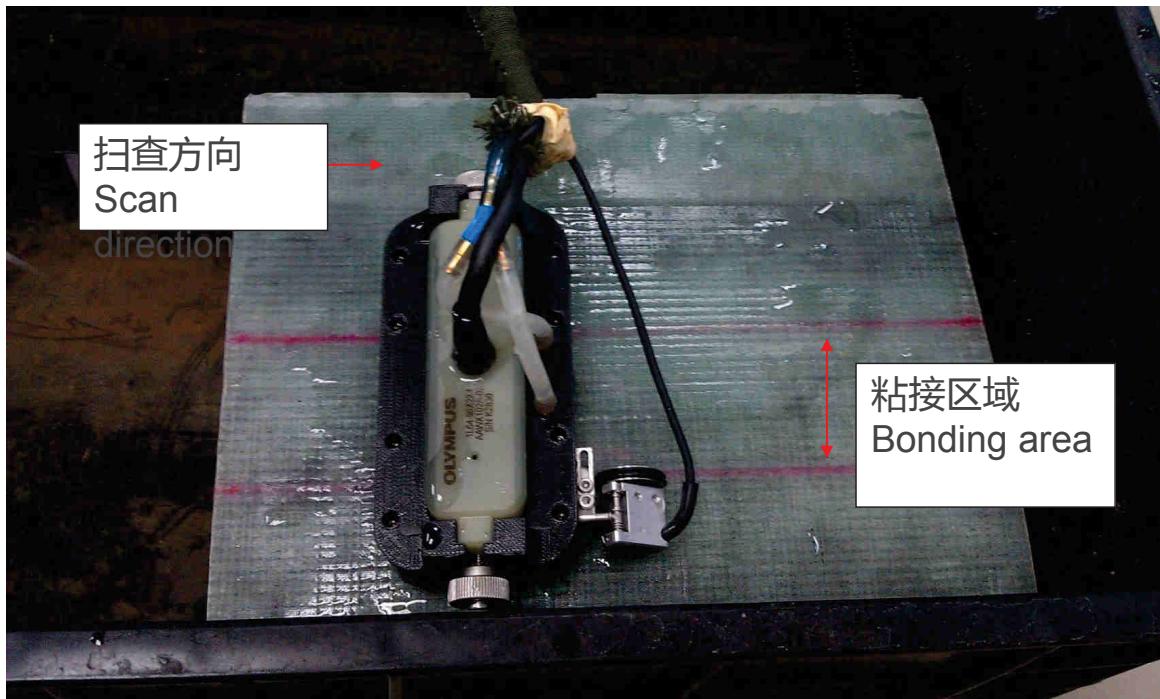
主要的缺陷类型和部位如上图所示，即复材本体内部的各种缺陷和复材蒙皮与内部支撑梁之间的粘接情况。

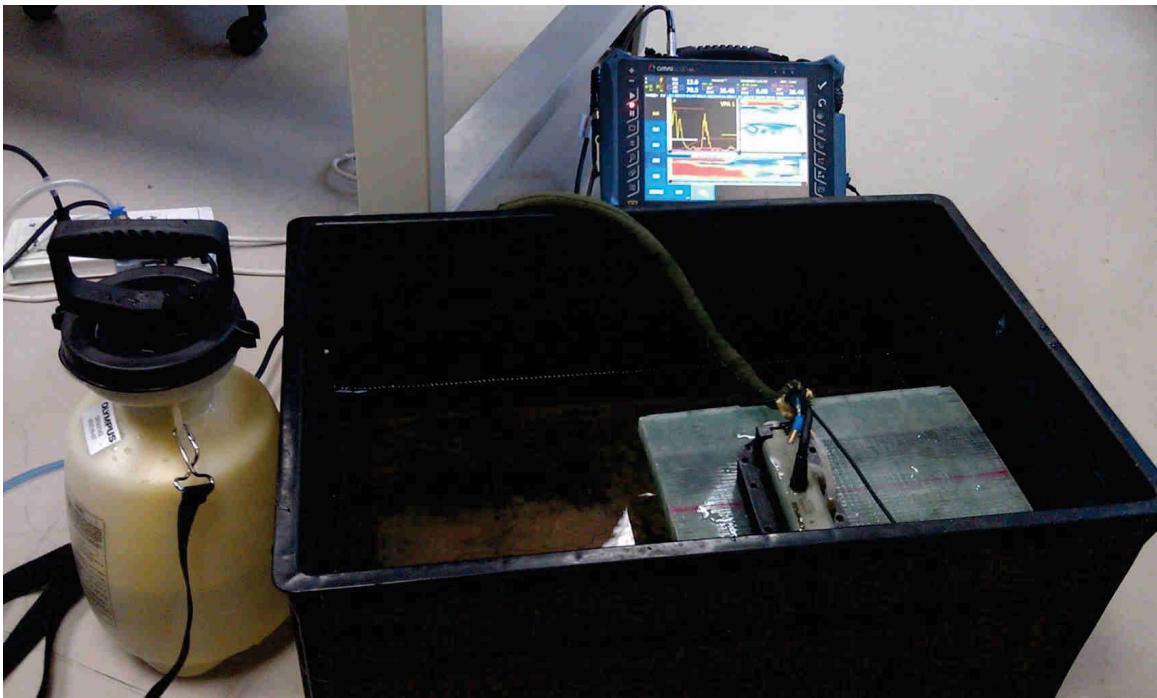


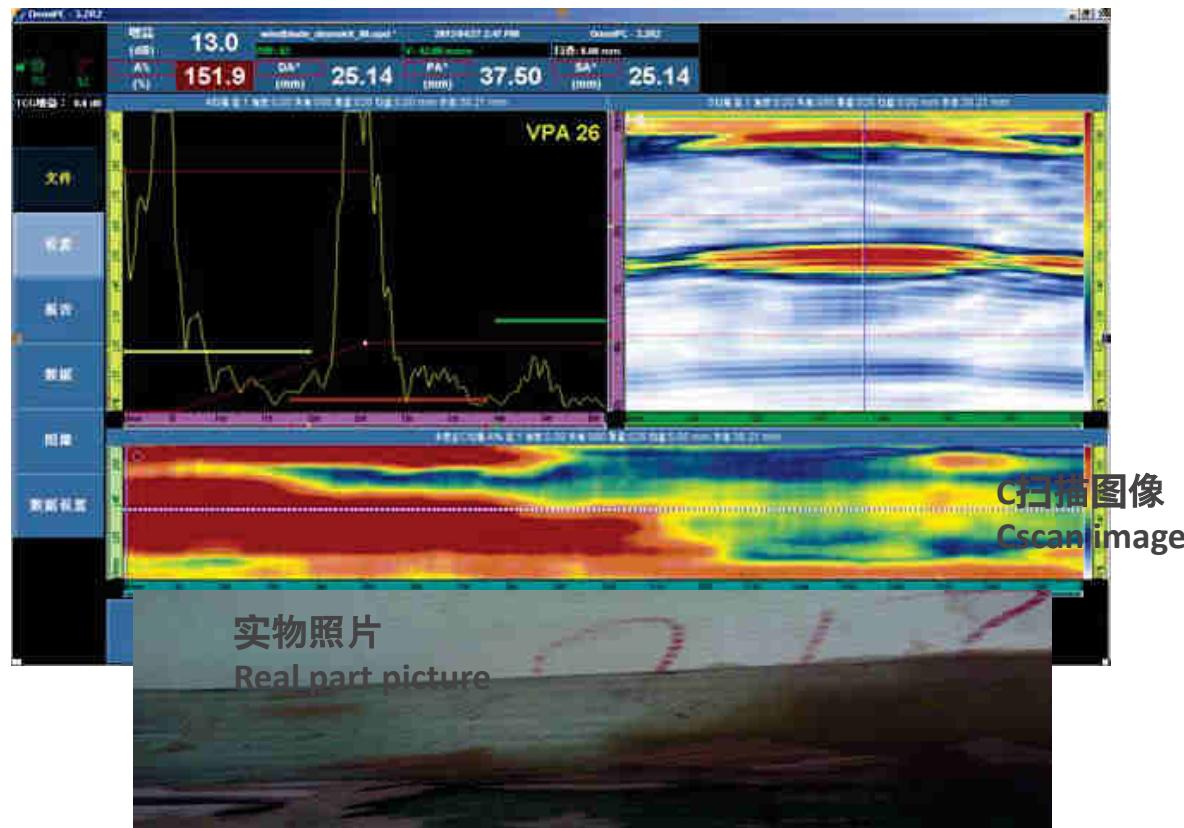
检测所需配置



实验试件



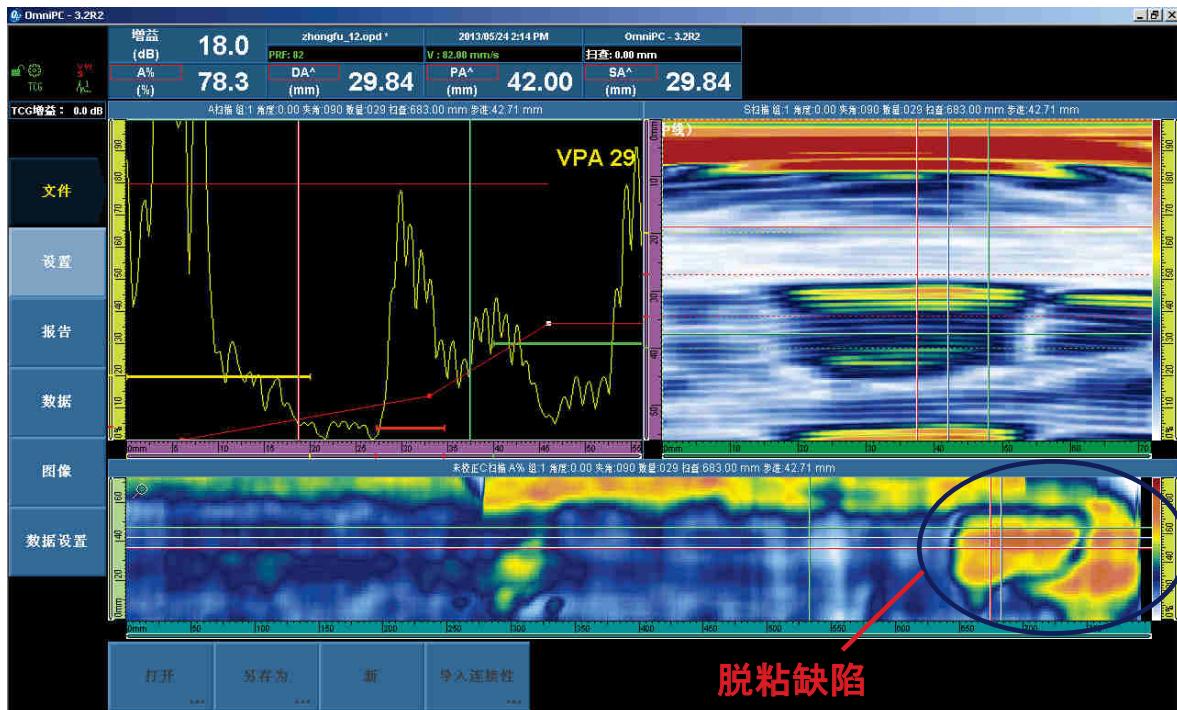




由上图可见C扫描图像与实物照片之间可以很好的对应, 粘接区与脱粘区之间呈现Z形边界
You can see from above picture that the Cscan image and real part can match with each other with “Z” edge shape between bonding area and non-bonding area



客户现场试件，端部有脱粘类缺陷
Real part with debonding



C扫描图像可以清晰看到脱粘缺陷

Cscan image with debonding defect signal clearly seen.

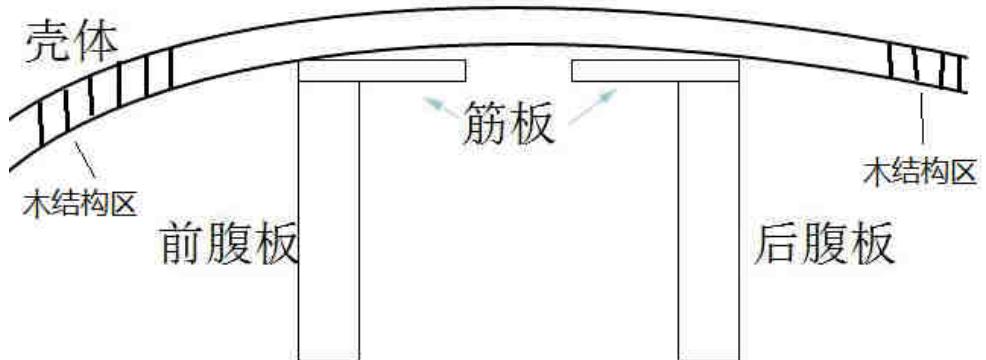
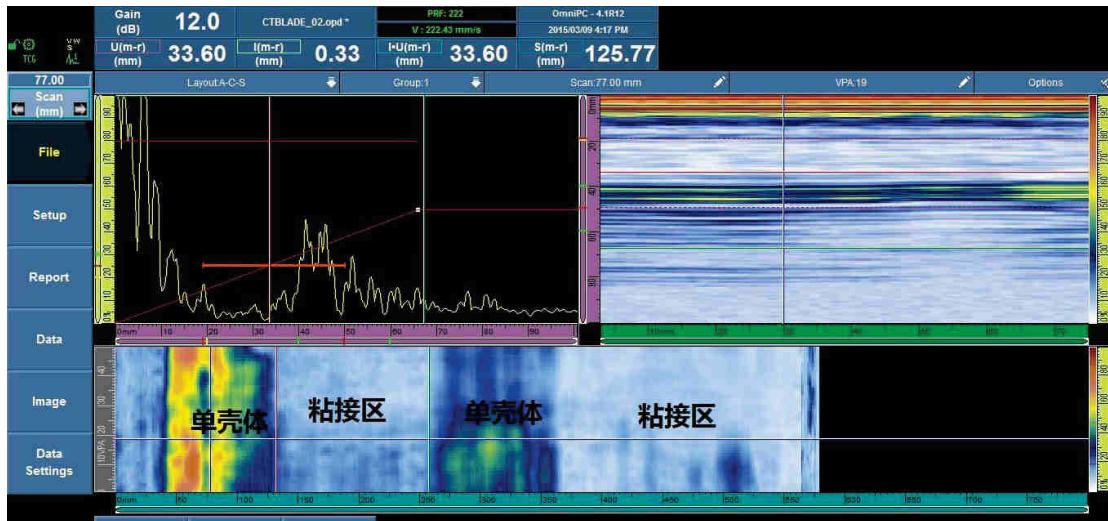


手动相控阵检测



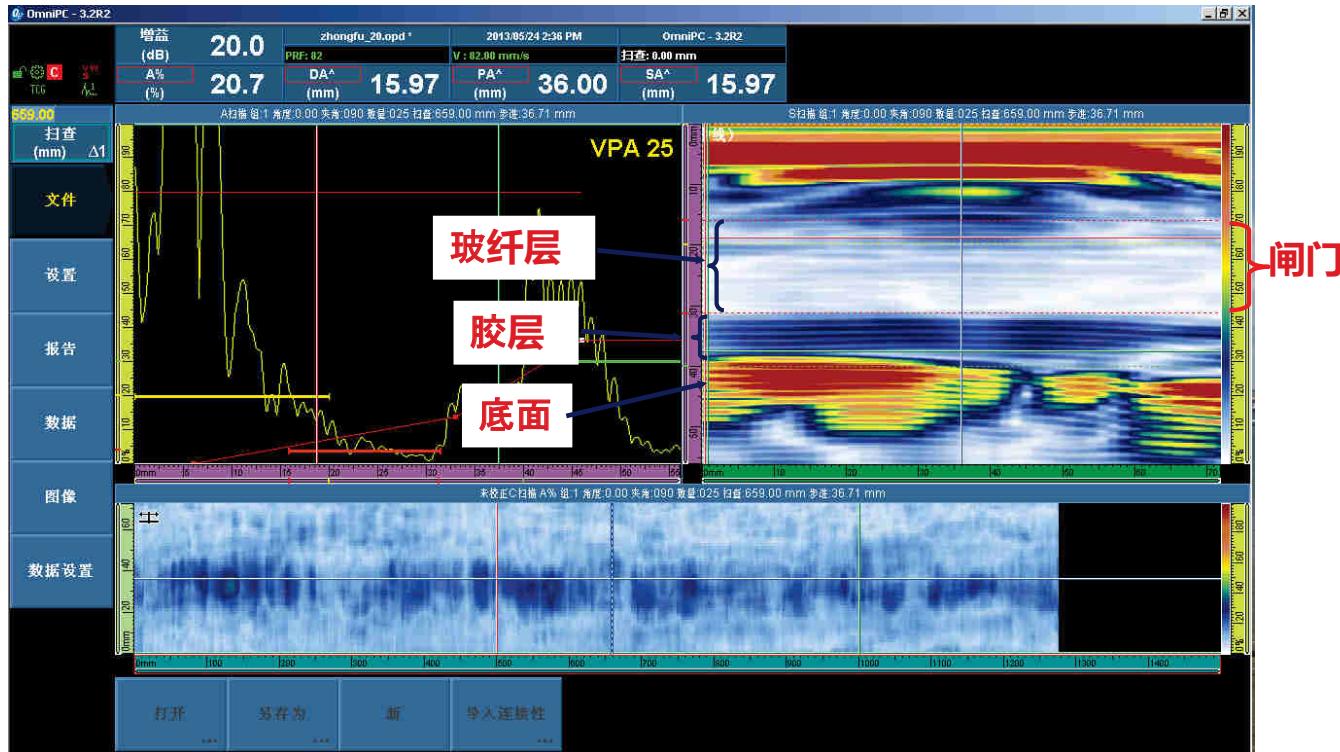
自动相控阵检测

客户现场检测真实叶片情况
Real Part of wind blade

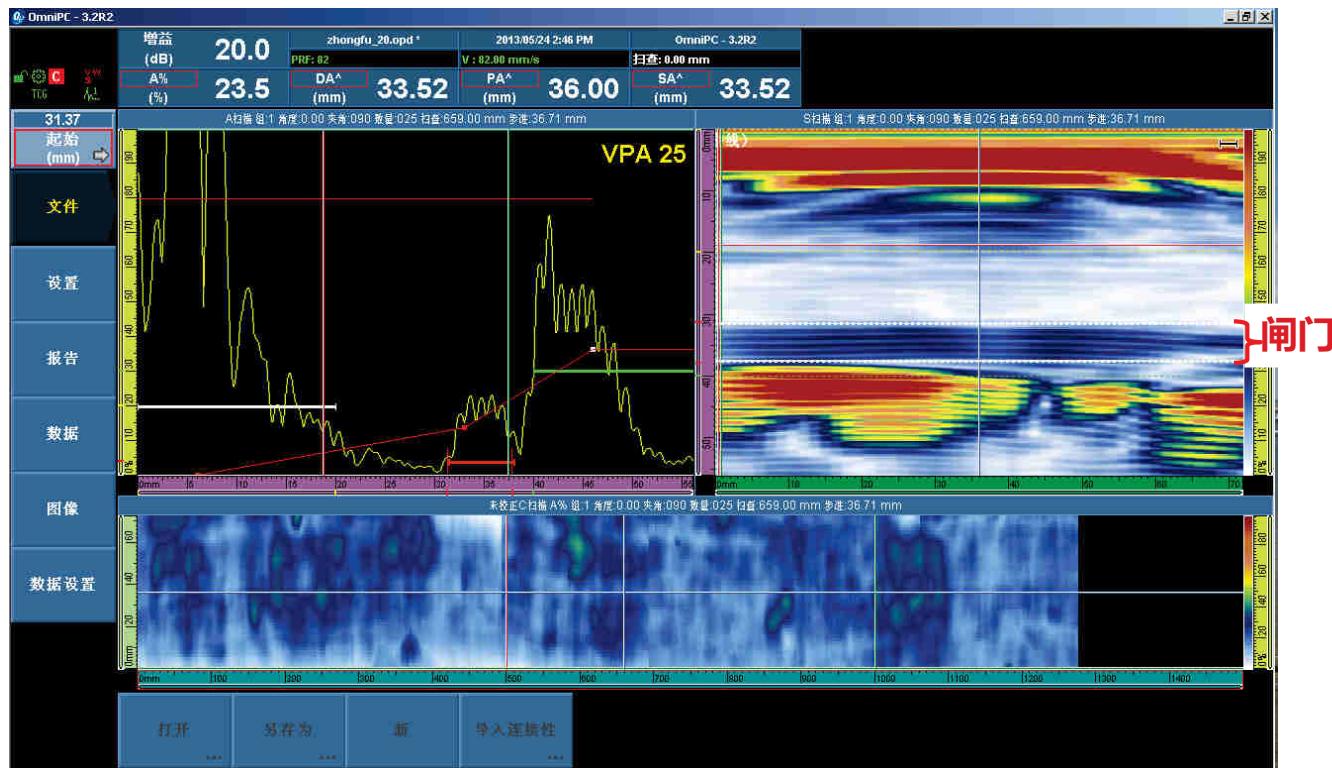


实际叶片检测结果

客户现场检测真实叶片检测结果
一次扫查即可记录所有各层数据信息，包括玻纤层，胶层和支撑梁。

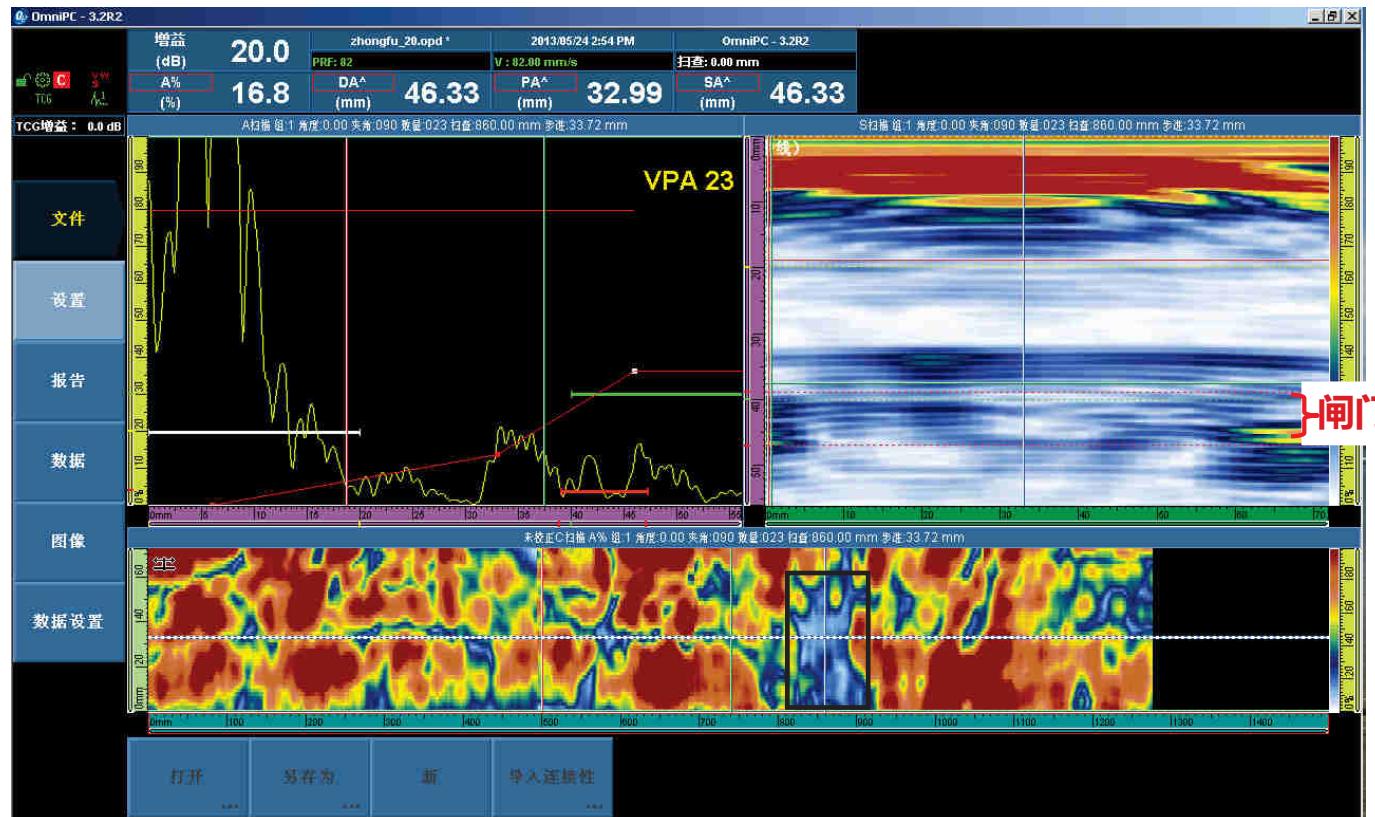


C扫描图像有闸门位置决定，由上图C扫描可见扫查区域玻纤外壳内部无明显缺陷
Put gate at the position to monitor defects inside GFRP, there is no defects



由上图C扫描可见扫查区域粘接位置上层基本无缺胶

Put gate position at the top layer of glue, there is no defect in C scan image



由上图C扫描可见黑色方框区域大面积底波消失，表面可能存在大面积下层缺胶

Put gate position to monitor the bottom layer of glue, and can see that there is big area with debonding

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HSMT-Flex扫查器

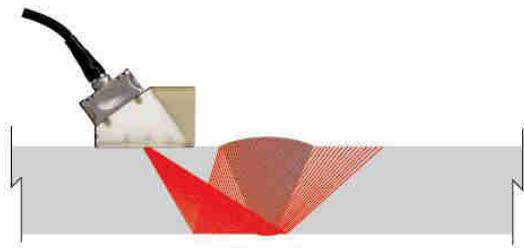


Weldrover扫查器

使用TOFD+相控阵技术，可以对塔筒焊缝进行全面检测，检测效率极高，且环保，是替代射线的理想选择。

配置如下：

Omniscan MX2 + Flex/Weldrover扫查器 + TOFD探头/相控阵探头



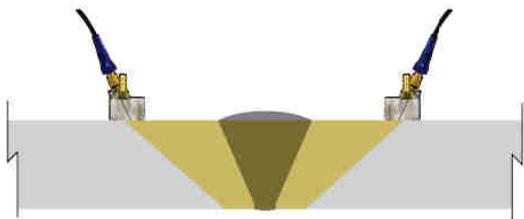
相控阵脉冲回波技术

相控阵技术不是整齐划一地使用探头晶片，而是对每个晶片触发的时间单独控制，以产生某种所期望得到的效果，如：导引声束轴或聚焦声束。



脉冲回波技术

脉冲回波技术是一种通过从缺陷反射的回波探测出缺陷的超声检测方法。

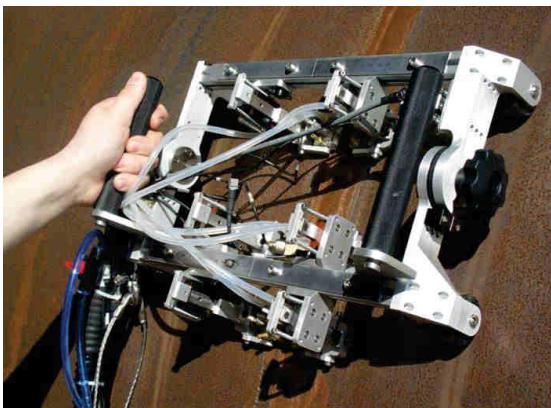


衍射时差 (TOFD) 技术

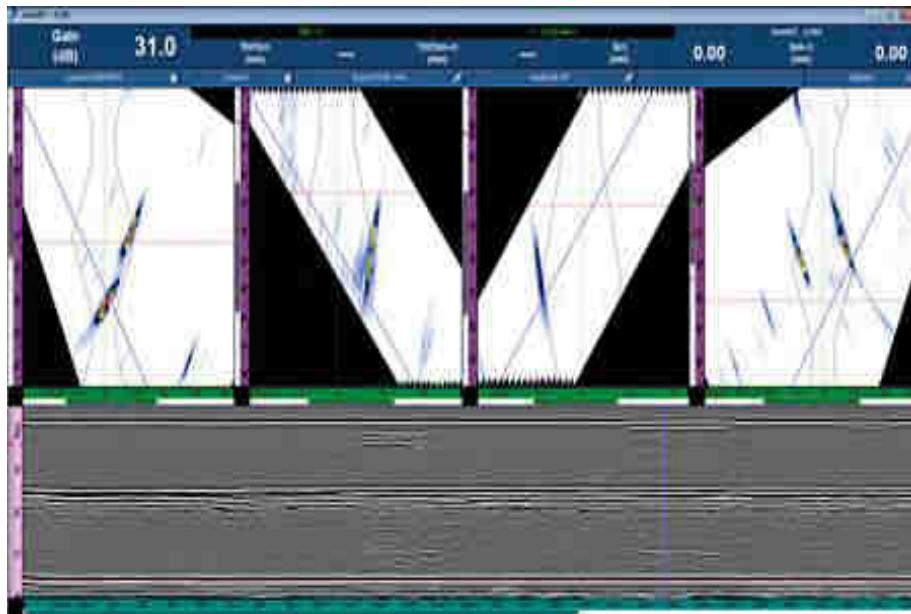
衍射时差技术是一种依靠由被测工件的内部结构（主要是缺陷）的“边角”和“端部”反射的衍射波探测出缺陷的超声检测方法。



自动爬行器



手动扫查器



相控阵+TOFD联合扫查视图

塔筒检测录像



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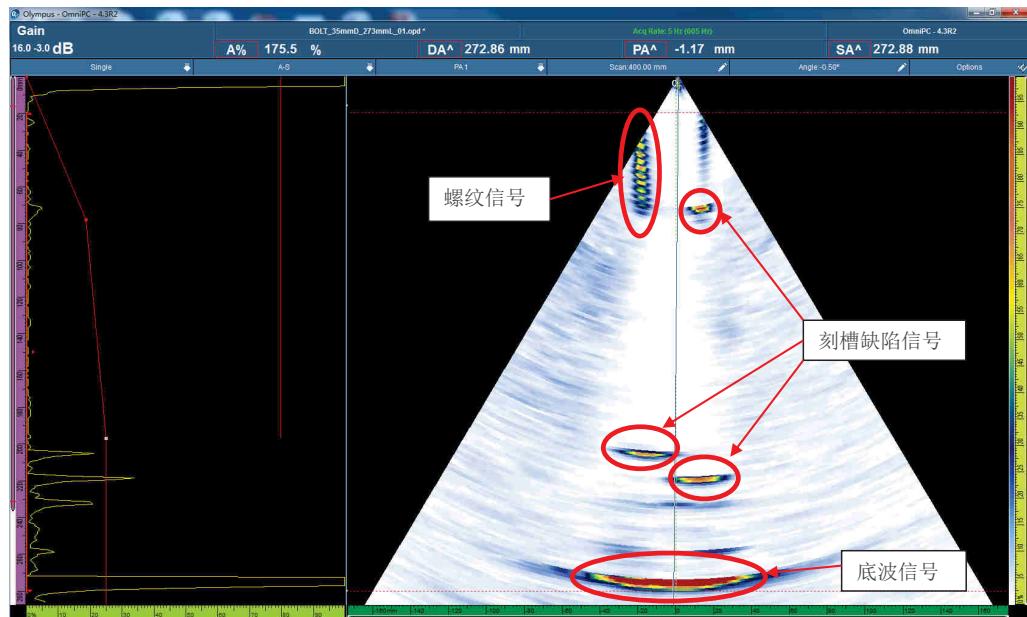


叶片紧固螺丝使用部位



螺丝实际检测方法

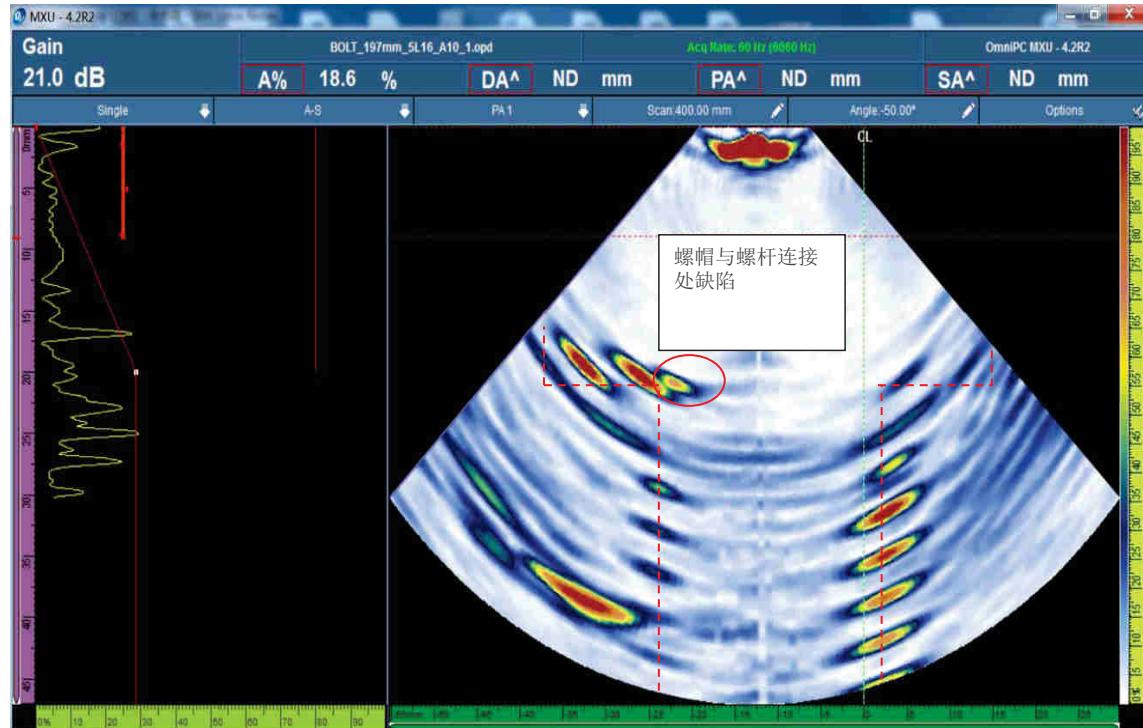
配置：Omniscan主机 + 5L16-A10相控阵探头



实际检测结果图（带缺陷）

使用超声相控阵技术可以检测出螺栓表面的刻槽缺陷及螺纹内部的刻槽缺陷，缺
陷清晰可见。同时可以看到螺纹的几何反射信号。

螺栓实物（带缺陷）



螺帽与螺杆衔接区的缺陷

使用超声相控阵技术加上0度楔块，即可检测到螺帽与螺杆连接处的缺陷

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- 风机齿轮箱中的齿轮检查

风力发电场对于其齿轮箱检查的周期为半年一次，检查的要点是齿轮材料缺失（崩齿），裂缝，缺口，咬合和松动情况，铁屑，铜屑的清理。由于检查齿轮箱时需要爬到风机顶端，因此便携性对该应用很重要。



主机：内窥镜 IPLEX RT, UL



APR/10/2007 16:34

完好叶片



APR/10/2007 16:39

问题叶片

- 风机齿轮箱中的轴承在役检查

在中国风机制造厂商通常会为自己生产的风力发电机提供两年的质保期，并进行每半年一次的客户现场检修服务。检查维护人员会着重检查齿轮箱轴承和传动轴的擦伤，然后根据轴承和轴的损坏情况判定是否需要更换轴承，传动轴，甚至整个齿轮箱。

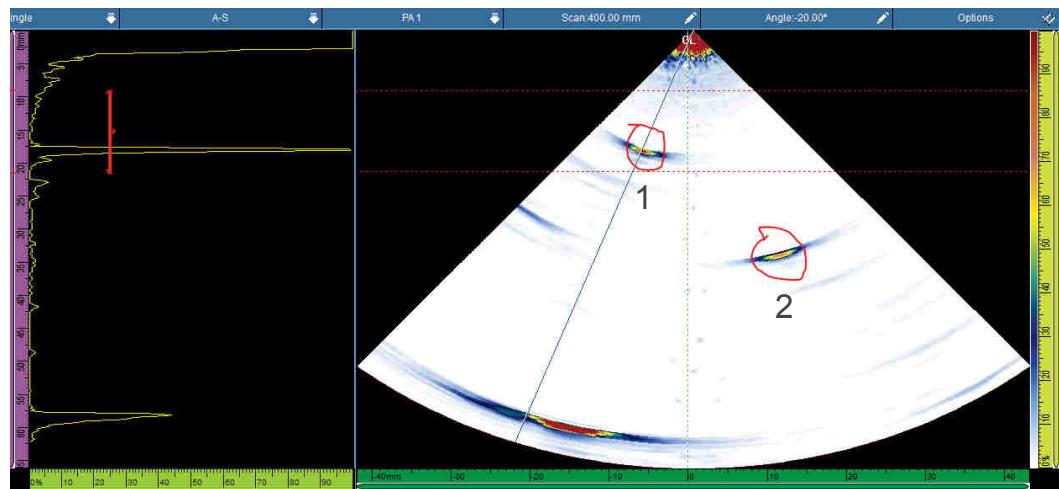
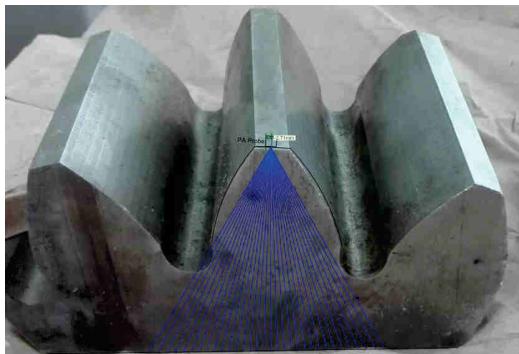


普通
方式



使用
BRT+
WIDER

- 风机齿轮箱中的齿轮生产检查



使用相控阵探头直接接触方式可以检测生产阶段的齿牙内部的缺陷

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转轴断裂实物照片

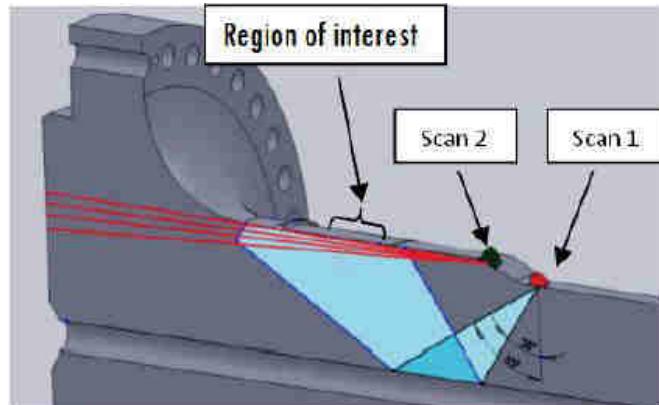
风电转轴的探伤也是风电检测领域非常重要的一个环节，使用超声相控阵技术可以在转轴出现微小裂纹的时候即发现该缺陷，并进行相应的处理。

配置如下：

Omniscan MX2 + 相控阵探头

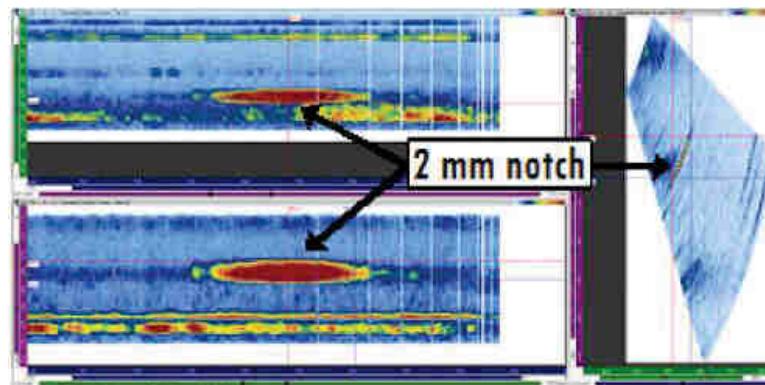
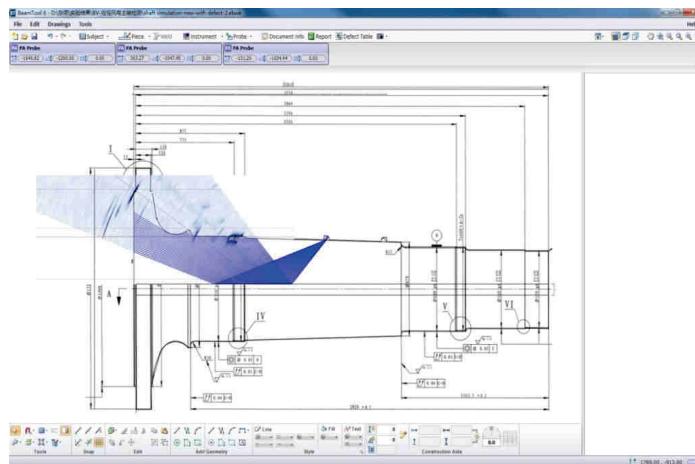


转轴实物

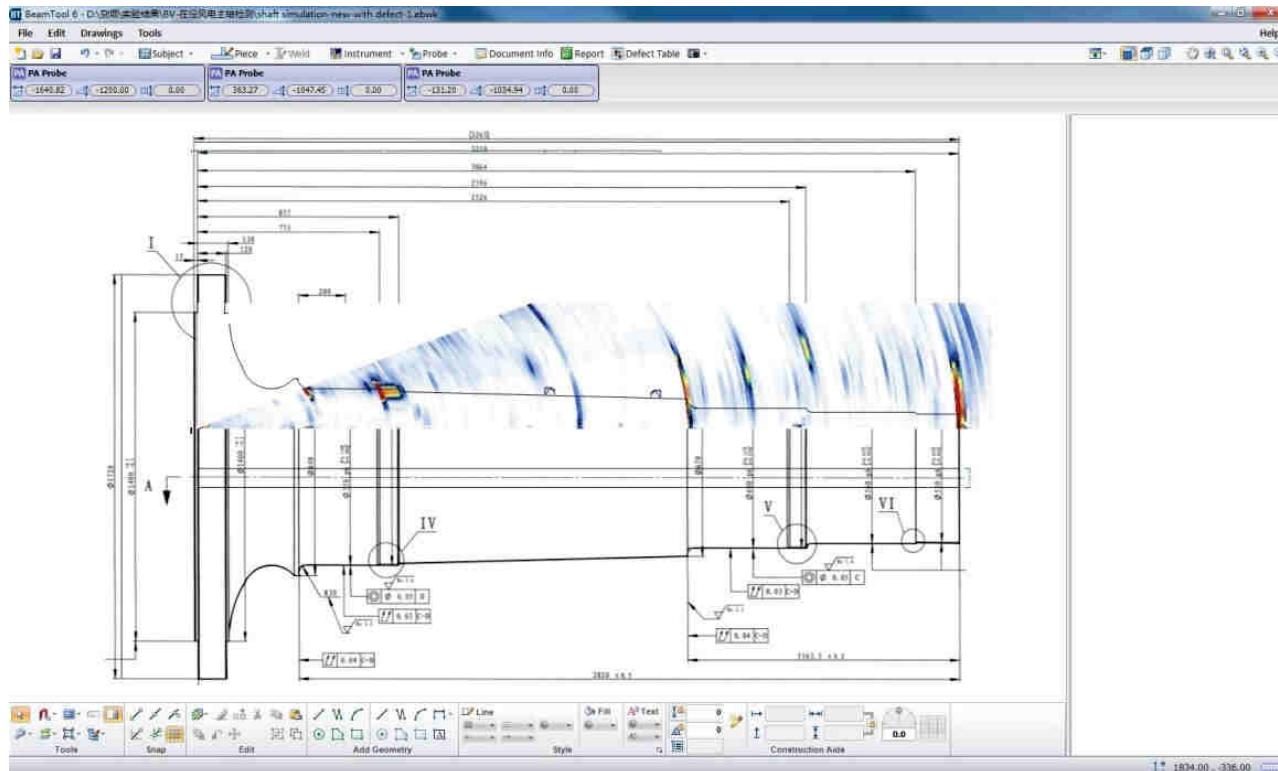


CAD模拟检测声束路径及声束覆盖

使用相控阵探头放置在可接触到的轴外侧，可对由于轴套的存在而无法接触到的轴外表面裂纹进行检测。



实验证明可清楚地检测到2mm深的刻槽



相控阵端部检测可以清晰看到几何外形结构信号（轴总长3265mm）

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- 润滑系统的寿命直接影响到整个风电机组的正常运营和使用年限。通常，润滑系统涉及到三个部分的监测：
 - 润滑状态监测
 - 磨损监测与分析
 - 污染物监测

其中磨损监测意义重大，机组工程师能够根据磨损金属的成分变化，来预测整个系统的使用寿命，从而及时维护，达到机组正常的运营的目的。

奥林巴斯针对风电行业推出的**X-5000**以其可靠的质量，灵活的使用环境，超低监测极限，完美的解决了风电客户现场对磨损金属的分析需求。因此，一线的工程师和工作人员，无需复杂的操作，也不用将样品带回实验室，即可以得到能够与实验室结果媲美的分析报告。

➤ X-5000的特点

- 便携式&重量轻(10KG)
- 无需样品前处理
- 无需每天标定
- 内置分析系统，快速启动，数秒显示结果
- 全封闭的测试系统，超高安全性
- 自动存储测试数据
- 样品腔可适应多种样品杯和样品瓶



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风电底座



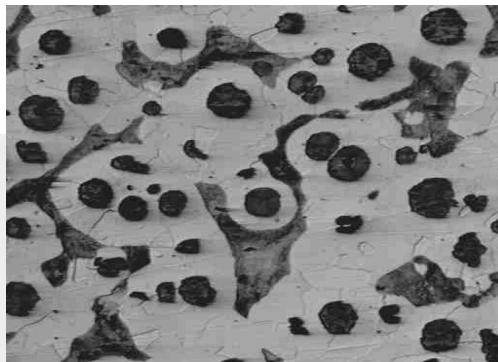
风电轮毂



风电齿轮箱



GX71



球墨铸铁



片状石墨A型

风力发电设备的底座、装置叶片的轮毂、齿轮箱、机械台架等都是铸造件。1-2MW的机组需15-35吨铸件。风力发电设备的铸件都是要求很高的铁素体球墨铸铁件，应有良好的抗拉强度、伸长率和刚度，而且还要求在零下20°C的夏氏V形切口的冲击韧度平均为10J。



结论：

使用奥林巴斯专业的工业仪器（NDT, RVI, IE, ANI）可对风电的塔筒、转轴及叶片等关键部件进行检测及质量控制，确保风电行业的产品质量及在役使用的可靠性，为我们的绿色清洁能源尽一份力量。

Bruce Wang (王晓宁)

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Tel: 86-10-59756116-1611



www.olympus-ims.com

Innovation For Reliability Solutions Of EMC



MAGNETEC®
MAGNET - TECHNOLOGIE

MAGTEK

EMC Investigation & Solution For Wind Power System

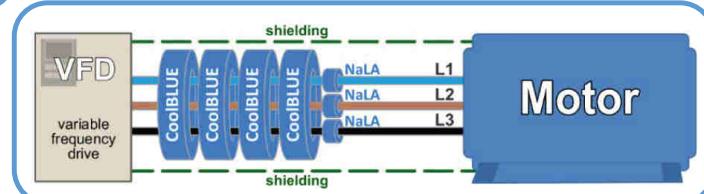
By Tobias Trupp
2017.7



COOL BLUE®

NaLA®

COOL TUBE®

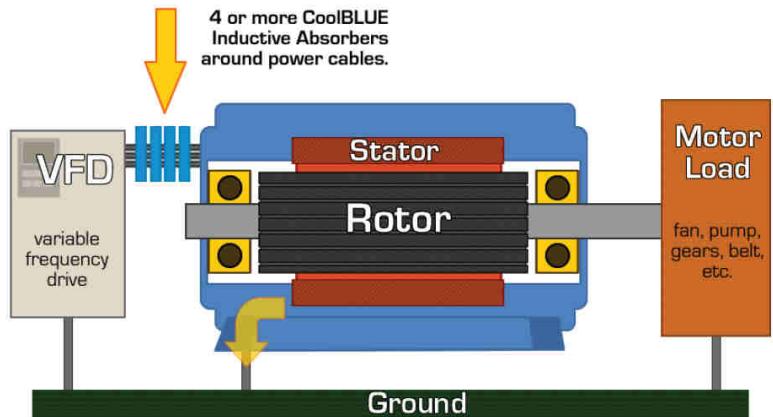


CONTENT

1. What is Common Mode Current?
2. Problems Generated by CMC
3. What is Nanocrystalline Core?
4. How Nanocrystalline Core Works?
5. Solutions to CMC
6. Deonstration of Improvement
7. Comparation Vs. Ferrite
8. Application Cases

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1. What is Common Mode Current?

IGBT is the source of the Noise and the current loops back

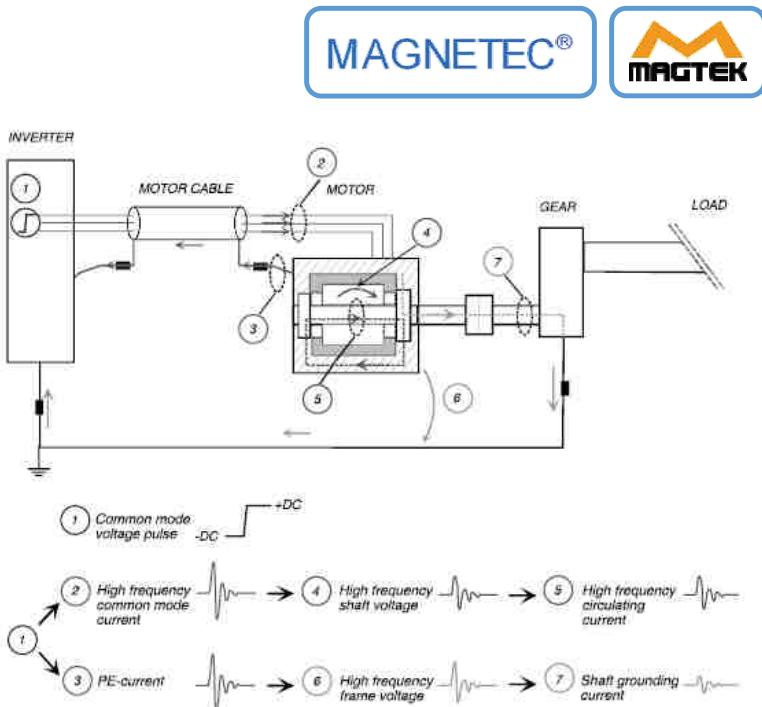
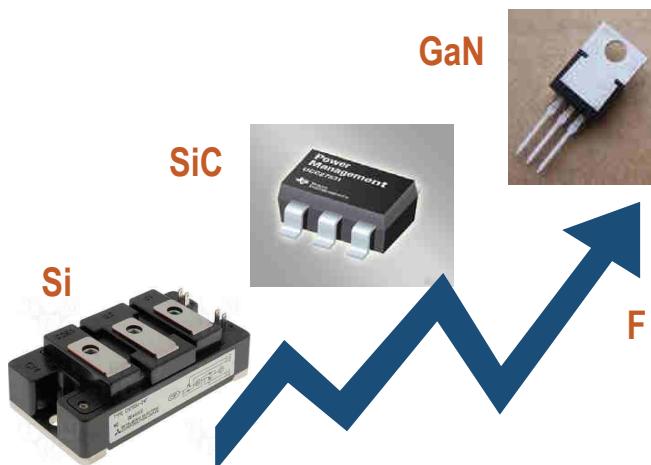


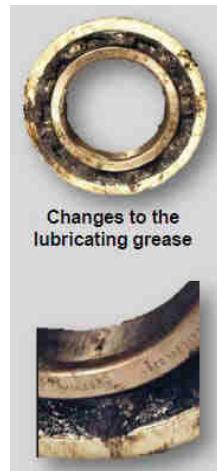
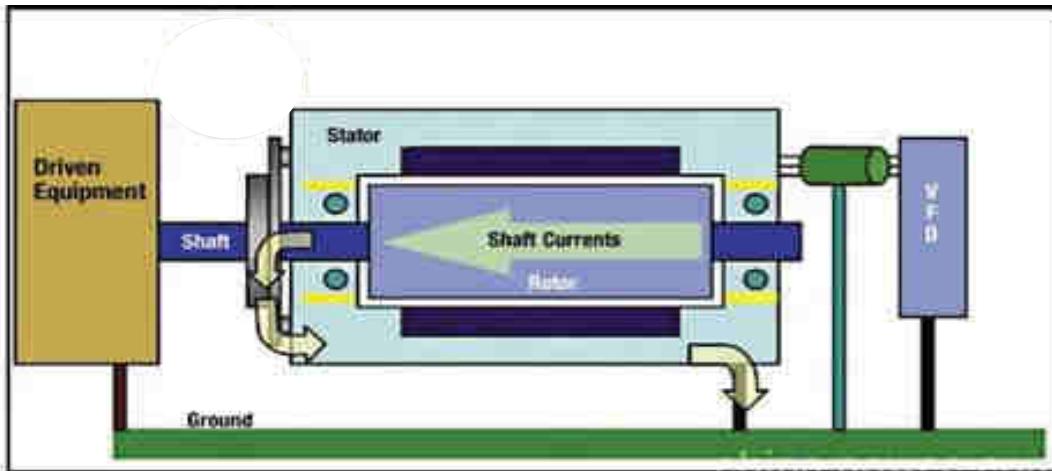
Figure 5: A schematic presentation showing the circulating current and shaft grounding current, the latter resulting from high motor frame voltage with superior machine earthing.

1. What is Common Mode Current?

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One circle of common mode current is running between shaft - bearing - motor case, it is called as Shaft Current, it is part of Common Mode Current.

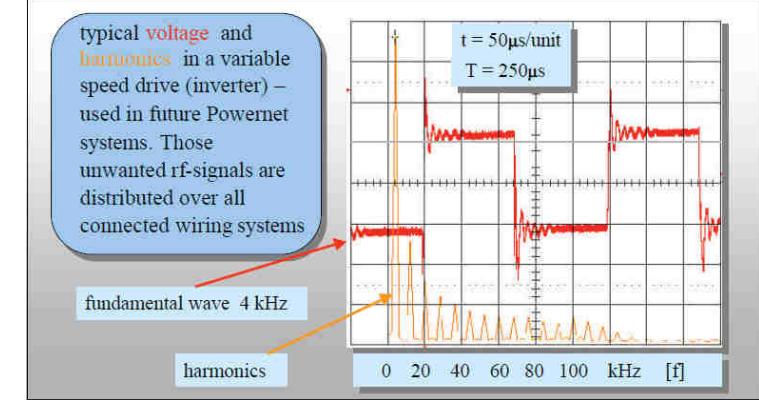


1. What is Common Mode Current?

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Each switching of dv/dt in IGBT generate a high frequency pulse

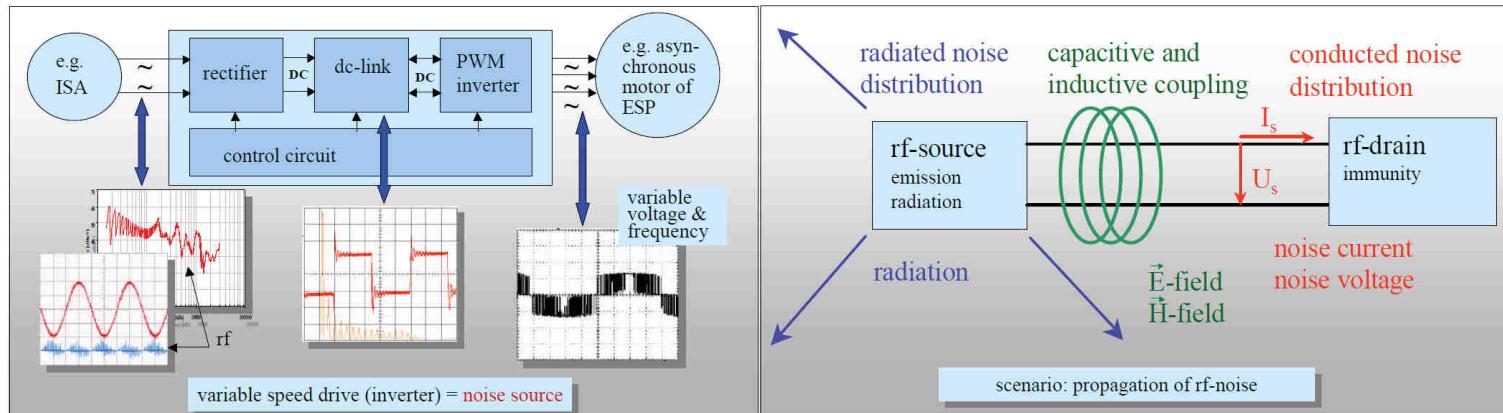


1. What is Common Mode Current?

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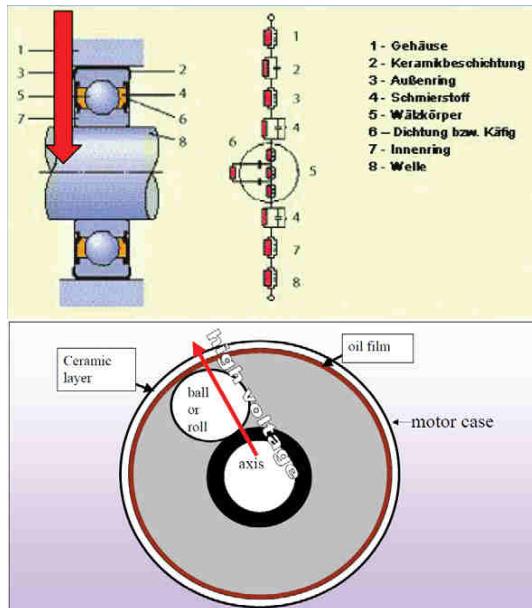


The common mode noise is distributed by Conducting & Radiation

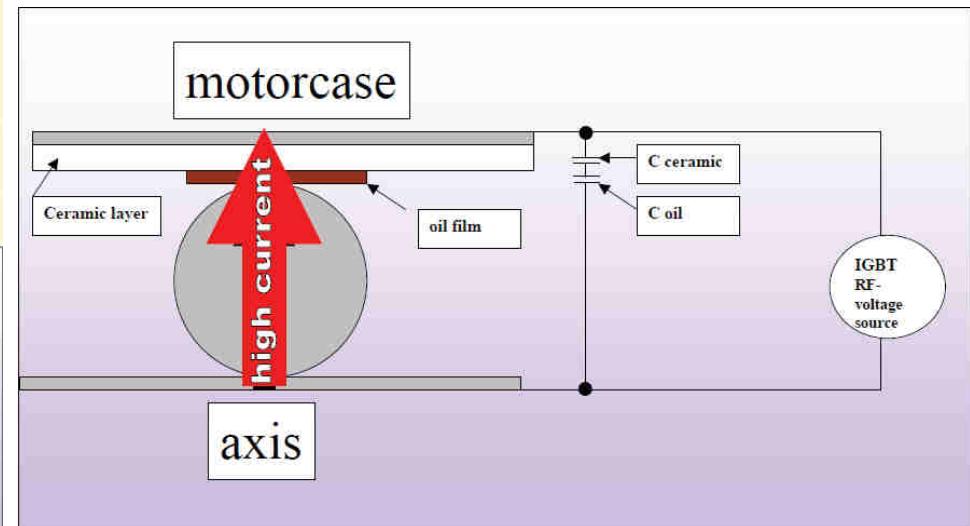


1. What is Common Mode Current?

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There're 2 practice capacitance in bearings



1. What is Common Mode Current?

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The higher the frequency of shaft voltage is, the less of impedance from insulation material, the decrease of impedance allows more & more current to flow

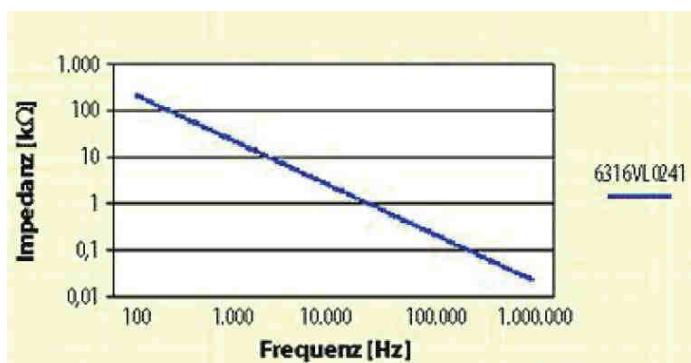
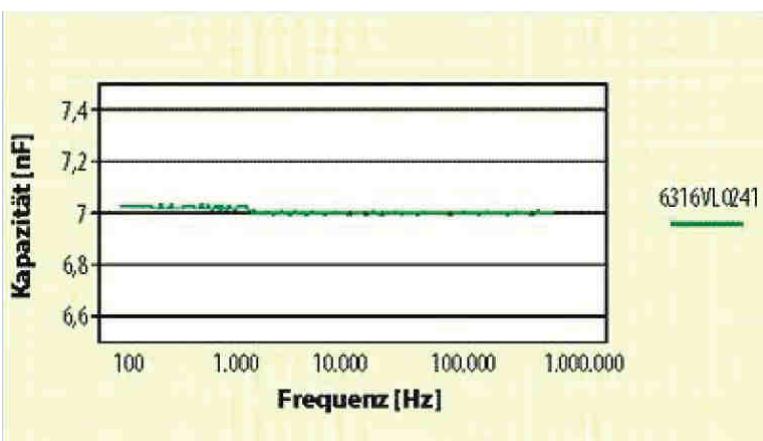


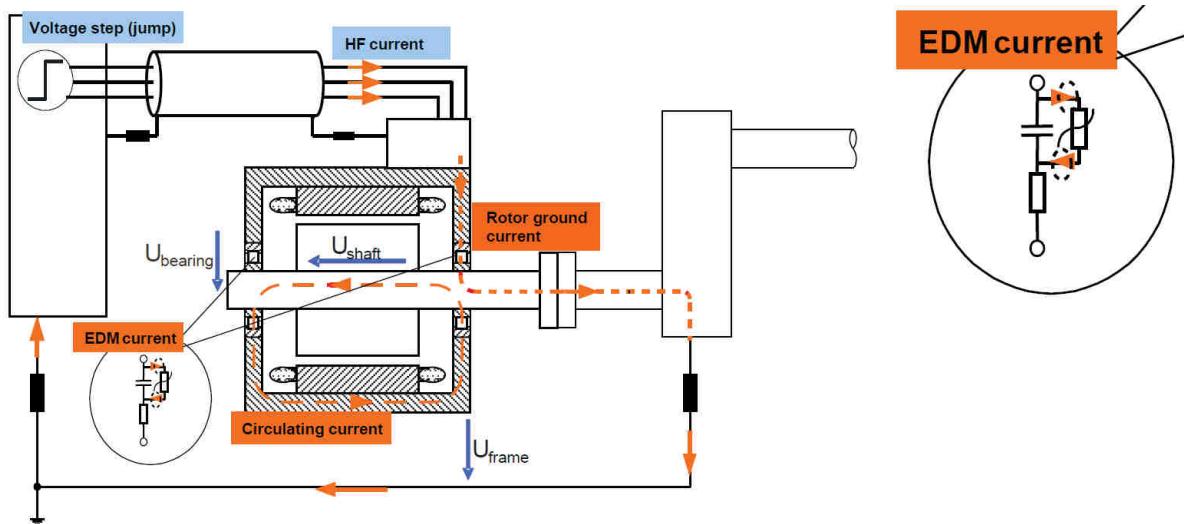
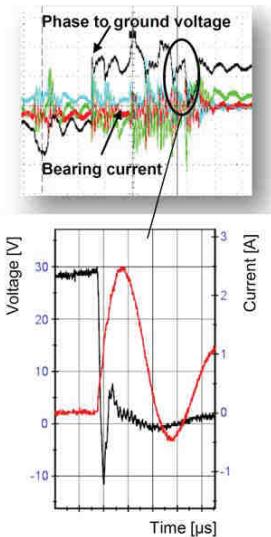
Abb. 9: Gemessene Impedanz in Abhängigkeit von der Frequenz

2. Problems Generated by CMC

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The common mode current works like an EDM current when it goes through bearing.



2. Problems Generated by CMC

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It generates sparks on the rail of bearing when it goes through the balls.

VFD-Driven Motors
Are at Risk of
Bearing Damage!

Your shiny
new bearings
could look like this
in just 3 months!



2. Problems Generated by CMC

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Contaminate the power net, Reduce the reliability of power net, Affect to all electrical components

It is one of the main resource of EMC - EMC problem has been a *HIDDEN KILLER!*

For inductive load parts, Increase Losses/ΔTemperature/Noise/Insulation Damage

For capacitance parts, generate Over Current/Over Voltage/Resonance/Burned

For communication parts, produce Skin Effect/Wrong Signal/Burned

It produce shaft current in motor or generator, and damage bearing with EDM

2. Problems Generated by CMC

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Testing Standard for Wind Power Generator

IEC 61000-4-7 (GB/T17626.7-1998) Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

Limit of Shaft Voltage & Shaft Current.

Shaft Voltage < 0.5V (GB/T023479.1-2009, Term No. 6.7)

Shaft Current < 1.5A/mm² (《电机工程手册·电机卷》)

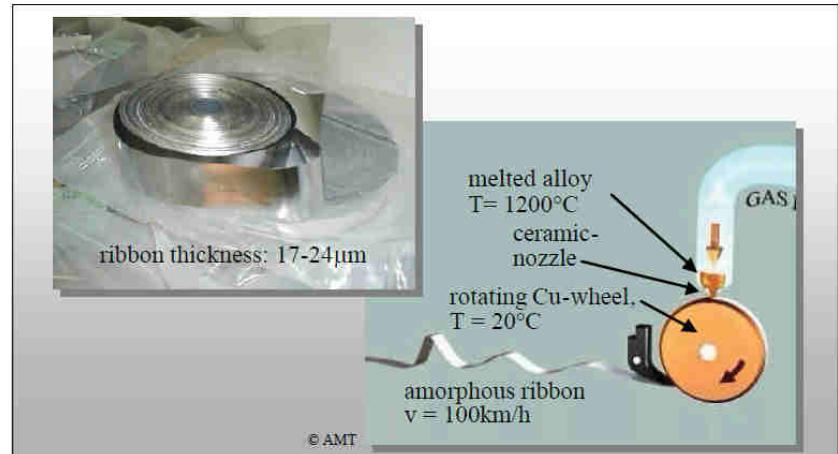
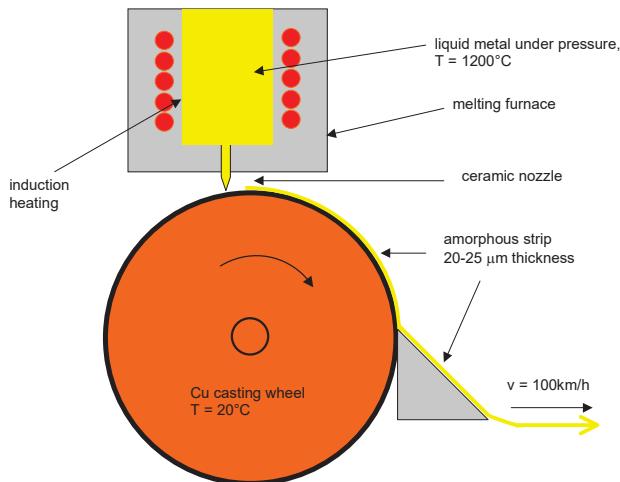
Shaft Current < 0.7A/mm² (SKF, FAG)

3. What is Nanocrystalline Core?

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Ribbon Shooting Process

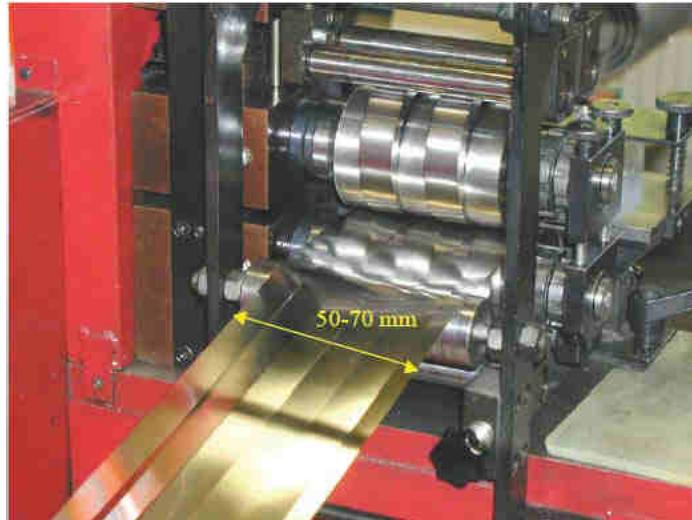


3. What is Nanocrystalline Core?

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Slitting of Ribbon with high precision knives

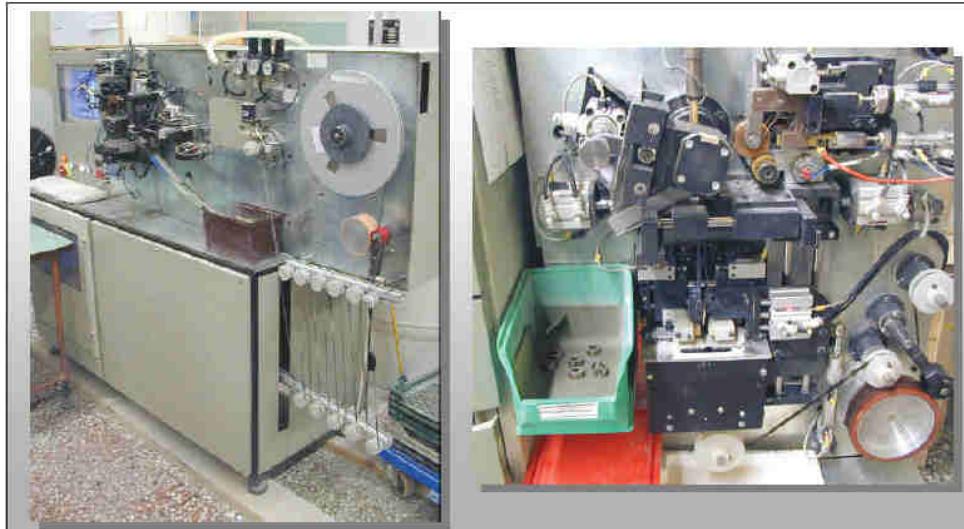


3. What is Nanocrystalline Core?

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Automatic winding process of tape wound cores



3. What is Nanocrystalline Core?

MAGNETEC®



Anealling for magnetic-field treatment



3. What is Nanocrystalline Core?

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Epoxy Coating for protection or with a plastic case



3. What is Nanocrystalline Core?

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Available Shape

Round



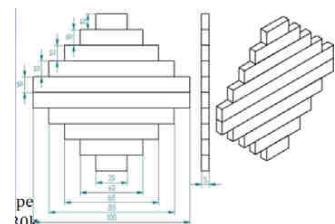
Oval



Rectangle



Plat Profile



3. What is Nanocrystalline Core?

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Max. Size 500mm / Lowest Peamability 100 / Max. Saturation Current 11857A

Max. 500

| lfe (m) | 0,18 | 0,225 | 0,28 | 0,36 | 0,45 | 0,58 | 1,49 |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| coredim | 63x50x30 | 80x63x30 | 100x80x30 | 130x100x30 | 160x130x30 | 200x175x30 | 500x450x30 |
| µ | Imax | Imax | Imax | Imax | Imax | Imax | Imax |
| 100 | 1432,4 | 1790,5 | 2228,2 | 2864,8 | 3581,0 | 4615,5 | 11857,0 |
| 500 | 286,5 | 358,1 | 445,6 | 573,0 | 716,2 | 923,1 | 2371,4 |
| 1000 | 143,2 | 179,0 | 222,8 | 286,5 | 358,1 | 461,5 | 1185,7 |
| 2000 | 71,6 | 89,5 | 111,4 | 143,2 | 179,0 | 230,8 | 592,9 |
| 4000 | 35,8 | 44,8 | 55,7 | 71,6 | 89,5 | 115,4 | 296,4 |
| 8000 | 17,9 | 22,4 | 27,9 | 35,8 | 44,8 | 57,7 | 148,2 |
| 30000 | 4,8 | 6,0 | 7,4 | 9,5 | 11,9 | 15,4 | 39,5 |
| 60000 | 2,4 | 3,0 | 3,7 | 4,8 | 6,0 | 7,7 | 19,8 |
| 80000 | 1,8 | 2,2 | 2,8 | 3,6 | 4,5 | 5,8 | 14,8 |

Lowest 100

4. Solutions to CMC

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A. Grounded Brush or Ring



A routine is given for leading CMC to ground.

The CMC is still moving in system.

It is a wearing part, maintenance work needed.

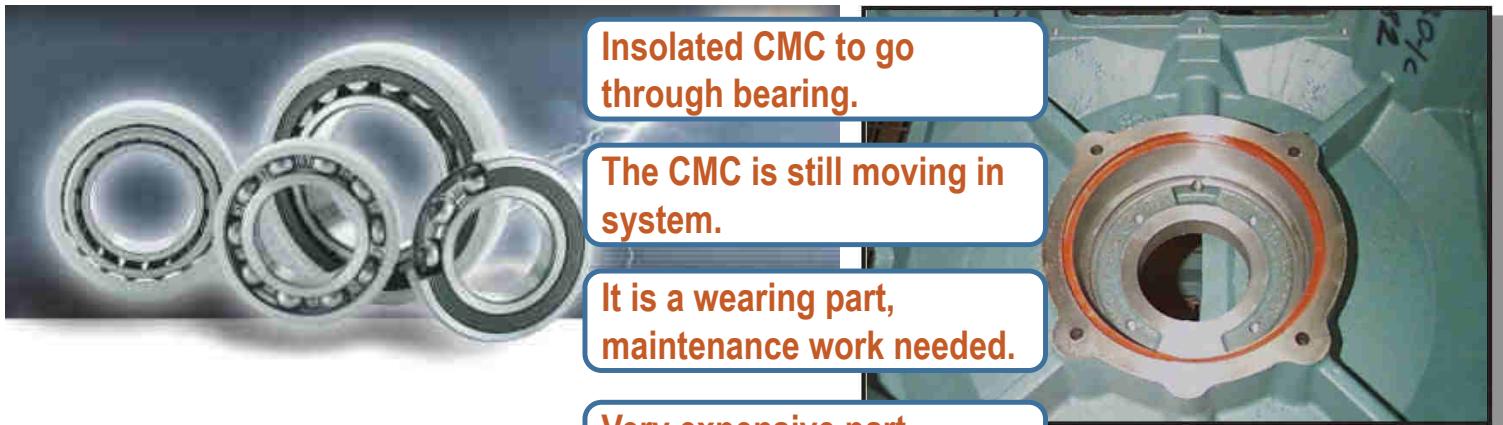


4. Solutions to CMC

MAGNETEC®



B. Insolated Bearing Housing or Insulated Bearing



Insolated CMC to go through bearing.

The CMC is still moving in system.

It is a wearing part, maintenance work needed.

Very expensive part, especially for big size ones.

4. Solutions to CMC

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C. Ferrite Cores



Reflect the CMC back.

Easy to be saturated.

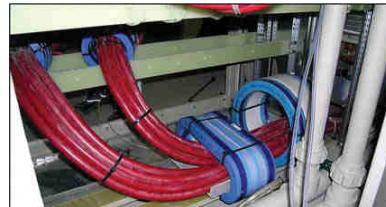
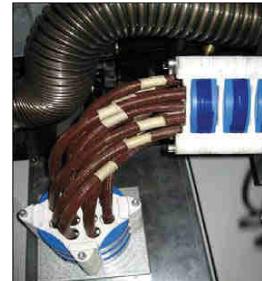
Sensitive to temperature.

4. Solutions to CMC

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D. Nanocrystalline Cores

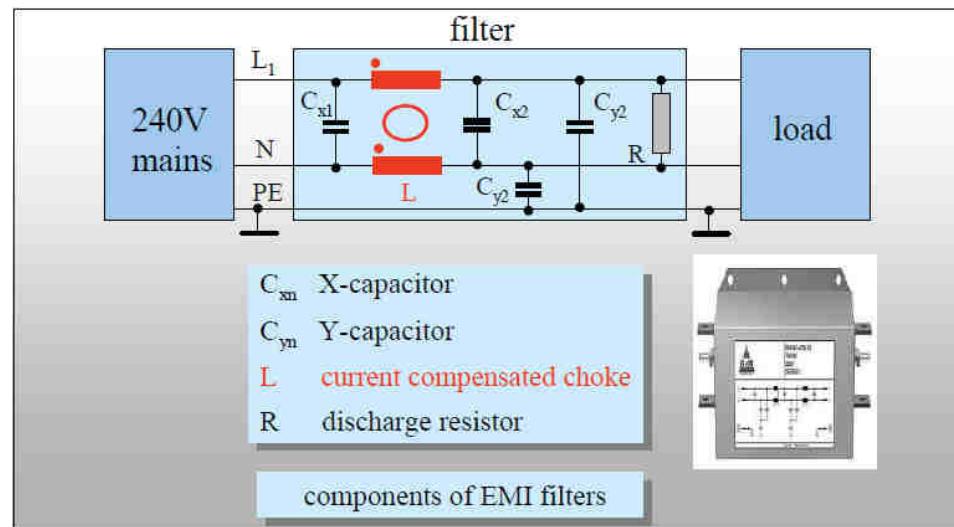


5. How Nanocrystalline Core Works?

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General Solution for EMC Solution in a Single PCB - LCR Filtering

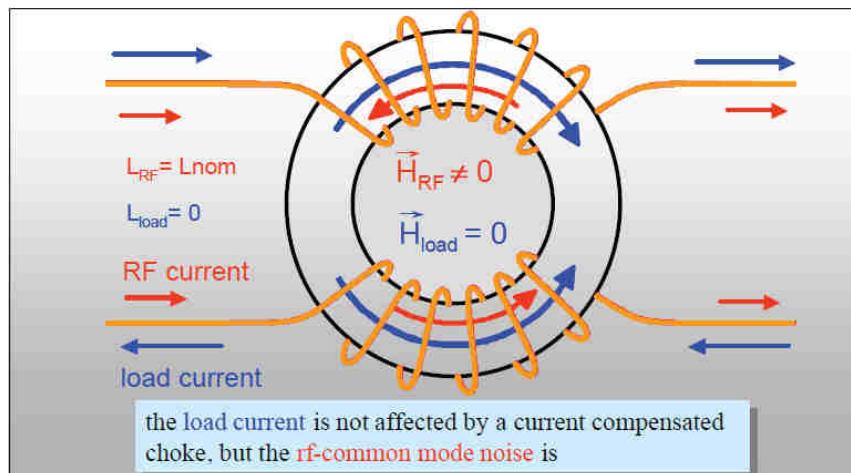


5. How Nanocrystalline Core Works?

MAGNETEC®



当不平衡交变电流通过磁芯时，在磁芯内部产生一个涡流，从而产生一个感应电动势，并在磁芯内部形成一个闭合的回路。回路中的电流产生热量，选择合理参数的磁芯从而控制产生的感应电流的大小，进而再在不破坏磁芯物理结构的状态下自然冷却，同时该过程持续消耗不平衡电流。



5. How Nanocrystalline Core Works?

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Why it can produce resistance to high frequency pulses?

main requirement on an EMC filter choke:
⇒ high impedance Z !

$$Z(f) = \omega L(f) = 2\pi f L(f)$$

$$L(f) = A_L n^2 \quad \text{with} \quad A_L = \mu_0 \mu_r(f) A_{fe} / l_f$$

number of turns

permeability !

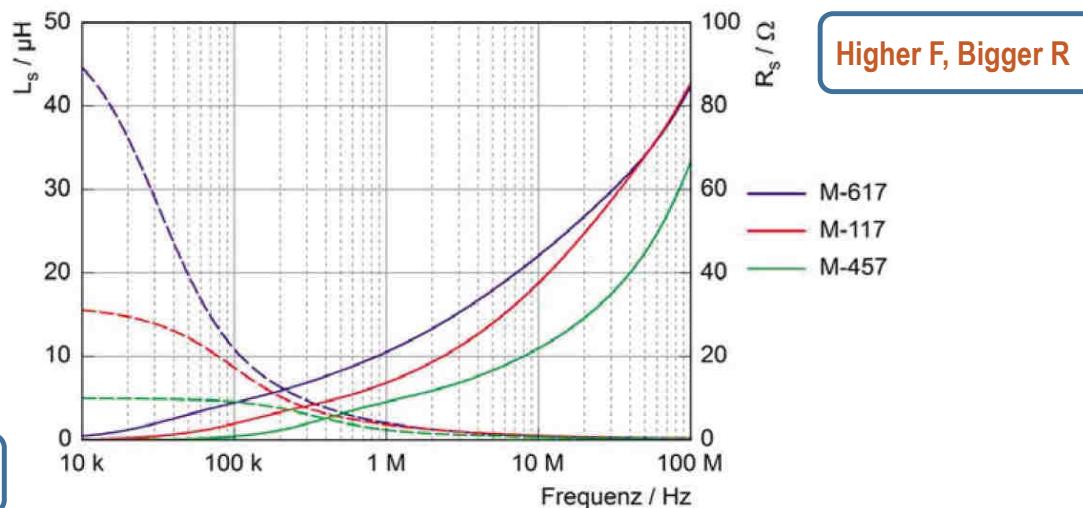
iron cross section
(size of core)

5. How Nanocrystalline Core Works?

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Performance Graph of L - F - R



5. How Nanocrystalline Core Works?

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Analysis for Induction Voltage & Current Inside A Nanocrystalline Core

当一个导体有通过一个频率为f的交变电流时，在导体周边形成一个交变磁场。该交变磁场的极性，磁感应强度和交变的频率，随着产生该交变磁场的交变电流变化而变化。

若交变磁场中有金属材质物体，交变磁场的一部分磁力线将穿过金属物体，磁力线的交变就相当于金属物体与磁力线之间产生的切割磁力线的相对运动。因此金属物体中将产生感应电动势（E），且：

$$E = 4.44\Phi \cdot f \cdot n$$

其中：Φ -- 交变磁场中磁通量，Wb

f -- 交变磁场的频率，Hz

n -- 金属物体形成回路匝数，在此n=1

由于金属物体本身形成一闭合回路，在金属物体中将产生感应电流（I），且：

$$I = 4.44\Phi \cdot f \cdot n / R$$

其中：R -- 金属物体有效电阻，Ω

以上公式中：

$$\Phi = BS$$

$$B = \mu_0 \cdot \mu_r \cdot I \cdot N / L_{Fe}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4 \cdot \pi \cdot 10^{-7}$$

5. How Nanocrystalline Core Works?

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Why the induction voltage could warming up the nanocrystalline cores?

感应加热的原理是依据两则电学的基本定律:

a. 法拉第电磁感应定律

$$\varepsilon = - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$

其中: ε -- 闭合回路中瞬时感应电动势, V

Φ_B -- 磁通数量, Wb

t -- 时间, S

b. 焦耳-楞次定律 (电流热效应原理)

$$Q = I^2 \cdot R \cdot t$$

其中: Q -- 焦耳楞次热, J

I -- 电流强度, A

R -- 导体的有效电阻, Ω

t -- 导体通电时间, S

集肤效应

$$\delta = 500 / \sqrt{f(800^\circ C)}$$

式中: f -- 频率, Hz

δ -- 加热深度, 毫米 (mm)

d. 比热容公式

$$Q = C \cdot M \cdot \Delta T$$

式中: C -- 材料比热容 ΔT -- 温差

M -- 材料质量

5. How Nanocrystalline Core Works?

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Features of Nanocrystalline Cores

Easy to mount and to retrofit

Easy to select

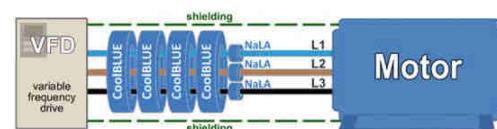
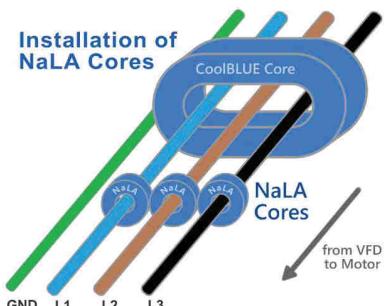
Effect is immediate seen (Sum Peak Current)

Working parallel against conducted and radiated emissions

Maintenance free

Workingtime over decades (when correct designed)

Low cost compared to other solutions like Hybrid Bearings

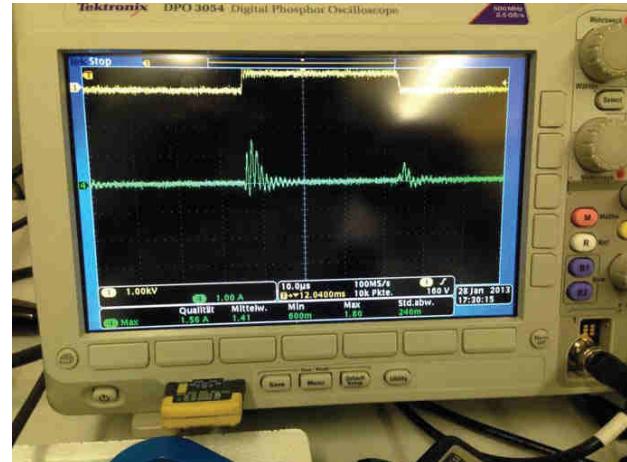
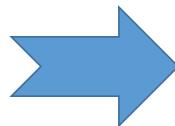
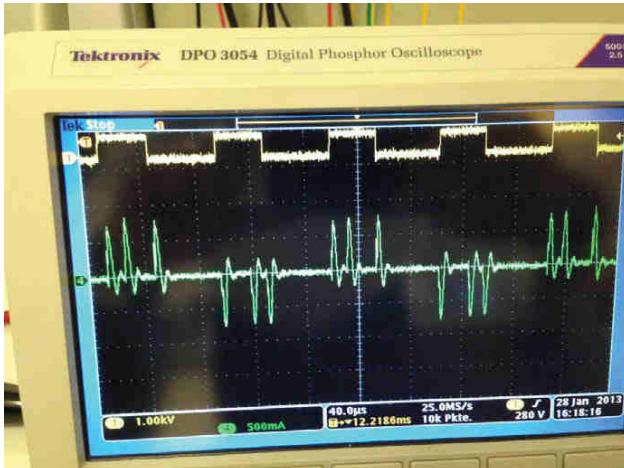


6. Demonstration of Improvement

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Each switching of PWM Wave generate a high frequency common mode current

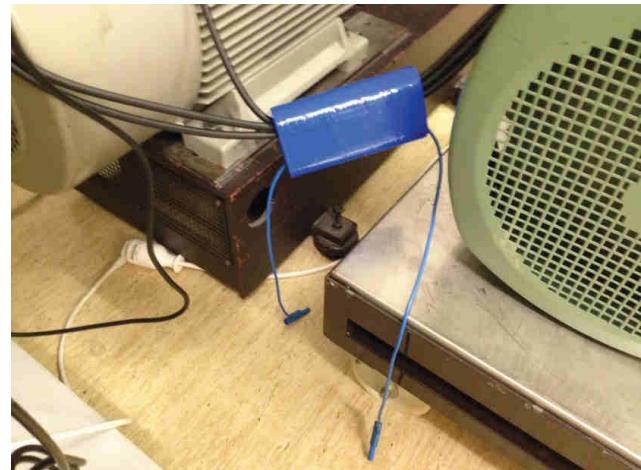
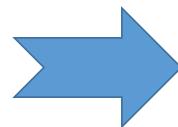
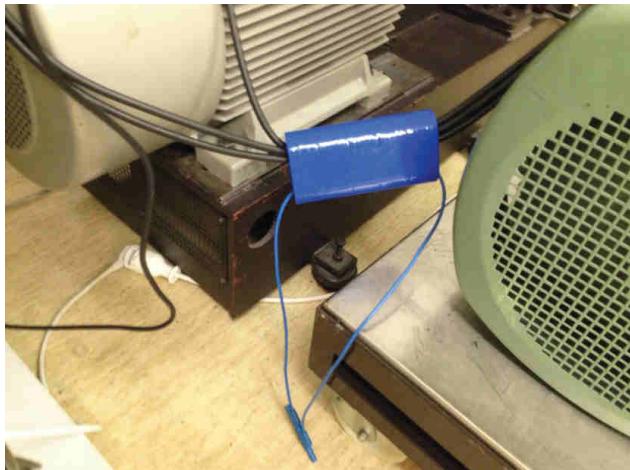


6. Demonstration of Improvement

MAGNETEC®



Install a core stack onto the cable between VFD & Motor, with short circuit cable closed

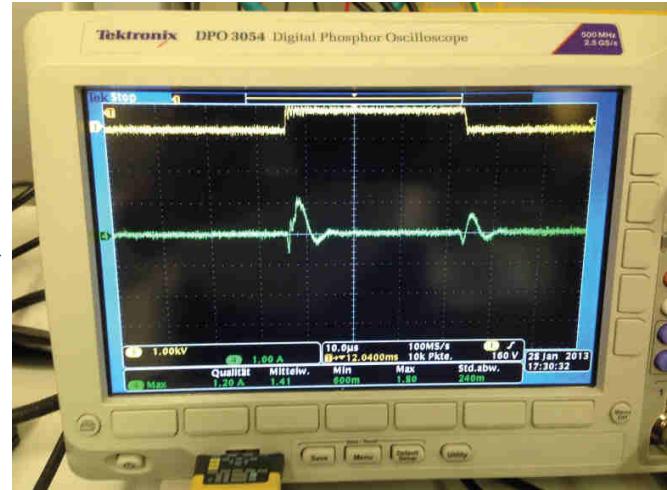
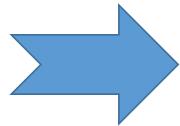
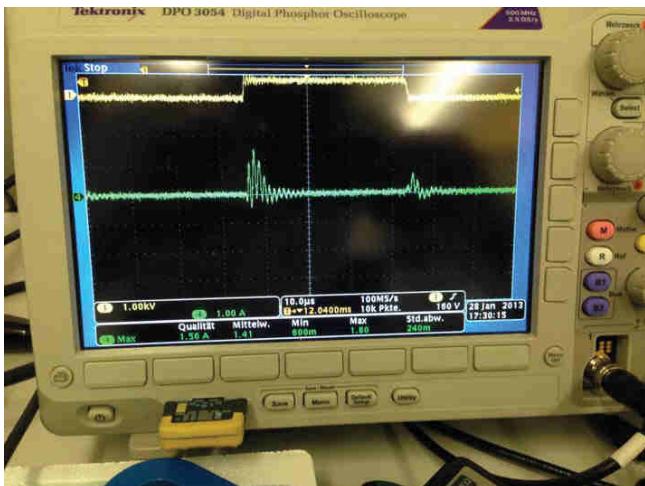


6. Demonstration of Improvement

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Check the displaying of Icm before & after opening the short circuit cable

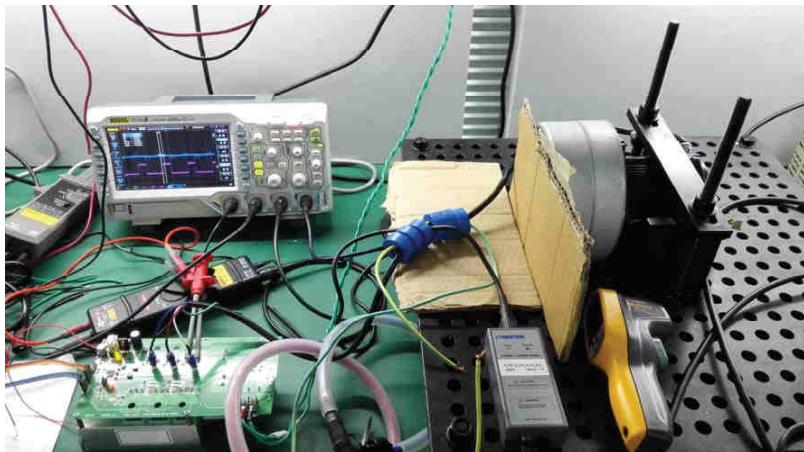


6. Demonstration of Improvement

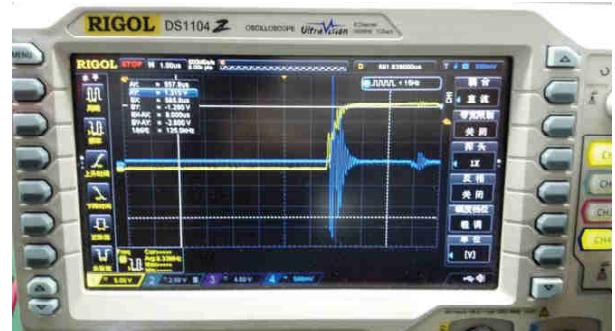
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Testing for a 300W Motor + VFD, Max. Icm = 13A, about 50% less with nano cores



Change of Common Mode Current with & without Cores



6. Demonstration of Improvement

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Damaged bearing of a break roller test stand due to CM current



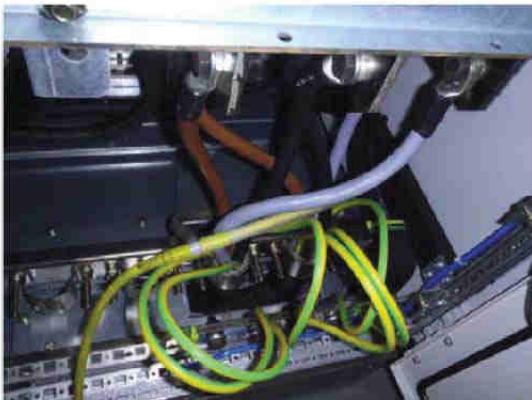
Picture 1: Inner ring tread with axial current marks (corrugation)

6. Demonstration of Improvement

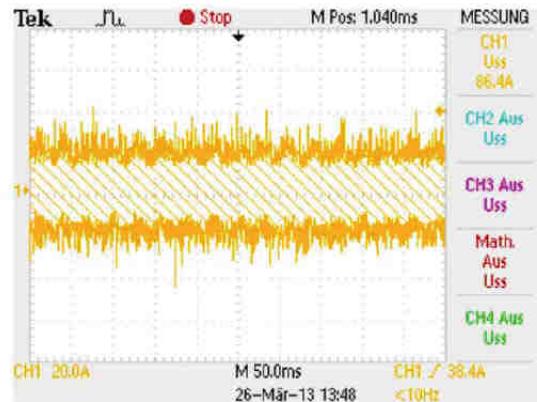
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Check the value of CM current, max. Iss about 86A



Picture 2,1: Original condition



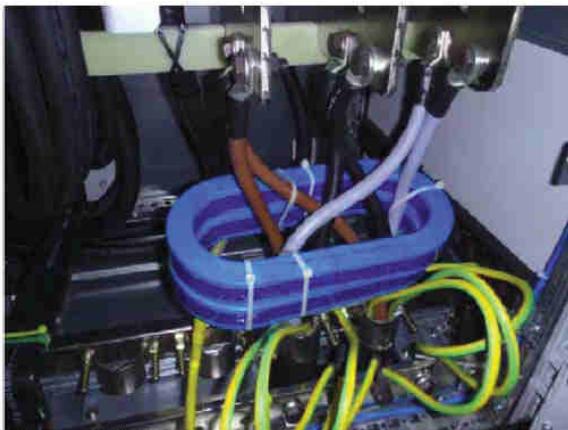
Picture 2,2: CM current at drive output
20A/Div, 50ms/Div > Iss ca. 86 Amps

6. Demonstration of Improvement

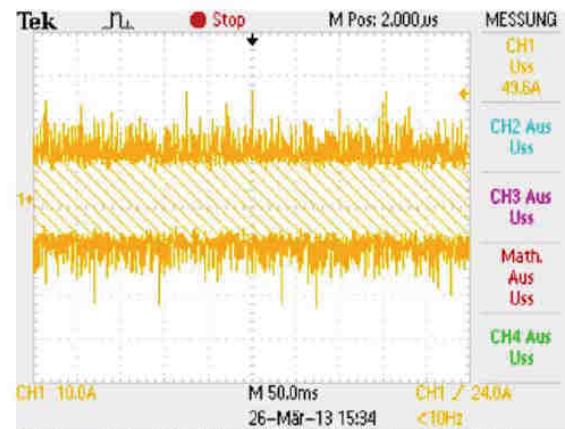
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With 2 cores of M-111, max. Iss goes to 49A



Picture 3,1: Use of 2 cores M-111



Picture 3,2: 10A/Div, 50ms/Div > Iss ca. 49 Amps

6. Demonstration of Improvement

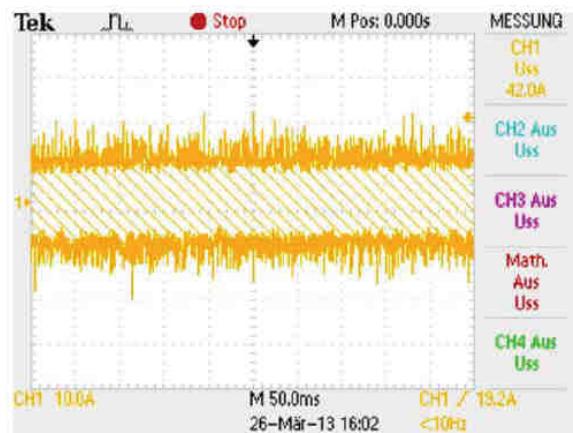
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With 3 cores of M-111, max. Iss goes to 42A



Picture 4,1: Use of 3 cores M-111



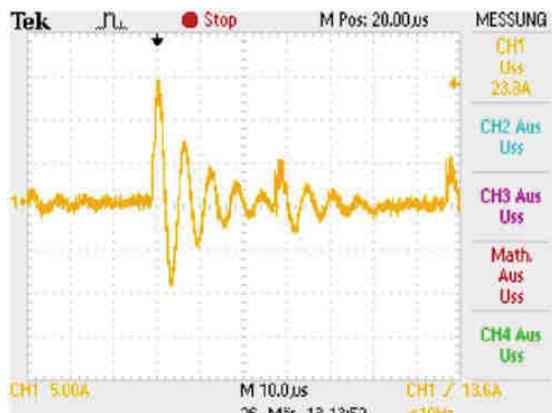
Picture 4,2: 10A/Div, 50ms/Div > Iss ca. 42 Amps

6. Demonstration of Improvement

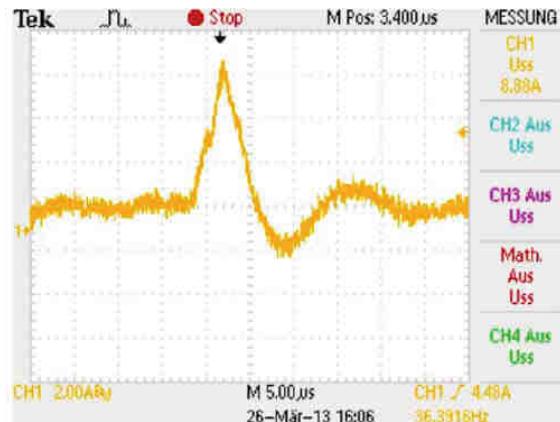
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Check the Earth Current what is flowing back to VFD, w/o cores Vs. with 3 cores



Picture 5: Original condition
5A/Div, 10μs/Div > Iss ca. 24 Amps



Picture 6: Use of 3 cores M-111
2A/Div, 5μs/Div > Iss ca. 9 Amps

6. Demonstration of Improvement

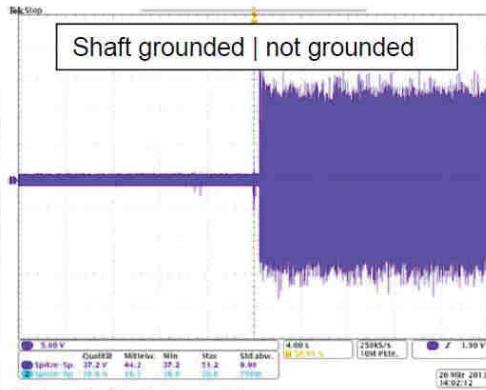
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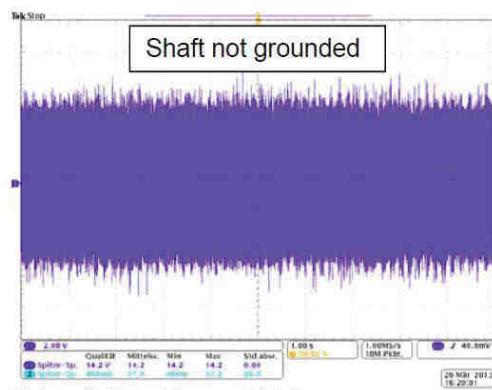
Check the shaft voltage, from 37V to be 14V



Picture 7: Measurement position at BS shaft end



Picture 8: Original condition
5V/Div > Uss max ca. 37 V



Picture 9: Use of 3 cores M-111
2V/Div > Uss ca. 14 V

6. Demonstration of Improvement

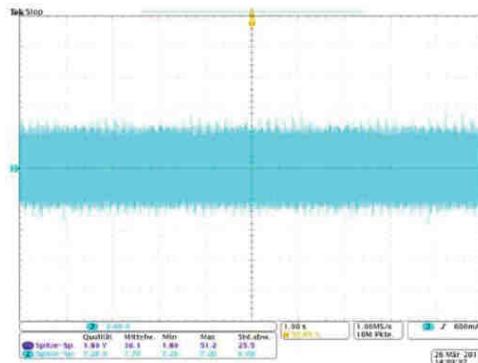
MAGNETEC®



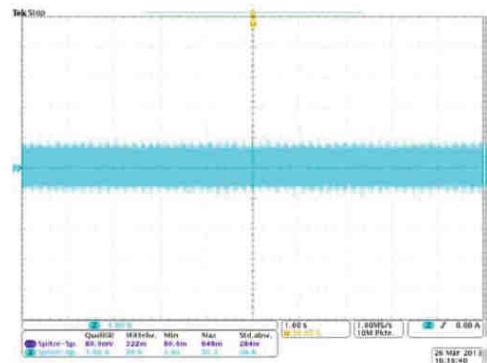
Check the shaft current, from 7A to be 2A, more than 70% down



Picture 10: Measurement position between BS shaft end and plinth



Picture 11: Original condition
2A/Div > Iss max ca. 7 A



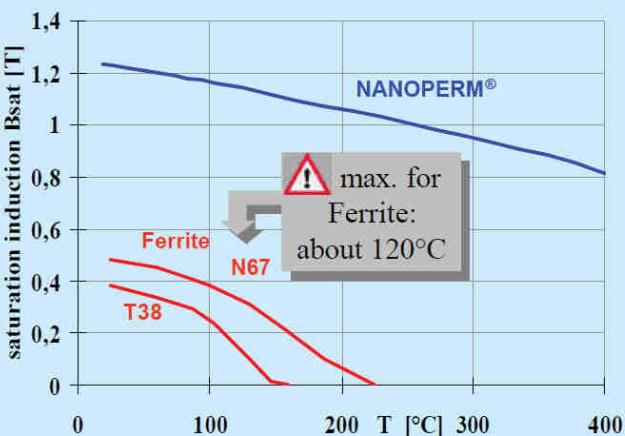
Picture 12: Use of 3 cores M-111
1A/Div > Iss ca. 2 A

7. Comparison Vs. Ferrite

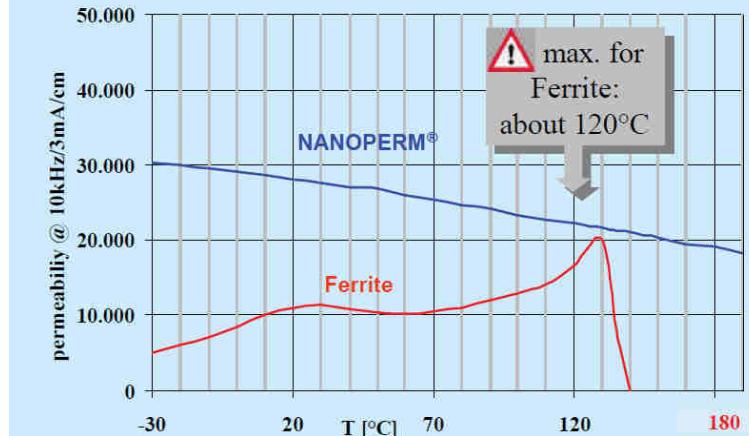
MAGNETEC®



Comparasion between Ferrite Core Vs. Nanocrystalline Cores



saturation flux density as a function of temperature T



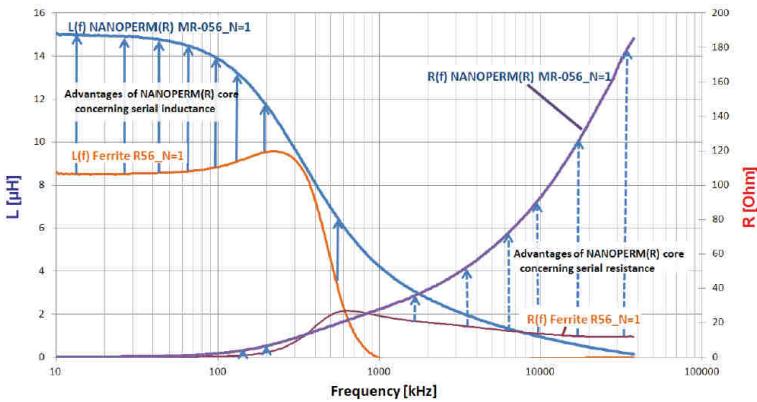
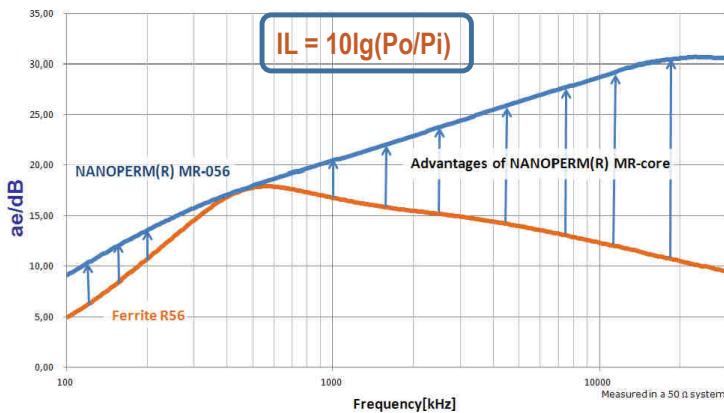
permeability as a function of temperature

7. Comparison Vs. Ferrite

MAGNETEC®



插入损耗 - 频率 / 感量 - 频率 - 阻抗曲线变化对比



纳米晶磁芯可消耗更多不平衡电流，尤其是高频段

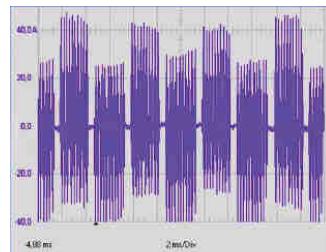
频率越高，纳米晶磁芯产生阻抗越大

8. Application Case

MAGNETEC®

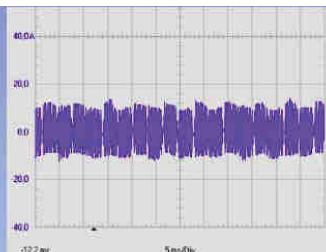
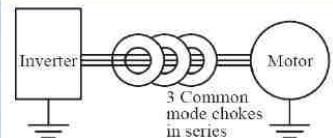


Solution for 2MW Wind Power - Which has been working reliably for more than 10 years



without filter cores

I_{CM} = up to 60A



with Cool Blue cores

ICM ~ 10A –ok!

EMC measurements were carried out in the nacelle (height 80m)

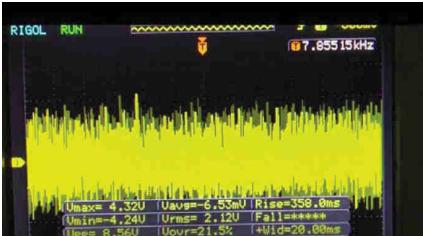


8. Application Case

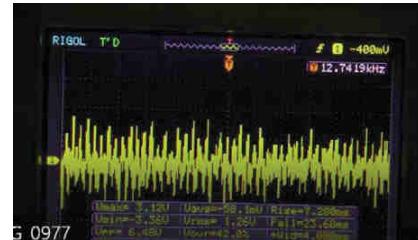
MAGNETEC®



Solution for 2MW Wind Power - Huaneng Tongyu Tuanjie Wind Field



Icm From 21.2A
@600KW to be 12.6A
@1.5MW



8. Application Case

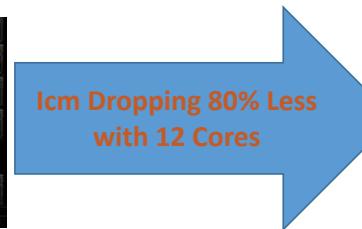
MAGNETEC®



Solution for 2MW Wind Power - Neimeng Chifeng Wind Field



Icm Dropping 80% Less
with 12 Cores

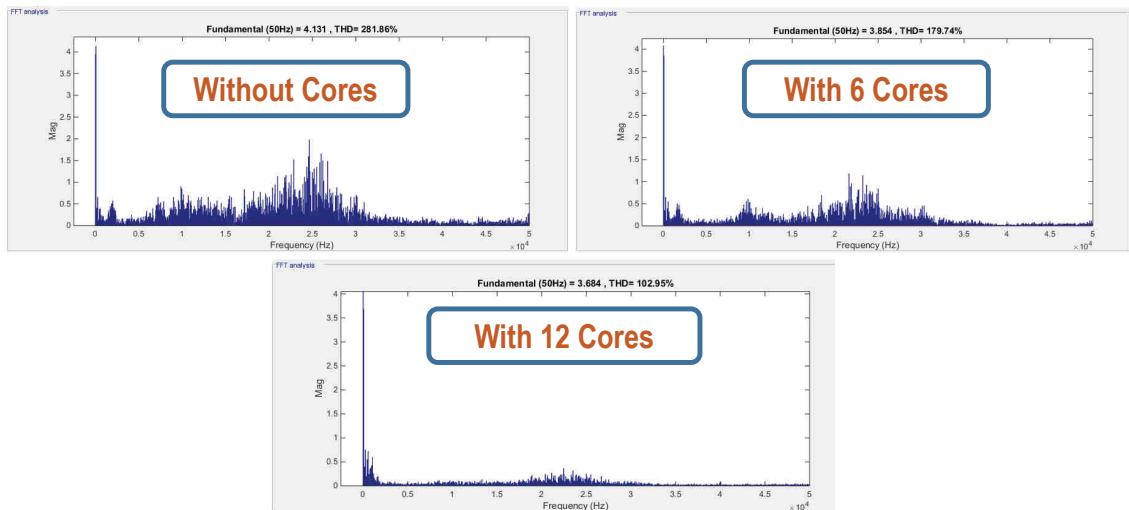
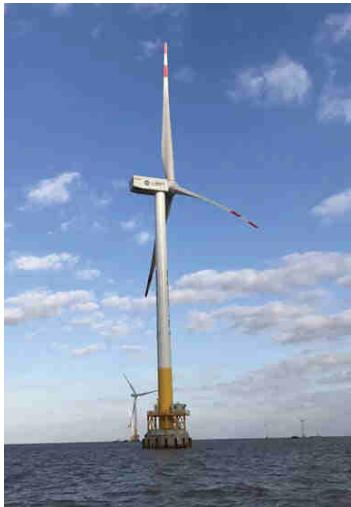


8. Application Case

MAGNETEC®



Solution for Wrong Switching on 4MW Wind Power - Offshore Projects

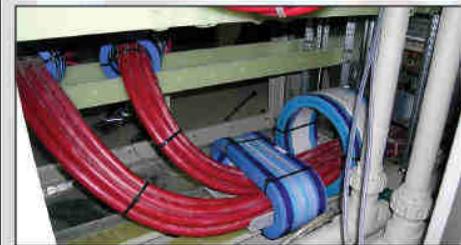


8. Application Case

MAGNETEC®



Solution for 250KW paper machine



Positioning of absorber cores in a
250kW paper producing machine

8. Application Case

MAGNETEC®



Solution for other Industry Facilities

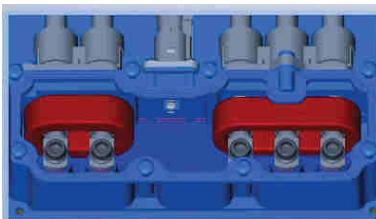


8. Application Case

MAGNETEC®



Solution for Electrical Cars



BOSCH

Continental The Continental logo, featuring a small silhouette of a person or animal.

single turn chokes for EMC of drive train and bearing protection of motor and/or gearbox



Thanks!

MAGNETEC®
MAGNET - TECHNOLOGIE

MAGTEK

To Be A Specialist of EMC Solution

中压风能耐扭转软电缆 2 PfG 2630/06.17 简介



德国莱茵TÜV大中华区 *TÜV Rheinland Greater China*
商用与工业产品服务 *Commercial Products*



内容提要 Outline

1 背景介绍

2 标准简介

3 我们的服务

背景介绍

背景介绍

Background

风能是一种清洁而稳定的新能源，在环境污染和温室气体排放日益严重的今天，风力发电作为全球公认可以有效减缓气候变化、提高能源安全、促进低碳经济增长的方案，得到各国政府、机构和企业等的高度关注。此外，由于风电技术相对成熟，且具有更高的成本效益和资源有效性，因此，风电也成为近年来世界上增长最快的能源之一。

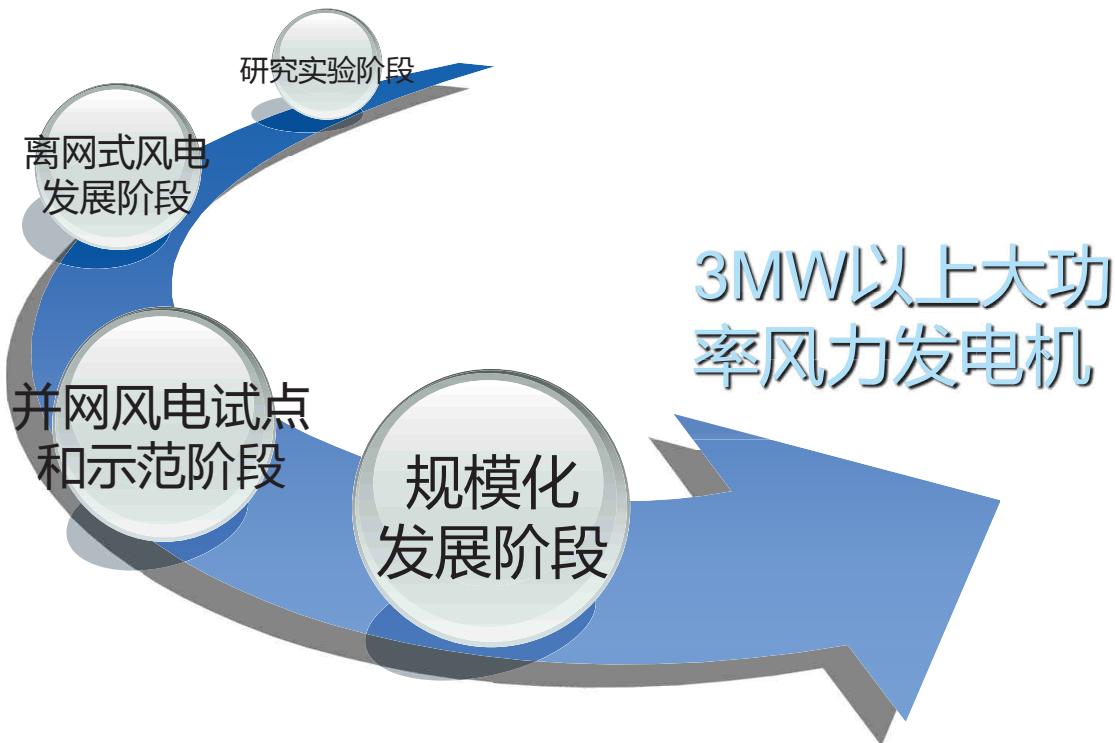


背景介绍

Background

按照 2016 年底的风电累计装机容量计算，全球前五大风电市场依次为**中国、美国、德国、印度和西班牙**，在 2001 年至 2016 年间，上述 5 个国家风电累计装机容量年均复合增长率如下表所示：

| 国家 | 截至 2001 年 12 月 31 日风电累计装机容量 (MW) | 截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日风电累计装机容量 (MW) | 2001 年至 2016 年年复合增长率 |
|-----|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 中国 | 404 | 168,690 (临时数据) | 49.53% |
| 美国 | 4,275 | 82,184 | 21.78% |
| 德国 | 8,754 | 50,018 | 12.32% |
| 印度 | 1,456 | 28,700 | 21.99% |
| 西班牙 | 3,337 | 23,074 | 13.76% |



背景介绍

Background

较小功率风机

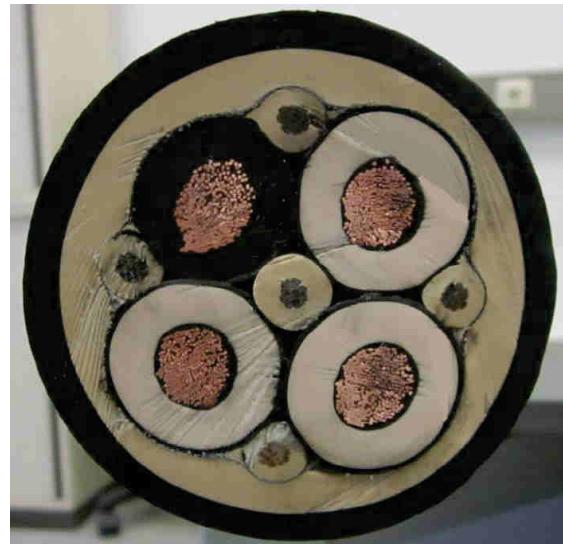
配套1.8/3kV及以下的风力发电用耐扭曲软电缆：



- 电压低
- 截面积较小
- 自重较轻

大功率风机

配套6kV ~ 35kV风力发电用耐扭曲软电缆：



- 电压高
- 截面积大
- 自重大

背景介绍

Background

| Wind Turbine manufacturer | Required cables solutions | Voltage | Type |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|------------|
| 某德国风机品牌S | Discussion in progress if 3+1 or 3+3 – LSOH | 20/35kV | 3+1 or 3+3 |
| 某丹麦风机品牌V | 3+1: MV cable for loop and fixed part. | 20/35kV | 3+1 |
| 某西班牙风机品牌G | 3+3: transformer from LV to MV in the nacelle. Same cable for loop and fixed part. – LSOH | 20/35kV 21/35kV | 3+3 |
| 某中国风机品牌Y | 1 core – SCREENED (20/35 kV) – LSOH | 20/35 kV | 1 |
| 某中国风机品牌E | 3+3: transformer from LV to MV in the nacelle. Same cable for loop and fixed part. – LSOH | 6/10kV | 3+3 |

关于风能奶扭转软电缆，我们的2PfG并不是第一份专门的标准。

GB/T 29631-2013 额定电压1.8/3KV及以下风力发电用耐扭曲软电缆

GB/T 33606-2017 额定电压6kV($U_m=7.2kV$)到35kV($U_m=40.5kV$)风力发电用耐扭曲软电缆

但是 风能电缆 缺乏国际性规范，缺乏国际整机厂的认可。同时所用材料不符合最新的环保发展趋势。

针对这种局面，我们结合世界先进的电缆厂，风机厂，针对前沿的中压风能电缆一起研发了此份规范。帮助中国电缆厂家走出中国，面向世界。

标准简介

2 PfG 2630/06.17

《Flexible and torsion resistant cables of rated voltages from 6 kV (Um = 7.2 kV) up to 35 kV (Um = 40.5 kV) for use in wind power generation system》

2016年2月 立项

2016年3月 调研

2016年8月 标准草案讨论及修改

2017年5月 标准评审通过

•风能电缆的特点

由风电特殊环境要求决定

- 耐扭
- 耐寒
- 耐盐雾
- 耐油
- 耐紫外线
- 阻燃
- 柔软、可移动
- 符合环保趋势的低烟无卤材料

•技术关键和难点

- 1、扭转试验
- 2、选料以及组合
- 3、结构

对策

- 1、针对中压风能电缆的特点，全新设计了扭转试验。
- 2、在常规材料的基础上，增加了无卤护套料的选择。
- 3、规范了金属屏蔽的结构与检查要求

2 PfG 2630/06.17

1、使用范围：

额定电压 6 kV 到 35 kV 风力发电系统或类似系统用耐扭曲软电缆

2、电压等级：

3.6/6(7.2)-6/6 (7.2) —6/10 (12) —8.7/10 (12) —8.7/15 (17.5) —
12/20 (24) —14/25(30) —18/30 (36) —20/35(40.5) —21/35 (40.5) —
26/35 (40.5) kV

2 PfG 2630/06.17

3、正常运行时导体最高温度

正常运行为90°C, 短路(最长持续5s)为250°C

4、电缆适应的环境温度

--普通型：-25°C~+60°C (运行时)；0°C以上(敷设时)

--耐寒型：-40°C~+60°C (运行时)；-15°C以上(敷设时)

2 PfG 2630/06.17

5、型号

5.1 相关标准代号

风电用电缆系列 WT

5.2 导体代号

柔性导体 F

5.2 绝缘材料代号

EPR乙丙橡胶 G8

HEPR硬乙丙橡胶 G7

2 PfG 2630/06.17

5、型号

5.3 屏蔽代号

| | | |
|---------|-------|------|
| 金属丝疏绕屏蔽 | | H1 |
| 金属丝编织屏蔽 | | H2 |
| 地线芯屏蔽 | | omit |

5.4 护套材料代号

| | | |
|----------|-------|---|
| 热固性弹性体护套 | | G |
| 聚氨酯弹性体 | | U |
| 其他热塑性弹性体 | | V |
| 低烟无卤橡胶料 | | M |

2 PfG 2630/06.17

5、型号

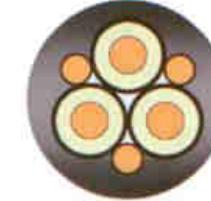
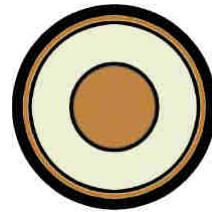
5.5 适应的最低环境温度

- 40 °C (耐寒型) - 40
- 25 °C - 25

| Type | Rated voltage/kV | Core | specification/mm ² |
|-------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| WTFG8G- (H1/H2) -25/40 | 3.6/6 (7.2) | | |
| WTFG8U- (H1/H2) - 25/40 | 6/6 (7.2) | | |
| WTFG8V- (H1/H2) - 25/40 | 6/10 (12) | | |
| WTFG8M- (H1/H2) - 25/40 | 8.7/10 (12) | 1 (phase), 3 (phase) +1 (earth), 3 (phase) +3 (earth) | |
| WTFG7G- (H1/H2) -25/40 | 8.7/15 (17.5) | | 25~300 |
| WTFG7U- (H1/H2) - 25/40 | 12/20 (24) | | |
| WTFG7V- (H1/H2) - 25/40 | 18/30 (36) | | |
| WTFG7M- (H1/H2) - 25/40 | 21/35 (40.5) | | |
| | 26/35 (40.5) | | |

2 PfG 2630/06.17

6. 结构



| Design -> | 1 | 3+1 | 3+3 |
|-----------|---|-----|-----|
|-----------|---|-----|-----|



2 PfG 2630/06.17

6. 结构

所有电缆应有**金属屏蔽**。

形式包括：

- 金属丝编织**；
- 金属丝疏绕**；
- 地线芯**

Table 5 Nominal cross-sectional area of metal screen

| Nominal cross-sectional area mm ² | Nominal cross-sectional area of metal braid or helical wire mm ² | | Nominal cross-sectional area of earth core mm ² | |
|---|--|-------------|---|-------------|
| | Single core | Three cores | Single core | Three cores |
| 25 | 4 | 3×10/3 | / | 3×6 |
| 35 | 4 | 3×10/3 | / | 3×6 |
| 50 | 6 | 3×16/3 | / | 3×10 |
| 70 | 6 | 3×16/3 | / | 3×10 |
| 95 | 6 | 3×16/3 | / | 3×10 |
| 120 | 10 | 3×25/3 | / | 3×16 |
| 150 | 10 | 3×25/3 | / | 3×16 |
| 185 | 10 | 3×25/3 | / | 3×16 |
| 240 | 16 | 3×35/3 | / | 3×25 |
| 300 | 16 | 3×35/3 | / | 3×25 |

Note 1: Single core cable shall use helical or braid wire screen
Note 2: If the metal screen is a composite structure, the nominal cross-sectional area is the total area

2 PfG 2630/06.17

7、材料

选用广泛使用的绝缘和护套材料，并合理搭配，以保证电缆性能安全无虞。特别增加了低烟无卤材料以符合环保趋势。

8、主要特殊试验展示

8.1 扭转试验



8、主要特殊试验展示

8.1 扭转试验



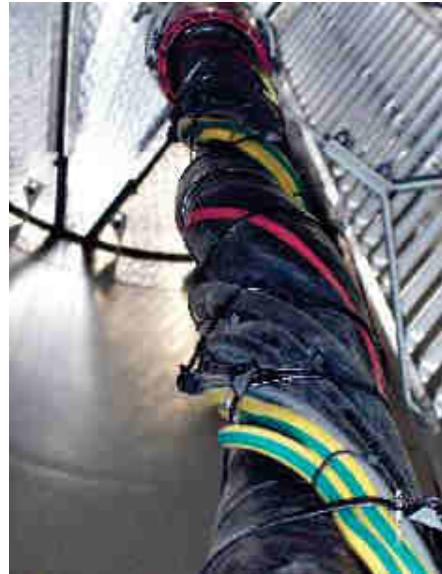
扭转试验装置



温度控制装置

三大特点

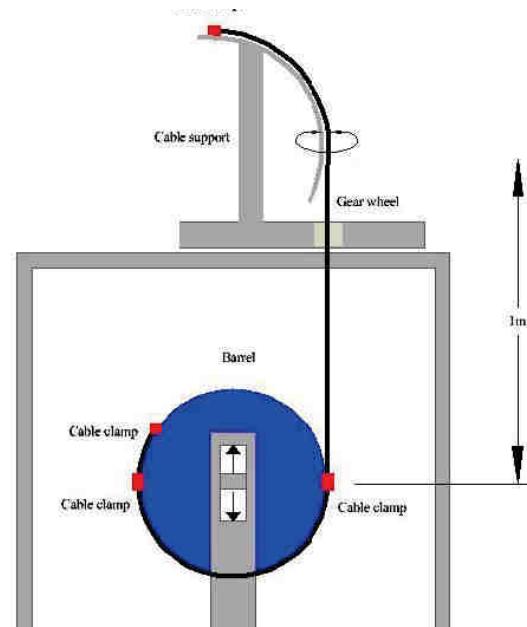
1、真实



负重很重要！

三大特点

2、效率



只进行低温扭转!
受扭转部分仅为1m!

三大特点

3、检查

- a) 检查
- b) 交流
- c) 局部
- d) 金属
 - 断丝率
 - 测试直流



耐压试验! ニードル・
局部放电试验!

8、主要特殊试验展示

8.2 耐气候/紫外线试验

氙灯功率为 6 kW , 试样转架每分钟旋转一周 ;

箱体温度为 (55±3) °C , 相对湿度为 (85±5) %

周期 : 洒水 18min , 氙灯干燥 102min

从被试电缆的端部 500 mm 处切取足够长度的电缆 , 并从电缆中取出绝缘线芯 , 制取护套试样 (试片) , 能供三组试验测定有效性能。有机械损伤的样段不应作为试样用于试验。三组试验所需试样的数量如下 :

- —— 第一组试样至少 5 个 , 供原始性能测量用 ;
- —— 第二组试样至少 5 个 , 供 (0 ~ 1008) h 人工气候老化后性能测量用 ;
- —— 第三组试样至少 5 个 , 供 (504 ~ 1008) h 人工气候老化后性能测量用。

最后分别计算

- (0 ~ 1008) h , TS 和 EB 的变化率 , 应不超过 ±30%
- (504 ~ 1008) h , TS 和 EB 的变化率 , 应不超过 ±15%

8、主要特殊试验展示

8.3 盐雾试验

盐溶液的浓度应为 (5±1) % (质量比) , 35°C时 , pH值为6.5-7.2。

实验时 ,

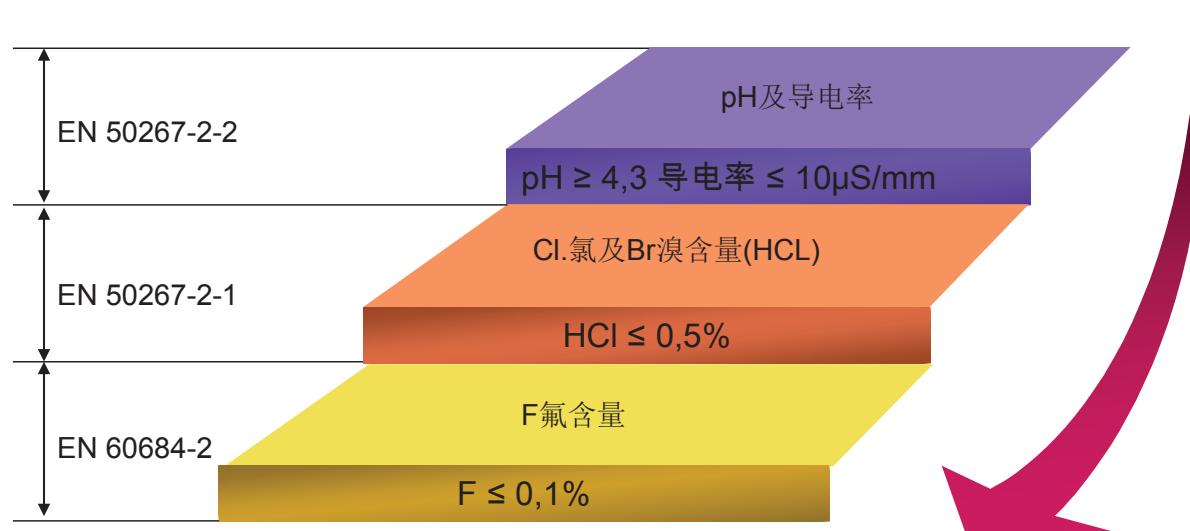
试验箱的温度维持在 (35±2) °C , 喷嘴处的相对湿度至少为85%

- 试验时间推荐 336 h。
- 如用户有要求 , 也可进行 672 h 的盐雾试验

- 试验结果判定
- 盐雾试验前后 , 绝缘和护套的抗张强度变化率和断裂伸长率变化率应不超过 ±30%。

8、主要特殊试验展示

8.4 卤素含量



8、主要特殊试验展示

8.5 烟密度

燃烧室，燃烧1L酒精，样品离酒精盘底部150mm

火熄灭后，持续5min透光率不降低，

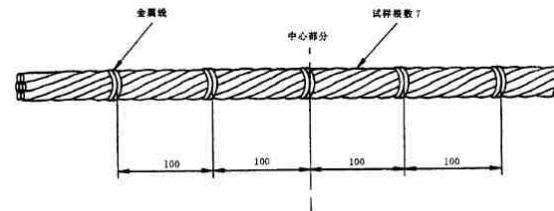
或者熄灭后40分钟，试验结束。

要求：透光率 $\geq 60\%$

| 电缆或光缆外径 D mm | 试 样 数 | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 电缆或光缆数 | 缆束数(注 4) |
| $D > 40$ | 1 | — |
| $20 < D \leq 40$ | 2 | — |
| $10 < D \leq 20$ | 3 | — |
| $5 < D \leq 10$ | N_1 (注 1 和注 3) | — |
| $2 \leq D \leq 5$ | — | N_2 (注 2 和注 3) |

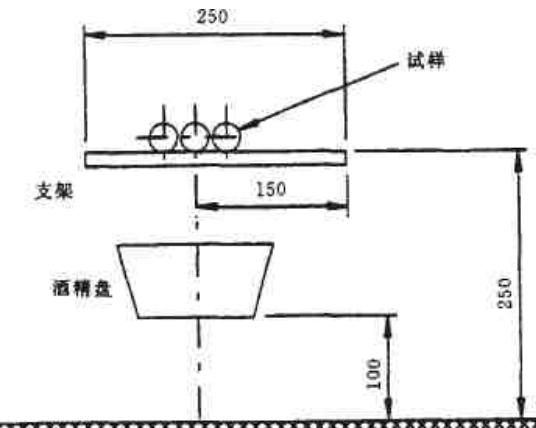
注

- 1 $N_1 = 45/D$ 根电缆或光缆。
- 2 $N_2 = 45/3D$ 束(注 4)。
- 3 N_1 和 N_2 值应舍去小数成整数，得出电缆根数或缆束数。
- 4 每一缆束应由 7 根电缆或光缆绞合在一起构成，绞合节距在 $20D$ 至 $30D$ 之间，然后用直径约为 0.5 mm 的金属线从中心部位开始每隔 100 mm 绕两圈扎紧(见图 1)。



尺寸单位:mm

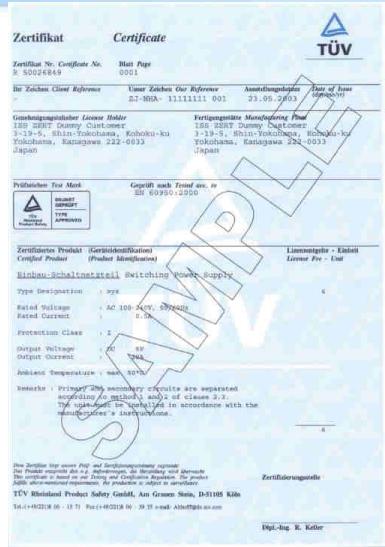
图 1 电缆或光缆束绑扎方法



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- 德国莱茵TÜV集团能够帮助我们的客户了解欧盟以及其他国家的标准要求及市场准入制度，以便于更容易地进入目标市场，轻松把握商机。
- 通过型式试验和工厂检查等措施，对产品生产的各个环节严格把关。帮助客户提高产品质量安全意识，摆脱低端产品形象。在激烈的市场竞争环境中，占据一席之地。
- 我们的客户已获得莱茵TÜV认证的产品信息将在官方网站TUVdotcom向全球发布，真正做到产品走向世界。同时也为客户的产品宣传提供了平台。
- 莱茵TÜV认证的电线电缆产品，将成功进入到莱茵TÜV零部件产品制造企业数据库，成为其他在莱茵TÜV申请整机产品认证客户的首选。



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CE

CE 0197

CE 1008

中压风能耐扭转软电缆2 PfG 2630/06.17 简介



Thank you for your attention



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中国海上风电市场展望

2017年9月7日

李小杨

lxy@consultmake.com

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| ■ 市场展望 | 6 |
| ■ 风电企业发展动态 | 11 |
| ■ 机遇与挑战 | 14 |



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2017年9月7日



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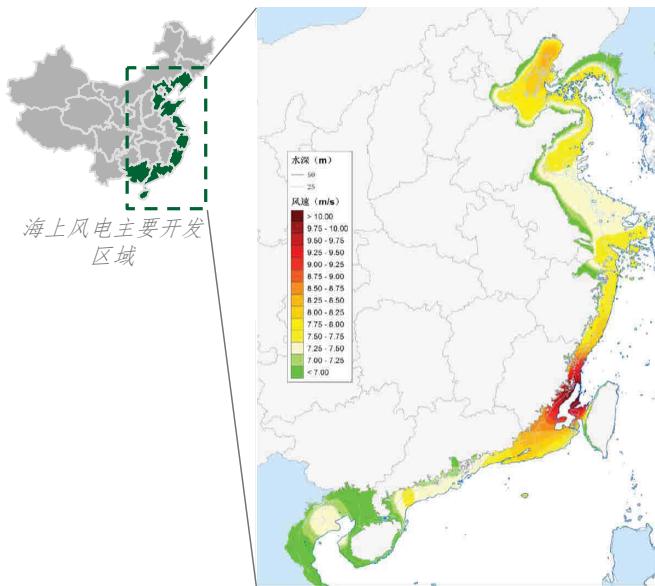
市场概览



市场概览

长期以来，中央政府对海上风电发展过于雄心勃勃

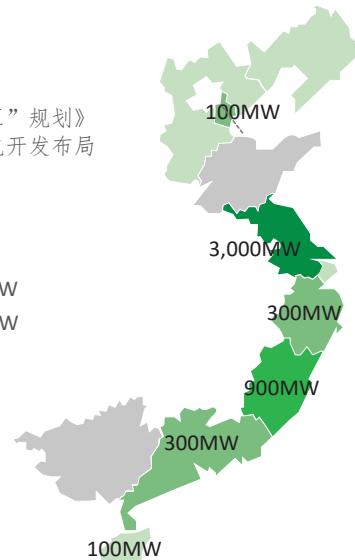
中国海上风资源分布



“十三五” 中国海上风电开发建设规划

《风电发展“十三五”规划》
2020年全国海上风电开发布局
开工规模：10.05GW
累计并网容量：5GW

- >3000MW
- 2,000-3,000MW
- 1,000-2,000MW
- <1000MW
- 无



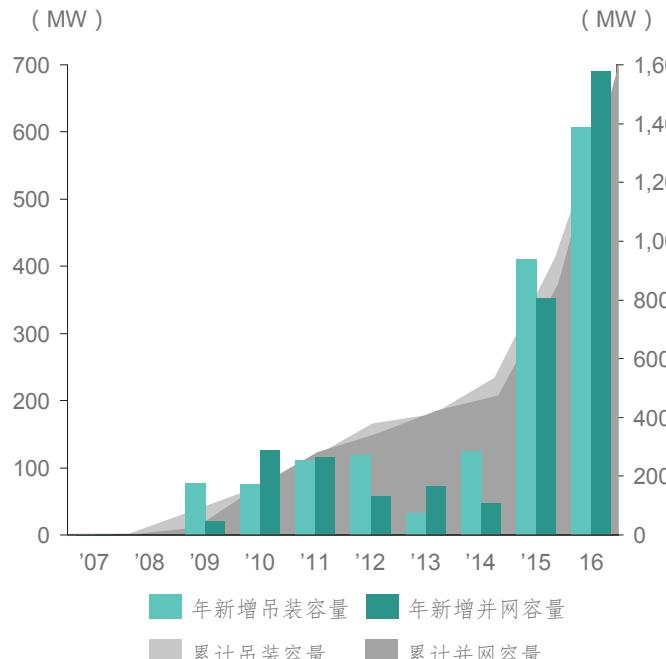
来源：MAKE, CMA

来源：MAKE, NEA

市场概览

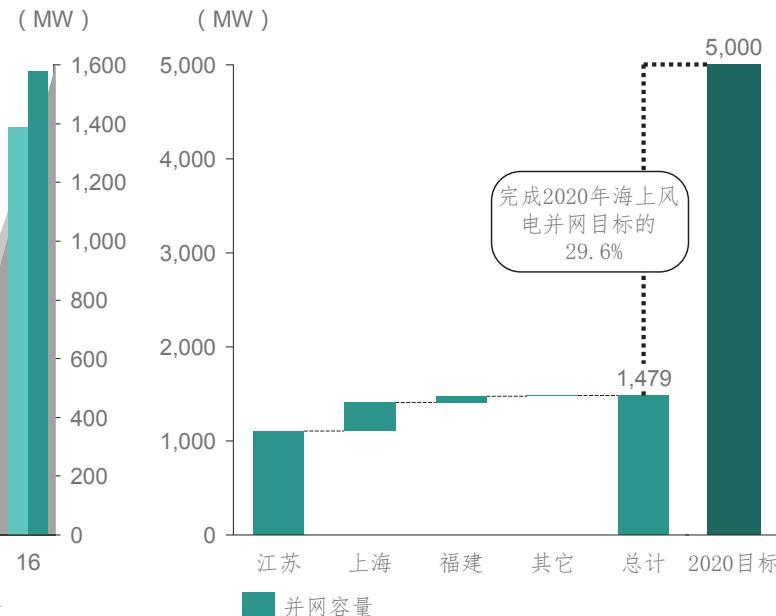
自2009年全国推进建设海上风电以来，海上风电发展进程滞缓

中国海上风电容量，2007至2016年



来源：MAKE

各省并网容量分析，2016年12月31日



来源：MAKE

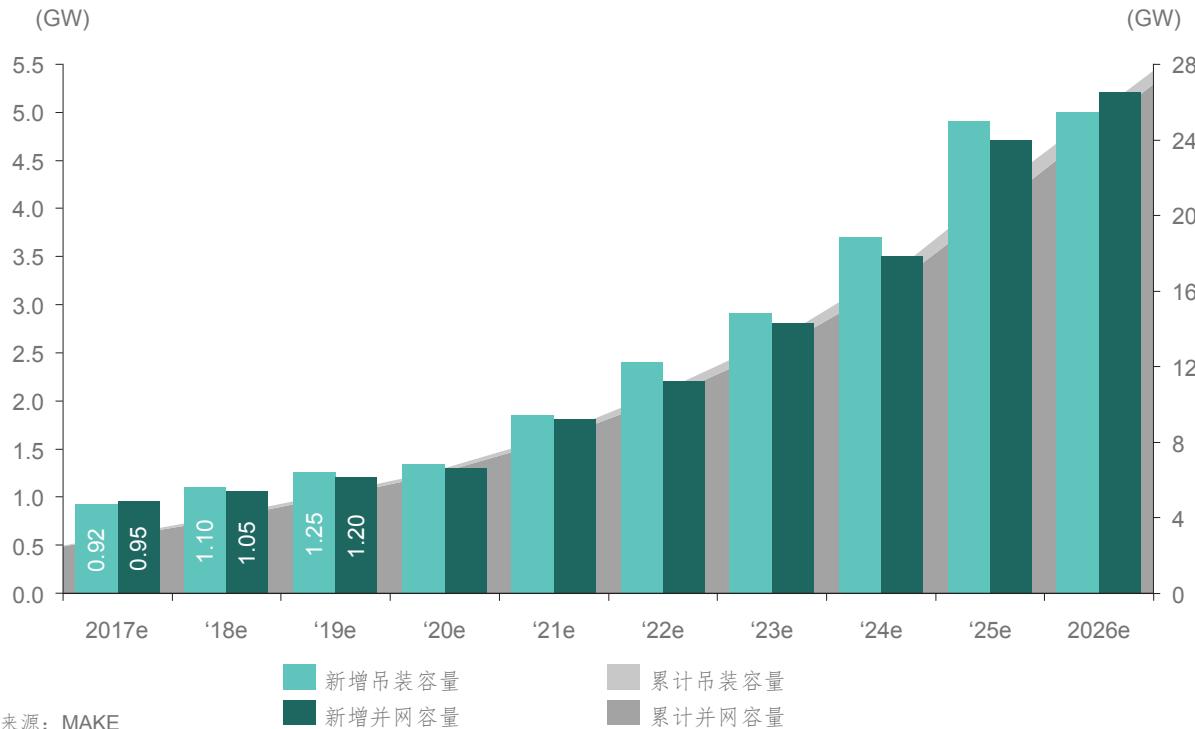


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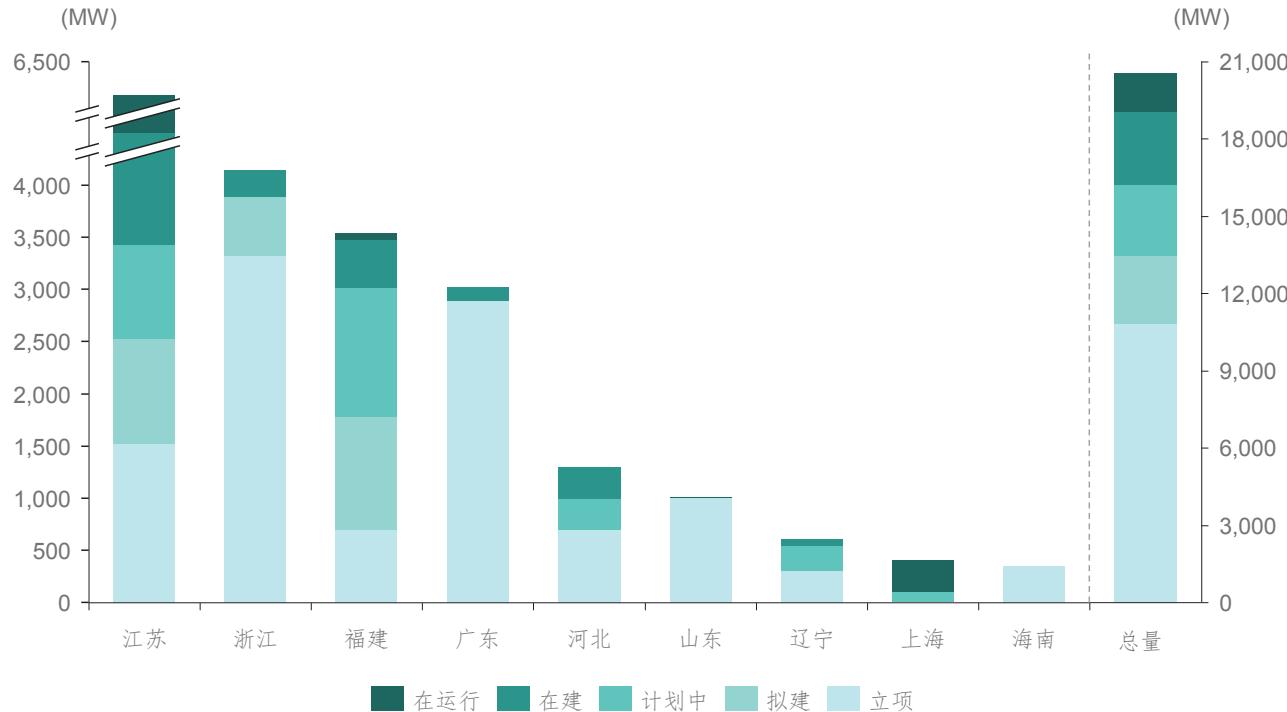
市场展望

中国海上风电新增吊装与并网容量预测，2017e至2026e



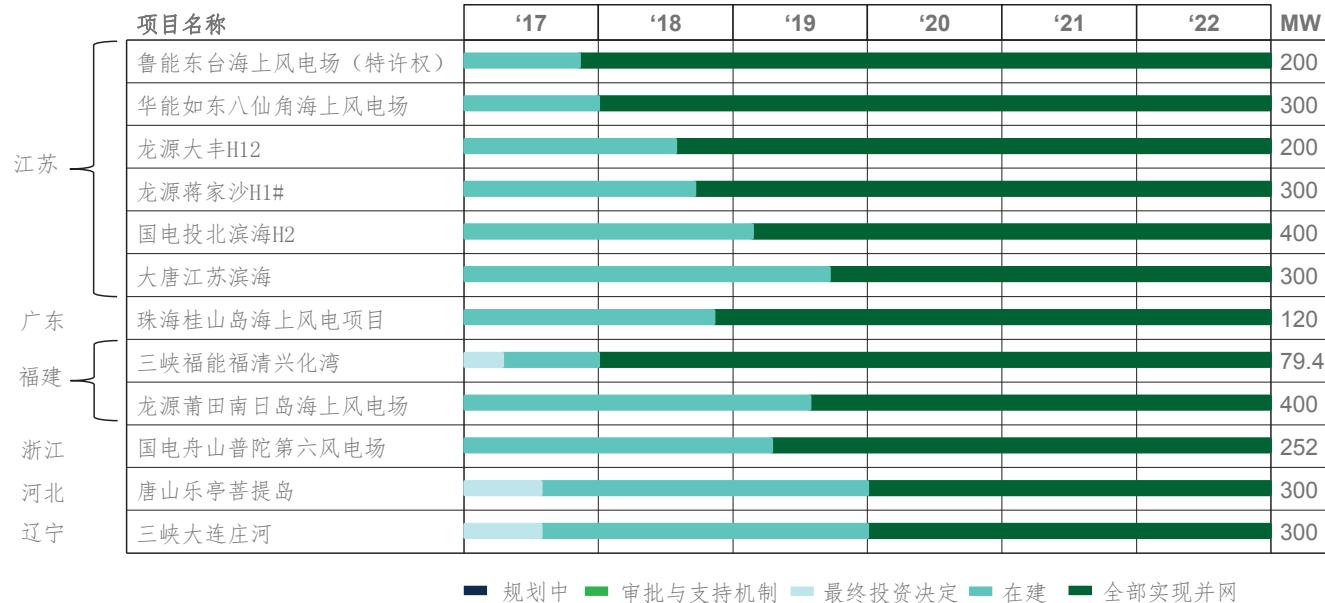
来源：MAKE

区域累计海上风电开发建设项目建设统计，截至2017年5月31日



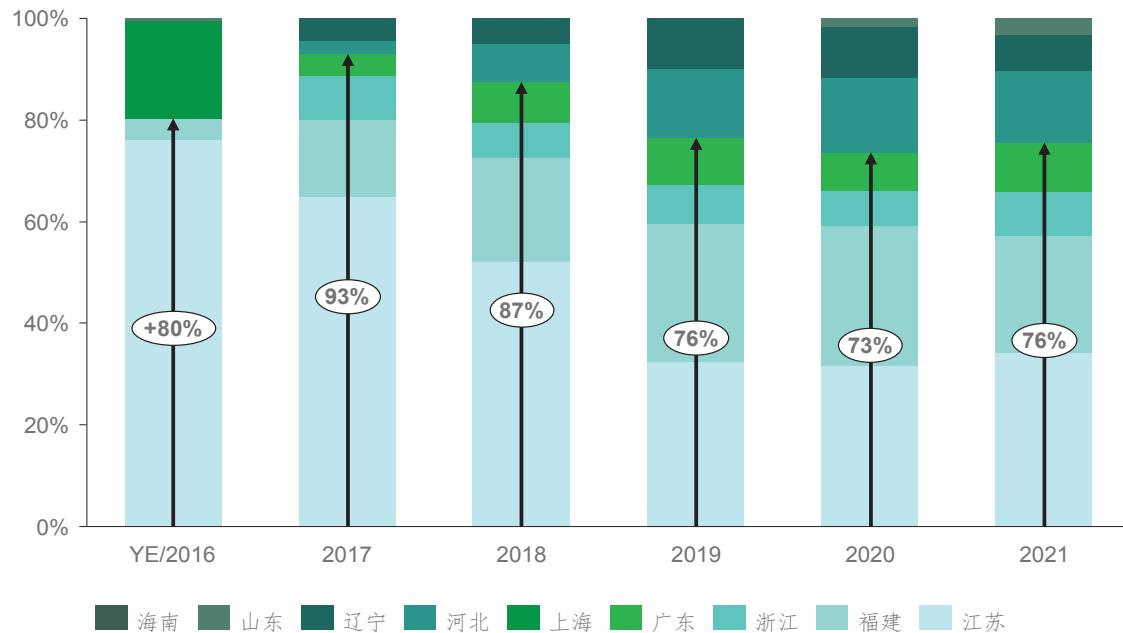
来源：MAKE

最为活跃的储备项目(在建中), 2017年



来源: MAKE

各省新增吊装容量占比预测，2017e至2021e



来源：MAKE

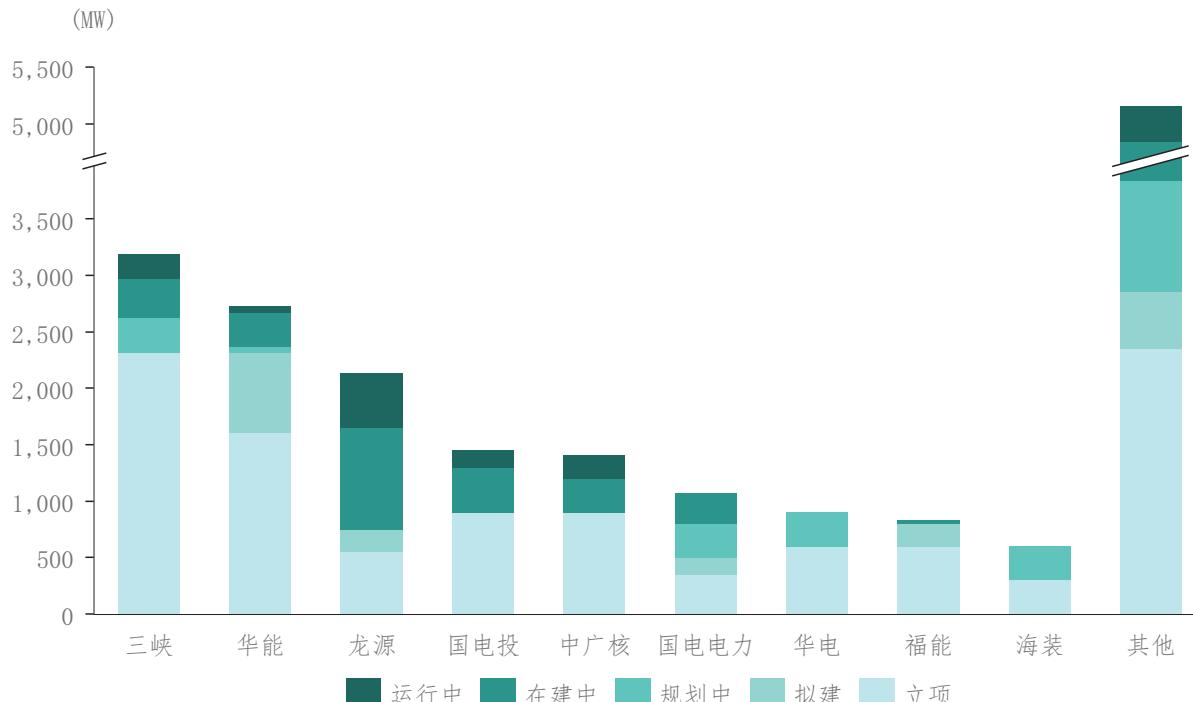


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风电企业发展动态

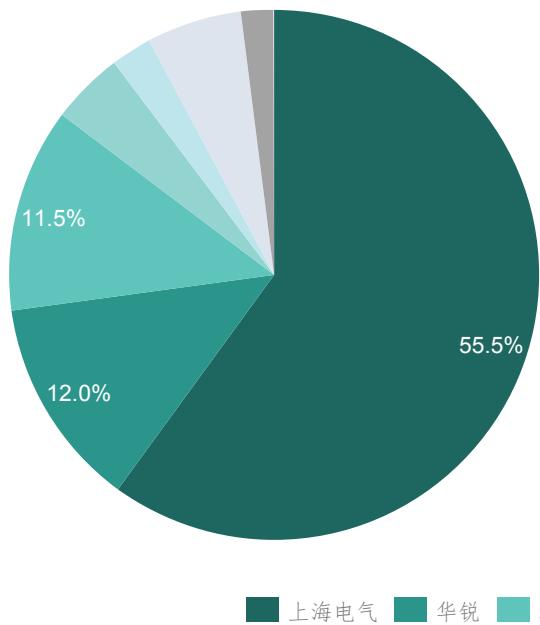
开发商累计海上风电开发建设项目统计，截至2017年5月31日



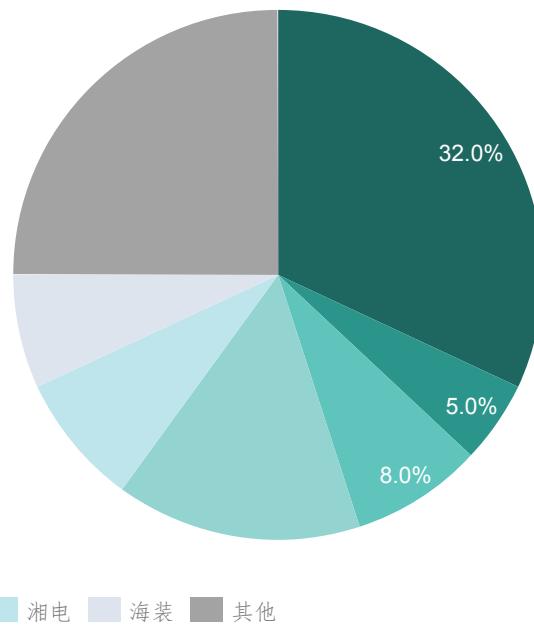
Source: MAKE

风机整机商海上风电累计吊装容量市场占比

海上风电累计吊装容量占比，截至2017年5月31日



海上风电累计吊装容量占比，截至2020年12月31日



Source: MAKE



MAKE

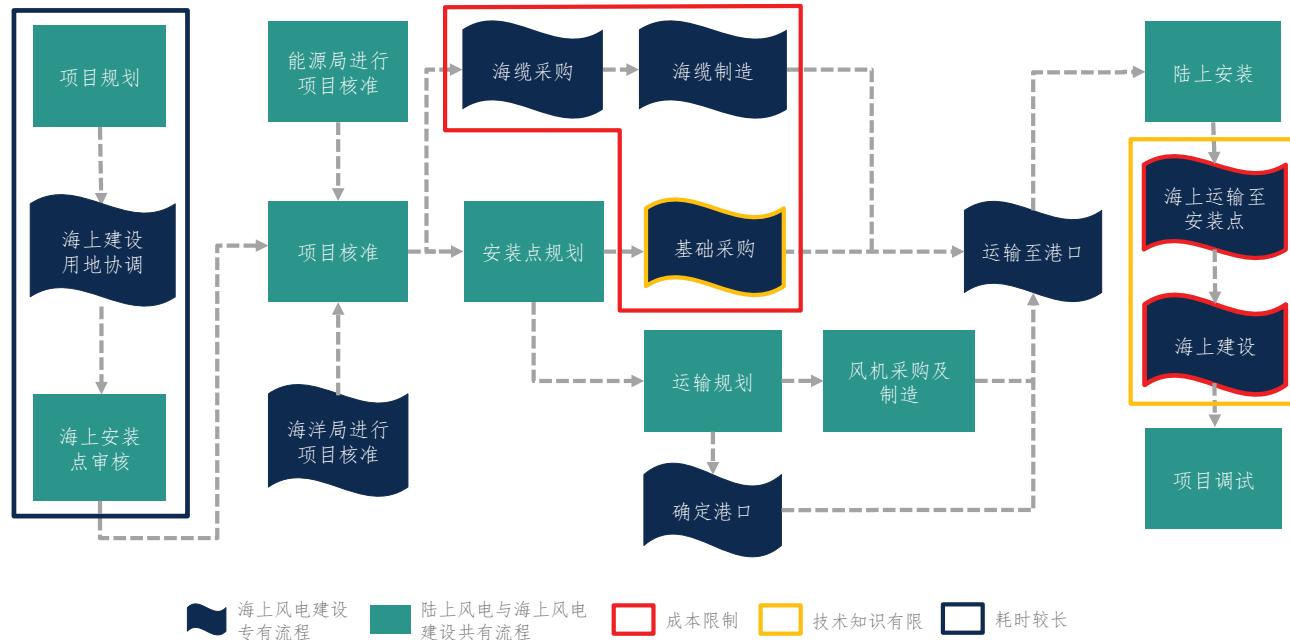
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机遇与挑战



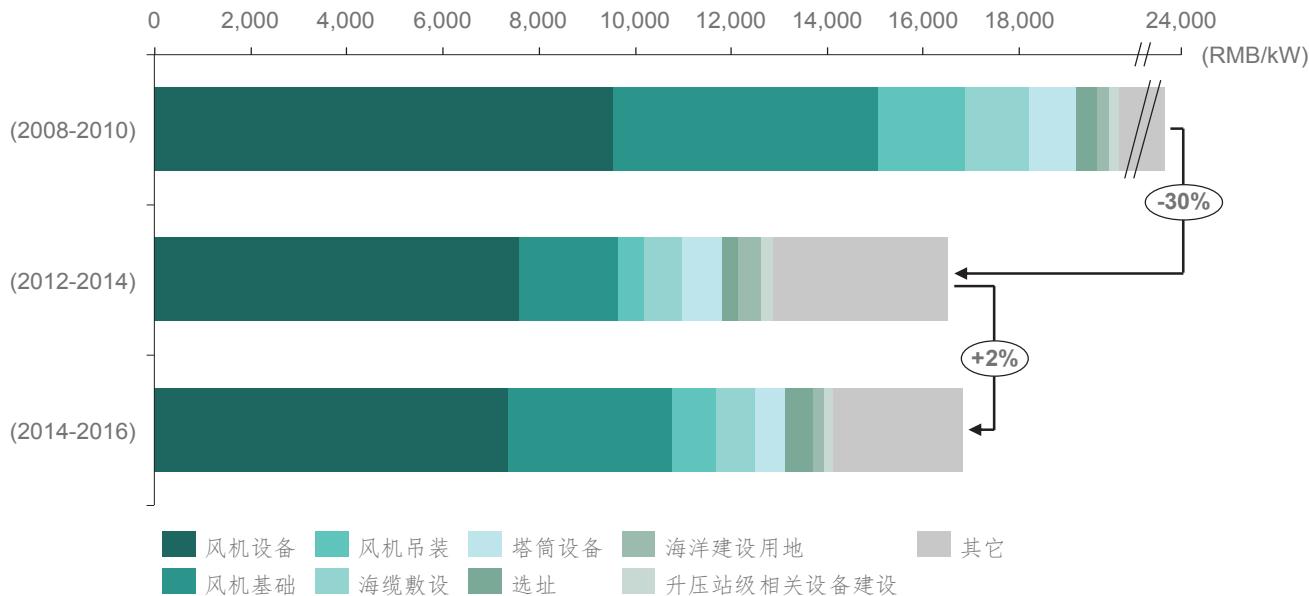
有限的技术知识与高昂的成本仍为国内海上风电开发建设的主要瓶颈

中国海上风电建设流程概览



来源：MAKE

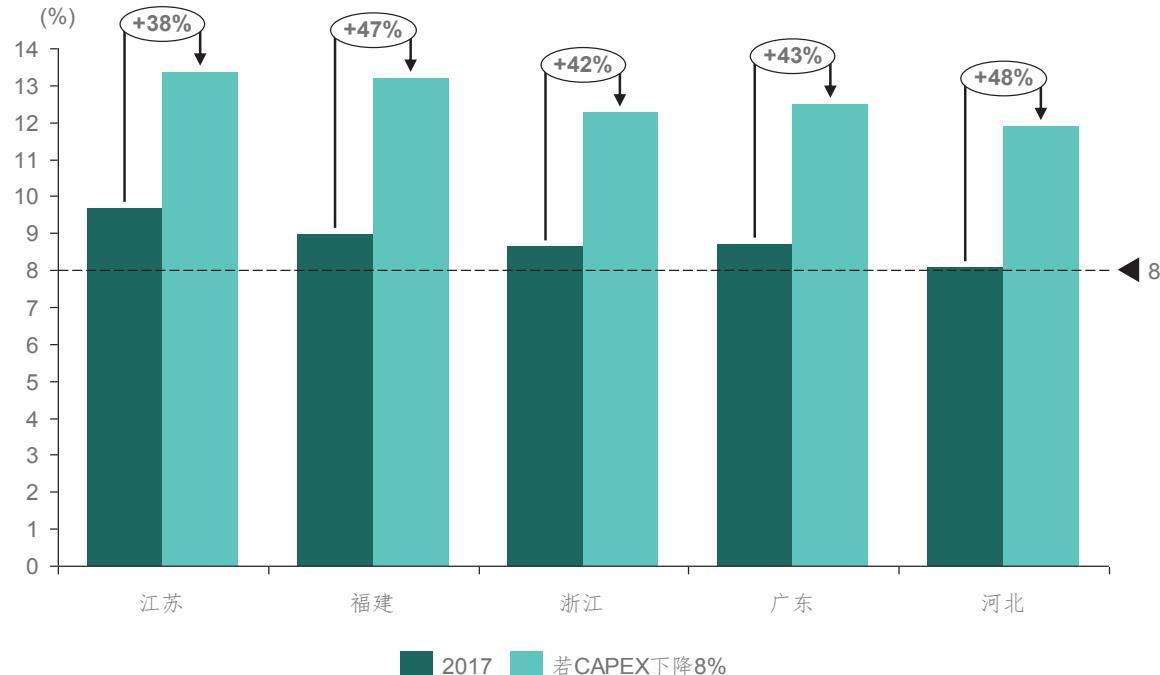
海上风电项目预估成本分析



来源：MAKE、CREI

OPEX (潮间带): 160 RMB/kW
OPEX (近海): 200 RMB/kW

海上风电项目预估IRR分析



注：项目IRR根据两类机型进行计算：江苏、河北以5MW机型计算；福建、浙江、广东以6MW机型计算。假定CAPEX水平至2020年下降8%。

来源：MAKE

海上风电开发建设可通过扩大开发规模等多种方式实现降本

风机设备与风场



- 使用大兆瓦风机设备，扩大风电场开发规模
- 提高风机可靠性
- 实现规模效益与工业化

基础



- 采用标准化的海上风机基础优化设计，统一设计标准
- 实现工业化生产

输电线路



- 实现升压站、输电线等风场配套设施的成本优化
- 创新输电线路解决方案
- 提升电网接入能力

运维



- 降低传动系统的运营成本
- 提升风机与零部件质量
- 采用状态监控系统，实现故障诊断与故障预警

来源：MAKE、Siemens、MHI-Vestas

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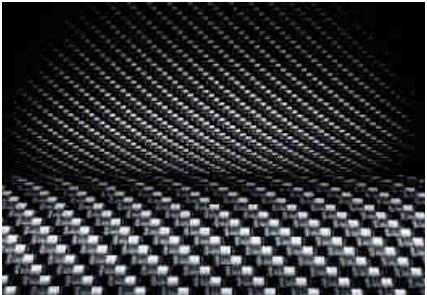
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2017年9月7日

附件十二



上纬国际投资控股股份有限公司

公司简介

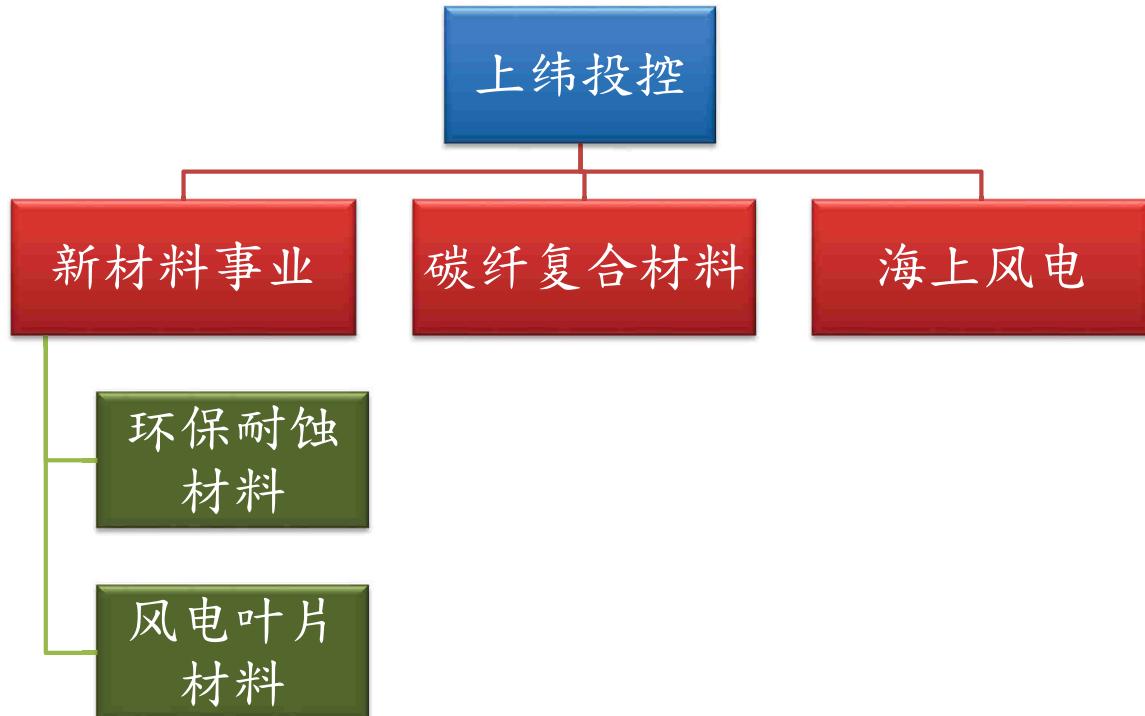
目录

- 上纬投控简介
- 实绩案例
- 荣誉与认证
- 企业文化

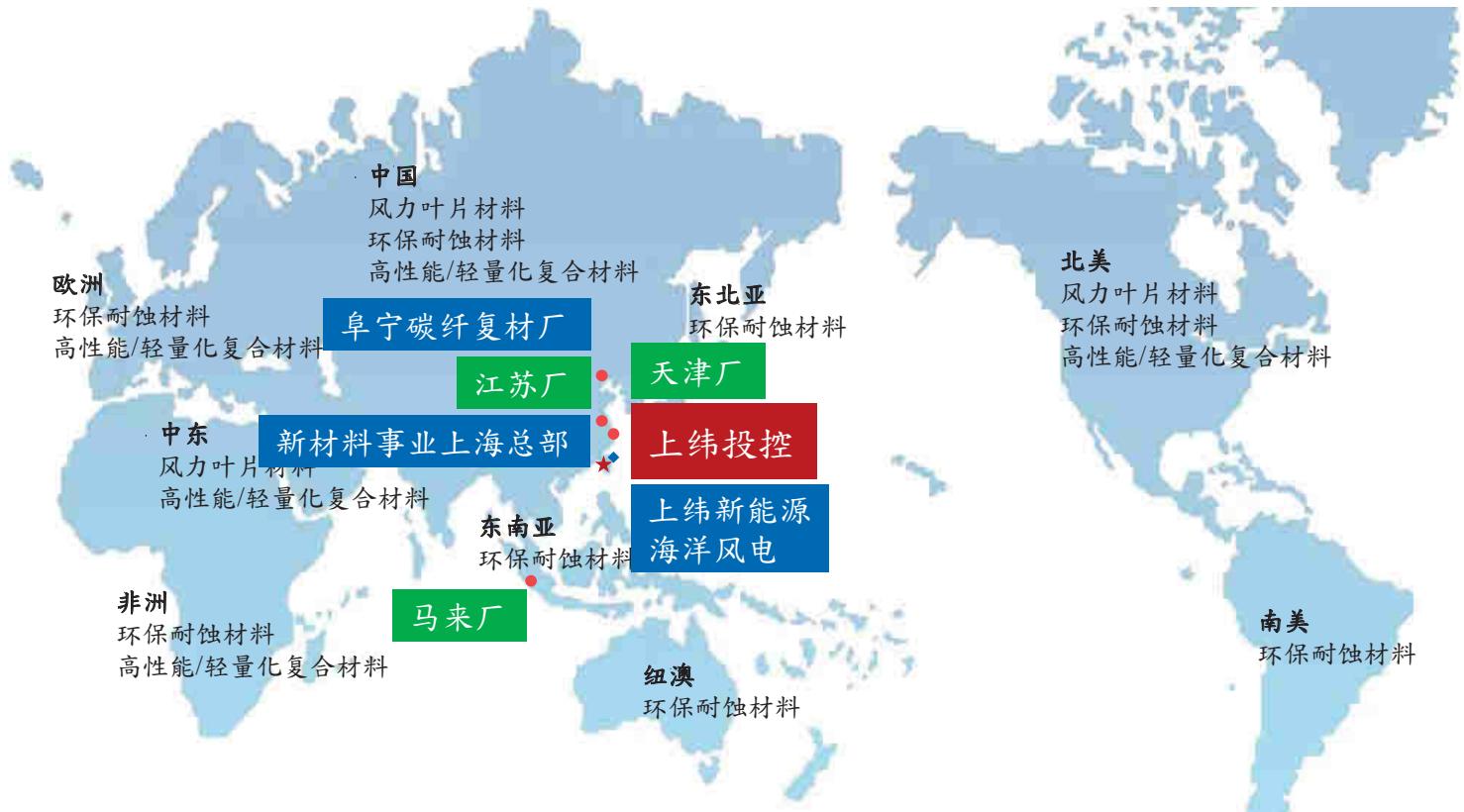
上纬发展历程



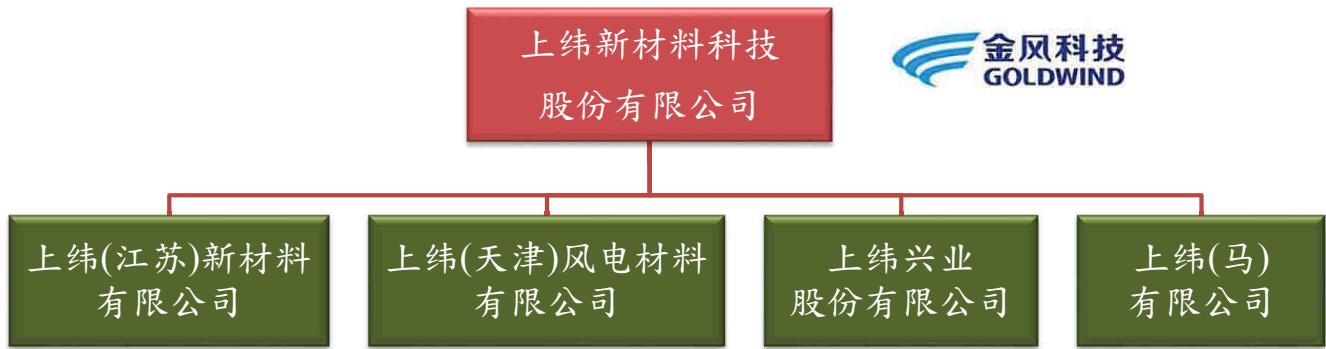
事业单位



事业据点



新材料事业



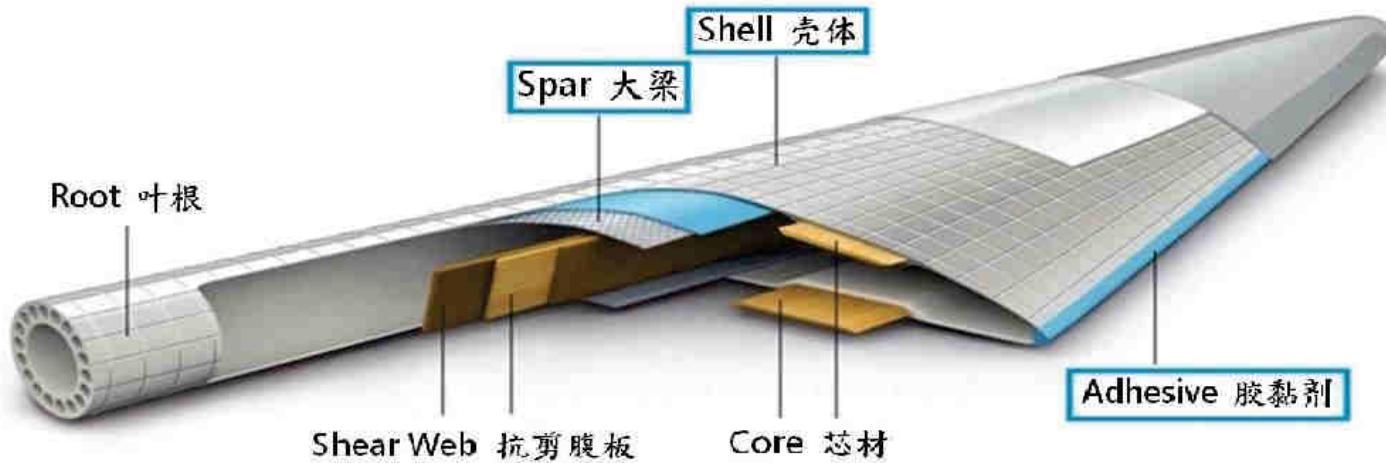
- 上纬新材料主要产品为环保耐蚀材料与风电叶片材料。
- 2016年结盟全球最大风机制造商-中国金风科技，入股改制成立「上纬新材料科技股份有限公司」，共同拓展风力发电叶片材料市场。

环保耐蚀材料



- 主要产品为乙烯基酯树脂。
- 应用为防腐蚀大型储槽与管道，火力电厂之脱硫、除尘、烟囱等设备。
- 2016年大陆市场约7.5万吨，上纬销量约占大陆市场24%。
- 主要国际市场为东南亚、印度、中东。

风电叶片材料



- 主要产品为环氧树脂搭配硬化剂与胶黏剂。
- 2016年大陆市场约11.5万吨，全球市场约25万吨。上纬销量约占大陆市场20%、全球市场9%。
- 主要国际市场为印度、北美。

碳纤复材事业



- 2015年与世界前五大化工集团台塑合资成立「上伟(江苏)碳纤复合材料有限公司」，研发生产轻量化碳纤复合材料。
- 产品为预浸布、TP板材与拉挤碳板。
- 主要应用为汽车部品与风电叶片大梁。

海上风电事业



SWE
Green & Sustainable

FOWI
Formosa offshore wind farm

MACQUARIE
麥格理

DONG
energy

- 海洋风电(Formosa I)规划128兆瓦，第一期8兆瓦已取得电业执照，是台湾第一家海上风电。
- 2017年全球前二大海上风场开发商-麦格理资本及丹能风力投资海洋风电。
- 海能风电(Formosa II)预计300-500兆瓦，海鼎风电(Formosa III)预计1,900兆瓦，开发中。

目录

- 上纬投控简介
- 实绩案例
- 荣誉与认证
- 企业文化

工程案例-电厂玻璃钢烟囱



- **使用场所：**2台600MW机组排烟
囱，两根FRP内筒。
直径：7.1m，高度：240m
- **使用树脂：**SWANCOR 905-2，
SWANCOR 1305
- **使用厂商：**华电国际股份有限
公司重庆奉节电厂

部分案例-玻璃钢烟囱

| 序号 | 使用厂商 | 工况及设计规格 | 制造时间 |
|-------|-----------|------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | 大唐新疆呼图壁电厂 | 2x300MW机组，直径7米，高度210米 | 2012/08 |
| 2 | 杭协热电公司 | 双内筒，直径3.8米，高度90米 | 2013/06 |
| 3 | 华能伊春热电厂 | 2x350MW机组，直径7米，高度210米 | 2013/11 |
| 4 | 辽阳国成热电 | 2xCB50MW抽汽背压机组，直径7米，高度150米 | 2014/04 |
| 5 | 华能新疆轮台电厂 | 2x350MW机组，直径8.4米，高度210米 | 2014/07 |
| 6 | 大唐江西抚州电厂 | 2x1000MW机组，双内筒，直径8.2米，高度240米 | 2014/09 |
| 7 | 华电奉节电厂 | 2x660MW机组，双内筒，直径8米，高度210米 | 2015/07 |
| 8 | 华能沣东热电 | 直径4.5米，高度120米 | 2015/07 |
| 9 | 大唐甘肃803电厂 | 2x350MW机组，直径7.5米，高度210米 | 2015/11 |
| 10 | 国电吉林江南电厂 | 2x330MW机组，直径7.5米，高度210米 | 2016/03 |
| 11 | 大唐河北蔚县电厂 | 2x660MW机组，直径8米，高度210米 | 2016/03 |
| 12 | 离石大土河电厂 | 2x350MW机组，直径8米，高度210米 | 2016/04 |
| 13 | 国电黄金埠发电厂 | 2x650MW机组，烟囱出口直径8.5米，高度240米 | 2016/10 |
| 14 | 铜陵有色冶炼 | 直径5米，高度126米 | |
| 15 | 池州冠华黄金冶炼 | 直径3.5米，高度80米，厚22mm | |
| | | | |



- **使用场所**：电厂脱硫尾气除尘除雾
- **使用树脂**：SWANCOR 915
- **使用厂商**：鹤壁鹤淇电厂

部分案例-WESP湿式静电除尘



| 序号 | 使用厂商 | 工况及设计规格 | 制造时间 |
|-------|------------------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 国电滦河电厂 | 2×125MW机组 | 2015/02 |
| 2 | 国电怀安电厂 | 2×330MW机组 | 2015/03 |
| 3 | 华能德州电厂 | 2×300MW机组 | 2015/04 |
| 4 | 鹤壁鹤淇电厂 | 2×660MW机组 | 2015/04 |
| 5 | 天津国投津能发电有限公司 (北疆电厂) | 1×1000MW机组 | 2015/08 |
| 6 | 宁夏吴忠金积第一电厂 | 2×300MW机组 | 2015/12 |
| 7 | 华能陕西秦岭发电有限公司 | 1×350MW机组 | 2016/03 |
| 8 | 大唐发电集团运城电厂 | 2×600MW机组 | 2016/03 |
| 9 | 魏桥集团自备电厂 | 4×300MW机组 | 2016/06 |
| 10 | 内蒙达拉特旗京达发电有限公司 | 2×660MW机组 | 2016/07 |
| | | | |

工程案例-铜电解槽内衬防腐



- **使用场所**：20万吨电解铜项目的电解槽内衬
- **使用树脂**：SWANCOR CHEMPULSE 901
- **使用厂商**：祥光铜业有限公司

工程案例-湍冲酸雾吸收塔



- 金川集团有限公司三台湍冲酸雾吸收塔
- 介质：15%NaOH， 900mg/m^3 硫酸酸雾；其中两台最高温度为100°C，一台最高温度为60°C。
- : 脂树用使SWANCOR CHEMPULSE 901
- : 法方作制手糊、缠绕

部分案例-有色冶炼



| 序号 | 使用厂商 | 应用 |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 江西铜业 | 10万吨东扩项目：混凝土电解槽玻璃钢内衬 |
| 2 | 紫金矿业 | 紫金山金铜矿湿法冶铜项目：混凝土电积槽玻璃钢内衬 |
| 3 | 金川刚果（金）湿法冶铜厂 | 整体玻璃钢萃取槽、电积槽 |
| 4 | 金川集团铜系统改造湿法精炼部分精炼厂 | 整体玻璃钢槽：电解液循环槽、上清液储槽、种板循环槽、生产高位槽、室外平衡槽 |
| 5 | 江西铜业 | 四期30万吨扩建项目：FRP储罐 |
| 6 | 江西铜业 | 四期30万吨扩建项目：FRP管道 |
| 7 | 金川集团冶炼烟气综合治理烟气吸收解析化工厂 | 铜冶炼烟气吸收液储罐 |
| 8 | 金川刚果（金）铜厂 | 重防腐地坪、隔水层、格栅等玻璃钢防腐蚀格栅 |
| 9 | 呼伦贝尔驰宏矿业有限公司 | 10万吨锌电解槽 |
| 10 | 美国孟菲斯有色矿厂 | 有色金属矿山洗液罐 |
| 11 | 贵州武陵锰业有限公司 | 重载重防腐砂浆地坪 |
| 12 | 盐城海通化工有限公司 | 铁黄反应槽内衬防腐 |
| 13 | 江西龙南县和利稀土冶炼有限公司 | 玻璃钢抽滤器 |
| | | |

工程案例-氯碱行业储罐



- **使用场所：**用于储存高纯盐酸，浓度 $>31\%$ ；使用温度 $<60^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，直径15m，容积2300m³
- **使用树脂：**SWANCOR 901
- **使用厂商：**新疆中泰化学工业园

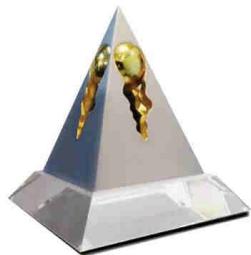
部分案例-氯碱化工行业

| 序号 | 使用厂商 | 应用 | 工况及设计规格 |
|-------|--------------|---------------|---|
| 1 | 台湾塑胶、高雄氟氯碳厂 | 37%盐酸储槽玻璃钢储罐 | 六座，直径8m，高10米，储存容量答500吨以上 |
| 2 | 新疆中泰化学工业园 | 高纯盐酸储罐 | 直径15m，容积2300m ³ |
| 3 | 山东东明万海氯碱化工 | 饱和卤水玻璃钢储罐 | 直径13m，高度15.7m |
| 4 | 重庆天原化工有限公司 | 氯甲烷副产盐酸储罐 | 两台，直径11.5m，高度10.6m |
| 5 | 湖南建滔化工有限公司 | 精盐水玻璃钢储罐 | 1500m ³ |
| 6 | 台湾化学纤维股份有限公司 | 37%盐酸化学输送管 | 直径0.4m，长8m，厚度1.2cm，可耐100Psi压力 |
| 7 | 齐鲁石化氯碱厂 | 离子膜烧碱盐水系统鳞片内衬 | |
| 8 | 吉林四平昊华化工有限公司 | 地面、污水池、钢结构防腐 | 4000m ² 地面，10000m ² 混凝土污水池、2000m ² 钢结构防腐工程 |
| 9 | 青海盐湖金属镁一体化项目 | 钾碱工艺二次盐水储槽 | |
| | | | |

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公司荣誉与奖项



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第十六届盘石奖



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中小企业创新研究奖



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台湾精品奖



MATERIALS AND WELDING
Composite Materials

JANUARY 2010

This digital file has been created from the printed version (DIN A4, year 2010), and is valid until 31 Dec 2012.
See Changes on page 2.

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愿景



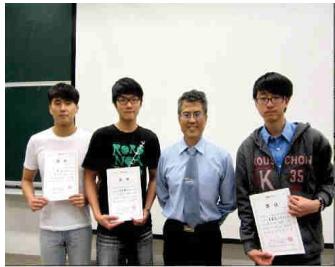
成为绿能、环保与安全领域
受尊重的材料及能源开发公司
进而成为全球知名品牌

社会关怀



- 大陆地区公益活动：
 - 汶川地震、青海玉树地震等捐助。
 - 每年3-4所员工家乡贫困小学的助学，提供奖学金、修缮资助、书包等教学用品及文具用品等。
 - 针对武汉理工大学、河北工业大学等复合材料相关领域的大学设立奖学金，以培育更多优秀人才。

社会关怀



- 台湾地区公益活动：
 - 投入南投偏远地区各学龄阶段多元的学校教育文化资源，提供奖学金、体育、人文艺术等捐助。
 - 针对清华大学、成功大学等复合材料相关领域的大学广设奖学金，以培育更多优秀人才。
 - 认养并维护苗栗竹南渔港厕所、路灯等公设。
 - 举办净山、净滩活动，为地方环境尽一份心力。
 - 结合基金会推动南投在地文化艺术之相关活动。

上纬特色



在绿能环保领域，多元化孕育商机：环保耐蚀材料、风电叶片材料、碳纤复材、海上风电。



全球产业龙头，合作加持：新材料与金风科技、碳纤复材与台塑、海上风电与麦格理资本及丹能风力。



诚信与坚持，开创企业文化：秉持「品质至上、诚信为纬、创新致胜、勤俭兴利」的上纬精神。



谢谢各位的莅临及聆听