Operational Excellence in Wind Energy Logistics and Supply Chains

Dr. Bayram Yildirim and Ranjith Krishnamurthy

http://www.wichita.edu/sustainability

Htpp://www.wichita.edu/mby



Supported by the Department of Energy

DOE DE-FG36-08G088149

Problem Description

In this research project, our goal is to investigate the larger sized wind turbine supply chains and determine the challenges at installation, operation, maintenance and end of life of a wind energy project. For Vestas, the logistics operations required at the installation of a project of a wind turbine was up to 25% of the cost of the whole project in 2006.







Major Supply Chain and Logistics Problems

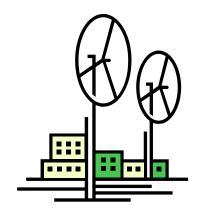
- Project management in the construction of the wind mill
- Supplier selection in wind turbine supply chains
- Logistics and transportation of very large items
- Crane Scheduling Problems
- Capacity planning
- Forecasting the demand and supply of electricity
- Inventory and maintenance planning
- Revenue Management for wind farm contractors
- Disassembly of the wind mill at the end of economical service.



Importance and Expected Results

Careful considerations should be given to short, medium and long term planning activities in the wind energy supply chains. This research will result in addressing some of the challenges in system integration and planning.







Wind Turbine Component Supply Chain

Key Component Production Capacity

Component	North America	<u>Europe</u>	Asia/Pacific
Blades	20%(1)	50%	30%
Gearbox	7%	75%	18%
Generator		70%	30%
Bearings	15%	70%	→ 15%
Castings	7.5%	62.5%	30%

2012 Capacity Forecast

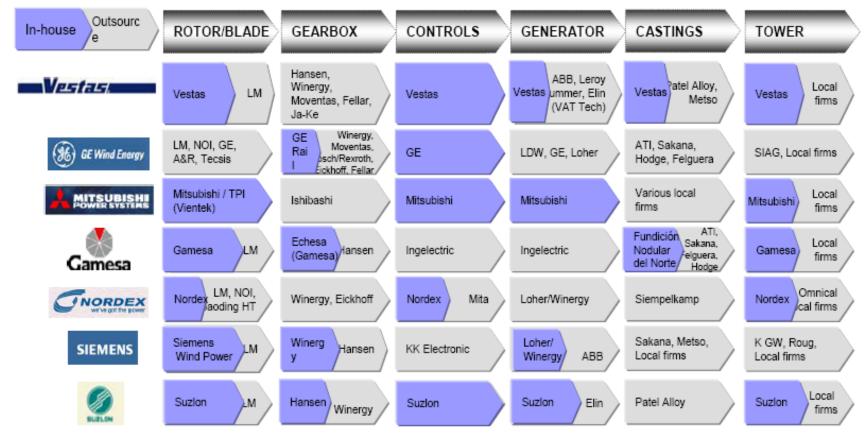
North America
Total: 75.9 MW (27%)
Incr: 14.6 MW (31%)

Europe Total: 130 MW (46%) Incr: 18.8 MW (40%) <u>Asia-Pacific</u> Total: 67.6 MW (27%) Incr: 13.8 MW (29%)

Note 1: Includes South America & does not include recent capacity expansions in the US Source: BTM Consulting, MAKE Consulting

US Wind Turbine Supply Chain

Vertical Integration in the Wind Turbine Supply Chain



Note: Value chain positions are approximate. Source: Suppliers, Emerging Energy Research

Various global turbine vendors have adopted unique vertical integration strategies, with several major OEMs bringing component supply in-house

Bottlenecks

Current Bottlenecks Tele-Co

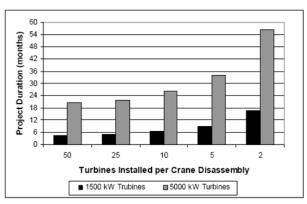
- -Industrial Gearboxes Availability
- -Large Bearings Availability
- -Generators/ Generator Components Availability

Anticipated Bottlenecks

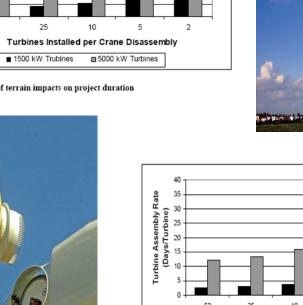
- -Capacity problems in manufacturing of towers, gearboxes, bearings, generators and blades
- Domestic Transportation Capacity for large items
- -Availability of Trained Wind Energy Professionals
- -Crane Availability for installation and maintenance of wind mills

Crane Scheduling Problem

Very large cranes (350-600 tons) are needed to install large wind turbines (>3000 kW). Availability of these cranes are scarce. Careful planning and optimal scheduling of these cranes may reduce the project duration and decrease the payback period significantly



Influence of terrain impacts on project duration



Influence of terrain impact to turbine assembly rates

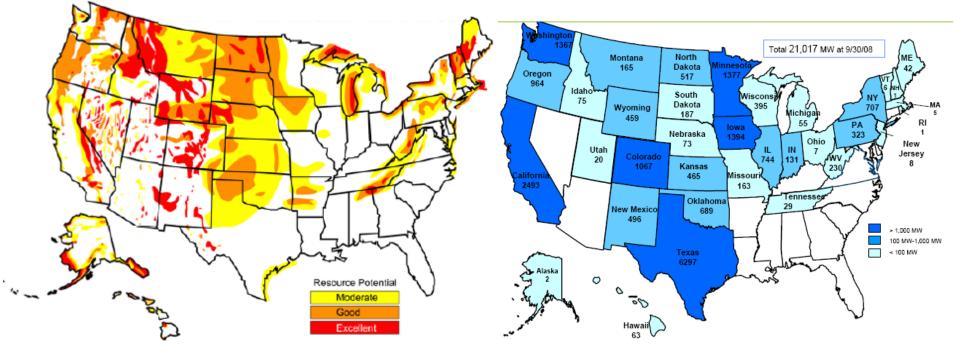
■ 1500 kW

Turbines Installed per Crane Disassembly **■** 5000 kW

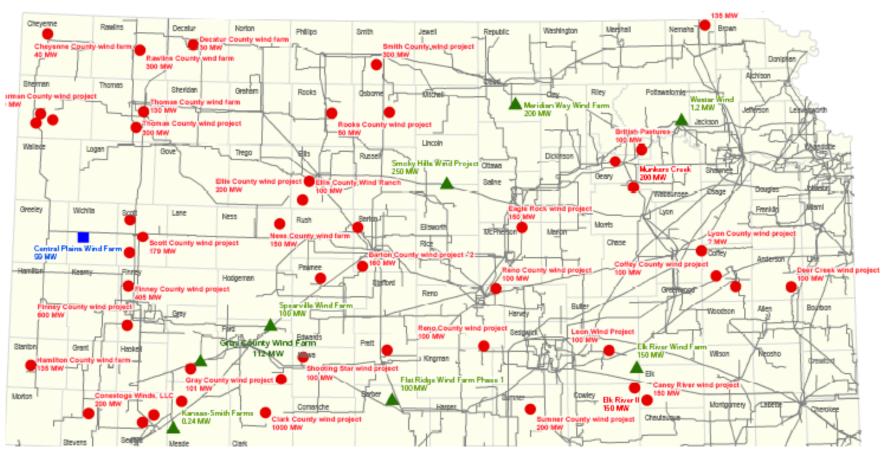
THE TOP TWENTY STATES for wind energy potential, as measured by annual energy potential in the billions of kWhs, factoring in environmental and land use exclusions for wind class of 3 and higher.

1	North Dakota	1,210	11	Colorado	481
2	Texas	1,190	12	New Mexico	435
3	Kansas	1,070	13	Idaho	73
4	South Dakota	1,030	14	Michigan	65
5	Montana	1,020	15	New York	62
6	Nebraska	868	16	Illinois	61
7	Wyoming	747	17	California	59
8	Oklahoma	725	18	Wisconsin	58
9	Minnesota	657	19	Maine	56
10	lowa	551	20	Missouri	52





PROPOSED and EXISTING WIND PROJECTS in KANSAS



- ▲ Existing
- Under Construction
- Proposed



- Manufacturing Key Components in Kansas
 - Expertise in blades and composites
- Workforce Development
 - Manufacturing
 - Construction
 - Operation and Maintenance
- Incentives by the State





There is a need for an entity which introduces manufacturers in Kansas to the opportunities in the wind supply chain (e.g., Great Lakes Wind Network)

- help create new business opportunities
- link buyers with sellers
- provide assessment and coaching services to manufacturers
- educate on market needs and trends
- Provide manufacturers with a voice for sound public policy

(Department of Commerce)



Operational Excellence in Wind Energy Logistics and Supply Chains

Dr. Bayram Yildirim and Ranjith Krishnamurthy

http://www.wichita.edu/sustainability

Htpp://www.wichita.edu/mby



Supported by the Department of Energy

DOE DE-FG36-08GO88149