



## 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Clean Electrical Power

### *Special Session on Offshore renewable energies*

The Earth is composed by 70% of water and 30% of land. However, in terms of the use of renewable energies, the 98% of the renewable energy farms are located onshore and only the 2% of them are located offshore. In addition, onshore locations are full of renewable energy farms, mainly onshore wind energy and photovoltaic energy. In this context, it is important to analyze the importance of all the types of offshore renewable energies (offshore wind, wave energy, tidal energy, etc.) in order to provide an alternative to the onshore installations. Offshore farms can offer new types of energy sources which are not available onshore, higher sizes of the farms (more power) and more renewable energy resource. On the other hand, the disadvantages of the offshore renewable energies are focused on the development of their electric devices, moorings, platforms, anchors, maintenance aspects, etc. for improving their economic feasibility.

This special session aims at gathering contributions able to cope with the above questions. This relates possible contributions dealing with (but not limited to):

- Floating offshore wind (TLP, spar, semisubmersible, etc.).
- Fixed offshore wind (gravity-based foundations, monopile, tripile, jackets, tripod, etc.).
- Wave energy (oscillating water column, oscillating bodies, overtopping, etc.).
- Other types of offshore renewable energies (tidal energy, gradients, currents, hybrid platforms, etc.).
- Economic and Social aspects of offshore renewable energies.
- Installation and maintenance of offshore renewable energies (electrical aspects, preventive and corrective maintenance, mooring, anchoring, onshore and offshore logistics, etc.)

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