

STN	Veterné elektrárne Časť 3-2: Požiadavky na konštrukciu plávajúcich vetrových turbín na mori	STN EN IEC 61400-3-2
		33 3160

Wind energy generation systems - Part 3-2: Design requirements for floating offshore wind turbines

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 04/25

Obsahuje: EN IEC 61400-3-2:2025, IEC 61400-3-2:2025

140353



EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN IEC 61400-3-2

February 2025

ICS 27.180

English Version

Wind energy generation systems - Part 3-2: Design
requirements for floating offshore wind turbines
(IEC 61400-3-2:2025)

Systèmes de génération d'énergie éolienne - Partie 3-2:
Exigences de conception des éoliennes en mer flottantes
(IEC 61400-3-2:2025)

Windenergieanlagen - Teil 3-2: Auslegungsanforderungen
für schwimmende Windenergieanlagen auf offener See
(IEC 61400-3-2:2025)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2025-02-26. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

EN IEC 61400-3-2:2025 (E)**European foreword**

The text of document 88/1028/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61400-3-2, prepared by TC 88 "Wind energy generation systems" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 61400-3-2:2025.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national (dop) 2026-02-28 level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the (dow) 2028-02-29 document have to be withdrawn

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document is read in conjunction with EN IEC 61400-1.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CENELEC website.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61400-3-2:2025 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standard indicated:

IEC 61400-24	NOTE	Approved as EN IEC 61400-24
ISO 12944-2	NOTE	Approved as EN ISO 12944-2
ISO 12944-9	NOTE	Approved as EN ISO 12944-9
ISO 13628-5	NOTE	Approved as EN ISO 13628-5
ISO 19901-2	NOTE	Approved as EN ISO 19901-2
ISO 19901-8	NOTE	Approved as EN ISO 19901-8
ISO 19901-10	NOTE	Approved as EN ISO 19901-10
IEC 60721-3-3	NOTE	Approved as EN IEC 60721-3-3
ISO 12944-2	NOTE	Approved as EN ISO 12944-2
ISO 12944-9	NOTE	Approved as EN ISO 12944-9
ISO 19902	NOTE	Approved as EN ISO 19902

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cencenelec.eu.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60721	series	Classification of environmental	EN 60721	series
IEC 61400-1	2019	Wind energy generation systems - Part 1: Design requirements	EN IEC 61400-1	2019
IEC 61400-3-1	-	Wind energy generation systems - Part 3- 1: Design requirements for fixed offshore wind turbines	EN IEC 61400-3-1	-
IEC 61400-13	-	Wind turbines - Part 13: Measurement of mechanical loads	EN 61400-13	-
IEC 61400-15-1 ¹	-	Wind energy generation systems - Part 15- 1: Site suitability input conditions for wind power plants	EN IEC 61400-15- 1 ²	-
IEC 61400-24	-	Wind energy generation systems - Part 24: Lightning protection	EN IEC 61400-24	-
ISO 2394	-	General principles on reliability for structures	-	-
ISO 2533	-	Standard Atmosphere	-	-
ISO 18692-1	-	Fibre ropes for offshore stationkeeping - Part 1: General specification	-	-
ISO 18692-2	-	Fibre ropes for offshore stationkeeping - Part 2: Polyester	-	-
ISO 18692-3	-	Fibre ropes for offshore stationkeeping - Part 3: High modulus polyethylene (HMPE)	-	-
ISO 19900	-	Petroleum and natural gas industries - General requirements for offshore structures	EN ISO 19900	-

¹ Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: IEC/AFDIS 61400-15-1:2023.

² Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: FprEN IEC 61400-15-1:2024.

EN IEC 61400-3-2:2025 (E)

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 19901-1	-	Petroleum and natural gas industries - Specific requirements for offshore structures - Part 1: Metocean design and operating considerations	EN ISO 19901-1	-
ISO 19901-4	-	Petroleum and natural gas industries - Specific requirements for offshore structures - Part 4: Geotechnical and foundation design considerations	EN ISO 19901-4	-
ISO 19901-6	-	Petroleum and natural gas industries - Specific requirements for offshore structures - Part 6: Marine operations	EN ISO 19901-6	-
ISO 19901-7	-	Petroleum and natural gas industries - Specific requirements for offshore structures - Part 7: Stationkeeping systems for floating offshore structures and mobile offshore units	EN ISO 19901-7	-
ISO 19902	-	Petroleum and natural gas industries - Fixed steel offshore structures	EN ISO 19902	-
ISO 19903	-	Petroleum and natural gas industries - Concrete offshore structures	EN ISO 19903	-
ISO 19904-1	-	Petroleum and natural gas industries - Floating offshore structures - Part 1: Ship-shaped, semi-submersible, spar and shallow-draught cylindrical structures	EN ISO 19904-1	-
ISO 19906	-	Petroleum and natural gas industries - Arctic offshore structures	EN ISO 19906	-
ISO 29400	-	Ships and marine technology - Offshore wind energy - Port and marine operations	-	-
IEC/TS 61400-30	2023	Wind energy generation systems - Part 30: Safety of wind turbine generators - General principles for design	-	-
API RP 2T	-	Planning, Designing, and Constructing Tension Leg Platforms	-	-
IMO	-	International Code on Intact Stability	-	-
IMO	-	MODU CODE	-	-



IEC 61400-3-2

Edition 1.0 2025-01

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Wind energy generation systems –
Part 3-2: Design requirements for floating offshore wind turbines**

**Systèmes de génération d'énergie éolienne –
Partie 3-2: Exigences de conception des éoliennes en mer flottantes**





THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED
Copyright © 2025 IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either IEC or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester. If you have any questions about IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact the address below or your local IEC member National Committee for further information.

Droits de reproduction réservés. Sauf indication contraire, aucune partie de cette publication ne peut être reproduite ni utilisée sous quelque forme que ce soit et par aucun procédé, électronique ou mécanique, y compris la photocopie et les microfilms, sans l'accord écrit de l'IEC ou du Comité national de l'IEC du pays du demandeur. Si vous avez des questions sur le copyright de l'IEC ou si vous désirez obtenir des droits supplémentaires sur cette publication, utilisez les coordonnées ci-après ou contactez le Comité national de l'IEC de votre pays de résidence.

IEC Secretariat
 3, rue de Varembé
 CH-1211 Geneva 20
 Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigendum or an amendment might have been published.

IEC publications search - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform

The advanced search enables to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee, ...). It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and once a month by email.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: sales@iec.ch.

IEC Products & Services Portal - products.iec.ch

Discover our powerful search engine and read freely all the publications previews, graphical symbols and the glossary. With a subscription you will always have access to up to date content tailored to your needs.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary on electrotechnology, containing more than 22 500 terminological entries in English and French, with equivalent terms in 25 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

A propos de l'IEC

La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) est la première organisation mondiale qui élabore et publie des Normes internationales pour tout ce qui a trait à l'électricité, à l'électronique et aux technologies apparentées.

A propos des publications IEC

Le contenu technique des publications IEC est constamment revu. Veuillez vous assurer que vous possédez l'édition la plus récente, un corrigendum ou amendement peut avoir été publié.

Recherche de publications IEC - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform

La recherche avancée permet de trouver des publications IEC en utilisant différents critères (numéro de référence, texte, comité d'études, ...). Elle donne aussi des informations sur les projets et les publications remplacées ou retirées.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications IEC. Just Published détaille les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en ligne et une fois par mois par email.

Service Clients - webstore.iec.ch/csc

Si vous désirez nous donner des commentaires sur cette publication ou si vous avez des questions contactez-nous: sales@iec.ch.

IEC Products & Services Portal - products.iec.ch

Découvrez notre puissant moteur de recherche et consultez gratuitement tous les aperçus des publications, symboles graphiques et le glossaire. Avec un abonnement, vous aurez toujours accès à un contenu à jour adapté à vos besoins.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

Le premier dictionnaire d'électrotechnologie en ligne au monde, avec plus de 22 500 articles terminologiques en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans 25 langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International (IEV) en ligne.



IEC 61400-3-2

Edition 1.0 2025-01

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Wind energy generation systems –
Part 3-2: Design requirements for floating offshore wind turbines**

**Systèmes de génération d'énergie éolienne –
Partie 3-2: Exigences de conception des éoliennes en mer flottantes**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

ICS 27.180

ISBN 978-2-8322-9825-1

**Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.
Attention! Veuillez vous assurer que vous avez obtenu cette publication via un distributeur agréé.**

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	8
INTRODUCTION	11
1 Scope	12
2 Normative references	13
3 Terms and definitions	14
4 Symbols, units and abbreviated terms	26
4.1 General.....	26
4.2 Symbols and units.....	26
4.3 Abbreviated terms.....	27
5 Principal elements	28
5.1 General.....	28
5.2 Design methods	28
5.3 Safety level for FOWT	30
5.4 Safety classes for RNA and tower	30
5.5 Quality assurance	30
5.6 Rotor–nacelle assembly markings	30
5.7 Support structure markings	31
6 External conditions – definition and assessment.....	31
6.1 General.....	31
6.2 Wind turbine classes	31
6.3 Definition of external conditions at a FOWT site	32
6.3.1 General	32
6.3.2 Wind conditions	32
6.3.3 Marine conditions	33
6.3.4 Electrical power network conditions	40
6.3.5 Other environmental conditions	40
6.4 Assessment of external conditions at a FOWT site.....	41
6.4.1 General	41
6.4.2 The metocean database	41
6.4.3 Assessment of wind conditions	42
6.4.4 Assessment of marine conditions.....	44
6.4.5 Assessment of other environmental conditions	48
6.4.6 Assessment of electrical network conditions	49
6.4.7 Assessment of soil conditions	49
7 Structural design	50
7.1 General.....	50
7.2 Design methodology	51
7.3 Loads.....	51
7.3.1 General	51
7.3.2 Gravitational and inertial loads	51
7.3.3 Aerodynamic loads	51
7.3.4 Actuation loads	51
7.3.5 Hydrodynamic loads	52
7.3.6 Sea/lake ice loads	52
7.3.7 Other loads.....	52
7.4 Design situations and load cases	53

7.4.1	General	53
7.4.2	Power production (DLC 1.1 to 1.6).....	63
7.4.3	Power production plus occurrence of fault or loss of electrical network connection (DLC 2.1 – 2.6)	64
7.4.4	Start up (DLC 3.1 to 3.3).....	66
7.4.5	Normal shutdown (DLC 4.1 to 4.3).....	67
7.4.6	Emergency stop (DLC 5.1).....	68
7.4.7	Parked (standstill or idling) (DLC 6.1 to 6.5)	68
7.4.8	Parked plus fault conditions (DLC 7.1 and 7.2)	69
7.4.9	Transport, assembly, maintenance and repair (DLC 8.1 to 8.4).....	70
7.4.10	Redundancy check and damage stability (DLC F1.1 to F2.3)	74
7.5	Load and load effect calculations	75
7.5.1	General	75
7.5.2	Relevance of hydrodynamic loads.....	75
7.5.3	Calculation of hydrodynamic loads.....	76
7.5.4	Calculation of sea/lake ice loads.....	77
7.5.5	Overall damping assessment for support structure response evaluations.....	77
7.5.6	Simulation requirements	78
7.5.7	Other requirements	82
7.6	Limit state analysis	83
7.6.1	Method	83
7.6.2	Ultimate strength analysis.....	86
7.6.3	Fatigue analysis	87
7.6.4	Serviceability analysis	88
8	Control system	89
9	Mechanical systems	90
10	Electrical system	91
11	Anchor design	91
12	Assembly, transport and installation	91
12.1	General.....	91
12.2	Planning	92
12.3	Environmental conditions	92
12.4	Documentation.....	92
12.5	Transport, receiving, handling and storage	93
13	Commissioning, operation and maintenance	93
13.1	General.....	93
13.2	Design requirements for safe operation, inspection and maintenance	93
13.3	Commissioning	94
13.3.1	General	94
13.3.2	Energization	95
13.3.3	Commissioning tests.....	95
13.3.4	Records	95
13.3.5	Post commissioning activities	95
13.4	Operator's instruction manual	95
13.4.1	General	95
13.4.2	Instructions for operations and maintenance record	96
13.4.3	Instructions for unscheduled automatic shutdown	96
13.4.4	Instructions for diminished reliability	96

13.4.5	Work procedures plan	96
13.4.6	Emergency procedures plan	97
13.5	Maintenance manual	97
14	Stationkeeping systems	98
14.1	General	98
14.2	Catenary, semi-taut or taut stationkeeping systems	98
14.3	Tendon systems	99
14.4	Synthetic mooring	99
14.5	Stationkeeping system hardware	99
14.6	Dynamic power cable	99
15	Floating stability	100
15.1	General	100
15.2	Intact static stability criteria	101
15.3	Quasi static evaluation	101
15.4	Dynamic response evaluation	102
15.5	Damage stability criteria	102
16	Materials	103
17	Marine support systems	103
17.1	General	103
17.2	Bilge system	103
17.3	Ballast system	103
Annex A (informative)	Key design parameters for a floating offshore wind turbine (FOWT)	104
A.1	Floating offshore wind turbine (FOWT) identifiers	104
A.1.1	General	104
A.1.2	Rotor nacelle assembly (machine) parameters	104
A.1.3	Support structure parameters	105
A.1.4	Wind conditions (based on a 10-min reference period and including wind farm wake effects where relevant)	105
A.1.5	Marine conditions (based on a 3-hour reference period where relevant)	106
A.1.6	Electrical network conditions at turbine	107
A.2	Other environmental conditions	107
A.3	Limiting conditions for transport, installation and maintenance	108
Annex B (informative)	Guidance on calculation of hydrodynamic loads	109
B.1	General	109
B.2	Morison's equation	109
B.3	Diffraction and radiation theory	109
B.4	Slam loading	110
B.5	Vortex-induced vibrations and motions	110
B.6	Appurtenances and marine growth	111
B.7	Global analysis and fatigue analysis methods	111
B.8	Breaking wave loads	112
B.9	Air gap	112
Annex C (informative)	Floating offshore wind turbine (FOWT) anchor design	113
Annex D (informative)	Statistical extrapolation of operational metocean parameters for ultimate strength analysis	114
D.1	General	114
D.2	Use of IFORM to determine 50-yr significant wave height conditional on mean wind speed	114

D.3	Examples of joint distributions of V and H_S and approximations to the environmental contour	116
D.4	Choice of sea state duration	118
D.5	Determination of the extreme individual wave height to optionally be embedded in SSS	119
Annex E (informative)	Corrosion protection	120
E.1	General.....	120
E.2	The marine environment	120
E.3	Corrosion protection considerations	121
E.4	Corrosion protection systems – Support structures	121
E.5	Corrosion protection in the rotor-nacelle assembly.....	122
Annex F (informative)	Prediction of extreme wave heights during tropical cyclones.....	123
F.1	General.....	123
F.2	Wind field estimation for tropical cyclones.....	123
F.3	Wave estimation for tropical cyclones	124
Annex G (informative)	Recommendations for alignment of safety levels in tropical cyclone regions.....	125
G.1	General.....	125
G.2	Global robustness level criteria	125
G.3	Design load cases.....	125
Annex H (informative)	Earthquakes.....	127
Annex I (informative)	Model tests	128
Annex J (informative)	Tsunamis	131
J.1	General.....	131
J.2	Numerical model of tsunami [51], [52]	131
J.3	Evaluation of variance of water surface elevation and current velocity [5]	134
Annex K (informative)	Redundancy of stationkeeping system.....	135
Annex L (informative)	Differing limit state methods in IEC and ISO standards	136
Annex M (informative)	Application of load and load effect logic to floating substructure design.....	138
M.1	General.....	138
M.2	Typical load computation setups	138
M.3	Applied example	139
Annex N (informative)	Guidance on simulation length and associated parameters	140
N.1	General considerations	140
N.1.1	General	140
N.1.2	Initial transient time	140
N.1.3	Low-frequency dynamics sampling	140
N.1.4	Reference period	140
N.2	Simulations for fatigue limit state analysis.....	141
N.2.1	General	141
N.2.2	Response variance and reference period	141
N.2.3	Statistical convergence of damage	141
N.3	Simulations for extreme limit state analysis.....	141
N.3.1	General	141
N.3.2	Characteristic extreme consistency with the reference period	142
N.3.3	Characteristic value variability	142

Annex O (informative) Estimation of wave directional spreading by long wave method / single point measurement	143
O.1 Background.....	143
O.2 Linear free-wave extraction.....	144
O.3 Second-order calculation	144
Annex P (informative) Direction spreading function	146
Annex Q (informative) Concrete structures design	147
Q.1 General.....	147
Q.2 Design load cases.....	147
Q.2.1 Limit states in reinforced concrete design	147
Q.2.2 ULS, ALS and FLS load cases	148
Q.2.3 SLS load cases.....	148
Q.2.4 Load factors	148
Q.3 Design criteria	149
Q.3.1 Material factors.....	149
Q.3.2 ULS, ALS, FLS verifications.....	149
Q.3.3 SLS: Watertightness verification	150
Q.3.4 SLS: Crack-opening verification.....	150
Q.3.5 SLS: Limitation of stresses	150
Annex R (informative) Relationship between peak wave period and significant wave height in the sea areas affected by swell.....	151
R.1 General.....	151
R.2 Relationship between wave height and wave period in the sea areas affected by swell	151
Annex S (informative) Application of damage stability criteria	152
S.1 Objective	152
S.2 Scenario of loss of floating stability.....	152
S.3 Flow of application of new damage stability criteria	152
S.4 Definition of target probability of failure (PS)	153
S.5 Definition of collision probability (P1)	154
S.6 Definition of total loss probability by ship collision (P2)	156
S.6.1 Concept of estimation of P2 and PT.....	156
S.6.2 Simplification of FEM analysis	156
S.6.3 Estimation of P2 by limit curve.....	158
S.7 Additional countermeasure to reduce P2	159
Bibliography.....	160
 Figure 1 – Parts of a floating offshore wind turbine (FOWT)	16
Figure 2 – Rigid-body motion degrees of freedom of a floating substructure; <i>illustration by Alfred Hicks, National Renewable Energy Laboratory</i>	17
Figure 3 – Design process for a floating offshore wind turbine (FOWT)	29
Figure 4 – Definition of water levels	38
Figure 5 – Top-down view of nacelle yaw and nacelle yaw misalignment in a simulation	62
Figure 6 – The two approaches to calculate the design load effect.....	84
Figure D.1 – Example of the construction of the 50-year environmental contour for a 3-hour sea state duration	115
Figure J.1 – The calculated result of Equation (J.8)	133

Figure M.1 – Example of load and load effect workflow for a hybrid "beams" and "nodes" floating substructure model setup	139
Figure O.1 – A typical 60-min (full-scale) time history spectrum with $H_s = 6,18 \text{ m}$ and $T_p = 10,36 \text{ s}$ recorded at the Ocean Engineering Wide Tank, University of Ulsan, Korea (South)	143
Figure R.1 – The relationship between significant wave height and significant wave period based on the measurement at Fukushima offshore site [2]	151
Figure S.1 – Concept flow of application of new damage stability criteria	153
Figure S.2 – Concept image of the approaching frequency	155
Figure S.3 – Concept of estimation of P2 and PT in a strict way.....	156
Figure S.4 – Concept of a limit curve	158
Figure S.5 – Concept of the probability of total loss probability by ship collision.....	158
 Table 1 – Conversion between extreme wind speeds of different averaging periods.....	42
Table 2 – Design load cases	56
Table 3 – Safety factor for yield stress	87
Table G.1 – Additional load cases for tropical cyclone affected regions	126
Table L.1 – Mapping of limit states in ISO 19904-1 Table 4 and load cases from IEC 61400-3-2	137
Table Q.1 – Partial factors γ_F for actions for different limit states	149
Table Q.2 – Material factors γ_m for different limit states and materials	149
Table Q.3 – Allowable crack-width for different exposure zones	150
Table S.1 – Annual reliability of offshore structures	154

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

WIND ENERGY GENERATION SYSTEMS –

Part 3-2: Design requirements for floating offshore wind turbines

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) IEC draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, IEC had not received notice of (a) patent(s), which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at <https://patents.iec.ch>. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

IEC 61400-3-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 88: Wind energy generation systems. It is an International Standard.

This first edition cancels and replaces IEC TS 61400-3-2, published in 2019. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC TS 61400-3-2:

- a) The relevant contents of IEC 61400-3-1 have been migrated into IEC 61400-3-2, making IEC 61400-3-2 a self-standing document that does not have to be read directly in conjunction with IEC 61400-3-1.

- b) Several modifications have been made regarding metocean conditions in Clause 6 considering the nature of FOWT and the offshore site where FOWT will be installed, including: (1) the importance of wave directional spreading has been highlighted as it may result in larger loads for FOWT, including the addition of the new informative Annex O and Annex P and (2) the characteristic of swell has been explained, which may be relevant for some FOWT projects, including the addition of new informative Annex R regarding the characteristic of swell.
- c) Subclauses 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5 have been changed to include a revised DLC table and its related descriptions, including amongst others updated requirements on directionality, wave conditions, redundancy check and damage stability cases, and a robustness check case; further updates are made related to guidance and necessities provided on load calculations and simulation requirements.
- d) Subclause 7.6 has been updated with guidance on fatigue assessment along with clarifications on serviceability analysis and the applicable material for WSD; related Annex L has been updated and a new Annex M has been added for clarification of the safety factors and load and load effect approach for floating substructures.
- e) The concept of floater control system that will interact with the wind turbine controller has been introduced in Clause 8.
- f) Clause 11 has been renamed from "Foundation and substructure design" to "Anchor design" and requirements for the transient conditions have been added.
- g) A more detailed clause regarding concrete design has been added to Clause 16 together with an informative Annex Q.
- h) Clause 15 has been updated with the aim to improve ease of use, using experience from oil and gas and considering unique wind turbine characteristics; updates included guidance for TLPs, damage stability, dynamic stability, testing and the addition for Annex S regarding how to analyse collision probability.

This International Standard is to be read in conjunction with IEC 61400-1, *Wind energy generation systems – Part 1: Design requirements*.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
88/1028/FDIS	88/1050/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This publication was drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61400 series, published under the general title *Wind energy generation systems*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 61400 outlines the minimum design requirements for floating offshore wind turbines (FOWT) and is not intended for use as a complete design specification or instruction manual.

Several different parties may be responsible for undertaking the various elements of the design, manufacture, assembly, installation, erection, commissioning, operation and maintenance of a FOWT and for ensuring that the requirements of this document are met. The division of responsibility between these parties is a contractual matter and is outside the scope of this document.

Any of the requirements of this document may be altered if it can be suitably demonstrated that the safety of the system is not compromised. Compliance with this document does not relieve any person, organization, or corporation from the responsibility of observing other applicable regulations.

WIND ENERGY GENERATION SYSTEMS –

Part 3-2: Design requirements for floating offshore wind turbines

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61400 specifies requirements for assessment of the external conditions at a floating offshore wind turbine (FOWT) site and specifies essential design requirements to ensure the engineering integrity of FOWTs. Its purpose is to provide an appropriate level of protection against damage from all anticipated hazards during the planned lifetime.

This document focuses on the engineering integrity of the structural components of a FOWT but is also concerned with subsystems such as control and protection mechanisms, internal electrical systems and mechanical systems.

A wind turbine shall be considered as a FOWT if the floating substructure is subject to hydrodynamic loading and supported by buoyancy and a stationkeeping system. A FOWT encompasses five principal subsystems: the RNA, the tower, the floating substructure, the stationkeeping system and the onboard machinery, equipment and systems that are not part of the RNA.

The following types of floating substructures are explicitly considered within the context of this document:

- ship-shaped structures and barges,
- semi-submersibles (Semi),
- spar buoys (Spar),
- tension-leg platforms/buoys (TLP / TLB).

This document can be utilized for structural types other than listed above, but special consideration may be needed to support novel features to achieve the same target safety level. These other structures can have a great range of variability in geometry, materials and structural forms and, therefore, can be only partly covered by the requirements of this document. In other cases, specific requirements stated in this document can be found not to apply to all or part of a structure under design. In all the above cases, conformity with this document will require that the design is based upon its underpinning principles and achieves a level of safety equivalent, or superior, to the level implicit in it.

This document is applicable to unmanned floating structures with one single horizontal axis turbine. While generally applicable, additional considerations may be needed, e.g., for multi-turbine units on a single floating substructure, vertical-axis wind turbines, FOWTs with shared moorings, spinning spars, floating structures without a stationkeeping system, or combined wind/wave energy systems.

This document is to be used together with the appropriate IEC and ISO standards mentioned in Clause 2. In particular, this document is fully consistent with the requirements of IEC 61400-1. In the event of requirements that may conflict between this document and the normative references, the requirements stated in this document supersede those of the references.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60721 (all parts), *Classification of environmental conditions*

IEC 61400-1:2019, *Wind energy generation systems – Part 1: Design requirements*

IEC 61400-3-1, *Wind energy generation systems – Part 3-1: Design requirements for fixed offshore wind turbines*

IEC 61400-13, *Wind turbines – Part 13: Measurements of mechanical loads*

IEC 61400-15-1, *Wind energy generation systems – Part 15-1: Site suitability input conditions for wind power plants*¹

IEC 61400-24, *Wind turbines – Part 24: Lighting protection*

IEC TS 61400-30:2023, *Wind energy generation systems – Part 30: Safety of wind turbine generators – General principles for design*

ISO 2394, *General principles on reliability for structures*

ISO 2533, *Standard Atmosphere*

ISO 18692-1, *Fibre ropes for offshore stationkeeping – Part 1: General specification*

ISO 18692-2, *Fibre ropes for offshore stationkeeping – Part 2: Polyester*

ISO 18692-3, *Fibre ropes for offshore stationkeeping – Part 3: High modulus polyethylene (HMPE)*

ISO 19900, *Petroleum and natural gas industries – General requirements for offshore structures*

ISO 19901-1, *Petroleum and natural gas industries – Specific requirements for offshore structures – Part 1: Metocean design and operating conditions*

ISO 19901-4, *Petroleum and natural gas industries – Specific requirements for offshore structures – Part 4: Geotechnical and foundation design considerations*

ISO 19901-6, *Petroleum and natural gas industries – Specific requirements for offshore structures – Part 6: Marine operations*

ISO 19901-7, *Petroleum and natural gas industries – Specific requirements for offshore structures – Part 7: Stationkeeping systems for floating offshore structures and mobile offshore units*

ISO 19902, *Petroleum and natural gas industries – Fixed steel offshore structures*

¹ Under consideration. Stage at the time of publication: IEC/AFDIS 61400-15-1:2023.

ISO 19903, *Petroleum and natural gas industries – Concrete offshore structures*

ISO 19904-1, *Petroleum and natural gas industries – Floating offshore structures – Part 1: Ship-shaped, semi-submersible, spar and shallow-draught cylindrical structures*

ISO 19906, *Petroleum and natural gas industries – Arctic offshore structures*

ISO 29400, *Ships and marine technology – Offshore wind energy – Port and marine operations*

API RP 2T, *Planning, Designing, and Constructing Tension Leg Platforms*

IMO *International Code on Intact Stability*, 2008 (2008 IS CODE), 2020 Edition

IMO *2009 MODU CODE*, 2020 Edition

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN