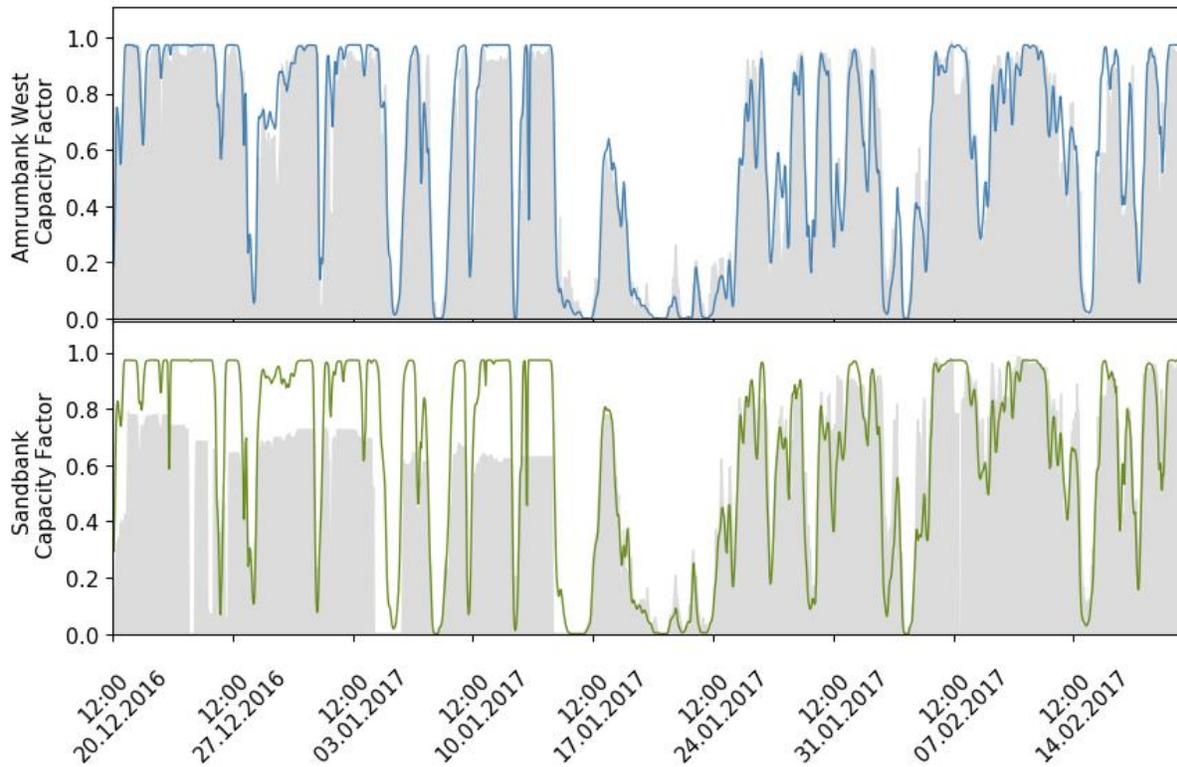


## APPENDIX

### 1 Validation

To ensure the dependable operation of our approach, validation of the simulation scheme is performed on an hourly level using actual generation data collected in 2016 and 2017 from 11 wind parks in Germany. The data was provided by the Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE in Freiburg, Germany; however, it originated from the European Energy Exchange (EEX) [1]. The modeled generation data is simulated, with corresponding turbine specifications [2] at the center of each wind park, as individual turbines within a park could not be located. The method described in Section 2 is used in the simulation of individual parks. Afterwards, generation values are scaled by turbine capacity in order to compare the capacity factors independently of the overall capacity of each park.

Figure 1 shows an exemplary period for both “Amrumbank West” and “Sandbank”, two wind parks within the dataset, between December 20<sup>th</sup> 2016 and February 14<sup>th</sup>, 2017. There is good agreement in terms of both the range and correlation between the measured and modeled data in general. However, slight variation occurs at individual time steps. For instance, actual generation in Amrumbank West is reproducible by the model, as is shown in the figure. In comparison, less agreement is observed for the Sandbank park in the presented time-frame. It is noticeable that data is not valid when the areas of flat generation are focused, as well as the step function looking like data. These erroneous values in the actual measurements may include maintenance, system downtime or other parameters related to the operation of the wind park that cannot be captured by the weather data alone. As operation-related decisions are not included within the data, it is not possible to completely recreate the behavior of each park. Moreover, the time periods in which the weather data is unable to reflect local dynamics due to its low resolution should also be taken into account in the validation process.

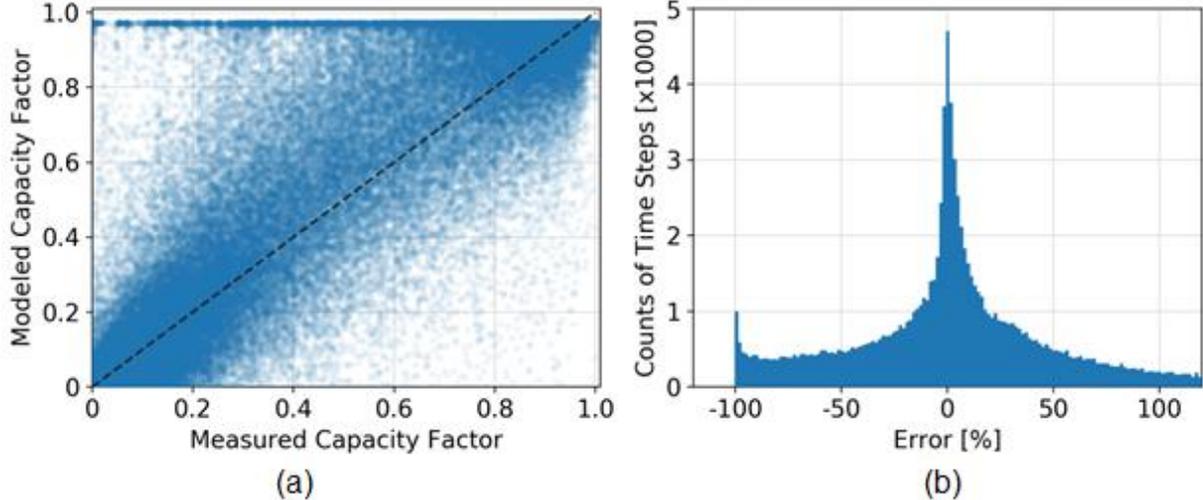


**Figure 1.** Comparison of modeled and actual generation data for exemplary wind parks.

Figure 2 shows the comparison of the data for all the wind parks in terms of capacity factors, as well as a histogram of errors at each time step. When actual and modeled capacity factors are compared with each other, as is shown in Figure 2 (a), a large collection of data points, especially at low and high capacity factors, can be observed. Points at the top are caused by the erroneous points with flat generation previously mentioned. A loss factor of 3% at the peak power can also be noticed, as the modeled capacity factor never reaches the value of 100% due to the selected low generation suppression factors. Despite the strong correlation between the measured and modeled generation values, this plot is not enough to make final conclusions.

Figure 2 (b) shows the same data as a histogram of percent error calculated for each park and each time step individually. The distribution has a distinct and sharp center around 0, whereas the tails are dispersed. Although the lower bound of error percentage can only reach -100%, when the measured data is finite and modeled is 0, there is not an upper limit. Compared to the measured data, the model has a small tendency to over-predict, although this is largely an artifact of comparisons against the erroneous data. Nevertheless, a good way of filtering erroneous data without intimate knowledge of the data-gathering procedures of the individual parks could not be found for this analysis. Due to the reasonable hourly agreement involving the erroneous measurement time periods, a strong correlation between the measured and modeled data and

sharp zero-centered percent error distribution, the simulation is assumed to be valid for the simulation of offshore wind energy.



**Figure 2.** Correlation of actual and modeled data and percent error distribution.

## 2 Ocean Eligibility Results at National Scale

**Table 1.** Available areas on a national scale as a result of ocean eligibility.

	<b>Total Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Available Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Percent Availability (%)</b>
<b>Albania</b>	12,176	7,293	59.89
<b>Belgium</b>	3,500	767	21.92
<b>Bulgaria</b>	34,788	8,660	24.89
<b>Croatia</b>	55,492	24,216	43.64
<b>Denmark</b>	104,932	45,830	43.68
<b>Estonia</b>	36,468	15,397	42.22
<b>Finland</b>	81,592	38,935	47.72
<b>France</b>	345,124	92,468	26.79
<b>Germany</b>	56,760	13,512	23.81
<b>Greece</b>	482,868	59,645	12.35
<b>Ireland</b>	427,044	192,550	45.09
<b>Italy</b>	536,612	104,732	19.52
<b>Latvia</b>	28,352	17,874	63.04
<b>Lithuania</b>	6,836	3,855	56.39
<b>Montenegro</b>	6,404	4,087	63.82
<b>Netherlands</b>	64,320	26,652	41.44
<b>Norway</b>	854,580	438,436	51.3
<b>Poland</b>	29,908	16,696	55.83
<b>Portugal</b>	315,492	22,779	7.22
<b>Romania</b>	29,592	21,326	72.07
<b>Slovenia</b>	208	0	0
<b>Spain</b>	561,808	48,740	8.68
<b>Sweden</b>	155,544	77,765	50
<b>Turkey</b>	262,160	27,169	10.36
<b>United Kingdom</b>	732,780	338,877	46.25

### 3 Capacity values at National Level with Economic Constraints

**Table 2.** Capacity at a national scale with economic constraints (optimal turbine design scenario).

	<b>Total Turbines</b>	<b>Total Capacity[GW]</b>	<b>Capacity [GW]</b>		
			<b>&lt; 6 €<sub>ct</sub>/kWh</b>	<b>&lt; 8 €<sub>ct</sub>/kWh</b>	<b>&lt; 10 €<sub>ct</sub>/kWh</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>589,826</b>	<b>8557.14</b>	<b>3303.74</b>	<b>6621.97</b>	<b>7845.96</b>
<b>Albania</b>	2,606	33.47	0	0	0.03
<b>Belgium</b>	551	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72
<b>Bulgaria</b>	3,285	40.83	0	11.85	39.34
<b>Croatia</b>	9,045	109.12	0	0	12.92
<b>Denmark</b>	21,332	263.69	172.35	252.31	263.69
<b>Estonia</b>	6,511	86.1	81.81	86.1	86.1
<b>Finland</b>	15,478	194.05	46.92	193.5	194
<b>France</b>	34,595	490.89	177.11	397.19	486.55
<b>Germany</b>	6,646	82.19	40.98	79.68	82.19
<b>Greece</b>	22,036	322.39	9.5	176.4	285.15
<b>Ireland</b>	70,626	1138.89	648.74	947.79	1135.21
<b>Italy</b>	39,439	502.25	0	70.2	258.41
<b>Latvia</b>	7,247	97.01	85.16	97.01	97.01
<b>Lithuania</b>	1,253	18.16	14.09	18.16	18.16
<b>Montenegro</b>	1,428	17.98	0	0	0
<b>Netherlands</b>	14,445	149.68	77.07	147.21	149.68
<b>Norway</b>	120,813	1959.18	641.03	1756.42	1957.7
<b>Poland</b>	6,363	90.71	79.68	90.71	90.71
<b>Portugal</b>	8,412	113.24	2.83	99.04	111.82
<b>Romania</b>	8,236	96.33	0	45.34	87.43
<b>Slovenia</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Spain</b>	18,241	249.04	25.71	75.42	140.05
<b>Sweden</b>	29,435	394.13	166.65	384.33	394.1
<b>Turkey</b>	9,932	129.08	0.46	16.35	36.24
<b>United Kingdom</b>	131,871	1974.01	1028.93	1672.24	1914.75

#### 4 Average Turbine Capacity values at National Level with Economic Constraints

**Table 3.** Average turbine capacity at a national scale with economic constraints (optimal turbine design scenario).

	Average Capacity [MW]	Average Turbine Capacity [MW]		
		< 10 € <sub>ct</sub> /kWh	< 8 € <sub>ct</sub> /kWh	< 6 € <sub>ct</sub> /kWh
<b>Europe</b>	<b>14.51</b>	<b>14.72</b>	<b>14.98</b>	<b>14.80</b>
<b>Albania</b>	12.85	13.00	-	-
<b>Belgium</b>	8.57	8.57	8.57	8.57
<b>Bulgaria</b>	12.43	12.43	11.69	-
<b>Croatia</b>	12.06	10.96	-	-
<b>Denmark</b>	12.36	12.36	12.41	11.49
<b>Estonia</b>	13.22	13.22	13.22	13.26
<b>Finland</b>	12.54	12.54	12.56	12.92
<b>France</b>	14.19	14.20	14.58	14.77
<b>Germany</b>	12.37	12.37	12.40	10.74
<b>Greece</b>	14.63	14.85	15.62	16.60
<b>Ireland</b>	16.13	16.13	16.46	16.52
<b>Italy</b>	12.73	13.39	13.64	-
<b>Latvia</b>	13.39	13.39	13.39	13.03
<b>Lithuania</b>	14.49	14.49	14.49	13.98
<b>Montenegro</b>	12.59	-	-	-
<b>Netherlands</b>	10.36	10.36	10.35	9.03
<b>Norway</b>	16.22	16.22	16.50	16.59
<b>Poland</b>	14.26	14.26	14.26	13.99
<b>Portugal</b>	13.46	13.49	13.57	12.54
<b>Romania</b>	11.70	11.58	10.51	-
<b>Spain</b>	13.65	14.22	15.03	16.55
<b>Sweden</b>	13.39	13.39	13.46	13.89
<b>Turkey</b>	13.00	13.42	14.13	16.60
<b>United Kingdom</b>	14.97	15.03	15.37	15.12

## 5 Share of Foundation Types National Level with Economic Constraints

**Table 4.** Share of foundation type at a national scale with economic constraints (optimal turbine design scenario).

	Number of Turbines	Percentage [%]			
		Jacket	Monopile	Semisubmersible	Spar
<b>Europe</b>	589,826	0.06	13.82	85.51	0.60
<b>Albania</b>	2,606	0.00	0.58	96.39	3.03
<b>Belgium</b>	551	0.54	99.46	0.00	0.00
<b>Bulgaria</b>	3,285	0.00	11.54	88.46	0.00
<b>Croatia</b>	9,045	0.00	19.47	80.36	0.17
<b>Denmark</b>	21,332	0.52	56.68	42.80	0.00
<b>Estonia</b>	6,511	0.00	46.66	53.34	0.00
<b>Finland</b>	15,478	1.31	40.01	58.50	0.19
<b>France</b>	34,595	0.03	10.49	88.85	0.63
<b>Germany</b>	6,646	0.00	64.20	35.80	0.00
<b>Greece</b>	22,036	0.00	0.93	98.10	0.96
<b>Ireland</b>	70,626	0.00	1.35	98.65	0.00
<b>Italy</b>	39,439	0.00	9.41	88.31	2.28
<b>Latvia</b>	7,247	0.00	47.62	52.38	0.00
<b>Lithuania</b>	1,253	0.00	36.39	63.61	0.00
<b>Montenegro</b>	1,428	0.00	0.00	91.11	8.89
<b>Netherlands</b>	14,445	0.00	71.34	28.66	0.00
<b>Norway</b>	120,813	0.00	0.21	99.78	0.00
<b>Poland</b>	6,363	0.00	35.47	64.53	0.00
<b>Portugal</b>	8,412	0.00	0.83	94.66	4.51
<b>Romania</b>	8,236	0.00	27.19	72.81	0.00
<b>Spain</b>	18,241	0.00	1.43	97.50	1.07
<b>Sweden</b>	29,435	0.01	25.29	71.00	3.70
<b>Turkey</b>	9,932	0.00	0.71	96.13	3.15
<b>United Kingdom</b>	131,871	0.03	13.58	86.38	0.00