Offshore Windfarm Design OE 5662

Foundations





Design of Foundation



Ringhorne platform Norway

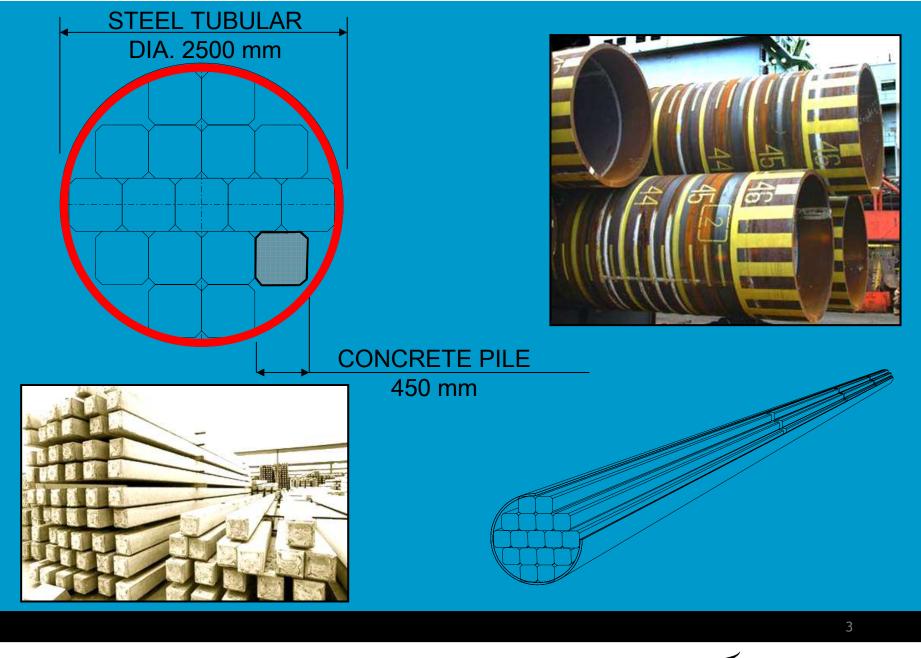
DECK20.000 mtWAVE LOAD41.5 MNJACKET7.200 mt

FOUNDATION 2.880 mt





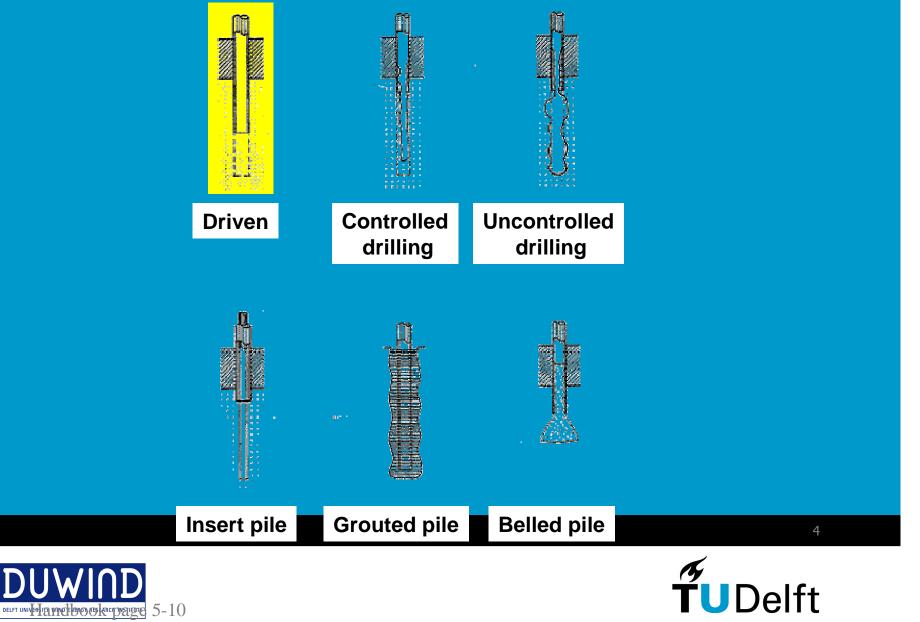




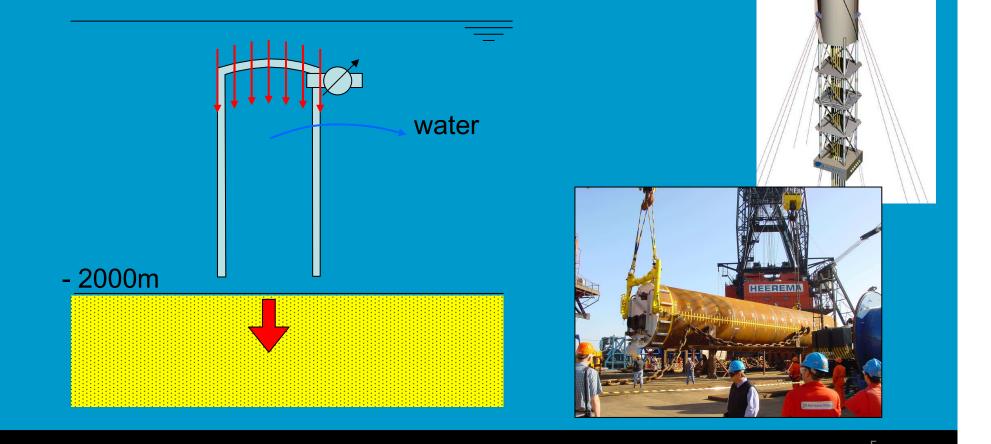




Design of Foundation

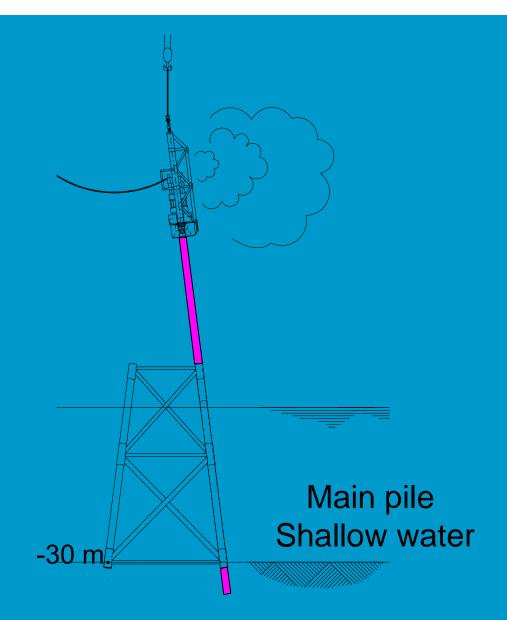


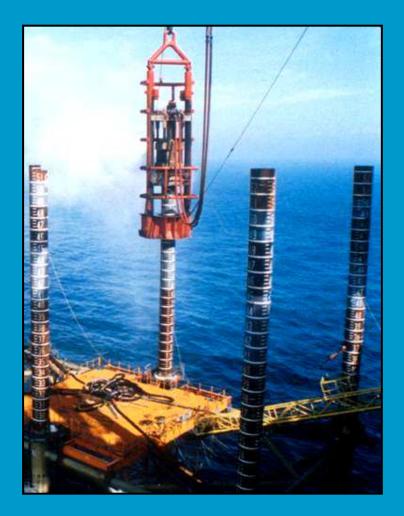
Design of Foundation Suction piles





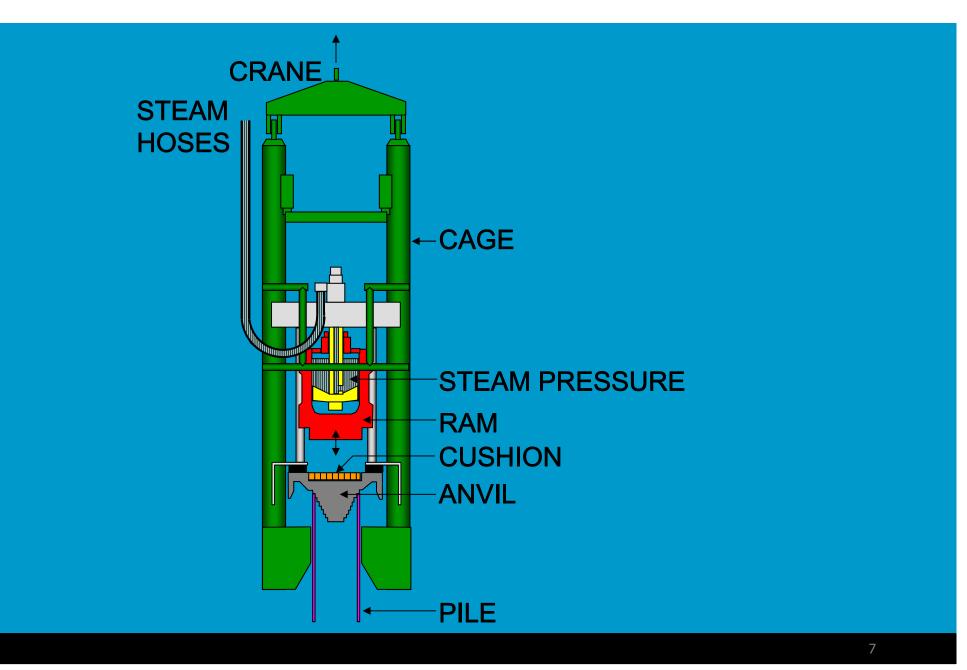






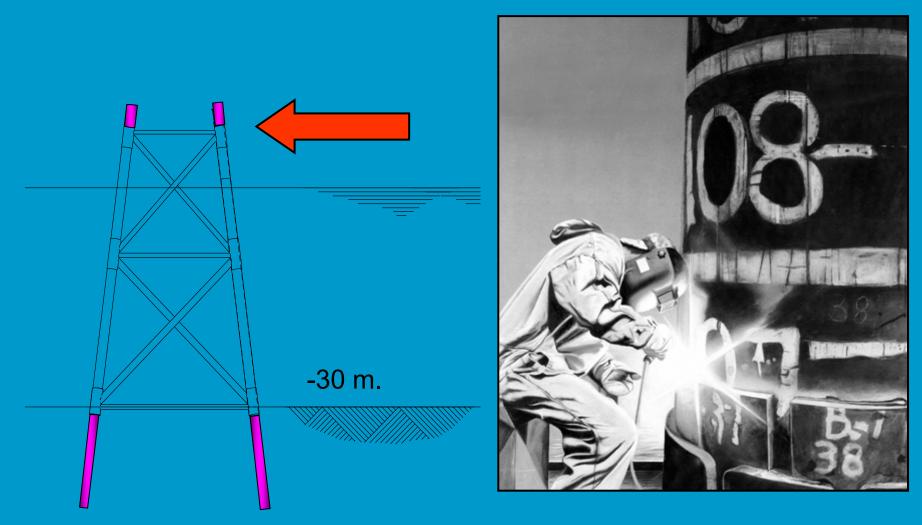








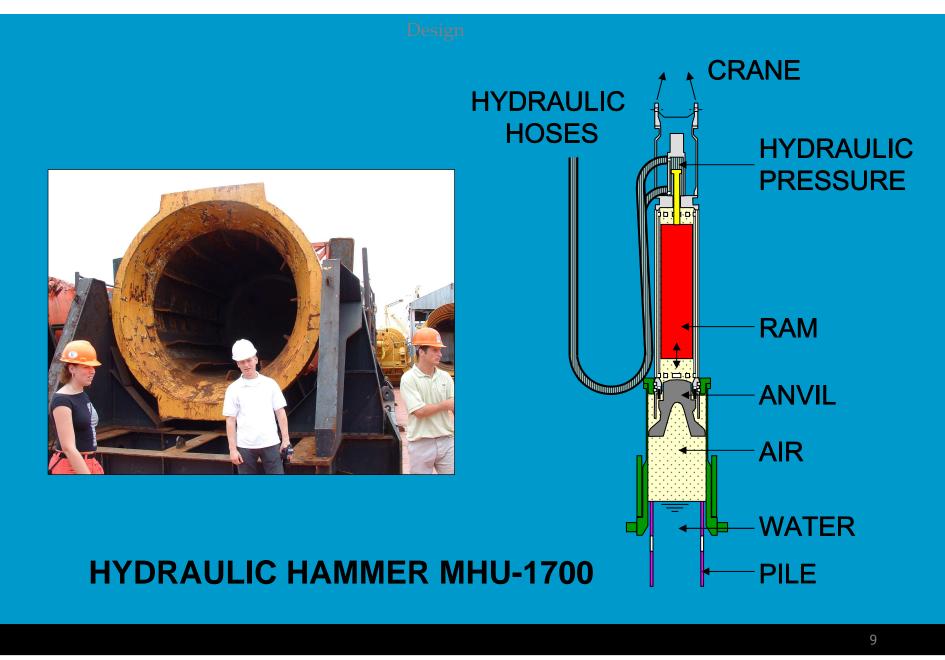




Main pile connection above water-level

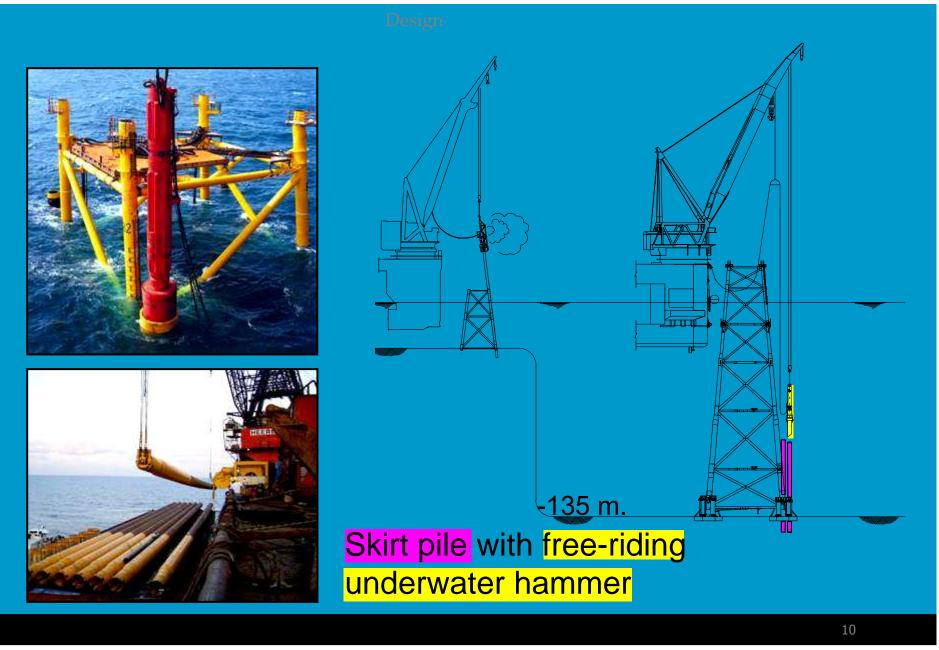






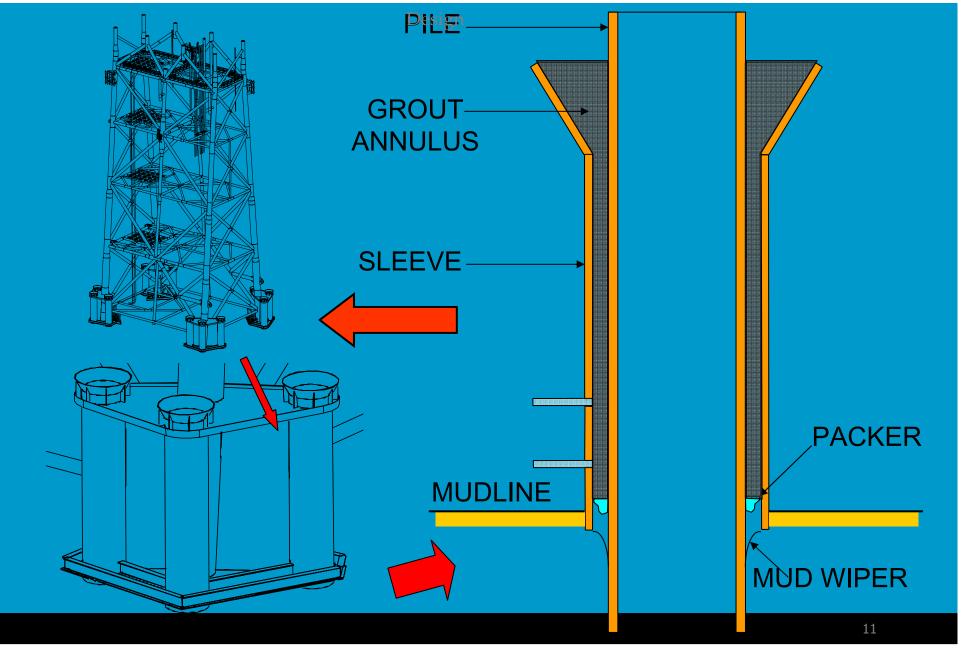








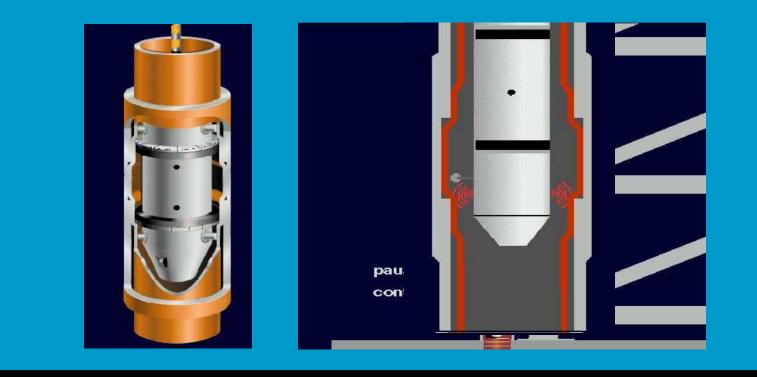








SWAGING







Design of Foundation



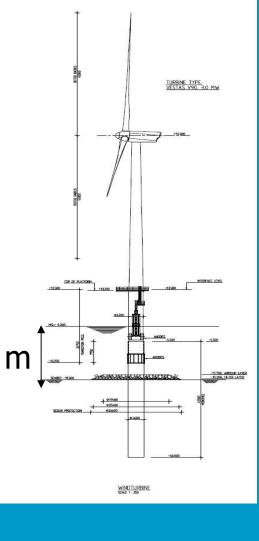
Egmond aan Zee Wind Farm, The Netherlands

NACELLE WAVE LOAD TP 100 mt 41.5 MN 170 mt

FOUNDATION



20



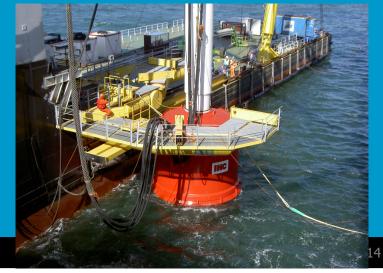




Installation of Foundation











Differences Oil & Gas Platforms - Wind Turbines

Oil & Gas Platforms

- relatively stiff
- structural dynamics not critical
- wave loads dominant
- straight forward relation force-response
- 'prototype'

Offshore Wind Turbines

- relatively flexible
- structural dynamics very critical
- wind and wave loads both important
- complex, uncorrelated loading
- generally large numbers





Design

- 1. Size of loads
- 2. Ratio vertical horizontal loads
- 3. Required distance between turbines
- 4. Water depth
- 5. Breaking waves / wave slamming





Design

6. Scour

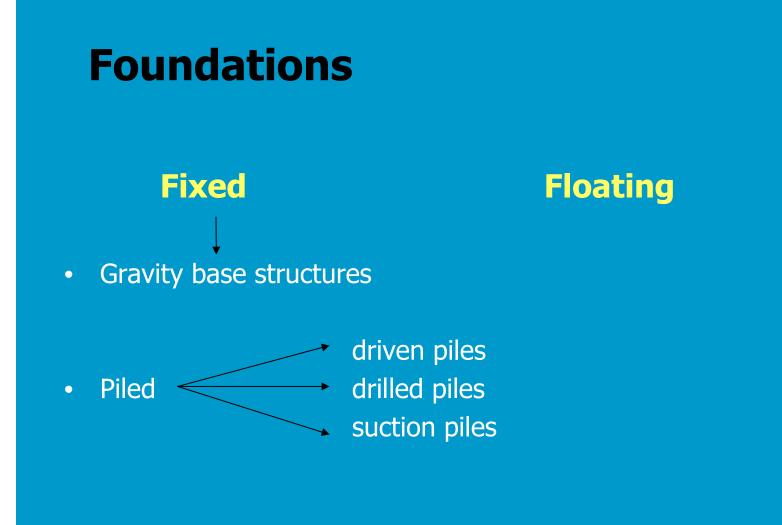
9.

- 7. Accessibility maintenance / inspection
- 8. GBS blockage, stability, scour
 - penetration / dimensions determined by horizontal rather than vertical loads (for mono-piles)



Piles









Gravity foundations

- Loading situation very different from piled foundation
- Substantial vertical loading required (stability)
- Generally impractical support structure for wind turbines in relatively shallow water









Piled foundations

- Flexibility / Adaptability :
 - soil conditions
 - water depth
 - scour
 - diameter and wall thickness
 - tension & compression
 - penetration and number
 - track record / experience
 - different installation methods









Design

Typical North Sea wind farm design conditions:

- Relatively shallow water (10 25 m)
- Generally sandy soil conditions
- "Walking" sandbanks (Sand waves)
- Scour (influence of current and waves)
- Large cyclic loads on monopile





Design of Foundation Design criteria & considerations

- loads:
 - magnitude of the permanent load of the platform
 - wind / wave / current
 - ratio vertical / horizontal loads
 - quasi static / cyclic
- water depth
- sea floor
 - soil type
 - current -> scouring
- fabrication, transportation & installation
 - available construction sites / equipment





Choice of foundation type (1)

• Loads

- wind / wave / current
 horizontal and vertical
 quasi static / cyclic
- Water depth
- Soil conditions





Choice of foundation type (2)

- Storage requirements
- Transportation / Installation

equipment requirements

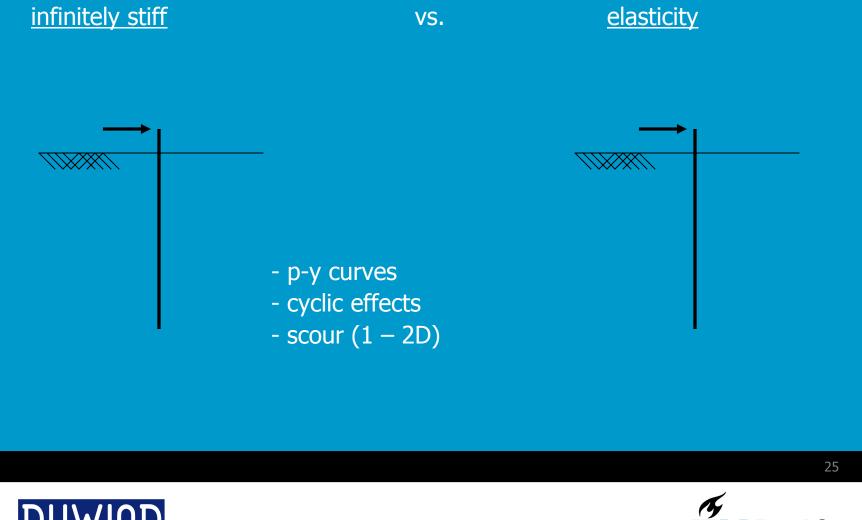
- Available construction sites / equipment
- Economics





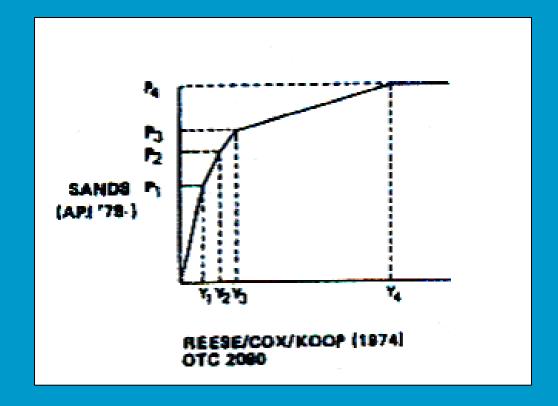
Foundations Laterally loaded piles

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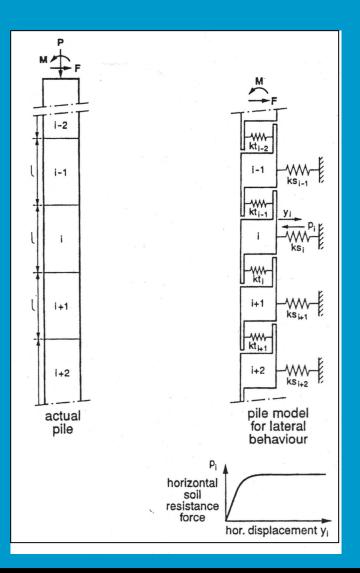
Foundations Lateral pile behaviour







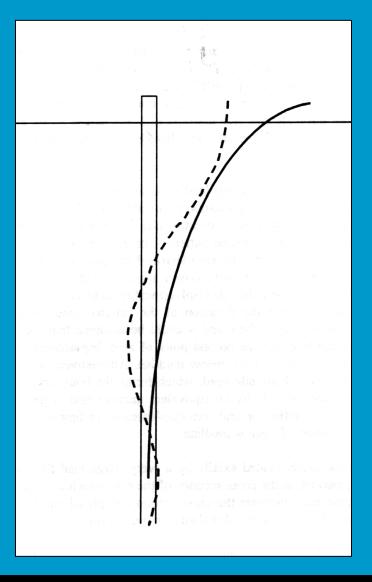
Conceptual model for lateral pile behaviour





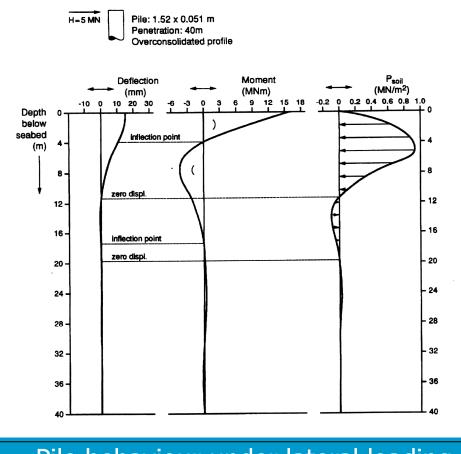


Deformation of a pile with and without head restraint







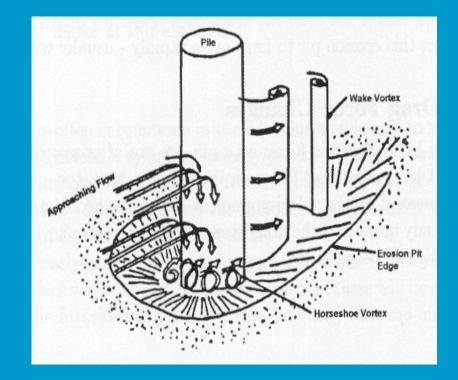


Pile behaviour under lateral loading





<u>Scour</u>

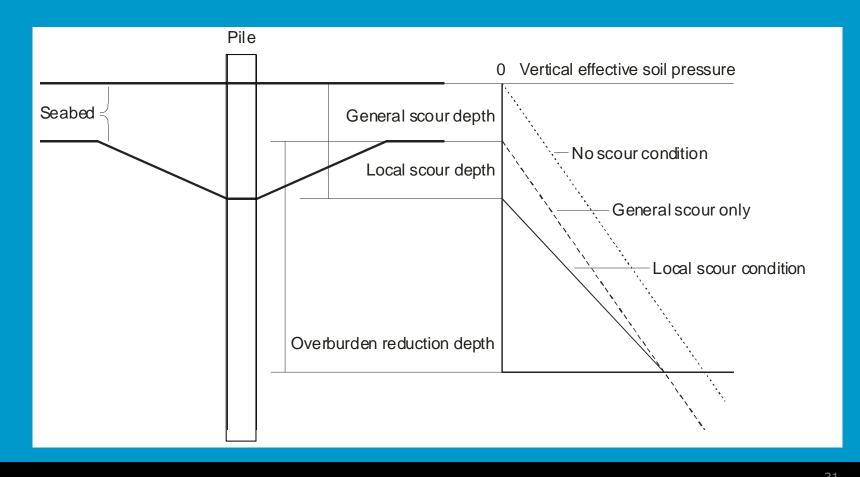






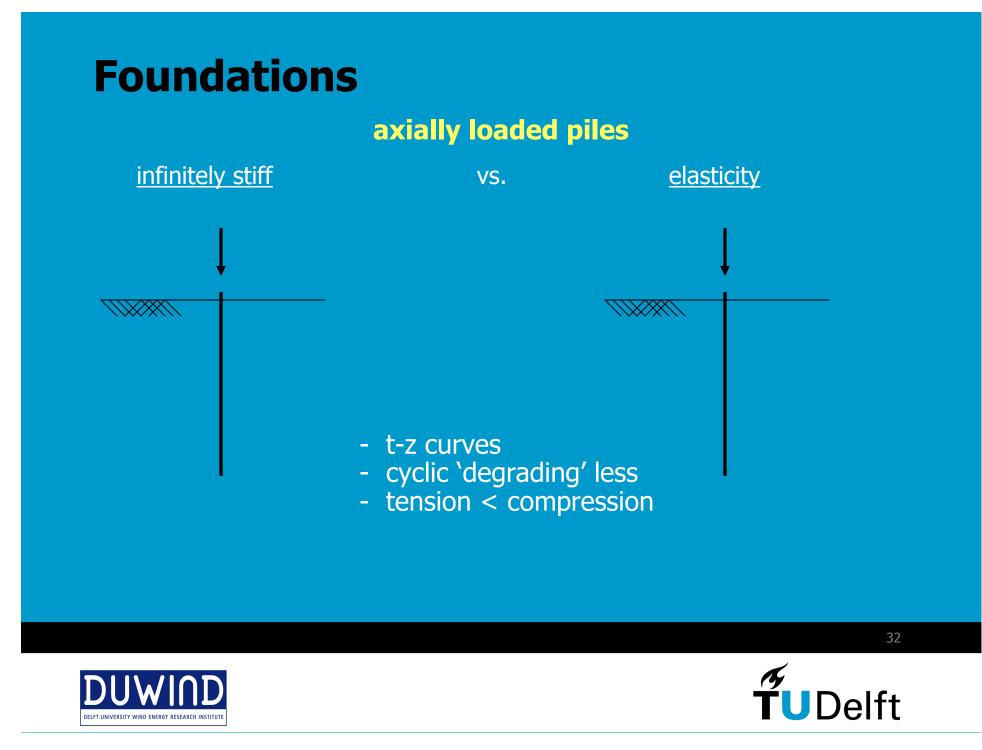


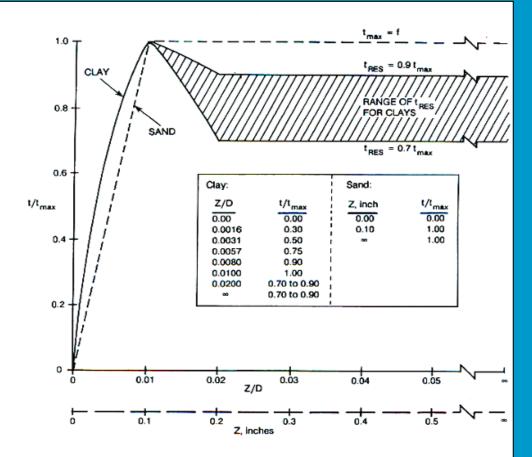
<u>Scour</u>







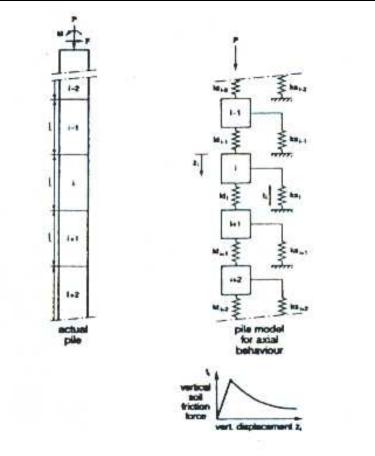




Typical axial pile load transfer-displacement (t-z) curves



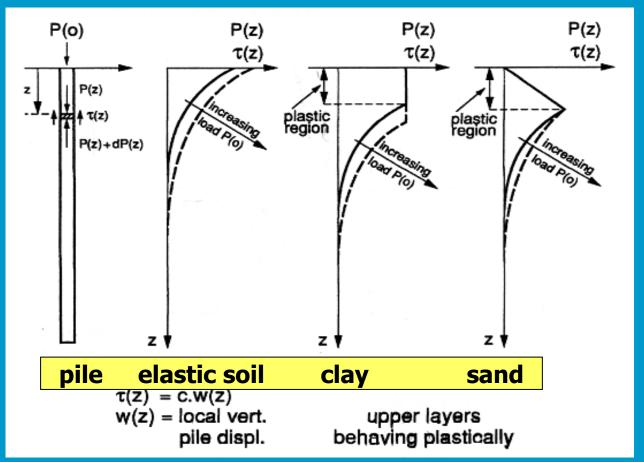




Conceptual model for axial pile behaviour



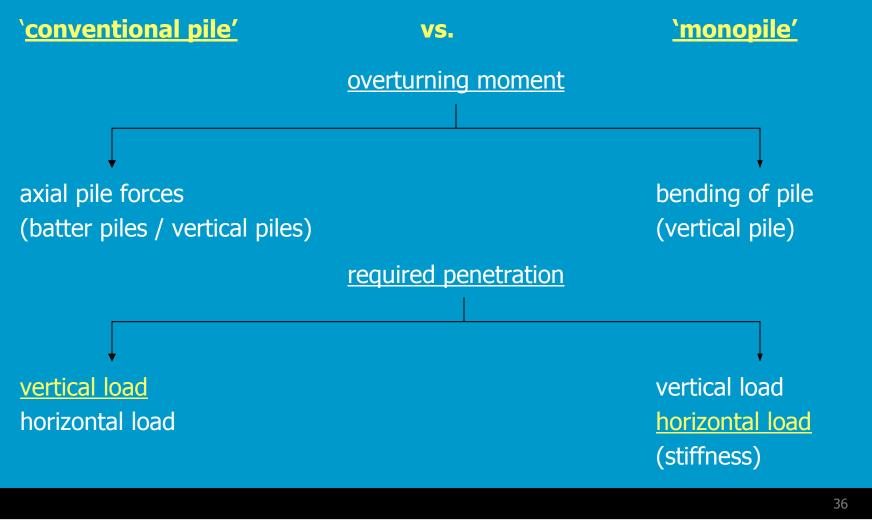




Pile behaviour under axial loading











Foundation model

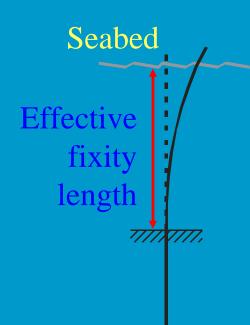
- Fixed at some distance below seabed (Effective Fixity)
- Apply (un)coupled rotational and lateral spring
- Determine stiffness matrix
- Use enhanced foundation model

<u>Note</u>: soil not homogeneous ; " soil \neq soil "





Foundation Model: Effective Fixity Depth

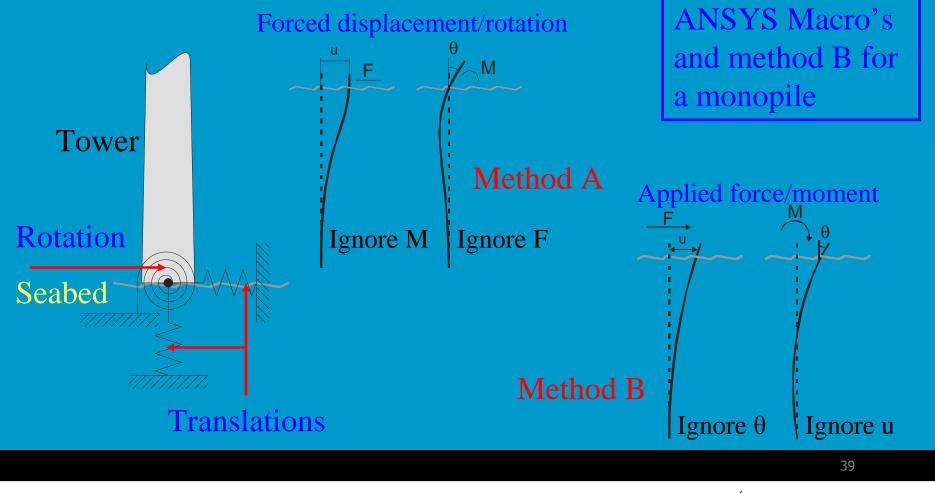


Configuration	Effective fixity length
Stiff clay	3.5 <i>D</i> – 4.5 <i>D</i>
Very soft silt	7 <i>D</i> – 8 <i>D</i>
General calculations	6 <i>D</i>
Experience with offshore turbines	3.3 <i>D</i> – 3.7 <i>D</i>





Foundation Model: Uncoupled springs

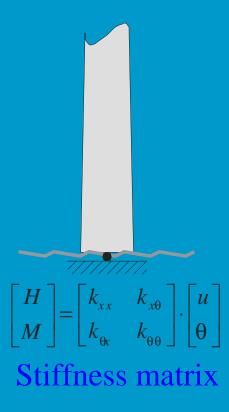






In exercise: Use

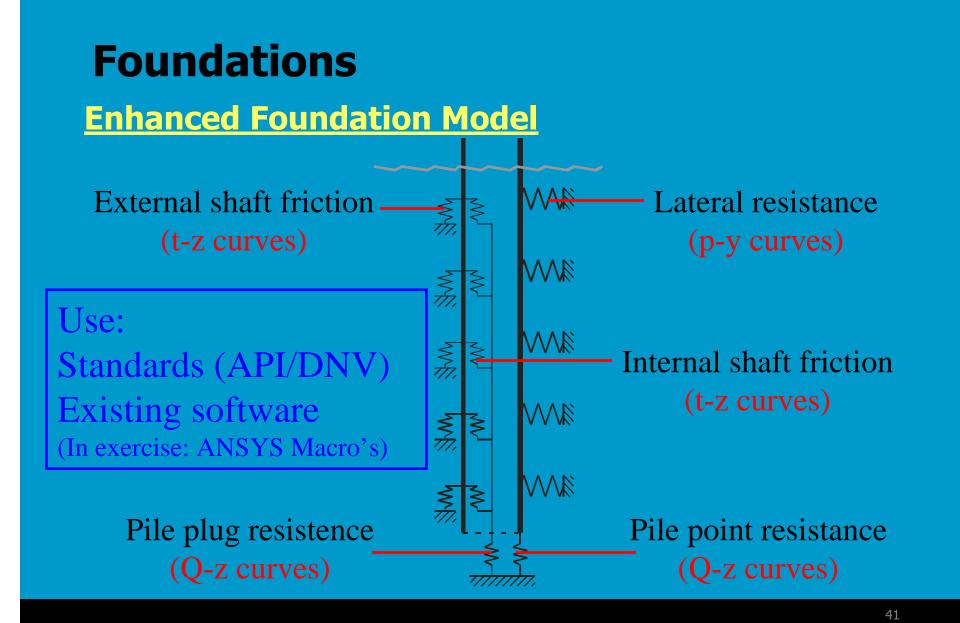
Foundation Model: Stiffness Matrix



Run two load cases with FEM model with py-curves (See next slide)











Pile Fabrication / transportation / lifting / positioning / driving

- Fabrication
- Lifting / Transportation

- D/t pile (tip) integrity
- lifting tools
- welded appurtenances (SCF's)
- Positioning verticality
- monopiles
- jackets / towers / tripods

• Driving





