



Reduction of logistical risks of offshore operations by improved consideration of limits for ships and technicians

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ONP
Management



Gefördert durch:



Bundesministerium
für Wirtschaft
und Energie

aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages



Content

- Logistical risks of offshore operations
 - Weather risks
- Limits of work vessels & technicians
- Core objectives of “AVIMo”
- Improved considerations
 - Wave-current basin + Field measurements + Simulations
 - Logistics tool with multi parameter implementation

Logistical Risks

- Internal Risks
 - Organization, licenses, finances, human resources, etc.
- External Risks
 - Political, social, economic, **environmental**, availability, etc.



Origin: El-Karim et al. (2017)

- RIAM: Risk Impact Assessment Modelling
 - Likelihood, costs, schedule, sensitivity analysis

Logistical Risks of Offshore Operations

Environmental

- Weather condition
(wind, wave, current)
- unexpected surface &
soil conditions
- ...

➔ Physical damage

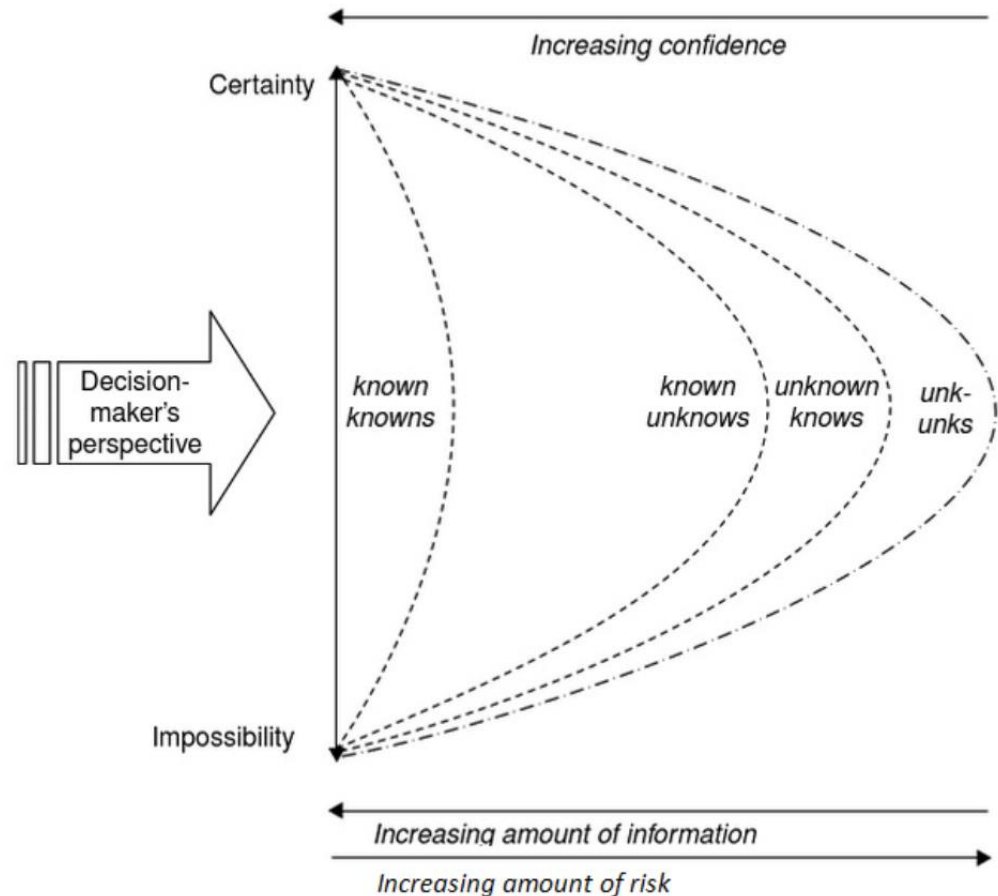
➔ Loss

➔ Time

➔ Costs



- Decision maker's (Investors, Insurance, Customer, ...)

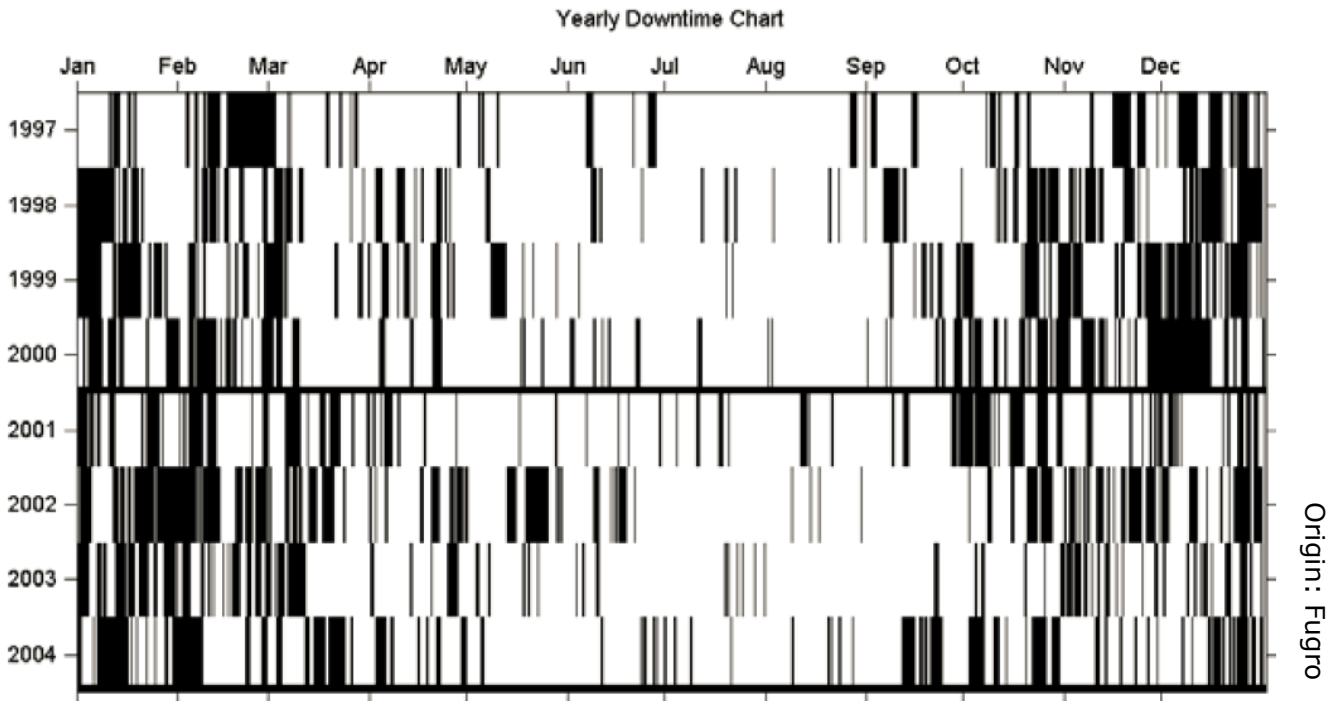


Origin: Winch (2010)

Weather Risk

- E.ON, A2Sea, Aarsleff & Bilfinger Berger Origin: Ahlgren & Grudic (2017)
 - Not safe to leave the harbor
 - No crane operations possible, especially the blade lifting parts
 - Not safe to jack-up the vessel
 - No supply via barges, e.g. foundations, material, etc.
 - No transfer from service boat onto the wind turbine
- ➔ Downtime
 - Stall the offshore construction phase
 - Longer project time and more costs

Weather Risk

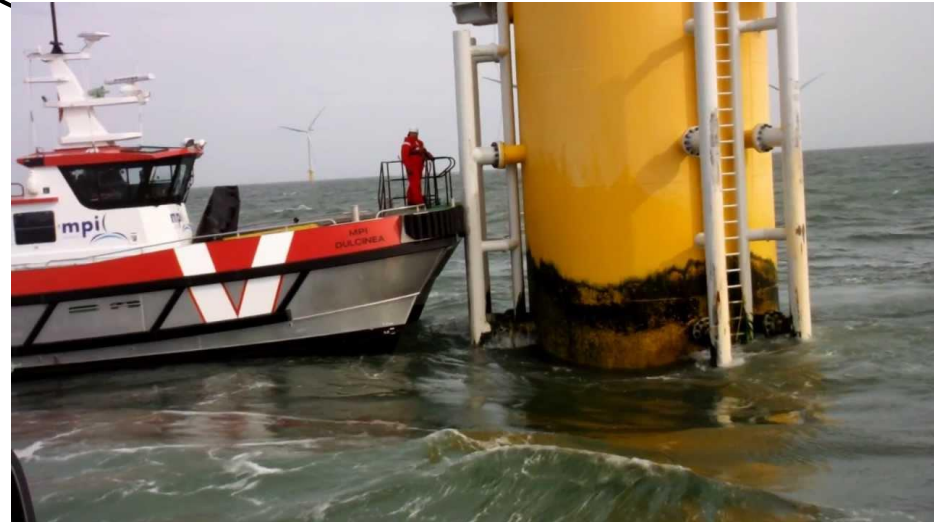
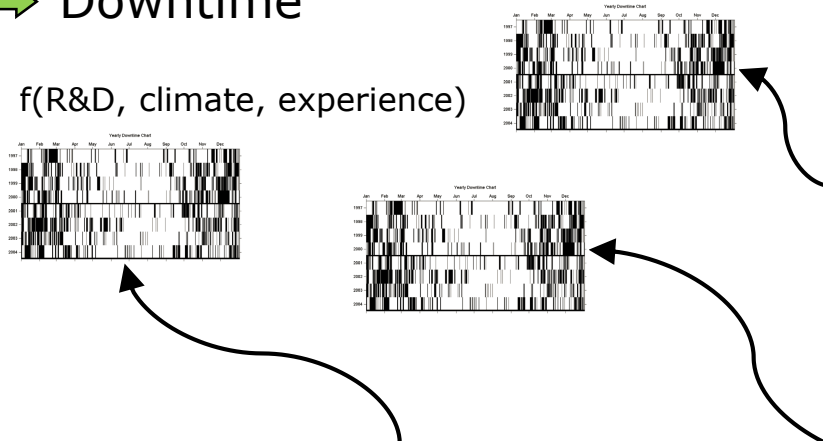


- Identifying weather windows
 - Likelihood
- Schedule operations
 - Transport
 - Installation
 - Maintenance

Limits of work vessels & technicians


➔ Downtime

$f(\text{R\&D, climate, experience})$



Limits of work vessels & technicians

- Lifting:
 - $\approx < 10$ m/s Wind
 - $\approx < 1.25$ m Hsig
- Shipping/Towing:
 - $\approx < 5.0$ m/s Hsig
- Bad Weather:
 - Stand-by
 - Evacuation
 - Safety measures



24/7 Duty Meteorologist

Phone: +44(0)1330 825519

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INTERNATIONAL

MetOcean Operations Safety Checklist

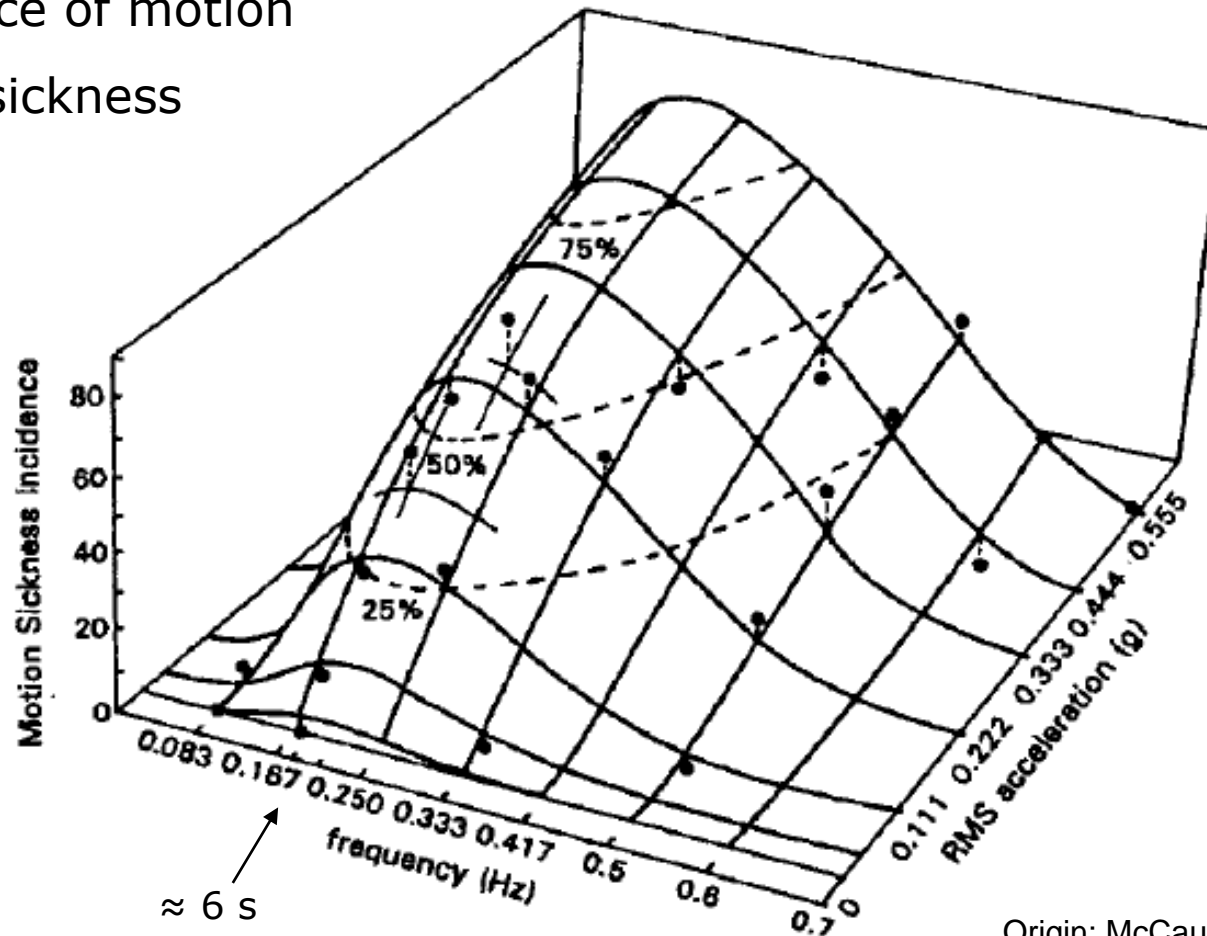
Forties Field @ 57.73N / 0.87E

Tue 15 Feb 11 18:00

GMT	Evacuation	Diving	Helicopter Ops	Workboats	Pipe Laying	Flaring	Lifting	Other
Tue 15 / 18	Safe	Critical	Safe	Critical	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe
Tue 15 / 21	Safe	Critical	Safe	Critical	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe
Wed 16 / 00	Safe	Critical	Safe	Critical	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe
Wed 16 / 03	Safe	Critical	Safe	Critical	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe
Wed 16 / 06	Safe	Critical	Safe	Critical	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe
Wed 16 / 09	Safe	Critical	Marginal	Critical	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe
Wed 16 / 12	Safe	Critical	Safe	Critical	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe
Wed 16 / 15	Safe	Critical	Safe	Critical	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe
Wed 16 / 18	Safe	Critical	Safe	Critical	Critical	Safe	Critical	Safe
Wed 16 / 21	Safe	Critical	Safe	Critical	Critical	Safe	Critical	Safe
Thu 17 / 00	Safe	Critical	Safe	Safe	Critical	Safe	Critical	Safe
Thu 17 / 03	Safe	Critical	Safe	Safe	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe
Thu 17 / 06	Safe	Marginal	Safe	Safe	Marginal	Critical	Critical	Safe
Thu 17 / 09	Safe	Safe	Safe	Safe	Marginal	Critical	Critical	Safe
Thu 17 / 12	Safe	Safe	Safe	Safe	Marginal	Critical	Critical	Safe
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Thu 17 / 21	Safe	Critical	Safe	Safe	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe
Fri 18 / 00	Safe	Critical	Safe	Safe	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe
Fri 18 / 03	Safe	Critical	Safe	Safe	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe
Fri 18 / 06	Safe	Critical	Safe	Safe	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe
Fri 18 / 09	Safe	Critical	Safe	Marginal	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe
Fri 18 / 12	Safe	Critical	Safe	Marginal	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe
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Fri 18 / 18	Safe	Critical	Safe	Critical	Critical	Critical	Critical	Safe

Limits of work vessels & technicians

- Influence of motion on seasickness



Origin: McCauley et al. (1976)

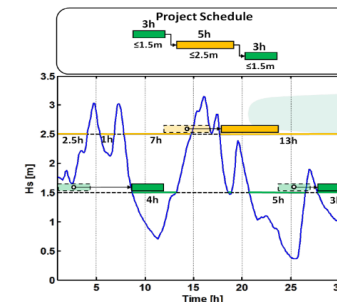
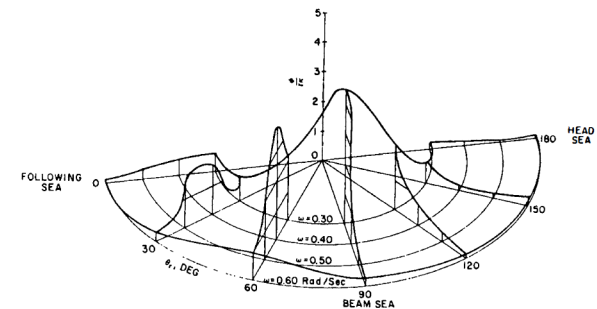
Core Objectives of “AVIMo”

- Operational limits due to environmental conditions are conservatively defined in guidelines (e.g. DNVGL-ST-N001)
 - Project costs are sensitive to operational limits in terms of installation and maintenance costs (construction techniques, devices, time, readiness, etc.)
 - The actual vessel motion or the direction of wave action is not efficiently considered for the operational limits
- ➡ Risk and cost reduction by means of case-dependent operational limits

Core Objectives of “AVIMo”

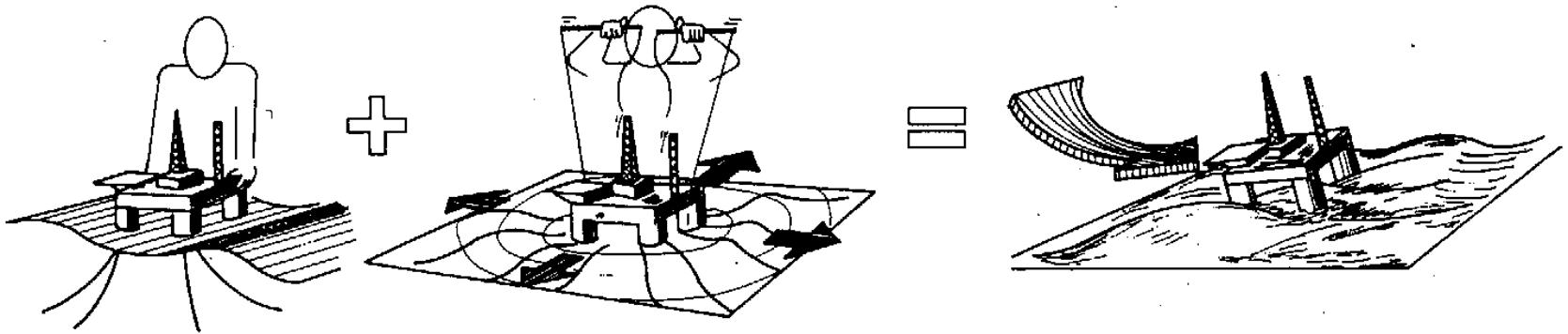
- Operational limits of work vessels (and the well-being of technicians) under consideration of:
 - combined wave parameters,
 - generic ship parameters,
 - type of operation

- Demonstration of cost and risk prevention by assessing work assignments with “COAST”



Modelling of structural response

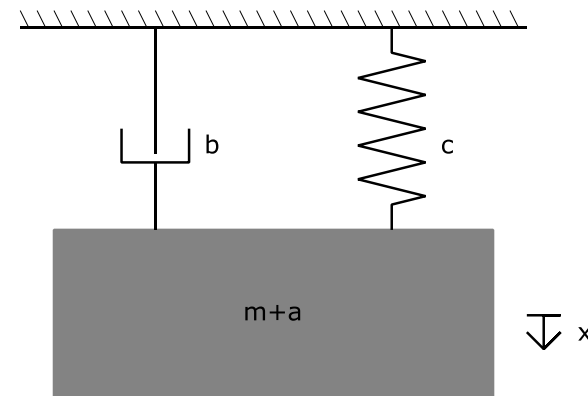
- Structural motion and response in waves



Origin: Faltinson (1990)

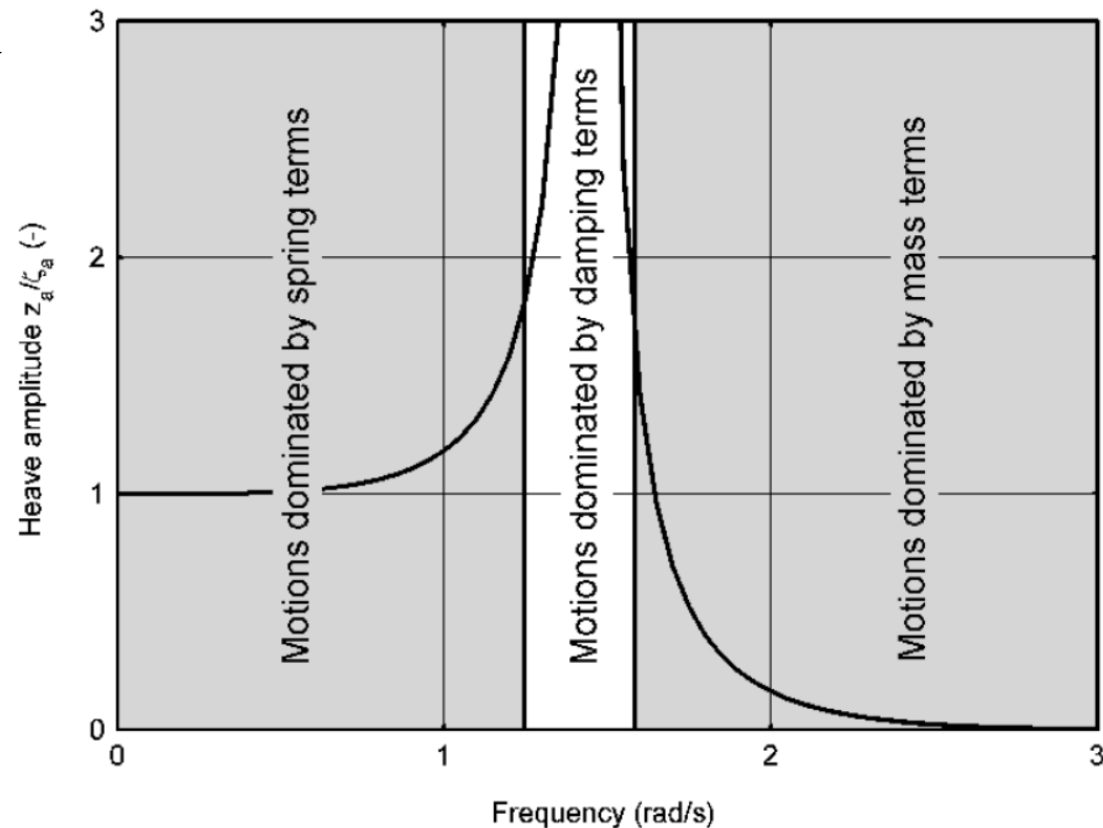
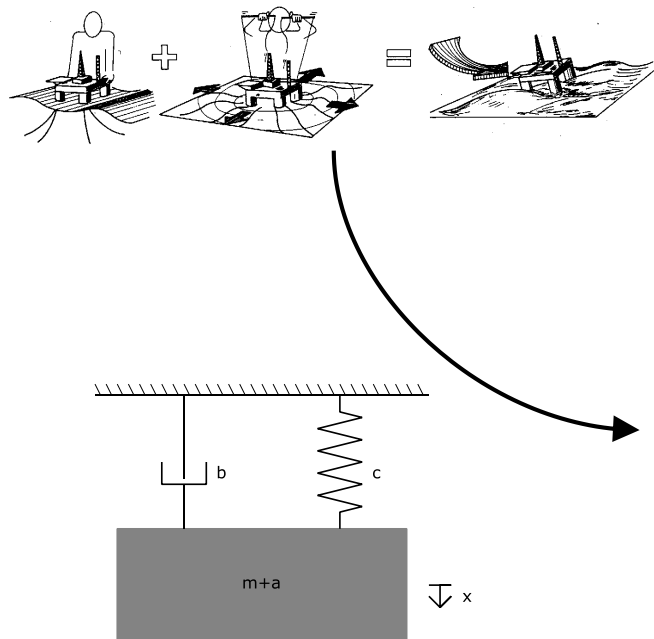
- Spring-Damper System

- $$(m + a)\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + cx = f(t)$$



Modelling of structural response

- Structural motion and response in waves



Modelling of structural response

$$(m + a) \ddot{z} + b \dot{z} + cz = a \ddot{\zeta}^* + b \dot{\zeta}^* + c \zeta^*$$

$$z = z_a \cos(\omega t + \varepsilon_{z\zeta})$$

$$\dot{z} = -z_a \omega \sin(\omega t + \varepsilon_{z\zeta})$$

$$\ddot{z} = -z_a \omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \varepsilon_{z\zeta})$$

$$\zeta^* = \zeta_a e^{-kT} \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\dot{\zeta}^* = -\zeta_a e^{-kT} \omega \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\ddot{\zeta}^* = -\zeta_a e^{-kT} \omega^2 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & z_a \{c - (m + a) \omega^2\} \cos(\omega t + \varepsilon_{z\zeta}) - z_a \{b\omega\} \sin(\omega t + \varepsilon_{z\zeta}) = \\ & = \zeta_a e^{-kT} \{c - a\omega^2\} \cos(\omega t) - \zeta_a e^{-kT} \{b\omega\} \sin(\omega t) \end{aligned}$$

- Estimation of operational limits by
field-, laboratory-, and numerical investigations

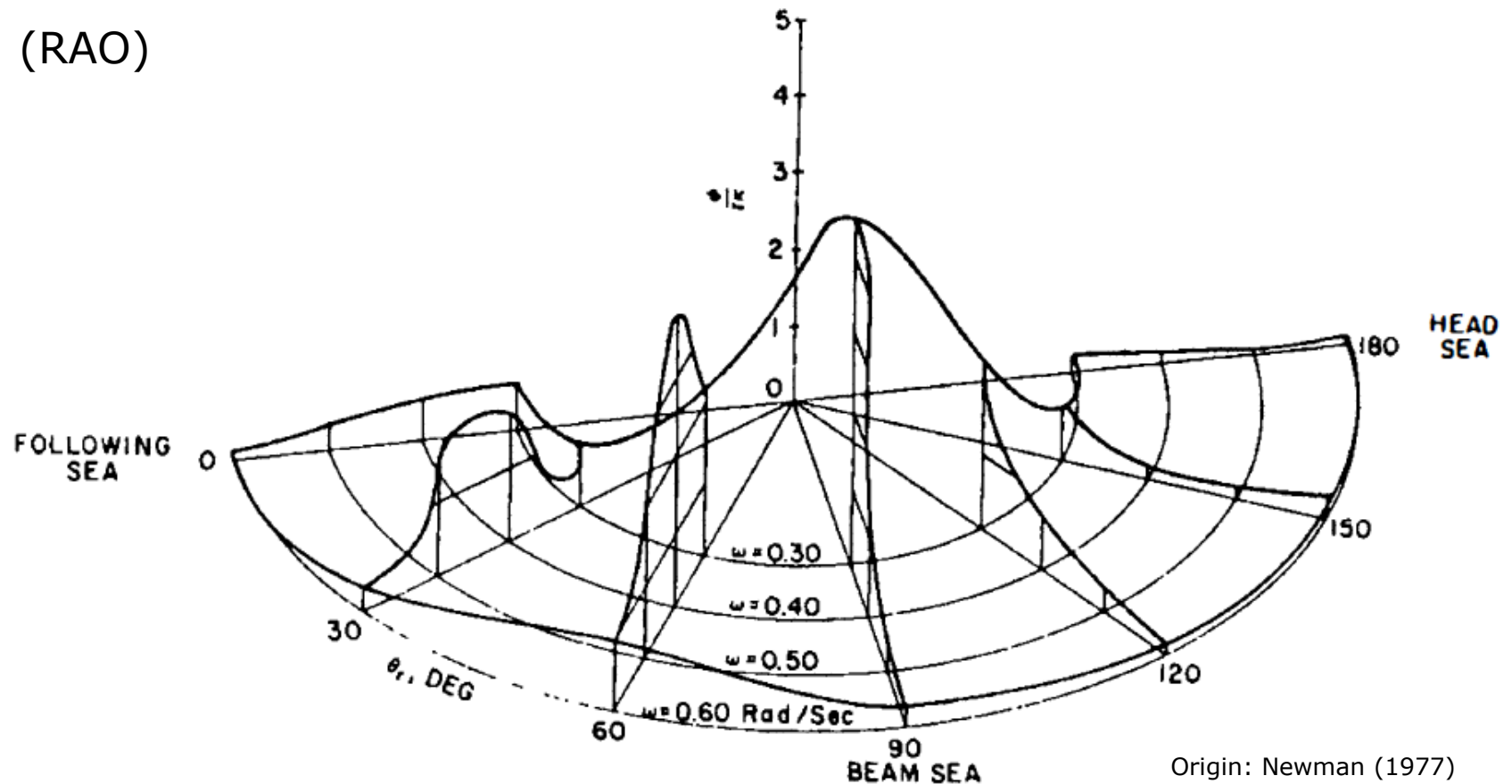
Modelling of structural response



- Estimation of operational limits by
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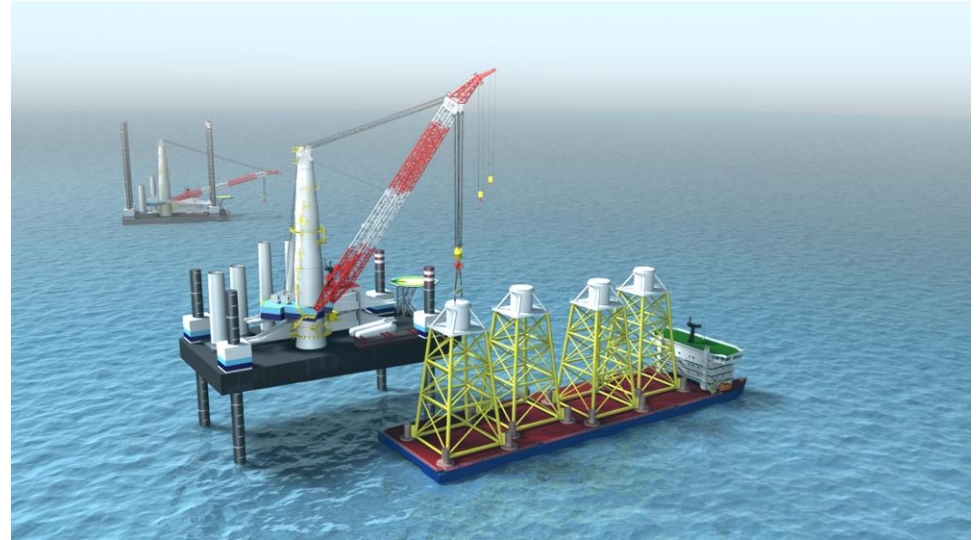
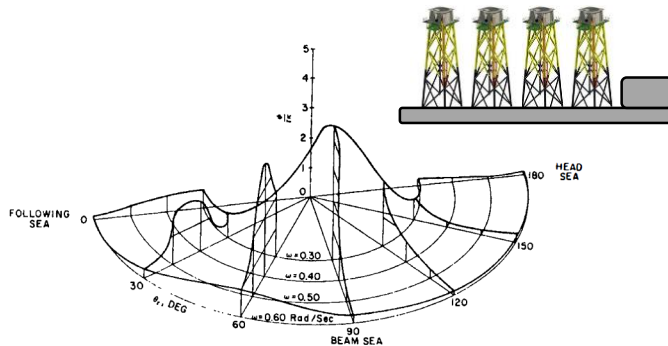
Improved Considerations

- Response Amplitude Operator
(RAO)

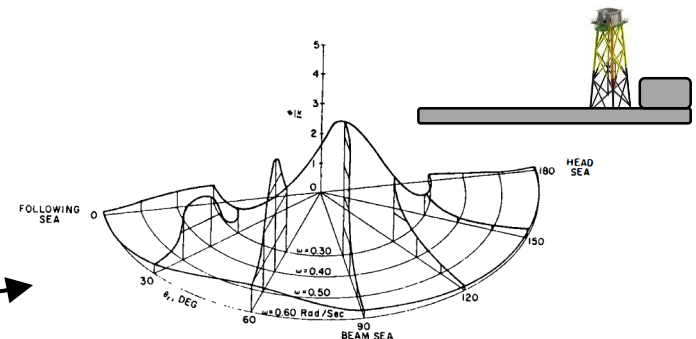
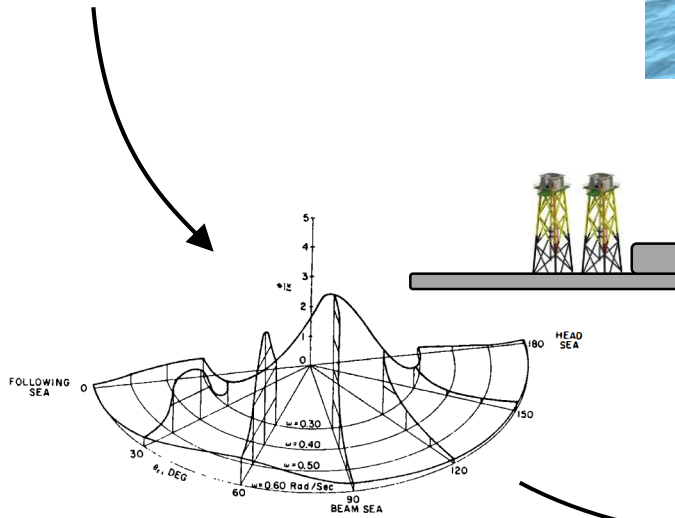


Improved Considerations

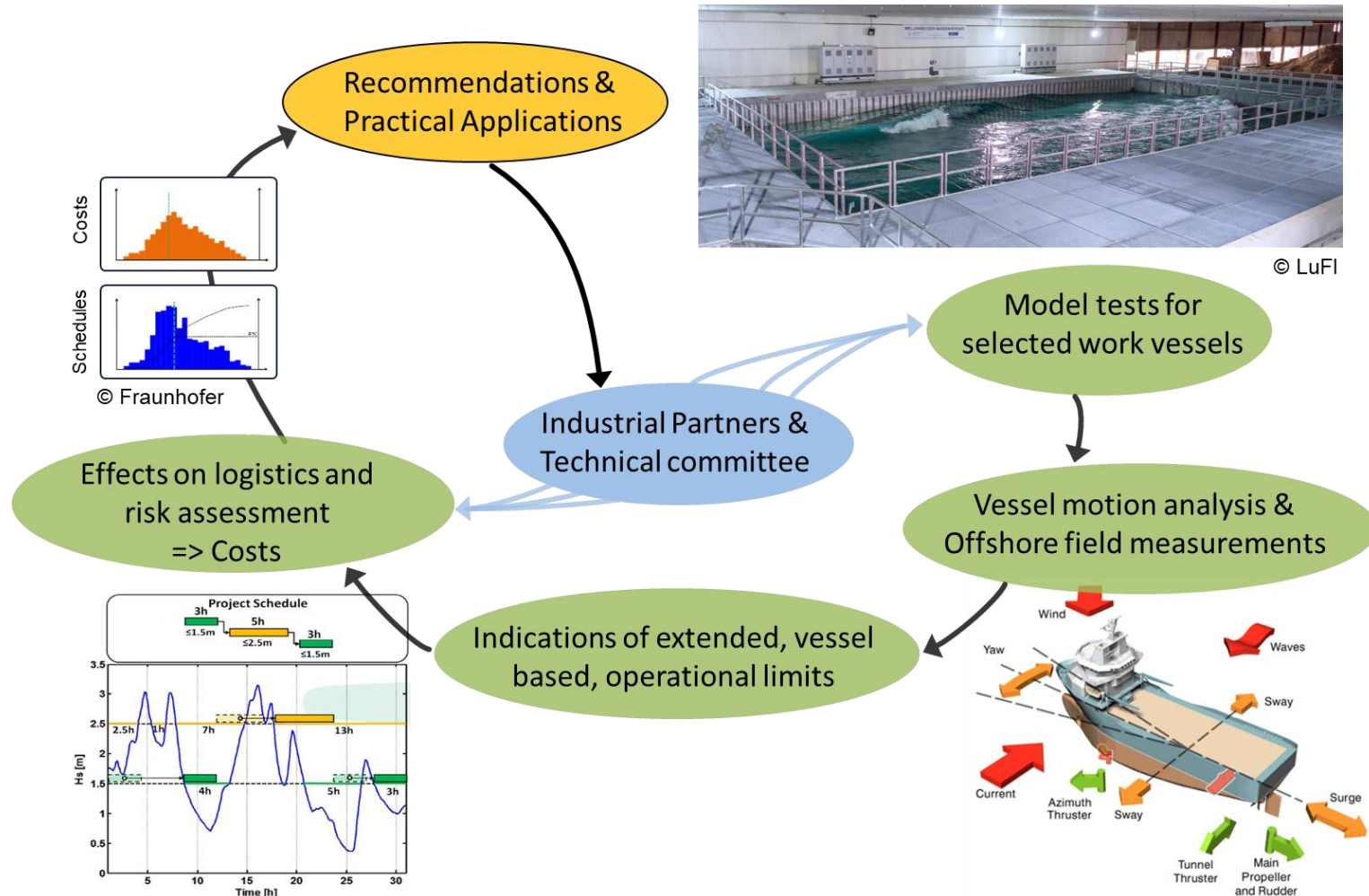
■ Case sensitive RAO



Quelle: MBM Consultancy



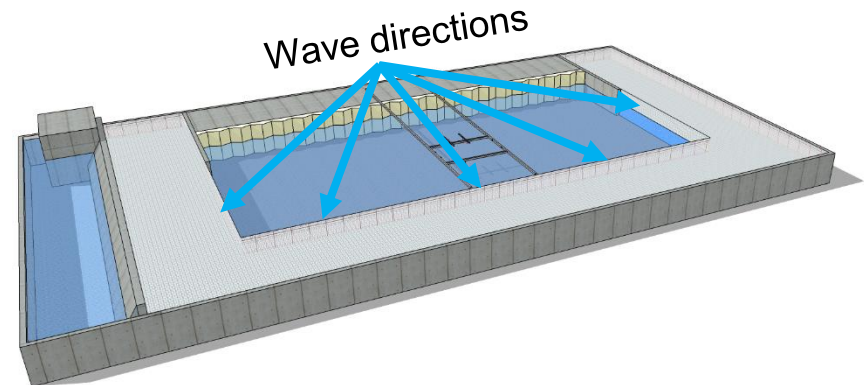
Core Objectives of "AVIMo"



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Physical & Numerical modelling

- Wave generation
 - Regular waves
 - Irregular sea states
- Directional spectra
 - $5^{\circ} - 175^{\circ}$
- Wave height:
 - max. 0.47 m



Landmann, 2018



Kerpen, 2011

Physical & Numerical modelling

- Chosen vessel types:
 - Crew Transfer Vessel (CTV)
 - Offshore Service Vessel (OSV)
 - Jack-Up Vessel



offshoreWIND, 2019



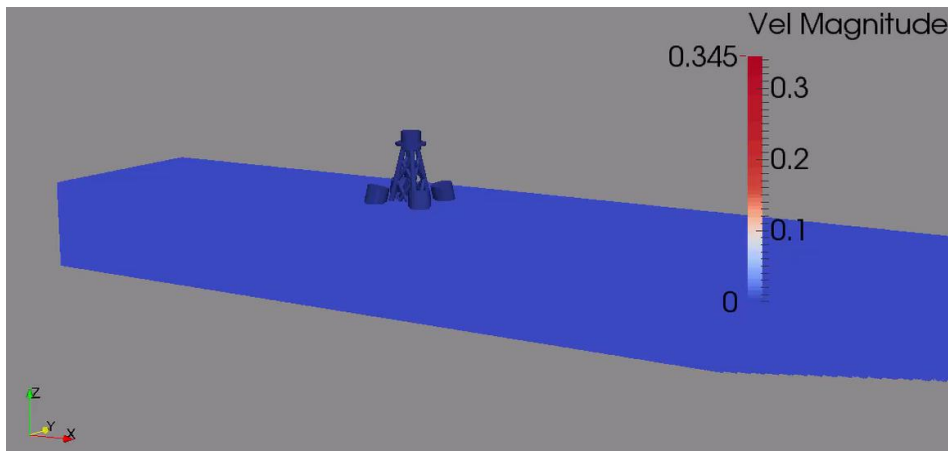
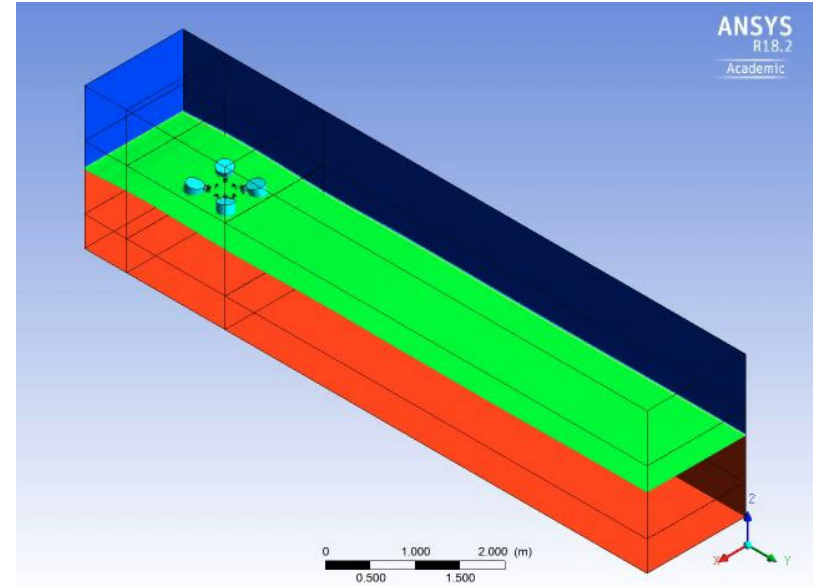
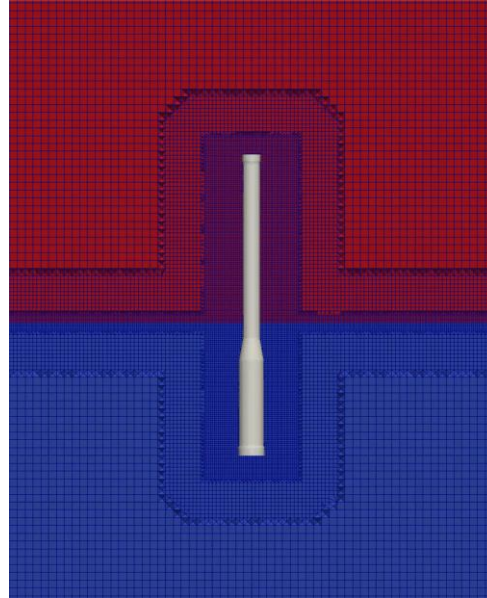
NauticExpo, 2019



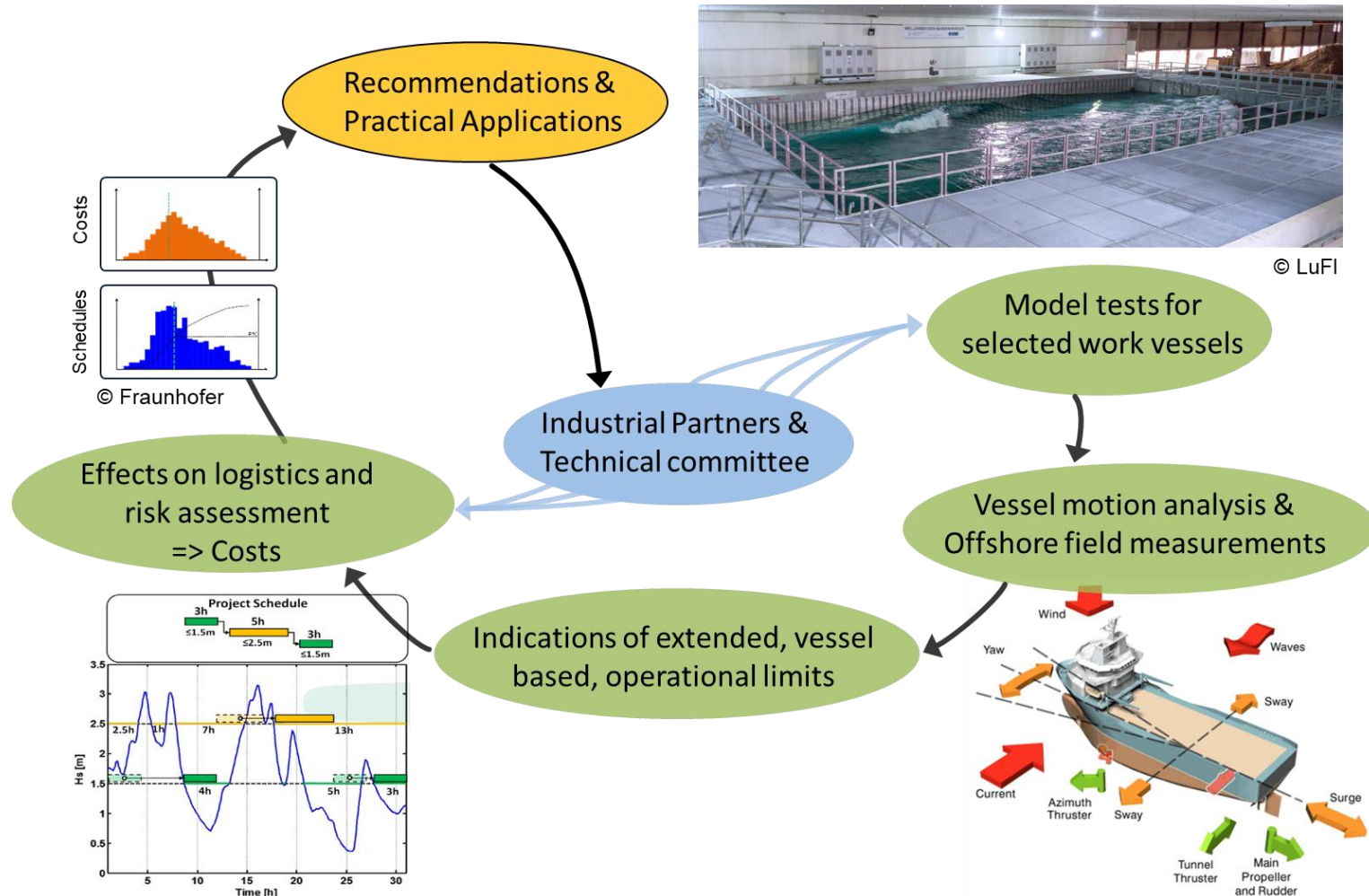
SeaInstaller, 2019

Physical & Numerical modelling

- Num. vs Lab.
 - Analytical
 - Meshless
 - CFD
- Ext. scenarios
- Field data



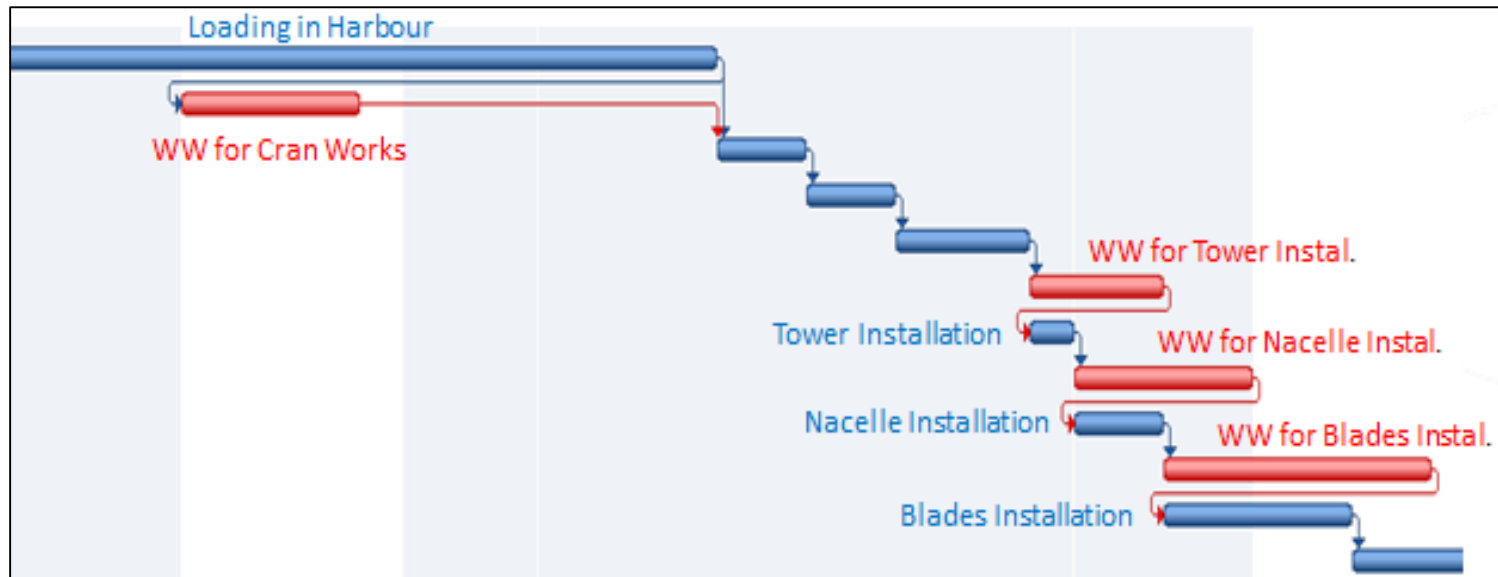
Core Objectives of “AVIMo”



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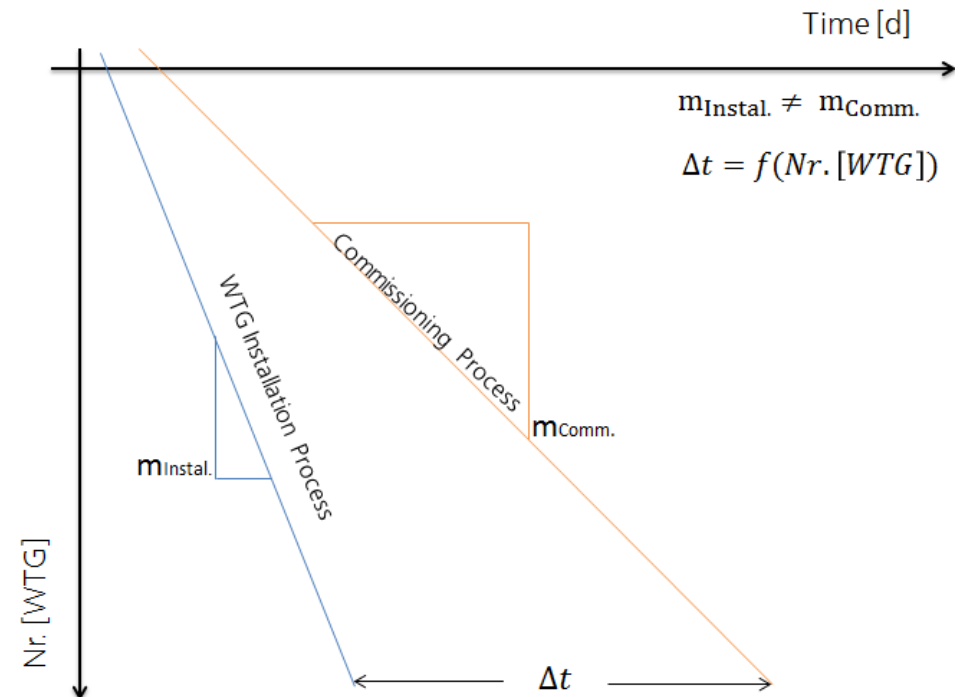
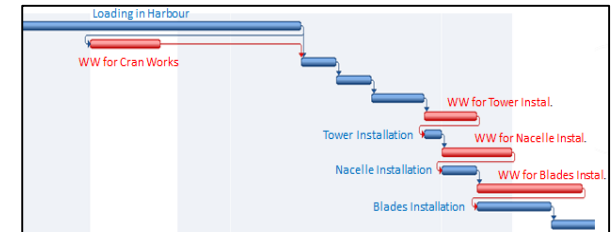
Improved Consideration

- Wind Turbine Generator Installation
 - Modelling of project time and costs



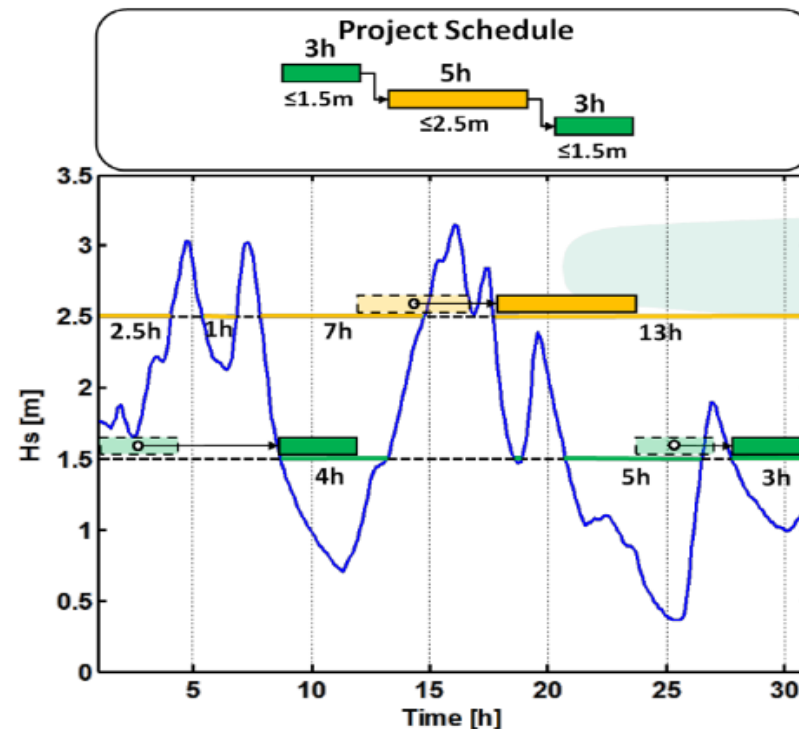
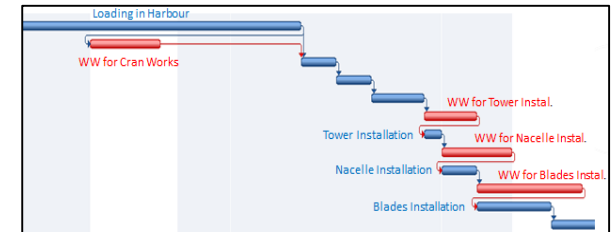
Improved Consideration

- Wind Turbine Generator Installation
 - Modelling of project time and costs
- Time & cost estimation



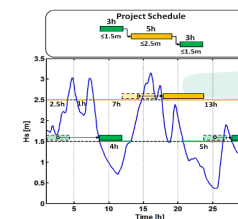
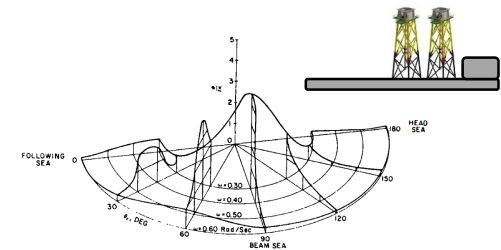
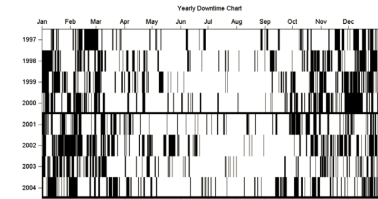
Improved Consideration

- Wind Turbine Generator Installation
 - Modelling of project time and costs
- Time & cost estimation
- Optimization of installation and maintenance



Summary

- Weather and soil uncertainties are the major risks for offshore operations
- Currently, the limits are set by conservative and one-dimensional parameter
- Field measurements, tests and numerical simulations are used to investigate multi-dimensional parameters
- Implementation in logistics planning tool and demonstrator „COAST“
- ➔ Mitigation of risks and downtime
- ➔ Cost and risk prevention



References

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THANK YOU