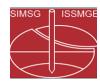
TC209 Offshore Geotechnics





Geotechnics for Offshore Wind

<u>Setting the scene – Phil Watson</u>

A developer's perspective of geotechnics for offshore wind – Elisabeth Palix

An overview of 'new' challenges facing offshore wind – Zack Westgate

<u>Geotechnical research to support offshore wind – Christelle Abadie</u>

Close - Phil Watson





Offshore wind size – increasing wind turbine size

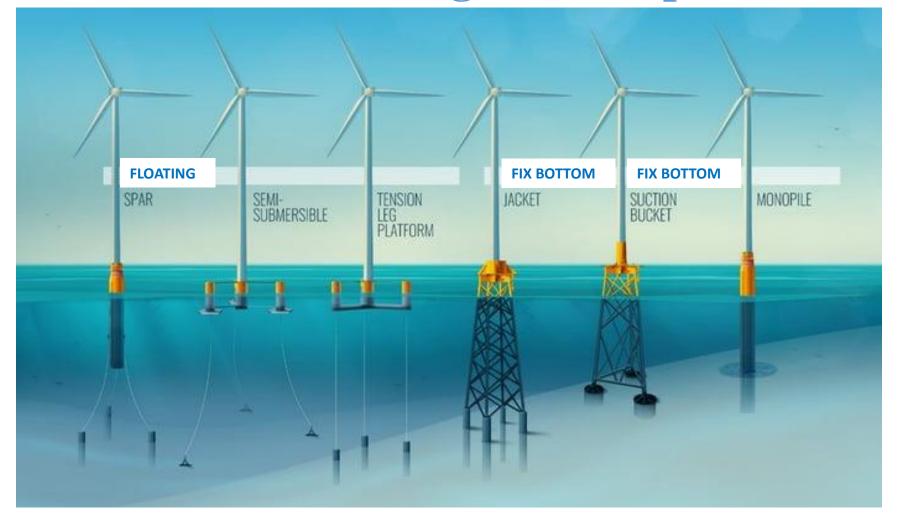


- 9,5m diameter
- 2000 tones
- 110m long





Offshore wind size – increasing water depth





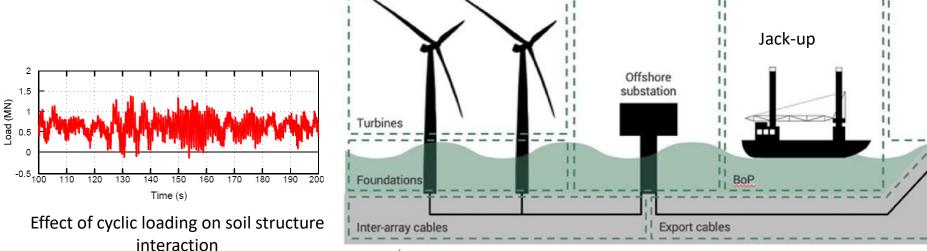
Grid

Onshore

substation

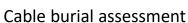


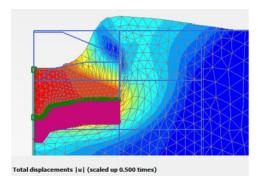
Examples of typical offshore topics to be analysed









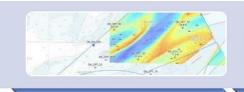


Spudcan penetration assessment

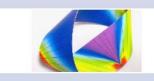




Offshore Geotechnical engineer duty











Prospectif

Developpement

Contractualisation

Construction

0&M

Selecting best site

Align technical solutions with project constrains

Secure technical choice

Master technical project risks

Ensure asset performance

- Major geohazards
- Difficult ground conditions for installation
- ...

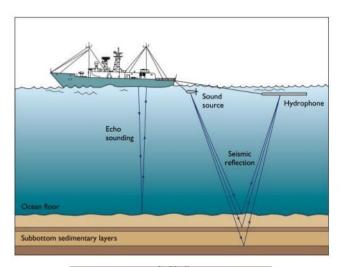
- Definition of geo conditions
- Layout optimisation
- Foundation design and optimisation
- certification
- Installation analyses (e.g. pile driving spudcan penetration...)
- Risk assessment

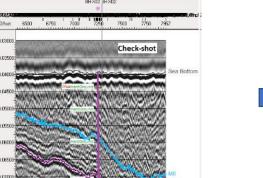
- Challenge contractor's solutions
- Participate to contractual negociation (e.g. definition of rely upon data)
- Follow installation operations (e.g. drilling rate, suction caisson installation...)
- Bathymetric surveys (follow potential scour deevlopment)
- Follow monitored foundation to ensure proper performance (natural frequency, settlements...)



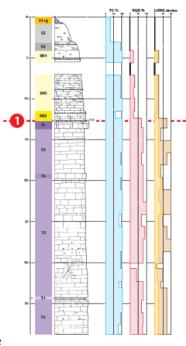


Geomodel

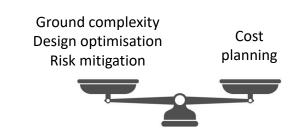


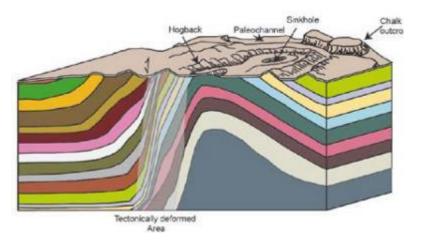






Do we need to make one borehole per WTG? Or even per pile?

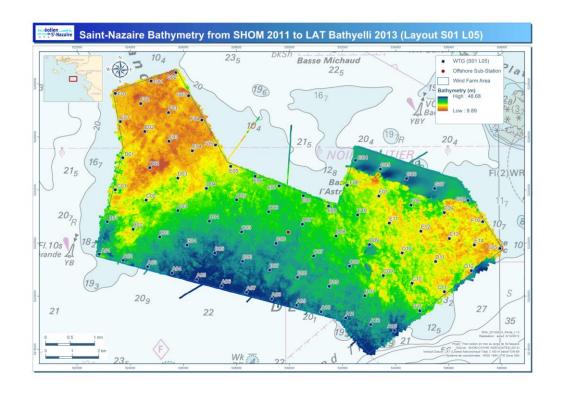




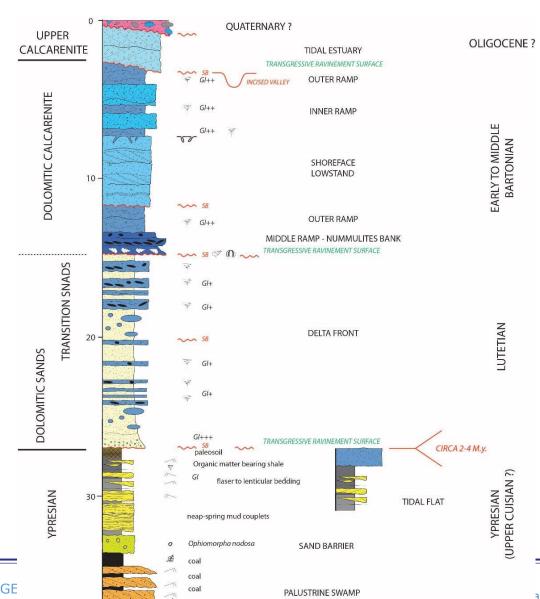




Example of Saint Nazaire



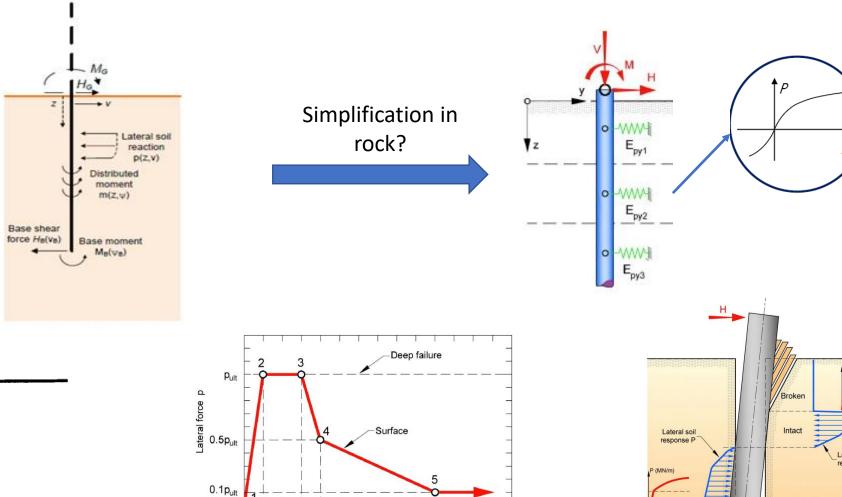
- ✓ Calcarenite bank on the majority of the site
- ✓ Thickness of the calcarenite bank varying from 0 to more than 30m
- ✓ Very variable rock state (fracturation, resistance)







Soil structure interaction in weak rock



3y_u 4y_u

YA Yrm

y (L)

p (F/L) Pur

10y_u

Lateral deflection y



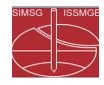


Onshore pile tests

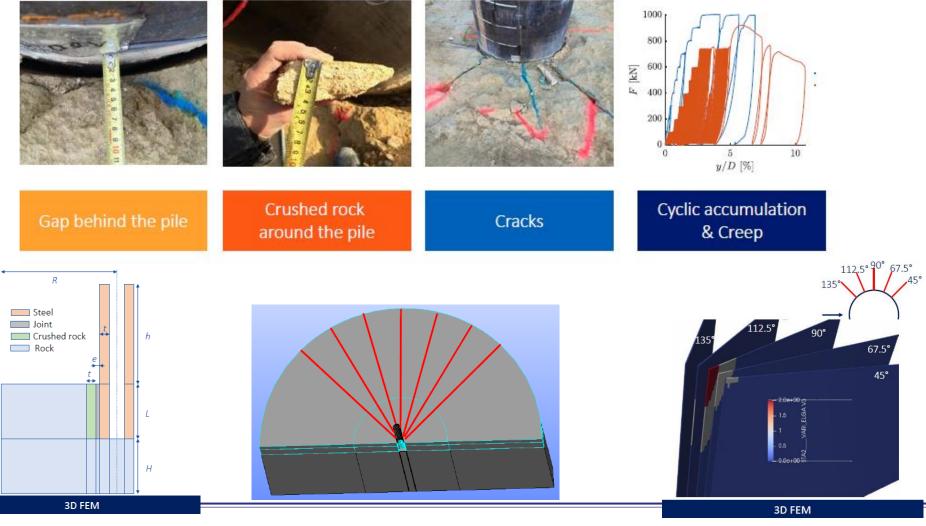


- 11 piles of 0.76 and 1.2m diameter
- L/OD=2.6-4.0
- Different installation methods tested: driving only, drive/drilled/drive and drilled and grouted
- Lateral load applied at 5m above ground level





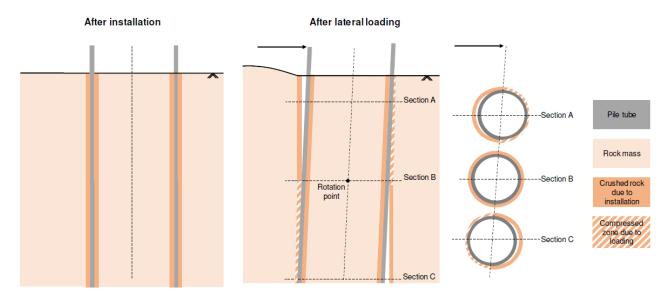
Implementation of observations and results in FEM





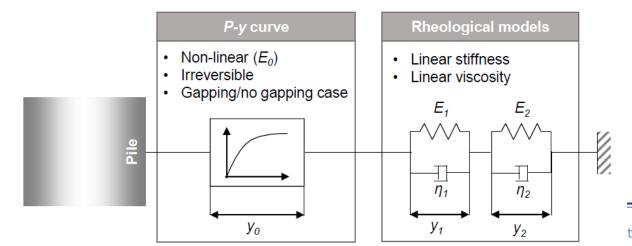


Observation to rheological model (Anaïs Lovera PHD thesis)



Lovera, A. (2019). Cyclic lateral design of offshore wind turbines monopiles in weak rocks. PhD Thesis, L'Université Paris-Est, Paris.

Palix, E. and Lovera, A., 2020. Field testing for monopile to be installed in weak carbonated rock. 4th International Symposium on Frontiers in Offshore Geotechnics.



Lovera, A., Ghabezloo S., Sulem, J., Randolph, M.F. and Palix, E. 2020. Extension of the P-y curves framework for cyclic loading of offshore wind turbines monopiles. 4th International Symposium on Frontiers in Offshore Geotechnics.





Installation methodology

Installation scenarios



Full height driven No grout

Typical soil profile: Sand over full length



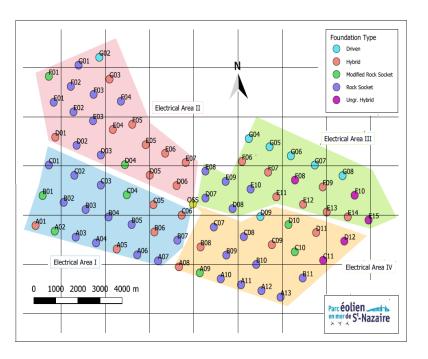
Full height drilling Full height grouted

Typical soil profile: Calcarenite over full length



X% drilled Y% driven Grout optional

Typical soil profile:
Calcerenite over sand







Installation Operations



S-4000 Hammer (IHC)



Offshore Drilling machine (7,7m diameter) developed by Herrenknecht specifically for this project (first vertical boring machine of this kind used for offshore wind)

