TC209 Offshore Geotechnics



Geotechnics for Offshore Wind

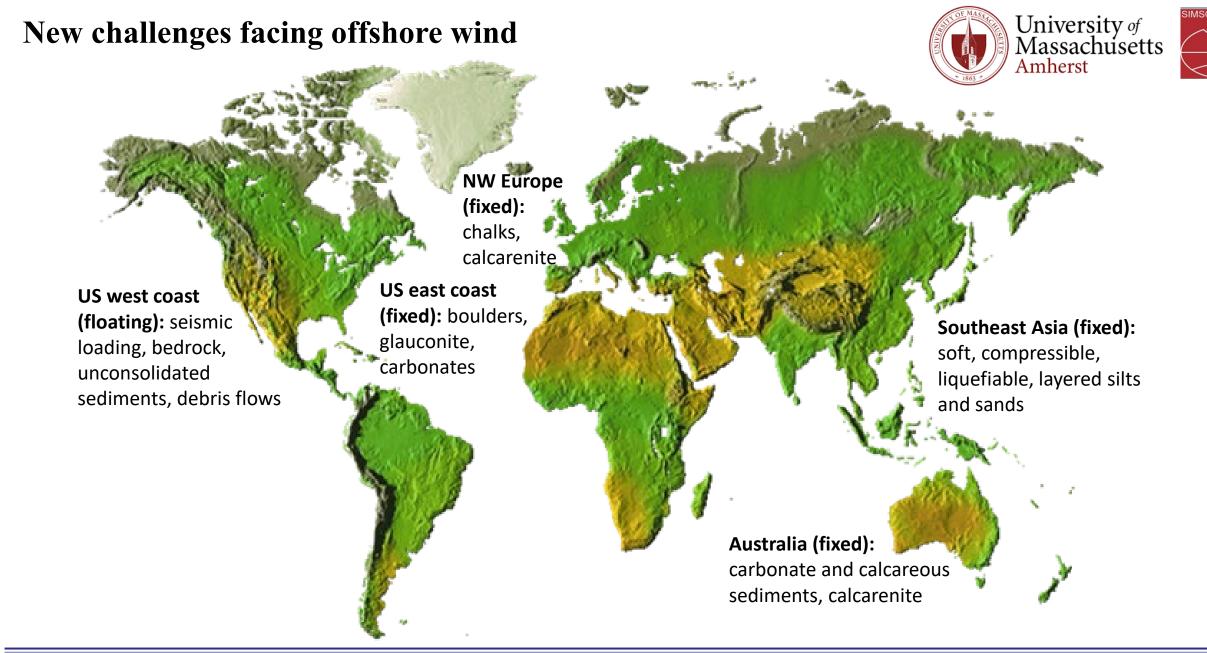
<u>Setting the scene – Phil Watson</u>

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

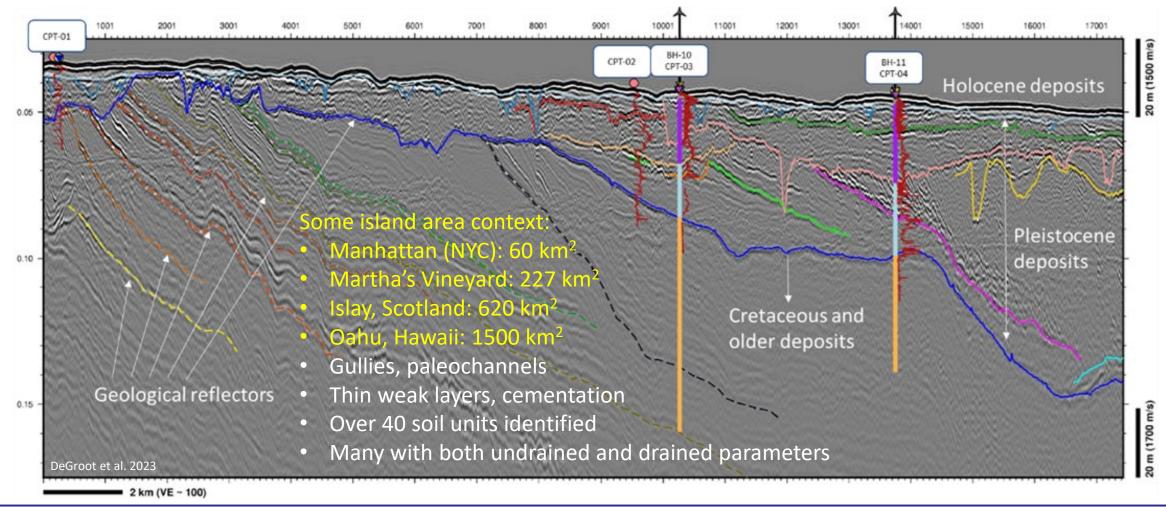






"Site" characterization: a global challenge

Massive areas (>> 100 km²), lots of spatial variability, increasing sense of urgency (2-3 years of SI)

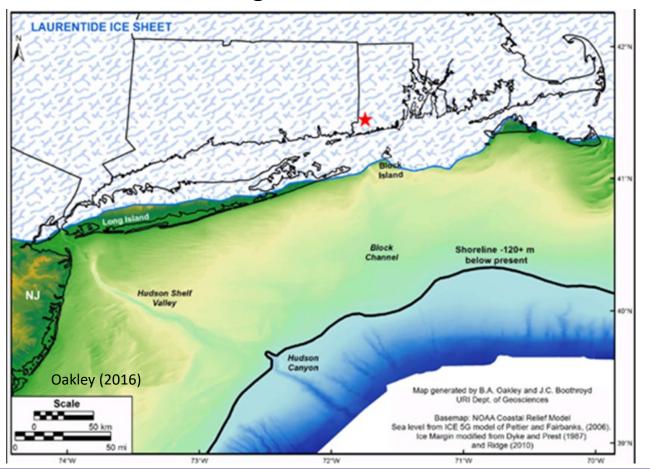


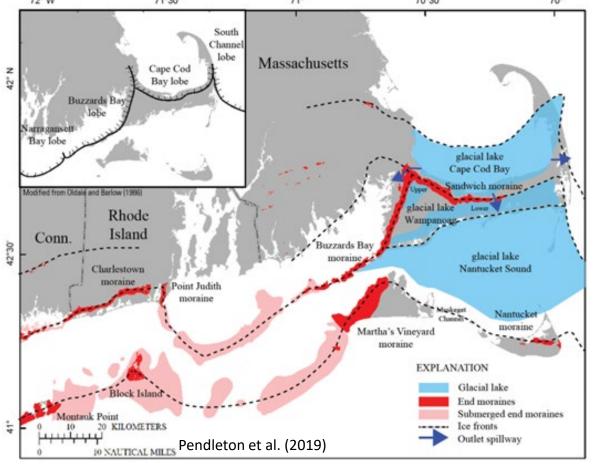




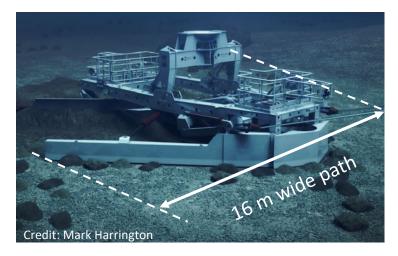
Glacial geology and changing sea levels

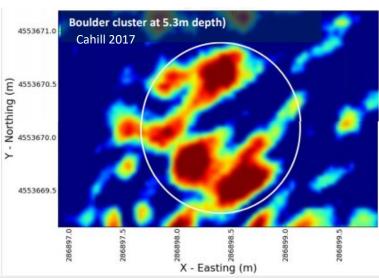
- Changing sea level: US East Coast low sea level stand \sim 120m below present-day
- Glacial retreat: glacial outwash, terminal moraines, recessional moraines, lodgment till, etc.

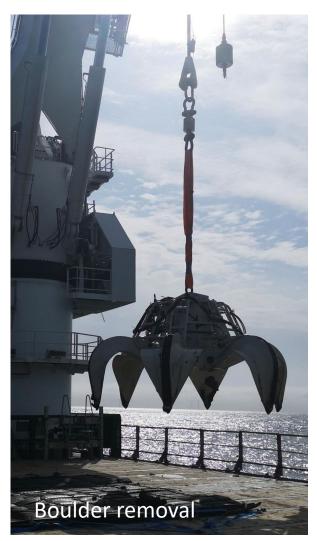




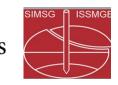




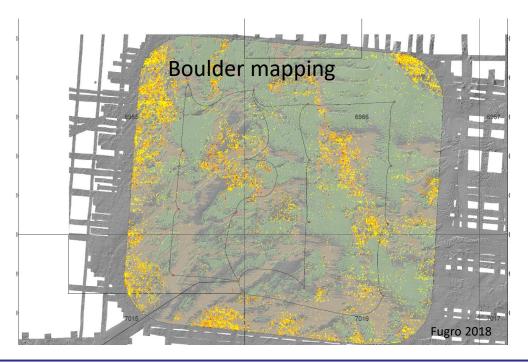








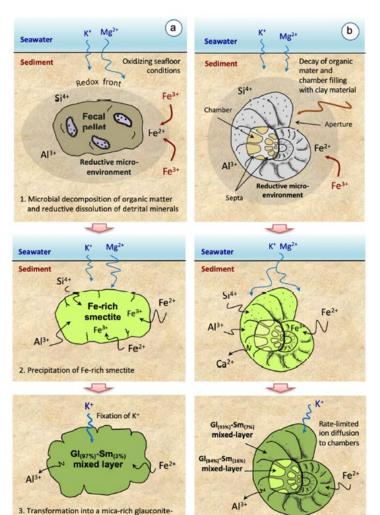
- Deposited at terminal moraines
- Shallow and/or deep deposits
- Generally 1 to 6 m diameter, up to 15 m
- Risks: Pile buckling, cable trenching
- Mitigations: micrositing, removal



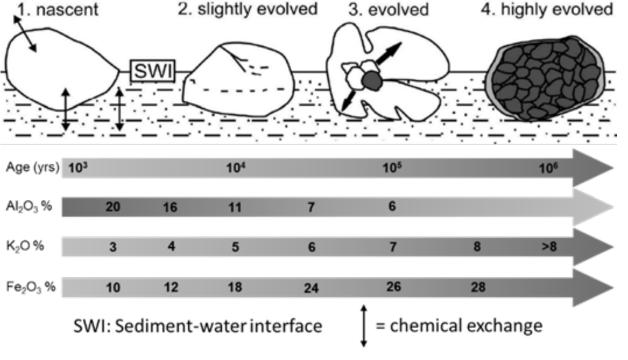
Glauconite sand – what is it?







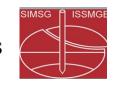
- iron rich potassium mica of illite clay family
- glaucony (morphological) vs glauconite and glauconitic (mineralogical)
- magnetic with high specific gravity (\sim 3)
- authigenic (in situ) vs allogenic (reworked)



Westgate et al. (2023); after Obasi et al. (2011); López-Quirós et al. (2019)

Fernández-Landero and Fernández-Caliani (2021)

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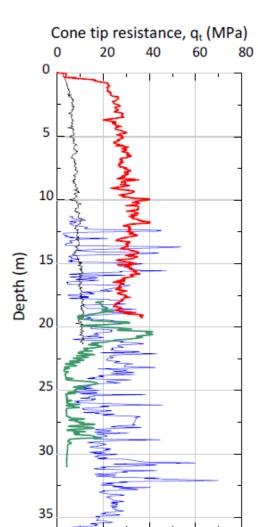
Glauconite sand – how can we identify it?

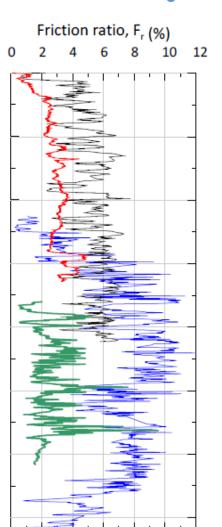
CPT Identification:

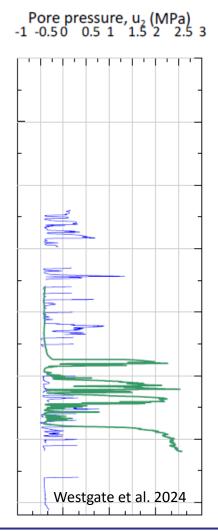
- high q_t
- high F_r
- cavitation u₂
- or high positive u₂
- rod 'smears'

Laboratory Identification:

- authigenic typically higher % glauconite
- magnetic separation
- XRD and XRF
- image analysis
- maturity based on K and Fe content





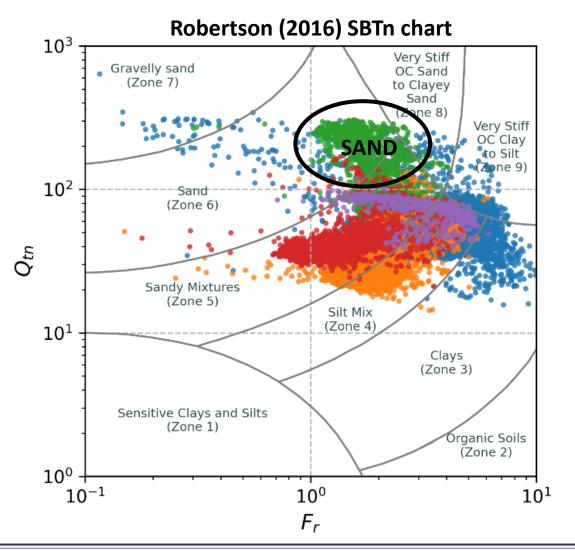


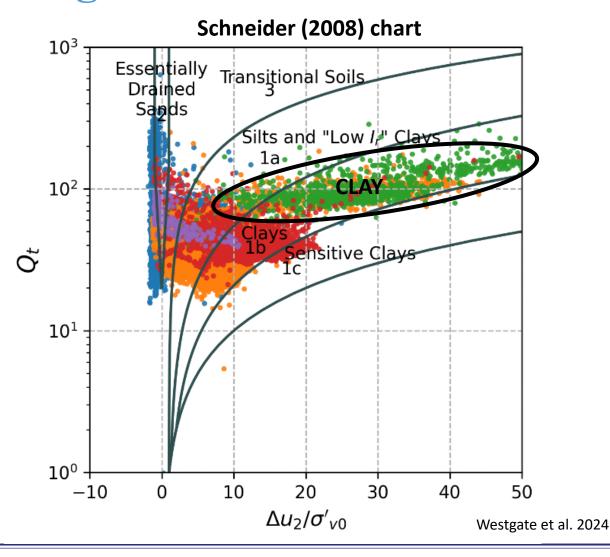






Glauconite sand – SBT: misleading CPTs?



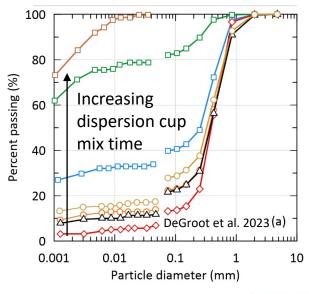


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Glauconite sand – pile driving effects



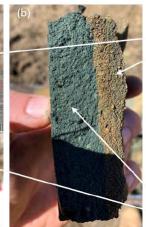




NGI-led JIP at test site in New Jersey (UMass Amherst, Rutgers, U Arkansas, UMass Dartmouth

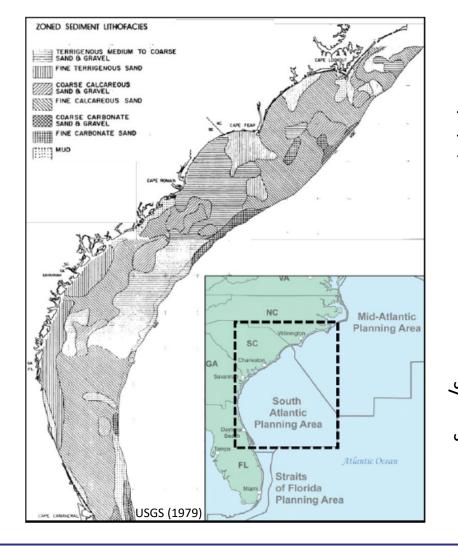


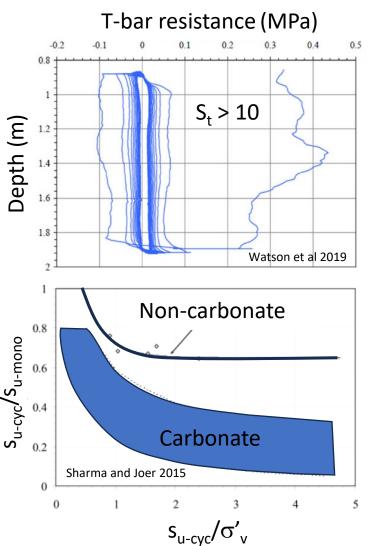


















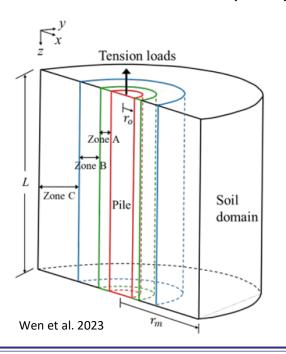
Chalk

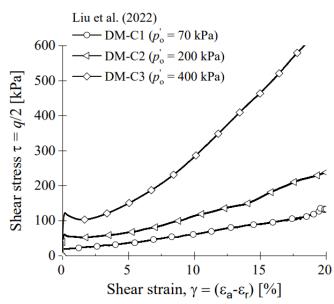
- Soft, high porosity chalks of low-medium density
- Highly sensitive paste-like material along shaft (Zone A)
- Fractures, loss of lateral stiffness (Zones B, C)
- Pile runs, long term axial and lateral capacity challenges
- JIPs: Innovate-UK JIP (axial), ALPACA JIP (lateral field), ALPHA (lateral 3DFE)



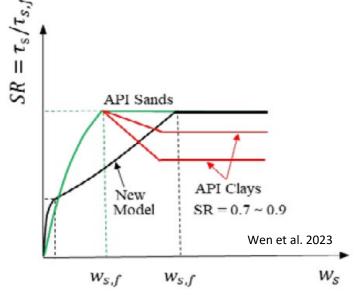






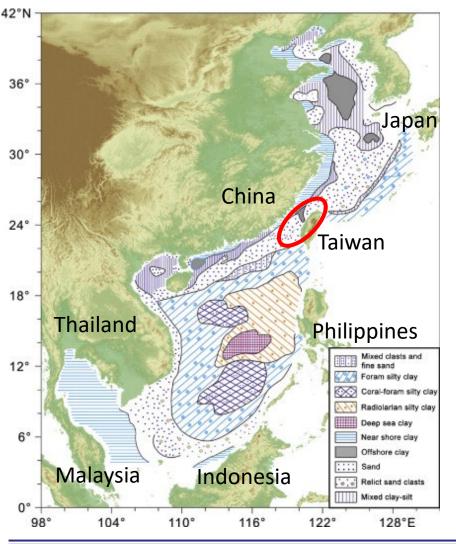


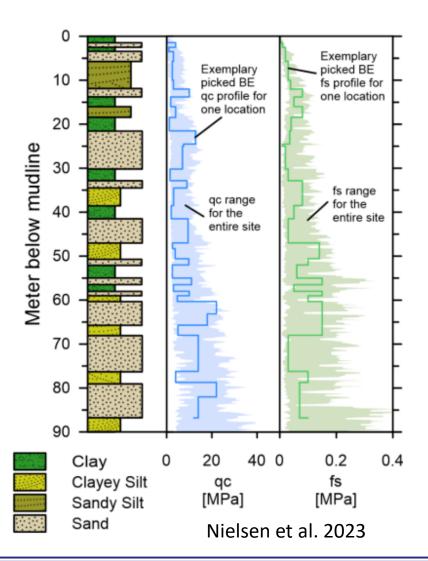




Free falling piles











- Multiple incidents over past few years
 - Thrice on one project
- Soft, compressible soil?
 - check
- Weak layers?
 - check
- Potential liquefaction?
 - check
- Long, heavy monopiles?
 - check
- Poor site characterization?
 - Depends on who you ask!

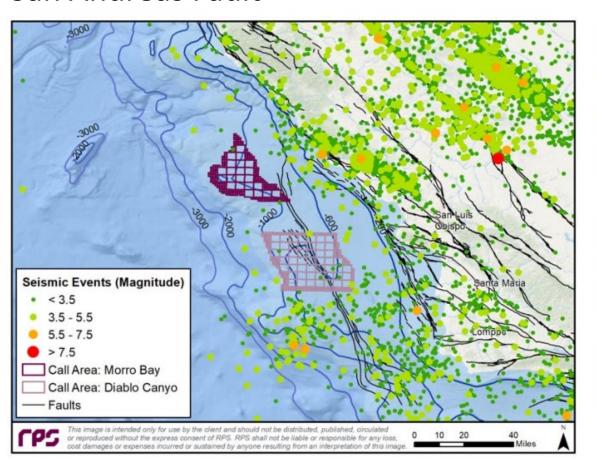
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Deep water geohazards: high seismicity

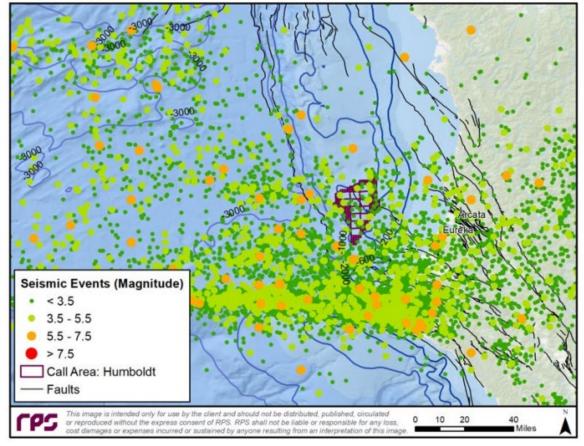
Morro Bay, Diablo Canyon Call Areas:

- San Andreas Fault



Humboldt Call Area:

- Cascadia Subduction Zone



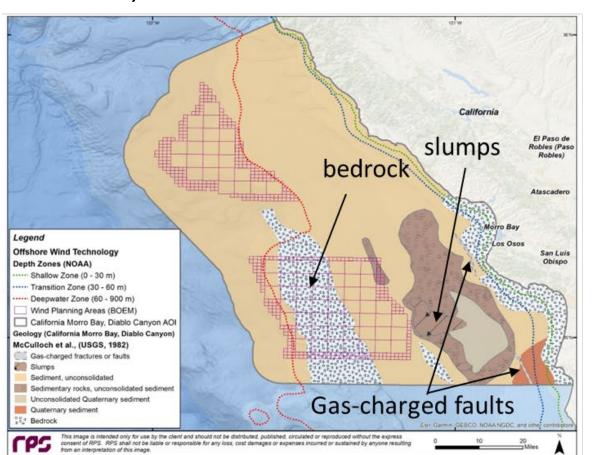




Deep water geohazards: seabed conditions

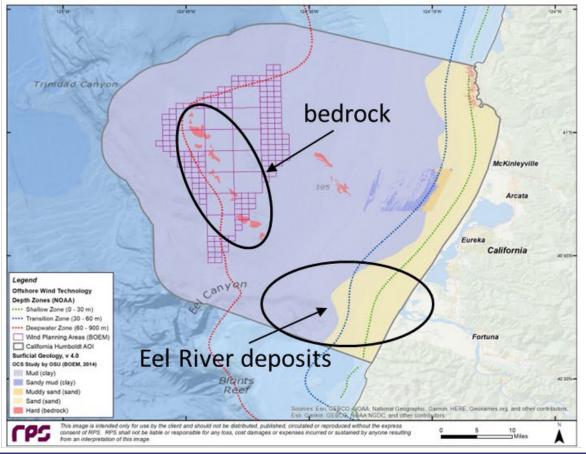
Morro Bay, Diablo Canyon Call Areas:

- bedrock, unconsolidated sediments



Humboldt Call Area:

- bedrock, unconsolidated sediments







Deep water geohazards: landslide evidence

