

Geotechnics for Offshore Wind

Setting the scene – Phil Watson

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

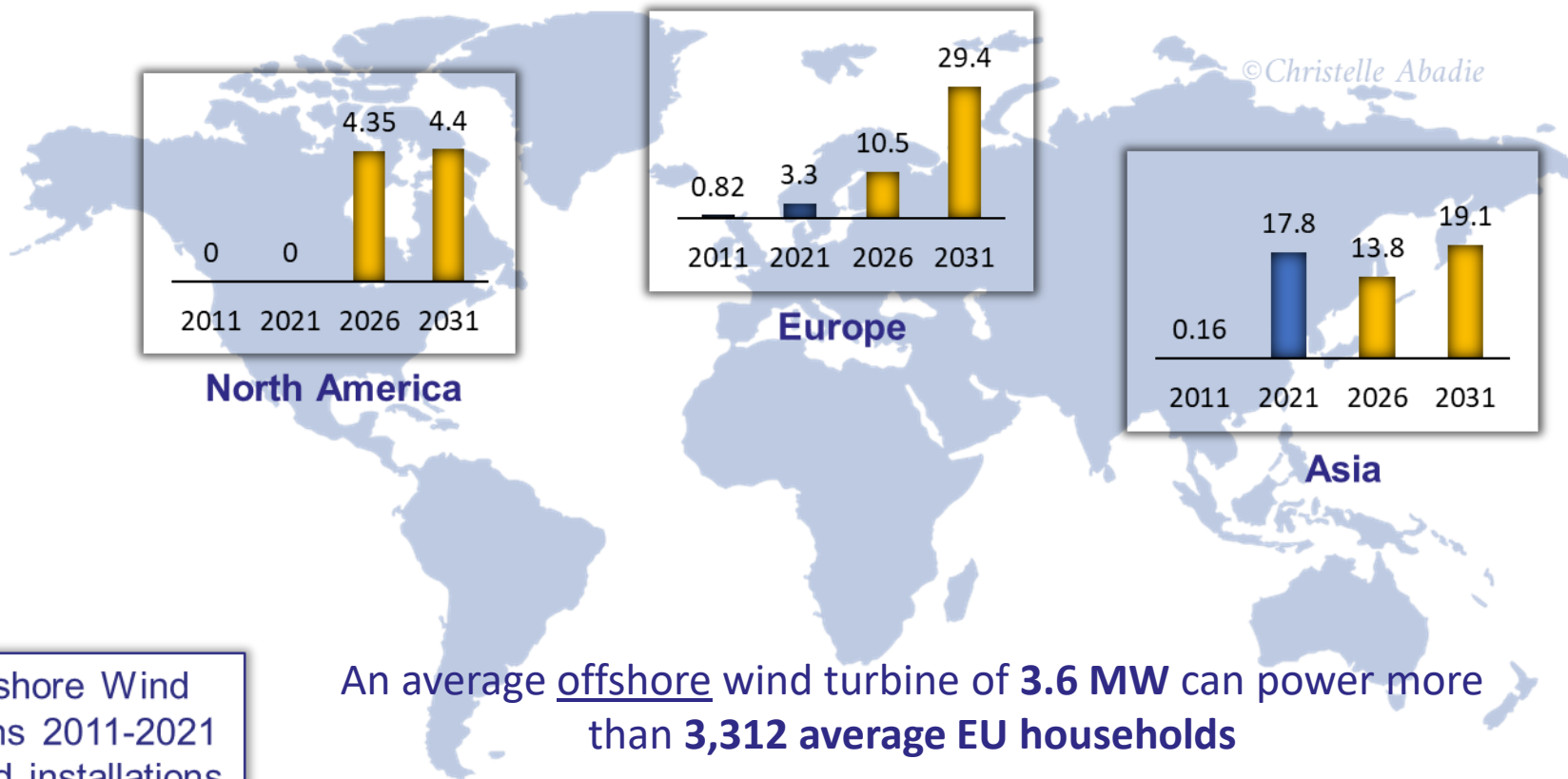
An overview of 'new' challenges facing offshore wind – Zack Westgate

Geotechnical research to support offshore wind – Christelle Abadie

Close – Phil Watson

Research to support offshore wind

Motivation and Objectives



New Offshore Wind
Installations 2011-2021
& predicted installations
for 2026 and 2031
(GW)

An average offshore wind turbine of **3.6 MW** can power more than **3,312 average EU households**

For comparison: An average onshore wind turbine with a capacity of 2.5–3 MW can supply 1,500 average EU households with electricity

Offshore wind expansion:

- › Reduce costs
- › Extend service life
- › Bring further offshore
- › Design for larger turbines
- › Adapt for new world locations

Research to support offshore wind

Motivation and Objectives

Roles of R&D:

- › Permit the development of new and improved design methods
- › Enable the development of new foundation systems
- › Verify foundation design through testing and numerical modelling

Challenges:

- › Testing is difficult with large-scale field tests offshore nearly impossible
- › Numerical modelling is computationally expensive and requires thorough validation against experimental database

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Research to support offshore wind

First Stages of the Research

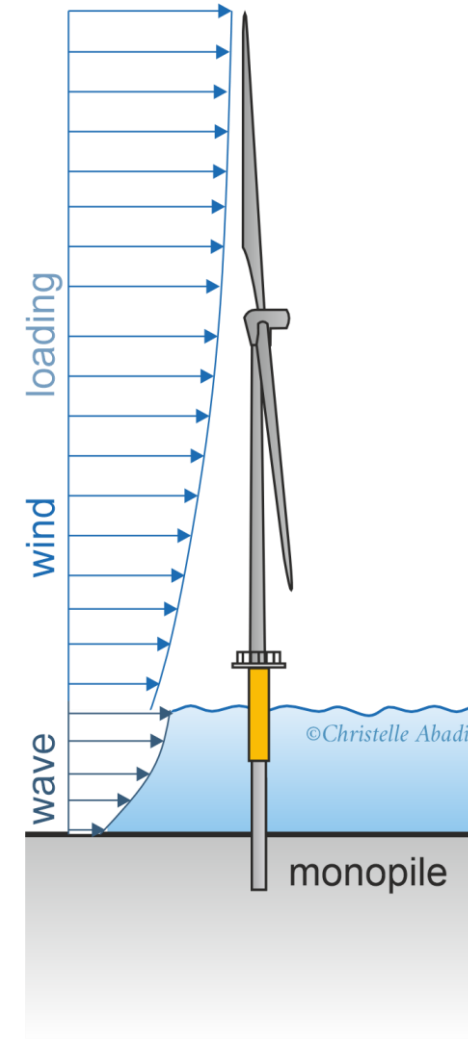


Establish Monopile
Design Method

≈ early 2000s -
2017

Enable
commercial
viability of
offshore wind in
Northern Europe
waters

- Understand the behaviour of large diameter monopiles under lateral loading
- Move away from traditional p - y curves and propose new and robust design methods to predict foundation capacity and small strain stiffness:
 - » permit integration with structural design software
 - » accurately predict turbine natural frequency
- Establish the first models to account for long-term cyclic loading



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First Stages of the Research



Establish Monopile Design Method

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Enable commercial viability of offshore wind in Northern Europe waters

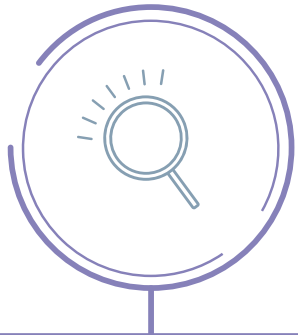
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Research to support offshore wind

Progress on bottom-fixed foundations

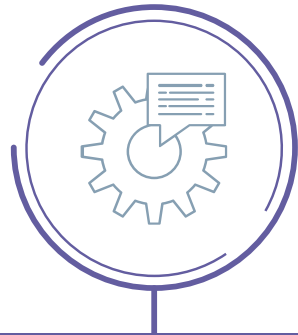
➤ *Subsidy-free offshore
wind (bottom-fixed)*



Establish Monopile
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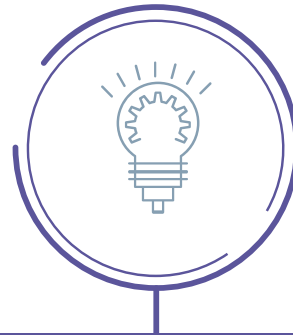
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Monopile Design
Optimisation

≈ 2010s – Today

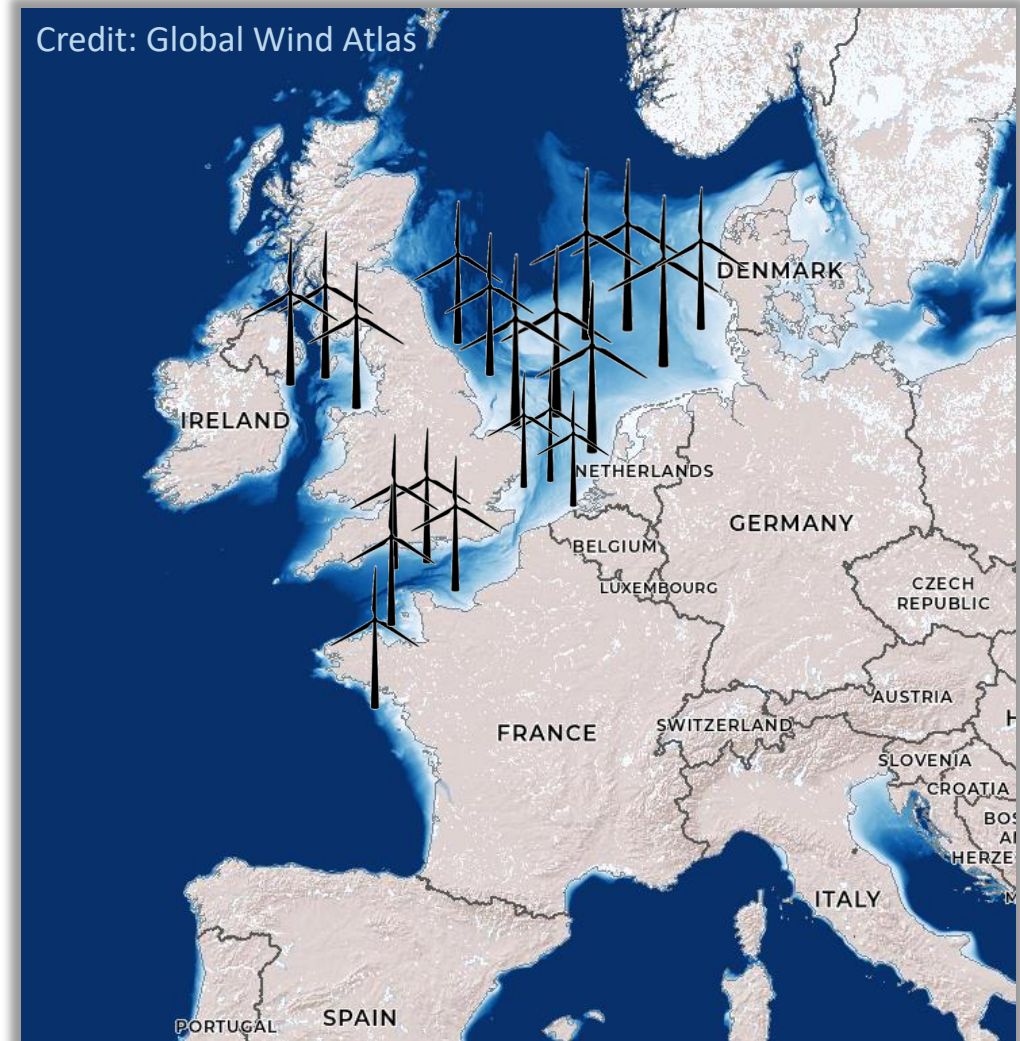
Improve design
robustness and
installation methods



Gravity, Jacket Piles &
Caissons

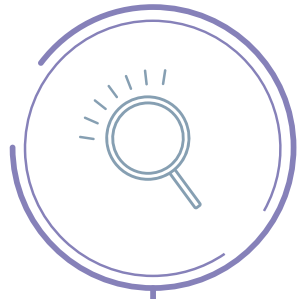
≈ 2010s - Today

Provide a wider
foundation mix
to adapt to large
range of
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environnements



Research to support offshore wind

Improving monopile design

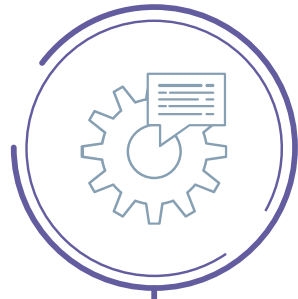


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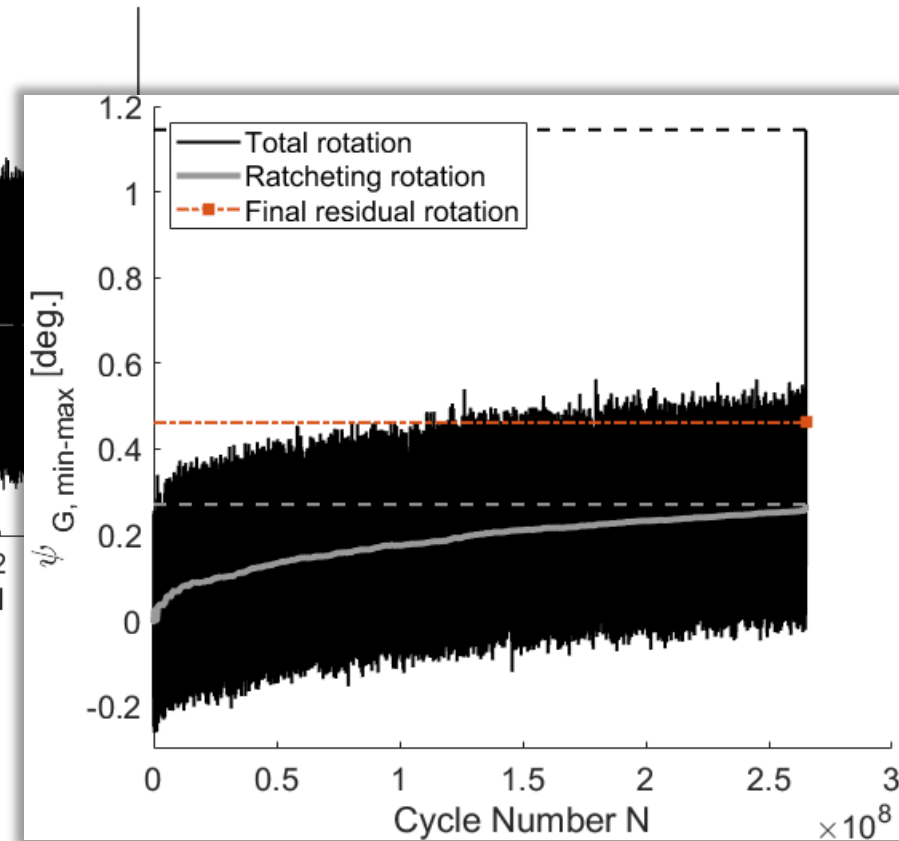
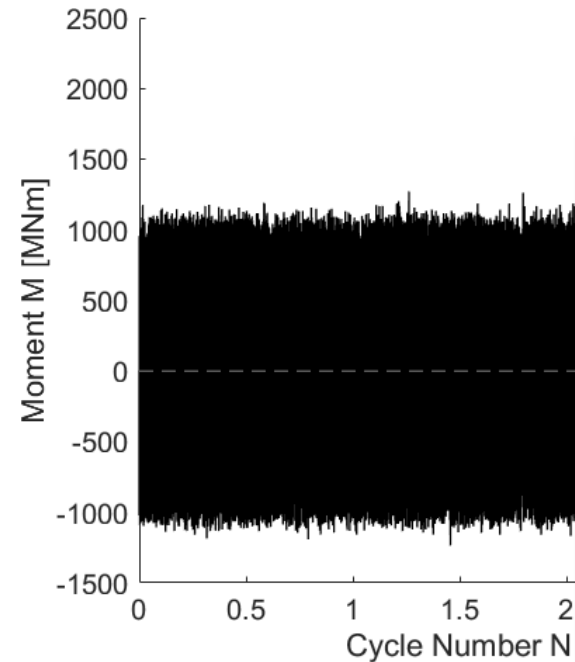


Monopile Design
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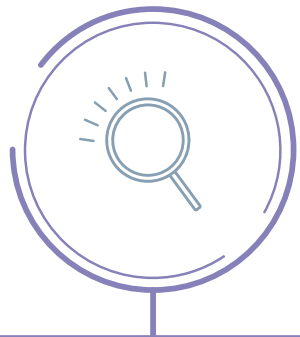
Improve design
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■ Refine the models for cyclic loading
(e.g. NGI cyclic diagrams, HARM, MIDAS, PICASO, Hysand...)



Research to support offshore wind

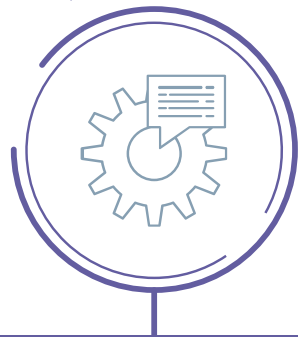
Improving monopile design



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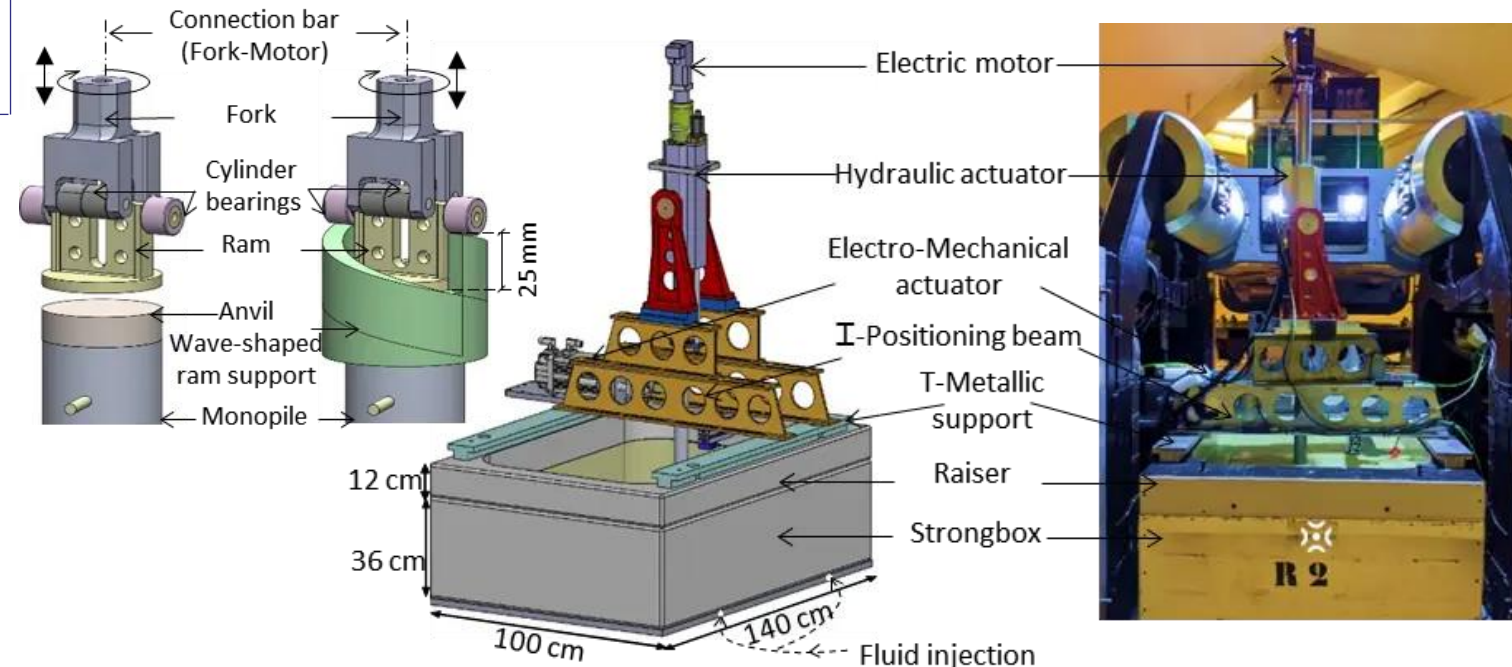
Monopile Design
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Improve design
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- Refine the models for cyclic loading
(e.g. NGI cyclic diagrams, HARM, MIDAS, PICASO, ...)
- Improve installation methods to reduce risks associated with
installation and the environmental impact of pile driving
(e.g. Blue Piling, Gentle Pile Driving, Development of pile hammers
and vibro hammers for centrifuge modelling)



Research to support offshore wind

Improving monopile design



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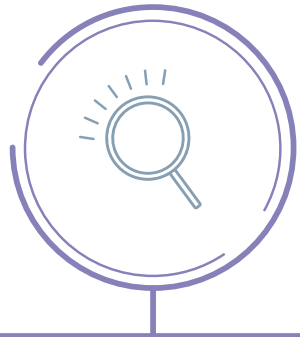
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(e.g. Blue Piling, Gentle Pile Driving, Development of pile hammers and vibro hammers for centrifuge modelling)
- Tackle installation and design in weak rocks, chalk
(e.g. ALPACA, EDF onshore field testing)



Research to support offshore wind

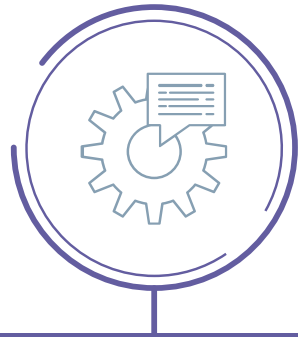
Gravity Base Foundations



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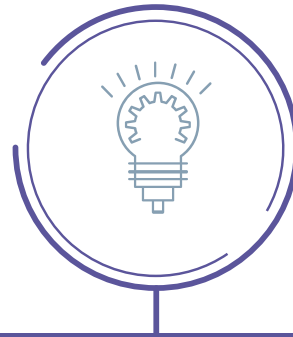
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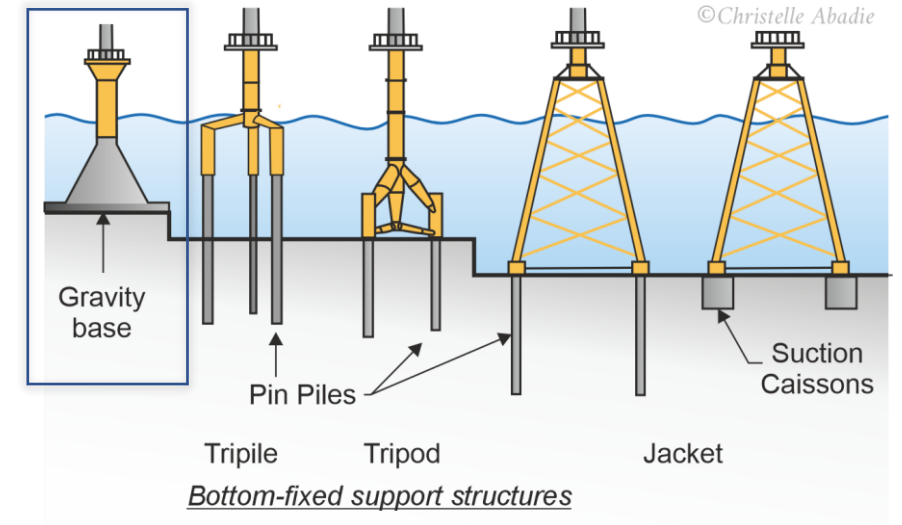


Gravity, Jacket Piles &
Caissons

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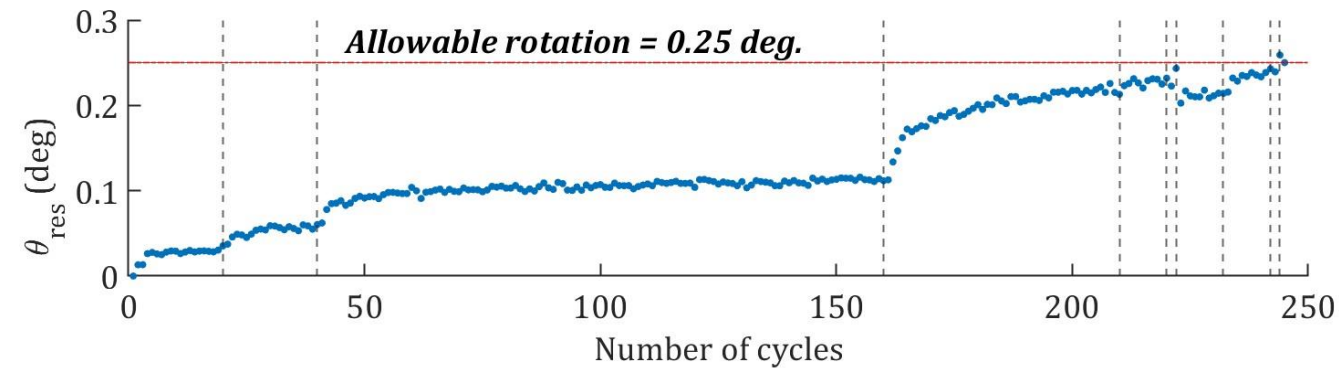
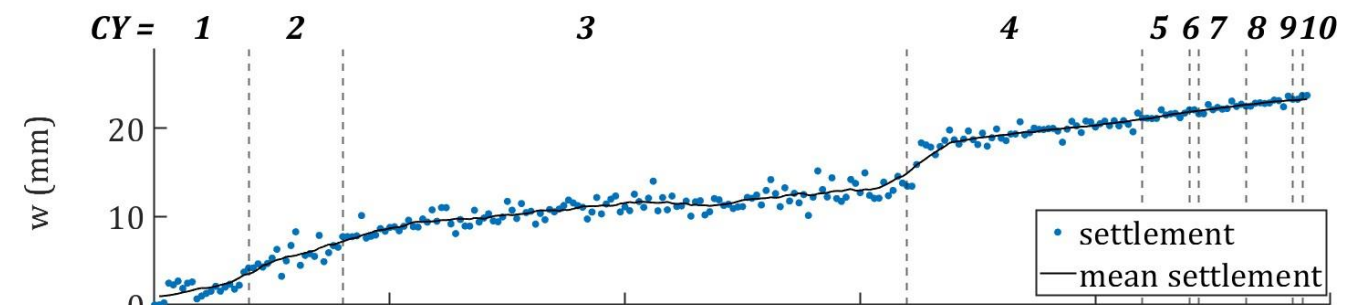
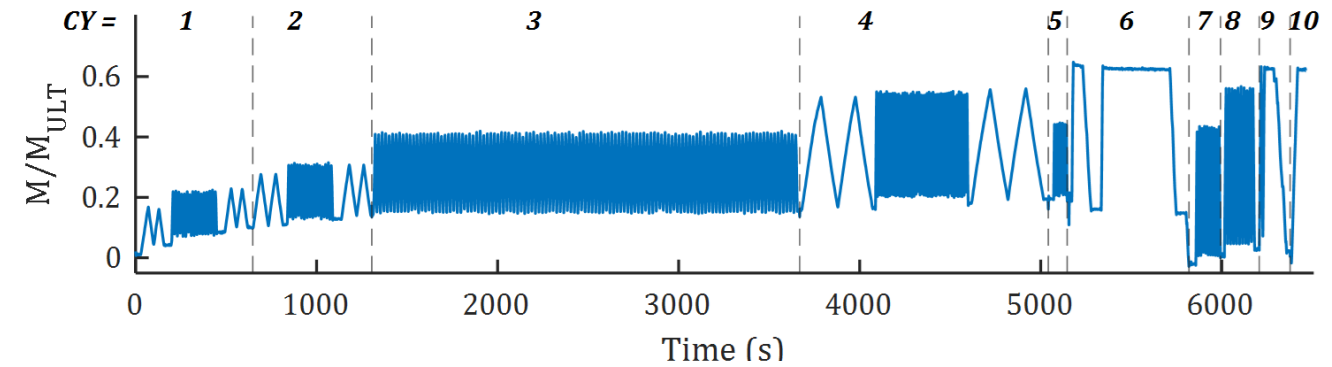
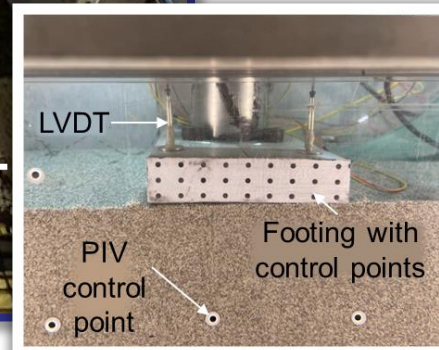
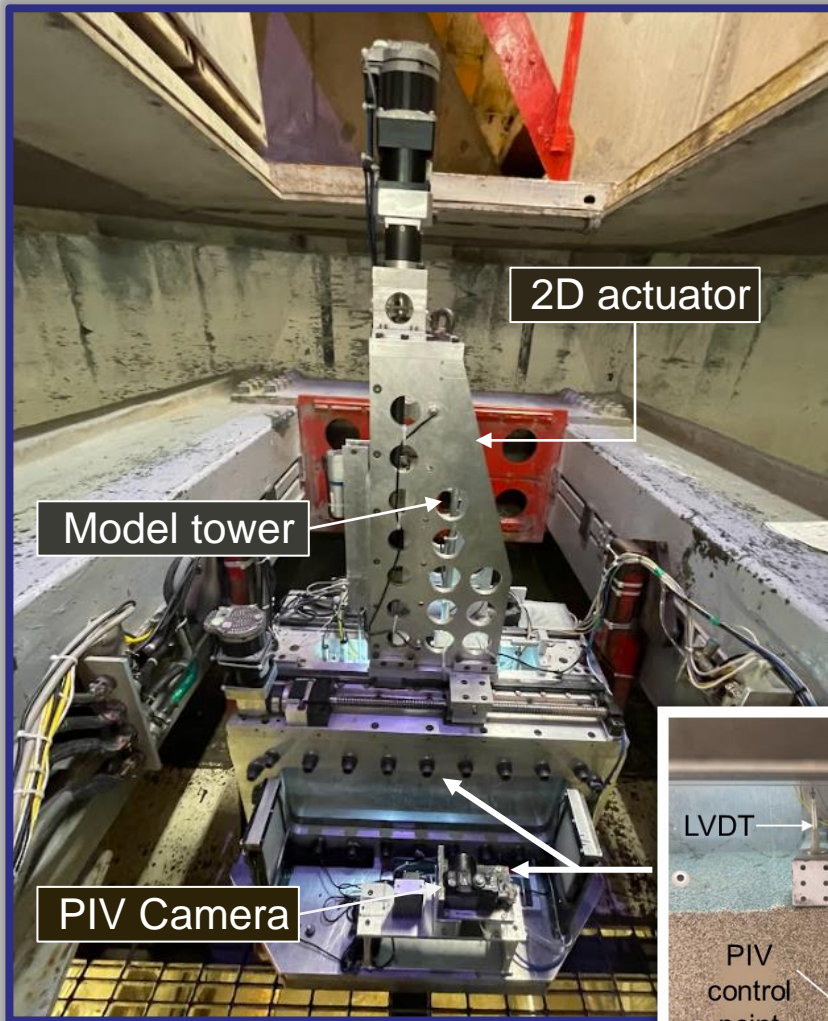
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■ Design of gravity base foundations

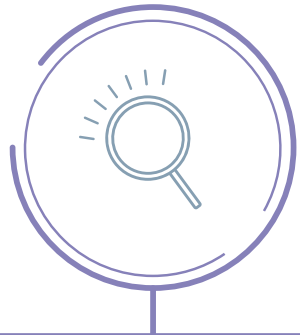


Research to support offshore wind Gravity Base Foundations



Research to support offshore wind

Suction Bucket Jackets (SBJ)

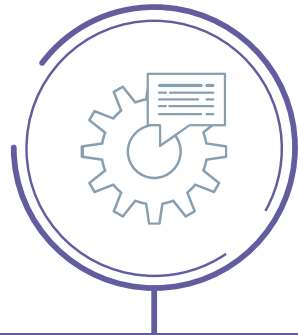


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≈ early 2000s -
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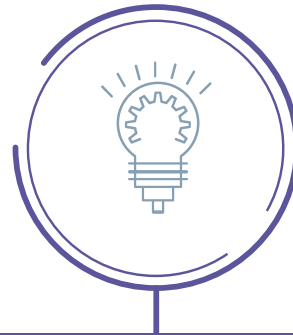
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Monopile Design
Optimisation

≈ 2010s – Today

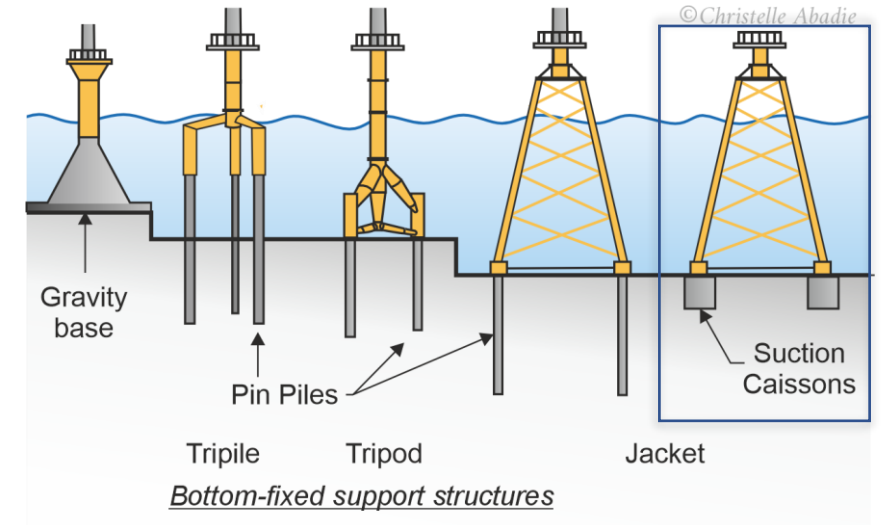
Improve design
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Gravity, Jacket Piles &
Caissons

≈ 2010s - Today

Provide a wider
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- Design of gravity base foundations
- Design of Suction Bucket Jackets (SBJ)

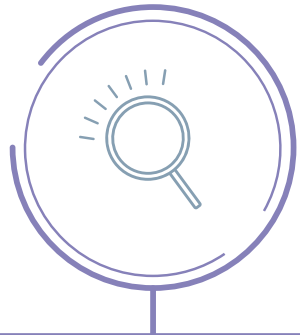
Suction Installed Caisson Foundations for Offshore Wind: Design Guidelines

February 2019

450MW Borkum Riffgrund 2 wind farm, Germany –
built in 2018 – credit: Ørsted

Research to support offshore wind

Improving support structure design

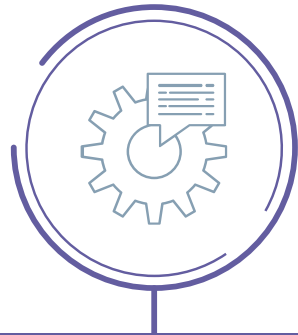


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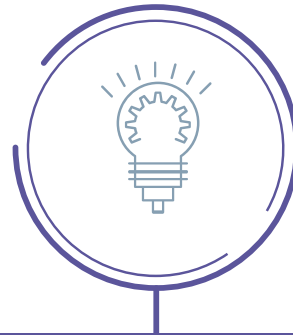
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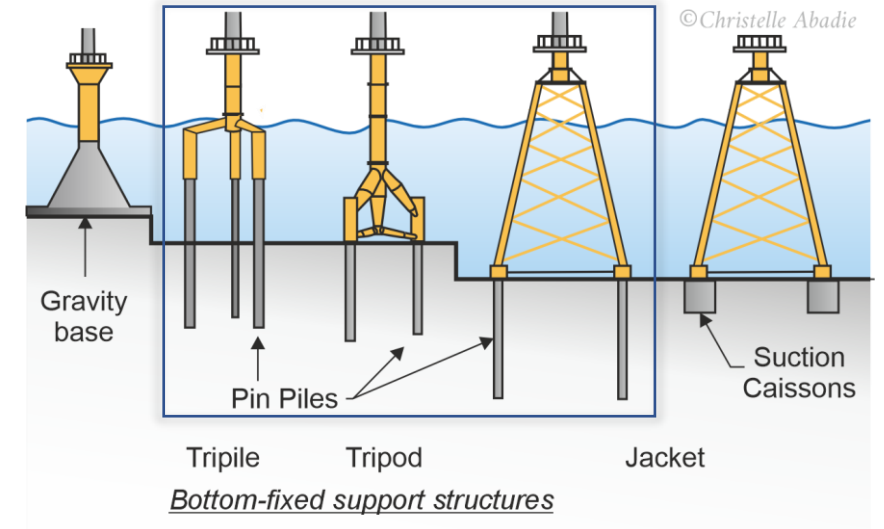
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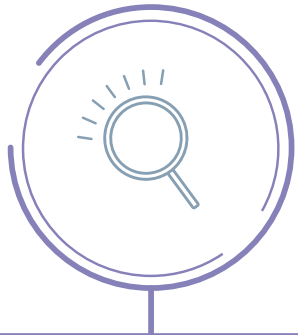


- Design of gravity base foundations
- Design of Suction Bucket Jackets (SBJ)
- Design of jacket piles
- Introduce monitoring and AI techniques to permit more efficient and safer maintenance of wind farms

Research to support offshore wind

Progress to date

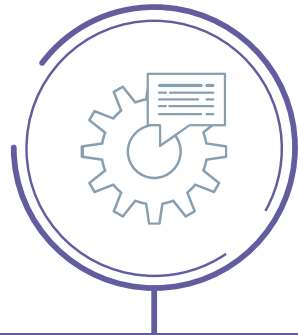
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Establish Monopile Design Method

≈ early 2000s - 2017

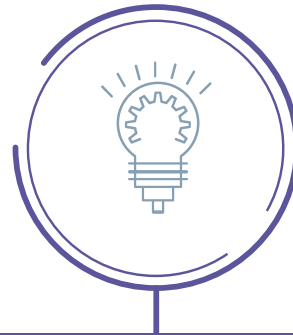
Enable commercial viability of offshore wind in Northern Europe waters



Monopile Design Optimisation

≈ 2010s – Today

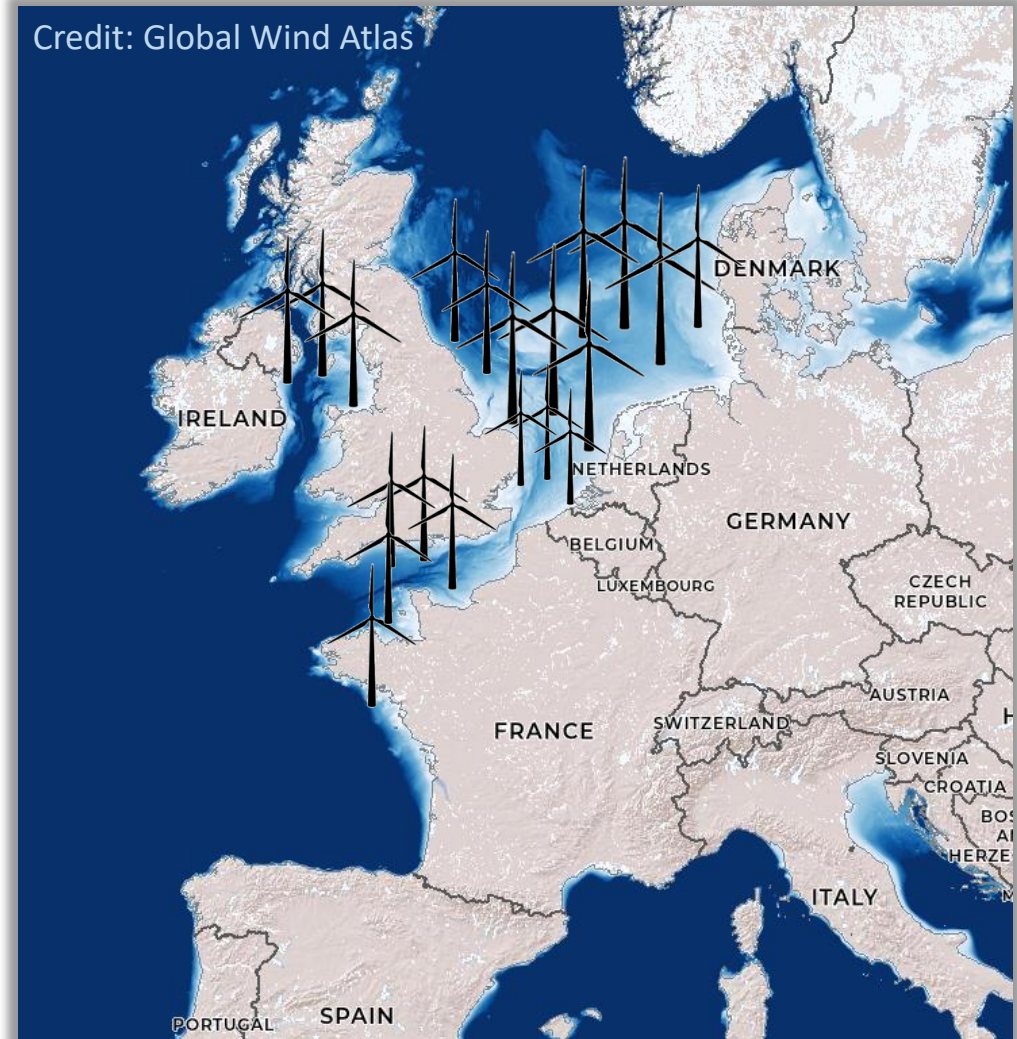
Improve design robustness and installation methods



Gravity, Jacket Piles & Caissons

≈ 2010s - Today

Provide a wider foundation mix to adapt to large range of offshore environments

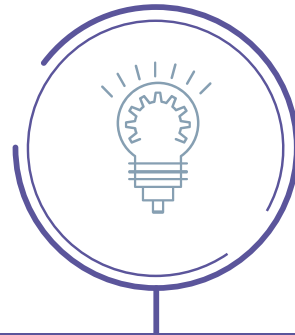
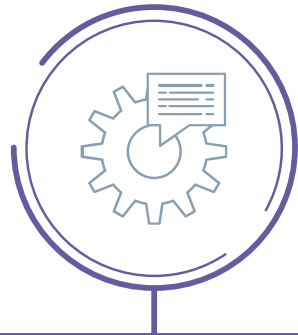
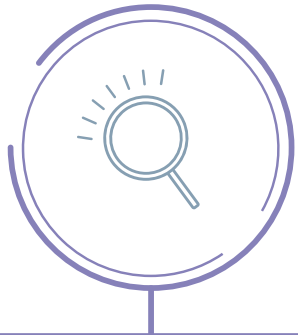


Research to support offshore wind

Progress to date

➤ *Subsidy-free offshore
wind (bottom-fixed)*

➤ *Expansion to East
Asia and America*



Establish Monopile
Design Method

Monopile Design
Optimisation

Gravity, Jacket Piles &
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New Site Locations

≈ early 2000s -
2017

≈ 2010s – Today

≈ 2010s - Today

≈ 2018 – 2030?

Enable
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Improve design
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Provide a wider
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Extend design
methods to rest of
the world, with
different soil
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geological hazards

Research to support offshore wind

Offshore wind world expansion

Investigate new and challenging soil conditions: carbonate soils, boulders, glauconite (PIGS project)

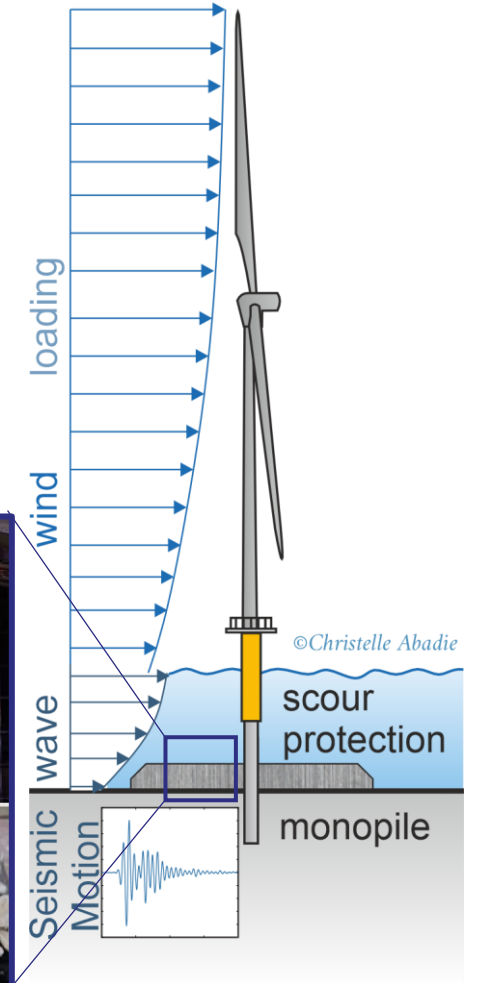
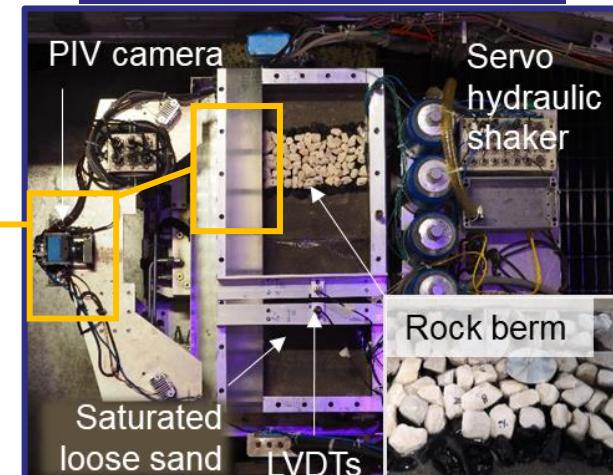
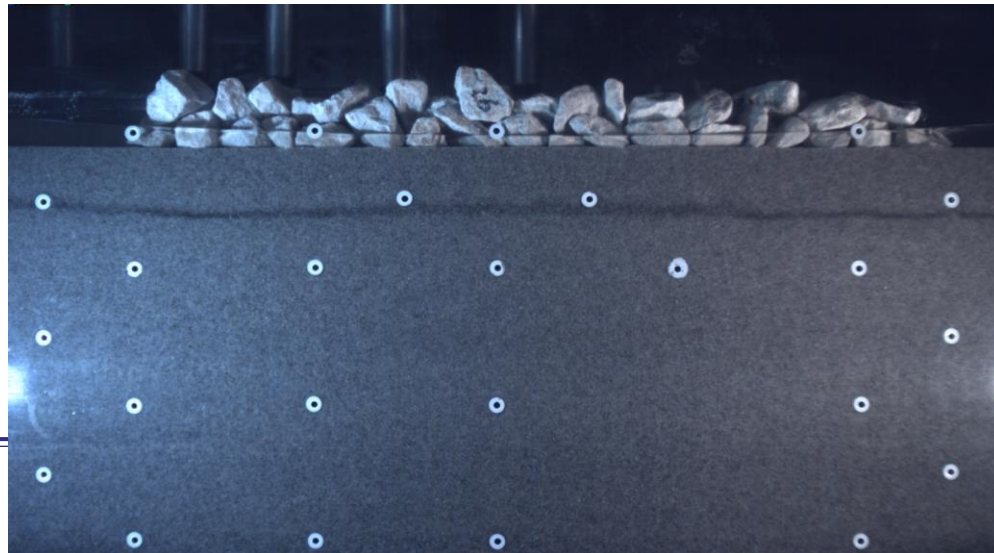
Improved site investigation and integrated design approaches to reduce geotechnical risks (e.g. pile run)

Understand the behaviour of the foundation and scour protection to Earthquake loads (centrifuge modelling, numerical modelling)

➤ Expansion to East Asia and America



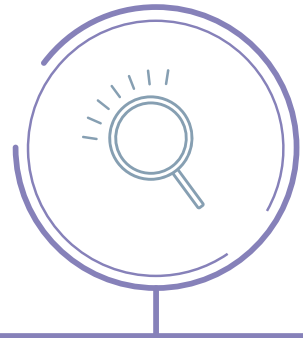
New Site Locations



- Xu, D., Abadie, C.N., Madabhushi, G., Harris, J., & Whitehouse, R. (2023) – Response of armour rock-scour protection to earthquake-induced liquefaction for offshore wind applications
- **2023 Cooling Prize** - Diarmid Xu
- Rock-scour protection of offshore foundations subjected to earthquake-induced liquefaction

Research to support offshore wind

Progress to date

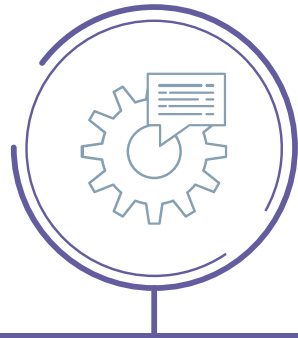


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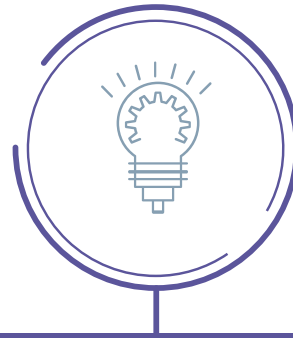
➤ *Subsidy-free offshore
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Monopile Design
Optimisation

≈ 2010s – Today

Improve design
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Gravity, Jacket Piles &
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New Site Locations

≈ 2018 – 2030?

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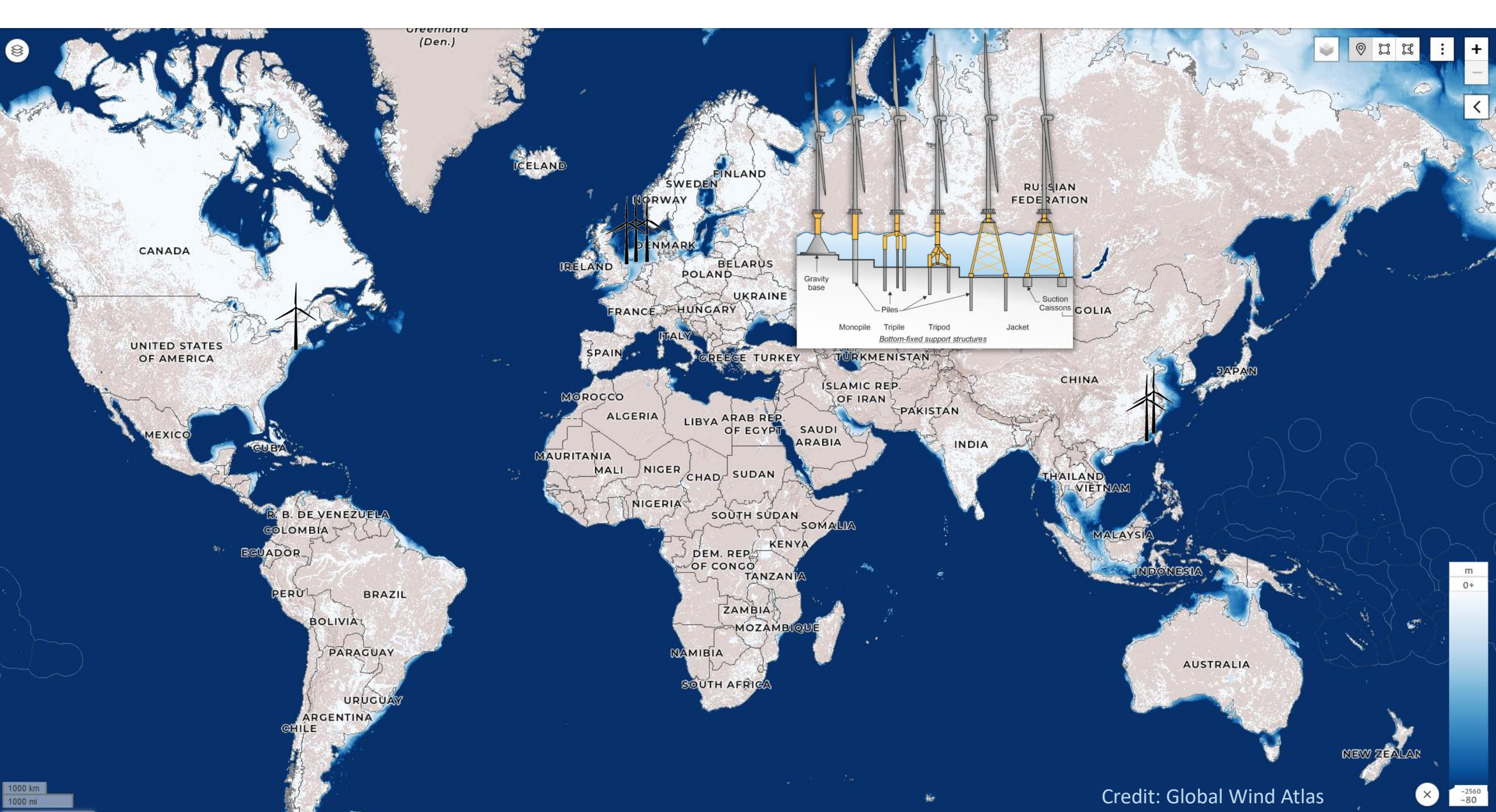
➤ *Floating Offshore Wind
Demonstrators Conclusive*



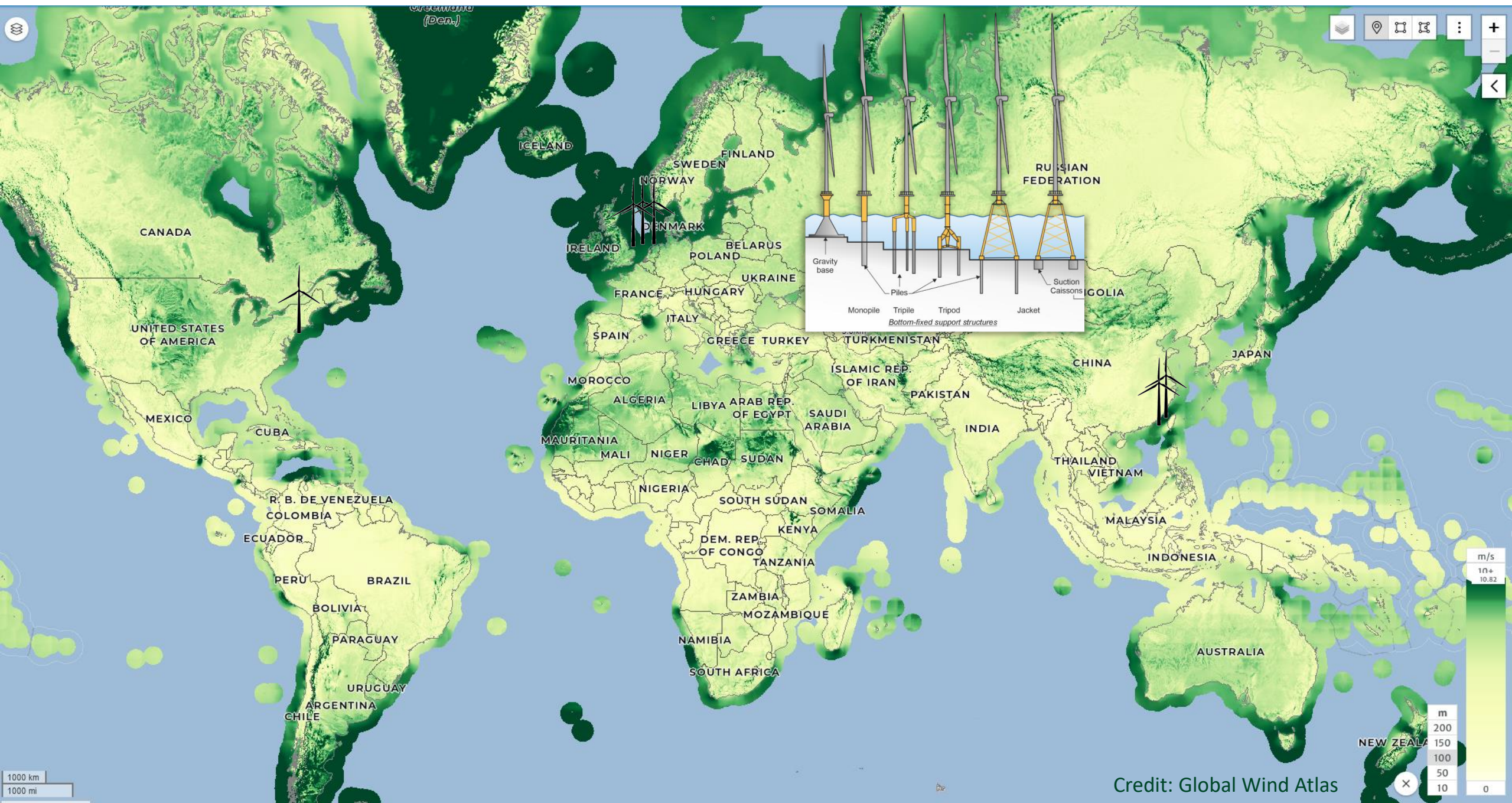
Floating Wind Anchors

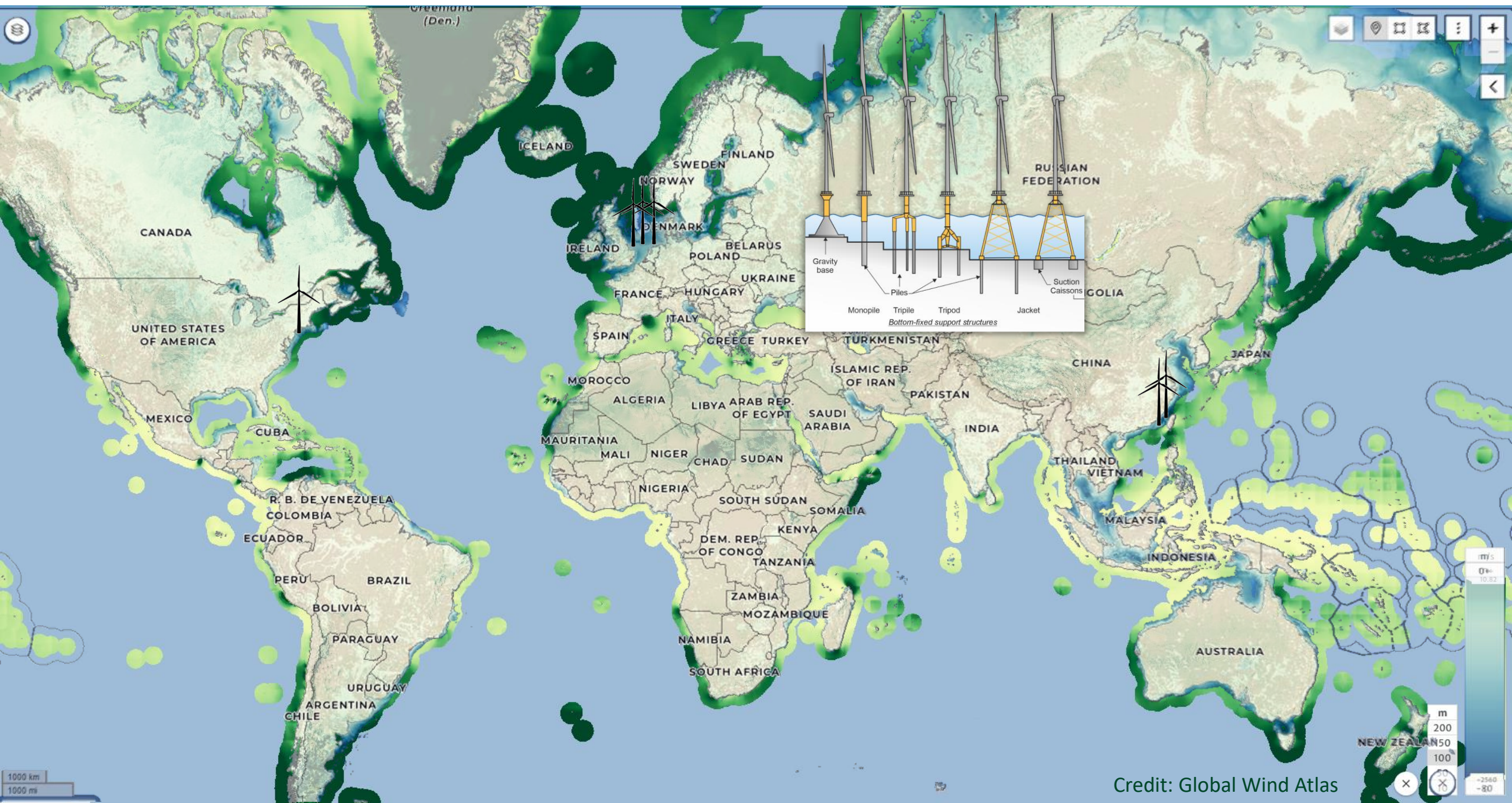
Today Onwards

Expand to
deeper water
depths

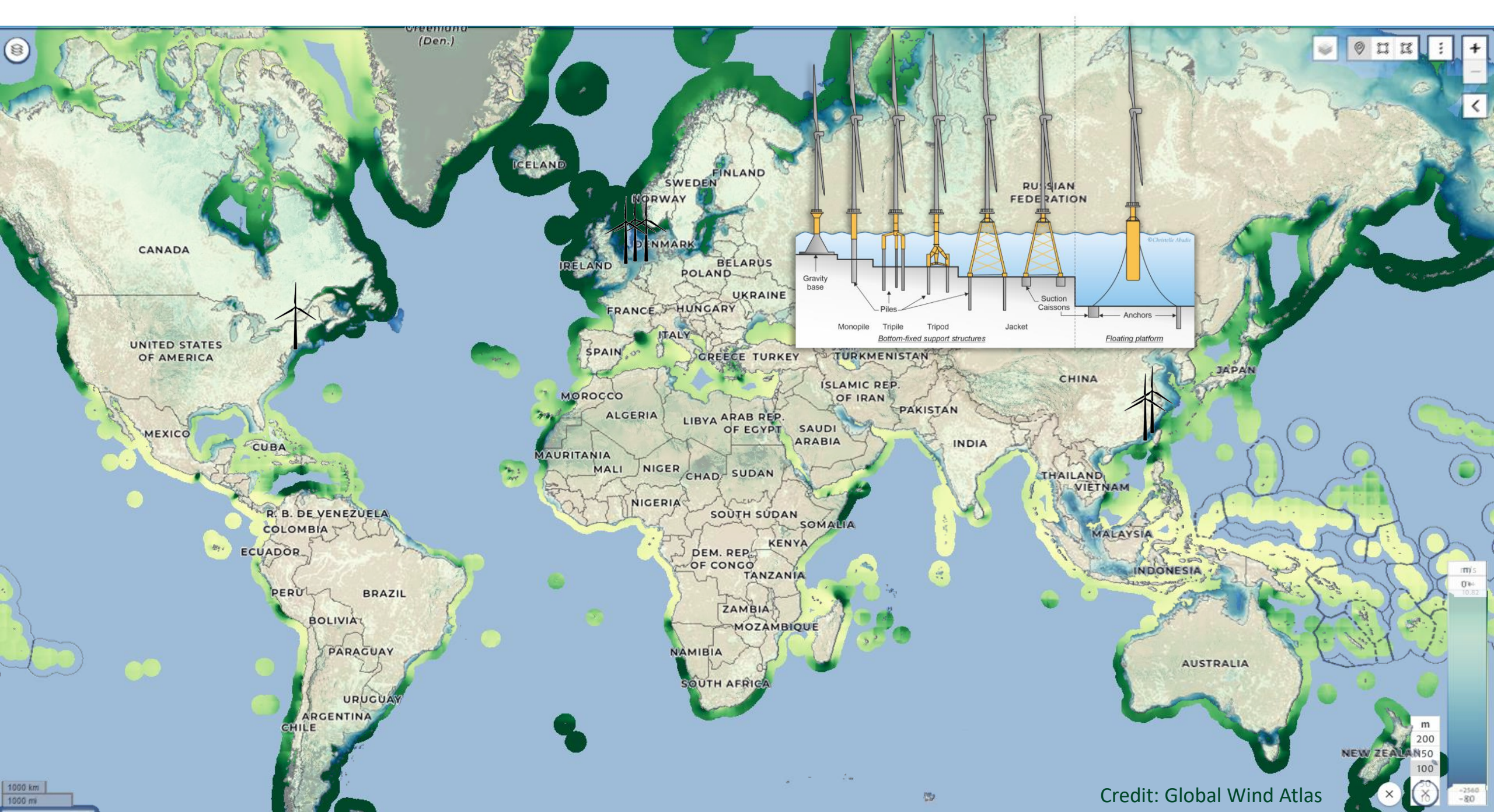


Credit: Global Wind Atlas



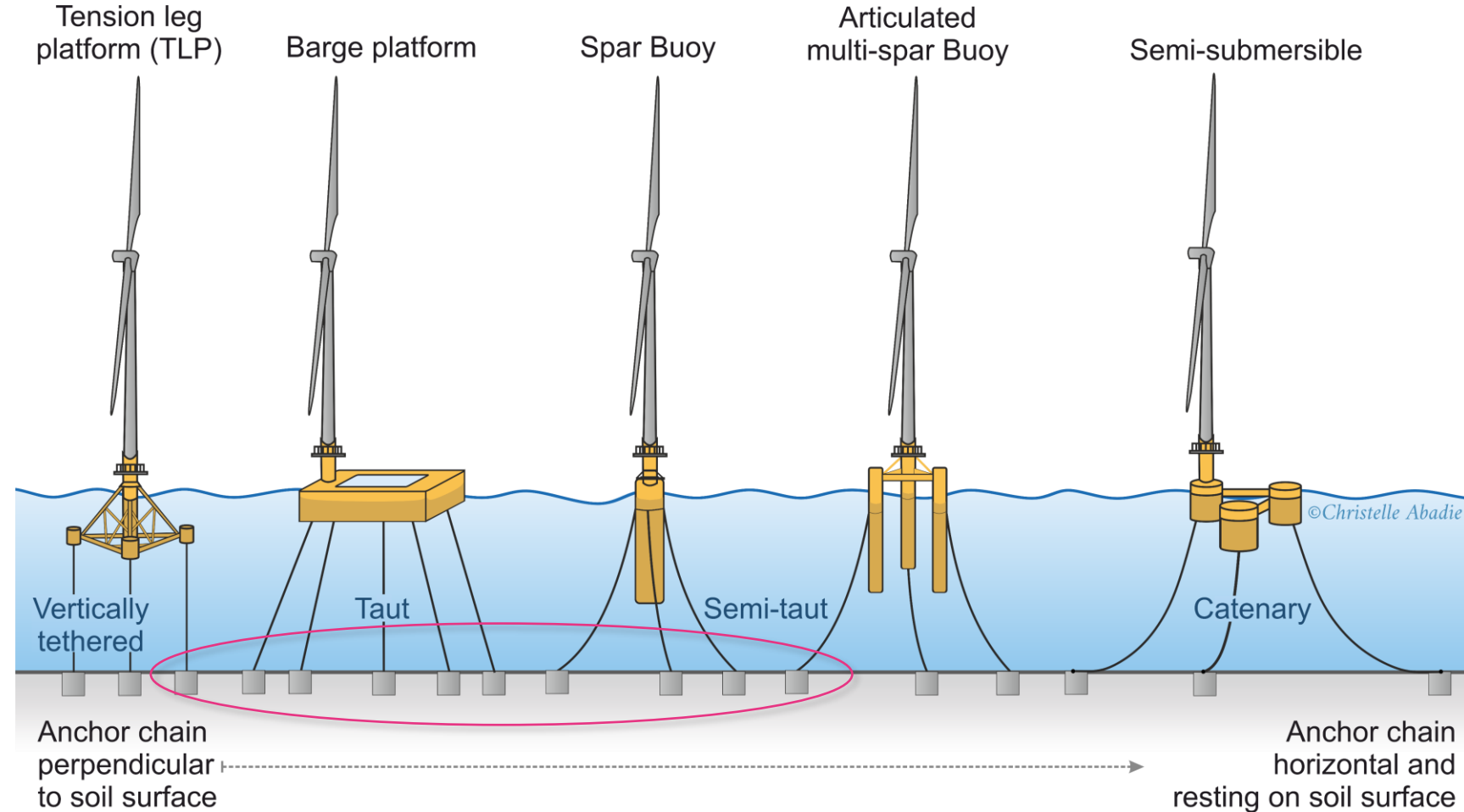


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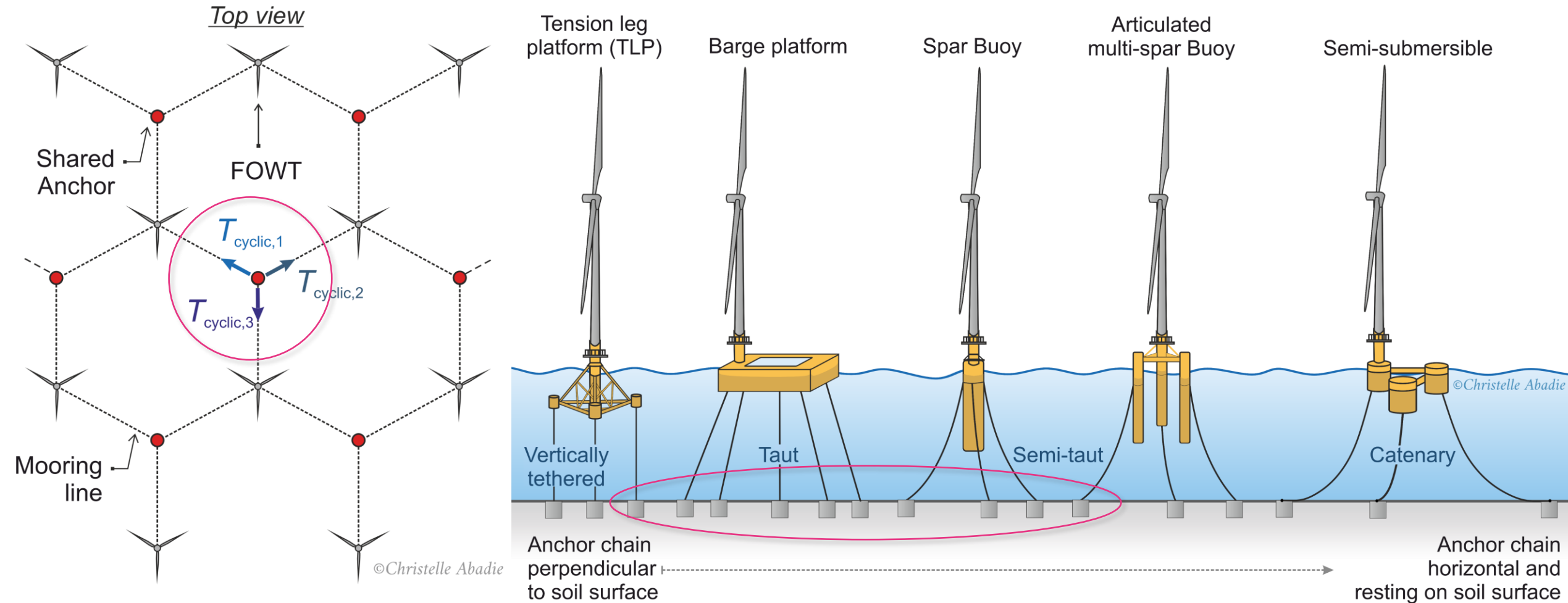
Research to support offshore wind

Anchors for Floating Offshore Wind



Research to support offshore wind

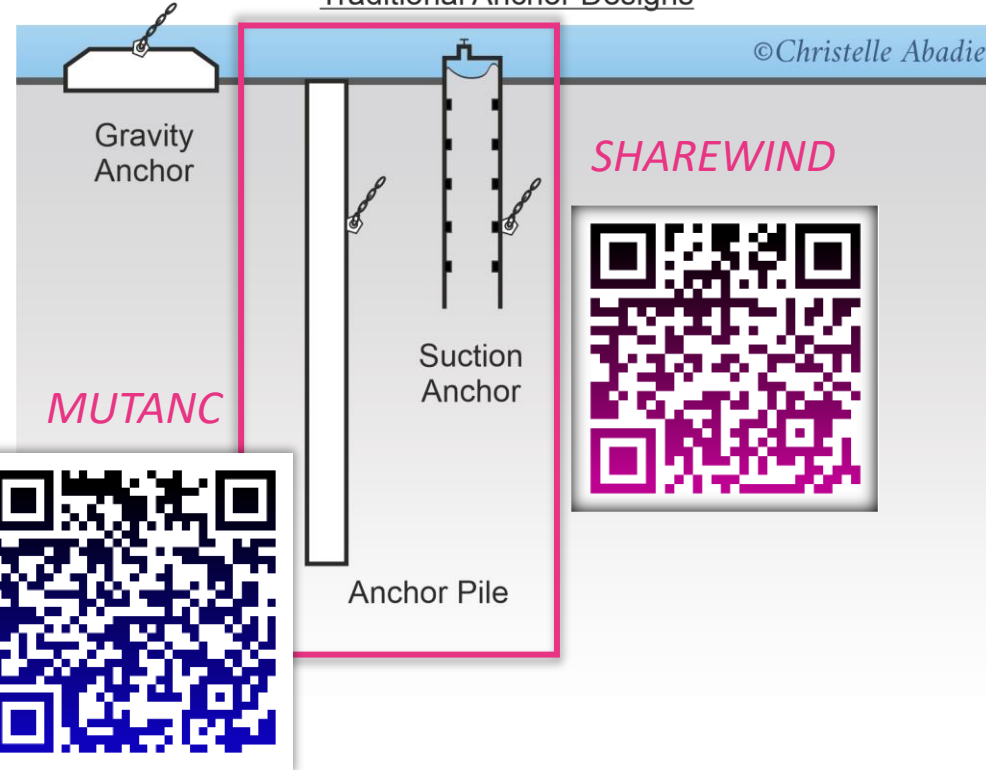
Anchors for Floating Offshore Wind



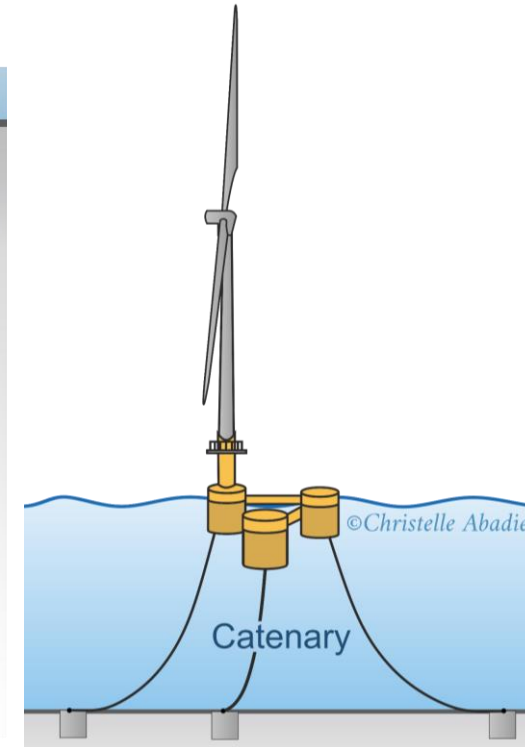
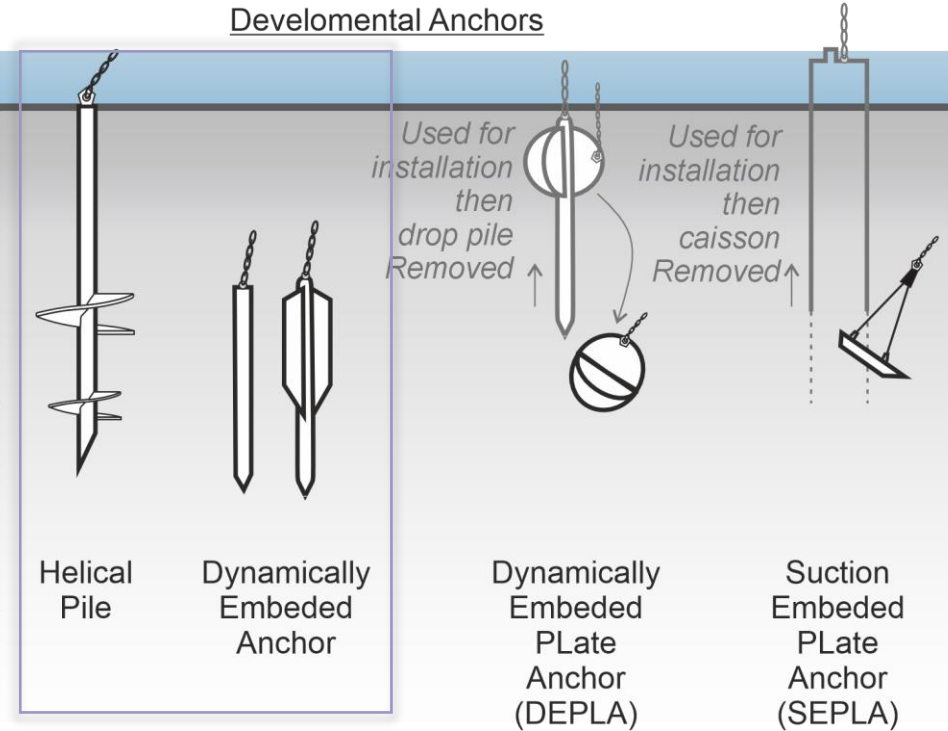
Research to support offshore wind

Anchors for Floating Offshore Wind

Traditional Anchor Designs



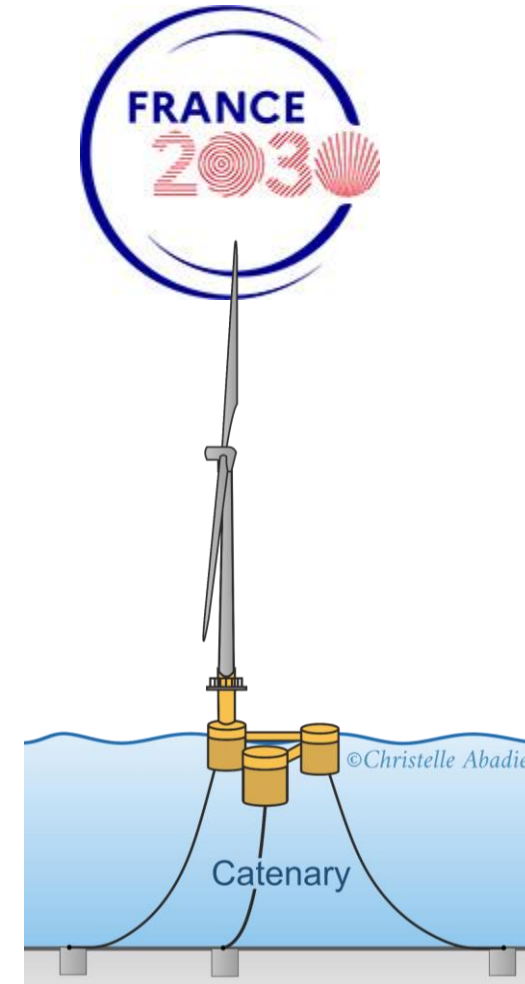
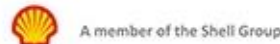
Developmental Anchors



Research to support offshore wind Anchors for Floating Offshore Wind

Ancres mutualisées pour les éoliennes offshore flottantes

CG LABORATORY
GEOTECHNICAL
CENTRIFUGE



The MUTANC Project

Objective: Explore the viability of shared anchors as a means to lower the levelized cost of energy for floating offshore wind farms

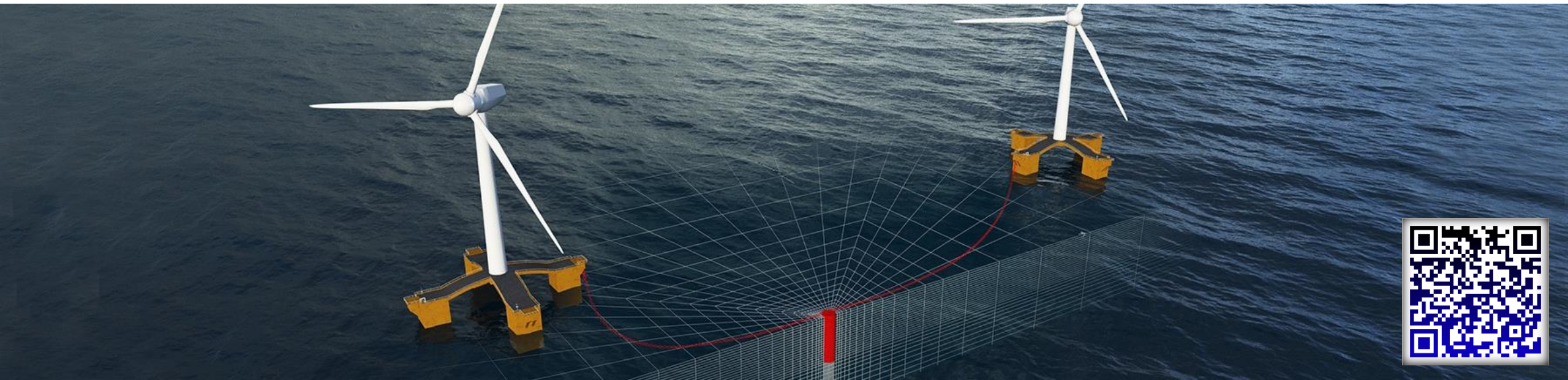
Scientific and technical content

WP1 - Mooring system design and shared anchor load analysis

WP2 - Geotechnical modelling with 3D finite element numerical method

WP3 - Centrifuge tests on small-scale models to study multidirectional loadings and cyclic loadings

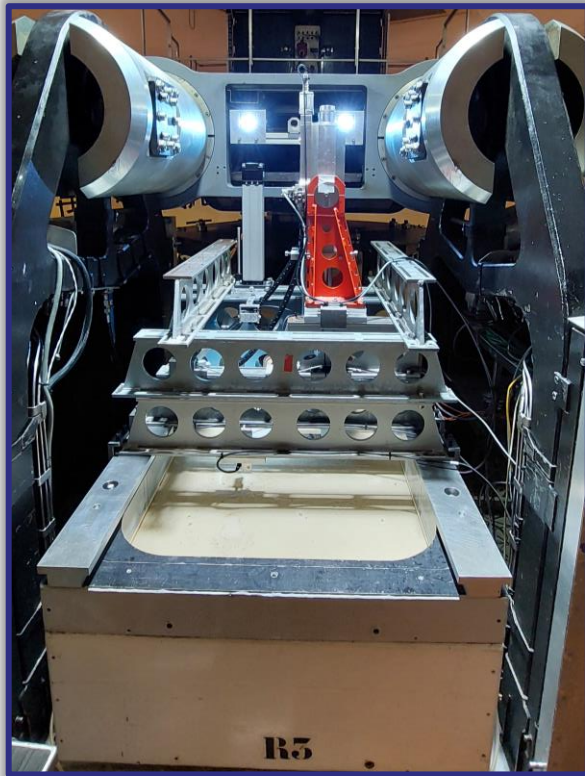
WP4 - Cost estimation of mooring systems through experts consultation and existing cost models



Research to support offshore wind

Anchors for Floating Offshore Wind

- › Testing of small-scale physical models in the enhanced gravity field of a geotechnical centrifuge
- › Prototype stresses and strains are recreated in the models
- › Representative multi-directional cyclic loading can be applied via a set of actuators



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