

Influences of manufacturing processes on offshore support structures

Project: RAVE - GIGAWIND alpha ventus
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Dr. H. Huhn, Fraunhofer IWES

Gefördert auf Grund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

Projektträger

Koordination



Bundesministerium
für Umwelt, Naturschutz
und Reaktorsicherheit



Projektträger Jülich
Forschungszentrum Jülich



Fraunhofer
IWES

Holistic design concept for OEWC support structures on the base of measurements at the offshore test field “alpha ventus”

Project consortium:



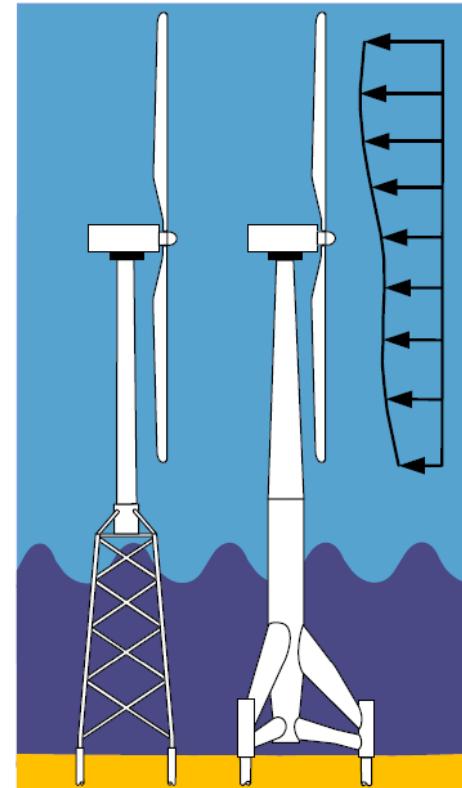
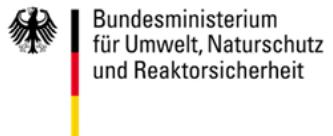
Industrial partners:



Associated project in:



Funded by:



GIGAWINDav

The working packages

TP 1 - Load modelling for wind and waves and its correlation effects

TP 2 - Influence of manufacturing aspects on fatigue resistance

TP 3 - Corrosion protection for offshore steel structures

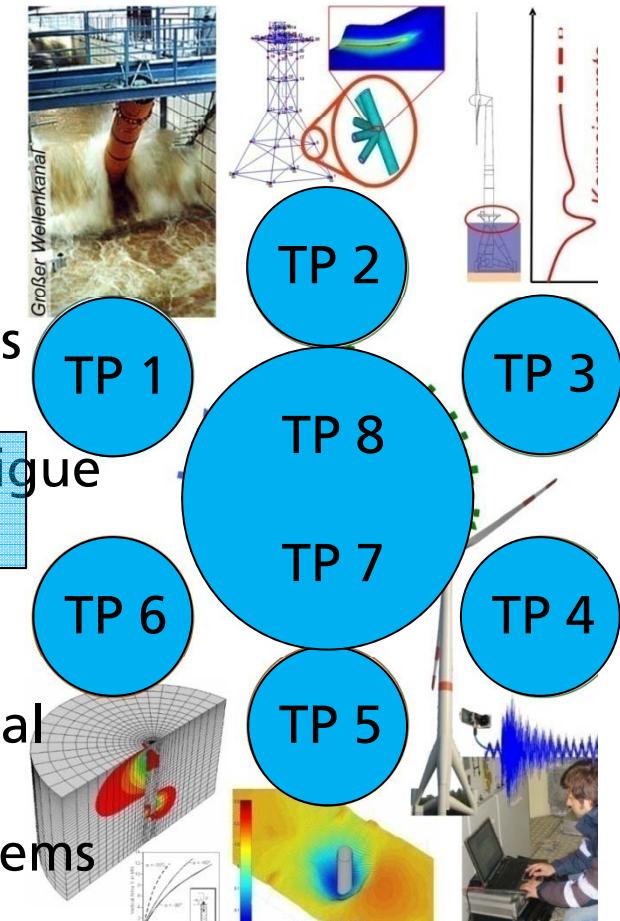
TP 4 - Reliable load monitoring at global and local parts of the structure

TP 5 - Development of new scour protection systems and local scour monitoring,

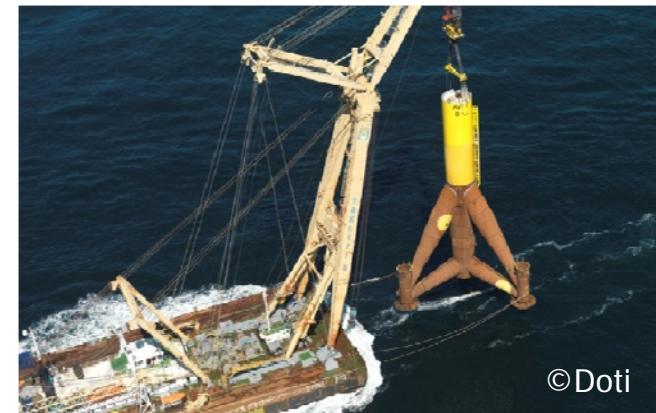
TP 6 - Modelling of the load-carrying behaviour for driven offshore piles

TP 7 - Automated Validation of general structural models

TP 8 - Holistic design concept for OWEC support structures



Outline

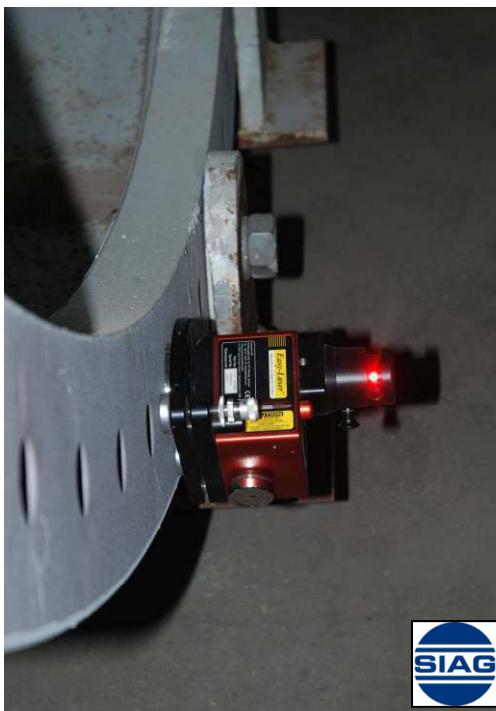
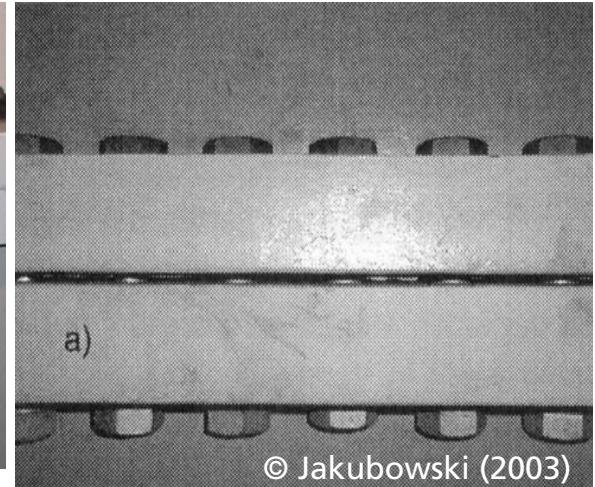
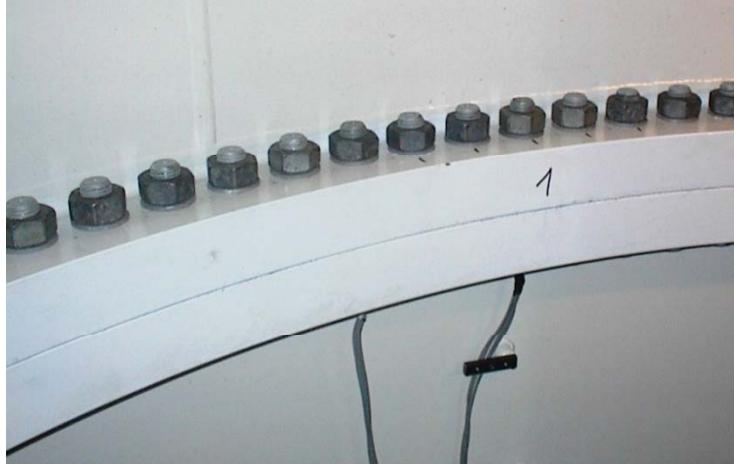
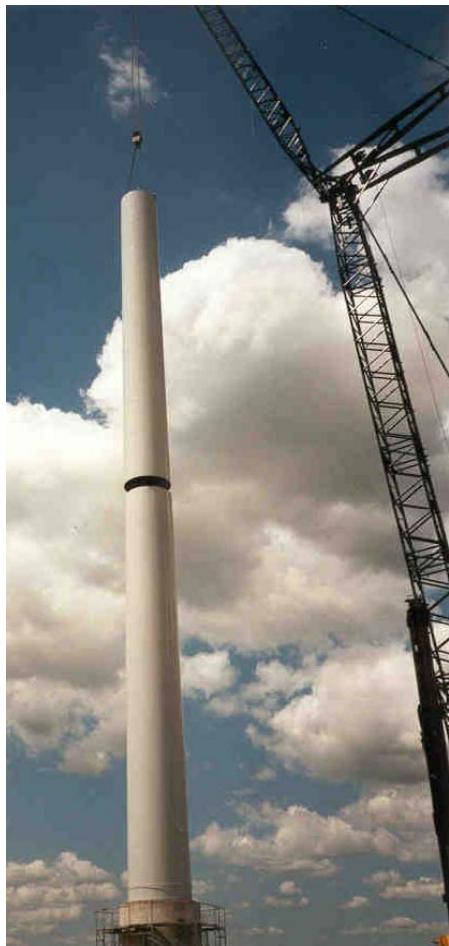


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- Objectives
- Laser measurements
- Total station + ultrasonic
- Parameter studies
- Surface modelling
- Summary



Objectives

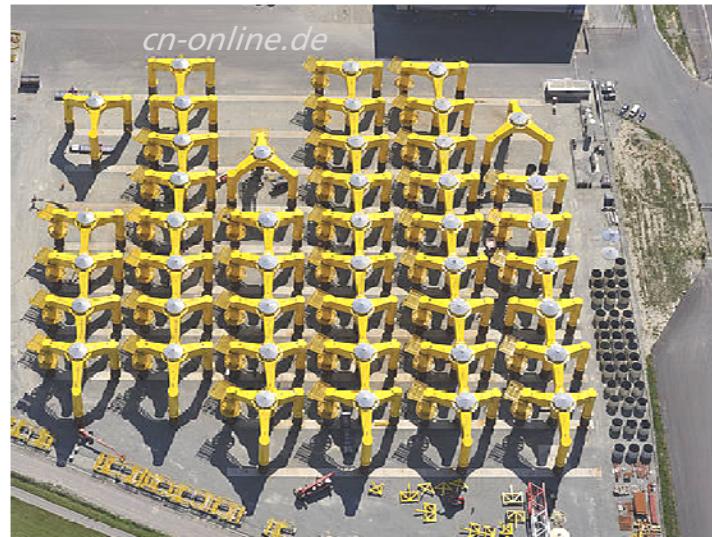


Objectives



Piece production

Serial production

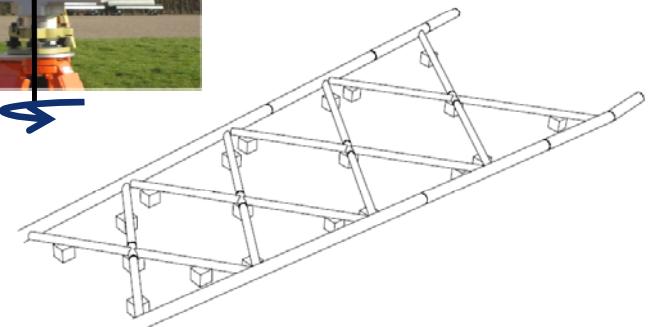
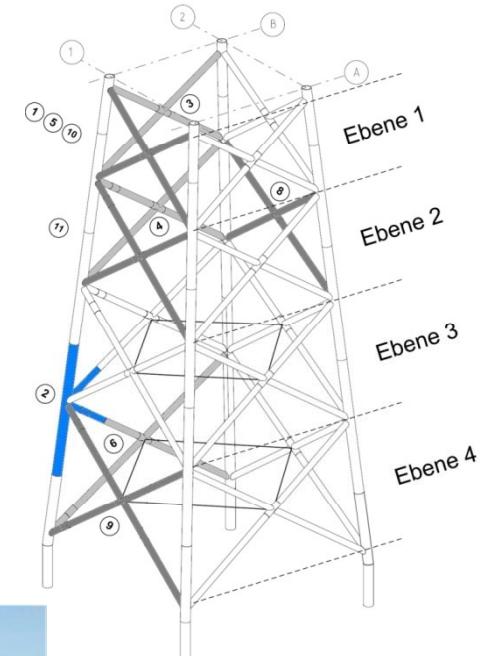
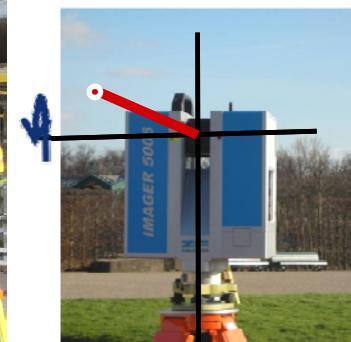


Laser measurements (1)

- Measurement system: laser scanner
- Object: jacket R4



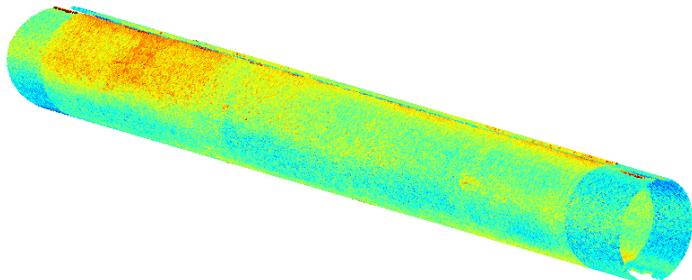
Manufacturing of a frame



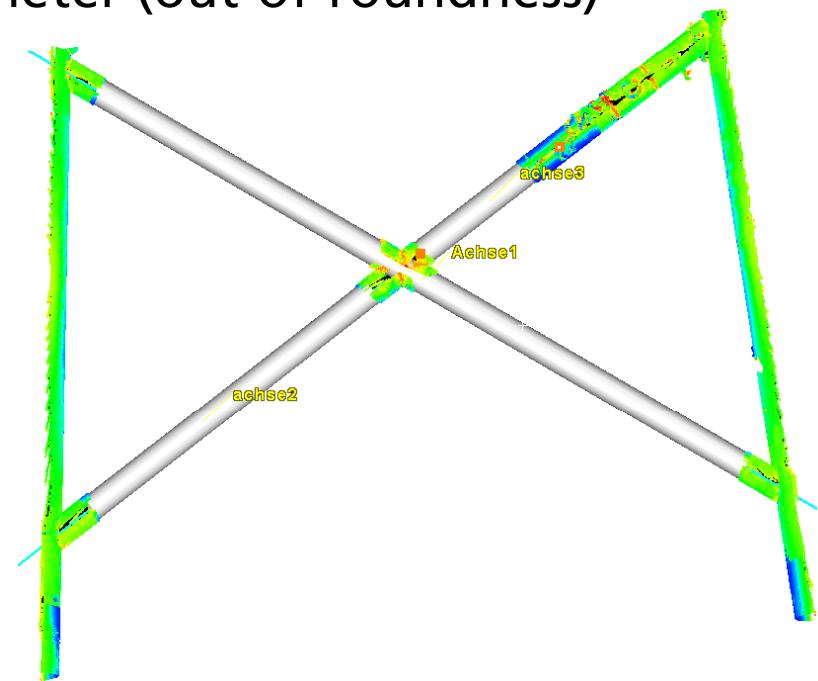
Laser measurements (2)

Best-fit analysis

- Approximation of point cloud by ideal cylinders
 - Average diameter
 - Deviation from average diameter (out-of-roundness)
- Identification of cylinder axes
 - Angular misalignment
 - Misalignment of axes



Out-of-roundness of a tube



Point cloud (green) and best-fit cylinder



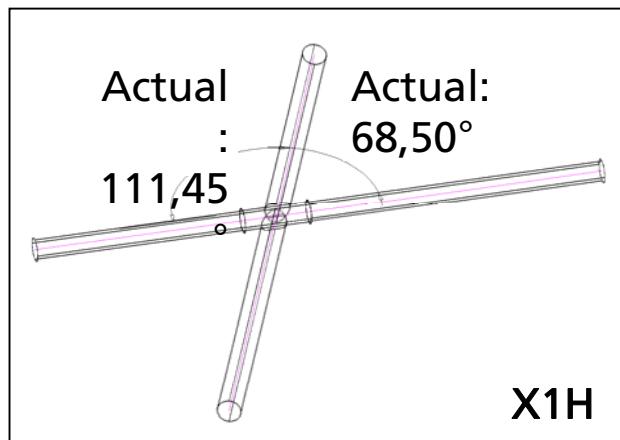
Laser measurements (3)

Angular misalignment

- Check of production accuracy
- Discrepancy in magnitude of measurement spreads

Set: $111,55^\circ$

Set: $68,45^\circ$



X-node 1, tack welded

Actual:
 $111,44^\circ$ Actual:
 $68,48^\circ$

X1S_NEU

*X-node 1, welded,
Check measurement*

Actual:
 $111,50^\circ$ Actual
:

$68,41^\circ$

X1S

X-node 1, welded

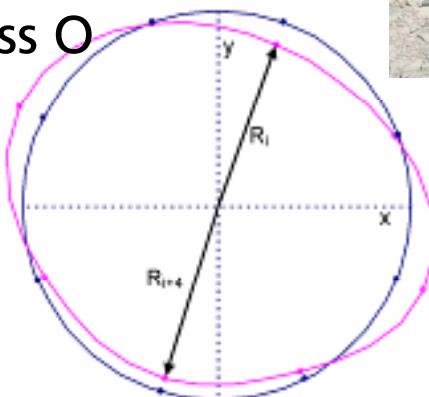
Total station + ultrasonic (1)

10 tubes:

- Measuring devices:
Total station,
calliper ultrasonic thickness gag
measuring tape

Parameters:

- Circumference U (diameter D)
- Wall thickness t
- Out-of-roundness O



→ Agreement with common
codes / regulations (DIN
EN 10219-2, GL Wind IV-2)

Total station + ultrasonic (2)

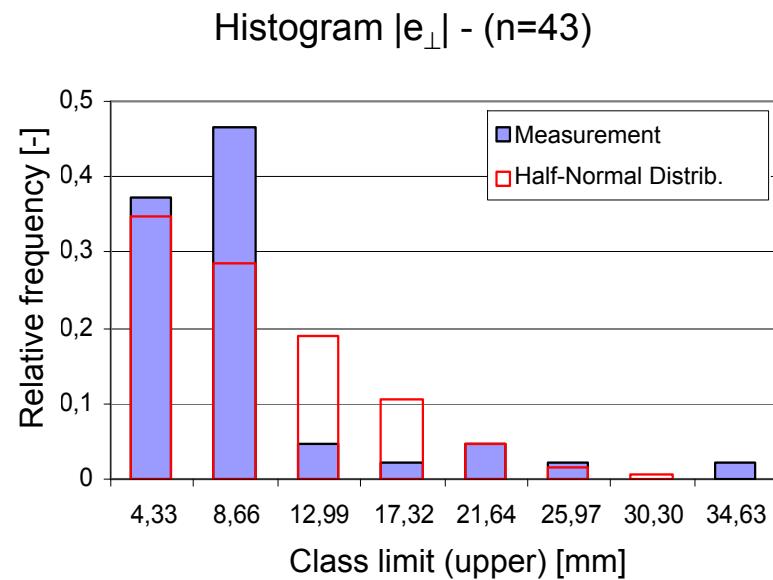
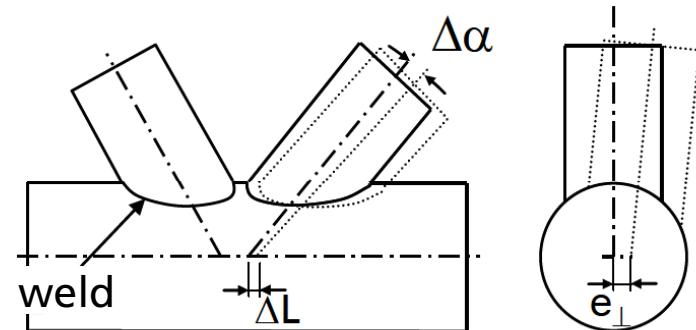
Measurement: Jacket

Evaluation of measurements:

- Determination of centerline from surface points

Statistical evaluation of inaccuracies:

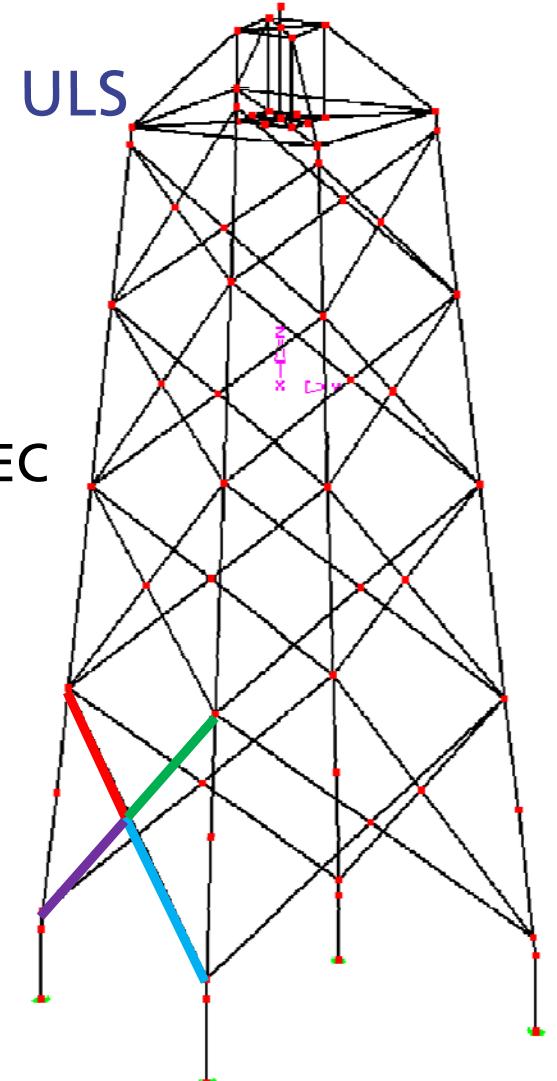
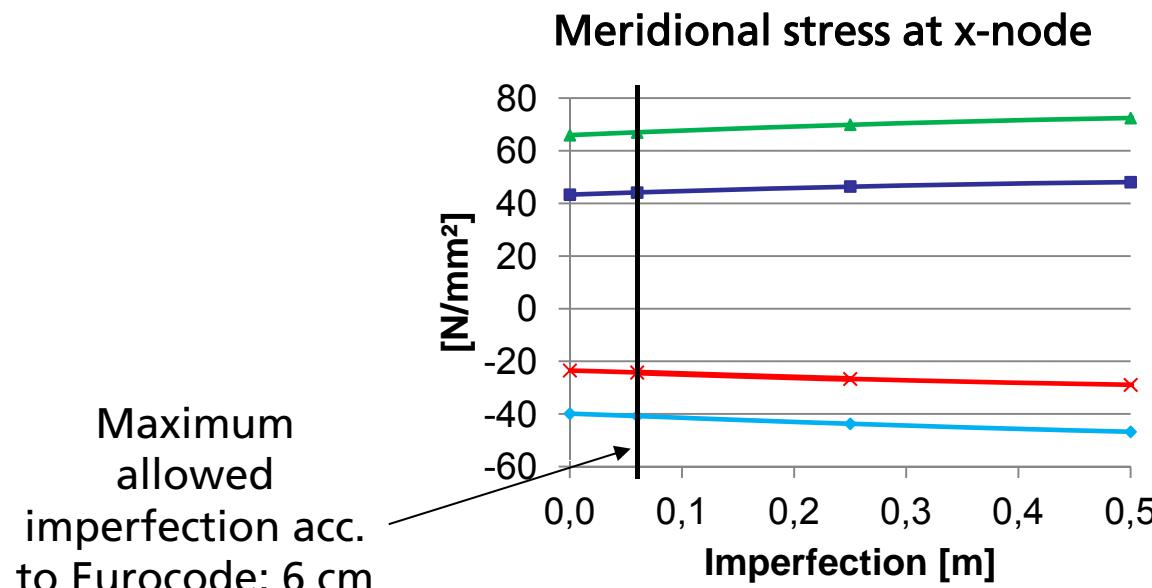
- Expected value $\mu=0$ known for $\Delta\alpha$, e_{\perp} und ΔL
- Use of absolute values and classification
- χ^2 -Test for normal distribution not successful
- More data needed, in order to determine statistically assured distribution



Parameter studies (1)

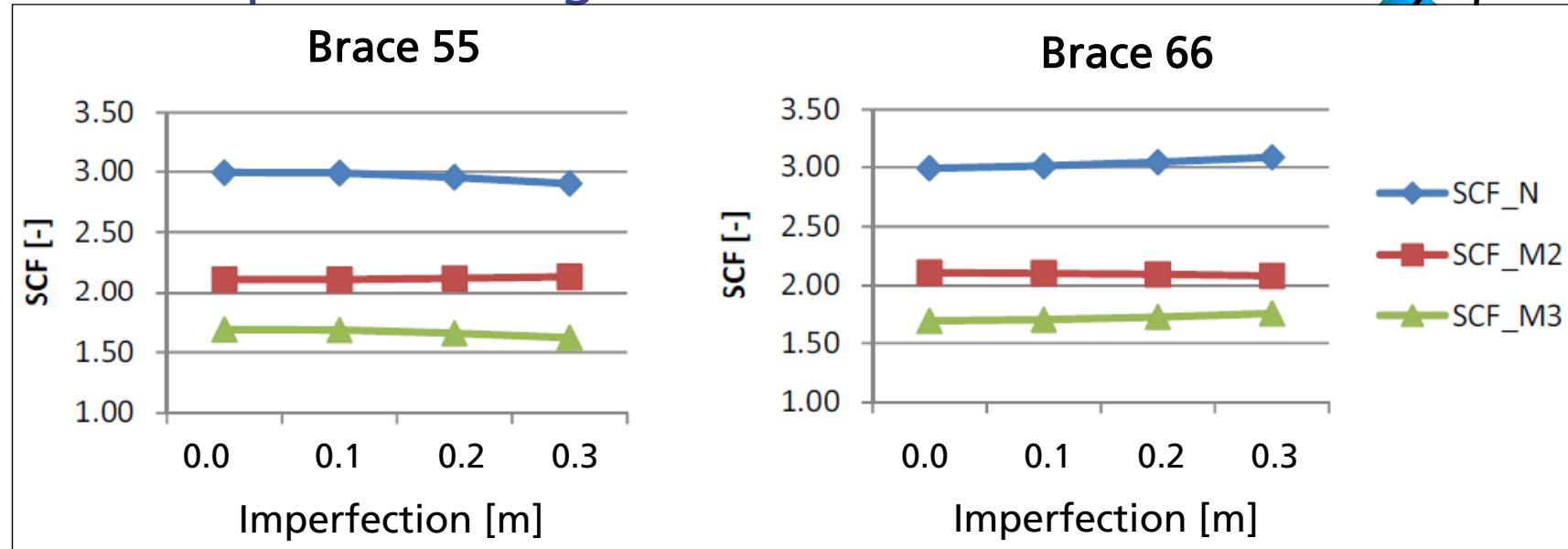
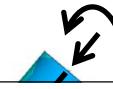
Influence of out of plane eccentricities on ULS

- Calculation on 3D framework
- Imperfection: translation of single nodes
- In detail: out-of-plane translation of X-node
 - $\Delta\sigma \approx 3,3\%$ under max. imperfection acc. to EC

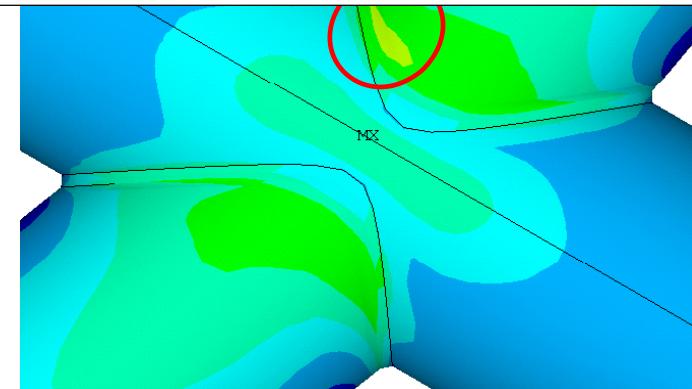


Parameter studies (2)

Lokal impact on fatigue stress



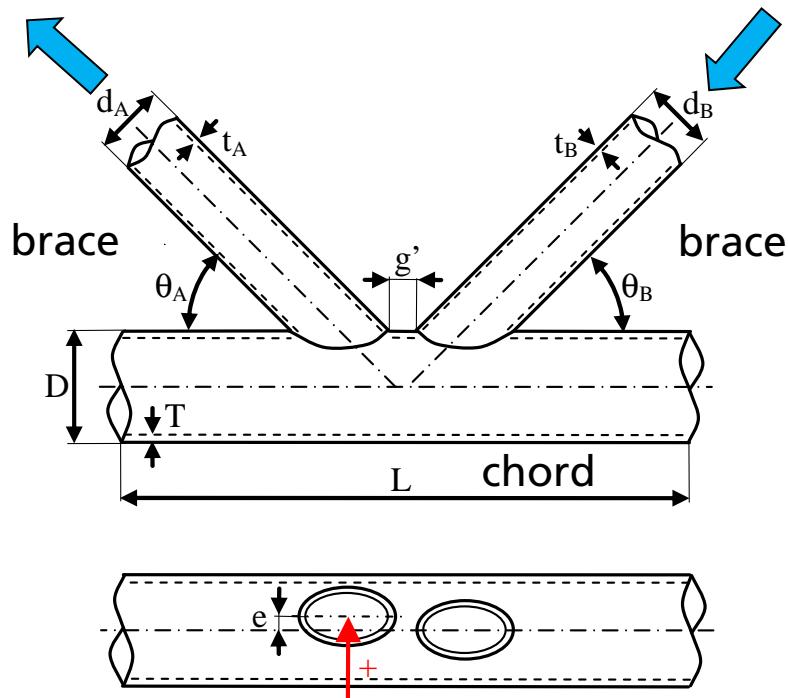
- Small influences on SCF



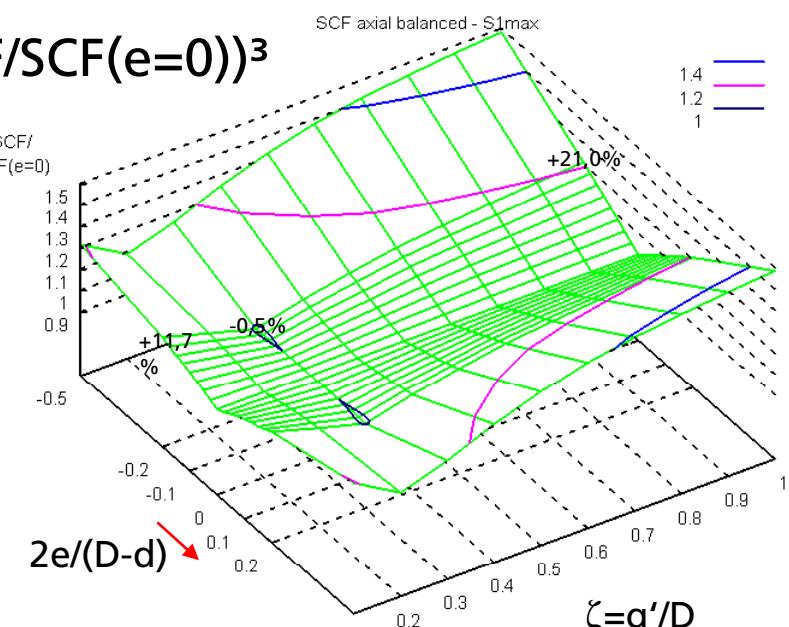
Parameter studies (3)

Planar K-Joint

- Investigation of 3 elementary load cases as givens by the empirical equations of EFTHYMIOU for calculating the SCF
- Variation of e and g' for exemplary geometry ($D/d=800/400$ mm)



$$(\text{SCF}/\text{SCF}(e=0))^3$$



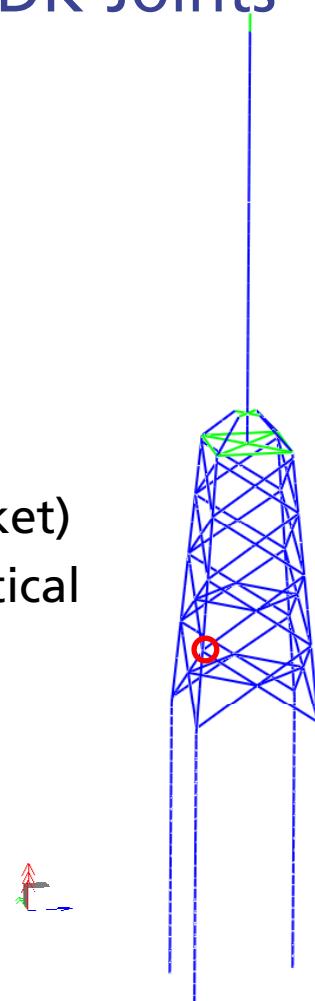
$$N_2 = N_1 (\Delta\sigma_1 / \Delta\sigma_2)^3$$

Parameter studies (4)

Investigations on DK-Joints – Global Model

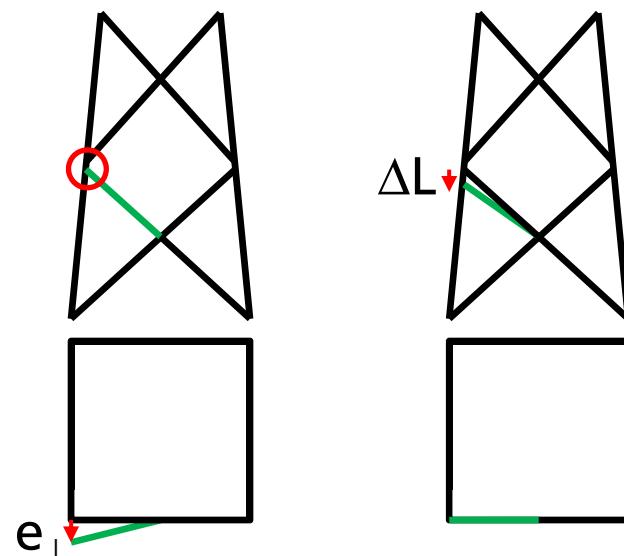
Model AV 4:

- Sea state
JONSWAP-spectrum:
 $H_s = 3 \text{ m}$
 $T_p = 8 \text{ s}$
- 2 directions:
 0° und 90° (rel. Jacket)
- 10 min, „seed“ identical
- ANSYS/ASAS



3 Configurations:

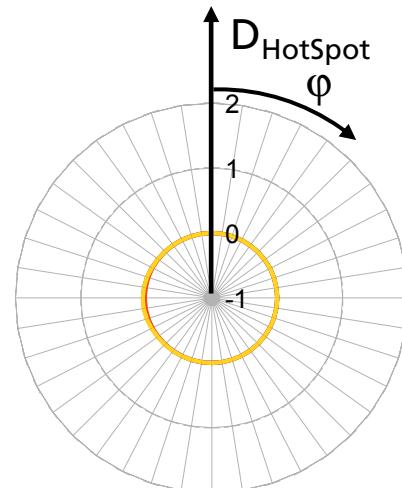
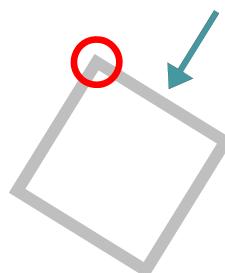
- 0: undeformed
- 1: $e_\perp = 100 \text{ mm}$
- 2: $\Delta L = 100 \text{ mm}$



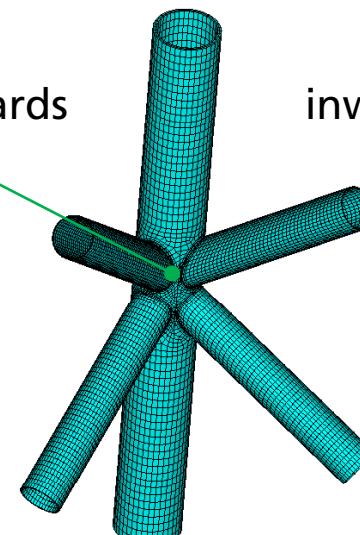
Parameter studies (5)

Accumulated Damage Weld – See state 0°-Direction

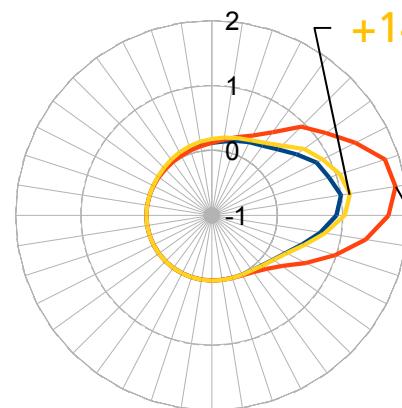
Chord:
 $m=5$
(norm.)



inwards



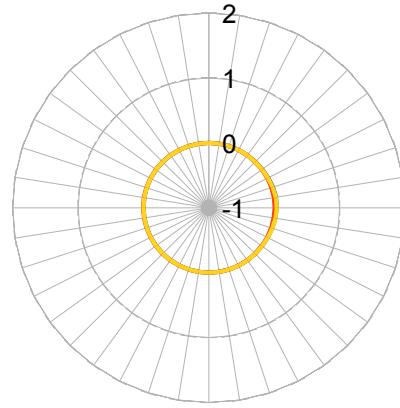
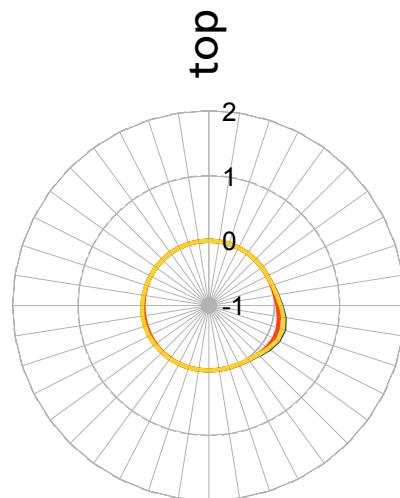
inwards



+14%

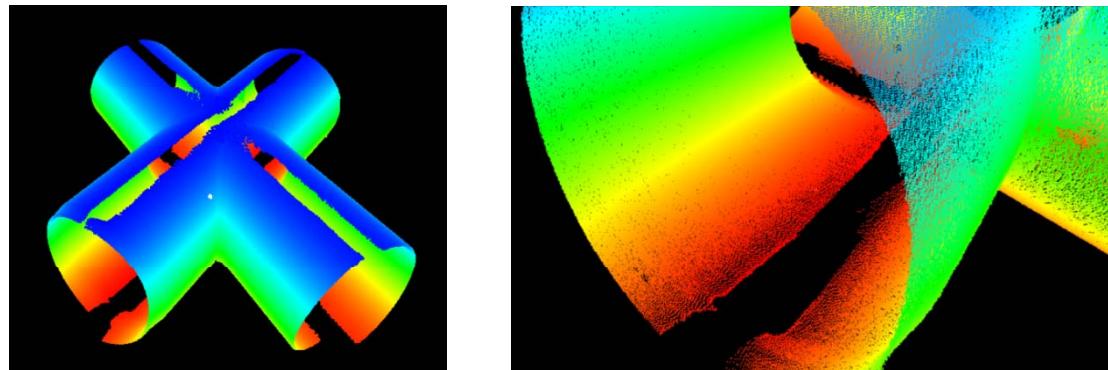
+84%

- 0: undeformed
- 1: $e_{\perp}=100\text{mm}$
- 2: $\Delta L=100\text{mm}$



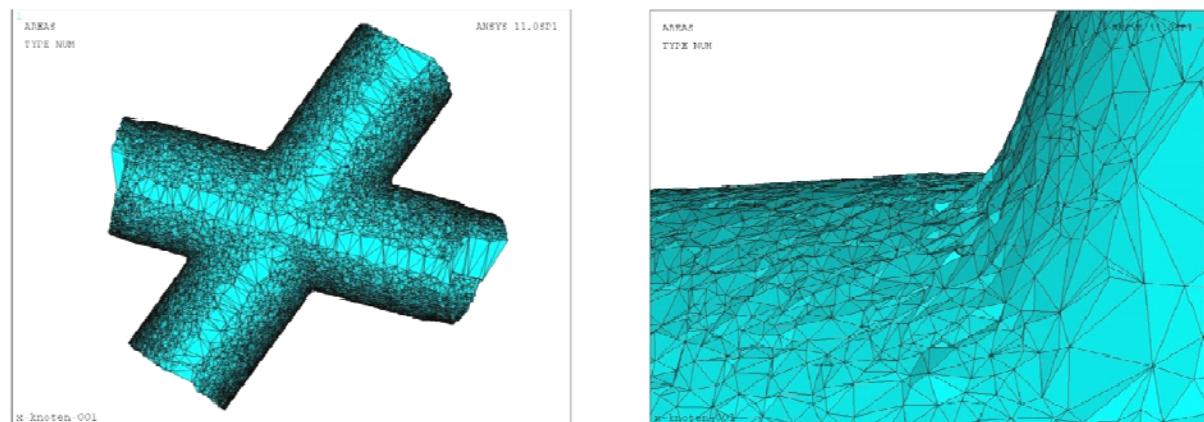
Surface modelling (1)

- Cleaning of point cloud



© Software Cyclone, Leica Geosystems

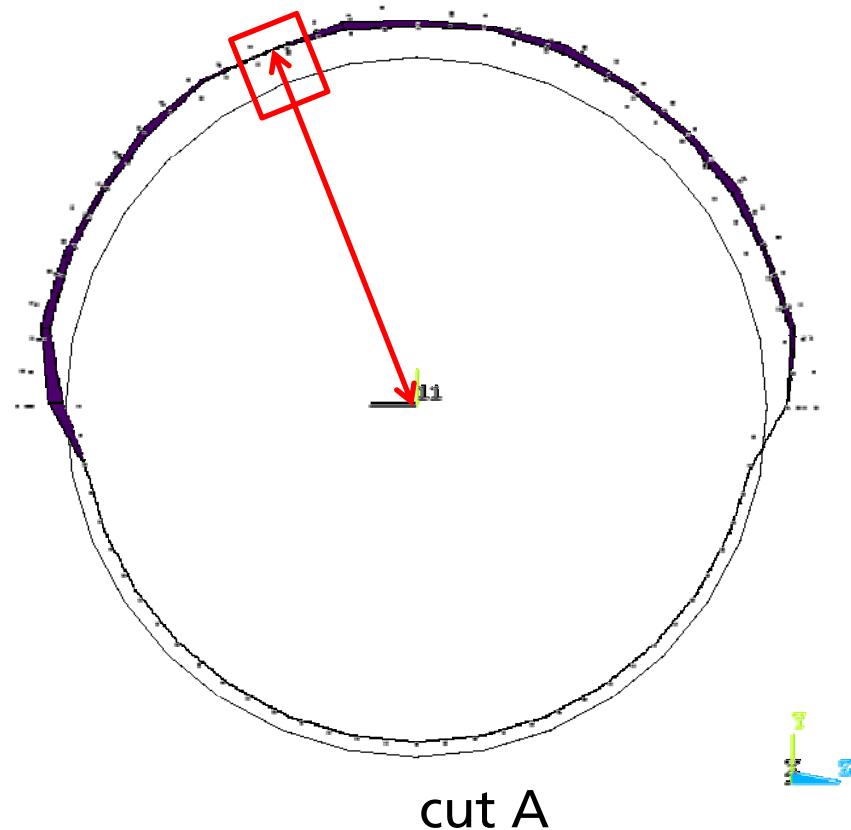
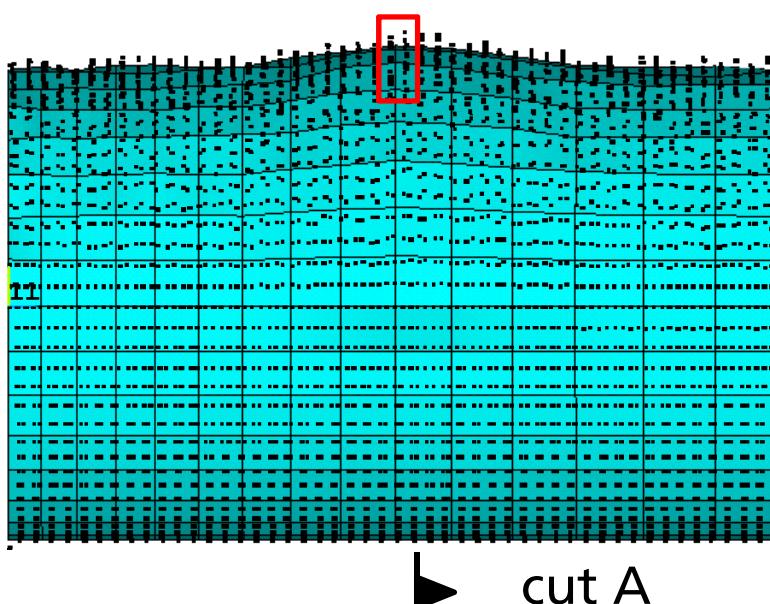
- Measurement point based meshing with triangular elements



Surface modelling (2)

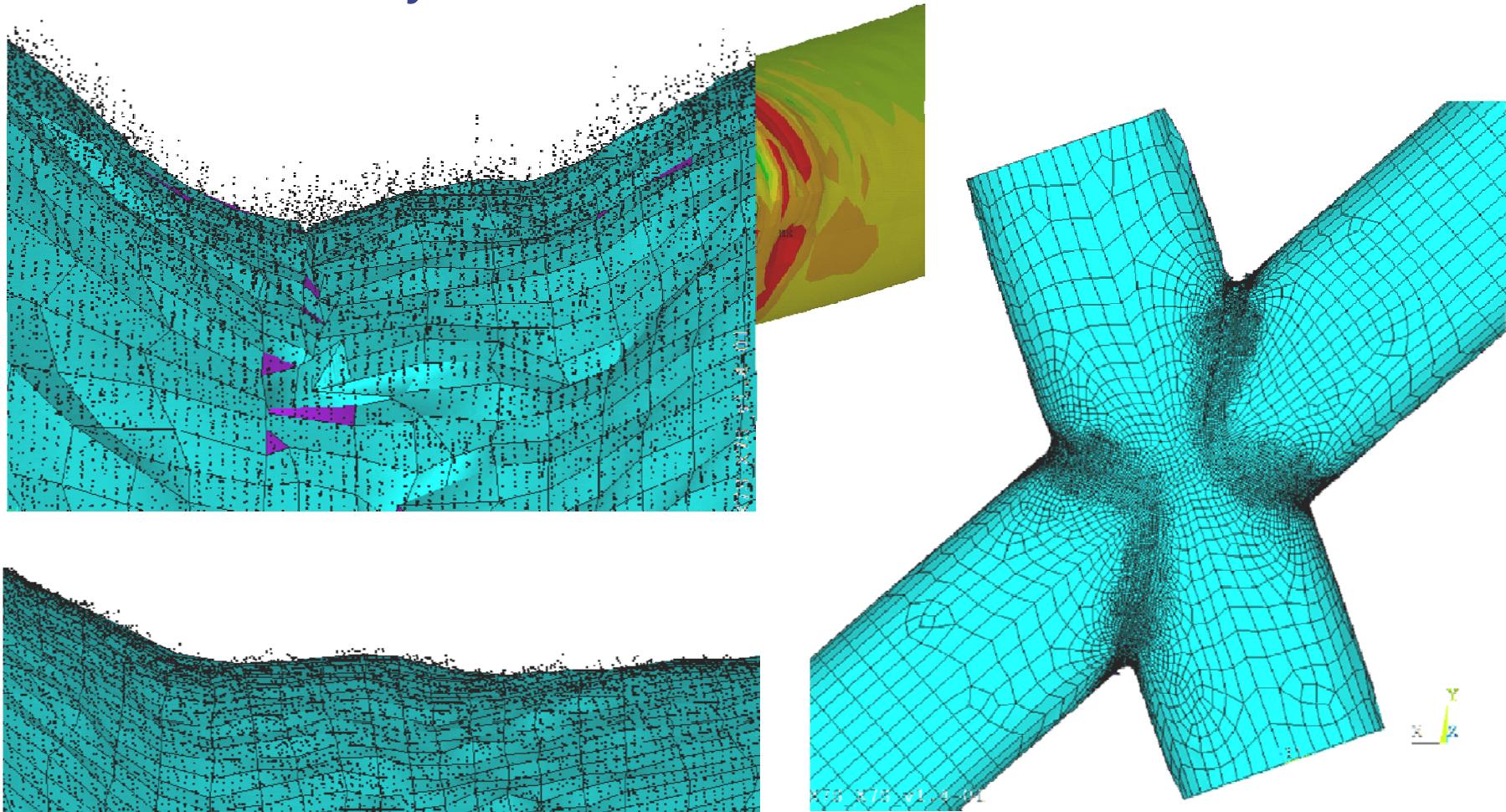
Alternative meshing algorithm

- Impressing of real surface on ideal structure
- Loading of point cloud
- Calculation of new radii
- Translation of nodes



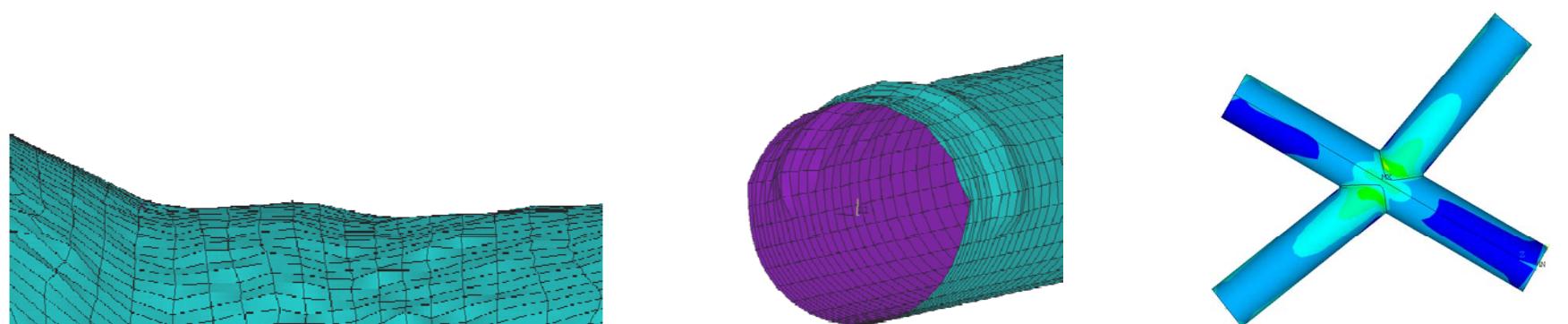
Surface modelling (3)

Structural analysis



Summary

- Applicability of different measuring techniques
- Geometric deviations in tolerance limits
- Optional reduction of substitute design imperfections
- Development of numerical tools for evaluation and reverse engineering (-> FEM)



Thank You very much for your
attention!

