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Where we were – traditional offshore











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CONSTRUCTION & INSTALLATION

World's largest suction anchors installed offshore Boston

System set in 30 days

o meet the growing demand for gas in the northeast US, Excelerate Energy is building the Northeast Gateway Energy Bridge some 18 mi (29 km) offshore Boston.

The project foresees LNG shuttles shipping back and forth to source, and re-gastiying the LNG into the local Boston grid. LNG carriers will dock on one of the two APL, submerged turret offloading (STL) buoys, which will connect via flexible risers to a subsea pipeline system.

The STL buops will be permanently amborred offshore and, when not in use, they will float 30 m (98 ft) below the surface. On arrival on site for folloading, the LNG carrier will pull one of the STL buops into a contiashaped opening in its keel. As extre connection will then be made after which the regassification process will begin and the LNG (returned to its gaseous state) is fed into the local gas distribution grid.

System description

Each 156-metric ton (172-ton) STL buoy is held in place by eight mooring lines consisting of a chain segment (attached to the suction anchor) and 170-m (558-ft) length of spiral strand wire (SSW).

Due to the prevailing easterly weather and the shelter afforded by the coastline, the length of the 5 ¼ in. (134 mm) chain segments vary between 335 m (1,099 ft) and 710 m (2,329 ft) with the longer lengths on the east side of the mooring system.

With different soil conditions and different design loads at each anchor location, the suction anchor design varies per location. The largest suction anchor in the system measures 14 m (46 ft) wide, 11.5 m (37 ft) high, and weighs 142 metric tons (156 tons). The tallest suction anchor is 20 m (66 ft) high and 6.5 m C21 ft) wide.

Work scope

In January 2007, Jumbo Offshore signed an agreement with APL under which Jumbo Offshore and APL would jointly execute the installation of the two APL STL buoys and associated moorings using the DP2 heavy-lift vessel humbo favelin.



(Above) The largest suction pile measures 14 m (46 ft) in diameter, 11.5 m (38 ft) high, and weighs 142 metric tons (155 tons). The tallest suction pile is 20 m (66 ft) high and 6.5 m (21 ft) wide and weighs 65 m entit tons (71 tons).

(Below) The ten smallest suction anchors were loaded onto the Jumbo Javelin's main deck and seafastened in the vertical for transportation to site.



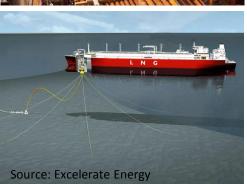




Where we were – traditional offshore

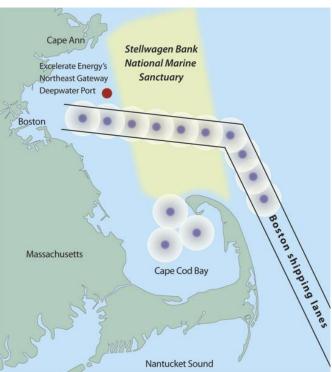








Importance of marine wildlife



Source: Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute

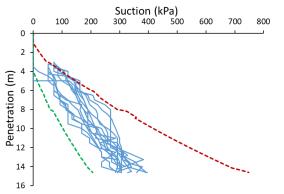




Where we are – Hywind Scotland

- World's first floating windfarm
- SPAR system, 25 km East of Aberdeen
- 100 to 130 m WD with suction anchors
- Direct technology application from traditional offshore
- 5 No. 6 MW turbines, can provide power to 20 000 households
- Installation in 2017
- Now combined with BATWIND energy storage concept
- Excellent operational results







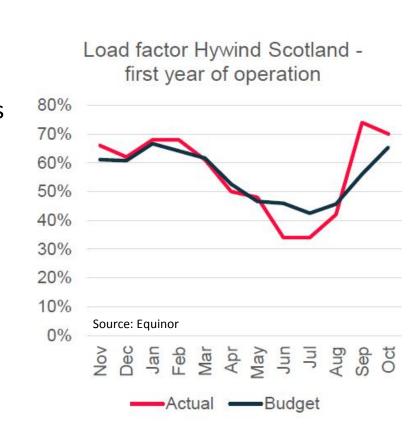
Successful use of suction anchors





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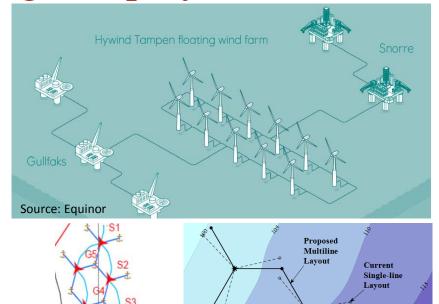


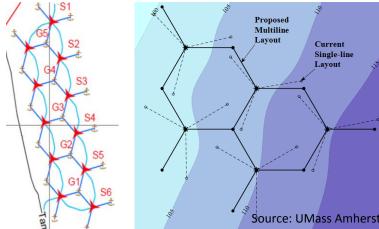




Where we are going – larger deployments

- Hywind Tampen project
- 11 installations to power O&G platforms
- Step changes in technology
 - Concrete SPARs
 - Multiline anchoring
- Multiline anchoring especially exciting for geotechnical engineers
- New loading conditions, and new safety considerations









Plenty of choice with concepts....





....and different needs for mooring and anchoring

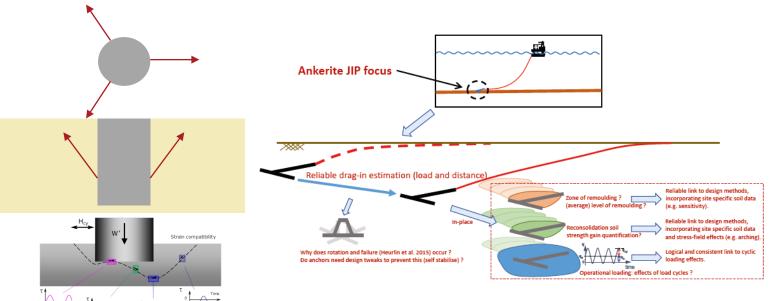


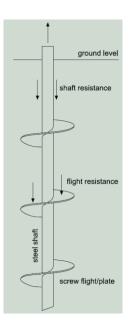
Plenty of choice with concepts....

Multi-directional cyclic loading on suction anchors

Ankerite JIP to reduce risk for drag anchors

Alternative solutions







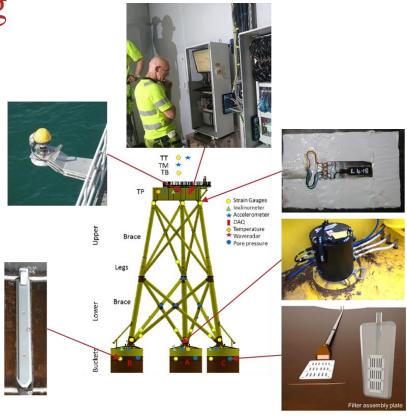
....and different needs for mooring and anchoring



Structural health monitoring

State-of-the-art monitoring

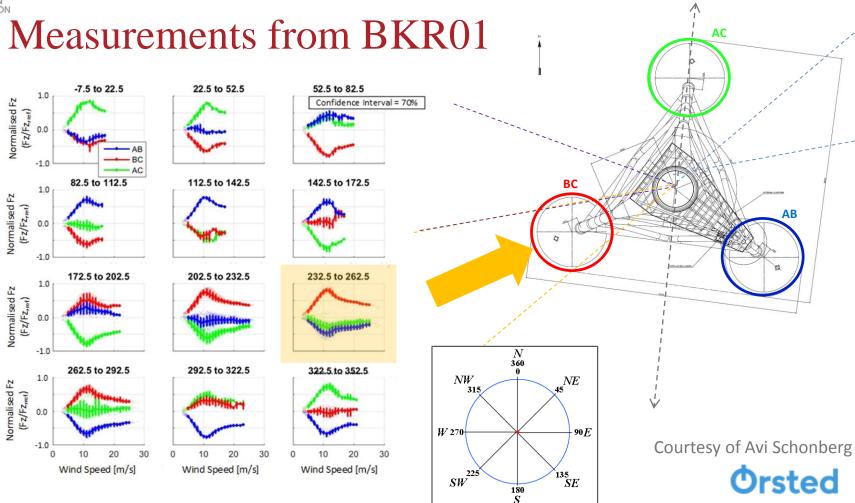
- High-quality measurements of Suction Bucket Jacket to evaluate performance and verify structural and geotechnical design:
 - Pore pressures
 - Strain and deformations
 - Inclination
 - Accelerations and dynamic movement
 - Wave radar (air gap)
- Real time monitoring both during installation and operation





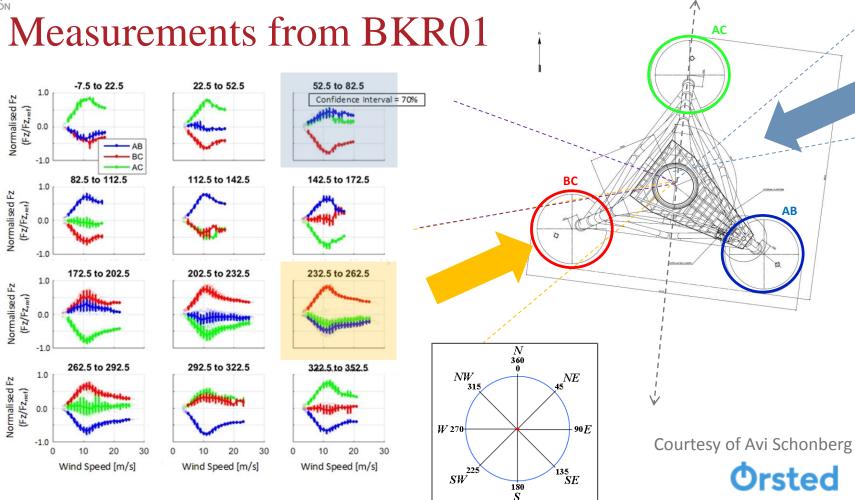
Normalised bucket loads Measurements from BKR01 AC -7.5 to 22.5 22.5 to 52.5 52.5 to 82.5 1.0 Normalised Fz (Fz/Fz, ret) Confidence Interval = 70% -1.0 82.5 to 112.5 112.5 to 142.5 142.5 to 172.5 BC 1.0 Normalised Fz (Fz/Fz,_{ref}) AB -1.0 172.5 to 202.5 202.5 to 232.5 232.5 to 262.5 1.0 Normalised Fz (Fz/Fz, et) -1.0 N 360 262.5 to 292.5 292.5 to 322.5 322.5.to 352.5 1.0 NWNormalised Fz (Fz/Fz,_{ret}) NE W 270 90E Courtesy of Avi Schonberg -1.0 20 20 20 30 SW^{225} Wind Speed [m/s] Wind Speed [m/s] Wind Speed [m/s] **Orsted** 135 SE 180 S





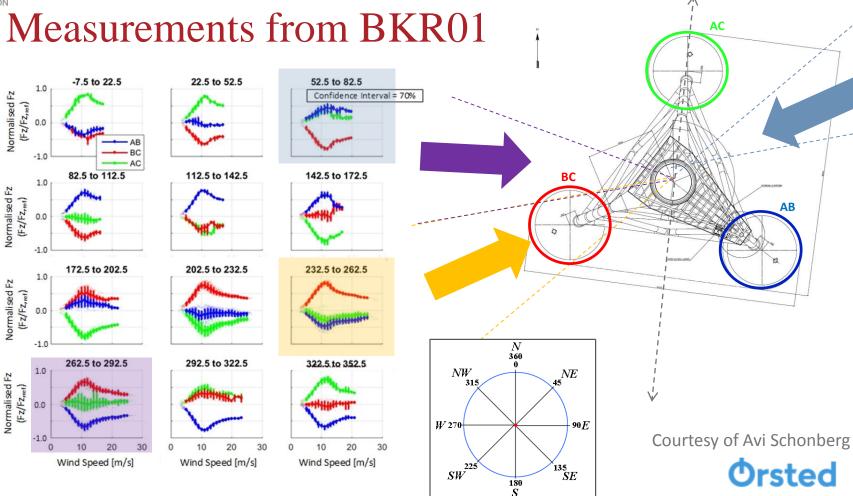
Normalised bucket loads





Normalised bucket loads





Normalised bucket loads







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