

# Influences of manufacturing processes on offshore support structures

Project: RAVE - GIGAWIND alpha ventus  
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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:



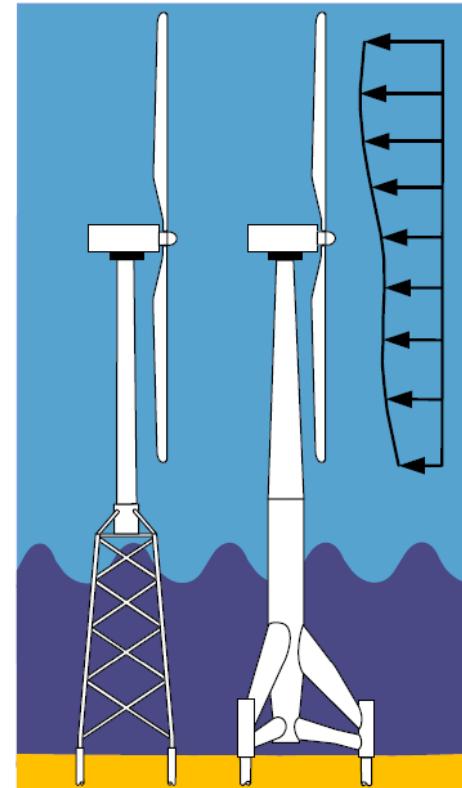
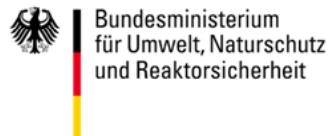
Industrial partners:



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

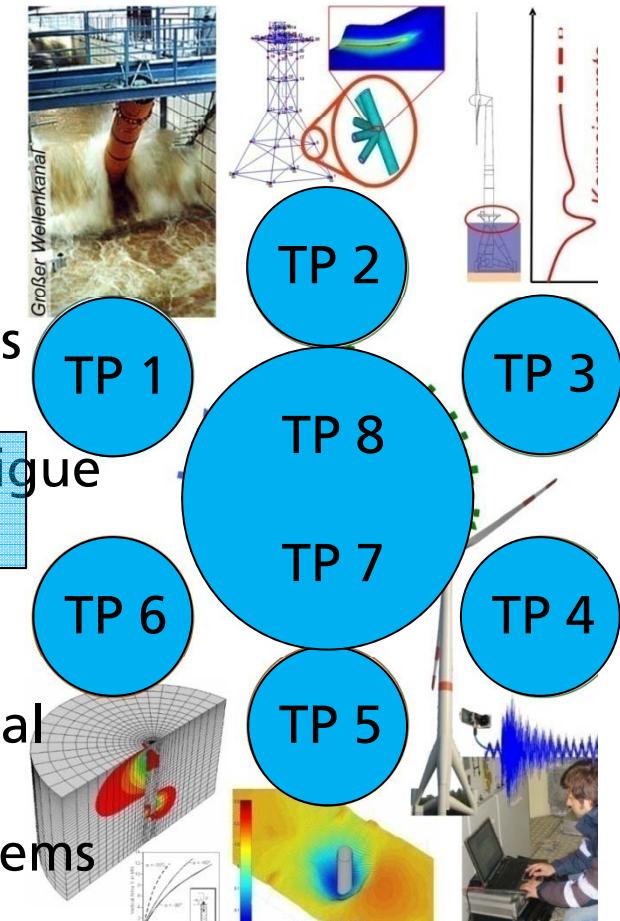
TP 4 - Reliable load monitoring at global and local parts of the structure

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

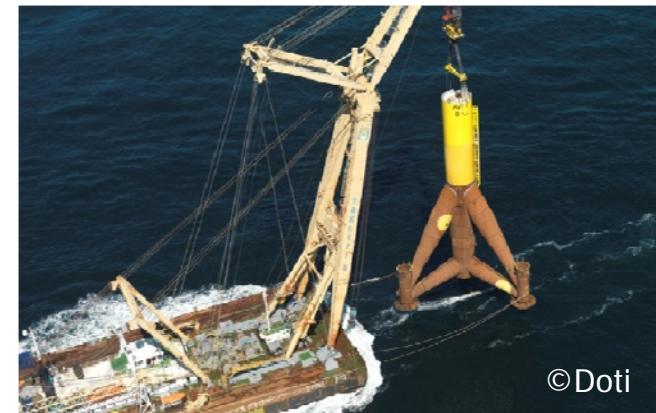
TP 6 - Modelling of the load-carrying behaviour for driven offshore piles

TP 7 - Automated Validation of general structural models

TP 8 - Holistic design concept for OWEC support structures



# Outline

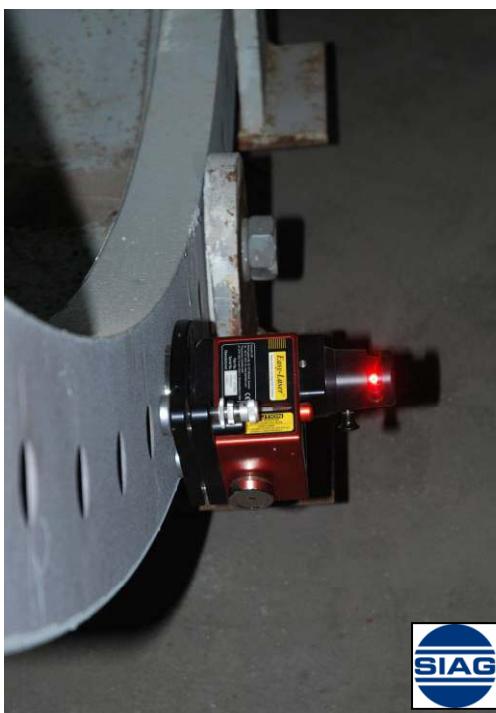
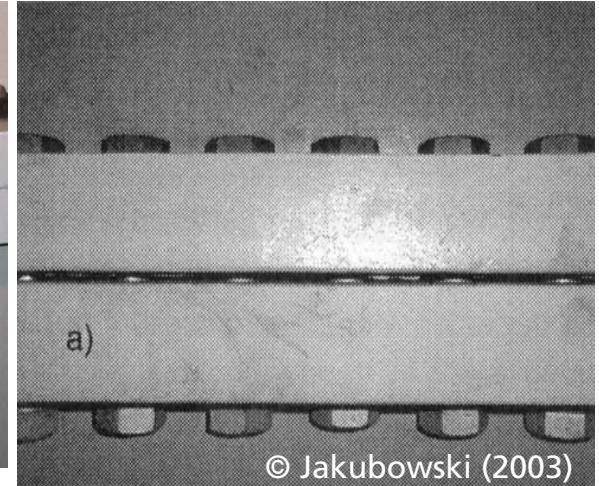
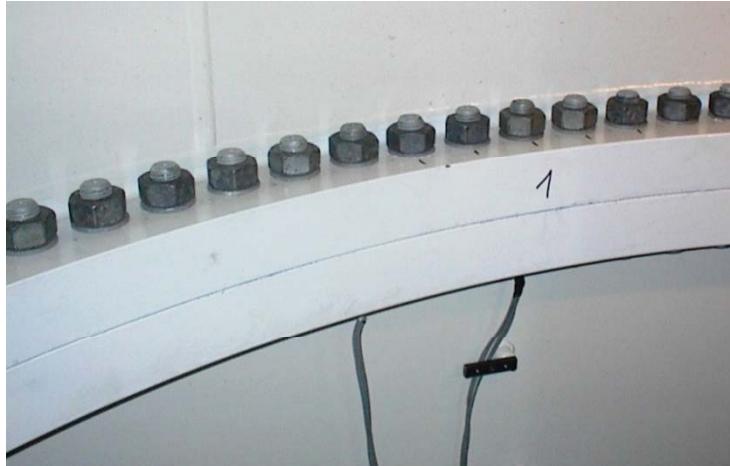
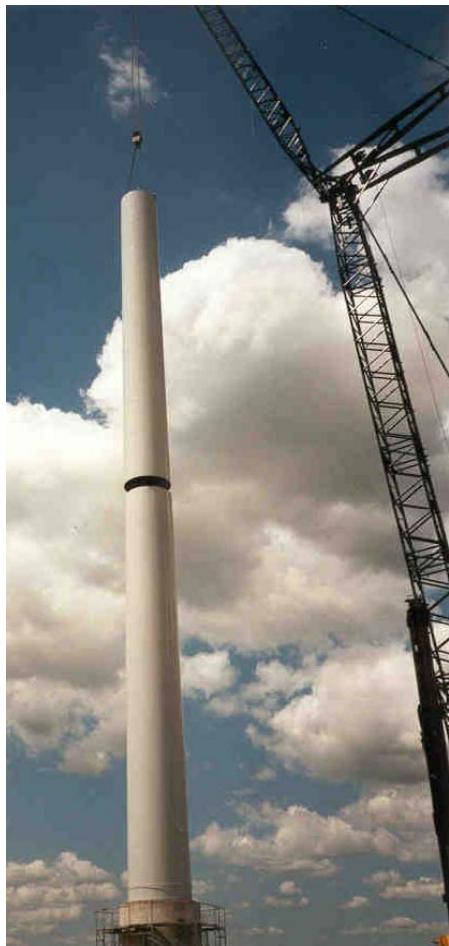


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- Objectives
- Laser measurements
- Total station + ultrasonic
- Parameter studies
- Surface modelling
- Summary



# Objectives

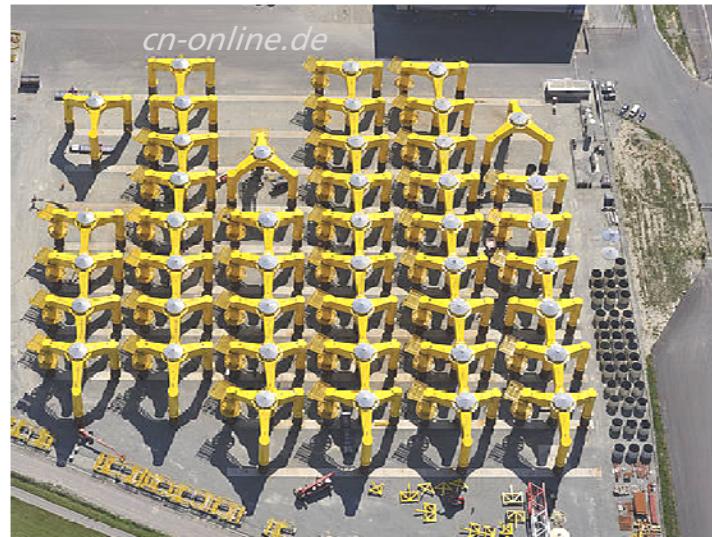


# Objectives



Piece production

Serial production

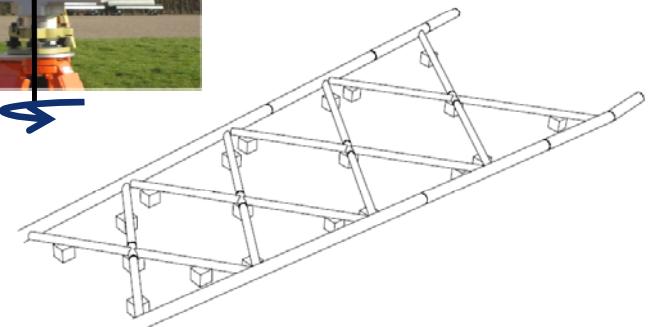
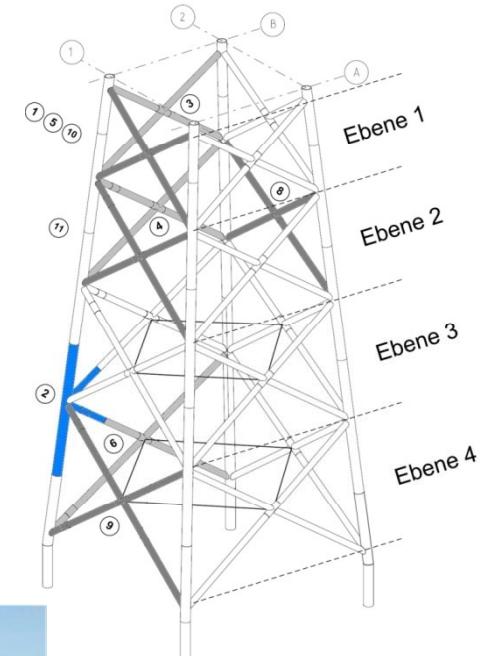
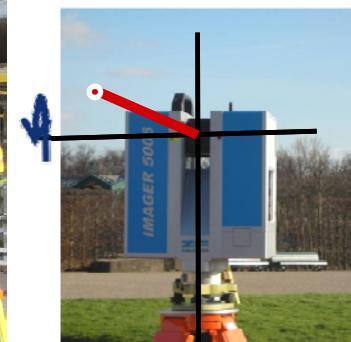


# Laser measurements (1)

- Measurement system: laser scanner
- Object: jacket R4



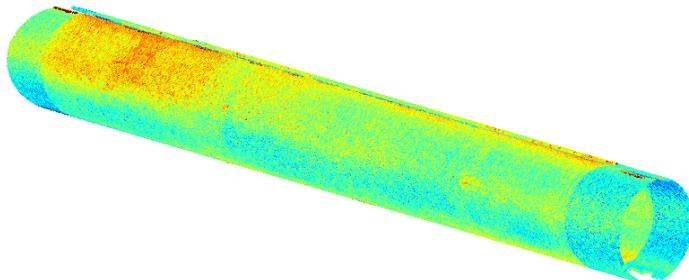
*Manufacturing of a frame*



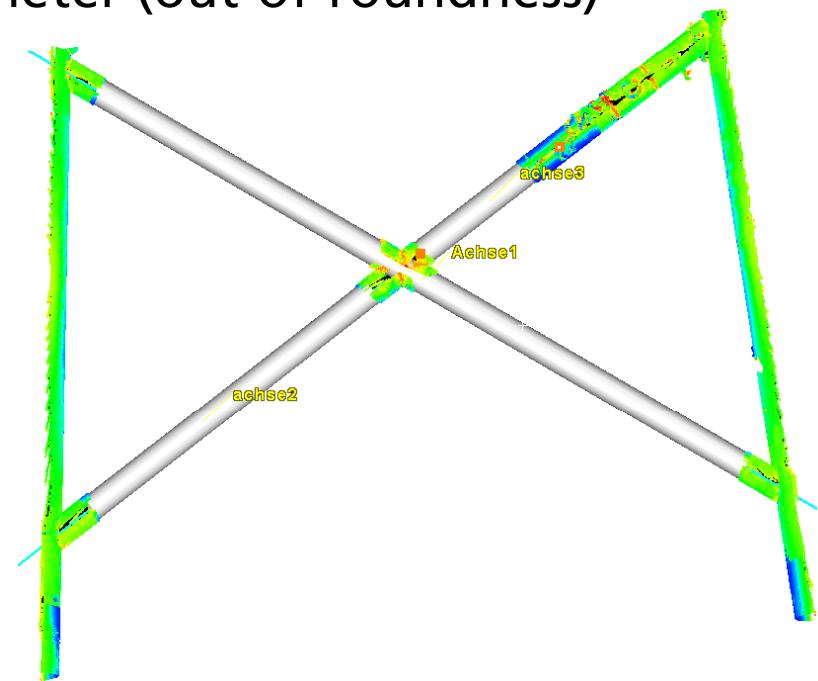
# Laser measurements (2)

## 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*



**GIGAWIND alpha ventus**

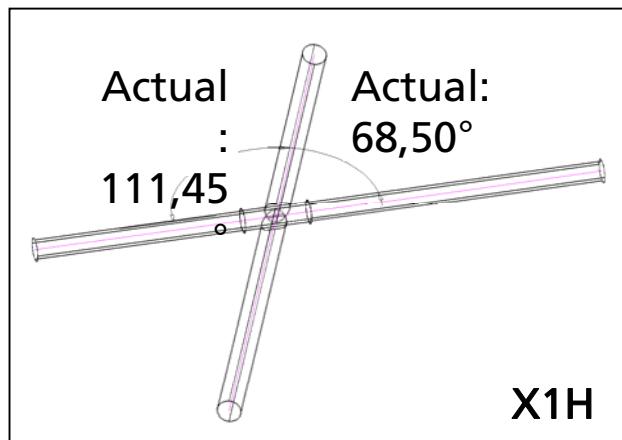
# Laser measurements (3)

## 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*

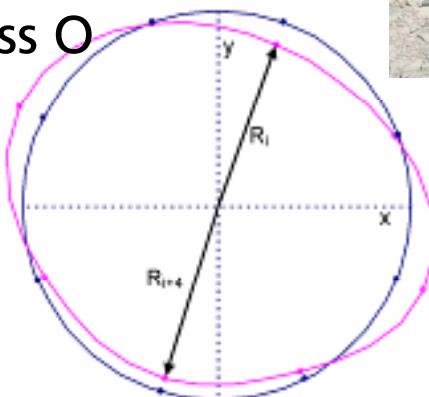
# Total station + ultrasonic (1)

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)

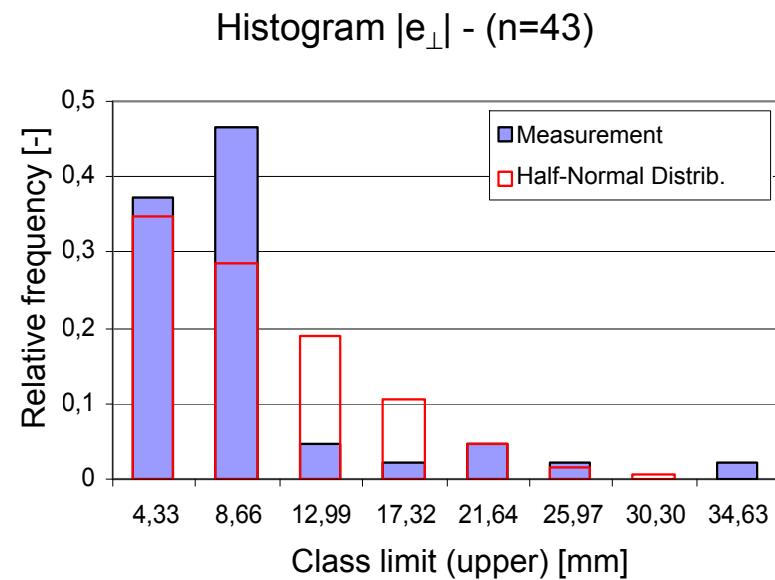
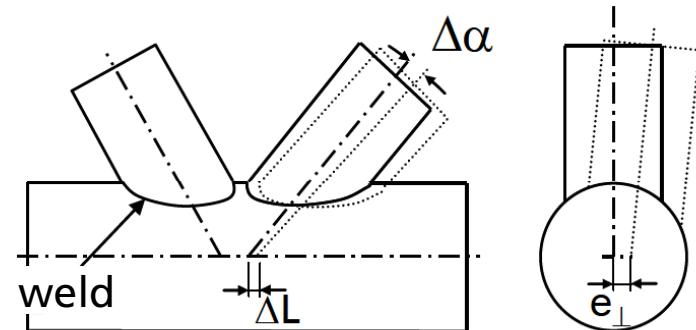
## Measurement: Jacket

Evaluation of measurements:

- Determination of centerline from surface points

Statistical evaluation of inaccuracies:

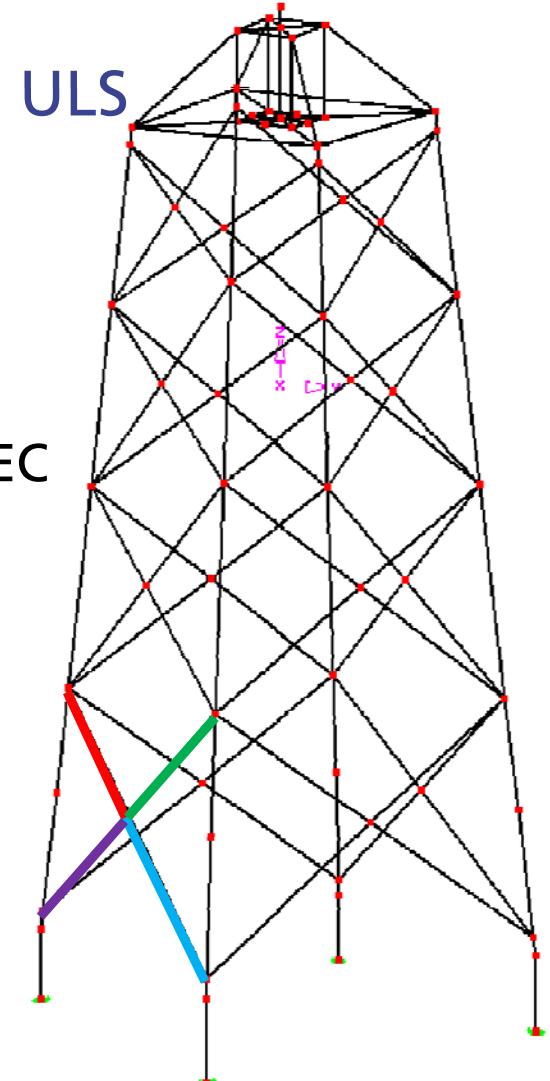
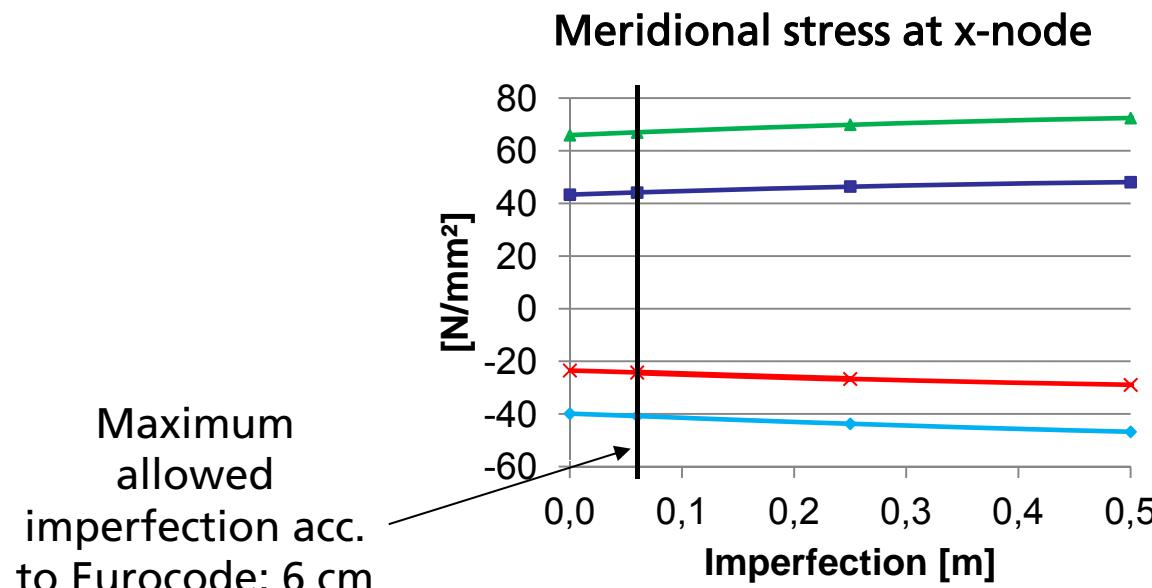
- Expected value  $\mu=0$  known for  $\Delta\alpha$ ,  $e_{\perp}$  und  $\Delta L$
- Use of absolute values and classification
- $\chi^2$ -Test for normal distribution not successful
- More data needed, in order to determine statistically assured distribution



# Parameter studies (1)

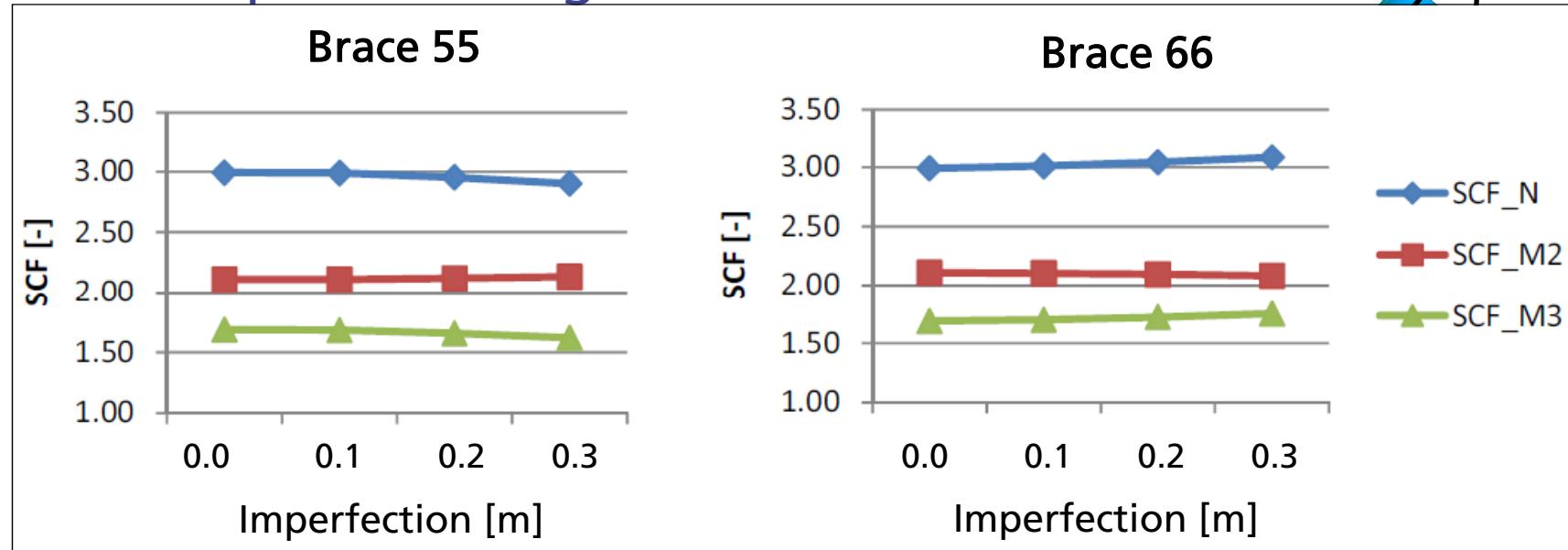
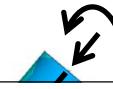
## Influence of out of plane eccentricities on ULS

- 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

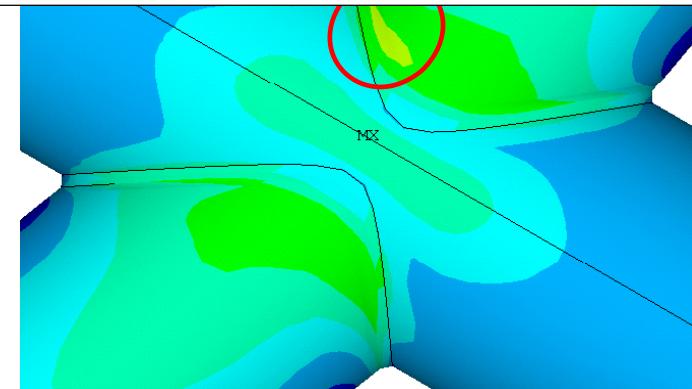


# Parameter studies (2)

## Lokal impact on fatigue stress



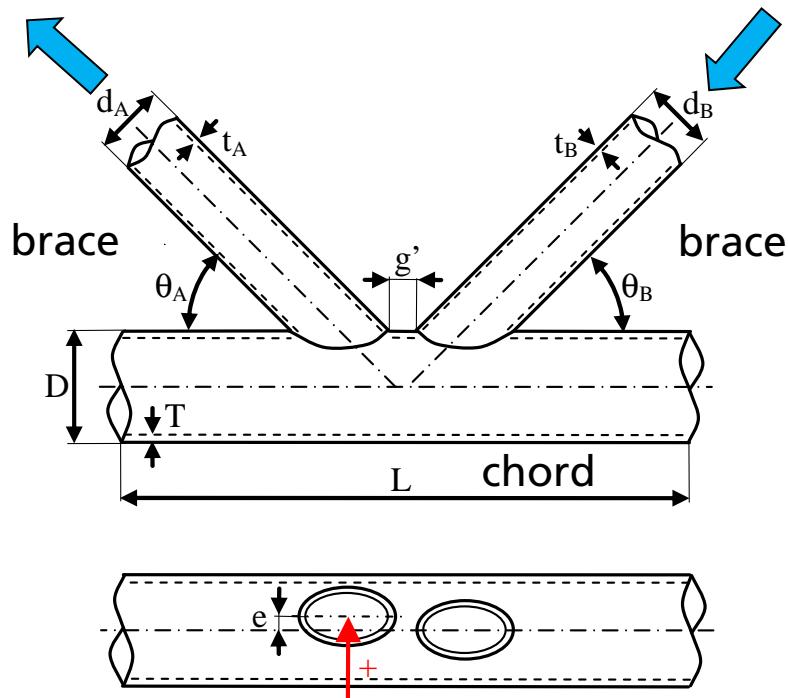
- Small influences on SCF



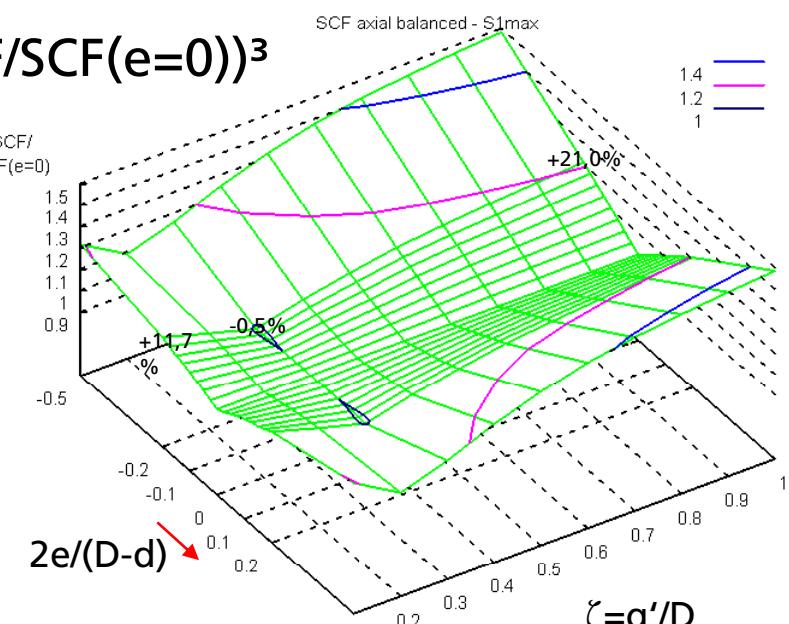
# Parameter studies (3)

## 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)



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



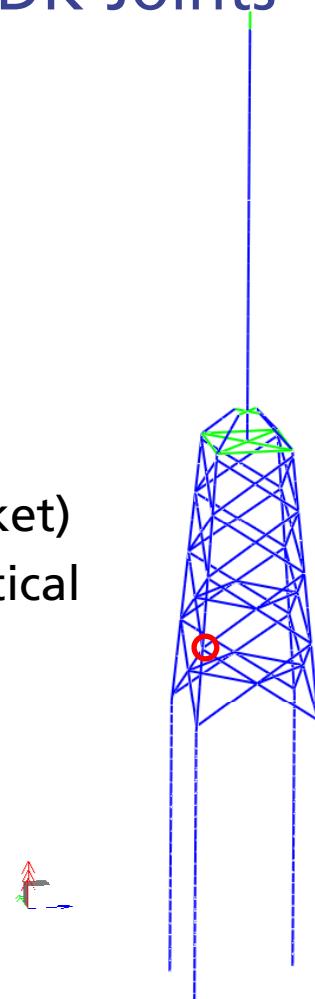
$$N_2 = N_1 (\Delta \sigma_1 / \Delta \sigma_2)^3$$

# Parameter studies (4)

## Investigations on DK-Joints – Global Model

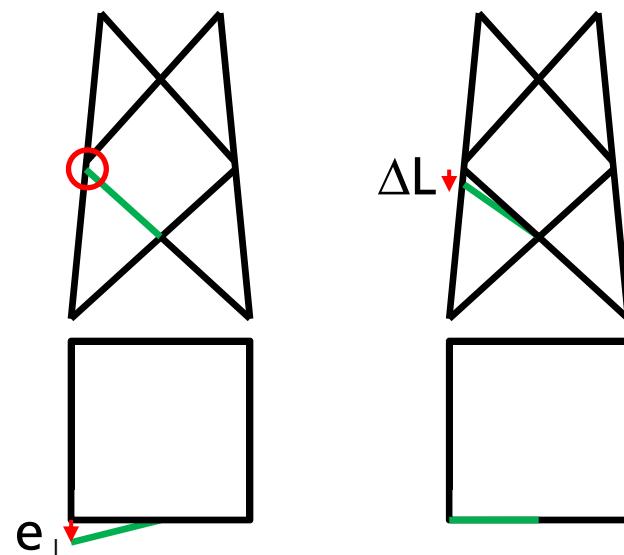
### Model AV 4:

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



### 3 Configurations:

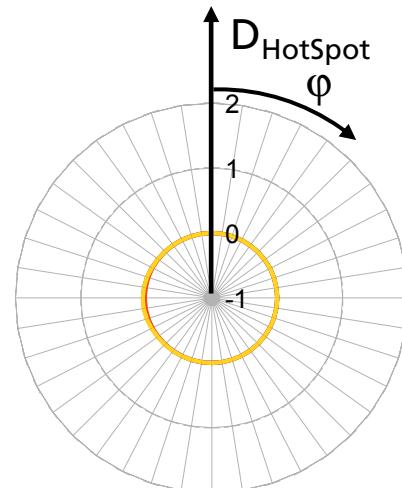
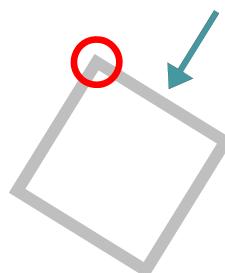
- 0: undeformed
- 1:  $e_\perp = 100 \text{ mm}$
- 2:  $\Delta L = 100 \text{ mm}$



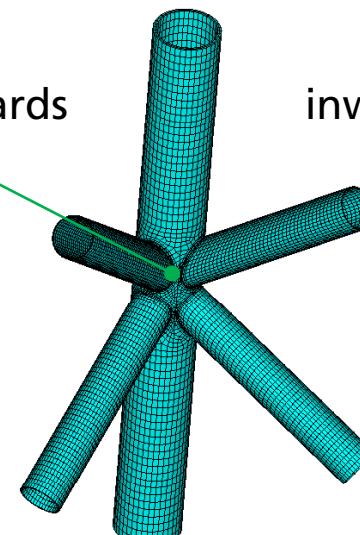
# Parameter studies (5)

## Accumulated Damage Weld – See state 0°-Direction

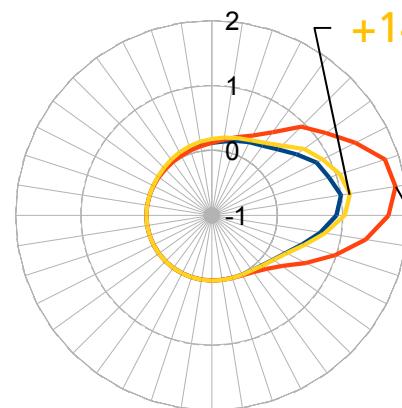
Chord:  
 $m=5$   
(norm.)



inwards



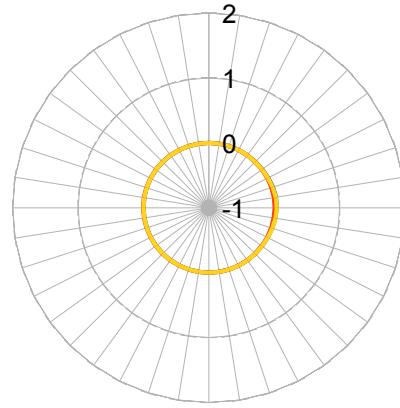
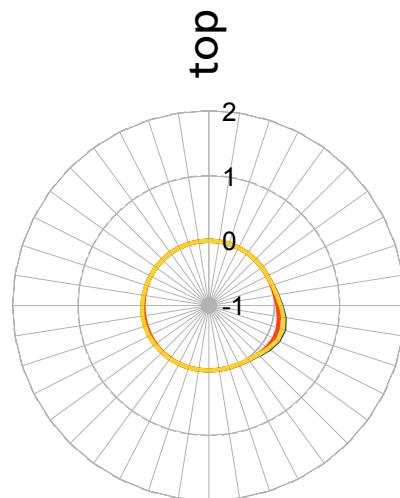
inwards



+14%

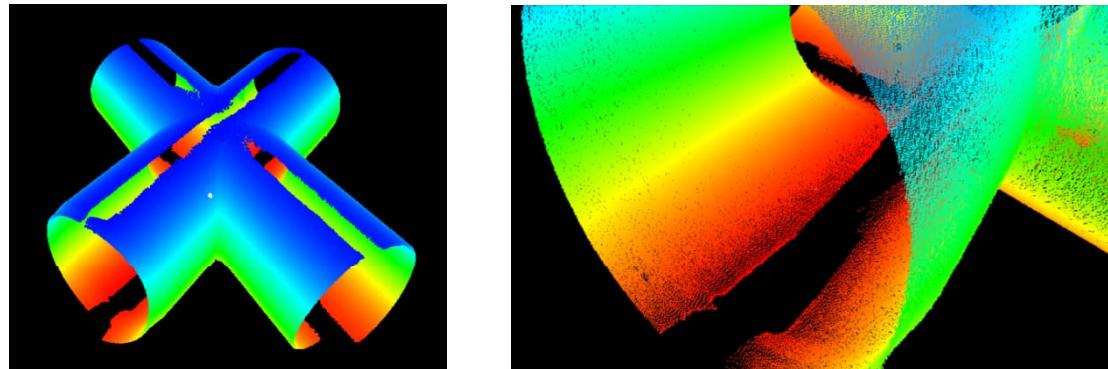
+84%

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



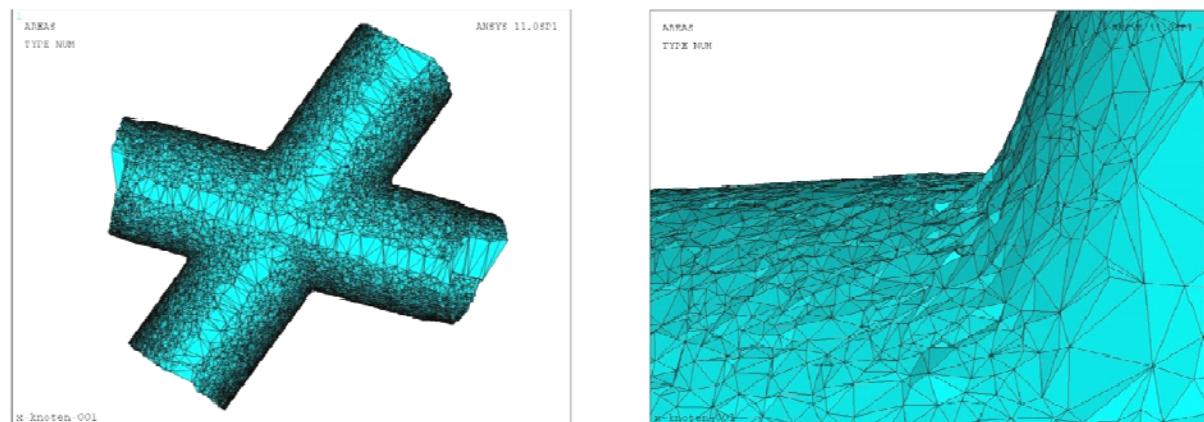
# Surface modelling (1)

- Cleaning of point cloud



© Software Cyclone, Leica Geosystems

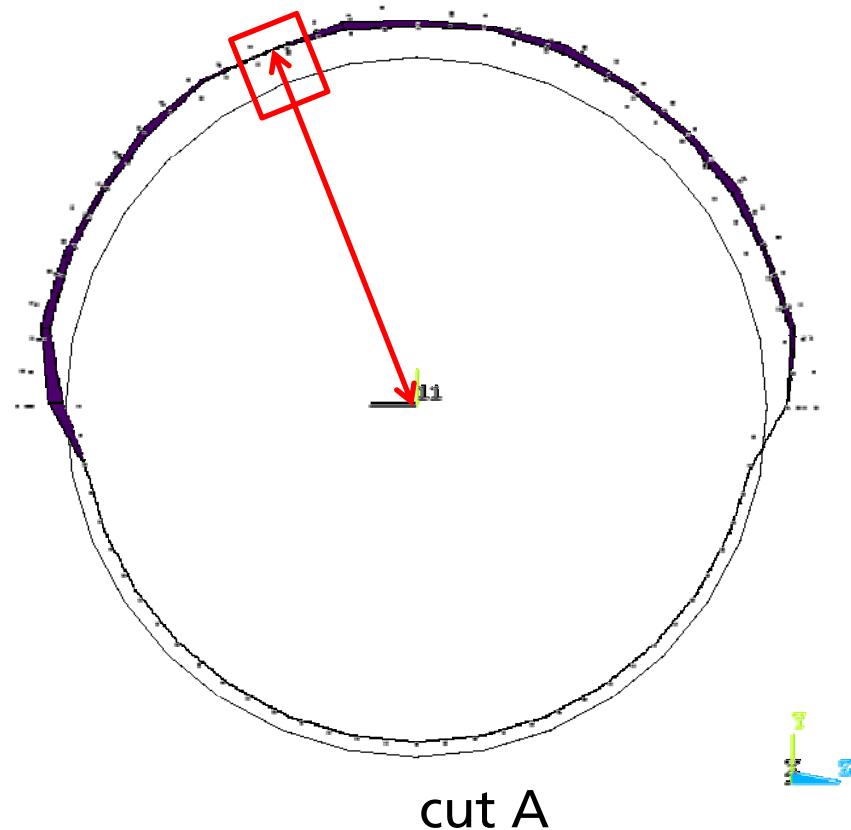
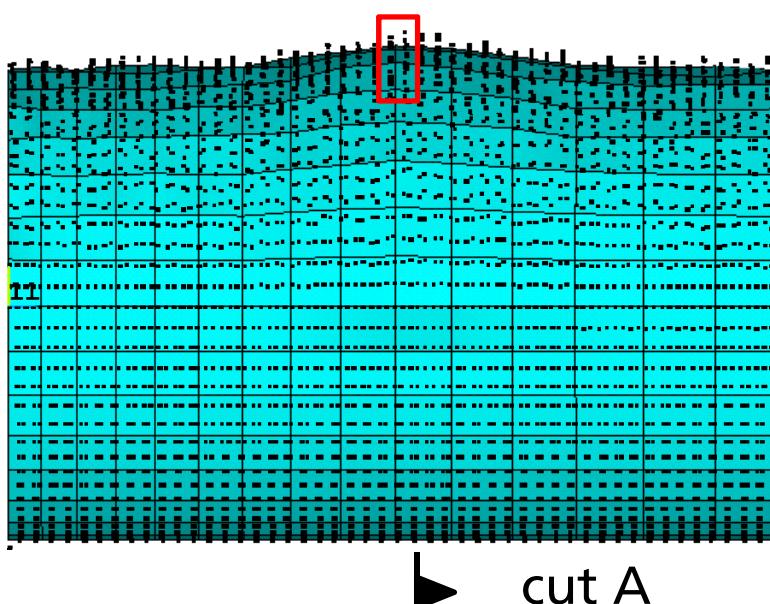
- Measurement point based meshing with triangular elements



# Surface modelling (2)

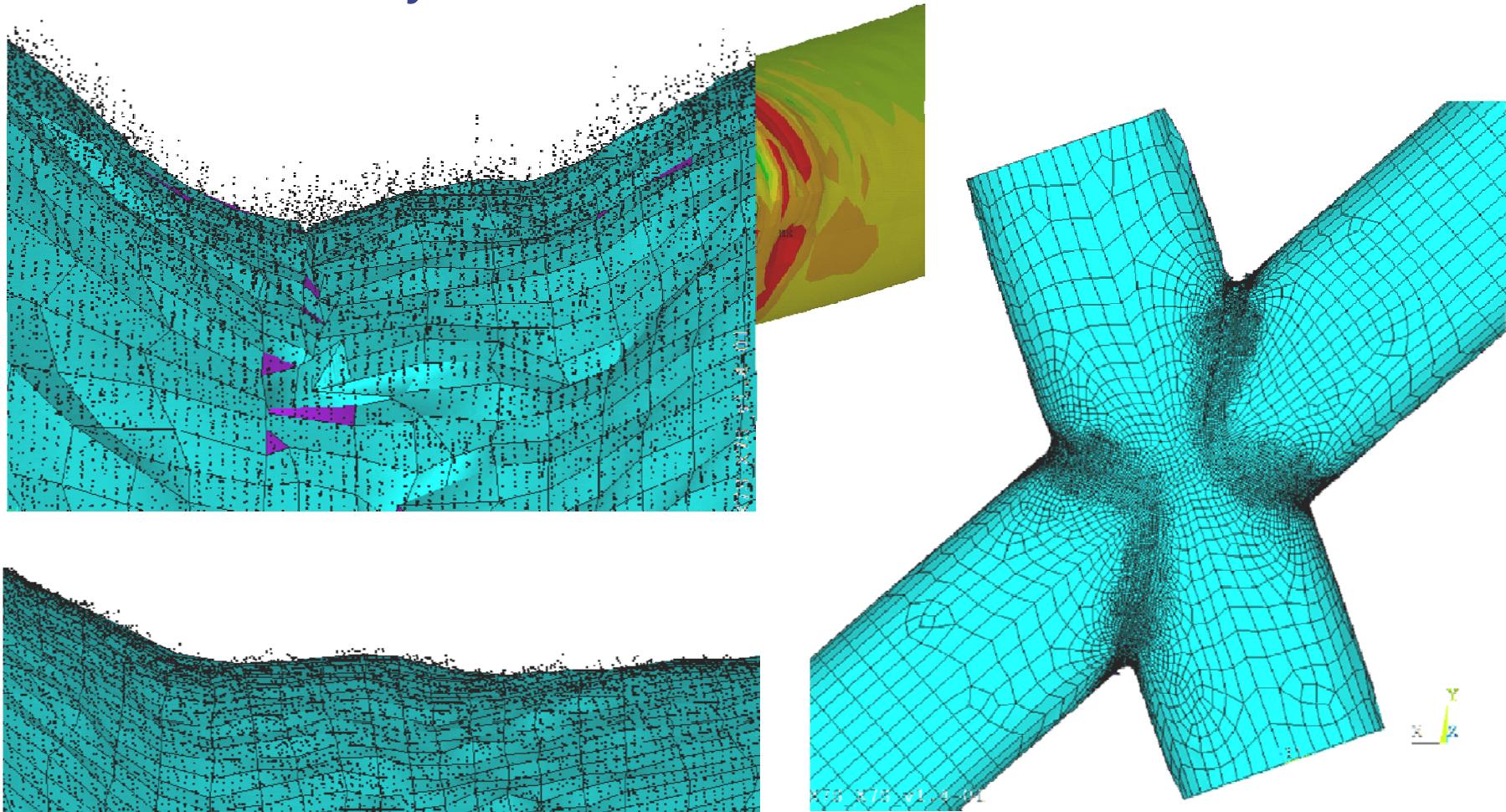
## Alternative meshing algorithm

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



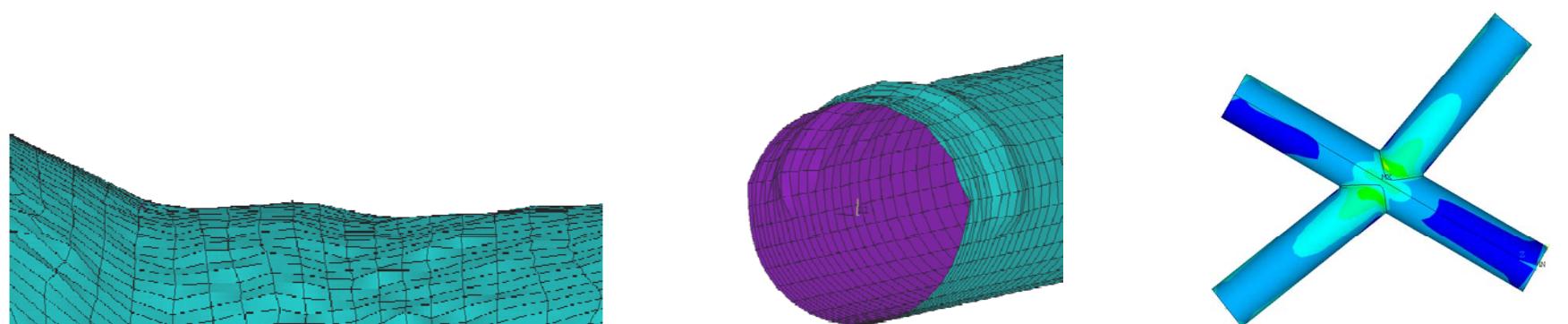
# Surface modelling (3)

## 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!

