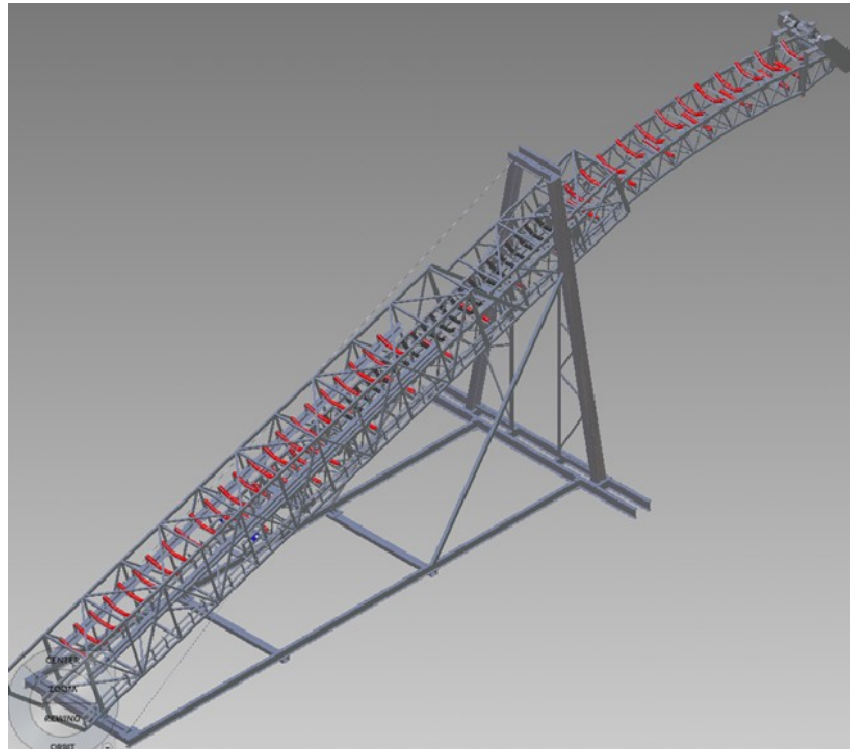




	A supplier of documentation to product development
	- Structural capacity of constructions
	- Wave induced motions and fluid flow
	- Marine operations (mooring, towing, lifting...)
	According to rules and guidelines
	Marine structures – Marine operations - Marine products

Structures on the quay (Eurocode)



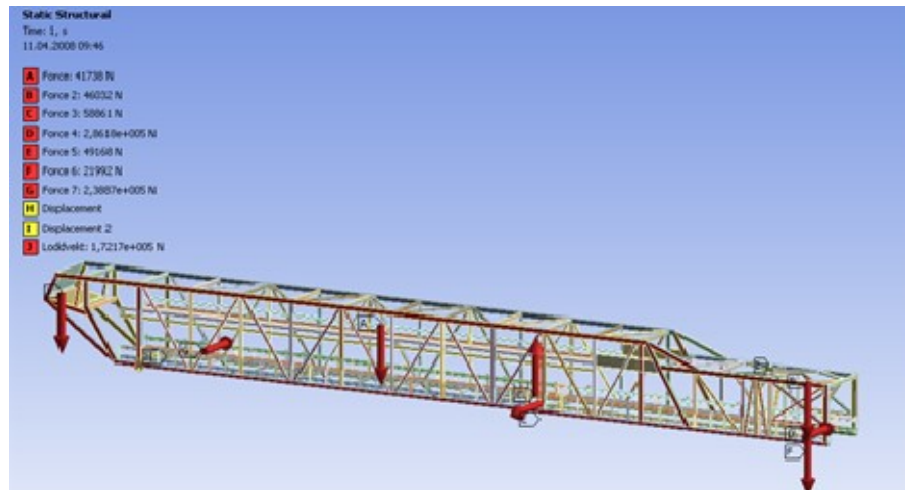
- Ship loader no.1

Structures on the quay (Eurocode)



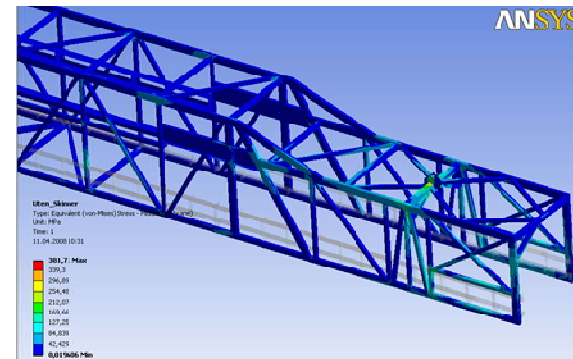
- Ship loader no.2

Structures on the quay (Eurocode)

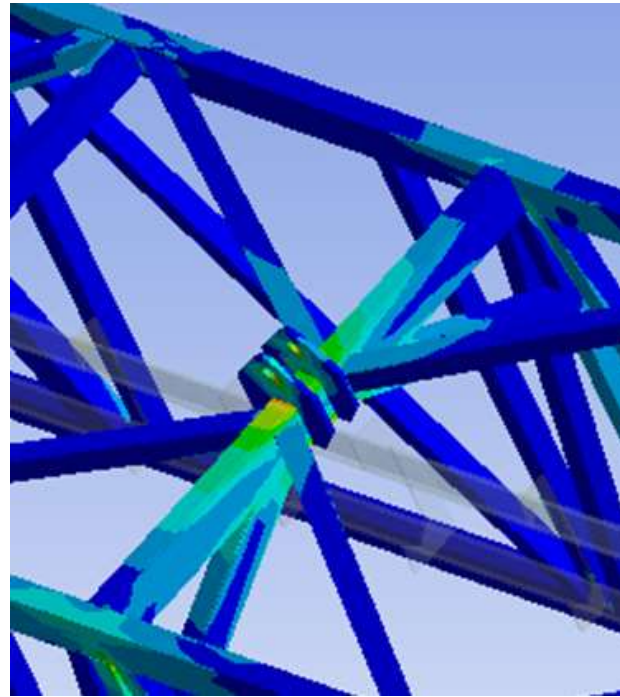


Compute loads &

- static capacity (ULS)
- static capacity (SLS)

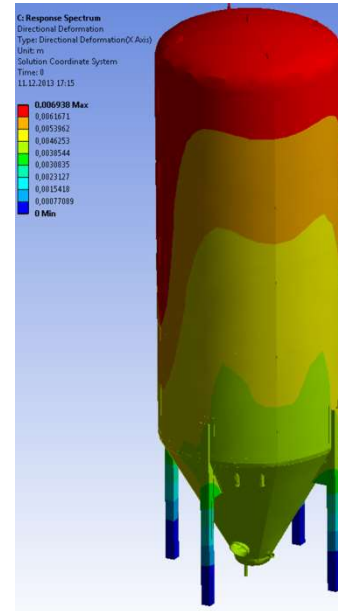
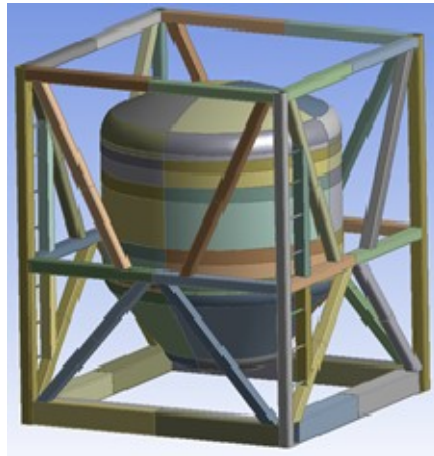
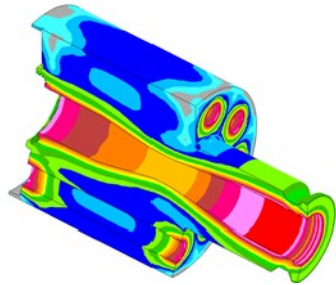


Structures on the quay (Eurocode)



- dynamic capacity (FLS)

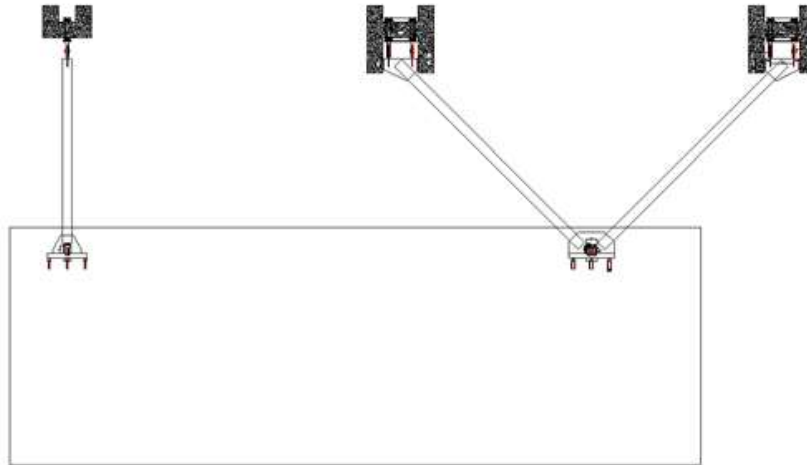
Structures on the quay (PED)



Pressure vessels:

- Document static structural capacity (ULS)
- Document dynamic structural capacity (FLS)
- Document accidental load capacity (ALS)
 - Eq & blast

Structures at the quay (Which rules?)

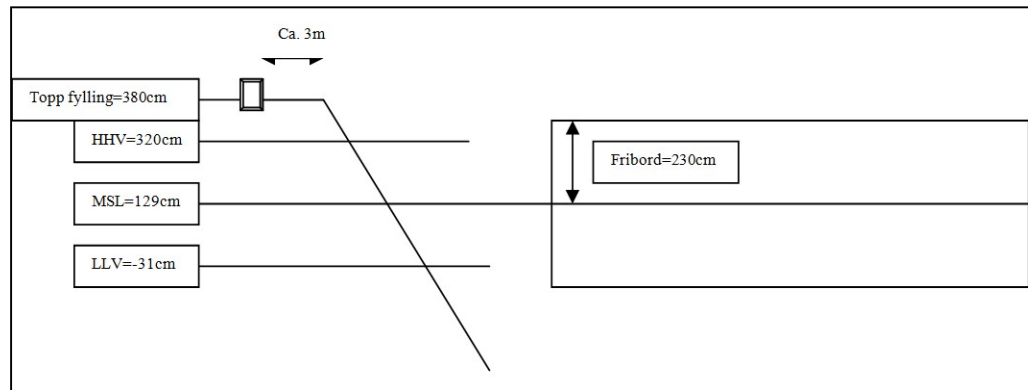
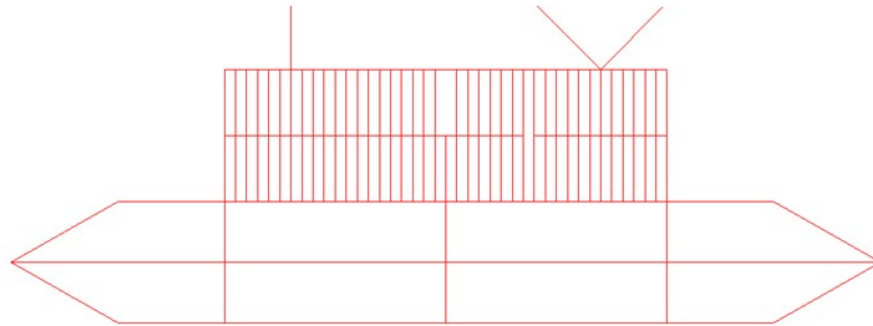


- A permanently moored barge, or a floating quay
- A quay for loading of rock dumpers

Requirements to a permanent mooring:

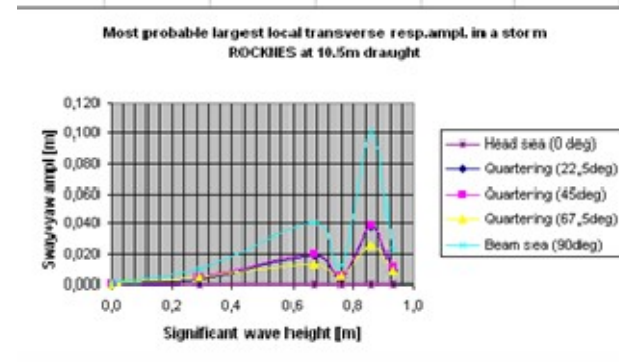
- Allow tidal movement
- Allow wave induced motions (heave, roll and pitch)
- Withstand loads from vessels moored at the quay

Structures at the quay ()



- A rock-dumper moored at the floating quay

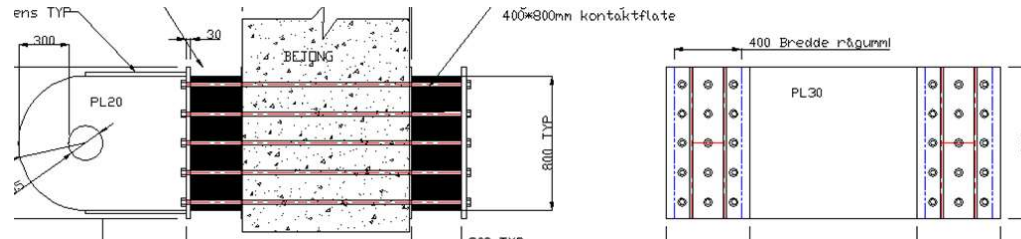
Structures at the quay ()



Find:

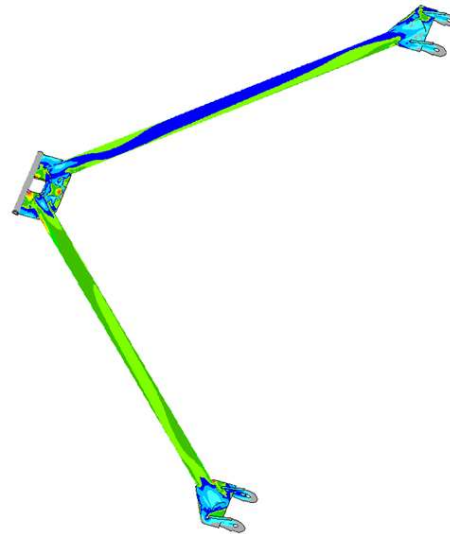
- Wind, current & winch forces
- Wave induced motions

Structures at the quay (NORSOK/DNVGL)



Find:

- Impact loads on supports
- Static structural capacity
- Buckling capacity
- Dynamic structural capacity
- Barge local strength



At-shore structures

- Development of guidelines
for NCA

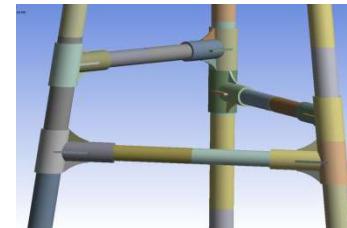
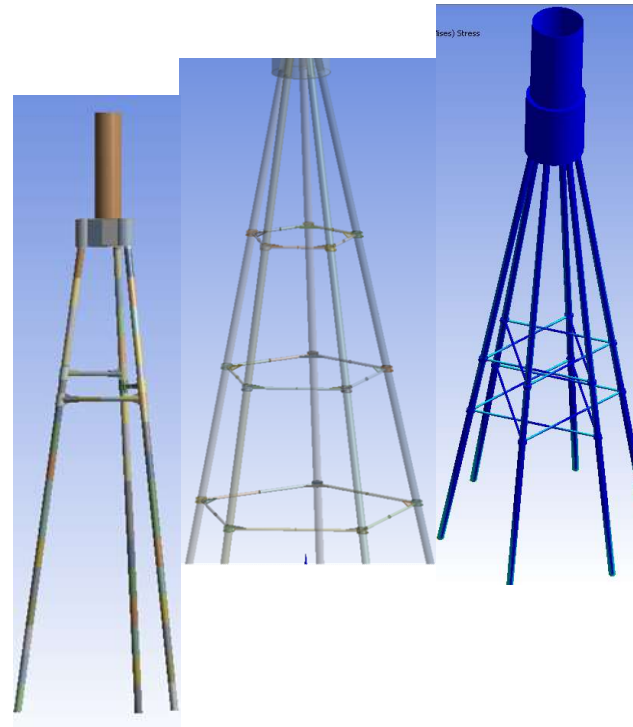
[NCA=Norwegian Coastal Admin.]



NCA at-shore structures

With 1,3,4,5 or 6 legs

- Holes drilled in the rocky bottom
- Installed piece by piece
- Requires a small crane
- Welding/casting on the site
- “On-site fabrication”





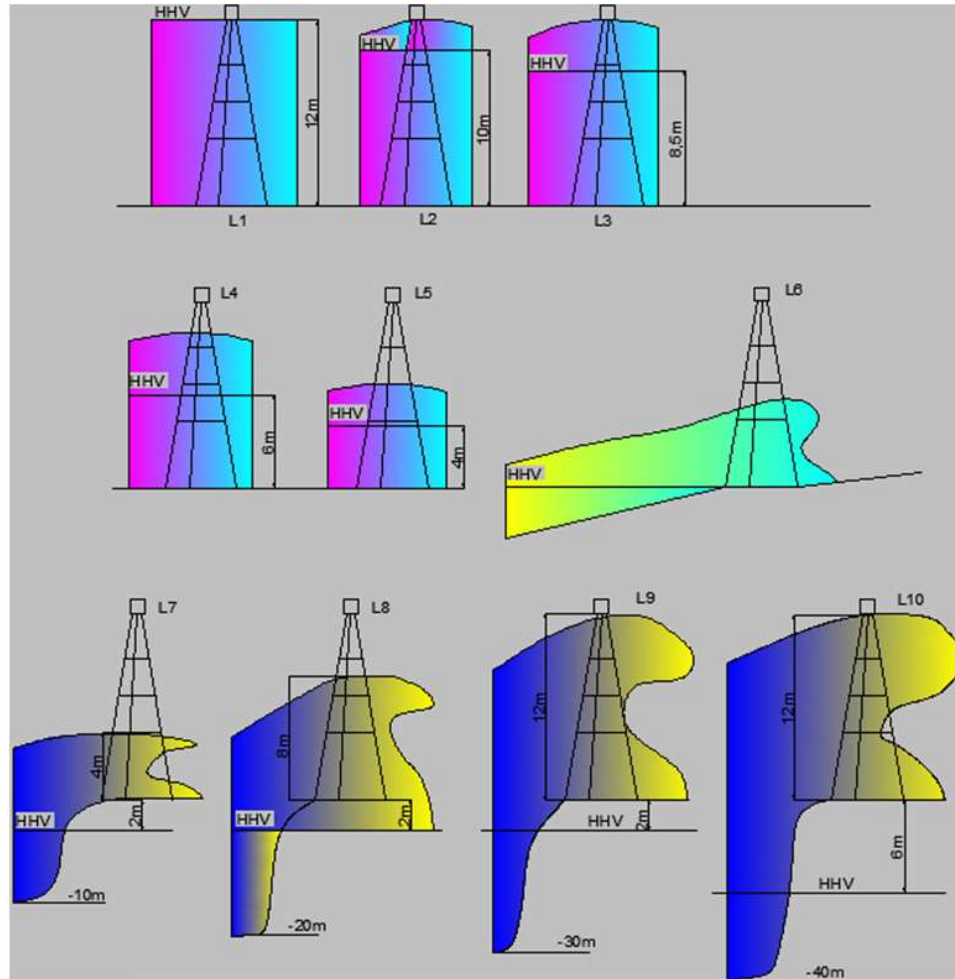
MARINE RÅDGIVNINGSTJENESTER AS

Which type of
NCA at-shore
location?

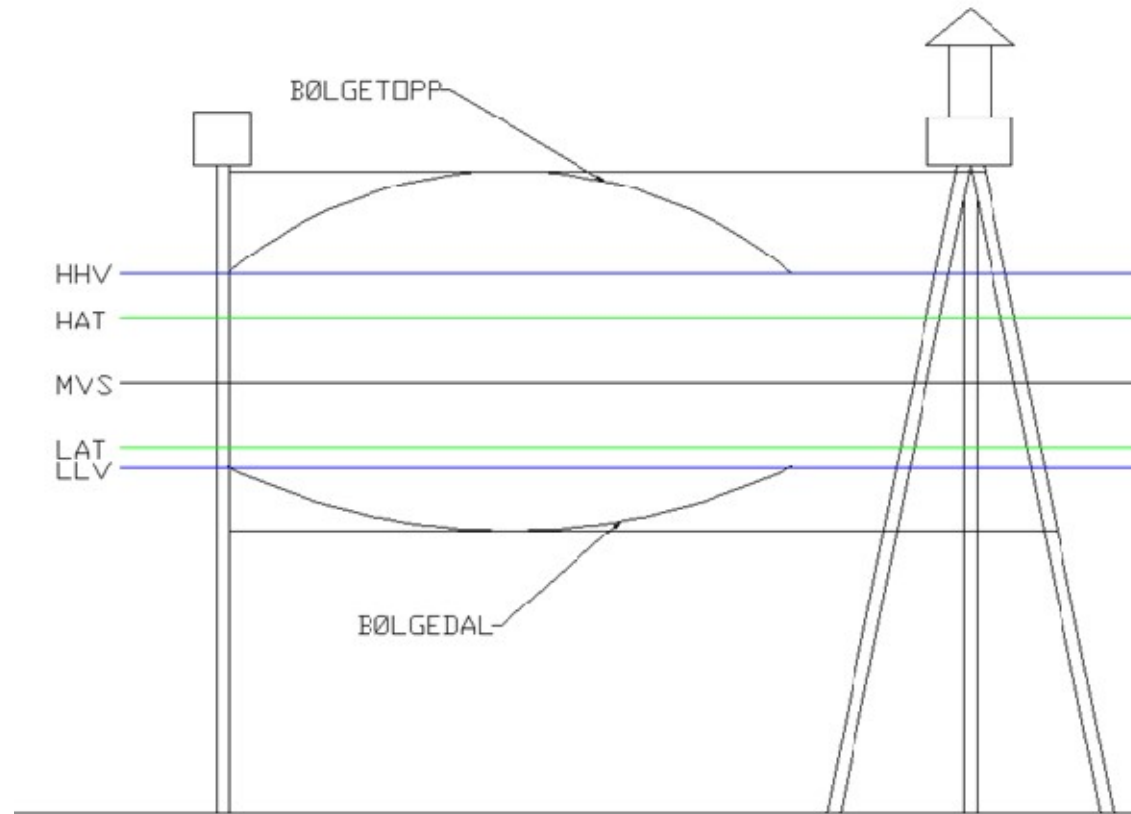
- Deepwater
- Shallow water
- Beach
- Onshore

NCA limit:

- The water surface
shall not
touch the node

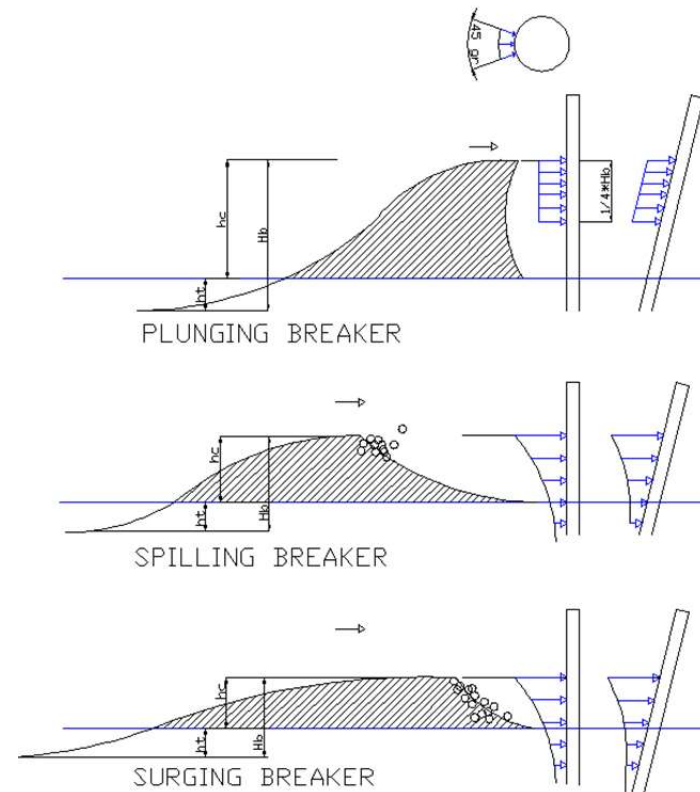


NCA at-shore structures



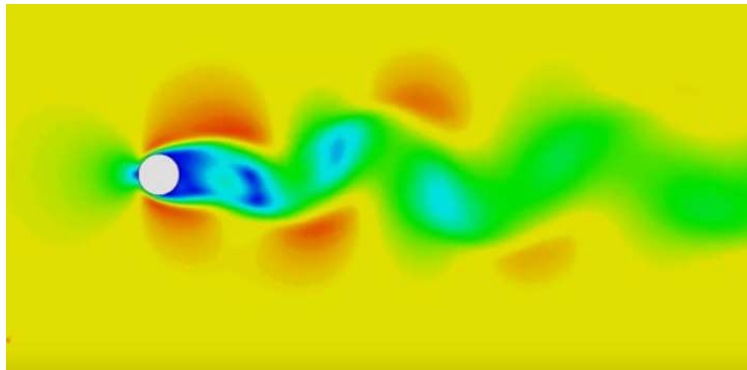
- Design wave, for deep/finite water conditions

NCA at-shore structures



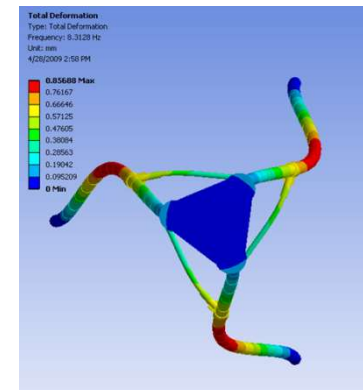
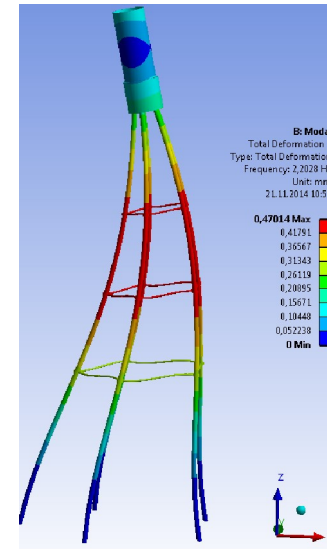
- Loads from breaking waves
- Slamming loads (wave impact loads)

NCA at-shore structures



Vibrations?

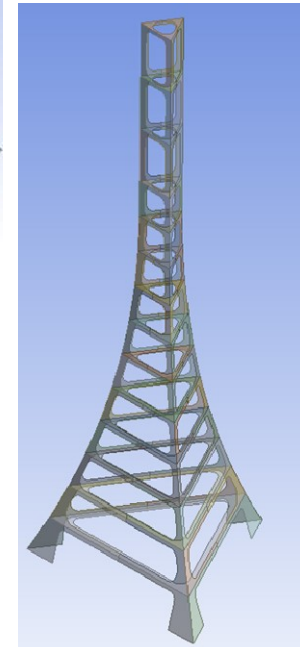
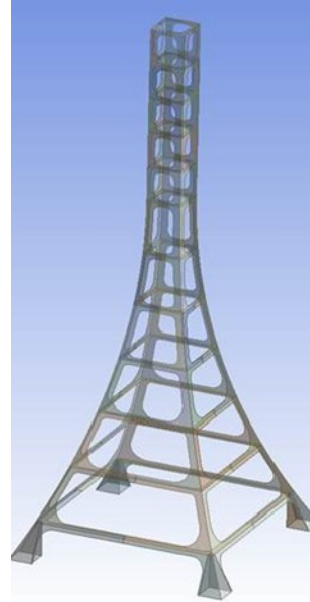
- Assess eigenmodes for the structure
- Find frequency of dynamic loads, initiated by
 - Vortex shedding from wind
 - Vortex shedding from current
 - Vortex shedding from waves



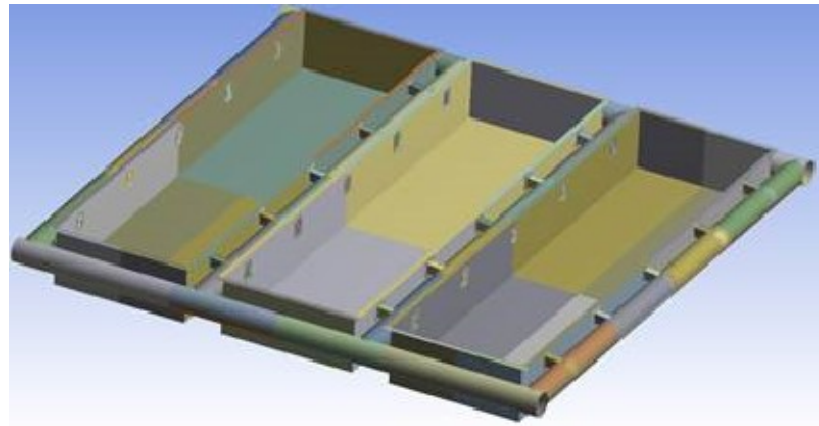
At-shore structures

The “MAR Plate Jacket” ©

- Can't be built on the location
- Must be pre-fabricated
- Can carry moderate loads, on the shore or in a fjord
- It can be built of steel plates
- It can be built of FRP plates
- It can have dynamic capacity over and above a tubular jacket

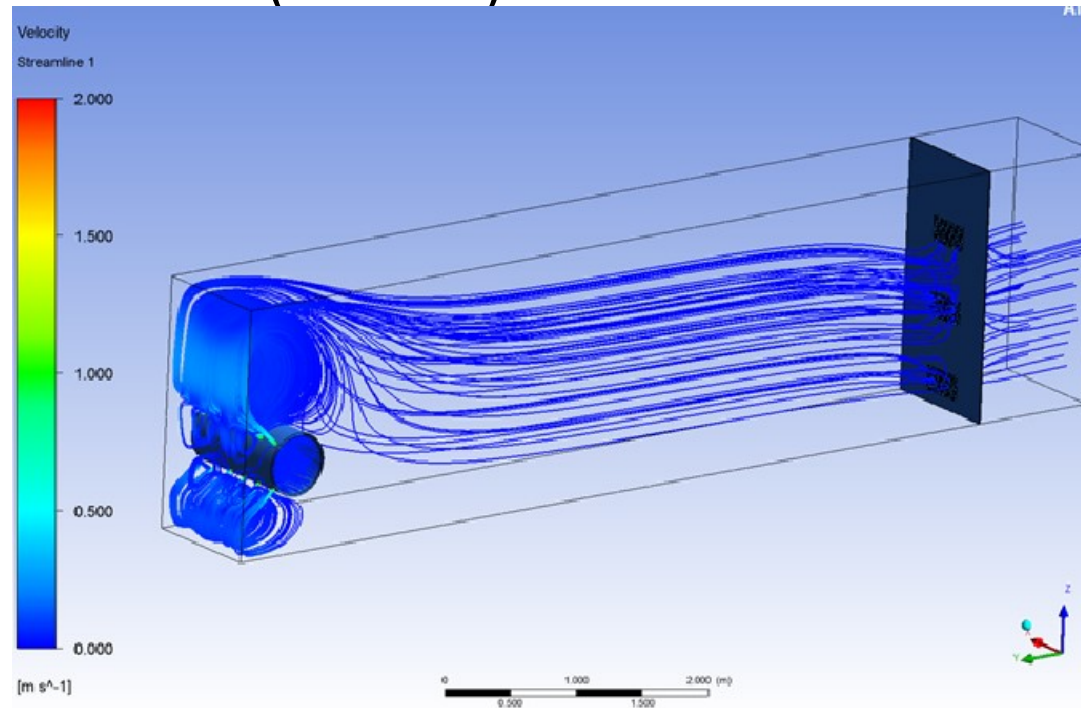


Inshore structures (NS9415)



- Closed fish farm, rigid steel structure, steel or FRP cages
- Halibut fish farm, by Tubilah AS, 2014-2016
- MAR supplied the hydrodynamic analyses and documented the structural capacity.
- Could not use conventional ship design methods, direct strength analyses was used

Inshore structures (NS9415)



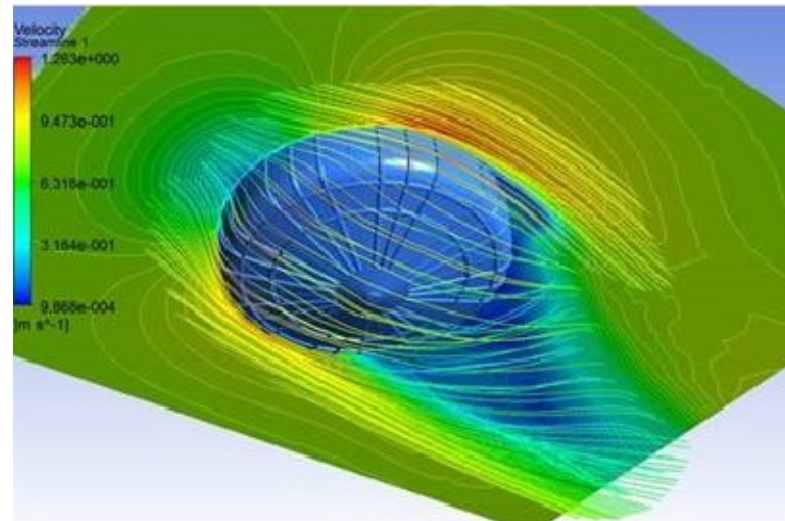
- The fish in the cages need continuous supply of CO_2 ,
- Fresh seawater supplied through a perforated pipe (to each cage)
- Water particle streamlines computed by CFD, provided by MAR
- Transverse flow from feed pipe to perforated outlet in the side

Inshore structures (NS9415)



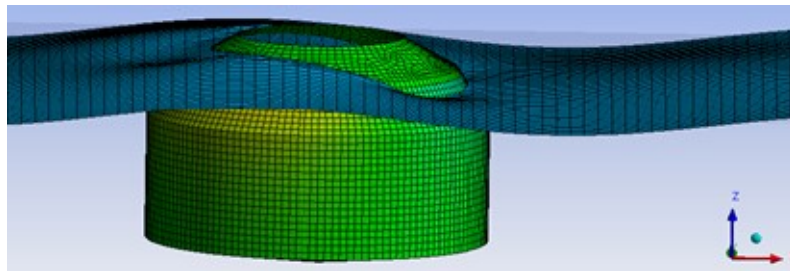
- The closed fish farm NEPTUN1, by Aquafarm Equipment AS
- Diameter 40m, 19m deep, built in FRP, 2013-2016
- Fresh seawater from deep below pumped into the cage by 4 pumps
- Water outlet through hatches
- MAR documented the structural strength of NEPTUN1 and NEPTUN3. Model tests by Sintef.

Inshore structures (NS9415)



- In order to design the moorings, the current load must be found
- CFD current load calculations provided by MAR
- Plot above: Transient analysis of external flow on NEPTUN1

Inshore structures (NS9415)



- FishGlobe V5, a closed fish cage. To be used for fish farming and/or freshwater treatment (lice)
- Contains 4000m³ of water. Diameter 21m.
- To be manufactured in PE. Therefore, a semi-flexible cage.
- MAR carried out hydrodynamic analyses and documented the structural capacity of the closed cage

Inshore structures, exposed location (NS9415)



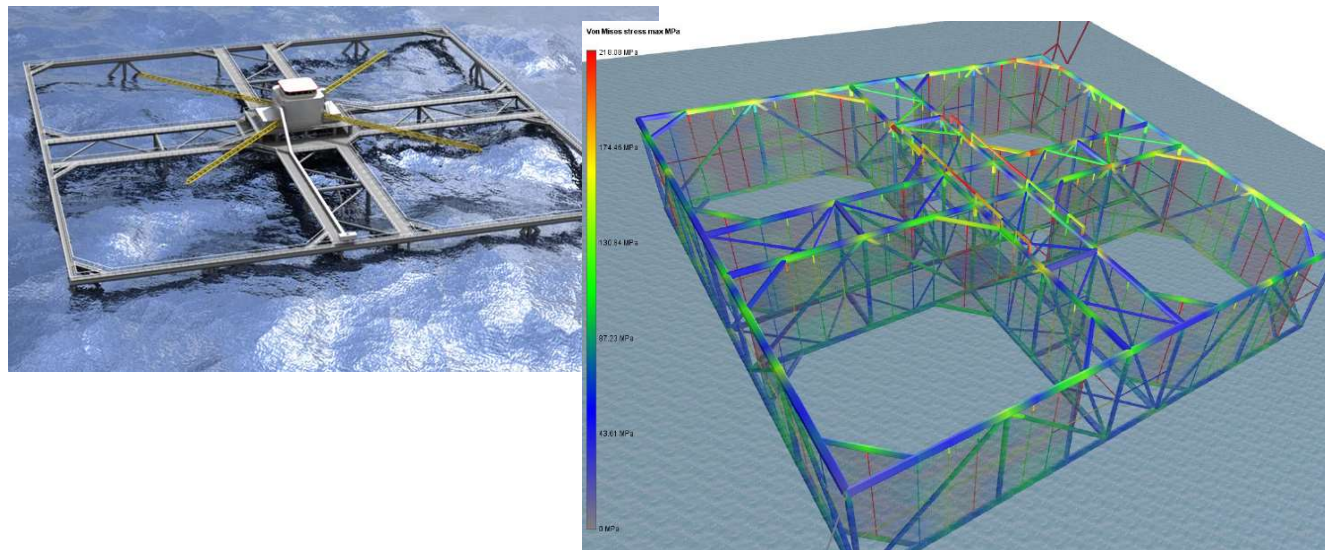
- The rigid & open steel fish farm “ArcticFarm”, built in 1989 by Midsund Bruk AS.
- The salmon was kept in 5 open nets (18*18m), 1 deck
- Operated until ≈2012 on an exposed location, $H_s \approx 3\text{m}$
- MAR provided hydrodynamic/structural analyses

Inshore structures, exposed location (NS9415)



- STORM1, a rigid steel fish farm. Installed 2001, in Boknafjorden.
- Two large cages (45*45m), 120T feed storage, ballasting system
- Installed on an exposed location, $H_s \approx 4\text{m}$. Environmental assessment was not required for fish farms in 2001.
- MAR provided the hydrodynamic analyses and structural strength documentation.

In-shore structures, exposed location (NS9415)



SALMAR's 1.prototype open rigid fish farm for exposed location

- The fish farm size was 160*160m, built of steel tubulars
- Location: Wave $H_s=4,5\text{m}$ Current $V_c=1,5\text{m/s}$ Wind $V_w=30\text{m/s}$
- Fish nets made of a new type of material

MAR supplied hydrodynamic & structural documentation, feasibility study

Inshore structures, exposed location (NS9415)

Fish farms on exposed locations:

- There is plenty of lice → (Havf.Inst.)
- Boarding may be difficult
- Cleaning of nets may be more demanding than inshore
- Filling up silo's with fish feed 365 d.pr.y may be a challenge
- Handling of fish to/from the nets also
- The motions/biological conditions for the fish are unproven
- And so on..

