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AOG Conference 2019

15th March, 2019







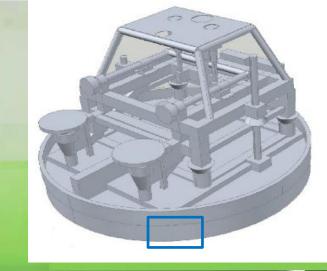






Whitehouse et al. 2011

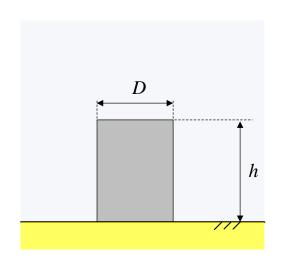
Initial Seabed Level



50 mm

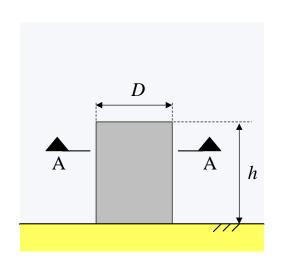
Scoured bed





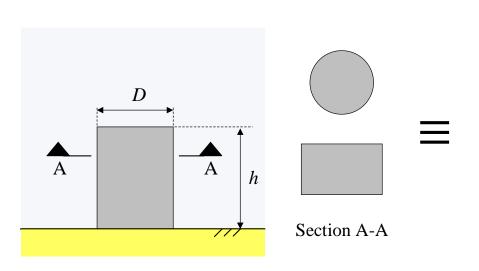














How do we improve on this ...



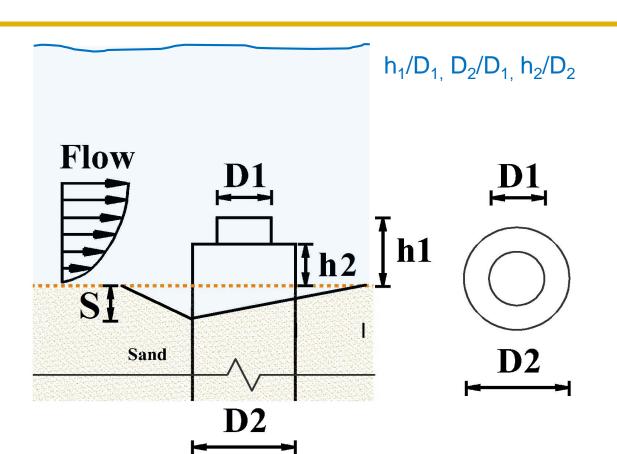
- 1. Increase the parameter space spanned by experiments
- 2. Use structure-specific best-practice method

How do we improve on this ...



- 1. Increase the parameter space spanned by experiments
- 2. Use structure-specific best-practice method





Yao et al. (2018, 2019 *a,b*)

How do we improve on this ...



- Increase the parameter space spanned by experiments
- 2. Use structure-specific 'best-practice' method FOCUS OF TODAYS TALK!

Best Practice Scour Predictions vs. Scour Survey Data of a Subsea Structure



Field observations and data

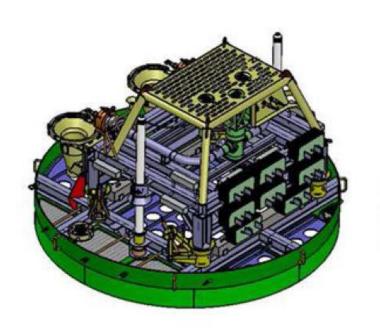
Laboratory experiments

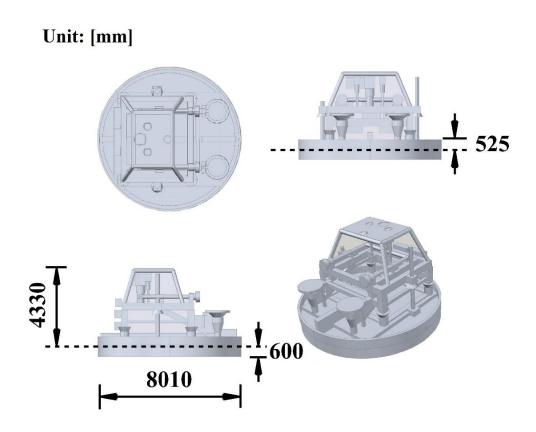
Laboratory-based estimates of scour

Comparison to field observations

Two 'identical' structures

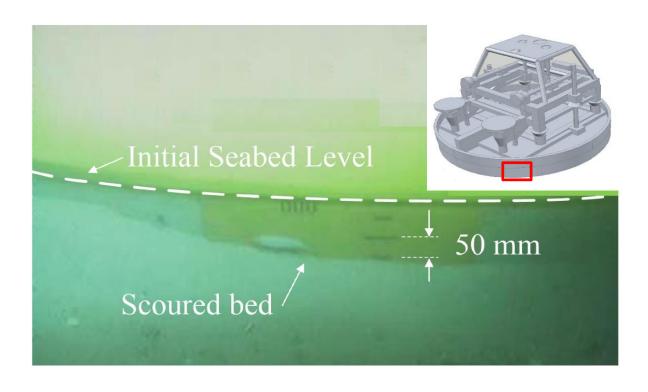






ROV survey data



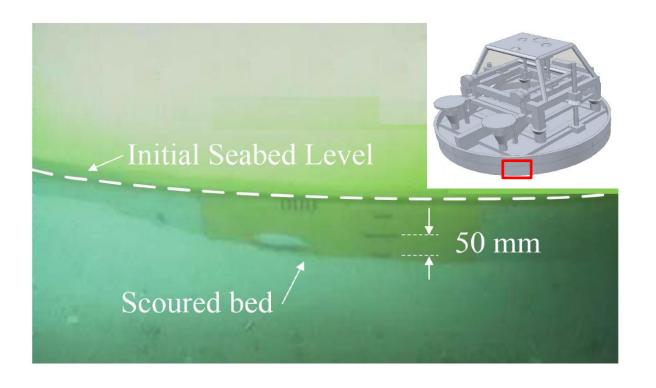


Scour surveys

- 4.5 months
- 17.5 months

ROV survey data

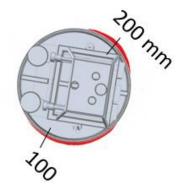




Scour surveys

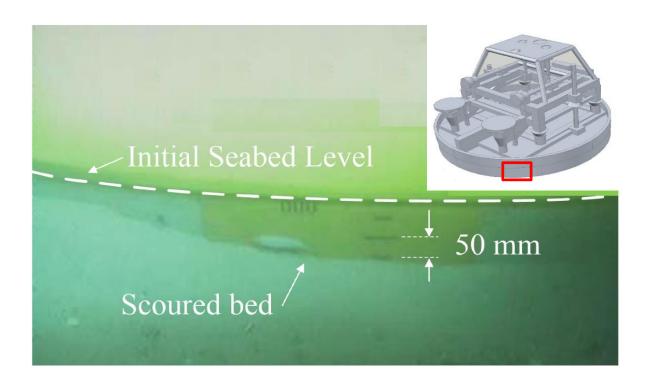
- 4.5 months
- 17.5 months





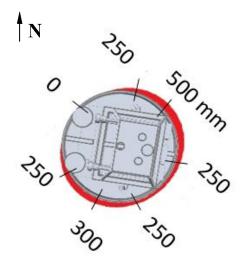
ROV survey data





Scour surveys

- 4.5 months
- 17.5 months

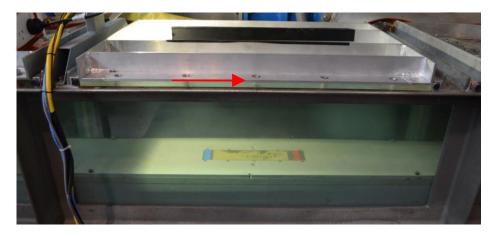


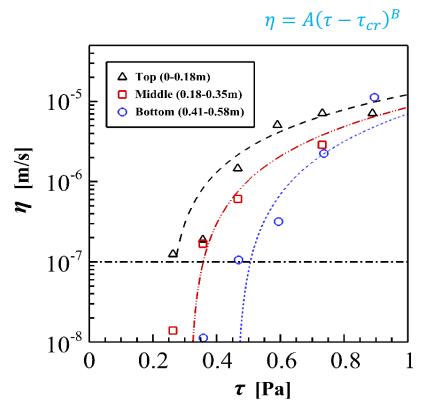
Site specific sediment properties



Core sample located <100 m from structures

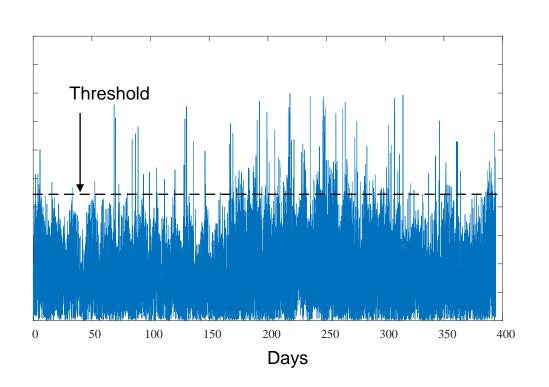


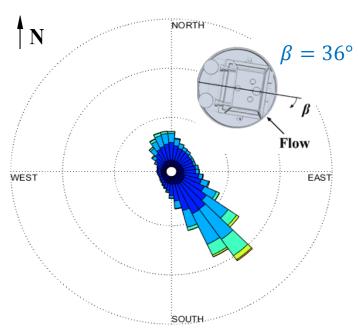




Site specific metocean conditions









Field observations and data

Laboratory experiments

Laboratory-based estimates of scour

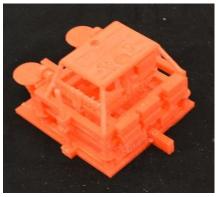
Comparison to field observations

Experiments



- 1. Experiments to assess shear stress amplification factor
- 2. Experiments to simulate shallow' scour



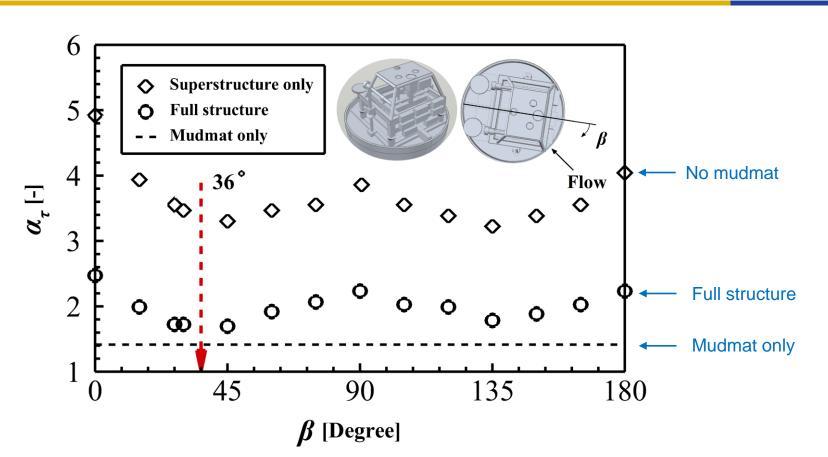




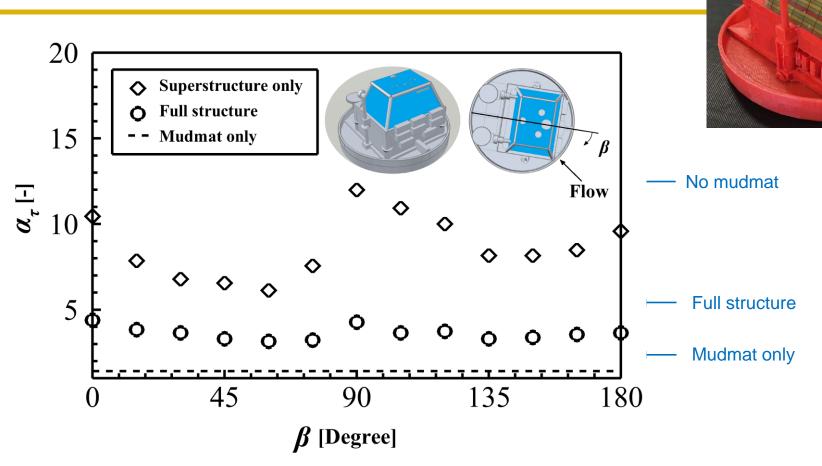


Amplification factors



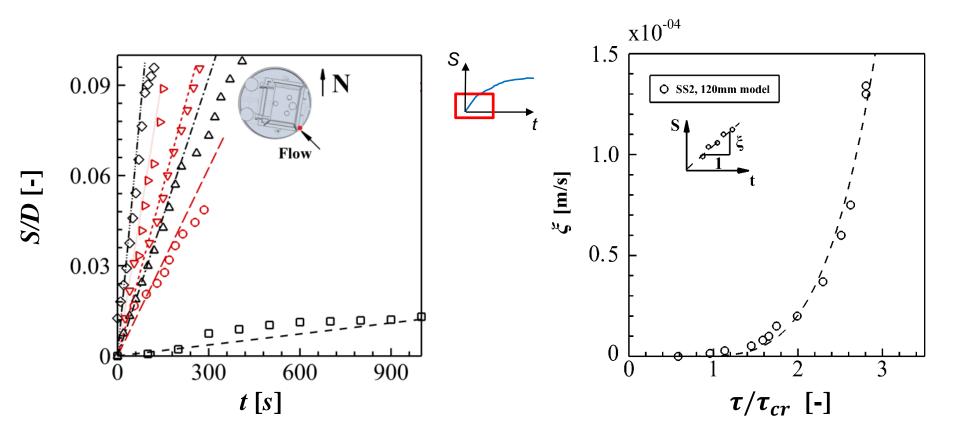


Amplification factors



Shallow scour experiments







Field observations and data

Laboratory experiments

Laboratory-based estimates of scour

Comparison to field observations

Laboratory-based estimates of scour



(i) Account for time varying currents

$$S(t) = \int_0^t \frac{dS}{dt} dt = \int_0^t \xi[\tau(t, \tau_{cr})] dt$$

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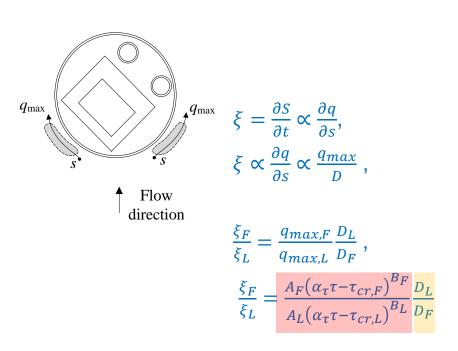
$$= \int_0^t \frac{dS}{dt} dt$$

$$= \int_0^t \xi[\tau(t, \tau_{cr})] dt$$

$$= \int_0^t \xi[\tau(t, \tau_{cr})] dt$$

$$= \int_0^t \xi[\tau(t, \tau_{cr})] dt$$

(ii) Scale results to field conditions





Field observations and data

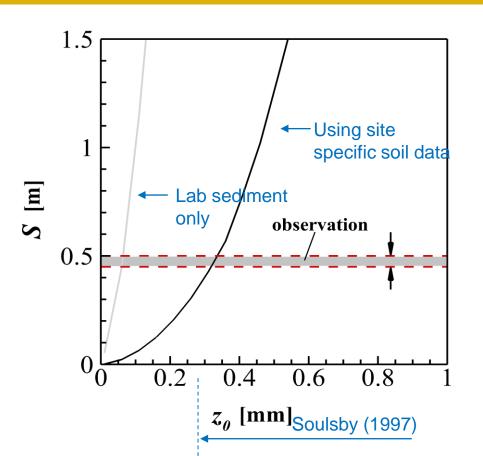
Laboratory experiments

Laboratory-based estimates of scour

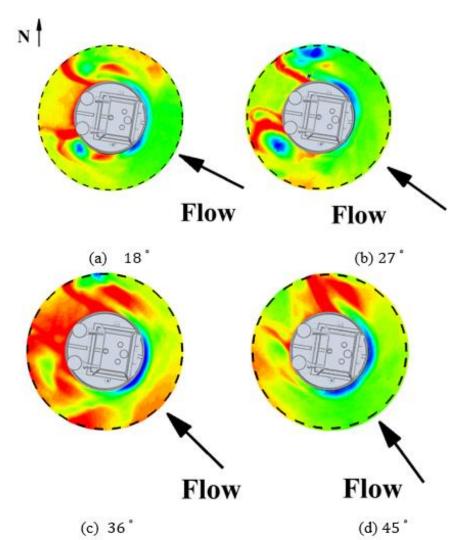
Comparison to field observations

Scour calculations



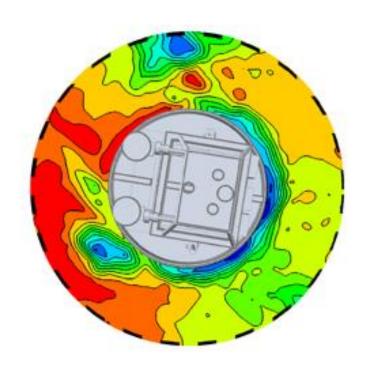


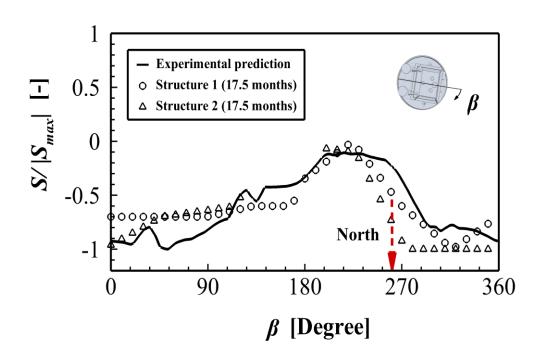
17.5 month survey



WESTERN AUSTRALIA







Conclusions



Field data is invaluable for better understanding scour and reducing uncertainty in predictive methods

Reasonable agreement is obtained using laboratory-based scour estimates if site specific soil and metocean conditions are considered together with specific geometry of structure

3D printing and appropriate scaling arguments can make bespoke laboratorybased estimates practical in design

The mudmat does provide inherent scour protection – reduced amplification factor and reduced scour rate (more systematic study on this aspect is under peer review)





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