



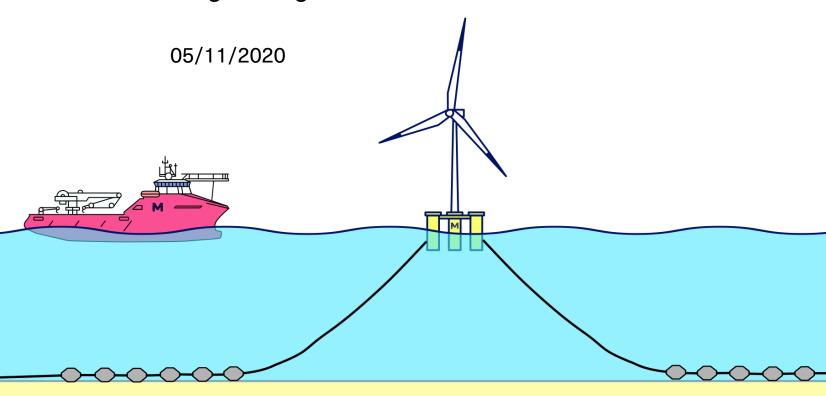


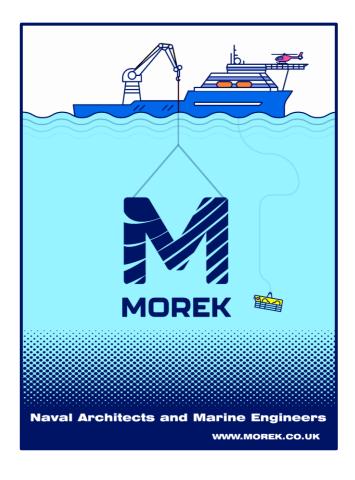


## 'FLOW Moorings - A probable norm'

Marine-i FLOW Moorings and Anchoring Webinar

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#### Intro to Morek

- Formed in 2019, Morek (maritime in Cornish) is a specialist technical service provider to the offshore energy market.
- We work both onshore and offshore providing marine engineering and naval architecture skills to a range of customers
- Our experience is mainly in nascent marine renewables (Tide and Wave) but also in offshore wind (fixed and floating)
- Since forming we have delivered 22 projects to 12 customers
- Recently signed an MoU with mechanical engineering partners
  Blackfish to pursue technology development in FLOW sector



















#### 'A Probable Norm'

- Definition of a 'Vanilla' FLOW mooring spread to help understand the challenges and potential solutions
- Many aspects of FLOW moorings will be borrowed from years of north sea O&G experience, it is however important to identify and address the nuances
- Strong opportunities for tech development
- Run through what we expect to be a 'typical' flow mooring and how it will be installed

#### Starting assumptions

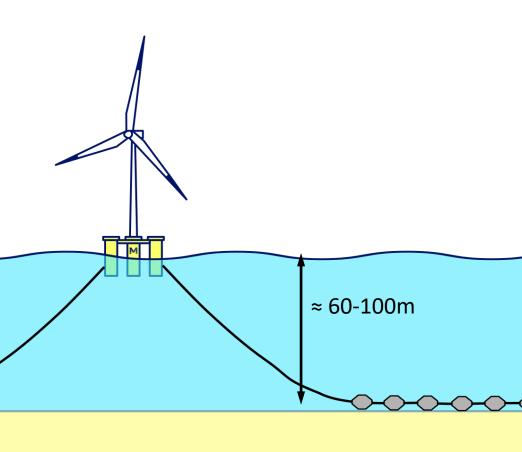
- Geotechnical conditions suitable for Drag embedment anchors
- Semi-sub or Barge type platform
- Catenary spread type mooring
- · Heavy ground chain with excursion limiting clump weight at thrash zone
- Potential for synthetic lines in water column
- 3 line spread



Image: Windfloat Semi-Sub FLOW foundation Courtesy: Principle Power



Image: Floatgen Barge FLOW foundation Courtesy: Ideol

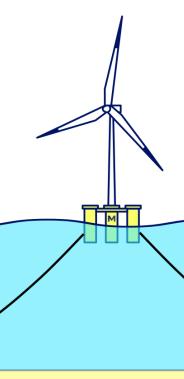


### Mooring and Foundation Installation



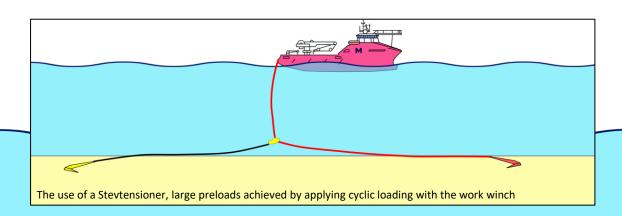
Installation conducted in three phases;

- 1. Anchor deployment and preloading
- 2. Attachment of permanent lines
- 3. Tow and hook up of platform



### Installation 1 – Anchor deployment and preloading

- To ensure adequate holding capacity the anchors must be preloaded
- Typically this is done either by bollard pull of a vessel, or, for higher preload a separate work anchor can be used to pull together
- Ground chain left buoyed off or on seabed for ROV retrieval







Courtesy: Vryhof



Temporary work wire Permanent chain

### Installation 2 – Attachment of permanent lines

- Following the preloading the remaining sections of the line can be installed
- Clump weights are preassembled and deployed in line
- Any synthetics can also be deployed if required



Image: Cast iron clump weights Courtesy: FMGC





Image: Synthetic end to chain Courtesy: Lankhorst Offshore

# Installation 3 - Tow and Hookup

Tow to site likely to be 2 AHT/Tugs

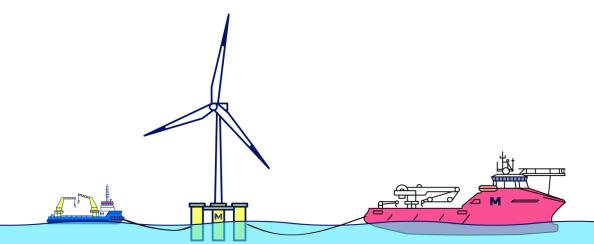


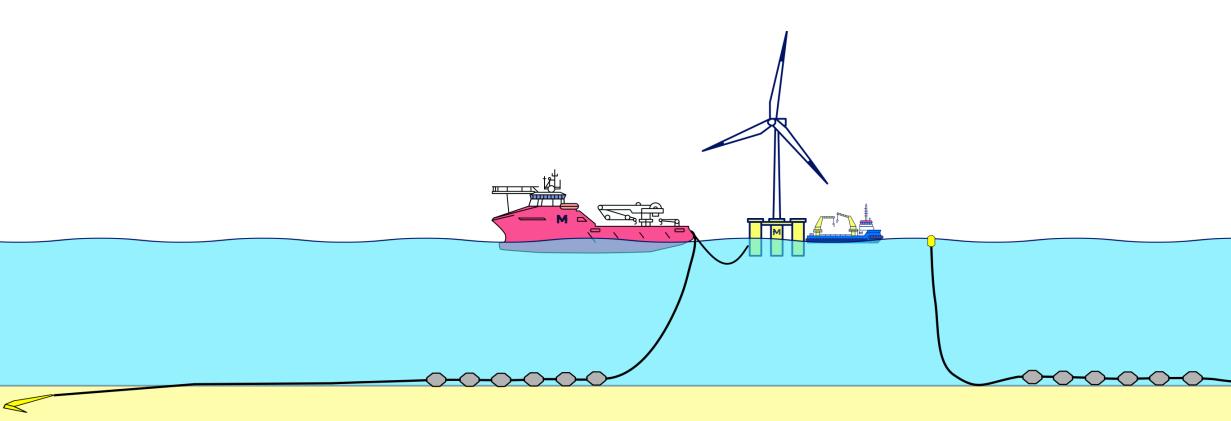




Image: Floatgen towing from St Nazaire Courtesy: Ideol

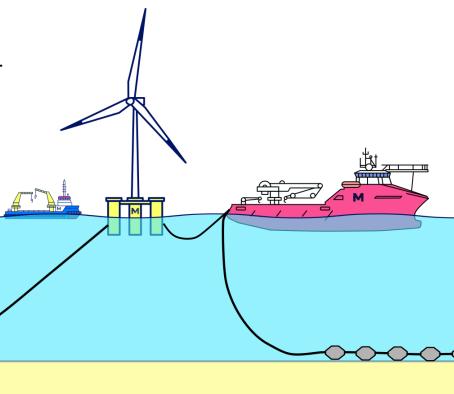
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- Tow to site likely to be 2 AHT/Tugs
- One vessel controls platform whilst second vessel collects and connects platform tail
- Repeated for the second line
- The hook up of the final line and final tensioning of the spread can be achieved in several ways;
  - Creating slack using a towing/pushing vessel
  - Inline tensioning after connecting a slack line on the AHT
  - Tensioning from the floating platform end with a chain tensioner



#### Completion



Before handing over the completed installation a few checks will be conducted to confirm;

- Evidence of anchor preloading
- The final platform location
- Tension/angle in mooring lines
- ROV flyover survey of the as-built mooring lines

Next - Inter-array cabling, hook up to the export cable and delivery of power to shore





Thank you for listening

Questions or follow up enquiries

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