

OFFSHORE INDUSTRIES



DOC»LOCK[©]

Automatic Magnetic Mooring

- Wouter van Reenen MSc - Mampaey Offshore Industries

Overview docklock presentation:



Optimizing the process of mooring

CONCEPT INTRODUCTION

Introduction

- Mampaey Offshore Industries
- Bunker operations
- Project Synergy
 - Bunker process
- Prototype Development
 - Project approach
 - Testing Waalhaven inland port

Conception of the idea of automatic mooring

Mampaey Offshore Industries

Core Business



"Specialized in the design, engineering, manufacturing & commissioning of integrated towing, mooring and berthing systems"







Bunker operations

overview

Introduction



Bunker process Safety & Health : mitigating risks

Safety improvement by using docklock system

- No need for shore line personel, nor ship crew line handling
- No injury risks, less exposure time
- Live monitoring of mooring operation and external influences and conditions
- Faster response time to emergency situations
- No deterioration from UV, moisture and heat.



Bunker process

Efficiency : reducing bunker delays

Efficiency resulting from docklock system

- Secures ship in <1 min.</p>
- Decouples ship < 20 sec</p>
- Faster turnaround, better ship utilisation
- Shortening bunker time for client vessel
- Deck crew free for cargo handling operations



Bunker process *Sustainability : durable operations*

Sustainability due to docklock system

- Less physical strain and manual handling of crew
- Reduced running hours engine/thrusters, so less emissions



Prototype 1.0

Project approach

- Partial prototypeing to analyse feasability of concept
- Building for on-site live test
- Results of testing as a go / no-go decision factor
- Results led to building entire system for full scale testing at Rotterdam inland port Waalhaven



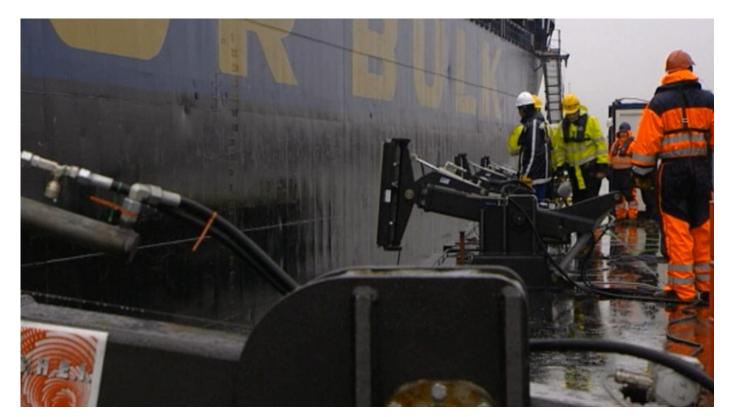


Delft University of Technology



Prototype 1.0

Concept creation



RSM zafing ERASMUS



Delft University of Technology





DESIGN CRITERIA

Worst Case Scenario's

- Passing vessel motions
- Wind force
- Water current force
- Simulations & Design
 - 3D-modelling
 - Final concept
- Industry Standards
 - Involved institutions
 - Industry regulations

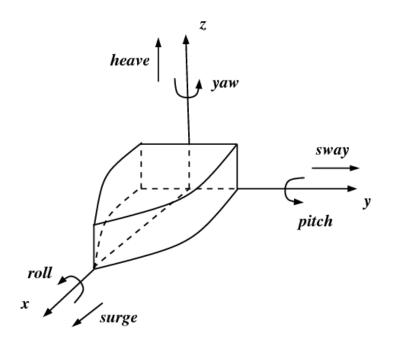
Creating the operating framework

Passing vessel motions



Criteria pilot project

Worst case scenario's vessel dynamics bunker process:



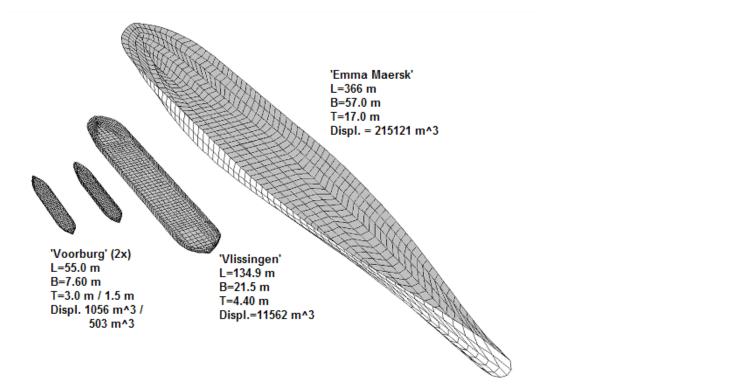




Delft University of Technology

Passing vessel motions

Simulations & calculations Prof. Dr. Ing. J. Pinkster Technical University Delft





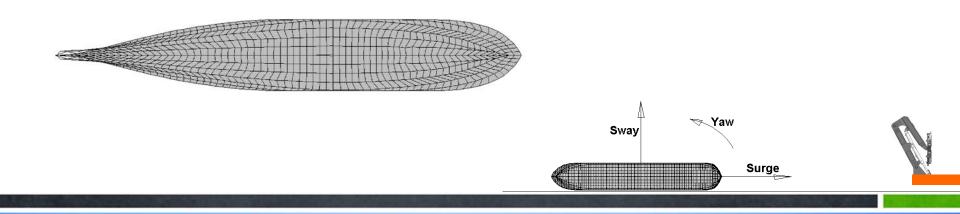
Passing vessel motions

Delft University of Technology

Main results

Forces & movements:

-Max sway: 35 kN -Max surge: 150 kN -Max yaw: 650 kN/m -Max heave (pads): 18 cm (Voorburg 55m)



Port of Rotterdam

Wind forces

Criteria pilot project

• Max *worst case* operating wind force:

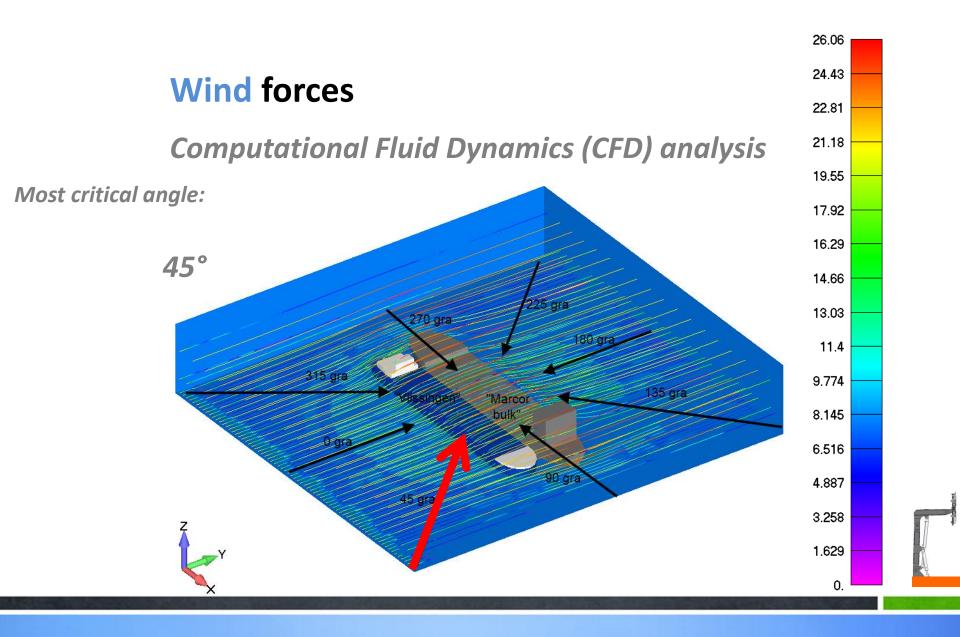
7 Bft.

 Max operating wind force in combination with *worst case* passing vessel motions:

6 Bft.

• MTS Vlissingen moored alongside MARCOR bulk carrier [test-site prototype 1.0]

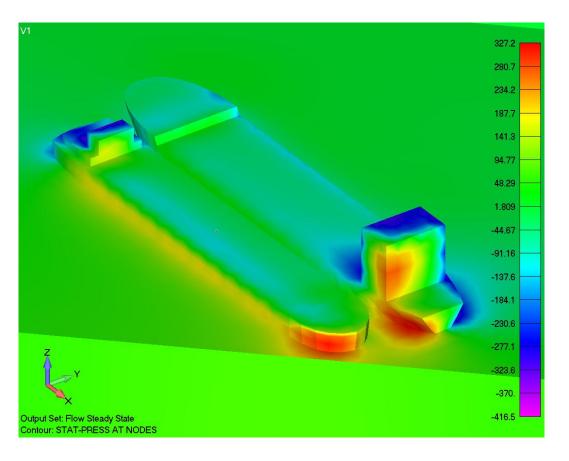




Wind forces

Most critical angle:

45°



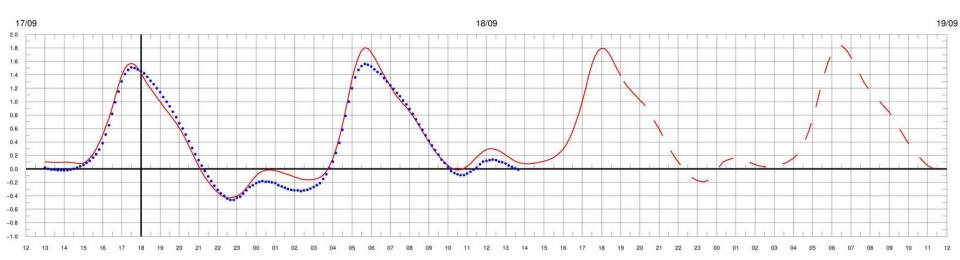


Water current forces



Data

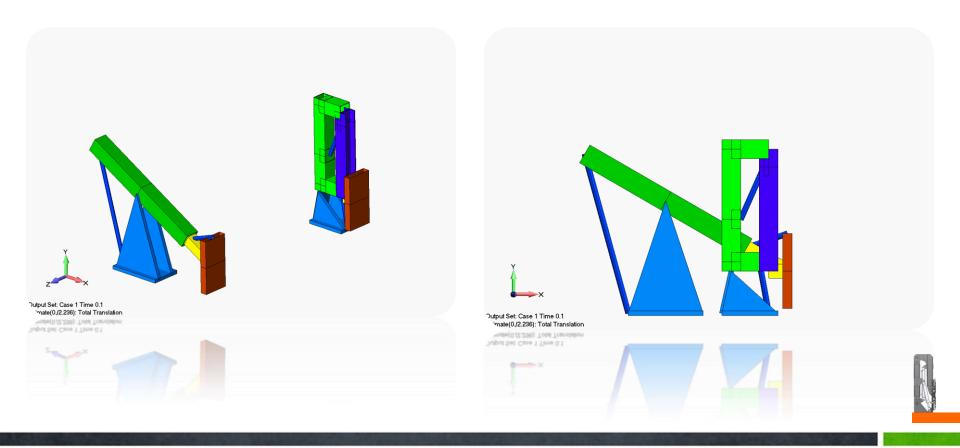
Operational Current Model Rotterdam Port Area





3D Modeling

Concept development



Simulations & Design

Final Concept



Simulations & Design





DOC»LOCK[©]

Simulations & Design

Involved institutions & companies

Research organizations



Business Modeling



Delft University of Technology

Technical Development





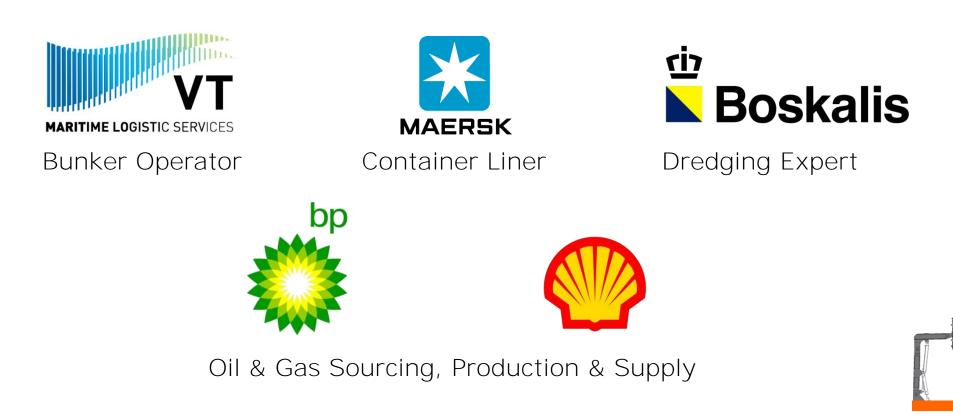
Passing Vessel Motions



Industry Standards

Involved institutions & companies

Companies



Industry Standards

Involved institutions & companies

Regulators & industry associations





Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

Inspectorate for Transport, Public Works and Water Management



UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE



Industry Regulations

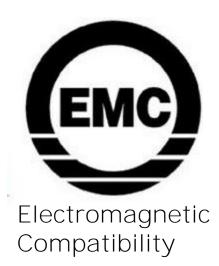
Standards



Explosion Proof



Static Electricity





Industry Standards

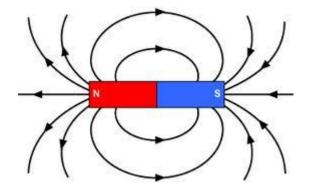
PHYSICAL DESIGN

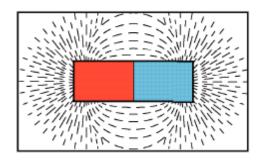
- Magnetic Modules
 - Technology magnetism
 - Force validation
- Framework
 - Special components
- Software & Hydraulics
 - System architecture

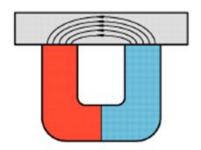
Building the first live automated magnetic mooring system

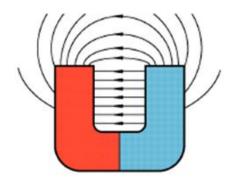
Magnetic Modules

Technology magnetism *Magnetic flux*







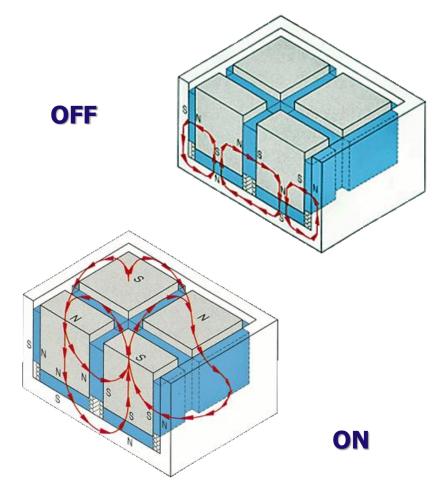




Magnetic Modules

Technology magnetism

Semi-permanent quad pole

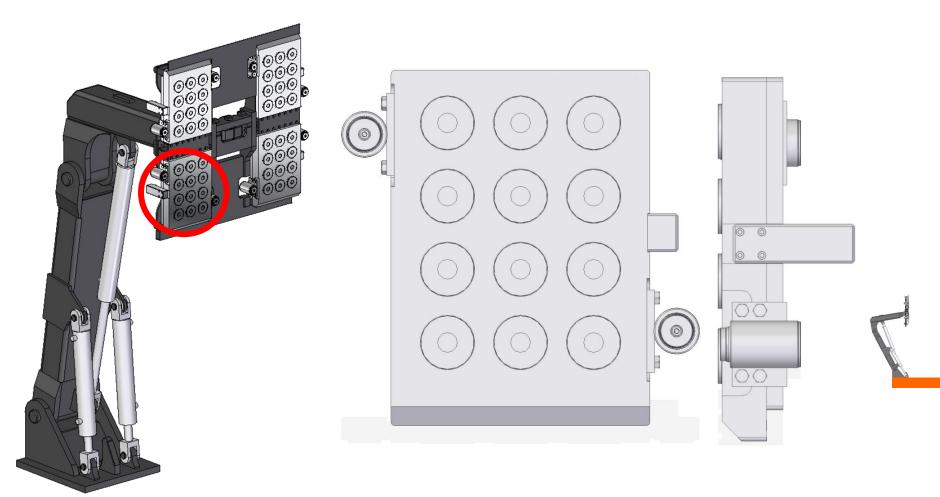


- Perfect balance between Northen Southpole
- All poles are active poles
- High, controled flux
- No radiation flux
- No remaining magnetism in the hull
- Max magnet force (approx 14 kg/ cm²)
- No loss of magnetic force without electric power

Magnetic Modules

Force validation

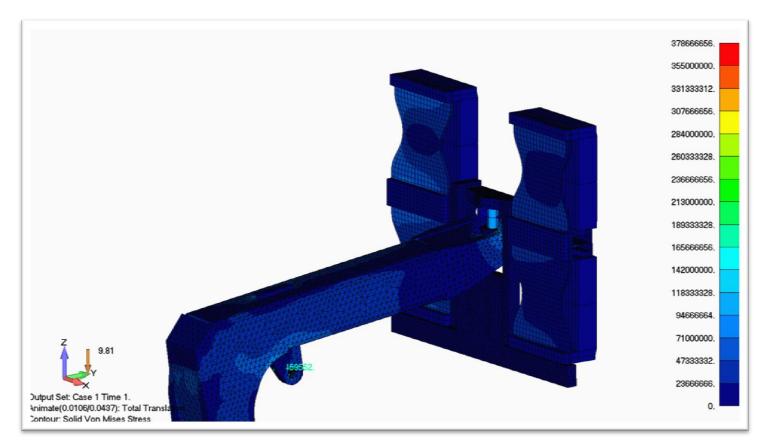
Fender control / Local pull-test



Construction Framework

Special components *Suspension frame*

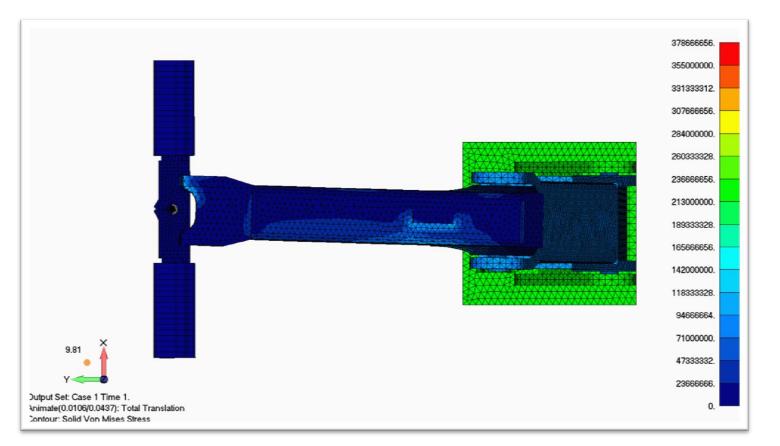
Mechanical synergy



Construction Framework

Special components *Suspension frame*

Mechanical synergy



Software & Hydraulics

System architecture Philosophy (HAZOP, FMEA, SIL2)

- Software program written with HAZOP study as underlying guideline, followed by FMEA and SIL2 studies
- Control program is fully automatic, with monitoring function
- The system allows manual control
- Hydraulic system created around control program (software)
- Hydraulic components based on worst case forces needed in combination with the demanded functionality
- Hydraulic system created to continuously hold vessel at predetermined safe distance, while allowing heave movements

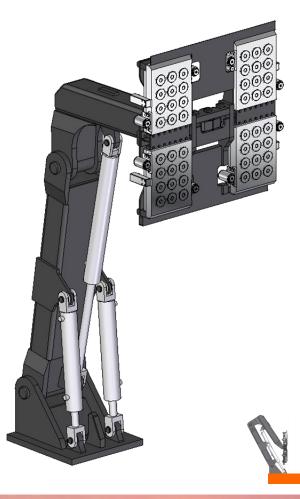


DOC>LOCK®

Installation on ships and quayside

Automatic Magnetic Mooring

- Safety
- Efficiency
- Sustainability



DOC»LOCK®

Questions for ADN safety committee

- Has the bunker procedure between a bunker vessel and a sea vessel to be considered "mooring" as in ADN 7.2.5.3? Or is this provision only relevant for a vessel mooring onto a regular pier?
- Are there other provisions of ADN relevant for the Dock Lock System other than ADN 7.2.5.3. or ADN 9.3.1.50-9.3.1.56 ?



Recognizing and understanding the unknown factors