

OFEF-TEC 2010 Kiel

4th Ocean Facilities Exchange Group
Technical meeting - 1st & 2nd December 2010



CABTEX cruise

R/V Pourquoi pas ?
from 11th to 23rd June 2010



⊕ CABTEX's objectives

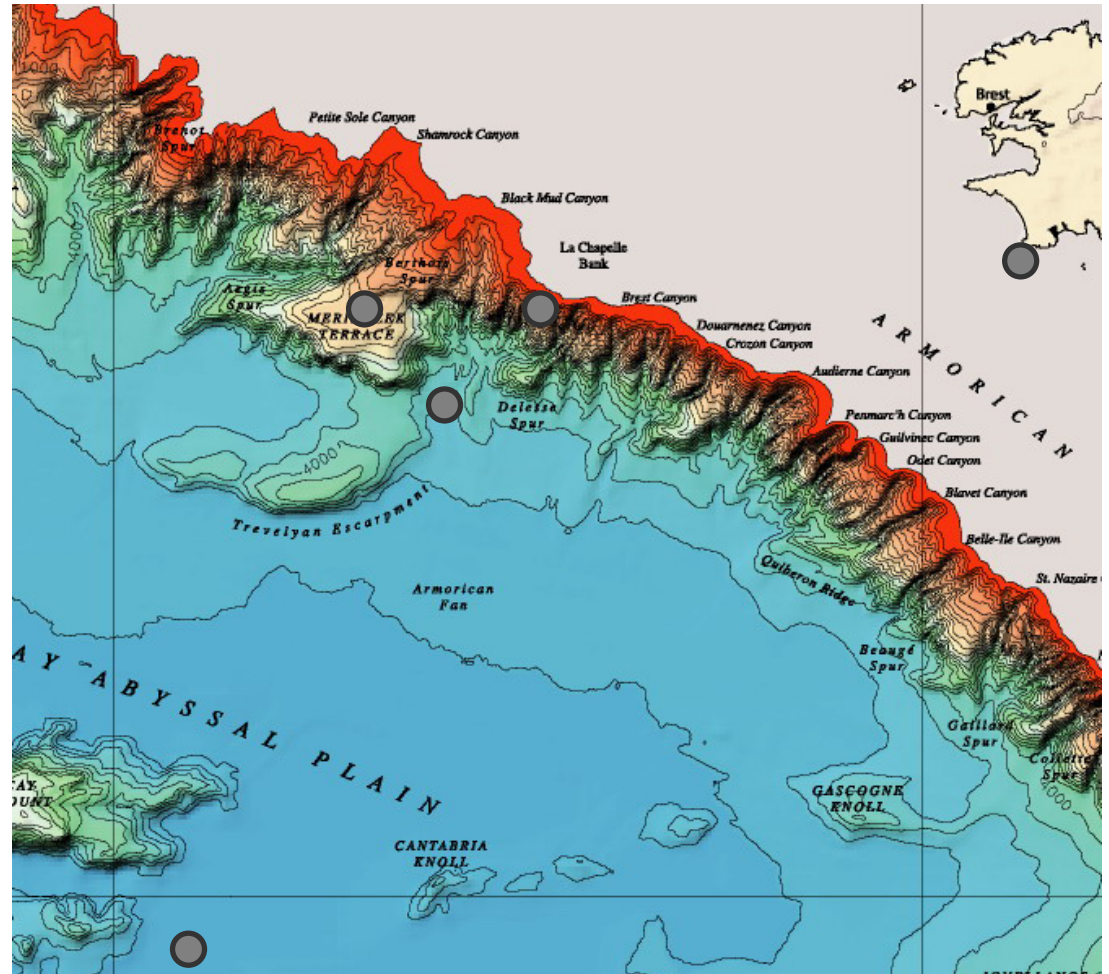
- To define the behaviour of the rope,
- To test the ending of the rope,
- To improve the quality of core recovery,
- To dive deeper with penetrometer Penfeld,
- and some more technical aspects.

⊕ CABTEX at a glance

- Leg 1 – Technical tests (5000m),
- Leg 2 – 4 workspots (2200m, 4500m, 1000m, 100m) ,
- And on each spot :
 - ✓ Sub-bottom profiler,
 - ✓ Penetrometer Penfeld (CPT or Vp sensor), ▶
 - ✓ Coring 30m, 24m, 12m or less

⊕ The team and the workspots

- 37 people :
- 12 scientists,
- 13 operators,
- 9 engineers,
- 3 observers.



⊕ The synthetic rope

- BEXCO (www.bexco.be)
- HMPE – Dyneema SK75
- 12 strands - 8266 m
- $\varnothing 29^{\pm 3\%}$ mm - $\varnothing 29^{\pm 0.9}$ mm
- Working area 478 mm²
- Linear weight 0.467 kg/m
- Density 0.975 kg/m³
- Maximum Working Temperature 65°C



⊕ Minimum Breaking Load

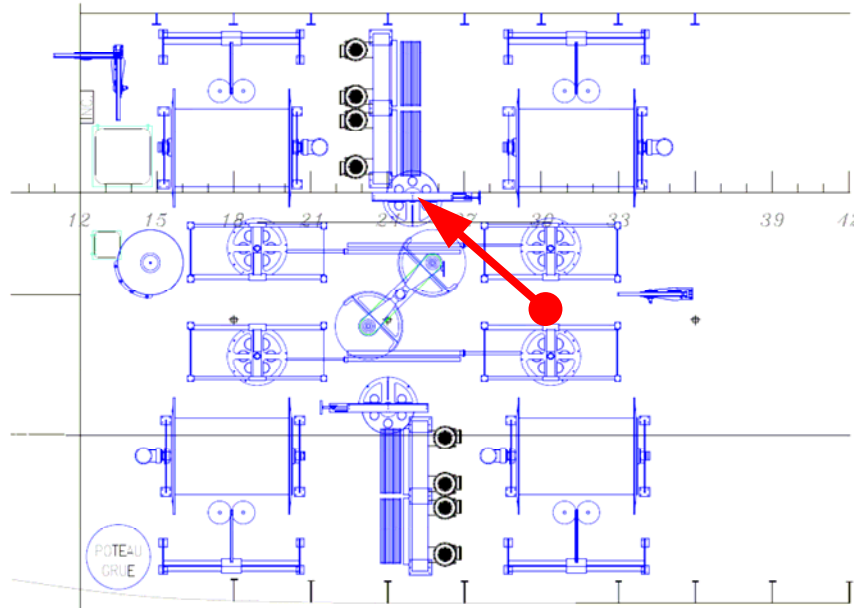
- ▶ unspliced rope 711 kN
- ▶ theoretical spliced rope 653 kN
- ▶ Bexco spliced rope 543-634 kN
- ▶ bosun spliced rope 510 kN

⇒ safety factor of 3.4 (510kN/SWL)



Overview of the winch room

- ▶ 4 storage drums; 10 kN of back tension
- ▶ 2 capstans; 150 kN SWL

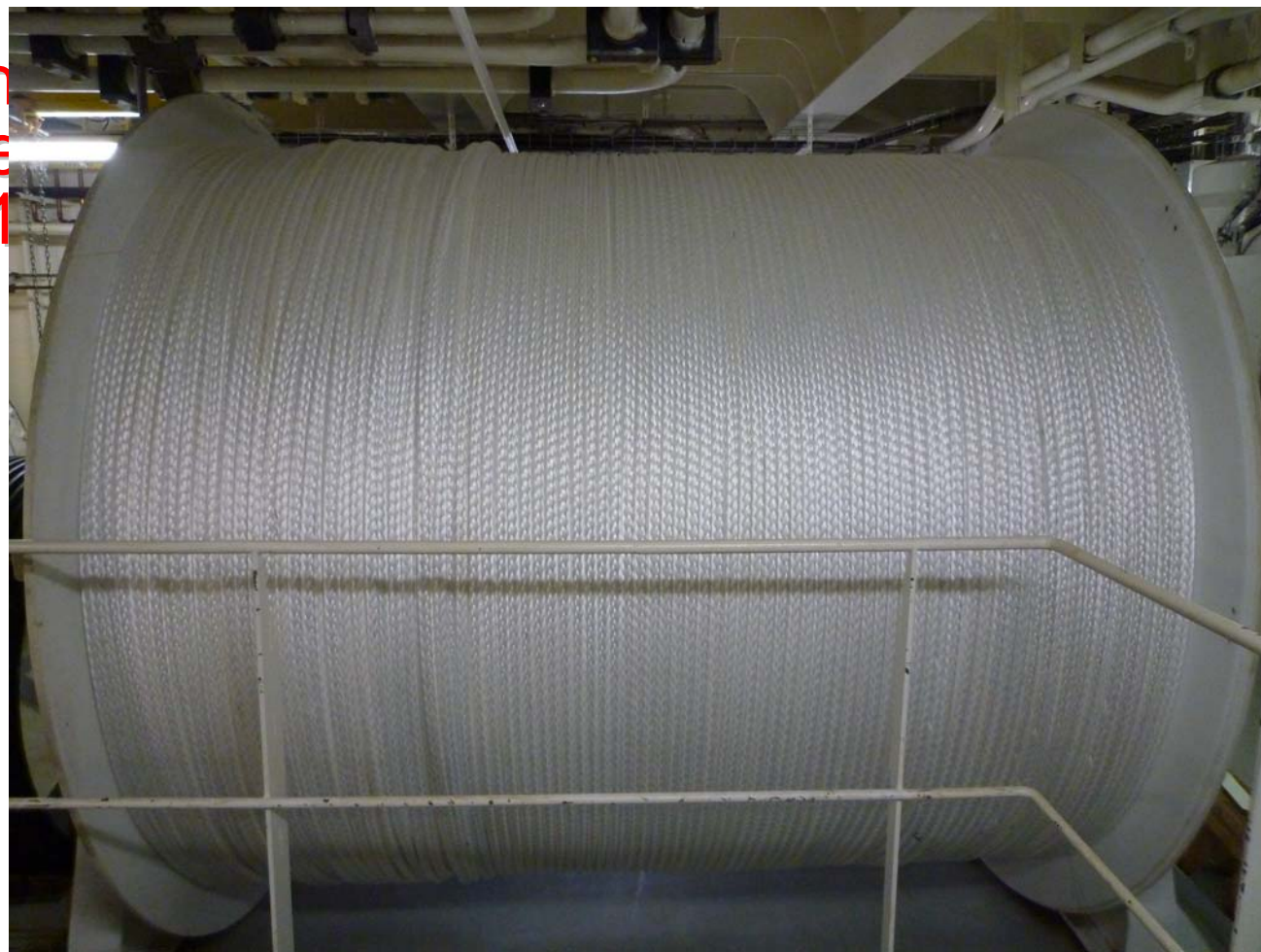


⊕ How to spool a synthetic rope ?

- the rope is not truly round !
- it tends to mould itself to the available space
- the rope shape is 27x29mm and 26x30mm in grooved and flat surfaces respectively
- the dimension used to calculate the spooling profile of a fiber rope must be consistent with the largest diameter, rather than average diameter

⊕ Spooling of the rope

⇒ The
be
31



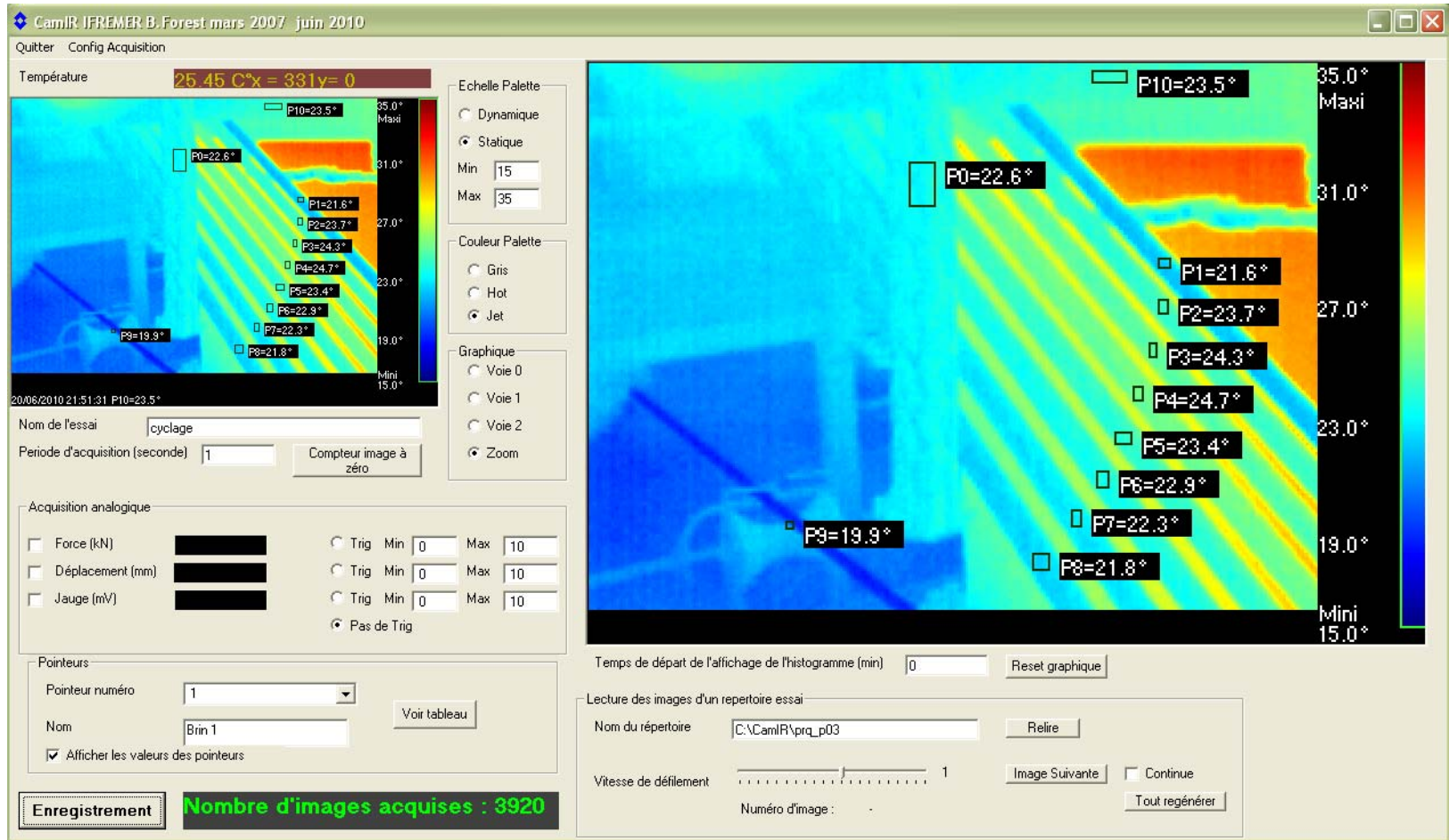
as
(
m).

⊕ Heating of the rope

- Thermal camera filmed continuously,
- 11 spots were under observation,

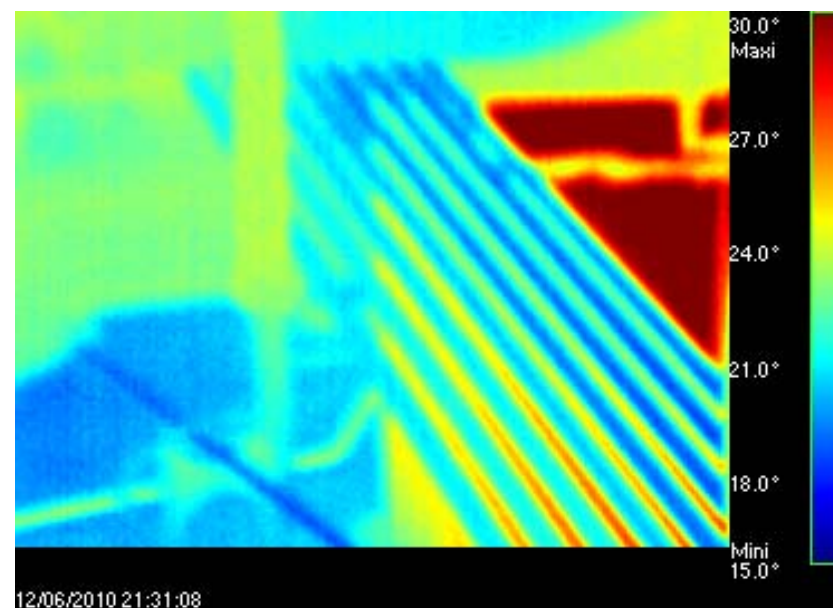
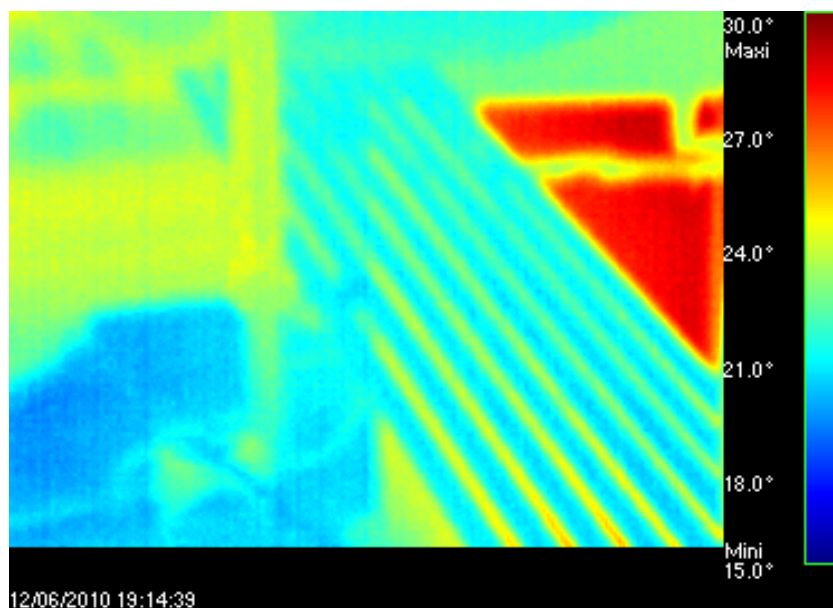


⊕ Heating of the rope



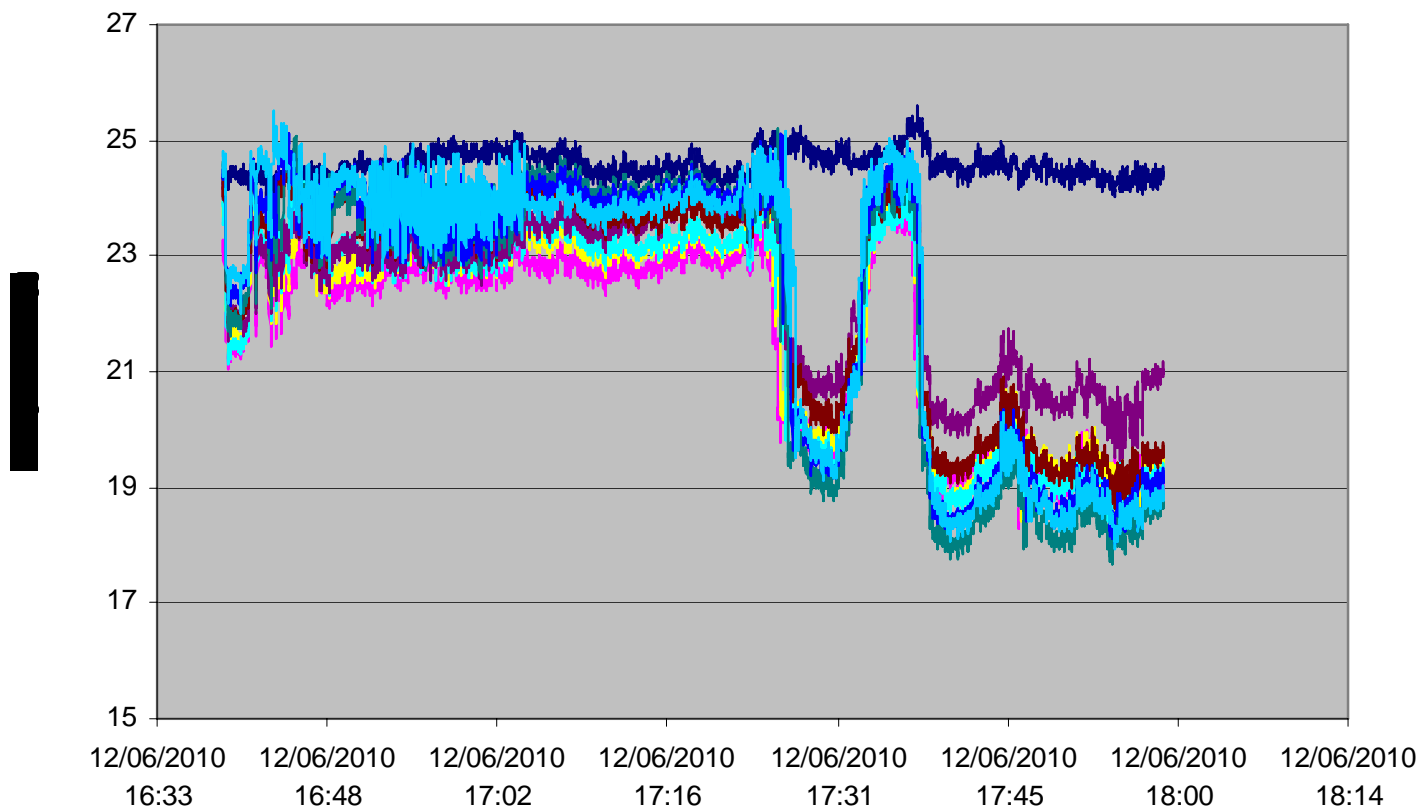
⊕ Heating of the rope

- During lowering; the rope heats slowly on board
- During lifting; the rope is wound up at sea temperature



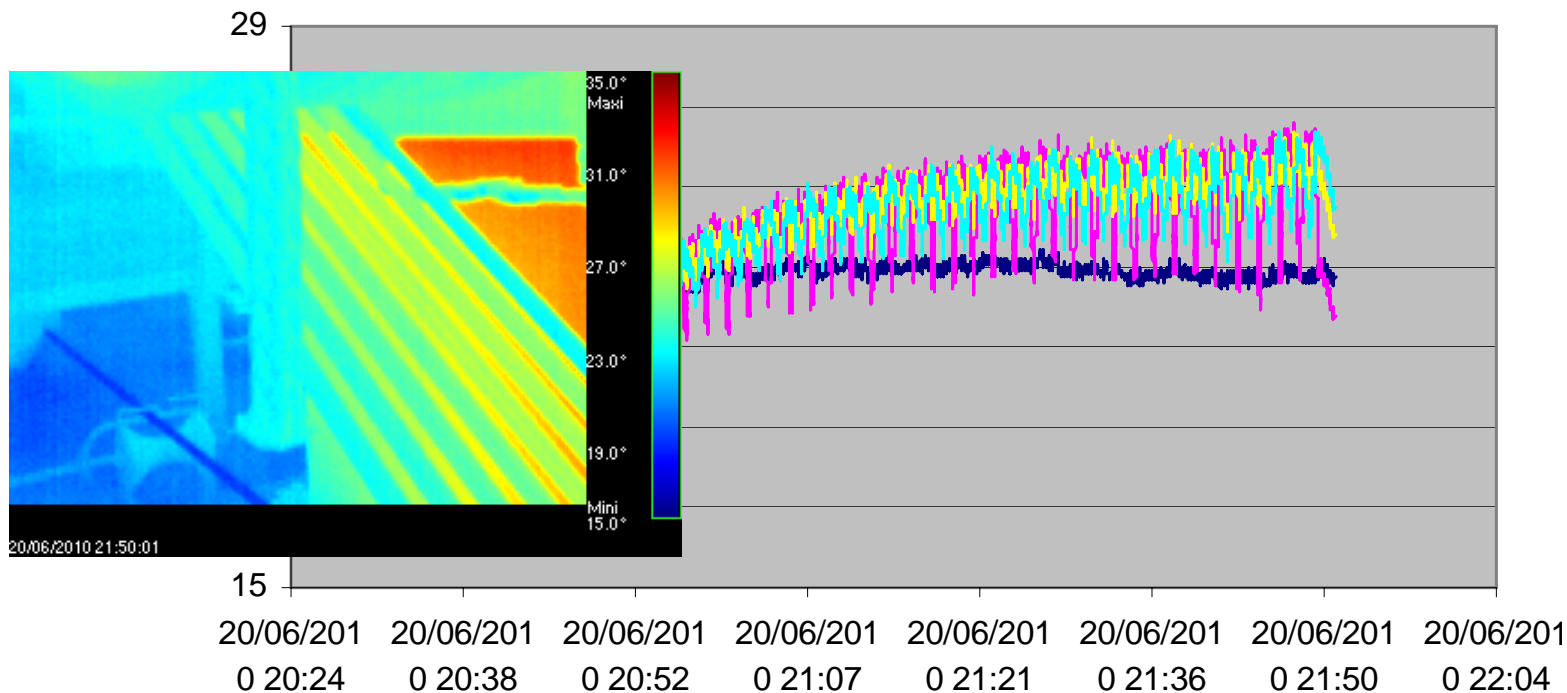
⊕ Heating of the rope

- What happens when the capstan stops ...



⊕ Heating of the rope

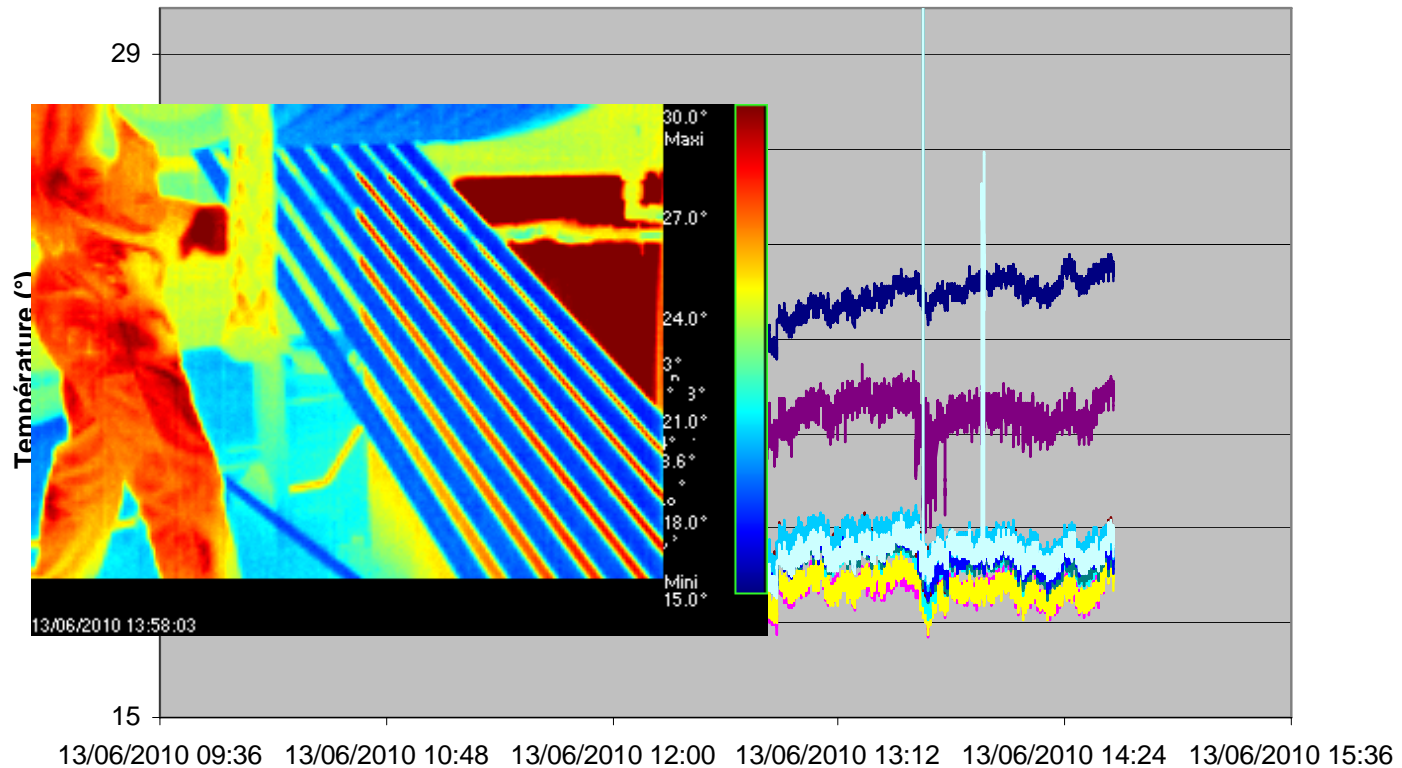
- We cycled the rope during 1 hour on 30m length
 - ✓ 1,0 m/s - 45 kN - +6° at worse



⊕ Heating of the rope

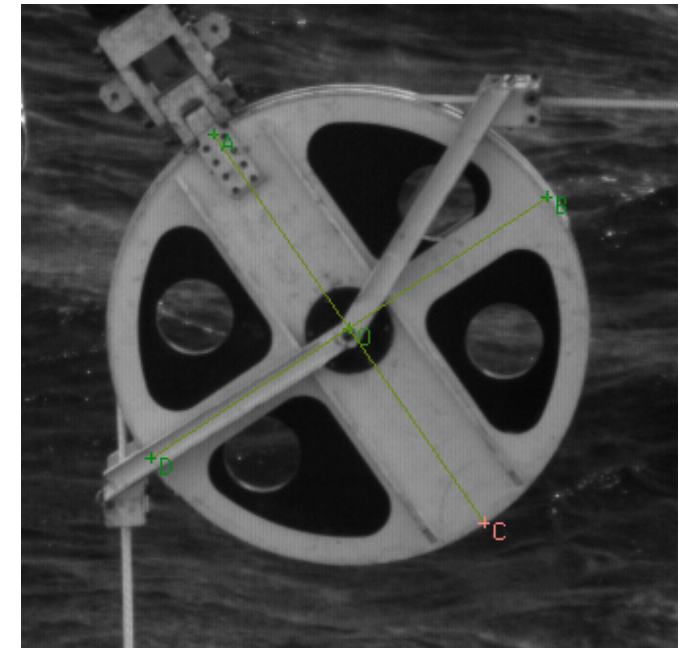
- The more difficult was to prevent unusual measurements

...



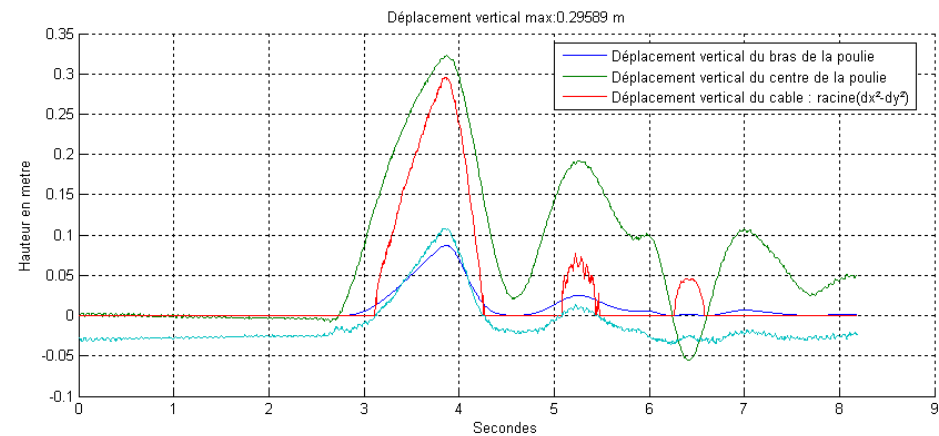
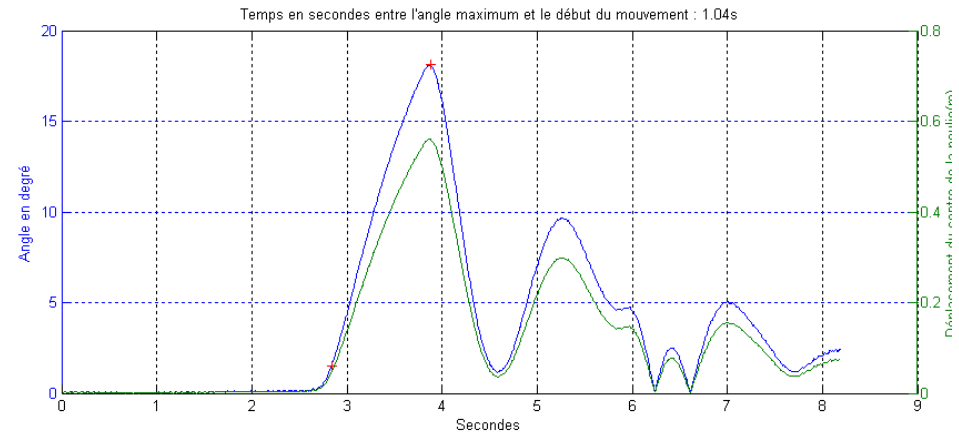
⊕ Movement of the mobile sheave

- What is the impact of the mobile sheave to the rope ?
- Fast camera was used (250 snapshots / seconde)



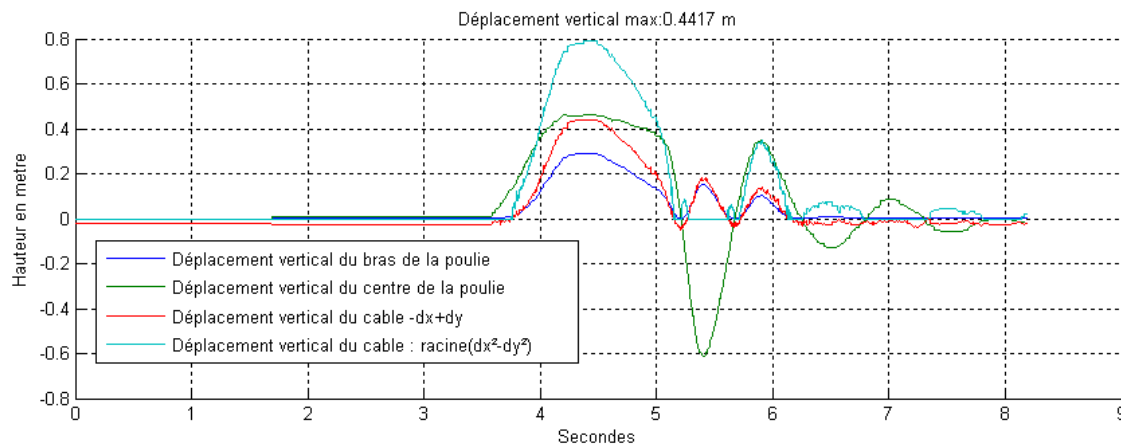
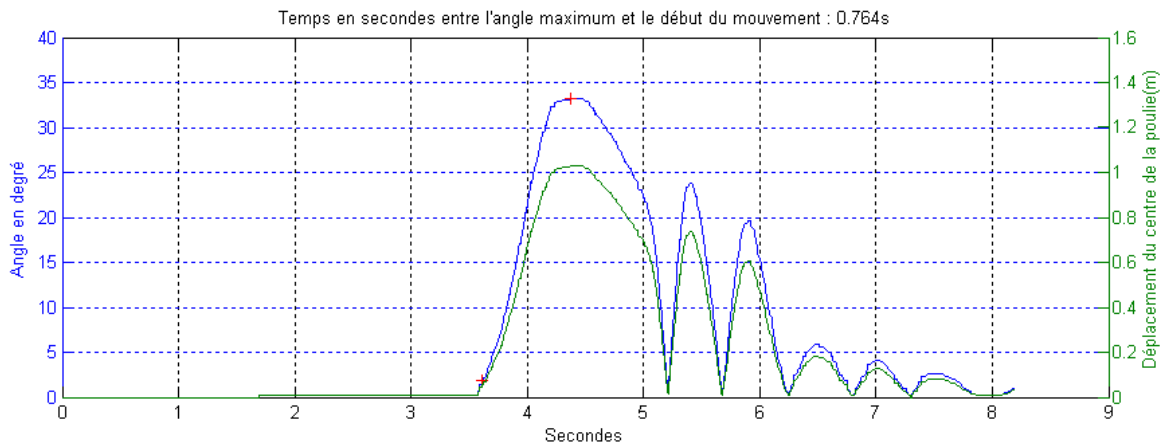
⊕ Coring in deep water

- $w : 47 \text{ kN}$
- $l : 30 \text{ m}$
- $d : 4525 \text{ m}$
- $\Delta z \approx 0,3 \text{ m}$



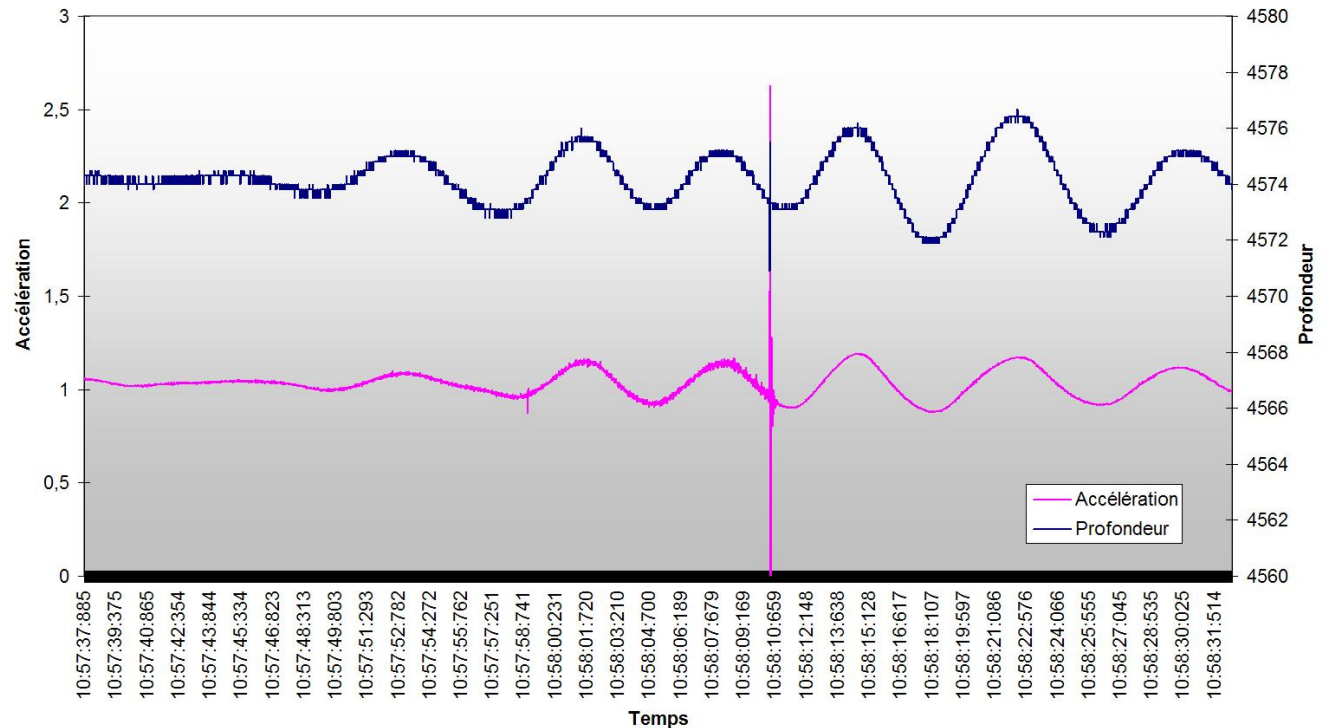
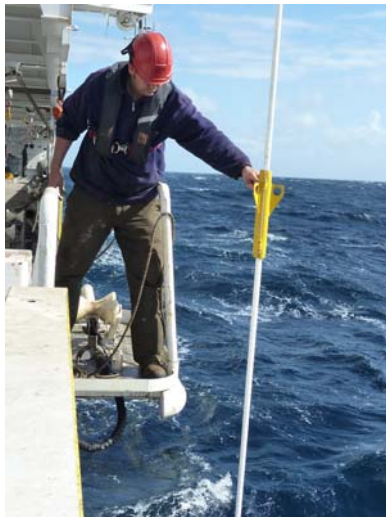
⊕ Coring in shallow water

- $w : 24 \text{ kN}$
- $l : 12 \text{ m}$
- $d : 73 \text{ m}$
- $\Delta z \approx 0,8 \text{ m}$



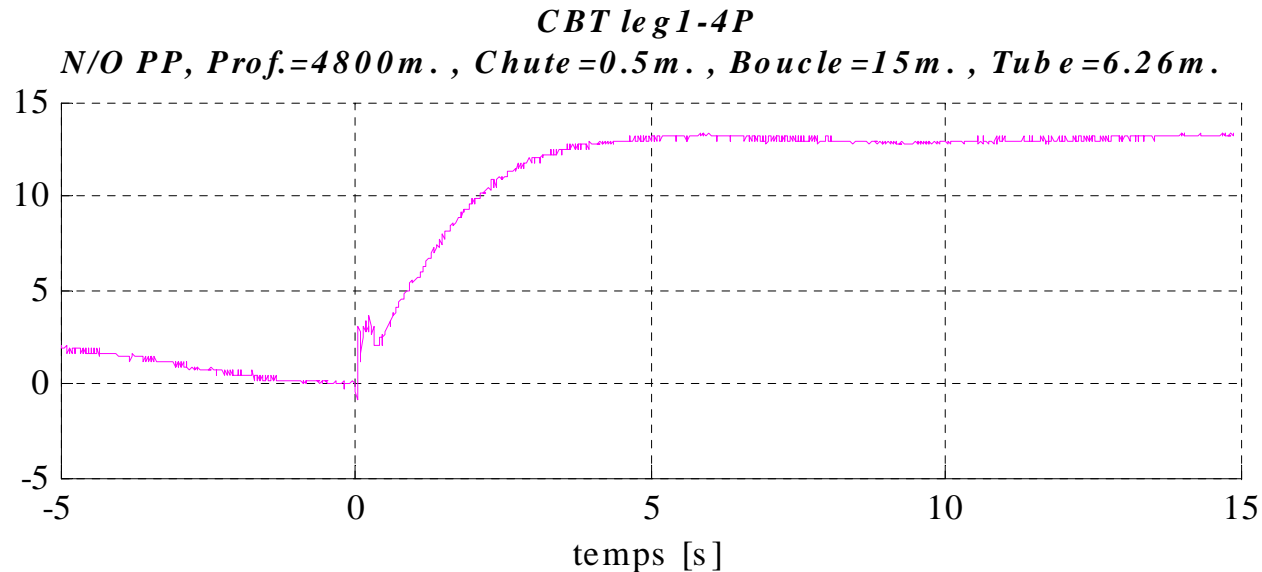
⊕ The speed of messenger

- In order to optimize the waiting period, the speed of messenger was measured; $6,0 \pm 0,2$ m/s



⊕ The elastic rebound

- Principle : we measure the vertical movement of the trigger during the falling down of a heavy load
- Result : we obtain a modulus around 23-24 GPa

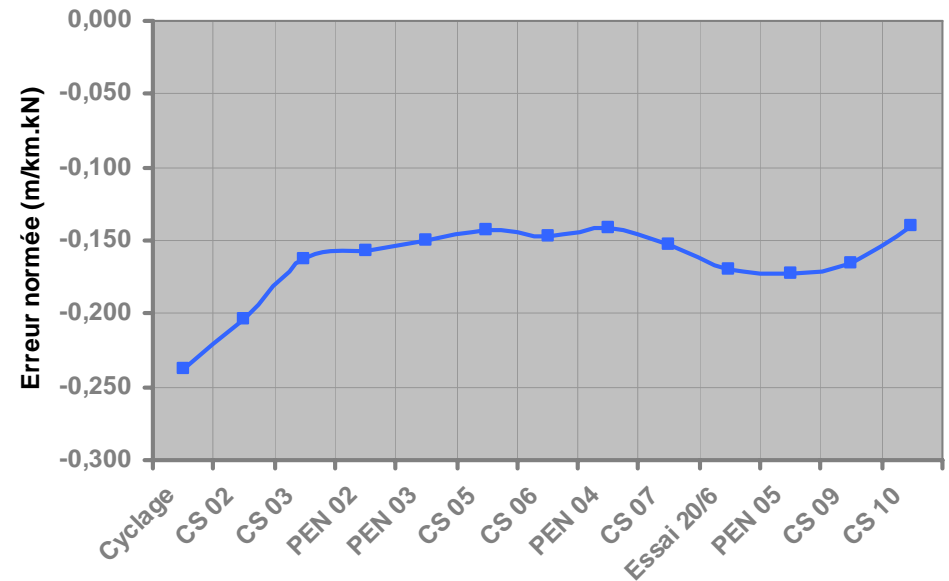


⊕ The construction elongation

- With a new rope, a construction elongation is expected; ($\approx 5\%$ for 12-strand Dyneema)
- Its depends on the load level and the number of cycles (or also of the holding time of a constant load)
- This phenomenon is visible on the display of paid-out and paid-in length (offset)
- Beware; this elongation may be confused with normal elongation or creep elongation

⊕ The construction elongation

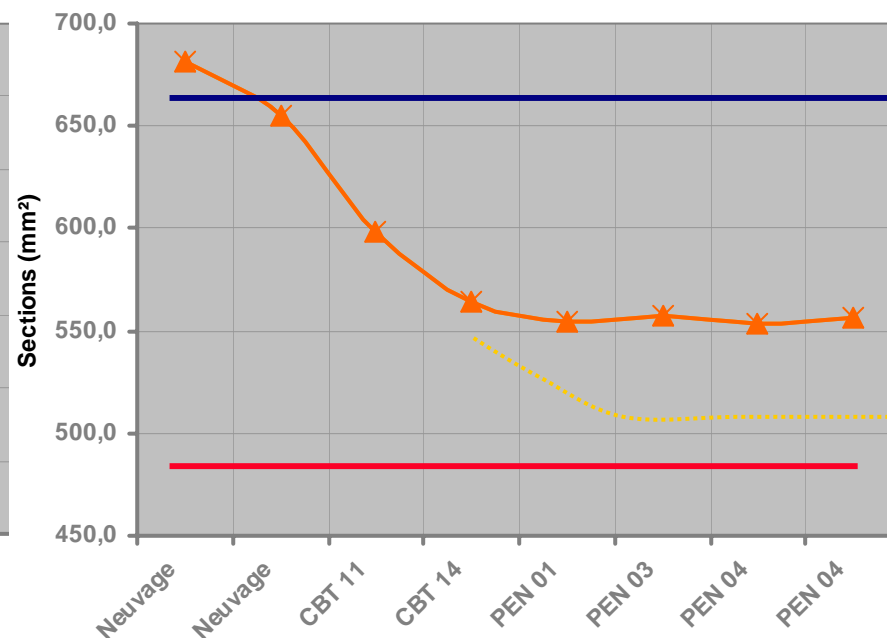
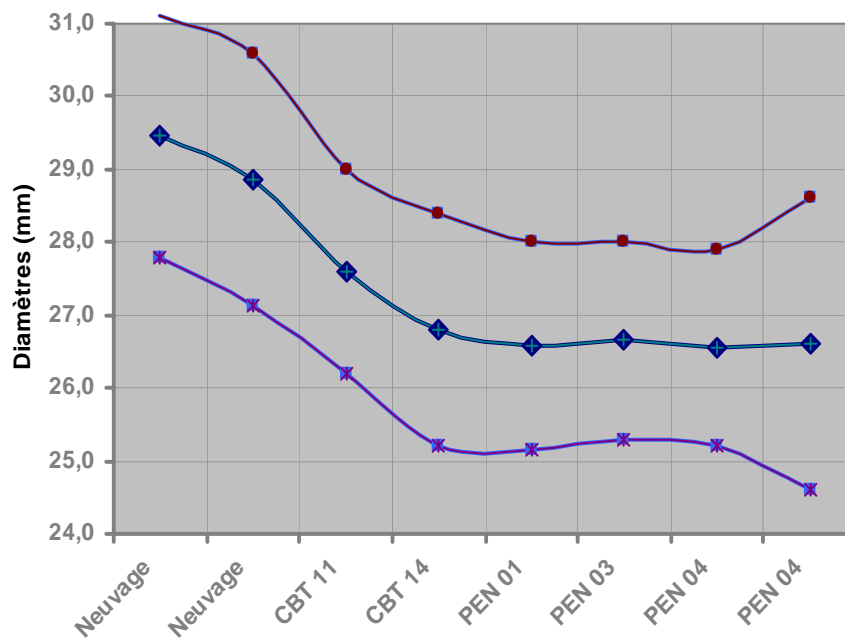
	Length	Load	Offset	Drift
	(m)	(kN)	(m)	(m/kN.km)
Cyclage	4200	35	-35,0	-0,238
CS 02	2104	35	-15,0	-0,204
CS 03	2100	35	-12,0	-0,163
PEN 02	2078	57	-18,6	-0,157
PEN 03	4403	57	-37,6	-0,150
CS 05	4436	41	-25,9	-0,142
CS 06	4428	44	-28,6	-0,147
PEN 04	4150	57	-33,4	-0,141
CS 07	4202	43	-27,6	-0,153
Essai 20/6	4185	37	-26,2	-0,169
PEN 05	915	57	-9,0	-0,173
CS 09	982	43	-7,0	-0,166
CS 10	974	44	-6,0	-0,140



⇒ we must pre-load the rope with a load higher than the service load (≈ 100 kN)

⊕ The bedding-in and the diameter

- If the rope is lengthened (construction elongation), we also have a diameter reduction

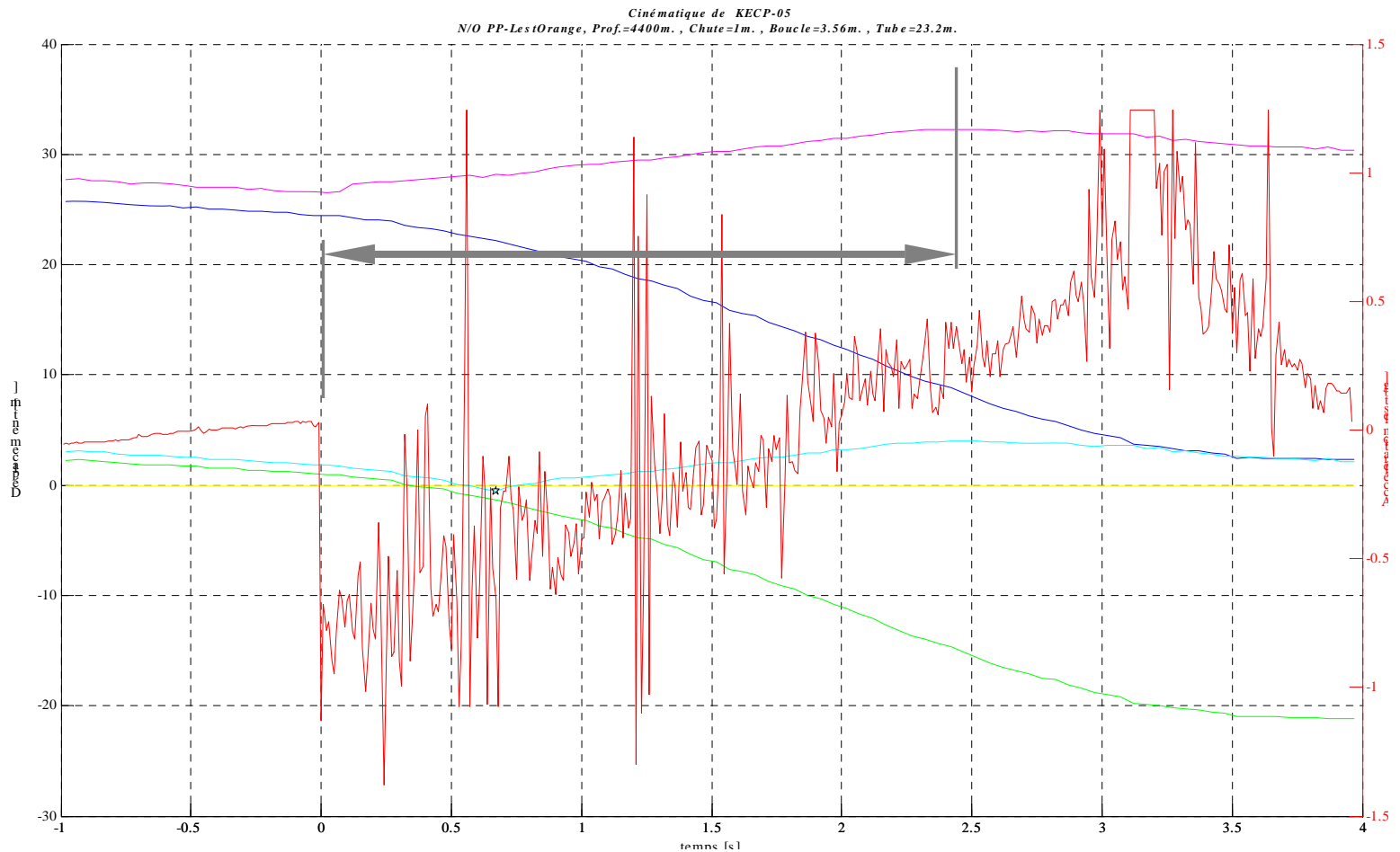


⊕ Operations achieved

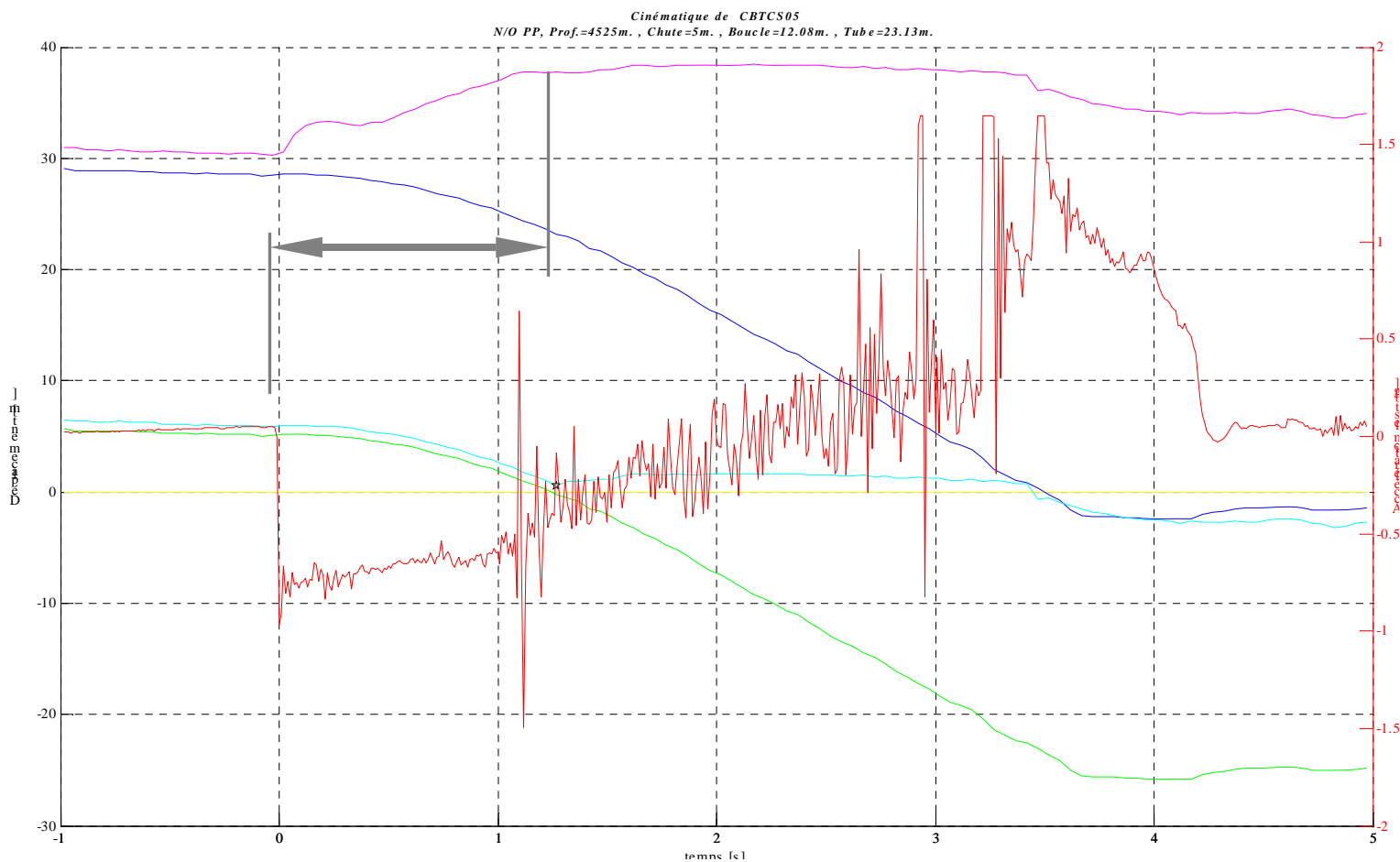
- ▶ 11 corings have been done
 - ✓ the recovery rate is around 90%
 - ✓ the quality index is between 4 and 5
- ▶ 5 operations with Penfeld (of which 2 at 4400m)
 - ✓ 2 penetrations with Vp tip (1300-2200 m/s),
 - ✓ 3 penetrations with CPT tip (0-70 bar)



⊕ The coring with steel cable



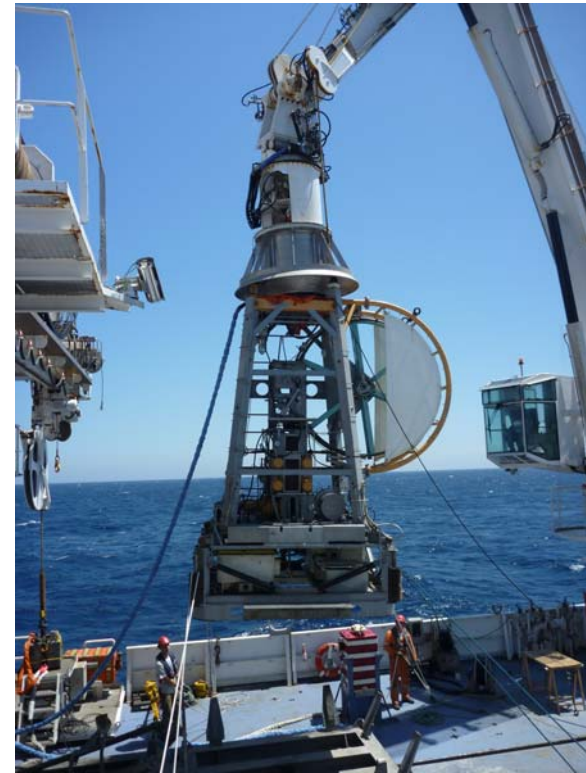
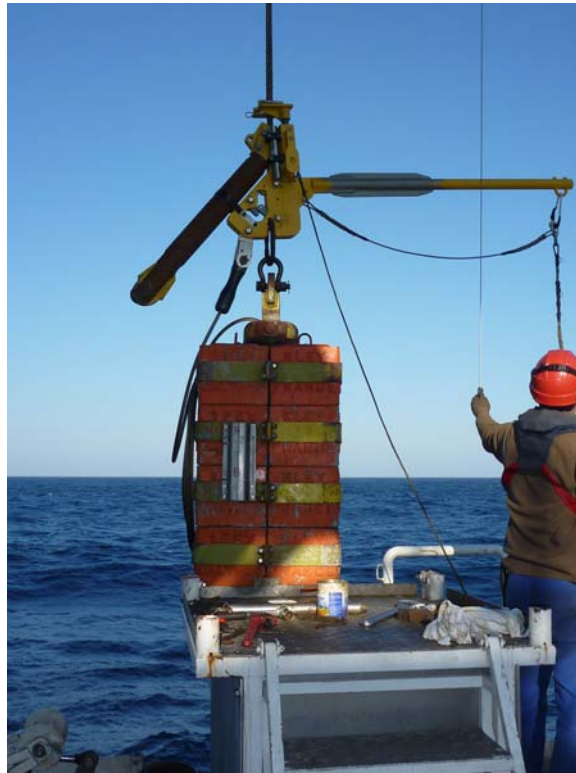
⊕ The coring with synthetic rope



⊕ Contributions of the synthetic rope

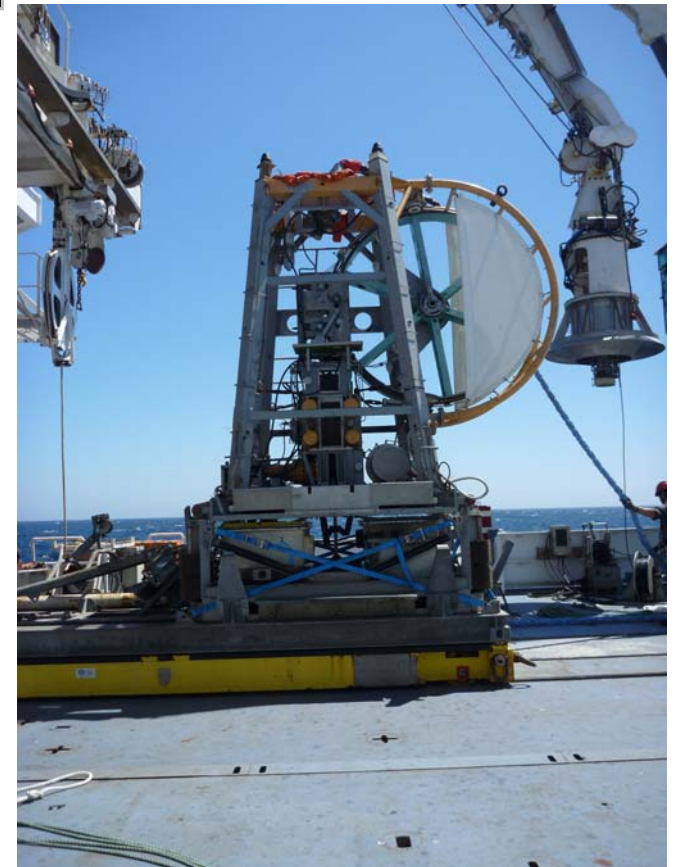
- capacity to work deeper (positive buoyancy)
- winch system less loaded especially with bad weather
- elastic rebound is higher as steel cable but the potential energy is smaller
 - ✓ the free elastic rebound lasts 5 secondes
 - ✓ the elastic rebound with corer stops as soon as the loop is taut

Thank you for your attention



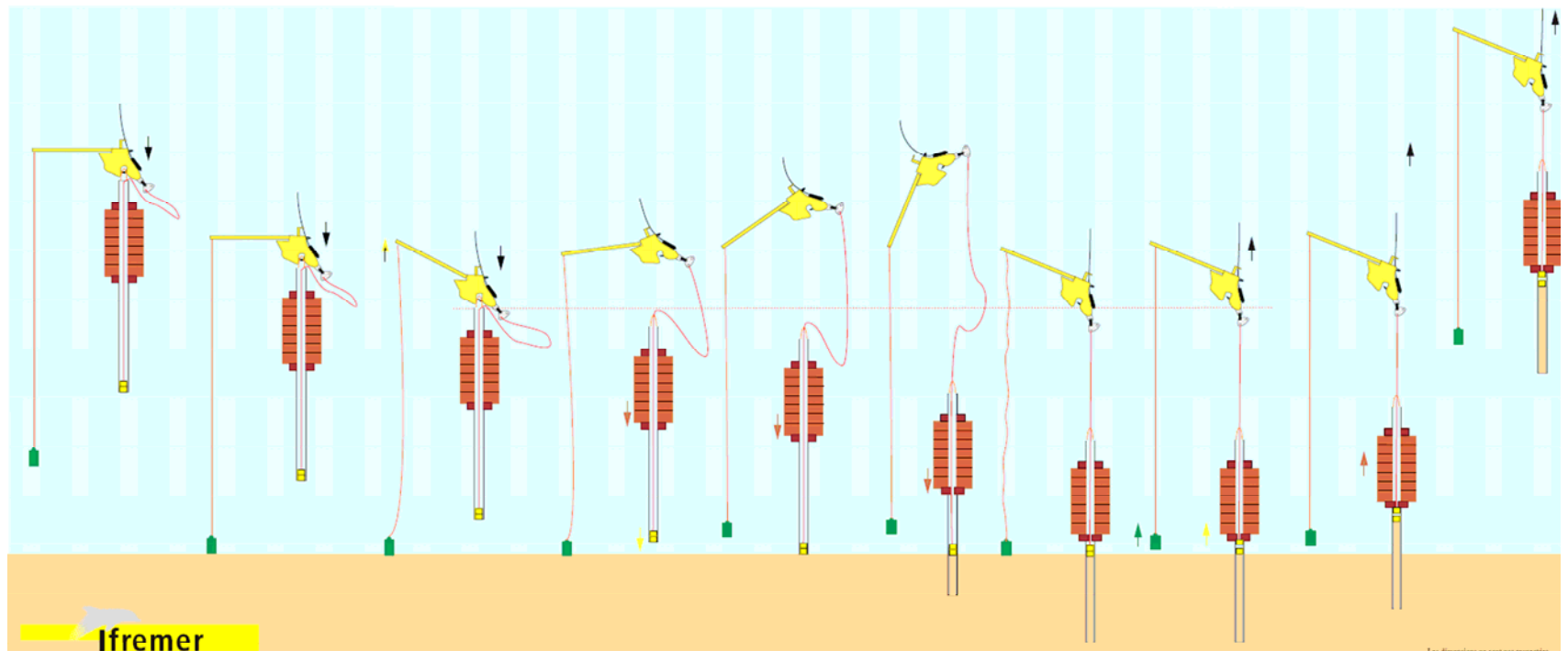
⊕ The penetrometer Penfeld

- pulling-out force up to 30 kN
- 30 meters long rod
- CPT tip or Vp tip
- self-powered
- weight in air 67 kN



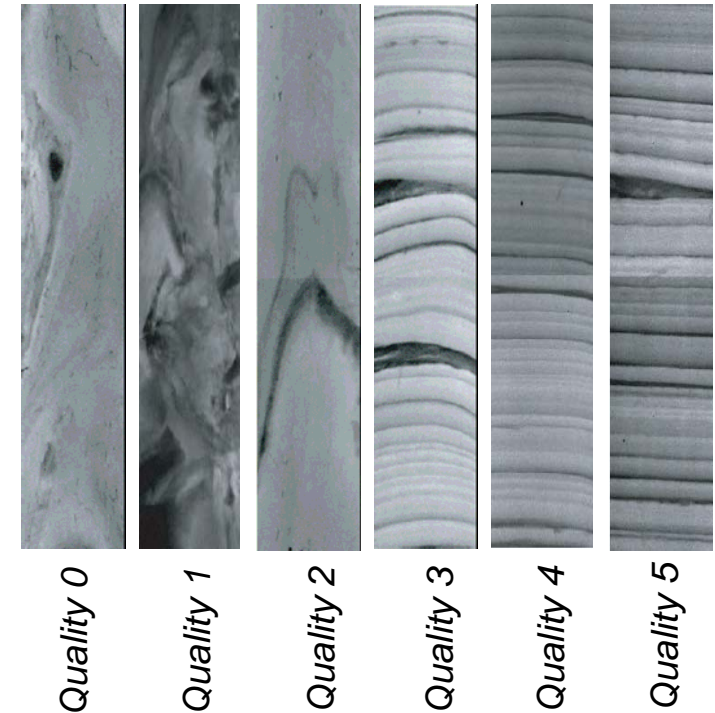
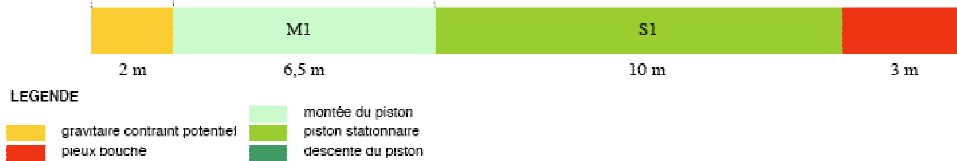
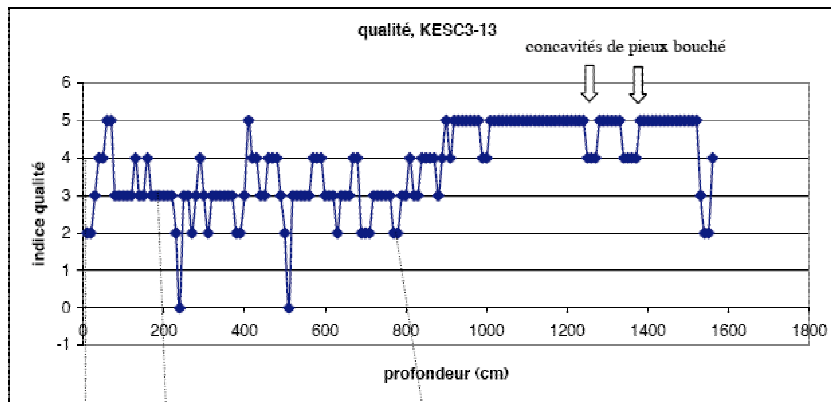
⊕ The Küllenberg corer

- a complex kinematics of coring operation



⊕ The work of the piston

- estimation of the quality of the cores according to the work of the piston



⊕ The 'Cinema' sensors

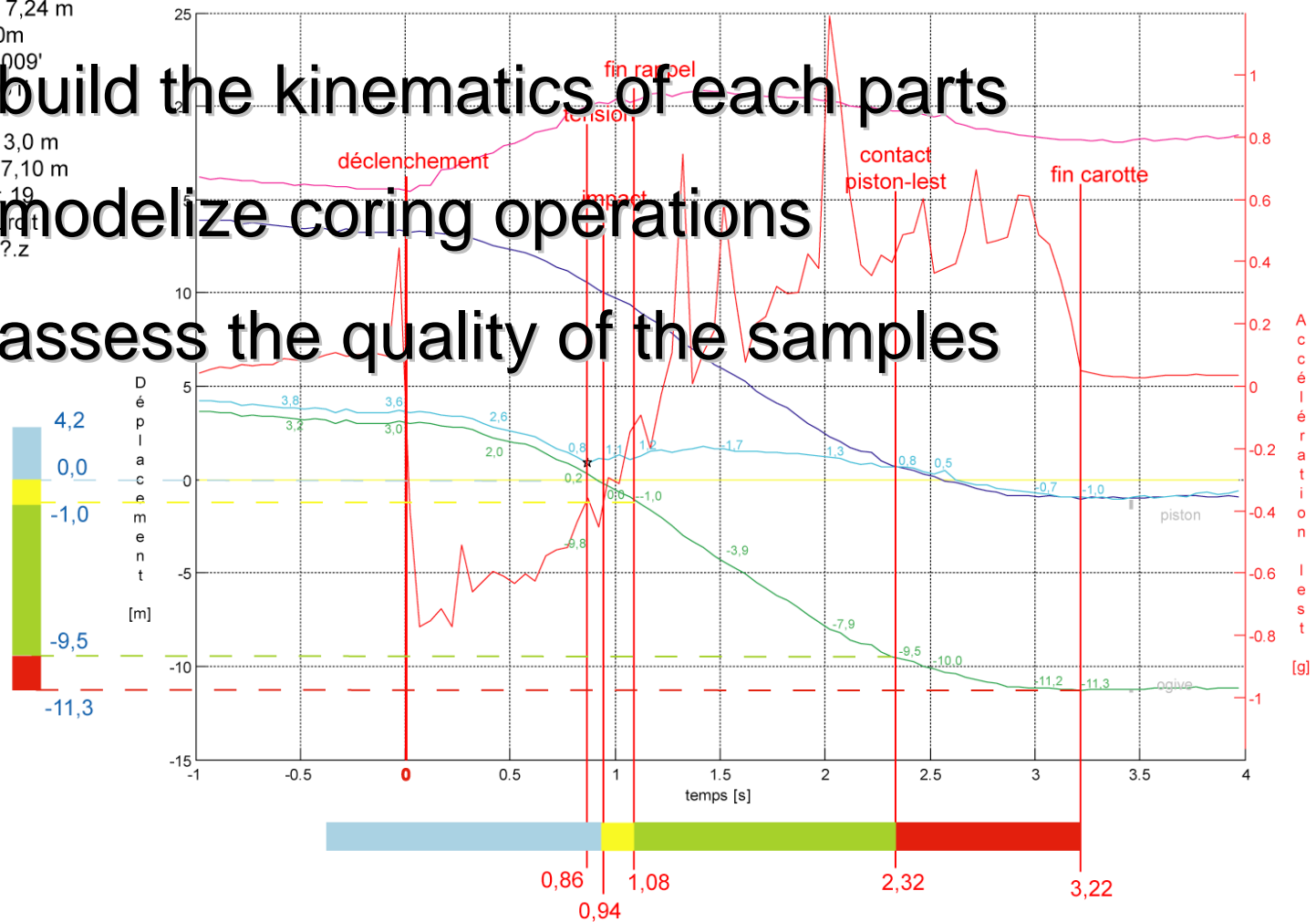
- accuracy of the accelerometers 1%
- pressure sensor 660 bar
- resolution in depth 20 cm
- sampling rate 100 Hz
- wireless communication
- housing made of titanium



⊕ The 'Cinema' software

Carotte : 7,24 m
z : 2160m
N 43° 23,009'
E 7° 41,171'
Hchute : 3,0 m
Boucle : 7,10 m
Gouettes : 19
câble : Surf et
Cu = ? + ? z

- to build the kinematics of each parts
- to modelize coring operations
- to assess the quality of the samples



⊕ That seems possible to avoid that ...

