





O BLUE MISSION BANOS **1st MISSION ARENA** 14-16 November 2023 | Gothenburg, SE

MULTI-USE TECHNOLOGY ROADSHOW – Numerical Modelling

Ajie Pribadi – Ghent University

Maritime Technology Division – Faculty of Engineering & Architecture

THEME: UNITED FINAL EVENT



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Offshore aquaculture system design assessment utilising a numerical tool in the German and Belgian pilots

Ajie Pribadi – Ghent University



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- 1. Introduction
- 2. Methodology
- 3. Results
- 4. Conclusions





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1. Introduction

1.1 UNITED project

- 2. Methodology
- 3. Results
- 4. Conclusions







1. Introduction

1.1 UNITED PROJECT

1.1.1 Research objectives

1.1.1.1 Demonstrate multi-use (MU) of offshore wind farms and aquaculture activities

1.1.2 Five pilots

- 1.1.2.1 Germany Blue mussels and Seaweed longline in FINO3
- 1.1.2.2 The Netherlands Seaweed and offshore floating solar panel
- 1.1.2.3 Belgium Offshore flat oysters and seaweed cultivation in a wind Farm
- 1.1.2.4 Denmark Tourism within offshore wind farm (OWF)
- 1.1.2.5 Greece Aquaculture (fisheries) and tourism







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1. Introduction

- 1.1 UNITED project
- **1.2 Pilot site**

2. Methodology

- 3. Results
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1.2 Pilot site

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- 1.2.1 Belgium Belwind OWF
 - 1.2.1.1 Oyster longline and seaweed cultivation system
 - 1.2.1.2 40-50 km off the Belgian coast



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[1] Allaerts, D., Broucke, S. V., van Lipzig, N., & Meyers, J. (2018). Annual impact of wind-farm gravity waves on the Belgian–dutch offshore wind-farm cluster. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 1037*, 072006. https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1037/7/072006



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Map data ©2021 Google



1. Introduction

1.2 Pilot site

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1.2.1 Belgium – Belwind OWF

1.2.1.1 Oyster longline and seaweed cultivation system

- 1.2.1.2 40-50 km off the Belgian coast
- 1.2.1.3 Water depth: 28 29 m LAT
- 1.2.1.4 Tidal variation: +5 m from LAT
- 1.2.1.5 50-year return period
 - 1.2.1.5.1 Regular wave height: 11.6 m
 - 1.2.1.5.2 Regular wave period: 9 s
 - 1.2.1.5.3 Current (depth-avg): 1.38 m/s; 2.7 knots

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[1] Allaerts, D., Broucke, S. V., van Lipzig, N., & Meyers, J. (2018). Annual impact of wind-farm gravity waves on the Belgian–dutch offshore wind-farm cluster. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, *1037*, 072006. https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1037/7/072006



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1. Introduction

1.2 Pilot site

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1.2.2 Germany – FINO3

1.2.2.1 Blue mussels and Seaweed longline 1.2.2.2 Within OWFs, 80 km off Sylt

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"Impressionen." FINO3. Accessed October 30, 2023. https://www.fino3.de/de/medien/fotos/impressionen.html.

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1. Introduction

1.2 Pilot site

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1.2.2 Germany – FINO3

1.2.2.1 Blue mussels and Seaweed longline

- 1.2.2.2 Within OWFs, 80 km off Sylt
- 1.2.2.3 Water depth: 26 m
- 1.2.2.4 Tidal variation: +4.5 m from LAT
- 1.2.2.5 50-year return period
 - 1.2.2.5.1 Regular wave height: 17.9 m
 - 1.2.2.5.2 Regular wave period: 13.9 s
 - 1.2.2.5.3 Current (depth-avg): 1.40 m/s



"Impressionen." FINO3. Accessed October 30, 2023. https://www.fino3.de/de/medien/fotos/impressionen.html



[1] "Location of FINO3." FINO3 - Research Platform in the North Sea and the Baltic No. 3. Accessed October 30, 2023. https://www.fino3.de/en/location.html.







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1. Introduction

2. Methodology

- **2.1 Numerical simulation tool**
- 3. Results
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2.1 Numerical simulation tool

2.1.1 MoorDyn: mooring dynamic solver [1-2]

- 2.1.1.1 Time-domain
- 2.1.1.2 Lumped-mass approach
- 2.1.1.3 Morison equation
- 2.1.1.4 Add-on in other numerical solvers

[1] Hall, M.; Goupee, A. Validation of a lumped-mass mooring line model with DeepCwind semisubmersible model test data. Ocean Engineering 2015, Vol. 104, 590-603.

[2] Hall, M. MoorDyn user's guide. Tech. rep, University of Prince Edward Island, Canada, 2017.

[3] Pribadi, A. B. K., Donatini, L., Lataire, E. Numerical modelling of a mussel line system by means of lumped-mass approach. Journal of Marine Science and Engineering 2019 7(9).



 $(m + a_i)\ddot{r}_i(t) = F_i(r_i(t), \dot{r}_i(t), v_i(t), \dot{v}_i(t)).$

Illustration of lumped-mass approach [3]





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2. Methodology

2.1 Numerical simulation tool

- 2.1.1 MoorDyn: mooring dynamic solver
 - 2.1.1.1 Time-domain
 - 2.1.1.2 Lumped-mass approach
 - 2.1.1.3 Morison equation
 - 2.1.1.4 Add-on in other numerical solvers

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2.1.2 Adapted by MTD Ugent [1-3]

- 2.1.2.1 Stand-alone tool2.1.2.2 Wave and current loads2.1.2.3 Seabed friction2.1.2.4 Clump weight2.1.2.5 3-dof buoy
- 2.1.2.6 Rigid body motion

[1] Pribadi, A. B. K., Donatini, L., Lataire, E. Numerical modelling of a mussel line system by means of lumped-mass approach. *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering* **2019** 7(9).

[2] Fernandez, G., A. Pribadi, W. Minghao, V. Stratigaki, P. Troch, and E. Lataire. 2021. "Experimental Validation of a State Space Model of a Moored Cuboid in Waves." in 14th European Wave and Tidal Energy Conference (EWTEC 2021). Plymouth: 14th European Wave and Tidal Energy Conference.
[3] Pribadi ABK, Donatini L, Lataire E, et al. Validation of a computationally efficient time-domain numerical tool against DeepCwind experimental data. Trends Renew Energies Offshore [Internet]. London: CRC Press; 2022. p. 597–608. Available from: https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003360773-68.





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- 2.1 Numerical simulation tool
- **2.2 Design consideration**
- 3. Results
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2.2 Design consideration

2.2.1 Guidelines: DNV OS301, NS9415, DNV RPC205, NORSOK Standard N-003

2.2.1.1 Design waves2.2.1.2 Safety factors



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- 2.2 Design consideration
- 2.2.1 Guidelines: DNV OS301, NS9415, DNV RPC205, NORSOK Standard N-003
 - 2.2.1.1 Design waves2.2.1.2 Safety factors

2.2.2 Other criteria – BE pilot

- 2.2.2.1 Lifting for maintenance/harvesting operation
- 2.2.2.2 Operational space < 0.12 km²
- 2.2.2.3 Oyster longline at 10 m depth



End

50-year return

period of waves and

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1. Introduction

2. Methodology

- 2.1 Numerical simulation tool
- 2.2 Design consideration
- 2.3 Numerical modelling BE pilot
- 3. Results
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2.3 Numerical modelling – BE pilot

- 2.3.1 Ladder frame -> SEAPA baskets [1]
- 2.3.2 Dropper lines
- 2.3.3 Trays



[1] SEAPA, "SEAPA Oyster & aquaculture basket," [Online]. Available: http://seapa.co.jp/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/SEAPA-OysterBasket-brochure_5-14.pdf. [Accessed 18 February 2021].











2.3 Numerical modelling – BE pilot

- 2.3.1 Ladder frame -> SEAPA baskets
- **2.3.2 Dropper lines**
- 2.3.3 Trays









2.3 Numerical modelling – BE pilot

- 2.3.1 Ladder frame -> SEAPA baskets
- 2.3.2 Dropper lines
- 2.3.3 Trays [1]

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[1] Acqua&co , "Ostriga," [Online]. Available: https://www.acquaeco.com/prodotti.php?idx=23. [Accessed 18 February 2021].











2.3 Numerical modelling – BE pilot

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- 2.3.1 Ladder frame
- 2.3.2 Dropper lines
- 2.3.3 Trays



[1] Strothotte, Eva, Strothotte Jaeger, Julian Pforth, Annelies Declercq, Brecht Stechele, Nancy Nevejan, Jessica Knoop, et al. Delivrable 7.2 - Blueprint for the offshore site operation. H2020UNITED, 2021. https://www.h2020united.eu/images/PDF Reports/D72 blueprint for the offshore site operation v30220224.pdf.





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1. Introduction

2. Methodology

- 2.1 Numerical simulation tool
- 2.2 Design consideration
- 2.3 Numerical modelling BE pilot
- 2.4 Numerical modelling DE pilot
- 3. Results
- 4. Conclusions







2.4 Numerical modelling – DE pilot

2.4.1 Seaweed cultivator system [1]



[1] Strothotte, Eva, Strothotte Jaeger, Julian Pforth, Annelies Declercq, Brecht Stechele, Nancy Nevejan, Jessica Knoop, et al. Delivrable 7.2 - Blueprint for the offshore site operation. H2020UNITED, 2021. https://www.h2020united.eu/images/PDF_Reports/D72_blueprint_for_the_offshore_site_operation_v30220224.pdf.



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2.4 Numerical modelling – DE pilot

2.4.3 Fish net modelling

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- 2.4.3.1 Cylindrical elements
- 2.4.3.2 Morison coefficients from experiment



[1] B. Enerhaug, "Model tests of net structures, SINTEF Report STF80 A034007, "SINTEF Fisheries and Aquaculture, 2004.



[2] C. Cifuentes and M. H. Kim, "Numerical simulation of fish nets in currents using a Morison force model," Systems Engineering, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 143-155, 2017.





2.4 Numerical modelling – DE pilot

2.4.3 Fish net modelling

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- 2.4.3.1 Cylindrical elements
- 2.4.3.2 Morison coefficients from experiment
- 2.4.4 Empirical formulae proposed by DeCew et al. [3]

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- 2.4.4.1 Reynolds Number dependent
- 2.4.4.2 Effect of seaweeds not included

$$C_{dn} = \begin{cases} \frac{8\pi}{Re\,s} (1 - 0.87s^{-2}), \ 0 < Re < 1\\ 1.45 + 8.55 \ Re^{-0.90}, \ 1 < Re \le 30\\ 1.1 + 4 \ Re^{-0.5}, \ 30 < Re \le 2.33 \times 10^5\\ -3.41 \times 10^{-6} (Re - 5.78 \times 10^5), \ 2.33 \times 10^5 < Re \le 4.92 \times 10^5\\ 0.401 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{Re}{5.99} \times 10^5}\right), \ 4.92 \times 10^5 < Re \le 10^7 \end{cases}$$



[1] B. Enerhaug, "Model tests of net structures, SINTEF Report STF80 A034007, "SINTEF Fisheries and Aquaculture, 2004.



[2] C. Cifuentes and M. H. Kim, "Numerical simulation of fish nets in currents using a Morison force model," Systems Engineering, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 143-155, 2017.

Where:

 $s = -0.077215655 + \ln\left(\frac{8}{Re}\right)$

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[3] J. DeCew, I. Tsukrov, A. Risso, M. R. Swift and B. Celikkol, "Modeling of dynamic behavior of a single-point moored submersible fish cage under currents," Aquaculture Engineering, vol. 43, pp. 38-45, 2010.







2.4 Numerical modelling – DE pilot

2.4.5 Seaweed as fouling on nets

2.4.6 DNV guideline suggests to adjust the drag area and volume based on:

2.4.6.1 Mass of biofouling (seaweed)2.4.6.2 Line diameter (net twine)

2.4.6.3 Initial drag coefficient (net)



[1] L. C. Gansel, D. R. Plew, P. C. Endressen, A. I. Olsen, E. Misimi, J. Guenther and Ø. Jensen, "Drag of Clean and Fouled Net Panels – Measurements and Parameterization of Fouling," PLoS ONE, vol. 10, no. 7, 2015.





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- 2.4 Numerical modelling DE pilot
- 2.4.7 Numerical approach for fish nets
- 2.4.8 Drag coefficient adjusted based on DNV guideline





Retaining the same hydrostatic and hydrodynamic properties



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2. Methodology

2.4 Numerical modelling – DE pilot

2.4.9 Mooring elements

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2.4.9.1 Chains, ropes, buoys



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3. Results

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[1] Strothotte, Eva, Strothotte Jaeger, Julian Pforth, Annelies Declercq, Brecht Stechele, Nancy Nevejan, Jessica Knoop, et al. Delivrable 7.2 -Blueprint for the offshore site operation. H2020UNITED, 2021.

https://www.h2020united.eu/images/PDF_Reports/D72_blueprint_for_the_offshore_site_operation_v30220224.pdf.

3.1 BE pilot – Ultimate limit state (ULS) simulation





3.1.1 Regular waves train 3.1.1.1 Wave height: 11.6 m

3.1.1.1 Wave period: 9.0 s

3.1.2 Current

3.1.2.1 Depth-averaged speed: 1.4

--- SW anchor --- NE ancho 100 120 125 130 135 Time [s]

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3. Results

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[1] Strothotte, Eva, Strothotte Jaeger, Julian Pforth, Annelies Declercq, Brecht Stechele, Nancy Nevejan, Jessica Knoop, et al. *Delivrable 7.2 - Blueprint for the offshore site operation*. H2020UNITED, 2021.

 $https://www.h2020 united.eu/images/PDF_Reports/D72_blueprint_for_the_offshore_site_operation_v30220224.pdf.$

3.1 BE pilot – Accidental limit state (ALS) simulation





3.1.1 Regular waves train

- 3.1.1.1 Wave height: 11.6 m
- 3.1.1.1 Wave period: 9.0 s

3.1.2 Current

3.1.2.1 Depth-averaged speed: 1.4 m/s



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- 3.1 BE pilot
- **3.2 DE pilot**
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3. Results

[1] Strothotte, Eva, Strothotte Jaeger, Julian Pforth, Annelies Declercq, Brecht Stechele, Nancy Nevejan, Jessica Knoop, et al. Delivrable 7.2 -Blueprint for the offshore site operation. H2020UNITED, 2021.

https://www.h2020united.eu/images/PDF_Reports/D72_blueprint_for_the_offshore_site_operation_v30220224.pdf.

3.2 DE pilot – 5-year return period

3.2.1 Regular waves train

3.2.1.1 Wave height: 14.5 m 3.2.1.2 Wave period: 12.1 s

3.2.2 Current

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3.2.2.1 Depth-averaged speed: 1.2 m/s





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3. Results

3.2 DE pilot – 5-year return period

3.2.1 Regular waves train

- 3.2.1.1 Wave height: 14.5 m
- 3.2.1.2 Wave period: 12.1 s

3.2.2 Current

3.2.2.1 Depth-averaged speed: 1.2 m/s





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3. Results

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3.2 DE pilot – Summary results

Structural Element	Maximum Tension at mooring chain (kN)				
Load case	No-Fouling	Fouling			
1	171	174			
2	246	249			
3	408	373			
4	153	160			
5	244	265			
6	121	101			



Wave						Current	
Case	input	return period	height	period	direction	speed	direction
[-]	[-]	year	[m]	[s]	[going-to]	[m/s]	[going-to]
1	Regular wave	1	11.2	11.1	South-East	1.20	South-East
2	Regular wave	5	14.5	12.1	South-East	1.20	South-East
3	Regular wave	50	17.9	13.9	South-East	1.40	South-East
4	Regular wave	5	14.5	12.1	South-East	1.20	North-East
5	Regular wave	5	14.5	12.1	North-East	1.20	North-East
6	Regular wave	5	14.5	12.1	North-East	1.20	South-East

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[1] Strothotte, Eva, Strothotte Jaeger, Julian Pforth, Annelies Declercq, Brecht Stechele, Nancy Nevejan, Jessica Knoop, et al. Delivrable 7.2 - Blueprint for the offshore site operation. H2020UNITED, 2021.

https://www.h2020united.eu/images/PDF_Reports/D72_blueprint_for_the_offshore_site _operation_v30220224.pdf.



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4. Conclusions

4. 1 Offshore aquaculture systems have been **numerically modelled**

- 4.1.1 Seaweed and oyster longline in the Belgian pilot
- 4.1.2 Seaweed cultivation system in the German pilot

4.2 At FINO3 location

4.2.1 System in-line with currents and waves provides the best solution

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4.2.2 Waves are the main driving load

4.3 At Belwind location

4.3 System operates within given safety zone

4.4 Future work -> ULTFARMS

4.4.1 Morison coefficients determination from model tests

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4.4.2 Experimental validation study

[1] Strothotte, Eva, Strothotte Jaeger, Julian Pforth, Annelies Declercq, Brecht Stechele, Nancy Nevejan, Jessica Knoop, et al. *Delivrable 7.2 - Blueprint for the offshore site operation*. H2020UNITED, 2021. https://www.h2020united.eu/images/PDF_Reports/D72_b lueprint for the offshore site operation v30220224.pdf.





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Ajie Pribadi

ajiebramakrishna.pribadi@ugent.be

https://maritiem.ugent.be/