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Geotechnical Characterisation for FEA



FEA-Based Design

Benefits of FEA-based design for wind turbine foundations are well understood



Suction Bucket Jacket



Mono Bucket



Monopile

Is our approach to geotechnical characterisation effectively addressing FEA requirements?



Characterisation Approach, Code-Based



Characterisation Approach, FEA-Based

Characterisation Requirements

Code-Based (Clay)

IN SITU	LABORATORY	PARAMETERS (3)
Cone Penetration Test	Density Determination	Unit Weight
	Triaxial Test (UU)	Undrained Shear Strength
		Strain Parameter e ₅₀

FEA-Based (Clay)

IN SITU	LABORATORY	MODELS (No. PARAMS)
СРТ	Classification	
Seismic CPT	Triaxial undrained compression	HV-MCC (15)
Pressuremeter	Triaxial undrained extension	
	Triaxial drained compression	SANICLAY-B (11)
	Triaxial drained extension	NGI-ADP (11)
	Local strain + bender elements	
	Oedometer	B-SCLAY1S (11)
	Direct simple shear	FUGRO-PIMS (6)
	Resonant column	

Laboratory Testing

Laboratory testing provides the best dataset for constitutive model calibration, but

Laboratory testing must be scheduled with model(s) in mind

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The Ground Model Approach

We're good at doing this:

7 | Foundations Ex 2019

The FEA-Ground Model Approach

The Complexities of Soil Response

Soil State

- In situ
- Induced

Drainage Condition

- Drained
- Undrained

Anisotropy

- Induced
- Inherent

Disturbance

- Sampling
- Reconstitution

Planning for FEA-Based Design

So, before investigating the soil units we need to consider how best to model them

Conclusions

Thank you

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