

Lightweight construction application at sea

LÄSS

Lightweight in Living Quarters

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- What is a Living Quarter
- Fabrication Modular concept
- Why lightweight
- Weight of a Living Quarter
- Weight saving in a Living Quarter
- Aluminum design





What is a Living Quarter?

A living Quarter consists of:

- Accommodation for crew
- Safe area (Fire/gas/blast)
- Dining area
- Recreation
- Central Control Room
- Airport (baggage handling, sky lobby, etc)
- Medical center
- Office
- Galley
- Laundry
- 20-250 POB
- 500-4000m²
- 250-2000 metric ton







What is a Living Quarter?

Characteristics

- Assembly phase
- Load out
- Sea transport
- Installation (Lifting/skidding/etc.)





What is a Living Quarter?







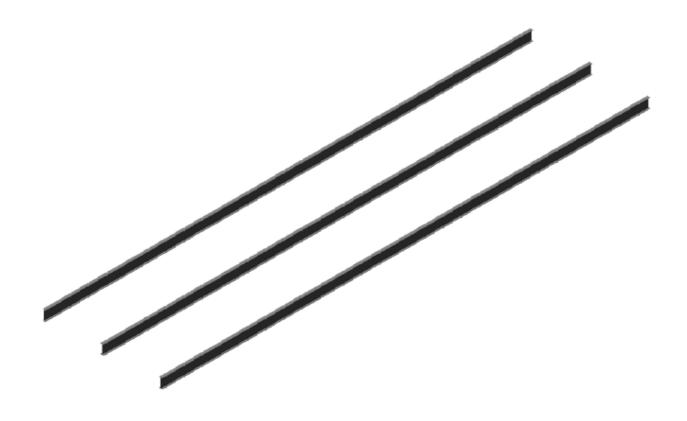






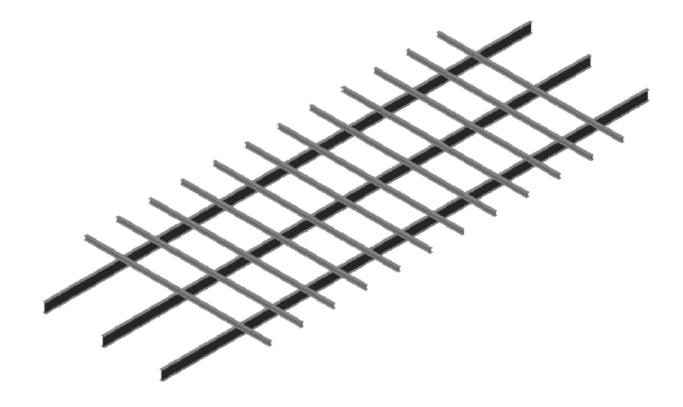






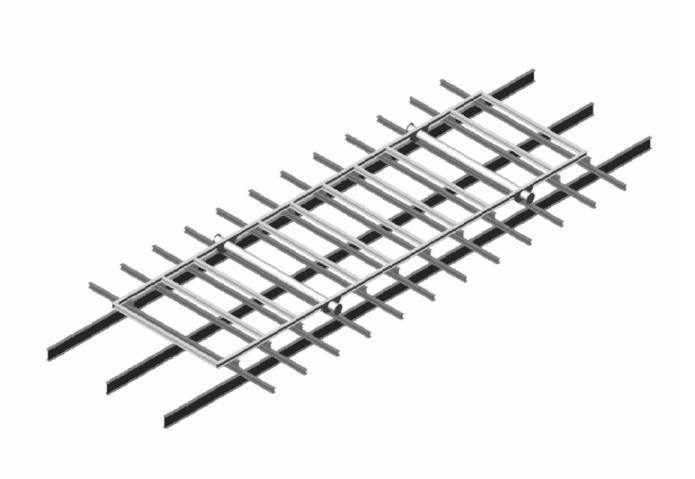




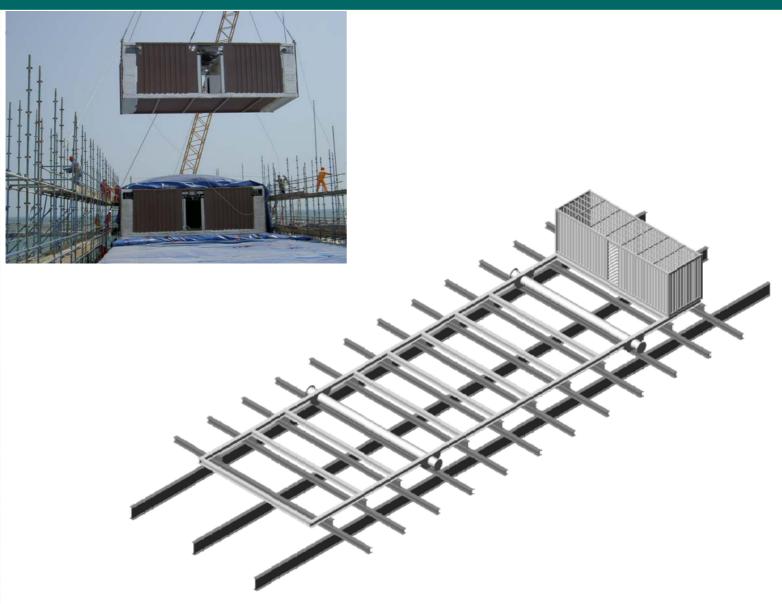






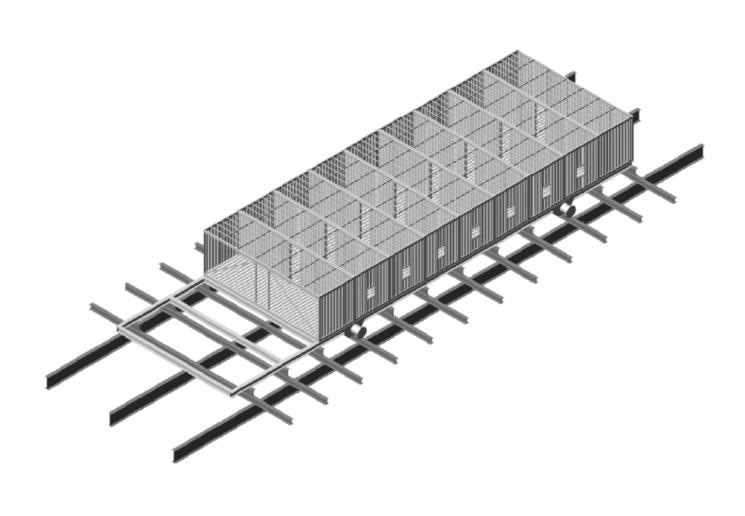






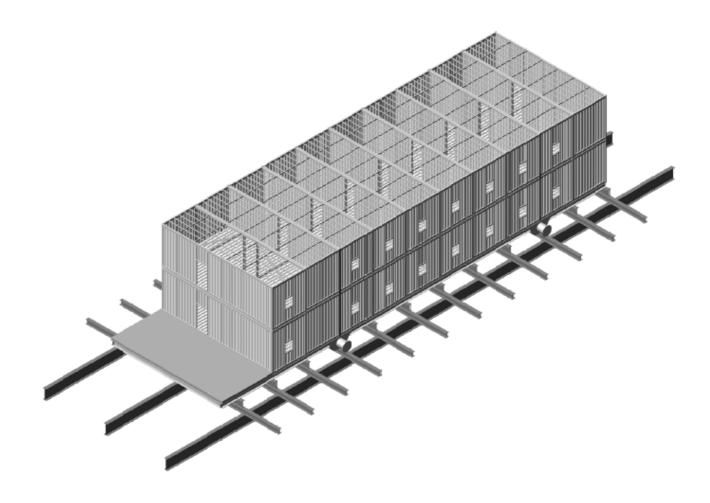






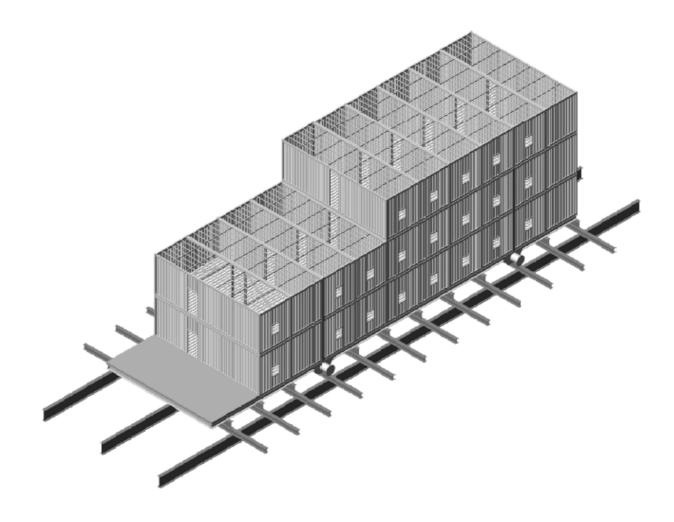




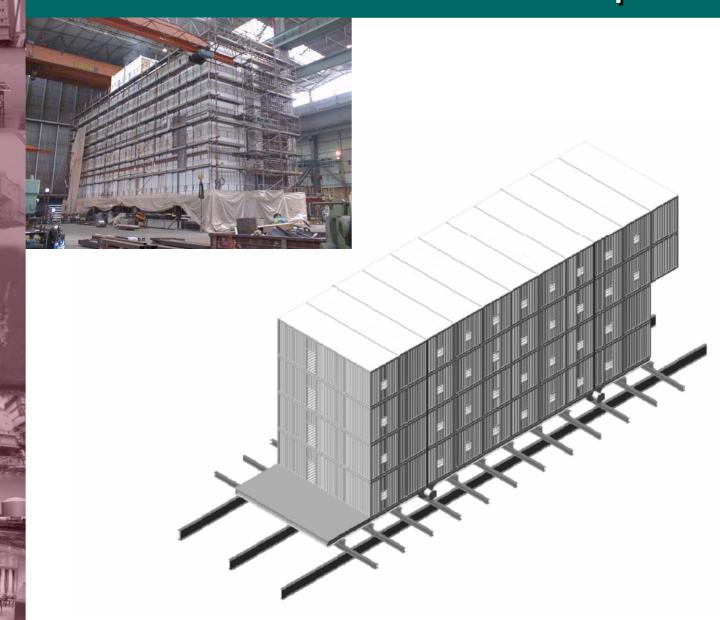






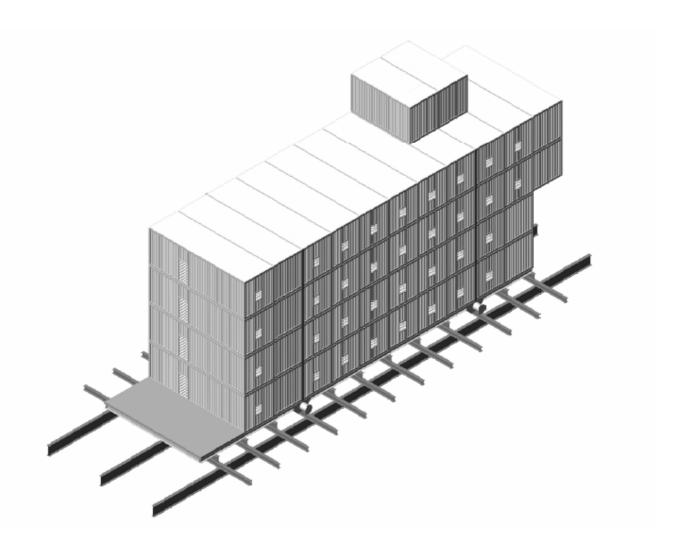






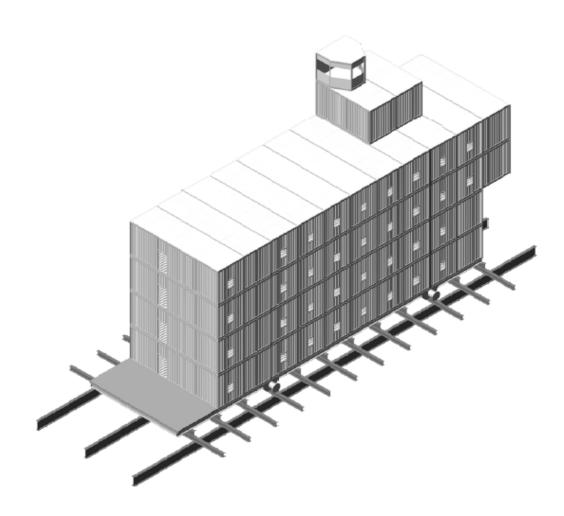






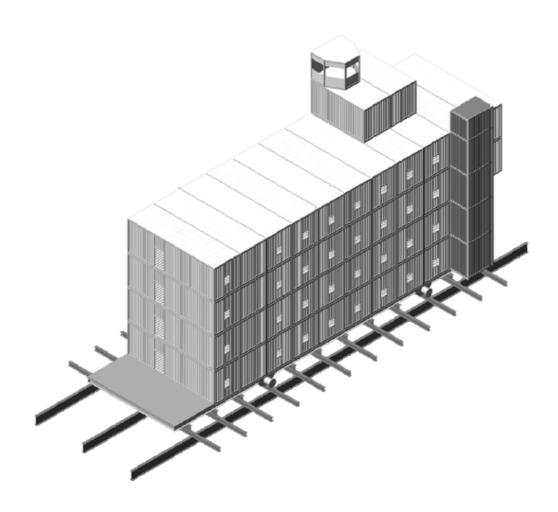






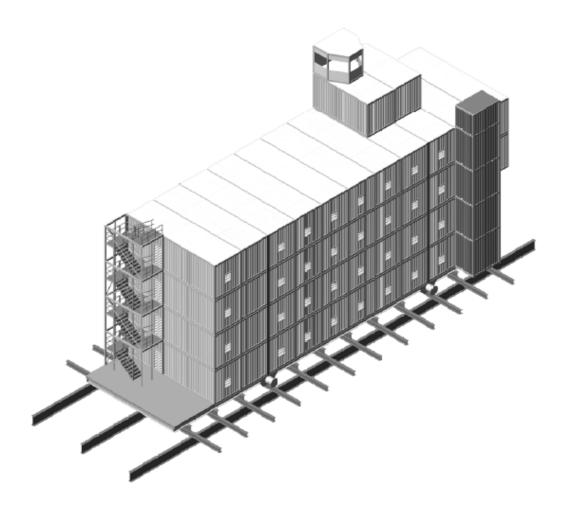






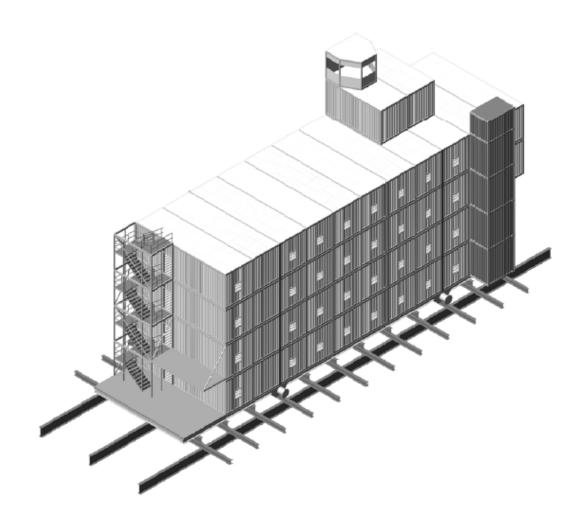






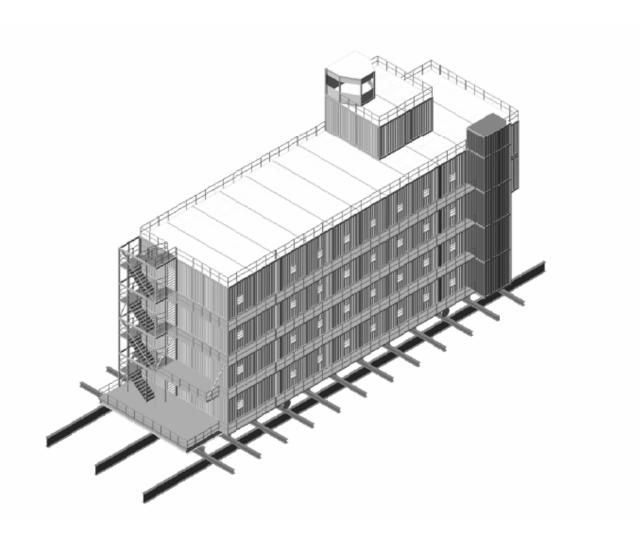






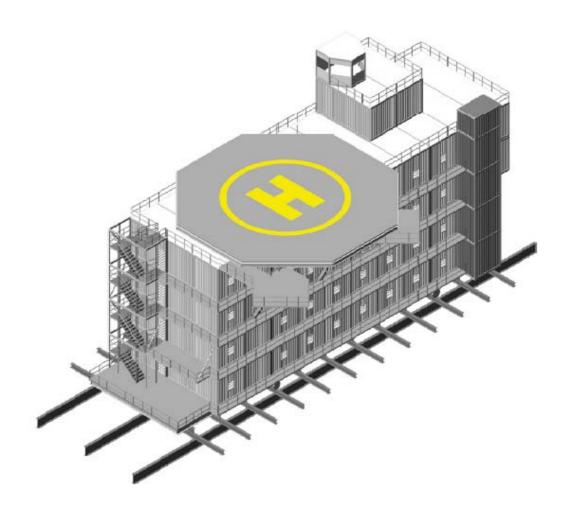






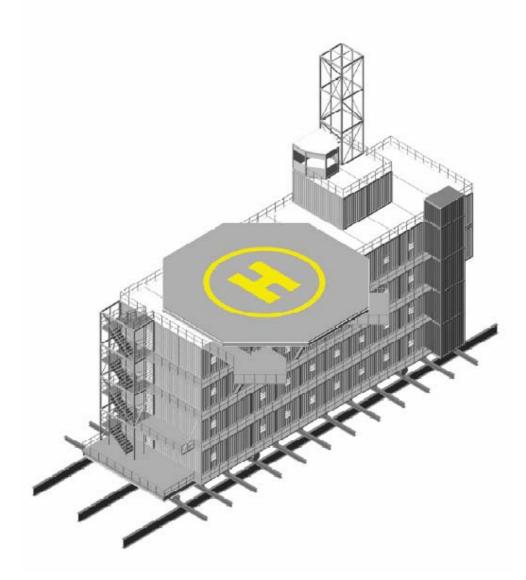




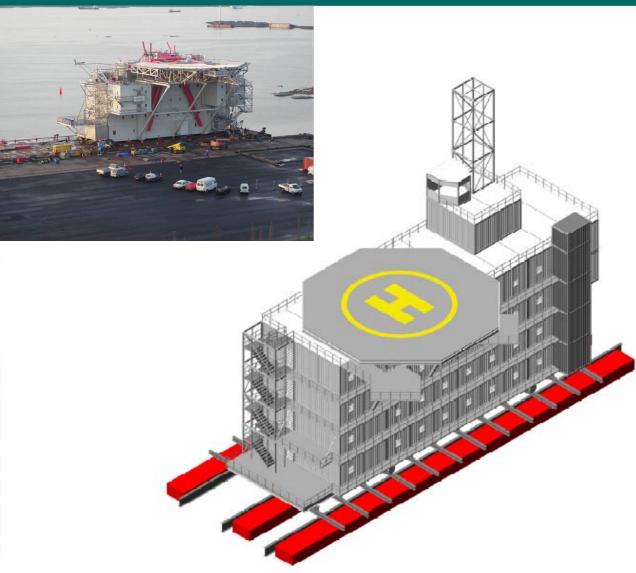




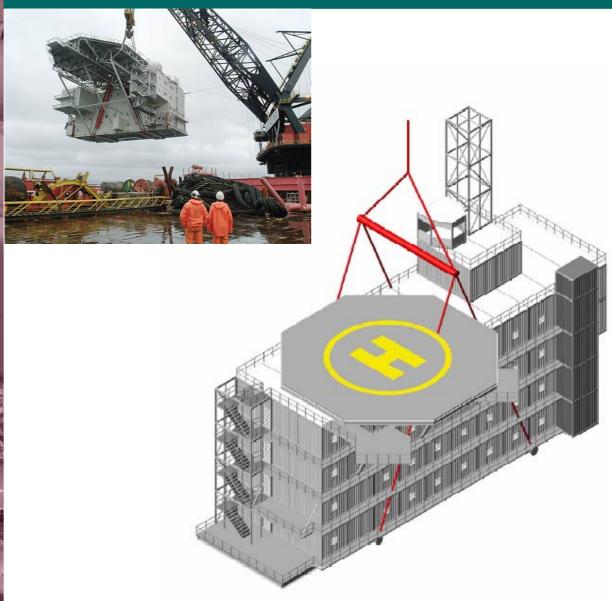








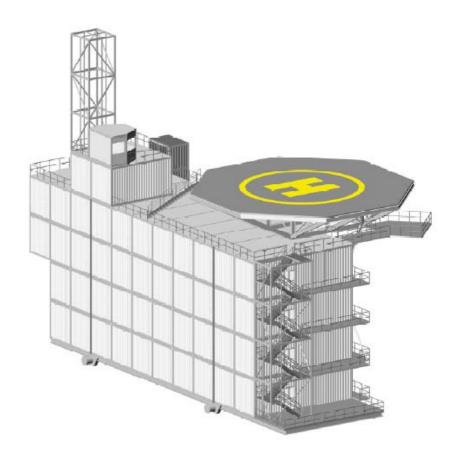
















Why lightweight?

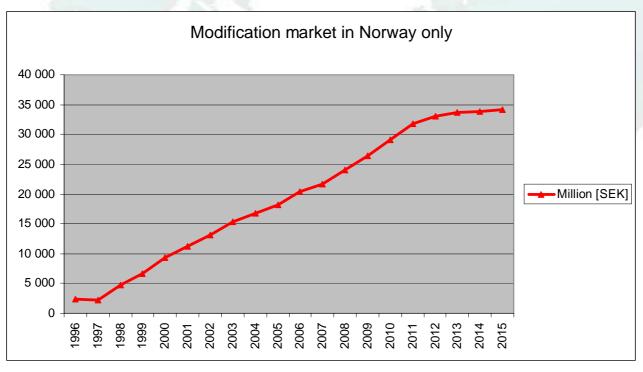
- Customer requirements
 - Increased capacity POB
 - Modification
 - New regulations
 - HSE requirements (regulations/Company)
- Challenge Cover all new requirements using same support structure.
- This trend are global Lightweight is important





Why lightweight

 Investment in modification project in Norway are expected to increase by near 100% next 8 years.



50% Production increase25% HSE25% Maintain integrity

This trend are global – Lightweight design has a market



Weight of a Living Quarter

- Weight drivers
 - Temporary construction phases
 - Blast requirements
 - Deformations
 - Fire and Gas requirements
 - Wall panels
 - External items (HD, staircases, walkways, platforms, laydown areas.





Weight of a Living Quarter

Weight distribution in a LQ (typical)

Reference project 1000 ton Stressed skin by Emtunga

	Structure	Archutect	HVAC	EIT	Piping	Total	Exteral	Helideck
	Į.	ural		100			Items	
UDW	180	125	20	15	5	345		
%	52	36	6	4	1	100		6.
Weight	470	326	52	39	13	1000	40	60

Hot spots

- Structure
- Temporary phases
- Architectural wall panels





Structure

- High strength steel
 - Applicable in a few areas since deformation is the driver.
 - Possible items is limited to lifting points/support points.

Aluminum

- 1/3:rd weight and 1/3 stiffness equal?
- Form section properties that is suitable for deformation. d=5*qL^4/384/E/I
- The structure is approximately a factor of 3 more expensive compared to steel
- Longer lead time
- Require more Passive Fire Protection
- Typical structural weight saving is 25% compared to steel. Overall weight saving is 12-13%



- Wall panels
 - Saving is up to approximately 3 %
 - Generates questions from customer regarding references, certification, etc. but possible
 - Rule of thumb heavy material good acoustic properties.....!
 - Can be adopted for both aluminum and Steel alternative



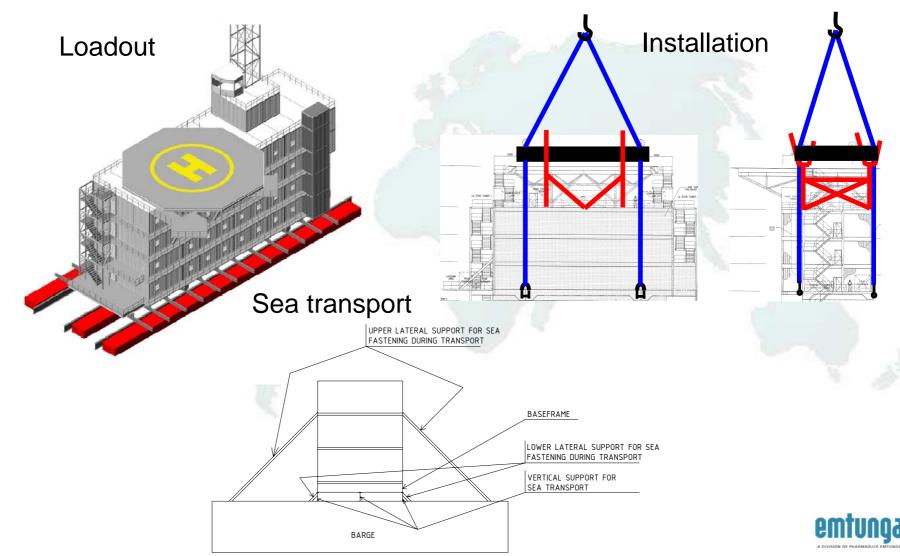


- Temporary construction phases
 - Newer accept that temporary phases adds on structural material that are dead weight during in-place operation
 - Focus on (Spend money on):
 - temporary structures
 - Lifting aids
 - Installation aids
 - Bottom lift
 - Weight saving is ~6%





Temporary construction phases





Temporary construction phases

Bad example !!











Weight saving on hot spots

Using aluminum structure ~13%

Temporary construction phases ~6%

Using light weight wall panels ~3%

Total: ~22%

 It should be noted that additional weight saving is possible in the support structure.





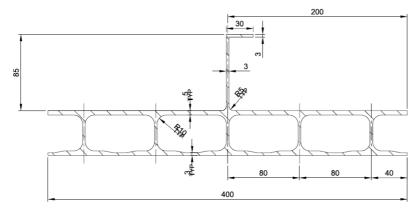
- Focus on aluminum solution and wall panels in LÄSS project
 - New structural design adopted to modular construction (Emtunga)
 - Development in conjunction with SAPA

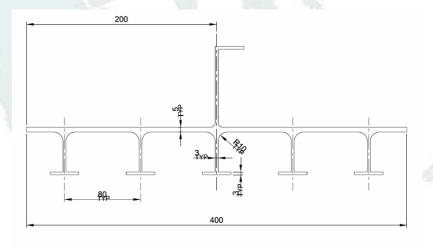




Basic panel alternatives investigated

- Extruded panels 400mm
- FS welded
- Both alternatives can be used as wall panel as well as floor panel. Final design decided in each individual project.





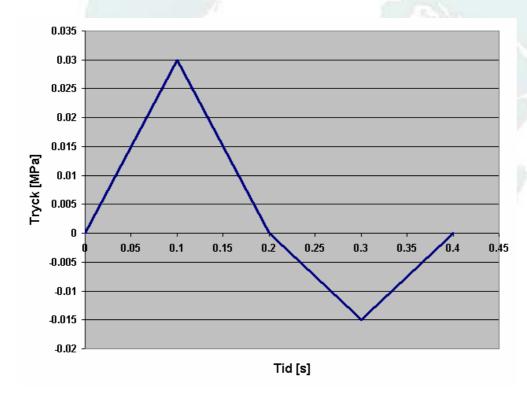
ALUMINIUMPROFIL Alternativ A ALUMINIUMPROFIL
Alternativ B





Basic panel alternatives investigated

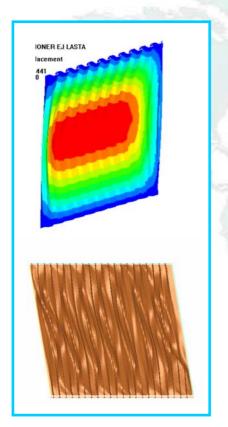
- Both alternatives meet following criteria's.
 - Shear load of 550 kN/m
 - Blast load of 30 kN/m² as shown below



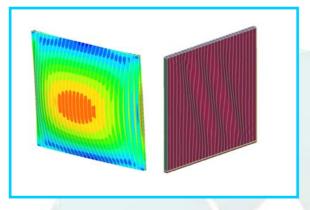




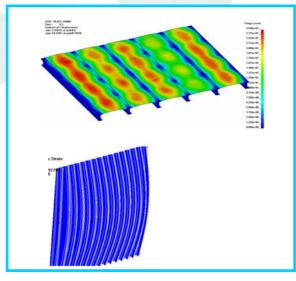
Basic panel alternatives investigated



Reference - Steel



Solid panel Alt A



Solid panel Alt B





Basic panel alternatives investigated

- Structural calculations and production feasibility study performed by SAPA shows following
 - Possible weight saving of 40-50% in the panel
 - Possible embedded feasibility to decrease fabrication time





- Next step?
 - Improve/verify/approve PFP design
 - Detail design
 - Temporary support structure for lifting and handling of each module





End of presentation!

Questions?

Thanks for listening!

