The Very Large Turret

A Single Point Mooring for 100+ Risers

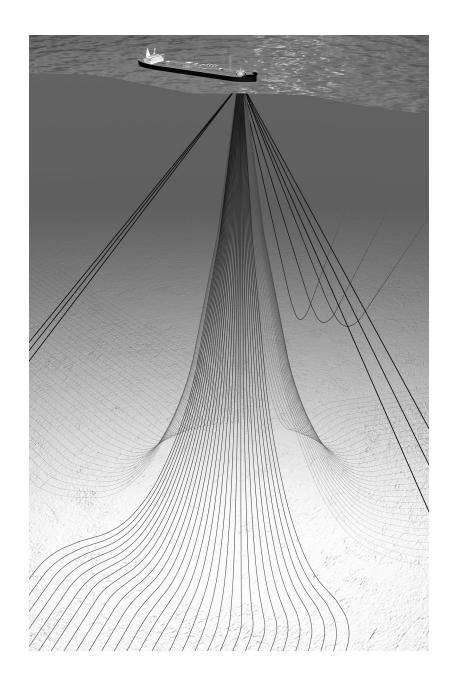
Offshore Technology Conference
Houston, Texas
OTC 15069

Presented by Charles Garnero FMC SOFEC Floating Systems 5 May 2003

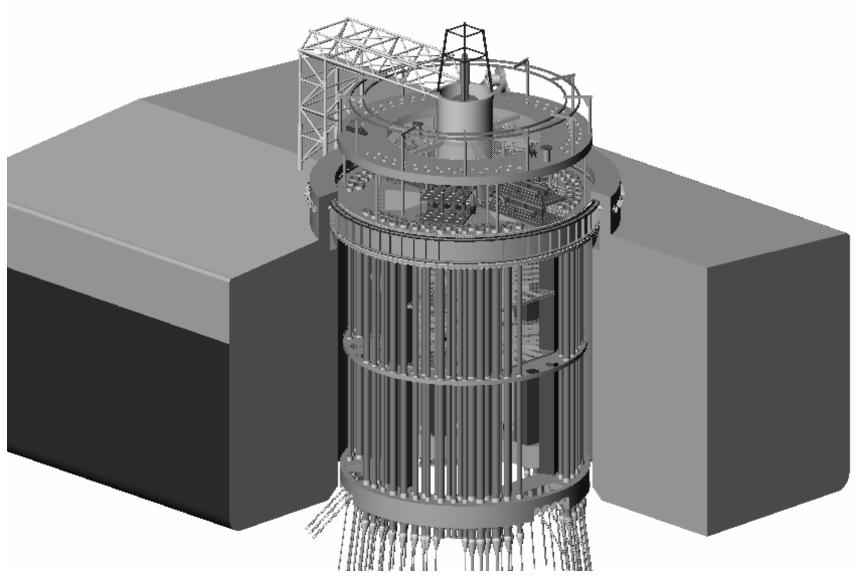


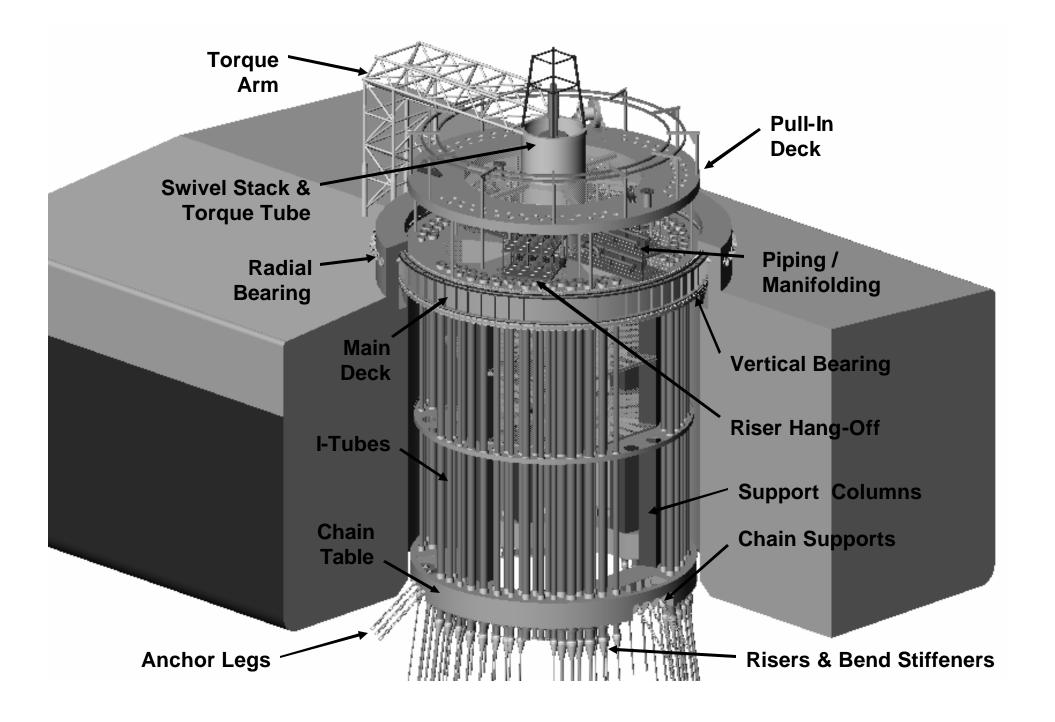
Very Large Turret

- Application
 - FPSO weathervaning SPM
 - Large field (>100,000 bbld)
 - 50 to 100+ risers
 - Deep to ultra deep water
 - Worldwide
- Weathervaning advantages
 - Mooring tensions
 - Tandem offloading
- Simplified turret structure
- Robust bearing system



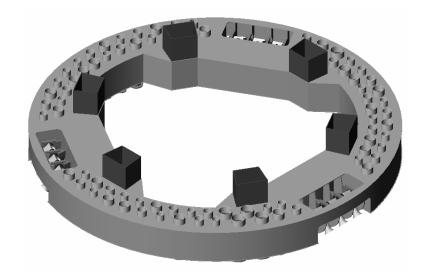
Very Large Turret

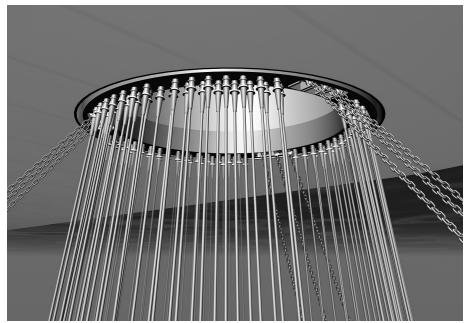




VLT Chain Table

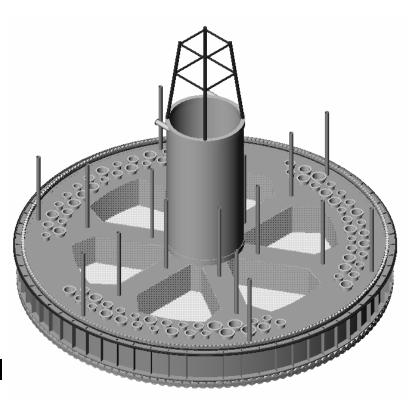
- 3x3 mooring provides 3 riser corridors
- Riser quantity defines chain table (and turret) diameter
 - 60 risers 22 m dia
 - 90 risers 31 m dia
 - 120 risers 40 m dia
- 2 riser rows maximum
- No shadowing to allow inner row installation and replacement





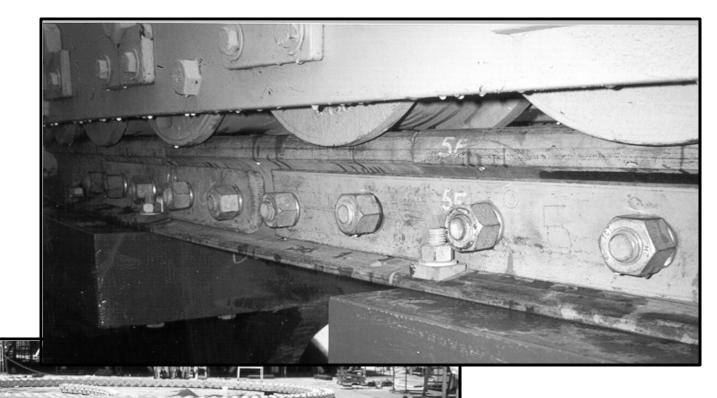
VLT Main Deck

- Supports all loads, including:
 - Riser hang-off loads
 - Mooring loads through chain table and support columns
 - Turret self weight
- Depth-to-diameter ratio is a key design parameter
 - Flexibility to move with vessel
 - Strength to support risers, mooring and turret weight loads
 - 2.5 m depth / 32 m diameter for a 90 riser VLT

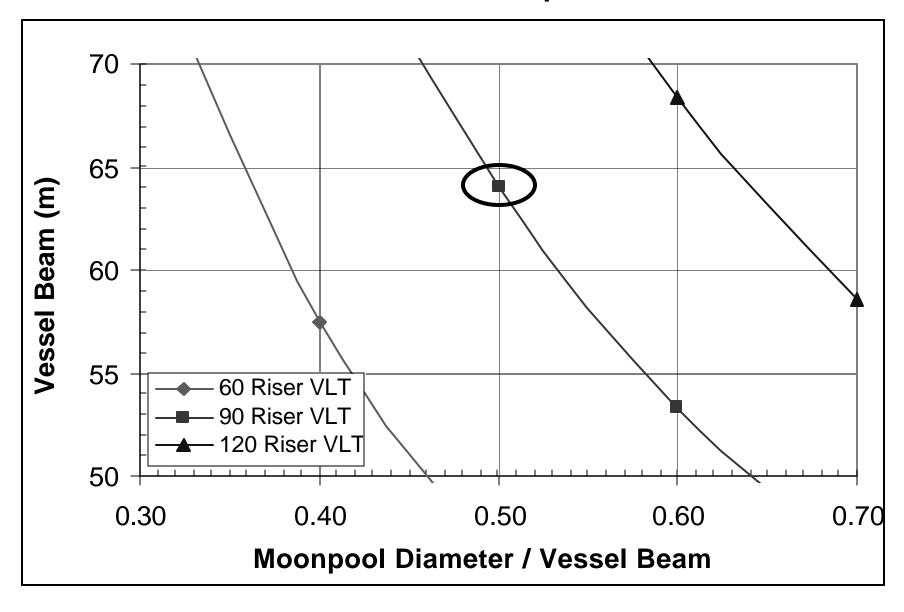


VLT Main Bearing Roller Arrangement

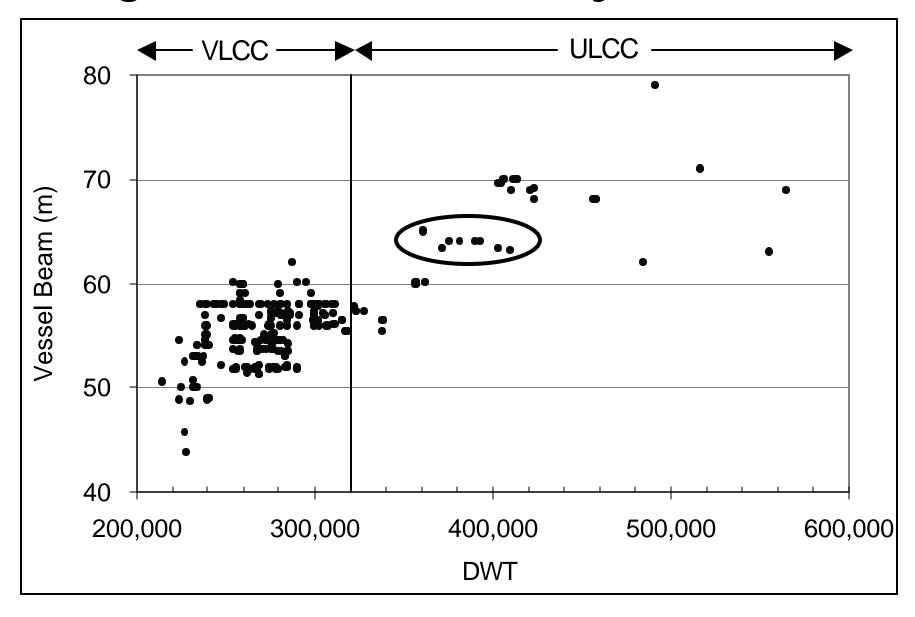
Wheels are replaceable during operation



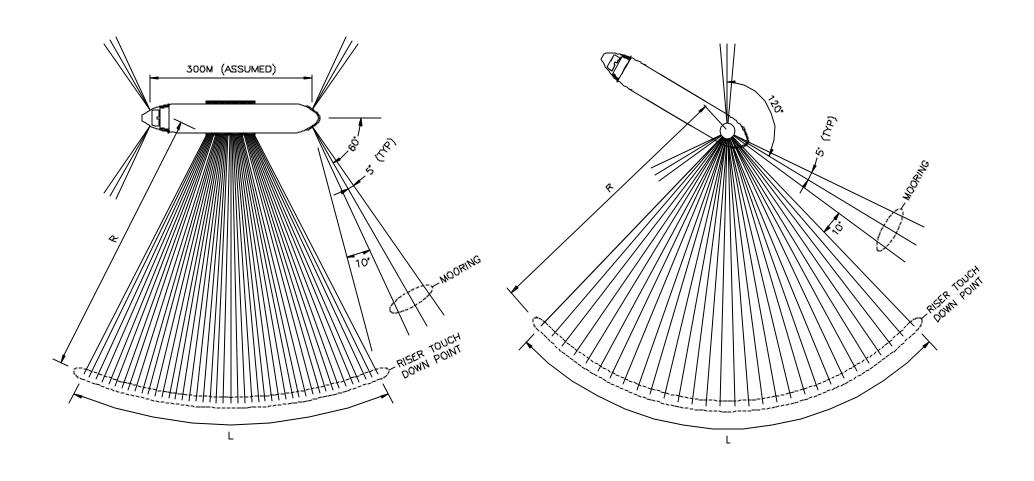
Vessel Beam vs Moonpool Size



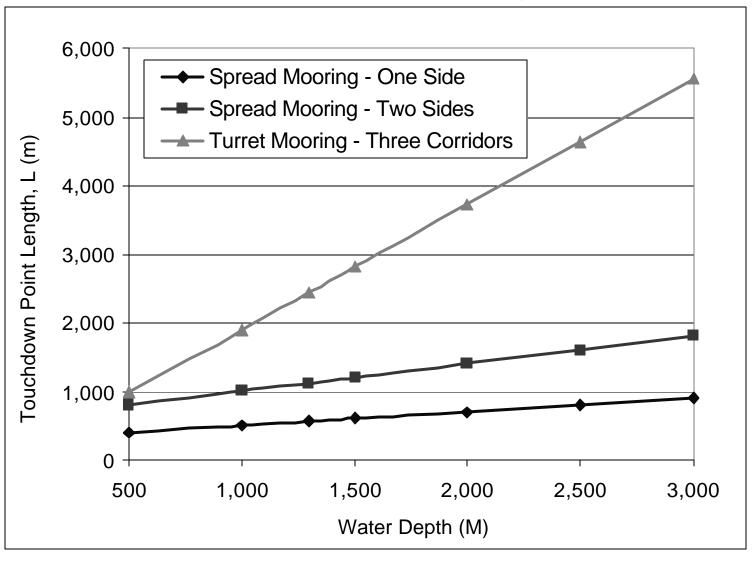
Large Vessel Availability



90 Riser FPSO Spread vs Turret Mooring



90 Riser FPSO Spread vs Turret Mooring

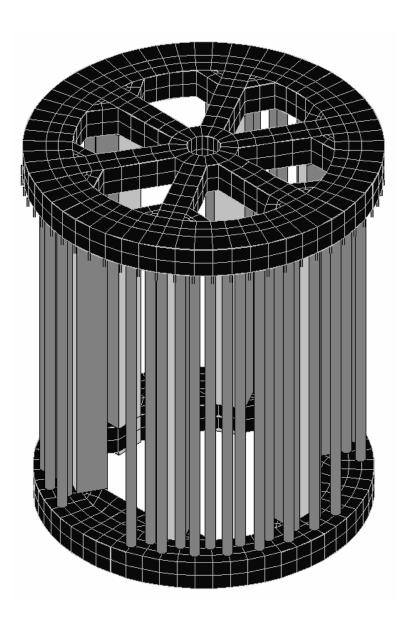


VLT Comparison with other Turrets

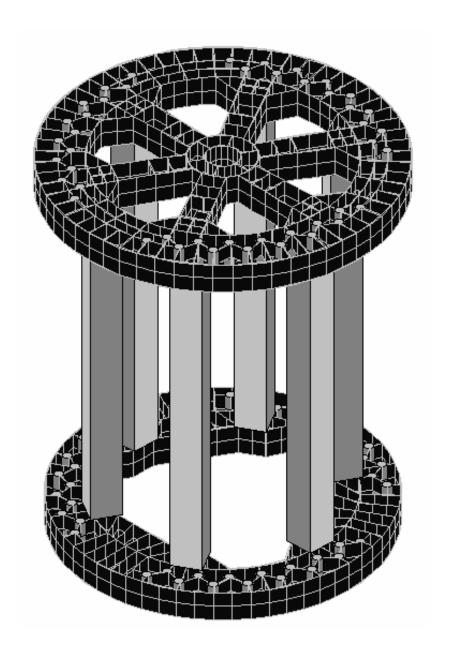
Turret	Number Risers	Water Depth	Turret Weight	Turret Weight per Riser
Albacora P31	28	330 m	1,669 mt	60 mt/riser
Barracuda P3	4 34	840 m	1,817 mt	56 mt/riser
60 riser VLT	60	1,300 m	1,953 mt	34 mt/riser
90 riser VLT	90	1,300 m	2,803 mt	31 mt/riser
120 riser VLT	120	1,300 m	3,740 mt	31 mt/riser

VLT Analysis

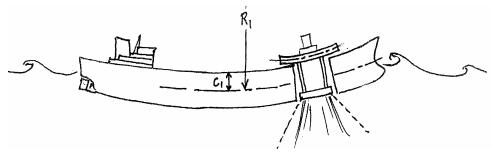
- Goal of FEA to predict
 - Global stresses
 - Global deflections
 - Bearing load distribution
- Global structural model
 - Main deck
 - Support columns
 - Chain table
 - Bearing wheels
 - I-tubes



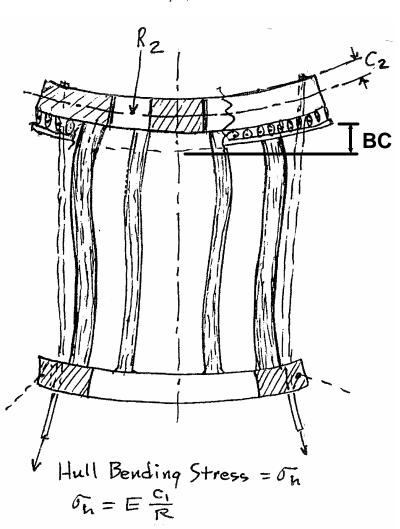
- 10 load combinations
 - With and without risers
 - Static and 100-yr storm
 - Flat deck, hog and sag



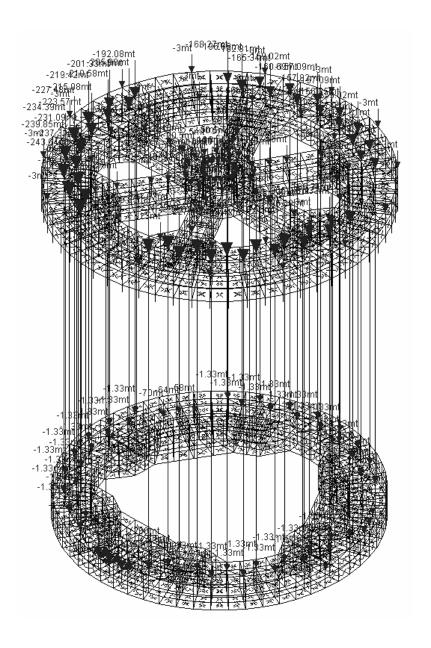
VLT Analysis



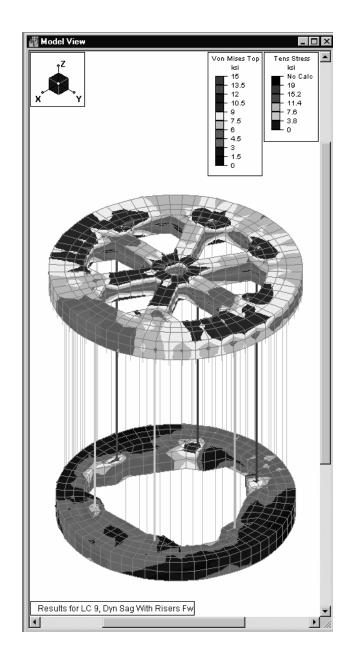
- Boundary conditions
 - Max vessel hog and sag
 - Machining tolerance of bearing surfaces
 - 50% contingency applied
 - BC applied
 - +/- 10 mm for 60 riser VLT
 - +/- 15 mm for 90 riser VLT
 - +/- 20 mm for 120 riser VLT



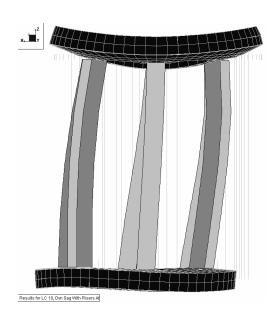
- Input loading
 - Turret weight
 - Riser loads
 - Mooring loads
 - Breakout torque

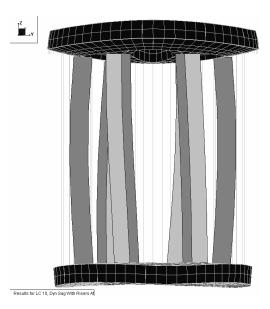


- FEA stress results
 - Maximum stress values are well below allowables
 - Maximum stress ranges are below acceptable values for preliminary fatigue requirements
 - Design optimization is expected to improve results

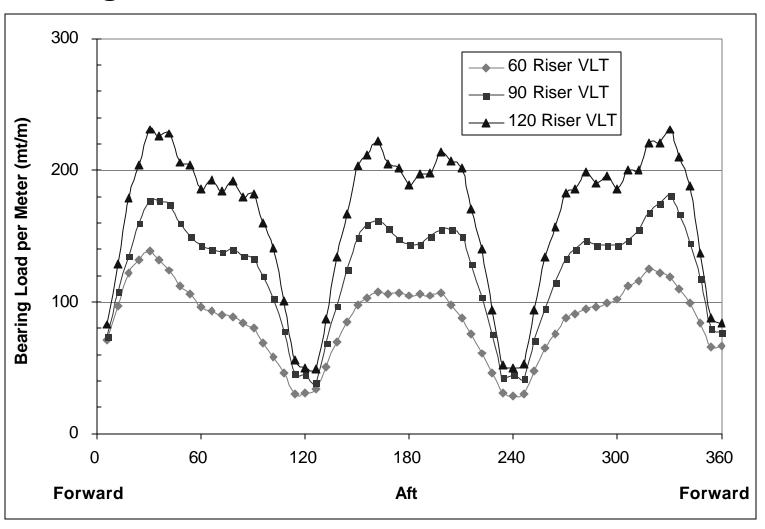


- FEA deflection results (90 riser VLT)
 - Max horizontal deflection at chain table is approximately 50 mm
 - Max rotational deflection at chain table perimeter is approximately
 47 mm
 - Max vertical deflection at the main deck center is approximately 23 mm





Bearing load distribution



Conclusions

- Turret moored FPSOs have advantages resulting from their weathervaning capability
- VLT can support 100+ risers in ultra deep water
- VLT is a simple turret structure
- VLT incorporates a robust / long life bearing
- VLT provides more riser space than spread mooring
- VLT has low turret steel weight-to-riser ratio
- Flexibility of the VLT main deck results in a well distributed bearing load
- FEA has confirmed the VLT design