LEMBAR HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW* KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul Karya Ilmiah	:	The effect of initial imperfection pure bending load	on b	uckling strength for straight and curved pipe under
Jumlah Penulis	:	2 Orang (Hartono Yudo, Takao Y	OS	HIKAWA)
Status Pengusul	:	Penulis ke-1		,
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Surabaya, 12 Oktober 2021

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Prof. Dr. Ketut Buda Artana, S.T., M.Sc. NIP. 197109151994121001 Unit Kerja : T. Sistem Perkapalan FTK ITS

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Judul Karya Ilmiah	:	The effect of initial imperfection	on b	uckling strength for straight and curved pipe under
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d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/prosiding(30%)	9,00		9,00	
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2. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan:

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3. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi:

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Judul Karya Ilmiah	:	The effect of initial imperfection	on b	uckling strength for straight and curved pipe under
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	Nilai I		
Komponen Yang Dinilai	Reviewer I	Reviewer II	Nilai Rata- rata
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b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	8,00	8,00	8,00
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	8,00	8,00	8,00
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/prosiding(30%)	8,00	9,00	8,50
Total = (100%)	27,00	28,00	27,50
Nilai Pengusul = (60% x 27,50)= 16,50			

Reviewer 2

Prof. Dr. Moh. Djaeni, S.T., M.Eng. NIP. 197102071995121001 Unit Kerja : Teknik Mesin FT UNDIP

Semarang,

Reviewer 1

1

Prof. Dr. Ketut Buda Artana, S.T., M.Sc. NIP. 197109151994121001 Unit Kerja : T. Sistem Perkapalan FTK ITS



bending load

Yudo H.ª^{, b}, Yoshikawa T.^c Save all to author list

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Abstract

The effect of initial imperfection on the buckling strength of a straight pipe under bending has been investigated by nonlinear FEA, considering the effect of a cross sectional oval deformation by changing the variables of pipes, that is, L/D varying from about 2.5 to 20 and D/t varying from about 50 to 200.

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ISBN 978-1-880653-91-3 ISSN 1098-6189 Indexed by Engineering Index, EI Compendex, Scopus and Others.

/21/22, 9:26 AM	Table of Contents
Numerical Simulation of Hy	<u>drodynamic Forces by Time-Domain Hybrid Method</u>
Wei Sun, Huilong R	en, Xiaowang Tong, Hui Li
	COASTAL ENGINEERING
Keynote Paper	
Storm Surges in Leyte Gulf,	<u>, Philippines Caused by 2013 Typhoon Haiyan and Major</u>
<u>Typhoons with Similar Trac</u>	<u>ks</u>
Hiroyasu Kawai, Ka	atsumi Seki, Takashi Fujiki

Storm Surge

Modeling of Storm Surge for Typhoon Muifa and Typhoon Damrey	853
Xuelin Ding, Yongping Chen, Xi Gu, Michal P. Morawski	
<u>Risk Assessment of Typhoon Disasters for Islands in China</u>	859
Junguo Gao, Defu Liu, Fengqing Wang, Ziyu Chen	
Prediction of Storm surges around Korean Coasts using Climate Change Projection Data	866
S. Y. Kim, Y. Matsumi, J. H. Oh, K. D. Suh, T. Yasuda, H. Mase	
<u>Applications to Storm Surge Predictions in Denglongshan, Guangdong, China</u>	871
Sudong Xu, Kai Yin, Yimei Chen, Xiuhua Chen, Guiping Zhang, Wenrui Huang	
Waves and Modeling	
Numerical Modeling of Breaking Periodical Waves on a Sloped Beach Profile by SPH	876
Riccardo Angelini Rota R., Stefano Brizzolara, Chryssostomos Chryssostomidis, Roberto Gi	iercio
Numerical Simulation of Second-Order Multidirectional Irregular Wave Groups	884
Si Liu, Yongliang Zhang	
Wave Reflections from Perforated Breakwaters Having Resonant Channels	890
Jeong-Seok Kim, Ji-Hye Seo, Woo-Sun Park, Joong-Woo Lee	
<u>Generation of Random Waves for Distribution of Directional Spectra on Variable Bathymetry</u>	897
Katsuya Hirayama	
Annual-to-decadal Variations in Wave Power Statistics at NOWPHAS Stations around Japan	904
Hiroyasu Kawai, Katsumi Seki, Koji Kawaguchi, Tsutomu Inomata	
Simulations of short-crested harbour waves with Variational Boussinesq Modelling	912
Didit Adytia	
<u>Hydrodynamic Impact Assessment of Artificial Island Project in Quanzhou Bay</u>	919
Jinhai Zheng, Chi Zhang, Yangbo Cai	
Transmission Coefficients for Middle-Rubble Mound Breakwaters in Busan Yacht Harbour	925
Asgar Ahadpour Dodaran, Kookhun Kim, Vahideh Sahleh, Sang Kil Park	

839

845

The Proceedings of The Twenty-fourth (2014) International OCEAN AND POLAR ENGINEERING CONFERENCE

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CONTENT

All ISOPE publications are indexed by Engineering Index (EI) and SCOPUS.

SUBSEA, PIPELINES, RISERS AND MOORING

Conceptual Developments and Design

1Recent Trends and Future of Ultra Deepwater Oil Fields

Jean-Francois Saint-Marcoux

9<u>CO₂ Pipeline Transportation New Needs</u>

Carlo Maria Spinelli, Giuseppe Demofonti, Antonio Lucci, Massimo Di Biagio, Mohammad Ahmad

Subsea Simulation and Analysis

17<u>Global Dynamic Response Analysis of Offshore Pipelines for Deepwater S-Lay</u> Operation

Pu Xu, Shunfeng Gong, Wenjun Zhong, Ning He, Hui Yan
25<u>A Simulation Study of Wax Deposition in Subsea Oil Production System</u> Sun-Young Jung, Dong-Gun Lee, Jong-Se Lim
31<u>Status of Wax Mitigation Technologies in Offshore Oil Production</u> Pan-Sang Kang, Dong-Gun Lee, Jong-Se Lim
39<u>Automated Insulation Optimization for Subsea Equipment</u> Pavel Bárta, Halvard Kopperdal, Jaroslav Šindler
44<u>Thermal Design Recommendations for Subsea Deadlegs: Part I. Model Verification and</u> Layout Trine Jelstad Olsen, Pavel Barta, Atle Jensen
52<u>Hydrate Management of Jumpers by Electrical Heating</u>

Kristian Thinn Solheim, Arne Nysveen

Advanced Subsea Engineering

56Finite Element Analysis of UOE Pipes under External Pressure and Bending
Giannoula Chatzopoulou, George E. Varelis, Spyros A. Karamanos
64 The Effect of Initial Imperfection on Buckling Strength for Straight and Curved Pipe
Under Pure Bending Load
Hartono Yudo, Takao Yoshikawa
72 <u>Integrate Pipe-Soil Interaction Model with the Vector Form Intrinsic Finite Element</u>
<u>Method-Nonlinear Analysis of Free-Span</u>
Leige Xu, Mian Lin
80Dynamic Analysis of a Free Span Offshore Pipeline
Sofia Georgiadou, Eva Loukogeorgaki, Demos C. Angelides
88 <u>Interpretation of the South Stream Ring Collapse Test Program Results</u>
Ruud Selker, Pedro M.C. Ramos, Ping Liu
96 <u>Probabilistic Lateral Buckling Assessment</u>
Carlos Sicilia, Emilien Bonnet, Philip A. Cooper
104 <u>Research on Lateral Buckling Analysis of Subsea Pipeline</u>
KanKan Ni, Xu Jia
109 <u>The Numerically Exact 6 Degree of Freedom Procedure for Geometrically and</u>
Physically Nonlinear Saint- Venant's Problem for a Moderately Thick Shell With Circular
Axis
Igor Orynyak, Andrii Bogdan, Sergii Radchenko, Sergii Okhrimchuk
118 <u>The Spring Splines Procedure with Prescribed Accuracy for Determination of the Pipe</u>
<u>Centerline Geometry</u>
Igor Orynyak, Andrii Bogdan, Andrii Novikov, Igor Lokhman
126 <u>Modeling the Stress-Strain Properties of Synthetic Fiber Mooring Lines under Cyclic</u>
Loading
Wei Huang, Haixiao Liu, Cun Hu
Subsea Pipelines

134<u>Propagation Energy Distribution of PZT-based Ultrasonic Guided Waves in Laminated</u> <u>Pipeline</u>

Shi Yan, Ying Li, Yang Cheng, Xinzi Yuan, Wei Wang, Wei Sun

141<u>Calibration of Verley and Sotberg Soil Resistance Model for Pipelines Placed on</u>

Calcareous Soils

Bassem S. Youssef, Mark J. Cassidy

150<u>Contribution of Liner Strength in CRA Lined Pipes</u> Sriskandarajah T, Venu Rao

Subsea Installation

157Quasi-static Analysis of Mooring Line Tension Under Combined Impact of Wave,
Current and Soil

Jun Zhang, Xiang-Lian Zhou, Jun-Jie Guo, Jian-Hua Wang

163A Novel Installation Methodology for Ultra-Large Diameter Sea Water Intake Pipelines

Hodjat Shiri, Mohammad Banae, Vali Arabi

172Investigation on the Dynamic Performance of Offshore Pipeline Plough

Hanyang Gong, Ruhua Yuan, Liquan Wang, Xiaoli Song, Xiaodong Xing

178Photonic Lantern with Tapered Multi-core Fiber

Chan Ki Lee, Man Joo Huh, Byoung Ha Lee

Riser Mechanics – Steel Catenary Riser (SCR)

183<u>Investigation of Flexible Pipe Tensile Armour Bending Curvature Equations and Associated Bending Stress</u>

Yijun Shen, Colin Russell, Keith Anderson

190<u>Experimental and Numerical Studies on SCR Vertical Pipe Soil Interaction</u>

Yi Wang, Menglan Duan, Xiaonan Jiao

195<u>Nonlinear Free Vibration of a Steel Catenary Riser</u>

Karun Klaycham, Chainarong Athisakul, Somchai Chucheepsakul

202<u>Structural Performance of Deepwater Lazy-Wave Steel Catenary Risers for FPSOs</u>

Seungjun Kim, Moo-Hyun Kim, Sanghoon Shim, Sungwoo Im

Riser Mechanics – Top-Tensioned Riser (TTR)

210Feasibility Study of Top-Tensioned Production Riser System in South China Sea Yun Shi, Jing Cao, Chunsheng Wang, Yue Tan, Guolong Chen, Xiaodong Zhou
217Investigation on the Stability of a Top-Tensioned Riser in Irregular Waves Fei Xiao, Hezhen Yang
223Dynamical Analysis on Drilling Riser Evacuated in Hard Hang-off Mode Wenbo Wu, Jiasong Wang, Zhongxu Tian, Shixiao Fu, Zhengli Liu, Junfeng Luo, Rongyao Wang, Leijian Song, Juanjuan Qi

Riser Fatigue Assessment

230<u>Fatigue Life Prediction for Flexible joint of Deepwater Riser in Liwan Gasfield of the</u> <u>South China Sea</u>

Xin Jin, Jingan Zhang, Chenggang Li, Yongzhen Xu, Zhuo Wei

235<u>Free Span Fatigue Assessments - Room for Improvement?</u>

Graeme Roberts, T. Sriskandarajah, P. Ragupathy, Carlos Charnaux, Pradeep Hegde, Liaqat Ali

243<u>Assessment of Fatigue Damage from Variable Amplitude Loads in Risers</u> Fengjie Yin, Mark Cerkovnik, Al Conle

251<u>Internal Friction Effects on Fatigue Life of Steel Tube Umbilical</u>

Howard H. Wang, Knut Ivar Ekeberg

257<u>Investigation of Anti-Wear Tape's Influence on Bending Behavior of One Flexible Riser</u> Naiquan Ye, Svein Sævik, Chongyao Zhou

Flow Assurance

265Design of DEH Systems for Hydrate Management Jens Kristian Lervik, Kristian Thinn Solheim, Arne Nysveen 270Novel Thermal Insulation Systems for Deepwater and Arctic Pipelines Based on **Styrenic Alloys** Shiwei William Guan, Tony Bacon, Tor Fredrik Bredeli, Marianne Asbøll, Adam Jackson 278Hydrocarbon Hydrate-Containing Suspension for Associated Petroleum Gas Pipeline **Transport** Victor D. Lapshin, Alexander N. Gulkov, Alexander N. Minaev, Alexey A. Morozov, Andrey M. Bobylo 283Reliability Evaluation for Subsea X-mas Tree Control System Based On Bayesian **Networks** Songsong Lyu, Menglan Duan, Wei Liang, Jinzhi Chen, Zhe Xie 289Formation Mechanism of Seafloor Instability in the Modern Yellow River Delta Gao Wei, Li Guangxue, Cao Lihua, Li Peiying 294Slurry Based Fluid Rate Optimization for Large ID Manifolds using CFD Atul B. Bokane, Yogesh K. Deshpande, Brad Bull, Siddharth Jain **302Stability Design for Concrete Mattresses** Jol Godbold, Nikki Sackmann, Liang Cheng **UNDERSEA VEHICLE, COMMUNICATION AND CONTROL**

Underwater Robotics and Communications

309A Comb Spectrum Signal Detection Method Based on Matched Searching in Frequency
Domain
Vao Zhang, Jian-guo WII, Lei Gao, Hong-li Yu
214 Pacie Study of Underwater Noise Attenuation through Palloon Arrays
T' C' L' C' C C C C C C C C C C
Tien-Stang Ling, Chi-Fang Chen, Sheng Fong Ling, Wei-Chun Hu, Cheng-Cyuan
318Experimental Results of the Sparse Channel Estimation in Underwater Acoustic
Communication
Byung-Chul Gwun, Chang-Eun Lee, Oe-Hyung Lee, Ki-Man Kim, Kwon Son, Seung-
Yong Chun, Sang-Kook Lee
322An Image Processing Method of the Ship Wake Based on Image Sonar
Gao Lei, Wu Jian-Guo, Zhang Yao
326 Propulsive Performance of an Underwater Soft Biomimetic Batoid Robot
Audren Cloitre, Bruce Arensen, Nicholas M. Patrikalakis, Kamal Youcef-Toumi, Pablo
Valdivia Y Alvarado
334 <u>Course and Depth Control for a Biomimetic Underwater Vehicle - RobCutt-I</u>
Qingping Wei, Shuo Wang, Chao Zhou, Min Tan
340Experimental Study on Water Jet Underwater Robot
Jiaming Wu, Ying Xu, Zhijian Ye, Chengwei Zhang
345An Innovative Space Motion of Underwater Vehicle
Yanqun Li, Xide Cheng, Zuyuan Liu
351Quaternion-based Least-squares Method for Calibration of Transceiver Alignment for
High-precision Underwater Positioning
Min Yu, Chao Zhou
355Adaptive Power Supply Switching by Auto-defined Multiplexer in an Underwater
Junction Box for the Marine Observatory
Kai-Ping Hsu, Hung- Hsi Lin, Sheng-Hua Chen, Hsiao-Yu Hsu, Hsiang-Chih Chan
363Identification of Hydrodynamic Parameters for a Hybrid ROV in a Free-flying
Movement
Cristiano Zacarias Ferreira, Gerson Yuri Cagnani Conte, Thiago Morais Ceratti
Ribeiro Juan Pablo Julca Avila
371 Motion Control Based on Sliding-Mode Theory for Underwater Vehicle-Manipulator
Systems with Redundancy
Donahaa Kim Joon Young Kim Hyaung Sik Choi
277L evoling Control of Underwoter Plotform Pased on Skiding Mode Controller
577 Levening Control of Underwater Flatform Based on Shding Wode Controller

Guohua Xu, Yingkai Xia, Kan Xu, Zhilin Zeng, Han Xu

383<u>Research for Control Parameters Optimization of 6-DOF Flight Simulator Based on</u> <u>Particle Swarm Optimization Title</u>

Yun Lu, Kai Zhou, Weijia Li, Wenzhuo Tian, Xiao Wang

388<u>Critical Conditions of Hydrodynamic Diving and Surfacing for a Submersible High</u> <u>Speed Craft</u>

Cong Huo, Wencai Dong

- 393<u>Hydrodynamic Analysis of a Waterjet Propelled Underwater Vehicle in Vertical Plane</u> *Chao Wang, Yang Lin, Zhiqiang Hu, Lingbo Geng*
- 399**Design and Test of an Unmanned Semi-submersible Vehicle with Blended-Wing Body** *Zhiqiang Hu, Ruiwen Yi, Yang Lin, Chao Wang*
- 405<u>Development of Oceanic Energy Harvesting Robotic Buoy for Persistant Operation</u>

Hangil Joe, Jason Seongju Lee, Minsung Kim, Seok-Min Wi, Hee-Seung Kwon, Son-Cheol Yu

Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV)

410<u>Autonomous Underwater Vehicle for Coastal survey</u>

Sarinya Sanitwong na Ayutthaya, Yodchai Tiaple, Kla Laitongdee, Phansak Iamraksa 415Navigation and Depth Control of a Small-Sized AUV with Mass Shifter Mechanism

Ngoc-Huy Tran, Hyeung-Sik Choi, Lee Sang Sub, Oh Ji Yoon, Ha Ji Hoon, Jeon Ji Hea, Son Heon Jung

421<u>Development of a Morphing AUV for Path and Station Keeping in Complex Current</u> <u>Environments</u>

Andrea M. Meneses, Bo Li, Manhar Dhanak, Tsung-Chow Su

- 429**Optimal AUV Trajectories for Bearings-only Target Tracking and Intercepting** *Yanyan Wang, Kaizhou Liu, Xisheng Feng*
- 436CFD Modelling and Validation of an AUV Undergoing Variable Accelerations Howan Kim, Zhi Quan Leong, Dev Ranmuthugala, Alexander Forrest

Underwater Glider

- 444**Development of an Ocean-Going Solar-Powered Underwater Glider** Masakazu Arima, Hirofumi Tonai, Kana Yoshida
- 449<u>Pitch Control Performance of an Underwater Glider for Long-term Virtual Mooring</u> Kenichi Asakawa, Kensuke Watari, Masahiko Nakamura, Tadahiro Hyakudome
- 456Constant Acceleration Test and Motion Simulation of Underwater Glider "Tsukuyomi"

Masahiko Nakamura, Tetsuya Kawatani, Kenichi Asakawa, Tadahiro Hyakudome, Aki Yoshida

GEOTECHNICAL AND GEOENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Suction Piles

463<u>Finite Element Modeling of Inclined Load Capacity of Suction Caisson in Sand with</u> <u>Abaqus/Explicit</u>

Sheikh Sharif Ahmed, Bipul Chandra Hawlader

- 470<u>Centrifuge Model Tests of Group Suction Anchors Subjected to Horizontal Load</u> Surin Kim, Jae-Hyun Kim, Dong-Soo Kim, Yun Wook Choo, Osoon Kwon
- 475<u>Numerical Simulation of the Tensile Resistance of Suction Buckets in Sand</u> Martin Achmus, Klaus Thieken
- 484<u>Design and Installation of Meteorological Towers with Tripod Suction Piles for</u> Offshore Wind Farms

Daejin Kwag, Moosung Ryu, Osoon Kwon, Sangchul Bang

- 492<u>Evaluation of Vertical Pullout Behavior of an Embedded Suction Anchor 2 by</u> <u>Centrifuge test</u>
 - YouSeok, Kim, TaeHoon, Kim, KyoungO, Kim, JongPil, Lee, JinWoo Bak
- 496<u>Modelling the Capacity of Suction Caisson Anchors based on Fuzzy Theory</u> Yeesock Kim, Jaehun Ahn
- 502Effect of Relative Density of Sand on the Penetration Characteristics of Suction Pile Jeong-Seon Park, Jong-Hoo Lee, Duhee Park, Ho-Ki Ban, Yun-Su Han

Offshore Foundation

- 506<u>Advanced Continuum Modeling of Pile Response to Jack-up Spudcan Penetration</u> Haydar Arslan, Patrick C. Wong
- 514<u>New Medium-Scale Laboratory Testing of Bucket Foundation Capacity in Sand</u> Evelina Vaitkunaite, Lars Bo Ibsen, Benjaminn Nordahl Nielsen
- 520Design of Deep Foundations in Marine Gas Hydrate-Bearing Sediments Xiaoyan Long, Ko Min Tjok
- 525<u>Relation between Slope of Plate and Reaction of Soil in a Spudcan for Jack-up Platform</u> Dongseop Han, Seungjun Kim, Moo-Hyun Kim, Young-Chul Park
- 531 Evaluation of p-y Approaches for Large Diameter Monopiles in Sand Martin Achmus, Klaus Thieken, Katrin Lemke

Soil Improvement

540<u>Strength Mobilization Characteristic of Dredged Clay Mixed with Cement during</u> <u>Initial Curing Time</u>

Gyeongo Kang, Takashi Tsuchida, Hiroyuki Wakioka

547<u>Electrochemical Stabilization of Offshore and Onshore Soils: A Review</u>

Joon Kyu Lee, Julie Q. Shang

556<u>Applicability of Coal Combustion Products as Vertical Drain Method for Soft Ground</u> <u>Improvement</u>

Hyun-Young Shin, Kyoung-O Kim, Young-Jin Kim, Byeong-Il Kim, Sang-Jae Han 560<u>Influence of Vertical Pressure and Injection Type on Effects of Ground Improvement</u> with Thixotropic Gel Compaction Method

> Takamitsu Sasaki, Naoaki Suemasa, Ken-ichi Tokida, Shunsuke Shimada, Tadao Oyama

568<u>Residual Settlement Behavior in PBD-Improved Soft Ground</u>

Tae-Hyung Kim, Gi-Chun Kang, Choong Gi Jeong, Dong-Uk Kim, Sungwoung Kim 573<u>Calibration of Resistance Factor of Single Aggregate Pier Using Static Load Test Result</u> Yeon-Soo Jang, Joon-Mo Park, Yong-Bae Han, Young-Seok Cho

Soil Properties

579<u>Statistical Consideration of Holocene Clay Properties Estimated by Artificial Neural</u> <u>Network in Kobe Airport</u>

Kazuhiro Oda, Ken-ichi Yokota

587<u>A Prediction of Ground Temperature Distribution using n-factor and Convective</u> <u>Coefficient</u>

Changkyu Jang, Changho Choi, Jangguen Lee, Chulho Lee

592<u>A New Model of Pore Pressure Generation for Seabed Soils Under Typhoon Wave</u> Loading

Lien-Kwei Chien, Wen-Chien Tseng, Shu-Yi Chiu, Chih-Hsin Chang

600<u>Shearing Characteristics of Artificial Soil Mixture with Coal Combustion Products</u> Wanjei Cho, Deokho Chae, Kyoung-O Kim, Hyun-Young Shin, Young-Jin Kim

Stability and Seepage

604<u>Consideration of Seepage of Rainwater in a Full Scale Model Experiment through</u> <u>Numerical Simulation</u> Kyohei Umenura, Kazuhiro Oda, Keigo Koizumi, Kazuma Murakami, Takayuki Onishi 610<u>A Method for Risk Assessment to Deep-Seated Catastrophic Landslides caused by</u> Heavy Rain based on Artificial Intelligence and Mathematical Statistics

Kazuhiro Oda, Shinichi Ito, Keigo Koizumi

616<u>Shear Characteristics of Undisturbed and Remolded Peat Consolidated under Cyclic</u> <u>Loading</u>

Masaki Tsushima, Hiroshi Oikawa

620<u>New Technique for Measuring Groundwater Level and Permeability in Small House</u> <u>Ground</u>

Chol-Ho Kim, Mamoru Fujii, Masahiro Ogawa

625<u>Experimental Studies Regarding the Efficiency of Seabed Soil Protection near Offshore</u> <u>Structures</u>

Leonid G. Shchemelinin, Alexander V. Utin, Nikolay D. Belyaev, Vladimir V. Lebedev, Igor S. Nudner, Konstantin K. Semenov

632<u>Preliminary Study on Seepage and Dynamic Performance Effects of Inclined Core</u> <u>Structure Extension of a Heightened Reservoir Dam</u>

Young-Hak Lee, Ken-ichi Tokida, Yoshiya Hata, Jun Kawaguchi, Masaki Uotani

Piles and Foundation

640<u>Numerical Investigation of Bearing Capacity of Spudcan on Sand overlying Clay</u> Jun Zhao, Beom Seon Jang, Haibin Jin, Menglan Duan

646<u>Study on Applicability of Ecocement to Foot Protection Liquid and Pile Periphery</u> <u>Fixing Liquid</u>

Naoto Okuzumi, Mamoru Fuji, Ken Watanabe, Yoshinobu Kiya, Yutaka Nishimura 654Comparison Research on Negative Skin Friction on Pile in Sand and in Clay

Ting Huang, Jinhai Zheng, Guoliang Dai, Weiming Gong

660<u>Prediction of Long Term Capacity using Dynamic Testing for Underwater Skirt Pile</u> Foundation

> Liqun Liang, Scott Webster, Ruhua Yuan, Hongxing Tian, Yanbo Han, Chao Wang, Liang Yu

Cyclic Loading

668<u>The Effect of a Random Wave Field on Wave Induced Pore Pressure Generation</u> *Piet Meijers, Tim Raaijmakers, Dirk Luger*

676<u>Evaluation of Soil Liquefaction Potential by Screw Driving Sounding Test</u>

Tsuyoshi Tanaka, Naoaki Suemasa, Toshiyuki Katada, Shinichi Yamato

682<u>A Case Study of the Performance-based Seismic Design for Sheet Pile Wharf in Taiwan</u> *Cheng-Yu Ku, Ching-Chung Chang, Wei-Fan Tseng, Jui-Ying Lai*

Numerical Analysis

687<u>Numerical Modelling of Dynamic Installation of a Torpedo Anchor in Calcareous Silt</u> Youngho Kim, Muhammad Shazzad Hossain, Dong Wang

693<u>Numerical Simulation of Dyke Breach Process using MPS Method</u>

Takayuki Shuku, Shizuka Hirayama, Shin-ichi Nishimura, Toshifumi Shibata

- 697<u>Three Dimensional FEA for Subsea Pile Drivability and Fatigue Analysis</u> Chengye Fan, Yu-Hsuan S Huang, Jorge Alba
- 703Large Deformation FE Analysis of End-Bearing Piles Installing in Sand Hongliang Ma, Mi Zhou, Muhammad Shazzad Hossain, Yuxia Hu

709<u>Finite Element Analyses on Mechanical Behavior of Inner Rehabilitated Pipes Affected</u> by Outer Aging Pipes

> Kohei Ono, Yutaka Sawada, Akira Izumi, Taiki Miki, Yusuke Sonoda, Kazuya Inoue, Toshinori Kawabata, Hoe I. Ling, Liming Li, Johji Hinobayashi

Testing and Instrumentation

715<u>Geological and Geotechnical Characteristics of Deepwater Sediments in Offshore Japan</u> Xiaoyan Long, Ko Min Tjok, Aurelian C. Trandafir, Ryosuke Sato, Koji Yamamoto

723 Estimation of Fine Fraction Content in Soil by Electrical Resistivity

YuanHao Gao, Mamoru Fujii

731<u>Small-Scale Testing of Cyclic Laterally Loaded Monopiles in Dense Saturated Sand</u> G. Nicolai, L. B. Ibsen

737<u>Estimation of Volume Water Content Using an Electrical Resistivity Survey for</u> <u>Monitoring Shallow Landslides</u>

Takayuki Onishi, Keigo Koizumi, Kazuhiro Oda, Shinichi Ito, Sadayuki Kamide 742<u>A Case Study of Deep Excavation in the Weak Ground near Shore Area</u> *Yeon-Soo Jang, Seungmock Shin, Yong-Bae Han*

Construction and Materials

- 748<u>Identifying Problematic Soil Layers in Surfers Paradise, Australia</u> Haider Al-Ani, Erwin Oh, Gary Chai, Alan Liew
- 754<u>An Eco-Friendly Design Method for Infrastructures Based on CVM</u>

Yasuhisa Shimokado, Takayuki Shuku, Shin-ichi Nishimura, Toshifumi Shibata 760<u>Trial Construction of Ground Reclamation Using Dredged Soil Mixed with Coal</u> <u>Combustion Products</u>

Hyun-Young Shin, KyungO Kim, Young-Jin Kim, Byung-Yoon Kang, Young-Kweon Cho

- 764<u>Deformation of Retaining Walls Caused by Construction of Soil-Cement Column</u> Masahiro Ogawa, Mamoru Fujii, Chol-Ho Kim
- 769<u>Mechanical Properties of Tsunami Deposit Mixed with Concrete Rubble</u>

Yasuyuki Nabeshima, Hiroaki Okuno, Hiroo Tanaka

The Effect of Initial Imperfection on Buckling Strength for Straight and Curved Pipe Under Pure Bending Load

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ABSTRACT

The effect of initial imperfection on the buckling strength of a straight pipe under bending has been investigated by nonlinear FEA, considering the effect of a cross sectional oval deformation by changing the variables of pipes, that is, L/D varying from about 2.5 to 20 and D/tvarying from about 50 to 200. Furthermore also the buckling strength of curved pipes (D/t = 200) have been investigated by changing R/Dfrom 50 to 200. Not only the elastic buckling but also the elasto-plastic buckling was investigated. From the numerical results, the followings were found. The buckling strength reduced more in longer pipes than shorter pipes due to pre-buckling oval deformation. But, the reduction of buckling strength due to imperfection is larger in shorter pipes than in longer pipes. Moreover, the buckling strength reduces more by the imperfection of buckling mode than by that of oval mode. The effect of imperfection on buckling strength in plastic region was smaller than in elastic region. The buckling moment of curved pipes reduces more when the curvature of pipe increases in both original and imperfect pipes, especially for longer pipes.

KEY WORDS: Buckling strength; initial imperfection; straight pipe; curved pipe; oval deformation; elastic buckling; elasto-plastic buckling.

NOMENCLATURE

- D : Pipe diameter
- E : Young's modulus
- M : Applied Moment
- M_a : Maximum moment in elasto-plastic analysis
- M_b : Buckling moment obtained by nonlinear calculation in elastic analysis.
- *M_{cr}* : *Critical bending moment under axial compression*
- *M_o* : Maximum moment in elastic analysis pipe without imperfection
- M_p : Ultimate (plastic) moment
- M_y : Yield moment
- r : Pipe radius
- *R* : *Radius of curvature in curved pipe*
- t : Nominal wall thickness

- δ : Oval deformation
- δ_o : Maximum imperfection amplitude
- v : Poisson's ratio
- σ_{cr} : Critical buckling stress under axial compression
- σ_v : Yield stress

INTRODUCTION

To predict the buckling strength of straight and/or curved pipes is important for designing the offshore pipelines. The various kinds of loads, such as axial compression, external pressure and bending are applied to the offshore pipelines. The buckling strength of a pipe is much reduced due to the initial imperfections. The effects of initial imperfections on the buckling strength of pipes under axial compression and pressure are investigated by many researchers, but the research for buckling strength of pipes under bending is still limited. Therefore, in this study, the comprehensive study for the buckling strength of pipes under bending is performed by utilizing *FEA*.

First, the previous researches for estimating the buckling strength of pipe under pure bending moment are briefly explained.

The maximum bending stress of cylinder under the critical (buckling) moment M_{cr} can be expressed by equation (1).

$$\sigma_{cr} = \frac{M_{cr}}{\pi r^2 t} \tag{1}$$

Where, *r* is the pipe radius, and *t* is the wall thickness.

If the critical buckling stress of a cylinder under bending is same as the buckling stress of a cylinder under uniform compression, the critical stress can be expressed by Eq. 2.

$$\sigma_{cr} = \frac{E}{\sqrt{3\left(1-v^{2}\right)}} \left(\frac{t}{r}\right)$$
⁽²⁾

From Eqs. 1~2, the critical moment can be estimated as follow.

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Integrate Pipe-Soil Interaction Model with the Vector Form Intrinsic Finite Element Method-Nonlinear Analysis of Free-Span

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ABSTRACT

A practical model is developed by integrating pipe-soil interaction model with the vector form intrinsic finite element (VFIFE) method. The soil resistance in axial direction of pipeline is taken into account by elasto-frictional method. The soil reactions in the lateral and vertical directions of pipeline are simulated by a force-resultant model (so-called bubble model). An automatic method is developed to simulate pipe-soil contacting and separating phenomenon in dynamical analysis. A series of cases are studied. The displacements of simulation compare well with DNV. The static moment formula of DNV is modified by contrast with simulation results, which are appropriate for interaction of the studied pipeline with sandy seabed.

KEY WORDS: pipeline; tension; bending moment; VFIFE; bubble model; soil resistance; pipe-soil contacting and separating.

INTRODUCTION

Submarine pipeline is a critical infrastructure in exploration and transportation of marine oil and gas. There are always free-span submarine pipelines due to unevenness of seabed, scouring or pipelines crossing (Bijker, Staub et al. 1991, Choi 2001, Soreide, Paulsen et al. 2001, DNV-RP-F105 2006, Jin 2011). The concerned pipeline in South China sea passes through very irregular topography and has span length larger than 200m(L/D>300). However, the general formulas recommended by DNV are just feasible in situations of L/D<120 (Soreide, Paulsen et al. 2001). Therefore, the present study aims at developing a robust numerical model with which the following several points are taken into consideration in this paper to accurately simulate response of free-span pipeline. 1. The geometry nonlinearity and extra-large displacement of the long-span pipeline (DNV-RP-F105 2006). 2. Soil reaction force to pipeline as the pipeline embedded into soil. 3. The axial soil resistance in long-span case. 4. The pipe-soil contacting and separating phenomenon in dynamical analysis.

PIPE-SOIL INTERACTON MODEL

As mentioned above, the response of free-span pipeline is affected by pipe-soil interaction. Traditionally, restraint of seabed to pipeline is assumed as pinned-pinned, fixed-fixed, springs (Nielsen, Kvarme et al. 2002) or frictional (Lyons 1973, Wantland, O'Neill et al. 1979, Lambrakos 1985, Hong, Liu et al. 2004). But the influence of seabed to response of pipeline is just partly reflected by the above simplifications.

Three increasingly sophisticated force-resultant models (Elasto-plastic Model, Bounding Surface Model and Bubble Model) are introduced by Tian and Cassidy(2008). The bubble model is adopted in this paper because it simulates the force-displacement constitution best. Issues about numerically implementing several kinds of force-resultant pipe-soil interaction models in the analysis of pipelines are discussed in Tian and Cassidy(2010). The efficiency and accuracy of several time integration methods are discussed. The Euler-Modified method is proved to be the most time-saving one meeting engineering accuracy and is therefore chosen by us with adopted model accuracy of 10⁻⁴.

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Interpretation of the South Stream Ring Collapse Test Program Results

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ABSTRACT

A comprehensive study was conducted on the collapse mechanism of rings cut off from line pipe specimens. It was theoretically established that a ring without end restraints should have a lower collapse pressure value than an equivalent full-scale joint. However, similar collapse pressure test results were obtained for both rings and joints. Ring tests differ from joint tests in end restraint, but both capture collapse resistance integrally, while coupon tests (production tests) only capture the influence of material properties. The 'length effect' and the 'end cap effect' increase the collapse resistance of a joint, while radial end restraints increase the collapse resistance of a ring. These effects are found to be of same order of magnitude for the investigated combination of parameters (thermally aged SAWL 450 and D/t of approximately 20). Further, influence of the out-of-roundness shape and material properties on the collapse behaviour of rings was assessed.

KEY WORDS: South Stream; collapse; pipelines; ring; length effect; end cap effect; seal friction; out-of-roundness.

NOMENCLATURE

Symbols

D	Outside diameter (m)
D _{max}	Maximum measured outside diameter (m)
D _{min}	Minimum measured outside diameter (m)
D _{nom}	Nominal specified outside diameter (m)
E	Young's modulus (Pa)
Ν	Number of data points (-)
f_0	Ovality (%)
f _v	Specific minimum (uniaxial) yield stress (SMYS, Pa)
k _R	Radial foundation stiffness (Pa/m)
n	Circumferential wave number (-)
р	Contact pressure (Pa)
pc	Collapse pressure (Pa)
p _e	Elastic collapse pressure (Pa)
p_p	Plastic collapse pressure (Pa)
t	Wall thickness (m)

 Δ_n Fourier ovality with respect to wave number n (%)

- α_{fab} Fabrication factor (-)
- β End cap pressure toggle factor (-)
- δ Push distance (m)
- ε Strain (m/m)
- μ Friction factor (-)
- v Poisson's ratio (-)
- ξ Ramberg-Osgood shape factor (-)
- σ Stress (Pa)
- $\sigma_{0.23}$ Material strength corresponding to 0.23 % strain (Pa)
- $\sigma_{0.5}$ Material strength corresponding to 0.5 % strain (Pa)
- σ_a Axial (longitudinal) stress (Pa)
- σ_c Compressive stress (Pa)
- $\sigma_{\rm h}$ Hoop (circumferential) stress (Pa)
- σ_t Tensile stress (Pa)
- τ Shear stress (Pa)

Abbreviations and Acronyms

- CoV Coefficient of variation
- FEA Finite element analysis
- FEED Front end engineering design
- FEM Finite element model
- JCOE J-ing, C-ing, O-ing and expansion (production method)
- Linopot Linear potentiometer
- OOR Out-of-roundness
- RO Ramberg-Osgood
- SAWL Longitudinally submerged arc-welded pipes
- UOE U-ing, O-ing and expansion (production method)

INTRODUCTION

For the South Stream Offshore Pipeline project, four 32-inch (outside diameter, D) subsea pipeline strings, having 39 mm nominal wall thickness (t) and approximately 930 km length each, will be installed in the Black Sea from the Russian shore, through Turkish waters, to the Bulgarian shore, in water depths ranging up to 2200 m.

To confirm the collapse resistance of offshore pipelines, usually fullscale tests are conducted. As it is inconvenient to transport large pipe joints around the world, it was decided to conduct ring collapse tests as Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth (2014) International Ocean and Polar Engineering Conference Busan, Korea, June 15-20, 2014 Copyright © 2014 by the International Society of Offshore and Polar Engineers (ISOPE) ISBN 978-1 880653 91-3 (Set); ISSN 1098-6189 (Set)

Probabilistic Lateral Buckling Assessment

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a probabilistic method to assess the lateral buckling response of a pipeline. The method is based on a Monte Carlo simulation in which the lateral buckling response is predicted using a surrogate model that uses artificial neural networks calibrated from non-linear FE analyses. The method presented intends to improve on current industry best practice by directly considering the limit states relevant to global buckling to produce designs with consistent levels of reliability.

KEY WORDS: Pipelines; Lateral Buckling; Probabilistic; Neural network; Safebuck; Reliability; Monte Carlo

NOMENCLATURE

ANN	: Artificial neural network
CoV	: Coefficient of variation
ESF	: Effective section force
FEA	: Finite element analysis
GLBSM	: Global lateral buckling surrogate model
ILT	: In-line tee
IMR	: Inspection maintenance and repair
JIP	: Joint industry project
LLBSM	: Local lateral buckling surrogate model
LRFD	: Load and resistance factor design
OOS	: Out of straightness
UR	: Utilization ratio
VAS	: Virtual anchor spacing
μ_L^{BO}	: Breakout lateral pipe-soil friction factor

INTRODUCTION

In the design of offshore pipelines, it is often convenient and sometimes necessary to allow the formation of lateral buckles. This relieves the axial compression, but can sometimes lead to severely localized bending deformations. In such designs, the lateral buckles are often subjected to the most onerous loading conditions and govern the mechanical design of the pipeline.

The response of a pipeline at a lateral buckle can be modeled in great detail using sophisticated non-linear finite element analysis. However, these advanced models require detailed information that is not available at the design stage. This information includes the pipe-soil interaction response, which could be quantified at the design stage but is subjected to significant uncertainty, and the as-laid geometry of the pipe in the vertical and horizontal planes, which can only be established once the pipeline has been constructed. The uncertainty in these two parameters leads to an additional unknown, which is where the buckles form and more importantly how far apart buckles are from each other, as this governs the level of load (axial feed-in or expansion) that goes onto each buckle location.

The uncertainty in design is normally accounted for by using safety (Load and Resistance) factors, calibrated to achieve a certain probability of failure. In the case of the lateral buckling response of a pipeline, this would seem impractical, given the very high level of uncertainty and the inter-dependence between the global response of the pipeline, i.e. where buckles form, and the local response at each lateral buckle. Under these circumstances, a pipeline-specific probabilistic assessment appears to be a suitable approach.

This type of approach was proposed by the Safebuck JIP (Bruton and Carr, 2011), which developed the Buckfast software, available to the participants of the JIP. This approach, however, is based on the concept of the characteristic VAS (virtual anchor spacing), which requires a calibration, implicit in the Safebuck methodology/guidelines, to obtain the required probabilities of failure.

The purpose of this paper is to present a probabilistic assessment of the lateral buckling response of a pipeline that is based on the actual limit states and therefore requires no calibration. The proposed strategy is intended to achieve probabilities of failure in line with those required for the rest of the design of the system and therefore produce a design that is better optimized.

The ultimate goal is thus to propose a method that allows reducing costs, whilst maintaining the required levels of safety.

The Numerically Exact 6 Degree of Freedom Procedure for Geometrically and Physically Nonlinear Saint-Venant's Problem for a Moderately Thick Shell With Circular Axis

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ABSTRACT

An original numerical procedure for treating the Saint-Venant's problem for toroidal shells of arbitrary cross section under pressure and bending moment is suggested.

The main attention of investigators is given to geometrically nonlinear effects. Two of them have a direct relation to Saint-Venant's problem. The first is so called Brazier's effect, which deals with a nonlinearly increasing ovalization of cross section of an initially straight elastic pipe with growth of bending moment. This phenomenon is of practical importance for a thin-walled shell.

Another manifestation of geometrically nonlinear effects consists in an additional action of external or internal pressure. The external pressure promotes the ovalization while the internal one resists it. The current rules of designing submarine pipelines consider it as a possible limit state that requires due analysis for the substantiation of their integrity.

In the paper, two auxiliary tasks are considered separately: the loading in the plane and the loading in the axial direction of the shell. The plane section hypothesis for both tasks is used. The model proposed in the paper allows taking into account the plasticity effect as well as the distribution of the radial and shear stresses acting in the plane of the cross section.

The procedure implies the fine meshing of the cross section along the circumferential as well as the radial directions. In spite of very large number of unknowns the application of the sweeping (transfer matrix) method allows the procedure to be technically reduced to the solution of 6 linear equations at each step of iteration. The main idea consists in introducing at each iteration the Basic set of looking for parameters which are redefined by taking into account the Correction solution. The last one presents itself the numerical solution of all governing equations (equilibrium, physical, geometrical) based on current Basic geometry and taking into account the Basic stresses and deformations.

The results of comparison of the proposed procedure with known geometrically and physically nonlinear analytical and numerical solutions show the perfect accuracy of the method. KEY WORDS: Moderately thick shell; beam; ring; outer pressure; in-plane bending; method of initial parameters.

INTRODUCTION

The ideas of work. This paper is a continuation of our previous work (Orynyak, 2009) which was devoted to thin-walled elastic shell (Fig. 1). It is intended to account for the plasticity effect as well as the distribution of the radial and shear stresses acting in the plane of the cross section. Thus we will use the same notions, designations and ideas as were expressed in (Orynyak, 2009). Most important among them are:

1. The definition of the Saint –Venant problem (Petrov, 1998) for beam structures, according to which each cross section of shell is in the same stress-strain state as others. This means that a) the form of cross sections is constant along axial coordinate; b) the shell has circular axis; c) the loading can not be given by arbitrary distribution of stress but can be presented only by some generalized parameters (bending moment, pressure).

2. The main idea of solution implies that the problem can be separated into two independent subproblems: a one for the irregular ring (curvilinear closed beam) (in the plane of cross section) and that for a beam (in axial direction) with specific Saint Venant's boundary conditions, which satisfy the outer loading (pressure and in-plane bending).

3. The plane section hypothesis. In fact it is used twice – for each of two subproblems. This allows characterizing each section of the curvilinear beam (first subproblem) as having only two degrees of freedom: uniform deformation (axial elongation) and linearly changed deformation (rotation). Similarly, second subproblem is characterized by two deformational parameters. Thus in fact our method of solution is "beam-beam" method.

4. The procedure is iterative one and two sets of solution is used: Basic solution and Correction one. Basic solution characterizes the adopted level of the stresses, strains and the geometry change at given iteration step. The Correction one was calculated for the adopted Basic geometry from all governing equations. It is used for adjusting the Basic one. In