



**Snapback
Characterisation for
Arresting Structure
Design:
Physical Testing
Insight**

August 2024



NZ's largest commercial testing lab

45,000 ft² R&D facility

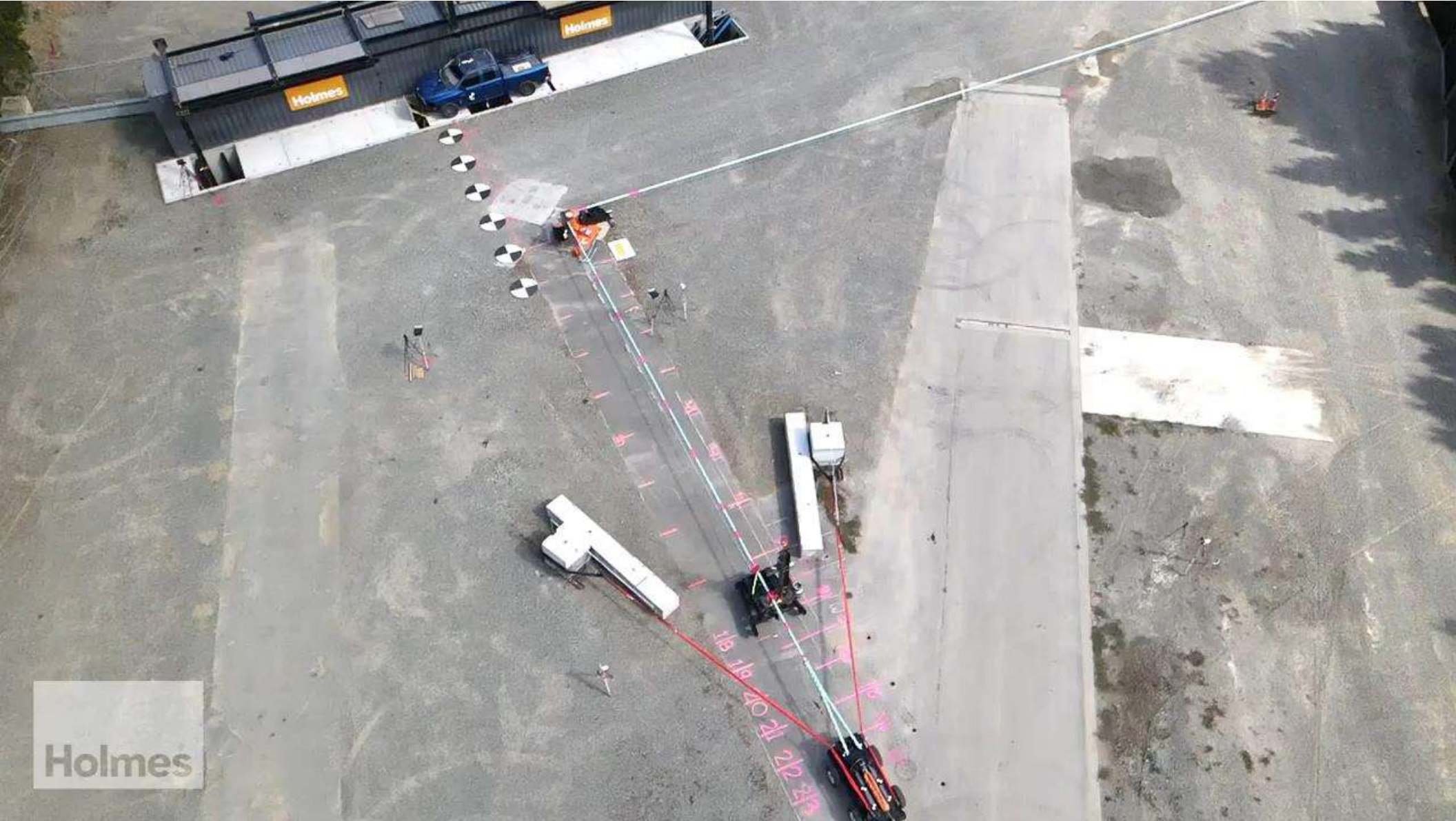
Award winning technology

Innovative intellectual property

Outstanding technical solutions

Enhancing client's competitive positions





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BHP case study

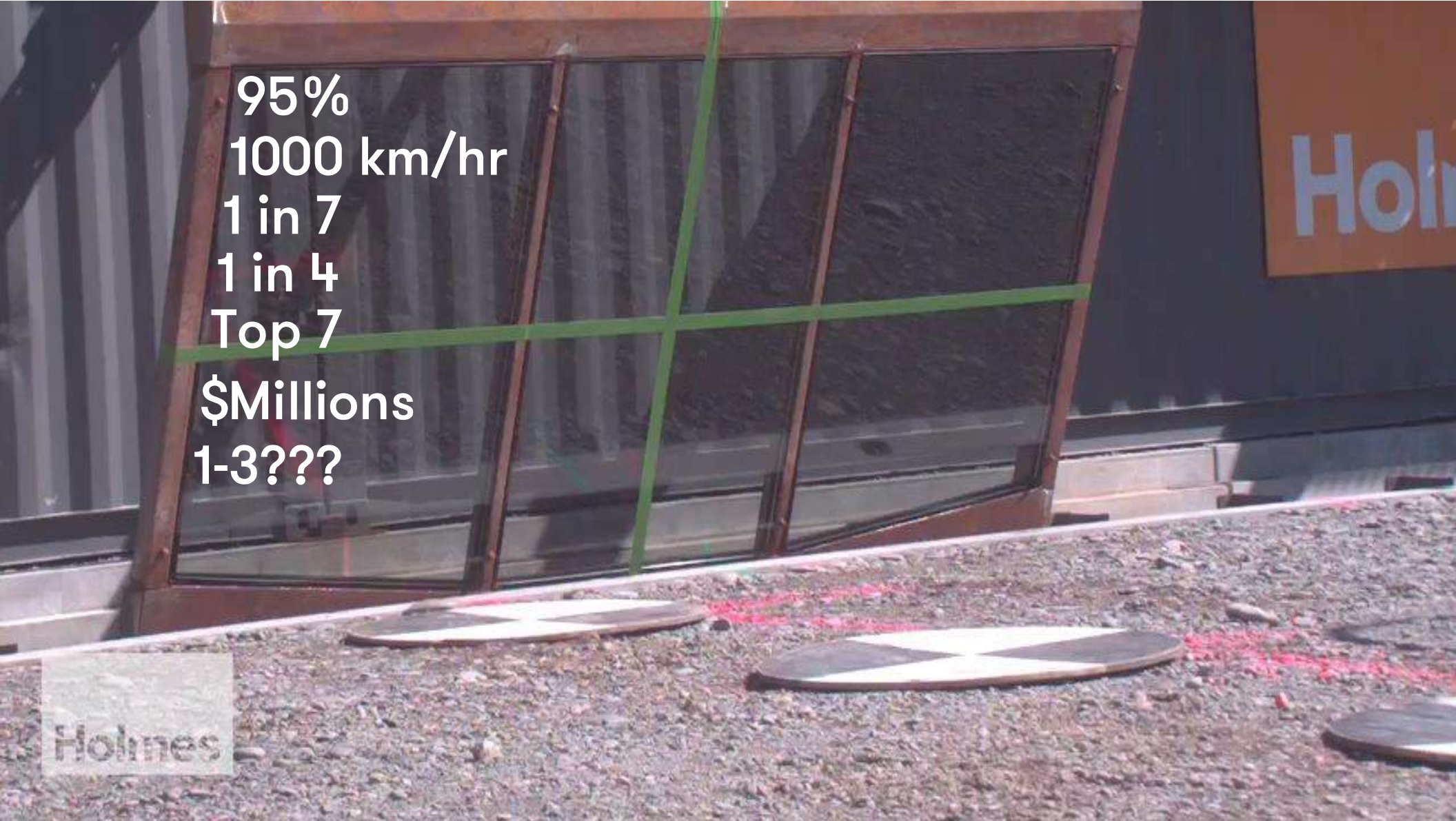
The event – Hay Point Coal Terminal



95%
1000 km/hr
1 in 7
1 in 4
Top 7
\$Millions
1-3???

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An aerial, high-angle photograph of a ship's deck. The deck is a light grey color with various pieces of equipment, including a crane and several vertical masts. The ship is on a blue sea. In the foreground, a long, orange safety railing runs diagonally across the frame. The railing has a mesh top and vertical posts.

**Arresting
structures are
your last line
of defence.**

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PIANC
The World Association for
Waterborne Transport Infrastructure

Maritime Navigation Commission

MarCom

WG 251

GUIDANCE ON THE DESIGN OF PARTED MOORING LINE ARRESTING SYSTEMS

“To provide guidance on risk and reliability informed design of parted mooring line arresting systems and guidance on the quantification of design energy, reactions, and probability of parted mooring line events.”

**A challenge that's
far from simple**

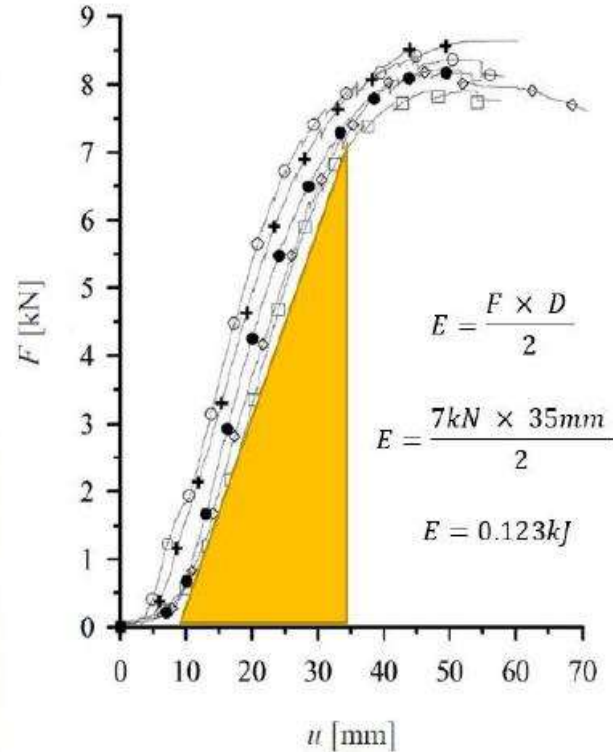
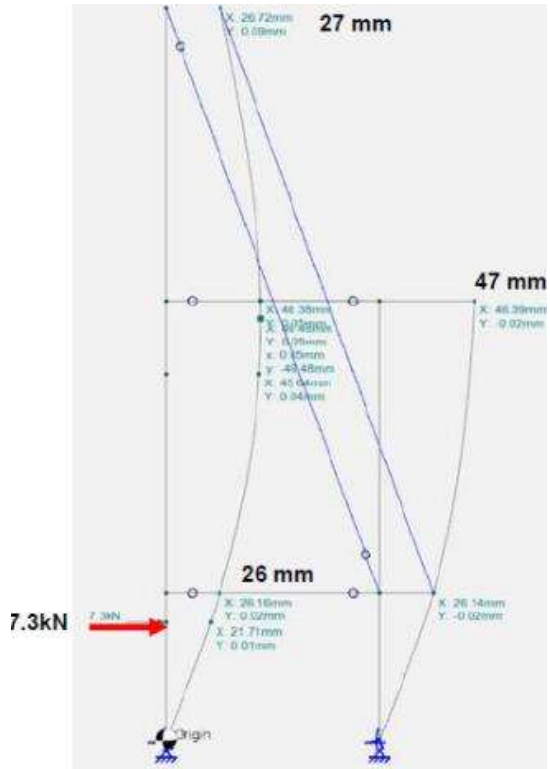
Minimum Performance Criteria

- Contain or redirect a worst-case snapback
- Avoid hazardous debris
- Minimize movement of the arresting system to prevent hazards.
- Protect large areas from unpredictable events in unexpected locations.





Conventional Design



The engineering theory



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Operational Requirements

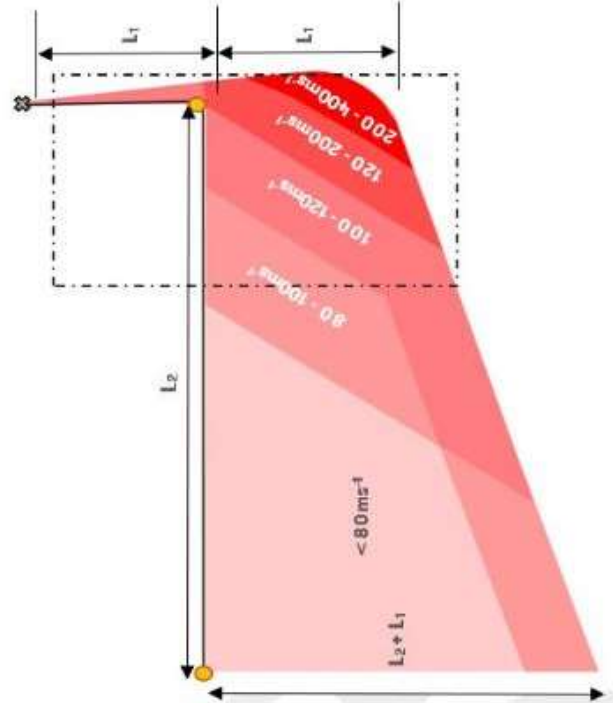
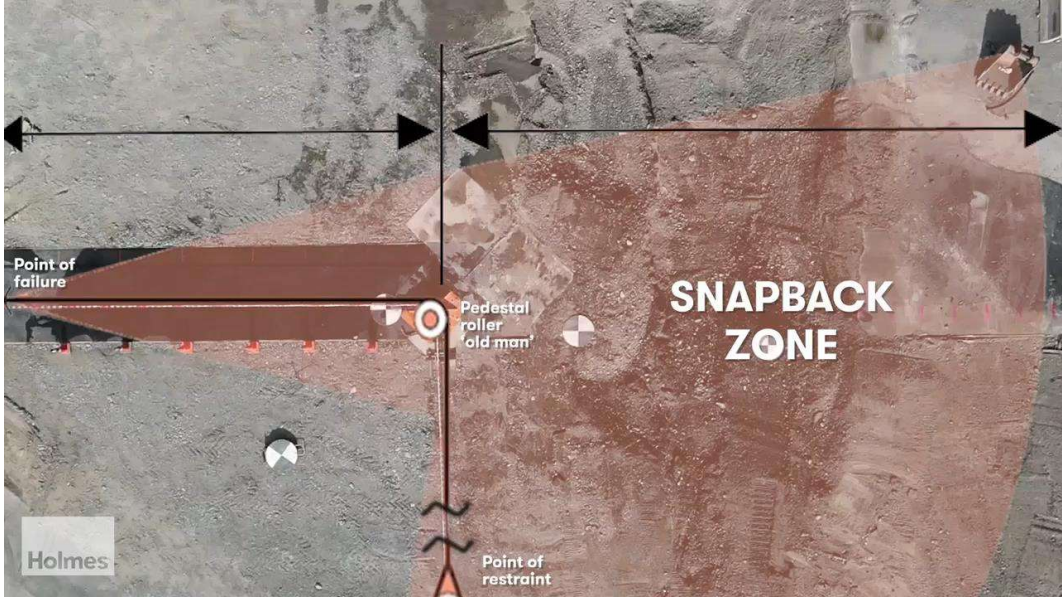
- Maintain high visibility for personnel during mooring operations.
- Limited footprint and existing structural capacity for the arresting structure.
- Minimize operational downtime with short installation windows.
- Restricted access for heavy equipment at installation locations.
- Harsh metocean conditions: high winds, extreme UV, and saltwater exposure.

An alternative approach to design

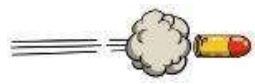


Understanding snapback impact severity

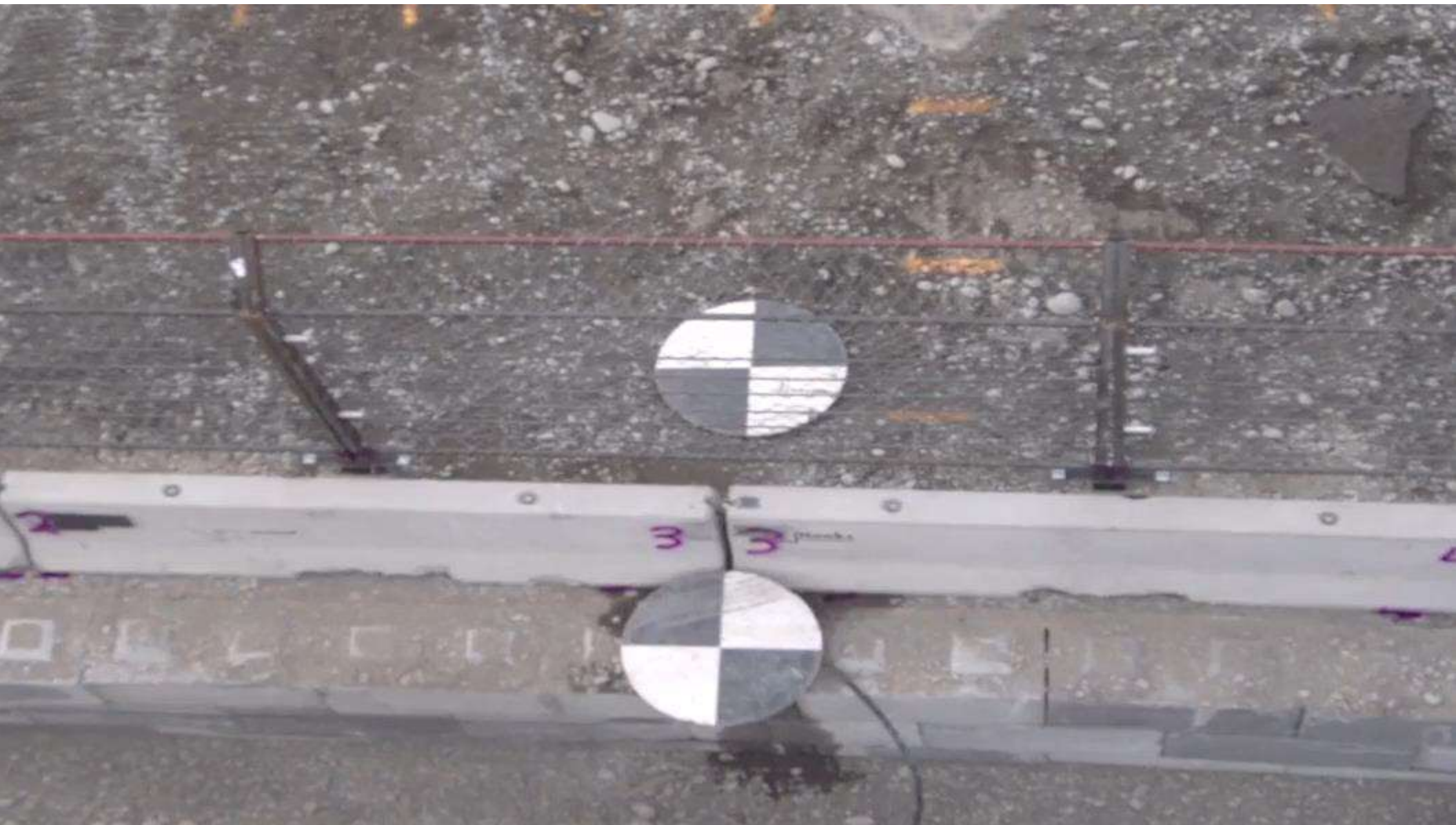
Extreme speeds small impact areas



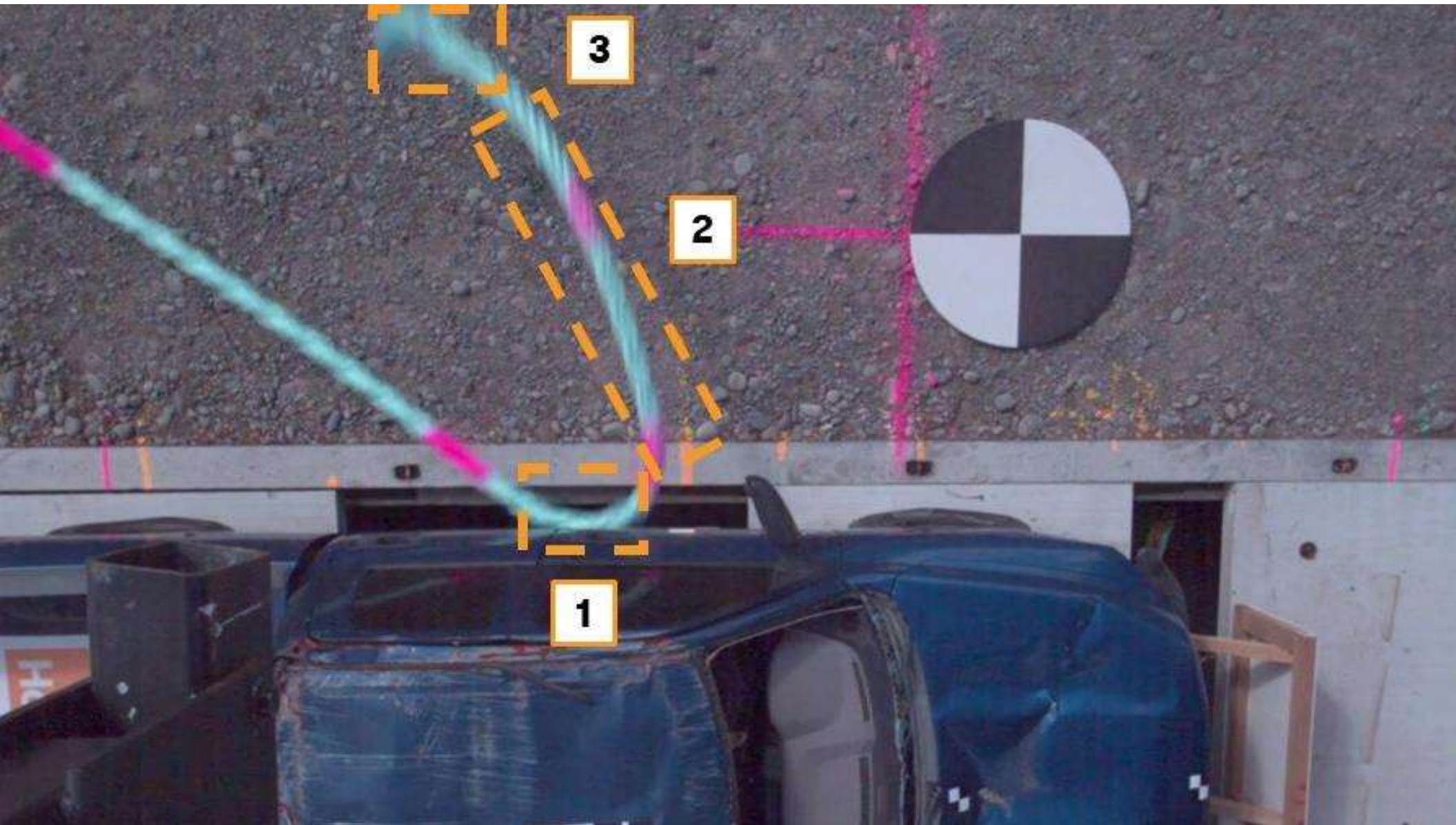
Faster than a speeding bullet?







Distinct loading events



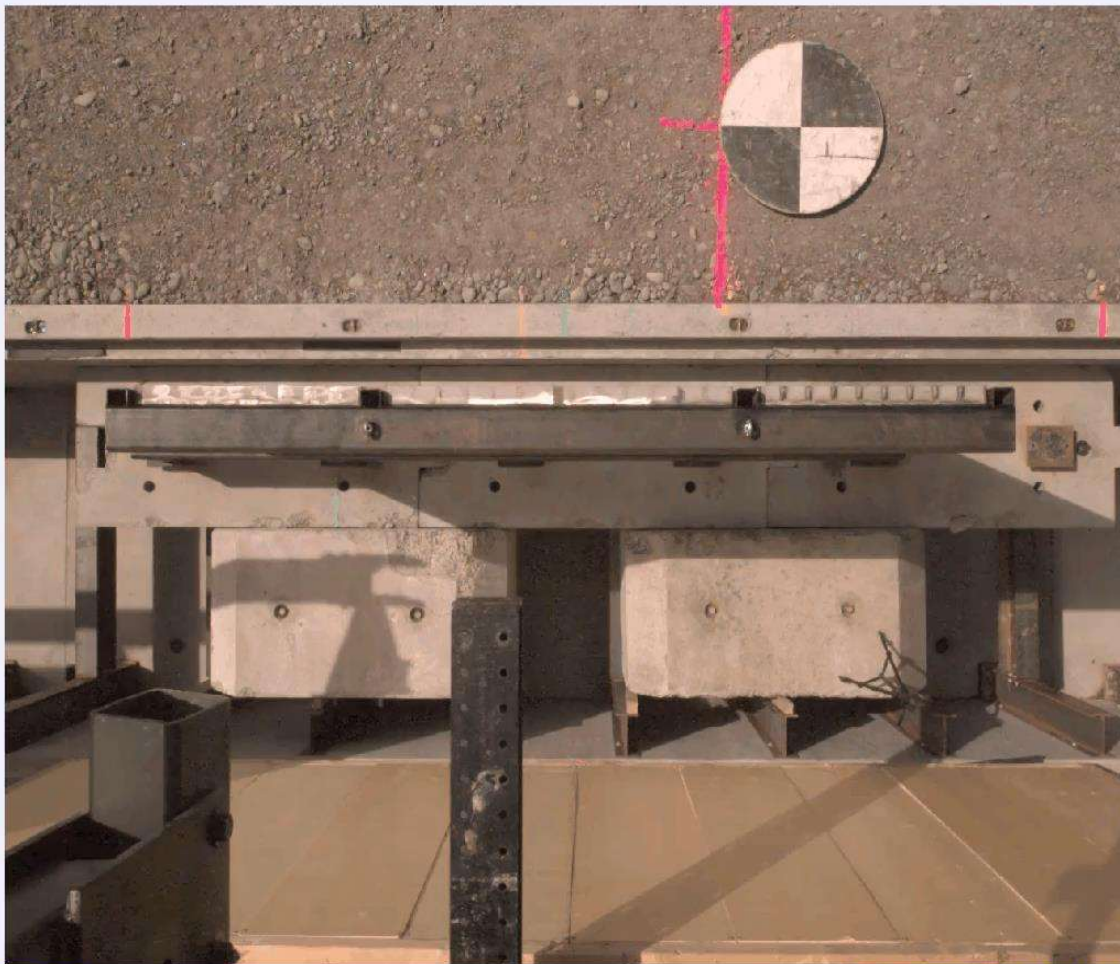
3

2

1

Velocity of each critical impact event

Tall m 1.000 kg



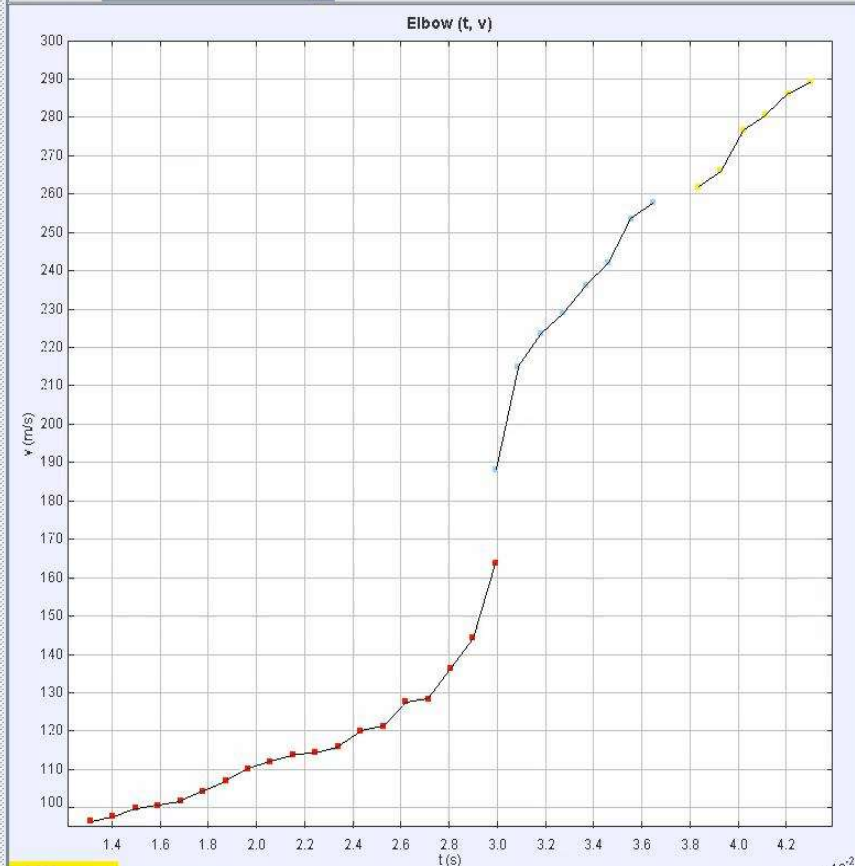
x=2.347 m y=0.409 m

Tail selected (set mass on toolbar, shift-click to mark)



#2B-2 B Close Overhead HS JDR.trk

Plots Elbow

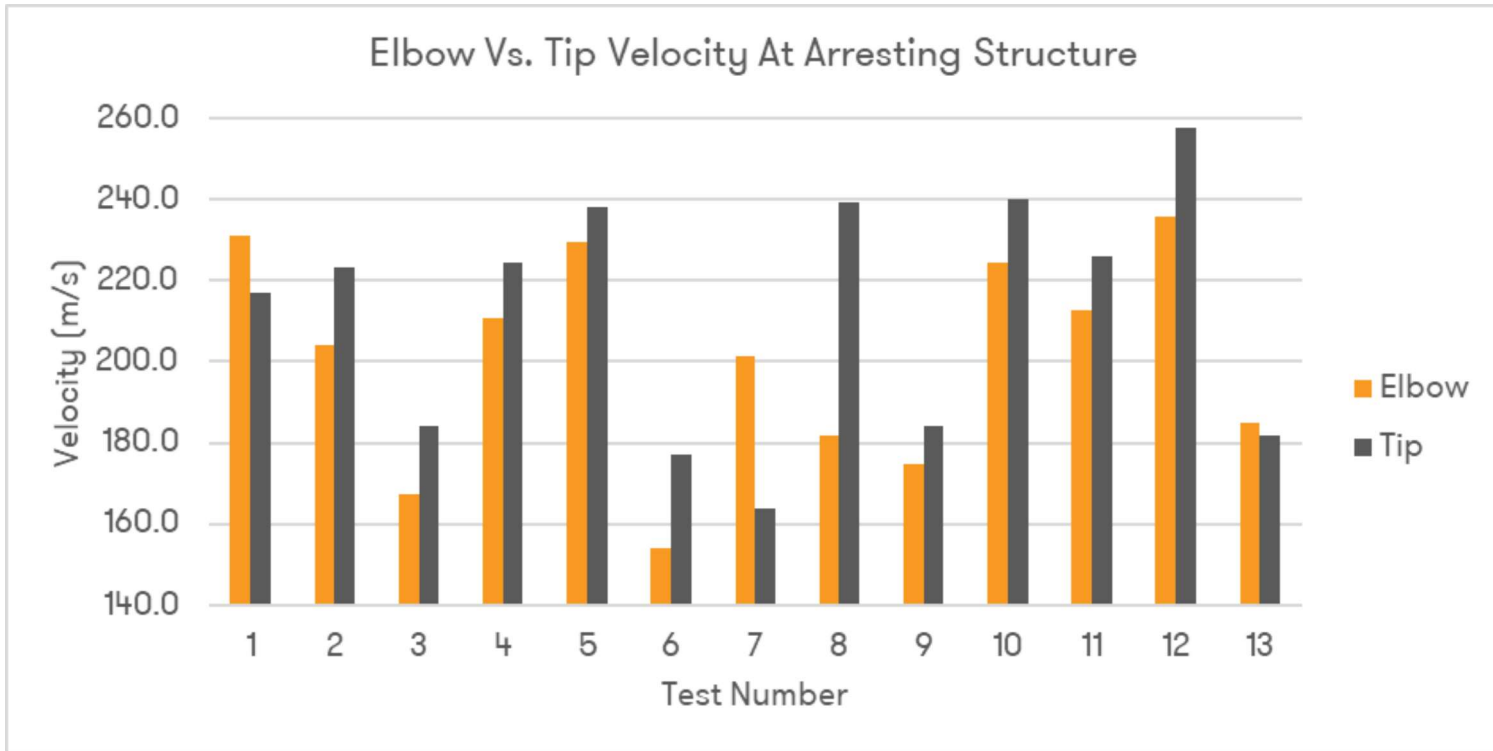


t=0.039 s v= m/s

Columns Elbow

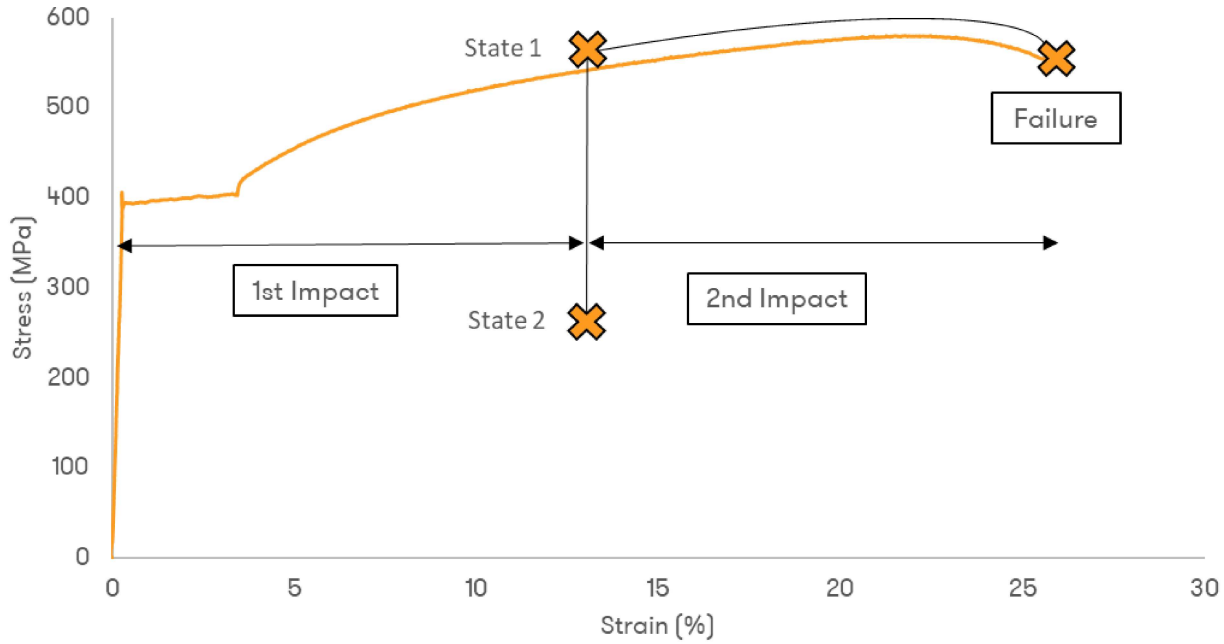
t(s)	v(m/s)
0.030	100.00
0.031	100.00
0.034	100.00
0.036	100.00
0.037	100.00
0.039	100.00

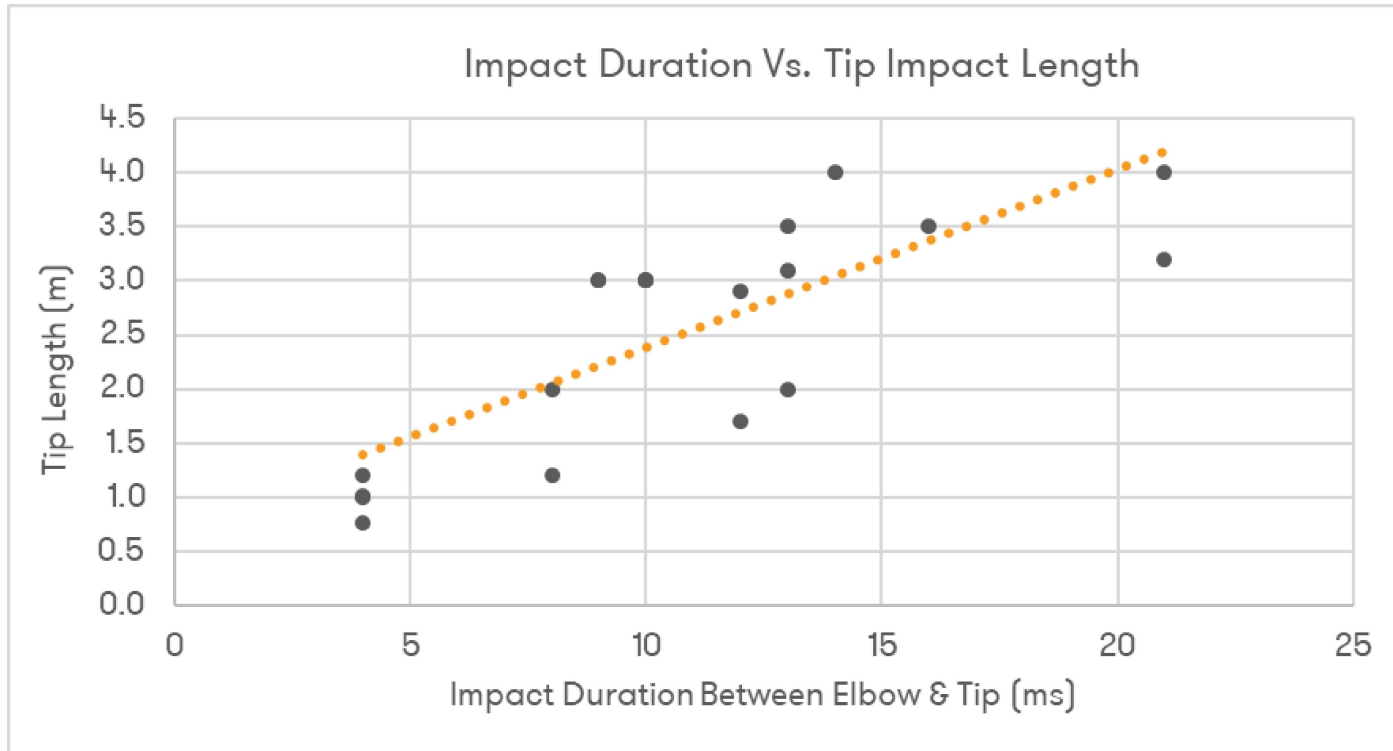
Elbow Vs. Tip Velocity At Arresting Structure



Duration between critical impact events

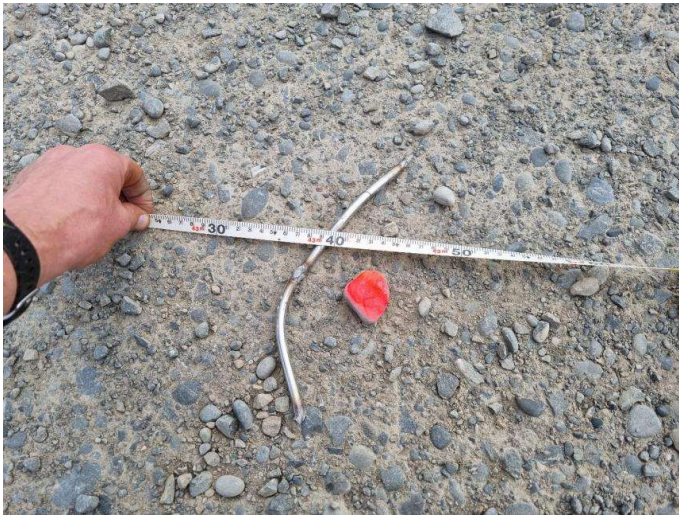
Engineering Stress Strain Curve under Snapback Events





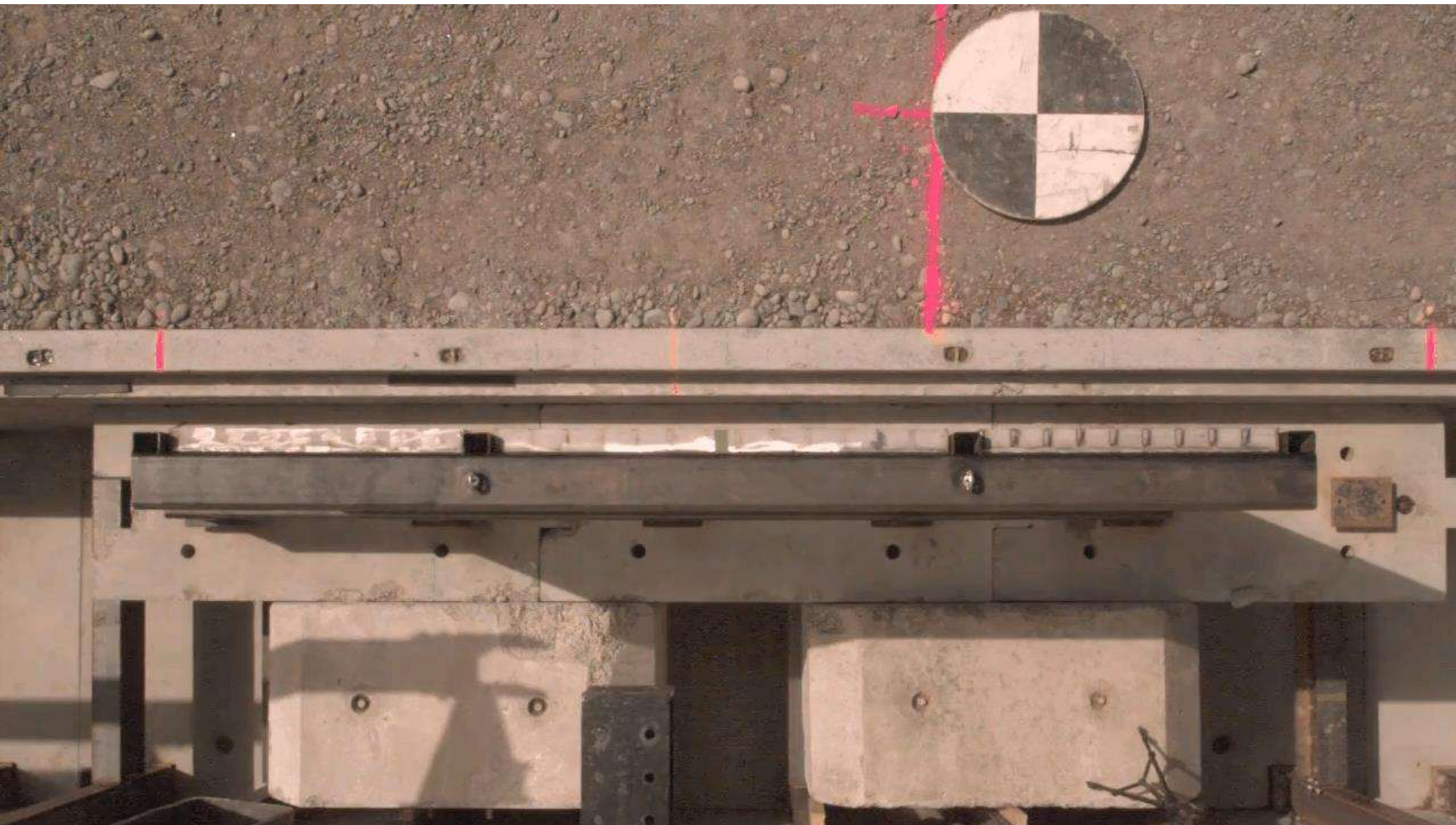


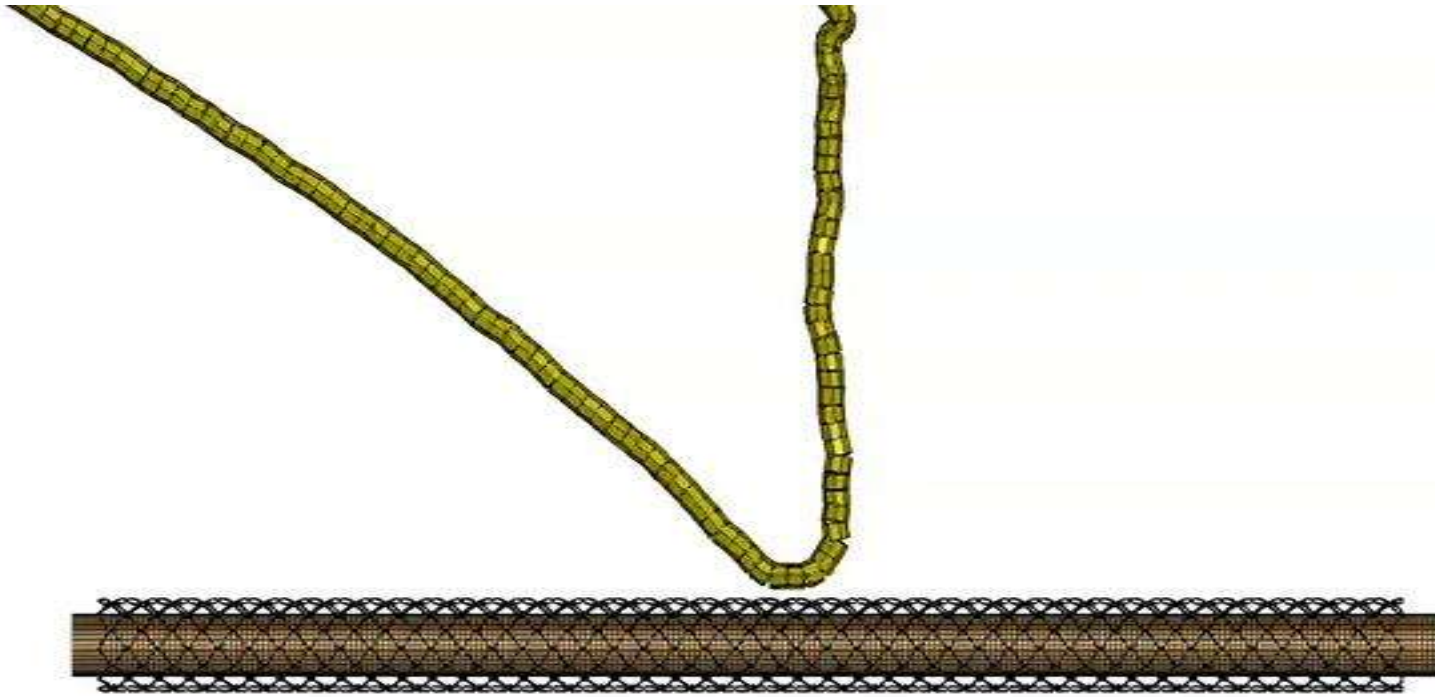


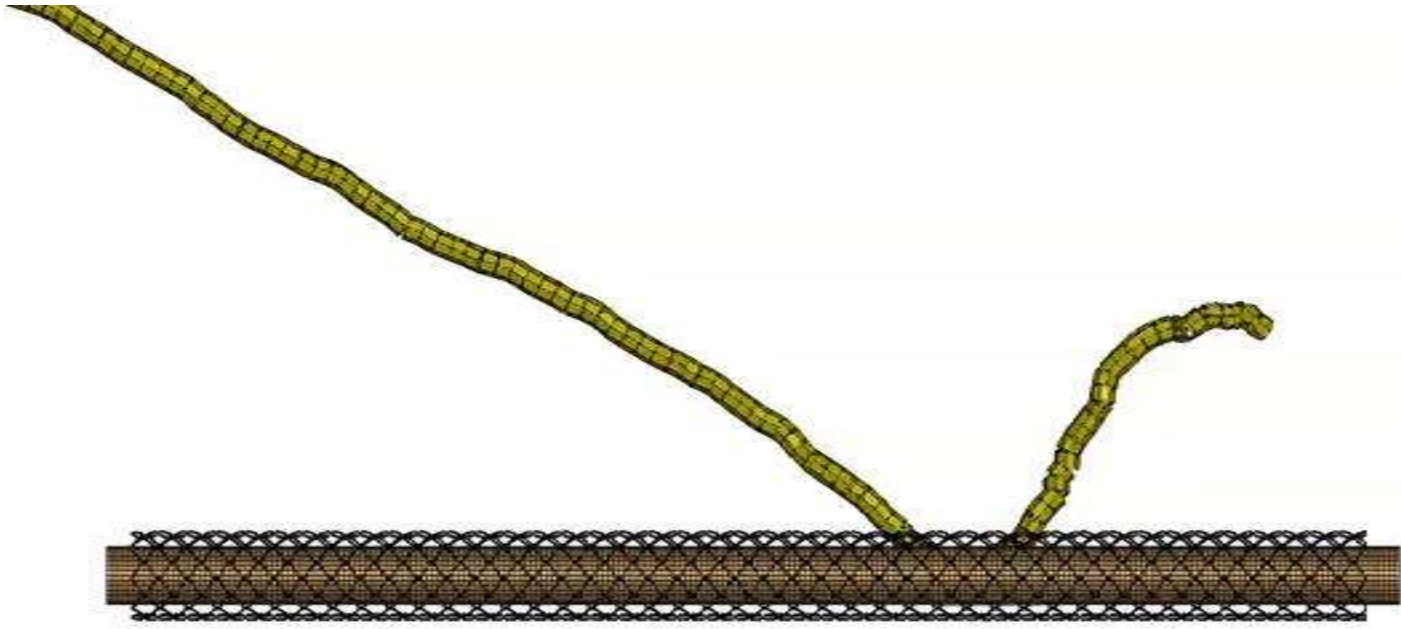


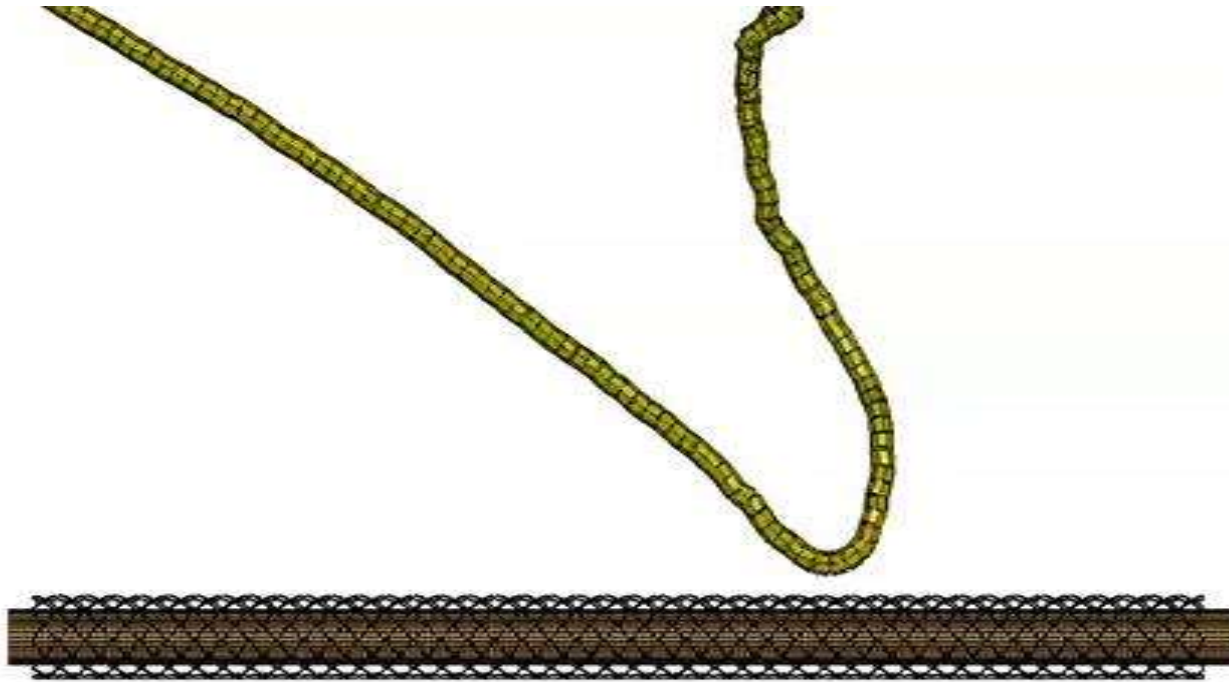
Debris Code	Max Velocity (m/s)	Weight (g)	Max Energy (J)
1	57.7	53	88.3
2	152.5	46	534.9
3	143.7	52	536.9
4	76.6	38.5	113.0
5	110.5	101.5	619.7
6	67.7	46.0	105.5
.22LR Projectile	330.0	2.6	163.0

Position of critical impact events











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Conclusion



**Gebrugg Snapback
Arresting Structure -
Hay Point 2023**





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Gebrugg Snapback
Protection System



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Geobruigg Snapback
Protection System



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Geobruigg Temporary Snapback Protection Structure

Any Questions?

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