

Telefon

+49 441 570 61 0

Fax

+49 441 570 61 10

Email

info@itap.de

Postanschrift

Marie-Curie-Straße 8
26129 Oldenburg

Geschäftsführer

Dr. Manfred Schultz-von-Glahn
Dipl. Phys. Hermann Remmers

Sitz

Marie-Curie-Straße 8
26129 Oldenburg
Amtsgericht Oldenburg
HRB: 12 06 97

Bankverbindung

Raiffeisenbank Oldenburg
Kto.-Nr. 80 088 000
BLZ: 280 602 28

Measurement of wind turbine construction noise at Horns Rev II

Client: BioConsultSH
Brinckmannstraße 31
25813 Husum
Germany

Report provided by: ITAP – Institut für technische
und angewandte Physik GmbH
Marie-Curie-Straße 8
26129 Oldenburg
Germany

Author: Klaus Betke

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1. Executive summary

The construction of the Horns Rev II wind farm is accompanied by a marine mammal monitoring programme. As a part of that study, underwater noise was measured on the installation of pile J2. During pile driving, a maximum peak level of 195 dB and a maximum SEL of 176 dB were observed at 720 m distance from the pile. At 2300 m distance, respective values were 180 dB for the peak level and 164 dB for the SEL (all sound levels re 1 μ Pa). The spectral maximum of the pile driving noise was in the frequency range 80 – 200 Hz.

2. Basic principles

2.1 Sound level definitions

In sound engineering, the “strength” of a sound is specified by its *level* in decibels (dB). However, a single dB value is not always a sufficient characterisation. In particular, this is the case for non-continuous sounds like impulses from pile driving blows. Useful quantities are:

- Equivalent continuous sound pressure level (L_{eq})
- Sound exposure level (SEL)
- Peak level (L_{peak})

L_{eq} and SEL can be specified as broadband “single number” values, but also frequency-dependant, e.g. in 3rd octave bands.

Equivalent continuous sound pressure level, L_{eq}

This is a very common quantity in sound engineering. It is also called time-averaged level, or sometimes “RMS level”. It is usually abbreviated L_{eq} and is defined as

$$L_{eq} = 10 \log \left(\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{p(t)^2}{p_0^2} dt \right) \quad (2.1)$$

where $p(t)$ is the sound pressure, p_0 the reference pressure of 1 μ Pa and T the averaging time. As a numerical recipe, equation 2.3 reads “*square observed sound pressure values, average them (i.e. multiply each p^2 by time step dt , add up all products and divide the sum by T), divide by p_0^2 and apply 10 log to obtain result in dB.*”

Sound exposure level, SEL

It is obvious that for non-continuous sound like pile driving strikes, the L_{eq} not only depends on the averaging time and on the intensity of the impulses, but also on the intervals in between them. Hence a better suitable quantity for comparing noise from pile drivers is the sound exposure level or SEL (sometimes abbreviated as L_E). It is defined slightly different from the L_{eq} :

$$SEL = 10 \log \left(\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{p(t)^2}{p_0^2} dt \right) \quad (2.2)$$

The averaging start and stop times T_1 and T_2 are chosen arbitrarily, but in a way that the sound event lays in between T_1 and T_2 , see Figure 2.1. T_0 is 1 second. That is, the SEL is the level of a continuous sound with 1 s duration and the same sound energy as the impulse. It equals the “energy level” (in dB re 1 μ Pa²s) sometimes found in literature. The SEL is more difficult to measure directly than the L_{eq} , but there is a simple relationship between the two quantities:

$$SEL = 10 \log \left(10^{L_{eq}/10} - 10^{L_{beq}/10} \right) - 10 \log \frac{nT_0}{T} \quad (2.3)$$

where n is the number of events, e.g. pile strikes, within the observation time T . As above, $T_0 = 1$ s. L_{beq} is the background noise level in between the pile strikes. Applying equation 2.3 to a L_{eq} measurement yields the *average SEL of n events*. If the background noise is negligible with respect to the event noise, equation 2.3 can be simplified to

$$SEL \approx L_{eq} - 10 \log \frac{nT_0}{T} \quad (2.4)$$

Note: The SEL function implemented in sound level meters works according to equation 2.4 with a fixed value of $n = 1$.

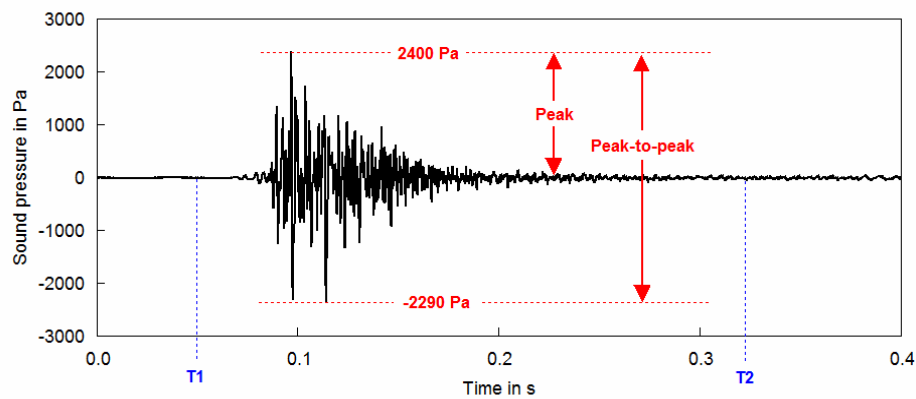


Fig. 2.1. Typical underwater sound pressure impulse of a pile driving blow, recorded at several 100 metres distance. T_1 and T_2 are explained in the definition of the sound exposure level, see equation 2.2. The peak level in this example is $20 \log(2400/10^{-6})$ dB = 187.6 dB (the SEL in this example is approx. 162 dB).

Cumulative SEL

For evaluating the biological impact of pile driving in terms of a noise dose, it may be reasonable to consider not only the strength of a single strike, but to define the SEL "event" as a series of strikes (up to the whole pile driving process, which may take several thousand strikes). This value is sometimes referred to as "cumulative SEL". If the strikes are all equal, it can be computed from the single-strike SEL according to

$$SEL_{cum} = SEL_{single} + 10 \log(n) , \quad (2.5)$$

whereas n is the number of strikes. That is, the SEL_{cum} increases by 10 dB with every tenfold increase of the number of strikes.

Peak level

Impulsive sounds can have moderate L_{eq} or SEL values, but very high instantaneous pressure peaks though. A measure for these peaks is the peak level. Contrary to L_{eq} and SEL, there is no averaging:

$$L_{peak} = 20 \log (|p_{peak}| / p_0) , \quad (2.5)$$

where p_{peak} is the highest observed sound pressure (may also be the most negative). An example is shown in Figure 2.1.

Note: Some authors prefer the peak-to-peak level (see Figure 2.1). At some distance from an underwater sound source, however, after the signal has been reflected several times at the sea bottom and the sea surface, the magnitudes of the positive and negative maximum are almost equal. Thus, $L_{peak-to-peak} = L_{peak} + 6$ dB is an adequate approximation for converting peak levels to peak-to-peak levels and vice versa. In the example in Figure 2.1, the difference between them is 5.8 dB.

M-weighting

Broadband single-number L_{eq} or SEL values do not account for the frequency-specific hearing capability of the species in question. Hence Southall et al. (2007) have introduced a frequency weighting function. This M-weighting moderately attenuates high and low frequency components of the signal, similar to the A- and C-weighting curves implemented in common sound level meters. The letter M stands for marine mammals.

There are different M weighting curves; the two relevant ones for the North Sea and the Baltic Sea are shown in Figure 2.2. For pile driving noise, sound levels weighted with the $M_{HF \text{ cetaceans}}$ curve are typically 5 to 7 dB lower than unweighted levels. $M_{pinnipeds}$ weighted levels fall in between unweighted and $M_{HF \text{ cetaceans}}$ levels.

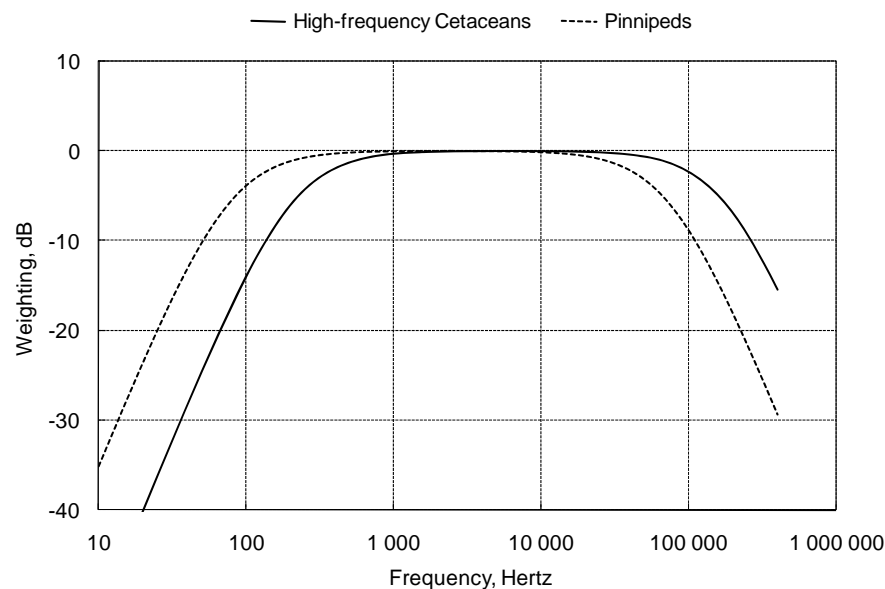


Fig. 2.2. M-weighting curves for “high frequency” cetaceans, e.g. harbour porpoises, and for pinnipeds (after Southall et al. 2007)

2.2 Sound propagation effects

Sound propagation in the sea is affected by the water depth; below a certain frequency, no sound propagation is possible. This limiting frequency f_0 is also a function of the speed of sound c in the sediment (Urick 1983 p. 175):

$$f_0 = \frac{c_{\text{water}}}{4h} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - (c_{\text{water}} - c_{\text{sediment}})^2}} \quad (2.6)$$

In this formula, h is the water depth. The speed of sound in the sediment is slightly larger than in water, where it is approximately 1500 m/s. With $c_{\text{sediment}} = 1600$ m/s and 3 m depth, for example, f_0 is about 350 Hz.

At this frequency, significant parts of pile driving sound energy would be cut off, see for example the spectrum in Figure 4.4. Pile driving noise from Horns Rev II travelling across the Rev (Figure 2.3) is thus subject to a stronger attenuation than sound propagating in northern and western directions.

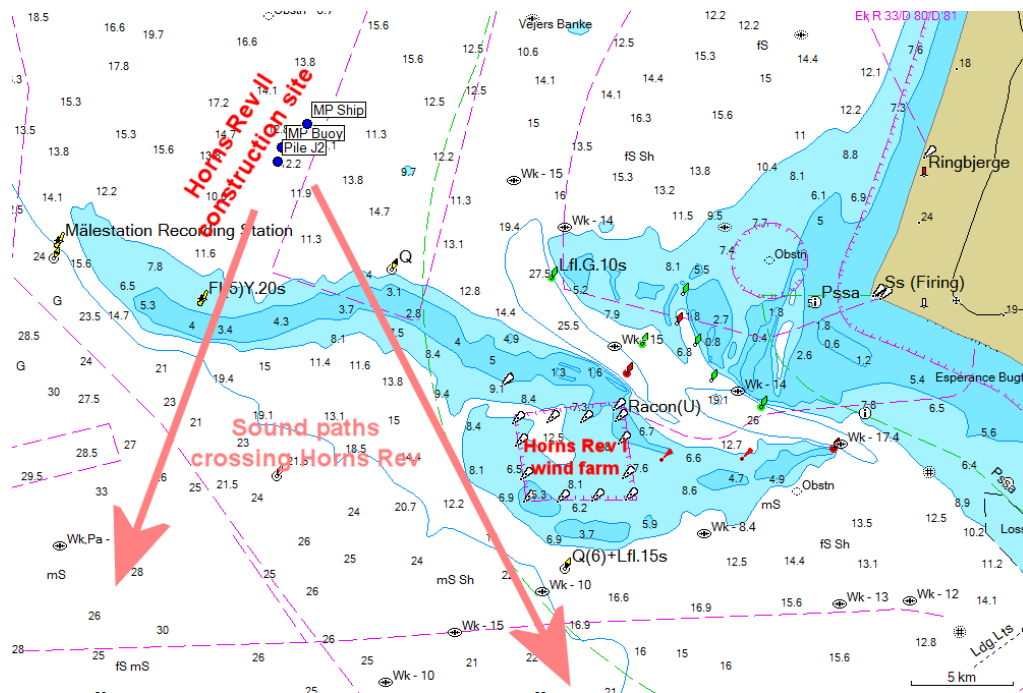


Fig. 2.3. Construction noise emanating from Horns Rev II and travelling across Horns Rev is subject to larger transmission loss than in other directions

Table 2.1 lists the approximate level reduction that can be expected if the pile driver noise travels across a shallow water path. The computation is based on a speed of sound in the sediment of 1600 m/s to 1700 m/s and a spectrum in Figure 4.4. Example: If the pile driving noise was 155 dB SEL at 10 km distance in "deep" water (10 m depth or more), a level of 145 – 150 dB can be estimated at the same distance, but in a direction with a 3 m shallow zone in between construction site and receiver.

Water depth in shallow zone	Broadband level reduction of pile driver sound passing a shallow zone, compared to sound travelling in "deep" water only
2 m	8 – 13 dB
3 m	5 – 10 dB
4 m	3 – 8 dB
5 m	1 – 6 dB

Table. 4.2. Approximate effect of shallow water paths on pile driving noise

3. Measurement procedure

The measurements were done on 07 September 2008 during installation of pile #71, or J2. There were two measurement points: An autonomous recording buoy was deployed at about 700 m distance from the pile, while manual recordings were made aboard M/V Tine Bødker at 2300 m distance, see Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1. The buoy is shown in Figure 3.2. Equipment is listed in Table 3.2.

At both positions, time signals were recorded. These data were evaluated later with MATLAB programs. Spectral analyses are based on Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) of signal intervals with a duration of at least 5 seconds and containing at least 8 pile driving strikes. In addition, a HP 35760A spectrum analyzer was used for verification and for calibration purposes.

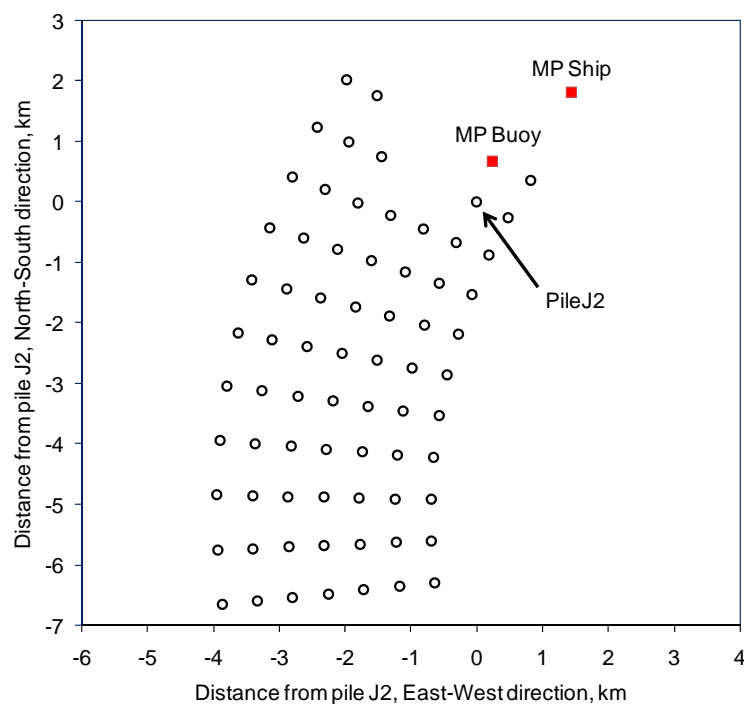


Fig. 3.1. Underwater sound during the installation of pile J2 was measured at two positions: MP Ship at 2300 m distance and MP Buoy at 720 m distance from the pile

Measurement position	MP Ship	MP Buoy
Geographical position (Pile J2: 55°36.978'n 07°36.507'e)	55°37.959'n 07°37.888'e	55°37.342'n 07°36.735'e
Distance from pile J2	2300 m	720 m
Water depth	11 - 13 m	10 - 12 m
Hydrophone depth	7 - 8 m	1.5 m above sea bottom
Recording bandwidth	20 kHz	40 kHz

Table 3.1. Details for the two measurement positions



Fig. 3.2. Sound measurement buoy aboard M/V Tine Bødker, shortly before deployment (the hydrophone is still wrapped in protective foam)

Device	Manufacturer
Hydrophone 8105 (ship)	Brüel & Kjær
Charge amplifier 2635 (ship)	Brüel & Kjær
Recorder HD-P2 (ship)	Tascam
Hydrophone ITC-1001 (buoy)	International Transducer Corp.
Recorder PMD 670 (buoy)	Marantz
Calibration source 1 V _{rms} and 100 pC _{rms}	itap
Pressure chamber for hydrophone calibration	itap
Microphone 4189 (in calibration chamber)	Brüel & Kjær
Dynamic Signal Analyzer HP35670a	Hewlett-Packard

Table 3.2. Equipment used for the measurements

4. Results

4.1 General

The pile driving process was relatively short; according to the pile driver record file, only 449 blows were necessary to reach the final penetration of 21 m. The time from the first to the last blow was about half an hour.

The peak levels in Figure 4.1 reflect the working process. After a number of single and short groups of blows around 04:55, most blows were between 05:05 and 05:15, followed by a pause and a final block of 22 blows at 05:24. The peak level reached 195 dB at 720 m distance from the pile and 180 dB at 2300 m.

The highest blow energy of approx. 850 kJ was applied around 05:12. The time function of a blow recorded at this time is shown in Figure 4.2. Here, SEL values of 176 dB at 720 m and 164 dB at 2300 m distance were observed (Figure 4.3).

The spectra in Figure 4.4 exhibit the typical pattern of underwater pile driving noise, which is a maximum between 75 Hz and a 500 Hz, a soft decay of 6 – 12 dB/octave to higher frequencies and a slope of 18 dB/octave or steeper towards low frequencies.

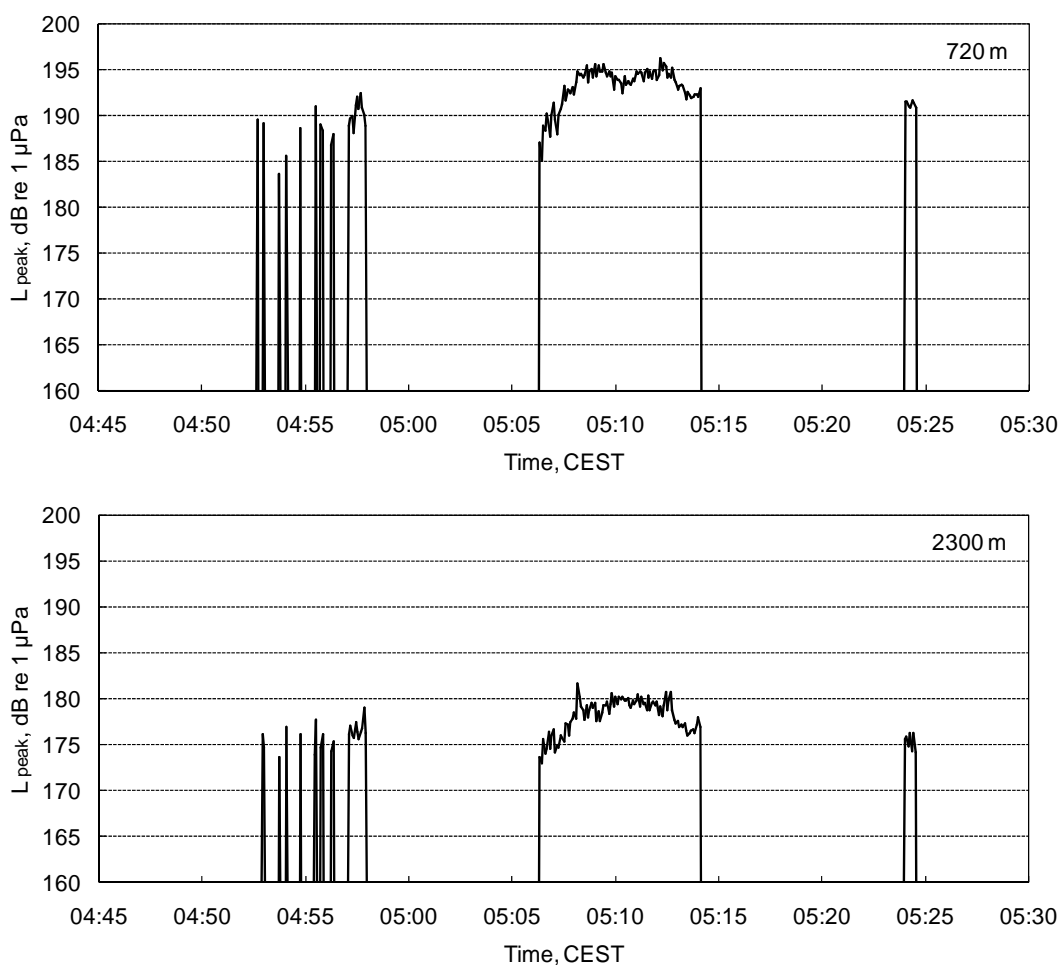


Fig. 4.1. Peak levels measured at 720 m distance (upper curve) and 2300 m in the course of the whole pile driving process. Time resolution of this analysis is 5 s.

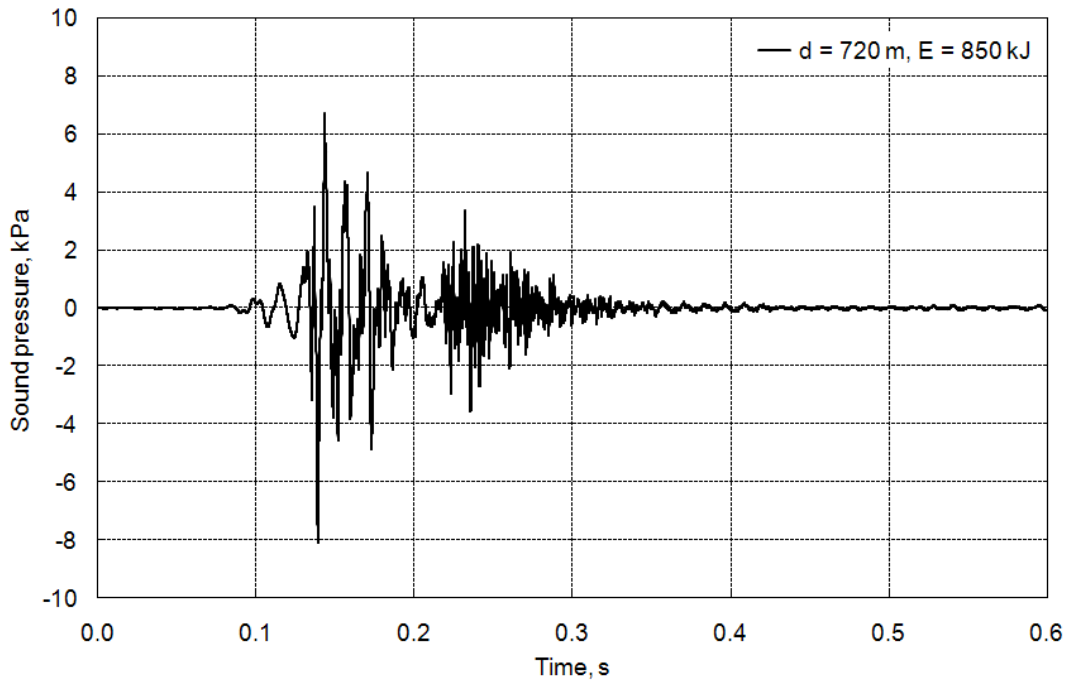


Fig. 4.2. Typical time signal of a pile driving strike, recorded at 05:12 CEST

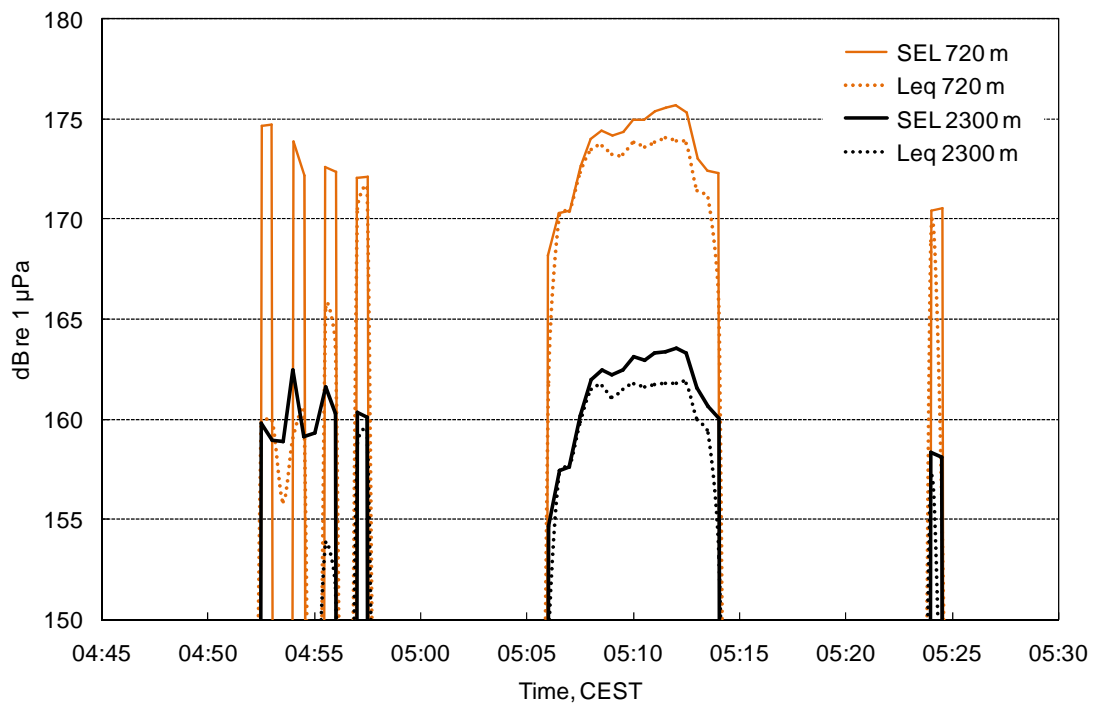


Fig. 4.3. Broadband single-strike SEL and L_{eq} (30 s averages). At the beginning of the work around 04:55, the difference between SEL and L_{eq} was relatively large because of only few irregular strikes within the averaging intervals (see equation 2.5). Later, the blow rate increased to 40/min to 60/min; hence the difference between SEL and L_{eq} reduced to less than 2 dB.

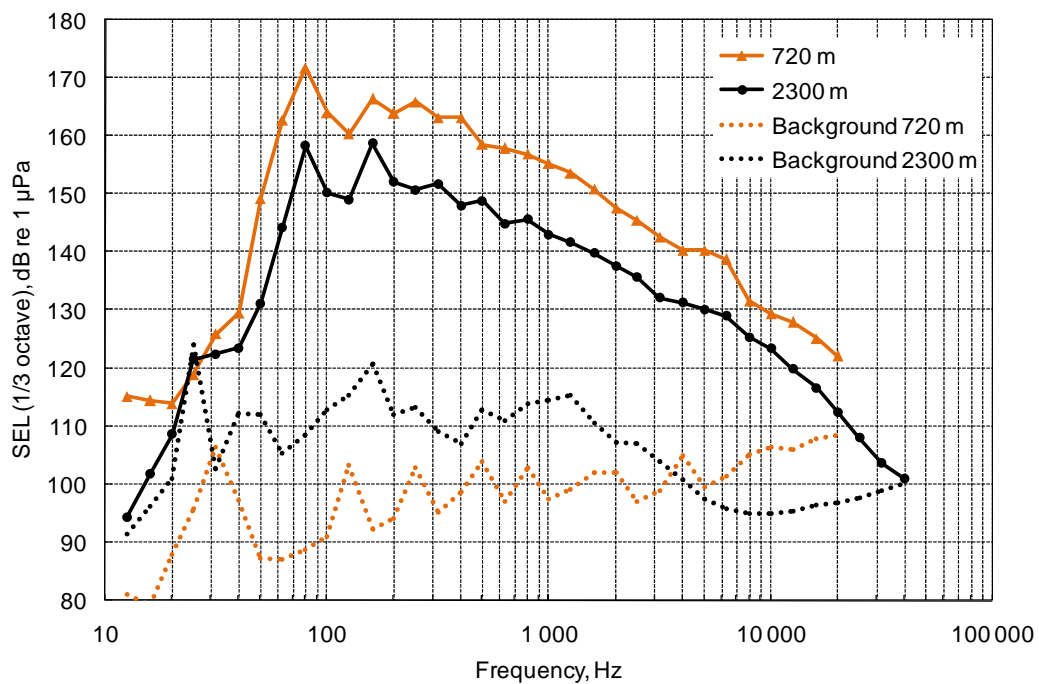


Fig. 4.4. SEL spectra (average of 24 strikes with 850 kJ). Background level at 2300 m is higher due to the measurement vessel's self noise.

Broadband levels measured at 720 m and 2300 m differ by about 12 dB. This suggests a level decrease of $24 \log(R_2/R_1)$ dB for an increase of distance from R_1 to R_2 . Typical values measured in the North Sea are $15 \dots 17 \log(R_2/R_1)$. The reason for this higher-than-average decrease is unknown.

4.2 Cumulative M-weighted level

Figure 4.5 shows the cumulative, M-weighted SELs according to Southall et al. (2007) and as described in chapter 2 of this report. The $M_{hf \text{ cetaceans}}$ weighting curve was used, which is valid for e.g. harbour porpoises. At the end of the pile driving process, the M-weighted SEL_{cum} reached 194 dB at 720 m distance and 182 dB at 2300 m distance.

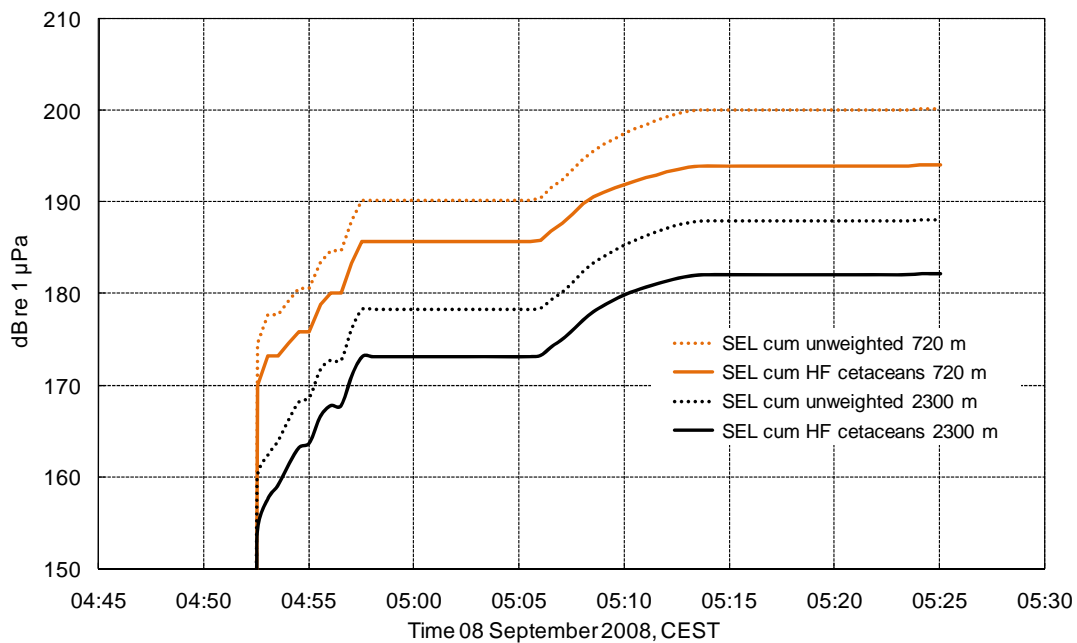


Fig. 4.5. *M*-weighted and unweighted cumulative SELs for both measurement distances

4.3 Sound level versus blow energy

The sound level increases with blow energy. From the pile driver log file, a number of recording periods with different blow energies were selected (Table 4.1). Broadband SELs for these periods in Figure 4.6 suggest a level increase of $7 \dots 9 \log(E_2/E_1)$ dB, if the blow energy is raised from E_1 to E_2 . This is lower than the value of $12 \log(E_2/E_1)$ found by Schultz-von Glahn et al. (2006), however with a different type of pile driver (free fall hammer). Note: If the radiated sound energy was exactly proportional to the applied blow energy, the level increase would be $10 \log(E_2/E_1)$ dB.

The increase of sound level with blow energy is frequency-dependent and varies from the above-mentioned $7 \dots 9 \log(E_2/E_1)$ in the frequency range of maximum sound radiation, to about $15 \log(E_2/E_1)$ at 10 kHz, see Figure 4.7.

Blow energy, kJ	90	130	330	390	500	850
Number of blows averaged	8	22	16	26	16	24
Recording time, CEST	05:06:24	05:07:05	05:24:00	05:13:30	05:08:30	05:12:15

Table 4.1. Recording periods selected to examine the effect of pile driving energy on sound level

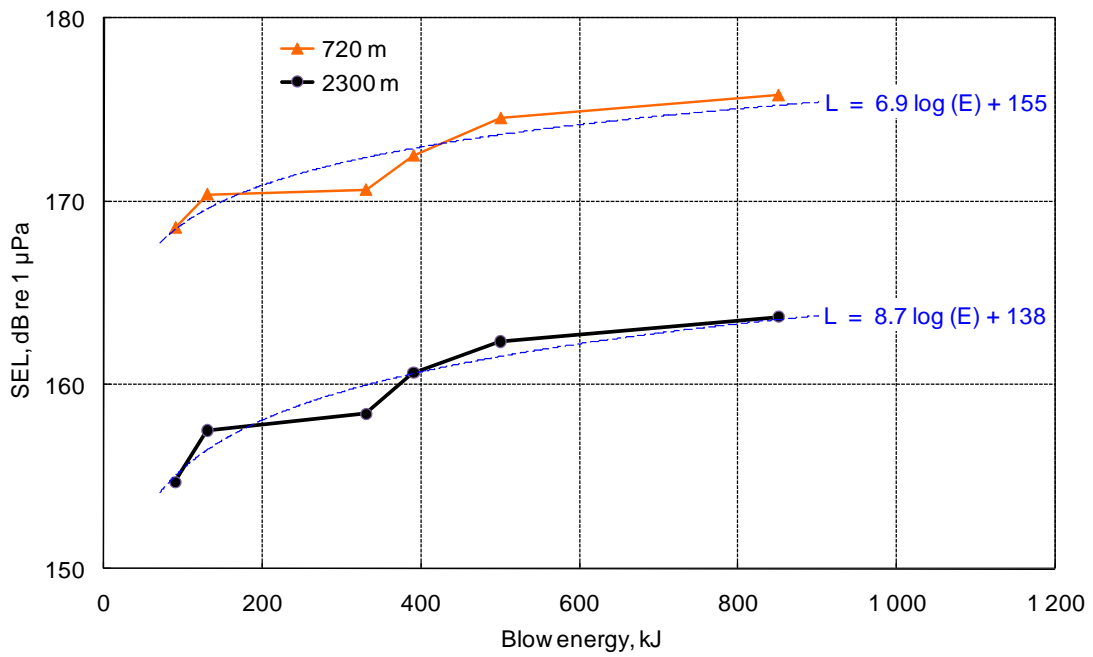


Fig. 4.6. Sound level versus blow energy

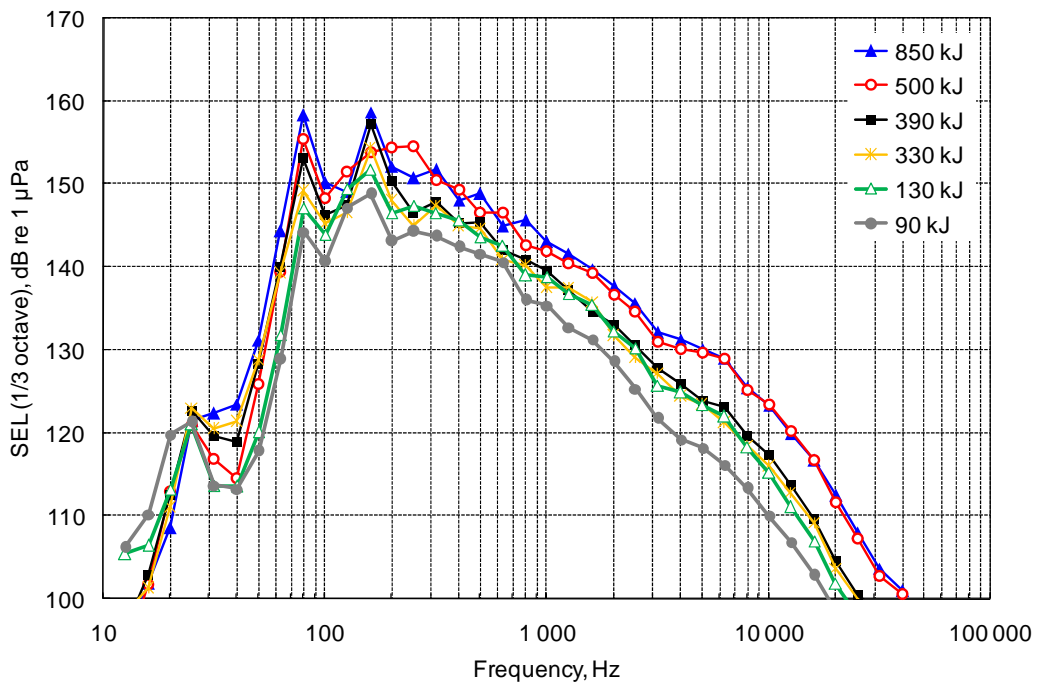


Fig. 4.7. Spectral representation of sound level versus blow energy

4.4 Comparison to other offshore pile driving operations

Figure 4.8 shows peak levels and SELs measured at pile driving works in the North Sea and the Baltic Sea; data sources are listed in Table 4.2. The pile diameter reflects pile driving energy as an implicit parameter. For better comparability, all levels are normalised to 750 m distance by adding $15 \log(D_{\text{meas}}/750 \text{ m})$ to the measured values. The levels observed at Horns Rev II are well within the level range measured in comparable situations elsewhere.

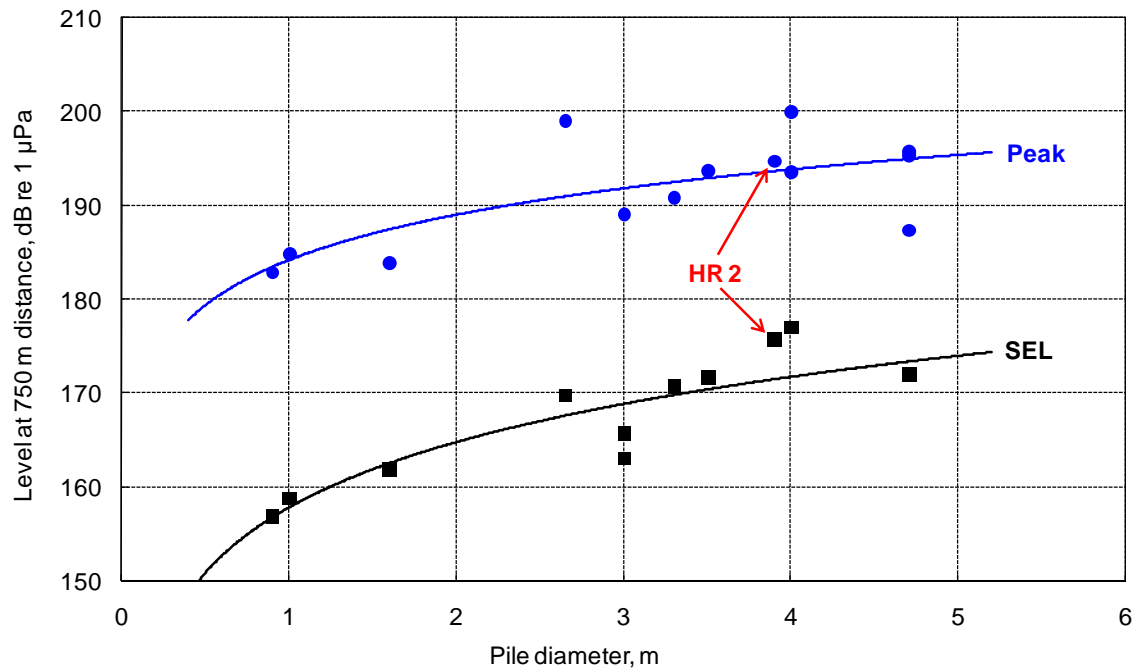


Fig. 4.8. Maximum SEL and peak level at Horns Rev II, compared to pile driving noise measured elsewhere

	Pile diameter, m	Water depth, m	Measurement distance D, m	Measured peak level, dB re 1 μ Pa	Measured SEL, dB re 1 μ Pa	SEL normalised to 750 m, dB re 1 μ Pa	Peak level normalized to 750 m, dB re 1 μ Pa	References	Remarks
Port construction, 2005	0.9	11	340	188	162	183	157	1	
Port construction, 2005	1	11	340	190	164	185	159	2	
FINO 1, 2003	1.6	30	400	188	166	184	162	3	
Alpha Ventus, 2008	2.7	28	1100	197	167	199	170	3	
Utgrunden, 2000	3	10	720	n/a	166	n/a	166	5	
SKY 2000, 2002	3	21	260	196	170	189	163	4	
FINO 2, 2006	3.3	24	530	190	170	189	169	1	
Amrumbank West, 2005	3.5	23	850	196	174	191	171	1	
Horns Rev II, 2008	3.9	12	720	195	176	195	176		
North Hoyle, 2003	4	9 (7-11)	955	192	n/a	194	n/a	6	a
Q7, 2007	4	20	750	200	177	200	177	7	
Barrow, 2005	4.7	17 (15-20)	500	198	n/a	195	n/a	8	a
FINO 3, 2008	4.7	23	900	195	171	196	172	2	b
References: 1) ISD/DEWI/ITAP 2007, 2) ITAP, unpublished, 3) Betke & Matuschek 2008, 4) CRI/DEWI/ITAP 2004, 5) McKenzie Maxon 2000, 6) Nedwell et al. 2003, 7) De Jong & Ainslie 2008, 8) Parvin et al. 2006a Remarks: a) Peak level converted from published peak-to-peak value by subtracting von 6 dB; b) Measured levels increased by $10 \log(80\% / 20\%) \approx 6$ dB to compensate for reduced blow energy during measurement									

Table 4.2. Details for the data plotted in Figure 4.8

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6. Appendix:

Pile driver log file for pile #71, supplied by IHC Hydrohammer

Note: Times listed in the file are approx. 1 minute fast with respect to standard time.

I H C H y d r o h a m m e r

Filenaam : horns2.A36
 Rapportnr. : 35

Datum (jj/mm/dd) : 08/09/07
 Paalnr. : 71

Project : HornsRev2 Lokatie : HornsRev2
 Aannemer : ABJV Klant : DONG

Paal lengte(m) : 29,80/40,80 materiaal : steel
 profiel : pipe40/80mm afmetingen(mm) : 3900 mm

Type hamer : S-1200 Type paalmuts : sleeve
 Type aggregaat : 2 x P-1600 Mutsvulling : steel

Penetratie (m)	Kalender (sl/afst)	Totaal slagen (-)	Slagenergie (kJ)	Slagen/min (-)	Totale energie (kJ)
		Start (04:48:53)			
		Stop (04:48:57)			
		00000	0000.0	000	0000000
002.25	000	00000	0000.0	000	0000000
		Start (04:49:31)			
		Stop (04:49:34)			
		00000	0000.0	000	0000000
002.50	000	00000	0000.0	000	0000000
002.75	000	00000	0000.0	000	0000000
003.00	000	00000	0000.0	000	0000000
003.25	000	00000	0000.0	000	0000000
		Start (04:51:23)			
		Stop (04:51:27)			
		00000	0000.0	000	0000000
		Start (04:51:42)			
		Stop (04:51:47)			
		00000	0000.0	000	0000000
003.50	000	00000	0000.0	000	0000000
		Start (04:52:32)			
003.75	000	00000	0000.0	000	0000000
		Stop (04:52:36)			
		00000	0000.0	000	0000000
		Start (04:52:51)			
004.00	001	00001	0000.0	000	0000000
		Stop (04:52:57)			
		00001	0000.0	000	0000000
		Start (04:53:30)			
		Stop (04:53:36)			
		00003	0080.0	053	0000160
		Start (04:54:12)			
004.25	002	00003	0080.0	053	0000160
004.50	003	00006	0086.0	054	0000418
		Stop (04:54:20)			
		00006	0000.0	054	0000418
		Start (04:54:31)			
004.75	001	00007	0055.0	054	0000473
		Stop (04:54:38)			
		00009	0105.5	052	0000684
		Start (04:55:01)			
005.00	004	00011	0091.2	048	0000838
		Stop (04:55:10)			
		00013	0104.5	057	0001047
		Start (04:55:51)			
005.25	003	00014	0088.7	057	0001104
005.50	003	00017	0105.7	055	0001421
005.75	004	00021	0117.5	055	0001891
006.00	004	00025	0107.8	057	0002322
006.25	005	00030	0081.6	064	0002730
006.50	004	00034	0112.0	057	0003178
006.75	003	00037	0088.3	058	0003443
007.00	004	00041	0107.8	055	0003874
007.25	004	00045	0123.0	053	0004366
007.50	004	00049	0109.5	058	0004804
007.75	006	00055	0111.3	058	0005472
		Stop (04:56:45)			
		00060	0105.6	058	0006000
		Start (05:05:07)			
008.00	008	00063	0089.5	080	0006188
008.25	012	00075	0105.6	064	0007455
008.50	011	00086	0117.5	058	0008748
008.75	012	00098	0127.7	060	0010280
009.00	009	00107	0132.7	070	0011474
009.25	012	00119	0126.8	061	0012995

009.50	012	00131	0182.3	057	0015183
009.75	009	00140	0232.8	054	0017278
010.00	008	00148	0299.6	057	0019675
010.25	010	00158	0328.0	057	0022955
010.50	008	00166	0403.4	055	0026182
010.75	009	00175	0508.7	051	0030760
011.00	008	00183	0494.1	052	0034713
011.25	005	00188	0503.4	052	0037230
011.50	007	00195	0506.6	052	0040776
011.75	004	00199	0566.5	048	0043042
012.00	005	00204	0574.6	048	0045915
012.25	005	00209	0582.8	048	0048829
012.50	005	00214	0594.4	048	0051801
012.75	007	00221	0586.9	048	0055909
013.00	007	00228	0609.4	048	0060175
013.25	006	00234	0632.3	047	0063969
013.50	007	00241	0612.1	048	0068254
013.75	008	00249	0700.0	046	0073854
014.00	005	00254	0776.6	048	0077737
014.25	006	00260	0768.7	045	0082349
014.50	005	00265	0774.0	045	0086219
014.75	006	00271	0800.7	042	0091023
015.00	007	00278	0811.6	042	0096704
015.25	007	00285	0797.4	043	0102286
015.50	006	00291	0793.8	043	0107049
015.75	006	00297	0799.3	043	0111845
016.00	006	00303	0799.2	043	0116640
016.25	006	00309	0801.8	042	0121451
016.50	006	00315	0855.8	040	0126586
016.75	007	00322	0850.6	040	0132540
017.00	006	00328	0847.8	040	0137627
017.25	006	00334	0854.3	040	0142753
017.50	007	00341	0855.9	040	0148744
017.75	007	00348	0839.0	041	0154617
018.00	006	00354	0833.8	041	0159620
018.25	011	00365	0836.6	041	0168823
018.50	009	00374	0779.4	042	0175838
018.75	009	00383	0581.4	042	0181071
019.00	012	00395	0461.2	042	0186605
019.25	016	00411	0387.2	043	0192801
019.50	014	00425	0386.9	042	0198217
Stop		(05:12:56)			
		00428	0390.7	042	0199389
Start		(05:22:46)			
019.75	022	00447	0334.7	044	0205581
Stop		(05:23:19)			
		00449	0319.0	044	0206219

Samenvatting : horns2.A36

Werkelijke penetratie : 021.05

Totaal slagen : 449
 Totale energie : 206219
 Totale tijd (h:m) : 00:35:29
 Netto tijd (h:m) : 00:10:11

IHC Hydrohammer

Filenaam : horns2.A36
Rapportnr. : 35

Datum(jj/mm/dd) : 08/09/07
Paalnr. : 71

Project : HornsRev2
Aannemer : ABJV

Lokatie : HornsRev2
Klant : DONG

Paal lengte(m) : 29,80/40,80
 profiel : pipe40/80mm

materiaal : steel
afmetingen(mm) : 3900 mm

Type hamer : S-1200
Type aggregaat : 2 x P-1600

Type paalmuts : sleeve
Mutsvulling : steel

Penetratie	Kalender	Totaal slagen	Slagenergie	Slagen/min	Totale energie	Totale energie/ Penetratie
(m)	(sl/afst)	(-)	(kJ)	(-)	(kJ)	(kJ)
Start		(04:48:53)				
Stop		(04:48:57)				
2.25						
Start		(04:49:31)				
Stop		(04:49:34)				
2.50						
2.75						
3.00						
3.25						
Start		(04:51:23)				
Stop		(04:51:27)				
Start		(04:51:42)				
Stop		(04:51:47)				
3.50						
Start		(04:52:32)				
3.75						
Stop		(04:52:36)				
Start		(04:52:51)				
4.00	1	1				
Stop		(04:52:57)				
Start		(04:53:30)				
Stop		(04:53:36)				
		3	80	53	160	
Start		(04:54:12)				
4.25	2	3	80	53	160	160
4.50	3	6	86	54	418	258
Stop		(04:54:20)				
		6		54	418	
Start		(04:54:31)				
4.75	1	7	55	54	473	55
Stop		(04:54:38)				
		9	106	52	684	
Start		(04:55:01)				
5.00	4	11	91	48	838	365
Stop		(04:55:10)				
		13	105	57	1047	

Penetratie	Kalender	Totaal slagen	Slagenergie	Slagen/min	Totale energie	Totale energie/ Penetratie
(m)	(sl/afst)	(-)	(kJ)	(-)	(kJ)	(kJ)
Start		(04:55:51)				
5.25	3	14	89	57	1104	266
5.50	3	17	106	55	1421	317
5.75	4	21	118	55	1891	470
6.00	4	25	108	57	2322	431
6.25	5	30	82	64	2730	408
6.50	4	34	112	57	3178	448
6.75	3	37	88	58	3443	265
7.00	4	41	108	55	3874	431
7.25	4	45	123	53	4366	492
7.50	4	49	110	58	4804	438
7.75	6	55	111	58	5472	668
Stop		(04:56:45)				
		60	106	58	6000	
Start		(05:05:07)				
8.00	8	63	90	80	6188	716
8.25	12	75	106	64	7455	1267
8.50	11	86	118	58	8748	1293
8.75	12	98	128	60	10280	1532
9.00	9	107	133	70	11474	1194
9.25	12	119	127	61	12995	1522
9.50	12	131	182	57	15183	2188
9.75	9	140	233	54	17278	2095
10.00	8	148	300	57	19675	2397
10.25	10	158	328	57	22955	3280
10.50	8	166	403	55	26182	3227
10.75	9	175	509	51	30760	4578
11.00	8	183	494	52	34713	3953
11.25	5	188	503	52	37230	2517
11.50	7	195	507	52	40776	3546
11.75	4	199	567	48	43042	2266
12.00	5	204	575	48	45915	2873
12.25	5	209	583	48	48829	2914
12.50	5	214	594	48	51801	2972
12.75	7	221	587	48	55909	4108
13.00	7	228	609	48	60175	4266
13.25	6	234	632	47	63969	3794
13.50	7	241	612	48	68254	4285
13.75	8	249	700	46	73854	5600
14.00	5	254	777	48	77737	3883
14.25	6	260	769	45	82349	4612
14.50	5	265	774	45	86219	3870
14.75	6	271	801	42	91023	4804
15.00	7	278	812	42	96704	5681
15.25	7	285	797	43	102286	5582
15.50	6	291	794	43	107049	4763
15.75	6	297	799	43	111845	4796
16.00	6	303	799	43	116640	4795
16.25	6	309	802	42	121451	4811
16.50	6	315	856	40	126586	5135
16.75	7	322	851	40	132540	5954
17.00	6	328	848	40	137627	5087
17.25	6	334	854	40	142753	5126
17.50	7	341	856	40	148744	5991
17.75	7	348	839	41	154617	5873
18.00	6	354	834	41	159620	5003
18.25	11	365	837	41	168823	9203

Penetratie	Kalender	Totaal slagen	Slagenergie	Slagen/min	Totale energie	Totale energie/ Penetratie
(m)	(sl/afst)	(-)	(kJ)	(-)	(kJ)	(kJ)
18.50	9	374	779	42	175838	7015
18.75	9	383	581	42	181071	5233
19.00	12	395	461	42	186605	5534
19.25	16	411	387	43	192801	6195
19.50	14	425	387	42	198217	5417
Stop		(05:12:56)				
		428	391	42	199389	
Start		(05:22:46)				
19.75	22	447	335	44	205581	7363
Stop		(05:23:19)				
		449	319	44	206219	

Samenvatting : horns2.A36

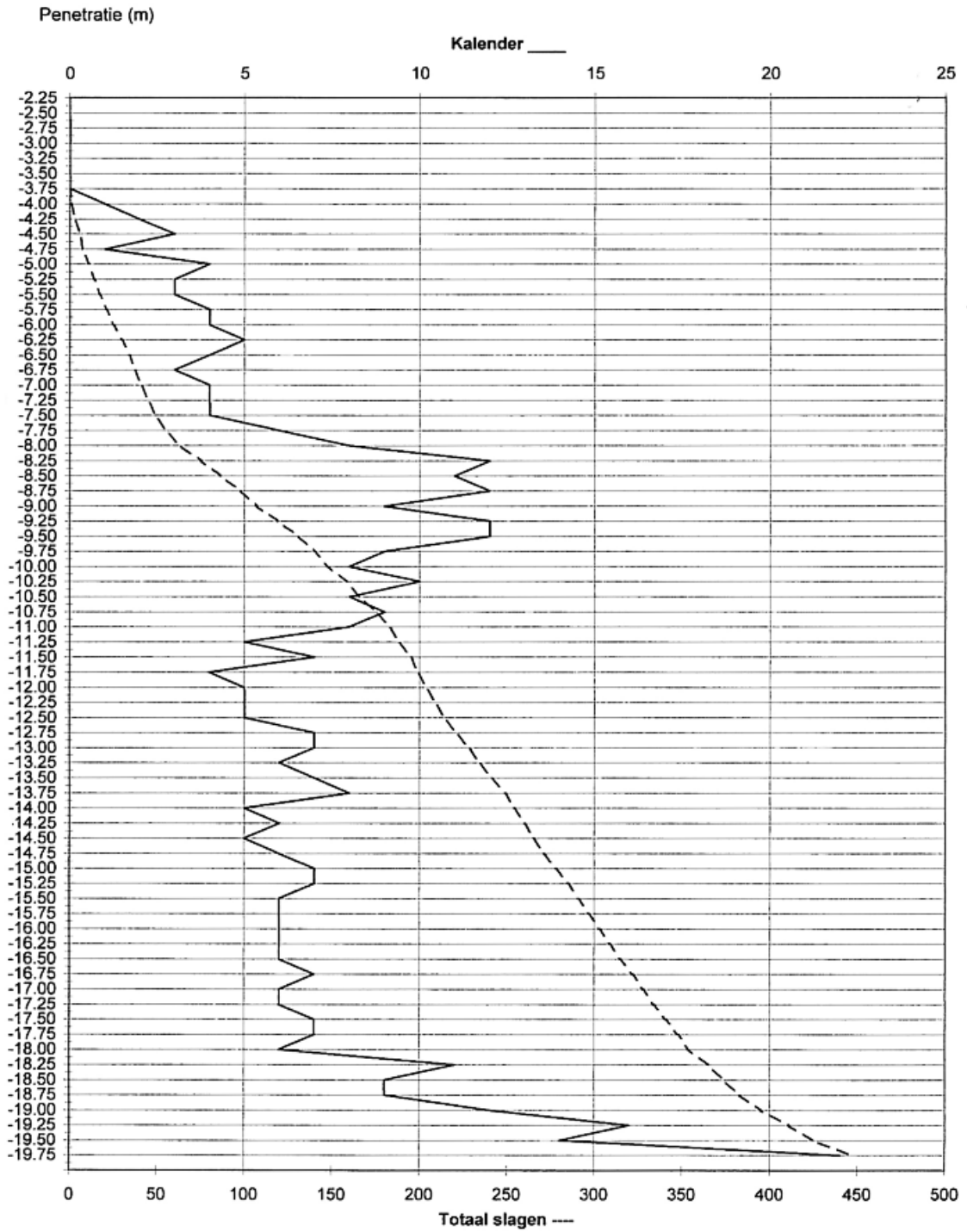
Werkelijke penetratie : 021.05

Totaal slagen : 449
 Totale energie : 206219
 Totale tijd (h:m) : 00:35:29
 Netto tijd (h:m) : 00:10:11



Hydrohammer

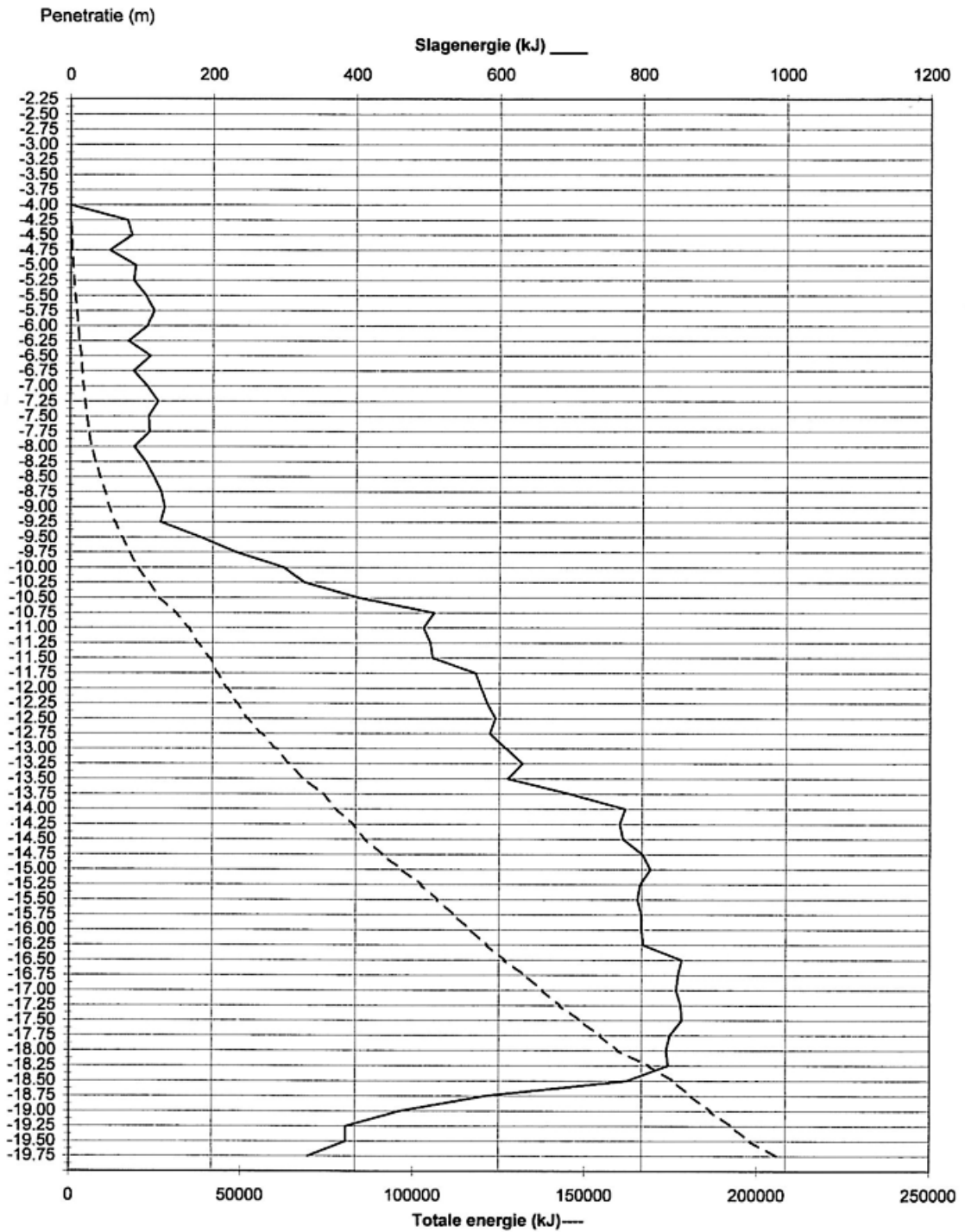
Pilenr: 71 Hammer: S-1200





Hydrohammer

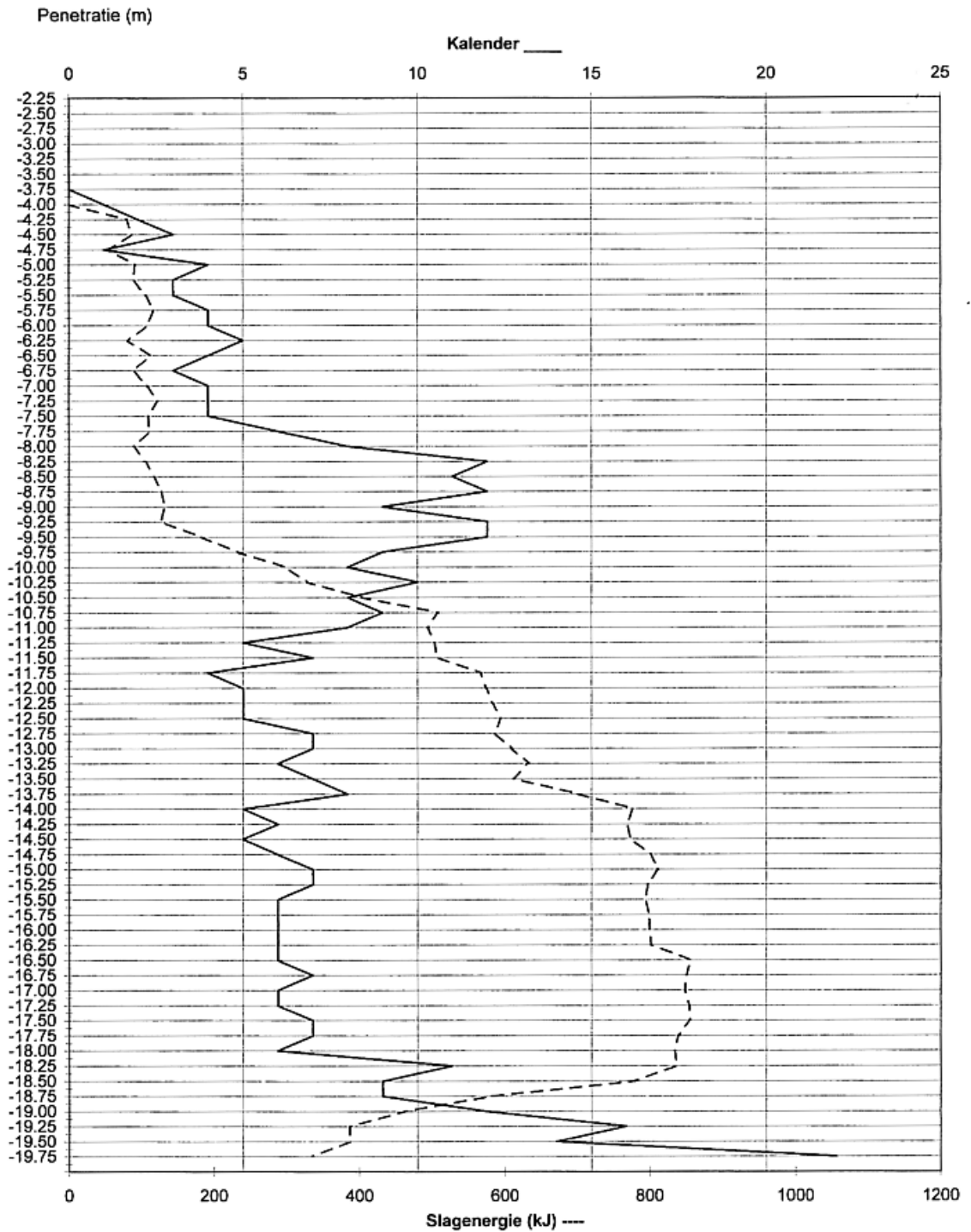
Pilenr: 71 Hammer: S-1200





Hydrohammer

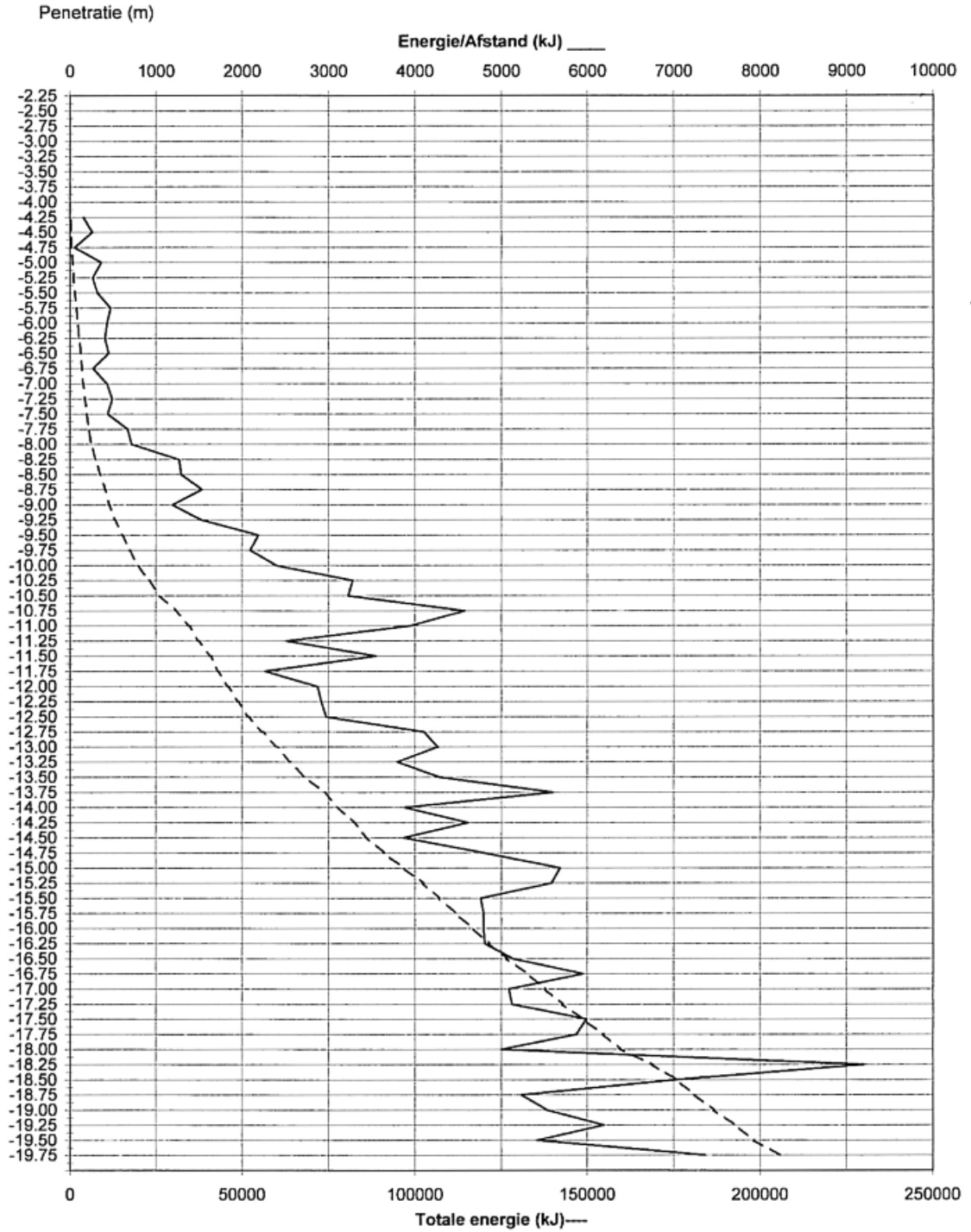
Pilnr: 71 Hammer: S-1200





Hydrohammer

Pilenn: 71 Hammer: S-1200



Gefilterd bestand

-2.25	0	0	0	0	0
-2.50	0	0	0	0	0
-2.75	0	0	0	0	0
-3.00	0	0	0	0	0
-3.25	0	0	0	0	0
-3.50	0	0	0	0	0
-3.75	0	0	0	0	0
-4.00	1	1	0	0	0
-4.25	2	3	80	53	160
-4.50	3	6	86	54	418
-4.75	1	7	55	54	473
-5.00	4	11	91	48	838
-5.25	3	14	89	57	1104
-5.50	3	17	106	55	1421
-5.75	4	21	118	55	1891
-6.00	4	25	108	57	2322
-6.25	5	30	82	64	2730
-6.50	4	34	112	57	3178
-6.75	3	37	88	58	3443
-7.00	4	41	108	55	3874
-7.25	4	45	123	53	4366
-7.50	4	49	110	58	4804
-7.75	6	55	111	58	5472
-8.00	8	63	90	80	6188
-8.25	12	75	106	64	7455
-8.50	11	86	118	58	8748
-8.75	12	98	128	60	10280
-9.00	9	107	133	70	11474
-9.25	12	119	127	61	12995
-9.50	12	131	182	57	15183
-9.75	9	140	233	54	17278
-10.00	8	148	300	57	19675
-10.25	10	158	328	57	22955
-10.50	8	166	403	55	26182
-10.75	9	175	509	51	30760
-11.00	8	183	494	52	34713
-11.25	5	188	503	52	37230
-11.50	7	195	507	52	40776
-11.75	4	199	567	48	43042
-12.00	5	204	575	48	45915
-12.25	5	209	583	48	48829
-12.50	5	214	594	48	51801
-12.75	7	221	587	48	55909
-13.00	7	228	609	48	60175
-13.25	6	234	632	47	63969
-13.50	7	241	612	48	68254
-13.75	8	249	700	46	73854
-14.00	5	254	777	48	77737
-14.25	6	260	769	45	82349
-14.50	5	265	774	45	86219
-14.75	6	271	801	42	91023
-15.00	7	278	812	42	96704
-15.25	7	285	797	43	102286
-15.50	6	291	794	43	107049
-15.75	6	297	799	43	111845
-16.00	6	303	799	43	116640

Gefilterd bestand

-16.25	6	309	802	42	121451
-16.50	6	315	856	40	126586
-16.75	7	322	851	40	132540
-17.00	6	328	848	40	137627
-17.25	6	334	854	40	142753
-17.50	7	341	856	40	148744
-17.75	7	348	839	41	154617
-18.00	6	354	834	41	159620
-18.25	11	365	837	41	168823
-18.50	9	374	779	42	175838
-18.75	9	383	581	42	181071
-19.00	12	395	461	42	186605
-19.25	16	411	387	43	192801
-19.50	14	425	387	42	198217
-19.75	22	447	335	44	205581

Gefilterd bestand

		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
		0
160	160	160
258	258	418
55	55	473
365	365	838
266	266	1104
317	317	1421
470	470	1891
431	431	2322
408	408	2730
448	448	3178
265	265	3443
431	431	3874
492	492	4366
438	438	4804
668	668	5472
716	716	6188
1267	1267	7455
1293	1293	8748
1532	1532	10280
1194	1194	11474
1522	1522	12995
2188	2188	15183
2095	2095	17278
2397	2397	19675
3280	3280	22955
3227	3227	26182
4578	4578	30760
3953	3953	34713
2517	2517	37230
3546	3546	40776
2266	2266	43042
2873	2873	45915
2914	2914	48829
2972	2972	51801
4108	4108	55909
4266	4266	60175
3794	3794	63969
4285	4285	68254
5600	5600	73854
3883	3883	77737
4612	4612	82349
3870	3870	86219
4804	4804	91023
5681	5681	96704
5582	5582	102286
4763	4763	107049
4796	4796	111845
4795	4795	116640

Gefilterd bestand

4811	4811	121451
5135	5135	126586
5954	5954	132540
5087	5087	137627
5126	5126	142753
5991	5991	148744
5873	5873	154617
5003	5003	159620
9203	9203	168823
7015	7015	175838
5233	5233	181071
5534	5534	186605
6195	6195	192801
5417	5417	198217
7363	7363	205581