#### Pile driving of large diameter monopiles: Current practice and challenges

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#### Increasing demand for offshore wind energy





Increasing demand for offshore wind energy Large-diameter monopiles  $D \approx 8 \text{ m} (2016)$ 





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Increasing demand for offshore wind energy Large-diameter monopiles  $D \approx 8 \text{ m} (2016)$ 

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- Hammer type
- Number of hammer blows
- Induced stress levels



## Mathematical modelling





#### **Dispersion curves**





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# Ring frequency

In a cylindrical shell, strong coupling of axial and radial motions occurs around the **ring frequency**<sup>2</sup>

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Dispersion curves

$$f_r = \frac{1}{\pi D} \sqrt{\frac{E}{(1-\nu^2)\rho}}$$

<sup>2</sup>[Hodges et al., 1985, Bozich, 1967, ]

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#### Hammer characteristics

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Examples of force signals created with the hammer model of Deeks and Randolph.<sup>3</sup>



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## Small diameter pile

Steel pile with D = 0.92 m.  $f_r = 1900$  Hz.  $E_w = 0\%$ 





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Steel pile with D = 7.0 m.  $f_r = 247$  Hz.  $E_w = 10\%$ 



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## Energy in converted to radial motion

Short pulse:



## Energy in converted to radial motion

Long pulse:



## Summary

When?

The force signal contains energy around the ring frequency, which decreases with increasing pile diameter.



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When?

The force signal contains energy around the ring frequency, which decreases with increasing pile diameter.

What?

- Energy around the ring frequency is put in radial motion not axial motion
- Slow propagation of this energy because of low group velocity
- Oscillations of *u* and *w* with the ring frequency

## Open questions/challenges

- What is the effect of the radial motion on
  - drivability?
  - bearing capacity?
  - stress levels?
  - number of stress cycles?





## Open questions/challenges

- What is the effect of the radial motion on
  - drivability?
  - bearing capacity?
  - stress levels?
  - number of stress cycles?
- Should we avoid it or take advantage of it?



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