

SCANGEA ENGINEERING

GEORADAR SYSTEMS

PIPEHAWK Mk-1



EMRAD PIPEHAWK Mk-1

Il georadar PIPEHAWK si basa su un software sviluppato dall'accademico e imprenditore inglese Richard Chignell che, all'indomani della guerra tra Inghilterra e Argentina del 1982, si aggiudicò l'appalto per la bonifica delle mine antiuomo delle Isole Falkland. Allo sviluppo di PIPE HAWK per usi civili parteciparono successivamente anche NEW YORK GAS e BRITISH GAS.

Le caratteristiche peculiari di PIPEHAWK, tuttora non eguagliate dai sistemi georadar correnti, sono:

- i. La sofisticazione del software, che fornisce automaticamente le immagini dei tubi e cavi rilevati sia in sezione che in planimetria, senza bisogno dell'interpretazione dei dati primari del rilievo da parte di personale specializzato (ancora oggi nessuno dei georadar attuali è capace di questo);
- ii. La sofisticazione dell'antenna, che emette segnali ad incremento rapido di frequenza nell'intervallo tra 150 MHz e 1GHz (i georadar attuali operano con antenne a mono-frequenza, o al massimo a due frequenze);
- iii. L'estrema robustezza dell'apparato, che è concepito come una vera e propria macchina da cantiere, in grado di operare anche sotto pioggia battente (il PIPEHAWK di SCANGEA è stato costruito nel 1995 ed è tuttora perfettamente operativo);
- iv. La grande semplicità dell'interfaccia utente.

Tuttavia PIPEHAWK fu un clamoroso insuccesso commerciale a causa del suo elevatissimo costo (poco meno di 40mila sterline inglesi nel 1995, pari a oltre 100 milioni di Lire italiane). Questa macchina ha avuto infatti scarsissima diffusione (poche decine di esemplari tra Inghilterra, Stati Uniti e Stati Arabi, uno solo in Italia, il nostro).

La scarsa diffusione di PIPEHAWK e infine il fallimento della società costruttrice (la EMRAD) hanno arrestato lo sviluppo di questa meravigliosa macchina, la cui elettronica e software sono rimasti quelli degli anni '90 (processore i486, MS-DOS, Windows 95).

L'impossibilità di effettuare riparazioni in caso di guasto all'hardware e i vantaggi offerti dal software dei georadar contemporanei (trasporto dei bersagli in AutoCAD, georeferenziazione automatica delle scansioni, telecamera di bordo sincronizzata con le scansioni, etc.) ci hanno infine convinto a dotarci di n.2 georadar moderni (gli OPERA DUO della IDS di Pisa, descritti di seguito).

Ma PIPEHAWK è rimasto nel cuore ed è lì in ufficio, pronto a funzionare...mai una panne in trent'anni di attività!

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GEORADAR SYSTEMS

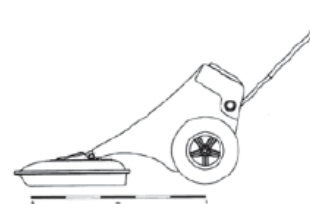
PIPEHAWK Mk-1

PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

PipeHawk II Ground Probing Radar System

Dimensions - Operational

	Handle Retracted	Handle Extended
Height	71cm (28")	102cm (40")
Length	136cm (53")	180cm (70")
Width	58cm (23")	



Weight - Operational

44kg (97lbs)

Power Supply

Rechargeable battery	24v 10Ah Sealed Unit (2 Supplied) Performance Life - up to 4 hours each Average Life - up to 300 charge cycles each
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Operator Interface

7 interactive software addressable keys
Menu driven software

Battery Charger

Input voltage	110/240v
Output voltage	24v 4A
Dimensions	228mm x 178mm x 178mm (9" x 7" x 7")

Wheels

Pneumatic 4.00-8 tyres fitted with inner tubes, pressure 68kPa (10psi).

Display Screen

Colour LCD 215mm (8.4"). Anti glare hood supplied.

Antenna System

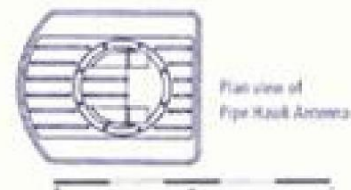
Transmitter and Receiver Radar Unit: protected by an operator serviceable wear membrane.

150MHz - 1GHz Wide Band Pulsed Signal.

Average power emission - 2 mW

Floating antenna head to accommodate surface undulation. Currently there are two antenna choices available. They are identical in appearance but have different performance parameters and are easily interchangeable. The system automatically recognises which type of antenna is fitted and selects the software parameters accordingly.

The antennas are identified as high resolution or standard. The high resolution unit is designed to detect smaller diameter targets at depths up to 1.5m (5ft). The standard unit is designed to achieve a penetration greater than 2.5m (8ft).



Detection

Down to a depth of 2.5m (8ft) depending on soil conditions.

Minimum target diameter 18mm (0.75")

Plastics, fibre optica, metals, asbestos cement, concrete, clay, wood and underground cavities.

Data Storage

Data is automatically stored on the onboard hard disc drive.

Capacity 30,000 square metres of surveyed area (300,000 square feet).

Data Output

Data is processed on the unit while on site and is displayed on the screen.

Data may also be downloaded (transferred) to a suitable portable or desktop computer for back up and system maintenance purposes.

High speed off-line processing and printing of data sets is enabled by the PipeHawk, DSP unit, which is available at additional cost.

Laplink cables and data transfer software is supplied as standard.

FIG. 01

CARATTERISTICHE TECNICHE di PIPEHAWK

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PIPEHAWK Mk-1

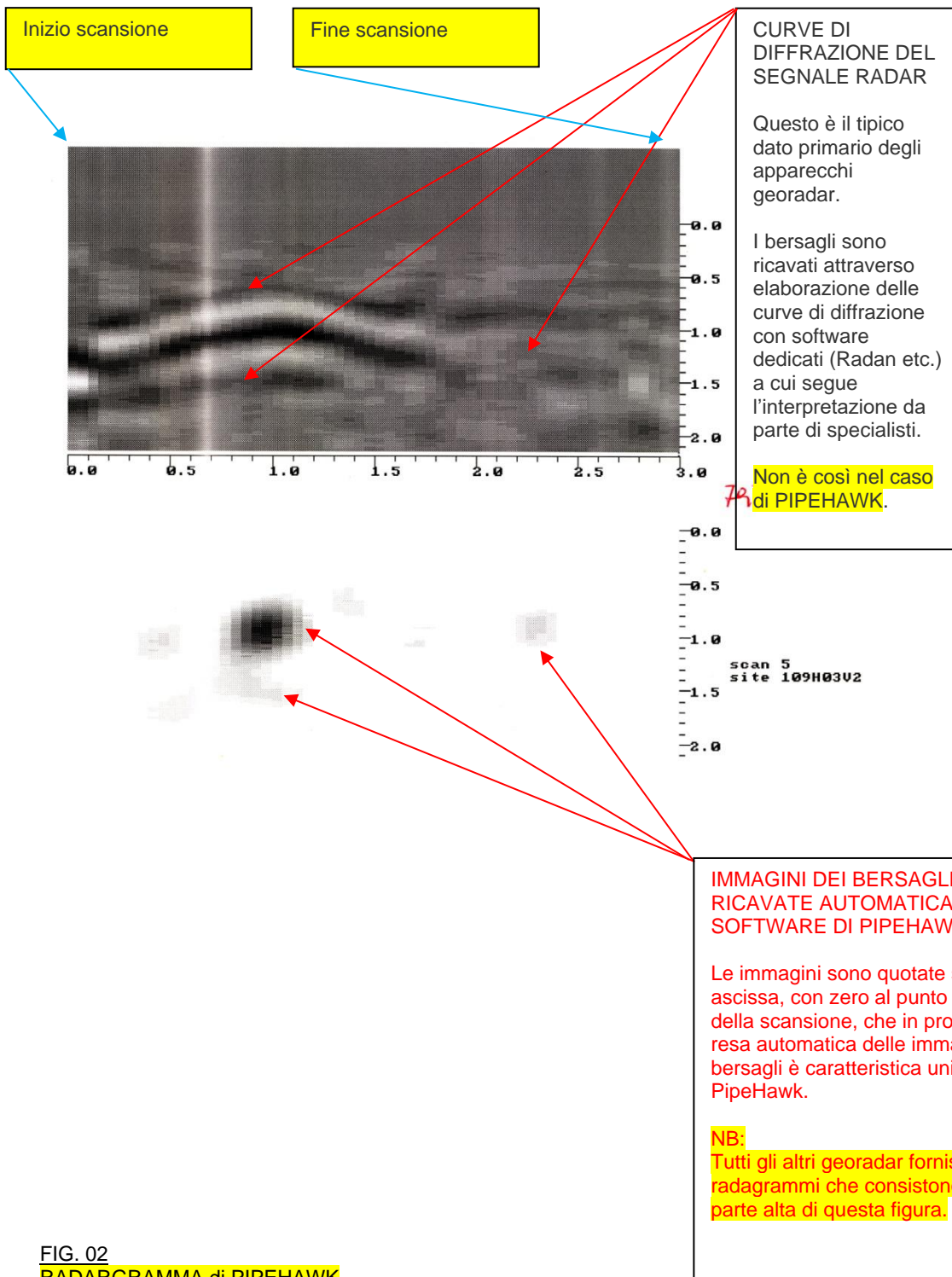
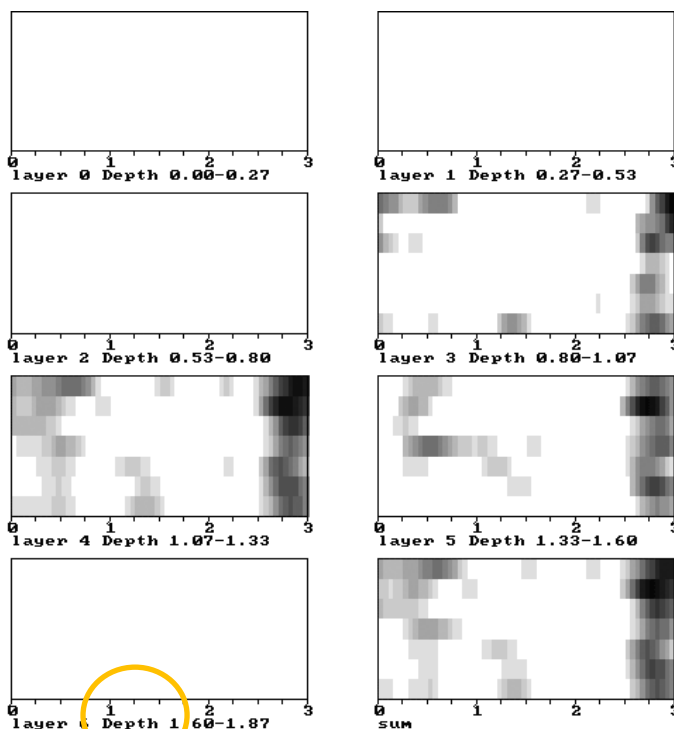


FIG. 02
RADARGRAMMA di PIPEHAWK
EVIDENZIAMENTO AUTOMATICO DEI BERSAGLI IN SEZIONE

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Data obtained from site
E:\GEORADAR\120B24S5(LI5C-L15)

Profondità massima raggiunta dal radar nelle scansioni L del modulo 15 (1,87 m)

FIG. 03

TIMESLICES di PIPEHAWK

RESTITUZIONE AUTOMATICA DEI BERSAGLI IN PLANIMETRIA CON INDICAZIONE DELLE QUOTE

L'immagine di ciascuno strato (layer) riporta le quote del mantello superiore e inferiore e le immagini dei bersagli riscontrati nello strato.

Le quote dei bersagli ricavano dai "layers" in cui essi appaiono. Nella figura, il servizio rilevato a 3 m dalla base di scansione (striscia larga nera nelle immagini dei layer 3, 4, 5) appare alla quota 0.80 m (layer 3) e scompare alla quota 1,60 m (layer 5).

Dato un MODULO 3m x 3m, vanno eseguiti due insiemi di n.7 scansioni parallele: SCANSIONI T e SCANSIONI L.

Il software di PIPEHAWK restituisce per ciascuno dei due insiemi una PLANIMETRIA STRATIGRAFICA DELL'AREA DEL MODULO (figura qui a sinistra).

In essa sono riportate le tracce planimetriche dei bersagli che il software ha trovato in ciascuno dei 7 strati sovrapposti in il software stesso ha diviso il volume di terreno sottostante al modulo dividendo per 7 la profondità massima a cui sono arrivati i segnali radar.

Detta planimetria stratigrafica è chiamata TIMESLICES nel linguaggio tecnico inglese perché il radar misura la profondità calcolandole dai tempi di ritorno delle eco. Donde il nome TIMESLICES, che significa, appropriatamente, FETTE TEMPORALI.

Nella figura a sinistra i 7 strati sono i primi sette rettangoli contati da sinistra a destra e dall'alto in basso. Sotto a ciascuno STRATO (LAYER) sono indicate le quote del mantello superiore (a sinistra) e inferiore (a destra). L'ottavo rettangolo, in basso e a destra nella figura, contrassegnato come SUM, fornisce una visione in trasparenza dei 7 strati, simile a ciò che un osservatore vedrebbe se il terreno del modulo diventasse trasparente.

Il lato verticale sinistro dei rettangoli stratigrafici è il lato del modulo da cui partono le scansioni. I lati superiore e inferiore dei rettangoli rappresentano la lunghezza delle scansioni, che è sempre uguale a 3 m.

La base delle scansioni ha lunghezza variabile, per cui essa è rappresentata più corta della lunghezza di scansione. Nella realtà la base scansioni è lunga 3 m nel caso di un singolo modulo, oppure 6 metri o 9 metri nel caso di due o tre moduli scanditi insieme.

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PIPEHAWK Mk-1

RESTITUZIONE RILIEVO GEORADAR CON PIPEHAWK

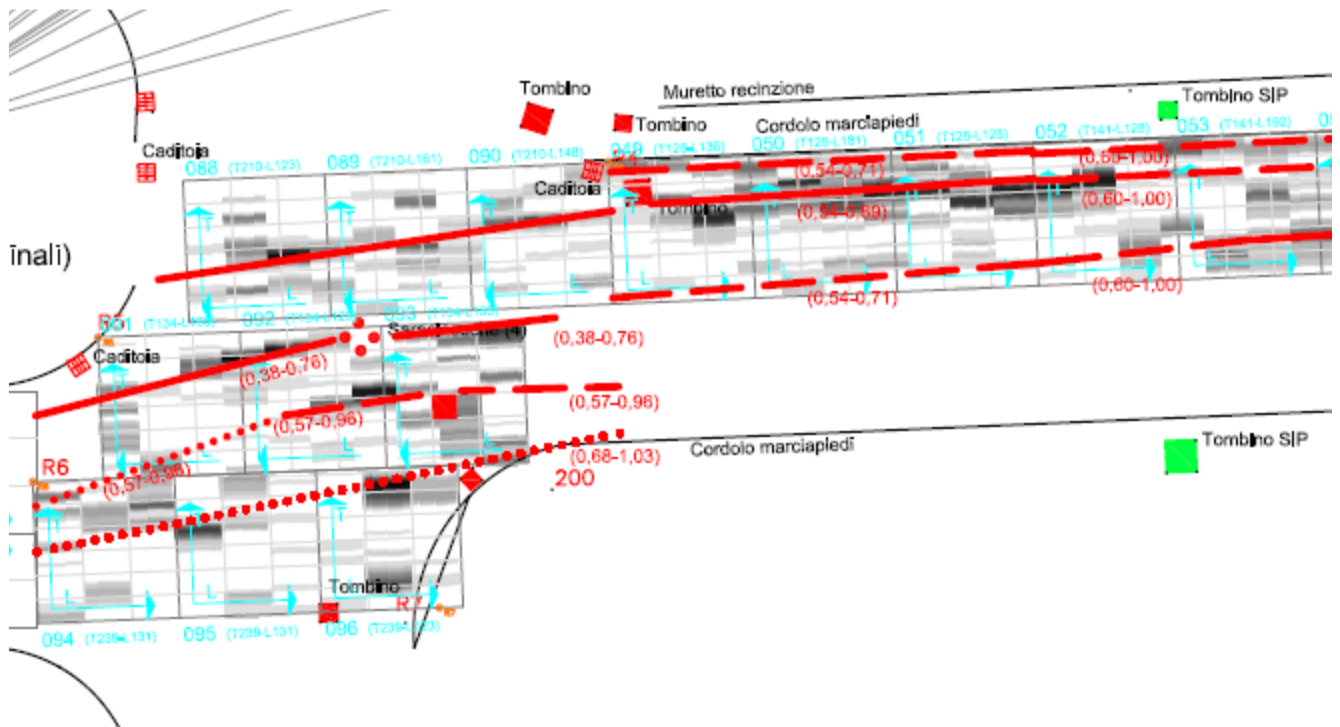


Fig. 13

Dettaglio di una Tavola tipica di ALBUM GEORADAR SCANGEA in scala 1:200. Si osservino i moduli del rilievo (aree 3x3 metri) con l'indicazione del numero del modulo e delle profondità a cui è arrivato il segnale radar nelle scansioni longitudinali e trasversali all'asse stradale. Come spiegato in seguito, è necessario scandire i moduli secondo due direzioni ortogonali perché il radar è cieco ai servizi paralleli al verso di scansione. Si notino le immagini dei bersagli che supportano i servizi indicati nella restituzione del rilievo. Queste immagini, che sono il frutto delle scansioni trasversali, sono chiamate TIMESLICES T..

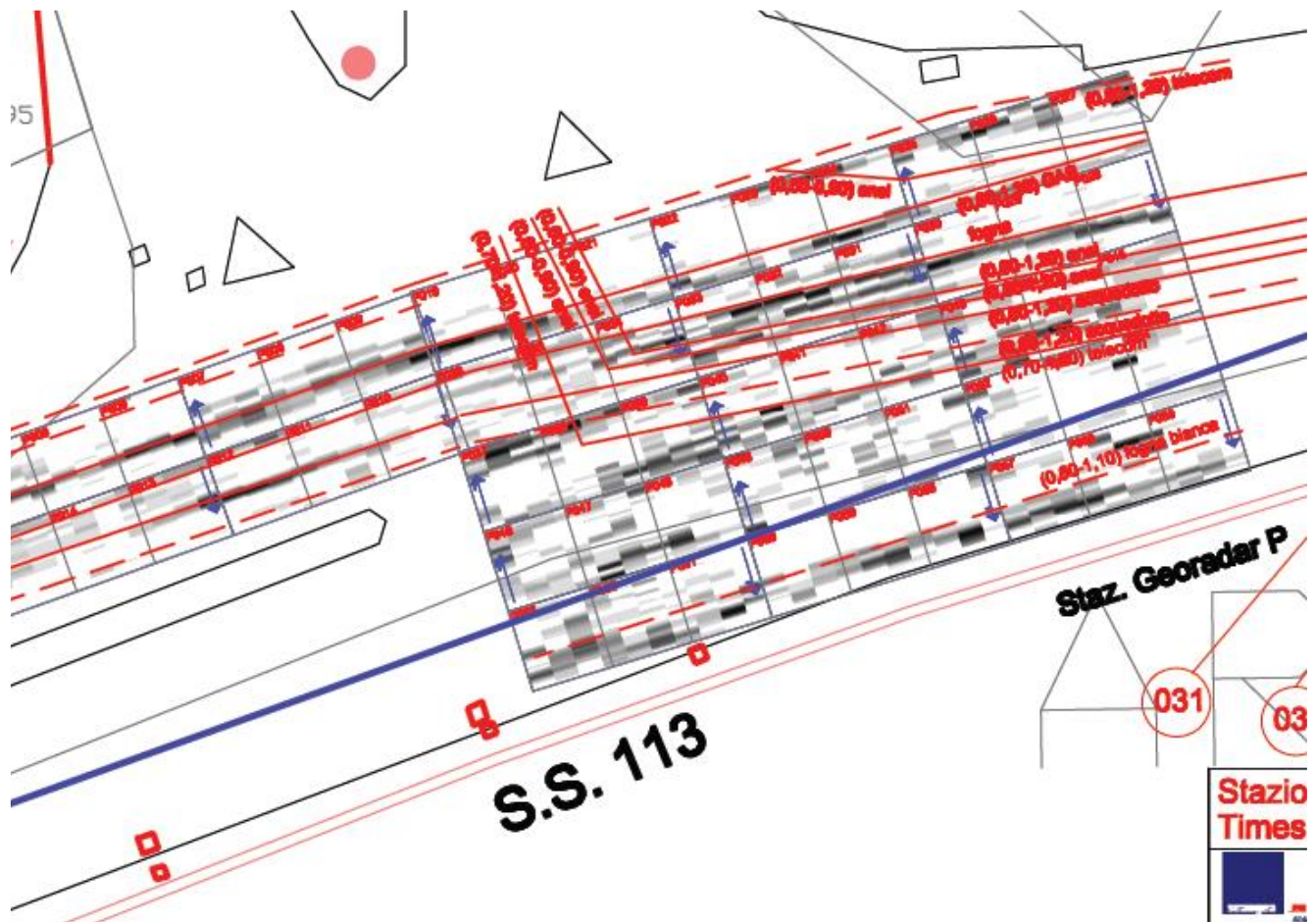


Fig. 15 bis
Dettaglio di una Tavola tipica di ALBUM GEORADAR SCANGEA in scala 1:200.
TIMESLICES T

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IMMAGINI DI LAVORI CON PIPEHAWK

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Città di Monfalcone, Maggio 2009

City of Monfalcone, Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region of Italy, May 2009

Committente: NEXANS S.p.A., Latina

Progetto: Progetto esecutivo elettrodotti interrati di TERNIA AOT PD denominati:
'Linea in cavo 150 kV Lisert-Randaccio' (1.900 m)
'Linea in cavo 220 kV Monfalcone – Padriciano' (2.100 m)

Prestazioni svolte:

- Rilievo topografico di dettaglio con restituzione in scala 1:200;
- Rilievo georadar con apparecchio PipeHawk (8.000 mq);
- Progettazione carpenteria metallica per risalita cavi su traliccio;
- Progettazione esecutiva tracciato del cavo interrato alta tensione.

Client: NEXANS ITALIA S.p.A., Latina. Topographic Survey, GPR Survey and Final Design (Civil and Mechanical Works) of an underground high-voltage power line connecting the E.ON Power station of Monfalcone (in the picture) to two aerial high-voltage power lines feeding industrial plants in Friuli-Venezia Giulia region of Italy.



Figure 58, 59, 60, 61 (in senso orario)

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PIPEHAWK MK-1

Città di Milazzo (MS), Febbraio 2010
City of Milazzo, Sicily, Italy, February 2010

Committente: NEXANS S.p.A., Latina
Progetto: Progetto esecutivo dei collegamenti in cavo 150 kV di TERNA AOT NA in territorio del Comune di Milazzo (MS) così denominati:
'Sorgente – Pace del Mela' (lunghezza 4.500 m)
'Pace del Mela – Villafranca' (lunghezza 2.500 m)

Prestazioni svolte:

- Rilievo topografico di dettaglio con restituzione in scala 1:200;
- Rilievo georadar con apparecchio PipeHawk (15.000 mq);
- Progettazione carpenteria metallica per risalita cavi su traliccio;
- Progettazione esecutiva tracciato del cavo interrato alta tensione.

Client: NEXANS ITALIA S.p.A., Latina. Topographic Survey, GPR Survey and Final Design (Civil and Mechanical Works) of an underground high-voltage power line connecting an ENEL Power Station to the national aerial high-voltage power grid, in Sicily.

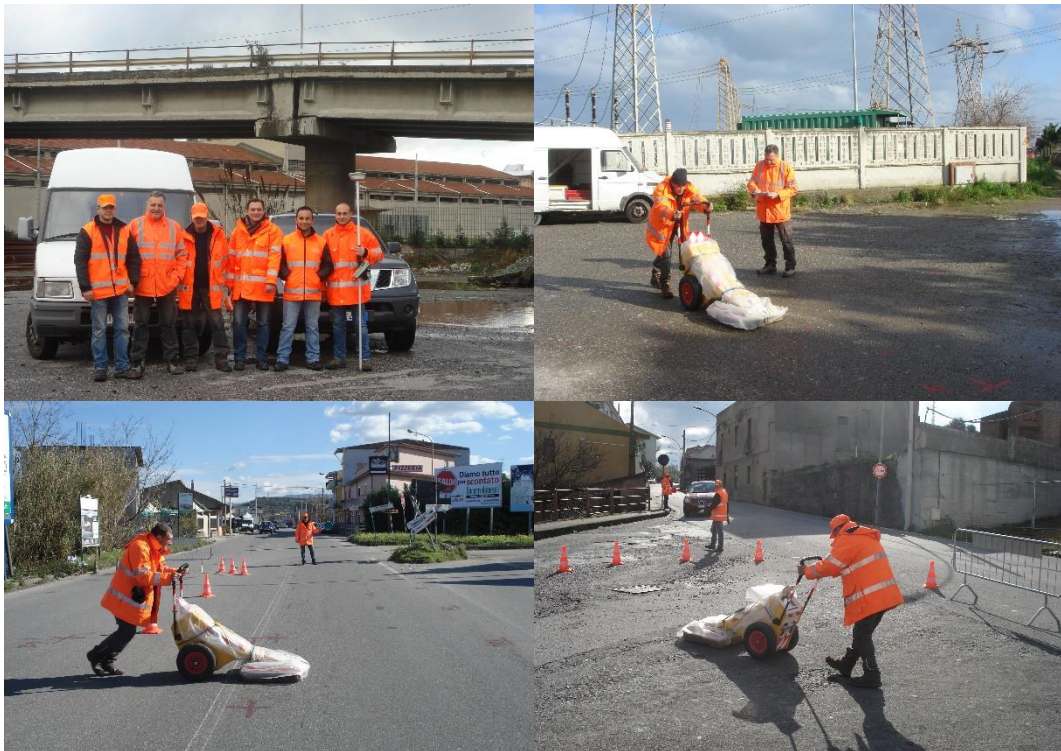


Figure 66, 67, 68, 69 (in senso orario)

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BROCHURE DELL'EPOCA

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EMRAD were recently asked to locate the gas main running near to Buckingham Palace.



Craig Simmonds Field Sales Engineer, initially trained as a Topographical Surveyor, has helped to build the bridge between Radar Technology and Civil Engineering and is responsible for EMRAD's Radar Surveying activities.



PADIHAM POWER STATION

Padiham Power Station in Lancashire is being demolished and the site is to be re-developed, retaining a major sub-station and a network of BT optical fibre cables. In order to protect these cables during re-development, the contractors must know where

man team from EMRAD, carried out the work, one operating the radar, one the total station and the third moving the total station prism. This enabled the team to record the start and stop of every scan and the Pipe Hawk to automatically store the radar data.

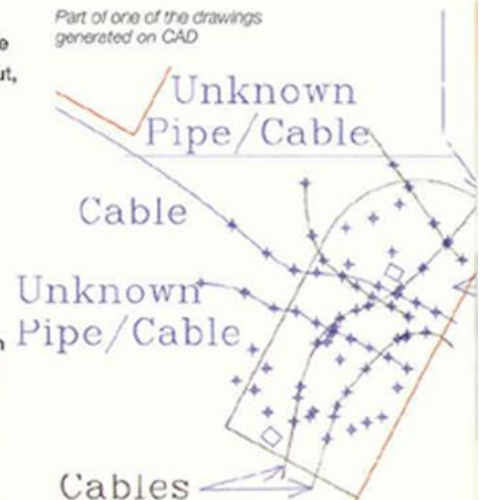
On return from site the topographical data was loaded into a CAD package to generate the required drawings with scan positions added. The next stage was to down-load the radar data stored on the Pipe Hawk, enabling the positions of pipe targets to be automatically added to the drawings.

Information passed to the CAD systems includes relative target depth and strength, which can be colour coded to assist in determining connectivity in complicated situations.

the cables are buried. EMRAD was contracted to map the path of the cables of interest to National Power.

All radar measurements were made with the Pipe Hawk but, as the local topographical reference points were expected to disappear with the demolition of the power station, the radar was operated with a Total Surveying Station - the measurement point being referenced to the site station position. A specialist three

Part of one of the drawings generated on CAD



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SETT FOR LIFE

ADAS, acting on behalf of National Rivers Authority employed EMRAD to map badger setts in a flood protection embankment around a small village in the Severn Valley. The embankment had been constructed to protect the village when the river is in flood. However, it also provided a new home for a badger family.



Their setts may have endangered the integrity of the embankment, possibly exposing the village to some danger. EMRAD employed their Multi-Channel ground probing radar to map the extent of the setts. It revealed that the tunnels were extensive. Using this information, the NRA and ADAS are now planning what actions need to be taken to strengthen the embankment, whilst causing minimum disturbance to the badgers. Badgers are protected by The Badgers Act 1992, which forbids any action being taken against badgers or their setts without an appropriate license from the relevant licensing authority.

THE CROMWELL ROAD INVESTIGATION

EMRAD provided extensive help to the Gloucestershire Constabulary in their hunt for human remains in the Fred West case, particularly at Midland Road and Kempley. For this EMRAD used the Pipe Hawk because of its on-site processing capability, providing an instant output to direct the digging operation. The radar results were immediately replayed to and discussed with Senior Officers, enabling strategies to be established. On a number of occasions digging had begun before EMRAD left site.

Detective Superintendent John Bennett leading the Gloucester enquiry said: "The EMRAD radar system has greatly assisted us and given indications which we have taken into account on our search.

On the first occasion the system was used at the field site at Much Marcle or Kempley, the radar was on site for around two hours and accurately located the sought for remains. Subsequently the radar was used at a nearby site adjacent to a wood, where the needs of modern agriculture have significantly changed the landscape since the remains were buried. Originally the burial had taken place at the edge of a pond where cattle came to drink. The pond was adjacent to a hedge and stand of trees. In order to establish the original layout of the site at the time of the alleged crime, an archeological type dig was carried out with the radar assisting at every stage. At Midland Road, the radar was employed to search cellars.



The hunt for remains in the Fred West case

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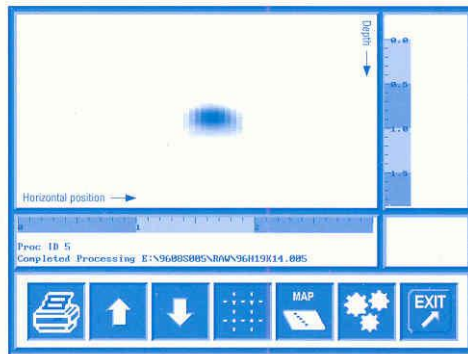
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HOW DOES IT WORK?

Pipe Hawk was developed from the successful use of ground probing radar to find plastic land mines, which are undetectable by traditional metal detectors.

The technology is now equally successful in locating pipes and cables of any material, down to three metres, depending on soil conditions. As Pipe Hawk passes over the surface it collects signal responses from underground. These are rapidly processed by the on-board computer, using unique software algorithms developed and validated from over 10,000 survey sites.

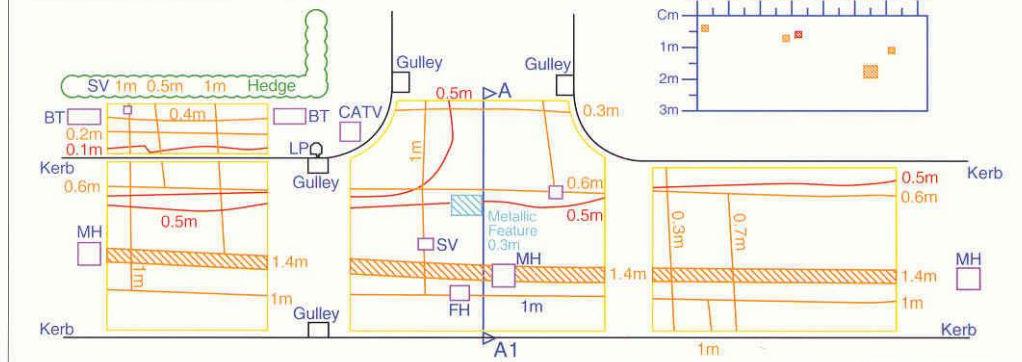
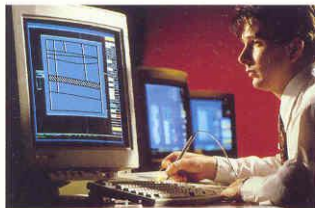
The resulting information is presented in an easy to read format on a liquid crystal display screen, and recorded to hard disk. Successive



Pipe Hawk screen scores a hit.

passes build up information to reveal the direction and depth of each utility, shown on the screen in plan and cross-section. The screen provides accurate information for site mark-out when immediate action is required.

In addition survey data can be integrated into CAD systems, enabling the production of detailed sub surface drawings.



CAD produced illustration of a typical Pipe Hawk survey.

Pipe Hawk is self-powered, compact, robust and versatile - easily operated by a single operator.

Operators do not require special skills. Two days is all it takes to understand how to use Pipe Hawk to map specific sites or trace the paths of individual pipes.

WHO IS
USING
PIPE HAWK
WORLDWIDE

Construction Companies

Defence Services

Directional Drilling
Contractors

Electricity Companies

Gas Companies

Municipal Authorities

Police Forces

Railway Companies

Sub Surface Industries

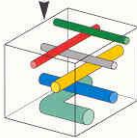
Telecommunications

Trenchless Technology
Companies

Utility Planners

Water Authorities

KNOW THE RISKS, GAIN THE REWARDS



PIPE HAWK locates underground pipes and cables made of any material. It operates in real time, for emergencies and site mark-out, and instantly stores the data to provide plans in CAD format if required.

Pipe Hawk is effective under highways, paths or bare earth, enabling utility companies and local authorities to know exactly what is underground before breaking into the surface.



As developed on the streets of Manhattan.

That means improved route planning, much lower risk of third party damage, more effective use of trenchless technology, accurately targeted excavation, better personnel safety and less hand digging.

Pipe Hawk enables more efficient use of time and labour, providing high cost saving potential.

When you know the risks, you can gain the rewards.



PIPE HAWK BENEFITS

- Minimise costly trial excavation
- Rapid verification of 'as built' data
- Faster location of services in an emergency
- Faster assessment of contract demands
- A safer working environment
- Increased productivity of manpower and equipment
- Fewer delays - reduced contract penalties
- Minimise risk of accidents - and litigation
- Fast, accurate clear path information
- Knowledge of third party risks