BEHAVIOR OF DISPLACEMENT CONCRETE PILE UNDER COMPRESSION LOADS

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ABSTRACT: This paper provides the research of displacement precast piles through performing compressive Static Load Tests (SLTs). A total number of 40 piles which contain square solid pile and pipe pile with various pile lengths were tested. It is concluded that, because of the soil layers’ difference among driven locations, the piles with various lengths present different maximum settlements. Furthermore, it is discovered that the load-settlement curves obtained from the same type of concrete pile are relatively parallel during unloading stages. For the solid pile, the interpretations which are based on Double Tangent and Chin’s method are used for capacity determination, and these results are compared to the designed ultimate capacity. It can be found that the Double Tangent method is conservative, and Chin’s method overestimates the pile capacity. The increase and reduction factors are proposed and then the modified Double Tangent and Chin’s interpretations are determined. Due to most of the SLTs being the Proof Tests (PTs), it is expected that this paper can provide practical information for geotechnical engineers to determine the ultimate bearing capacity of pile foundation from these PT results.

Keywords: Displacement concrete pile, Static load test, Proof Test, Test interpretation

1. INTRODUCTION

Pile foundation is a long structural element that cooperates with soil to resist the loading transferred from the upper structure. It can be primarily categorized into bored pile and precast pile foundation based on the construction method. Precast pile can resist more loading comparing to the shallow foundation and cost less since it does not need pre-driving as the bored pile does. Mostly, the precast pile foundation is considered as displacement pile because the precast pile will compact soil layers during driving. Based on the configuration, it can be categorized into small or large displacement piles.

For the precast concrete square piles (large displacement piles), these sizes can be ranging from 250mm to 450mm in diameter and 12m to 25m in length, and the working loads which can be resisted vary from 200kN to 900kN [1]. These piles can be a normally reinforced structure or be a prestressed structure. Past studies were focused on the pile tests illustration [2], types of soil profiles [3,4], drivability [5-7], load transfer mechanism [8,9] and configurations of piles and strength of concrete [10].

Recently, there has been intensive investigations aimed to research the materials effect on concrete pile. For example, due to a lack of data using Illinois PCC bottom ash in concrete structure, full-size tests were performed on concrete piles with Illinois PCC bottom ash, and these piles were compared to the traditional reinforced concrete pile with fly ash admixture [11].

The behavior of open-ended piles is more complicated because the Soil Plug Effect (SPE) which created inside the pile should be considered when investigating the open-ended piles. Recently, a new CPT-based HKU method was proposed for base capacity estimation of the open-ended pipe piles with mechanical consideration of annulus resistance and plug resistance [12]. Detailed reviews of these precast piles were provided with consideration of soil profiles, methods of driven technique and configurations of precast piles [13]. Furthermore, another aspect that associates with open-ended pile in clay is the ‘setup’ or ‘freeze’ of the foundation, which is a normal phenomenon of pile capacity increases with the increment of time. Recent research has commenced to determine the amount of setup time of precast piles by performing dynamic load tests, static load tests and static load tests [14,15].

Because of the process of driving pile into soil layers is relatively similar to some tests like standard penetration test, dynamic load tests etc., numerous studies have been focused on the relationships between bearing capacity with penetration tests’ parameters [16,17]. The real capacity is actually accepted after the field tests being conducted and hence there are a lot of field tests research performed. Practically, if static load
of Engineering Rock Mass (GB/T 50266-2013, 2013) [19] and Code for Investigation of Geotechnical Engineering (GB 50021-2001, 2001) [20] respectively. Based on the borehole logs, the soil layers were discovered as follows:

1) Planting Soil (Q4ml), yellowish brown, loose and wet, contains clay, partially contains plant roots, average thickness 0.75m; 1-1) Miscellaneous Fill (Q4ml), loose, partially contains gravel and rubble, diameter ranging from 2.0-7.0mm, the average thickness of this layer is 1.22m; 2) Silty Clay (Q4al+pl), medium stiff, yellowish brown, low plasticity, average thickness is 3.91m; 3) Silty Clay (Q4m), grey to ash black, liquid-plastic state, contains fine sand, partially contains clayey silt, average thickness is 4.92m; 3-1) Fine Sand (Q4m), grey and cinereous, loose, saturated, average thickness is 2.01m 4) Silty Clay (Q4al+pl), grey to yellowish grey, medium stiff, low plasticity with average depth of 2.57m; 5) Silty Clay (Q4al+pl), yellowish brown, plastic state, partially contains medium to dense sand, average thickness of 2.57m; 5-1) Medium Sand (Q4al+pl), yellowish brown, medium dense, loose and saturated, average thickness of 4.08m; 5-2) Coarse Gravel Sand (Q4al+pl), yellowish brown, medium dense, saturated, particle size ranges from 2-50mm, maximum to 100mm, highly weathered, average thickness 5.66mm; 7) Highly Weathered Mica Schist (Pt), yellowish brown to grey, highly weathered, thickness of 4.52m; 8) Medium Weathered Mica Schist (Pt), grey, medium hard.

2. SUBSURFACE CONDITION

This construction project aimed to construct 28-levels apartment. The driven location of these tested piles was in Shandong Province, China. From the construction site, all the precast piles were driven into the soil. As shown in Fig. 1, the piles from three areas were tested by compressive SLTs. Areas A and B were the locations of tested concrete pipe piles, and area C was the location of tested solid square piles. The solid square pile driven in area C was used for resisting the loads transferred from upper building.

![Fig. 1 Location of tested piles (not to Scale)](image)

The subsurface exploration was discovered through laboratory and in-situ tests. The In-situ tests of standard penetration tests (SPT) and laboratory tests of consolidation tests, direct shear tests and triaxial tests were conducted based on the Chinese Code of Standard for Soil Tests Method (GB/T 50123-1999, 1999) [18], Standard for Test Methods of Engineering Rock Mass (GB/T 50266-2013, 2013) [19] and Code for Investigation of Geotechnical Engineering (GB 50021-2001, 2001) [20] respectively. Based on the borehole logs, the soil layers were discovered as follows:

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3. PILE DESCRIPTION

For the tested precast open-ended pipe piles, the diameter is 400mm and the length varies from 20m to 26m. In area A, one 20m pile, seven 21m piles, seven 22m piles, two 23m piles and five 24m piles are tested. In area B, one 23m pile and two 26m piles are tested. For precast solid square piles, the cross section is 400mm×400mm. All these square piles are tested in area C. These tested piles consist of two 22m piles, two 25m pile, one 26m pile, four 27m piles and six 28m piles. The concrete strength of these tested piles is 30MPa, 50MPa and 40MPa from area A, B and C, respectively. The tested pile information is summarized in Table 1.

As shown in Fig. 2 (a) and (b), all piles are driven into the required location by drop hammers. As illustrated in Table 1, the maximum allowable load of pile reaches to 2440kN so the maximum applied load can be up to 4880kN. Because the projects only requires 650kN capacity of the piles from area A and 1570kN from area B, all these piles were tested with maximum loading of 1300kN and 3140kN, respectively.
4. TEST SET UP

The weighted platform (Fig. 3) is used instead of using the reaction beams and anchoring piles. Due to the designed capacity of these piles being relatively small compared to the traditional bored piles, the reaction system is only needed to provide small reaction loads, the use of weighted platform is less time consuming and economic. Furthermore, numerous piles are required to be tested, it would be very expensive if casting reaction piles. This weighted platform is more practical to be selected when a large number of tests is required because the transfer of the platform is much cheaper.

To perform compressive SLTs, as shown in Fig. 4, hydraulic jacks are used for providing loads and the dial gauges are symmetrically installed on reference bar to measure the vertical displacement of pile head. Maintained loads with increment of 130kN are applied on the precast pipe pile until maximum loads of 1300kN in area A is reached, and for the pipe pile in area B, the increment of 314kN is applied until maximum loads of 3140kN is achieved. For the square concrete pile, maintained loads with increment of 488kN is applied on most of piles (the maximum load is 4880kN) except for three piles which are applied increment loads of 360kN (the maximum load is 3240kN). These three pile results are used for data comparison.

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<th>Max. Load (kN)</th>
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Note: No. 1-15: Location C, Square configuration, concrete strength of 40MPa; No. 16-37: Location A, Pipe configuration, concrete strength of 30MPa; No. 38-40: Location B, Pipe configuration, concrete strength of 50MPa.
5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Load Settlement Results

5.1.1 Square pile

The Load-settlement curves (Q-s curve) of 27m square piles is presented in Fig. 5. It illustrates that the total average settlement is discovered of 23mm, and the average permanent settlement is discovered as 12mm. As shown in Fig. 6, for the 28m piles, the Q-s curves illustrate that the total average settlement is discovered of 22mm, and the average permanent settlement is discovered as 12mm. It can also be seen that, during loading stages, the maximum settlements among these piles are different, and from unloading stages, the curves are parallel (Figs. 5 and 6).

As shown in Fig. 7, two piles with the same dimension and concrete strength (distance between piles are 5m) are tested but the load increment are different, it can also be seen that, from unloading stages, these two curves are parallel. Fig. 8 present square piles’ behavior with various pile lengths, the results show that the total average settlement is around 24mm, and the average permanent settlement is discovered as 12mm. Similar to the previous results, it is discovered that during unloading stages, these curves are relatively parallel, and the gradients are close with each other.
5.1.2 Pipe Pile

As shown in Fig. 9, the Q-s curves of 21m pipe pile shows similar behavior. The total settlement of these 21m piles is averagely discovered as 19mm and after the loading released, the average permanent settlement is discovered as 10mm. It can also be discovered that the curves after loading released are parallel with each other.

![Fig. 9 21m pipe piles](image)

The Q-s curves of 22m piles are presented in Fig. 10, it can be found that the total settlement of the 22m piles is averagely discovered as 15mm and after the loading released, the average settlement is discovered as 8mm. Similar to 21m piles, the curves among the tested piles are parallel (during unloading stages). The Q-s curves of 24m piles are provided in Fig. 11, the behavior of P1287 is relatively different to the other piles, which needs further discussion. The other 24m piles show a similar behavior, and the total settlement is discovered as 15mm and after the loading released, the average settlement is discovered as 7mm.

The Q-s curves of piles with different lengths are provided in Fig. 12, it can be found that the total average settlement is 21mm, and the permanent average displacement is 10mm. The curves of tested piles during unloading stages are parallel with each other. The Q-s curves of tested pile located at area B is provided in Fig. 13, similar to piles behaviors tested at area A, the total average settlement is discovered of 18mm, and the average permanent settlement is discovered as 8mm. The curves of these tested pile during unloading is also found to be parallel, and the gradient is similar to the piles tested from area A.

![Fig. 10 22m pipe piles](image)

![Fig. 11 24m square piles](image)

![Fig. 12 Pipe piles with different lengths in area A](image)

![Fig. 13 Pipe piles with different lengths in area B](image)
5.2 Designed Capacity

The ultimate bearing capacity of a pile foundation can be determined via calculating the shaft and end capacity. Based on the Technical Code for Building Pile Foundations JGJ94-2008 [21], the capacity of the precast square piles and the pipe piles can be determined as follows:

For solid square piles:

\[ Q_{uk} = Q_{sk} + Q_{pk} = u \sum q_{uk} l_i + q_{pk} A_p \] (1)

For pipe piles:

\[ Q_{uk} = Q_{sk} + Q_{pk} = u \sum q_{uk} l_i + q_{pk}(A_j + \lambda_p A_{p1}) \] (2)

\[ \lambda_u = 0.16 h_b/d \] When \( h_b/d < 5 \)

\[ \lambda_p = 0.8 \] When \( h_b/d \geq 5 \)

Table 2 Shaft and total capacity of tested piles

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Where:

- \( Q_{uk} \): Ultimate bearing capacity of piles;
- \( Q_{sk} \): Shaft capacity of piles;
- \( Q_{pk} \): End capacity of piles;
- \( u \): Cross section perimeter of pile;
- \( q_{uk} \): Shaft resistance;
- \( l_i \): Thickness of \( i \)th soil;
- \( q_{pk} \): End resistance;
- \( A_p \): Area from pile toe;
- \( A_j \): Effective area of pile toe and \( A_j = \pi (d^2 - d_i^2) \);
- \( \lambda_u \): Plug effect coefficient;
- \( A_{p1} \): Hollow area of pile toe;
- \( h_b \): Embedment depth of pile in bearing stratum;
- \( d \): External diameter of pipe pile.

The shaft resistance \( q_{uk} \) and end resistance \( q_{pk} \) can be determined through JGJ94-2008 based on the parameters obtained from borehole logs and laboratory test results. The pile capacity should be based on the nearest borehole information instead of the average soil thickness. The shaft and total bearing capacity of tested piles are summarized in Table 2.

5.3 Capacity Discussion

Based on the Double Tangent method, the ultimate bearing capacities of the tested concrete square piles are determined. By plotting the interpreted capacity versus the calculated ultimate bearing capacity (Eq. (1)), as shown in Fig. 14, it can be seen that, all the points are located from the lower part, which illustrates the Double Tangent method is conservative to determine the ultimate bearing capacity when using the un-plunging load-settlement data. The ultimate bearing capacity obtained from the Double tangent interpretation can be modified by multiplying a factor. In this case, the factor \( \eta_d \) is determined as 1.83. Via plotting the designed capacity versus the modified Double Tangent interpretation as shown in Fig. 15, it can be seen that the modified Double Tangent interpretation can provide a good prediction of ultimate bearing capacity.
Traditionally, the allowable loading \( Q_a \) is equal to the calculated ultimate bearing capacity divided by the safety factor of 2. By plotting the allowable load versus the capacity result using the Double tangent method, as shown in Fig. 16, it can be seen that, the Double tangent method can appropriately predict the allowable loads.

Compared to the Double Tangent method, the Chin’s method overestimates the ultimate bearing capacity. Reduction factor \( (\eta_{Ch}) \) of 1.35 for the pile which length is less than 25m, and of 1.2 for the pile that length is over 25m are recommended. As shown in Fig. 17, based on the proposed reduction factor, by plotting the modified Chin’s interpretation versus the calculated capacity, all points assembles to angle bisector in the first quartile.

### 5.4 Settlement Discussion

The reason that leading to the settlement difference (even though these piles are driven adjacent to each other) is that the thickness of soil layers are different. If dividing the pile into small segment with length equals to the soil layer thickness, the reduction from each pile segment will be different when friction force is different.
Because the pile toe reaches the bearing stratum of angular gravel or brecciated gravel, and these SLTs are PTs where the applied maximum loading is relatively small, the force transferred to the bearing stratum is small and the deformation of this stratum is small. Hence the settlement of pile foundation is mostly the vertical compress of concrete pile element. This is also the reason that why the curves are parallel during unloading stages. If these piles are made of the same concrete with the same moduli, once the loading is released, the shortened pile will expand back in the same rate (Δsettlement/Δload, unit of mm/kN).

Define a expand settlement ratio \( R_{E-S} \) governed by Eq. (3), the \( R_{E-S} \) of small displacement pipe piles are averagely determined as 52.2% in area A (strength of concrete is 30Mpa), 54.9% in area B (strength of concrete is 50Mpa) and for the large displacement square piles, the \( R_{E-S} \) is determined as 49.0%. (strength of concrete is 40Mpa). It can be seen that the expansion settlement ratio of small displacement piles is greater than large displacement piles, however, this is not a general outcome since there is a lot of uncertainty such as concrete strength.

\[
R_{E-S} = \frac{s_{\text{max}} - p}{s_{\text{max}}} \times 100 \tag{3}
\]

Where:
- \( R_{E-S} \)= Expansion settlement ratio;
- \( s_{\text{max}} \)=Settlement under maximum applied load;
- \( s_p \)=Permanent settlement after releasing load;

6. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

For the precast displacement piles, a total number of 40 piles were selected. 22 piles with various lengths are tested in area A, 3 piles with various length are tested in area B and 15 piles with various pile length are tested in area C. By defining the expansion settlement ratio \( R_{E-S} \), it can be found that:

1) The \( R_{E-S} \) from all piles with concrete strength of 30Mpa are close to 52.2%, and Q-s curves from unloading stages are parallel with each other in area A;

2) The \( R_{E-S} \) from all piles with concrete strength of 50Mpa are close to 54.9%, and Q-s curves from unloading stages are parallel with each other in area B;

3) The \( R_{E-S} \) from all piles with concrete strength of 40Mpa are close to 49.0%, and Q-s curves from unloading stages are parallel with each other in area C;

4) For the PT result, if using Double Tangent method, the ultimate bearing capacity is the interpreted value multiplying by a factor \( \eta_p \). If using Chin’s method, the ultimate bearing capacity is the interpreted value dividing by a reduction factor \( \eta_{Ch} \). In the case of the project in China, \( \eta_p=1.83 \), \( \eta_{Ch}=1.35 \) (L<25) and \( \eta_{Ch}=1.2 \) (L>25) are recommended.

5) If in one area, these Q-s curves from unloading stages are not parallel and very complicated, this represents that the soil layers may change dramatically between piles or the pile is damaged. Thus more boreholes are recommended and Low Stain Integrity Test is suggested to perform.

7. REFERENCES


