

LABORATORY RESEARCH OF TOE RESISTANCE BASED ON STATIC PILE LOAD TESTS IN DIFFERENT SCHEMES

Krzysztof ŻARKIEWICZ¹

The West Pomeranian University of Technology in Szczecin, Szczecin, Poland

Abstract

Transfer of axial force from the head of a pile to the surrounding soil by skin friction and toe resistance is still uncertain. The results of the static pile load test are usually presented as settlement curve. This curve can be divided into two components: skin friction curve and toe resistance curve according to the settlement. Laboratory research of pile load test was carried out in two schemes: with skin friction and without skin friction. The study proved that the toe resistance with and without skin friction is not the same. Skin friction influence on toe resistance due to settlement. This phenomenon is not usually taken into account, but very often has a significant impact on axially applied load transfer. In the paper results of laboratory pile load tests in different schemes were presented.

Keywords: pile load test, settlement, skin friction, laboratory research

1. INTRODUCTION

Piles are commonly used in case of not enough stiff soils. To design pile in the economical way we accept the greater settlement, but we also keep in mind that we have to ensure safety. Therefore, the good knowledge of pile-soil cooperation is the most important issue. There is a lot of fields and laboratory research of pile load-settlement relationship behaviour, but there is still a lot of doubts why skin friction and toe resistance which are observed in the field test are different than calculated. Very often bearing capacity of pile is calculated independently of the settlement, but this criterion is insufficient. The possible different ways of skin

¹ Corresponding author: West Pomeranian University of Technology Szczecin, Department of Geotechnical Engineering, al. Piastów 50, 70-311 Szczecin, Poland, e-mail: kzarkiewicz@zut.edu.pl, tel. +48914494337

friction and toe resistance mobilization of the same pile were presented on the Fig. 1. The bearing capacity of the pile is the sum of two components: toe resistance and skin friction (1.1).

$$N_{gr,2} = N_{gr,1} + T_{\infty} \quad (1.1)$$

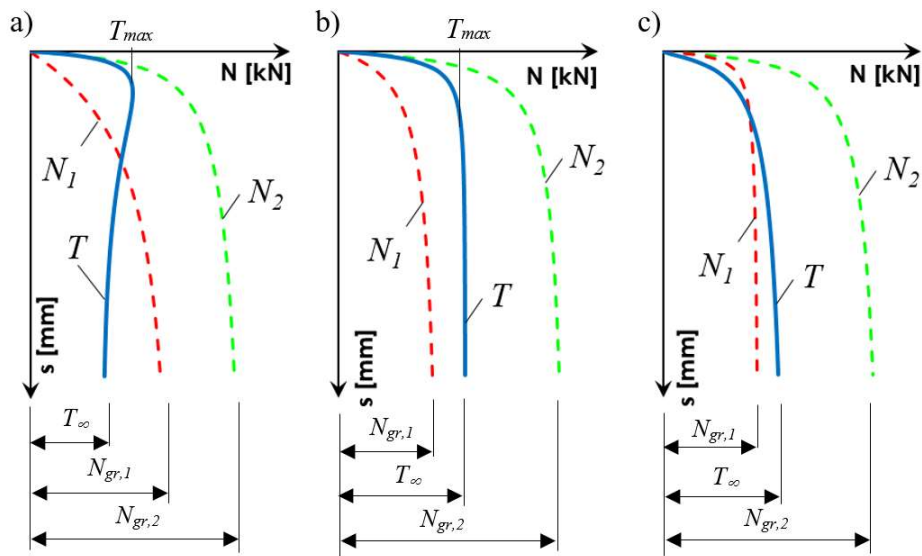


Fig 1. Different toe resistance N_1 and skin friction T mobilization due to the same values of ultimate skin friction T_{∞} , toe resistance $N_{gr,1}$ and bearing capacity of the pile $N_{gr,2}$.

- a) Skin friction achieves maximum value T_{max} and then is going to residual value T_{∞} ,
- b) Skin friction achieve maximum value equals the ultimate value $T_{max} = T_{\infty}$,
- b) Slow skin friction mobilization [13]

Eurocode 7 indicates that the most reliable method of pile load capacity verification is a static pile load test (SPLT). The SPLT allows determining the relationship between the applied load and settlement of the head of the pile. Research in the field with additional measurement equipment allows determining real load distribution along the shaft of the pile, but due to the strong heterogeneity of the soil, it is very difficult to correctly interpret them. It was the reason to carry out laboratory research of pile load test in small scale. Firstly the relationship between the geometry of the pile (H/D) and failure behaviour was checked. The previous research indicated that if the H/D is smaller than 2,5 then failure is similar to the shallow foundation where the soil is extruded on the ground surface. The results of the research were presented in [14]. Current methods of pile load capacity design sometimes lead to different results [9], therefore further study is necessary.

2. RESEARCH MODEL DESCRIPTION

The study was conducted on a laboratory model of the concrete pile which has 7 cm diameter and 20 cm long. The laboratory test stand consisted of steel chamber which was filled with non-cohesive soil (medium sand). During laboratory pile load test settlement and applied load was measured. Research is carried out in two schemes:

1. Standard static pile load test, where both skin friction and toe resistance affect load settlement relationship (Fig. 2a)
2. Static pile load tests without skin friction (soil hasn't gotten any contact with the shaft of the piles) (Fig. 2b);

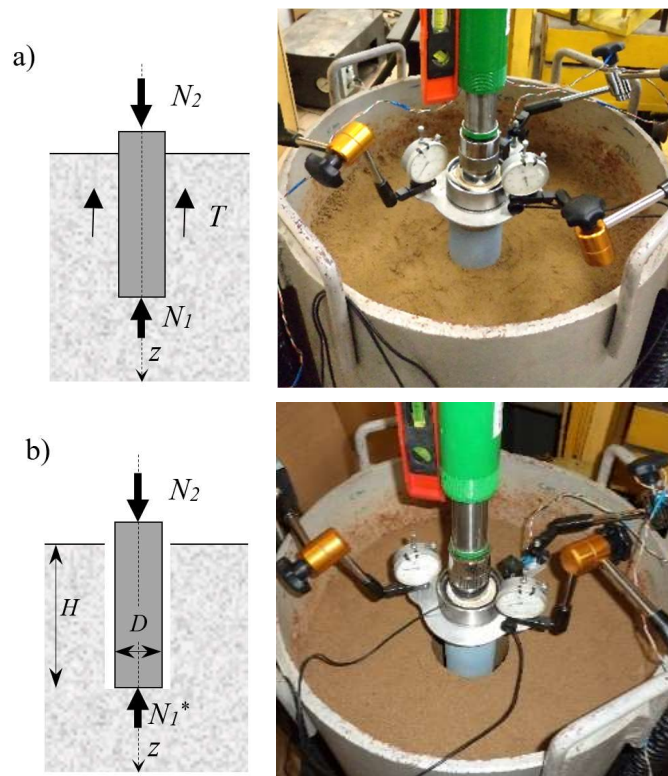


Fig. 2. Schemes of the model pile load test: a) scheme 1 (standard pile load test),
b) scheme 2 (pile load test without skin friction)

The used models of piles have surface ratios that do not correspond to the most real piles, but the previous research indicated that soil behaviour because of ultimate strength is similar to the real pile. It was expected small skin friction participation in transferring load from the head of the pile to the surrounding soil,

so the pile used in laboratory model not to be compared to the real piles. The main aim of the paper is to investigate the effect of skin friction on the toe resistance. According to the Fig. 2a we have equation (2.1),

$$N_2 = N_1 + T \quad (2.1)$$

and from the Fig. 2b we have equation (2.2).

$$N_2 = N_1^* \quad (2.2)$$

The laboratory tests were made for 9 piles in ratio $2.85 < H/D < 6.90$, however, in the presented article, the description is given only for chosen 3 piles.

Piles were investigated in three different I_D (index of density) of sand. The sample results of pile 2 are summarised in table 1-2 and also presented on Fig. 3.

Table 1. Findings of pile load test no 2 According to Fig. 2a and Fig. 3.

N_2	[kN]	0,00	0,94	1,87	2,81	3,74	4,68	5,61	6,55	7,48
S_i	[mm]	0,00	0,07	0,44	1,07	1,64	2,33	3,21	4,60	7,50

Table 2. Findings of pile load test no 2. According to Fig. 2b and Fig. 3.

N_l^*	[kN]	0,00	1,25	1,87	2,49	3,12	3,74	4,37	4,99	5,61	6,24
S_i	[mm]	0,00	0,17	0,55	1,18	1,84	2,62	3,57	4,70	6,43	11,45

Toe resistance in scheme 2 is smaller than the applied load in scheme 1. It might be caused by skin friction which did not occur in scheme 1. When we calculate skin friction based on geostatic stresses according to the shear of the soil we obtain only 0,07 kN, but in the laboratory research, we observed difference achieve above 1 kN. What is the reason for the discrepancy? To analyse the static pile load tests it is comfortable to use a method which allows describing piles settlement curves by mathematical parameters.

3. ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

Pile load test results were approximated using Meyer-Kowalow method (M-K) proposed in 2010 [5] and developed by Szmechel [6] and Żarkiewicz [8]. The approximation according to Equation (3.1) [5] allowed describing pile load tests results by three parameters: C , N_{gr} , κ . These parameters were determined statistically using the least square method of deviations. The curve describes all range of forces which can be applied to the head of the pile.

$$s = \frac{CN_{gr}}{\kappa} \left[\left(1 - \frac{N}{N_{gr}} \right)^{-\kappa} - 1 \right] \quad (3.1)$$

where:

C - Settlement curve parameter [mm/kN],

N_{gr} - bearing capacity of the pile, when uncontrolled settlement are observed [kN],

κ - Dimensionless parameter of settlement curve [-],

N - Applied load [kN],

s - Settlement of the head of the pile [mm].

Table 3. presents results of M-K approximation. It can be noticed that C parameter and $N_{2,gr}$, $N_{1,gr}^*$ decreases according to the reduction of the initial value of soil density. The difference between $N_{2,gr}$ and $N_{1,gr}^*$ is greater if the soil is more compacted.

Table 3. The result of M-K approximation of three model piles

	No		1	2	3
	H	[m]	0,2	0,2	
	D	[m]	0,07	0,07	
	I_D	[%]	87%	63%	
Scheme 2	C_1^*	[mm/kN]	0,181	0,75	Scheme 2
	$N_{1,gr}^*$	[kN]	26,3	7,41	
	κ_1^*	[-]	0,842	0,01	
Scheme 1	C_2	[mm/kN]	0,107	0,282	Scheme 1
	$N_{2,gr}$	[kN]	36,08	8,78	
	κ_2	[-]	0,138	0,447	

The last research on a model instrumented pile of the same pile geometry which was carried out by Żarkiewicz [13] allowed to determine the formulae on C_1 , $N_{gr,1}$, κ_1 based on C_2 , $N_{gr,2}$, κ_2 which were obtained from static pile load test (3.2-3.4) [13]. The presented formulas (3.2-3.4) was determined based on 10 instrumented piles in laboratory tests. The formulas were determined using the method of the least sum of squares relative to measured values. Compatibility was achieved for parameter C_1 , $N_{gr,1}$, κ_1 equals $R^2=0.97, 0.98, 0.53$ respectively. More about statistic calculation of proposed formula was described in [13].

The following formulas allow determining toe resistance curve. The density of the soil is included in the settlement curve parameters. In this way, it is possible to determine toe resistance in scheme 1, when skin friction was influenced on toe resistance.

$$C_1 = C_2(0,368\kappa_2 + 1)^2 \quad (3.2)$$

$$N_{gr,1} = \frac{C_2}{C_1} N_{gr,2} \left[1 + 0,437 \left(\frac{H}{D} \right)^{1/3} \kappa_2 \right] \quad (3.3)$$

$$\kappa_1 = 0,8276\kappa_2 \quad (3.4)$$

The calculated values of toe resistance mobilization were presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Calculated M-K parameters corresponding to the toe resistance

No		1	2	3
C_1	[mm/kN]	0,119	0,386	0,850
$N_{l,gr}$	[kN]	35,36	8,19	4,48
\square_1	[-]	0,115	0,372	0,312

Comparison of toe resistance obtained from scheme 2 (without skin friction) and toe resistance calculated using Żarkiewicz formulae based on static pile load test results from scheme 1 is presented in Figures 3-5.

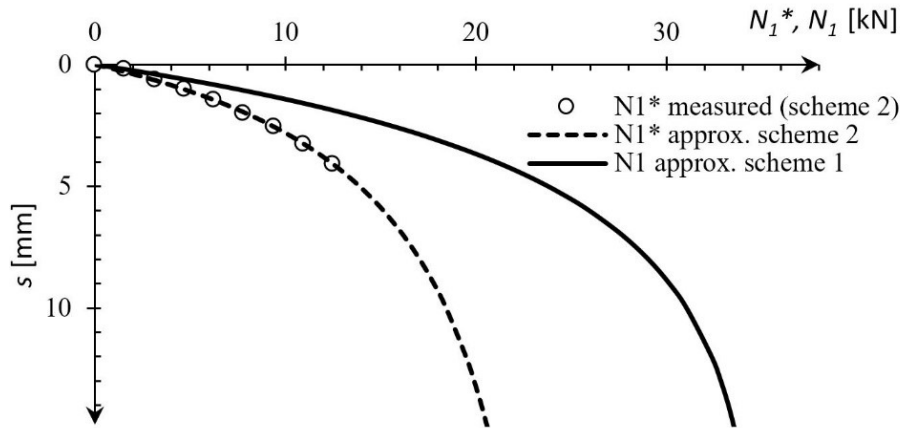


Fig. 3. Comparison of toe resistant without skin friction ($N1^*$ scheme 1 and $N1^*$ measured) and with skin friction ($N1$ scheme 1). Pile 1.

The calculation of toe resistance in scheme 1 was higher than the one measured in scheme 2. In scheme 2 were also higher values of C_1 parameters. The ultimate value of toe resistance pile 3 decreases, because this pile was embedded into the least densified sand. In this way firstly skin friction cause hardening of the soil, but finally reduced the ultimate toe resistance.

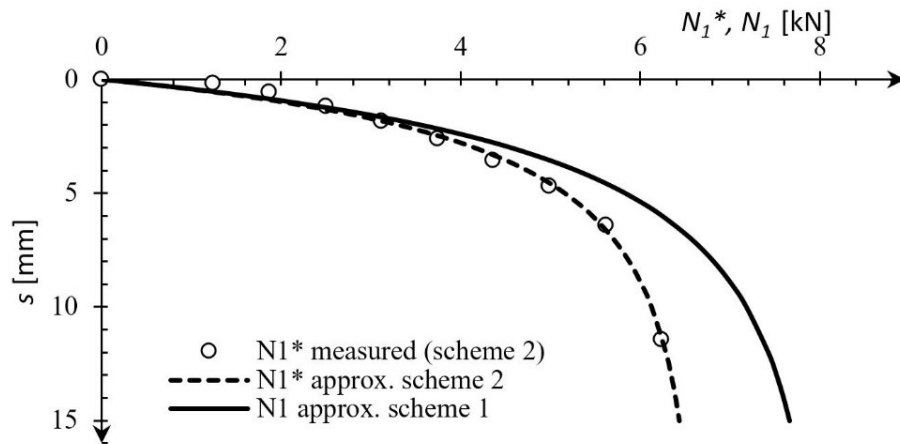


Fig. 4. Comparison of toe resistant without skin friction (N1* scheme 1 and N1* measured) and with skin friction (N1 scheme 1). Pile 2.

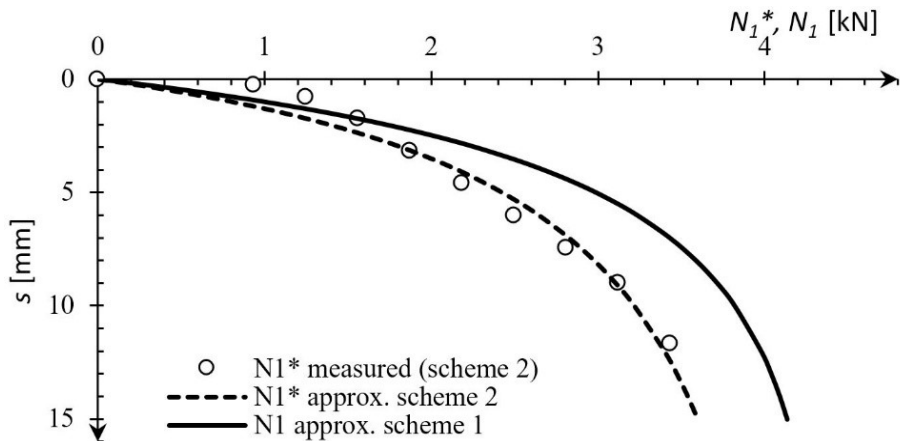


Fig. 5. Comparison of toe resistant without skin friction (N1* scheme 1 and N1* measured) and with skin friction (N1 scheme 1). Pile 3.

Skin friction in cohesionless soil in practice is often calculated generally according to Mohr-Coulomb strength criterion based on vertical stress, lateral pressure coefficient and angle of friction at the pile and soil interface. This calculation does not include the possibility of horizontal stresses changes during transfer load applied at the head of the pile. Study of [1,3,10] proved that unit skin resistance can exceed vertical stress values. This may explain high skin resistance. In the figures 3-5 toe resistance without skin friction is smaller than the toe resistance in standard static pile load test, so it can be argued that skin friction which sometimes achieves high values has an influence on toe resistance in

scheme 1. The phenomena were also observed by Kamal, Arab, Dif [4] and Ivšić, Bačić, Librić [2]. They stated that stresses under the toe of the pile can induce an increase of horizontal stresses surrounding the shaft of the pile near to the toe and cause increase of skin friction and toe resistance. The opposite effect may occur due to contractive soil under the toe of the pile where skin friction may reduce ultimate toe resistance. These phenomena can be caused by the initial state of the soil. Coulomb-Mohr parameters are usually determined in a limit state of stress, but the deformation behaviour according to small strain may be different. It was described by steady state line which is the failure line developed by Sawicki and Świdziński [11,12]. The state of the soil depends on not only on Coulomb-Mohr parameters, the density of soil, and modulus but also from mean effective stresses. The volume of soil during shear decrease or increase due to the initial state of parameters and state of effective stress. The stresses can be changed due to transfer shaft resistance to the surrounding soil so it may cause the changes in toe resistance. In summarise, it can be told that toe resistance and skin friction are not independent, and they shouldn't be calculated separately.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The test results analysis leads to the following conclusions:

1. Laboratory research of static pile load test in small scale was carried out. A study was conducted in two schemes to find out if toe resistance mobilization is completely independent of skin friction.
2. Analysis using formulae derived from previous research on instrumented piles allowed determining toe resistance in standard static pile load test when the axial load is transferred to the surrounding soil by skin friction and toe resistance.
3. Toe resistance without skin friction was different from the one with the participation of skin friction. It indicates the strong relationship between skin friction and toe resistance.
4. The last research of Kamal, Arab, Dif [4] and Ivšić, Bačić, Librić [2] and Żarkiewicz, Meyer [7] indicate that skin friction and toe resistance relationship near to the toe of the pile may significantly influence on pile load-settlement behaviour.
5. The program of further study is to investigate the relationship between skin friction and toe resistance, determine horizontal stresses around the shaft of the pile during the static pile load test, and describe the interface in fluent and initial state of soil conditions on skin friction mobilizing. This is the main goal in developing pile load capacity design methods.

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BADANIA LABORATORYJNE OPORU POD PODSTAWĄ PAŁA NA
PODSTAWIE WYNIKÓW PRÓBNEGO OBCIĄŻENIA STATYCZNEGO PAŁA
PRZEPROWADZONYCH W RÓŻNYCH SHEMATACH

Streszczenie

Przekazywanie pionowej siły osiowej przyłożonej w głowicy pała na otaczające podłoże gruntowe jest zagadnieniem wciąż nierozwiązanym i w wielu przypadkach budzącym wiele wątpliwości. Wynik próbnego obciążenia statycznego są zwykle przedstawiane na wykresie w postaci krzywej osiadania pała. Krzywa osiadania może być podzielona na dwie składowe krzywe: krzywą oporu pobocznic i krzywą oporu podstawy pała w stosunku do osiadania głowicy pała. Badania laboratoryjne próbnego obciążenia statycznego zostały przeprowadzone na pałach modelowych, w dwóch schematach obciążenia: z udziałem pobocznic i bez udziału pobocznic w przekazywaniu obciążenia przyłożonego w głowicy pała. Wyniki badań wskazują, że opór podstawy pała jest różny w zależności od schematu. W związku z tym istnieje zależność oporu podstawy i pobocznic pała. W artykule przedstawiono wyniki badań laboratoryjnych wraz z interpretacją.

Słowa kluczowe: próbne obciążenie statyczne pała, osiadanie, opór pobocznic, badania laboratoryjne

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