

## Comparison of Rock Socketed Pile Design Methods for Shaft Resistance

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**SYNOPSIS** : Drilled and rock socketed piles are of increasing significance due to environmental(noise and vibration) and structural(increase of loads to carry) considerations. Drilled and rock socketed piles will therefore have much higher economic significance in the near future. The existing design of piles socketed into rock is traditionally based on empirical methods which are very unreliable. It is therefore necessary to use high factors of safety with these methods. It is appraised that this is inefficient and expensive and the potential savings from using more reliable design methods are very necessary. In this point of view, a new design approach(Seidel & Collinwood, 2001) has recently been developed. This paper reviews and analyses state-of-the-art of rock socketed pile design methods for shaft resistance. On the basis of the analysis results, some recommendations for improvement of existing design method in Korea are given in this paper.

**Key words** : drilled shaft, shaft resistance, rock socket

1.

가

가

가

가 (socketing)

가

가

가

가

(2000), (2000), (1997), (1997), (2000))

가

Seidel (2001)

2.

1997), (2001), (1999)

### 2.1 FHWA(1988)

FHWA(Federal Highway Administration, 1988)

Kulhawy(1983)가

0.4in

0.4in

가 (1) (2)

$$f_s = 0.15q_u \quad (q_u \leq 280 \text{psi}) \quad (\text{Carter \& Kulhawy, 1987}) \quad (1)$$

$$f_s = 2.5(q_u)^{0.5} \quad (q_u > 280 \text{ psi}) \quad (\text{Horvath \& Kenny, 1979}) \quad (2)$$

(2)  $f_s$  ( ) , 280psi Horvath & Kenny(1979) (1),  
Carter & Kulhawy(1987) 가

Kulhawy(1983) 가 FHWA  
0.4in

(1999) 가 FHWA(1988)

(1), (2)

## 2.2 AASHTO(1996)

AASHTO(American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, 1996)  
(allowable stress design)

FHWA(1988) , 0.4in 가  
( ) 가  
FHWA(1988) 가

( $Q_{SR}$  in k) (3)  
Horvath (1983) 가 Horvath (1983)  
( $C_m$ ) 가 Horvath (1983)

$$Q_{SR} = \pi B_r D_r (0.144 q_{SR}) \quad (3)$$

$B_r$  (ft),  $D_r$  (ft),  $q_{SR}$  (psi)(Horvath (1983) ) (4)  
( $C_0$ ) (reduction factor,  $E$ )  
RQD 0.15 RQD가 64  
가

$$C_m = \alpha_E C_0 \quad (4)$$

$C_m$  (ksf),  $E$  0.0231(RQD) - 1.32 0.15,  $C_0$  Pells &  
(ksf) AASHTO(1996) Turner(1979) (4)

AASHTO(1996) 가 가 (notations)  
(unit) 가 가 ( , 2001)

AASHTO(1996)

(4)      $E$      0.15     (RQD     64     )

RQD     가

AASHTO(1996)

### 2.3 NAVFAC(1982)

NAVFAC DM-7.2(Department of the Navy, 1982)

Horvath & Kenny(1979)     (5)     (6)

$$S_r = (2.3 \text{ to } 3)(f_w')^{1/2} \quad ( \quad > 16in \quad ) \quad (5)$$

$$S_r = (3 \text{ to } 4)(f_w')^{1/2} \quad ( \quad < 16in \quad ) \quad (6)$$

,  $S_r$      (psi),  $f_w'$   
 (psi)     . NAVFAC DM-7.2(1982)

가

(1997)

NAVFAC DM-7.2

(1982)

“ ” “ ”

### 2.4 Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual(1992)

Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual(1992)

(design assumption)     3     (

)

(     )  
 FHWA     (     0.4in     )

(     0.4in     )

. FHWA  
 (     )

FHWA(1988)

, Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual(1992)     Pells &  
 (     /

Turner(1979)가

)     (     1     )

Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual(1992)

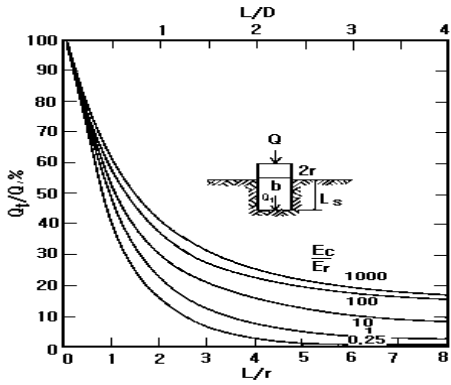
(7)

Rowe & Armitage(1984, 1987), Carter & Kulhawy(1988)

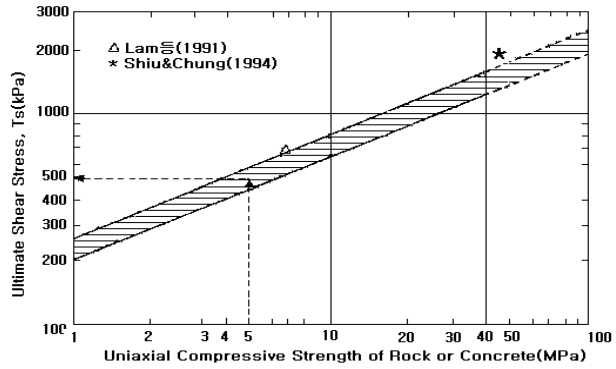
가     (grooved pier)

$$\frac{q_s}{p_a} = b \left( \frac{q_u}{p_a} \right)^{0.5} \quad (7)$$

,  $q_s$ ,  $q_u$ ,  $b$   
 1.42, 0.63),  $p_a$  . Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual(1992)  
 (pressuremeter, plate load test )



1 (Pells & Turner, 1979)



2 가(GEO, 1996)

## 2.5 Geotechnical Engineering Office(1996)

Pile Design and Construction(GEO, 1996)

0.5 1MPa  
 가

Pile Design and Construction(GEO, 1996)

2

Horvath (1983)

2

. Lam (1991)

1m  
 Chung(1994)

1.75MPa . 2

가,

670kPa , Shiu &  
 219mm

## 2.6 Australian Piling Standard(1995)

Australian Piling Standard(Council of Standards Australia, 1995)

(Monash University)

(CE/18)

### 3. 가

#### 3.1

(2000) ( ) 가 ( )  
 Bieniawski(1979) RMR 7 5  
 15° , 100kPa  
 (2000) 8 ,

(N-1) (N-2)  
 N-2 styrofoam N-1  
 ASTM D1143

1

		(m)			(tf)	(mm)	(tf)	
							4% (FS=3)	25mm (FS=3)
N-1	ø400mm	6.9	3.0	Styrofoam	73	150	6.2	7.3
N-2		7.2	6.0		269	28	68.7	85.0

#### 3.2

FHWA(1988), AASHTO(1996), NAVFAC(1982), Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual(1992), GEO(1996), Australian Piling Standard(1995) (1997), (2001), (1999) NAVFAC(1982), AASHTO(1996), FHWA(1988)

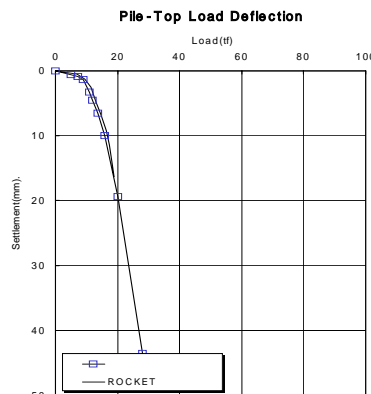
Monash Rocket(2000) Rocket(2000) 2 (matching)

가 3 Rocket

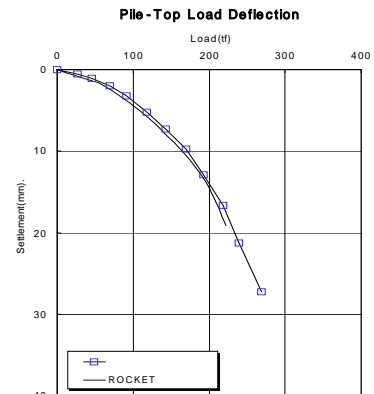
2 Rocket

	N-1 <sup>1)</sup>	N-2
pile modulus	22,431MPa <sup>2)</sup>	
pile base elastic modulus <sup>3)</sup>	369.71MPa	149.2MPa
ultimate stress	0MPa	9.38MPa
power exponent	1.0	0.7
modulus	184.97MPa	361.5MPa
sliding	15°	25°
shearing	38°	45°
cohesion	0.1MPa	0.1MPa
poisson's ratio	0.25	0.25
initial normal stress	0.081MPa	0.141MPa
segment height	0.9mm	1.3mm
segment length	40mm	33mm
layer thickness	3.0m	6.0m

註) 1) styrofoam  
 2)



(a) N-1



(b) N-2

3) PMT

3

3.3 가

3

3

		FHWA	AASHTO	NAVFAC	CFEM	GEO	Rocket <sup>1)</sup>	
N-1	(tf)	380.0	-	350( =2.3)	367.0(b=0.63)	327.0	18.78 (1in )	21.9 (1in )
	(tf/m <sup>2</sup> )	100.9	-	92.8( =2.3)	97.5(b=0.63)	86.7	5.1 ( )	5.8
N-2	(tf)	748.0	-	688( =2.3)	722.0(b=0.63)	646.0	131.0 (1in )	168.3 <sup>2)</sup> (1in )
	(tf/m <sup>2</sup> )	99.2	-	91.2( =2.3)	95.9(b=0.63)	85.7	17.4 ( )	22.3 <sup>3)</sup>

註) 1) Rocket - t-z  
2), 3) -

AASHTO 가 ( ㅁ)가 0.15 ( RQD가 64 AASHTO )

3 . AASHTO (FHWA, NAVFAC, CFEM, GEO) 가

가 Horvath (1983) . Horvath (1983)  
Queenstone Shale ,

가 , 가

Rocket 가 가 .  
( )가  
, t-z Rocket ( - , , )

4.

2

, 가

(Horvath, 1983)

( ) 가

(Seidel , 2001)

가

가

가  
가

가가

Rocket

1. (1997), “ ”,
2. (2001), ( )
3. , , (2000), “ ”,  
, 2000 가 , pp.285 292.
4. (2000), “ ”,
5. (1997), “ ”,
6. , , , (2002), “ ”,  
, ( ) , pp.27 52.
7. (1999), ( )
8. , , , (2000), “ ”,  
, 2000 가 , pp.277 284.
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