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Appraisal of Driving Pile Formula and Its new Application

Abstract

Although pile driving formulas(or dynamic pile formulas) are regarded as the most practical tool of pile quality control by most engineers, their reliability has long been questioned due to their inherent problems. In reality the dynamic formulas are fundamentally incorrect in terms of the pile driving process, that is, the driving system, the soil and the pile. Nevertheless much research on the application of dynamic formula has been carried out regardless of the problems. In this study the problems of the dynamic formula were analysed and new pile driving formula was suggested on the basis of analysis of the problems. New dynamic formula was appraised using the values which were measured at the end of initial driving of piles and at restriking after driving of piles by Pile Driving Analyzer. It has been again confirmed that the reliability of the existing driving formula can not but be very low ; however new ones were proposed for the practical tool of pile quality control.

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Key words : Dynamic pile formula, Pile driving formula, Set-up effect, Damping coefficient, PDA,

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(1992)

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Cheng (1996), Paikowsky (1996), (1997)

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2.

1893 Wellington

(Engineering News Formula)

(Poulos, 1980) (2.1) .

$$R_u = \frac{e_h \cdot W_r \cdot H}{S + (C \cdot R_u \cdot L) / (2AE_p) + \Delta S_{pp}} \cdot \frac{W_r + n^2 W_p}{W_r + W_p} \dots\dots (2.1)$$

- , R_u : , e_h :
- W_r : , H :
- S : , C :
- L : , A :
- E_p : , ΔS_{pp} :
- W_p : +
- n :

(2.1) 가 Newton

(US DOT, 1984).

2.1

Hiley	$R_u = \frac{e_h \cdot W_r \cdot H}{S + (C_c + C_p + C_q)/2} \cdot \frac{W_r + n^2 W_p}{W_r + W_p}$ $R_u :$ (ton), $e_h :$ $H :$ (cm), $W_r :$ (ton) $W_p :$ + (ton) $S :$ (cm) $C_c :$ (cm) $C_p :$ (cm) $C_q :$ (cm) $n :$
ENR	$R_u = \frac{W_r \cdot H}{S + 0.25}$ $R_u :$ (ton), $W_r :$ (ton) $H :$ (cm) $S :$ (cm)
Danish	$R_u = \frac{e_h \cdot W_r \cdot H}{S + C_1} \quad C_1 = \sqrt{\frac{e_h \cdot W_r \cdot H \cdot L}{2AE_p}}$ $R_u :$ (ton), $e_h :$, $H :$ (cm) $S :$ (cm), $L :$ (cm) $A :$ (cm ²) $E_p :$ (ton/cm ²)
Gate	$R_u = 4.0 \sqrt{e_h \cdot W_r \cdot H} \log(25/S)$ $R_u :$ (ton), $S :$ (cm) $e_h :$ (0.75), (0.85) $W_r \cdot H :$ (t-cm)
(J2)	$R_a = \frac{E}{5S + 0.1}$ $R_a :$ (ton), $E :$ (ton-m) $S :$ (m)

2.1 , Hiley , Danish , Gate

, Janbu
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(high shear rate)

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Peck(1941), Chellis(1961),
Agerschou(1962), Olson (1967), Tavenas (1972), George (1979), Tejchman (1984),
(1987), Fragasny(1988), Broms (1988), (1992), Paikowsky (1994, 1966), Cheng
(1996), (1997)

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Peck(1941), Tavenas (1972)

, Tavenas (1972)

. Broms (1988), Cheng (1996)

(2.2) Hiley

±25.0%

$$R_u = \frac{EMX}{S + \frac{1}{2}(c_p + c_q)} \dots\dots\dots (2.2)$$

, EMX :

Paikowsky(1994, 1996) (2.2)

(2.3)

, 가 .

$$K_{sp} = \frac{R_{st}}{R_u} \dots\dots\dots (2.3)$$

, R_u :

R_{st} :

K_{sp} :

Paikowsky (CAPWAP)

,
가 가 Paikowsky K_{sp}

0.8 .

FHWA(US DOT, 1996)

WEAP .

가

가 .

(1997)

(1997)

(EOID)

(site specific factor of safety)

가 .

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3. 가

3.1

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WEAP

($e_h = 0.95$)

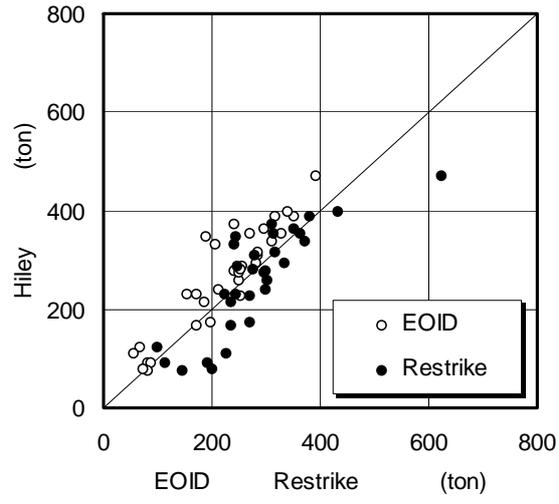
3.2

3.1

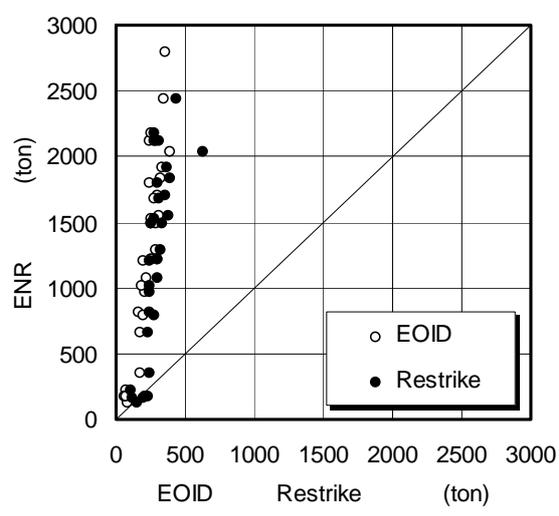
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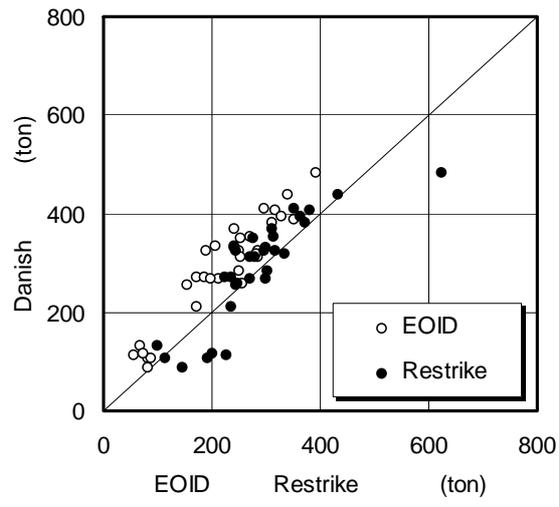
3.1



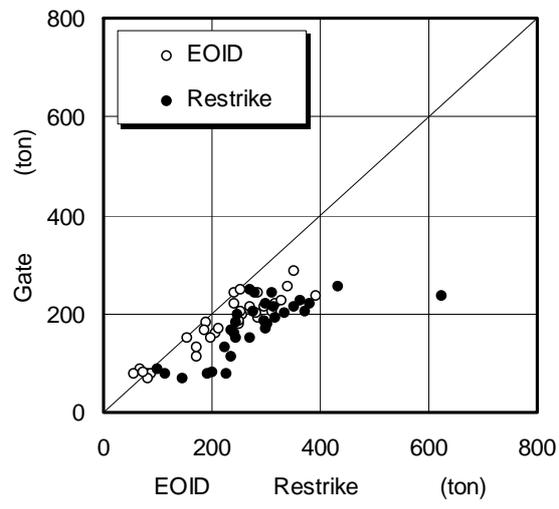
(a) Hiley



(b) ENR



(c) Danish



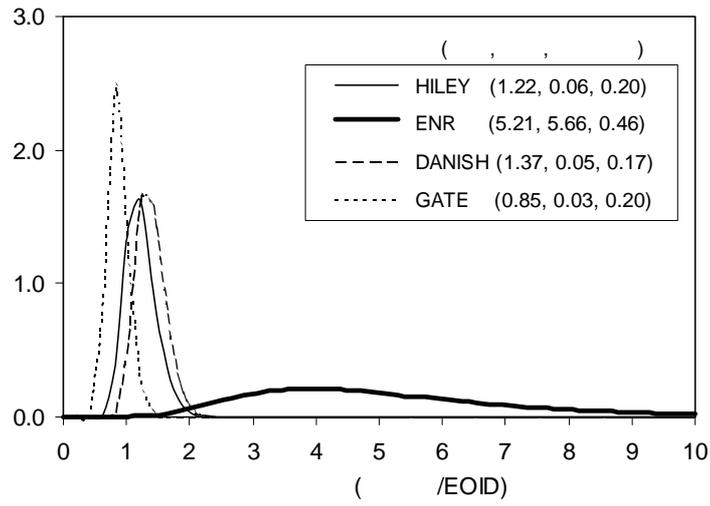
(d) Gate

3.1

3.1

Hiley	$R_u = \frac{e_h \cdot W_r \cdot H}{S + (C_p + C_q)/2} \cdot \frac{W_r + n^2 W_p}{W_r + W_p}$ <p> R_u : (ton), e_h : H : (cm) W_r : , W_p : + S : (cm) C_p : (cm) C_q : (cm) n : </p>	$e_h = 0.95$ H : $C_p + C_q$: $n = 0.5$ S :
ENR	$R_u = \frac{W_r \cdot H}{S + 0.25}$ <p> R_u : (ton), W_r : (ton) H : (cm), S : (cm) </p>	H : S :
Danish	$R_u = \frac{e_h \cdot W_r \cdot H}{S + C_1} \quad C_1 = \sqrt{\frac{e_h \cdot W_r \cdot H \cdot L}{2AE}}$ <p> R_u : (ton), e_h : , H : (cm), S : (cm) L : (cm), A : (cm²) E_p : (ton/cm²) </p>	$e_h = 0.95$ C_1 : S :
Gate	$R_u = 4.0 \sqrt{e_h \cdot W_r \cdot H} \log(25/S)$ <p> R_u : (ton), S : (cm) e_h : (0.75), (0.85) $W_r \cdot H$: (t-cm) </p>	$e_h = 0.85$ H : S :

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 가 . 3.1 가
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 가 4
 Danish Hiley 가 가 .



3.2 가
 3.2 3.1 가
 (/)
 가 가 가
 (0 f(x))
 (coefficient of variation = /)
) 가
 () 1.0 가

3.2 3.1 가 . ,
 Hiley , Danish
 가 ENR 가 가 . Gate
 가 1.0

3.3 가
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4.

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가
, set-up

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Smith(1960)

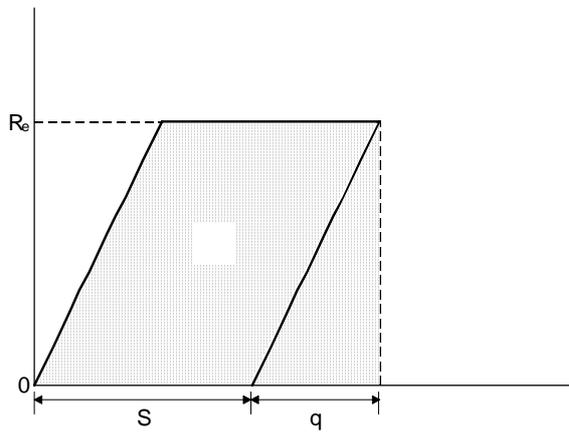
4.1

(set value, S)
(4.1)

(q)

$$W = R_t(S + \frac{q}{2}) \dots\dots\dots (4.1)$$

- , W :
- R_t :
- S :
- q :



4.1

(4.1)

(4.2)

$$R_t = \frac{W}{S + q/2} \dots\dots\dots (4.2)$$

(4.3) (4.4) (EMX), (q)
(PDI, 1995).

$$EMX = E(t)_{\max} = \int_0^t V(t) \cdot F(t) \cdot dt \dots\dots\dots (4.3)$$

$$q = \int_0^t V(t) \cdot dt - S$$

$$= DMX - S \dots\dots\dots (4.4)$$

, V(t) :

F(t) :

DMX :

(4.2) (4.3) (4.4) (4.5) .

$$R_t = \frac{EMX}{S + \frac{1}{2} (DMX - S)} \dots\dots\dots (4.5)$$

(4.5) R_t (R_d) (R_s)

가 가

$$R_d = J_v \cdot V_t = J_s \cdot V_t \cdot R_s = J_c \cdot Z \cdot V_t \dots\dots\dots (4.6)$$

, J_v : Viscous damping (t/m/s)

J_s : Smith damping (s/m)

J_c : Case damping ()

Z : (t/m/s)

V_t : (m/s)

Case CAPWAP Case damping
Smith damping ($R_s \approx R_{ul}$ 가정) (4.7) (4.8) , damping
(R_s) (4.9) (4.10)

$$R_t = R_d + R_s$$

$$= J_s \cdot V_t \cdot R_s + R_s \text{ (Smith damping)} \dots\dots (4.7)$$

$$= J_c \cdot Z \cdot V_t + R_s \text{ (Case damping)} \dots\dots (4.8)$$

$$R_s = \frac{R_t}{1 + J_s \cdot V_t} \text{ (Smith damping)} \dots\dots (4.9)$$

$$= R_t - J_c \cdot Z \cdot V_t \text{ (Case damping)} \dots\dots (4.10)$$

(4.9) (4.10) (R_s)
 (R_t) 가
 (R_t) (4.11) (4.12) 가
 .

$$R_k = R_s \cdot S_f$$

$$= \left(\frac{S_f}{1 + J_s \cdot V_t} \right) \cdot \frac{EMX}{S + \frac{1}{2}q} \dots\dots (4.11)$$

$$= S_f \left(\frac{EMX}{S + \frac{1}{2}q} - J_c \cdot Z \cdot V_t \right) \dots\dots (4.12)$$

가 가 가
 S q 가 가
 S 가

damping (J_c, J_s) 가 (S_f) 5.4
 (PDI, 1995) 가

가 damping 가 damping
 가 damping
 가

damping 가

(4.5)

$$S_a = \frac{\sum \left(\frac{R_{t_i}}{R_{u_i}} \right)}{m} \dots\dots\dots (4.13)$$

, S_a :
 R_{t_i} : ((4.5))
 R_{u_i} :
 m :

(5.22)

(S,

q)

$$R_u = \frac{R_t}{S_a}$$

$$= \frac{1}{S_a} \cdot \frac{EMX}{S + \frac{1}{2}q} \dots\dots\dots (4.13)$$

가

$$R_{jt} = R_u \cdot S_f$$

$$= \left(\frac{S_f}{S_a} \right) \cdot \frac{EMX}{S + \frac{1}{2}q} \dots\dots\dots (4.14)$$

(4.11), (4.12), (4.15) S_a S_f
 , EMX , S q
 가

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5.1

5.2

5.1

<p>Case damping (4.12)</p>	$R_{lt} = S_f \left(\frac{-EMX}{S + \frac{1}{2}q} - J_c \cdot Z \cdot V_t \right)$	<p>S_f : (CAPWAP) EMX : (CAPWAP)</p>
<p>Smith damping (4.11)</p>	$R_{lt} = \left(\frac{S_f}{1 + J_s \cdot V_t} \right) \cdot \frac{-EMX}{S + \frac{1}{2}q}$	<p>J_c, J_s : (CAPWAP) V_t : (CAPWAP) S : () q : ()</p>
<p>(4.15)</p>	$R_{lt} = \frac{S_f}{S_a} \cdot \frac{-EMX}{S + \frac{1}{2}q}$	<p>S_a : (CAPWAP)</p>
	<p>S_f : 가 S_a : EMX : (tcm) S : (cm) q : (cm)</p>	<p>J_c : Case damping (RSP RMX) J_s : Smith damping (cm/s) V_t : (cm/s) Z : (t/cm/s)</p>

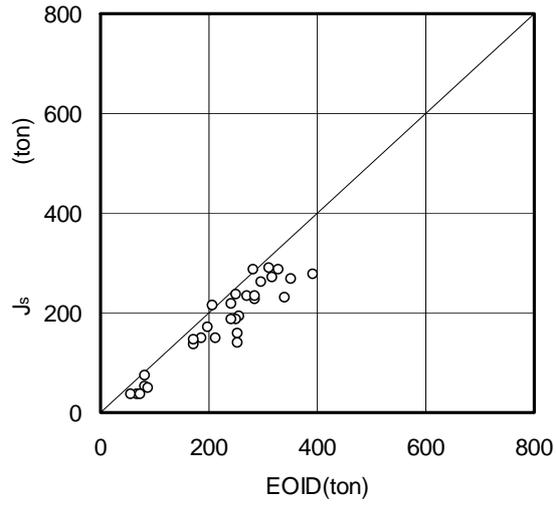
5.1 Case damping Smith damping . Smith damping

가 CAPWAP R_s R_{ul}
, (4.6) (R_s) (V),
 R_s

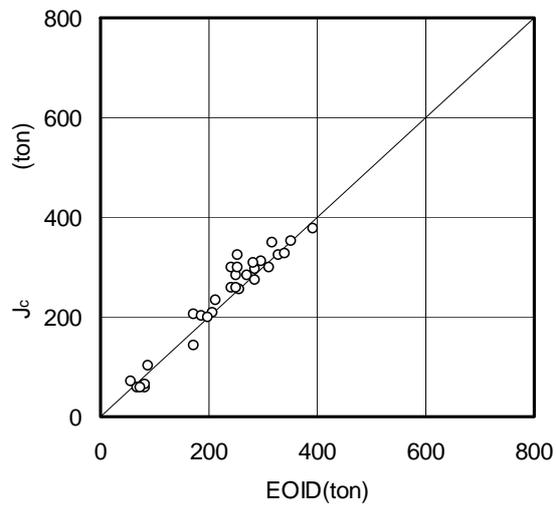
5.2 가 (4.11), (4.12), (4.15) 5.1 5.2

5.1 ,
(4.15) 가 Case
가 가
가 가
가 가

5.3 가 5.2
5.5.2
5.3 , , ,
Case damping 가

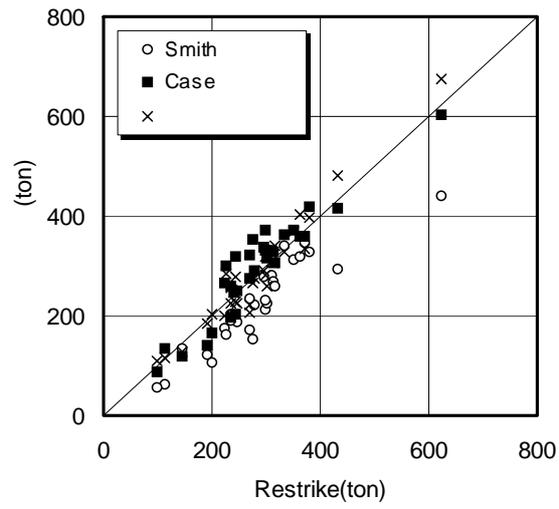


(a) Smith damping ((4.9))

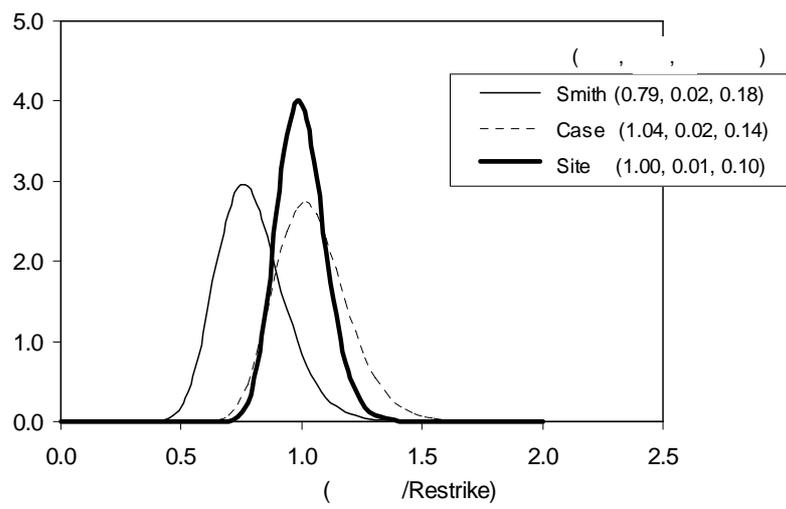


(b) Case damping ((4.10))

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5.2



5.3

6.

Peck(1942) " ."

가 .

가 ,

, set-up

Terzaghi(1943) "

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가

가가

damping , set-up

가 . ,

Smith damping

Case damping

가

가 .

set-up

가

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