

Symposium „Pile design and displacements“



The Hague, The Netherlands, 27th May 2016

Combined Pile-Raft Foundations (CPRF) in theory and engineering practice • Current developments

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- Past Chairman of the Technical Committee 212 “Deep Foundations“ (TC 212) of the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering (ISSMGE)
- Board Member of the German Tunnel Association (STUVA)
- Board Member of the German Geotechnical Society (DGGT)
- Publicly Certified Expert and Independent Checking Engineering (ICE)

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- Research Associate at the Institute and Laboratory of Geotechnics · TU Darmstadt
 - Certified Independent Expert for Geotechnics of metro and tram systems
-

Soil-structure interaction

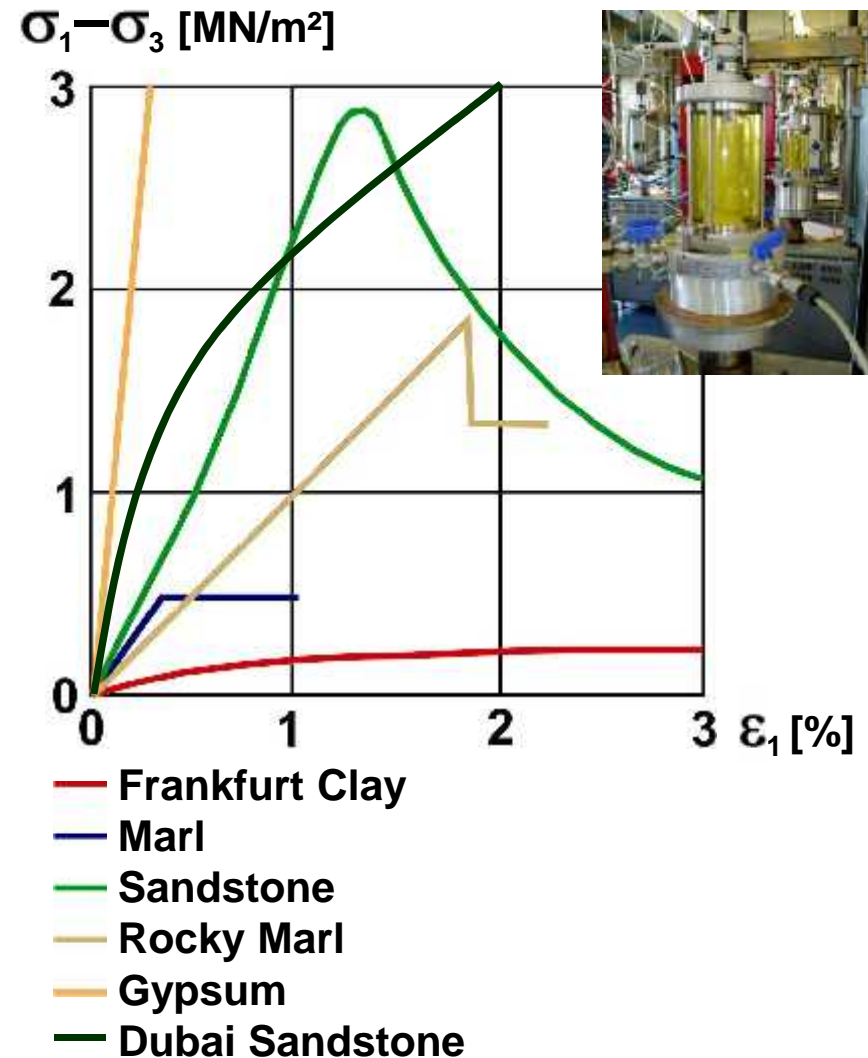
What's the problem?

- Settlements
- Differential settlements
- Tilting

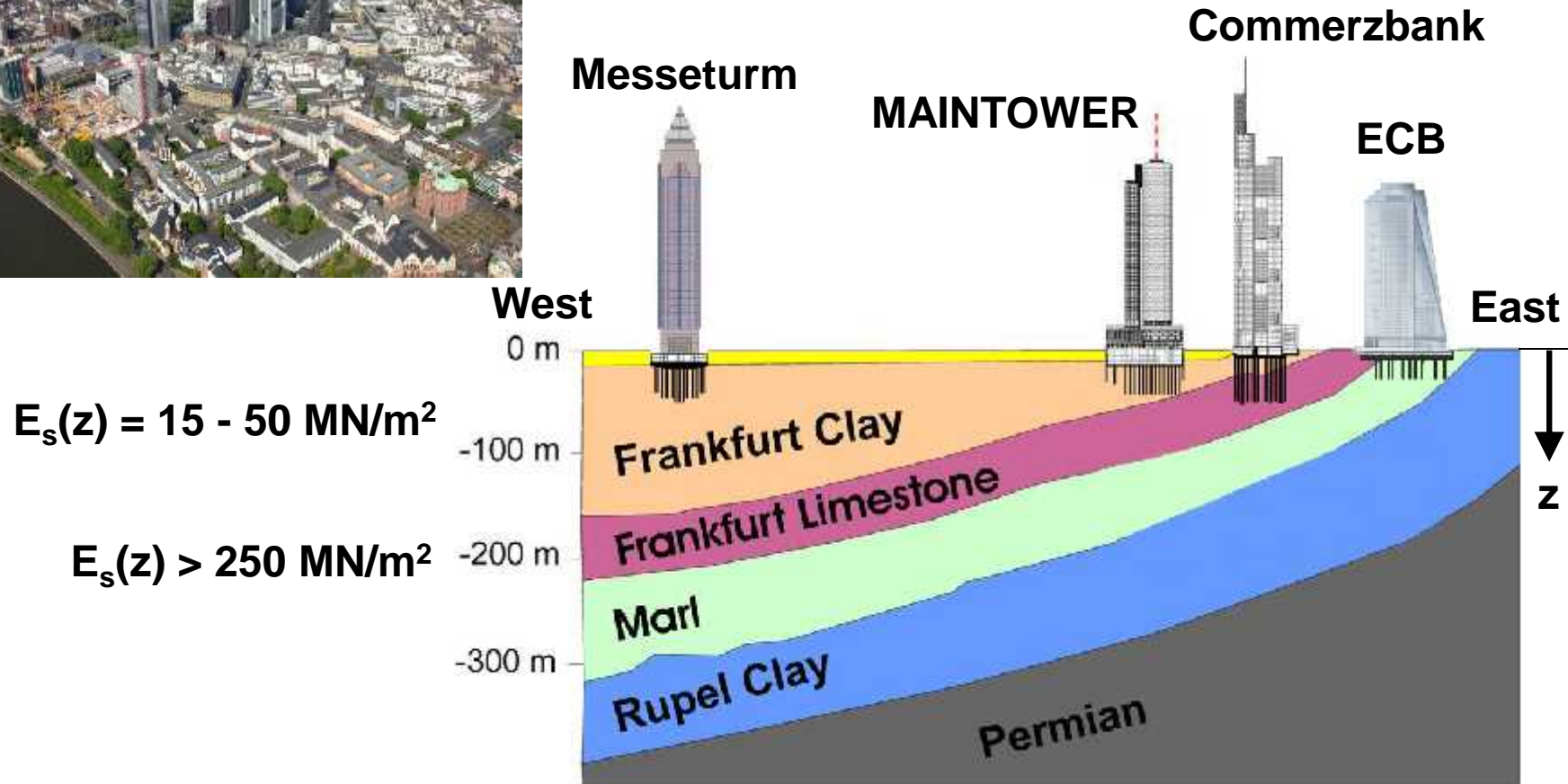


Deep foundation systems

- planning
- design
- construction
- utilisation



Subsoil in Frankfurt am Main, Germany



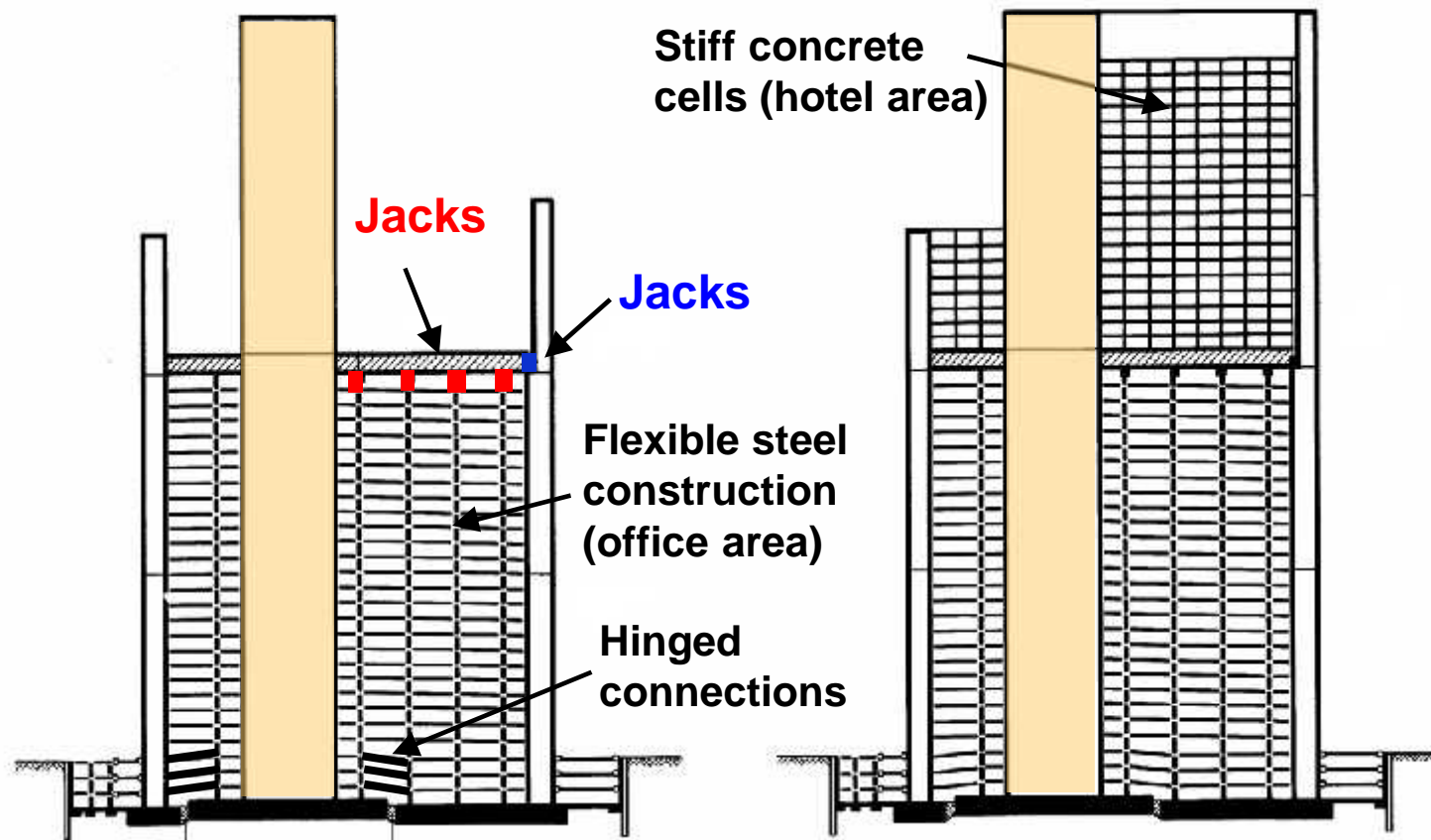
Marriott-Hotel - Frankfurt am Main, Germany



Construction time:	1973 - 1976
Height:	162 m
Foundation:	raft foundation
max. settlements:	34 cm (!!)

Marriott-Hotel - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Compensation of the settlements differences



Deutsche Bank - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Foundation:
raft foundation

Height:
155 m

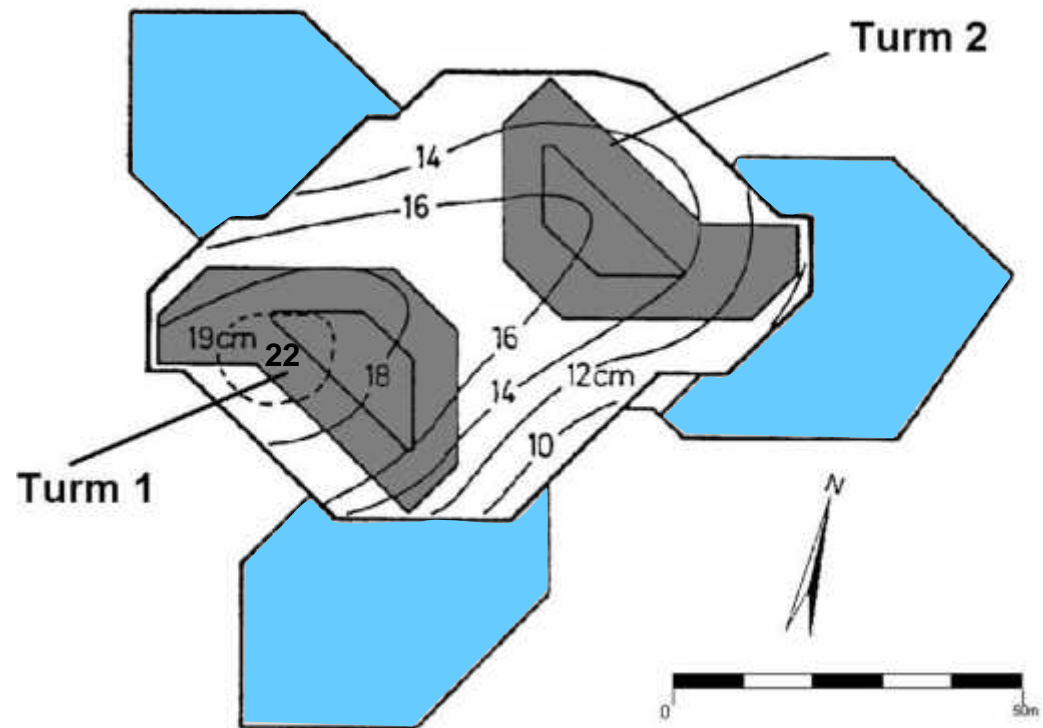
Settlements:

min. **10 cm**
max. **22 cm**
12 cm



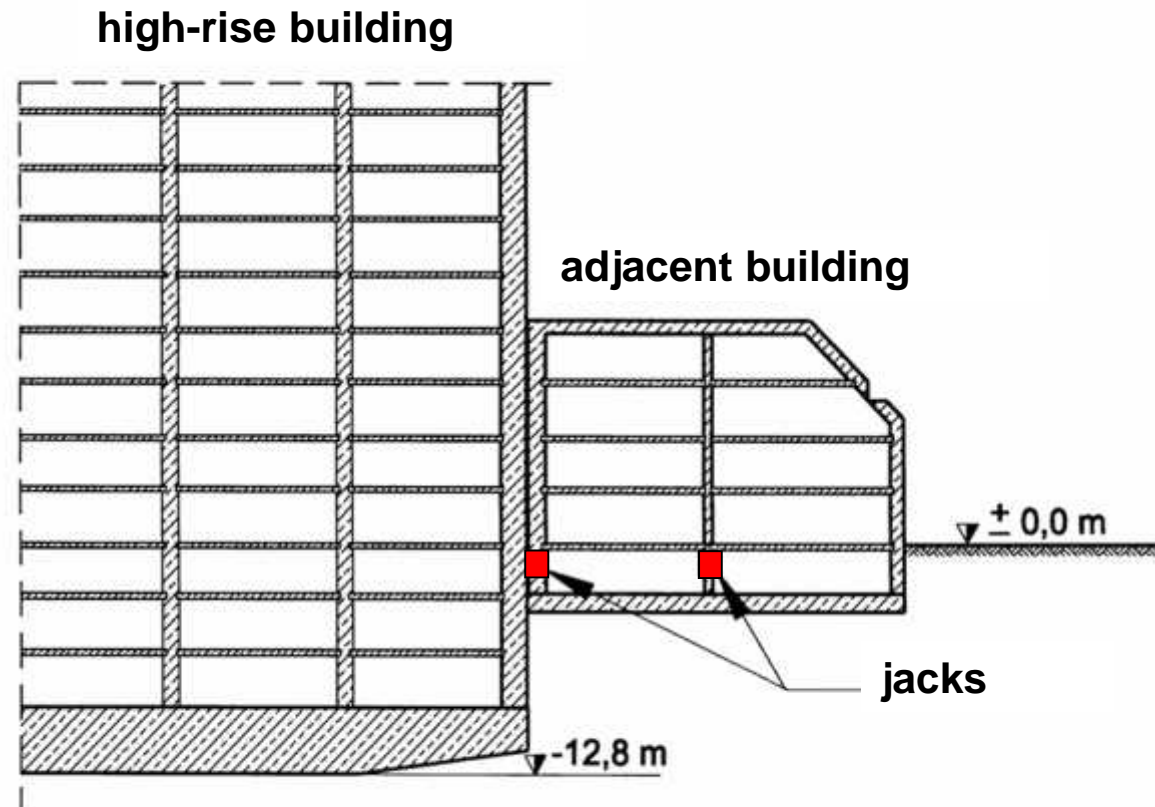
Deutsche Bank - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Settlement isolines



Deutsche Bank - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Compensation system in the joint between high-rise building and the adjacent building

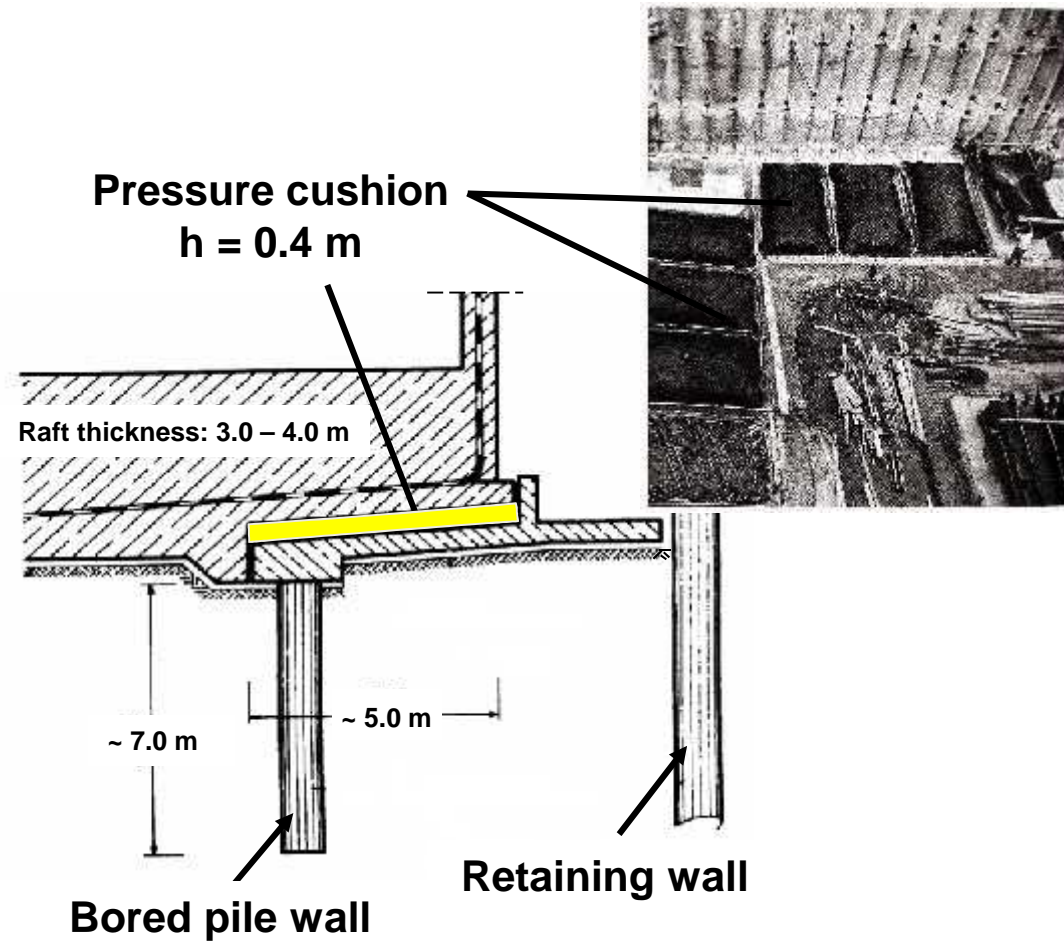


Old Dresdner Bank Hochhaus - Frankfurt

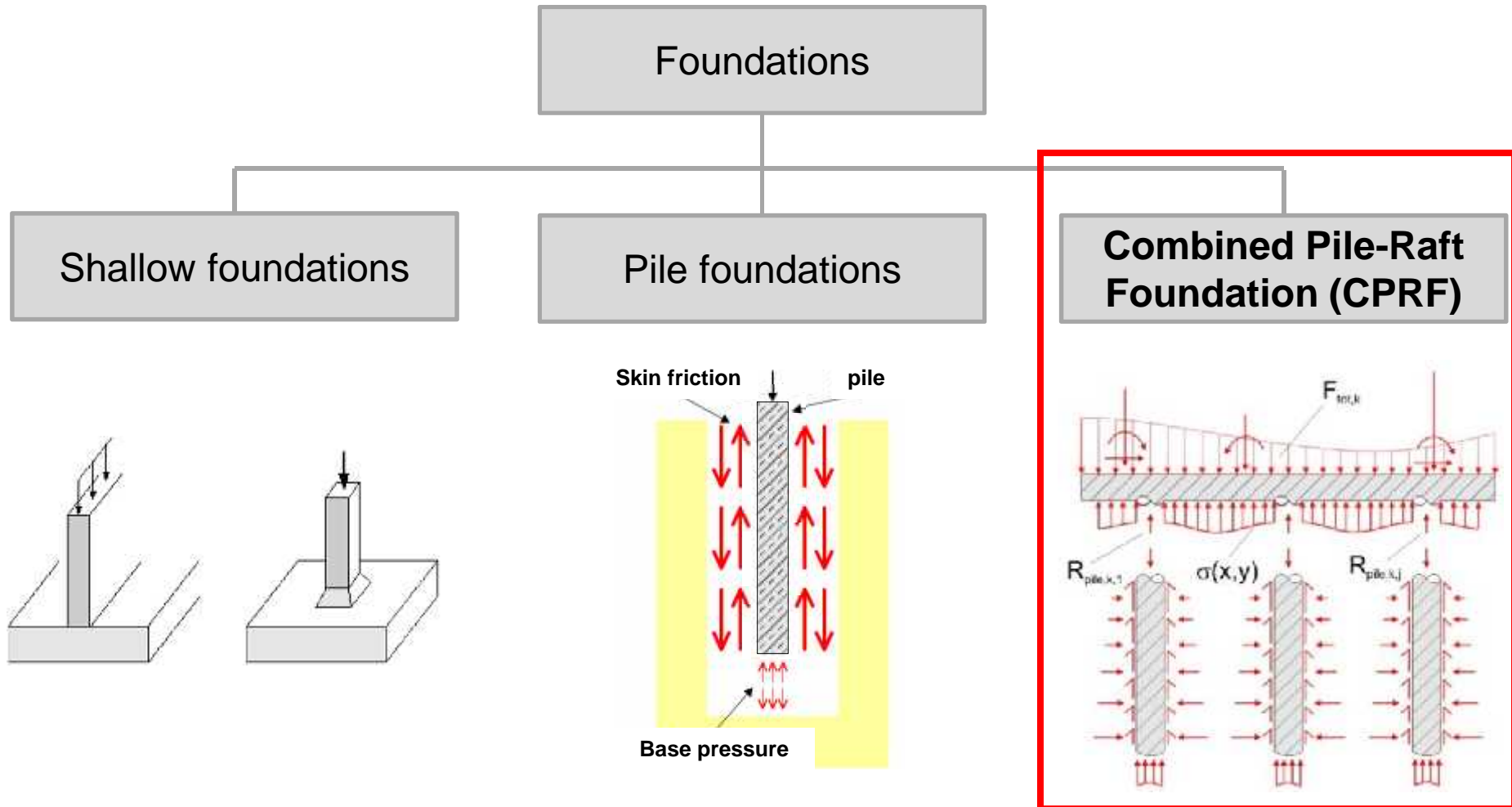


Construction time: 1975 - 1978

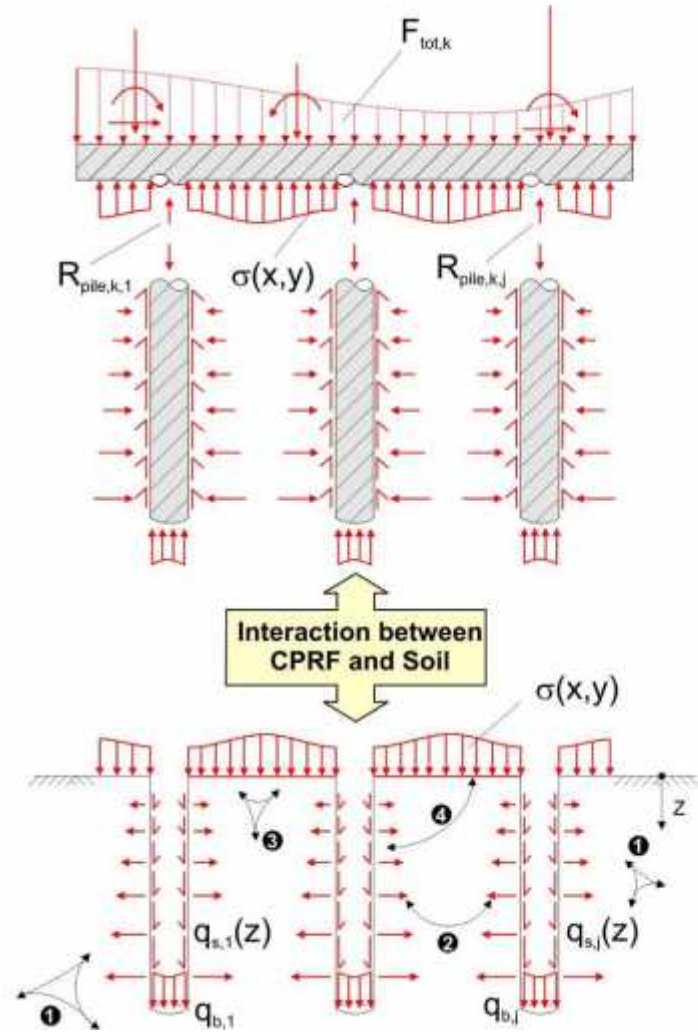
max. settlements: **20 cm**



Soil-structure interaction



Combined Pile-Raft Foundation (CPRF)



Total resistance of the CPRF:

$$R_{tot,k}(s) = \sum_{j=1}^m R_{pile,k,j}(s) + R_{raft,k}(s)$$

Pile resistance:

$$R_{pile,k,j}(s) = R_{b,k,j}(s) + R_{s,k,j}(s)$$

Raft resistance:

$$R_{raft,k}(s) = \iint \sigma(s, x, y) dx dy$$

Interactions:

- ❶ Pile-Soil-Interaction
- ❷ Pile-Pile-Interaction
- ❸ Raft-Soil-Interaction
- ❹ Pile-Raft-Interaction

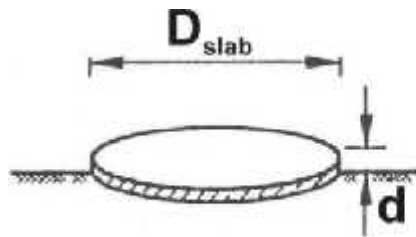
CPRF coefficient:

$$r_{CPRF} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m R_{pile,k,j}(s)}{R_{tot,k}(s)}$$

Combined Pile-Raft Foundation (CPRF)

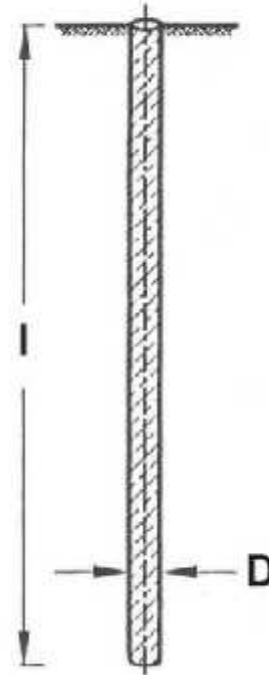
Three foundation types

Circular Raft

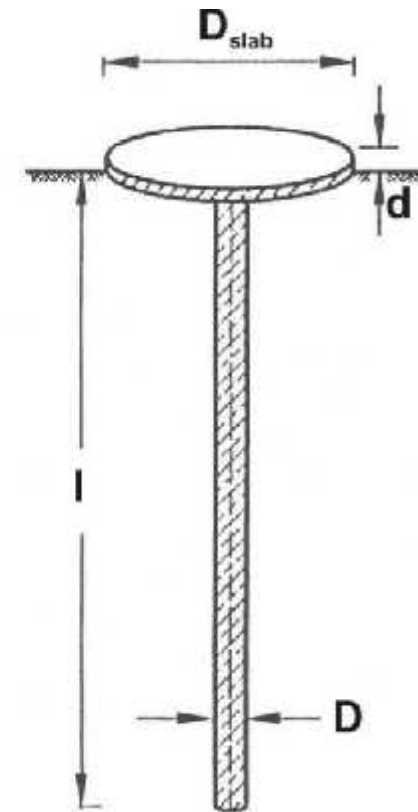


$$\begin{aligned}l &= 30.0 \text{ m} \\D &= 1.5 \text{ m} \\D_{\text{slab}} &= 12.0 \text{ m} \\d &= 1.0 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Single Pile

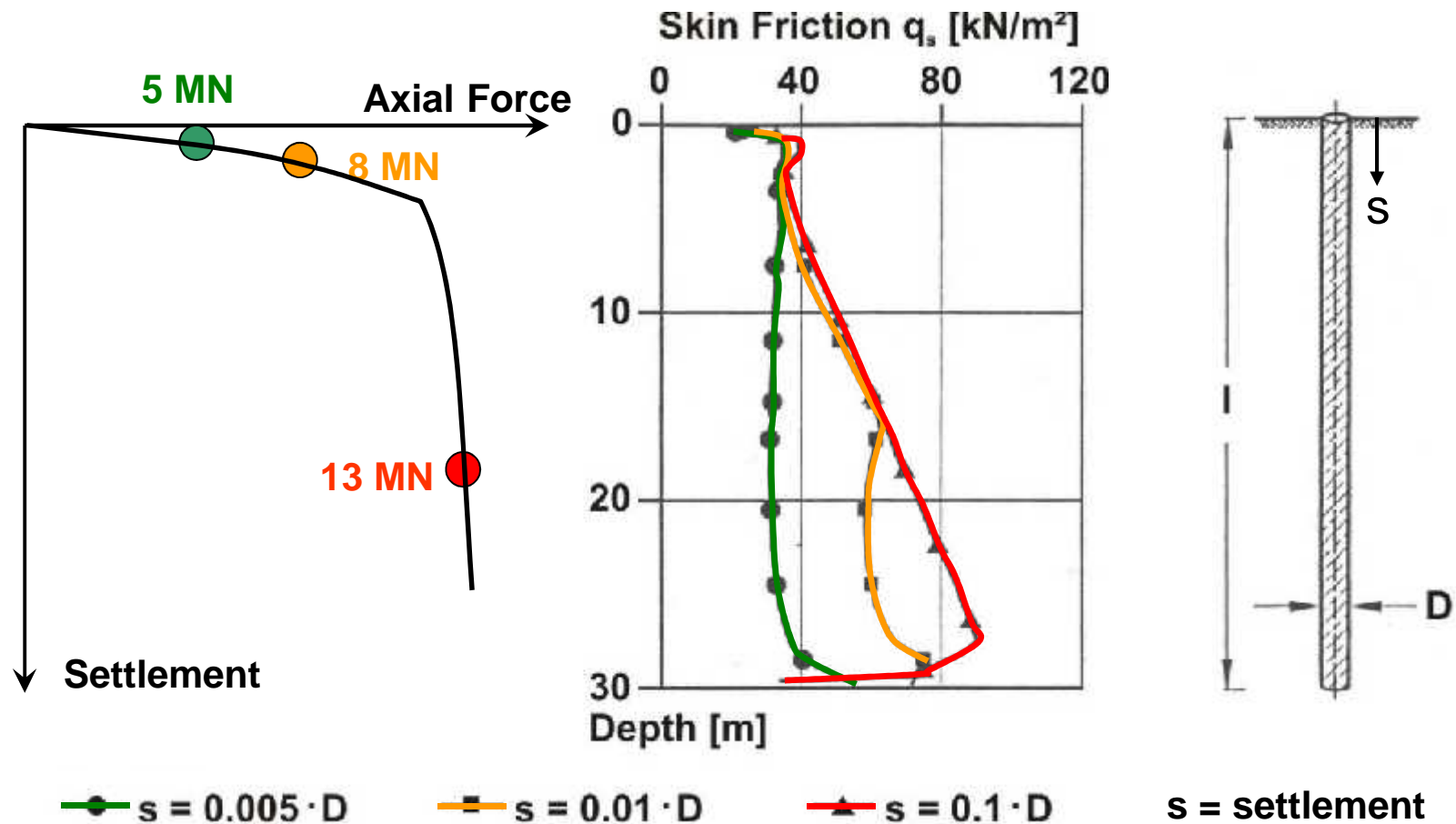


“1-Pile-Raft-Model”

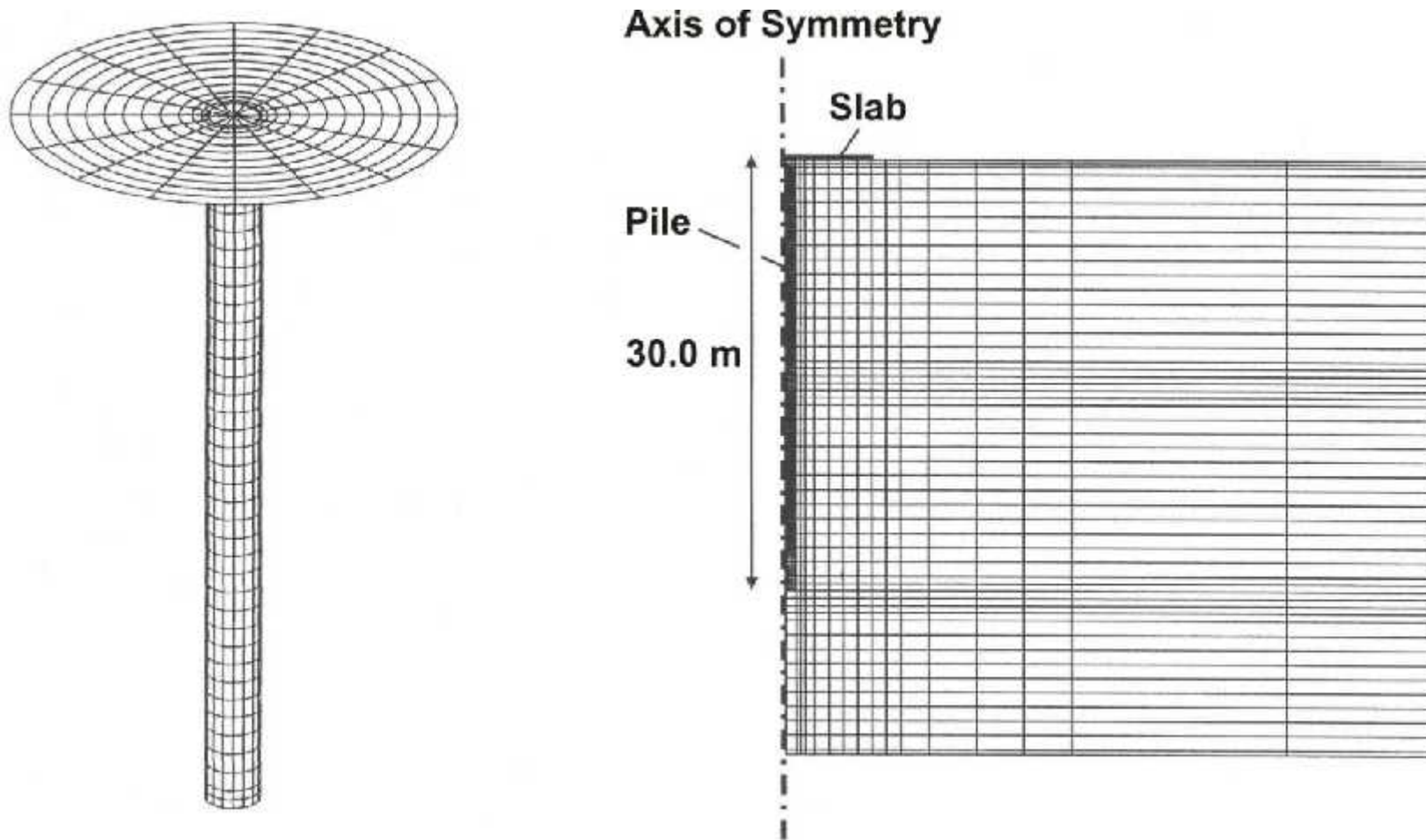


Combined Pile-Raft Foundation (CPRF)

Single pile foundation

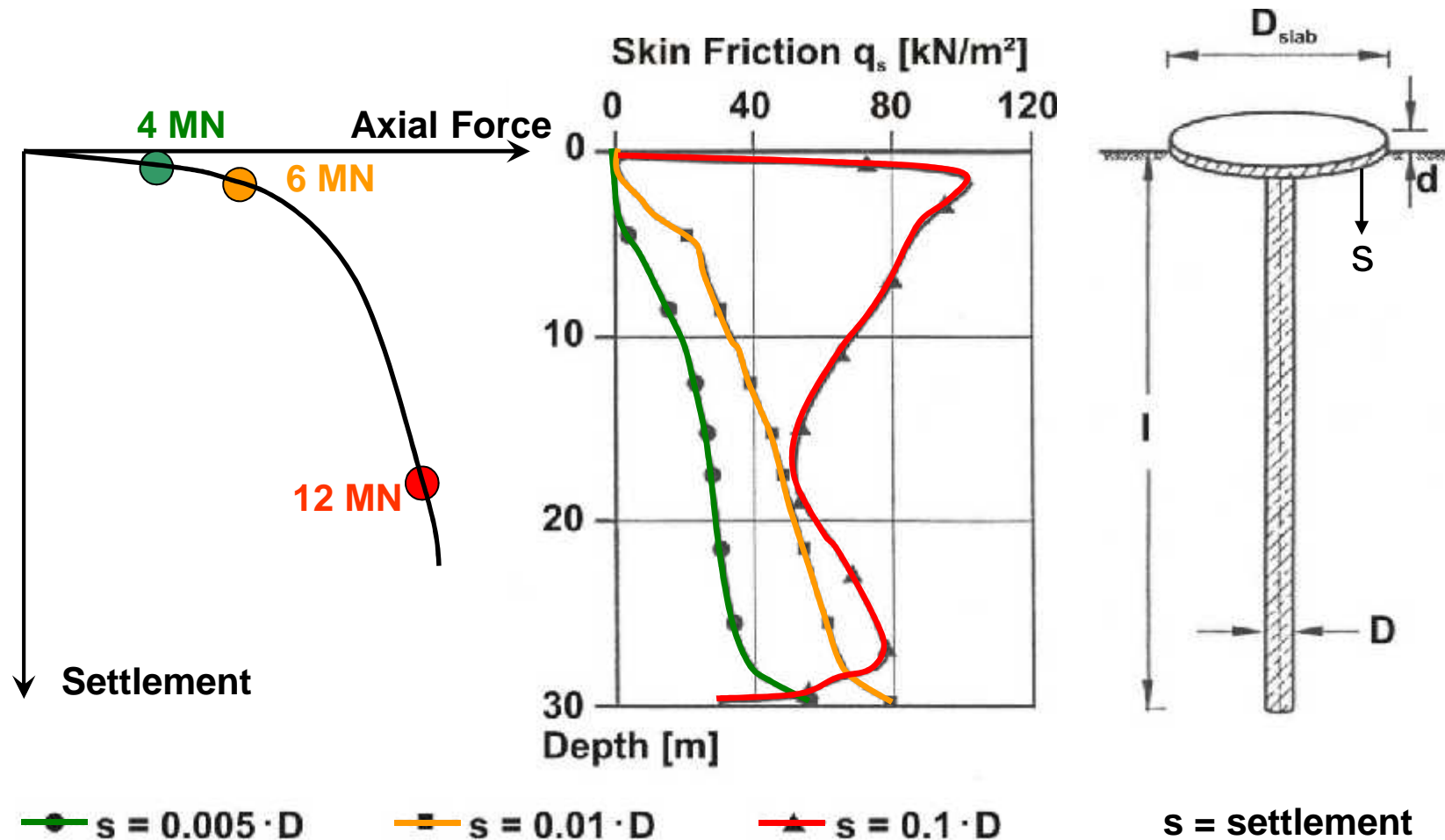


Combined Pile-Raft Foundation (CPRF)



Combined Pile-Raft Foundation (CPRF)

“1-Pile-Raft-Model” Pile-Raft Interaction



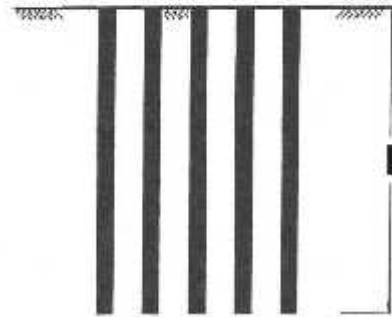
Basic studies on the pile-pile interaction

Numerical Studies

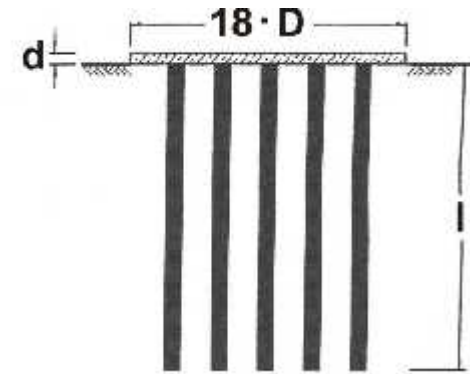
Spread Foundation



Pile Foundation



Combined Pile Raft
Foundation



Thickness of raft:

$$d = 1.0 \text{ m}$$

Diameter of pile:

$$D = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

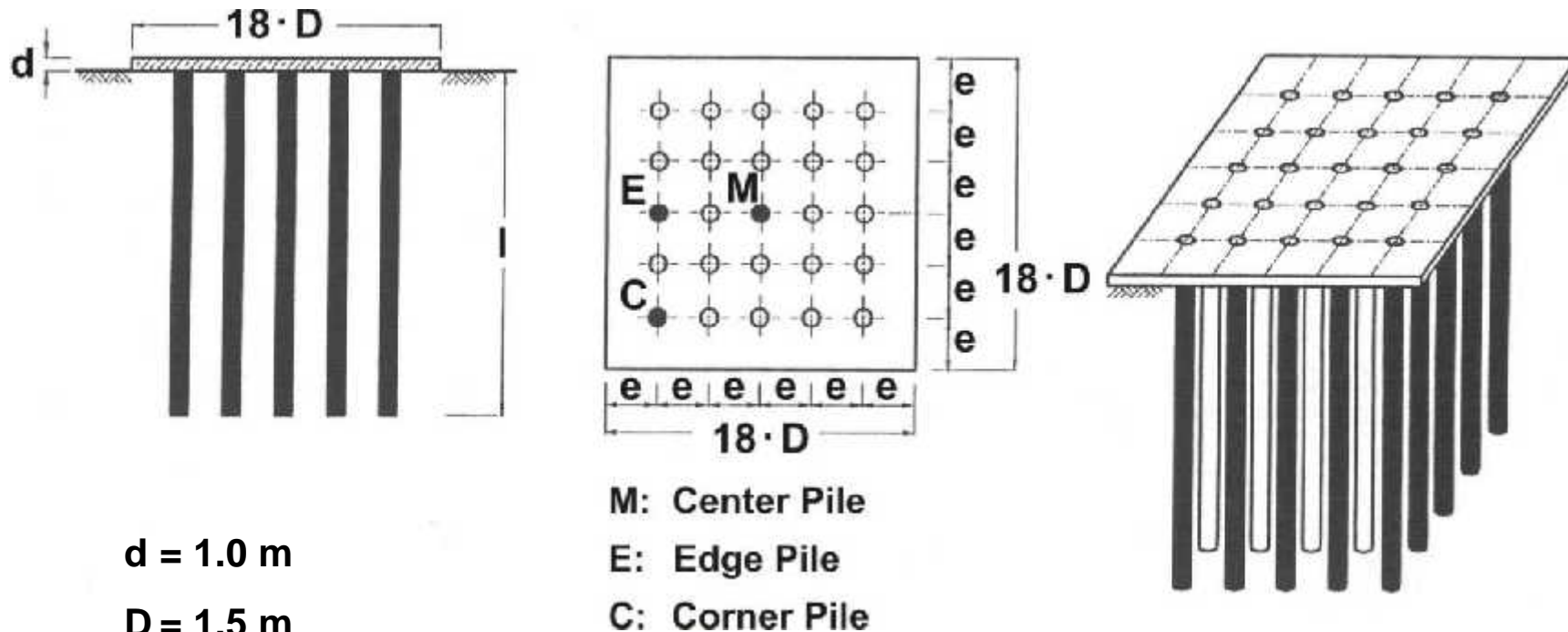
Variations of pile center distance: $e/D = 3.0 / 6.0 / 8.5$

Variations of pile length:

$$l/D = 10 / 20 / 30$$

Basic studies on the Pile-Pile Interaction

Configuration of the model with 25 piles ($e/D = 3$)



$$d = 1.0 \text{ m}$$

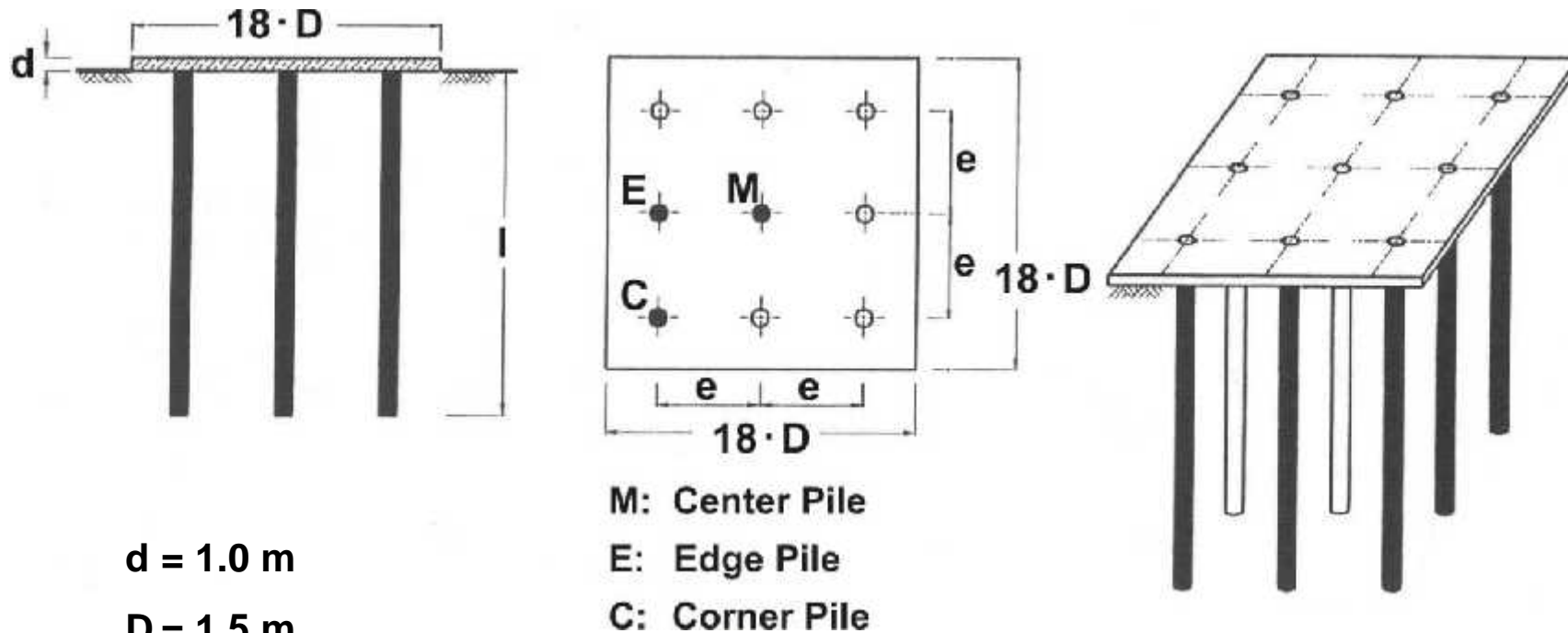
$$D = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$e = 3 \cdot D = 4.5 \text{ m}$$

$$l = 20 \cdot D = 30 \text{ m}$$

Basic studies on the Pile-Pile Interaction

Configuration of the model with 9 piles ($e/D = 6$)



$$d = 1.0 \text{ m}$$

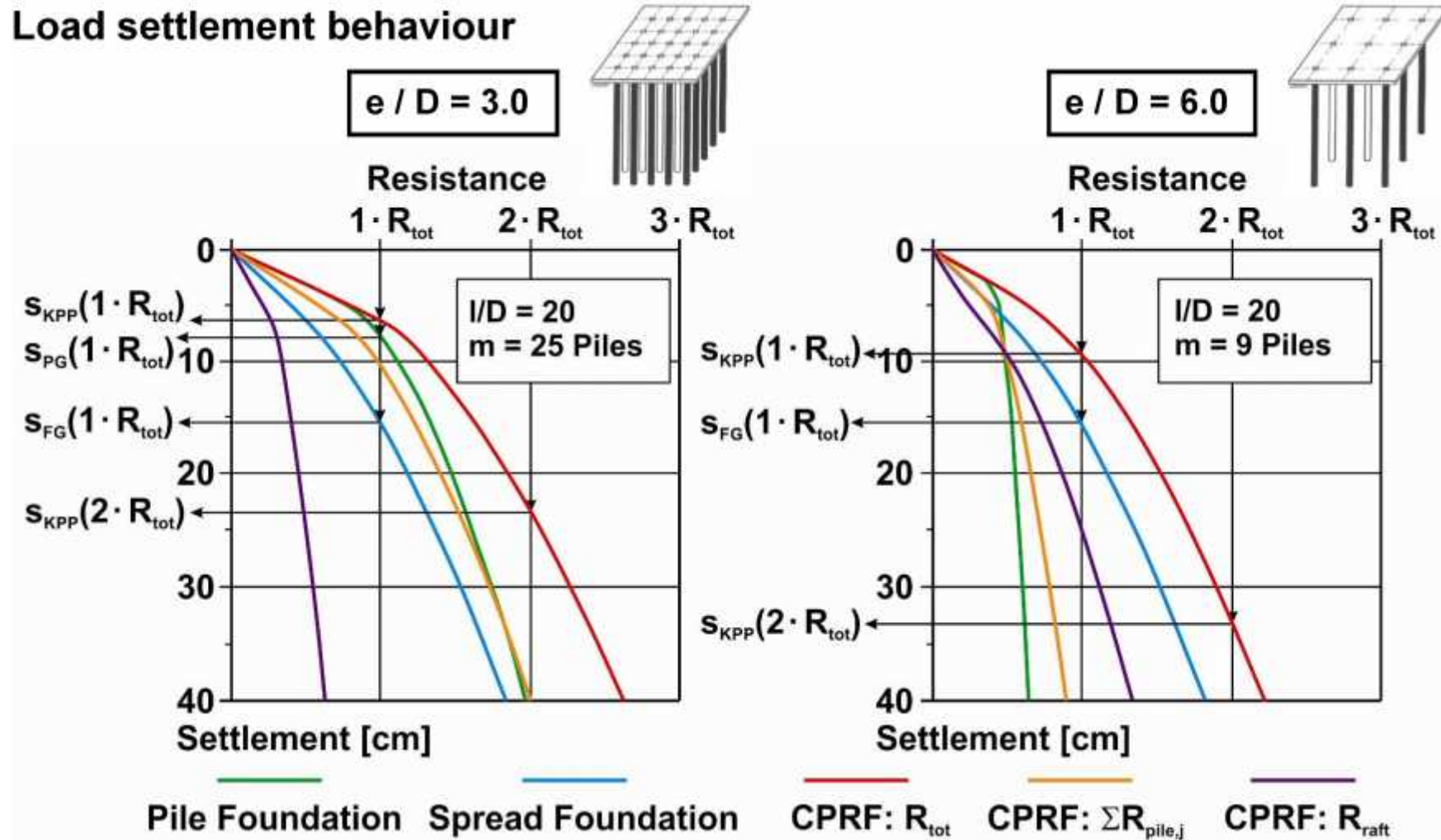
$$D = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$e = 6 \cdot D = 9 \text{ m}$$

$$l = 20 \cdot D = 30 \text{ m}$$

Basic studies on the Pile-Pile Interaction

Load settlement behaviour



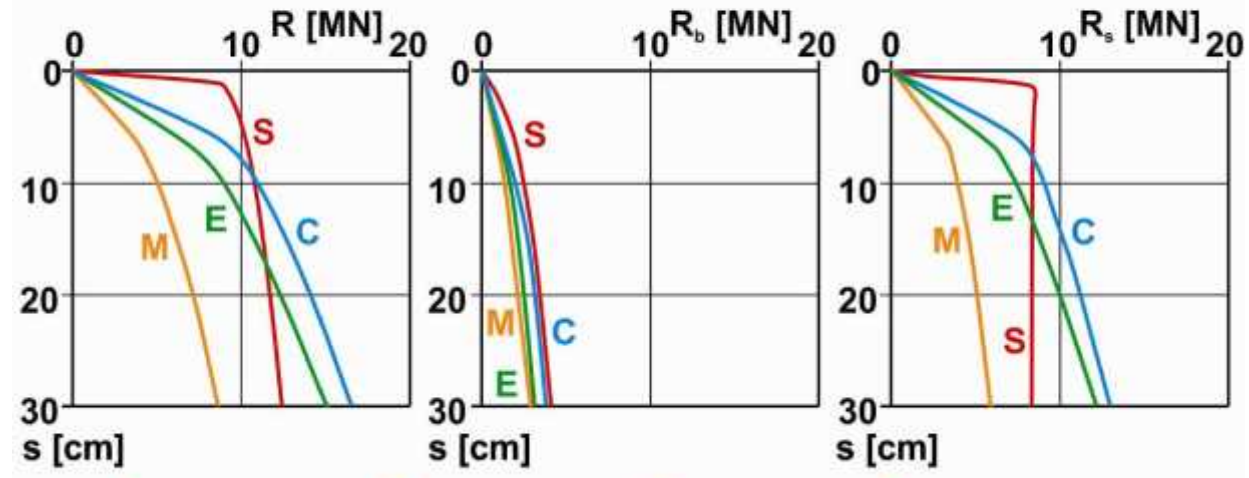
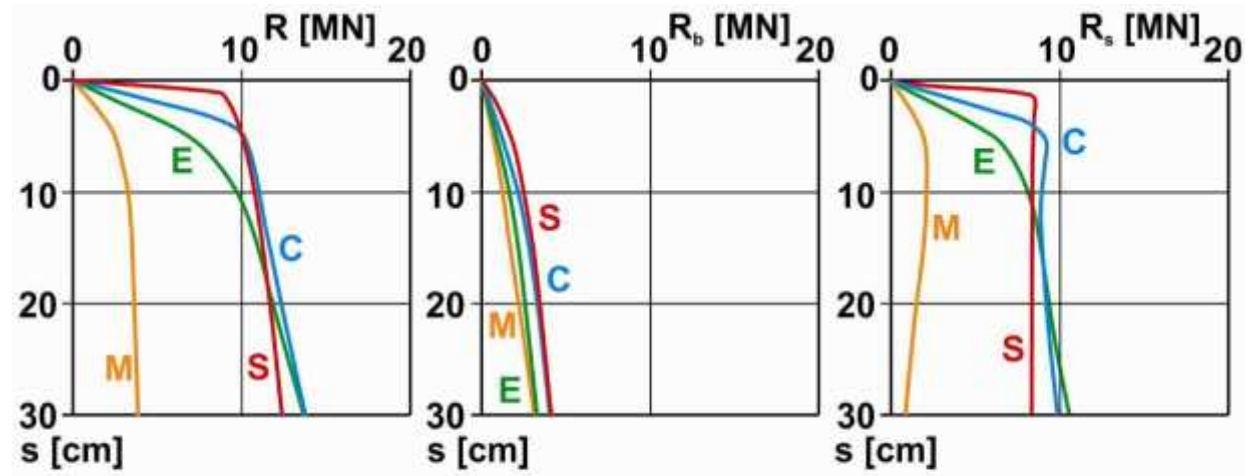
Basic studies on the Pile-Pile Interaction

Load settlement
behaviour

Pile
Foundation
 $e = 3 \cdot D$



CPRF
 $e = 3 \cdot D$



S: Single Pile M: Centre Pile E: Edge Pile C: Corner Pile

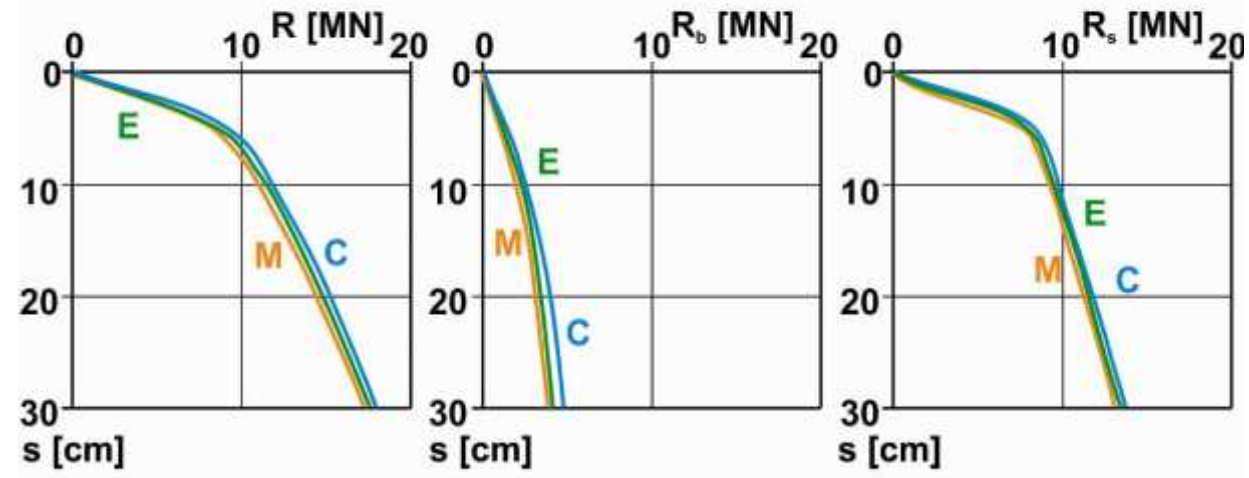
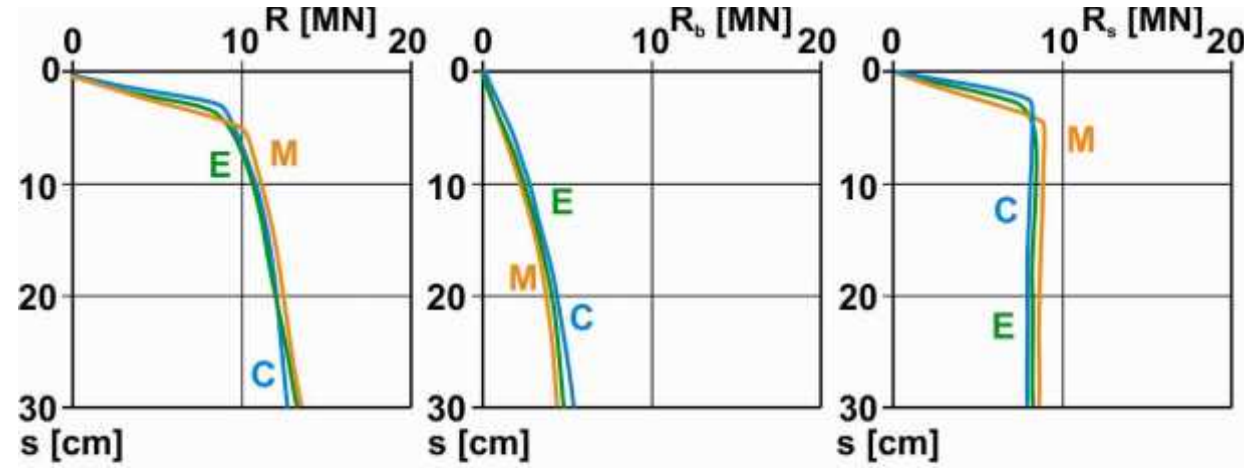
Basic studies on the Pile-Pile Interaction

Load settlement
behaviour

Pile
Foundation
 $e = 6 \cdot D$

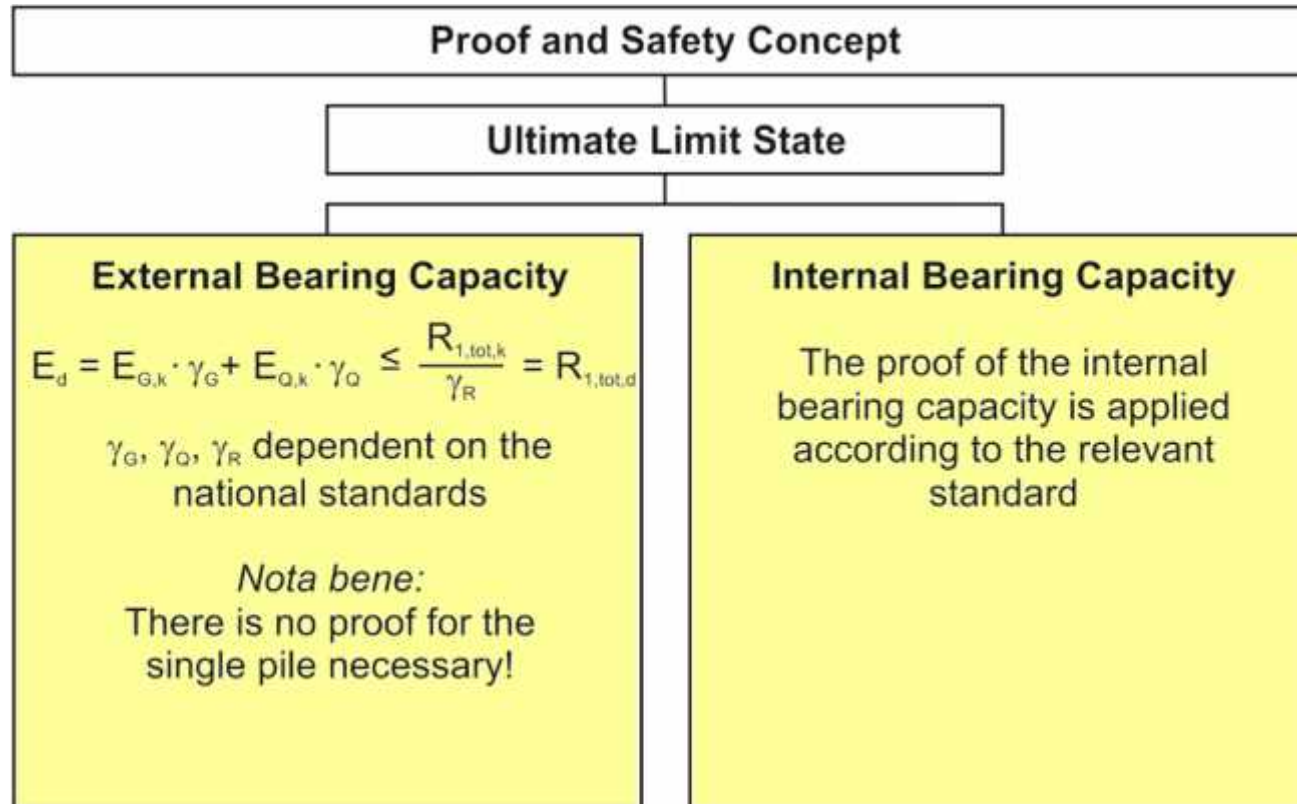


CPRF
 $e = 6 \cdot D$



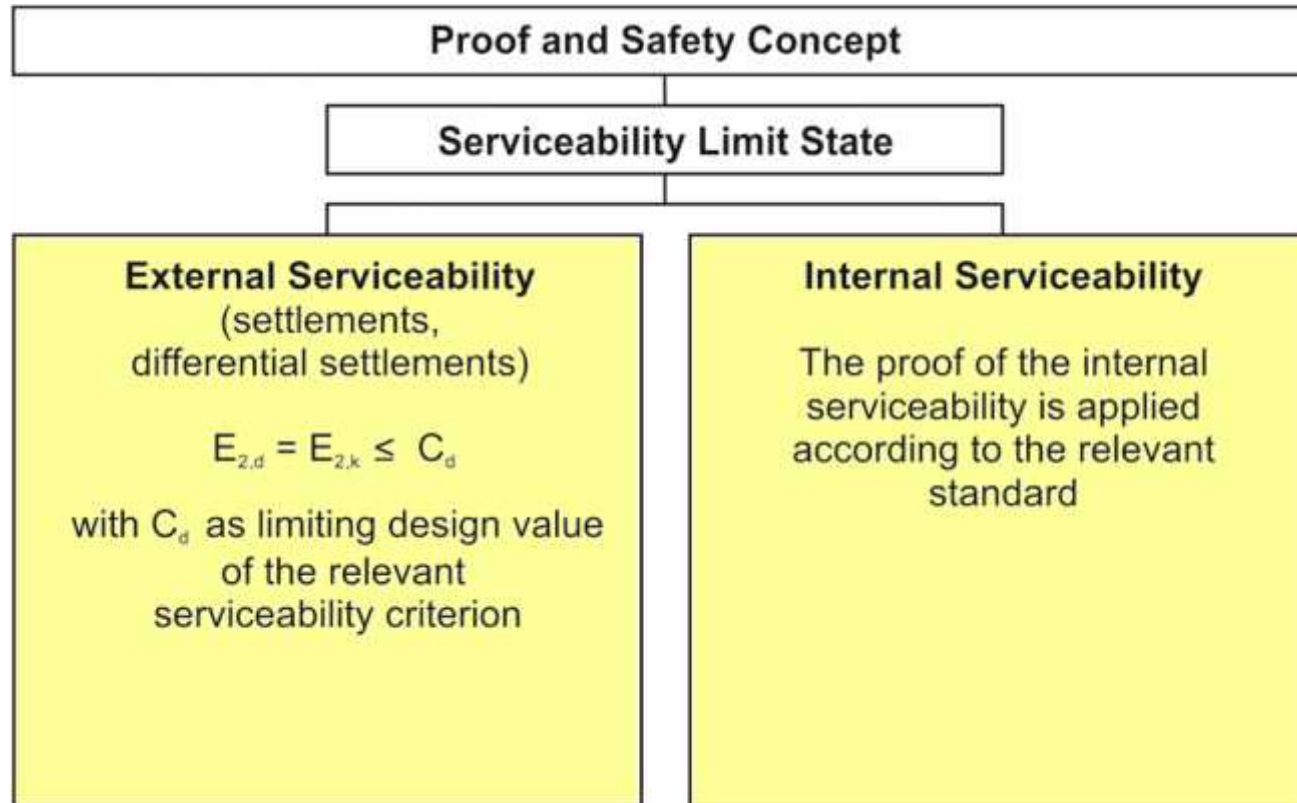
M: Centre Pile E: Edge Pile C: Corner Pile

Proof and safety concept for CPRF



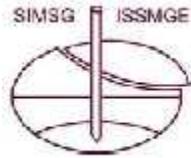
→ $\eta = \gamma_G \cdot \gamma_R \quad 2.00$

Proof and safety concept for CPRF



SLS is more relevant!

ISSMGE • Technical Committee TC 212 Deep Foundations



International Society for Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering
Société Internationale de mécanique des sols et de la géotechnique



- 1 -

ISSMGE Combined Pile-Raft Foundation Guideline

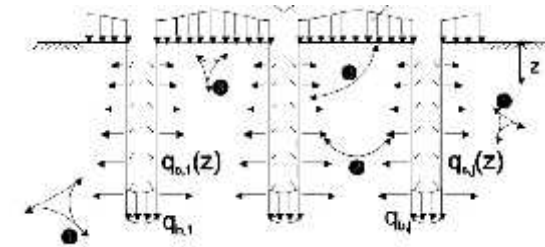
Prof. Jean-Louis Briaud, USA

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Rolf Katzenbach, Germany
Prof. Sang Seom Jeong, Korea
Prof. Deepankar Choudhury, India

Gary Axelsson, Sweden
Willem Bierman, Netherlands
Maurice Bottiau, Belgium
Dan Brown, USA

•
•
•

Weidong Wang, China
Limin Zhang, Hong Kong
A.A. Zhussupbekov, Kazakhstan



$$R_{tot,k}(s) = \sum_{j=1}^n R_{pile,k,j}(s) + R_{raft,k}(s)$$

Details:
www.issmge.org/tc212



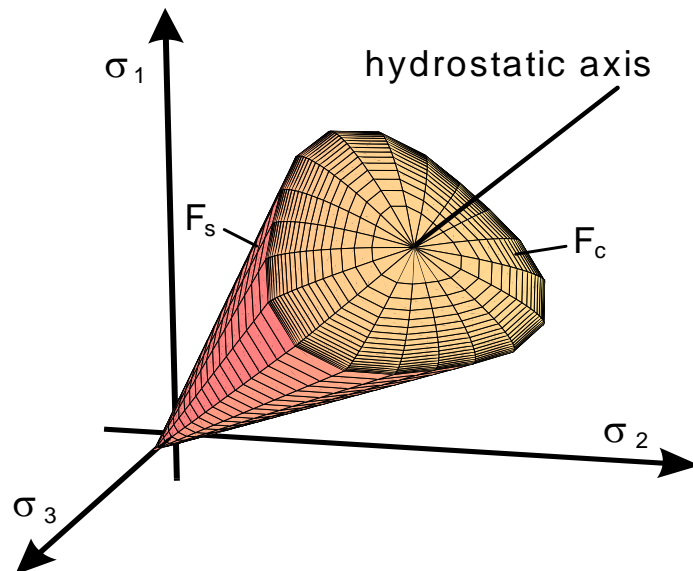
 **International
CPRF-Guideline**

Modelling soil-structure interaction

Numerical Analysis

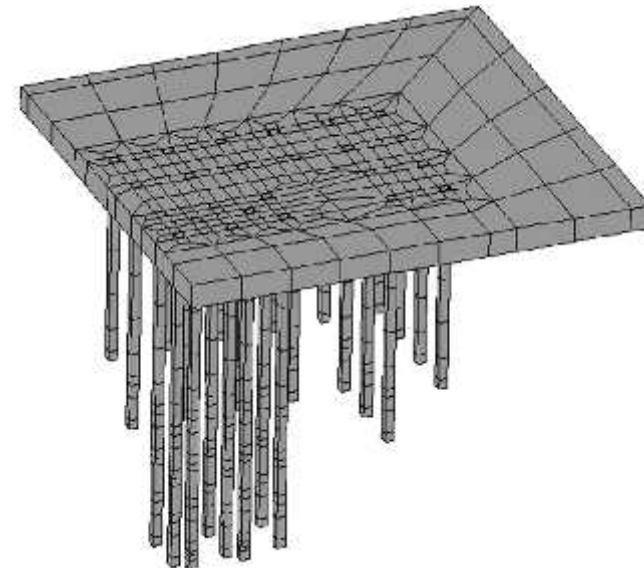
Constitutive law

(non-linear and stress dependent)

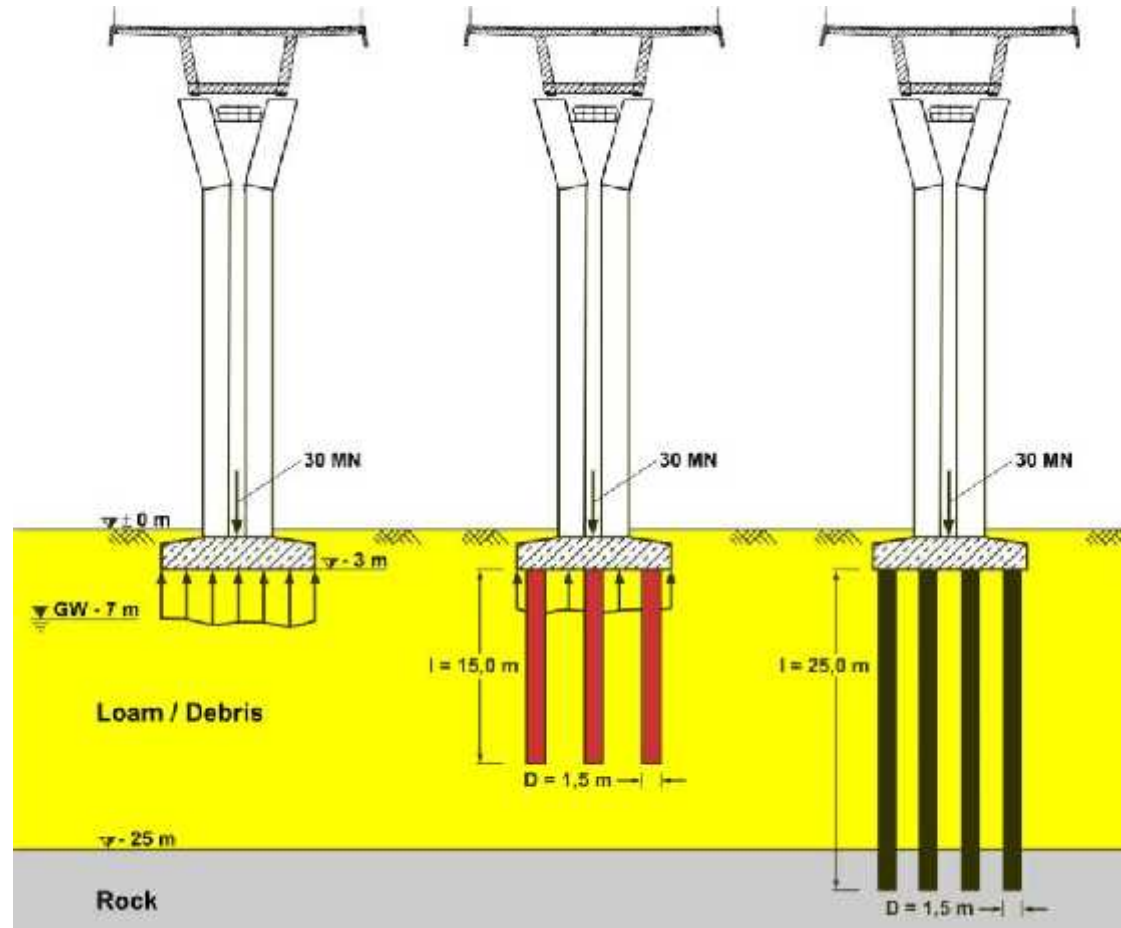


Geometry

(3-dimensional model)



Bridge pier foundation types



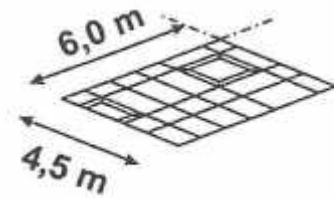
Option 1:
Spread Foundation

Option 2:
CPRF with 6 Piles

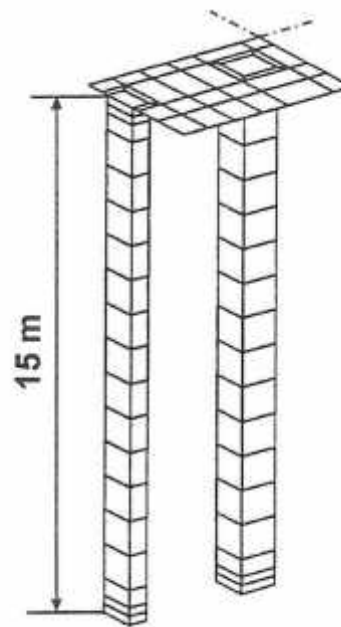
Option 3:
Pile Foundation with
12 Piles

Numerical model of foundation elements

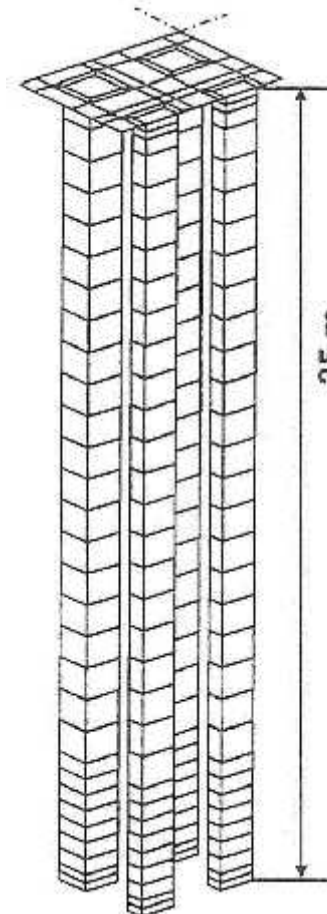
**Option 1:
Spread Foundation**



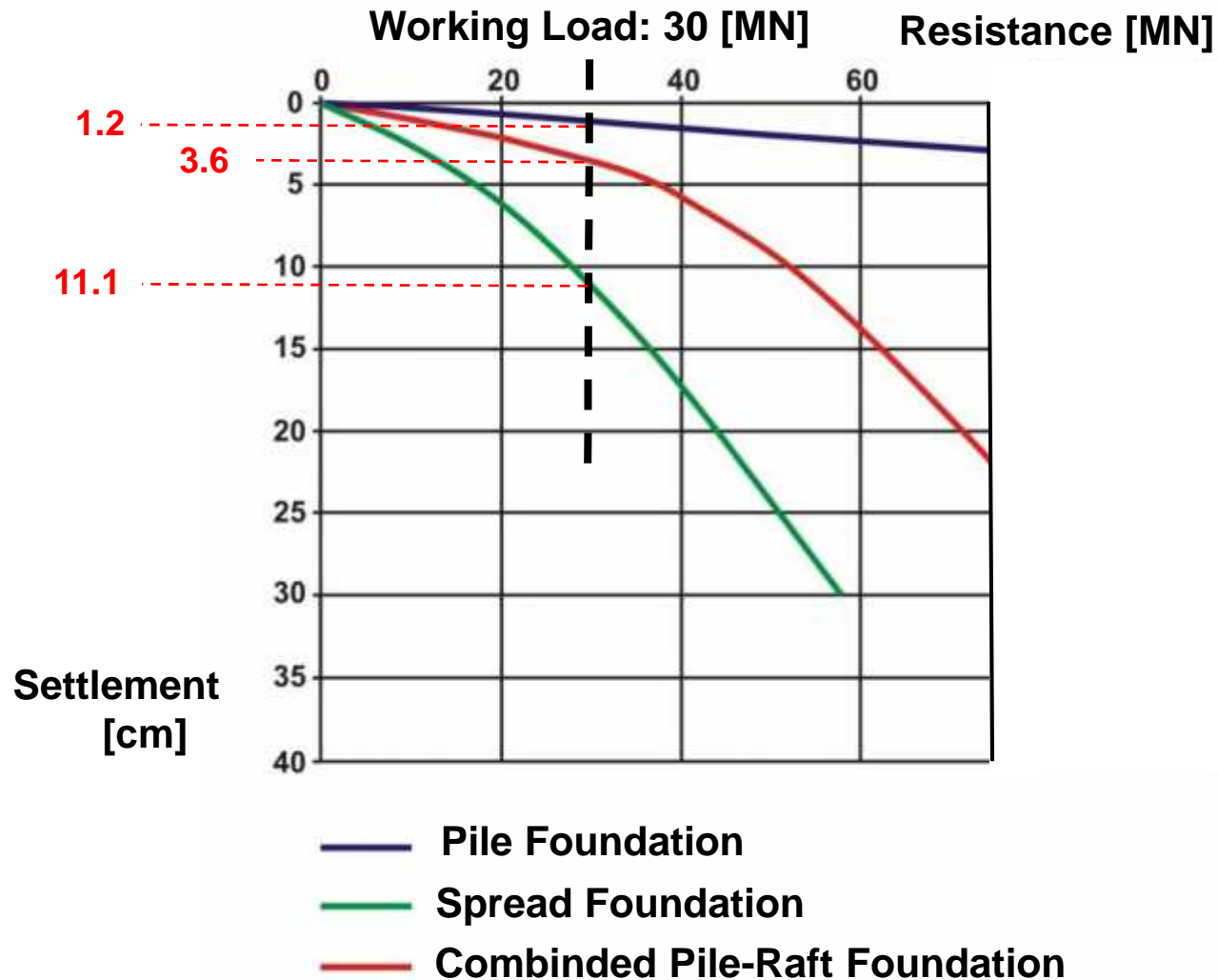
**Option 2:
CPRF with 6 Piles**



**Option 3:
Pile Foundation with
12 Piles**



Comparison of settlements



Comparison of costs

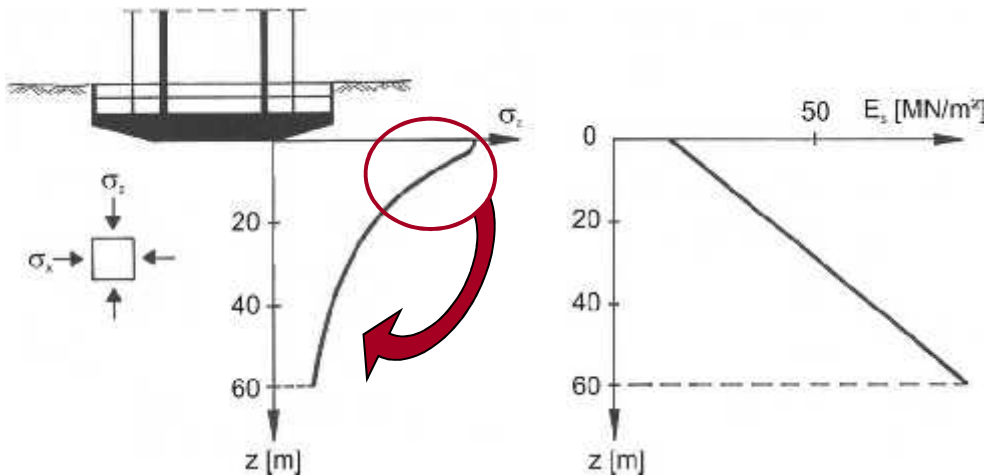
	Settlement	Costs of pile production (Assumption: 600 € per meter)
Spread Foundation	11.1 cm	-
CPRF (6 Piles)	3.6 cm	55,000 €
Pile Foundation (12 Piles)	1.2 cm	180,000 €



Messturm - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Settlements calculated for a shallow foundation:

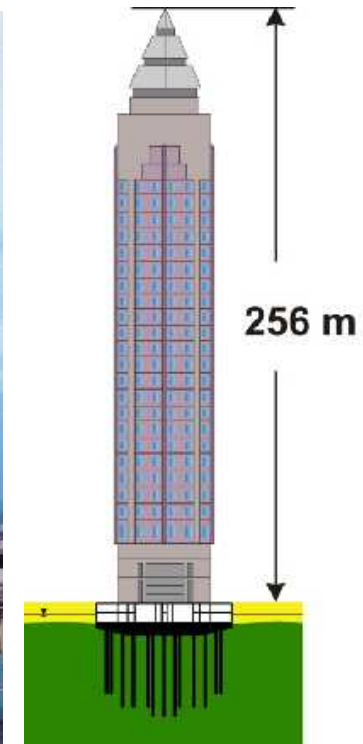
$s > 40 \text{ cm}$
 $z = 0 - 20 \text{ m}$ 75 - 80 %



Settlements:
$$s = \int_0^z \frac{\sigma(z)}{E(z)} dz$$

Combined Pile-Raft Foundation (CPRF)

Messturm - Frankfurt am Main, Germany



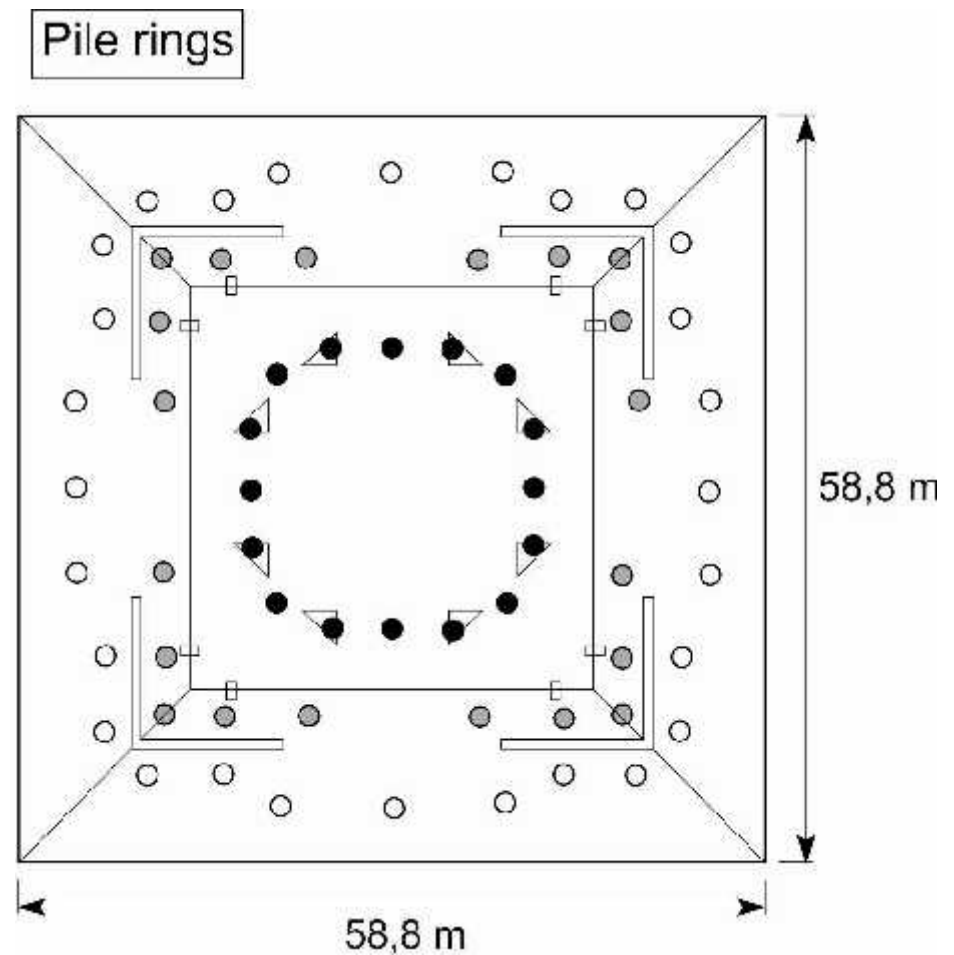
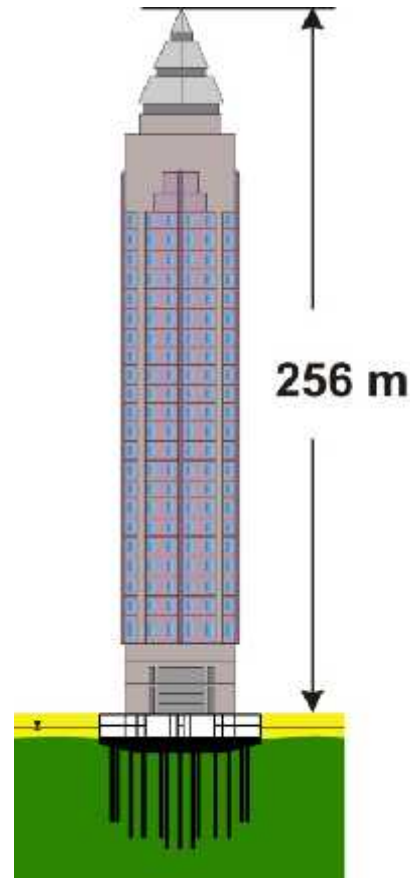
Messturm - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Construction time: 1988 - 1990



Quaternary
sand and gravel

Frankfurt Clay



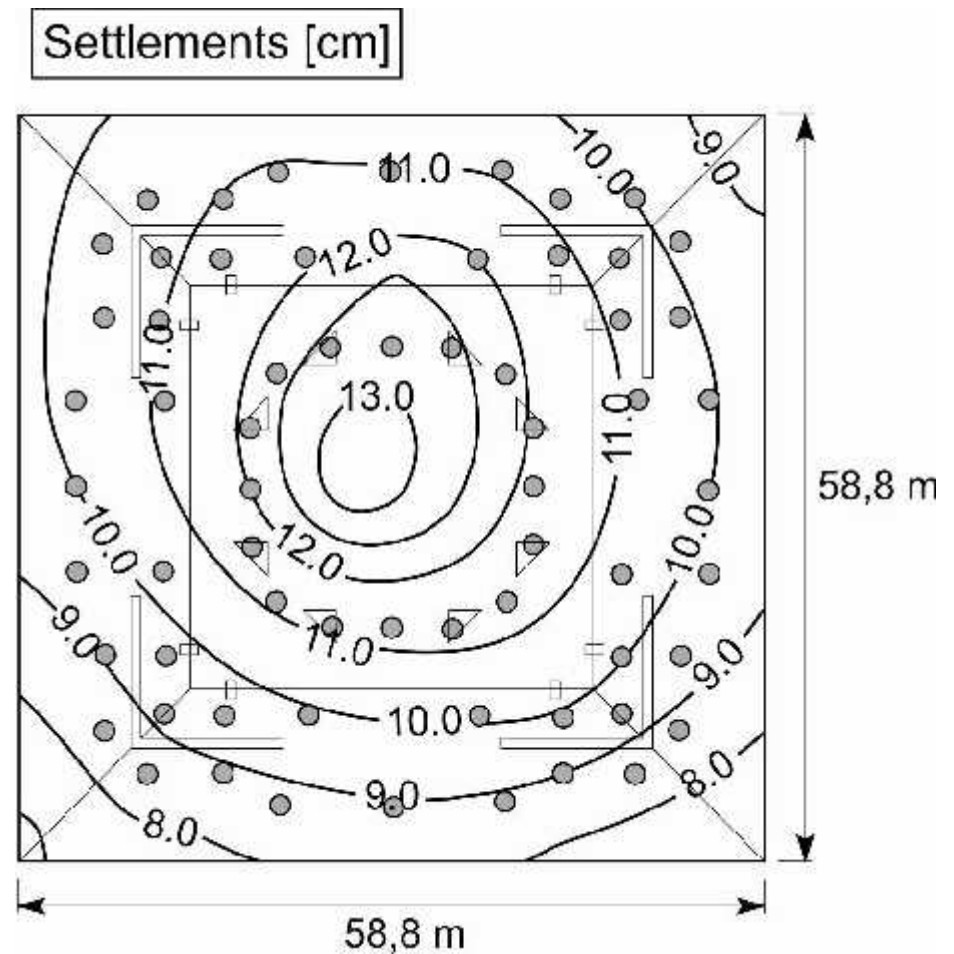
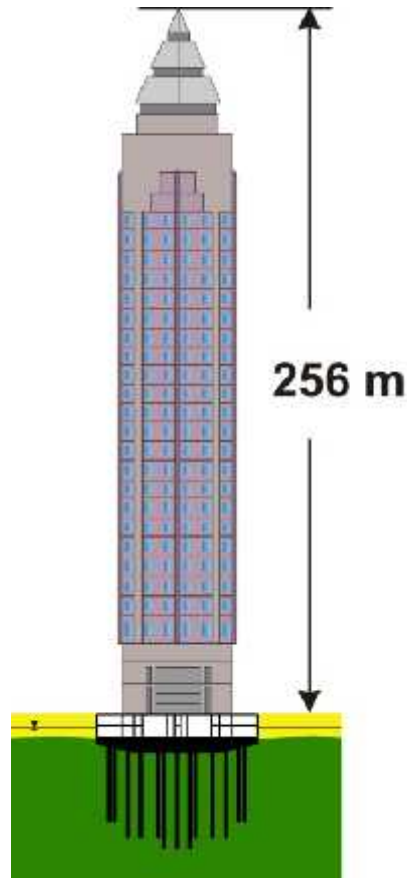
Messturm - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Construction time: 1988 - 1990

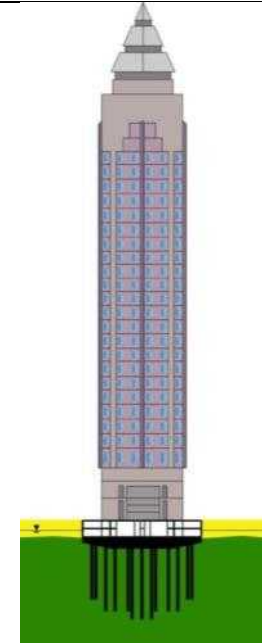
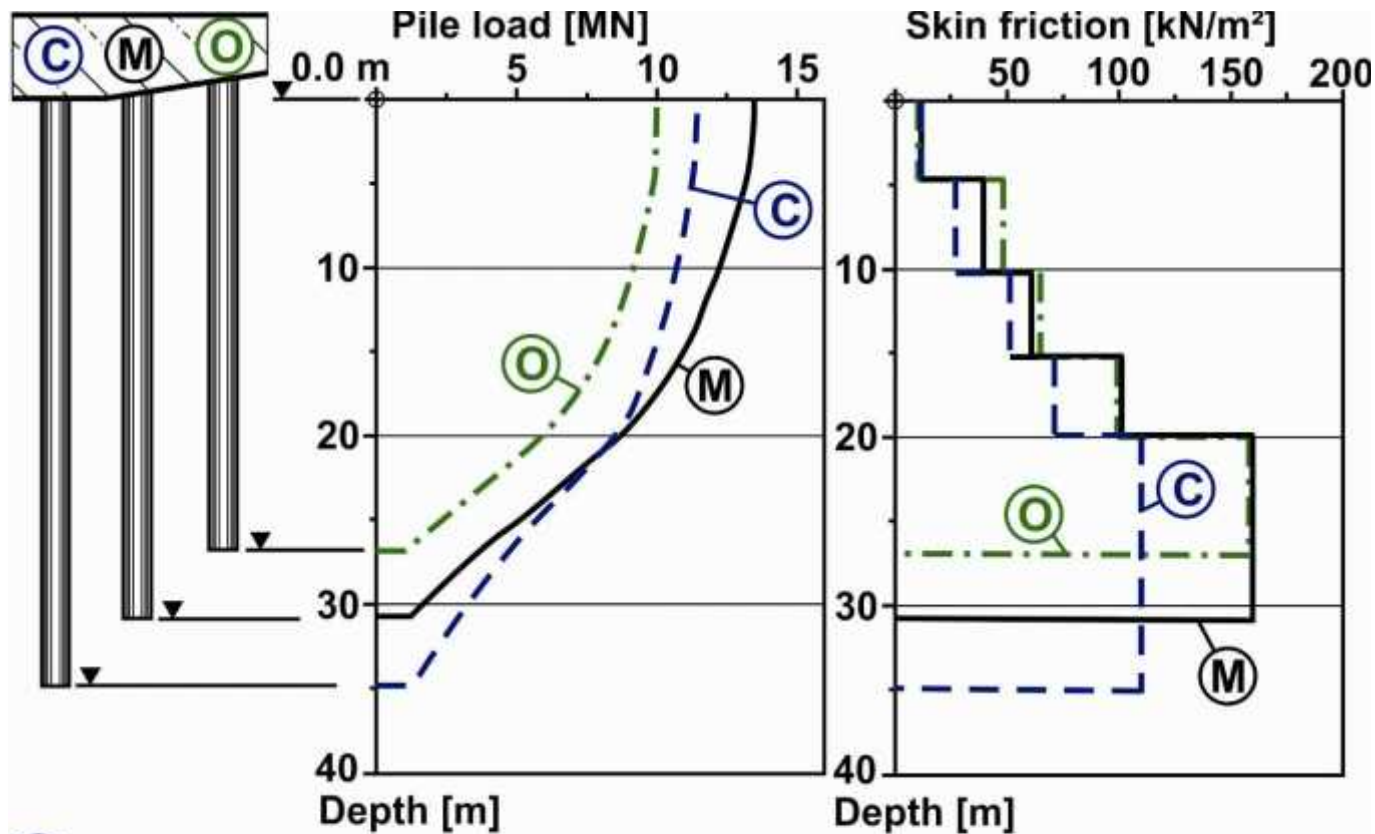


Quaternary
sand and gravel

Frankfurt Clay



Messturm - Frankfurt am Main, Germany



Ⓒ Central pile ring

Ⓜ Middle pile ring

Ⓞ Outer pile ring

➔ Average pile load: 11.3 MN

Messturm - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Effective building load: = 1.570 MN

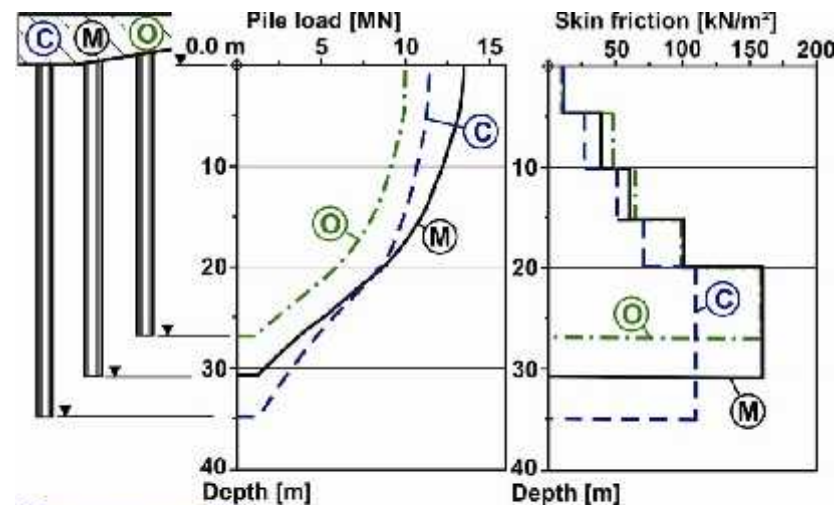
Ultimate pile load: 64 x 11.3 MN = 725 MN

Load transfer by raft: = 845 MN

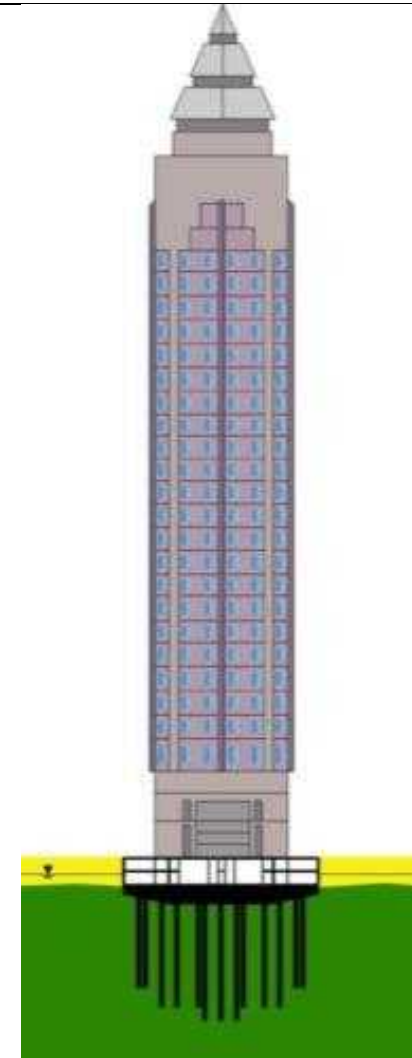
Contact pressure: 250 kN/m²



CPRF = 0.46



- ⓐ Central pile ring
- Ⓜ Middle pile ring
- Ⓞ Outer pile ring



Messturm - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Comparison of costs for the piles

Accomplished: CPRF of 64 piles ($l_{\text{average}} = 30 \text{ m}$)

Costs of pile production:

64 piles of 30 m at 600 €/m $\approx 1.2 \text{ Mio. €}$

Pile foundation: 316 piles ($l = 30 \text{ m}$)

Costs of pile production:

316 piles of 30 m at 600 €/m $\approx 5.7 \text{ Mio. €}$

**Savings in costs of
pile production**

4.5 Mio. €

CO₂ reduction: 2,500 t



European Central Bank - Frankfurt am Main, Germany



European Central Bank - Frankfurt am Main, Germany



European Central Bank - Frankfurt am Main, Germany



European Central Bank - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Comparison of costs for the piles

Accomplished: CPRF of 97 piles ($l_{\text{average}} = 30 \text{ m}$)

Costs of pile production:
97 piles of 30 m at 600 €/m $\approx 1.7 \text{ Mio. €}$

Pile foundation: 490 piles ($l = 30 \text{ m}$)

Costs of pile production:
490 piles of 30 m at 600 €/m $\approx 8.8 \text{ Mio. €}$

**Savings in costs of
pile production 7.1 Mio. €**

CO₂ reduction: 3,300 t



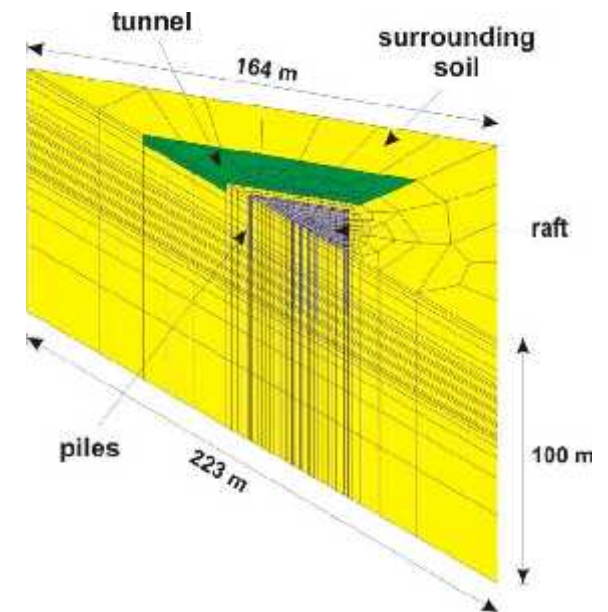
City Tower - Offenbach am Main, Germany



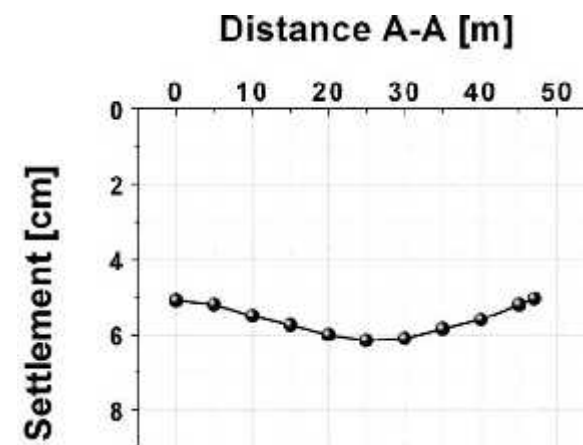
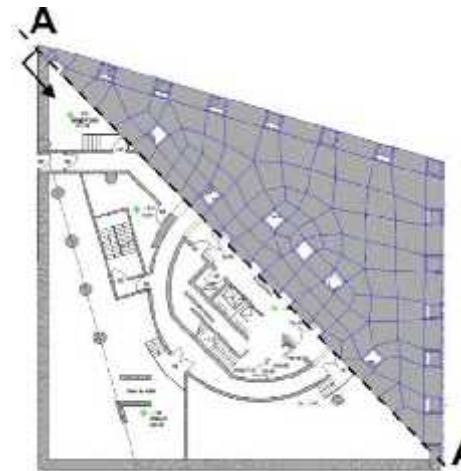
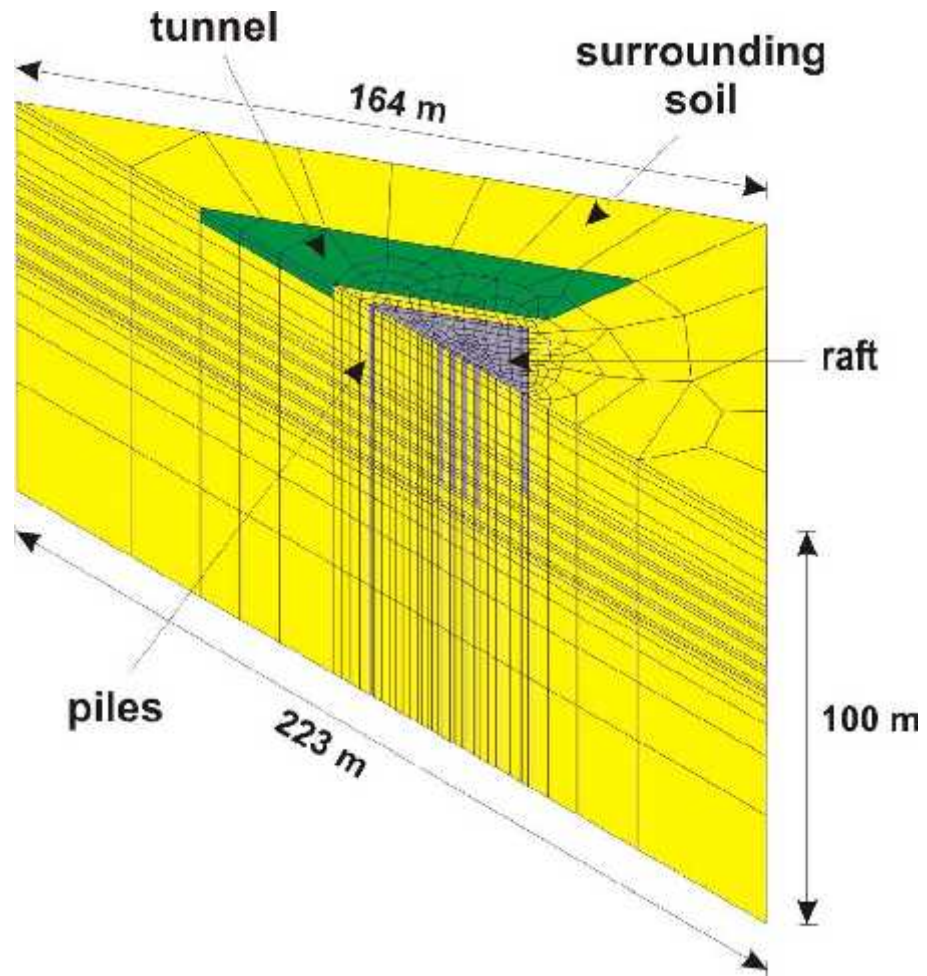
**Construction Period:
2001 - 2003**

Foundation: CPRF

Height: 120 m



City Tower - Offenbach am Main, Germany



City Tower - Offenbach am Main, Germany

Comparison of costs for the piles

Accomplished: CPRF of 36 piles ($l_{\text{average}} = 35 \text{ m}$)

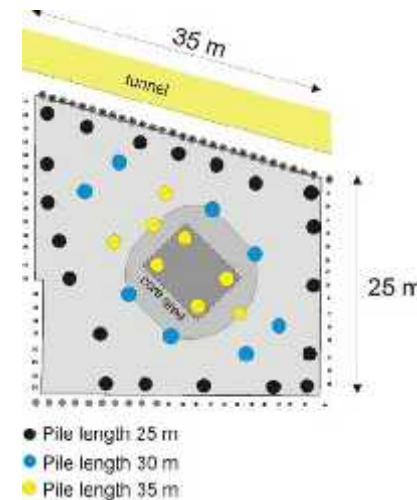
Costs of pile production:
36 piles of $\bar{\varnothing} 30 \text{ m}$ at 600 €/m $\bar{\varnothing} 0.7 \text{ Mio. €}$

Pile foundation: 113 piles ($l = 30 \text{ m}$)

Costs of pile production:
113 piles of 30 m at 600 €/m $\bar{\varnothing} 2.0 \text{ Mio. €}$

**Savings in costs of
pile production: 1.3 Mio. €**

CO₂ reduction: 1,900 t



Opernturm - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Comparison of costs for the piles

Accomplished: CPRF of 57 piles ($l_{\text{average}} = 40 \text{ m}$)

Costs of pile production:

57 piles of 40 m at 600 €/m $\approx 1.4 \text{ Mio. €}$

Pile foundation: 246 piles ($l = 30 \text{ m}$)

Costs of pile production:

246 piles of 30 m at 600 €/m $\approx 4.4 \text{ Mio. €}$

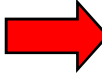
**Savings in costs of
pile production:**

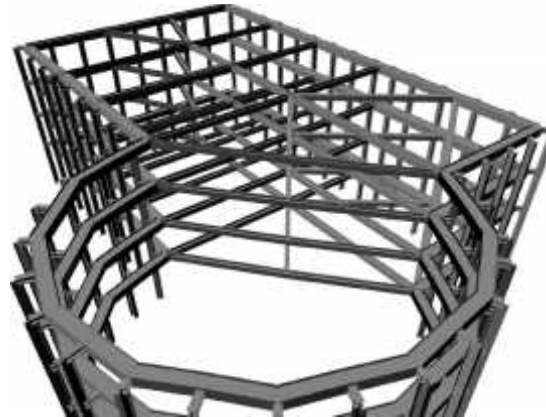
3.0 Mio. €

CO₂ reduction: 2,250 t

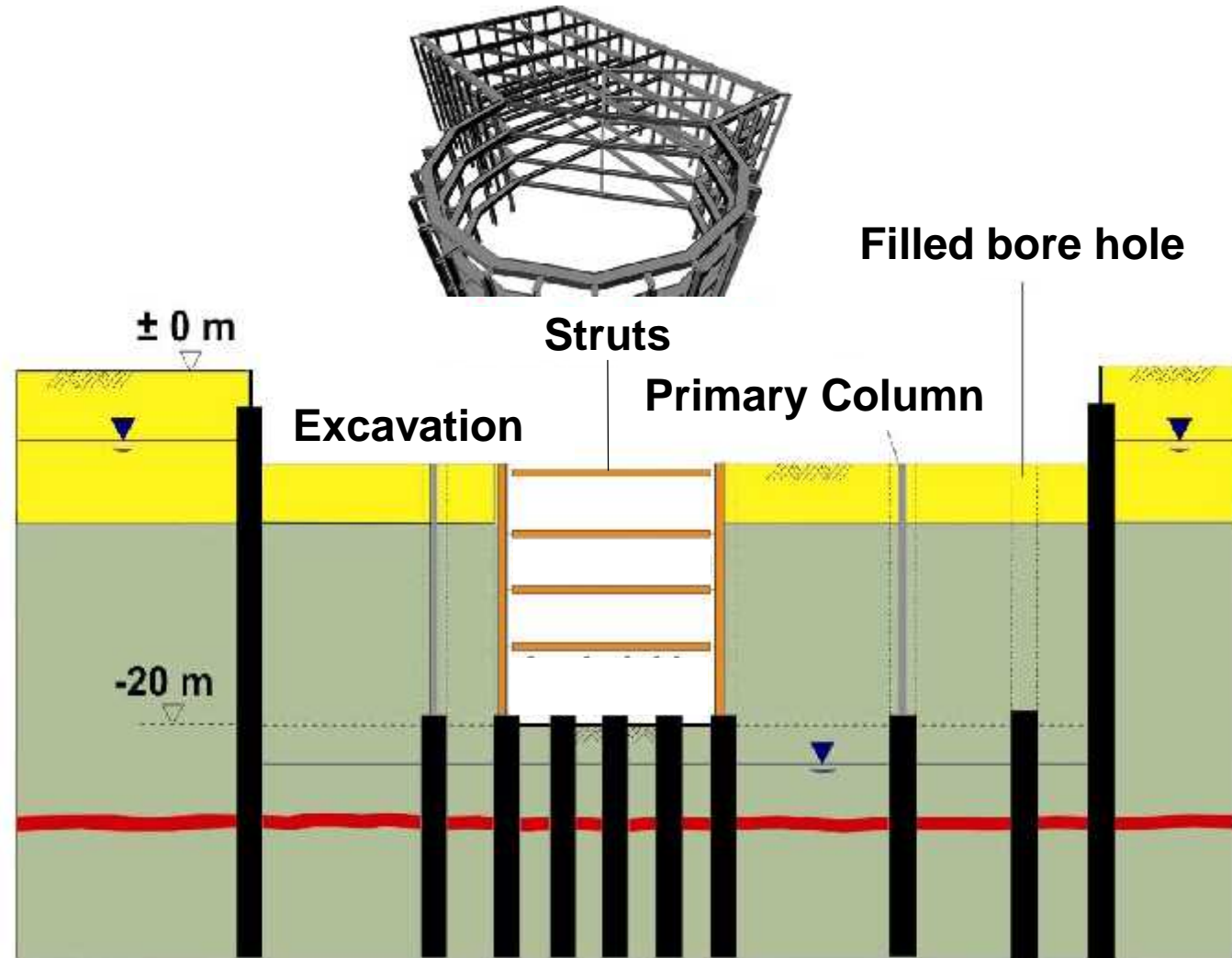


Maintower - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

 **Optimisation by
construction
in 2 directions:
Tow-down method**



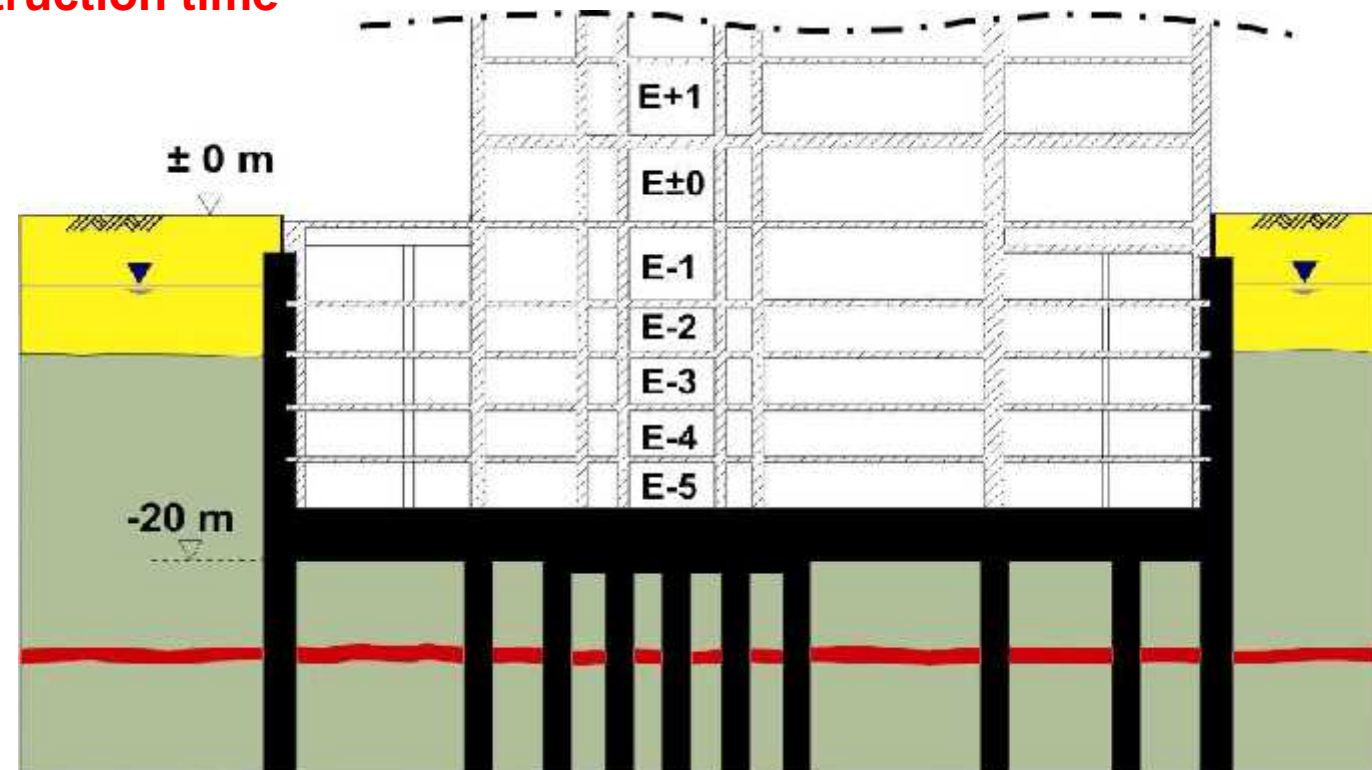
Maintower - Frankfurt am Main, Germany



Maintower · Frankfurt am Main, Germany

➔ Results of optimised design:

- minimised deformations
- minimised construction time



Maintower - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Comparison of costs for the piles

Accomplished: CPRF of 112 piles ($l_{\text{average}} = 30 \text{ m}$)

Costs of pile production:

112 piles of 30 m at 600 €/m $\approx 2.0 \text{ Mio. €}$

Pile foundation: 277 piles ($l = 30 \text{ m}$)

Costs of pile production:

277 piles of 30 m at 600 €/m $\approx 5.0 \text{ Mio. €}$

**Savings in costs of
pile production: 3.0 Mio. €**

CO₂ reduction: 2,200 t



Taunusturm - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

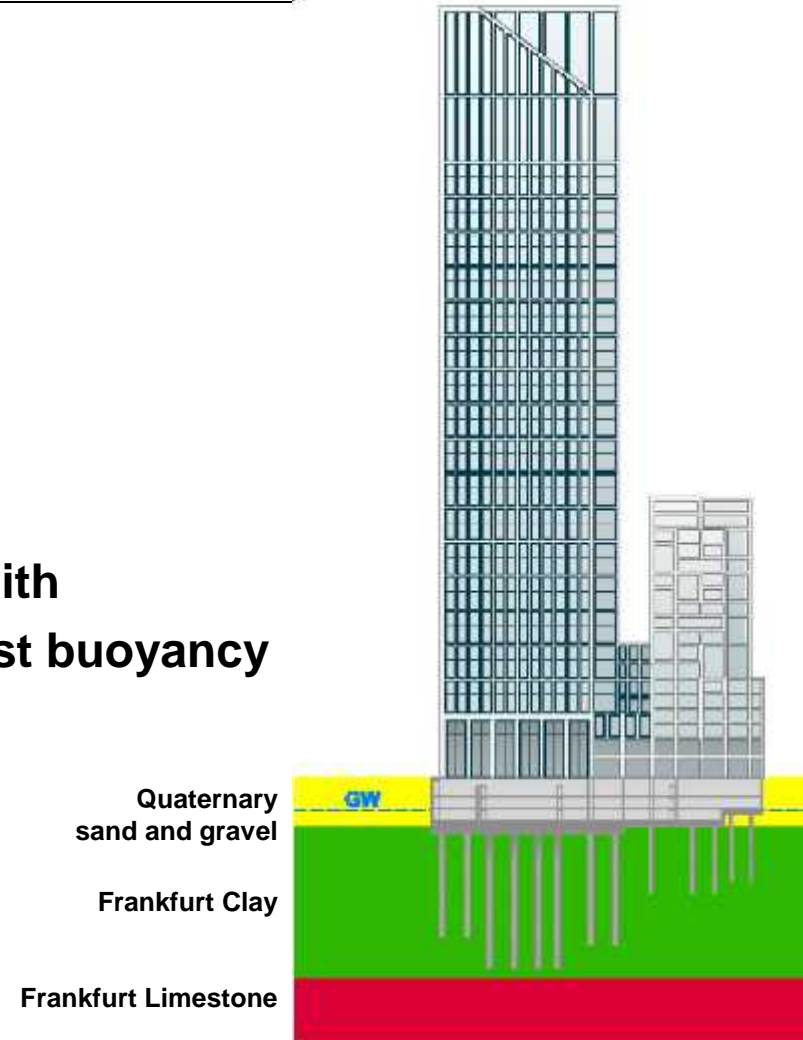
Height: 170 m

Construction time: 2011 - 2014

**High-rise building
and living tower:** CPRF

Underground parking: Foundation raft with
micro piles against buoyancy

Total building load 2,000 MN



Taunusturm - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Living tower:

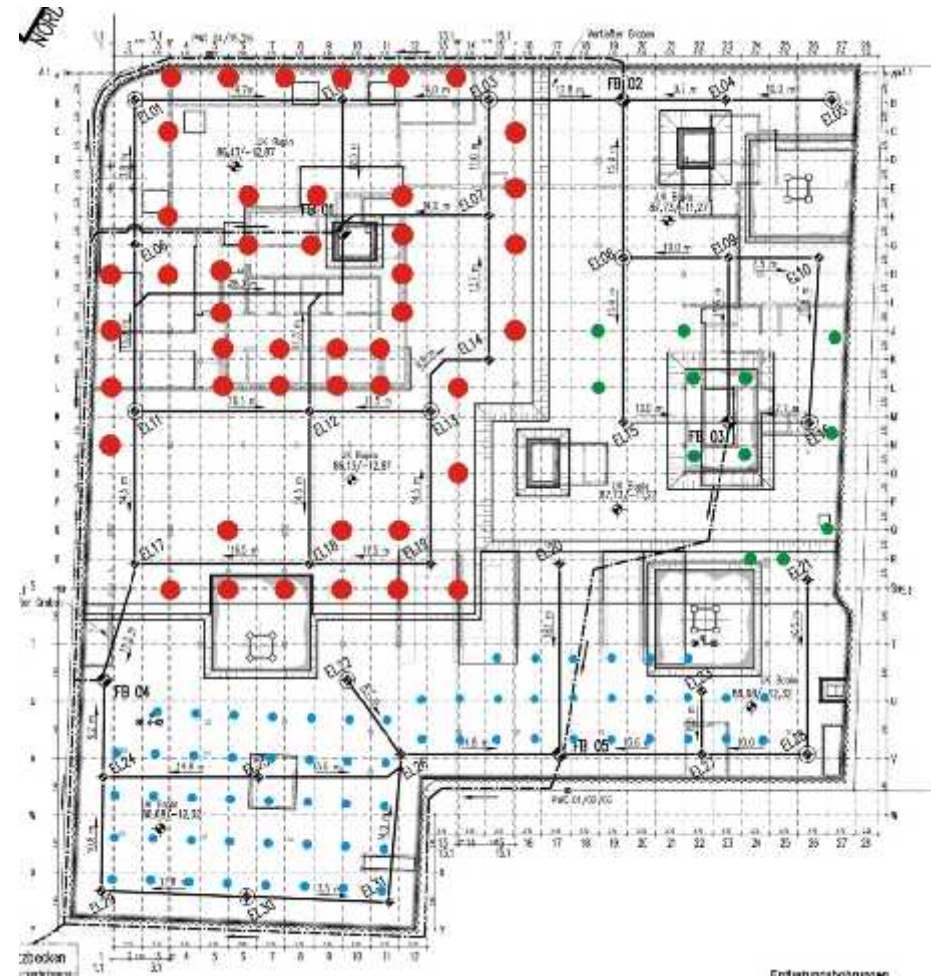
- piles: 12
- foundation raft: 1.2 m

High-rise buildings:

- piles: 46
- foundation raft: 2.8 m

Underground parking:

- piles: 65
- foundation raft: 0.9 m



Taunusturm - Frankfurt am Main, Germany



Taunusturm - Frankfurt am Main, Germany



Taunusturm - Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Comparison of costs for the piles

Accomplished: CPRF of 46 piles ($l_{\text{average}} = 25 \text{ m}$)

Costs of pile production:
46 piles of 25 m at 600 €/m $\approx 0.7 \text{ Mio. €}$

Pile foundation: 277 piles ($l = 30 \text{ m}$)

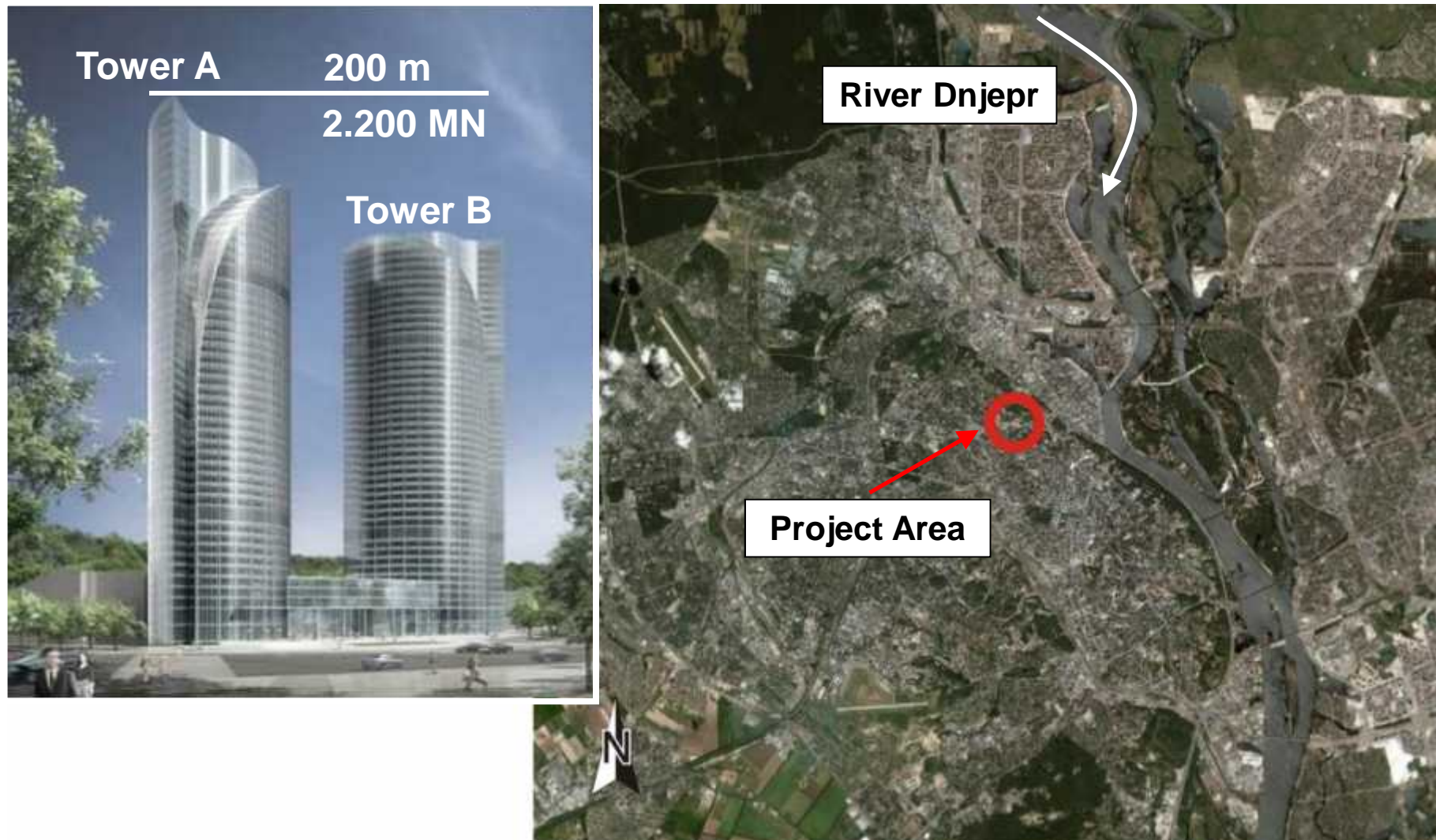
Costs of pile production:
230 piles of 30 m at 600 €/m $\approx 4.1 \text{ Mio. €}$

**Savings in costs of
pile production: 3.4 Mio. €**

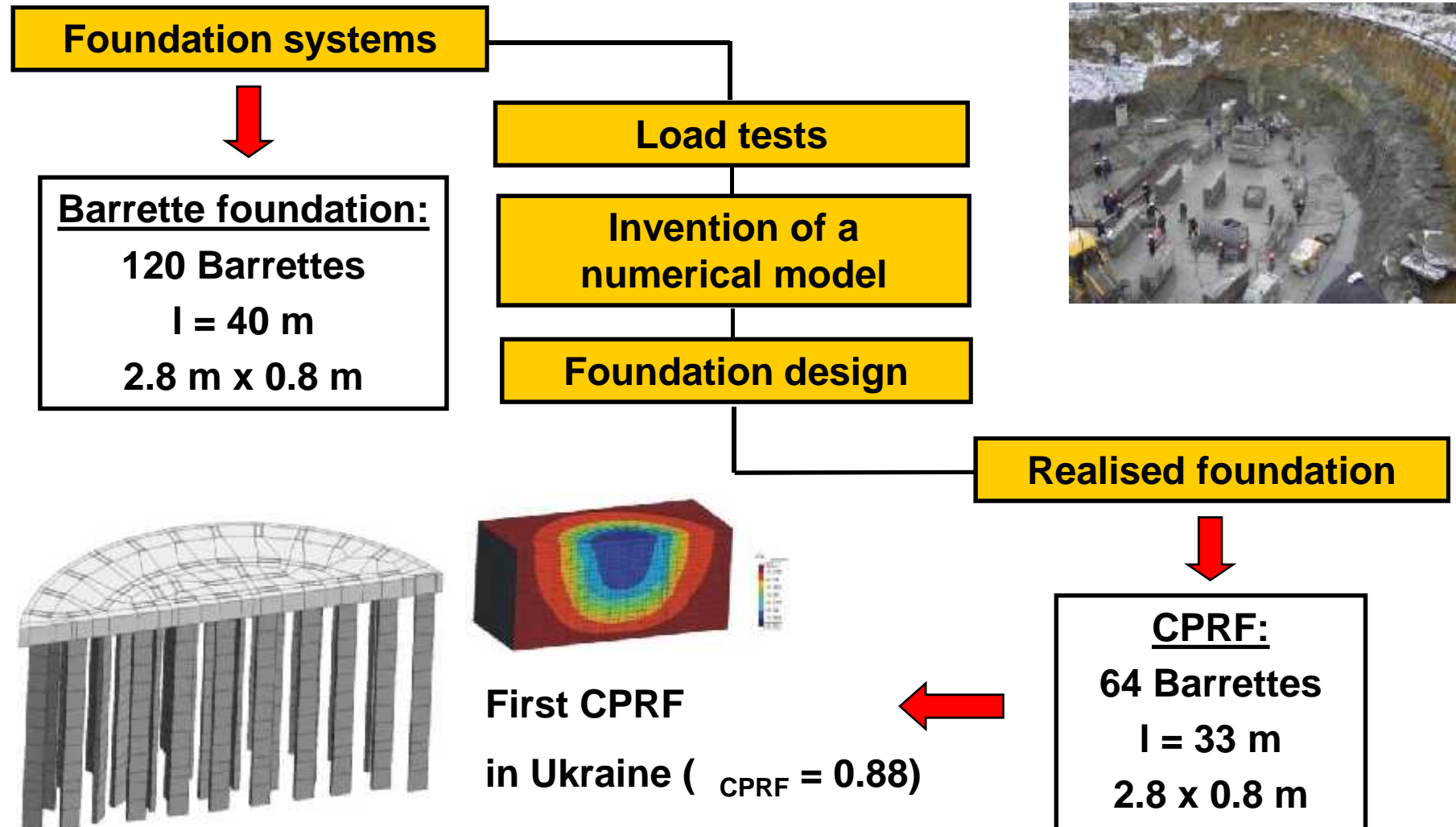
CO₂ reduction: 2,540 t



Mirax Plaza Tower A - Kiev, Ukraine



Mirax Plaza Tower A - Kiev, Ukraine



Mirax Plaza Tower A - Kiev, Ukraine

Comparison of costs of the barretts

Accomplished: CPRF of 62 barretts (l = 33 m)

Costs of barrett production:
62 barretts of 33 m at 920 €/m 1.9 Mio. €

Barrett foundation: 120 barretts (l = 40 m)

Costs of barrett production:
120 barretts of 40 m at 920 €/m 4.4 Mio. €

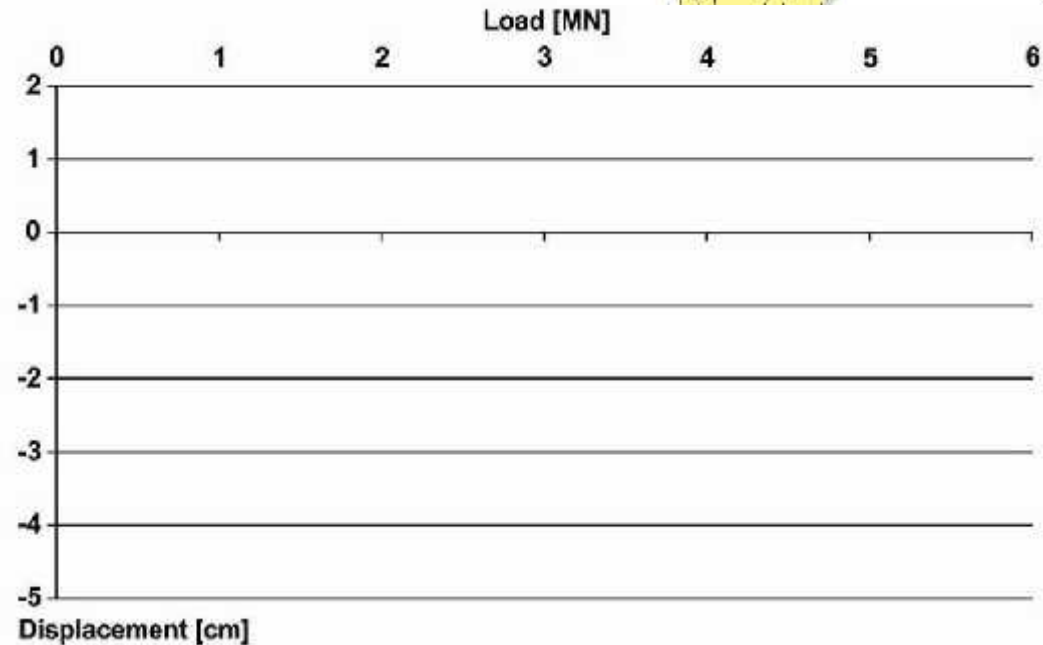
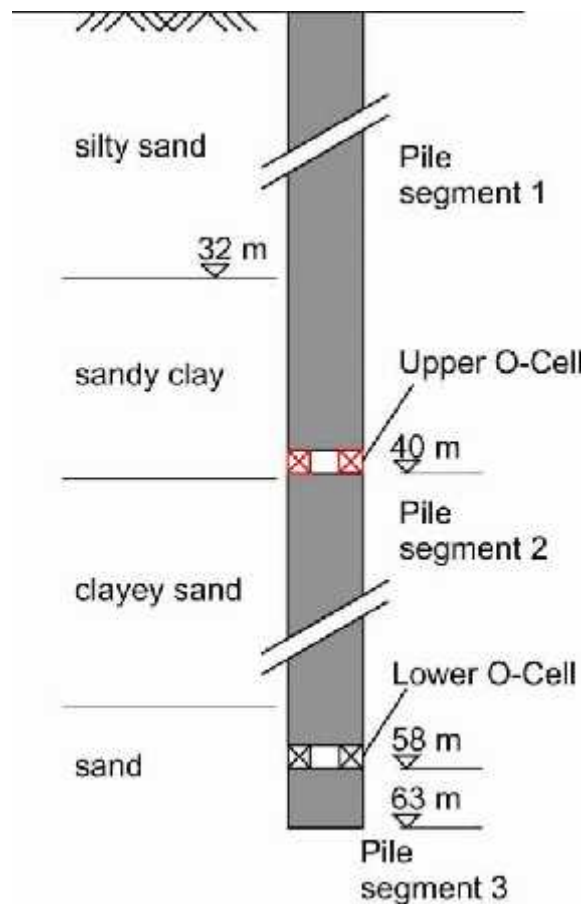
**Savings in costs of
barrett production: 2.5 Mio. €**

CO₂ reduction: 1,550 t



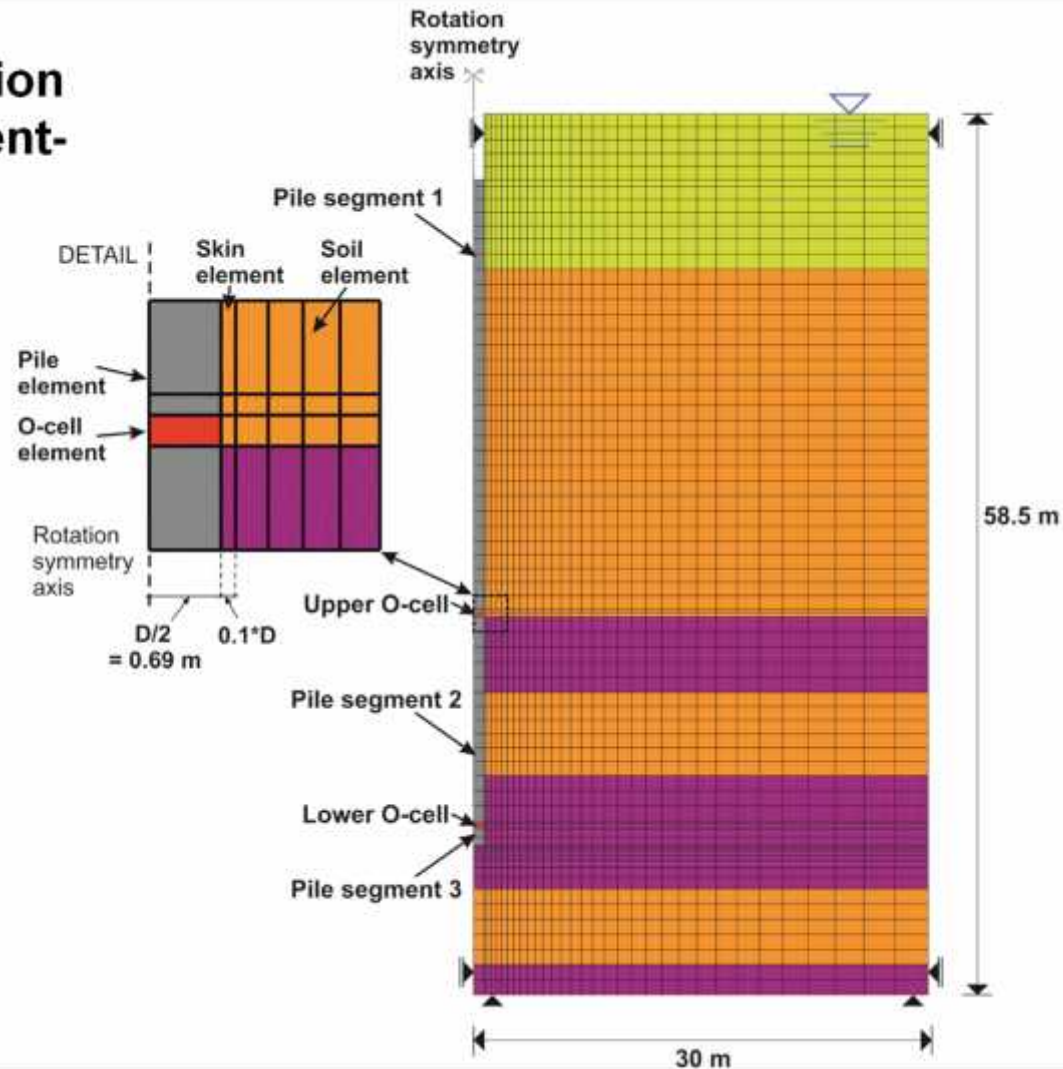
Back analysis for calibration of numerical simulations ñ Lagos, Nigeria

➔ Pile load test with Osterberg-Cells (O-Cells)



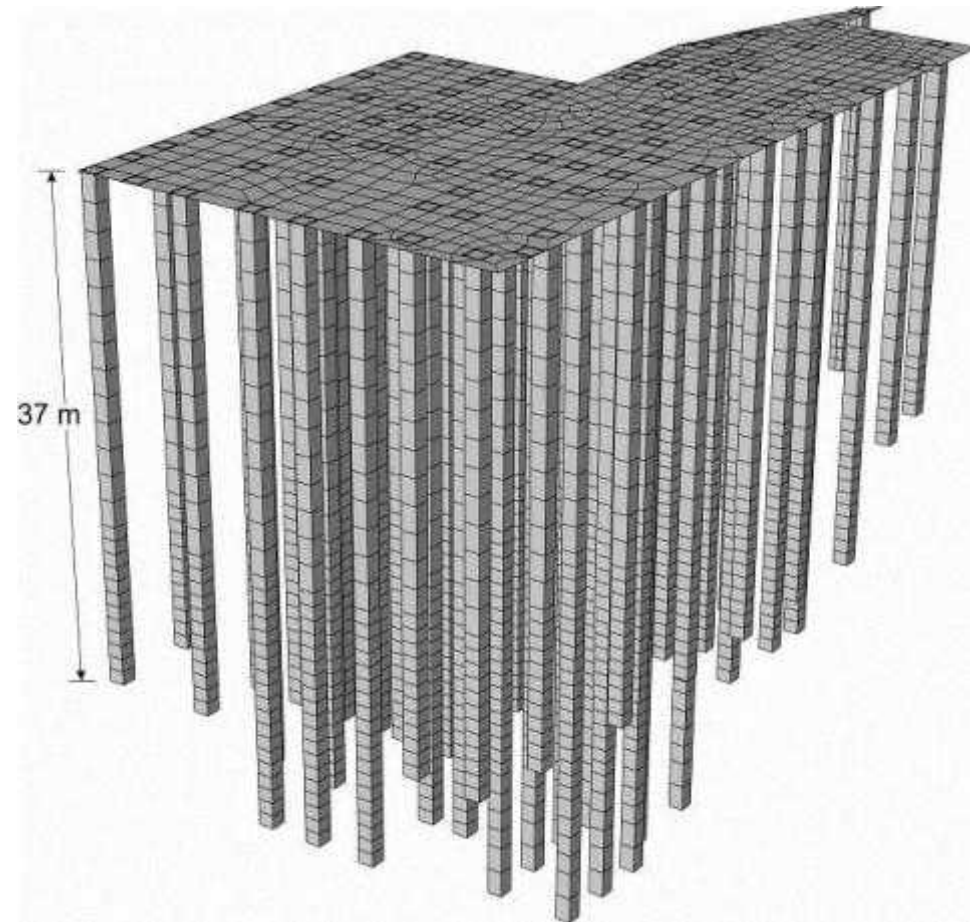
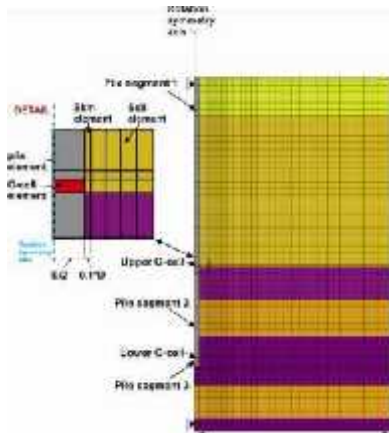
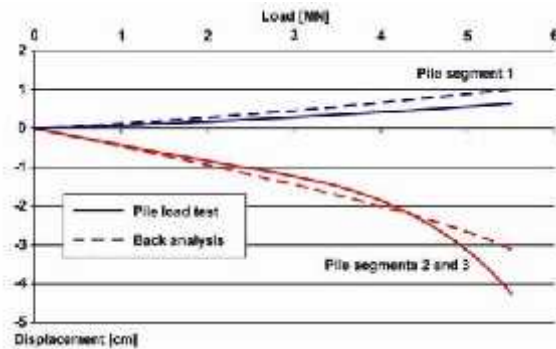
Back analysis for calibration of numerical simulations ñ Lagos, Nigeria

➔ Numerical simulation using Finite-Element-Method (FEM)



Back analysis for calibration of numerical simulations ñ Lagos, Nigeria

➔ optimised design of the foundation systems



Combined Pile-Raft Foundation (CPRF)

Back analysis for calibration of numerical simulations ñ Lagos, Nigeria



Combined Pile-Raft Foundation (CPRF) and horizontal loading



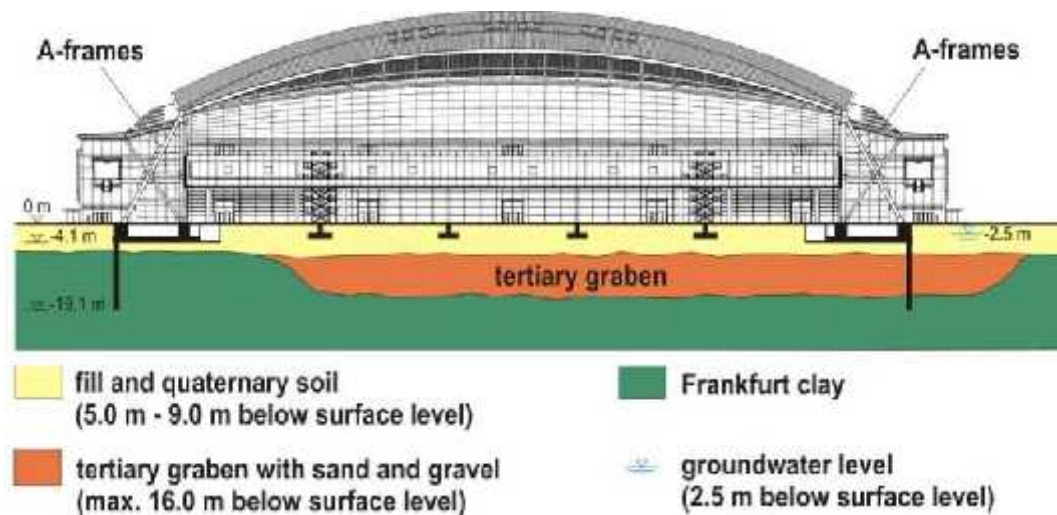
**New Exhibition Hall 3 in
Frankfurt am Main, Germany**



Combined Pile-Raft Foundation (CPRF) and horizontal loading

New Exhibition Hall 3 in Frankfurt am Main

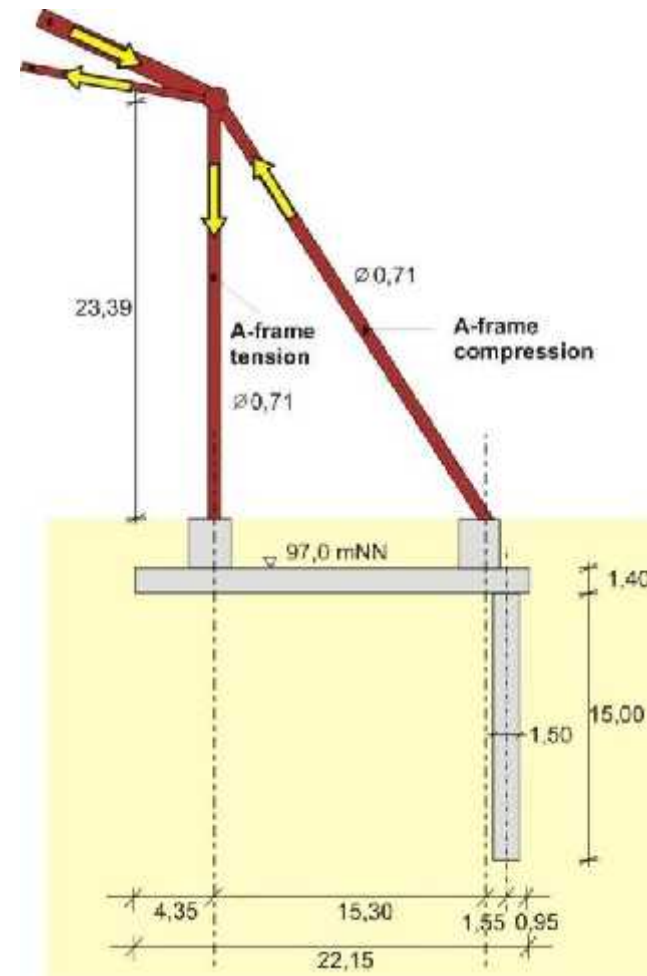
- roof with a free span of 165 m
- horizontal loads on foundation (CPRF) resulting from arch thrust of the roof



Combined Pile-Raft Foundation (CPRF) and horizontal loading

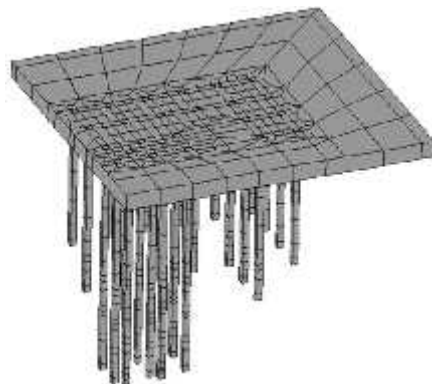
New Exhibition Hall 3 in Frankfurt am Main

- A-frame
- force transfer



Recommendations for the design of CPRF

- Piles have to be set directly under the load of the superstructure. The centre of the pile group should be under the centre of the loads.
- Few long piles are better than many short piles.
- The length of the piles has to be adapted to the loads. At the edge and the corners of the raft shorter piles and in the inner part of the raft longer piles are recommended.
- The calibration of the numerical model is necessary. Therefore the back analysis of pile load tests can be used.
- Optimum of the CPRF-coefficient: $CPRF = 0.5 \dots 0.7$



CPRF coefficient:

$$r_{CPRF} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m R_{pile,k,j}(s)}{R_{tot,k}(s)}$$



**Thank you for your
kind attention!**

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