

Use of In-Place Inclinometers During Lateral Load Testing

John Rowley, Nicholson Construction Joel Swenson, Barr Engineering Tom Richards, Nicholson Construction



In-Place Inclinometers for Lateral Load Testing

Discussion Outline

- Project Background
- Predicting Pile Performance
- Verifying Pile Performance
- Test Setup
- Test Procedure
- Results
- Project Conclusions





Project Background

- Micropiles Installed to Support Sensitive Structure at Reclaimed Mine Site
- Design Loadings Cyclic
- Unique Ground Conditions
- Thorough Testing Program Specified



Project Background

- Meeting Design Demands
 - Lateral Load Test Information Valuable
 - Pile Deflected Shape Required to Verify Design
 - In-Place Inclinometers (IPI's) Decided Upon to Record Lateral Movements Along Length of Pile



Project Background Information

• In Place Inclinometers:

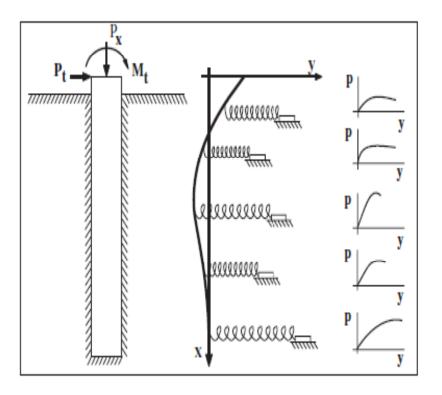
- Geokon Model 6150 MEMS (Micro-Electrical Mechanical Sensors)
 - Use Standard Inclinometer Casing
 - Uniaxial
 - Individually wired
 - Installed in a single 'string' connected by universal joints

• But why not just a simple load test?



Predicting Pile Performance

- Why are Lateral Loads Different from Axial Loads?
 - Soils provide non-linear resistance
 - Lateral Load performance is very sensitive to the soil type





Predicting Pile Performance

• Navfac Methods:

• Mathematical Models:

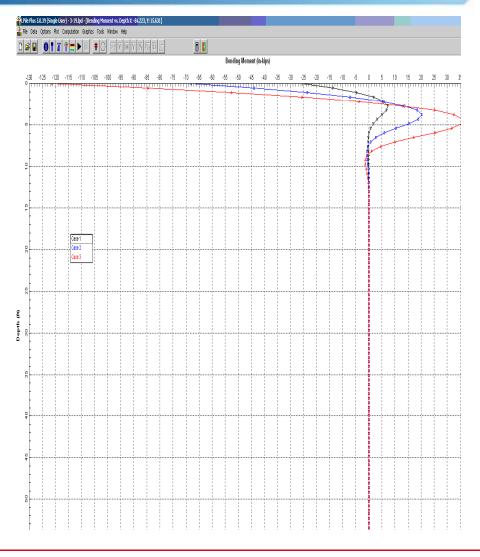
$$P = \left[\frac{\delta_p}{F_{\delta}} \right] \times \frac{EI}{\left[(EI/f)^{1/5} \right]^3}$$

$$EI\frac{d^{4}y}{dx^{4}} + P_{x}\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} - p - w = 0$$



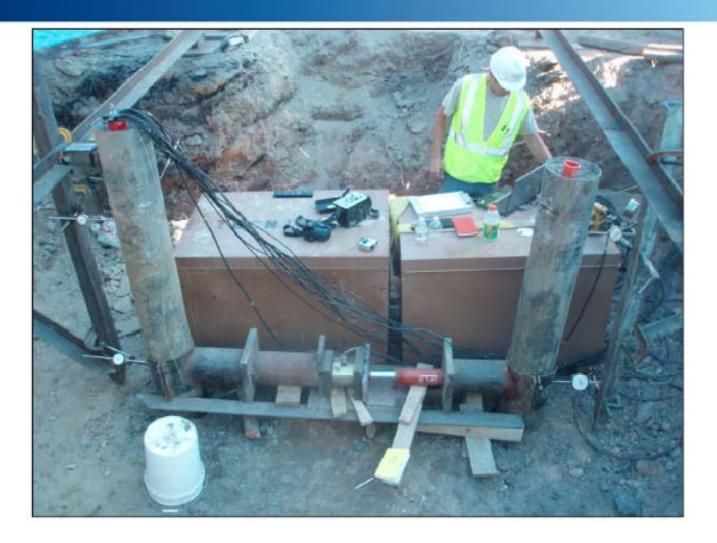
Predicting Pile Performance

- Software Analysis: LPILE, GROUP
- Soil Properties; Friction Angle, Unit Weight, Water Table
- Pile Properties





Verifying Pile Performance: Test Set up







Verifying Pile Performance

Lateral Load Test: Two Test Piles

- Pile 1: Two Inclinometer Casings
 - One IPI string, One Standard Inclinometer

- Pile 2: One Inclinometer Casing
 - Standard Inclinometer





In-Place Inclinometers: Quantity & Location

- 9 IPI's spaced at 2.5' were chosen
- Based on:
 - Depth of Lateral Displacement
 - Relative Change in Displacement Along the Pile
- Depth of lowest IPI at 20 ft from load application



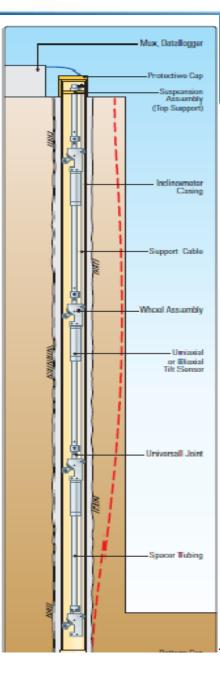
IPI Installation







IPI Installation (2)





IPI Installation (3)







IPI Installation: Wiring







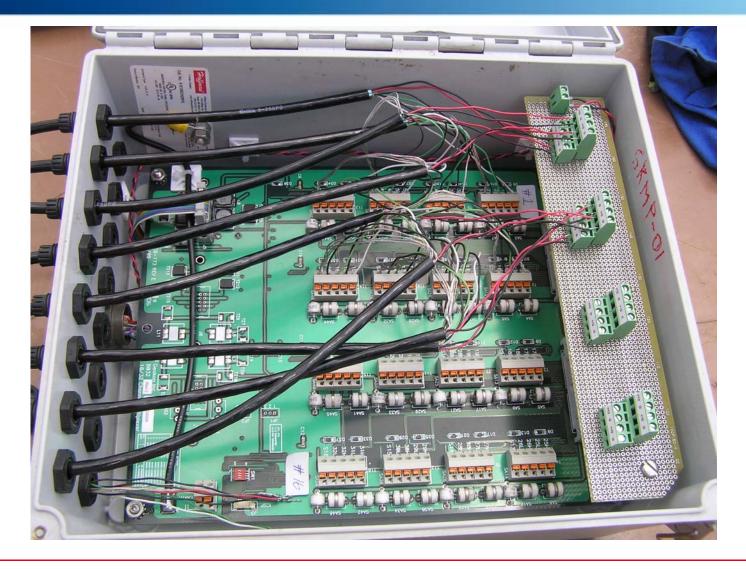
Inclinometer Installation: Pile 1







IPI Wiring







Inclinometer Installation: Pile 2







Casing Installation







Verifying Pile Performance

• Standard ASTM D3966 Lateral Test Set Up







Verifying Pile Performance

• Standard Dial Gage Arrangements







Dial Gage Placement





In-Place Inclinometer System







Test Procedure: Components

- 6 Dial Gages
- 9 In-place Inclinometers
- Standard Inclinometer
- Wires, Mirrors & Scales
- Load Cell
- Hand Pumped 20T Jack





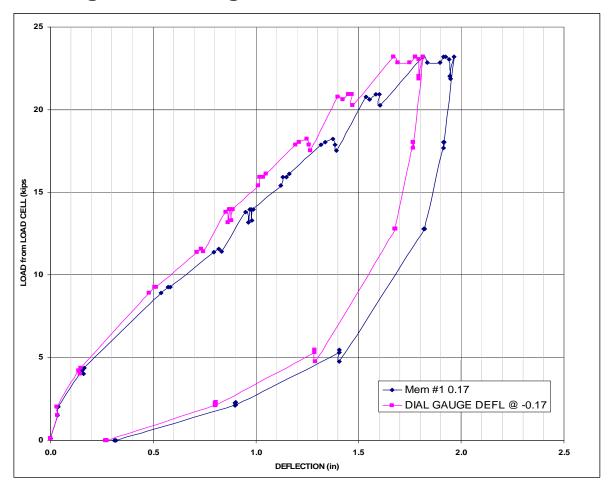
Test Procedure (2)

- Synchronize Readings of IPI's with Dial Gage Readings
- Included Auto Recording of Load Cell
- Instant view of Pile Deflections



Test Results Load vs. Deflection

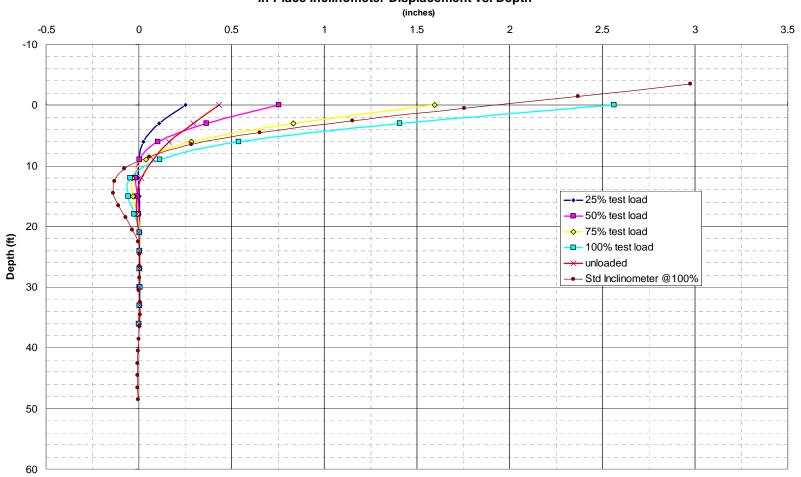
• Comparing Dial Gage at Loading Point to IPI #1







Test Results: Deflection vs. Depth



In-Place Inclinometer Displacement vs. Depth



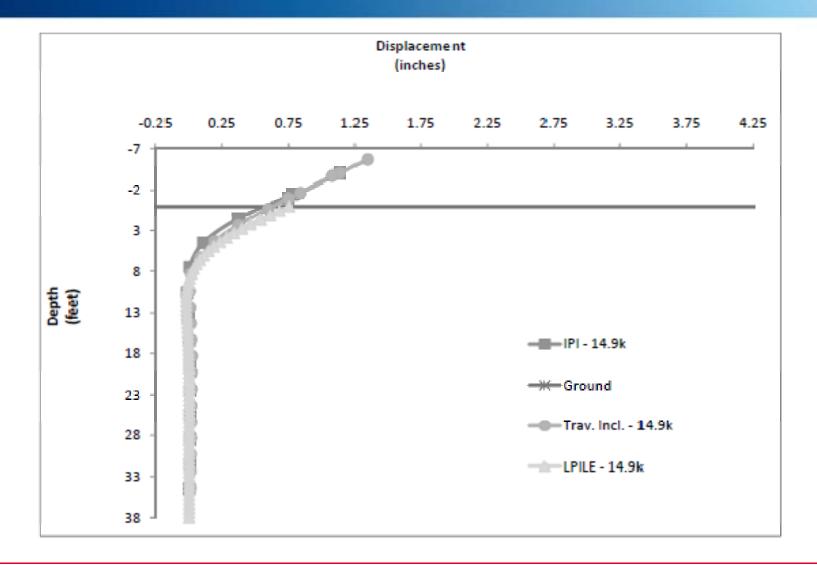
A SUBSIDIARY OF SOLETANCHE BACHY



- Compare to Initial Design Model Assumptions
- Adjust and Iterate Soil Parameters to Refine Model
- Input Site Specific P-Y curve into LPILE



Test Results: Predicted vs. Measured







Project Conclusions

- In-Place Inclinometers Provide Accurate Measurement of Lateral Displacement
- Coordination of Measuring Devices is Key
- End Results can Allow for Refined Designs and Cost Savings



Questions?

John Rowley Design Engineer jrowley@nicholsonconstruction.com



