



Ain Shams University
Faculty of Engineering
Department of Structural Engineering

Behavior of Piled Raft Foundation in Calcareous Cemented Sand

A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the Requirements of the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy in Civil Engineering (Structural Engineering)

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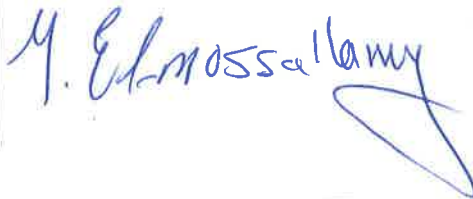
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STATEMENT

This dissertation is submitted to Ain Shams University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Civil Engineering (Structural Eng.)

The work included in this thesis was carried out by the author in the Structural Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt.

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ABSTRACT

The calcareous cemented sand exists in many places around the world where in last two decades there was a huge development. During such huge development, the foundation design was a major challenge. This research aims to introduce the piled raft foundation as a competitor solution for this challenge.

To achieve this goal, a research plan consist of four stage was planned by the author. These stages are investigating the characteristic behavior of calcareous cemented sand, selecting a presentable constitutive law for the calcareous cemented sand, utilizing pile load test result to calibrate the constitutive law parameters, and analysis a case history dealing with conventional piled foundation using the piled raft concept respectively.

Investigating the characteristic behavior of calcareous cemented sand reveals a cohesion intercept because of existence of carbonates as bonding agent at points of contact between the particles and interlocking between the particles. Also, investigating the characteristic behavior of calcareous cemented sand shows increased stiffness with depth, small difference between the peak friction angle and residual friction angel, and unloading reloading stiffness is higher than the loading stiffness.

Based on this characteristic behavior of calcareous cemented sand, double hardening soil model has been utilized as a suitable constitutive law to represent the stress strain behavior of calcareous cemented sand. In light of available published triaxial tests on calcareous cemented sand, the parameters of double

hardening soil model were estimated. Moreover, calibration of these parameters was conducted via back calculation of real pile load tests in calcareous cemented sand.

In the end of this research, a conventional case history dealing with pile foundation was redesigned applying the piled raft concept, where raft, pile, and soil mutual interactions were introduced using a 3D finite elements analysis. The soil was modeled by the double hardening model, the raft was utilized using plate element, and the piles were modeled using embedded pile model.

Keywords: Calcareous cemented sand, hardening soil model, single pile, piled raft.

GLOSSARY OF SYMBOLS

B	: Pore water pressure coefficient
c	: Cohesion
c_u	: Coefficient of Uniformity
C_N^*	: Correction Factor of Standard penetration Test
D_{10}	: size of 10 % passing in sieve analysis
D_r	: Relative Density
E	: Young's modulus
E_{50}	: Young's modulus at stress equal to 50% of ultimate stress
E_u	: Young's modulus for triaxial unloading condition
E_{oed}	: Young's modulus for oedometer
E_b	: Base Stiffness (modulus of soil below the base)
fb	: Ultimate Base Bearing
fs	: Ultimate Shaft Friction
G	: Shear modulus of the soil
K_0^{nc}	: The value of K_0 in primary one-dimensional compression
$K_{0(u)}$: at rest earth pressure coefficient during initial unloading
L	: Length of the pile
LL	: Liquid Limit
Ms	: Shaft Flexibility factor
m	: The power of the stress-dependent stiffness formulation
PL	: Plastic Limit
P_{ref}	: Reference stress level
Q	: Applied load
R_f	: Failure ratio, which determines the strain level at failure
r_0	: Pile radius
r_m	: Influence radius at which shear stresses become negligible
u	: Pore water Pressure
$\Delta\phi_1$: Correction for the particle shape

- $\Delta\phi_2$: Correction for the particle size (effective size, D_{10})
- $\Delta\phi_3$: Correction for gradation (uniformity coefficient, c_u)
- $\Delta\phi_4$: Correction for relative density (D_r)
- $\Delta\phi_5$: Correction for type of mineral
- ν : Poisson's ratio
- ν_{ur} : Poisson's ratio for unloading and reloading
- ϕ : Friction angle
- ϕ_{max} : Peak friction angle
- ϕ_{cv} : Critical state friction angle
- ψ : Dilatancy angle
- σ_3 : Confining Pressure of the Triaxial Cell
- σ_n : Total Normal Stresses
- σ'_n : Effective Normal Stresses
- σ'_v : Effective Overburden Stresses

TABLE OF CONTENTES

Chapter (1): INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Statement of the Problem	1
1.2 Research Objectives	3
1.3 Thesis Outline.....	4
CHAPTER (2): PROPERTIES OF THE CALCAREOUS CEMENTED SAND IN KUWAIT	5
2.1 Introduction	5
2.2 Geological Formation of Calcareous Sand in Kuwait.....	5
2.3 Soil Classification According to Carbonate Content	9
2.4 Mineral Component of the Calcareous Cemented Sand	9
2.5 Kuwaiti Calcareous Sand and Grain Size Distribution	11
2.6 Cementation of Calcareous Sand in Kuwait.....	12
2.7 Exploration and Sampling of Calcareous Cemented Sand	14
2.8 Interpretation of Laboratory and Field Test Results of Cemented Sand....	18
CHAPTER (3): STRENGTH CHARACTERS OF CALCAREOUS CEMENTED SAND IN KUWAIT FROM FIELD AND LABORATORY TESTS.....	20
3.1 Introduction.....	20
3.2 Cone Penetration Test (CPT).....	20
3.3 Standard Penetration Test (SPT).....	24
3.4 Pressuremeter Test	26
3.5 Consolidation Testing in Calcareous Cemented Sand.....	28
3.6 Direct Shear Testing in Calcareous Cemented Sand	31
3.7 Triaxial Shear Testing in Calcareous Cemented Sand	33
CHAPTER (4): ASPECTS OF MODELLING THE CALCAREOUS CEMENTED SAND	39
4.1 Introduction	39
4.2 Influence of Water	39

4.3 Soil Stiffness.....	41
4.4 Irreversible Deformation.....	41
4.5 Time Dependency of Soil Behavior	42
4.6 Possibilities and Limitation of Some Existing Models for Geotechnical Applications	48
4.6.1 Elastic models (Hooke's Law and Duncan -Chang model).....	49
4.6.2 Elasto-plastic models	51
4.6.2.1 Mohr-Coulomb model	51
4.6.2.2 Drucker-Prager	53
4.6.2.3 Double hardening soil model	53
4.7 Numerical Modeling	55
4.8 Selection of Mohr Coulomb & Hardening Soil Model Parameters for Calcareous Cemented Sand	57
4.9 Quantification of Model Parameters	58
4.10 Identification of Basic and Advanced Model Parameters	58
4.11 Obtaining of Preliminary Values of Parameters of Double Hardening Model	59
4.11.1 Friction angle	59
4.11.2 Cohesion intercept	59
4.11.3 Modulus of elasticity	60
4.11.4 Correlations and formulas to obtain advanced model parameters.....	62
4.12 Preliminary Values of Double Hardening Model Parameters for Calcareous Cemented Sand	65
4.13 Verification of the Response of the Calcareous Sand by Using the Double Hardening Soil Model.....	65

**CHAPTER (5): PREDICTING SETTLEMENT OF SINGLE PILE
IN CALCAREOUS CEMENTED SAND..... 69**

5.1 Predicting Settlement of Single Pile	69
5.2 Empirical Approach	69
5.3 Load Transfer Approach Coyle and Reese (1966)	70
5.4 Methods Based on Theory of Elasticity	71
5.5 Randolph and Worth (1978)	72
5.6 Fleming (1992).....	73

5.7 Pile Load Test in Gulf Region	74
5.8 Design Values of Skin Friction and End Bearing of Bored Piles	
Calcareous Cemented Sand	75
5.9 Numerical Analysis of Single Pile Performance in the	
Calcareous Cemented Sand	81
5.9.1 Performance of volume Pile.....	81
5.9.2 Results of embedded Pile.....	85
5.9.3 Comparison between volume pile and embedded pile at	
working loads	87

CHAPTER (6): PILED RAFT FOUNDATION IN THE CALCAREOUS CEMENTED SAND (KUWAITI SOIL)..... 89

6.1 Introduction.....	89
6.2 Piled Raft in Gulf Region	90
6.3 Examples of High Rise Towers (Salmiya Complex).....	91
6.4 Calcareous Cemented Sand and Kuwaiti Subsoil	95
6.5 Analysis Methods of the Piled Raft	95
6.5.1 Approximate method	96
6.5.2 Boundary element method	96
6.5.3 Finite element method	96
6.5.4 Combined boundary element and finite element method	98
6.6 Numerical Model of Salmiya Complex by using Double	
Hardening Model	98
6.7 Soil Parameters for Salmiya Tower.....	98
6.8 3D Finite element Model.....	101
6.9 Analysis of Piled Raft.....	103
6.10 Results of the Settlement of Salmiya Complex.....	104
6.11 Contact Pressure and Stress Distribution under the Piled Raft of	
Salmiya Complex	111
6.12 Tilting of Salmiya Complex	113
6.13 Results of the Piles at Salmiya Complex.....	113

CHAPTER (7): SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION OF FUTURE RESEARCHES	125
7.1 Introduction	125
7.2 Summary and Conclusions.....	125
REFERENCES	128
Appendix.....	139

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 2.1: Map of Kuwait (from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ku-map.gif).....	6
Figure 2.2: Stratigraphic sequence of Kuwait and South of Iran (after Fuchs, 1968).....	7
Figure 2.3: Location of Sabkha soil in Kuwait and in Gulf Region (after Ismael, 1993).....	8
Figure 2.4: Grain size analysis of calcareous and clean sand (after Ismael, 1993)	12
Figure 2.5: Types of inter-particles contact and main sources of cohesion in cohesive sand	14
Figure 2.6: Multi-stage excavation in cemented sand in Kuwait.....	15
Figure 2.7: Multi-Stage Excavation using steep slope in the cemented sand Layer	16
Figure 2.8: Schematic arrangement of the Denison Sampler (after Boulanger, 2009)	17
Figure 2.9: Pitcher Barrel sampler (after Boulanger, 2009).....	18
Figure 3.1: Soil profile at the test sites after (Ismael et al., 1988)	21
Figure 3.2: Comparison between the SPT correction factors for calcareous sand with the proposed formula for clean silica sand (after Ismael et. al, 1988)	23
Figure 3.3: Comparison between test results and Skempton (1986) correlation for fine sand (after Ismael et. al, 1988)	23
Figure 3.4: Location plan showing test corridor and footing test sites (after Ismael et. al, 1986).....	25
Figure 3.5: Penetration test results for the test sites (after Ismael et. al, 1986).....	25
Figure 3.6: Soil condition at the site of the Antenna tower (after Al Sanad and Ismael, 1993).....	27
Figure 3.7: Pressuremeter moduli with depth and range of moduli earned from plate load tests at the Antenna tower site	