



2018 第十二届
SUPER PILE WORLD
国际大口径工程井(桩)
高峰论坛

时间：2018年10月17-19日

地点：南京·江苏省会议中心(南京市玄武区中山东路307号)



演讲嘉宾介绍

张建国 博士 1985年毕业于天津大学水利系并留校工作。1997年加入西澳大利亚大学海洋地基系统研究中心，授业于国际著名土力学与海洋岩土工程专家 Mark Randolph 教授，2001年获得博士学位。2001年至今一直在 Advanced Geomechanic - Fugro AG - Fugro Australia Marine 从事海洋岩土工程咨询与地基基础设计工作，积累了丰富的工程实践经验。现任职为 Fugro Australia Marine 岩土工程咨询部的资深主任工程师和资深项目经理，是该公司岩土数据解读与地基设计技术权威之一。



钙质海床大直径桩基案例

18 Oct 2018

Presenter:

张建国, PhD

Senior Principal, Fugro Australia Marine



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Outline

致谢

Organizing Committee

Dr Michael O'Neill
Senior Principal

Dr Ian Finnie
Technical Authority - Integrated
Assessment

Mr Carl Erbrich
Technical Gueststar

Prof. Mark Randolph
Technical Advisor

Fugro Australia Marine

- 背景介绍
- 传统桩基设计方法
- 钙质海床桩基竖向承载力
- 竖向荷载桩设计实例
- 水平荷载与位移关系
- 水平荷载桩设计实例
- 打桩过程中的桩头变形
- 结语

背景介绍

Distribution of carbonate sediments

- Mainly between 40°S and 40°N
- Mostly formed in warm water environment
- Cover 35% of the ocean floor
- Widely distributed along 海上丝绸之路

I. P. Martin (2014). General considerations and highlights of low-lying coastal erosion: possible catastrophic hazards from the poles to the tropics. Information on Use, Figure from Halseth 1998, Parish 1998, Brooke 2001, Short 2006, Warren 2010.

背景介绍

Sea level variations

U.S. Dept. of Interior, U.S. Geological Survey (1962). "Sea Level Change: Lessons from the Geologic Record". Fact Sheet FS-117-95.

Thomas W. D. et al (2015). "Sea-Level Rise Modeling Handbook: Resource Guide for Coastal Land Managers, Engineers and Scientists". U.S. Dept. of Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 1815.

钙质沉积物简介

API RP 2GEO / ISO 19901-4; Annex B

- Biogenic in nature composed of skeletal remains
- Highly angular particles
- High crushability due to low hardness of 'calcium carbonate'
- High compressibility due to large porosity
- Prone to natural process, such as cementation when exposed to air
- High variability
- Highly degradable/ high sensitivity

钙质海床桩基设计难点

API RP 2GEO / ISO 19901-4; Annex B

- Low axial capacity for driven open ended pipe piles
- Extremely high capacity reduction under cyclic loading
- Common l-z and p-y curves do not exist
- Pile free fall when driving in uncemented layers (e.g., 0 to 64 m then 72 to 114 m, 1.83 m OD piles at NRA, 1982)
- Hard driving/ pile buckling / deformation when driving through cemented layers (10 m to 40 m long lower section of 2.65 m OD, 45 mm WT primary piles at GWA, 1992).

Goodwyn A (1992)

Barbour & Erbrich, 1994

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Outline

钙质海床大直径桩基工程案例

- 背景介绍
- 传统桩基设计方法
- 钙质海床桩基设计难点
- 水平荷载与位移关系
- 水平荷载桩设计实例
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- 结语



传统桩基设计方法

API RP 2GEO / ISO 19901-4 design method

- Applicable in silica sand (drained response) and clay (undrained response)
- Applicable to driven steel pipe piles
- API t-z curves for siliceous sand and clay
 - $\tau_{max} = \alpha \cdot s_u$ in clay
 - $\tau_{max} = \beta \cdot \sigma'_{v0}$ in sand

Outline

钙质海床大直径桩基工程案例

- 钙质海床
- 大直径桩基工程实例
- 钙质海床大直径桩竖向承载力
- 竖向荷载桩设计实例
- 桩身沉降与位移关系
- 桩身沉降设计实例
- 桩身沉降与位移关系
- 结论

钙质海床桩基竖向承载力 CYCLOPS

Alternative pile types

- Driven-drilled-grouted piles
- Drilled & grouted piles

钙质海床桩基竖向承载力 CYCLOPS

Details of CYCLOPS t-z Load Transfer Curve

钙质海床桩基竖向承载力 CYCLOPS

Overland Corner Field Test

- GST 400S2
- Grouted Diameter = 482mm
- Grouted Length = 2.4 m

钙质海床桩基竖向承载力 CYCLOPS

Overland Corner Field Test

- GST 400L
- Grouted Diameter = 446mm
- Grouted Length = 15.6 m

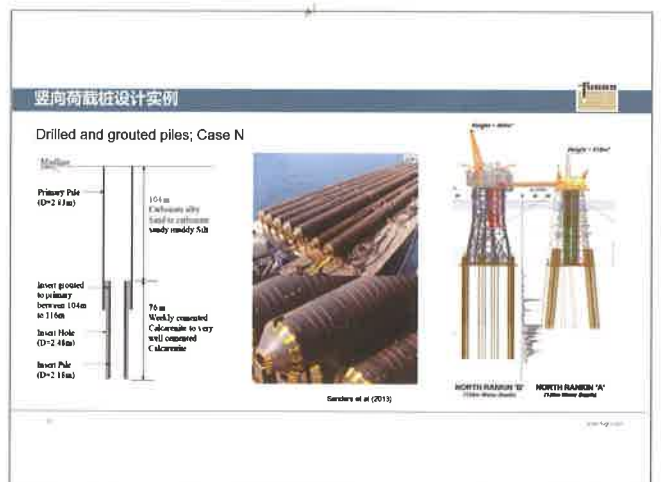
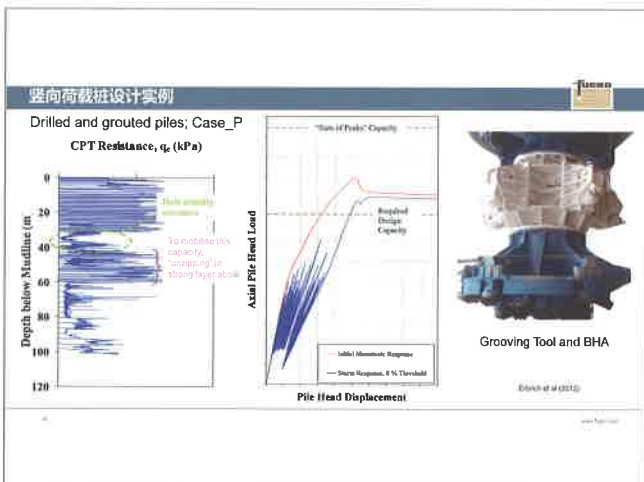
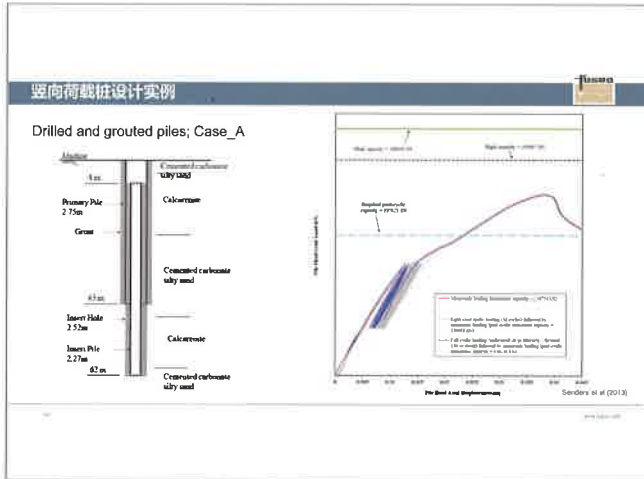


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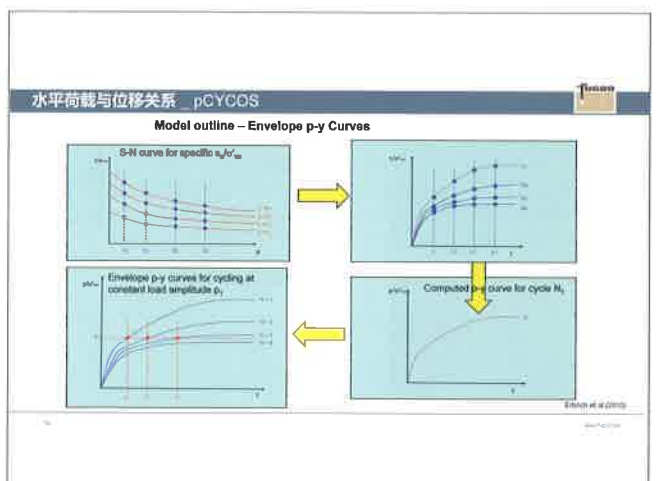
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钙质海床大直径桩基工程案例

Outline

- 背景介绍
- 工程概况
- 地质条件
- 水平荷载与位移关系
- 水平荷载桩设计实例
- 结论

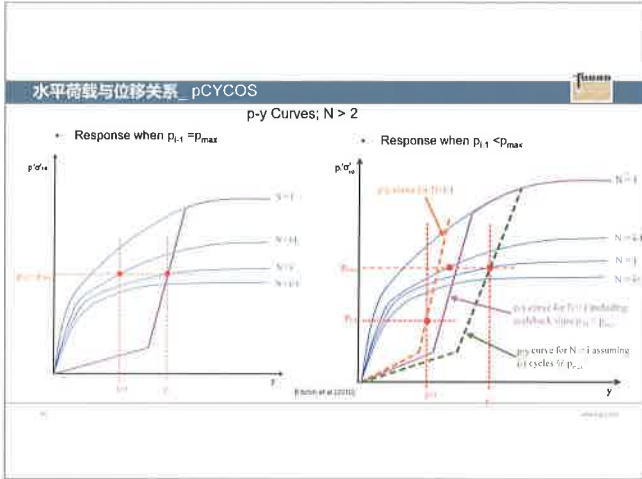




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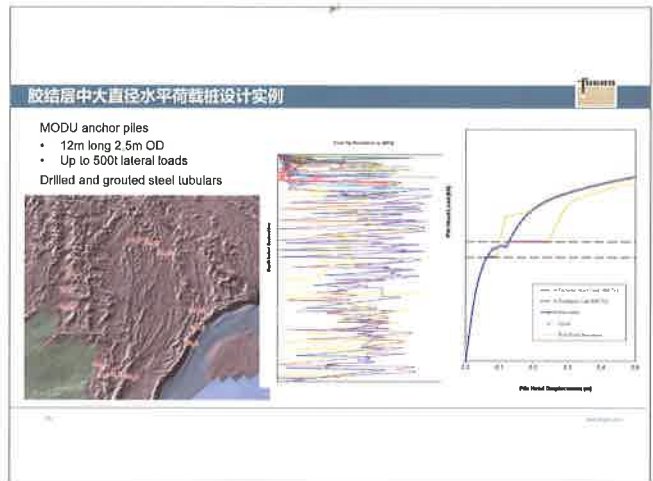
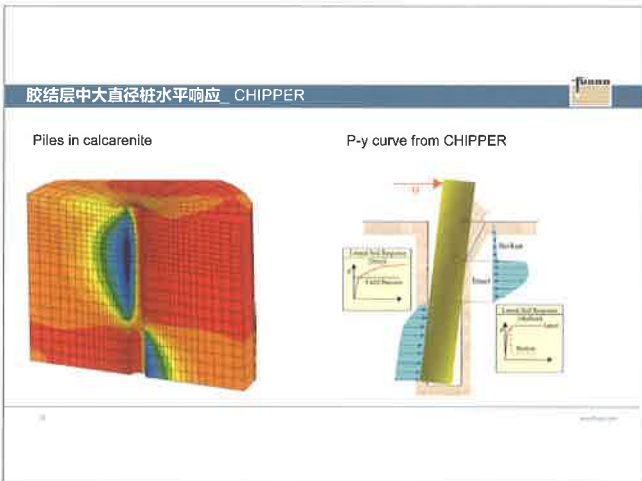


大直径锚桩设计实例

Large, heavy FLNG anchor piles

- 48m long 5.5m OD
- 500t self weight
- Up to 2,500t lateral loads
- Driven open ended steel tubular

Holland et al (2013)



钙质海床大直径桩基工程案例

Outline

- 桩基设计
- 桩基施工
- 桩基检测
- 打桩过程中的桩头变形

BASIL 方法

BASIL method

- Models 'extrusion' of pile through soil
- Captures progressive growth of small pile imperfections

Method originated from 1994

- Precipitated by Goodwyn pile collapse in 1992

Used for design of thin walled Bucket Foundations

- Slepner SLT
- Draupner (Europipe) 16/11E

Never actually used to model piles before Valhall

Valhall P7 quite similar to Goodwyn A



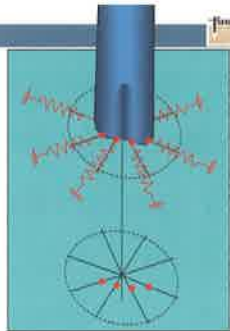
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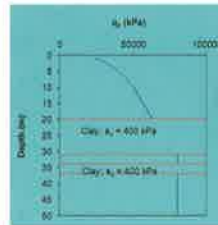
BASIL 用户单元

- A 'brush' of 'hairs' radiating from pile centre line
- Pile 'penetrates' to first row of 'hairs'
- Intersection of skirt tip with 'hairs' defines spring origin
- Pile 'penetrates' to next row of 'hairs'
- Springs from first row are loaded if any radial displacement
- Pile deflects as required
- Intersection of skirt tip with next row of 'hairs'
- And so on

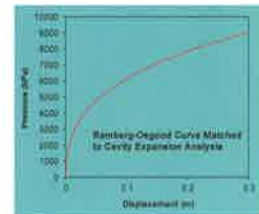


土性参数 - '密砂'

Soil Profile

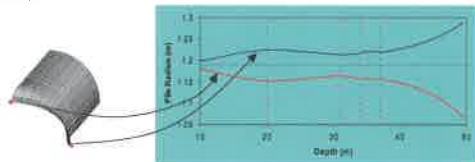


Bell Spring (Very Dense Sand $q_s = 80 \text{ MPa}$)



典型工况

- 10 mm radial imperfection
- First mode shape (assuming chamfer ring load)
- Pile pushed from depth of 10 m to 50 m
- Track of pile tip:



结语

- Carbonate sediments have unique characteristics, conventional pile design methods do not apply
- Site specific geophysical and geotechnical data must be acquired to facilitate pile design
- Advanced analytical and numerical analysis tools have been developed through many years of piling in carbonate sediments practice, based on the unique soil response
- Fugro has used these tools for many projects, either engaged by Operators or Contractors
- Design reports (methods/ analyses) have been reviewed/ verified by Lloyd/ DNV
- High quality products were delivered to client satisfactory

张建国
 +61 8 9423 3306
 g.zhang@fugro.com

Thank You

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