Imperial College London

Two UK Joint Industry Projects

Piles driven piles in chalk Monopiles driven in sand & stiff clay

Richard Jardine

Chalk: Axial behaviour

Motivated by Offshore Wind Farms such as Wikinger, German Baltic

70 Turbines on jackets: 286 piles, 2.4 to 3.6m diameter

Static, cyclic & dynamic testing offshore

Supporting onshore research in UK



Research sites

Wikinger

- Offshore Germany, full scale, 40m water
- Static, cyclic & dynamic tests
- Low-Medium density chalk & glacial till

Kent

- Onshore, chalk quarry in SE England
- Reduced scale, more control
- Low-Medium density Chalk from surface



Wikinger OWF location



Kent test site



Kent test site





 Imperial College Test Site

 ▼
 CPTu

 ⊕
 139mm dia. pile + DLT

 ○
 139mm dia. pile

 ☆
 Imperial College PIle

Field testing:

Driven piles, with dynamic monitoring

Plus highly instrumented ICP

And in-situ and laboratory testing

Kent site conditions

- CPTu trends, water table below investigation depth
- Saturated low to medium density chalk from surface



CPTu IC_05

Driven piles: 2015-15

• 140mm dia. tubular steel piles

• Dynamic driving monitoring

 Ageing study: tests on fresh piles at four ages

 Cyclic investigation: fresh piles at ≈ 250 day age



ICP tests 2015-2016

- Complement driven piles
- 102mm dia. jacked closed-ended
- Local radial and shear shaft stresses, pore water pressures & axial loads
- Local effective stress paths during
 installation, long term equalisation & loading
- Collaboration with Barry Lehane (UWA)



ICP configuration

Example ICP results – load testing



Effective stress paths defined during static & cyclic loading Constrained dilation on loading to failure Response to cyclic loading also established

Driven piles: static tests on 'fresh' driven piles



- Rate of set up reduces with time, approximately log-linear trend
 - Previously tested piles follow different trend
 - Field and laboratory study of impact on chalk around piles

Cyclic tests on driven piles in Kent

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1 First: static reference test Two way 0.8 Q_t tension capacity pre-cycling One way 0.6 7 cyclic tests on 4 piles \approx 250 u₀vc/Q₁ days post driving 0.4 DP5-CY2 ♦^{DP1-C} Load controlled, 20s period DP7-CY1 DP4-CY2 FoS = 1.0 0.2 DP5-CY1 DP4-CY1 Up to 1000 one-way cycles DP1-CY FoS = 1.5 0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 0 mean

Cyclic tests: driven piles in Kent

- Unstable, metastable & fully stable responses observed
- Static reference test after each cyclic failure
- Not unduly sensitive to cycling after ageing
- Larger scale, instrumented tests under two-way conditions: ALPACA JIP proposal



Summary: Chalk JIP

• Offshore: dynamic, static & cyclic tests

Onshore: static & cyclic tests on driven piles and ICPs All testing completed 2016 Improving design for axially loaded driven piles

• Papers in 2017: SUT OSIG, Geotechnique, & Can. Geot. Journ.

 Further work, including lateral loading? In progress, ALPACA proposal- learning from PISA 1 & PISA 2 monopile projects



PISA: new design from analysis, advanced SI & field tests





Only lateral p-y `springs' Little scope to capture detailed soil properties Four sets of 'springs', check by 28 instrumented driven steel piles Dunkerque & Cowden test sites

PISA JIP: combined lateral & moment loading of low L/D monopiles: Dunkerque sand & Cowden glacial till



Comprehensive CPTu & seismic in-situ testing

3-D ICFEP analysis to derive non-linear 'spring' curves Calibrated to advanced lab tests at Imperial College

Dunkerque: dense marine sand

Two PhD testing programmes: stress path & HCA experiments

Cowden: Humberside

Sandy glacial till with stones & fissures HCA 'specimen sculpting' aided by CT scanning





Compressibility, non-linear stiffness & shear strength Anisotropy, strain rate & cyclic dependency

3-D ICFEP soil models Calibrated to laboratory & in-situ tests



Zdravković, Taborda, Potts, Jardine, Sideri, Schroeder, Byrne, McAdam, Burd, Houlsby, Martin, Gavin, Doherty, Igoe, Muir Wood, Kallehave & Skov Gretlund 2015

2m diameter monopiles under cyclic loading at Dunkerque



Summary for PISA: lateral and moment loading

• Improving design for monopiles; static response with cyclic testing

• Extensive analysis & field testing supported by laboratory testing

 New static design approach in use, papers in 2017; SUT OSIG Keynote & Journal submissions

• PISA 2 project: wider spread of soil conditions, including layering

• Cyclic design: new research