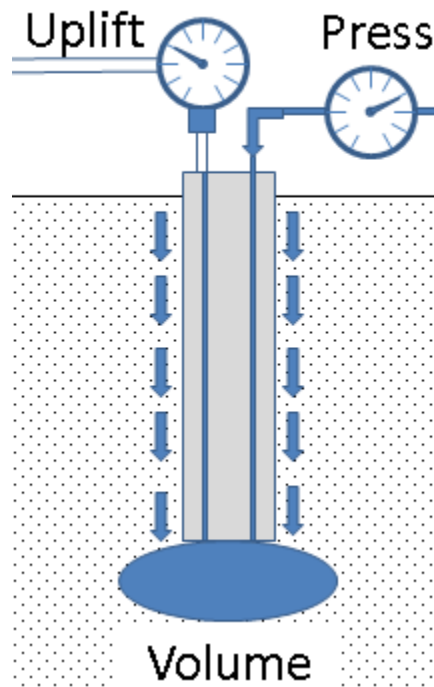


# Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) Resistance Factors for Tip Grouted Drilled Shafts



BDV25 TWO 977-37  
*GRIP 2019*

# Outline

- Problem Statement
- Background
  - Grouting Basics
  - Grouting Systems
  - Grouting Methods
- Expected Grouting Performance
- Design Methods
- Measured vs Predicted Capacity Statistics
- Results and Conclusions

# Problem Statement

- Like all capacity prediction methods, the post-grouted end bearing of drilled shafts has inherent uncertainty.
- Both the design and construction practices affect reliability
- No resistance factors (or safety factors) are in place to mitigate the uncertainty associated with varying design or grouting methods

# Soils and Foundations Handbook

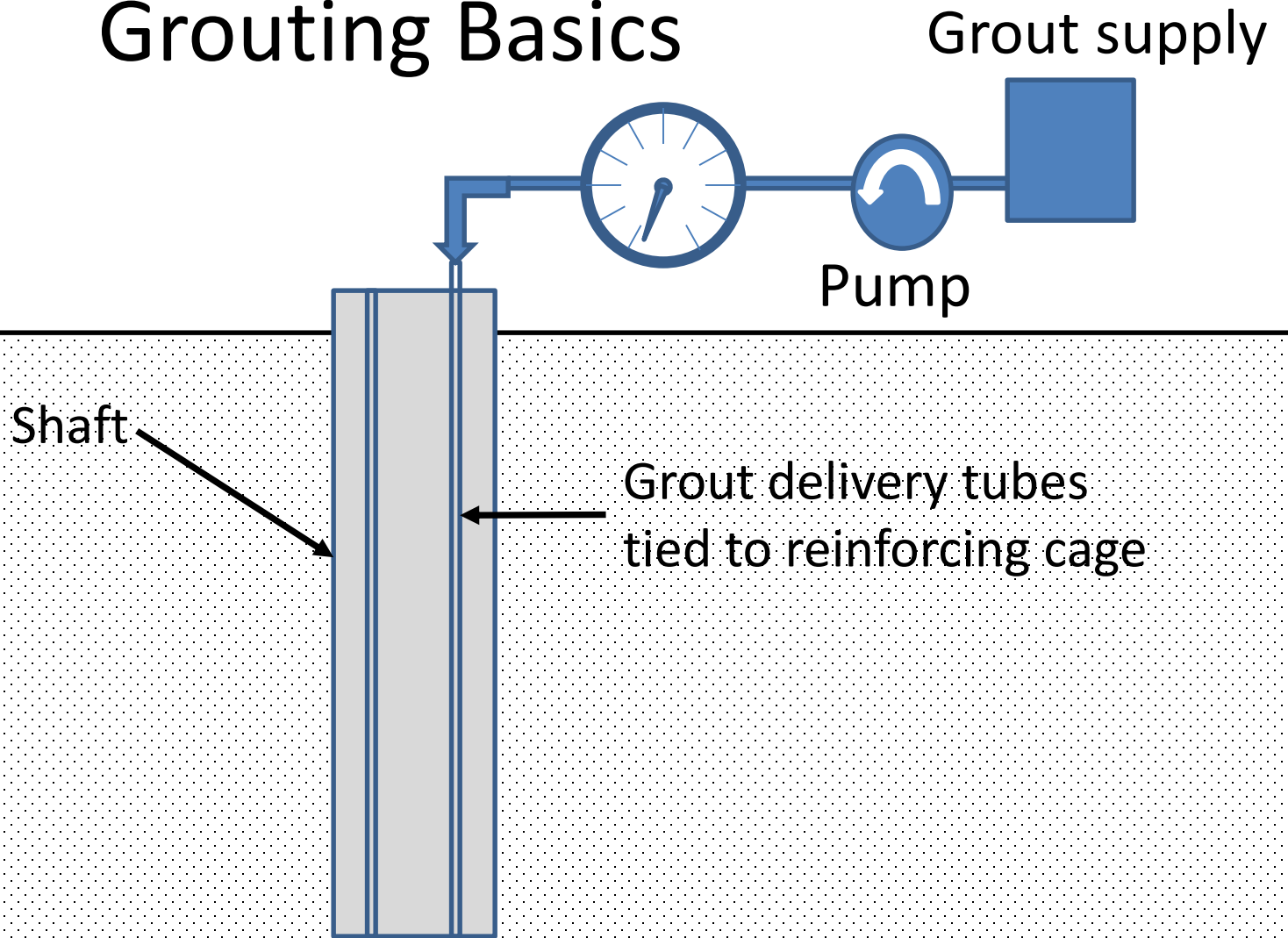
*“Resistance factors and associated design methods for geotechnical resistance of drilled shafts are in SDG Table 3.6.3-1 [Table 2.3]. It is implicitly shown in the table that the resistance factors for **drilled shafts tipped in sand or clay** are based on **side shear** design methods **only** (i.e. FHWA alpha method in clay and FHWA beta method in sand).”*

# Soils and Foundations Handbook

***“In sand, drilled shafts with pressure grouted tips should be considered. Pressure grouted tips are most effective in loose to medium dense sands. Guidance for the design of drilled shafts with pressure grouted tips may be found in Appendix D and in Reference 9.”***

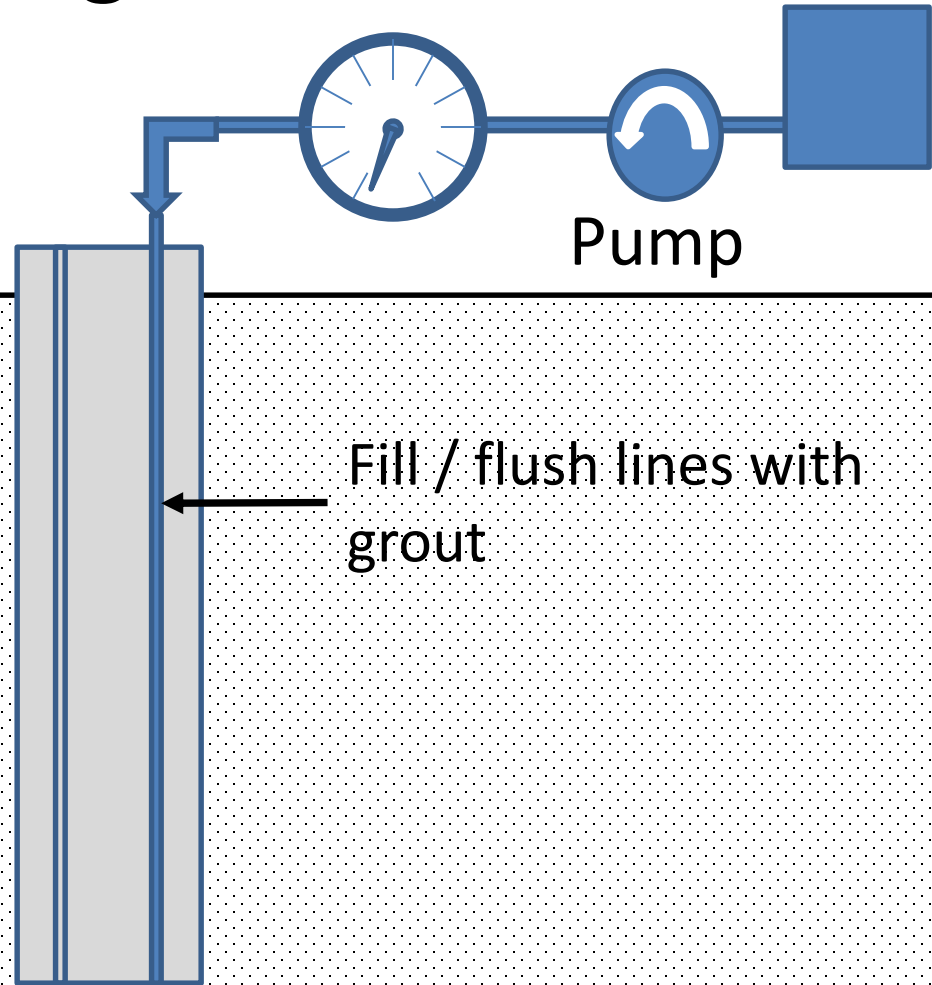
No Resistance Factor is directly associated with pressure grouted shafts; rather that from the load test method is used.

# Grouting Basics



# Grouting Basics

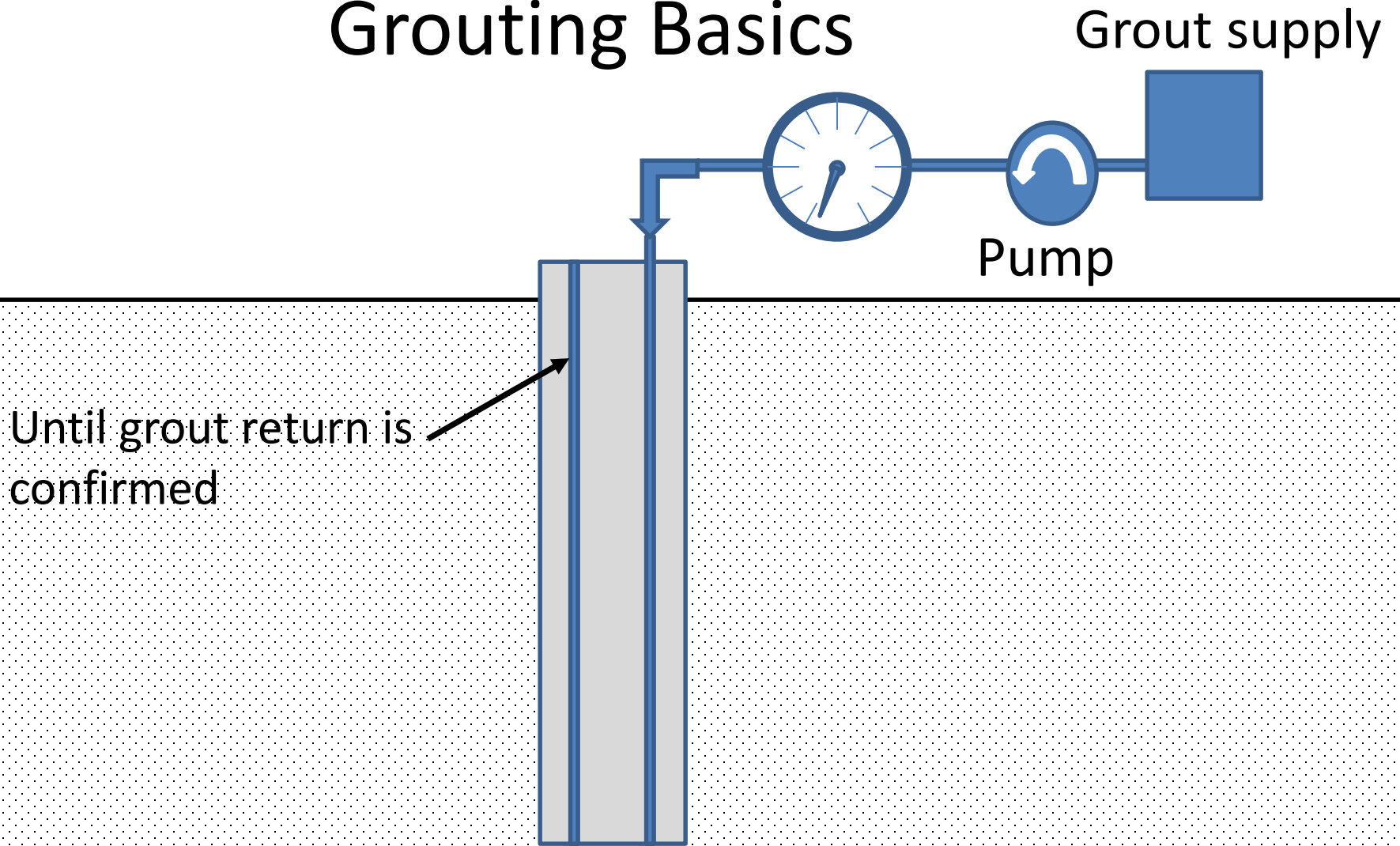
Grout supply



Pump

Fill / flush lines with  
grout

# Grouting Basics

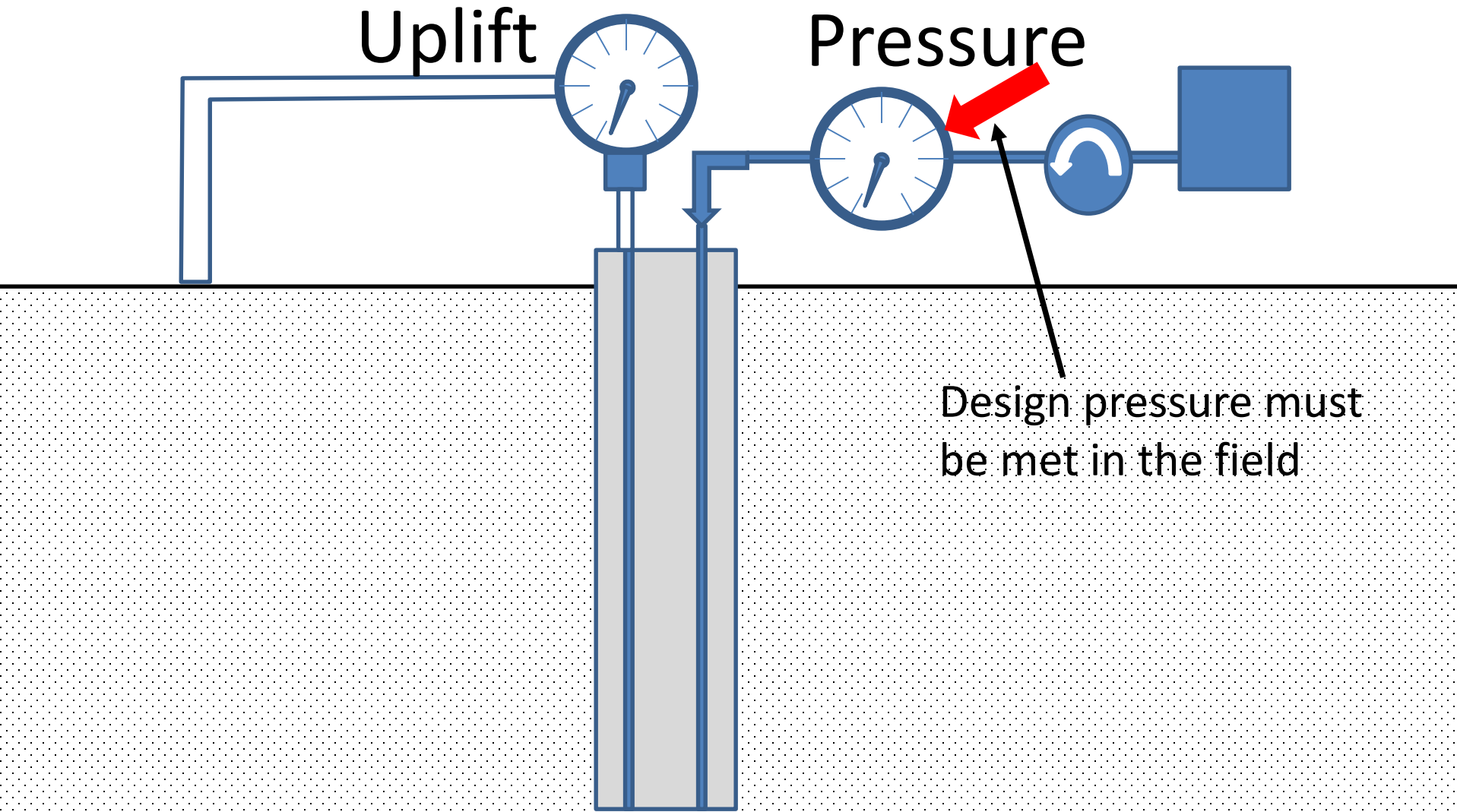


Grout supply

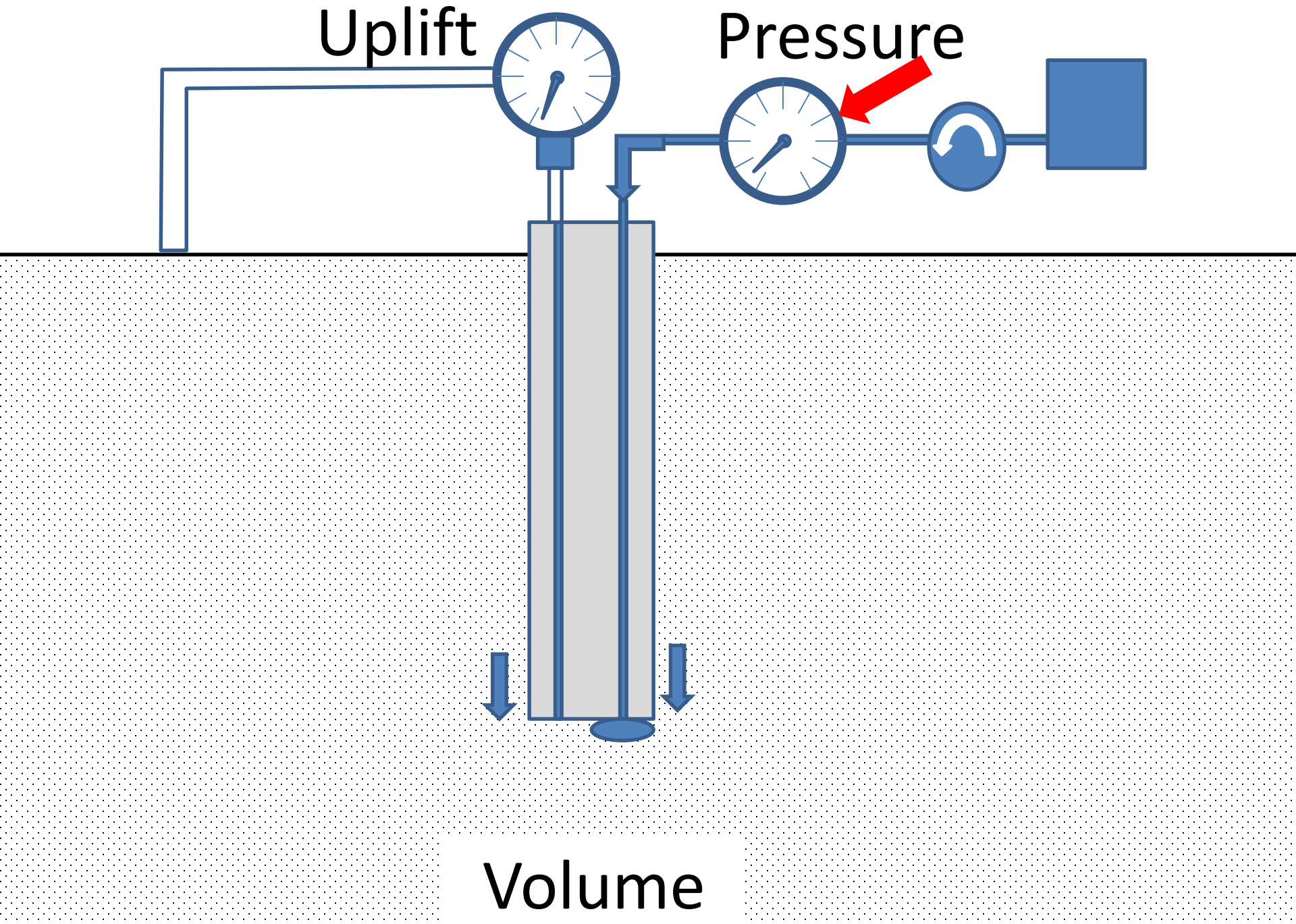
Pump

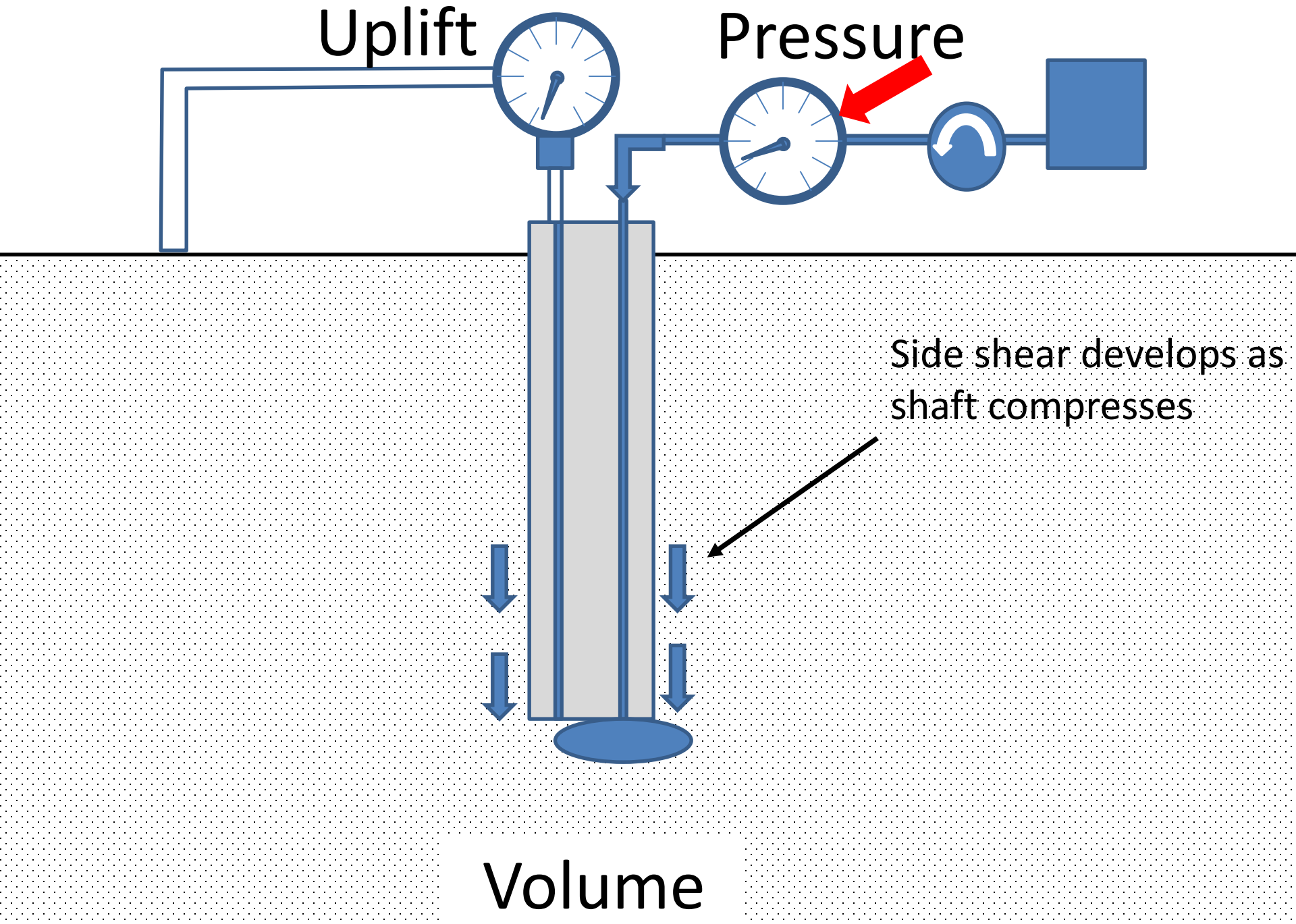
Until grout return is confirmed

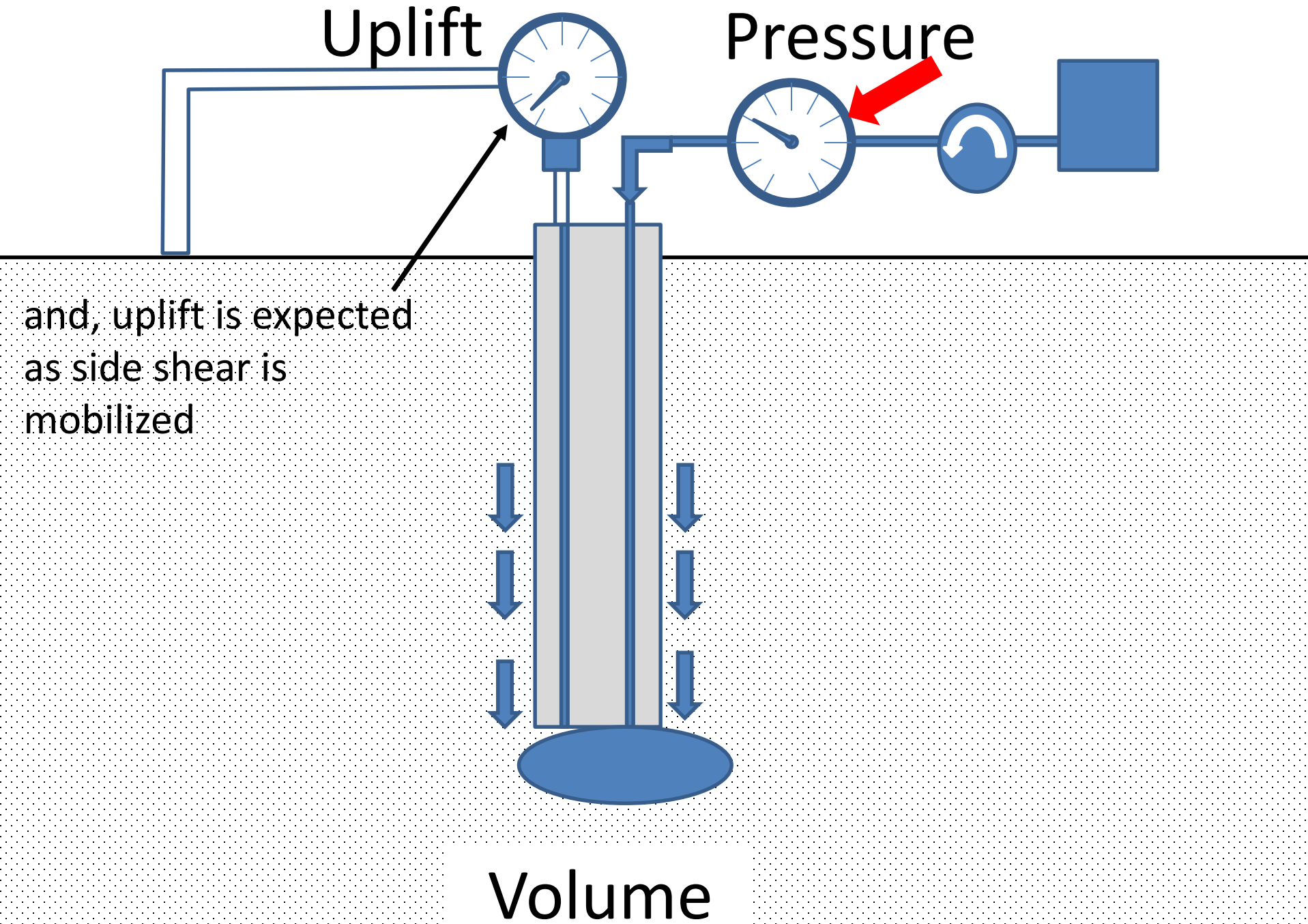


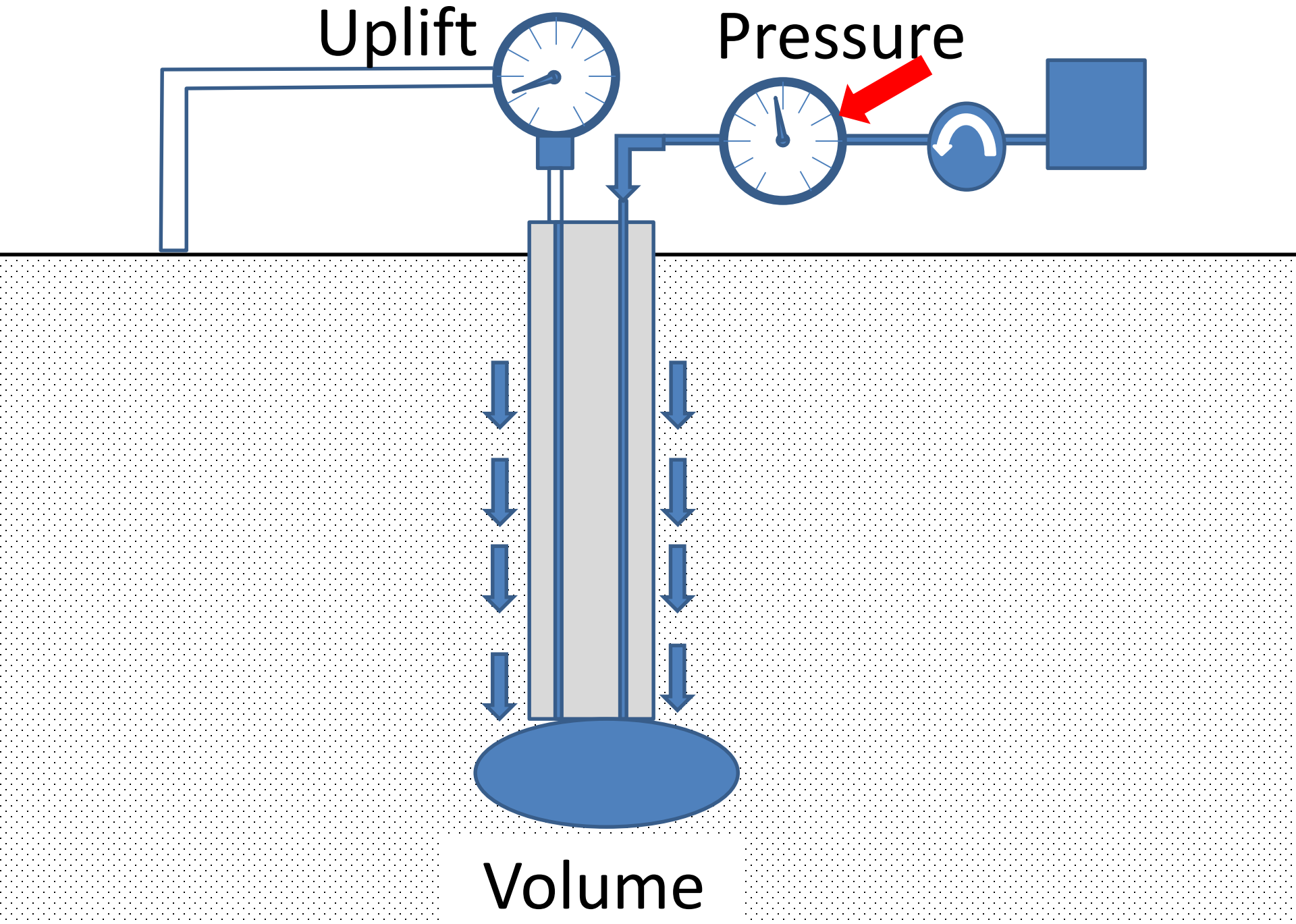


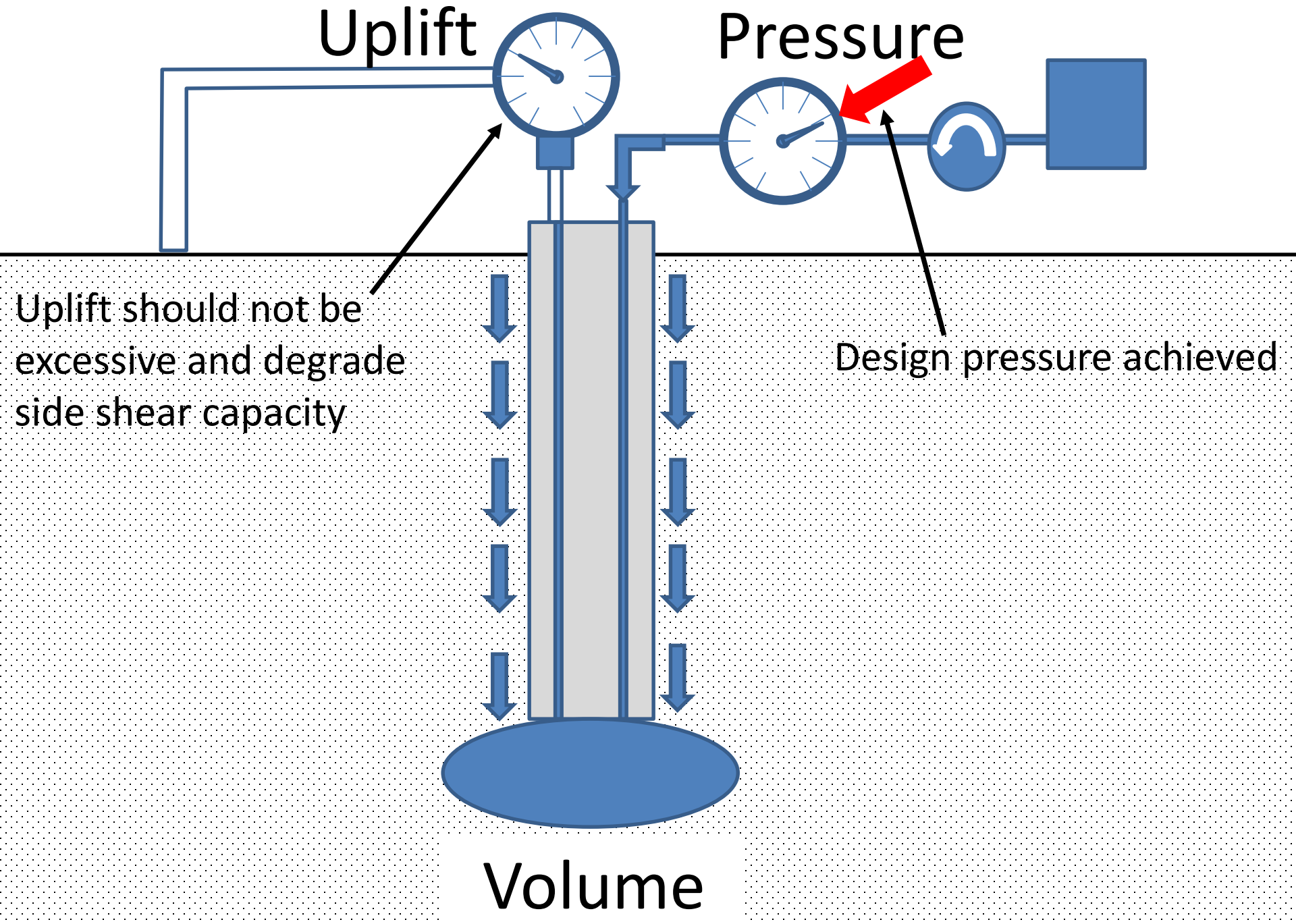
Design pressure must be met in the field

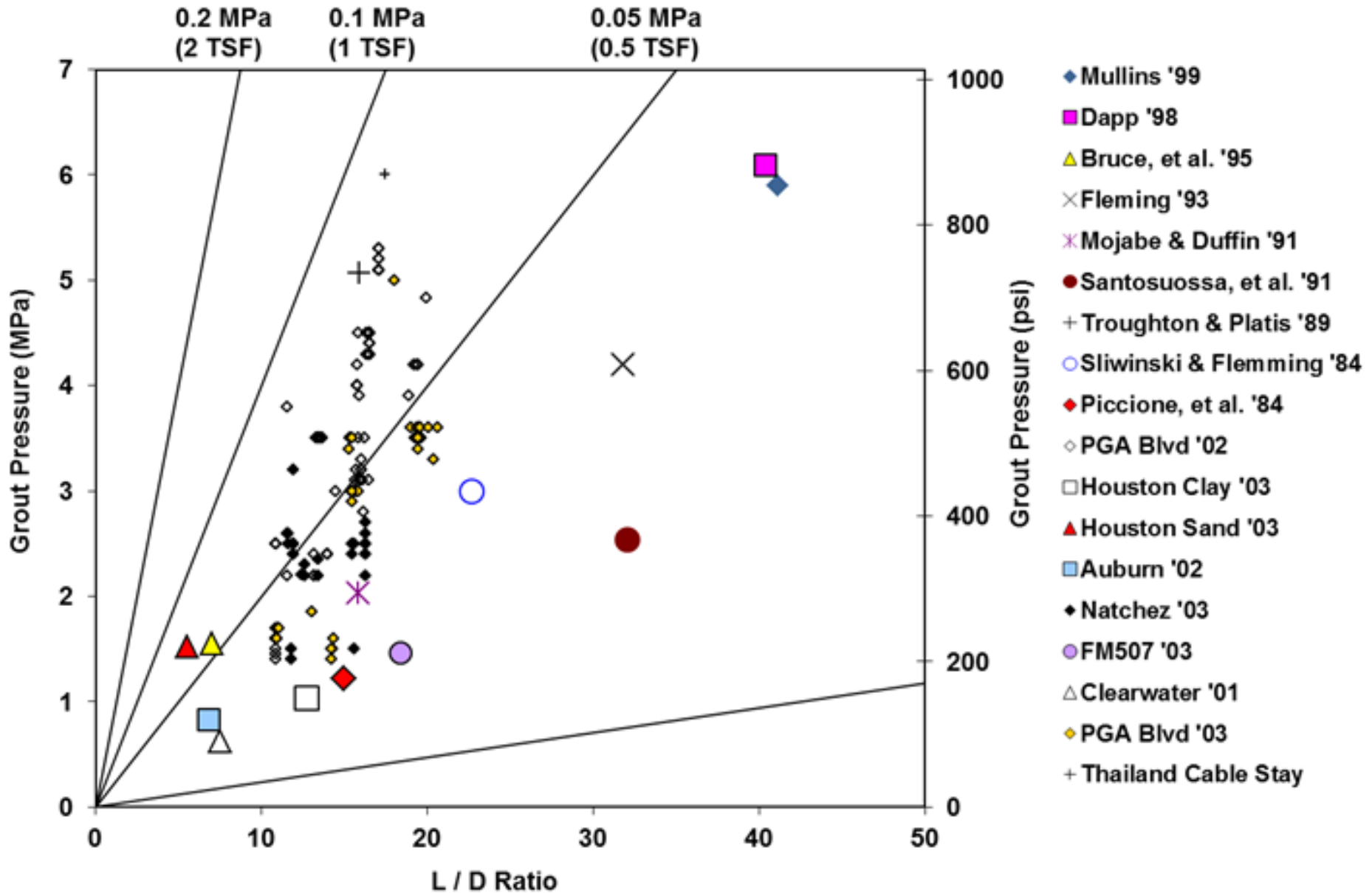












*Max Grout Pressure = 4 (unit side shear) L/D*

# Grouting systems



Sutong (China)



Taipei 101 (Taiwan)



Flagler (Florida)



Sleeve Port (tube-a-manchette)



# Grouting systems



West Palm Beach, FL



Houston, TX



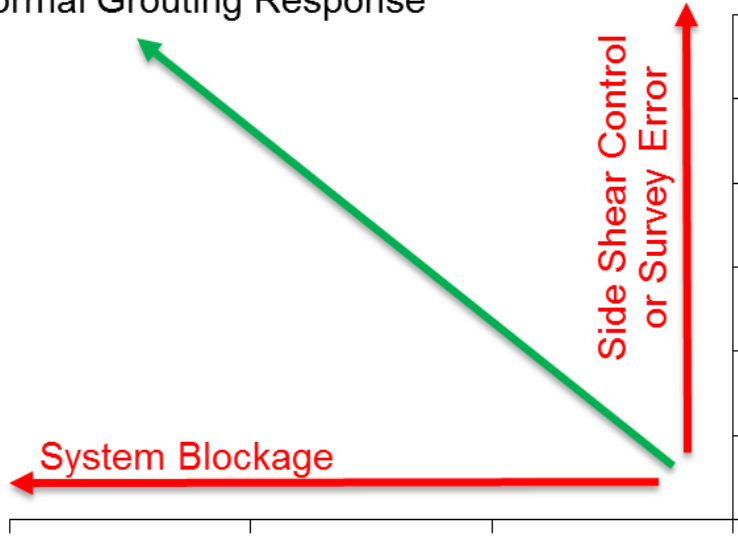
Taipei, Taiwan



Tampa, FL

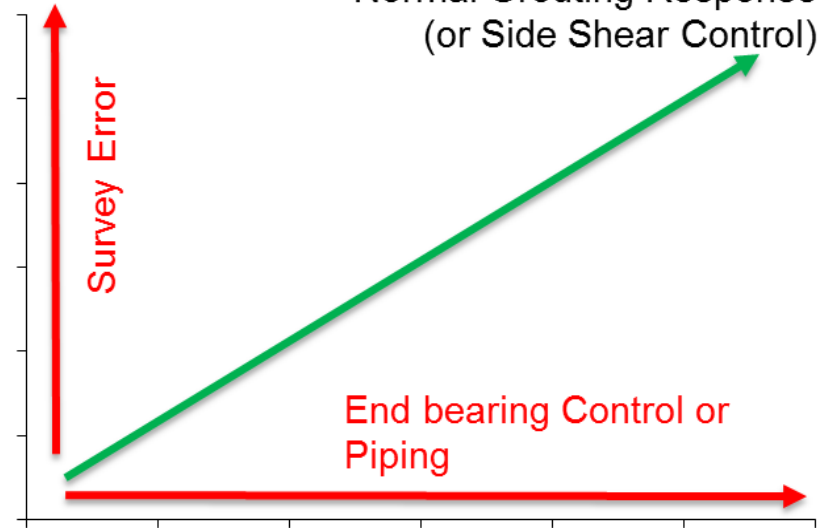
Flat jack (open or closed)

Normal Grouting Response



Normal Grouting Response (or Side Shear Control)

Shaft Uplift



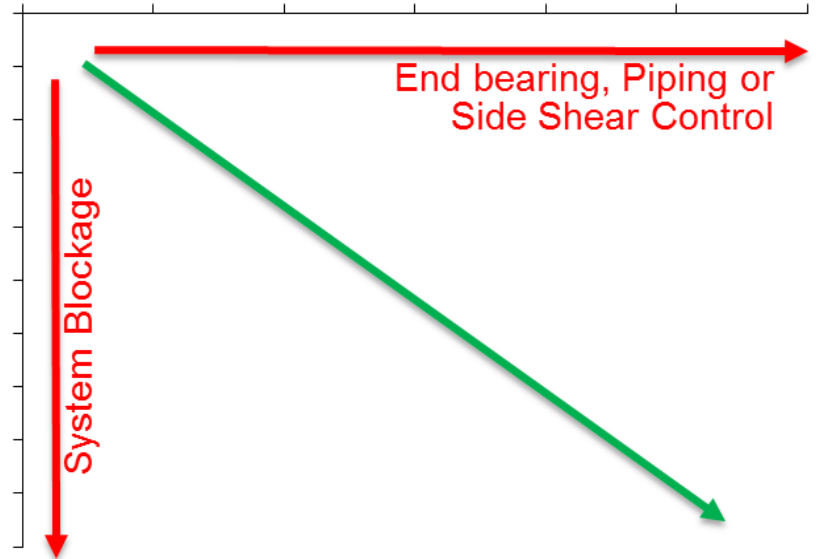
## Grout Pressure *Effectiveness Plots* Grout Volume

NOTE:

- (1) All graphs should demonstrate a diagonal trend away from the center.
- (2) If any one of the graphs demonstrates a horizontal or vertical trend, the post grouting process has become ineffective for one of the reasons shown

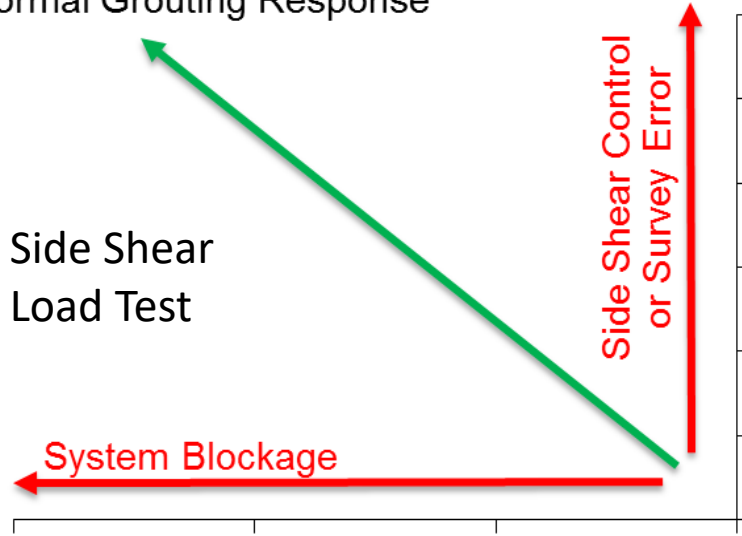
# Expected Results

Grout Pressure



Normal Grouting Response

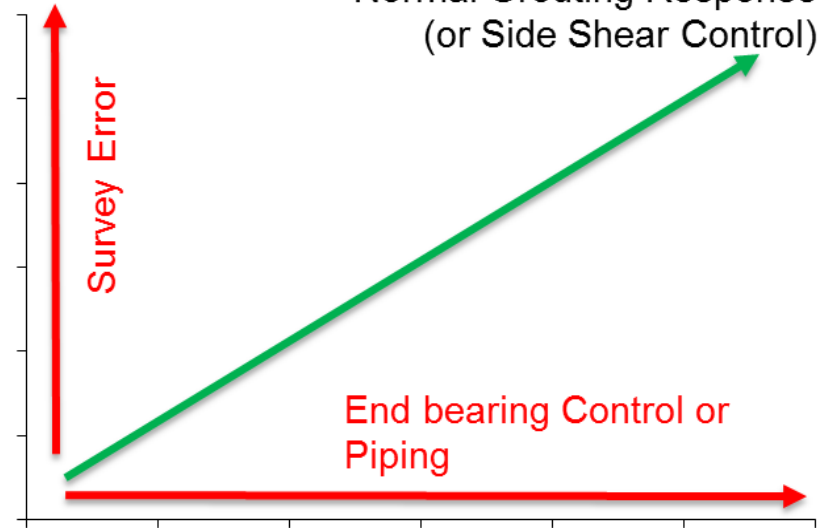
Normal Grouting Response



Grout Pressure

Normal Grouting Response  
(or Side Shear Control)

Shaft Uplift



Grout Volume

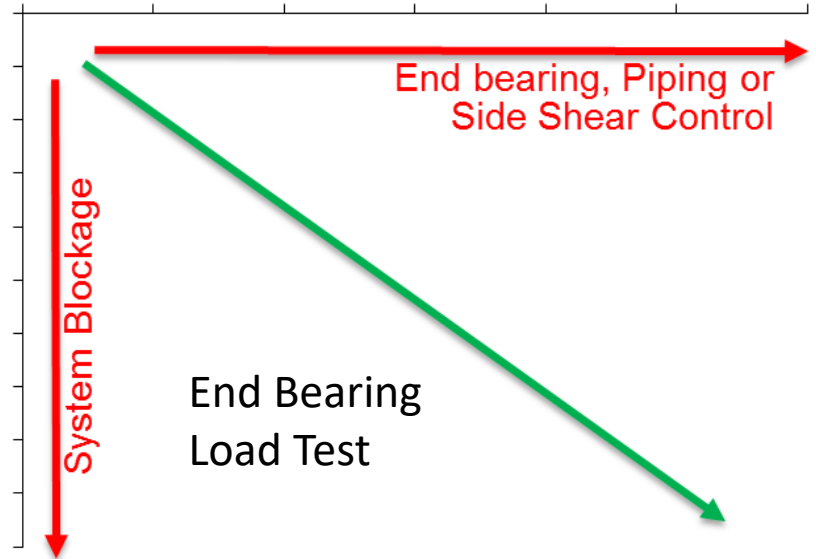
Where volume is disp in both directions

NOTE:

- (1) All graphs should demonstrate a diagonal trend away from the center.
- (2) If any one of the graphs demonstrates a horizontal or vertical trend, the post grouting process has become ineffective for one of the reasons shown

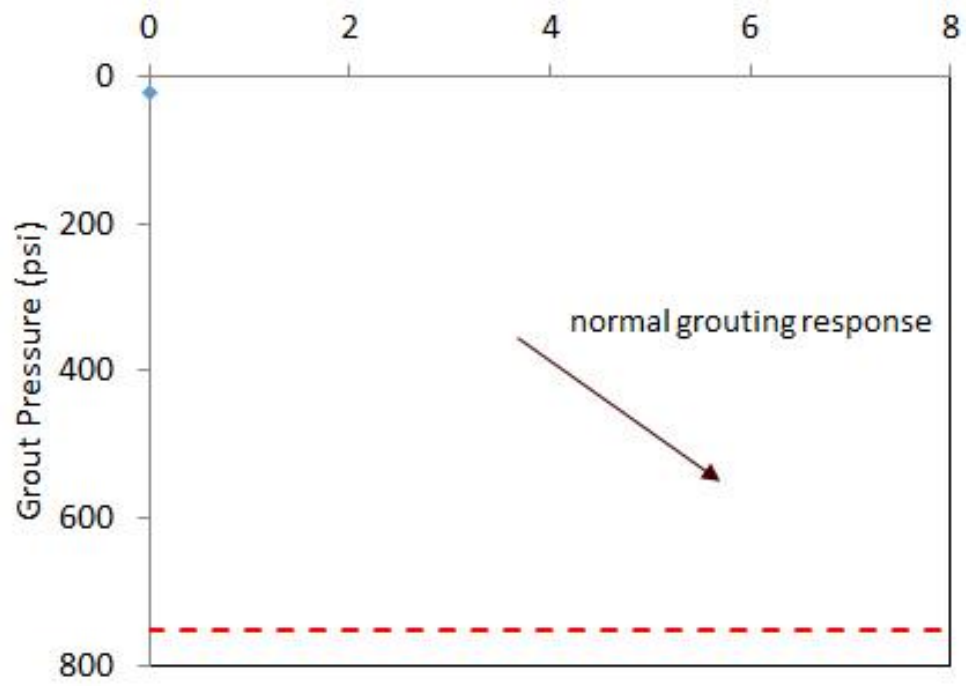
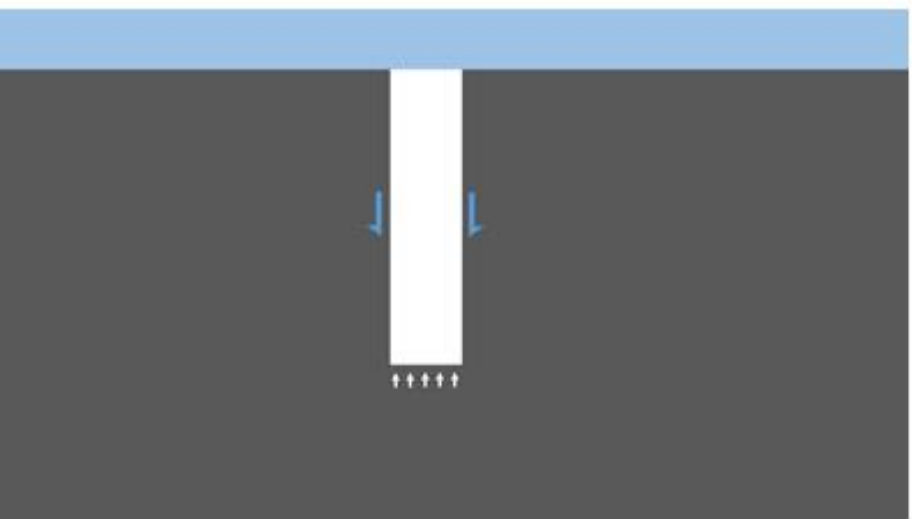
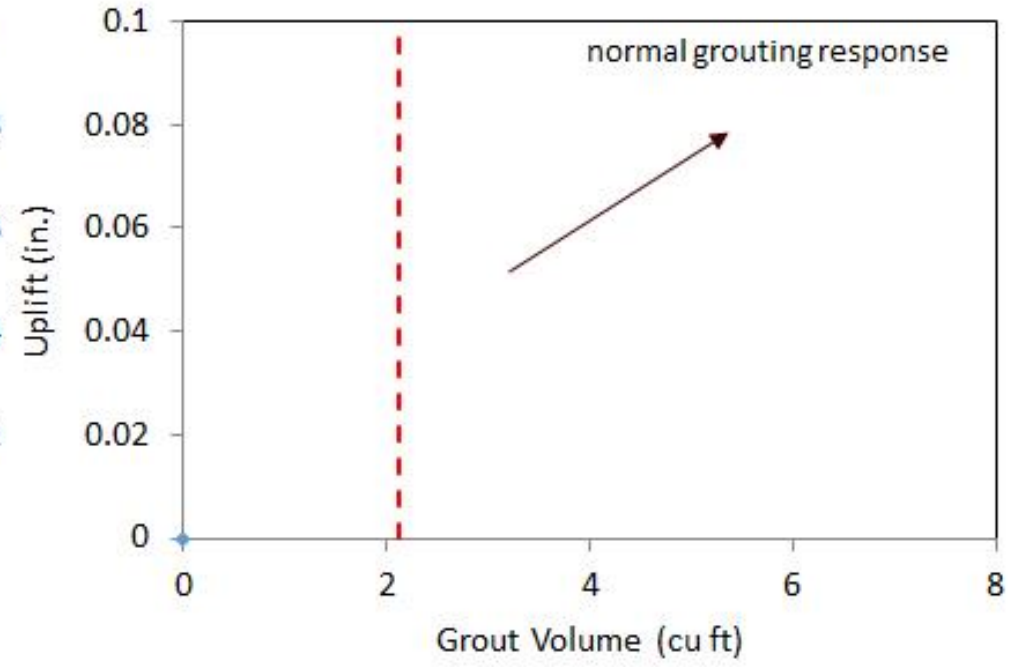
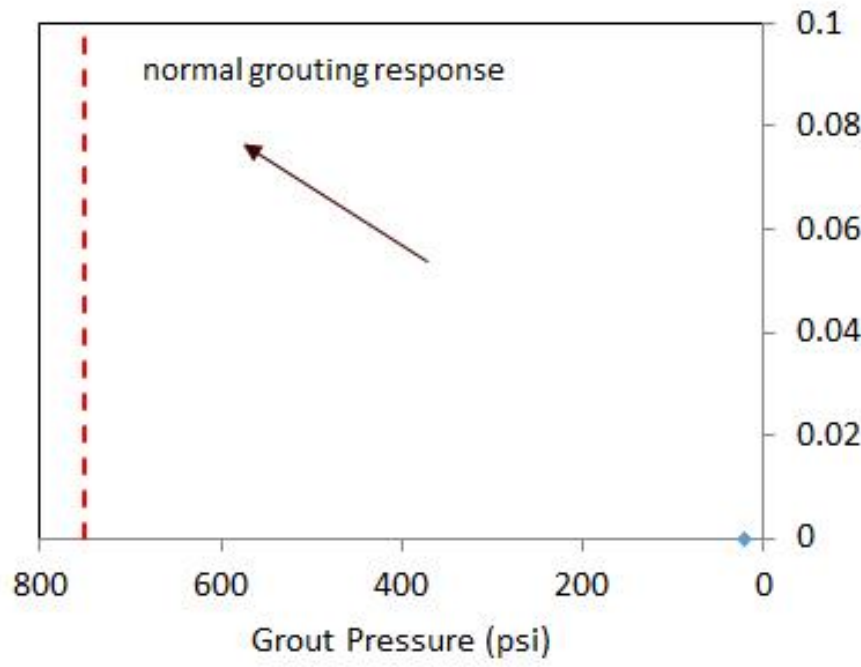
Expected Results

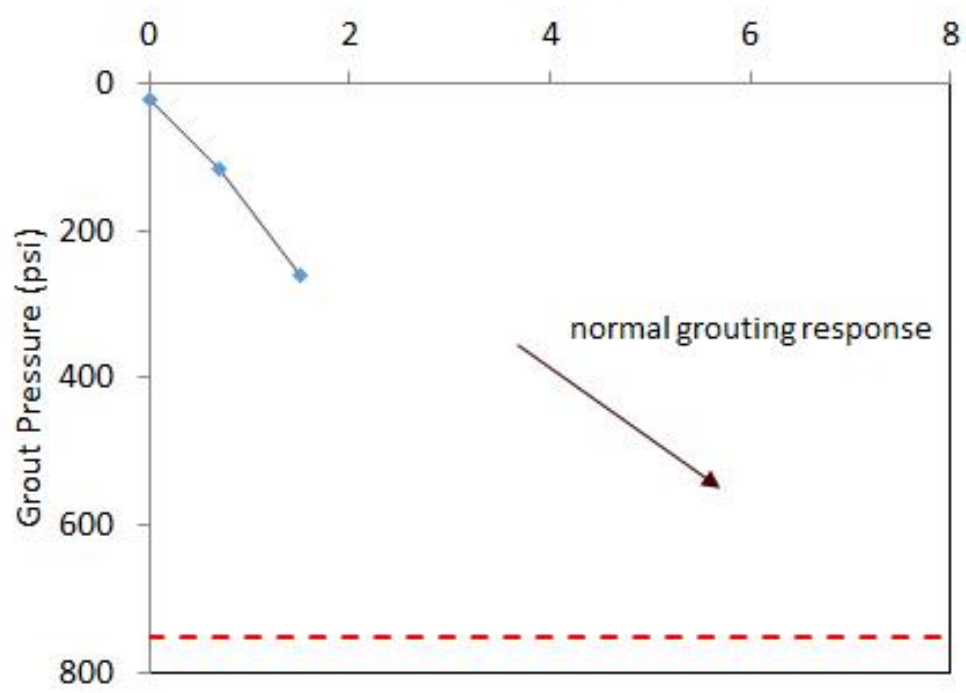
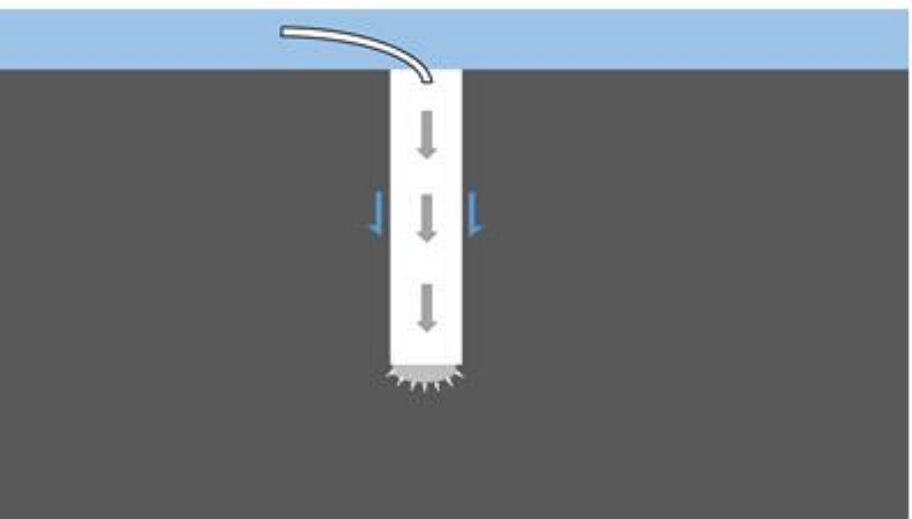
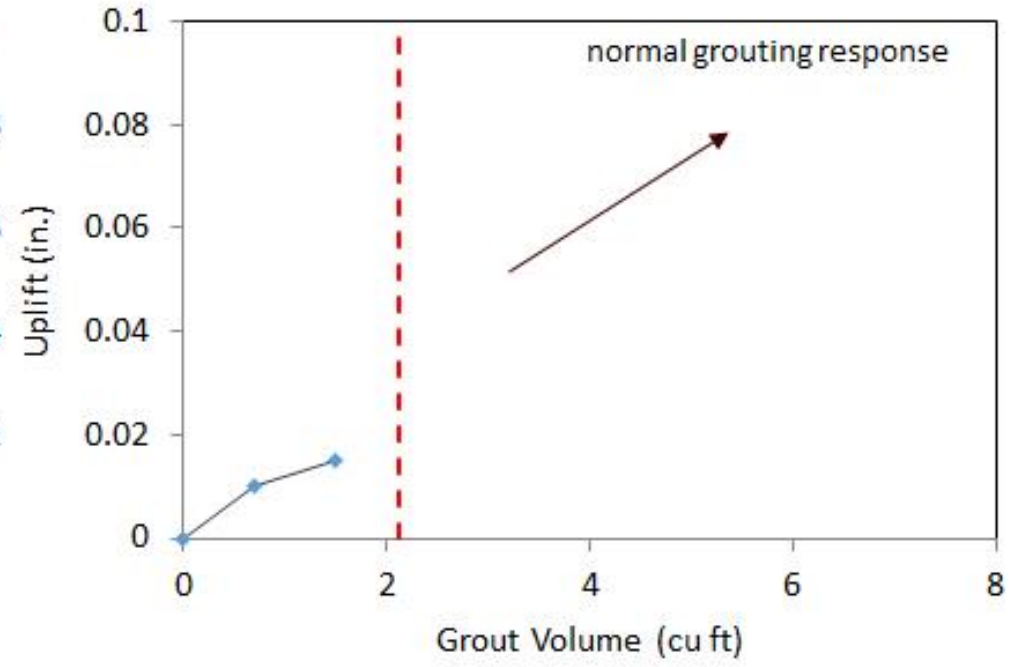
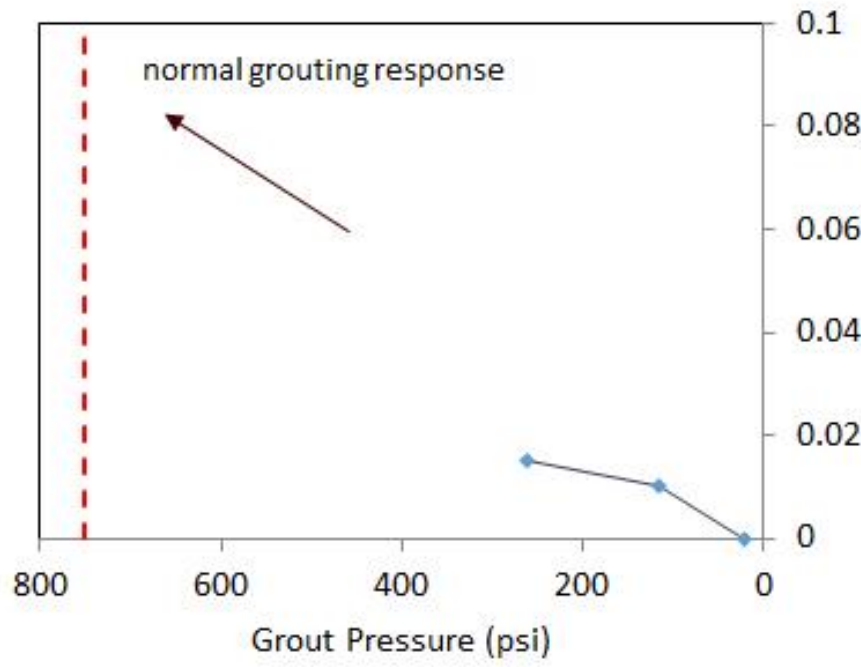
Grout Pressure

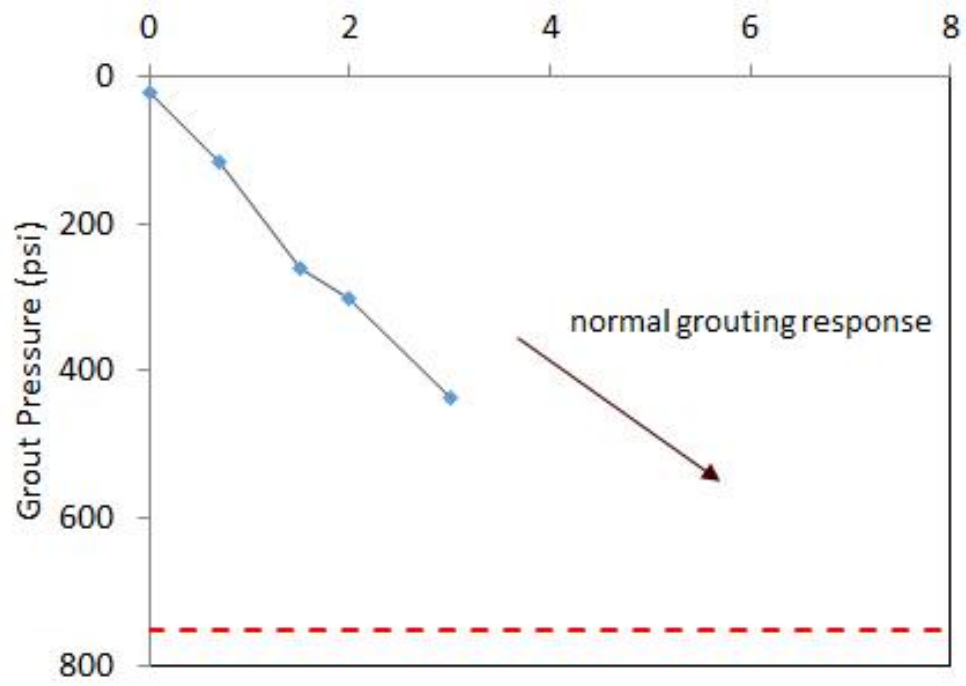
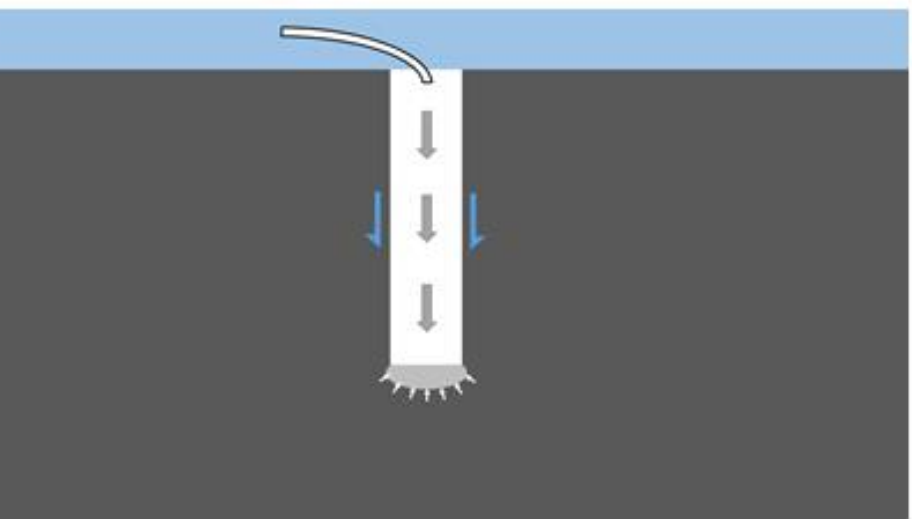
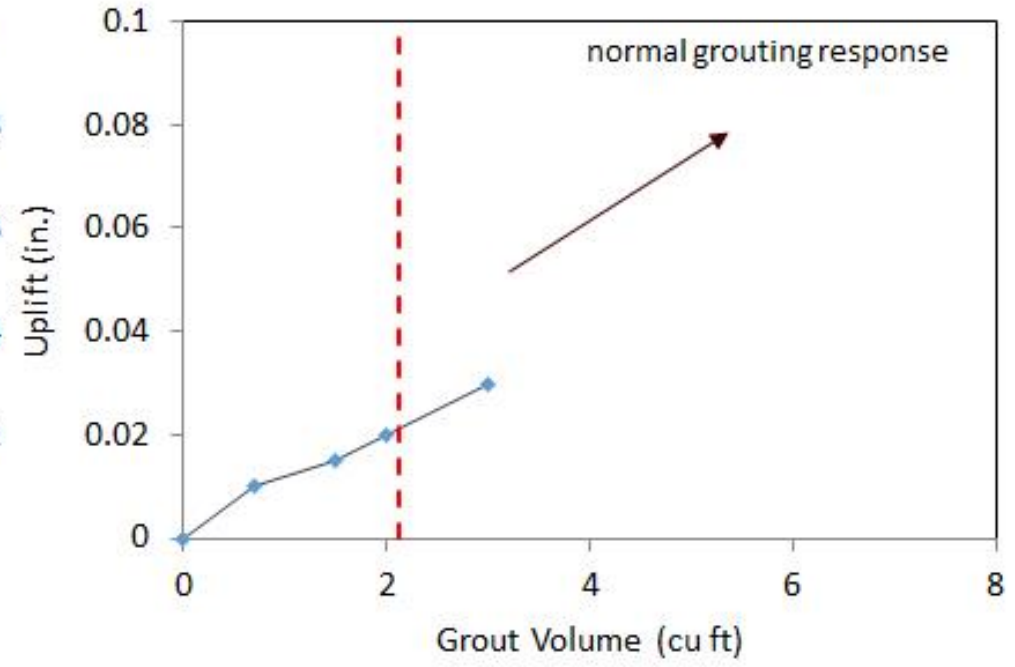
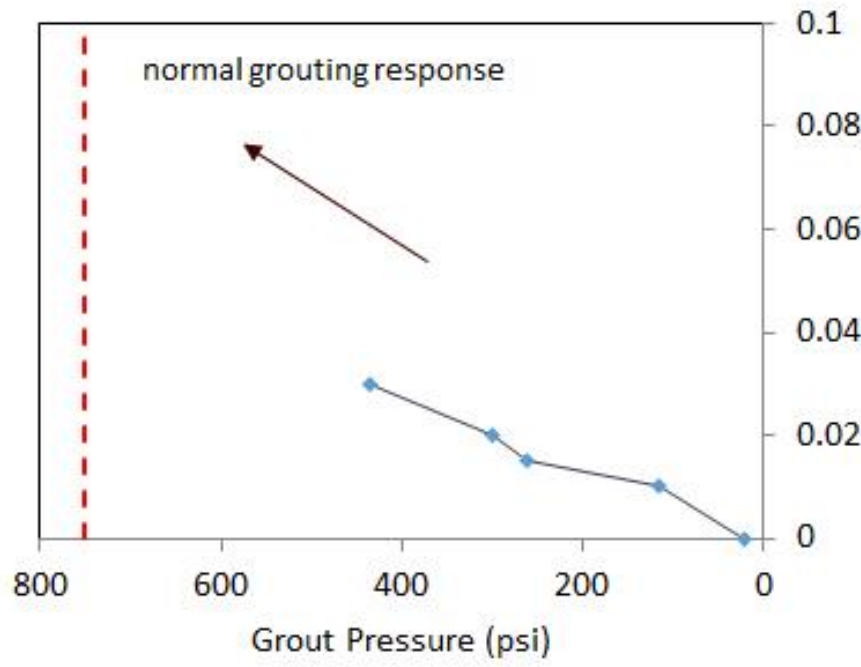


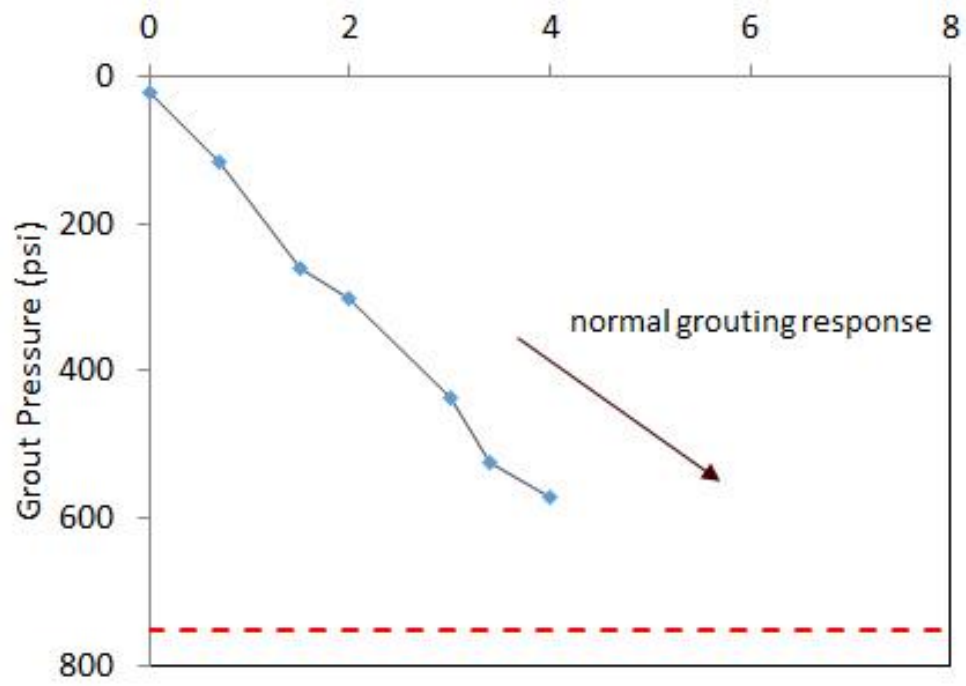
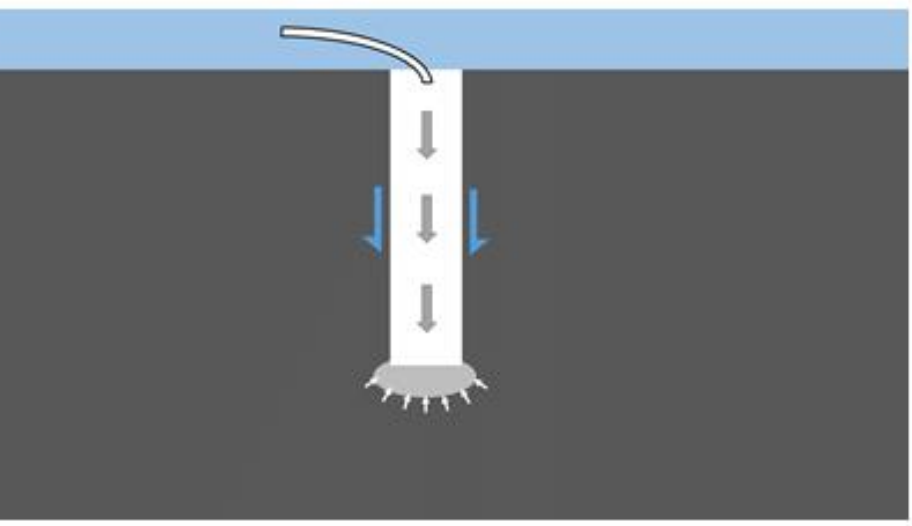
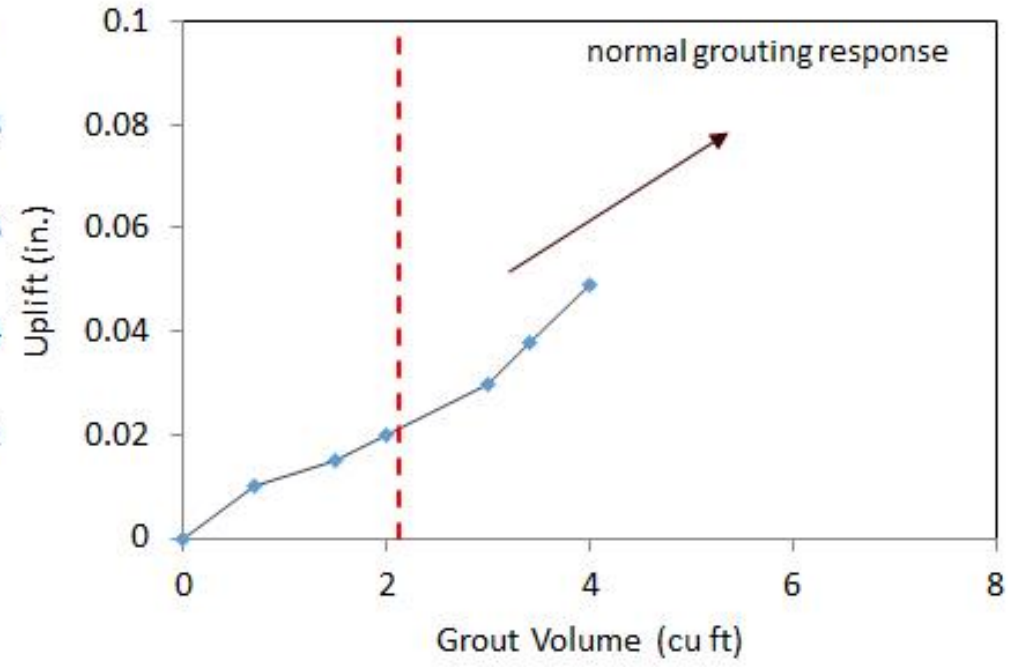
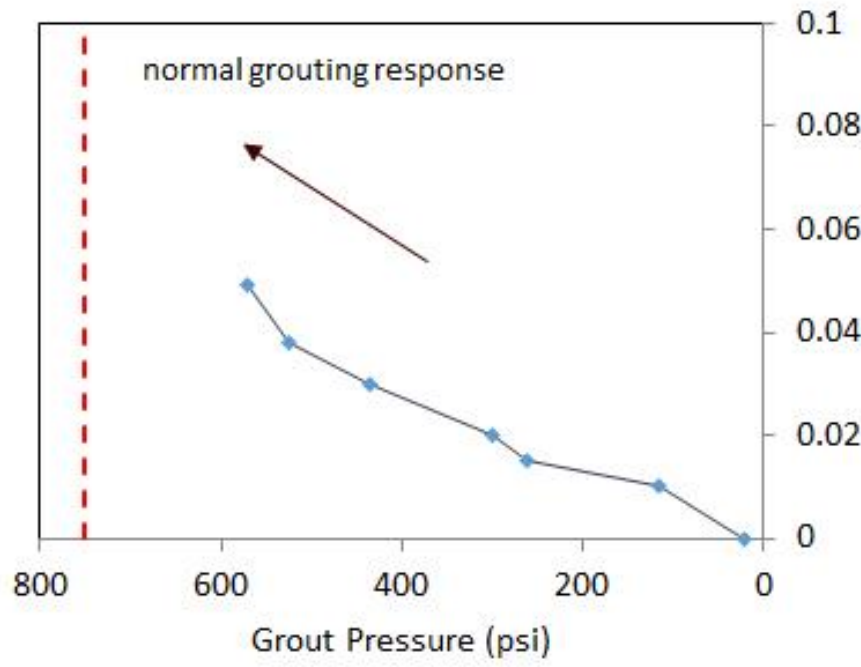
End Bearing Load Test

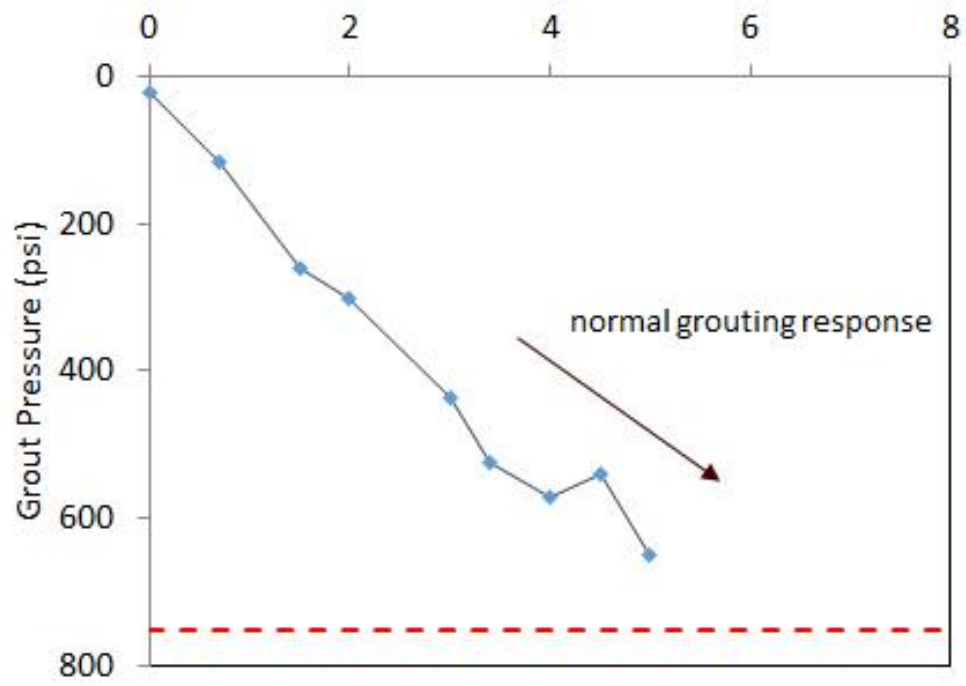
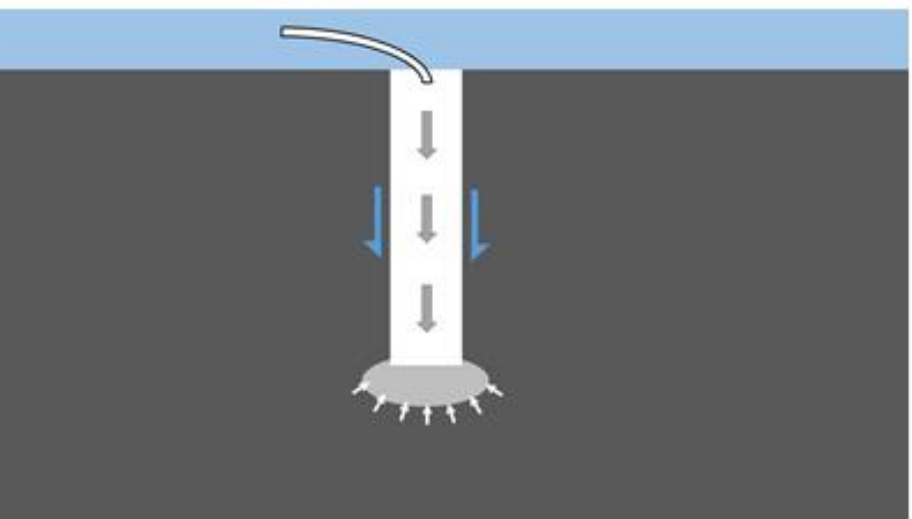
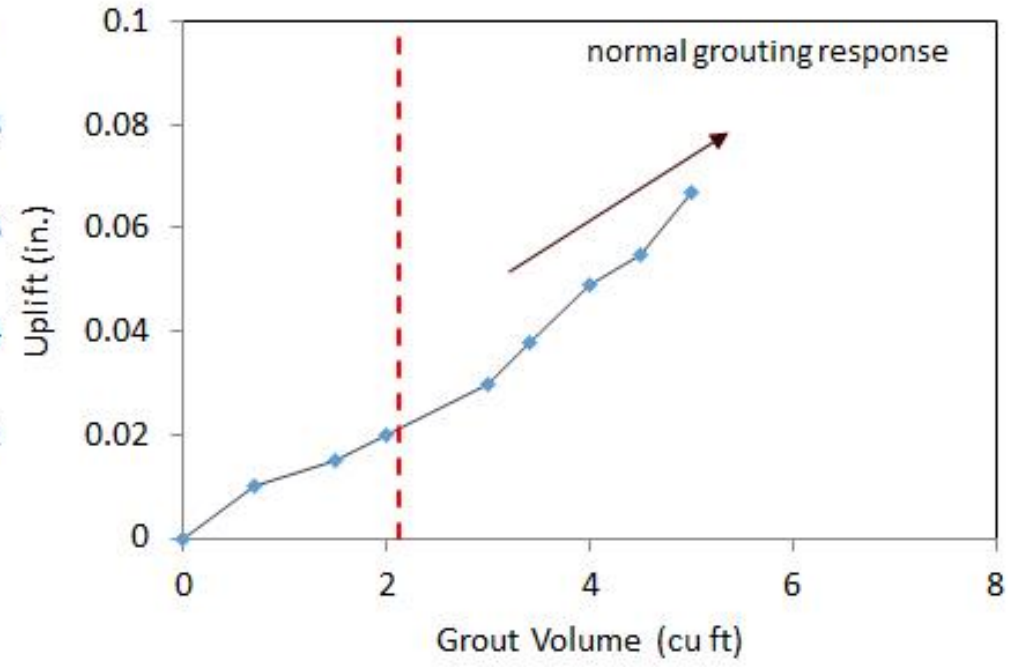
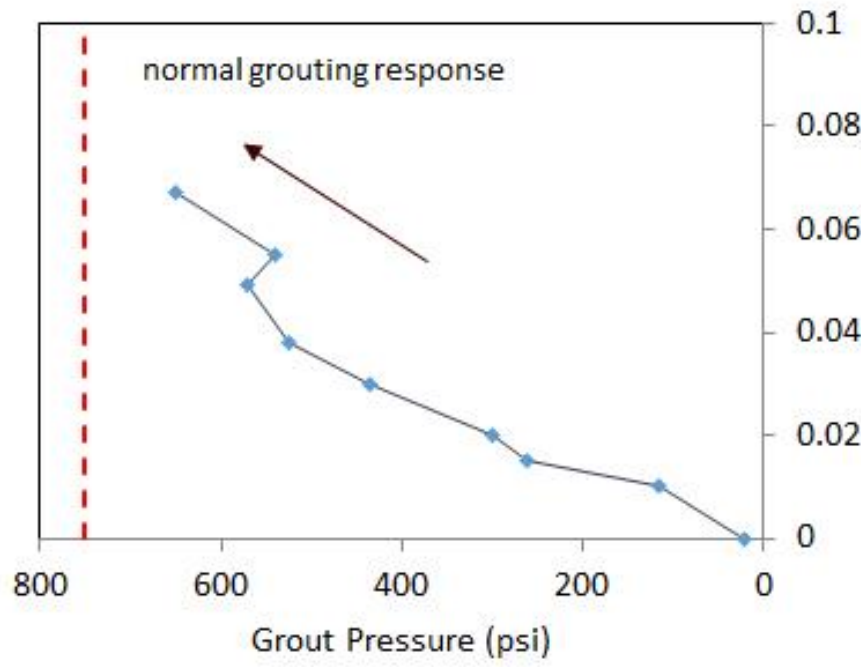
Normal Grouting Response



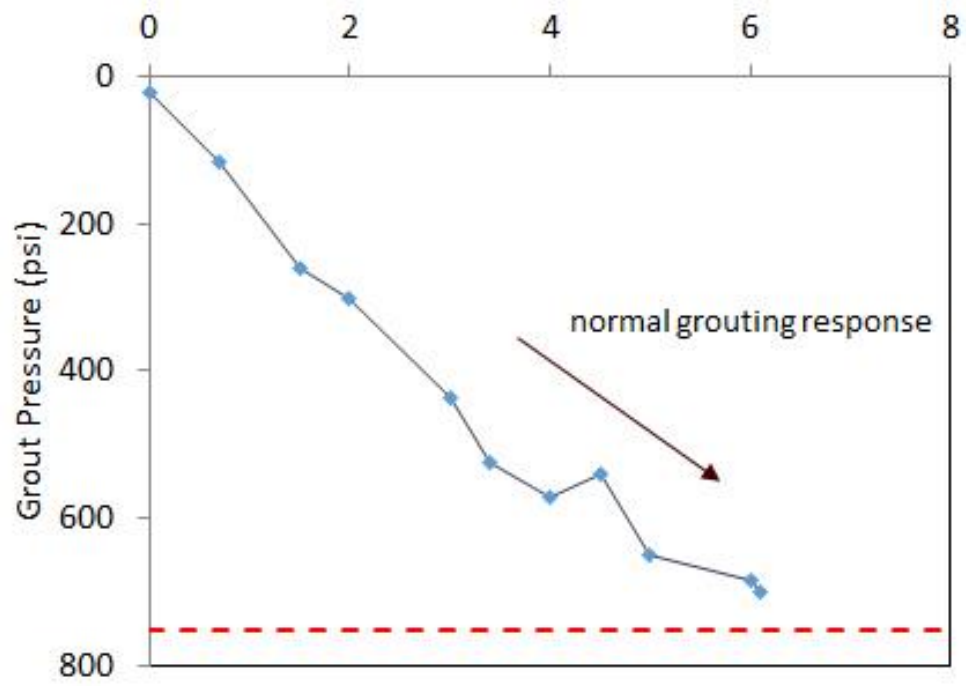
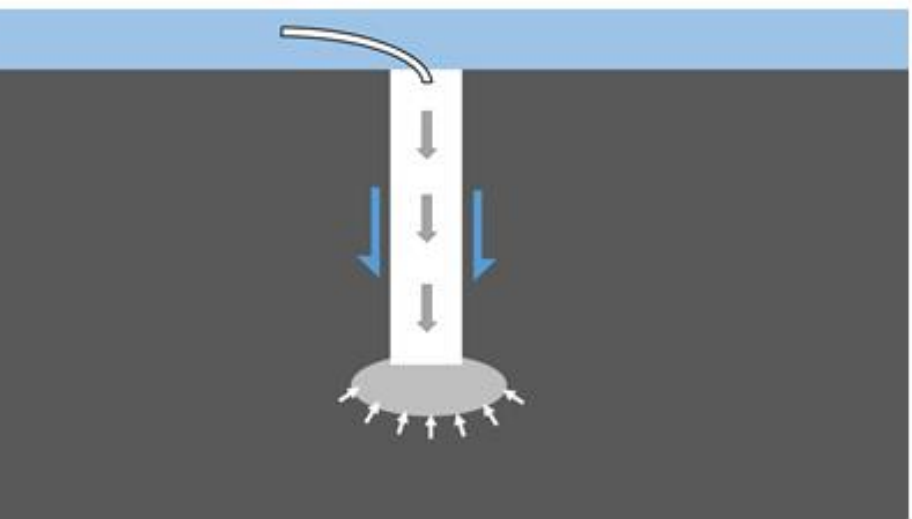
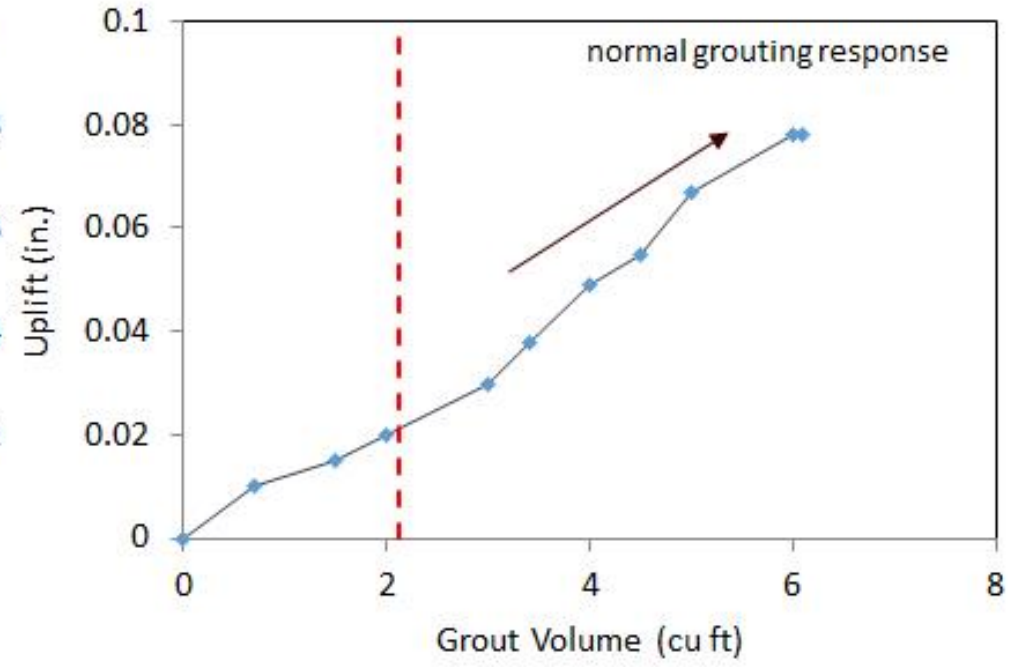
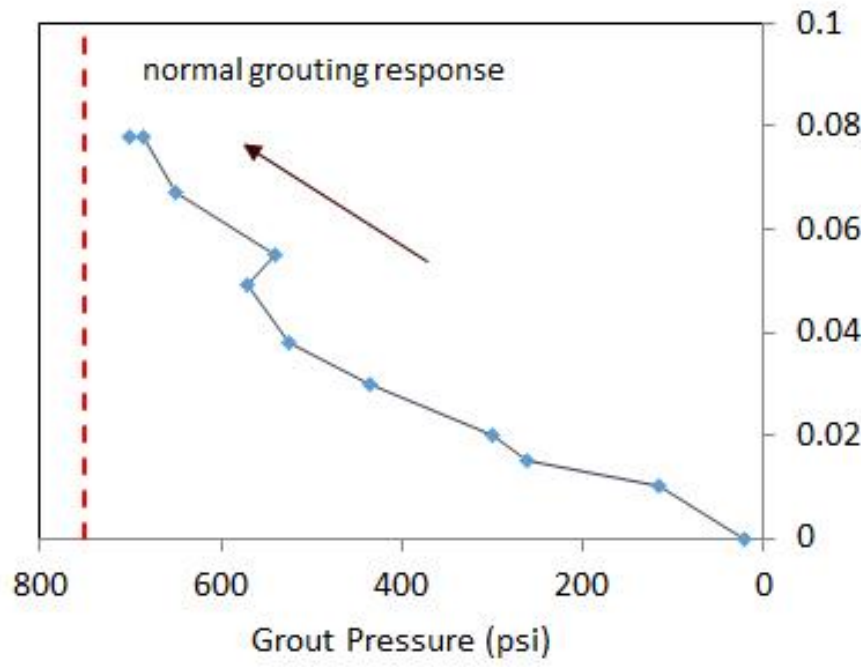


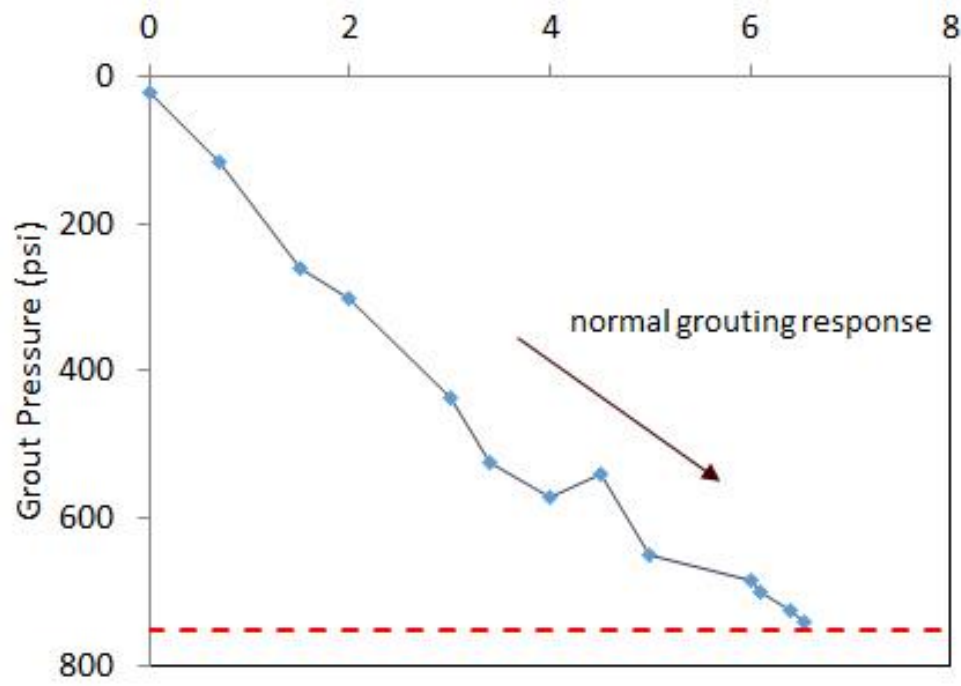
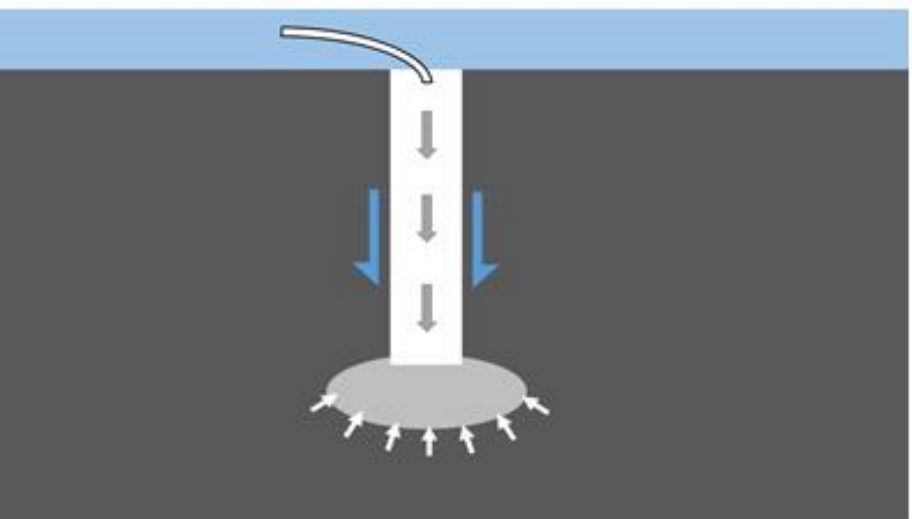
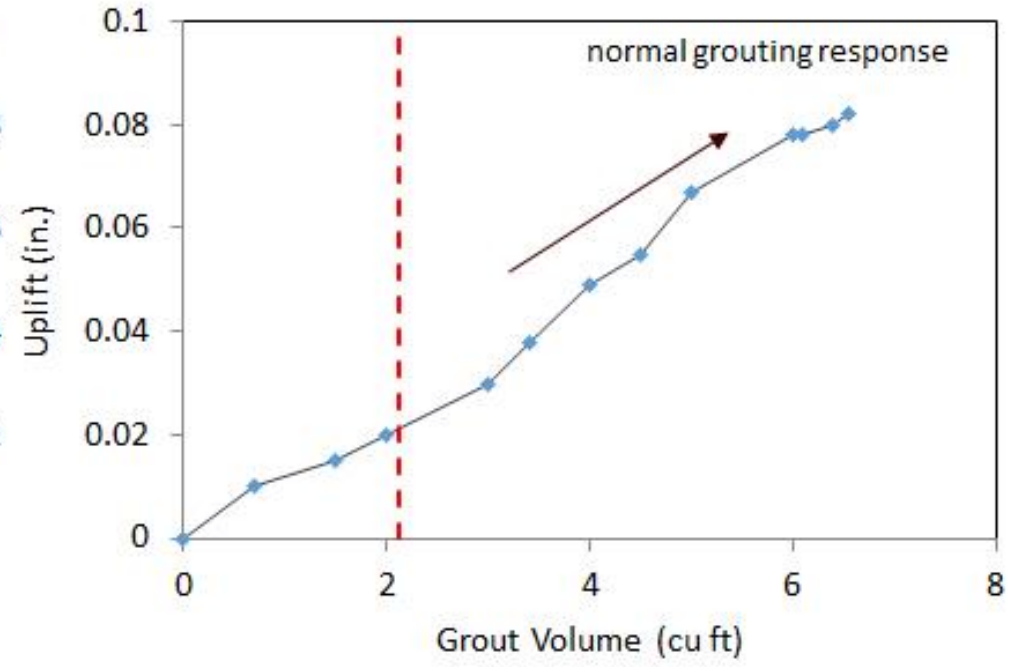
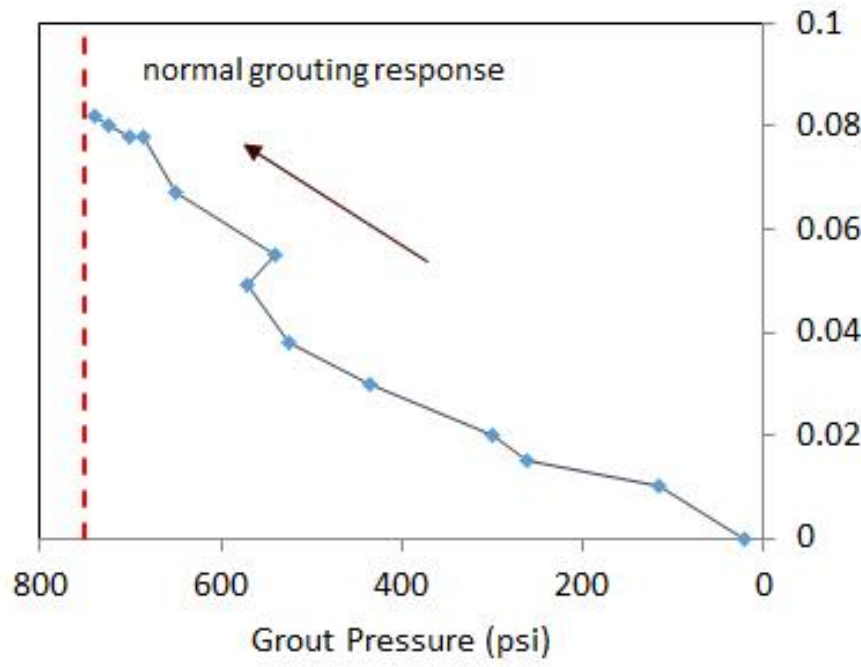


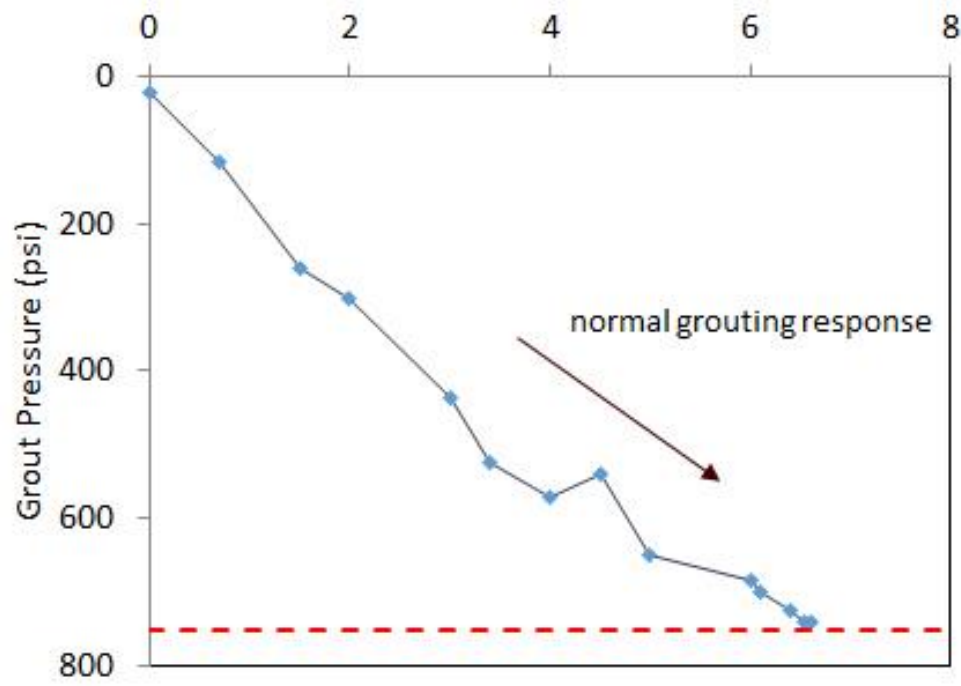
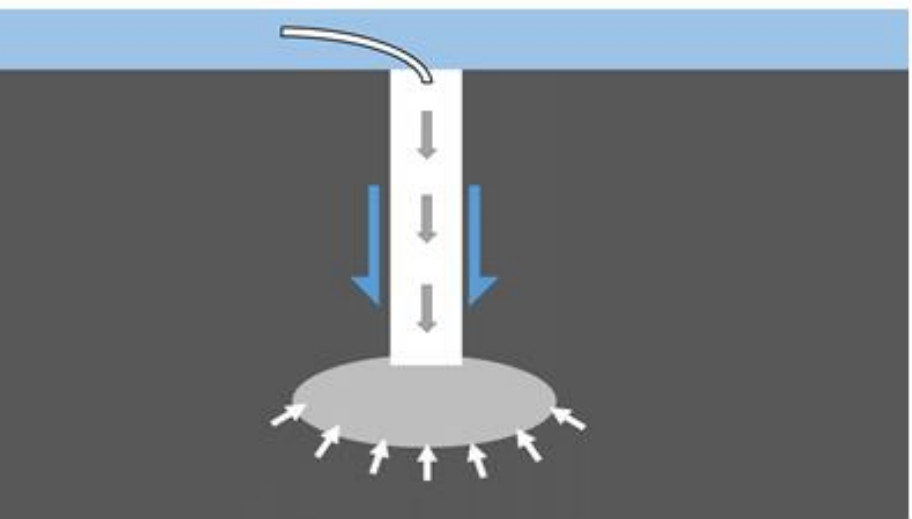
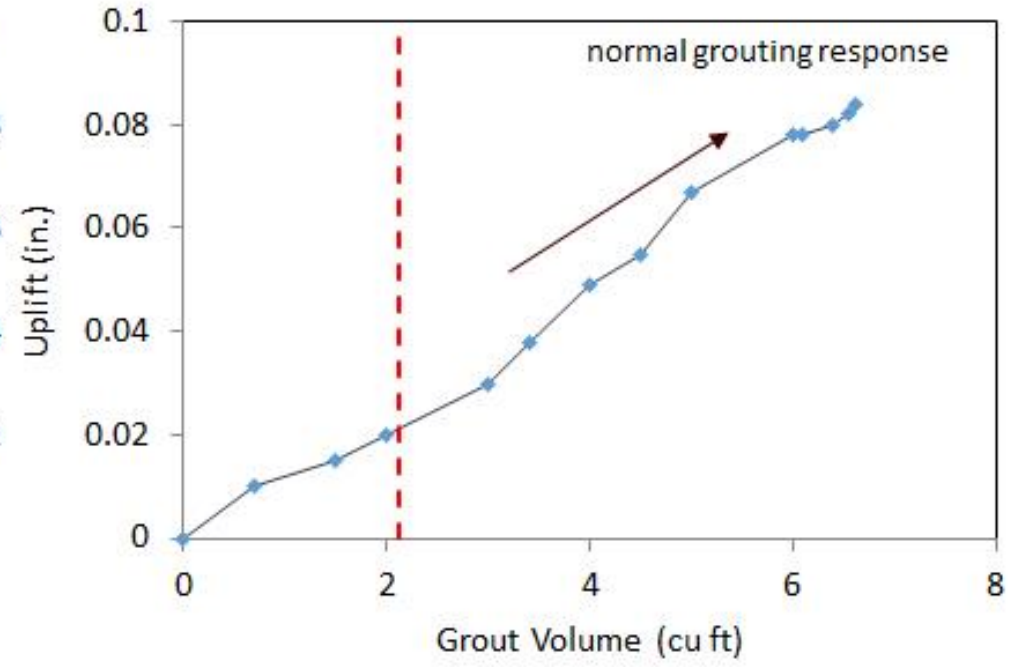
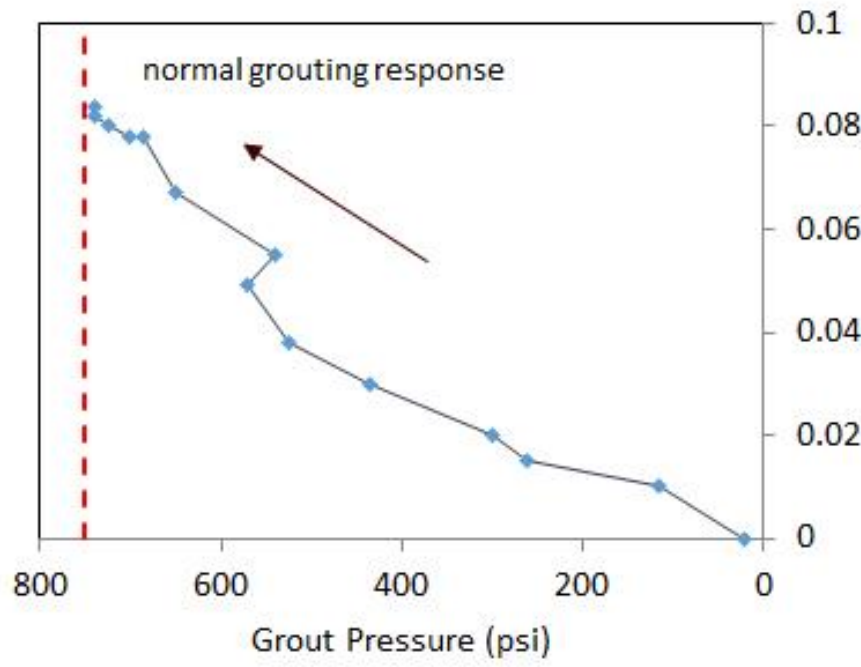








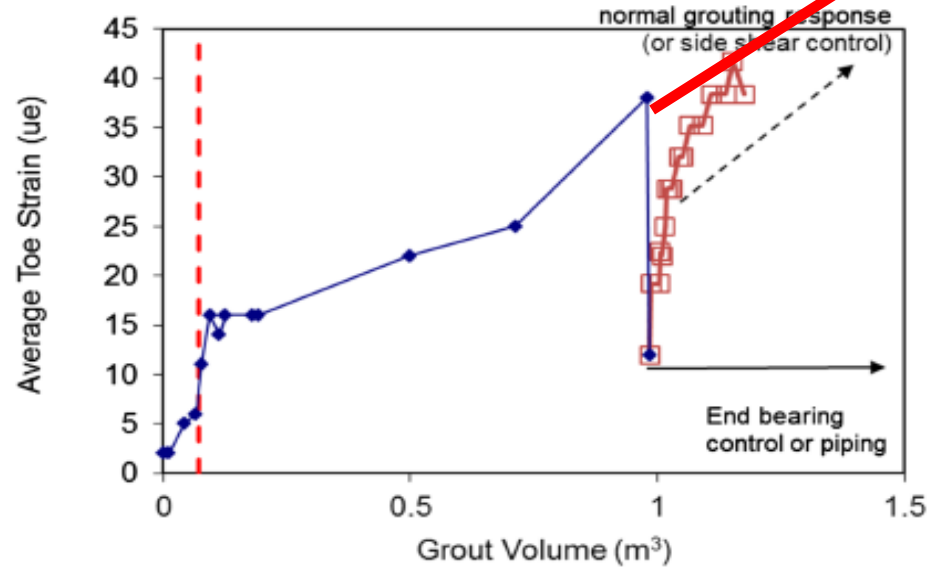
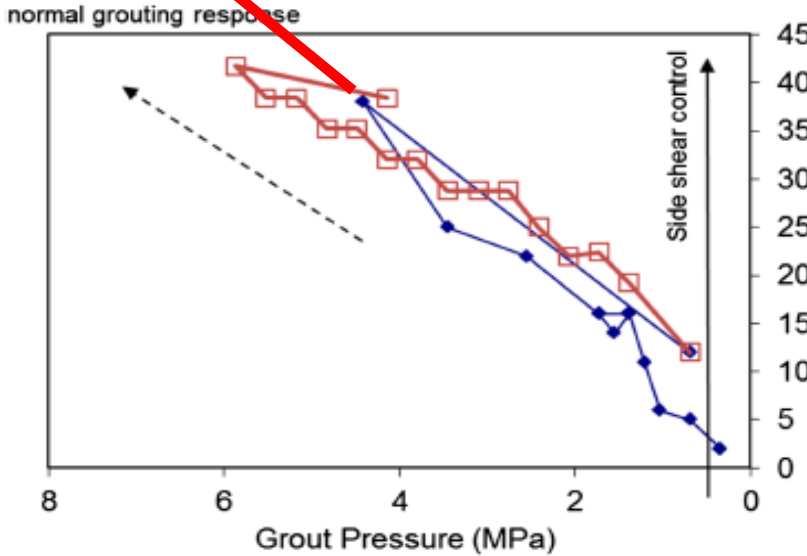




# Field Practice / Design Expectation

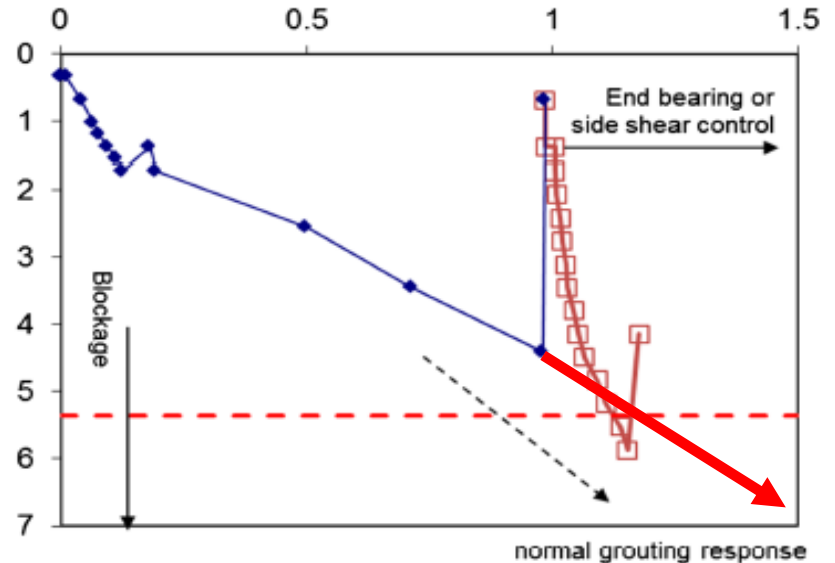
- Grout pressure is intended to create an expanding bulb of grout where pressure increases with size of bulb
- If pressure is not achieved, stage grouting is often suggested
- Stage grouting may reduce the size of the active/liquid grout pressure area and does not always continue to increase soil improvement in the same way
- Design methods implicitly assign capacity gains on a combination of increases in tip area and soil strength
- Designer must be aware of this global effect

# Best Case Effect of Stage Grouting

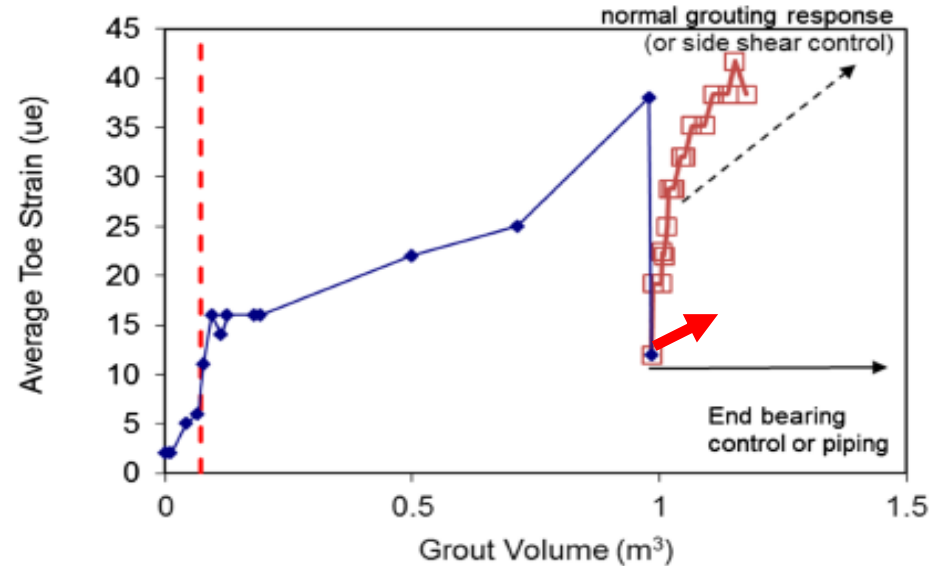
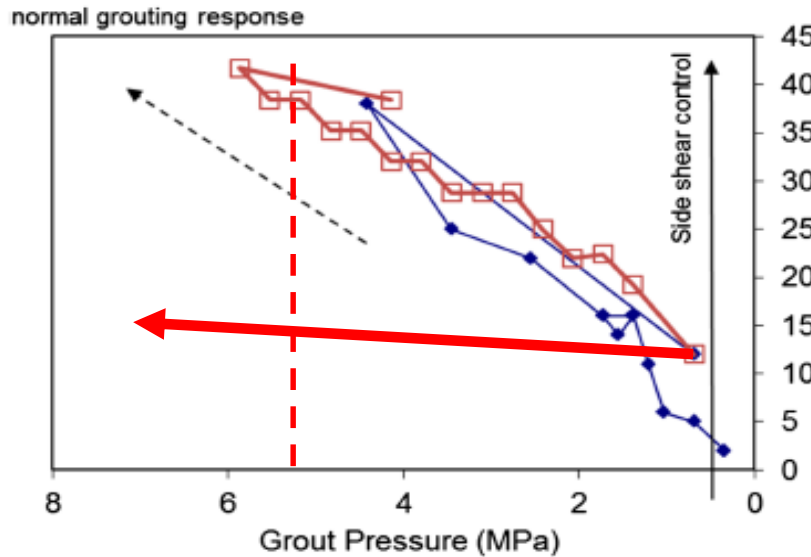


- Grout Criteria
- Stage 1
- Stage 2

- Grouting effective but terminated early
- Met net volume criterion
- Design pressure met in second stage
- Exhibited normal / anticipated response

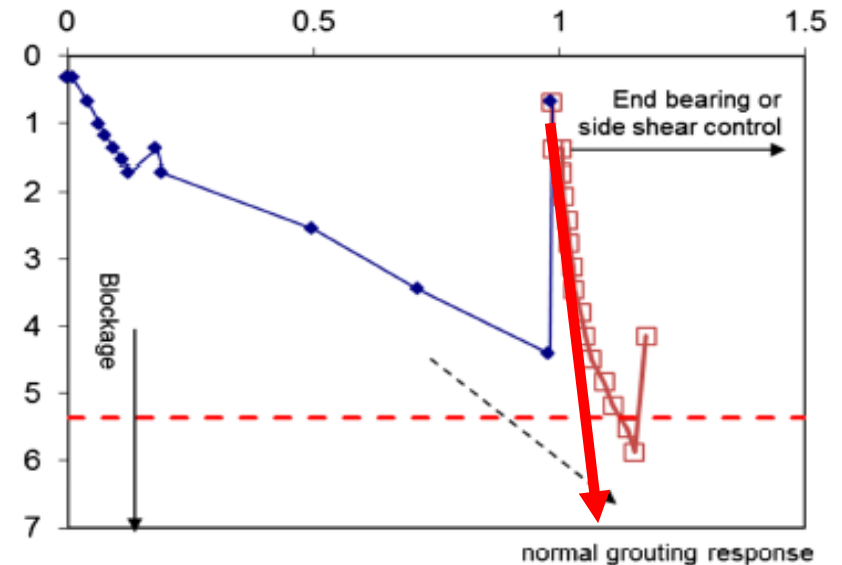


# Undesired Result of Stage Grouting

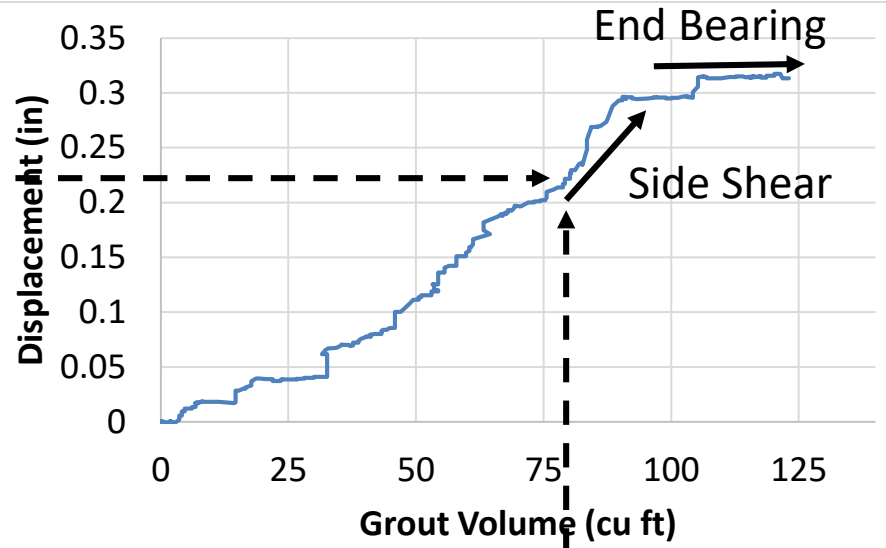
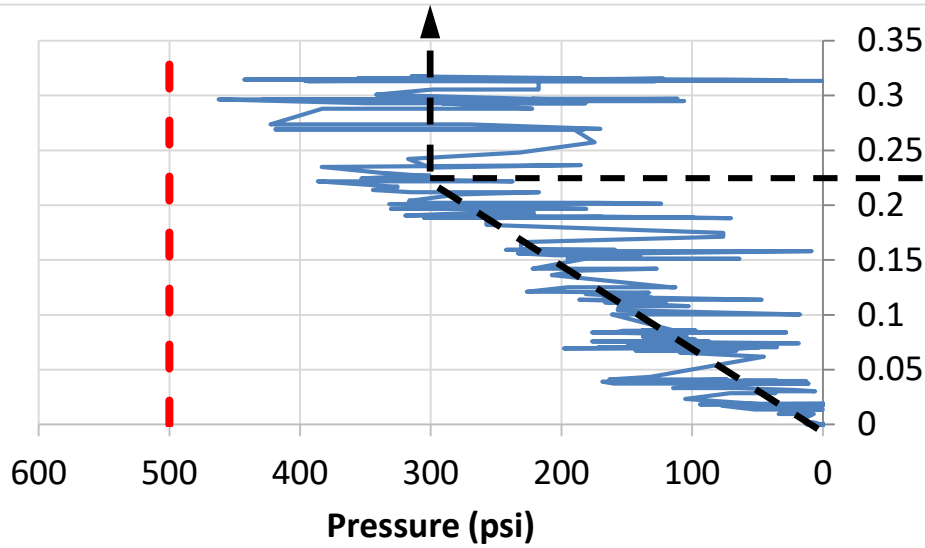


- Grout Criteria
- ◆ Stage 1
- ◻ Stage 2

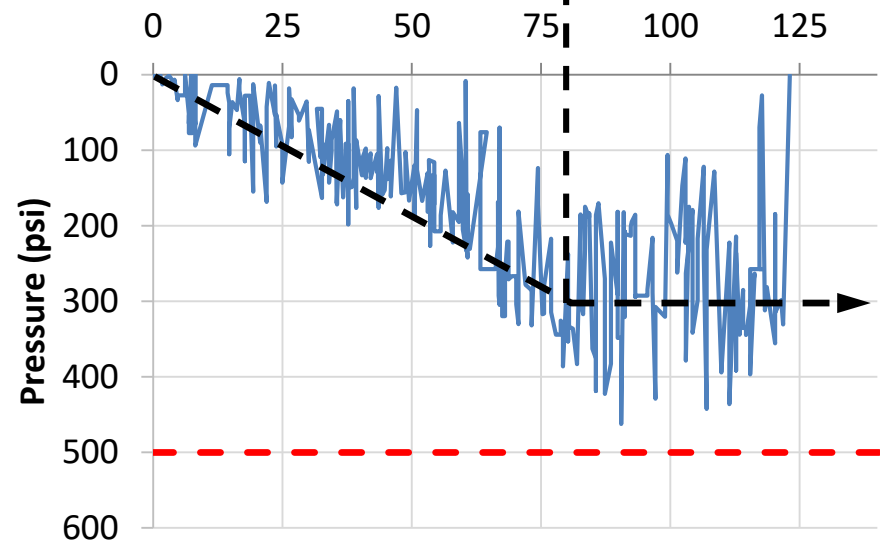
- Grouting effective but terminated early
- Met net volume criterion
- Design pressure met in second stage
- Exhibited normal / anticipated response



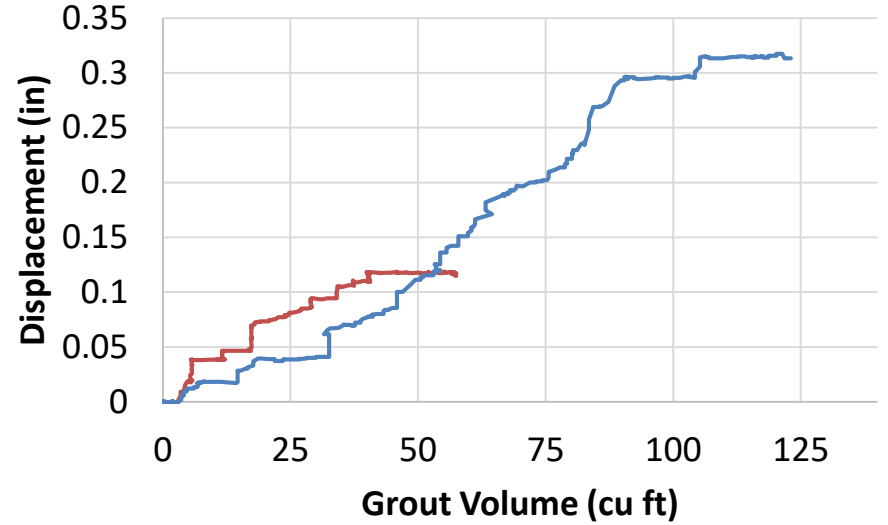
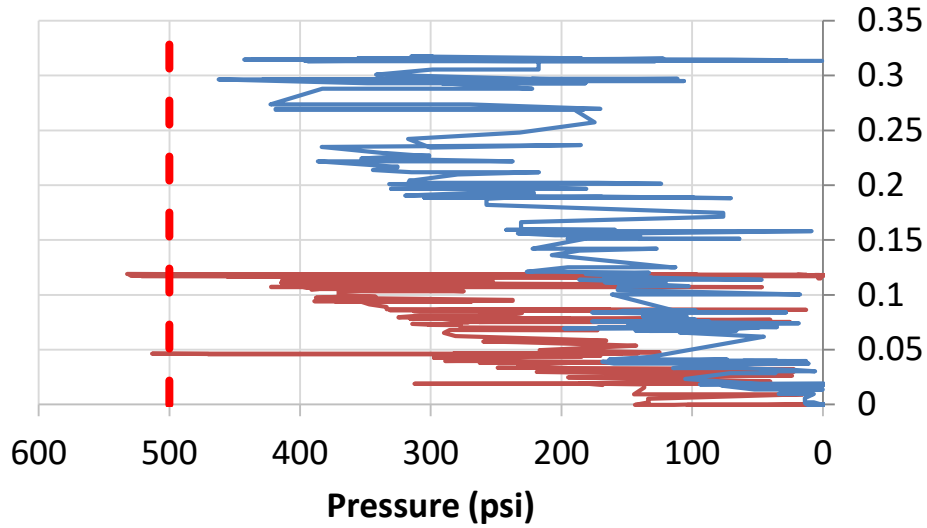
# Case Study: design pressure was not met



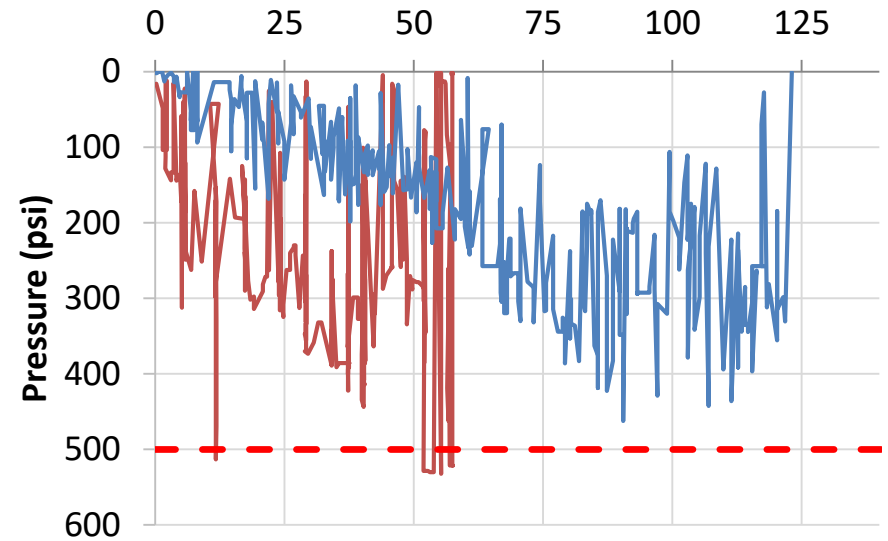
Multiple geotechnical failures



# Stage 2 with Grouting Parameter Reset

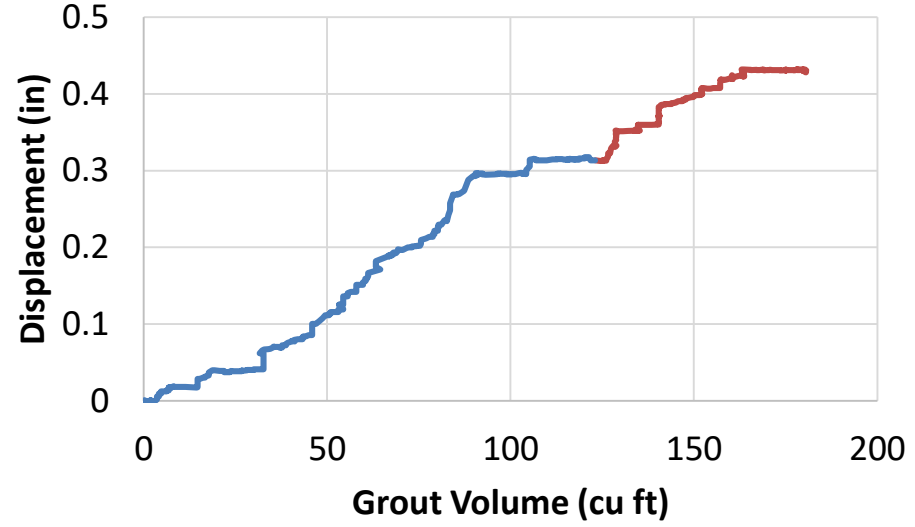
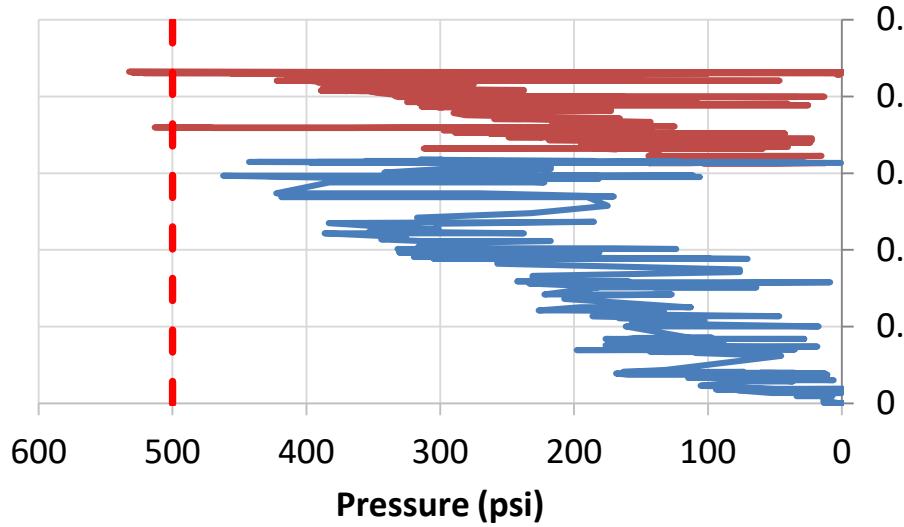


Data collected every 30 sec

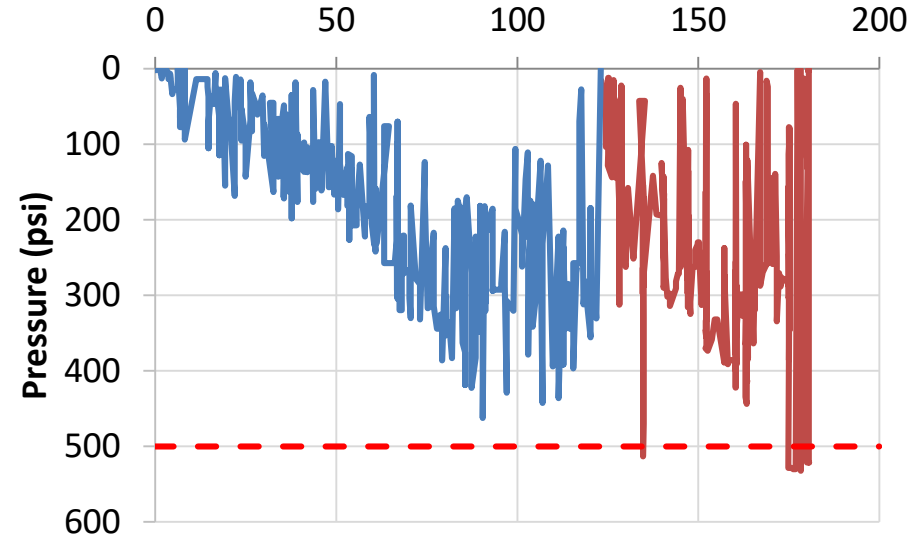




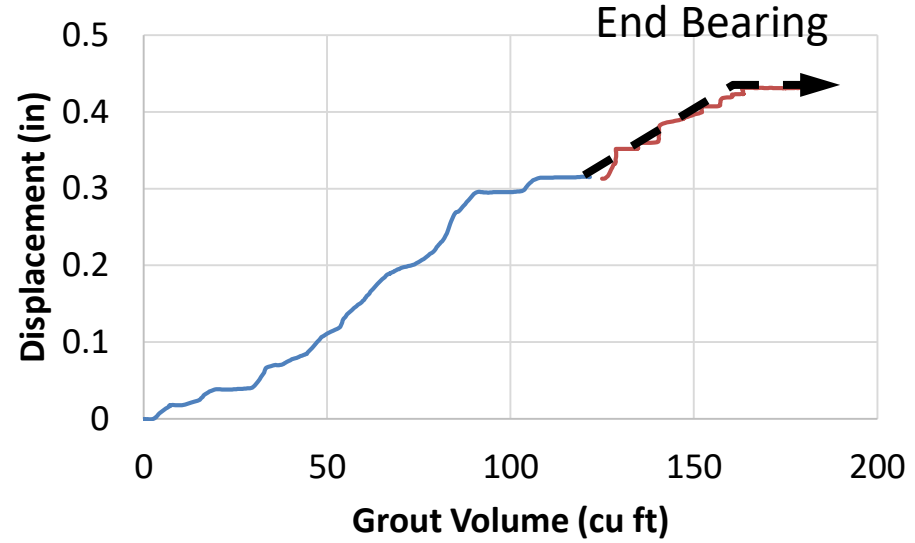
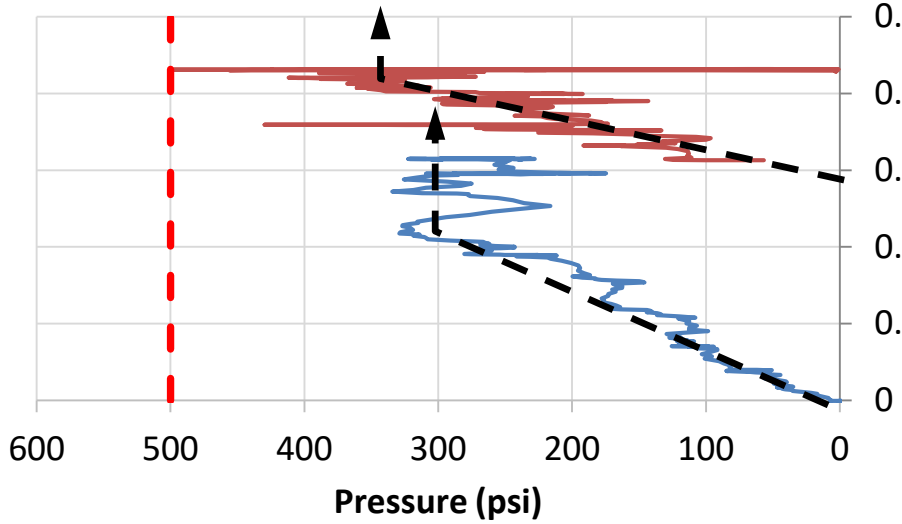
# Stage 2 without Grouting Parameter Reset



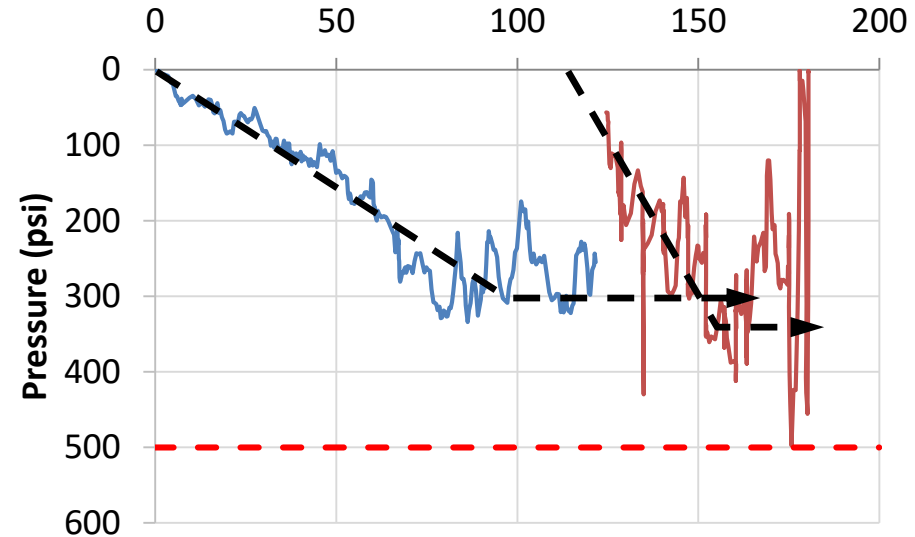
Data collected every 30 sec



# Stage 2 without Grouting Parameter Reset



Two minute moving average



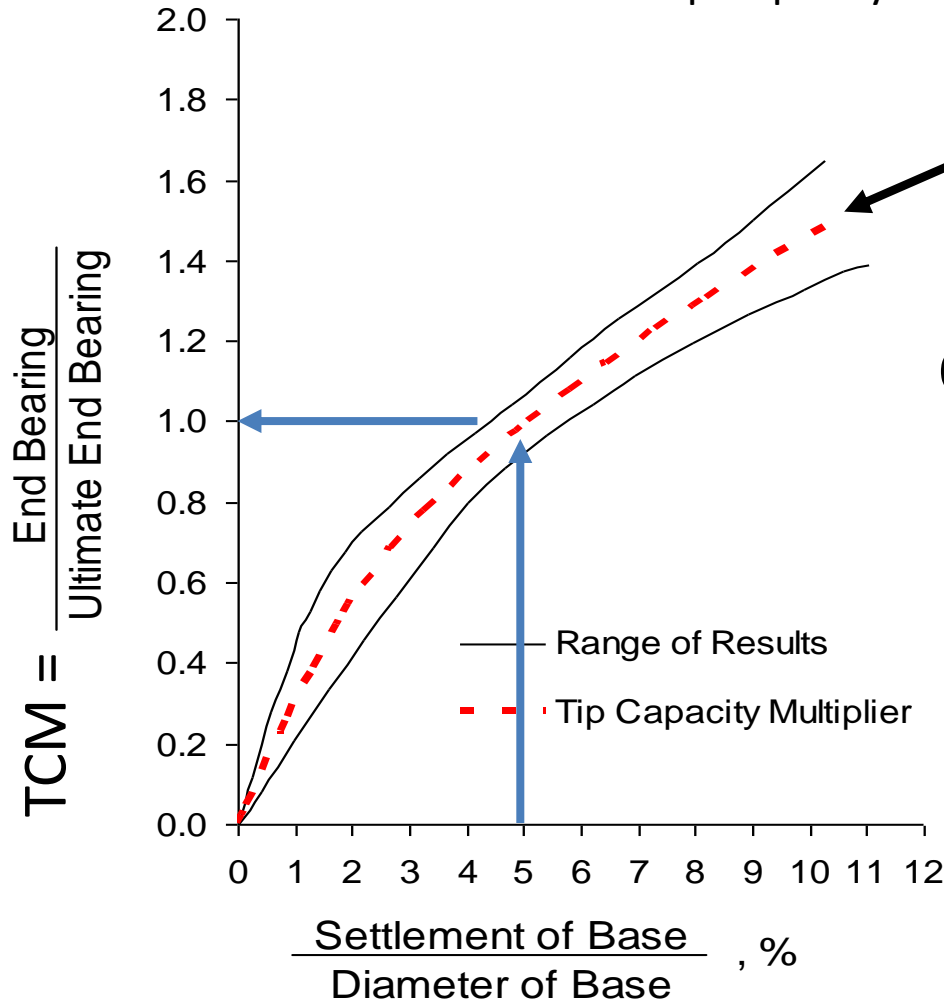
# Design Methods

## Three Basic Approaches

- End bearing  $\propto$  grout volume (circa 1970s not used)
- End bearing = Grout pressure
- End bearing function of grout pressure and displacement
  - Single stage grouting *Mullins et al. 2006*
  - Multi-stage grouting *Dapp and Brown, 2010*

# UngROUTED End Bearing Capacity (O'Neill in AASHTO)

TCM: Tip Capacity Multiplier



$$\text{TCM} = \frac{\%D}{0.4(\%D) + 3.0}$$

$$q_b = \text{TCM} \underline{0.6N} \text{ (tsf)}$$

End bearing @ 5%D = 1.0 x 0.6N

# Post Grouted Design Methods

- $$q = (0.713(GPI)(\%D)^{0.364}) + \frac{\%D}{0.4(\%D)+3.0} 0.6N$$

*Mullins et al. 2006 single stage grouting*

- $$q = (0.713(GPI)(\%D)^{0.2}) + \frac{\%D}{0.4(\%D)+6.0} 0.6N$$

*Dapp and Brown 2010 multi stage grouting*

# Design Methods

- $q = \left( 0.713(GPI)(\%D)^{0.364} + \frac{\%D}{0.4(\%D)+3.0} \right) 0.6N$

*Mullins et al. 2006 single stage grouting*

- $q = \left( 0.713(GPI)(\%D)^{0.2} + \frac{\%D}{0.4(\%D)+6.0} \right) 0.6N$

*Dapp and Brown 2010 multi stage grouting*

TCMs for grouted end bearing capacity



# Design Methods

- $q = (0.713(GPI)(\%D^{0.364}) + \frac{\%D}{0.4(\%D)+3.0}) 0.6N$

*Mullins et al. 2006 single stage grouting*

- $q = (0.713(GPI)(\%D^{0.2}) + \frac{\%D}{0.4(\%D)+6.0}) 0.6N$

*Dapp and Brown 2010 multi stage grouting*

Same TCM as O'Neill for ungrouted end bearing capacity

# FDOT Method (with limit)

- $q_{gb} = \left[ (0.713(GPI)(\%D)^{0.364}) + \left( \frac{\%D}{0.4(\%D)+3.0} \right) \right] q_b$
- $q_{gb} \leq$  grout pressure
- $GPI =$  grout pressure /  $q_b$  ; where  $q_b$  is from O'Neill

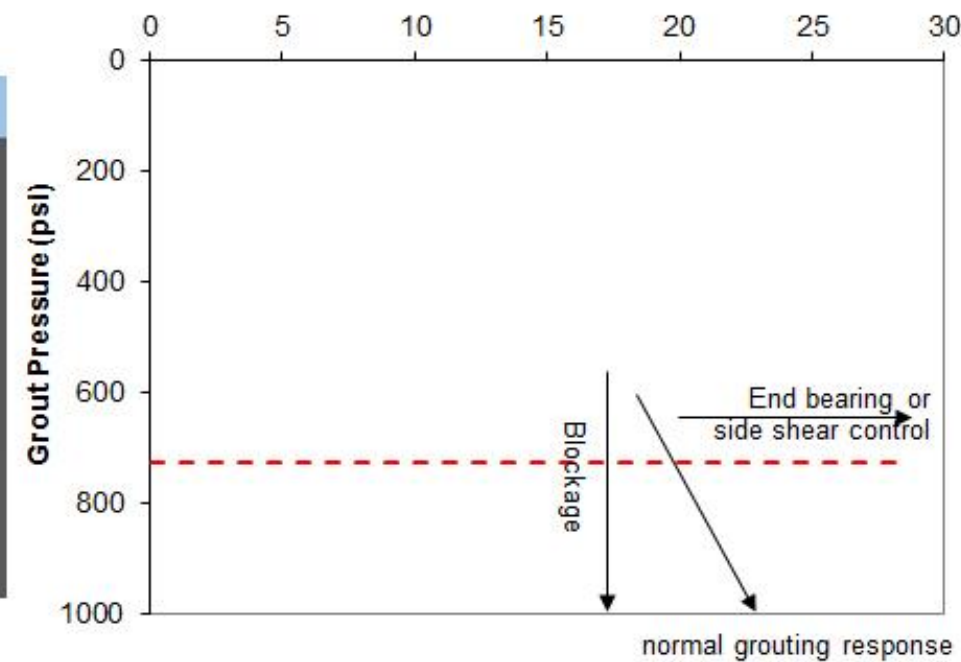
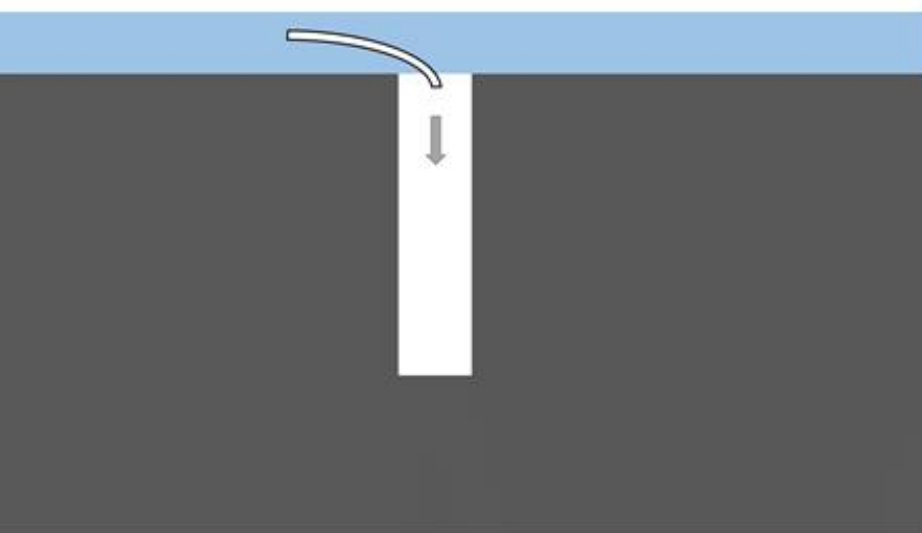
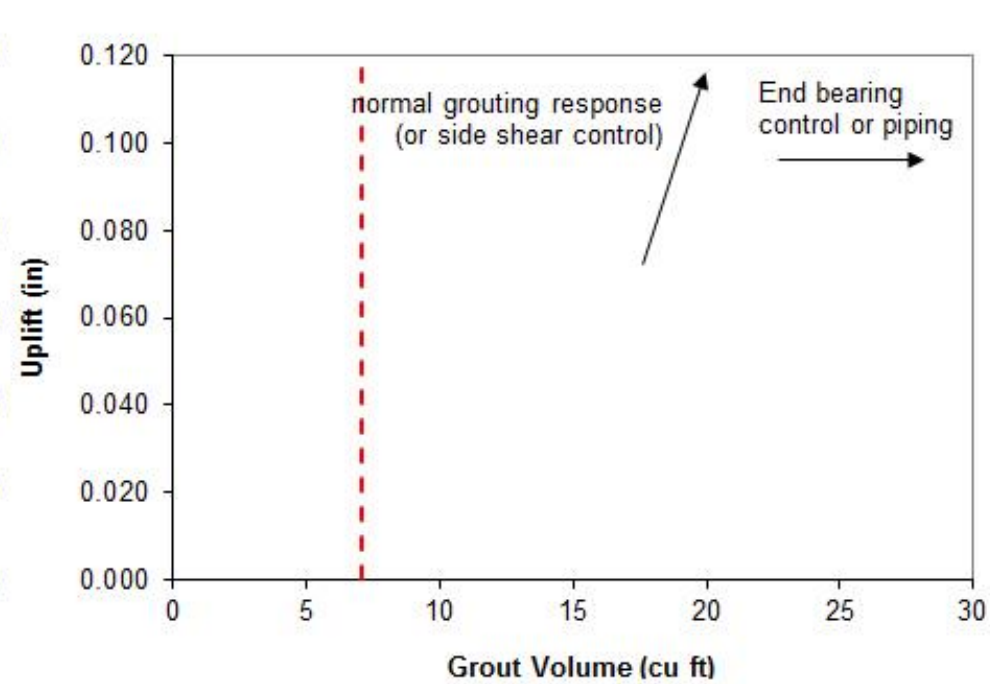
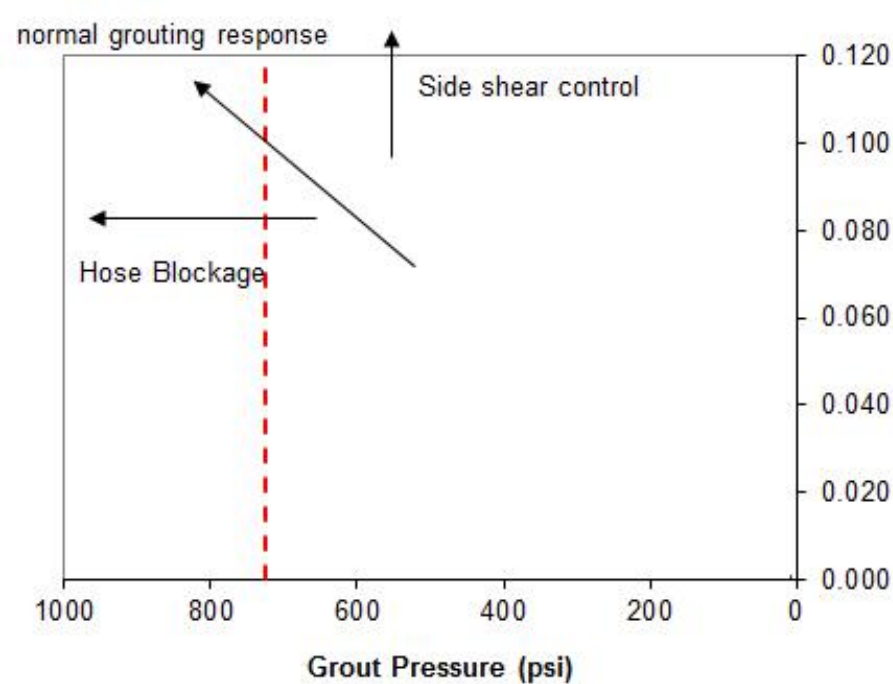


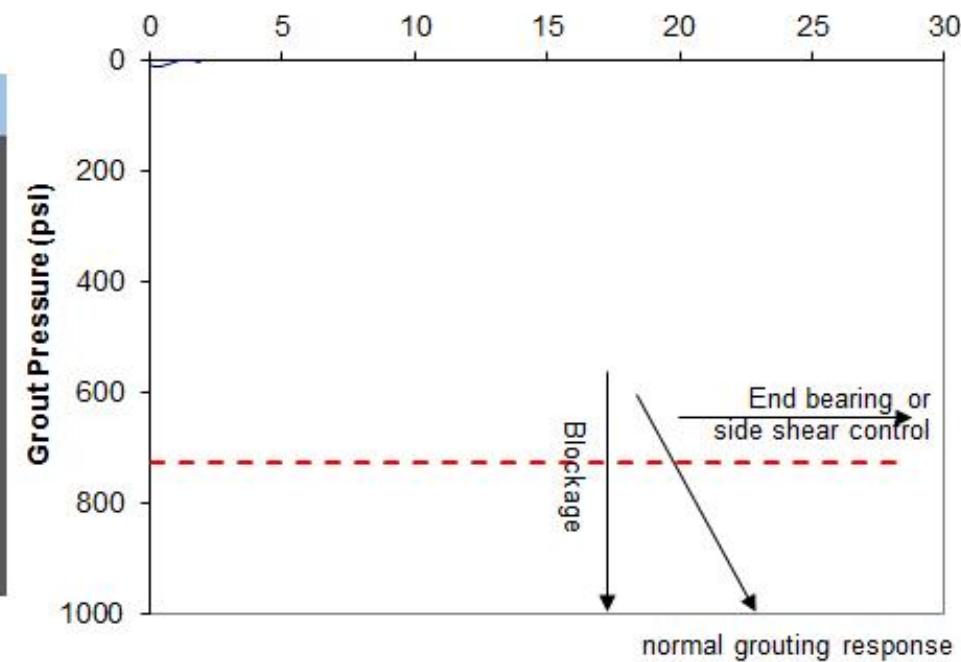
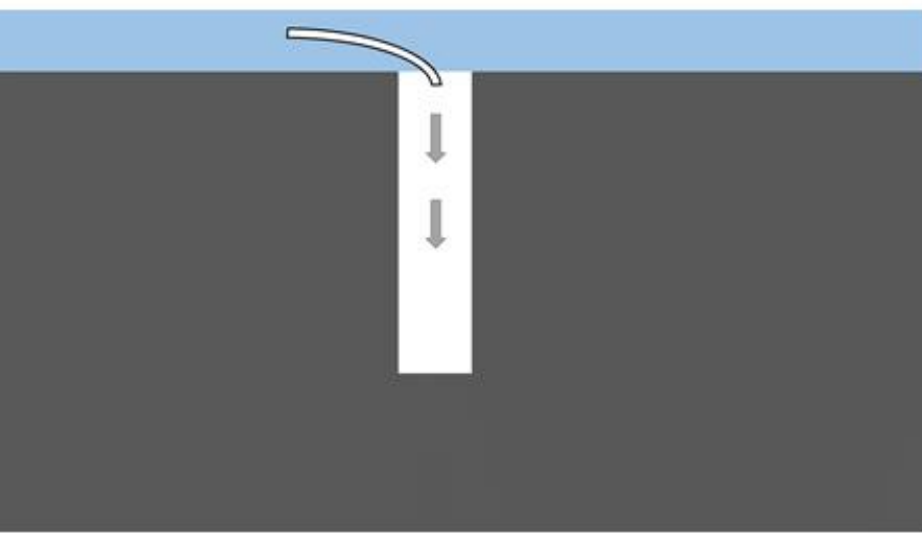
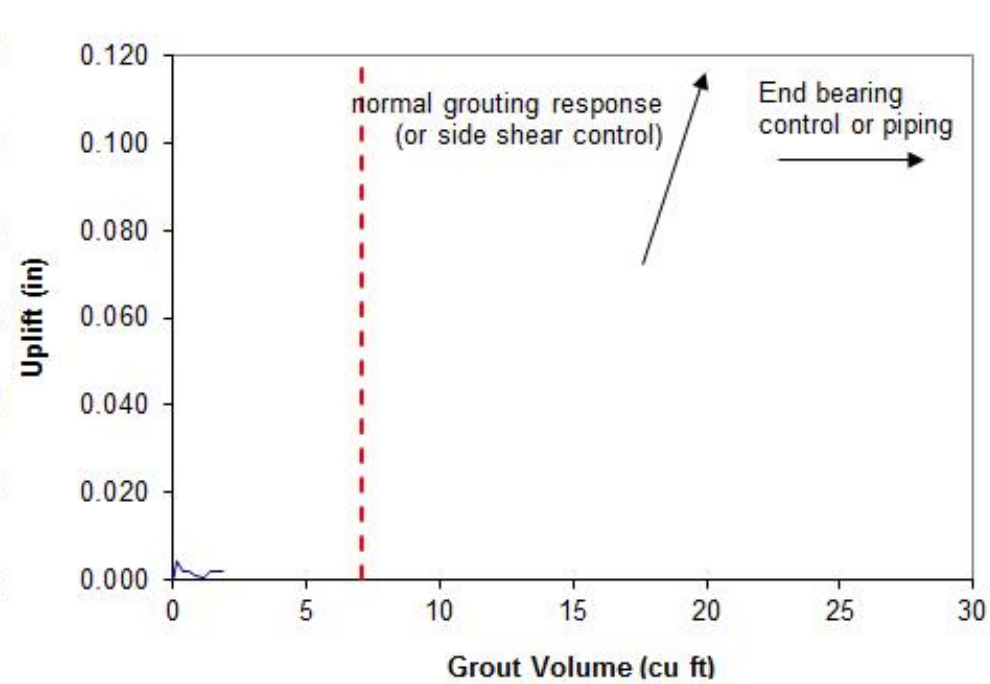
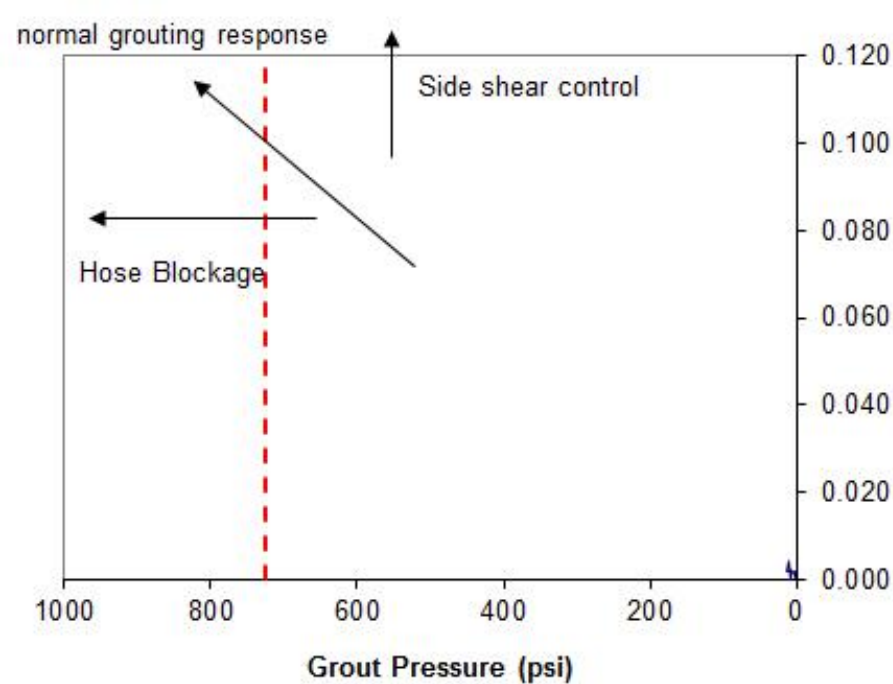
# Project Approach

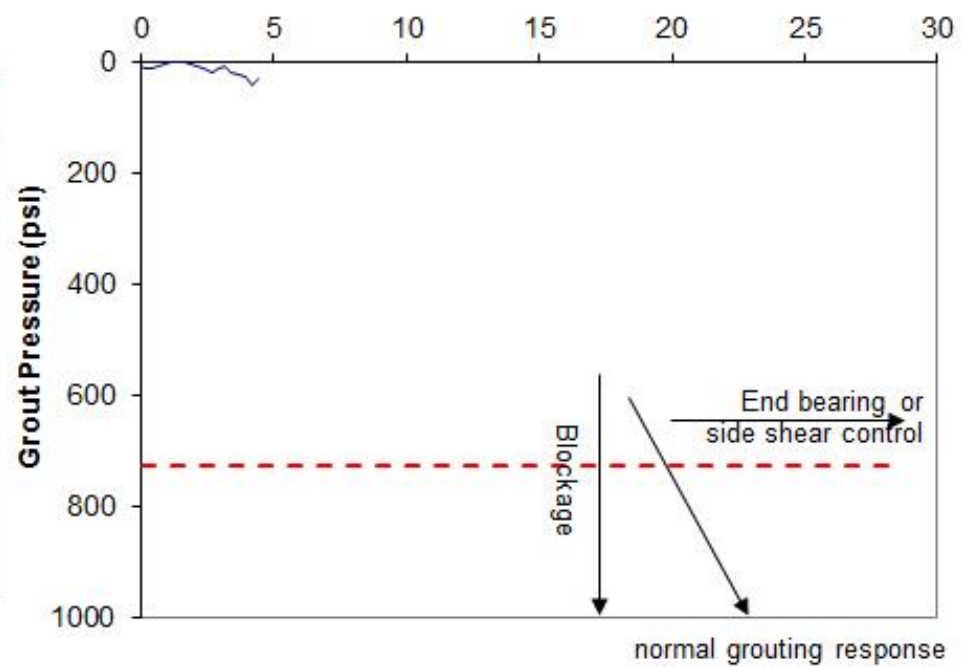
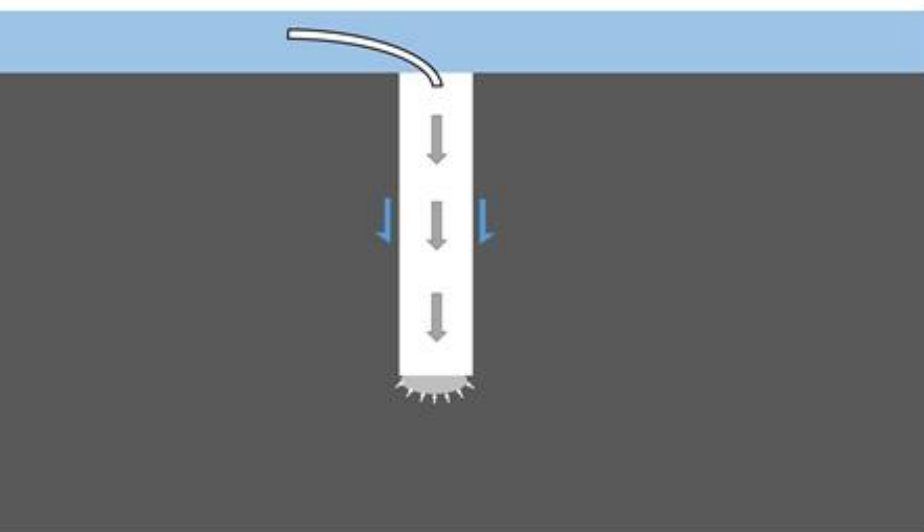
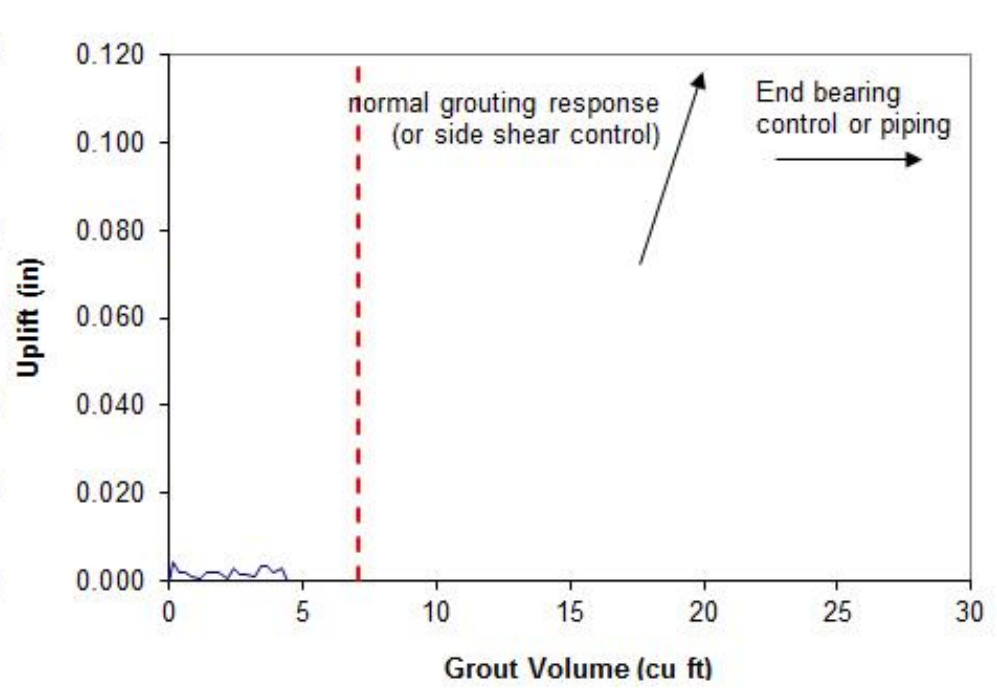
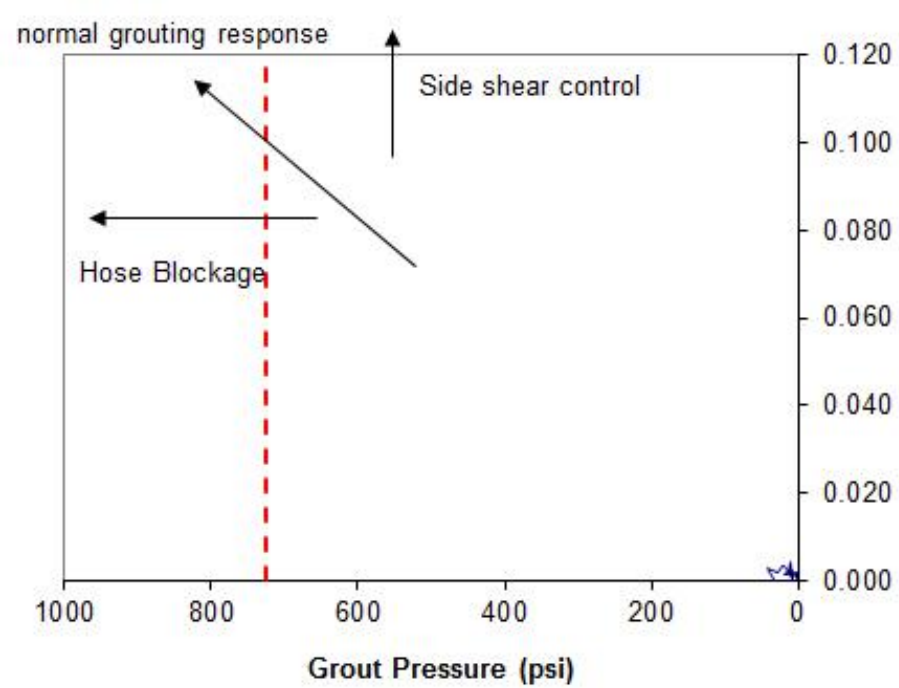
- Collect end bearing data from load tests conducted on post grouted shafts
- 31 shafts from 17 projects were evaluated
- Compare measured to predicted end bearing
- Compute resistance factor based on bias statistics
- Required information includes:
  - Field grouting logs
  - Load test end bearing vs disp data
  - Boring logs
- Check grouting effectiveness and determine:
  - Max field recorded grout pressure
  - Side shear predicted grout pressure
  - Effective grout pressure from tri-axis plots

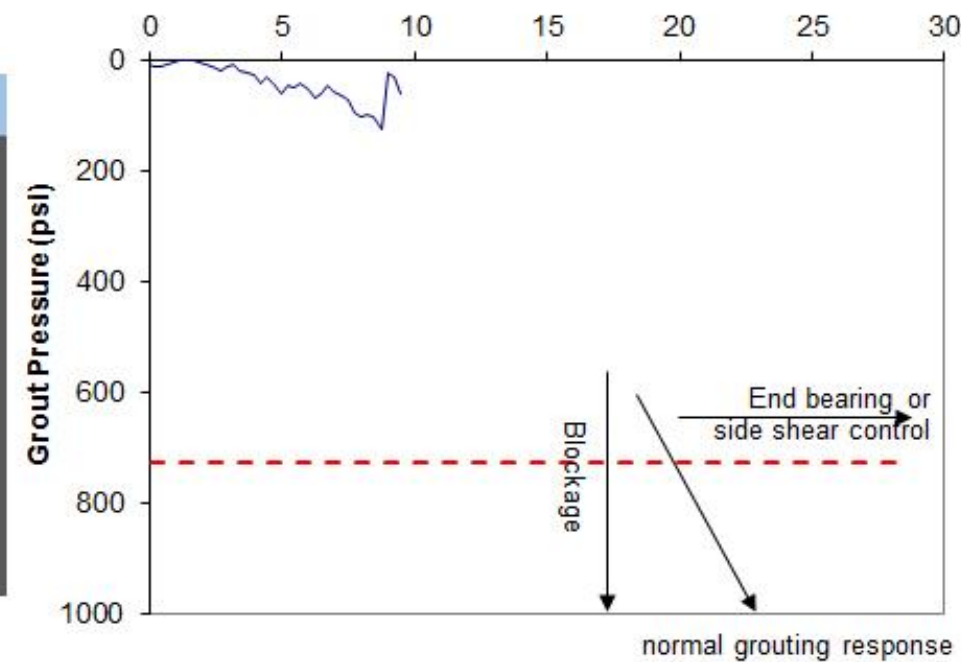
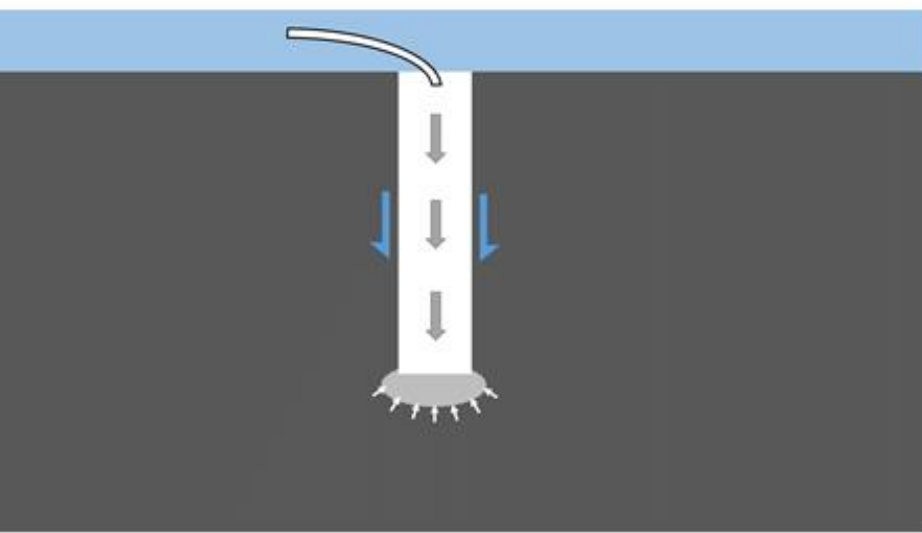
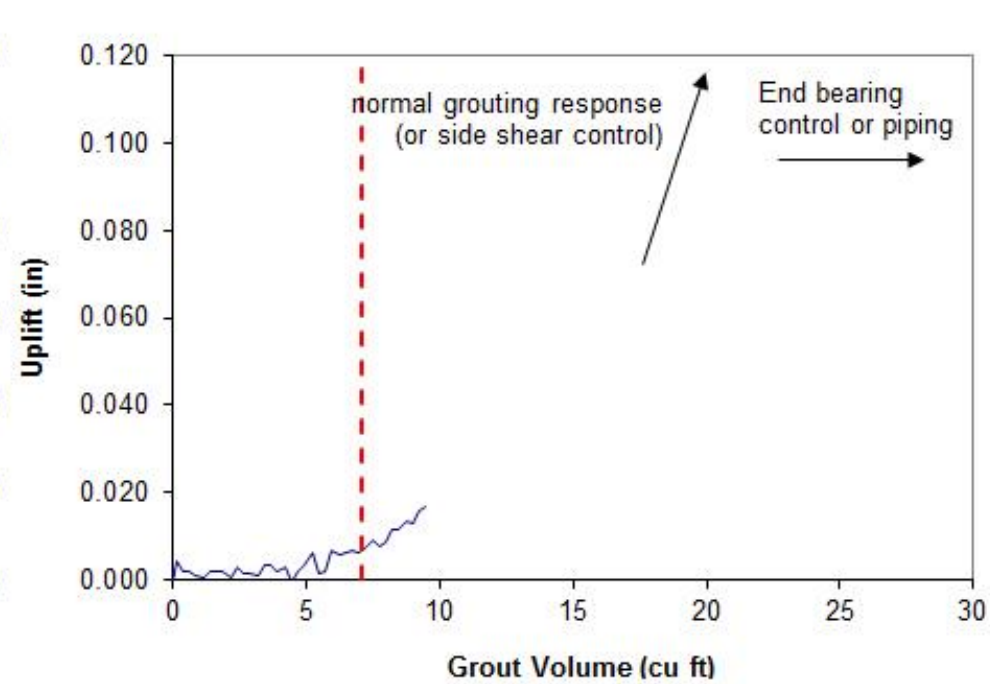
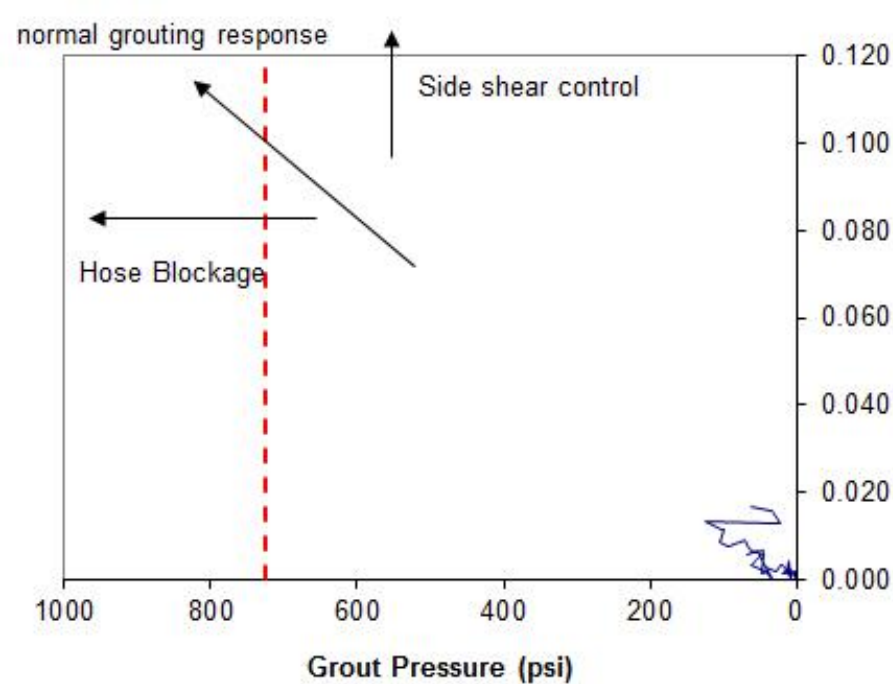
# Factors Affecting Resistance Factor

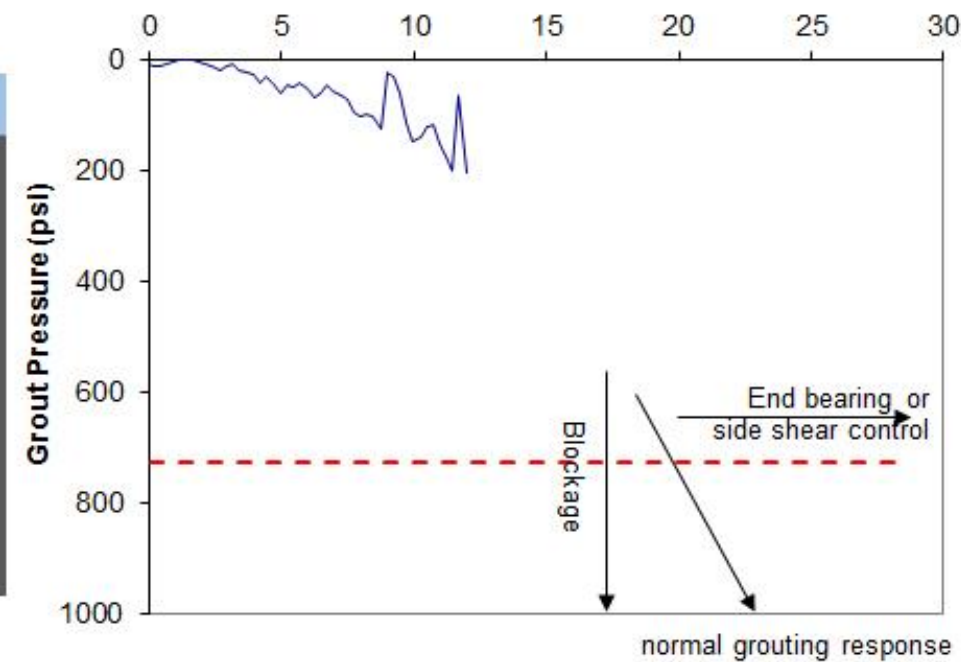
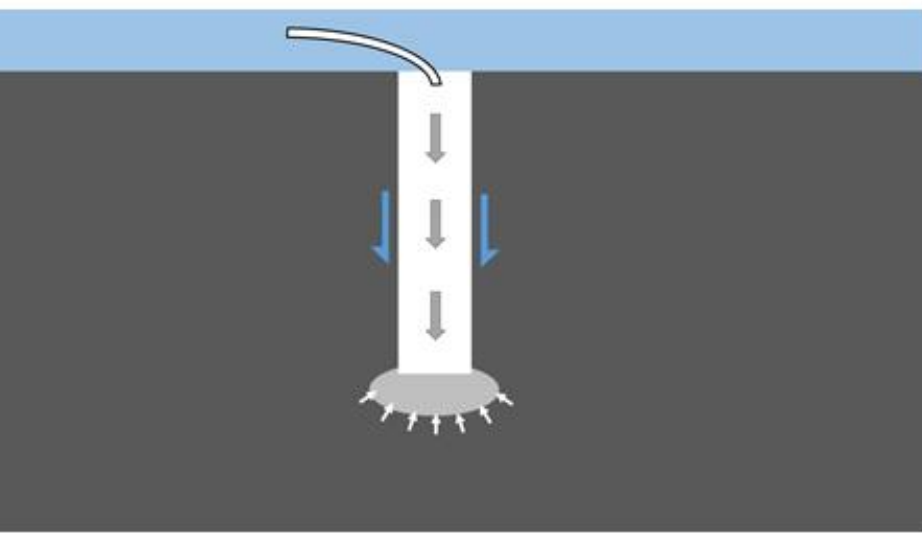
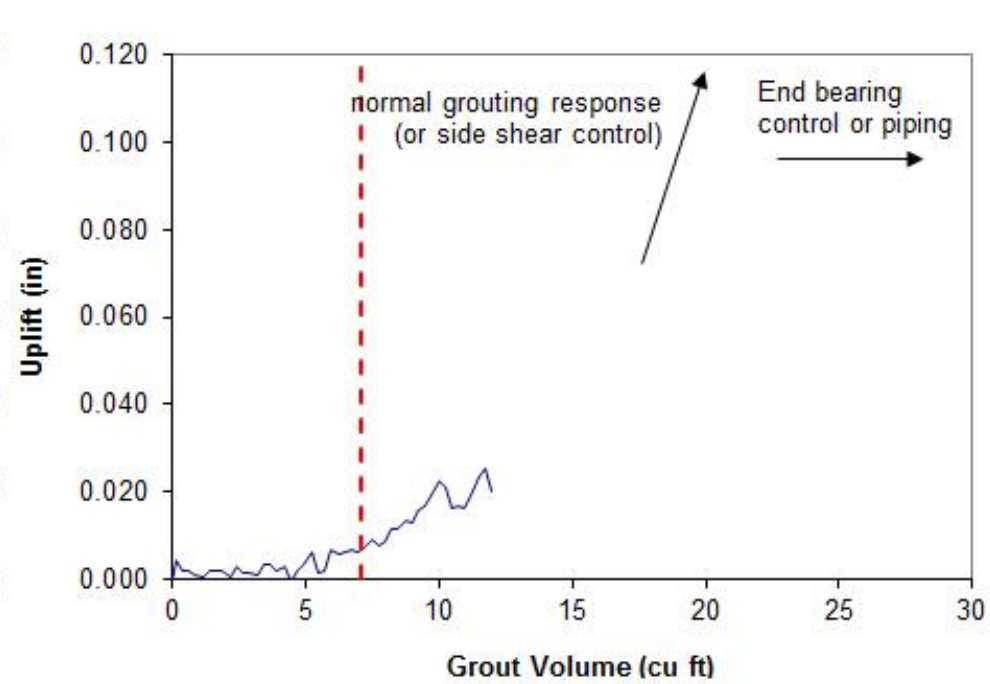
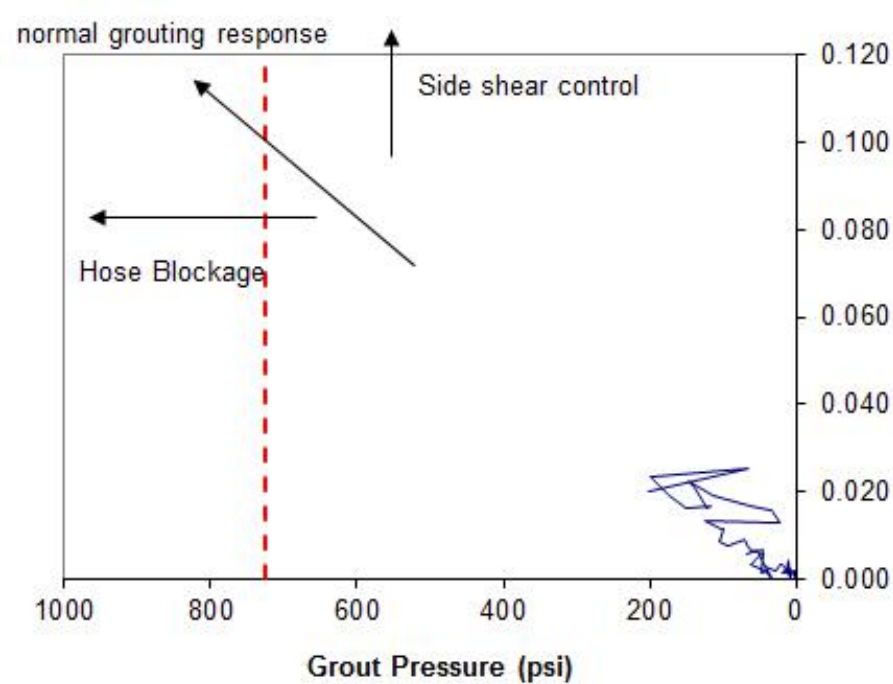
- Predicted End Bearing depends on grout pressure
  - Side shear prediction of grout pressure
  - Field measurements of grout pressure
- Grouting Effectiveness
  - Effectiveness plot verification
- Displacement
  - Davisson method not applicable
  - Not a single bias from a given load test

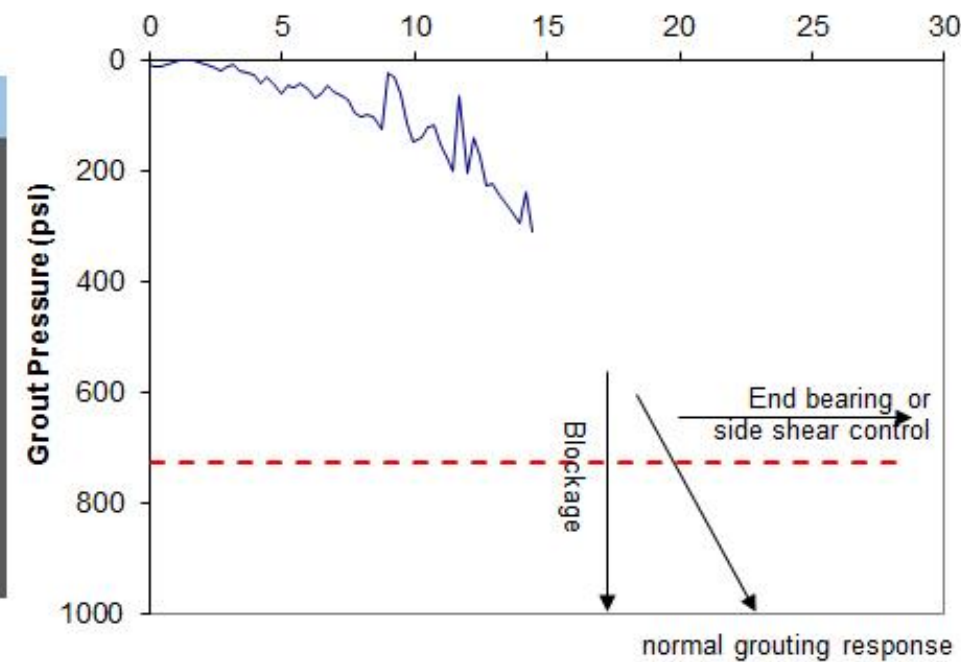
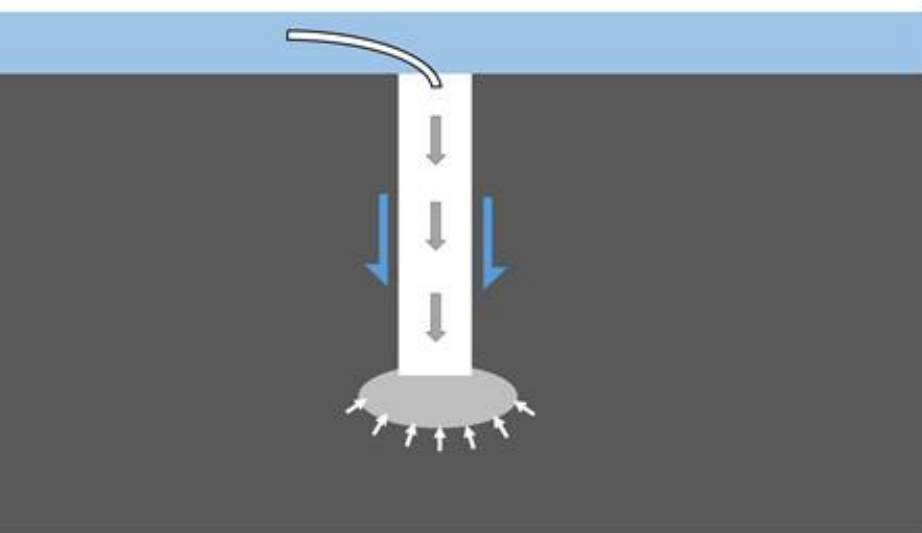
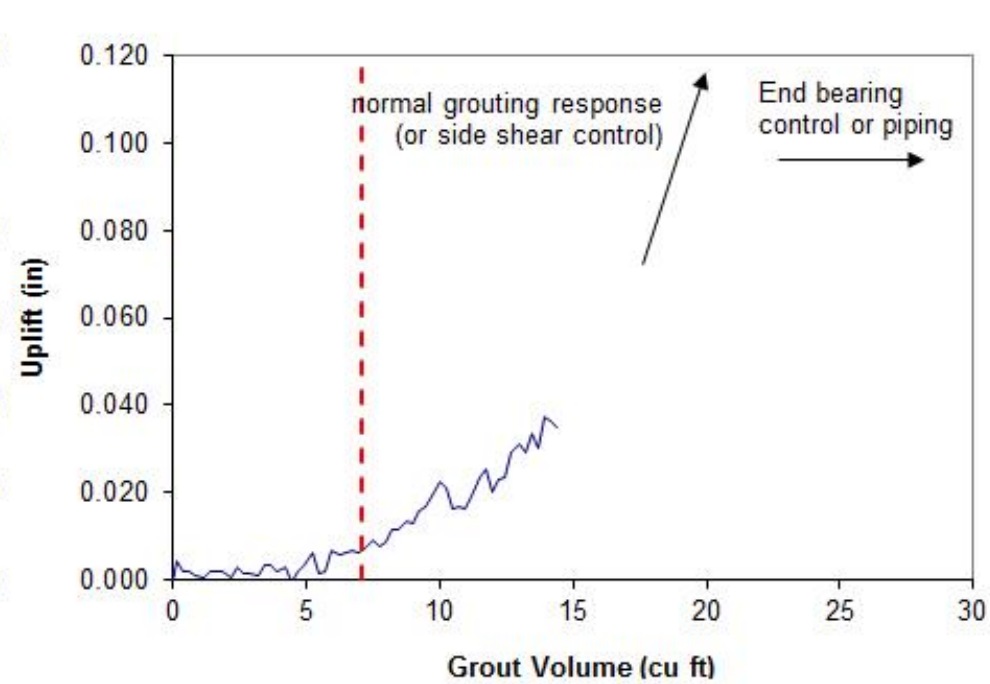
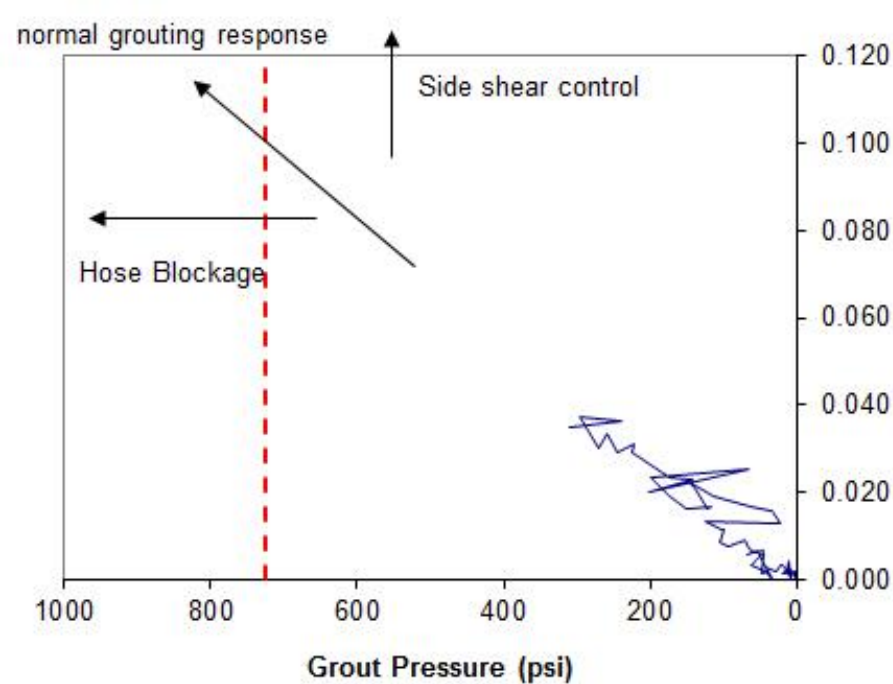




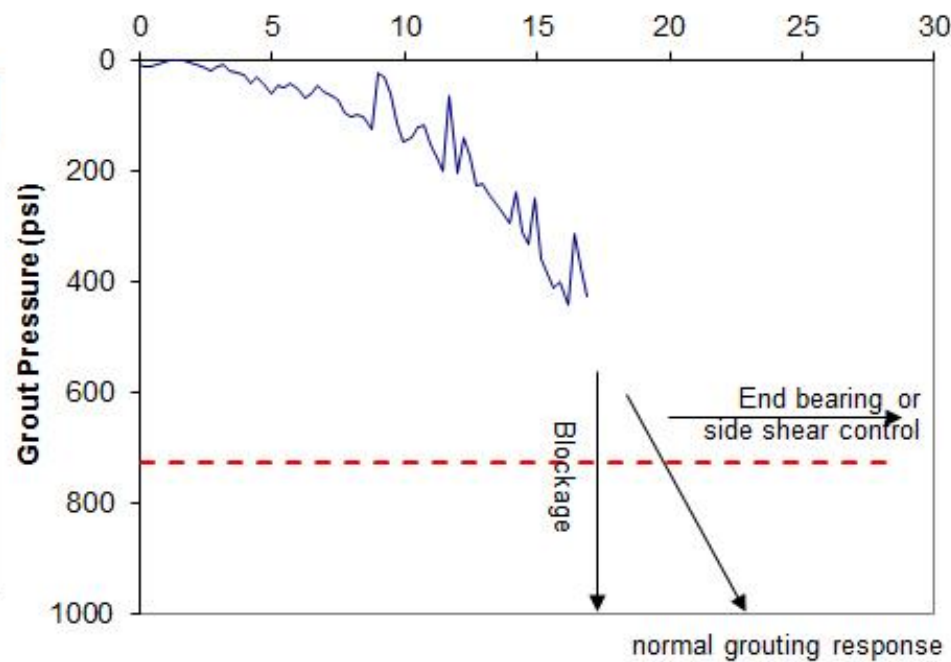
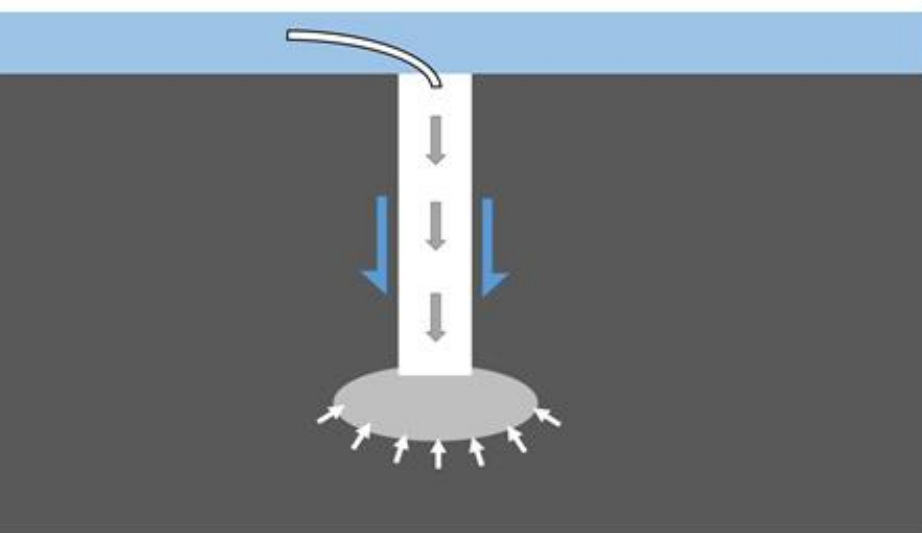
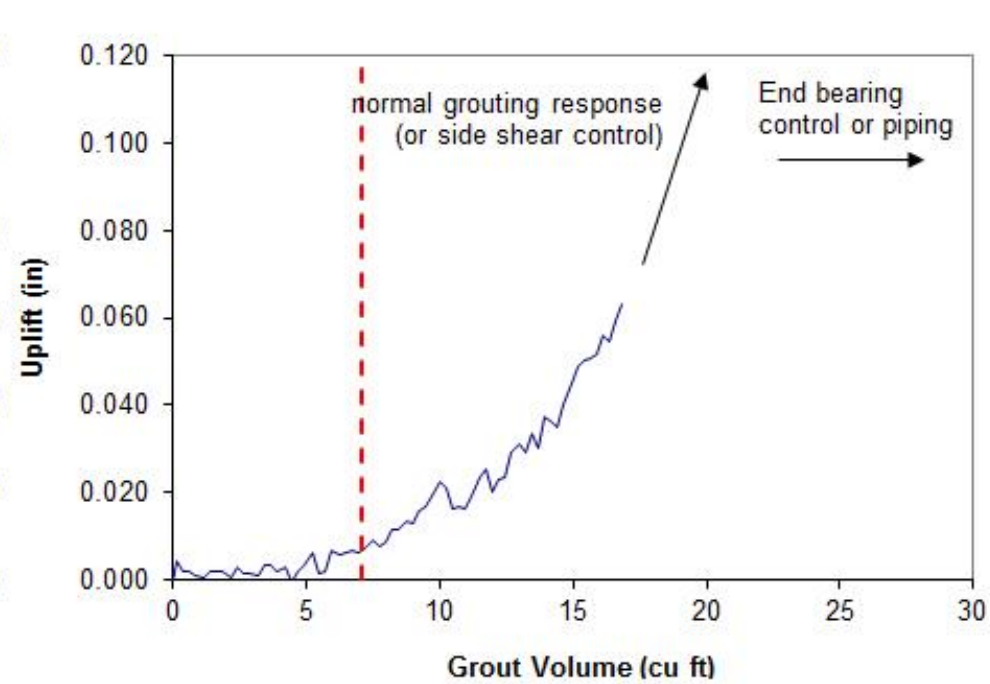
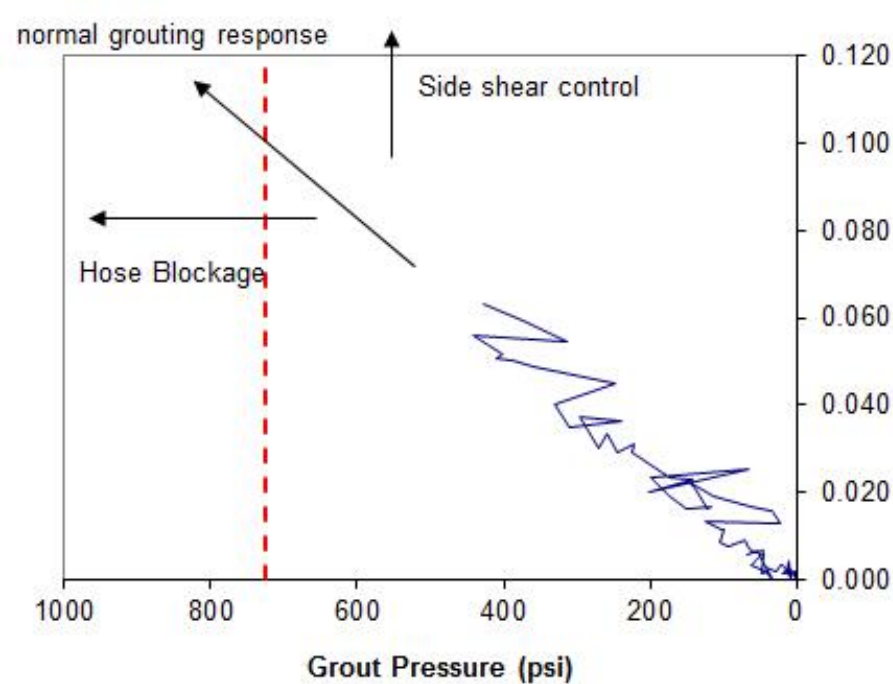


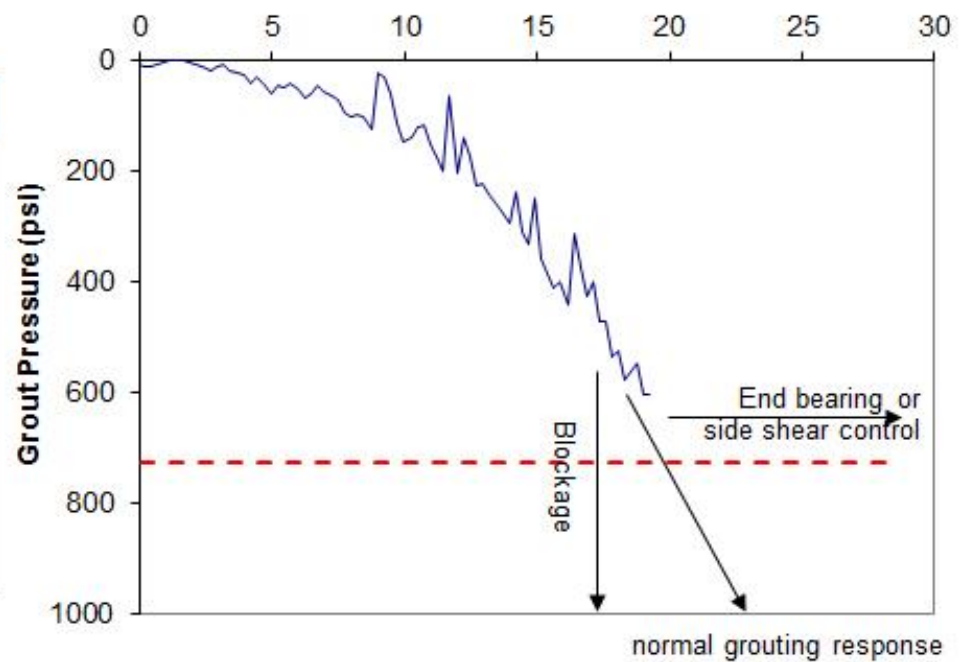
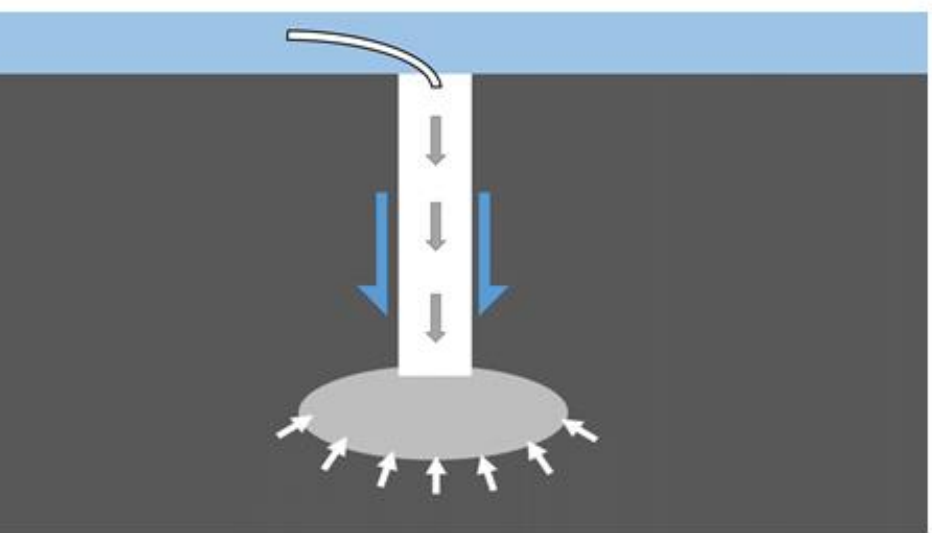
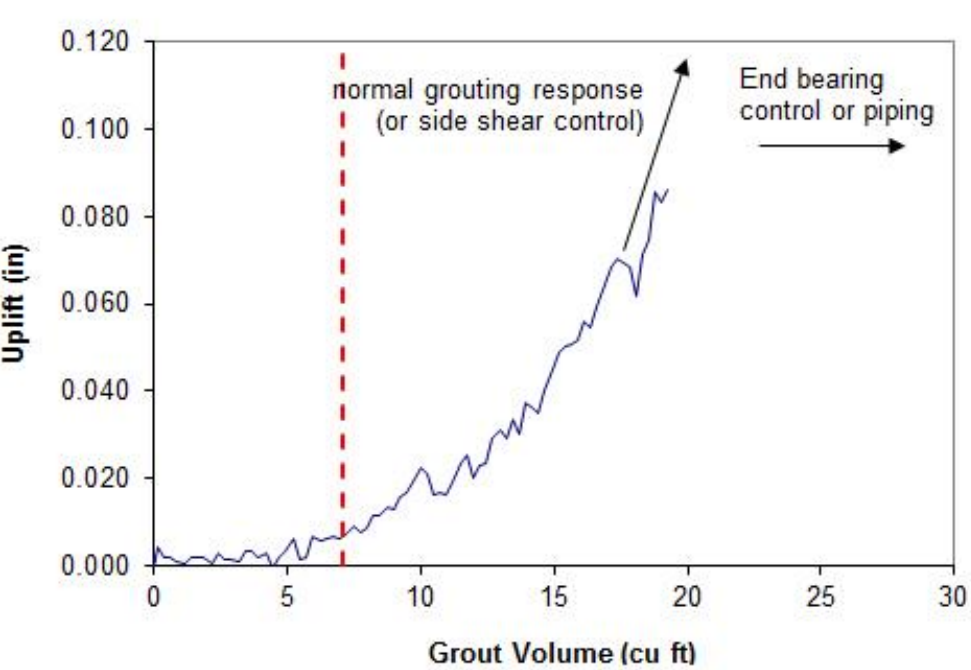
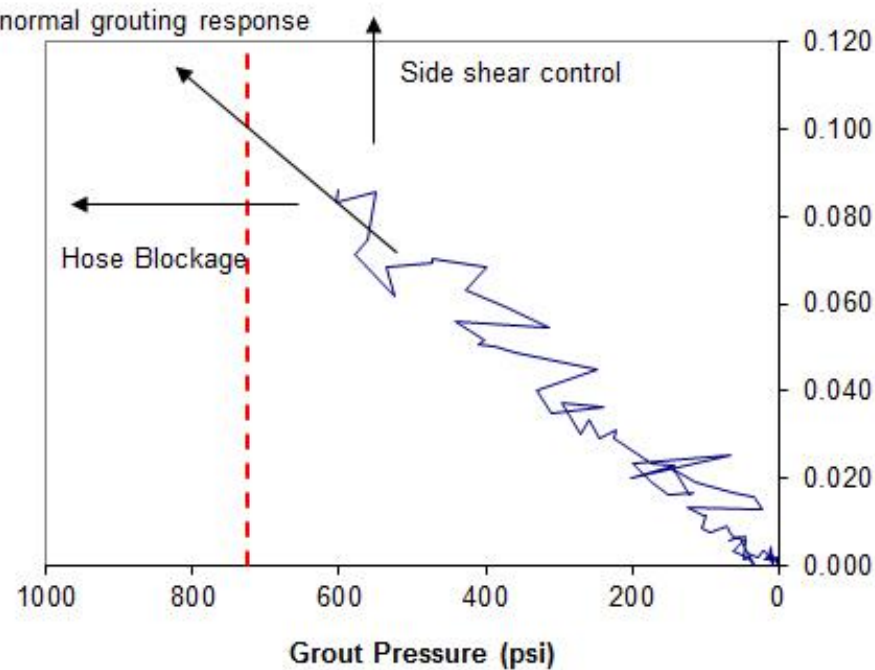


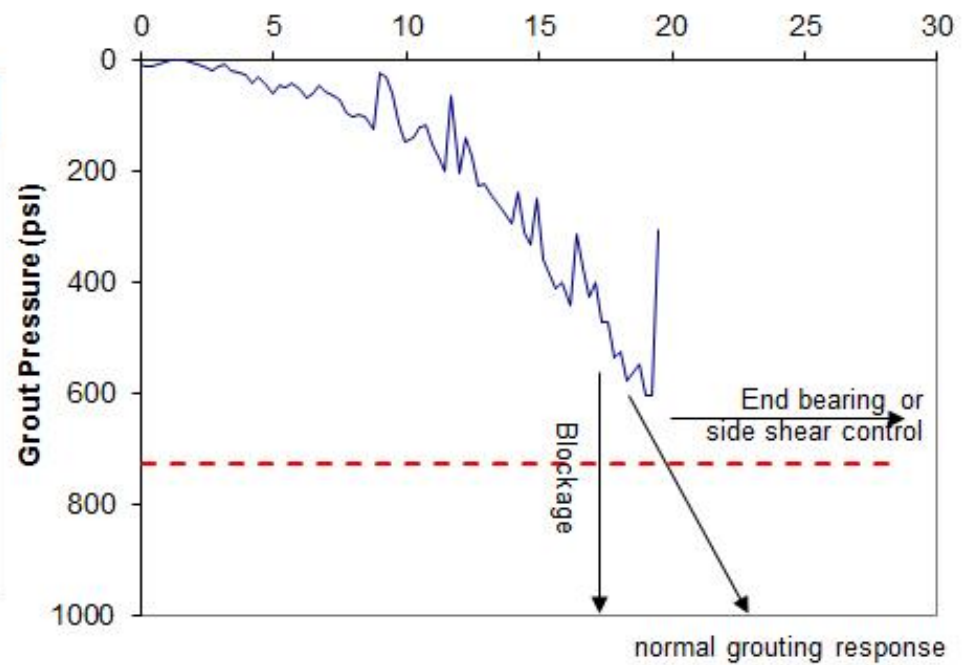
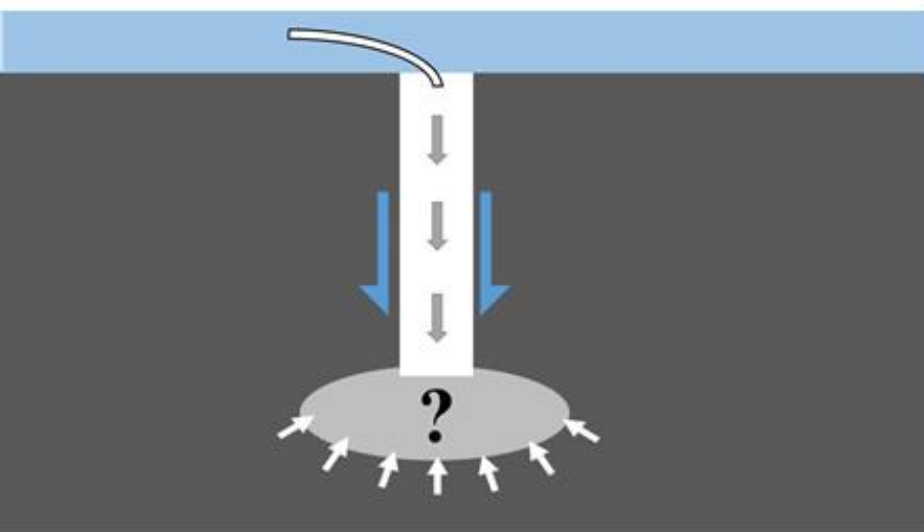
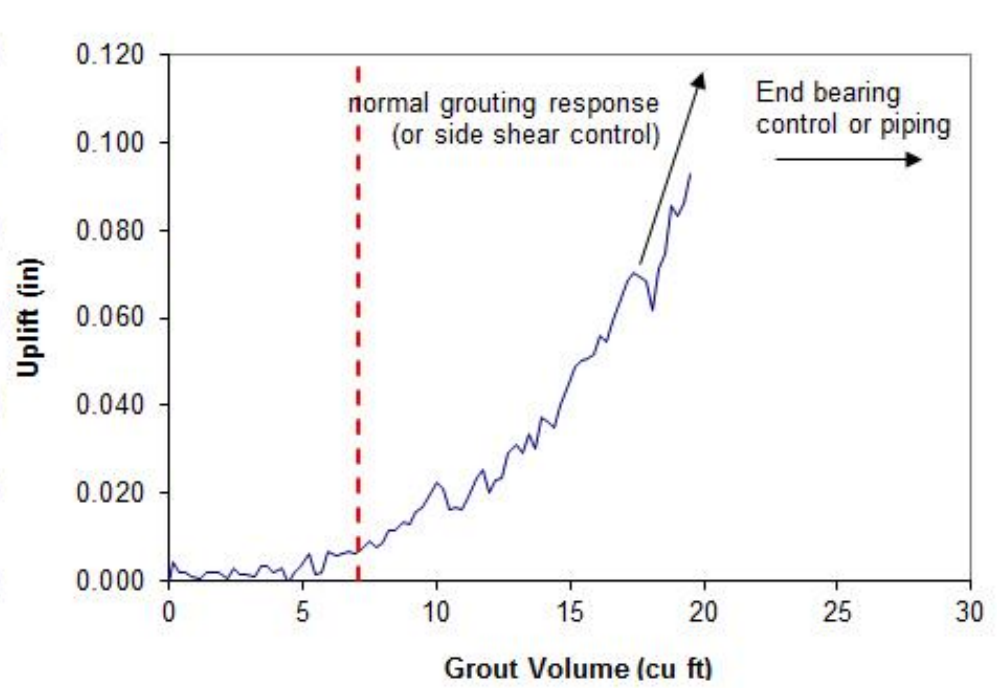
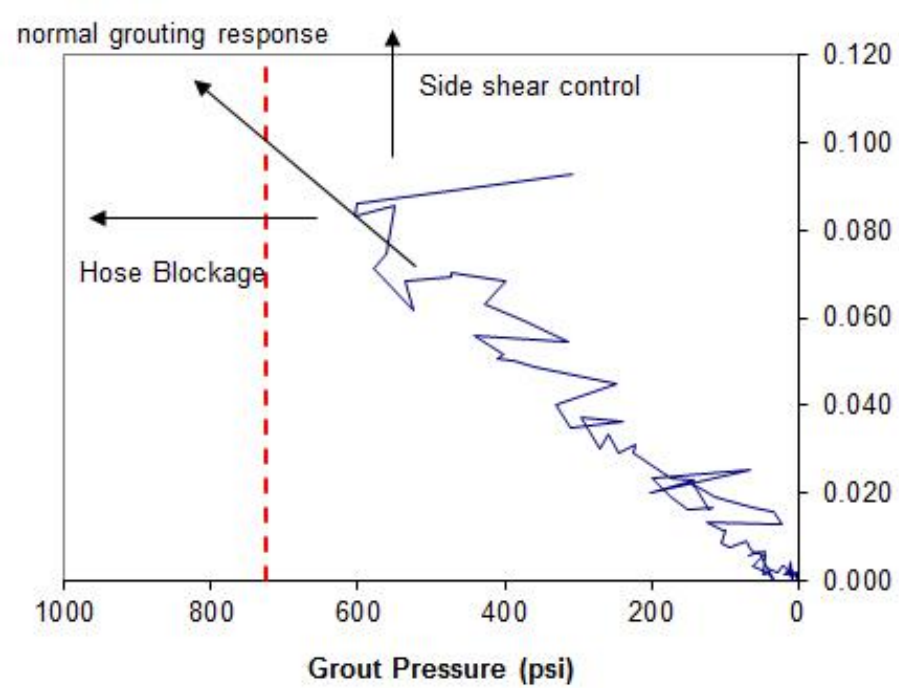


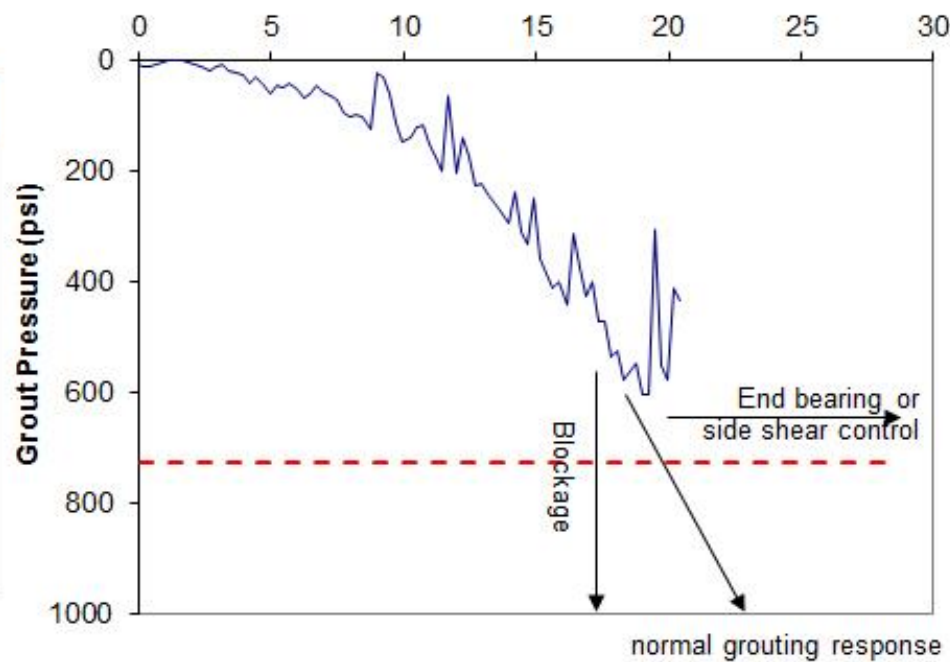
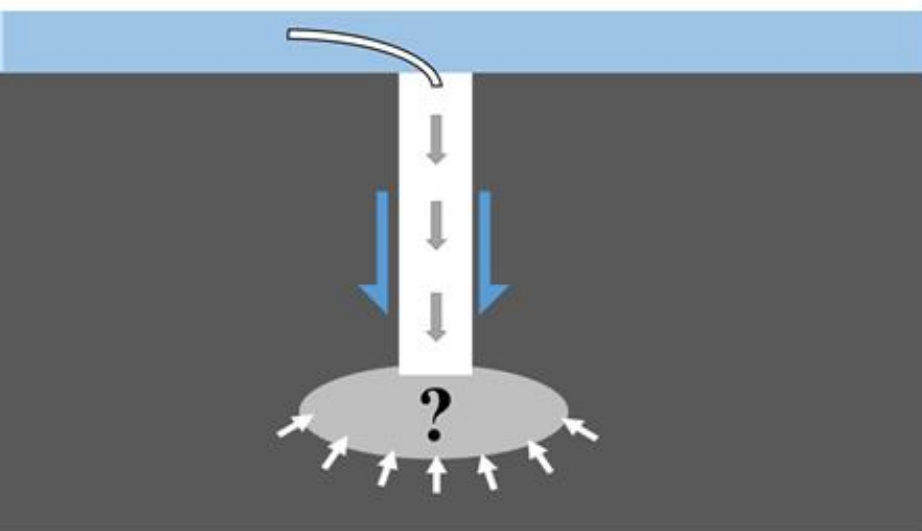
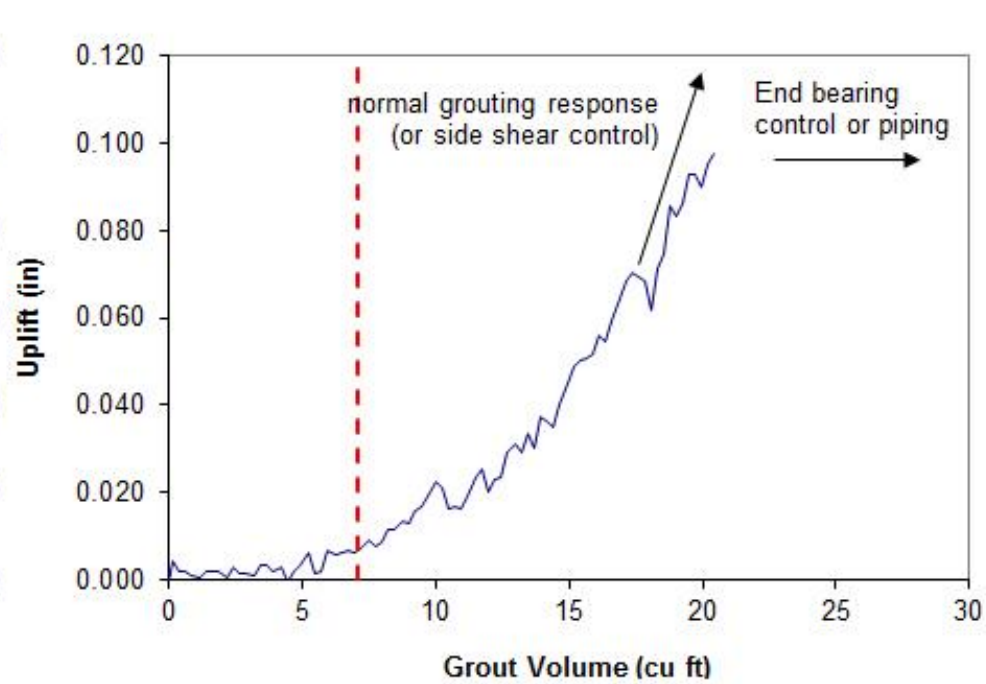
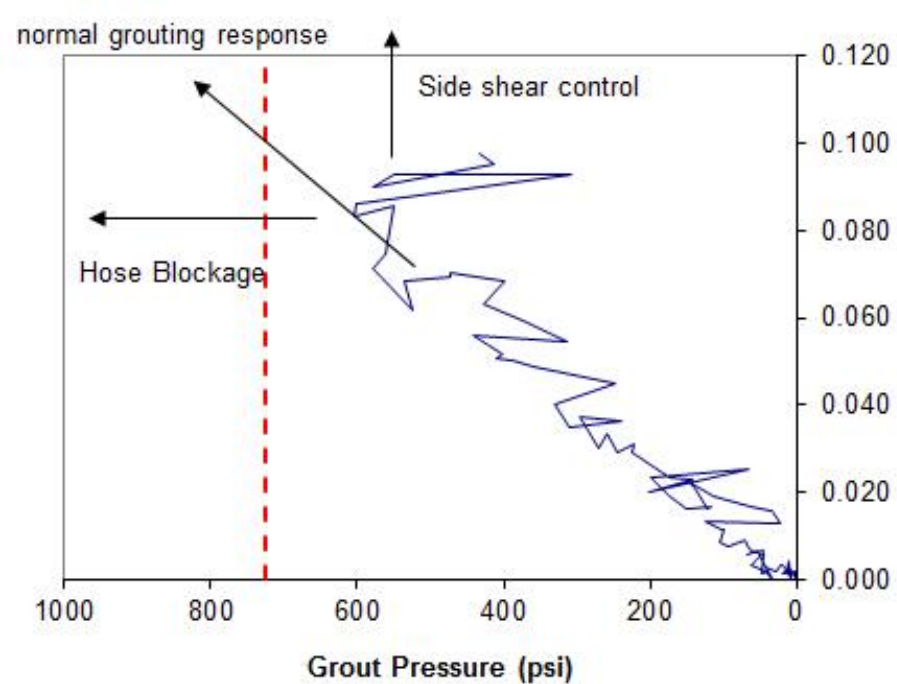


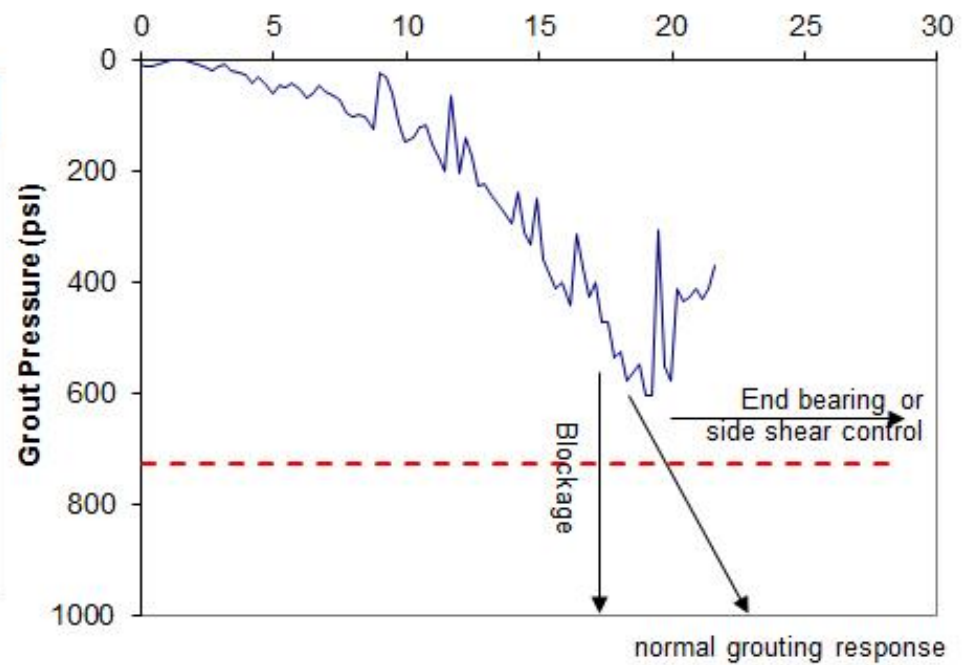
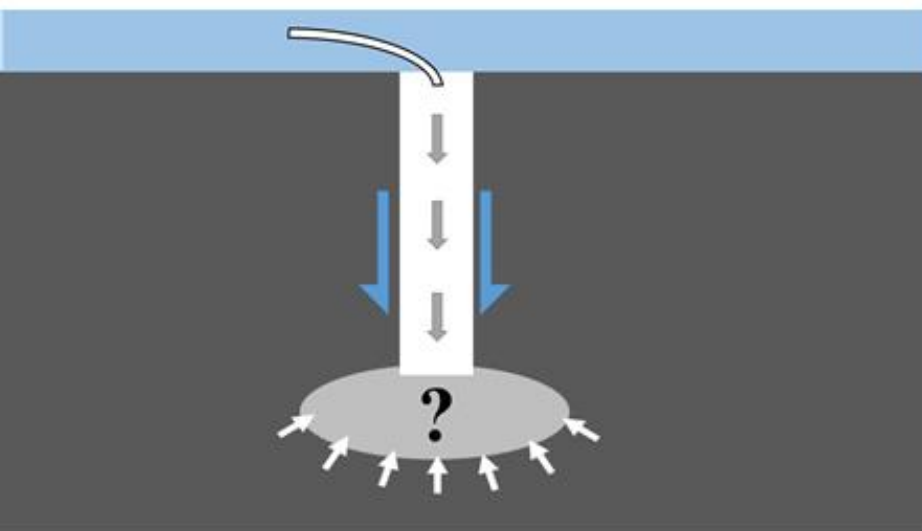
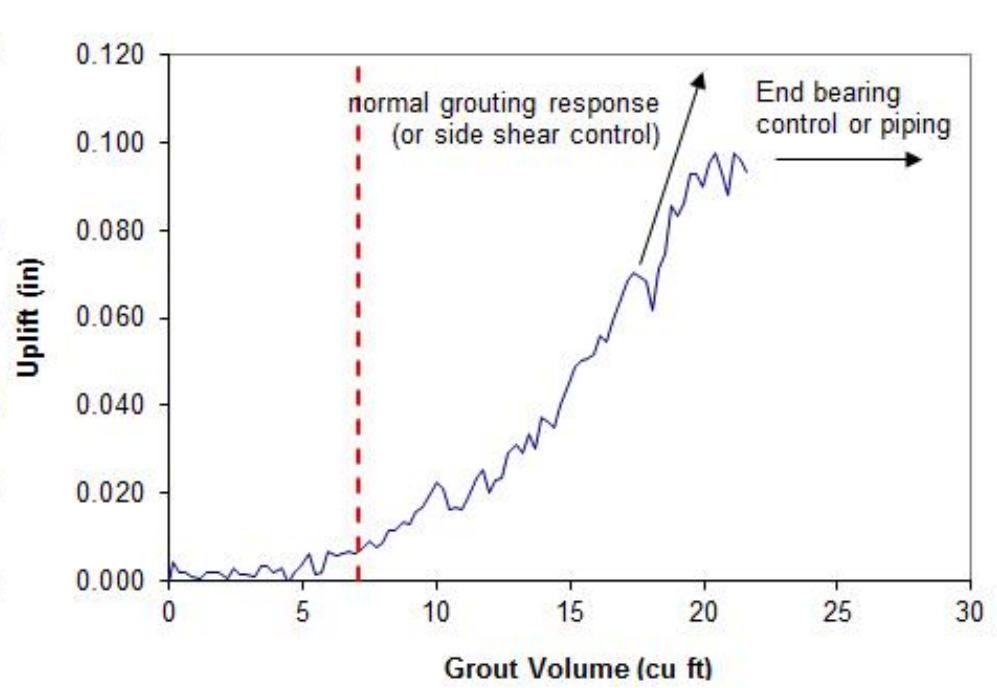
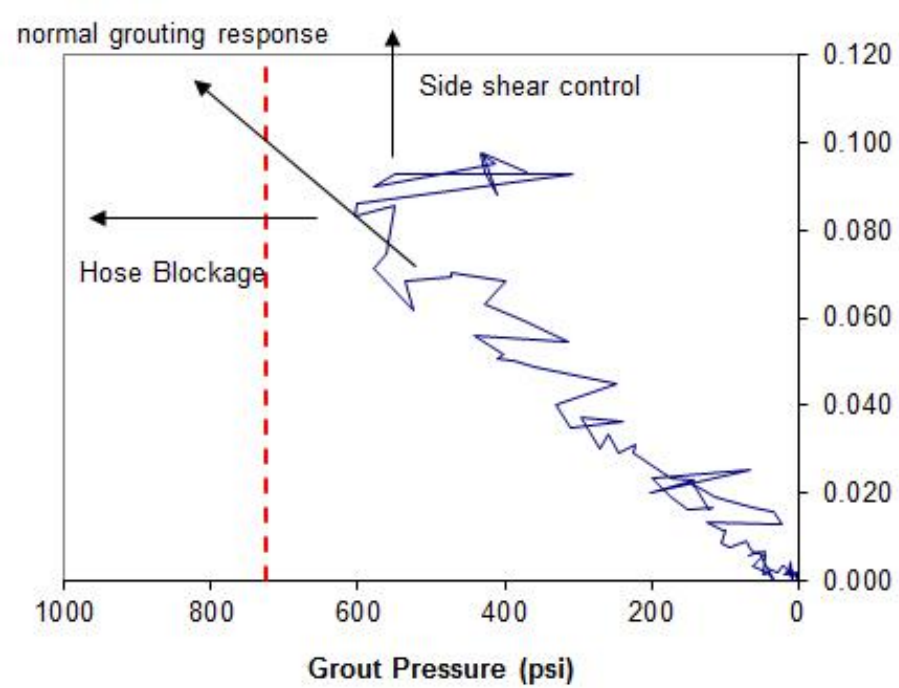


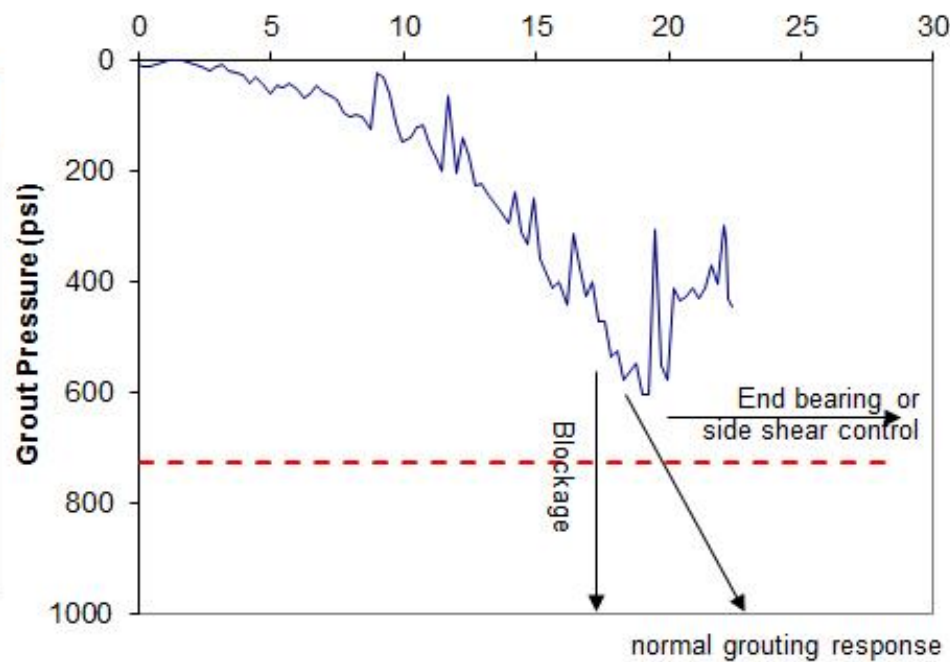
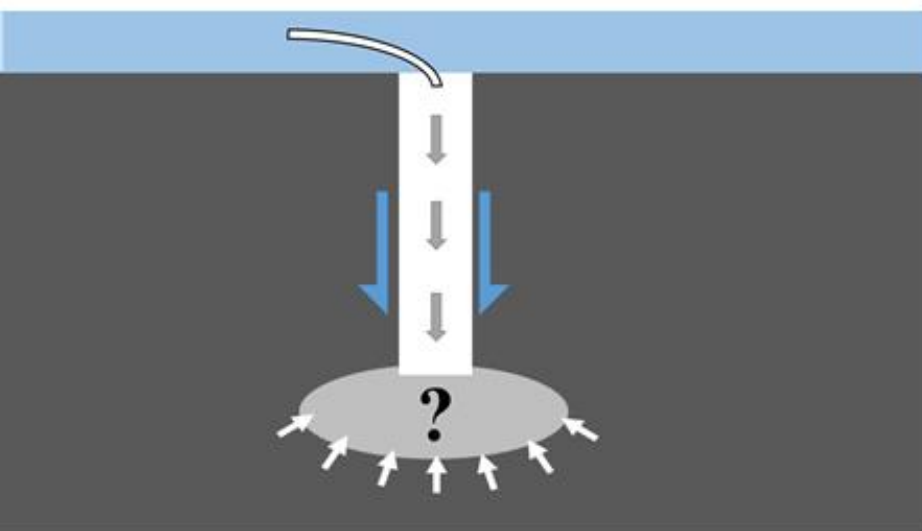
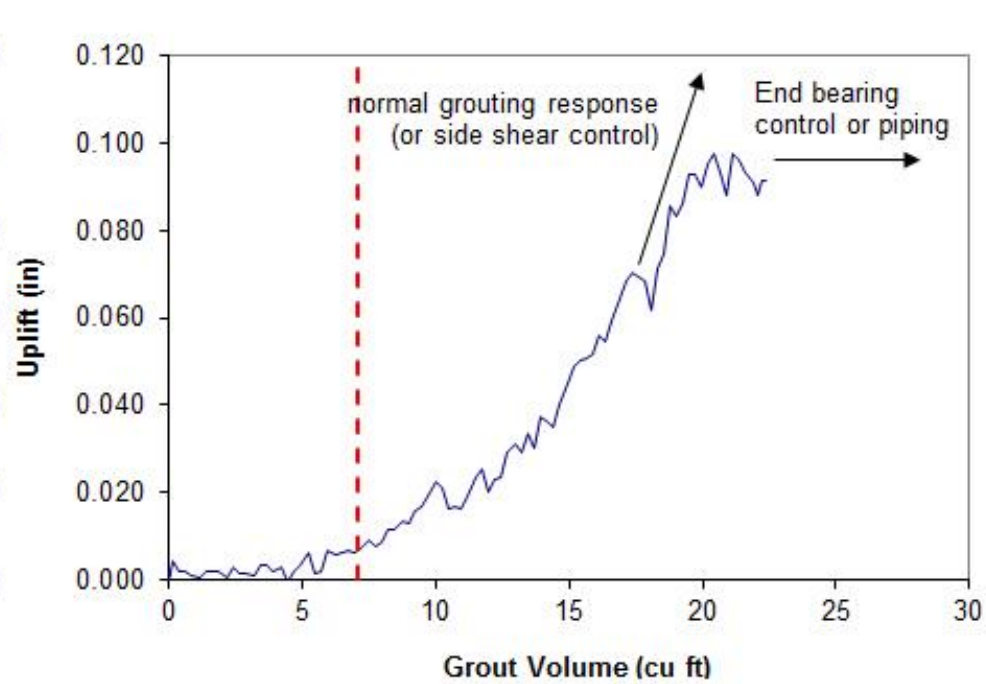
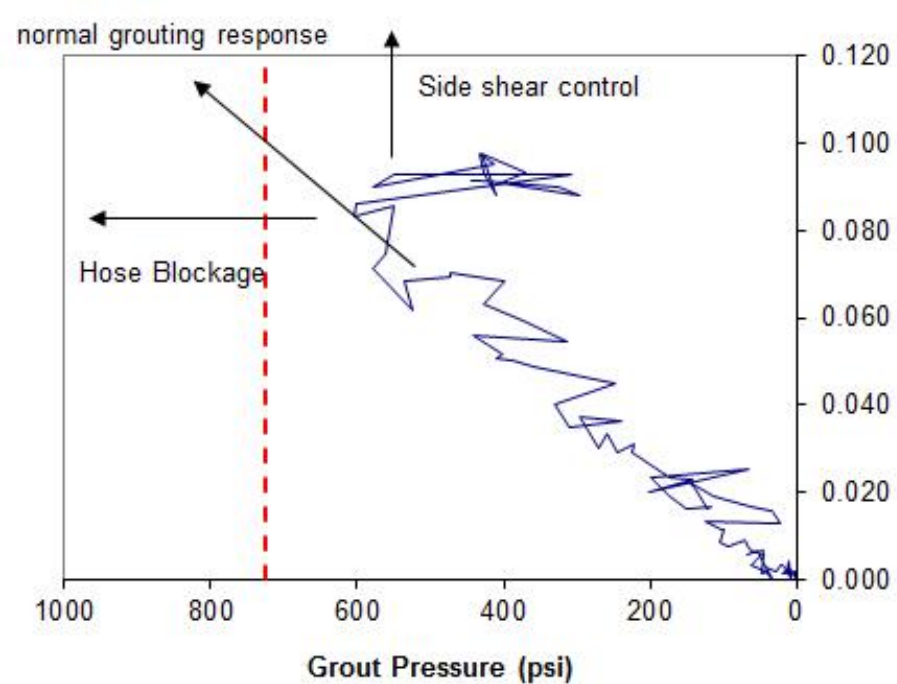


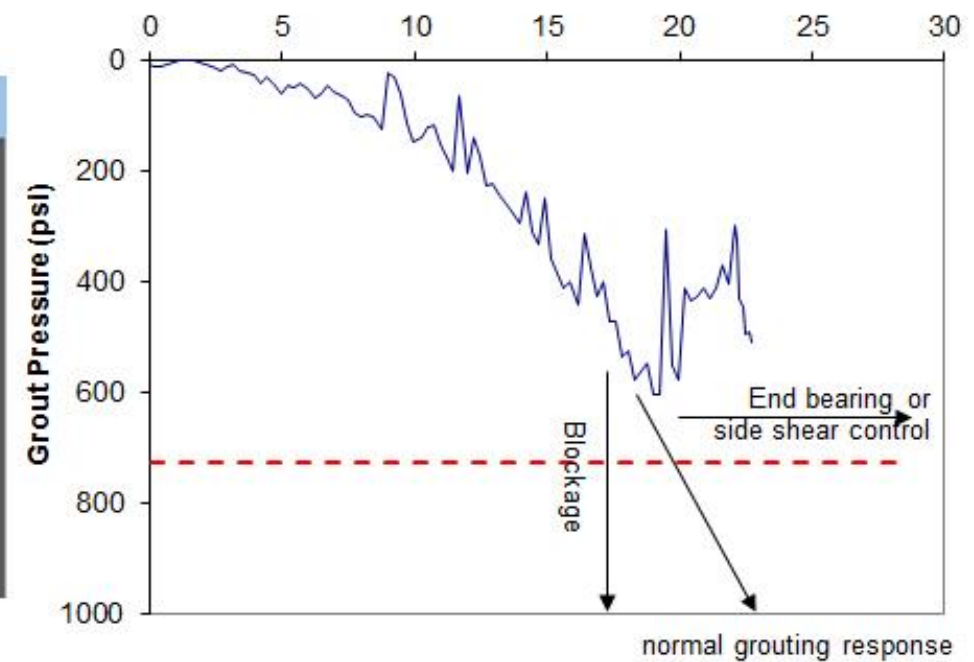
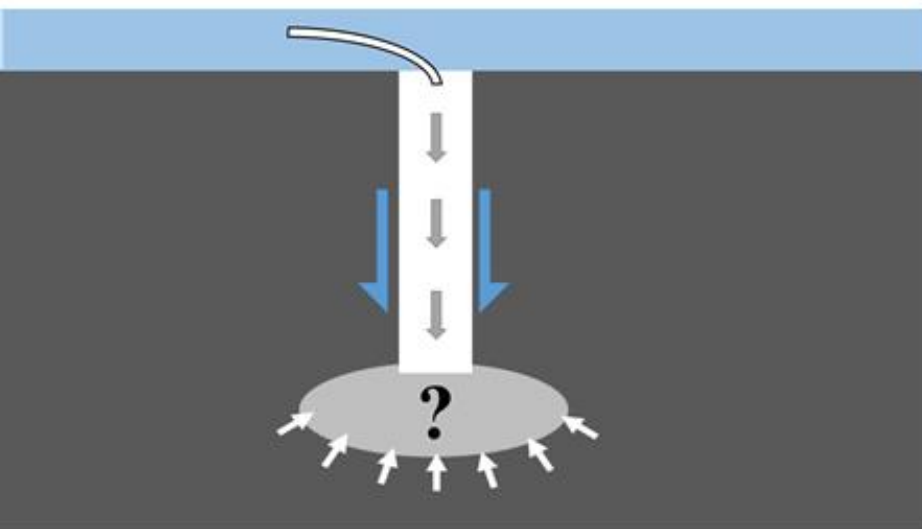
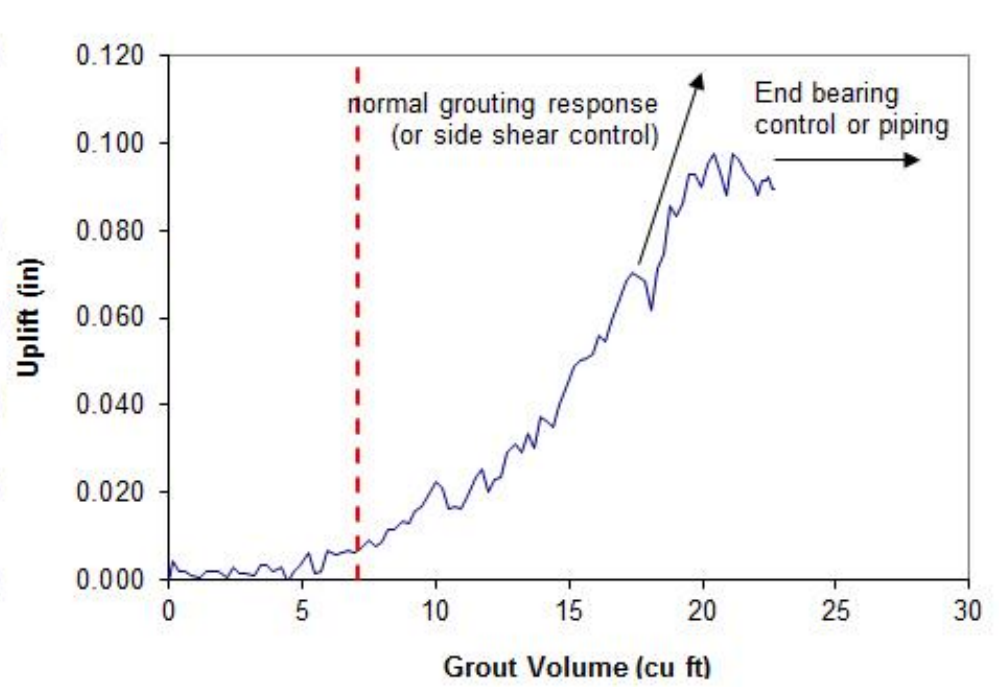
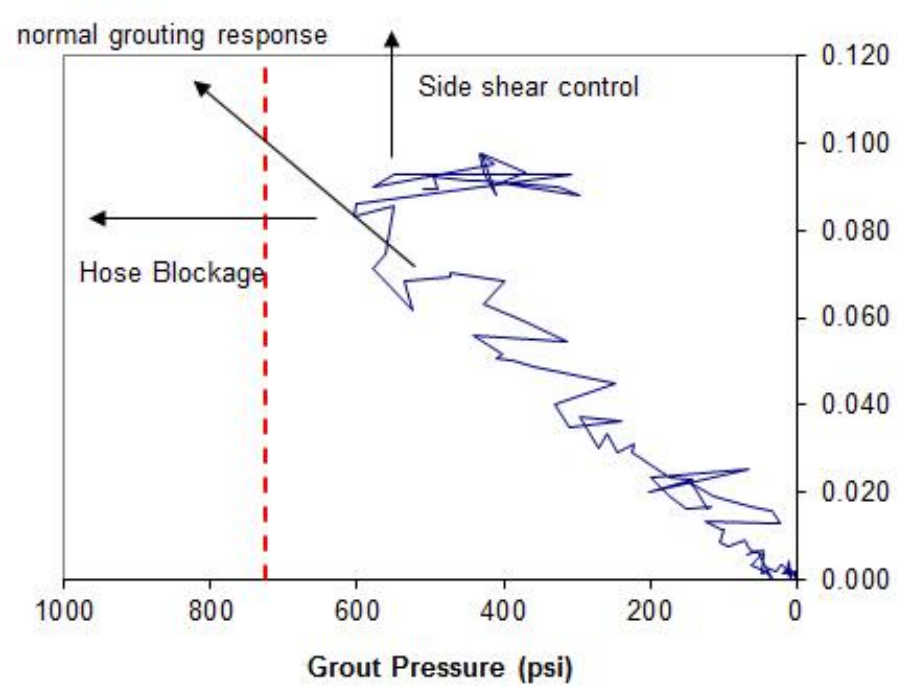


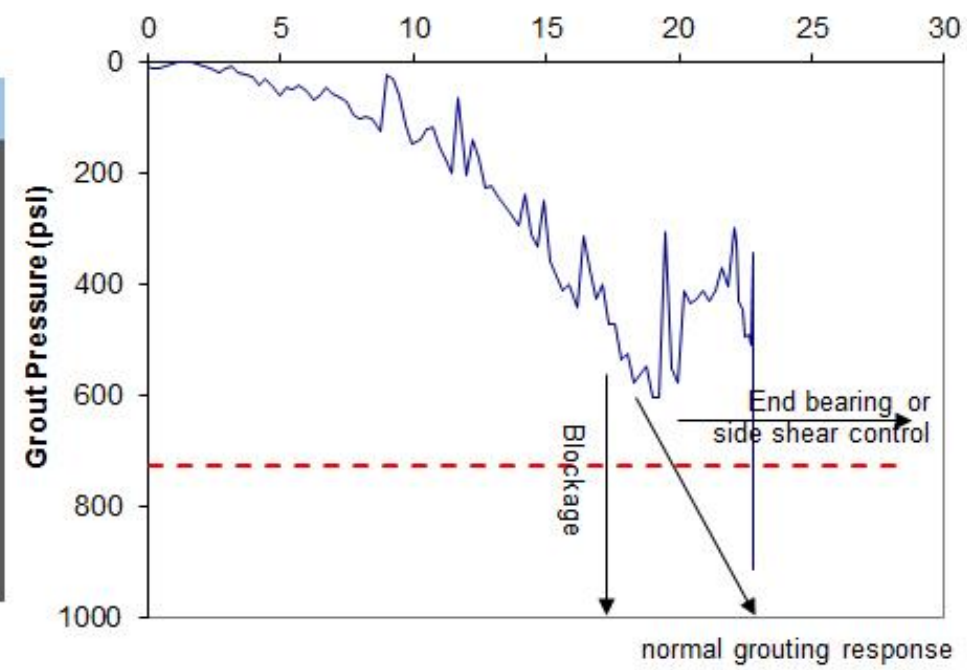
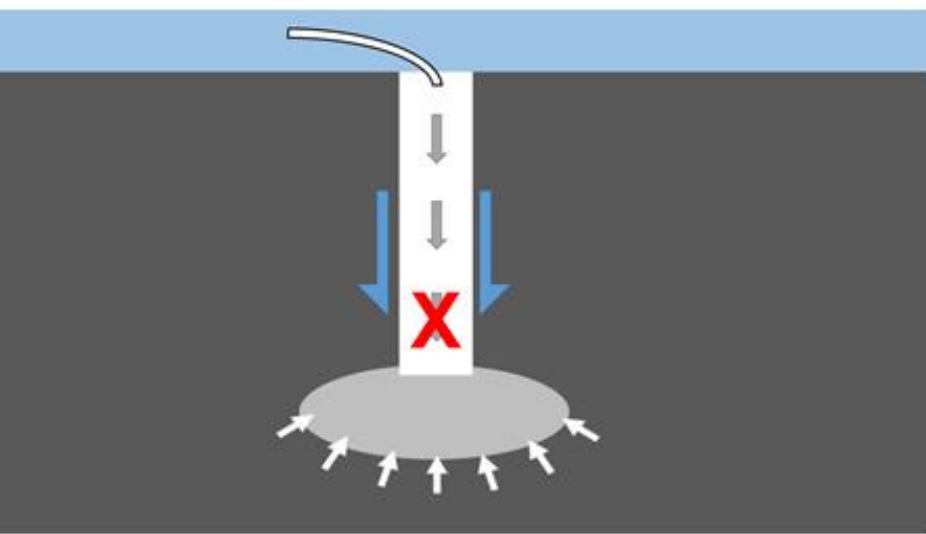
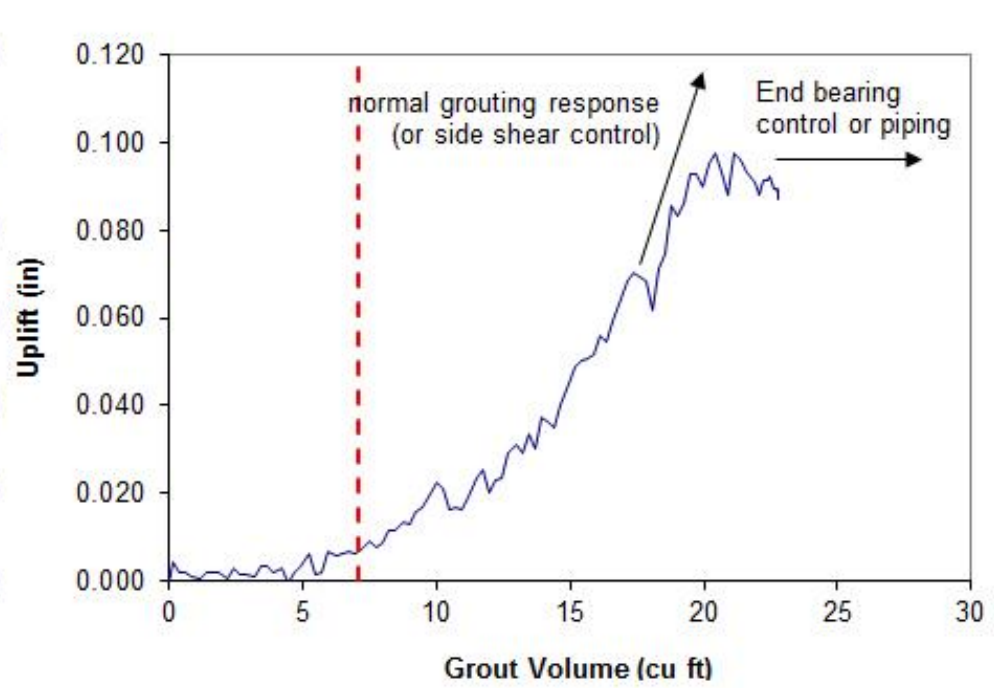
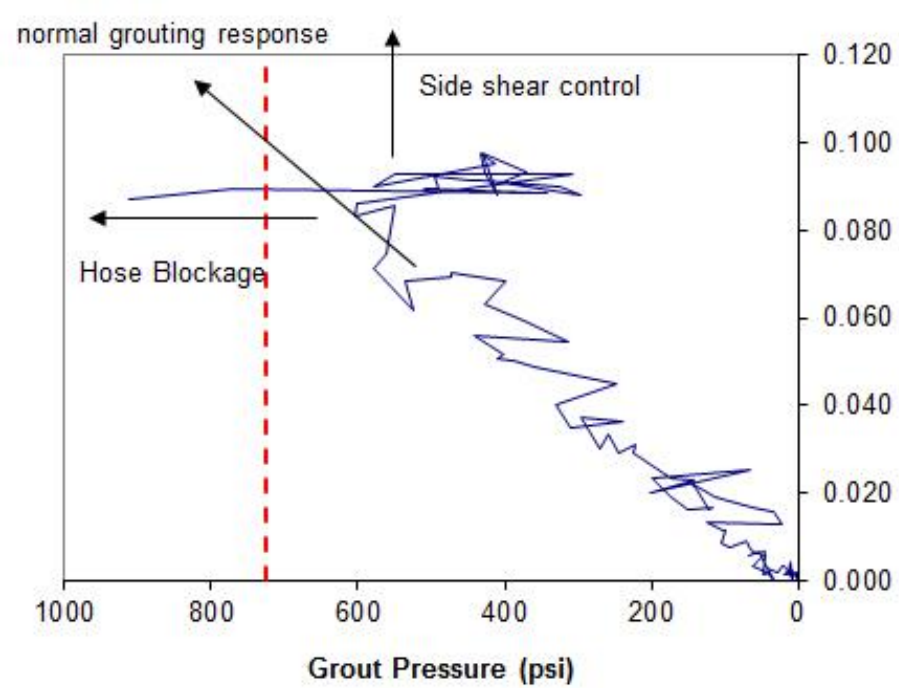




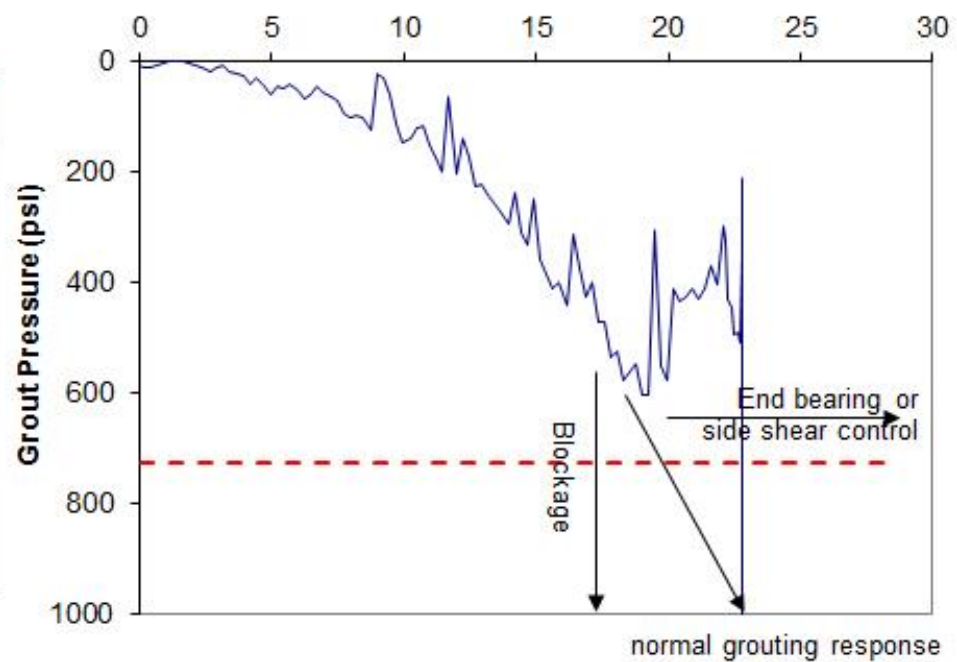
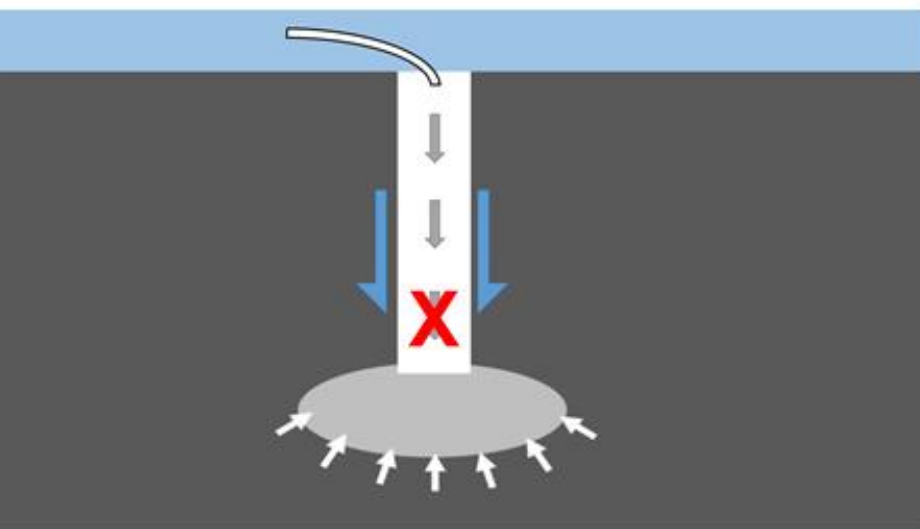
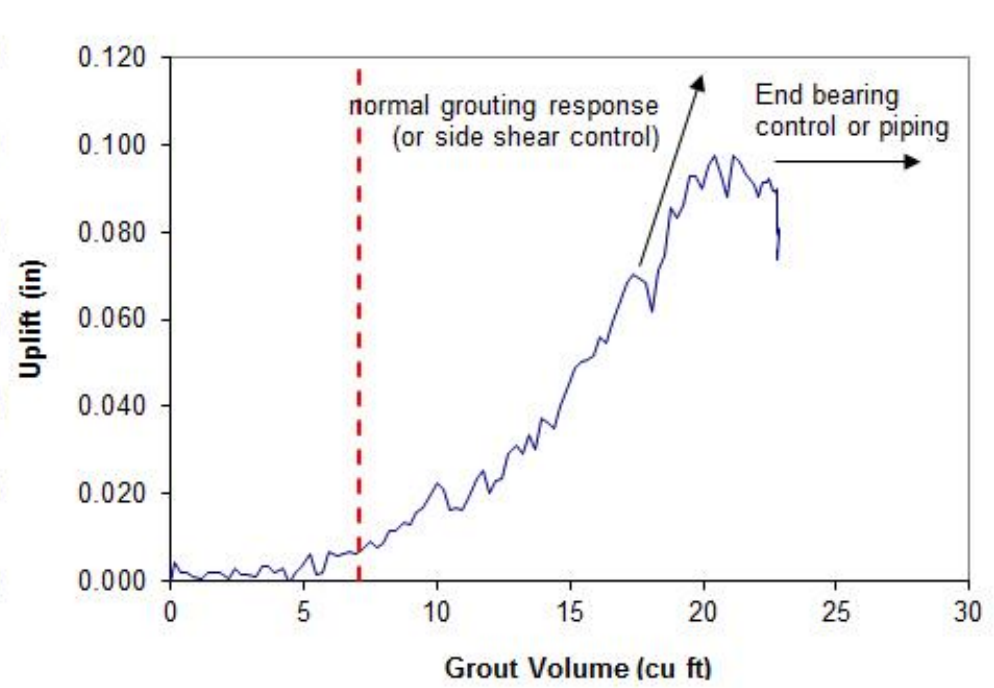
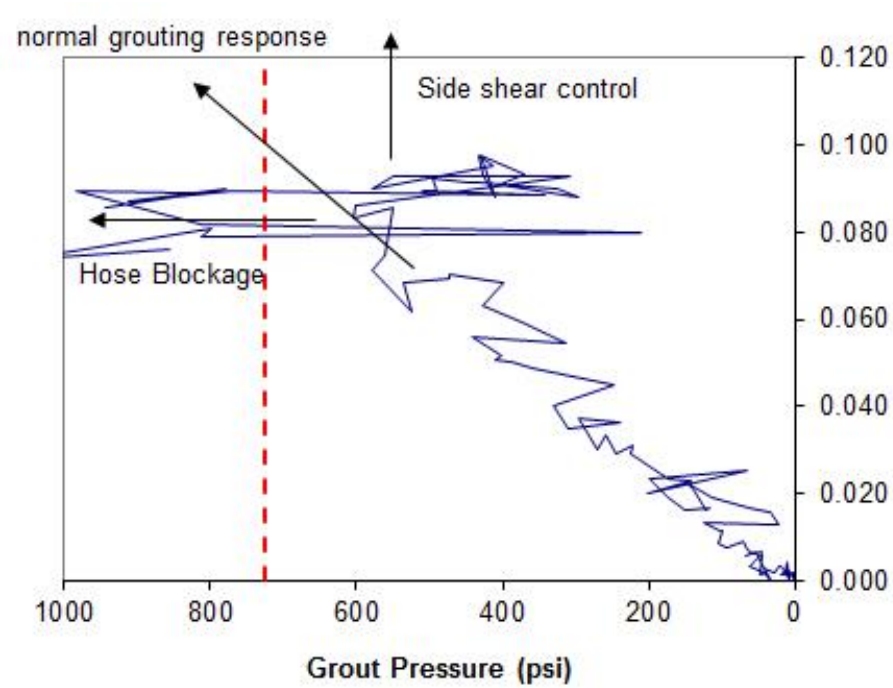


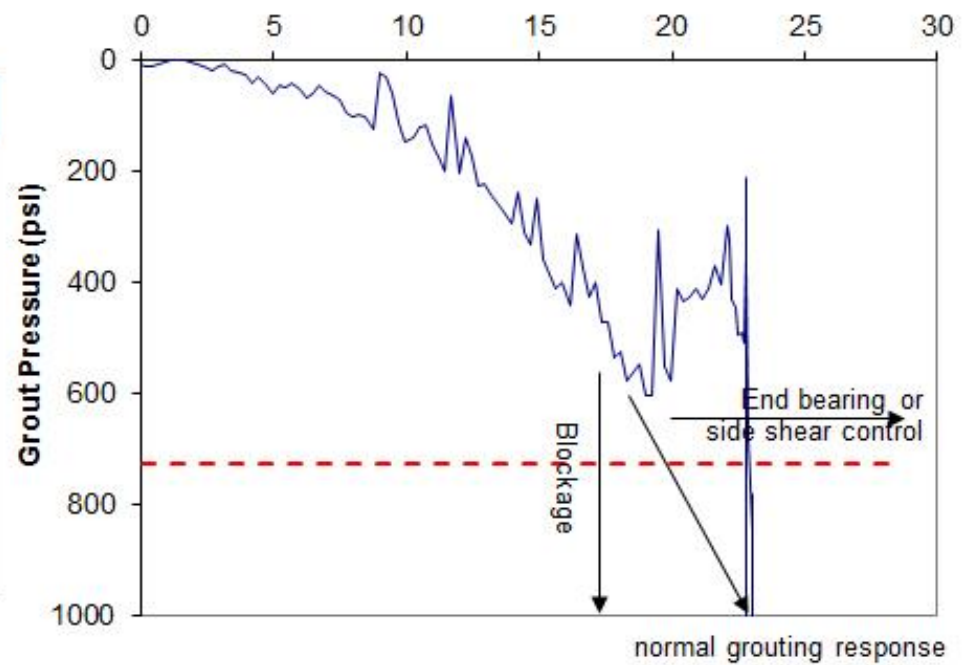
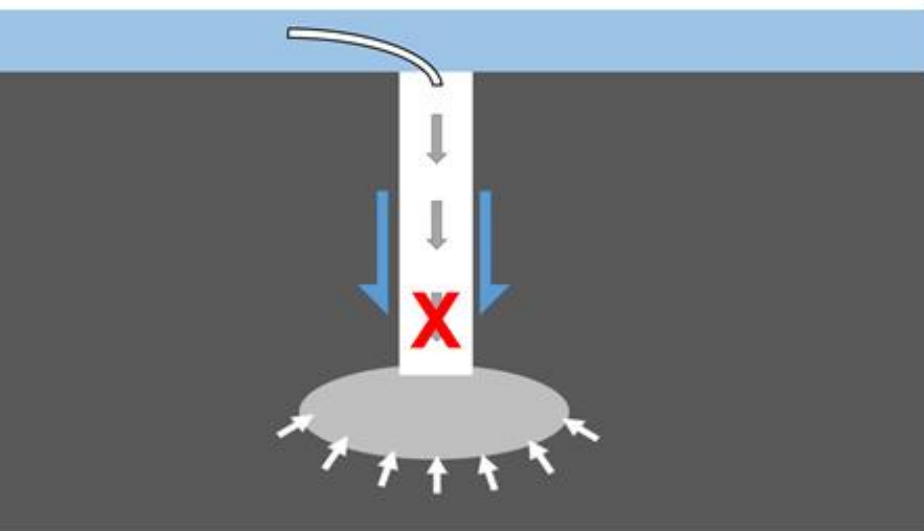
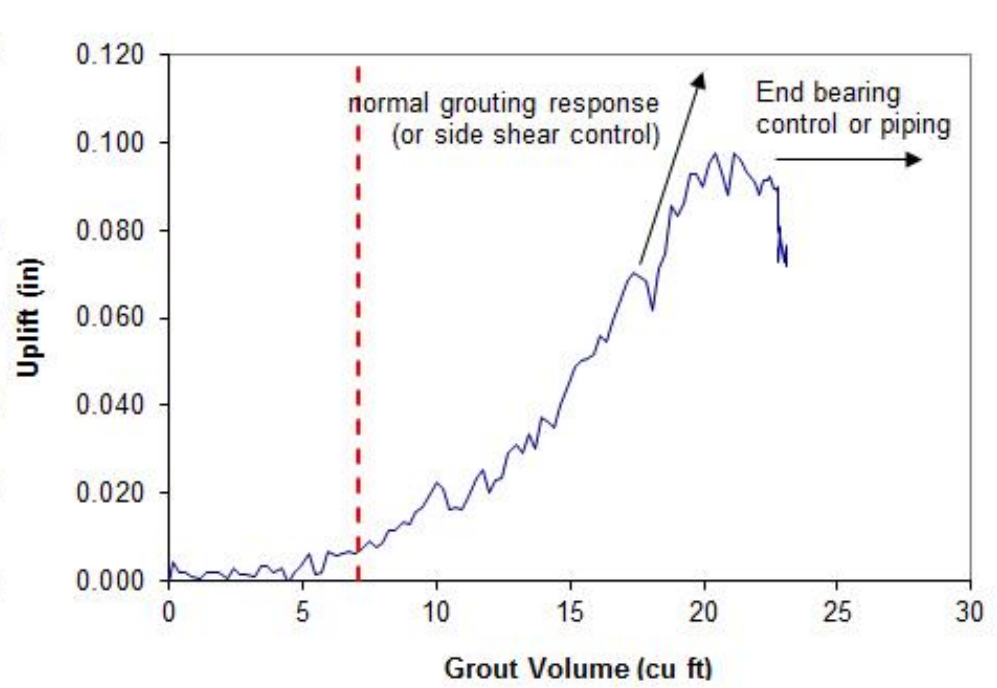
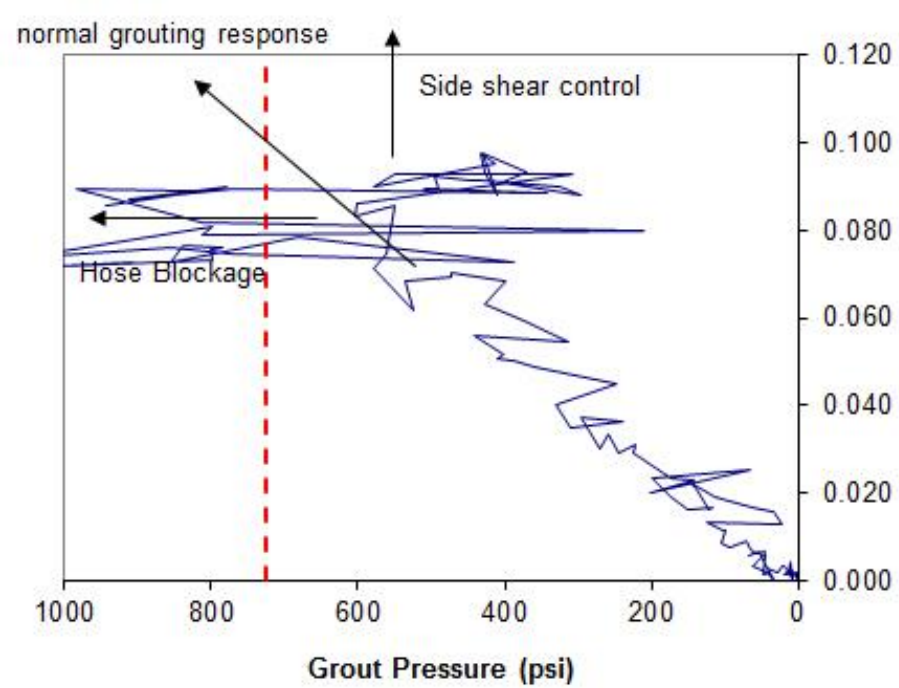


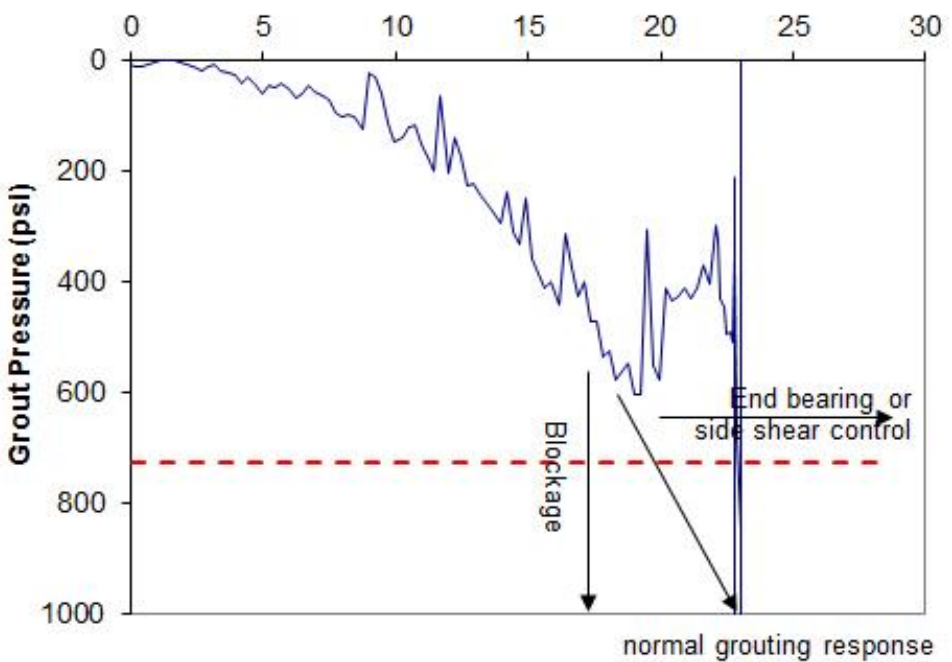
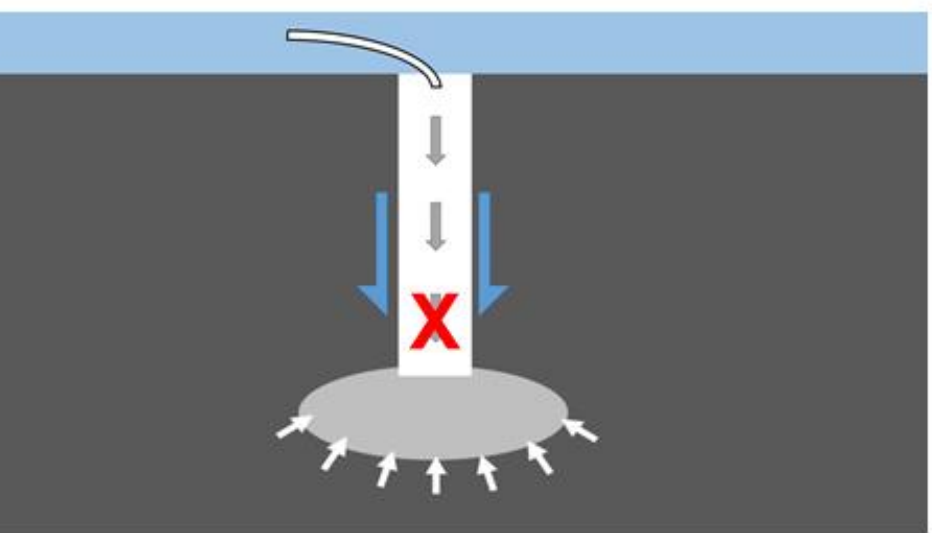
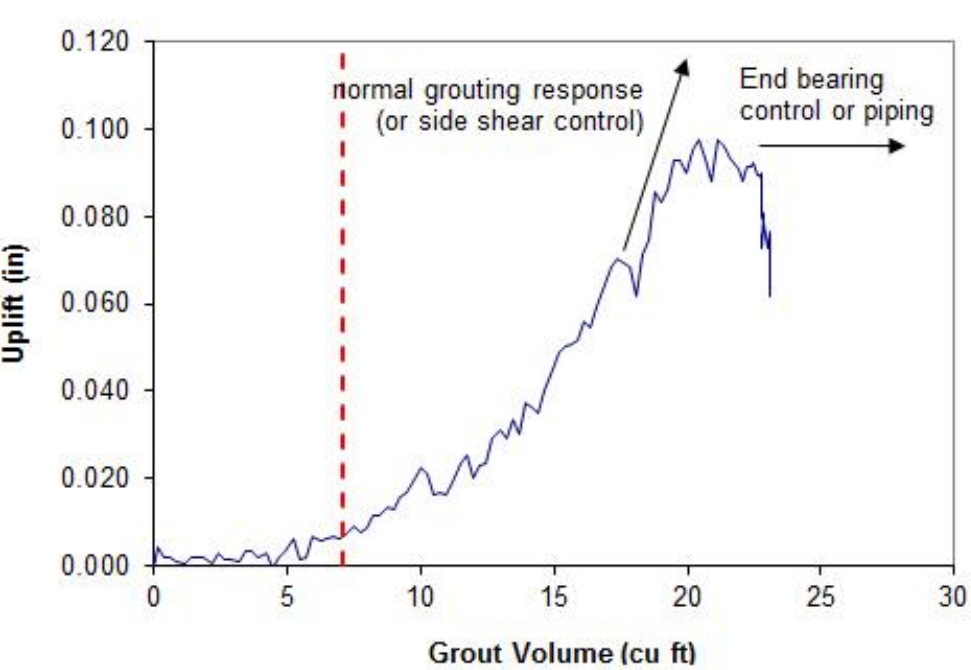
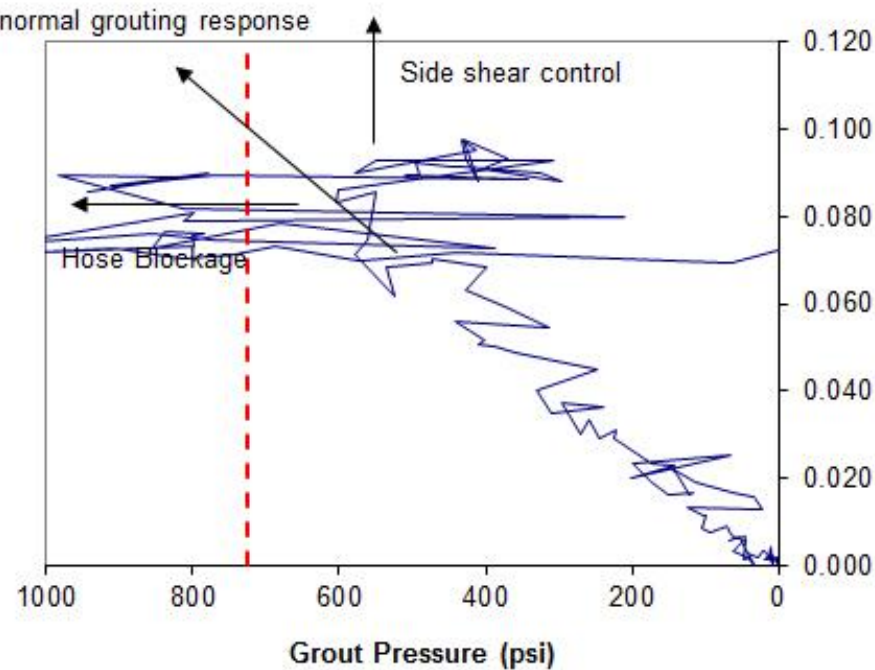




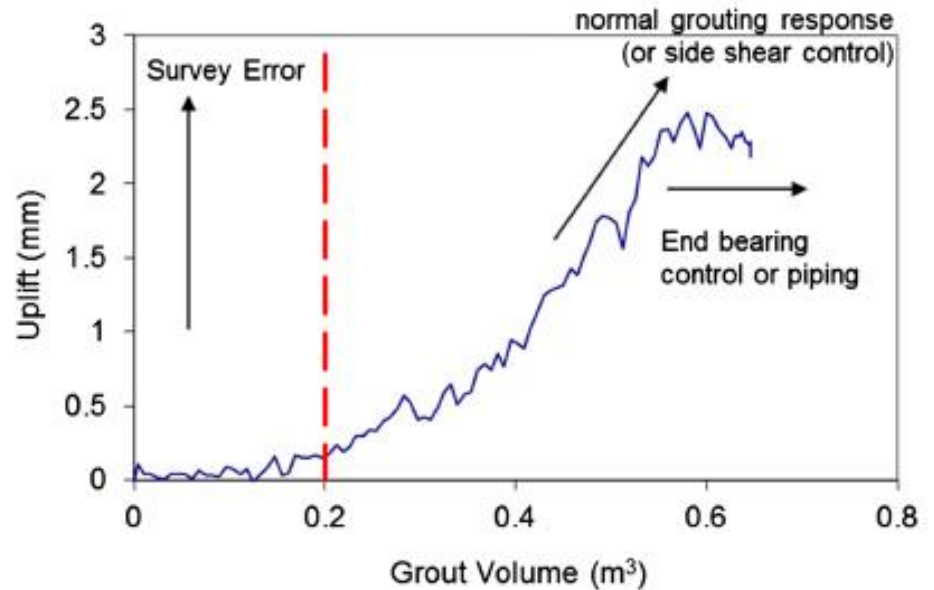
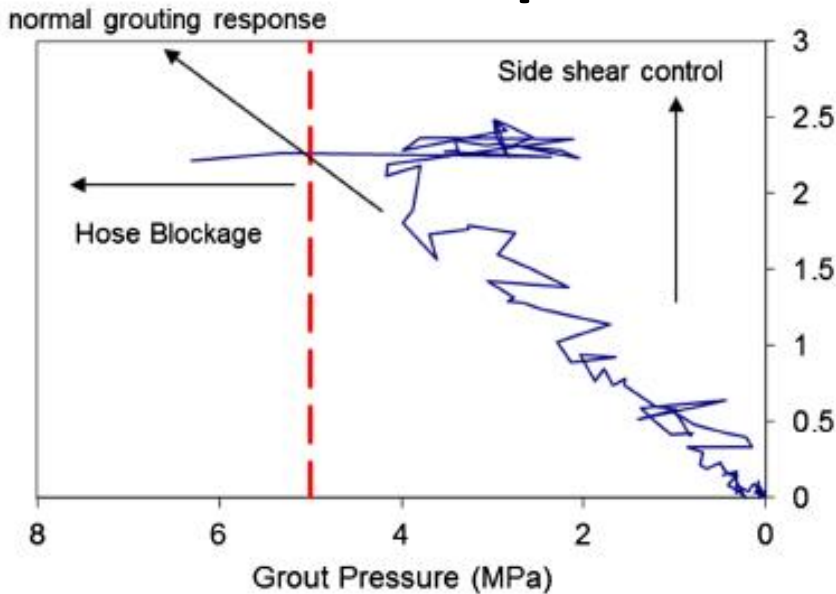






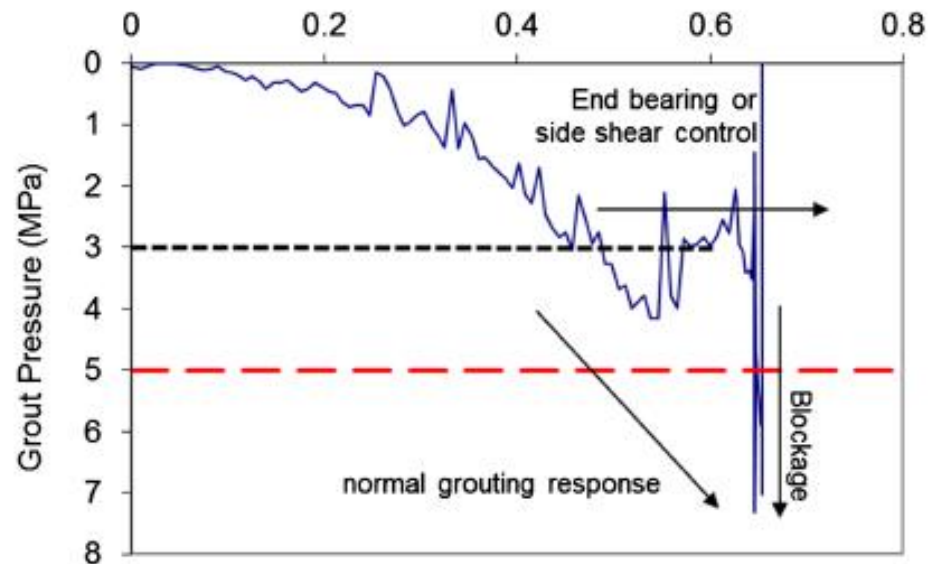


# Grout pressure determination

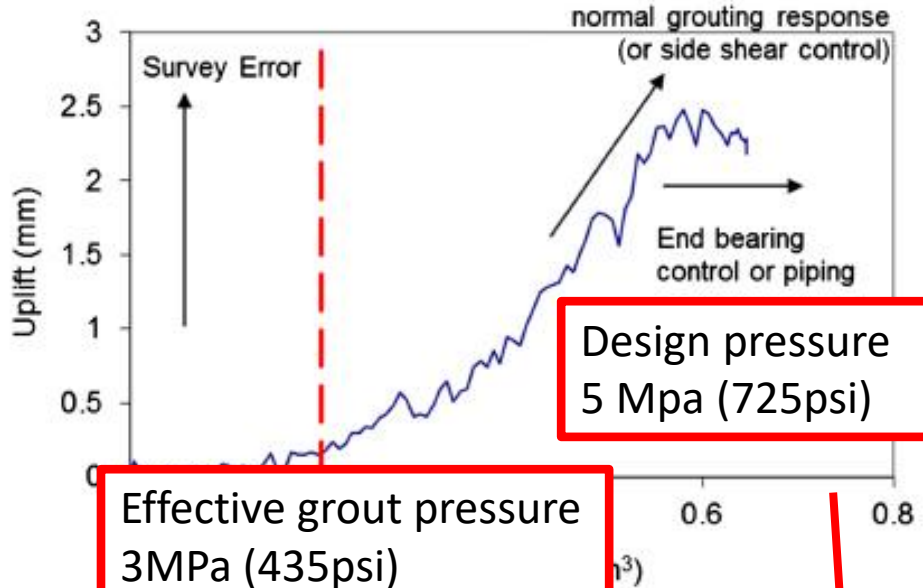
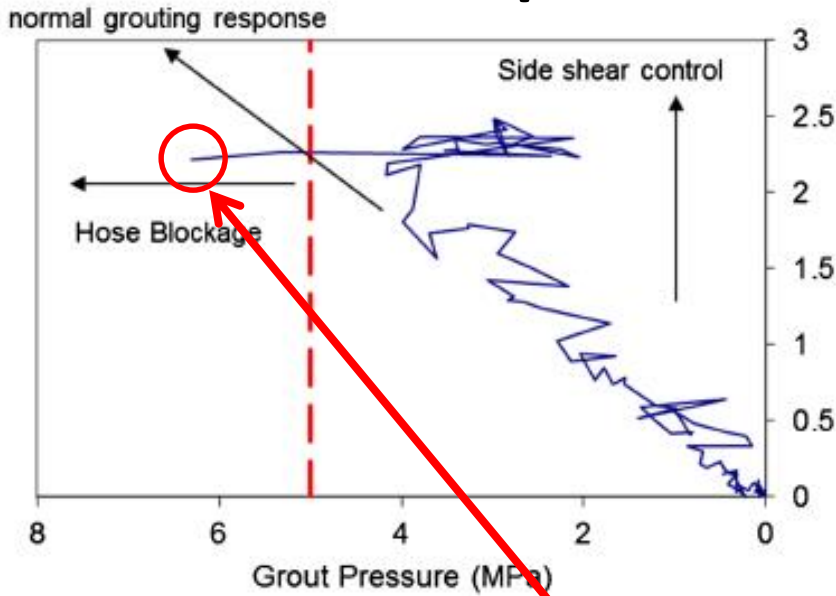


--- Grout Criteria  
--- Limit of Effectiveness  
 — Data

- Grouted normally up to 4MPa (580psi)
- Exceeded net volume criterion
- Exhibited end bearing failure
- Followed by system blockage
- Met both pressure and volume criterion, but not actually
- Effectively ended at 3MPa (435psi)

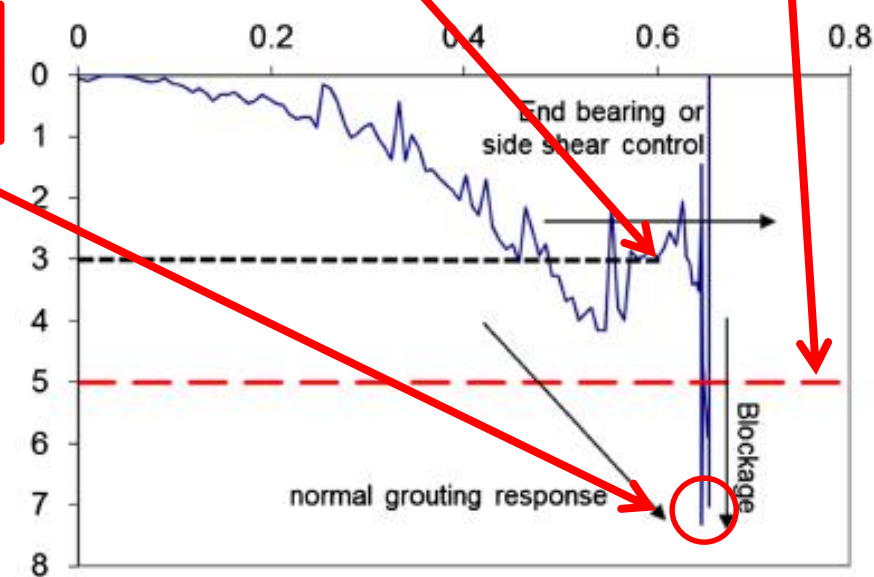


# Grout pressure determination



Effective grout pressure  
3MPa (435psi)

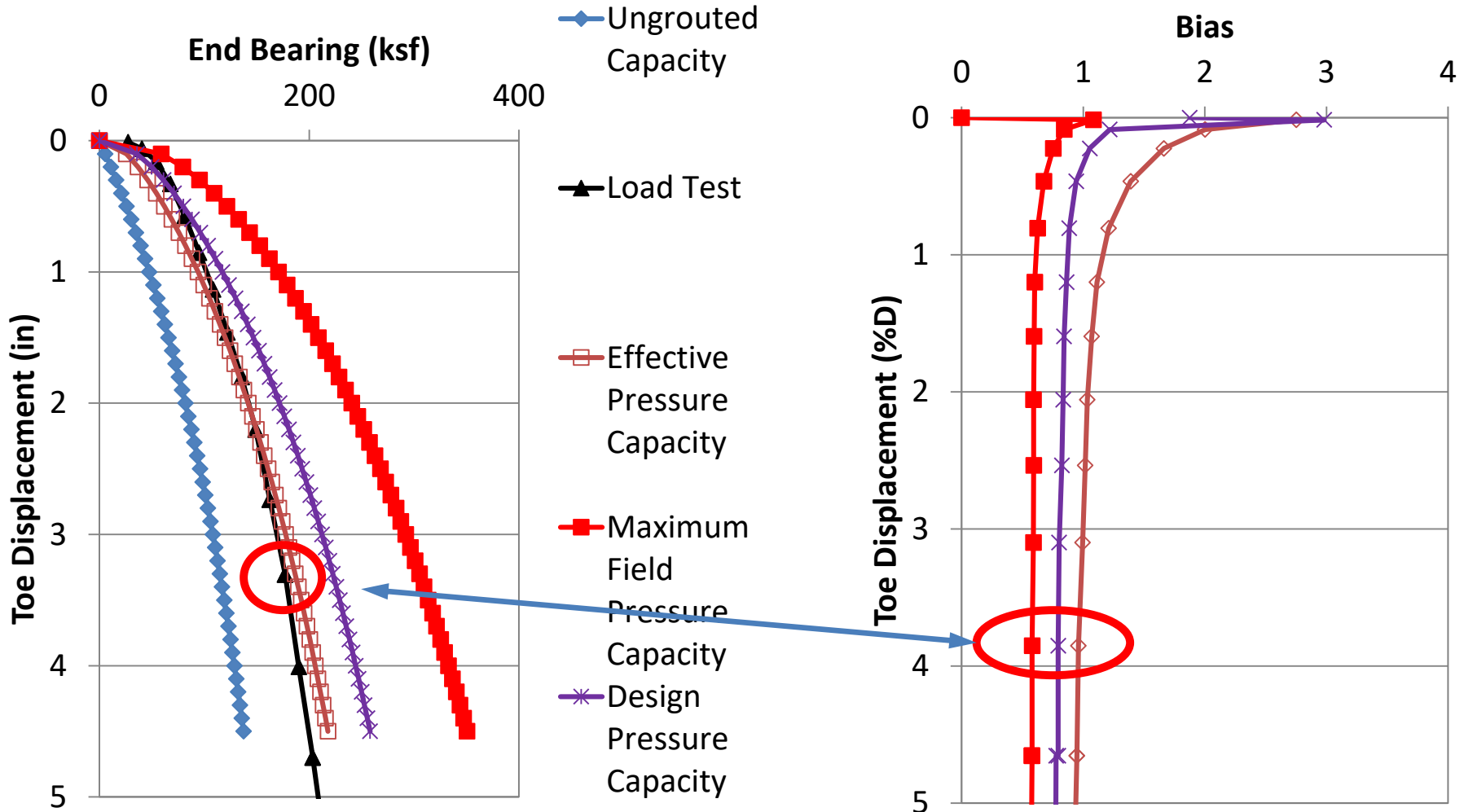
Max field recorded  
pressure 7.2MPa (1050psi)



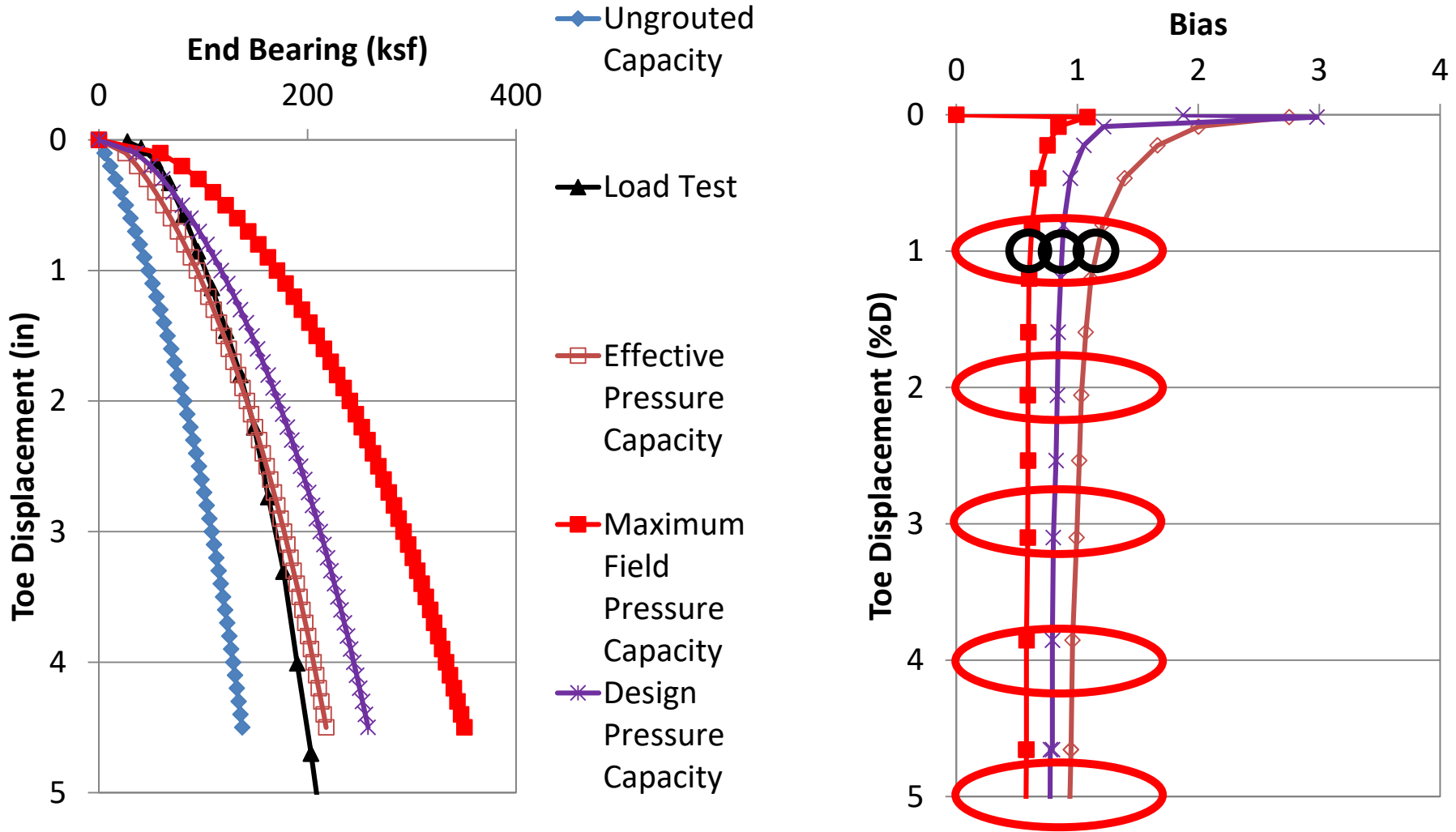
--- Grout Criteria  
- - - Limit of Effectiveness  
— Data

- Grouted normally up to 4MPa
- Exceeded net volume criterion
- Exhibited end bearing failure
- Followed by system blockage
- Met both pressure and volume criterion, but not actually
- Effectively ended at 3MPa

# Measured vs Predicted (3 pressures)



# Measured vs Predicted (3 pressures) and for 31 Shafts



# Resistance Factor Computation

The diagram illustrates the computation of the Resistance Factor ( $\phi_R$ ) using the following formula:

$$\phi_R = \frac{\lambda_R [\gamma_D Q_D + \gamma_L Q_L] \sqrt{\frac{(1 + COV_{QD}^2 + COV_{QL}^2)}{(1 + COV_R^2)}}}{Q_m \exp\{\beta_T \sqrt{\ln[(1 + COV_{QD}^2 + COV_{QL}^2)(1 + COV_R^2)]}\}}$$

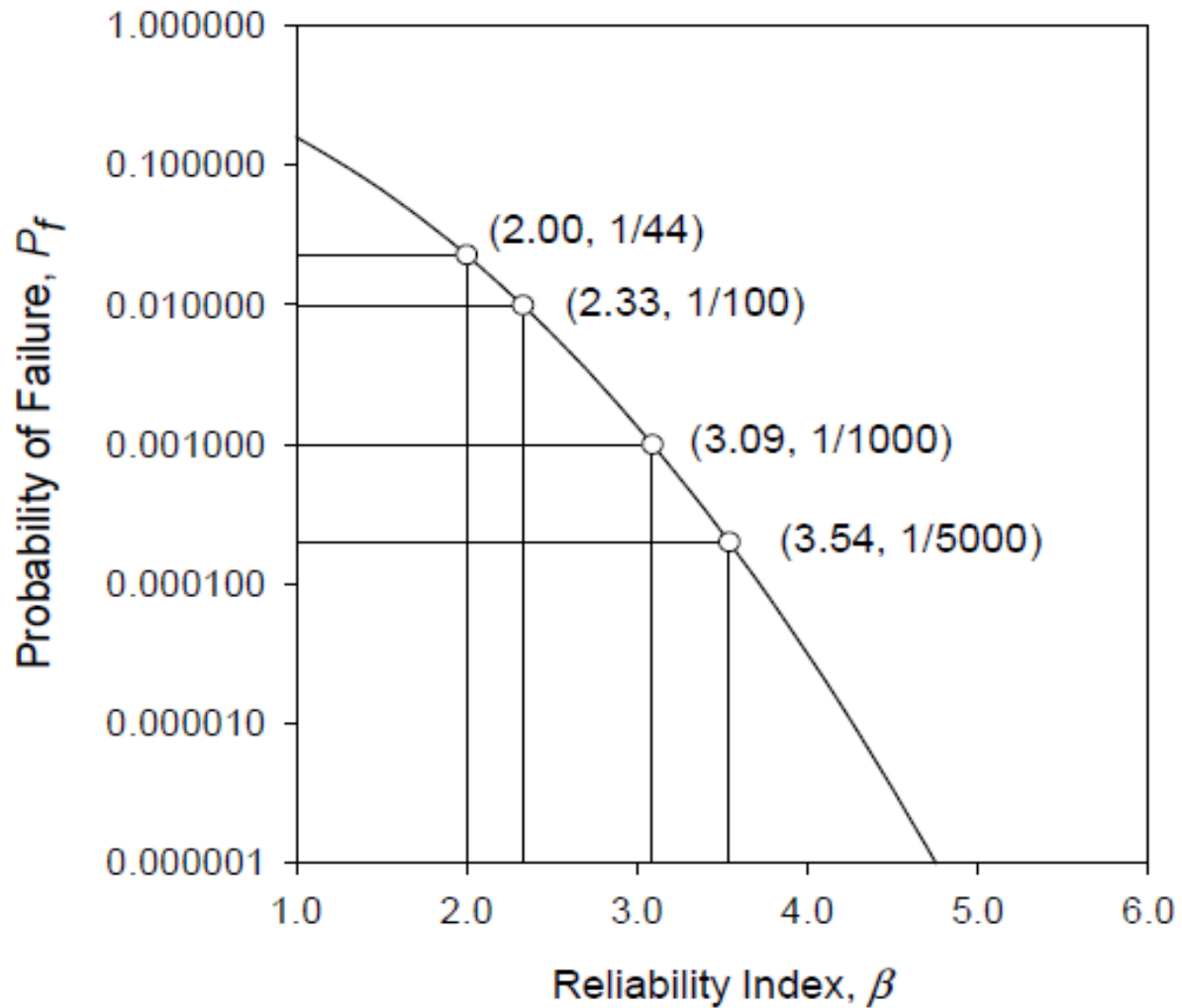
Key components and their descriptions are highlighted in the diagram:

- Average Bias @ different %D displacements:** Points to the term  $\lambda_R [\gamma_D Q_D + \gamma_L Q_L]$ .
- Coef of Variation for Avg Bias:** Points to the term  $COV_R^2$  in the denominator of the square root fraction.
- Reliability Index:** Points to the term  $\beta_T$  in the exponent of the denominator.

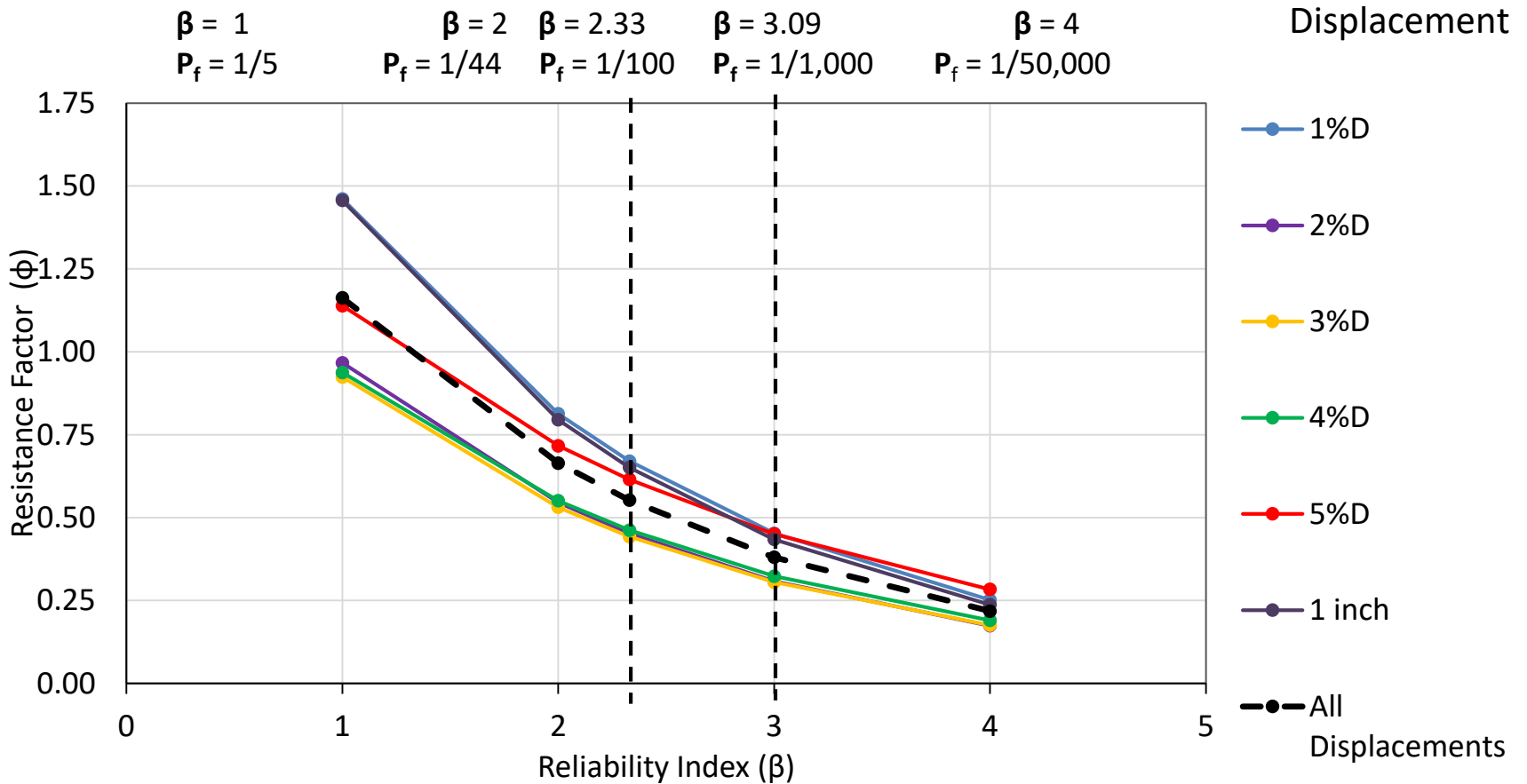
- Computed for 3 pressures, 5 disp, and 5 reliability values



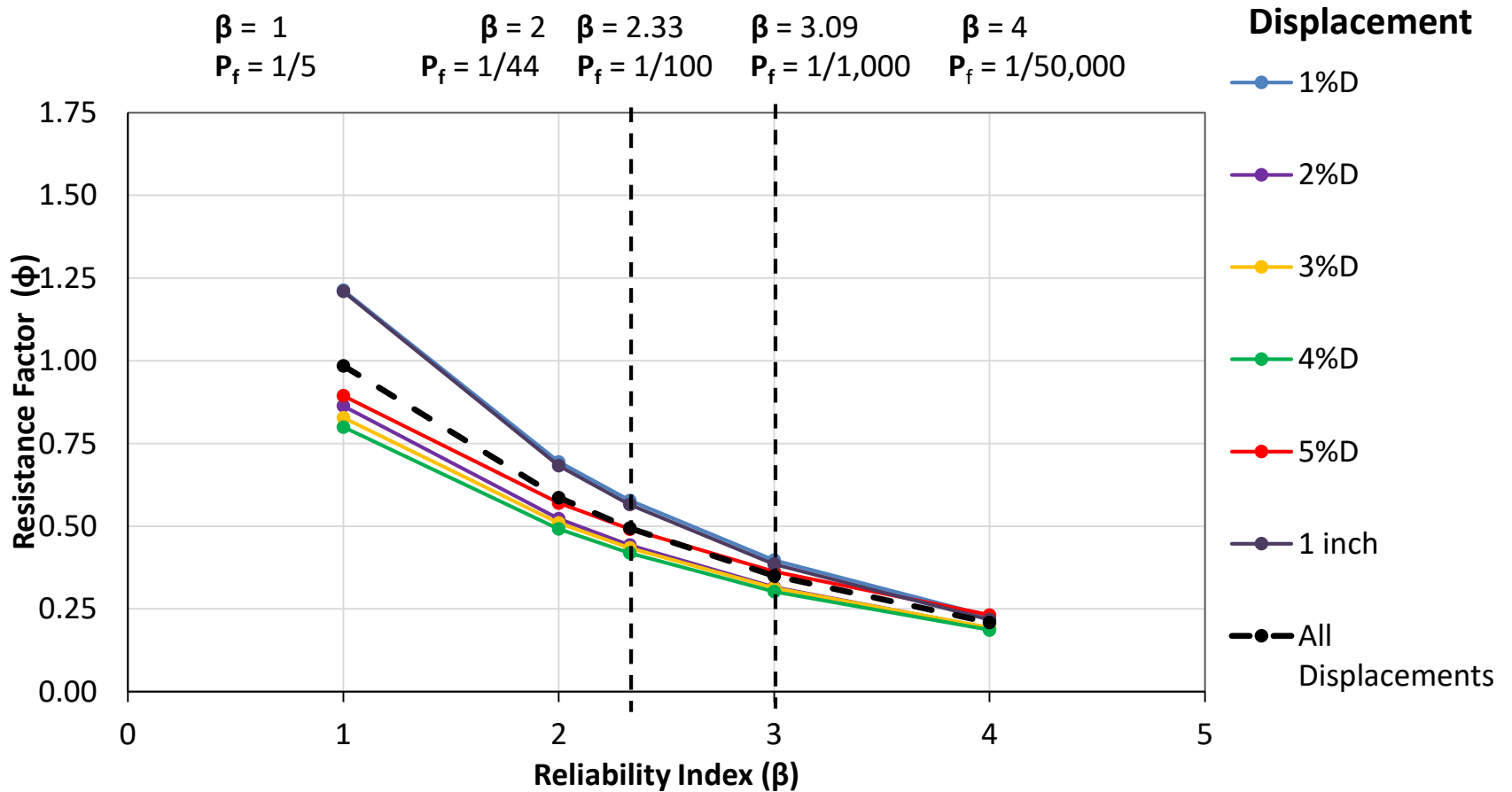
# Reliability Index



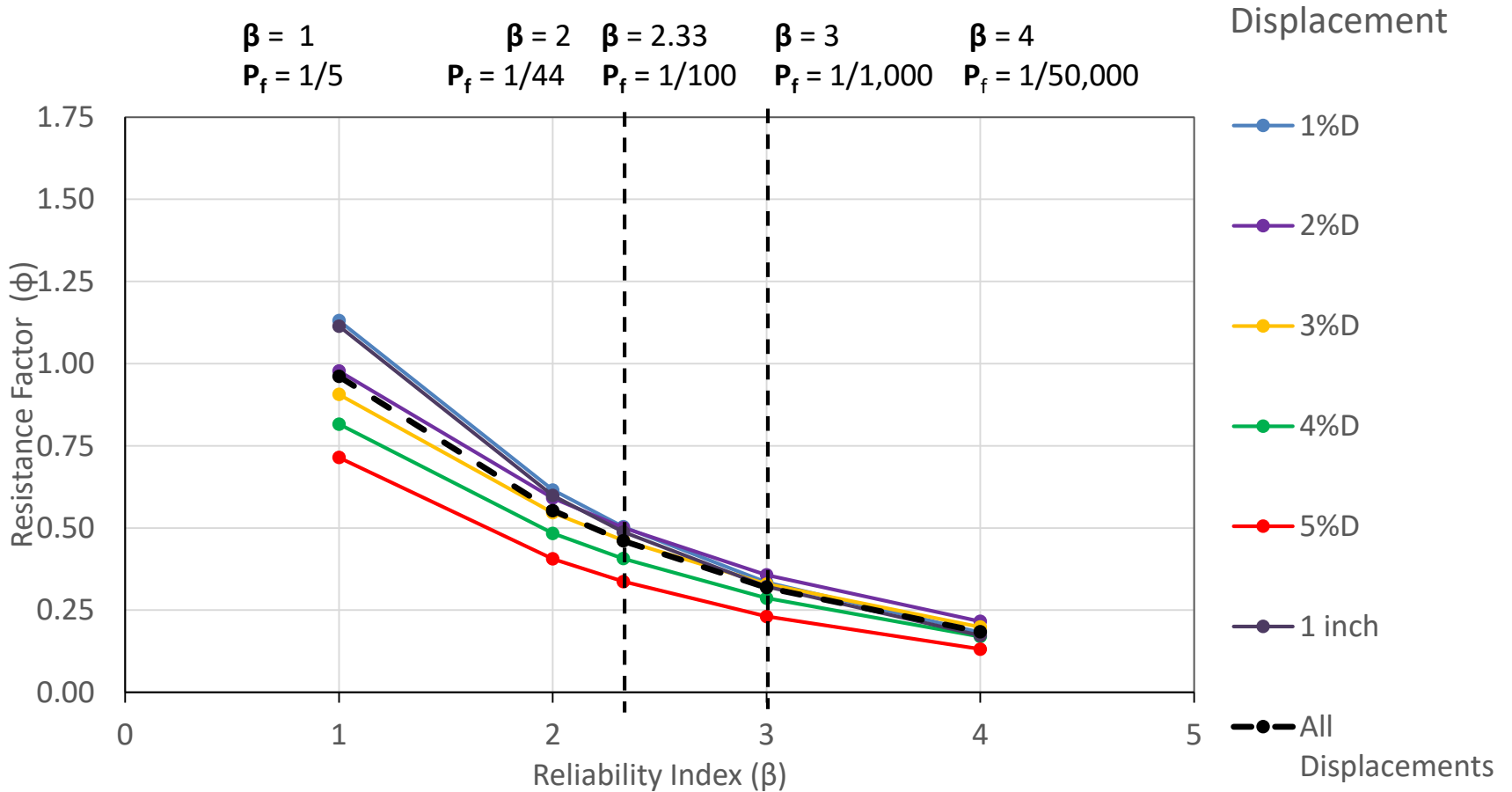
# Effective Pressure



# Maximum Field Pressure



# Design Pressure



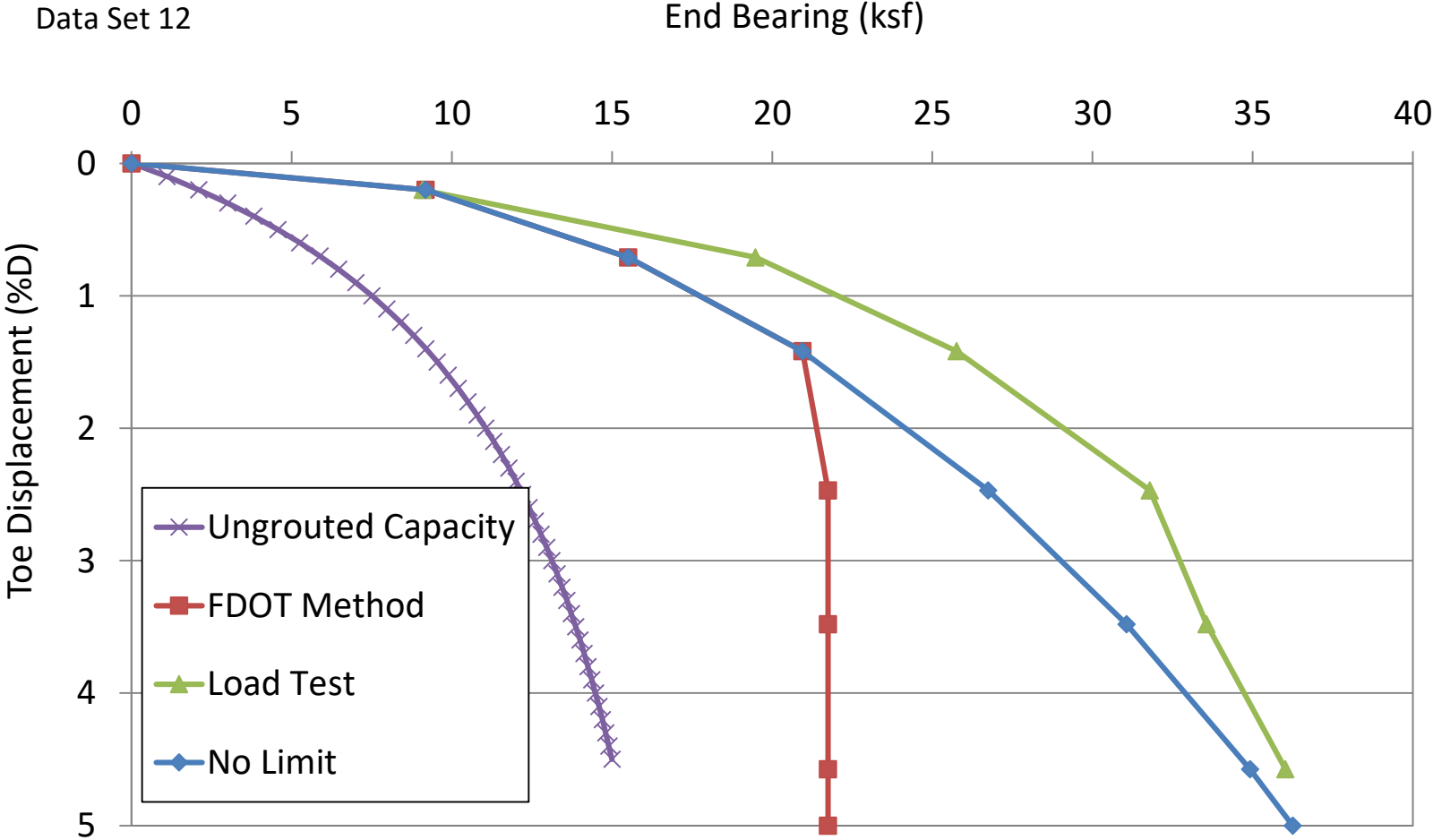
# Summary for $\beta = 2.33$

Bias Criteria	Resistance Factor ( $\phi$ )						
	1in	1%D	2%D	3%D	4%D	5%D	All
Effective pressure (field verified / inspection plots)	0.65	0.67	0.45	0.44	0.46	0.61	0.55
Maximum field pressure	0.57	0.58	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.49	0.49
Design Side shear predicted pressure	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.41	0.34	0.46

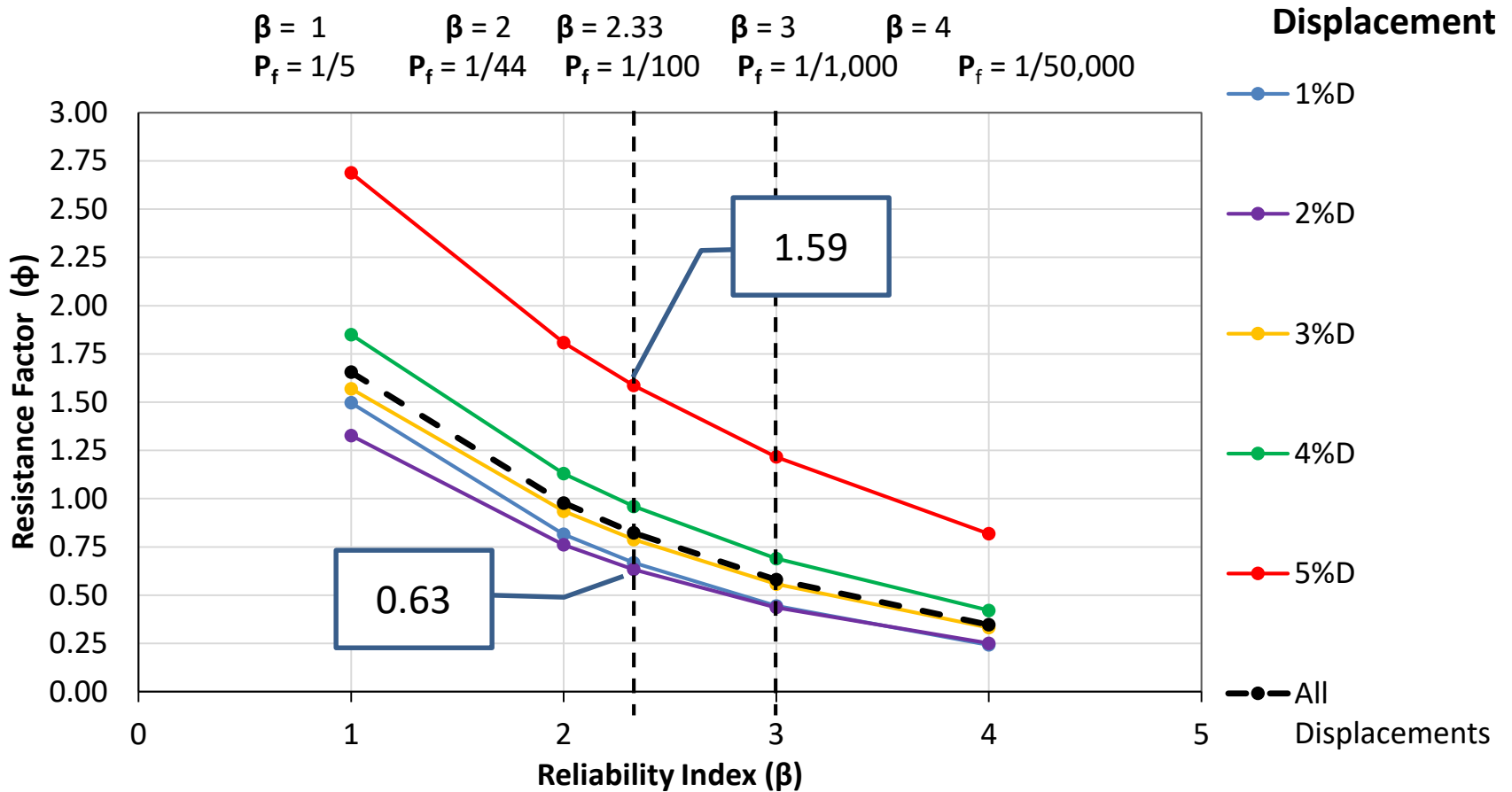


Displacement at  
100% Side Shear

# Effect of FDOT End Bearing Limit



# Effect of End Bearing Limit



### 2006 Design Method (No Limit)

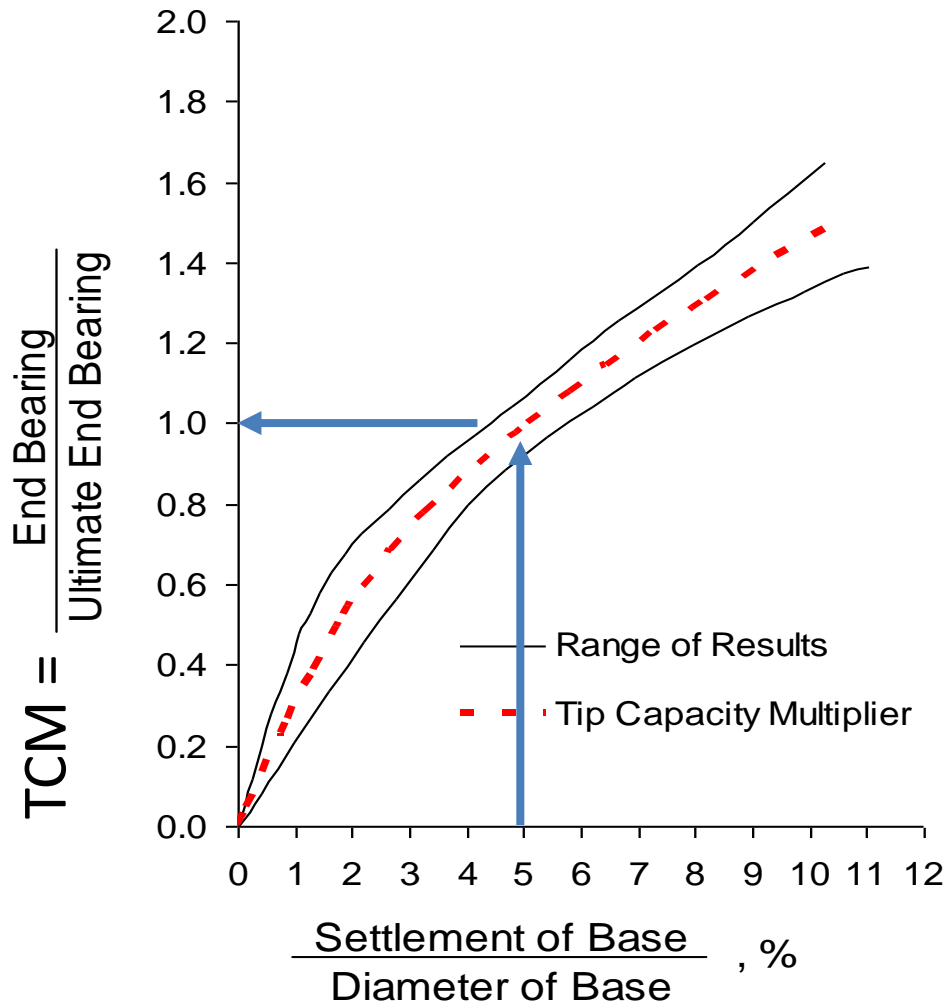
Bias Criteria	Resistance Factor, $\phi$		Resistance Factor, $\phi$	
	1%D Displacement		All Displacements	
	$\beta = 2.33$	$\beta = 3.00$	$\beta = 2.33$	$\beta = 3.00$
Effective pressure (tri-axis plots)	<b>0.67</b>	0.45	<b>0.55</b>	0.38

### FDOT Method (Limits end bearing to grout pressure)

Bias Criteria	Resistance Factor, $\phi$		Resistance Factor, $\phi$	
	1%D Displacement		All Displacements	
	$\beta = 2.33$	$\beta = 3.00$	$\beta = 2.33$	$\beta = 3.00$
Effective pressure (tri-axis plots)	<b>0.67</b>	0.44	<b>0.82</b>	0.58

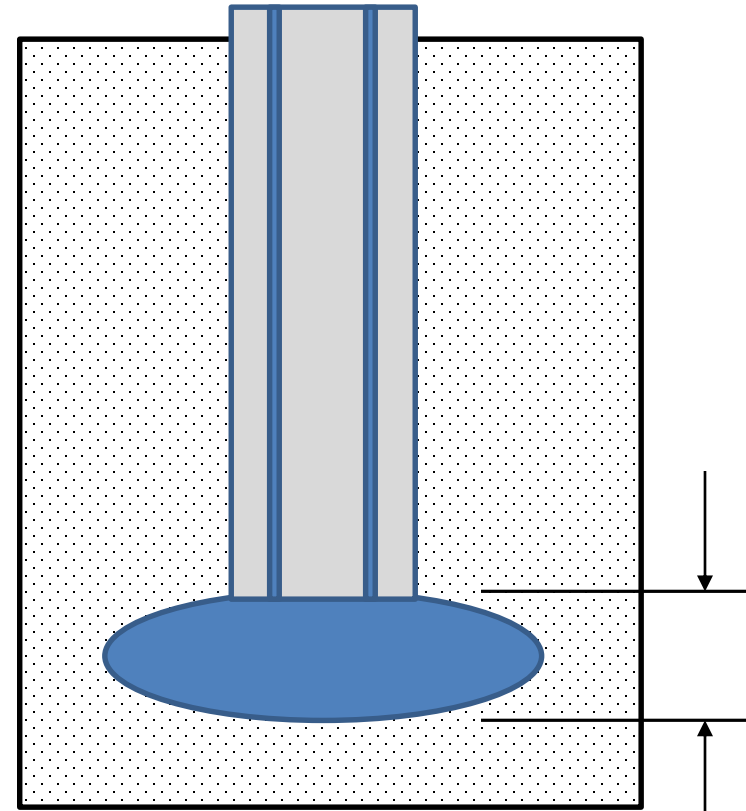


# End Bearing Displacement Limit

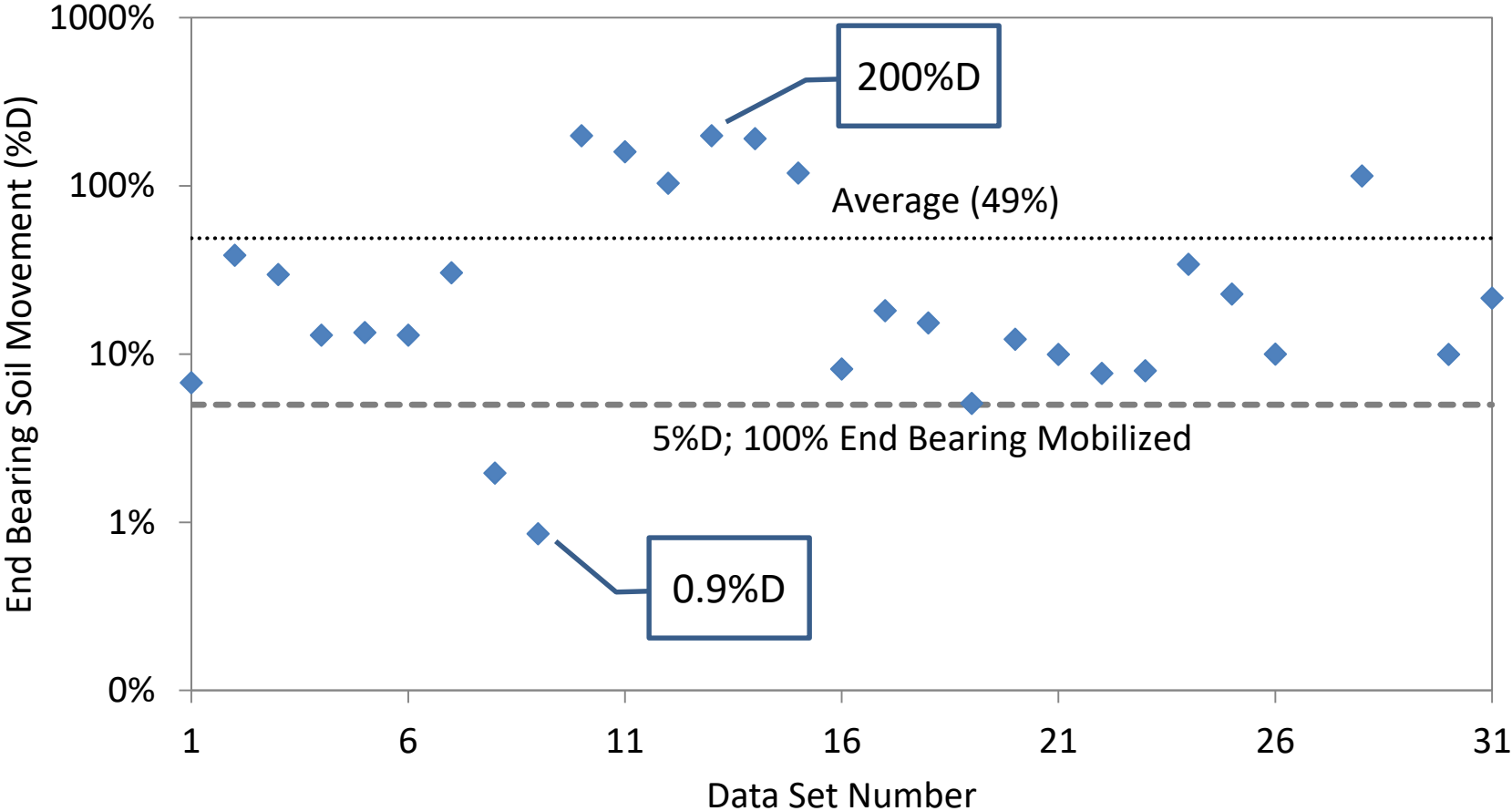


O'Neill (1988) estimated capacity would increase with displacement up to 12%D

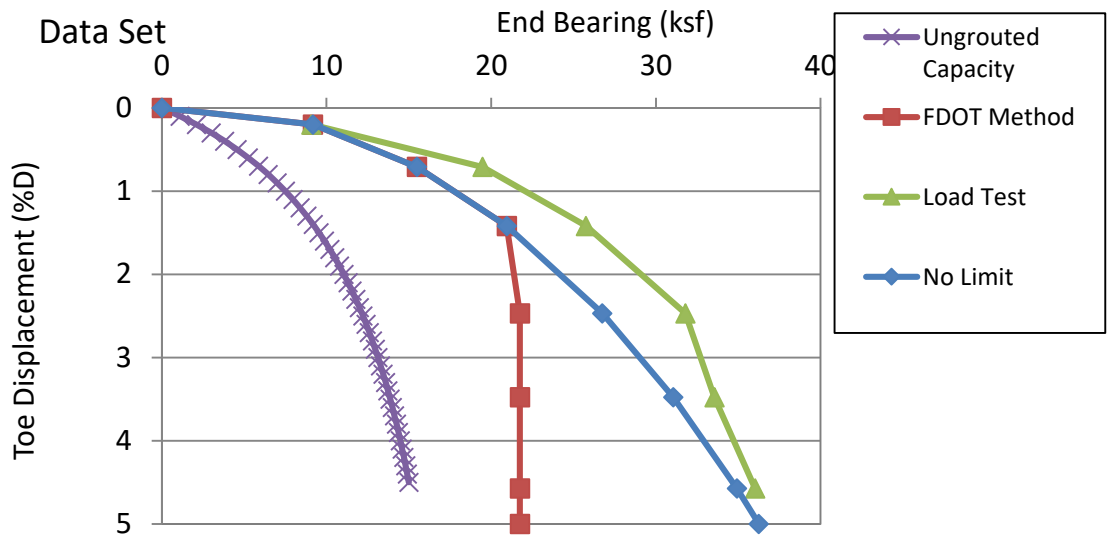
Bruce (1985) up to 15%D



# Estimated End Bearing Displacement



# Replace End Bearing Limit with Displacement Limit



Bias Criteria	2006 Method (No Limit)		FDOT Method (w/limit)	
	1%D Displacement		1%D Displacement	
	$\beta = 2.33$	$\beta = 3.00$	$\beta = 2.33$	$\beta = 3.00$
Effective pressure (tri-axis plots)	<b>0.67</b>	0.45	<b>0.67</b>	0.44

# Current Resistance Factors

AASHTO

Method/Soil/Condition			Resistance Factor
Nominal Axial Compressive Resistance of Single-Drilled Shafts	Side resistance in Clay	alpha method (O'Neill and Reese, 1999)	0.45
	Tip resistance in clay	Total Stress (O'Neill and Reese, 1999)	0.40
	Side resistance in sand	beta method (O'Neill and Reese, 1999)	<b>0.55</b>
	Tip resistance in sand	O'Neill and Reese (1999)	<b>0.50</b>
	Side resistance in IGMs	O'Neill and Reese (1999)	0.60
	Tip resistance in IGMs	O'Neill and Reese (1999)	0.55
	Side resistance in rock	Horvath and Kenney (1979) O'Neill and Reese (1999)	0.55
	Side resistance in rock	Carter and Kulhawy (1988)	0.50
	Tip resistance in rock	Canadian Geotechnical Society (1985) Pressuremeter Method (CGS, 1985) O'Neill and Reese (1999)	0.50

FDOT

Loading	Design Method	Construction QC Method	Resistance Factor	
			Redundant	Non-redundant
Compression	For soil: FHWA alpha or beta method	Specifications	<b>0.6</b>	0.5
	For rock socket: McVay's method neglecting end bearing	Specifications	0.6	0.5
	For rock socket: McVay's method including 1/3 end bearing	Specifications	0.55	0.45
	For rock socket: McVay's method	Statnamic Load Testing	0.7	0.6
	For rock socket: McVay's method	Static Load Testing	0.75	0.65

# Recommended Resistance Factors

FDOT

Loading	Design Method	Construction QC Method	Resistance Factor	
			Redundant	Non-redundant
Compression	For soil: FHWA alpha or beta method	Specifications	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
	For rock socket: McVay's method neglecting end bearing	Specifications	0.6	0.5
	For rock socket: McVay's method including 1/3 end bearing	Specifications	0.55	0.45
	<b><i>Post grouted tip resistance in sand</i></b>	<b><i>Tri-axis grouting verification</i></b>	<b><i>0.65*</i></b>	<b><i>0.45*</i></b>
	For rock socket: McVay's method	Statnamic Load Testing	0.7	0.6
	For rock socket: McVay's method	Static Load Testing	0.75	0.65

\*with 1%D end bearing displacement limit

$$q = (0.713(GPI)(\cancel{\%D}^{1.0})^{0.364}) + \frac{\%D}{0.4(\%D)+3.0} \cdot 0.6N$$

# Recommended Resistance Factors

FDOT

Loading	Design Method	Construction QC Method	Resistance Factor	
			Redundant	Non-redundant
Compression	For soil: FHWA alpha or beta method	Specifications	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
	For rock socket: McVay's method neglecting end bearing	Specifications	0.6	0.5
	For rock socket: McVay's method including 1/3 end bearing	Specifications	0.55	0.45
	<b><i>Post grouted tip resistance in sand</i></b>	<b><i>Tri-axis grouting verification</i></b>	<b><i>0.65*</i></b>	<b><i>0.45*</i></b>
	For rock socket: McVay's method	Statnamic Load Testing	0.7	0.6
	For rock socket: McVay's method	Static Load Testing	0.75	0.65

\*with 1%D end bearing displacement limit

Revised FDOT Method

$$q = (0.713(GPI) + \frac{\%D}{0.4(\%D)+3.0}) 0.6N$$

# Summary

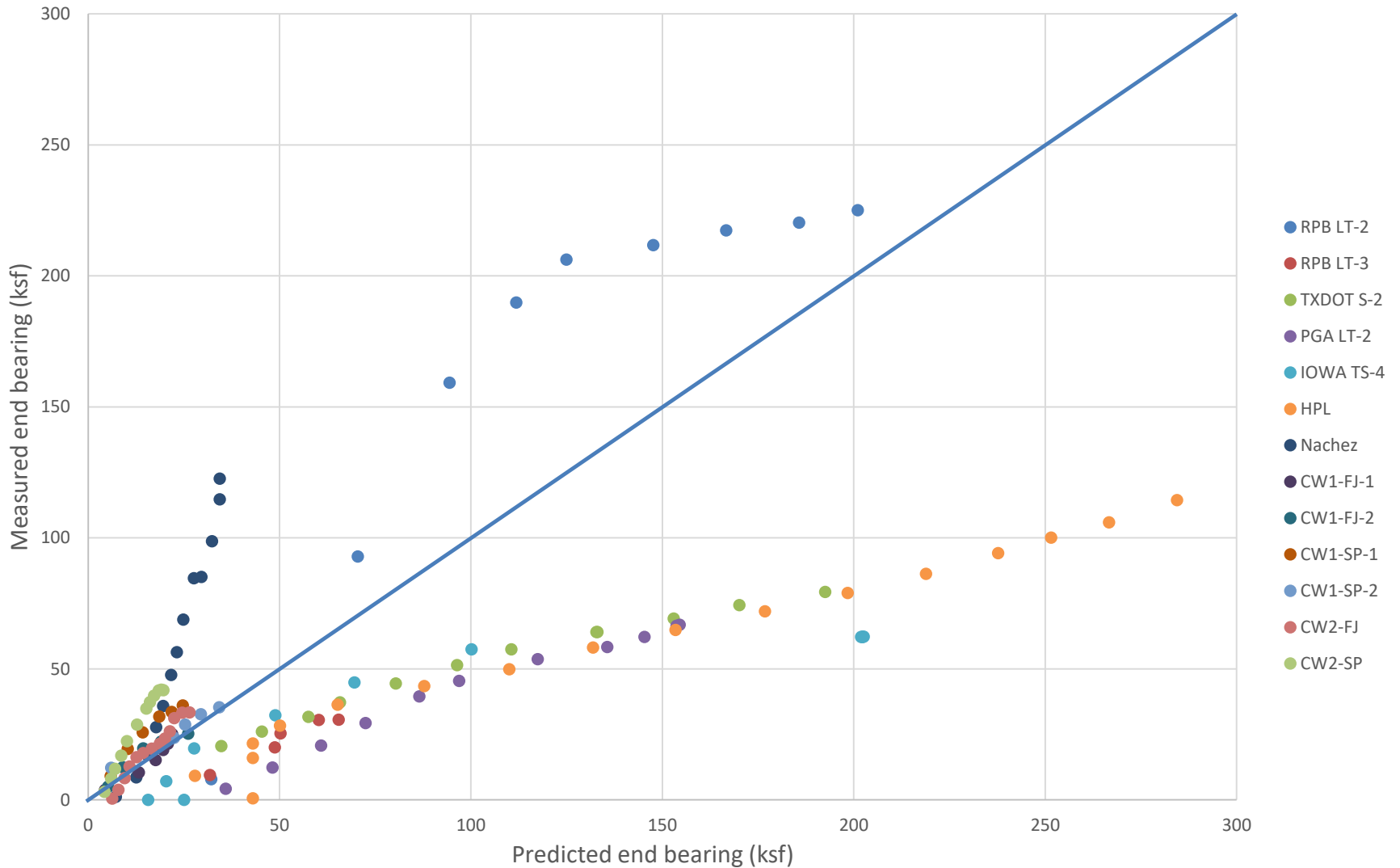
- Resistance factors for post grouted end bearing of shafts in sand were determined from 31 test shaft case studies.
- The design grout pressure can be estimated from boring logs but must be verified in the field via tri-axis plots to qualify for the recommended resistance factors.
- FDOT grouted end bearing capacity limit would be best imposed as an end bearing displacement limit with little change to the net effect.

# Questions

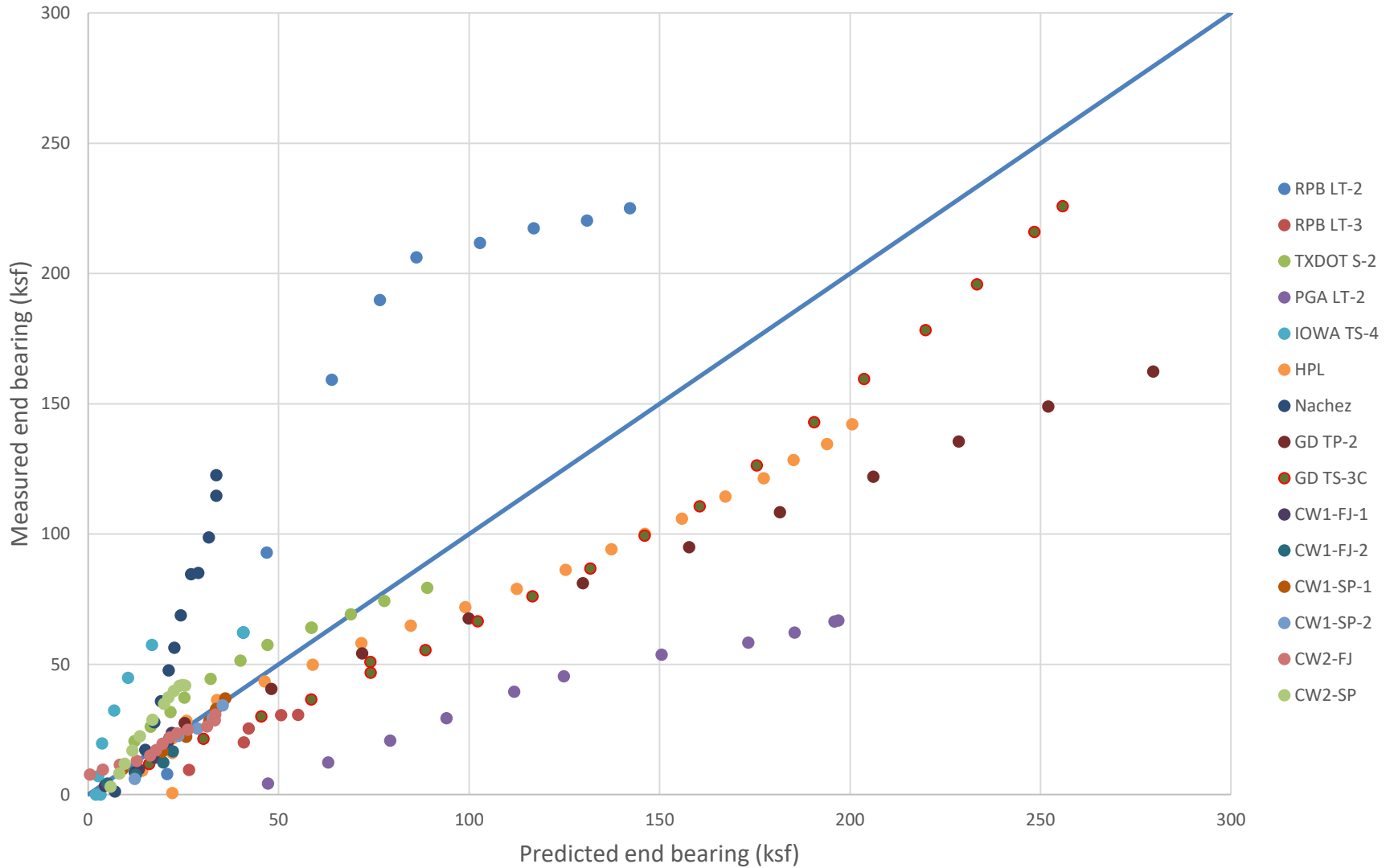




# Measured vs Predicted (side shear predicted pressure)



# Measured vs Predicted (max field recorded pressure)



# Measured vs Predicted (effective grout pressure)

