

**ENSAIO DE CARREGAMENTO DINÂMICO
ESTACAS DE ELEVADA CAPACIDADE RESISTENTE
SISTEMAS DE IMPACTO – CASOS DE OBRAS**



SIMPÓSIO DIGITAL DE GEOTECNIA
15 A 17 DE SETEMBRO DE 2020

Prêmio ABMS – Manuel Rocha

Sérgio C. Paraíso - Geomec

REALIZAÇÃO

APOIO



Eventos Especial



Manuel Rocha

Manuel Coelho Mendes da Rocha

Foi diretor do Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil (LNEC) entre 1954 e 1974, sendo responsável por boa parte do prestígio alcançado por essa instituição.

Foi um dos fundadores da Mecânica das Rochas como ramo autônomo da Geotecnia, tendo sido presidente da Sociedade Internacional de Mecânica das Rochas entre 1966 e 1970 e organizado em Lisboa o primeiro Congresso Internacional de Mecânica das Rochas.

Foi igualmente 13.º Presidente Nacional do Conselho Diretivo, cargo atualmente equivalente ao de Bastonário, da Ordem dos Engenheiros entre 23 de julho de 1976 e 2 de abril de 1979.

A Lição Manuel Rocha homenageia desde 1984 a figura de Manuel Rocha. É organizada anualmente pela Associação dos Geotécnicos Antigos Alunos da Universidade Nova de Lisboa e pela Sociedade Portuguesa de Geotecnia.

Em 2005, a Sociedade Portuguesa de Geotecnia instituiu o Prêmio Manuel Rocha para teses de doutoramento na área da Geotecnia

Prêmio ABMS - Manuel Rocha, instituído nos anos 79/80 pelos professores Antônio José da Costa Nunes, Evelyn Bloem Souto e Milton Vargas que premia profissionais cujas realizações dentro do escopo da ABMS, tenham sido empreendedoras, criativas e inovadoras, contribuindo ainda para a formação de escola no campo de sua especialidade.

Sistemas de Impacto Específicos para realização de Ensaios de Carregamento Dinâmico em Estacas Moldadas in Loco de Baixa e Elevada Capacidade Resistente

Retrospectiva

❖ PDA (Pile Driving Analyser)

PDA Testing Pile Dynamics, Inc.

- 1958**: Early mechanical testing equipment.
- 1965**: A worker operating a large piece of machinery.
- 1973**: A rack of electronic testing equipment.
- 1982**: A car trunk filled with testing equipment.
- 1992**: A laptop computer connected to a PDA device.
- 1997**: A PDA device and a mobile phone on a table.
- 2007**: A worker in a hard hat using a PDA device on a construction site.

© 2010 - 2012 Pile Dynamics, Inc.

Novembro 1984

Pile Dynamics International, Inc.
Dynamic Pile Testing Equipment • Testing Services and Analyses

November 29, 1984

Mr. Sergio Cancado Paraiso
Rua Bernardo Guimarães
911 - Sala 404
Bairro Funcionários
Belo Horizonte - Minas Gerais
Brazil
CEP: 30.000

Dear Mr. Paraiso:

Thank you for your letter and your continuing interest in our dynamic pile testing method. I thought it most appropriate to send you our description of methods, package and software brochures. Please contact us if we can be of additional help.

Regards,
PILE DYNAMICS INTERNATIONAL, INC.
Frank Rausche
Frank Rausche

FR/dy
Enclosures

DESCRIPTION OF METHODS
TABLE OF CONTENTS

EQUIPMENT - Pile Driving Analyzer
Strain Transducers and Accelerometers
Schematic of Equipment Setup

THE CASE GÖBLE METHOD - Derivations and Remarks
Case-Göble Method Correlation

DATA PROCESSING - Narrative
Schematic

CASE PILE WAVE ANALYSIS PROGRAM™ - CAPWAP Method
Static Simulation
CAPWAP Correlation

Pile Driving Analyzer™
Cuts construction costs, eliminates problems

GÖBLE RAUSCHE LINKS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

SOFTWARE
April, 1984

Modern Procedures for the Design of Driven Pile Foundations

Significant progress has been made in the past five years in determining the load bearing capacity of pile foundations constructed of pressure-treated timber piles. A research program at the University of Colorado has been studying the strength in axial compression of treated round timbers. Developments in the prediction of pile capacity as limited by soil strength have also been important. The use of currently available equipment, analytical procedures, and practices in the field will often produce material economies on a job by allowing increased loads with proven factors of safety. This approach justifies the minimum number of piles required for a safe foundation in a wide range of job sizes and soil conditions.

To avoid exposing the reader to excessive detail in the body of this paper, technical topics have been covered more thoroughly in four appendices:

Wave Equation Analysis of Piles Appendix I
Dynamic Monitoring and the Pile Driving Analyzer Appendix II
Case Method Capacity Calculation Appendix III
Case Pile Wave Analysis Program Appendix IV

Preliminary Analysis

In designing driven pile foundations, there must be a close relationship between design, construction control procedures, driving practices, and the size of the job. Small commercial buildings or residences involving loads that are only a fraction of the pile capacities do not justify the expense of detailed design processes or elaborate construction controls. Nevertheless, some preliminary analysis of the job requirements and a limited subsurface investigation must be made to understand existing conditions and possible foundation solutions. In other words, it is necessary to determine that given

Checks hammer, pile, and soil performance

- Immediate results for every hammer blow during driving for bearing capacity vs. penetration to avoid static test delays; records define soil set-up and resistance.
- Reduces or eliminates static load tests; load where static tests are too costly or physically impractical.
- Cost effective in preliminary tests or at start of construction in determining best driving criteria; often reduces pile length.
- Gives soil resistance distribution.
- Determines maximum compressive stresses to aid in efficient installation.
- Indicates extent and type of structural damage.
- Measures hammer efficiency.
- Checks effectiveness of types, hammers, coatings.
- If driving is unusual, on problem or hammer pile.
- Checks assumptions of correct input for wave analysis; detectors their actual measurements, location.

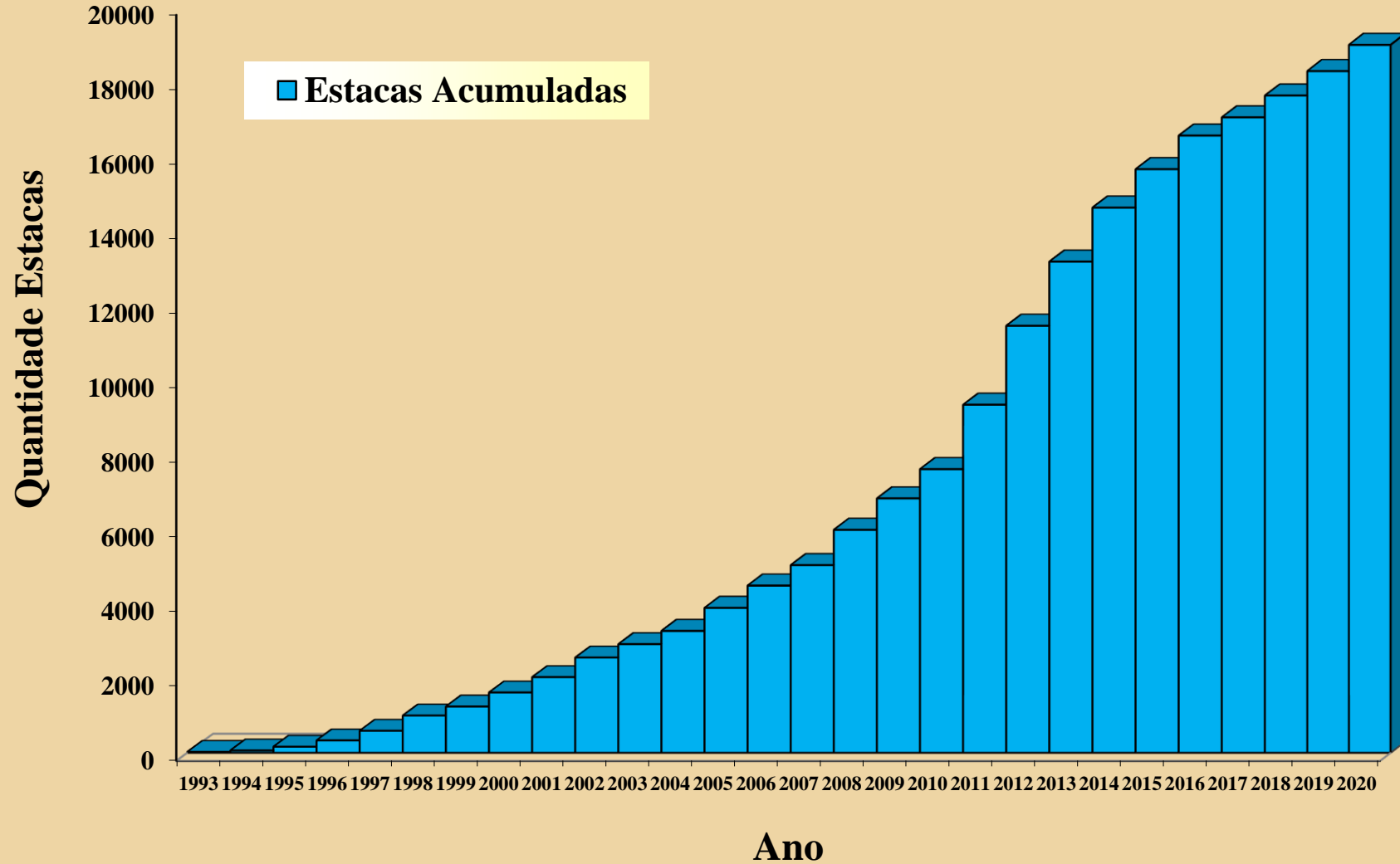
PILES no longer have to be overdriven with resulting higher load. Equally valuable for large or small projects on land or offshore, the Analyzer provides immediate or real-time answers with fast, simple, accurate solutions to your pile problems.

GEOMECC

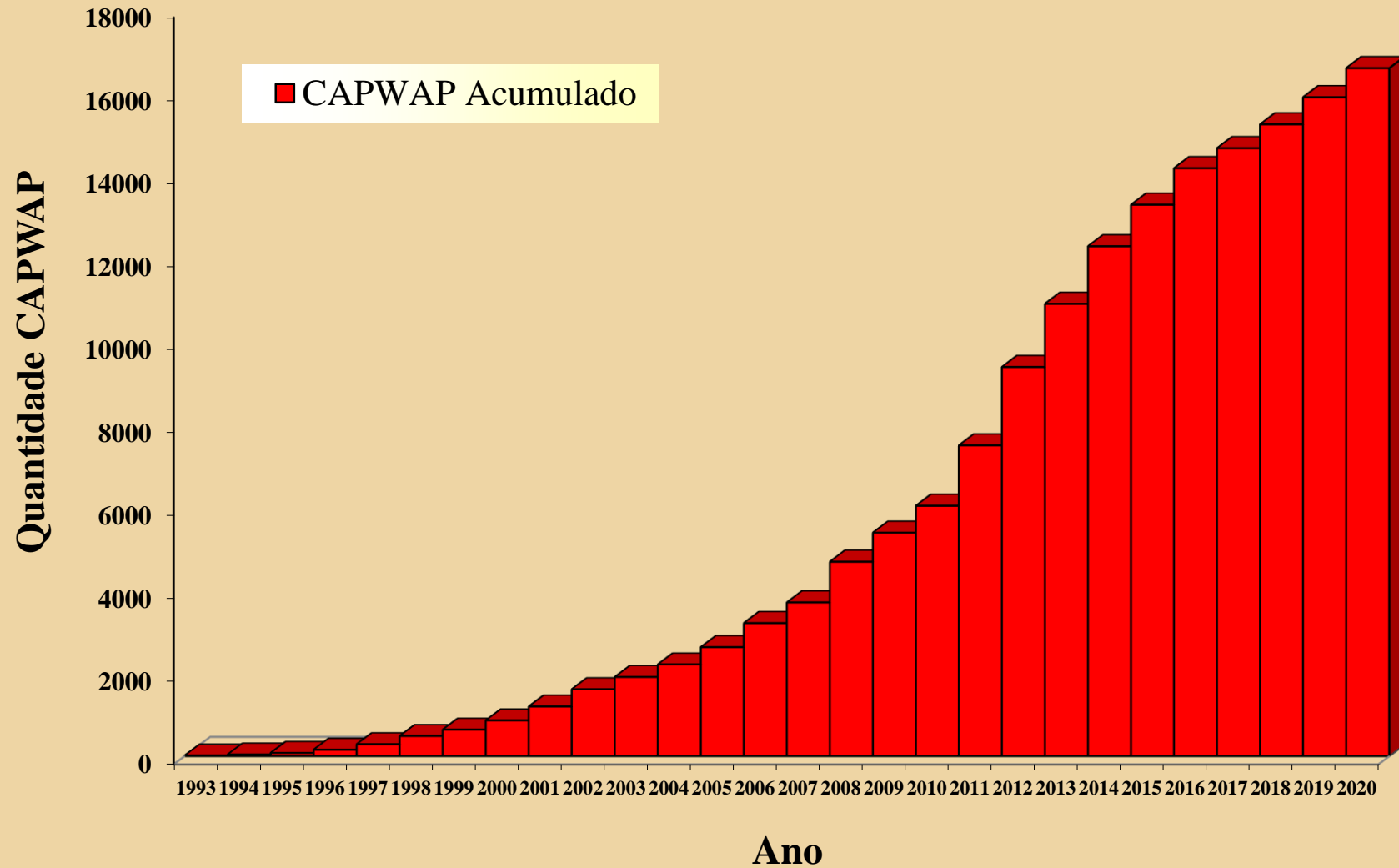
❖ Ensaios ECD realizados – Geomec

P.D.A - Pile Driving Analyzer

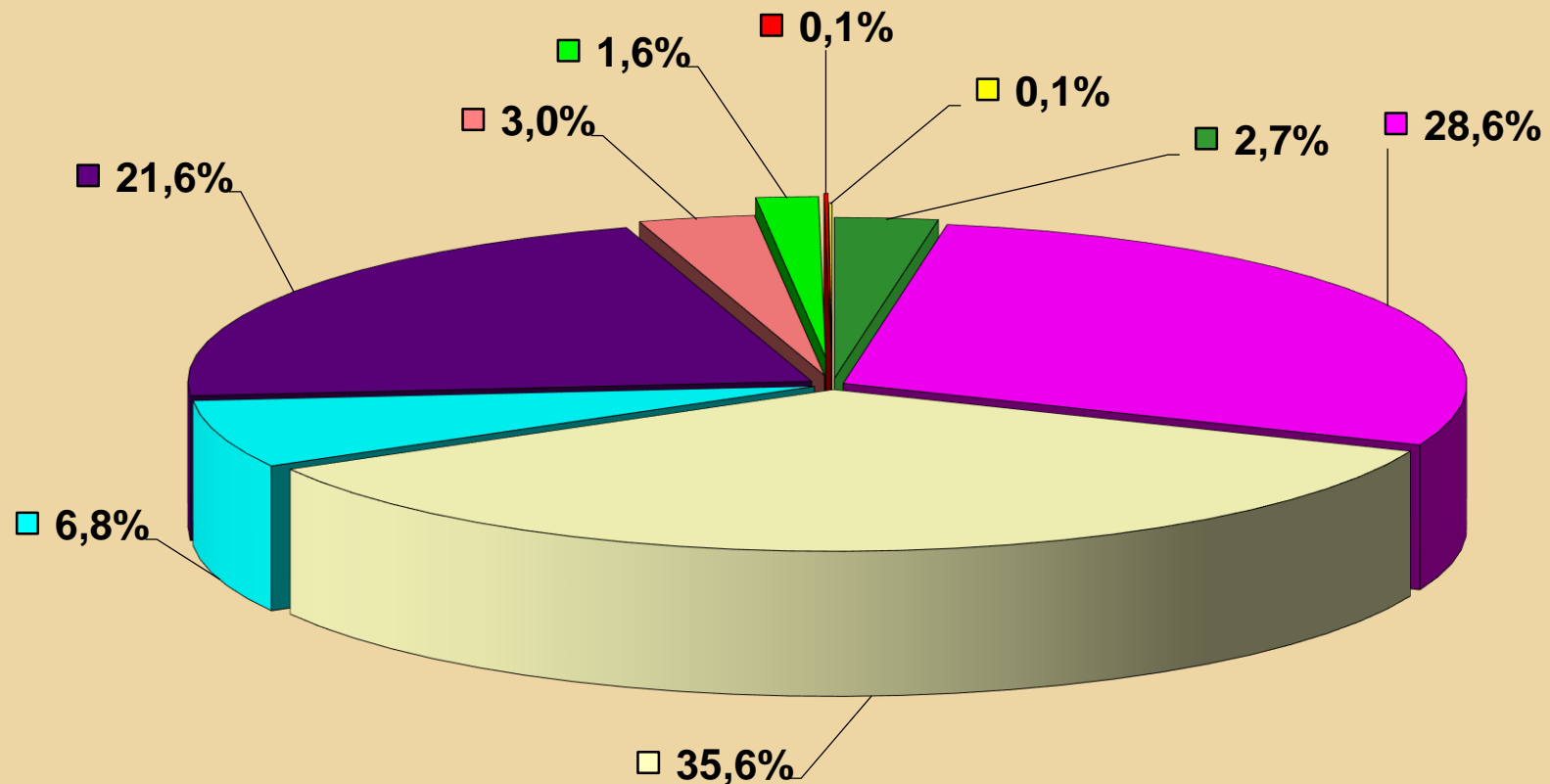
Estacas Ensaçadas Até 10/09/2020 - Total 18.979



P.D.A - Pile Driving Analyzer
Análise CAPWAP Até 10/09/2020 - Total 16.581



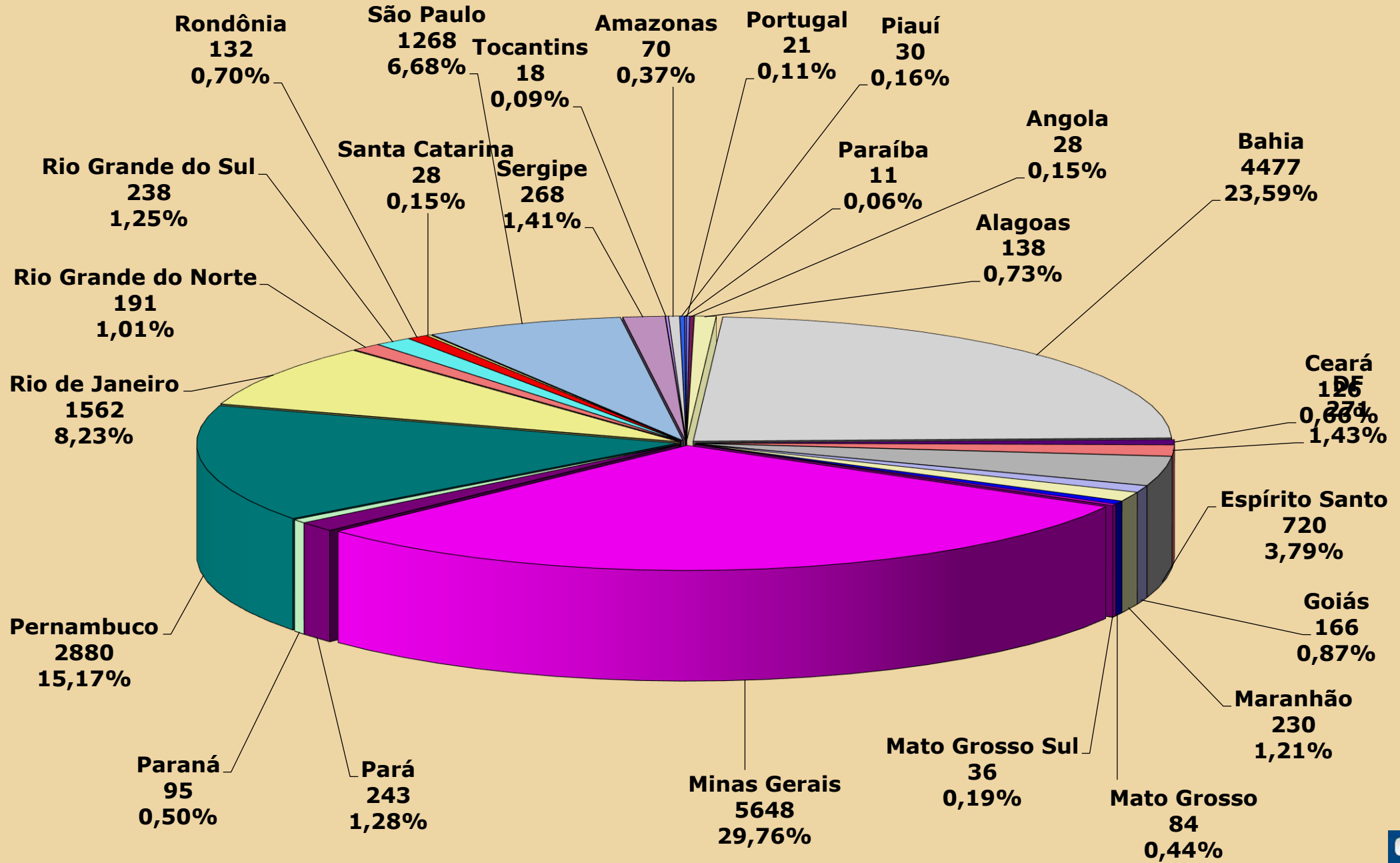
PDA - Pile Driving Analyzer
Distribuição Tipos de Estacas Ensaçadas
Até 10/09/2020



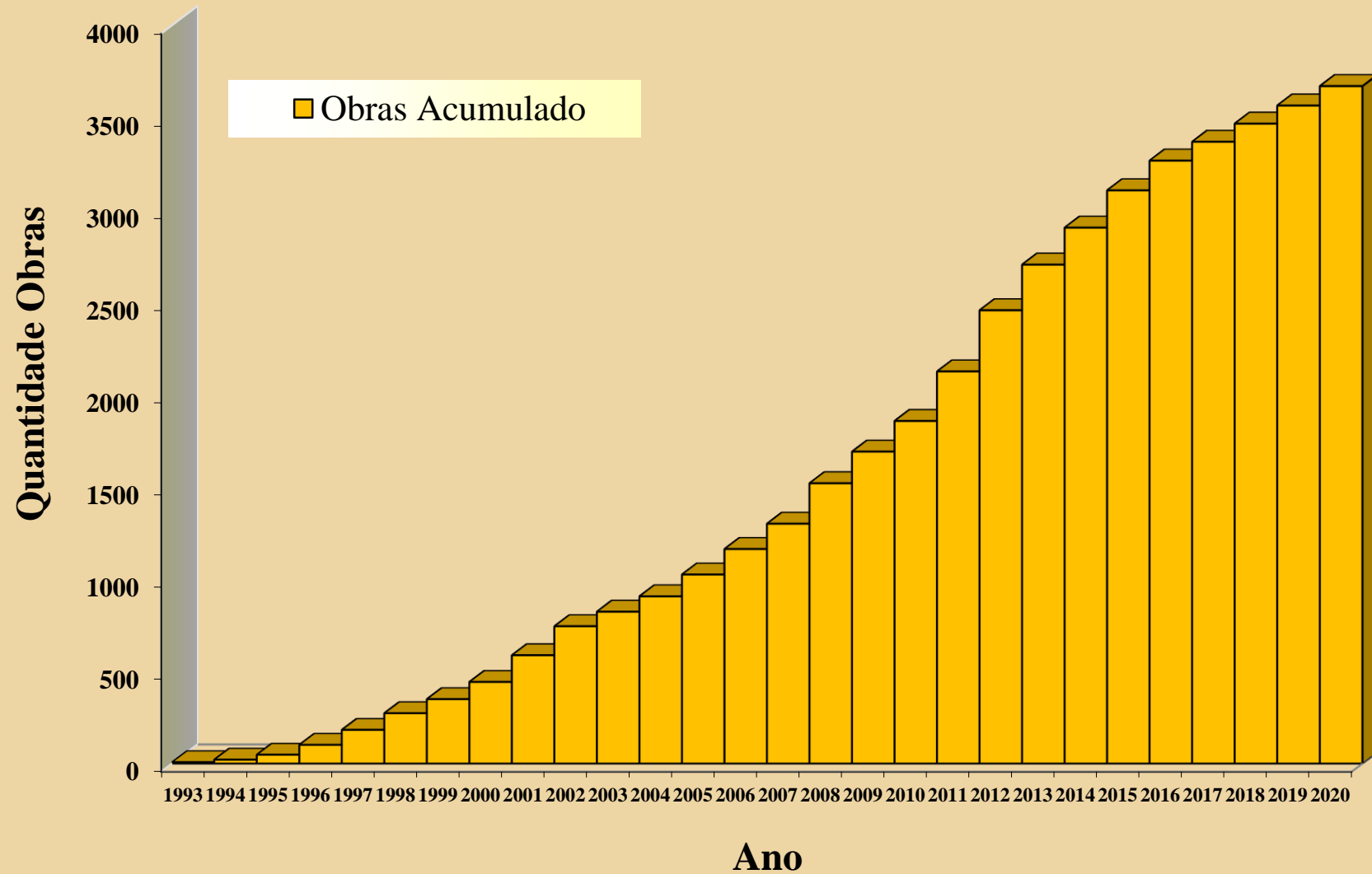
■ FRANKI - 507	■ PREMOLDADA - 5422
□ METÁLICA - 6748	■ RAIZ (MQL) - 1286
■ HÉLICE (MQL) - 4104	■ ESCAVADA (MQL) - 571
■ ESTACÃO (MHAP20) - 306	■ STRAUSS-ÔMEGAFRANKI-TUBULÃO - 19
■ VIBREX/SIMPLEX - 16	

Ensaio de Carregamento Dinâmico

Estacas Ensaçadas Até 10/09/2020 - Total 18.979

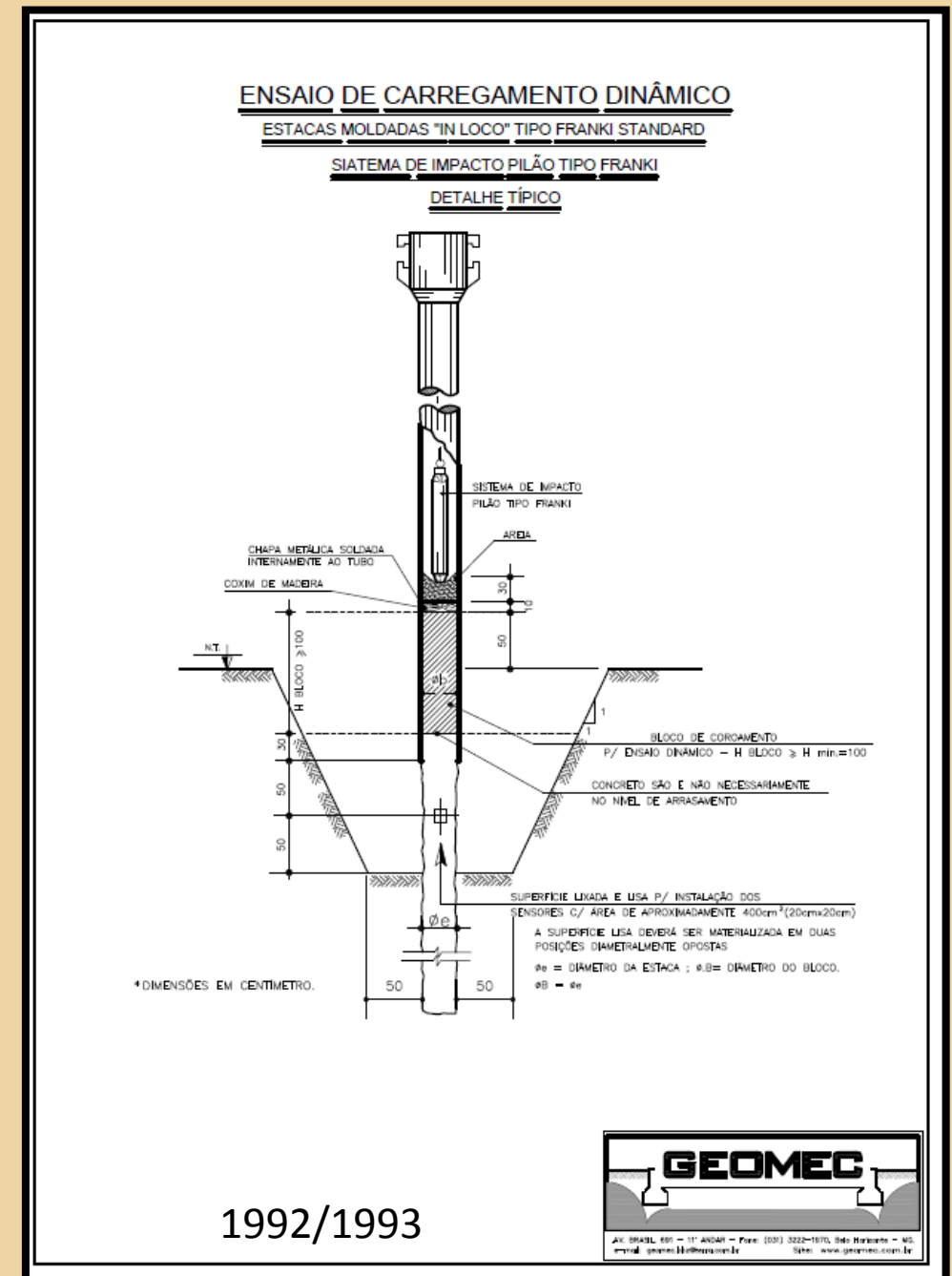


P.D.A - Pile Driving Analyzer
Obras Até 10/09/2020 - Total 3.672



❖ Estacas moldadas in Loco

- **1990:** Ensaios ECD em estacas tipo Franki;
- Ensaios realizados utilizando o próprio pilão Franki, com adaptação de um capacete tubular que vestia a estaca/bloco de ensaio e servia como guia para o respectivo pilão. Primeiro ensaio realizado em 28/09/1990, em estacas tipo Franki com fuste vibrado $\phi 520 / 600$ mm (obra Minas Shopping – BH)
- **1990 – 1993:** fase de estudos teóricos, ensaios de Carregamento Dinâmico em estacas tipo Franki em conjunto com os Eng. Jorge Beim e Gina Beim da PDI Engenharia.



- Trabalho publicado no StressWave 4 – Dynamic Testing of Enlarged Base Franki Piles (J.W.Beim, G.K.Beim e S.C. Paraíso) set/1992

Table 1. Pile characteristics

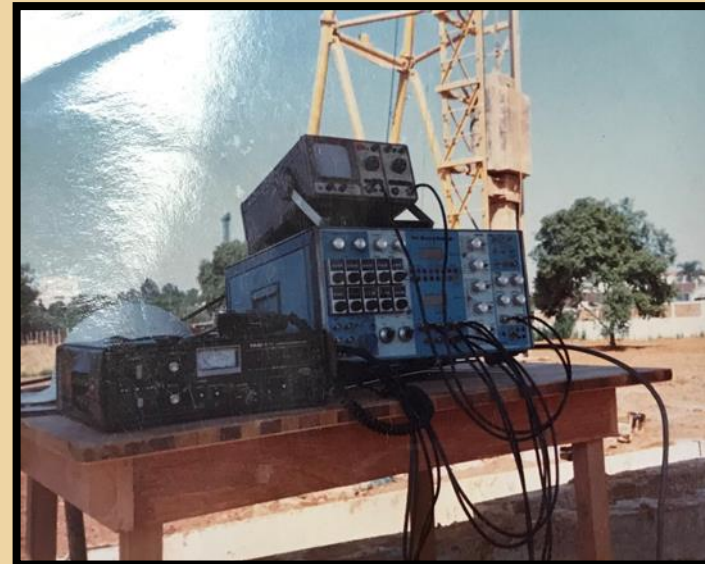
Pile	Diameter mm	Shaft Length m	Base Volume m ³	Time Days
10 (*)	600	11.5	0.45	14
11 (*)	600	11.4	0.60	15
33 (*)	520	9.0	0.75	7
122	520	15.0	0.45	13
106	520	15.0	0.45	14
91	600	12.5	0.45	16
90A	520	15.0	0.60	13
1	520	12.9	0.90	50
21	520	11.1	0.30	43

Table 2. Capacity results

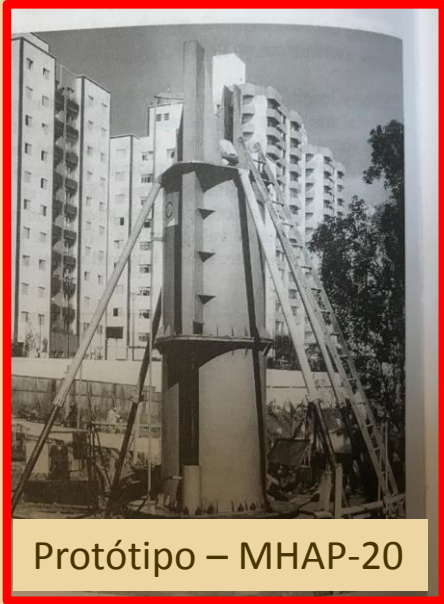
Pile	Diameter mm	Capacities			
		Skin kN	Toe kN	CAPWAP kN	Case kN
10	600	796	1433	2230	2260
11	600	659	1772	2430	2440
33	520	1279	584	1863	1660
122	520	1409	961	2370	2310
106	520	2483	747	3230	3025
91	600	2027	1774	3800	3620
90A	520	1565	1175	2740	2950
1	520	3159	2151	5310	5300
21	520	1696	2874	4570	4220

Pilão Franki 3,0 /4,0 ton –
Hq até 6.0 metros

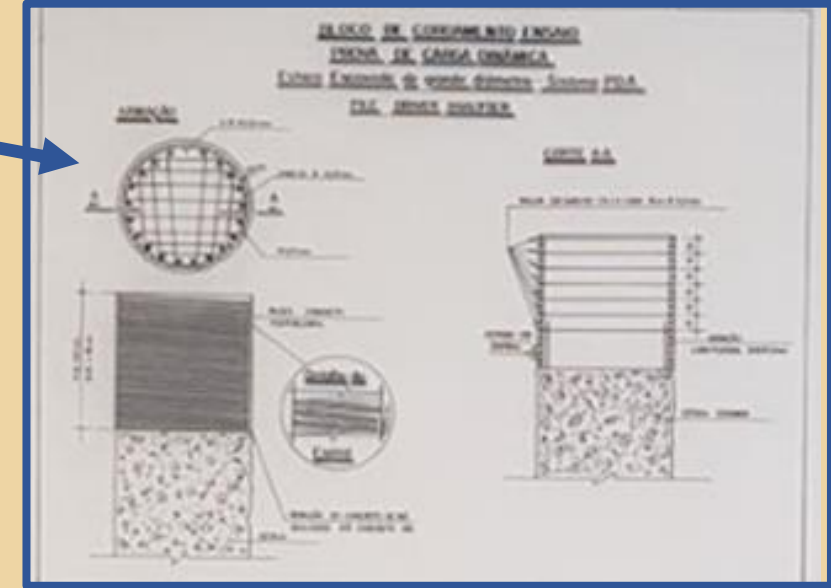
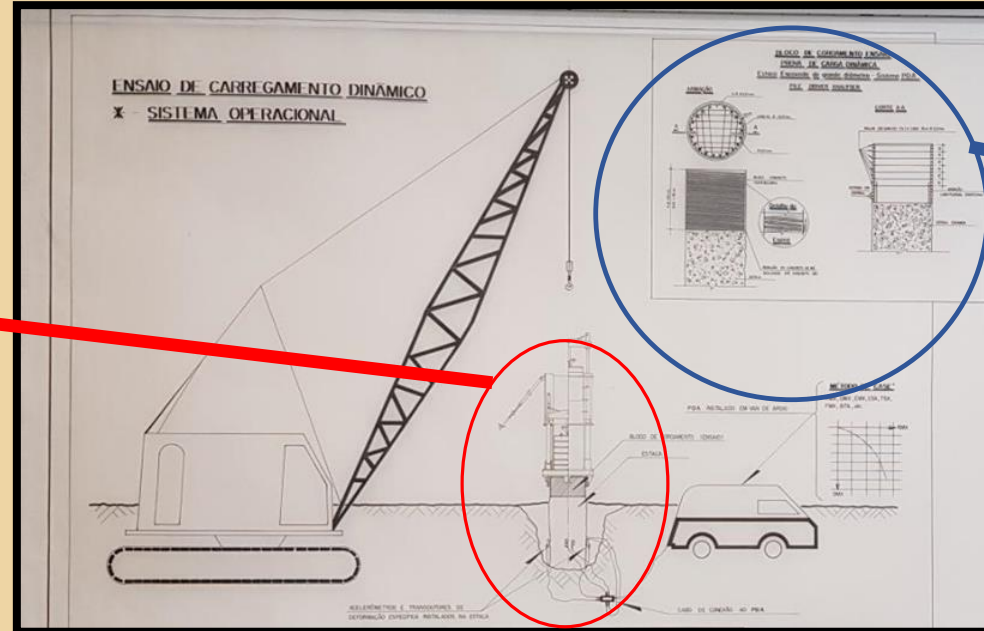
- **1993:** Aquisição do primeiro equipamento PDA (Blue Box) e início da trajetória Geomec em ECD.
- **1993 – 1998:** Ensaio ECD em Estacas cravadas e tipo Franki.



- **1995:** Ideias Conceituais para projeto de um Sistema de Impacto para ensaios ECD em estacas moldadas in loco, hidráulico autopropulsor, modulável para peso de até 20 ton. e segmentado a cada 2 ton.
- **1996:** Metodologia de Execução do ECD associada ao Sistema de Impacto (Estudo Avançado).



Protótipo – MHAP-20



Bloco de Ensaio
 $f_{ck} > 35 \text{ MPa}$



- Estudos e testes do Bloco de Ensaio objetivando simultaneamente a resistência ao impacto dinâmico e prolongamento do fuste da estaca ensaiada, observando as mesmas relações de Impedância Bloco/Estaca.
- Estudo das propriedades de resiliência dos dispositivos de amortecimento na procura da solução de menor perda de energia.

- **1997:** Materialização final de projeto executivo e fabricação do Martelo MHAP-20;
- **Ensaio teste 1** realizado em 09/07/1997, em estaca escavada de 1,30 m de diâmetro, comprimento de 22,00 metros carga de trabalho 530 ton e carga máxima mobilizada no ECD de 1200 ton.



Montagem - 1997

- **1998: Ensaio teste 2** realizado em São Paulo em 05/02/1998, estaca hélice contínua monitorada diâmetro 100 cm, comprimento 15,00 metros, carga de trabalho 300 ton e carga ativada no ECD de 825,0 ton. Execução fundações – GEOFIX , projeto fundações Damasco Penna, Marques Construtora Ltda.

BAP III Deep Foundations on Bored and Auger Piles Out/1998

Deep Foundations on Bored and Auger Piles, Van Impe & Haegeman (eds) © 1998 Balkema, Rotterdam, ISBN 90 5809 022 1

Variable energy dynamic load test on a 1.0 m diameter CFA pile

Luiz Guilherme de Mello

EPUSP, Vectors Projetos, São Paulo, Brazil

Sérgio C. Paraíso

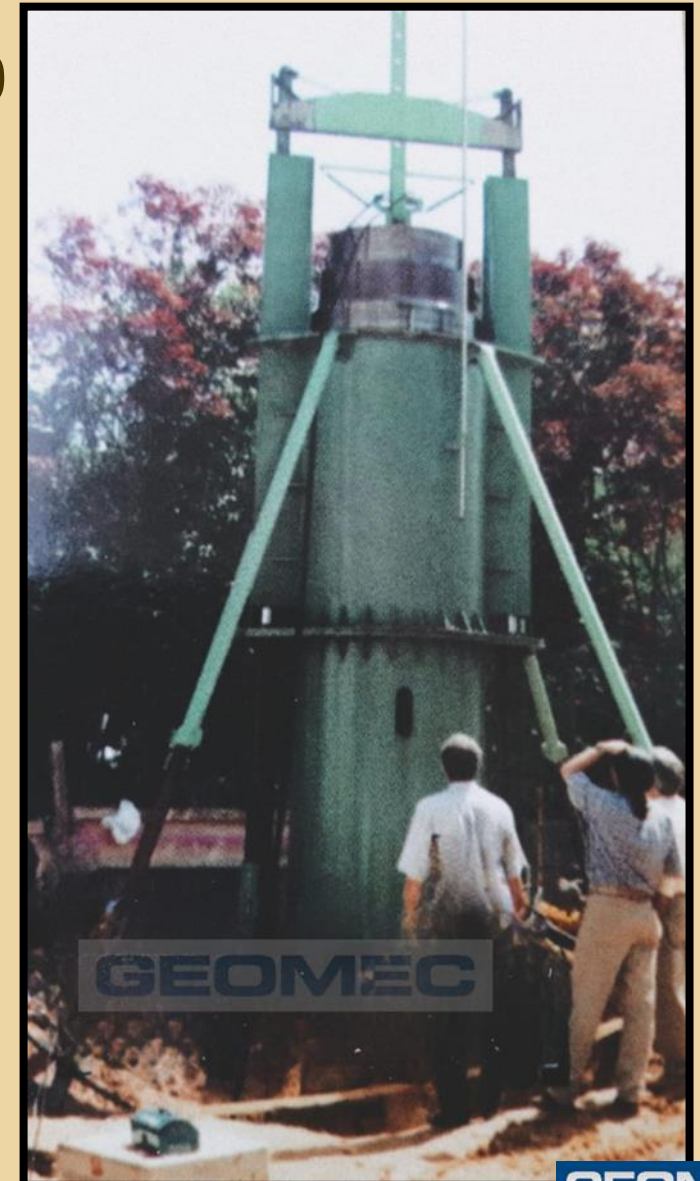
Geomec Engs. Consultores, Brazil

MHAP-20

TABLE 4. CAPWAP Capacities

BN	Q _{TOE} (kN)	Q _{TOE} %	Q _{SKIN} (kN)	Q _{SKIN} %	Q _{ULT} (kN)
1	1785	40.23	2652	59.77	4437
2	2879	46.50	3313	53.50	6191
3	3486	50.03	3482	49.97	6968
4	3780	51.78	3520	48.22	7300
5	4429	58.28	3171	41.72	7600
6	4749	60.17	3144	39.83	7892
7	6348	76.92	1905	23.05	8253

Da esquerda para direita:
Fred Falconi, Geraldo
Andrade e Sérgio Paraíso



- **1998:** Primeira obra contratada, ECD realizado em 27/11/98 ponte sobre o rio Uruguai BR 153 localizada no complexo da usina hidrelétrica de Itá, na fronteira dos estados de Santa Catarina e Rio Grande do Sul. Estaca testada: escavada diâmetro 1,30 metros, 16,0 metros com embutimento em rocha de basalto de 3,20 metros. Carga total ativada no ensaio de 1500 ton. Carga de projeto 440 ton. Modulação do peso do martelo 12 ton. e altura de queda máxima 2,50 metros. Consórcio Construtor CBPO/Odebrecht/Mello de Azevedo.



- 2000: STRESS-WAVE 2000 - São Paulo



Session 6: High strain dynamic testing of driven and cast in situ piles - Dynamic testing of large piles
Artigos publicados referentes ao martelo MHAP-20

Application of Stress-Wave Theory to Piles, Niyama & Beirn (eds) © 2000 Balkema, Rotterdam, ISBN 90 5809 150 3

Dynamic load test on high capacity pile socketed in basaltic rock

Sérgio C. Paraíso, Cláudia Maria C. Costa & Ecidinéia Pinto Soares
 Geomec, Engenheiros Consultores, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

ABSTRACT: This paper is about the installation of a large diameter pile into weathered basaltic rock and the interpretation of variable energy dynamic load test done with a specific free fall hydraulic hammer. This allows modulation up to 200kN with a maximum drop of 3 meters. A comparison is done with bearing capacity estimations, utilizing empirical methods. This article presents a case of a 1,30 meter diameter high capacity pile socketed in basaltic rock with a working load up to 4400kN. It also consists of the foundation and construction details, geological and geotechnical site characterization, the testing program, variable energy load test, pile instrumentation, tests results, discussions and conclusions.

Application of Stress-Wave Theory to Piles, Niyama & Beirn (eds) © 2000 Balkema, Rotterdam, ISBN 90 5809 150 3

Dynamic load test of cast in place pile using a free fall hammer

S. Niyama, G.C. de Campos & S. Navajas
 Institute of Technological Research of São Paulo State, IPT, São Paulo, Brazil


S.C. Paraíso & C. M. C. Costa
 Geomec, Engenheiros Consultores, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

G.E. Barbosa
 Construtora Andrade Gutierrez S.A., Brazil

ABSTRACT: The use of high strain dynamic test applied to cast in place piles is growing in the foundation engineering practice in Brazil. This paper presents a single case of the use of this method to assess the bearing capacity of large bored pile, part of the foundation of the new São Paulo subway line. The use of a special hydraulic self-propulsion hammer delivering high energy, locally developed, allowed the verification of the parameters required by the foundation design. The dynamic test was conducted according to the common procedure, in Brazil, consisting of the application of variable energy.

Newsletter No. 38 Winter 2000



GRL + 

Newsletter No. 38
Winter 2000

Information gathered by the engineers of
Goble Rausche Likins and Associates, Inc. and Pile Dynamics, Inc.

It is that time of the year again....

We thank our clients and readers for another good year of working together and we hope that 2001 will bring you peace, health, success and delight.

NEWTON'S APPLE FALLS IN AMHERST

by Frank Rausche and Brent Robinson

GRL has designed and built a new dynamic loading system for drilled shaft capacity testing. The ram is modular and its weight can be varied between 5 and 20 tons. With these ram weights, and utilizing free release drop heights of up to 9 ft (2.7 m), we can generate ultimate test loads of up to 2000 tons.

The guide frame, designed and constructed in cooperation with Fritz Koltermann, of the Foundation Equipment Corporation in Dover, Ohio, has a 1.8 x 1.8 m footprint and a height of 6 m. After the ram is lifted by the crane to its top position, a pin is



Bill Maxwell of Hub Foundation operates Newton's Apple

inserted through the ram lifting bar into the guide frame to transfer the ram weight to the frame. Of course, the weight can also be dropped directly from the crane, if the crane boom can take the whip.

On September 6, 2000, GRL conducted a series of tests at the National Geotechnical Experimentation Site at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst with a 7.5 ton ram. A 25 ton hydraulic crane helped to assemble and move the loading system from shaft to shaft. We unloaded the system from the truck, tested 3 shafts of 900 mm diameter and 17 m length and reloaded the truck, all within 7 hours.

GRL performed this demonstration together with Carl Ealy from the Office of Research and Development of the Federal Highway Administration. Carl actively participated and used his

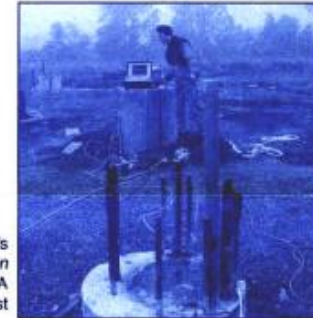
own Pile Driving Analyzer® to acquire test data. Jim Maxwell of Hub Foundation in Harvard, Massachusetts operated our dynamic loading apparatus.

GRL has called its loading system "Newton's Apple" because it is really smart; it is instrumented for a precise reading of pile top force. This reduces pile excavations for strain sensor attachment and also is more accurate than the calculation of force from strain when the concrete quality is questionable. Comparison measurements between measured ram force and the force computed from pile strain measurement yielded very close agreement.

GRL's Newton's Apple has also tested piles in Tennessee and currently is testing in Houston for Berkel & Co. Contractors, Inc. Their test pile sizes vary between 350 and 450 mm diameter and have lengths up to 25 m. Proof loads of up to 400 tons have been generated with the 7.5 ton ram.

SHAFT INTEGRITY TESTS IN AMHERST

For research purposes, the shafts at the Amherst site were prepared with a variety of defects. GRL used its new Cross-Hole Analyzer™ (CHA), manufactured by Pile Dynamics (see overleaf) to locate these artificial defects. Furthermore, we used the Pile Integrity Tester™ by Pile Dynamics to conduct tests according to the Pulse Echo Method, also called the Low Strain Method.



GRL's Brent Robinson conducts a CHA test in Amherst

GRLWEAP NEWS

GRLWEAP 2001 is now in an extensive testing phase with emphasis on user friendliness. We are also doing a major update on our hammer data file and have submitted data request forms to hammer manufacturers and representatives. We hope to release this new software in the second quarter of 2001.

Please visit our improved web site at www.pile.com

NEWTON'S APPLE FALLS IN AMHERST

by Frank Rausche and Brent Robinson

GRL has designed and built a new dynamic loading system for drilled shaft capacity testing. The ram is modular and its weight can be varied between 5 and 20 tons. With these ram weights, and utilizing free release drop heights of up to 9 ft (2.7 m), we can generate ultimate test loads of up to 2000 tons.

- **1997 a 2020:** Sistemas de Impacto originados a partir das experiências adquiridas com a utilização do Sistema de Impacto MHAP-20 foram desenvolvidos e fabricados procurando praticidade, agilidade e relação custo-benefício atrativa. Os martelos desenvolvidos foram: **MQL-3, MQL-8, MQL-10, MQL-13.**

Sistemas de Impacto - características de Ensaio:



Sistema Impacto	Diâmetros (m)	Peso Ensaio (kg)	Peso Ensaio Combinado
MQL3	0,30	3.750	3.750
	0,40		
	0,50		
	0,60		



Sistema Impacto	Diâmetros (m)	Peso Ensaio (kg)	Peso Ensaio Combinado
MQL8	0,30	2.000	2.000
	0,40	3.000	3.000
	0,50	3.000	5.000
	0,60		6.000
	0,70		8.000
	0,80		

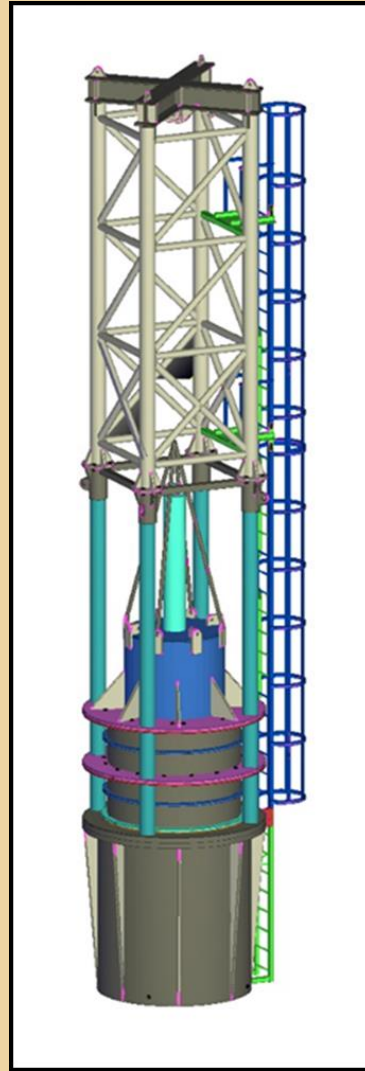




Sistema Impacto	Diâmetros (m)	Peso Ensaio (kg)	Peso Ensaio Combinado
MQL10	0,50	5.700	5.700
	0,60	5.000	10.700
	0,70		
	0,80		
	0,90		
	1,00		



Sistema Impacto	Diâmetros (m)	Peso Ensaio (kg)	Peso Ensaio Combinado
MQL13	0,70	7.940	7.940
	0,80	5.700	13.640
	0,90		
	1,00		
	1,10		
	1,20		



Sistema Impacto	Diâmetros (m)	Peso Ensaio Combinado
MHAP 20	0,80	8.000
	1,00	10.000
	1,20	12.000
	1,40	14.000
	1,60	16.000
	1,80	18.000
	2,00	20.000

SIPEX – 43 $E_p = 1500 \text{ kJ}$

Lisboa - Portugal

GEOMECC SPED

- **CASOS DE OBRAS:**

Caso 1 - Estaca Mista

Obra : 3ª Ponte Estaiada Lago Sul

Brasília – DF. (Fev. / Março 2001)

Camisa de Aço – Núcleo de Concreto

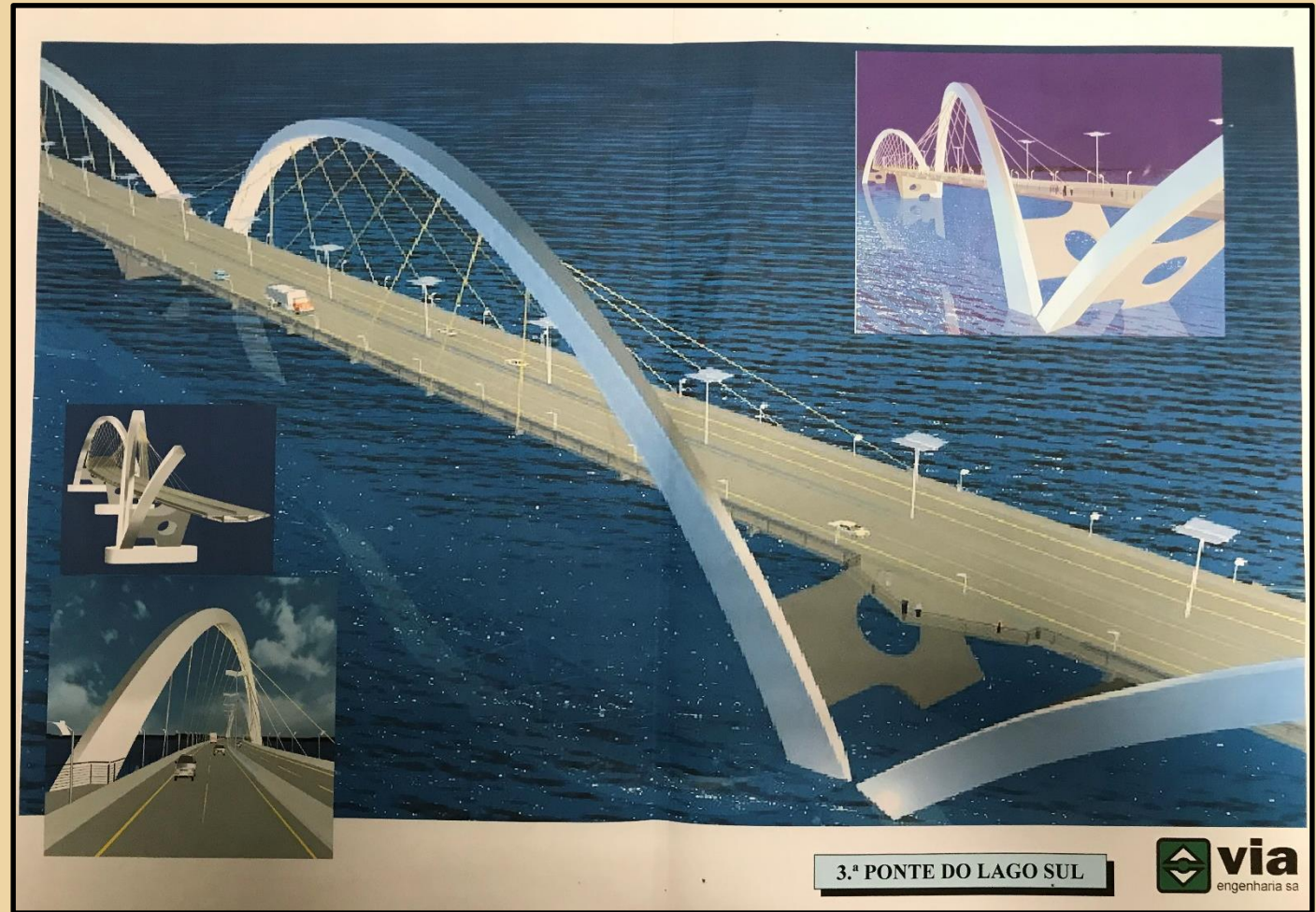
D = 120 cm – Nt = 450 t

L = 48,00 m

Ru: 1650 t

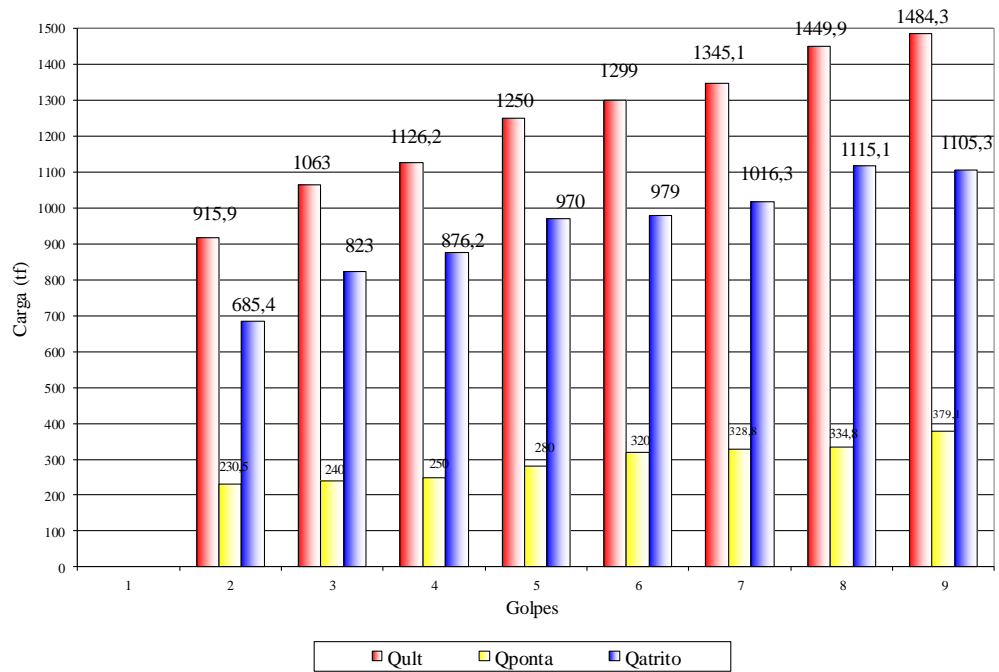
Lâmina d`água: 24,00 metros

Modulação de peso: 20t – Hq = 1,40 m

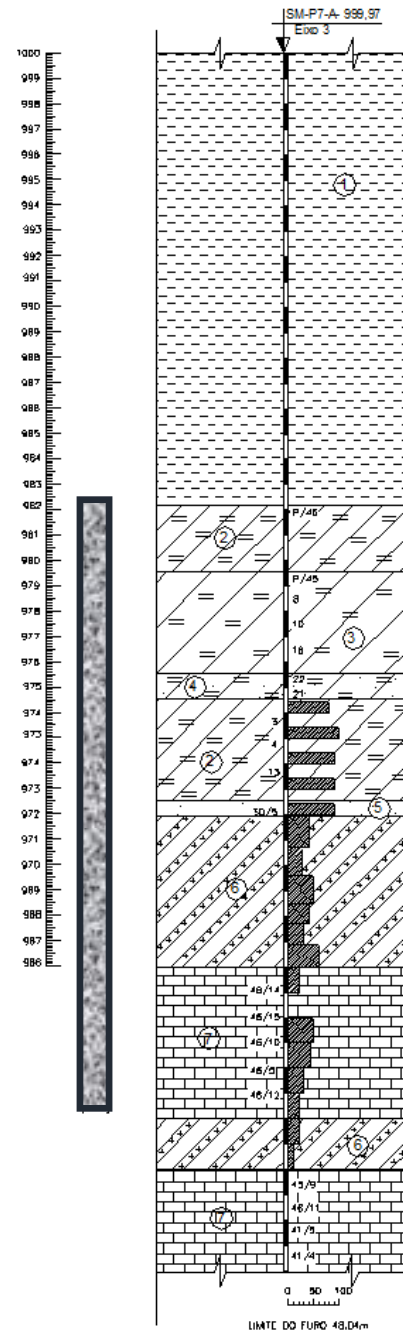
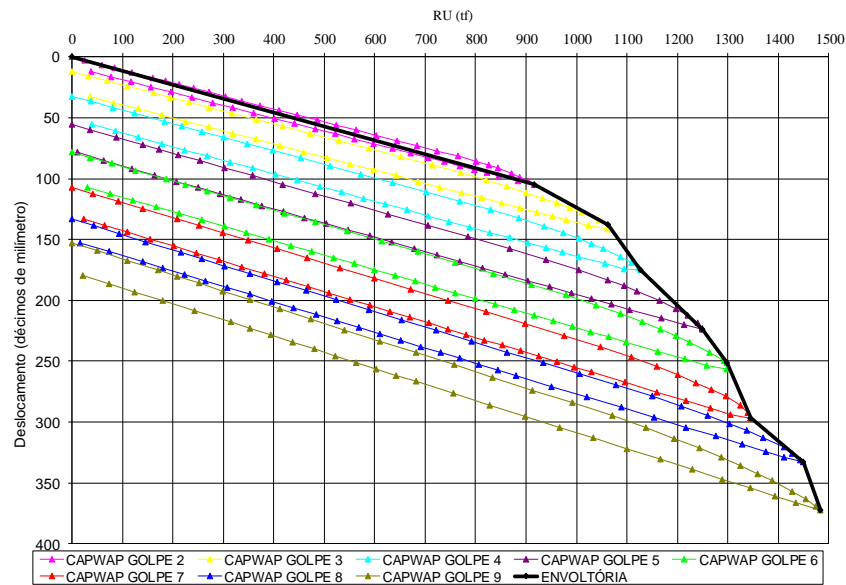




DISTRIBUIÇÃO DE RESISTÊNCIA
D120cm - E1A - BL07



CURVAS ANÁLISE CW COM DEFORMAÇÃO RESIDUAL
E1A - BL07



Caso 2 - Estaca Mista

Obra : Ponte s/ Rio São Francisco – Ibó – BA.

Camisa de Aço – Núcleo de Concreto

D = 160cm – Nt = 629 t

L = 30,0m

Ru: 2695 t

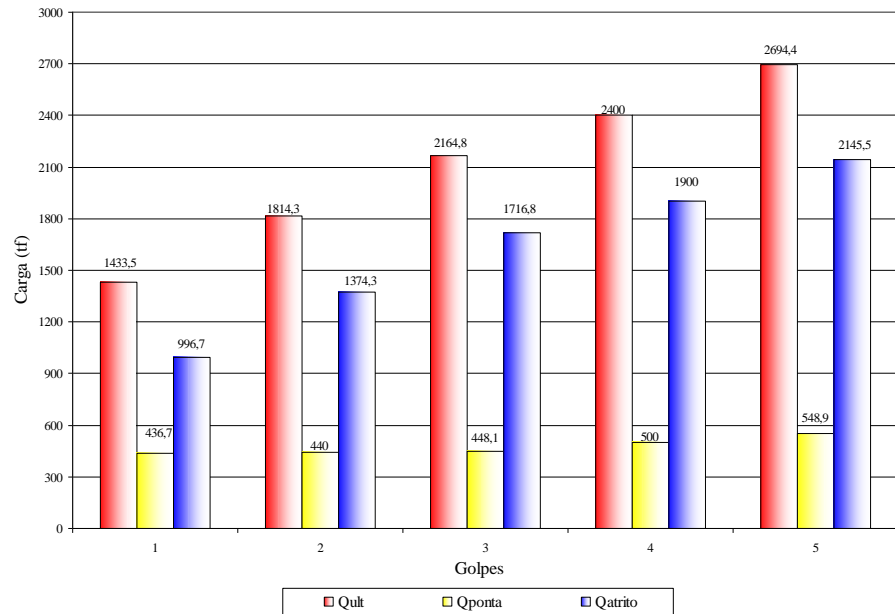
Lâmina d`água: 20,00 metros

Modulação de peso: 20t – Hq = 1,80 m

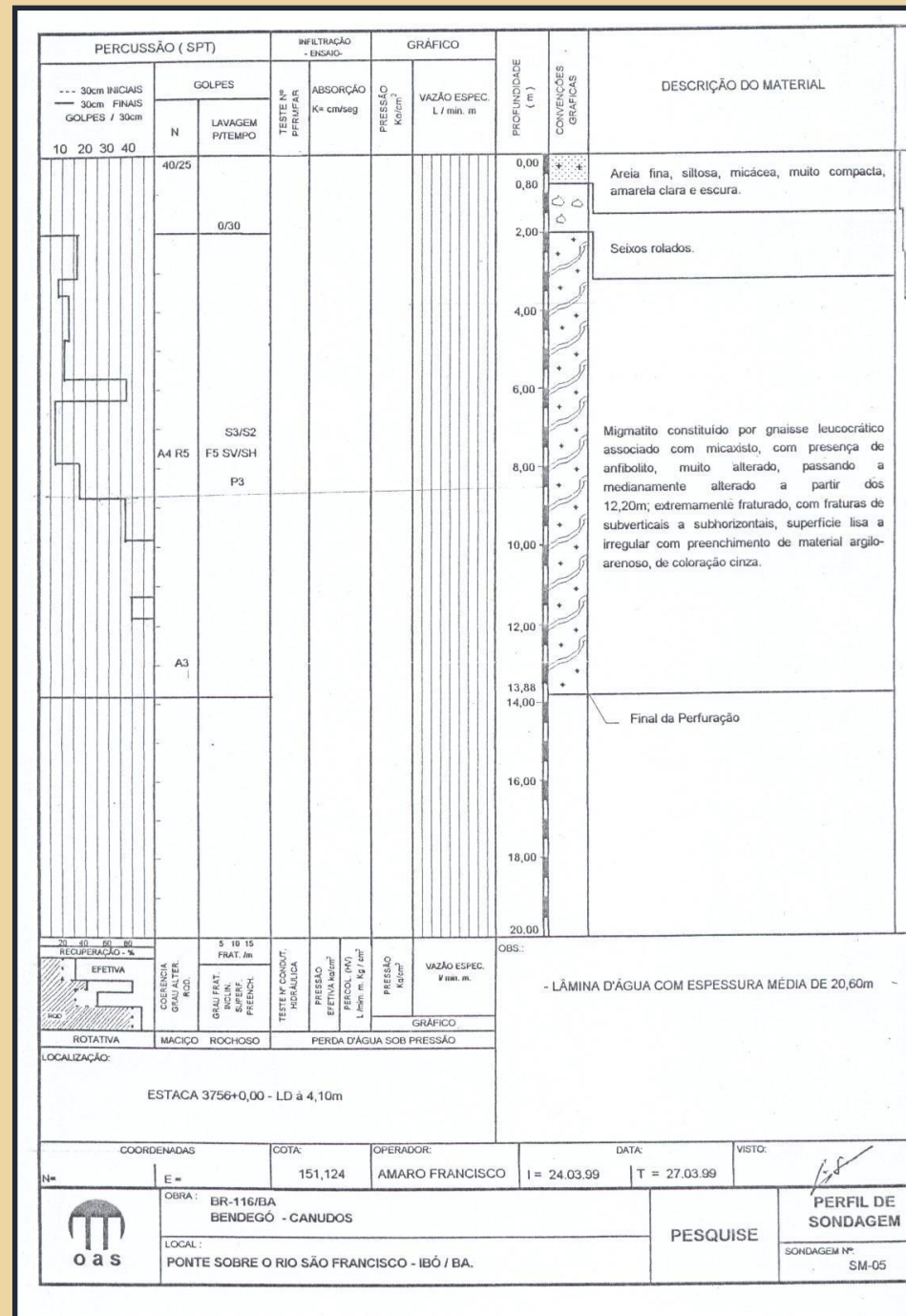
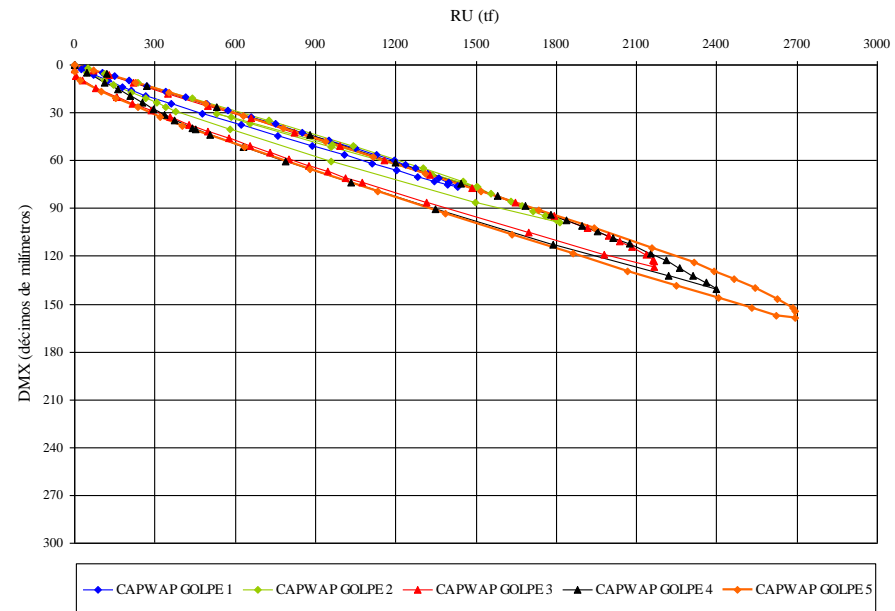




**DISTRIBUIÇÃO DE RESISTÊNCIA
ESTACA 13 APOIO 4**



**CURVAS ANÁLISE CW
ESTACA 13 APOIO 4**



Caso 3

Estaca Premoldada em Concreto Protendido

Obra : Porto de Vila do Conde – Barcarena – PA -Abril /2002

D = 80 cm – vazada – parede 13 cm

Ponteira de Aço

D = 80 cm

16 mm

L = 4 metros

L Levantado \approx 45,00 metros

Lâmina d`água: 25,00 metros

Nt = 250 t – Ru: 420 t

Modulação de peso: 20 t – Hq = 0,80 m

Martelo utilizado na cravação:

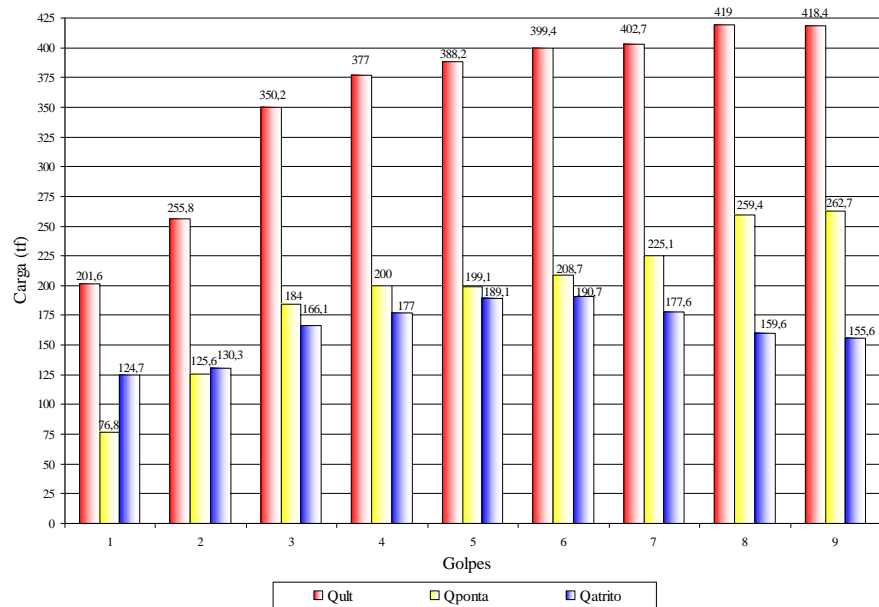
DELMAG D8





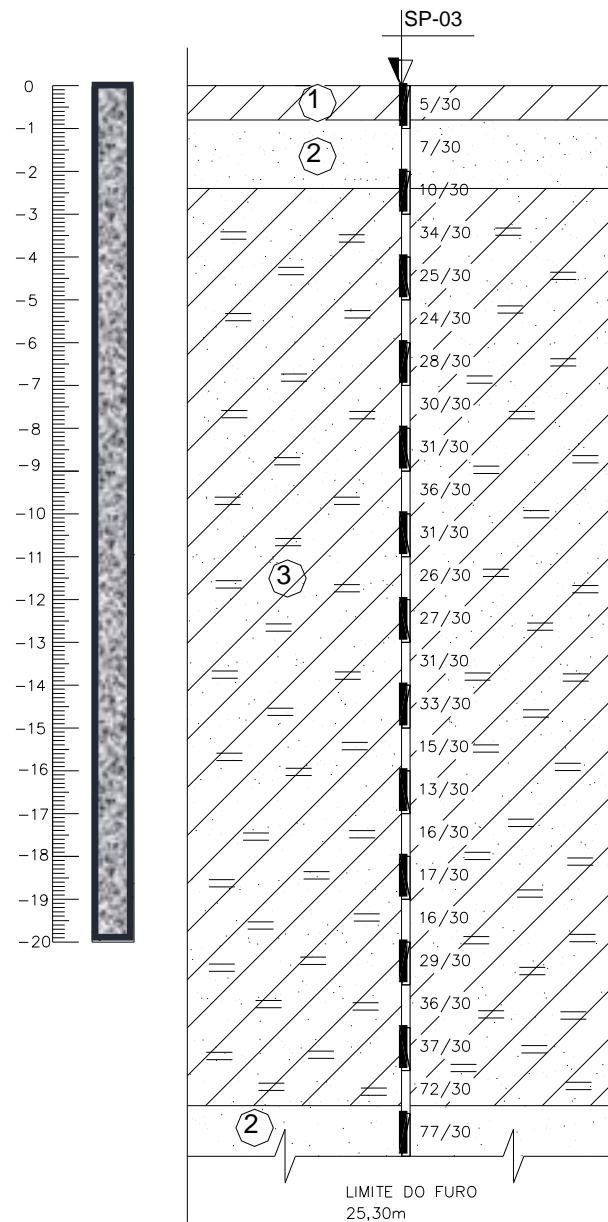
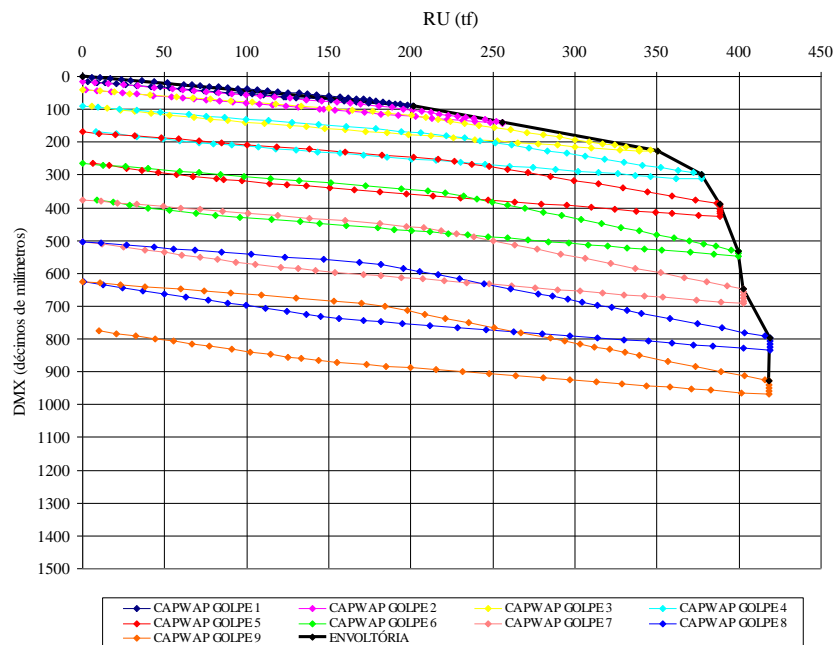
DISTRIBUIÇÃO DE RESISTÊNCIA

E33



CURVAS ANÁLISE CW COM DEFORMAÇÃO RESIDUAL

E33



LEGENDA:

- ① - Argila orgânica de cor cinza escura.
- ② - Areia fina de cor branca.
- ③ - Argila silto arenosa de cor variegado.

Caso 4 - Estaca Escavada

Obra : Cervejaria Cintra – Piraí - RJ. 20/11/2000

D = 140cm – Nt = 870 t.

L = 24,0m

Ru: 1.807 t.

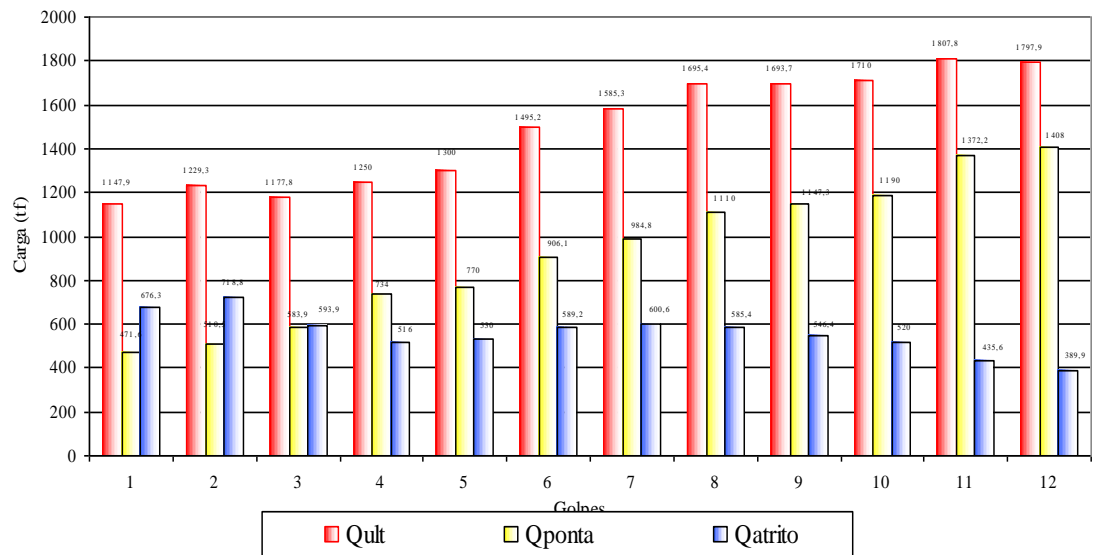
Modulação de peso: 20t – Hq = 1,30 m



ODEBRECHT

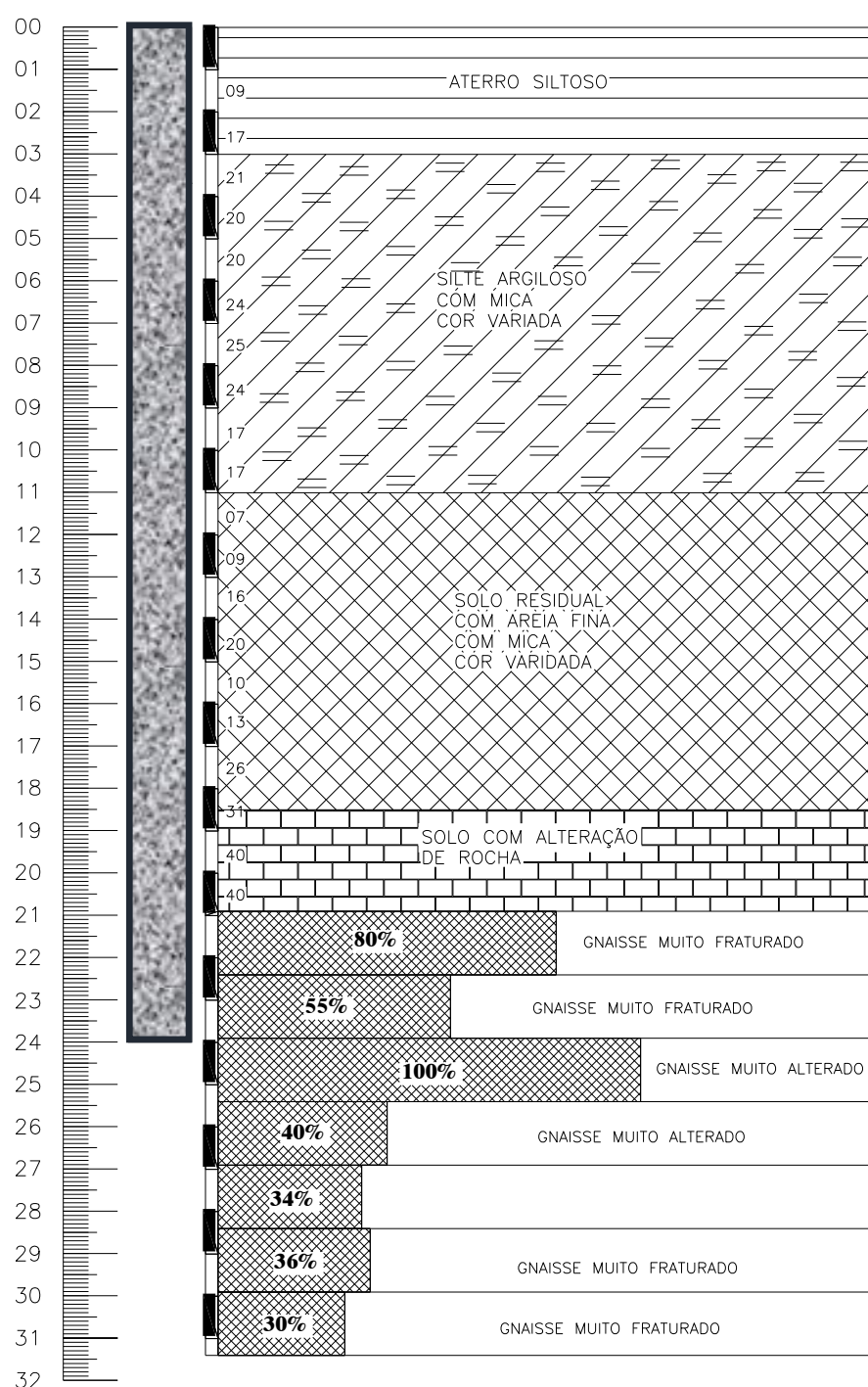
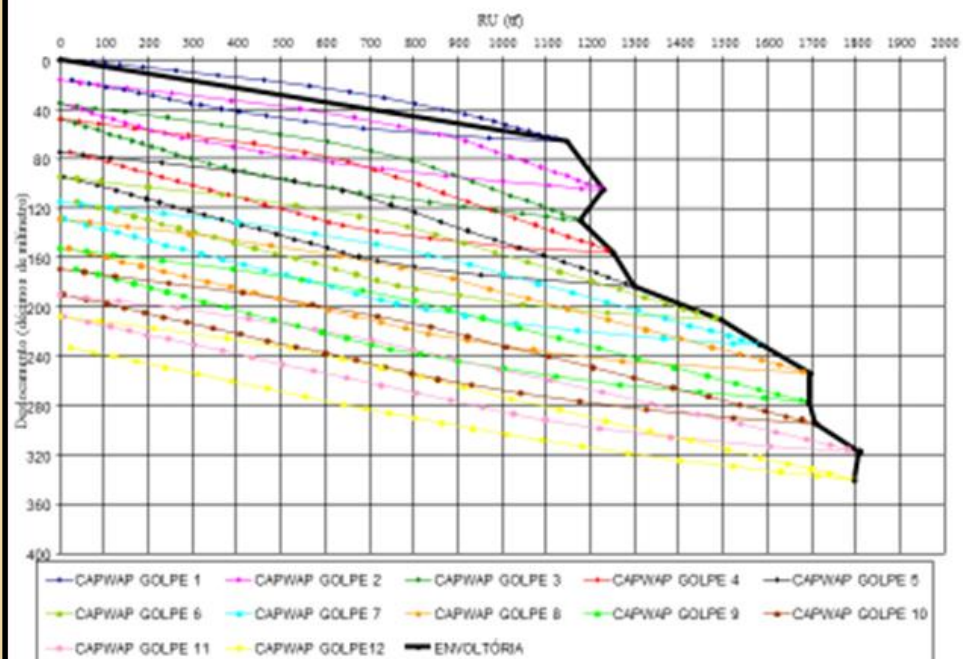
DISTRIBUIÇÃO DE RESISTÊNCIA

E14



CAPWAP COM DEFORMAÇÃO RESIDUAL

E14



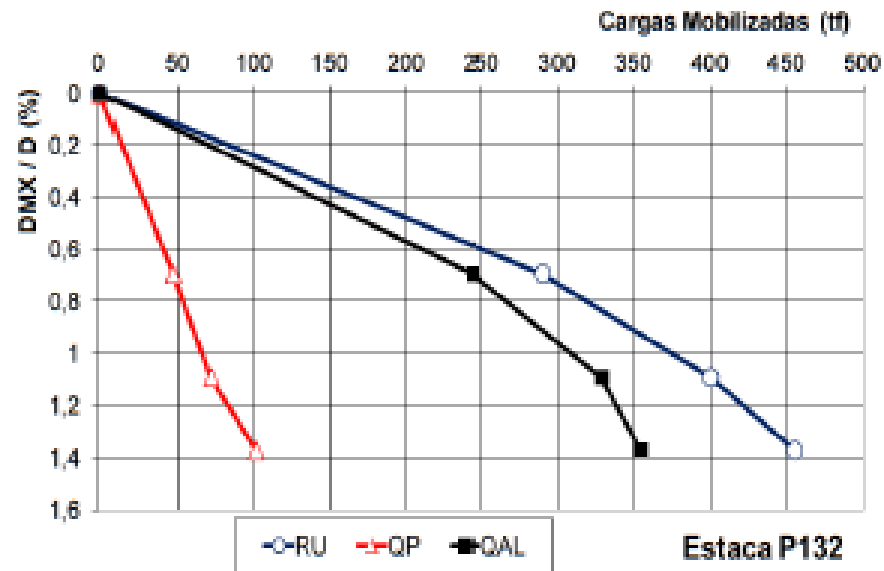
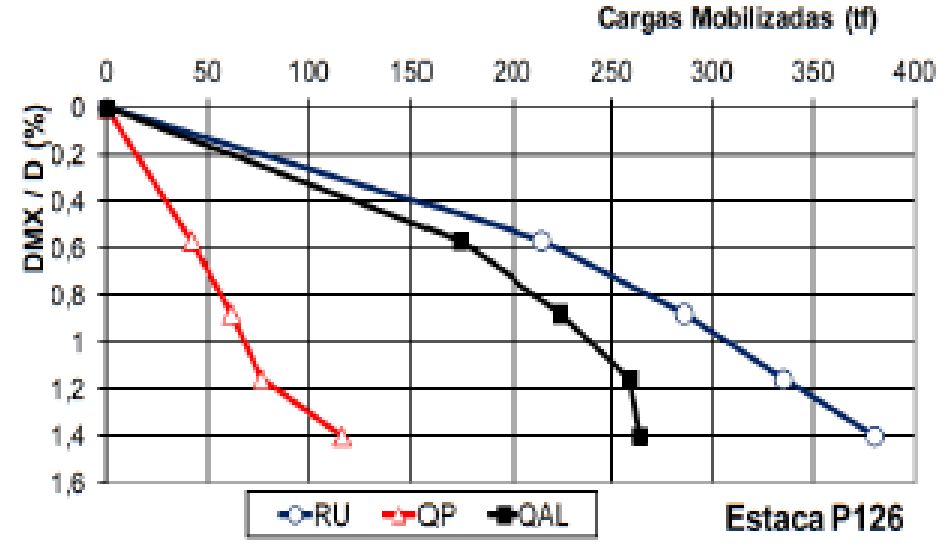
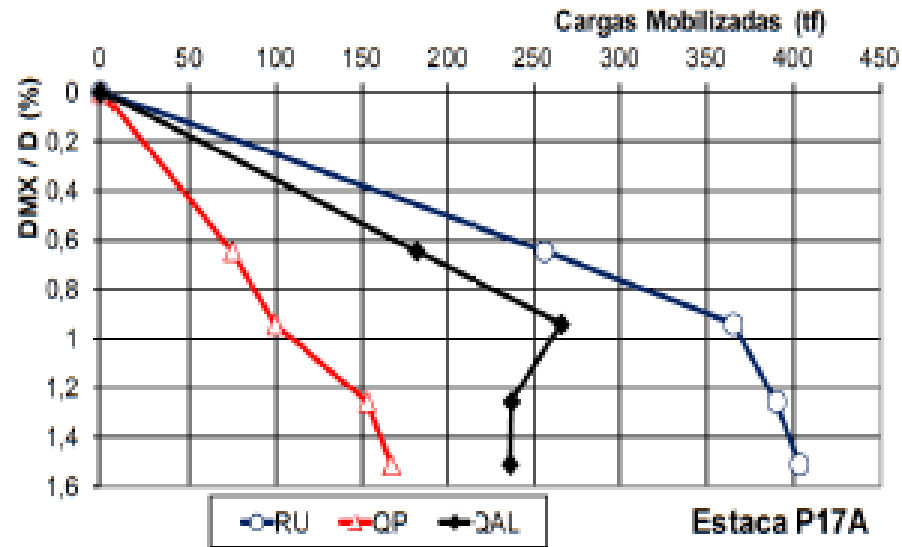
Caso 5 - Estaca Hélice Contínua

Obra : Tecnum Construtora – São Paulo – S.P. Nov./2010

MQL - 8: modulação de peso: 6 ton – Hq = até 0,9 m



HCM – ϕ 60 cm Nt 100/140 ton



ENSAIO DE CARREGAMENTO DINÂMICO COMO VERIFICAÇÃO DE DESEMPENHO E ECONOMIA DE FUNDAÇÕES

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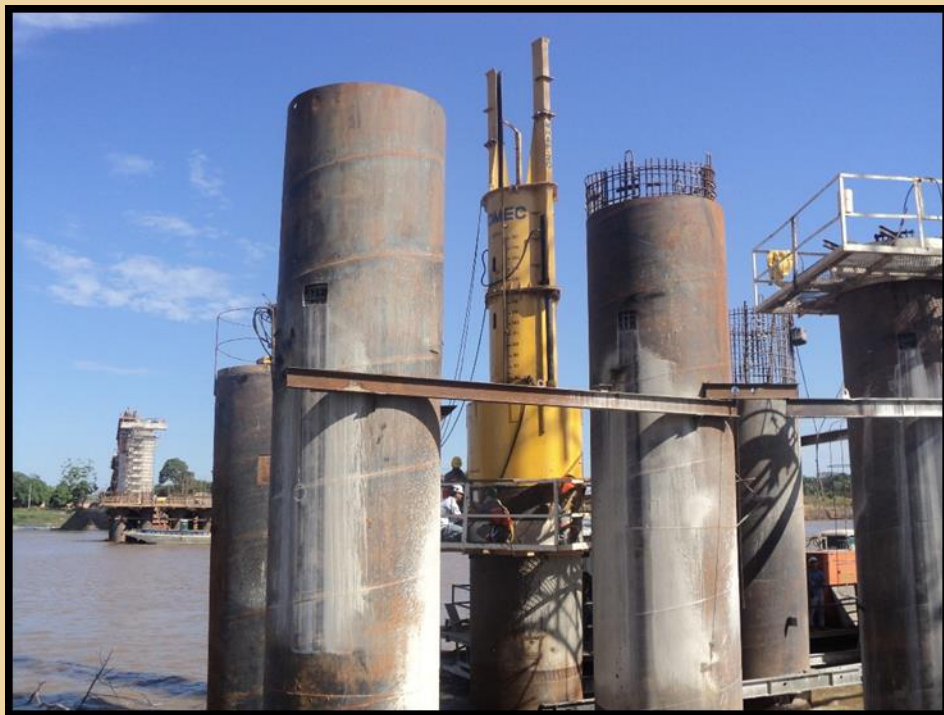
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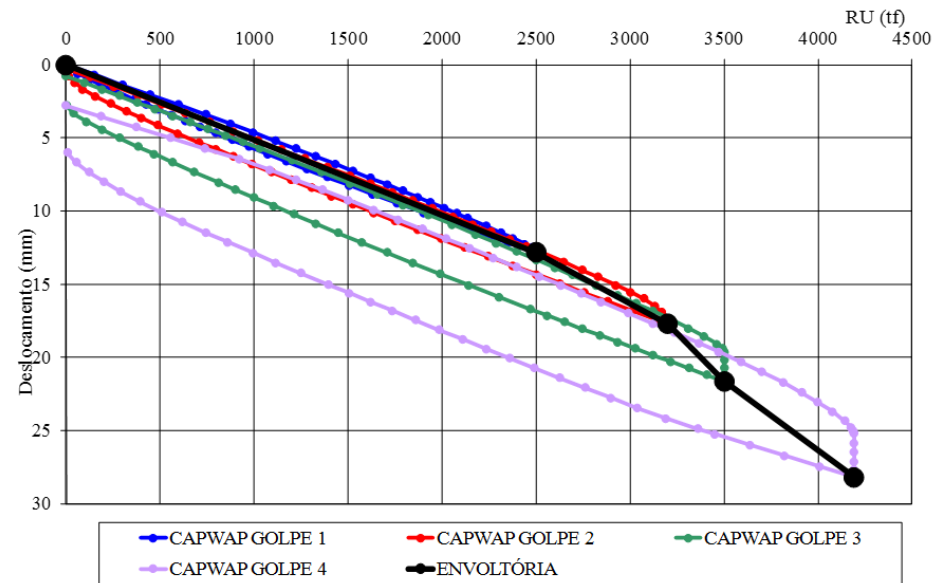


• Caso 6 - Estaca Escavada

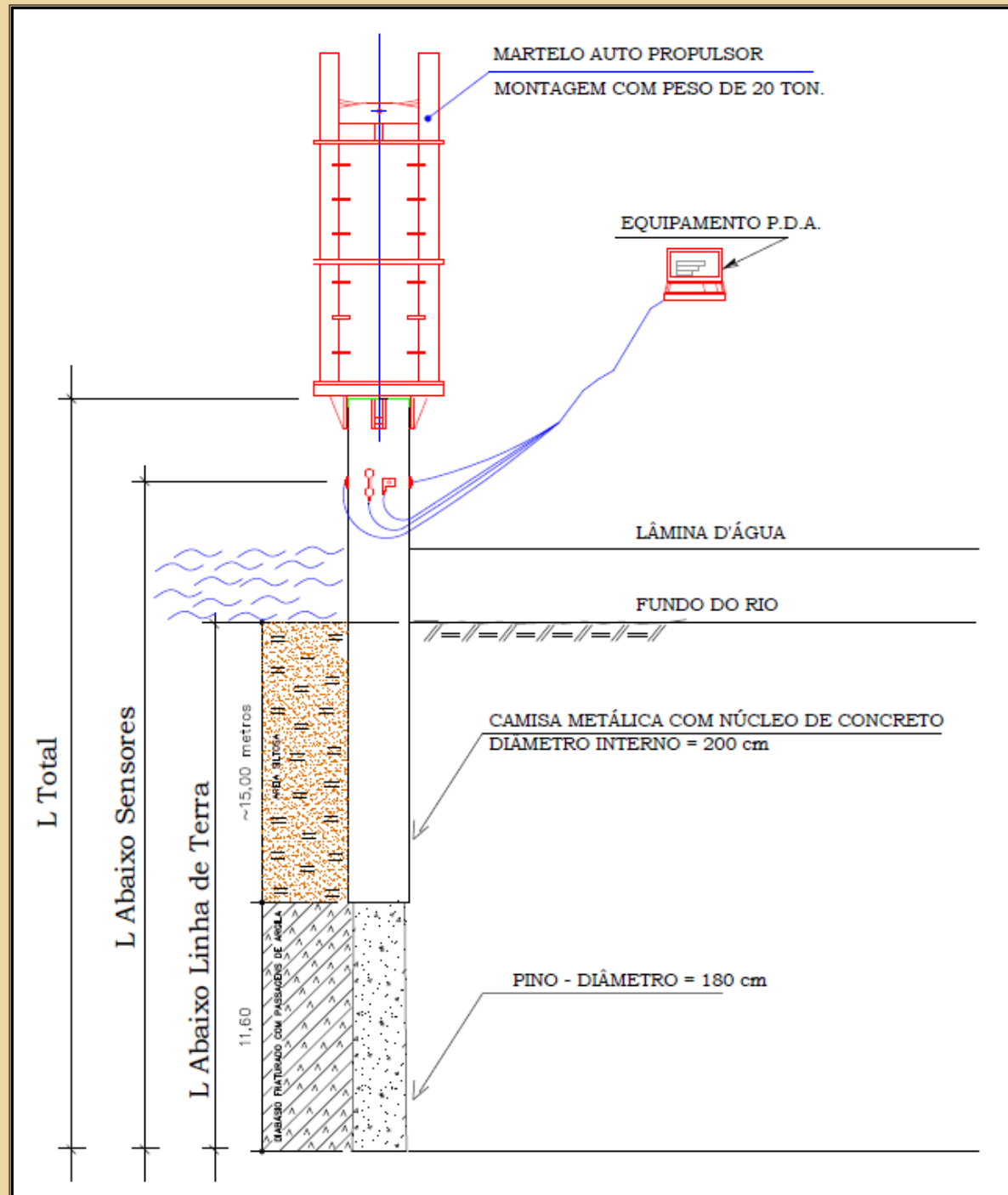
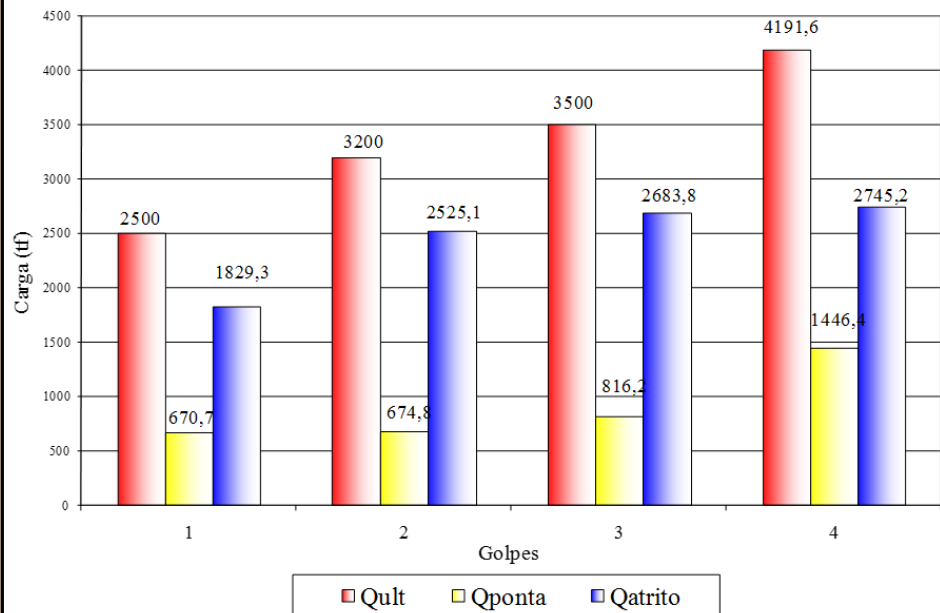
- Obra : Ponte Sobre o Rio Madeira – Porto Velho - RO. Junho/2011
- D = 200cm – Nt = 1450 ton.
- L = 57,50m
- Lâmina d`água: 25,00 metros
- Ru: 4.198 ton.
- Modulação de peso: 20t – Hq = até 3,00 m



**CAPWAP COM DEFORMAÇÃO RESIDUAL
BL10AE4**



**DISTRIBUIÇÃO DE RESISTÊNCIA
BL10AE4**



Caso 7 – ESTACA MISTA

Obra: Travessia do Tejo no Carregado – Consórcio Construtor TACE

LISBOA - PORTUGAL - Março 2006

Camisa de Aço – Núcleo de Concreto

Dinterno = 2200mm – espessura parede #19mm

Aço S355

Nt = 1900t L = 40,0 m – lâmina d'água - 5,0m

aluvião – 30,0m

miocênico – 5,0m

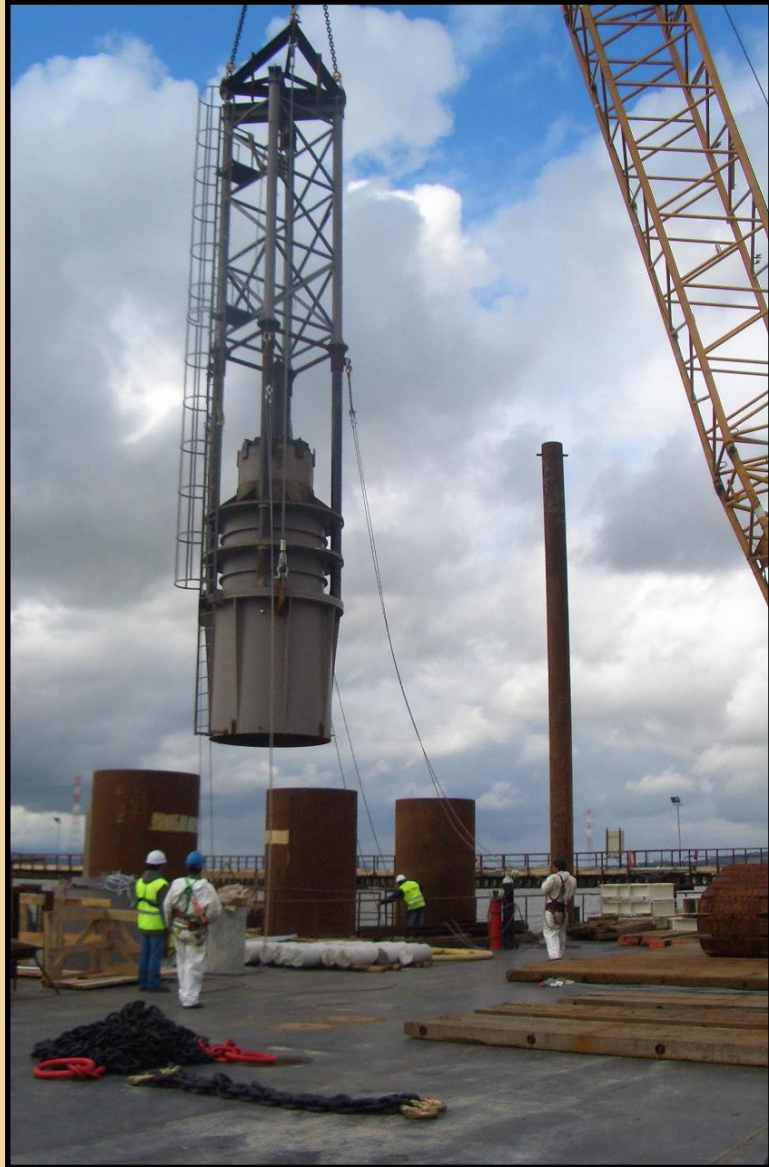
R_u : 2.500t

R_s : 1.500t

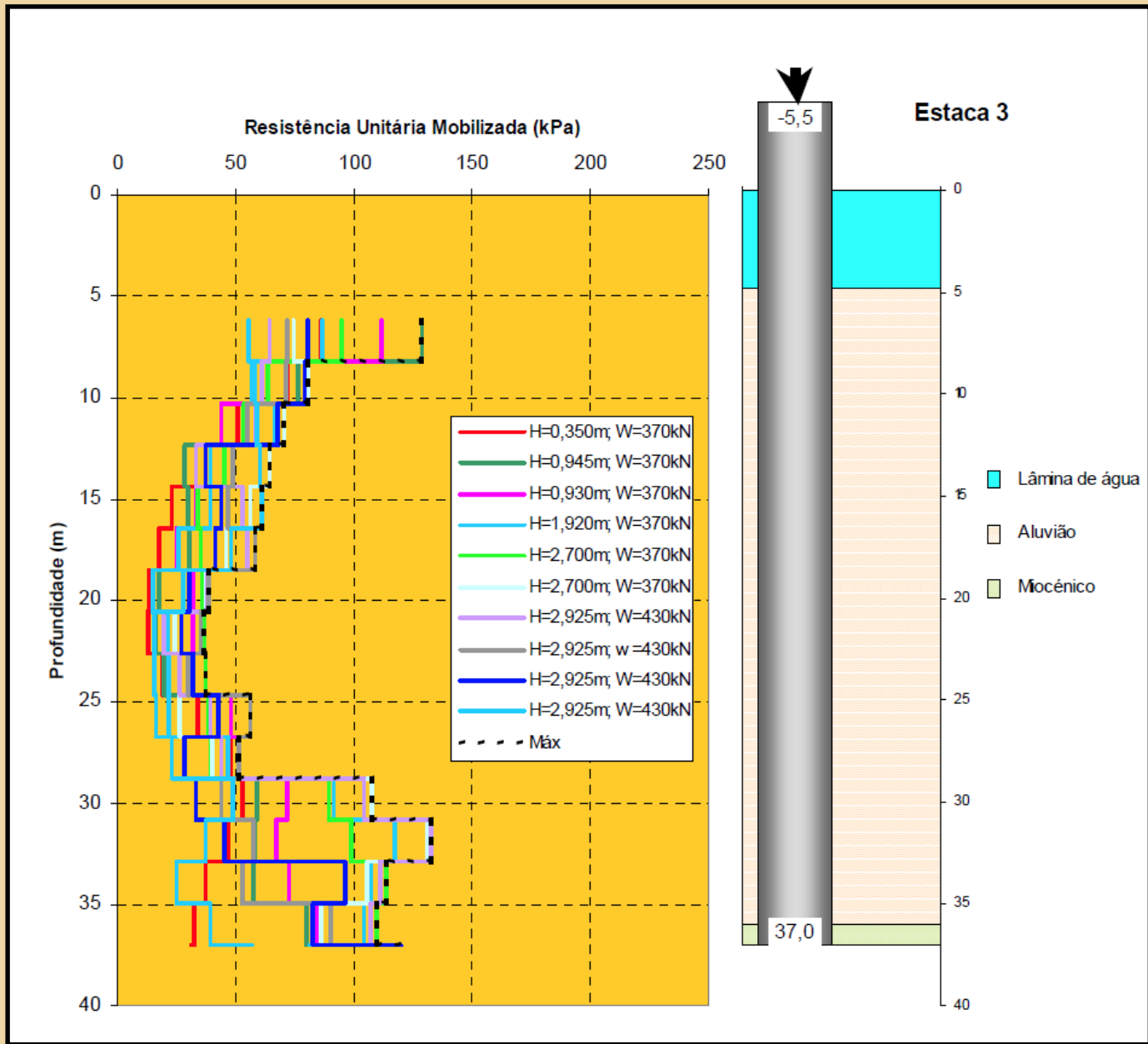
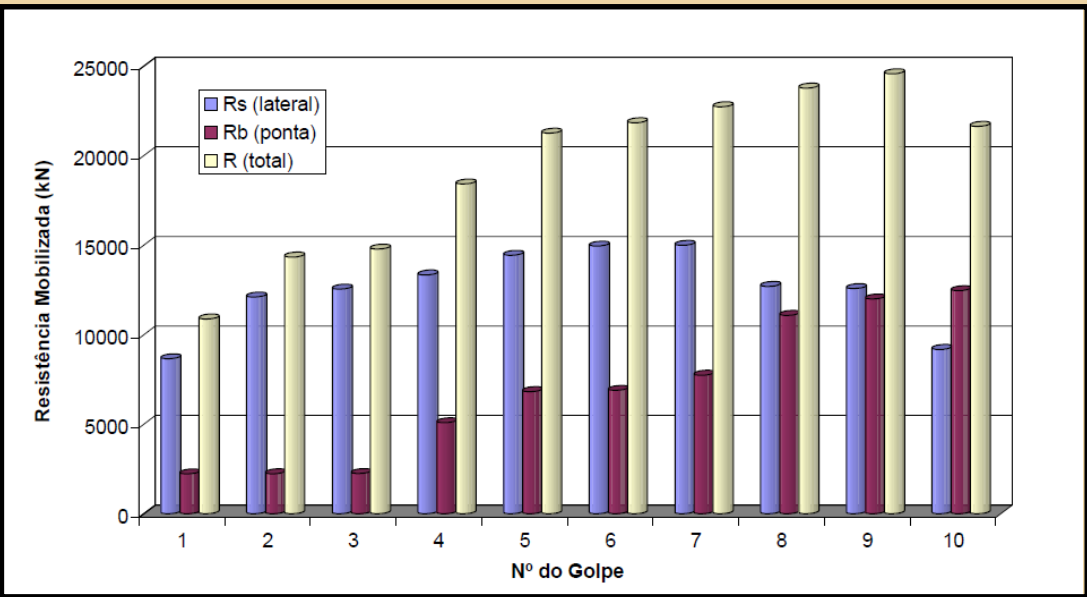
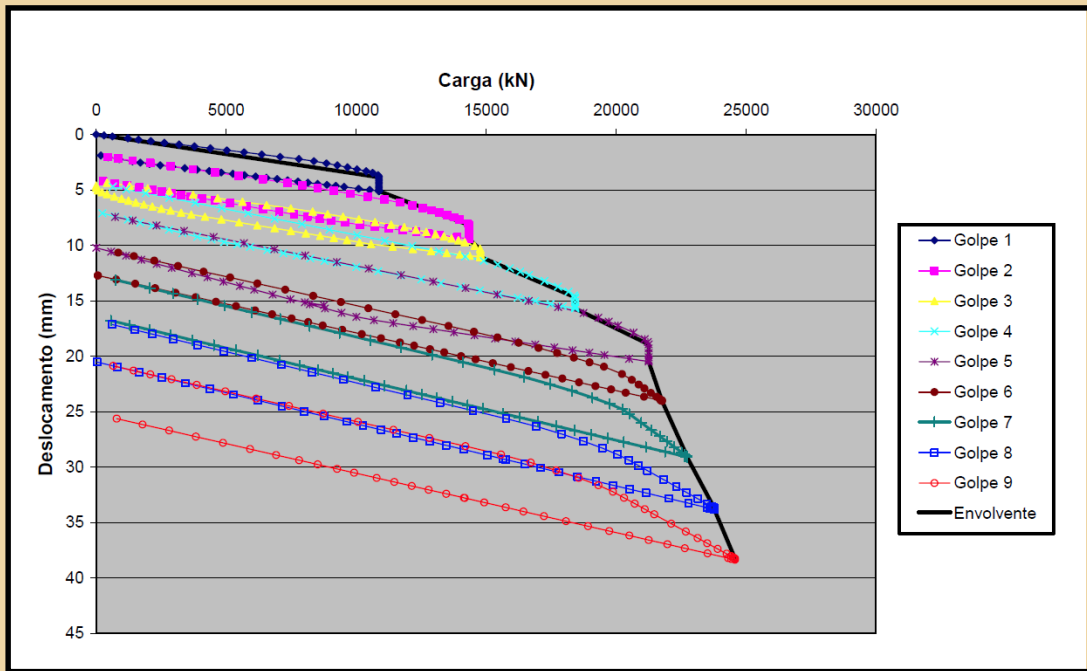
Modulação de peso: 43t

H_q = 3,00m









Ensaio ECD não convencional: Estaca Barrete

Barrete 80 x 280 - $R_u = 1240$ ton $N_t = 685$ ton

Barrete 100 x 280 - $R_u = 1900$ ton $N_t = 1170$ ton

Obra: Belo Horizonte – MG Julho / 2012.



AVALIAÇÃO DE DESEMPENHO SISTEMA DE IMPACTO

- Hussein M., et al - Stress Wave 1996: Selection of a Hammer for High-Strain Dynamic Testing of Cast-in-place Shafts (simulações teóricas com análises no software WEAP):

$$1\% \leq \frac{WH}{RU} \leq 2\%$$

sendo:

WH = peso do martelo

RU = Carga última esperada no ECD

- Paikowsky S. G., Stress Wave 2004: Drop Weight Dynamic Testing of Drilled Deep Foundations $\eta = 0,025$:
- Paraíso e Costa, Stress Wave 2004 e Cobrameg 2006 $\eta = 0,033$

$$E_p \geq \eta RU$$

Sendo:

E_p = Energia potencial

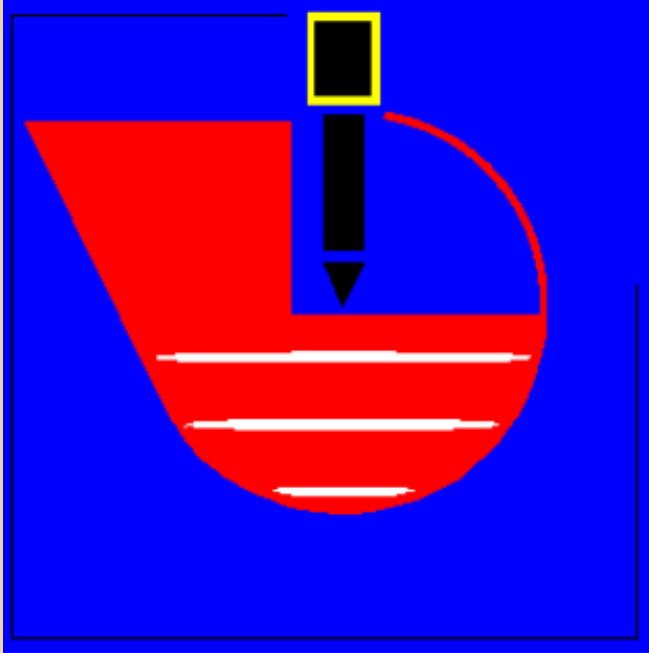
η = fator de conversão

- Paraíso e Santos, 2020 (Revista Geotecnia em publicação)

$$E_p \geq (0,0264 RU + 100) \frac{D_1}{D} \text{ (kN, m)}$$

Sendo:

D_1 = Diâmetro 1,0 metro



Sixty Years of dynamic testing and analysis of piles

A retrospective

Bengt H. Fellenius

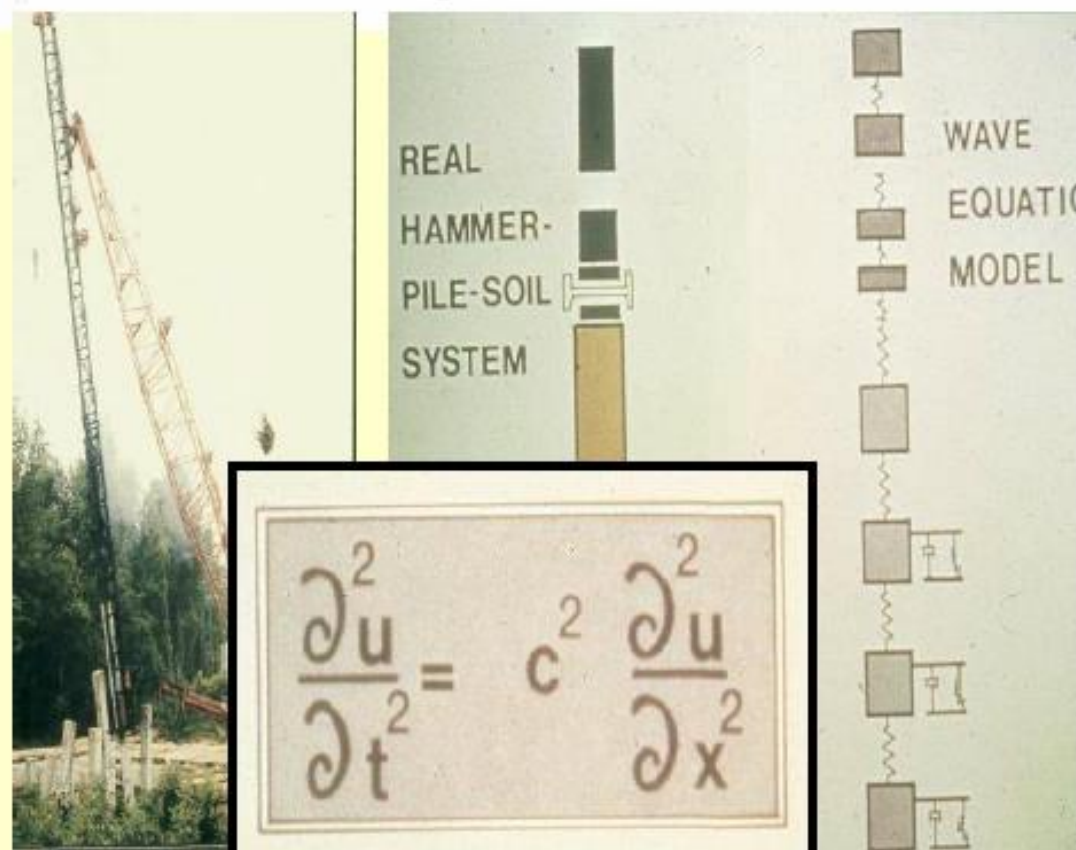
June 29, 2018

10th International Conference on Stress-wave Theory
and Testing Methods For Deep Foundations
June 27-29, 2018, San Diego, CA

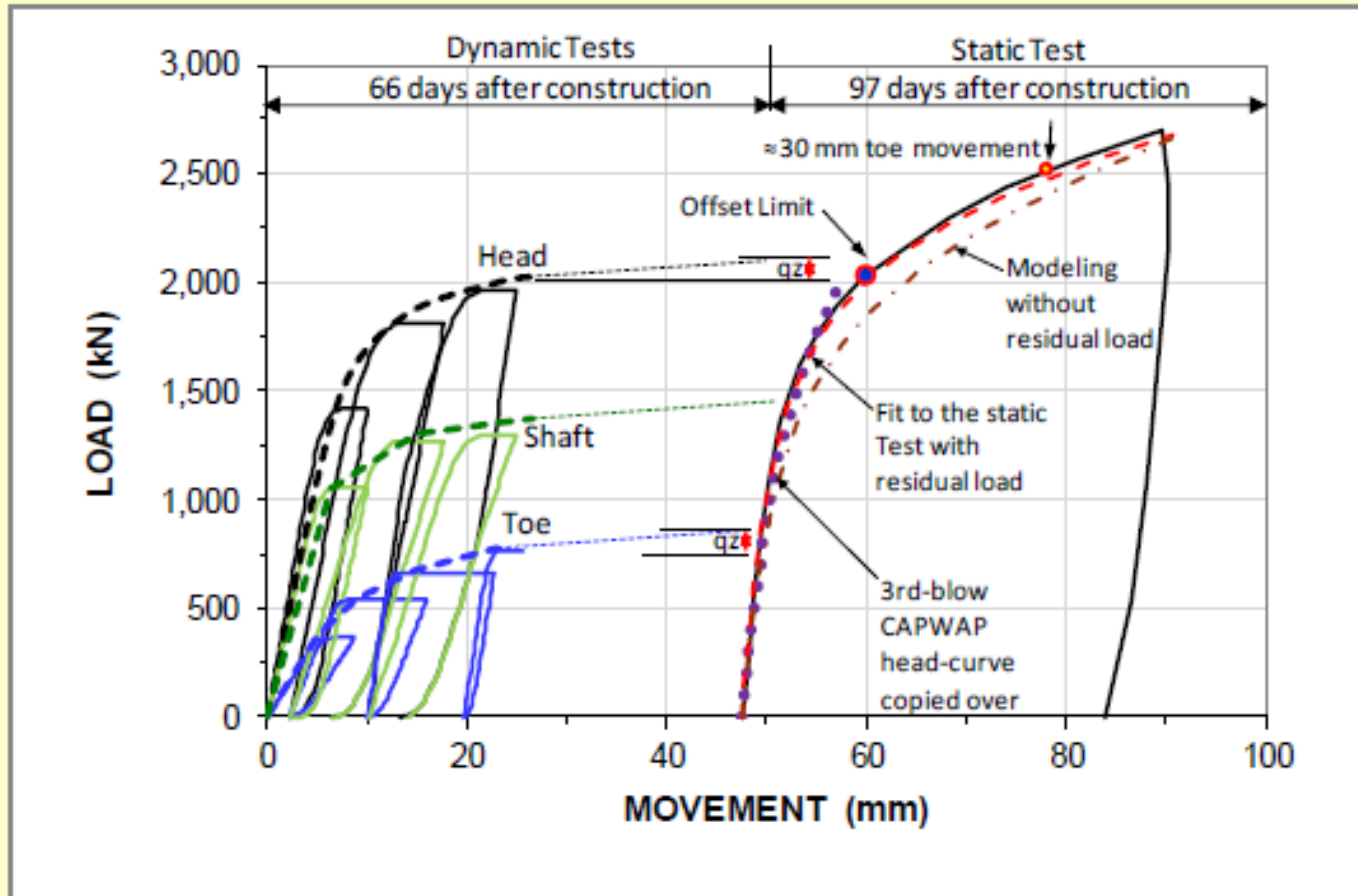
• Proudly Sponsored By: *The Pile Driving Contractors Association*

Journal of the
SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATIONS DIVISION
Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers

PILE-DRIVING ANALYSIS BY THE WAVE EQUATION

By E. A. L. Smith¹

Now, with the load-movement curve from the static tests



On closer examination, the records do agree and the quality of the agreement is unusually good.

As no surprise at all, the dynamic testing introduced residual load in the pile which made the pile response in the static test a little stiffer than would have been the case in the absence of a prior dynamic test (as shown by the curve "Modeling without residual load").

Os dados de ECD utilizados referem-se à obra instrumentada pela Geomec em estaca tipo HCM com martelo MQL - 8

Obrigado a Todos
Obrigado ABMS pela premiação
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