

**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** 

**1958**: Early mechanical testing equipment.

**1965**: Introduction of electronic data recording systems.

**1973**: Development of more sophisticated electronic analyzers.

**1982**: Integration of equipment into vehicles for field use.

**1992**: Introduction of portable computers for data processing.

**1997**: Development of the PDA (Pile Driving Analyser) device.

**2007**: Modern PDA units with color displays and advanced software.

© 2010 - 2012 Pile Dynamics, Inc.

**Novembro 1984**

**PDI 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.

**PDI**  
DYNAMICS, INC.  
DYNAMICS INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
10000 W. Colfax Ave., Suite 1000  
Denver, CO 80202  
(303) 751-1100  
www.pdi.com

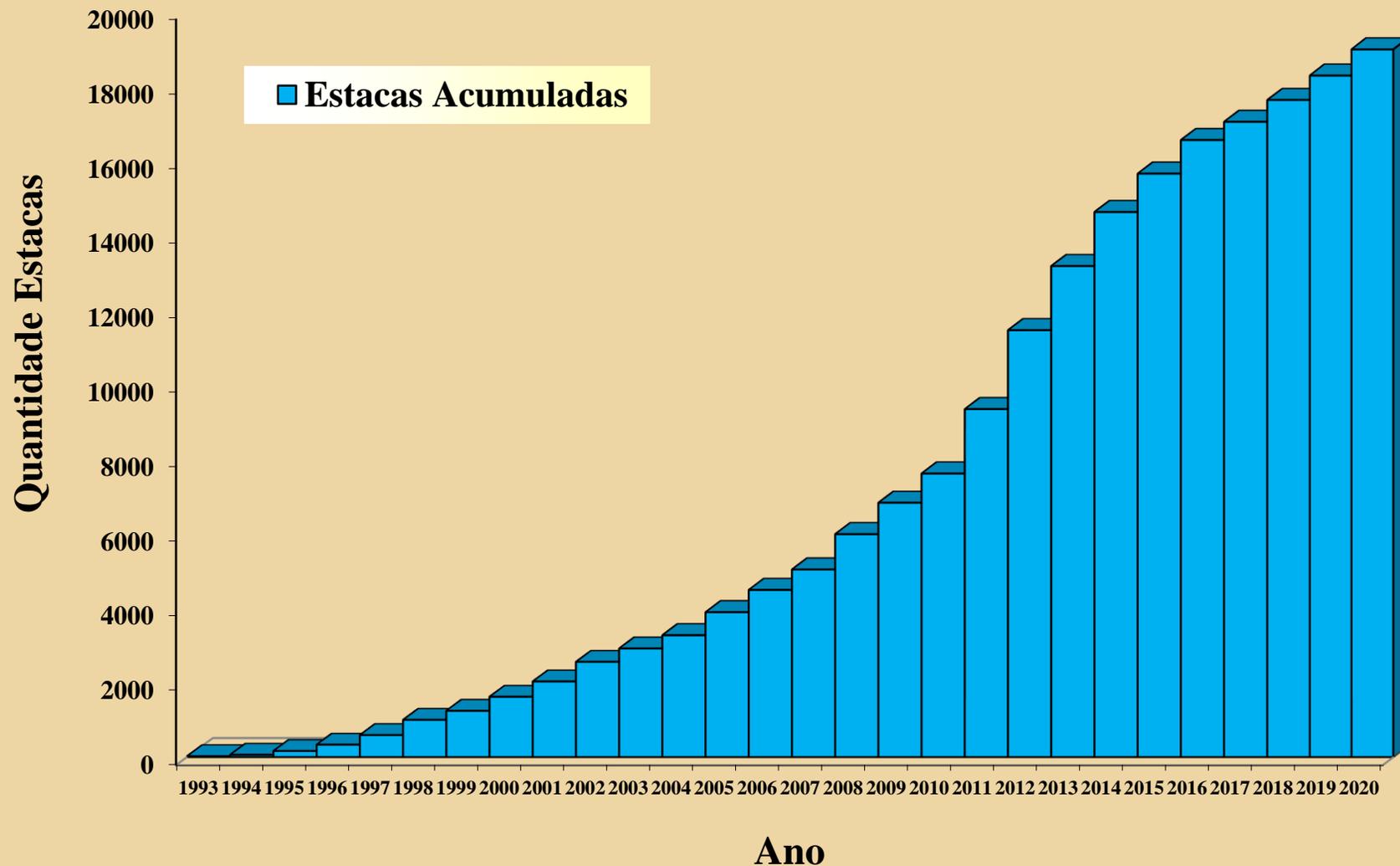
Piles no longer have to be overdriven with resulting higher loads. Equally valuable for large or small projects on land or offshore, the Analyzer provides immediate or real-time answers with fast, simple, accurate solutions to your pile problems.

**GEOMECH**

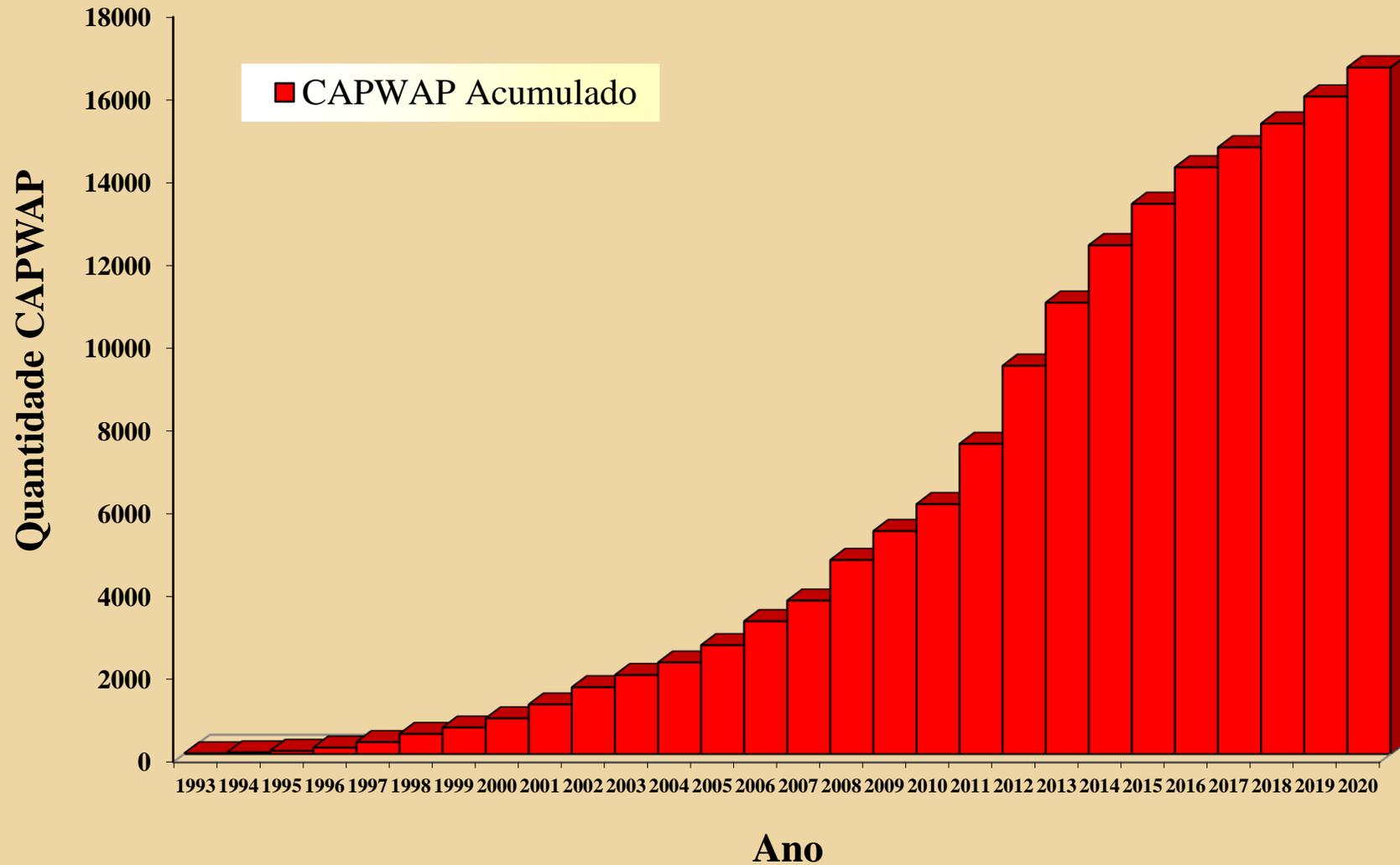
# ❖ Ensaios ECD realizados – Geomec

## P.D.A - Pile Driving Analyzer

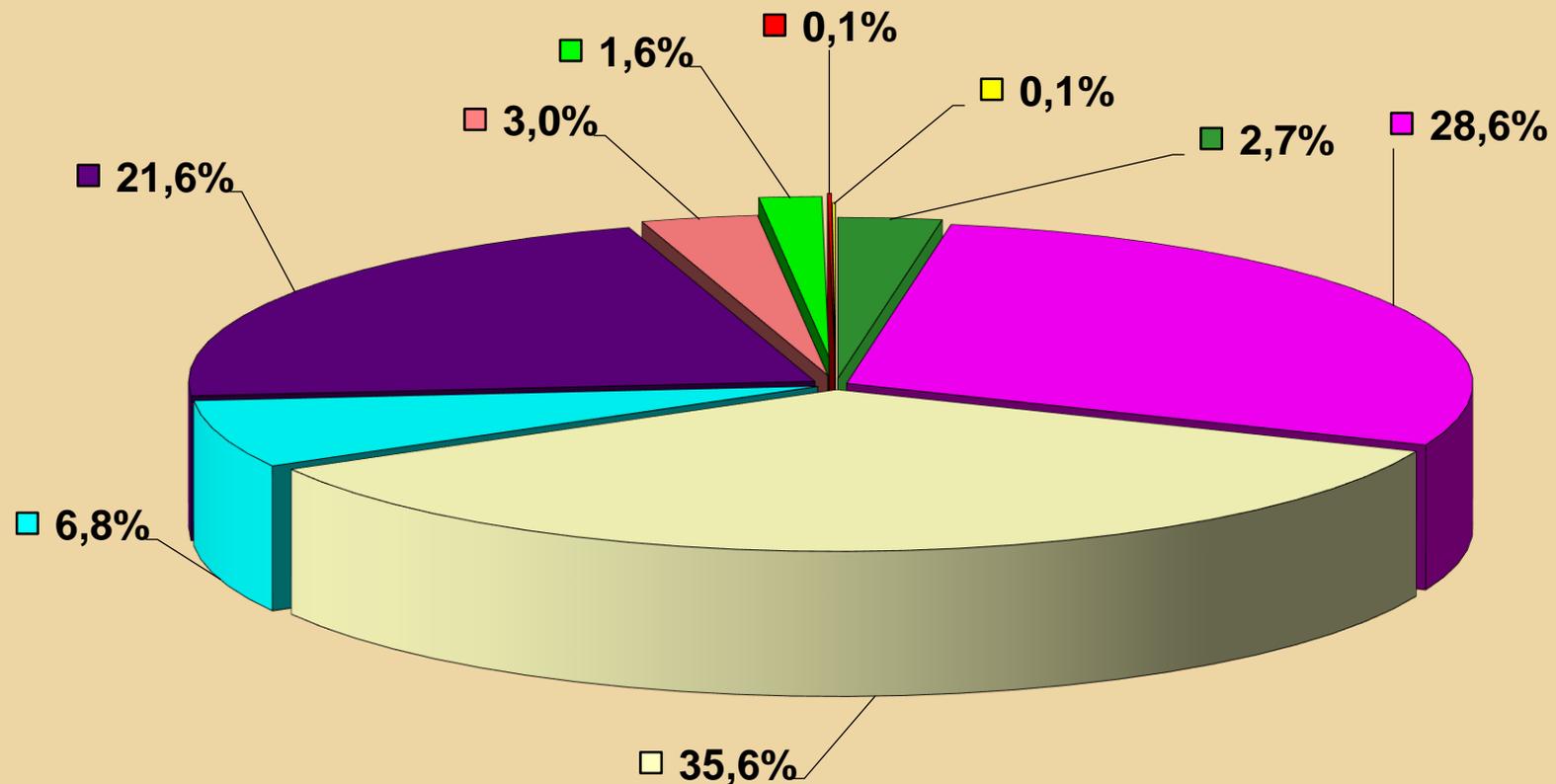
Estacas Ensaçadas Até 10/09/2020 - Total 18.979



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



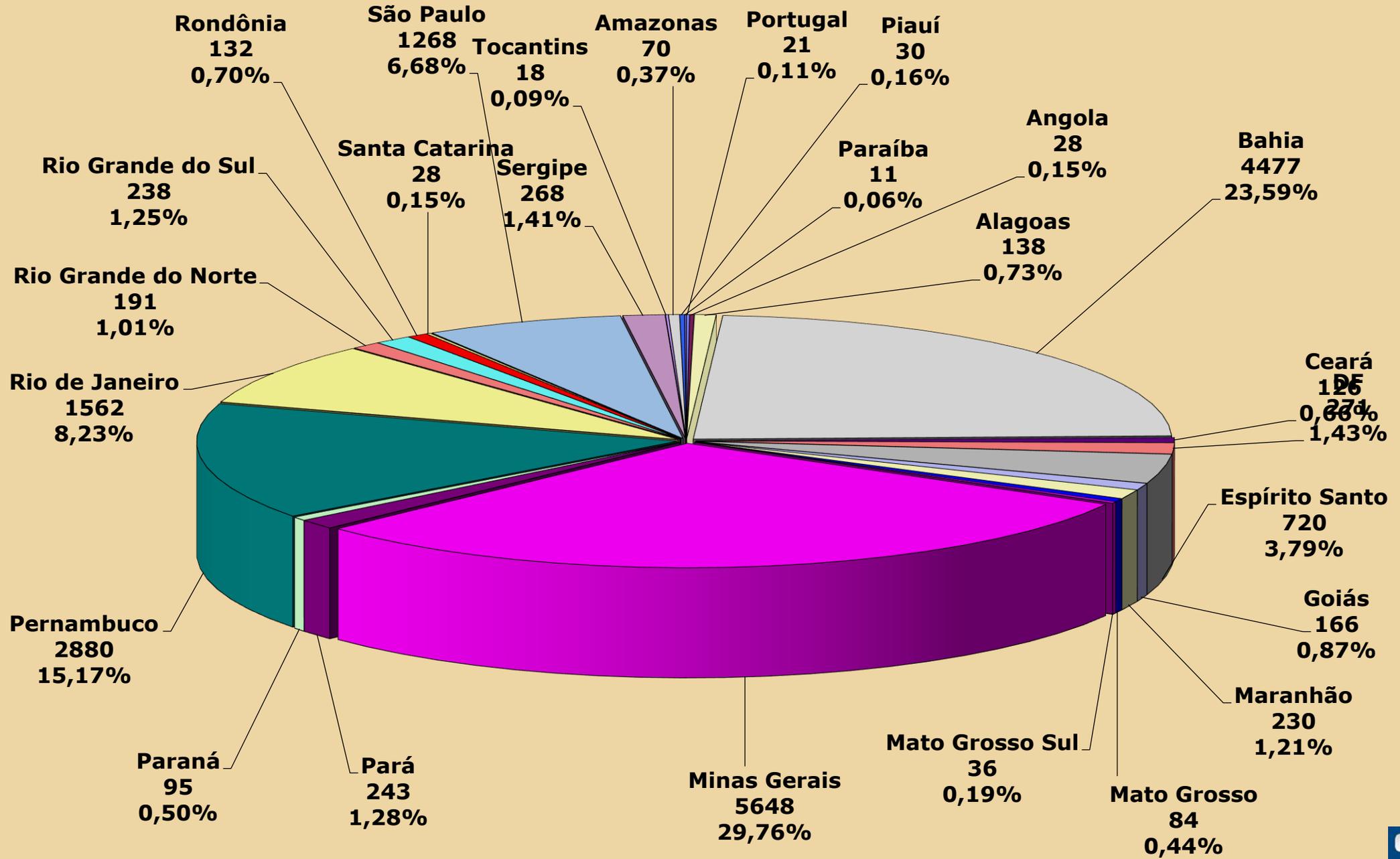
**PDA - Pile Driving Analyzer**  
**Distribuição Tipos de Estacas Ensaçadas**  
**Até 10/09/2020**



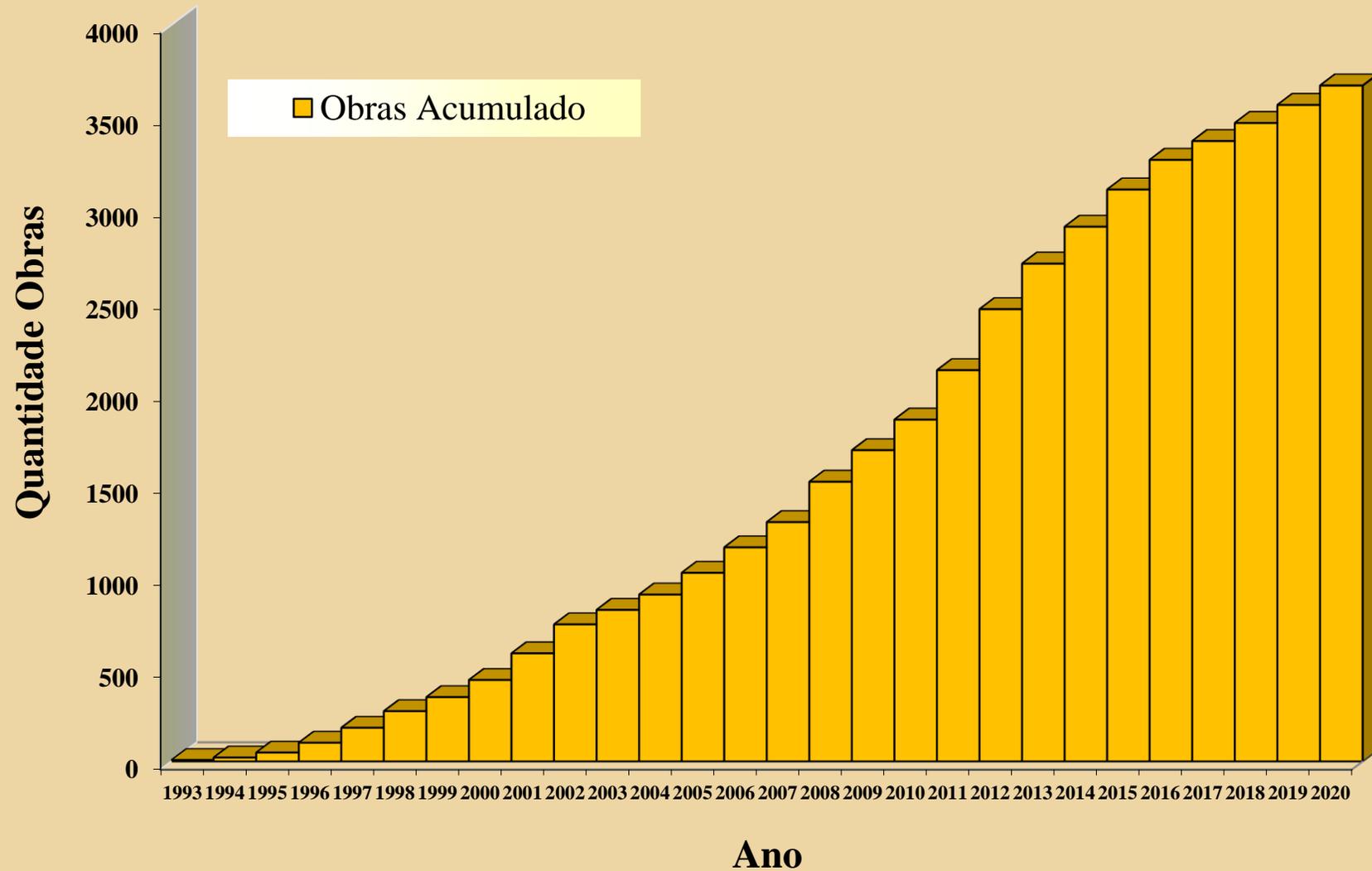
|                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ■ FRANKI - 507           | ■ PREMOLDADA - 5422                |
| □ METÁLICA - 6748        | ■ RAIZ (MQL) - 1286                |
| ■ HÉLICE (MQL) - 4104    | ■ ESCAVADA (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**





- 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

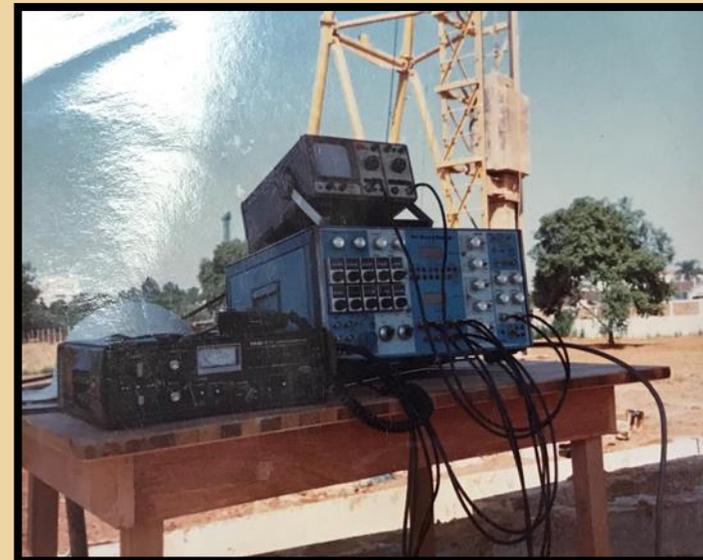
| Pile   | Diameter<br>mm | Shaft<br>Length<br>m | Base<br>Volume<br>m <sup>3</sup> | Time<br>Days |
|--------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 10 (*) | 600            | 11.5                 | 0.45                             | 14           |
| 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

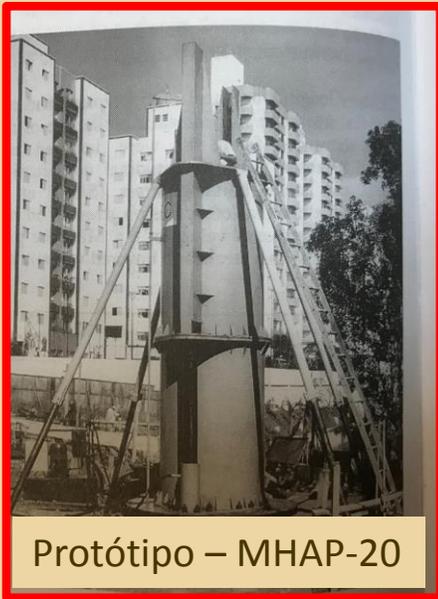
| Pile | Diameter<br>mm | Capacities |           |              |            |
|------|----------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
|      |                | Skin<br>kN | Toe<br>kN | CAPWAP<br>kN | Case<br>kN |
| 10   | 600            | 796        | 1433      | 2230         | 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

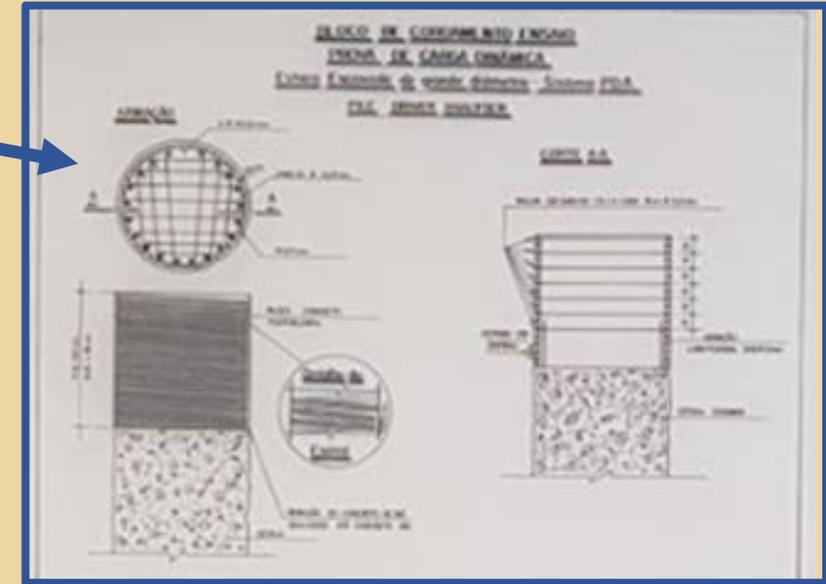
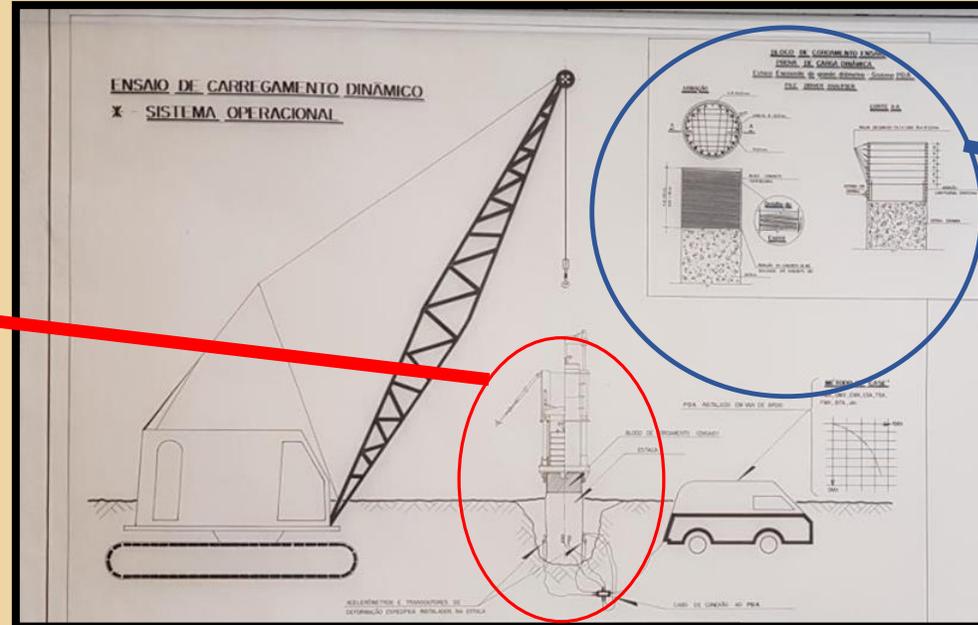
- **1993:** Aquisição do primeiro equipamento PDA (Blue Box) e início da trajetória Geomec em ECD.
- **1993 – 1998:** Ensaio ECD em Estacas cravadas e tipo Franki.



- **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

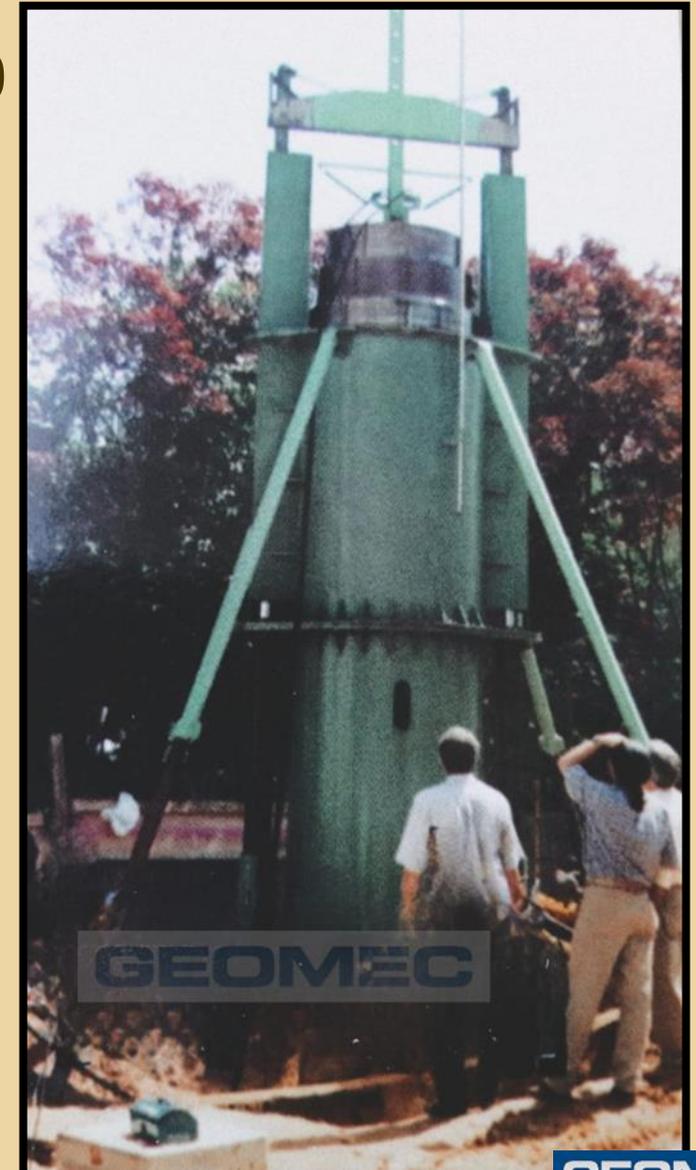
*Geomec Engs. Consultores, Brazil*

## MHAP-20

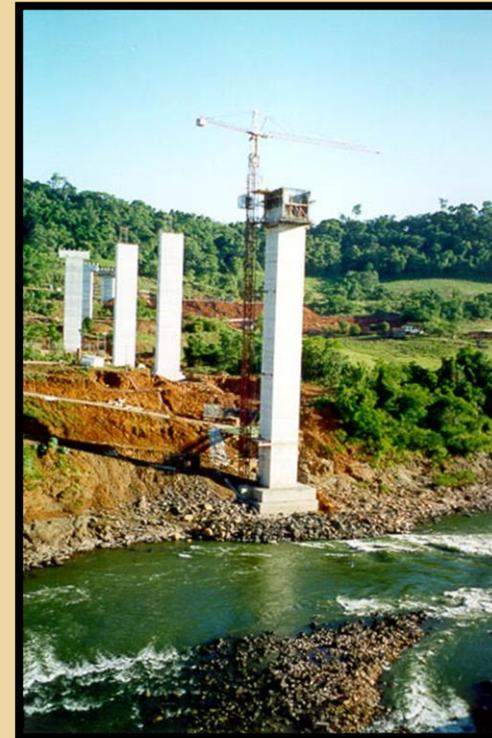
TABLE 4. CAPWAP Capacities

| BN | Q <sub>TOE</sub><br>(kN) | Q <sub>TOE</sub><br>% | Q <sub>SKIN</sub><br>(kN) | Q <sub>SKIN</sub><br>% | Q <sub>ULT</sub><br>(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](http://www.pile.com)

©2000 Goble Rausche Likins and Associates, Inc.

## 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**

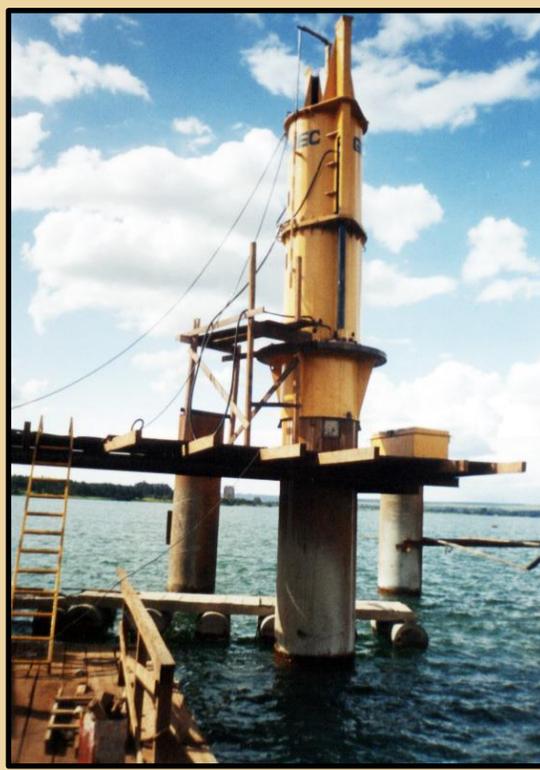
**L = 48,00 m**

**Ru: 1650 t**

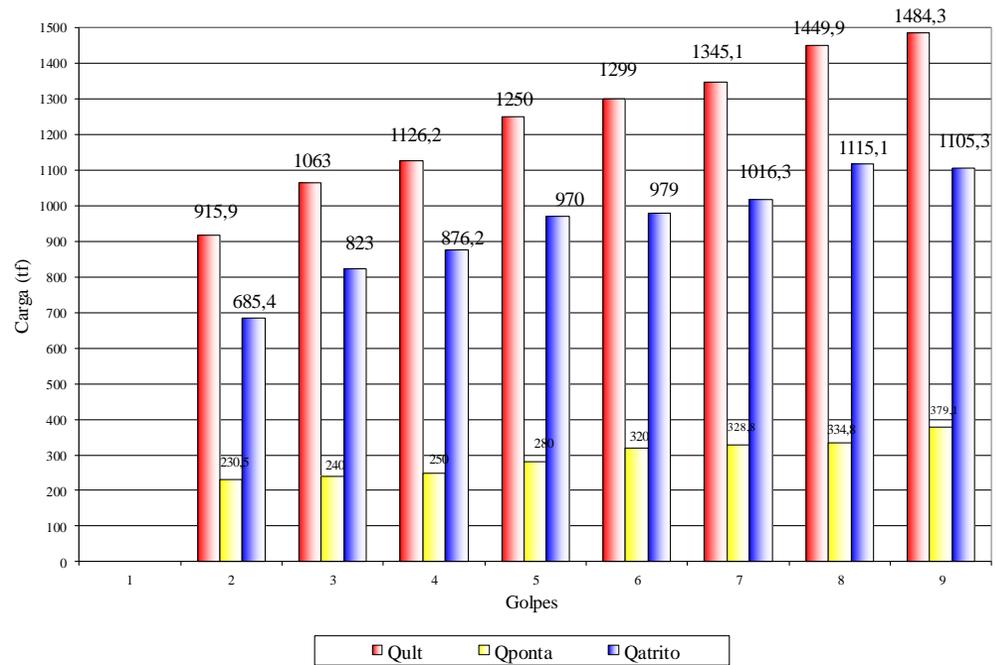
**Lâmina d`água: 24,00 metros**

**Modulação de peso: 20t – Hq = 1,40 m**

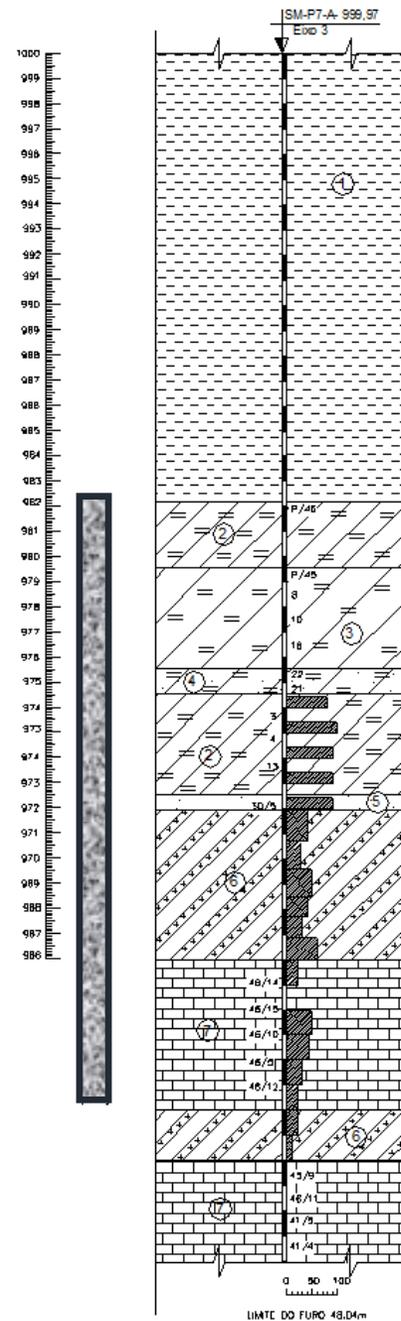
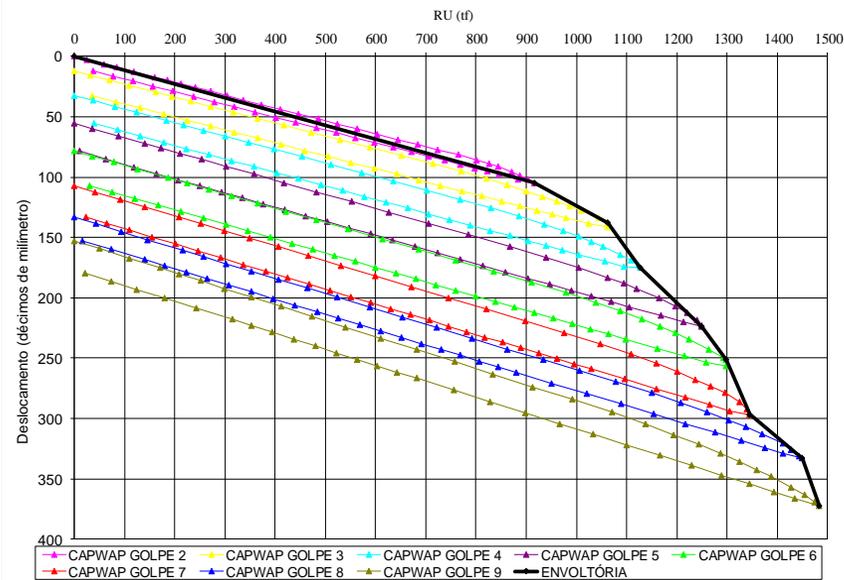




**DISTRIBUIÇÃO DE RESISTÊNCIA**  
D120cm - E1A - BL07



**CURVAS ANÁLISE CW COM DEFORMAÇÃO RESIDUAL**  
E1A - BL07



**LEGENDA:**

- ① - Lâmina D'Água.
- ② - Argila Silteosa Muito Mole.
- ③ - Silte Argiloso, médio a rijo.
- ④ - Silte arenoso compacto.
- ⑤ - Areria média.
- ⑥ - Quartzozinza, médio com fraturas oxidadas.
- ⑦ - Rocha argilo-silteosa completamente alterada.

## 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**

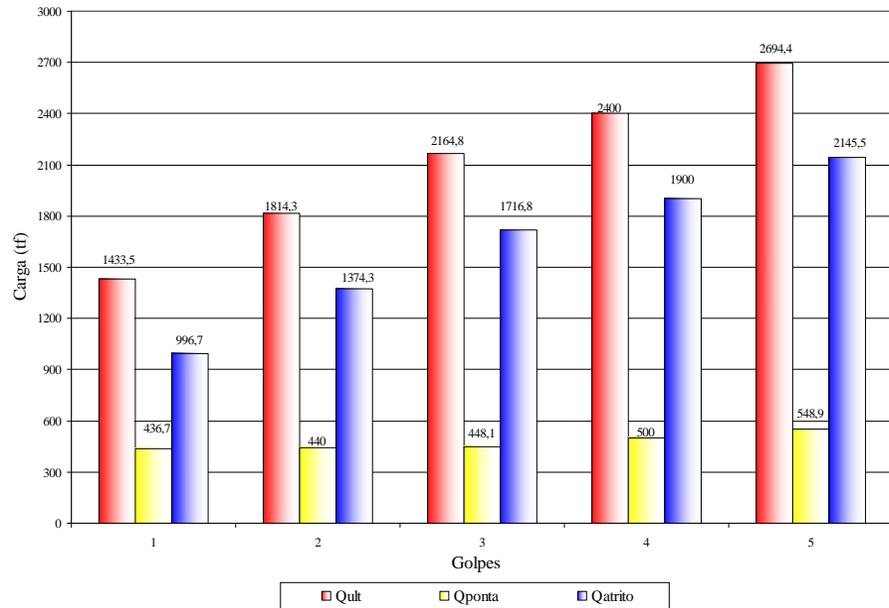
**Lâmina d`água: 20,00 metros**

**Modulação de peso: 20t – Hq = 1,80 m**

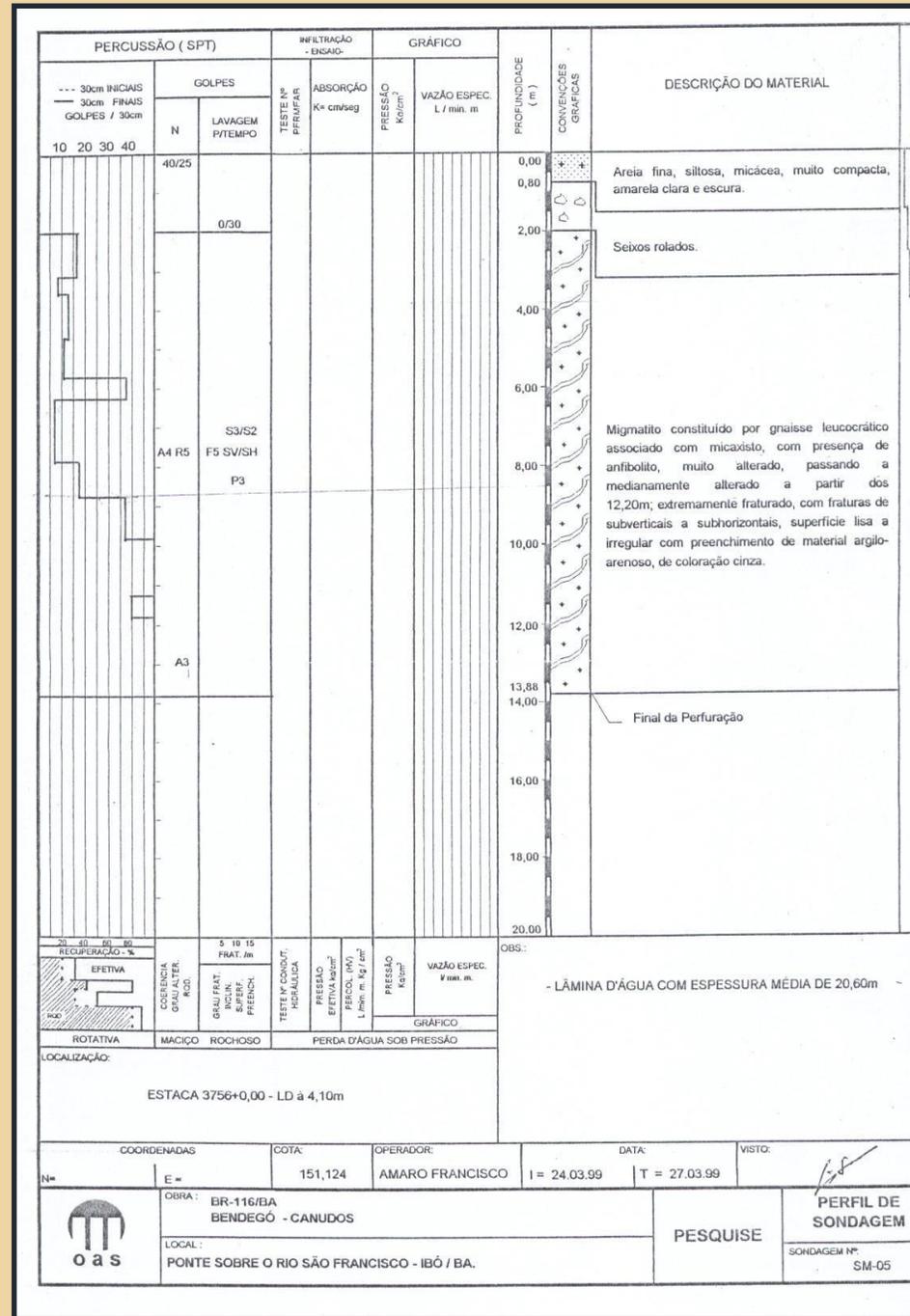
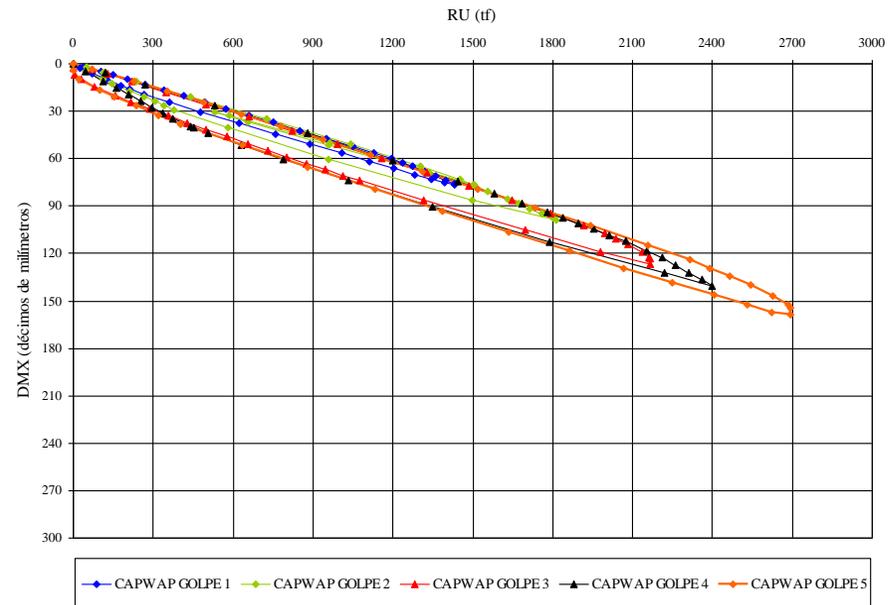




**DISTRIBUIÇÃO DE RESISTÊNCIA  
ESTACA 13 APOIO 4**



**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:**

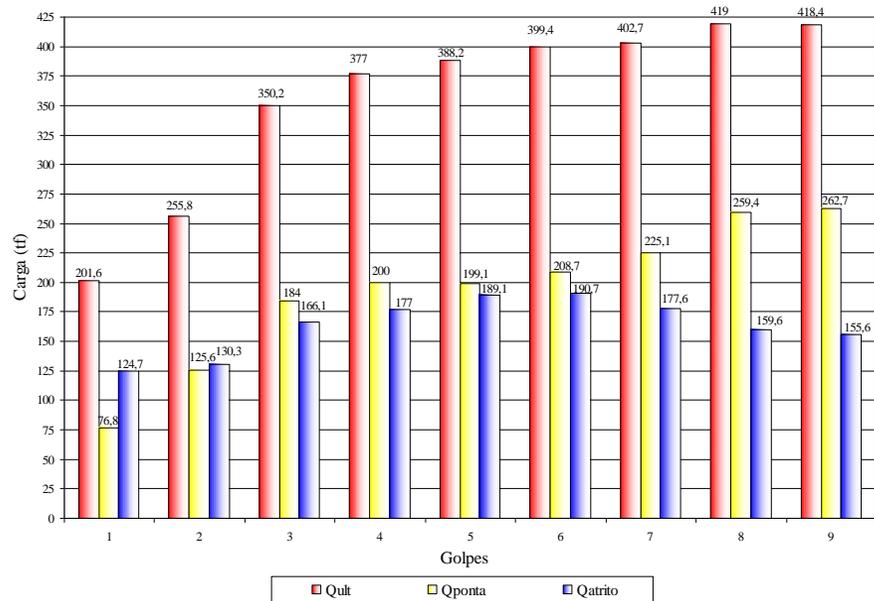
**DELMAG D8**





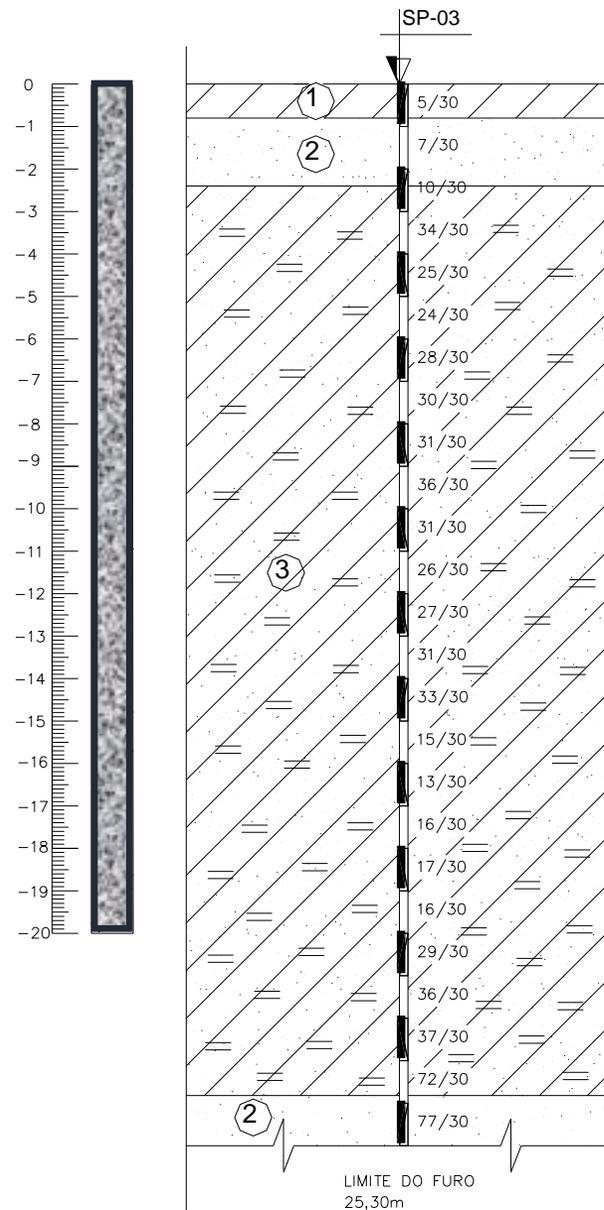
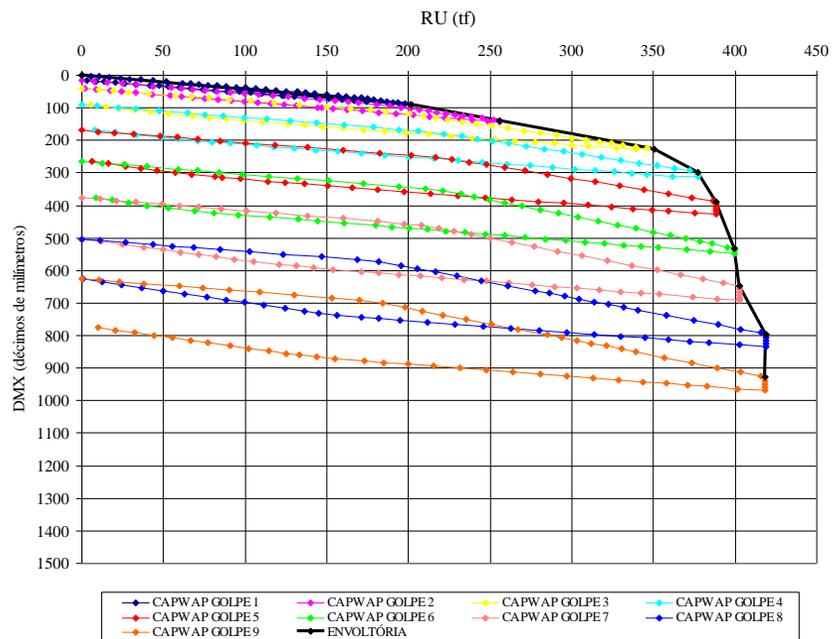
DISTRIBUIÇÃO DE RESISTÊNCIA

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

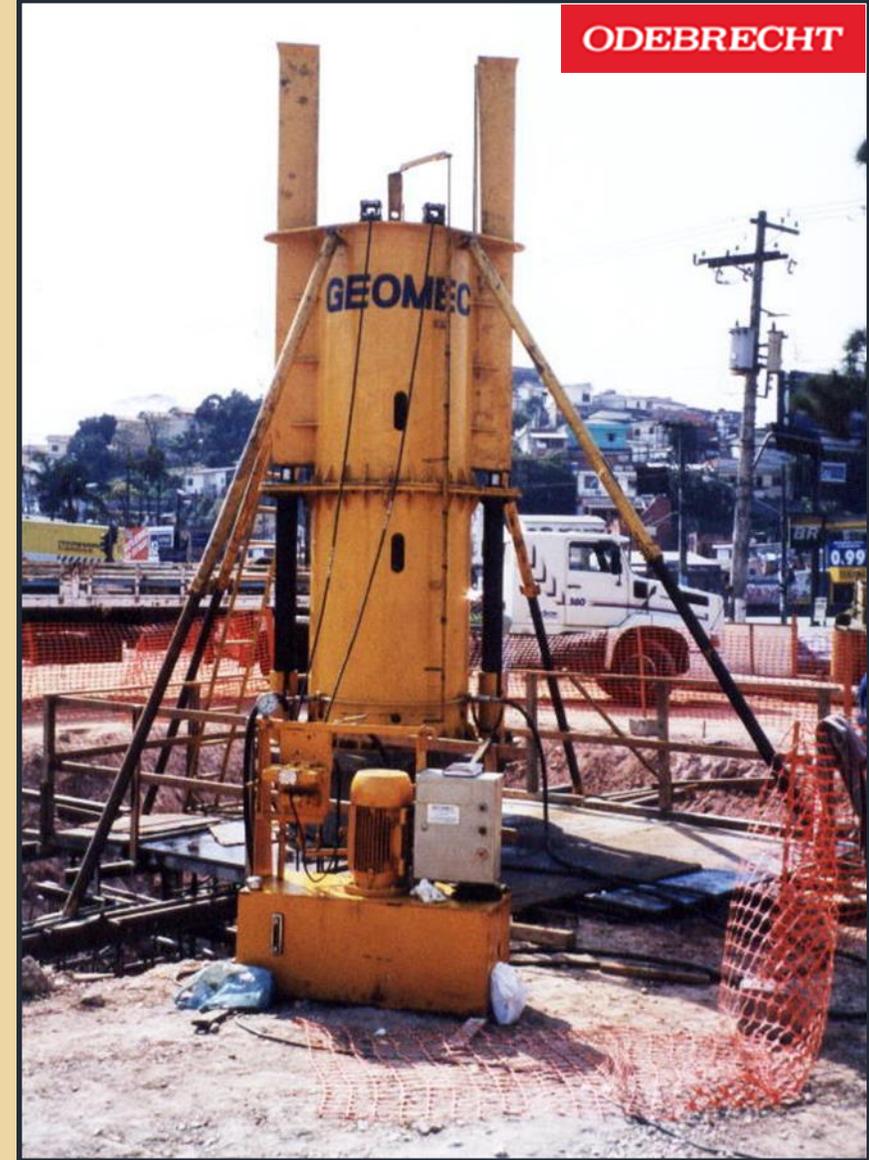
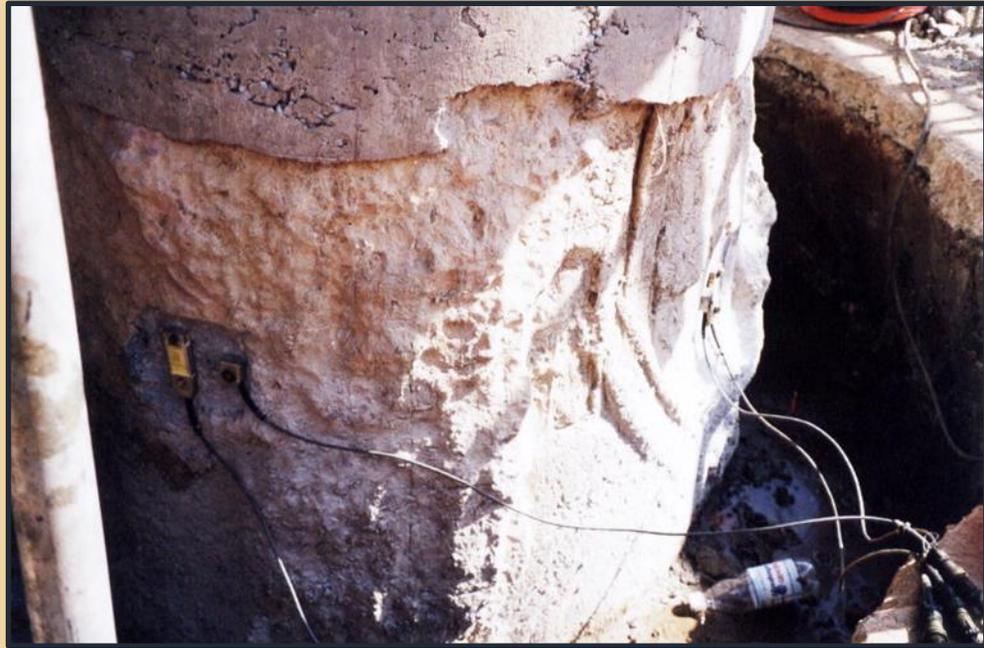
Obra : Cervejaria Cintra – Piraí - RJ. 20/11/2000

D = 140cm – Nt = 870 t.

L = 24,0m

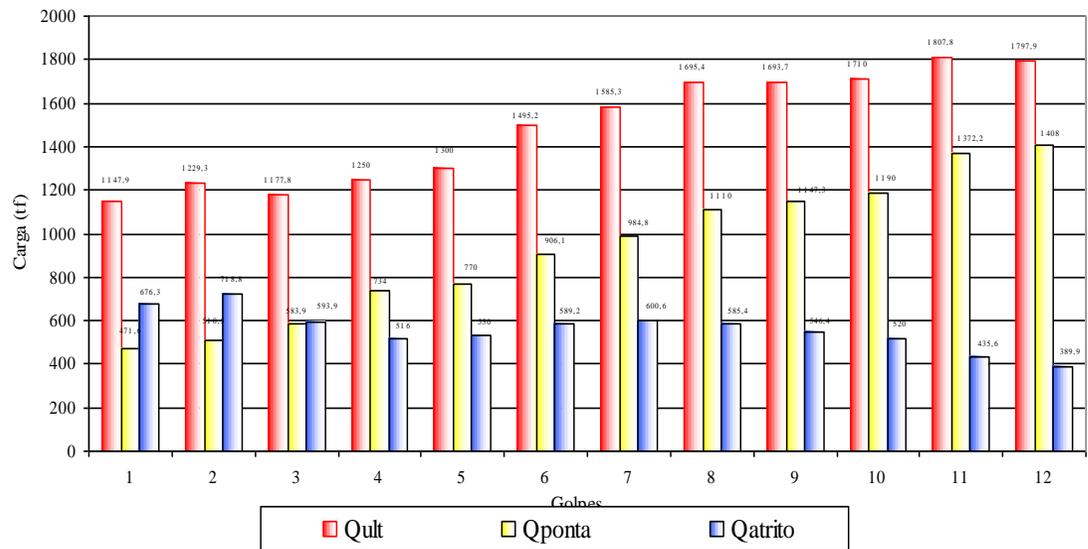
Ru: 1.807 t.

Modulação de peso: 20t – Hq = 1,30 m



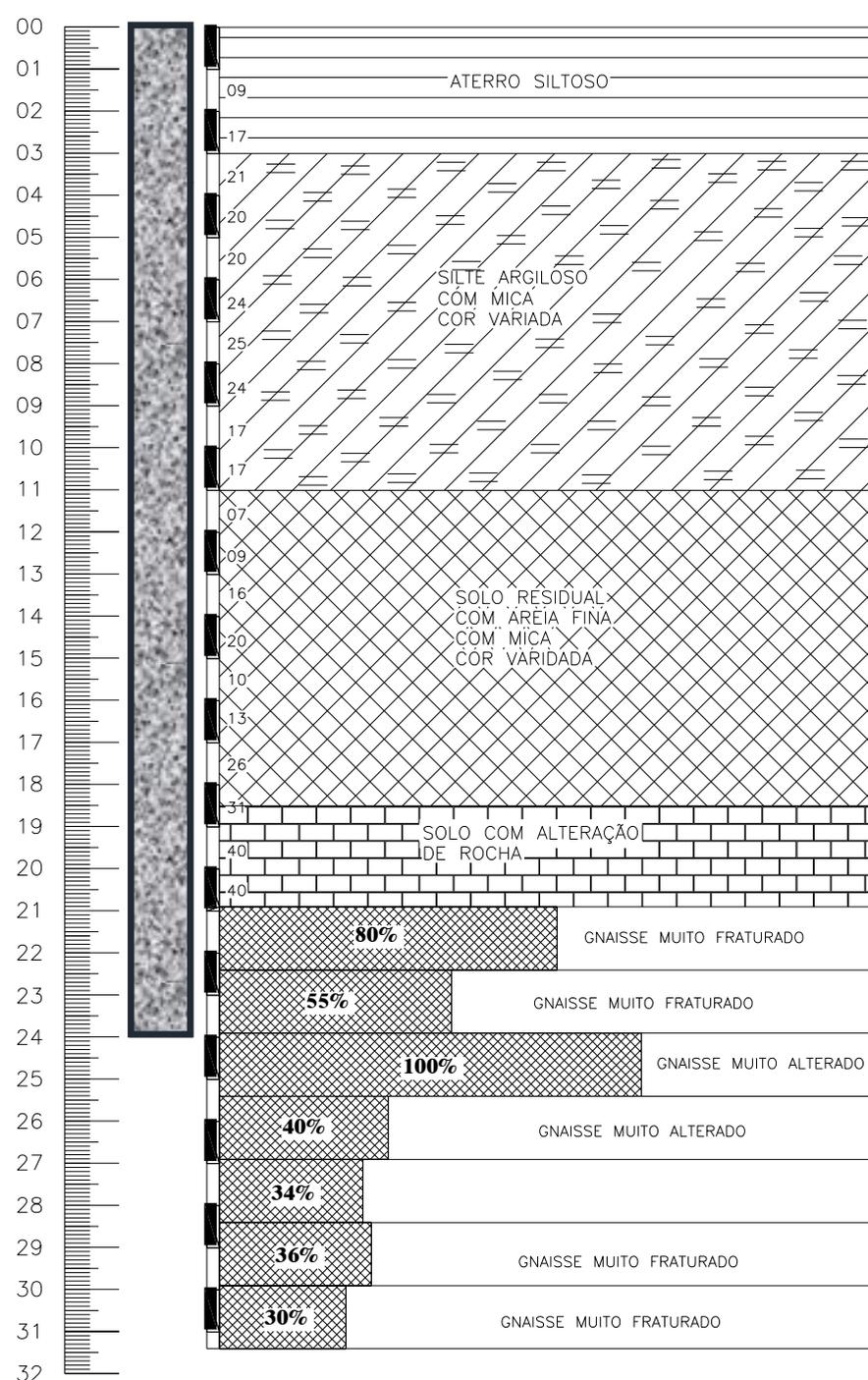
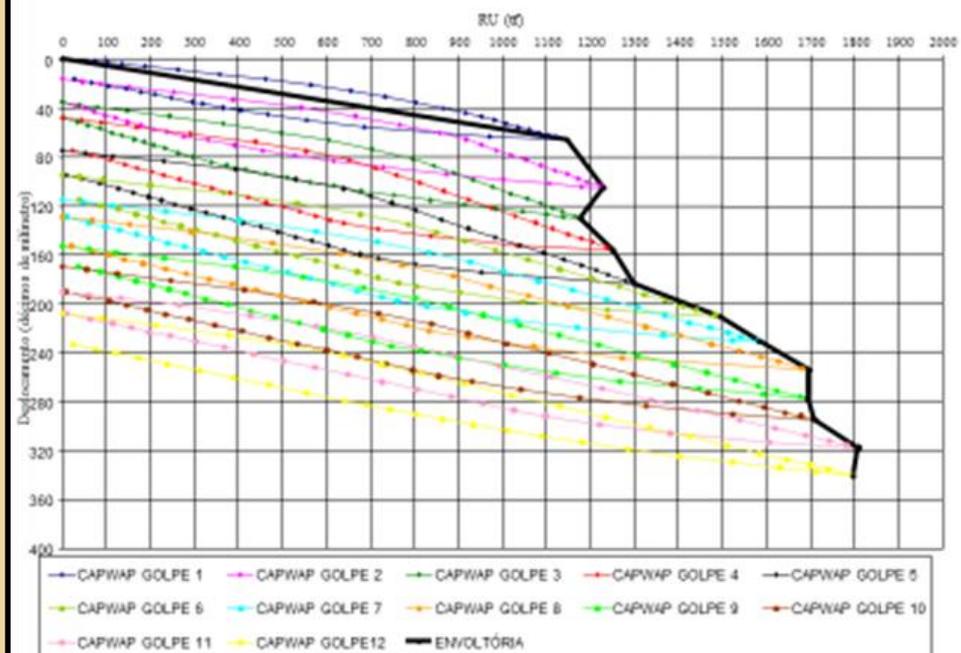
### DISTRIBUIÇÃO DE RESISTÊNCIA

E14



### CAPWAP COM DEFORMAÇÃO RESIDUAL

E14



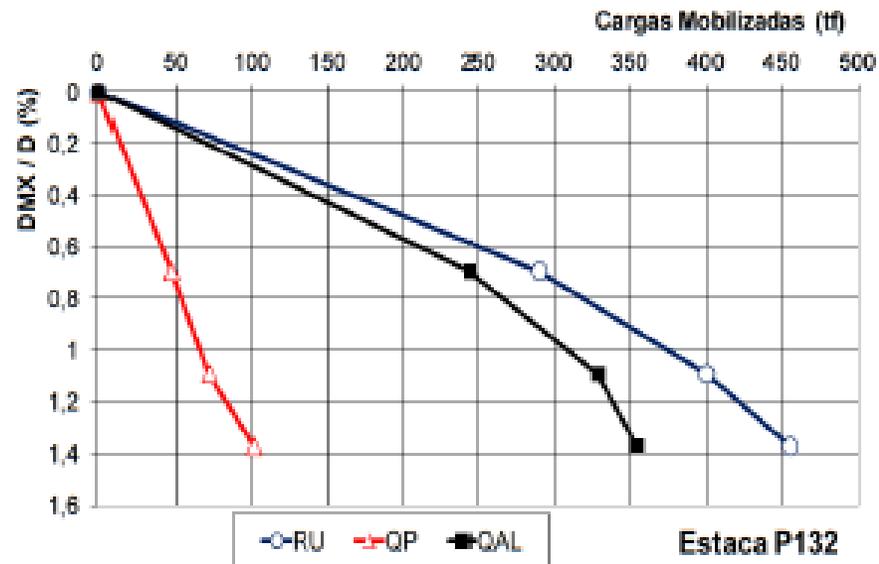
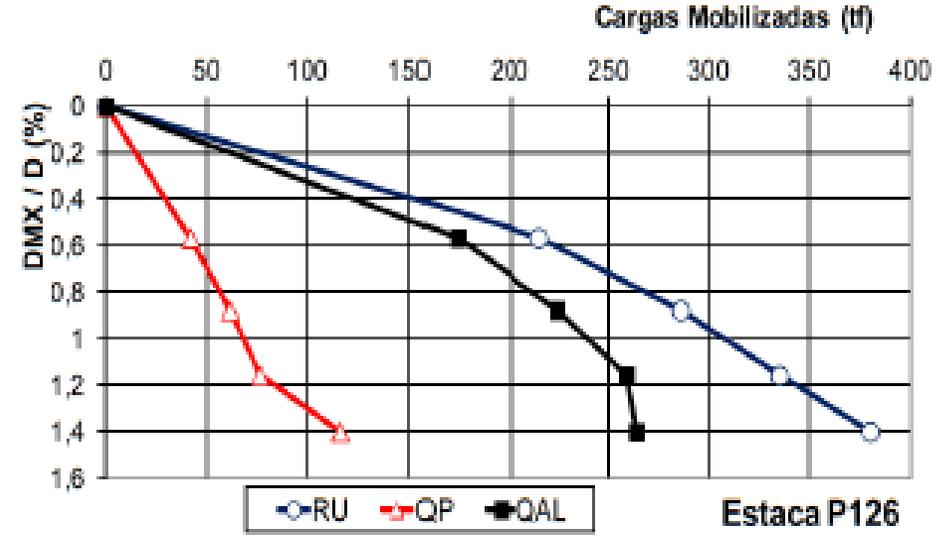
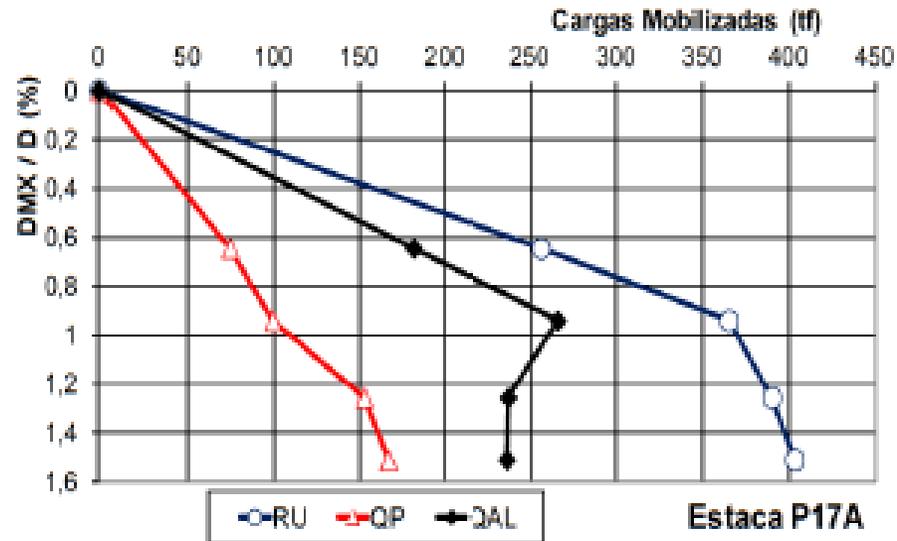
## Caso 5 - Estaca Hélice Contínua

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

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



# HCM – $\phi$ 60 cm Nt 100/140 ton



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

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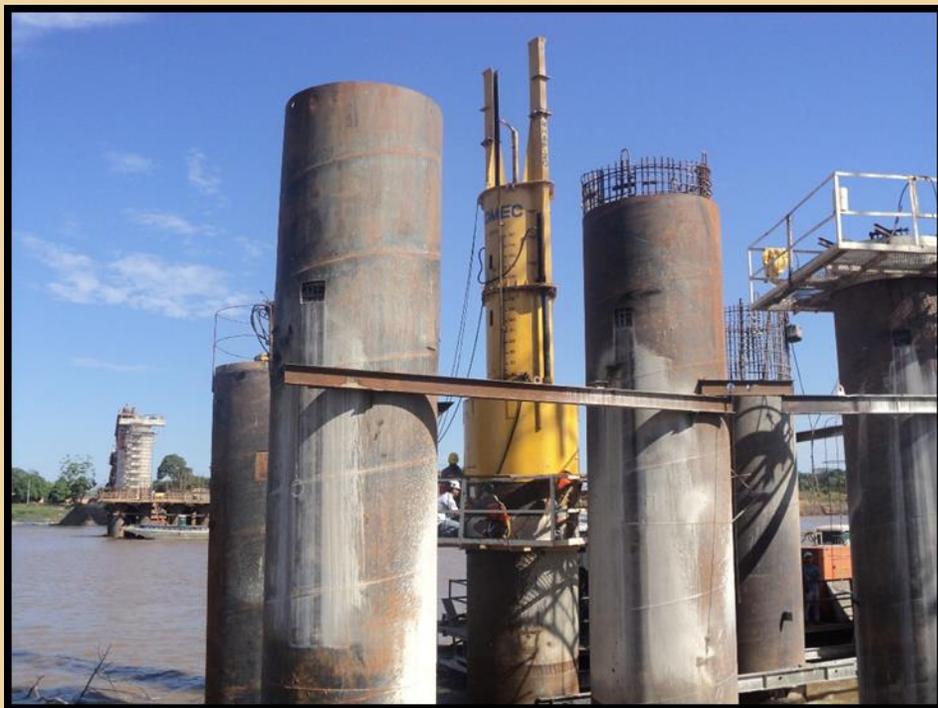
Sérgio C. Paraiso - Diretor  
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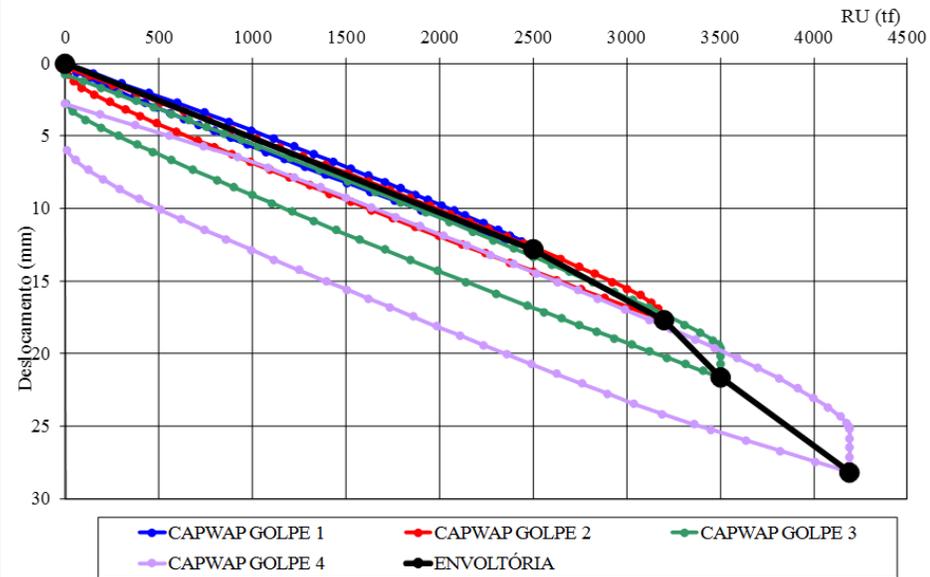


## • Caso 6 - Estaca Escavada

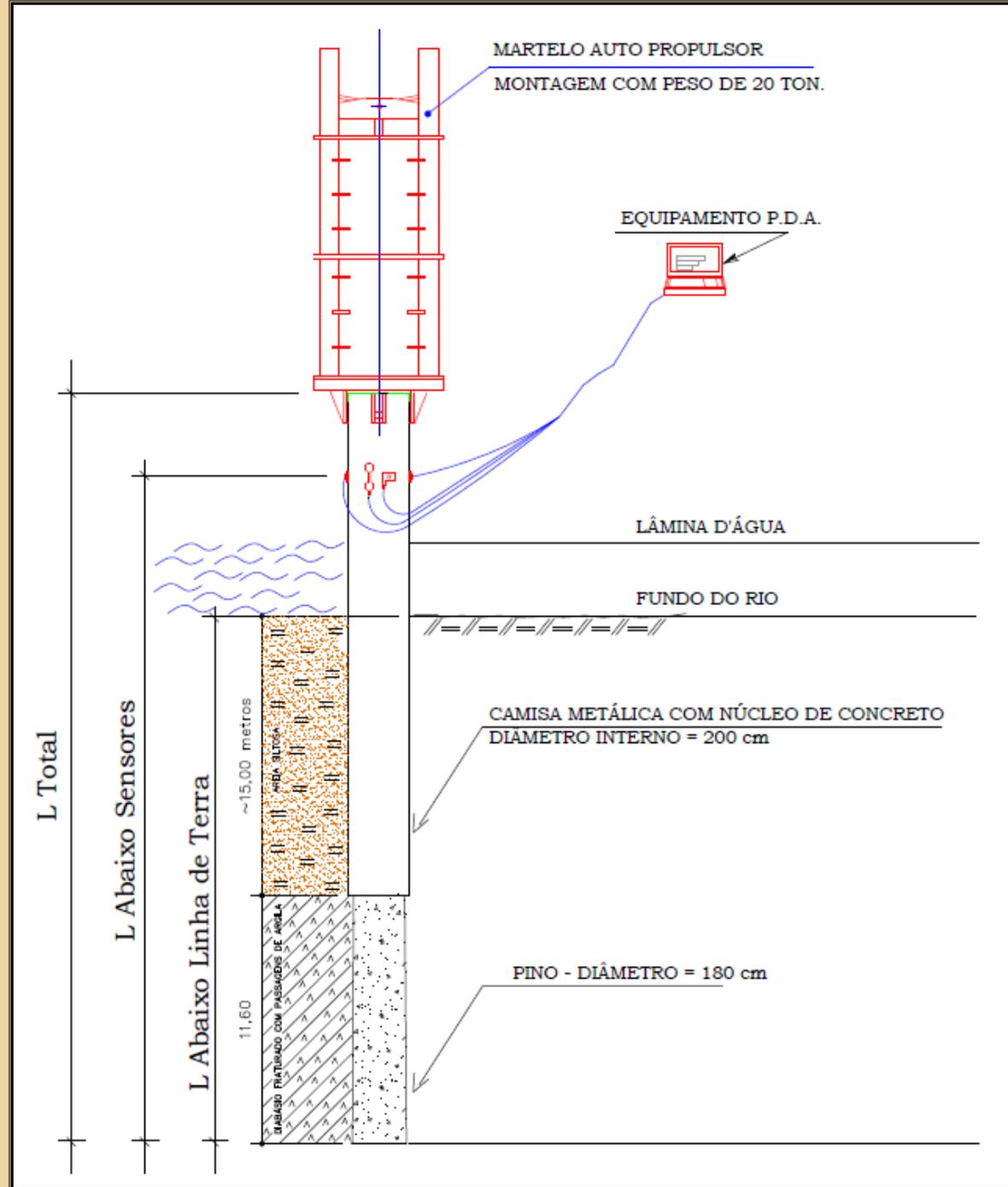
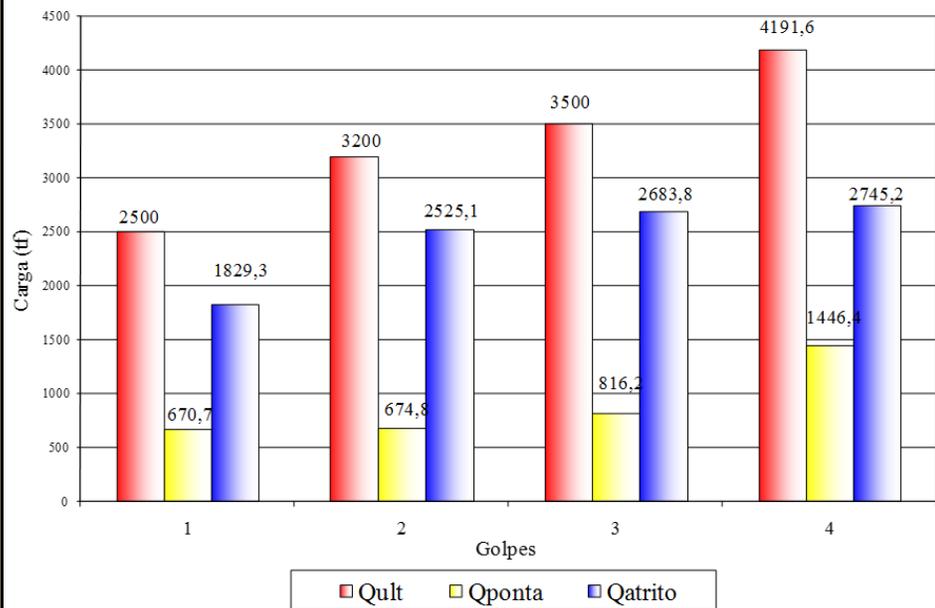
- Obra : Ponte Sobre o Rio Madeira – Porto Velho - RO. Junho/2011
- D = 200cm – Nt = 1450 ton.
- L = 57,50m
- Lâmina d`água: 25,00 metros
- Ru: 4.198 ton.
- Modulação de peso: 20t – Hq = até 3,00 m



**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**

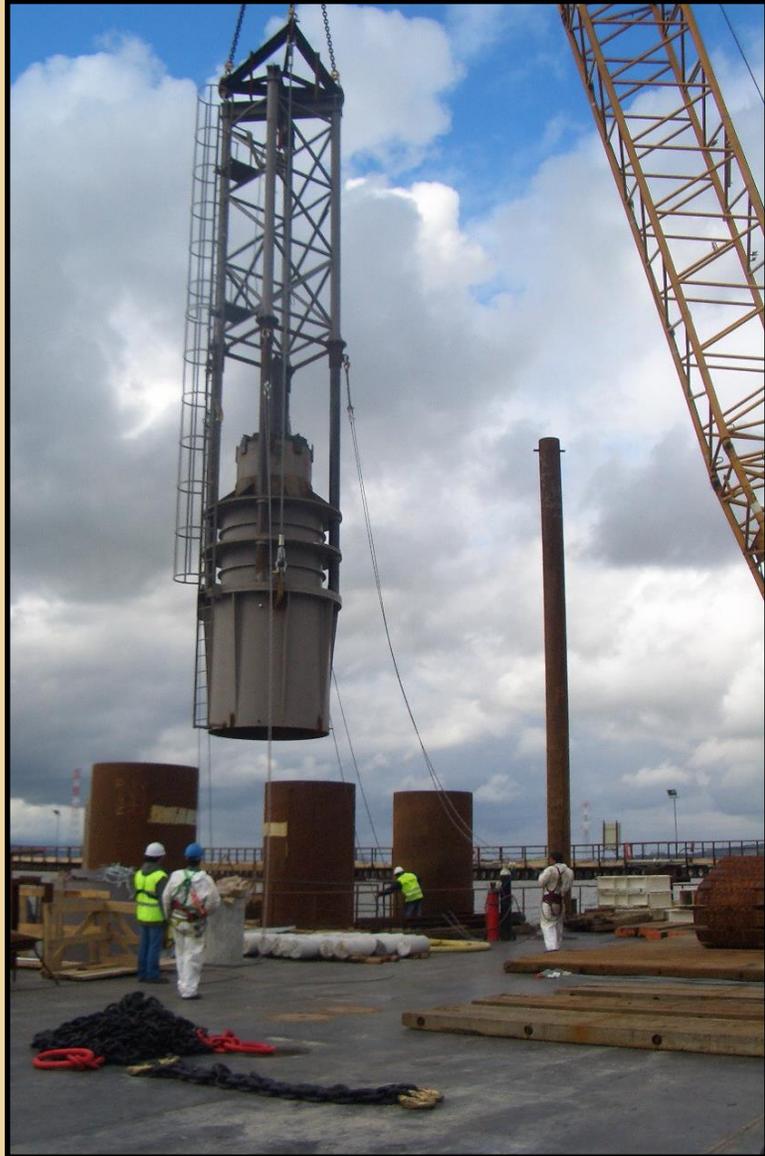
**$R_u$ : 2.500t**

**$R_s$ : 1.500t**

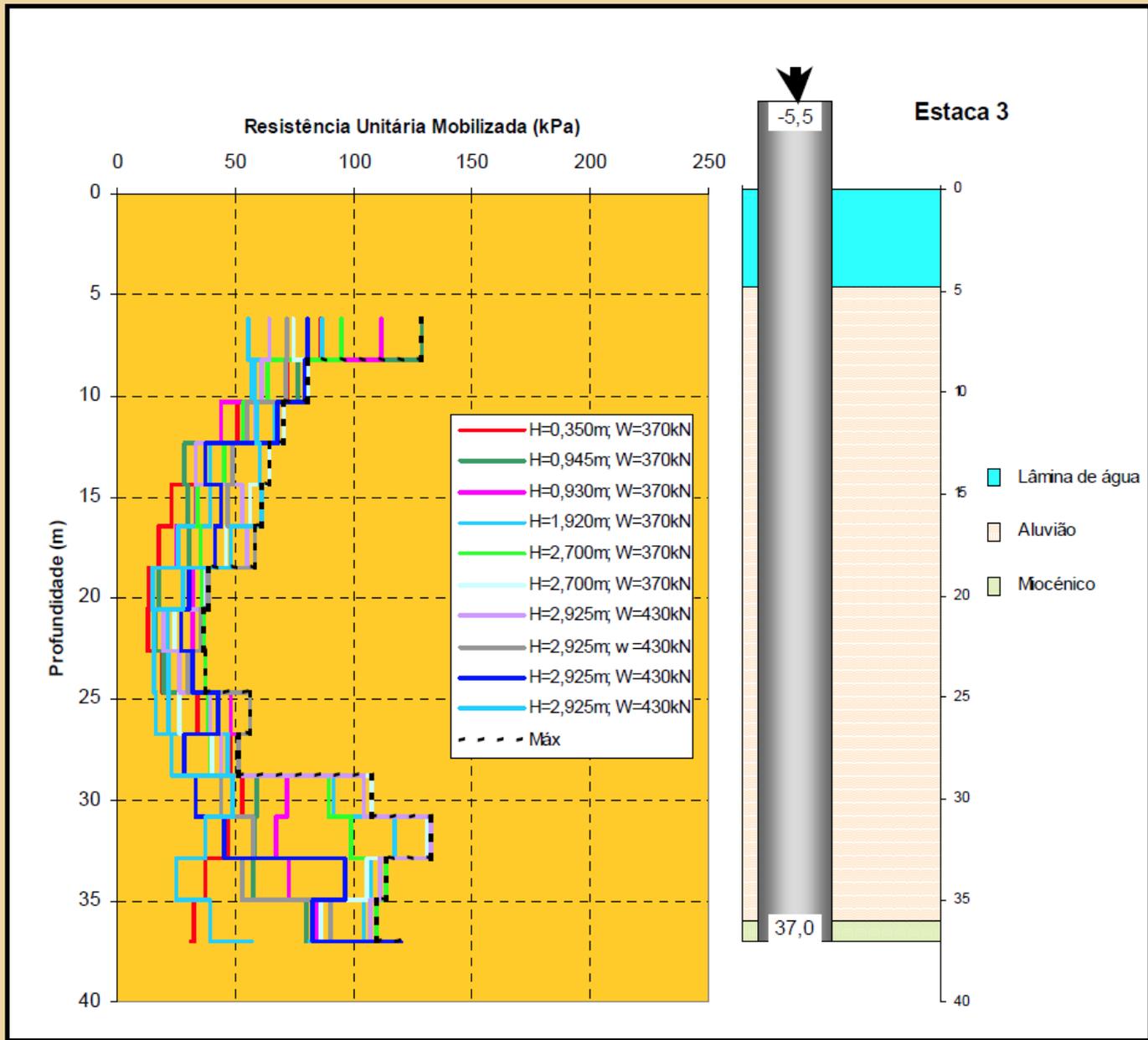
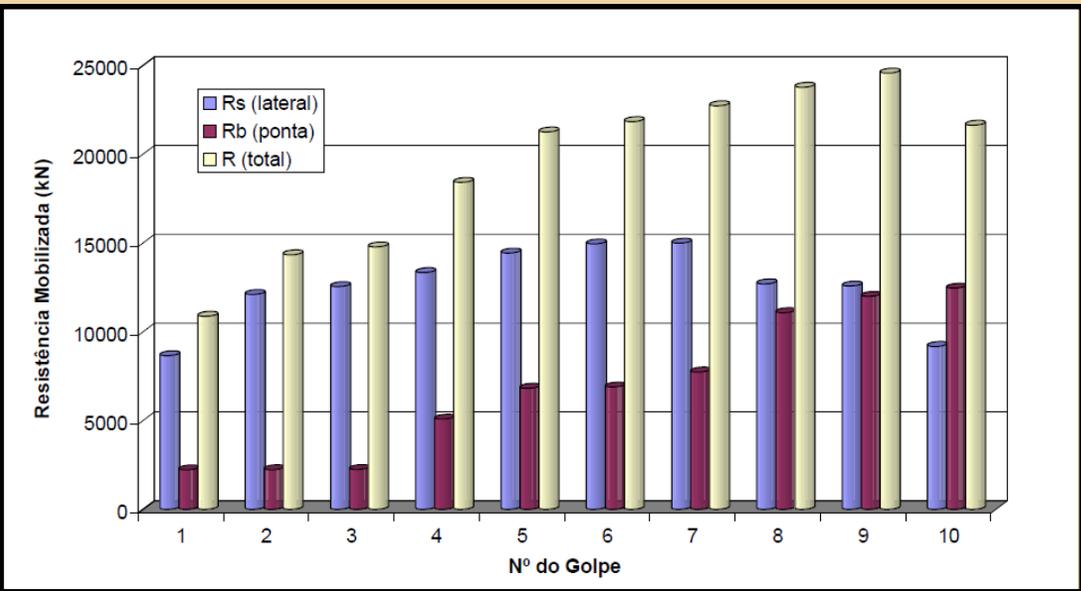
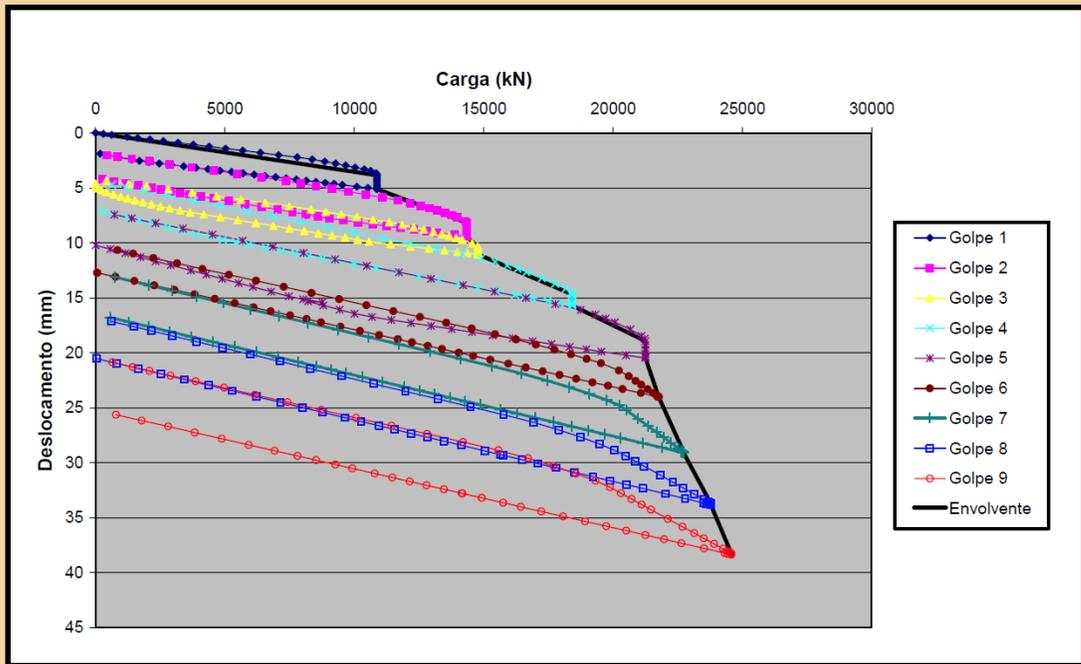
**Modulação de peso: 43t**

**Hq = 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

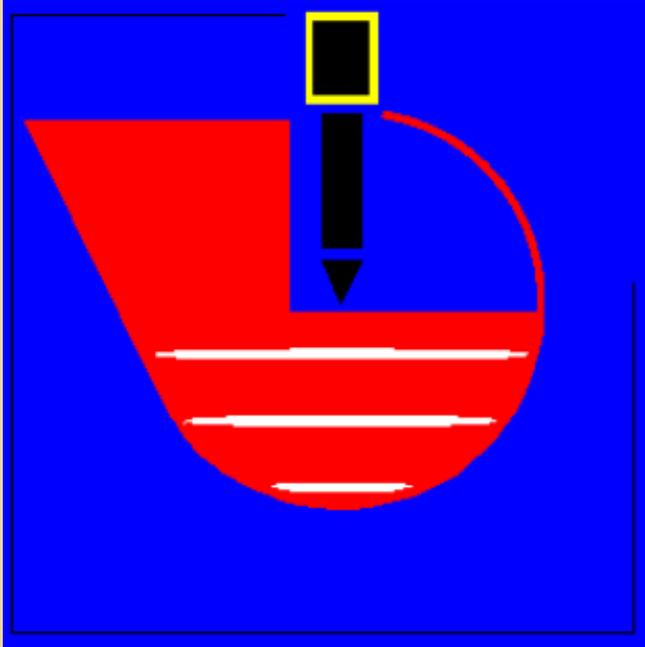
$\eta$  = fator de conversão

- 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*

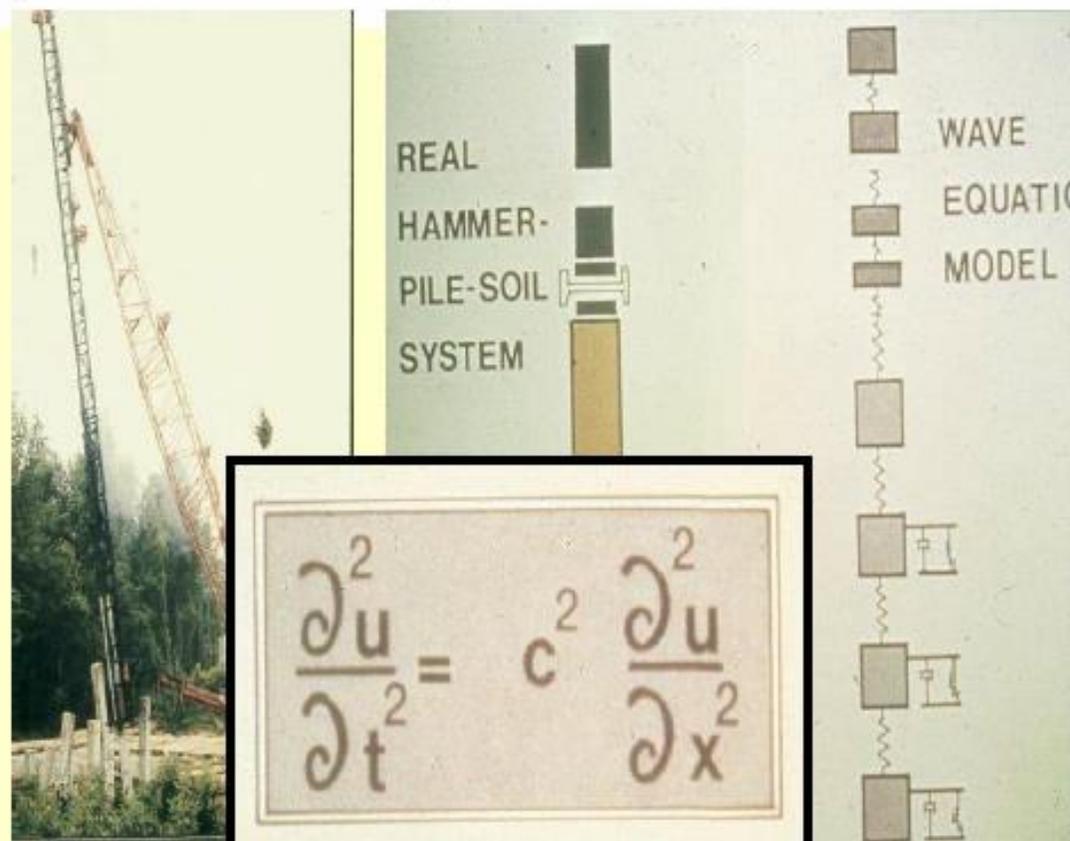
10th International Conference on Stress-wave Theory  
and Testing Methods For Deep Foundations  
June 27-29, 2018, San Diego, CA

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

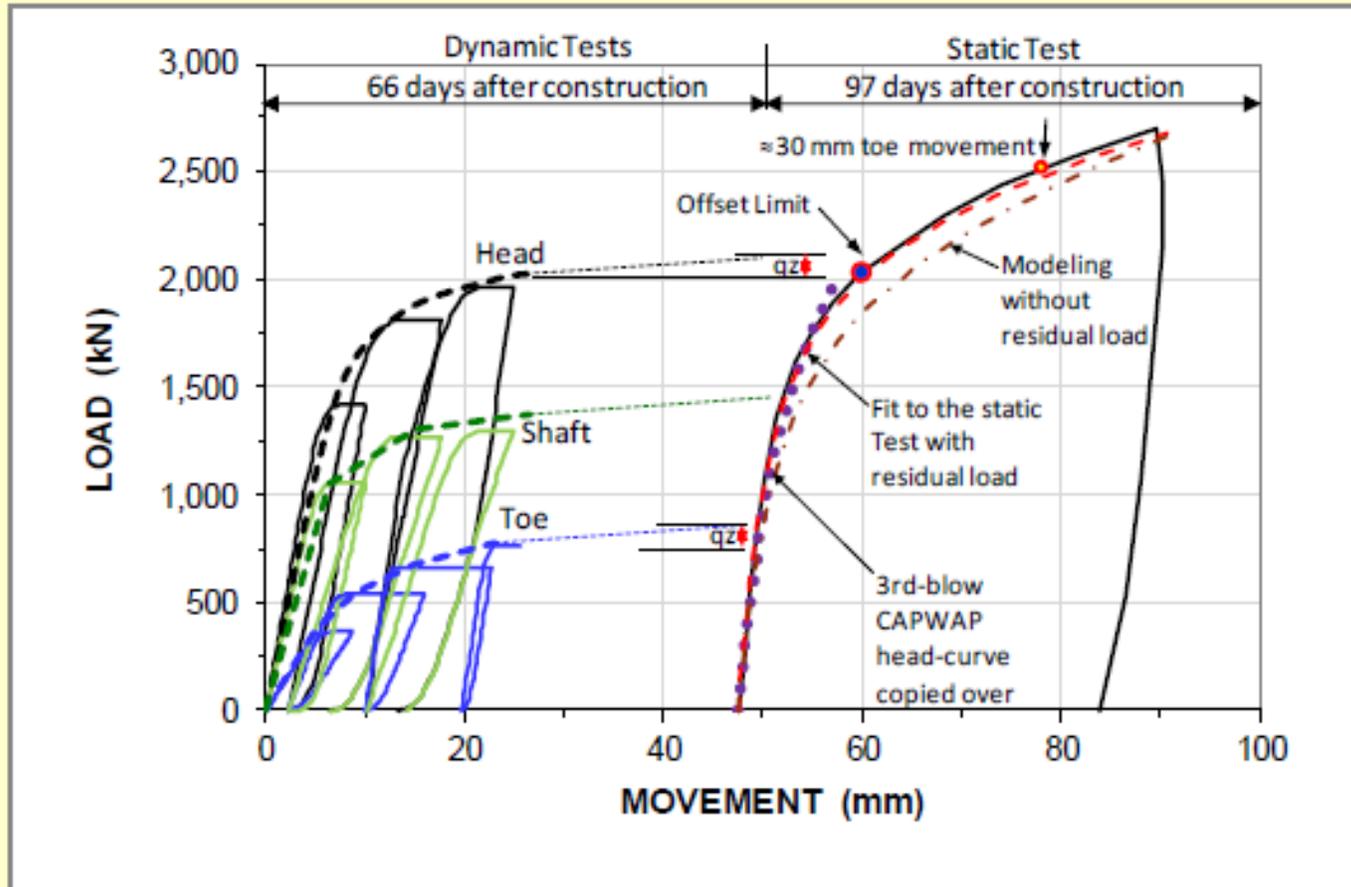
Journal of the  
**SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATIONS DIVISION**  
 Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers

**PILE-DRIVING ANALYSIS BY THE WAVE EQUATION**

By E. A. L. Smith<sup>1</sup>



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**  
**[sergioparaiso@geomec.com.br](mailto:sergioparaiso@geomec.com.br)**