

Australian Standard - AS2159 Piling - Design and Installation

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Draft Standard - DR05506

- Updates
- Changes and Additions
- Current Status

STRUCTURE OF THE STANDARD

- Scope and General
- Site Investigations
- Design Requirements and Procedures
- Geotechnical Design
- Structural Design
- Design for Durability
- Materials and Construction Requirements
- Testing
- Appendices

SCOPE AND GENERAL

- Applicable Structures
- Definitions
- Terminology
- Pile Classifications - Displacement , Replacement

SITE INVESTIGATIONS

- Acknowledged that investigations are generally below par
- Increased investigation to be encouraged

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

- Ultimate
- Serviceability - negative friction
- Durability

GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN

- Assessment of geotechnical parameters – new section, for guidance
- Assessment of geotechnical reduction factor, ϕ_g
- Combined pile & raft foundation
- Negative friction - Serviceability

ASSESSMENT OF GEOTECHNICAL REDUCTION FACTOR

- Underlying philosophy:
 - Reduce ad-hoc judgement in selection
 - Consider risks involved more specifically
 - Provide incentive for pile testing
 - Allow for benefits of redundant foundation systems

ASSESSMENT OF GEOTECHNICAL REDUCTION FACTOR

$$\phi_g = \phi_{gb} + (\phi_{tf} - \phi_{gb}) \cdot K \geq \phi_{gb}$$

where ϕ_{gb} = basic factor

ϕ_{tf} = intrinsic test factor

K = testing benefit factor

BASIC GEOTECHNICAL REDUCTION FACTOR, ϕ_{gb}

- Depends on assessed risk factors & weighting of risks
- Factors considered:
 - Site factors
 - Design factors
 - Installation factors
- Weighting factor and Individual Risk Rating

BASIC GEOTECHNICAL REDUCTION FACTOR, ϕ_{gb}

Average Risk Rating ARR

$$ARR = \frac{\sum (w_i \cdot IRR_i)}{\sum w_i}$$

where w_i = weighting factor for factor considered

IRR_i = Individual risk rating

BASIC GEOTECHNICAL REDUCTION FACTOR, ϕ_{gb}

ϕ_{gb} related to ARR and to redundancy of system

ARR	Risk Level	ϕ_{gb} (low redundancy)	ϕ_{gb} (high redundancy)
<1.5	Very low	0.67	0.76
3-3.5	Moderate	0.48	0.56
>4.5	Very high	0.40	0.47

INTRINSIC TEST FACTOR, ϕ_{tf}

- 0.9 - static load testing
- 0.8 – dynamic load testing & rapid load testing

TESTING BENEFIT FACTOR, K

- For static or rapid testing:
 - $K = 1.133p / (p + 1.333)$
- For dynamic load testing:
 - $K = 1.133p / (p + 6.667)$

$p = \% \text{ total piles tested}$

$K \leq 1.0$

NEGATIVE FRICTION

- In absence of other information, assume geotechnical strength unaffected by negative friction
- Serviceability must be considered:
 - Via pile-soil interaction analysis
 - OR via requirement for pile embedment in “stable zone” to satisfy strength criterion against applied load & downdrag force

STRUCTURAL DESIGN

- Terminology changed to comply with AS 1170 - some simplifications are still to be completed
- Clarification of 'diameter' for non-uniform piles
- Pile splices - non-structural comments added
- Reduction factor for structural design - similar to current Tables 4.1 and 4.2
- Minimum reinforcement for driven concrete piles
- Steel screw piles added

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

- New section on installation by jacking
 - Requirements for installation force
 - Repeated jacking required (min. 5 repeats)
 - Installation process NOT equivalent to static load tests
- Screwed steel piles
- Screwed cast-in-place

TESTING

- Testing encouraged
- Testing benefit factors reward testing
- Expanded section on integrity testing
- Test loads to account for negative friction

TESTING

- Acceptance criteria based on load level and pile size for both Static and Dynamic load tests

Load

Maximum deflection mm

P_s

$P_s L / AE + 0.01d$

0 (after removing P_s)

0.01d

P_u

$P_u L / AE + 10 + 0.05d$

0 (after removing P_u)

10 + 0.05d

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

- Improve standard of design & construction
- Require consideration of risk factors
- Encourage pile testing - Benefits arise from testing; Required for some circumstances
- Encourage monitoring of performance, both during and after installation