

Outline

- IBC Seismic Loads
- Seismic Case Studies
- Seismic Damping of Helical Piles
- Example Seismic Design

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Earthquake Loads (IBC 2006)

- · Design to Resist Earthquake Loads
 - Exceptions:
 - One and Two-Family Dwellings in Seismic Design Categories A, B, or C where mapped short-period response < 0.4 g
 - Wood Frame Buildings in Accordance with Section 2308
 - · Agricultural Storage Structures
 - Seismic Design Category
 - · Based on Occupancy and Severity of Ground Motion
 - Site Class
 - · Classification based on Soils Present

PE DE

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Seismic Design of Piers or Piles (IBC 2006)

- Seismic Design Category C
 - Interconnect Piles or Pile Caps with Ties
 - Capable of Tension or Compression Force, F_s

 $F_s = 0.1 \times P_c \times S_{DS}$

P_c = Higher Column Load

- Connection of Piles to Pile Cap
 - Provide Transverse Steel as Required for Column
 - · Provide Tension Connection
- Pile Splices
 - · Develop Full Tensile Strength of Pile, or
 - · Designed to Resist Seismic Load Combinations

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Seismic Design of Piers or Piles (IBC 2006)

- · Seismic Design Category D, E, or F
 - Meet Requirements of Seismic Design Category C
 - Design Details for Piles
 - · Designed to Withstand Maximum Imposed Ground Motions
 - Lateral Resistance to Structure Seismic Forces
 - Liquefiable Strata
 - Connection of Piles to Pile Cap
 - · Design Tension Connection for lesser of
 - 1.3 x Mechanical Tensile Capacity of Pile
 - 1.3 x Pullout Capacity of Pile
 - Seismic Load Combinations
 - · Design Moment Connection for lesser of
 - Mechanical Axial, Shear, and Moment Capacity of Pile
 - Seismic Load Combinations

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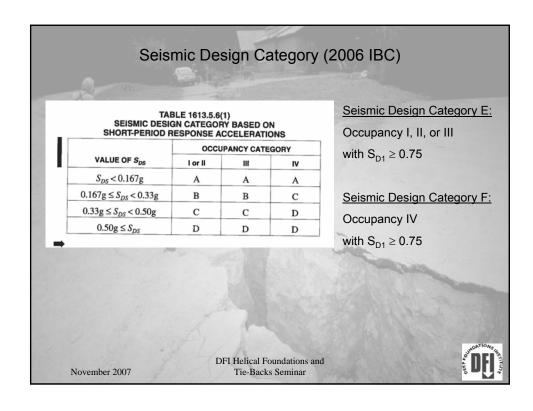
Earthquake Loads (IBC 2006)

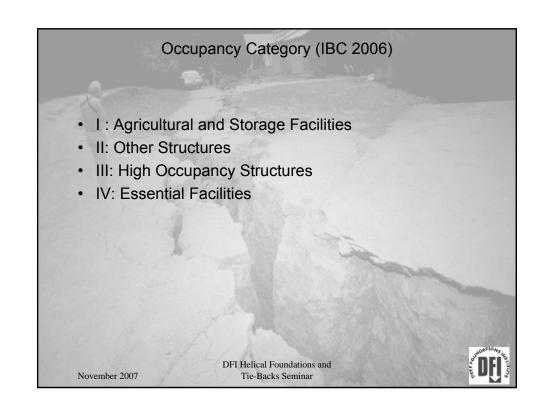
- Vertical Component, E_V
 - $E_V = 0.25 S_{DS} D$ where,
 - S_{DS} = Short Period Design Acceleration
 - D = Dead Load
- Horizontal Component, E_H
 - $E_H = \rho Q_E$ where,
 - ρ = Redundancy Factor (1 to 1.5)
 - Q_F = Horizontal Seismic Forces (C_S W "Base Shear")
 - C_S = Seismic Response Coefficient (I S_{DS}/R "Simplified"
 - W = Weight of Structure (Dead + Select Live Loads
 - R = Response Modification Coefficient (1.5 to 8)

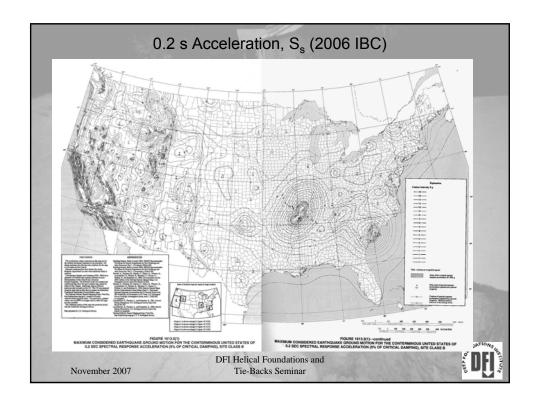
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Site Coefficients (2006 IBC)

TABLE 1613.5.3(1) VALUES OF SITE COEFFICIENT F,

SITE CLASS	MAPPED SPECTRAL RESPONSE ACCELERATION AT SHORT PERIOD					
	S _s ≤ 0.25	S _s = 0.50	S _s = 0.75	S _s = 1.00	S, ≥ 1.25	
A	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
В	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
C	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	
D	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	
E	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	
F	Note b	Note b	Note b	Note b	Note b	

a. Use straight-line interpolation for intermediate values of mapped spectral response acceleration at short period, S_r.
 b. Values shall be determined in accordance with Section 11.4.7 of ASCE 7.

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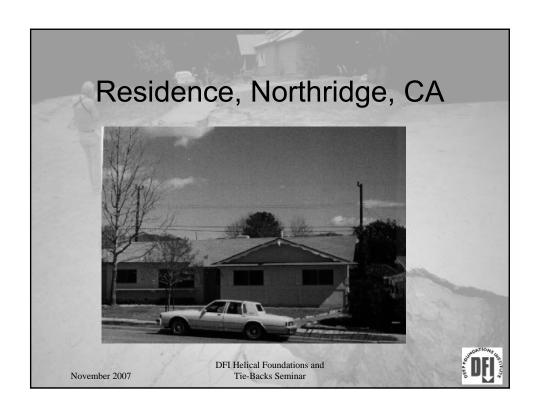
Site Class Definitions (2006 IBC)

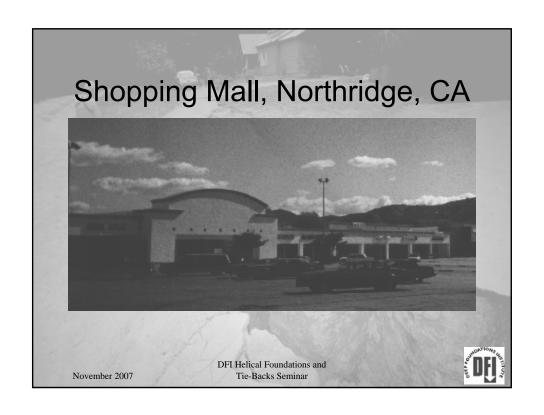
TABLE 1613.5.2 SITE CLASS DEFINITIONS

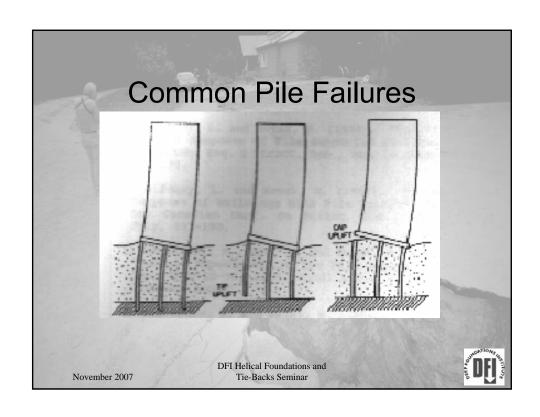
	2	AVERAGE PROPERTIES IN TOP 100 feet, SEE SECTION 1613.5.5					
SITE	SOIL PROFILE NAME	Soil shear wave velocity, \overline{v}_{s} , (ft/s)	Standard penetration resistance, N	Soil undrained shear strength, \bar{s}_{v} , (psf			
A	Hard rock	$\bar{v}_s > 5,000$	N/A	N/A			
В	Rock	$2,500 < \overline{\nu}_s \le 5,000$	N/A	N/A			
С	Very dense soil and soft rock	$1,200 < \overline{\nu}_s \le 2,500$	$\overline{N} > 50$	$\bar{s}_z \geq 2{,}000$			
D	Stiff soil profile	$600 \le \overline{v}_s \le 1,200$	15 ≤ N ≤ 50	$1,000 \le \overline{s}_u \le 2,000$			
E	Soft soil profile	$\bar{v}_s < 600$	<i>N</i> < 15	$\bar{s}_{s} < 1,000$			
E	Profiles, consistent and large search an	Any profile with more than 10 feet of soil having the following characteristics: 1. Plasticity index $PI > 20$, 2. Moisture content $w \ge 40\%$, and 3. Undrained shear strength $\bar{s}_s < 500$ psf					
F	PRICEASE PRI	Any profile containing soils having one or more of the following characteristics: 1. Soils vulnerable to potential failure or collapse under seismic loading such as liquefiable soils, quick and highly sensitive clays, collapsible weakly cemented soils. 2. Peats and/or highly organic clays (H > 10 feet of peat and/or highly organic clay where H = thickness of soil) 3. Very high plasticity clays (H > 25 feet with plasticity index PI > 75) 4. Very thick soft/medium stiff clays (H > 120 feet)					

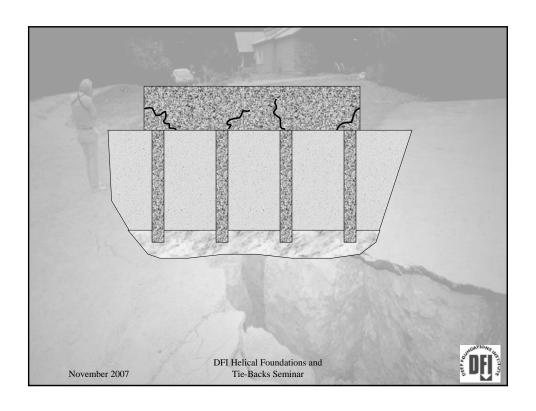
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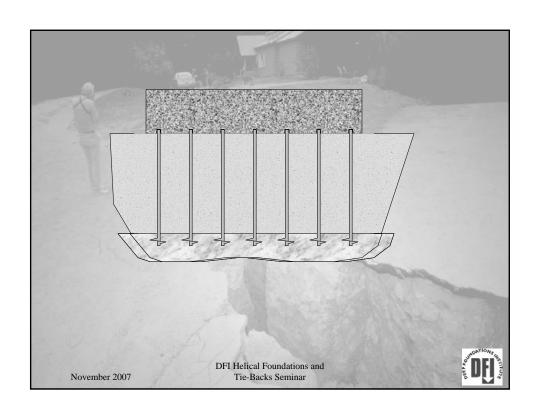


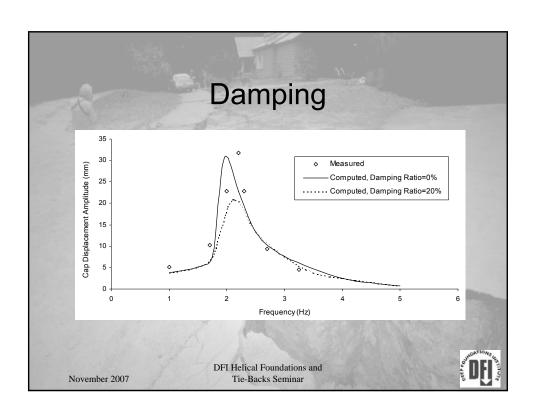


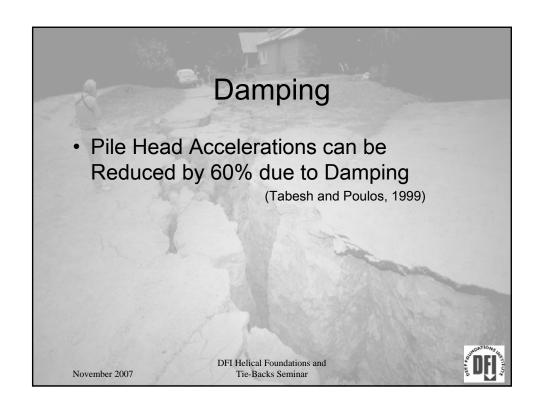


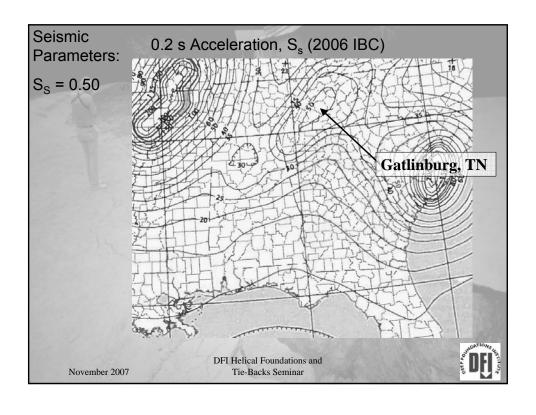




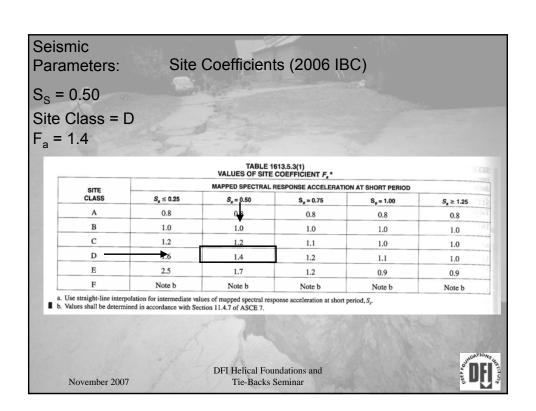




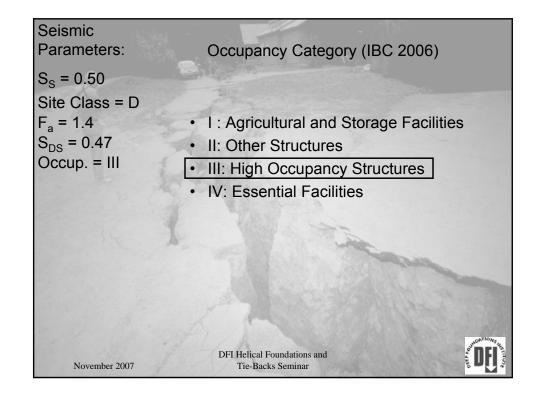


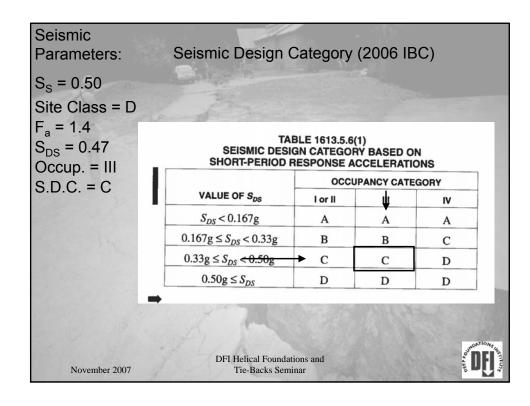


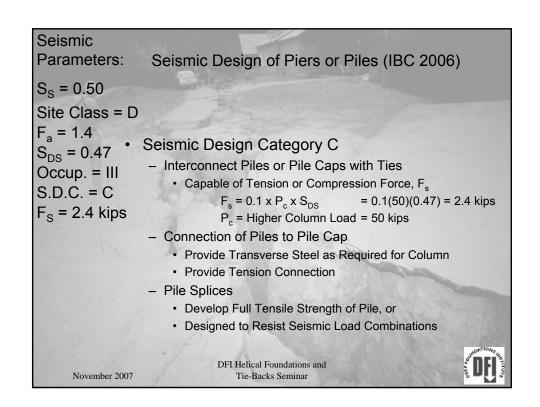
Seismic Site Class Definitions (2006 IBC) Parameters: $S_S = 0.50$ Site Class = D AVERAGE PROPERTIES IN TOP 100 feet, SEE SECTION 1613.5.5 SOIL PROFILE $\overline{v}_{_{s}}>5,\!000$ $2,\!500 \!<\! \bar{v}_{_{s}} \leq 5,\!000$ N/A Very dense soil and soft $1,200 < \overline{v}_s \le 2,500$ $\bar{s}_u \ge 2,000$ $\overline{N} > 50$ Stiff soil profile $600 \leq \overline{v}_s \leq 1{,}200$ $15 \le \overline{N} \le 50$ $1,000 \le \bar{s}_u \le 2,000$ \overline{N} < 15 Soft soil profile $\bar{v}_s < 600$ $\bar{s}_{\alpha}<1,\!000$ DFI Helical Foundations and November 2007 Tie-Backs Seminar



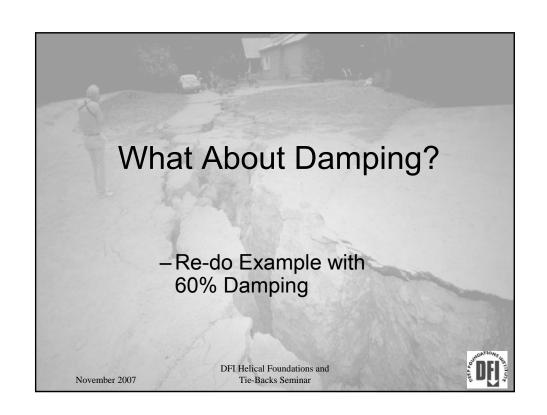
$$Seismic \\ Parameters: Earthquake Loads (IBC 2006) \\ S_S = 0.50 \\ Site Class = D \\ F_a = 1.4 \\ S_{DS} = 0.47 \\ \bullet Adjusted Maximum Acceleration \\ -S_{MS} = F_a S_s - S_{MS} = 1.4 (0.5) = 0.7 \\ \bullet Design Acceleration \\ -S_{DS} = 2/3 S_{MS} - S_{DS} = 2/3 (0.7) = 0.47 \\ \bullet DFI Helical Foundations and Tie-Backs Seminar$$

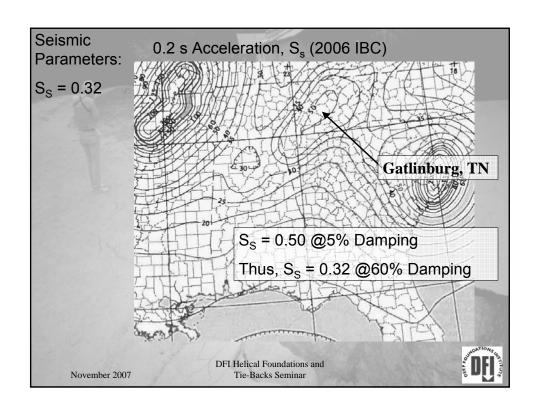


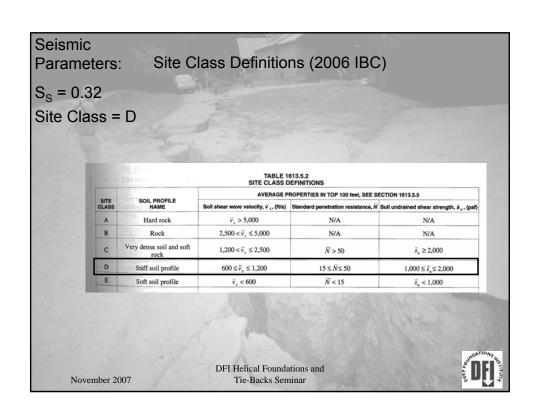


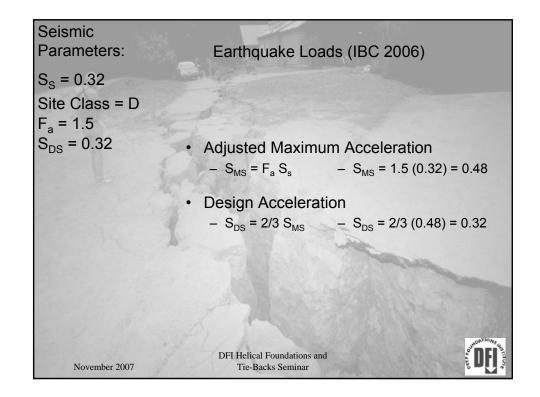


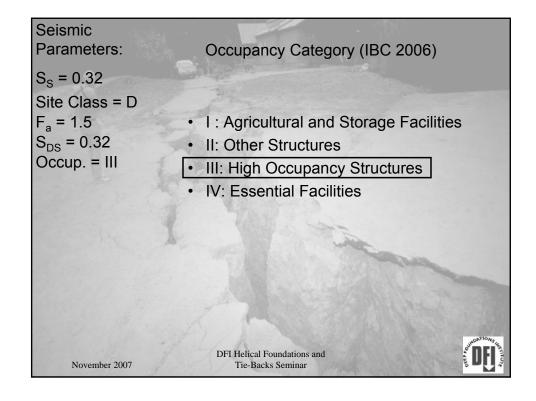
Seismic Parameters: Earthquake Loads (IBC 2006) $S_S = 0.50$ Site Class = D Vertical Component, E_V $F_a = 1.4$ $-E_V = 0.25 S_{DS} D$ where, $S_{DS} = 0.47$ Occup. = III • S_{DS} = Short Period Design Acceleration S.D.C. = C $F_S = 2.4 \text{ kips}$ • D = Dead Load $E_V = 5.9 \text{ kips}$ $-E_V = 0.25 (0.47) (50 \text{ kips})$ $-E_V = 5.9 \text{ kips}$ DFI Helical Foundations and Tie-Backs Seminar November 2007

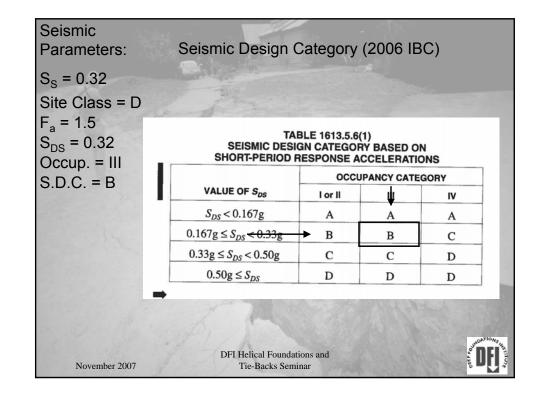




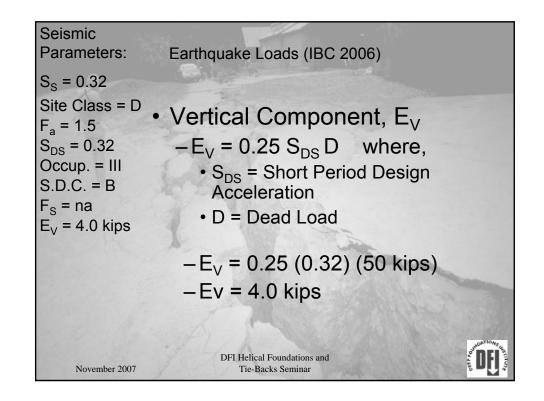








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Seismic Parameters: Seismic Design of Piers or Piles (IBC 2006) S_S = 0.32 Site Class = D F_a = 1.5 S_{DS} = 0.32 Occup. = III S.D.C. = B F_S = na • Seismic Design Category A&B - No Special Seismic Requirements S_{DS} = 0.32 Orcup. = III S_{DS} = 0.32 Orcup. = I
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Comparison

With 5% Damping:

 $S_S = 0.50$

Site Class = D $F_a = 1.4$

 $S_{DS} = 0.47$

Occup. = III S.D.C. = C

 $F_S = 2.4 \text{ kips}$

 $E_V = 5.9 \text{ kips}$

With 60%

Damping:

 $S_S = 0.32$

Site Class = D

 $F_a = 1.5$

 $S_{DS} = 0.32$

Occup. = III

S.D.C. = B

 $F_s = na$

 $E_V = 4.0 \text{ kips}$

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Conclusions

- Historical Use of Helical Piles Suggests Excellent Earthquake Resistance
- More Research is Needed into Helical Pile Seismic Damping
- The Future of Helical Piles may be for Seismic Retrofit or New Foundations in Earthquake Prone Areas

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