INTRODUCTION TO GEOPIER[®] SYSTEM

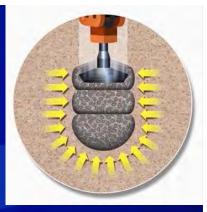




Mr. Gerry Kehler, PE (Georgia) Mr. Tommy Williamson April 14, 2010



OUTLINE

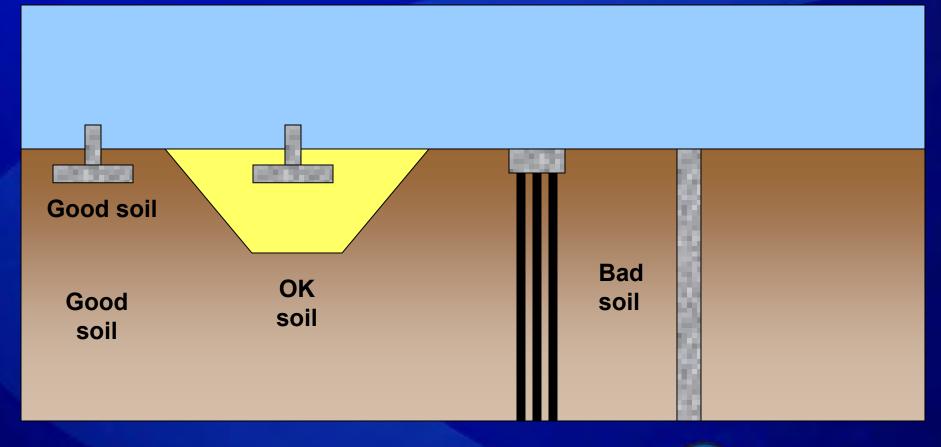


- **1. History of Foundation Support**
- 2. Geopier System Construction
- 3. Engineering Basics
- 4. Different soil types
- 5. Limitations
- 6. Industrial Applications
- 7. Case study



History of foundation systems

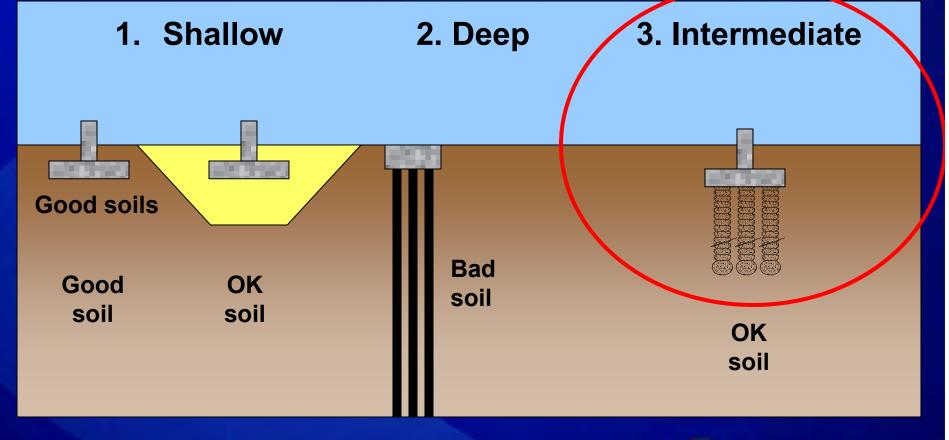
Two choices:





History of foundation systems

In early 1990's a third choice emerged: Intermediate Foundation[®] systems





History of foundation systems

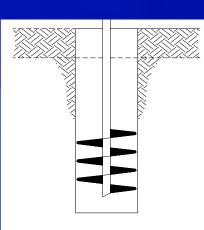
The Geopier[®] Systems are made up of Rammed Aggregate Pier[®] elements.



With time, the Geopier System gained popularity with cost and schedule benefits.





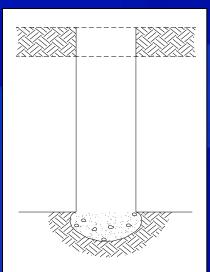




1. Created by forming a cavity









2. Adding thin lifts of Aggregate, and







3. Vertically RAMMING the thin lifts of aggregate









Temporary casing used to stabilize caving soils

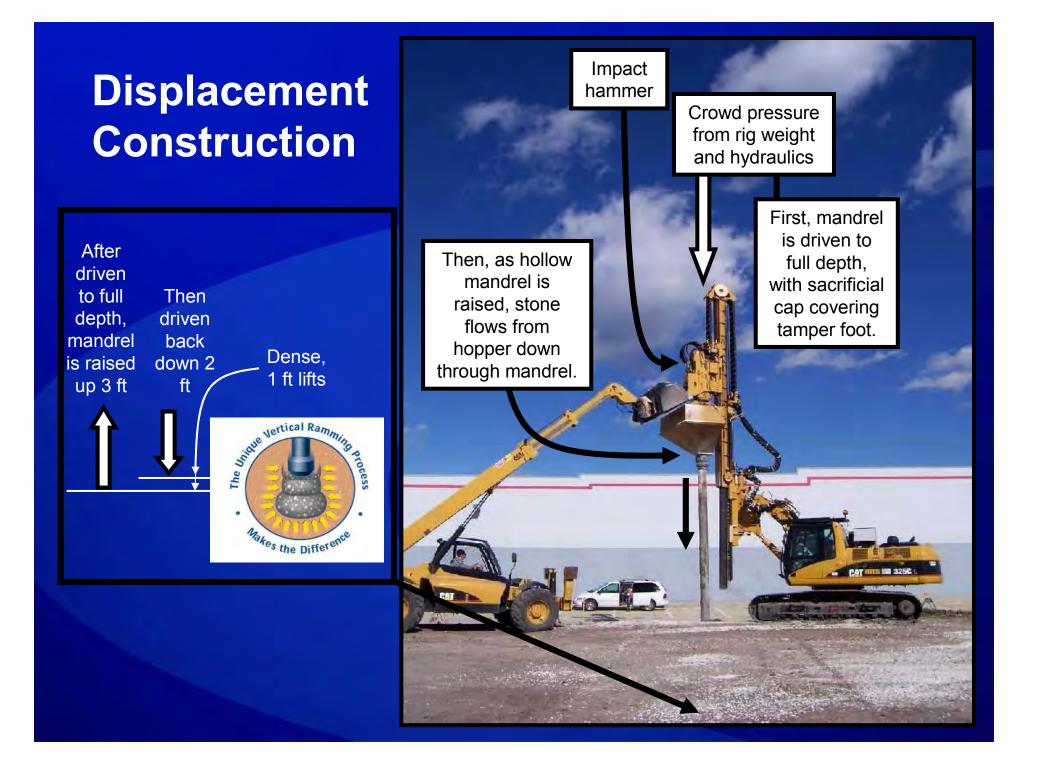




Displacement Construction







Footing Construction



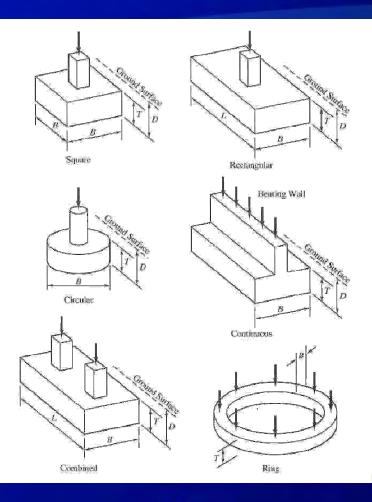
- Excavate for footings
- Compact footing bed
- Place steel
- Pour concrete





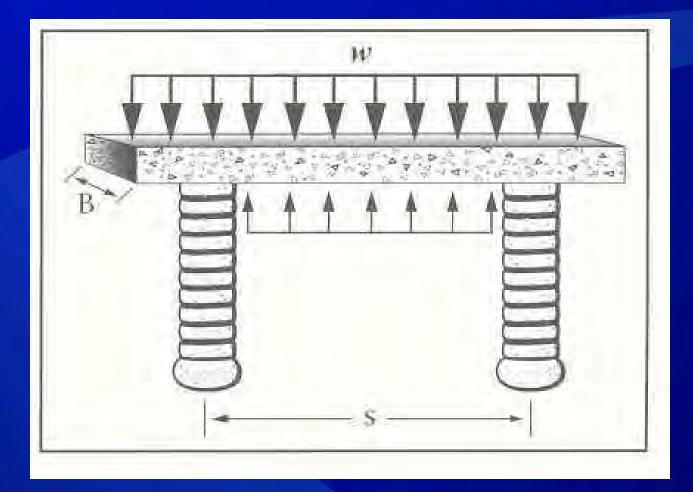
Types of Foundations Supported

- Isolated Spread footings
- Continuous footings
- Retaining Walls
- Lightly loaded slabs
- Heavily loaded slabs
- Uplift Anchors





Flexible Continuous Footings



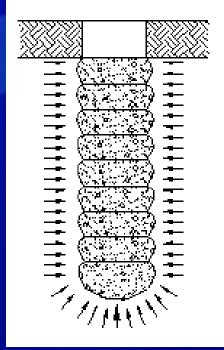


Geopier System Features

The keys to success are:

- 1. Vertical RAMMING (to achieve very low void ratio) and
- 2. Increase in lateral effective stress from the beveled tamper foot







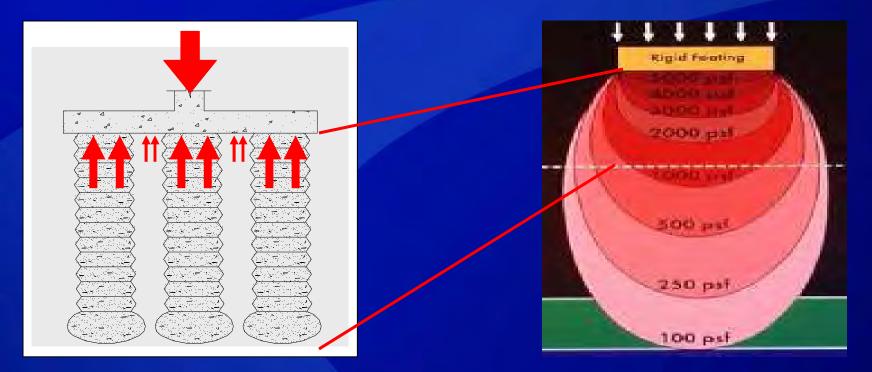
Geopier System Features

- High allowable bearing capacity
- Control settlement
- Uplift resistance
- Lateral load resistance



Engineering basics

How do RAP systems work?



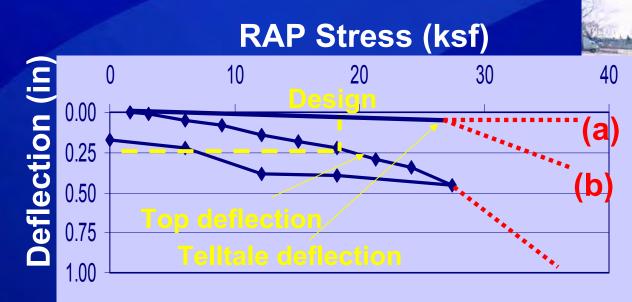
Push down on footing, the stiff element (pier) takes more of the load



Engineering basics

How do RAP systems work?

The strength and stiffness of the pier determined using a Modulus Test which gives you a spring constant





- Deflection = 0.25-inch
- k_q = stress / deflection = 500 pci



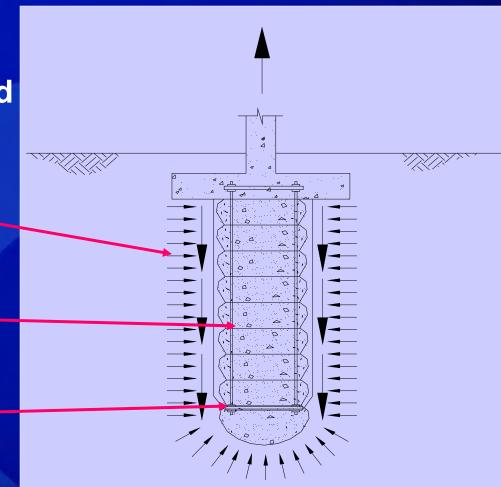
Uplift Resistance

Uplift anchors required to resist tensile loads

Cylindrical shearing surface

Threaded rods

Steel Plate





Uplift Resistance



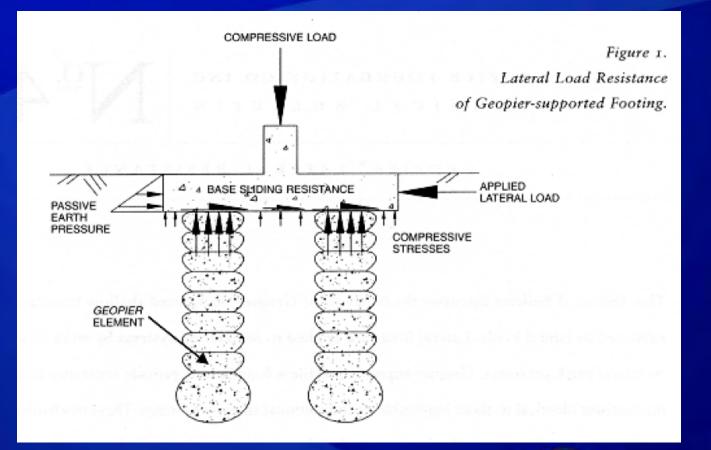
Load Test Uplift Element at UC Davis



Production Uplift Elements



Lateral Resistance





RAP and Soil Types

- Sand, silty/clayey sand, gravel (SP, SW, SM, SC, GW, GP)
- Clays and silts (CL, ML)
- Peats and organics (PT, OL)
- Undocumented fill



GEOPIER LIMITATIONS

- Extreme loads on extremely soft soils
- Sinkholes
- Expansive / swelling clay
- Obstructions during drilling

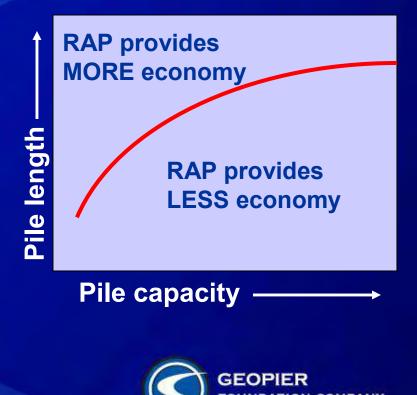


When To Consider RAP Systems

Economics:

Often provide a 20% to 40% cost savings in comparison with Deep Foundations when:

- High capacity > 75 tons and length > 30 feet
- Moderate capacity > 40 to 60 tons and length > 20 feet
- Low capacity < 40 tons and any length

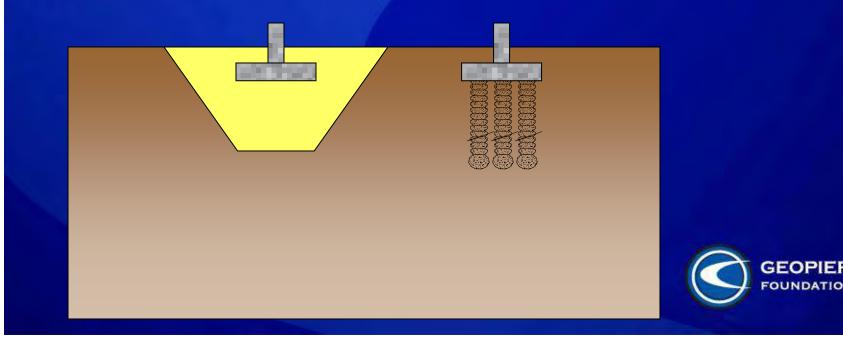


When To Consider RAP Systems

Economics:

Often provide a 20% to 40% cost savings in comparison with over-excavation and replacement when:

The depth of overexcavation exceeds 5 - 8 feet.



Geopier System Applications



Building Foundation Support



Industrial & Tank Support



Floor Slab Support



Transportation



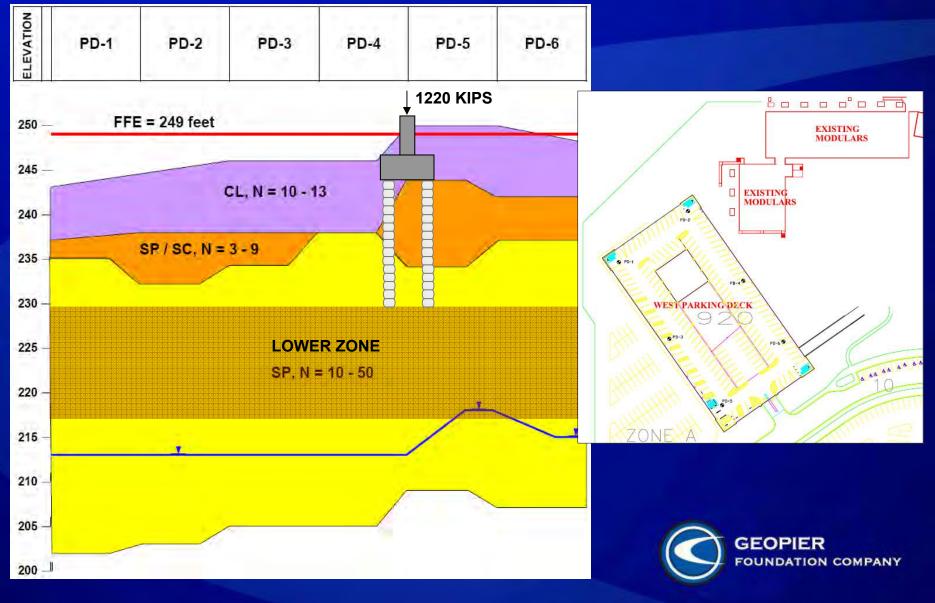
CASE STUDY VICTORYLAND PARKING DECK SHORTER, ALABAMA

- Five story parking deck
- 63,000 sf footprint
- 77 columns with loads ranging from 200 to 1220 kips
 Foundation options for RAPs and auger cast piles

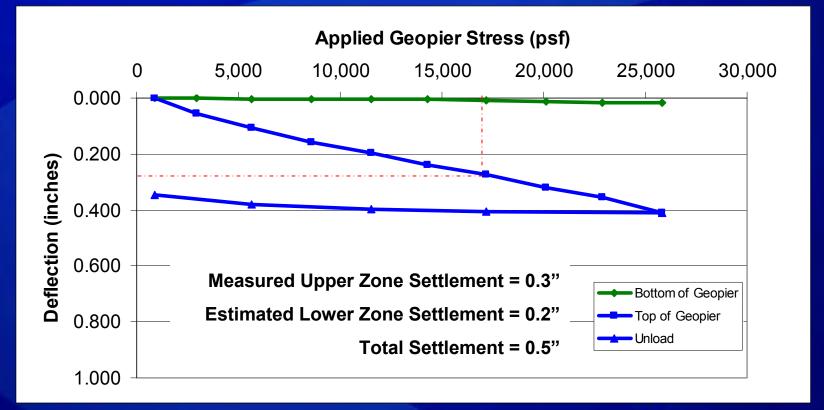




SUBSURFACE PROFILE



VICTORYLAND PARKING DECK Modulus test results





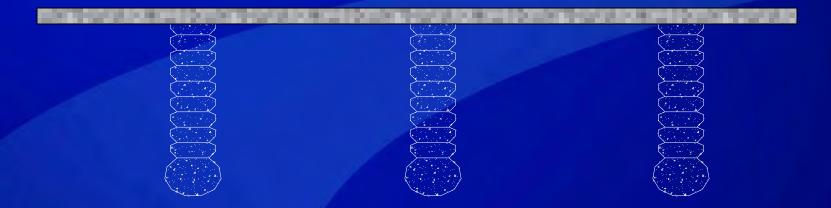
VICTORYLAND PARKING DECK



530 RAP elements installed in 11 days!



FLOOR SLAB SUPPORT



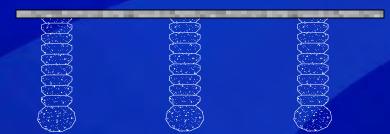
Elements reinforce soft and compressible soils for support of relatively thin floor slabs.

Replace structural floor slabs on piles.

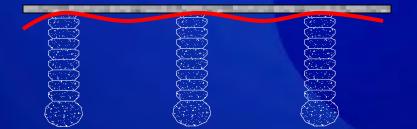


FLOOR SLAB SUPPORT

Design Considerations



Geotechnical (settlement, etc)

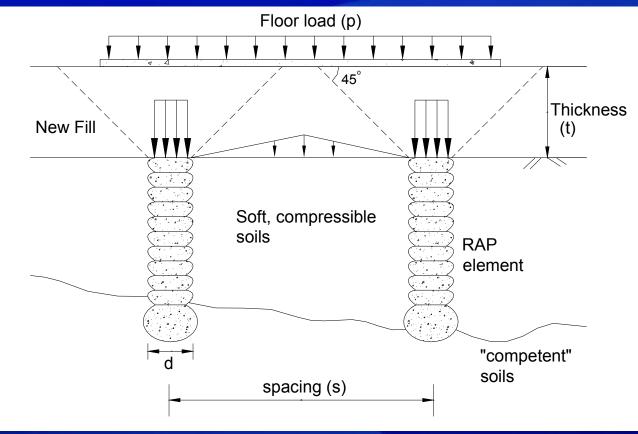


Structural (slab design, etc)



FLOOR SLABS - GEOTECHNICAL

Fill and floor slab support



Arching transfers pressures to pier



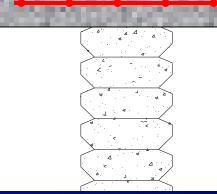
FLOOR SLABS – STRUCTURAL

Steel Reinforcement

May be required to resist tensile stresses within top of slab overlying Geopier elements.

Need to:

- Work closely with structural engineer
- Perform finite element analysis (project SE or GFC SE)



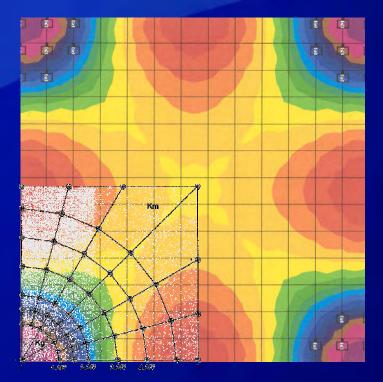


FLOOR SLABS – STRUCTURAL

Finite Element Analysis (FEA)

Results of analysis identify areas of higher bending stresses

Indicate whether added reinforcement or thicker slab is needed





FLOOR SLAB SUPPORT



Boeing Building 101, St. Louis, MO



Delta Marine, Seattle, WA



Costco Retail Store, Tacoma, WA

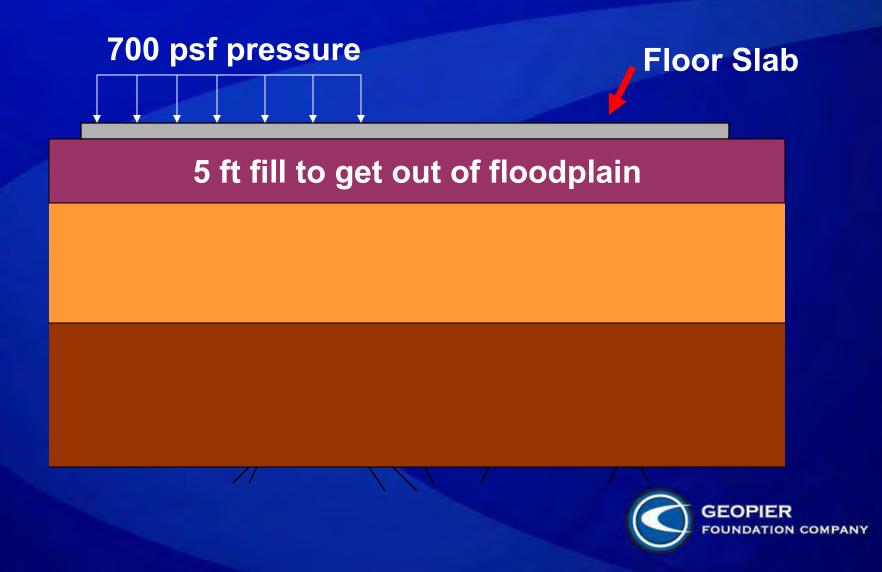


Polaris Plant, Vermillion, SD



FLOOR SLABS - EXAMPLE KRAFT CAPRI-SUN WAREHOUSE GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS





Subsurface conditions

N-values, M% 0 10 20 30 40



Planned construction

Soft Clay

Soft Clay

Fill

10 ft

Dense Sand and Silty Sand Winter construction

Groundwater

OPTIONS?



Floor Slab

Value engineering proposal

Rammed Aggregate Pier stabilized zone

Floor Slab

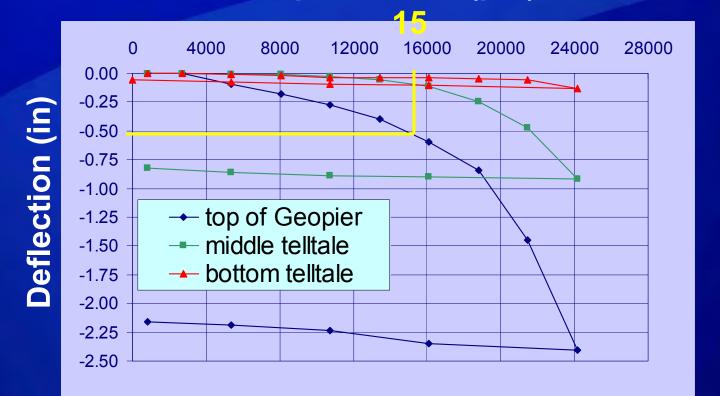
Pier spacing = 14 ft

Dense Sands and <u>S</u>ilty Sands

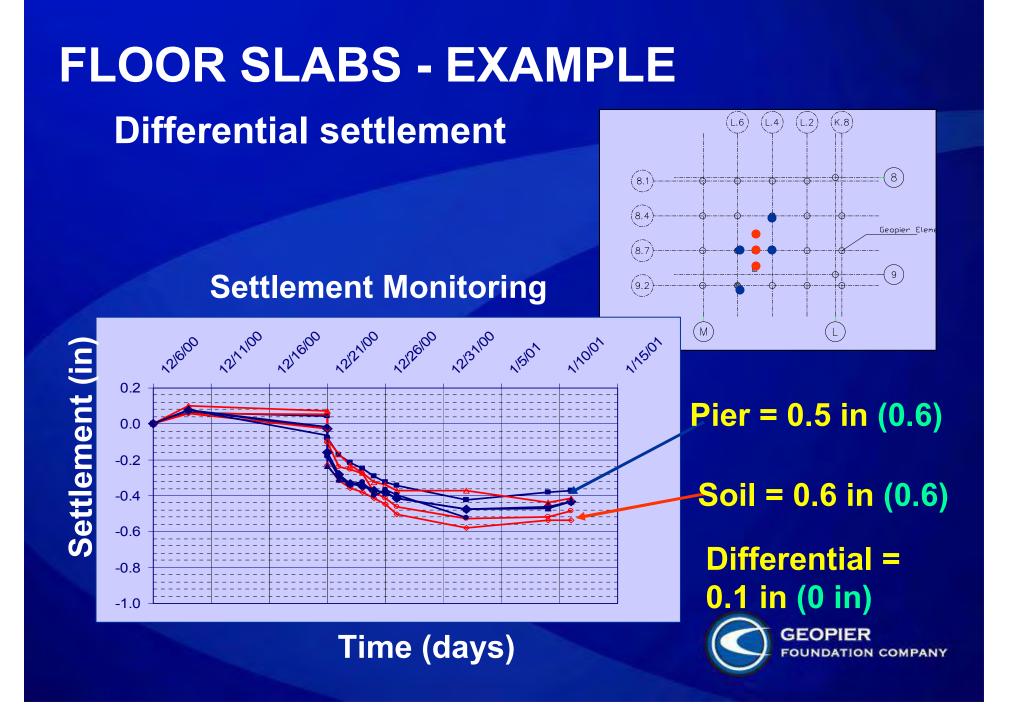


Modulus test

Geopier Stress (psf)







FLOOR SLAB SUPPORT



- 360,000 sq. ft. manufacturing facility addition
- Floor slab pressures = 700 psf
- 2,100 Geopier elements installed in one month



POWER GENERATION Mirant Power Plants, MD



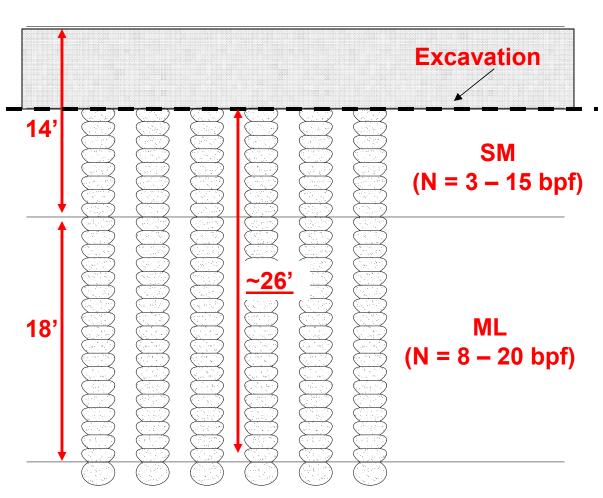
Morgantown Plant Absorber stacks and building

Mat foundation: 91-ft x 357-ft

Design pressures: 3 ksf at building 6 ksf at stacks

Impact RAPs: 4 to 6 ft o-c

Est. settlements: ~ 2.5 inches



Nanjemoy Formation (N > 30)

Chalk Point Plant Absorber stacks and building

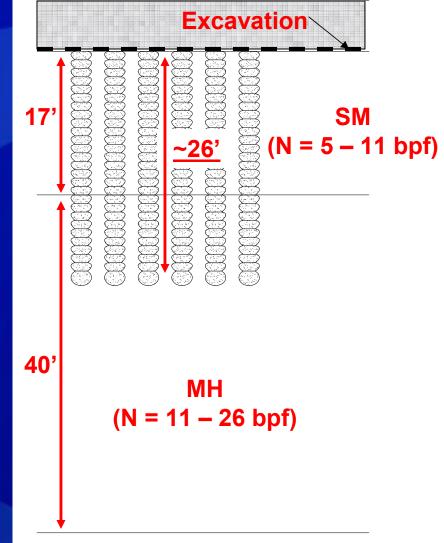
Mat foundation: 87-ft x 219-ft

Design pressures: 3 ksf at building 6 ksf at stacks

Impact RAPs: 4 to 6 ft o-c

Est. settlement: ~ 3.8 inches





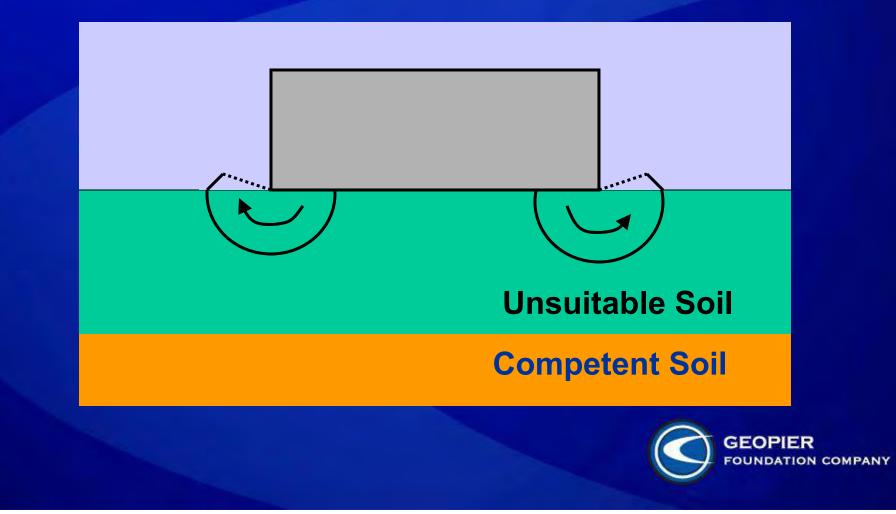
Nanjemoy Formation (N > 30)

TANK SUPPORT

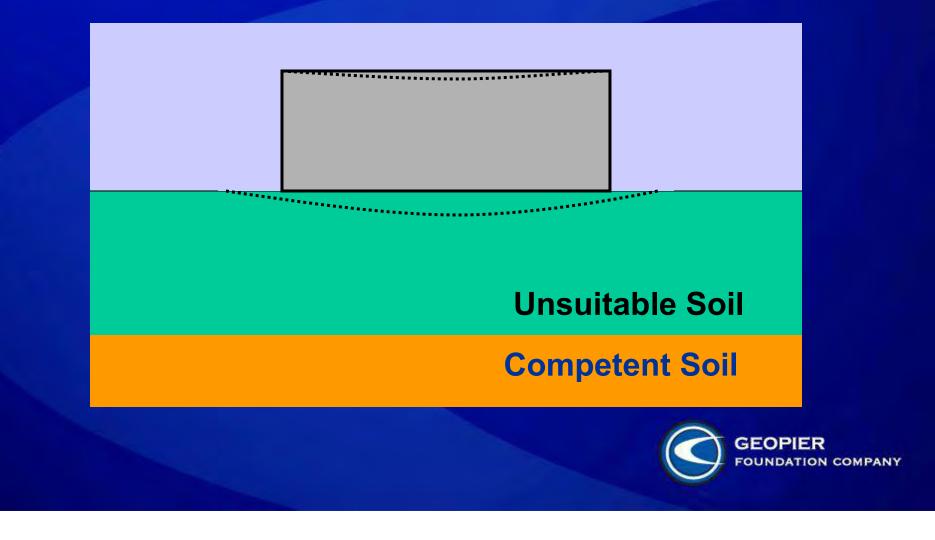




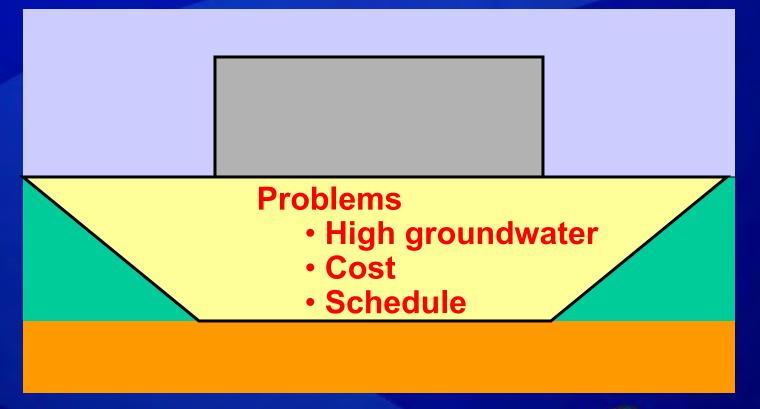
DESIGN ISSUES Bearing Capacity



DESIGN ISSUES Settlement

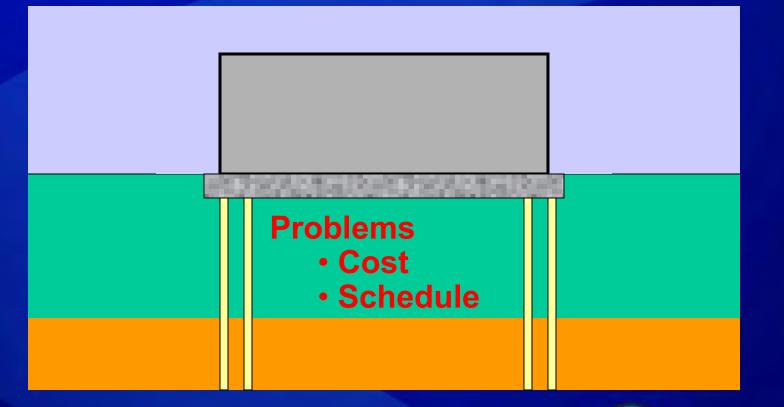


DESIGN OPTIONS Overexcavation and Replacement



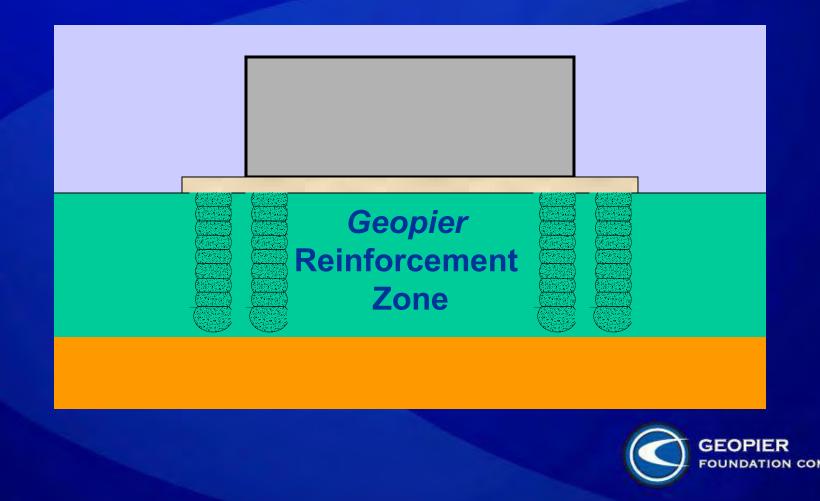


DESIGN OPTIONS Pile-supported concrete pad





DESIGN OPTIONS Granular pad over *Geopier* reinforced zone



SAMPLE INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

- Houston Fuel Oil Terminal Tank Support
- Kinder Morgan Tank 150-27 Repair
- Valero Refinery Tank TK-443
- Lyondell-Citgo Tank Repair
- Kinder Morgan Tank 150-44
- Valero Refinery Tank TK-231
- Industrial Zeolite Plant
- ExxonMobil Tank 2176 Repair
- ConocoPhillips Refinery



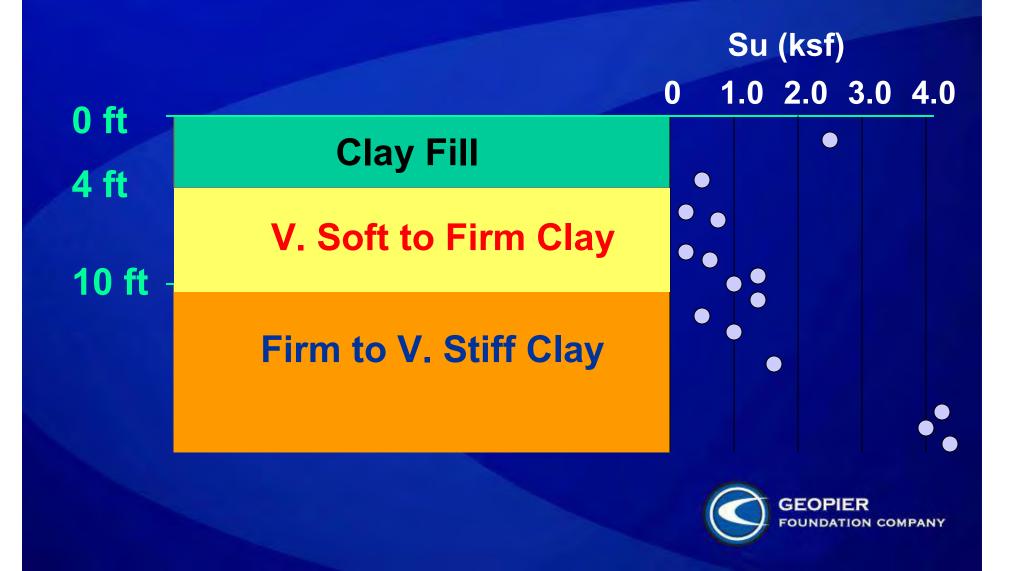
CASE HISTORY: VALERO REFINERY TANK TK-231 HOUSTON, TX



- New tank construction
- 125-foot diameter
- 48-ft tall
- Design pressure = 3 ksf

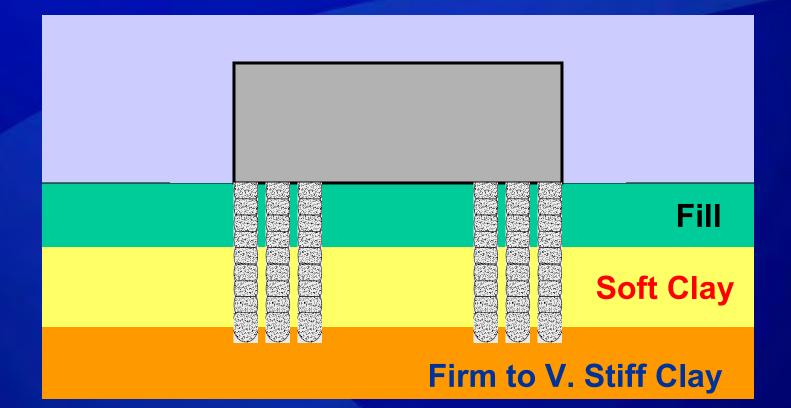


SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS



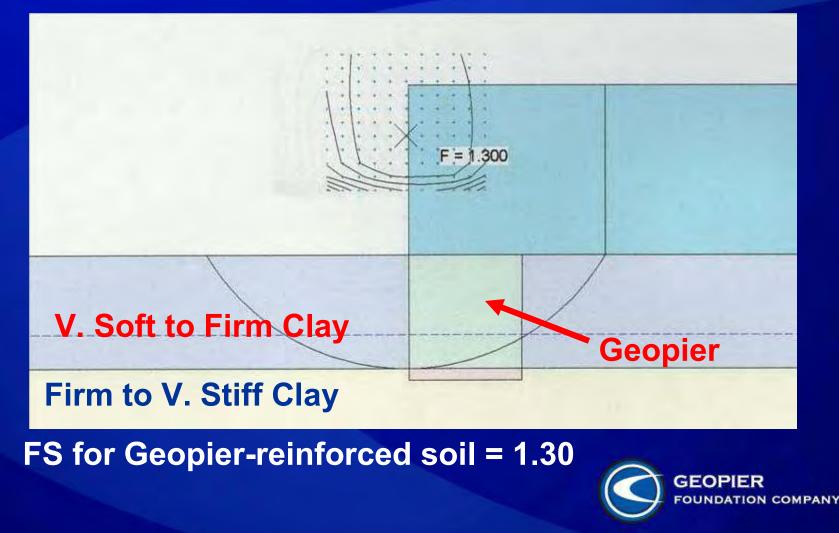
GEOPIER SOLUTION

Perimeter Differential Settlement Control



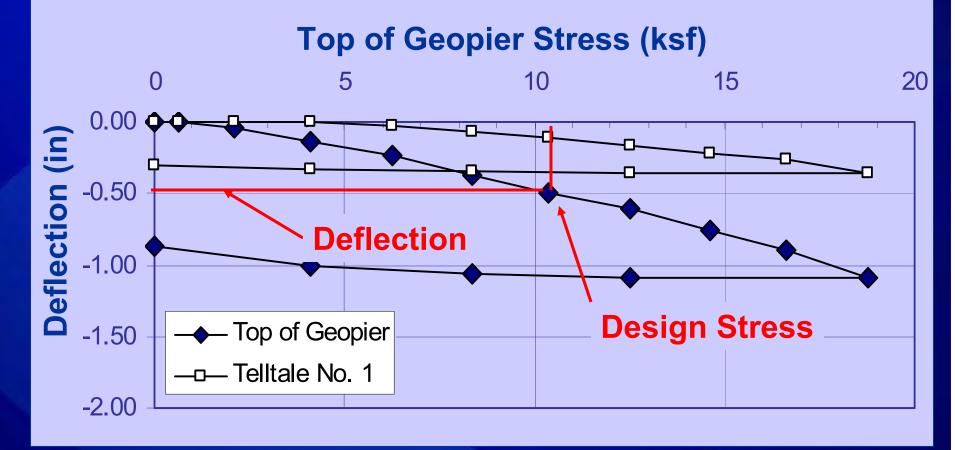


GEOPIER SOLUTION Bearing Capacity – Edge Instability



GEOPIER SOLUTION

Modulus Load Test Results



Settlement = 0.5 in at design stress

GEOPIER FOUNDATION COMPANY

GEOPIER SOLUTION

- Installed 243 piers in 8 days (30 piers / day)
- Increased edge stability (FS = 1.3)
- Limited perimeter differential settlements





Selected National Clients

- Duke Energy
- Ameren (UE)
- Motiva
- Lockheed
- ExxonMobil
- Valero
- Nucor Steel
- General Motors
- BNSF
- Kinder Morgan
- Boeing
- U.S. Food Services

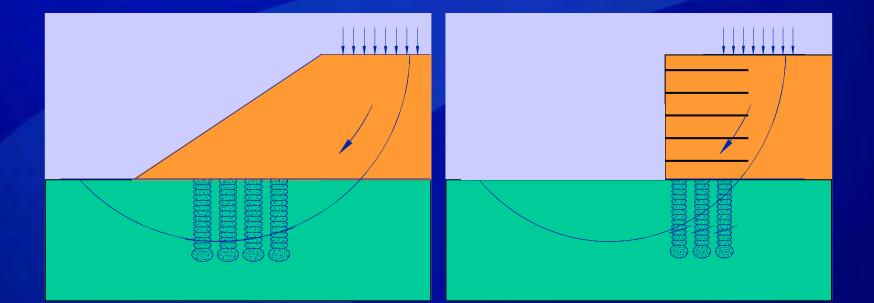
- Certainteed
- Kraft
- John Deere
- Case New Holland
- Pfizer
- Wal-Mart
- Michelin
- Maybelline
- Pacific Bell
- Sara Lee
- Anheuser Busch
- General Mills







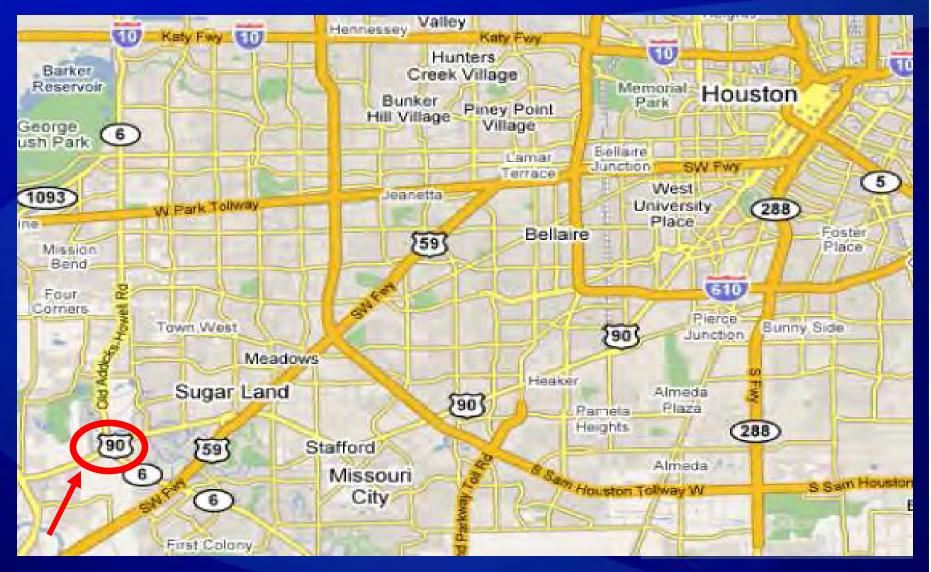
TRANSPORTATION APPLICATIONS



Shear reinforcement in Geopier zone



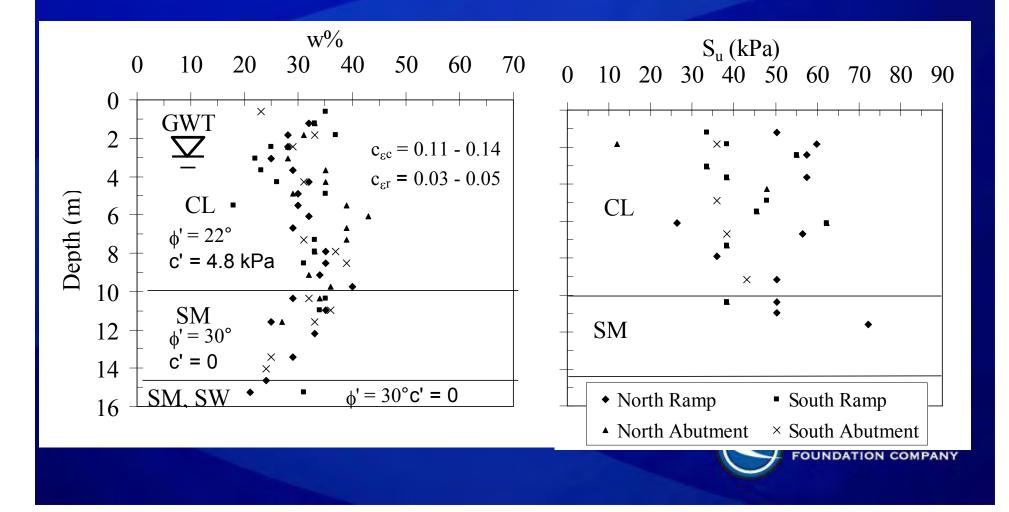
US-90 & SH-6 Intersection Upgrades, Sugarland, Texas Site Plan



SCOPE OF WORK

MSE Wall	Length	Max. Height	
Location	(m)/[ft]	(m)/ [ft]	
North	79 / 260	7.3 / 24	
Abutment			_
South	69 / 227	8.2 / 27	
Abutment			-
North Ramp	107.6 / 353	7.3 / 24	
South Ramp	107 / 353	6.7 / 22	
			MPANY

Typical Soil Conditions

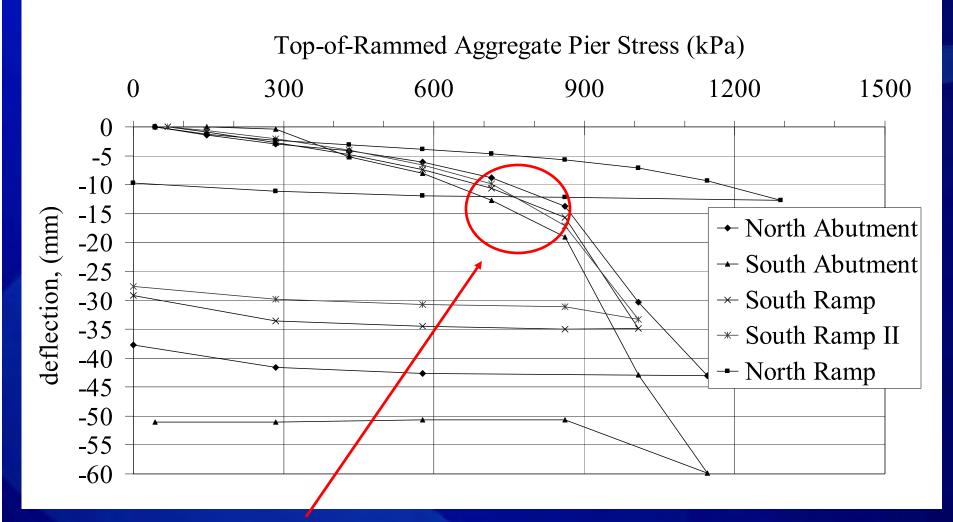


Geopier Installation

•Total Number of Piers = 1411
•Two Crews
•20 to 25 RAPs
•Cost ~ \$1,000,000
•Bid Through DOT letting
•FHWA funded the geotechnical instrumentation



Modulus Test Results

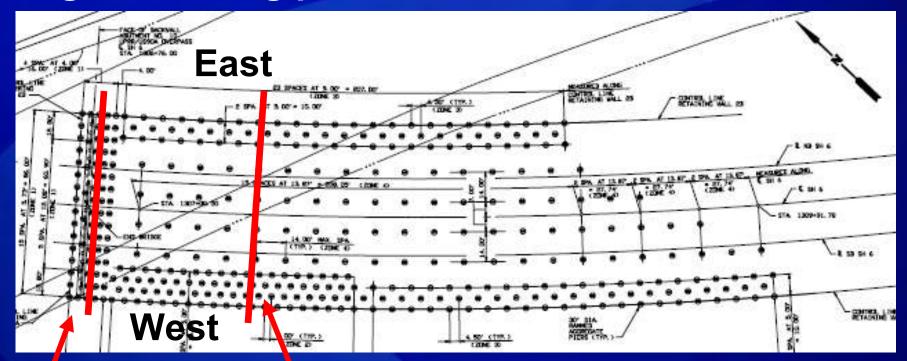


Design Stress < 18000 psf < ³/₄-in top vertical deflection



Geotechnical Instrumentation Layout

Near the Bridge Abutments at general locations of higher bearing pressure



Monitoring Station 1

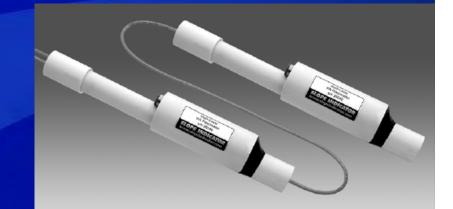
Monitoring Station 2



Geotechnical Instrumentation Horizontal and Vertical Inclinometers







Vibrating Wire Piezometers

Sondex Settlement System



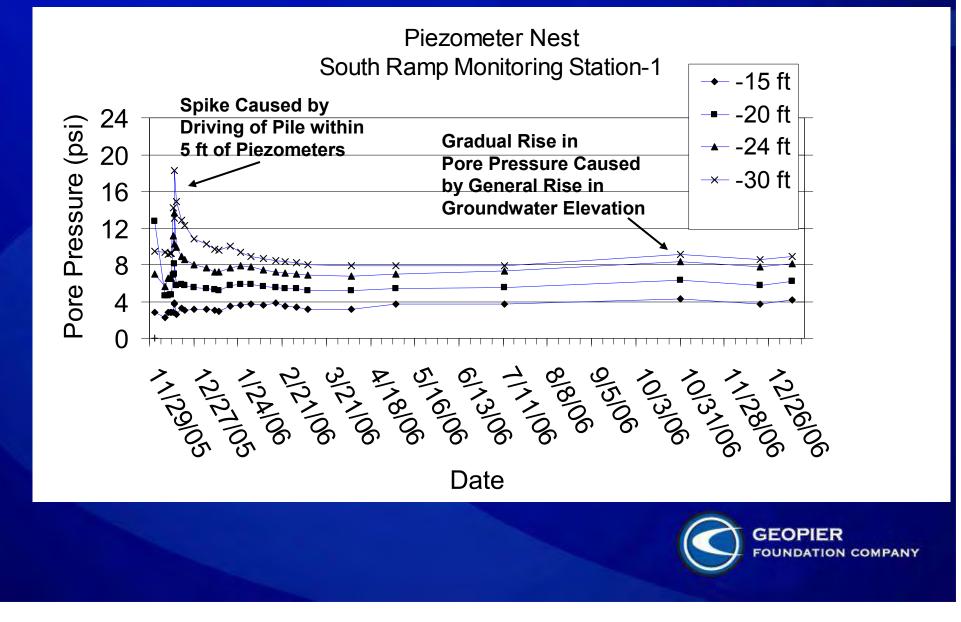
Instrumentation Installation





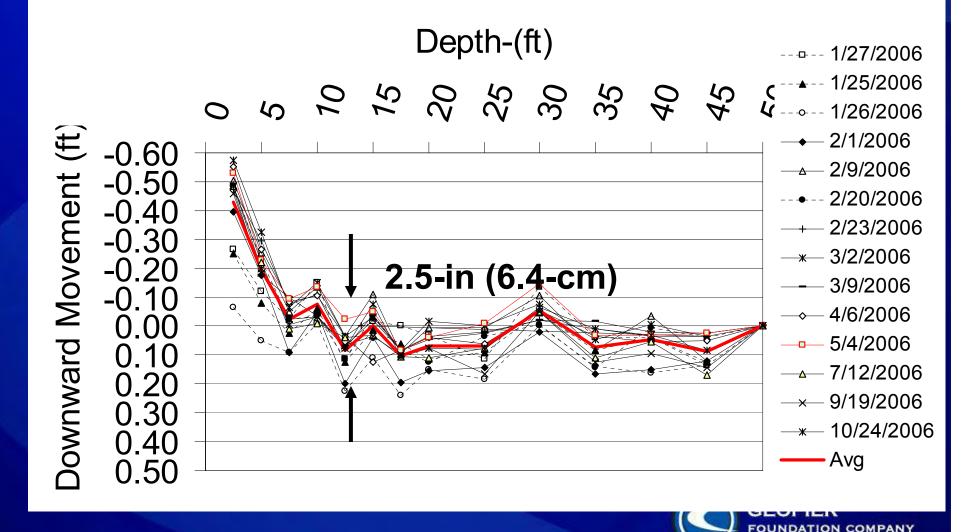


Instrumentation Monitoring Results

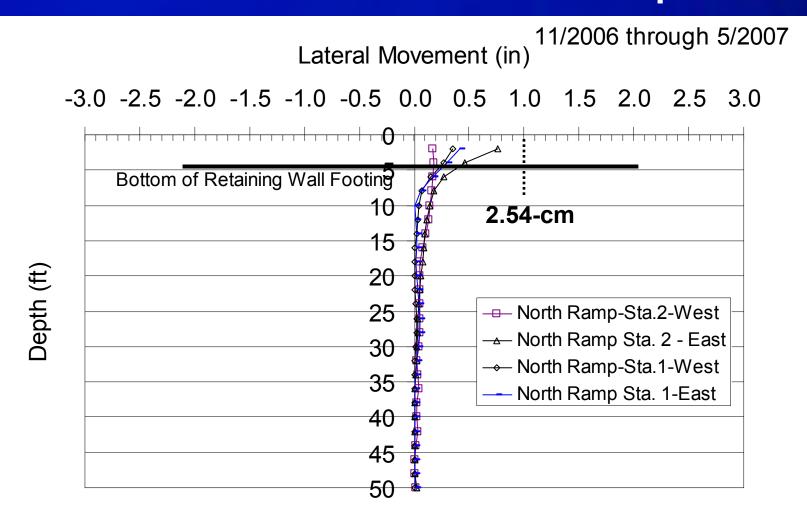


Instrumentation Monitoring Results

Sondex Settlement System- South Ramp-West



Instrumentation Monitoring Results <u>Vertical Inclinometers at North Ramp</u>





NORTH ABUTMENT



NORTH RAMP

SOUTH ABUTMENT



SOUTH RAMP





Conclusions

-Vertical Settlement 2.5 to 3-inches -Horizontal Displacement < 1.5-inches -Rapid Pore Water Pressure Dissipation Afforded by Radial Drainage into RAPs -Vertical Displacement < 2-inches **Post-Construction** - Complied with FHWA requirements





Questions?

