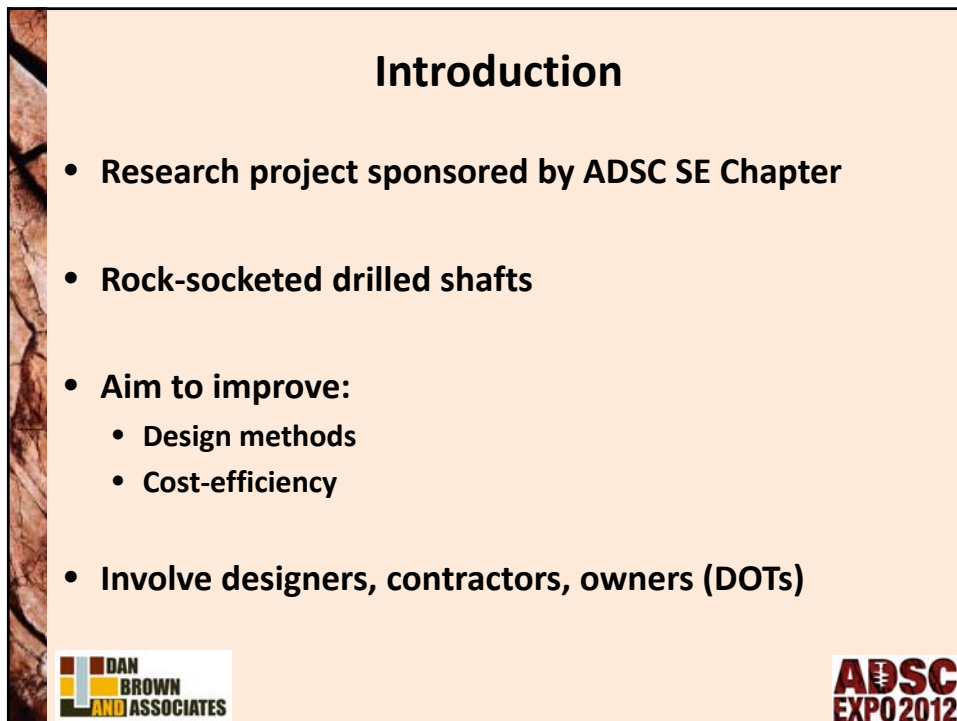



**ADSC  
EXPO 2012  
SAN ANTONIO | TEXAS  
MARCH 14-17**



**ADSC RESEARCH PROJECT UPDATE:  
ROCK SOCKETS IN THE  
SOUTHEASTERN U.S.**

**W. Robert Thompson, III, P.E., D.GE  
Dan Brown and Associates, PC  
Montgomery, Alabama**



**Introduction**

- **Research project sponsored by ADSC SE Chapter**
- **Rock-socketed drilled shafts**
- **Aim to improve:**
  - **Design methods**
  - **Cost-efficiency**
- **Involve designers, contractors, owners (DOTs)**



## Current Practice in Southeast

- Allowable Unit Base Resistance of 60 to 120ksf (maybe up to 200ksf)
- Design for base resistance only
- Inspected by probe hole drilled in base of socket
- If seams found, excavation continues until inspector satisfied "sound rock" is below shaft
- Lawrenceville – Rock defined as Rock Auger Refusal = 2in/5min with LLDH rig



## Test Program

- Two sites tested to date
- Nashville, Tennessee
  - Hard Limestone (sometimes solutioned)
  - Birmingham, Knoxville, Chattanooga
- Lawrenceville, Georgia (Metro Atlanta)
  - Metamorphic rock (Gneiss, Schist, etc.)
  - Piedmont Formation – Georgia to Virginia

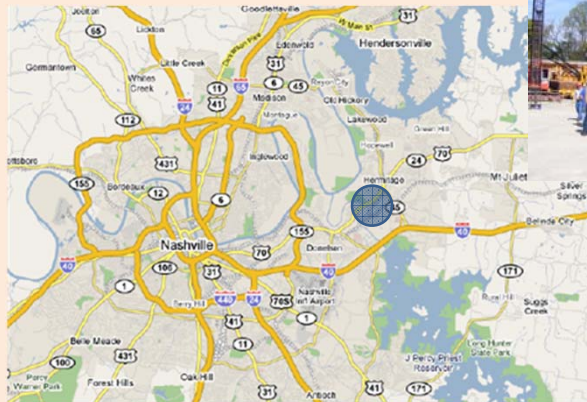


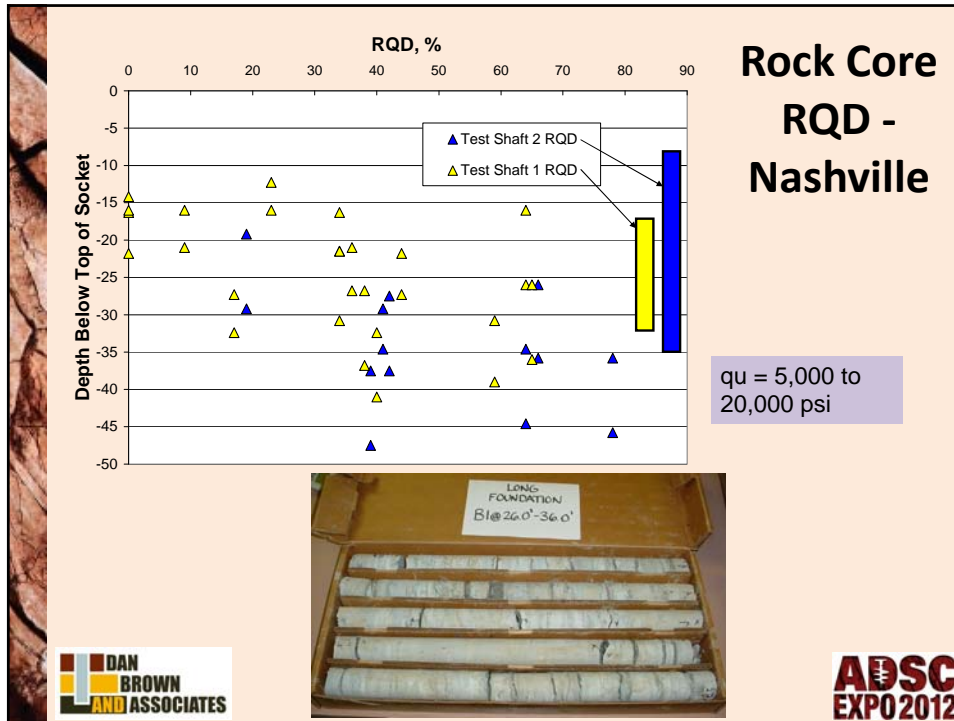
## Test Program

- Thorough Subsurface Explorations
- Two test shafts at each site
- O-Cell testing device
- Inspected by local geotechs
- Conducted field day with local ASCE/G-I Technical Group



## Nashville Site





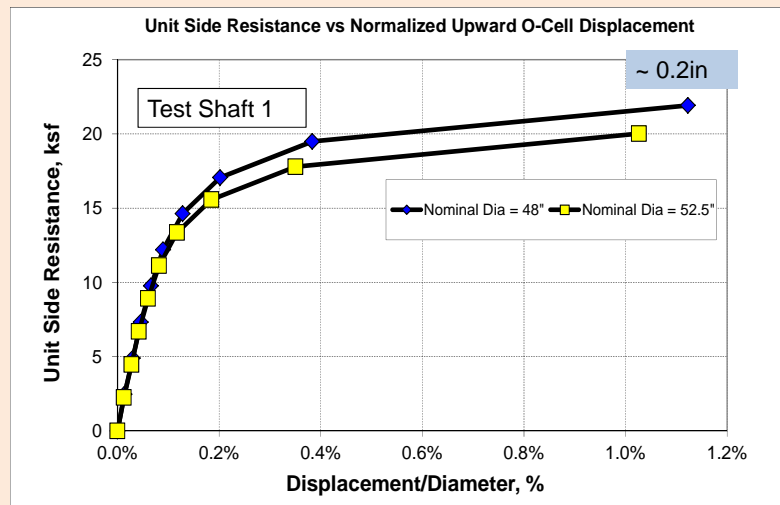
- ### Construction - Nashville
- 48in core barrel to excavate limestone sockets (16ft)
  - Mechanical cleaning only
  - Inspectors consensus:
    - TS 1 had 3in to 4in soil seam 19in below base
      - Shaft should have been extended
    - TS 2 no significant seams
      - Typical conditions sought
    - Both shafts needed additional cleaning
  - Significant concrete overrun in TS 2

## Unit Side Resistance - Nashville

- Test Shaft 1 best for side resistance
  - Fully mobilized side resistance vs Test Shaft 2
  - No overrun on concrete to complicate interpretation
- Fully mobilized at small displacement: 1 % of dia. (~0.2in)



## Unit Side Resistance - Nashville

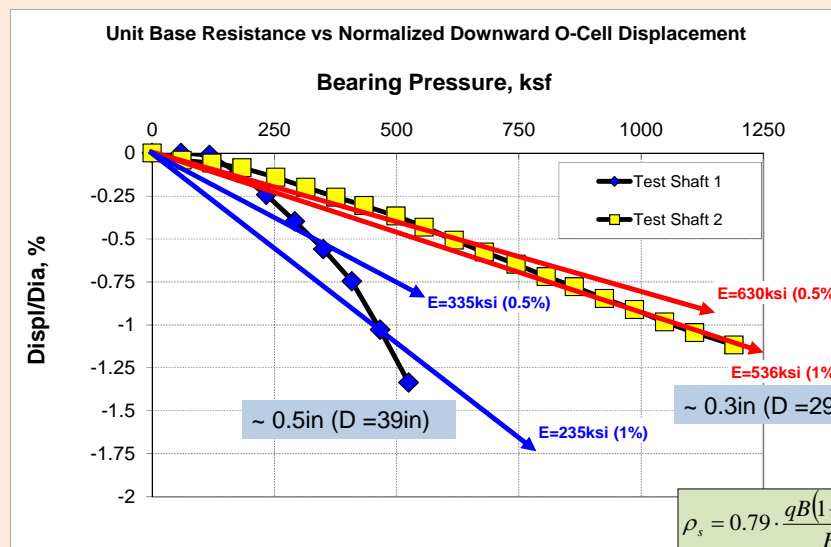


## Unit Base Resistance - Nashville

- Displacements about 1% of loaded area  
(B = 39in for TS 1; B = 29in for TS 2)
- Inspections indicated soil seam 19in below TS 1  
(10% of B approx. 0.5B below shaft base )
- Maximum unit base resistance
  - TS 1 = 500 ksf
  - TS 2 = 1250 ksf



## Unit Base Resistance - Nashville



## Implications - Nashville

- **“Sound Rock”**: conditions similar to Test Shaft 2
  - 1 or 2 small seams < ½ inch thick
  - Allowable unit base resistance = 500ksf
- **“Fair Rock”**: conditions similar to Test Shaft 1
  - soil-filled seams up to 10%B, at depths > ½ B
  - Allowable unit base resistance = 200 ksf
- **Displacement approx. 0.5%B**  
(1/4 to 3/8 inch for B = 4 to 6 ft)

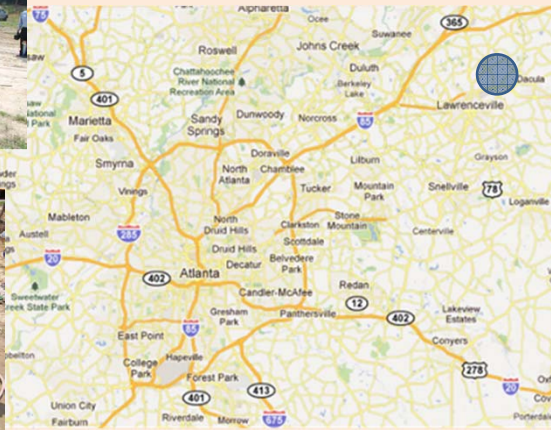


## Implications - Nashville

- Side resistance not factor in “Sound Rock” for typical designs (when socket not needed for lateral)
- Utilizing side resistance in “Fair Rock” conditions may be prudent
  - When socket > 10ft to “find” base resistance
  - Use lower base resistance + side resistance



## Lawrenceville Site

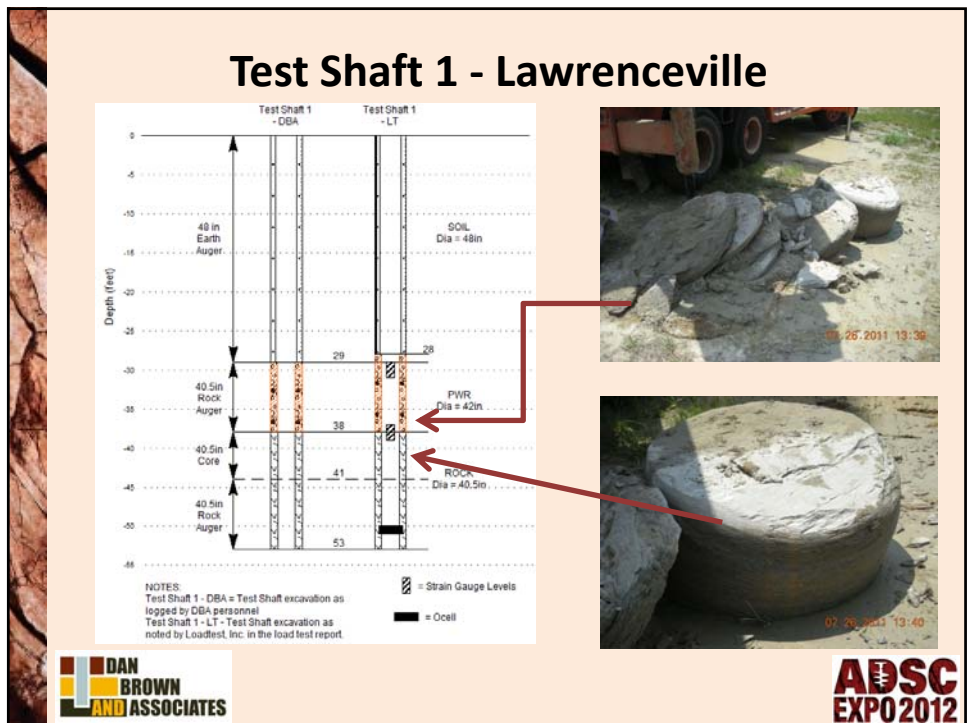
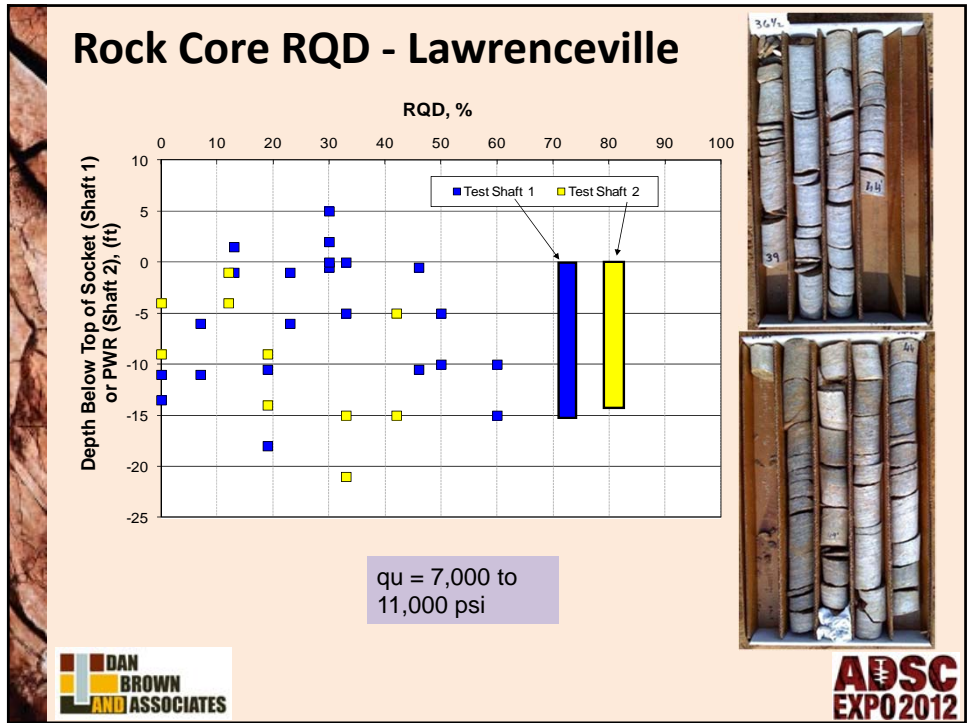


## Construction - Lawrenceville

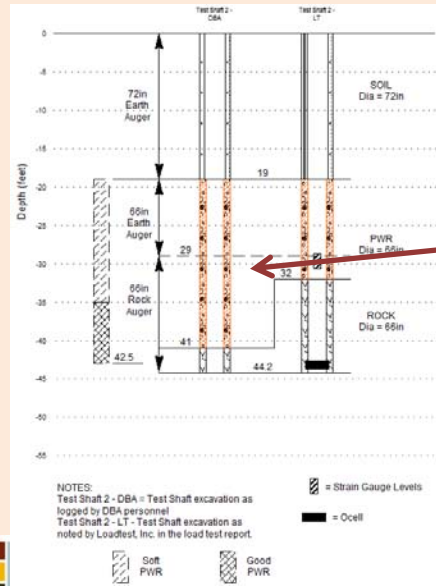
- **TS 1 – Test side and base resistance of 40.5in rock socket**
  - Started with core barrel, completed with rock auger
  - Penetration = 4 to 6.5in/min – not “Rock Auger Refusal”
- **TS 2 – Test base resistance at “Rock Auger Refusal” with 66in socket and 19in O-cell**
  - Drilled with rock auger
  - Two distinct zones of PWR
  - Penetration = 3in/5min – not “Rock Auger Refusal”







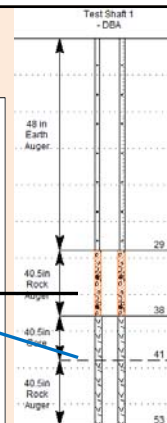
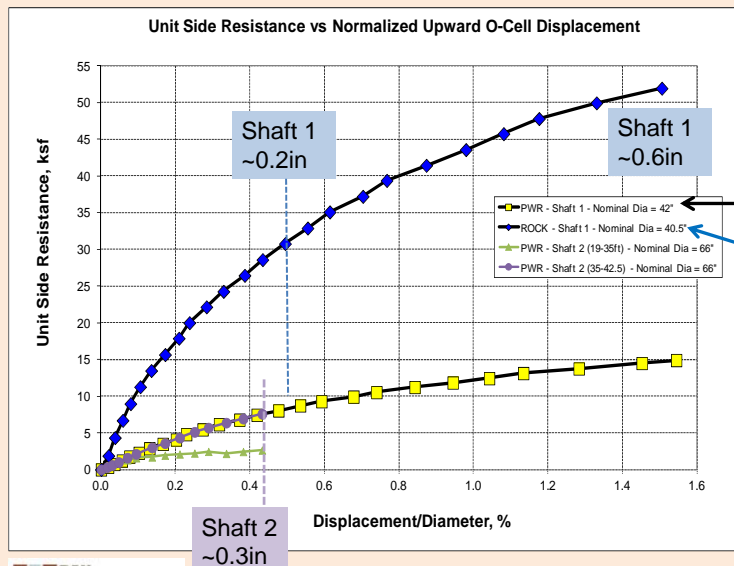
## Test Shaft 2 - Lawrenceville



DAN BROWN AND ASSOCIATES

ADSC EXPO 2012

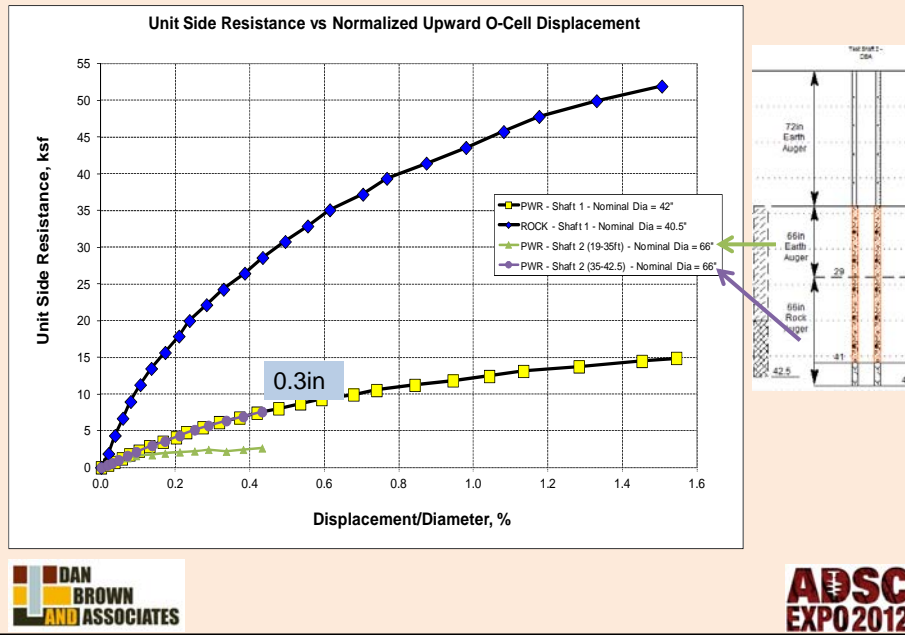
## Unit Side Resistance - Lawrenceville



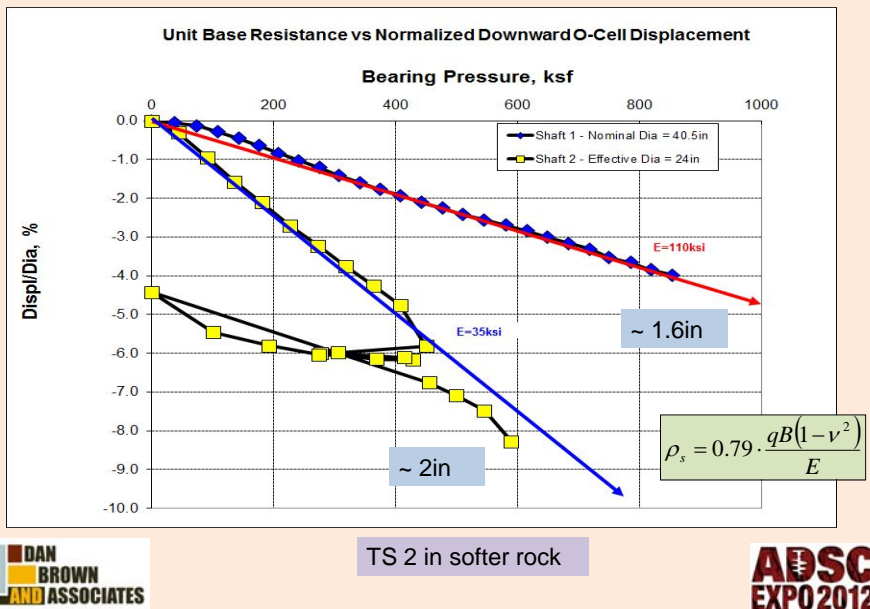
DAN BROWN AND ASSOCIATES

ADSC EXPO 2012

## Unit Side Resistance - Lawrenceville



## Unit Base Resistance - Lawrenceville



## Implications - Lawrenceville

- Terminated in material that did not meet local criteria for rock: “rock auger refusal”.
- Nominal/ultimate unit base resistance significantly greater than current design limits.
- High nominal/ultimate unit side resistance can be achieved.



## Implications - Lawrenceville

- Formed committee
  - Atlanta area practitioners, ADSC Southeast Chapter, and the researchers
- Reviewed results, local practice
- Identified key considerations for applying results
- Developed recommended design values
- Developed specific criteria to be met
  - RQD, penetration rate, inspection criteria



## Conclusion

- **Tests demonstrated:**
  - High nominal base and side resistance
  - Higher design values than have historically been used can easily be achieved
  - Less than “perfect” conditions exceed current design values
- **Design guidelines are suggested to provide more economical use of drilled shaft foundations in the two markets.**



## Conclusion

- **Site-specific criteria are provided to apply test results.**
- **ALWAYS have a thorough site investigation**
- **Inspection program to confirm the findings of the site investigation.**



## Conclusion

- Reports available:
  - Expo Proceedings
  - <http://danbrownandassociates.com/publications>
- Many thanks go out to:
  - ADSC Member Firms and Suppliers
  - Participating Geotechnical Firms
  - Loadtest, Inc.
  - Individuals



## Questions?

