VISUALIZATION OF PILE RESPONSE UNDER LATERAL LOADING

Honghua Zhao^{*} and Yu-Ning Ge^{\dagger}

 * Department of Civil, Architechtural and Environmental Engineering University of Missouri-Rolla Rolla, Missouri 65409, USA hzw98@umr.edu
* Department of Civil, Architechtural and Environmental Engineering University of Missouri-Rolla Rolla, Missouri 65409, USA
* Rolla, Missouri 65409, USA

The response of pile under lateral loading is a very important concern for engineers to design offshore structure platforms, secant-pile walls, and pile-supported bridge abutments, etc. Hetenyi [1] derived the differential equations for the beam-column on a foundation, which was then used by engineers to analyze the pile response under lateral loading. This was also the basis for implementation of p-y method developed later. There have been many experiments performed on full-sized piles, where strain gauges were bonded to the pile along its length to measure the deformation and bending moment. These curves were then differentiated or integrated to get experimental p-y curves. But since the soil is opaque, the real response of pile under lateral loading can not be visualized. If the real response of a pile can be visualized, this will provide the researchers and engineers a clear view how the pile behaves under lateral loading.

In this paper, we designed an experiment to visualize the response of pile under lateral loading using image analysis and transparent soil model. Transparent soil is made of silica gel and appropriate pore fluid. It has been studied by Iskander and his colleagues ([2], [3], [4], and [5]). Their testing data proved that silica gel has the similar characteristics as natural sand. In our experiment, transparent soil was put into a 1ft \times 1ft \times 1.5ft Plexiglas container. A 3/4-inch diameter aluminum pile was installed into the transparent soil model. Lateral load was applied to the pile head through a force meter.

We studied the response of the pile during the process of applying the static lateral load first and then releasing the load. Digital camera was used to capture the image of the model in this experiment. The images were analyzed by the cross-correlation method. The deflection of the pile was obtained from the image analysis. In order to transform the displacement from the image to the object coordinates, a simple camera calibration algorithm was also presented in this paper.

References

[1] Hetenyi, M., Beams on elastic foundation. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1946.

[2] Iskander, M., Lai, J., Oswald, C., and Mannheimer, R., "Developmen of a transparent material to model the geotechnical properties of soils," *ASTM Gotech. Test. J.*, 17(4), 425–433, 1994.

[3] Iskander, M., "A transparent material to model the geotechnical properties of soils," *Proc.*, *14th ICSMFE*, Vol. 1, A.A. Balkema, Rotterdam, 315–319, 1997.

[4] Iskander, M., "Transparent soils to image 3D flow and deformation," *Proc., 2nd Int. Conf. on Imaging Technologies: Techniques and Applications in Civil Engineering*, ASCE, New York, 255–264, 1998.

[5] Iskander, M., Sadek, S., and Liu, J., "Optical measurement of deformation using transparent silica gel to model sand," *Int. J. Phys. Model. Geotech.*, Vol. 4, 27–40, 2002.

Keywords: pile, soil-structure interaction, image analysis