



Soil-Structure Interaction Study on Group pile over Monopile Foundation

Maddela Jyothi Kiran¹ | Gomasa Ramesh¹ | Dr. Annamalai Rangasamy Prakash³

¹PG Scholar, Structural Engineering, Vaagdevi College of Engineering, Warangal, India,

³Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering, Vaagdevi College of Engineering, Warangal, India.

To Cite this Article

Maddela Jyothi Kiran, Gomasa Ramesh and Dr. Annamalai Rangasamy Prakash, "Soil-Structure Interaction Study on Group pile over Monopile Foundation", *International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology*, Vol. 07, Issue 03, March 2021, pp.: 290-294.

Article Info

Received on 14-February-2021, Revised on 15-March-2021, Accepted on 22-March-2021, Published on 26-March-2021.

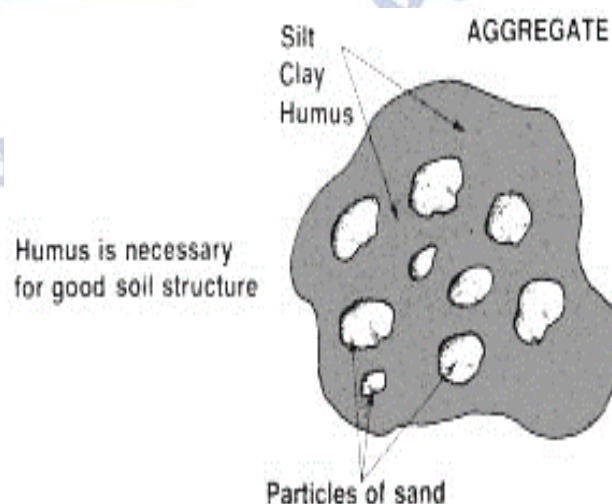
ABSTRACT

Soil structures are very important for very good strength and durability to the reinforced concrete structures. It is extensively used for bridges, turbines, dams, industrial structures, and other heavy structures. Soil-structure interactions are extensively used for seismic responses to the structures. It is mostly used in geotechnical investigations on pile foundations. The main importance of soil-structure interaction is the response of soil and structure and it influences the motion of ground and motion of the structure. It is one of the important factors to know the interactions between the soil and the ground. If the soil interactions are good, then the structure will be safe and strong and withstand the seismic effects. So, the study of soil interaction is important for any structure for safety and serviceability conditions. This paper mainly focuses on group piles over the monopile foundation of soil interaction. This mainly explains the importance of a monopile foundation over the group pile foundation. Monopile foundation is simple to type construction and standard foundation nowadays. This paper is mainly focused on soil structure and its interaction and as well monopile foundation and its importance.

KEYWORDS: Soil-Structure Interaction, Mono Pile, Group Pile, Foundation.

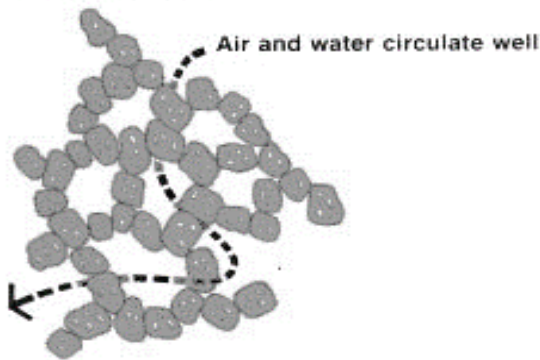
INTRODUCTION

Soil structure consists of different types of components or particles. Which includes sand, clay, and silt. Which are combined to form a soil mix. The combination of the mixture is also known as soil structure. The combination is also called aggregates from a geotechnical point of view. It is defined in many different ways in geotechnical engineering. With help of this, we can know the structure is strong or not and as well as know the soil is weak or strong.

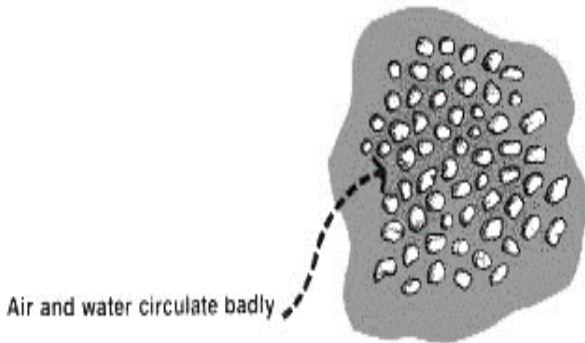


Soil structure consists of different types of compositions and as well as different types of patterns. Depending upon this water can pass through the structure. So, it is one of the important factors to know about soil interactions. These skilled persons are required for testing of soil interactions in the geotechnical laboratory. Specialized technicians have tested samples of soil. After the testing technicians or skilled persons talks about soil is good or not and also talks about the circulation of water and permeability of the structure. In general soil structure is expressed in grades and class. The following are some examples of good structure and bad structure.

GOOD STRUCTURE



BAD STRUCTURE



SOIL STRUCTURE

In usually soil structures are expressed in grades and classifications and aggregates as well. Aggregates and their types and sizes are playing an important role to know them better and good quality of soil structure and as well as the soil profile. This mainly soil structure is based on its characteristics of the soil.

GRADES OF SOIL STRUCTURE

Strong/high structure: these are stronger and more durable. The soil structure is very good. It consists of large aggregates and small aggregates and also some broken materials too.

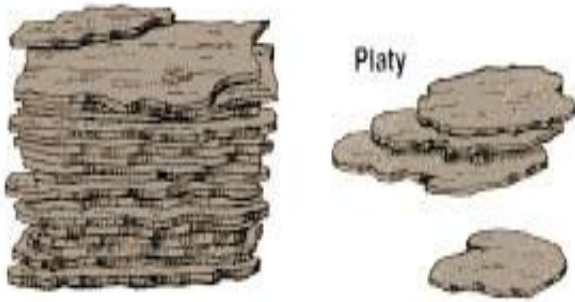
Medium/moderate structure: these are medium in strength and durable. Soil structure is also medium. It contains large aggregates and small aggregates and also some non-aggregates too.

Weak/low structure: these are very poor in strength and durability. Soil structure is very weak. It contains aggregates and non-aggregate materials too.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOIL STRUCTURE

1. Granular
2. Blocky
3. prismatic
4. Platy





DESIGN METHODOLOGY OF MONOPILE FOUNDATION

LITERATURE REVIEW

Bhattacharya (2017) et.al,

This author explains that soil structure interactions for offshore structure. Which involves soil interaction with surrounding soil concerning the interaction of foundations. This also explained the different types of foundations used in the structure. This author also explains about nature of loading either cyclic or dynamic to the structure. This author mainly explains the importance of a monopile foundation to offshore wind turbines.

David (2018) et.al,

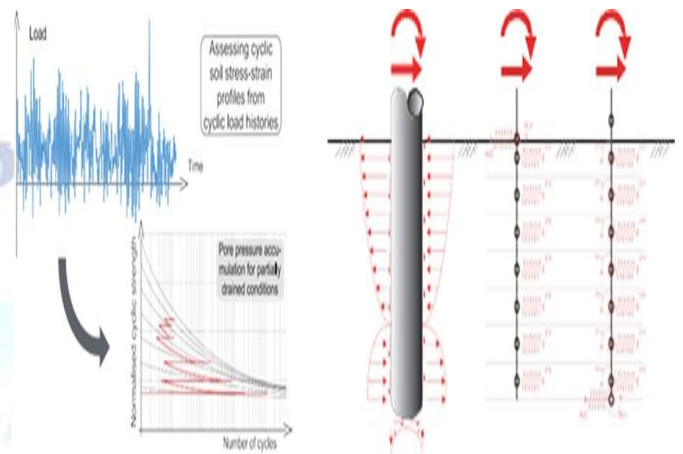
This author mainly explains the importance of monopile foundations for offshore wind turbines. To improve structural design and lifetime to the structure monopile foundations are important. It is one of the important things to accurate modeling and design of structure based on geotechnical investigations. In this 3D FEM is used for the analysis of the foundation.

Karel N (2020) et.al,

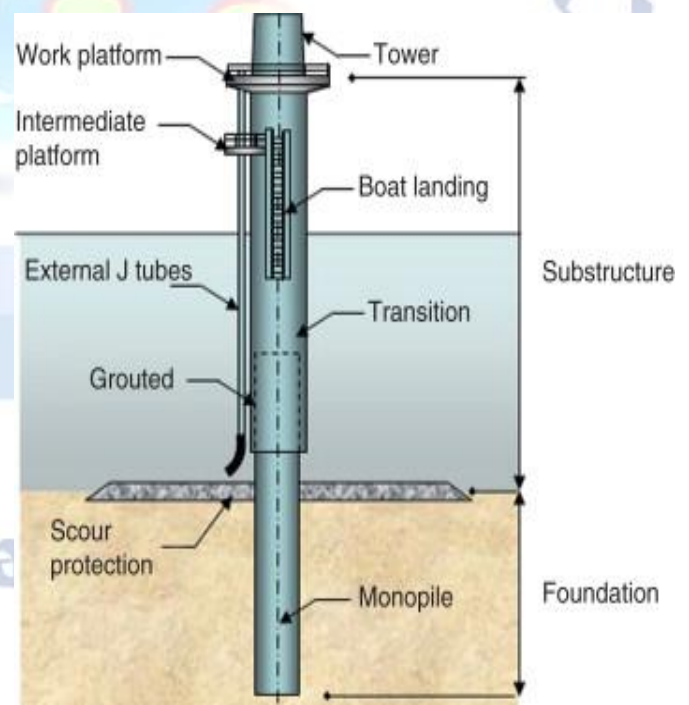
This author mainly explains monopile based offshore structures. it is used for different depths and different conditions. It is also useful for the production of renewable energy. In these decoupling models are used for wind and offshore structures etc. it is mainly used for monopile foundation.

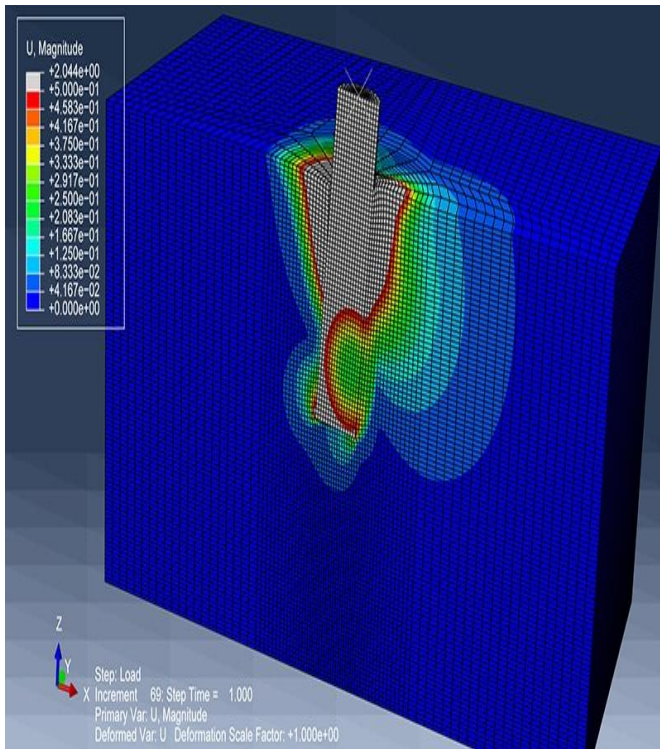
ADVANTAGES OF MONOPILE FOUNDATION OVER GROUP PILE FOUNDATION

- Single foundation
- Range of dia up to 6m
- Minimize the cost of energy
- The thickness of the wall is 150mm
- Uncertainties are reduced
- The weight of the monopile foundation is 650t
- Cylindrical steel tubes are used
- Suitable for water at depth up to 30m
- Simple construction



- Pile dimensions are minimum
- Prevent the risk of installation and cost of materials
- Understanding lifetime performance
- Accurate model and efficient design
- Location of site
- Geometry of pile
- Conditions of loading





Monopile Foundation & FEM Analysis of Monopile foundation

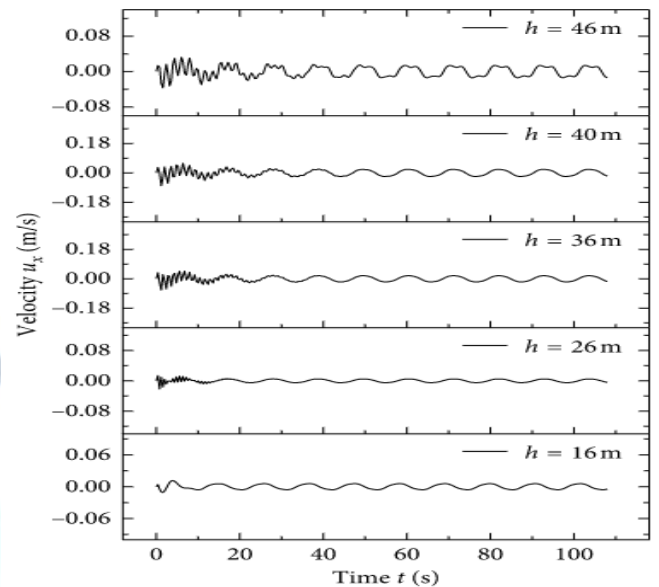
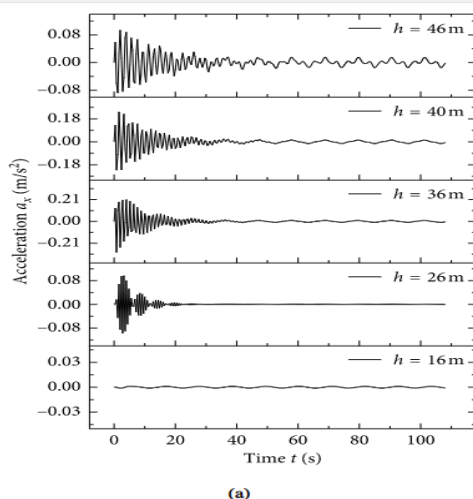
Some of the other design parameters are;

- The diameter of the monopile foundation
- Length of monopile
- The thickness of the wall

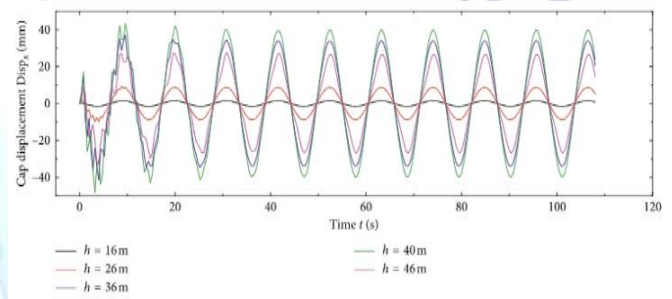
RESULTS

The following are the results of the monopile foundation over the group foundation. In which acceleration and velocity and displacement results are calculated. Following are the responses concerning the time and as well as depth, we can calculate acceleration and velocity and displacement responses.

Response time series under the wave. (a) Acceleration. (b) Velocity. (c) Displacement.



(b)



(c)

CONCLUSION

Monopile foundations are simple and easy to construct. Compared to the group pile foundation, monopile foundations are very good and suitable for any type of soil. It is suitable for the stability of structures and improves performance. By using a monopile foundation we can minimize the overall cost of the structure compared to the group pile foundation and also decrease the number of piles. So, it is economical compared to group pile structures. In this response of monopile foundations are determined. All the results are good and acceptable in conditions. In this monopile foundations are used in bridges with a deep-water condition.

REFERENCES

- [1] Zania, L. V. Andersen, "Effects of soil-structure interaction on the real-time dynamic response of offshore wind turbines on monopiles," *Eng. Struct.*, 2014.
- [2] Gomasa Ramesh, Mandala Sheshu Kumar and Palakurthi Manoj Kumar, "Introduction to Finite Element Methods in Engineering", *International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology*, 6(9): 167-174, 2020.
- [3] NEHRP Consultants Joint Venture, *Soil-Structure Interaction for Building Structures*. 2012.

- [4] Johnson, "Soil-structure interaction," in *Earthquake Engineering Handbook*, 2002.
- [5] Gomasa Ramesh, Doddipati Srinath, Mandala Sheshu Kumar; "Earthquake Resistant of RCC Structures" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-4, Issue-5, August 2020, pp.808-811.
- [6] Bhattacharya, "Experimental validation of soil-structure interaction of offshore wind turbines," *Soil Dyn. Earthq. Eng.*, 2011.
- [7] Majumdar, Lottes, "Development of a three-dimensional iterative methodology using a commercial CFD code for flow scouring around bridge piers," in *ASME 2012 Heat Transfer Summer Conf. Collocated with the ASME 2012 Fluids Engineering Div. Summer Meeting and the ASME 2012 10th Int. Conf. on Nanochannels, Microchannels and Minichannels, HT 2012*, 2012.
- [8] Bhattacharya, Muir, "Dynamic soil-structure interaction of monopile supported wind turbines in a cohesive soil," *Soil Dyn. Earthq. Eng.*, 2013.
- [9] Gomasa Ramesh, Doddipati Srinath, Mandala Sheshu Kumar, "Importance of Dynamic Analysis for RCC Structures", International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology, 6(8): 271-276, 2020.
- [10] Gomasa Ramesh, Dharna Ramya, Mandala Sheshu Kumar; "Health Monitoring of Structures by Using Non-Destructive Testing Methods", International Journal of Advances in Engineering and Management (IJAEM) Volume 2, Issue 2, pp: 652-654.
- [11] Madabhushi, Haigh, "Assessment of bridge natural frequency as an indicator of scour using centrifuge modeling," *arXiv*. 2020.
- [12] Gomasa Ramesh, Dr. Annamalai Rangasamy Prakash, "Repair, Rehabilitation and Retrofitting of Reinforced Concrete Structures", Special Issue 2021, International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT) ISSN: 2278-0181 Published by, www.ijert.org NCACE - 2020 Conference Proceedings.
- [13] J. B. Burland, "Foundation Engineering," *Struct. Eng.*, 2008.
- [14] Dharna Ramya, Gomasa Ramesh and Dr. Annamalai Rangasamy Prakash, "Shear Behavior of Hybrid Fiber Reinforced Concrete", International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology, Vol. 07, Issue 02, February 2021, pp.-79-82.
- [15] Doddipati Srinath, Gomasa Ramesh and Dr. Syed Viqar Malik, "Mechanical Properties of Sustainable Concrete by using RHA and Hydrated Lime", International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology, Vol. 07, Issue 02, February 2021, pp.-83-86.
- [16] Gopu Anil, Gomasa Ramesh and Dr. Annamalai Rangasamy Prakash, "An Experimental Study Investigation on Self Compacting Concrete and Strength Properties by using Fiber Reinforcement", International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology, Vol. 07, Issue 02, February 2021, pp.-93-96.
- [17] Sriramoju Sravani, Gomasa Ramesh and Dr. G. Dinesh Kumar, "Study on Percentage Replacement of Cement by Glass powder for M20 Grade Concrete", International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology, Vol. 07, Issue 02, February 2021, pp: 129-132.
- [18] Bandi Pooja, Gomasa Ramesh and Dr. G. Dinesh Kumar, "Experimental Study on Mechanical Properties of Geopolymer Concrete by using Fly Ash and RHA", International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology, Vol. 07, Issue 02, February 2021, pp.-50-55.