Deterministic Modelling of Hydraulic Static Pile Driver Productivity for Rectangular and Triangular Shaped Piles in Silty Soil

Joko Y.E. Warsito, Jati D.U. Hatmoko, Rusdi H. Ataf

Abstract: Various piles driving equipment can be used for piling in building projects. In densely populated urban area, more environmentally friendly pile driving equipment, such as hydraulic static pile driver (HSPD) is therefore needed. There are important factors influence the HSPD productivity that are implied in treatment of pile in soil, such as soil type, driven pile size, piling depth, and cycle time. While some methods are available to estimate construction productivity, each method has limitations, such as unreliable prediction and difficult implementation. In present research, HSPD productivity in construction project has been estimated by deterministic modelling, so produced the chart model of HSPD productivity of rectangular and triangular shaped piles in silty soil. Data were collected through site observation from five building projects in three cities of Indonesia, i.e. Semarang, Pati, and Solo. A deterministic model has been designed utilizing data of 180 piling points from the five projects and simulation, so was obtained the chart model of HSPD productivity. Validation of the outputs of the model shows a valid result with an average validity value of 95.6% and standard deviation of 3.3%. Sensitivity analysis of these outputs shows an average sensitivity value of 88.25%. The productivity chart is valuable to plan an estimate construction productivity related to the use of HSPD in construction projects.

Keywords: productivity; HSPD; piles; deterministic; chart

I. INTRODUCTION

Rapid urban growth along with population density has caused an increase of infrastructure and building construction projects in recent years in terms of project scale and number. Many of which certainly involve the construction of deep foundation, including pile foundation. Pile foundation has been used in building constructions, bridges, and others structure since before the time. Various piles driving equipment is available. Compared to other types of piling equipment, the operation of HSPD has no vibration, emits low pollution, and produces low noise [1 – 2]. The use of this tool can reduce the loss of complaints from affected communities so that contractors’ benefits are maintained [3].

HSPD uses press-in method to insert driven pile in soil, and can merge grip and push or pull technique. The press-in method offers an alternative technique of pile installation to the urban area, which allows pile installation with minimal noise and vibration [4]. The operation of HSPD involves 3 major steps, i.e. preparing driven pile, pressing driven pile and moving to other piling point. In certain case, it needs welding joint.

Estimating equipment productivity is both an art and a science. An accurate prediction of the productivity is one of the prerequisites for construction project control and planning [5]. There is a lack of HSPD productivity research.

HSPD productivity has been studied in an apartment project [6 –7] and a showroom project [8]. Each studies limited on one site, one pile type, one soil kind, and one piling depth. The studies used cycle time data, which then was analyzed with statistic non-parametric to obtain a productivity value on the site. This value cannot be generalized on other sites due to different conditions they may have. In the method, labor performance has not been considered. In the other hand, a study of equipment productivity has been done by model to produce a productivity chart, i.e. a study of bored pile productivity has been done by various modelling [9], a study of continuous flight auger (CFA) as drilling technique has been done by deterministic method [10], a study of horizontal direction drilling (HDD) as trenchless technology has been done by deterministic method [11]. The chart can be used to plan next project. Therefore, HSPD productivity needs further study to obtain a chart that can be used to plan project.

The pile installation and pile driving equipment productivity is affected by a large number of factors relating to subsurface obstacles, operator experience, and site planning difficulties [12]. The site pre-investigation usually consist of statistical samples around the foundation area that do not cover the entire area. Soil types differ from site to site due to cohesion or stiffness, natural obstacles, and surface infrastructure construction obstacles. Operator skill differs from the one to the others due to experience. HSPD mechanical and piling problems must be considered for site planning. All these problems, no doubt, greatly affect the HSPD productivity on site. A large number of factors greatly affect the HSPD productivity, which is impossible to consider all of them in one study. Based on studies of pile foundation and literature, there are important factors influence the HSPD productivity that are implied in treatment of pile in soil [13].

Revised Manuscript Received on April 09, 2020.

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Published By:
Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering & Sciences Publication

ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-9 Issue-6, April 2020

International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)

Retrieved Number: E2646039520/2020/BEIESP
DOI: 10.35940/ijitee.E2646.049620

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such as soil type, driven pile size, piling depth, and cycle time. Therefore, this study assesses the HSPD productivity considering the above factors.

HSPD productivity requires certain techniques to analyze the problem and to determine the optimal solution. Some methods are available to estimate construction productivity, such as: deterministic, simulation, regression, and Artificial Neural Network (ANN) [14 – 15]. Each method has limitations, such as unreliable prediction and difficult implementation [14]. Due to above-mentioned factors and methods, it is difficult for the researcher to evaluate HSPD productivity in one study. There is lack of research in studying HSPD productivity. Therefore, it is necessary to use certain techniques to analyze the problem. Warsito et al. [16] has studied HSPD productivity using ANN method to produce a good HSPD productivity chart. This chart is valuable for practitioners to plan and to estimate time related to the uses of HSPD for a construction project. In this study, deterministic method is used to assess HSPD productivity, because it is a simple calculation [14], easy to apply [17], and no need many data. The aim of this research is to study HSPD productivity in construction projects using deterministic method. The objective is to produce charts model of HSPD productivity of rectangular and triangular shaped piles in silty soil.

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

A. Data Collection

The data consists of CPT (Cone Penetration Test) data for soil classifying, driven pile size, piling depth, and cycle time. Data were collected through site observation from 5 building projects in 3 cities of Indonesia, i.e. Semarang, Pati, and Solo. Piling in this zone can be generalized for piling in other zone, because has similar characteristic in same soil category. Collected data was divided into 3 main data sets based on soil type, 2 sub main data sets based on driven pile size, 1 set for each size. Within each set, data are classified into 3 categories according to piling depth attributes. Each category has least 30 data point to indicated cycle time. The data were collected for driving triangular 32 cm and for driving rectangular 25 cm, whereas soil bearing capacity data were collected through CPT.

The cycle time (CT) consist of determined and undermined time. Determined time covers preparing time, welding time, and moving time to next piling point. Determined time has fixed value in all soil type. Undetermined time is pressing time. Pressing time is not fixed, because depend on soil bearing capacity. Pressing time data were separated each 6 m piling depth and identified its soil bearing capacity (q_c) so that got 8 data groups. Pressing time and soil bearing capacity data each group were plotted on a chart, for example is shown in Fig. 1, so that got 8 linear equations as shown in Table 1. The CPT data were analized to obtain soil composition.

### Fig. 2. Conceptual model of deterministic modelling.

### Table 1. Pressing time equation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site/Soil Type</th>
<th>Piling Depth (m)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Soil Composition</th>
<th>Pressing Time Equation (q = q_c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 / Sand</td>
<td>0 – 6</td>
<td>$t_p$-DP-□25</td>
<td>Sand 50% + Silt 50%</td>
<td>$y = 0.0039x + 3.2989$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 / Sand</td>
<td>0 – 6</td>
<td>$t_p$-DP-Δ32</td>
<td>Sand 63% + Silt 17%</td>
<td>$y = 0.0158x + 2.4782$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 / Silt</td>
<td>0 – 6</td>
<td>$t_p$-DP-△32</td>
<td>Silt 67% + Clay 17% + Sand 16%</td>
<td>$y = 0.0035x + 2.4984$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 / Clay</td>
<td>0 – 6</td>
<td>$t_p$-DP-□25</td>
<td>Clay 67% + Silt 33% + Silt 33%</td>
<td>$y = 0.0227x + 2.3429$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 / Clay</td>
<td>0 – 6</td>
<td>$t_p$-DP-Δ32</td>
<td>Clay 67% + Silt 33% + Clay 17%</td>
<td>$y = 0.0034x + 3.2661$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 / Clay</td>
<td>0 – 6</td>
<td>$t_p$-DP-△32</td>
<td>Clay 67% + Silt 33% + Clay 17%</td>
<td>$y = 0.0034x + 3.2661$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: $t_p$ = pressing time, DP = Driven Pile, DP1 = First Driven Pile, DP2 = Second Driven Pile

Some other data of cycle time were obtained from simulation based on Table 1. This simulation was used to get data based on the relationship between $q_c$ and pressing time of observed project sites. These equations were used to simulated the pressing time on the other soil bearing capacity. The choosing of equation depends on the similarity of soil bearing capacity and the same size of driven piles. The determined time from observation is collected and chosen randomly, then undetermined time from observation and simulation are added to get the cycle time. There is 180 data of piling point for 2 driven pile size section and 3 piling depth. The collected data sets are split randomly into two data subsets: 70% for modelling and 30% for validation.
The determined and undetermined time are required to construct a driven pile has to be determined before productivity assessment. The design of the deterministic model of HSPD productivity considers the following steps:

(a) Driven pile pressing time determination

Pressing pile has 4 sub-activities: clipped the driven pile by grip of HSPD, pressing the driven pile, loose of grip clipped, and push up of grip. Piling depth has to be divided into equal small depth segment \((d_i)\) appropriate driven pile length as shown in Fig. 3. Pressing time at the beginning of the depth segment is different from that at the end of the segment. Therefore, the segment depth \((d_i)\) has to be so small that the pressing time difference between the upper and lower segment’s edges is small. It is assumed that the pressing time does not change inside each depth segment, so that each average pressing time on the center of depth segment can be used to represent the pressing time through the entire segment [18]. Then, based on Fig. 3, the pressing time \((t_p)\) one segment can be calculated using Equation (1).

\[
\text{Fig. 3. Piling depth segment.}
\]

\[ t_p = \left( \frac{d}{h_i} \right) \sum_{d_{j=1}}^{b} \sum_{p_{i=1}}^{s} \text{minutes} \quad (1) \]

where \(t_p\) is the pressing time, \(d\) is the depth segment, \(h_i\) is pressing length, \(a\) is amount of the maximum sub-activities, \(b\) is amount of the maximum segment, \(j\) is the sub-activity, and \(t_{b}\) is the time sub-activity \(j\) on the segment \(d_i\).

(b) Other activities’ time determination

Other activities’ time consist of preparing time \((t_c)\), welding time \((t_w)\), and moving time to next piling point \((t_m)\). Crane machine prepare of driven pile and stickpress. Welding machine welds of driven pile joint. HSPD move its self to next piling point. Based on the above explaining, the other activities’ time (OAT) can be expressed in Equation (2).

\[ \text{OAT} = t_c + t_w + t_m \text{ minutes} \quad (2) \]

(c) Piling cycle time determination

Piling cycle time is the sum of piling activities’ time that is the pressing time \((t_p)\) and the other activities’ time (OAT). Hence, based on Equations (1) and (2), the piling cycle time (CT) can be calculated by Equation (3).

\[ \text{CT} = t_p + \text{OAT} = t_p + t_c + t_w + t_m \text{ minutes} \quad (3) \]

(d) Normal piling cycle time determination

Skill, effort, conditions, and consistency in each labors are different. A performance rating (PR) value has to be applied for resulting normal time based on Westinghouse Performance Rating is shown in Table 2 [20]. Average activities’ time was adjusted to PR value for resulting normal time each activity. Then, the normal piling cycle time \((C_{TN})\) can be calculated using Equation (4).

\[ C_{TN} = t_p \cdot PR_p + t_c \cdot PR_c + t_w \cdot PR_w + t_m \cdot PR_m \text{ minutes} \quad (4) \]

where \(C_{TN}\) is the normal cycle time, \(PR_p\) is the normal pressing time, \(PR_c\) is the normal preparing time, \(PR_w\) is the normal welding time, and \(PR_m\) is the normal moving time to next piling point.

(e) Productivity model determination

Productivity can be determined after calculating the \(CT_p\) in normal distribution statistic. The outcome is the number of piling point that can be constructed per hour, whereas \(CT_p\) in minutes, so the time has to be converted to hour using 60 minutes/hour. The one cycle of piling result one piling point. Therefore, to calculating productivity, the working time per hour (60 minutes/hour) has to be devided by the \(CT_p\).

The realistic productivity must consider: equipment operation condition, machine maintenance, and operator efficiency. The matters are considered by correction factor (CF) for getting actual productivity estimation [19]. CF is suggested for using Table 3 [21] and Table 4 [22]. Productivity can be calculated using Equation (5).

\[
\text{Table 2. Westinghouse rating system [19]}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SKILL</th>
<th>EFFORT</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>CONSISTENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ 0.15 A1</td>
<td>Superskill</td>
<td>+ 0.13 A1</td>
<td>Excessive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ 0.13 A2</td>
<td>Ideal</td>
<td>+ 0.12 A2</td>
<td>Ideal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ 0.11 B1</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>+ 0.10 B1</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ 0.08 B2</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>+ 0.06 B2</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ 0.06 C1</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>+ 0.05 C1</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ 0.05 C2</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>+ 0.02 C2</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00 D</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>0.00 D</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 0.05 E1</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>- 0.04 E1</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 0.10 E2</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>- 0.08 E2</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 0.16 F1</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>- 0.12 F1</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 0.22 F2</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>- 0.17 F2</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
C_{n} = t_p \cdot PR_p + t_c \cdot PR_c + t_w \cdot PR_w + t_m \cdot PR_m \text{ (minutes)}
\]

\[
\text{Table 3. Job efficiency [20]}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Operation Condition</th>
<th>Machine Maintenance</th>
<th>Machine Maintenance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very poor</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\text{Table 4. Operator efficiency [21]}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator Skill</th>
<th>Operator Efficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deterministic Modelling of Hydraulic Static Pile Driver Productivity for Rectangular and Triangular Shaped Piles in Silty Soil

\[ A_{EM} = \frac{45}{Ct_{n}} \cdot CF \]  

(5)

B. Deterministic Validation

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Deterministic Validation

Validation model was done by comparing the estimation actual productivity and the actual productivity to check the validity percent. The validity factor (VF) and the average validity percent (AVP) term are used to represent the validity of the develop models. The VFs are found expression in fitness percent. Furthermore, the number of VFs that more than a certain limitation was calculated and divided by the number of data from this was got fitness percent. The AVP shows average validity percent of model. The VF and AVP are determined using the Equation (6) and (7) that be modified from [13, 19], respectively:

\[ VF = \frac{AP_{EM}}{AP} \cdot 100\% \]  

(6)

\[ AVP = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} VF}{n} \]  

(7)

where \( i \) is number of data, and \( n \) is maximum number of data.

C. Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analysis checks consistency and stability model outcome. This test was done with changing model input that is the amount driven pile each piling point (ADP). The changing ADP influences pressing time. All pressing time data for sensitivity test were simulated adjusting length driven pile change whereas the other driving activities time are same with modelling data. The new cycle time was used to calculate the productivity for getting new model as applied model (AM). The applied model was compared with the initial model to know its deviation and pattern.

If the models show the same pattern, its mean that the model is consistent and stable. The deviation can be calculated to determine a model confidence degree that is found expression in sensitivity percent. The sensitivity degree can be calculated by Equation (8) that be modified from Bayes Theorem [23].

\[ R = \left( 1 - C \right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \cdot 100\% \]  

(8)

where \( R \) is model sensitivity degree, \( C \) is confidence degree, and \( n \) is maximum number of data.

D. Data Processing

Pressing time and \( q_c \) of 5 building project were processed. Relationship between \( q_c \) and pressing time give a new form in piling process, which result an equation that represents data collection of piling depth (Table 1). The equation in Table 1 can be used to simulate pressing time the other site. Equation selection based on almost similar soil composition and \( q_c \). This method gave robust result.

CPT data every sites were plotted on chart service [24] until was known its soil composition, one of them shows in Fig. 4, reflecting the soil composition of 6%-33% clay soil, 44%-81% silt soil, and 11%-42% sand soil, which is categorized as silty soil. Soil composition and \( q_c \) value each 6 m depth determine pressing time equation based on Table 1. The result pressing time equation simulation for silty soil is shown in Table 5. Its \( q_c \) value enter in the equation so obtain pressing time value. The determined time and the pressing time are added up to get the cycle time, it agrees with Equation (3). The productivity can further be calculated from this cycle time.

Table 5. Simulation of pressing time equation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site/Soil Type</th>
<th>Piling Depth (m)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Soil Composition</th>
<th>( q_c ) (kg/cm²)</th>
<th>Pressing Time Equation (t = q_c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 / Silt</td>
<td>0 – 6</td>
<td>4-DP-□25</td>
<td>Silt 59% + Clay 13% + Sand 17%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>( y=0.0034x+3.2661 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 / Silt</td>
<td>0 – 6</td>
<td>4-DP-□32</td>
<td>Silt 67% + Clay 17% + Sand 16%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>( y=0.0227x+3.2429 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 / Silt</td>
<td>12 – 18</td>
<td>5-DP-□32</td>
<td>Sand 67% + Clay 13%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>( y=0.0039x+3.2989 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 – 6</td>
<td>5-DP1-□32</td>
<td>Clay 67% + Silt 33%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>( y=0.0227x+3.2429 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 – 12</td>
<td>6-DP2-□25</td>
<td>Silt 67% + Clay 33%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>( y=0.0227x+3.2429 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 – 18</td>
<td>5-DP3-□25</td>
<td>Sand 76% + Clay 33%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>( y=0.054x+2.2178 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 – 6</td>
<td>6-DP1-□25</td>
<td>Clay 67% + Silt 33%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>( y=0.054x+2.2178 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 – 12</td>
<td>6-DP2-□32</td>
<td>Silt 67% + Clay 33%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>( y=0.054x+2.2178 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 – 18</td>
<td>5-DP3-□32</td>
<td>Sand 76% + Clay 33%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>( y=0.033x+2.8684 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: tp = pressing time, DP = Driven Pile, DP1 = First Driven Pile, DP2 = Second Driven Pile, DP3 = Third Driven Pile

![Fig. 5. HSPD productivity chart in silty soil.](image)

Data processing in this study has not been done in previous study, in HSPD [6 – 8] or drilling system [9 – 11] study. Relationship between \( q_c \) and pressing time gave a new form in piling process. It resulted an equation that represented data collection in a part of piling depth. The equation was used to simulate other site which has almost similar soil composition and \( q_c \). This method gave robust result.

E. Deterministic Model

Cycle time (CT) consist of determined and undetermined time. Determined time was obtained from 5 building project. Undetermined time or pressing time was obtained from observation and simulation. Determined time or other activities’ time was calculated with Equation (2).
Cycle time can be calculated with Equation (3). Operators have certain skill, effort, condition, and consistency, so need PR to correct the CT. PR value in Table 2 is used for determining normal piling cycle time by Equation (4) for obtaining a normal productivity. CF in Table 3 and Table 4 is used 0.83 in this study. It is based on certain consideration along the observation, so actual productivity can be calculated with Equation (5).

The deterministic model was done for 2 types of driven pile, i.e. triangular ∆32x32x32 cm and rectangular □25x25 cm. Each types of driven pile were calculated for 6 m, 12 m, and 18 m piling depth. The actual deterministic outputs is shown in Fig. 5. The deterministic outputs of actual productivity of model estimation (APₐₑₚₚ) is summarised in Table 6. Fig. 5 shows that a power trend regression type has been suitably used for the equation with R² values of 0.981 and 0.988. The productivity decreases along with the increasing piling depth. The variation of driven pile section sizes also influences the productivity value, that the bigger the section size, the lower level of the productivity.

Table 6. The APₑₚ determinstic model (piling point/hour)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Piling depth (m)</th>
<th>Driven pile section size (cm)</th>
<th>∆32x32x32/2</th>
<th>□25x25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.77</td>
<td>8.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>5.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>3.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The chart of HSPD productivity is different from bore pile productivity in previous study [19] as shown in Fig. 6. The different is caused by work and approachment method difference. HSPD work method is pressing until end bearing each piling depth part, which pressing time is influenced by soil bearing capacity and soil friction, whereas change of its productivity is not linier. In the other hand, approachment method uses power trend regression type from observation and simulation data whereas result is the warped chart. Bor pile work method is boring, usually in soft soil, which boring time is influenced by soil hardness and soil friction, whereas change of its productivity is linier. In the other hand, approachment method uses linier line from questionnaire, site interview, and telephone call data whereas result is the linier chart. Similarities of them are productivity turn down along with depth increase and the chart useful for planning in next project.

The result of research adds a new knowledge about HSPD productivity chart and a media for learning of productivity. The HSPD productivity chart and its equation can easy apply on site for estimating of productivity on construction project. Furthermore, it can determine project cost. If unit price of equipment rent, labor pay, and materials are known, then project cost will be known too.

F. Model Validation

Validation is so important because a model cannot be used in practice unless it is valid. The outputs of model in Table 6 have to be validated by validation subset data so that it can be used for productivity estimating. There is 54 data to validate that outputs, 9 validation data each output. The validation factor (VF) can be obtained from Equation (6). If the model provides close numbers to the validation data, it is valid and can be used to represent this process in the real practice. In addition, the average validity percentage (AVP) is calculated using Equation (7), as well as standard deviation (SD) of VF, at 95% and 85% level of validity of data fitness. On VF > 95% of the model output has 70.4% data fitness and on VF > 85% of the model output has 100% data fitness, it means that the model is valid to HSPD productivity estimating. The AVP shows a high value (95.6%) and small SD (3.3%), it means that the model is a good model.

G. Model Sensitivity

The model has been built using composition of ADP: 1, 2, 3 in order following the piling depth. The composition of ADP changes to 2, 3, 4 as model input, which causes the productivity to change due to the amount of welding activities. The new data was used for modelling to produce a new productivity known as applied model (AM). Both AM and APₑₚ points were compared to get deviation to obtain sensitivity degree using Equation (7). From the calculation R = 88.98% for driven pile ∆32x32x32 cm and R = 87.59% for driven pile □25x25 cm. Pattern of AM and APₑₚ charts are shown in Fig. 7. The pattern and R values showed good condition, it means that the model is consistence and stable.

[1] Fig. 6. Chart of bore pile productivity in clay soil [19]
Deterministic Modelling of Hydraulic Static Pile Driver Productivity for Rectangular and Triangular Shaped Piles in Silty Soil

H. Model Validation

This model has advantages, i.e. the model is simple, the program easy to apply, the chart is easy used and to modify. This model has limitations, however, that the CF is difficult to determine and the model does not explain actual productivity base on real situation, as actual data of loose productivity and delay time is difficult to collect.

III. CONCLUSION

The silty soil in this study has composition: 6%-33% clay soil, 44%-81% silt soil, and 11%-42% sand soil. The deterministic output is known as actual productivity of model estimation (APEM) that is: on driven pile triangular Δ2x32x32 cm, respectively is 8.77, 5.75, 3.83 piling point/hour at 6, 12, 18 m piling depth; and on driven pile rectangular 25x25x25 cm, respectively is 8.36, 5.09, 3.63 piling point/hour at 6, 12, 18 m piling depth.

The deterministic outputs have been validated by comparing with validation collected data. The VF and AVP concepts have been designed to check the fitness degree of the designed deterministic. The value of AVP = 95.6% and SD = 3.3%, which are fairly good and acceptable. Sensitivity analysis has been done by changed input model so that was resulted an applied model (AM). Both AM and AP EM points resulted the same pattern, it means that the model is consistence and stable.

This research has produced a chart of HSPD productivity in silty soil using rectangular and triangular shaped piles. This chart is a novelty of knowledge as innovation of bore pile in silty soil, respectively is 8.36, 5.09, 3.63 piling point/hour at 6, 12, 18 m piling depth.

The chart is valuable to plan and to estimate time related to the potential chart.

Future research can be done on developing productivity chart for different pile driving type, pile sizes and piling depths.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This study was supported by PT. Multi Beton Karya Mandiri. The authors wish to express gratitude and appreciation to many people who helped in the completion of this paper. We thank Mr. Zainal Habib, Mr. Eko Suyoto for taking us to the site and helping us in collecting the data.

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