Subject Index

A

Acid rain, China Coast, 154
Adhesion, 267-280
Adhesive force (*see* Adhesion, Marine clay)
Anchorage, of foundation piles, 31-33 (figs.)
Arctic offshore construction, 37-38
Artificial islands (*see* Foundation engineering)
Atlantic Ocean, 75, 76 (fig.)

B

Bearing capacities, 239 from stress wave measurements, 213, 232-235 (fig.), 236 prediction of, in pile driving analysis of offshore platforms, 345 Bohai gulf, China, 140 Bondings, microfabric features of marine soils, 183-187 (figs.) Boring, 239-255 Braithwaite screw pile, 240, 241-242 (tables)

С

Caisson islands (hybrid), 38, 39 (fig.) Caplock behavior, offshore platforms pile driving analysis, 353 Carbonates, 74-111 China coastline environment, 139

offshore engineering, 139 offshore geology and geography, 355-362 late Quaternary sediments, 140 Shanghai soils, geotechnical properties, 162-169 (figs., tables), 329 Classification, of marine soils, 179 (table), 183-193 (figs.), 194 (table) Clays, 112-121, 239, 296, 306 adhesion, 267 Clays, China coast, 154, 157 geotechnical properties, 156 (table), 158 (table) Clays, continental shelf, 84-85 Clays, effect of cyclic loading on, 31, 94, 95-99 (figs.), 101-104 (figs.) Clays, elastic foundations, 113-120 (figs.) Clays, highly fissured, 10 Clays, marine, 267 Climatology, China Coast related to structural design, 149 Coastal engineering, 139, 149 "Cognac" platform, 7 Composition, of marine soils physical properties, 179 (table) Compressibility marine soils, 193 Shanghai soils, 161-169 (figs., tables) Compression, of piles, 30, 228 Cone penetration test, deepwater siting, 10-12

Cone penetrometer, 12 Consolidation, 92-93 (figs.), 112-121 (figs.), 161-177

- behavior of central pacific sediments, 83 (fig.) clays, 84 (fig.)
- Continental shelf soils, 84-85
- Cracks, effect in pile driving, 222-224 (figs.)
- Cyclic loading, 25-27 (figs.), 30, 42, 94-99 (figs.), 102-104 (figs.), 306
 - earthquake-induced pore pressure, 292
 - pile behavior under, 325-326
 - pore pressure curves for sand, 125 (figs.), 286 (fig.), 287, 291 (fig.), 296-297
 - seismic design of offshore platform, 281-294
 - stress-strain relationships, 288-289 (figs.), 290-291 (figs.), 296
 - wave analysis, 302, 303 (fig.)

D

Damages, 256 Damping, 99 Data management, 51-73 Daxinan mountain range, East China, 140 Deepwater platform concepts, 7 Deformation, 256 beneath gravity structures, 295 Diagenesis, 77 Differenial settlements, 256 Dilatometer, for in-situ marine testing, 12 Displacement, 295 Donghai Sea, East China Coast, soils, 161-162 Drill shins, 52-59, 54 (fig.), 56 (fig.)

Drill ships, 52-59, 54 (fig.), 56 (fig.), Fatigue analysis, for fixed platforms, 58 (fig.), 59 (fig.) 30

carrier tools, 60-61 (figs.)

carrier tools, wireline samplers, 61 Driveability analysis

- offshore platforms, pile driving, 345-354
- Dynamic pile testing analysis, 24, 30, 306
- Dynamic response, 18-20, 19 (fig.), 36
- Dynamic soil properties, 124, 306-328
 - sand, pore water pressure, 125-131 (figs.)

E

Earthquake activity, and seafloor instability, 12 Earthquakes China Coast, 149, 150 (fig.), 151

design of offshore platforms for, 281

Elastic foundations, 113-120 (figs.), 329, 335-341

- Engineering geology, China Coast, 139
 - microstructure classification of soils, 178
 - physical properties of soils, 179 (table)
- Engineering properties, marine soils 178-195

Environmental conditions related to coastal structural design, 149-151, 150 (fig.)

- Equations, elastic foundations, 113-120
- Erosion, deep-water soil, 41-42 Expansion, 51-73

F

Finite element, 295 Flumes, hydraulic, 13 Foochow poles, 239, 240 (see also Piles) Footing, evaluation of, 36 (fig.) Foundation anchorage, 31-33 (figs.) Foundation engineering, 329, 345 Arctic, 39-40 China coast, 147–148, 149, 161 offshore exploration and production structures, types, 38-40 (fig.) offshore gravity structures, 306 offshore permafrost, 37 offshore site investigations, 9, 41-43 pile supported pier, 256 piles, analysis of, 199 piles, bearing capacity of, 212 piling, in Shanghai soils, 239 platform design, 14-15 platform alternatives, 8 (fig.), 32-35 platforms on sand, 15 soil properties, 33-37 Frankl piles, 240, 241-242 (tables) Friction resistance, skin in pile load tests, 220-221 (fig.)

G

Geology, China Coast, 149
Geotechnical data, 81 (table)
Geotechnology, China Coast, 149
Gravity platforms, field performance, 14-16, 17-18 (figs.)
Gravity platforms, dynamic soilstructure, 36
Gravity platforms, soil models for, 329-344
Gravity platforms, steel and concrete, 39-40 (fig.)
Gravity structures
behavior when subjected to waves, 297

Ekofisk platform, analysis of, 298–300 (figs.)

Ground motion in sands, 293

H

Hainan Island, soils, 157, 159 Hammer efficiency in pile load tests, 212–213, 219– 220 (fig.), 223 Hong Kong soils, 157

Honan Road Bridge, timber piles, 246 (fig.)

I

In-situ testing deepwater equipment, development of, 10, 12 drill ships, 52-69 (figs.) platforms on sand foundations, 15 seabed control unit for, 11 (fig.) sensors, 64-67 (figs.) Instrumentation, 345-354

J

Jacket platform, 7 Jack-up platforms, 34 (fig.) Jiaoliao rise, China, 140

L

Landslide, China Coast, 149 Lateral forces, 199 design of offshore platforms, 281 on a large pipe pile, 306-328 Liquefaction, 74, 122 Load transfer, in strain-softening soil, 24 (fig.) Loads, 16, 199, 295, 306 cyclic tensile, on piles subjected to, 26 (fig.) lateral, on a large pipe pile, 306-328 Loads (cont.) soil elements, behavior of, 27 (figs.) stress, on offshore pile foundations, 22-33 Loess soils, China coast, analysis, 180 (table) Luliang mountains, China, 140

Μ

Marine borers geographical distribution, 154, 155 (table) Marine clay, 267 (see also Clays) China Coast, geotechnical properties, 156 (table) tests for adhesion of in offshore structures, 268-269, 271-277 (tables, figs.) Marine environment, 77, 79 (fig.), 80-101 (figs.), 106-107 (tables) Marine geotechnology, 7, 199-211, 267 Marine pollution, China Coast, 152, 154 Marine science, 161 China coast, 149 Marine sediments, 76-77, 78-79 (figs.), 81-82, 104-107, 106-107 (tables), 161, 178 Changjiang River, 140 Guangxi Province, 144-145 (figs., table) Nanulijiang Province, 146 (fig.) physical and mechanical properties of, 140-147, 141 (fig.), 142-143 (tables) Marine soils, China Coast, analysis, 181-182 (figs.), 183 (table) microfabric, 183-187 (figs.) microstructure types, 187-193 (figs.)

and engineering properties, 193-195

classification, 194 (table)

physical properties, 179-180 (tables), 357-360

Marine structures, coastal design, 149, 159

Microfabric, in marine soils, 183-187 (figs.)

Microstructures, types and classification, in marine soils, 187-194 (figs., table)

Modulus, 74

Ν

New Cathynia structure system East China controlled by, 140

0

Ocean basins, 106-108 (tables) Ocean soils, 51, 84-99 (figs.) Offshore structures, 5, 8 (fig.), 355 (see also Piles, Platforms) gravity supported, China coast summary, 355-362 pile supported, China coast axial capacity, 360 driveability, 361 lateral capacity, 360-361 summary, 355-362 coastal design, 149 deepwater drilling procedures, control of, 9 gravity platforms, in-situ testing, 15 - 16oil-drilling craft, in shallow water, 267, 268 (fig.) adhesive force of marine clay, tests, 268-269 (figs.) operations, 51 platforms, pile driving analysis of, 345-354 site investigations, 9-12

- Oil-drilling craft, in shallow water, 267, 268 (fig.)
 - tests for adhesive force of soil, 268, 269 (fig.)

Oil tank foundation design

- Shanghai soils, 169, 170 (fig.), 171-176 (tables, figs.)
- Overconsolidation, of marine sediments, 82, 83 (fig.), 86-90 (figs.), 91 (table)
- Р Pacific Ocean, 75 Pelagic clay, 77 Percussion sampling, 9-10 Permafrost, 7, 10, 37 Permeability, Shanghai soils, 161-169 (figs., tables) Piers (supports), 256, 257 (fig.) repair of, 265-266 Piezocone, for in-situ marine testing, 12 Pile driving, 216–220 analysis, offshore, 345-347 (figs.) hammer performance, 217, 223, 346 point resistance, 228-230 (figs.) determined from stress wave measurements, 224-225 (figs.), 226-227 (figs.) stresses during, 218 (figs.) Pile foundations, 20, 21 (fig.), 22-25 anchorage, 32-33 (figs.) deformation of piles, 260 (fig.), 261 loading test curves, 245 (fig.) offshore, installation and control, 22 - 33offshore platforms, Gulf of Bohai, 345 on soft soils, 242-243, 257 (fig.) platform alternatives, 8 (fig.)

settlement of, 247, 249 (fig.), 265 settlement of pier, 259 (fig.)

- cause of damage to piles, 262-263 (figs.)
- shallow sand layers, 247
- slope stability of pier, 261
- soft clay, gain in capacity, 242-243, 250-251 (figs.), 252-254
- soil profiles, 244 (fig.), 258 (fig.) soil response, 201-202, 202-203 (table)

tripod steel tower on piles, 21 (fig.)

- Pile load behavior, 22, 24 (fig.), 26-27 (figs.), 29 (fig.), 31 (fig.), 32-33 (figs.),
 - effect of pile imperfections on, 222 (fig.), 262-265 (figs.)
 - equations, 200, 214-215, 216-217, 223-227
 - loading test curves, 240, 241-242 (tables, figs.), 245 (fig.)
 - model, 215 (fig.)
 - skin friction, 246, 251 (fig.), 252-253
 - soil properties, 199-205 (figs., tables), 208-209 (figs.), 210
 - tests, stress load measurements, 212-213, 219, 235-236, 245 (fig.)
- Pile properties, 202, 206-207 (figs.), 240
- Piles, 177, 212, 306
 - as pier supports, 256-257 (fig.)
 - bearing capacity, 352 (fig.)
 - offshore platforms, 348-349 (figs.)
 - penetration resistance, 349-351
 - seismic design for offshore platforms, 281-282, 283 (fig.)
 - settlement, 353 (fig.)
 - types of piles, 240, 241-242 (tables)
- Piles, sand compaction, 246
- Pipeline safety, and seafloor instability, 12, 41-42

Pipe pile analysis pile flexibility index, 324 under static and dynamic loads, 306-328 Platform anchorage, 20-24 load deformation behavior, 25 Platforms, gravity, field performance, 14 Platforms, jack-up, 34 (fig.) Platforms, mat-supported, on soft seabeds, 35 Platforms, single-base, stability, 14-15 Pore pressure, 14-15, 281 beneath gravity structures, 295-297, 301 (fig.) caused by cyclic loading, 42, 102-104 (figs.), 285, 286 (fig.) design of offshore platforms in sands, 281 equations, 284-285 on offshore structures, 268-269, 272-273 (figs.) on piles, load studies, 22-23, 30 testing for, on sands, 122, 123 (table), 125-133 (figs.), 130-134 (figs.) Pore pressure measurements, 10 Post cyclic behavior, 74-111 Precompression, 74 Pressures, 267 Push sampling, advantages, 9-10

Q

Qinglin mountain range, China, 140 Quarternary sediments, 139

R

Rainfall, China Coast, 153 (table) Raymond pile, 240 Red soils, energy analysis, 180 (table) Rest pressure coefficient, 161–177 Rheology, 112–121, equations Rigid foundations (*see* Gravity platforms) Rotary drilling, 51–73

S

Samplers, 51-73 Sampling equipment, 12 Sampling, seabed control unit for, 11 (fig.) Sands, 281, 296-297 east China, late Quaternary strata, 139 seismic response, 281 shallow layers, as pile foundations, 247 testing for stress, 122, 123 (table) Scour, around foundation pile, 31 (fig.), 41-42 Seafloor instability, 12, 13 (fig.) Seafloor pipelines, 13 Sedimentation. 76 Sediments, calcareous, 10 Sediments, marine, 76, 82 (fig.), 83 effect of cyclic loading on, 94-97 (figs.) Seismic investigations design of offshore platforms, 281-295 Seismic profiling, 12 Seismic response, offshore platforms, 20 Sensors, in-situ soil testing, 64 (fig.), 65 calibration, 66-67 (fig.) Shanghai soils (see also China coastline) geotechnical properties, 162-169 (tables, figs.) Shear strength, 74 Shear stresses, 296-297

Site investigations, 9-12, 36-37, 42-43, 52, 53 (fig.) in-situ testing systems, 67-70 pile driving analysis, Gulf of Bohai, 345 Silts, 10 Skin friction resistance, 248 (table) empirical rules for, 246 in pile load tests, 220-221 Soft clay (see Clays) Soft ground, 256 Soil deepwater sites, 10, 12, 42-43, 56-70, 77, 85 dynamic and mechanical properties, 308-312 (figs.) Soil dynamics, 161, 199, 239, 329 deepwater, 7 marine soils in China, 179 (table) testing procedures, 308 tests on a large pipe pile, 306-328 equations, 313-325 summary of results, 308, 309-310 (figs.) Soil models, 329-344 boundary conditions, 330, 331 (fig.) Soil, piles subjected to lateral loads, 29.306 Soil properties, 311-312, 334-338 (tables) effects of cyclic loading, 25-29 (figs.), 37, 42 elasticity, 332-334 Dunan-Chang model, 334, 336 (table) elastoplastic model, 335 viscoelastic soil model, 338, 339-340 (figs.) lateral load, on large pipe pile, 311 (table) Songliao plain, China, 140 Statistical analysis, 161-177 Strain rate, cyclic loads, 25-33

Stress analysis, 212, 297 beneath gravity structures, 295, 301 (figs.) Ekofisk platform, 298-300 (figs.) concrete piles, 212-213 effects of soil behavior, 42 finite element method, 297 marine soils, 99 mechano-lattice technique, 297 strain curves, 295 stress path method (elastic plus plastic), 297 testing for, sand, 122, 123 (table) Stress wave measurements in pile load tests, 212-213, 219, 234-236 skin friction resistance, 220-221 (figs.) Stress wave theory, 345-354 Structure, of marine soils, 178-195 Submarine soils, 77 Submersibles, 51-73 Svagr pile, 240, 241-242 (tables)

Т

Taihang mountains, China, 140 Taiwan soils, 152 (fig.), 157 Takechi pile, 240, 241-242 (tables) Tectonics, China coast, 139-148 Tension, piles, 30 TLP (Tensile leg piles), 9 (fig.) long-term creep behavior of piles, 25 Triaxial tests, 306 Typhoons, China Coast, 151-152, 153 (fig.)

V

Vane shear, 12 Vibration tests, on large pipe pile, 311, 313 (table) Vibro pile and vibro-enlarged pile, Winkler elastic foundation, 113 240 (figs.) Viscoelastic foundation, 113 (fig.) equations, 329-344 Viscosity 112-121 (figs.) Volcanoes, China coast, 150 (fig.), 151, 152 (fig.) Xiangqian rise, China, 140

W

Wave analysis, 303, 345-355 Weather, China Coast, 149 Wind, China Coast, 149, 151, 152-153 (figs.)

Z

Zonation, China Coast, 149 as factor in stability of structures, 159