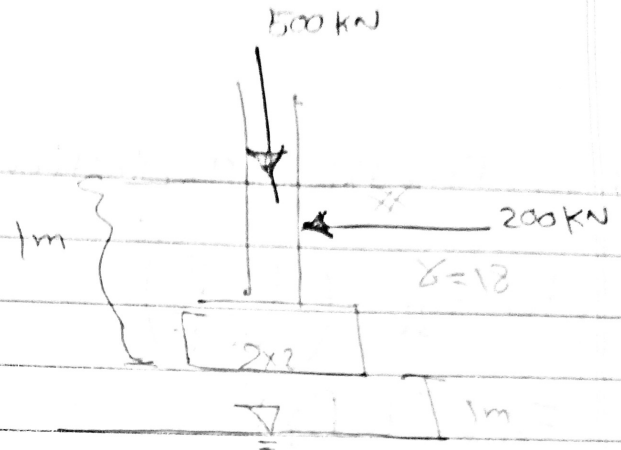


→ Example:

check safety against

Bearing Capacity?

↪ find F.S.P?



$$\Rightarrow F.S. = \frac{Q_{ult}}{Q_{all}} = \frac{q_{ult} \times A}{500}$$

$$K = 20$$
$$c = 30 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

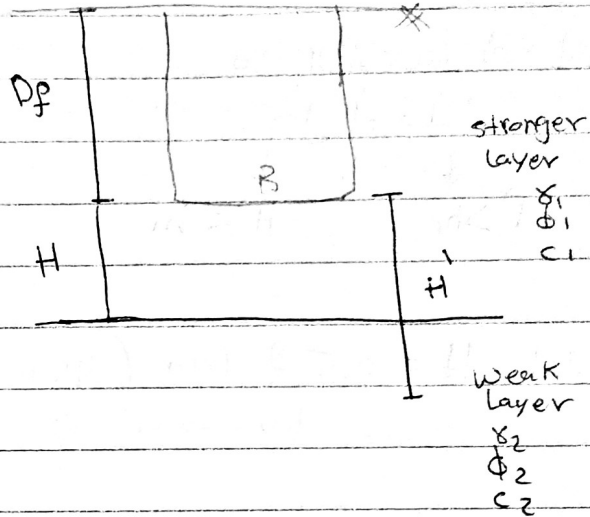
→ q_{ult} → General Bearing Capacity Equation.

* Bearing Capacity of layered soils:-

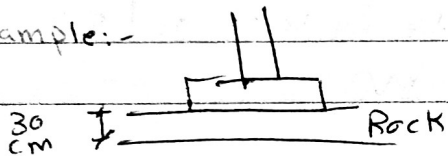
- Assume the foundation material is : (a) homogenous (c, ϕ, γ are constant)
- (b) Extend to a great depth.

* 1: $H < B$

- stronger layer \Rightarrow Punching Shear failure
- weaker layer \Rightarrow General Shear failure



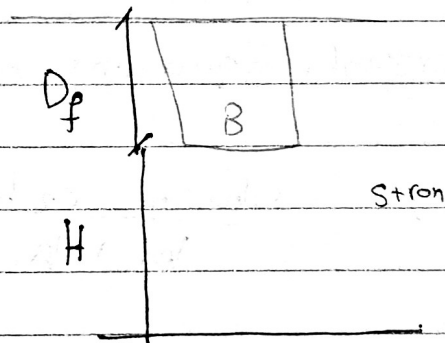
Example:-



مثال: ضغط الأساس في التربة الضعيفة والصلبة
 التربة
 الصخر

* 2: $H > B$

- Failure in the top layer.



- $H \Rightarrow$ الفشل في الطبقة الأضعف (Failure in the weaker layer)
- $H' \Rightarrow$ الفشل في الطبقة الأعمق (Failure in the deeper layer)

\Rightarrow IF $H' > H$ then the failure surface expected to extend to the bottom layer

$$H' = 0.5B \tan(45 + \frac{\phi}{2})$$

$$H' = 2B$$

الفشل في الطبقة الأعمق
 الفشل في الطبقة الأضعف

نقطة الفشل

* Bowels procedure:

1] Total thickness

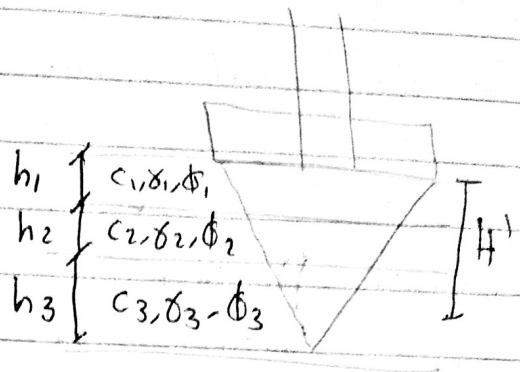
$$H' < \frac{0.5 B \tan(45 + \frac{\phi}{2})}{2B}$$

لو ان القوة بس لحد اذا الفيلتر

سجل او قتل

$$H' > h_1$$

$$H' < h_1$$



2] Calculat $H = 0.5 B \tan(45 + \frac{\phi_v}{2})$: solve By trial and Error
 assume $\phi_v \rightarrow H' \rightarrow$ check ϕ_v

3] Convert the whole layer to one layer with $C_{avg}, \phi_{avg}, \delta_{avg}$.

4] Use Terzaghi Equations or the General Equation.

$$\Rightarrow C_{avg} = \frac{c_1 h_1 + c_2 h_2 + \dots + c_n h_n}{k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \phi_{avg} = \frac{h_1 \tan \phi_1 + h_2 \tan \phi_2 + \dots + h_n \tan \phi_n}{h_1 + h_2 + \dots + h_n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_{avg} = \frac{\delta_1 h_1 + \delta_2 h_2 + \dots + \delta_n h_n}{h_1 + h_2 + \dots + h_n}$$

• Example : check Multiple :-

$$H' = 0.5(2) \tan(45 + \frac{10}{2}) = 1.19$$

$$H' = 2 \times 2 = 4 > h_c$$

⇒ Multiple

• Assume $\phi_{avg} = 15^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow H' = 1.3 \text{ m}$$

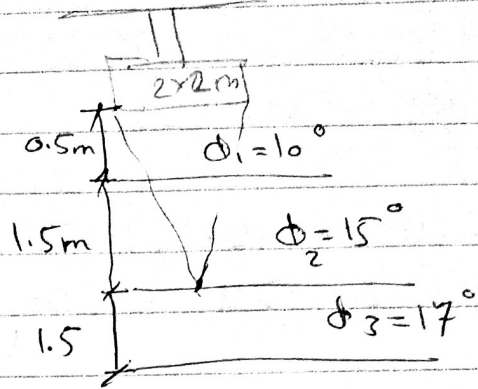
$$\tan \phi_{avg} = \frac{0.5 \tan 10 + 0.8 \tan 15}{1.3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi_{avg} = 13.09^\circ \rightarrow$$

Excluded ϕ_{avg}

$$\phi_{avg} = 13.09^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow H' = 0.5 B \tan(45 + \frac{13.09}{2}) = 1.26 \text{ m}$$



← ϕ_{avg} ← C_{av} ← ϕ_{avg} ← C_{av}

* special Cases :-
 - إذا استنتجنا أنه إذا اختلفت عن التربة
 - بعد من نتنا كذا إذا هي حالة خاصة، ونقول عليها ونقول على كل شيء استنتجنا.

□ Top layer ⇒ strong sand ⇒ ϕ لا شيء
 bottom layer ⇒ saturated soft clay ⇒ c شيء

$$\Rightarrow q_{ult} = \underbrace{(1 + 0.2 \frac{B}{L})}_{q_{bd}} 5.14 C_2 + \underbrace{\gamma_1 H^2 (1 + \frac{B}{L})}_{\text{Punching Shear resistance}} \left(4 + \frac{20P}{H}\right) \underbrace{k_s \frac{\tan \phi_1}{B}}_{\text{Punching Shear resistance}} + \gamma_1 D_f \leq q_{top}$$

$$\Rightarrow q_{top} = \gamma_1 D_f N_{q1} F_{qs(1)} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma B N_{\gamma 1} F_{\gamma s(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_s \Rightarrow \frac{q_2}{q_1} = \frac{5.14 C_2}{0.5 \gamma_1 B N_{\gamma 1}}$$

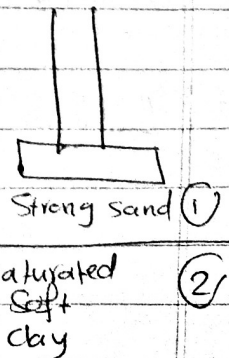
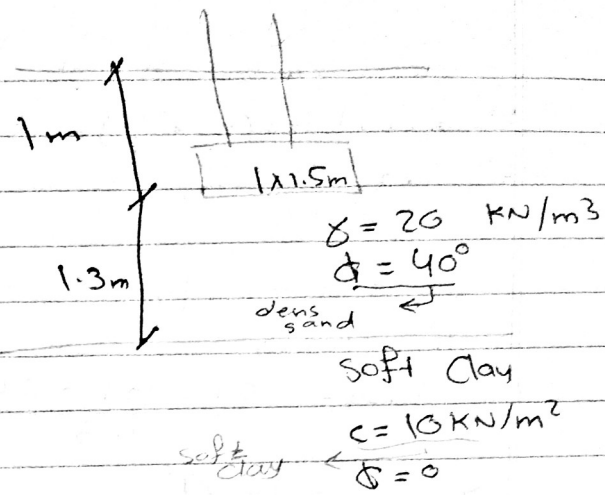


Fig 3.21 k_s و c و ϕ

Example:

Find the gross Ultimate Bearing Capacity!



$$H' = 0.5(D) \tan(45 + \frac{\phi}{2}) = 1.08 \text{ m}$$

$H' = 2B = 2 \text{ m} > H' \Rightarrow$ so multiple layer.

Special Case:-

$$q_{ult} = (1 + 0.2 \frac{B}{L}) 5.14 c_2 + \gamma_1 H^2 (1 + \frac{B}{L}) (1 + \frac{2D_f}{H}) k_s \frac{\tan \phi_1}{B} + \gamma_1 D_f$$

$$\frac{q_2}{q_1} = \frac{5.14(10)}{0.5(20)(1)(109.41)} = 0.05 \rightarrow k_s = 2.4$$

$$q_{ult} = (1 + 0.2 \frac{1}{1.5}) (5.14 \times 10) + 20(1.3)^2 (1 + \frac{1}{1.5}) (1 + \frac{2 \times 1}{1.3}) \frac{(2.4) \tan 40}{1} + 20(1)$$

$$= 367 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$q_{top} = \gamma_1 D_f N_q F_{q_1} + \frac{1}{2} B \gamma_1 N_{\phi_1} F_{\gamma_1}(1)$$

$$F_{q_1}(1) = 1 + \frac{1}{1.5} \tan 40 = 1.56$$

$$F_{\gamma_1}(1) = 1 - 0.4 (\frac{1}{1.5}) = 0.73$$

$$q_{top} = 20(1)(64.2)(1.56) + \frac{1}{2}(1)(20)(109.41)(0.73) = 2800 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

So $q_{ult} = 367 \text{ kN/m}^2$

← Multip. of safety factor

FS = 3 ← 1000 kN safe load

$$\frac{q_{ult}}{3} = q_{all} \approx 120 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1000}{120} \approx 8 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\frac{q_{top}}{3} = q_{all} \approx 900 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1000}{900} \approx 1 \text{ m}^2$$

← safe load

2] Top layer \Rightarrow stronger sand ($c_1 = c_2 = 0$)
 bottom layer \Rightarrow weaker sand

$$q_{ult} = \delta_1 (D_f + H) N_{q_2(z)} F_{qs(z)} + \frac{1}{2} \delta_2 B N_{q_2(z)} F_{qs(z)} + \delta_1 H^2 \left(1 + \frac{B}{L}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2D_f}{H}\right) \frac{q_{s \text{ sand}_1}}{B} - \delta_1 H \leq q_{top}$$

\downarrow
q bottom

$$q_{top} = \delta_1 D_f N_{q_1(z)} F_{qs(z)} + \frac{1}{2} \delta_1 B N_{q_1(z)} F_{qs(z)}$$

$$\frac{q_2}{q_1} = \frac{\delta_2 N_{q_2(z)}}{\delta_1 N_{q_1(z)}}$$

ks: punching shear coeff
 $p(\delta), f(q_2)$
 $\frac{q_2}{q_1}$

3] Top layer \Rightarrow stronger saturated clay ($\phi_1 = \phi_2 = 0$)
 bottom layer \Rightarrow weaker saturated clay

$$q_{ult} = \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{0.2B}{L}\right) 5.14 c_2}_{q_{bottom}} + \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{B}{L}\right) \frac{(2c_a H)}{B}}_{q_{top}} + \delta_1 D_f \leq q_t$$

$$q_{top} = \left(1 + \frac{0.2B}{L}\right) 5.14 c_1 + \delta_1 D_f$$

c_a : adhesion factor
 \hookrightarrow between two diff materials.
 (concrete + soil)

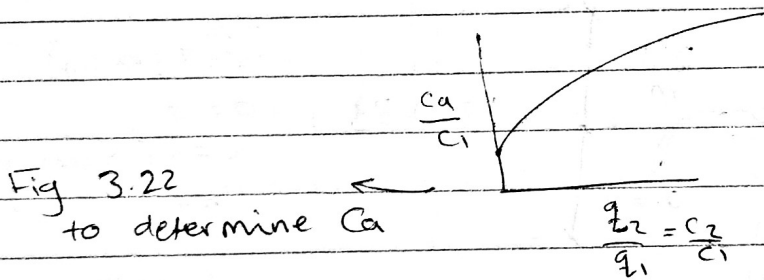


Fig 3.22
 to determine c_a

\circ cohesion \Rightarrow between molecules of one material

« في الحالة السابقة الطبق (على) طبق (طبقة العلوية) »

4] Top layer \Rightarrow weaker saturated clay
 bottom layer \Rightarrow stronger saturated clay

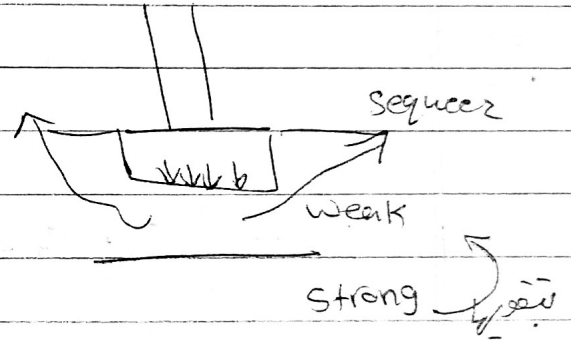
$$q_{ult} = q_{t1} + (q_{b1} - q_{t1}) \left(\frac{H}{B} \right)^2 \geq q_{t2}$$

$$q_{t1} = \left(1 + 0.2 \frac{B}{L} \right) N_c C_1 + \gamma_1 D_f$$

$$q_{b1} = \left(1 + 0.2 \frac{B}{L} \right) N_c C_2 + \gamma_2 D_f$$

داد لو واضحنا هاي الحالة عتوق العمل بنفضل نفاكيا أد
 تنزل للطبقة القوية في حال

كان سلك الطبقة القوية
 كليل <<



في هاي الحالة عننا طبقتين

clay

التي فوقه أضعف

من التي تحتها، إذا سلك

Case #4

ع

سألة
 الطبقة
 التي عليها
 القوية
 بظرفزة

إذا سلك
 Multiple failure
 or single failure

0.91
 m

0.61
 m

1.22 x 1.83

$\gamma = 17.3 \text{ kN/m}^3$

$\phi = 0$

$c = 57.5 \text{ kN/m}^2$

γ_{sat}

$\gamma = 19.7$

$\phi = 0$

$c = 120 \text{ kN/m}^2$