

إعداد : محمد السفاريني لجنة المدني – سيفلتي



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية

ما قبل البدء أريد القول بعض الأمور الهامة , هذه الدوسية تم تعديلها لكي تشمل سلايدات الدكتور ة وأسئلة الكتاب كأفكار شاملة و أسئلة السلايدات , الحفظ والفهم .

تم شرح هذه المادة على قناة اللجنة ولكن الشرح كان على الدوسية القديمة , هذه الدوسية فقط تم توضيح بعض الأرقام وفي حال عدم فهمك , عليك حضور الفيديوهات , فيديوهات قصيرة وشاملة بإذن الله .

سيتم توفير ملحق شامل ل الجداول وبسم الله نبداً

☐ Lateral Earth Pressure



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية



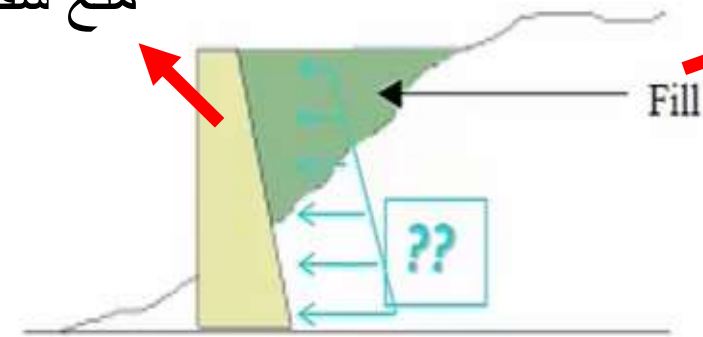
دراسة هذا الموضوع مهم لأنه يدخل في تصميم المنشآت الساندة مثل الأنفاق والطرق السريعة وحماية المنشآت وغيرها الكثير .

Retaining wall

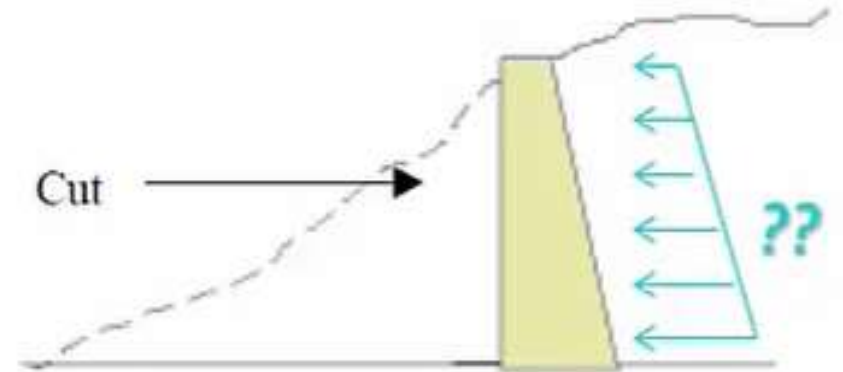
الجدار الإستنادي يوضع دعماً إما ل الردم أو الحفر كما توضح هذه الصور .

منع سقوط التربة

ل التربة



Retaining Wall to Support a Fill.



Retaining Wall to Support a Cut.

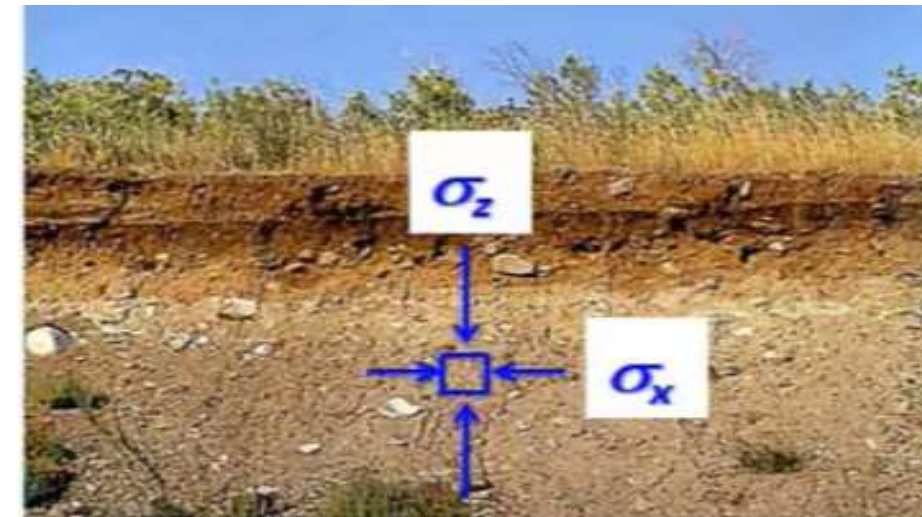
يوجد مصطلحين علينا فهمهم جيدا ما قبل البدء :

لدينا كوب ماء وفي حالة الظروف المستقرة يكون هذا الماء تكون خصائصه متجانسة في جميع الإتجاهات لذلك الضغط الرأسي يساوي الضغط الأفقي أو في إتجاه آخر .

وفي حالة التربة ونعتبر أنها فقط تتعرض ل وزنها الخاص فقط وهي في حالة الراحة بالتالي ستكون التربة غير متجانسة في الخصائص في جميع الإتجاهات ولن تتساوي الإجهادات المؤثرة .



Isotropic



Anisotropic

هذه النقاط موجودة في السلايدات

❑ Lateral Earth Pressure depend on:

يعتمد ضغط الأرض الجانبي على:

- The unit weight of the soil (natural soil or backfill)
وزن وحدة التربة (التربة الطبيعية أو الردم)
- The type and amount of wall movement
نوع ومقدار حركة الجدار
- The **shear strength parameters** of the retained soil, interlocking (friction, resistance, cohesion).
معلومات قوة القص للتربة المحتجزة ، المتشابكة (الاحتكاك ، المقاومة ، التماسك).
- The **shear strength parameters** of the **foundation soil**
معلومات قوة القص لتربة الأساس
- The **drainage conditions** in the backfill.
ظروف الصرف في الردم.

الضغط الجانبي ل التربة هو محصلة الإجهادات الأفقية في التربة عند أي نقطة ولكي نحسبه علينا إيجاد معامل الضغط الجانبي ل التربة وهو عبارة عن نسبة ما بين الإجهادات الأفقية الفعالة إلى الإجهادات العمودية الفعالة عند أي نقطة .

$$\sigma'_h = K * \sigma'_v$$

الضغط الجانبي ل التربة ← σ'_h σ'_v → γh

$$K = \frac{\sigma'_h}{\sigma'_v}$$

معامل الضغط الجانبي ← K

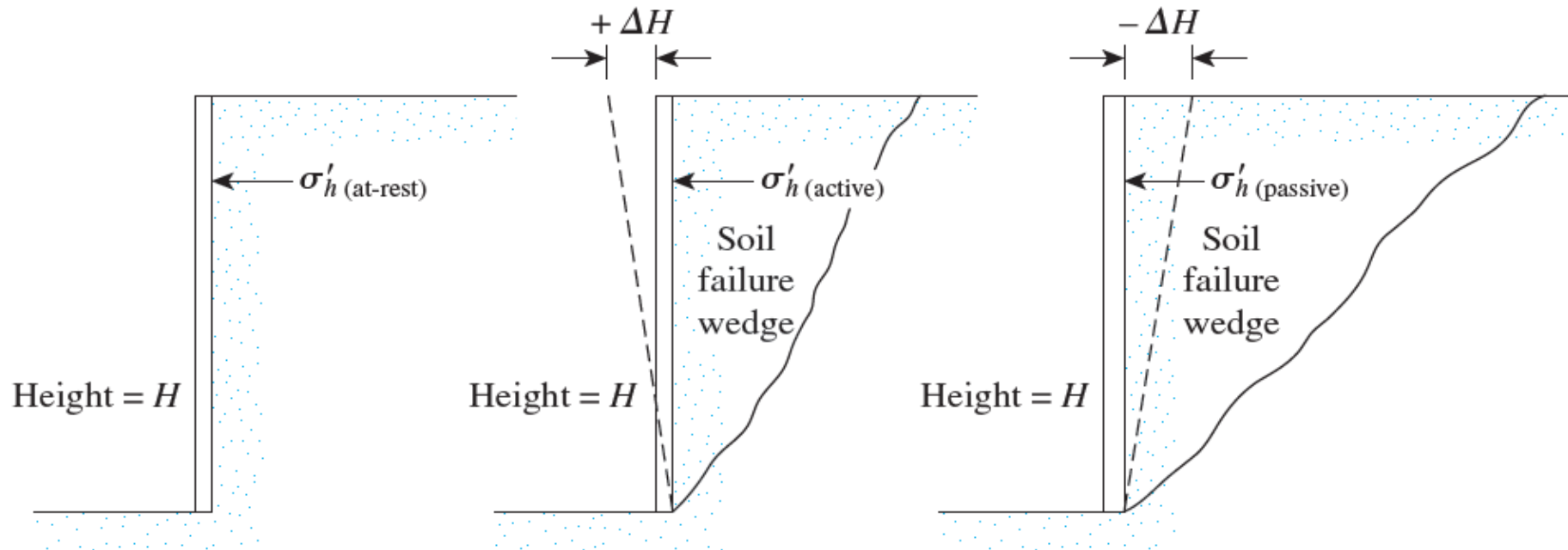


□ Three type of lateral earth pressure:

- **At-rest** earth pressure (حالة السكون)
- **Active** earth pressure (حالة الإيجابية)
- **Passive** earth pressure (حالة السلبية)

سيتم مناقشة كل حالة بالتفصيل الممل

ولكل حالة يوجد قانون ل إيجاد معامل الضغط الجانبي



□Case1 :

- The wall may be restrained from moving. The lateral earth pressure on the wall at any depth is called the at-rest earth pressure.
- The system is very strong, the deformation is very small

Normally Consolidated Soil

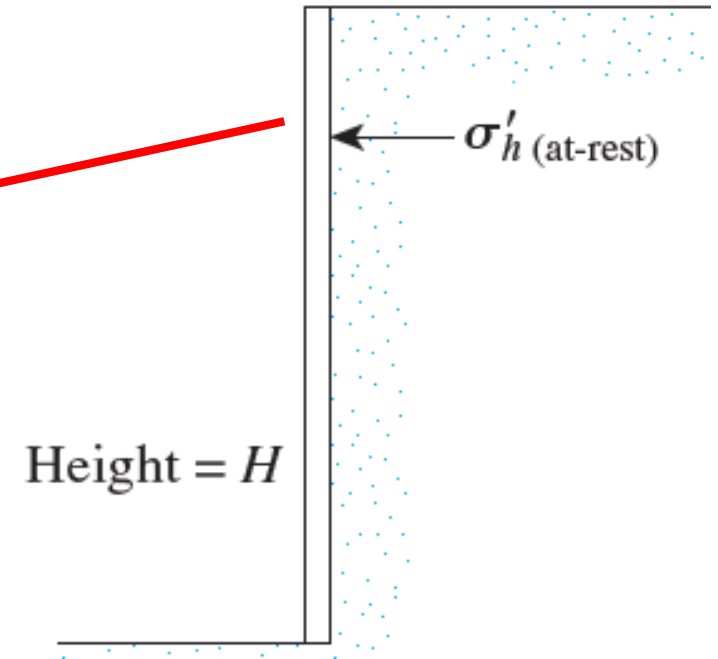
$$K_o \approx 1 - \sin \phi'$$

زاوية الاحتكاك الداخلي

$$K_o = (1 - \sin \phi') OCR^{\sin \phi'}$$

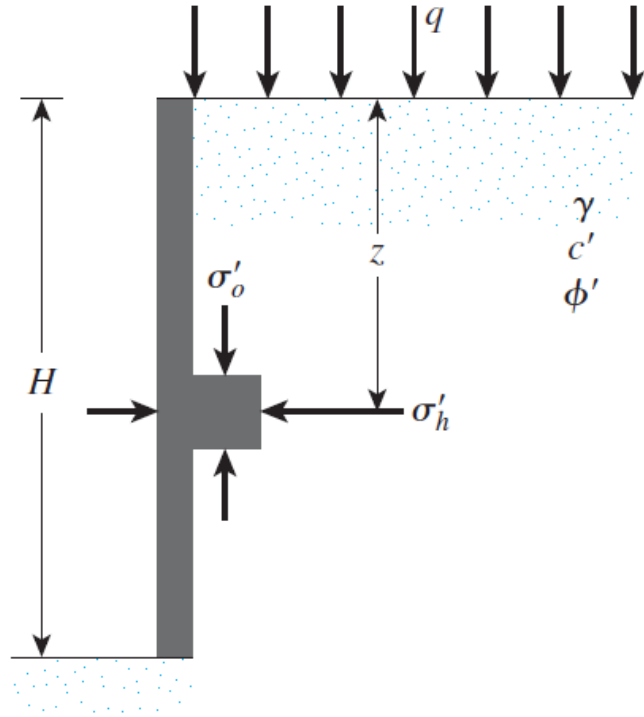
Over-Consolidated Soil

الجدار لا يتحرك مهما
تعرض ل أي قوة



Lateral Earth Pressure at Rest

تابع ل الحالة الأولى



سنعامل مع أكثر من حالة في الأسئلة :

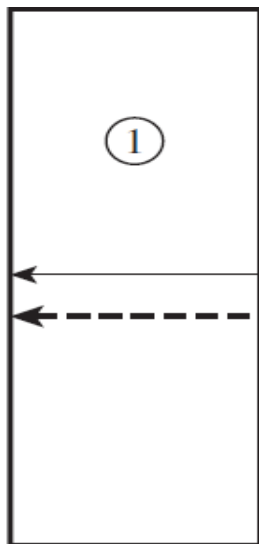
الحالة الأولى : عدم وجود حمل خارجي منتظم وماء

والحالة الثانية : وجود حمل خارجي دون ماء

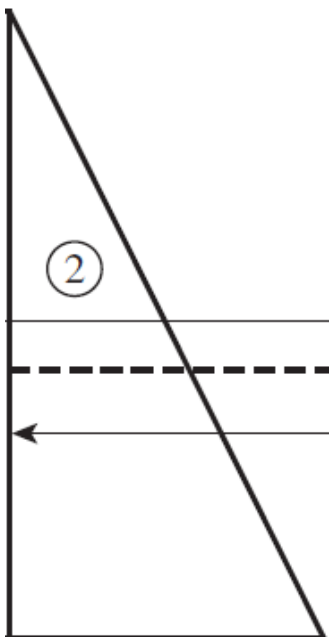
والحالة الثالثة : وجود حمل خارجي وماء وهذا يؤثر على الرسمة التي سوف نرسمها

بعض القواعد الهامة والتي يترتب عليك فهمها جيدا وسيزيد فهمك لها عند حل الأسئلة

1- عند وجود حمل منتظم , يتكون لدينا مستطيل

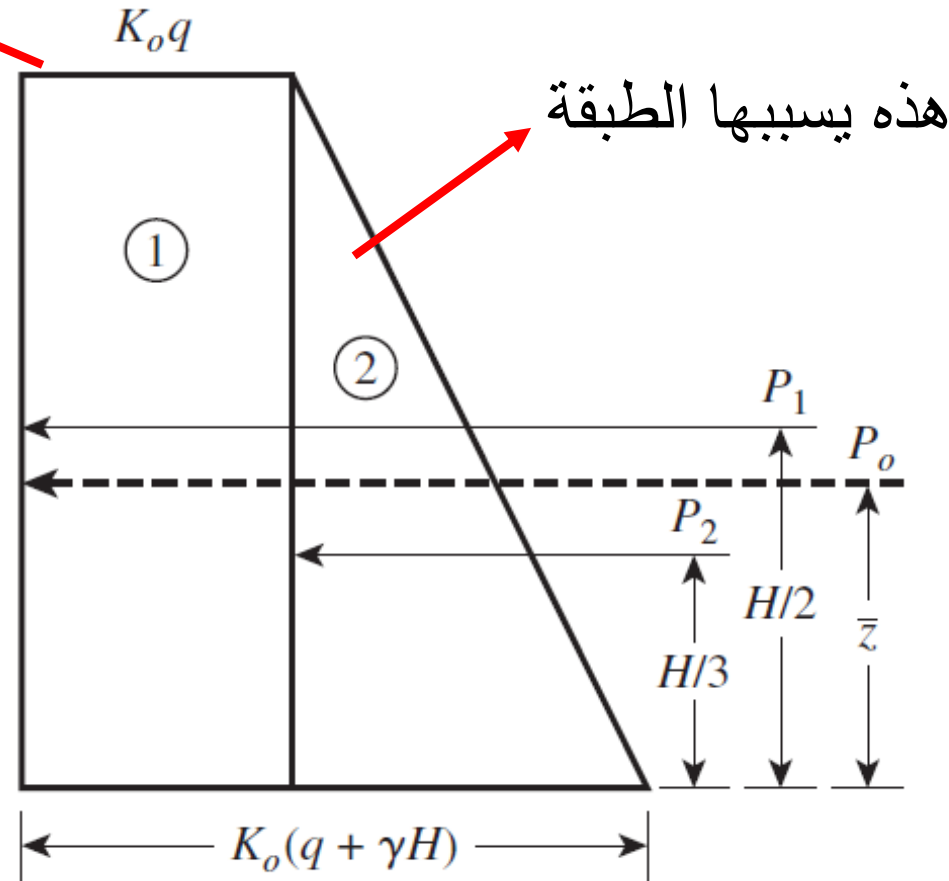


2- عند وجود طبقات عادية أو وجود مياه يكون الشكل مثلث



من باب التأكيد عليكم

هذا يسببه الحمل الخارجي



هذه يسببها الطبقة

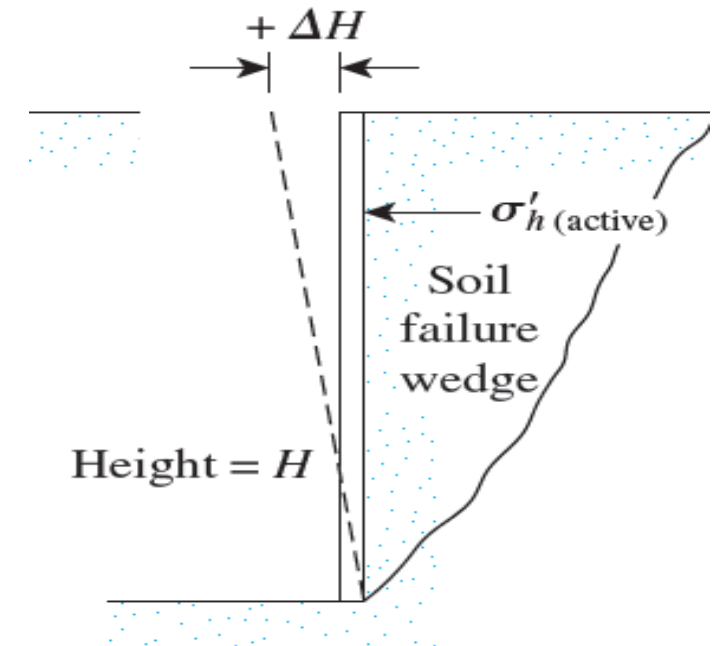
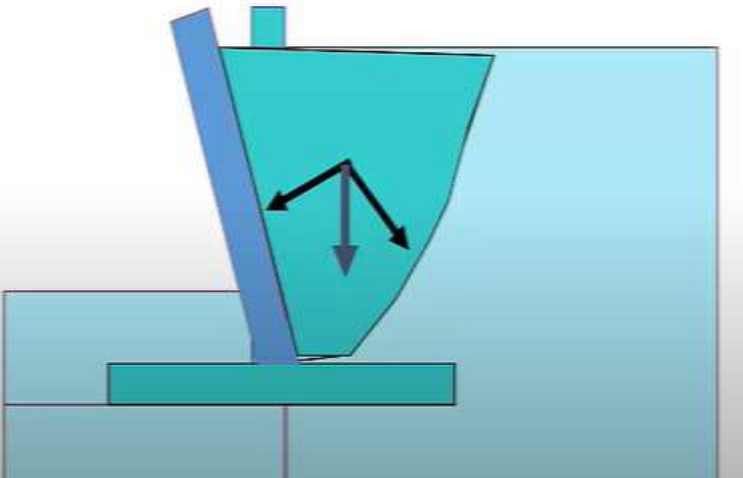
في حال وجود ماء سيكون لدينا مثلث زائد أيضا

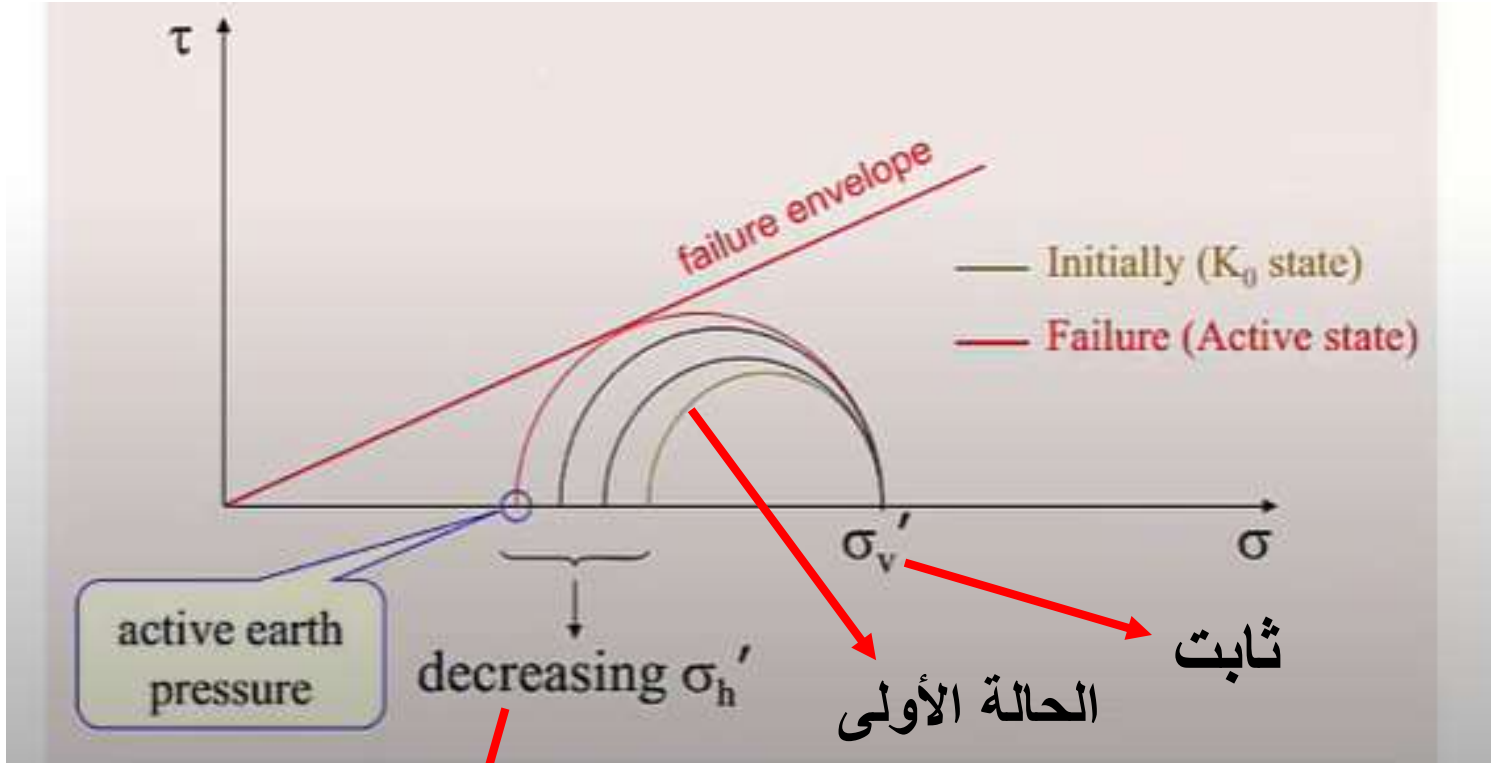


□Case2 :

- The wall may tilt away from the soil that is retained with sufficient wall tilt, a triangular soil wedge behind the wall will fail.
- The lateral pressure for this condition is referred to as **active earth pressure**.

يتحرك الجدار بعيدا عن التربة وهنا يحدث تخلخل ل التربة





$$K_a = \tan^2(45 - \phi'/2)$$

زاوية الإحتكاك الداخلي

الإجهاد الأفقي يقل

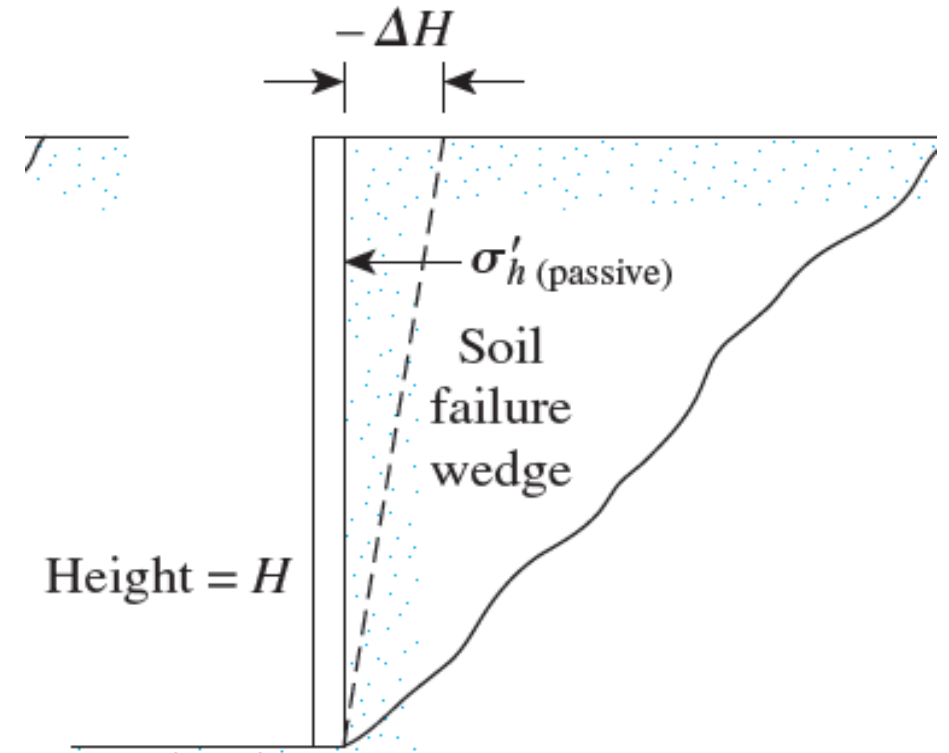
الإجهاد العامودي ثابت والإجهاد الأفقي يقل كما قلنا مسبقا

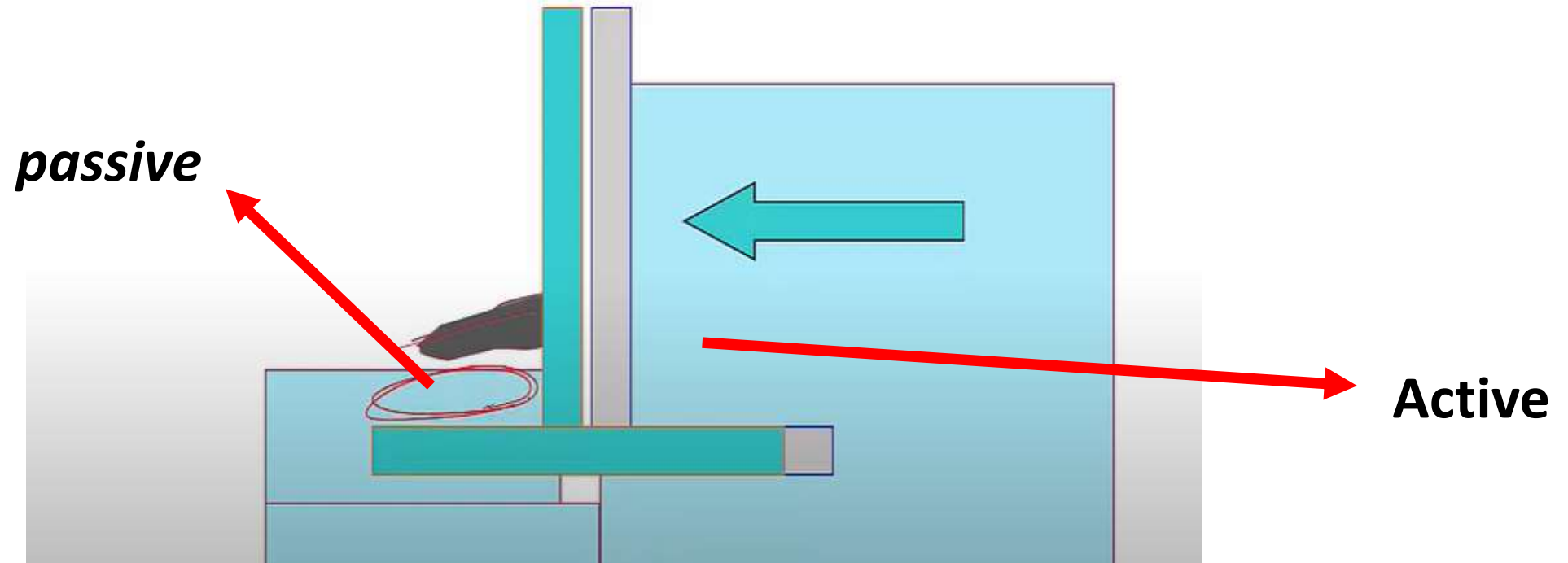


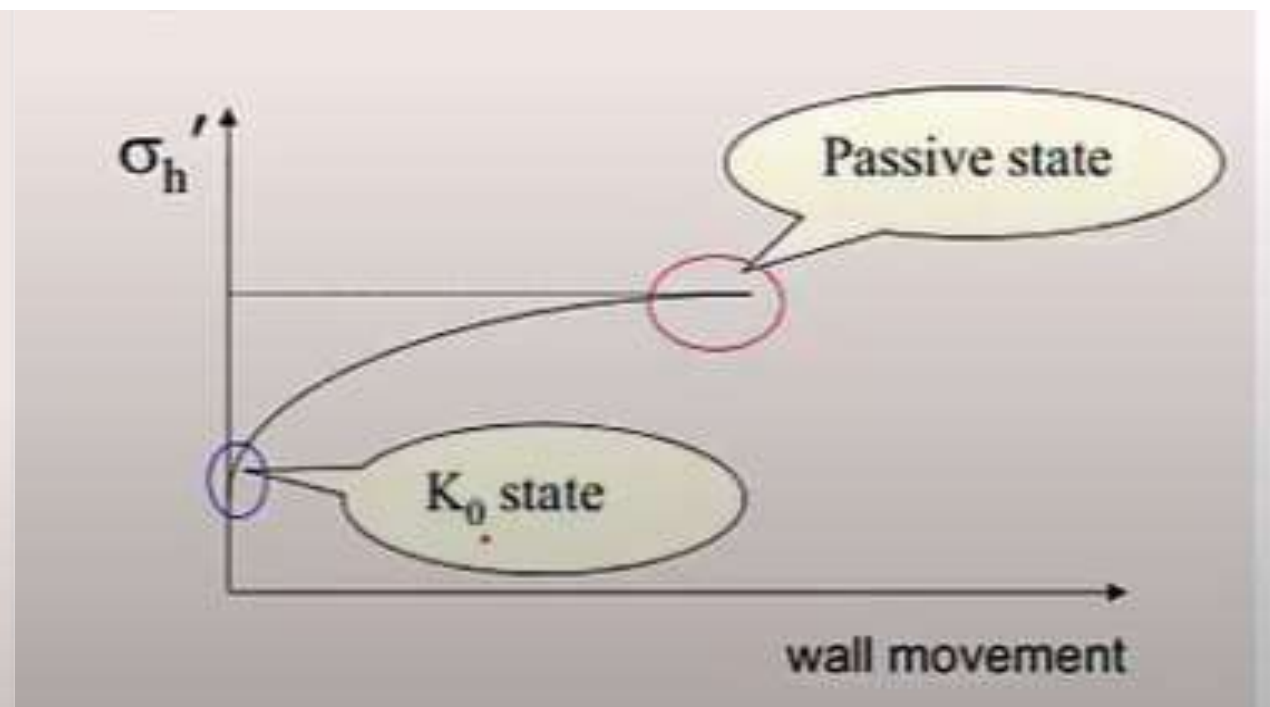
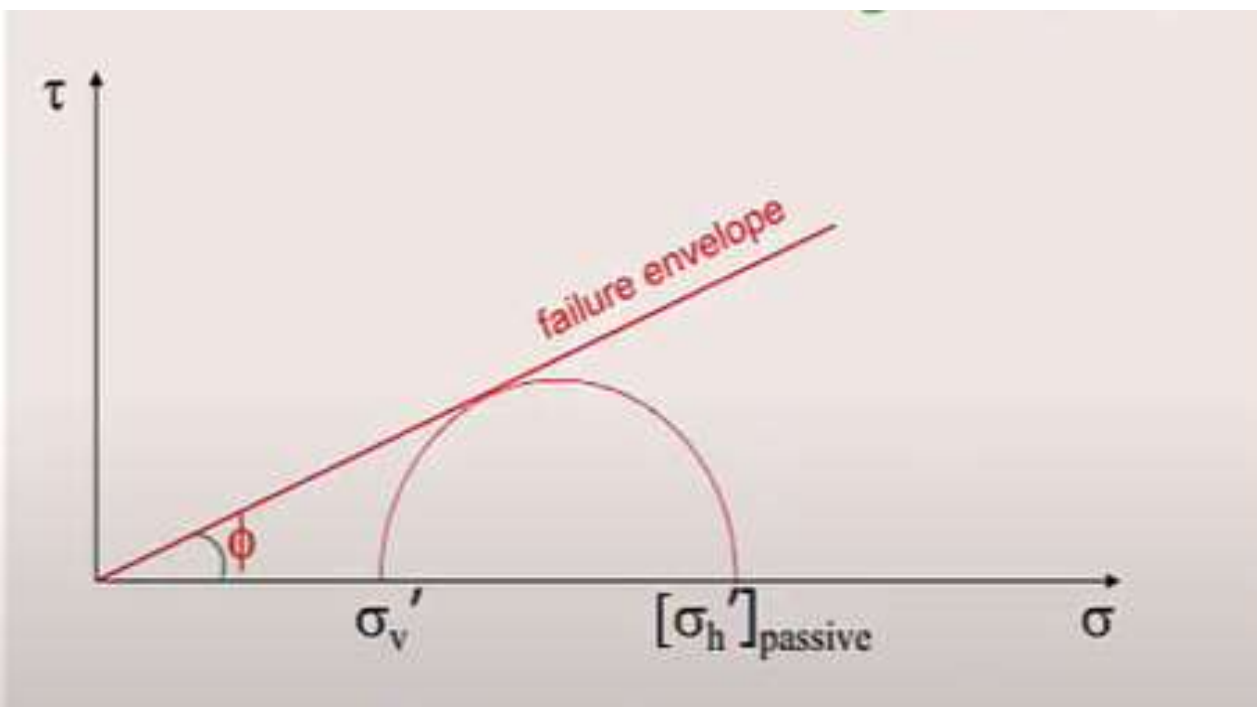
□ Case 3 :

The wall may be pushed into the soil that is retained with sufficient wall movement, a soil wedge will fail. The lateral pressure for this condition is referred to as passive earth pressure.

$$K_{p(1)} = \tan^2\left(45 + \frac{\phi'_1}{2}\right)$$



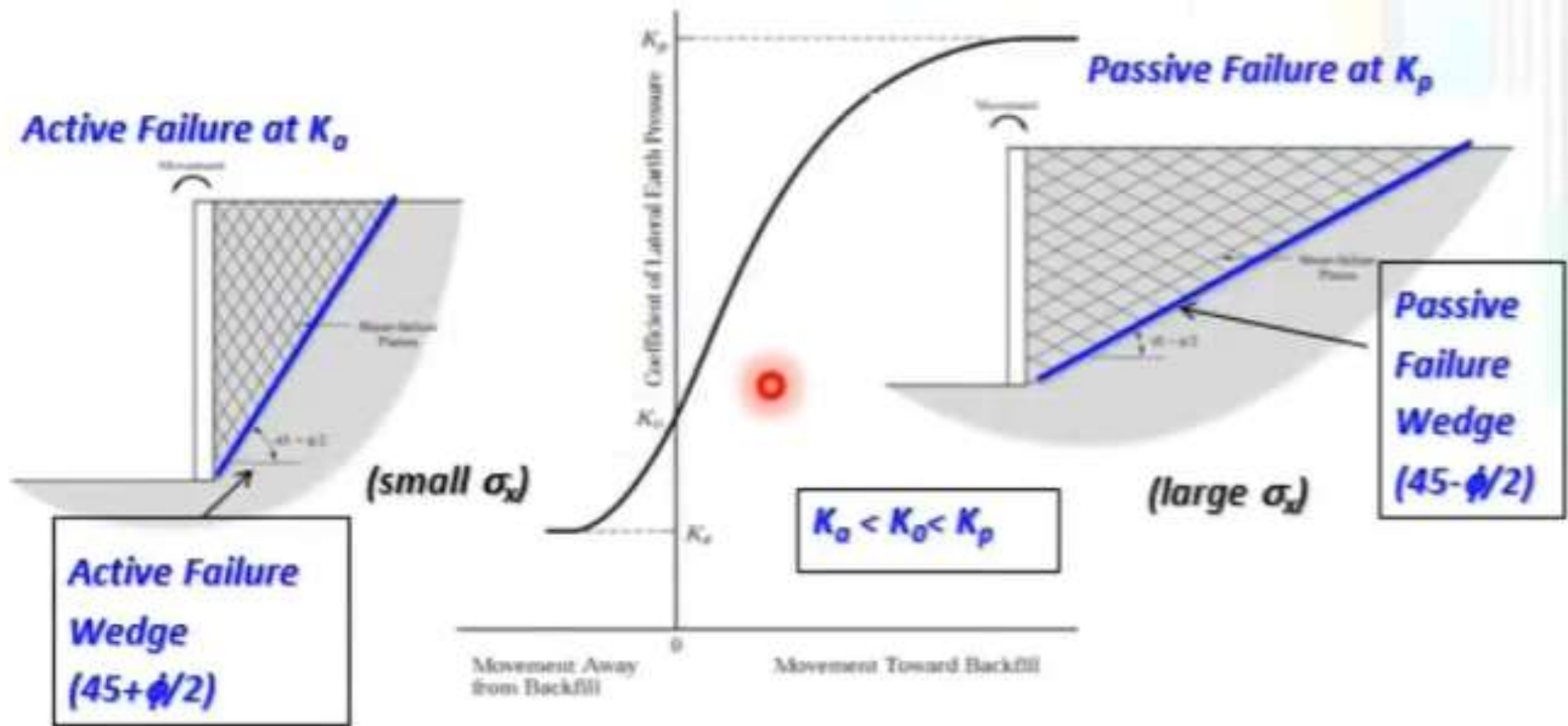




Movement away
from backfill

(at rest)

Movement toward
backfill



هذه الأرقام من السلايدات

How much the movement of wall in active condition:

For granular soil backfills: $\Delta x = 0.001H$ to $0.004H$

For cohesive soil backfills: $\Delta x = 0.01H$ to $0.04H$

لمن يدرس من السلايدات يوجد بعض
السلايدات تجازوتها وسأرجع لها في حل
الأسئلة لذلك لا تقلق وهذا المصدر شامل

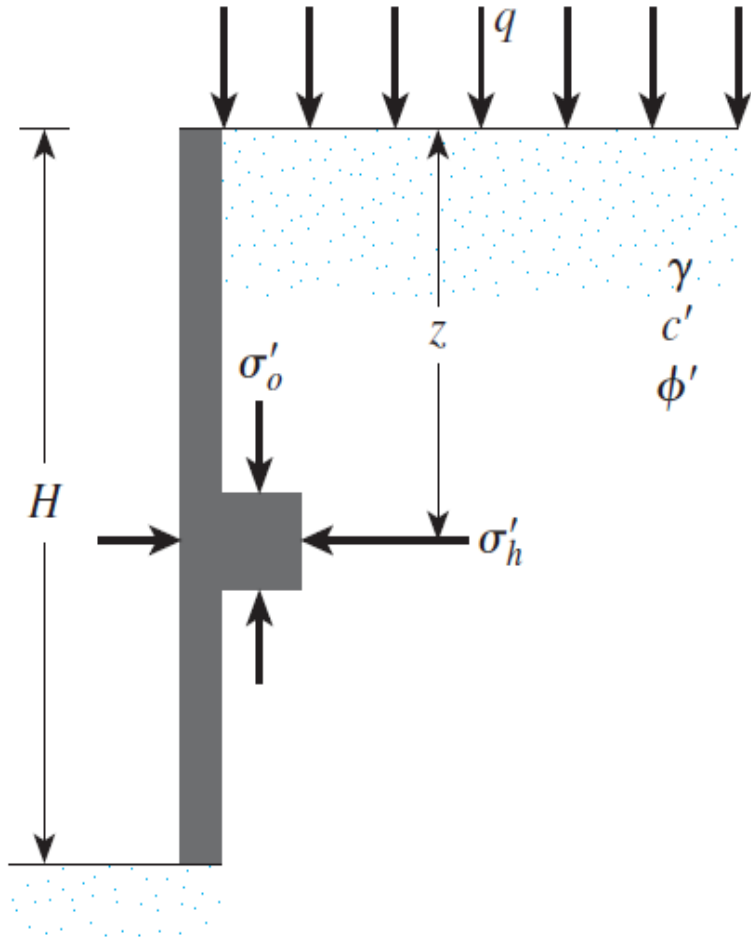


اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية

Refer to Figure 12.3a. Given: $H = 12$ ft, $q = 0$, $\gamma = 108$ lb/ft³, $c' = 0$, and $\phi' = 30^\circ$. Determine the at-rest lateral earth force per foot length of the wall. Also, find the location of the resultant. Use Eq. (12.4) and OCR = 2.



سؤال من الكتاب , سؤال سهل جدا ومباشر
حالة عدم وجود حمل وعدم وجود ماء و وجود طبقة واحدة فقط

الخطوة الأولى : جد المعامل وهنا لم يتم تحديد نوع التربة ولكن $OCR = 2$

$$K_o \approx 1 - \sin \phi'$$

Or

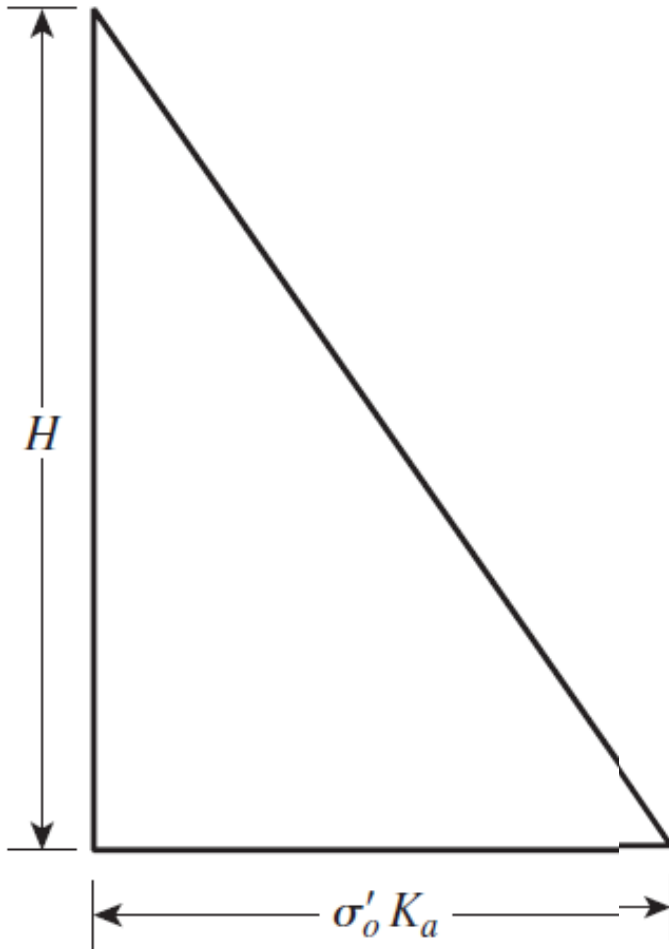
$$K_o = (1 - \sin \phi') OCR^{\sin \phi'}$$



لذلك تم استخدامه بسبب القيمة المعطاه $OCR = 2$

$$(1 - \sin 30^\circ) * 2^{\sin 30^\circ} = 0.707$$

الخطوة الثانية : إيجاد الإجهاد العامودي والأفقي عند كل طبقة وهنا فقط يوجد طبقة واحدة لذلك هو سؤال سهل جدا



$$\sigma_v' = \gamma * H = 12 * 108 = 1296$$

$$\sigma_H' = 12 * 108 * 0.707 = 916.272$$

k_o

$$P_o = Area = \frac{1}{2} * 12 * 12 * 108 * 0.707 = 5497.63$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i z_i}{P_R}$$

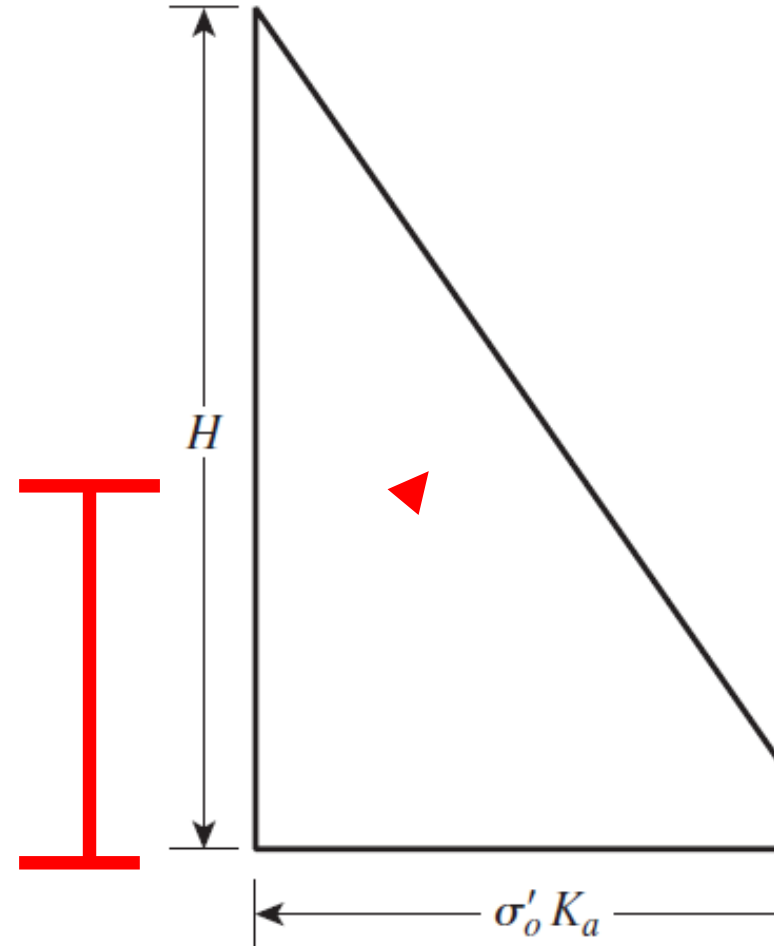
$$location = \frac{5497.63 * 4}{5497.63} = 4$$

$$\frac{12}{3}$$

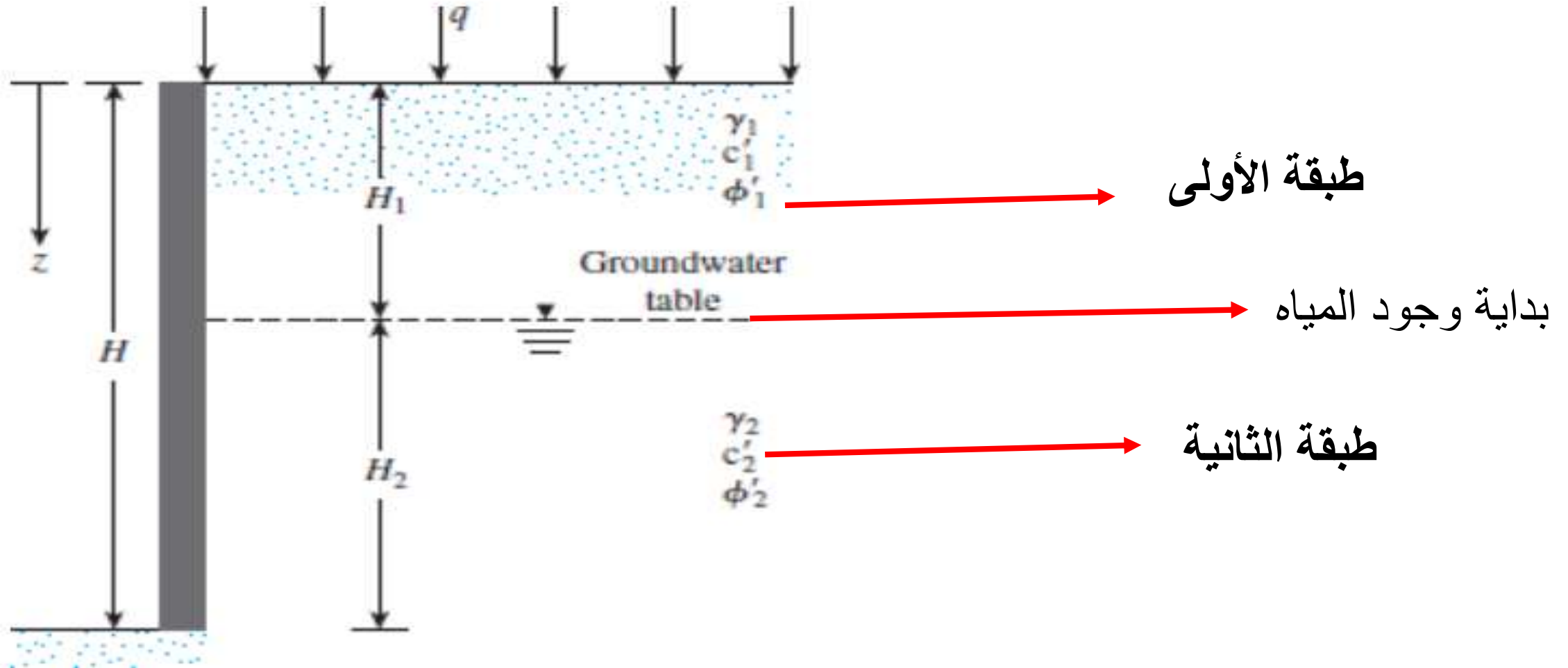


اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية

$$\frac{H}{3}$$



12.2 Use Eq. (12.3), Figure P12.2, and the following values to determine the at-rest lateral earth force per unit length of the wall. Also find the location of the resultant. $H = 5$ m, $H_1 = 2$ m, $H_2 = 3$ m, $\gamma = 15.5$ kN/m³, $\gamma_{\text{sat}} = 18.5$ kN/m³, $\phi' = 34^\circ$, $c' = 0$, $q = 20$ kN/m², and $\text{OCR} = 1$.



الخطوة الأولى : جد المعامل وهنا لم يتم تحديد نوعية التربة لكنه أعطى قيمة وهي واحد

$$K_o \approx 1 - \sin \phi'$$

Or

$$K_o = (1 - \sin \phi') \text{OCR}^{\sin \phi'}$$

$$K_o = (1 - \sin 34^\circ) \\ = 0.441$$

لو إختلفت قيمة الزاوية لأوجدنا
لكل طبقة قيمة معامل



الخطوة الثانية : إيجاد الإجهاد العامودي والأفقي عند كل طبقة

q

$$p_{z=0} = 20 \times 0.441 + 15.5 \times 0.441 \times 0 \rightarrow Z = 0$$
$$= 8.816 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

The pore water pressure is zero at a depth $z = 0$. لا يوجد ماء

$$u_{z=0} = 0$$

$$p_{z=2} = 20 \times 0.441 + 15.5 \times 0.441 \times 2 \longrightarrow Z = 2$$

$$= 22.487 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

الحمل المنتظم نضعه في كل طبقة , لا تنساه لأنه خطأ دائما يقع به الطلاب

$$u_{z=2} = 0 \longrightarrow \text{لا يوجد ماء}$$



$$p_{z=5} = 20 \times 0.441 + 15.5 \times 0.441 \times 2 + (18.5 - 9.81) \times 0.441 \times 3$$

$$= 33.984 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

γ_{Sat}

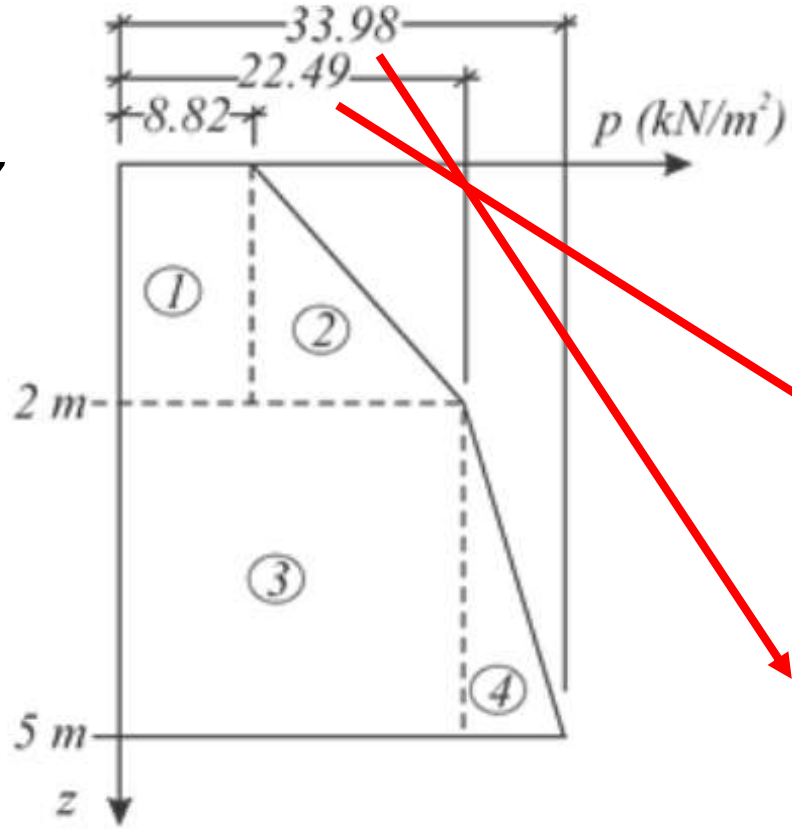
$$u_{z=5} = 9.81 \times 3$$

$$= 29.43 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$H_2 = 3$



Z

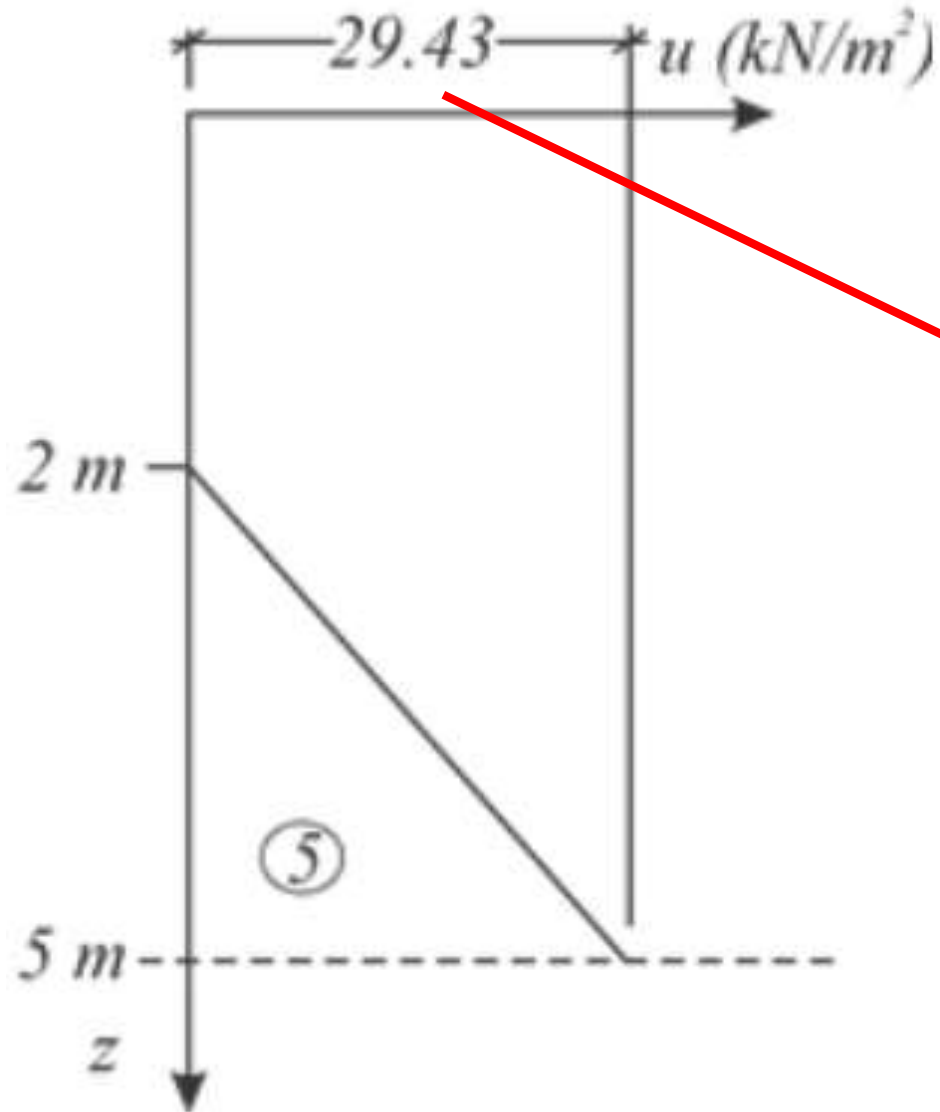


8.82 الرقم الناتج من الحمل المنتظم ويكون على شكل مستطيل

الرقم الناتج من الطبقة الأولى

الرقم الناتج من الطبقة الثانية

تم تقسيم الشكل الناتج إلى أشكال بسيطة , ومن ثم حساب جميع المساحات ويكون هذا الرقم هو القوة المحصلة



المنحنى الخاص ب وجود المياه
ويبدأ المياه من عمق 2 إلى العمق 5

$$9.81 * 3 = 29.43$$

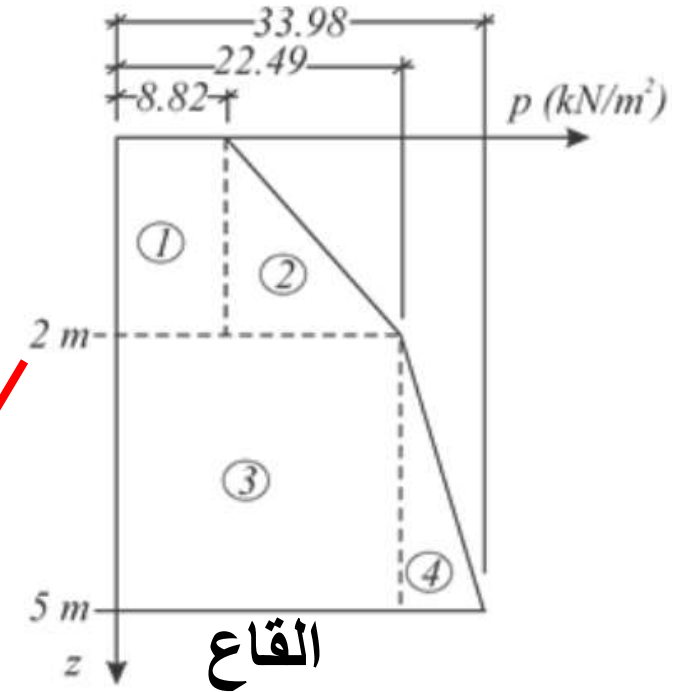


Pressure Prism	Force <i>Area</i>	Location of force from base	Moment of force
	(kN/m)	(m)	(kN-m/m)
(1)	$P_{(1)} = 8.816 \times 2$ $= 17.63$	$z_{(1)} = 5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2$ $= 4.00$	$M_{(1)} = 17.63 \times 4.00$ $= 70.52$
(2)	$P_{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} \times 13.671 \times 2$ $= 13.67$	$z_{(2)} = 5 - \frac{2}{3} \times 2$ $= 3.67$	$M_{(2)} = 13.67 \times 3.67$ $= 50.17$



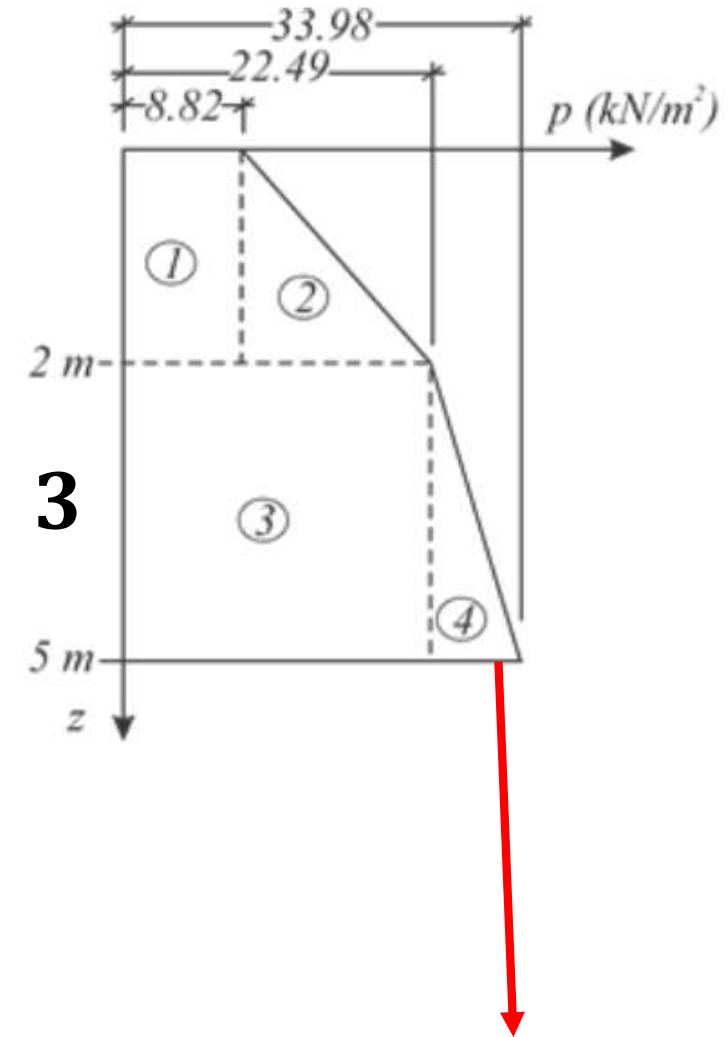
$$22.49 - 8.82 = 13.67$$

العمق



الموقع من منتصف الشكل إلى القاع

Pressure Prism	Force	Location of force from base	Moment of force
(3)	$P_{(3)} = 22.487 \times 3$ $= 67.46$	$z_{(3)} = 0.5 \times 3$ $= 1.50$	$M_{(3)} = 67.46 \times 1.50$ $= 101.19$
(4)	$P_{(4)} = \frac{1}{2} \times 11.497 \times 3$ $= 17.25$	$z_{(4)} = \frac{1}{3} \times 3$ $= 1.00$	$M_{(4)} = 17.25 \times 1.00$ $= 17.25$
(5)	$P_{(5)} = \frac{1}{2} \times 29.43 \times 3$ $= 44.15$	$z_{(5)} = \frac{1}{3} \times 3$ $= 1.00$	$M_{(5)} = 44.15 \times 1.00$ $= 44.15$
Total	$= 160.16$		$= 283.28$



$$33.98 - 22.49 = 11.49$$

Therefore, the resultant active thrust is **160.16 kN/m**.

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i z_i}{P_R}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z} &= \frac{283.28}{160.16} \\ &= 1.77 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

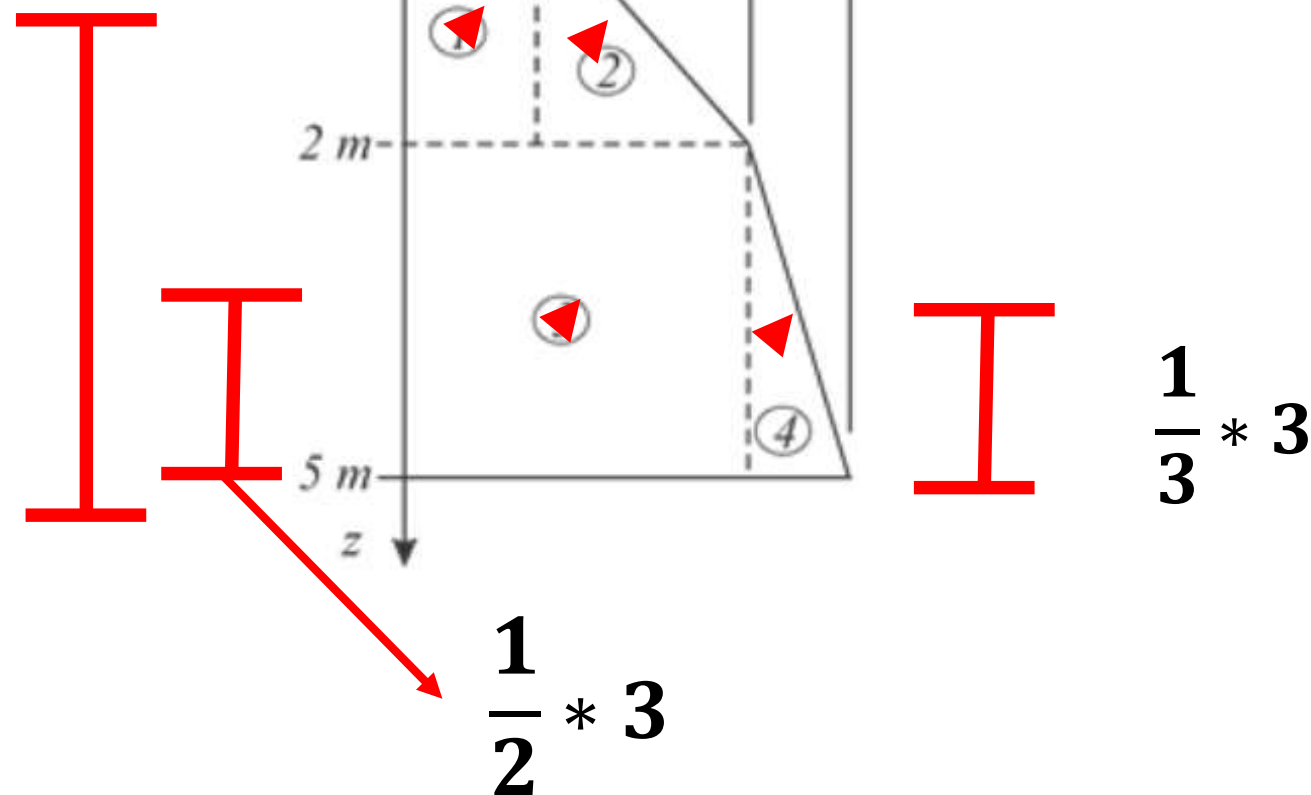
Therefore, the location of this thrust is **1.77 m**.

مستطيل رقم 1

$$\frac{1}{2} * 2 + 3$$

مثلث رقم 2

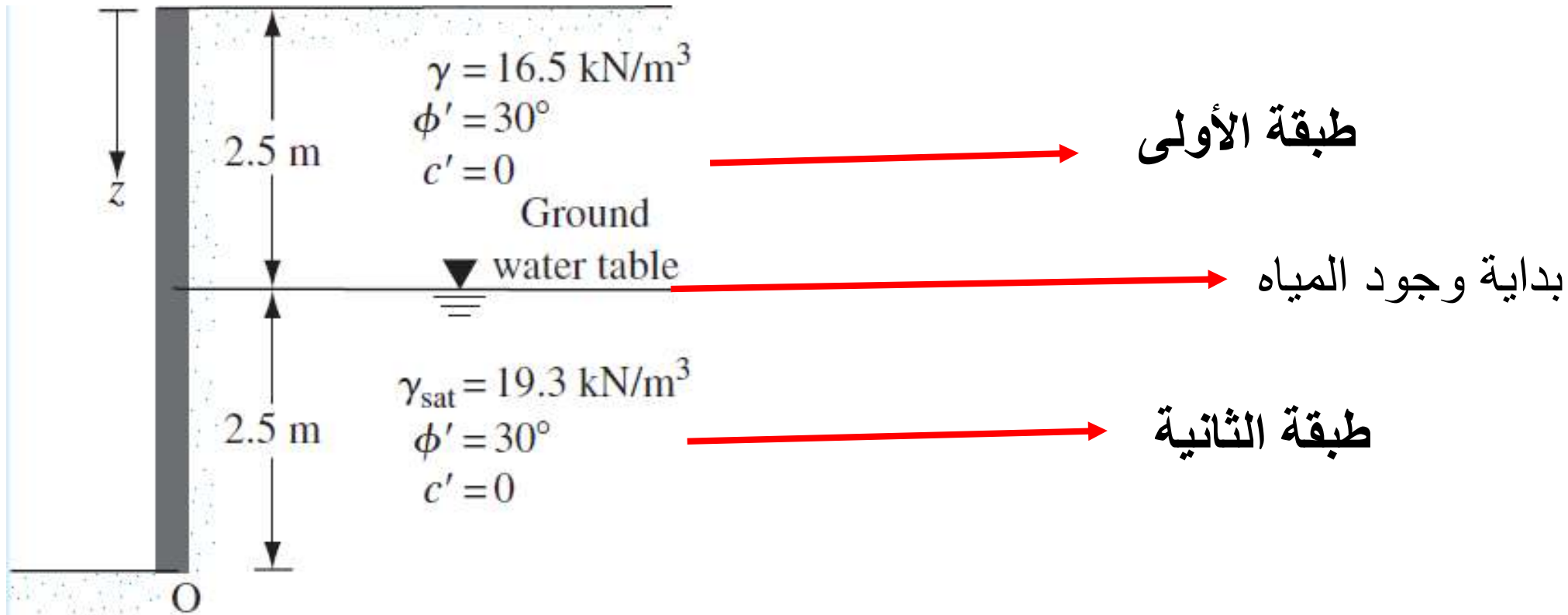
$$\frac{1}{3} * 2 + 3$$



توضيحات ل موضوع المسافة

□ **Example** : For the retaining wall , determine the **lateral earth force at rest** per unit length of the wall.

also determine **the location** of the resultant force. **Assume OCR =1.**



الخطوة الأولى : جد المعامل وهنا لم يتم تحديد نوعية التربة لكنه أعطى قيمة وهي واحد

$$K_o \approx 1 - \sin \phi'$$

Or

$$K_o = (1 - \sin \phi') \text{OCR}^{\sin \phi'}$$

$$K_o = 1 - \sin \phi' = 1 - \sin 30^\circ = 0.5$$

لو اختلفت قيمة الزاوية لأوجدنا
لكل طبقة قيمة معامل

الخطوة الثانية : إيجاد الإجهاد العامودي والأفقي عند كل طبقة

$$\text{At } z = 0, \sigma_o' = 0; \sigma_h' = 0$$

$$\text{At } z = 2.5 \text{ m, } \sigma'_o = (16.5)(2.5) = 41.25 \text{ kN/m}^2;$$

$$= \sigma_v$$

الوزن النوعي

إرتفاع الطبقة

$$\sigma'_h = K_o \sigma'_o = (0.5)(41.25) = 20.63 \text{ kN/m}^2$$



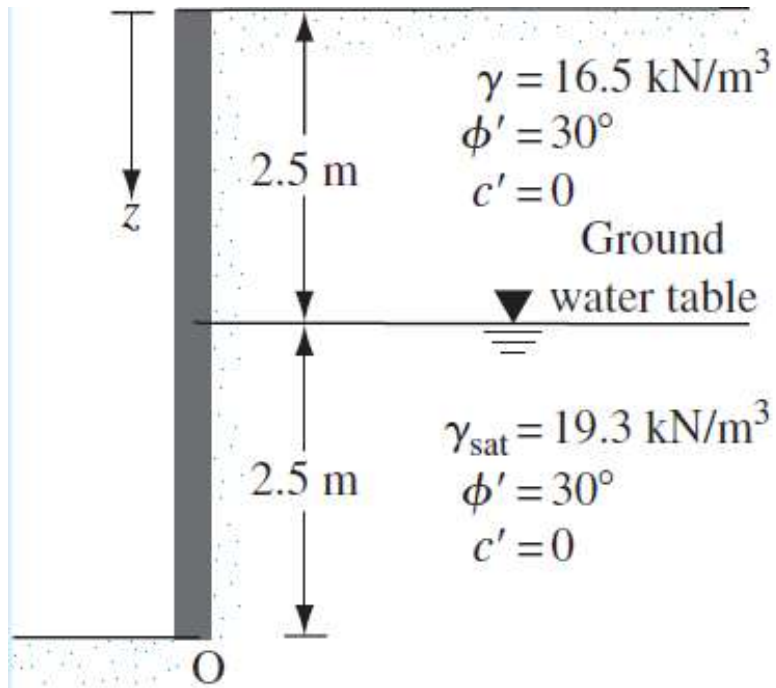
$$\text{At } z = 5 \text{ m, } \sigma_o' = (16.5)(2.5) + (19.3 - 9.81)2.5 = 64.98 \text{ kN/m}^2;$$

$$= \sigma_v$$

إرتفاع الطبقة
الوزن النوعي ل الماء لأن
هذه الطبقة فيها ماء

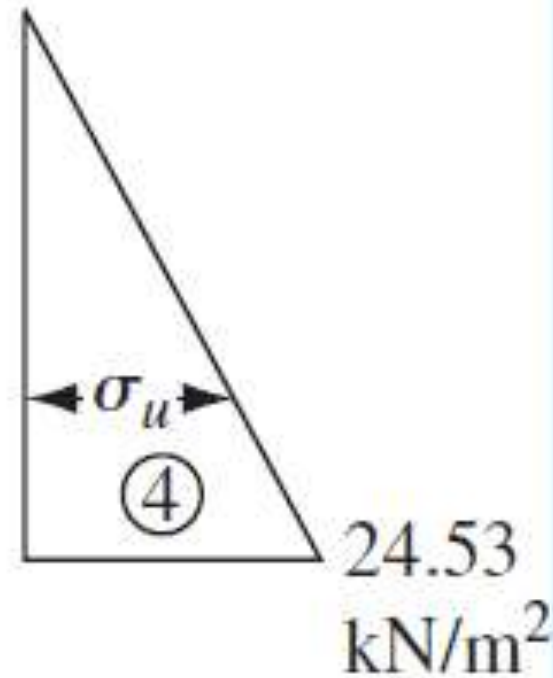
$$\sigma_h' = K_o \sigma_o' = (0.5)(64.98) = 32.49 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

نفس القيمة ل الطبقة الثانية لأن الزاوية لم تتغير

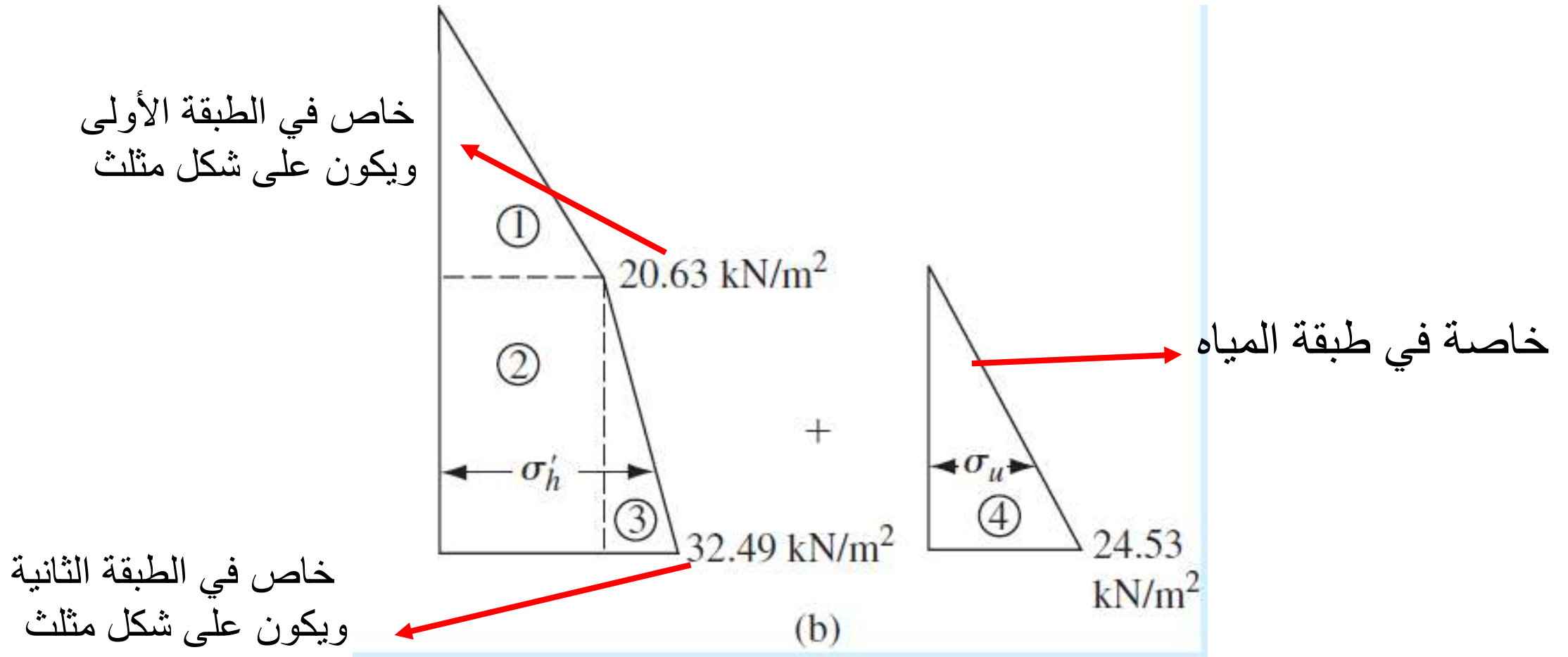


لا تنسى وجود المياه يشكل أيضا ضغط فعليا حسابه ويكون على شكل مثلث لأن كلما زاد العمق زاد الضغط

$$u = \gamma_w(2.5) = (9.81)(2.5) = 24.53 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

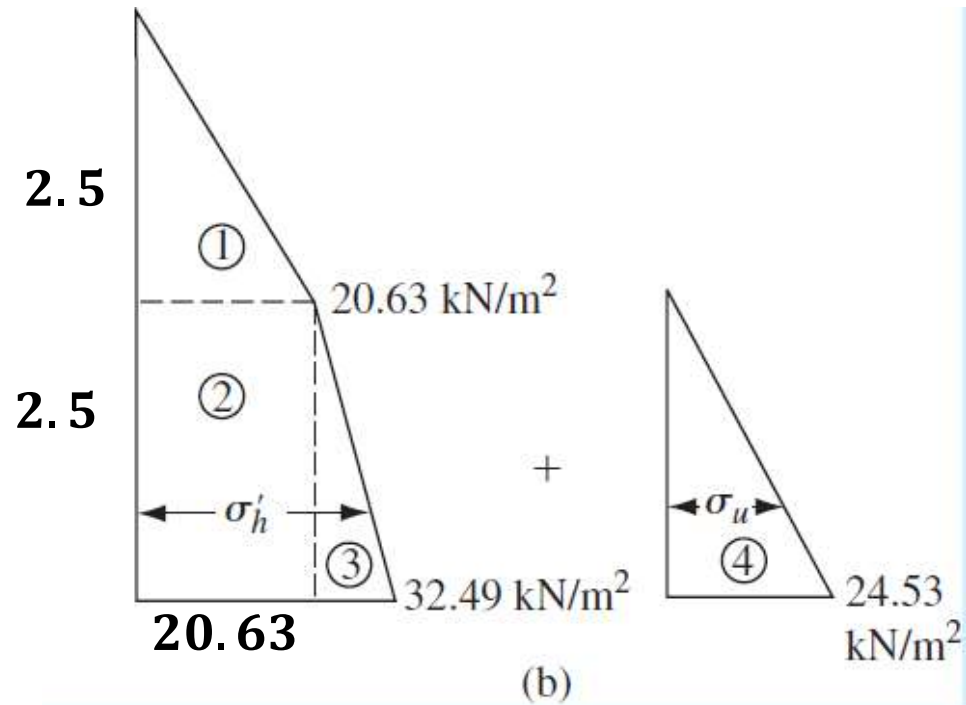


الخطوة الثالثة : رسم المخطط لكي نستطيع حساب محصلة القوة وموقعها



لكي نجد محصلة القوى علينا تقسيم الشكل إلى أشكال بسيطة يمكننا حساب مساحتها

$$\begin{aligned} P_o &= \text{Area 1} + \text{Area 2} + \text{Area 3} + \text{Area 4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(2.5)(20.63) + (2.5)(20.63) + \frac{1}{2}(2.5)(32.49 - 20.63) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}(2.5)(24.53) = \mathbf{122.85 \text{ kN/m}} \end{aligned}$$



عند تحديد الموقع ل المثلث , إذا اتجهنا إلى
الزاوية الصغيرة نضرب ب ثلثي المسافة
والمستطيل أو المربع نضرب ب نصف المسافة

والأن نحسب موقع القوة بالنسبة ل النقطة المرجعية

The location of the center of pressure measured from the bottom of the wall (point O) =

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z} &= \frac{(\text{Area 1})\left(2.5 + \frac{2.5}{3}\right) + (\text{Area 2})\left(\frac{2.5}{2}\right) + (\text{Area 3} + \text{Area 4})\left(\frac{2.5}{3}\right)}{P_o} \\ &= \frac{(25.788)(3.33) + (51.575)(1.25) + (14.825 + 30.663)(0.833)}{122.85} \\ &= \frac{85.87 + 64.47 + 37.89}{122.85} = \mathbf{1.53 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

عند تحديد الموقع ل المثلث , إذا اتجهنا إلى الزاوية الصغيرة نضرب ب
ثلثي المسافة والمستطيل أو المربع نضرب ب نصف المسافة



Rankine Theory :

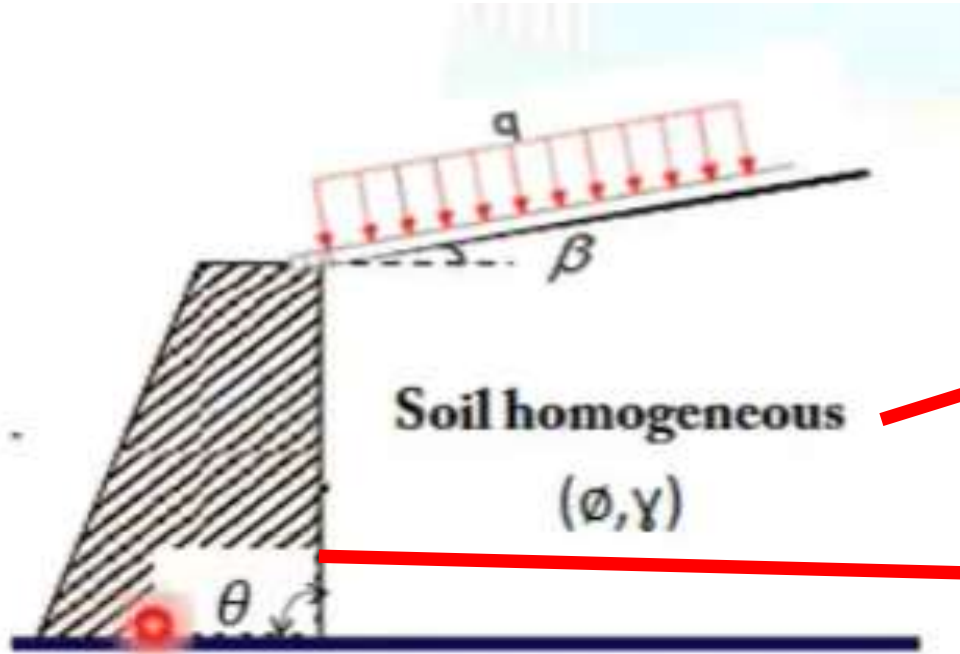
نصت هذه الطريقة على بعض الفرضيات مثل :
التربة خلف الجدار متجانسة

وجه الجدار أملس أي يعني لا يوجد احتكاك ما بين الجدار والتربة

Active pressure

Passive pressure

سيتم شرحهم بالتفصيل الممل



التربة متجانسة

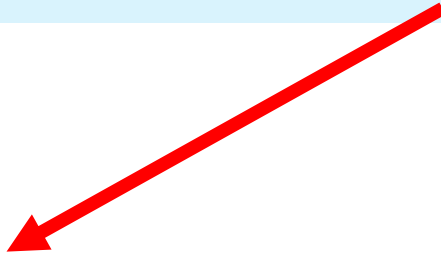
وجه الجدار



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية

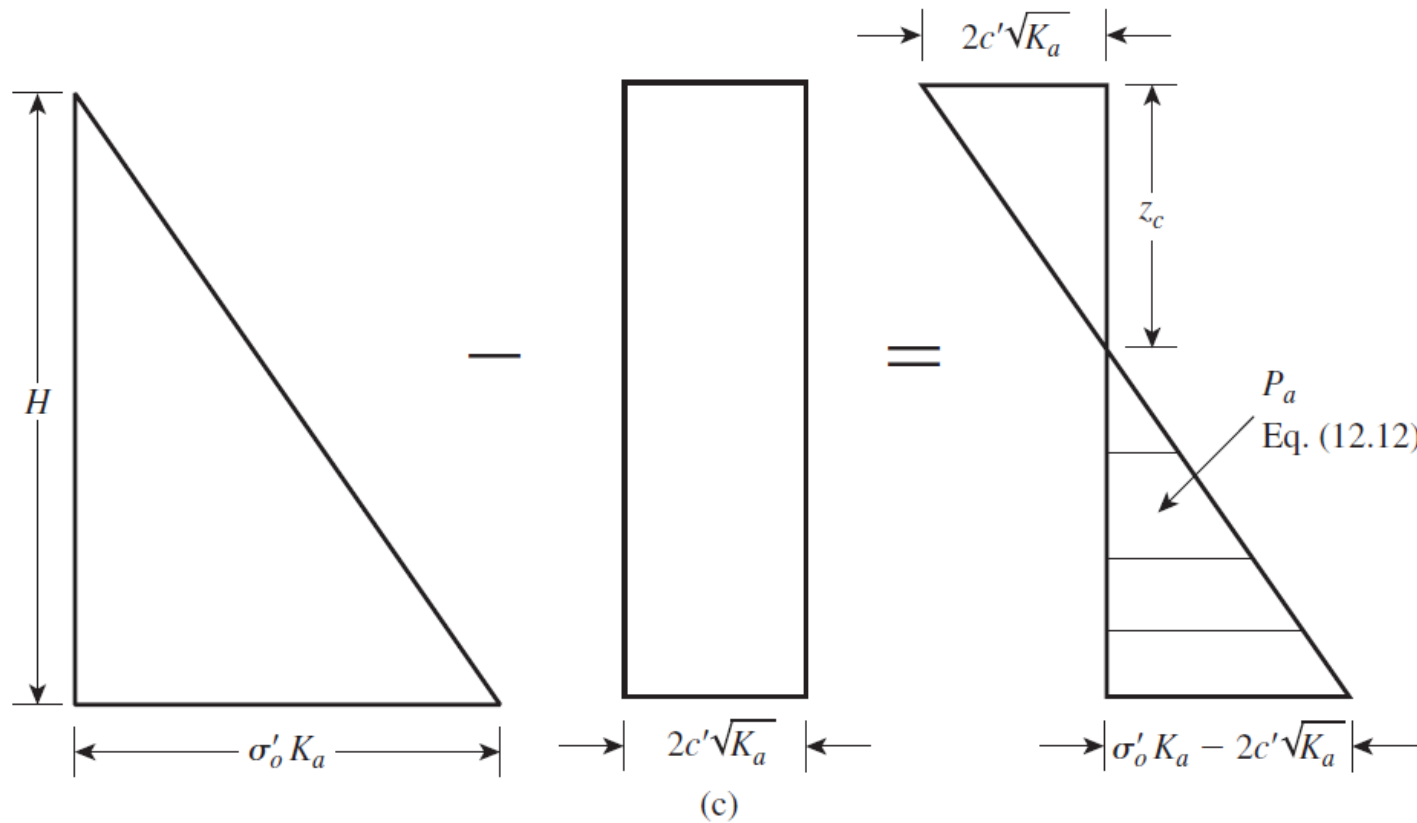
$$\sigma'_a = \sigma'_o K_a - 2c' \sqrt{K_a}$$

في حالة التربة كانت متماسكة


$$K_a = \tan^2(45 - \phi' / 2)$$

Granular soil mean C=0

وجود قيمة ل c يعني أنه يوجد عمق ل التشرخ والأن
سنشرحه بالتفصيل



$$z_c = \frac{2c'}{\gamma \sqrt{K_a}}$$

ويوجد لدينا أيضا هنا عمق التشرخ , إن الضغط يكون سالب من السطح إلى هذا العمق وهذا الضغط يولد شد في التربة وهي لا تؤثر على الجدار أبدا بل تؤثر على التربة في حال كانت مشبعة

الآن نريد حساب **القوة** ما قبل حدوث الشروخ وما بعد الشروخ

$$\frac{1}{2}\gamma H^2 K_a - 2c'H\sqrt{K_a}$$

قبل الحدوث

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(H - \frac{2c'}{\gamma\sqrt{K_a}}\right)\left(\gamma HK_a - 2c'\sqrt{K_a}\right)$$

بعد الحدوث

$$\sigma_a = \sigma_o \tan^2\left(45 - \frac{\phi}{2}\right) - 2c \tan\left(45 - \frac{\phi}{2}\right)$$

نفس القانون

$$= \sigma'_o K_a - 2c' \sqrt{K_a}$$

Granular soil mean **C=0**

- **Case 1 : Vertical back and a Horizontal backfill**

مهم جدا معرفة الحالة ما قبل البدء لأن لكل حالة جداول خاصة ولها قوانين خاصة قد يذكرها ذكرا وقد يرسم الرسمة وسنشرح كل ذلك وقد تعرف أيضا من المعطيات في حال عدم إعطاؤه بشكل مباشر



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية

Refer to Figure 12.6a. Given the height of the retaining wall, H is 18 ft; the backfill is a saturated clay with $\phi = 0^\circ$, $c = 500 \text{ lb/ft}^2$, $\gamma_{\text{sat}} = 120 \text{ lb/ft}^3$,

- a. Determine the Rankine active pressure distribution diagram behind the wall.
- b. Determine the depth of the tensile crack, z_c .
- c. Estimate the Rankine active force per foot length of the wall before and after the occurrence of the tensile crack.



$$K_a = \tan^2\left(45 - \frac{\phi'}{2}\right)$$

$$\phi = 0^\circ,$$

$$K_a = 1$$

$$\sigma'_a = \gamma H K_a - 2c' \sqrt{K_a}$$

نعوضها عند الارتفاعين

$$-2 * 500 * \sqrt{1} = -1000$$

$$Z = 0$$

$$1 * 120 * 18 - 2 * 500 * \sqrt{1} = 1160$$

$$Z = 18$$

–1000

Z_{cr}

$$Z_c = \frac{2c'}{\gamma \sqrt{K_a}}$$

$$\frac{2 * 500}{120 * \sqrt{1}} = 8.33$$

1160



Active Force before the Tensile Crack Appeared: Eq. (12.10)

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2}\gamma H^2 K_a - 2c'H\sqrt{K_a}$$

Before

$$= \frac{1}{2} * 120 * 18^2 * 1 - 2 * 500 * 18 * 1 = 1440$$

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2}(H - z_c)(\gamma H K_a - 2c'\sqrt{K_a})$$

After

$$= \frac{1}{2}(18 - 8.33)(18 * 1 * 120 - 2 * 500 * 1 = 5608.6$$

Example 12.2

A 6-m-high retaining wall is to support a soil with unit weight $\gamma = 17.4 \text{ kN/m}^3$, soil friction angle $\phi' = 26^\circ$, and cohesion $c' = 14.36 \text{ kN/m}^2$. Determine the Rankine active force per unit length of the wall both before and after the tensile crack occurs, and determine the line of action of the resultant in both cases.



الخطوة الأولى : نجد معامل الضغط الجانبي

For $\phi' = 26^\circ$,

$$K_a = \tan^2\left(45 - \frac{\phi'}{2}\right) = \tan^2(45 - 13) = 0.39$$

$$\sqrt{K_a} = 0.625$$



$$\frac{26}{2}$$



الخطوة الثانية : نجد الإجهادات عند كل عمق

$$\sigma'_a = \gamma H K_a - 2c' \sqrt{K_a}$$

$$\sigma'_a = -2c' \sqrt{K_a} = -2(14.36)(0.625) = -17.95 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$z = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma'_a &= (17.4)(6)(0.39) - 2(14.36)(0.625) \\ &= 40.72 - 17.95 = 22.77 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$z = 6 \text{ m},$$

Active Force before the Tensile Crack Appeared: Eq. (12.10)

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2}\gamma H^2 K_a - 2c'H\sqrt{K_a}$$

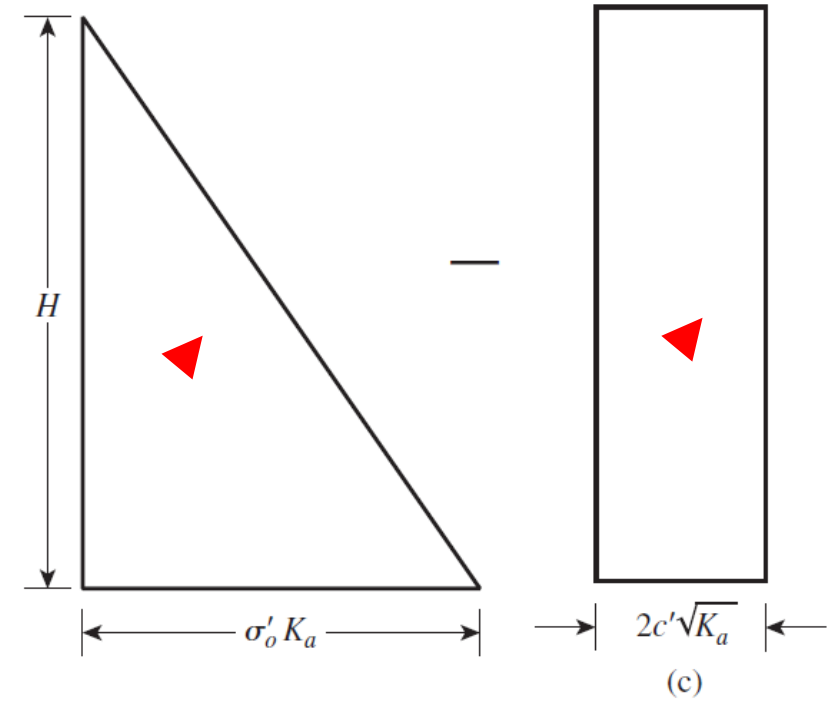
$$= \frac{1}{2}(6)(40.72) - (6)(17.95) = 122.16 - 107.7 = \mathbf{14.46 \text{ kN/m}}$$

$$P_a \bar{z} = (122.16) \left(\frac{6}{3} \right) - (107.7) \left(\frac{6}{2} \right)$$

الإرتفاع ← (for $\frac{6}{3}$) الإرتفاع ← (for $\frac{6}{2}$)

المثلث (for $\frac{6}{3}$) المربع (for $\frac{6}{2}$)

$$\bar{z} = \frac{244.32 - 323.1}{14.46} = \mathbf{-5.45 \text{ m.}}$$

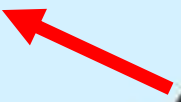


Active Force **after** the Tensile Crack Appeared: Eq. (12.9)

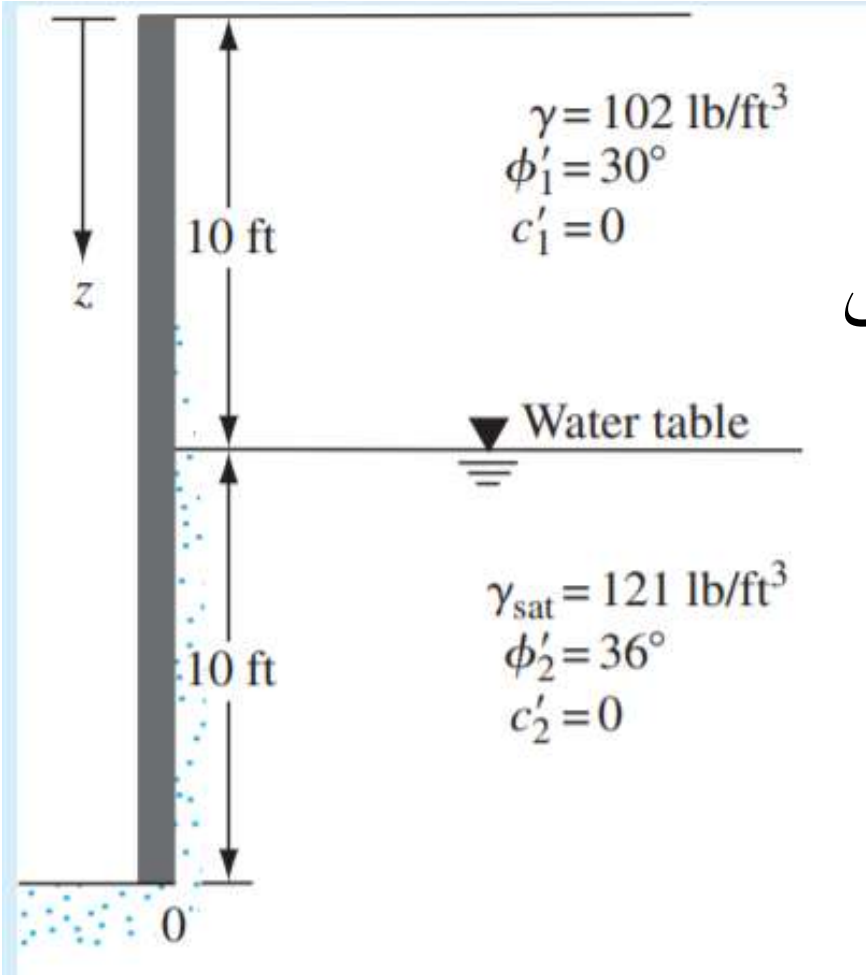
$$z_c = \frac{2c'}{\gamma\sqrt{K_a}} = \frac{2(14.36)}{(17.4)(0.625)} = 2.64 \text{ m}$$

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2}(H - z_c)(\gamma HK_a - 2c'\sqrt{K_a}) = \frac{1}{2}(6 - 2.64)(22.77) = \mathbf{38.25 \text{ kN/m}}$$

H


$$\bar{z} = \frac{6 - 2.64}{3} = \mathbf{1.12 \text{ m}}$$

Assume that the retaining wall shown in Figure 12.7a can yield sufficiently to develop an active state. Determine the Rankine active force per unit length of the wall and the location of the resultant line of action.



الفكرة الوحيدة هنا أنه يوجد زاويتين ولكل طبقة يوجد معامل

فكرة مهمة

For the top layer of soil, $\phi'_1 = 30^\circ$, so

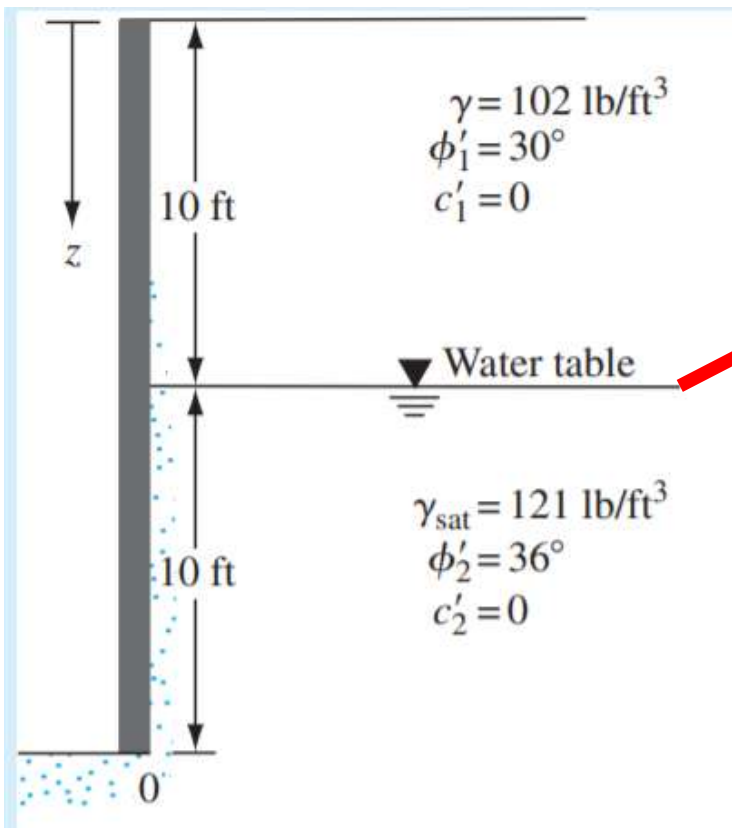
$$K_{a(1)} = \tan^2\left(45 - \frac{\phi'_1}{2}\right) = \tan^2(45 - 15) = \frac{1}{3}$$

the bottom layer of soil, $\phi'_2 = 36^\circ$

$$K_{a(2)} = \tan^2\left(45 - \frac{36}{2}\right) = 0.26$$

جميع الأسئلة التي تم
حلها مسبقا كان لدينا
معامل واحد لأن
الزاوية وحدة ولكن
هنا إختلف الأمر

Depth, z (ft)	σ'_o (lb/ft ²)	K_a	$\sigma'_a = K_a \sigma'_o$ (lb/ft ²)	u (lb/ft ²)
0	0	1/3	0	0
10 ⁻	(102)(10) = 1020	1/3	340	0
10 ⁺	1020	0.26	265.2	0
20	(102)(10) + (121 - 62.4)(10) = 1606	0.26	417.6	(62.4)(10) = 624

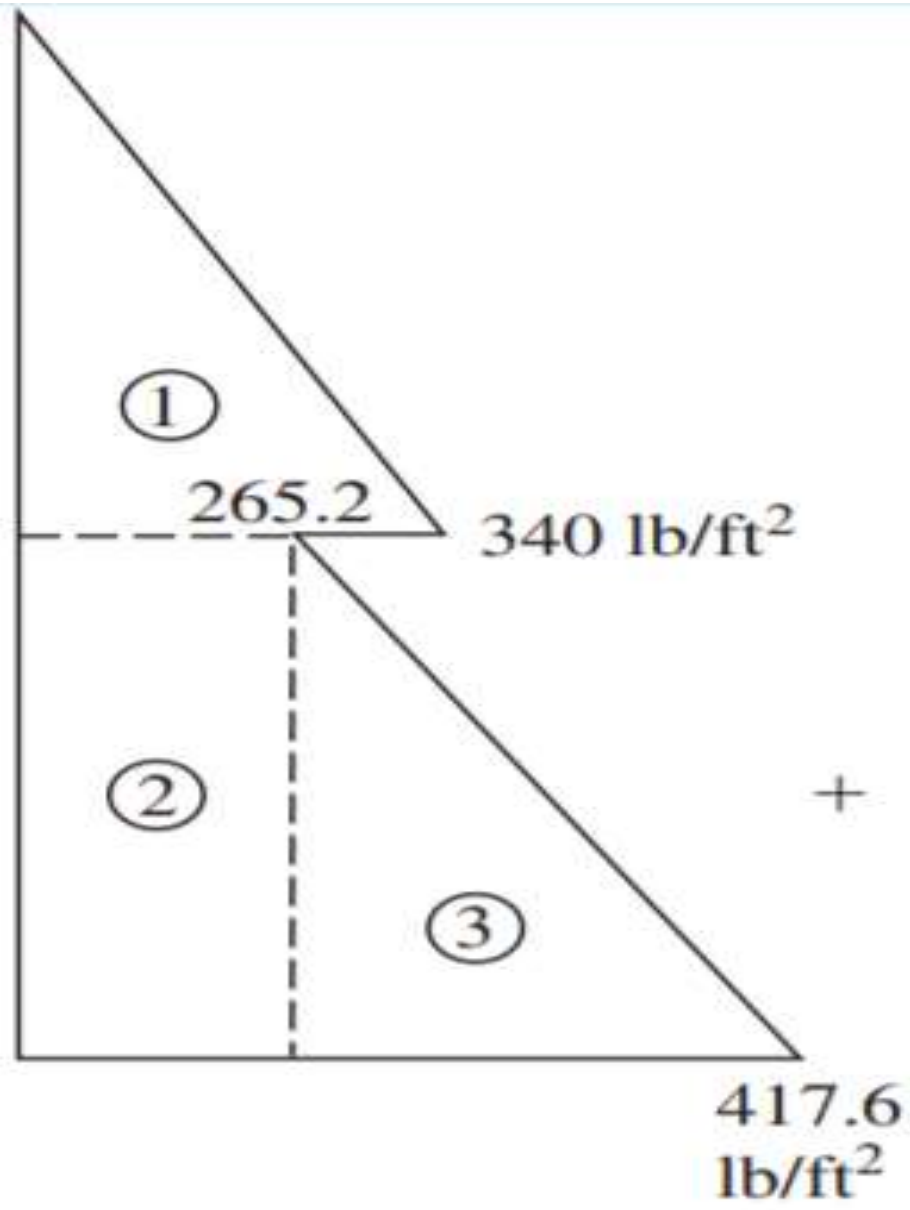


عند هـي النقطـة يـوجد لـديـنا معـاملين فـعليـنا الإـنتـباه

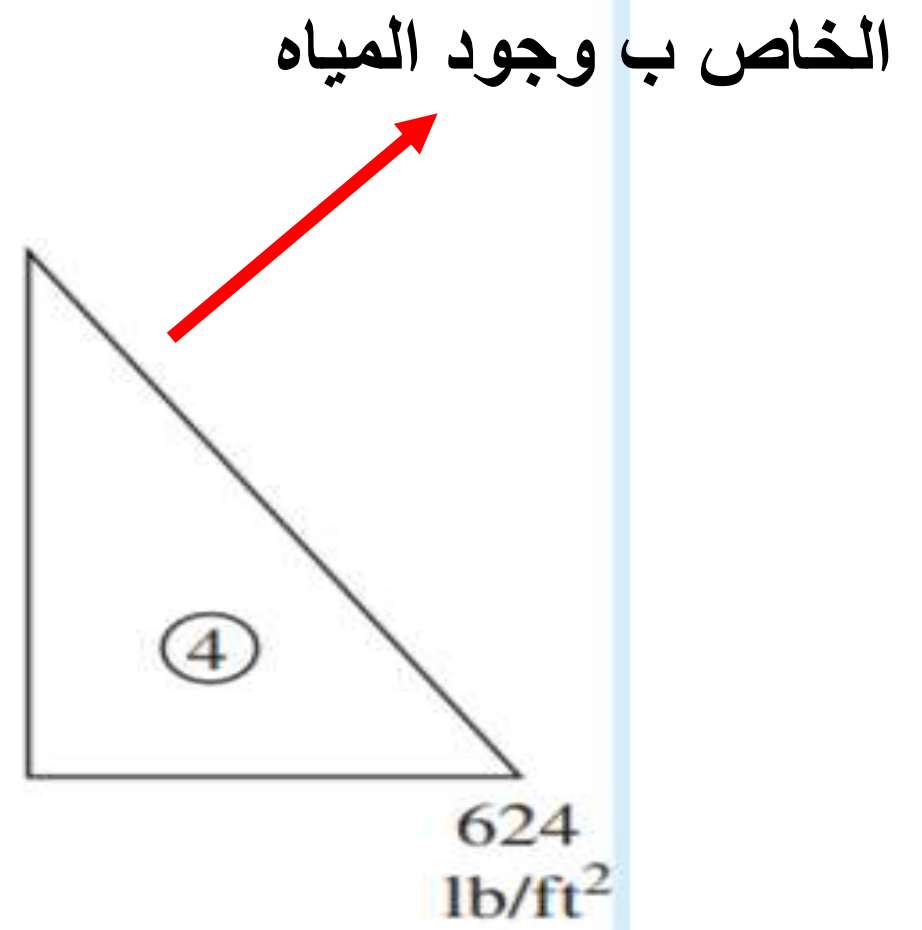
$$1020 * 0.33$$

$$1020 * 0.26$$





+



$$\begin{aligned}P_a &= \text{area 1} + \text{area 2} + \text{area 3} + \text{area 4} \\&= \frac{1}{2}(10)(340) + (265.2)(10) + \frac{1}{2}(417.6 - 265.2)(10) + \frac{1}{2}(624)(10) \\&= 1700 + 2652 + 762 + 3120 = \mathbf{8234 \text{ lb/ft}}\end{aligned}$$

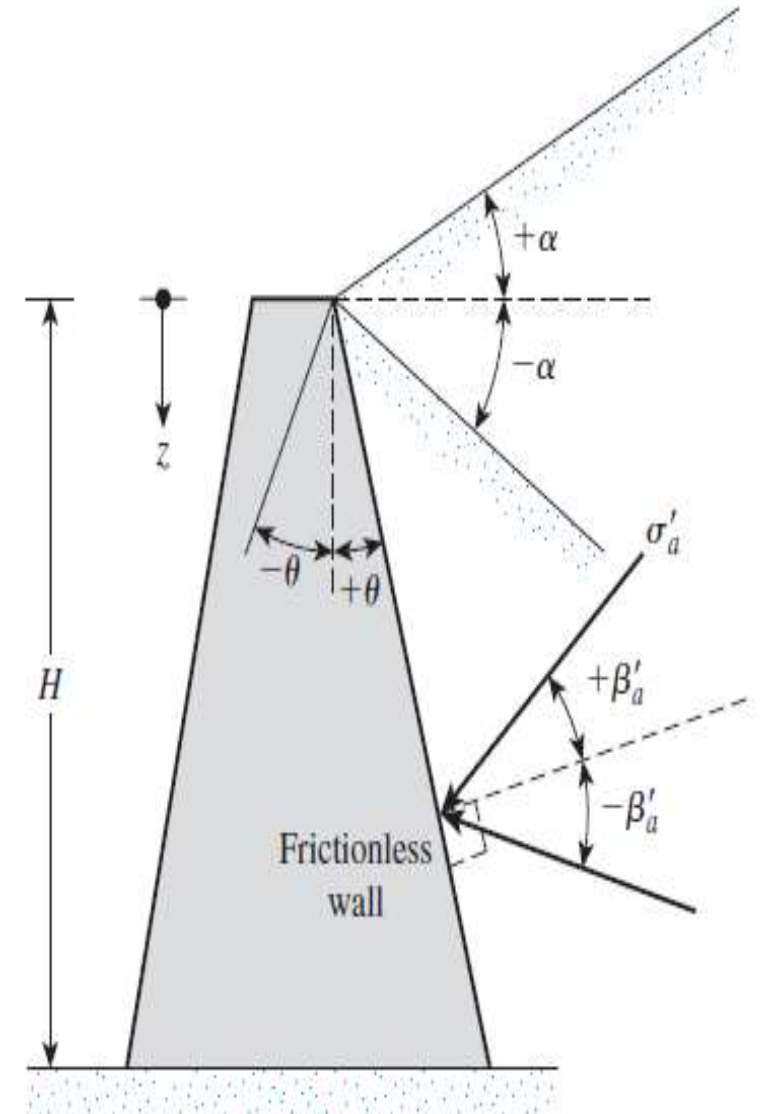
$$\bar{z} = \frac{(1700)\left(10 + \frac{10}{2}\right) + (2652)\left(\frac{10}{2}\right) + (762 + 3120)\left(\frac{10}{3}\right)}{8234} = \mathbf{5.93 \text{ ft}}$$

❑ **Case 2 : Back inclined and Backfill inclined**

the lateral earth pressure (σ'_a) at a depth z

$$\sigma'_a = \frac{\gamma z \cos \alpha \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \phi' - 2 \sin \phi' \cos \psi_a}}{\cos \alpha + \sqrt{\sin^2 \phi' - \sin^2 \alpha}}$$

where $\psi_a = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \phi'} \right) - \alpha + 2\theta$



The pressure σ'_a will be inclined at an angle β'_a with the plane

$$\beta'_a = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin \phi' \sin \psi_a}{1 - \sin \phi' \cos \psi_a} \right)$$

$$K_{a(R)} = \frac{\cos(\alpha - \theta) \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \phi' - 2 \sin \phi' \cos \psi_a}}{\cos^2 \theta (\cos \alpha + \sqrt{\sin^2 \phi' - \sin^2 \alpha})}$$

= Rankine active earth-pressure coefficient for generalized case

Table 12.1 Variation of $K_{a(R)}$ [Eq. (12.17)]

α (deg)	θ (deg)	$K_{a(R)}$						
		ϕ' (deg)						
		28	30	32	34	36	38	40
0	0	0.361	0.333	0.307	0.283	0.260	0.238	0.217
	2	0.363	0.335	0.309	0.285	0.262	0.240	0.220
	4	0.368	0.341	0.315	0.291	0.269	0.248	0.228
	6	0.376	0.350	0.325	0.302	0.280	0.260	0.242
	8	0.387	0.362	0.338	0.316	0.295	0.276	0.259
	10	0.402	0.377	0.354	0.333	0.314	0.296	0.280
	15	0.450	0.428	0.408	0.390	0.373	0.358	0.345

إما القانون أو الجدول

سيتم توفير الجداول كاملة في ملحق خاص

Table 12.2 Variation of β'_a [Eq. (12.15)]

α (deg)	θ (deg)	β'_a						
		ϕ' (deg)						
		28	30	32	34	36	38	40
0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2	3.525	3.981	4.484	5.041	5.661	6.351	7.124
	4	6.962	7.848	8.821	9.893	11.075	12.381	13.827
	6	10.231	11.501	12.884	14.394	16.040	17.837	19.797
	8	13.270	14.861	16.579	18.432	20.428	22.575	24.876
	10	16.031	17.878	19.850	21.951	24.184	26.547	29.039
	15	21.582	23.794	26.091	28.464	30.905	33.402	35.940

إما القانون أو الجدول

سيتم توفير الجداول كاملة في ملحق خاص

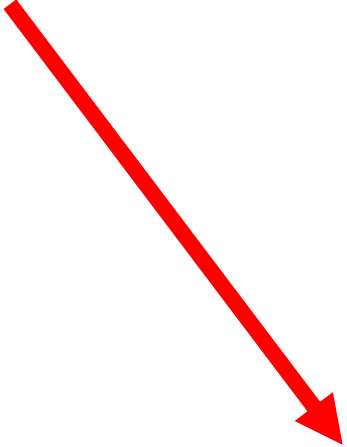
The active force P_a

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_a$$

The location and direction of the resultant force P_a

$$\eta_a = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\phi'}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \phi'} \right)$$

□ Case 3 : Granular Backfill with Vertical Back


$$c' = 0$$



$$K_a = \cos \alpha \frac{\cos \alpha - \sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \phi'}}{\cos \alpha + \sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \phi'}}$$

where ϕ' = angle of friction of soil.

If the backfill of a frictionless retaining wall is a *granular soil* ($c' = 0$)

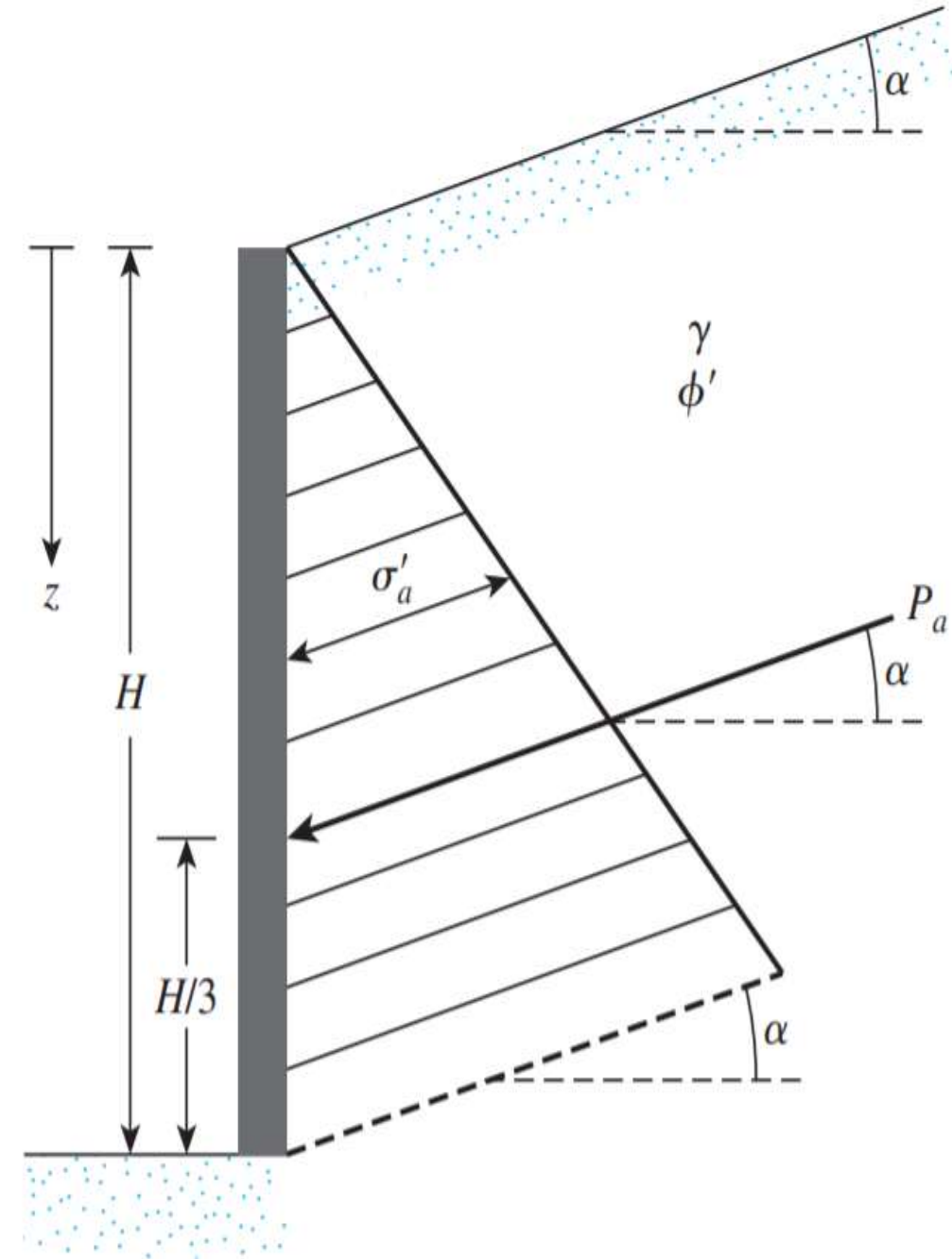


Table 12.3 Values of K_a [Eq. (12.19)]

α (deg)	ϕ' (deg) →												
↓	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
0	0.3610	0.3470	0.3333	0.3201	0.3073	0.2948	0.2827	0.2710	0.2596	0.2486	0.2379	0.2275	0.2174
1	0.3612	0.3471	0.3335	0.3202	0.3074	0.2949	0.2828	0.2711	0.2597	0.2487	0.2380	0.2276	0.2175
2	0.3618	0.3476	0.3339	0.3207	0.3078	0.2953	0.2832	0.2714	0.2600	0.2489	0.2382	0.2278	0.2177
3	0.3627	0.3485	0.3347	0.3214	0.3084	0.2959	0.2837	0.2719	0.2605	0.2494	0.2386	0.2282	0.2181
4	0.3639	0.3496	0.3358	0.3224	0.3094	0.2967	0.2845	0.2726	0.2611	0.2500	0.2392	0.2287	0.2186
5	0.3656	0.3512	0.3372	0.3237	0.3105	0.2978	0.2855	0.2736	0.2620	0.2508	0.2399	0.2294	0.2192
6	0.3676	0.3531	0.3389	0.3253	0.3120	0.2992	0.2868	0.2747	0.2631	0.2518	0.2409	0.2303	0.2200
7	0.3701	0.3553	0.3410	0.3272	0.3138	0.3008	0.2883	0.2761	0.2644	0.2530	0.2420	0.2313	0.2209
8	0.3730	0.3580	0.3435	0.3294	0.3159	0.3027	0.2900	0.2778	0.2659	0.2544	0.2432	0.2325	0.2220
9	0.3764	0.3611	0.3463	0.3320	0.3182	0.3049	0.2921	0.2796	0.2676	0.2560	0.2447	0.2338	0.2233
10	0.3802	0.3646	0.3495	0.3350	0.3210	0.3074	0.2944	0.2818	0.2696	0.2578	0.2464	0.2354	0.2247

إما القانون أو الجدول سيتم توفير الجداول كاملة في ملحق خاص

At any depth z , the *Rankine active pressure* may be expressed as

$$\sigma'_a = \gamma z K_a$$

the total force per unit length of the wall is

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_a$$



Rankine Active Pressure with Vertical Wall Backface and Inclined $c' - \phi'$ Soil Backfill

نفس الحالة الثالثة ولكن الفرق هي أن التربة متماسكة

$$K'_a = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \phi'} \left\{ \frac{2 \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \left(\frac{c'}{\gamma z} \right) \cos \phi' \sin \phi'}{-\sqrt{\left[4 \cos^2 \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \phi') + 4 \left(\frac{c'}{\gamma z} \right)^2 \cos^2 \phi' + 8 \left(\frac{c'}{\gamma z} \right) \cos^2 \alpha \sin \phi' \cos \phi' \right]}} \right\} - 1$$

$$\sigma'_a = \gamma z K_a = \gamma z K'_a \cos \alpha$$



Table 12.4 Values of K'_a

ϕ' (deg)	α (deg)	$\frac{c'}{\gamma z}$			
		0.025	0.05	0.1	0.5
15	0	0.550	0.512	0.435	−0.179
	5	0.566	0.525	0.445	−0.184
	10	0.621	0.571	0.477	−0.186
	15	0.776	0.683	0.546	−0.196
20	0	0.455	0.420	0.350	−0.210
	5	0.465	0.429	0.357	−0.212
	10	0.497	0.456	0.377	−0.218
	15	0.567	0.514	0.417	−0.229
25	0	0.374	0.342	0.278	−0.231
	5	0.381	0.348	0.283	−0.233
	10	0.402	0.366	0.296	−0.239
	15	0.443	0.401	0.321	−0.250
30	0	0.305	0.276	0.218	−0.244
	5	0.309	0.280	0.221	−0.246
	10	0.323	0.292	0.230	−0.252
	15	0.350	0.315	0.246	−0.263

إما القانون أو الجدول

$$z_c = \frac{2c'}{\gamma} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin \phi'}{1 - \sin \phi'}}$$

سيتم توفير الجداول كاملة في ملحق خاص

Example 12.4

Refer to the retaining wall in Figure 12.9. The backfill is granular soil. Given:

Wall: $H = 10 \text{ ft}$

$$\theta = +10^\circ$$

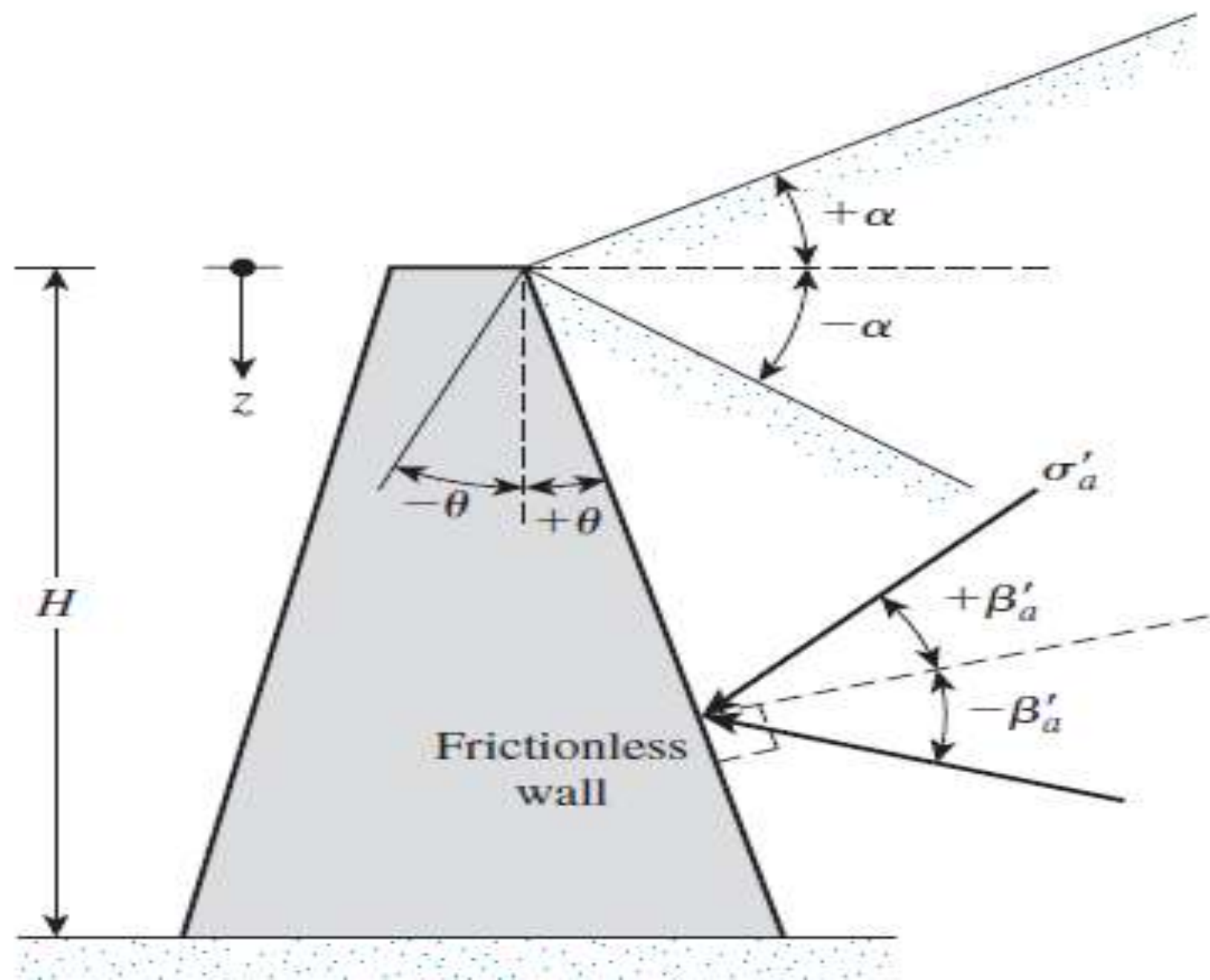
Backfill: $\alpha = 15^\circ$

$$\phi' = 35^\circ$$

$$c' = 0$$

$$\gamma = 110 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Determine the Rankine active force, P_a , and its location and direction.



From Table 12.1, for $\alpha = 15^\circ$ and $\theta = +10^\circ$, the value of $K_a \approx 0.42$.

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_a = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) (110)(10)^2(0.42) = \mathbf{2310 \text{ lb/ft}}$$

Again, from Table 12.2, for $\alpha = 15^\circ$ and $\theta = +10^\circ$, $\beta'_a \approx \mathbf{30.5^\circ}$.

The force P_a will act at a distance of $10/3 = 3.33 \text{ ft}$

Table 12.1 Variation of $K_{a(R)}$ [Eq. (12.17)]

α (deg)	θ (deg)	$K_{a(R)}$						
		ϕ' (deg)						
		28	30	32	34	36	38	40
15	0	0.409	0.373	0.341	0.311	0.283	0.258	0.235
	2	0.427	0.391	0.358	0.328	0.300	0.274	0.250
	4	0.448	0.411	0.378	0.348	0.320	0.294	0.271
	6	0.472	0.435	0.402	0.371	0.344	0.318	0.295
	8	0.498	0.461	0.428	0.398	0.371	0.346	0.323
	10	0.527	0.490	0.457	0.428	0.400	0.376	0.353
	15	0.610	0.574	0.542	0.513	0.487	0.463	0.442

نأخذ المتوسط (الأفراج)

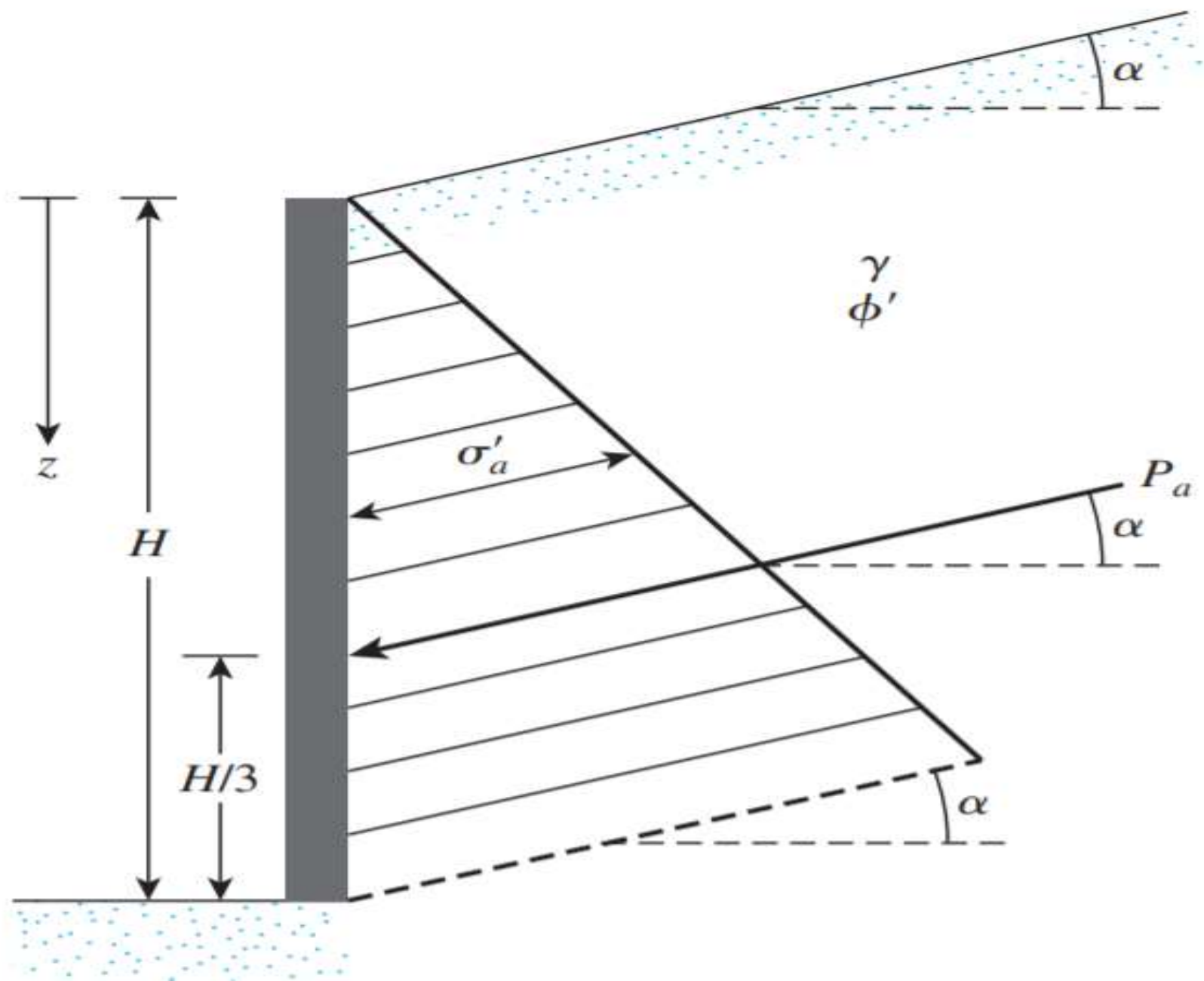
Table 12.2 Variation of β'_a [Eq. (12.15)]

α (deg)	θ (deg)	β'_a						
		ϕ' (deg)						
		28	30	32	34	36	38	40
15	0	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000
	2	17.576	18.001	18.463	18.967	19.522	20.134	20.812
	4	19.840	20.631	21.485	22.410	23.417	24.516	25.719
	6	21.788	22.886	24.060	25.321	26.677	28.139	29.716
	8	23.431	24.778	26.206	27.722	29.335	31.052	32.878
	10	24.783	26.328	27.950	29.654	31.447	33.332	35.310
	15	27.032	28.888	30.793	32.747	34.751	36.802	38.894

نأخذ المتوسط (الأفراج)

Example 12.5

For the retaining wall shown in Figure 12.10, $H = 7.5$ m, $\gamma = 18$ kN/m³, $\phi' = 20^\circ$, $c' = 13.5$ kN/m², and $\alpha = 10^\circ$. Calculate the Rankine active force, P_a , per unit length of the wall and the location of the resultant force after the occurrence of the tensile crack.



$$z_r = \frac{2c'}{\gamma} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin \phi'}{1 - \sin \phi'}} = \frac{(2)(13.5)}{18} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin 20}{1 - \sin 20}} = 2.14 \text{ m}$$

$$\sigma'_a = \gamma z K'_a \cos \alpha = (18)(7.5)(0.377)(\cos 10) = 50.1 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

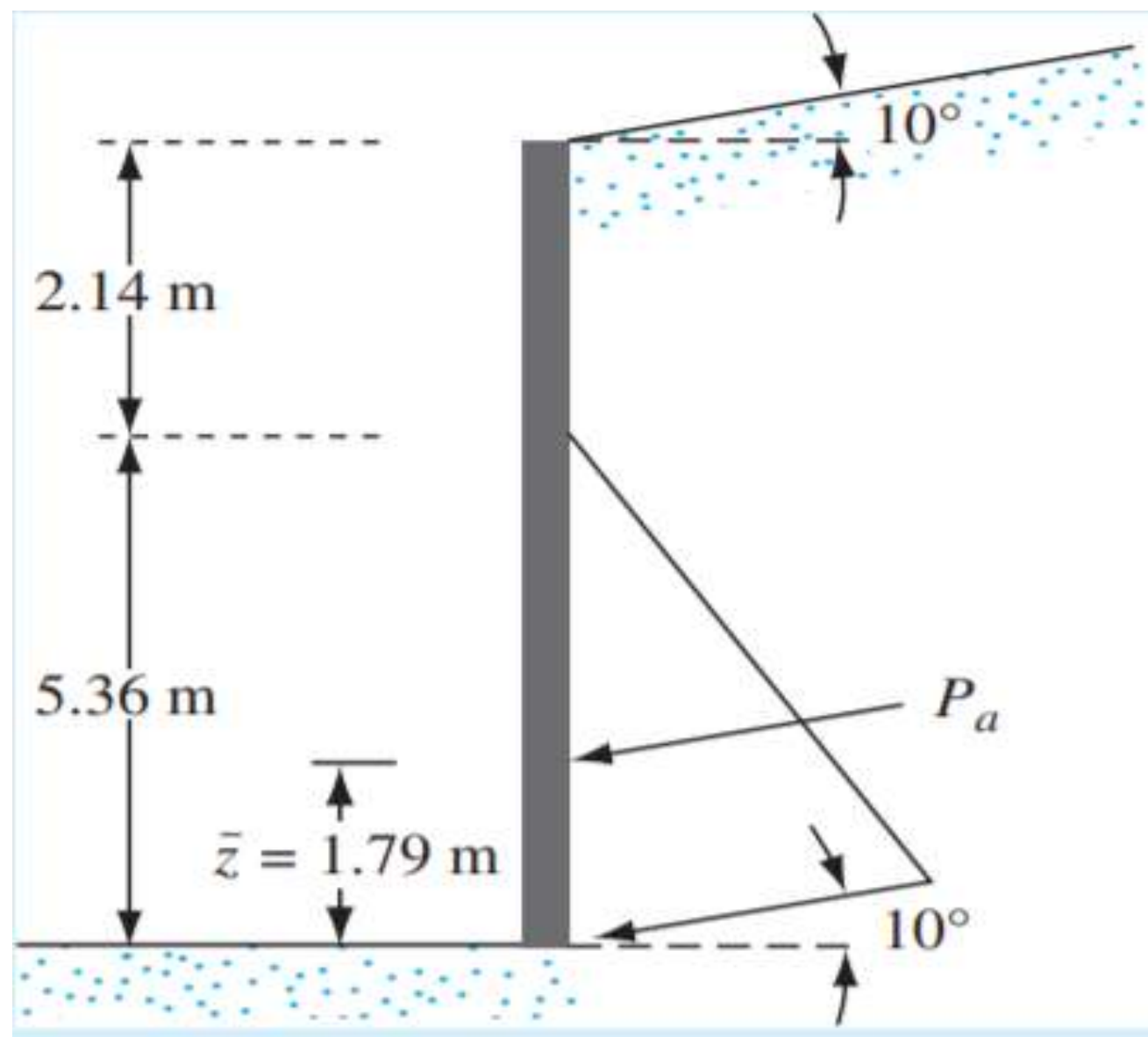
From Table 12.4, for $\phi' = 20^\circ$, $c'/\gamma z = 0.1$, and $\alpha = 10^\circ$, the value of K'_a is 0.377, so at $z = 7.5$ m,

Table 12.4 Values of K'_a

ϕ' (deg)	α (deg)	$\frac{c'}{\gamma z}$		
		0.025	0.05	0.1
15	0	0.550	0.512	0.435
	5	0.566	0.525	0.445
	10	0.621	0.571	0.477
	15	0.776	0.683	0.546
20	0	0.455	0.420	0.350
	5	0.465	0.429	0.357
	10	0.497	0.456	0.377
	15	0.567	0.514	0.417

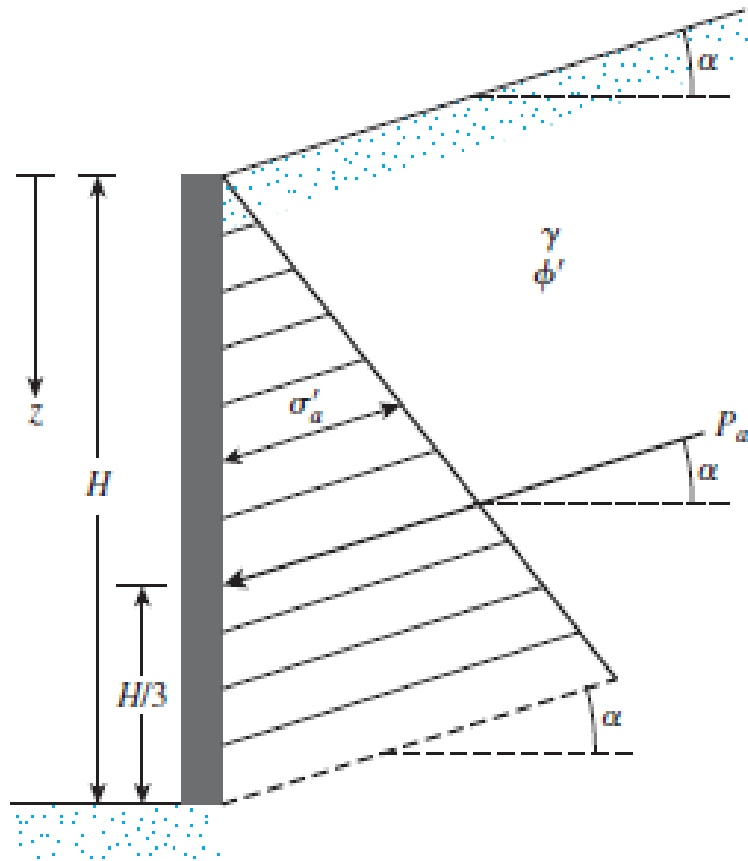
$$P_a = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(50.1)(7.5 - 2.14) = \mathbf{134.3 \text{ kN/m}}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{7.5 - 2.14}{3} = \mathbf{1.79 \text{ m}}$$



Refer to Figure 12.10. For the retaining wall, $H = 8$ m, $\phi' = 36^\circ$, $\alpha = 10^\circ$, $\gamma = 17$ kN/m³, and $c' = 0$.

- a. Determine the intensity of the Rankine active force at $z = 2$ m, 4 m, and 6 m.
- b. Determine the Rankine active force per meter length of the wall and also the location and direction of the resultant.



نجد قيمة المعامل من خلال الجدول

ϕ' as 36° , θ as 0° and α as 10° the value of K_a as 0.270



Virtual

Table 12.1 Variation of $K_{a(R)}$ [Eq. (12.17)]

α (deg)	θ (deg)	$K_{a(R)}$						
		ϕ' (deg)						
		28	30	32	34	36	38	40
10	0	0.380	0.350	0.321	0.294	0.270	0.246	0.225
	2	0.393	0.362	0.333	0.306	0.281	0.258	0.236
	4	0.408	0.377	0.348	0.322	0.297	0.274	0.252
	6	0.426	0.395	0.367	0.341	0.316	0.294	0.273
	8	0.447	0.417	0.389	0.363	0.339	0.317	0.297
	10	0.471	0.441	0.414	0.388	0.365	0.344	0.324
	15	0.542	0.513	0.487	0.463	0.442	0.422	0.404

At any depth z , the *Rankine active pressure* may be expressed as

$$\sigma'_a = \gamma z K_a$$

نريد حساب الإجهاد عند الأعماق المختلفة

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma'_a &= 0.27 \times 17 \times 2 \\ &= 9.18 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma'_a &= K_a \gamma H \\ &= 0.27 \times 17 \times 6 \\ &= 27.54 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma'_a &= K_a \gamma H \\ &= 0.27 \times 17 \times 4 \\ &= 18.36 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Also, the total force per unit length of the wall is

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_a$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_a &= \frac{1}{2} \times 0.27 \times 17 \times 8^2 \\ &= 146.88 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z} &= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0.27 \times 17 \times 8^2 \right) \times \frac{8}{3}}{146.88} \\ &= 2.67 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

❑ Coulomb's Active Earth Pressure

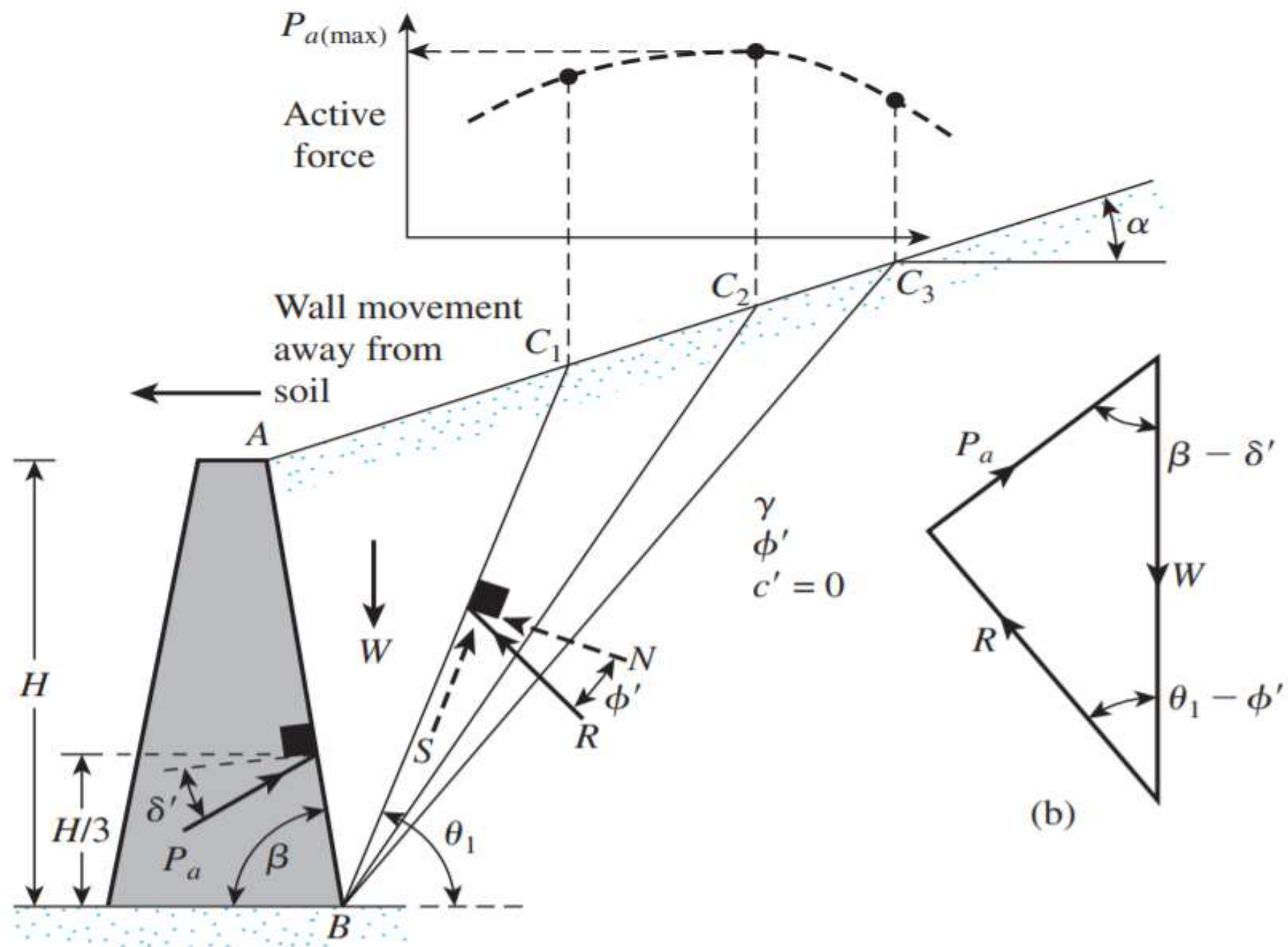
Active pressure	→	سيتم شرحه بالتفصيل الممل
Passive pressure	→	لم يتم شرحه

- ❑ The Rankine active earth pressure calculations discussed in the preceding sections were based on the assumption that the wall is frictionless.

To apply Coulomb's active earth pressure theory, let us consider a retaining wall with its back face inclined at an angle β with the horizontal, as shown in Figure 12.12a. The backfill is a granular soil that slopes at an angle α with the horizontal. Also, let δ' be the angle of friction between the soil and the wall (i.e., the angle of wall friction).



شرح ل الرموز التي سوف نستخدمها



The maximum value of P_a thus determined is Coulomb's active force

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} K_a \gamma H^2$$

K_a = Coulomb's active earth pressure coefficient

$$= \frac{\sin^2 (\beta + \phi')}{\sin^2 \beta \sin (\beta - \delta') \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{\sin(\phi' + \delta') \sin(\phi' - \alpha)}{\sin(\beta - \delta') \sin(\alpha + \beta)}} \right]^2}$$

Table 12.6 Values of K_a [from Eq. (12.26)] for $\delta' = \frac{2}{3} \phi'$

α (deg)	ϕ' (deg)	β (deg)					
		90	85	80	75	70	65
0	28	0.3213	0.3588	0.4007	0.4481	0.5026	0.5662
	29	0.3091	0.3467	0.3886	0.4362	0.4908	0.5547
	30	0.2973	0.3349	0.3769	0.4245	0.4794	0.5435
	31	0.2860	0.3235	0.3655	0.4133	0.4682	0.5326
	32	0.2750	0.3125	0.3545	0.4023	0.4574	0.5220
	33	0.2645	0.3019	0.3439	0.3917	0.4469	0.5117
	34	0.2543	0.2916	0.3335	0.3813	0.4367	0.5017
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 12.7 Values of K_a [from Eq. (12.26)] for $\delta' = \phi'/2$

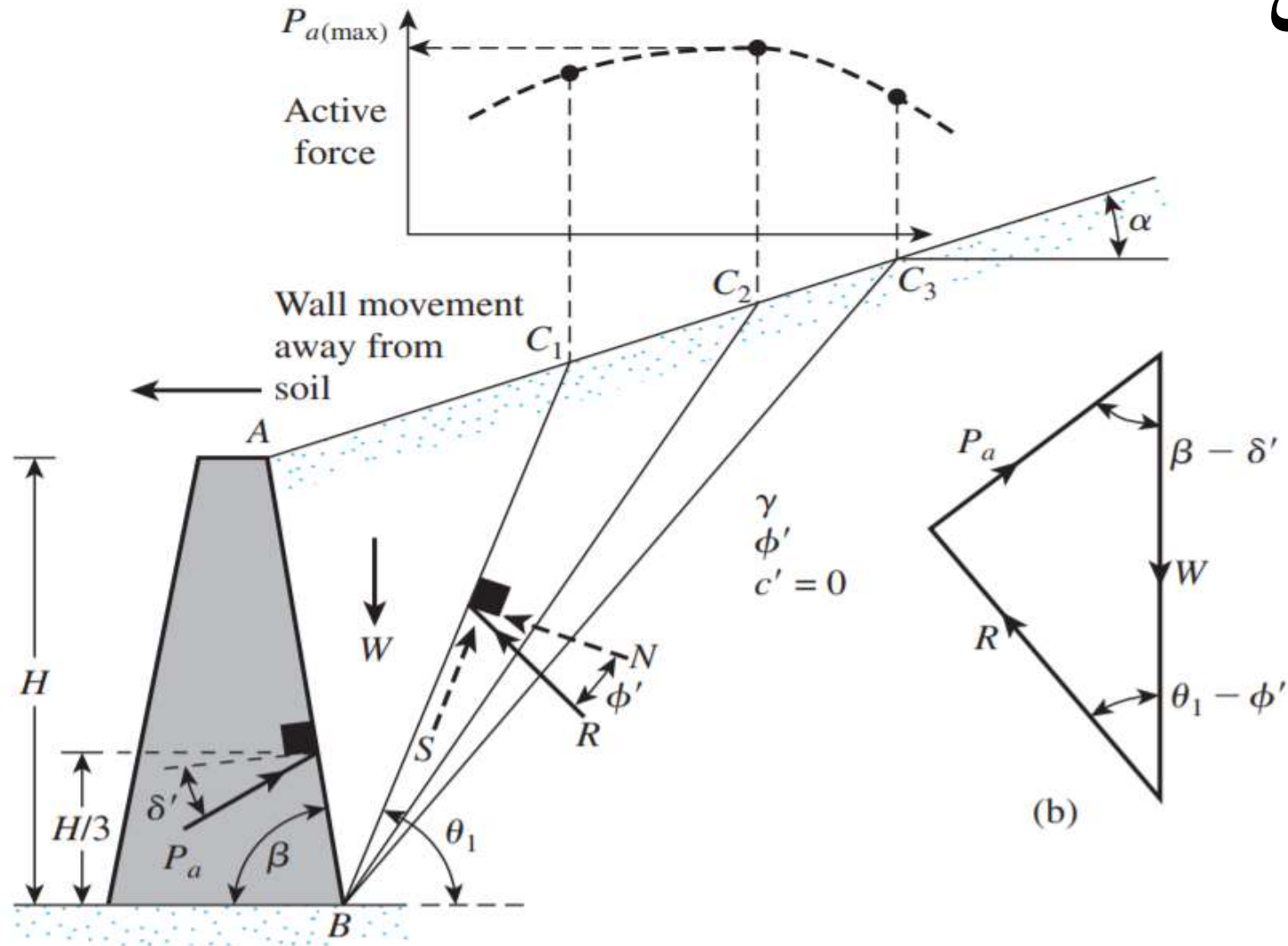
α (deg)	ϕ' (deg)	β (deg)					
		90	85	80	75	70	65
0	28	0.3264	0.3629	0.4034	0.4490	0.5011	0.5616
	29	0.3137	0.3502	0.3907	0.4363	0.4886	0.5492
	30	0.3014	0.3379	0.3784	0.4241	0.4764	0.5371
	31	0.2896	0.3260	0.3665	0.4121	0.4645	0.5253
	32	0.2782	0.3145	0.3549	0.4005	0.4529	0.5137
	33	0.2671	0.3033	0.3436	0.3892	0.4415	0.5025
	34	0.2564	0.2925	0.3327	0.3782	0.4305	0.4915
	35	0.2461	0.2820	0.3221	0.3675	0.4197	0.4807

Example 12.6

Consider the retaining wall shown in Figure 12.12a. Given: $H = 5$ m; unit weight of soil = 17.6 kN/m^3 ; angle of friction of soil = 35° ; wall friction-angle, $\delta' = \frac{2}{3}\phi'$, soil cohesion, $c' = 0$; $\alpha = 0$, and $\beta = 90^\circ$. Calculate the Coulomb's active force per unit length of the wall.

لكي نعرف أي جدول سوف نستخدم

الرسم المرافق للسؤال



$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_a$$

From Table 12.6, for $\alpha = 0^\circ$, $\beta = 90^\circ$, $\phi' = 35^\circ$, and $\delta' = \frac{2}{3}\phi' = 23.33^\circ$, $K_a = 0.2444$. Hence,

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2}(17.6)(5)^2(0.2444) = \mathbf{53.77 \text{ kN/m}}$$

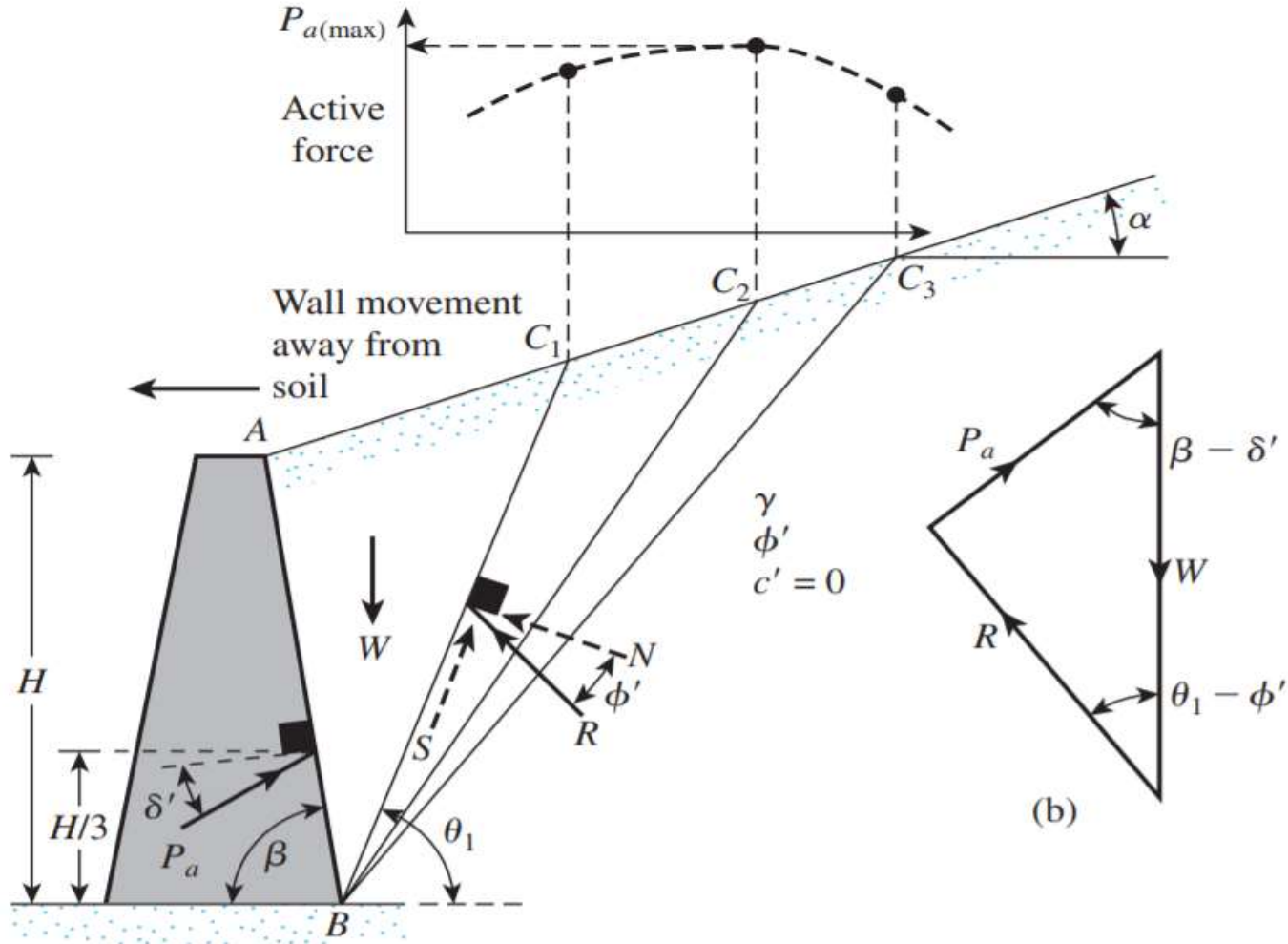
Table 12.6 Values of K_a [from Eq. (12.26)] for $\delta' = \frac{2}{3} \phi'$

α (deg)	ϕ' (deg)	β (deg)					
		90	85	80	75	70	65
0	28	0.3213	0.3588	0.4007	0.4481	0.5026	0.5662
	29	0.3091	0.3467	0.3886	0.4362	0.4908	0.5547
	30	0.2973	0.3349	0.3769	0.4245	0.4794	0.5435
	31	0.2860	0.3235	0.3655	0.4133	0.4682	0.5326
	32	0.2750	0.3125	0.3545	0.4023	0.4574	0.5220
	33	0.2645	0.3019	0.3439	0.3917	0.4469	0.5117
	34	0.2543	0.2916	0.3335	0.3813	0.4367	0.5017
	35	0.2444	0.2816	0.3235	0.3713	0.4267	0.4919

- 12.8** Refer to Figure 12.12a. Given: $H = 4$ m, $\gamma = 16.5$ kN/m³, $\phi' = 30^\circ$, $c' = 0$, and $\beta = 85^\circ$. Determine the Coulomb's active force per meter length of the wall and the location and direction of the resultant for the following cases:
- a.** $\alpha = 10^\circ$ and $\delta' = 20^\circ$
 - b.** $\alpha = 20^\circ$ and $\delta' = 15^\circ$

هنا سوف نستخدم القانون بدلاً من الجدول

الرسم المرافق ل السؤال



$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_a$$

K_a = Coulomb's active earth pressure coefficient

$$= \frac{\sin^2 (\beta + \phi')}{\sin^2 \beta \sin (\beta - \delta') \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{\sin(\phi' + \delta') \sin(\phi' - \alpha)}{\sin(\beta - \delta') \sin(\alpha + \beta)}} \right]^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_a &= \frac{\sin^2(85+30)}{\sin^2 85 \sin(85-20) \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{\sin(30+20) \sin(30-10)}{\sin(85-20) \sin(10+85)}} \right]^2} \\
 &= \frac{0.821}{0.992 \times 0.906 \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{0.262}{0.902}} \right]^2} \\
 &= \frac{0.821}{0.992 \times 2.145} \\
 &= 0.385
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_a &= \frac{1}{2} \times 0.385 \times 16.5 \times 4^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 6.3525 \times 16 \\
 &= 51 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

هنا تم استخدام القانون
ويجوز أن نستخدم الجدول

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_a &= \frac{\sin^2(85+30)}{\sin^2 85 \sin(85-15) \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{\sin(30+15) \sin(30-20)}{\sin(85-15) \sin(20+85)}} \right]^2} \\
 &= \frac{0.821}{0.992 \times 0.9396 \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{0.12278}{0.907}} \right]^2} \\
 &= \frac{0.821}{0.992 \times 1.758} \\
 &= 0.471
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_a &= \frac{1}{2} \times 0.471 \times 16.5 \times 4^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 7.771 \times 16 \\
 &= 62.168 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

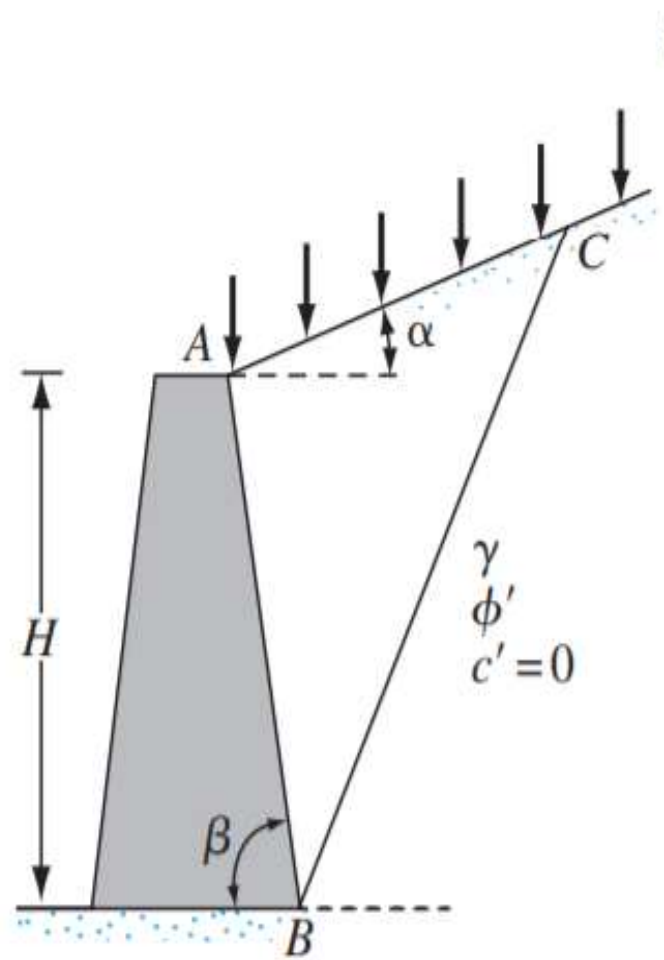
Refer to Figure 12.13a. Given $H = 4$ m, $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 85^\circ$, $\gamma = 17$ kN/m³, $c' = 0$, $\phi' = 36^\circ$, $\delta'/\phi' = 0.5$, and $q = 30$ kN/m². Determine the Coulomb's active force per unit length of the wall.

$$\delta' = \frac{\phi'}{2}$$

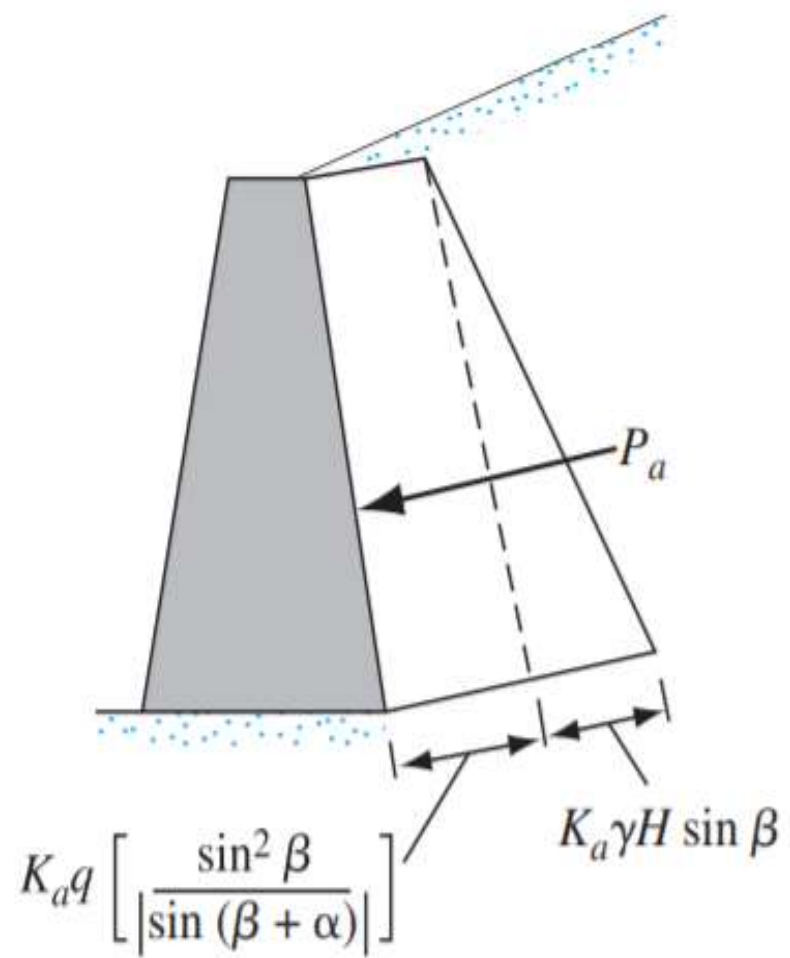
Table 12.7 (Continued)

α (deg)	ϕ' (deg)	β (deg)					
		90	85	80	75	70	65
5	36	0.2362	0.2718	0.3118	0.3571	0.4092	0.4702

هنا يوجد أيضا حمل منتظم خارجي



(a)



(b)

K_a = Coulomb's active earth pressure coefficient

$$= \frac{\sin^2 (\beta + \phi')}{\sin^2 \beta \sin (\beta - \delta') \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{\sin(\phi' + \delta') \sin(\phi' - \alpha)}{\sin(\beta - \delta') \sin(\alpha + \beta)}} \right]^2}$$

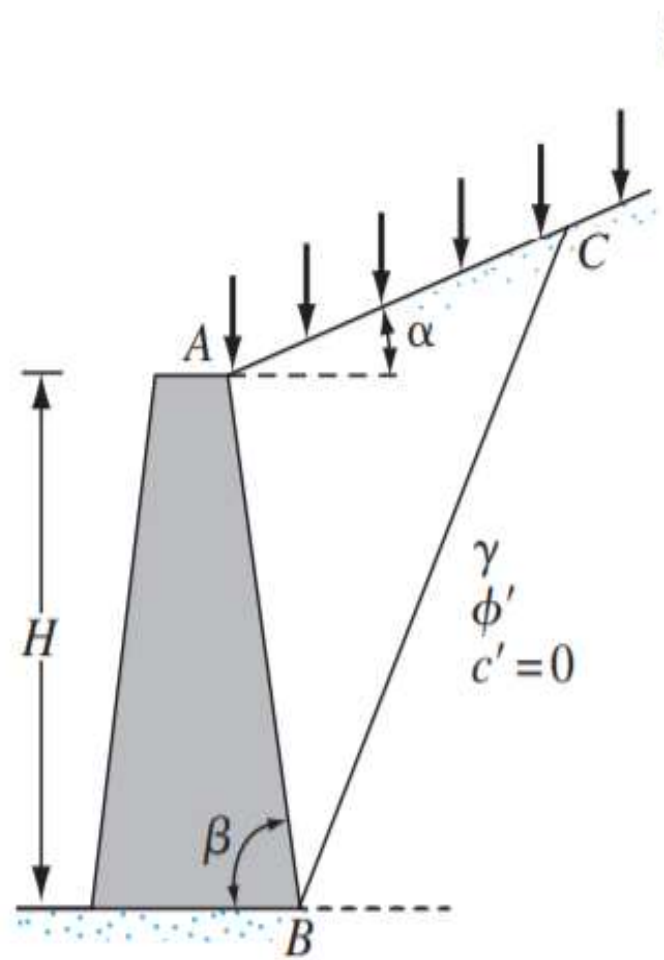
القانون أو عن طريق الجدول

$$\frac{1}{2}K_a\gamma H^2 + K_a Hq \left[\frac{\sin \beta}{\sin (\beta + \alpha)} \right]$$

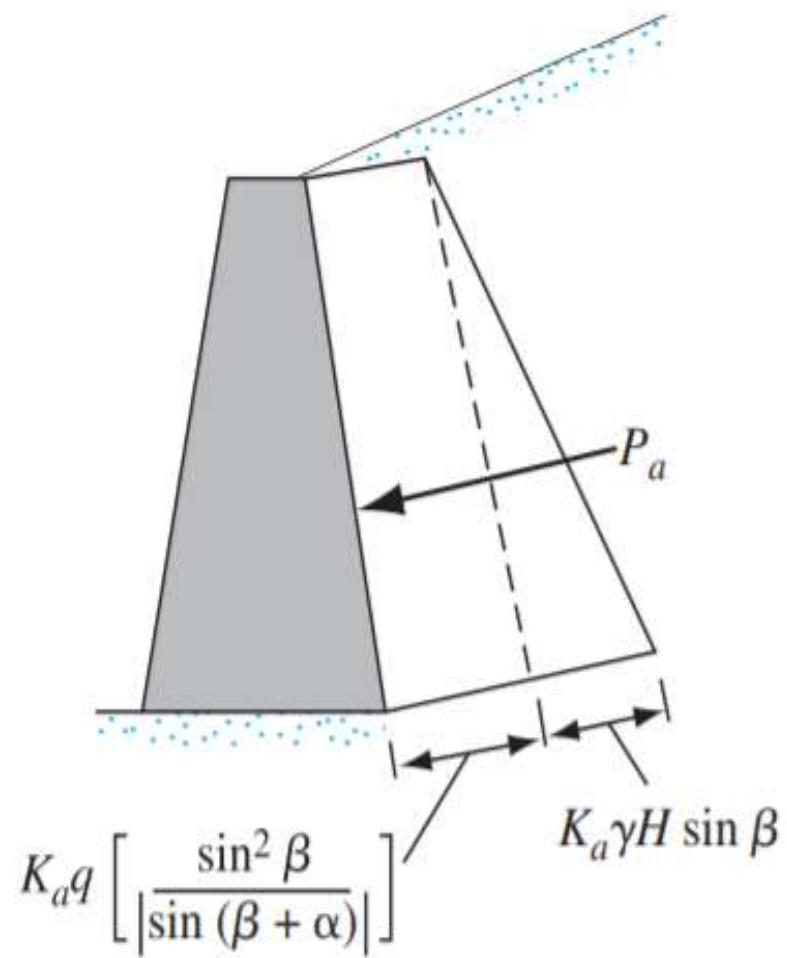
$$= \frac{1}{2} * 0.2718 * 17 * 4^2 + 0.2718 * 4 * 30 \left[\frac{\sin(85)}{\sin(85 + 0)} \right] = 69.58$$

Example 12.7

Refer to Figure 12.13a. Given: $H = 20$ ft, $\phi' = 30^\circ$, $\delta' = 20^\circ$, $\alpha = 5^\circ$, $\beta = 85^\circ$, $q = 2000$ lb/ft², and $\gamma = 115$ lb/ft³. Determine Coulomb's active force and the location of the line of action of the resultant P_a .



(a)



(b)

Solution

For $\beta = 85^\circ$, $\alpha = 5^\circ$, $\delta' = 20^\circ$, $\phi' = 30^\circ$, and $K_a = 0.3578$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2}K_a\gamma H^2}_{P_{a(1)}} + \underbrace{K_a Hq \left[\frac{\sin \beta}{\sin (\beta + \alpha)} \right]}_{P_{a(2)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (0.5)(0.3578)(115)(20)^2 + (0.3578)(20)(2000) \left[\frac{\sin 85}{\sin (85 + 5)} \right] \\ &= 8229.4 + 14,257.5 = \mathbf{22,486.9 \text{ lb/ft}} \end{aligned}$$

Table 12.6 Values of K_a [from Eq. (12.26)] for $\delta' = \frac{2}{3} \phi'$

α (deg)	ϕ' (deg)	β (deg)					
		90	85	80	75	70	65
5	28	0.3431	0.3845	0.4311	0.4843	0.5461	0.6190
	29	0.3295	0.3709	0.4175	0.4707	0.5325	0.6056
	30	0.3165	0.3578	0.4043	0.4575	0.5194	0.5926
	31	0.3039	0.3451	0.3916	0.4447	0.5067	0.5800
	32	0.2919	0.3329	0.3792	0.4324	0.4943	0.5677

Location of the line of action of the resultant:

$$P_a \bar{z} = P_{a(1)} \frac{H}{3} + P_{a(2)} \frac{H}{2}$$

or

$$\bar{z} = \frac{(8229.4) \left(\frac{20}{3} \right) + (14,257.5) \left(\frac{20}{2} \right)}{22,486.9}$$

$$= \mathbf{8.78 \text{ ft}} \text{ (measured vertically from the bottom of the wall)}$$

Lateral Earth Pressure Due to Surcharge

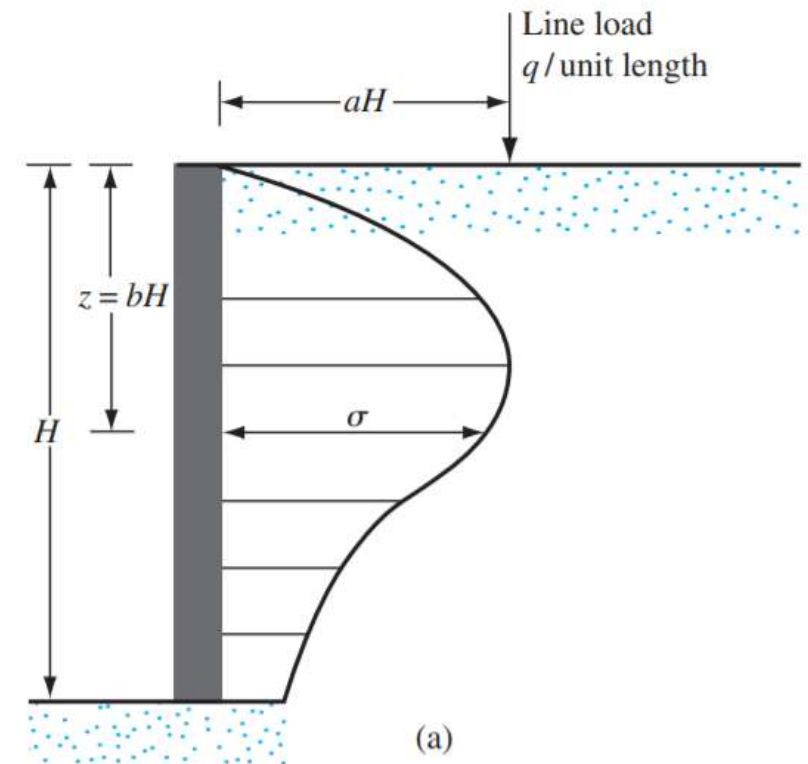
موضوع سهل جدا ومباشر

Lateral Earth Pressure Due to Surcharge

$$\sigma = \frac{4a}{\pi H} \frac{a^2 b}{(a^2 + b^2)} \quad \text{for } a > 0.4$$

$$\sigma = \frac{q}{H} \frac{0.203b}{(0.16 + b^2)^2} \quad \text{for } a \leq 0.4$$

line load



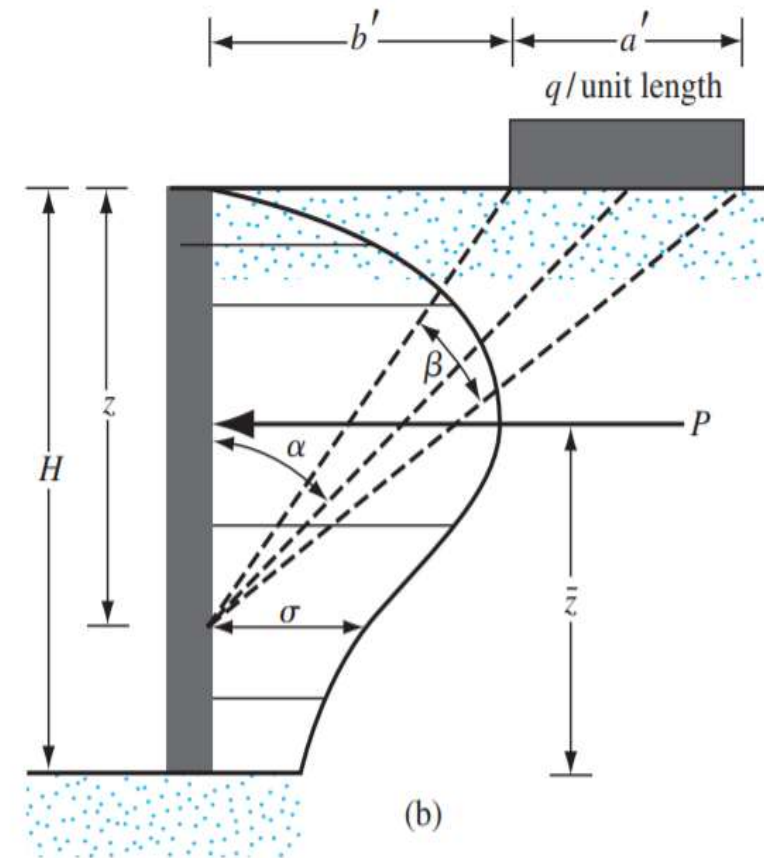
$$\sigma = \frac{2q}{\pi}(\beta - \sin \beta \cos 2\alpha)$$

strip load

$$P = \frac{q}{90} [H(\theta_2 - \theta_1)]$$

$$\theta_1 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b'}{H}\right)(\text{deg})$$

$$\theta_2 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a' + b'}{H}\right)(\text{deg})$$



$$\bar{z} = H - \left[\frac{H^2(\theta_2 - \theta_1) + (R - Q) - 57.3a'H}{2H(\theta_2 - \theta_1)} \right]$$

$$R = (a' + b')^2(90 - \theta_2)$$

$$Q = b'^2(90 - \theta_1)$$

12.10 Refer to Figure 12.14b. Given $H = 3.3$ m, $a' = 1$ m, $b' = 1.5$ m, and $q = 25$ kN/m². Determine the lateral force per unit length of the unyielding wall caused by the surcharge loading only.

$$P = \frac{q}{90} [H(\theta_2 - \theta_1)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_1 &= \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{b'}{H} \right) \\ &= \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1.5}{3.3} \right) \\ &= 24.443^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_2 &= \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{a' + b'}{H} \right) \\ &= \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1.5 + 1}{3.3} \right) \\ &= 37.146^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{25}{90^\circ} \times [3.3 \times (37.146^\circ - 24.443^\circ)] \\ &= 11.64 \text{ kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

Example 12.9

Refer to Figure 12.14b. Here, $a' = 2$ m, $b' = 1$ m, $q = 40$ kN/m², and $H = 6$ m. Determine the total force on the wall (kN/m) caused by the strip loading only.

Example 12.10

Refer to Example 12.9. Determine the location of the resultant $\bar{z}$.

$$P = \frac{q}{90} [H(\theta_2 - \theta_1)]$$

$$\theta_1 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b'}{H}\right)(\text{deg})$$

$$\theta_2 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a' + b'}{H}\right)(\text{deg})$$

$$\theta_1 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) = 9.46^\circ$$

$$\theta_2 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2 + 1}{6}\right) = 26.57^\circ$$

$$P = \frac{q}{90} [H(\theta_2 - \theta_1)] = \frac{40}{90} [6(26.57 - 9.46)] = \mathbf{45.63 \text{ kN/m}}$$

$$\bar{z} = H - \left[\frac{H^2(\theta_2 - \theta_1) + (R - Q) - 57.3a'H}{2H(\theta_2 - \theta_1)} \right]$$

$$R = (a' + b')^2(90 - \theta_2)$$

$$Q = b'^2(90 - \theta_1)$$

$$R = (a' + b')^2(90 - \theta_2) = (2 + 1)^2(90 - 26.57) = 570.87$$

$$Q = b'^2(90 - \theta_1) = (1)^2(90 - 9.46) = 80.54$$

From Eq. (12.37),

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z} &= H - \left[\frac{H^2(\theta_2 - \theta_1) + (R - Q) - 57.3a'H}{2H(\theta_2 - \theta_1)} \right] \\ &= 6 - \left[\frac{(6)^2(26.57 - 9.46) + (570.87 - 80.54) - (57.3)(2)(6)}{(2)(6)(26.57 - 9.46)} \right] = \mathbf{3.96 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE 12.8

Refer to Figure 12.14a which shows a line load surcharge. Given: $H = 6$ m, $a = 0.25$, and $q = 3$ kN/m. Calculate the variation of the lateral stress σ on the retaining structure at $z = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$, and 6 m.

z (m)	H (m)	$b = z/H$	a	σ (kN/m ²)
1	6	0.167	0.25	0.48
2	6	0.333	0.25	0.46
3	6	0.5	0.25	0.302
4	6	0.667	0.25	0.185
5	6	0.833	0.25	0.116
6	6	1	0.25	0.073

$$\sigma = \frac{q}{H} \frac{0.203b}{(0.16 + b^2)^2} \quad \text{for } a \leq 0.4$$

□ Rankine Passive Earth Pressure

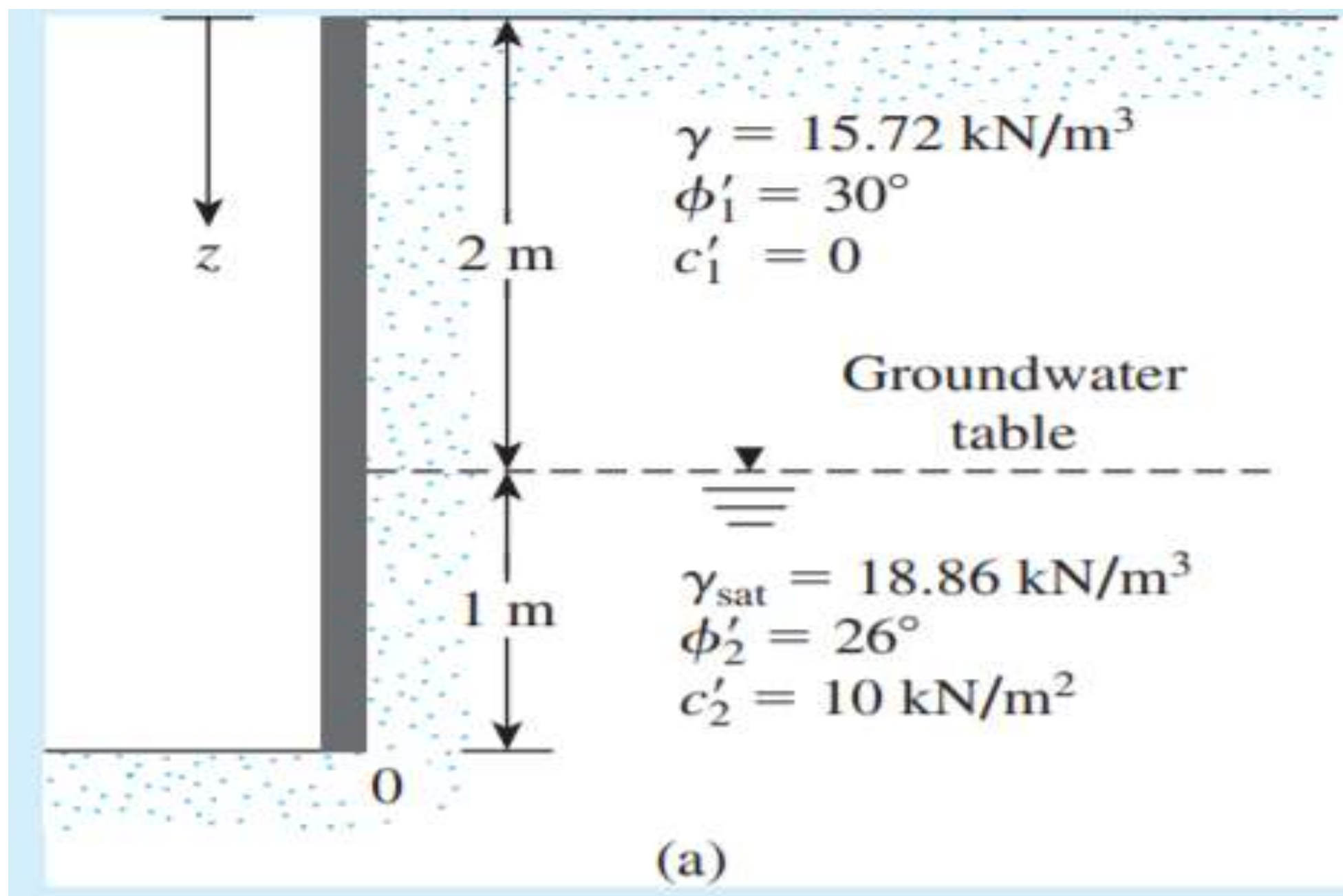
$$\sigma'_p = \sigma'_o K_p + 2c' \sqrt{K_p}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_p &= \text{Rankine passive earth pressure coefficient} \\ &= \tan^2 \left(45 + \frac{\phi'}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Example 12.13

A 3-m-high wall is shown in Figure 12.20a. Determine the Rankine passive force per unit length of the wall.

السؤال مهم جدا و عليك الإنتباه جيدا



يوجد لكل طبقة معامل لأن لكل طبقة زاوية وهذه الفكرة مهمة وناقشناها مسبقا

For the top layer

$$K_{p(1)} = \tan^2\left(45 + \frac{\phi'_1}{2}\right) = \tan^2(45 + 15) = 3$$

From the bottom soil layer

$$K_{p(2)} = \tan^2\left(45 + \frac{\phi'_2}{2}\right) = \tan^2(45 + 13) = 2.56$$

$$\sigma'_p = \sigma'_o K_p + 2c' \sqrt{K_p}$$

σ'_o = effective vertical stress

at $z = 0$, $\sigma'_o = 0$, $c'_1 = 0$, $\sigma'_p = 0$

$$\text{at } z = 2 \text{ m, } \sigma'_o = (15.72)(2) = 31.44 \text{ kN/m}^2, c'_1 = 0$$

$$\sigma'_p = \sigma'_o K_p + 2c' \sqrt{K_p}$$

سوف يتم ضرب الرقم هذا
بالمعاملين , معامل الطبقة
الأولى والطبقة الثانية

$$\sigma'_p = 31.44 K_{p(1)} + 2(0) \sqrt{K_{p(1)}} = 31.44(3) = 94.32 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

الطبقة الأولى

$$\sigma'_p = \sigma'_o K_p + 2c' \sqrt{K_p}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma'_p &= \sigma'_o K_{p(2)} + 2c'_2 \sqrt{K_{p(2)}} = 31.44(2.56) + 2(10)\sqrt{2.56} \\ &= 80.49 + 32 = 112.49 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

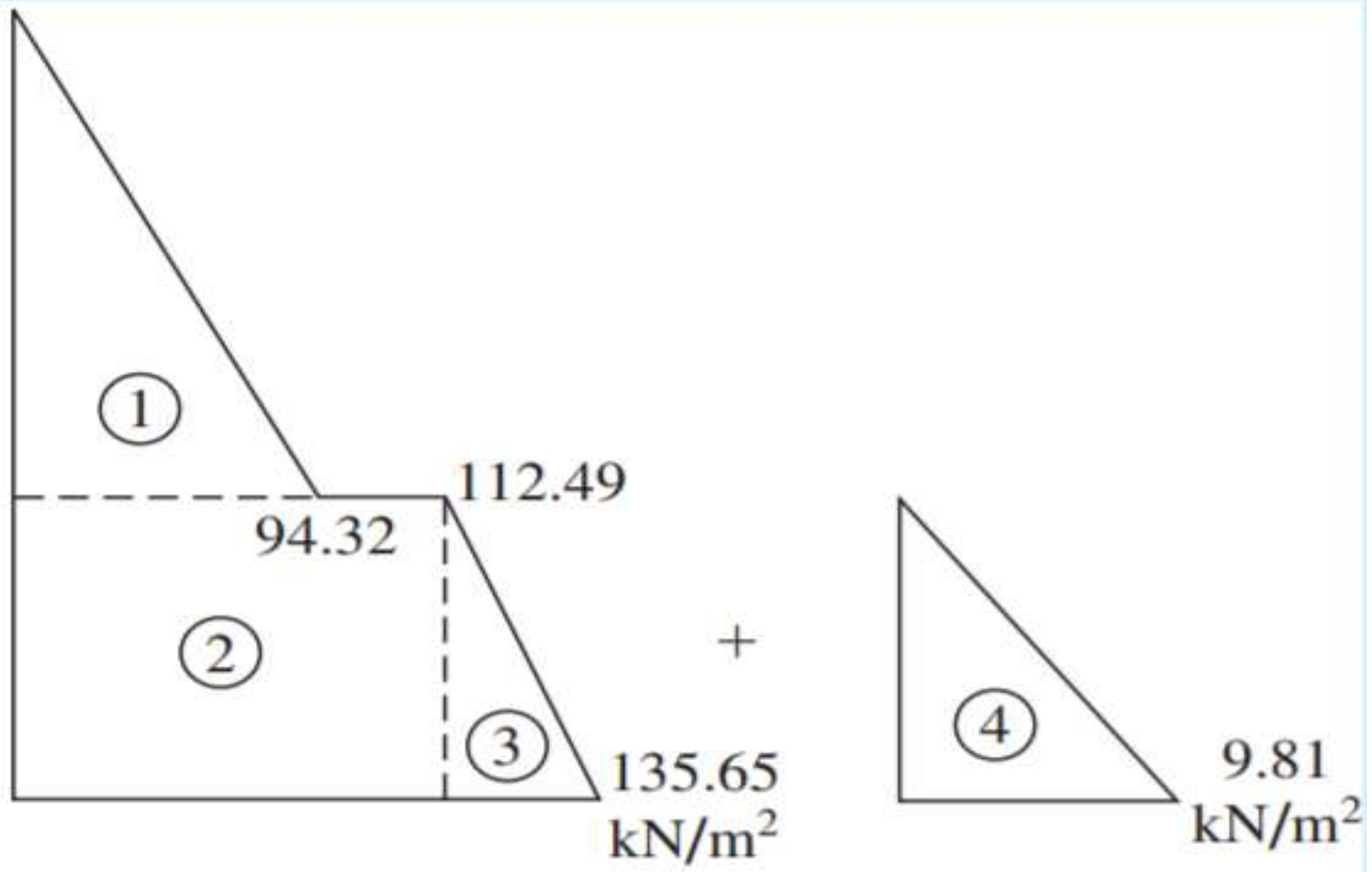

معامل الطبقة الثانية

$$z = 3 \text{ m},$$

$$\sigma'_p = \sigma'_o K_p + 2c' \sqrt{K_p}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma'_o &= (15.72)(2) + (\gamma_{\text{sat}} - \gamma_w)(1) \\ &= 31.44 + (18.86 - 9.81)(1) = 40.49 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma'_p &= \sigma'_o K_{p(2)} + 2c'_2 \sqrt{K_{p(2)}} = 40.49(2.56) + (2)(10)(1.6) \\ &= \mathbf{135.65 \text{ kN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$



(b)

حساب مساحة الأشكال

Area no.	Area	
1	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(2)(94.32)$	$= 94.32$
2	$(112.49)(1)$	$= 112.49$
3	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(1)(135.65 - 112.49)$	$= 11.58$
4	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(9.81)(1)$	$= 4.905$
		$P_P \approx 223.3 \text{ kN/m}$

□ Granular Soil ($C' = 0$)

$$P_p = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_p$$

$$K_p = \cos \alpha \frac{\cos \alpha + \sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \phi'}}{\cos \alpha - \sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \phi'}}$$

Table 12.9 Passive Earth Pressure Coefficient K_p [from Eq. (12.63)]

$\downarrow \alpha$ (deg)	ϕ' (deg) $\rightarrow$						
	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
0	2.770	3.000	3.255	3.537	3.852	4.204	4.599
5	2.715	2.943	3.196	3.476	3.788	4.136	4.527
10	2.551	2.775	3.022	3.295	3.598	3.937	4.316
15	2.284	2.502	2.740	3.003	3.293	3.615	3.977
20	1.918	2.132	2.362	2.612	2.886	3.189	3.526
25	1.434	1.664	1.894	2.135	2.394	2.676	2.987

$c' - \phi'$ Soil

$$K'_p = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \phi'} \left\{ \frac{2 \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \left(\frac{c'}{\gamma z} \right) \cos \phi' \sin \phi'}{\sqrt{4 \cos^2 \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \phi') + 4 \left(\frac{c'}{\gamma z} \right)^2 \cos^2 \phi' + 8 \left(\frac{c'}{\gamma z} \right) \cos^2 \alpha \sin \phi' \cos \phi'}} \right\} - 1$$

Table 12.10 Values of K'_p

ϕ' (deg)	α (deg)	$c' / \gamma z$			
		0.025	0.050	0.100	0.500
15	0	1.764	1.829	1.959	3.002
	5	1.716	1.783	1.917	2.971
	10	1.564	1.641	1.788	2.880
	15	1.251	1.370	1.561	2.732
20	0	2.111	2.182	2.325	3.468
	5	2.067	2.140	2.285	3.435
	10	1.932	2.010	2.162	3.339
	15	1.696	1.786	1.956	3.183
25	0	2.542	2.621	2.778	4.034
	5	2.499	2.578	2.737	3.999
	10	2.368	2.450	2.614	3.895
	15	2.147	2.236	2.409	3.726
30	0	3.087	3.173	3.346	4.732
	5	3.042	3.129	3.303	4.674
	10	2.907	2.996	3.174	4.579
	15	2.684	2.777	2.961	4.394

بدلاً من استخدام القانون
, استخدم الجدول

❑ Retaining wall :

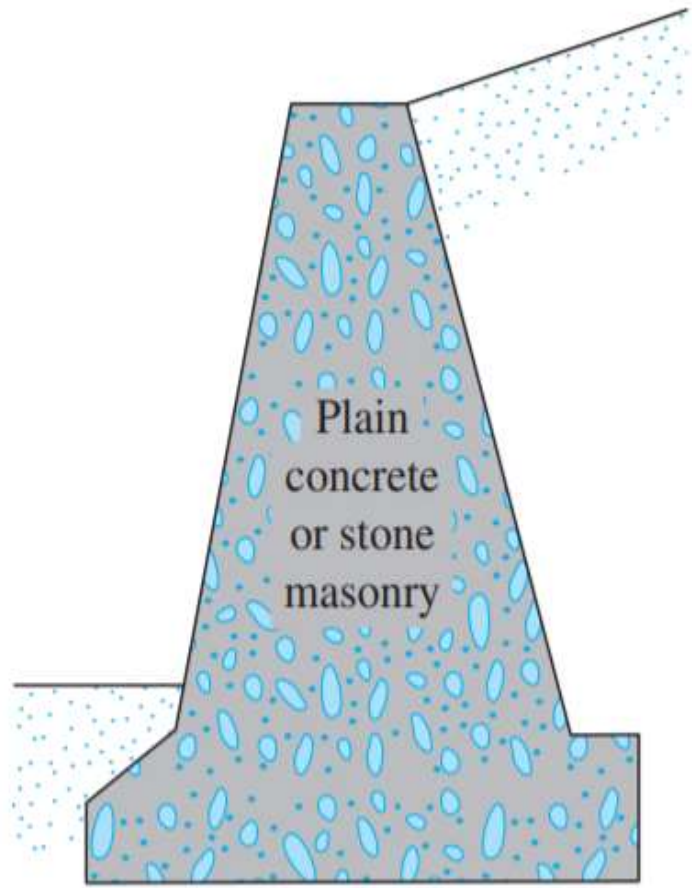
In general, retaining walls can be divided into **two major categories**:

(A) **Conventional** Retaining Walls .

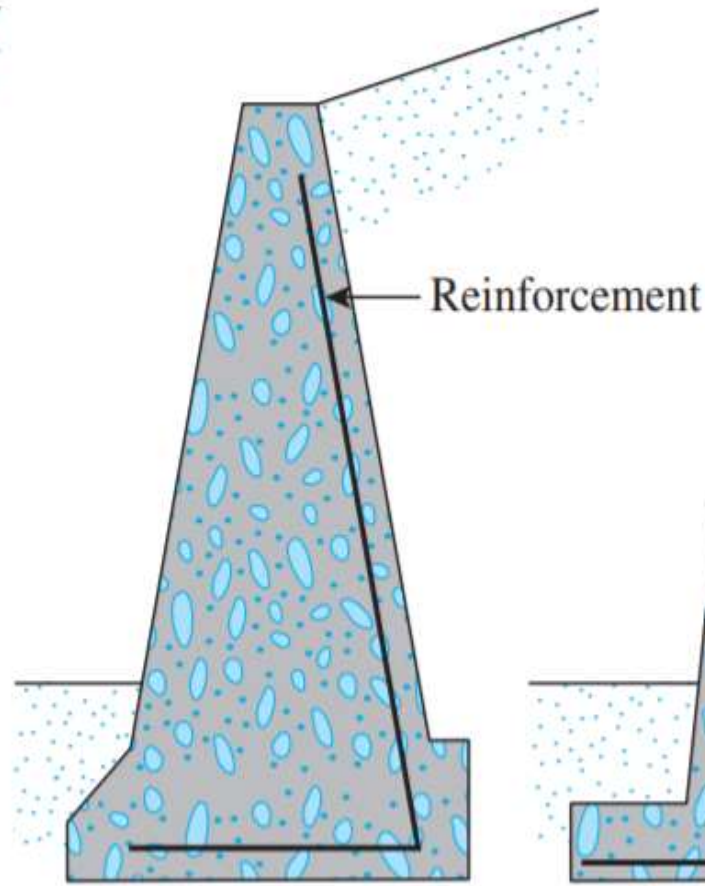
(B) **Mechanically** Stabilized Earth Walls (MSE) .

Conventional retaining walls can generally be classified into four varieties:

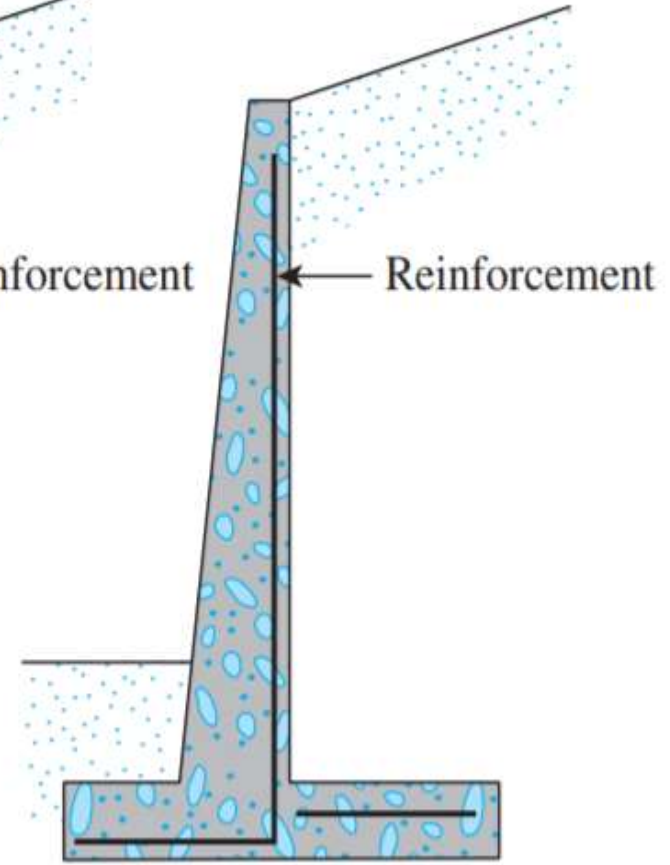
1. Gravity retaining walls
2. Semigravity retaining walls
3. Cantilever retaining walls
4. Counterfort retaining walls



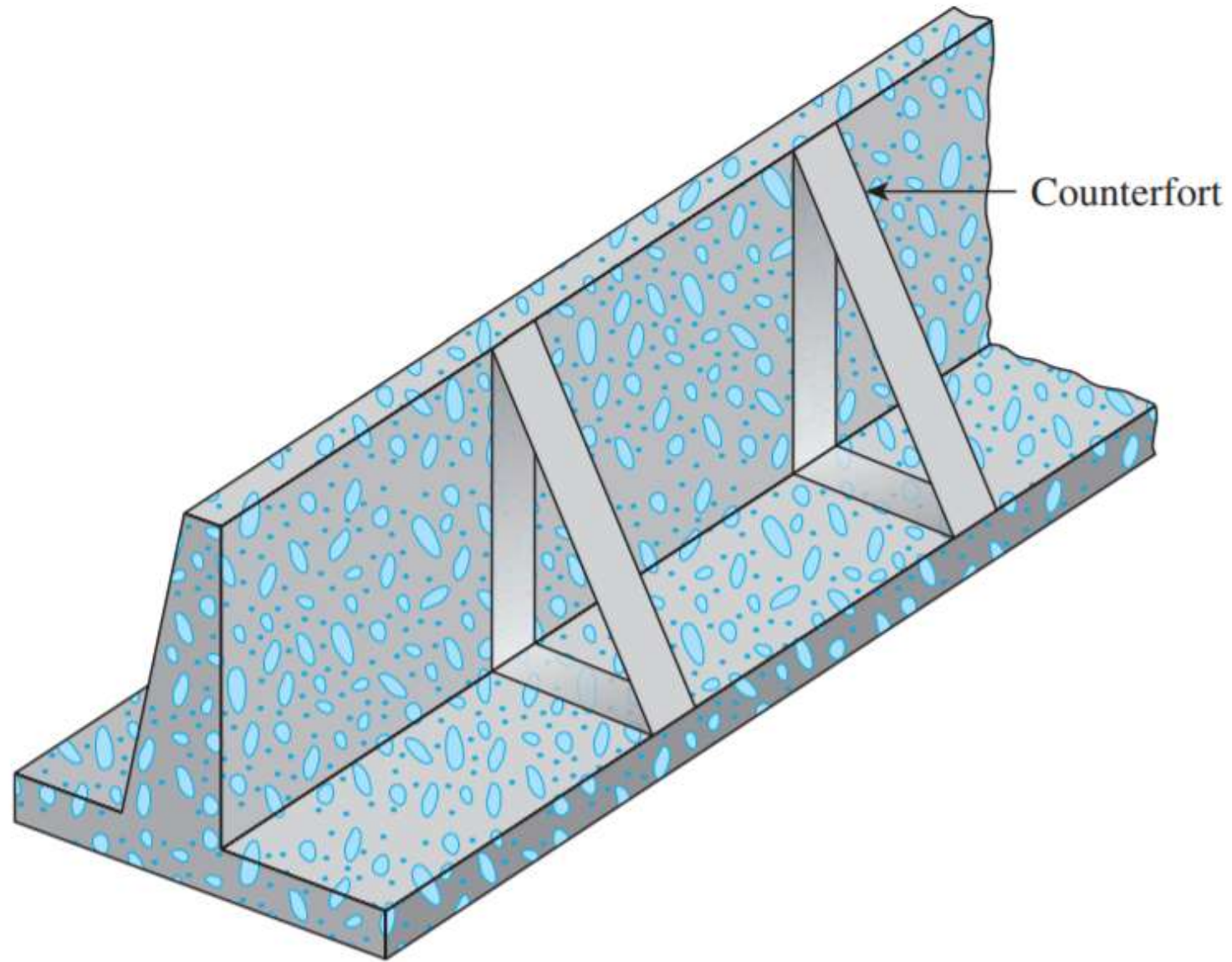
(a) Gravity wall



(b) Semigravity wall



(c) Cantilever wall



(d) Counterfort wall

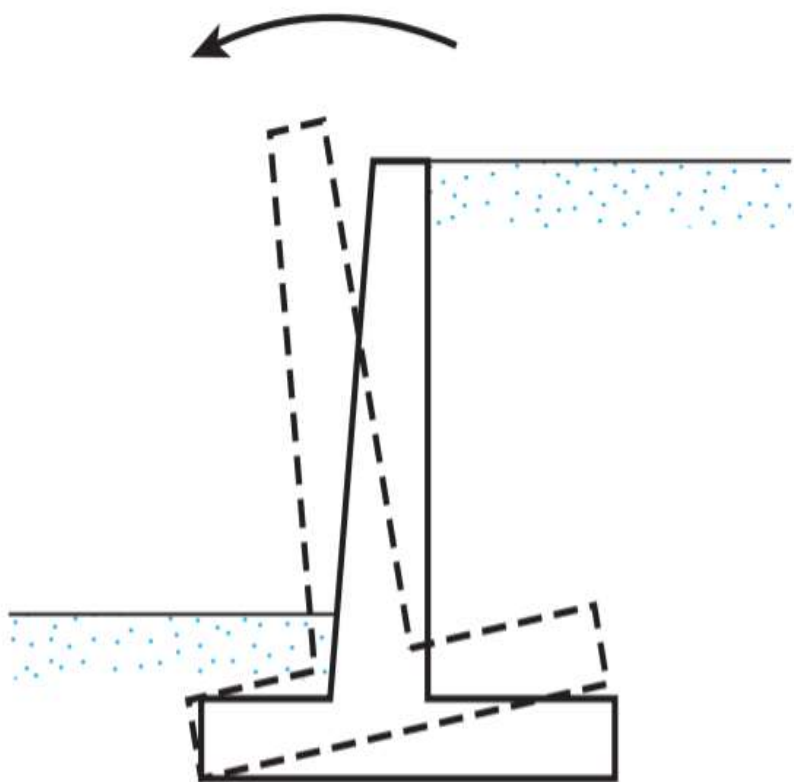
□ Stability of retaining wall:

- The structure is examined for possible:

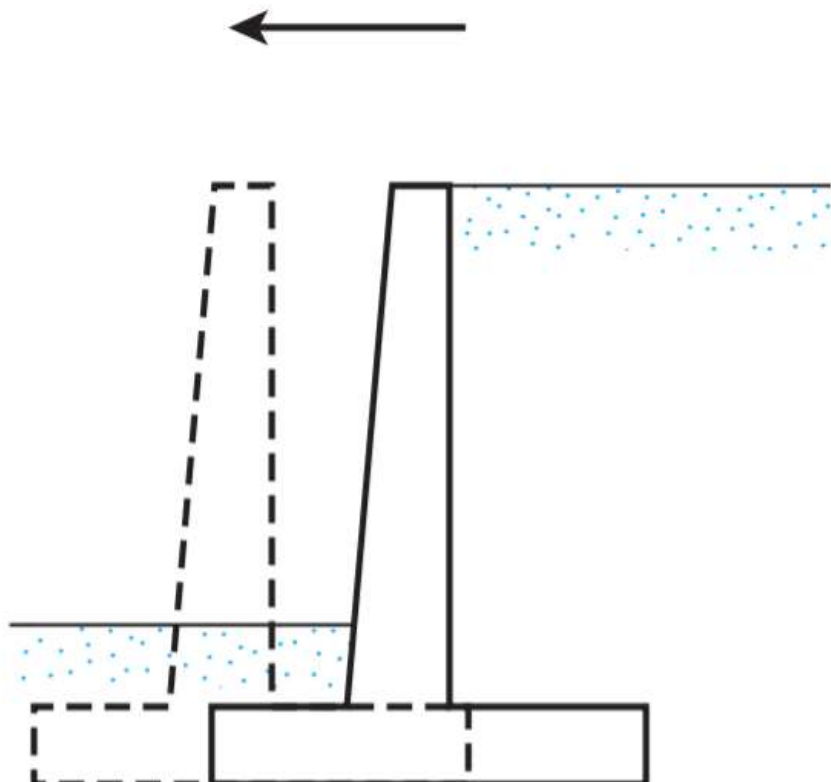
A- Overturning

B- Sliding

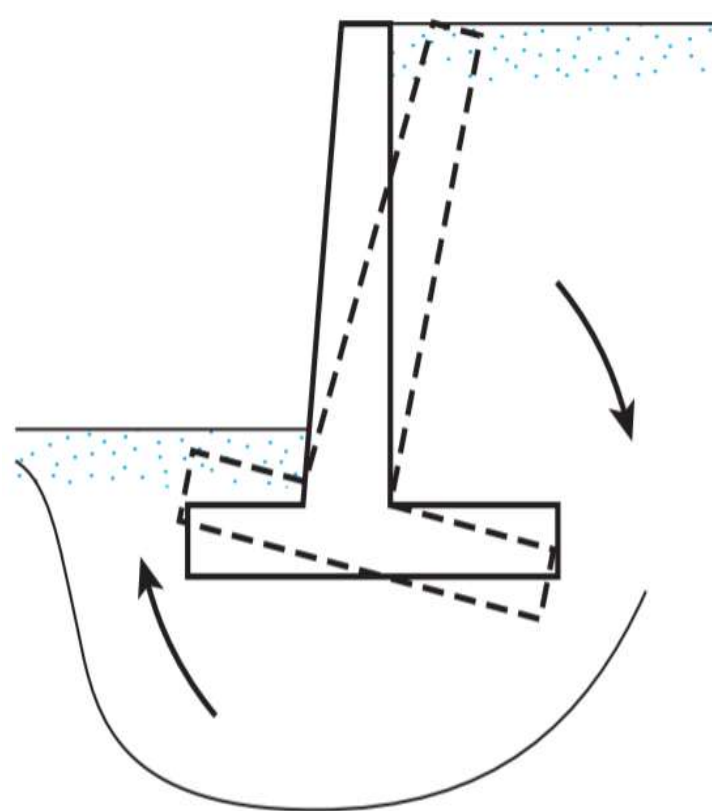
C- Bearing capacity failures.



(a)



(b)



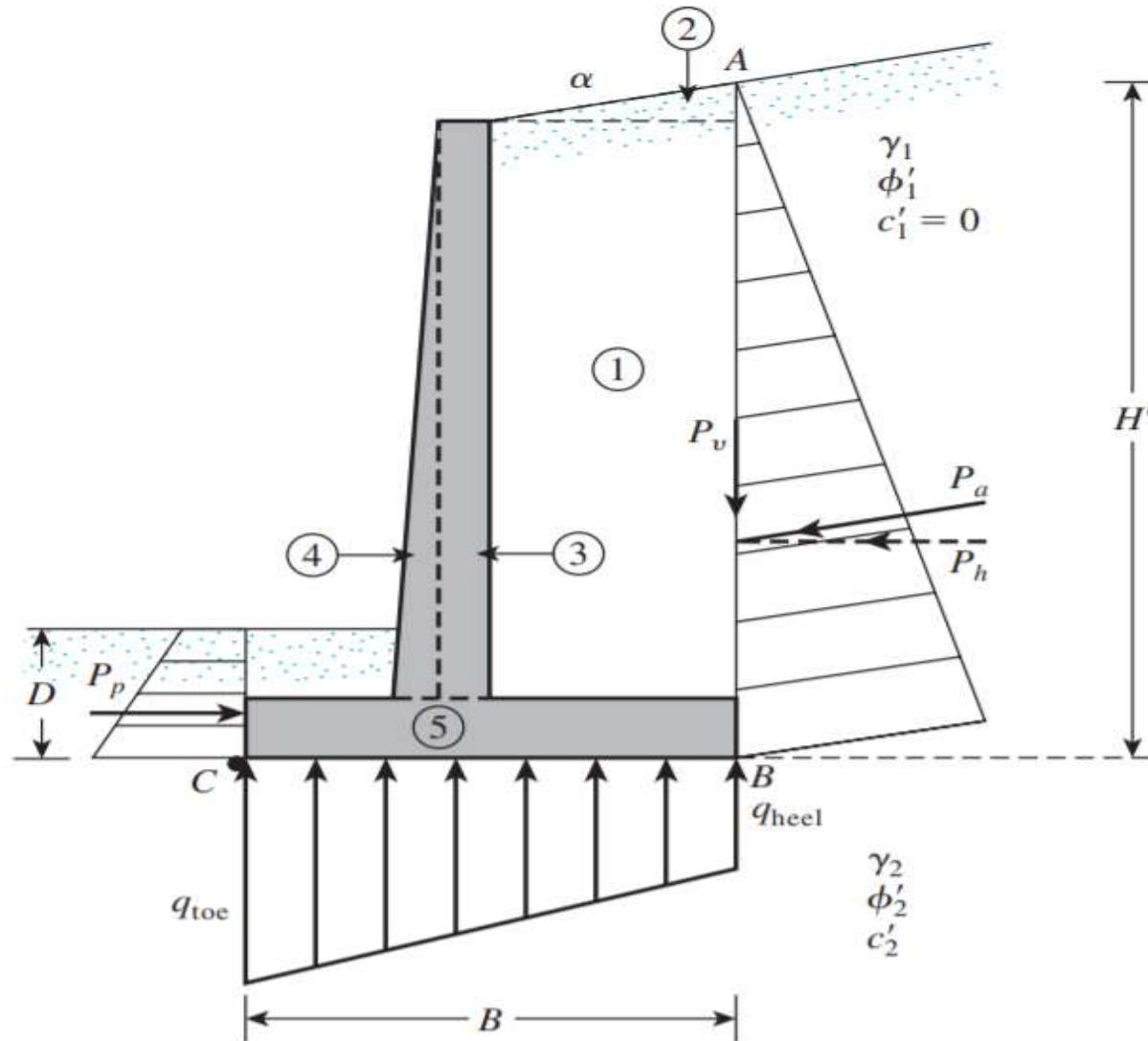
(c)

Example 13.1

The cross section of a cantilever retaining wall is shown in Figure 13.12. Calculate the factors of safety with respect to overturning, sliding, and bearing capacity.

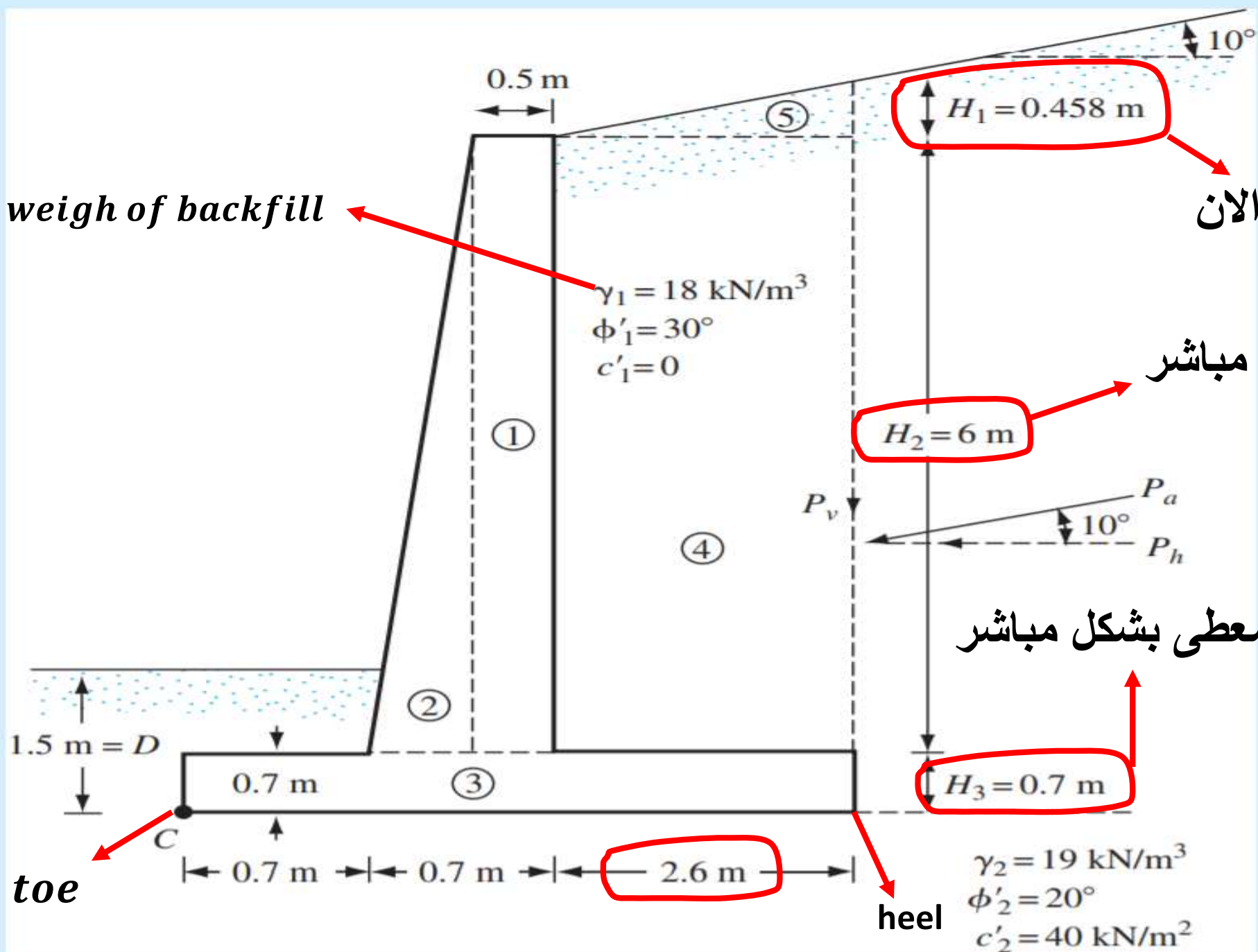
سنشرح السؤال بشكل مفصل
والأمور سهلة والسؤال مضمون

The Rankine active force per unit length of wall = $\frac{1}{2}\gamma_1 H'^2 K_a$.



الطول كامل

unit weight of backfill



سنشرحها الان

معطى بشكل مباشر

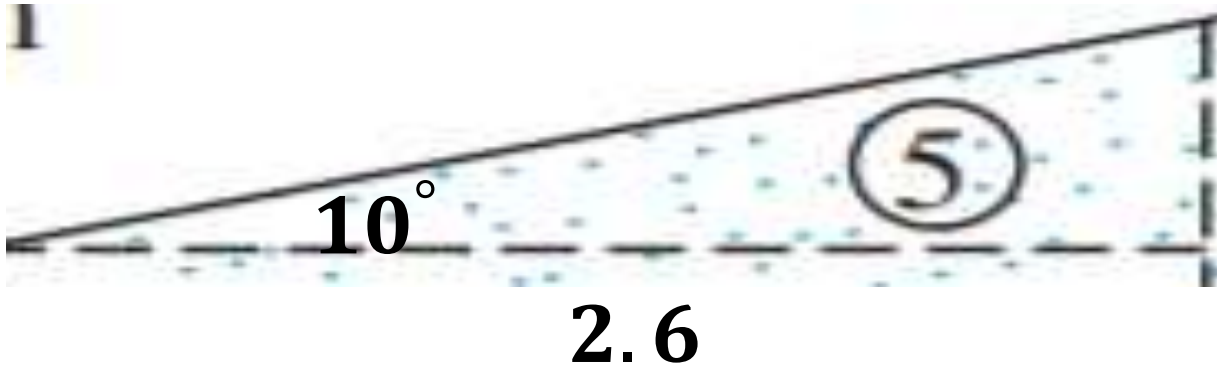
معطى بشكل مباشر

toe

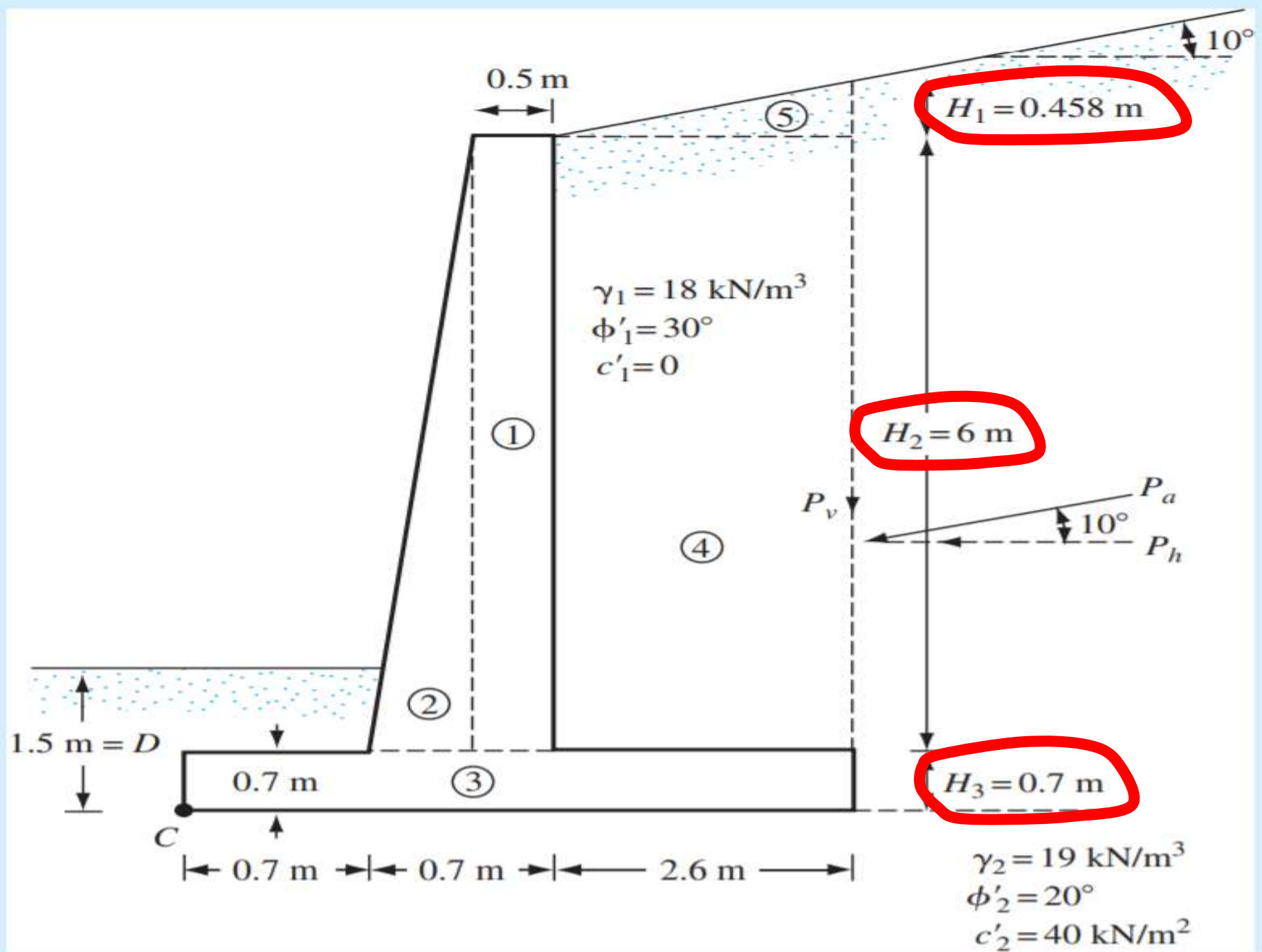
heel

$$H' = H_1 + H_2 + H_3 = 2.6 \tan 10^\circ + 6 + 0.7$$
$$= 0.458 + 6 + 0.7 = 7.158 \text{ m}$$

شرح كيف أوجدنا هذه المسافة



$$\tan 10 = \frac{H_1}{2.6}$$



α (deg)	ϕ' (deg) →						
↓	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
0	0.3610	0.3470	0.3333	0.3201	0.3073	0.2948	0.2827
1	0.3612	0.3471	0.3335	0.3202	0.3074	0.2949	0.2828
2	0.3618	0.3476	0.3339	0.3207	0.3078	0.2953	0.2832
3	0.3627	0.3485	0.3347	0.3214	0.3084	0.2959	0.2837
4	0.3639	0.3496	0.3358	0.3224	0.3094	0.2967	0.2845
5	0.3656	0.3512	0.3372	0.3237	0.3105	0.2978	0.2855
6	0.3676	0.3531	0.3389	0.3253	0.3120	0.2992	0.2868
7	0.3701	0.3553	0.3410	0.3272	0.3138	0.3008	0.2883
8	0.3730	0.3580	0.3435	0.3294	0.3159	0.3027	0.2900
9	0.3764	0.3611	0.3463	0.3320	0.3182	0.3049	0.2921
10	0.3802	0.3646	0.3495	0.3350	0.3210	0.3074	0.2944

إيجاد قيمة المعامل عن طريق الجدول لكي نجد كامل المجاهيل في القانون

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_1 H'^2 K_a .$$

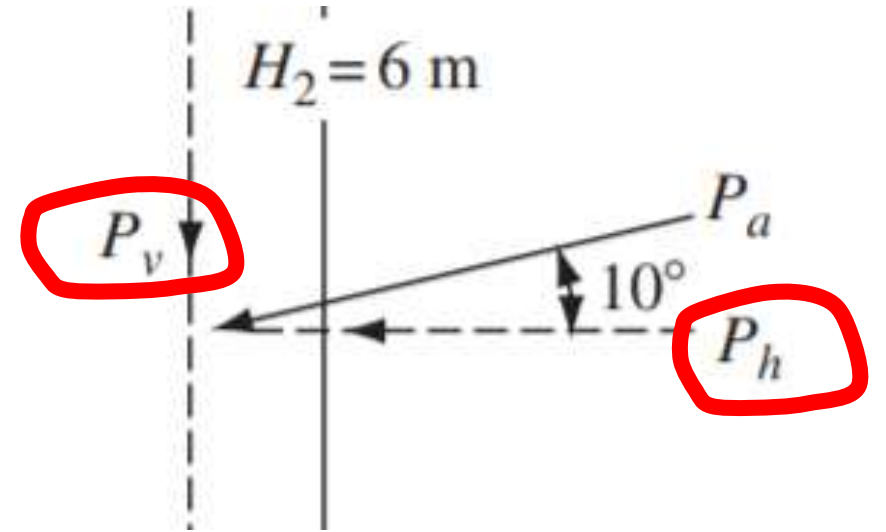
أو باستخدام القانون لكن الجدول أسهل

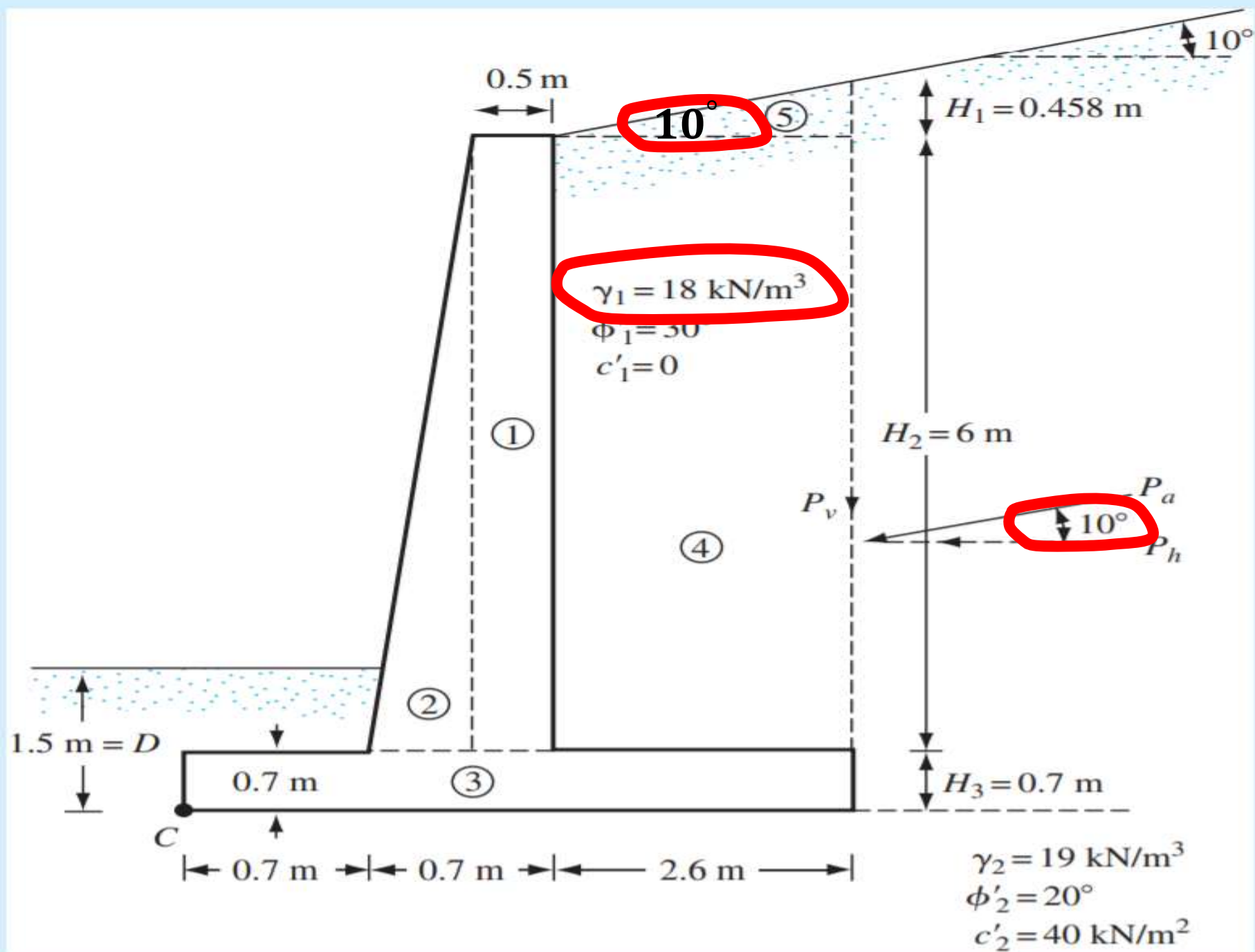
قمنا بتحليل هذه القوة إلى مركبتين

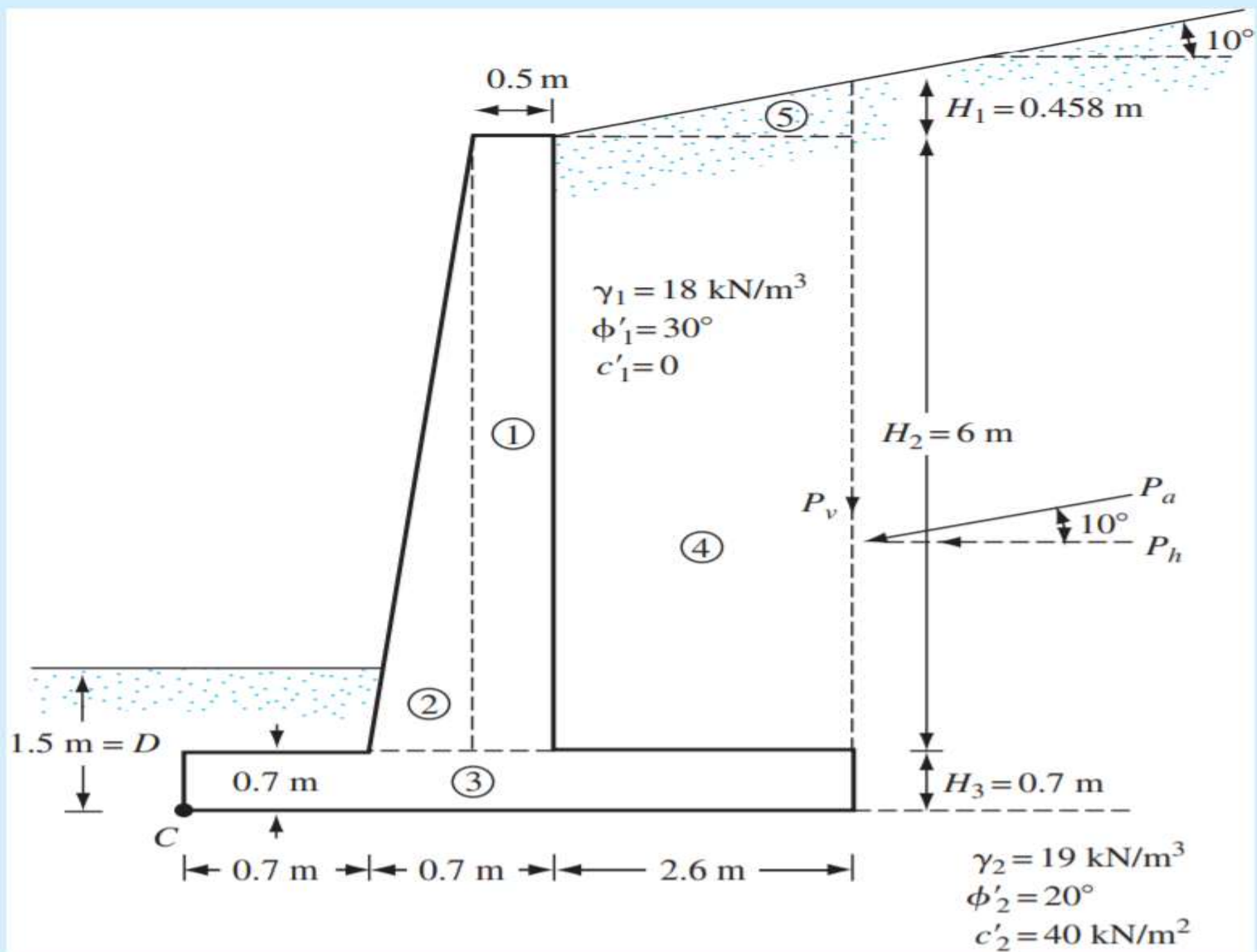
$$P_a = \frac{1}{2}(18)(7.158)^2(0.3495) = 161.2 \text{ kN/m}$$

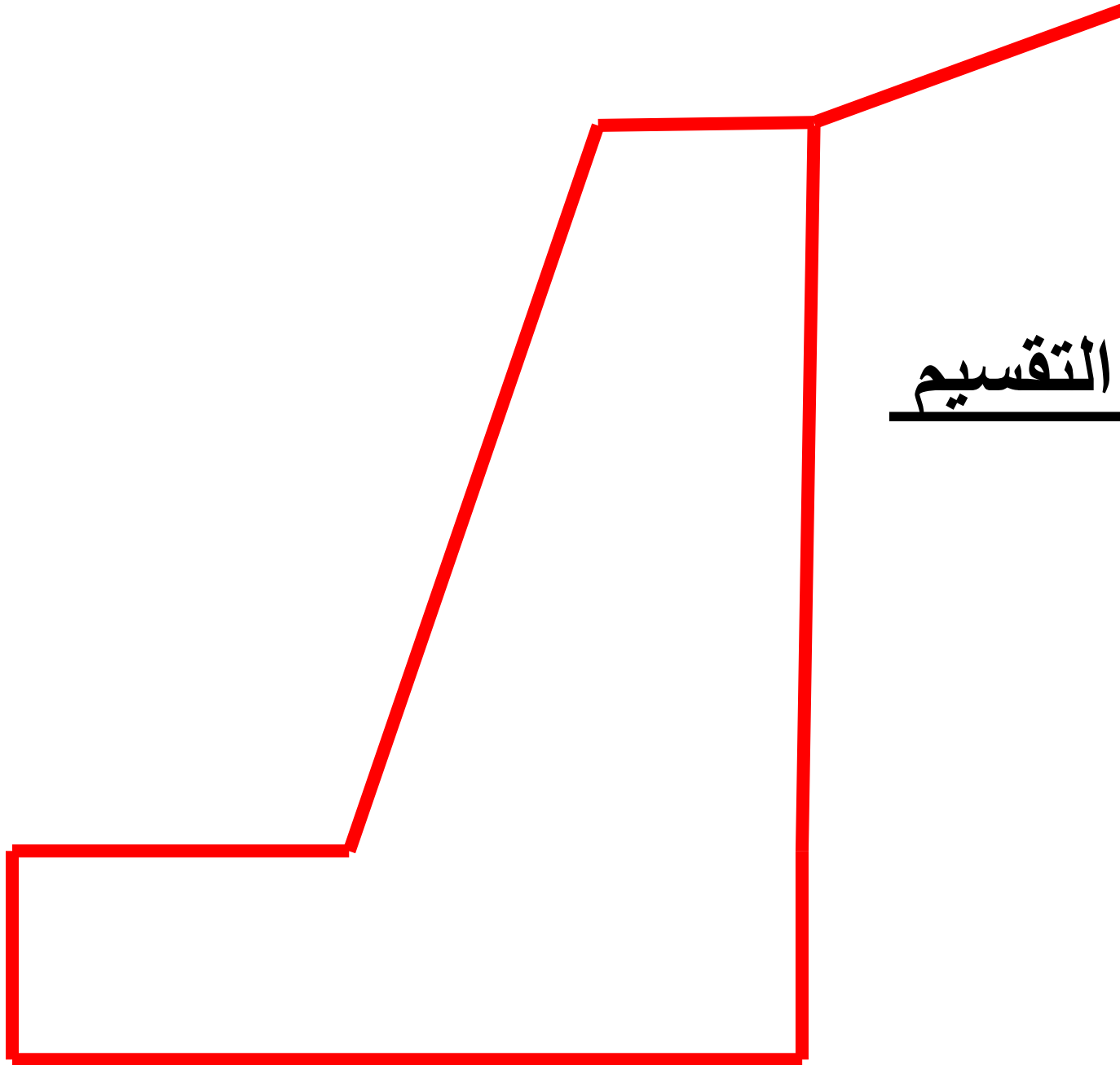
$$P_v = P_a \sin 10^\circ = 161.2 (\sin 10^\circ) = 28.0 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$P_h = P_a \cos 10^\circ = 161.2 (\cos 10^\circ) = 158.75 \text{ kN/m}$$









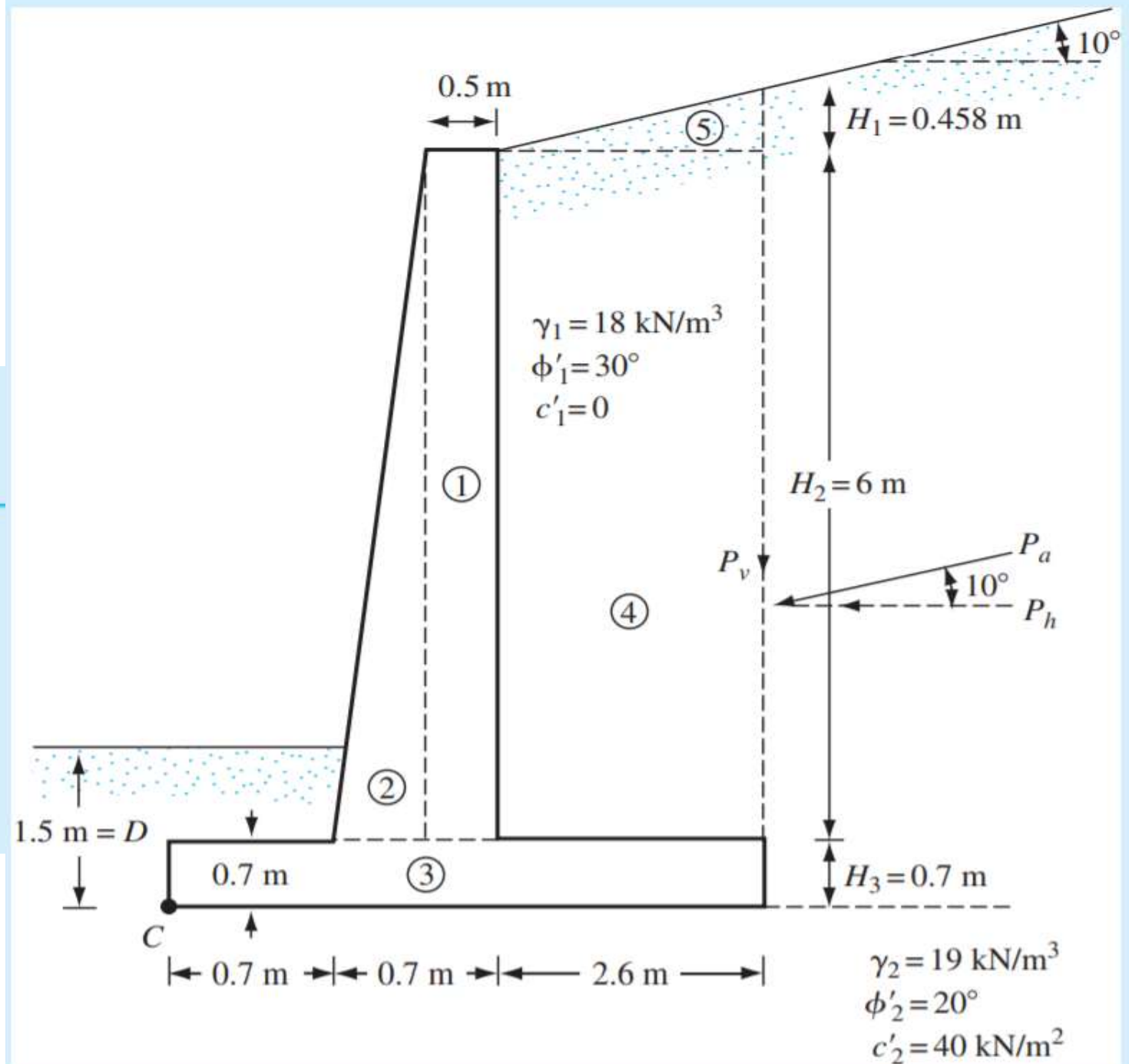
هذا هو الشكل ما قبل التقسيم

قمنا بتقسيم الشكل إلى أشكال
سهلة يمكننا حساب مساحتها
والتعامل معها ببساطة

Section
no.^a

Area
(m²)

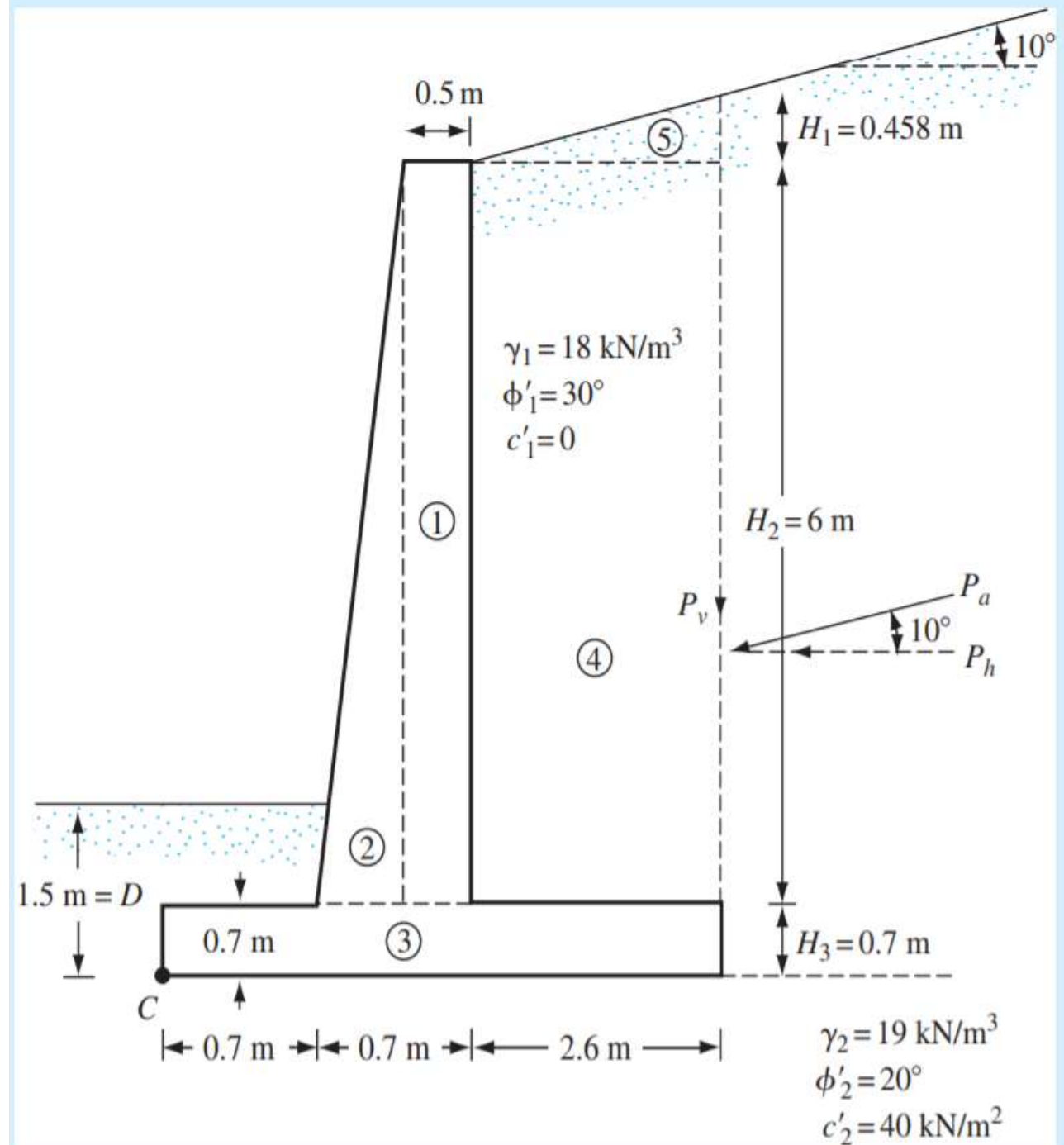
1	$6 \times 0.5 = 3$
2	$\frac{1}{2}(0.2)6 = 0.6$
3	$4 \times 0.7 = 2.8$
4	$6 \times 2.6 = 15.6$
5	$\frac{1}{2}(2.6)(0.458) = 0.595$



Section no. ^a	Area (m ²)	Weight/unit length (kN/m)
1	$6 \times 0.5 = 3$	70.74
2	$\frac{1}{2}(0.2)6 = 0.6$	14.15
3	$4 \times 0.7 = 2.8$	66.02
4	$6 \times 2.6 = 15.6$	280.80
5	$\frac{1}{2}(2.6)(0.458) = 0.595$	10.71
		$P_v = 28.0$
		$\Sigma V = 470.42$

*** 18**

مجموع القيم التي
موجودة فوقها



Section no. ^a	Moment arm from point C (m)	Moment = Moment arm * Weigh Unit Length (kN-m/m)
--------------------------	-----------------------------	--

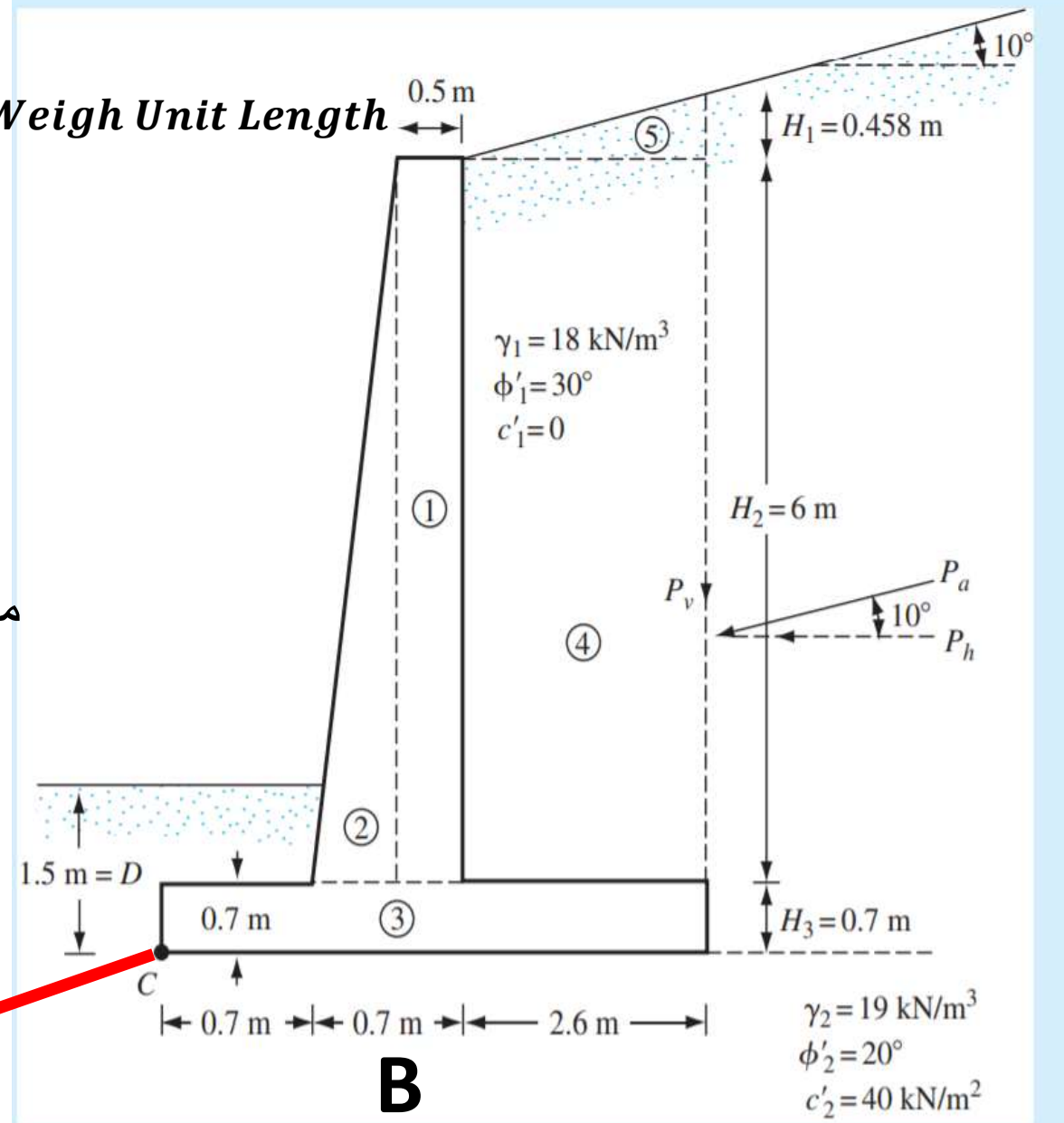
1	1.15	81.35
2	0.833	11.79
3	2.0	132.04
4	2.7	758.16
5	3.13	33.52
	4.0	112.0

$$1128.86 = \Sigma M_R$$

مجموع القيم التي
موجودة فوقها

المسافة الأفقية إلى النقطة المطلوبة

النقطة المطلوبة



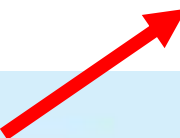
Section no. ^a	Area (m ²)	Weight/unit length (kN/m)	Moment arm from point <i>C</i> (m)	Moment (kN-m/m)
1	$6 \times 0.5 = 3$	70.74	1.15	81.35
2	$\frac{1}{2}(0.2)6 = 0.6$	14.15	0.833	11.79
3	$4 \times 0.7 = 2.8$	66.02	2.0	132.04
4	$6 \times 2.6 = 15.6$	280.80	2.7	758.16
5	$\frac{1}{2}(2.6)(0.458) = 0.595$	10.71	3.13	33.52
		$P_v = 28.0$	4.0	112.0
		$\Sigma V = 470.42$		$1128.86 = \Sigma M_R$

The overturning moment

$$M_o = P_h \left(\frac{H'}{3} \right) = 158.75 \left(\frac{7.158}{3} \right) = 378.78 \text{ kN-m/m}$$

$$\text{FS}_{(\text{overturning})} = \frac{\Sigma M_R}{M_o}$$

حسبناه في الجدول



$$\text{FS}_{(\text{overturning})} = \frac{\Sigma M_R}{M_o} = \frac{1128.86}{378.78} = \mathbf{2.98 > 2, OK}$$

The usual minimum desirable value of the factor of safety with respect to overturning is 2 to 3.

$$FS_{\text{(sliding)}} = \frac{(\Sigma V) \tan(k_1 \phi'_2) + Bk_2 c'_2 + P_p}{P_a \cos \alpha} = Ph$$

Let $k_1 = k_2 = \frac{2}{3}$. Also,

معطى في السؤال

$$P_p = \frac{1}{2} K_p \gamma_2 D^2 + 2c'_2 \sqrt{K_p} D$$

معطى في السؤال

$$K_p = \tan^2\left(45 + \frac{\phi'_2}{2}\right) = \tan^2(45 + 10) = 2.04$$

$$P_p = \frac{1}{2}K_p\gamma_2 D^2 + 2c'_2\sqrt{K_p}D$$

$$D = 1.5 \text{ m} \longrightarrow \text{معطى في السؤال}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_p &= \frac{1}{2}(2.04)(19)(1.5)^2 + 2(40)(\sqrt{2.04})(1.5) \\ &= 43.61 + 171.39 = 215 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

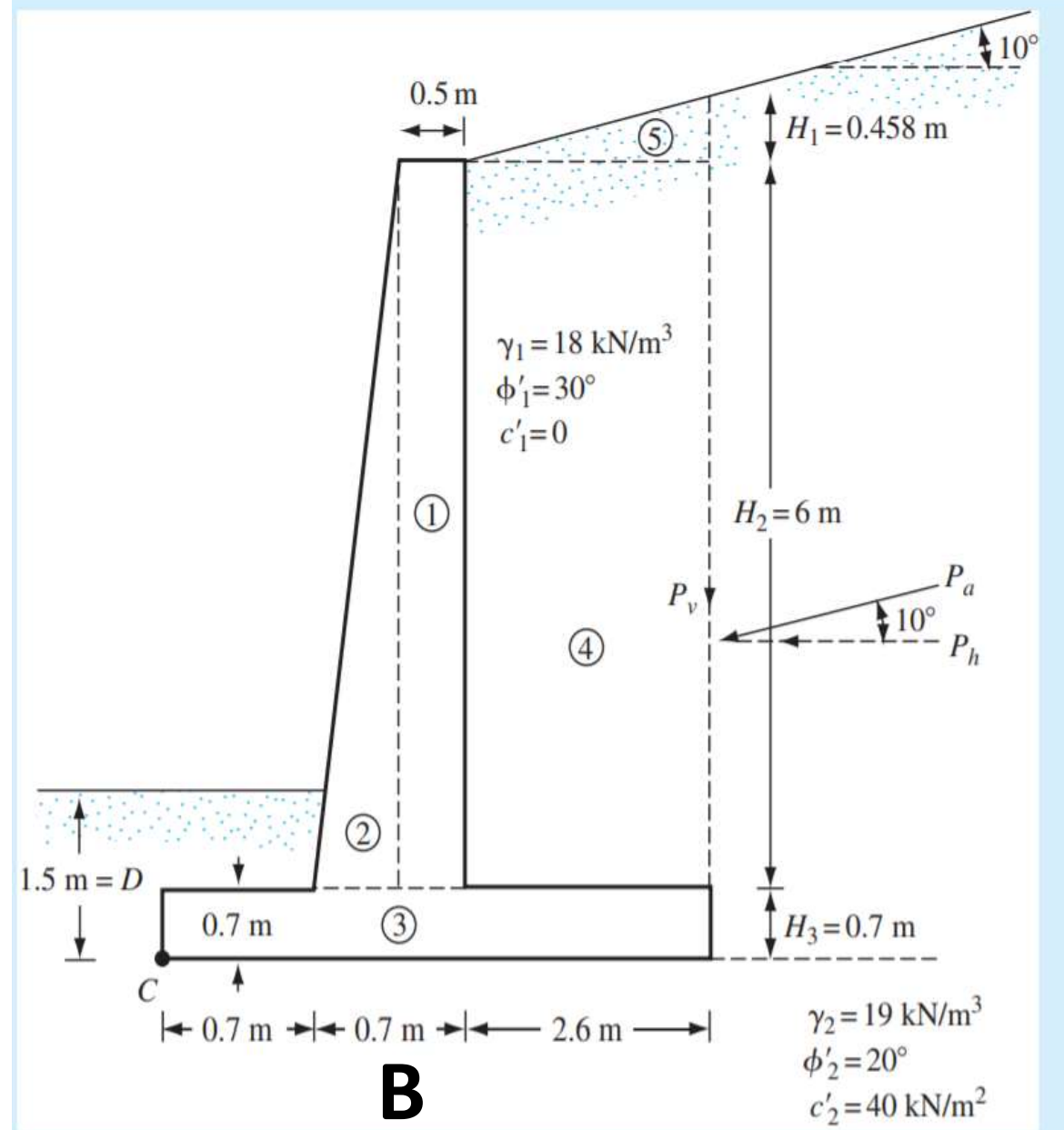
$$FS_{(sliding)} = \frac{(\Sigma V) \tan(k_1 \phi'_2) + Bk_2 c'_2 + P_p}{P_a \cos \alpha}$$

$$FS_{(sliding)} = \frac{(470.42) \tan\left(\frac{2 \times 20}{3}\right) + (4) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) (40) + 215}{158.75}$$

$$= \frac{111.49 + 106.67 + 215}{158.75} = \mathbf{2.73 > 1.5, OK}$$

تم حسابها مسبقا

تم حسابها مسبقا

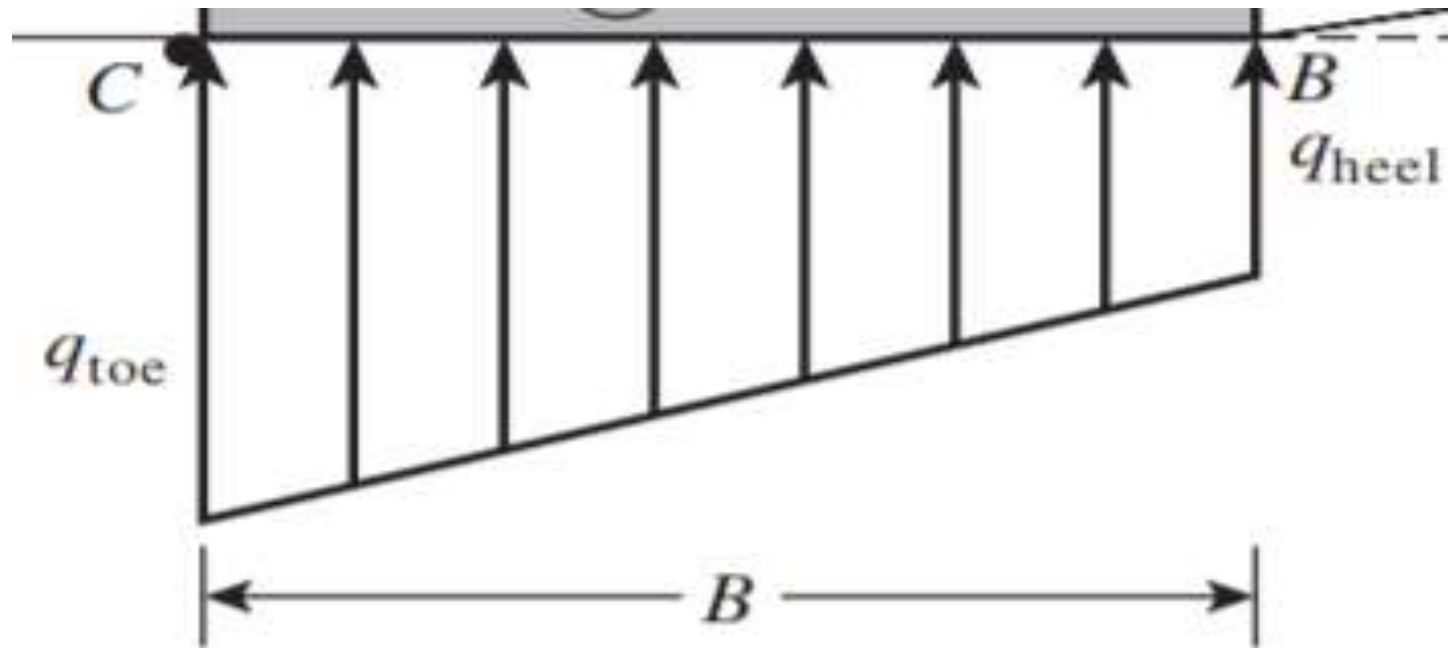


Factor of Safety against Bearing Capacity Failure

$$e = \frac{B}{2} - \frac{\Sigma M_R - \Sigma M_o}{\Sigma V} = \frac{4}{2} - \frac{1128.86 - 378.78}{470.42}$$
$$= 0.406 \text{ m} < \frac{B}{6} = \frac{4}{6} = 0.666 \text{ m}$$

$$q_{\text{heel}}^{\text{toe}} = \frac{\Sigma V}{B} \left(1 \pm \frac{6e}{B} \right) = \frac{470.42}{4} \left(1 \pm \frac{6 \times 0.406}{4} \right) = 189.2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \text{ (toe)}$$

$$= 45.98 \text{ kN/m}^2 \text{ (heel)}$$



$$q_u = c'_2 N_c F_{cd} F_{ci} + q N_q F_{qd} F_{qi} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_2 B' N_\gamma F_{\gamma d} F_{\gamma i}$$

ϕ'	N_c	N_q	N_γ
16	11.63	4.34	3.06
17	12.34	4.77	3.53
18	13.10	5.26	4.07
19	13.93	5.80	4.68
20	14.83	6.40	5.39

هذه المعاملات نجدها عن
طريق معرفتنا ل الزاوية

$$q_u = c'_2 N_c F_{cd} F_{ci} + q N_q F_{qd} F_{qi} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_2 B' N_\gamma F_{\gamma d} F_{\gamma i}$$

$$q = \gamma_2 D$$

$$B' = B - 2e$$

$$F_{cd} = F_{qd} - \frac{1 - F_{qd}}{N_c \tan \phi'_2}$$

$$F_{qd} = 1 + 2 \tan \phi'_2 (1 - \sin \phi'_2)^2 \frac{D}{B'}$$

$$F_{\gamma d} = 1$$

$$F_{ci} = F_{qi} = \left(1 - \frac{\psi^\circ}{90^\circ}\right)^2$$

$$F_{\gamma i} = \left(1 - \frac{\psi^\circ}{\phi_2'^\circ}\right)^2$$

$$\psi^\circ = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{P_a \cos \alpha}{\Sigma V} \right)$$

$$q = \gamma_2 D = (19)(1.5) = 28.5 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$B' = B - 2e = 4 - 2(0.406) = 3.188 \text{ m}$$

$$F_{qd} = 1 + 2 \tan \phi'_2 (1 - \sin \phi'_2)^2 \left(\frac{D}{B'} \right) = 1 + 0.315 \left(\frac{1.5}{3.188} \right) = 1.148$$

$$F_{cd} = F_{qd} - \frac{1 - F_{qd}}{N_c \tan \phi'_2} = 1.148 - \frac{1 - 1.148}{(14.83)(\tan 20)} = 1.175$$

$$F_{\gamma d} = 1$$

$$F_{ci} = F_{qi} = \left(1 - \frac{\psi^\circ}{90^\circ}\right)^2$$

$$\psi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{P_a \cos \alpha}{\Sigma V}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{158.75}{470.42}\right) = 18.65^\circ$$

$$F_{ci} = F_{qi} = \left(1 - \frac{18.65}{90}\right)^2 = 0.628$$

$$F_{\gamma i} = \left(1 - \frac{\psi}{\phi'_2}\right)^2 = \left(1 - \frac{18.65}{20}\right)^2 \approx 0$$

$$q_u = c'_2 N_c F_{cd} F_{ci} + q N_q F_{qd} F_{qi} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_2 B' N_\gamma F_{\gamma d} F_{\gamma i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_u &= (40)(14.83)(1.175)(0.628) + (28.5)(6.4)(1.148)(0.628) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}(19)(5.93)(3.188)(1)(0) \\ &= 437.72 + 131.5 + 0 = 569.22 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{FS}_{\text{(bearing capacity)}} = \frac{q_u}{q_{\text{toe}}} = \frac{569.22}{189.2} = \mathbf{3.0 \text{ OK}}$$

In Problems 13.1 through 13.4, use $\gamma_{\text{concrete}} = 23.58 \text{ kN/m}^3$. Also, in Eq. (13.11), use $k_1 = k_2 = 2/3$ and $P_p = 0$.

13.1 For the cantilever retaining wall shown in Figure P13.1, let the following data be given:

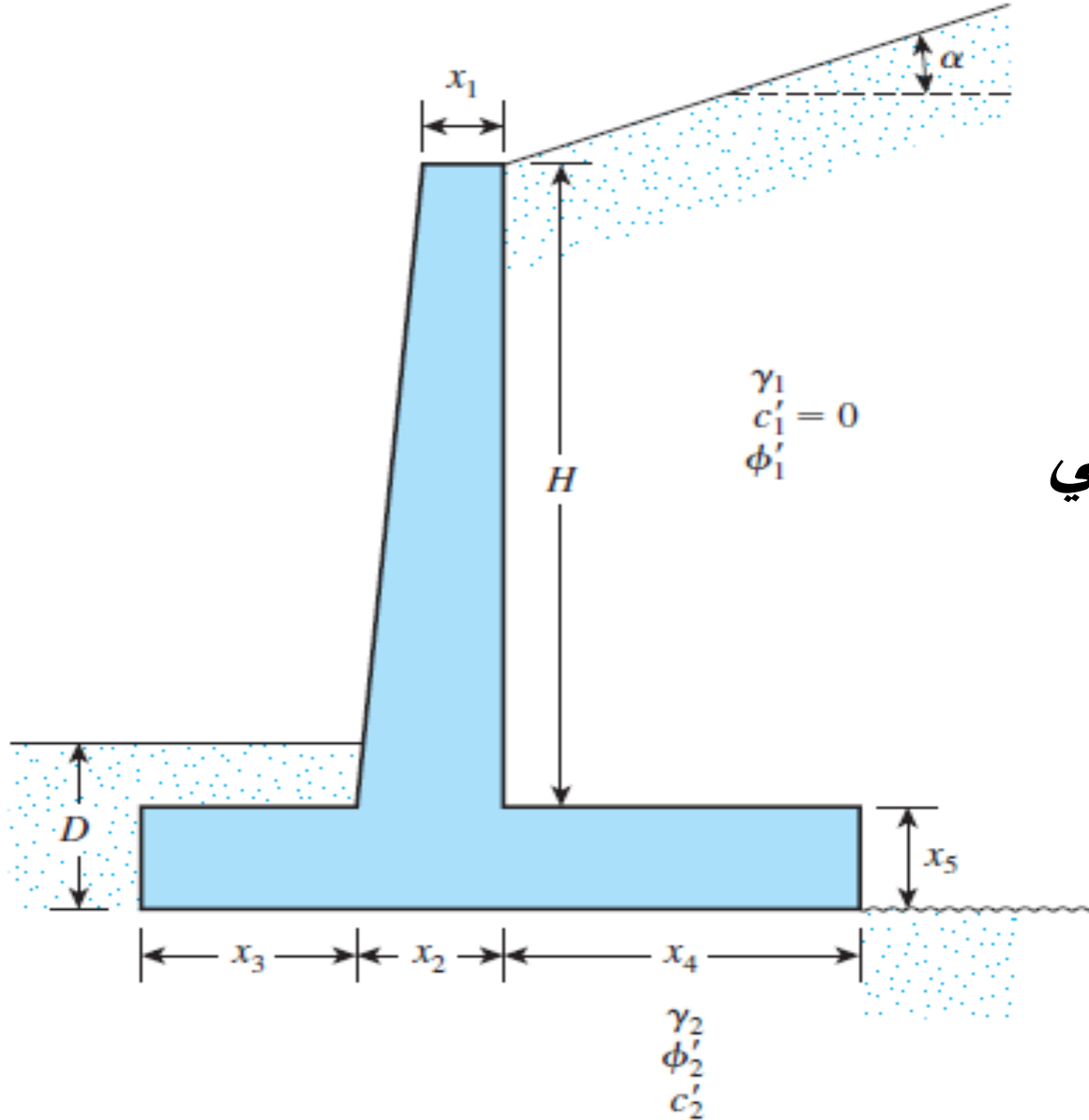
Wall dimensions: $H = 8 \text{ m}$, $x_1 = 0.4 \text{ m}$, $x_2 = 0.6 \text{ m}$, $x_3 = 1.5 \text{ m}$, $x_4 = 3.5 \text{ m}$,
 $x_5 = 0.96 \text{ m}$, $D = 1.75 \text{ m}$, $\alpha = 10^\circ$

Soil properties: $\gamma_1 = 16.8 \text{ kN/m}^3$, $\phi'_1 = 32^\circ$, $\gamma_2 = 17.6 \text{ kN/m}^3$, $\phi'_2 = 28^\circ$,
 $c'_2 = 30 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Calculate the factor of safety with respect to overturning, sliding, and bearing capacity.

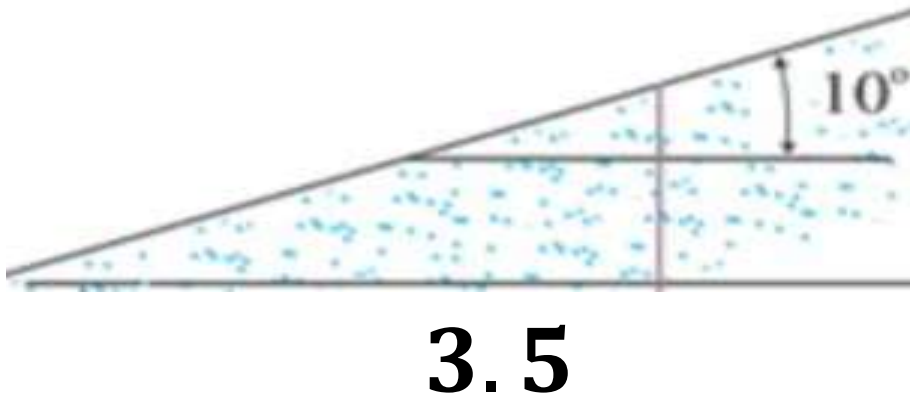
الرسمه المرفقة مع السؤال

لا يوجد أي شئ إضافي , فقط تكرار ولكي
أتأكد من وصول الفكرة وفهمها جيدا



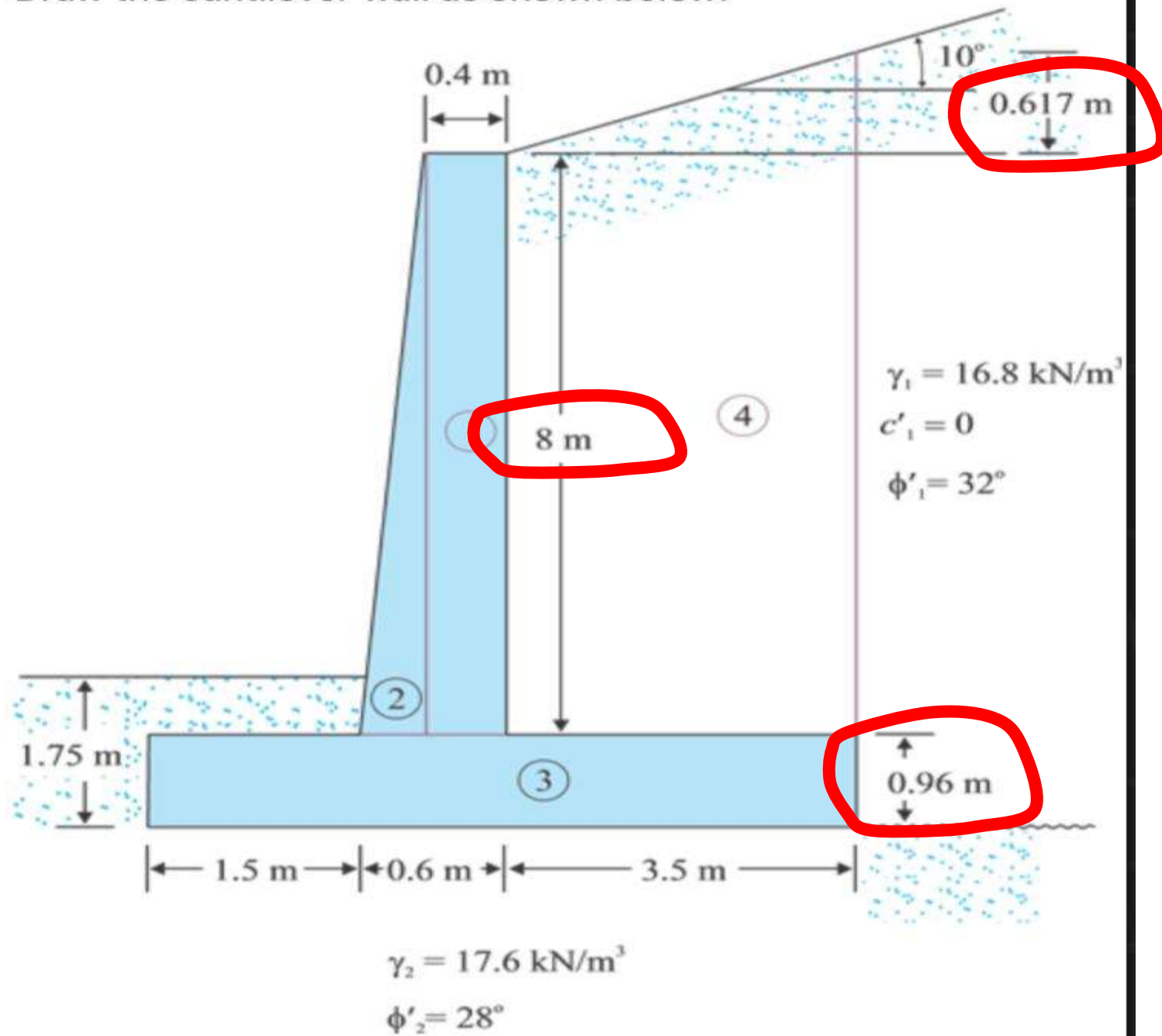
The Rankine active force per unit length of wall = $P_p = \frac{1}{2}\gamma_1 H'^2 K_a$.

$$H' = 8 + 0.617 + 0.96 = 9.56$$



$$\tan 10 = \frac{H_1}{3.5}$$

Draw the cantilever wall as shown below:



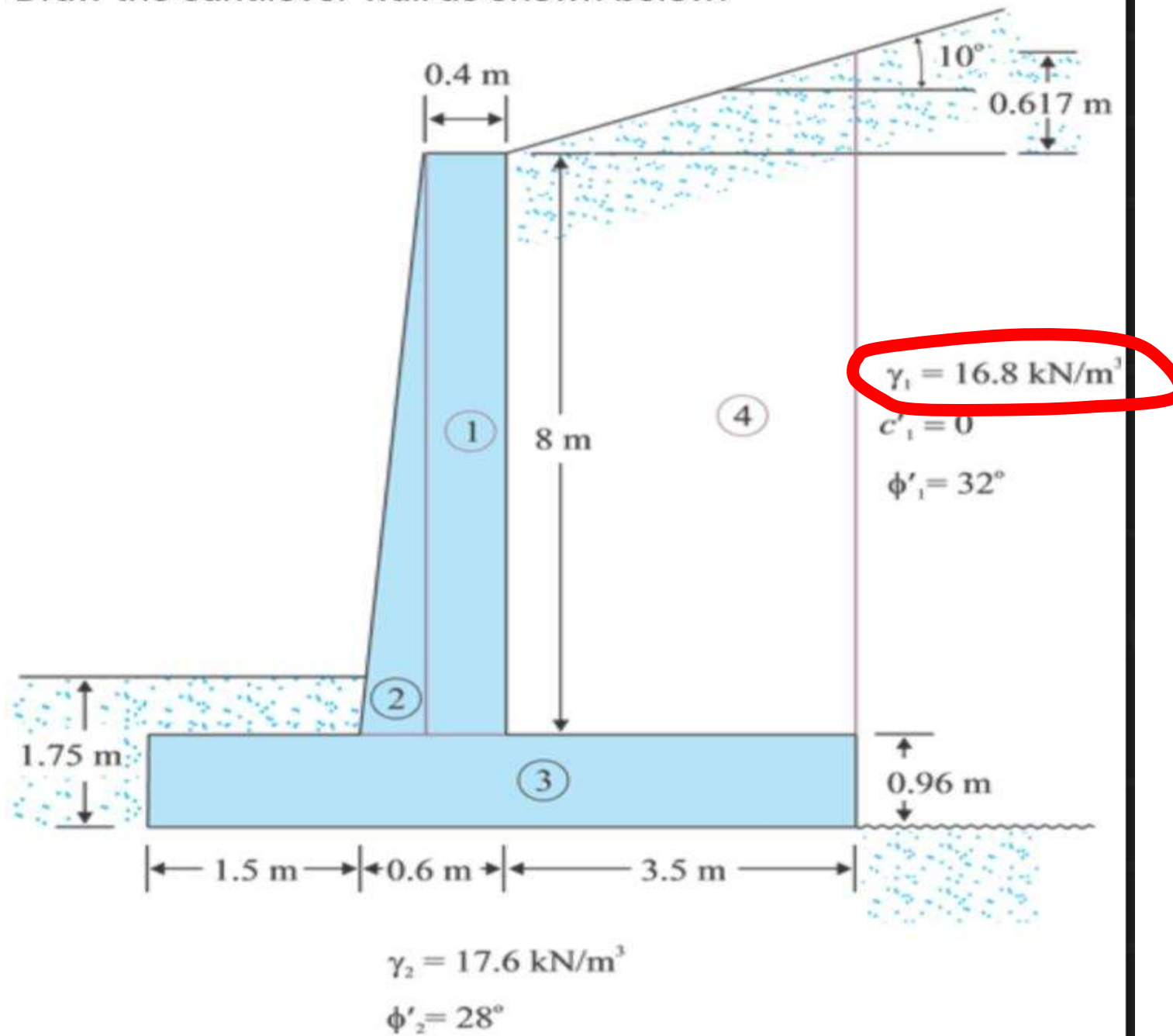
α (deg)	ϕ' (deg) →						
↓	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
0	0.3610	0.3470	0.3333	0.3201	0.3073	0.2948	0.2827
1	0.3612	0.3471	0.3335	0.3202	0.3074	0.2949	0.2828
2	0.3618	0.3476	0.3339	0.3207	0.3078	0.2953	0.2832
3	0.3627	0.3485	0.3347	0.3214	0.3084	0.2959	0.2837
4	0.3639	0.3496	0.3358	0.3224	0.3094	0.2967	0.2845
5	0.3656	0.3512	0.3372	0.3237	0.3105	0.2978	0.2855
6	0.3676	0.3531	0.3389	0.3253	0.3120	0.2992	0.2868
7	0.3701	0.3553	0.3410	0.3272	0.3138	0.3008	0.2883
8	0.3730	0.3580	0.3435	0.3294	0.3159	0.3027	0.2900
9	0.3764	0.3611	0.3463	0.3320	0.3182	0.3049	0.2921
10	0.3802	0.3646	0.3495	0.3350	0.3210	0.3074	0.2944

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \cos 10^\circ \times \frac{\cos 10^\circ - \sqrt{\cos^2 10^\circ - \cos^2 32^\circ}}{\cos 10^\circ + \sqrt{\cos^2 10^\circ - \cos^2 32^\circ}} \\
&= 0.984 \times \frac{0.484}{1.485} \\
&= 0.3216
\end{aligned}$$

K_a

أو باستخدام القانون , الجدول
أفضل من القانون وأسرع

Draw the cantilever wall as shown below:



Calculate the total active force behind the wall
as follows:

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} \times \gamma (H + x_s + x')^2 \times K_a$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 16.8 \times (8 + 0.96 + 0.617)^2 \times 0.3216$$

$$= 247.8 \text{ kN/m}$$

 **H'**

نحلل القوة إلى مركبتين

$$P_{ah} = P_a \times \cos \alpha$$

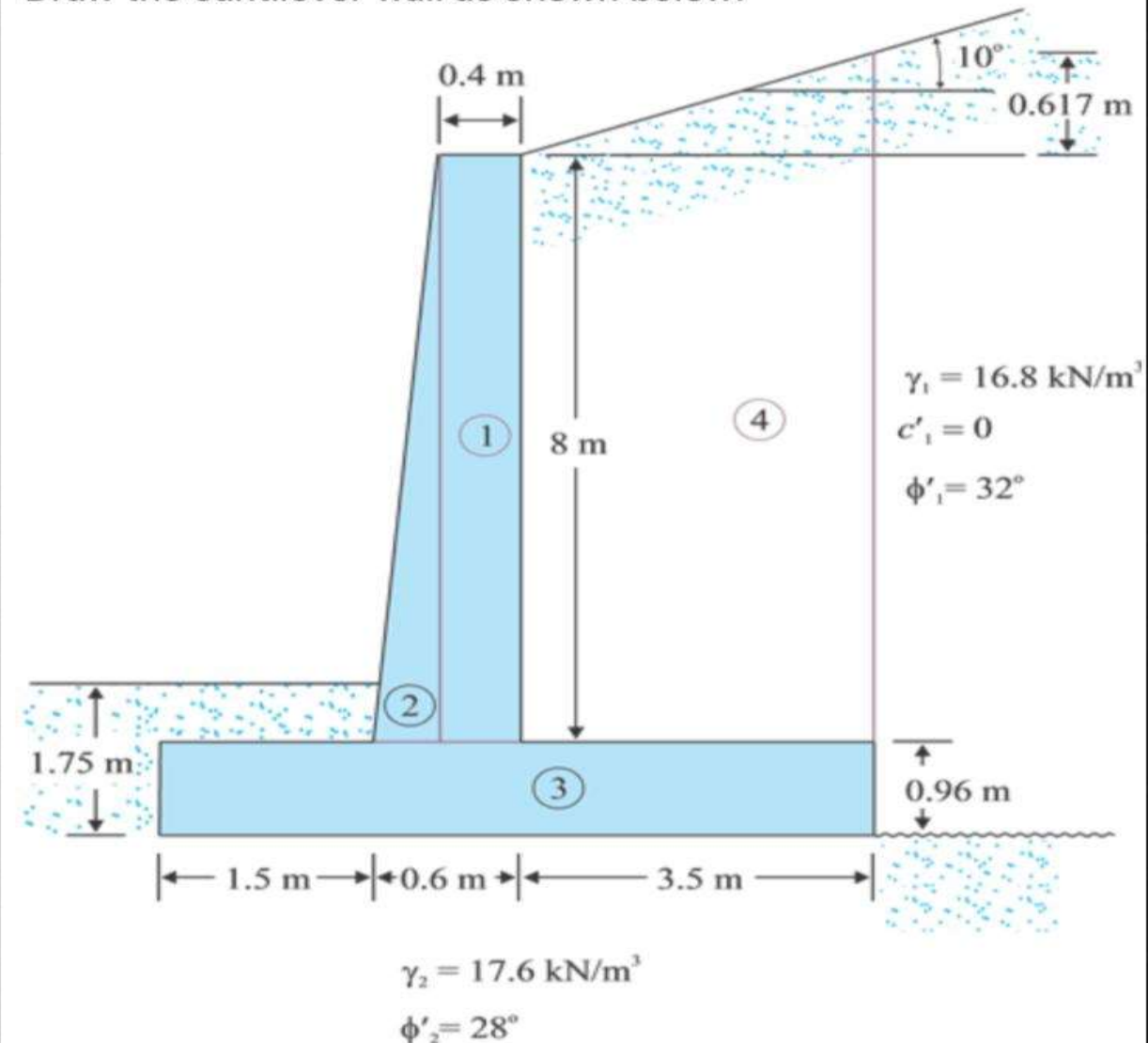
$$\begin{aligned} P_{ah} &= 247.8 \times \cos 10^\circ \\ &= 244 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{av} = P_a \times \sin \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{av} &= 247.8 \times \sin 10^\circ \\ &= 43 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Portion	Area (m ²)
1	$= 0.4 \times 8$ $= 3.2$
2	$= \frac{1}{2} \times (0.6 - 0.4) \times 8$ $= 0.8$
3	$= (1.5 + 0.6 + 3.5) \times 0.96$ $= 5.376$
4	$= \frac{8 + 8.617}{2} \times 3.5$ $= 29.08$
	Total

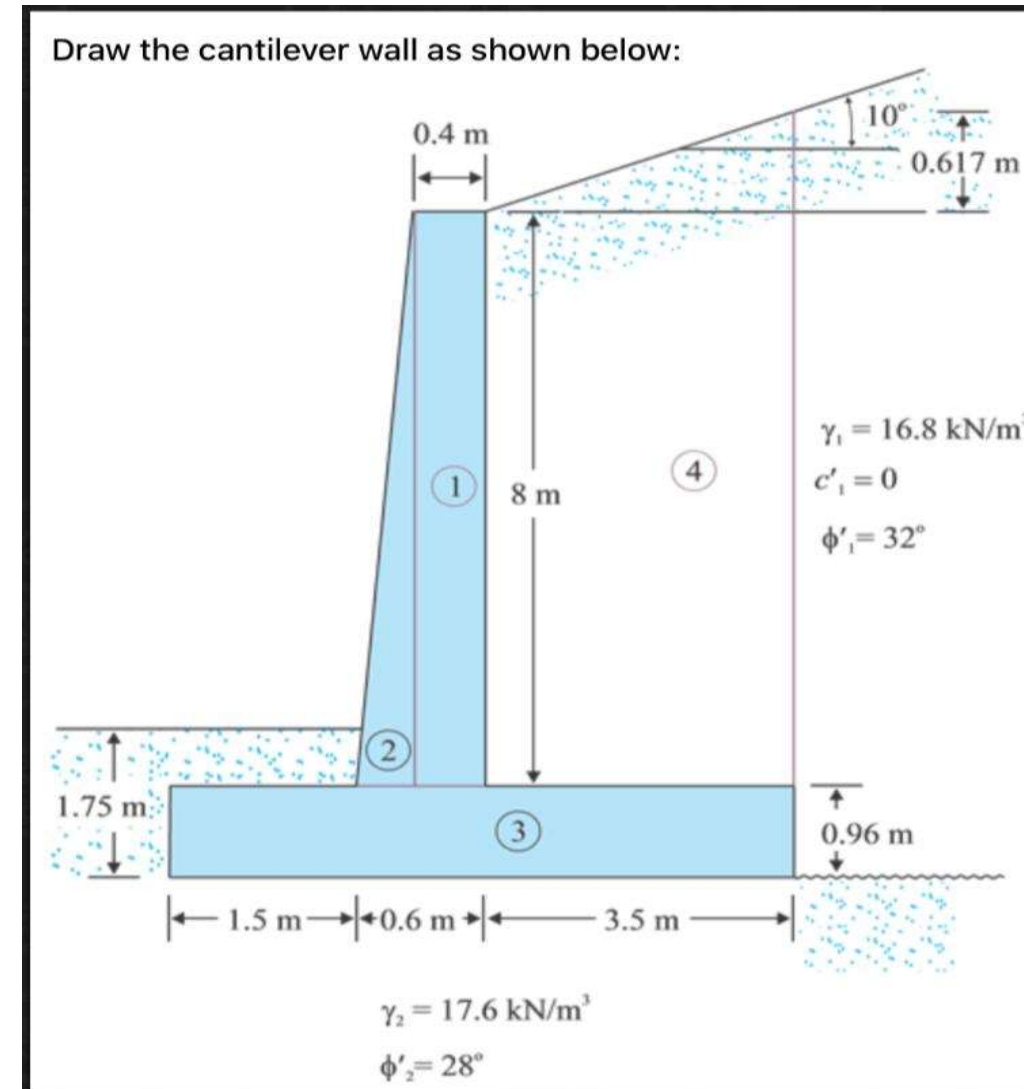
Draw the cantilever wall as shown below:



$$A_4 = 8 * 3.5 + 0.617 * 0.5 * 3.5$$

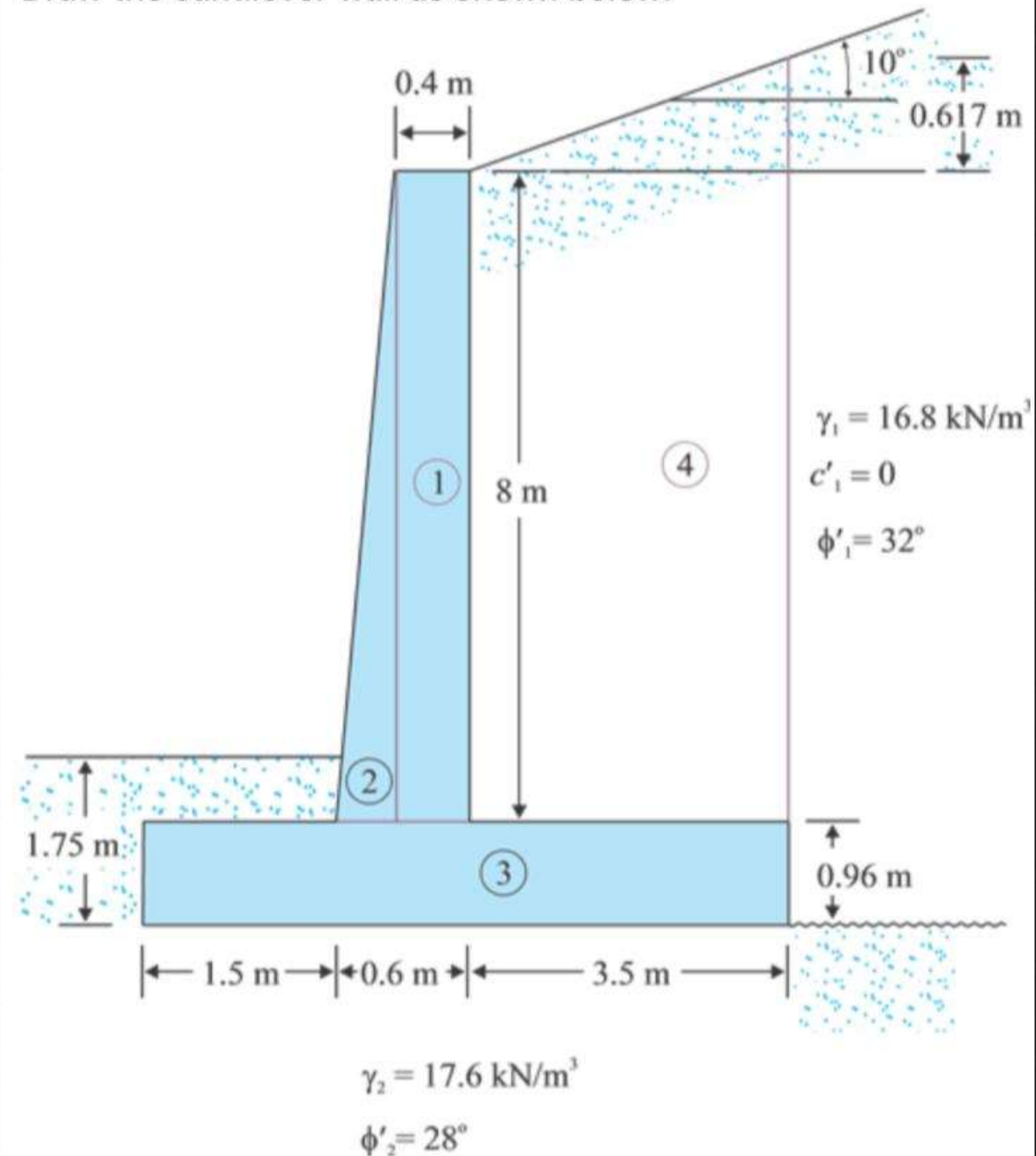
توضیح

Portion	γ (kN/m ³)
1	23.58
2	23.58
3	23.58
4	16.80



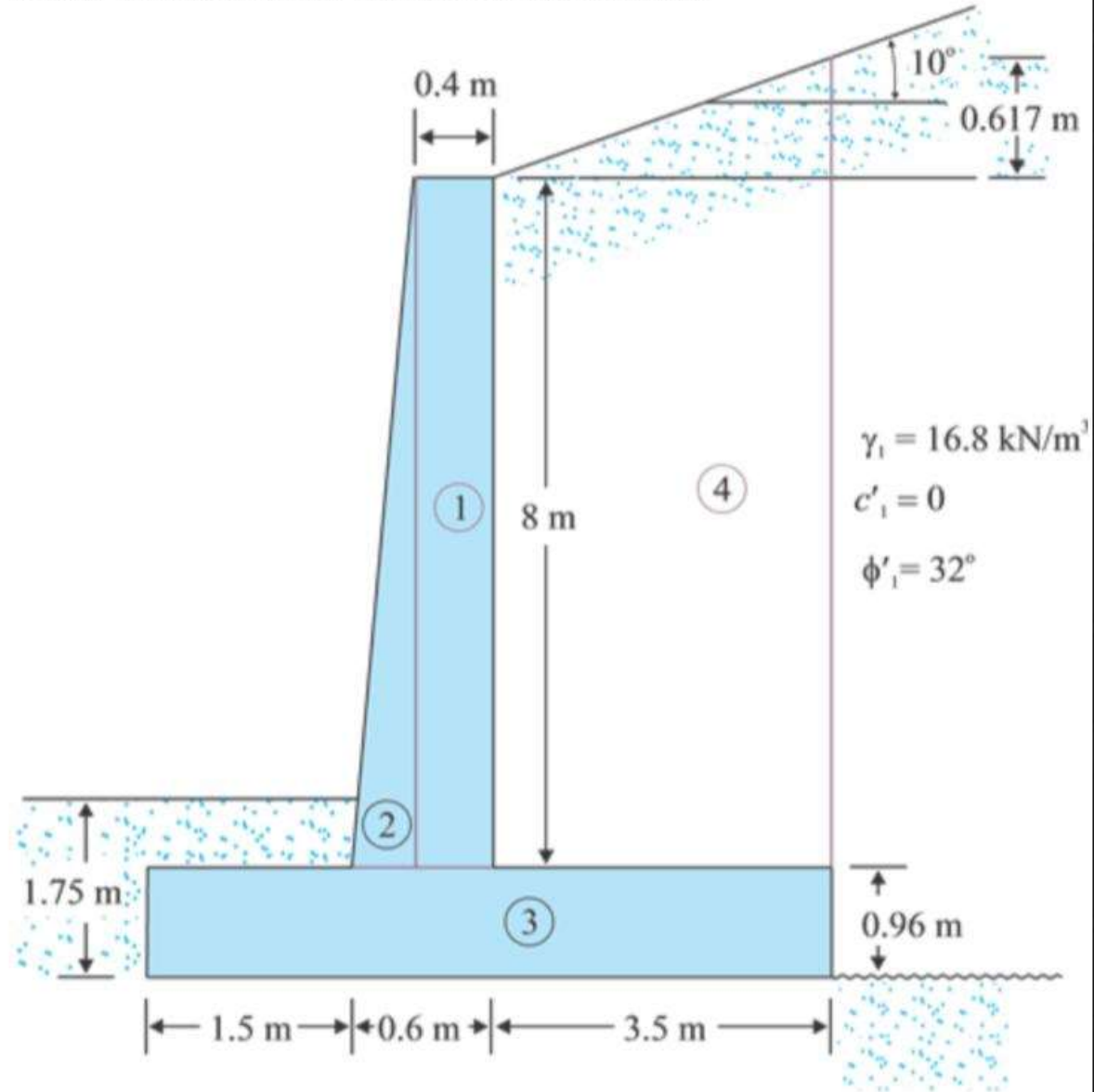
Portion	Area (m ²)	γ (kN/m ³)	$V_w = (A \times \gamma)$ (kN/m)
1	$= 0.4 \times 8$ $= 3.2$	23.58	75.46
2	$= \frac{1}{2} \times (0.6 - 0.4) \times 8$ $= 0.8$	23.58	18.86
3	$= (1.5 + 0.6 + 3.5) \times 0.96$ $= 5.376$	23.58	126.77
4	$= \frac{8 + 8.617}{2} \times 3.5$ $= 29.08$	16.80	488.54
	Total	$\sum V_w = 709.63$	

Draw the cantilever wall as shown below:



Portion	x_{toe} (m)	M_{toe} (kN·m/m)
1	$= 1.5 + 0.6 - \frac{0.4}{2}$ $= 1.90$	143.37
2	$= 1.5 + \left(\frac{2}{3} \times (0.6 - 0.4) \right)$ $= 1.633$	30.80
3	$= \frac{1.5 + 0.6 + 3.5}{2}$ $= 2.8$	354.96
4	$= 1.5 + 0.6 + \frac{3.5}{2}$ $= 3.85$	1,880.88
		$\sum M_{toe} = 2410$

Draw the cantilever wall as shown below:



5.6 $\gamma_2 = 17.6 \text{ kN/m}^3$
 $\phi'_2 = 28^\circ$

Portion	Area (m ²)	γ (kN/m ³)	$V_W = (A \times \gamma)$ (kN/m)	x_{ise} (m)	M_{ise} (kN·m/m)
1	$= 0.4 \times 8$ $= 3.2$	23.58	75.46	$= 1.5 + 0.6 - \frac{0.4}{2}$ $= 1.90$	143.37
2	$= \frac{1}{2} \times (0.6 - 0.4) \times 8$ $= 0.8$	23.58	18.86	$= 1.5 + \left(\frac{2}{3} \times (0.6 - 0.4) \right)$ $= 1.633$	30.80
3	$= (1.5 + 0.6 + 3.5) \times 0.96$ $= 5.376$	23.58	126.77	$= \frac{1.5 + 0.6 + 3.5}{2}$ $= 2.8$	354.96
4	$= \frac{8 + 8.617}{2} \times 3.5$ $= 29.08$	16.80	488.54	$= 1.5 + 0.6 + \frac{3.5}{2}$ $= 3.85$	1,880.88
	Total	$\sum V_W = 709.63$		$\sum M_{ise} = 2410$	

The overturning moment

$$M_o = P_h \left(\frac{H'}{3} \right) = 244 * \frac{9.577}{3} = 778.9$$

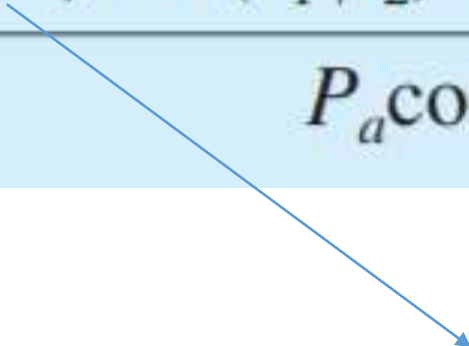
$$FS_{\text{(overturning)}} = \frac{\Sigma M_R}{M_o}$$

$$2410 + 43 * 5.6 = 2650.8$$

P_V

$$FS_{\text{(overturning)}} = \frac{\Sigma M_R}{M_o} = \frac{2650.8}{778.9} = 3.41$$

$$FS_{\text{(sliding)}} = \frac{(\Sigma V) \tan(k_1 \phi'_2) + Bk_2 c'_2 + P_p}{P_a \cos \alpha}$$


$$709.63 + 43 = 752.6$$

Let $k_1 = k_2 = \frac{2}{3}$. Also,

$$FS_{(\text{sliding})} = \frac{\left(752.6 \times \tan \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 28^\circ \right) \right) + \left(5.6 \times \frac{2}{3} \times 30 \right)}{247.8 \times \cos 10^\circ}$$
$$= 1.51$$

Therefore, the factor of safety against sliding is 1.51.

Factor of Safety against Bearing Capacity Failure

$$e = \frac{B}{2} - \frac{\Sigma M_R - \Sigma M_o}{\Sigma V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e &= \frac{5.6}{2} - \left(\frac{2650.8 - 778.9}{752.6} \right) \\ &= 0.313 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$q_{\text{heel}}^{\text{toe}} = \frac{\Sigma V}{B} \left(1 \pm \frac{6e}{B} \right)$$

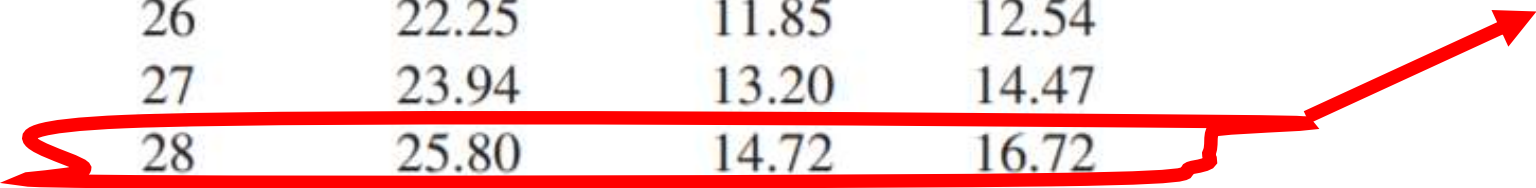
$$\begin{aligned} q_{\text{max}} &= \frac{\Sigma V}{B} \left(1 + \frac{6e}{B} \right) \\ &= \frac{752.6}{5.6} \times \left(1 + \frac{6 \times 0.313}{5.6} \right) \\ &= 179.4 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{q_{min} = q_{heel} = 89.32}$$

$$q_u = c'_2 N_c F_{cd} F_{ci} + q N_q F_{qd} F_{qi} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_2 B' N_\gamma F_{\gamma d} F_{\gamma i}$$

ϕ'	N_c	N_q	N_γ
20	14.83	6.40	5.39
21	15.82	7.07	6.20
22	16.88	7.82	7.13
23	18.05	8.66	8.20
24	19.32	9.60	9.44
25	20.72	10.66	10.88
26	22.25	11.85	12.54
27	23.94	13.20	14.47
28	25.80	14.72	16.72
29	27.86	16.44	19.34
30	30.14	18.40	22.40
31	32.67	20.63	25.99

bearing capacity factor



$$q=\gamma_2D$$

$$B'=B-2e$$

$$F_{cd}=F_{qd}-\frac{1-F_{qd}}{N_c\tan\phi_2'}$$

$$F_{qd}=1+2\tan\phi_2'(1-\sin\phi_2')^2\frac{D}{B'}$$

$$F_{\gamma d}=1$$

$$F_{ci}=F_{qi}=\left(1-\frac{\psi^{\circ}}{90^{\circ}}\right)^2$$

$$F_{\gamma i}=\left(1-\frac{\psi^{\circ}}{\phi_2^{\prime\circ}}\right)^2$$

$$\psi^{\circ}=\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{P_a\cos\alpha}{\Sigma V}\right)$$

$$F_{qd} = 1 + 2 \tan \phi'_2 (1 - \sin \phi'_2)^2 \frac{D}{B'}$$

$$F_{qd} = 1 + \left\{ 2 \times [\tan(28^\circ)] \times [1 - \sin(28^\circ)]^2 \times \frac{1.75}{(5.6 - 2 \times 0.313)} \right\}$$

$$= 1.105$$

$$F_{cd} = F_{qd} - \frac{1 - F_{qd}}{N_c \tan \phi'_2}$$

$$= 1.105 - \left(\frac{1 - 1.105}{25.80 \times \tan 28^\circ} \right)$$

$$= 1.113$$

$$F_{yd} = 1.0$$

$$\psi^{\circ} = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{P_a \cos \alpha}{\Sigma V} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi^{\circ} &= \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{244}{752.6} \right) \\ &= \underline{17.96^{\circ}} \end{aligned}$$

$$F_{ci} = F_{qi} = \left(1 - \frac{\psi^{\circ}}{90^{\circ}} \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{qi} &= \left(1 - \frac{17.96^{\circ}}{90^{\circ}} \right)^2 \\ &= 0.64 \end{aligned}$$

$$F_{\gamma i} = \left(1 - \frac{\psi^{\circ}}{\phi_2'^{\circ}} \right)^2$$

$$F_{\gamma i} = \left(1 - \frac{17.96^{\circ}}{28^{\circ}} \right)^2$$

$$= 0.13$$

$$q_u = c'_2 N_c F_{cd} F_{ci} + q N_q F_{qd} F_{qi} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_2 B' N_\gamma F_{\gamma d} F_{\gamma i}$$

$$q_{ult} = \left[30 \times 25.80 \times 1.113 \times 0.64 + (1.75 \times 17.6) \times 14.72 \times 1.105 \times 0.64 + \right. \\ \left. \frac{1}{2} \times 4.974 \times 17.6 \times 16.72 \times 1 \times 0.13 \right] \\ = 967.1 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

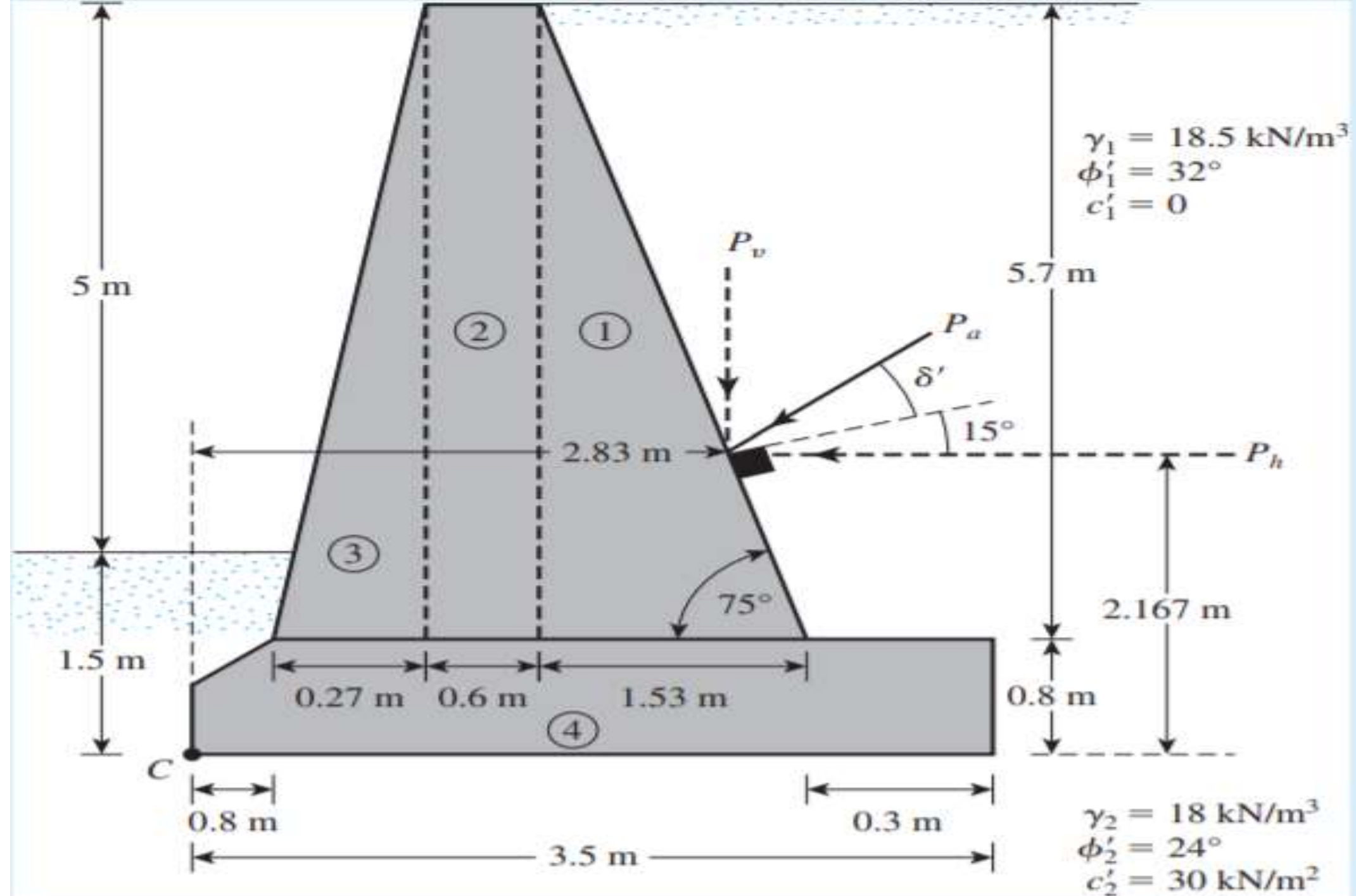
$$FS_{\text{(bearing capacity)}} = \frac{q_u}{q_{\text{toe}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F.S._{BC} &= \frac{967.1}{179.4} \\ &= 5.39 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the factor of safety against bearing capacity is 5.39.

A gravity retaining wall is shown in Figure 13.13. Use $\delta' = 2/3\phi'_1$ and Coulomb's active earth pressure theory. Determine

- a. The factor of safety against overturning
- b. The factor of safety against sliding
- c. The pressure on the soil at the toe and heel



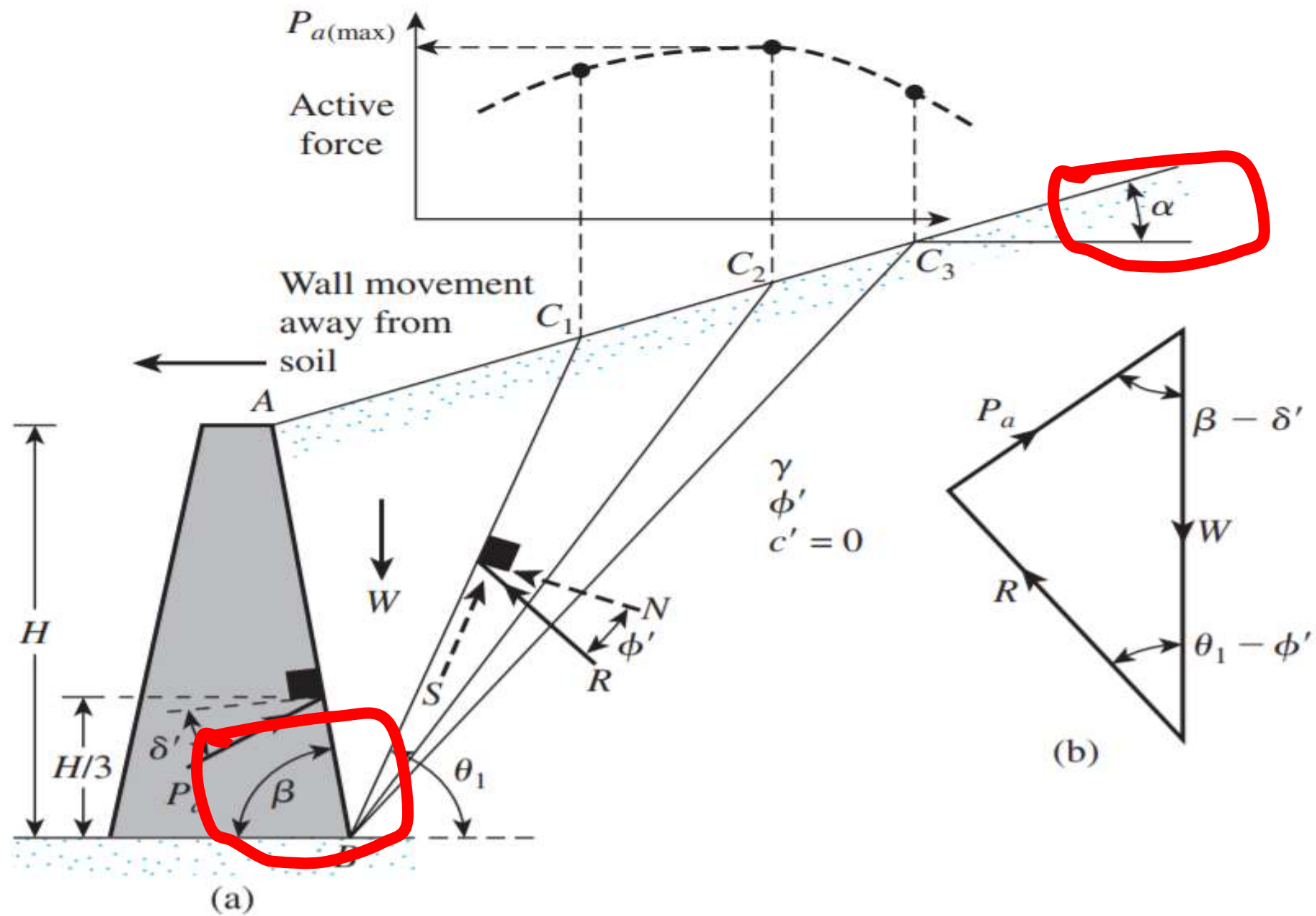
$$H' = 5 + 1.5 = 6.5 \text{ m}$$

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_1 H'^2 K_a$$

With $\alpha = 0^\circ$, $\beta = 75^\circ$, $\delta' = 2/3\phi'_1$, and $\phi'_1 = 32^\circ$, $K_a = 0.4023$. (See Table 12.6.) So,

Table 12.6 Values of K_a [from Eq. (12.26)] for $\delta' = \frac{2}{3}\phi'$

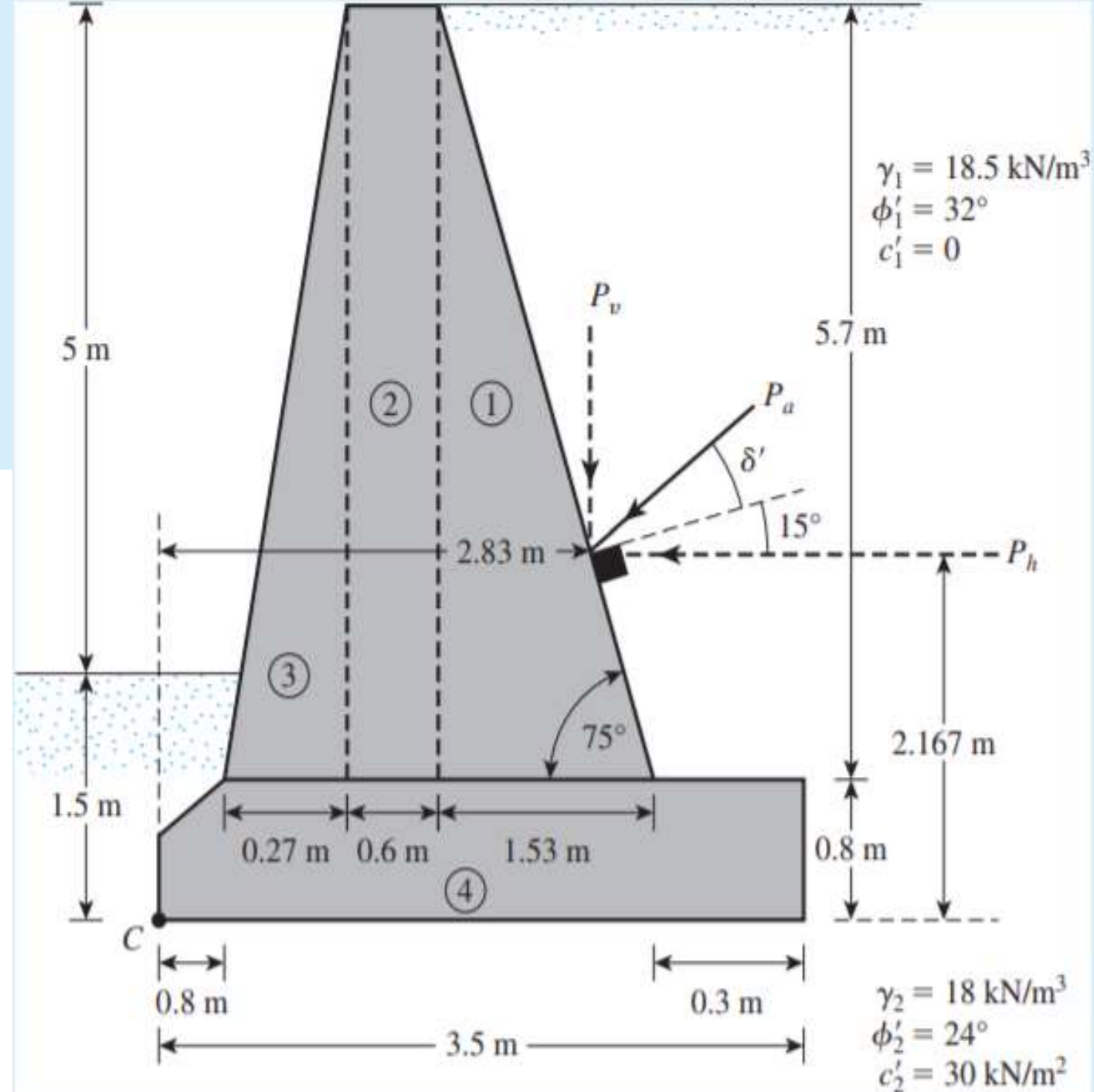
		β (deg)					
α (deg)	ϕ' (deg)	90	85	80	75	70	65
0	28	0.3213	0.3588	0.4007	0.4481	0.5026	0.5662
	29	0.3091	0.3467	0.3886	0.4362	0.4908	0.5547
	30	0.2973	0.3349	0.3769	0.4245	0.4794	0.5435
	31	0.2860	0.3235	0.3655	0.4133	0.4682	0.5326
	32	0.2750	0.3125	0.3545	0.4023	0.4574	0.5220



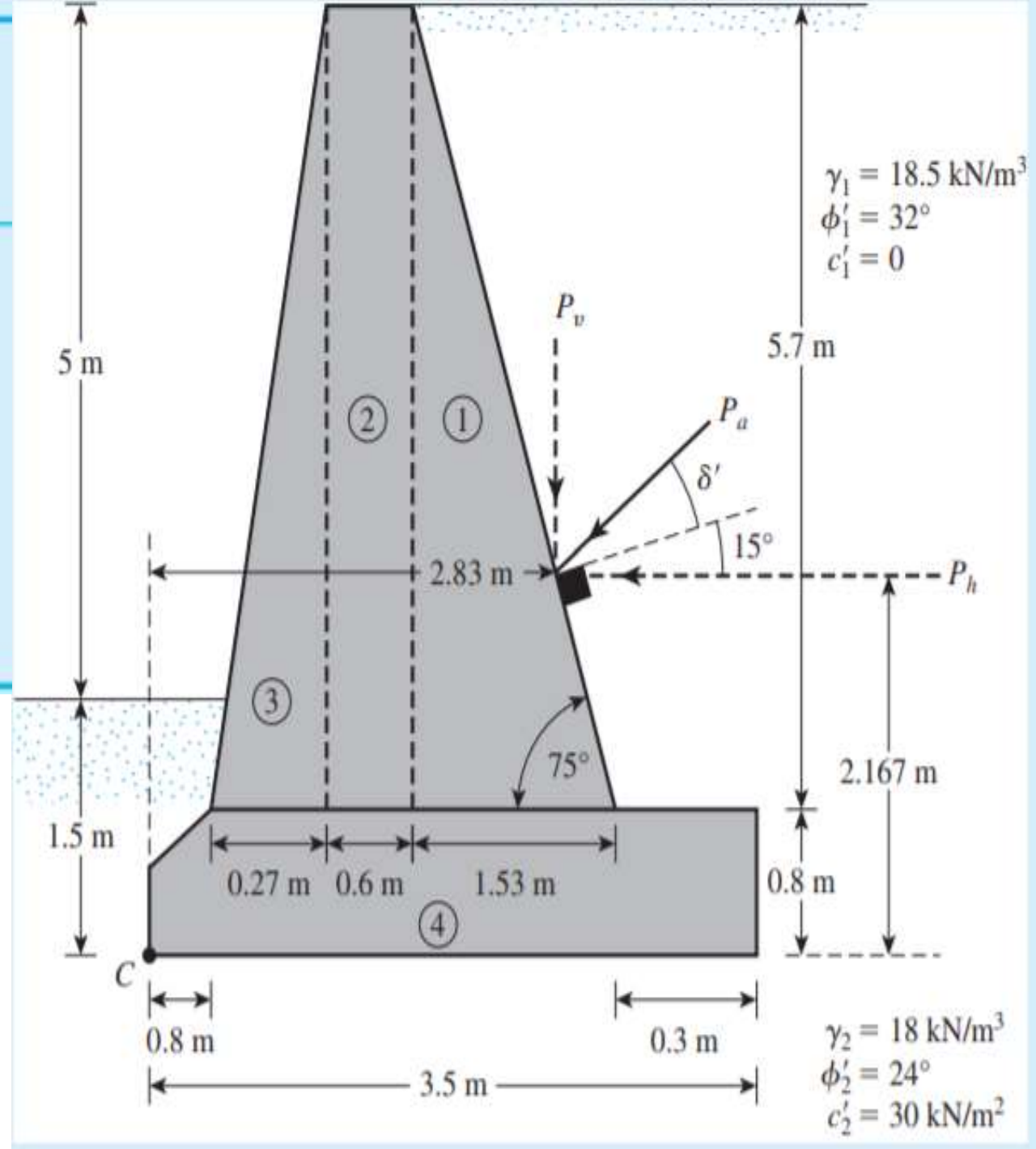
$$P_a = \frac{1}{2}(18.5)(6.5)^2(0.4023) = 157.22 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$P_h = P_a \cos(15 + \frac{2}{3}\phi'_1) = 157.22 \cos 36.33 = 126.65 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$P_v = P_a \sin(15 + \frac{2}{3}\phi'_1) = 157.22 \sin 36.33 = 93.14 \text{ kN/m}$$



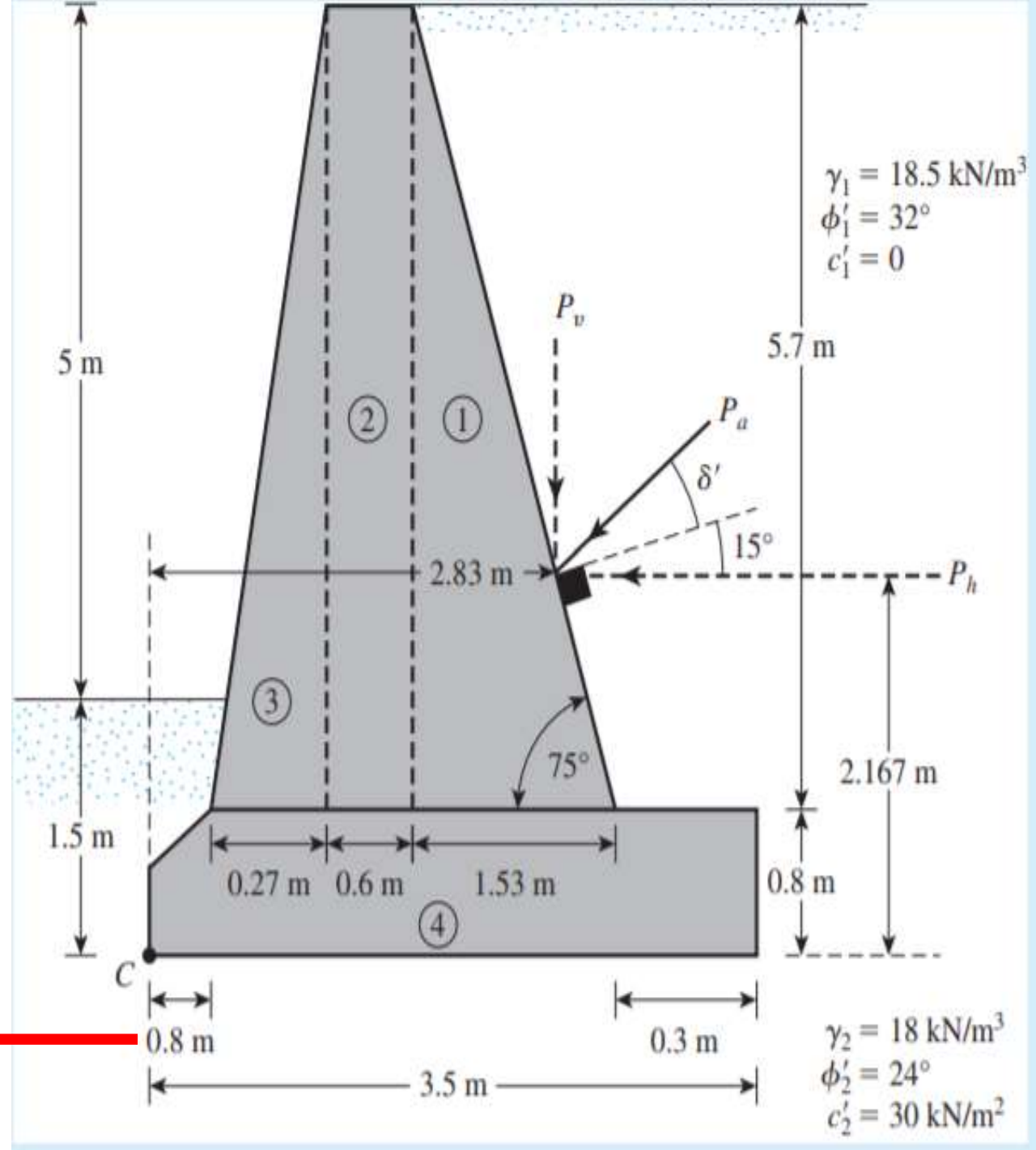
Area no.	Area (m ²)	Weight* (kN/m)
1	$\frac{1}{2}(5.7)(1.53) = 4.36$	102.81
2	$(0.6)(5.7) = 3.42$	80.64
3	$\frac{1}{2}(0.27)(5.7) = 0.77$	18.16
4	$\approx (3.5)(0.8) = 2.8$	66.02
		$P_v = 93.14$
		$\Sigma V = 360.77 \text{ kN/m}$

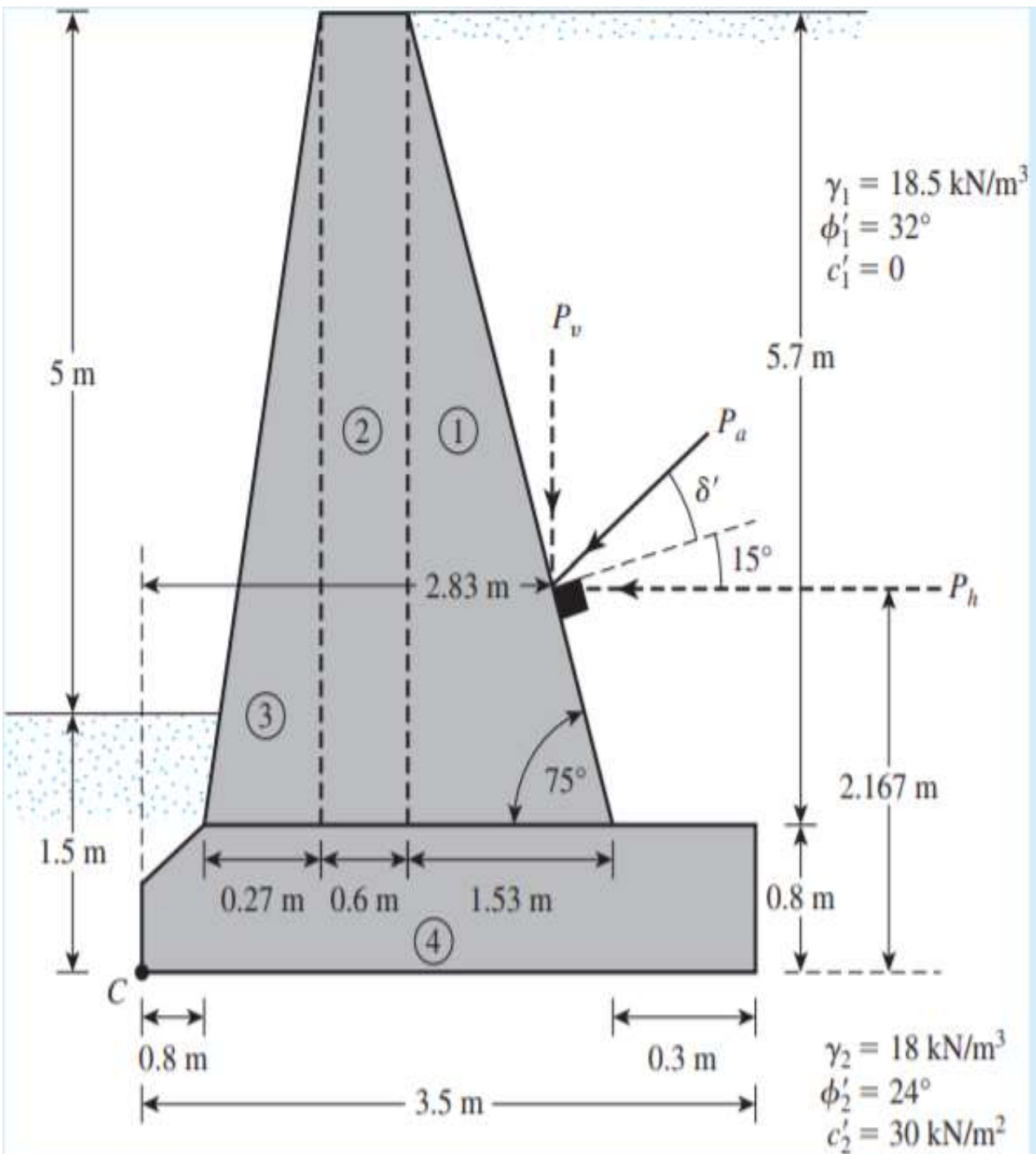


Moment arm from <i>C</i> (m)	Moment (kN-m/m)
2.18	224.13
1.37	110.48
0.98	17.80
1.75	115.54
2.83	263.59
$\Sigma M_R = 731.54 \text{ kN-m/m}$	

سنوضحها الان

إنتبه ل المسافة





$$6.5 - 2.167$$

$$5.7$$

$$x$$

$$1.53$$

$$\text{Overturning moment} = M_o = P_h \left(\frac{H'}{3} \right) = 126.65(2.167) = 274.45 \text{ kN-m/m}$$

$$\text{FS}_{(\text{overturning})} = \frac{\Sigma M_R}{\Sigma M_o} = \frac{731.54}{274.45} = \mathbf{2.67 > 2, \text{ OK}}$$

$$FS_{(\text{sliding})} = \frac{(\Sigma V) \tan \left(\frac{2}{3} \phi'_2 \right) + \frac{2}{3} c'_2 B + P_p}{P_h}$$

$$P_p = \frac{1}{2} K_p \gamma_2 D^2 + 2c'_2 \sqrt{K_p} D$$

$$P_p = \frac{1}{2}K_p\gamma_2 D^2 + 2c'_2\sqrt{K_p}D$$

$$K_p = \tan^2\left(45 + \frac{24}{2}\right) = 2.37$$

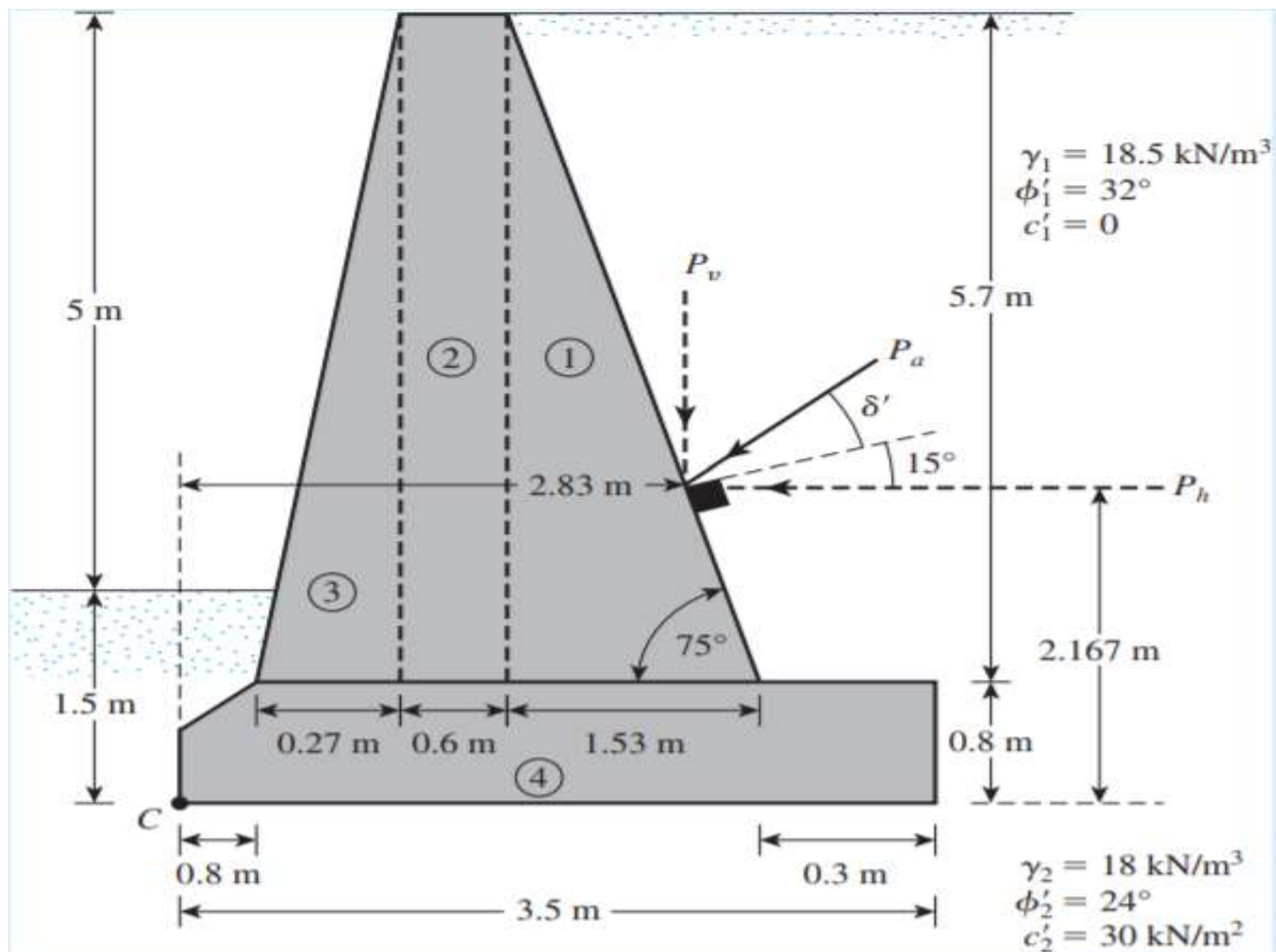
$$P_p = \frac{1}{2}(2.37)(18)(1.5)^2 + 2(30)(1.54)(1.5) = 186.59 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FS}_{(\text{sliding})} &= \frac{360.77 \tan\left(\frac{2}{3} \times 24\right) + \frac{2}{3}(30)(3.5) + 186.59}{126.65} \\ &= \frac{103.45 + 70 + 186.59}{126.65} = \mathbf{2.84} \end{aligned}$$

$$e = \frac{B}{2} - \frac{\Sigma M_R - \Sigma M_o}{\Sigma V} = \frac{3.5}{2} - \frac{731.54 - 274.45}{360.77} = 0.483 < \frac{B}{6} = 0.583$$

$$q_{\text{toe}} = \frac{\Sigma V}{B} \left[1 + \frac{6e}{B} \right] = \frac{360.77}{3.5} \left[1 + \frac{(6)(0.483)}{3.5} \right] = \mathbf{188.43 \text{ kN/m}^2}$$

$$q_{\text{heel}} = \frac{V}{B} \left[1 - \frac{6e}{B} \right] = \frac{360.77}{3.5} \left[1 - \frac{(6)(0.483)}{3.5} \right] = \mathbf{17.73 \text{ kN/m}^2}$$



إعداد : محمد السفاريني لجنة المدني – سيفلتي

صدقة جارية على روح

بناة الأرض



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية

□ Components of MSE walls :

- Backfill
- Reinforced elements (Geogrids, Metallic strips, geotextile)
- Wall facing (wall skin, panels)

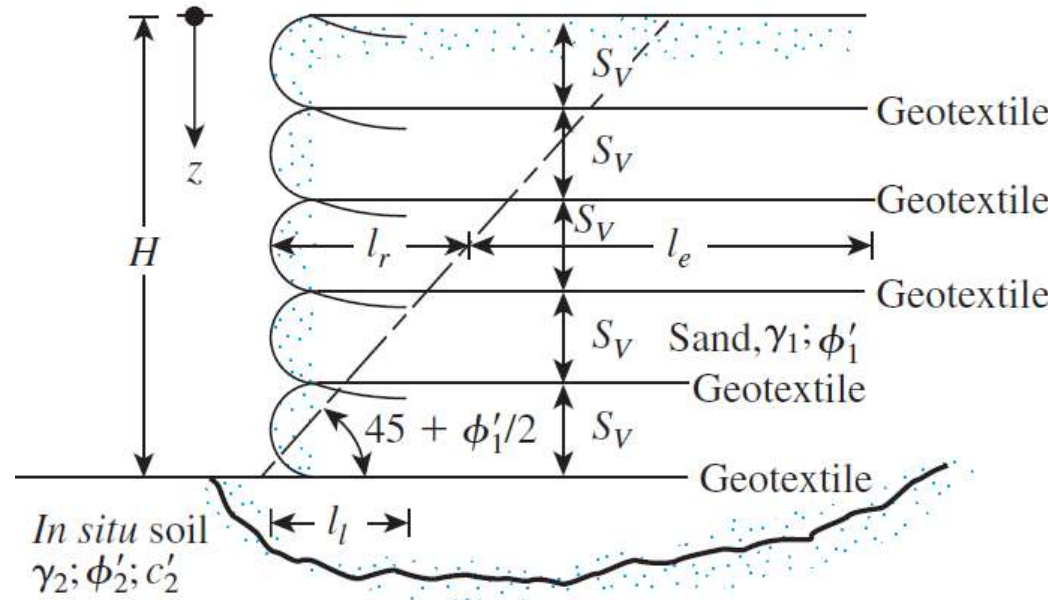
❖ Design of wall

❑ External Stability Checks

- 1-Sliding
- 2-Overturning
- 3-Bearing capacity

❑ Internal Stability

- 1-Breakage of reinforcement
- 2- Pullout Mechanism



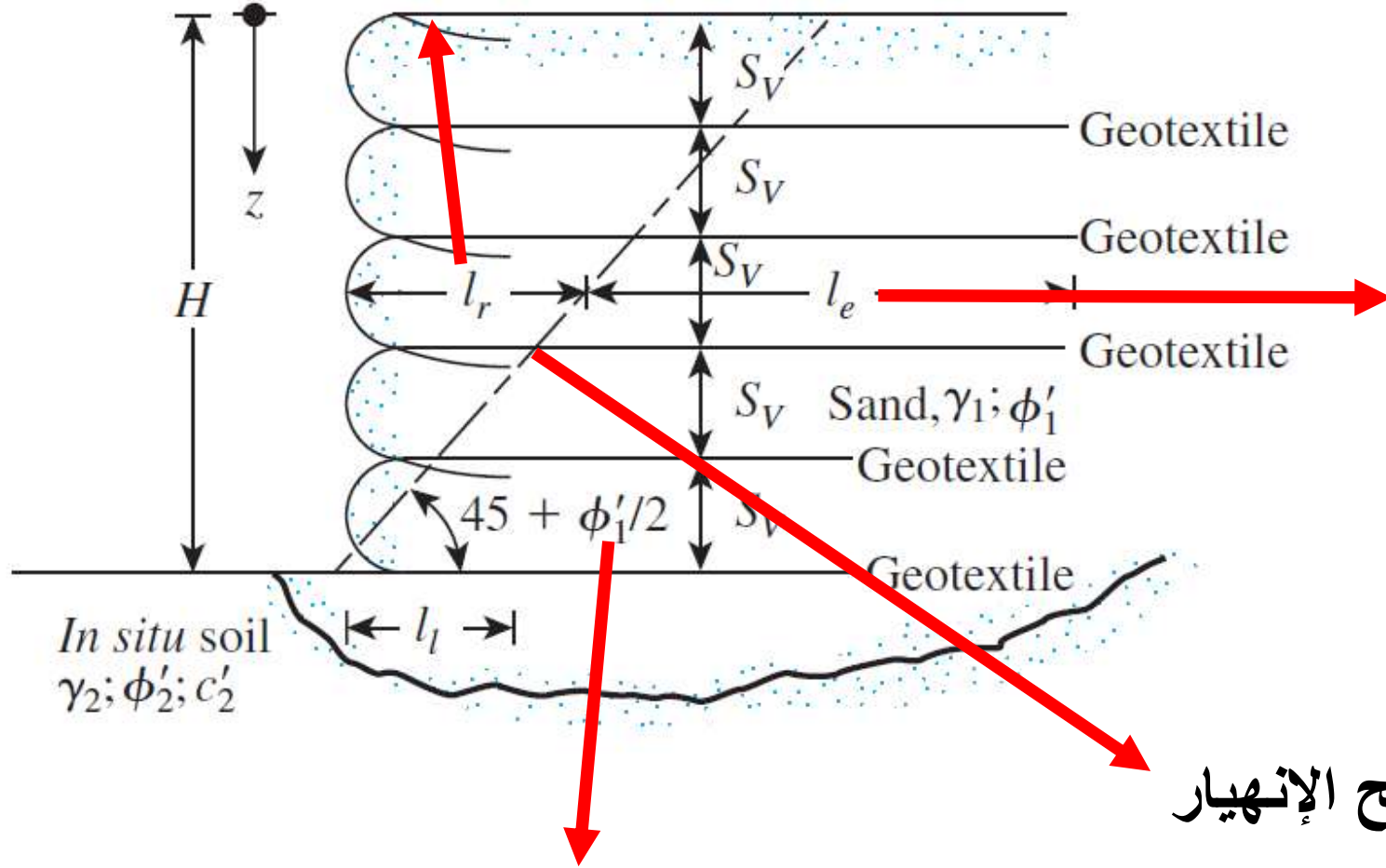
بإختصار الموضوع هو : طبقات من التربة وبين كل طبقة وطبقة حديد تسليح

لكل طبقة يوجد مسافة وقد يكون الرقم نفسه لمجموعة طبقات

$$45 + \frac{\phi_1}{2}$$

لو لم نضع الحديد ما الذي نتوقع حدوثه ؟ الإنهيار بزاوية معلومة

المسافة ما قبل الإنهيار



المسافة ما بعد الإنهيار

سطح الإنهيار

زاوية الإحتكاك الداخلي ل الرمل

بأقى الأفاصل سنشرحها فى السؤال



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية

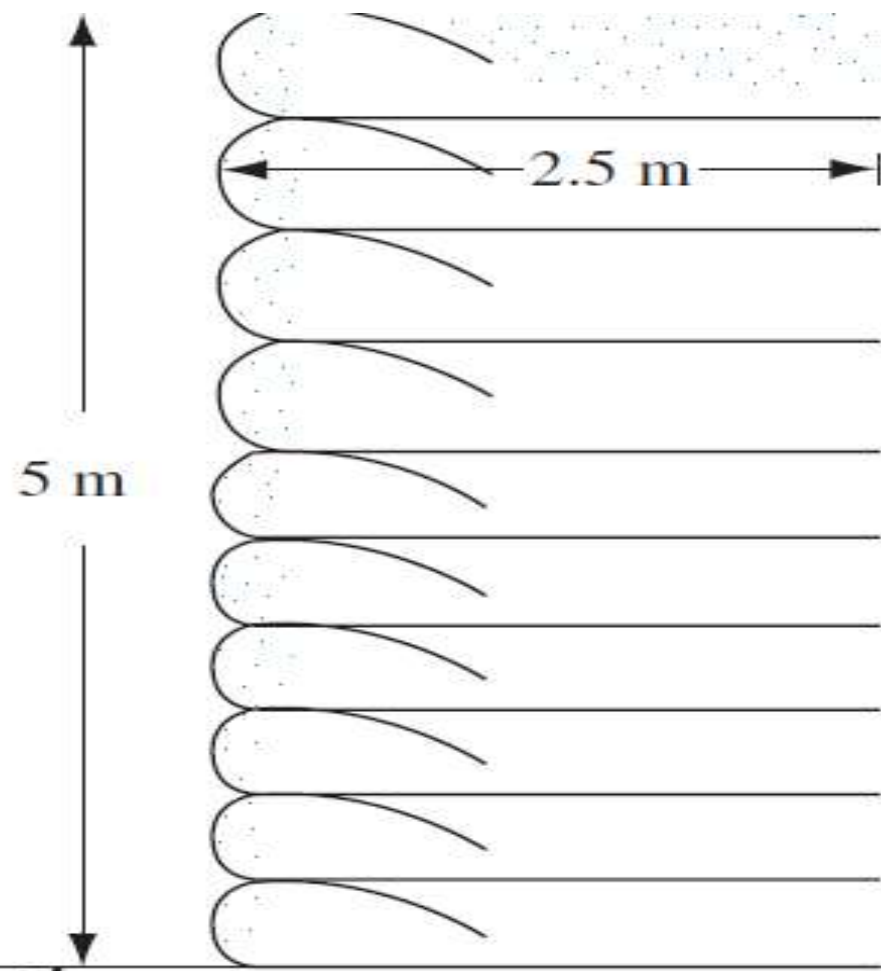
210659

Example 13.5

A geotextile-reinforced retaining wall 5 m high is shown in Figure 13.34. For the granular backfill, $\gamma_1 = 15.7 \text{ kN/m}^3$ and $\phi'_1 = 36^\circ$. For the geotextile, $T_{\text{ult}} = 52.5 \text{ kN/m}$. For the design of the wall, determine S_v , L , and l_t . Use $\text{RF}_{\text{id}} = 1.2$, $\text{RF}_{\text{cr}} = 2.5$, and $\text{RF}_{\text{cbd}} = 1.25$.



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية



$$S_V = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\gamma_1 = 15.7 \text{ kN/m}^3$$
$$\phi'_1 = 36^\circ$$

$$\gamma_2 = 18 \text{ kN/m}^3$$
$$\phi'_2 = 22^\circ$$
$$c'_2 = 28 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

الخطوة الأولى : نجد معامل الضغط الجانبي

$$K_a = \tan^2\left(45 - \frac{\phi'_1}{2}\right) = 0.26$$

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_1 &= 15.7 \text{ kN/m}^3 \\ \phi'_1 &= 36^\circ\end{aligned}$$

أرقام معطاة في السؤال

الخطوة الثانية : إيجاد المسافة ما بين الطبقات وإيجاد قوة الشد

T_{ult} = ultimate tensile strength

RF_{id} = reduction factor for installation damage

RF_{cr} = reduction factor for creep

RF_{cbd} = reduction factor for chemical and biological degradation

أخطاء بشرية

RF_{id} 1.1–2.0

RF_{cr} 2–4

RF_{cbd} 1–1.5

سببها وجود أملاح أو أضرار كيميائية والتي قد تؤثر على الحديد

Select a geotextile fabric with an allowable tensile strength, T_{all} (lb/ft or kN/m).

جميعها أرقام معطى في السؤال

$$T_{all} = \frac{T_{uef}}{RF_{id} \times RF_{cr} \times RF_{cbd}} = \frac{52.5}{1.2 \times 2.5 \times 1.25} = 14 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$S_V = \frac{T_{\text{all}}}{(\gamma_1 z K_a) [\text{FS}_{(B)}]}$$

فرض

جميعها أرقام
معطى في السؤال

With $\text{FS}_{(B)} = 1.5$

فرض

في هذا السؤال القيمة معطاه في السؤال وقيمتها نص
ولكننا نريد أن نحسب هذه القيمة على أعماق مختلفة

With $FS_{(B)} = 1.5$ at $z = 2$ m,

$$S_V = \frac{14}{(15.7)(2)(0.26)(1.5)} = 1.14 \text{ m}$$

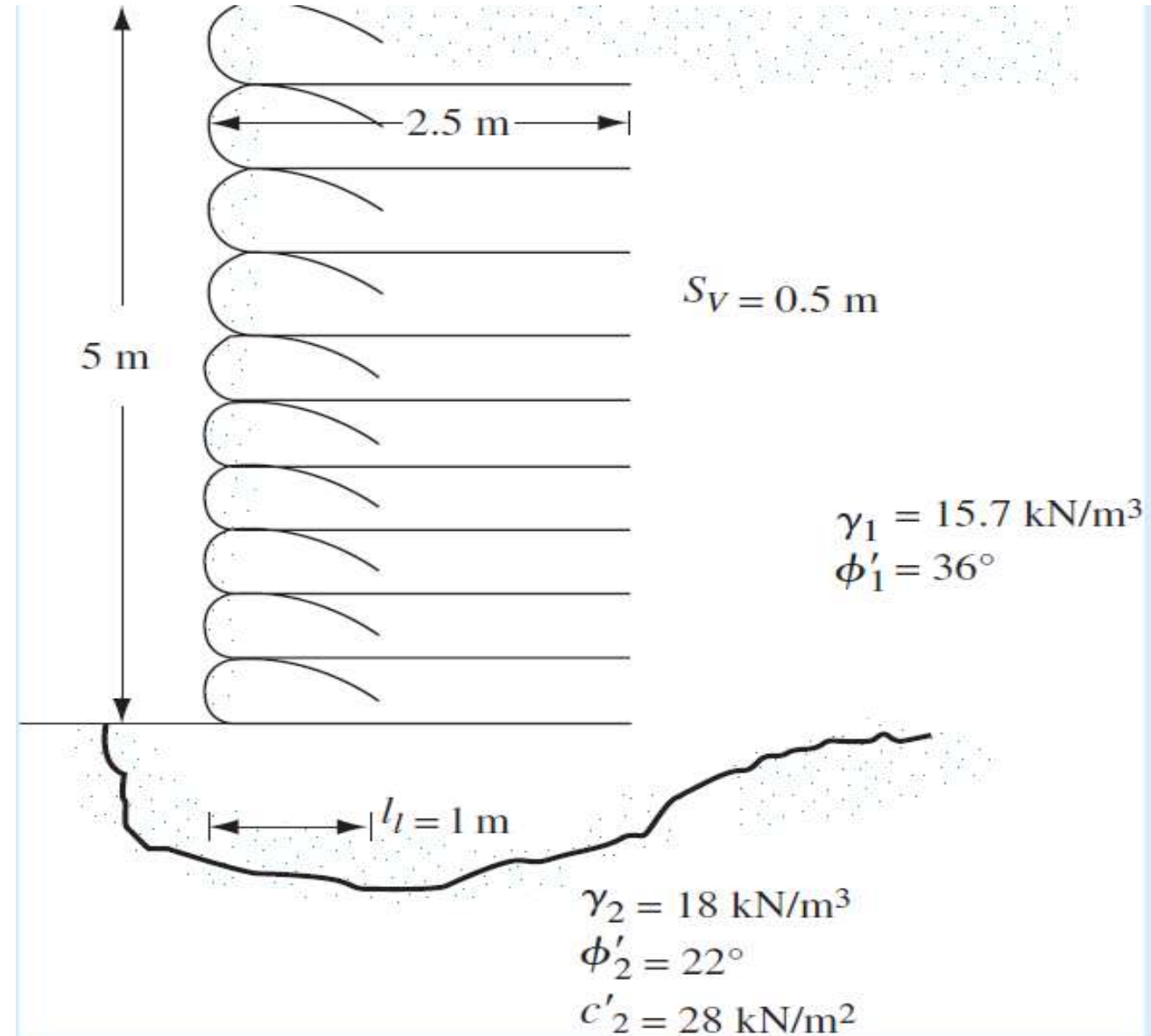
At $z = 4$ m,

$$S_V = \frac{14}{(15.7)(4)(0.26)(1.5)} = 0.57 \text{ m}$$

At $z = 5$ m,

$$S_V = \frac{14}{(15.7)(5)(0.26)(1.5))} = 0.46 \text{ m}$$

So, use $S_V = 0.5$ m for $z = 0$ to $z = 5$ m



Length of each layer of geotextile from the formula

$$L = l_r + l_e$$

$$l_r = \frac{H - z}{\tan\left(45 + \frac{\phi'_1}{2}\right)}$$

friction angle at geotextile–soil interface

$$l_e = \frac{S_v \sigma'_a [FS_{(P)}]}{2\sigma'_o \tan \phi'_F}$$

كلما زادت كلما كان أفضل وكانت الكفاءة أعلى لأنه قد زاد سطح التلامس بينها
وما بين التربة وبالتالي زيادة الاحتكاك والمقاومة أعلى

تم حسابه

معطى في السؤال وعادة قيمته ما بين 1.3 و 1.5

$$L = \frac{(H - z)}{\tan \left(45 + \frac{\phi'_1}{2} \right)} + \frac{S_V K_a [FS_{(P)}]}{2 \tan \phi'_F}$$

$\frac{2}{3} \phi'_1$

$\phi'_1 =$ friction angle of the granular backfill

0.50

0.51

$$H = 5 \text{ m}, S_V = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

For $FS_{(P)} = 1.5$, $\tan \phi'_F = \tan \left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \right) (36) \right] = 0.445$, and it follows that

$$L = (0.51)(H - z) + 0.438S_V$$

بعد ما قمنا بتعويض الأرقام نتجت المعادلة

At $z = 0.5$ m: $L = (0.51)(5 - 0.5) + (0.438)(0.5) = 2.514$ m

At $z = 2.5$ m: $L = (0.51)(5 - 2.5) + (0.438)(0.5) = 1.494$ m

So, use $L = 2.5$ m throughout.



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية

Determine the lap length, l_l , from

$$l_l = \frac{S_v \sigma'_a FS_{(P)}}{4\sigma'_o \tan \phi'_F}$$

The minimum lap length should be 1 m (3 ft).

$$\sigma'_a = \gamma_1 z K_a, FS_{(P)} = 1.5; \text{ with } \sigma'_o = \gamma_1 z, \phi'_F = \frac{2}{3}\phi'_1. \text{ So}$$

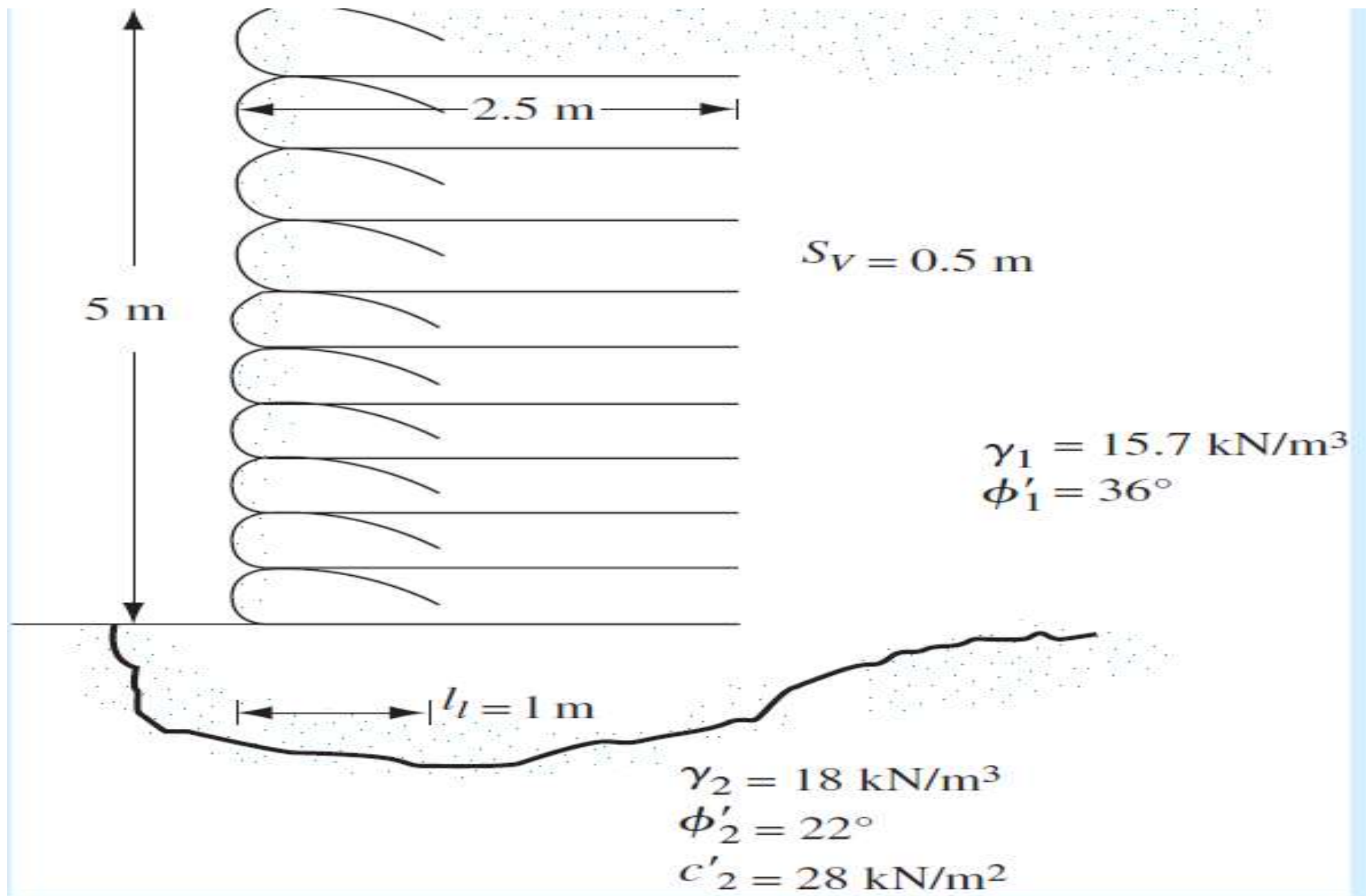


$$l_l = \frac{S_V K_a [\text{FS}_{(P)}]}{4 \tan \phi'_F} = \frac{S_V (0.26) (1.5)}{4 \tan \left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \right) (36) \right]} = 0.219 S_V$$

$$l_l = 0.219 S_V = (0.219)(0.5) = 0.11 \text{ m} \leq 1 \text{ m}$$

So, use $l_l = 1 \text{ m}$.





❑ **External Stability** : Check the factors of safety against overturning, sliding, and bearing capacity failure .



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية

Example 13.6

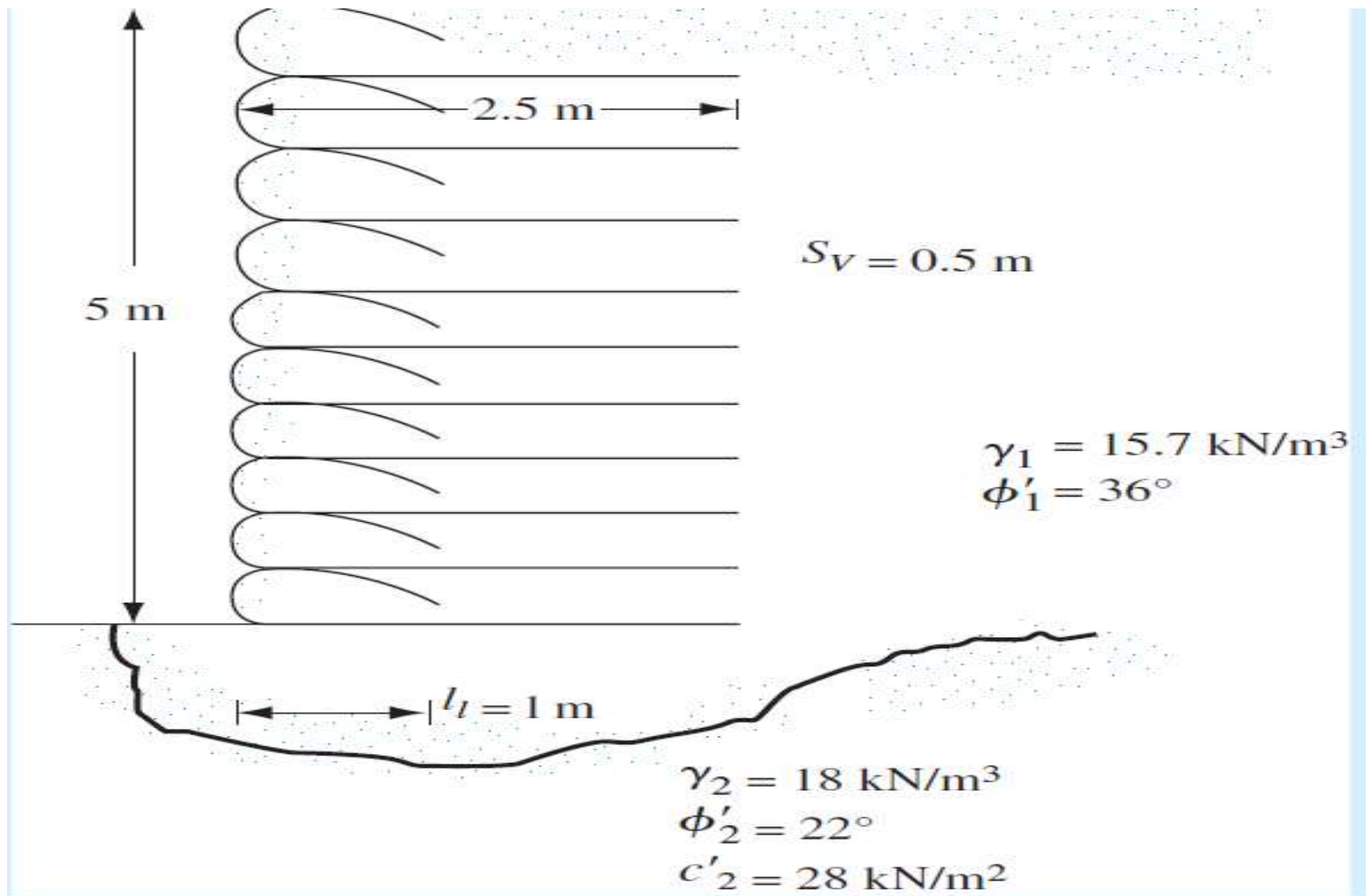
Consider the results of the internal stability check given in Example 13.5. For the geotextile-reinforced retaining wall, calculate the factor of safety against overturning, sliding, and bearing capacity failure.



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية



Factor of Safety Against Overturning

$$\text{FS}_{\text{(overturning)}} = \frac{W_1 x_1}{(P_a) \left(\frac{H}{3} \right)} = \mathbf{MR} = \gamma_1 H * \frac{L^2}{2} = \mathbf{MO}$$

$$W_1 = (5)(2.5)(15.7) = 196.25 \text{ kN/m}$$

Factor of Safety Against Overturning

$$\text{FS}_{\text{(overturning)}} = \frac{W_1 x_1}{(P_a) \left(\frac{H}{3} \right)} = \frac{MR}{MO} = \gamma_1 H * \frac{L^2}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2.5}{2} = 1.25 \text{ m}$$

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_a = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) (15.7) (5)^2 (0.26) = 51.03 \text{ kN/m}$$



Factor of Safety Against Overturning

$$\text{FS}_{\text{(overturning)}} = \frac{W_1 x_1}{(P_a) \left(\frac{H}{3} \right)} = \mathbf{MR} = \gamma_1 H * \frac{L^2}{2} = \mathbf{MO}$$

$$\text{FS}_{\text{(overturning)}} = \frac{(196.25)(1.25)}{51.03(5/3)} = 2.88 < 3$$

(increase length of geotextile layers to 3 m)

Factor of Safety Against Sliding

$$FS_{\text{(sliding)}} = \frac{W_1 \tan\left(\frac{2}{3}\phi'_1\right)}{P_a}$$

$$W_1 = \gamma_1 * H * L$$

$$= \frac{(196.25) \left[\tan\left(\frac{2}{3} \times 36\right) \right]}{51.03} = \mathbf{1.71 > 1.5 - O.K.}$$



Factor of Safety Against Bearing Capacity Failure

$$q_u = c'_2 N_c + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_2 L_2 N_\gamma$$

Given: $\gamma_2 = 18 \text{ kN/m}^3$, $L_2 = 2.5 \text{ m}$, $c'_2 = 28 \text{ kN/m}^2$, and $\phi'_2 = 22^\circ$. From Table 4.2, $N_c = 16.88$, and $N_\gamma = 7.13$.

$$q_u = c'_2 N_c + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_2 L_2 N_\gamma$$

$$q_u = (28)(16.88) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(18)(2.5)(7.13) \approx 633 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{FS}_{\text{(bearing capacity)}} = \frac{q_u}{\sigma'_{o(H)}} = \frac{633}{\gamma_1 H} = \frac{633}{(15.7)(5)} = \mathbf{8.06 > 3 - O.K.}$$

13.9 A retaining wall with geotextile reinforcement is 6-m high. For the granular backfill, $\gamma_1 = 15.9 \text{ kN/m}^3$ and $\phi'_1 = 30^\circ$. For the geotextile, $T_{\text{all}} = 16 \text{ kN/m}$. For the design of the wall, determine S_v , L , and l_l . Use $\text{FS}_{(B)} = \text{FS}_{(P)} = 1.5$.



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية

الخطوة الأولى : نجد معامل الضغط الجانبي

$$K_a = \tan^2 \left(45 - \frac{\phi'_1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \tan^2 \left(45^\circ - \frac{30^\circ}{2} \right)$$
$$= 0.333$$

الزاوية معطاه في السؤال



الخطوة الثانية : إيجاد المسافة ما بين الطبقات وإيجاد قوة الشد

$$T_{all} = \frac{T_{uef}}{RF_{id} \times RF_{cr} \times RF_{cbd}}$$

لا نقوم بحسابها لأنها معطاه



$$S_V = \frac{T_{\text{all}}}{(\gamma_1 z K_a)[FS_{(B)}]}$$

معطى

معطى

تم حسابها

$= H$

$$= \frac{16}{15.9 \times 6 \times 0.333} \times \frac{1}{1.5}$$

$$= 0.335 \text{ m}$$



$$L = \frac{(H - z)}{\tan\left(45 + \frac{\phi'_1}{2}\right)} + \frac{S_v K_a [FS_{(P)}]}{2 \tan \phi'_F}$$

$$L = (H - z) \times \cot\left(45^\circ + \frac{\phi'}{2}\right) + \frac{K_a \times S_v}{2 \times \tan \phi_\mu} \times F.S_{(P)}$$

$$= 6 \times \cot\left(45^\circ + \frac{30^\circ}{2}\right) + \frac{0.333 \times 0.335}{2 \times \tan 20^\circ} \times 1.50$$

$$= 3.47 + 0.23$$

$$= 3.70 \text{ m}$$

$$Z = 0$$



Determine the lap length, l_l , from

$$l_l = \frac{S_v \sigma'_a F S_{(P)}}{4 \sigma'_o \tan \phi'_F}$$

The minimum lap length should be 1 m (3 ft).

$$\begin{aligned} l_l &= \frac{S_v K_a}{4 \tan(\phi'_1)} \times F \cdot S_{(P)} \\ &= \frac{0.335 \times 0.333}{4 \times \tan\left(\frac{2}{3} \times 30^\circ\right)} \times 1.50 \\ &= 0.115 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



13.10 With the S_v , L , and l_f determined in Problem 13.9, check the overall stability (i.e., factor of safety against overturning, sliding, and bearing capacity failure) of the wall. For the *in situ* soil, $\gamma_2 = 16.8 \text{ kN/m}^3$, $\phi'_2 = 20^\circ$, and $c'_2 = 55 \text{ kN/m}^2$.



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية

Factor of Safety Against Overturning

$$\text{FS}_{\text{(overturning)}} = \frac{W_1 x_1}{(P_a) \left(\frac{H}{3} \right)} = \frac{MR}{MO}$$

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_a$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_a &= \frac{1}{2} \times 15.9 \times 6^2 \times 0.333 \\ &= 95.4 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_o &= 95.4 \times \frac{6}{3} \\ &= 190.8 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$FS_{\text{(overturning)}} = \frac{W_1 x_1}{(P_a) \left(\frac{H}{3} \right)} = MR = \gamma_1 H * \frac{L^2}{2}$$

$$M_R = 15.9 \times 6 \times \frac{3.7^2}{2}$$

$$= 653 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m/m}$$

$$F.S._o = \frac{653}{190.8}$$

$$= 3.422$$



Factor of Safety Against Sliding

$$FS_{\text{(sliding)}} = \frac{W_1 \tan\left(\frac{2}{3}\phi'_1\right)}{P_a}$$



$$FS_{\text{(sliding)}} = \frac{W_1 \tan\left(\frac{2}{3}\phi'_1\right)}{P_a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F.S._{sl} &= \frac{15.9 \times 6 \times 3.7 \times \tan\left(\frac{2}{3} \times 30^\circ\right)}{95.4} \\ &= \frac{15.9 \times 6 \times 3.7 \times 0.3639}{95.4} \\ &= \frac{128.44}{95.4} \\ &= 1.35 \end{aligned}$$



Factor of Safety Against Bearing Capacity Failure

$$q_u = c'_2 N_c + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_2 L_2 N_\gamma$$

$\phi'_2 = 20^\circ$, من الجداول



$$q_u = c'_2 N_c + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_2 L_2 N_\gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{ult} &= 55 \times 14.83 + \frac{1}{2} \times 3.7 \times 16.8 \times 5.39 \\ &= 983.2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$FS_{\text{(bearing capacity)}} = \frac{q_u}{\sigma'_{o(H)}}$$

$$F.S._{BC} = \frac{983.2}{15.9 \times 6} \\ = 10.3$$



محمد السفاريني

لجنة المدني – سيفلتي



اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية



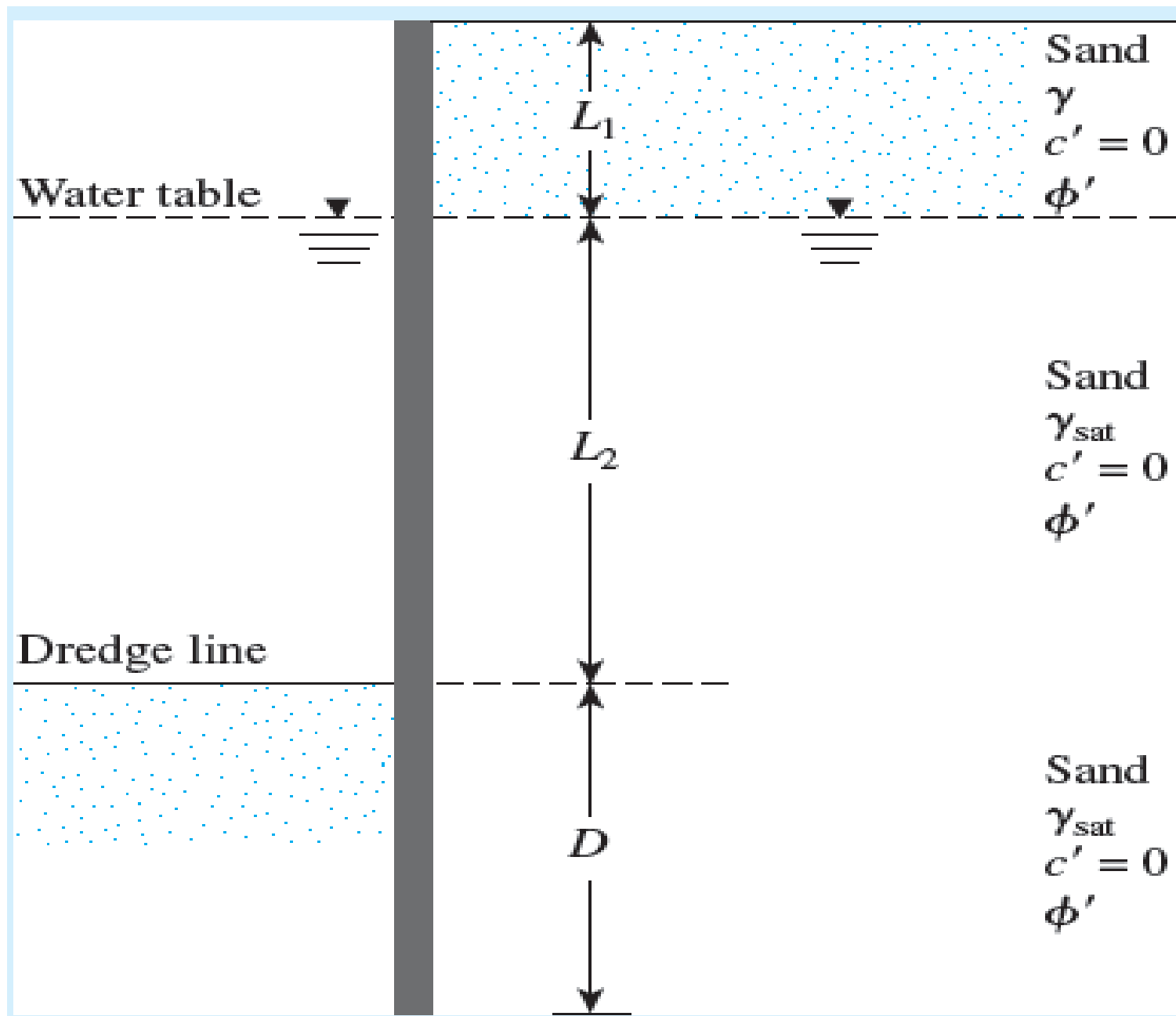
اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية

Example 14.1

Figure 14.10 shows a cantilever sheet-pile wall penetrating a granular soil. Here, $L_1 = 2 \text{ m}$, $L_2 = 3 \text{ m}$, $\gamma = 15.9 \text{ kN/m}^3$, $\gamma_{\text{sat}} = 19.33 \text{ kN/m}^3$, and $\phi' = 32^\circ$.

- What is the theoretical depth of embedment, D ?
- For a 30% increase in D , what should be the total length of the sheet piles?
- What should be the minimum section modulus of the sheet piles? Use $\sigma_{\text{all}} = 172 \text{ MN/m}^2$.





K_a = Rankine active pressure coefficient = $\tan^2(45 - \phi'/2)$

K_p = Rankine passive pressure coefficient = $\tan^2(45 + \phi'/2)$.

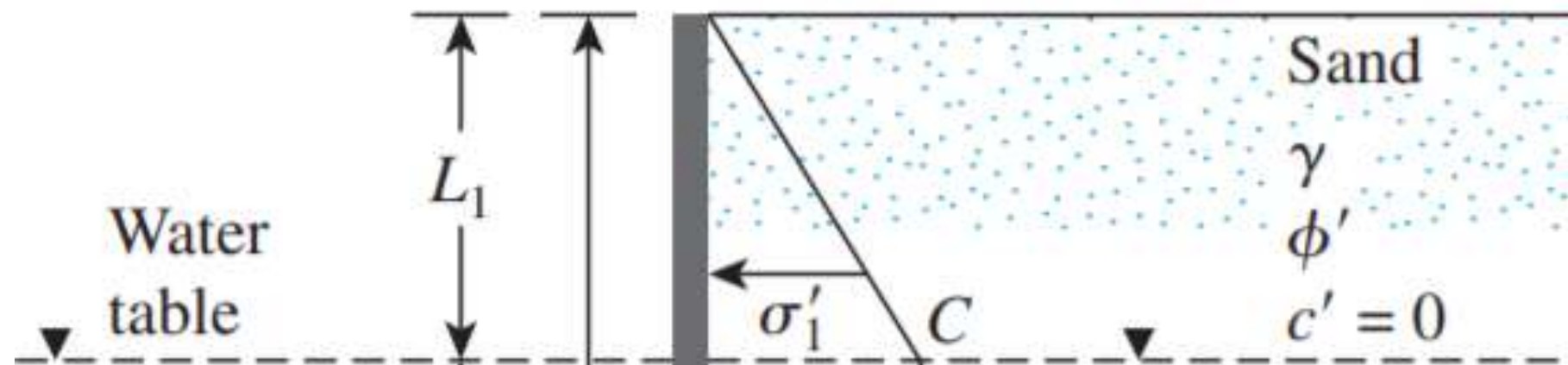
$$K_a \quad \text{---} \quad \tan^2\left(45 - \frac{\phi'}{2}\right) = \tan^2\left(45 - \frac{32}{2}\right) = 0.307$$

$$K_p \quad \text{---} \quad \tan^2\left(45 + \frac{\phi'}{2}\right) = \tan^2\left(45 + \frac{32}{2}\right) = 3.25$$

The intensity of the active pressure at a depth $z = L_1$ is

$$\sigma'_1 = \gamma L_1 K_a$$

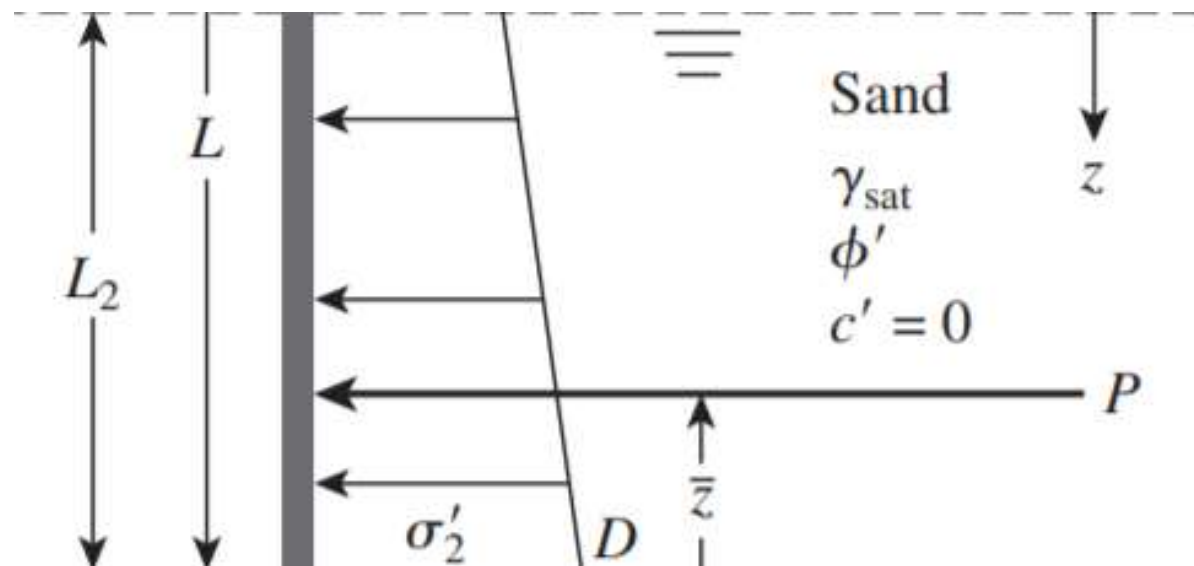
$$\sigma'_1 = \gamma L_1 K_a = (15.9)(2)(0.307) = 9.763 \text{ kN/m}^2$$



$$\sigma'_2 = (\gamma L_1 + \gamma' L_2) K_a$$

where $\gamma' = \text{effective unit weight of soil} = \gamma_{\text{sat}} - \gamma_w$.

$$(\gamma L_1 + \gamma' L_2) K_a = [(15.9)(2) + (19.33 - 9.81)(3)](0.307) = 18.53 \text{ kN/m}^2$$



The net pressure, σ' equals zero at a depth L_3 below the dredge line,

$$(z - L) = L_3 = \frac{\sigma'_2}{\gamma'(K_p - K_a)}$$

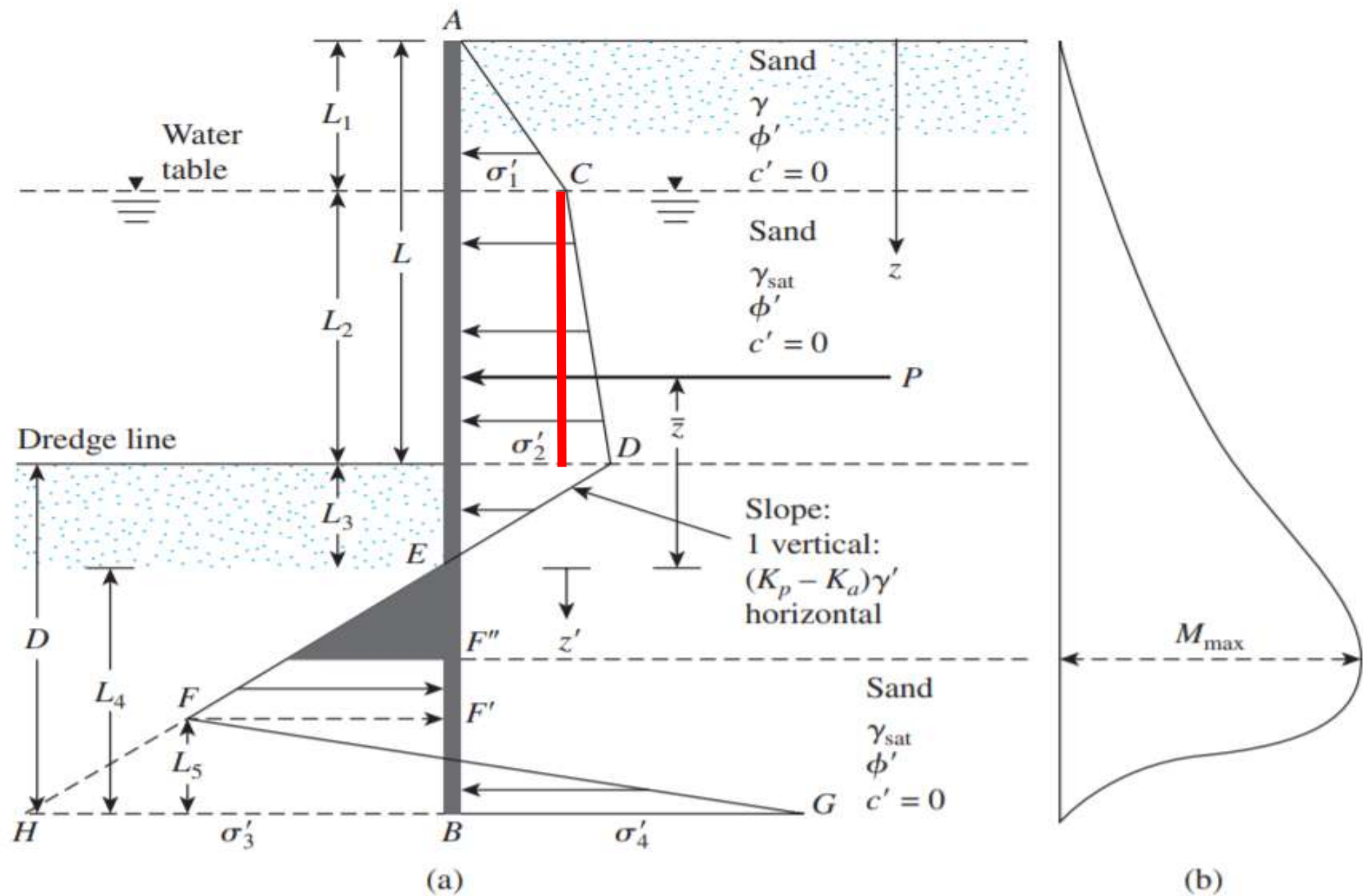
لكي نحسب القوة المحصلة

$$\frac{\sigma'_2}{\gamma'(K_p - K_a)} = \frac{18.53}{(19.33 - 9.81)(3.25 - 0.307)} = 0.66 \text{ m}$$

P

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}\sigma'_1 L_1 + \sigma'_1 L_2 + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma'_2 - \sigma'_1)L_2 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma'_2 L_3 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(9.763)(2) + (9.763)(3) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(18.53 - 9.763)(3) \\ & \quad + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(18.53)(0.66) \\ &= 9.763 + 29.289 + 13.151 + 6.115 = 58.32 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

حساب مساحة الأشكال



$$\bar{z} \quad \frac{\Sigma M_E}{P} = \frac{1}{58.32} \left[9.763(0.66 + 3 + \frac{2}{3}) + 29.289(0.66 + \frac{3}{2}) + 13.151(0.66 + \frac{3}{3}) + 6.115(0.66 \times \frac{2}{3}) \right] = 2.23 \text{ m}$$

At point E

$$\sigma'_5 = (\gamma L_1 + \gamma' L_2) K_p + \gamma' L_3 (K_p - K_a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\gamma L_1 + \gamma' L_2) K_p + \gamma' L_3 (K_p - K_a) &= [(15.9)(2) + (19.33 - 9.81)(3)](3.25) \\ &\quad + (19.33 - 9.81)(0.66)(3.25 \\ &\quad - 0.307) = 214.66 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\sigma'_5}{\gamma'(K_p - K_a)}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{8P}{\gamma'(K_p - K_a)}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{6P[2\bar{z}\gamma'(K_p - K_a) + \sigma'_5]}{\gamma'^2(K_p - K_a)^2}$$

$$A_4 = \frac{P(6\bar{z}\sigma'_5 + 4P)}{\gamma'^2(K_p - K_a)^2}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\sigma'_5}{\gamma'(K_p - K_a)}$$

$$\frac{\sigma'_5}{\gamma'(K_p - K_a)} = \frac{214.66}{(19.33 - 9.81)(3.25 - 0.307)} = 7.66$$

$$A_2 = \frac{8P}{\gamma'(K_p - K_a)}$$

$$\frac{(8)(58.32)}{(19.33 - 9.81)(3.25 - 0.307)} = 16.65$$

$$A_3 = \frac{6P[2\bar{z}\gamma'(K_p - K_a) + \sigma'_5]}{\gamma'^2(K_p - K_a)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(6)(58.32)[(2)(2.23)(19.33 - 9.81)(3.25 - 0.307) + 214.66]}{(19.33 - 9.81)^2(3.25 - 0.307)^2}$$

$$A_4 = \frac{P(6\bar{z}\sigma'_5 + 4P)}{\gamma'^2(K_p - K_a)^2}$$

$$= \frac{58.32[(6)(2.23)(214.66) + (4)(58.32)]}{(19.33 - 9.81)^2(3.25 - 0.307)^2}$$

$$L_4^4 + A_1 L_4^3 - A_2 L_4^2 - A_3 L_4 - A_4 = 0$$

$$L_4^4 + 7.66 L_4^3 - 16.65 L_4^2 - 151.93 L_4 - 230.72 = 0; L_4 \approx 4.8 \text{ m}$$

حل هذه المعادلة عن طريق الآلة الحاسبة

$$D_{\text{theory}} = L_3 + L_4 = 0.66 + 4.8 = \mathbf{5.46 \text{ m}}$$

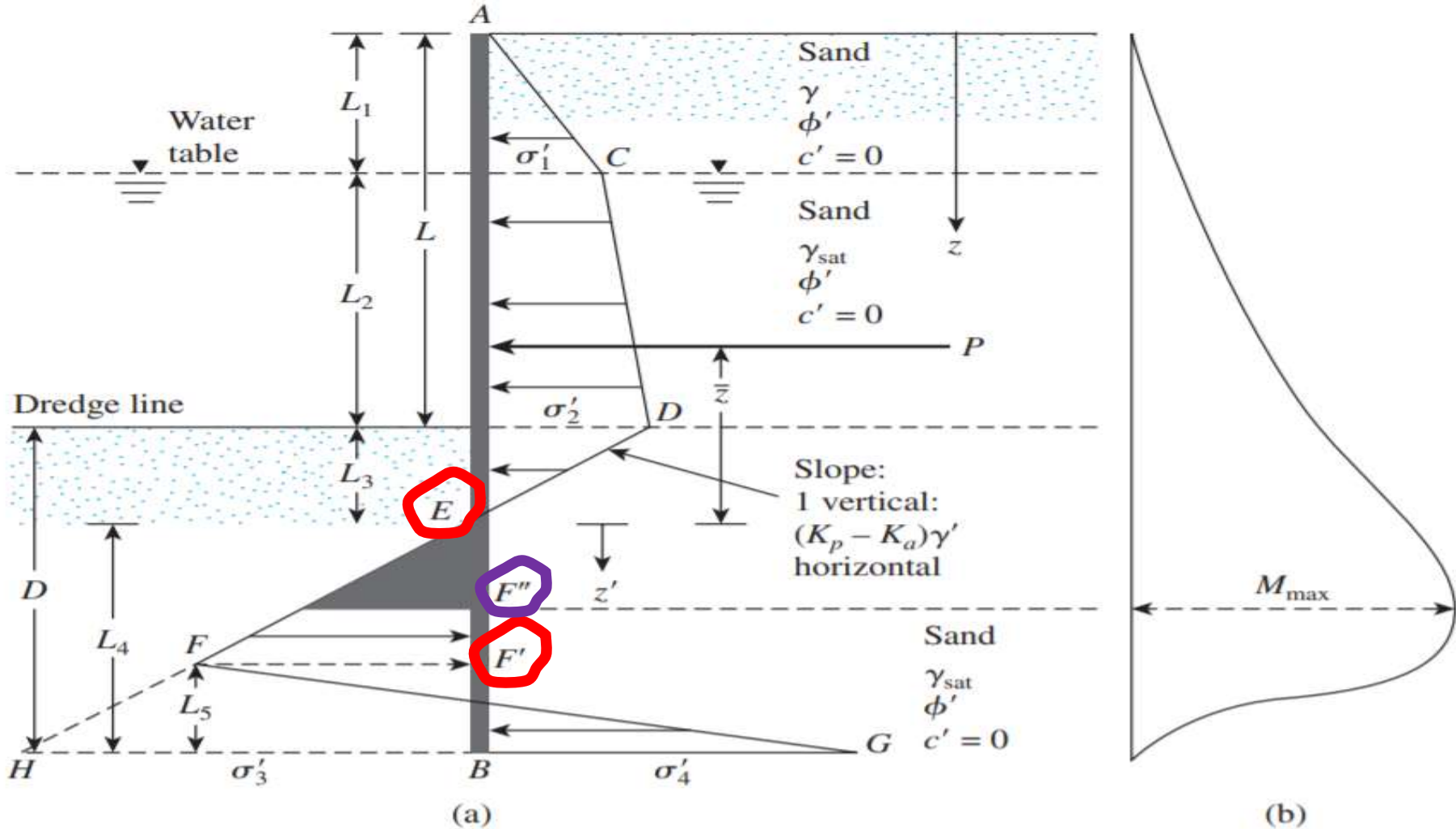
Part B

The total length of the sheet piles is

$$L_1 + L_2 + 1.3(L_3 + L_4) = 2 + 3 + 1.3(5.46) = \mathbf{12.1\ m}$$



The maximum moment will occur between points E and F' .



$$z' = \sqrt{\frac{2P}{(K_p - K_a)\gamma'}} \longrightarrow \textit{Point of Zero Shear}$$

F''

magnitude of the maximum moment

$$M_{\max} = P(\bar{z} + z') - \left[\frac{1}{2} \gamma' z'^2 (K_p - K_a) \right] \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) z'$$

$$S = \frac{M_{\max}}{\sigma_{\text{all}}}$$

S = section modulus of the sheet pile required per unit length of the structure

σ_{all} = allowable flexural stress of the sheet pile



$$z' = \sqrt{\frac{2P}{(K_p - K_a)\gamma'}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(2)(58.32)}{(3.25 - 0.307)(19.33 - 9.81)}} = 2.04 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{\max}$$

$$P(\bar{z} + z') - \left[\frac{1}{2} \gamma' z'^2 (K_p - K_a) \right] \frac{z'}{3} = (58.32)(2.23 + 2.04)$$

$$- \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) (19.33 - 9.81) (2.04)^2 (3.25 - 0.307) \right] \frac{2.04}{3}$$

$$= 209.39 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m/m}$$

$$S = \frac{M_{\max}}{\sigma_{\text{all}}}$$

$$\frac{M_{\max}}{\sigma_{\text{all}}} = \frac{209.39 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{172 \times 10^3 \text{ kN/m}^2} = \mathbf{1.217 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{m of wall}}$$

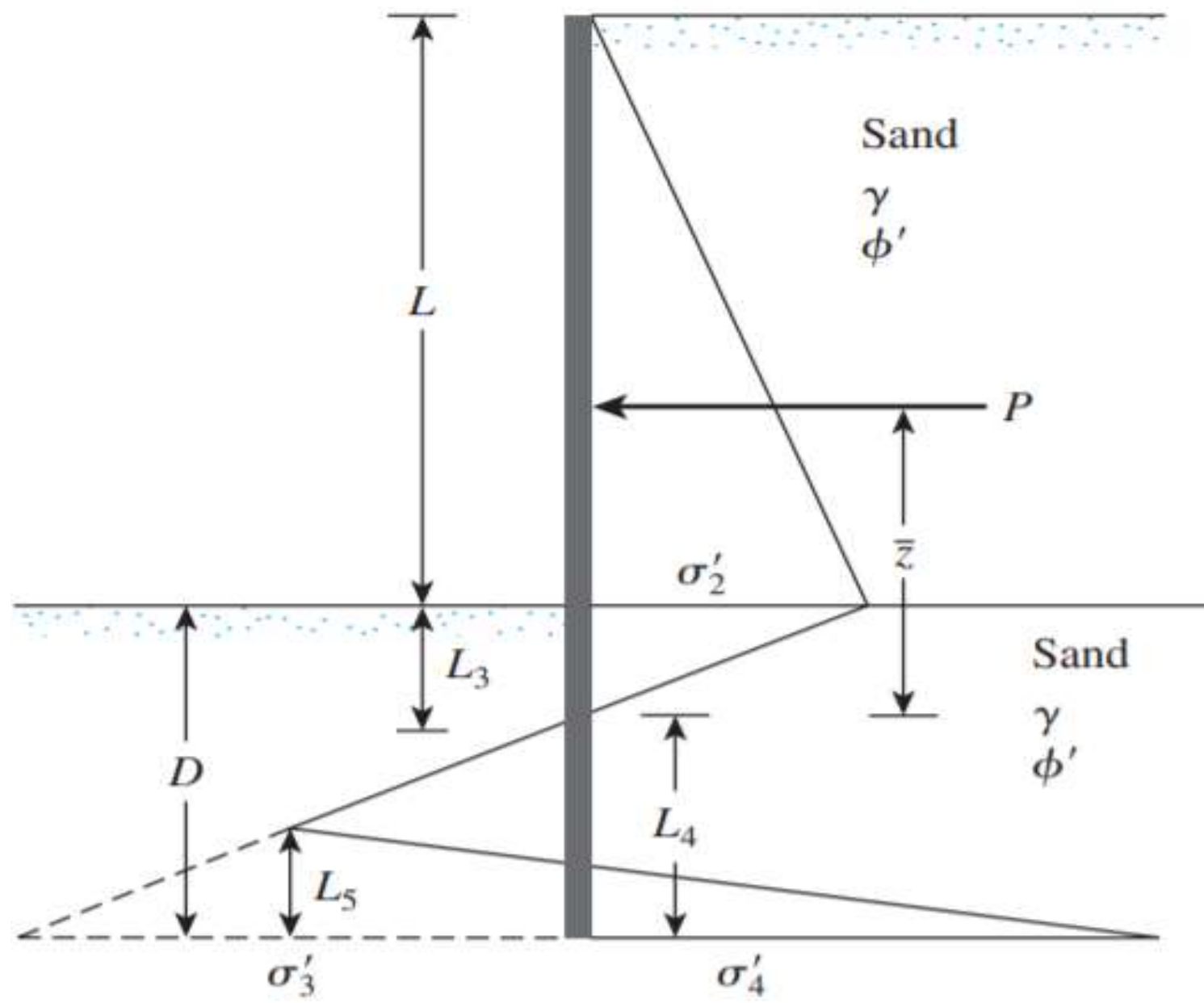
معطى



❑ Special Cases for Cantilever Walls Penetrating a Sandy Soil

Sheet-Pile Wall with the Absence of Water Table





Example 14.2

Redo parts a and b of Example 14.1, assuming the absence of the water table. Use $\gamma = 15.9 \text{ kN/m}^3$ and $\phi' = 32^\circ$. *Note:* $L = 5 \text{ m}$.



K_a = Rankine active pressure coefficient = $\tan^2(45 - \phi'/2)$

K_p = Rankine passive pressure coefficient = $\tan^2(45 + \phi'/2)$.

$$K_a \quad \text{---} \quad \tan^2\left(45 - \frac{\phi'}{2}\right) = \tan^2\left(45 - \frac{32}{2}\right) = 0.307$$

$$K_p \quad \text{---} \quad \tan^2\left(45 + \frac{\phi'}{2}\right) = \tan^2\left(45 + \frac{32}{2}\right) = 3.25$$

$$\sigma'_2 \gamma L K_a = (15.9)(5)(0.307) = 24.41 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

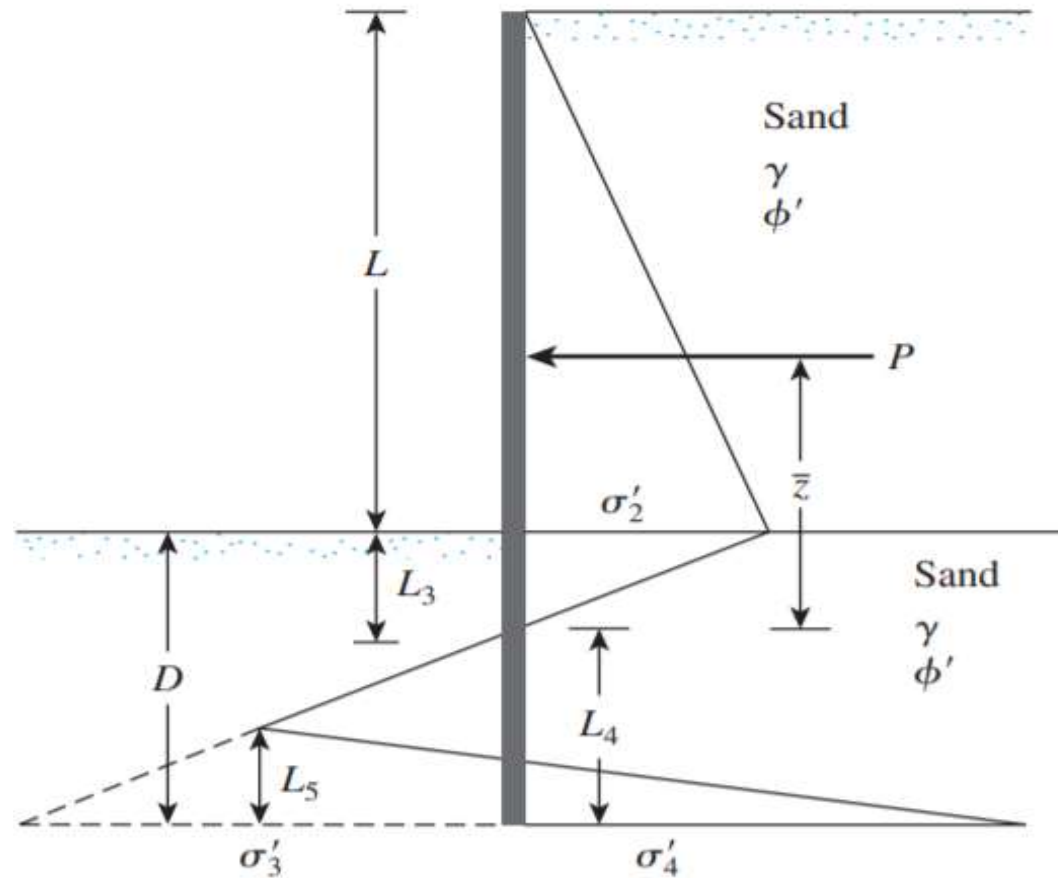
$$L_3 \frac{LK_a}{K_p - K_a} = \frac{(5)(0.307)}{3.25 - 0.307} = 0.521 \text{ m}$$



$$\sigma'_5$$

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma L K_p + \gamma L_3(K_p - K_a) &= (15.9)(5)(3.25) + (15.9)(0.521)(3.25 - 0.307) \\ &= 282.76 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$P \quad \frac{1}{2} \sigma'_2 L + \frac{1}{2} \sigma'_2 L_3 = \frac{1}{2} \sigma'_2 (L + L_3) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(24.41)(5 + 0.521) = 67.38 \text{ kN/m}$$



$$A'_1 = \frac{\sigma'_5}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)}$$

$$A'_2 = \frac{8P}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)}$$

$$A'_3 = \frac{6P[2\bar{z}\gamma(K_p - K_a) + \sigma'_5]}{\gamma^2(K_p - K_a)^2}$$

$$A'_4 = \frac{P(6\bar{z}\sigma'_5 + 4P)}{\gamma^2(K_p - K_a)^2}$$

$$A'_1 = \frac{\sigma'_5}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)} = \frac{282.76}{(15.9)(3.25 - 0.307)} = 6.04$$

$$A'_2 = \frac{8P}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)} = \frac{(8)(67.38)}{(15.9)(3.25 - 0.307)} = 11.52$$

$$A'_3 = \frac{6P[2\bar{z}\gamma(K_p - K_a) + \sigma'_5]}{\gamma^2(K_p - K_a)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(6)(67.38)[(2)(2.188)(15.9)(3.25 - 0.307) + 282.76]}{(15.9)^2(3.25 - 0.307)^2} = 90.01$$

$$A'_4 = \frac{P(6\bar{z}\sigma'_5 + 4P)}{\gamma^2(K_p - K_a)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(67.38)[(6)(2.188)(282.76) + (4)(67.38)]}{(15.9)^2(3.25 - 0.307)^2} = 122.52$$

$$L_4$$

$$L_4^4 + A_1' L_4^3 - A_2' L_4^2 - A_3' L_4 - A_4' = 0$$

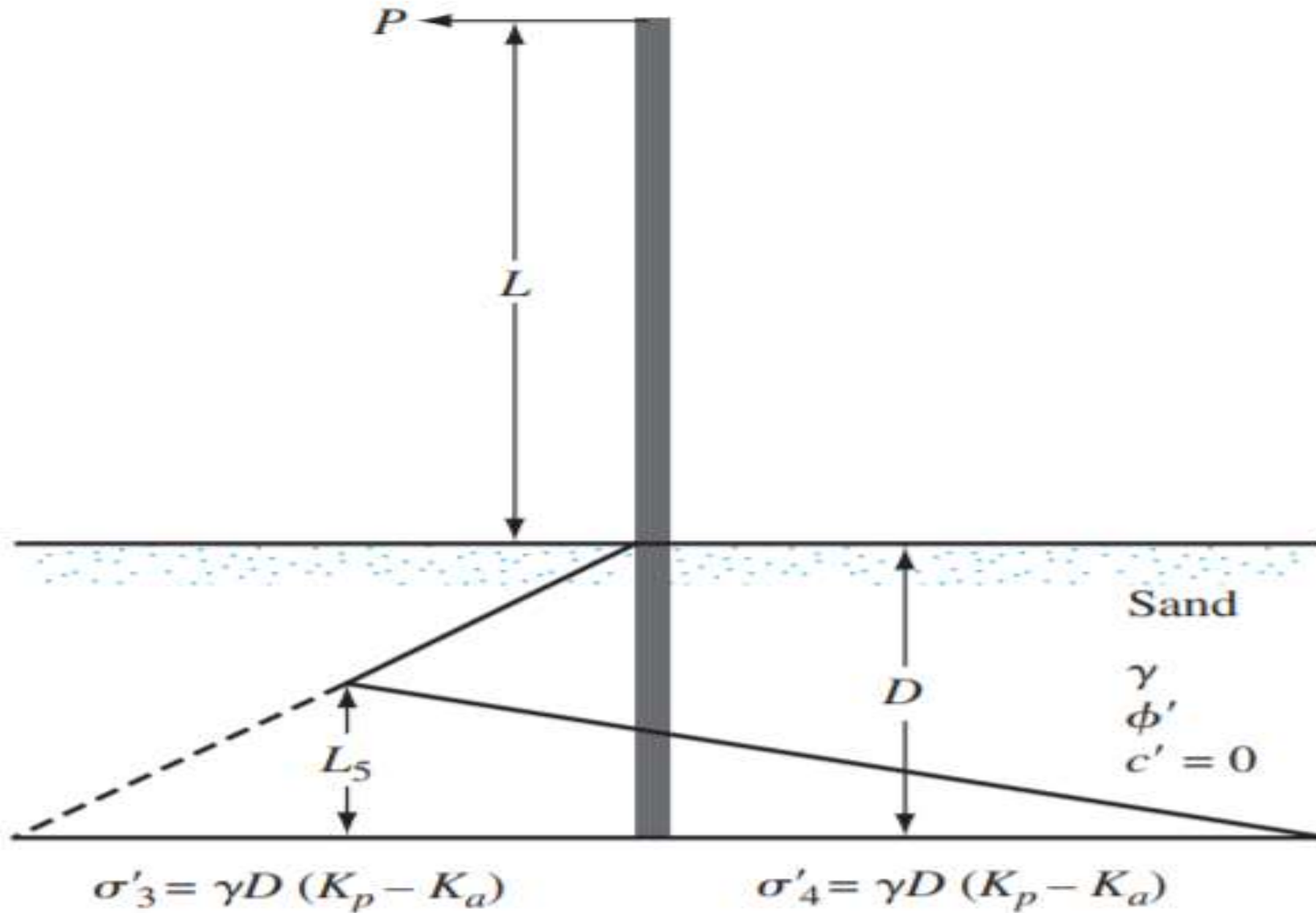
$$L_4^4 + 6.04 L_4^3 - 11.52 L_4^2 - 90.01 L_4 - 122.52 = 0; L_4 \approx 4.1 \text{ m}$$

$$D_{\text{theory}} = L_3 + L_4 = 0.521 + 4.1 \approx \mathbf{4.7 \text{ m}}$$

$$\text{Total length, } L + 1.3(D_{\text{theory}}) = 5 + 1.3(4.7) = \mathbf{11.11 \text{ m}}$$



□ Free Cantilever Sheet Piling



Example 14.3

Refer to Figure 14.12. For $L = 5$ m, $\gamma = 17.3$ kN/m³, $\phi' = 30^\circ$, and $P = 30$ kN/m, determine:

- The theoretical depth of penetration, D
- The maximum moment, $M_{\max}$ kN-m/m

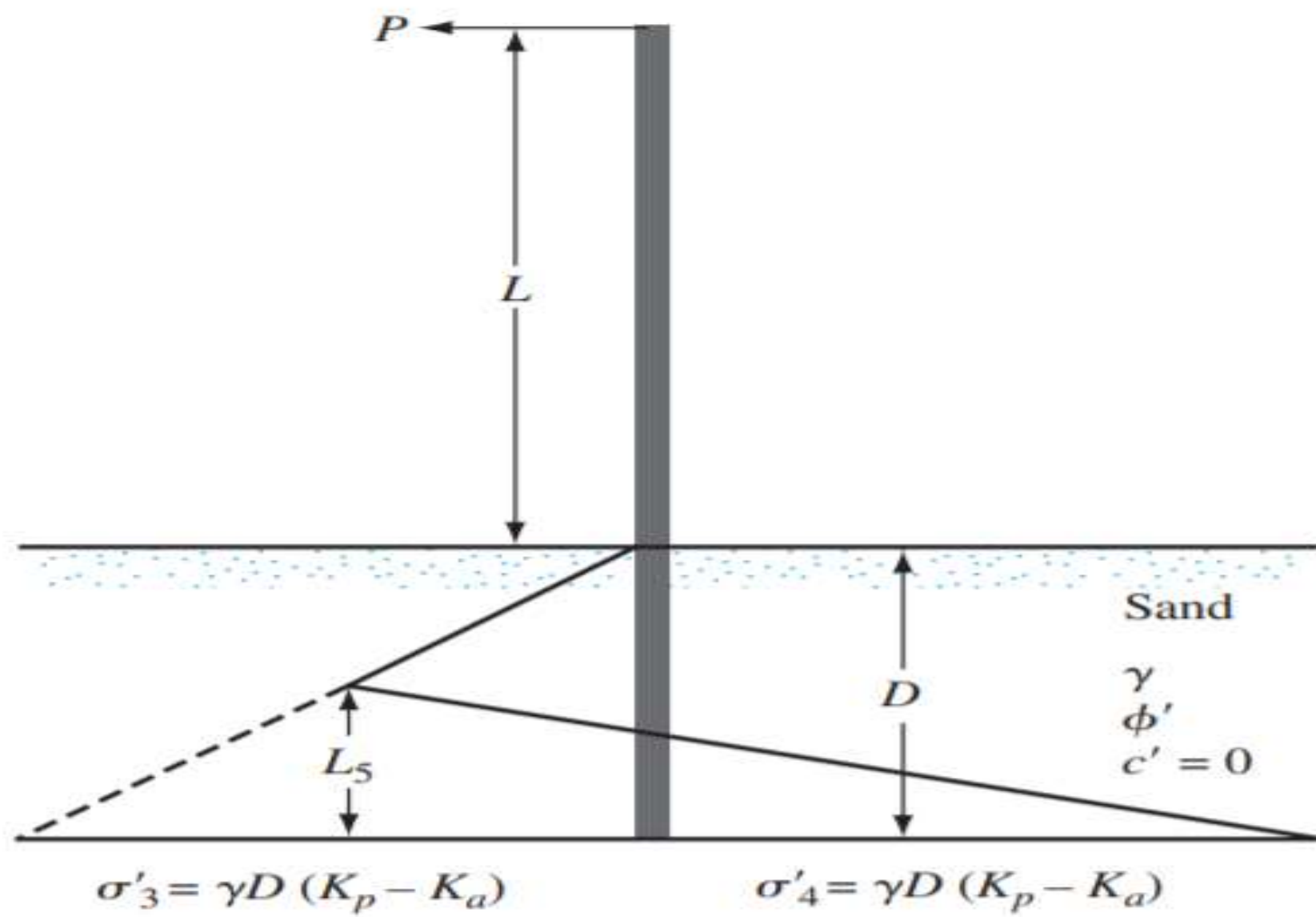


$$K_p = \tan^2\left(45 + \frac{\phi'}{2}\right) = \tan^2\left(45 + \frac{30}{2}\right) = 3$$

$$K_a = \tan^2\left(45 - \frac{\phi'}{2}\right) = \tan^2\left(45 - \frac{30}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$K_p - K_a = 3 - 0.333 = 2.667$$





$$D^4 - \left[\frac{8P}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)} \right] D^2 - \left[\frac{12PL}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)} \right] D - \left[\frac{2P}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)} \right]^2 = 0$$



$$D^4 - \left[\frac{8P}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)} \right] D^2 - \left[\frac{12PL}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)} \right] D - \left[\frac{2P}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)} \right]^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{8P}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)} = \frac{(8)(30)}{(17.3)(2.667)} = 5.2$$

$$\frac{12PL}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)} = \frac{(12)(30)(5)}{(17.3)(2.667)} = 39.0$$

$$\frac{2P}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)} = \frac{(2)(30)}{(17.3)(2.667)} = 1.3$$

$$D^4 - \left[\frac{8P}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)} \right] D^2 - \left[\frac{12PL}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)} \right] D - \left[\frac{2P}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)} \right]^2 = 0$$

$$D^4 - 5.2D^2 - 39D - (1.3)^2 = 0$$

From the preceding equation, $D \approx 4$ m

$$z' = \sqrt{\frac{2P}{\gamma(K_p - K_a)}} = \sqrt{\frac{(2)(30)}{(17.3)(2.667)}} = 1.14 \text{ m}$$



$$\begin{aligned}M_{\max} &= P(L + z') - \frac{\gamma z'^3(K_p - K_a)}{6} \\&= (30)(5 + 1.14) - \frac{(17.3)(1.14)^3(2.667)}{6} \\&= 184.2 - 11.39 \approx \mathbf{173 \text{ kN-m/m}}\end{aligned}$$

لو طلب منك حسابها هذا هو القانون

$$L_5 = \frac{\gamma(K_p - K_a)D^2 - 2P}{2D(K_p - K_a)\gamma}$$



وكانت آخر دعواهم أن
الحمد لله رب العالمين
نسأل الله التوفيق لكم
ولنا وأن نراكم في
أعلى المناص
والمراتب .

