

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION (ONLINE) SEMESTER II SESSION 2020/2021

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **FIFTEEN (15)** PAGES

MFA 10303

Q1 (a) Construction of foundations is important in providing a stable and safe structures. Construction on soft soil will be a difficult task for engineers to build foundations for buildings. This can be solved by firstly simulating the conditions in software analysis. Based on your knowledge, construct the procedure in modeling the foundation construction in the Plaxis finite element software aided with appropriate figures. Your answer should consist of the selection of suitable soil parameters, structures, boundary condition, initial condition, mesh and stage construction and expected results of the model.

(10 marks)

- (b) Define ultimate bearing capacity.
- (c) List **TWO (2)** characteristic of shallow foundation
- (2 marks)

(2 marks)

(d) A rigid square footing is used under a three storey building with a size of 1.5 m x 1.5 m. The load from the structure imposes a soil pressure of (q_0) 200 kN/m² on the soil. The depth (D_f) of the foundation is 1 m below the surface. The poisson ratio (μ) and elastic modulus (E_s) of the soil is 0.4 and 11000 kN/m². The thickness (H) of the soil layer is 5m. Calculate the elastic settlement at the center of the foundation using the theory of elasticity.

(11 marks)

Q2 (a) Explain in detail with the aid of sketches **SIX (6)** conditions that require pile foundations.

(6 marks)

(b) Working in construction sites requires fundamental knowledge in civil engineering. Explain in detail on how can the load carrying capacity of a single pile be assessed in the field.

(5 marks)

(c) A site investigation report shown in **Table Q2(c)** is used to assist in estimating the load capacity of a bored pile. A 14 m bored pile with 1 m diameter is used for the proposed structure. Based on the information from the site investigation report, calculate the allowable load capacity of the pile with a factor of safety of 2.

(14 marks)

Q3 (a) State the lateral earth pressure theories available and discuss in detail the major differences between the two theories.

(4 marks)

(b) **Figure Q3(b)** shows the construction of a newly developed housing project at a hillside that was badly affected by a recent landslide. Hypothesize **THREE (3)** possible causes in which triggered this geotechnical problem with suitable illustration.

(c) In order to avoid anymore slope failures at the location as seen in **Figure Q3(b)**, a mechanically stabilised retaining wall using metallic strips is constructed at a backfill as shown in **Figure Q3(c)**. The reinforced wall is 8-m-high and has a granular backfill. The properties of the reinforcement are as follows:

Vertical spacing $= 1.2$ m Horizontal Spacing = 1.5m Width of reinforcement = 150mm Yield of breaking strength of tie material = 300 MN/m² Soil – tie friction angel = 25° Factor of safety against tie pullout $= 3$ Factor of safety against tie breaking $= 3$ corrosion rate of the galvanized Steel to be 0.025 mm/year and the life span of the structure to be 100 years

Determine:

i) The required thickness of ties.

(6 marks)

ii) The required maximum length of ties.

(9 marks)

Q4 (a) Discuss **THREE (3)** purposes of designing appropriate machine foundation.

(5 marks)

(b) Discuss **TWO (2)** common factors influencing stress-deformation and strength characteristics of cohesive soil under cyclic loading.

(4 marks)

(c) A single cylinder engine is mounted on a concrete foundation block of the dimension 5.5m x 2.5m x 0.75m (length x width x thickness). The soil below the foundation is a pure clay with a unit weight of 16 kN/m^3 , shear modulus of $16,500$ kN/m², concrete unit weight of 25 kN/m³ and Poisson's ratio of 0.33. A' is assumed to be 0.20.

The specification of the engine is as follows:

Calculate:

(i) Total force acted on the soil surface due to the mass of foundation block and machine.

(3 marks)

(ii) Radius of loading area, ro for the foundation.

(3 marks)

MFA 10303

MFA 10303

FINAL EXAMINATION

SEMESTER/SESSION : SEM II/2020/2021 PROGRAMME : MFA
COURSE NAME : ADVANCED FOUNDATION ENGINEERING COURSE CODE : MFA 10303 COURSE NAME : ADVANCED FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

Table Q1(d)iii: Variation of I_f with D_f/B , B/L and μ

Table Q2(c): Site investigation soil information

MFA 10303

FINAL EXAMINATION

CONFIDENTIAL

FINAL EXAMINATION

SEMESTER/SESSION : SEM II/2020/2021 PROGRAMME : MFA COURSE NAME : ADVANCED FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

Factor of safety

$$
q_{all} = \frac{q_u}{FS}
$$

\n
$$
\overline{q} = D_1 \gamma + D_2 (\gamma_2 - \gamma_w)
$$

\n
$$
\overline{q} = \gamma D_f
$$

\n
$$
\overline{\gamma} = \gamma' + \frac{d}{B} (\gamma - \gamma')
$$

\n
$$
q_{all (net)} = \frac{q_u - \gamma D_f}{FS}
$$

Meyerhof's general bearing capacity

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

\n
$$
F_{cs} = 1 + \frac{B}{L} \cdot \frac{N_q}{N_c} \qquad F_{qs} = 1 + \frac{B}{L} \tan \phi' \qquad F_{\gamma s} = 1 - 0.4 \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)
$$

\n
$$
F_{ci} = F_{qi} = \left(1 - \frac{\beta^{\circ}}{90^{\circ}}\right)^2 \quad F_{\gamma i} = \left(1 - \frac{\beta}{\phi'}\right)^2
$$

\n
$$
\frac{D_f}{B} \le 1 : \phi' = 0^{\circ}
$$

\n
$$
F_{cd} = 1 + 0.4 \left(\frac{D_f}{B}\right) \qquad F_{qd} = 1 \qquad F_{\gamma d} = 1
$$

\n
$$
\frac{D_f}{B} \le 1 : \phi' > 0^{\circ}
$$

\n
$$
F_{cd} = F_{qd} - \frac{1 - F_{qd}}{N_c \tan \phi'} \quad F_{qd} = 1 + 2 \tan \phi' (1 - \sin \phi')^2 \frac{D_f}{B} \qquad F_{\gamma d} = 1
$$

MFA 10303

FINAL EXAMINATION

SEMESTER/SESSION : SEM II/2020/2021 PROGRAMME : MFA COURSE NAME : ADVANCED FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

cont.

Meyerhof's general bearing capacity

$$
\frac{D_f}{B} > 1: \phi' = 0^\circ
$$
\n
$$
F_{\text{ed}} = 1 + 0.4 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{D_f}{B}\right) \qquad F_{qd} = 1 \qquad F_{\gamma d} = 1
$$
\n
$$
\frac{D_f}{B} > 1: \phi' > 0^\circ
$$

$$
F_{cd} = F_{qd} - \frac{1 - F_{qd}}{N_c \tan \phi'} \qquad F_{qd} = 1 + 2 \tan \phi' (1 - \sin \phi')^2 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{p_f}{B}\right) \quad F_{\gamma d} = 1
$$

One way eccentricity

 $B' = B - 2e$ & $L' = L$ $L' = L - 2e$ & $B' = B$

Elastic settlement for shallow foundations

$$
I_s = F_1 + \frac{2 - \mu_s}{1 - \mu_s} F_2
$$

$$
S_{e(Flex)} = q_o(\alpha B') \frac{1 - \mu_s^2}{E_s} I_s I_f
$$

Primary consolidation settlement for shallow and pile foundations

normally consolidated clays

$$
S_c = \frac{C_c H_c}{1 + e_o} \log \frac{\sigma_o' + \Delta \sigma_{av}'}{\sigma_o'}
$$

Over consolidated clays

$$
\sigma'_{o} + \Delta \sigma'_{av} < \sigma'_{c} : S_{c} = \frac{C_{s}H_{c}}{1+e_{o}} \log \frac{\sigma'_{o} + \Delta \sigma'_{av}}{\sigma'_{o}}
$$
\n
$$
\sigma'_{o} < \sigma'_{c} < \sigma'_{o} + \Delta \sigma'_{av} : S_{c} = \frac{C_{s}H_{c}}{1+e_{o}} \log \frac{\sigma'_{c}}{\sigma'_{o}} + \frac{C_{c}H_{c}}{1+e_{o}} \log \frac{\sigma'_{o} + \Delta \sigma'_{av}}{\sigma'_{c}}
$$

average increase in pressure

$$
\Delta \sigma'_{av} = \frac{1}{6} (\Delta \sigma'_{top} + 4 \Delta \sigma'_{middle} + \Delta \sigma'_{bottom}) \qquad \Delta \sigma'_{o} = q_{o} I_{c}
$$

$$
m_{1} = L / B \qquad n_{1} = z / (B / 2)
$$

Site investigations

$$
A_R = \frac{D_2^2 - D_1^2}{D_1^2} \times 100\%
$$
 $R_R = RQD = \frac{L_{\text{recovered}}}{L_{\text{total}}} \times 100\%$

$$
\frac{Mat\,foundations}{q_{net}} = \frac{N_{60}}{0.08} \Big[1 + 0.33 \Big(\frac{D_f}{B} \Big) \Big] \Big[\frac{S_e}{25} \Big] \le 16.63 N_{60} \Big[\frac{S_e}{25} \Big]
$$
\n
$$
q = \frac{Q}{A} \pm \frac{M_y x}{l_y} \pm \frac{M_x y}{l_x}
$$
\n
$$
I_x = \Big(\frac{1}{12} \Big) B L^3
$$
\n
$$
I_y = \Big(\frac{1}{12} \Big) L B^3
$$
\n
$$
M_x = Q e_y
$$
\n
$$
M_y = Q e_x
$$
\n
$$
x^i = \frac{Q_1 x_1' + Q_2 x_2' + Q_3 x_3' + \dots}{Q}
$$
\n
$$
e_x = x' - \frac{B}{2}
$$
\n
$$
y^i = \frac{Q_1 y_1' + Q_2 y_2' + Q_3 y_3' + \dots}{Q}
$$
\n
$$
e_y = y' - \frac{B}{2}
$$
\n
$$
\frac{\text{Pile Foundation}}{\text{Sand } Q_p} = A_p q' N_q^* \le A_p q_l
$$
\n
$$
q_l = 0.5 p_a N_q^* \tan \phi'
$$
\n
$$
\text{Clay } Q_p = 4_p q_p = A_p \overline{\sigma}_o' N_q^*
$$
\n
$$
\text{Clay } Q_p = A_p q_p = A_p \overline{\sigma}_o' N_q^*
$$
\n
$$
\text{Clay } Q_p = A_p q_p = A_p c_u N_q^*
$$
\n
$$
\frac{\text{Coyle and Castlelo}}{\text{Sand } Q_p = q' N_q^* A_p}
$$

MFA 10303

FINAL EXAMINATION

SEMESTER/SESSION : SEM II/2020/2021 PROGRAMME : MFA

COURSE NAME : ADVANCED FOUNDATION ENGINEERING COURSE CODE : MFA 10303 COURSE NAME : ADVANCED FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

For Drilled Shaft/ Bored Pile Frictional Resistance

$$
\begin{aligned} \alpha_u = \text{0.5;} \quad &\frac{s_u}{p_a} \leq \text{1.5} \\ f_s = \alpha_u s_u \leq \text{380} \; kPa \end{aligned}
$$

For Drilled Shaft/ Bored Pile Point Bearing

$$
f_b = 57.5N_{60}; \quad f_b \le 2900(kPa); \quad \frac{L}{D} \ge 10
$$
\n
$$
f_b = 57.5N_{60}; \quad f_b \le 290L(kPa); \quad \frac{L}{D} < 10
$$

Frictional Resistance

Sand
$$
Q_s = \Sigma p \Delta L f
$$

\n $f = K \sigma_o' \tan \delta'$
\n $\delta = 0.8 \phi$
\nClay
\n α method, $Q_s = \Sigma \alpha c_u p \Delta L$
\n λ method, $Q_s = p L f_{av}$
\n $f_{av} = \lambda (\overline{\sigma}_o' + 2c_u)$
\n β method $Q_s = \Sigma f p \Delta L$
\n $f = \beta \sigma_o'$

Correlation with Cone penetration $Q_p = A_p q_c$

 $q_p = q_c$

 $\begin{array}{l} Q_s = \Sigma p \Delta L f \\ f = \alpha' f_c \end{array}$ f_c = Frictional resistance

Correlation with SPT

$$
Q_p = A_p q_p
$$

\n
$$
q_p = 0.4 p_a N_{60} \frac{L}{D} \le 4 p_a N_{60}
$$

\n
$$
Q_s = p L f_{av}
$$

\n
$$
f_{av} = 0.02 p_a N_{60}
$$

SEMESTER/SESSION : SEM II/2020/2021 PROGRAMME : MFA COURSE NAME : ADVANCED FOUNDATION ENGINEERING COURSE CODE : MFA 10303

Conventional retaining walls

Rankine active and passive pressure

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

\n
$$
P_r = P_a \sin \alpha^\circ
$$

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

\n
$$
K_a = \tan^2 (45^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \phi'_1)
$$

\n
$$
K_p = \tan^2 (45^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \phi'_1)
$$

\n
$$
K_p = \tan^2 (45^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \phi'_2)
$$

Factor of safety against overturning

$$
FS = \frac{\Sigma W_i X_i}{\Sigma P_{a_i} Z_{a_i}} = \frac{\Sigma (A_i \times \gamma_i) X_i}{\Sigma P_{a_i} Z_{a_i}}
$$

$$
FS = \frac{\gamma_{n+i} A_{n+i} x_{n+i} + K + \gamma_n A_n x_n}{P_a \cos \alpha (H'/3)}
$$

Factor of safety against sliding

 $\tan(\frac{2}{3}\phi'_2)+\frac{2}{3}Bc'_2$ cos *p a V* $\tan(\frac{2}{3}\phi'_2) + \frac{2}{3}Bc'_2 + P$ *FS* $=\frac{\sum V \tan\left(\frac{2}{3}\phi_2\right)+\frac{2}{3} B c_2' +}{P_a \cos \alpha}$

Retaining walls with geotextile and geogrid reinforcement

$$
\sigma'_{o} = \sigma'_{o_1} + \sigma'_{o_2}
$$
\n
$$
\sigma'_{o_2} = \frac{qa'}{a' + z} \text{ for } z \le 2b'
$$
\n
$$
\sigma'_{o_2} = \frac{qa'}{a' + \frac{1}{2}z + b'} \text{ for } z > 2b'
$$
\n
$$
FS_B = \frac{wf_y}{\sigma'_a S_V S_H}
$$
\n
$$
\sigma'_{a} = \sigma'_{a_1} + \sigma'_{a_2}
$$
\n
$$
\sigma'_{a_2} = M \left[\frac{2q}{\pi} (\beta - \sin \beta \cos 2\alpha) \right]
$$
\n
$$
M = 1.4 - \frac{0.4b'}{0.14H} \ge 1
$$
\n
$$
FS_P = \frac{2L_e w \sigma'_o \tan \phi'_\mu}{\sigma'_a S_V S_H}
$$
\n
$$
L = \frac{H - z}{\tan(45^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \phi'_1)} + \frac{FS_P \sigma'_a S_V S_H}{2 w \sigma'_c \tan \phi'_\mu}
$$

overturning factor of safety

$$
FS = \frac{M_R}{M_O} = \frac{(W_1x_1 + W_2x_2 + ... + qa')(b' + \frac{1}{2}a')}{P_a z_a}
$$

CONFIDENTIAL TERBUKA

FINAL EXAMINATION

SEMESTER/SESSION : SEM II/2020/2021 PROGRAMME : MFA COURSE NAME : ADVANCED FOUNDATION ENGINEERING COURSE CODE : MFA 10303

sliding factor of safety

$$
FS = \frac{F_R}{F_d} = \frac{(W_1x_1 + W_2x_2 + ... + qa')[\tan(\phi_1')]}{P_a}
$$

bearing capacity factor of safety

$$
FS = \frac{q_{ult}}{\sigma'_{o_H}} = \frac{c'_2 N_c + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_2 L_2 N_\gamma}{\gamma_1 H + \sigma'_{o_2}}
$$

Galvanized Steel-Strip Reinforcement

$$
T_{max} = \sigma_{a(max)} S_v S_H
$$

\n
$$
\sigma_{a(max)} = \gamma_1 H \tan^2 (45 - \frac{\phi_1}{2})
$$

\n
$$
t = \frac{\left[\gamma_1 H \tan^2 (45 - \frac{\phi_1}{2}) S_v S_H\right] F S_{(B)}}{w f_y}
$$

\n
$$
L = \frac{(H - z)}{\tan(45 - \frac{\phi_1}{2})} + \frac{F S_{(p)} \gamma_1 z K_a S_v S_H}{2 w \gamma_1 z \tan \phi_\mu}
$$

Equations Machine Vibrations
 $W_a = W_b + W_m$

$$
r_o = \sqrt{\frac{Area}{\pi}}
$$

\n
$$
b = \frac{W_o}{\gamma r_o^3}
$$

\n
$$
f_{res} = \frac{a_o}{2\pi r_o} \sqrt{\frac{Gg}{\gamma}}
$$

\n
$$
F = (F_p + F_s) \left(\frac{f_{res}}{f_o}\right)^2
$$

\n
$$
F = 2 \text{ me } \omega_{res}^2
$$

\n
$$
N' = N \left(\frac{f_o}{f_{res}}\right)^2
$$

\n
$$
W_e = 2me
$$

\n
$$
X = N \left(\frac{f_o}{f_{res}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{W_e}{W_o}\right)
$$

