

دیواری راگر

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﴿ ديوارى راگر ﴾

ديوارى راگر نەو پېكھاتەيە كە بەكاردەيت بۇ راگرتن و گلدانەوہى خۇل و خاك بەرد و ھەموو نەو ماددانەى كە بـ شيوەيەكى شاوولئى يان نيمچە شاوولئى بوونيان ھەيە و ناتوانن بە شيوەيەكى سروشتى نە دۇخىكى سەقامگىر و سەنگىندا بىمىنەوہ.

، كەواتە ديوارى راگر كارى سەرەكى يەكەى برىتى يە نە پيدانى ھىزى لاتە نىشت بە ھەموو نەو پېكھاتانەى كە پىويستە سنور دار بگرين و جىگىر بن .

جۆرەكانى ديوارى راگر :-

ديوارى راگر چەندىن شيوەو جۆرى ھەيە ، ھەر جۆرىك نە ديوارى پەيوەست بەو رۆئەى كە نە بىيىنيت نە شيوەى گلدانەوہ و جۆرى پرۆژەكە ، چەندىن جۆرى بەربلاوى ديوارى راگر ھەيە كە نەمانەى خوارەوہ بە شىكىانن :-

• ديوارى راگرى تەختە (دارە پا)

• ديوارى راگرى بەرد (قورسايى) .

Gravity Retaining Wall

• ديوارى راگرى كۇنكرىتى

Cantilever Retaining wall

Counterfort Retaining wall

Buttress wall

• ديوارى راگر بەھوى بەكارھىنانى ئاسن و پلاستىك بە شيوەى (نېر و مى) (interlocking) .

- دیواری راگری (Gabbion) .
- دیواری راگر به هوی راکیشانه وه (Anchors, Soil nailing) .
- به شیوهیه کی گشتی راگرتنی پیکهاتهی دیواری به دوو شیوه نه کریت :-
- یه کهم :- توند و تۆل کردن و جیگیر کردنی دهره کی (External stabilized system) .
- دووه م :- توند و تۆل کردن و جیگیر کردنی ناوه کی (Internal stabilized system) .
- توند و تۆل کردن و جیگیر کردنی دهره کی به م شیوازانه نه کریت :-
 - ۱- پووته خته پایه (Sheet pile) .
 - ۲- ناسن .
 - ۳- کۆنکریتی .
 - ۴- کۆنکریتی شیشدار .
 - ۵- بهرد .
 - ۶- کۆنکریتی قالدبار .
 - ۷- (Gabbions) .
- * توند و تۆل کردن و جیگیر کردنی ناوه کیش به م شیوازانه نه کریت :-
 - ۱- به هیز کردن و پته وکردنی خاک (Reinforcing Earth)
 - ۲- چنگ کردن به خاکدا (Soil Nailing)
 - ۳- تۆری وورده پایه (Reticulate Micro- Piles)

بە لّام بە شېئەيەكى سادە نەتوانىن جۆرەكانى دىۋارى رڭر كورت بكة يىنەوہ بۇ نەم چوار جۆرە:-

۱- دىۋارى راڭرى قورسايى (ھىزى پاكىشانى خوارموہ) (Gravity Retaining Wall)

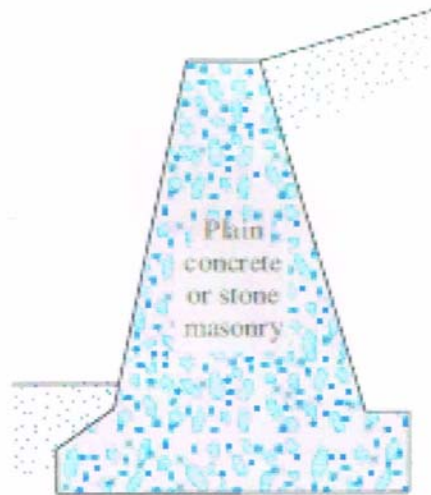
۲- دىۋارى راڭرى نىمچە قورسايى (Semi gravity Retaining Wall)

۳- دىۋارى راڭرى كۆنكرىتى شىشدار) (Cantilever Retaining Wall)

۴- دىۋارى راڭرى كۆنكرىتى شىشدارى پتەوكرار) (Counterfort retaining wall)

يەككەم :- دىۋارى راڭرى قورسايى (Gravity Retaining Wall):-

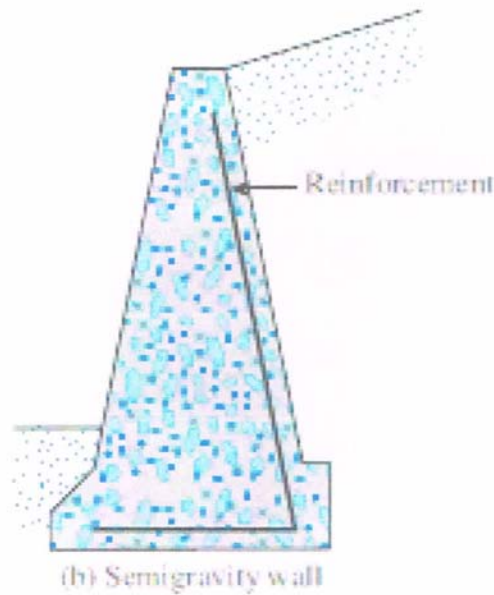
نەم جۆرە دىۋارە دروست نەكرىت بە كۆنكرىتى سادە يان بەرد نەم جۆرەش پشت بە قورسايى كىشى خوى و نەو خول و خاك نەبەستىت كە نەكرىتە سەرى ، وە بە سادەترىن جۆرى دىۋارى راڭر دانەنرىت و بەكارھىنانى زۆرە بە لّام نەم جۆرە نە دىۋارى راڭر گونجاو راست نى يە بۇ نەو شوينانەى كە پىۋىستى بە دىۋارى بەرز ھەيە ، واتە ھەچ كاتىك پىۋىستمان بە دىۋارىك بەرز ھەبوو بۇراڭرتنى خول و خاك نەوا پىۋىستە بىر نە جۆرەكانى تر دىۋارى راڭر بكة يىنەوہ .



(a) Gravity wall

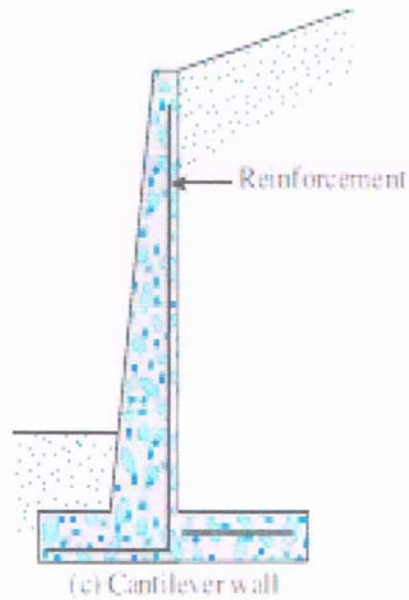
دووم :- ديوارى راگرى نيمچه قورسايى (Semigravity Retaining Wall) :-

ديوارى راگرى نيمچه قورسايى به شيويهكى گشتى زور نزيكه نه ديوارى راگرى قورسايى به لام جياوازي يهكهى نهويه كه هه نديك جار بو بچووك كردنهوهى قه بارهى (Section) ديواره راگرهكه شيش بهكار نه هينين بو نهوهى هيلى شيشهكه قه ره بووى بچووكردنهوهى (Section) ديواره راگرهكه بكات .



سى يەم :- دىۋارى راگرى كۆنكرىتى شىشدار (Cantilever retaining wall) :-

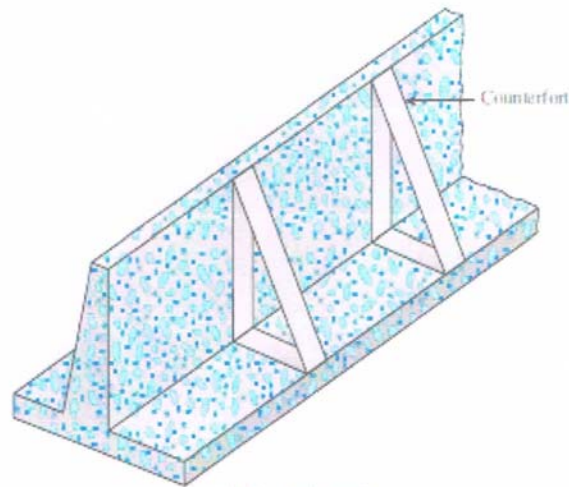
ئەم جۆره دىۋاره بۇنە وشوئنا نە زىاتر بە كاردىت كە پىۋىستمان بە دىۋارىكى راگرى بەر زەھە يە كە پىك دىت نە (Stem) (قەدىكى بەر زو ژىر تە ختىكى (base slab) كۆنكرىتى شىشدار .



چوارهم :- ديواری راگری شیشی پتهکراو (Counterfort Retaining wall)

-:

نهم جورهش زور نزيکه له ديواری شيشدار (Cantilever Retaining Wall) به لام جياوازيه که له نهويه که له نيوان چهند دووری يه کی يه کسان ديواریکی کونکریتی شيشداری تر هه يه که ژير ته خت (base slab) و قهد (Stem) ی ديواره راگره که به يه که وه نه به ستيته وه نه مهش بو که مکردنه وهی کاریگه ری (Shear) نه گه ن (bending moment) .



(d) Counterfort wall

بو ديزاين کردنی ديواری راگر به شیوه يه کی راست و ته واو نه ندازيار پيوسته نه گوره سهره کی يه کان وهک يه که ی و قورسایي گوشه ی ليک خشاندن و هيژی به يه کدا نوسانی خاکه که ی لابیيت چ نه و خاکه ی گلی نه داته وه چ نه وهی نه که ویتته سهر ژير ته ختی (baseslab) ی ديواری راگره که .

زانىنى تايىبە تەندىيەكانى خاكەكەي پىشتى دىۋارى راگرەكە يارمەتى ئەندازىياري دىزايىنەر ئەدات بۇ ئەۋەى بزانيىت دابەش بوۋنى ھىزى لاتەنىشتەكە چۈنەۋ ئەمەش بەرچاۋوى ئەندازىيار روون ئەكاتەۋە كە بۇ چ مەبەستىك دىۋارە راگرەكە دروست ئەكات و بە كام شىۋە و جۈرە پىۋىستە ئەۋ دىۋارە دروست بكرىت.

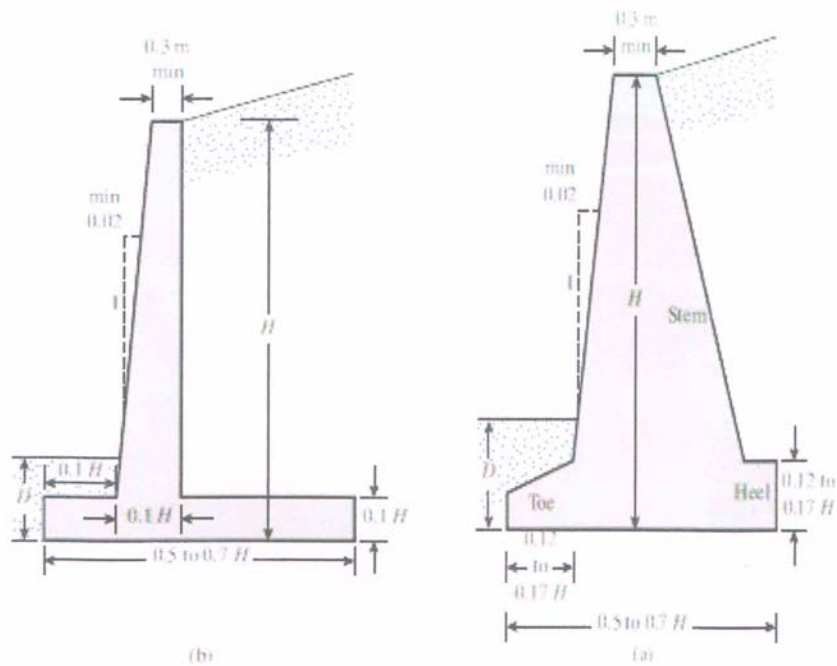
دوۋ قۇناغى سەرەكى ھەيە بۇ دىزايىن كىردنى ھەر دىۋارىكى راگرى باۋ (سادە) ، قۇناغى يەكەم برىتى يە ئە زانىنى پائە پەستوى ھىزى لاتەنىشت كە پىۋىستە پىكەتەكەي (Structure) ھەموۋى چىك بكرىتەۋە ئە روۋى سەنگىنى و سەقامگىرى بۇ ئەۋ مەبەستەش پىۋىستە دىۋارەكە بخرىتە ژىر تاقىكردنەۋەى ھەئسوران (Over turning) و خلىسكان (Sliding) ۋە ھەرۋەھا بەرگرى پائە پەستوى (Bearing capacity) . (Failure)

قۇناغى دوۋەمىش برىتى يە ئە چىك كىردنەۋەى بەھىزى (Strength) شىش بەكارھاتوۋ بۇ پىكەتە دىۋارى راگرەكە (Steel Reinforcement) .

- گونجاندىنى قەبارەۋ دوۋرى يەكانى دىۋارى راگر :-

بۇ دىزايىنى ھەر دىۋارىكى راگر چەند يەكەۋ دوۋرى و قەبارەك ھەيە ئە دىۋارە راگرەكە كە پىۋىستە پىشتەر بە شىۋەى گریمانە ئە لايەن ئەندازىياري دىزايىنەرۋە دابىرئىت بۇ ئەۋەى سەرەتا چىكى سەقامگىرى سەنگىنى (Stability) پى بكرىتەۋە ، بۇ ئەۋەى ئەۋ دوۋرى و قەبارانەى كە نەگونجا ئەگەن چىكردنەۋەى سەقامگىرى بتوانرئىت بۇ جارئىكى تر دوۋرى و قەبارەى تر گریمانە بكرىت كە چىكى سەقامگىرى دىۋارەكە بكاتەۋە .

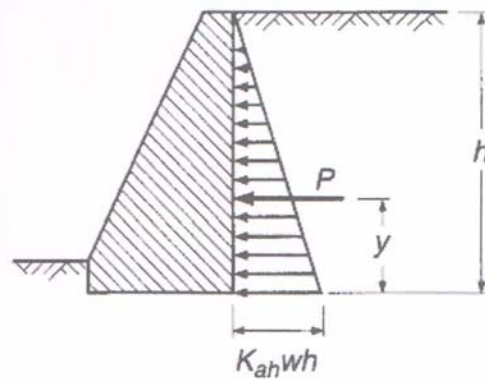
بۇ نموونە پېۋىستە تەپلە سەرى دىۋارەكە (قەدەكە Stem) نە ۳۰ سم كەمتر نەبىت واتا
 ھەندىك دوورى ھەيە پېۋىستە ئۆزىكىانە گرىمانەى بۇ بىكرىت بۇ نەۋەى گرىمانە سەرەتايىبەكان
 بە شىۋەيەك دابىرىت كە ئاسانكارى بىكات نە پىرۇسەى دىزىن كىردنەكەدا .



پهستانی خاک له سهر دیواری راگر :-

به شیوه یه کی گشتی پهستان خاک له سهر دیواری راگر بریتی یه له سی شیوازی باوی پهستان که هره یه که بیان تاییه ته به باریکی پهستان جیاواز که نه یکاته سهر دیواره که .

باری یه که م :- پهستان روونه ختی ناسوی خاکی پرکراوه ی پشتی دیواره که تا به رزی دیواره که .

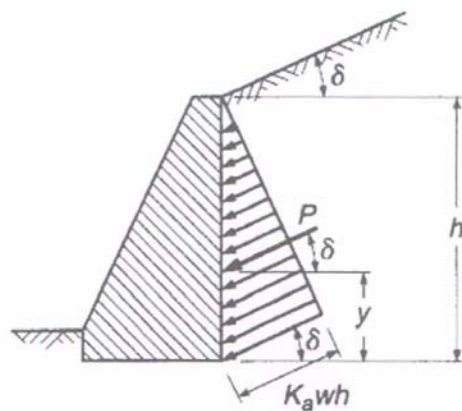


$$y = \frac{h}{3}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} K_{ah}Wh^2$$

(a)

باری دووهم :- په ستاني رووټه خټي لاري خاكي پر كراوي پشتي ديواره كه به شپوهي گوشه يه كي دياري كراو نه سهري ديواره كه وه تا خواره وه



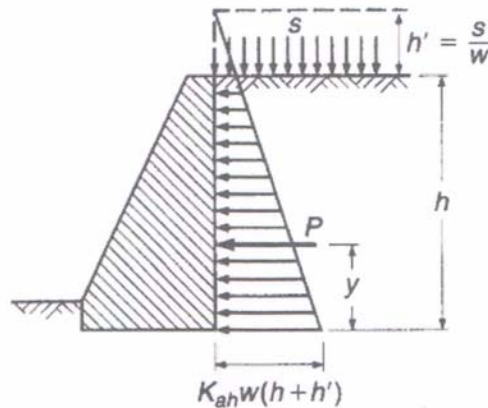
$$y = \frac{h}{3} \quad P = \frac{1}{2} K_a w h^2$$

For $\delta = \phi$, $K_a = \cos \phi$

(b)

بارى سى يەم :-

پەستان ئاسۋىيى خاكى پىركراوۋە ۋە ھەرۋەھا قورسايى بە رېك دابەشى كراۋەي ئەۋ ھىزانەي كە ئەسەر خاكە پىركراۋەكە بونىيان ھەيە ۋەك شتومەك ۋ كۇگا يان رېنگاي ھاتوو چۆيە كە سەيارە ۋ سەيارەي بارھەنگر ۋ قورسايى تر .



$$y = \frac{h^2 + 3hh'}{3(h + 2h')}$$

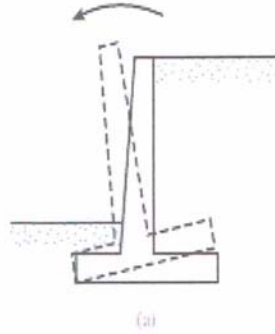
$$P = \frac{1}{2} K_{ah}Wh(h + 2h')$$

(c)

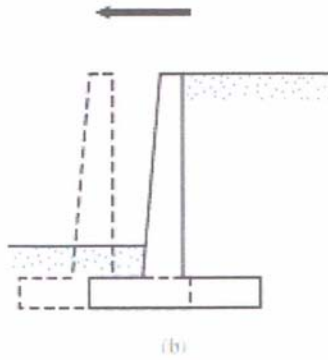
سەقامگىرى ۋ سەنگىنى دىۋارى راگر :-

بۇ ئەۋەي دىۋارى راگر ۋ سەقامگىر ۋ سەنگىن ئە شوئىنى خۇيدا ، پىۋىستە ئەۋ ھۇكارانە كە ئەبنە ھۇي ناسەقامگىرى ۋ پووخاندنى دىۋارە راگرەكان ئەبەرچاۋبگرىن ۋ كارى شىكارى بۇ بىكرىت بۇ ئەۋەي ئەكاتى دىزايىن كىردندا چىكى ھەموو ئەۋ ھۇكارانە بىكرىتەۋە ، ۋە ئەۋانەيە يەكىك ئەم ھۇكارانەي خوارەۋە بىيىتە ھۇكارى ئەۋ نا سەقامگىرىيەن :-

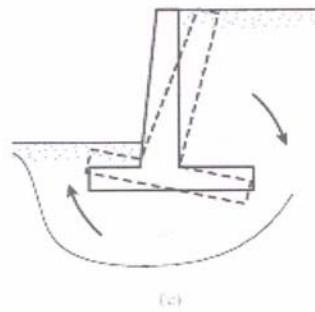
- هه‌نگه‌پانه‌وه‌ی دیواری پاگر (Overturn).



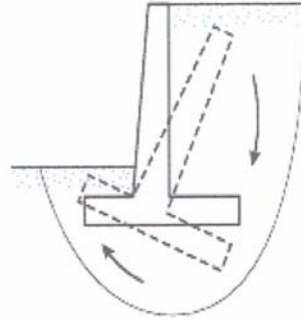
- خلیسکان دیواری پاگر (Sliding).



- که‌می‌هیزی به‌رگه‌گرتنی نه‌و خاکه‌ی دیواره‌که‌ی نه‌سه‌ر دروست نه‌کریٔ (Bearing Capacity).

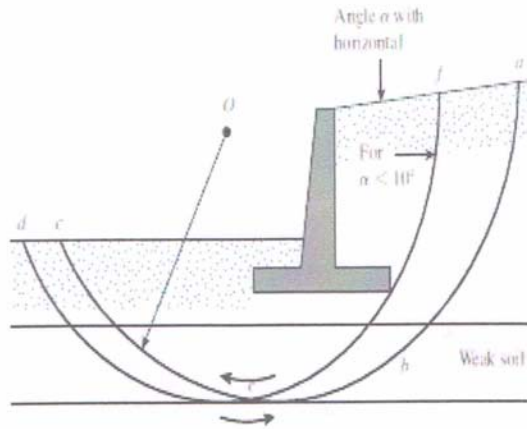


- رۇچووننى دىۋارى راگرەكە (Under go deep- Seated Shear failure) .



(d)

- بەھۇى دارووخاندنى ئە رادە بە دەرى زەوى يەكە (Excessive settlement) .



نمونه يهك له ديزاينکردنی ديوارى راگرى كوئكرىتى شيشدار

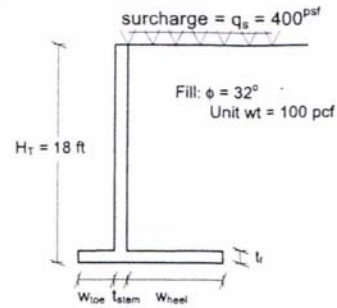
CANTILEVER RETAINING WALL

Retaining Wall Design Example

Design a reinforced concrete retaining wall for the following conditions.

$$f'_c = 3000 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_y = 60 \text{ ksi}$$



Natural Soil: $\phi = 32^\circ$
allowable bearing pressure = 5000psf

Development of Structural Design Equations. In this example, the structural design of the three retaining wall components is performed by hand. Two equations are developed in this section for determining the thickness & reinforcement required to resist the bending moment in the retaining wall components (stem, toe and heel).

Equation to calculate effective depth, d: Three basic equations will be used to develop an equation for d.

$$M_u = \phi M_n$$

$$M_n = A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$M_u = \phi A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \quad [Eqn 1]$$

$$C = T, \quad 0.85 f'_c a b = A_s f_y$$

$$A_s = 0.85 \frac{f'_c}{f_y} a b \quad [Eqn 2]$$

$$\text{strain compatibility: } \frac{0.003}{a/\beta_1} = \frac{\epsilon_s + 0.003}{d}, \quad \frac{a}{d} = \frac{0.003}{\epsilon_s + 0.003} \beta_1$$

Assuming $\beta_1 = 0.85$,

ϵ_s	a/d
0.005	0.319
0.00785	0.235
0.010	0.196

and choosing a value for ϵ_s in about the middle of the practical design range,

$$\frac{a}{d} = 0.235, \quad a = 0.235 d \quad [Eqn 3]$$

Retaining Wall Design Example

Substituting Eqn. 2 into Eqn. 1:

$$M_u = \phi \left(0.85 \frac{f'_c}{f_y} ab \right) f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

And substituting Eqn. 3 into the above:

$$M_u = \phi \cdot 0.85 \frac{f'_c}{f_y} \cdot 0.235d \cdot b \cdot f_y \cdot \underbrace{\left(d - \frac{0.235d}{2} \right)}_{0.883d}$$

Inserting the material properties: $f'_c = 3$ ksi and $f_y = 60$ ksi, and $b = 12$ in (1-foot-wide strip of wall, in the direction out of the paper).

$$M_u = 0.90(0.85)3^{ksi}(12^{in})(0.235)(0.883)d^2$$

$$M_u = 5.71 \frac{k}{in} d^2$$

Equation for area of reinforcement, A_s . The area of reinforcement required is calculated from Eqn. 1:

$$M_u = \phi A_s f_y 0.883d = 0.90 A_s 60^{ksi} 0.883d$$

$$M_u = 47.7^{ksi} A_s d$$

Design Procedure (after Phil Ferguson, Univ. Texas)

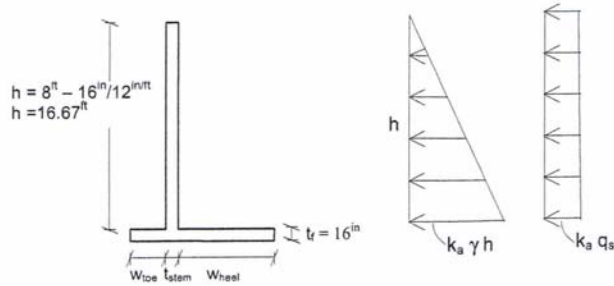
1. Determine H_T . Usually, the top-of-wall elevation is determined by the client. The bottom-of-wall elevation is determined by foundation conditions. $H_T = 18$ feet.

2. Estimate thickness of base. $t_f \approx 7\%$ to 10% H_T (12" minimum)
 $T_f = 0.07 (18' \times 12"/') = 15.1"$

use $t_f = 16"$

Retaining Wall Design Example

3. **Design stem** (t_{stem} , $A_{S_{stem}}$). The stem is a vertical cantilever beam, acted on by the horizontal earth pressure.



calc. d:

$$P_{fill} = \frac{1}{2} (k_a \gamma h) h \quad (1^{ft} \text{ out of page})$$

$$k_a = \frac{1 - \sin \phi}{1 + \sin \phi} = \frac{1 - \sin(32^\circ)}{1 + \sin(32^\circ)} = 0.31$$

$$P_{fill} = \frac{1}{2} (0.31)(100 \text{ pcf})(16.67 \text{ ft})^2 \quad (1^{ft}) = 4310 \text{ lb}$$

$$P_{sur} = k_a q_{sur} h \quad (1^{ft}) = 0.31(400 \text{ psf})(16.67 \text{ ft})(1^{ft}) = 2070 \text{ lb}$$

$$M_u = (\text{Earth Pressure Load Factor})(P_{fill})\left(\frac{h}{3}\right) + (\text{Live Load Factor})(P_{sur})\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)$$

$$M_u = (1.6)(4310 \text{ lb})\left(\frac{16.67 \text{ ft}}{3}\right) + (1.6)(2070 \text{ lb})\left(\frac{16.67 \text{ ft}}{2}\right) = 65.9 \text{ k-ft}$$

$$M_u = 5.71 \frac{\text{k}}{\text{ft}} d^2$$

$$65.9 \text{ k-ft} \left(12 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{ft}}\right) = 5.71 \frac{\text{k}}{\text{ft}} d^2, \quad d = 11.8 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{stem} = 11.8 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in cover} + \frac{1}{2} (1.0 \text{ in}) = 14.3 \text{ in}, \quad (\text{assume \#8 bars})$$

$$d = 15 \text{ in} - 2 \text{ in} - 0.5 \text{ in} = 12.5 \text{ in}$$

use $t_{stem} = 15 \text{ in}$

Retaining Wall Design Example

calc. A_s :

$$M_u = 47.7^{ksi} A_s d$$

$$65.9^{k-ft} (12 \frac{in}{ft}) = 47.7^{ksi} A_s (12.5^{in}), A_s = 1.33 in^2$$

$$A_s \text{ of one \#8 bar} = 0.79 in^2$$

$$\frac{0.79 \frac{in^2}{bar}}{1.33 \frac{in^2}{ft \text{ of wall}}} 12 \frac{in}{ft} = 7.13 \frac{in}{bar}$$

use #8 @ 6in

4. Choose Heel Width, w_{heel} Select w_{heel} to prevent sliding. Use a key to force sliding failure to occur in the soil (soil-to-soil has higher friction angle than soil-to-concrete).

Neglect soil resistance in front of the wall.

$$\text{set } \frac{F_{resist}}{FS} = F_{sliding}$$

FS = Factor of Safety = 1.5 for sliding

$$F_{resist} = (\text{Vertical Force})(\text{coefficient of friction})$$

$$F_{resist} = W_T (\tan \phi_{natural soil})$$

$$\tan \phi_{natural soil} = \tan(32^\circ) = 0.62$$

$$W_T = W_{fill} + W_{stem} + W_{found}$$

$$W_{fill} = (100 pcf)(16.67^{ft})(w_{heel})(1^{ft}) = 1670 \frac{lb}{ft} w_{heel}$$

$$W_{stem} = (150 pcf)(16.67^{ft}) \left(\frac{12^{in} + 15^{in}}{2} \frac{1^{ft}}{12^{in}} \right) (1^{ft}) = 2810^{lb}$$

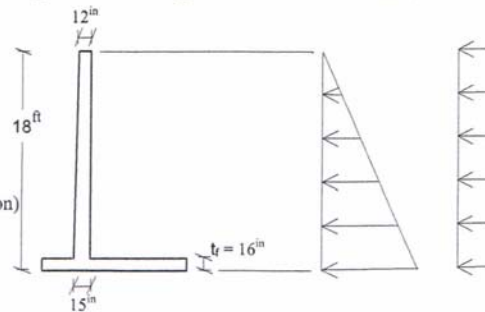
$$W_{found} = (150 pcf) \left(\frac{16}{12} ft \right) (w_{heel} + \frac{15}{12} ft + 3^{ft}) (1^{ft}) = 200 p/f w_{heel} + 850$$

$$F_{sliding} = P_{fill} + P_{sur}$$

$$P_{fill} = \frac{1}{2} (0.31 \times 100 pcf) (18^{ft})^2 (1^{ft}) = 5020^{lb}$$

$$P_{sur} = (0.31 \times 400 pcf) (18^{ft}) (1^{ft}) = 2230^{lb}$$

$$F_{sliding} = 5020^{lb} + 2230^{lb} = 7250^{lb}$$



Retaining Wall Design Example

$$7250^{lb} = \frac{\left[1670 \frac{lb}{ft} w_{heel} + 2810^{lb} + 200 \frac{lb}{ft} w_{heel} + 850^{lb} \right] (0.62)}{1.5}$$

$$7250^{lb} \frac{1.5}{0.62} = 3660^{lb} + 1870 \frac{lb}{ft} w_{heel}, \quad w_{heel} = 7.42^{ft}$$

use $w_{heel} = 7.5^{ft}$

5. Check Overturning.

$$M_{over} = P_{fill} \left(\frac{18^{ft}}{3} \right) + P_{sur} \left(\frac{18^{ft}}{2} \right)$$

$$M_{over} = 5.02^k (6^{ft}) + 2.23^k (9^{ft}) = 50.2^{k-ft}$$

$$M_{resist} = W_{fill} \left(\frac{7.5^{ft}}{2} + \frac{15}{12} ft + 3^{ft} \right), \quad \text{assume } w_{toe} = 3^{ft}$$

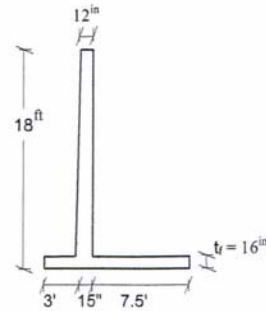
$$+ W_{stem} \left(3^{ft} + \frac{1.25^{ft}}{2} \right)$$

$$+ W_{found} \left(\frac{11.75^{ft}}{2} \right)$$

$$M_{resist} = \underbrace{(1.67^{klf} \times 7.5^{ft})(8^{ft})}_{12.53^k} + (2.81^k)(3.625^{ft}) + \underbrace{(0.20^{klf} \times 7.5^{ft} + 0.85^k)(5.875^{ft})}_{2.35^k}$$

$$M_{resist} = 124.2^{k-ft}$$

$$\frac{M_{resist}}{M_{over}} = \frac{124.2^{k-ft}}{50.2^{k-ft}} = 2.47 > 2.0 = FS_{over}, \quad OK$$



6. Check Bearing.

$$\sigma_v \text{ at end of toe} = \frac{W_T}{bL} + \frac{M}{bL^2}, \quad \text{equation is valid only if } e < \frac{L}{6}$$

$$W_T = W_{fill} + W_{stem} + W_{found}$$

$$W_T = 12.45^k + 2.81^k + 2.35^k = 17.69^k$$

$$M = M_{over} - W_{fill} \left(5.875^{ft} - \frac{7.5^{ft}}{2} \right) + W_{stem} \left(7.5^{ft} + \frac{1.25^{ft}}{2} - 5.875^{ft} \right) + W_{found} (0)$$

$$M = 50.2^{k-ft} - 12.53^k (2.125^{ft}) + 2.81^k (2.25^{ft}) = 29.9^{k-ft}$$

Check that $e < L/6$:

$$e = \frac{m}{W_T} = \frac{29.9^{k-ft}}{17.69^k} = 1.68^{ft}, \quad \frac{L}{6} = \frac{11.75^{ft}}{6} = 1.96^{ft}, \quad \therefore e < \frac{L}{6}, \quad OK$$

Retaining Wall Design Example

$$\sigma_v = \frac{17.69^k}{(1^ft)(11.75^ft)} + \frac{29.9^{k-ft}}{\frac{1}{6}(1^ft)(11.75^ft)^2} = 2.80^{k/ft} < 5.0^{k/ft} = \text{allowable bearing capacity, OK}$$

7. Heel Design.

Max. load on heel is due to the weight of heel + fill + surcharge as the wall tries to tip over.

Flexure:

$$W = W_{heel} + W_{fill} + W_{sur}$$

$$W = 1.2(150pcf)\left(\frac{16}{12}ft\right)(1^ft) + 1.2(100pcf)(16.67^ft)(1^ft) + 1.6(400plf)$$

$$W = 2.88^{k/ft}$$

$$M_u = \frac{w_u L^2}{2} = \frac{2.88^{k/ft} (7.5^ft)^2}{2} = 81.0^{k-ft}$$

$$M_u = 5.71 \frac{k}{in} d^2$$

$$81.0^{k-ft} \left(12 \frac{in}{ft}\right) = 5.71 \frac{k}{in} d^2, \quad d = 13.0^{in} \text{ for flexure}$$

Shear:

$$V_u = w_u (7.5^ft) = 2.88^{k/ft} (7.5^ft) = 21.6^k$$

$$\phi V_c = (0.75) 2 \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = (0.75) 2 \sqrt{3000 psi} (12^{in}) d$$

$$\text{set } V_u = \phi V_c, \quad 21,600^{lb} = (0.75) 2 \sqrt{3000 psi} (12^{in}) d, \quad d = 21.9^{in} \text{ for shear, controls}$$

Shear controls the thickness of the heel.

$$t_{heel} = 21.9^{in} + 2^{in} \text{ cover} + \frac{1}{2} in = 24.4^{in} \text{ (assume \#8 bar),}$$

$$\underline{\text{use } t_{heel} = 21.5^{in}}$$

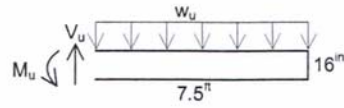
Reinforcement in heel:

$$M_u = 47.7^{ksi} A_s d$$

$$81.0^{k-ft} \left(12 \frac{in}{ft}\right) = 47.7^{ksi} A_s (21.9^{in}), \quad A_s = 1.07 in^2$$

$$\frac{0.79 \frac{in^2}{bar}}{1.07 \frac{in^2}{ft}} \left(12 \frac{in}{ft}\right) = 8.83^{in},$$

$$\underline{\text{use \#8 @ 8''}}$$



Retaining Wall Design Example

8. Toe Design.

Earth Pressure at Tip of Toe:

$$\sigma_v = \frac{W_u}{bL} \pm \frac{M_u}{\frac{1}{6}bL^2}$$

$$W_u = 1.2(W_{fill} + W_{stem} + W_{found}) + 1.6(W_{sur})$$

$$W_u = 1.2(12.53^k + 2.81^k + 2.35^k) + 1.6(0.4^{ksf})(18^{ft})(1^{ft}) = 32.7^k, \text{ (did not recalc foundation wt b.c. negligible change)}$$

$$M_u = 1.6M_{over} - 1.2(W_{soil} \times 2.125^{ft} + W_{stem} \times 1.0^{ft})$$

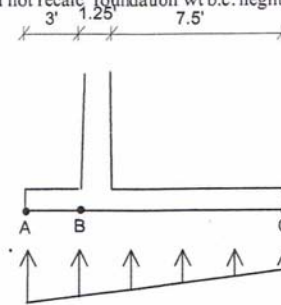
$$M_u = 1.6(50.2^{k-ft}) - 1.2[12.53^k(2.125^{ft}) + 2.81^k(1^{ft})] = 45.0^{k-ft}$$

$$\sigma_v = \frac{32.7^k}{(1^{ft})(11.75^{ft})} + \frac{45.0^{k-ft}}{\frac{1}{6}(1^{ft})(11.75^{ft})^2}$$

$$\sigma_{v_a} = 2.78^{ksf} + 1.96^{ksf} = 4.74^{ksf}$$

$$\sigma_{v_c} = 2.78^{ksf} - 1.96^{ksf} = 0.82^{ksf}$$

$$\sigma_{v_B} = 0.82^{ksf} + \frac{4.74^{ksf} - 0.82^{ksf}}{11.75^{ft}}(8.75^{ft}) = 3.74^{ksf}$$



d for flexure:

$$M_u = (3.74^{ksf})(3^{ft})(1^{ft})\left(\frac{3^{ft}}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}(1.00^{ksf})(3^{ft})(1^{ft})\left(\frac{2}{3}3^{ft}\right) = 19.8^{k-ft}$$

$$M_u = 5.71 \frac{k}{in} d^2$$

$$19.8^{k-ft} \left(12 \frac{in}{ft}\right) = 5.71 \frac{k}{in} d^2, \quad d = 6.5^{in} \text{ for flexure}$$

d for shear:

$$\text{Assume } t_{heel} = t_{toe} = 21.5^{in}$$

Critical section for shear occurs at "d" from face of stem, $d = 21.5^{in} - 3^{in} \text{cover} - 1/2^{in} = 18^{in}$

$$\sigma_{v_{critical\ section}} = 0.82^{ksf} + \frac{4.74^{ksf} - 0.82^{ksf}}{11.75^{ft}} \left(8.75^{ft} + \frac{18}{12}^{ft}\right) = 4.24^{ksf}$$

$$V_u = \frac{1}{2}(4.74^{ksf} + 4.24^{ksf})(3^{ft} - \frac{18}{12}^{ft})(1^{ft}) = 6.74^k$$

$$\phi V_c = (.75)2\sqrt{3000\text{psi}}(12^{in})(18^{in}) = 17,750^{lb} > V_u, \text{ OK, } d \text{ for flexure controls}$$

Retaining Wall Design Example

Reinforcement in toe:

$$M_u = 47.7^{ksi} A_s d$$

$$19.8^{k-ft} (12 \frac{in}{ft}) = 47.7^{ksi} A_s (18^{in}), A_s = 0.28 in^2$$

$$\frac{0.79 \frac{in^2}{bar}}{0.28 \frac{in^2}{ft}} (12 \frac{in}{ft}) = 33^{in}, \text{ try smaller bars, say \#4}$$

$$\frac{0.20 \frac{in^2}{bar}}{0.28 \frac{in^2}{ft}} (12 \frac{in}{ft}) = 8.6^{in}$$

use #4 @ 8"

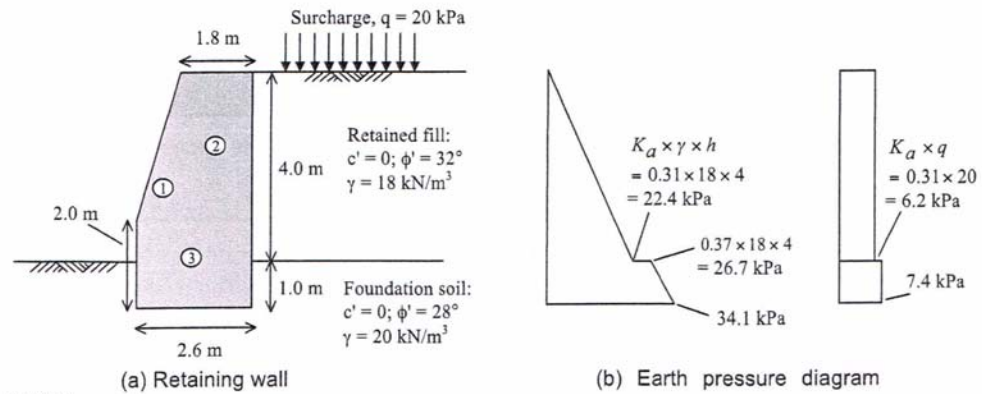
نمونه يهك له ديزاينكر دنى ديوارى راگرى بهرد (قورساىى)

GRAVITY RETAINING WALL

Example: Gravity retaining wall

Check the proposed design of the mass concrete retaining wall shown in Figure 4-5. The wall is to be cast into the foundation soil to a depth of 1.0m and will retain granular fill to a height of 4m as shown. Take the unit weight of concrete as $\gamma_c = 24 \text{ kN/m}^3$ (EN1991-1-1 Table A.1) and ignore any passive resistance from the soil in front of the wall such that any over-dig can be safely ignored

Check the overturning (EQU) and sliding (GEO) (using Design Approach 1) limit states.



(EQU)

Solution:

EQU Limit state:

From Annex A, we obtain the partial factors:

$$\gamma_{G, \text{dst}} = 1.1; \gamma_{G, \text{stb}} = 0.9; \gamma_Q = 1.5; \gamma_r = 1.25.$$

First, we determine the design material properties and the design actions:

(i) Design material properties:

Retained fill:

$$\phi'_d = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\tan \phi'}{\gamma_{\phi'}} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\tan 32^\circ}{1.25} \right) = 26.6^\circ$$

Eurocode 7 states that for concrete walls cast into the soil, δ should be taken as equal to the design value of ϕ , i.e. $\frac{\delta}{\phi'_d} = 1$. From Figure 4-4, the horizontal component of $K_a = 0.31$.

Foundation soil:

$$\phi'_d = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\tan \phi'}{\gamma_{\phi'}}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\tan 28}{1.25}\right) = 23^\circ$$

(ii) Design actions

The self-weight of the wall is a permanent, favourable action. Consider the wall as comprising three areas as indicated in Figure 4-5(a). The design weight of each area is determined:

$$\text{Area 1: } G_{W1;d} = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.8 \times 3 \times \gamma_{\text{concrete}} \times \gamma_{G,stab} = 1.2 \times 24 \times 0.9 = 25.9 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Area 2: } G_{W2;d} = 1.8 \times 3 \times \gamma_{\text{concrete}} \times \gamma_{G,stab} = 5.4 \times 24 \times 0.9 = 116.6 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Area 3: } G_{W3;d} = 2.6 \times 2 \times \gamma_{\text{concrete}} \times \gamma_{G,stab} = 5.2 \times 24 \times 0.9 = 112.3 \text{ kN}$$

The thrust from the active earth pressure behind the wall is a permanent, unfavourable action.

$$P_{a,d}(\text{fill}) = \frac{1}{2} \times 22.4 \times 4 \times \gamma_{G,dst} = 49.3 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_{a,d}(\text{foundation soil}) = \frac{1}{2} \times (26.7 + 34.1) \times 1.0 \times \gamma_{G,dst} = 33.4 \text{ kN}$$

The lateral thrust from the surcharge is a variable, unfavourable action:

$$P_{q,d}(\text{fill}) = 6.2 \times 4 \times \gamma_Q = 37.2 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_{q,d}(\text{foundation soil}) = 7.4 \times 1.0 \times \gamma_Q = 11.1 \text{ kN}$$

(iii) Design effect of actions and design resistance

The effect of the actions is to cause the overturning moment about the toe of the wall. This is resisted by the stabilising moment from the self-weight of the wall.

Action	Magnitude of Action (kN)	Lever arm (m)	Moment (kNm)
Stabilising:			
Area 1	25.9	$\frac{2}{3} \times 0.8 = 0.53$	13.7
Area 2	116.6	$0.8 + \frac{1.8}{2} = 1.7$	198.2
Area 3	112.3	$\frac{2.6}{2} = 1.3$	146.0
		Total:	357.9
Destabilising:			
P _a (fill)	49.3	$1 + \frac{4}{3} = 2.33$	115.0
P _a (foundation soil)	33.4	$\frac{1.0(2 \times 26.7 + 34.1)}{3(26.7 + 34.1)} = 0.48$	16.0
P _q (fill)	37.2	$1.0 + \frac{4}{2} = 3.0$	111.6
P _q (foundation soil)	11.1	$\frac{1.0}{2} = 0.5$	5.6
		Total:	248.2
<p>From the results it is seen that the EQU limit state is satisfied since the sum of the design destabilising actions and effects (248.2 kNm) is less than the sum of the design stabilising actions and effects (357.9 kNm).</p> <p>This result may be presented by the <i>over-design factor</i>, Γ:</p> $\Gamma = \frac{357.9}{248.2} = 1.44$			

GEO Limit state:

For Design Approach 1 we must check both partial factor sets combinations.

1. Combination 1 (partial factor sets A1 + M1 + R1)

From Annex A: $\gamma_{G, unfav} = 1.35$; $\gamma_{G, fav} = 1.0$; $\gamma_Q = 1.5$; $\gamma_r = 1.0$.

(i) Design material properties:

Retained fill:

$$\phi'_{,d} = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\tan \phi'}{\gamma_{\phi'}} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\tan 32}{1.0} \right) = 32^\circ$$

From Figure 4-4, the horizontal component of $K_a = 0.25$.

Foundation soil:

$$\phi'_{,d} = \phi' = 28^\circ$$

the horizontal component of $K_a = 0.30$.

(ii) Design actions:

The design weight of each area of the wall is determined as before, this time taking $\gamma_{G, fav} = 1.0$.

Area 1: $G_{W1,d} = 1.2 \times 24 \times 1.0$	= 28.8 kN
Area 2: $G_{W2,d} = 5.4 \times 24 \times 1.0$	= 129.6 kN
Area 3: $G_{W3,d} = 5.2 \times 24 \times 1.0$	= 124.8 kN
Total, $R_{v,d}$:	<u>283.2 kN</u>

The thrust from the active earth pressure is a permanent, unfavourable action.

$$P_{a,d} (\text{fill}) = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.25 \times 18 \times 4^2 \times \gamma_{G, unfav} = 48.6 \text{ kN}$$
$$p_a (\text{fill/foundation interface}) = 0.30 \times 18 \times 4 = 21.6 \text{ kPa}$$
$$p_a (\text{base}) = 21.6 + 0.30 \times 20 \times 1.0 = 27.6 \text{ kPa}$$
$$P_{a,d} (\text{foundation soil}) = \frac{1}{2} \times (21.6 + 27.6) \times 1.0 \times \gamma_{G, unfav} = 33.2 \text{ kN}$$

The lateral thrust from the surcharge is a variable, unfavourable action.

$$P_{q,d} (\text{fill}) = 20 \times 0.25 \times 4 \times \gamma_Q = 30.0 \text{ kN}$$
$$P_{q,d} (\text{foundation soil}) = 20 \times 0.30 \times 1.0 \times \gamma_Q = 9.0 \text{ kN}$$

(iii) Design effect of actions and design resistance:

The effect of the actions is to cause forward sliding of the wall. This is resisted by the friction on the underside of the wall.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total horizontal thrust, } R_{h,d} &= 48.6 + 33.2 + 30.0 + 9.0 = 120.8 \text{ kN} \\ \text{Design resistance} &= R_{v,d} \tan \delta = 283.2 \times \tan 28^\circ = 150.6 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{since } \delta = \phi) \end{aligned}$$

Thus the GEO limit state requirement is satisfied and the over-design factor,

$$\Gamma = \frac{150.6}{120.8} = 1.25.$$

2. Combination 2 (partial factor sets A2 + M2 + R1)

The partial factors are: $\gamma_{G, fav} = 1.0$; $\gamma_{G, unfav} = 1.0$; $\gamma_Q = 1.3$; $\gamma_s = 1.25$. The calculations are the same as for Combination 1 except that this time these partial factors are used.

$$\begin{aligned} K_a (\text{fill}) &= 0.31 \\ K_a (\text{foundation soil}) &= 0.37 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{v,d} &= 283.2 \text{ kN} \\ R_{h,d} &= 44.9 + 30.4 + 32.5 + 9.7 = 117.5 \text{ kN} \\ R_{v,d} \tan \delta &= 283.2 \times \tan 23^\circ = 120.2 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Thus the GEO limit state is satisfied and the over-design factor, $\Gamma = \frac{120.2}{117.5} = 1.03$.

Overview

The GEO limit state is satisfied for both combinations and thus the proposed design of the wall is satisfactory. The lower value of Γ obtained (in this case 1.03) governs the design.

سرچاوه کان

1-Prinsiples of Foundation Engineering

By : Braja M . Das

2- Design of concrete of structures

By : Arthur H . Nilson