**GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN** with worked examples

13-14 June 2013, Dublin

# Worked example – T-shaped gravity wall

European Commission

Dr Andrew Bond Director, Geocentrix Ltd Chairman TC250/SC7

**GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN** with worked examples

European Commission



## Worked example – T-shaped gravity wall **DESIGN SITUATION**



#### **GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN** with worked examples

13-14 June, Dublin

#### Design situation for gravity wall example





**GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN** with worked examples

13-14 June, Dublin

#### Earth pressure theory

Use Rankine's equation for K<sub>a</sub>:

$$K_{a,\beta} = \left(\frac{\cos\beta - \sqrt{\cos^2\beta - \cos^2\varphi}}{\cos\beta + \sqrt{\cos^2\beta - \cos^2\varphi}}\right)\cos\beta$$

Horizontal and vertical component of K<sub>a</sub> are:

$$K_{a,h} = K_{a,\beta} \times \cos\beta$$
$$K_{a,v} = K_{a,\beta} \times \sin\beta \left(= K_{a,h} \times \tan\beta\right)$$



**GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN** with worked examples

#### Some numbers to save you time...

Self-weight of wall stem

$$W_{stem,k} = \gamma_{c,k} \times t_s \times H$$
$$= 25 \times 0.7 \times 6 = 105 \, kN/m$$

Self-weight of wall base

$$\mathcal{N}_{base,k} = \gamma_{c,k} \times t_b \times B$$
$$= 25 \times 0.8 \times 3.9 = 78 \, kN/m$$

Self-weight of backfill

$$\mathcal{N}_{fill,k} = \gamma_k \times b_{heel} \times \left(\frac{H+h_f}{2}\right)$$
$$= 19 \times 2.25 \times \left(\frac{6+6.82}{2}\right) = 274 \, kN/m$$



**GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN** with worked examples

13-14 June, Dublin

#### **Bearing capacity coefficients**

φ	N <sub>q</sub>	φ	N <sub>q</sub>
20	6.4	30	18.4
21	7.1	31	20.6
22	7.8	32	23.2
23	8.7	33	26.1
24	9.6	34	29.4
25	10.7	35	33.3
26	11.9	36	37.8
27	13.2	37	42.9
28	14.7	38	48.9
29	16.4	39	56.0



#### 13-14 June, Dublin

#### Worksheet – T-shaped gravity wall



Calculate:

- 1. Earth pressure coefficient K<sub>a</sub>
- 2. Moments about wall toe, the determine eccentricity of loading
- 3. Bearing resistance under eccentric, inclined loads
- 4. Sliding resistance
- 5. Toppling resistance

**GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN** with worked examples

\*\*\*\* European Commission

13-14 June 2013, Dublin

## Worked example – T-shaped gravity wall SOLUTION



### Solutions <a href="mailto:DA1/DA2\*">DA1/DA2\*</a> – T-shaped gravity wall

Verification	DA1		DA2*	Traditional
	DA1-1	DA1-2		
Sliding	66%	85%	99%	$F_{s} = 1.52$
Bearing	125%	230%	93%	$F_{b} = 2.03$
Eccentricity	0.92 m	0.64 m	0.42 m	Same as
Effective width	2.05 m	2.63 m	3.06 m	DA2*
Toppling	31%	31%	31%	$F_0 = 4.35$



**GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN** with worked examples



### Summary of key points

DA2\* requires a wall base of width B  $\ge$  3.9 m Equivalent to traditional F<sub>s</sub> = 1.5 and F<sub>b</sub> = 2.0

DA1 requires a wall base of width  $B \ge 5.1 \text{ m}$ Equivalent to traditional  $F_s = 1.86$  and  $F_b = 3.93$ 

Main difference between DAs 1 and 2\* is bearing resistance Calculated load eccentricity is very different Effective width is much smaller in DA1

**GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN** with worked examples

tormission



# blog.eurocode7.com www.decodingeurocode2.com www.decodingeurocode7.com **DECODING THE EUROCODES**

**GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN** with worked examples



# Geotechnical design with worked examples

European Commission

#### eurocodes.jrc.ec.europa.eu