

CE 468 GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN
DESIGN PROBLEM: MAT FOUNDATION ON COMPRESSIBLE CLAY

An office building shall be constructed in an area where the soil profile consists of approximately 17m thick compressible clay underlied by dense sand and gravel. A hard clay underlies the sand/gravel layer. The soil profile is characterized by borehole No: 8 (attached).

The building is a 18 storey structure, with one basement and 17 floors. The foundation depth is 5m below the existing ground level. The ground water table is at a depth of 5.5m below the existing ground level.

The plan dimensions of the building is 20m * 60m . The building shall be constructed on a one meter thick mat foundation.

The typical laboratory data reflecting the strength and compressibility characteristics of the upper clay including unconsolidated undrained triaxial test and consolidation test results are given in attachments.

You are requested to check the stability of the mat foundation by considering both the bearing capacity and the settlements.

Hints:

- Consider 12.5 kPa uniformly distributed load per floor and the weight of the mat foundation to determine the loads applied to foundation soil.
- Consider immediate settlement of the compressible clay. Use $E_u/s_u = 400$ for the compressible clay.
- Evaluate the consolidation settlements using compression/rebound indices (C_c and C_r). Devide the compressible layer into 4 sublayers with equal tcicknesses.
- Cconsider the heave of the foundation soil due to foundation excavation.
- Apply Skempton – Bjerrum correction factor to oedometer settlement calculations assuming that the raft geometry as approximately strip shape and the pore pressure parameter $A = 0.7$.
- Compare your finding with the Stroud 1974 correlations using the SPT data given in the borehole log.
- Permissible settlements for mat foundation could be taken as 8 cm. If computed settlements exceeds the permissible value, suggest alternate solutions to reduce the settlements.

Attachments:

Bore hole log,
 Summary of test results
 UU Triaxial test results,
 Consolidation test results,
 Coefficients for immediate settlements
 Stroud correlations,
 Settlement coefficients,
 Skempton bearing capacity factor

Notes:

You may assume that 2V : 1H approximate stress distribution is valid
 Saturated and natural unit weights may be assumed as 20 kN/m³, if not given.

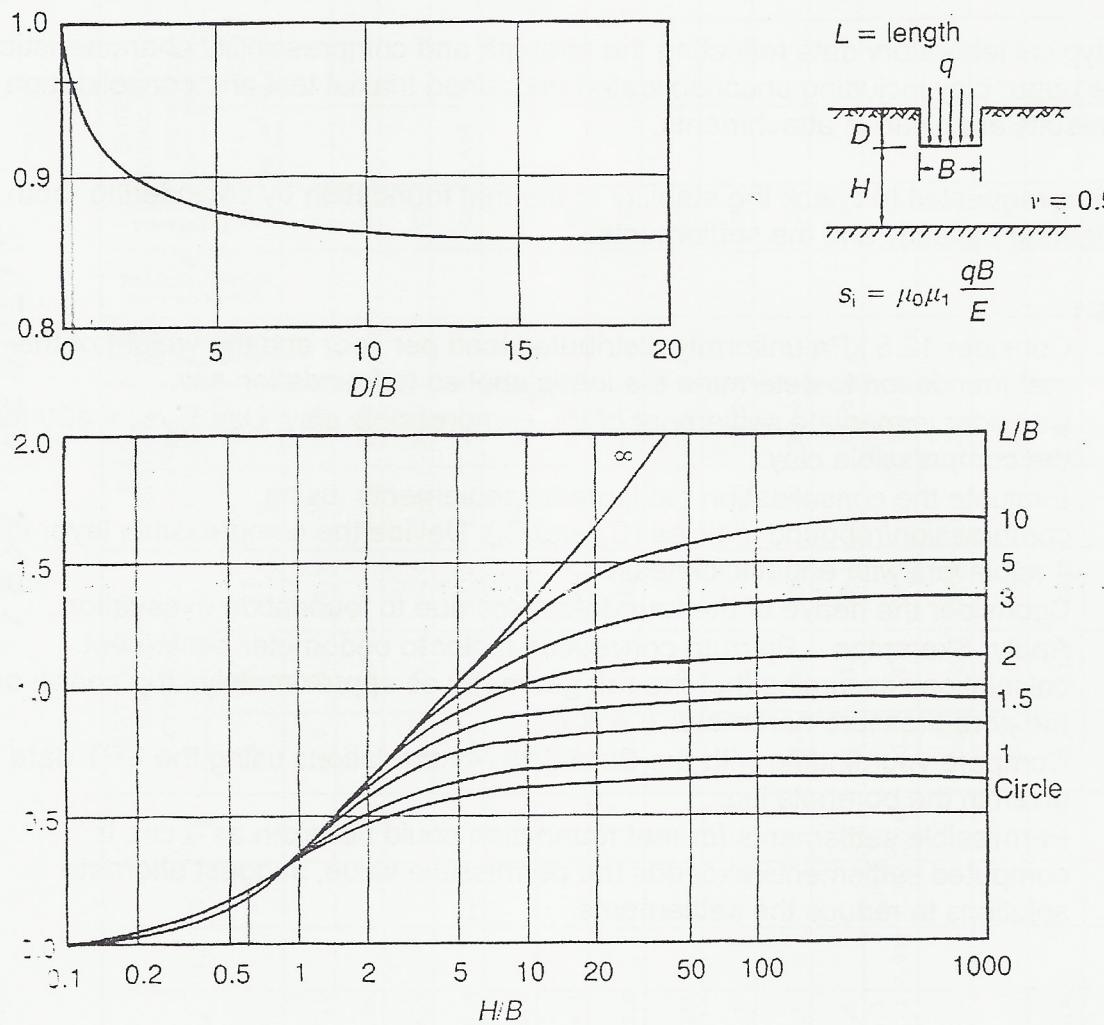


Fig. 5.15 Coefficients for vertical displacement.

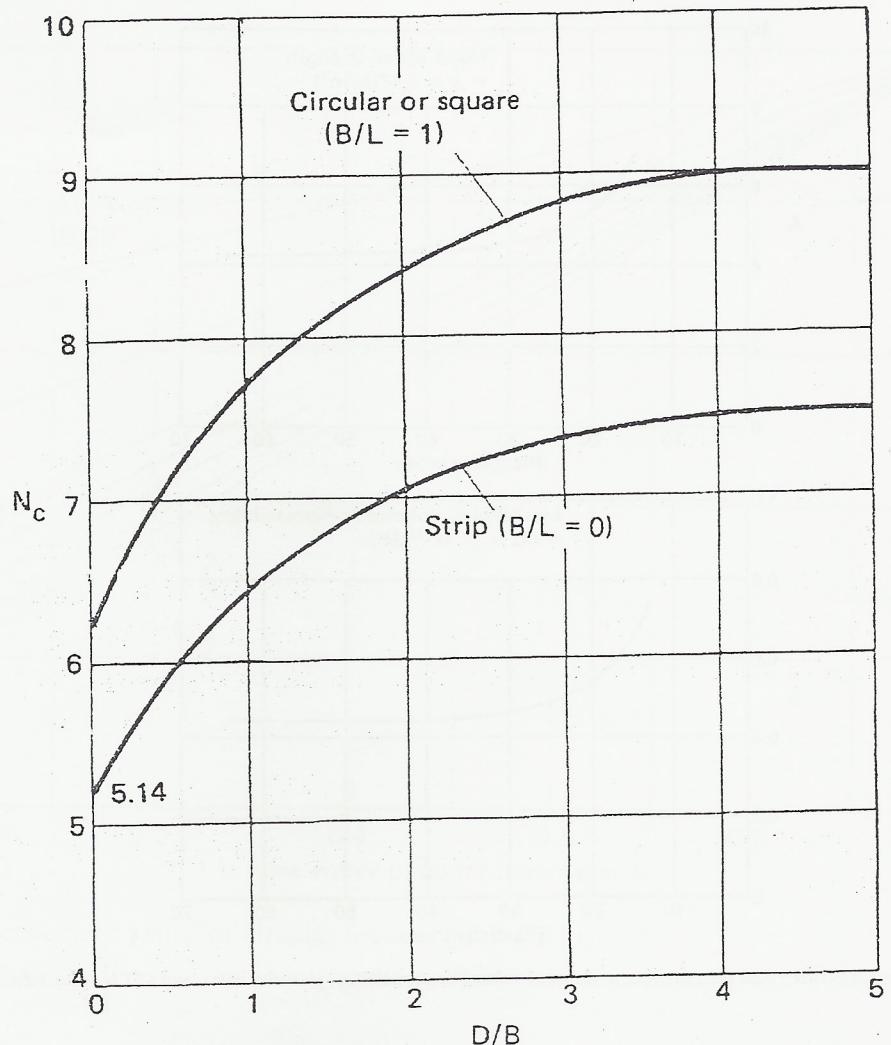


Fig. 8.5 Skempton's values of N_c for $\phi_u = 0$. (Reproduced from A.W. Skempton (1951) *Proceedings of the Building Research Congress*, Division 1, p. 181, by permission of the Building Research Establishment, © Crown copyright.)

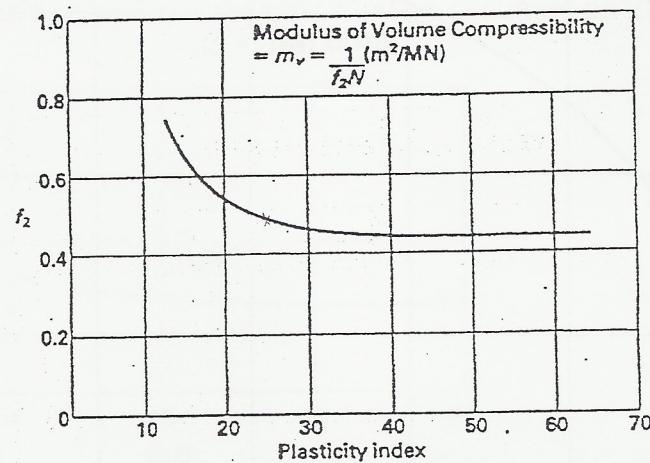
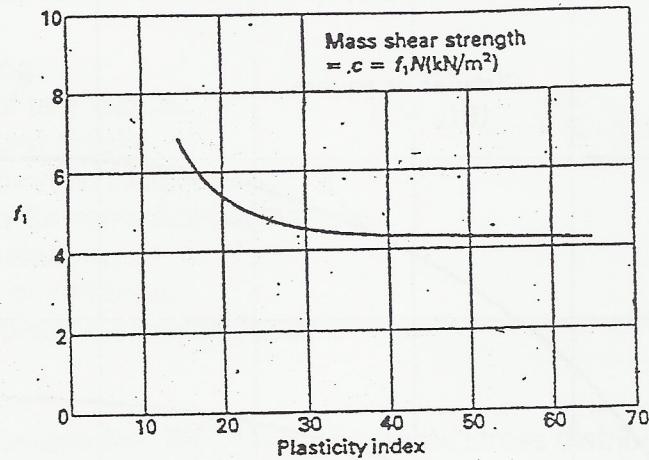


Fig. 1.4 Relationship between mass shear strength, modulus of volume compressibility, plasticity index, and SPT N -values (after Stroud^{1,6})

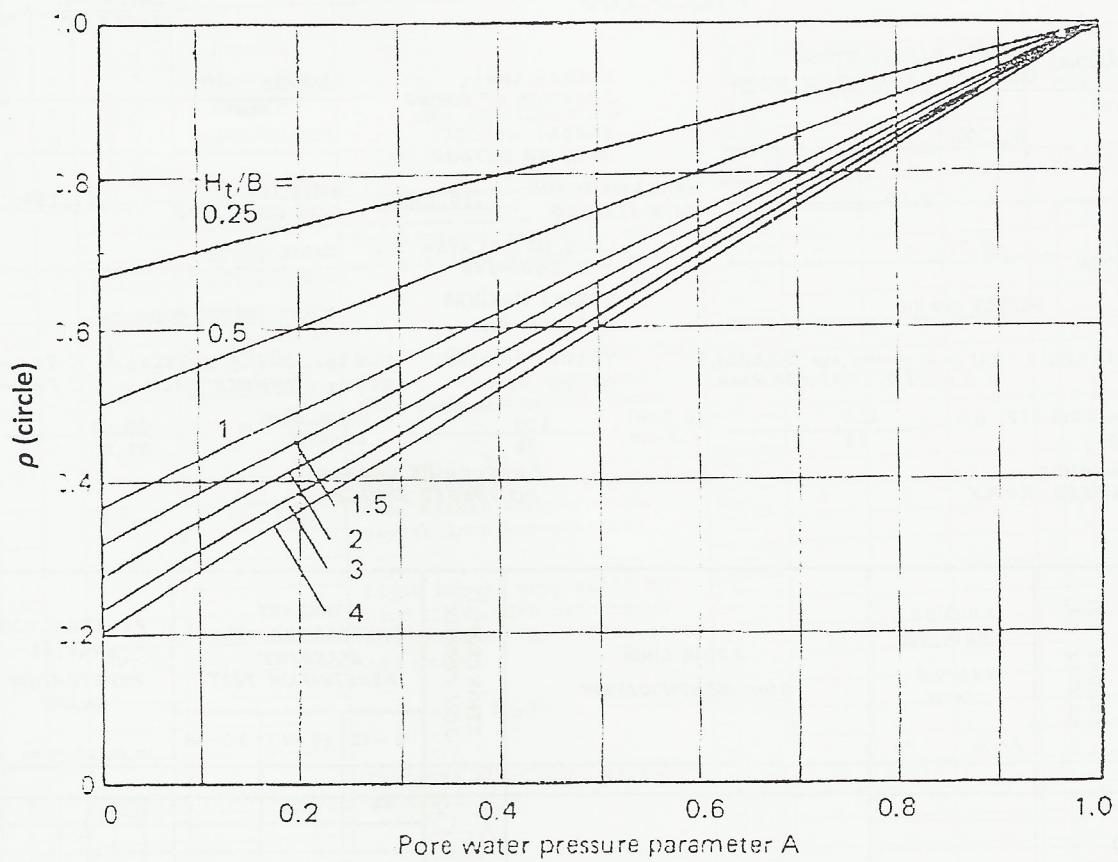


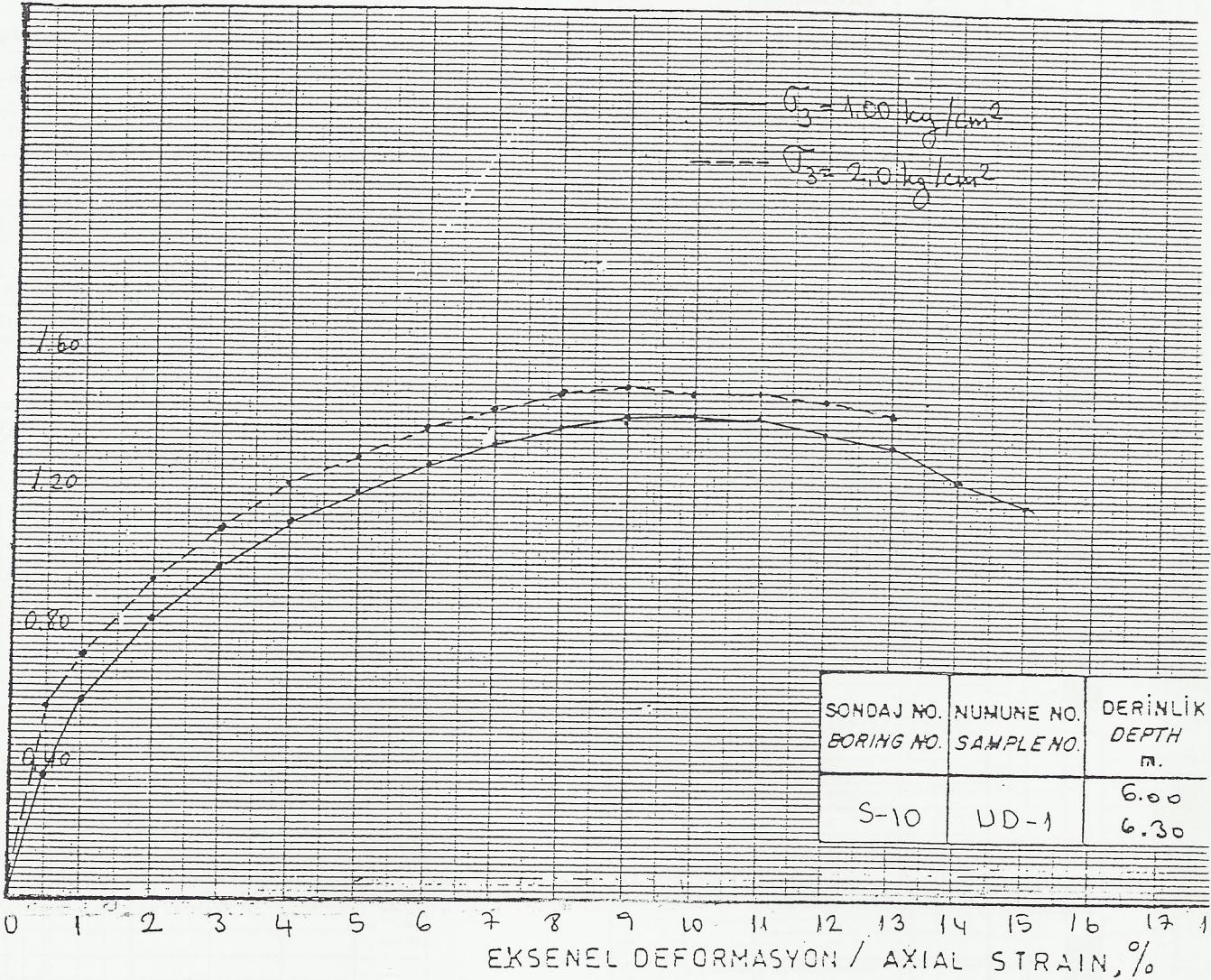
Fig. 6.25 Settlement ratio for circular loading [Eq. (6.45)].

TRIAXIAL COMPRESSION TEST

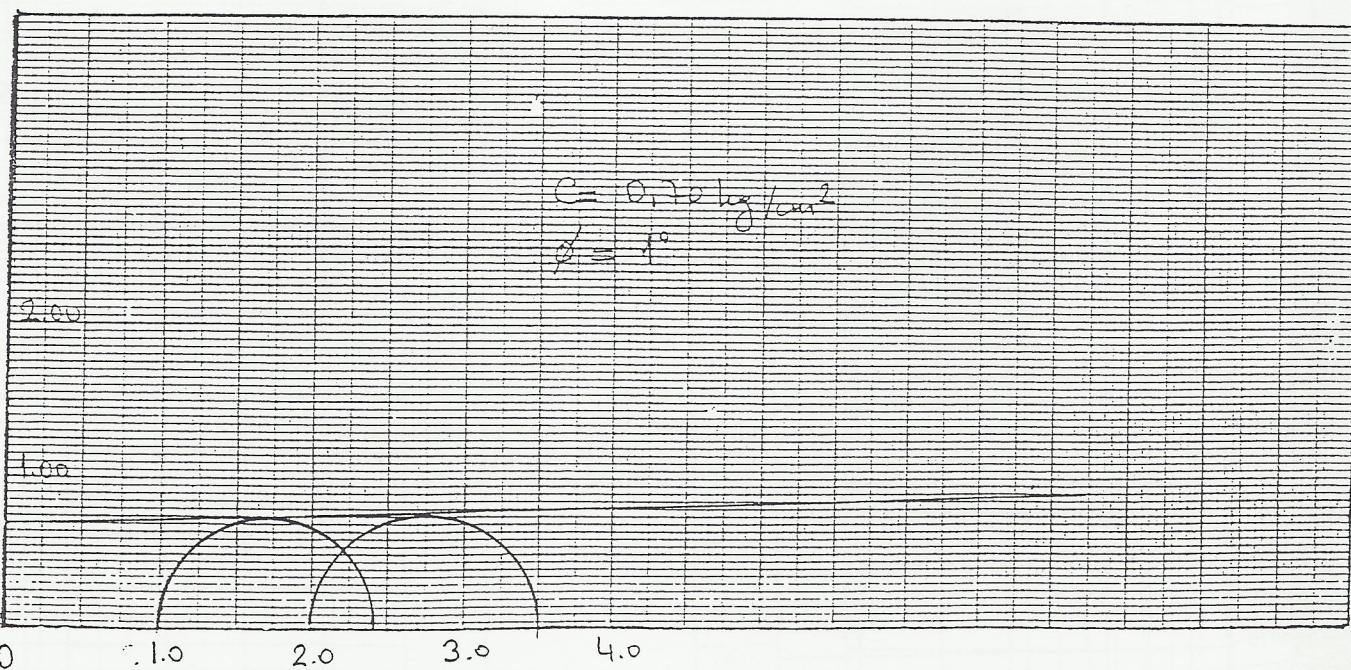
ÜÇ EKSENLİ BASINÇ DENEYİ

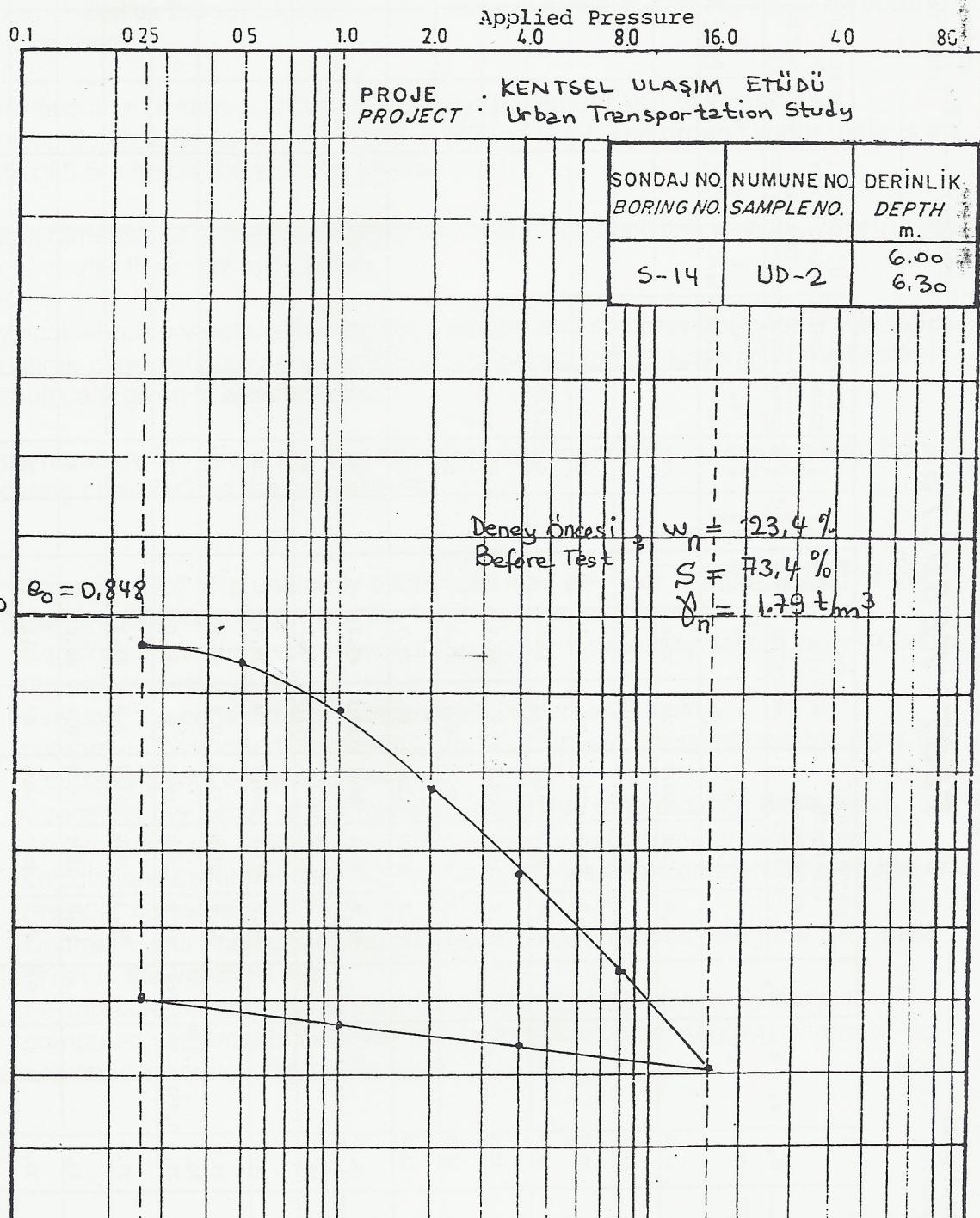
Proje / Project : KENTSEL ULAŞIM ETÜDÜ
Urban Transportation Study.

DEVIATOR GERİLME / DEVIATOR STRESS $(\sigma_T - \sigma_3)$ kg/cm²



KAYMA GERİLMESİ / SHEAR STRESS (kg/cm²)



CONSOLIDATION TEST
KONSOLIDASYON DENEYİ→ Totbik edilen basınc p (kg/cm^2)

Basınc Pressure	0.25	0.50	1.0	2.0	4.0	8.0	16	kg/cm^2
$m_v 10^{-2}$	3,679	3,495	3,085	2,574	1,608	0,964	0,509	cm^2/kg
$C_v t_{90} 10^{-3}$	8.50	6.26	6.15	5.96	5.65	3.53	3.27	cm^2/s
C_v								cm^2/s

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ZEMİN MEKANIĞI LABORATUVARI
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

DENEY SONUÇLARI TEST RESULTS

PROJE : ANKARA KENTSEL ULAŞIM ETÜDÜ
PROJECT : URBAN TRANSPORTATION STUDY
SAYFA : 5
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