

CE 4780 Hurricane Engineering II

**Section on
Flooding Protection:
Earth Retaining Structures and Slope
Stability**

Dante Fratta
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- Introduction
- Shear Strength of Soils
- Seepage Analysis
- Methods of Slope Stability Analysis
- Design of Earth Retaining Structures
- Example Problems

- Three weeks of classes

Introduction

- There are two types of earth retaining structures
 - Embankments (slope stability analysis)
 - Retaining walls (rigid - gravity - and flexible walls)

Basic Concepts of Lateral Earth Pressures

- At Rest or K_0 Condition
 - The horizontal strain is zero

$$\sigma_{AV} = \gamma z_w + \gamma_{sat}(z_A - z_w)$$

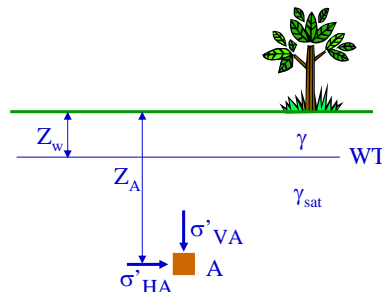
$$u_A = \gamma_w(z_A - z_w)$$

$$\sigma'_{AV} = \sigma_{AV} - u_A$$

$$\sigma'_{AH} = K_0 \sigma'_{AV}$$

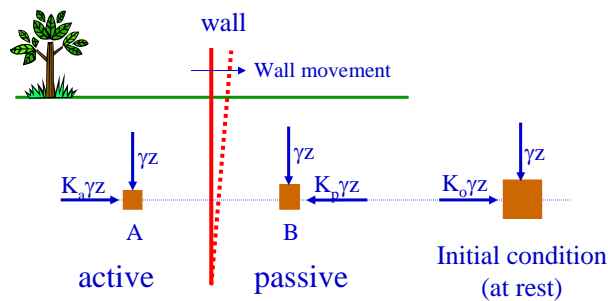
$$K_0 = 1 - \sin(\phi) \quad (\text{for NC soils})$$

$$\sigma_{AH} = \sigma'_{AH} + u_A$$



Basic Concepts of Lateral Earth Pressures

- Active K_A and Passive K_P Conditions
 - There is horizontal deformation

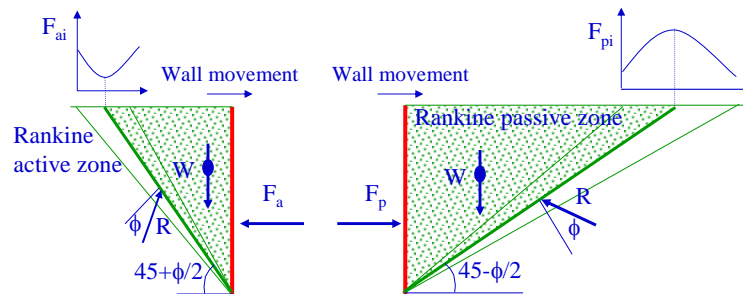


Basic Concepts of Lateral Earth Pressures

- Active K_A and Passive K_P Conditions
 - Limit equilibrium analysis
 - Coulomb (1776): upper bound theorem
 - Rankine (1857): lower bound theorem
 - Assumptions:
 - The earth retaining wall is vertical
 - The wall earth interface is frictionless (no shear stresses)
 - The soil surface is horizontal (no shear stresses)
 - The wall is rigid and the soil is dry, homogeneous and isotropic
 - The soil is loose and initially at rest

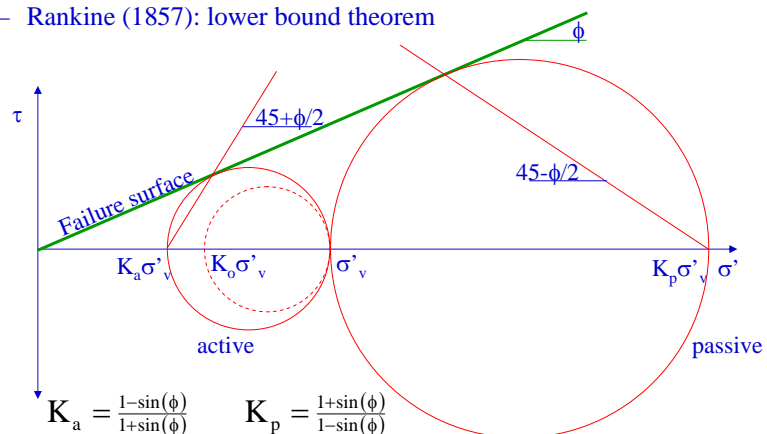
Basic Concepts of Lateral Earth Pressures

- Active K_A and Passive K_P Conditions
 - Coulomb (1776): upper bound theorem



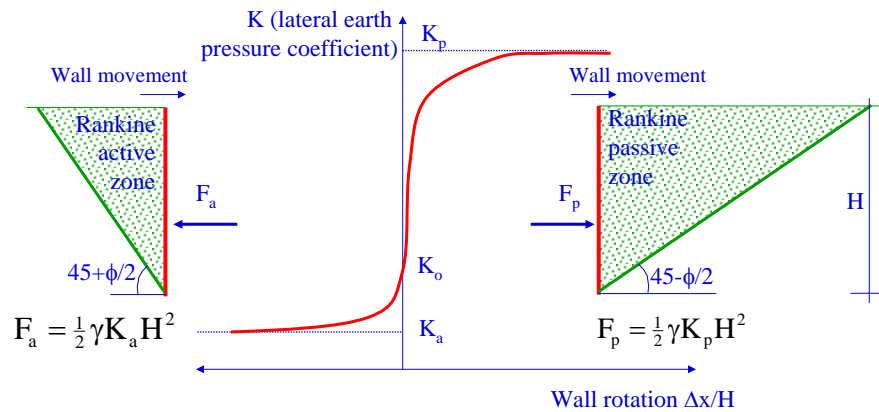
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- Active K_A and Passive K_P Conditions
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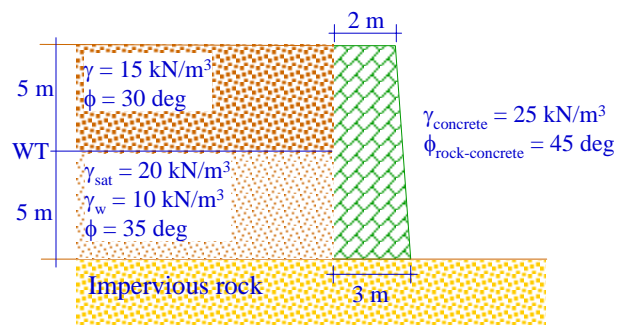
Basic Concepts of Lateral Earth Pressures

- Active K_A and Passive K_P Conditions



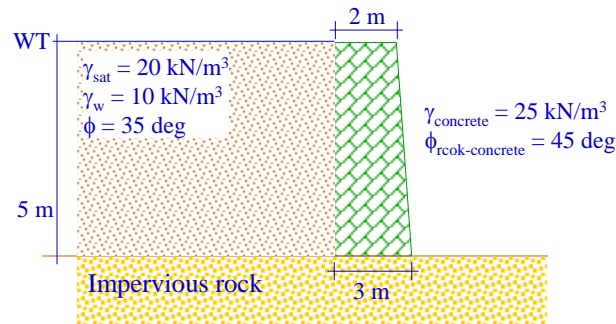
Example Problem

- Active Case
 - Determine the resultant earth force (magnitude and position) and the factors of safety against sliding and overturning



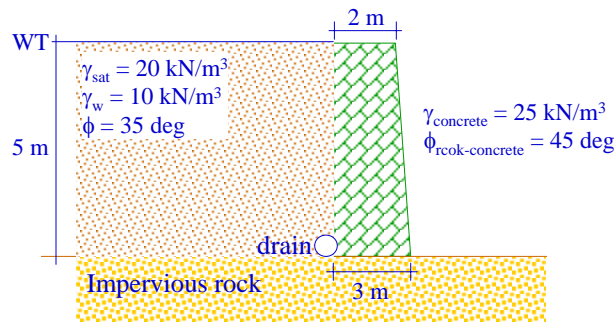
The Effect of Pore Water

- Active Case – No Drains
 - Determine the resultant earth force (magnitude and position) and the factors of safety against sliding and overturning



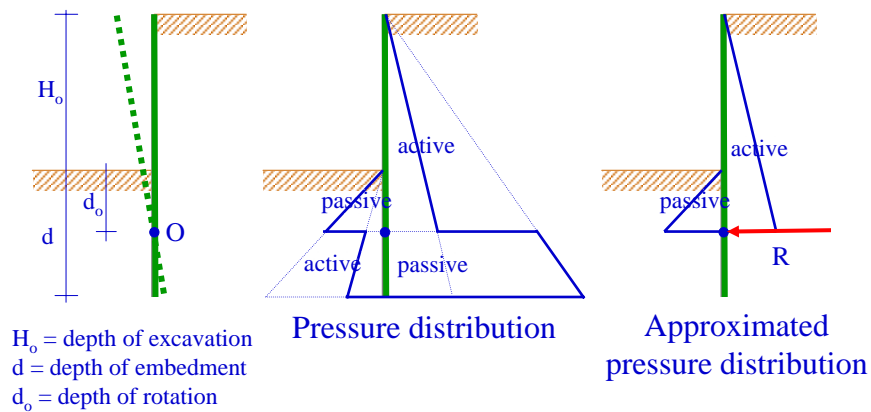
The Effect of Pore Water

- Active Case – Drains
 - Determine the resultant earth force (magnitude and position) and the factors of safety against sliding and overturning



Cantilever Sheet Pile Walls

- Analysis



Cantilever Sheet Pile Walls

- Analysis (cont.)

- Select a point O (arbitrary)
- Calculate the active and passive earth pressures (reduce the strength parameters: ϕ/F_ϕ , where $F_\phi = 1.2$ to 1.5)
- Calculate the net pore water pressure and the seepage force.
- Determine the depth d_o by summing moments about O.
- Determine $d = 1.2$ to $1.3 d_o$.
- Calculate R by summing forces horizontally over the depth (H_o+d) .

Cantilever Sheet Pile Walls

- Analysis (cont.)
 - Determine net passive resistance between d_o and d .
 - Check that R is greater than net passive resistance. If not extend the depth of embedment and determine new R .
 - Calculate the maximum bending moment M_{\max} over H_o-d_o .
 - Determine the section modulus: $S = M_{\max}/\sigma_{\text{allow}}$

References and Bibliography

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