

primary consolidation 8-

$$S = \frac{9 \theta_0 \sigma_0}{10}$$

$\sigma_0 = 100 \text{ kN/m}^2$

The diagram shows a stepped foundation resting on soil. The soil resistance distribution is depicted as a series of right-angled triangles, each with a vertical height labeled  $\theta_0$ . The total width of the foundation is indicated as 10m.

primary consolidation  
 $S = \frac{90\%}{\sigma} \text{ اقل من طابعه اول بـ } 90\% \text{ من طابعه اول}$   
 $\sigma = 100 \text{ kN/m}^2$   
  
 انتشار應力 افقی عادل (نکره خودی)  
 انتشار應力 افقی عادل (نکره خودی)  
 $\Delta \sigma = 100 \text{ kN/m}^2$   
 دفعه اول بـ 100 kN/m²  
 دفعه اول بـ 100 kN/m²

يعتبر المتر الپزوميتر (Pezometer) أداة قياسية لقياس التردد المائي في التربة، حيث يوضع المتر في التربة ويتم إضافة الماء إلى المتر حتى ينبع الماء من التربة.

مقدار الرطوبة في التربة يقيس بـ soil moisture meter (perometer)

Soil Model  $\rightarrow$  Primary Consolidation  $\rightarrow$  Secondary Consolidation

stress increase / Saturated clay soft  $\rightarrow$  primary consolidation  $\rightarrow$  secondary consolidation

abut permeability  $\rightarrow$  secondary consolidation.

Secondary Consolidation  $\rightarrow$  تدعى مراحل التكتل الثانوية  
plastic adjustment  $\rightarrow$  تدعى التكتل البلاستيكي  
of soil.  $\rightarrow$  تدعى التكتل الميكانيكي  
جاءت في المراحل الأولى ومتدرجة ومتزمنة  $\rightarrow$  تدعى التكتل الثانوي (Secondary).  
فترة التكتل الثانوي قصيرة جداً  $\rightarrow$  تدعى التكتل الفوري (Primary).  
أولى مراحل التكتل  $\rightarrow$  تدعى التكتل البلاستيكي (plastic soil).  
\* Consolidation settlement  
primary  $\rightarrow$  secondary

\* Consolidation settlement  
Primary + secondary

Tierzähligi → Model zeigt  $\mu_L$  = Mechanismus der Consolidation  $\rightarrow$  Soil

① ادغراستوانه رحابجه دا خاچه spring (زنبور). کلنه حمل فنه Valve (مخرج لکار) و نم عین الاستوانه لکار واعلته Valve و بدوه حمل شلن (لکار) انداخته و بازم اندازه (ایندر هر چیز لکار).

تمام اطمانته load موجود انقدر ما ساخته ارتفاع نباشد  
و باعده بعدي اصبع خواهد شد (کار معمول اطمانته)  
و از آنجا load deformation در spring ایجاد نخواهد شد (کار معمول اطمانته)

وسيقى صنادام لا يوجد مخرج للساں سخنیاں الحل (الذی یعنی  
نمایم بفتح ال Valve فیمیح لاید بالخروج والستفان من بفتح  
الحل الواقع علیه ~~ویدر~~ ویدر اور لاید بینکل علی وینگ  
ولید خرہ زمانی کا عینہ سنتور خود کو چھپتا ہے اور نہ پھر.

وهما وصفت بـ Primary كل المخطط الزراعي من المراحل الابتدائية

الرسوبات الكثيرة والمتراكمة (أياب) permability (القدرة على التسرب)

Class 11 UP Board EVS (Consolidation) Chapter 2

اے جو ایک (consolidation) کی وجہ سے

٦٠) حلبة كثافة الموجة بخط رسمى (الخط العلوي)  $\rightarrow$  خطوة  $\downarrow$  خطوة  $\uparrow$  خطوة

❶ خلیب کینه من امروزه بچین نسل را clay یعنی آنکه بنفه الکاره

فِي الْمَرْسِ الْأَنْجِلِيَّةِ ② حَارِفَةٌ بِالْأَطْبَاعِ يَدْعُونَهُ فِي الْمَرْسِ

فِي الْمَرْسِلِيَّةِ بِدُونَ حَفَظٍ  
وَهُوَ مُعْصِيٌ وَارْتَقَى إِلَيْهِ (۱۷)

مُنْتَهِيَّ بِـ  $\text{Soil}$  اَنْتَهِيَّ بِـ  $\text{Food cell}$  (اعادار  $\text{Soil}$ )

٣) **تقرير الماء لغزة / منسق فوج (الجيش)**  **load cell** ~~أثنية~~ **أثنية** **(أبعاد العينة).**

**مختبر بخاري (بخاري) / مختبر كاينه (اساسيع) لاستجذاب**

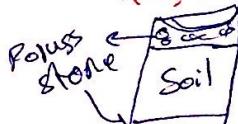
الجفاف (dry) و saturation (جفاف التمدد) (swelling).

٤٦) لم ترکب عدّ الجرّار (odometer, leg) طـا وعـةـنـاـ الحـدـدـ فـهـ

لما أزعزعوا تجسس الـ (odometer) مثلاً كانوا يـ ١٠١ → (١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩)

لیکل الزراعی لیک تجیرار Coed میلا کان ۱۰٪ ← (دیا کان ای) RG Coed

$\rightarrow$  load 10kg. • ملخص المنهج



مرحلة الحمل الاول اذن ويجرب على سطح الماء (1)

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{P}{A} \rightarrow \text{Local scale} \rightarrow \frac{P}{\pi r^2}$$

$$= \frac{10}{A}$$

عند تأثير الماء على العينة تكون المقاومة للفائدة  $\sigma_1$  مقدمة

العمرادون يتحولون الى Scale ويعني المتر (كيلومتر) 3 متراً

$1 \text{ dyf.} = 0.01 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow 3 = 0.03 \text{ mm}$

و المسافة التي انخفضت العرادة بعد 64 دقيقة هي المسافة التي انخفضت العرادة في المتر المائي في المتر المائي

Final reading 64min بعد 64 دقيقة

Reading first loading stage.

مرحلة الحمل الثاني (2)

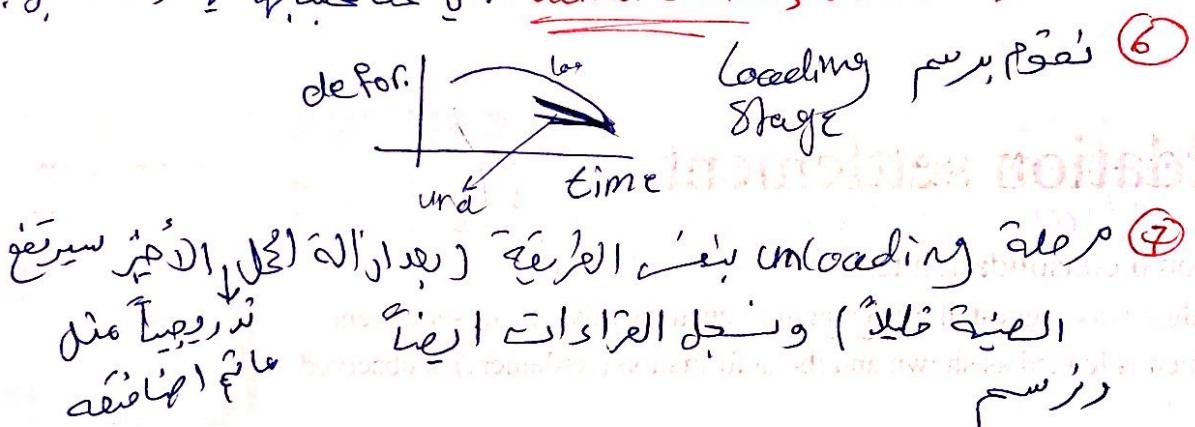
العمرادون ينخفضون في الماء الى اقصى حد ممكناً

$\sigma_2 = \frac{2.0}{A}$  2kg  $\rightarrow$  1kg  $\rightarrow$  Local scale

ونزول العرادة الى اقصى حد ممكناً

Final reading 64min بعد 64 دقيقة

Actual stress or actual stress of  $\sigma_2$ . (التي فتحناها من الماء)  $\rightarrow$  الوحدة المطلوبة

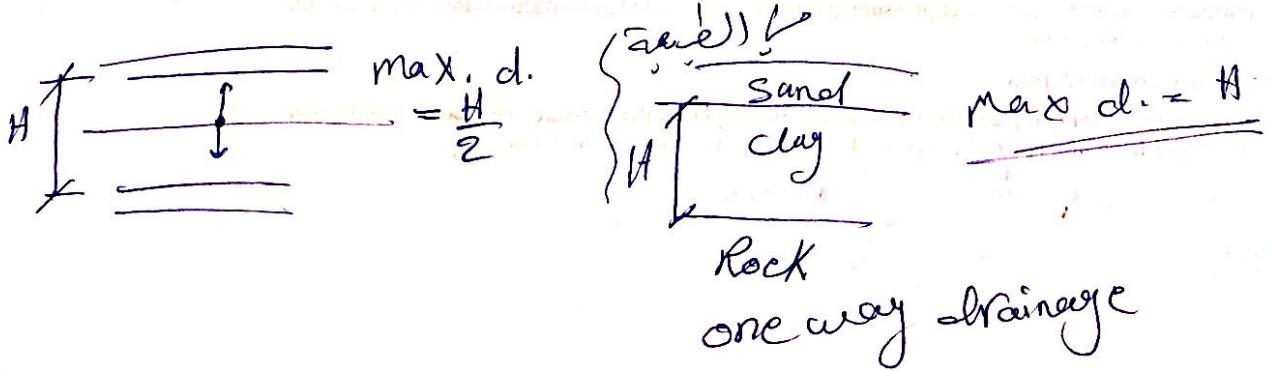


Two way drainage & -

من الاتجاهين فوقي وتحت (اجهاز)

$\Rightarrow$  Max. length of drainage paths

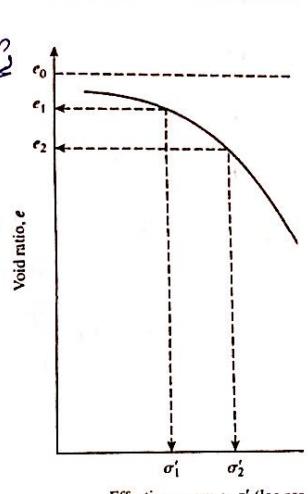
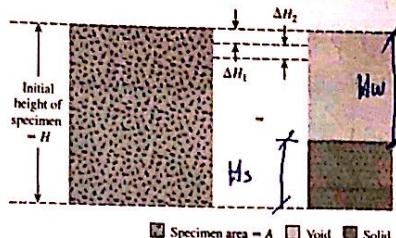
ما هو اطول مسافة يمكن ان يخرج الماء



# Consolidation settlement

## One-dimensional consolidation test

- Calculate the height of solids,  $H_s$
- Calculate the initial height of voids  $H_v = H - H_s$
- Calculate the initial void ratio  $e_o = \frac{V_v}{V_s} = \frac{H_v A}{H_s A} = \frac{H_v}{H_s}$   $\Rightarrow$  Void ratio
- For the first incremental loading,  $\sigma_1$  (total load/unit area of specimen), which causes a deformation  $\Delta H_1 \rightarrow$  calculate the change in the void ratio  $\Delta e_1 = \frac{\Delta H_1}{H_s}$
- Calculate the new void ratio after consolidation caused by the pressure increment as  $e_1 = e_o - \Delta e_1$
- For the next loading which causes additional deformation  $\Delta H_2$ , the void ratio at the end of consolidation is calculated.
- The effective stress  $\sigma'$  and the corresponding void ratios ( $e$ ) at the end of consolidation are plotted on semilogarithmic graph paper.



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$\gamma = 20$   $\gamma = 22$   $\gamma_{soil} = 13.5$   $C_o$ ,  $\bar{P}_o \rightarrow$  soil unit weight  
clay (effective) stress  
Total stress = Total soil weight  
no water in the soil

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لزيارات المراجع السابقة  
Hw, Hs  $\Leftarrow$  Sat. soil  
 $C_o = \frac{H_w \times A}{H_s \times A}$   
الرفاعي اصل المراجع

## Consolidation settlement

### • One-dimensional consolidation test

#### • Effect of Pressure History on consolidation settlement

- A soil in the field at some depth has been subjected to a certain maximum effective past pressure in its geologic history.
- This maximum effective past pressure may be equal to or less than the existing effective overburden pressure at the time of sampling.
- During the soil sampling, the existing effective overburden pressure is also released, which results in some expansion.
- When this specimen is subjected to a consolidation test, a small amount of compression (that is, a small change in void ratio) will occur when the effective pressure applied is less than the maximum effective overburden pressure in the field to which the soil has been subjected in the past.
- When the effective pressure on the specimen becomes greater than the maximum effective past pressure, the change in the void ratio is much larger, and the  $e$ -log  $\sigma$  relationship is practically linear with a steeper slope.
- This relationship can be verified in the laboratory by loading the specimen to exceed the maximum effective overburden pressure, and then unloading and reloading again.

This leads us to the two basic definitions of clay based on stress history  $\rightarrow P_c$

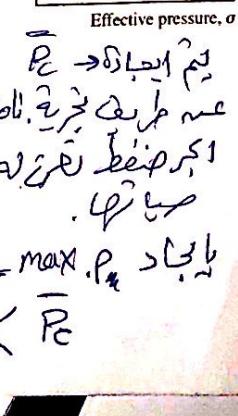
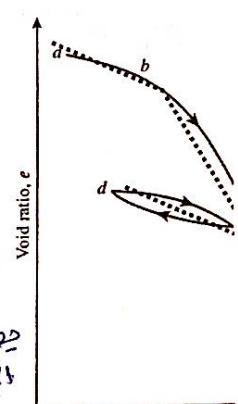
Normally consolidated  $\rightarrow$  whose present effective overburden pressure is the maximum pressure that the soil was subjected to in the past  $\rightarrow P_c$

Over-consolidated  $\rightarrow$  whose present effective overburden pressure is less than that which the soil experienced in the past. The maximum effective past pressure is called the pre-consolidation pressure.  $O.C.R = \frac{P_c}{\bar{P}_o} > 1$

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الذى كانت عليه في العرض أو زان أكثر (OC)  
أكبر من العرض (OC)

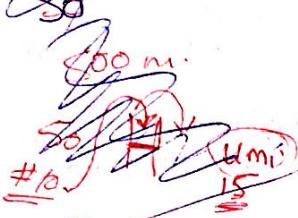
{ Normally.  $\Leftarrow \bar{P}_o < P_c$



parameter درجات الحرارة ، def. ، time time لـ  $\frac{\partial V}{\partial X} = 0$

- ✓ ~~B.A~~
- ✓ ~~H.A~~
- ✓ ~~D.L~~ Plasticity
- ✓ ~~Comp.~~ Proctor 250
- ✓ Cone test.
- ✓ O.G.
- ✓ D.C.S
- direct shear
- consolidation
- Permeability

primary sett. curve



بعد مرحلة loading و بعد

بلوغ الصيغة و اذ ننها في

اضطراب لامبرت 24h. 3.8

$$\gamma_s A H_s = w_s \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\gamma_s G_s A H_s =$$

$$H_v = H - H_b$$

$$P_o = ?$$

$$C_o = \frac{H_v}{H_s}$$

بعد تطبيق الحمل  $\rightarrow$  ستقرار الصيغة بعد مرحلة  $\Delta H_1$  و  $\Delta H_2$  بـ 24h  
متلا كائنة الملاحظة مجموع  $C_1 + C_2 = 150$  و  $150$   $\rightarrow$  تردد الصيغة

$$\Delta e_1 = \frac{1mm}{H_s}$$

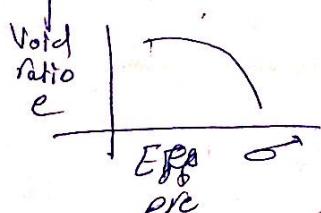
التغير في نسبة الفراغات بعد  
حمله  $\rightarrow$  الحجم الاولى.

$$C_1 = \frac{H_v - 1}{H_s}$$

بعد انتهاء الحمولة

الحمل الاولى

stress  $\downarrow$   $C$



بعد تطبيق مرحلة الحمل للمرة الثانية وبعد 24h.  
مجموع الفراغات مجموع  $C_1 + C_2 = 150$   $\rightarrow$  تردد الصيغة

$$C_2 = C_1 - \Delta e_2$$

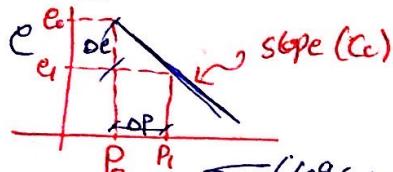
ما يحسب في مرحلة كل مرحلة من مرحلة  
الحمل بعد مرحلة  $\Delta H$  هو اعتماد على مرحلة

$$C_2 = C_0 - \Delta e_1 - \Delta e_2, C_1 = C_0 - \Delta e_1$$

$$C_2 = C_1 - \Delta e_2$$

يرسم على الخانة سinx

### I) Normally Consolidated Soil



تقريبها خط (ناتج)  
Linear

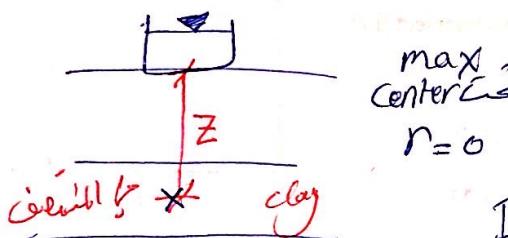
معامل الانضغاط  
يعد عوامل ارتفاع  
ويختلف من سoil

$$\text{Cs - Compression Index.} = \frac{\Delta e}{\log \left[ \frac{P_0 + \Delta P}{P_0} \right]} \quad \text{العلاقة المترتبة}\$$

$P_0 \rightarrow$  موجود قبل السدا

$\Delta P \rightarrow$  اثر ارتفاع بعد عمل الضغط

$P_c \rightarrow$  طريقة ١

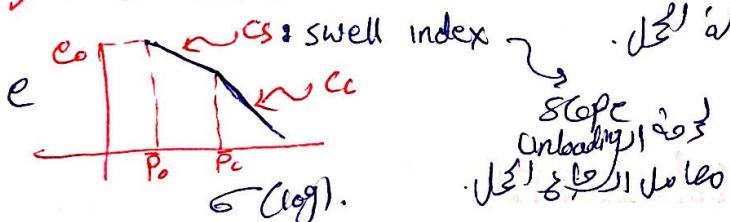


max  
centered  
 $r=0$

unloaded  
loaded

بعد ما بعد الخروبة او رسم شفاف كذا

### II) over Consolidated soil.



$$S_c = \frac{\Delta e}{1 + C_o} \quad (H) \quad \text{or} \quad S_c = mV \Delta \sigma / A$$

التحول المترتب  
التحول المترتب

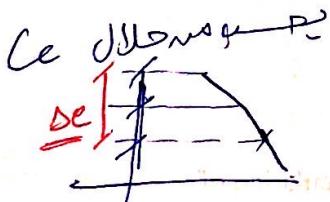


بودرة على المحيط انتقال

وتحت المحيط

$P_c$  دفع  $P_0$  و  $P_c > P_0$

$C_s$  دفع  $P_c$  و  $P_c > P_0$



# Consolidation settlement

## Primary consolidation settlement

- Since the slope of the consolidation curve is different for Normally consolidated from over consolidated clays

- For Normally consolidated clays

$$S_c = \frac{C_c H}{1 + e_o} \log \left( \frac{\sigma'_o + \Delta\sigma'}{\sigma'_o} \right)$$

What does this multiplication represent ??

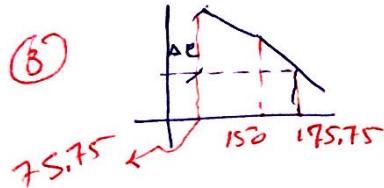
- For Over consolidated clays

- If  $\sigma'_o + \Delta\sigma' \leq \sigma'_c$

$$S_c = \frac{C_c H}{1 + e_o} \log \left( \frac{\sigma'_o + \Delta\sigma'}{\sigma'_c} \right)$$

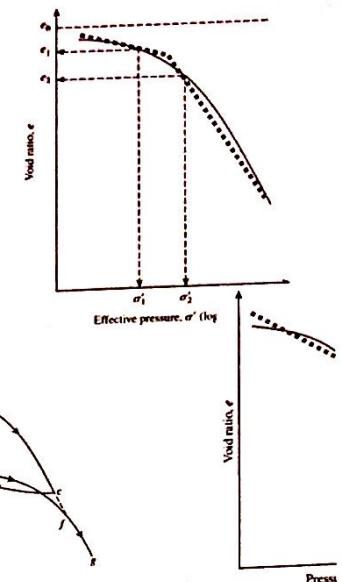
- If  $\sigma'_o + \Delta\sigma' > \sigma'_c$

$$S_c = \frac{C_c H}{1 + e_o} \log \frac{\sigma'_c}{\sigma'_o} + \frac{C_c H}{1 + e_o} \log \left( \frac{\sigma'_o + \Delta\sigma'}{\sigma'_c} \right)$$



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$\Delta e$  *is it goes*



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## Consolidation settlement

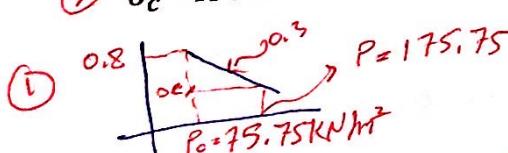
### Primary consolidation settlement

Example: If a uniformly distributed load,  $\Delta\sigma$  is applied at the ground surface, what is the settlement of the clay layer caused by primary consolidation if:

(1) The clay is normally consolidated

(2) The pre-consolidation pressure,  $\sigma'_c = 200 \text{ kN/m}^2$

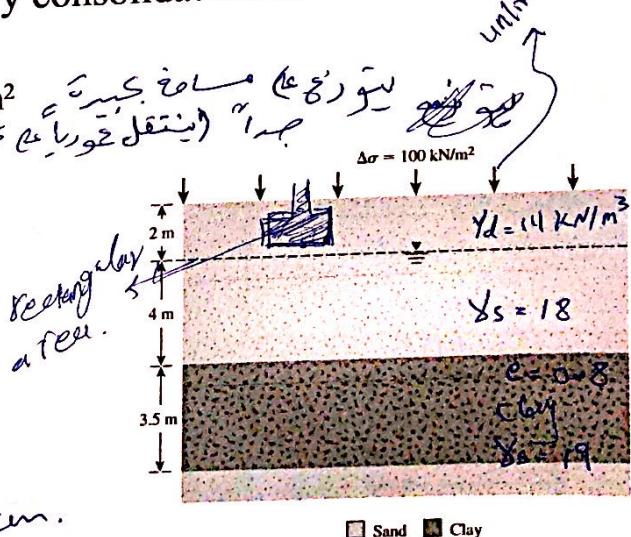
(3)  $\sigma'_c = 150 \text{ kN/m}^2$



$$0.3 = \frac{\Delta e}{\log \left[ \frac{175.75}{75.75} \right]}$$

$$S_c = \frac{0.109 [3.5 \times 100]}{1 + 0.8} = 21.2 \text{ cm}$$

$$P_o = 14 \times 2 + 4 (18 - 10) + \frac{3.5}{2} (19 - 10) = 73.75$$



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# Consolidation settlement

$$S_c = \frac{C_c H}{1 + e_o} \log \left( \frac{\sigma'_o + \Delta\sigma'}{\sigma'_o} \right) \quad S_s = C'_a I$$

- Secondary consolidation settlement

Example: a normally consolidated clay layer in the field, the following values are given

Thickness of clay layer = 2.6 m

Void ratio,  $e_o = 0.8$

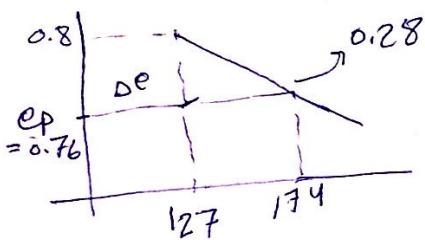
Compression index,  $C_c = 0.28$

Average effective pressure on the clay layer,  $\sigma'_o = 127 \text{ kN/m}^2$

$\Delta\sigma' = 47 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Secondary compression index,  $C'_a = 0.02$

What is the total consolidation settlement of the clay layer five years after the completion of primary consolidation settlement? (Note: Time for completion of settlement = 1.5 years.)



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$$\begin{aligned} \sum S_c &= S_{c1} + S_{c2} \\ &= 5.532 + 1.55 \\ &= 7.082 \text{ cm.} \end{aligned}$$

$$0.28 = \frac{\Delta e}{\log \left[ \frac{174}{127} \right]} \Rightarrow \Delta e = 0.0383.$$

$$S_c = \frac{0.0383}{1+0.8} \cdot [2.6 \times 100] = 5.53 \text{ cm.}$$

$$C'_a = \frac{0.02}{1+0.76} = 0.0114.$$

$$S_s = 0.0114 \left[ 2.6 \times 100 \right] \log \left[ \frac{5}{1.5} \right]. \\ = 1.55 \text{ cm.}$$

# Consolidation settlement

$$S_c = \frac{C_c H}{1 + e_o} \log \left( \frac{\sigma'_o + \Delta\sigma'}{\sigma'_o} \right) \quad S_s = C'_a I$$

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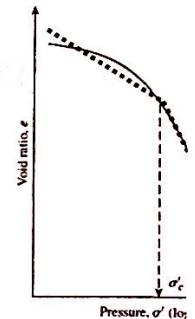
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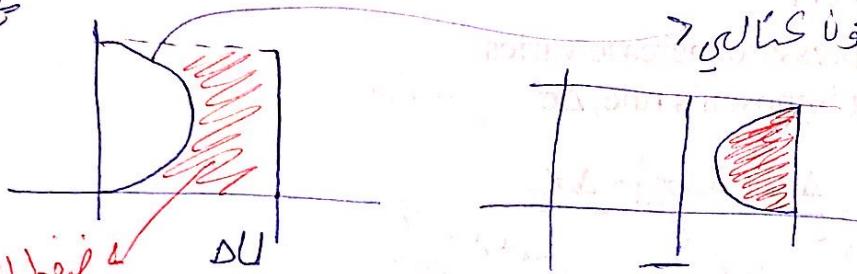
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[ما هي الارتعاش من قواعدها بسبب الارهاد؟] (Total stress,  $\Delta \sigma = \sigma_L$ )  
 تزيد ارتفاعها بغير اثار (immediately) وتحسن ارتفاعها بغير اثر (effectively)  $\rightarrow$  تابع (immediately) وتحسن ارتفاعها بغير اثر (effectively)  $\rightarrow$  تابع (immediately)



مقدمة (الكتاب)

• النحو الكلمة المفهوم المفكرة المفهوم  
• النحو المفهوم المفكرة المفهوم

pour ~~ex~~ water pressure  $\propto$  degree of cond.

$$\boxed{SUV \text{ trip not full} \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqcup \% = 1 - \frac{\sqcup \text{ Remaining}}{\sqcup = \text{ total}} \\ \sqcup = \text{ total} \end{array} \right]}$$

$\Delta L = 100 - 50 = 50 \text{ m}$   $\Delta L = 50 \text{ m}$   $\Delta L = 50 \text{ m}$

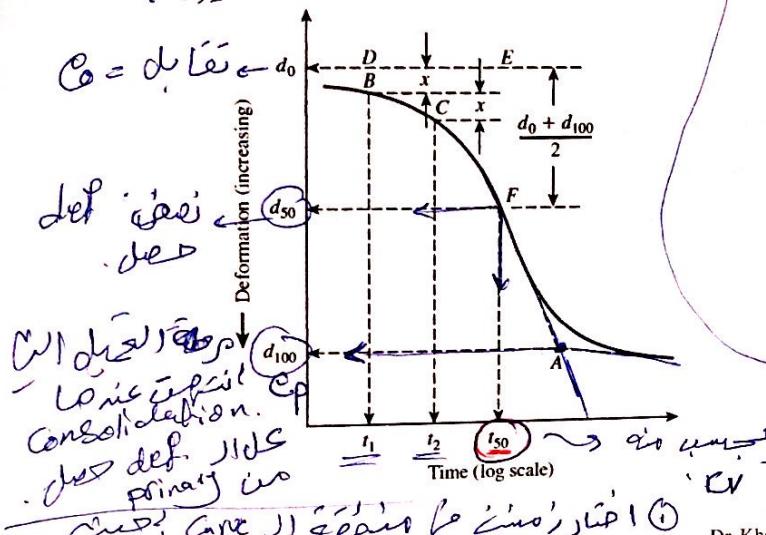
$$\square \% = \left(1 - \left[\frac{8}{10}\right]\right) 100\% = 20\%$$

# Consolidation settlement

Unit.  
 $\text{m}^2/\text{time}$

## Time Rate of Primary Consolidation

- Terzaghi 1D consolidation theory
    - Coefficient of consolidation ( $C_v$ )
    - Logarithm-of-time method



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$t_2 = 4t_1$  (يجب ان يكون اربع مرات

Fig. 11. A zigzag horizon in the same area.

وَلِهُ اتِّيَّةٌ مُّكْبَرٌ

بعد المدة الـ 48 من انتشار المرض، وارسال فحص

### Consolidation settlement

## Consolidation settlement

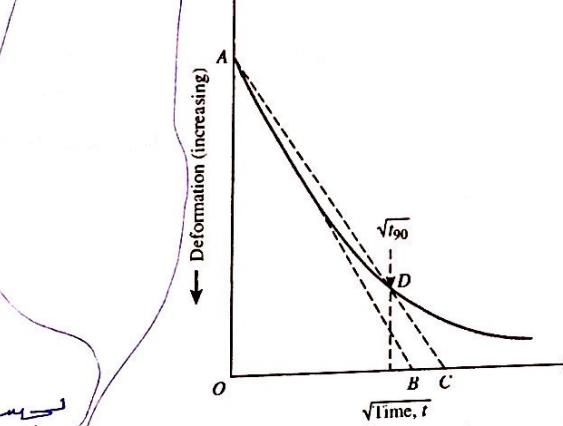
# Consolidation settlement

$$T_v = \frac{C_v t}{(A dr)^2}$$

$T_0 = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$  از این دو معادله میتوان  $\sigma$  را محاسبه کرد  
 .  
 (i) Consolid. method  
 (ii) Square-root-of-time method

### ② Square-root-of-time method

$$f_{50} \rightarrow t_{50}$$



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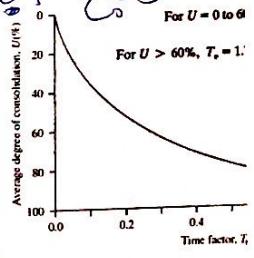
M. Qatu *عَلِيٌّ قَاتُو* (X<sub>1+15</sub>) ۱۵۶

$$\sqrt{t_{\text{eq}}} = \text{مقدار} (\text{لطفاً})$$

$\frac{U}{U_0}$	$T$ (°C)	$\frac{d\ln \frac{U}{U_0}}{dT}$	Stabilization, $U/U_0$
0	26	-0.011	0.221
1	27	-0.012	0.221
2	28	-0.015	0.220
3	29	-0.016	0.219
4	30	-0.017	0.218
5	30.5	-0.018	0.217
6	31	-0.024	0.216
7	32	-0.031	0.215

For  $U = 0$  to 0.6

For  $U > 60\%$ ,  $T_c = 1$



#### • Time Rate of Primary Consolidation

- Time Rate of Primary Consolidation
    - Terzaghi 1D consolidation theory
    - Types of problems
      - Find the time it takes to get a specific degree of consolidation (or settlement, portion of the total primary consolidation)
    - From the Table, graph, or equations  $U\% \rightarrow T_v = \frac{c_v t}{H_{dr}^2} \rightarrow c_v, H_{dr}$  are given in the problem → find  $t$
    - Find the degree of consolidation (or settlement, portion of the total primary consolidation settlement) after a time  $T_v$ 
      - Calculate  $T_v = \frac{c_v t}{H_{dr}^2} \rightarrow c_v, H_{dr}$  are given in the problem → find  $t$
    - From the Table, graph, or equations
    - In both types of problems,  $c_v$  can be calculated either
      - from the deformation vs. time curve
      - or from  $c_v = \frac{k}{m_v \gamma_w}, m_v = \frac{a_v}{1+e}, a_v = \frac{\Delta e}{\Delta \sigma} = \text{slope}$
    - Find the permeability of a soil given the degree of consolidation and time
    - From the Table, graph, or equations  $U\% \rightarrow T_v = \frac{c_v t}{H_{dr}^2} \rightarrow \text{calculate } c_v, a_v, m_v \rightarrow k$

5/23/2024

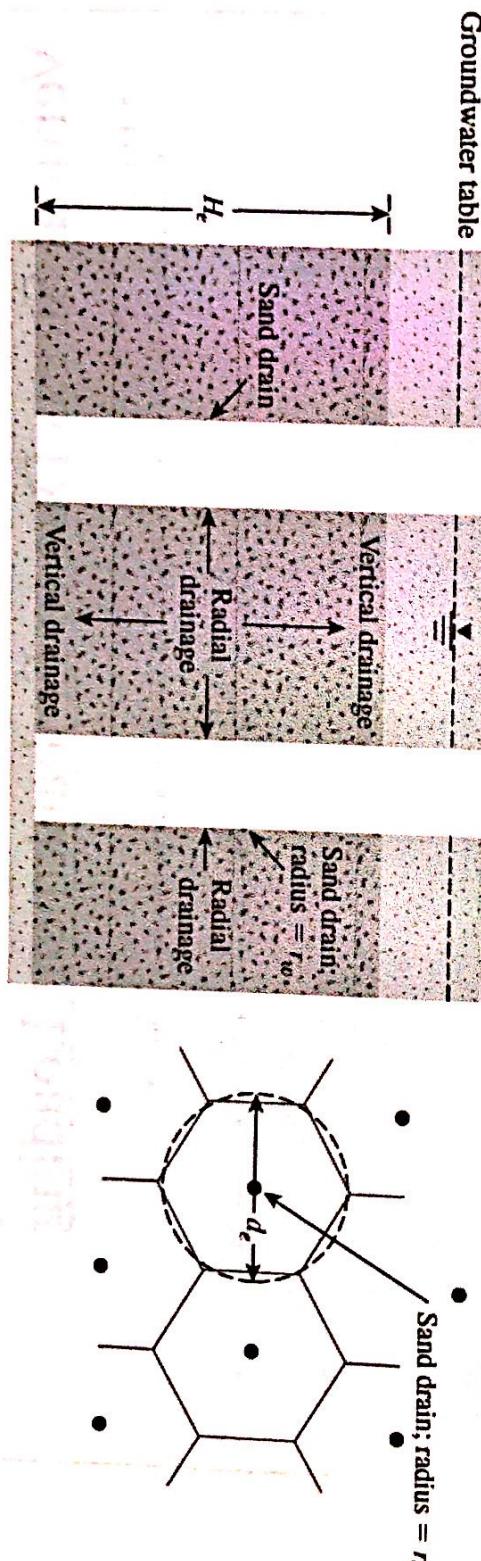
Dr Khalil M. Oatu

# Consolidation settlement

## • Accelerating Consolidation Settlement

- Vertical drains & Pre-compression

*Clay soil shell permeability  $c_s$  is much less than sand permeability  $c_s$ . So, if we add vertical drains (sand drains) to clay soil shell, it will increase the drainage area and decrease the consolidation time.*



pre - compression  $\rightarrow$  *أولاً ن壓縮 土壤，然后才开始排水固结*

• *Pre-compression design (التصميم المبكر)*

*we can reduce the time required for consolidation by applying a pre-compression load (pressure) and then applying a low consolidation load (pressure).*



## loading and soil settlement

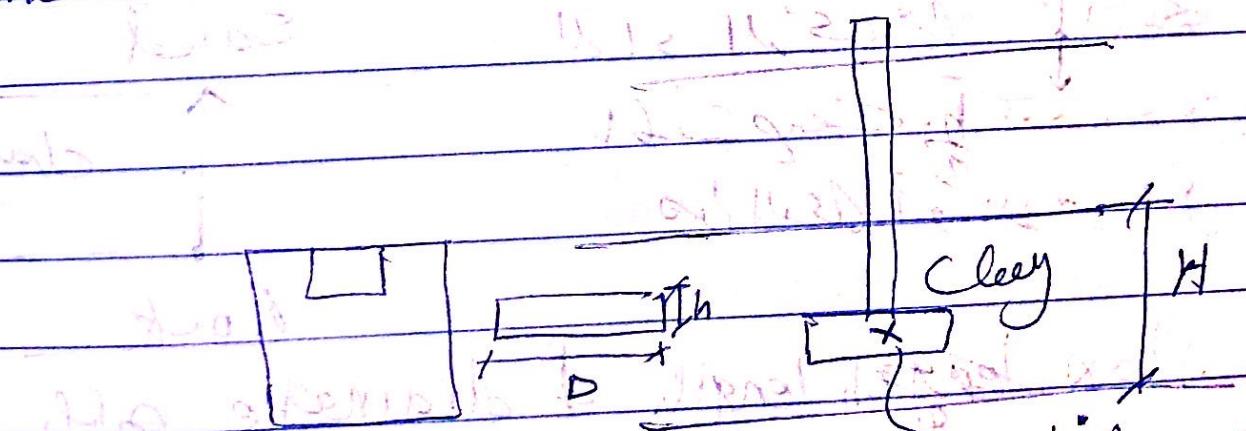
$f_s = 100 \text{ kN/m}^2$   $\rightarrow 1 \text{ P} \times 20 \text{ meter}$

~~saturation 80%~~ ~~100%~~ ~~0%~~ ~~begin~~

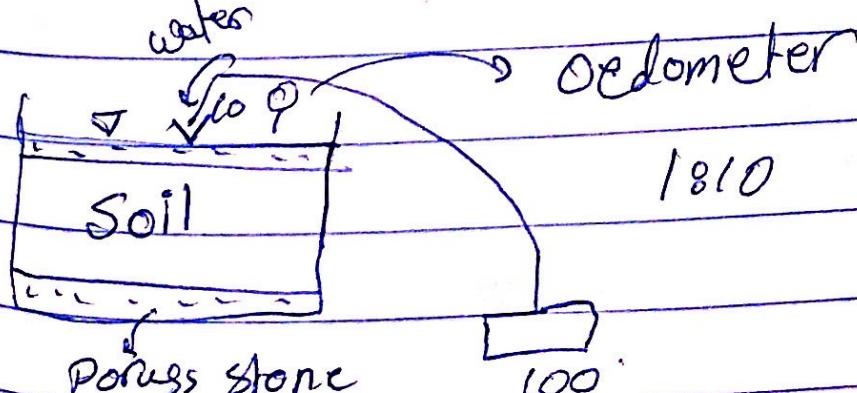
load increase (2) saturated (2) clay. (1)

$\Delta U = \text{Excess pore water pressure} = 100 \text{ kN/m}^2$

## One dimensional settlement



water



1810

Time

$\frac{\text{O/A}}{\text{reading. calcd.}}$

0 0

3  $\rightarrow 0.03 \text{ mm}$

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

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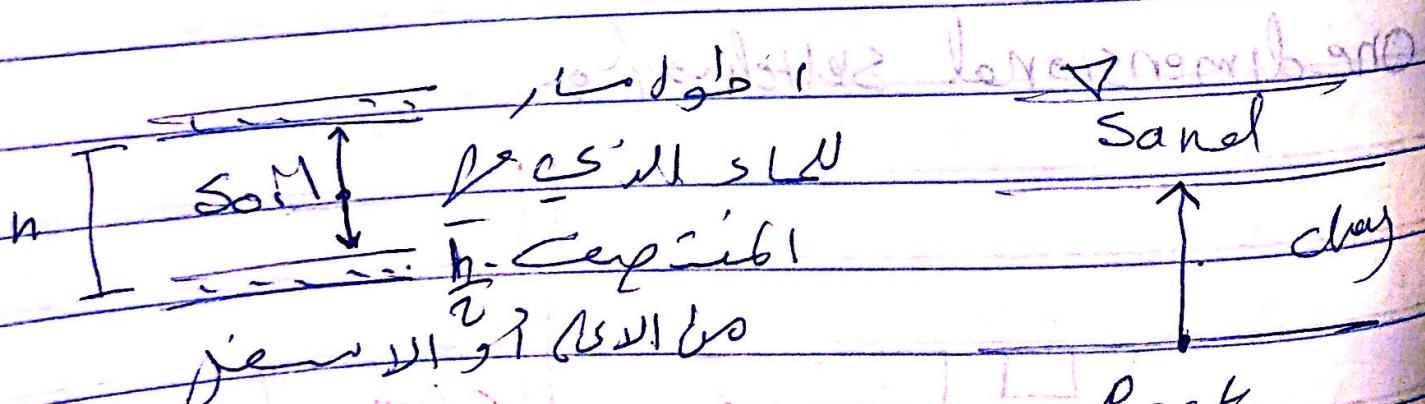
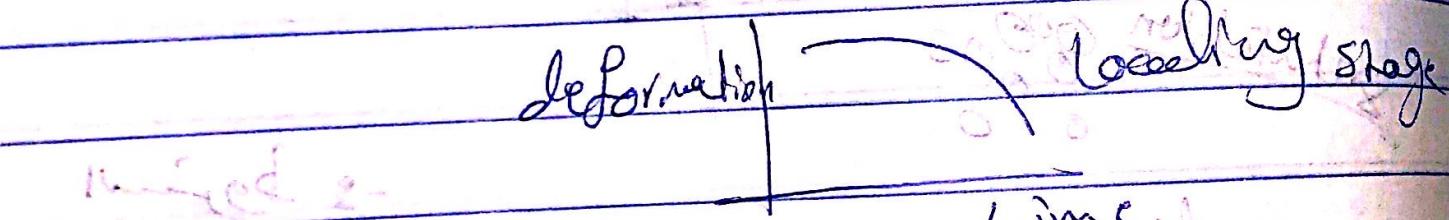
268

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270

$$R_{\text{For}} = \frac{\Delta G_2}{A}$$

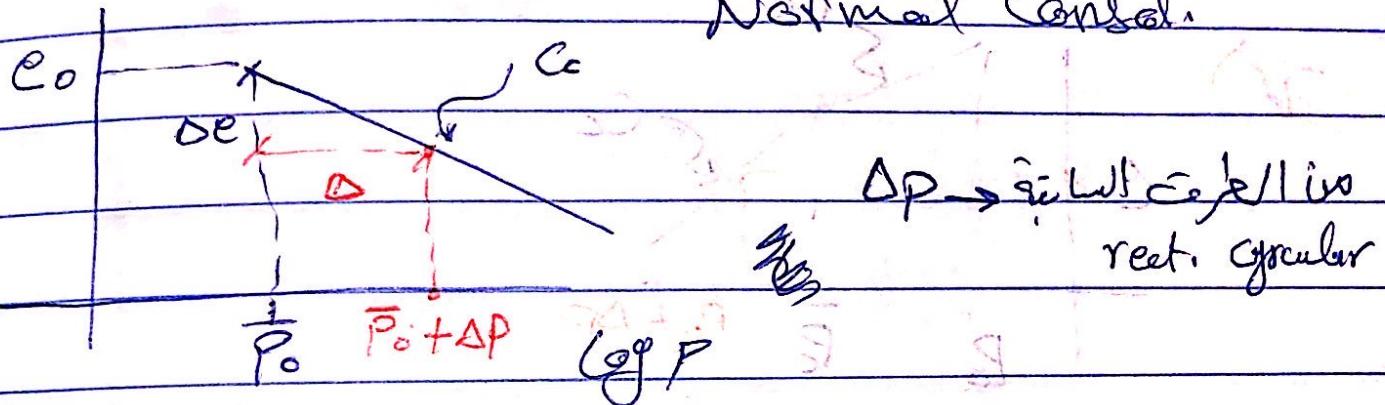
Actual Head Loss



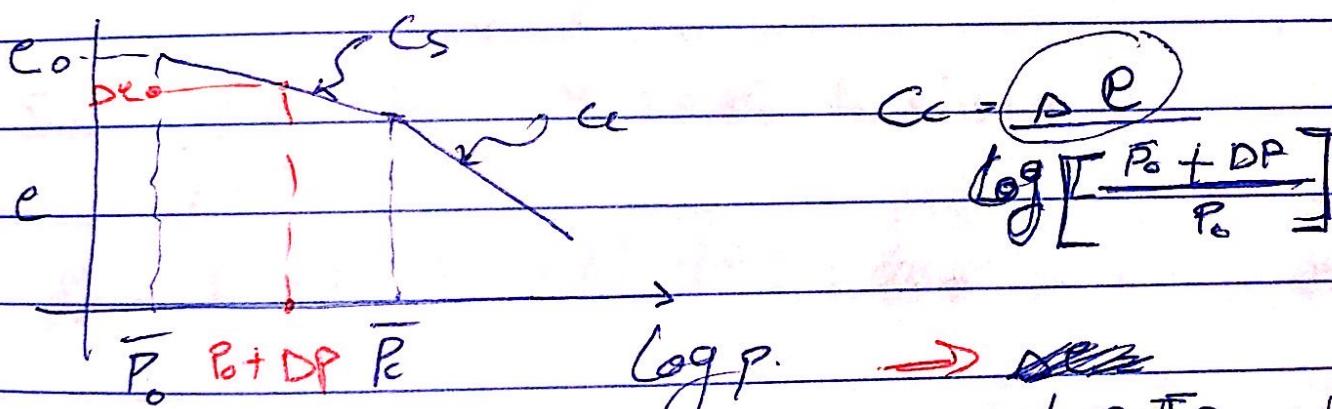
Flow length length of drainage path.

$$S_c = \frac{\delta e}{1 + e_0} H \quad \text{or} \quad S_c = \frac{m}{1 + e_0} \cdot DPH \quad \Rightarrow \text{general}$$

Normal consol.



$\Delta P \rightarrow$  if  $\Delta P$  is  
rect. circular



$$\sigma'_c = \Delta e$$

$$\log \left[ \frac{P_0 + \Delta P}{P_0} \right]$$

$$\log P \rightarrow$$

$$\Delta e = C_c H \log \left[ \frac{P_0 + \Delta P}{P_0} \right]$$

$$S_c = \frac{C_c H \log \left[ \frac{P_0 + \Delta P}{P_0} \right]}{1 + e_0} \quad \text{For normal consolidation.}$$

II)  $C_s = \frac{\Delta e}{\log \left[ \frac{P_0 + \Delta P}{P_0} \right]}$  overcons.

$$\Delta e = C_s \log \left[ \frac{P_0 + \Delta P}{P_0} \right] \rightarrow \text{gross}$$

$$Sc = Cs \cdot H \cdot T \log(Po + DP)$$

He

Po

Po + DP

Cs

Sc

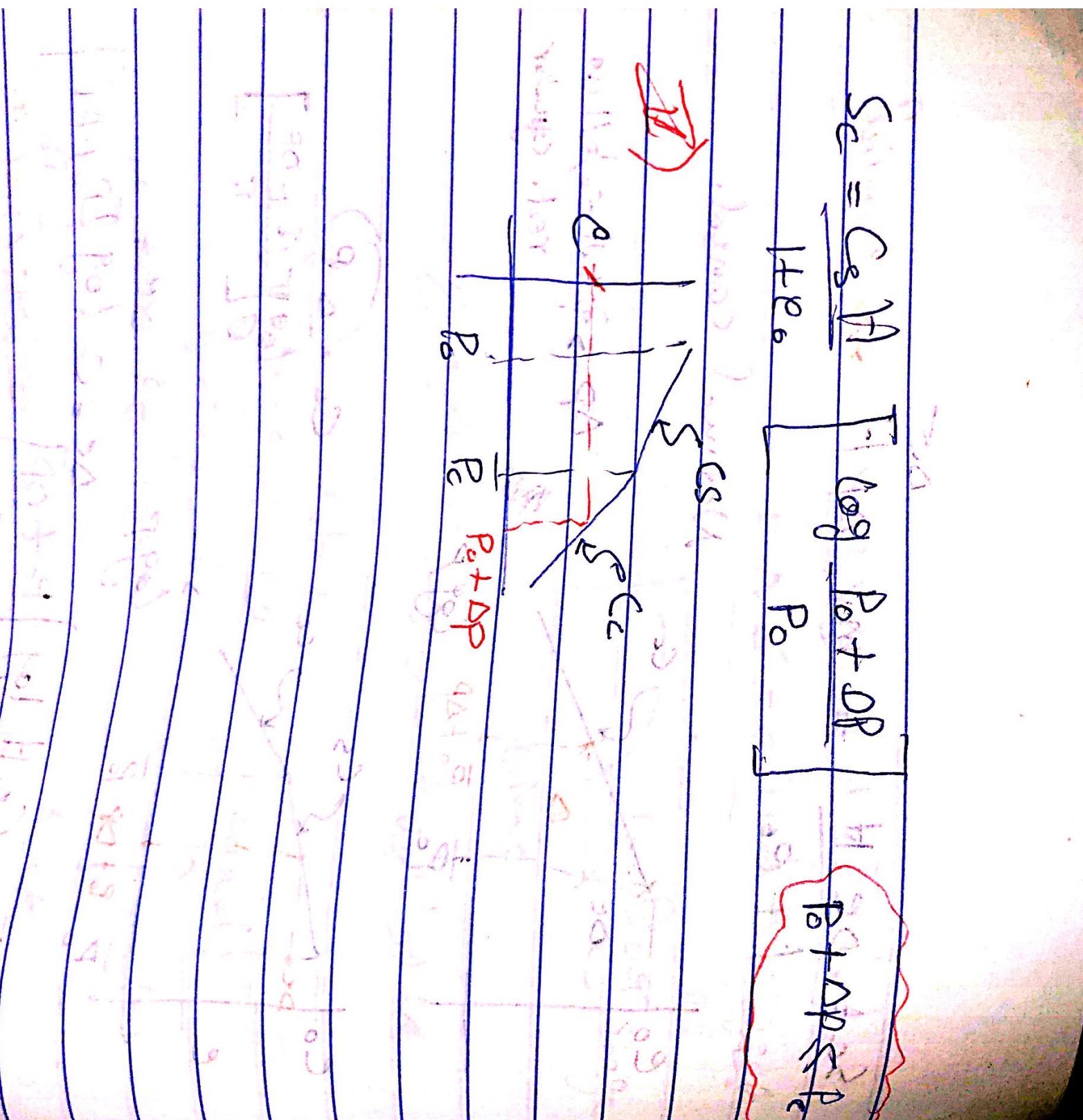
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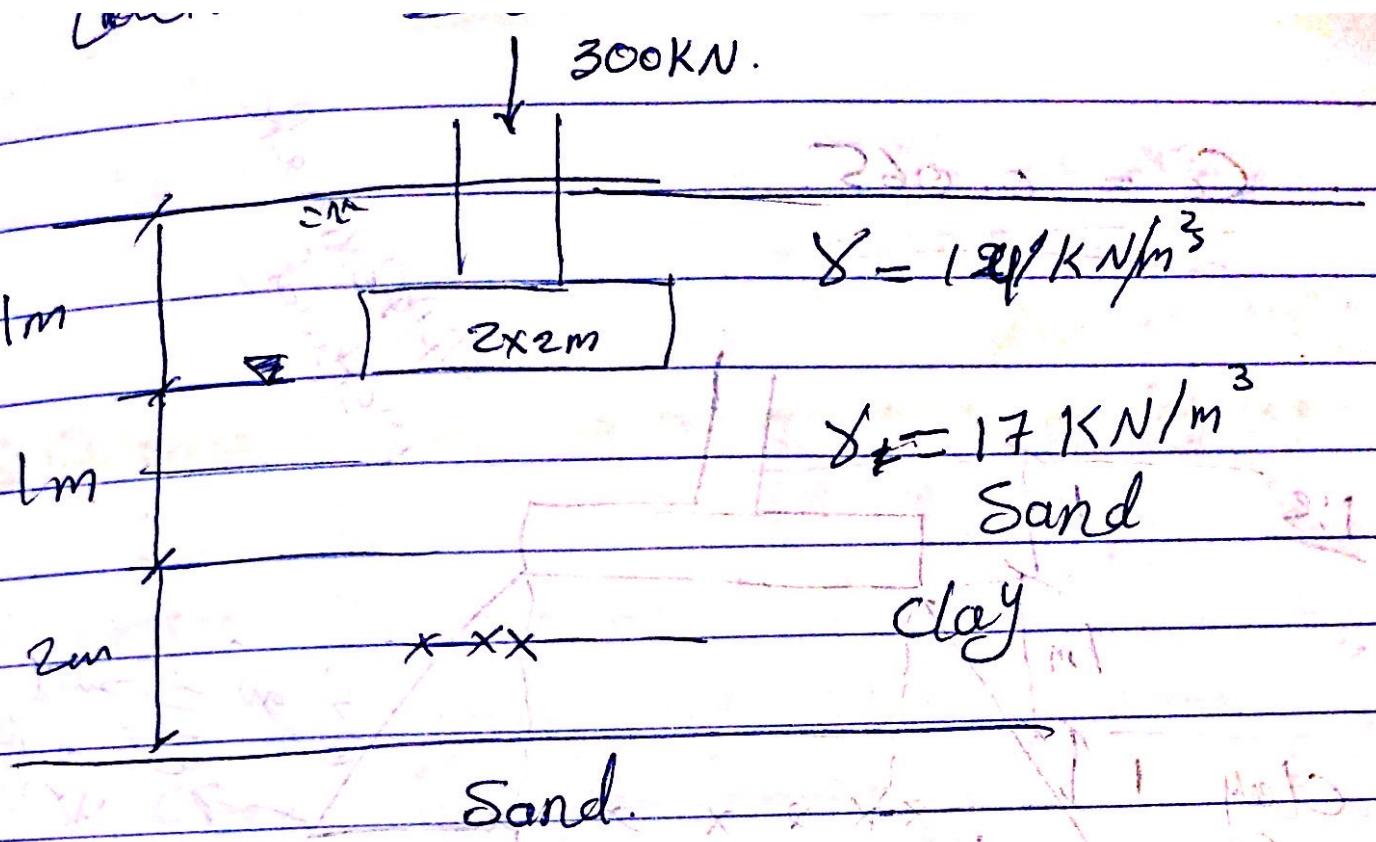
Pc

Po + DP

Relative flow  
in CS

Spec.

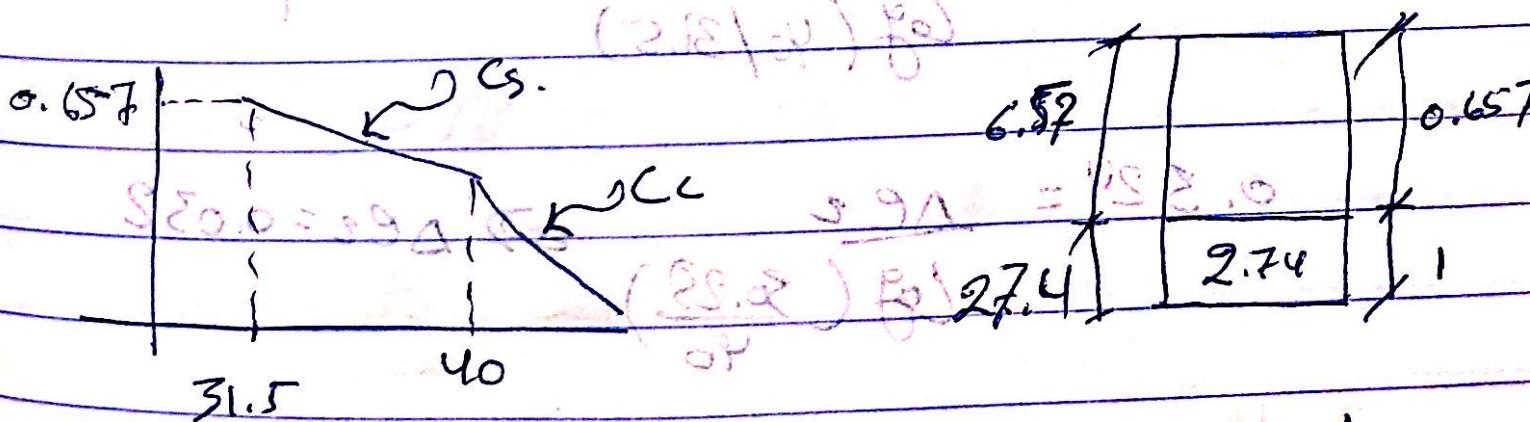




$$Sc = \frac{\Delta e}{1 + c_0} H, \text{ stress history 88}$$

$$P_o = 1(14) + 1(7) + 81(3) = 31.5 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

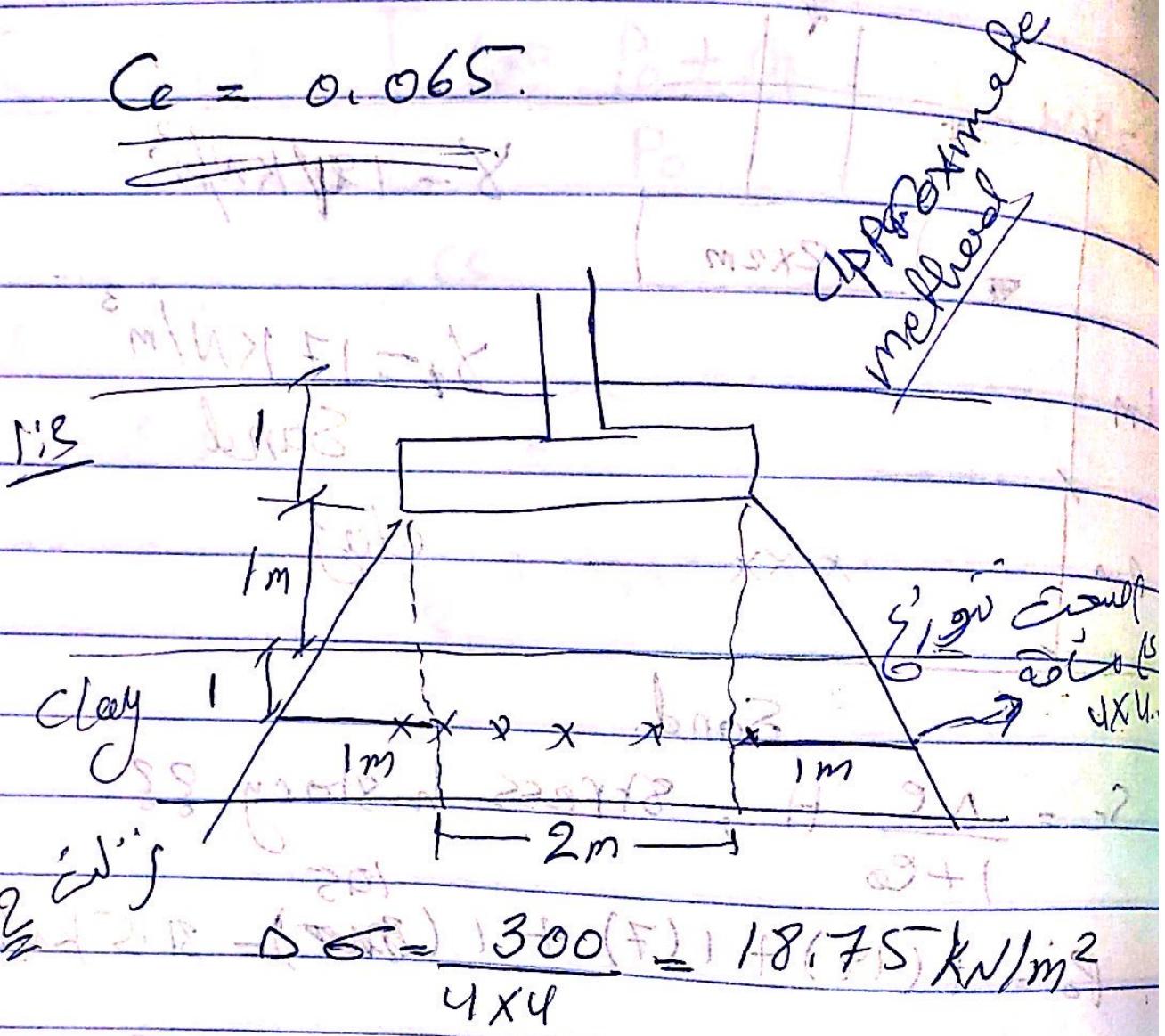
$$S.C. = \omega G_s \Rightarrow c_0 = 0.24 [2.74] = 0.657$$



$$c_0 = 0.24 [46 - 10] = 0.324 \times 27.4$$

$$\gamma_{eff} = \frac{27.4 + 6.57}{1.657} = 20.5 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$C_e = 0.065$$



$$\Delta e_1 = 0.065 \log \left( \frac{18(75)}{40} \right) \Rightarrow \Delta e_1 = 0.067$$

$$0.324 = -\Delta e_2 \Rightarrow \Delta e_2 = 0.032$$

$$\Delta e = 0.0387$$

~~$P_{ap} = \Delta P T_{pore}$~~

(Q) What is the degree of consolidation after 12 months.

primary  
secondary

$$S_c = \frac{\Delta e}{e_0} H = 0.0387 \times (2000)$$

$$\approx 1 + t_{c\text{eq}} / 19.19 \text{ months} = 1 + 0.657$$

$$\approx 46.7 \text{ mm. } \rightarrow \text{ due to apply load}$$

(Q) Estimate avg. stress increase in clay layer.

$$\Delta e = (19/46.7) \times 100 = 40.6\%$$

degree of consolidation.

From Table.

$$T_v = 0.126 \quad \text{Time Factor}$$

40.6%

$$= C_v b \Rightarrow C_v (1) = 0.126.$$

$$(H dr)^2 \quad (1) m^2$$

Tow way drainage  $\Rightarrow \frac{H}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \text{ m}$

$$C_v = 0.126 \text{ m}^2/\text{year.}$$

K ??

$$C_v = K \xrightarrow{\text{in soil}} \frac{C_v}{1+e_0} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta e}{e_0}$$

(Q) Estimate the settlement in 24 months.

$$T_v = 0.126 (2) \text{ year} = 0.25$$

$$U\% = 56\% \quad \text{From table}$$

probabilistic to settle soft at today  
William St. works

$$46.7 \times 0.56 = 26.5 \text{ m} \text{ min } S_A = ?$$

Time required for settlement  $S_c = 35 \text{ mm}$

(Q) T?? For  $S_c = 35 \text{ mm}$

$$U \% = \frac{35}{100} = 75\%$$

46.7

Given  $\rightarrow 75\% \rightarrow T = 0.477 - \frac{\text{Cub}}{(1)^2}$   
load if  $s_{c1} = 15 \text{ mm}$ ,  $s_{c2} = 10 \text{ mm}$   
What is  $U_o = S_o = 18.75 \text{ kN/m}^2$

after 1 year what  $U_o$  ??

$$U_o = S_o = \left(1 - \frac{40.6}{100}\right) (18.75) = 11.3 \text{ kN/m}^2$$