

\* عند ما يكون عمق الحفر كبير فإن نظام Cantilever  
يكون غير مناسب للأسباب التالية :-

- (أ) قيمة التزم المطول على الحائط تكون كبيرة جداً مما  
يؤدي إلى زيادة التكلفة حيث نحتاج إلى قطاع حائط  
كبير بالإضافة إلى عمق اختراق (t) كبير جداً.
- (ب) الحركة الجانبية للحائط (δ) تكون كبيرة نسبياً.

\* وبالتالي لتقليل قيمة δ و M\_max نلجأ لتثبيت الحائط في  
نقطة ما في الطرف العلوي باستخدام lateral support  
وبالتالي يصبح نظام الحائط هو Anchored wall

ينقسم الى Anchored wall الى نوعين -

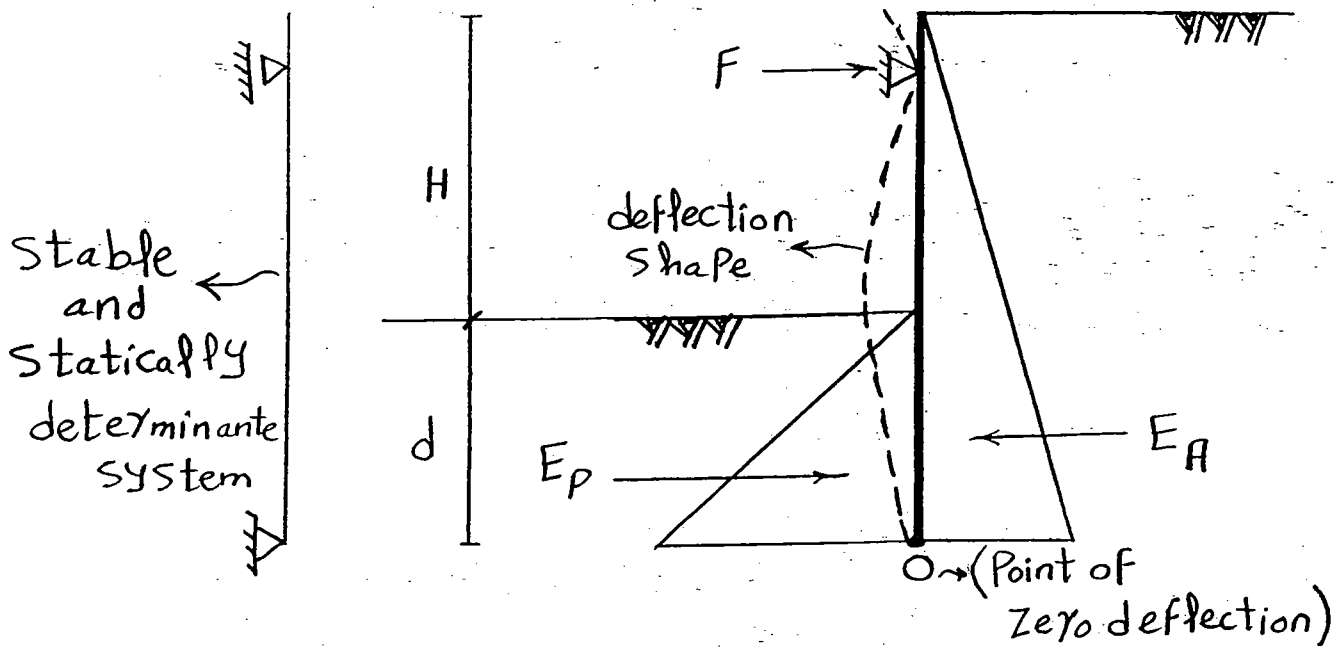
a) Anchored - Free wall



b) Anchored - Fixed wall



## a) Anchored - Free walls :- (Free earth support)



\* هذا الحائط يكون مرسوك في نقطة في الجزء العلوي  
 باستخدام Anchorage system وفي الجزء المدفون  
 تحت dredge line لا يتم عمل Fixation.

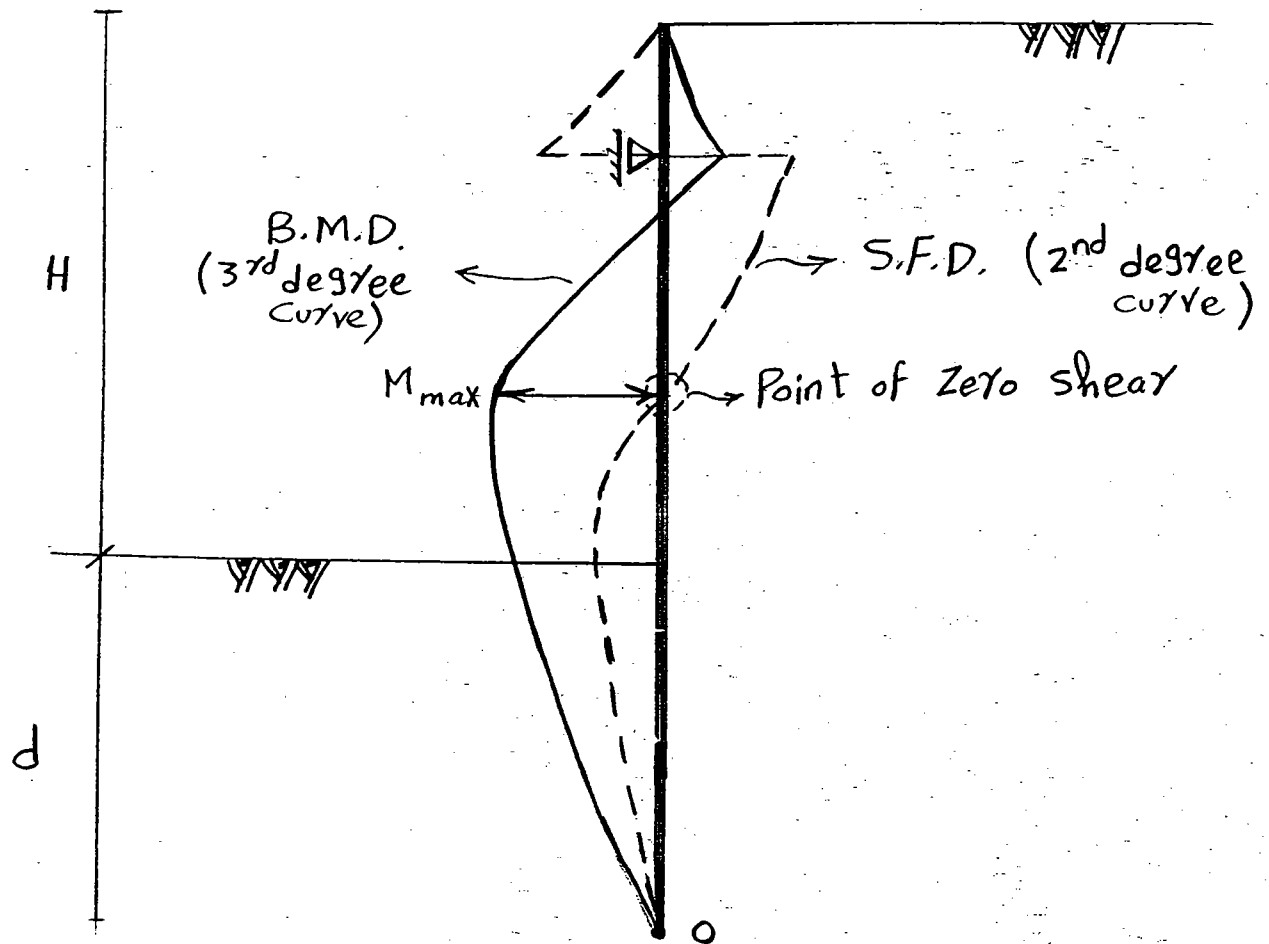
كيف نحصل على ال Support السفلي :-

\* تعمل ال Passive Force تحت dredge line ، Supports مع ال Support العلوي ، ليحافظا على اتزان الحائط أمام ال Active forces و ضغط الماء.

\* لا يوجد تقريب في الحل مثل ال cantilever ، حيث تكون نقطة (O) هي Point of Zero deflection.

\* at depth (d)  $\rightarrow M = \text{Zero}, Q = \text{Zero}, S = \text{Zero}$

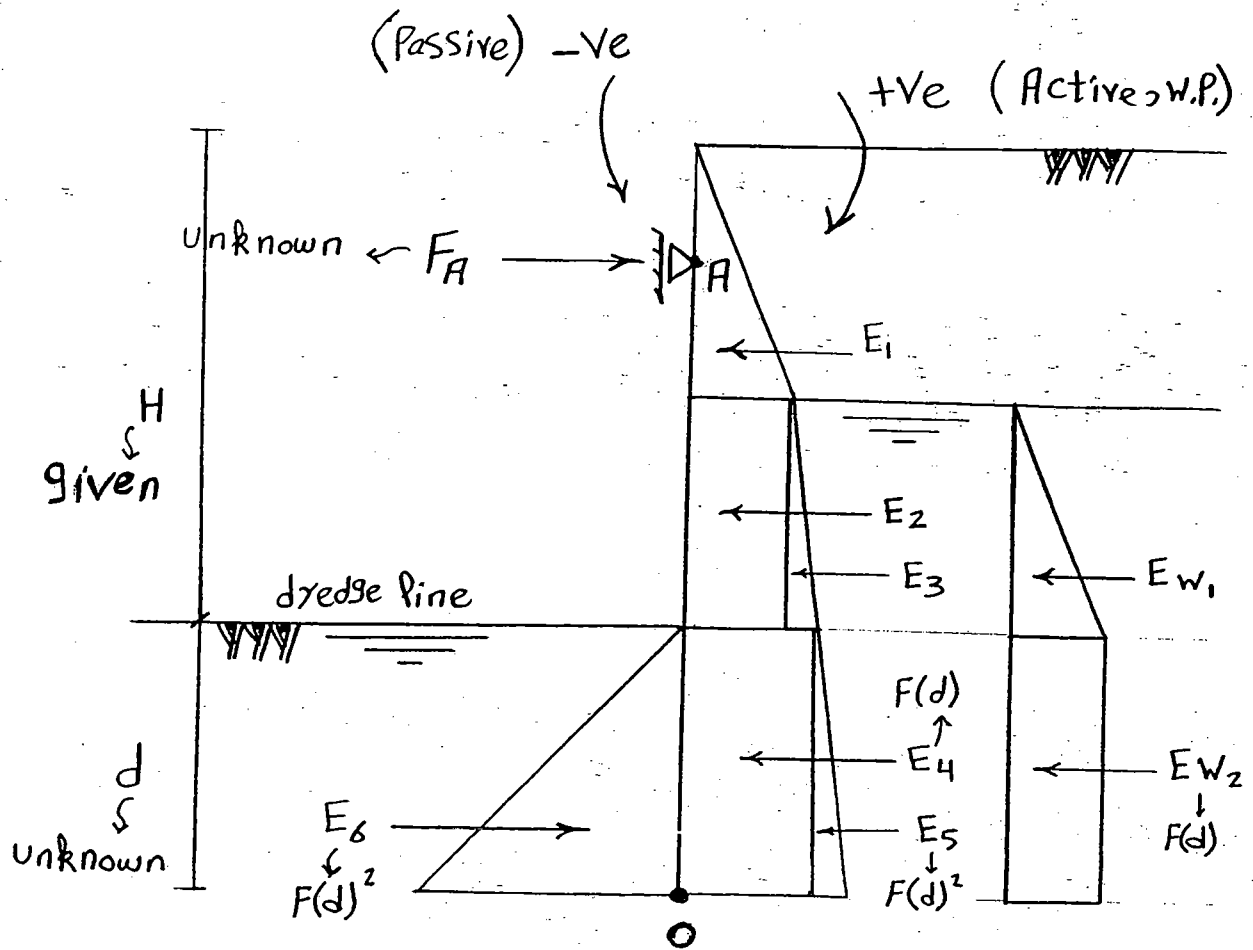
## B.M.D. and S.F.D. in Anchored-free walls:-



Note:-

- 1) At Point (o)  $\rightarrow M = \text{Zero}$ ,  $Q = \text{Zero}$   
 $\downarrow$  moment  $\downarrow$  shear
- 2)  $M_{max}$  at Point of zero shear which may exist above or below the dredge line in the Anchored-free walls.

## Steps of Solution :-



- 1) Calculate  $\sigma_a, \sigma_p$ , W.P. at the required points till the unknown depth ( $d$ )
  - 2) Calculate the active, passive, water forces ( $E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4, E_5, E_6, E_{W1}, E_{W2}$ )
  - 3)  $\sum M_A = \text{zero}$  (at position of anchor)
- \* نكوب معادلة ص الد، حة الثالثة في ( $d$ )

$$\sim -(\gamma) d^3 - (\gamma) d^2 + (\gamma) d + ( ) = 0$$

Solving equation  $\rightarrow$  get  $d = \gamma m$

$$\boxed{t = 1.2 * d}$$

F.O.S. for  
Passive resistance force

لا تضرب في 1.2 مرة أخرى  
لأننا لا نعمل Fixation  
في هذا النظام Anchored free

d :- depth from dredge line to Point (o)

t :- Safe Penetration depth (per A. C. I. Code)

Note :-

a) in Cantilever wall :-

$$-(\gamma) d^3 + (\gamma) d^2 + (\gamma) d + (\gamma) = 0$$

\* Solving eq.  $\rightarrow$  get d

$$* t = 1.2 * d * 1.2$$

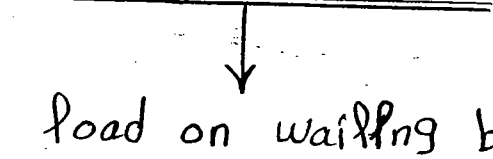
b) Anchored-Free wall

$$-(\gamma) d^3 - (\gamma) d^2 + (\gamma) d + (\gamma) = 0$$

\* Solving eq.  $\rightarrow$  get d

$$* t = 1.2 * d$$

4)  $\sum F_x = \text{zero}$  [for all forces till the end of the wall at (d)]

∴ we get  $F_A = \checkmark \text{ KN/m}$  (Reaction on the support)  
  
 load on walling beam

5) Calculate  $M_{\max}$  "At Point of Zero Shear"

\* في ال Anchored free system أق تكون نقطة dredge line ال Zero shear فوق أو تحت ال

\* و بسهولة الحل يمكن معرفة ذلك كالآتي :-

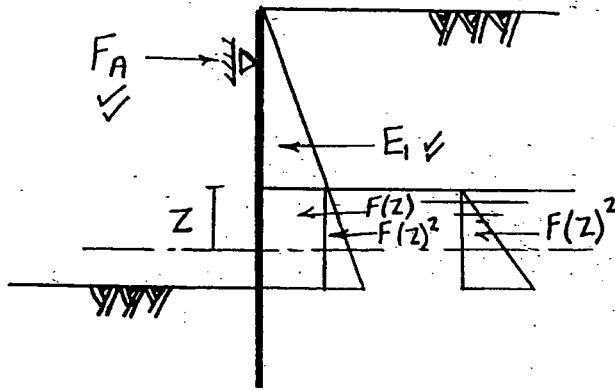
1) Calculate  $\sum$  active, water pressure forces above dredge line  $= \sum E_{a,w}$

EX:-  $E_1 + E_2 + E_3 + E_w$  (في الرسم السابق)

2) • IF  $\sum E_{a,w} > F_A \rightarrow$  Point of Zero shear above dredge line

• IF  $\sum E_{a,w} < F_A \rightarrow$  Point of Zero shear below dredge line

### Point of zero shear above dredge line



\* Assume Point of zero shear at depth  $z$

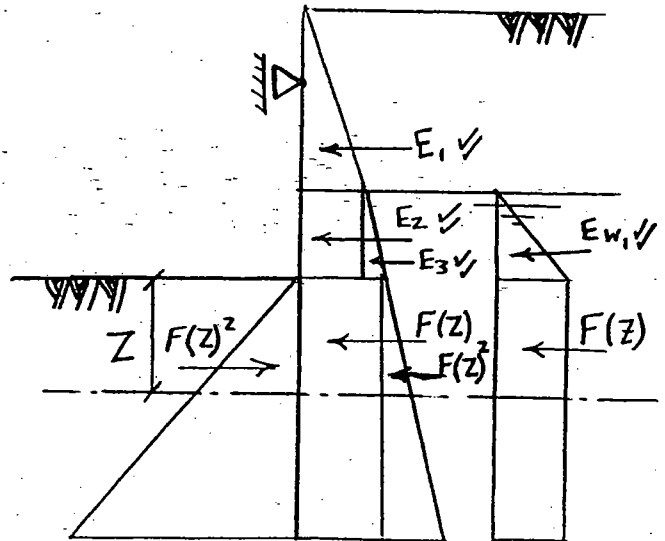
$$\sum F_{x \partial z} = \text{Zero}$$

نحصل على معادلة من الدرجة الثانية في  $(z)$

$$\sim (\psi) z^2 + (\psi) z - (\psi) = 0$$

$$\sim \text{we get } z = \psi m$$

### Point of zero shear below dredge line



\* Assume Point of zero shear at depth  $z$  below dredge line

$$\sum F_{x \partial z} = \text{Zero}$$

نحصل على معادلة من الدرجة الثانية في  $(z)$

$$\sim -(\psi) z^2 + (\psi) z - (\psi) = 0$$

$$\sim \text{we get } z = \psi m$$

$$\sim M_{\text{max wall}} = M_{\partial z} = (-) \psi \text{ KN.m/m}$$

دائماً  $M_{\text{max}}$  اشارة سالبة تكبر بالسالب  
في Anchored free

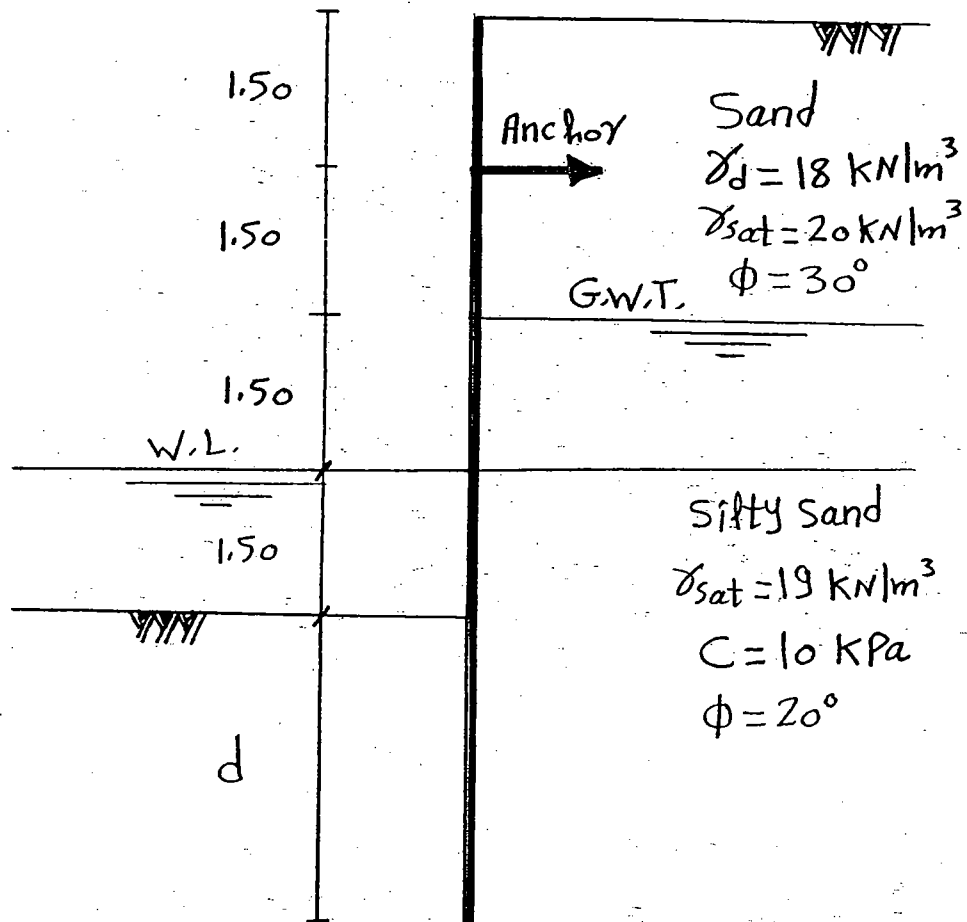


### Example :-

For the shown anchored-free earth support steel sheet pile wall, it is required to :-

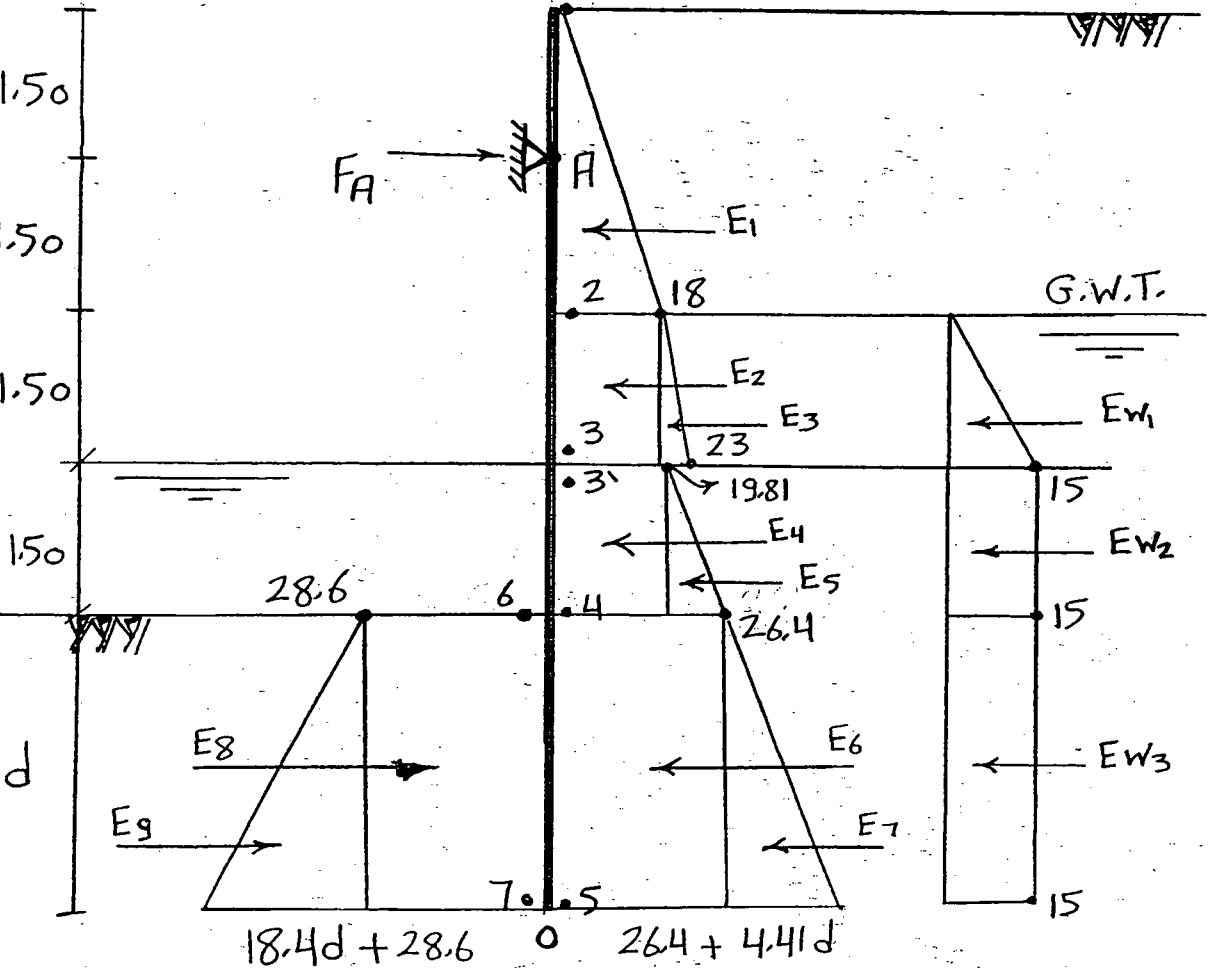
- calculate the required embedment
- Design the S.P.W. section

(St. 36/52,  $F_{all} = 2000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ )



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Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group (CG) and the experimental group (EG). The CG was divided into two subgroups: the control group (CG) and the control group (CG). The EG was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group (EG) and the experimental group (EG). The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group (CG) and the experimental group (EG). The CG was divided into two subgroups: the control group (CG) and the control group (CG). The EG was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group (EG) and the experimental group (EG).



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$$K_a = \frac{1 - \sin 30}{1 + \sin 30} = 1/3$$

\_\_\_\_\_

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$$K_a = \frac{1 - \sin 2\phi}{1 + \sin 2\phi} = 0.49$$

$$K_p = \frac{1}{K_a} = 2.04$$

Point	$\sigma_v' = \gamma_{eff} \times h$	$K_a$	$C$	$\sigma_a = K_a \sigma_v' - 2c\sqrt{K_a}$
1	0	$1/3$	0	0
2	$18 \times 3 = 54$	$1/3$	0	18
3	$54 + 10 \times 1.5 = 69$	$1/3$	0	23
3'	69	0.49	10	19.81
4	$69 + 9 \times 1.5 = 82.5$	0.49	10	26.4
5	$82.5 + 9d$	0.49	10	$26.4 + 4.41d$

Point	$\sigma_v' = \gamma_{eff} \times h$	$K_p$	$C$	$\sigma_p = K_p \sigma_v' + 2c\sqrt{K_p}$
6	0	2.04	10	28.6
7	$9d$	2.04	10	$28.6 + 18.4d$

Calculation of Forces:-

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 3 = 27 \text{ KN/m'}$$

$$E_2 = 18 \times 1.5 = 27 \text{ KN/m'}$$

$$E_3 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 1.5 = 3.75 \text{ KN/m'}$$

$$E_4 = 19.81 \times 1.5 = 29.72 \text{ KN/m'}$$

$$E_5 = \frac{1}{2} \times 6.59 \times 1.5 = 4.95 \text{ KN/m'}$$

$$E_6 = 26.4 d \text{ KN/m'}$$

$$E_7 = \frac{1}{2} \times 4.41d \times d = 2.205 d^2 \text{ KN/m'}$$

$$E_8 = 28.6 \text{ d} \quad \text{KN/m}$$

$$E_9 = \frac{1}{2} \times 18.4 \text{ d} \times \text{d} = 9.2 \text{ d}^2 \quad \text{KN/m}$$

$$E_{w1} = \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 1.5 = 11.25 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$E_{w2} = 15 \times 1.5 = 22.5 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$E_{w3} = 15 \text{ d} \quad \text{KN/m}$$

### 3) Calculation of Safe Penetration depth:-

Assume Point (o) is Point of Zero deflection

$$\sum M_A = \text{Zero}$$

$$E_1 (0.5) + E_2 (1.5 + 0.75) + E_3 (2.50) + E_4 (3.75)$$

$$+ E_5 (4) + E_6 \left( \frac{d}{2} + 4.5 \right) + E_7 \left( \frac{2}{3}d + 4.5 \right)$$

$$- E_8 \left( \frac{d}{2} + 4.5 \right) - E_9 \left( \frac{2}{3}d + 4.5 \right)$$

$$+ E_{w1} (2.50) + E_{w2} (3.75) + E_{w3} \left( \frac{d}{2} + 4.5 \right) = 0$$

$$\sim -4.663 \text{ d}^3 - 25.1 \text{ d}^2 + 57.6 \text{ d} + 327.375 = 0$$

$$\sim \text{d} = 3.57 \text{ m}$$

$$\sim t = 1.20 \times 3.57 = 4.28 \text{ m}$$

$$\sim \text{take } t = \underline{\underline{4.50 \text{ m}}}$$

↓  
The required embedment

4) Load on walling beam "Reaction on Support"

$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad \text{"for all the forces acting on the wall"}$$

$$E_1 + E_2 + E_3 + E_4 + E_5 + E_6 + E_7 - E_8 - E_9 \\ + E_{w1} + E_{w2} + E_{w3} - F_A = \text{Zero}$$

$$\sim 27 + 27 + 3.75 + 29.72 + 4.95 + 26.4(3.57) \\ + 2.205(3.57)^2 - 28.6(3.57) - 9.2(3.57)^2 \\ + 11.25 + 22.5 + 15(3.57) - F_A = \text{Zero}$$

$$\sim \underline{\underline{F_A = 82.72 \text{ kN/m}}}$$

5) calculation of  $M_{\max}$  :-

$$\sum \text{Active forces above dredge line} = E_1 + E_2 + E_3 + E_4 + E_5 + E_{w1} + E_{w2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sim \sum E_{a,w} &= 27 + 27 + 3.75 + 29.72 + 4.95 + 11.75 \\ &\quad \text{above} \\ &\quad \text{dredge line} \quad + 22.5 \\ &= 126.17 \text{ kN/m} > F_A \end{aligned}$$

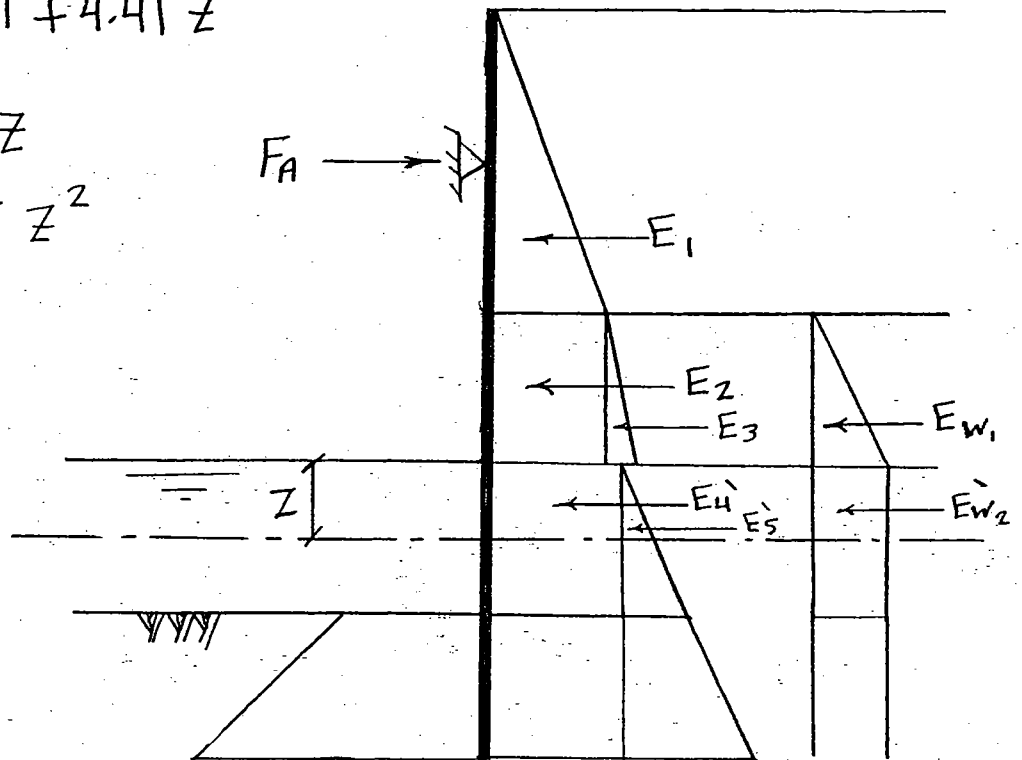
$\sim$  Point of zero shear above dredge line

$$\sigma_a z = 19.81 + 4.41 z$$

$$E_4 = 19.81 z$$

$$E_5 = 2.205 z^2$$

$$E_{w2} = 15 z$$



$$\sum F_{x @ z} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sim 27 + 27 + 3.75 + 19.81 z + 2.205 z^2 + 11.25 + 15 z \\ - 82.72 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sim 2.205 z^2 + 34.81 z - 13.72 = 0$$

$$\sim z = 0.385 \text{ m} < 1.50 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore M_{max} = M_{\partial z}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 27 \times 2.885 + 27 \times 1.135 + 3.75 \times 0.885 \\
 &\quad + 19.81 \times 0.385 \times \frac{0.385}{2} + 2.205 \times (0.385)^2 \times \frac{0.385}{3} \\
 &\quad + 11.25 \times 0.885 + 15 \times 0.385 \times \frac{0.385}{2} \\
 &\quad - 81 \times 3.385 \\
 &= -149.75 \text{ KN.m/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

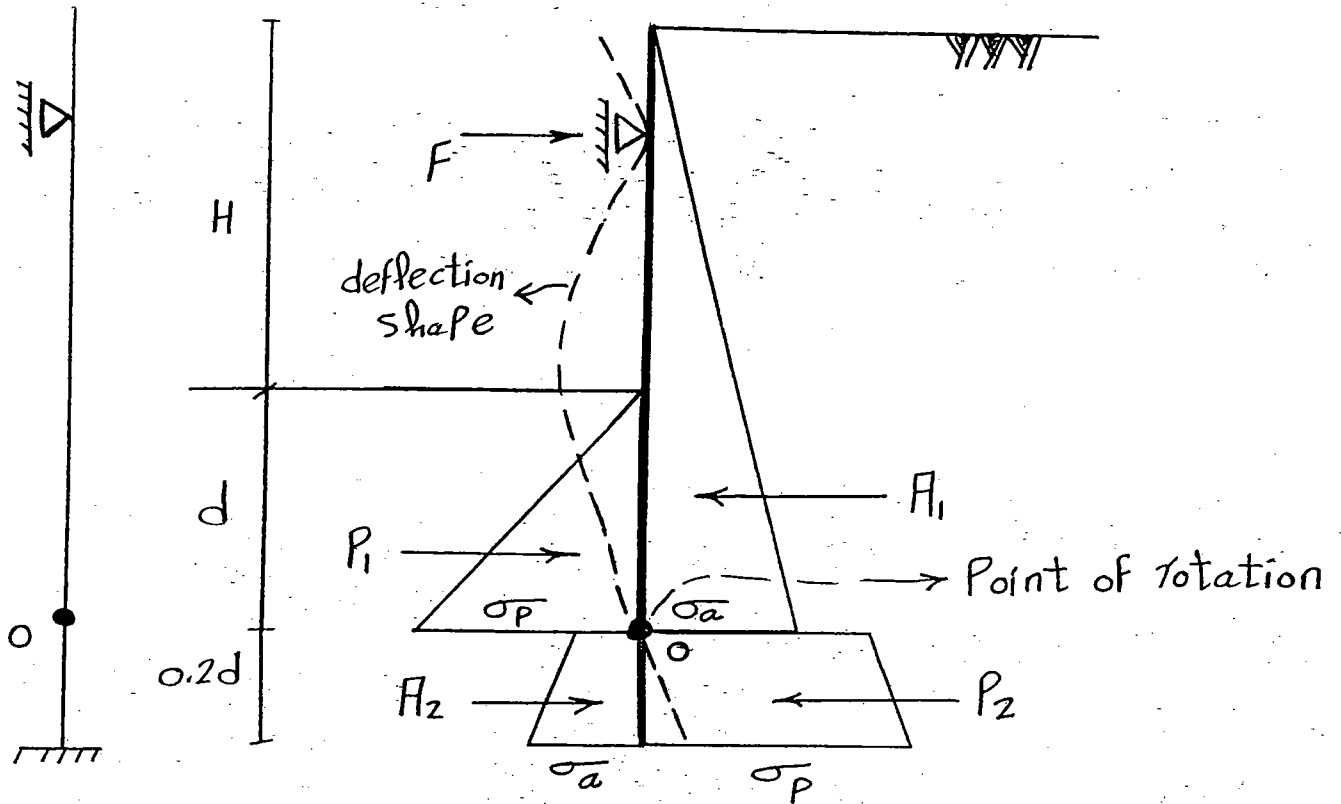
Design of Section :-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Section modulus} &= \frac{M_{max wall}}{F_{all}} \\
 &= \frac{149.75 \times 100 \times 100}{2000} \\
 &= 749 \text{ cm}^3/\text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore S = 749 \text{ cm}^3/\text{m}$$

$\therefore$  Use Larsen section LX8

## b) Anchored - Fixed walls :- "Fixed earth support"



\* في هذا النظام يكون الحائط مرسوك في نقطة في الطرف العلوي للحائط (Anchored)، ويكون الجزء السفلي من الحائط على عمق دفن كبير في الأرض (Fixation)

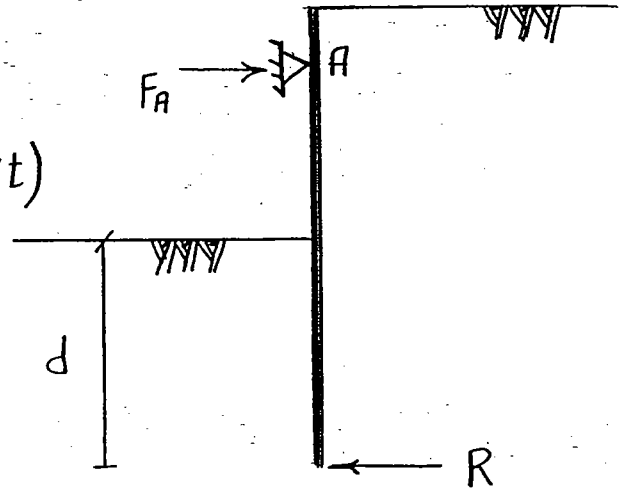
\* يتم تحقيق ال Fixation بنفس الأسلوب المطبق في ال Cantilever حيث يتم زيادة عمق إختراق الحائط بمقدار  $20\% d$ ، وبالتالي تتولد عزوم ازدواج للقوتين  $(P_1, P_2)$  تساوي عزوم الازدواج للقوتين  $(A_1, A_2)$ ، فيتحقق ال Fixation للحائط.



\* Anchored-Fixed walls are stable and once statically indetermined

We have 3 unknowns:-

- 1)  $d$  (embedded depth)
- 2)  $F_A$  (Reaction on Support)
- 3)  $R$  (Reaction of the lower part)



We have 2 eqs only:-

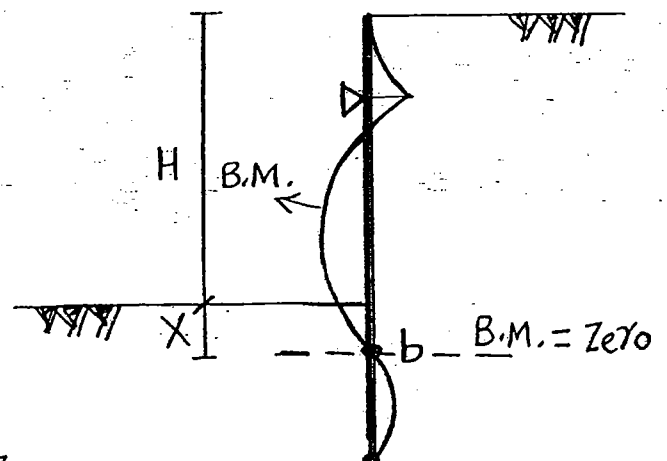
$$1) \sum F_x = 0$$

$$2) \sum M = 0$$

وبالتالي عدد المجاميل أكثر من عدد المعادلات ونحتاج إلى معادلة إضافية لحل هذا النظام من *insitu walls*.

Additional equation:-

من شكل الـ B.M. ، يتضح وجود النقطة  $b$  (والتي يكون عندها  $B.M. = 0$ ) أسفل قاع الحفر بمسافة  $X$ .



\* وبالتالي نحتاج معرفة قيمة المسافة (X) أسفل قاع الحفر ويتم معرفتها كالتالي:-

(1) أن تكون given في المسألة.

(2) الحصول على المسافة (X) من الجدول التالي (Table is given)

$\phi$	$20^\circ$	$25^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$35^\circ$	$38^\circ$
$X/H$	0.2	0.15	0.08	0.03	0

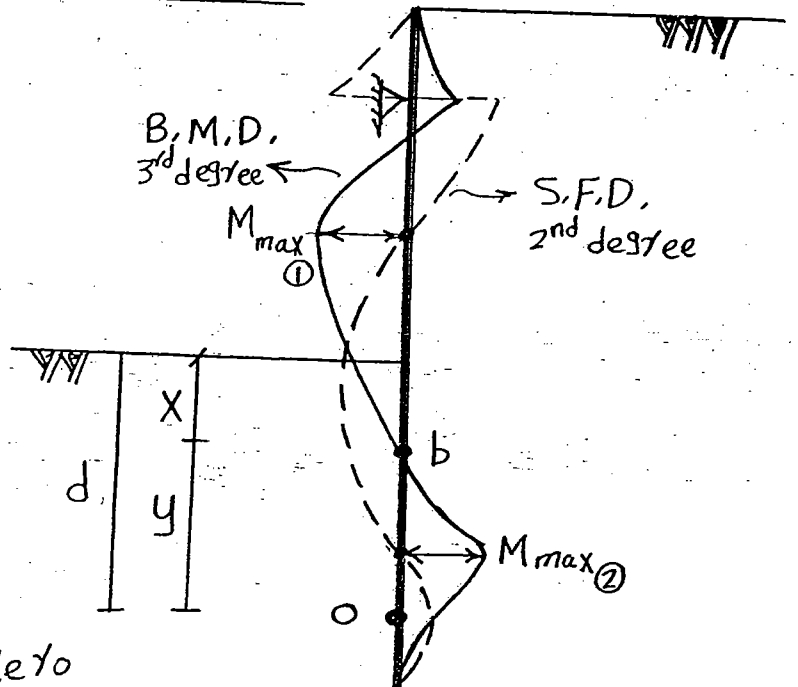
$$\phi = \checkmark \xrightarrow{\text{Table}} X/H \xrightarrow{H=\checkmark} X = \checkmark m$$

(3) إذا لم تكن قيمة (X) معطاة ، وال Table غير معطى

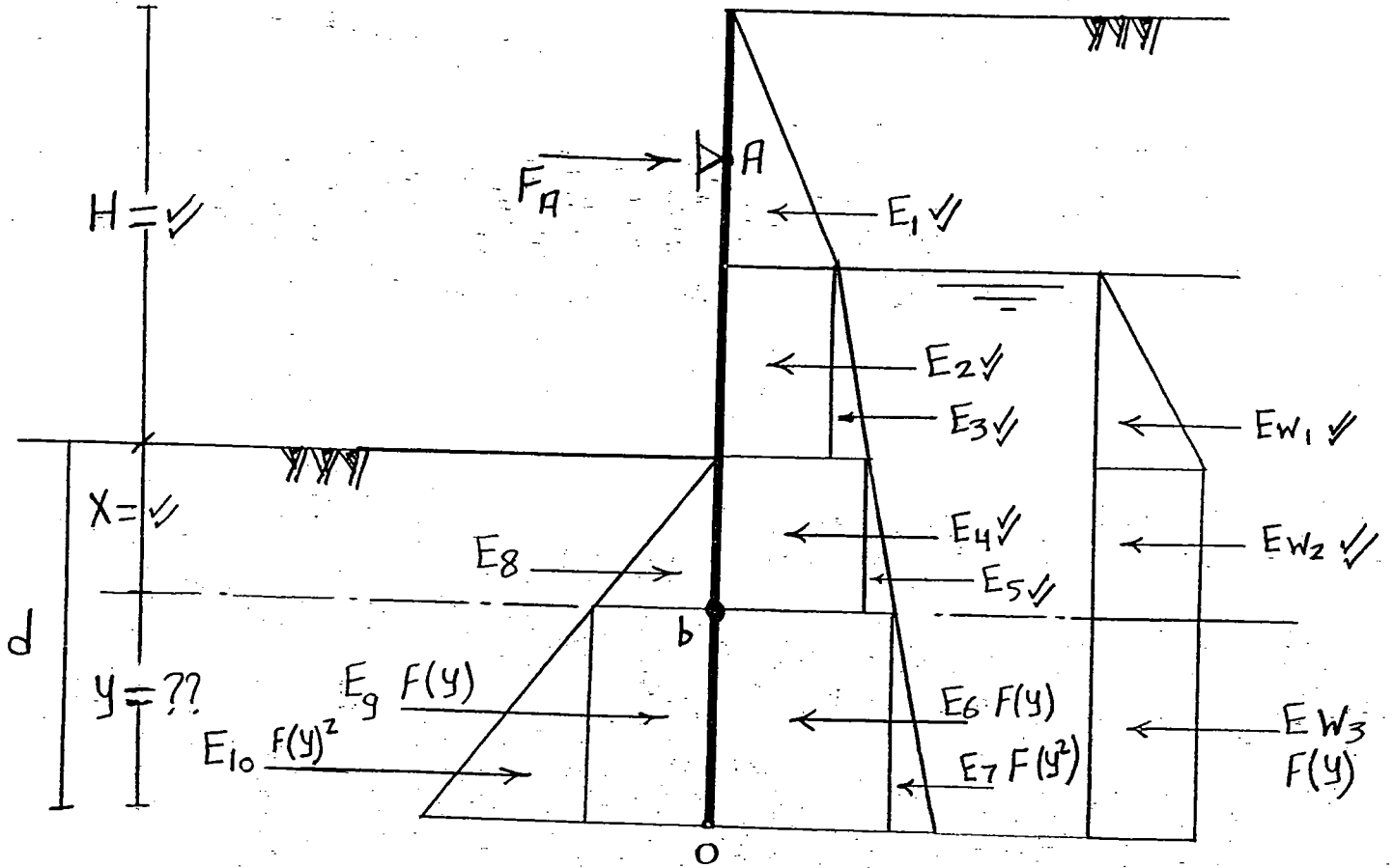
Assume  $X = 0.1 H$

### B.M.D. and S.F.D. in Anchored-Fixed walls

- 1) We have two max moments  $M_{max①}$  above dredge line and  $M_{max②}$  below dredge line.
- 2) At Point (b)  
 $M_b = \text{Zero}$  ,  $Q_b \neq \text{Zero}$
- 3) At Point (o)  
 $M_o \ll M_{max}$  ,  $Q_o \neq \text{Zero}$



## Steps of Solution :-



1) Determine the distance (X) for Point (b)  
(Given or assume  $X = 0.1 H$ )

2) Calculate  $\sigma_a$ ,  $\sigma_p$ , W.P. at the required points till the unknown depth (d)

\* لا حظ أنه يجب حساب  $\sigma_a$ ,  $\sigma_p$ , W.P. عند نقطة (b) بالإضافة إلى اللقط التي نحسب عندها دائماً.

\* لا حظ أن  $\sigma_p$  و  $\sigma_a$  قيمة معروفة حتى العمق (X) عند نقطة (b) ، وأسفل نقطة (b) يكون  $\sigma_p$  و  $\sigma_a$  بدلالة (y) .

3) calculate the active, passive, water forces

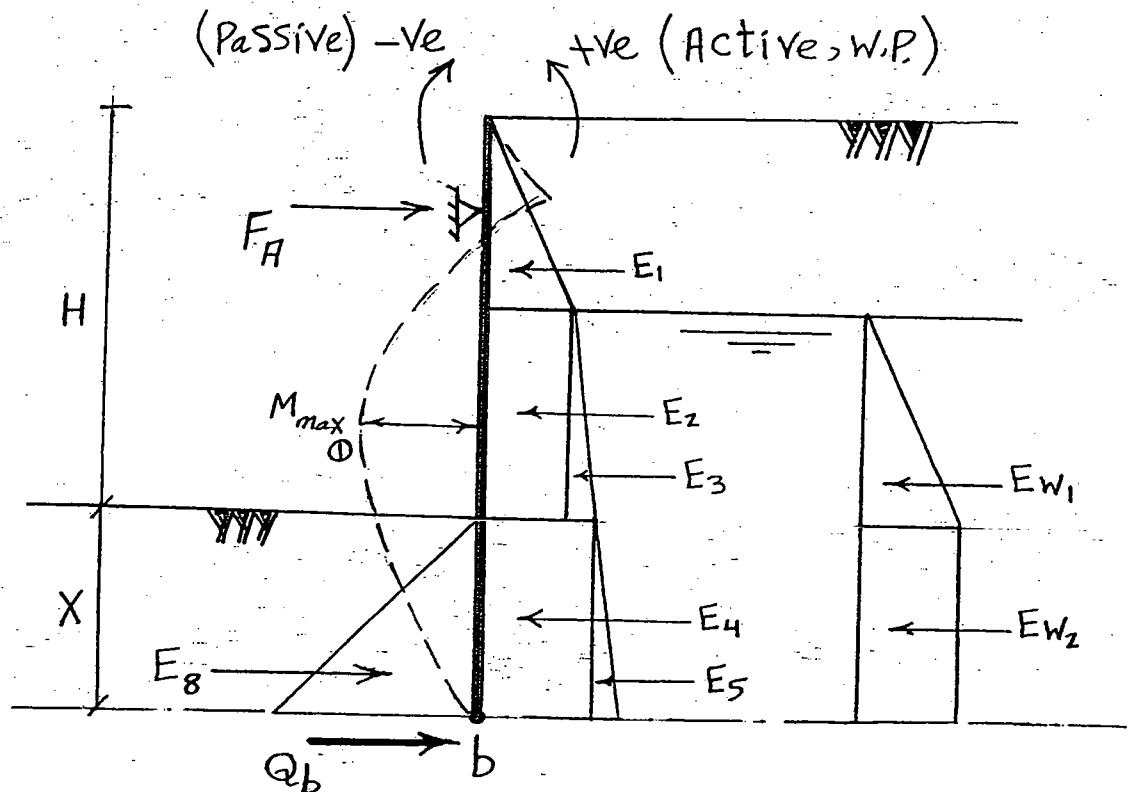
$$(E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4, E_5, E_6, E_7, E_8, E_9, E_{10}, E_{W1}, E_{W2}, E_{W3})$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$F(y) \quad F(y^2) \quad F(y) \quad F(y^2) \quad F(y)$$

\* كل ال forces فوق نقطة (b) لها قيمة معروفة ، وال forces تحت نقطة (b) بدلالة (y) ، (y^2) .

4) Analysis of the upper part [Above point b]



\* كل ال forces في هذا الجزء لها قيمة معروفة

unknowns:- 1)  $F_A$  (Reaction on support)

2)  $Q_b$  (Shear at b)

• Take  $\sum M_{@b} = 0 \rightarrow$  we get  $F_A = \sqrt{\phantom{x}} \text{ KN/m}$   
↓  
Load on warping beam

• Take  $\sum F_x = 0$  " for all forces above Point b "

~ we get  $Q_b = \sqrt{\phantom{x}} \text{ KN/m}$  (مقار، واتجاه)

Calculate  $M_{max①}$  :-

\* يتم حساب  $M_{max①}$  للجزء من الحائط فوق نقطة (b)، والتي

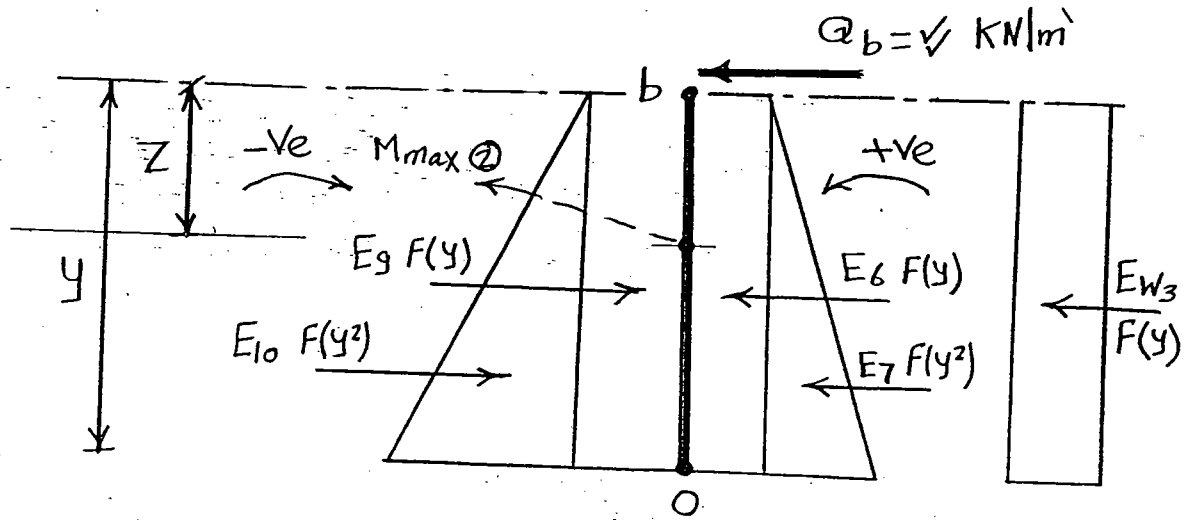
تكون عند Point of Zero Shear، والتي تكون في هذا الجزء فوق أو تحت قاع الحفر.

\* يتم تحديد  $(\text{Point of Zero Shear})①$  لل Upper Part كما

سبق في ال Anchored-free.

$$M_{max①} = M_{@ \text{Pt. of Zero Shear}①} = - \sqrt{\phantom{x}} \text{ KN.m/m}$$

## 5) Analysis of the lower Part [below point b]



\* في هذا الجزء كل ال forces تكون بدلالة  $(y)$  و  $(y^2)$  بالإضافة إلى رد فعل ال Upper Part  $Q_b$  والتي تكون قيمته معروفة ولكن نكتب اتجاهه.

- $\boxed{\sum M_{o} = \text{Zero}}$

نحصل على معادلة من الدرجة الثالثة في  $(y)$

$$-(\sqrt{y}) y^3 + (\sqrt{y}) y^2 + (\sqrt{y}) y = 0$$

by solving eq. we get  $y = \sqrt{y} m$

~  $\boxed{d = y + x}$

$$t = 1.2 * d * 1.2$$

يتم التقريب لأقرب ٥٠ بالمائة

F.O.S.  
for

Passive resistance

For  
Fixation

Calculate  $M_{max②}$ :- (مثل الـ cantilever wall)

- Assume (Point of zero Shear)<sub>2</sub> at depth (Z) below Point (b).

$$\sum F_{x@z} = \text{Zero} \longrightarrow -(\sqrt{\quad})Z^2 + (\sqrt{\quad})Z + (\quad) = 0$$

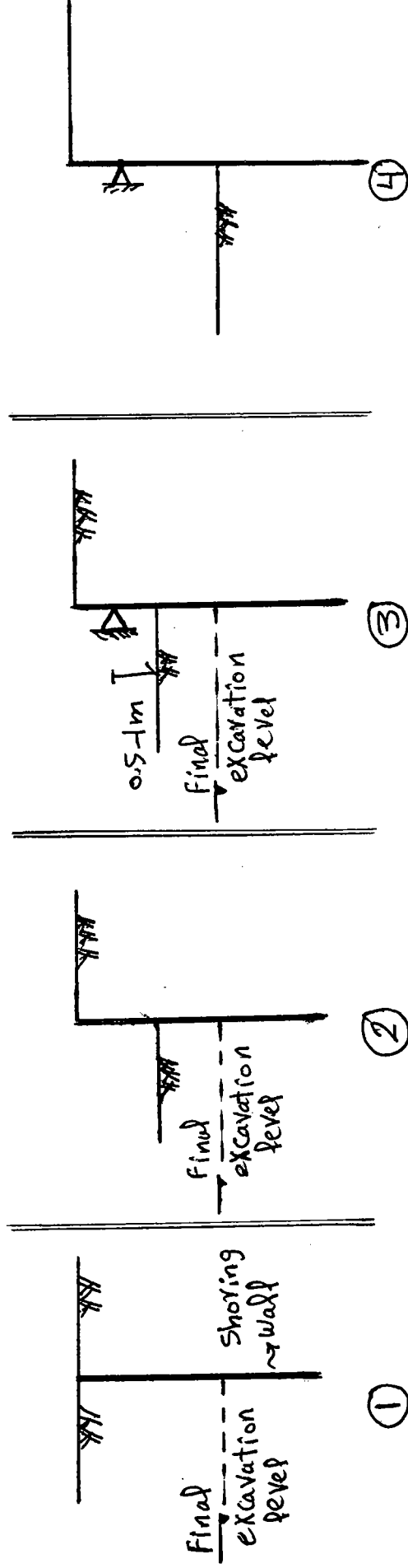
$$\sim \text{Get } Z = \sqrt{\quad}/m \quad (\text{check } Z < y)$$

$$\sim M_{max_2} = M_{@Z} = + \sqrt{\quad} \text{ kN.m/m'}$$

6) Determine  $M_{max-wall}$ :-

$$M_{max-wall} = \text{Bigger of } M_{max①}, M_{max②}$$

## • Construction steps of Anchored walls:-

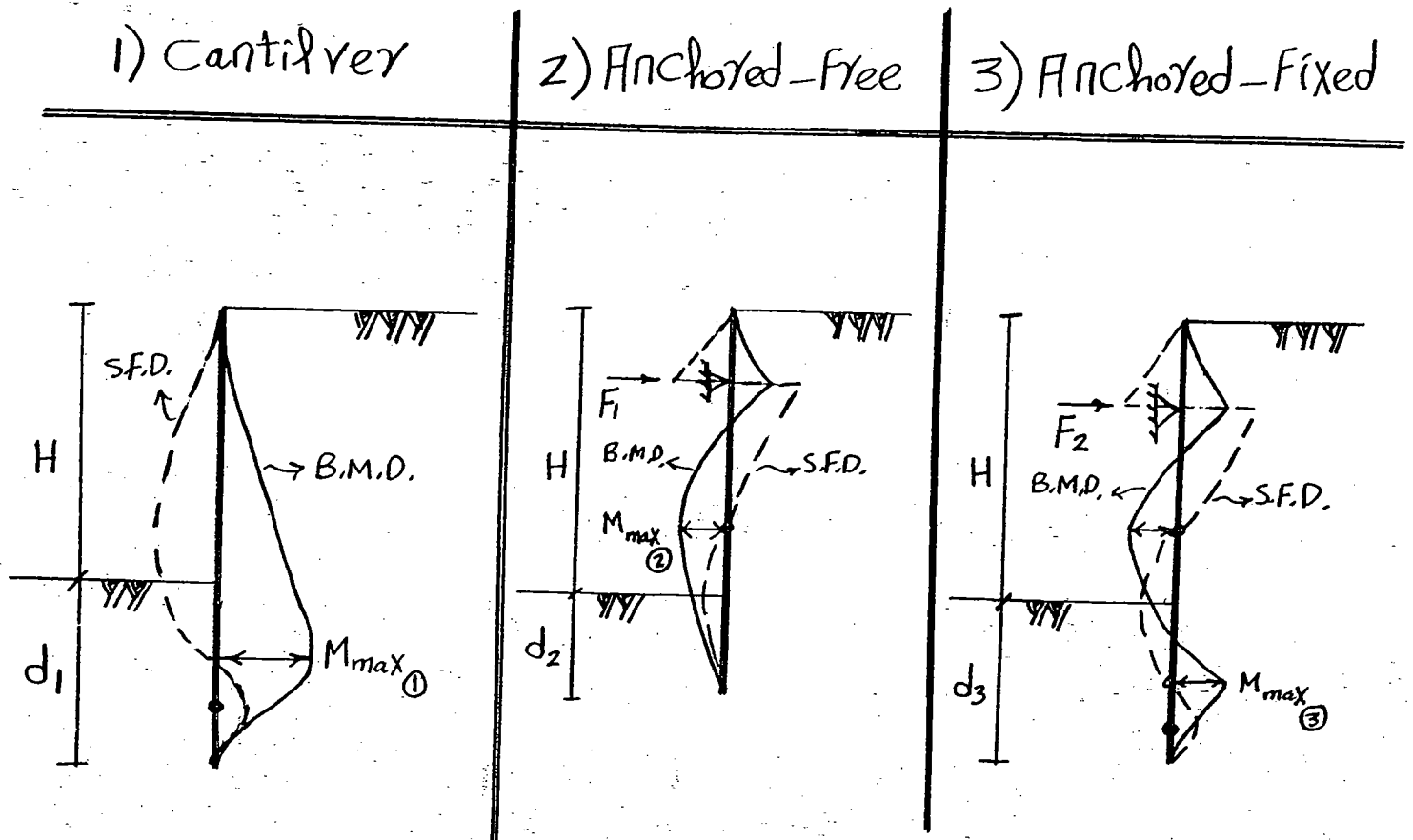


- (1) تنفيذ ال Shoring wall
- (2) حفر التربة حتى عمق يساوي  $\frac{1}{2}$  - 1م داخل مكان ال lateral support
- (3) تنفيذ ال lateral support
- (4) تنفيذ استكمال الحفر حتى ال dredge line



# Comparison between the different systems

of the in situ walls:-



1) Safe Penetration depth:-

$$d_1 > d_3 > d_2$$

$\downarrow$        $\downarrow$   
 Fixation    Fixation

2)  $M_{max}$  on wall:-

$$M_1 > M_2 > M_3$$

3) Anchor reaction:-

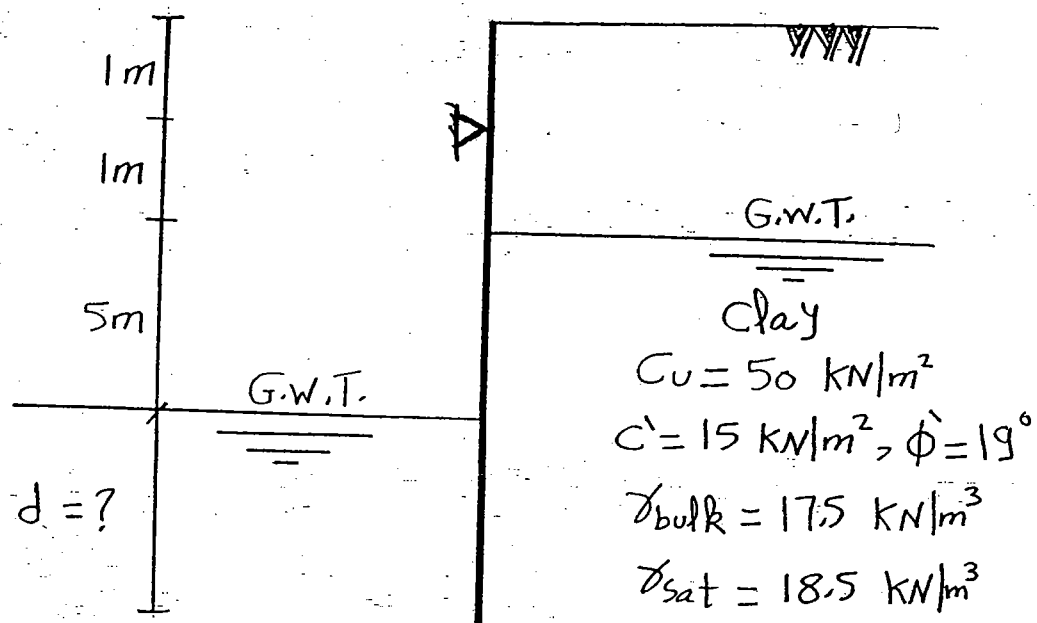
$$F_1 > F_2$$

Free      fixed

### Example:-

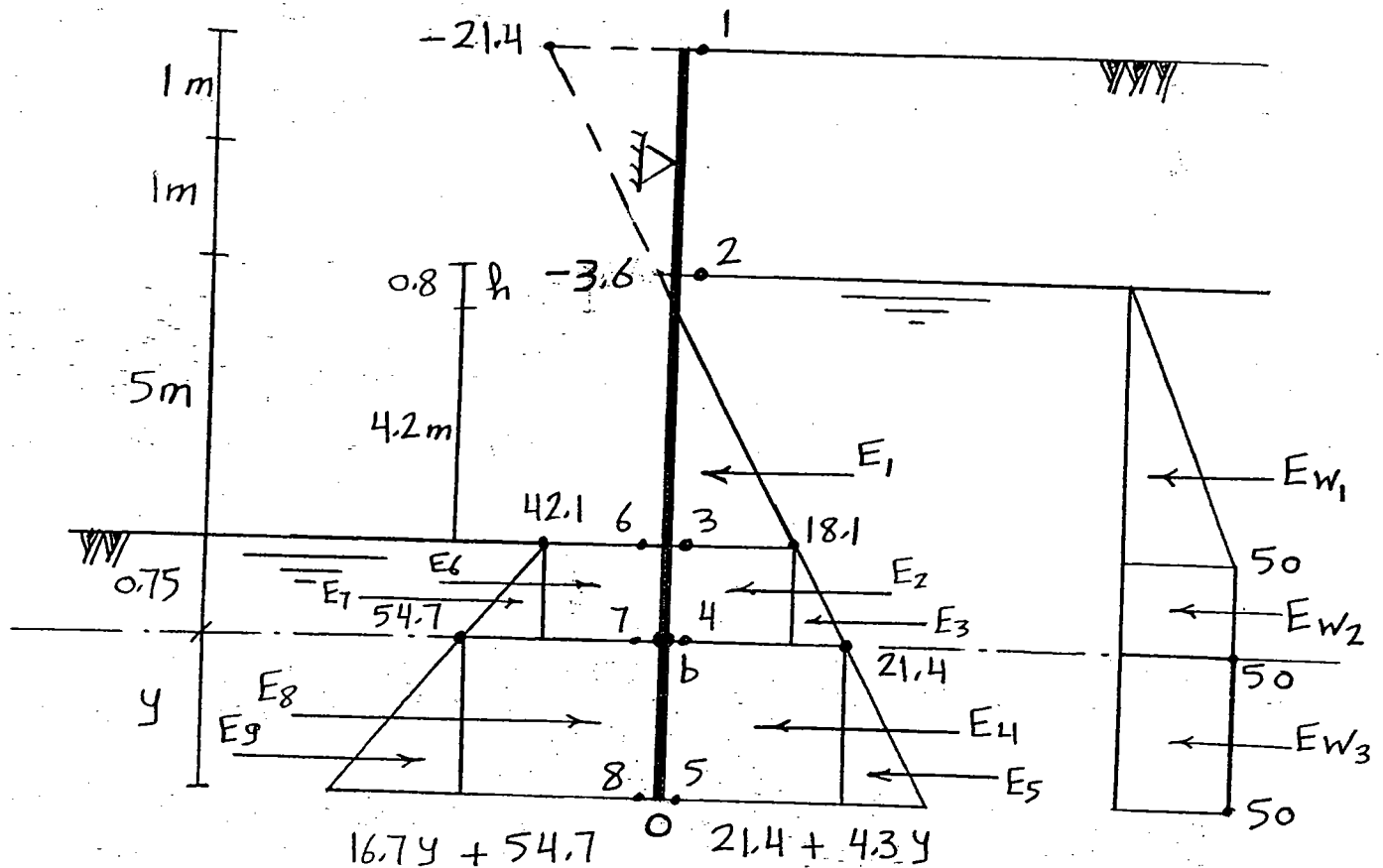
For the shown Anchored-Fixed wall:-

- 1) Calculate the Safe Penetration depth
- 2) Calculate the load on the walling beam
- 3) Calculate the maximum bending moment on the Pile if it is 60 cm diameter and Spaced 75 cm Centre to centre



Note:- Point of Zero moment is 0.75 m below excavation level.

Solution:-



Clay:-

Use the drained Properties

$$K_a = \frac{1 - \sin 19^\circ}{1 + \sin 19^\circ} = 0.51, \quad K_p = \frac{1}{K_a} = 1.96$$

Point	$\sigma_v' = \gamma_{eff} \times h$	$K_a$	$C$	$\sigma_a = K_a \sigma_v' - 2C\sqrt{K_a}$
1	0	0.51	15	-21.4
2	$17.5 \times 2 = 35$	0.51	15	-3.6
3	$35 + 8.5 \times 5 = 77.5$	0.51	15	18.1
4	$77.5 + 8.5 \times 0.75 = 83.9$	0.51	15	21.4
5	$83.9 + 8.5 y$	0.51	15	$21.4 + 4.3 y$

Point	$\sigma_v' = \gamma_{eff} * h$	$K_p$	$C$	$\sigma_p = K_p \sigma_v' + 2c\sqrt{K_p}$
6	0	1.96	15	42.1
7	$0.75 * 8.5 = 6.4$	1.96	15	54.7
8	$6.4 + 8.5 y$	1.96	15	$54.7 + 16.7 y$

Calculate  $h_{cr}$ :-

At  $h_{cr} \rightarrow \sigma_a = \text{Zero}$

$$\sim - \underset{\sigma_{a2}}{3.6} + \underset{K_a}{0.51} * \underset{\gamma_{sub}}{8.5} * h = 0$$

$$\sim h = 0.80 \text{ m} \quad (h_{cr} = 2.80 \text{ m})$$

Calculation of Forces:-

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{2} * 18.1 * 4.20 = 38.1 \text{ kN/m'}$$

$$E_2 = 18.1 * 0.75 = 13.5 \text{ kN/m'}$$

$$E_3 = \frac{1}{2} (21.4 - 18.1) * 0.75 = 1.24 \text{ kN/m'}$$

$$E_4 = 21.4 y \text{ kN/m'}$$

$$E_5 = \frac{1}{2} * 4.3 y * y = 2.15 y^2 \text{ kN/m'}$$

$$E_6 = 42.1 * 0.75 = 31.6 \text{ kN/m'}$$

$$E_7 = \frac{1}{2} (54.7 - 42.1) * 0.75 = 4.7 \text{ kN/m'}$$

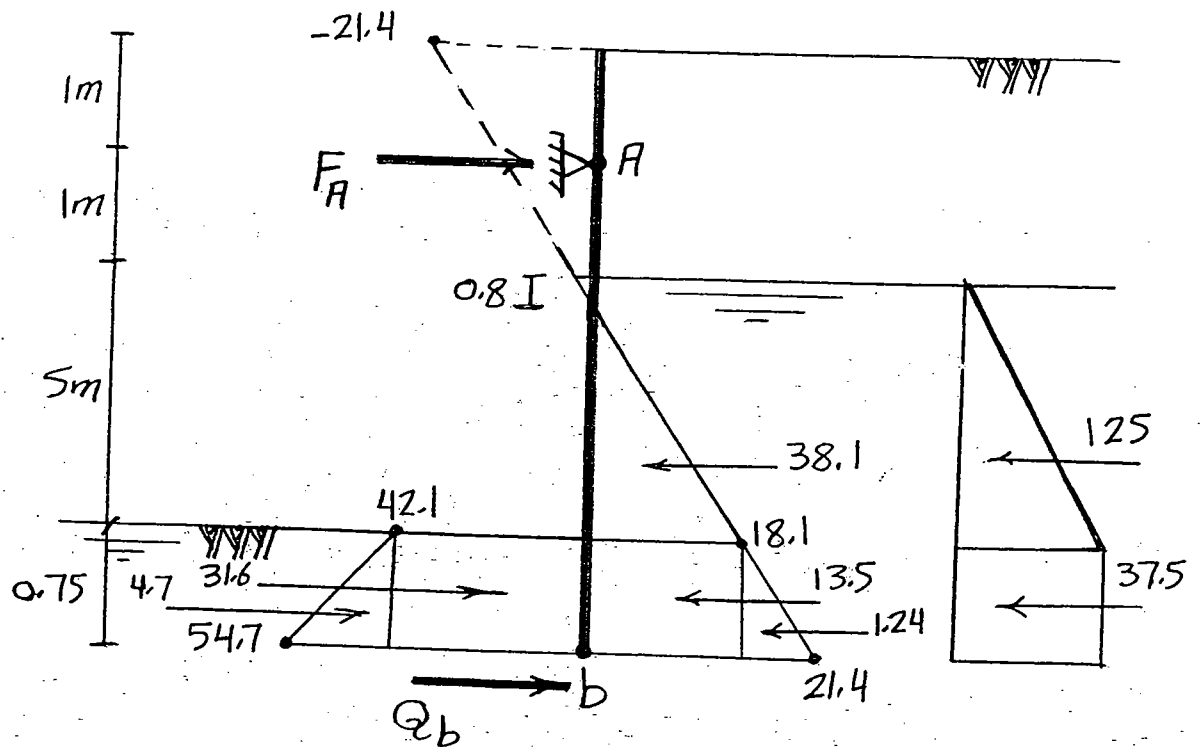
$$E_8 = 54.7 y, \quad E_9 = \frac{1}{2} * 16.7 y * y = 8.4 y^2$$

$$E_{w1} = \frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times 5 = 125 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$E_{w2} = 50 \times 0.75 = 37.5 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$E_{w3} = 50 \text{ y kN/m}$$

Analysis of upper Part (Above Point b)



$$* M_{\partial b} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sim & E_1 \cdot 38.1 \cdot (2.15) + E_2 \cdot 13.5 \cdot (0.375) + E_3 \cdot 1.24 \cdot (0.25) + E_{w1} \cdot (2.42) \\ & + E_{w2} \cdot 37.5 \cdot (0.375) - E_6 \cdot 31.6 \cdot (0.375) - E_7 \cdot 4.7 \cdot (0.25) \\ & - F_A \cdot (6.75) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sim F_A = 57.9 \text{ kN/m} \quad \text{"load on walling beam"}$$

- $\sum F_x = 0$

$$38.1 + 13.5 + 1.24 + 125 + 37.5 - 31.6 - 4.7 - 57.9 - Q_b = 0$$

$$\sim \underline{Q_b = 121.2 \text{ kN/m}}$$

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Calculate  $M_{\max}$  ①:-

- $\sum E_{\text{above dredge line}} = 38.1 + 125 = 163.1 \text{ kN/m} > F_A$

$\sim$  Point of zero shear above dredge line

- Assume Point of zero shear at depth (z) below G.W.T.

At depth (z):-

- $\sigma_{az} = (0.51 \times 8.5 \times z) - 3.6$   
 $= 4.335 z - 3.6 \text{ kPa}$

- $\mu_z = 10 z \text{ kPa}$

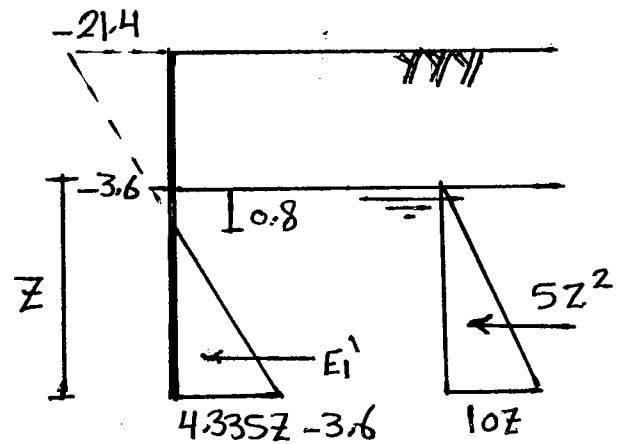
Forces:-

- \*  $E_1' = \frac{1}{2} (4.335 z - 3.6) \times (z - 0.8)$   
 $= (2.1675 z^2 - 3.534 z + 1.44) \text{ kN/m}$

- \*  $E_{w_1} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 z \times z = 5 z^2 \text{ kN/m}$

- @ depth z  $\rightarrow \sum F_x = 0$

$$\sim -57.9 + (2.1675 z^2 - 3.534 z + 1.44) + 5 z^2 = 0$$



$$\sim 7.168 z^2 - 3.534 z - 56.46 = 0$$

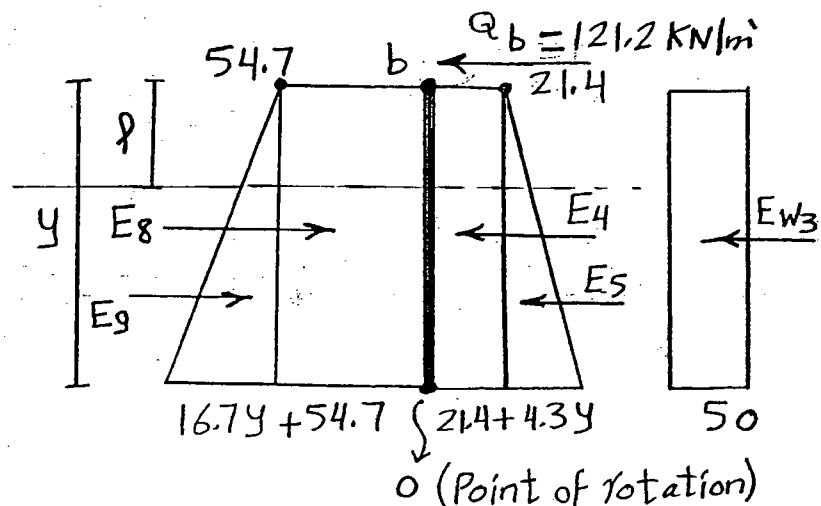
$$\sim \underline{\underline{z = 3.06 \text{ m} < 5 \text{ m}}}$$

$$\sim E_1 = 10.92 \text{ kN/m} \quad , \quad E_{w1} = 46.818 \text{ m}$$

$$\sim M_{\max} \textcircled{1} = -57.9 * (1 + 3.06) + 10.92 \frac{(3.06 - 0.8)}{3} + 46.818 * \frac{3.06}{3}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-179.1 \text{ kN.m/m}}}$$

Analysis of the lower Part:- (below point b)



$$\sum M_{O} = 0$$

$$\sim \overset{E_4}{21.4} y \left( \frac{y}{2} \right) + \overset{E_5}{2.15} y^2 \left( \frac{y}{3} \right) + \overset{Q_b}{121.2} (y)$$

$$+ \underset{E_{w3}}{50} y \left( \frac{y}{2} \right) - \underset{E_8}{54.7} y \left( \frac{y}{2} \right) - \underset{E_9}{8.4} y^2 \left( \frac{y}{3} \right) = \text{Zero}$$

$$\sim -2.083 y^3 + 8.35 y^2 + 121.2 y = 0$$

$$\sim y = 9.90 \text{ m}$$

$$\sim d = x + y = 0.75 + 9.90 = 10.65 \text{ m}$$

$$\sim t = 1.2 \times d \times 1.2 = 1.2 \times 10.65 \times 1.2 = 15.34 \text{ m}$$

$$\sim \text{Take } \underline{t = 15.50 \text{ m}} \quad (\text{Safe Penetration depth})$$

Calculate  $M_{max2}$ :-

- Assume Point of zero shear at depth ( $l$ ) below Point (b).

$$* E_4' = 21.4 l \text{ KN/m'}$$

$$* E_5' = 2.15 l^2 \text{ KN/m'}$$

$$* E_{w3}' = 50 l \text{ KN/m'}$$

$$* E_8' = 54.7 l \text{ KN/m'}$$

$$* E_9' = 8.4 l^2 \text{ KN/m'}$$

$$\sum F_{x2l} = \text{zero}$$

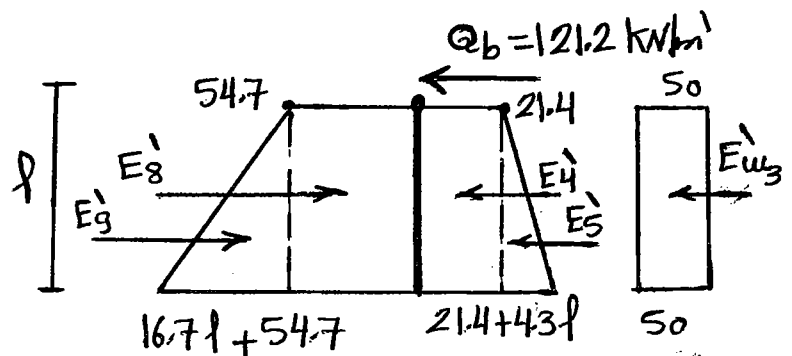
$$\sim Q_b + E_4' + E_5' + E_{w3}' - E_8' - E_9' = 0$$

$$\sim 121.2 + 21.4 l + 2.15 l^2 + 50 l - 54.7 l - 8.4 l^2 = 0$$

$$\sim \underline{-6.25 l^2 + 16.7 l + 121.2 = 0}$$

- Solving equation, we get

$$l = 5.94 \text{ m} \quad (\text{check } l < y = 9.9 \text{ m})$$





$$\sim E_4' = 21.4 l = 21.4 \times 5.94 = 127.116 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$E_5' = 2.15 l^2 = 2.15 \times (5.94)^2 = 75.86 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$E_{w3}' = 50 l = 50 \times (5.94) = 297 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$E_8' = 54.7 l = 54.7 (5.94) = 324.918 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$E_9' = 8.4 l^2 = 8.4 (5.94)^2 = 296.38 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\bullet M_{\max 2} = M_{\text{all}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= + Q_b \times l + E_{w3}' \times \frac{l}{2} + E_4' \times \frac{l}{2} + E_5' \times \frac{l}{3} - E_8' \times \frac{l}{2} - E_9' \times \frac{l}{3} \\ &= (121.2 \times 5.94) + (297 \times \frac{5.94}{2}) + (127.116 \times \frac{5.94}{2}) \\ &\quad + (75.86 \times \frac{5.94}{3}) - 324.918 (\frac{5.94}{2}) - 296.38 (\frac{5.94}{3}) \\ &= + 578 \text{ kN.m/m} \end{aligned}$$

$M_{\max\text{-wall}}$  :-

$$M_{\max 1} = -179.1 \text{ kN.m/m} \quad , \quad M_{\max 2} = 578 \text{ kN.m/m}$$

$$\sim M_{\max\text{-wall}} = M_{\text{bigger}} = 578 \text{ kN.m/m}$$

Max. moment on Pile :-

$M_{\max \text{ Pile}} = M_{\max \text{ wall}} \times \text{Pile Spacing Center to center}$
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$$\sim M_{\max \text{ Pile}} = 578 \times 0.75 = 433.5 \text{ kNm}$$

