

Project				Job Ref.	
Section				Sheet no./rev. 1	
Calc. by RSF	Date 9/21/2012	Chk'd by	Date	App'd by	Date

SOLDIER PILE DESIGN – CANTILEVER WITH UNIFORM SURCHARGE:

Design Parameters;

Spacing of Piles; S=8ft;
Width of Piles; b=14in;
Soil weight; $\gamma=120\text{pcf}$
Frictional angle; $\phi=28\text{deg}$;
Live Load; $q_{LL}=30\text{psf}$

Soil Properties:

Active Pressure Coefficient; $K_a=0.35$
Passive Pressure Coefficient; $K'_p=2.77$
Factor of Safety on passive pressure; $K_pFS=1.0$; $K_p=K'_p/K_pFS$; $K_p=2.770$
At-Rest Pressure Coefficient; $K_o=0.531$

Cantilever Design;

Height of Excavation; $H=8\text{ft}$
Embedment below bottom grade; $D=13.8\text{ft}$;
"Increase 20-40 percent or use $FOS=1.5 / 1.75$ "; $D_{use}=1.30*D$; $D_{use}=17.940\text{ft}$
Arching Adjustment Factor; $f_{arch}=\min(3, .08*\phi)$; $f_{arch}=2.240$
Soldier Pile Spacing Factor; $f=\min(1, f_{arch} *b/S)$; $f=0.327$;
Active soil pressure on lagging; $P_{a1}=\gamma*H*K_a$; $P_{a1}=336.000\text{psf}$;
Active soil pressure on pile at bottom grade; $P_{a'1}=f*\gamma*H*K_a$; $P_{a'1}=109.760\text{psf}$;
Active soil pressure on pile at bottom of pile; $P_{a2}= f*\gamma*D*K_a+ P_{a'1}$; $P_{a2}=299.096\text{psf}$
Net Soil pressure at bottom of pile due to passive pressure below bottom grade; $P_e= f*\gamma*D*(K_p-K_a)- P_{a'1}$; $P_e=1199.363\text{ psf}$;
Net Soil pressure at bottom of pile due to passive pressure below top grade; $P_j= f*\gamma*D*(K_p-K_a)+ f*\gamma*H*K_p$; $P_j=2177.795\text{ psf}$;
Active surcharge pressure; $P_q=K_a*q_{LL}$; $P_q=10.500\text{psf}$;
Distance from bottom of pile to point where passive pressure below bottom grade turns to active pressure (inflection point in soil pressure diagram); $Z=((P_e-P_{a'1})*D-H*P_{a1}-H*P_q)/(P_e+P_j)$; $Z=3.632\text{ft}$;

Sum of Horizontal Forces;

$$F_H=H*P_{a1}/2+P_q *H+(P_{a'1}+P_{a2})*D/2+(P_e+P_j)*Z/2-(P_e+P_{a2})*(D)/2;$$

$F_H=42.000\text{plf}$;

Sum of Moments about bottom of pile should be equal to Zero. "Increase embedment, D, by 20-40 percent unless a FS=1.5 or 1.75 has been used on passive pressure";

$$R= (H*P_{a1}/2)*(H/3+D)+P_q *H*(H/2+D)+ P_{a'1} *D*D/2+(P_{a2}-P_{a'1})*(D/2)*(D/3)+(((P_e+P_j)*Z)/2)*(Z/3)-((P_e+P_{a2})*D)/2*(D/3);$$

$R=-50.494\text{lbs}$

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Moment;

Locate Plane of zero shear;

Distance from bottom grade to point where net pressure turns from active to passive pressure (inflection point A in pressure diagram);

$$Y = P_{a1} / (f \cdot \gamma \cdot (Kp - Ka));$$

$$Y = 1.157 \text{ft}$$

Surcharge pressure at A;

$$P_q = f \cdot P_q;$$

$$P_q = 3.430 \text{psf}$$

Shear due to surcharge at A due to surcharge pressure above point A;

$$F_{qa} = H \cdot P_q + Y \cdot P_q;$$

$$F_{qa} = 87.969 \text{plf}$$

Total Shear at A;

$$V_{\text{tota}} = H \cdot P_{a1} / 2 + P_{a1} \cdot Y / 2 + F_{qa};$$

$$V_{\text{tota}} = 1495.466 \text{plf}$$

Point of zero shear (point B) will be located a proportional distance with the same amount of shear from point A;

Soil pressure on pile;

$$a1 = f \cdot \gamma \cdot (Kp - Ka) / 2;$$

Surcharge pressure on pile;

$$b1 = -1 \cdot P_q;$$

Total shear must equal c1;

$$c1 = -1 \cdot V_{\text{tota}};$$

$$a1 = 47.432 \text{pcf};$$

$$b1 = -3.430; \quad c1 = -1495.466;$$

Determinate;

$$dt = b1^2 - 4 \cdot a1 \cdot c1;$$

$$dt = 283743.560$$

Add determinate;

$$xp = (-1 \cdot b1 + dt^{0.5}) / (2 \cdot a1);$$

$$xp = 5.651$$

Subtract determinate;

$$xn = (-1 \cdot b1 - dt^{(1/2)}) / (2 \cdot a1);$$

$$xn = -5.579$$

Distance to equivalent amount of shear;

$$X = \max(xp, xn);$$

$$X = 5.651$$

Check;

$$V_{\text{check}} = a1 \cdot X^2 - b1 \cdot X;$$

$$V_{\text{check}} = 1534.234$$

This should equal Vtota(+);

$$V_{\text{tota}} = 1495.466$$

Moment at B

Moment due to soil pressure above A;

$$M_{\text{soila}} = (H \cdot P_{a1} / 2 \cdot (H/3 + X + Y) + P_{a1} \cdot Y / 2 \cdot (2/3 \cdot Y + X)) \cdot 1 \text{ft}; \quad M_{\text{soila}} = 13142.225 \text{lb_ft}$$

Moment due to soil pressure between A and B;

$$M_{\text{soilab}} = (f \cdot \gamma \cdot (Kp - Ka) \cdot X \cdot (X/2) \cdot (X/3)) \cdot 1 \text{ft}; \quad M_{\text{soilab}} = 2853.629 \text{lb_ft}$$

Moment due to surcharge above excavation;

$$M_{\text{qh}} = (P_q \cdot H \cdot (H/2 + Y + X)) \cdot 1 \text{ft}; \quad M_{\text{qh}} = 907.900 \text{lb_ft}$$

Moment due to surcharge below excavation;

$$M_{\text{qd}} = (P_q \cdot (X + Y) \cdot (X + Y) / 2) \cdot 1 \text{ft}; \quad M_{\text{qd}} = 243.355 \text{lb_ft}$$

$$M_{\text{totb}} = S \cdot (M_{\text{soila}} - M_{\text{soilab}} + M_{\text{qh}} + M_{\text{qd}}) / 1 \text{ft}; \quad M_{\text{totb}} = 91518.809 \text{lb_ft}$$

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$$S_{x'r'd} = M_{\text{totb}} / (22 \cdot 1 \text{ksi}); \quad S_{x'r'd} = 49.919 \text{in}^3$$

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Lagging (multiply height of lagging by load);

Load per foot of height;

$$W_{\text{lag}} = (P_q + P_{a1});$$

$$W_{\text{lag}} = 346.500 \text{psf}$$

Moment per foot of height;

$$M_{\text{lag}} = W_{\text{lag}} \cdot S^2 / 8;$$

$$M_{\text{lag}} = 2772.000 \text{lb}$$