

Role of Research Infrastructures in Seismic Rehabilitation

STABILITY CONTROL OF RAFTED PILE FOUNDATION AGAINST SOIL LIQUEFACTION



THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

Dr. Eng. **Mohammed**, **Ahmed M YOUSSEF**
Prof **Maekawa**, **Koichi**

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OUTLINE

- RC & SOIL Models and Verifications
- Effect of using Steel Sheet Pile Wall
- Conclusions

Past EQs soil liquefaction

A photograph showing a large bridge structure that has collapsed and is tilted at a steep angle, illustrating the damage caused by soil liquefaction during the Kobe earthquake.

Kobe EQ

Place: Kobe , Japan
Date: January 17, 1995
Magnitude : 7.2
Casualties: 5500
Ref: (Disaster Mitigation Engineering- The Kobe Earthquake Disaster - SHUNSUKE OTANI)

An aerial photograph of a city area showing significant damage to buildings and infrastructure, with some buildings appearing tilted or collapsed, illustrating the effects of soil liquefaction during the Niigata earthquake.

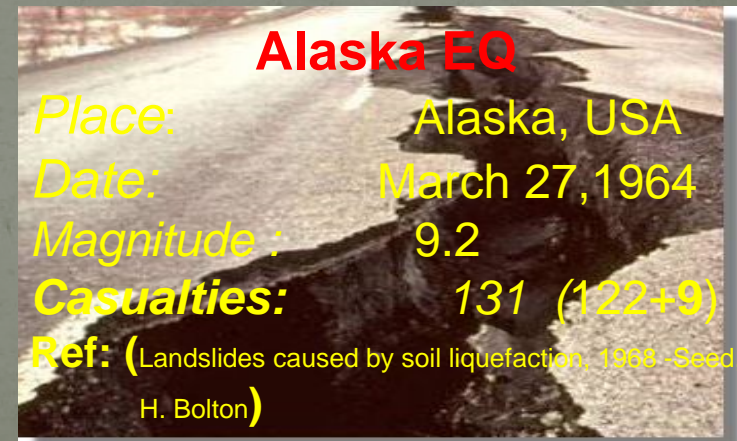
Niigata EQ

Place: Niigata, Japan
Date: June 16, 1964
Magnitude : 7.5
Casualties: 28
Ref: (General report on the Niigata earthquake of 1964, 1968 - Kawasumi-Hiroshi)

A photograph of a sandy landscape with a large, smooth, circular sandcastle-like structure in the foreground, illustrating the effects of soil liquefaction during the Loma Prieta earthquake.

Loma Prieta EQ

Place: Loma Prieta, USA
Date: October 17 1989
Magnitude : 6.9
Casualties: 63
Ref: (October 17, 1989, M7.1 Loma Prieta earthquake – Richard Allen)

A photograph showing a large, dark, irregularly shaped area of land that has been submerged or eroded, illustrating the effects of soil liquefaction during the Alaska earthquake.

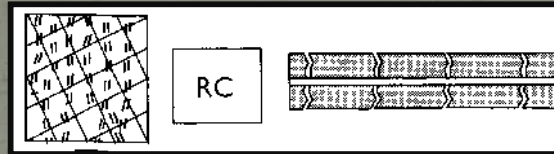
Alaska EQ

Place: Alaska, USA
Date: March 27, 1964
Magnitude : 9.2
Casualties: 131 (122+9)
Ref: (Landslides caused by soil liquefaction, 1964 -Seed H. Bolton)

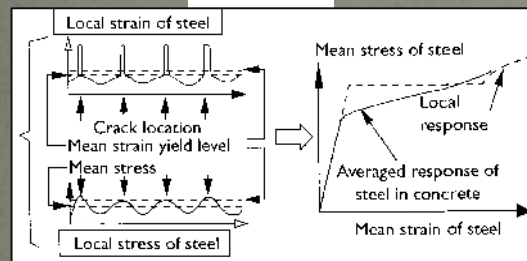
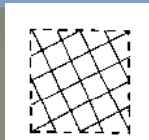
RC & Soil Models and verifications

RC & Soil Models and verification

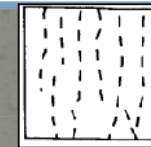
RC MODEL



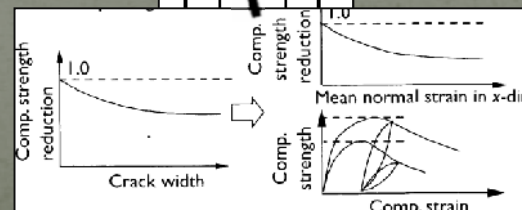
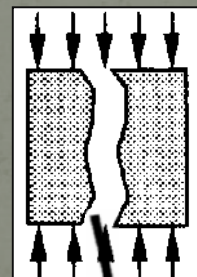
Reinforcement



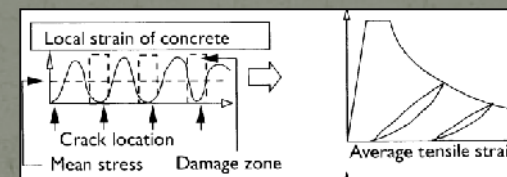
Cracked concrete



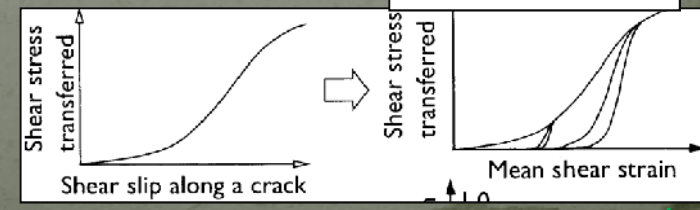
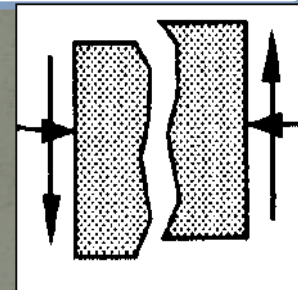
Compression model



Tension model



Shear model

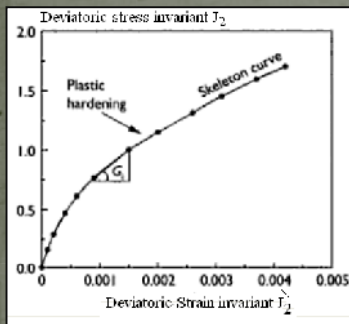


(Maekawa, 2003)

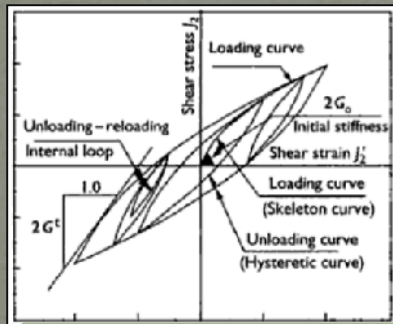
RC & Soil Models and verification

SOIL MODEL

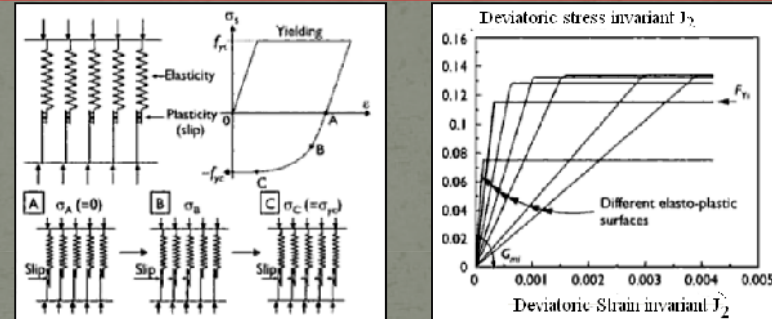
Multi-surface plasticity model



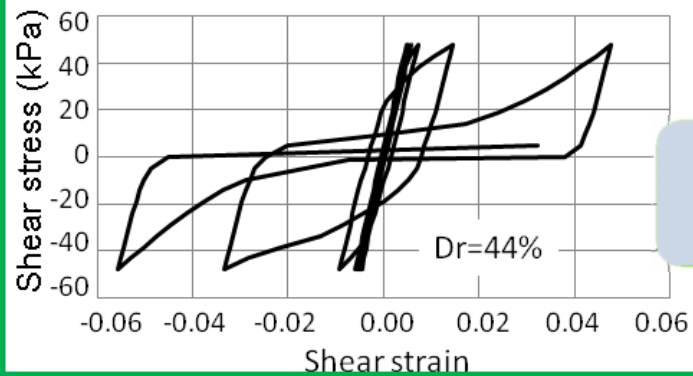
(Maekawa, 2003)



Masing's rule For The hysteresis curves

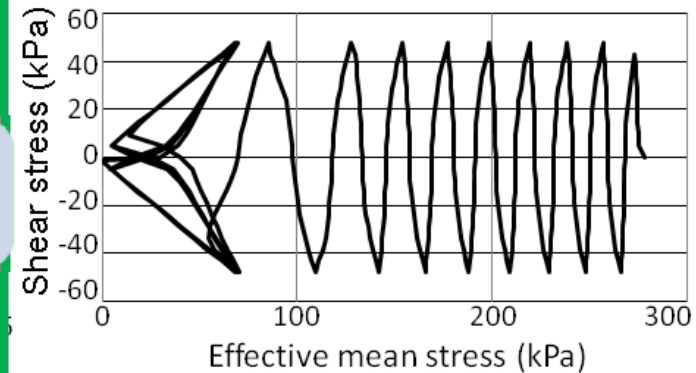


Soils is idealized as an assembly of finite number of elasto-perfectly plastic elements connected in a parallel pattern



Undrained stress-strain behaviour of loose sand

Soil simulation Okhovat (2010)



(Towhata, 2008)

Stress path of loose soil

RC & Soil Models and verification

EXP VERIFICATION

Large scale experiment was conducted by *Ramin Motamad & Towhata* (March 2006 at NIED).

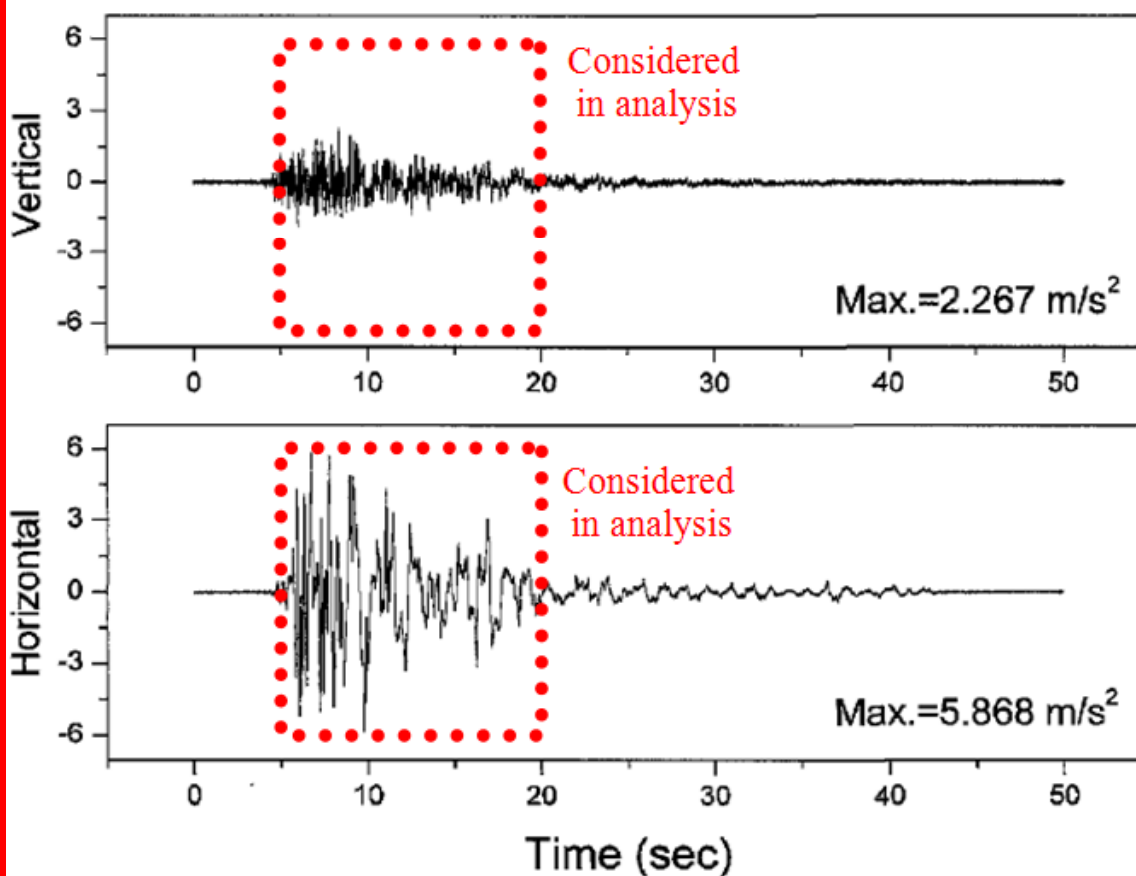
Behaviour of pile group + quay wall + liquefaction

Soil Properties

- Albany silica sand
- Specific gravity = 2.65
- Relative Density = 70%
- Friction angle = 30°
- Initial shear stress = 10 kN/m²

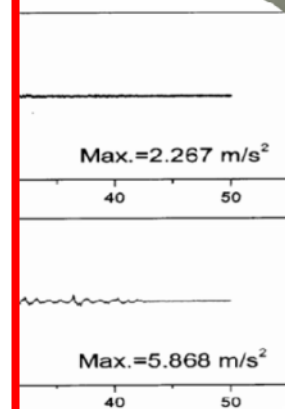
Pile Properties

- Hollow cylinder
- Outer diameter = 100 mm
- Thickness = 5 mm
- Modulus of elasticity = 200 GPa
- Poisson's ratio = 0.3



Properties

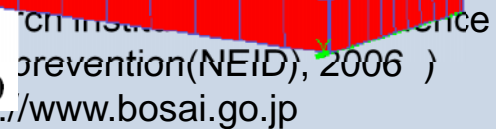
m²
m⁴
10¹¹ N/m²



(Motamad & Towhata, 2006)

VERIFICATION

(time of peak growth acceleration)



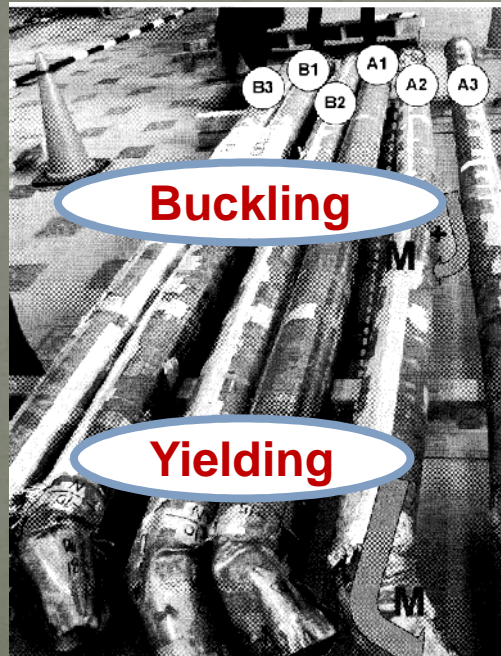
RC & Soil Models and verification

VERIFICATION

*Flexure failure at the piles heads and buckling at middle of piles were occurred and caused **tilting of footing** toward the quay wall at **the time of 10.2 sec***

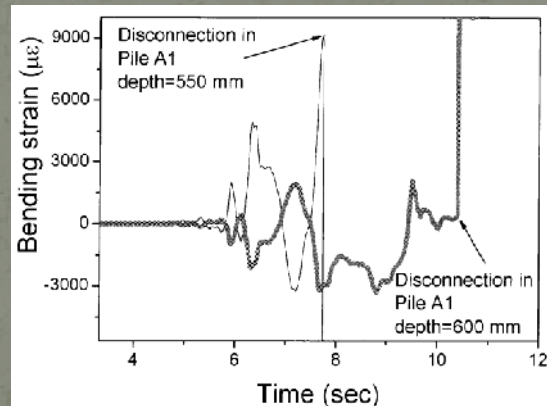
(time of peak ground acceleration)

Piles failure mode : Yielding at heads + Buckling at middle

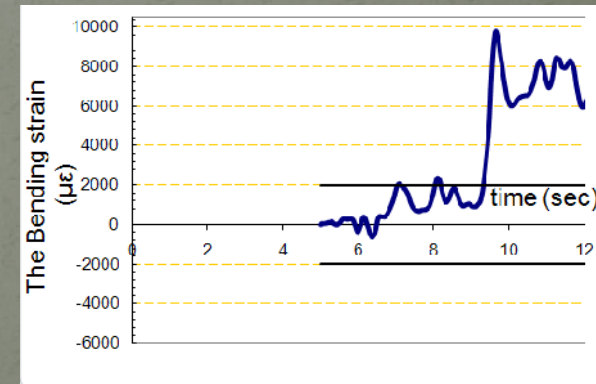


Bending strain profile

Experiment



Analysis

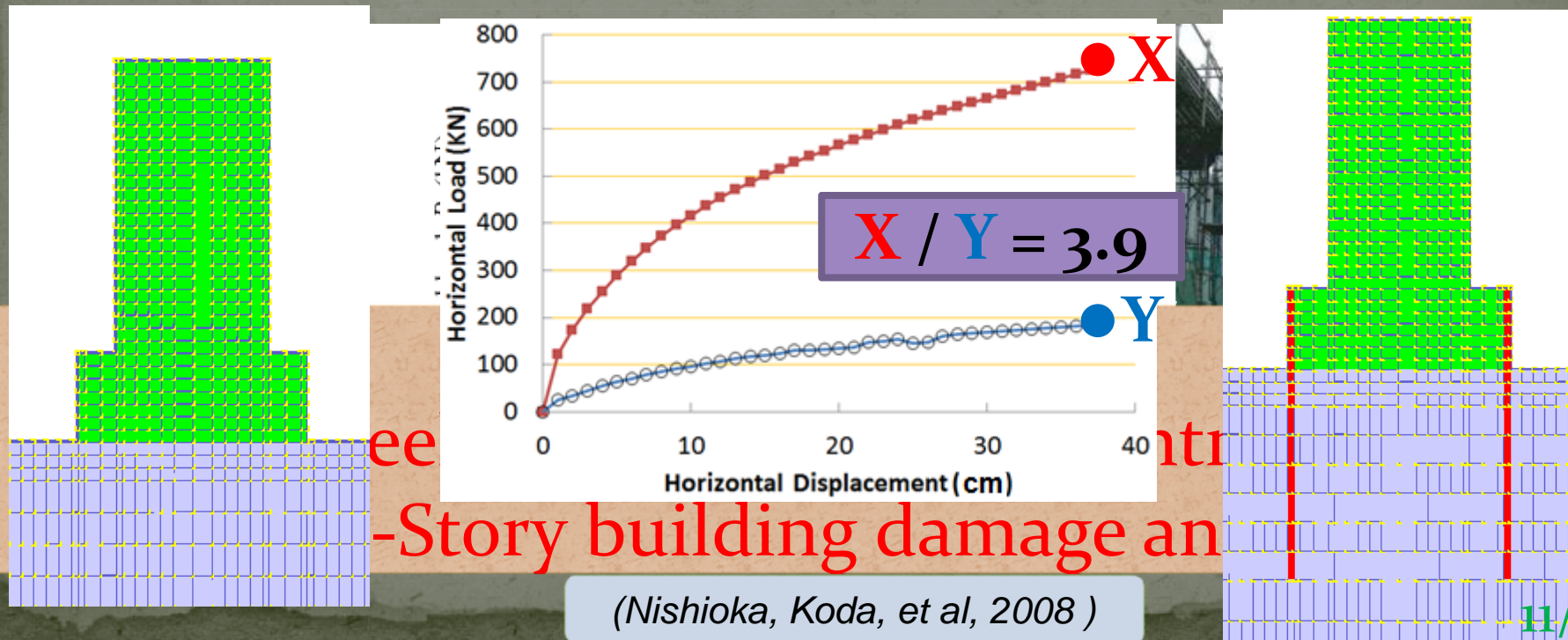


Stability Control using Steel Sheet Pile Wall

Steel sheet pile wall

How is the effect of **using sheet pile (SPW)** wall to protect multi-story buildings against earthquakes **with and without pile foundation**.

Nishioka, Koda, et al made a **static loading experiments** to show how good the permanent use SPW is with soft soil foundation. But , the application was for a single column foundation . So the effect on a full scale building is investigated under earthquake motion(PGA =0.5g , same soft liquefied soil properties mentioned before).



Steel sheet pile wall

How is the effect of **SPW** to protect multi-story buildings against earthquakes **with and without pile foundation**.

No pile + No wall



pile + No wall

Sheet pile wall: **JFESP-4**

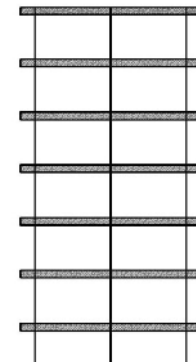
Piles : 0.5 % Rft (70cm*70 cm)

Soil properties: soft saturated sand

Earthquake : as shown before
(PGA =0.5 g)

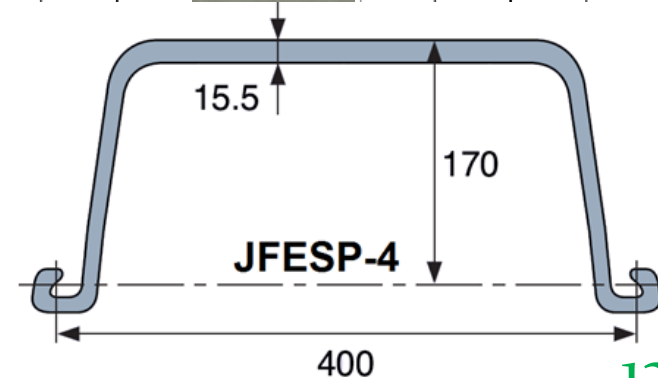
No pile + wall

pile + wall

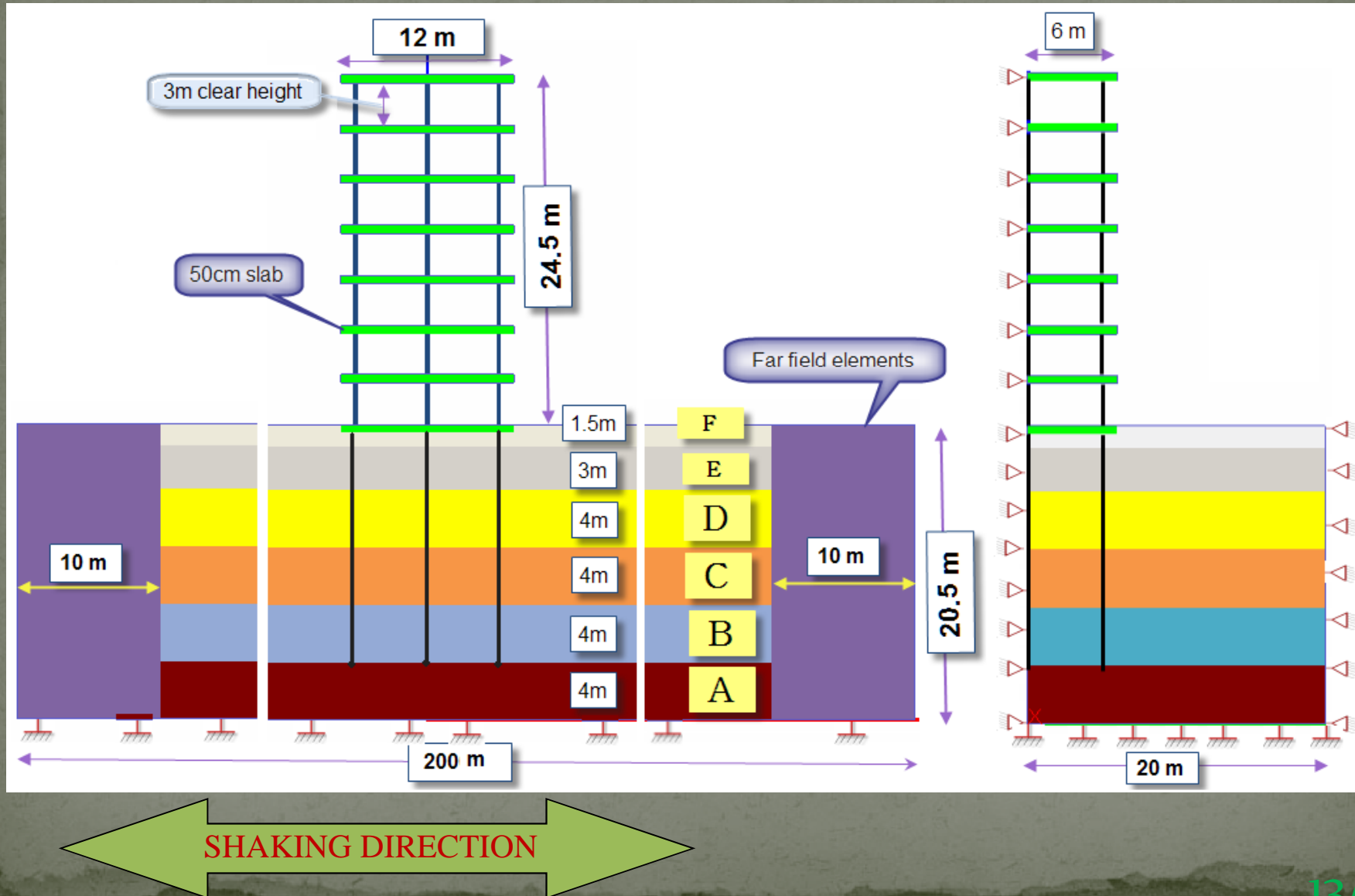


Properties per 1 m of Wall

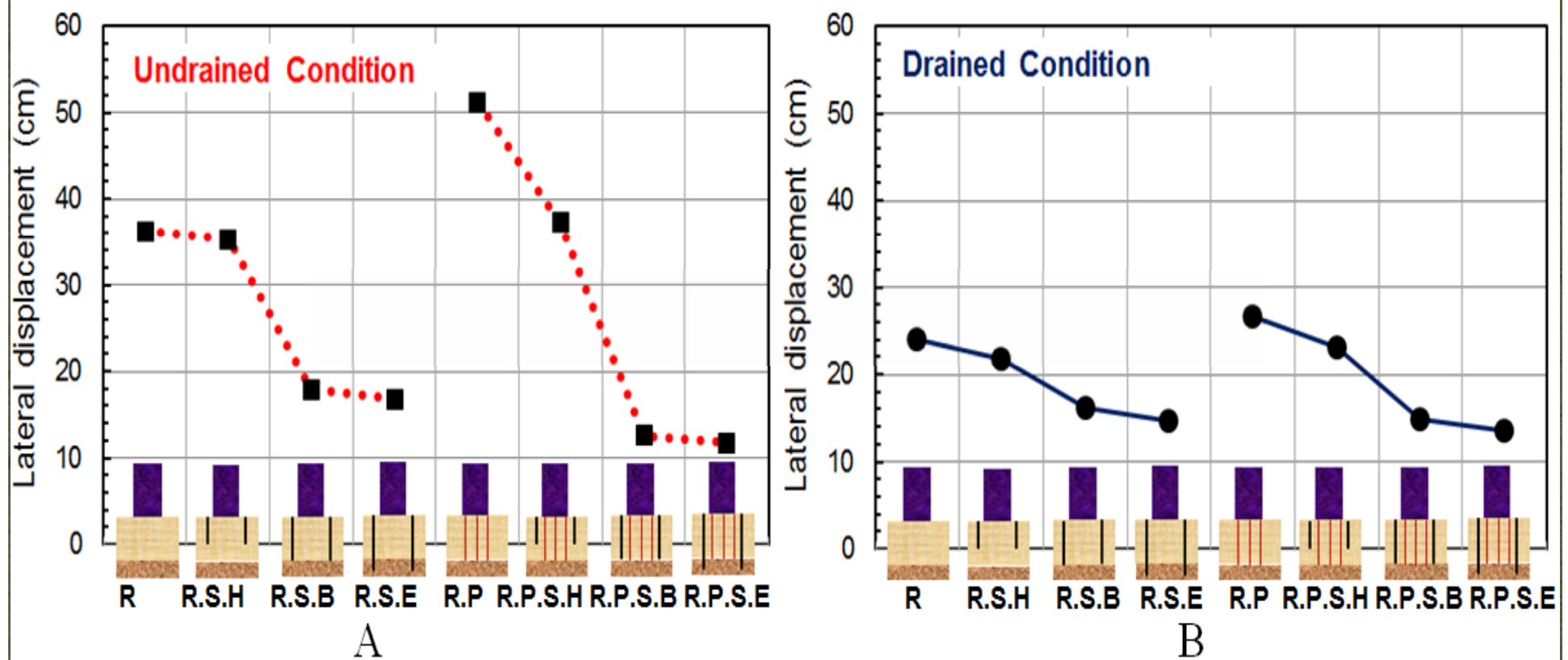
Sectional Area	Mass	Moment of Inertia	Section Modulus
242.5 cm ² /m	190.0 kg/m	12090 cm ⁴ /m	1175 cm ³ /m



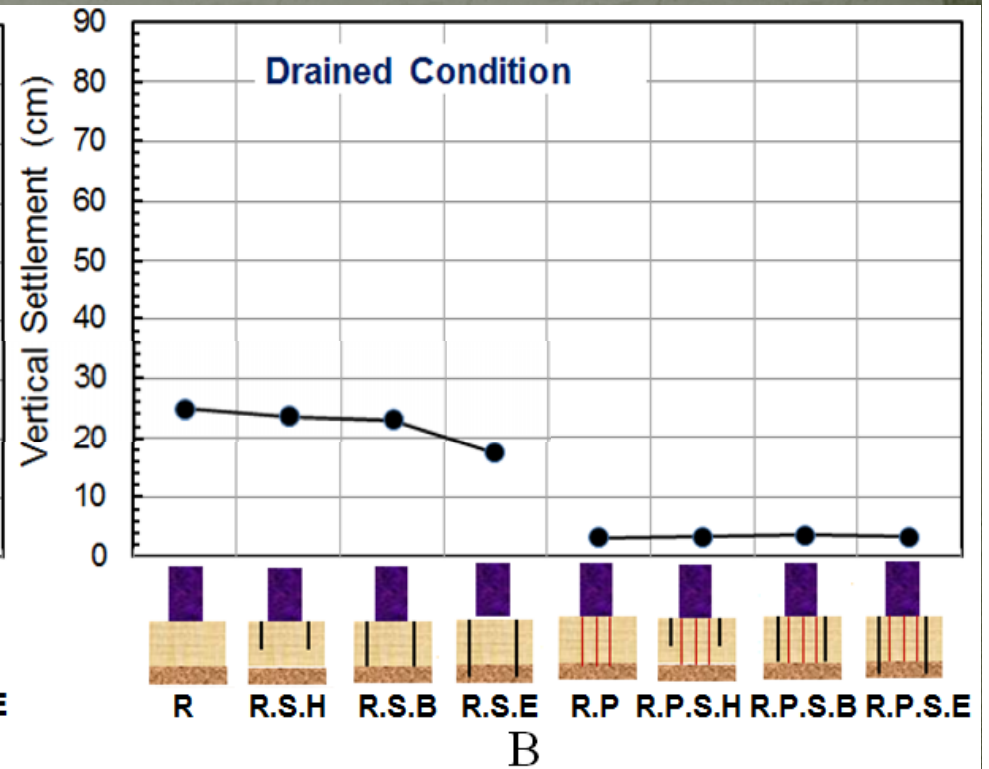
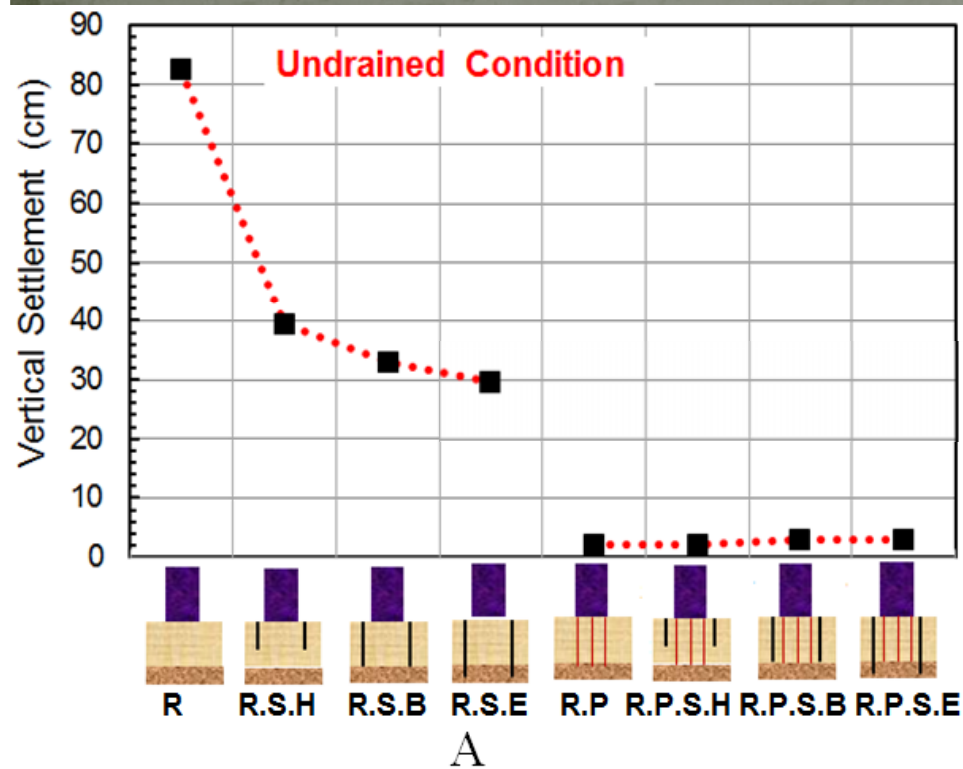
Steel sheet pile wall



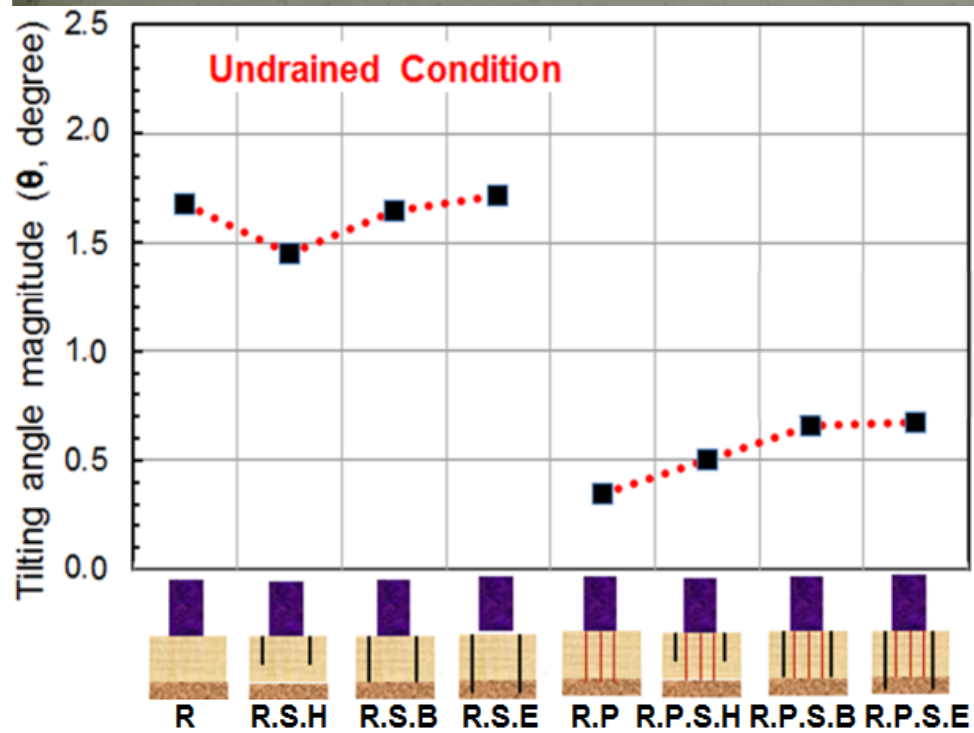
Steel sheet pile wall



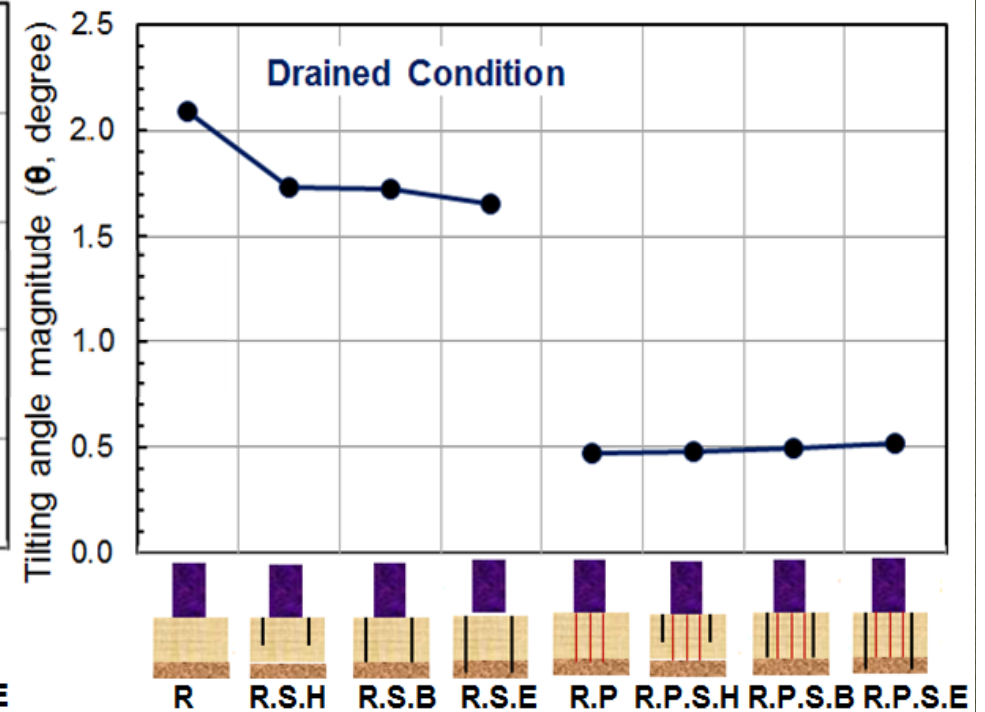
Steel sheet pile wall



Steel sheet pile wall

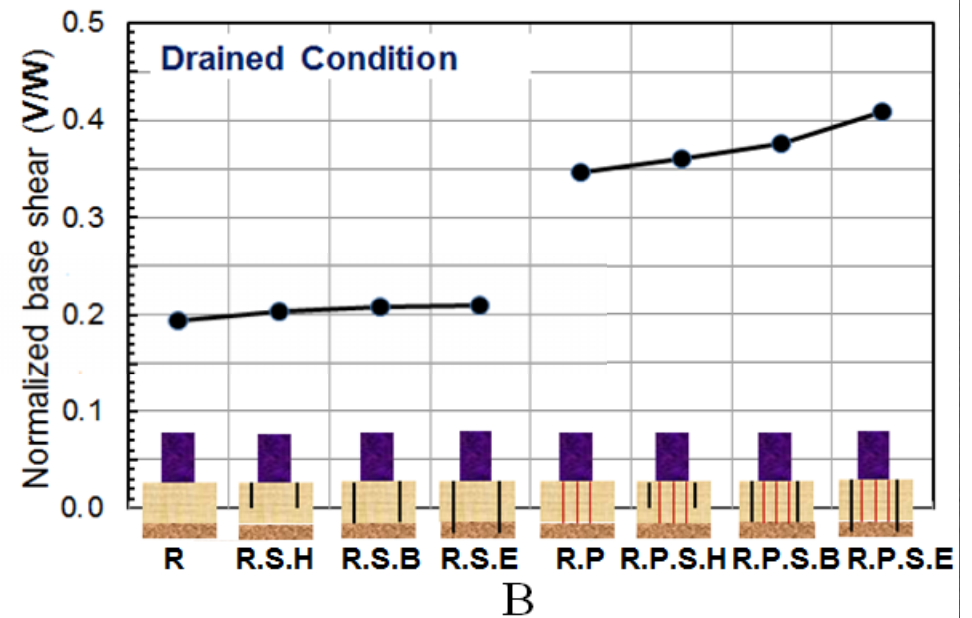
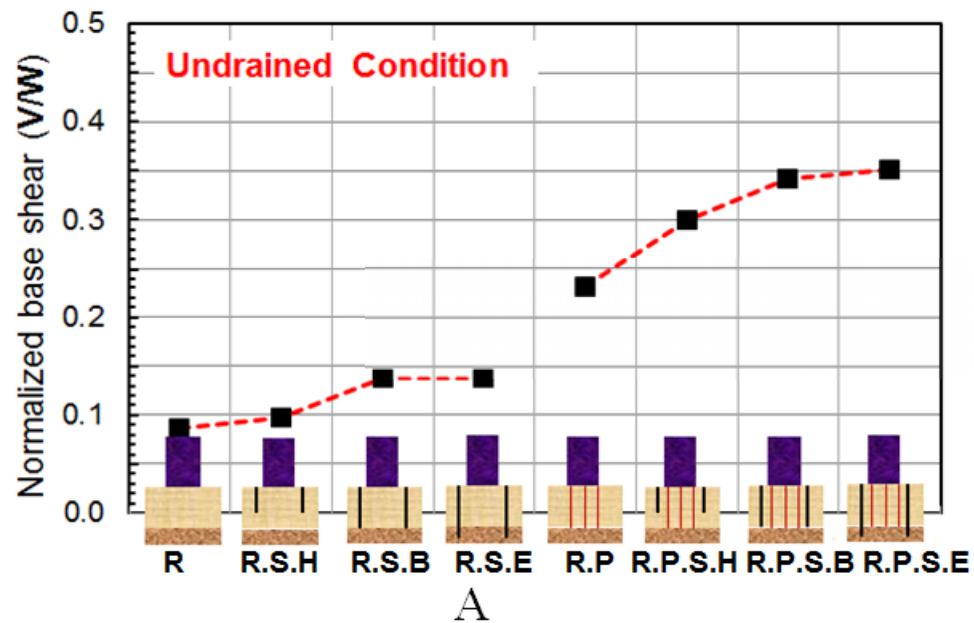


A

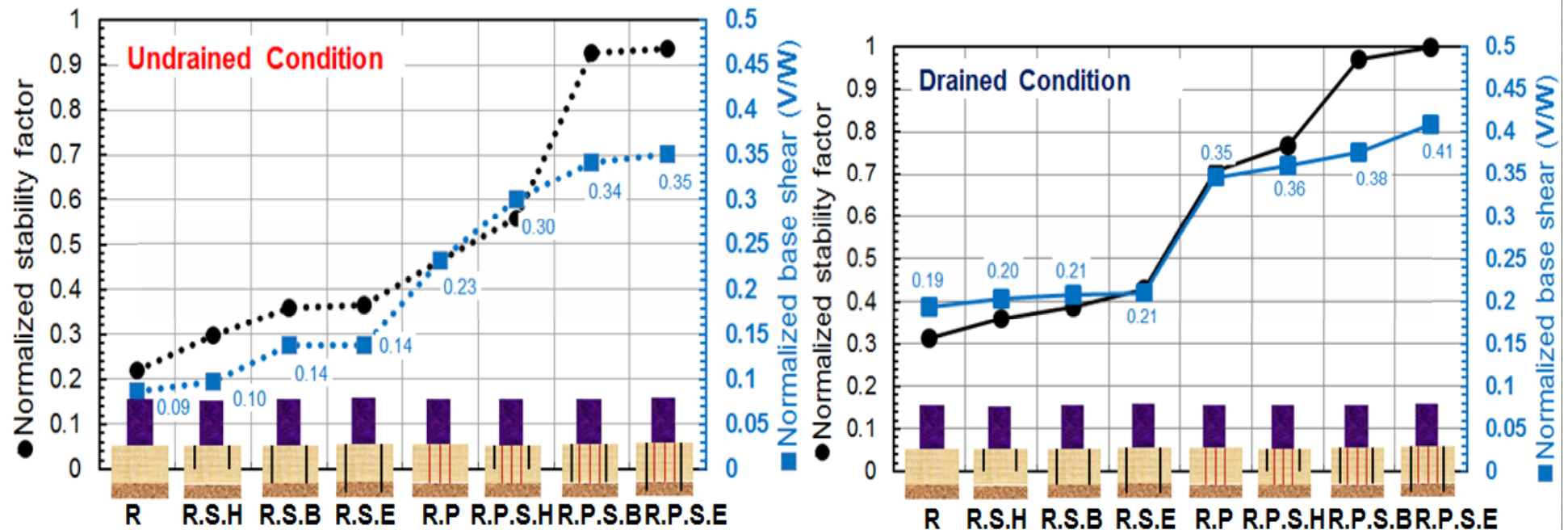


B

Steel sheet pile wall



Steel sheet pile wall



Conclusions

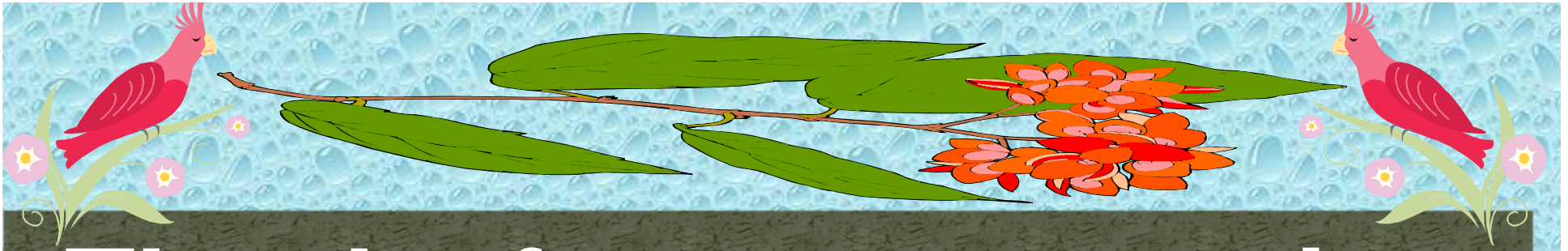
- ❑ Seismic performance of variant types of Foundations

- ❑ Using SSPW >>> >>> >>> Higher overall stability
>>> >>> >>> Higher base shear

- ❑ Existing Buildings on liquefiable soil foundation

SSPW bearing on the non-liquefiable soil surface might be an optimum solution for strengthening the building against soil liquefaction.

- ❑ Raft with SSPW may be a good alternative for Pile foundation



Thanks for your attention

ご清聴ありがとうございました



شكرا لاهتمامكم

