#### Example 10: Rigid circular raft on Isotropic elastic half-space medium

#### **1** Description of the problem

The definition of the characteristic point  $s_o$  according to *Graßhoff* (1955) can be used to verify the mathematical model of *ELPLA* for flexible foundation and rigid raft. The characteristic point of a uniformly loaded area on the surface is defined as the point of a flexible settlement  $s_o$ identical with the rigid displacement  $w_o$ . For a rectangular area, the characteristic point takes the coordinates  $a_c = 0.87A$  and  $b_c = 0.87B$ , where A and B are the area sides.

Figure 13 shows a raft of dimensions 8 [m]  $\times$  12 [m] resting on three different soil layers of thicknesses 7 [m], 5 [m] and 6 [m], respectively.



Figure 13 Raft dimensions, loads, FE-Net and subsoil

Examples to verify and illustrate ELPLA

# 2 Soil properties

The raft rests on three different soil layers of clay, medium sand and silt overlying a rigid base as shown in Figure 13 and Table 12. *Poisson's* ratio is constant for all soil layers and is taken  $v_s = 0.0$  [-]. The foundation level of the raft is 2.0 [m] under the ground surface.

	Son properties			
		Depth of layer	Modulus of	Unit weight of
Layer No.	Type of soil	underground surface	compressibility	the soil
		<i>z</i> [m]	$E_s [\mathrm{kN/m^2}]$	$\gamma_s [kN/m^3]$
1	Clay	9.0	8 000	18
2	Medium sand	14.0	100 000	-
3	Silt	20.0	12 000	-

Table 12Soil properties

# 3 Loading

The raft carries a uniform load of  $p = 130 \text{ [kN/m^2]}$ .

# 4 Analysis of the raft

The raft is divided into  $12 \times 16$  elements as shown in Figure 13. First, the analysis is carried out for the flexible foundation using the method "Flexible foundation 9", where the contact stress is equal to the applied stress on the soil. Then, the analysis is carried out for the rigid raft using the method "Rigid raft 8", where for a raft without eccentricity such as the studied raft, all points on the raft will settle the same value  $w_o$ . The settlement  $s_o$  may be obtained by using *Kany's* charts (1974) for determining the settlement under the characteristic point of a rectangular loaded area. Table 13 compares the settlement at the characteristic point  $s_o = w_o$  obtained by using *Kany's* charts with the settlements of flexible foundation and rigid raft obtained by *ELPLA*.

#### Examples to verify and illustrate ELPLA

Table 15 Settlement $s_0 - w_0$ [em] obtained by using Karly's charts and EEI EA					
	Kany (1974)	ELPLA - Flexible raft	ELPLA - Rigid raft		
	$s_o = w_o$	So	Wo		
Settlement [cm]	7.37	7.56	7.33		
Difference [%]	0	2.58	0.54		

Table 13 Settlement  $s_o = w_o$  [cm] obtained by using *Kany's* charts and *ELPLA* 

Figure 14 shows the settlements at the section a-a through the characteristic point o for flexible foundation and rigid raft. It can be clearly observed that the settlement  $s_o$  at characteristic point o for flexible foundation is identical to the vertical displacement  $w_o$  of rigid raft according to the assumption of *Graβhoff* (1955).



Figure 14 Settlement *s* [cm] at section a-a through the characteristic point *o*