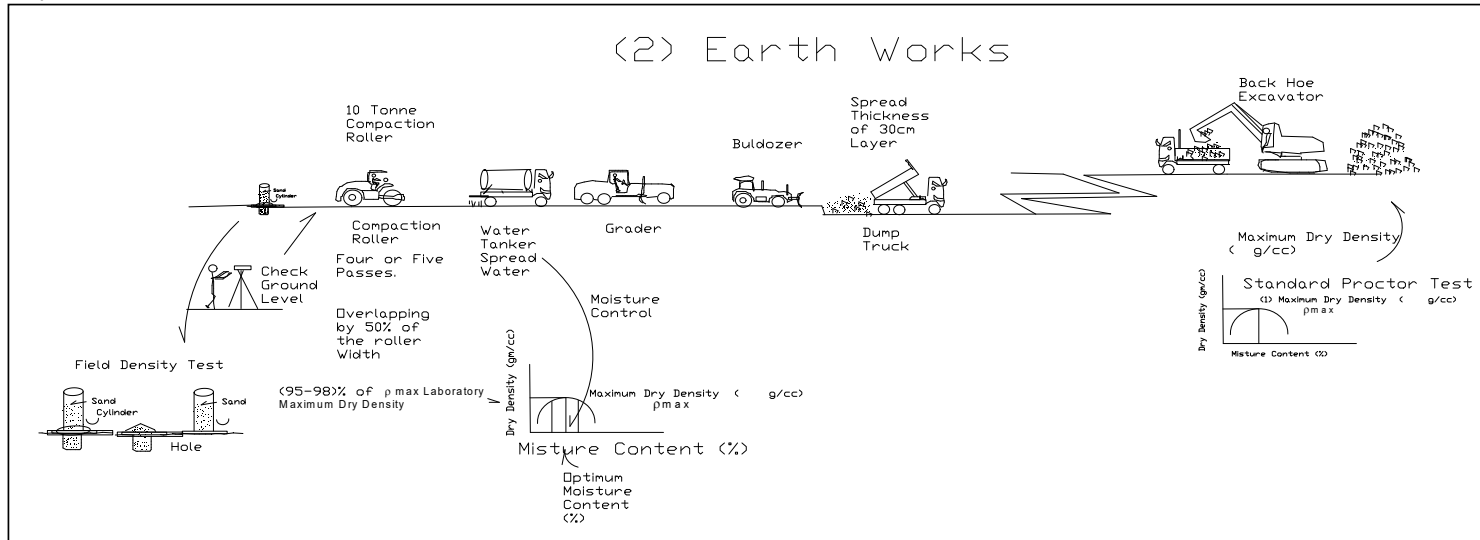
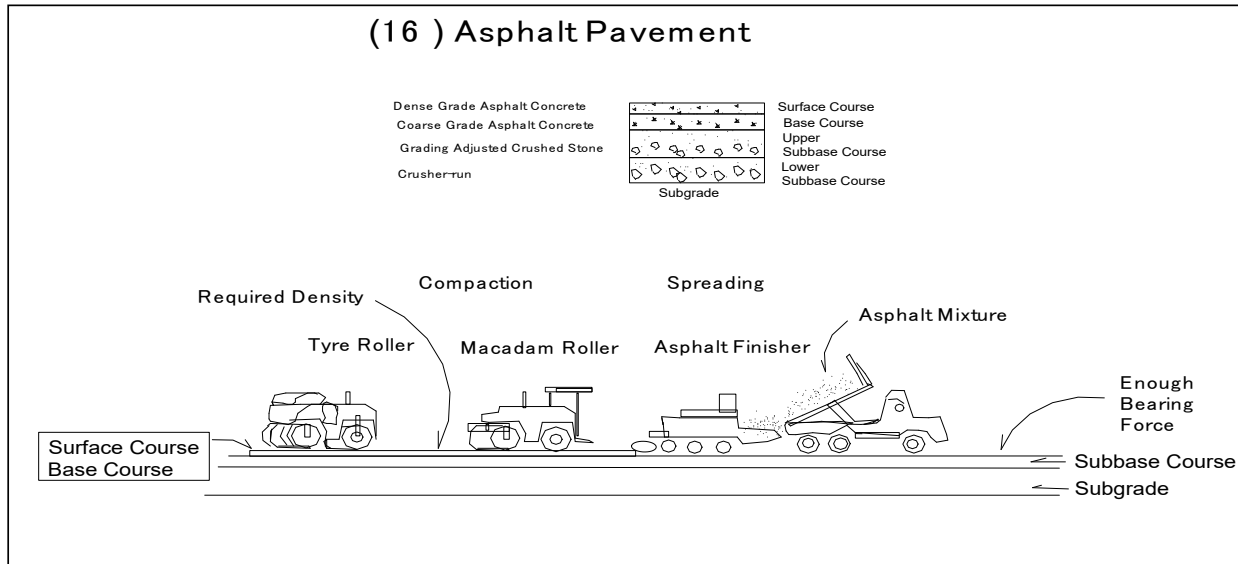


Asphalt Pavement in Africa (1-23)



### (16) Asphalt Pavement



只野 敏夫  
TADANO TOSHIO

## Asphalt Pavement

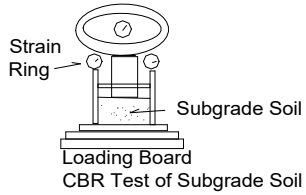
### Contents

- 1 (1) Asphalt Pavement
- 2 (2) Asphalt Pavement Structure-1
- 3 (3) Asphalt Pavement Structure-2
- 4 (4) Subgrade
- 5 (5) Subbase Course, Base Course, Surface Course
- 6 (6) Asphalt Pavement Design
- 7 (7) 1-Traffic Condition
- 8 (8) 2-Subgrade Condition and Weather Condition
- 9 (9) Design of Asphalt Pavement Thickness
- 10 (10) Asphalt Pavement Structure
- 11 (11) Equal Value Conversion Coefficient
- 12 (12) Asphalt Pavement Design on Soft Subgrade
- 13 (13) Example of Asphalt Pavement Design -1
- 14 (14) Example of Asphalt Pavement Design -2
- 15 (15) Example of Asphalt Pavement Design -3
- 16 (16) Asphalt Pavement
- 17 (17) Preparation of Asphalt Pavement
- 18 (18) Prime Coat-1
- 19 (19) Prime Coat-2
- 20 (20) Tack Coat
- 21 (21) Field Density Test
- 22 (22) Earth Works
- 23 (23) Access Road

(1)Asphalt Pavement

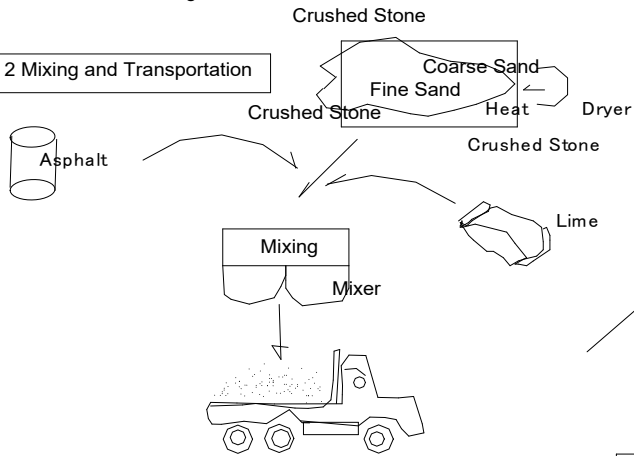
# (1 )Asphalt Pavement

## 1 Asphalt Pavement Design

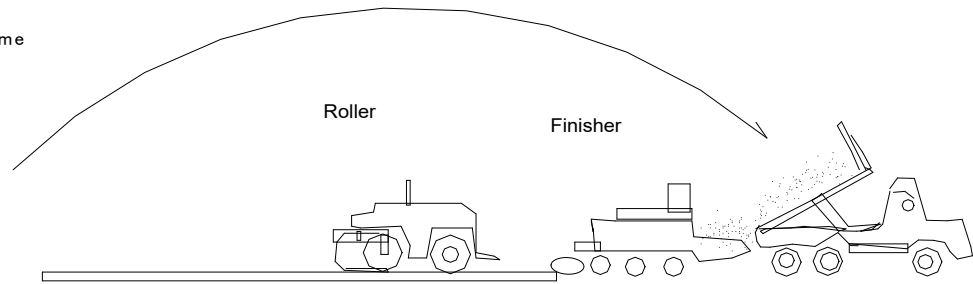


Traffic Volume Count  
Large Vehicle Traffic Volume

## 2 Mixing and Transportation

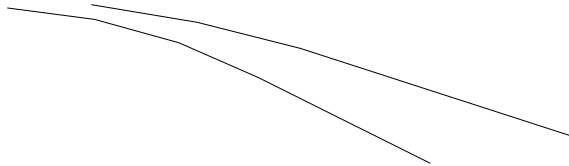


## 3 Asphalt Pavement



(2)Asphalt Pavement Structure-1

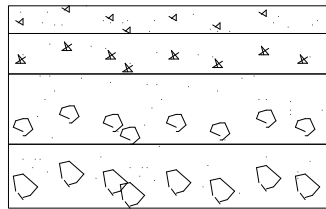
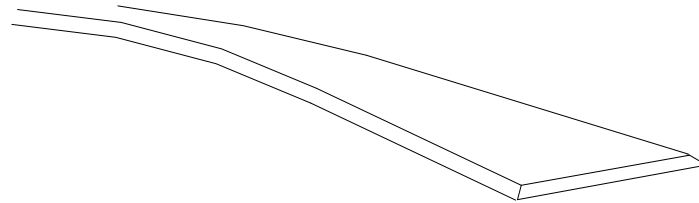
(2 )Asphalt Pavement Structure-1



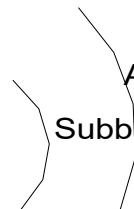
	Asphalt Pavement	Cement Concrete Pavement
Flexible	Flexible Pavement Big	Rigid Pavement Small
Curing	Short	Long
Construction Period	Short	Long
Joint	No	Many
Surface Roughness	Smooth	Not Smooth
Maintenance	Easy	Difficult

(3)Asphalt Pavement Structure-2

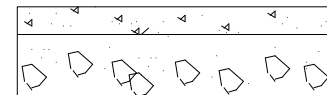
### (3 )Asphalt Pavement Structure-2



Surface Course  
Base Course  
Upper  
Subbase Course  
Lower  
Subbase Course



Asphalt Pavement  
Subbase Course



Surface Course  
Subbase Course

Subgrade

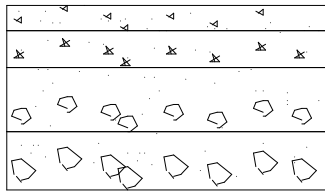
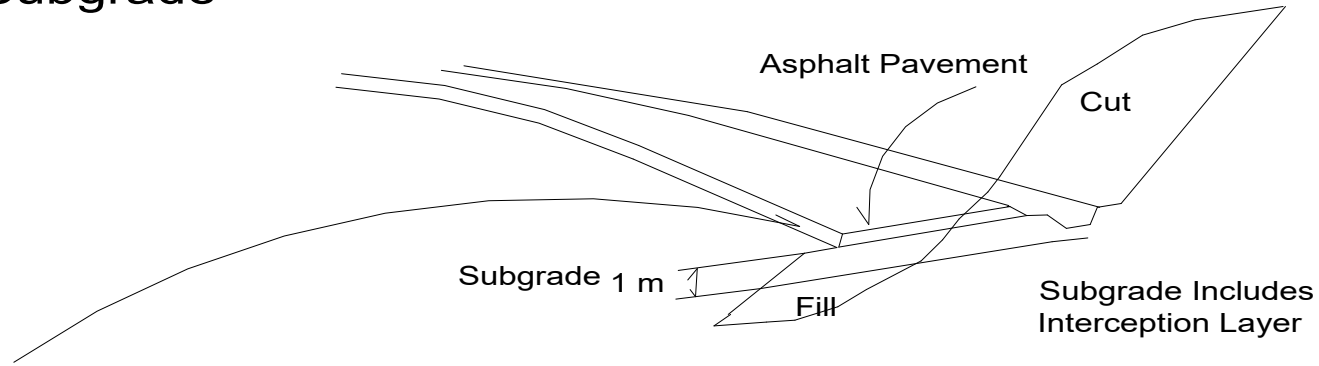
Asphalt Pavement

Subgrade

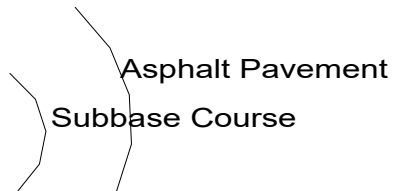
Random Paving

(4)Subgrade

# (4 )Subgrade



Surface Course  
Base Course  
Upper  
Subbase Course  
Lower  
Subbase Course



Surface Course  
Subbase Course

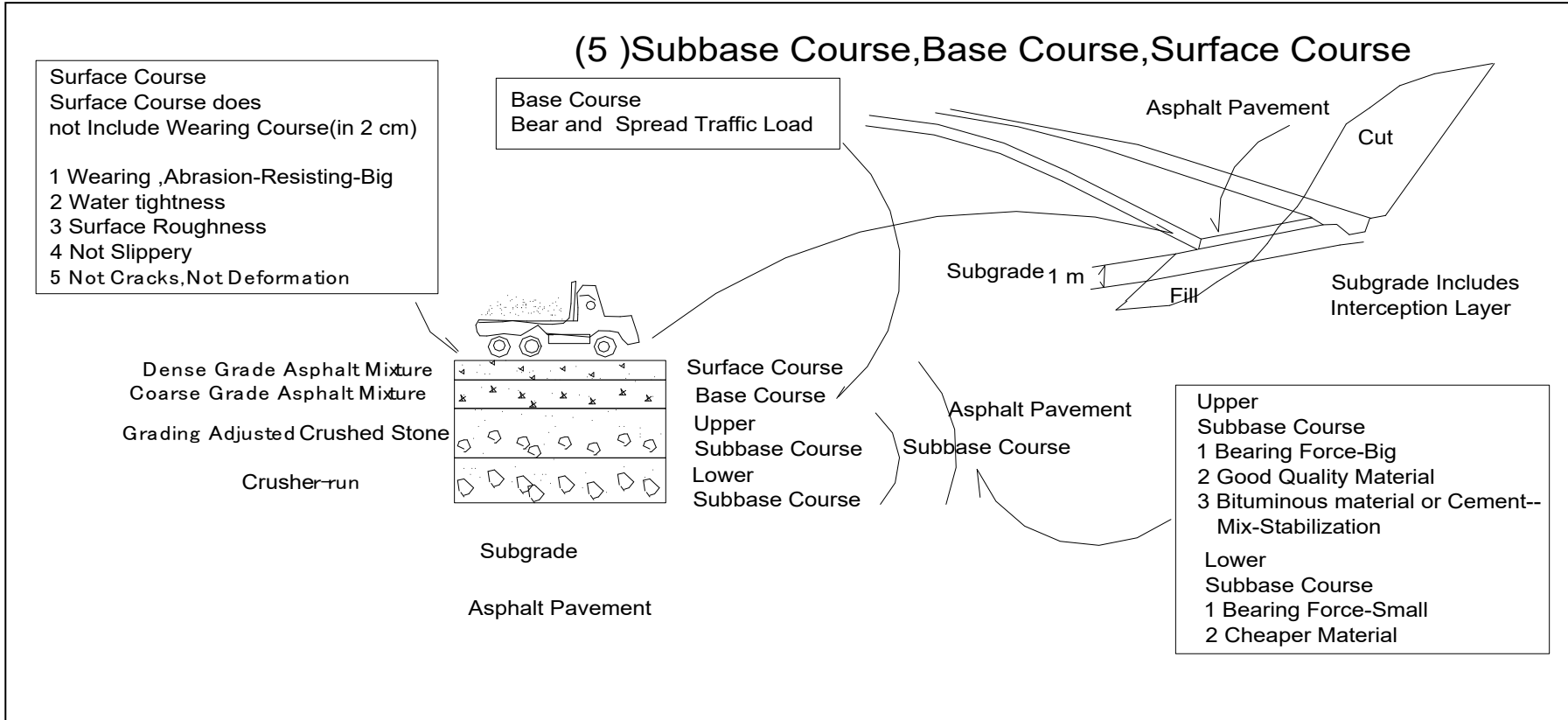
Subgrade

Asphalt Pavement

Subgrade

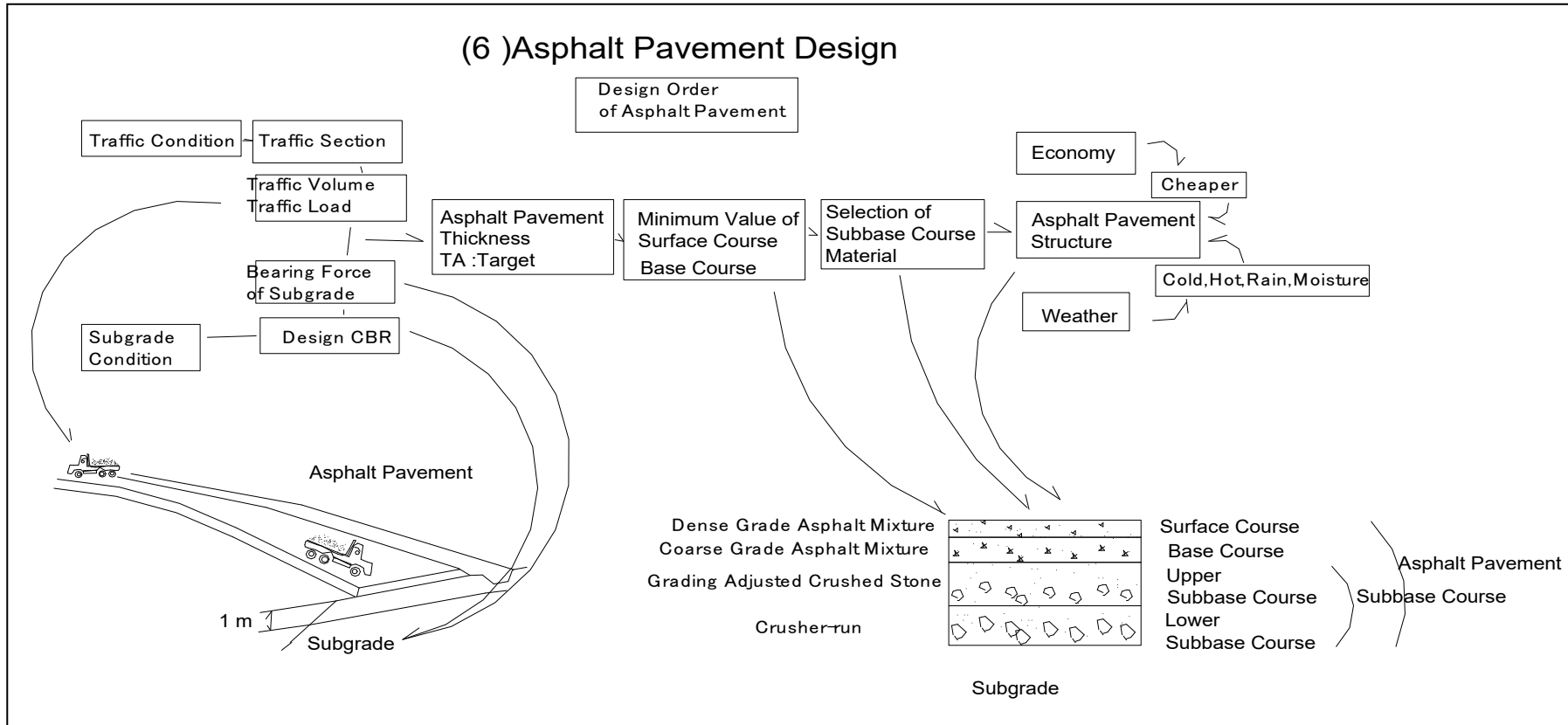
Random Paving

(5) Subbase Course, Base Course, Surface Course



(6)Asphalt Pavement Design

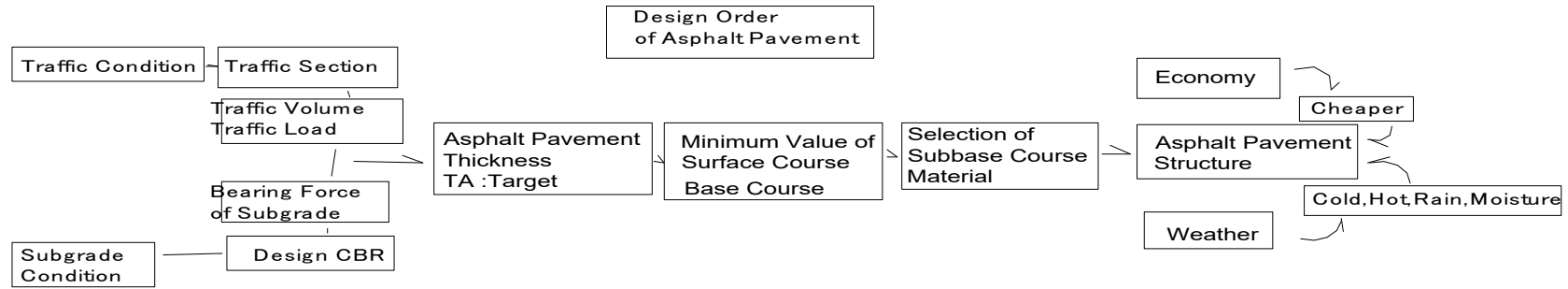
(6 )Asphalt Pavement Design





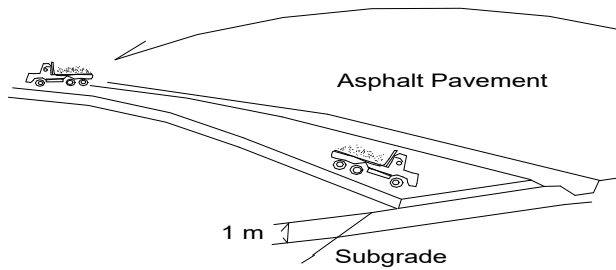
(7) 1-Traffic Condition

(7 ) 1-Traffic Condition



1-Traffic Condition  
 Traffic Volume of Large Vehicle  
 ( per One Day,per One Way,after 5 Years)

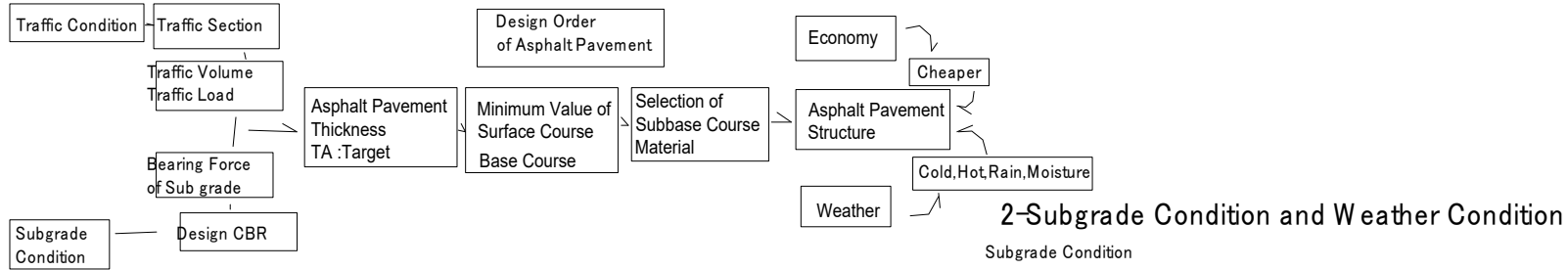
Traffic Section



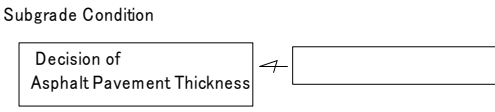
Traffic Section	Traffic Volume of Large Vehicle ( per One Day,per One Way,after 5 Years)
L Traffic	below 100
A Traffic	100-250
B Traffic	250-1000
C Traffic	1000-3000
D Traffic	over 3000

(8) 2-Subgrade Condition and Weather Condition

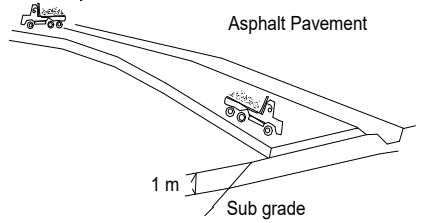
(8) 2-Subgrade Condition and Weather Condition



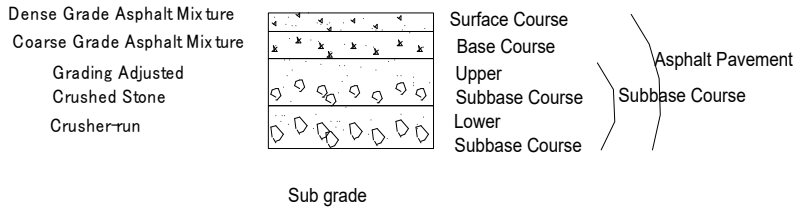
2-Subgrade Condition and Weather Condition



1-Traffic Condition  
Traffic Volume of Large Vehicle  
( per One Day, per One Way, after 5 Years)



Traffic Section	Traffic Volume of Large Vehicle ( per One Day, per One Way, after 5 Years)
L Traffic	below 100
A Traffic	100-250
B Traffic	250-1000
C Traffic	1000-3000
D Traffic	over 3000



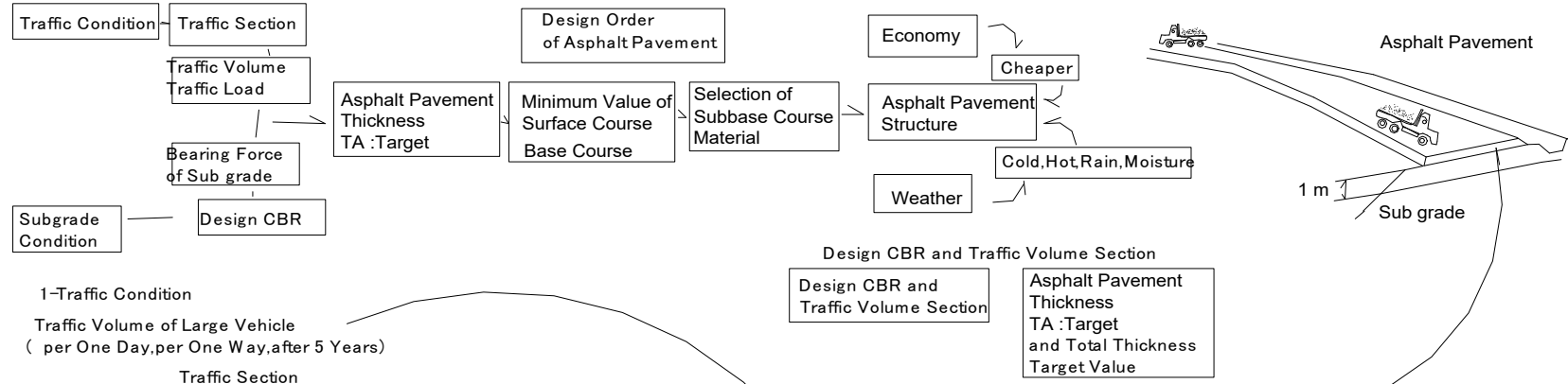
Weather Condition

Asphalt Pavement Structure

Freezing Depth

(9) Design of Asphalt Pavement Thickness

(9) Design of Asphalt Pavement Thickness



1-Traffic Condition  
 Traffic Volume of Large Vehicle  
 ( per One Day,per One Way,after 5 Years)  
 Traffic Section

Traffic Section	Traffic Volume of Large Vehicle ( per One Day,per One Way,after 5 Years)
L Traffic	below 100
A Traffic	100-250
B Traffic	250-1000
C Traffic	1000-3000
D Traffic	over 3000

Design CBR and Traffic Volume Section  
 Asphalt Pavement Thickness  
 TA :Target  
 and Total Thickness  
 Target Value

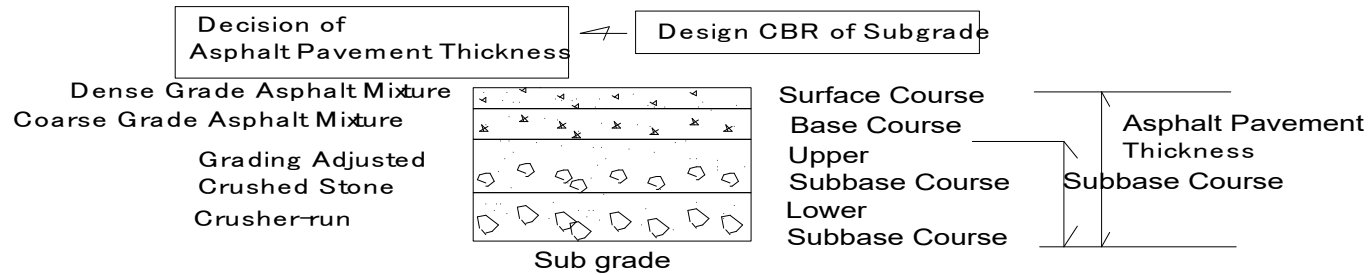
TA and Target Value of Total Thickness ( H)

Design CBR	Target Value ( cm)									
	L Traffic		A Traffic		B Traffic		C Traffic		D Traffic	
	TA	Total Thickness	TA	Total Thickness	TA	Total Thickness	TA	Total Thickness	TA	Total Thickness
2	17	52	21	61	29	74	39	90	51	105
3	15	41	19	48	26	58	35	70	45	83
4	14	35	18	41	24	49	32	59	41	70
6	12	27	16	32	21	38	28	47	37	55
8	11	23	14	27	19	32	26	39	34	46
12	-	-	13	21	17	26	23	31	30	36
over 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	23	26	27

(10) Asphalt Pavement Structure

## (10 ) Asphalt Pavement Structure

Subgrade Condition



Minimum Thickness of Surface Course+ Base Course

Traffic Section	Minimum Thickness ( cm ) of Surface Course+ Base Course
L Traffic	5
A Traffic	5
B Traffic	10( 5)
C Traffic	15( 10)
D Traffic	20( 15)

( ) — Minimum Thickness of Surface Course+ Base Course

Use Bituminous stabilization on Upper Subbase Course

(11) Equal Value Conversion Coefficient

(11 ) Equal Value Conversion Coefficient

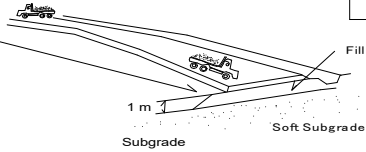
Equal Value Conversion Coefficient  
 :Thickness ( 1 cm ) of Hot Asphalt Mixture of  
 Surface Course ,Base Course=Thickness  
 by Subbase Course Method or Material  
 TA Calculation  
 $TA = a_1T_1 + a_2T_2 + \dots + a_nT_n$   
 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  :Equal Value Conversion Coefficient  
 $T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n$ :Each Thickness

Location	Method or Material	Summary	Equal Conversion Coefficient an
Surface Course Base Course	Hot Asphalt Mixture of Surface Course ,Base Course		1.0
Upper Subbase Course	Bituminous stabilization	Hot Asphalt Mixture :Stability over 350kg	0.8
	Bituminous stabilization	Cold-Laid Mixture :Stability over 250kg	0.55
	Cement stabilization	Unconfined Compression Test ( 7 Days ) 30kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.55
	Lime stabilization	Unconfined Compression Test ( 10 Days ) 30kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.45
	Grading Adjusted Crushed Stone Grading Adjusted Slag	Adjusted CBR :over 80	0.35
Lower Subbase Course	Crusher-run, Slag, Sand	Corrected C.B.R :over 30 Corrected C.B.R :over 20 below 30	0.25 0.20
	Cement stabilization	Unconfined Compression Test ( 7 Days ) 10kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.25
	Lime stabilization	Unconfined Compression Test ( 10 Days ) 7kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.25

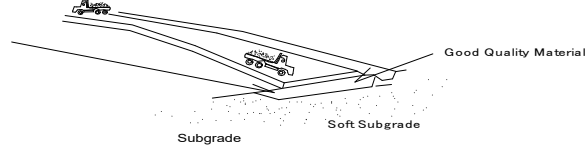
# (12) Asphalt Pavement Design on Soft Subgrade

## (12) Asphalt Pavement Design on Soft Subgrade

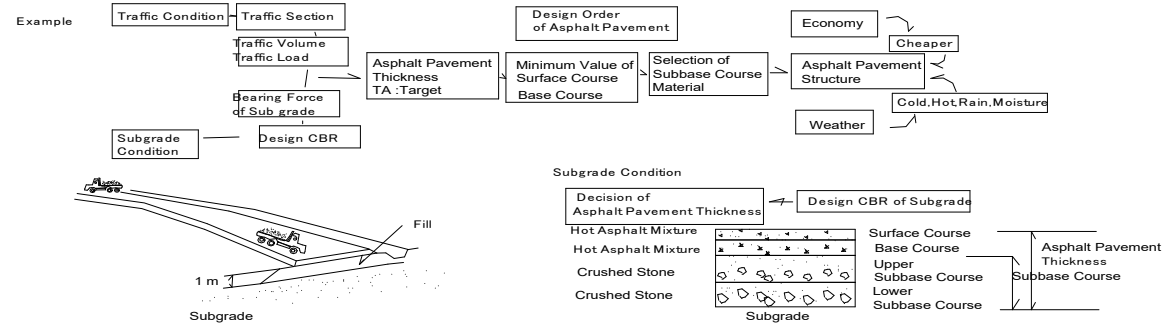
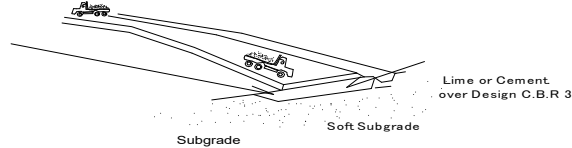
1 New Subgrade  
Fill Good Quality Material  
for 1 m



2 New Subgrade  
Replace Soft Subgrade with  
Good Quality Material



3 Stabilize Soft Subgrade with  
Lime or Cement  
over Design C.B.R 3



(13) Example of Asphalt Pavement Design -1

(13 ) Example of Asphalt Pavement Design-1

Example-1

Traffic Condition  
Traffic Section:B  
Design C.B.R 4

Subbase Material  
Grading Adjusted Crushed Stone  
( Corrected C.B.R>80)  
Crusher-run  
( Corrected C.B.R>30)

1 Target Value of TA and H  
accoring to Table-3  
TA and Target Value of  
Total Thickness

TA:24cm  
H:49cm

Table-3 TA and Target Value of Total Thickness ( H)

Design CBR	Target Value ( cm)									
	L Traffic		A Traffic		B Traffic		C Traffic		D Traffic	
	TA	Total Thickness	TA	Total Thickness	TA	Total Thickness	TA	Total Thickness	TA	Total Thickness
2	17	52	21	61	29	74	39	90	51	105
3	15	41	19	48	26	58	35	70	45	83
4	14	35	18	41	24	49	32	59	41	70
6	12	27	16	32	21	38	28	47	37	55
8	11	23	14	27	19	32	26	39	34	46
12	-	-	13	21	17	26	23	31	30	36
over 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	23	26	27

(14) Example of Asphalt Pavement Design -2

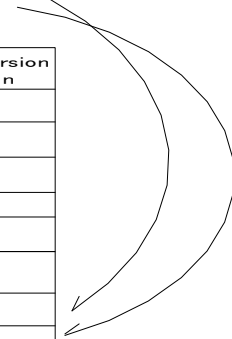
(14 ) Example of Asphalt Pavement Design-2

3 Selection of Subbase Course Material according to Table-5

Grading Adjusted Crushed Stone ( Corrected C.B.R>80) :0.35  
 Crusher-run ( Corrected C.B.R>30) :0.25

Table-5 Equal Value Conversion Coefficient for TA Calculation

Location	Method or Material	Summary	Equal Conversion Coefficient an
Surface Course Base Course	Hot Asphalt Mixture of Surface Course ,Base Course		1.0
Upper Subbase Course	Bituminous stabilization	Hot Asphalt Mixture :Stability over 350kg	0.8
	Bituminous stabilization	Cold-Laid Mixture :Stability over 250kg	0.55
	Cement stabilization	Unconfined Compression Test ( 7 Days ) 30kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.55
	Lime stabilization	Unconfined Compression Test ( 10 Days ) 30kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.45
Lower Subbase Course	Grading Adjusted Crushed Stone Grading Adjusted Slag	Corrected CBR :over 80	0.35
	Crusher-run , Slag,Sand	Corrected CBR :over 30 Corrected CBR :over 20 below 30	0.25 0.20
	Cement stabilization	Unconfined Compression Test ( 7 Days ) 10kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.25
	Lime stabilization	Unconfined Compression Test ( 10 Days ) 7kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.25





(15) Example of Asphalt Pavement Design -3

(15 ) Example of Asphalt Pavement Design-3

4 Design Each Subbase Course Thickness according to Economy

$$0.35 * \text{Upper Subbase Thickness} + 0.25 * \text{Lower Subbase Thickness} \geq TA_2$$

$$\text{Upper Subbase Thickness} + \text{Lower Subbase Thickness} \geq H_2$$

Example  
Upper Subbase Course  
Grading Adjusted Crushed Stone 30cm

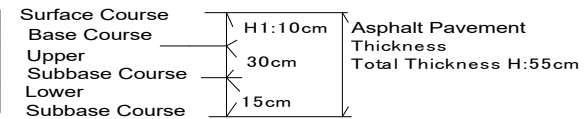
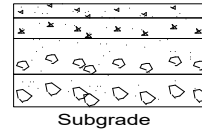
Lower Subbase Course  
(Crusher-run) 15cm

$$TA_2 = 0.35 * 30 + 0.25 * 15 = 14.25 > TA_1 (= 14 \text{ cm})$$

$$H_2 = 30 + 15 = 45 > H_1 (= 39 \text{ cm})$$

5 Decision of Asphalt Pavement Thickness and Structure

Dense Grade Asphalt Concrete  
Coarse Grade Asphalt Concrete  
Grading Adjusted Crushed Stone  
Crusher-run



$$TA = TA_1 + TA_2 = 24.25 \text{ cm} > TA_1 (= 24)$$

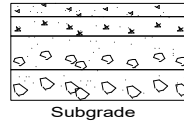
$$H = H_1 + H_2 = 55 \text{ cm} > H_1 (= 49)$$

Surface Course and Base Course are Decided by Construction Easiness

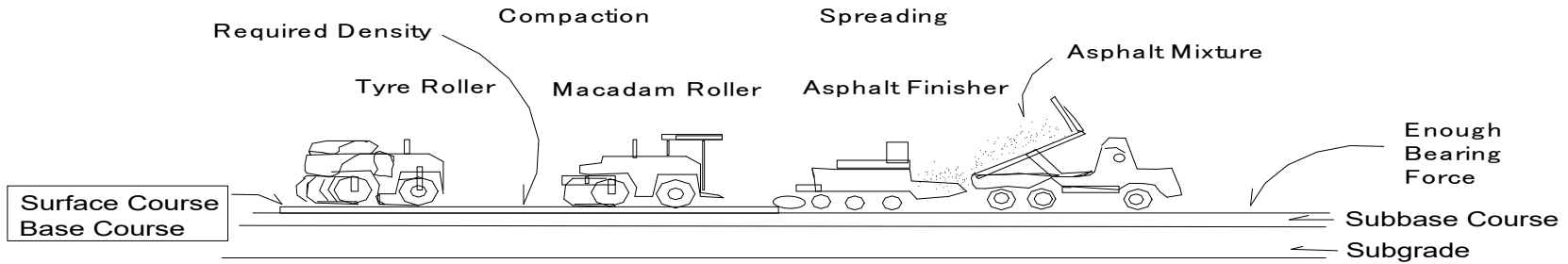
(16) Asphalt Pavement

### (16 ) Asphalt Pavement

Dense Grade Asphalt Concrete  
Coarse Grade Asphalt Concrete  
Grading Adjusted Crushed Stone  
Crusher-run



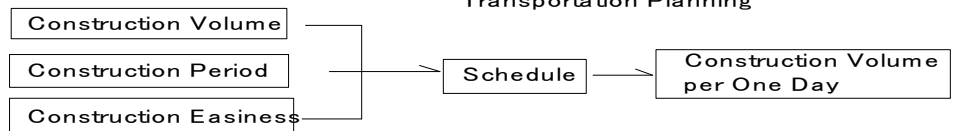
Surface Course  
Base Course  
Upper Subbase Course  
Lower Subbase Course  
Subgrade



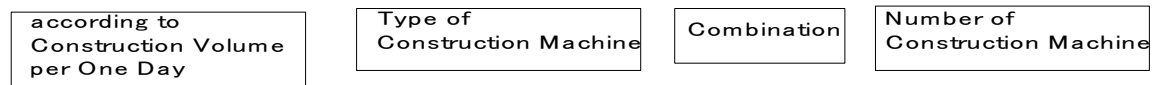
(17) Preparation of Asphalt Pavement

**(17) Preparation of Asphalt Pavement**

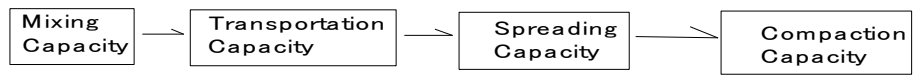
( 1 ) Asphalt Pavement Planning    Plant Capacity Planning  
    Transportation Planning



( 2 ) Preparation of Construction Machine and Equipment



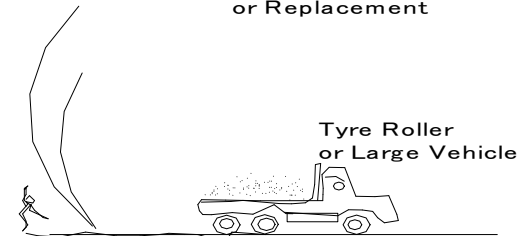
Selection of Construction Machine  
 Balance each Construction Machine Capacity



( 3 ) Inspection of Subbase /Base Course

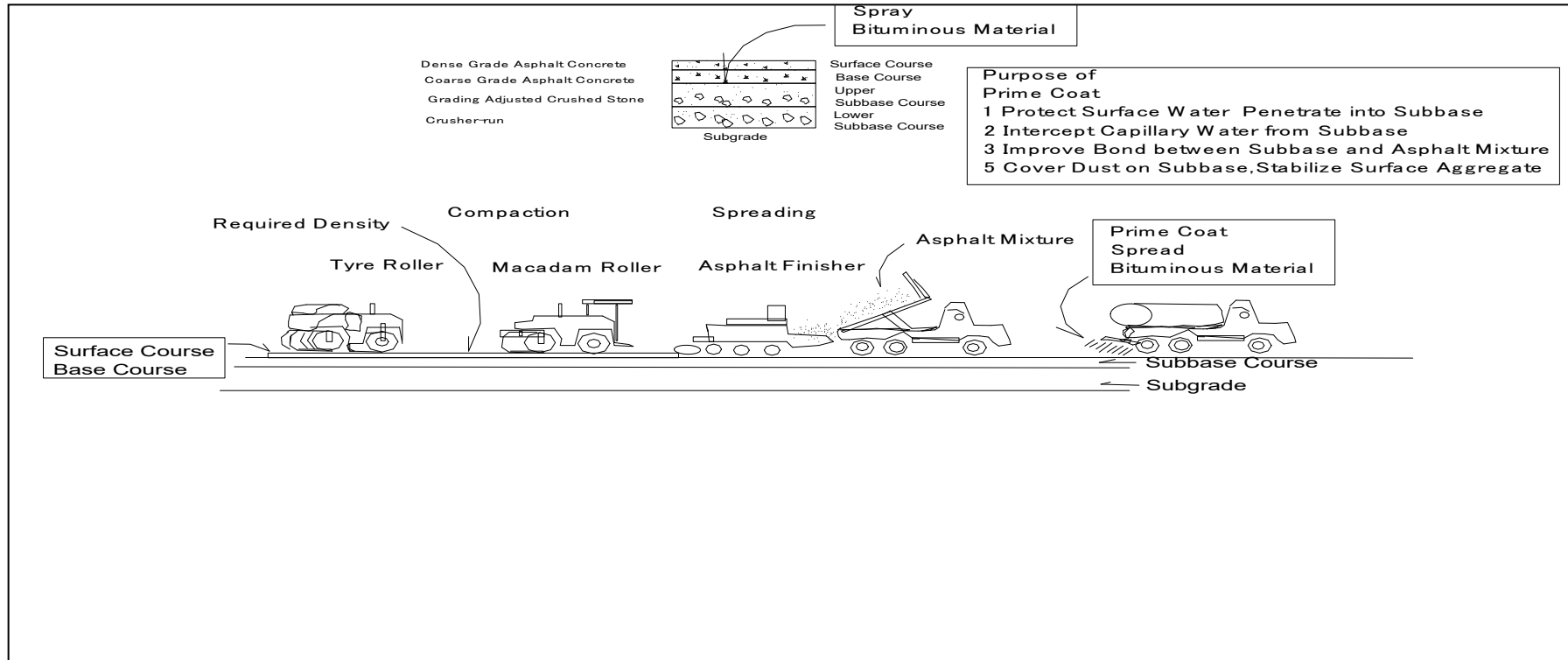
Inspection  
 Surface Roughness ,Bearing Force  
 of Subbase and Base Course

Bad Points—Exchange  
 or Replacement



( 4 ) Cleaning of Subbase,Base Course  
 Take out Dust,Mud,Floating Stone  
 Wet Surface—Dry—Asphalt Pavement

(18) Prime Coat-1



(19) Prime Coat-2

(19) Prime Coat-2

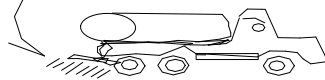
( 1 ) Material

Cut-back Asphalt  
Road Tar

Asphalt Emulsion

Popular

Prime Coat  
Spread  
Bituminous Material



Selection of  
Bituminous Material

Subbase Course

Prime Coat  
Bituminous Material

Subbase Condition

- 1 Asphalt Emulsion ( PK-3) ———Bad Weather Condition,Wet Subbase
- 2 Cut-back Asphalt ( RC-70,MC-70) —Good Weather Condition,Absorption-Big
- 3 Road Tar ( A-1-3,B-1-3) ———Good Weather Condition,Absorption-Small

( 2 ) Spreading Amount

1.0-2.0 Liter/m<sup>2</sup>

( 3 ) Spreading and Curing

a Spreading

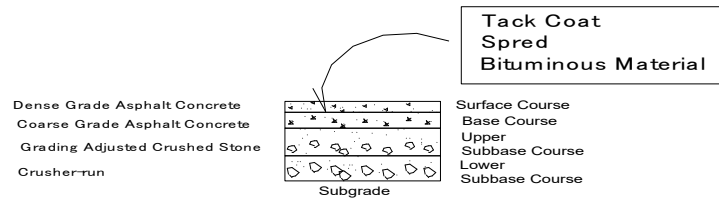
- 1 Cleaning
- 2 Fine Day
- 3 Proper Spreader  
Uniformity Quantity

b Curing

- 1 Stop Traffic
- 2 Start Paving after Dry

(20) Tack Coat

(20) Tack Coat



- ( 2 ) Spreading Amount    ( 3 ) Spreading and Curing

1.0-2.0 Liter/m<sup>2</sup>

- a Spreading
  - 1 Cleaning
  - 2 Fine Day
  - 3 Proper Spreader
  - Uniformity Quantity
- b Curing
  - 1 Stop Traffic
  - 2 Start Paving after Dry

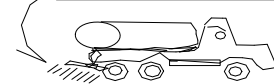
Tack Coat  
Improve Adhesion between  
Base Course and Asphalt Mixture

Spread Bituminous Material or Cut-back Asphalt  
Base Course      Road Tar

Asphalt Emulsion

Popular

Prime Coat  
Spread  
Bituminous Material



Selection of  
Bituminous Material

Subbase Course

Prime Coat  
Bituminous Material

Subbase Condition

- 1 Asphalt Emulsion ( PK-3) ——— Bad Weather Condition, Wet Subbase
- 2 Cut-back Asphalt ( RC-70, MC-70) — Good Weather Condition, Absorption-Big
- 3 Road Tar ( A-1-3, B-1-3) ——— Good Weather Condition, Absorption-Small

## (21) Field Density Test

(1) Maximum Dry Density ( $\rho_{max}$ )

(2) Bulk Density of Sand ( $\rho_{bs}$ )

(3) Weight of Wet Soil from Hole ( $W'$ )

(4) Weight of Sand+Cylinder before Pouring ( $W_1$ )

(5) Weight of Sand+Cylinder after Pouring ( $W_2$ )

(6) Weight of Sand in Hole and Cone ( $W_3 = W_1 - W_2$ )

(7) Weight of Sand in Cone ( $M_2$ )

(8) Weight of Sand in Hole ( $W_4 = W_3 - M_2$ )

(9) Volume of Sand in Hole ( $V'$ )

(10) Wet Density of Soil from Hole ( $\rho_{wd}$ )

(11) Moisture Content (%) (by Calcium Carbide Method) ( $m$ )

(12) Field Dry Density ( $\rho_{dry}$ )

(13) Field Compaction (%)

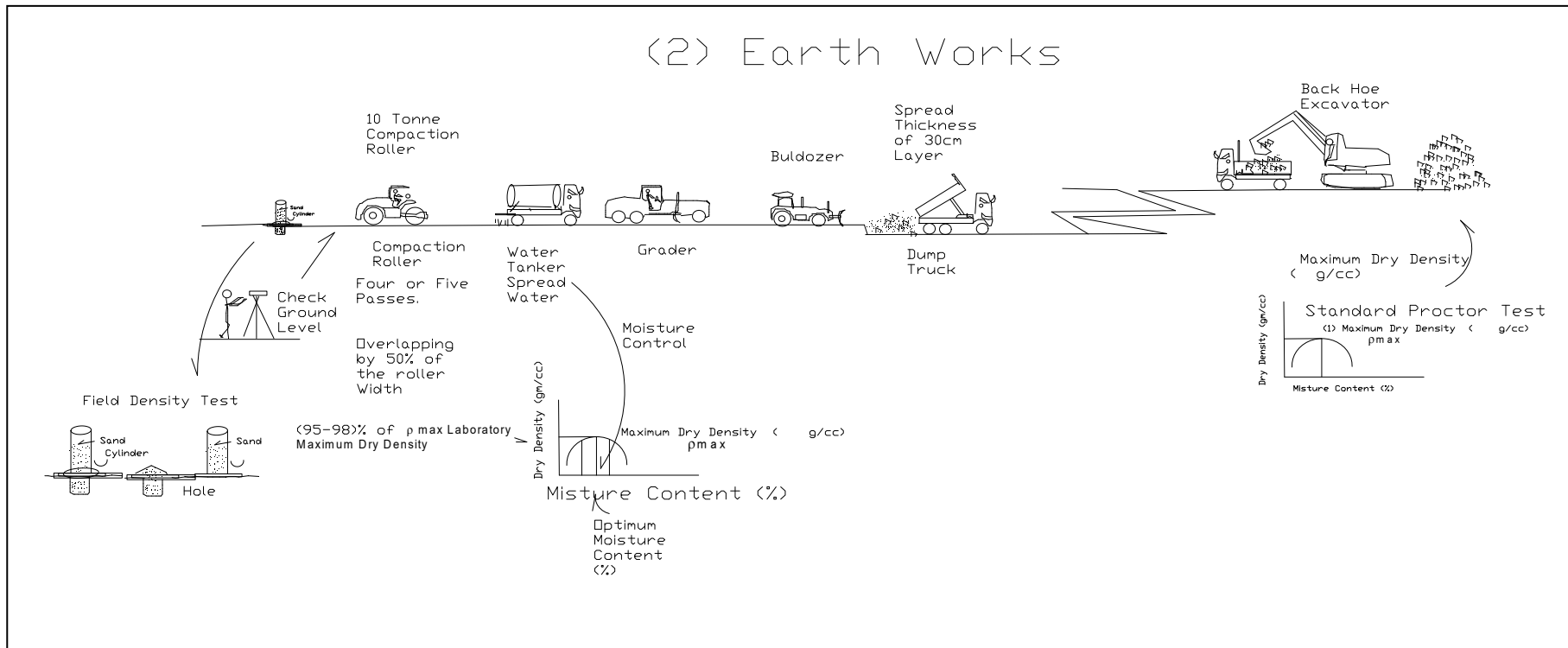
Standard Proctor Test

Optimum Moisture Content (%)

Rapid Moisture Meter

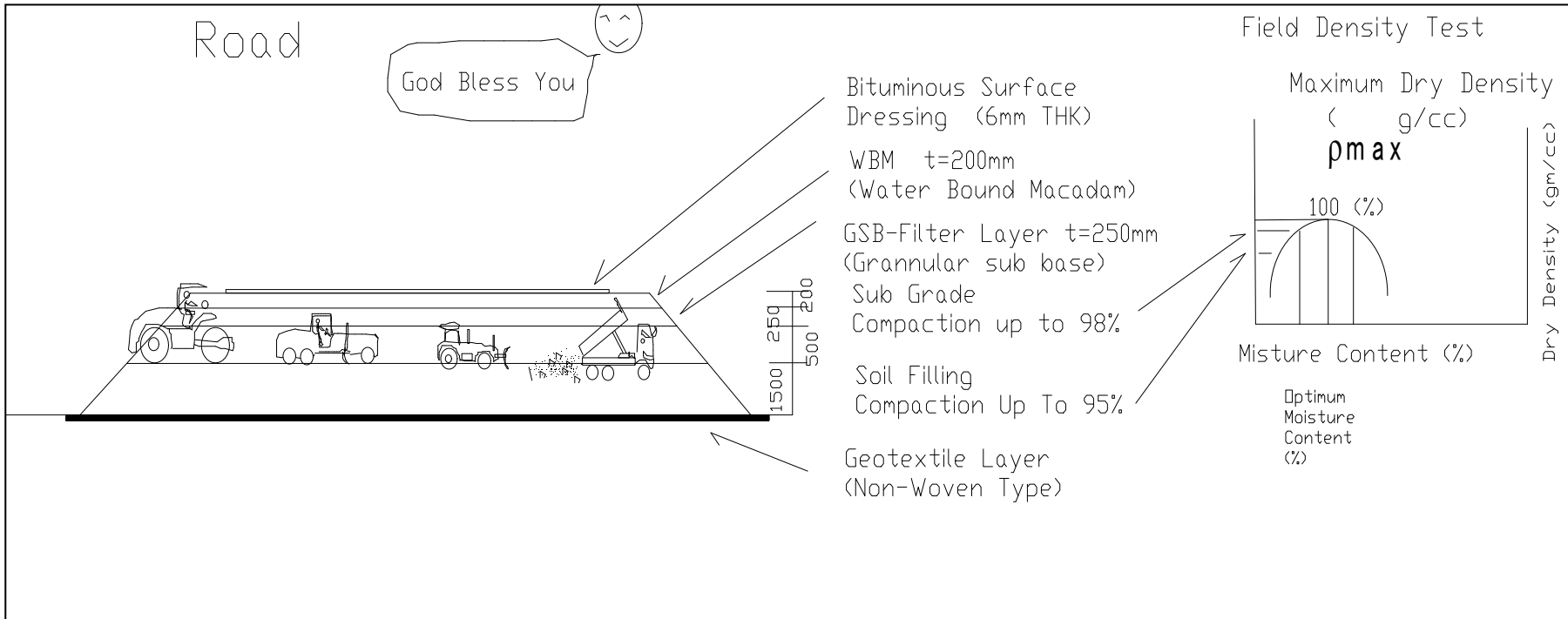
Field Density Test (Sand Replacement Method) As Per IS:2720(Part-28)

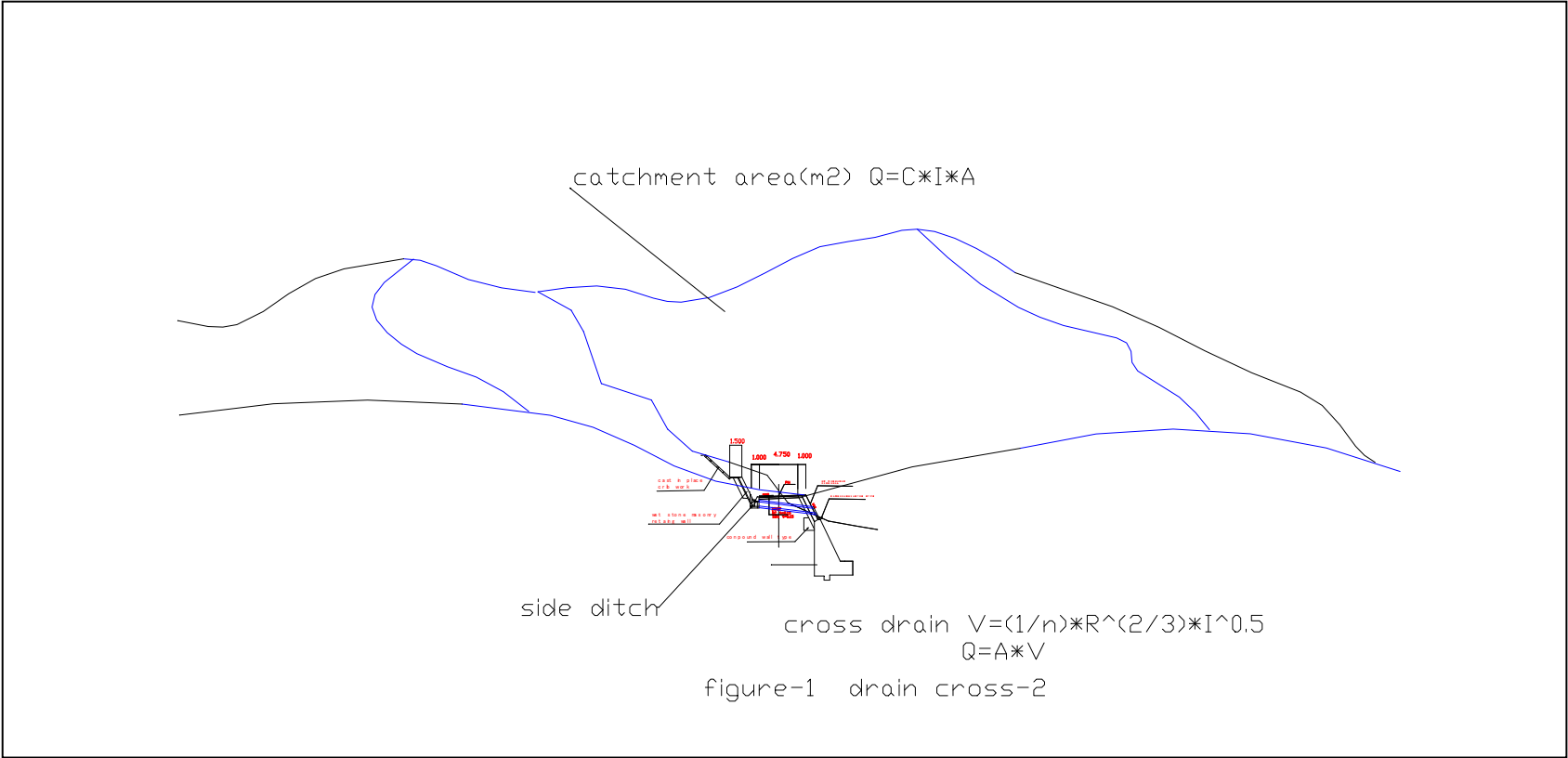
(22) Earth Works





(23) Access Road





只野 敏夫  
TADANO TOSHIO

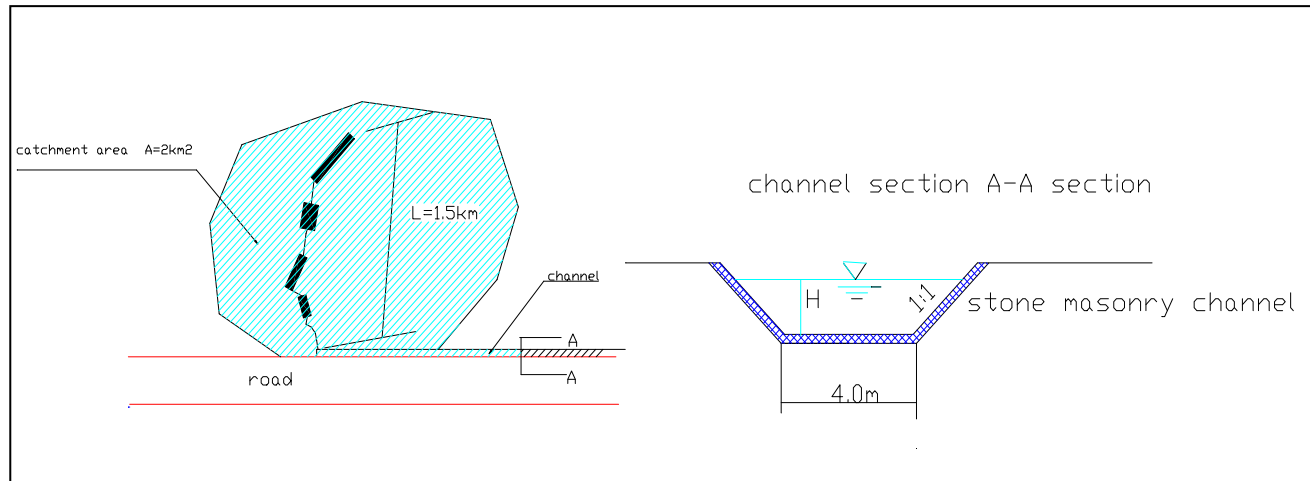
## Civil Engineering Calculation in Africa

- 1 (1)channel section
- 2 (2)clothoide-1
- 3 (3)compound wall
- 4 (4)Pipe and Box Culvert
- 5 (5)culvert section
- 6 (6)gravity wall-10-new
- 7 (7)leveling
- 8 (8)retaing wall stability calculation
- 9 (9)side ditch
- 10 (10)vertical drain interval length
- 11 (11)vertical drainage

Unit symbols and unit conversion figures formula

conversion	conversion table		conversion standard		conversion	conversion table					conversion standard	
$N = \text{kgf} * 9.8$	N	kgf	1N $\doteq$	0.1kgf	$N/m^2 = \text{kgf/cm}^2 * 98000$	N/m <sup>2</sup>	N/cm <sup>2</sup>	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>	kgf/mm <sup>2</sup>	1N/mm <sup>2</sup> $\doteq$	10kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>
	1	0.102	10N $\doteq$	1kgf	$N/m^2 = \text{kgf/mm}^2 * 980000$	1	0.0001	0.000001	0.0000102	0.000000102	10N/mm <sup>2</sup> $\doteq$	100kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>
	9.8	1	100N $\doteq$	10kgf	$N/mm^2 = \text{kgf/cm}^2 * 0.098$	10000	1	0.01	0.102	0.00102	100N/m <sup>2</sup> $\doteq$	1000kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> = 1tf/cm <sup>2</sup>
			1kN = 1000N $\doteq$	100kgf	$N/mm^2 = \text{kgf/mm}^2 * 9.8$	1000000	100	1	10.2	0.102	1kN/mm <sup>2</sup> = 1000N/m <sup>2</sup> $\doteq$	10000kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> = 10tf/cm <sup>2</sup>
			10kN = 10000N $\doteq$	1000kgf = 1tf		98000	9.8	0.098	1	0.01	1N/cm <sup>2</sup> $\doteq$	0.1kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>
						9800000	980	9.8	100	1	10N/cm <sup>2</sup> $\doteq$	1kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>
											100N/cm <sup>2</sup> $\doteq$	10kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>
											1kN/cm <sup>2</sup> = 1000N/cm <sup>2</sup> $\doteq$	100kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>

(1)channel section

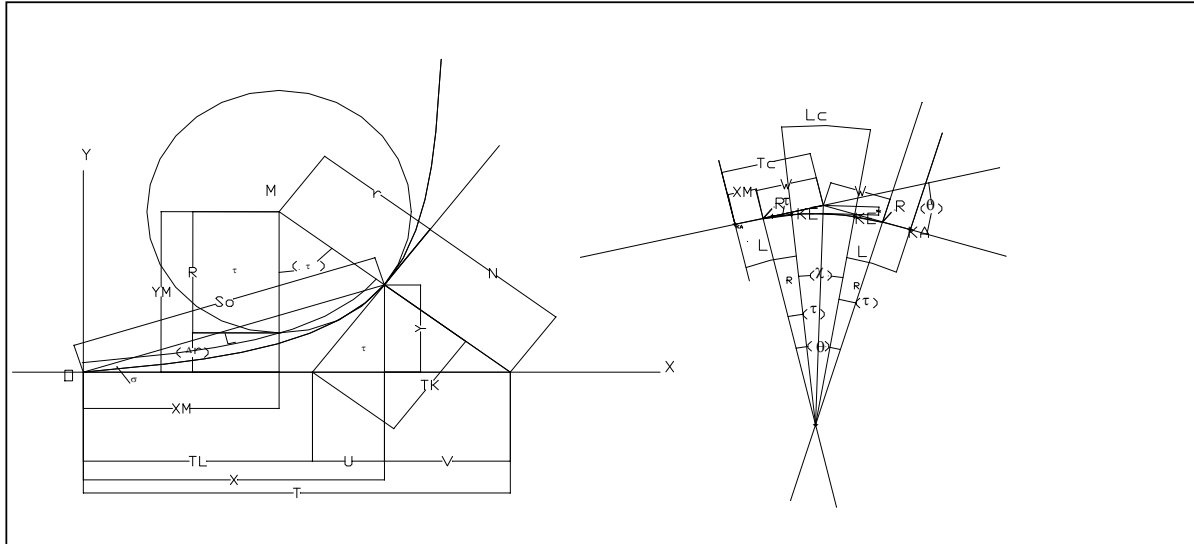


channel section ?

no	item	unit	quantity	remarks
1	A catchment area	$\text{km}^2$		$2 A=a1+a2+a3$
2	a1 catchment area on mountain	$\text{km}^2$		1
3	a2 catchment area in town	$\text{km}^2$		0.6
4	a3 catchment area in park	$\text{km}^2$		0.4
5	c1 co-efficient discharge on mountain			0.75
6	c2 co-efficient discharge in town			0.75
7	c3 co-efficient discharge in park			0.6
8	I3 intensity of rainfall	mm/h		$105.4 I3=8625/(tc+55)$
9	tc time of concentration	min		$26.8 tc=t1+t2$
10	t1 time of concentration	min		20.0
11	t2 time of concentration	min		$6.8 t2=L/(v*60)$
12	L Length	m		1500
13	C coefficient of discharge			$0.72 C=(a1*c1+a2*c2+a3*c3)/(a1+a2+a3)$
14	Q discharge of storm sewage	$\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$	42.15829558	$Q=C*I*A/3.6$

15					
16	(B-4,H-2.5)				
17 n	coefficient of roughness		0.0250		
18 l	vertical gradient on drain	%	0.0050		200
19 n	coefficient of roughness		0.0160		
20 R	hydraulic mean depth		1.4679	$R=A/P$	
21 P	Wetted perimeter of the channel		11.07	$P=B+2*1.414*H$	
22 A	drain section area	m <sup>2</sup>	16.25	$A=(2B+2H)*0.5*H$	
23 B	drain width	m	4.0000		
24 H	drain height	m	2.5000		
25 l	drain slope gradient	%	0.0050		200
26 v	flowing velocity	m/sec	3.657950652	$v=(1/n)*(R^{0.67})*(l)^{0.5}$	
27 Qc	drain discharge capacity	m <sup>3</sup> /sec	59.44169809	$Qc=A*v$	
28				Qc should be over Q	
29					
30	(B-4,H-2.1)				
31 n	coefficient of roughness		0.0250		
32 l	vertical gradient on drain	%	0.0050		200
33 n	coefficient of roughness		0.0160		
34 R	hydraulic mean depth		1.2889	$R=A/P$	
35 P	Wetted perimeter of the channel		9.9388	$P=B+2*1.414*H$	
36 A	drain section area	m <sup>2</sup>	12.81	$A=(2B+2H)*0.5*H$	
37 B	drain width	m	4.0000		
38 H	drain height	m	2.1000		
39 l	drain slope gradient	%	0.0050		200
40 v	flowing velocity	m/sec	3.352657299	$v=(1/n)*(R^{0.67})*(l)^{0.5}$	
41 Qc	drain discharge capacity	m <sup>3</sup> /sec	42.94753999	$Qc=A*v$	
				Qc should be over Q	
h1	20% increase height=	m	2.52	$h1=1.2*H$	

(2)clothoide-1

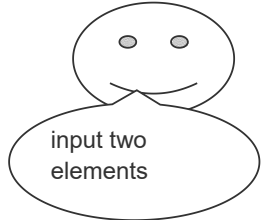


condition				
1		$R \cdot L = A^2$		
2		$A = 1$ (single curve)		according to
3		$R \cdot L = 1$		japan civil engineering learned society
4		$r \cdot l = 1$		(survey practice text book)
5	curve radius	$R = A \cdot r$		japan road cooperation
6	curve length	$L = A \cdot l$		(road structure law, explanation and adaptation)
				(clothoid pocket book)
1	tangent	$\tau$	$\tau$	$\tau = (L/2R) \cdot 180/3.1416$
2	angle	$\sigma$	$\sigma$	$\sigma = \text{atan}(y/x)$
3	parameter	$1/A$		
4	clothoid length	$l$	$L = A \cdot l$	$L = A^2/R = 2 \cdot (\tau) \cdot R = A(2\tau)^{0.5}$
5	radius of curvature	$r$	$R = A \cdot r$	$R = A^2/L = L/2(\tau) = A/(2\tau)^{0.5}$
6	shifting amount	$\Delta(r)$	$(\Delta)R = A \cdot (\Delta)r$	$\Delta(r) = y + r \cdot \cos(\tau) - r$
7	X coordinate at M	$xM$	$xM = A \cdot xM$	$xM = x - r \cdot \sin(\tau)$
8	X coordinate at P	$x$	$X = A \cdot x$	$x = l \cdot (1 - l^2/40r^2 + l^4/3456r^4 - l^6/599040r^6 + l^8/17542640r^8 - l^{10}/78033715200r^{10} + l^{12}/4904976384000r^{12})$
9	Y coordinate at P	$y$	$Y = A \cdot y$	$y = (l^2/6 \cdot r) \cdot (1 - l^2/56r^2 + l^4/7040r^4 - l^6/1612800r^6 + l^8/588349440r^8 - l^{10}/313373491200r^{10} + l^{12}/229552894771200r^{12})$
10	short tangent	$tK$	$tK = A \cdot tK$	$tK = y \cdot \text{cosec}(\tau)$
11	long tangent	$tL$	$tL = A \cdot tL$	$tL = x - y \cdot \cot(\tau)$
12	X coordinate at intersection	$t$	$T = A \cdot t$	$t = x + y \cdot \tan(\tau)$
13	alignment length	$n$	$N = A \cdot n$	$n = y \cdot \sec(\tau)$
14	(shifting) diameter	$s$	$S = A \cdot s$	$s = y \cdot \text{cosec}(\sigma)$
15	(shifting amount)/curvature radi	$\Delta(r)/r$	$\Delta R/R = \Delta(r)/r$	$\Delta(r)/r = (y/r) + \cos(\tau) - 1$
16	curve length/curvature radius	$l/r = l^2$	$L/R = l^2$	$l/r = l^2$

$$1 \ x = l * (1 - l^2 / 40r^2 + l^4 / 3456r^4 - l^6 / 599040r^6 + l^8 / 175472640r^8 - l^{10} / 78033715200r^{10} + l^{12} / 4904976384000r^{12})$$

$$2 \ y = (l^2 / 6r)(1 - l^2 / 56r^2 + l^4 / 7040r^4 - l^6 / 1612800r^6 + l^8 / 588349440r^8 - l^{10} / 313373491200r^{10} + l^{12} / 229552894771200r^{12})$$

	↓ unit	remarks
1 R	100	R=A <sup>2</sup> /L
2 L	100	L=A <sup>2</sup> /R
3 A	100	A=(R*L) <sup>0.5</sup>



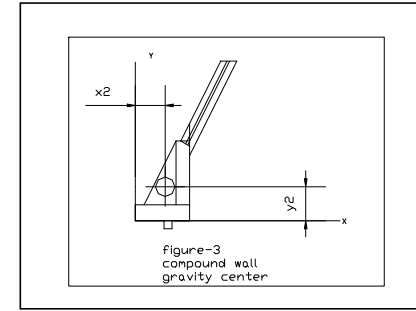
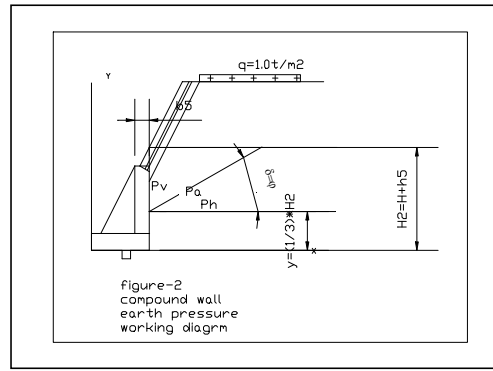
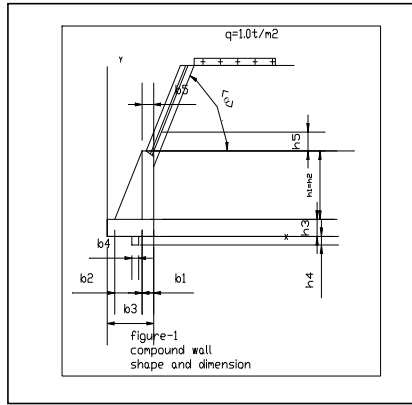
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)*(2)
1 l=L/A	1	100	L	100
2 τ=(L/2R)*180/3.1416	28.648	100	τ	28.6478
3 σ=atan(y/x)	<b>9.5290</b>	100	σ	9.52896
4 x	0.9753	100	X	97.529
5 y	0.1637	100	Y	16.371
6 r=R/A	1	100	R	100.000
7 Δ(r)=(y/r)+cos(τ)-1)*r	0.0413	100	Δ(R)	4.130
8 xM=x-r*sin(τ)	0.4959	100	XM	49.586
9 tK=y*cosec(τ)	0.3415	100	TK	34.148
10 tL=x-y*cot(τ)	0.6756	100	TL	67.561
11 t=x+y*tan(τ)	1.0647	100	T	106.472
12 n=y*sec(τ)	0.1866	100	N	18.655
13 s=y*cosec(σ)	0.9889	100	S	98.893
14 Δ(r)/r=(y/r)+cos(τ)-1	0.0413	100	Δ(R)/R	4.130
15 l)/r=(l)^2	1	100	L/R	100.000
16 θ=χ+2*τ				30 (θ is deflection angle
17 χ=2*τ-θ		χ=2*τ-θ		27.2956 ,is given fastly.(IA))
18 Lc=R*π*χ/180		Lc=R*π*χ/180		47.64
19 CL=L1+L2+Lc		CL		CL=L1+L2+Lc
20 W=(R+ΔR)*tan(θ/2)		W		27.9015
21 Tc=W+XM		Tc		77.488
22 Nc=(R+ΔR)(1/cos(θ/2))-R		Nc		7.80302







(3-3)



rectangle		triangle		w=a1*(u,r)		concrete		soil		x-direction gravity center length					y-direction					total momerPa=(1/2)*r*Ka*H^2+(Ka*q*2*C)/(Ka)																																																												
concrete	soil	concrete	concrete	concrete	concrete	soil	total weight	b2+0.5*b1	b8+(2/3)*t	(1/2)*b3	B6+0.5*B4	b2+b8+0.3	h3+0.5*h2	h3+(1/3)*t	0.5*h3	=(0.5*h4)	H1+H3+(1/3)*H5																																																															
a4=b4*h4	a5=0.5*b5*lw1	w2	w3	w4	w5	w5	Σw	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	y1	y2	y3	y4	y5	m1=w1*x1	m2=w2*x2	m3=w3*x3	m4=w4*x4	m5=w5*x5	Mw	Pa	KA	r																																																						
m2	m2	t	t	t	t	t	t	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	t.m	t.m	t.m	t.m	t.m	t.m	t.m	t.m	t	t/m3																																																					
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81																																																						
BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC																																																						
																								=ABS((1/2)*CC4			3*CB43*C		D43*2*(C		B43*CF43-		2*CE43*(C			=U43			=AF43																																									
																								=AM43+A			=AU43+A			=BE43*BK			=BF43*BL		=BG43*B		=BH43*BN		=BI43*BO		=SUM(BU			2*CE43*(C																																				
																								=AO43*AX		=0.5*AP43		=AZ43*2.3		=BA43*2.3		=BB43*2.3		=BC43*2.3		=SUM(BE		=AM43+0.		=AS43+(2/		=(1/2)*AN		=AQ43+0.		S43+0.3*(		=AW43+0.		=116+(1/3)		=0.5*AW4		=-		W43+(1/3)		=BE43*BK		=BF43*BL		=BG43*B		=BH43*BN		=BI43*BO		=SUM(BU			2*CE43*(C									
																								43		*AY43		5		5		5		=BD43*2		43		43		5*AL43		31*AM43		43		5*AO43		2/31*AP43		5*AV43		*AV43		3		(0.5*AX43)		*AY43		43		M43		43		43		43		43			BY43)		B43*(0.5)*		=U43		=AF43	
0.16	0.3025	1.9975	0.5875	4.465	0.376	0.605	8.031	0.925	0.8833333	0.95	1.15	1.7166667	1.5	116.33333	0.5	-0.2	2.3666667	1.8476875	0.5189583	4.24175	0.4324	1.0365833	8.0793792	2.4724133	0.194525	2																																																						
0.16	0.3025	3.995	2.35	5.64	0.376	0.605	12.966	1.425	1.2166667	1.2	1.5	2.2166667	2	116.66667	0.5	-0.2	3.3666667	5.692875	2.8591667	6.768	0.584	1.3410833	17.225125	4.0675187	0.194525	2																																																						
0.25	0.3025	5.9825	5.2875	6.815	0.5875	0.605	19.2875	1.925	1.55	1.45	1.85	2.7166667	2.5	117	0.5	-0.25	4.3666667	11.535563	8.195625	9.88175	1.086875	1.6435833	32.343398	6.0518742	0.194525	2																																																						
0.25	0.3025	7.99	9.4	7.99	0.5875	0.605	26.5725	2.425	1.8833333	1.7	2.05	3.2166667	3	117.33333	0.5	-0.25	5.3666667	19.37575	17.703333	13.583	1.204375	1.9460833	53.812542	8.4248798	0.194525	2																																																						
0.42	0.3025	9.9875	14.6875	9.165	0.987	0.605	35.432	2.925	2.2166667	1.95	2.35	3.7166667	3.5	117.66667	0.5	-0.3	6.3666667	29.213438	32.557292	17.87175	2.31945	2.2485833	84.210513	11.187135	0.194525	2																																																						
0.49	0.3025	11.985	21.15	10.34	1.1515	0.605	45.2315	3.425	2.55	2.2	2.55	4.2166667	4	118	0.5	-0.35	7.3666667	41.048625	53.9325	22.748	2.936325	2.5510833	123.21653	14.338441	0.194525	2																																																						
0.64	0.3025	13.9825	28.7875	11.75	1.504	0.605	56.629	3.925	2.9833333	2.5	2.8	4.8166667	4.5	118.33333	0.5	-0.4	8.3666667	54.881313	85.882708	29.375	4.2112	2.9140833	177.2643	17.878797	0.194525	2																																																						
0.81	0.3025	15.98	37.6	12.925	1.9035	0.605	69.0135	4.425	3.3166667	2.75	3.05	5.3166667	5	118.66667	0.5	-0.45	9.3666667	70.7115	124.70667	35.54375	5.805675	3.2165833	239.98418	21.808203	0.194525	2																																																						
1	0.3025	17.9775	47.5875	14.335	2.35	0.605	82.855	4.925	3.75	3.05	3.3	5.9166667	5.5	119	0.5	-0.5	10.3666667	88.539188	178.45313	43.72175	7.755	3.5795833	322.04865	26.126659	0.194525	2																																																						

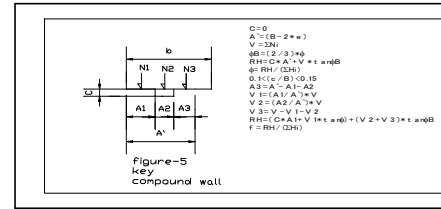
(3-4)

horizontal earthpressure(PH)=P\*cos(δ)  
 vertikal earthpressure(PV)=P\*sin(δ)

C-3  
 resultant working position  
 resultant working position is e' from A

C-4  
 confirmation to falling  
 e'=(ΣumM)/(ΣsumN)  
 eccentric length  
 e=B/2-e'  
 e/B=0.134/2.6  
 safety ratio  
 f=Mr/Mo

C-5  
 confirmation to sliding  
 RH  
 sliding resist  
 RH=c\*A'+v\*tan(φB)  
 c  
 adhesion between bearing ground and foundation bottom surface  
 A'  
 effective loading area  
 v  
 total vertical load  
 (φB)  
 =(2/3)\*φ  
 friction angle between bearing ground and foundation bottom surface  
 f  
 safety ratio  
 f=RH/PH

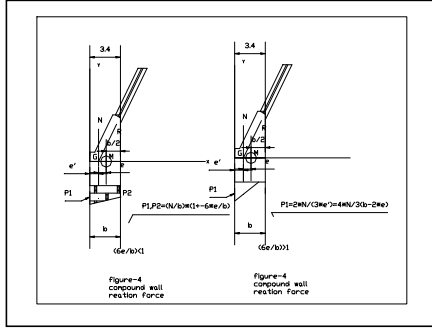


H=H+1.1		horizontal earthpressure(PH)=P*cos(δ)		ΣN		e'=(ΣM)/(ΣN)		judgement f=Mr/Mo		judgement RH		ΣN=V		(φB)												
m	1/m2	t	degree	m	t	t.m	t.m	m	m	t	t	m	t	degree	degree											
82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD

=AK43+1.		=CA43*CO =CA43*SI		=CH43*CJ =BZ43+XK =BZ43+XK =CG43*(C =B943+XH =CM43/C		=ABS(CJ4 =ABS(CQ4		=CL43/CN		=DA43*DB		=BJ43+CH												
1	=AE43	=AD43	(CI43*PI)/(180)	(M43*PI)/(180)	=M43	=AT43	43	43	43	43	43	43												
3.1	0	1	2.1411728	1.2362067	30	1.9	2.3487927	10.428172	8.2156267	2.2125452	9.2672067	0.8865268	0.0634732	0.033407	<	0.25 ok	4.7132016	>	1.5 ok	3.3729874	0	1.7730535	9.2672067	20
4.1	0	1	3.5225745	2.0337594	30	2.4	4.8810225	22.106147	17.291962	4.8141852	14.999759	1.152816	0.047184	0.01986	<	0.25 ok	4.5918772	>	1.5 ok	5.4594659	0	2.305632	14.999759	20
5.1	0	1	5.2409036	3.0258371	30	2.9	8.7749276	41.118323	32.208787	8.9095981	22.313337	1.4434789	0.0065231	0.0022493	<	0.25 ok	4.6150914	>	1.5 ok	8.1213905	0	2.8969539	22.313337	20
6.1	0	1	7.2961599	4.2124399	30	3.4	14.322296	68.134837	53.299312	14.835525	30.78494	1.7313437	0.0313437	0.0092187	<	0.25 ok	4.5926812	>	1.5 ok	11.204802	0	3.3373126	30.78494	20
7.1	0	1	9.6883435	5.5935677	30	3.9	21.814914	106.02543	83.096347	22.92908	41.025568	2.0254771	0.0754771	0.0193531	<	0.25 ok	4.6240594	>	1.5 ok	14.932085	0	3.7490458	41.025568	20
8.1	0	1	12.417454	7.1692206	30	4.4	31.544571	154.7611	121.23398	33.527127	52.400721	2.3135937	0.1135937	0.0258168	<	0.25 ok	4.6159966	>	1.5 ok	19.072303	0	4.1728126	52.400721	20
9.1	0	1	15.483492	8.9393985	30	5	44.696992	221.9613	174.9947	46.966594	65.568398	2.6688879	0.1688879	0.0337776	<	0.25 ok	4.7259399	>	1.5 ok	23.864945	0	4.6622243	65.568398	20
10.1	0	1	18.886458	10.904101	30	5.5	59.972558	299.95673	236.37233	63.584408	79.917601	2.9577004	0.2077004	0.0377637	<	0.25 ok	4.7174574	>	1.5 ok	29.087628	0	5.0845991	79.917601	20
11.1	0	1	22.62635	13.063329	30	6.1	79.68631	401.73496	318.01746	83.717496	95.918329	3.3155025	0.2655025	0.043525	<	0.25 ok	4.7986977	>	1.5 ok	34.911417	0	5.568995	95.918329	20

(3-5)

C-6  
 confirmation to ground reaction  
 $p1 = \frac{N}{B} (1 + 6e/B)$   
 $p2 = \frac{N}{B} (1 - 6e/B)$



D-1  
 earth pressure calculation (earthquake time)  
 $\phi$   
 Internal friction angle of soil  
 $\chi$   
 internal angle between ground surface and horizontal line  
 $\delta = \phi/2$   
 behind soil internal friction angle  
 $\theta$   
 internal angle between estimated behind surface and vertical line  
 $\theta_0 = \text{ATAN}(Kt)$   
 kEA  
 $kEA = (\cos^2(\phi - \theta_0)) / ( (\cos\theta_0 \cos^2\theta * \cos(\theta_0 + \phi + \theta)) * (1 + (\sin(\phi + \delta) * \sin(\phi - \chi - \theta_0)) / (\cos(\theta + \phi + \theta) * \cos(\theta - \chi)) * 0.5) )^2$

C-6													D-1														
f	judgement	f	p1	p2	e/B	B/6	qa1	judgement	$\phi$	$\gamma$	$\delta$	$\theta_0$	$\theta$	kEA	$=(\phi - \theta_0 - \theta)$	$=(\theta_0)$	$=(\theta)$	$(\delta + \theta_0 + \theta)$	$=(\delta + \phi)$	$=(\phi - \gamma - \theta_0)$	$=(\delta + \theta_0 + \theta)$	$=(\theta - \gamma)$	$\cos^2(\phi - \theta_0 - \theta)$				
			t/m2	t/m2			t/m2	degree	degree	degree	degree	degree	degree														
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	
DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	
															$= (ED43) / ( (EE43 * EF4) * EG43 ) * (1 + (EH43 * EI43) / (EJ43 * EK43) )$ $= (DP43 - DS43 - DT43) / (DS43 * DS43) = (DS43) = DT43$ $= (DR43 + D S43 + DT43) = (DR43 + D S43 + DT43) = (DR43 + D S43 + DT43) = (DR43 + D S43 + DT43)$ $= \text{ABS}(DP - DS) = \text{ABS}(DR43 + D S43 + DT43) = \text{ABS}(DT43 - DS43)$ $= (\text{COS}(DV) = \text{COS}(DW) = (\text{COS}(DV) = \text{COS}(DW) = (\text{COS}(DV) = \text{COS}(DW) = (\text{COS}(DV) = \text{COS}(DW)$												
$=CZ43/CG$			$=DC43/C$	$=DC43/C$			$=CQ43/CJ$	$=CQ43/CJ$		$=O43$	ok	$=J43$	$=K43$	$=L43$													
43	>	1.5	3	J43	43	<	$=CJ43/6$	<	$=O43$	ok	$=J43$	$=K43$	$=L43$														
1.575299	>	1.5	5.8551276	3.8998268	0.033407	<	0.3166667	<	10	ok	30	63.4349	15	0.1488899	0	0.2045549	29.85111	0.1488899	0	15.14889	45	33.58379	15.14889	63.4349	0.7522471	0.9999966	
1.5498511	>	1.5	6.9871382	5.5126612	0.01966	<	0.4	<	10	ok	30	63.4349	15	0.1488899	0	0.2045549	29.85111	0.1488899	0	15.14889	45	33.58379	15.14889	63.4349	0.7522471	0.9999966	
1.5496165	>	1.5	7.7980959	7.5904125	0.0022493	<	0.4833333	<	10	ok	30	63.4349	15	0.1488899	0	0.2045549	29.85111	0.1488899	0	15.14889	45	33.58379	15.14889	63.4349	0.7522471	0.9999966	
1.5357122	>	1.5	9.5552147	8.5535735	0.0092187	<	0.5666667	<	10	ok	30	63.4349	15	0.1488899	0	0.2045549	29.85111	0.1488899	0	15.14889	45	33.58379	15.14889	63.4349	0.7522471	0.9999966	
1.5412424	>	1.5	11.740871	9.2978813	0.0193531	<	0.65	<	10	ok	30	63.4349	15	0.1488899	0	0.2045549	29.85111	0.1488899	0	15.14889	45	33.58379	15.14889	63.4349	0.7522471	0.9999966	
1.5359269	>	1.5	13.754004	10.064505	0.0258168	<	0.7333333	<	10	ok	30	63.4349	15	0.1488899	0	0.2045549	29.85111	0.1488899	0	15.14889	45	33.58379	15.14889	63.4349	0.7522471	0.9999966	
1.5413154	>	1.5	15.771369	10.45599	0.0337776	<	0.8333333	<	10	ok	30	63.4349	15	0.1488899	0	0.2045549	29.85111	0.1488899	0	15.14889	45	33.58379	15.14889	63.4349	0.7522471	0.9999966	
1.5401315	>	1.5	17.822821	11.238125	0.0377637	<	0.9166667	<	10	ok	30	63.4349	15	0.1488899	0	0.2045549	29.85111	0.1488899	0	15.14889	45	33.58379	15.14889	63.4349	0.7522471	0.9999966	
1.542954	>	1.5	19.830721	11.617911	0.043525	<	1.0166667	<	10	ok	30	63.4349	15	0.1488899	0	0.2045549	29.85111	0.1488899	0	15.14889	45	33.58379	15.14889	63.4349	0.7522471	0.9999966	

(3-6)

Pa  
 total earth pressure to estimated behind surface  
 $P=(1/2)*\rho*b*H^2*K*Ea*ec^{117}2$   
 q  
 loading on ground surface in normal time  
 c  
 soil adhesion(sand)  
 r  
 soil unit weight  
 H  
 wall height or estimated behind surface  
 PH  
 horizontal earthpressure(PH)=P\*cos( $\delta$ )  
 PV  
 vertical earthpressure(PV)=P\*sin( $\delta$ )  
 y

D-2  
 horizontal prssure and working height  
 H1-H6  
 H=w\*Kh

table-1 unit weight of material

material	unit weight	internal friction angle	remarks
unit	(t/m3)	degree	
signal	u,r	$\phi$	
concrete	2.35		
reinforced concrete	2.5		
good compacted gravel or sand(A)	1.9	35	
good compacted sandy soil or sand(B)	1.8	30	
good compacted clay soil(C)	1.7	25	

table-2 live load

back fill soil
signal
unit
good compacted gravel or sand(A)
good compacted sandy soil or sand
good compacted clay soil(C)

Pa										D-2																
$\cos^2(\theta)$	$\cos(\delta+\theta_0+\theta)$	$\sin(\varphi-\gamma-\theta_0)$	$\cos(\theta-\gamma)$	P	q	c	r	H	Ph	Pv	y	horizontal force					horizontal force									
t	t	t/m2	t	t	t/m3	m	m	m	t	t	m	H1=w1*kh	H2=w2*kh	H3=w3*kh	H4=w4*kh	H5=w5*kh	$\Sigma(H)$	$\Sigma(\rho H)$	MH	y1	y2	y3	y4	y5		
136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162
EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF

$\cos(DX)$	$\cos(DY)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$	$\cos(EC)$			
$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$	$43^{\circ}PI/180$				
$\sin(DZ4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$	$\sin(EA4)$			
$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$	$3^{\circ}PI/180$					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
0.96525	0.7071068	0.5531559	0.96525	0.4472144	1.9657722	1	0	2	3.1	1.7024087	0.9828861	1.0333333	0.299625	0.088125	0.66975	0.0564	0.09075	1.20465	1.7024087	2.9070587	1.5	1.3333333	0.5	-0.2	2.3666667	0.5	-0.2	4.3666667	0.5	-0.25	6.3666667	0.5	-0.25	8.3666667	
1	0.96525	0.7071068	0.5531559	0.96525	0.4472144	3.4385672	1	0	2	4.1	2.9778866	1.7192836	1.3666667	0.59925	0.3525	0.846	0.0564	0.09075	1.9449	2.9778866	4.9227866	2	1.6666667	0.5	-0.2	4.3666667	0.5	-0.2	8.3666667	0.5	-0.25	12.3666667	0.5	-0.25	16.3666667
1	0.96525	0.7071068	0.5531559	0.96525	0.4472144	5.320472	1	0	2	5.1	4.6078639	2.660236	1.7	0.898875	0.793125	1.02225	0.088125	0.09075	2.893125	4.6078639	7.5007899	2.5	2	0.5	-0.25	6.3666667	0.5	-0.25	10.3666667	0.5	-0.25	14.3666667	0.5	-0.25	18.3666667
1	0.96525	0.7071068	0.5531559	0.96525	0.4472144	7.6114864	1	0	2	6.1	6.5917406	3.8057432	2.0333333	1.1985	1.41	1.1985	0.088125	0.09075	3.985875	6.5917406	10.577616	3	2.3333333	0.5	-0.25	8.3666667	0.5	-0.25	12.3666667	0.5	-0.25	16.3666667	0.5	-0.25	20.3666667
1	0.96525	0.7071068	0.5531559	0.96525	0.4472144	10.311611	1	0	2	7.1	8.9301167	5.1558053	2.3666667	1.498125	2.203125	1.37475	0.14805	0.09075	5.3148	8.9301167	14.244917	3.5	2.6666667	0.5	-0.3	10.3666667	0.5	-0.3	14.3666667	0.5	-0.3	18.3666667	0.5	-0.3	22.3666667
1	0.96525	0.7071068	0.5531559	0.96525	0.4472144	13.420844	1	0	2	8.1	11.622792	6.7104222	2.7	1.79775	3.1725	1.551	0.172725	0.09075	6.784725	11.622792	18.407517	4	3	0.5	-0.35	12.3666667	0.5	-0.35	16.3666667	0.5	-0.35	20.3666667	0.5	-0.35	24.3666667
1	0.96525	0.7071068	0.5531559	0.96525	0.4472144	16.939188	1	0	2	9.1	14.669767	8.4695941	3.0333333	2.097375	4.318125	1.7625	0.2256	0.09075	8.49435	14.669767	23.164117	4.5	3.3333333	0.5	-0.4	14.3666667	0.5	-0.4	18.3666667	0.5	-0.4	22.3666667	0.5	-0.4	26.3666667
1	0.96525	0.7071068	0.5531559	0.96525	0.4472144	20.866641	1	0	2	10.1	18.071042	10.433321	3.6666667	2.397	5.64	1.93875	0.285525	0.09075	10.352025	18.071042	28.423067	5	3.6666667	0.5	-0.45	16.3666667	0.5	-0.45	20.3666667	0.5	-0.45	24.3666667	0.5	-0.45	28.3666667
1	0.96525	0.7071068	0.5531559	0.96525	0.4472144	25.203205	1	0	2	11.1	21.826615	12.601602	3.7	2.696625	7.138125	2.15025	0.3525	0.09075	12.42825	21.826615	34.254865	5.5	4	0.5	-0.5	18.3666667	0.5	-0.5	22.3666667	0.5	-0.5	26.3666667	0.5	-0.5	30.3666667

D-3  
resultant force working point

D-4  
confirmation to falling  
e:eccentric length  
 $e=B/2-e'$   
 $e'=\Sigma M/\Sigma N$   
 $e'$   
f:safety ratio  
 $f=Mr/Mo$

D-5  
confirmation to sliding  
sliding resist  
 $c=0$   
 $(\varphi B)=(2/3)*\Phi$   
 $RH=c'A+V*\tan(\varphi B)=\tan\Sigma N*\tan27=18.056*0.510=9.21$   
safety ratio  
 $f=RH/\Sigma H=9.2/11.767=0.78<1.2$   
to set key, due to shortage of sliding resist  
key height=b  
 $0.1<b/B<0.15$   
effective loading area  
 $A'=B-2e=2.6-2*0.512=1.576$   
sliding resist by key  
 $Hu=V*\tan\varphi$   
 $Hu=\Sigma N*\tan\varphi$   
safety ratio  
 $f=Hu/\Sigma H$   
 $(\varphi B)=(2/3)*\Phi$

	live load(1.0t/m2)	live load(0.7t/m2)	remarks
	q	qa	
	t/m2	t/m2	
	0.25	0.18	
(B)	0.3	0.21	
	0.4	0.2	

table 4 safety ratio of falling,sliding

load	safety ratio(Fs)	remarks
long period load	1.5	
short period load	1.2	

table 5 internal friction angle(foundation bottom and ground)

condition	angle	adhesion(C)	remarks
soil and concrete	$\varphi B=(2/3)*\phi$	C=0	
sand and concrete	$\tan\varphi B=0.5$	C=0	
rock and concrete	$\tan\varphi B=0.6$	C=0	
rock	$\varphi B=\phi$	C=Co	

Co:adhesion of bearing ground (t/m2)  
 $\phi$ :internal friction angle of bearing ground(degree)

table-3 e/B<following's value

load	long period load	short period load	remarks
rock	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	
sandy soil	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
clay +sand ground	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub>	

e:eccentric length  
B:foundation width

D-3										D-4																
vertical force										moment					arm											
mo-1	mo-2	mo-3	mo-4	mo-5	$\Sigma(mo)$	=PH'y	$\Sigma(mo)+PH'y/\Sigma(W)$	arm	Mr-1	PV	$\Sigma(N)$	B	Mr-2	$\Sigma(Mr)$	$\Sigma M=Mr-Mo$	$e'=\Sigma M/\Sigma N$	e	e/B	1/4=0.25	judgement	f					
t.m	t.m	t.m	t.m	t.m	t.m	t.m	t.m	t	t.m	t	t	m			m											
163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG
=ET43*FB	=EU43*FC	=EV43*FD	=EW43*F	=EX43*FF	=SUM(FG	=EQ43*ES	=FL43+FM																			
43	43	43	E43	43	43/FK43)	43		=BJ43	=BZ43	=ER43	R43	=AT43	43	U43	FN43	43	FX43	43	<	1/4=0.25	ok	43	>	1.2	ok	
0.4494375	0.1175	0.334875	-0.01128	0.214775	1.1053075	1.7591556	2.8644631	8.031	8.0793792	0.9528861	9.0138861		1.9	1.8674836	9.9468628	7.0823996	0.785721	0.164279	0.0864626	<	1/4=0.25	ok	3.4725051	>	1.2	ok
1.1985	0.5875	0.423	-0.01128	0.396275	2.593995	4.0697783	6.8637733	12.966	17.225125	1.7192836	14.685284		2.4	4.1262807	21.351406	14.687632	1.0001599	0.1998401	0.0832687	<	1/4=0.25	ok	3.2041014	>	1.2	ok
2.2471875	1.58625	0.511125	-0.022031	0.577775	4.9003063	7.8330286	12.733335	19.2875	32.343396	2.860236	21.947736		2.9	7.7146843	40.05808	27.324745	1.2449815	0.2050085	0.0706926	<	1/4=0.25	ok	3.1459222	>	1.2	ok
3.5955	3.29	0.59925	-0.022031	0.759275	8.2219938	13.403206	21.6252	26.5725	53.812542	3.8057432	30.378243		3.4	12.939527	66.752069	45.126869	1.4854996	0.2145004	0.0630883	<	1/4=0.25	ok	3.0867724	>	1.2	ok
5.2434375	5.875	0.687375	-0.044415	0.940775	12.702173	21.13461	33.836782	35.432	84.210513	5.1558053	40.587805		3.9	20.107641	104.31815	70.481371	1.7365159	0.2134841	0.0547395	<	1/4=0.25	ok	3.0829809	>	1.2	ok
7.191	9.5175	0.7755	-0.060454	1.222275	18.545821	31.381539	49.92736	45.2315	123.21653	6.7104222	51.941922		4.4	29.525858	152.74239	102.81503	1.9794229	0.2205771	0.0501312	<	1/4=0.25	ok	3.0592923	>	1.2	ok
9.4381875	14.39375	0.88125	-0.09024	1.303775	25.926723	44.498294	70.425016	56.629	177.2643	8.4695941	65.098594		5	42.34797	219.61227	149.18726	2.2917124	0.2082876	0.0416575	<	1/4=0.25	ok	3.1183844	>	1.2	ok
11.985	20.68	0.969375	-0.128486	1.485275	34.991164	60.839173	95.830337	69.0135	239.98418	10.433321	79.446821		5.5	57.383264	297.36744	201.5371	2.5367548	0.2132452	0.0387719	<	1/4=0.25	ok	3.1030616	>	1.2	ok
14.831438	28.5525	1.075125	-0.17625	1.666775	45.949588	80.758477	126.70806	82.855	322.04865	12.601602	95.456602		6.1	76.869774	398.91842	272.21036	2.8516661	0.1983339	0.0325138	<	1/4=0.25	ok	3.148327	>	1.2	ok





(4) Pipe and Box Culvert

No.	Station	Catchment area Ac	Runoff coefficient C	Rainfall Intensity I	Discharge Q	Structure type	Area 80%A	Wetted perimeter P	Hydraulic Mean R	Manning's n	Gradient i	Flow Velocity V	Capacity 80%Q	Judgement
		(m <sup>2</sup> )		(mm/hr)	(m <sup>3</sup> /s)		(m <sup>2</sup> )	(m)	(m)		(%)	(m/s)	(m <sup>3</sup> /s)	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)X(2)X(3) 31(1000X60X60)	(5)	(6)=0.8A	(7)	(8)=(6)/(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)=1/(9)X(8) <sup>2/3</sup> X[(10)/100] <sup>0.6</sup>	(12)=(6)X(11)	
S155	24+264.5	37950	0.4	151	0.637	1 - Φ600	0.226	1.508	0.15	0.015	3	3.260	0.737	
L28	24+243.5	402800	0.8	186	16.649	B/C (2X2)	3.2	5.2	0.615	0.02	2.5	5.720	18.303	
I26	23+906.1	30440	0.8	186	1.258	1 - Φ900	0.509	2.262	0.225	0.015	4.5	5.232	2.663	

Q = CIA

Q = Discharge

C = runoff Coefficient

C = 0.4 (JRS recommends 0.3~0.55 for turfing area)

C = 0.4 Small Catchment Area

C = 0.8 Big Catchment Area

I = Average Runoff Intensity

I = 151mm/hr (3 Years Return Period)

I = 151 Small Catchment Area

I = 186 Big Catchment Area

$V = 1/nXR^{2/3}Xi^{1/2}$

= Flow Velocity (m/s)

n = Manning's Coefficient of roughness

n = 0.015 below Φ600

n = 0.02 over Φ600

R = Hydraulic Mean Depth (m), (Reference to table 1, 2 and 3)

R = A/P

A = Cross sectional area (m<sup>2</sup>) of the water flowing through a channel, (Reference to table 1, 2 and 3)

P = Wetted perimeter of the channel, (Reference to table 1, 2 and 3)

i = Gradient (%), (Judged at site)

Q = Capacity (m<sup>3</sup>/s)

Q = AV

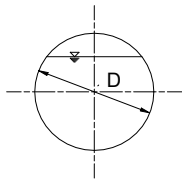
**Calculation:**

- (1) To measure catchment area (m<sup>2</sup>) by plan drawing or map. (Col. 1)
- (2) To calculate discharge (m<sup>3</sup>/s),  $Q = C.I.A$  (Col. 4)
- (3) To judge cross drainage type by comparing figure 8-3 (Col. 5)
- (4) To calculate the allowable capacity (m<sup>3</sup>/s) of culvert
  - $V = 1/nXR^{2/3}Xi^{1/2}$  (Col. 11)
  - $Q = AV$  (Col. 12)
- (5) If (4) < table (12) OK, If (4) > table (12) not OK
- (6) Flowing velocity is =< 6m/s.

Table - 1

Structure	80%A m <sup>2</sup>	P m	R m	R <sup>2</sup> /3
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)/(2)	
Pipe Culvert				
1 - φ0.6	0.226	1.508	0.15	0.282
1 - φ0.9	0.509	2.262	0.225	0.370
1 - φ1.2	0.905	3.016	0.3	0.448

$\pi = 3.1416$



Area = 80%

$A = 0.8\pi D^2/4$  (m<sup>2</sup>)  
 $P = 0.8\pi D$  (m)

Figure No.

Table - 2

Structure	A m <sup>2</sup>	P m	R m	R <sup>2</sup> /3
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)/(2)	
Pipe Culvert				
1 - φ0.6	0.242	1.328	0.183	0.322
1 - φ0.9	0.545	1.992	0.274	0.422
1 - φ1.2	0.969	2.656	0.365	0.511

$A = D^2(\varphi - \sin\varphi)/8$   $P = (D\varphi)/2$  rad

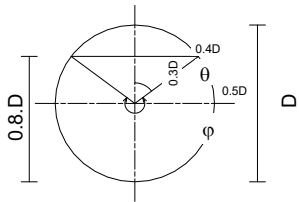


Figure No.

$\cos \theta = 0.3/0.5$   
 $\theta = 106^\circ 15' 48.37''$   
 $2\theta = 253^\circ 44' 23.2''$   
 $\varphi = 253^\circ 44' 23.2''$   
 $\pi \text{ rad} : 180^\circ = \varphi : 253^\circ 44' 23.2''$   
 $\varphi = 4.426 \text{ rad}$

Table - 3

Structure	80%A m <sup>2</sup>	P m	R m	R <sup>2</sup> /3
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)/(2)	
Box Culvert				
1 - 2.0X2.0	3.2	5.2	0.615	0.723
1 - 3.0X3.0	7.2	7.8	0.923	0.948

$A = 0.8HB$

$P = 0.8X2H + B$

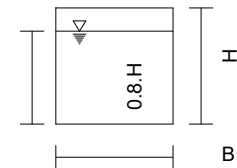
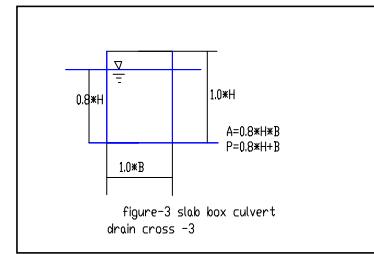
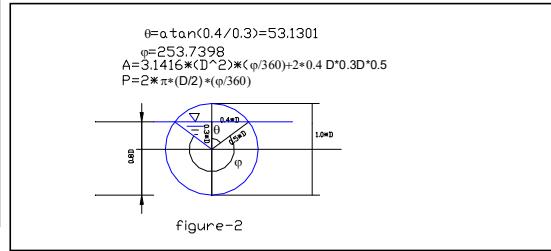
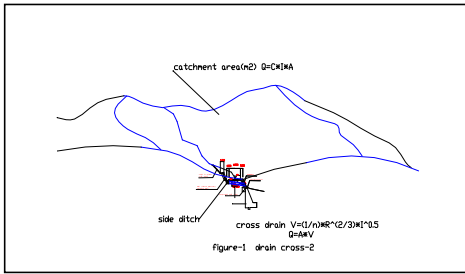


Figure No. 3

(5)culvert section



according to (Road earthwork drainage) Japan Road Cooperation

(5)culvert section

(Pipe and Box Culvert)

No.	Station	Catchment area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Runoff coefficient	Rainfall Intensity (mm/hr)	Discharge (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Structure type	pipe diameter (m)	box or slab base (m)	box or slab height (m)	number of pipe slab box	$\phi$ (degree)	$\theta$ (degree)	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Wetted perimeter (m)	Hydraulic Mean Depth (m)	Manning's coefficient	Gradient (%)	Flow Velocity (m/s)	Capacity (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Judgement
		A <sub>c</sub>	C	I	Q		D	B	H				80%A	P	R	n	i	V	80%Q	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (1) * (2) * (3) / (100 * 0.6 * 60)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12) = 0.8 * A	(13)	(14) = (12) / (13)	(15)	(16)	(17) = 1 / ((15) * (14) <sup>2/3</sup> * ((16) / 100) <sup>0.5</sup> )	(18) = (12) * (17) <sup>2</sup> / (9)	
		50000	0.8	147	1.633	1 - φ600	0.6			1	253.7398	53.1301	0.242	1.329	0.183	0.015	3	3.713	0.900	1 - φ600
		75000	0.8	147	2.450	1 - φ900	0.9			1	253.7398	53.1301	0.546	1.993	0.274	0.015	1	2.810	1.533	1 - φ900
		125000	0.8	147	4.083	2 - φ900	0.9			2	253.7398	53.1301	0.546	1.993	0.274	0.015	1	2.810	3.066	2 - φ900
		250000	0.8	147	8.167	2 - φ1200	1.2			2	253.7398	53.1301	0.970	2.657	0.365	0.015	0.5	2.407	4.669	2 - φ1200
		480000	0.8	147	15.680	SC1-B2*H2		2	2	1			3.200	5.200	0.615	0.015	0.3	2.641	8.452	SC1-B2*H2
		2000000	0.8	147	65.333	SC1-B4*H3		4	3	1			9.600	8.800	1.091	0.015	0.1	2.234	21.448	SC1-B4*H3
		4000000	0.8	147	130.667	SC2-B4*H3		4	3	2			9.600	8.800	1.091	0.015	0.1	2.234	42.896	SC2-B4*H3
		485000	0.8	147	15.843	BC1-B2*H2		2	2	1			3.200	5.200	0.615	0.015	0.3	2.641	8.452	BC1-B2*H2
		1400000	0.8	147	45.733	BC1-B3*H3		3	3	1			7.200	7.800	0.923	0.015	0.2	2.826	20.350	BC1-B3*H3
		2500000	0.8	147	81.667	BC2-B3*H3		3	3	2			7.200	7.800	0.923	0.015	0.2	2.826	40.701	BC2-B3*H3

culvert-pipe box-2

table-1

Runoff coefficient

area	C
road surface	0.7-1.0
steep hill	0.75-0.9
smooth hill	0.7-0.8
steep area	0.5-0.75
plain	0.45-0.6
rice field	0.7-0.8
city	0.6-0.9
forest	0.2-0.4
river area in hill	0.75-0.85
small river in plain	0.45-0.75
big river area	0.5-0.75

table-2

I = Average Runoff Intensity (mm/h)

year	n	I <sub>n</sub>
2	2	4725/(t+45)
3	3	5775/(t+45)
5	5	7150/(t+50)
7	7	7700/(t+50)
10	10	8625/(t+55)
20	20	10625/(t+65)

t = raining time (min)

t = 10

I = 1.4 \* I<sub>n</sub>

table-3

safety ratio

safety ratio

steep hill (nepal) (1.2-1.4)

channel

Manning's coefficient (n)

material of drain	n	limit of allowable mean velocity (m/s)
cast in concrete	0.015	concrete 0.6-3.0
concrete pipe	0.013	asphalut 0.6-1.5
mortar	0.013	stone masonry, block 0.6-1.8
concrete	0.015	gravel/clay 0.6-1.0
stone masonry	0.025	sandy soil 0.3-0.6
asphalt	0.013	clay mixed sandy soil 0.2-0.3
soil	0.027	silt 0.1-0.2
gravel	0.025	
rock	0.035	v: allowable mean velocity

order

purpose: to decide dimension of side ditch?

- 1 calculate discharge (Q) of catchment area, (4)
- 2 propose structure type, (5)
- 3 calculate capacity (Q) of culvert, (18)
- 4 compare (4), (18)
- 5 (4) < (18) ok
- 6 (4) > (18) , to change structure type

Q = CIA

C = Discharge

C = runoff Coefficient

I = Average Runoff Intensity (mm/h)

Q = (1/3600000) \* C \* I \* A (m<sup>3</sup>/sec)

Q = (1/3.6) \* C \* I \* A (m<sup>3</sup>/sec)

formula-1

formula-2 P = (0.8 \* H<sup>2</sup> + B): box

A = 3.1416 \* (D/2)<sup>2</sup> \* (φ/360) or 0.8 \* 3.1416 \* (D/2)<sup>2</sup>: pipe

V = 1/n \* R<sup>2/3</sup> \* I<sup>1/2</sup>

= Flow Velocity (m/s)

n = Manning's Coefficient of roughness

n = 0.015 below φ600

n = 0.02 over φ600

R = Hydraulic Mean Depth (m), (Reference to table 1, 2 and 3)

R = A/P

compare (18) to (4)

(18) > (4), ok

(18) < (4), not ok

Q = Capacity (m<sup>3</sup>/s)

Q = AV

SC: slab culvert

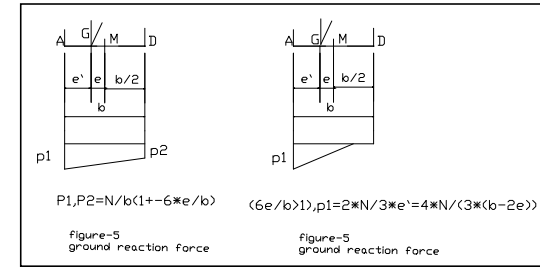
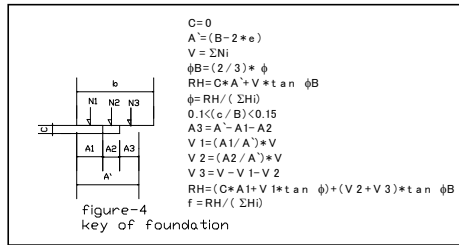
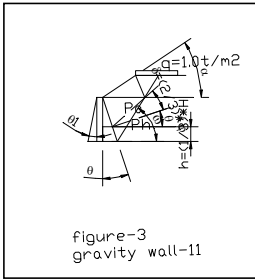
BC: box culvert



A-1 allowable stress $\sigma_2^8$ concrete design basic strength $\sigma_{ca}$ concrete allowable bending compressive stress $\tau_a$ concrete allowable shearing stress $\sigma_a$ concrete allowable bending tensile stress $\sigma_{sa}$ reinforced bar allowable bending tensile stress	A-2 seismic coefficient K <sub>h</sub> horizontal seismic coefficient K <sub>v</sub> vertical seismic coefficient Unit weight of soil behind soil internal friction angle bearing ground internal friction angle ultimate bearing capacity earth pressure formula is Coulomb's earth-pressure theory $\alpha$ angle between slope surface and horizontal $\theta$ internal angle between estimated behind surface and vertical line $\delta$ behind soil internal friction angle	A-3 unit weight u concrete unit weight r earth pressure formula is Coulomb's earth-pressure theory $\alpha$ angle between slope surface and horizontal $\theta$ internal angle between estimated behind surface and vertical line $\delta$ behind soil internal friction angle	A-4 soil condition $\phi$ behind soil internal friction angle $\phi$ bearing ground internal friction angle qa ultimate bearing capacity earth pressure formula is Coulomb's earth-pressure theory $\alpha$ angle between slope surface and horizontal $\theta$ internal angle between estimated behind surface and vertical line qa ultimate bearing capacity qa1=(1/3)*qa allowable ground bearing force(normal time) qa2=(1/2)*qa allowable ground bearing force(earth-quake time)	A-5 allowable ground bearing force	A-6 stability calculation sl confirmation to sliding safety ratio to sliding normal time over 1.5 earthquake time over 1.2 confirmation to falling resultant working position is (following length from center) normal time within 1/6 of B earthquake time within 1/4 of B B Foundation bottom width	C-1 stability calculation in normal time earth pressure calculation	Pa (2) total earth pressure to estimated behind surface $P_a = (1/2) * \gamma * K_a * H^2 * (1 + 2 * q / (\gamma * H))$ q loading on ground surface in normal time c soil adhesion(sand) r soil unit weight H wall height PH horizontal earth pressure(PH)=P*cos(δ+θ) PV horizontal earth pressure(PV)=P*sin(δ+θ) y working point of total pressure y=H/3
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(6-1-2)

(6-2-1)



C-2  
weight and gravity center  
figure5-6

Y	H	H2=H+H									area(m2)																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		H1	1	(f) slope	(b) slope	(h) slope	$\theta 1$	$\theta$	$\alpha$	$\omega$	$b1=H^2\tan(\theta 1)$	$b3=H^2\tan(\theta)+H^2\tan(\theta)$	$b4=H^2\tan(\theta)+H^2\tan(\theta)$	$b5=b4$	$b6=b5-$	$b7=b1+b2+ B1=H2\tan$	$h1=H$	$h2=H$	$h3=H$	$h4=H$	$h5=H1$	$h6=H1$	$a1=b1*h1^*$	$a3=b3*h3^*$	$a4=b4*h4^*$	$a5=b5*h5^*$	$a6=b6*h6^*$	$w=1*(u,r)$	concrete	concrete	concrete	soil	soil																																																																																																																																																																																																		
AK37/3	A37	1.500	L37	0.2	0.333	1.5	$\theta 1$	$\theta$	$\alpha$	$\omega$	$b1$	$b3$	$b4$	$b5$	$b6$	$b7$	$h1$	$h2$	$h3$	$h4$	$h5$	$h6$	$a1$	$a3$	$a4$	$a5$	$a6$	$w1$	$w2$	$w3$	$w4$	$w5$	$w6$	$w7$	$w8$	$w9$	$w10$	$w11$	$w12$	$w13$	$w14$	$w15$	$w16$	$w17$	$w18$	$w19$	$w20$	$w21$	$w22$	$w23$	$w24$	$w25$	$w26$	$w27$	$w28$	$w29$	$w30$	$w31$	$w32$	$w33$	$w34$	$w35$	$w36$	$w37$	$w38$	$w39$	$w40$	$w41$	$w42$	$w43$	$w44$	$w45$	$w46$	$w47$	$w48$	$w49$	$w50$	$w51$	$w52$	$w53$	$w54$	$w55$	$w56$	$w57$	$w58$	$w59$	$w60$	$w61$	$w62$	$w63$	$w64$	$w65$	$w66$	$w67$	$w68$	$w69$	$w70$	$w71$	$w72$	$w73$	$w74$	$w75$	$w76$	$w77$	$w78$	$w79$	$w80$	$w81$	$w82$	$w83$	$w84$	$w85$	$w86$	$w87$	$w88$	$w89$	$w90$	$w91$	$w92$	$w93$	$w94$	$w95$	$w96$	$w97$	$w98$	$w99$	$w100$	$w101$	$w102$	$w103$	$w104$	$w105$	$w106$	$w107$	$w108$	$w109$	$w110$	$w111$	$w112$	$w113$	$w114$	$w115$	$w116$	$w117$	$w118$	$w119$	$w120$	$w121$	$w122$	$w123$	$w124$	$w125$	$w126$	$w127$	$w128$	$w129$	$w130$	$w131$	$w132$	$w133$	$w134$	$w135$	$w136$	$w137$	$w138$	$w139$	$w140$	$w141$	$w142$	$w143$	$w144$	$w145$	$w146$	$w147$	$w148$	$w149$	$w150$	$w151$	$w152$	$w153$	$w154$	$w155$	$w156$	$w157$	$w158$	$w159$	$w160$	$w161$	$w162$	$w163$	$w164$	$w165$	$w166$	$w167$	$w168$	$w169$	$w170$	$w171$	$w172$	$w173$	$w174$	$w175$	$w176$	$w177$	$w178$	$w179$	$w180$	$w181$	$w182$	$w183$	$w184$	$w185$	$w186$	$w187$	$w188$	$w189$	$w190$	$w191$	$w192$	$w193$	$w194$	$w195$	$w196$	$w197$	$w198$	$w199$	$w200$

\_\_\_\_\_ C-2  
weight and gravity center  
on figure

(6-2-2)

---

table-1 unit weight of material

Table with 4 columns: material, unit weight (t/m3), internal friction angle (degree), remarks. Rows include unit, signal, concrete, reinforced concrete, good compacted gravel or sand(A), good compacted sandy soil or sand(B), good compacted clay soil(C).

table-2 live load

Table with 4 columns: back fill soil, live load(1.0t/m2), live load(0.7t/m2), remarks. Rows include signal, unit, good compacted gravel or sand(A), good compacted sandy soil or sand(B), good compacted clay soil(C).

table 4 safety ratio of f

Table with 2 columns: load, safety ratio. Rows include long period load, short period load.

table-3 e/B-following's value

Table with 4 columns: load, q period load, short period load, remarks. Rows include rock, sandy soil, clay +sand ground. Includes e:eccentric length, B:foundation width.

Main calculation table with columns for soil weight, x-direction gravity center length, y-direction, moment, horizontal earthpressure, and various safety ratios. Includes sub-headers like 'table-5' and 'table-3' within the main table structure.



horizontal earthpressure(PH)=P\*cos(δ+θ)  
vertical earthpressure(PV)=P\*sin(δ+θ)

C-3  
resultant working position  
resultant working position is e' from A

C-4  
confirmation to falling  
 $e' = (\sum M) / (\sum N)$   
eccentric length  
 $e = B/2 - e'$   
 $e/B = 0.134/2.6$   
safety ratio  
 $f = M_r/M_o$



C-5  
 confirmation to sliding  
 RH  
 sliding resist  
 $RH=c'A+v\tan(\varphi\beta)$   
 c  
 adhesion between bearing ground and foundation bottom surface  
 A'  
 effective loading area  
 v  
 total vertical load  
 $(\varphi\beta)$   
 $=2\beta^2(\varphi)$   
 friction angle between bearing ground and foundation bottom surface  
 f  
 safety ratio  
 $f=RH/PH$

C-6  
 confirmation to ground reaction  
 $p1=(\sum(N)/B)/(1+6'e/B)$   
 $p2=(\sum(N)/B)/(1-6'e/B)$

compare to (p1,p2)

D-1  
 earth pressure calculation(earthquake time)  
 $\varphi$   
 internal friction angle of soil  
 $\chi$   
 internal angle between ground surface and horizontal line  
 $\delta$   $\varphi/2$   
 behind soil internal friction angle  
 $\theta$   
 internal angle between estimated behind surface and vertical line  
 $\theta_0 = \text{ATAN}(Kh)$   
 KEA  
 $KEA=(\cos^2(\varphi-\theta_0))/((\cos\theta_0\cos^2\theta^*\cos(\theta_0+\varphi+\theta))^2(1+(\sin(\varphi+\delta)\sin(\varphi-\chi-\theta_0))/(\cos(\theta+\varphi+\theta)\cos(\theta-\chi))^0.5)^2$

(6-5-1)

table-2																				table-5					table-1					D-2 weight and gravity center figure5-7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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cos <sup>2</sup> (φ-θ)										cos(θ+φ+α)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
=(b+α+θ)					=(b-γ)					cos(φ)					cos <sup>2</sup> (θ)					sin(α+θ)					sin(φ-γ-θ)cos(α+θ+φ)cos(θ-γ)					P					q					c					r					H2					Ph					Pv					y					H1=w1*kh					H2=w2*kh					H3=w3*kh					H4=w4*kh					H5=w5*kh					Σ(H)					Σ(Ph)					M11					v1					v2					v3					v4					v5					mo-1					mo-2					mo-3					mo-4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

Pa  
total earth pressure to estimated behind surface  
 $P = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_a + c \cdot H$   
q  
loading on ground surface in normal time  
c  
soil adhesion(sand)  
r  
soil unit weight  
H2  
wall height or estimated behind surface  
PH  
horizontal earthpressure(PH)=P\*cos(δ)  
PV  
vertical earthpressure(PV)=P\*sin(δ)  
y

D-2  
horizontal prssure and working height  
H1-H6  
H=w/Kh



D-3  
resultant force working point

D-4  
confirmation to falling  
e: eccentric length  
 $e = B/2 - e'$   
 $e' = \Sigma M / \Sigma N$   
e'  
f: safety ratio  
 $f = M_r / M_o$

D-5  
confirmation to sliding  
sliding resist  
 $c = 0$   
 $(\sigma B) = (2/3) \cdot \Phi$   
 $RH = c' \cdot A' + V \cdot \tan(\phi B) = \tan \Sigma N + \tan 27 = 18.056 \cdot 0.510 = 9.2t$   
safety ratio  
 $f = RH / \Sigma H = 9.2 / 11.767 = 0.78 < 1.2$   
to set key, due to shortage of sliding resist  
key height = b  
 $0.1 < b/B < 0.15$   
effective loading area  
 $A = B \cdot \sigma = 2.6 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.512 = 1.576$   
sliding resist by key  
 $H_u = V \cdot \tan \phi$   
 $H_u = \Sigma N \cdot \tan \phi$   
safety ratio  
 $f = H_u / \Sigma H$   
 $(\sigma B) = (2/3) \cdot \Phi$

$0.1 < b/B < 0.15$

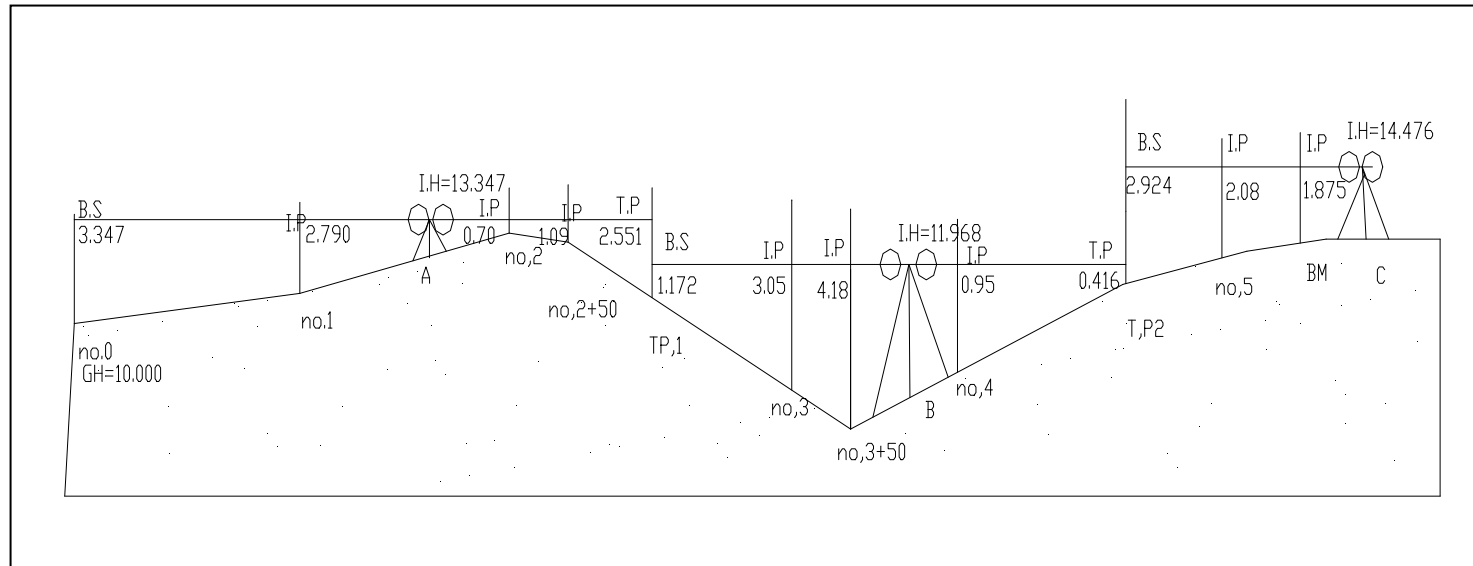
to set key, due to shortage of sliding resist  
key height = b       $H_u = V \cdot \tan \phi$   
 $0.1 < b/B < 0.15$       sliding resist by key  
 $A = B \cdot \sigma$   
effective loading area





D-6  
confirmation to ground reaction  
ground reaction  
 $e/B > 1/6$   
 $q = 2' \gamma + N/3 + e'$   
ground reaction is triangle destitution  
 $e/B < 1/6$   
 $p_1 = (NB)/(1 + 6e/B)$   
 $p_2 = (NB)/(1 - 6e/B)$

(7)leveling

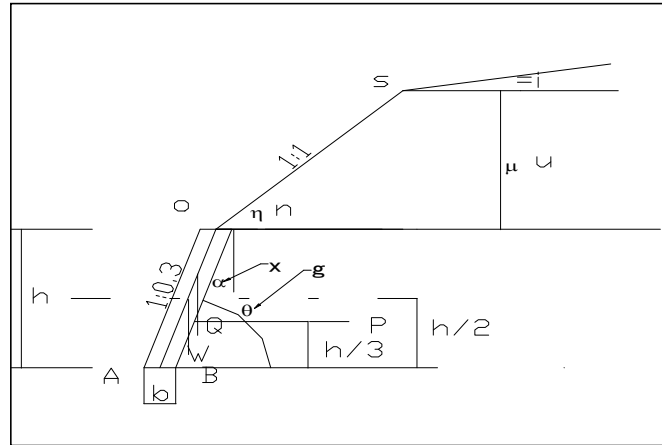


ST	DT	B.S	I.H(1)	I.H(2)	I.H(3)	T.P	I.P	G.H	remarks
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)+(8)	(4)=(2)+(8)	(5)=(2)+(8)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(3,4,5)-(6,7)	
no.0		3.347	13.347					10.000	no.0
no.1			13.347					2.79	no.1
no.2			13.347					0.7	no.2
no.2+50			13.347					1.09	no.2+50
T.P.1		1.172	13.347	11.968		2.551		10.796	T.P.1
no.3				11.968				3.05	no.3
no.3+50				11.968				4.18	no.3+50
no.4				11.968				0.95	no.4
T.P.2		2.924		11.968	14.476	0.416		11.552	T.P.2
no.5					14.476			2.08	no.5
B.M					14.476	1.875		12.601	B.M
total		7.443				4.842			total
confirmation		=7.443-4.842=2.601						12.601-10.000=2.601	

- DT:distance
- B.S:back sight
- I.H:instrument height
- F.S:fore sight
- T.P:transeformation point
- I.P:internal ponit
- G.H:ground height
- B.M:bench mark

(8) retaining wall stability calculation

gravity wall No	symbol	Unit	retaining wall design Description	actual quantity	Remarks
1 unit weight					
1	u	t/m3	concrete unit weight	2.35	
2	w	t/m3	Unit weight of soil	1.8	
2 allowable stress					
1	$\sigma_{28}$	kg/cm2	concrete design standard strength	180	
2	$\sigma_{ca}$	kg/cm2	concrete allowable bending compressive stress	60	
3	$\tau_a$	kg/cm2	concrete allowable shearing stress	8	
4	$\sigma_{ta}$	kg/cm2	concrete allowable bending tensile strength	3	
5 $\sigma$					
6	$K_h$		horizontal seismic coefficient	0.15	
7	$K_v$		horizontal seismic coefficient	0	
8 safety ratio					
			resultant working position is (following length from center)		
w	m		Foundation bottom width		
			normal time within 1/6 of w		
			earthquake time within 1/4 of w		
sr			safety ratio to falling		
			normal time 1.5		
			earthquake time 1.2		
allowable ground bearing force					
q <sub>a</sub>	t		ultimate bearing capacity	24	
q' <sub>a</sub>	t		ultimate bearing capacity(normal)	8	
q'' <sub>a</sub>	t		ultimate bearing capacity(earthquake)	12	
earth pressure					
if	degree		Internal friction angle of soil	30	
H	m		wall height	2.3	
H1	m		soil height	0.46	
H1/H				0.2	
$K_h$				0.66	according to figure 2-14
$K_v$				0.12	according to figure 2-14
loading					
q	t/m2		loading	1	
p <sub>q</sub>	t/m2		earth pressure of loading	0.3	
p <sub>q-h</sub>	h		working height position	2.05	
stability calculation to falling					
$P_h = (1/2)K_h * H^2$			earth pressure horizontal load	1.7457	
$P_v = (1/2)K_v * H^2$			earth pressure vertical load	0.3174	
earth pressure by loading					
E <sub>q</sub>	t		$E_q = P_q * H$	0.69	



No	symbol	Unit	Description	actual quantity	Remarks
			unit weight		
1	H1		banking height	2	
2	H2		wall height	3	
3	gr		slope gradient	1:1.5	
4	w	Kg/m3	Unit weight of soil	1800	
5	if	degree	Internal friction angle of soil	30	
6	fws	degree	Friction angle between wall and soil	20	?
7	wc	Kg/m3	Unit weight of wall	2400	
8	wsa	Kg/m3	Wall behind slope angle	70.708	slope gradient 1:0.35
9	lo		loading	20	T-20
10	f		Foundation bottom friction co-efficient	0.6	
11	bca	T/m3	Allowable bearing force of foundation groun	20	

stability calculation to falling

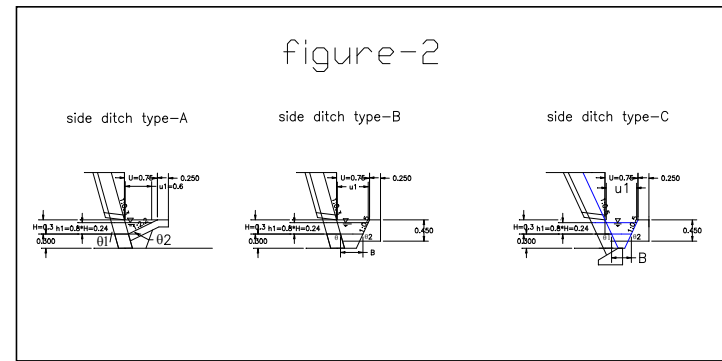
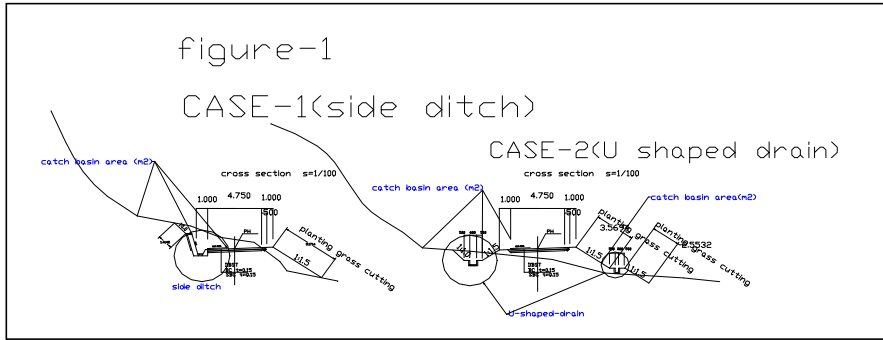
$P_h = (1/2)K_h \cdot H^2$       earth pressure horizontal load      0.98 soil(b), gradient 1:1.5  
 $P_v = (1/2)K_v \cdot H^2$       earth pressure bertical load      0.5 H1/H=0.67

$K_h$

$K_v$

(9)side ditch

(9-1)



(Pipe and Box Culvert)

No.	Station	Catchment area Ac	Runoff coefficient C	Runoff coefficient C1	Catchment area Ac1	Runoff coefficient C2	Catchment area Ac2	Runoff coefficient C3	Catchment area Ac3	Rainfall Intensity I	raining time t	safety ratio f	Discharge Q	Structure type	height H	base width B	upper width U	upper width U1	height(80%) h1	left slope gradient
		(m <sup>2</sup> )		road surface	(m <sup>2</sup> )	bank slope	(m <sup>2</sup> )	cut slope	(m <sup>2</sup> )	(mm/hr)	(min)		(m <sup>3</sup> /s)		m	m	m	m		
		(1)	$=((3)*(4)+(5)*(6)+(7)*(8))/((4)+(6)+(8))$	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	$(9)=5775/((10)+45)*(11)$	(10)	(11)	$(12)=(1)*(2)*(9)/(1000*60*60)$	(13)	(14)	$(15)=(16)-((14)/(TAN((20)*PI/180)))+(14)/(TAN((22)*PI/180))$	(16)	$(17)=(18)/TAN((20)*PI/180)+(18)/TAN((22)*PI/180)$	$(18)=(14)*0.8$	(19)
		1500	0.800	0.8	500			0.8	1000	147	10	1.4	0.049	side-ditch-A	0.3	0	0.75	0.600	0.24	0.3
		1500	0.800	0.8	500			0.8	1000	147	10	1.4	0.049	side-ditch-B	0.3	0.51	0.75	0.702	0.24	0.3
		1500	0.800	0.8	500			0.8	1000	147	10	1.4	0.049	side-ditch-C	0.3	0.45	0.75	0.690	0.24	0.5
		1500	0.800	0.8	500			0.8	1000	147	10	1.4	0.049	side-ditch-D	0.3	0.45	0.75	0.690	0.24	0.5
		72000	0.765	0.8	2000	0.7	25000	0.8	45000	147	10	1.4	2.250	U-shaped -H	1	1	1.6	1.480	0.8	0.3

figure-1

table-1

table-2

table-3

figure-2

formula-1

area	Runoff coefficient C
road surface	0.7~1.0
steep hill	0.75~0.9
smooth hill	0.7~0.8
steep area	0.5~0.75
plain	0.45~0.6
rice field	0.7~0.8
city	0.6~0.9
forest	0.2~0.4
river area in hill	0.75~0.85
small river in plai	0.45~0.75
big river area	0.5~0.75

year n	In
2	$4725/(t+45)$
3	$5775/(t+45)$
5	$7150/(t+50)$
7	$7700/(t+50)$
10	$8625/(t+55)$
20	$10625/(t+65)$
	$t=t1+t2$
	raining time(min)

safety ratio
steep hill(nepal)
(1.2~1.4)

order

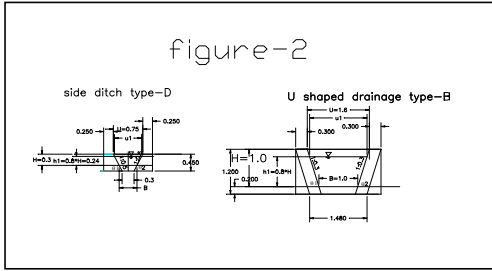
purpose: to decide dimension of side ditch?

- 1 calculate discharge(Q) of catchment area, (12)
- 2 propose structure type,(13)
- 3 calculate capacity(Q) of sideditch,(29)
- 4 compare (12),(29)
- 5 (29) > (12) ok
- 6 (29) < (12) ,to change structure type

formula-1

$$Q = C * I * A$$

Q = Discharge  
C = runoff Coefficient  
I = Average Runoff Intensity(mm/h)  
 $Q = (1/3600000) * C * I * a (m3/sec)$   
 $Q = (1/3.6) * C * I * A (m3/sec)$



according to  
(Road earthwork drainage)  
Japan Road Cooperation

V

left slope angle θ1	right slope gradient	right slope angle θ2	Area 80%A	Wetted perimeter P	Hydraulic Mean Depth R	Manning's coefficient n	Gradient i	Flow Velocity V	Capacity 80%Q	Judgement
degree		degree	m <sup>2</sup>	(m)	(m)		(%)	(m/s)	(m <sup>3</sup> /s)	
$(20)=ABS(A \cdot \tan((1)/19))/PI() \cdot 180$	(21)	$(22)=ABS(A \cdot \tan((1)/21))/PI() \cdot 180$	$(23)=((15) + (17)) \cdot 0.5 \cdot (18)$	$(24)=((18)/SIN((20) \cdot P / (1/180) + (18) / (SIN((22) \cdot PI() / 180) + (15)))$	$(25)=(22)/(24)$	(26)	(27)	$(28)=(1/(26)) \cdot ((25)^{0.66} / 7) \cdot ((27)/100)^{0.5}$	$(29)=(23) \cdot (28) \cdot (18)$	(30)
73.3008	2.2000	24.4440	0.072	0.831	0.087	0.015	3	2.260	0.039	
73.3008	0.5000	63.4349	0.145	1.029	0.141	0.015	2.5	2.858	0.100	
63.4349	0.5000	63.4349	0.137	0.987	0.139	0.015	2.5	2.822	0.093	
63.4349	0.5000	63.4349	0.137	0.987	0.139	0.015	2.5	2.822	0.093	
73.3008	0.3000	73.3008	0.992	2.670	0.371	0.015	0.7	2.881	2.287	

table-4

table-5

formula-2

table-4

Manning's coefficient(n)

table-5

limit of allowable mean velocity (m3/s)

material of drain allowable mean velocity

	n	allowable mean velocity
culvert	cast in concrete	0.015
	concrete pipe	0.013
channel	mortar	0.013
	cocrete	0.015
	stone masonry	0.025
	asphalt	0.013
	soil	0.027
	gravel	0.025
	rock	0.035
	concrete	0.6~3.0
	aspahlat	0.6~1.5
	stone masonry,block	0.6~1.8
	gravelclay	0.6~1.0
	sandy soil	0.3~0.6
	clay mixed sandy soil	0.2~0.3
	silt	0.1~0.2

formula-2

$$V = 1/n \cdot R^{2/3} \cdot X_i^{1/2}$$

= Flow Velocity (m/s)

n = Manning's Coefficient of roughness

R = Hydraulic Mean Depth (m)

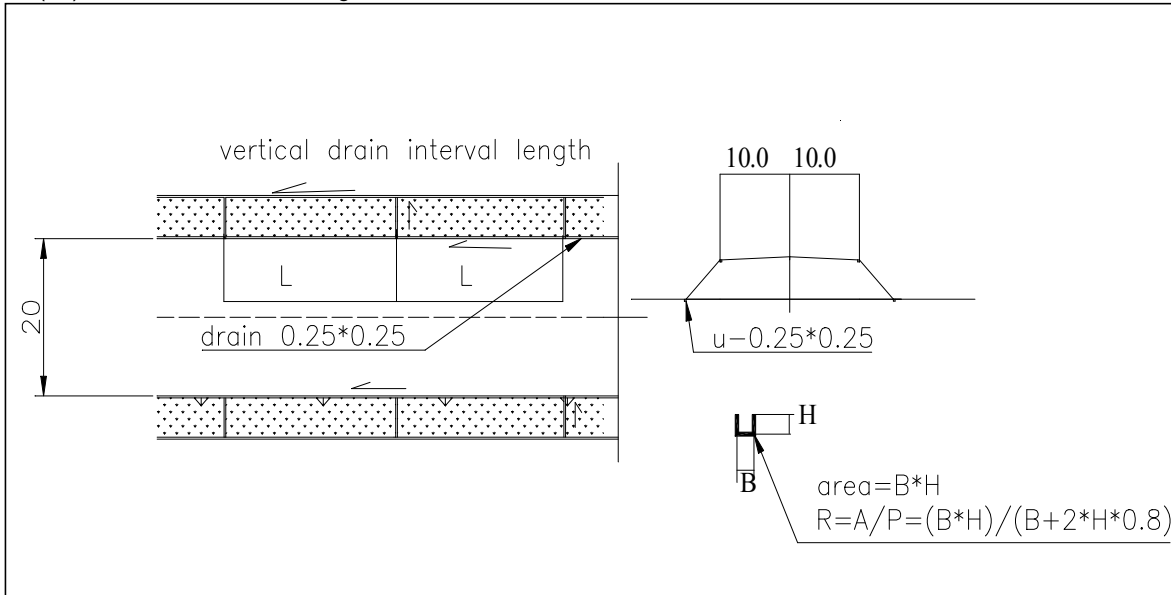
R = A/P

i = Gradient (%)

Q = Capacity (m<sup>3</sup>/s)

Q = AV

(10) vertical drain interval length



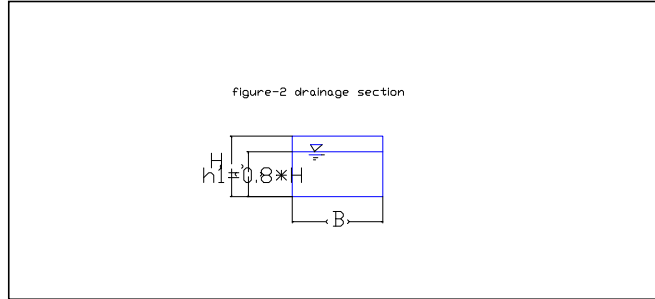
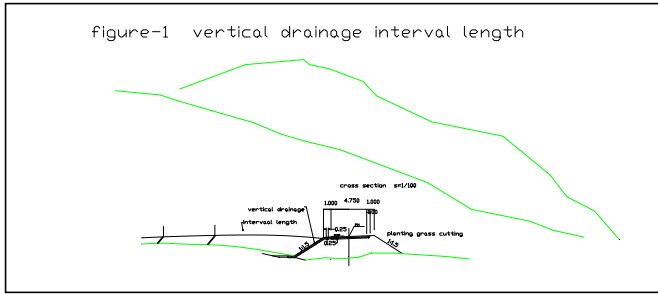
vertical drain interval length

no	item	unit	quantity	remarks
1	drain section	mm		250*250
2	vertical gradient	%	0.0033	1/300
3	intensity of rainfall	mm/h	85.9091	$I=4725/(t+45)$
4	time of concentration	min	10.0000	
5	coefficient of discharge		0.9500	
6	vertical drain interval length	m	?	
7	discharge of storm sewage	m3/sec		$Q=C*I*A/(3.6*1000000)$
8	catchment area	m2		$Q=C*I*a/(3.6*1000000)$ $a=10*L$
9	catchment area	km2		$Q=C*I*A/(3.6)$
10	coefficient of roughness		0.0160	
11	hydraulic mean depth		0.0769	$R=A/P$
12	Wetted perimeter of the channel		0.6500	$P=B+2*H*0.8$
13	drain section area	m2	0.0500	$A=B*H*0.8$
14	drain width	m	0.2500	
15	drain height	m	0.2500	80%height
16	road width(half)	m	15	

road surface

discharge of storm sewage	discharge drain capacity	vertical drain interval length
m3/sec	m3/sec	m
$Q=C*I*a/(3.6*1000000)$	$Qc=A*(1/n)*(R^0.67)*(I)^0.5$	$L=(Qc/(C*I*w))/(3.6*1000000)$
$Q=C*I*10L/(3.6*1000000)$	0.032355443	95.14716692
$Q < Qc$ (drain flowing capacity)		
Length should be below 142m		

(11)vertical drainage  
vertical drainage interval length



according to  
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No.	Station	Catchment area Ac (m <sup>2</sup> )	Road width W (m)	drainage interval length L (m)	Runoff coefficient C	Rainfall Intensity I (mm/hr)	raining time t (min)	safety ratio f	Discharge Q (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Structure type	height H m	base width B m	height(80%) h1	Area 80%A m <sup>2</sup>	Wetted perimeter P (m)	Hydraulic Mean Depth R (m)	Manning's coefficient n	Gradient i (%)	Flow Velocity V (m/s)	Capacity 80%Q (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Judgement
		= (E) * (D)	5.5	= (U) / (C) * (I) * (F) * (G) / (100 * 60 * 60)	0.800	= 5775 / ((H) + 45) * (I)	10	1.4	= (D) * (E) * (F) * (G) / (100 * 60 * 60)	u-250*250	0.25	0.25	= (L) * 0.8	= (M) * (N)	= (N) * 2 + (M)	= ((O)) / ((P))	0.015	0.05	= (1 / (R)) * (((Q)) / 0.667) * ((S) / 100) * 0.5	= (O) * (T)	
	412.34308	670.55606	6.75	61.088	0.800	147	10	1.4	0.013	u-250*250	0.25	0.25	0.2	0.050	0.650	0.077	0.015	0.05	0.269	0.013	
			6.75	99.342	0.800	147	10	1.4	0.022	u-300*300	0.3	0.3	0.24	0.072	0.780	0.092	0.015	0.05	0.304	0.022	

figure-1	table-1	table-2	table-3	figure-2	table-4	table-5
figure-1	table-1 <b>Runoff coefficient</b> area C road surface 0.7-1.0 steep hill 0.75-0.9 smooth hill 0.7-0.8 steep area 0.5-0.75 plain 0.45-0.6 rice field 0.7-0.8 city 0.6-0.9 forest 0.2-0.4 river area in hi 0.75-0.85 small river in ple 0.45-0.75 big river area 0.5-0.75	table-2 I = Average Runoff Intensity:(mm/h) year n 2 4725/(t+45) 3 5775/(t+45) 5 7150/(t+50) 7 7700/(t+50) 10 8625/(t+55) 20 10625/(t+65) t=t+12 raining time(min)	table-3 formula-1 <b>safety ratio</b> steep hill(nepal) (1.2-1.4) culvert channel	figure-2 formula-2 <b>Manning's coefficient(n)</b> cast in concrete 0.015 concrete pipe 0.013 mortar 0.013 concrete 0.015 stone masonry 0.025 asphalt 0.013 soil 0.027 gravel 0.025 rock 0.035	table-4	table-5 limit of allowable mean velocity (m/s) material of drain allowable mean velocity concrete 0.6-3.0 asphalt 0.6-1.5 stone masonry,block 0.6-1.8 gravel/clay 0.6-1.0 sandy soil 0.3-0.6 clay mixed sandy soil 0.2-0.3 silt 0.1-0.2

order

purpose: to decide vertical drainage interval length(E)?

- 1 calculate discharge(Q) of catchment area, (J)
- 2 propose structure type,(K)
- 3 calculate capacity(Q) of sideditch,(U)
- 4 (J) < (U) ok
- 5 calculate drainage interval length,(E)

formula-1

Q = C \* I \* A  
Q = Discharge  
C = runoff Coefficient  
I = Average Runoff Intensity(mm/h)  
Q = (1/3600000) \* C \* I \* a (m3/sec)  
Q = (1/3.6) \* C \* I \* A (m3/sec)

formula-2

V = 1/n \* R<sup>2/3</sup> \* S<sup>1/2</sup>  
= Flow Velocity (m/s)  
n = Manning's Coefficient of roughness  
R = Hydraulic Mean Depth (m)  
R = A/P  
i = Gradient (%)  
Q = Capacity (m<sup>3</sup>/s)  
Q = AV