

Fayoum University

Faculty of Engineering

Department of Civil Engineering

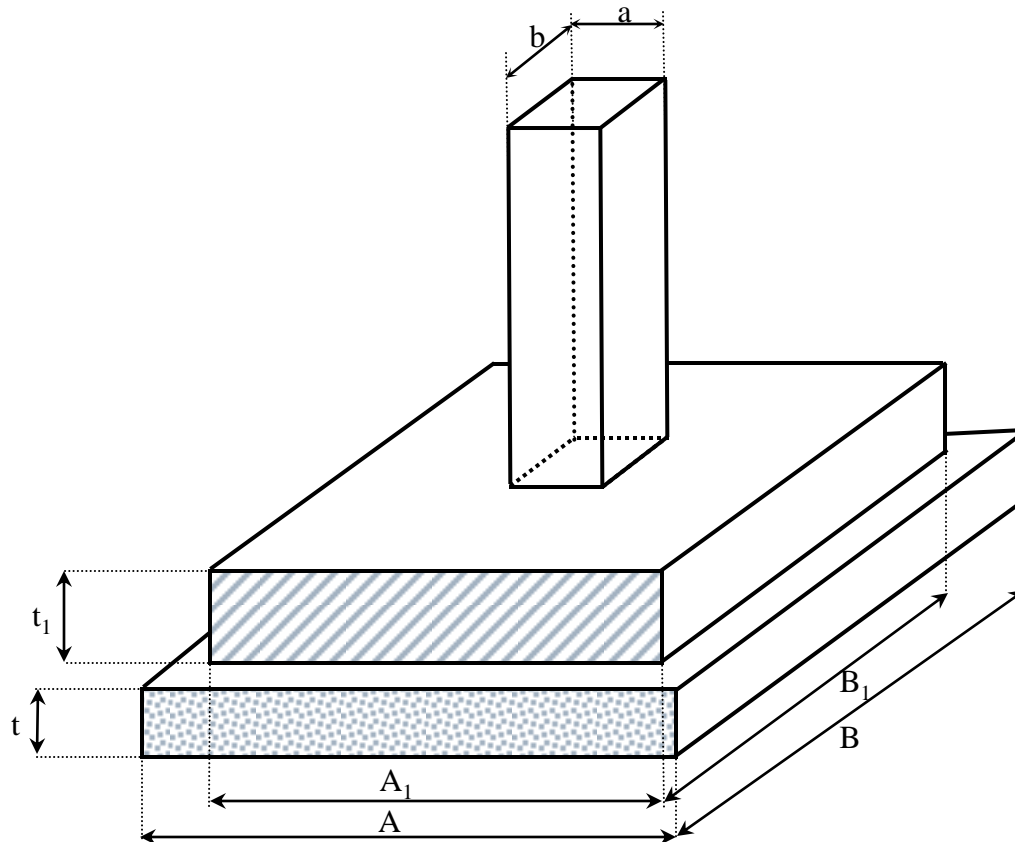
# **CE 402: Part A**

**Shallow Foundation Design**

**Lecture No. (3): Spread Footing**

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# Spread Footing



# Design of Spread Footing

- Plain concrete footing (P.C.)

$$Area = A * B = \frac{P_{F.L}}{q_a} \longrightarrow \text{Eq.(1)}$$

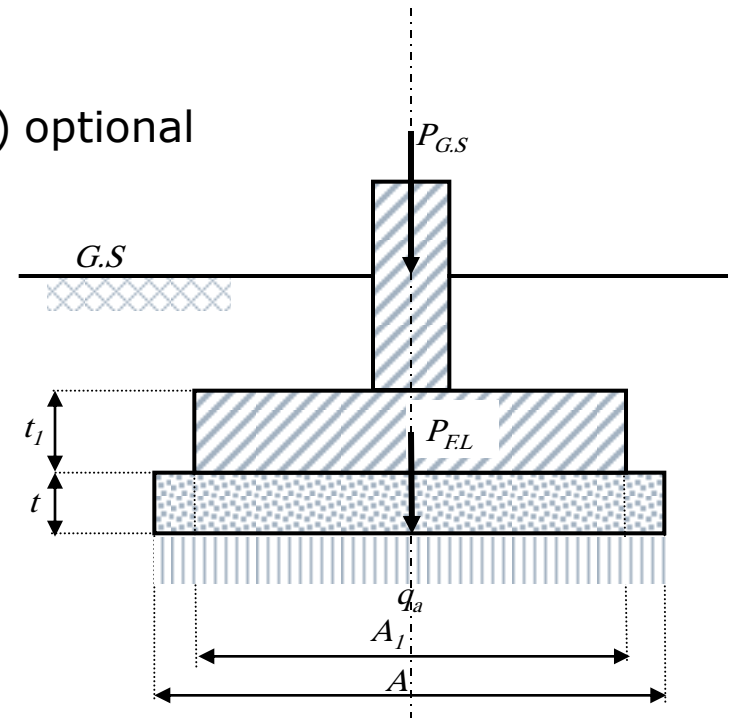
$$(A - a) = (B - b) \longrightarrow \text{Eq.(2) optional}$$

Solve Eqs (1)&(2) to get  $A$  and  $B$

Assume thickness of P.C.:

$$t = (0.25 \text{ to } 0.50)$$

$$\text{Dim. of P.C.} = A * B * t$$



# Design of Spread Footing

- Reinforced concrete footing (R.C.)

$$X = (0.80 \rightarrow 1.00) * t$$

$$A_1 = A - 2X \qquad B_1 = B - 2X$$

$$p_n = \frac{P_{G.s}}{A_1 * B_1}$$

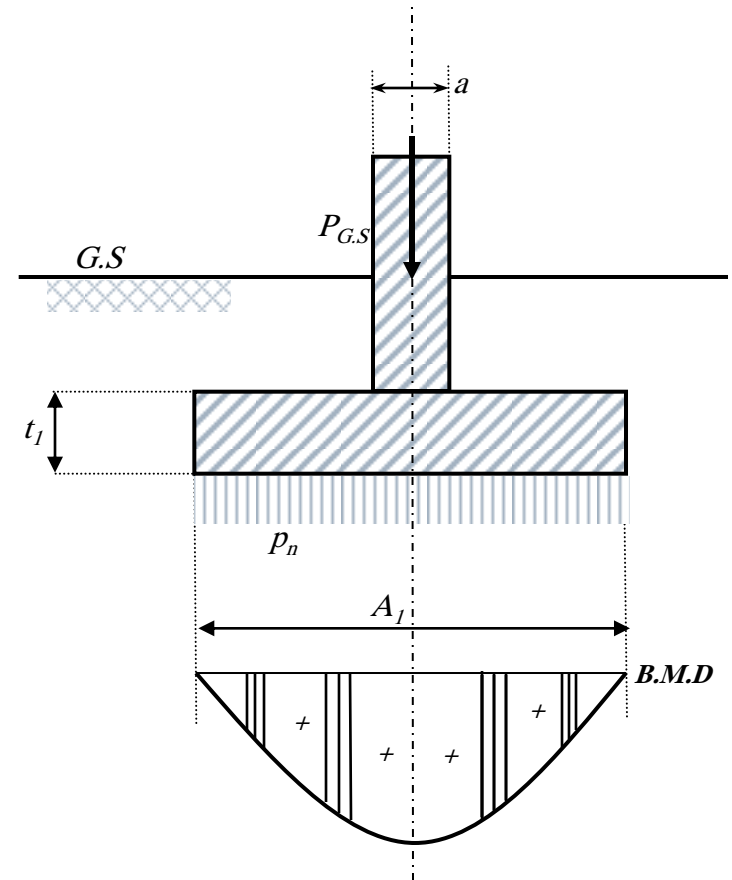
$$M_I = p_n \frac{[(A_1 - a)/2]^2}{2}$$

$$d = C \sqrt{\frac{M}{b * F_{cu}}}$$

$$t_1 = d + \text{cover}$$

Steel cover=5.0 to 7.0cm

$$\text{Dim. of R.C.} = A_1 * B_1 * t_1$$



# Design of Spread Footing

- Shear Stress:

$$Q_s = p_n * \left( \frac{A_1 - a}{2} - d \right)$$

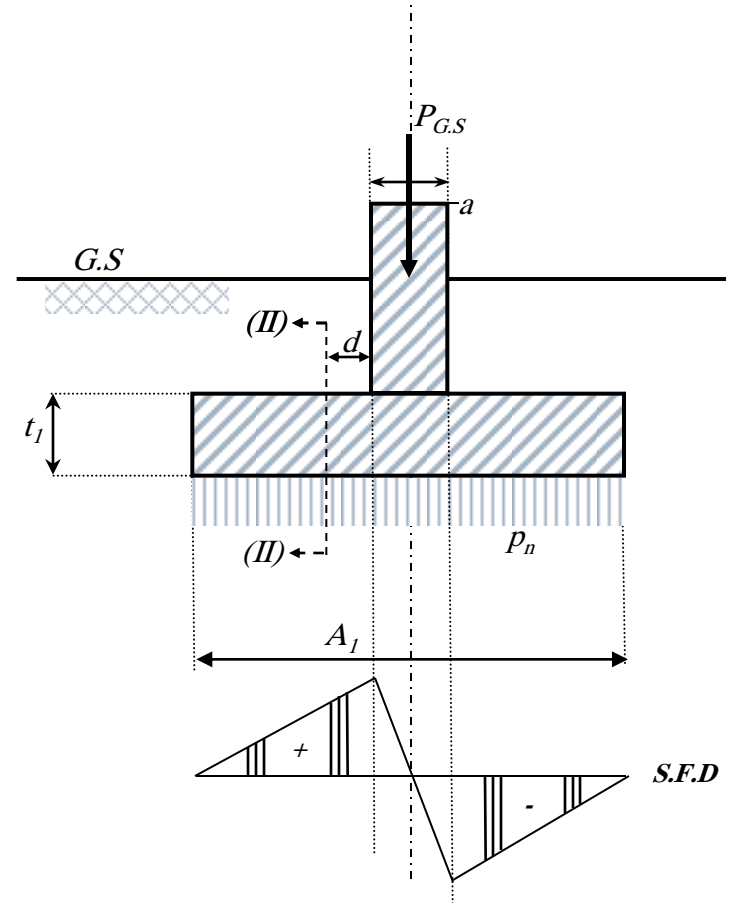
$$q_s = \frac{Q_s}{b * d} \leq q_{su}$$

$$q_{su} = 0.75 \sqrt{\frac{f_{cu}}{\gamma_c}}$$

If  $q_s > q_{su}$ , Increase  $d$

Notes:

- No shear RFT in Footing.



$Q_s$ : shear force at critical sec. (II).

$q_s$ : shear stress.

$q_{su}$ : ultimate shear strength.

# Design of Spread Footing

- Punching Stress:

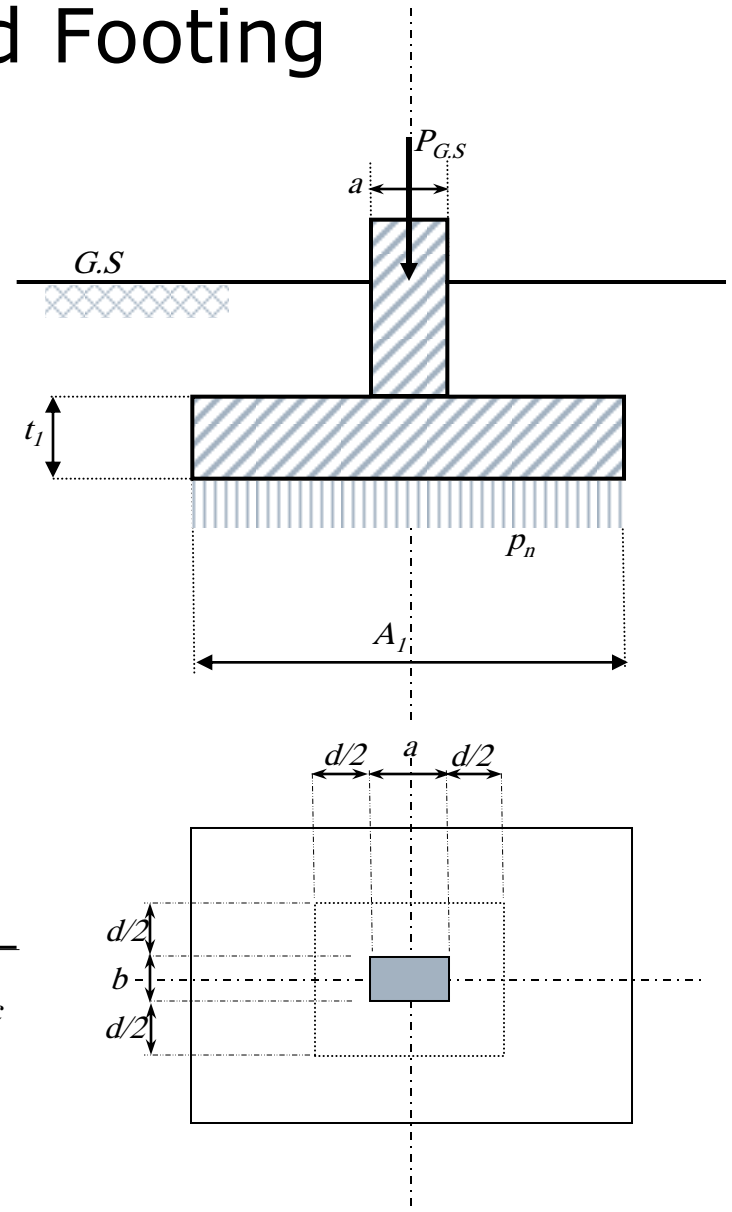
$$Q_p = P_{G.S} - p_n * [(a + d) * (b + d)]$$

$$A_p = d * 2 * [(a + d) + (b + d)]$$

$$q_p = \frac{Q_p}{A_p}$$

$$q_{cup} = [0.5 + (a/b)] \sqrt{f_{cu} / \gamma_c} \leq \sqrt{f_{cu} / \gamma_c}$$

If  $q_p > q_{cup}$ , Increase  $d$



# Design of Spread Footing

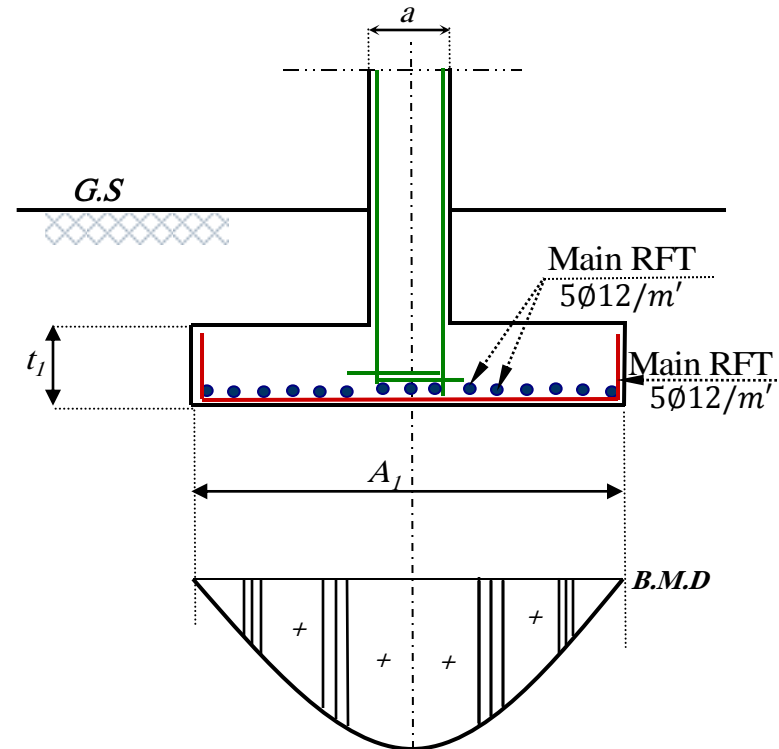
- Footing Reinforcement:

Which is required?  
Top or bottom RFT  
why?

$$A_s = \frac{M_I}{f_y * d * j}$$

Notes:

- Minimum number of bars per meter is five.
- Minimum diameter for main RFT is 12mm.
- Number of bars may be taken 5 to 8.
- Diameter of bars may be selected from 12 to 18mm.



# Design of Spread Footing

- Example(1):

Make a complete design for a footing supporting a 30cm X 60cm column load of 230t at ground surface (G.S.). The foundation level is 1.5 m below G.S. and the net allowable bearing capacity is 1.75kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Make the design considering the following two cases:  
1- with plain concrete base  
2- without Plain concrete base

$$a = 0.60m. \quad B = 0.30m$$

$$P_{G.S} = 230t/m'$$

$$q_a = 1.75kg/cm^2 = 17.5t/m^2.$$

$$f_{cu} = 250kg/cm^2.$$

$$f_y = 3600kg/cm^2$$



# Design of Spread Footing

- Plain concrete footing (P.C.)

$$Area = A * B = \frac{P_{F.L}}{q_a} = \frac{230 * 1.15}{17.5} = 15.11m^2$$

*Dim. of P.C. = 4.05 \* 3.75 \* 0.30*

$$A * B = 15.11m^2 \longrightarrow \text{Eq.(1)}$$

$$(A - a) = (B - b)$$

$$(A - B) = 0.30 \longrightarrow A = B + 0.30 \longrightarrow \text{Eq.(2)}$$

Solve Eqs (1)&(2) to get A and B

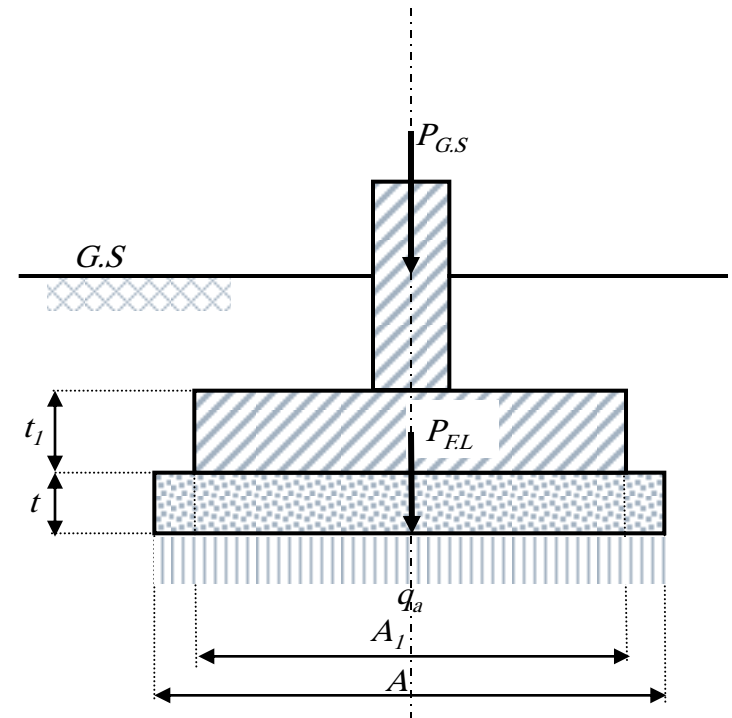
$$(B + 0.30) * B = 15.11m^2$$

$$B^2 + 0.30 * B - 15.11 = 0.0$$

$$B = \frac{-0.30 + \sqrt{0.30^2 + 4 * 1 * 15.11}}{2 * 1} = 3.75m$$

$$A = 3.75 + 0.30 = 4.05m$$

Assume thickness of P.C.:  $t = 0.30m$



# Design of Spread Footing

- Reinforced concrete footing (R.C.)

$$X = 0.30m$$

$$A_1 = 4.05 - 2 * 0.30 = 3.45m$$

$$B_1 = 3.75 - 0.60 = 3.15m$$

$$p_n = \frac{P_{G.s}}{A_1 * B_1} = \frac{230 * 1.50}{3.45 * 3.15} = 31.75t / m^2$$

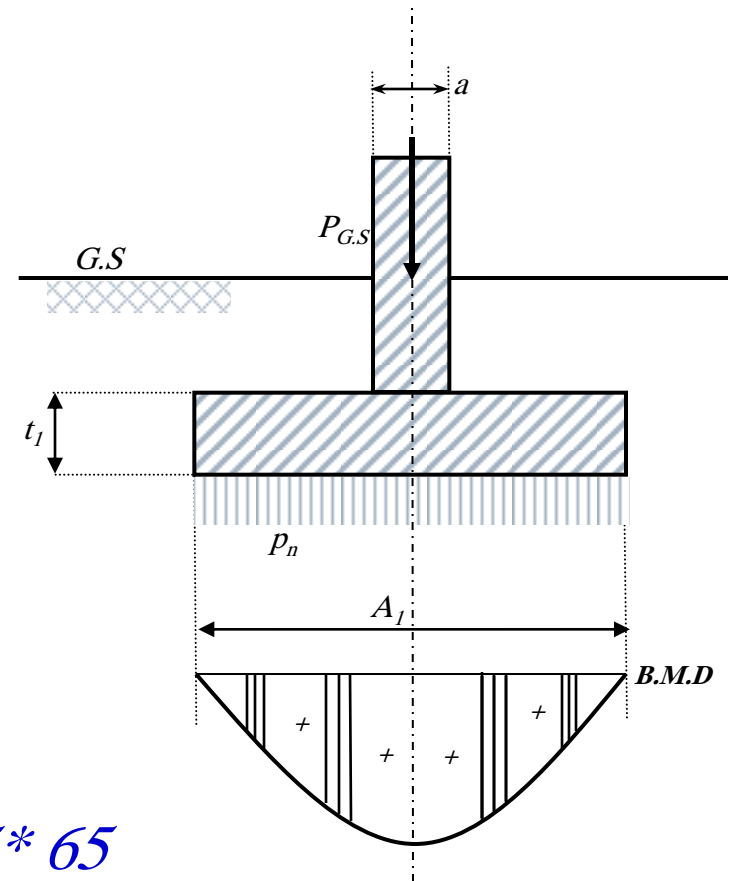
$$M_I = p_n \frac{[(A_1 - a) / 2]^2}{2}$$

$$M_I = 31.75 \frac{[(3.45 - 0.60) / 2]^2}{2} = 32.23m t / m'$$

$$d = C \sqrt{\frac{M}{b * F_{cu}}} = 5 \sqrt{\frac{32.23 * 10^5}{100 * 250}} = 56.77 = 60cm$$

$$t_1 = 60 + 5 = 65cm$$

**Dim. of R.C. = 3.45 \* 3.15 \* 65**



# Design of Spread Footing

- Shear Stress:

$$Q_s = p_n * \left( \frac{A_1 - a}{2} - d \right)$$

$$Q_s = 31.75 \left( \frac{3.45 - 0.60}{2} - 0.60 \right) = 26.19t / m'$$

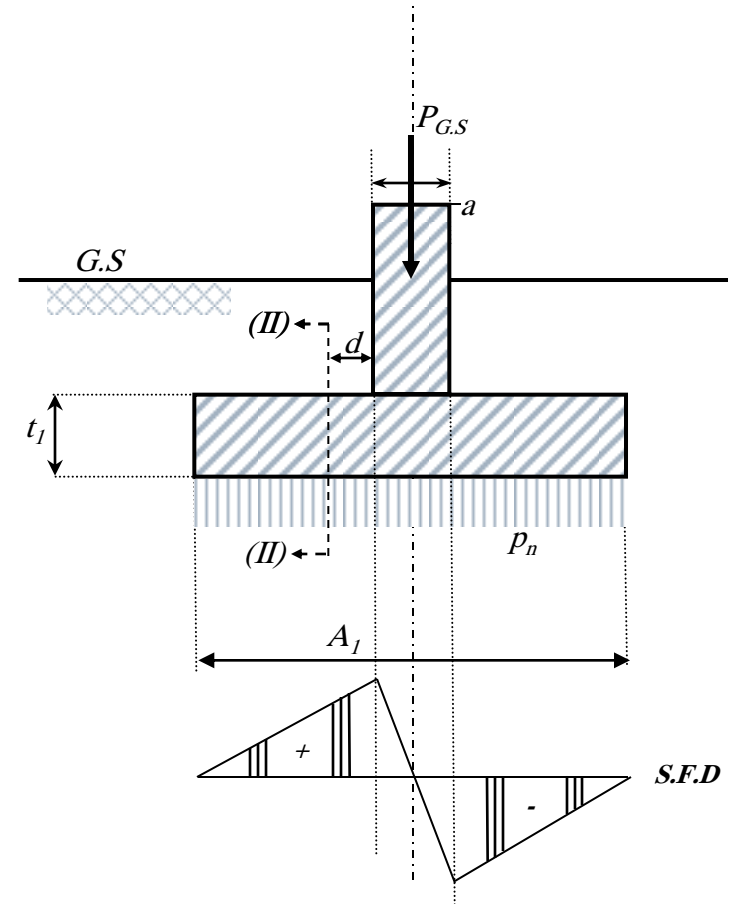
$$q_s = \frac{Q_s}{b * d} = \frac{26.19 * 10^3}{100 * 60} = 4.37t / m^2$$

$$q_{su} = 0.75 \sqrt{\frac{f_{cu}}{\gamma_c}} = 0.75 \sqrt{\frac{250}{1.50}} = 9.68t / m$$

$q_s < q_{su} \rightarrow$  safe shear

## Notes:

- No shear RFT in Footing.



$Q_s$ : shear force at critical sec. (II).

$q_s$ : shear stress.

$q_{su}$ : ultimate shear strength.

# Design of Spread Footing

- **Punching Stress:**

$$Q_p = P_{G.s} - p_n * [(a + d) * (b + d)]$$

$$Q_p = 230 * 1.50 - 31.75 * [(0.60 + 0.50) * (0.30 + 0.50)] = 317.1t$$

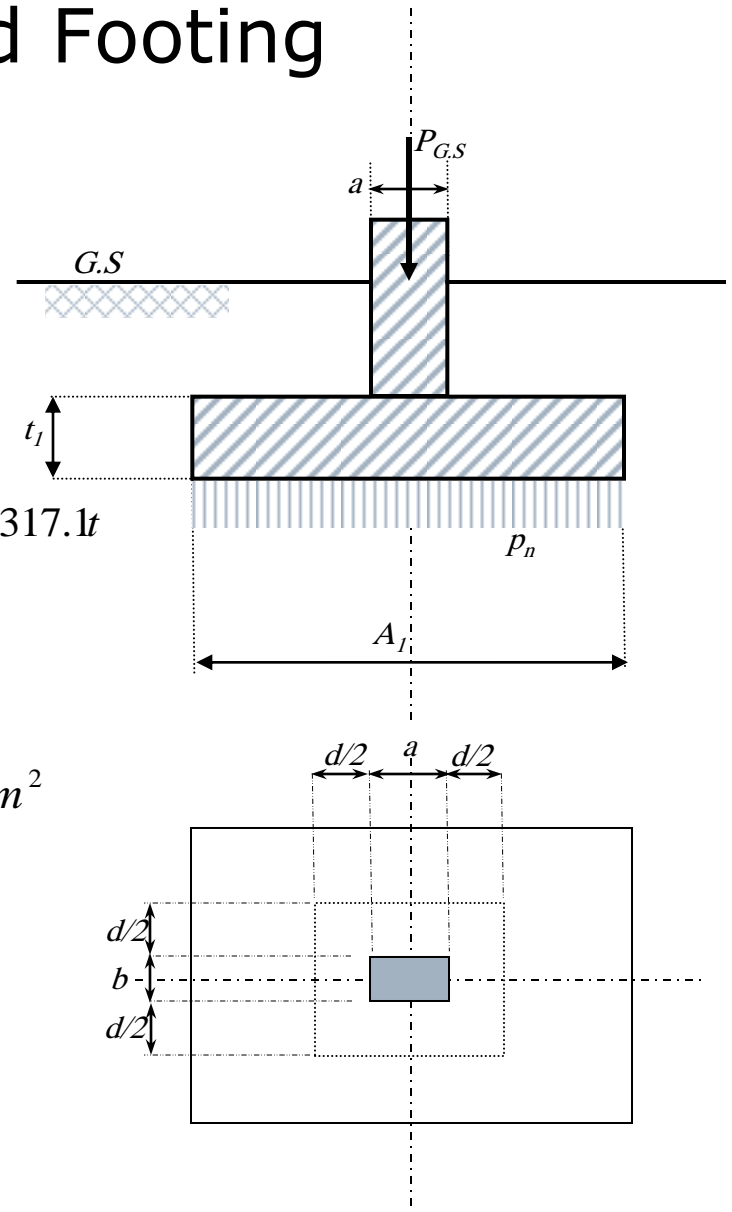
$$A_p = d * 2 * [(a + d) + (b + d)]$$

$$A_p = 0.60 * 2 * [(0.60 + 0.60) + (0.30 + 0.60)] = 2.52m^2$$

$$q_p = \frac{Q_p}{A_p} = \frac{317.10 * 10^3}{2.52 * 10^4} = 12.58kg / cm^2$$

$$q_{cup} = [0.5 + (b / a)] \sqrt{f_{cu} / \gamma_c} = \sqrt{250 / 1.50} = 12.91$$

$q_p < q_{cup} \rightarrow$  safe punching



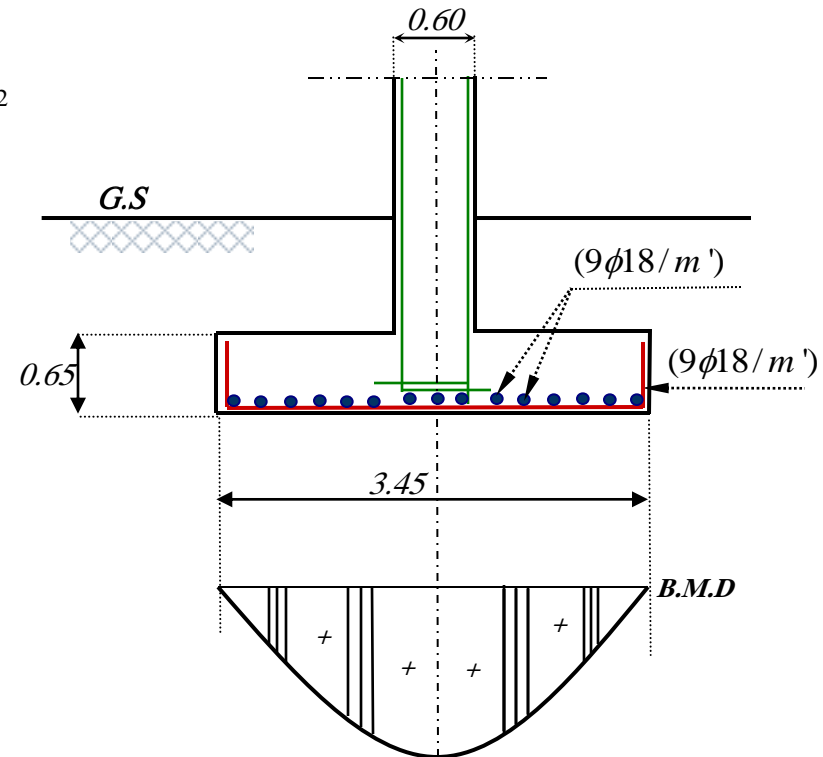
# Design of Spread Footing

- Footing Reinforcement:

$$A_s = \frac{M_I}{f_y * d * j} = \frac{32.23 * 10^5}{3600 * 60 * 0.695} = 21.50 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ (short dir.)} = 9\phi 18 \text{ mm/m'}$$

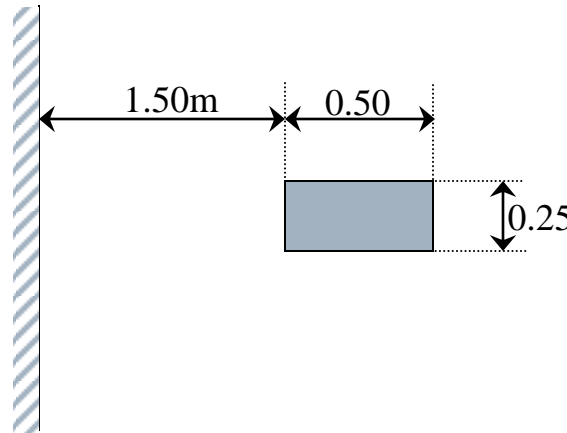
$$A_s \text{ (long dir.)} = 9\phi 18 \text{ mm/m'}$$



# Design of Spread Footing

- Problem(1):

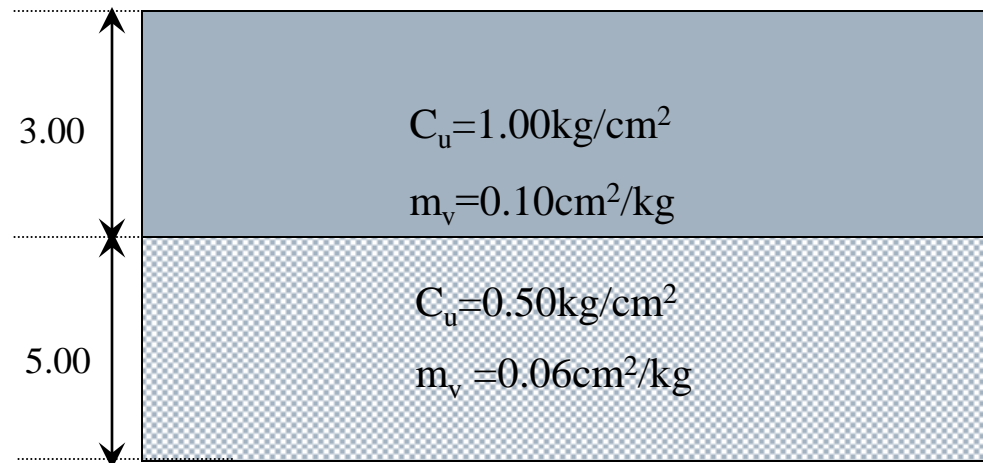
Make a complete design for a footing supporting a 25cm X 50cm column load of 150 t at ground surface (G.S.). The foundation level is 1.5 m below G.S. and the net allowable bearing capacity is  $1.50\text{kg/cm}^2$ . The column location with respect to neighbors is shown in Figure.



# Design of Spread Footing

- Problem(2):

Make a complete design for a footing supporting a 25cm X 50cm column load of 120 t at ground surface (G.S.). The foundation level is 1.5 m below G.S. Soil Profile under footing is shown in the Figure. Allowable settlement is 2.0cm.



# Design of Spread Footing

- Problem(3):

Prove that the unconfined compressive strength of saturated clay can be considered as the allowable net bearing capacity of this clay.

$$q_{ult} = CN_c \lambda_c i_c + \gamma_1 D_f N_q \lambda_q i_q + \gamma_2 BN_\gamma \lambda_\gamma i_\gamma \dots\dots\dots(\text{ECP:202/3}) \text{ Eq. (3-8)}$$

$$q_{ult} = C_u N_c \lambda_c i_c = C_u * 5.14 * 1.30 * 1.0 = 6.68C_u$$

F.S. from Table (3-3) ECP:202/3

$$q_a = \frac{q_{ult}}{F.S.} = \frac{6.68C_u}{2.50} = 2.60C_u \approx 2C_u = q_u$$



# Design of Spread Footing

- Problem(4):

A large footing settles more than a small one resting on the same ground profile and subjected to the same stresses. Give reasons using neat sketches.

