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FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION FOR GROUND BASED RADAR PROJECT--KWAJALEIN ISLAND, MARSHALL ISLANDS

by

Donald E. Yule, Michael K. Sharp

Geotechnical Laboratory

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Waterways Experiment Station, Corps of Engineers
3909 Halls Ferry Road, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180-6199

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April 1990

Final Report

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Prepared for US Army Engineer Division, Pacific Ocean
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
1a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified			1b. RESTRICTIVE MARKINGS		
2a. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY			3. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF REPORT		
2b. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE			Approved for public release; distribution unlimited		
4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S) Miscellaneous Paper GL-90-5			5. MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)		
6a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION USAEWES Geotechnical Laboratory		6b. OFFICE SYMBOL (if applicable) CEWES-GG-H	7a. NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION		
6c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) 3909 Halls Ferry Road Vicksburg, MS 39180-6199			7b. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code)		
8a. NAME OF FUNDING/SPONSORING ORGANIZATION USAE Division, Pacific Ocean		8b. OFFICE SYMBOL (if applicable) CEOPD	9. PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER IAO No. E87890083 POD MIL-R		
8c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Fort Shafter HI 96858-5440			10. SOURCE OF FUNDING NUMBERS		
PROGRAM ELEMENT NO.		PROJECT NO.	TASK NO.	WORK UNIT ACCESSION NO.	
11. TITLE (Include Security Classification) Foundation Investigation for Ground Based Radar Project -- Kwajalein Island, Marshall Islands					
12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) Yule, Donald E., Sharp, Michael K.					
13a. TYPE OF REPORT Final report		13b. TIME COVERED FROM _____ TO _____		14. DATE OF REPORT (Year, Month, Day) April 1990	
15. PAGE COUNT 70					
16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION Available from National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161					
17. COSATI CODES			18. SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)		
FIELD	GROUP	SUB-GROUP	Borehole seismic testing Geophysical investigation		
			Dynamic loads Soil moduli		
			Foundation investigation		
19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)					
Results of a foundation investigation for the Ground Based Radar Project -- Kwajalein Island, Marshall Islands, are presented. Geophysical tests comprised of surface refraction and borehole seismic tests were performed. Results from geotechnical in situ tests, which included standard penetration and plate bearing tests, are also presented to provide a comprehensive report on the foundation materials. The elastic properties, Young's modulus, Poisson's ratio, shear modulus, and constrained modulus were determined as a function of depth for the foundation soils. These properties are necessary to design a stable foundation that will experience dynamic loading. Foundation materials encountered at this site were coral sands, silts, and gravels to a depth of 60 ft (el -52). The upper 14 ft of foundation soils are a hydraulically placed fill of beach sand. The materials are medium dense to dense sands. A global average SPT $N_1(60)$ value of 22 is appropriate for the site and correlates to a sand with a relative density of 65 percent.					
20. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT ☒ UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED ☐ SAME AS RPT ☐ DTIC USERS			21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		
22a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL			22b. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code)		22c. OFFICE SYMBOL

DD Form 1473, JUN 86

Previous editions are obsolete.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE
Unclassified

Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

19. ABSTRACT (Continued).

The shear modulus ranges from $7.7 \times (10^3)$ psi. Poisson's ratio varies from 0.40 for unsaturated to 0.49 for saturated soil.

A method was presented to estimate moduli under the expected load from present unloaded in situ moduli values using the K2 parameter. An estimate of the moduli for the expected foundation load was presented for the upper 30 ft of the foundation. A comparison of the plate bearing test and seismic derived Young's modulus shows good agreement, $123 \times (10^3)$ psi and $78 \times (10^3)$ psi, respectively.

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

Preface

This report documents the foundation investigation conducted by the US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES) for the Ground Based Radar Project at Kwajalein Island, US Army Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands. The work was performed during the period 25 October through 3 November 1989 for the Engineering Division of the US Army Engineer Division, Pacific Ocean (POD), under IAO No. E87890083 POD MIL-R dated 8 Sep 89.

Mr. George Masatsugu, Geotechnical Section, Engineering Division (ED-G), POD, was Project Monitor for this work. Also, Mr. Olson Okada, ED-G, was the onsite monitor during the field work. Mr. Brad Scully was the POD Engineering Division Coordinator, Military Project Management Section (ED-NP). Their assistance was instrumental in the successful completion of this work.

Mr. Donald E. Yule of the Earthquake Engineering and Seismology Branch (EESB), Earthquake Engineering and Geosciences Division (EEGD), Geotechnical Laboratory (GL), WES, was the Project Engineer for this study. Mr Michael K. Sharp, Engineering Geophysics Branch (EGB), EEGD, GL, was the coinvestigator and coauthor of this report. The field work was performed by Messrs. D. E. Yule and M. K. Sharp. The work was conducted under the direct supervision of Mr. J. R. Curro, Chief, EGB, Dr. Mary Ellen Hynes, Chief, EESB, and Dr. A. G. Franklin, Chief, EEGD. The project was under the overall supervision of Dr. W. F. Marcuson III, Chief, GL.

COL Larry B. Fulton, EN, was Commander and Director of WES during the investigation. Dr. Robert W. Whalin was Technical Director.



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Conversion Factors, Non-SI to SI (Metric) Units of Measurement

Non-SI units of measurements used in this report can be converted to SI (metric) units as follows:

<u>Multiply</u>	<u>By</u>	<u>To Obtain</u>
feet	0.3048	metres
feet per second	0.3048	metres per second
inches	2.54	centimetres
pounds (force) per square inch	6.894757	kilopascals
pounds (force) per square foot	47.88026	pascals
pounds (mass) per cubic foot	16.01846	kilograms per cubic metre
slugs (mass)	14.5939	kilograms
tons (force) per square foot	95.76052	kilopascals

FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION FOR GROUND BASED RADAR PROJECT
KWAJALEIN ISLAND, MARSHALL ISLANDS

Introduction

1. Background. The foundation investigation was performed adjacent to the Defense Control Center (DCC) building which is an existing structure on which a tower will be constructed to support a radar antenna. The existing building foundation needed to be evaluated to ensure that it would provide a stable foundation during the dynamic loading of this new antenna support system. Testing within the building itself was not possible; therefore, tests were conducted near the building in an area that was included in the earth berm surcharged foundation of the existing DCC building. It is assumed that site conditions at the test locations and beneath the building are virtually the same because of the proximity and similar preloading conditions.

2. Purpose. The purpose of this investigation was to assess the foundation materials at the site to a depth of 60 ft¹ by employing in situ geophysical and geotechnical methods. Geophysical methods were used to determine compression (P)- and shear (S)- wave velocities so that a velocity zonation of the foundation materials could be determined. For this study, a

.....

1. A table of factors for converting non-SI to SI (metric) units of measurement is presented on page 6.

suite of seismic methods consisting of surface refraction, downhole, and crosshole tests were conducted to determine the above values. The geotechnical methods employed Standard Penetration Testing (SPT), density determinations, gradation, classification, and indexing tests of selected soil samples. Also, a Plate Bearing Test was performed at one location at the site. The geotechnical tests were performed by POD personnel. The SPT's and laboratory sample testing provided N-values, material classification and density of the foundation materials. Knowing this information the elastic constants Young's modulus (E), Shear modulus (G), and Poisson's ratio (ν) can be determined for the foundation materials which are needed in the design of the antenna support structure. The plate bearing test provided an alternate method for an in situ determination of E.

Site Description

3. General. The location of this study was the US Army Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA) which is located in the northern Marshall Islands in the west central Pacific Ocean. The site is located at the western end of Kwajalein Island adjacent to the western side of the DCC building, as shown in figure 1. The regional geology of the site is an island derived from the buildup of coral skeletons on the submerged rim of an extinct volcano. The topography is low and flat. The elevation (e_1^2) of the site is approximately 8 ft above mean

2. All elevations are in feet and are referenced to mean sea level

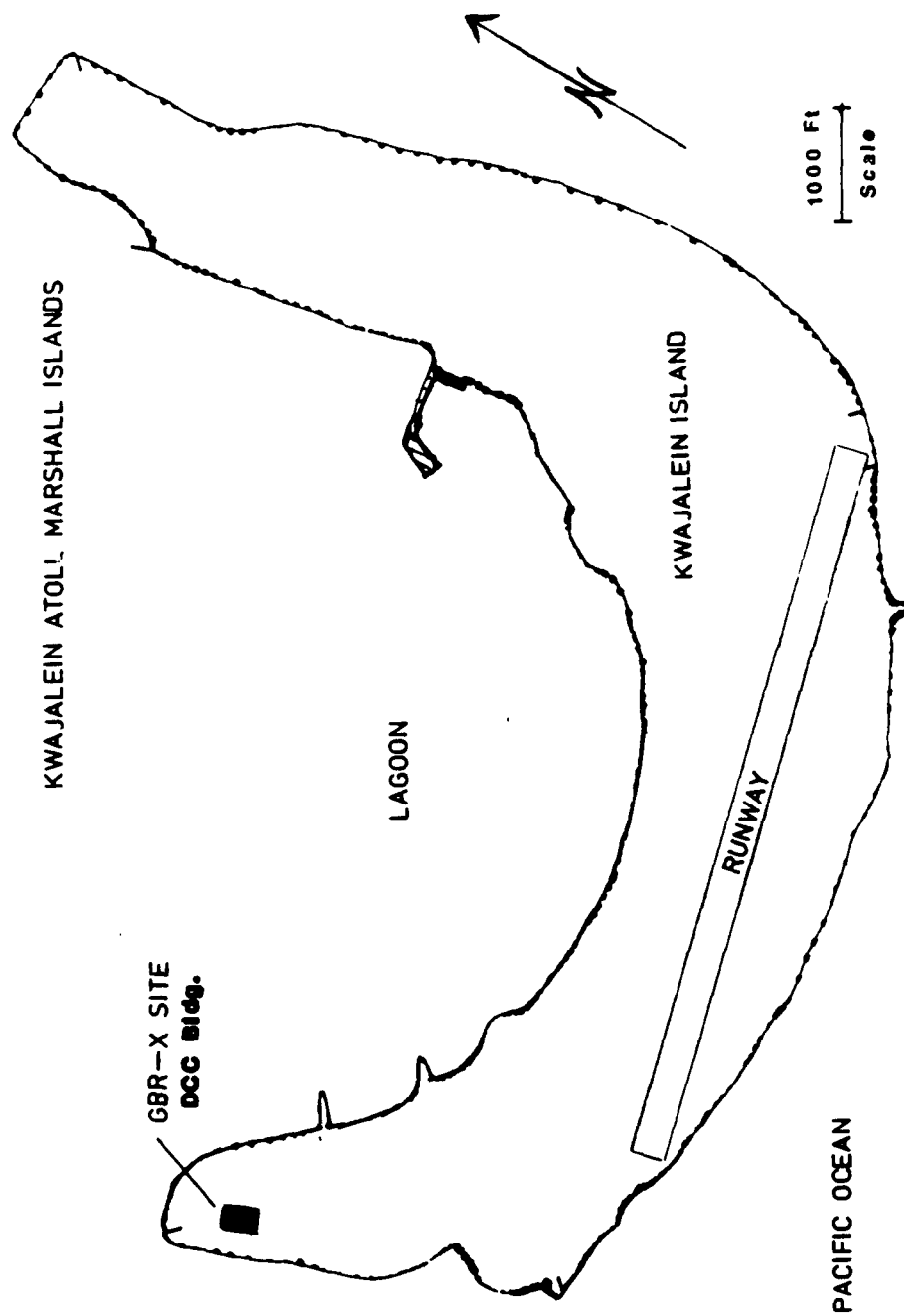


Figure 1. Site Location

sea level. The materials composing the subsurface are unconsolidated calcareous materials on a reef surface. The subsurface materials within the landmass are composed of unconsolidated limestone derived sediments of cobbles to silt sizes with a general USCS classification of SP. Also, the depth of the reef rock increases rapidly in the direction of the lagoon (US Army Engineers, 1989). This general geologic description of the site agrees well with the information derived from the borings drilled to accommodate the subsurface geophysical tests.

4. Foundation. The foundation at the site is composed of naturally occurring materials below a depth of 14 ft (el -6). These materials are composed of sands with silt and gravel with the occurrence of gravel increasing with depth. The boring logs contained no indication of coral limestone rock within the upper 60 ft. This information was obtained from the boring logs from holes BH-1, BH-2, and BH-3 which are included in Appendix A. A fill of beach sand was hydraulically placed to a height of 8 ft above the original island surface. This fill was surcharged with 8 ft of additional fill which was removed prior to start of construction. The water table is found at an average depth of 8 ft (el 0) and fluctuates ± 2 ft with the tide.

5. Idealization. For clarity and use in engineering analysis it is necessary to idealize the foundation materials into discrete layers which will then be identified by material type. Material properties are assigned to each layer based upon the test results. The geological setting and construction

history of the site suggest idealization into four layers. The top layer consisting of fill will be variable and contain a shallow near surface zone of fill that may be disturbed and contain various construction materials buried during the construction and cleanup of the site in conjunction with the construction of the DCC building. This zone would then change into undisturbed hydraulic fill placed above the water table. A change in character of the fill placed below the water table might be evidenced and would be caused by the different placement conditions. Layer two would be the naturally occurring near surface ocean deposited beach materials. The third and fourth layers would consist of the coarser and more dense unconsolidated materials.

Test Program

6. The locations of tests performed during this investigation are shown in figure 2. All phases of the geophysical test program, except the crosshole S-wave test, were conducted according to Engineering Manual 1110-1-1802 guidelines (Department of the Army, 1979). The surface portion of the test program consisted of three seismic refraction lines (R1,R2,R3) in the vicinity of the plate bearing test location. Crosshole and downhole testing were performed near the DCC building in three boreholes (BH-1,2,3) spaced 10 ft and 5 ft apart, respectively, which were drilled to a depth of 60 ft. In addition to the geophysical tests employed in the completed boreholes, SPT and sampling were performed during the drilling operation.

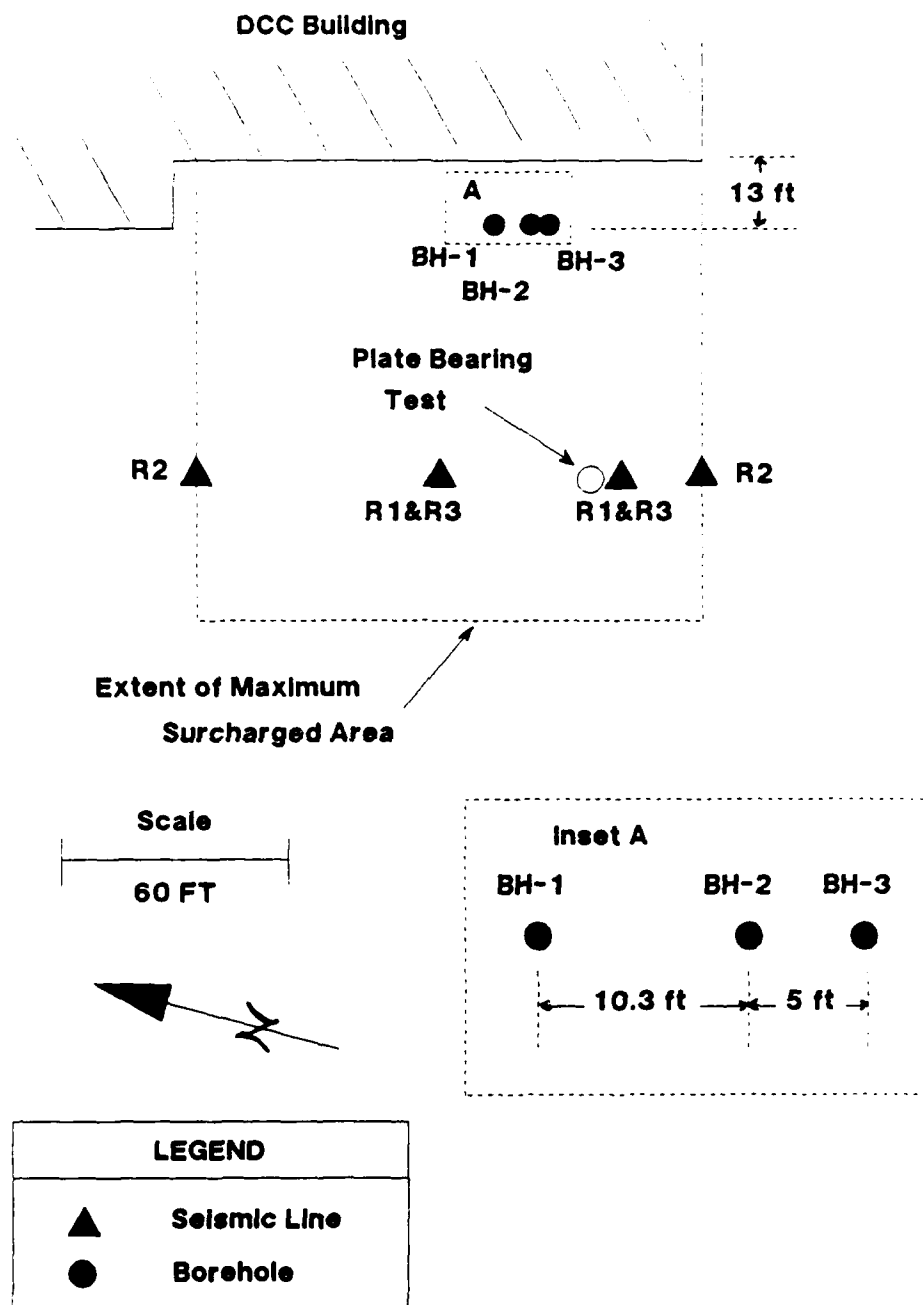


Figure 2. Test Layout

Geophysical Tests Procedures

7. Crosshole. In preparation for the crosshole testing, 8-in. diameter boreholes were drilled to the 60-ft depth. These holes were then cased with schedule 40 4-in. ID PVC pipe with the annular space between the borings and casings grouted with a material that approximates the consistency of soil when it sets. The vertical alignment of each borehole was checked to see if there was any appreciable drift since accurate reduction of the crosshole data requires that the straight-lined distance be known between source and receiver at each test elevation. The S-wave test procedure consisted of placing a downhole triaxial geophone array in the receiver hole(s) and a downhole electrically powered vibrator in the source hole. The vibrator is frequency and duration controlled and produces a repeatable and vertically polarized shear (SV) -wave which allows accurate arrival time determination. The source and receiver(s) were lowered to the same depth in a borehole set (one boring for the source and two borings for the receivers) and clamped to the casing walls using inflatable bladders or pneumatically powered rams. The vibrator frequency was varied between 50 and 500 Hz using a four cycle burst mode and monitored until an optimal frequency was found that propagated well at that depth. The source waveform and the received waveform were recorded using a digital seismograph. The data were stacked (enhanced) until a well defined waveform was produced. For the P-wave test, the seismic source was an exploding bridgewire (EBW) detonator which was sufficiently strong in energy that data stacking was not necessary. Several different test configurations

were employed in the test program that are tabulated in figure 3. Knowing the distance between the source and receiver and the P- and S- wave arrival times at each test depth, an analysis of these data sets was made with the aid of a computer program "CROSSHOLE" (Butler et al, 1978). This program calculates true P- and S-wave velocities and determines velocity zones and depths to interfaces.

8. Downhole. The downhole test is similar to the crosshole test except the source is kept at the surface while the receiver array is lowered in a boring at 5-ft intervals. The source for the S-wave test is a hammer striking a wooden plank on alternate ends, which produces two records. The seismic signals produced by this procedure are predominantly horizontally polarized S-waves, with polarity depending on the direction of the hammer strike. The signals detected by the horizontal geophones on these two records are overlain and examined for a polarity reversal which is considered the arrival of the S-wave. The P-wave source for this test was a downward hammer blow to a steel plate with the vertical geophone signal being used to determine the P-wave arrival. The data are reduced by plotting arrival times versus slant distance between source and receiver. The inverse slope of the line segments drawn through the data points gives the velocities and slope changes in the line segments indicate the approximate depths where the velocities change. The various test configurations used in this study are shown in figure 3.

TEST CONFIGURATIONS

BOREHOLE TESTS

TEST	CONFIGURATION	TEST INTERVAL
	BH-1 BH-2 BH-3	
CROSSHOLE P-WAVE	○ 10.3' ○ 5' ●	5 FT
CROSSHOLE S-WAVE	○ ○ ●	2.5 FT
CROSSHOLE S-WAVE	○ ● ○	5 FT
DOWNHOLE P-WAVE	○ ▲ ○	5 FT
DOWNHOLE P-WAVE	○ ○ ▲	5 FT
DOWNHOLE S-WAVE	○ ▲ ▲ ○	5 FT

SURFACE TESTING

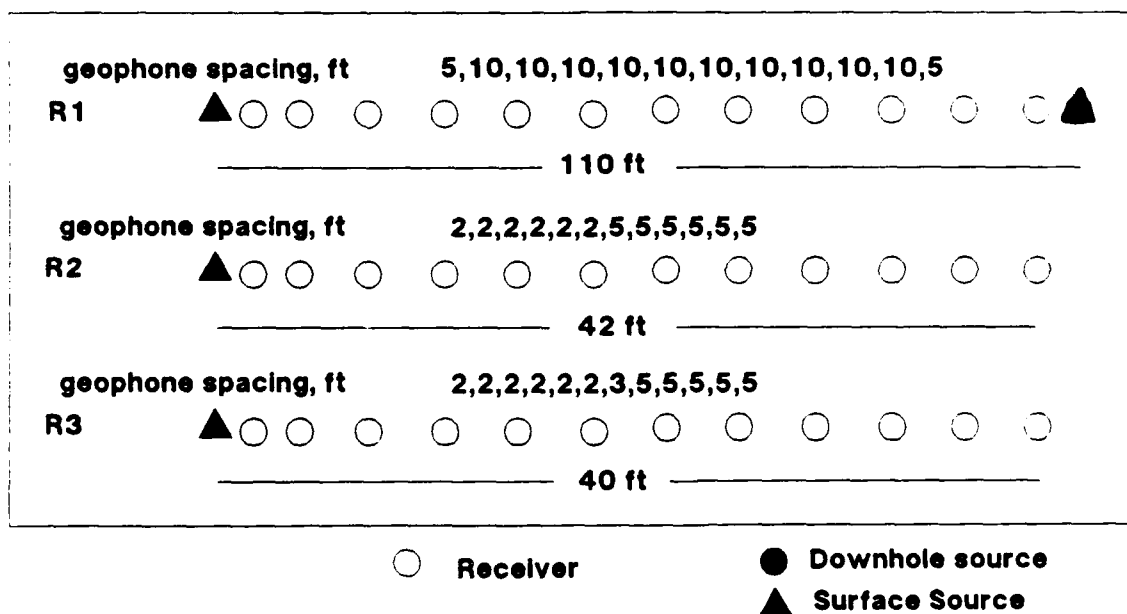


Figure 3. Test Configurations

9. Surface seismic refraction. The procedure for the surface refraction tests was to place geophones along a straight line on the ground surface at selected intervals with an energy source initiated at a selected offset distance from each end of the geophone array. Two types of surface tests were performed which consisted of a P-wave and S-wave test. Lines R1 and R2 were P-wave tests and line R3 was a S-wave test. The energy sources for these tests were identical to the ones used for the downhole P- and S-wave tests. The test configuration for each line is shown in figure 3. The data reduction consisted of plotting first arrival time of the P- and S- wave signal detected at each geophone versus geophone distance from the source. From these time versus distance (TD) plots, velocities and depths to refracting interfaces were determined using the computer program "SEISMO" (Yule and Sharp, 1989).

Geotechnical Test Results

10. Soil classification and density. Analysis of the soil sampling data has produced a four layer profile interpretation which is illustrated in figure 4. The first layer of fill material is a medium dense to dense poorly sorted sand (SP) with zones of silty sand and some cobbles and gravel. This layer extends to a depth of 13 ft. The second layer begins with the original soil deposit. This layer is a medium dense silty, very fine grained sand (SM) which can be found between 14 and 19 ft in depth (el -6 to -11). The third

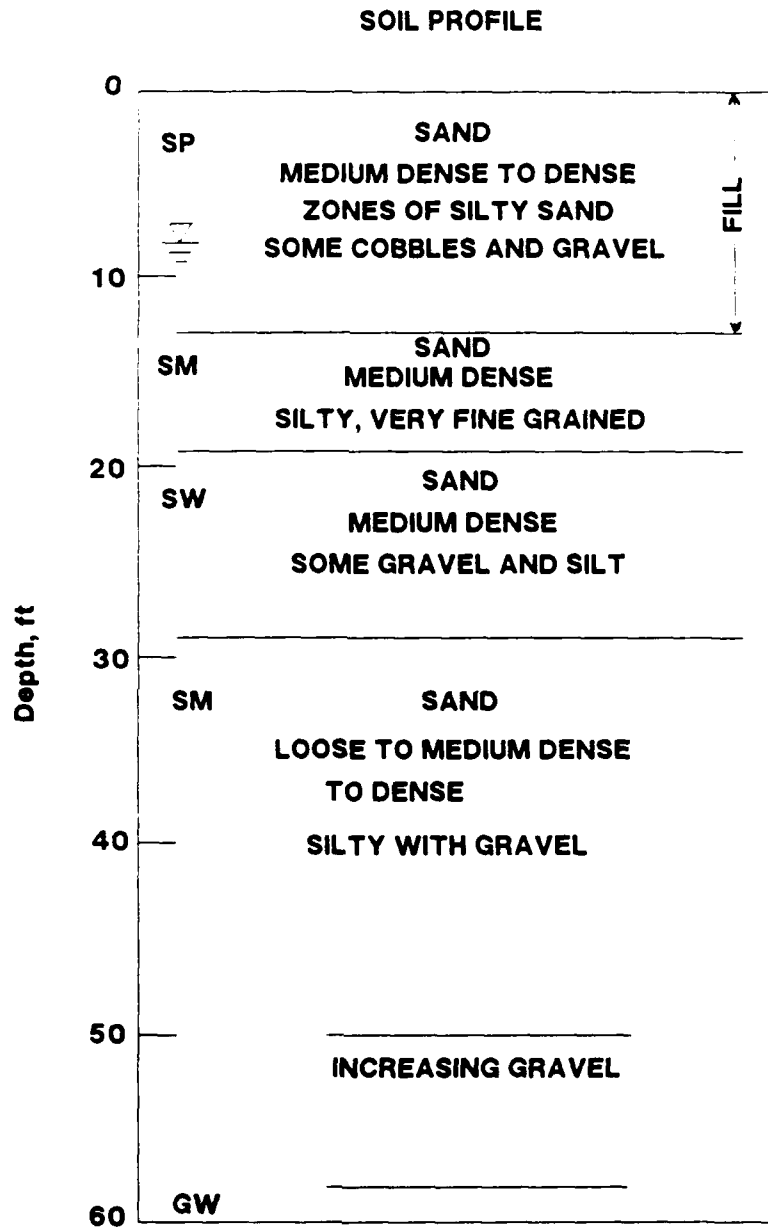


Figure 4. Soil Profile

layer is a medium dense well graded sand with some silt and gravel that ends at a depth of 29 ft (el -21). The fourth layer is a loose to medium dense to dense silty sand with an increasing gravel content below 50 ft (el -42).

11. Density determinations of samples above the water table in the fill layer show an average moist unit weight of 100 lb/ft^3 and a water content of 11 percent. The specific gravity of the solids was measured to be 2.8. These results were used to estimate a total unit weight of the soil below the water table of 120 lb/ft^3 . Detailed information of the testing program and individual sample test results can be found in the boring logs, Appendix A.

12. SPT. The SPT's performed in boreholes BH-1,2, and 3 are presented in figure 5 as two plots of N-values versus depth. The recorded SPT data can be found in the boring logs, Appendix A. The leftmost plot presents the raw or measured blowcounts. In the next plot, the $(N1)_{60}$ value corresponding to each measured N-value is shown. The $(N1)_{60}$ value is determined by adjusting the observed N-value to an equivalent N-value had the test been conducted at a vertical effective overburden stress of 1 ton/ft^2 at an energy level of 60 percent of the theoretical maximum applied energy of the drop weight. The SPT's from this project were performed using the rope and cat-head system which operates at the 60 percent energy level. Determining an equivalent $(N1)_{60}$ blowcount allows the results to be compared with other equivalent $(N1)_{60}$ values and, therefore, established correlations of relative density can

be used to estimate these parameters for the soil at the site. The $(N1)_{60}$ was obtained by multiplying the measured blow counts by the correction factor C_n , which was determined from the curves presented in figure 6. The vertical effective stress was calculated using a total unit weight of 100 lb/ft^3 for the soil above the water table and a saturated unit weight of 120 lb/ft^3 for soil below the water table. A depth to the water table of 8 ft was used in these calculations.

13. The SPT data show considerable scatter especially near the surface. The average measured and average equivalent $(N1)_{60}$ blowcounts are annotated in figure 5 and in table 1 for each soil layer. These representative values for each layer are plotted as vertical lines on the plots. Using the $(N1)_{60}$ values and the correlation curve for sands given in figure 7, estimates of the relative density of the sands at the site were determined and listed in table 1. A site global average $(N1)_{60}$ value of 22 is appropriate for the sands and correlates to sand with a relative density of 65 percent.

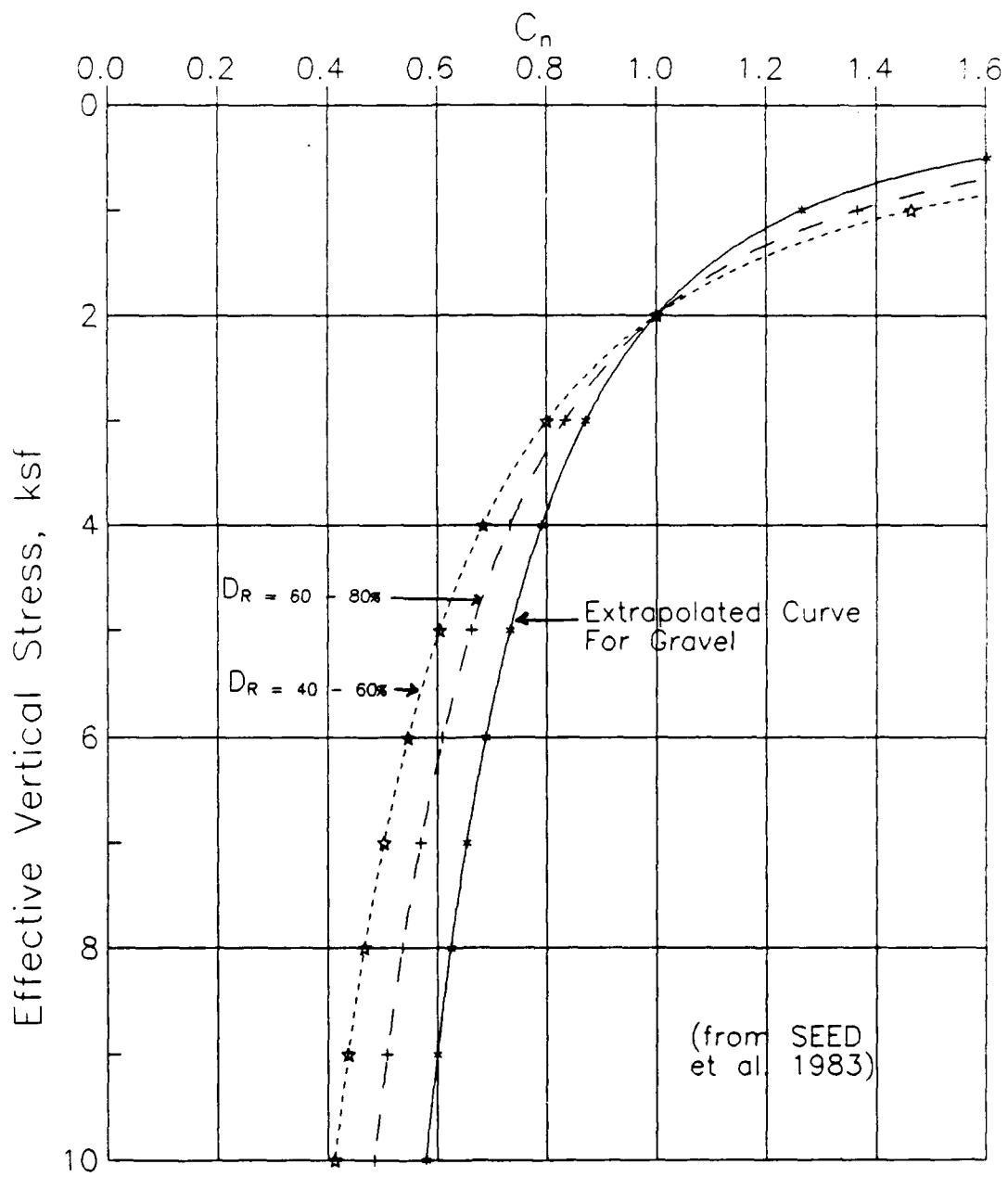


Figure 6. C_n Curves Used to Convert N to N_1

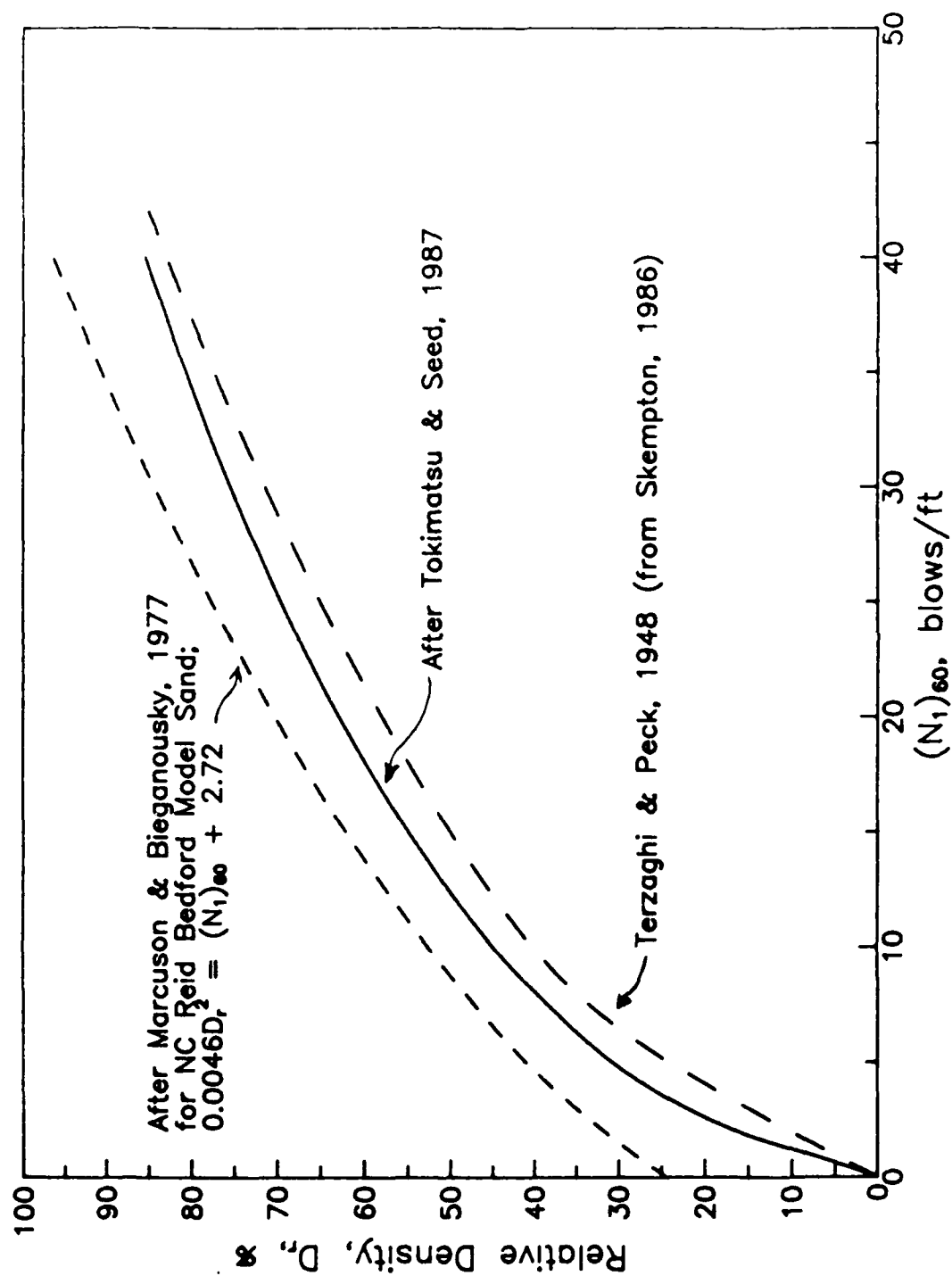


Figure 7. Relationship Between Relative Density and $(N_1)_{60}$ of Sands

Table 1. SPT Test Results

Layer	Average		Relative Density, % (based on figure 7) Tokimatsu & Seed 1987)
	N(measured)	(N1) ₆₀	
1	20	25	67
2	17	21	64
3	21	21	64
4	20	15	55

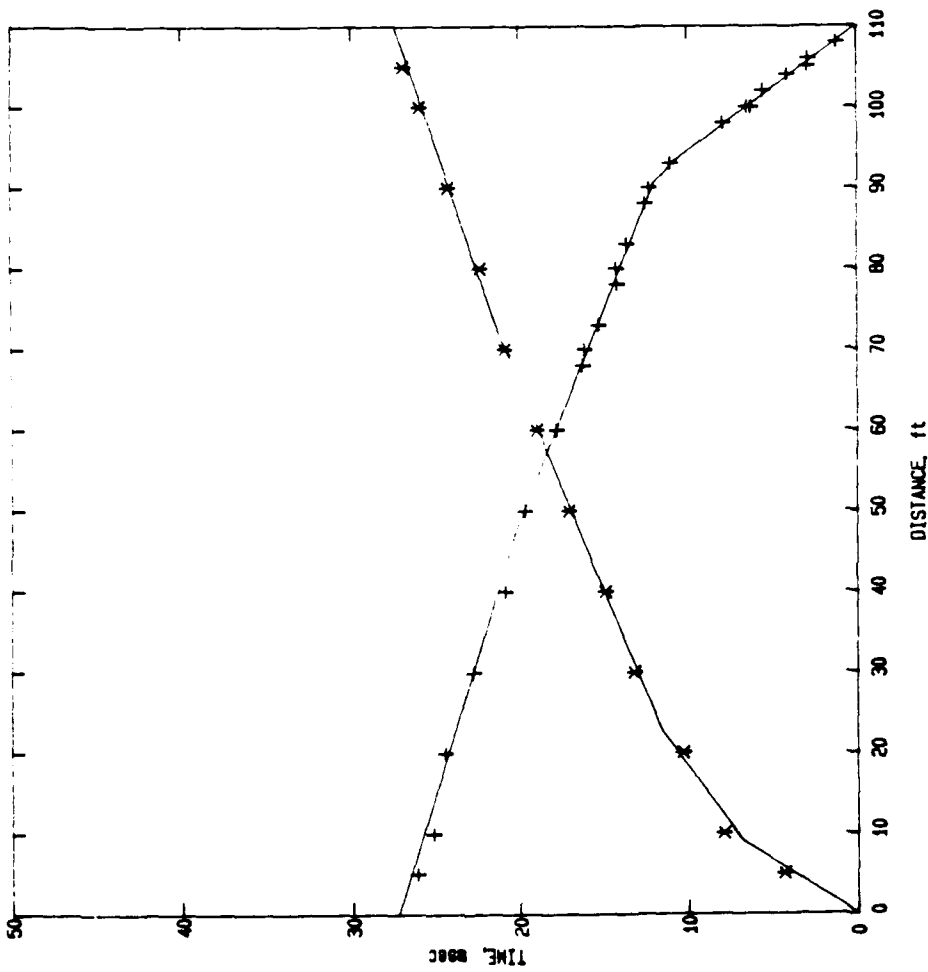
14. Plate Bearing Test. A Plate Bearing Test was conducted at one location and consisted of static and cyclic tests on a 26.6- in. square steel plate. The testing elevation was 1 ft below the existing grade (el 7). The complete description of these tests and their results are presented in Appendix B. For the static plate bearing test, a maximum load of 34.9 lb/in.² was applied. Based upon this test, a modulus of soil reaction of 340 lb/in.³ was determined. The cyclic plate bearing test was performed with a 19.3 lb/in.² static load and a cyclic load of 5 lb/in.². From this test an E of 123.6×10^3 lb/in.² was determined. This computation is presented in Appendix B.

Geophysical Test Results

Surface Seismic Refraction

15. P-wave Tests R1 and R2. The results from P-wave surface refraction lines R1 and R2 are shown in figure 8. The R2 line was configured to investigate the near-surface materials; whereas, the longer R1 line was employed to investigate to deeper strata. The two overlapping data sets were combined to provide a detailed interpretation. From this composite TD plot a four layer seismic profile was indicated. A cross section is also shown in figure 8 with the depths to interfaces and velocities presented. The calculated depths at each end of the line indicate very little dipping of the layers in this area. Layers one and two with velocities of 1,440 ft/sec and 2,610 ft/sec, respectively, correspond to the fill materials above the water table. The third layer with a velocity of 5,110 ft/sec is the saturated fill material. This result shows the "seismic" water table to be at an average depth of 8.0 ft (el 0). The fourth layer detected at a depth of 17-19 ft (el -9 to -11) has a velocity of 6,400 ft/sec and corresponds to the saturated well sorted sands approximately 6 ft below the bottom of the fill.

16. S-wave Test R3. Results from the surface shear wave refraction line R3 are not presented because the P-wave arrivals were so strong that the S-wave arrivals could not be accurately identified and analyzed.



KWAJ12
R1,R2

*** INPUT DATA ***

layer	forward vel ft/s	t1 msec	reverse vel ft/s	t1 msec
1	1328	0	1551	0
2	2892	3.7	2386	3.8
3	5085	7.1	5200	8.2
4	6217	9.7	6700	10.9

*** COMPUTED PROFILE ***

Ground Surface

3	1440	3.6
7.5	2810	9
17.5	5110	19.5
	8400	

This layer extends to unknown depth

NOTE: All depths in ft
All velocities in ft/s

Figure 8. Surface Seismic Refraction Test Results Lines R1 and R2

Crosshole and Downhole Surveys

17. S-wave. The results of the crosshole shear wave test are presented in figure 9. A plot of averaged velocities for all the tests versus depth shows a steady increase in velocity with depth except for an inversion zone between 8 and 21 ft (el 0 to el -13). This data set was divided into seven velocity zones which adequately defines this trend. The interpreted layers and velocities are presented in table 2. The downhole S-wave test results shown in figure 10, agree well with the crosshole tests. For the downhole test, the weakness of the shear waves propagating through the deeper material made the data difficult to analyze below a depth of 30 ft (el -22).

Table 2. Interpreted Layers and S-wave Velocities

<u>Crosshole</u> <u>Shear Wave</u>		<u>Downhole</u> <u>Shear Wave</u>	
Interface	Velocity	Interface	Velocity
Depth (el).ft	fps	Depth (el).ft	fps
	600		630
8 (0).....	470	6 (2).....	480
13 (-5).....	530	11 (-3).....	500
21 (-13).....	640	19 (-11).....	720
38 (-30).....	740		
48 (-40).....	840		
56 (-48).....	940		

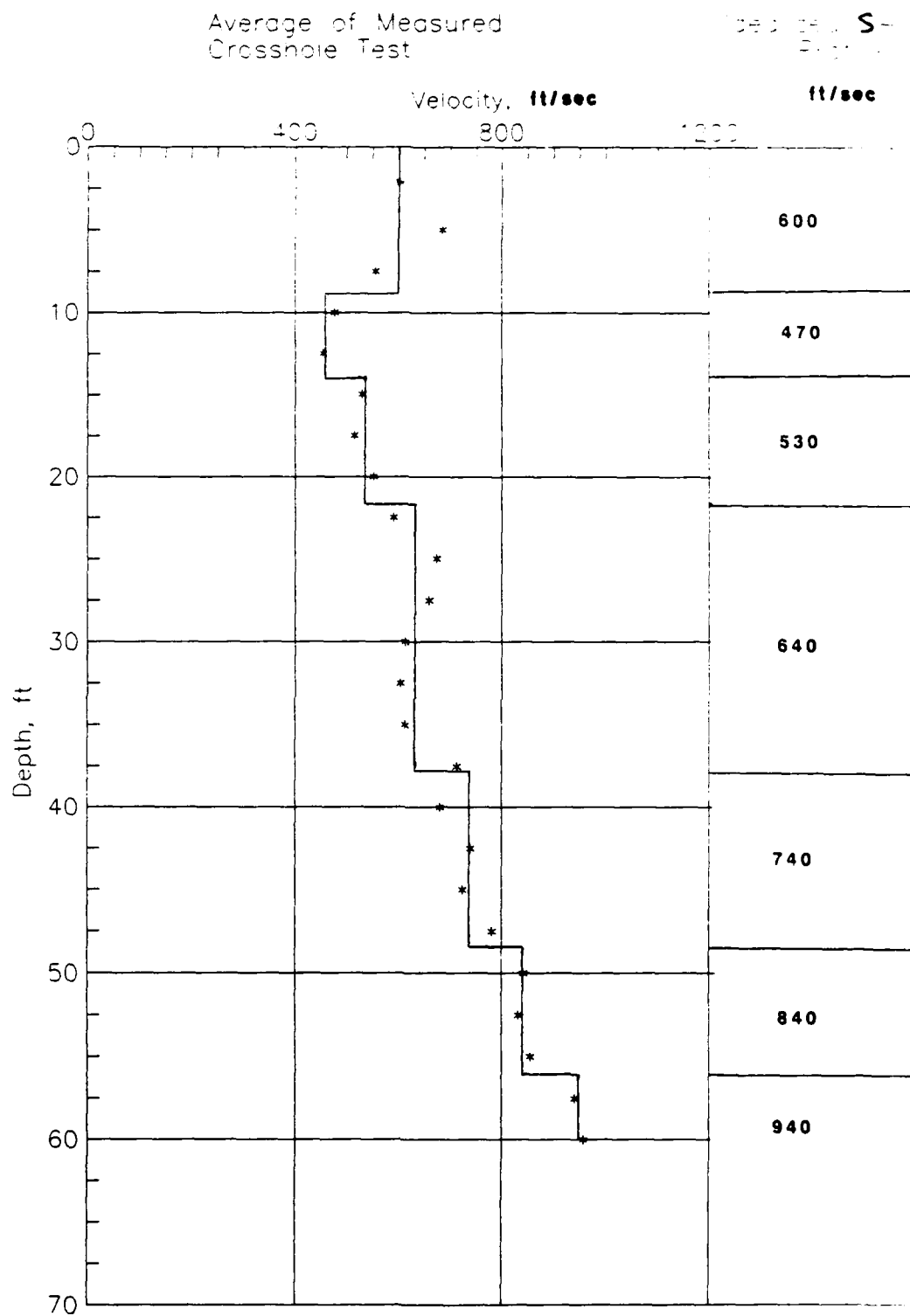


Figure 9. Crosshole Shear Wave Test Results

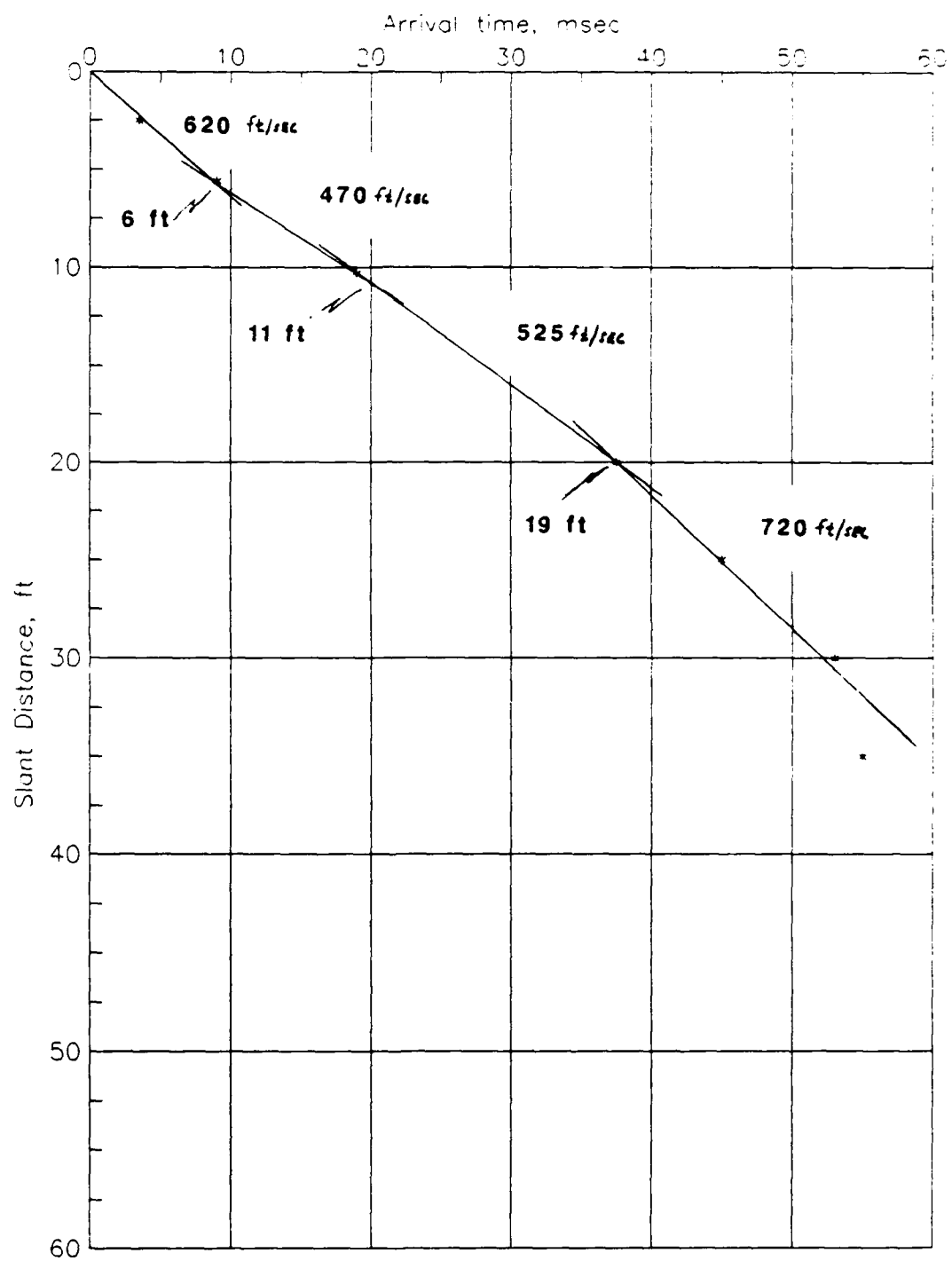


Figure 10. Downhole Shear Wave Test Results

18. P-wave. The results from the crosshole P-wave test indicate a five layer system, with the interpreted velocities and interfaces shown in table 3 and figure 11. Again, the velocities show a general increasing trend with increasing depth. The results of the downhole P-wave test are presented in figure 12. The downhole test shows an increasing velocity with depth profile which is also presented in table 3. The crosshole, downhole, and surface seismic tests show good agreement in the interpreted velocities and interfaces of the soil layers.

Table 3. Interpreted Layers and P-wave Velocities			
Crosshole		Downhole	
<u>P-Wave</u>		<u>P-Wave</u>	
Interface	Velocity	Interface	Velocity
Depth (el).ft	fps	Depth (el).ft	fps
	1500		1265
5 (3)		5 (3)	
	2150		3400
9 (-1)		8 (0)	
	5200		5000
15 (-7)		15 (-7)	
	6200		6280
20 (-12)			
	6600		
60 (-52)			

Interpretation

19. To make a meaningful interpretation of the results from the different tests into a generalized profile for the site, the data were first compared among the different tests at the same locations and then the

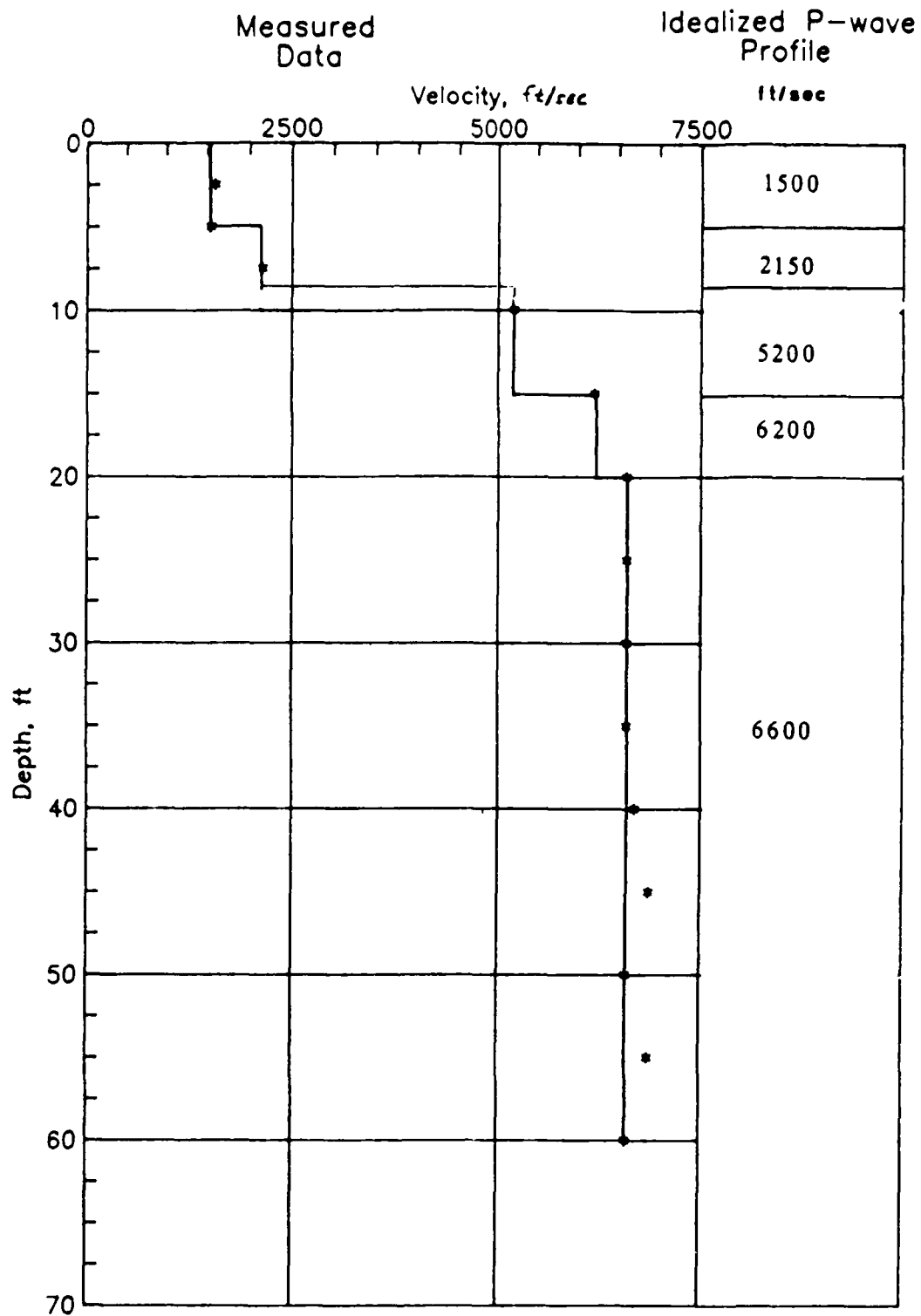


Figure 11. Crosshole Compression Wave Test Results

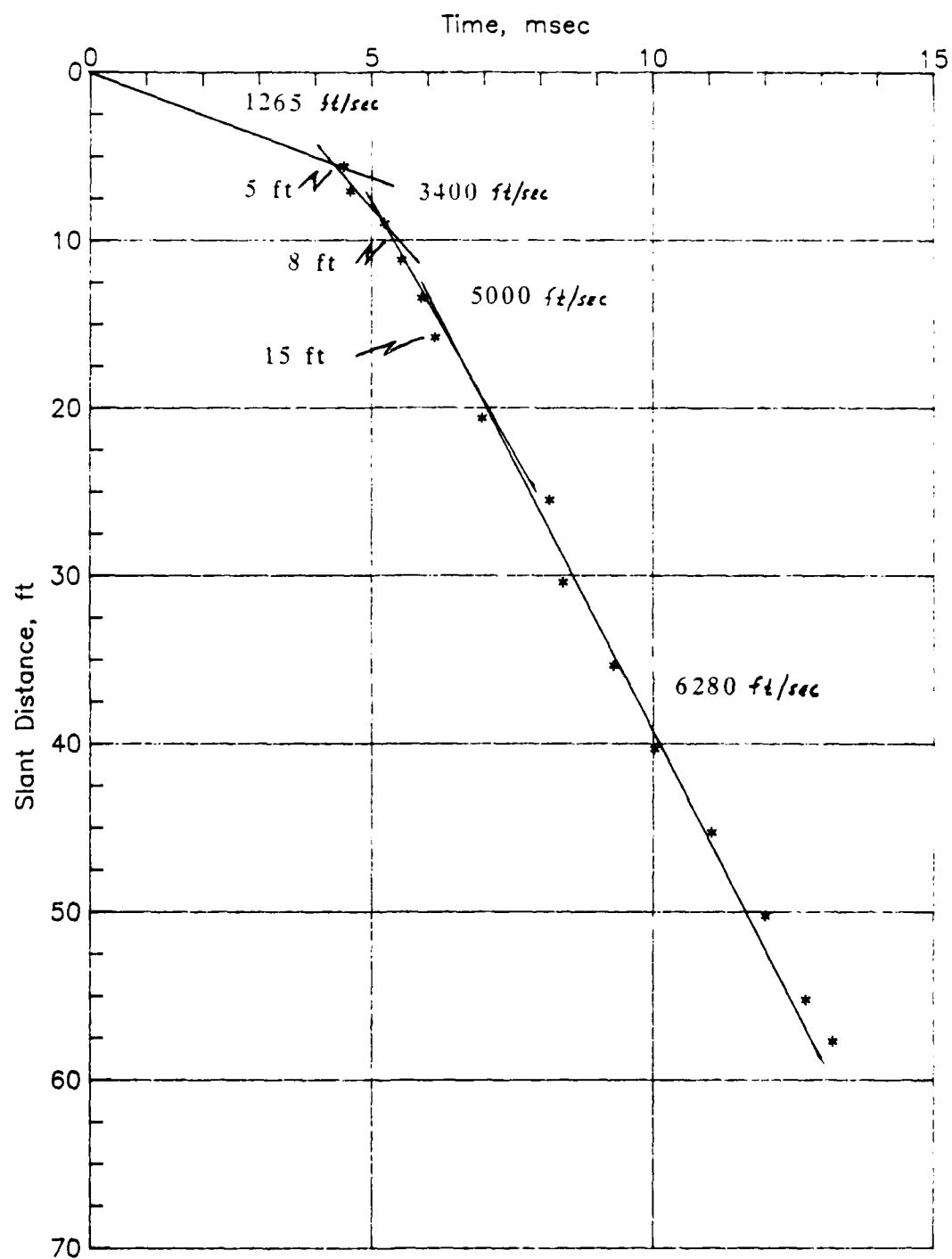


Figure 12. Composite Downhole Compression Wave Test Results

data sets were compiled into a composite profile. From these comparisons the results were analyzed and the idealized P- and S- wave velocity profiles were developed. These profiles are presented in figure 13 along with the four layer profile developed from the soil samples. The first layer of fill has a P-wave velocity range of 1,500 to 5,200 ft/sec with the 5,200 ft/sec interface being the top of the water table at a depth of 8 ft (el 0). This layer had a S-wave velocity range of 470 to 600 ft/sec. The fill showed an inversion in the S-wave velocity starting at the top of the water table. This inversion zone continues downward and includes layer two which is the beginning of the original soil deposit. However, this layer shows an increase in S-wave velocity to 530 ft/sec. This inversion zone was given a S-wave velocity of 510 ft/sec, weighted average of the 470 ft/sec and 530 ft/sec layers, for use in later soil modulus calculations. Layer 2 did not show an inversion in P-wave velocity which was measured to be 6,200 ft/sec because of the material being saturated. The third layer had a P-wave velocity of 6,600 ft/sec and a S-wave velocity of 640 ft/sec. The fourth layer had a P-wave velocity of 6,600 ft/sec and a range of S-wave velocities from 640 to 940 ft/sec. In general, the raw seismic data showed a some scatter which was also evidenced in the measured SPT values. These similar results suggest that the scatter in the data is mainly related to the soil nonhomogeneity and therefore the velocities and properties reported are averages for the soil at depths tested with higher and lower actual values existing depending on test location.

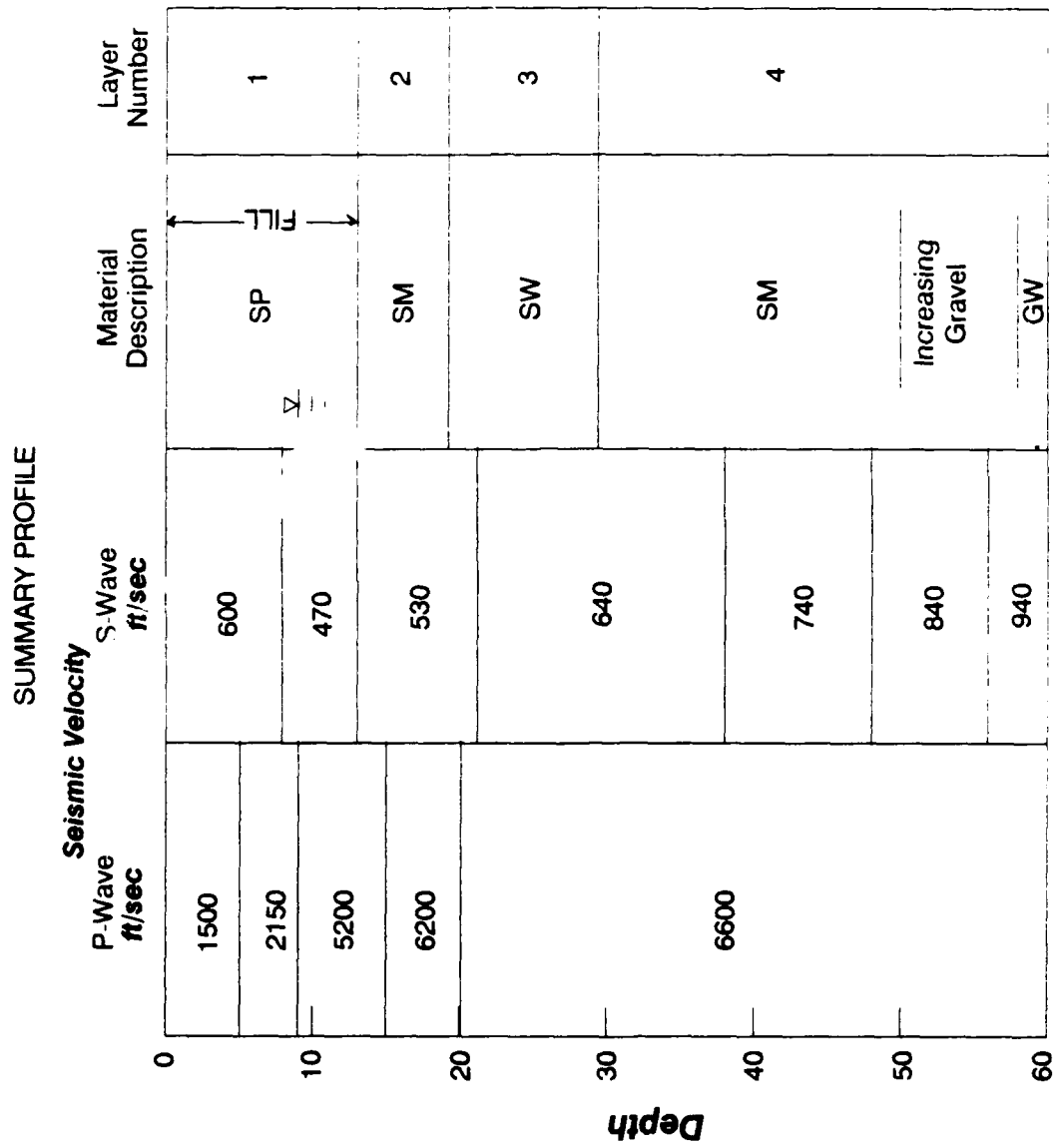


Figure 13. Composite Compression and Shear Wave Site Profile

Determination of Soil Material Parameters

20. Determination of Shear Modulus. Assuming an infinite, homogenous, isotropic, elastic medium, and solving the equations of wave motion for a shear wave, which is a wave confined to motion in a plane in the direction of propagation, results in Equation 1 (Richart et al, 1970).

$$V_s = \sqrt{G/\rho} \quad (1)$$

where

$$\rho = \frac{\gamma_r}{g}$$

V_s = S-wave velocity ft/sec

G = shear modulus, lbs/ft²

ρ = mass density of Soil, slugs/ft

γ_r = total unit weight of soil, lbs/ft³

g = gravitational constant, ft/s²

This equation states that S-wave velocity is dependent on the ratio of the shear modulus to the mass density of the medium. For this particular site a total unit weight of 100 lb/ft³ was used for unsaturated soil and 120 lbs/ft³

for saturated soil. The unit weight was converted to mass density; and, with the appropriate shear wave velocities substituted into Equation 1, the shear moduli, G, were computed. The results are tabulated in figure 14.

21. Determination of Poisson's ratio. Again, assuming an elastic medium, if the compression- and shear- wave velocities are known, Poisson's ratio, ν , can be determined from the ratio of these velocities, Equation 2. This relation is given below in Equation 3 (Department of the Army, 1967). The ratios were calculated using equation 2 and then used in expression 3 with the results of these calculations presented in figure 14.

$$V_R = V_P / V_S \quad (2)$$

$$\nu = \frac{V_R^2 - 2}{2(V_R^2 - 1)} \quad (3)$$

V_P = P-wave velocity, ft/sec

V_S = S-wave velocity, ft/sec

ν = Poisson's ratio

22. Determination of Young's and constrained moduli. Young's modulus, E, relates the stress to the resulting strain when a uniform stress is applied to plane sections of a body perpendicular to the applied force with the lateral surfaces free from constraint. The measurement of the velocity of this dilational (P-) wave through the body results in a "rod" velocity which with a value of the body's density, E can be determined directly (Kolsky, 1963).

SITE PARAMETERS

DEPTH ft	γ_r lb/ft ³	Vp ft/sec	Vs ft/sec	POISSON ratio	G	E lb/in ²	M	K2	K2 avg
2.5	100	1500	600	0.405	7764	21813	48525	89	
5.0	100	1500	600	0.405	7764	21813	48525	63	68
7.5	100	2150	600	0.458	7764	22636	99692	51	
10.0	120	5200	510	0.495	6731	20129	699792	38	
12.5	120	5200	510	0.495	6731	20129	699792	36	
15.0	120	5200	510	0.495	6731	20129	699792	34	33
17.5	120	6200	510	0.497	6731	20153	994820	32	
20.0	120	6200	510	0.497	6731	20153	994820	31	
22.5	120	6600	640	0.495	10600	31701	1127327	46	
25.0	120	6600	640	0.495	10600	31701	1127327	44	
27.5	120	6600	640	0.495	10600	31701	1127327	43	
30.0	120	6600	640	0.495	10600	31701	1127327	41	42
32.5	120	6600	640	0.495	10600	31701	1127327	40	
35.0	120	6600	640	0.495	10600	31701	1127327	39	
37.5	120	6600	640	0.495	10600	31701	1127327	38	
40.0	120	6600	750	0.493	14557	43482	1127330	50	
42.5	120	6600	750	0.493	14557	43482	1127330	49	
45.0	120	6600	750	0.493	14557	43482	1127330	48	48
47.5	120	6600	750	0.493	14557	43482	1127330	47	
50.0	120	6600	750	0.493	14557	43482	1127330	46	
52.5	120	6600	830	0.492	17829	53200	1127328	55	55
55.0	120	6600	830	0.492	17829	53200	1127328	54	
57.5	120	6600	925	0.490	22144	65987	1127330	66	65
60.0	120	6600	925	0.490	22144	65987	1127330	64	

Figure 14. Soil Moduli and Parameters

However, with in situ seismic testing the measured P-wave is related to the constrained modulus, M , and the body's density as a result of the different boundary conditions that exist for this type testing. The constrained modulus is so named because the lateral sides are constrained which more closely match the conditions present in an in situ seismic velocity measurement. Knowing either Young's modulus or the constrained modulus the other can be derived using the body's Poisson's ratio. In this study, the shear modulus and Poisson's ratio were determined, and then the soil's Young's modulus, E , was calculated using Equation 4. The constrained modulus, M , was determined using Equation 5. These calculated modulus values are shown in figure 14.

$$E = 2(1+\nu)G \quad (4)$$

$$M = \frac{E(1+\nu)}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \quad (5)$$

Procedure For Estimating Moduli at Different Confining Stresses

23. General. For engineering use it is necessary to determine soil moduli for the expected load magnitudes and loading conditions of the planned structure. These moduli can be arrived at using two approaches given that certain in situ properties are known. The first method involves selecting properties at a depth in which the overburden pressure is equal to the expected load of the structure (Department of Army, 1967). This method assumes that the soil is homogenous throughout the soil profile which encompasses the depth of the structure and the needed depth of soil to equal the structure's load. An alternative method allows an empirical constant, K_2 , to be determined for different layers in the profile and gives the advantage of using soil parameters that can vary in depth and therefore model the soil more precisely at the proper depth.

24. Determination of K_2 Values. Investigators have shown that for sands shear modulus values are strongly influenced by the confining pressure, void ratio or relative density, and strain amplitude (Seed et al, 1970). For the case of low amplitude strains $< 5 \times 10^{-4}$, which is the range of in situ seismic wave velocity measurements, a G_{max} is determined, and the resulting coefficient in equation 6, K_2 , is a K_{2max} , which is also applicable to elastic response loading conditions. It should be further noted that these field

velocities are determined from total stress conditions which means that the moduli are for undrained loading conditions. The expression that relates G_{max} to these factors is given in Equation 6.

$$G = 1000 K_2 \sqrt{\sigma_m'} \quad (6)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_m' &= \frac{1}{3} (\sigma_1' + \sigma_2' + \sigma_3') \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (\sigma_v' + 2 K_0 \sigma_v') \\ &= 0.633 \sigma_v' \end{aligned}$$

G_{max} = low strain amplitude shear modulus

K_2 = empirical proportionality constant
relating G_{max} to $\sqrt{\sigma_m'}$

K_0 = coefficient of lateral pressure
(assigned a value of 0.45)

σ_m' = effective mean confining stress, lbs/ft^2

σ_v' = effective vertical stress, lb/ft^2

It can be seen that the relational factor K_2 can be determined from data at hand as a function of depth for the soil profile. These resulting K_2 's can be averaged within each layer with the resulting average K_2 assigned to that zone of material. This assigned K_2 can then be used to estimate shear moduli at

selected confining stresses at any point in the profile by use of Equation 6. Table 4 given below is derived from data given in Seed et al. (1970) and can be used to estimate relative density for sands from K2 values.

Table 4.
Estimating Relative Density of Sands from K2 Values

Relative Density %		K2
Loose	30	34
	40	40
Medium	45	43
	60	52
Dense	75	61
	90	70
Very Dense		

25. The calculated K2's for each depth increment in the soil profile are given in figure 14. A value of $K_0=0.45$ was assumed in determining the mean effective confining pressure.

26. Soil Moduli Determinations. The use of the K2 parameter to estimate soil moduli for various loading conditions can be illustrated using this procedure to compare the moduli derived from the seismic and plate bearing tests. The moduli for the expected load was calculated using the sum of the static plus one-half of the cyclic plate bearing loads ($3,140 \text{ lbs/ft}^2$) as the vertical effective stress. The in situ moduli from the seismic results were obtained from the same test elevation as the plate bearing test. These same calculations were repeated to a depth of 30 ft (el -22). A table of moduli values for this applied load to a depth of 30 ft and a comparison of Young's modulus between the seismic and plate bearing tests are presented in figure 15. The results from the seismic tests estimate a lower E than the plate bearing test results. The seismic results are strongly dependent on the magnitude of the S-wave velocity. The reported S-wave velocity of 600 ft/sec is a conservative average; however, if a velocity of 720 ft/sec is used, the agreement is much closer. This velocity is a raw average of all S-wave data at a depth of 2.5 ft. This result is also presented in figure 15 for comparison.

SOIL MODULI ESTIMATIONS

DEPTH ft	LOAD lb/ft ²	K2	Poisson's ratio	G* lb/in ²	E*
2.5	3140	89	0.410	27561	77722
5.0	3140	63	0.410	19510	55017
7.5	3140	51	0.470	15793	46433
10.0	3140	32	0.490	9910	29531
12.5	3140	36	0.490	11148	33222
15.0	3140	34	0.490	10529	31376
17.5	3140	32	0.490	9910	29531
20.0	3140	31	0.490	9600	28608
22.5	3140	46	0.490	14245	42450
25.0	3140	44	0.490	13626	40605
27.5	3140	43	0.490	13316	39682
30.0	3140	41	0.490	12697	37836

* Based on K2 soil parameter

COMPARISON OF MODULI DETERMINATIONS

Source	Load lb/ft ²	K2	Poisson's ratio	G	E lb/in ²	M
Seismic Test Procedure						
Vs=600 Vp=1500, ft/sec						
	3140	89	0.410	27561	77722	180678
Vs=720 Vp=1500, ft/sec						
	3140	128	0.350	39638	107023	171764
Plate Bearing Test					123000	

Figure 15. Comparison of Moduli Determinations from Seismic and Plate Bearing Test Methods

Conclusions

27. From the data that have been presented the following general conclusions are made.

a. The site can be divided into the following zones with material classifications and characteristic P- and S-wave velocities as follows:

Material	P-wave (ft/sec)	S-wave (ft/sec)
Layer 1: sand fill SP	1500 ¹ - 5200 ²	470 - 600
Layer 2: sand, silty SM	5200 - 6200	530
Layer 3: sand, fine SW	6600	640
Layer 4: sand, silty gravelly SM	6600	640 - 940

¹unsaturated ²saturated

b. The SPT test results show that the measured N-values have considerable scatter especially in the upper 10 ft at the site. The scatter is probably due to the naturally occurring gravel and cobbles that were in layer one and buried construction materials in the near surface. The average

equivalent $(N1)_{60}$ blowcount for the fill is 25 with the original sands between 14 and 29 ft in depth (el -6 to -21) having a value of 21. The sands below a depth of 29 ft (el -21) show a decrease in the $(N1)_{60}$ blowcount to a value of 15. A global site value for the sands would be 22 which corresponds to a medium dense sand.

c. The Shear and Young's moduli and Poisson's ratio have been determined for each test depth and tabulated in figure 14. These parameters have been grouped according to idealized layers and presented in figure 16. Throughout the entire profile the shear modulus ranges from $7.7 \times (10^3)$ lbs/in² at the surface to $22 \times (10^3)$ lbs/in² at a depth of 60 ft. Young's modulus varies from $22 \times (10^3)$ lbs/in² at the surface to $66 \times (10^3)$ lbs/in² at the bottom of the profile. The unsaturated materials near the surface have a Poisson's ratio of 0.40 with the saturated materials below the water table having an expected value of 0.49. There exists a zone between 10 and 20 ft in depth (el -2 to -12) where the moduli decrease due to the inversion in the S-wave velocity profile at these depths.

d. A K2 parameter was calculated for each test depth and an average K2 assigned to zones in the profile and shown in figures 14 and 16. Layer one has a K2 of 68 in the upper 7 ft and 33 for the remainder. The second layer also has a K2 value of 33. The upper 2 feet of layer three has a K2 of 33 which increases to 42 below that depth. The fourth layer ranges from a K2 of 42 at a depth of 29 ft (el -21) to a K2 of 65 at a depth of 60 ft (el -52).

SITE PARAMETERS										
LAYER	DEPTH	γ_r	SEISMIC VELOCITY			μ	SOIL PARAMETERS			
			ft	lb/ft ³	V_p ft/sec	V_s ft/sec	G lb/in ²	E	K2	Dr
								lb/in ²	avg	(N1)60
1	2.5	100	1500	600	0.405	7764	21813	89	68	25
	5.0		2150		0.405		22636	63		
	7.5		5200	510	0.458	6731	20129	51		
	10.0	120			0.495			38		
	12.5							36		
2	15.0							34	33	21
	17.5		6200		0.497		20153	32		64
3	20.0							31		21
	22.5		6600	640	0.495	10600	31701	46		64
	25.0							44		
	27.5							43		
4	30.0							41	42	15
	32.5							40		55
	35.0							39		
	37.5							38		
	40.0		750		0.493	14557	43482	50		
	42.5							49		
	45.0							48	48	55
	47.5							47		
	50.0							46		
	52.5		830		0.492	17829	53200	55	55	65
	55.0							54		
	57.5		925		0.490	22144	65987	66	65	80
---	60.0	120	6600	925	0.490	22144	65987	64		

Figure 16. Summary of Soil Moduli and Parameters

e. The K2 parameter was used to estimate moduli for a load of 3,140 lbs/ft² and then compared with the plate bearing test results. The plate bearing test estimates an E of 123,000 lbs/in² which is higher than the E of 78,000 lbs/ft² derived from the K2 parameter.

f. Comparing the relative densities of the sands at the site using correlations based on calculated K2 values and (N1)₆₀ blowcounts shows good agreement except that the K2 derived relative density estimates are lower for the sands between the 10 and 30 ft depth range (el -2 to - 22). These relative density estimates are shown in figure 16.

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APPENDIX A

BORING LOGS

B-1

B-2

B-3

22

A3

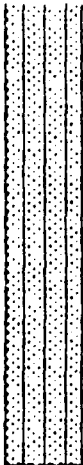
Project Name: GBR-I
 Project Location: KHAJALEIN ISLAND
 Depth to Water (ft): NOT MEASURED
 Drill Company: FAR EAST DISTRICT
 Drill Rig: CHE-55
 Inspector: OKADA
 Casing Depth (ft): NA
 Core Recovery (%): NA

Project Number: KN0190
 Boring Number: B-1
 Project Name: GBR-I
 Project Location: KHAJALEIN ISLAND
 Top of Hole (elev): 8.5' MSL
 North: 3,165,699
 East: 1,694,278
 Completion Date: 20 OCT 1989

PHI	C	GRAV	SAND	FINE		γ_m	PI	Mo	N	F	
degrees	(TSF)	(%)	(%)	(%)	Gs	(PCF)	(%)	(%)	> CR	e	t
									19	1	[SP] 0-13.0' SAND, POORLY GRADED, SOME ZONES OF WELL GRADED AND SILTY SANDS, SCATTERED COBBLES AND GRAVEL, MEDIUM DENSE TO DENSE, TAN TO PINK, MOIST (FILL) (GRADING TO WET AT 7.0')
						115		11	+83	2	
									41	3	
									+12	4	
								23	20	5	
									16	6	
									14	7	
										8	
										9	
										10	
										11	[SM] 13.0-19.0' SAND, SILTY, VERY FINE GRAINED, WITH GRAVEL, GRADING TO GRAY, WET
										12	
										13	
										14	
										15	
										16	[SW] 19.0-29.0' SAND, WELL GRADED, SOME GRAVEL AND SILT, MEDIUM DENSE, TAN TO WHITE, WET
										17	
										18	
										19	
										20	
										21	
										22	
										23	
										24	
										25	
										26	[SH] 29.0-40.5' SAND, SILTY, WITH GRAVEL, DENSE TO MEDIUM DENSE, TAN TO WHITE, WET
										27	
										28	
										29	
										30	
										31	
										32	
										33	
										34	
										35	
										36	
										37	
										38	
										39	
										40	
										41	
										42	

Project Name: GBR-I
 Project Location: KWAJALEIN ISLAND
 Depth to Water (ft): NOT MEASURED
 Drill Company: FAR EAST DISTRICT
 Drill Rig: CME-55
 Inspector: GKADA
 Casing Depth (ft): NA
 Core Recovery (%): NA

Project Number: KW0190
 Boring Number: B-1
 Project Name: GBR-I
 Project Location: KWAJALEIN ISLAND
 Top of Hole (elev): 8.5' MSL
 North: 3,165,699
 East: 1,694,278
 Completion Date: 20 OCT 1989

PHI	C	GRAV	SAND	FINE			PI	Wn	N	F	
degrees: (TSF)		(%)	(%)	(%)	Gs	(PCF)	(%)	(%)	CR	e	t
										43	 Visual Classification SAND, SILTY, WITH GRAVEL, DENSE TO MEDIUM DENSE, TAN TO WHITE, WET
										44	
									22	45	
										46	
										47	
										48	
										49	
									20	50	
										51	
										52	
										53	(GRADING TO MORE GRAVELS AT 55.0')
										54	
										55	
										56	
										57	
										58	
										59	
									20	60	

Project Name: GBR-I
 Project Location: KWAJALEIN ISLAND
 Depth to Water (ft): 9.0
 Drill Company: FAR EAST DISTRICT
 Drill Rig: CME-SS
 Inspector: OKADA
 Casing Depth (ft): NA
 Core Recovery (%): NA

Project Number: KW0190
 Boring Number: B-2
 Project Name: GBR-I
 Project Location: KWAJALEIN ISLAND
 Top of Hole (elev): 8.5' MSL
 North: 3,163,690
 East: 1,694,282
 Completion Date: 24 OCT 1989

PHI	C	GRAV	SAND	FINE		χ_m	PI	Wn	N	F	
degrees	(TSF)	(%)	(%)	(%)	6s	(PCE)	(%)	(%)	or	e	
									> CR	t	Visual Classification
1		51	90	5	2.821	94		9	*28	1	[SP] 0-14.0' SAND, POORLY GRADED, ZONES OF WELL GRADED AND SILTY SANDS, SCATTERED COBBLES, MEDIUM DENSE, TAN TO PINK, MOIST (FILL)
		23	70	7	2.768	102		11	*33	2	
		21	75	4				10	*13	3	
										4	
										5	
		61	89	5				12	*7	6	(GRADING TO WET AT 7.0')
		61	90	4	2.788	93		21	*28	7	
										8	
		11	96	3					*24	9	
		9	84	7	2.804				18	10	
										11	[SM] 14.0-19.0' SAND, SILTY, VERY FINE GRAINED, W/ GRAVEL, MEDIUM DENSE, GRADING TO GRAY, WET
										12	
										13	
		20	32	48					16	14	
										15	
										16	[SM] 19.0-29.0' SAND, WELL GRADED, W/ GRAVEL, SOME SILT, MEDIUM DENSE, TAN TO WHITE, WET
										17	
										18	
		23	69	9					19	19	
										20	
										21	[SM] 29.0-37.0' SAND, SILTY, W/ GRAVEL, ZONES OF MORE GRAVELS, LOOSE TO MEDIUM DENSE, TAN TO WHITE, WET
										22	
										23	
		21	72	7	2.785				20	24	
										25	
										26	[SM] 37.0-42.0' SAND, SILTY, W/ GRAVEL, ZONES OF MORE GRAVELS, LOOSE TO MEDIUM DENSE, TAN TO WHITE, WET
										27	
										28	
		45	39	16					9	29	
										30	
										31	
										32	
										33	
		28	43	19					12	34	
										35	
										36	
										37	
										38	
		26	56	18					13	39	
										40	
										41	
										42	

Project Name: GBR-I
 Project Location: KWAJALEIN ISLAND
 Depth to Water (ft): 9.0
 Drill Company: FAR EAST DISTRICT
 Drill Rig: CME-55
 Inspector: OKADA
 Casing Depth (ft): NA
 Core Recovery (%): NA

Project Number: KM0190
 Boring Number: B-2
 Project Name: GBR-I
 Project Location: KWAJALEIN ISLAND
 Top of Hole (elev): 8.5' MSL
 North: 3,165,690
 East: 1,694,282
 Completion Date: 24 OCT 1989

PHI	C	GRAV	SAND	FINE	PI	Wn	N	F	Visual Classification
degrees	(TSF)	(%)	(%)	(%)	6s (PCE)	(%)	(%)	CR	
43									(GRADING TO MORE GRAVEL AT 50.0')
44									
45		14	67	19	2.854			22	
46									
47									
48									
49									
50		26	57	17				25	
51									
52									
53									(BN) 57.0-60.5' GRAVEL, SANDY, MEDIUM DENSE, TAN, WET
54									
55									
56									
57									
58									
59									
60		68	27	5				15	

Project Name: GBR-1
 Project Location: KWAJALEIN ISLAND
 Depth to Water (ft): 8.0
 Drill Company: FAR EAST DISTRICT
 Drill Rig: CRE-55
 Inspector: CKADA
 Casing Depth (ft): NA
 Core Recovery (X): NA

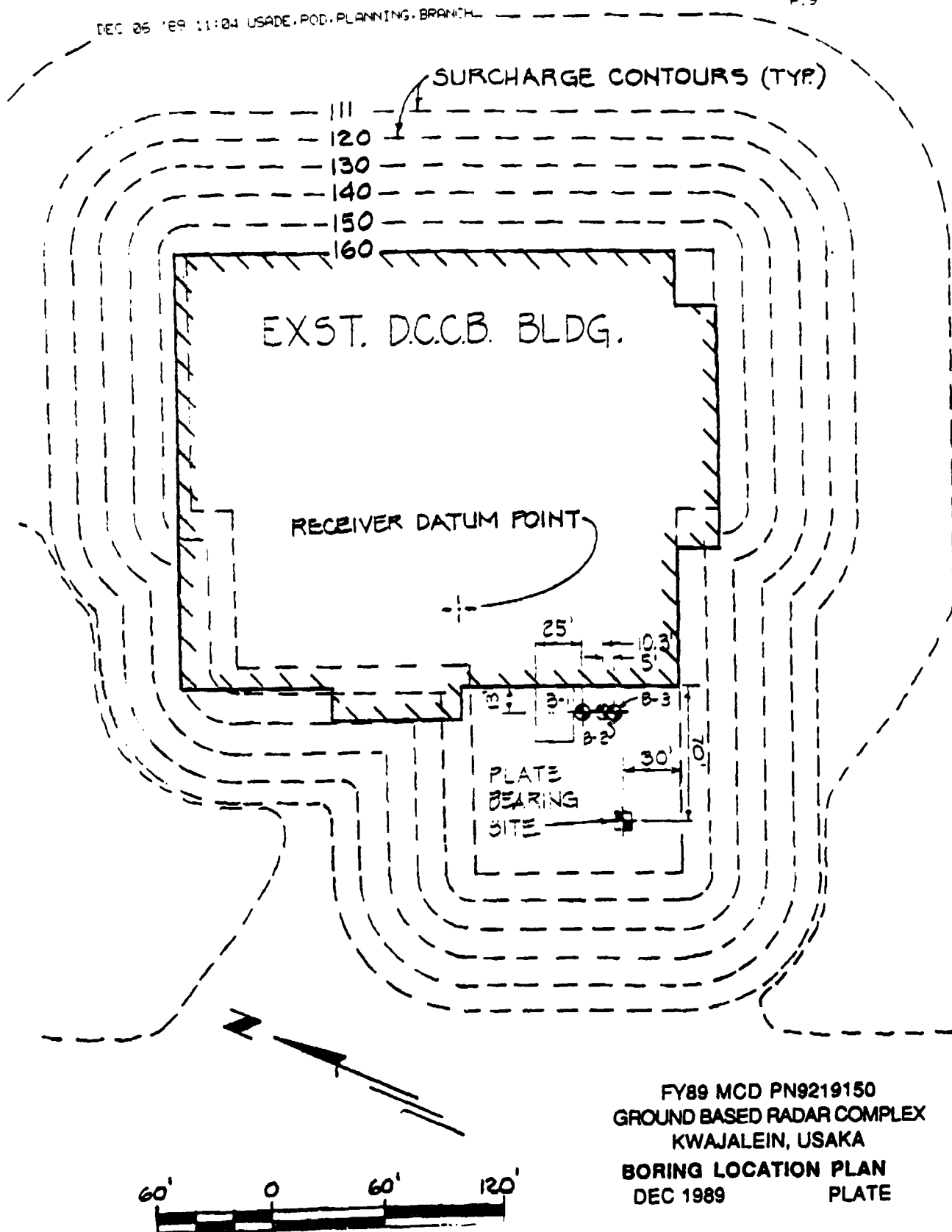
Project Number: KM0190
 Boring Number: 8-3
 Project Name: GBR-1
 Project Location: KWAJALEIN ISLAND
 Top of Hole (elev): 9.5' NSL
 North: 3,165,687
 East: 1,694,284
 Completion Date: 26 OCT 1989

PHI	C	GRAV	SAND	FINE	PI	Mn	N	F	
degrees	(TSF)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
									Visual Classification
							20	1	[SP] 0-14.0' SAND, POORLY GRADED, ZONES OF WELL GRADED AND SILTY SANDS, SCATTERED COBBLES AND GRAVEL, MEDIUM DENSE, TAN TO PINK, MOIST (LOOSE AT 5.0') (GRADING TO WET AT 7.0') (FILL)
							24	2	
							16	3	
							8	4	
								5	
								6	
								7	
								8	
								9	
							15	10	
								11	[SR] 14.0-19.0' SAND, SILTY, VERY FINE GRAINED, WITH GRAVEL, MEDIUM DENSE, GRADING TO GRAY, WET
								12	
								13	
								14	
								15	
								16	[SW] 19.0-29.0' SAND, WELL GRADED, WITH GRAVEL, SOME SILT, MEDIUM DENSE, TAN TO WHITE, WET
								17	
								18	
								19	
							17	20	
								21	
								22	
								23	
								24	
								25	
								26	[SH] 29.0-60.5' SAND, SILTY, WITH GRAVEL, ZONES OF MORE GRAVEL, MEDIUM DENSE TO LOOSE, TAN TO WHITE, WET
								27	
								28	
								29	
							21	30	
								31	
								32	
								33	
								34	
								35	
								36	
								37	
								38	
								39	
								40	
							11	41	
								42	

Project Name: GBR-I
 Project Location: KWAJALEIN ISLAND
 Depth to Water (ft): 9.0
 Drill Company: FAR EAST DISTRICT
 Drill Rig: CME-55
 Inspector: OKADA
 Casing Depth (ft): NA
 Core Recovery (%): NA

Project Number: KN0190
 Boring Number: B-3
 Project Name: GBR-I
 Project Location: KWAJALEIN ISLAND
 Top of Hole (elev): 8.5' MSL
 North: 3,165,687
 East: 1,674,284
 Completion Date: 26 OCT 1989

PHI	C	GRAV	SAND	FINE	6s	% (PCF)	PI	Wn	N	F	
degrees	(TSF)	(%)	(%)	(%)			(%)	(%)	> CR <	e	Visual Classification
										43	(GRADING TO GRAVEL, SANDY, WITH SILT)
										44	
										45	
										46	
										47	
										48	
										49	
									27	50	
										51	
										52	
										53	
										54	
										55	
										56	
										57	
										58	
										59	
									22	60	



APPENDIX B
PLATE BEARING TEST

(EN 105-1-5)

FROM (Name) G. MASATSUGU	OFFICE SYMBOL CEPOD-ED-GS	TELEPHONE NO. (808) 438-8875/1941	RELEASER'S SIGNATURE JOHN S. RAVINA, CH, FMES BR, POD		
TO (Name) DON YULE	OFFICE SYMBOL CEWES	TELEPHONE NO. (601) 634-2235	PAGES 8	PRECEDENCE ROUTINE	DATE 18 Dec 89
SUBJECT					

U.S. Government Printing Office 1986-023-350

ENG FORM 1 FEB 73 400

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DIVISION, PACIFIC
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

PROJECT TITLE GBR-X SH NO. 1 OF 3 SHS
LOCATION ADJ TO DCEB, KWAJALEIN ISL SECTION _____
DRAWING(S) NO: _____
COMPUTED BY OTO DATE 11/14 CHECKED BY dn DATE 17/17M

DESIGN ANALYSIS

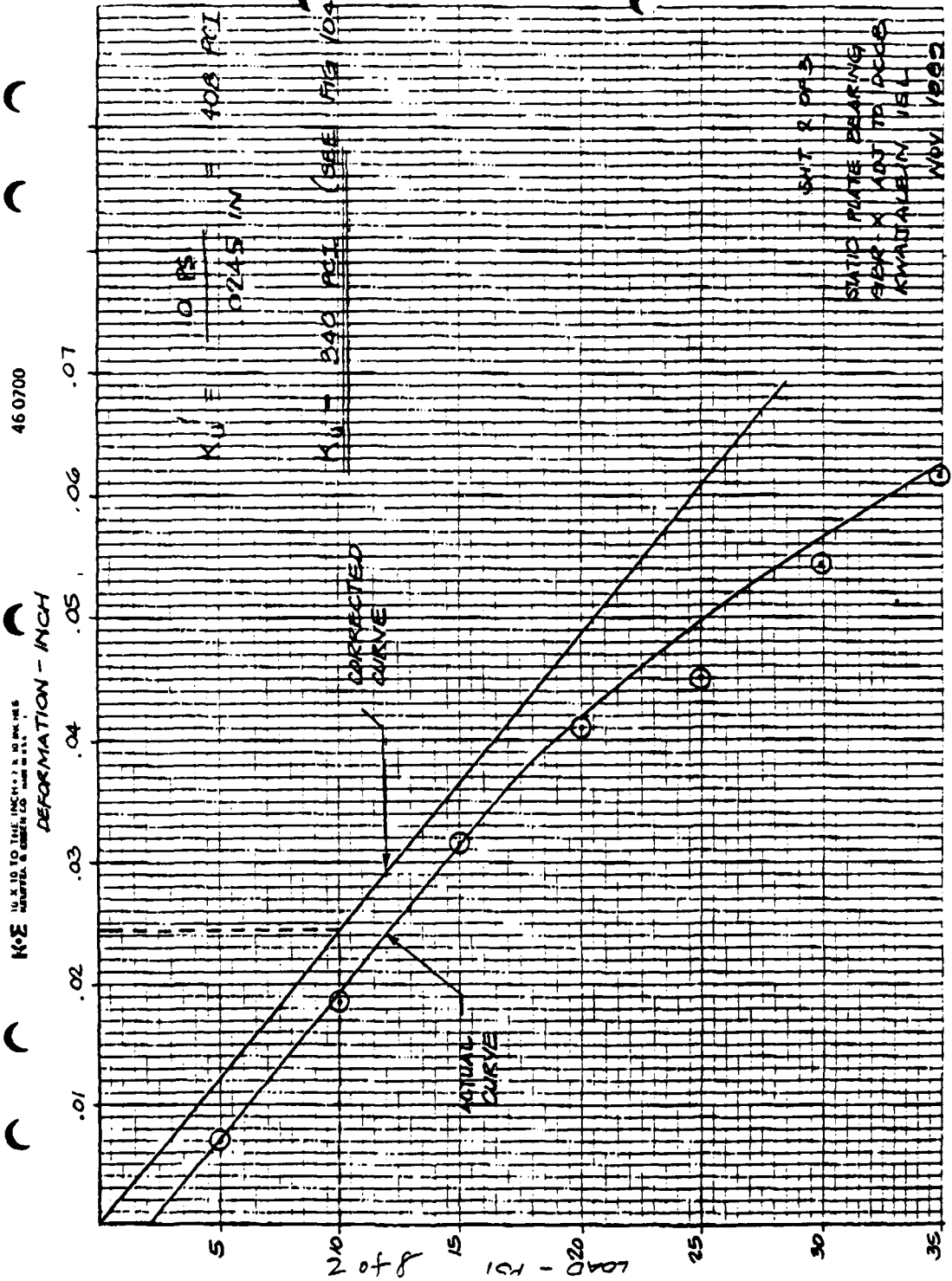
STATIC PLATE BEARING TEST WORK SHEET

LOAD (KG)	LOAD (PSI)	DIAL READINGS			DEFLECTIONS (IN)			AVE
		#1	#2	#3	#1	#2	#3	
400	1.2	0088	0010	0051	← ZERO READING			
1600	5.0	0177	0091	0100	0089	0073	0049	0070
3200	10.0	0324	0142	0244	0230	0124	0193	0184
4800	15.0	0413	0336	0345	0333	0318	0294	0315
6400	20.0	0485	0444	0459	0397	0426	0408	0410
8000	25.0	0516	0489	0502	0428	0471	0451	0450
9600	29.9	0605	0570	0607	0517	0552	0556	0542
11,200	34.9	0678	0645	0689	0590	0627	0638	0618

$K_u = 340 \text{ pci}$

1 of 8

MIL STD 621A
METHOD 104
MODULUS OF SOIL REACTION



UNIT WEIGHT DETERMINATION "VOLUME OF HOLE" METHODS		DATE 25 OCT 1989	
PROJECT GBR - X	TEST SITE ADJACENT TO PLATE BEARING TEST SITE	SAMPLE NUMBER	
ADDITIONAL SPECIFICATIONS			
CONVERSION FACTORS 1 in. = 2.54 cm 1 lb. = 453.6 gm 1 gm./cc. or 62.4 lb./cu. ft. = Unit weight of water 1 cu. ft. = 1728 cu. in.			
CALIBRATION OF STANDARD MATERIAL		STANDARD MATERIAL (Check one) ☒ SAND ☐ OIL ☐ OTHER (Specify)	
APPARATUS OR TARE NUMBER	UNITS		
1. WEIGHT OF APPARATUS OR TARE FILLED			
2. WEIGHT OF APPARATUS OR TARE EMPTY			
3. WEIGHT OF MATERIAL (1.-2.)			
4. VOLUME OF APPARATUS OR TARE			
5. UNIT WEIGHT OF MATERIAL ($\frac{3}{4}$)			
6. AVERAGE UNIT WEIGHT OF MATERIAL	LB./CU. FT.	93.0	93.0
CALIBRATION OF APPARATUS		TEMPLATE NUMBER A	CONE NUMBER A
7. INITIAL WEIGHT OF APPARATUS + SAND	UNITS LBS		
8. FINAL WEIGHT OF APPARATUS + SAND	VOL = .0408 FT ³ x 93 PCF =		
9. WEIGHT OF SAND IN TEMPLATE AND/OR CONE	LBS	3.79	3.79
"VOLUME OF HOLE"			
	UNITS		
10. INITIAL WEIGHT OF APPARATUS + MATERIAL	LBS	15.42	16.43
11. FINAL WEIGHT OF APPARATUS + MATERIAL	LBS	8.69	9.29
12. WEIGHT OF MATERIAL RELEASED (10.-11.)	LBS	6.73	7.14
13. WEIGHT OF MATERIAL IN HOLE (For oil, same as 12. For sand, 12.-9.)	LBS	2.94	3.35
14. VOLUME OF HOLE ($\frac{17}{18}$)	FT ³	.0316	.0360

DD FORM 1215
1 AUG 57

478

578

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DIVISION, PACIFIC OCEAN
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

PROJECT TITLE	GBR-X	SH NO.	1	OF	3	SMS	
LOCATION	ADJ TO DCCB, KWAJALEIN ISL	SECTION					
DRAWING(S) NO.							
COMPUTED BY	OTO	DATE	11/15	CHECKED BY	JA	DATE	14/1/74

DESIGN ANALYSIS

DYNAMIC PLATE BEARING

LOAD (KG)	DIAL READINGS			DEFORMATION (IN)			AVG (IN)
	#1	#2	#3	#1	#2	#3	
0	0171	0051	0064	ZERO READING			
6200	0466	0180	0181	0293	0129	0115	01797
6200	0467	0193	0186	0296	0142	0120	01860
7800	0473	0195	0193	0302	0144	0127	01910
#11 - 6200	0469	0195	0188	0298	0144	0122	01880
7800	0476	0198	0196	0305	0147	0130	01940
#12 6200	0470	0197	0190	0299	0146	0124	01897
7800	0473	0198	0194	0304	0147	0128	01930
#13 6200	0474	0198	0194	0303	0147	0128	01927
7800	0475	0198	0195	0304	0147	0129	01933
#14 * 6200	0465	0186	0184	0294	0139	0118	01823
7800	0475	0198	0196	0304	0147	0130	01937
#15 6200	0470	0198	0192	0299	0147	0126	01907

* UNLOAD WAS INCORRECT - SEE GRAPH

** PLOT LOAD VS. AVG. DEFORMATION

7800 KG = 3822 PSF $\approx$ 3500

6200 KG = 2783 PSF $\approx$ 2780

* 4900 KG = 2200 PSF - JAW SLIPPED TO 4900 KG

POD Form 115
1 Jul 70

INSTEAD OF 6200

678

PROJECT TITLE GBR-X SH NO. 2 OF 3 SHEETS
LOCATION ADJ TO DCLB, KWAJALEIN ISL SECTION _____
DRAWING(S) NO. _____
COMPUTED BY OTO DATE 11/15 CHECKED BY dn DATE 11/15

CALCULATE AVG REBOUND
OVER LAST FIVE CYCLES

CYCLE	LOAD	UNLOAD	REBOUND (IN)
11	01919	01880	00030
12	01940	01897	00043
13	01930	01927	00003
* 14	01933	01873 *	00060 *
		~~01823~~	~~00110~~
15	01937	01907	00030

* CORRECTION MADE FROM GRAPH AVG REBOUND = $\frac{.00023}{.00046}$

FROM EC 1110-345-147, 11 July 1966

$$E = 25.5 \frac{\Delta l}{l} (1 - \mu^2) \quad \text{where } \mu = 0.3$$

$$E' = 23.2 \frac{\text{AL}}{S} \quad \text{AL} = 720 \text{ PSF}$$

$$S = .00033 \text{ IN}$$

$$= 23.2 \frac{(720)}{.00033} \cdot .00033$$

$$E' = 50.6 \times 10^6 \text{ PSF (UNCORRECTED MODULUS)}$$

$$E = 17.8 \times 10^6 \text{ PSF (CORRECTED MODULUS)}$$

DYNAMIC PLATE BEARING
GER-X PROJECT
RWANDA/IN 156
SRV 3/5 NOV 1989

