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Recommendations for design and analysis of earth structures using geosynthetic reinforcements - EBGEO / / Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Geotechnik ; translation by Alan Johnson
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Geosynthetics - Research Engineering geology - Research Electronic books.
Inglese
Materiale a stampa
Monografia
Translation of the 2nd German edition.
Includes bibliographical references.
Title Page; Preface to the English edition; Notes for the User; 1 Introduction to the Recommendations and their Application Principles; 1.1 National and International Regulations; 1.2 Types of Analysis and Limit States using the Partial Safety Factor Approach; 1.2.1 New Standards Generation and Transitional Regulations; 1.2.2 Effects and Resistances; 1.2.3 Limit States; 1.2.4 Applying EBGEO in Conjunction with DIN EN 1997-1; 1.3 Examples of Reinforced Earth Structures; 1.4 General Definitions Reinforced fill or reinforced earth structures; 2 Demands on Materials; 2.1 Soil 2.1.1 Ground Investigation2.1.2 Fill Soil; 2.1.2.1 Soil Mechanics Demands; 2.1.2.1.1 Predominantly Statically Loaded Structures; 2.1.2.1.2 Predominantly Dynamically Loaded Structures; 2.1.2.2 Soil Chemistry Demands; 2.1.2.3 Execution; 2.1.3 Back-fill and Cover-fill

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	Soils; 2.2 Geosynthetics; 2.2.1 General Recommendations; 2.2.2 Raw Materials; 2.2.3 Product Properties and Demands; 2.2.4 Testing and Reduction Factors; 2.2.4.1 General Recommendations; 2.2.4.2 Product Identification (DIN EN ISO 10320); 2.2.4.3 Mass Per Unit Area (DIN EN ISO 9864); 2.2.4.4 Short-term Load-Extenson Behaviour 2.2.4.4.1 Tensile Strength and Strain (DIN EN ISO 10319)2.2.4.4.2 Axial Stiffness; 2.2.4.4.3 Uniaxial and Biaxial Reinforcement; 2.2.4.4.1 Serviceability Limit State/Strain Behaviour; 2.2.4.5 Long-term Load- Extension Behaviour (Creep Rupture, Creep); 2.2.4.5.1 General Recommendations; 2.2.4.5.2 Determining Reduction Factor A1 from Creep Testing; 2.2.4.5.3 Reduction Factor A1 for Creep Failure Behaviour; 2.2.4.5.4 Identifying Long-term Strain Behaviour by Evaluating Isochrones; 2.2.4.6 Resistance to Mechanical Damage During Installation 2.2.4.6.1 General Recommendations 2.2.4.6.1 General Recommendations 2.2.4.6.1 General Recommendations 2.2.4.6.1 General Recommendations 2.2.4.6.3 In-situ Testing; 2.2.4.6.4 Laboratory Testing (DIN EN ISO 10722); 2.2.4.7 Joins and Connections; 2.2.4.7.1 General Recommendations; 2.2.4.7.2 Reduction Factor A3 for Junctions, Joins, Seams and Connections to Other Structural Elements; 2.2.4.7.3 Determining the Reduction Factor A4 for Environmental Chemical Impacts; 2.2.4.8.2 Determining Chemical Resistance by Testing 2.2.4.9 Additional Environmental Impacts2.2.4.9.1 Microbiological Resistance; 2.2.4.8.2 Determining Chemical Resistance by Testing 2.2.4.9 Additional Environmental Impacts2.2.4.10 Effects of Predominantly Dynamic Actions; 2.2.4.10.2 Determining the Reduction Factor A5 for Predominantly Dynamic Actions by Testing; 2.2.4.11 Friction and Composite Behaviour; 2.2.4.11.1 General Recommendations; 2.2.4.11.2 Determining Composite Coefficients by Testing; 2.3 Bibliography; 3 Analysis Principles; 3.1 General Principles 3.2 Allocation of Geosynthetic-reinforced Structures to Geotechnical Categories
Sommario/riassunto	The completely revised and extended Recommendations deal with all questions relevant to the planning and dimensioning of geosynthetics- reinforced earth structures. In addition to the demands on materials and analysis principles, the applications of geosynthetics in a range of foundation systems, ground improvement measures, highways engineering projects, in slopes and retaining structures, and in landfill engineering are discussed. The Recommendations have been supplemented by the following sections:- reinforced earth structures over point or linear bearing elements,- foundation