# Design of Earth-Rested and Underground Tanks

By: Dr.Islam M. El-Habbal

2011

## Ground tanks Earth-Rested Underground Tanks or

## Stability checks for Ground and Underground tanks

#### 1- Check bearing capacity for rested and underground tanks

$$f_{gross} = \frac{\Sigma W}{A}$$

#### where

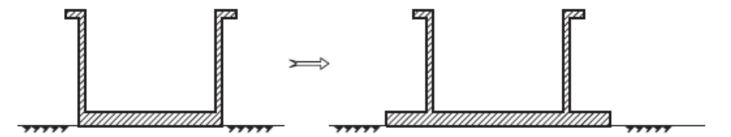
 $\Sigma W = weight \ of \ floor \ slabs, \ walls, \ cover \ slabs, \ beams \ and \ water$   $A = area \ of \ the \ base \ of \ the \ tank$ 

if 
$$f_{aross} \le$$
 bearing capacity of soil  $\Longrightarrow$  safe

ـ ملحوظة

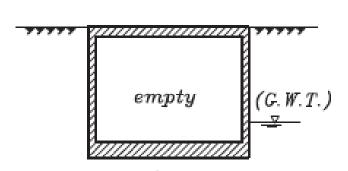
if  $f_{gross} >$  bearing capacity of soil  $\implies$  unsafe

>=> we have to increase dimensions of floor

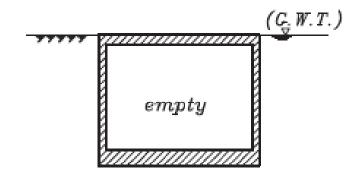


### 2- Check uplift for underground tanks

يجب عمل هذا (check) لتجنب حدوث (uplift) للخزان في حالة وجود مياه جوفية (ground water table) و يكون كالاتي



$$F.O.S. = \frac{f_{gross}}{\gamma_w h} < 1.5$$
يوجد احتمال لارتفاع منسوب (G.W.T.)

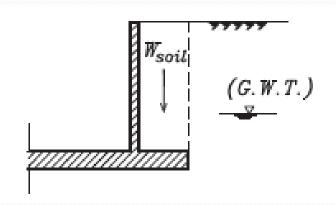


$$F.O.S. = rac{f_{gross}}{\gamma_w h} < 1.2$$
 لا يوجد احتمال لارتفاع منسوب ( $G.W.T.$ )

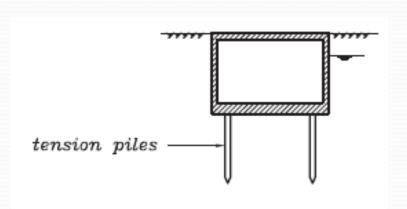
حيث (f<sub>gross</sub>) هو الاجهاد المنقول للتربة بدون حساب وزن المام (empty tank) حتى تكون (critical case)

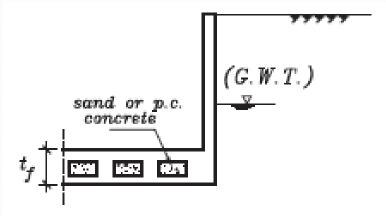
## If Uplift check is unsafe:

1. Increase base length to add more soil weight



- 2. Increase base thickness to add more concrete weight
- Increase base thickness and perform holes inside base to be infilled by sand or plain concrete.
- 4. Use tension piles in case of high uplift pressure.





# Design of Underground Tank

## Cases of loading for underground tanks

## **During Construction**

full

Case of Water pressure only

## **During Repair**



Case of Earth pressure only

#### Steps of analysis of underground tanks:

1 - Calculate  $(t_w, t_f)$  of the tank according to:

$$t_w = \frac{L_s}{16} \nleq 250mm$$
 ,  $t_f = \frac{L_s}{12} \nleq 400mm$ 

$$\frac{2 - Calculate (f_g)}{= \frac{\sum W}{A}}$$

3- Calculate 
$$(f_{net})$$
  $f_{net} = f_g - direct load$ 

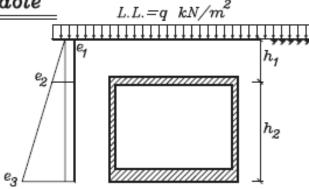
5- Calculate earth pressure

#### -Case of no groud water table

$$e_1 = k_a q$$

$$e_2 = e_1 + k_a \gamma_{soil} h_1$$

$$e_3 = e_2 + k_a \gamma_{soil} h_2$$

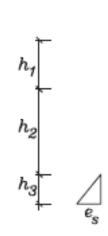


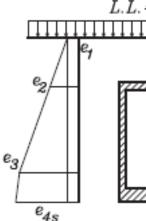
$$k_a=rac{1}{3}$$
 ,  $\gamma_{soil}=18$   $kN/m^3$  الم يذكر خلاف ذلك

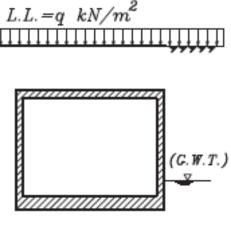
$$q = surcharge on ground level (kN/m^2)$$

#### -Case of groud water table

$$e_{1} = k_{a} q$$
 $e_{2} = e_{1} + k_{a} \gamma_{soil} h_{1}$ 
 $e_{3} = e_{2} + k_{a} \gamma_{soil} h_{2}$ 
 $e_{4s} = e_{3} + k_{a} \gamma_{sub} h_{3}$ 
 $e_{s} = \gamma_{w} h_{3}$ 



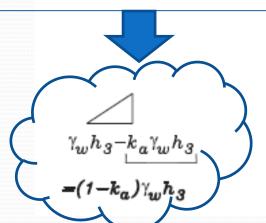


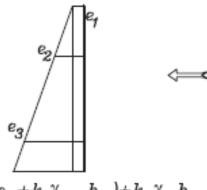


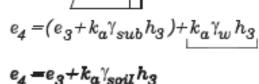
### where

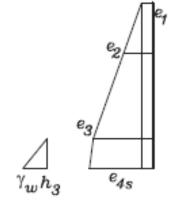
$$k_a\!=\!\!\frac{1}{3}$$
 ,  $\gamma_{soil}\!=\!18$   $kN/m^3$  ,  $\gamma_w\!=\!10$   $kN/m^3$  
$$\gamma_{sub}\!=\!\gamma_{soil}\,-\,\gamma_w\!=\!8$$
  $kN/m^3$ 

## Completely in Vertical Direction



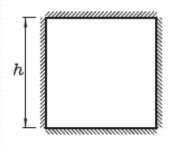






عادة یکون مثلث الماء علی ارتفاع  $\frac{h}{4}$  للحائط و بالتالی فانه یذهب کله فی الاتجاه الراسی اما فی حالة ان مثلث الماء لیس علی ارتفاع  $\frac{h}{4}$  فاننا نقوم بتقریبه کالاتی حتی یسهل التعامل معه  $\cdot$ 

if  $h_3 \le h/2$ 



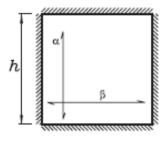
$$h_3 \leq \frac{h}{2} \left[ \sum_{(1-k_a)\gamma_w h_3} \right]$$

يذهب كله في الاتجاه الراسي

$$y = \frac{h}{4} + \frac{h}{h_3(1-k_a)\gamma_w h_3}$$

$$\frac{h_3(1-k_a)\gamma_w h_3}{(h/4)}$$

 $if \ h_3 > \ h/2$ 



$$h_3 > \frac{h}{2}$$
  $(1-k_a)\gamma_w h_3$ 

$$h = \frac{1}{\alpha e \beta e} + \frac{h}{4}$$

$$e = \frac{h_3(1 - k_\alpha)\gamma_w h_3}{h}$$

نقوم بتوزيعه بنسبة (α,β)على الحائط

## **Loads on Tank Floor**

$$W_s = q * Area of roof$$

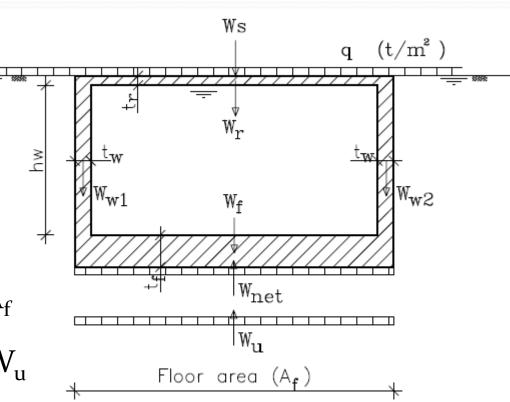
$$W_r = \gamma_c * t_r * Area of roof$$

$$W_{wi} = \gamma_c * t_w * h_w * L_{wi}$$

$$W_{net} = (W_s + W_r + \Sigma W_{wi}) / A_f$$

Design floor load = 
$$W_{net} + W_u$$

Where,  $W_u = Uplift pressure$ 



N.B.: Loads directly supported by soil won't be included in calculations (Water weight, and floor weight)

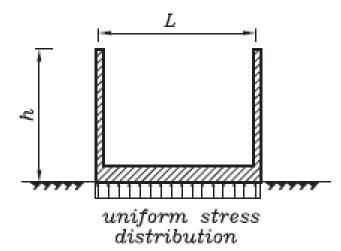
## Earth-Rested Tanks

### 1 — Tanks on rigid foundation

حيث نفترض ان توزيع الاجهادات منتظم على التربة و ذلك على كامل مسطح ارضية الخزان و يشترط في هذا الفرض ما يلى

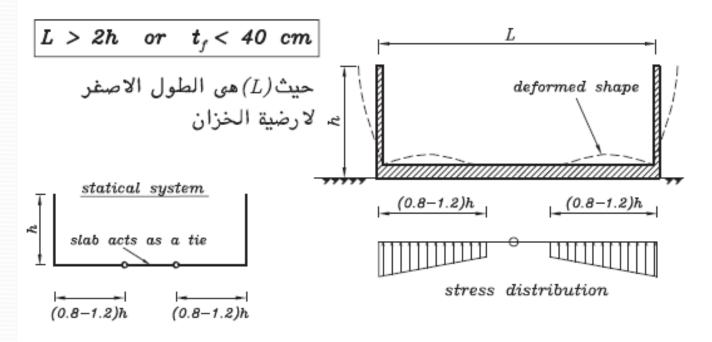
 $L \leq 2h$  ,  $t_f \geq 40$  cm

حيث(L)هى الطول الاصغر لارضية الخزان



#### 2- Tanks on elastic foundation or tanks on compressible soil

حيث يكون توزيع الاجهادات غير منتظم على التربة حيث تكون الاجهادات كبيرة عند اطراف البلاطة و تقل كلما اتجهنا للداخل و يحدث ذلك في حالة ان



و بالتالى فان الجزء المتاثر بالعزوم المنقولة من الحائط للارضية يكون عند مسافة تتراوح بين 1.2)h اما باقى البلاطة فيكون عليها فقط (axial tension) المنقولة من الحائط للارضية ·