

## 表 GDAŃSK UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

## Subject card

Subject name and code	Foundation Engineering II, PG_00042252								
Field of study	Civil Engineering								
Date of commencement of studies	February 2023		Academic year of realisation of subject			2023/2024			
Education level	second-cycle studies		Subject group			Optional subject group Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study			
Mode of study	Full-time studies	Full-time studies		Mode of delivery			at the university		
Year of study	1		Language of instruction			Polish			
Semester of study	2		ECTS credits			3.0			
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form			exam			
Conducting unit	Department of Geoter Engineering	Department of Geotechnics, Geology and Marine Civil Engineering -> Faculty of Civil and Environmental						vironmental	
Name and surname	Subject supervisor	or dr hab. inż. Marcin Cudny							
of lecturer (lecturers)	Teachers								
Lesson types and methods	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Projec	t	Seminar	SUM	
of instruction	Number of study hours	30.0	0.0	0.0	15.0		0.0	45	
	E-learning hours included: 0.0								
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in classes includ plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study		SUM	
	Number of study hours	45		5.0		25.0		75	
Subject objectives	Practical skills in design calculations and numerical simulations of soil - structure interaction in geotechnics.							n geotechnics.	
Learning outcomes	Course outcome Subject outcome Method of verification								
	[K7_U15] has advanced skills in civil engineering within offered specialization/profile		Ability to analyze initial-boundary value problems in geotechnics using FEM numerical simulations.			[SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information [SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools			
	[K7_W14] knows and applies building codes and obeys the Construction Law; has knowledge on environmetal impact of investment realisation		Knowledge of the selection of partial factors in numerical simulations of various geotechnical problems.			[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge			
	[K7_W12] has deep and theoreticaly firm knowledge about geotechnical investigation, the rules of geotechnical design and engineering geology; knows the complcated processes in soil, techniques of foundations, draining systems, soil strengthening, geosynthetics applications, underground constructions and earthworks		Ability to validate the quality of geotechnical investigations carried out as part of the implementation of various geotechnical projects. The ability to evaluate the usefulness of the obtained test results for the estimation of parameters needed in advanced calculations.			[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge [SW2] Assessment of knowledge contained in presentation			
	[K7_U14] is able to plan and to interpret the geotechnical investigatons, to analyse the foundation stability; can design direct and deep foundations in complex soil conditions for complcated statical and dynamical loads		The ability to plan an optimal program of laboratory or field tests in order to determine parameters for advanced calculations of various geotechnical problems.			[SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information [SU3] Assessment of ability to use knowledge gained from the subject			
	[K7_W02] knows principles of analysis, design and dimensioning of complex constructions and its elements		Ability to build an FEM model for numerical simulations of various geotechnical problems. Ability to conduct various types of numerical analyses (drainage, consolidation, undrained, creep, dynamics).			[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge [SW2] Assessment of knowledge contained in presentation			

Subject contents	1. Introduction - summary of the gained experience on foundation engineering to date.						
	2. Review of computational methods used in geotechnical design and analysis.						
	3. Finite Element Method (FEM) - p processor, solver, post-processor).	nt Method (FEM) - presentation of the standard implementation in engineering programs (pre-					
	<ol> <li>Presentation of FEM systems used in geotechnical practice: ZSoil, Plaxis, Tochnog.</li> <li>Practical classes - examples of simple boundary-initial problems solved in practice.</li> <li>3D/2D transition for structural elements in a row (piles, columns, anchors).</li> </ol>						
	<ol> <li>Project - design of excavation in organic compressible soils with calculations in two FE codes (ZSoil, Plaxis), with various material descriptions and different drainage conditions.</li> </ol>						
	8. Comparative analysis of the results obtained in project calculations.						
Prerequisites and co-requisites	Basic knowledge of soil mechanics and foundation engineering.						
Assessment methods	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade				
and criteria	exam	50.0%	30.0%				
	project	50.0%	70.0%				
Recommended reading	Basic literature	1. Helwany S., Applied Soil Mechanics with Abaqus Applications.					
		2. User Manual Plaxis FEM code - current version.					
		3. User Manual ZSoil FEM code - current version.					
		4. Muir Wood D., Geotechnical Modelling.					
		5. Kempfert H-G., Gebreselassie, B., Excavations and Foundations in Soft Soils.					
		6. ICE manual of geotechnical engineering Volume 2. Geotechnical Design, Construction and Verification					
		7. Eurocode, Geotechnical Design					
	Supplementary literature	Journals:					
		Géotechnique					
		ICE Geotechnical Engineering					
		Computers and Geotechnics					
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:					
Example issues/	1. Parameters of material models: Mohr-Coulomb, Cap-model, Soft Soil, Soft Soil Creep, Hardening Soil.						
example questions/	<ol> <li>Methods of numerical simulation of piles and anchors in a plane strain conditions.</li> </ol>						
tasks being completed	3. Methods of introducing initial conditions in the numerical calculations of geotechnical problems (K0, OCR, POP)						
	4. Method B & undrained conditions.						
	<ol> <li>Method B &amp; undrained conditions.</li> <li>Methods of introducing changes in the numerical model, e.g. construction of an embankment or excavation.</li> </ol>						
	6. Methods of planning the model geometry in the case of excavation analysis.						
	7. Tunnel drilling simulation (TBM) - parameters and phases of calculations.						
Work placement	Not applicable						