

Studying Geological Conditions for Construction Works in Thai Nguyen City Part 3: Calculation of deformation of the ground under the action of construction loads in actual conditions

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ABSTRACT: From the collected results, field drilling data, and experiments, the authors found that the phase clay layer is encountered in most of the drill holes in the area. The authors also built the relationship between the deformation modulus of clay from experimental results in the room and in the field. From there, it helps the designer to rely on the experimental results in the room to adjust and calculate the deformation of the building's foundation accurately and by the actual ground construction in Thai Nguyen. Simultaneously, the authors have successfully built a geological GIS database system for Thai Nguyen city including administrative boundaries, topography, infrastructure, traffic, hydrology, surface cover, and system. GIS database specialized in engineering geology: borehole stratigraphy. With the research objectives set out, the author organizes this research into five main parts as follows. Part 1: Geological data collection method in Thai Nguyen province; Part 2: Calculation of ground deformation under construction loads under laboratory conditions; Part 3: Calculation of deformation of the ground under the action of construction loads in actual conditions; Part 4: Application of ArcGIS software in geological data management of Thai Nguyen province.

KEYWORDS: Geology, ArcGIS, soil layer, void coefficient, earth pressure

I. INTRODUCTION

Thai Nguyen is a first-class urban city of Vietnam in Thai Nguyen province, the 10th most

populous city in the country, and the 3rd largest city in the North of Vietnam after Hanoi and Hai Phong. At the same time, it is the center of the midlands and mountains of the North of the country. In the future, Thai Nguyen will become a modern urban on par with major cities in the country and the region, the problem of construction development and especially underground works and high-rise buildings is inevitable. Thai Nguyen city has a long history of development, has changed its boundary many times, and has made many adjustments to the general planning (excluding local adjustments). In 1996, Thai Nguyen city was approved the general planning project, which was determined as a grade III urban center directly under the province. In 2002, it was upgraded to a grade II urban area. In 2005, the first adjusted master plan of Thai Nguyen city was prepared and approved, with the criteria of spatial orientation to 2020. In August 2012, Thai Nguyen province advocated adjusting the general planning of Thai Nguyen city for the second time. To improve the position of the city in integration, play an important urban role of the whole country, attractive to the region, as well as solve the problems of existing urban areas, it is necessary to pay attention to the work of urban planning. synchronous construction plan.

The preparation of urban infrastructure has not been synchronized. Some old urban areas are densely populated, affecting infrastructure and protecting the ecological environment. In the past time, the planning to build several new residential areas and resettlement areas has not been

reasonable. It has affected the general development of the city.

Currently, the surface land fund of the central area of Thai Nguyen city is in an almost exhausted state. Green spaces, public spaces with the need for modern civilization, and urban beauty are demanding the development that must be directed towards the ability to take advantage of parallel development in both height and depth. In particular, the issue of depth-development of urban underground space in Thai Nguyen is happening very new, inadequate, lacking planning and regulatory framework. Thai Nguyen will build underground works for traffic, water supply and drainage, commerce, services, and car parking. From the incidents that happened with big cities like Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, Thai Nguyen also needs to find its orientation.

Challenges for the construction industry in Thai Nguyen have also been raised, which is the problem of construction planning and the quality of construction works. To improve efficiency in construction work, geological survey work must be one step ahead. The formation of high-rise buildings is the trend that the city is aiming for. However, how much to develop high-rise buildings to match the development needs and ensure the

infrastructure of the city, so far there is no specific plan. It is necessary to prepare for the survey to have specific statistics on traffic density and infrastructure conditions in central street areas. This is the basis for evaluating whether the construction of high-rise buildings in that location is suitable for geology and infrastructure conditions.

Previously, engineering geological investigations were conducted by the Department of Geology of Vietnam, but the documents are general and focus on mineral geology. They have not been integrated into the software and do not meet the construction forms of today. Therefore, it is difficult to use existing documents for planning and construction. From that fact, it is very necessary to study the geological and engineering conditions of the region to serve the sustainable development of the Thai Nguyen urban area.

II. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS IN THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS

The results of the field static compression table test are shown through the corresponding levels of compression pressure and settlement in Figure 1.

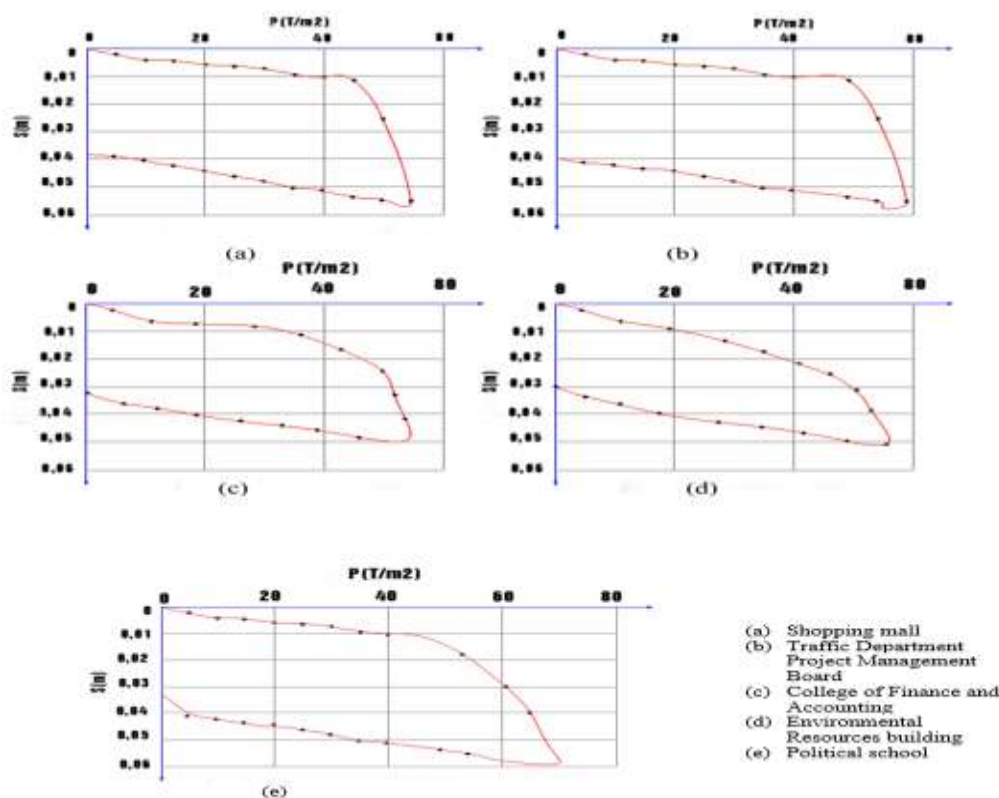


Figure 1. The results of the field static compression table test

III. CONCLUSION

The designer can rely on the experimental results in the room to adjust and calculate the deformation of the building foundation. The design will be more accurate and consistent with the actual ground construction in Thai Nguyen. According to the strain modulus relationship from the field and laboratory tests to calculate the foundation.

- For hard plastic phase clay with average void ratio $e=0.85$: difference in strain modulus from field test and laboratory test kE from 3 to 3.8 times.
- For semi-solid phase lightning with average void ratio $e=0.75$: difference in strain modulus from field test and laboratory test kE from 2.7 to 4.5 times.
- The higher the pressure level, the smaller this difference is.

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