TABLE 4-5a

Shape and depth factors for use in either the Hansen (1970) or Vesić (1973, 1975b) bearing-capacity equations of Table 4-1. Use s'_c, d'_c when $\phi = 0$ only for Hansen equations. Subscripts H, V for Hansen, Vesić, respectively.

Shape factors	Depth factors
$s'_{c(H)} = 0.2\frac{B'}{L'} \quad (\phi = 0°)$ $s_{c(H)} = 1.0 + \frac{N_q}{N_c} \cdot \frac{B'}{L'}$ $s_{c(V)} = 1.0 + \frac{N_q}{N_c} \cdot \frac{B}{L}$ $s_c = 1.0$ for strip	$d'_c = 0.4k \quad (\phi = 0°)$ $d_c = 1.0 + 0.4k$ $k = D/B$ for $D/B \le 1$ $k = \tan^{-1}(D/B)$ for $D/B > 1$ k in radians
$s_{q(H)} = 1.0 + \frac{B'}{L'}\sin\phi$ $s_{q(V)} = 1.0 + \frac{B}{L}\tan\phi$ for all ϕ	$d_q = 1 + 2\tan\phi(1 - \sin\phi)^2 k$ k defined above
$s_{\gamma(H)} = 1.0 - 0.4\frac{B'}{L'} \quad \ge 0.6$ $s_{\gamma(V)} = 1.0 - 0.4\frac{B}{L} \quad \ge 0.6$	$d_\gamma = 1.00 \quad$ for all ϕ

Notes:

1. Note use of "effective" base dimensions B', L' by Hansen but not by Vesić.
2. The values above are consistent with either a vertical load or a vertical load accompanied by a horizontal load H_B.
3. With a vertical load and a load H_L (and either $H_B = 0$ or $H_B > 0$) you may have to compute two sets of shape s_i and d_i as $s_{i,B}$, $s_{i,L}$ and $d_{i,B}$, $d_{i,L}$. For i, L subscripts of Eq. (4-2), presented in Sec. 4-6, use ratio L'/B' or D/L'.

TABLE 4-5b

Table of inclination, ground, and base factors for the Hansen (1970) equations. See Table 4-5c for equivalent Vesić equations.

Inclination factors	Ground factors (base on slope)
$i'_c = 0.5 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{H_i}{A_f C_a}}$	$g'_c = \frac{\beta°}{147°}$
$i_c = i_q - \frac{1 - i_q}{N_q - 1}$	$g_c = 1.0 - \frac{\beta°}{147°}$
$i_q = \left[1 - \frac{0.5 H_i}{V + A_f c_a \cot\phi}\right]^{\alpha_1}$ $2 \le \alpha_1 \le 5$	$g_q = g_\gamma = (1 - 0.5\tan\beta)^5$
	Base factors (tilted base)
$i_\gamma = \left[1 - \frac{0.7 H_i}{V + A_f c_a \cot\phi}\right]^{\alpha_2}$	$b'_c = \frac{\eta°}{147°} \quad (\phi = 0)$
$i_\gamma = \left[1 - \frac{(0.7 - \eta°/450°)H_i}{V + A_f c_a \cot\phi}\right]^{\alpha_2}$ $2 \le \alpha_2 \le 5$	$b_c = 1 - \frac{\eta°}{147°} \quad (\phi > 0)$ $b_q = \exp(-2\eta\tan\phi)$ $b_\gamma = \exp(-2.7\eta\tan\phi)$ η in radians

Notes:

1. Use H_i as either H_B or H_L, or both if $H_L > 0$.
2. Hansen (1970) did not give an i_c for $\phi > 0$. The value above is from Hansen (1961) and also used by Vesić.
3. Variable c_a = base adhesion, on the order of 0.6 to 1.0 × base cohesion.
4. Refer to sketch for identification of angles η and β, footing depth D, location of H_i (parallel and at top of base slab; usually also produces eccentricity). Especially note V = force *normal* to base and is not the resultant R from combining V and H_i.