



Electrical Resistivity Tomography at Construction Sites in Northeast Thailand with Implications for Building Foundation Design

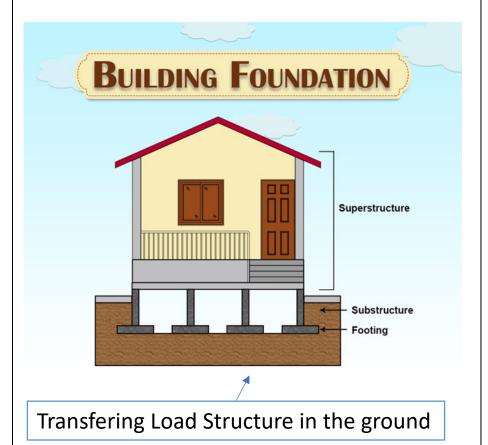
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Building Foundation



Stunning footage of foundation failure that causes 3-story building to collapse in India





GINFFRING

Miami Building Collapse Could Profoundly Change Engineering

To pin down causes of the structure's failure, investigators will probably gather its original design drawings, test its remains and run simulations of how well it could withstand forces

By Robin Lloyd on June 30, 2021



Search-and-rescue teams look for possible survivors in the partially collapsed 12-story Champlain Towers South condo building on June 29, 2021, in Surfside, Fla. Credit: Joe Raedle *Getty Images*

Designers of foundations should have a trough understanding of the ground condition at a building site prior to construct

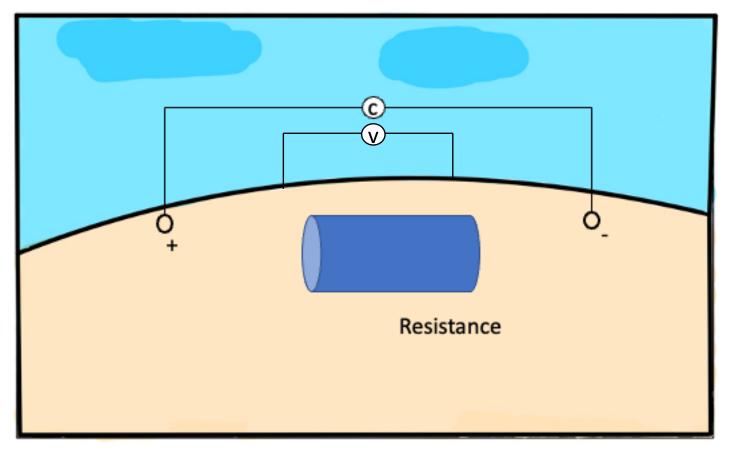
Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT)

 Electrical resistivity is an intrinsic property that quantifies how strong a given material opposes the flow of electric current

supply a current into the earth

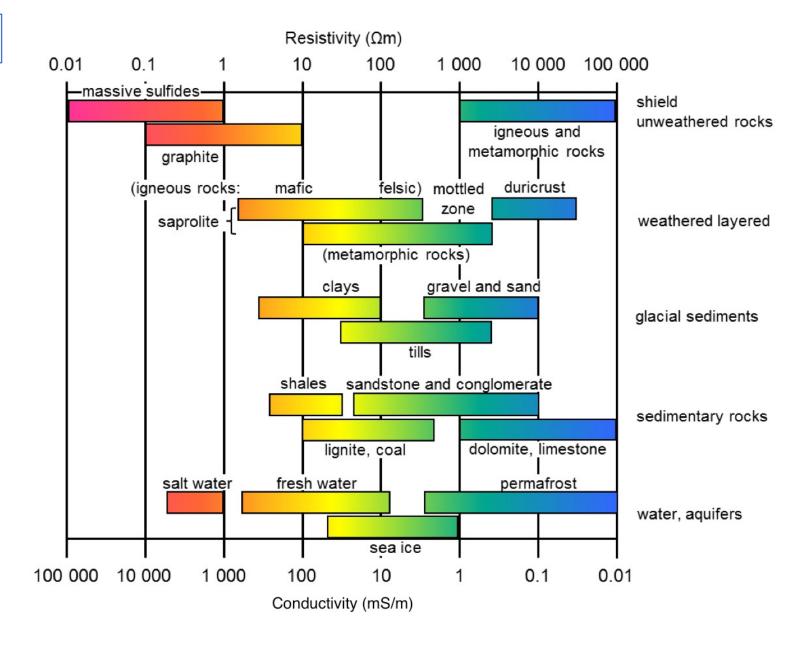
A material is conductive if it contains free carriers (current flow)

Resistance occurs in the ground, electrical potential differences can be measured

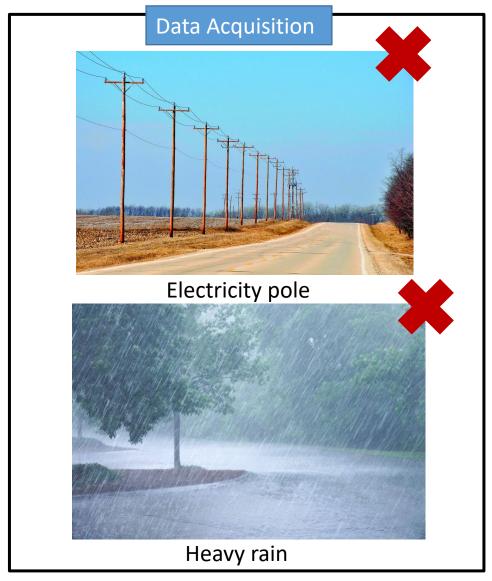


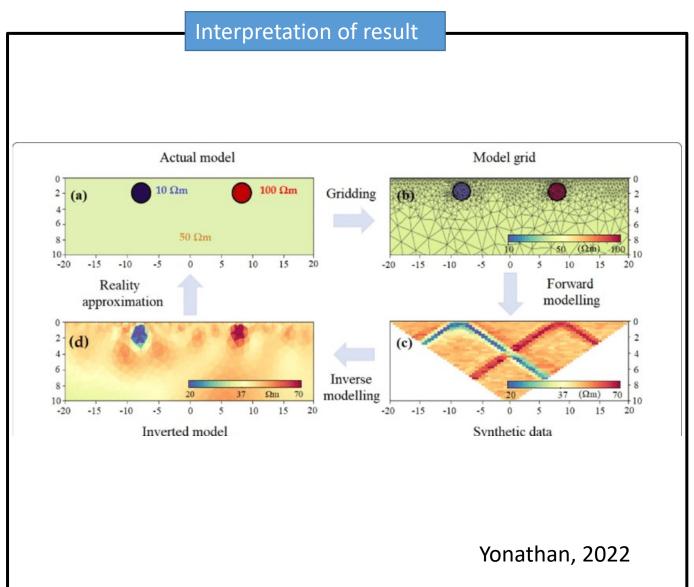
- c current electrodes
- v potensial electrodes

Introduction



The limitation of ERT

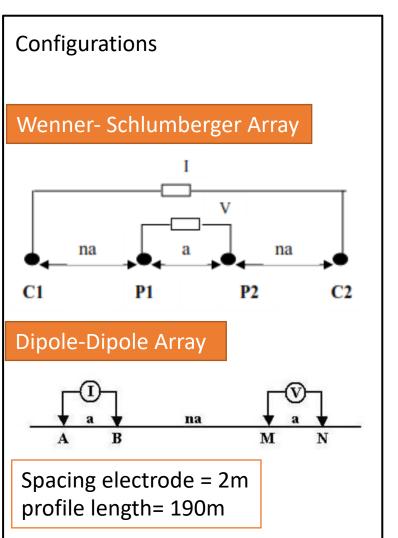




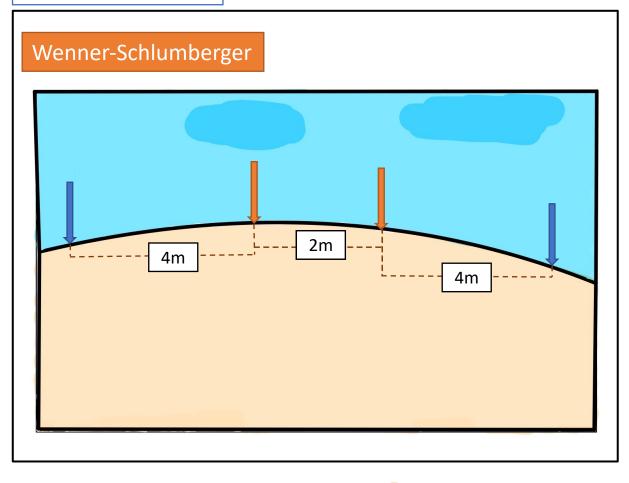
Acquisition data

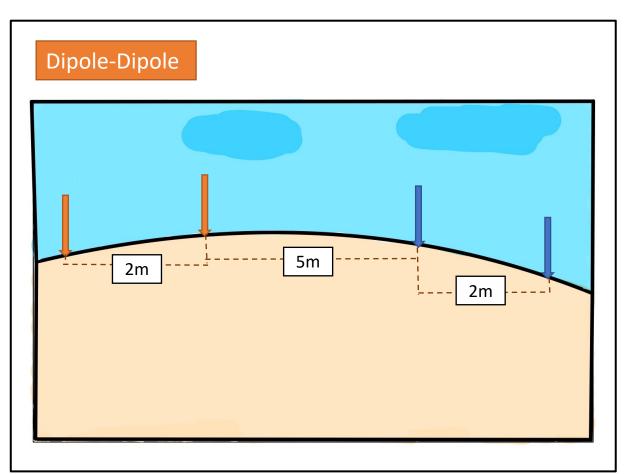






Configurations

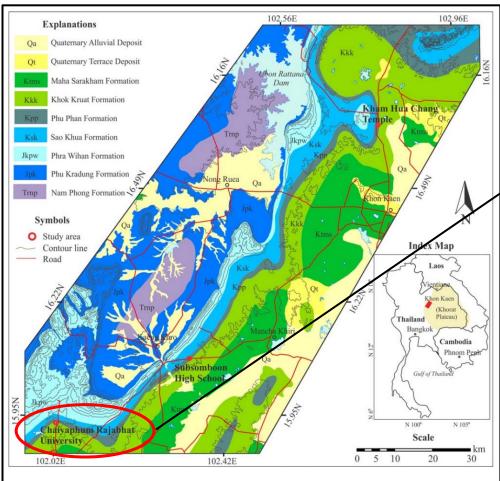




Current Electrodes

Potential electrodes

Research Area



Site investigation at three construction sites in northeast Thailand

(DMR, 2007)

Chaiyaphum Rajabhat University

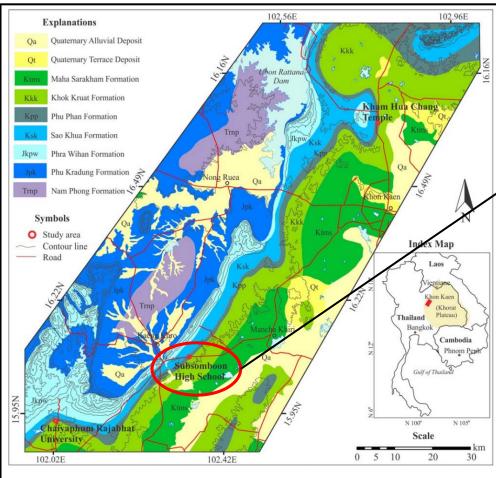


Two ERT Profiles (ChU1 & ChU2) oriented in N-S and W-E alignment



The conglomeratic sandstone bedrock slopes gently toward the south

Research Area



Site investigation at three construction sites in northeast Thailand

(DMR, 2007)

The Subsomboon High School

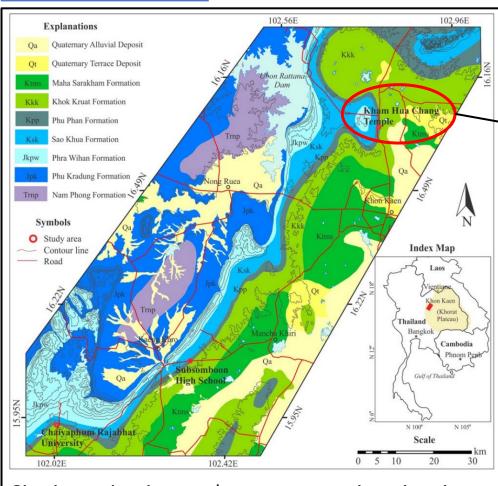


Two ERT Profiles (SB1 & SB2) oriented in E-W and N-S alignment



A thin sandy soil cover is present across most of the campus, SE-dipping Phu Phan bedrock is exposed to the southeast

Research Area



Site investigation at three construction sites in northeast Thailand

(DMR, 2007)

Kham Hau Chang Temple

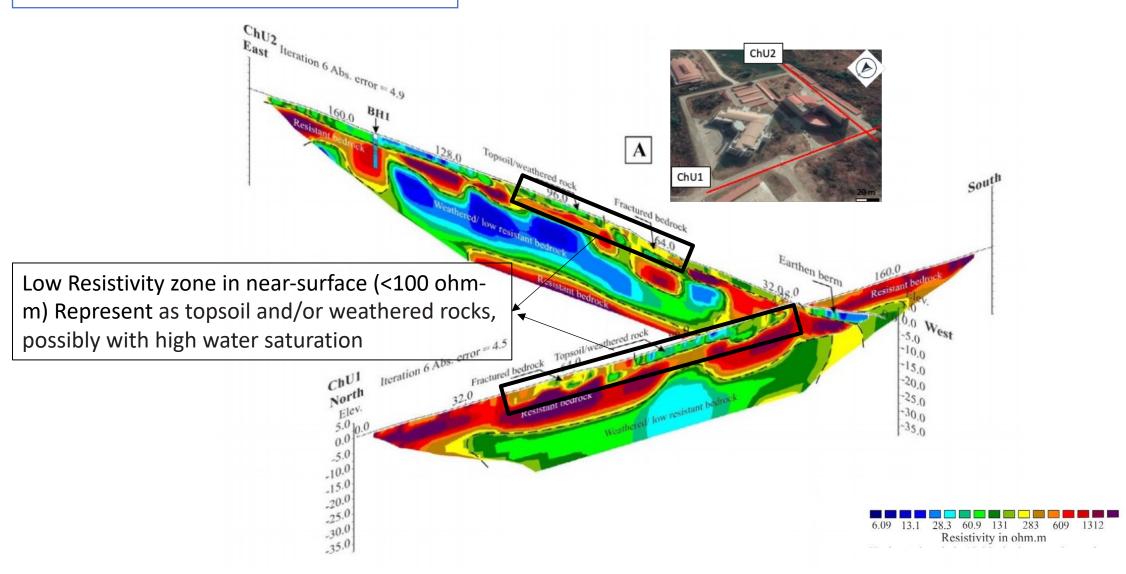


Two ERT Profiles (KC1 & KC2) oriented in W-E and N-S alignment

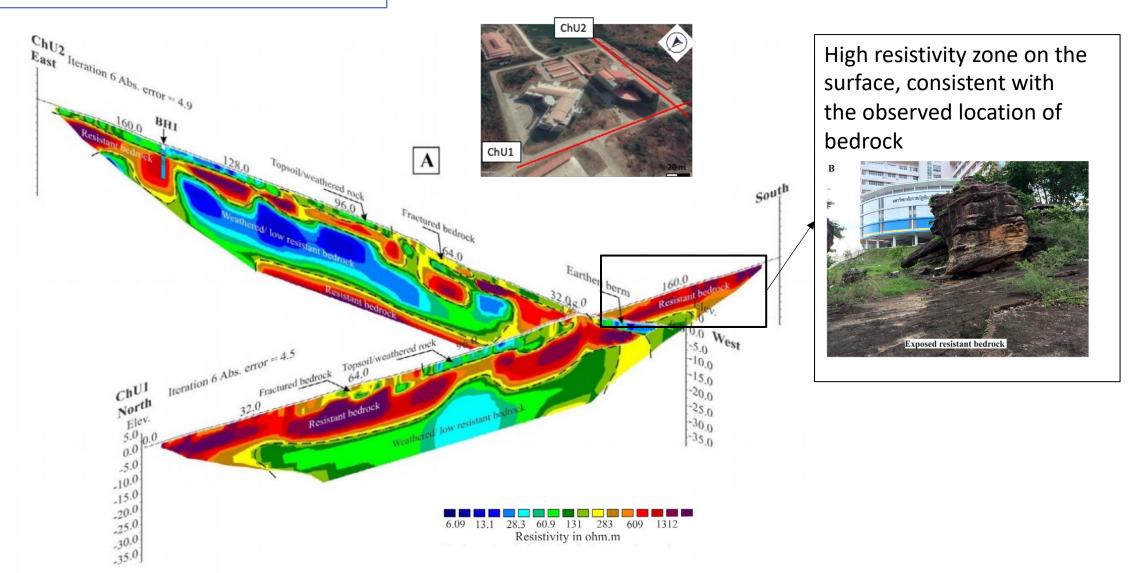


The conglomeratic sandstone bedrock that overlies much of the site is well-exposed and slopes gently toward the south.

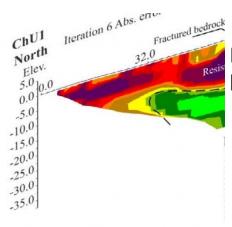
Chaiyaphum Rajabhat University



Chaiyaphum Rajabhat University



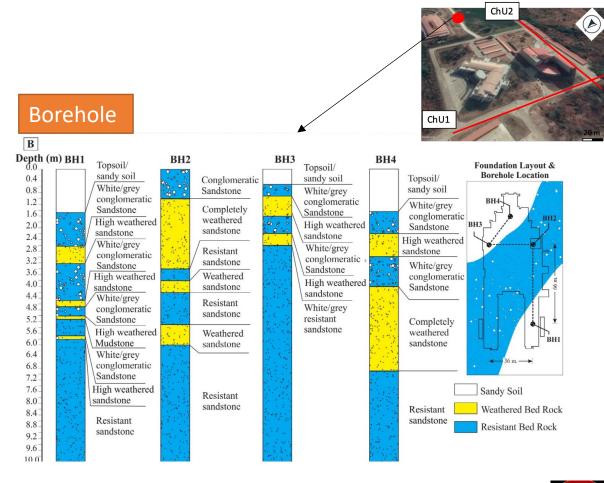
Chaiyaphum Rajabhat University



Resistance bedrock Non-Resistance bedrock

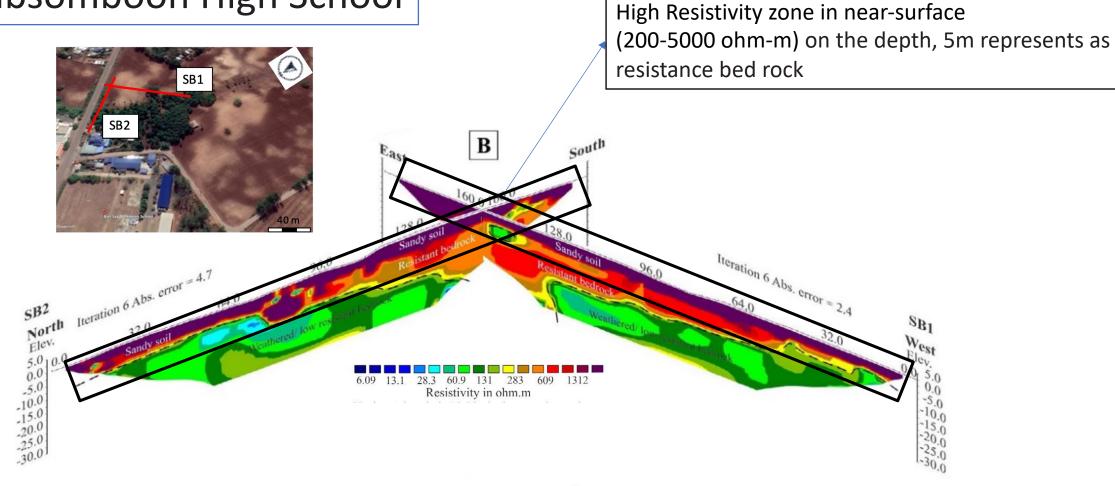




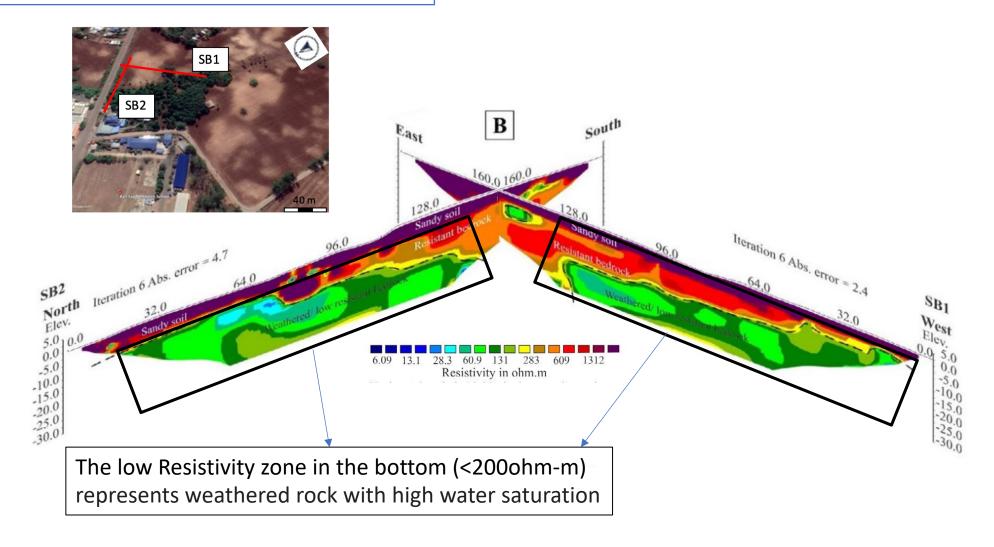


resistant and heavily-weathered bedrock units

The ERT does not image each of the thin layers individually

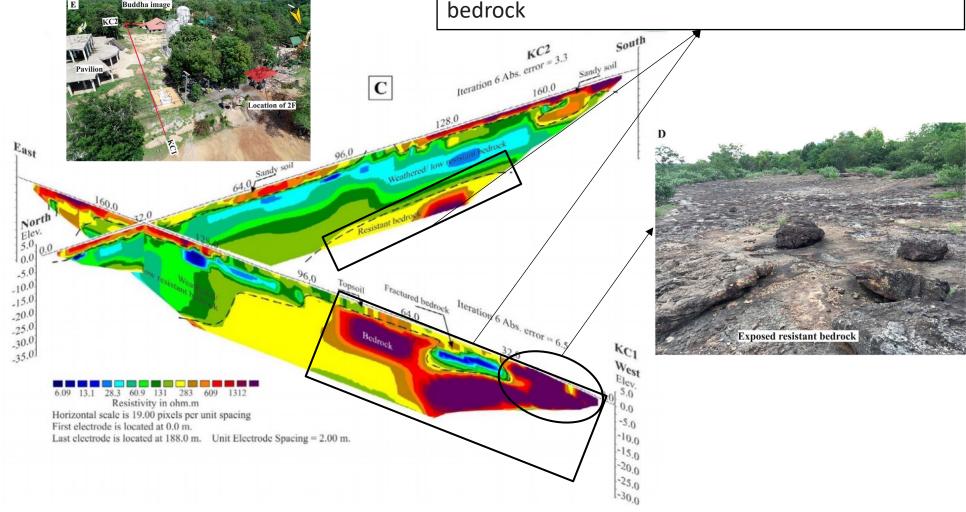


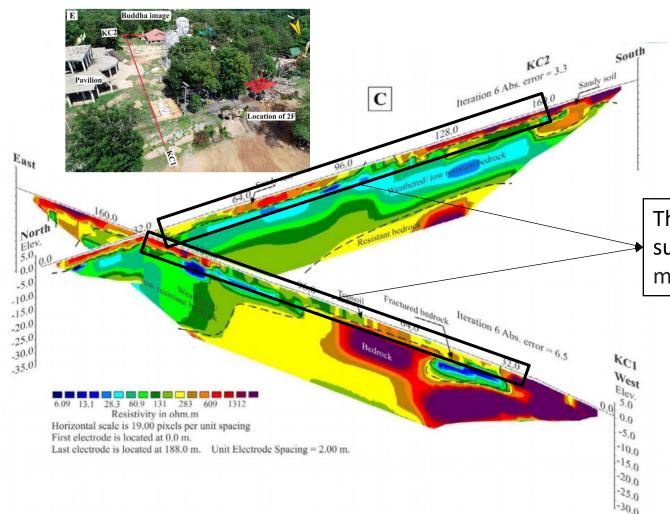
The Subsomboon High School



Kham Hau Chang Temple

The high Resistivity zone in the near-surface (> 1000 ohm-m) on the depth of 30 m represents resistance bedrock





The low Resistivity zone in the nearsurface (< 5 ohm-m) on the depth of 5-15 m represents a weathered mudstone

- 1. The ERT result from Chaiyaphum Rajabhat University, Subsomboon School, and Kham Hau Chang Temple reveal intact bedrock overlying a relatively weak weathered layer of sandstone-siltstone.
- 2. The depth of bedrock can help determine an appropriate foundation for a given building.
 - Chaiyaphum Rajabhat University= 5-10m
 - Subsomboon School= 0-10m
 - Kham Hau Chang Temple= 10-30 m

