

» TUESDAY, MAY 9, 2017

20TH ANNUAL
SOWERS
SYMPOSIUM

Georgia
Tech 

A CONTINUING TRIBUTE

For 50 years, Professor Emeritus George F. Sowers served a unique and dual role as a faculty member at the Georgia Institute of Technology and as a senior consultant at Law Engineering, Inc. (the predecessor to MACTEC, Inc. and Amec Foster Wheeler). A civil engineer and geologist, he consulted worldwide on substantial civil projects in the United States and Europe, large earth- and rock-fill dam construction in Asia, and deep permafrost conditions in northern Greenland. Truly, he was “world class.” A master of anecdotes, his vivid recollection of case studies and his elegant approach to engineering captivated students and professionals alike. His Terzaghi Lecture at the 1979 annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) was “There Were Giants on the Earth in Those Days,” and it brought to life stories of ancient earthwork and massive construction projects completed several thousand years ago by native Americans.

Professor Sowers was active in numerous professional societies at the local, national and international level. He held offices in several of these groups, including ASCE, the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (ISSMFE), the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), the U.S. Committee on Large Dams, the Seismological Society of America, and the Association of Engineering Geologists.

He was the author and co-author of eight books, including the classic textbook *Introductory Soil Mechanics and Foundations: Geotechnical Engineering*, which enjoyed four English editions as well as versions in Spanish and Mandarin Chinese. His last book, *Building on Sinkholes: Design and Construction of Foundations in Karst Terrain*, was published in 1996 by ASCE. Professor Sowers authored more than 140 technical papers and received many prestigious awards, including the Georgia Tech Teacher of the Year award (1971), the Georgia Society of Professional Engineers Engineer of the Year award (1973), the Herschel Prize from the Boston Society of Civil Engineers (1976), the Middlebrooks Award (1977 and 1994), the ASCE Martin Kapp Lecture (1985), the ASCE Brooks Award (1990), the ASCE Forensic Engineer of the Year award (1994), and the Terzaghi Award (1995). In 1994, Professor Sowers was elected to the National Academy of Engineering.



GEORGE F.
SOWERS
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SOWERS IN INDONESIA, 1986. PHOTOS COURTESY MRS. GEORGE F. SOWERS
AND LAW ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

AGENDA

» 2:45 PM

Arrival and Registration

» 3:30 PM

State of the Art

Rick Deschamps, Ph.D., P.E.
Vice President of Engineering
Nicholson Construction
Canonsburg, Pennsylvania

» 4:15 PM

State of the Practice

Bruce L. Kutter, Ph.D.
Professor
University of California
Davis, California

» 5 PM

Reception and exhibits

» 6 PM

Dinner

» 7 PM

Acknowledgements and Awards

» 7:20 PM

Remembering George F. Sowers

G. Wayne Clough, Ph.D., P.E.
Secretary Emeritus, Smithsonian Institution
President Emeritus, Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia

» 7:40 PM

Sowers Lecture

Richard J. Bathurst, Ph.D., P.Eng., F.EIC, F.CAE
Professor, GeoEngineering Centre
Royal Military College of Canada
Kingston, Ontario, Canada

» 8:40 PM

Adjourn



GEORGE F. SOWERS, PORT OF SAVANNAH FIELD TRIP



GEO-
INSTITUTE
Georgia Chapter

Georgia
Tech  School of Civil and
Environmental Engineering
College of Engineering

STATE OF THE ART

Numerical Modeling Continues to Provide Geotechnical Engineers with New Insights

Numerical modeling was first used by geotechnical engineers more than 50 years ago. Dr. G. Wayne Clough — a gentleman known very well in this community — and his coworkers were instrumental in transitioning this technology from the aerospace industry into mainstream geotechnical engineering analysis and design. Although the use of numerical modeling is becoming almost routine, characterizing the soil remains the primary challenge in using the approach as a predictive tool for deformation analysis.

Depending on the geologic environment, natural soils are inherently heterogeneous, anisotropic, stress level dependent, and often partially drained relative to the rate of construction. Constitutive models attempting to capture real behavior are too complex to be useful, because obtaining the input parameters are impractical, if not impossible. These facts impose limits on the accuracy of predictions of deformation that one should expect. However, numerical modeling can be a powerful tool in applications where existing models are nonexistent or inadequate. Numerical modeling helps us to explore and identify new failure mechanisms and to take advantage of three-dimensional influences that are often neglected.

The presentation will focus on two recent case histories wherein three-dimensional modeling was used in the design for novel landslide stabilization systems: 1) The use of long (30m) and widely spaced (30m) shear walls to stabilize a slide in a deep lacustrine clay, and 2) The use of battered piles and anchors to stabilize an active slide in colluvium that was moving up to 20 mm/day during construction.

Rick Deschamps is Vice President of Engineering for Nicholson Construction Company. He is responsible for overall engineering design and technical risk abatement with emphasis on design build, alternative design, and value engineering efforts. Rick's experience is unique in that he spent significant portions of his career working in design and academics before moving to construction. He has used numerical modeling as a tool throughout his career.



Rick's experience includes designing and constructing projects involving deep foundations, excavation support structures, ground improvement, ground modification, slope stabilization, and remediation of embankment and concrete gravity dams.

RICK DESCHAMPS, PH.D., P.E.
VICE PRESIDENT OF ENGINEERING
NICHOLSON CONSTRUCTION
CANONSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

STATE OF THE PRACTICE

Physical and Numerical Modeling and Design of Rocking Shallow Foundations

Rocking footings, if designed correctly, have a well-defined moment capacity, a significant energy dissipation capability, and a gravity-driven self-centering tendency. Rocking footings may therefore be considered as important working components of seismic force resisting systems for bridges and buildings. As the moment capacity is approached, a gap opens under one edge of a rocking footing and the soil yields under the loaded edge; then, during unloading, gap closure returns the footing near its original position. Hence, suitably designed rocking shallow foundations may be regarded as cheap seismic isolation mechanisms.

Simplified models of rocking foundations have been codified (ASCE 41-13). Validation of simplified models can be accomplished by comparison to results of experiments and by comparison to more rigorous numerical models. Advances in design procedures depend on distilling the physics of the problem to practical design tools. Distilling the physics requires understanding that can be developed by hypothesis-based model tests designed to test the accuracy of predictions of rigorous numerical models and practical design procedures.

Results from centrifuge and 1g model tests have demonstrated that settlements and permanent deformations of rocking footings are tolerable unless either the foundation soil bearing capacity is insufficient or large amounts of soil ravel into the gap during rocking. Model tests have included dynamic and slow cyclic tests on individual rocking footings and on footings that are part of bridge or building systems.

Although relatively complex numerical methods (e.g., solid finite elements or Beam on Nonlinear Winkler Foundation models) are able to predict both demand and some aspects of performance, it is shown that relatively simple methods (e.g., spectral methods, including displacement-based design and nonlinear dynamic analysis of stick models with nonlinear springs) adequately predict seismic displacement demands on rocking foundations.



Bruce L. Kutter obtained his B.S. and M.S. in Civil Engineering from the University of California, Davis, and his M.Phil. and Ph.D. from Cambridge University. At Cambridge, he studied under Dr. R.G. James and also worked with Professor Schofield, developing and using equipment for modeling earthquakes on geotechnical centrifuges. In 1983, he was appointed to the civil engineering faculty at UC Davis. He served as Managing Director, Director and then in 2009, he was promoted to be a researcher at the UC Davis Center for Geotechnical Modeling. The CGM operates one of the premier earthquake geotechnical centrifuges in the world. He has received the American Society for Testing and Materials International C. A. Hogentogler Award, the Norman Medal and Arthur M. Wellington Prize from the American Society of Civil Engineers, and was named the 2015 International Society of Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering Schofield Lecturer.

BRUCE L. KUTTER, PH.D.

PROFESSOR

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

DAVIS, CALIFORNI

SOWERS LECTURE

Lessons Learned from Physical and Numerical Modeling of Full-Scale MSE Wall Tests at RMC

A long-term research program was carried out at the Royal Military College of Canada (RMC) between 1998 and 2011 with the objective of gathering quantitative data on the behavior of mechanically stabilized earth (MSE) walls under carefully controlled (laboratory) conditions. The research program was funded by a consortium of 12 U.S. state departments of transportation together with Canadian funding agencies. Fourteen heavily instrumented 3.6m-high, full-scale reinforced soil walls were constructed with geogrid and welded wire reinforcement layers. Instrumentation included strain gauges and extensometers attached to reinforcement layers, connection load cells, horizontal and vertical toe load cells, earth pressure cells, and displacement measuring devices at the wall face and at the backfill surface. For the hard-face walls, more than 300 separate instruments were sampled simultaneously during and after construction. Eleven walls were constructed with the same sand backfill material and were uniform surcharge loaded in stages to load levels well beyond working stress levels. Each wall was designed to isolate the influence of one of the following factors on wall performance: wall facing type, wall batter angle, reinforcement type, stiffness, and spacing (number of layers).

This lecture describes the experimental design, examples of measured data, how the data have been used to verify numerical models, and how the data have guided the development of reinforcement stiffness-based design methods for internal stability design of MSE wall systems.

Richard J. Bathurst is Professor of Civil Engineering at the Royal Military College of Canada and Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. He is currently the President of the Engineering Institute of Canada, Past-President of the Canadian Geotechnical Society, Past-President of the International Geosynthetics Society, and Past-President of the North American Geosynthetics Society. Dr. Bathurst's current research activities focus on the use of geosynthetic and metallic reinforcement in earth retaining wall systems, numerical modeling, seismic performance and design of these systems, probabilistic design of reinforced and unreinforced soil structures, reliability-based design, and load and resistance factor design (LRFD) calibration of soil-structures. Dr. Bathurst serves on committees of the Canadian Highway Bridge Design Code and the National Building Code of Canada. He is editor of the peer-reviewed technical journal *Geosynthetics International* and is an editorial board member of six other technical journals.



RICHARD J. BATHURST, P.ENG., PH.D., F.EIC, F.CAE
PROFESSOR, GEOENGINEERING CENTRE
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA
KINGSTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

OUR HISTORY

The Georgia Geo-Institute Chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers owes its very existence to George Sowers. Beginning in the mid 1950s, a small group of local geotechnical engineers met to have dinner and talk about current geotechnical engineering activities. The group was chaired by then-professor George Sowers and would meet two or three times a year. Some notables of the six to 10 engineers who typically attended these fledgling geotechnical committee meetings were Clyde Kennedy from Law Engineering, Bob Crisp of the Army Corps of Engineers, and various engineers from the Georgia Highway Department. During the mid to late 1960s, the meetings became less frequent and eventually faded away.

In 1978, Professor Sowers encouraged two former students — Robert J. Stephenson, then Director of the Corps of Engineers Materials Lab in Marietta, Georgia, and Tom Billings, also a Corps employee — to work with him in reactivating the group. The following month, the first meeting of the newly reorganized Geotechnical Committee, with Billings as chairman, met at Oga's Barbeque on Northside Drive, thus creating what has become an avid attachment to barbecue meals for our meetings. George Sowers gave the initial presentation to those in attendance. Meetings continued at Oga's until it went out of business. Then meetings were moved to the Dunphy Hotel until it also went out of business. During the early 1980s, the group struggled to find a suitable meeting place and tried several venues with varying success. In 1986, presentations were taking place in a basement meeting room at the Royal Coach Hotel. In November of that year, Joel Galt, who later served a term as committee chairman, arranged for the Geotechnical Committee to meet at the Georgia Power Company building. This new location had many advantages over our previous meeting places. Fittingly, the first speaker in this new venue was George Sowers. With a recurring meeting place at the Georgia Power building, our programs began to stabilize and grow. Each year since the early 1990s, the committee has strived to have a program at an outdoor venue. These meetings have been catered by various barbecue restaurants, and accompanied by cold liquid refreshments. They are a good time of fellowship for all of our colleagues.

Now in its 20th year, our George F. Sowers Symposium is appropriately built on a partnership between practice and academia that emulates Sowers' career. In 1993, Geotechnical Committee Chairman Mike Turner met with Dr. Jean-Lou Chameau, chair of Georgia Tech's School of Civil Engineering, and members of the School's Geotechnical Engineering Program to initiate an annual event (at that time unnamed) with well recognized individuals to deliver an academic lecture at the School in the afternoon and an applied lecture to practicing geotechnical engineers in the evening. The success of this early joint-lecture series, and the inspiration George Sowers was to all of us, led to the formal establishment of the Sowers Lecture in 1998. The first Sowers Lecture was delivered by its namesake's former student, Dr. G. Wayne Clough, BCE 1964, MSCE 1965, who was the first alumnus to become president of Georgia Tech.

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PREVIOUS LECTURES

» YEAR	SOWERS LECTURE	STATE OF THE PRACTICE	STATE OF THE ART
1998	G. Wayne Clough		
1999	J. Michael Duncan		
2000	Richard E. Goodman		
2001	Robert M. Koerner		
2002	Harry G. Poulos	William F. Brumund	Richard Finno
2003	John B. Burland	Allen Marr	Stephen G. Wright
2004	Kenneth H. Stokoe, II	Edward Cording	Andrew Whittle
2005	Fred H. Kulhawy	Mike Lewis	Chuck Dowding
2006	R. Kerry Rowe	Raymond Seed	Don J. DeGroot
2007	Eduardo Alonso	Ed Kavazangian	Ross Boulanger
2008	Michele Jamiolkowski	Steven Kramer	George Filz
2009	Thomas D. O'Rourke	Robert Bachus	Craig H. Benson
2010	David E. Daniel	John T. Germaine	David O. Potyondy
2011	Keith Kelson	Dan Brown	Cino Viggiani
2012	Bengt H. Fellenius	Jeffrey R. Keaton	Jorge B. Zornberg
2013	Paul W. Mayne	Ken Been	C. Guney Olgun
2014	Richard J. Jardine	Kyle M. Rollins	Ellen M. Rathje
2015	Jonathan Bray	Scott Anderson	Youssef Hashash
2016	Rudy Bonaparte	Roger Chandler	Roman Hryciw

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PROGRAMS FROM 15 OF OUR 19 PREVIOUS SYMPOSIA.



DECEMBER 1996

LAW

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THERE WERE GIANTS ON THE EARTH IN THOSE DAYS

GEORGE F. SOWERS

1921-1996



There were Giants on the Earth in Those Days. When George Sowers picked these words for the title of one of his well-known lectures, he was thinking of ancient earthwork construction on the North and South American continents. But when many of his former colleagues and students reflect on these words, they see them most appropriately describing George F. Sowers and his impact in the days between 1947 and 1996. This is the period during which George be-

came a giant to many in various communities: The Law community, the Georgia Tech community, the geotechnical engineering community, and to his family and the community in which they lived. At the memorial service held October 16, 1996, to honor and celebrate the life of Professor Sowers, representatives from some of these communities shared reflections on his life. Clay Sams from Law's Chariott office remembered George's influence on LAW.

"George's career with Law Engineering started at the same time as did his career at Georgia Tech, in 1947. While a student at Harvard, George responded to a joint advertisement by Georgia Tech and LAW for a professor for Georgia Tech and a consultant for LAW. At the time, LAW was a small testing laboratory without any engineers except its new president, Mr. George Nelson. With Professor Sowers' presence, he and Mr. Nelson, together, are credited with starting LAW on a course that took it to heights neither of them at the time imagined were possible. Today, LAW is one of the foremost engineering firms of its type in the world, thanks in large part to the influence of Professor George Sowers."

Clay went on to state that "George's dual careers with LAW and Georgia Tech have served both organizations very well. At Georgia Tech he achieved the highest honors attainable in teaching. At LAW, he assumed the highest positions in the company: Senior Consultant and, for a time, Chairman of the Board of Directors. At Georgia Tech, he taught hundreds and hundreds of students and influenced the course of careers and lives of many of them. At LAW, he likewise taught and influenced many.

Clay mentioned qualities that made George so special:

INFECTIOUS ENTHUSIASM

"George's constant enthusiasm about his work always amazed me. He brought a love of engineering and excitement into a classroom, or a project situation, that was motivating to those around him. He always said, 'If your job's not fun, get out!' Very few people who got to work with George ever got out."

HIGH ENERGY

"The Lord blessed George with an exceptional amount of physical and mental stamina. In the early 1970s, in addition to teaching three days per week at Georgia Tech

and consulting on technical engineering work at LAW, George was drafted to serve as the Chairman of LAW's Board of Directors. I recently came across copies of some of George's work schedules for that time period, and looking backward in time, I'm not sure how he did it. In one typical three week's period, here is how it went:

Monday - South Carolina Consulting Trip - Duke Power
Tuesday through Sunday - Sao Paulo Brazil - Lecturing and Consulting

Monday - Morning at office, afternoon at Georgia Tech
Tuesday - North Carolina Consulting Trip
Wednesday - Morning in office, afternoon teaching at Tech
Thursday through Saturday - Denver, Colorado
Sunday - Home with family - Church, Grade Papers

Monday - Morning at office, afternoon at Tech
Tuesday - Florida - Hearing for Nuclear Power Plant
Wednesday - Morning at office, afternoon at Tech
Thursday & Friday - Seattle, Washington

"You might think he couldn't have done all these jobs well, but I tell you, he did. I believe his students from Georgia Tech will verify they never felt neglected or short-changed, and we at LAW felt the same way. You or your project were always the most important thing George had to think about or to work on when you were with him."

INTEGRITY

"George frequently gave younger engineers various pieces of advice on the ethical principals he wanted applied while working at LAW. Among those I remember most vividly went something like this: 'If your profits are too low, it means you're either not working hard enough or not charging the client a fair price for your work. On the other hand, a profit that is too high means you probably aren't doing enough work of sufficient quality to be worth what you're charging the client.'

"To me, this kind of guidance is what George provided best, and the respect he enjoyed made the recipients of the guidance take it to heart."

SENSE OF HUMOR

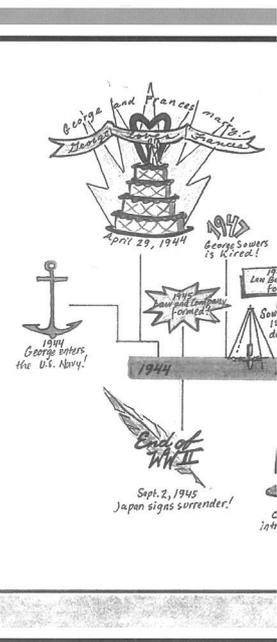
"George had a wonderful sense of humor, a quality that made working with or for him all the more enjoyable. I shall never forget the time George and I were participating in a protracted judicial proceeding in North Carolina in which a stubbornly persistent attorney for the other side was repeatedly asking George the same question about "just how hard is the rock that will provide the support for the proposed foundation?" George would give him the answer, and then, in a futile attempt to get a slightly different answer with which to discredit George, the attorney would ask the question again, with just a slight difference in wording. When the question came back for perhaps the 4th time, George told the opposing attorney the rock was "about as hard as your head," upon which the proceedings broke up temporarily, as even the judge laughed."

LOVE OF GIVING HIS ACQUIRED KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE TO OTHERS

"This, in my opinion, was the most important quality of George Sowers. He spent practically his entire working life doing this. He did it both verbally and in writing. The list of his technical publications is over 150 items, so long that it takes about 15 pages just to list them."

Just as surely as Professor Sowers had a huge influence within the Law community, he perhaps shaped the careers and the professionalism of even more people through the Georgia Tech community. Dr. Paul Mayne, Professor of Geotechnical Engineering at Georgia Tech, included the following reminiscences during the memorial celebration:

"George Sowers was a master of anecdotes. He told more stories, had more experiences, remembered more examples, and could recall them all from memory, more than anyone else I ever knew. It was George's vivid storytelling and recollection of real case studies that captivated his audience and won the admiration of so many of his students and fellow engineers. In every story George told, there were lessons to be learned. For students of civil engineering, this meant careful



This Time Line was created for and presented by...



thought and followed in on safety and well this regard, G stories, he tol engineering."

"One of Georg was forensic study of failed works. At a Washington, D construction subsequent fail dam in Java, I he had recent part of the i George deta

mistakes, errors, and poor judg contractor, the engineers, and project. Lessons were to be learn talk, I remember Karen, my fi expressing great surprise bec understood the technical present of George's great virtues: His abili simply and clearly so that all of us

"A few years later at Georgia Tech co-teaching the graduate course (It was no small task organizing (with George flying from one part of to provide his expert opinion on in I only hope that someday I might : the accomplishments that George d lifetime."

George was active in many pro including:

- The Executive Committee o The American Society of CI
- Vice President for the Inter of Soil Mechanics & Found
- Earthquake Engineering Re

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