JUPITER PRIME
Consulting • Training • Advisory
جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

Geotechnical Engineering and Soil Analysis Training Course

11 – 15 January 2027
Milan

jupiterprime.uk
info@jupiterprime.uk
Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Geotechnical Engineering and Soil Analysis Training Course

Ref: 739_27772 **Date:** 11 – 15 January 2027 **Location:** Milan **Fees:** 7200 GBP

Geotechnical Engineering and Soil Analysis Training Course is a 1-week training course for lead civil engineers, ground investigation specialists and structural design coordinators who build a site-specific ground engineering assessment protocol. Unpredictable subsurface conditions, aggressive ground chemistry and escalating foundation loads demand rigorous soil characterisation to prevent structural distress and project overruns. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course to practitioners seeking defensible ground models.

Why Geotechnical Engineering and Soil Analysis Matters Now

Infrastructure development faces mounting technical complexity as urban expansion pushes construction onto marginal ground, whilst heavy industrial assets impose higher foundation demands. Projects that misjudge subsurface stratigraphy encounter structural settlement, costly redesigns and delayed construction schedules; conversely, accurate subsurface characterisation preserves capital and ensures long-term foundation performance. Modern engineering requires disciplined alignment across boring methods, laboratory testing and geotechnical parameters. The curriculum rests on International Building Code Chapter 18 provisions, American Concrete Institute foundation guidance in ACI 336 and ACI 350, ASTM International geotechnical standards, and International Society for Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering technical committee recommendations.

Who Gains Most from Geotechnical Engineering and Soil Analysis

- Ground investigation coordinators who plan boring programmes and evaluate undisturbed sampling recovery
- Civil design engineers who interpret laboratory soil testing into geotechnical parameters for shallow and deep foundations
- Structural design specialists who coordinate superstructure load transfer with subgrade settlement thresholds
- Earthworks and quality managers who verify field compaction metrics, subgrade proof rolling and fill compliance
- Geotechnical project reviewers who validate commercial ground investigation reports and foundation design calculations

An integrated civil, structural and ground investigation project team gains most when attending together, establishing a common technical vocabulary across borehole logging, foundation design and subgrade risk management.

Geotechnical Engineering and Soil Analysis Capabilities

Participants move from reviewing raw bore logs to establishing robust soil parameters and defensible foundation solutions across demanding ground profiles.

- Assess borehole stratigraphy and undisturbed sampling quality — field investigation approvals
- Calculate allowable bearing capacity and consolidation settlement — structural foundation sizing
- Align aggressive soil exposure classes with concrete durability requirements — foundation durability specifications
- Design chemical and physical ground improvement measures — problematic subgrade remediation
- Evaluate down-drag negative skin friction and calcareous reduction factors — deep pile selection
- Specify compaction metrics and proof-rolling criteria — earthworks quality verification

Key Geotechnical Engineering and Soil Analysis Terms

- Standard Penetration Testing — a dynamic penetration method measuring subgrade resistance and empirical soil strength properties via split-spoon sampler drive blows.
- Cone Penetration Testing — an in-situ probing instrument measuring continuous tip resistance, sleeve friction and pore pressure to evaluate soil stratigraphy.
- Consolidation Settlement — time-dependent volume reduction of saturated clay soils resulting from the gradual dissipation of excess pore water pressure.
- Negative Skin Friction — downward drag force exerted on deep foundation piles when surrounding compressible soil layers settle around the shaft.
- Modified Proctor Test — a laboratory compaction method establishing optimum moisture content and maximum dry density under high compactive effort.
- Calcareous Soil — sediment rich in calcium carbonate susceptible to grain crushing under load, altering pile shaft frictional resistance.
- Active Zone — the upper subgrade layer subject to seasonal moisture fluctuations causing volumetric swelling or shrinkage in expansive soils.

Geotechnical Engineering and Soil Analysis Day by Day

Day 1: Subsurface Investigation and Field Testing

- ASTM In-Situ Penetration Methods — Executing Standard and Cone Penetration Exploration
- Continuous Core and Undisturbed Sampling — Preserving Natural Moisture and Fabric Integrity
- Geophysical Seismic and Resistivity Surveys — Mapping Subsurface Stratigraphy and Cavities
- Groundwater Monitoring and Piezometer Installation — Assessing Seasonal Hydraulic Gradients
- Borehole Logging and Stratigraphic Profiles — Standardising Geological Subgrade Models

Day 2: Soil Mechanics and Laboratory Characterisation

- Atterberg Limits and Soil Classification — Categorising Plasticity and Expansive Potential
- Direct Shear and Triaxial Compression — Determining Drained and Undrained Shear Parameters
- One-Dimensional Oedometer Consolidation — Quantifying Pre-Consolidation Stress and Settlement
- Compaction and Subgrade California Bearing Ratio — Establishing Optimum Moisture and Density
- Aggressive Chemical Testing Protocols — Measuring Sulfate and Chloride Attack Risks

Day 3: Shallow Foundations and Subgrade Improvement

- Terzaghi and Meyerhof Bearing Capacity Equations — Sizing Isolated and Mat Footings
- Immediate Elastic and Consolidation Settlement Calculations — Limiting Foundation Differential Deflection
- Expansive Soil Moisture Barriers and Pre-Wetting — Mitigating Swelling Pressure Risks
- Collapsible Soil Chemical and Mechanical Grouting — Stabilising Moisture-Sensitive Subgrades
- Subgrade Proof Rolling and Compaction Specifications — Verifying Earthworks Construction Compliance

Day 4: Deep Foundations and Retaining Systems

- Axial Compression and Tension Capacity — Sizing Driven and Bored Deep Piles
- Negative Skin Friction in Subsiding Formations — Mitigating Shaft Down-Drag Forces
- Pile Load Testing and Davidson Offset Limits — Confirming Ultimate Geotechnical Capacity
- Lateral Earth Pressure and Retaining Wall Design — Evaluating Active and Passive Thrust
- Calcareous Sediment Pile Frictional Degradation — Adjusting Shaft Capacity in Carbonate Soils

Day 5: Practising Ground Modelling and Geotechnical Reporting

- Site Investigation Plan Scoping — Aligning Structural Footprints with Exploration Density
- Laboratory Testing Schedule Optimisation — Validating Parameter Coverage for Critical Stratigraphies
- Durability and Concrete Cover Assessment — Specifying Substructure Concrete Exposure Measures
- Slope Stability and Excavation Shoring Evaluation — Verifying Factor of Safety Margins
- Site-Specific Ground Engineering Assessment Protocol — Finalising the Subsurface Assessment Framework

Applying Geotechnical Engineering and Soil Analysis After the Course

- Audit ongoing project bore logs against ASTM sampling standards to verify undisturbed core quality and groundwater documentation before foundation sign-off.
- Lead a technical review of foundation calculation spreadsheets to incorporate downdrag friction and aggressive chemical durability requirements across current design packages.

Geotechnical Engineering and Soil Analysis Questions FAQ

What is geotechnical engineering and soil analysis and why does it matter now?

Geotechnical engineering and soil analysis is the systematic investigation, testing and engineering evaluation of subsurface materials to design safe foundations. It matters now because urban density and expanding industrial facilities require building on complex ground, where inaccurate soil parameters lead to structural cracking, overruns and catastrophic failures.

Which roles gain most from geotechnical engineering and soil analysis?

Civil design leads, ground investigation specialists, structural engineers and construction quality managers gain most. The curriculum equips professionals responsible for specifying soil explorations, evaluating laboratory data, designing foundations or approving earthworks compaction with practical tools to mitigate ground risks across civil infrastructure and industrial plant developments.

How does this course differ from general structural foundation programmes?

General structural courses focus on concrete element sizing and rebar arrangement under assumed allowable ground pressures. Geotechnical Engineering and Soil Analysis focuses on generating those soil parameters directly, addressing in-situ testing, soil mechanics, problem soils, settlement calculation methods and foundation-soil interaction under international codes.

What work product do participants bring back from geotechnical engineering and soil analysis?

Participants return with a site-specific ground engineering assessment protocol. This practical framework guides boring exploration layouts, sampling integrity, laboratory test scheduling, parameter derivation and foundation selection, allowing your technical team to standardise ground investigations, challenge contractor submittals and safeguard structural integrity.

Geotechnical Engineering and Soil Analysis: The Way Forward

The site-specific ground engineering assessment protocol establishes rigorous governance for future soil investigations and foundation sizing. It guides the project team when commissioning field exploration and scoping laboratory testing, enabling civil and structural engineers to detect ground hazards early. Revisiting this protocol after initial earthworks confirms that field observations match geotechnical design assumptions, protecting capital investments across subsequent project phases.