

2014 CREBS Workshop at Deltares

**Surcharge Loading On Reduction of
Secondary Compression**

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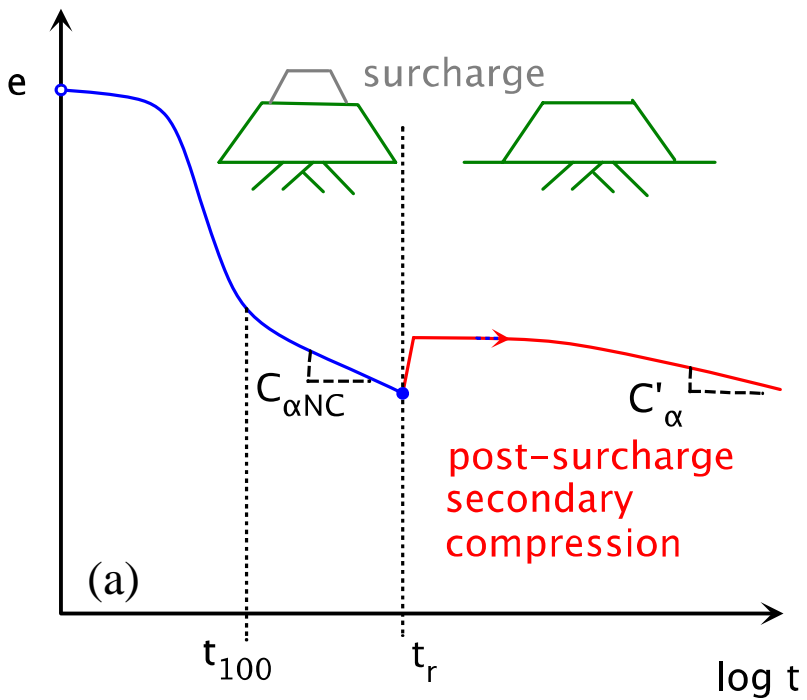
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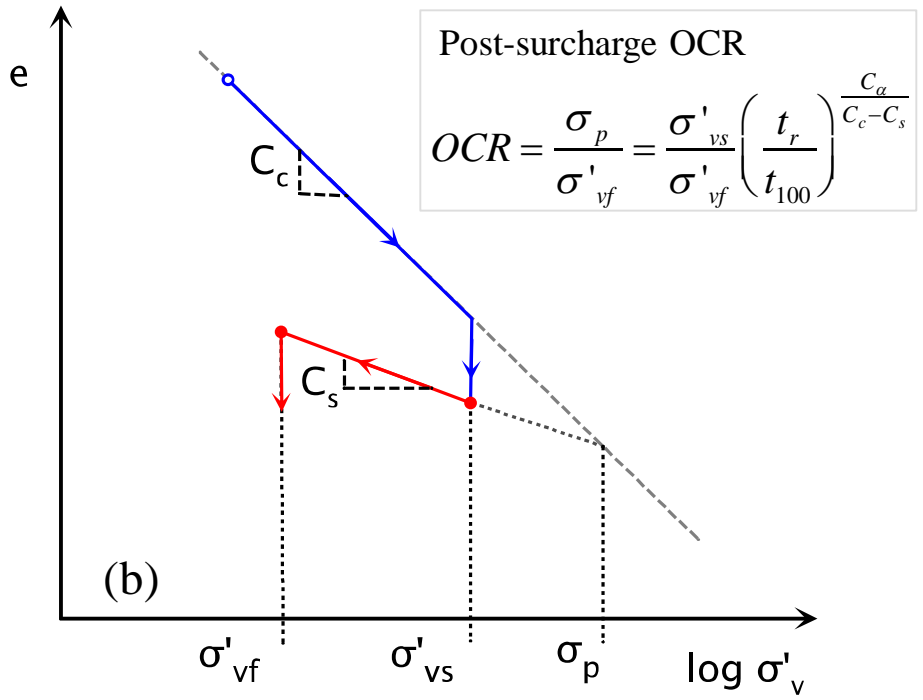
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Surcharging to Reduce Secondary Compression



(after MIT 1.322 notes by Prof. Ladd 1989)



Post-surge OCR

$$OCR = \frac{\sigma_p}{\sigma'_{vf}} = \frac{\sigma'_{vs}}{\sigma'_{vf}} \left(\frac{t_r}{t_{100}} \right)^{\frac{C_{\alpha}}{C_c - C_s}}$$

Amount Of Surcharge

$$AOS = (\sigma'_{vs} - \sigma'_{vf}) / \sigma'_{vf}$$

Adjusted Amount Of Surcharge

$$AAOS = (\sigma'_p - \sigma'_{vf}) / \sigma'_{vf} = OCR - 1$$



Outline

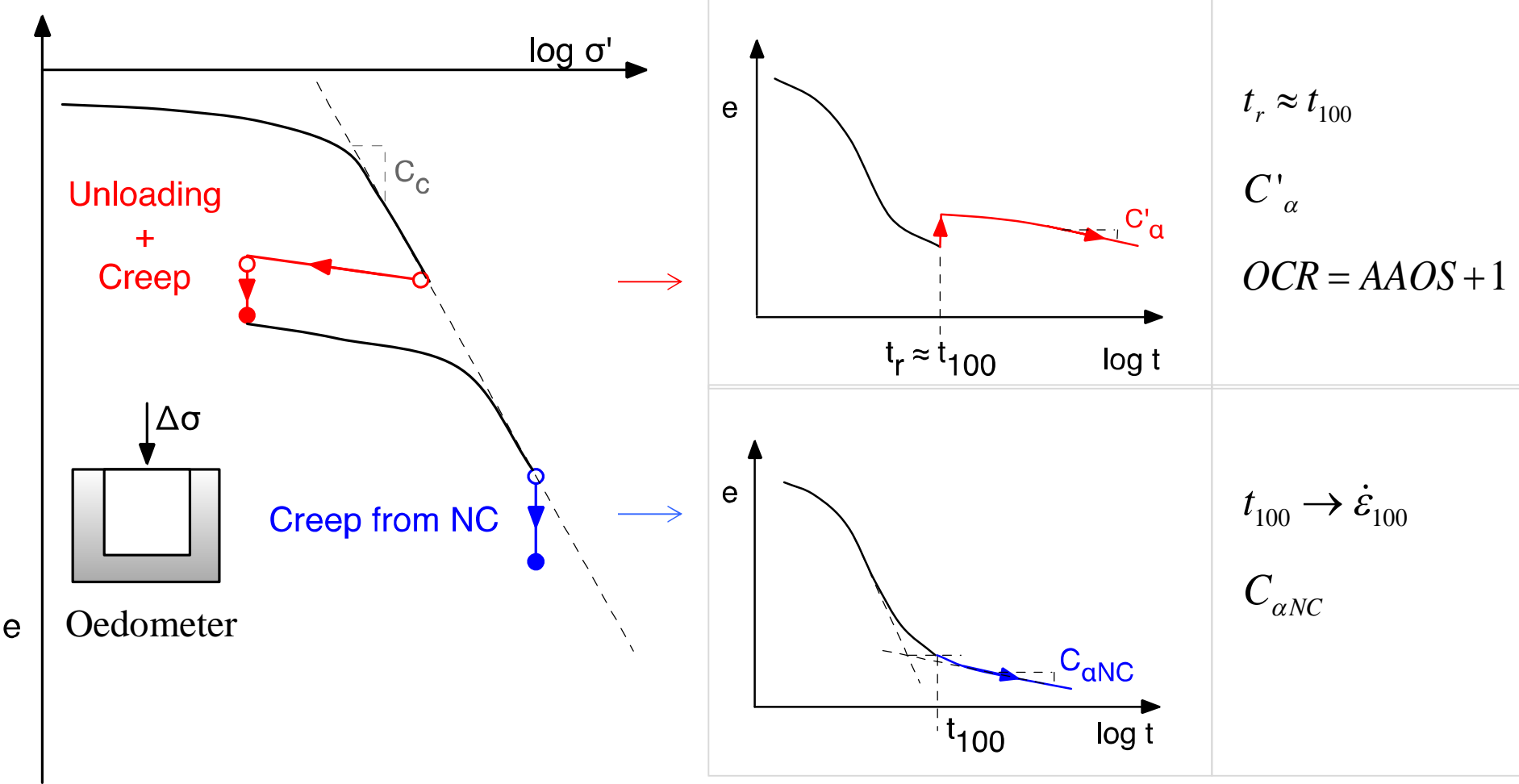
- Modeling Post-surcharge secondary compression

- Influence of surcharge on creep behavior

- Suggestions for more realistic Isotache models

Prior Experimental Study

[Ng, SM Thesis 1998]



Salt Lake City [SLC] clay

$$W_p = 22.3 \pm 3.1\%$$

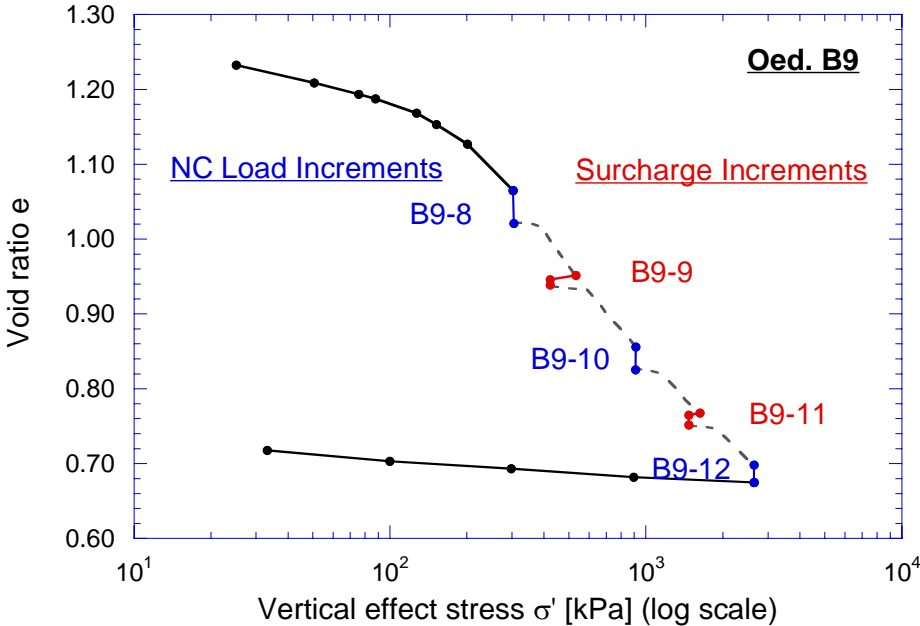
$$W_L = 43.6 \pm 7.6\%$$

$$G_s = 2.73 \pm 0.04$$

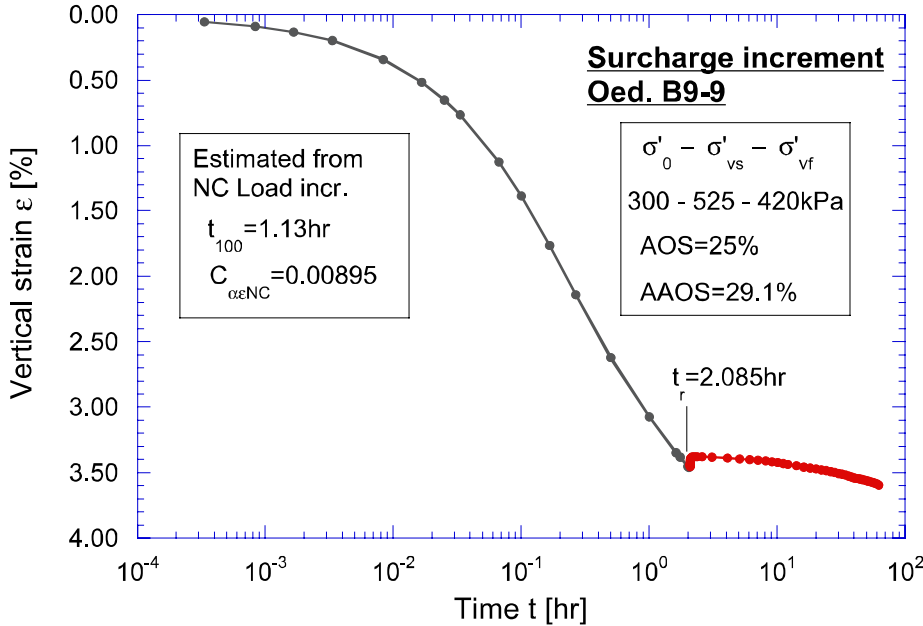
Test # (Boring)	Depth [m]	W_N [%]	e_0	C_c	σ_{p0} / σ'_0 [kPa]
B4 (B102A)	9.60	45.5	1.386	0.51-0.48	144 / 94
B7 (B102A)	8.05	57.2	1.643	0.89-0.70	156 / 81
B8 (B102A)	6.39	44.0	1.257	0.56-0.41	185 / 66
B9 (B105A)	12.90	42.2	1.282	0.51-0.37	225 / 133
B10 (B105A)	11.38	47.6	1.292	0.95-0.39	264 / 120

5 oedometer tests, 10 surcharge increments in total

Typical Results

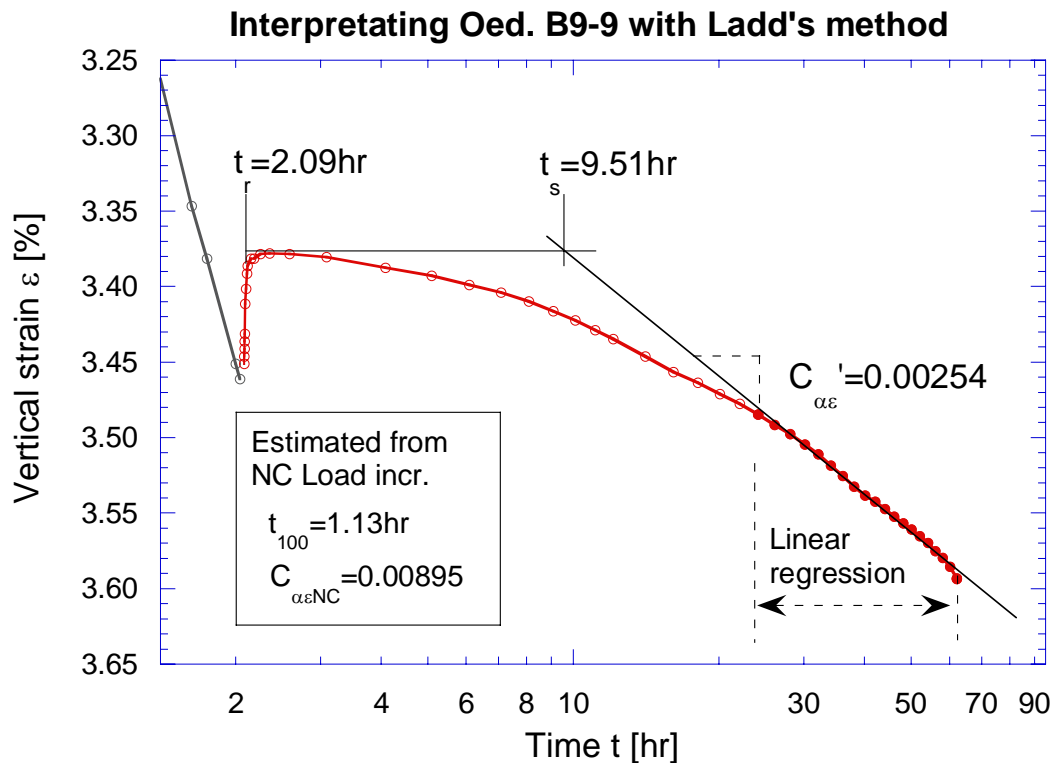


(from Ng 1998)



Empirical Interpretation [Ladd's Method]

(This method was proposed by Prof. Ladd in MIT 1.322 "soil behavior" course since 1989)

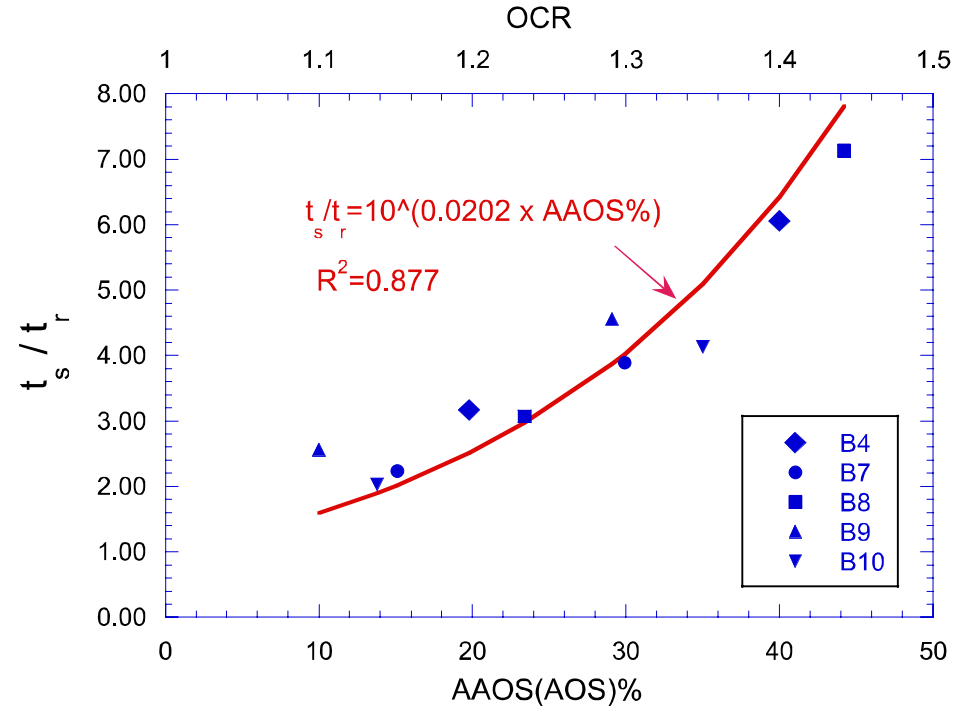
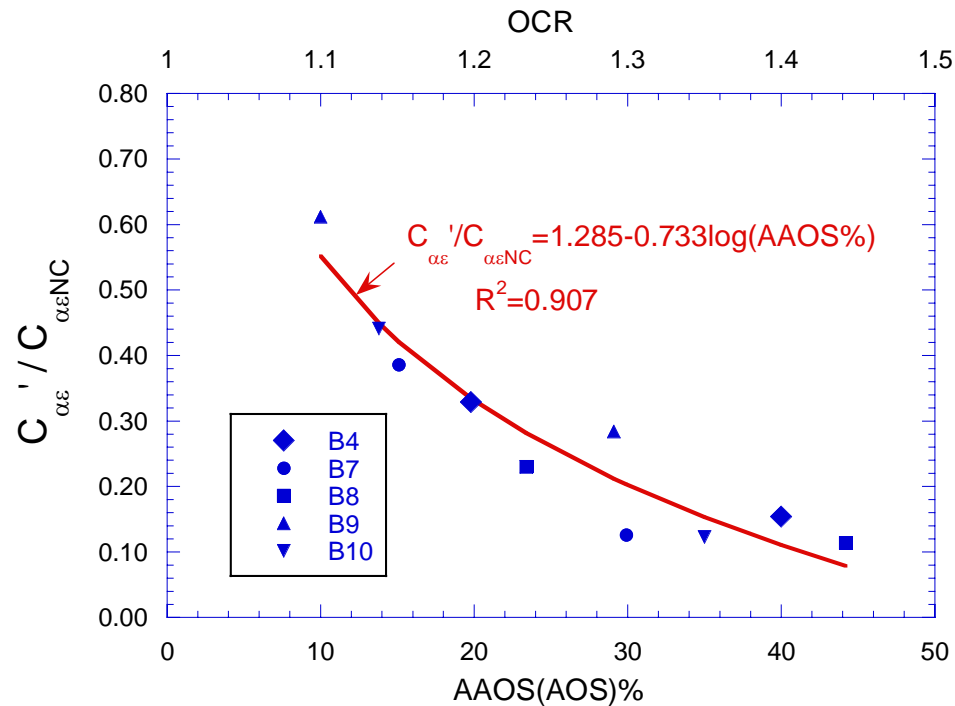


Linear tangential fit
 $\longrightarrow C'_{\alpha\varepsilon}$

Bilinear intersection
 $\longrightarrow t_s$

- Easy for practical use
- Range of linear regression needs subjective judgment

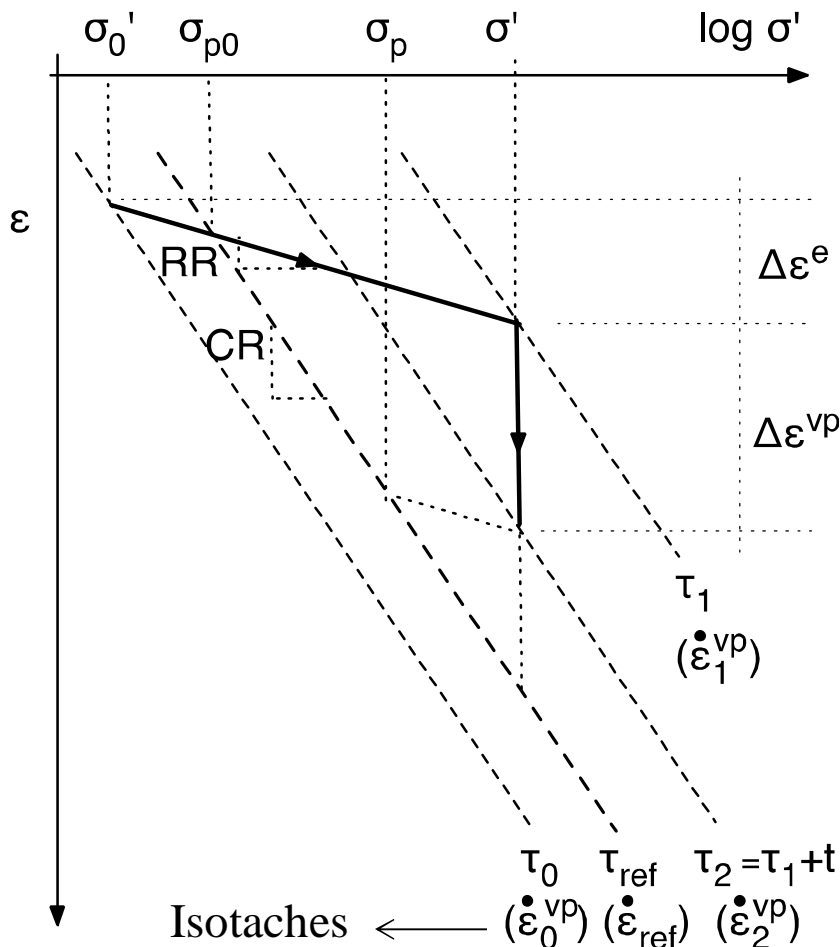
Empirical Correlations



(from Ng 1998)



Formulation of SSC [Vermeer & Neher 1999]



Decomposition

$$\dot{\epsilon} = \dot{\epsilon}^e + \dot{\epsilon}^{vp}$$

Elastic

$$\dot{\epsilon}^e = 0.434 RR \frac{\dot{\sigma}'}{\sigma'}$$

Viscoplastic (flow rule)

$$\dot{\epsilon}^{vp} = 0.434 \frac{C_{\alpha\epsilon}}{\tau_{ref}} \left(\frac{\sigma'}{\sigma_p} \right)^{\frac{CR-RR}{C_{\alpha\epsilon}}}$$

Hardening

$$\sigma_p = \sigma_{p0} \exp \left[\frac{\Delta\epsilon^{vp}}{0.434(CR - RR)} \right]$$

- $\sigma' > 0$: always creep

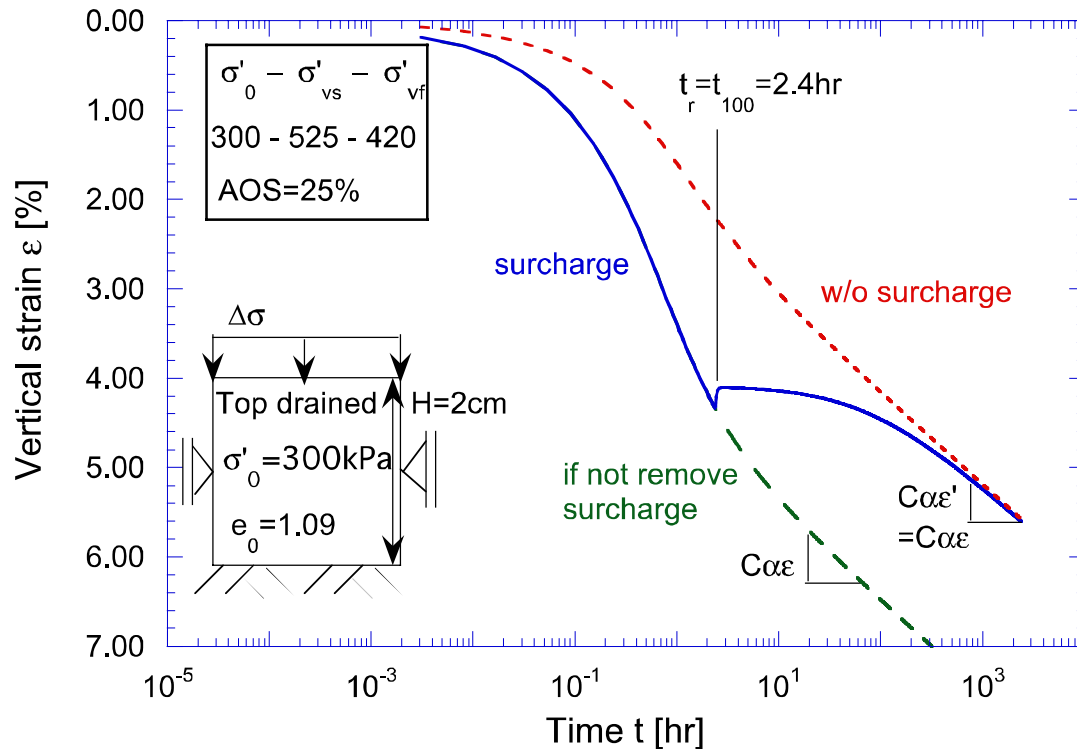
- Constant isotache distance $C_{\alpha\epsilon}$

SSC Parameters

Parameters		Suggested value or data for calibration
Compression ratio	CR	1D (or Isotropic) compression curve in ε - $\log_{10}\sigma$ space
Recompression ratio	RR	Reloading curve of 1D (or Isotropic) consolidation
Secondary compression coefficient	$C_{\alpha\varepsilon}$	Secondary compression curve or from $C_{\alpha\varepsilon}$ /CR ratio
Reference time	τ_{ref}	Normally assumed as 24 hrs
Initial value of state parameter	σ_{p0}	Preconsolidation pressure from 24hr-IL oedometer test Data fitting CRS compression curve in ε - $\log_{10}\sigma$ space

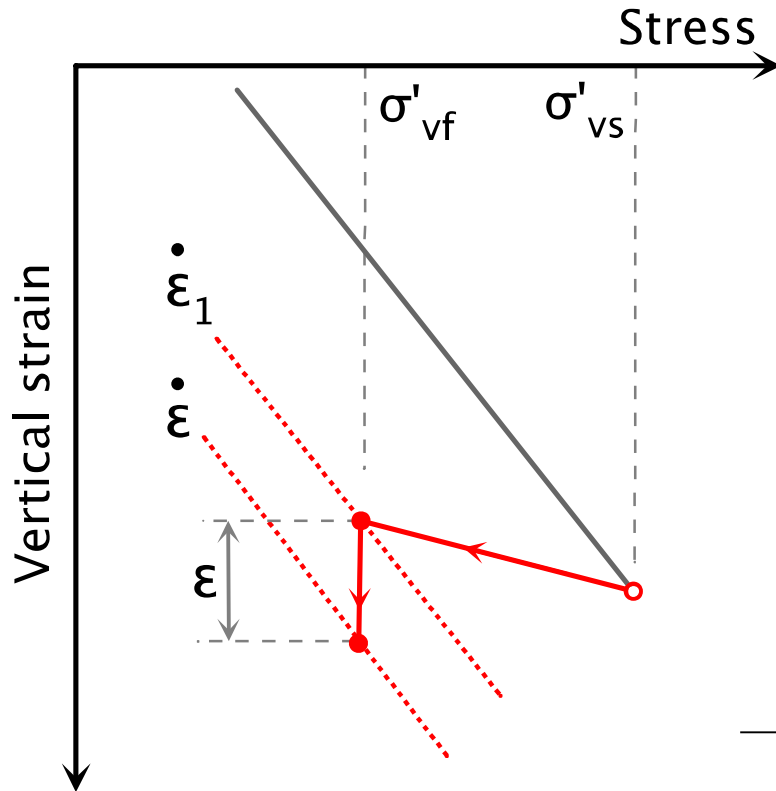
SSC Simulation of 1D Surcharge Test

Soil	k_0 [m/day]	C_k	CR	RR	$C_{\alpha\varepsilon NC}$	τ_{ref} [hr]	σ_{pc0} [kPa]	e_0	σ'_0 [kPa]
SLC clay	2×10^{-5}	0.5	0.24	0.036	0.0102	24	300	1.09	300



Constant $C_{\alpha\varepsilon}$

Isotache Concept [Suklje 1957]



Isotaches

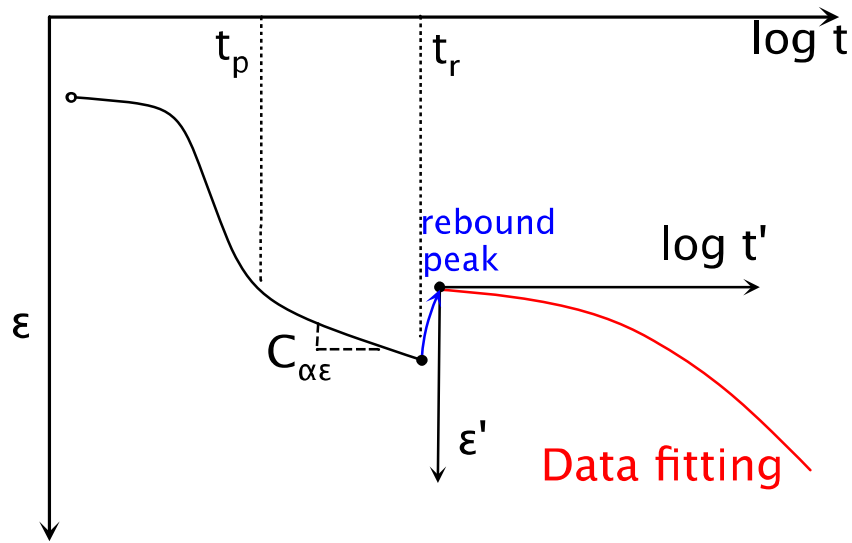
$$\varepsilon = -0.434 \hat{C}_{\alpha\varepsilon} \ln \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}}{\dot{\varepsilon}_1}$$

Integration

$$\int_{\varepsilon_0=0}^{\varepsilon'} \exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{0.434 \hat{C}_{\alpha\varepsilon}}\right) d\varepsilon = \int_{t_0=0}^{t'} \dot{\varepsilon}_1 dt$$

$$\longrightarrow \varepsilon' = 0.434 \hat{C}_{\alpha\varepsilon} \ln\left(\frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_1}{0.434 \hat{C}_{\alpha\varepsilon}} t' + 1\right)$$

Interpreting Post-surge Creep with Isotache Concept



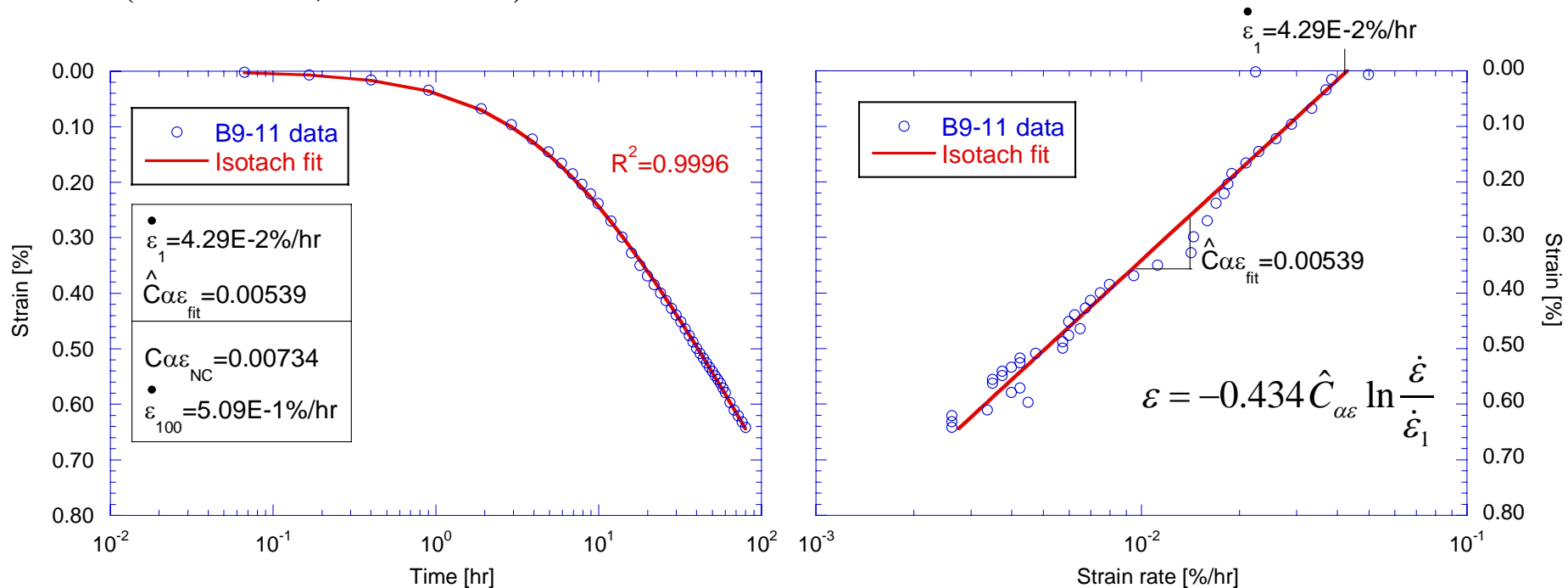
Post-surge secondary compression can be captured by

$$\epsilon' = 0.434 \hat{C}_{\alpha\epsilon} \ln \left(\frac{\dot{\epsilon}_1}{0.434 \hat{C}_{\alpha\epsilon} / t'} + 1 \right)$$

Fitting two parameters: $\dot{\epsilon}_1$ and $\hat{C}_{\alpha\epsilon}$

Example I: Fitting to Increment B9-11

(AOS=10%; OCR=1.10)

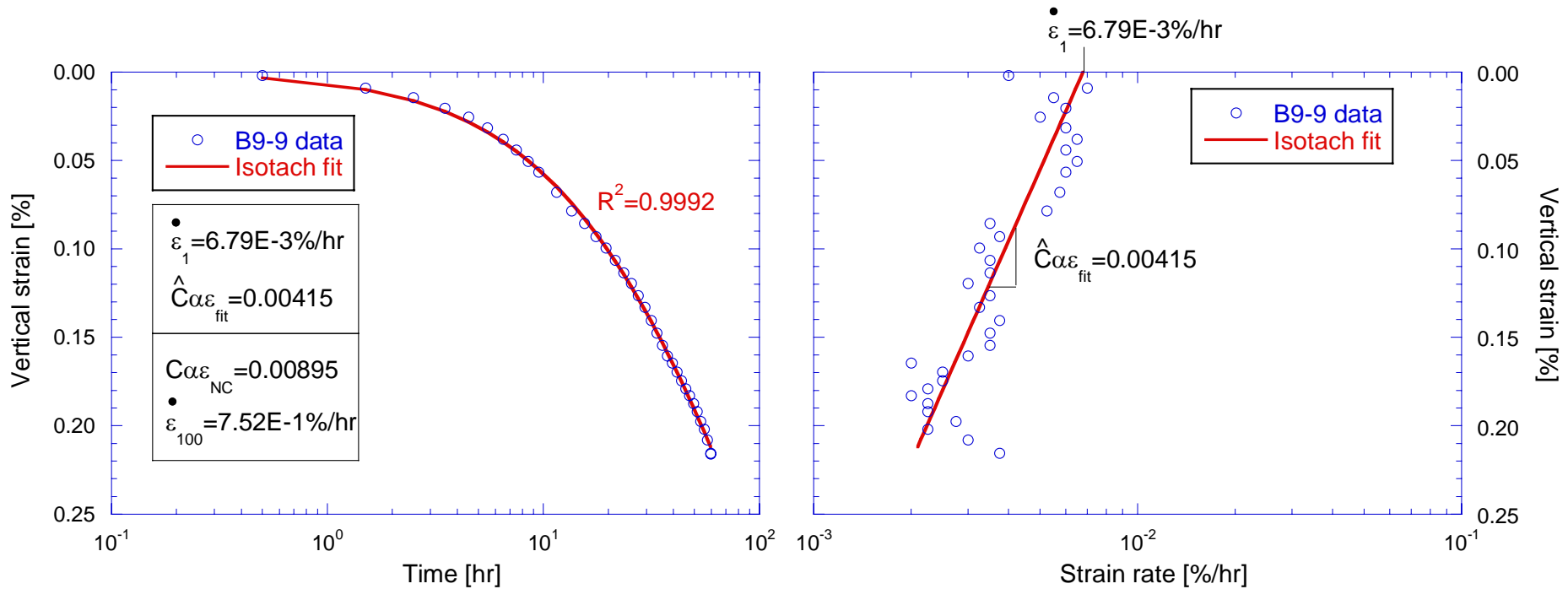


Post-surge data is consistent with Isotache concept [Nash, 2001]



Example II: Fitting to Increment B9-9

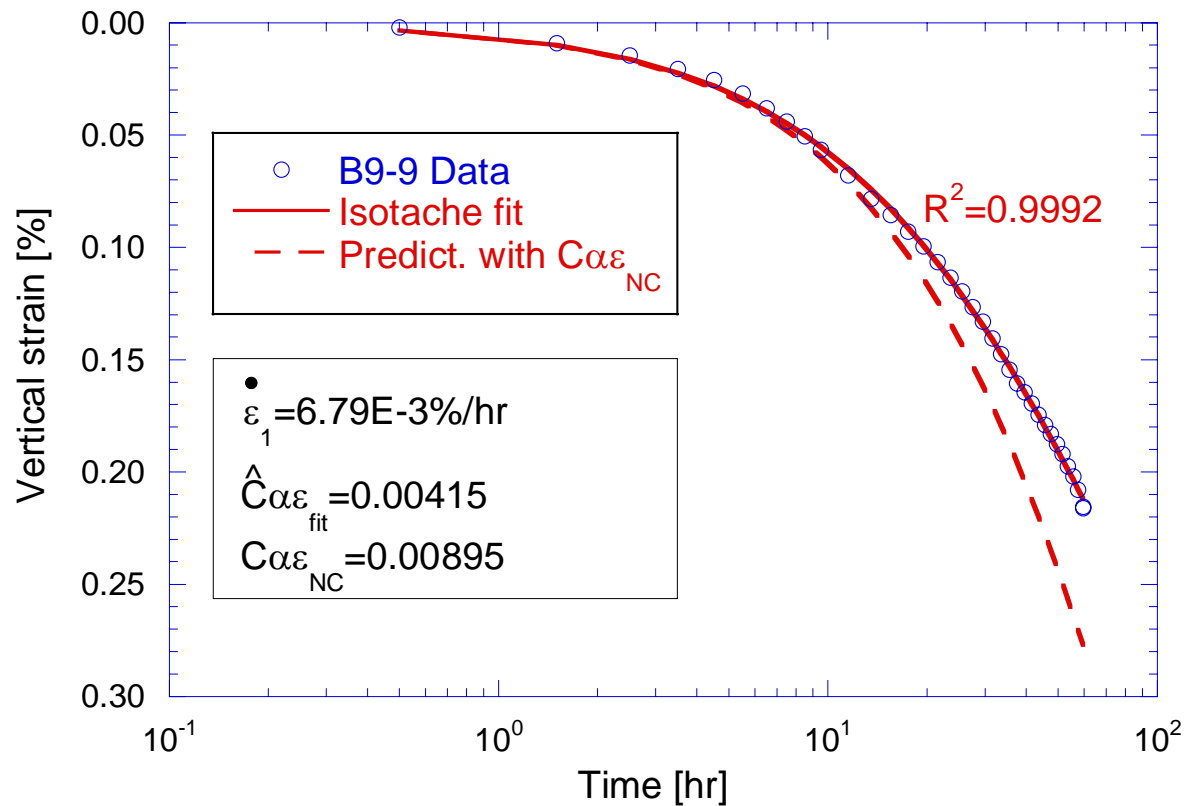
(AAOS=29.1%; OCR=1.291)



Derived equation represents the entire evolution of post-surchage creep



Existing Models Overestimate Creep Strains



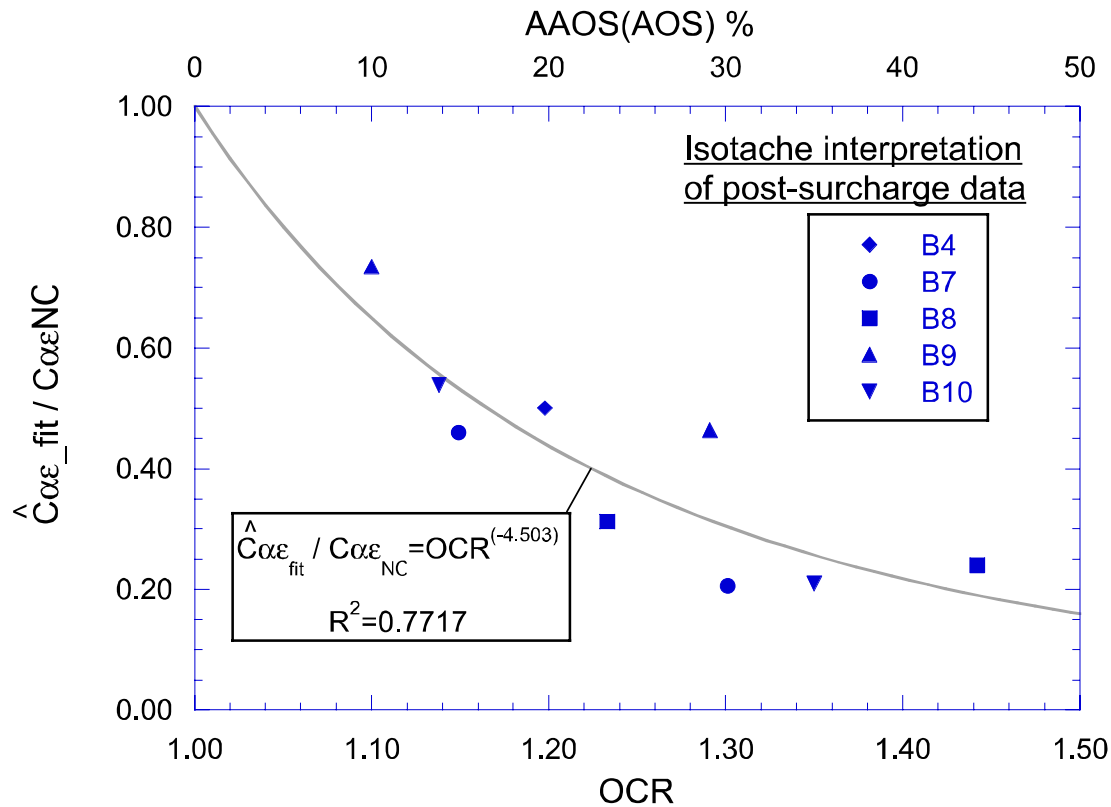
Existing models overestimate post-surge settlement with constant $C_{\alpha\epsilon NC}$

Summary of Data fitting

Surcharge Incr.	OCR	$\hat{C}_{\alpha\varepsilon}$	$\dot{\varepsilon}_1$ [%/hr]	R^2	$C_{\alpha\varepsilon NC}$	$\dot{\varepsilon}_{100}$ [%/hr]
B10-8	1.350	0.00257	0.0046	0.998	0.01224	0.562
B10-9	1.138	0.00398	0.0207	0.999	0.00739	0.661
B9-9	1.291	0.00415	0.0068	0.999	0.00895	0.752
B9-11	1.100	0.00539	0.0429	0.999	0.00734	0.509
B8-10	1.233	0.00235	0.0310	0.998	0.00753	2.281
B8-11	1.442	0.00171	0.0047	0.998	0.00711	1.884
B7-6	1.149	0.00533	0.1229	0.999	0.01159	0.986
B7-7	1.301	0.00198	0.0176	0.999	0.00958	1.483
B4-7	1.198	0.00435	0.0448	0.995	0.0087	0.725
B4-8*	1.400	0.02753	0.0041	??	0.00825	1.163

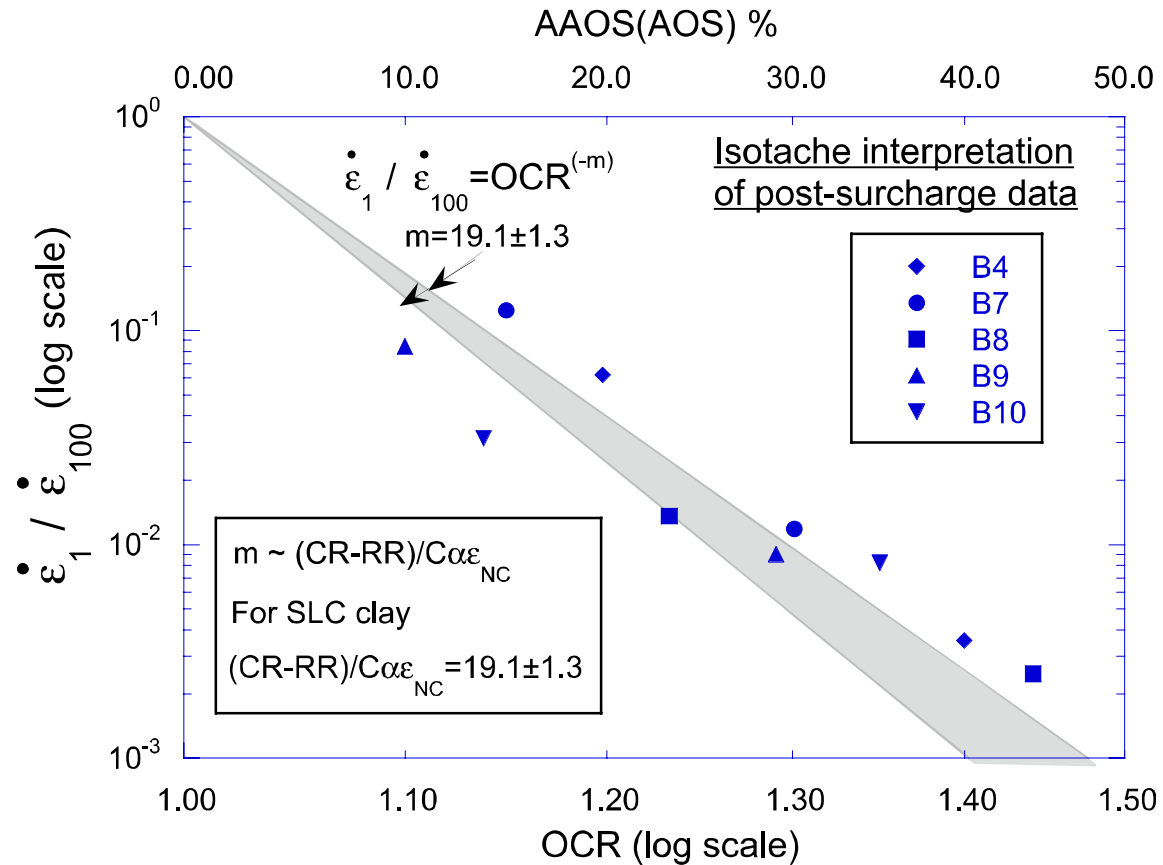
*Unreasonable $\hat{C}_{\alpha\varepsilon} > C_{\alpha\varepsilon NC}$; Erratic changes in strain rate + short in data points for fitting

Creep Decays with OCR



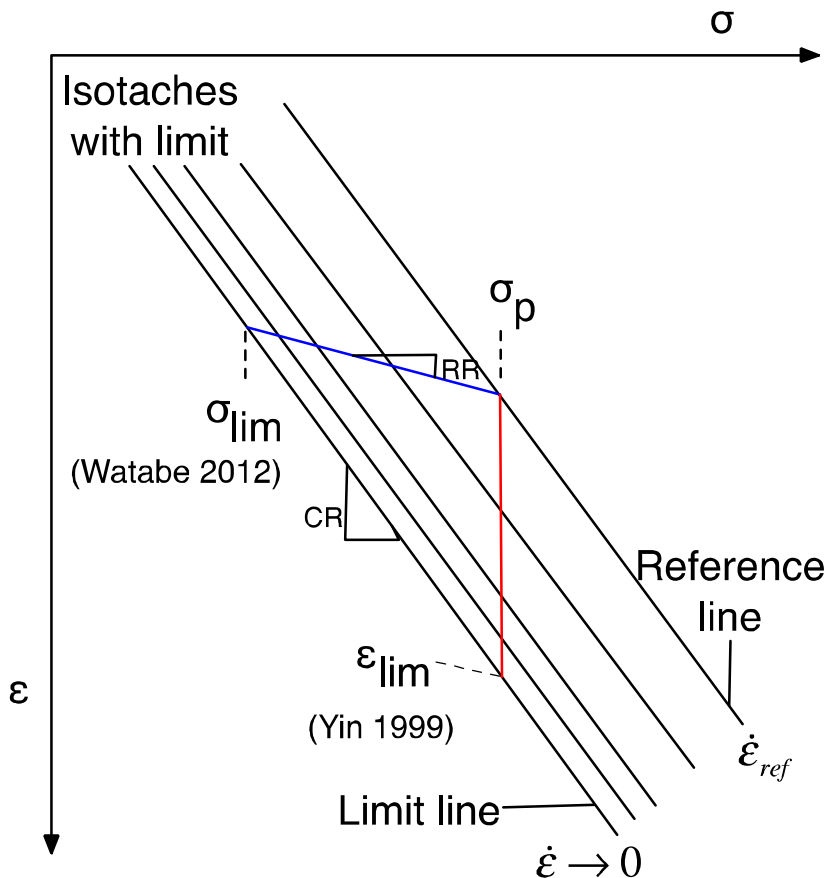
$\hat{C}_{\alpha\epsilon} / C_{\alpha\epsilon_NC}$ decreases dramatically with OCR

Initial Strain Rate Decreases with OCR



$\dot{\epsilon}_1 / \dot{\epsilon}_{100}$ decreases with OCR following power law

Isotache with Creep Limit



after Watabe (2012)

$$\frac{\hat{C}_{\alpha\epsilon}}{C_{\alpha\epsilon NC}} = \frac{OCR_{lim} - OCR}{OCR_{lim} - 1}$$

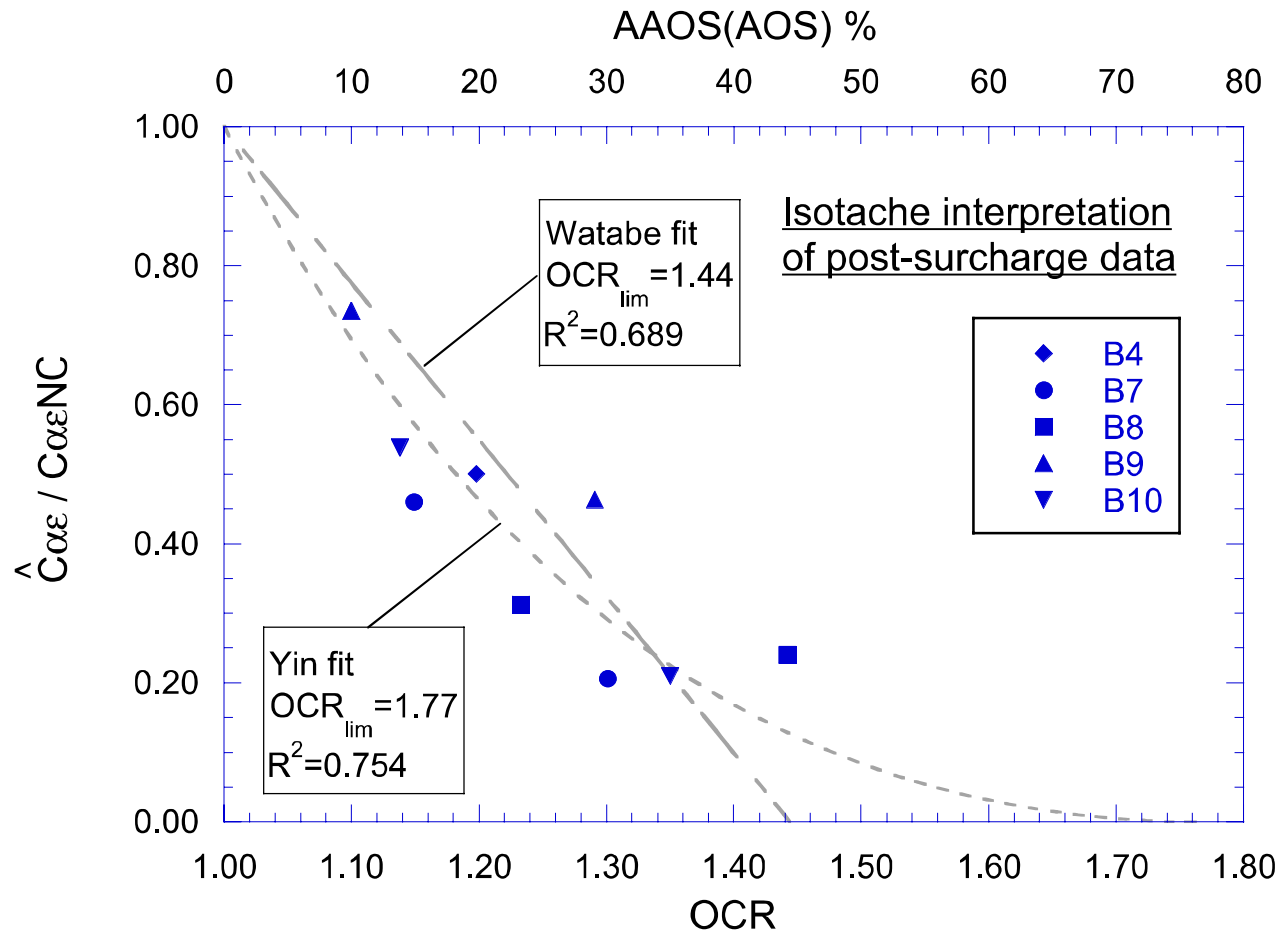
$$OCR_{lim} = \sigma_p / \sigma_{lim}$$

after Yin (1999)

$$\frac{\hat{C}_{\alpha\epsilon}}{C_{\alpha\epsilon NC}} = \left(1 - \frac{\ln OCR}{\ln OCR_{lim}} \right)^2$$

$$OCR_{lim} = \exp \left[\frac{\epsilon_{lim}}{0.434 (CR - RR)} \right]$$

Interpretation of Models with Creep Limit



Summary

- Simple model of creep dependence with stress history is proposed.
- This captures development of post-surge creep
 - more systematic than existing empirical methods to study effect of surge
- Interpretation of experimental data shows that surcharging indeed reduces 2° compression $\hat{C}_{\alpha\varepsilon}$ and post-surge creep rate $\dot{\varepsilon}_1$.
- The results highlight the importance of general stress history influence on the creep properties and suggest improvements on isotache model.

Reference

- Ladd, C. C. (1989), *Unpublished Class Notes for 1.322, Soil Behavior*, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
 - Nash, D. (2001), “Precompression design for secondary settlement reduction: Discussion”, *Geotechnique*, 51, 9, 822-826
 - Ng, N.S.Y. (1998). “Characterization of consolidation and creep properties of Salt Lake City clays.” Master of Science Thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
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 - Yin, J. H. (1999). “Non-linear creep of soils in oedometer tests.” *Geotechnique*, 49(5), 699–707.
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Thank you!

