



3rd ICTG 2016

04-07 September 2016, Guimarães, Portugal



University of Minho
School of Engineering



Effect of the soil's suction history on the small strain behavior

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Suction history : wetting and drying

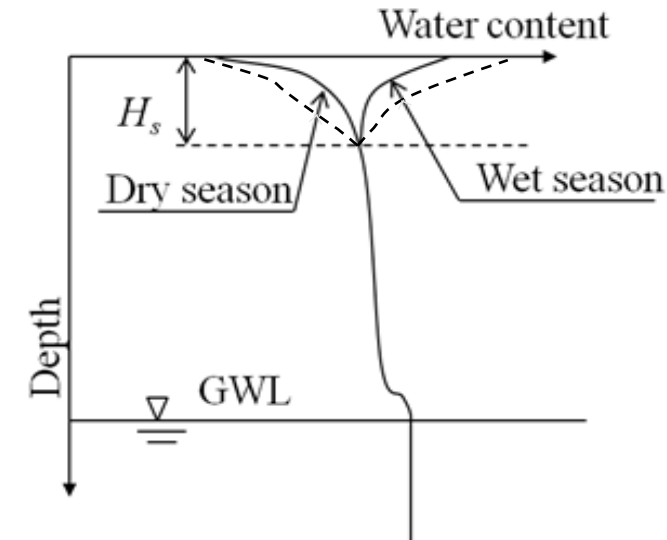
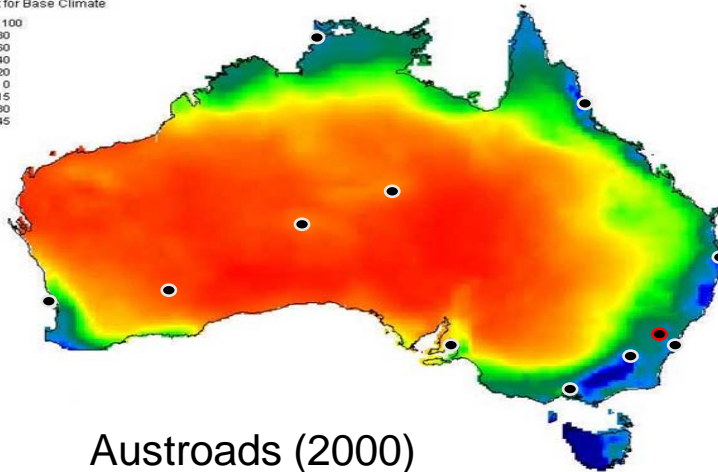
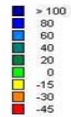
- Climate change and earth structures
 - most earth structures experience changes in hydraulic behaviour owing to the climatic changes (i.e. rainfall or extended periods of drought),





Suction history: wetting/drying cycles

Thornthwaite Index for Base Climate



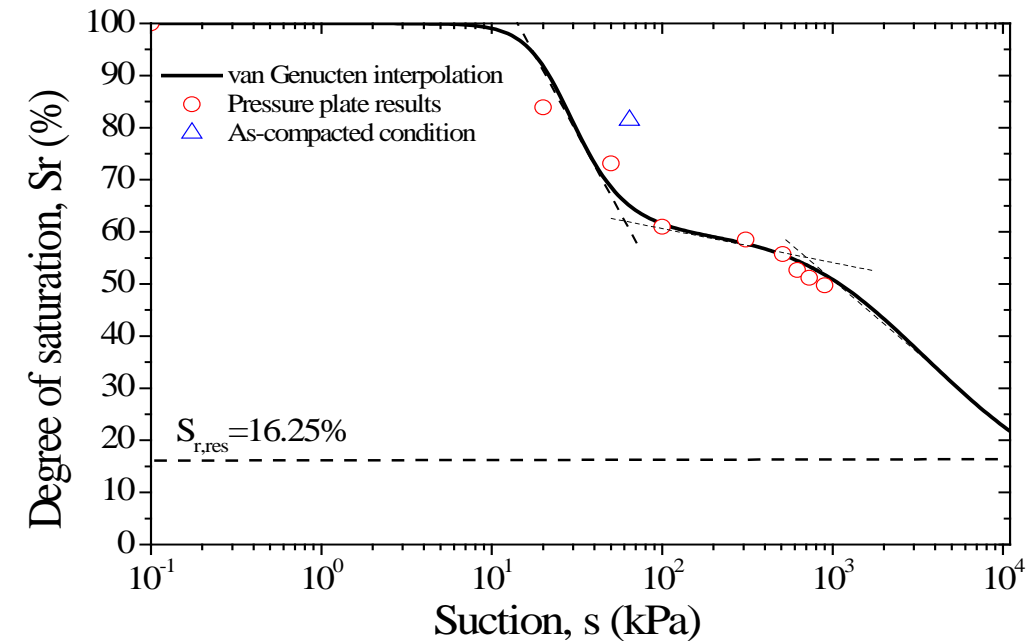
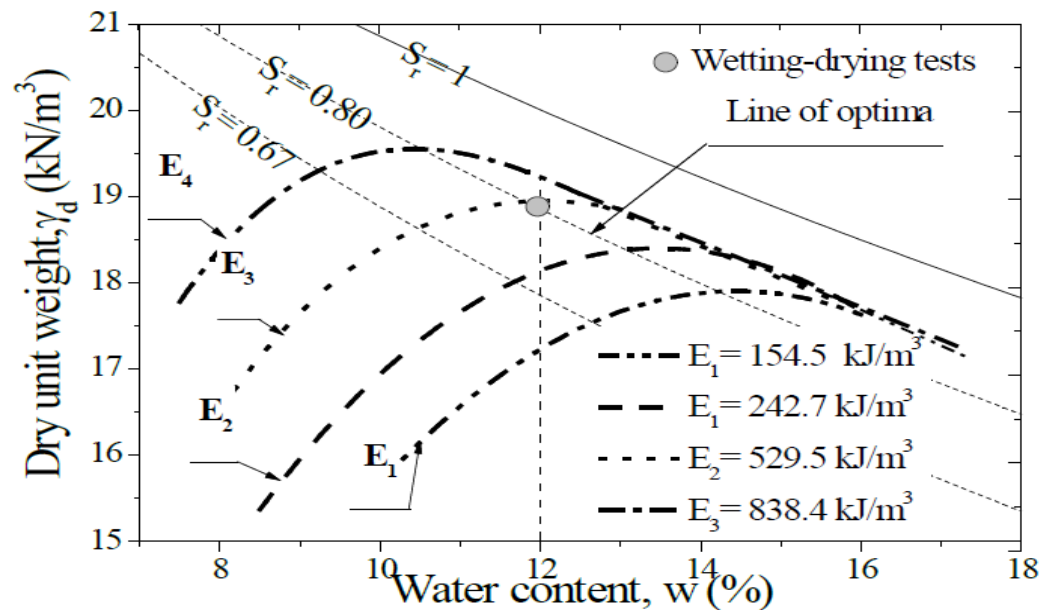
The effect of suction history on G₀ (Ng et al., 2012 and Heitor et al., 2014) :

- hydraulic cycles,
- recent suction history
- the current suction ratio (CSR) with $CSR = \frac{S_{max}}{S_{current}}$



Materials

- Silty sand (SP-SC 89% sand and 11% fines)
- $LL = 25.5\%$ and $PI = 10$ and $G_s = 2.7$
- Specimens compacted $\varnothing 50 \times 100$ mm mould

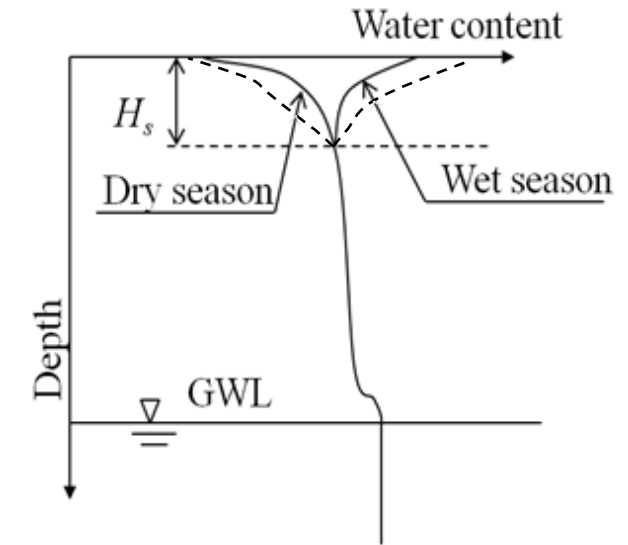


Heitor, Indraratna and Rujikiatkamjorn (2012) *Aus. Geomech. J.* (47) 2, 79- 86



Testing program

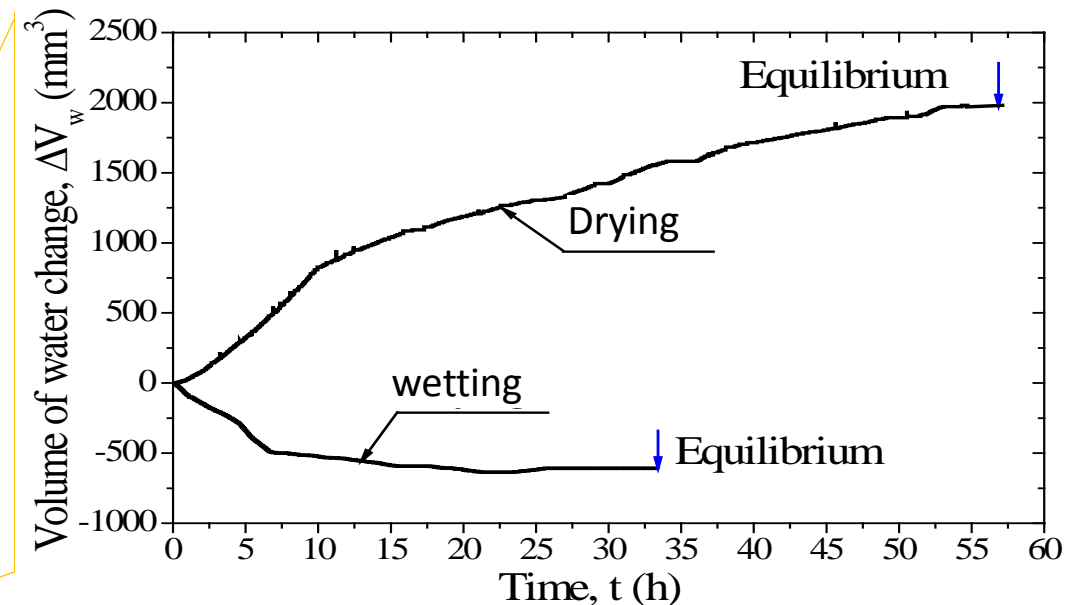
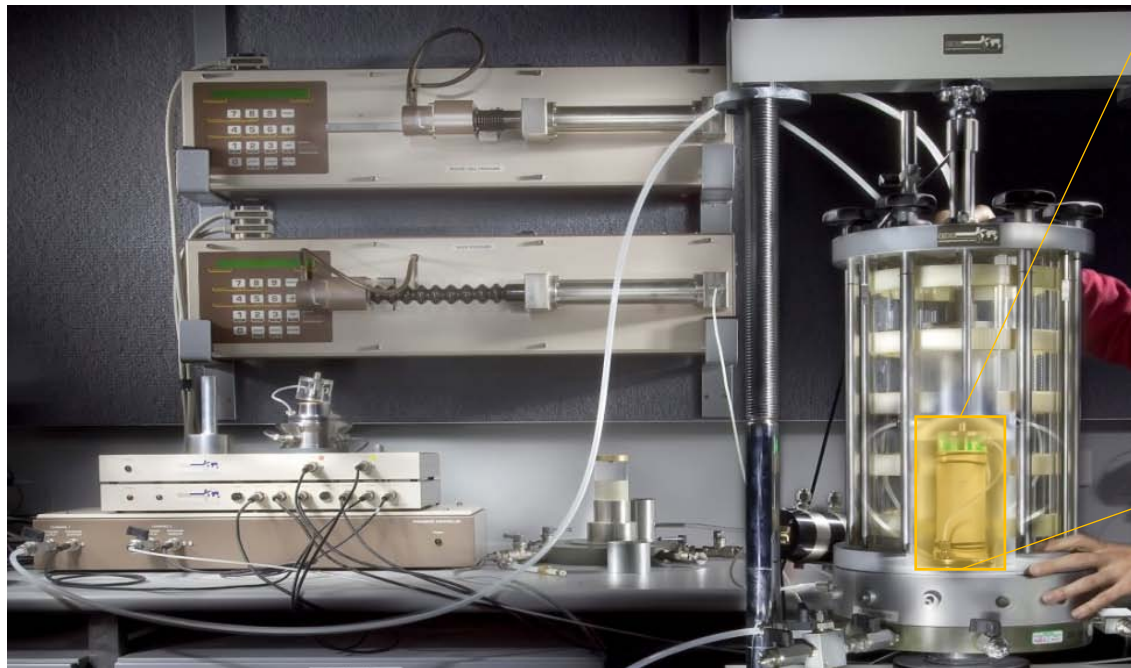
- Effective net stress applied of $50\text{kPa} \approx H_s$
- Role of suction history (wetting and drying)
 - 2 specimens ($\approx 48\text{-}60$ hours equilibrium = 2 months)
 - Suction increments of 50kPa ($0.16\text{kPa}/\text{min}$)
 - $E_2 = 529.5\text{kJ}/\text{m}^3$ (equivalent to standard Proctor level)
- BE Testing for every suction level at different frequencies (1.4, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50 kHz) = 230 signals





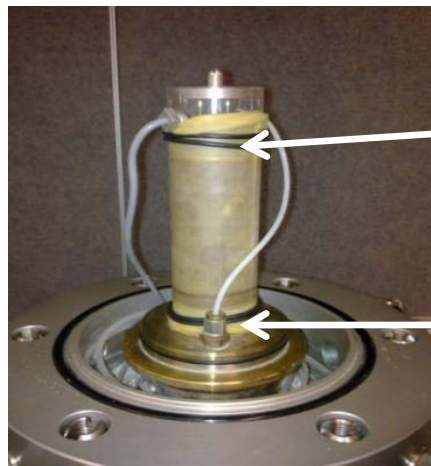
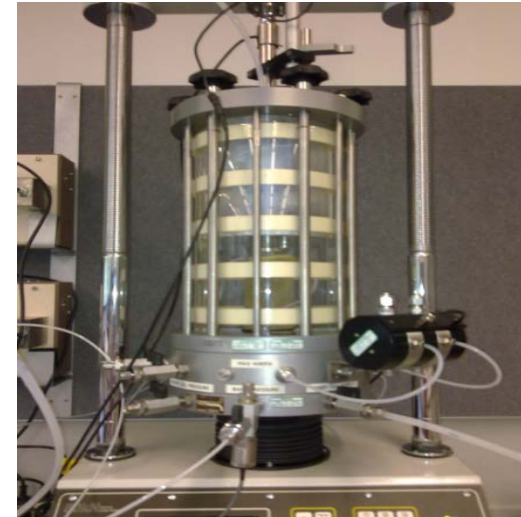
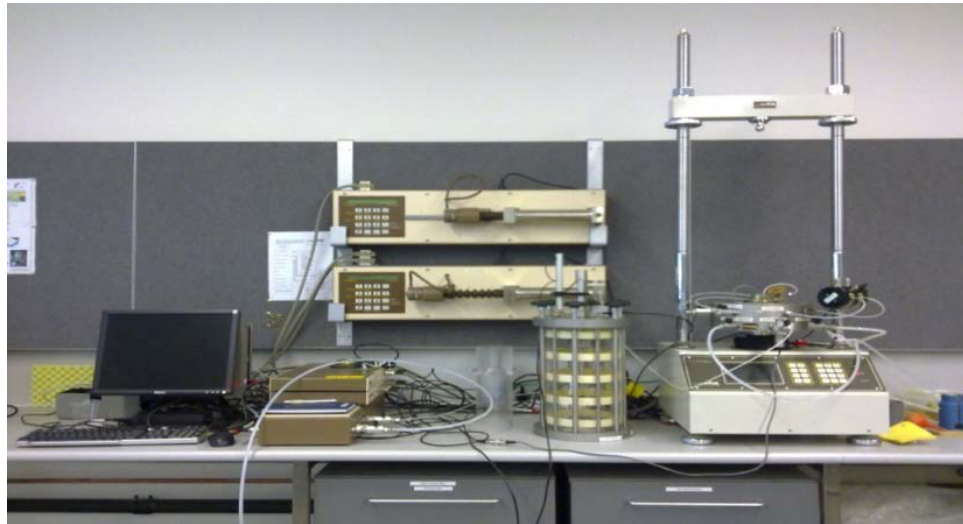
Control of suction : **Axis translation technique**

- Suction was incremented in 50kPa interval
- Rate of increase = 0.16kPa/min and kept constant until the end of the equilibration period



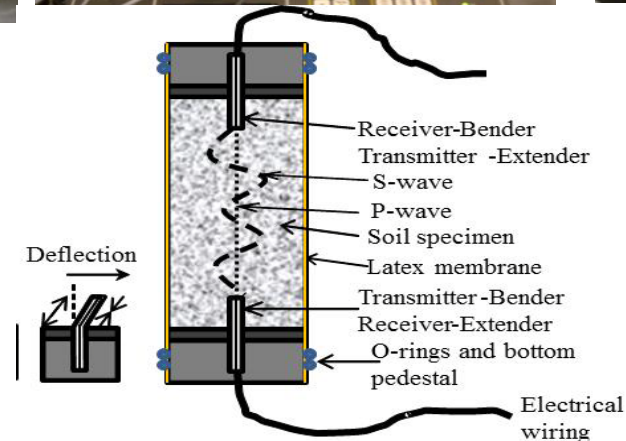


Determination of shear wave velocity : **Bender elements**



Receiver

Transmitter

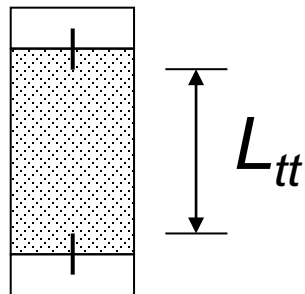


Heitor, Indraratna and Rujikiatkamjorn (2015) *Geotechnique* Vol. 65 (9), pp. 717-727



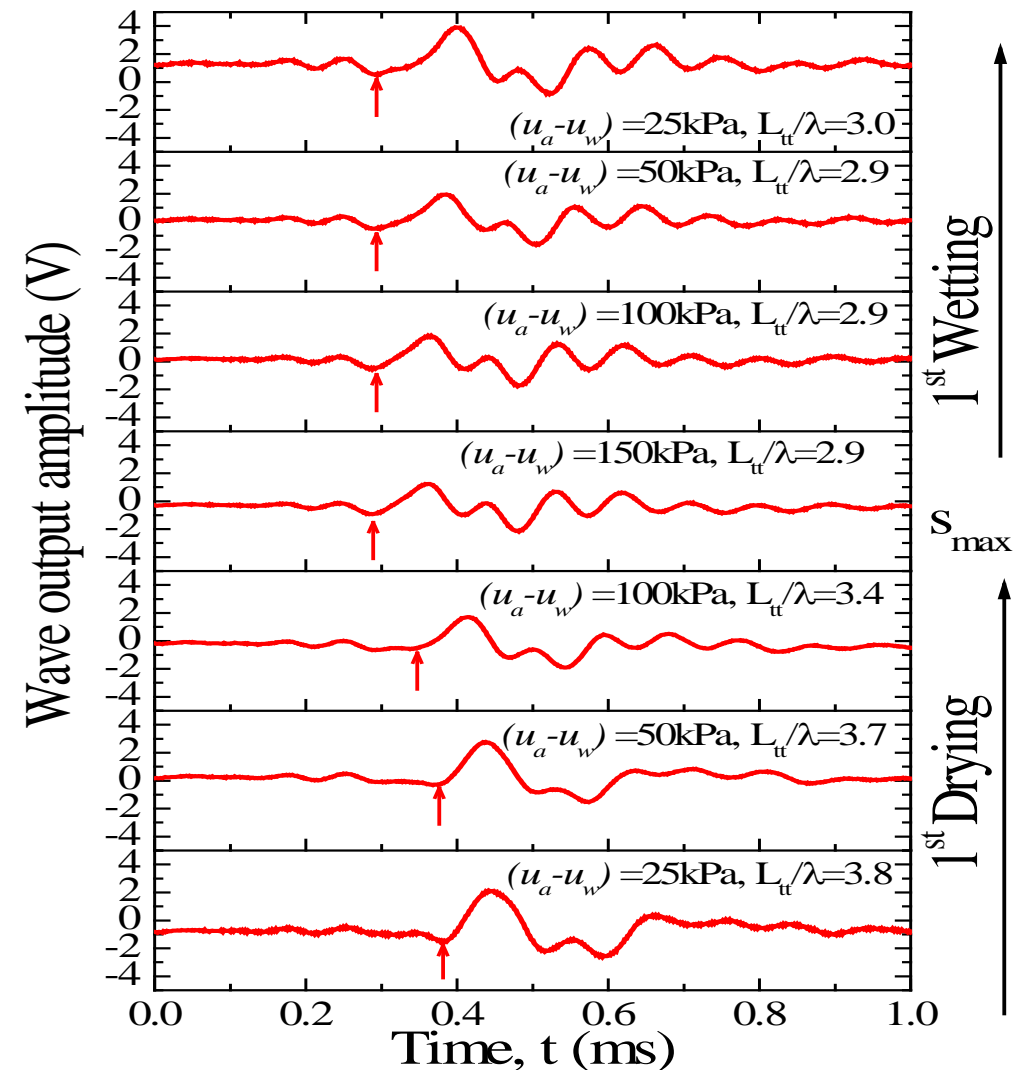
Wetting and Drying tests

- Travel time evaluation methods:
 - Time domain : visual picking
 - 1st bump maximum ($L_{tt} / \lambda > 2$)
 - , 1st arrival, peaks, troughs, multiple reflections
 - Frequency domain :
 - Cross-correlation
 - FFT
 - Wavelets
 - π points and phase delay



$$V_s = \frac{L_{tt}}{t}$$

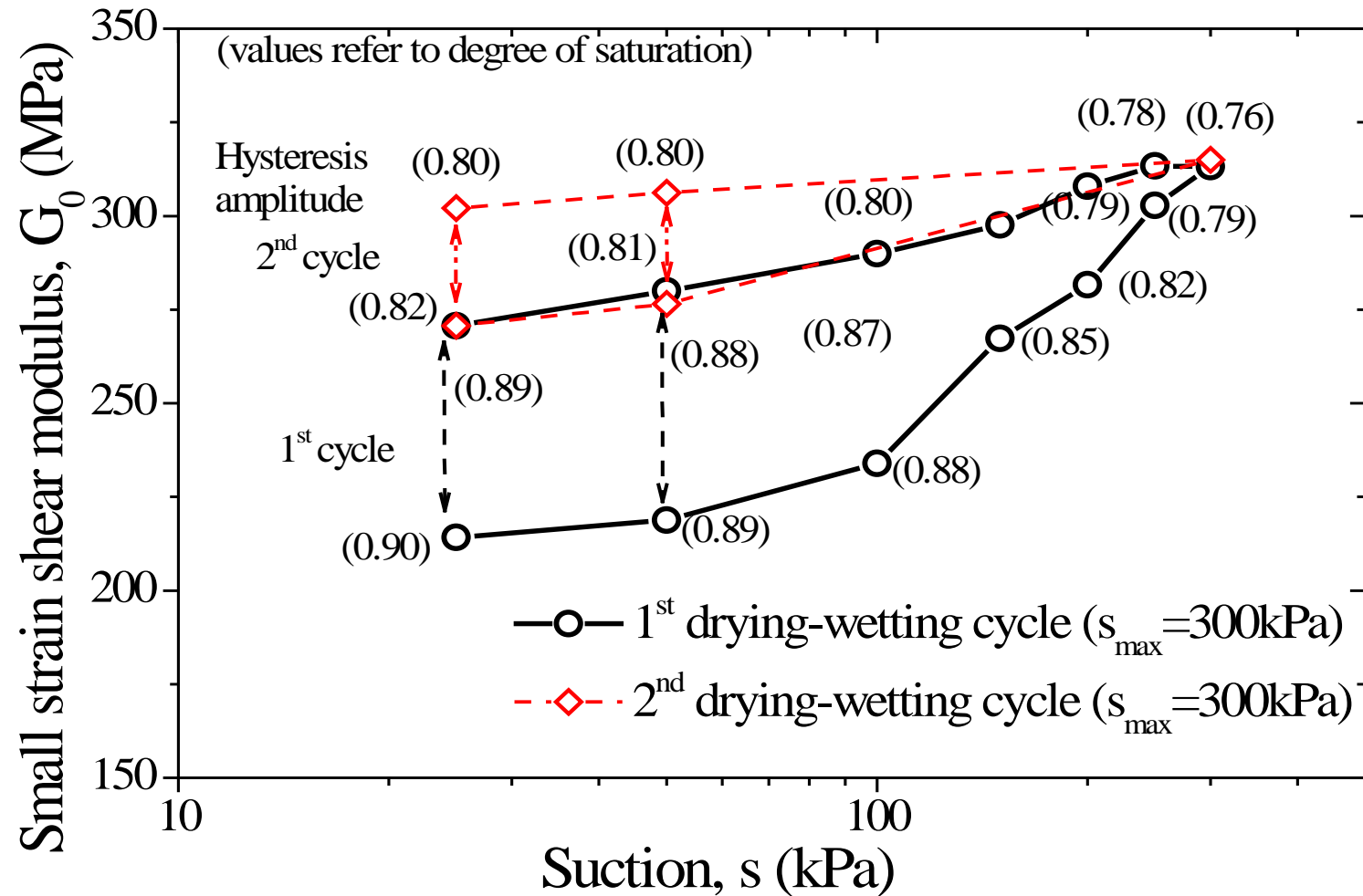
Protruding 3mm



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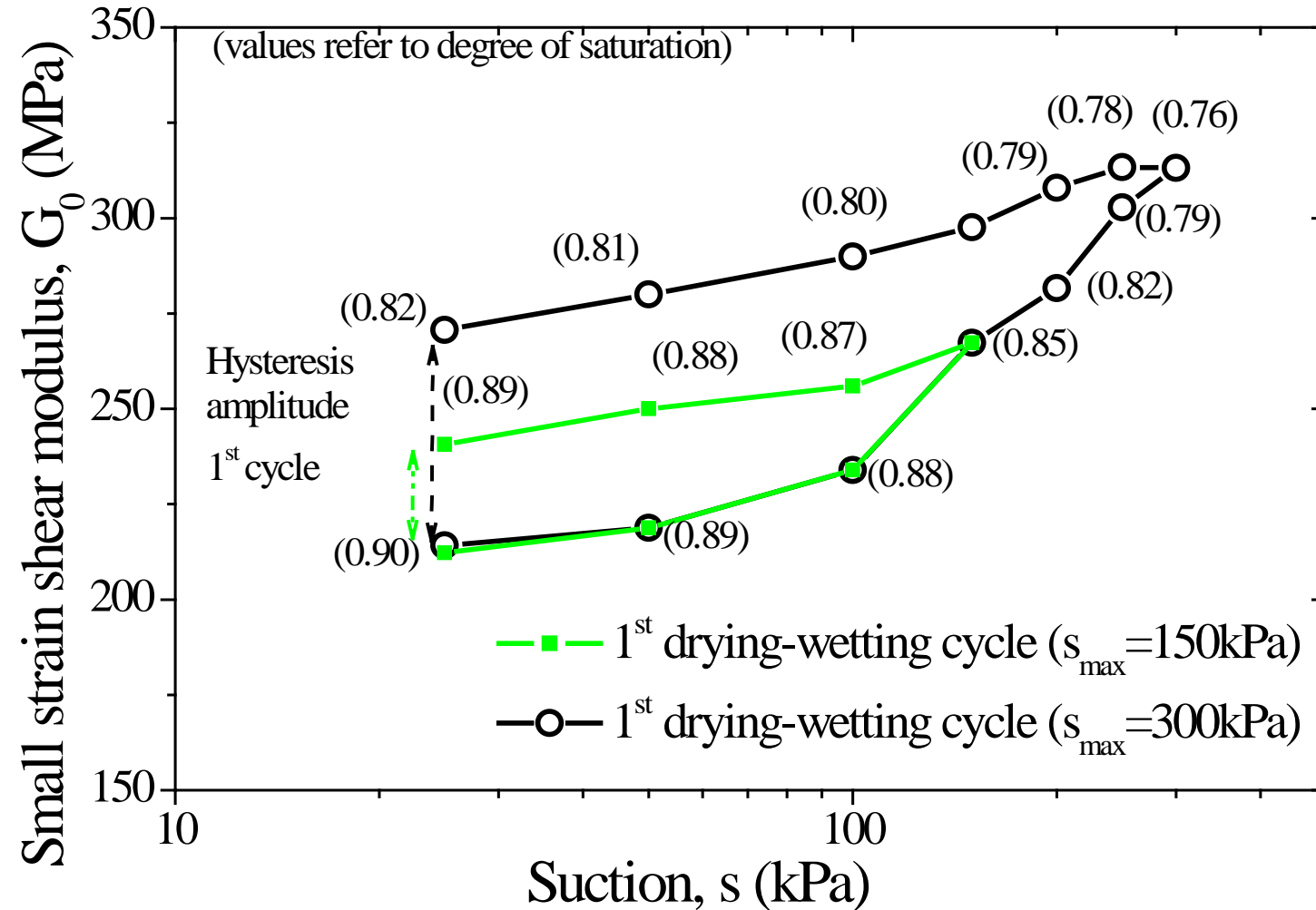


Hydraulic cycles





Recent suction history





Current stress ratio

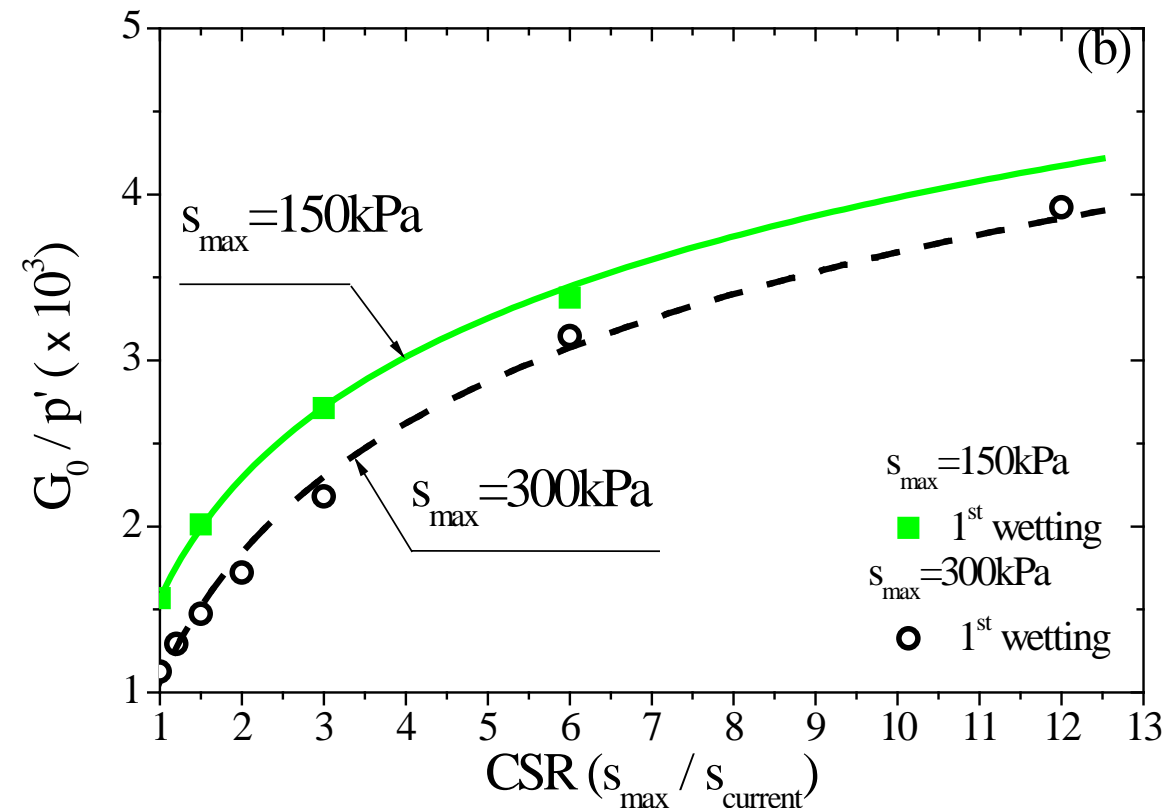
- effect of suction stress history at the different CSR's on G_0 the data normalised by the current stress state (p')

$$\frac{G_0}{G_{ref}} = Af(e) \left[\frac{(p - u_a) + (u_a - u_w)S_r}{p_r} \right]$$

p'

Heitor, Indraratna and Rujikiatkamjorn (2013) *CGJ 50* (2): 179-188

$$CSR = \frac{s_{max}}{s_{current}}$$



Heitor, Indraratna and Rujikiatkamjorn (2015) *Geotechnique Vol. 65* (9), pp. 717-727



Conclusions

Larger values of G_o correspond to the wetting paths and this difference was associated with the water retention properties and soil microstructure

The hydraulic cycles influence on the amplitude of the hysteretic response observed in a cycle of wetting and drying

The CSR influence however seems to be intimate related to the stress state represented by current suction and degree of saturation

CSR appears to control the G_o to some extent but the number of hydraulic cycles contributes to an increase in G_o for the same CSR

The geomechanical behaviour of earth structures exposed to changes in hydraulic regimes is dynamic and dependent on its suction history



References

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- Heitor, A., Indraratna, B. and Rujikiatkamjorn, C. (2015) The role of compaction energy on the small strain properties of a compacted silty sand subjected to drying-wetting cycles *Géotechnique*. Vol. 65 (9), pp. 717-727 (DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1680/geot.14.P.053>)
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Acknowledgements

- Financial support from :
 - Australian Research Council (ARC) Linkage grant
 - Industry partners:



Australian Government
Australian Research Council



- Laboratory assistance from technical Staff at UOW



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Comments / Questions ?

Thank you.

