

Branschsamverkan i Grunden

BIG - Branschsamverkan I Grunden VIP-möte 2023

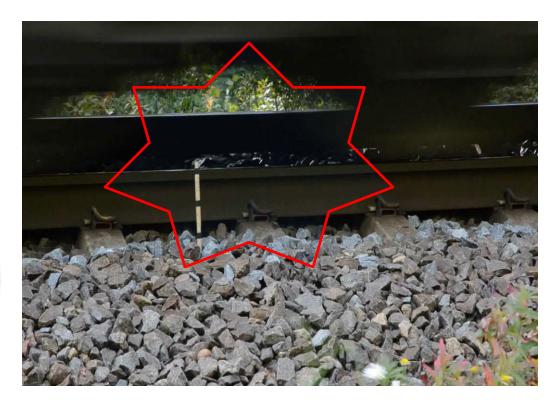
Pore water pressure generation in subgrade soils under cyclic loading

Tan Manh Do, Jan Laue, Hans Mattsson, Qi Jia



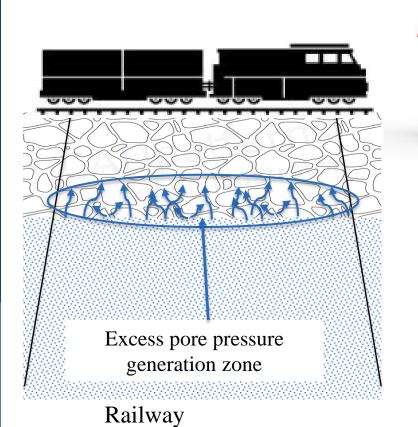


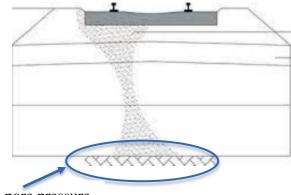
(Trafikverket)



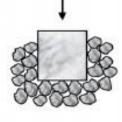


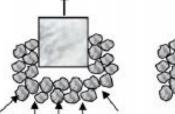






Excess pore pressure generation zone





Tadatoshi 1977 ECHNOLOGY



Clogging of pores

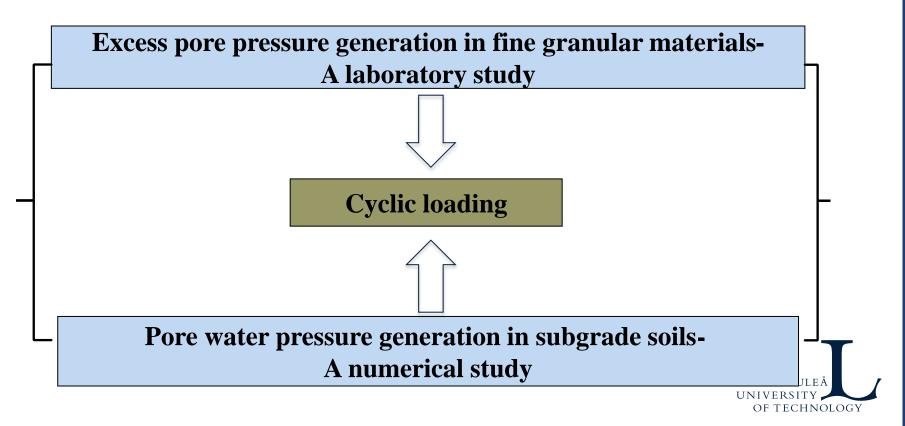
- CONSEQUENCES
- Reducing the drainage capacity

Reducing shear strength

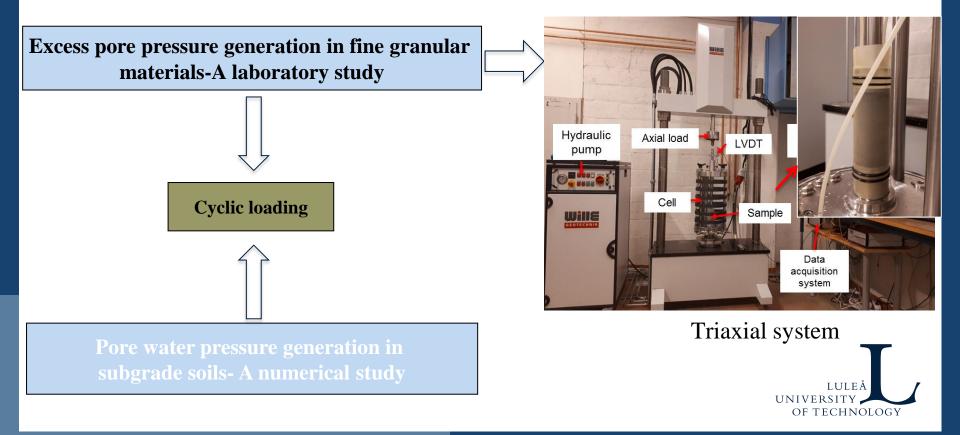




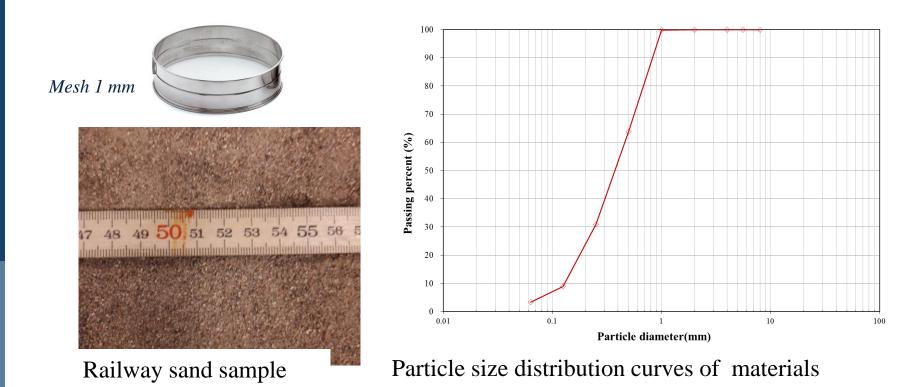
Research objectives



Research objective 1

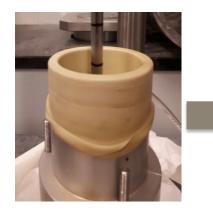


Materials



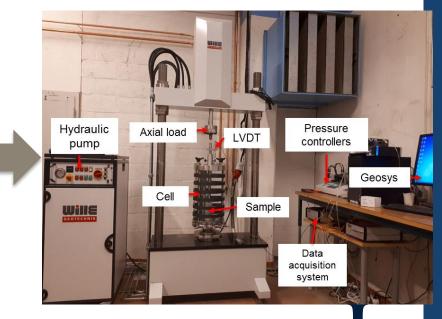
Sample preparation

Railway sand



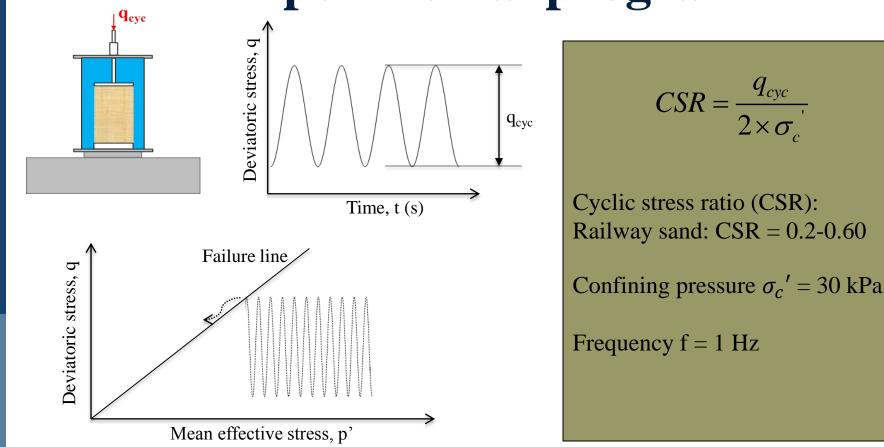
Moist Tamping



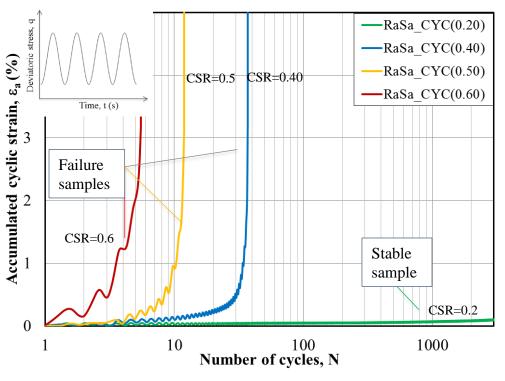




Experimental program



Cyclic strain response



Samples after the undrained cyclic triaxial tests





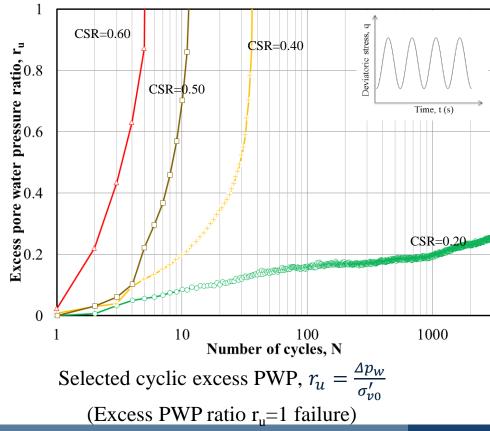


Stable sample



Selected cyclic triaxial test results results (RD=84%)

Cyclic excess pore water pressure (PWP) response



Samples after the undrained cyclic triaxial tests



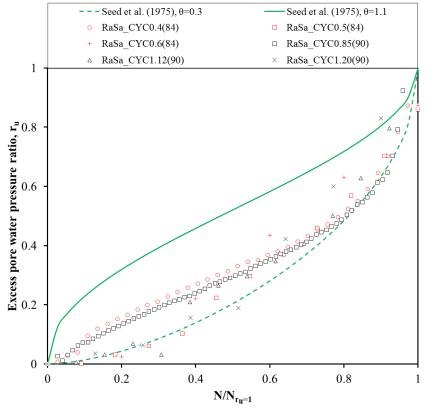
Failure sample



Stable sample



Evaluation of excess PWP during cyclic loading



Excess pore water pressure response (Seed et al. 1975)

$$r_u = \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin\left(\frac{N}{N_{r_u=1}}\right)^{1/26}$$

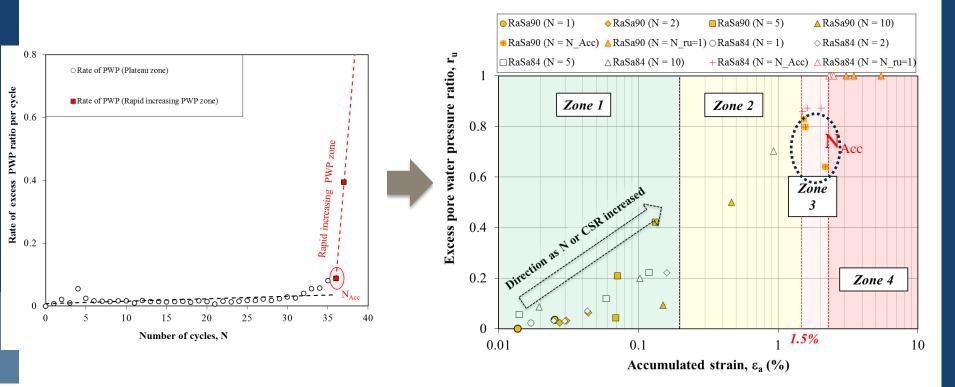
Where θ is empirical constant determined from laboratory testing

 $\left(\frac{N}{N_{r_u=1}}\right)$ is number of cycles (N) normalised by the number of cycles at $r_u=1$



Evaluation of the pore pressure response during cyclic loading

Excess PWP and accumulated strain

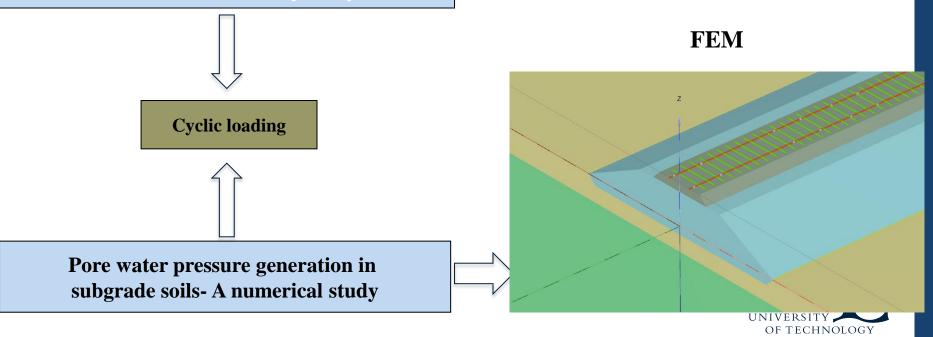


Typical rate of residual excess pore water pressure ratio

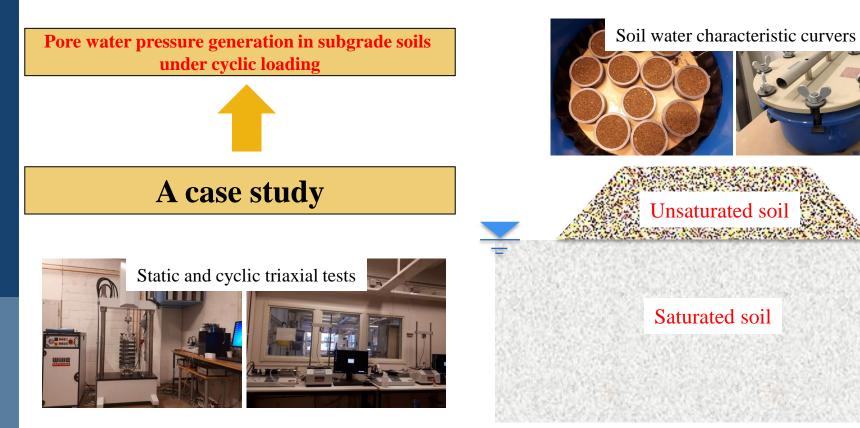
Proposed excess PWP build-up versus accumulated strain

Research objective 2

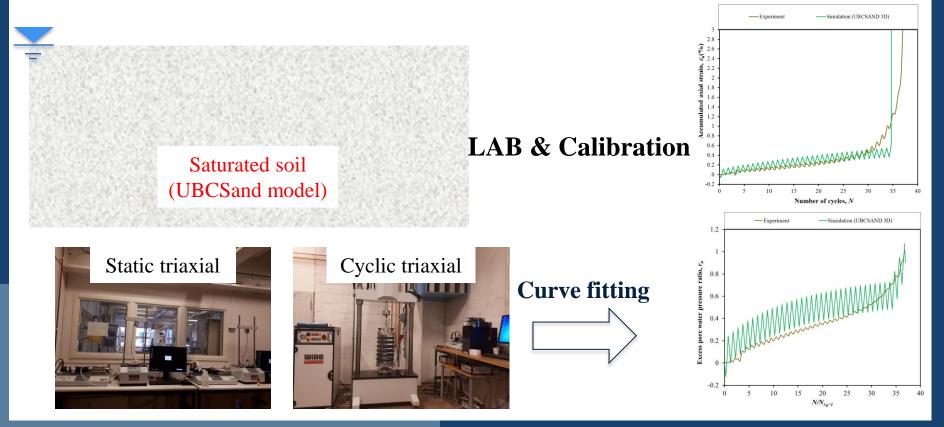
Excess pore pressure generation in fine granular materials-A laboratory study

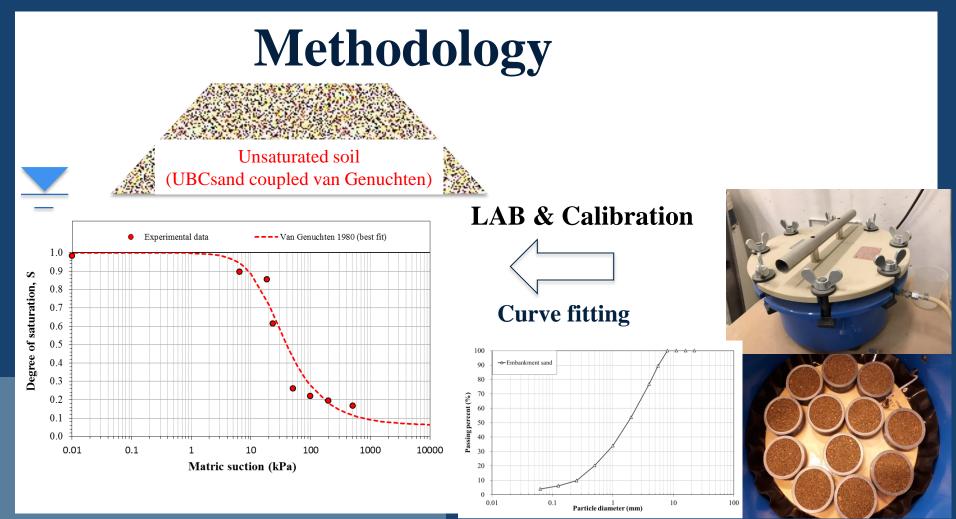




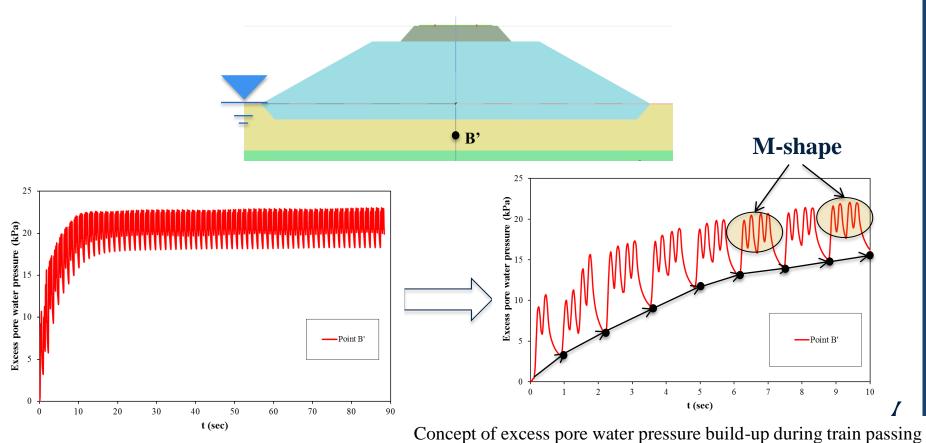


Methodology

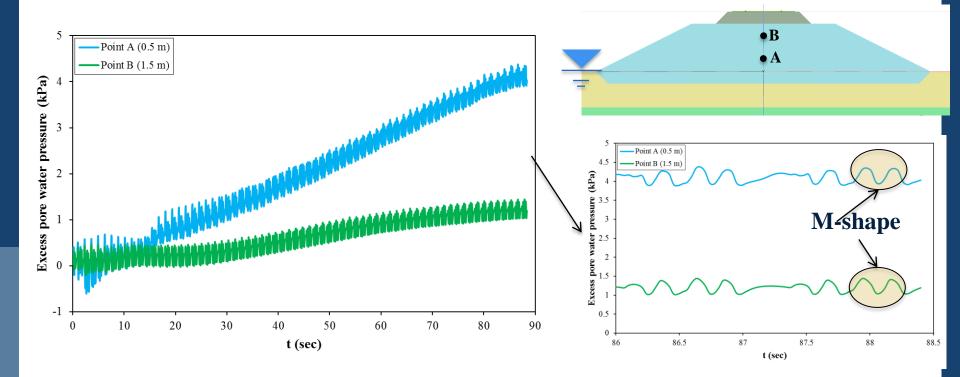


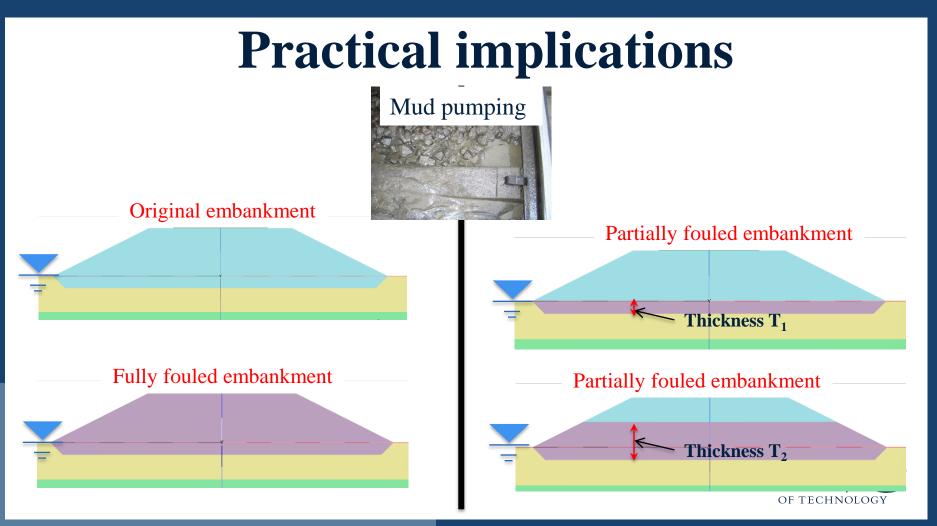


Pore water pressure generation in saturated soil

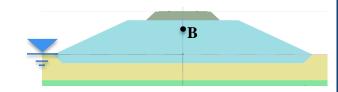


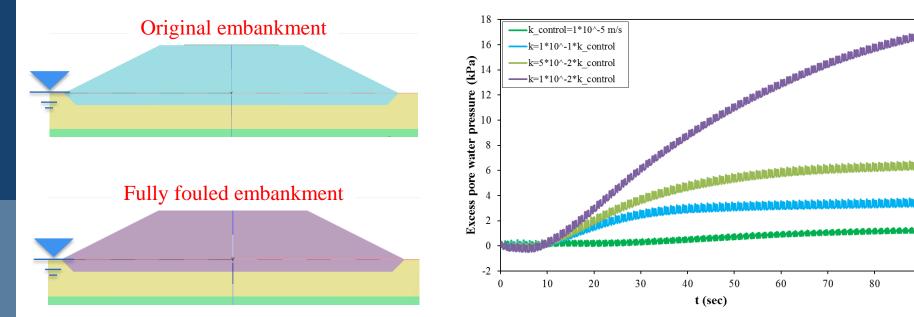
Pore water pressure generation in partially saturated embankment





Practical implications

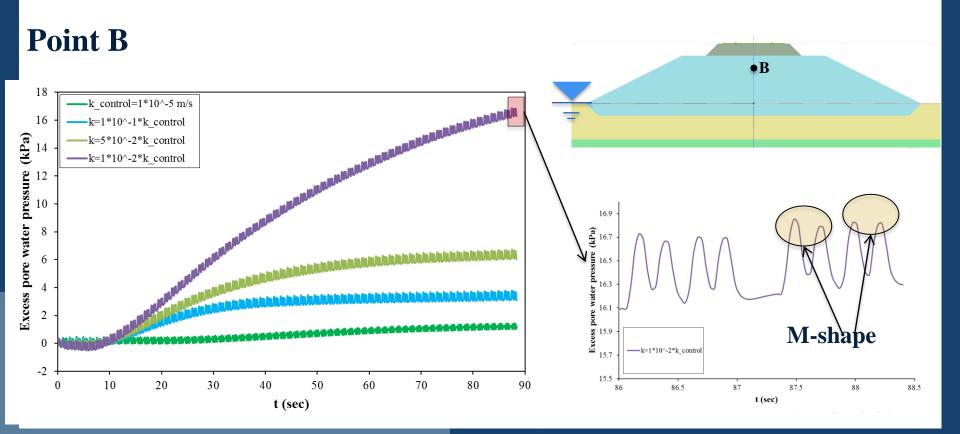




OF FEORINGEOOD

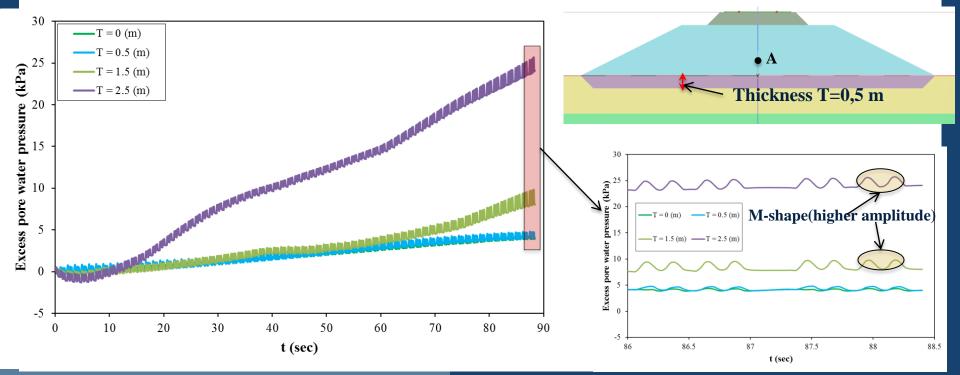
90

Practical implications



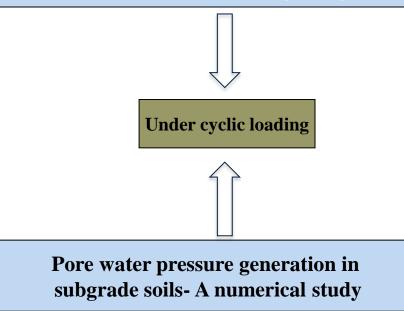
Practical implications

Point A



Research objective 3

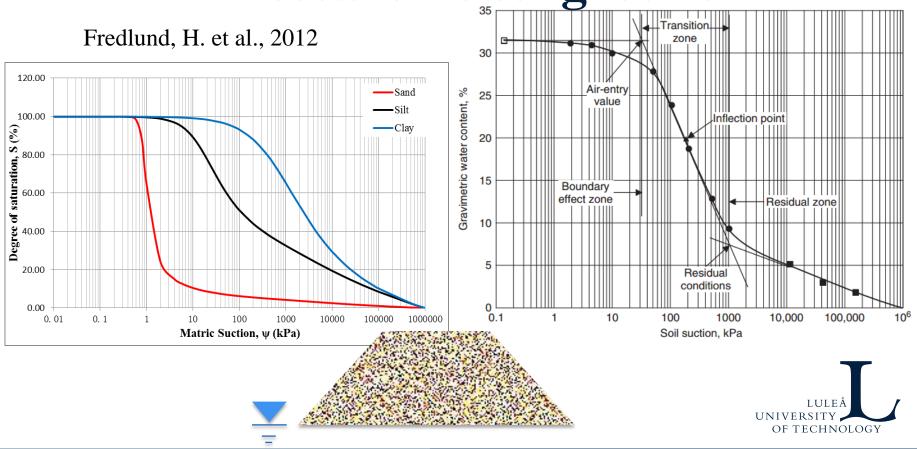
Excess pore pressure generation in fine granular materials-A laboratory study



How unsaturated soil characteristics affect to pore water pressure generation:

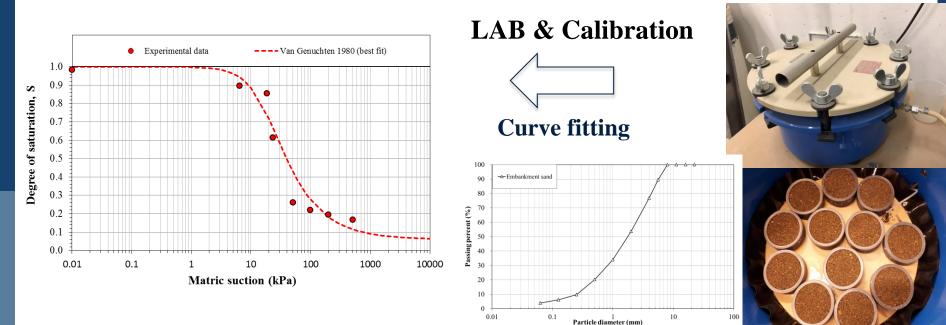
Unsaturated so

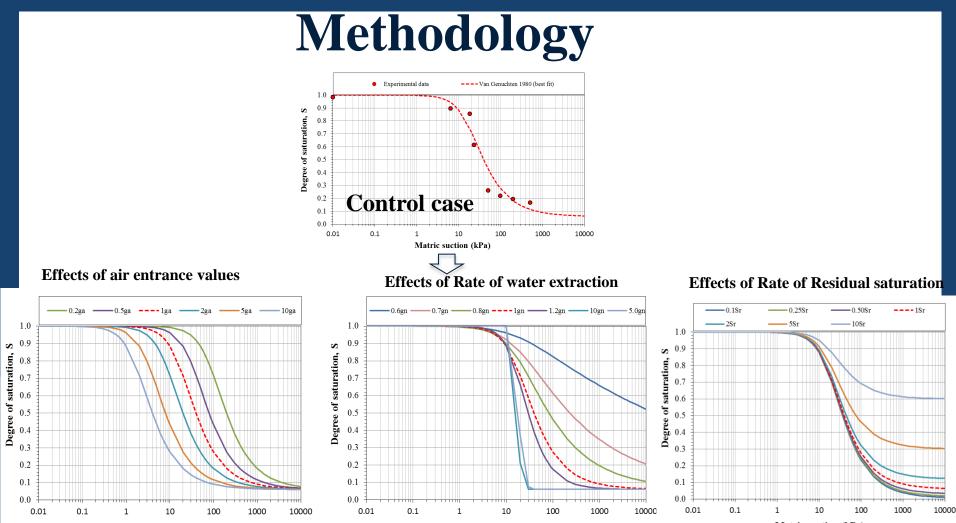
- Air entrance values
- Rate of water extraction
- Residual saturation





Control case



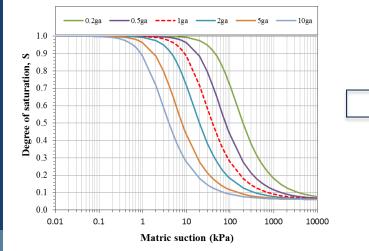


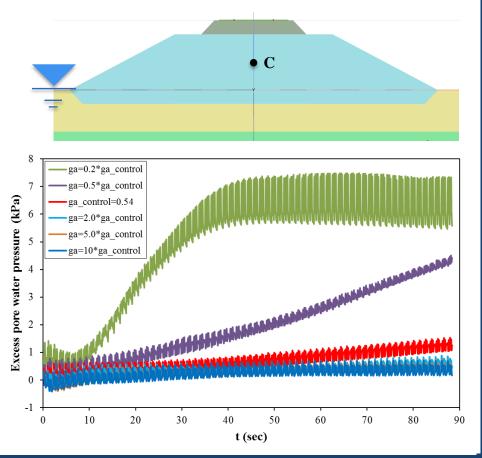
Matric suction (kPa)

Matric suction (kPa)

Matric suction (kPa)

Effects of air entrance values





Point C

Summary

- From cyclic triaxial tests (LAB)
- Excess PWP and axial strain accumulates over time due to cyclic loading
- The accumulations are significantly dependent on CSR
- Relationship between excess PWP and accumulated strain is proposed





- From numerical studies
- Excess pore water pressure build-up during train passing: both saturated and unsaturated zones
- + Saturated zone: fast and significant build-up excess pore water pressures
- + Unsaturated zone: less than in the saturated zone

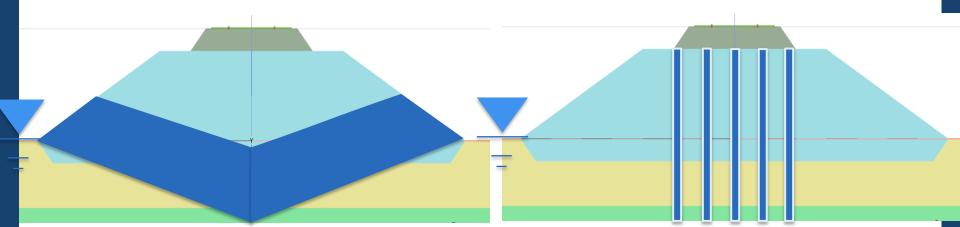
 \rightarrow but excess pore water pressures can still built-up depending on the embankment conditions

→ Unsaturated soil characteristics (Air entrance values, Rate of water extraction, Residual saturation) also affect to pore water pressure



generation.

Further studies

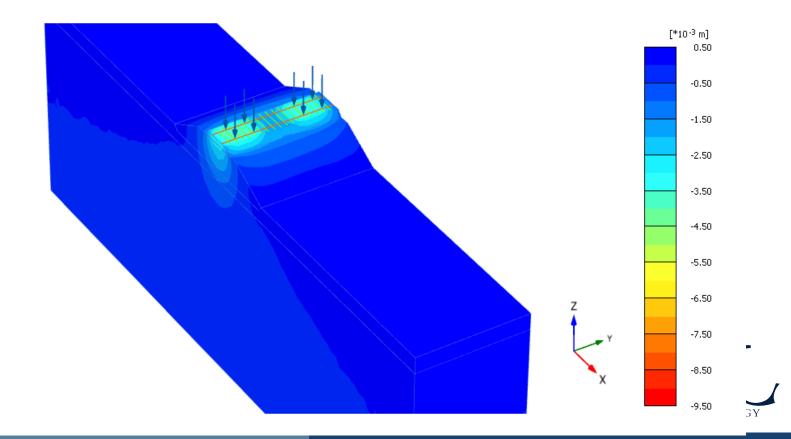


Chemical stabilization

Prefabricated Vertical Drains (PVD)



Further studies







Project requirements	Project outcomes	Comments
 Conference, workshop presentation: 1 	 Conference proceeding: 1 Workshop presentation: 2 	ОК
Publications: 3	 Publications: 4 Submitted manuscript: 1 Prepared manuscript: 2 	ОК

Publications can be found https://scholar.google.co.kr/citations?hl=en&user=N6XB5H4AAAAJ&view_o LULEÅ UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY