



Developing confidence in critical state soil mechanics

7. CSSM done properly

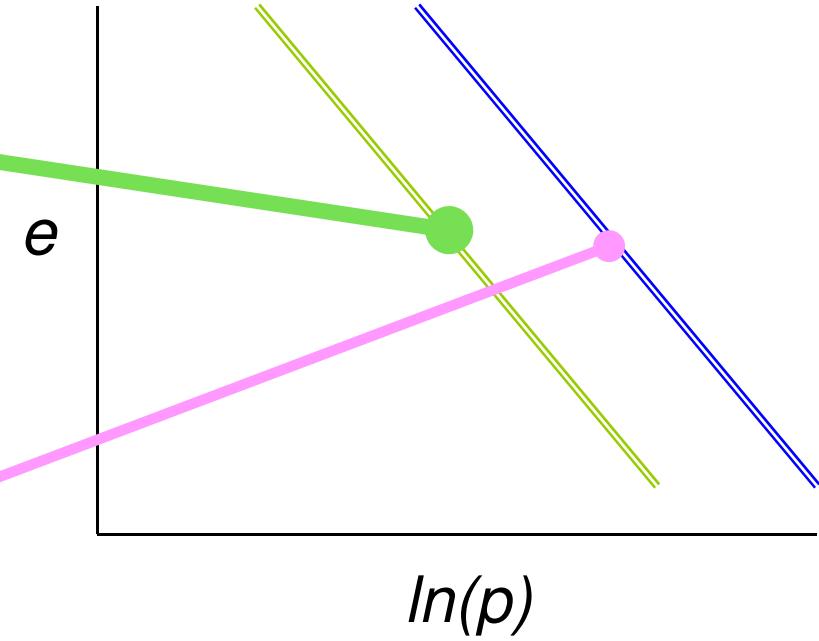
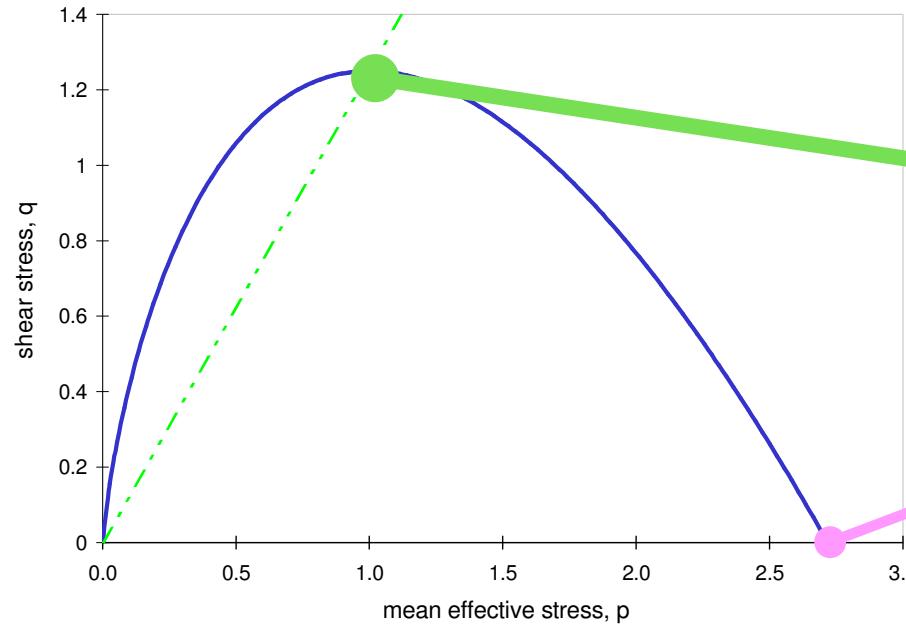
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January, 2015

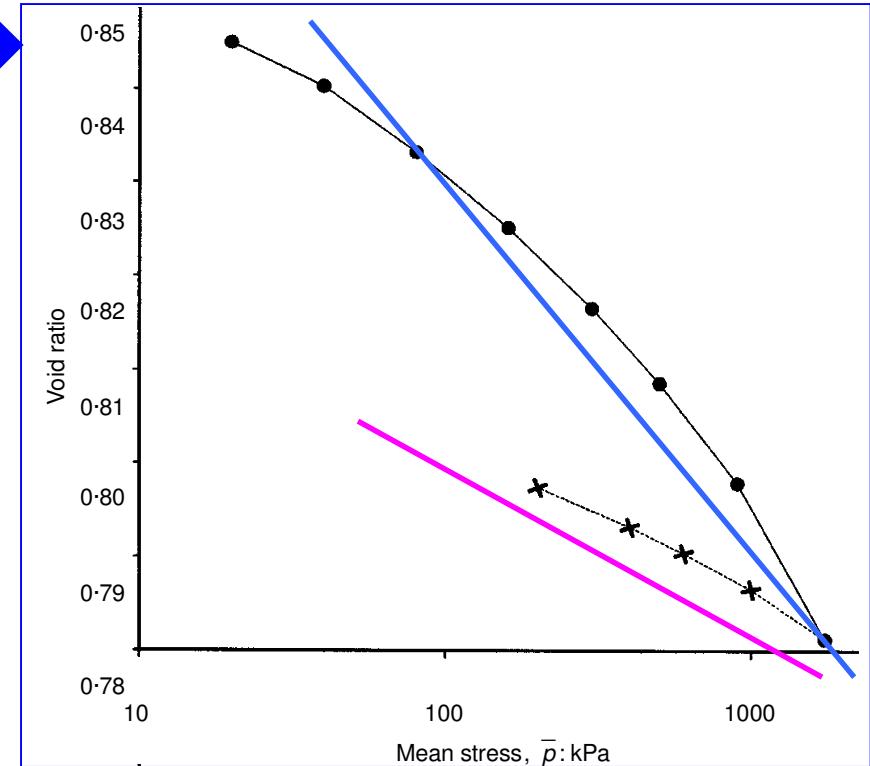
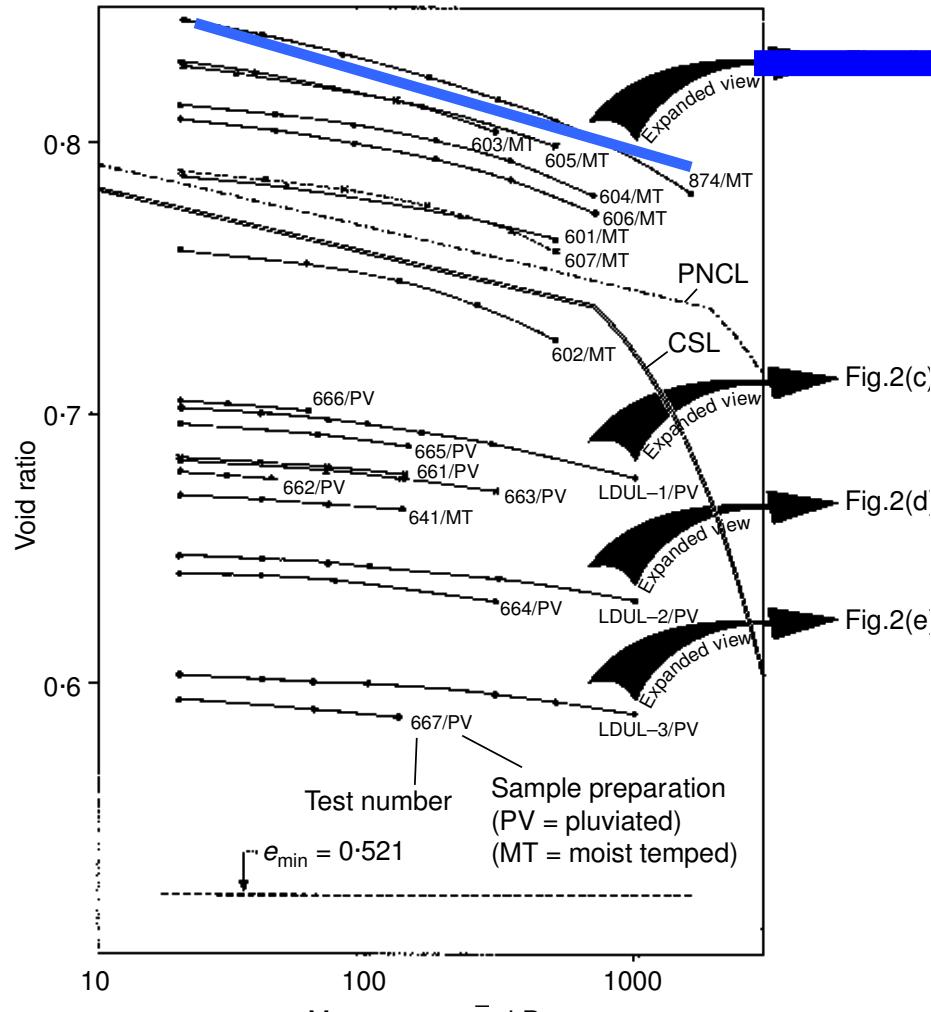


Basic premise of Cam Clay (OCC & MCC)



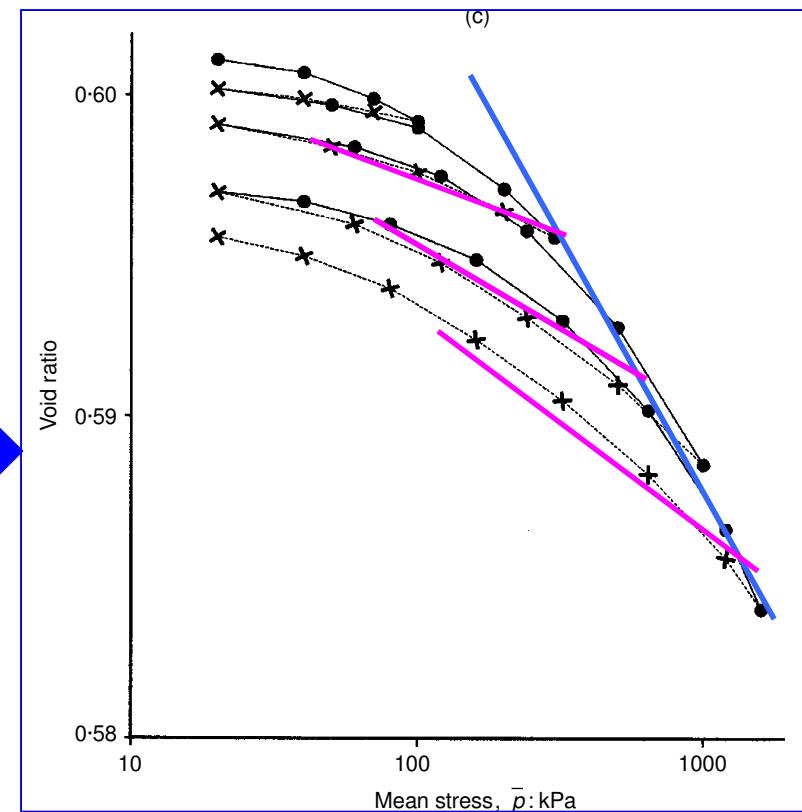
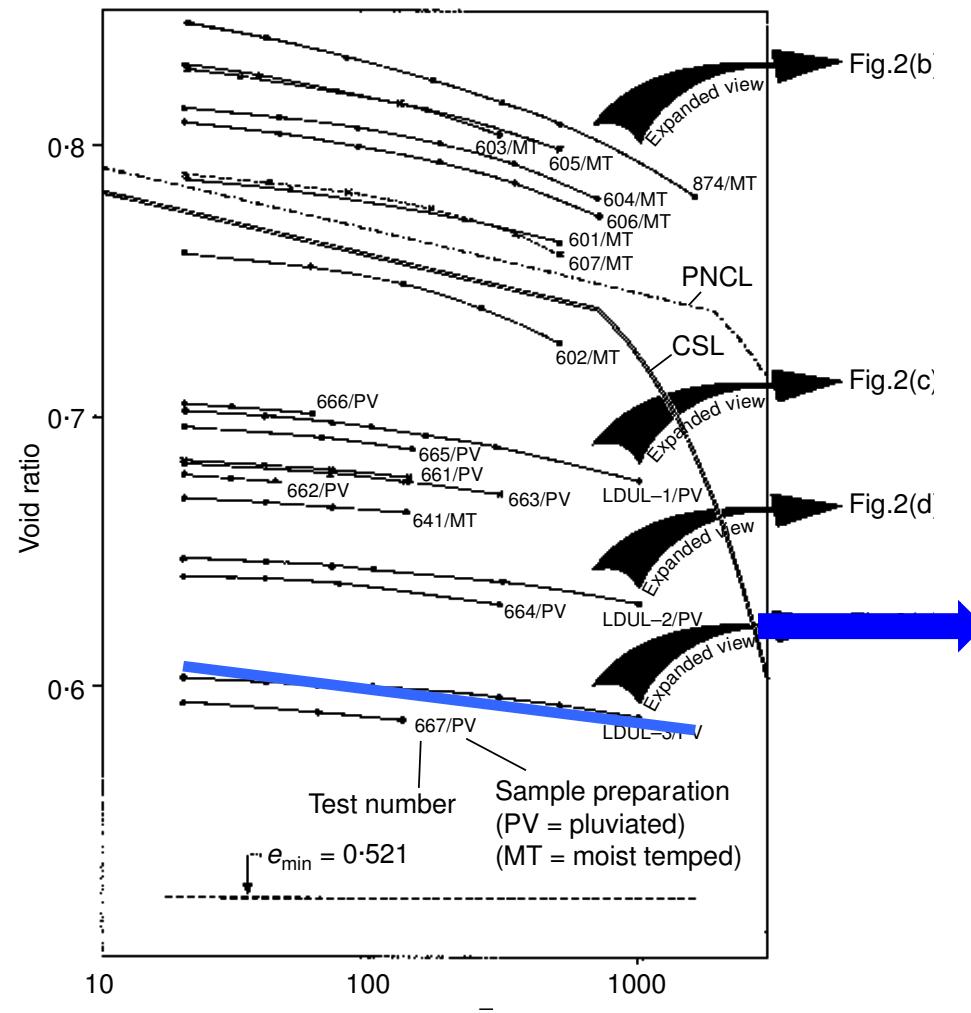


Soil behaviour in isotropic compression



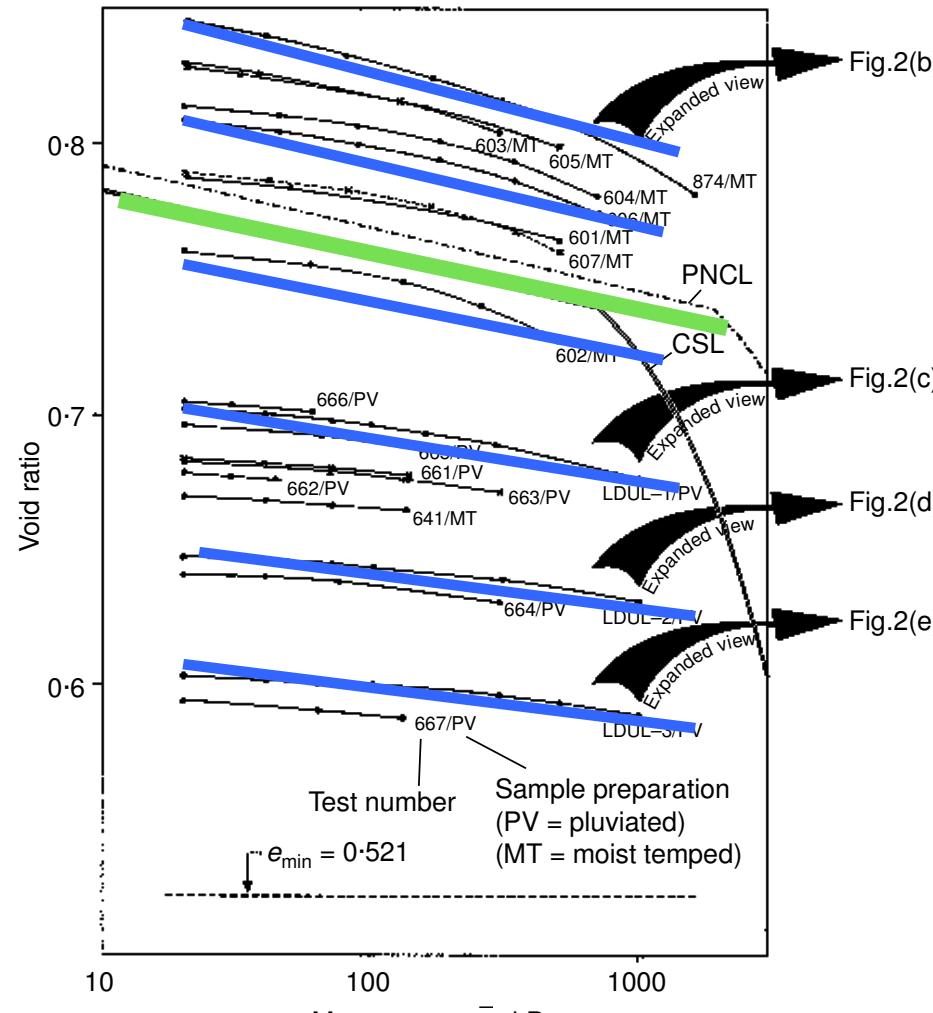


Soil behaviour in isotropic compression





Soil behaviour in isotropic compression





O'Toole's corollary to Murphy's Law

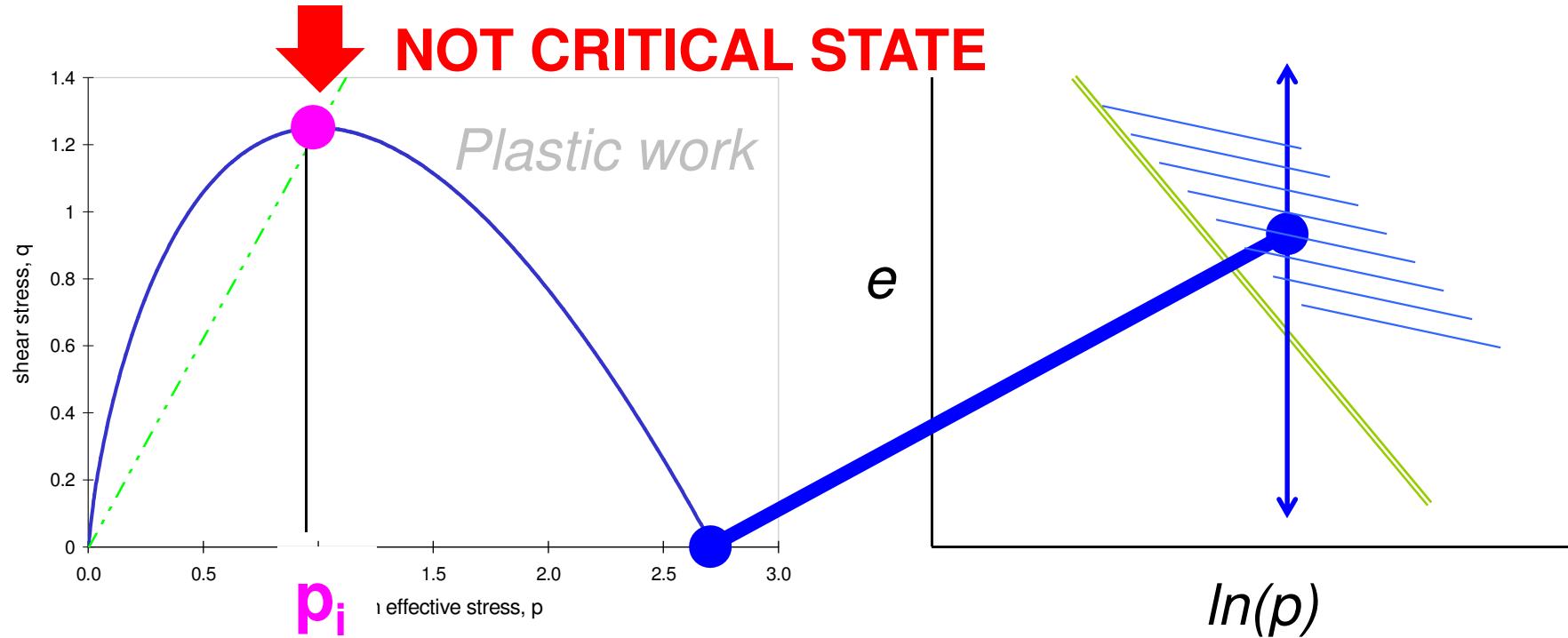
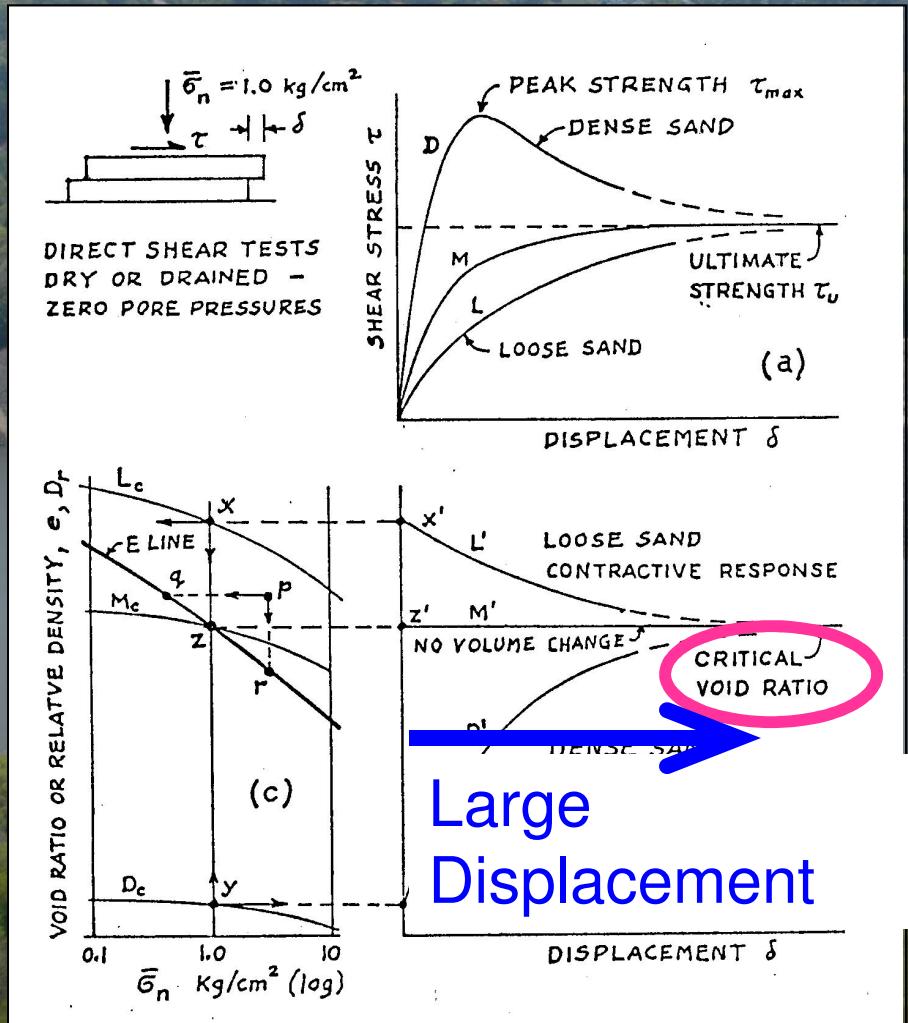


Image condition... $D^p = 0$
(violates $\Delta D^p / \Delta \varepsilon_q = 0$)

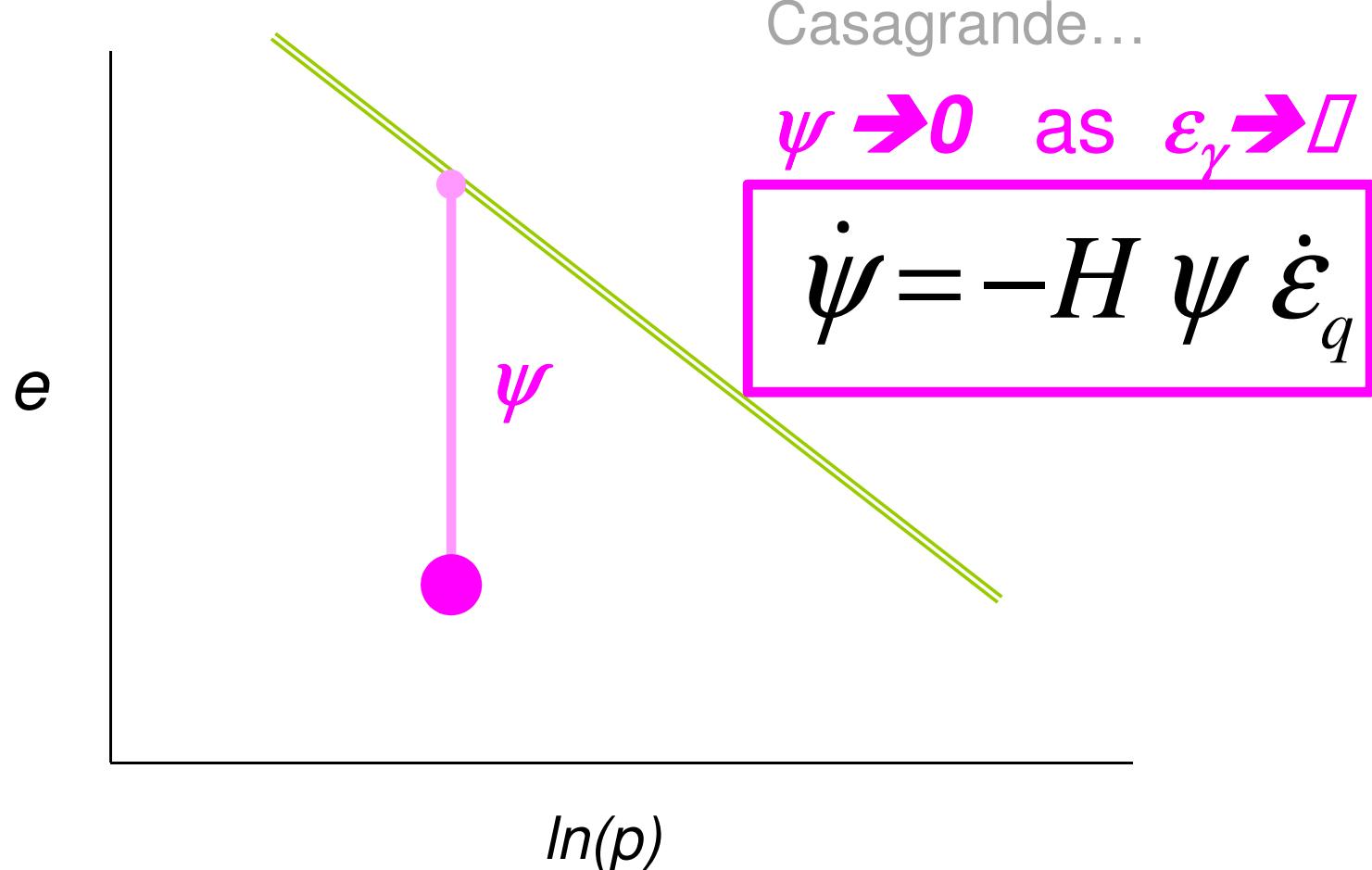
aka 'pseudo steady state'
'phase change'

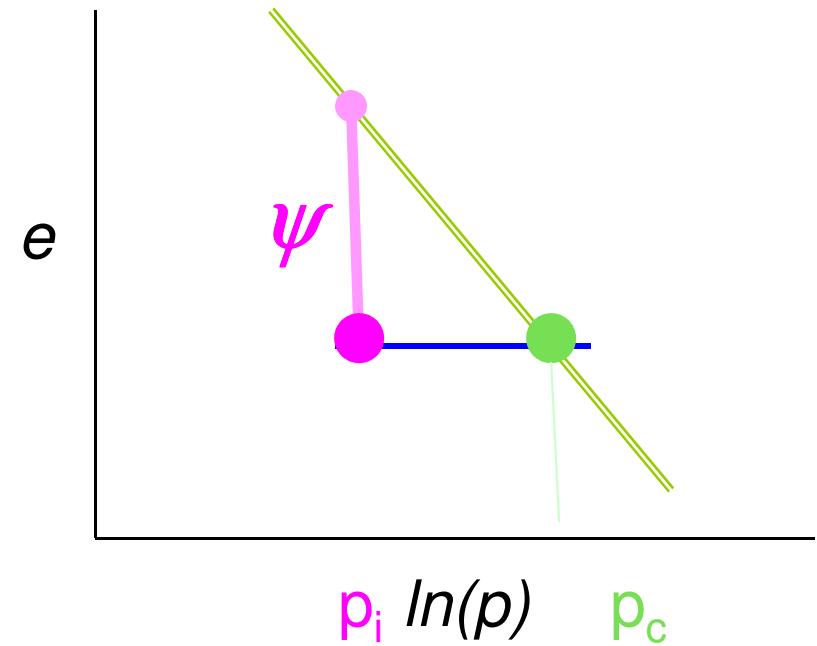
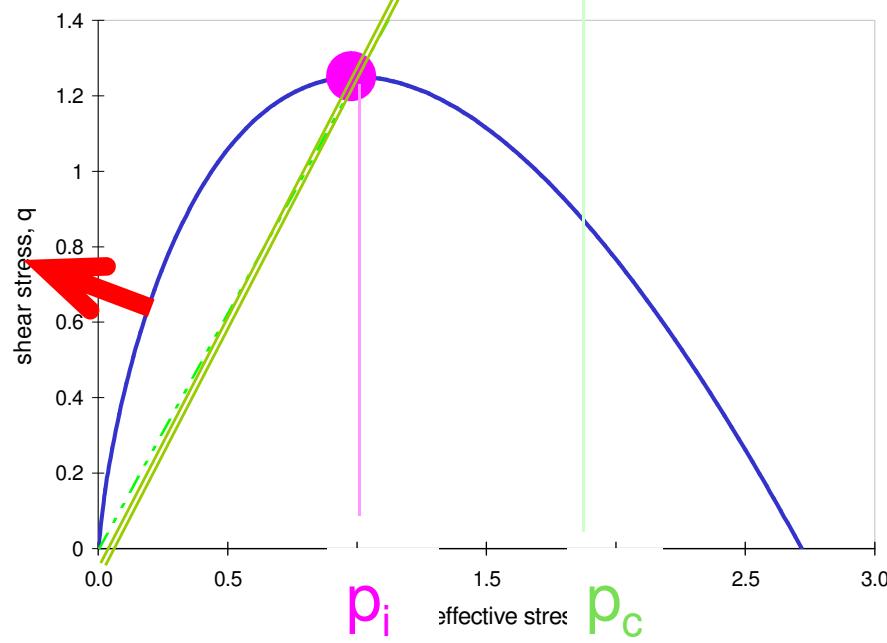
Franklin Falls (NH) 1935





Casagrande's results as math

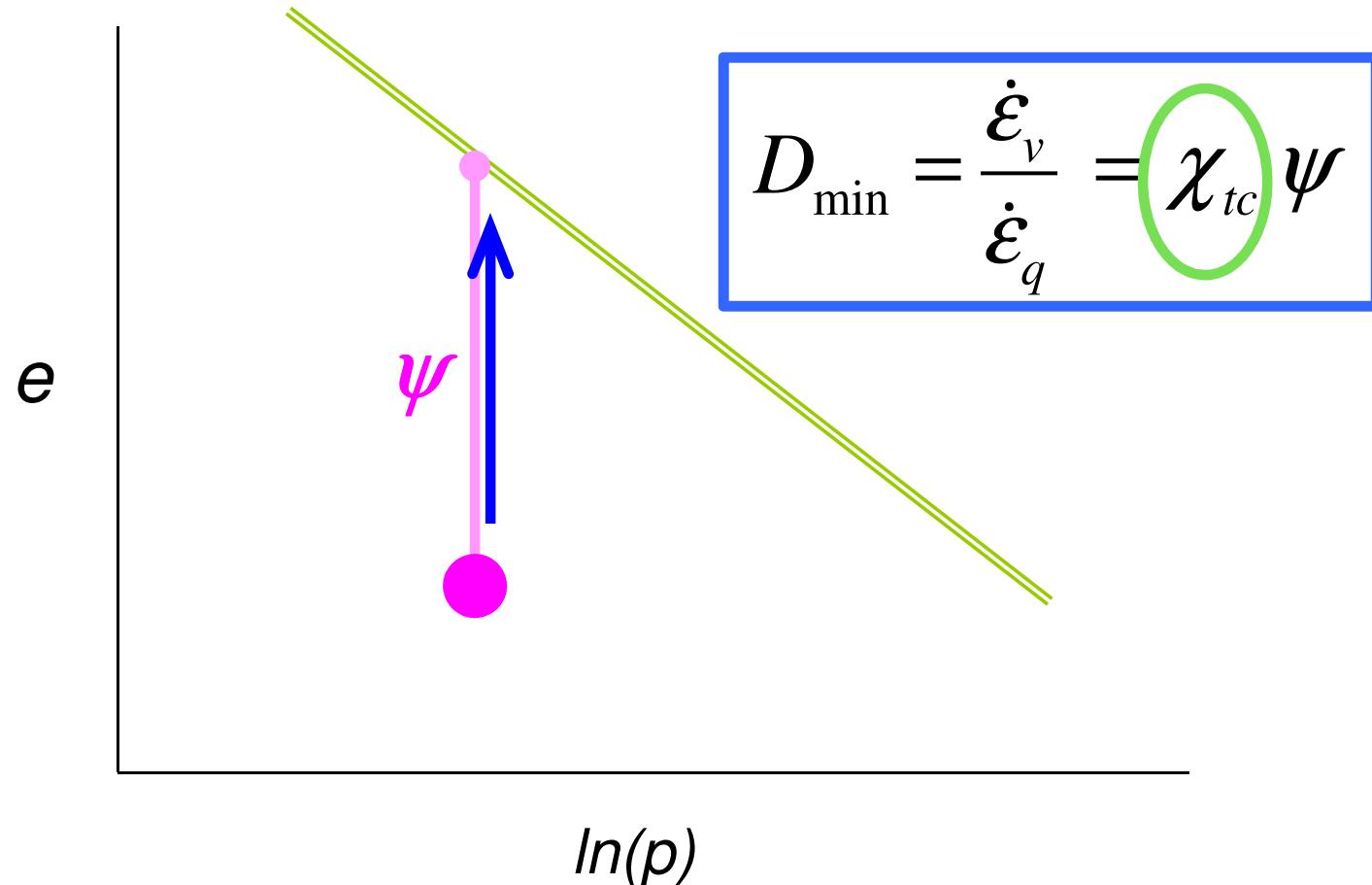




$$\dot{\psi} = -H \psi \dot{\epsilon}_q \quad \xrightarrow{^9} \quad \dot{p}_i = -H p_i \ln(p_i / p_c) \dot{\epsilon}_q$$

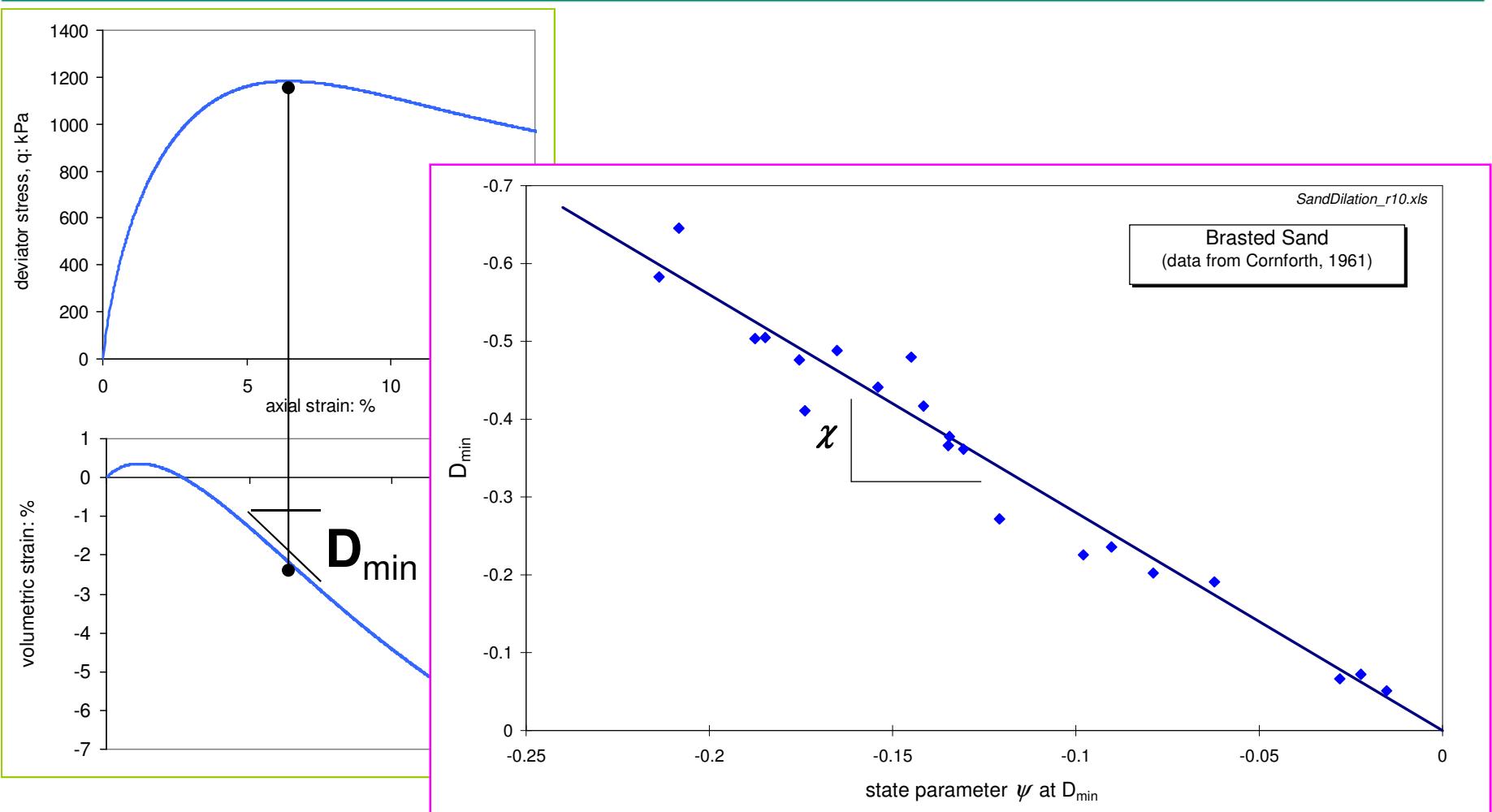


One more idea...



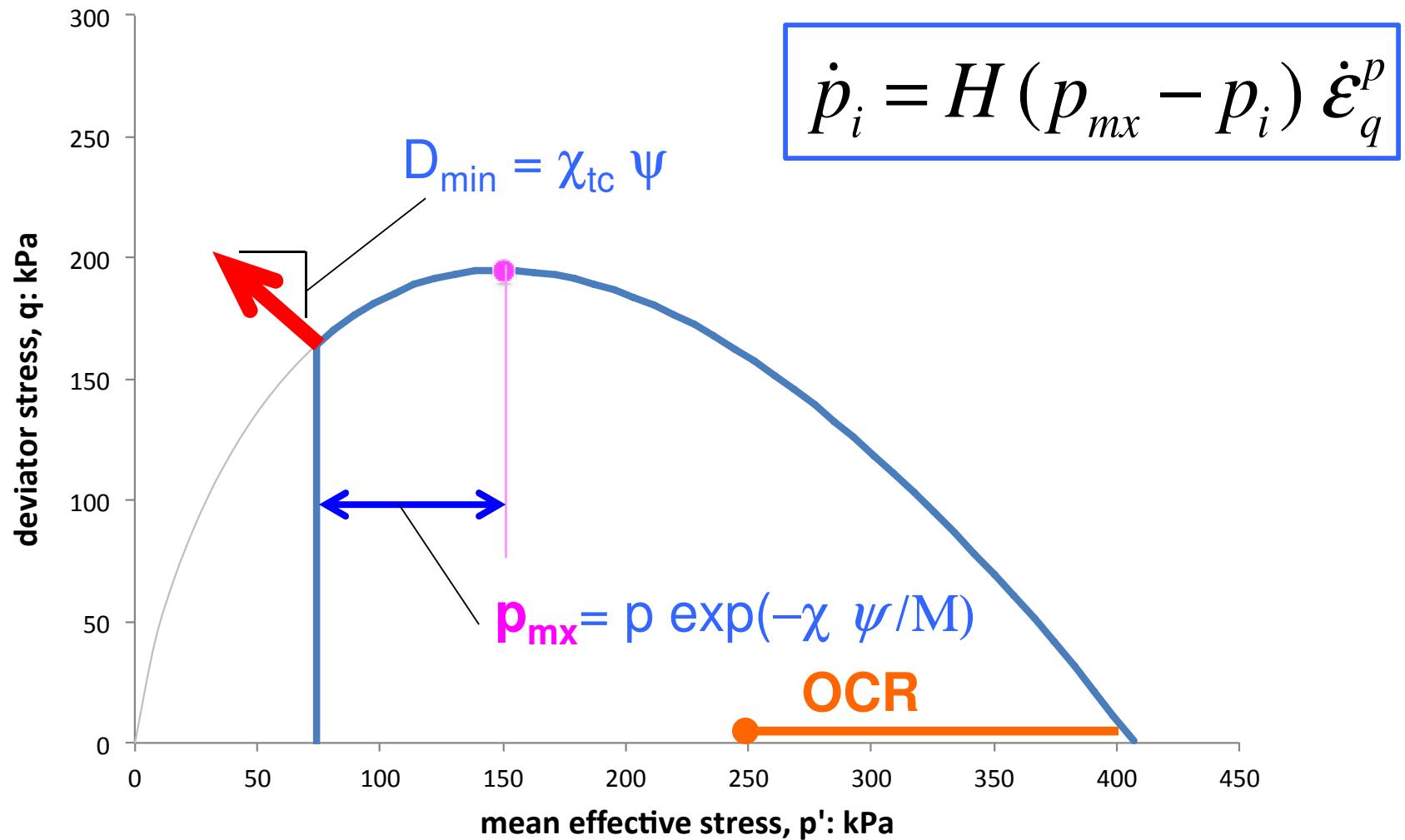


And the measured behaviour is...



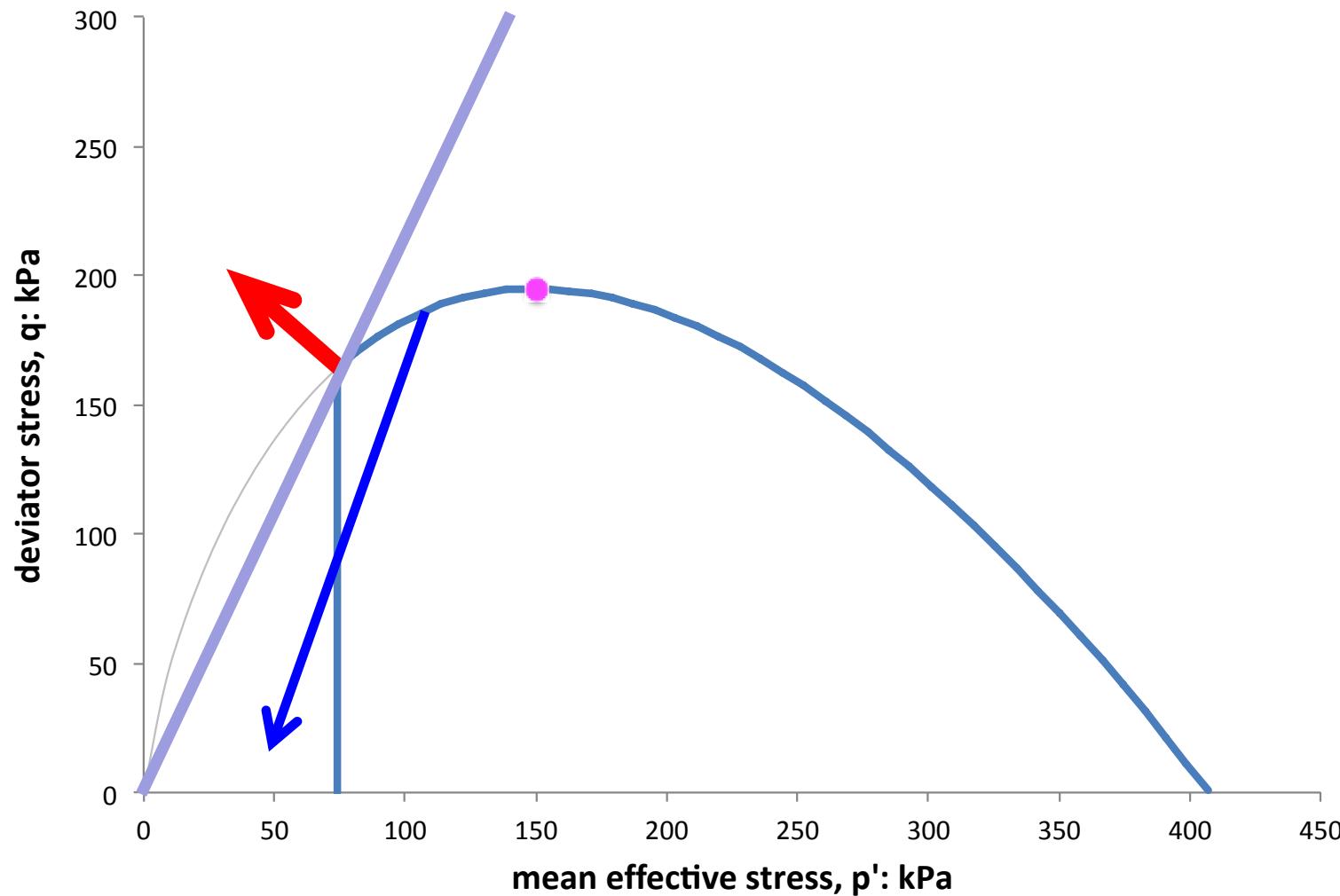


NorSand (basic)





Hvorslev Surface





Original Cam Clay vs NorSand

	OCC	NS
Flowrule	$D^p = M - \eta$	$D^p = M - \eta$
Yield Surface	$\frac{\eta}{M} = 1 - \ln\left(\frac{p}{p_c}\right)$	$\frac{\eta}{M} = 1 - \ln\left(\frac{p}{p_i}\right)$
Hardening	$\dot{p}_c = \frac{1+e}{\lambda-\kappa} p_c D^p \dot{\varepsilon}_q^p$	$\dot{p}_i = H(p_{mx} - p_i) \dot{\varepsilon}_q^p$ $p_{mx} = p \exp(-\chi \psi / M)$
Elasticity	$K = \frac{1+e}{\kappa} p; G = \infty$	$G = \text{measured}; v = \text{constant}$ $K = \frac{2G(1+v)}{3(1-2v)}$

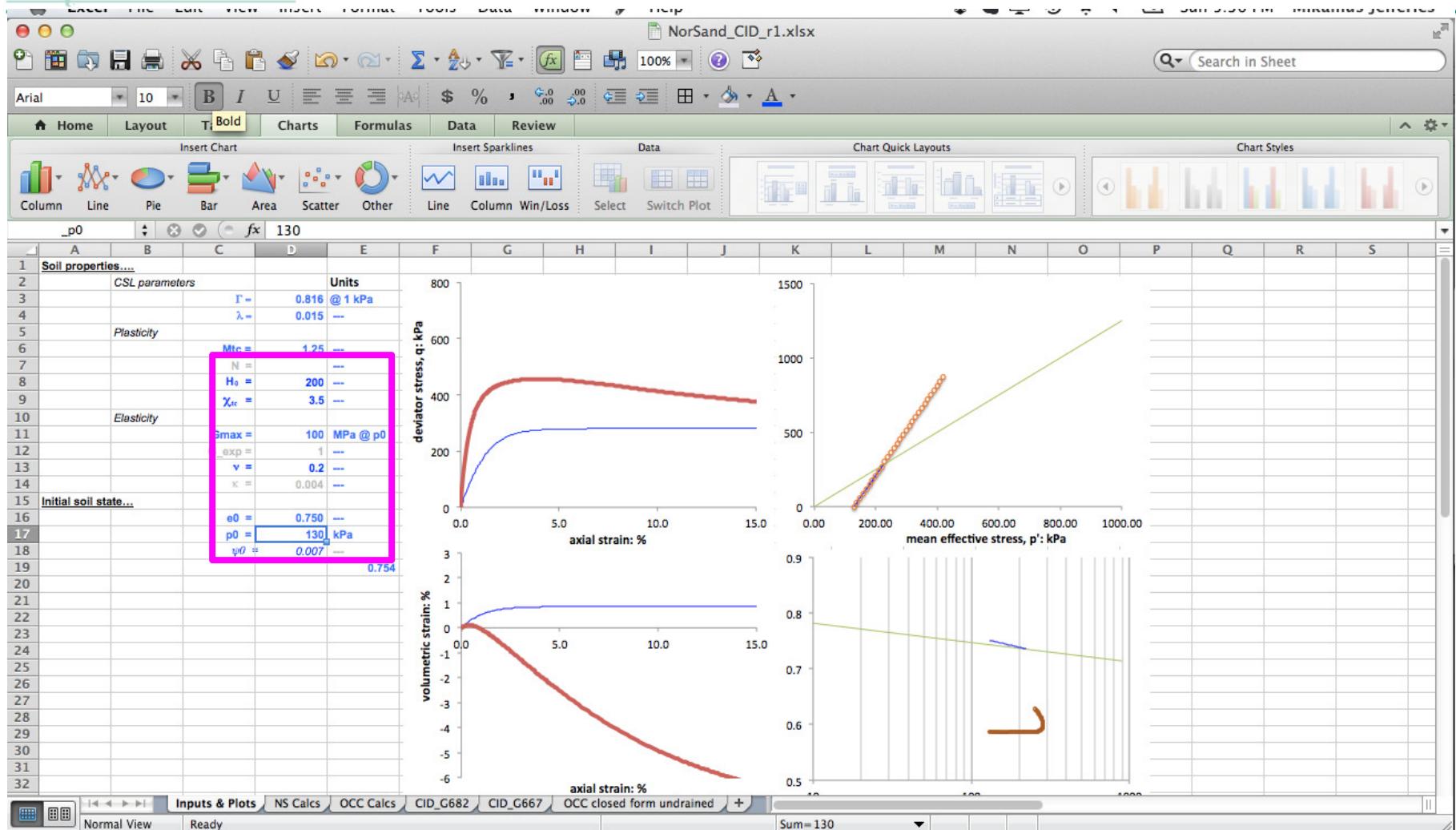


Over to you

- Make copy of drained OCC worksheet as 'NS Calcs'
 - Set graphs to address NS results
- Add in ...
 - Soil properties $H = 200$, $\chi = 3.5$, $G = 60 \text{ MPa}$, $\nu = 0.2$
 - Column for p_{mx}
 - Calculation for ψ
- Modify
 - Column labels
 - Set: $p_{img \ initial} = p_0 / \text{SpacingRatio}$
 - Calc of $p_i \dot{/} p_i$ (for new hardening law)
 - Calc of H (now just a constant)
 - Calc of K (see top of sheet)



Add soil properties





Drained OCC to NS... modifications

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "CamClay_CID_r1.xlsx". The spreadsheet contains a table with data for soil mechanics calculations. A text box at the bottom right contains the following text:

Then honour the measured initial void ratio in this test

The table has the following columns:

- Step
- ep1
- epV
- p'
- q
- e
- ψ
- G
- K
- M_i
- η
- D_p
- dep_Q_p
- dep_V_p
- H
- dPc_c/Pc
- Pc [UPDATED]
- d_{eta}
- d_p
- p'
- eta
- q
- d_{epV}_e
- epV

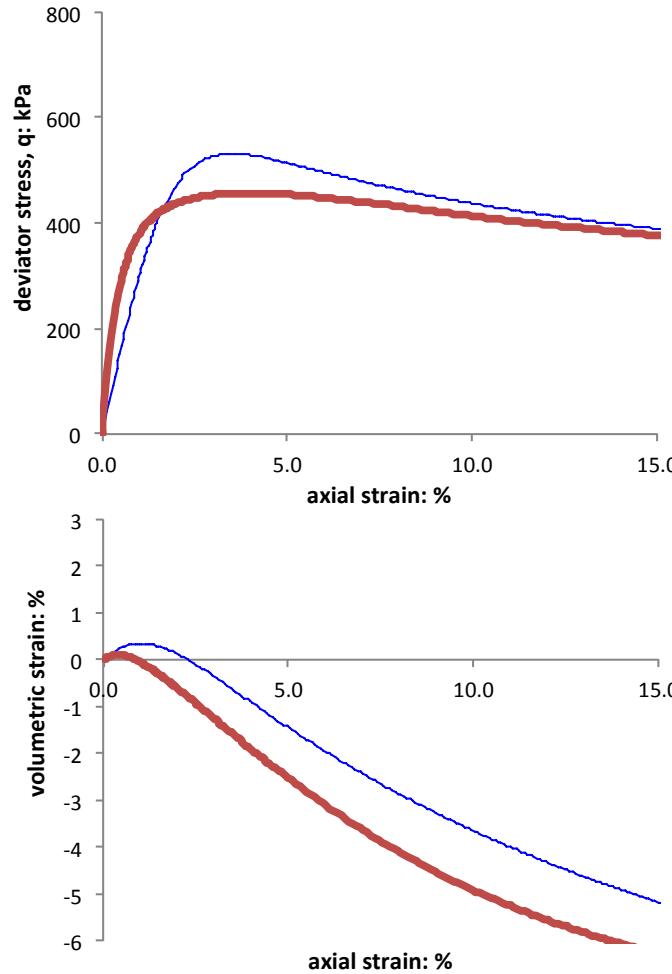
Specific cells highlighted with pink arrows:

- G (row 9, column 6)
- K (row 9, column 7)
- H (row 9, column 14)
- dPc_c/Pc (row 9, column 15)
- Pc [UPDATED] (row 9, column 16)
- d_{eta} (row 9, column 17)
- d_p (row 9, column 18)
- p' (row 9, column 19)
- eta (row 9, column 20)
- q (row 9, column 21)
- d_{epV}_e (row 9, column 22)
- epV (row 9, column 23)

Then honour the measured initial void ratio in this test
CID_667 (by freezing method)... **SET: $e_0 = 0.587$**



Computed soil response for simple NS





**Let's get NorSand working
(*and then we will tweak*)**

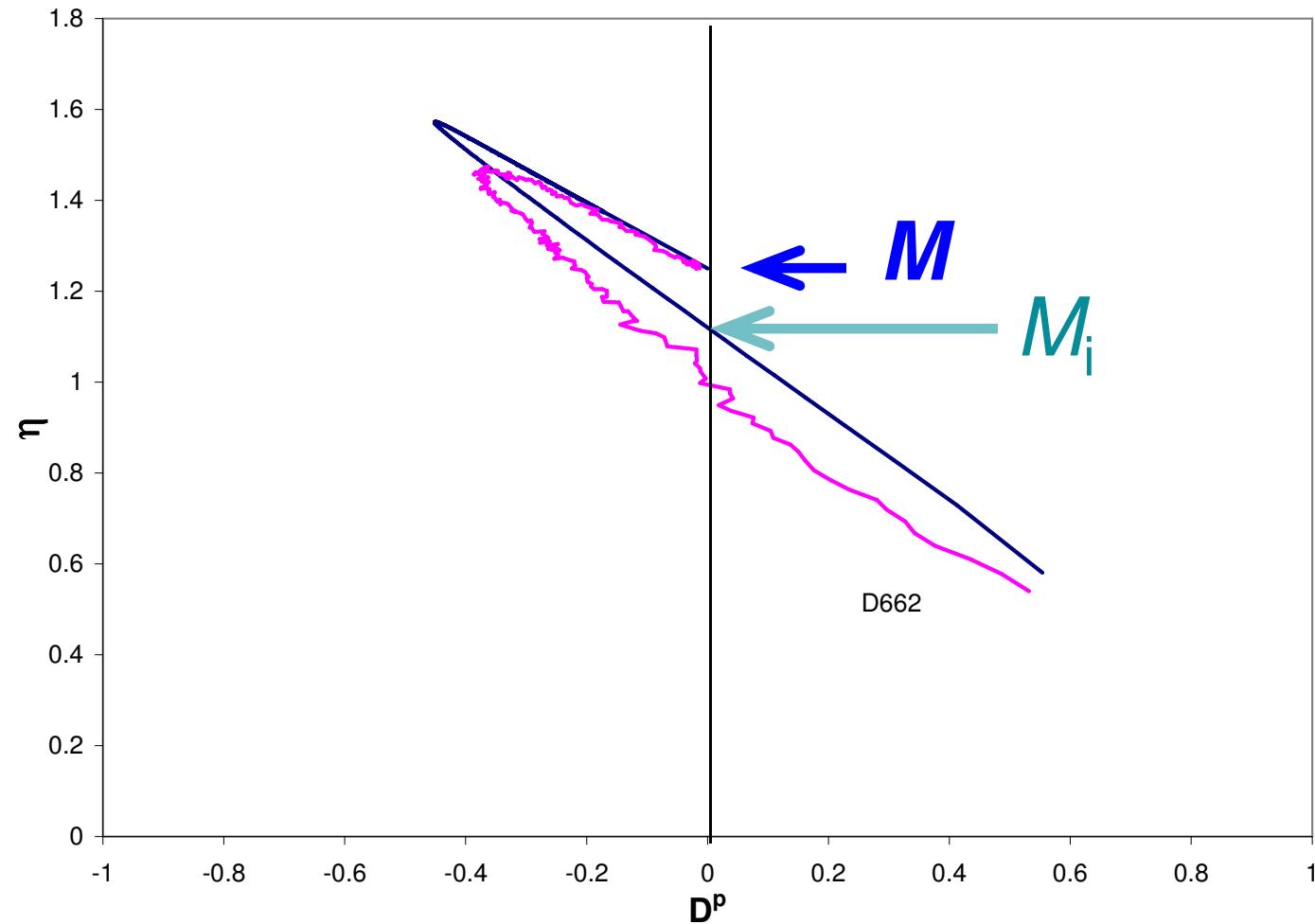


Tweaks

- There is an element of shear hardening when matching pure theory to data
 - FIX: $H = H_p / p_{img}$
- The coefficient 'M' (or ϕ_c) is not a constant in stress-dilatancy theory
 - Known since ~1963
 - Dafalias 1997 suggests $M(\psi)$
 - Nova's flowrule best for peak strength... N
 - FIX: $M_i = M - N \chi \psi$

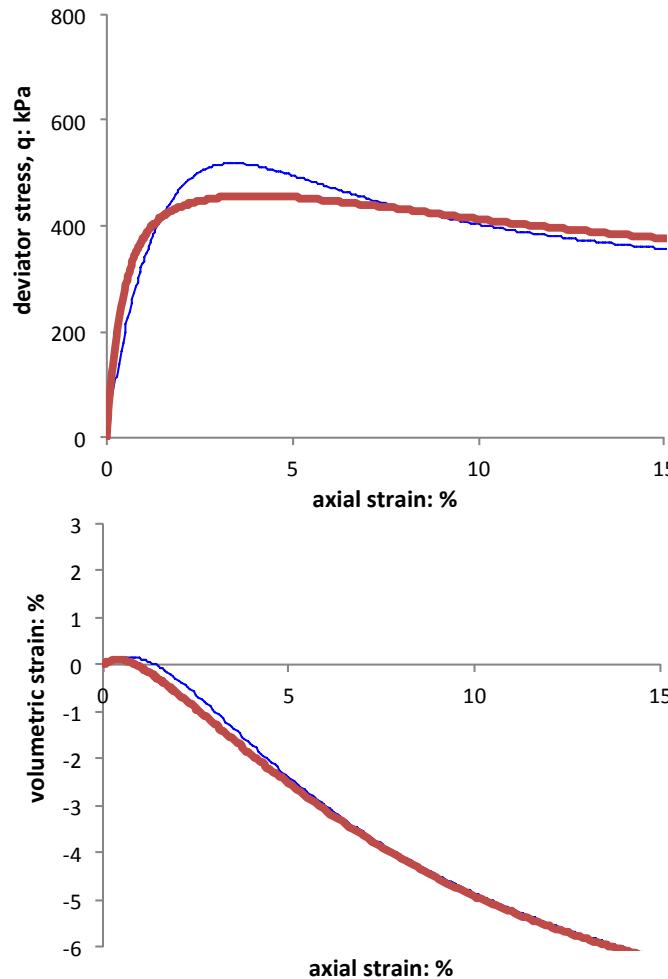


Stress dilatancy





Fit to test



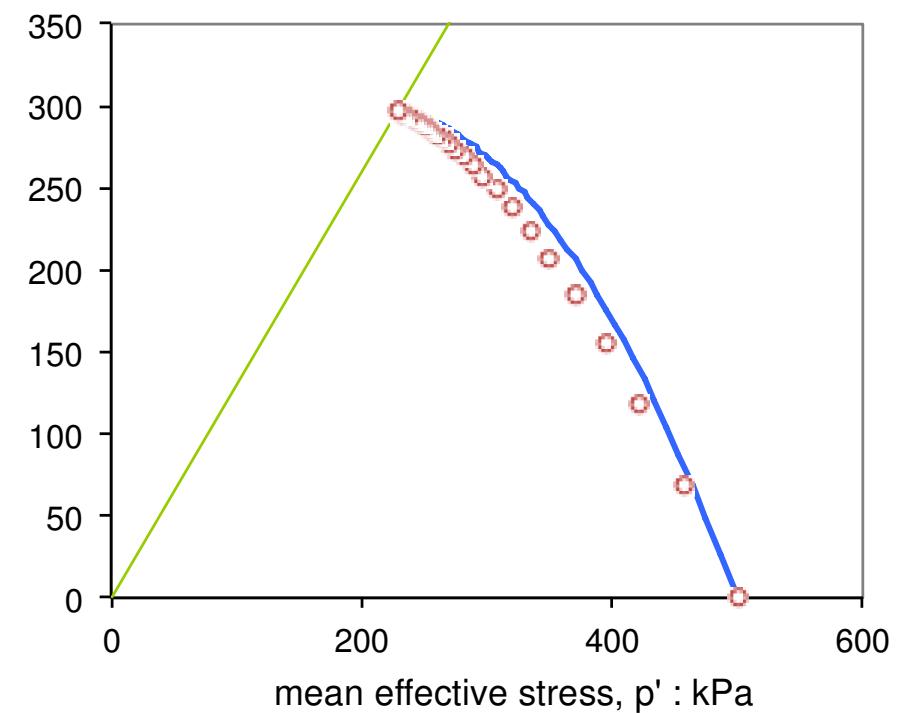
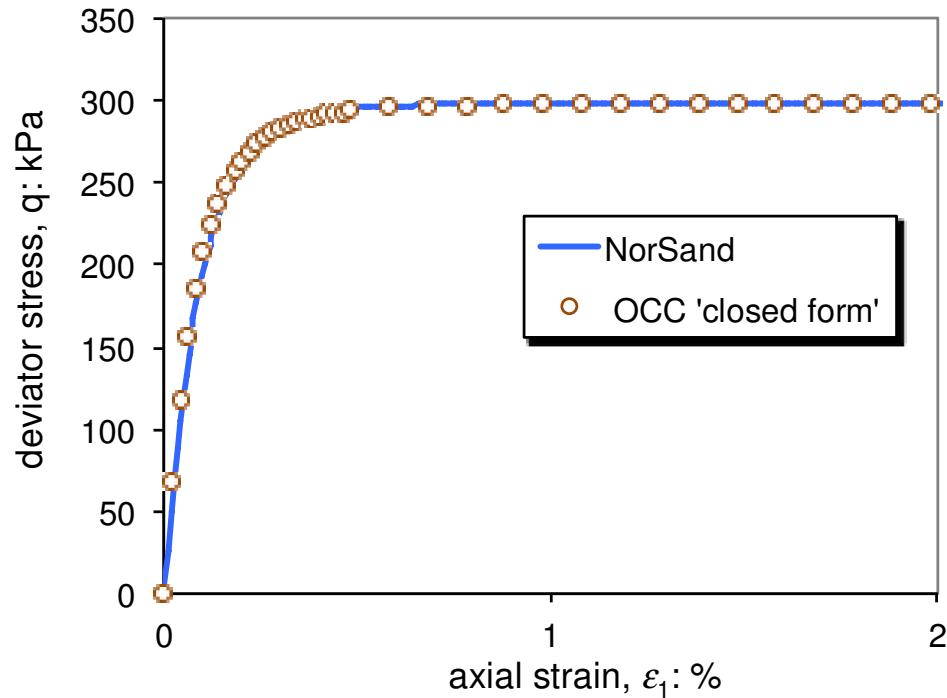


“Horses for courses”

- “Cam Clay is crap”
 - OCC “fine for soft clays”
 - NS “best in class” for sands
- CSSM
 - Based on axioms and derivations
 - No specification or role for soil gradation (or fines...)
 - “clay” is just a different set of soil properties from “sand”
- OCC is a specific (degenerate) case of NS
 - $N = 0$
 - $\Psi_0 = \lambda - \kappa$
 - $H = 1/(\lambda - \kappa)$
 - $G = \text{large number} \ \& \ v \text{ set to small number to recover } \kappa$



OCC as special case of NS



See J&B Append H in workshop notes