

# Cyclic behaviour of cohesionless soils under seismic loading

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February 2012



Don't forget the soil !

# Outline

- 1 Context
  - Don't forget the soil !
- 2 From reality to laboratory
  - Equivalence in-situ/triaxial test
  - Monotonic behaviour characterization
  - Cyclic behaviour characterization
- 3 From laboratory to numerical modelling
  - Summary
  - Prevost's model
- 4 Conclusion

Don't forget the soil !

# Nigata, 1964



Don't forget the soil !

# Kobe, 1995



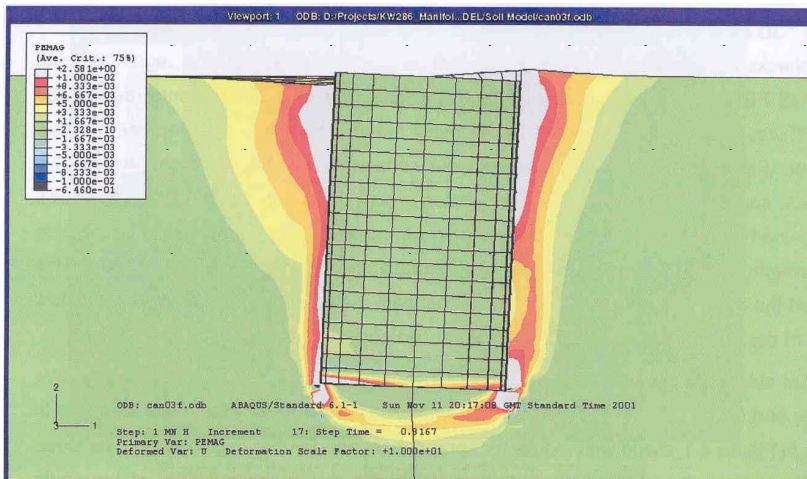
Don't forget the soil !

# San Fernando dam, 1971



Don't forget the soil !

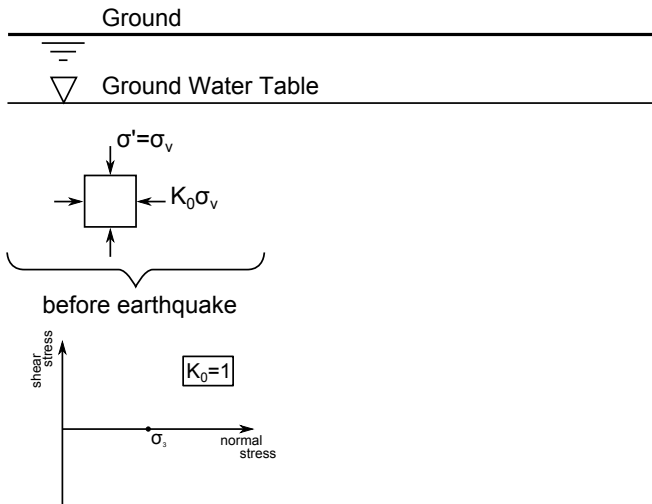
# Soil-structure interaction



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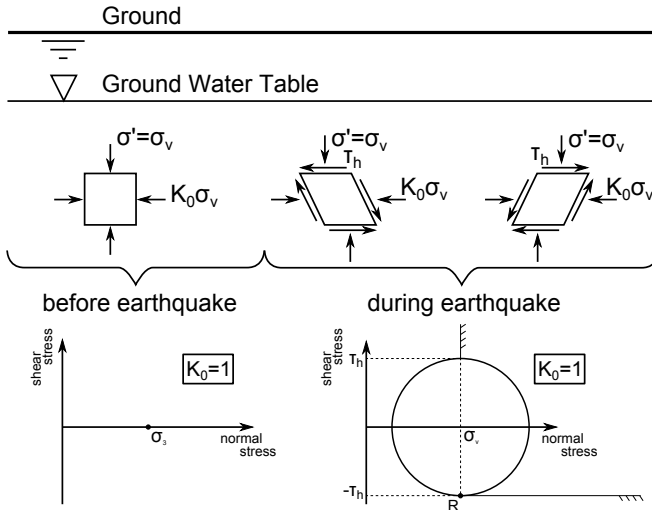
# Stress state in the soil





Equivalence in-situ/triaxial test

# Stress state in the soil

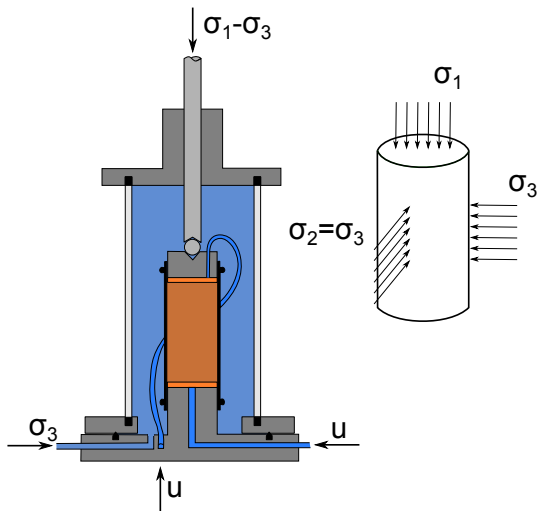


Equivalence in-situ/triaxial test

# Stress state in laboratory

Essai triaxial :

- compression/extension
- monotonic/cyclic
- drained/undrained



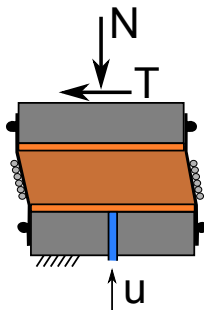
# Stress state in laboratory

Essai triaxial :

- compression/extension
- monotonic/cyclic
- drained/undrained

And also :

- simple shear



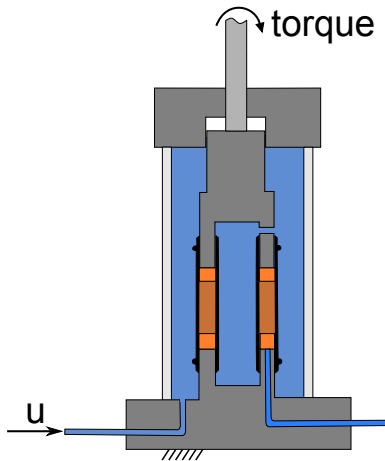
# Stress state in laboratory

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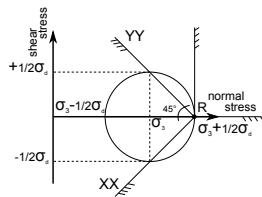
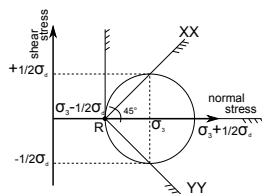
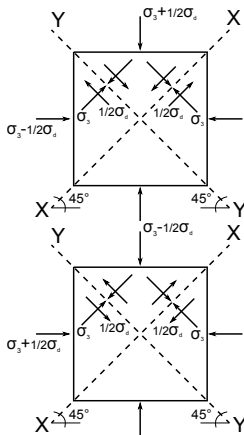
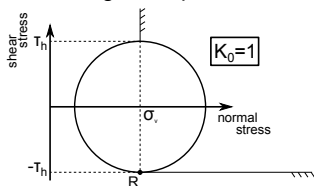
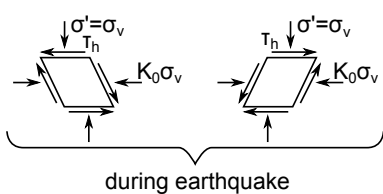
And also :

- simple shear
- torsional shear test



Equivalence in-situ/triaxial test

## Stress state in a triaxial test



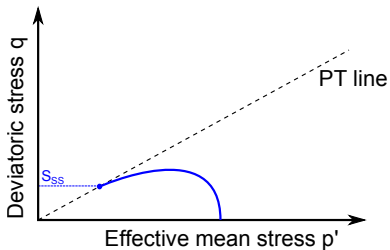
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  - Cyclic behaviour characterization
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# Monotonic undrained test

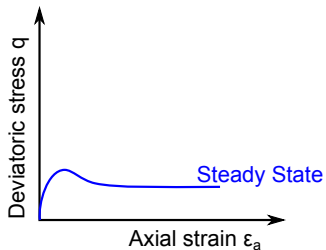
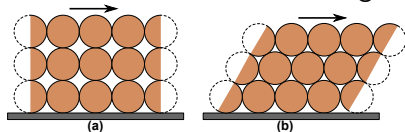
Steady State :

- continuous deformation
- constant  $p'$
- constant  $q$
- constant velocity



Contractancy :  $\Delta V < 0$

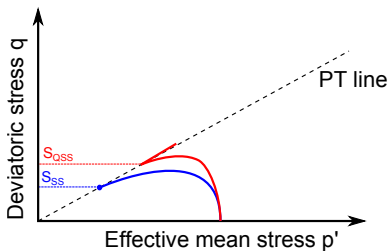
under shearing



# Monotonic undrained test

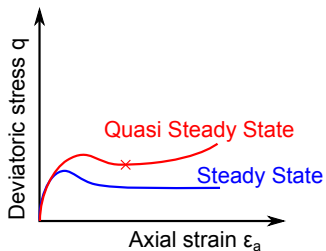
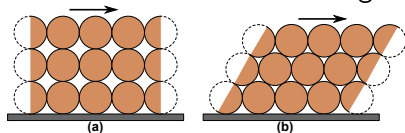
Quasi Steady State :

- transient state
- $p'$  minimum
- $q$  minimum



Contractancy :  $\Delta V < 0$

under shearing





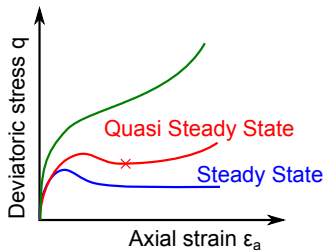
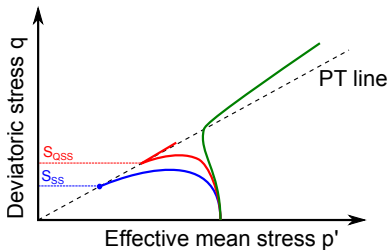
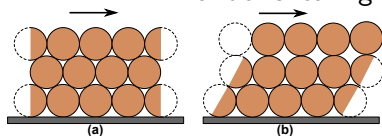
# Monotonic undrained test

## Dilatative state

- strain hardening
- no instability

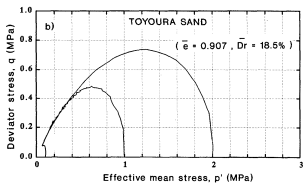
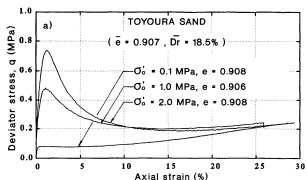
Dilatancy :  $\Delta V > 0$

under shearing



# Triaxial undrained test examples (1)

**Deformation controlled** triaxial undrained tests : Toyoura sand  
[Verdugo and Ishihara, 1996]  
 $D_r = 18.5\%$



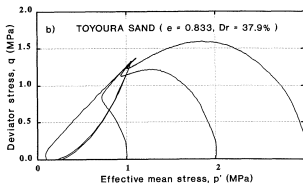
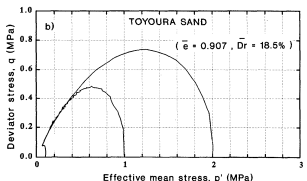
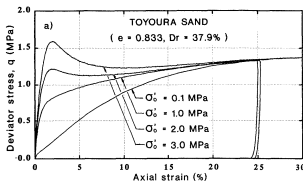
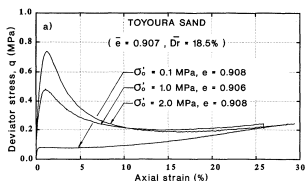
Monotonic behaviour characterization

# Triaxial undrained test examples (1)

**Deformation controlled** triaxial undrained tests : Toyoura sand  
[Verdugo and Ishihara, 1996]

$D_r = 18.5\%$

$D_r = 37.9\%$



Monotonic behaviour characterization

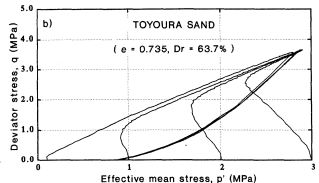
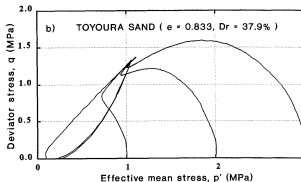
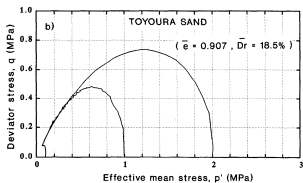
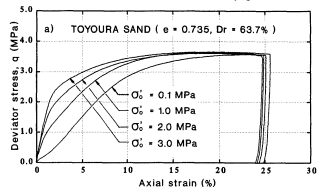
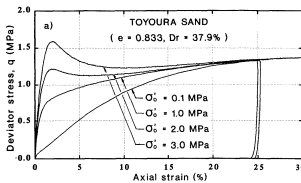
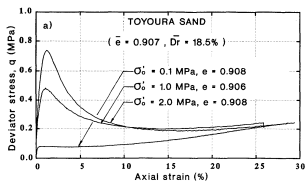
# Triaxial undrained test examples (1)

**Deformation controlled** triaxial undrained tests : Toyoura sand  
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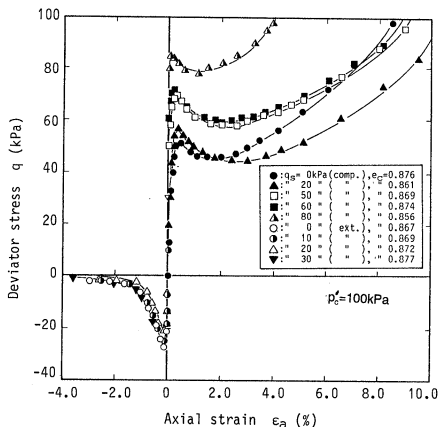
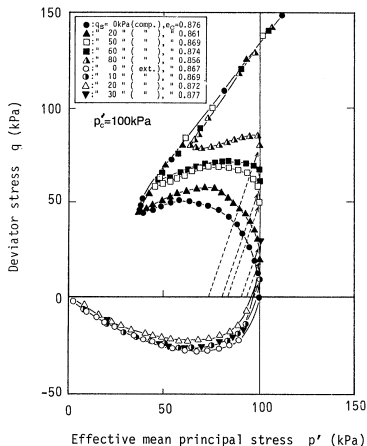
$D_r = 18.5\%$

$D_r = 37.9\%$

$D_r = 63.7\%$



# Triaxial undrained test examples (2)



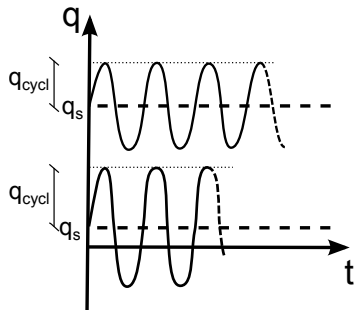
Loose Toyoura sand [Hyodo and al., 1994]

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# The cyclic triaxial test

- **load**/deformation controlled



# The cyclic triaxial test

- **load**/deformation controlled
- drained/**undrained**





# The cyclic triaxial test

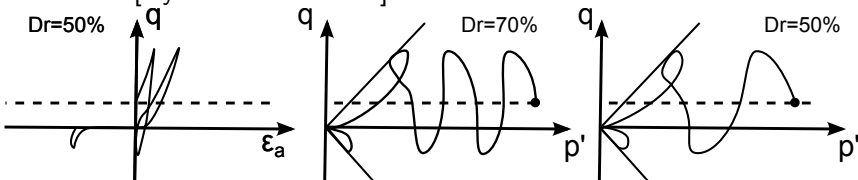
- **load**/deformation controlled
- drained/**undrained**
- until failure : liquefaction **or not**

## Liquefaction failure (general term)

Liquefaction and liquefaction failures encompass all phenomena involving excessive deformations of saturated cohesionless soils.

# Cyclic behaviour

after [Hyodo and al. 1994]



## Initial liquefaction

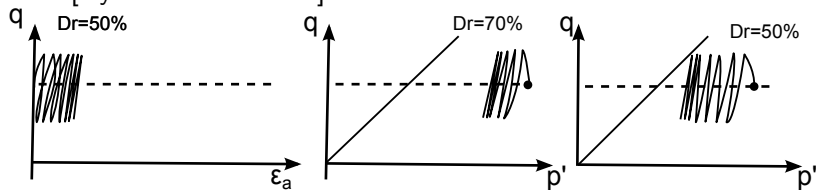
Transient state when the soil sample is submitted to zero mean effective stress ( $u = p_{conf}$ ) and zero deviatoric stress for the first time. This phenomenon involves very large deformations.

## Liquefaction (specific term)

True liquefaction occurs when the soil reaches the steady state and deforms continuously.

# Cyclic behaviour

after [Hyodo and al. 1994]

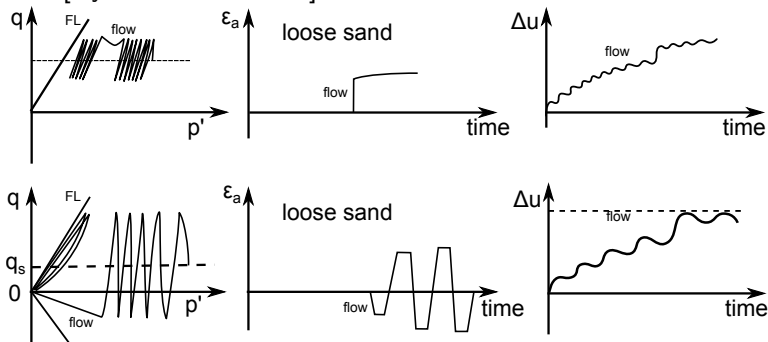


## Cyclic mobility

The cyclic mobility denotes the undrained cyclic soil response where the soil undergoes strain softening which is mainly a consequence of the build up of pore water pressure.

# Cyclic behaviour

after [Hyodo and al. 1994]



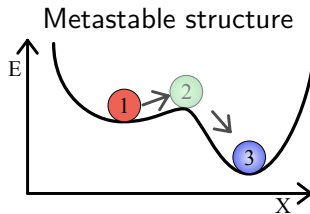
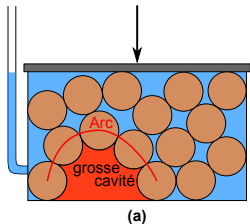
## Flow deformation

Flow deformation is an instability characterized by a quick development of strain and pore pressure. If after this phenomenon, the strain increases slowly again, this behaviour is called limited deformation.

# Flow deformation

## Structural collapse

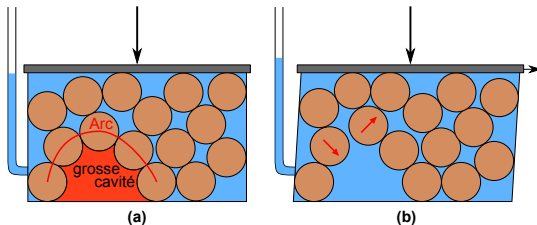
In a loose sand in undrained conditions, the structural collapse is the specific response of the loose structure which is exhibited as vigorous pore pressure generation.



# Flow deformation

## Structural collapse

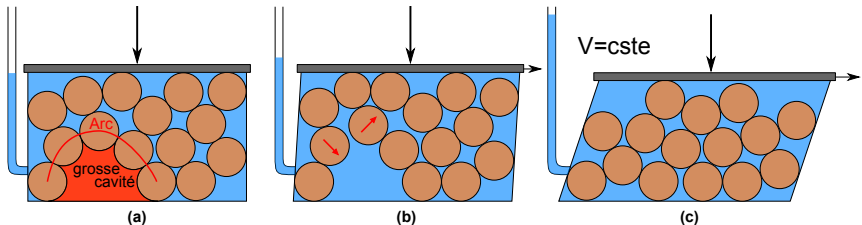
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# Flow deformation

## Structural collapse

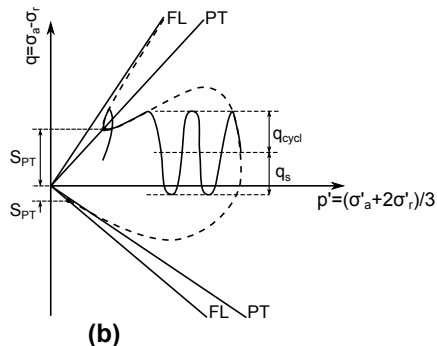
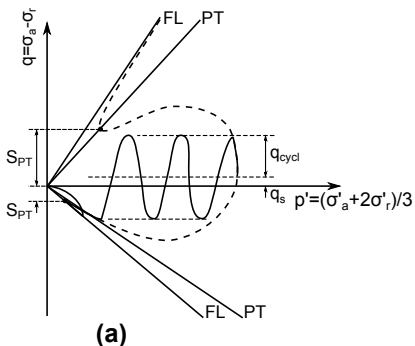
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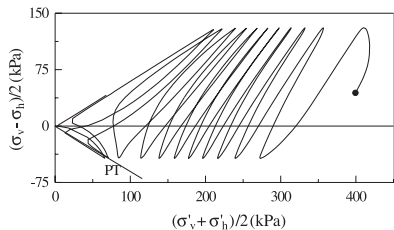
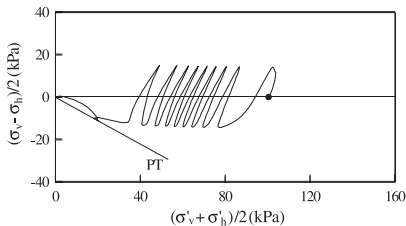
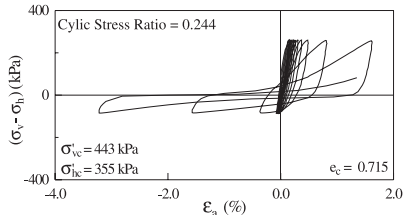
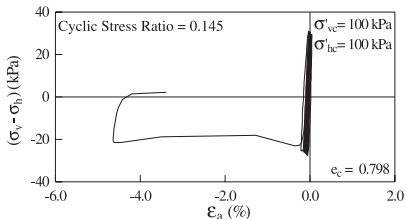
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## Flow deformation examples



[Vaid and al., 2001]

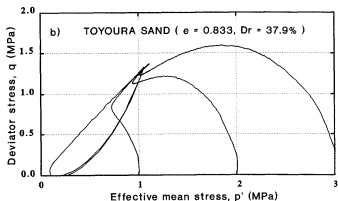
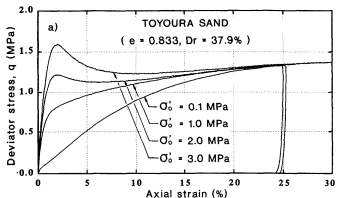
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## Summary

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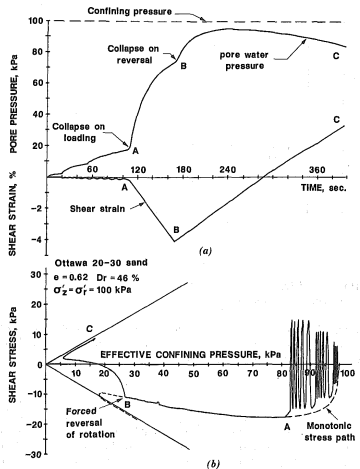
- the contractive/dilative transition and softening ;
- the pore pressure build up ;
- the different modes of failure ;
- the failure anisotropy ;



## Summary

The model has to take into account :

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- the pore pressure build up ;
- the different modes of failure ;
- the failure anisotropy ;

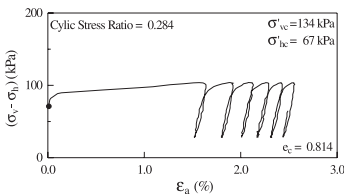
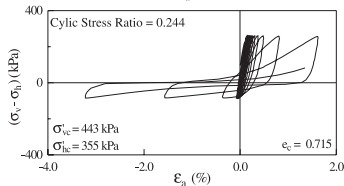
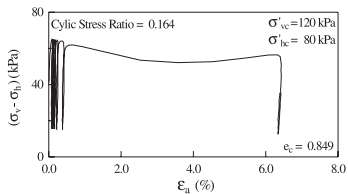


[Alarcon-Guzman and al., 1988]

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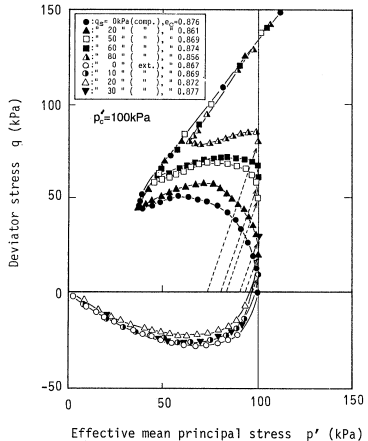
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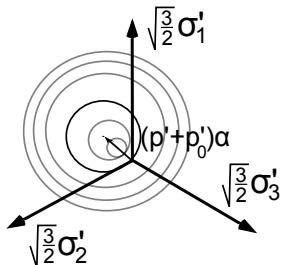
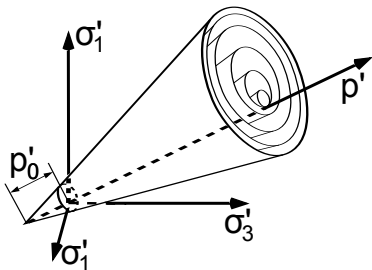


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# Characterization

- N nested conical yield surfaces associated with  $H'$ ,  $M$ ,  $\underline{\alpha}$ ;
- Kinematic hardening in the stress-space;
- Calibration using monotonic triaxial tests;
- Non-associative volumic plastic potential
- Sophistication :  $p'$  dependency, Lode angle dependency, ...



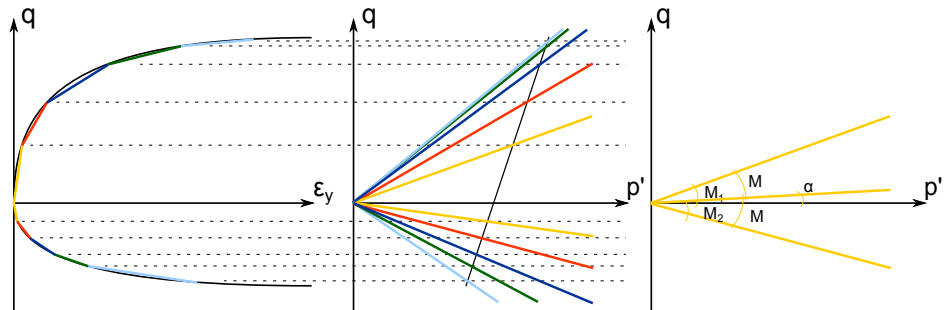


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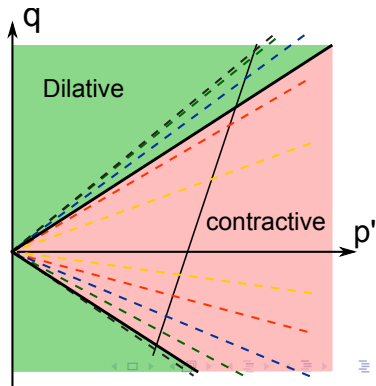
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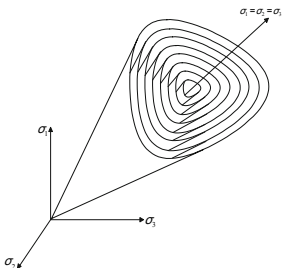
$$P'' = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\eta}{\bar{\eta}}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{\eta}{\bar{\eta}}\right)^2}$$
$$\eta = \frac{q}{p'}$$



# Characterization

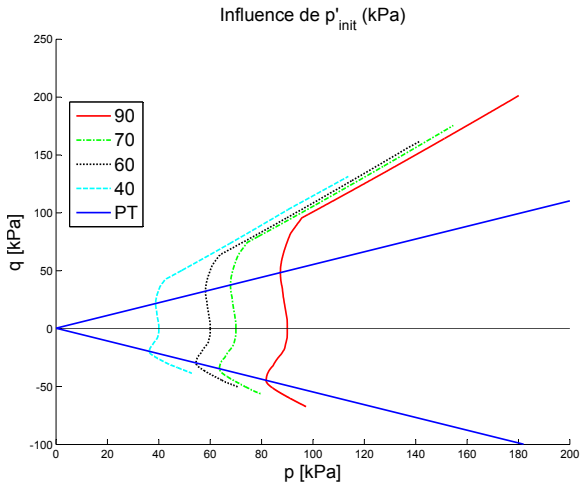
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- Sophistication :  $p'$  dependency, Lode angle dependency, ...

$$H' = H'_0 \cdot \left( \frac{p'}{p_{ref}} \right)^n, \quad K = K_0 \cdot \left( \frac{p'}{p_{ref}} \right)^n,$$
$$G = G_0 \cdot \left( \frac{p'}{p_{ref}} \right)^n$$

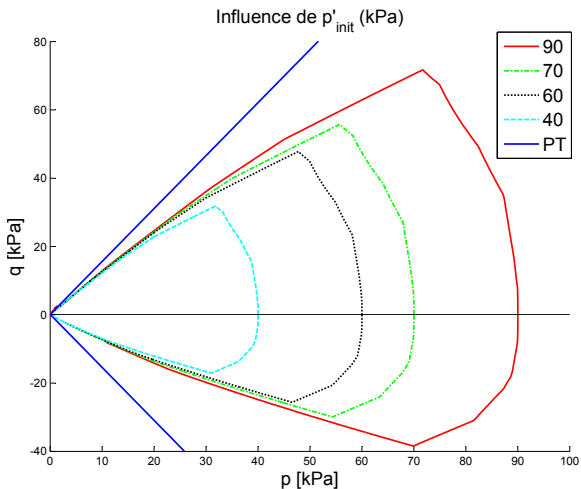


after [Yang and Elgamal, 2008]

# Numerical examples

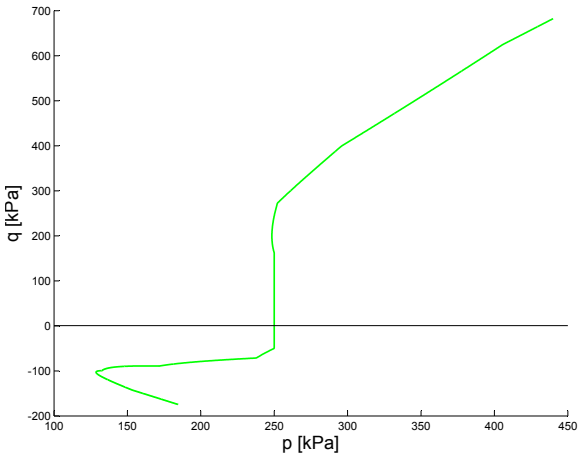


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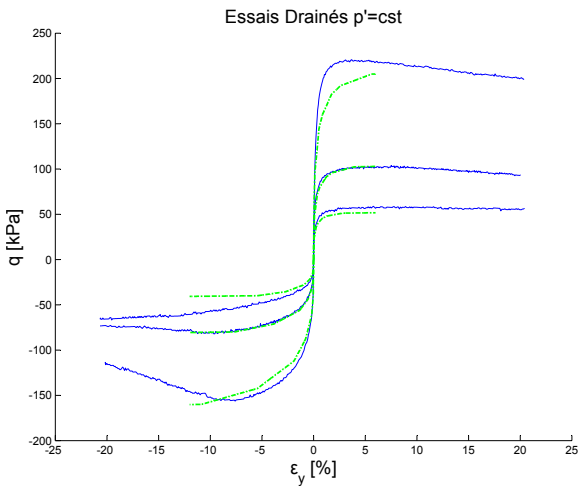


Prevost's model

# Numerical examples

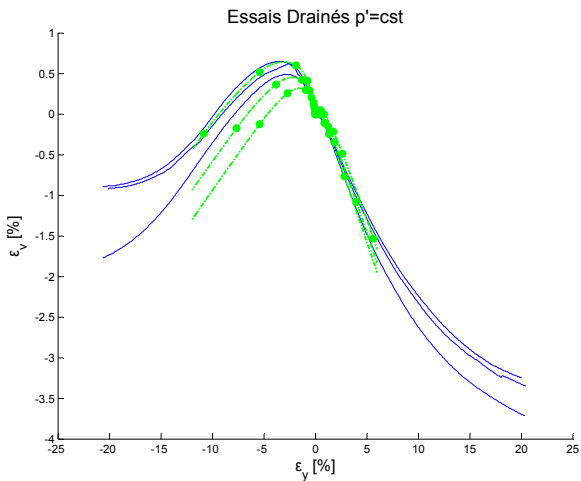


# Numerical examples

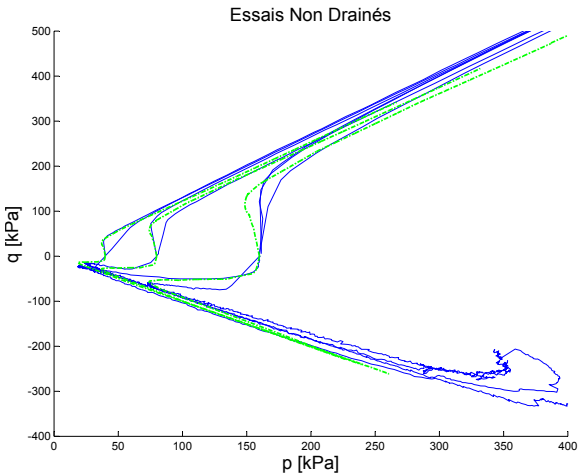




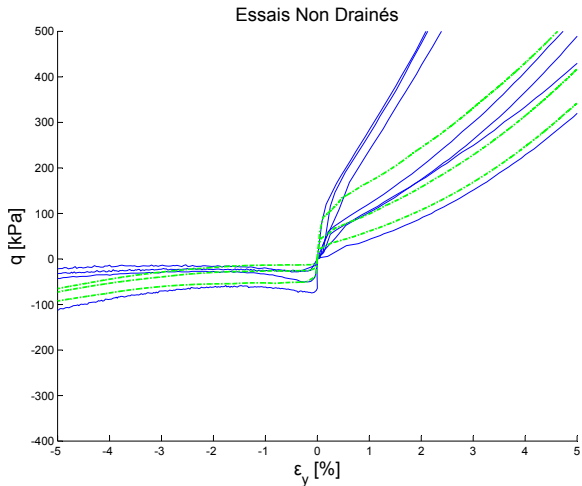
# Numerical examples



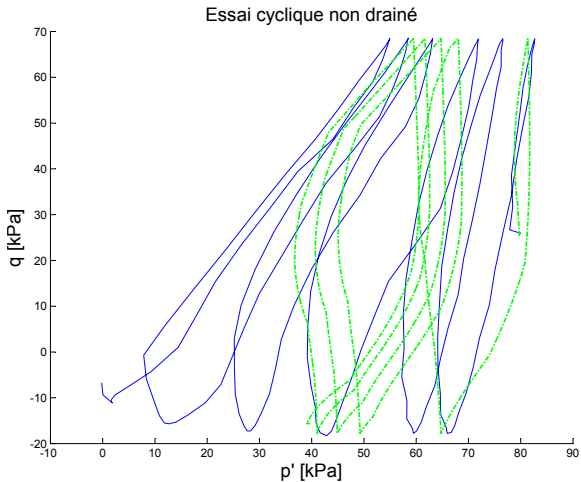
# Numerical examples



# Numerical examples



# Numerical examples



# To conclude

- ① Very complex actual behaviour
  - pore pressure buildup
  - different modes of failure
  - contractive/dilative transition
  - instability
- ② Prevost model : qualitatively OK...  
BUT has to be modified quantitatively

