

(SCL)

(ICL)

Study the Relationship between Intrinsic Compression Characteristics of Reconstituted and Intact Fine Grained Soils for South of Tehran Region

ABSTRACT

The compressibility characteristics of reconstituted clays are used as a basic frame for interpreting the corresponding characteristics of natural sedimentary clays. Intrinsic properties are especially used for reconstituted soil which, are independent of natural state. Void index is a parameter which relates the reconstituted parameters of different clay soils. Burland 1990 suggested that the natural properties of clay soil may be different from that of reconstituted ones due to the influence of soil microscopic and macroscopic texture (fabric and bonding).

In this research, clay specimens from Tehran region were prepared by water to 1.5 times the liquid limit and then reconstituted. The amount of additional water depends upon the clay content and the development of adsorbed water (diffuse double layer).

Plotting the results in Burland's framework, show the SCL lies well below the ICL. This is related to the rates and modes of deposition of alluvium when, a freshet (high water) from wide valleys of Alborz

[Email eaflaki@aut.ac.ir](mailto:eaflaki@aut.ac.ir)

Email ahimnejad.reza@gmail.com

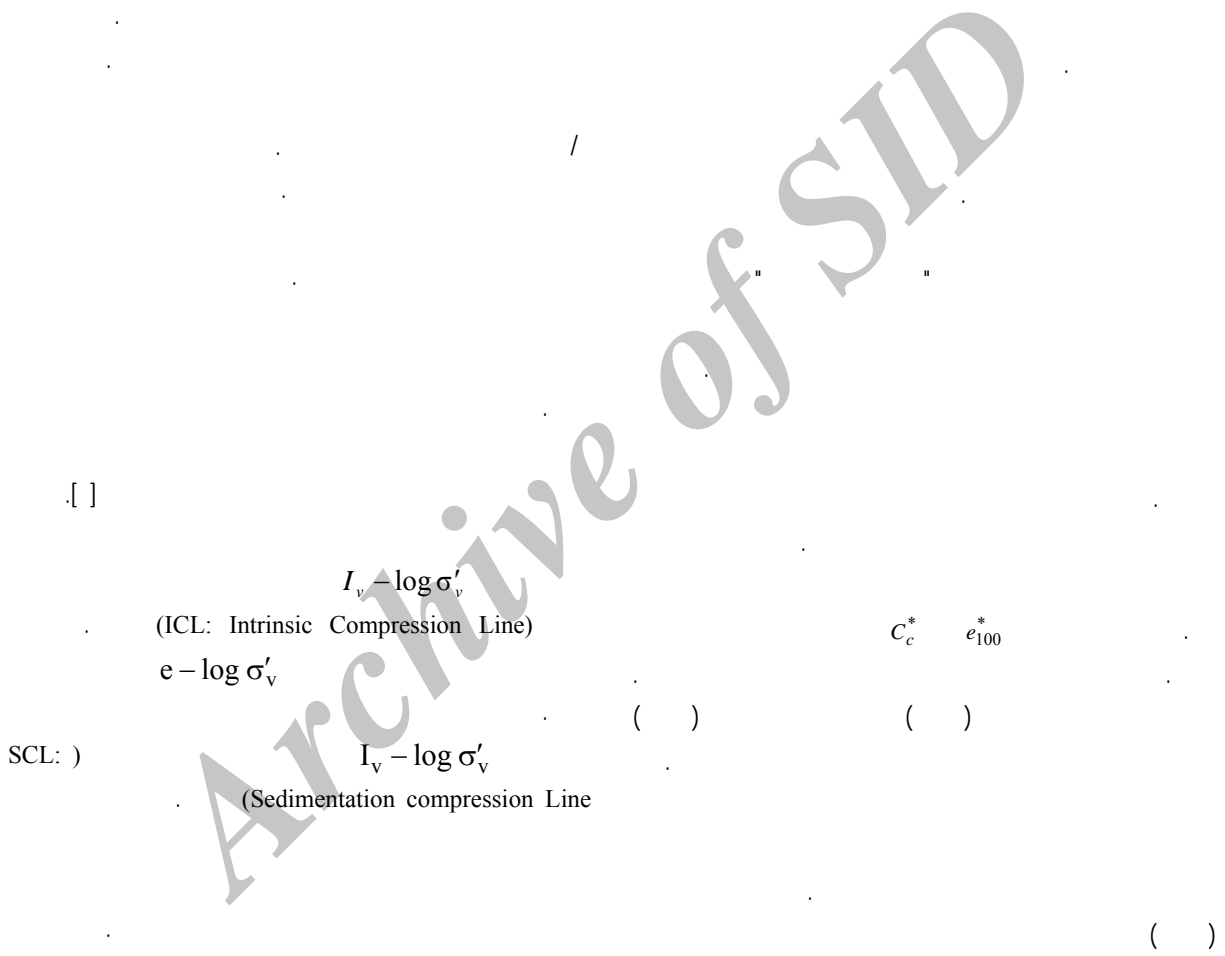
i

ii

Mountain spread out the flood plain providing deposits of low to insensitive clay soil. In this study the compressibility parameters were correlated as an aid to site investigation interpretation.

KEYWORDS:

Clay, Reconstituted Sample, Intrinsic Properties, Compression Index



رسوبی



/ / / /

()

ω_L

(D) (C) (B) (A)

kPa

$$\sigma'_v = \frac{e_{1...}^*}{e_{1...}^*} \text{ kPa} \quad \sigma'_v =$$

[] []

(A)

C_c^*

(D)

$$C_c^* = \frac{e_{100}^* - e_{1000}^*}{\log 1000 - \log 100} = \frac{e_{100}^* - e_{1000}^*}{\log(1000/100)} = \frac{e_{100}^* - e_{1000}^*}{\log 10}$$

(C) (B)

$e_{1...}^* \quad e_{1...}^*$

e

(A)

[]

I_v

(B)

$$I_v = \frac{e - e_{100}^*}{e_{100}^* - e_{1000}^*} = \frac{e - e_{100}^*}{C_c^*}$$

(B)

(A)

$I_v - \text{Log}(\sigma'_v)$

(D)

()

MINITAB

(C)

()

(D)

$$I_v = 2/393 - 1/225x + 0/0199x^2 + 0/0172x^3$$

()

(D)

$$x = \log \sigma'_v$$

()

()

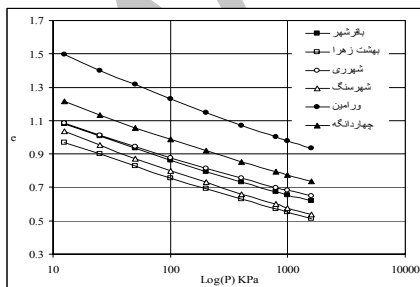
()

, ASTM D2435-80

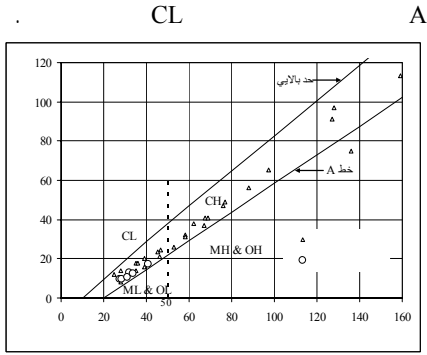
LVDT

$$I_v = 2/45 - 1/285x + 0/015x^3$$

()

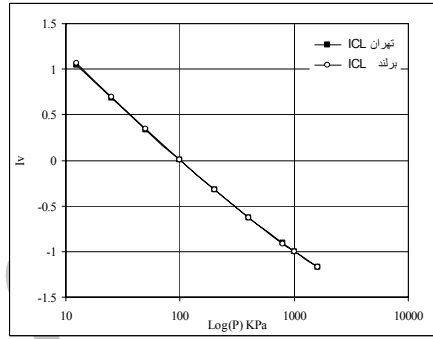


()



() ()

()



ICL ICL ()

$$e_{1..}^* \quad ()$$

$$e_L \quad ()$$

$$R^v = 0.98$$

$$R^v = 0.93$$

$$e_{100} = 1/188 e_L \quad 0/1012 \quad ()$$

$$e_{100} = 0/5065 + 0/2076 e_L + 0/0863 e_L^2 + 0/00368 e_L^3 \quad ()$$

$$e \quad ()$$

$$I_v \quad ()$$

$$e_{100}^* \quad C_c^* \quad ()$$

A () CL-CH ICL

$$() \quad 0.6 < e_L < 4/5 \quad 25 < \omega_L < 16.0$$

CL

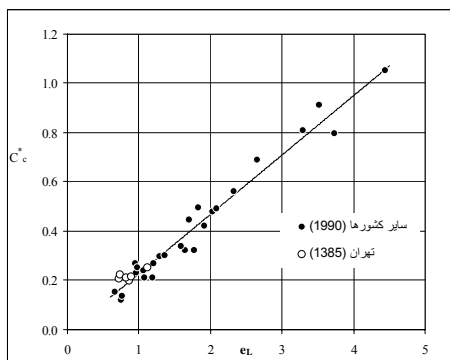
$$25 < \omega_L < 6.0$$

$$() \quad 0.6 < e_L < 1/5$$

$$e_L \quad e_{1..}^* \quad []$$

$$C_c^* \quad () \quad e_L \quad ()$$





()

$$e_L \quad C_c^* \quad ()$$

(C_c^*, C_c)

$$C_c^* ()$$

$$C_c$$

$$e - \text{Log}(\sigma'_v)$$

$$/ \quad / \quad \frac{C_c^*}{C_c}$$

$$C_c$$

()

$$C_c^*$$

()

$$C_c \quad C_c^*$$

()

$$C_c = 0/219 C_c^* + 0/092 \quad ()$$

()

()

() ()

$$C_c = 0/219 C_c + 0/054 \quad ()$$

$$C_c = 0/219 C_c^* + 0/13 \quad ()$$

()

$$e_L \quad ()$$

$$C_c^*$$

()

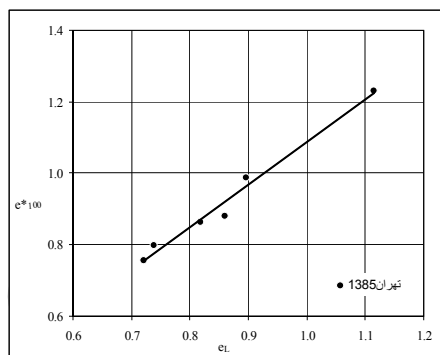
$$C_c^* - e_L$$

()

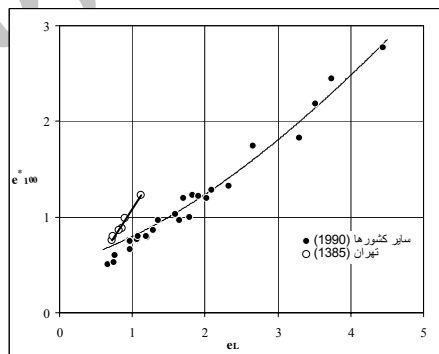
$$() \quad e_L^* \quad C_c^* \quad ()$$

:

$$C_c^* = 0/2406 e_L - 0/0125 \quad ()$$

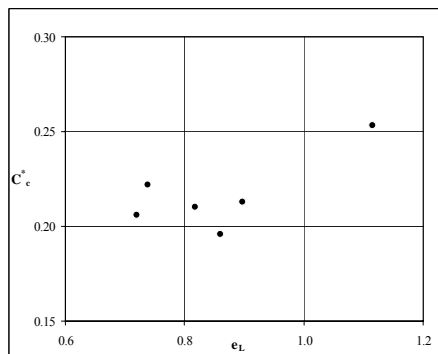


()



()

$$e_L \quad e_{100}^* \quad ()$$



()

() ()

$$I_v = (e - e_{v..}^*) / C_c^*$$

$$I_{v_o} = (e_o - e_{v..}^*) / C_c^*$$

$$I_v - \text{Log}(\sigma'_{v_o})$$

SCL

SCL ICL

SCL

ICL

()

$$C_c = 0/053 e_L + 0/09 \quad ()$$

$$e_L = \frac{G_s \times w_L \%}{100}$$

e_L

$$C_c = 0/053 G_s \times \frac{\omega_L \%}{100} + 0/09 \quad ()$$

G_s

G_s

()

ICL

$$C_c = 0/14 w_L + 0/09 \quad ()$$

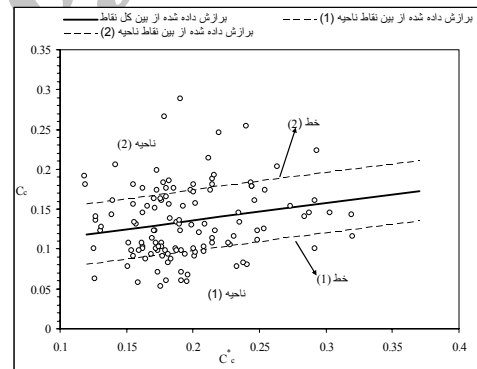
ω_L

C_c

[]

[]

(/)



()

$$C_c = 0/14 w_L + 0/513 \quad ()$$

$$C_c = 0/14 w_L + 0/127 \quad ()$$

(SEM

Scanning Electron Microscope)

[]

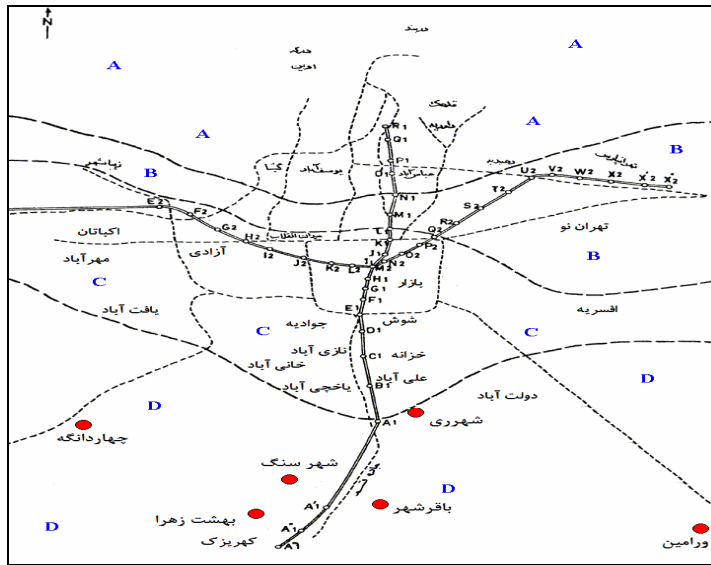
$$I_v^* = (e - e_{v..}^*) / C_c^*$$

ICL



- Skempton, A.W. (1970), "The Consolidation of Clays by Gravitational Compaction", Geot. Soc. London, Q.J., No.125, pp.373-412. []
- Skempton, A.W., (1944), "Notes on the compressibility of clays", Geol. Soc. London Q. J., Vol. 100, pp.119-136. []
- Terzaghi, K. (1925). "Principals of Soil Mechanics", Engineering News-Record, Vol. 95,no.20. []
- Tsuchida, T. (1994), "A unified concept of e-Log P relationship of clays", Proc., 13th ICSMFE, pp.71-74. [] () []
- Tsuchida, T. and Gomyo, M. (1995), "Unified model of e-Log(p) relationship with the consideration of the effect of void ratio", Proc. Int. Symp. on Compression and Consolidation of Clayey Soils, Department of Civil Engineering, Hiroshima, Japan, pp.379-384. [] () []
- Veniale, F. (1985). "The role of microfabric in clay soil stability", Miner. Petrogr Acta, Vol.29-A, pp.101-119. [] () []
- Wroth, C. P., and Wood, D. M. (1976), "The correlation of some basic properties of soils, and its implication in the assessment of poor quality data", Res. Rep. CUED/C-soils TR31, University of Cambridge. [] () []
- Aflaki, E. (1996), "Intrinsic Properties of Glacial Till: An Aid to Site Investigation Interpretation", Ph.D Thesis, University of Newcastle upon Tyne. []
- Burland, J. B. (1990), "On the Compressibility and Shear Strength of Natural Clays", J. Geotech. & Geoenvironmental Engrg. ASCE, Vol.40, No.3, pp.329-378. []
- Burland, J. B., Rampello, S. and Georgiannou, V. N. (1994), "A Laboratory Study of the Strength of Four Clays", Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, London. []
- Cerato, A.B. and Lutenegeger, A.J. (2004), "Determining the Intrinsic Compressibility of Fine-Grained Soils", J. Geotech. & Geoenvironmental Engrg. ASCE, Vol.130, No.8, pp.872-877. []
- Katagiri, M. (1995), "Effect of clay water content on the consolidation of a sediment layer", Proc. Int. Symp. on Compression and Consolidation of Clayey Soils, Department of Civil Engineering, Hiroshima, Japan, pp.261-266. []
- Leonards, G.A. and Ramaiah, B.K. (1959). "Time effects in consolidation of clays". ASTM Spec. Tech. Publ. 254, pp.116-130. []
- Nakase, A., Kamei, T. and Kusakabe, O., (1988), "Constitutive parameters estimated by plasticity index", Proceeding of the ASCE, J. of Geotechnical Engineering Division, Vol. 114, GT 7, pp.844-858. []
- Nash, D. F .T, Sills, G. C. and Davison, L. R. (1992), "One-Dimensional Consolidation Testing of Soft Clay From Bothkennar", J. Geotech. & Geoenvironmental Engrg. ASCE, Vol.42, No.2, pp.241-256. []





[]

()

[]

()

	w_L	w_p	G_s	e_L	e_{100}^*	C_c^*	
Lower Cromer Till			/	/	/	/	Gens (1982)
Boulder clay			/	/	/	/	Skempton (1944)
Silty clay			/	/	/	/	Ramiah (1959)
Magnus Clay		/	/	/	/	/	Jardine (1985)
Grangemouth			/	/	/	/	Burland (1990)
Ton V			/	/	/	/	Skempton (1944)
Weald clay			/	/	/	/	Skempton (1944)
Boston blue clay			/	/	/	/	Skempton (1944)
Red soil	/		/	/	/	/	Nagaraj et al. (1986)
River S. alluvium			/	/	/	/	Skempton (1944)
Wiener Tegel	/		/	/	/	/	Hvorslev (1937)
Oxford clay			/	/	/	/	Skempton (1944)
Ton IV			/	/	/	/	Skempton (1944)
Residual clay			/	/	/	/	Ramiah (1959)
London clay	/	/	/	/	/	/	Jardine (1985)
Belfast estuarine clay			/	/	/	/	Skempton (1944)
London clay	/		/	/	/	/	Som (1968)
Ganges delta clay			/	/	/	/	Skempton (1944)
Gosport clay			/	/	/	/	Skempton (1944)
London clay			/	/	/	/	Skempton (1944)
Brown London clay			/	/	/	/	Skempton (1944)
Black cotton clay	/		/	/	/	/	Nagaraj et al. (1986)
Kleinbelt Ton			/	/	/	/	Hvorslev (1937)
Argile plastique			/	/	/	/	Skempton (1944)
Whangamarino clay			/	/	/	/	Newland & Allely (1956)
SAIL	/		/	/	/	/	Nagaraj et al. (1986)
		/	/	/	/	/	()
		/	/	/	/	/	()
	/	/	/	/	/	/	()
	/	/	/	/	/	/	()
	/	/	/	/	/	/	()
	/	/	/	/	/	/	()