

GENERALIZED CONSTITUTIVE MODEL FOR STABILIZED QUICK CLAY

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ABSTRACT

An experimentally-based two yield surface constitutive model for cemented quick clay has been developed at NTNU, Norway, to reproduce the mechanical behavior of the stabilized quick clay in the triaxial p - q stress space. The model takes into account the actual mechanical properties of the stabilized material, such as ϕ (attraction), friction angle and destructuration. A further attempt has been made to extend the formulation into the full stress space, based on the Hardening Soil Model, the S-Clay Model, the Koiter Rule and two Mapping Rules. A generalized 3D-constitutive model for stabilized quick clay has been formulated. This paper discusses the formulation process and presents the resulting generalized model.

KEYWORDS: Constitutive model, Quick clay, Destructuration, Hardening rule, Yield surface

INTRODUCTION

Engineering properties of stabilized materials depend on the fabric and particle cementation resulting from the chemical reaction of the binders. Such soils display a substantial amount of intrinsic stiffness and strength when subjected to an external loading. However, when the applied stress exceeds the bond strength, the bonds break and eventually the microstructure collapses; the phenomenon known as α (destructuration). Prediction of the mechanical behaviour of such materials has been formulated in form of a constitutive model (QUICKSTAB) as proposed by Bujulu and Grimstad (2012). However, the formulation was limited to the two-dimensional triaxial (p - q) stress space.

In order to get a generalized model, an attempt has been made to extend the model

formulation into the full (3-dimensional) stress space. This paper discusses formulation of the generalized model based on the Hardening Soil Model (Brinkgreve et al. 2006), the S-Clay1 model (Wheeler et. al. 2003), and formulations by Sørense (2002) and Dafalias and Manzari (2004). As a background for this extension, the p - q formulation (Bujulu and Grimstad, 2012) is first summarized below, with the extension presented thereafter in the succeeding section.

CONSTITUTIVE EQUATIONS IN TRIAXIAL STRESS SPACE

In the p - q stress space the model takes the form of two yield surfaces, appearing as a α (cap) and a β (wedge) in the two axes, respectively. The cap is mainly meant to model the volumetric (oedometric) behaviour and the wedge is meant to model the deviatoric behaviour.

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Cap Yield Surface

The cap surface is given in Equation (1) as:

$$F_c = q^2 + M^2 \cdot \left((p' + a_c)^2 - p_m'^2 \right) = 0 \quad (1)$$

where M (Greek capital) is an internal parameter related to the earth pressure coefficient under virgin loading, K_0^{NC} ; $p_m q$ is the size of the cap and a_c is the attraction for the cap. It may be shown, due to the strain requirement in oedometric condition and through

an associated flow rule, that M will be given by Equation (2), assuming infinite elastic stiffness. K_0^{NC} is in this case obtained by including the a_c term for the stresses. is easily obtained by a stress condition in which $a_c \ll pq$

$$M \approx \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3(1 - K_0^{NC})}{1 + 2K_0^{NC}}} \quad (2)$$

Hardening Rules for the Cap

Two hardening rules are used for the cap surface. Firstly, an isotropic hardening rule which

includes the possibility for a constant term. The expression takes the form:

$$\frac{dp_m'}{d\lambda_c} = \left(p_m' \cdot \frac{1}{\zeta} + Z_a \right) \cdot \frac{\partial F_c}{\partial p'} \quad (3)$$

where ζ and Z_a are parameters controlling the hardening of the cap.

The second cap hardening rule is the attraction softening. Under oedometric condition (isolating the cap behavior) two types of attraction softening may generally be experienced. Type I is given by a destructureation rule (Karstunen et

al., 2006), whereas Type II is associated with the loss of the a_c term in the yield criterion for the cap. The following softening rule for a_c (Equation 4) was proposed due to the cap type plasticity (Bujulu and Grimstad, 2012).

$$\frac{da_c}{d\lambda_c} = -a_c \cdot \mu_{ac} \cdot \frac{\partial F_c}{\partial p'} \quad (4)$$

where μ_{ac} is a hardening parameter.

Wedge (cone) yield and potential surface

The cone yield surface appears in the p - q stress space as a wedge, as expressed by Equation(5).

$$F_w = |q - (p' + a_w) \cdot \alpha| - m \cdot (p' + a_w) = 0 \quad (5)$$

where α is the rotation of the wedge in the p - q space; m is the size of the wedge and a_w is the attraction for the wedge.

The size parameter m will be a small number and will be given a default value of $0.01 \cdot M_{c,f}$. Where $M_{c,f}$ is the maximum value of $q/(p' + a_w)$ in a triaxial compression test. The

potential surface is not directly needed, only its derivatives with respect to the stress components (Equation (6)).

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_w}{\partial p'} \\ \frac{\partial Q_w}{\partial q} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_Q(q, p', a_w) \\ \frac{\partial F_w}{\partial q} \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots \quad (6)$$

where $f_{Q(q,pqaw)}$ is a dilatancy/contractancy parameter, which in general may be stress dependent. Equation (7) gives a suggestion for a possible mathematical expression for f_Q . In contrast to other models, where a mobilization formulation is used, this is independent of q .

$$f_Q = \frac{a_w}{p' + a_w} \cdot \frac{\partial F_w}{\partial p'} \quad \dots \quad (7)$$

The kinematic hardening rule for the wedge is given as:

$$\frac{d\alpha}{d\lambda_w} = f_\alpha \left(q, p', a_w, \frac{\partial F_w}{\partial q} \right) \quad \dots \quad (8)$$

where f_α may be determined by curve-fitting with the laboratory experiments or by choosing some basic functions. For f_α we will have the following requirements

$$f_\alpha = 0 \quad \text{when} \quad \frac{q}{p' + a_w} = M_f \quad (M_f \text{ is the failure criteria})$$

$$f_\alpha \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{for stress reversal or initial shearing}$$

The function given by Equation (9) may be used in triaxial stress-strain space.

$$\frac{d\alpha}{d\lambda_w} = \mu_w \cdot \frac{1}{(M_{c,f} + M_{e,f})} \cdot \frac{\partial F_w}{\partial q} \cdot \left(\frac{q_b - q}{p' + a_w} \right)^2 \quad \dots \quad (9)$$

where q_b is the bounding deviatoric stress. In the triaxial shearing tests the material shows attraction softening (cohesion softening), expressed by Equation (10).

$$\frac{da_w}{d\lambda_w} = -a_w \cdot \mu_{aw} \cdot \left| \frac{q}{p' + a_w} \right| \quad \dots \quad (10)$$

where a_w is a hardening parameter.

THEORY OF MULTIPLE YIELD SURFACE MODELING

The rule for adding response from several yield criteria and plastic potential functions is known as the Koiter rule (Schanz et. al., 1999). This may be presented as Equation (11):

$$d\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^p = \sum_i \left(d\lambda_i \cdot \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}} \right) \quad \text{õ õ} \quad (11)$$

where the plastic multiplier, $d\lambda_i$, is given by Equation (12):

$$d\lambda_i = \frac{1}{A_i} \cdot \left\{ \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}} \right\}^T \cdot d\boldsymbol{\sigma} \quad \text{õ õ} \quad (12)$$

$$\text{where } A_i = -\sum_j \frac{\partial F}{\partial \kappa_j} \cdot \frac{d\kappa_j}{d\lambda_i}$$

Let us assume two yield criteria are violated. We may now write:

$$d\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \mathbf{D}_e \cdot \left(d\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} - d\lambda_1 \cdot \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}} - d\lambda_2 \cdot \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}} \right) \quad \text{õ ..} \quad (13)$$

where \mathbf{D}_e is the elastic stiffness matrix.

Using the equations above we get expressions for the two plastic multipliers:

$$d\lambda_1 = \frac{(A_2 + a_{22}) \cdot \left\{ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}} \right\}^T - a_{12} \cdot \left\{ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}} \right\}^T}{(A_1 + a_{11}) \cdot (A_2 + a_{22}) - a_{12} \cdot a_{21}} \cdot \mathbf{D}_e \cdot d\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \quad \text{õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ} \quad (14)$$

$$d\lambda_2 = \frac{(A_1 + a_{11}) \cdot \left\{ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}} \right\}^T - a_{21} \cdot \left\{ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}} \right\}^T}{(A_2 + a_{22}) \cdot (A_1 + a_{11}) - a_{21} \cdot a_{12}} \cdot \mathbf{D}_e \cdot d\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \quad \text{õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ ...} \quad (15)$$

$$\text{where } a_{ij} = \left\{ \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}} \right\}^T \cdot \mathbf{D}_e \cdot \frac{\partial Q_j}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}}$$

A numerical scheme is used to activate the plastic multiplier for only the violated yield criteria.

GENERALIZATION TO 3D

Cap surface

The cap surface (yield and potential) is isotropic and Lode angle independent, hence a direct transformation to full stress space can simply be done by transformation of the derivatives by parts, as given by Equation (16)

$$\frac{\partial F_c}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}'} = \frac{\partial q}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}'} \cdot \frac{\partial F_c}{\partial q} + \frac{\partial p'}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}'} \cdot \frac{\partial F_c}{\partial p'} \quad \text{..} \quad (16)$$

Cone surface

The cone yield surface and its potential surface have a slightly more cumbersome generalization procedure. In the $\sigma_1 - \sigma_2$ plane the cone and the failure criteria will be as shown in Figure 1. First

we need to decide on a mapping rule and normal to the potential surface, α_Q/α_q . The kinematic (rotational) parameter, α , must be replaced by a rotational tensor $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$. The generalized yield surface is given by Equation (17).

$$F_w = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \left(\left\{ \boldsymbol{\sigma}_d - (p'+a)\mathbf{a}_d \right\}^T \cdot \left\{ \boldsymbol{\sigma}_d - (p'+a)\mathbf{a}_d \right\} \right)} - m(p'+a) = 0 \quad \text{..} \quad (17)$$

where:

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}_d = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x' - p' \\ \sigma_y' - p' \\ \sigma_z' - p' \\ \sqrt{2}\tau_{xy} \\ \sqrt{2}\tau_{xz} \\ \sqrt{2}\tau_{yz} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{a}_d = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_x - 1 \\ \alpha_y - 1 \\ \alpha_z - 1 \\ \sqrt{2}\alpha_{xy} \\ \sqrt{2}\alpha_{xz} \\ \sqrt{2}\alpha_{yz} \end{bmatrix}$$

The kinematic hardening rule (previously presented as Equation (9)) could now be rewritten as:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{a}_d}{d\lambda_w} = \mu_w \cdot \frac{\left\{ \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{b,d} - \boldsymbol{\sigma}_d \right\}^T \cdot \frac{\partial F_w}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}_d}}{\left\{ \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{b,d} - \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{b,d}^* \right\}^T \cdot \frac{\partial Q_w}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}_d}} \cdot \frac{(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{b,d} - \boldsymbol{\sigma}_d)}{(p'+a_w)} \quad \text{..} \quad (18)$$

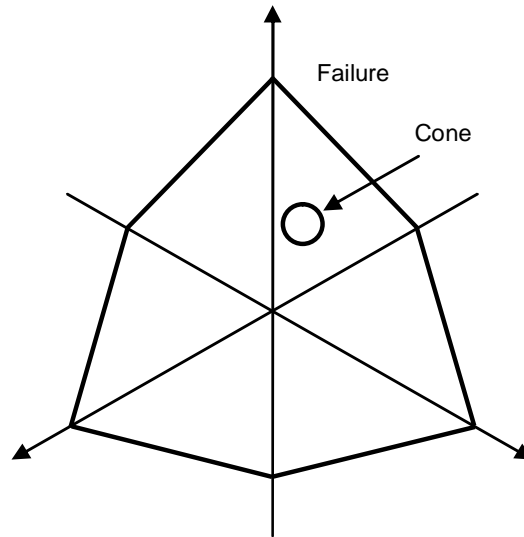


Figure 1: Mohr Coulomb and cone surfaces in the $s_1/p', s_2/p', s_3/p'$ plane

The mapping rule

The bounding surface stress is mapped from the current stress condition through a mapping rule. Various mapping rules may be found in the literature (Andrianopoulos et al., 2005). In this study two mapping rules are emphasised. For simplicity a constant J_2 criteria is chosen for the presentation of the possible mapping rules. If we have a potential surface

equivalent to the constant J_2 criteria we may use Figure 2 directly to set up our equations.

Mapping rule (a) uses the same direction (Modified Lode angle) for the small cone and for the bounding surface (from isotropic state) to find the bounding stress. Mapping rule (b) maps the bounding stress directly through the stress direction on the cone. Several other mapping possibilities exist, involving, for instance, stress reversal points or mobilisation surfaces.

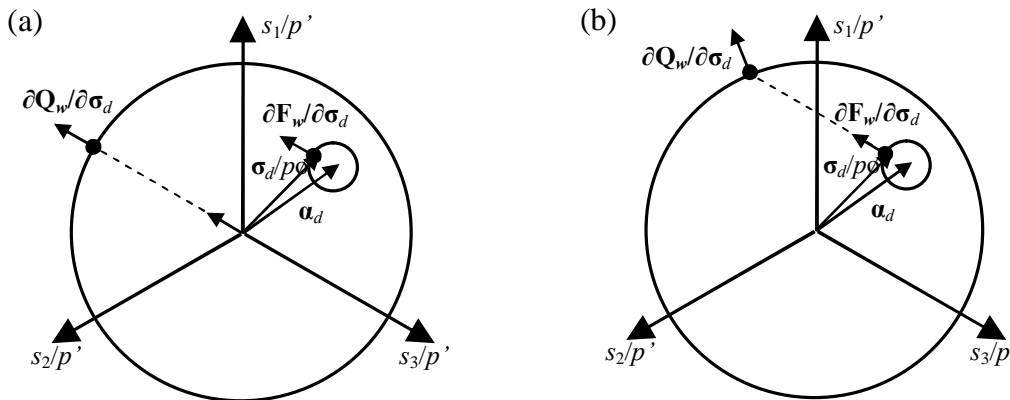


Figure 2: Two possible mapping rules

Rule (a): The image stress point on the bounding surface, $\sigma_{b,d}$, are mapped through a locally modified Lode angle, θ^a . The locally modified Lode angle will follow the same direction as the normal to the cone yield surface. The locally modified Lode angle is calculated from the stress tensor \underline{s}^a given in Equation (20).

Figure 3 shows typical results from simulation of undrained triaxial shearing for different isotropic consolidation cell pressure, whereas Figure 4 shows typical results from oedometer

simulations. The simulation curves are plotted against the respective experimental data for calibration purposes. It can be seen that the model simulations fit well to the laboratory data.

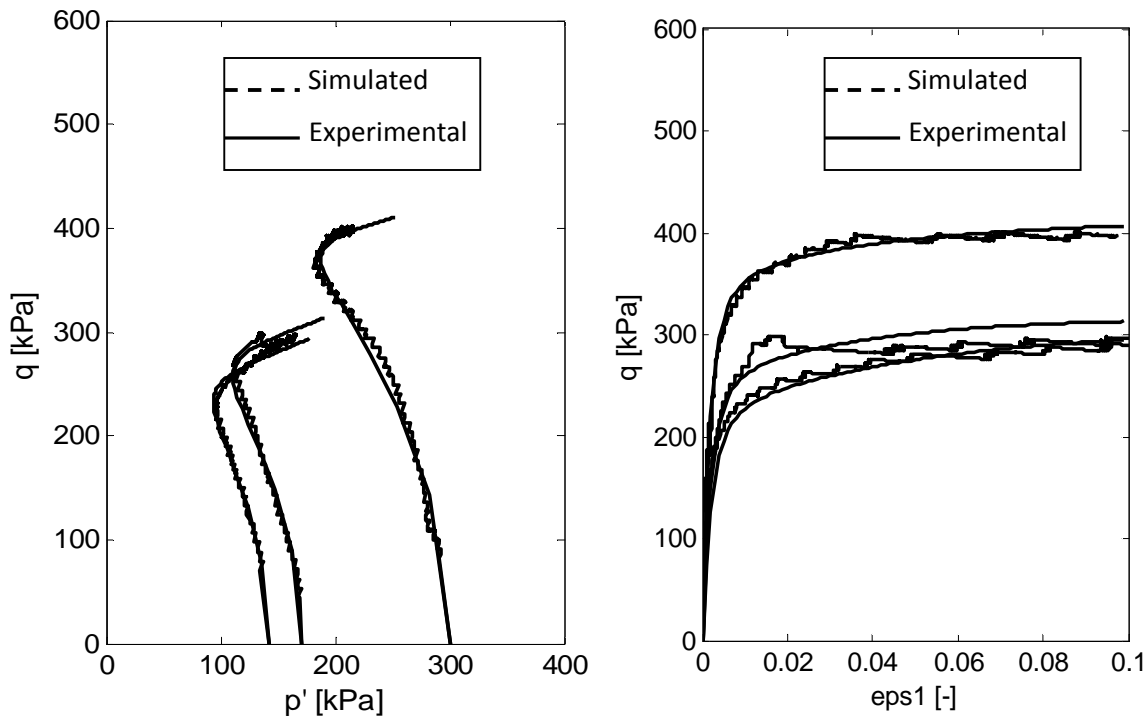


Figure 3. Simulation of triaxial compression - Mix 1

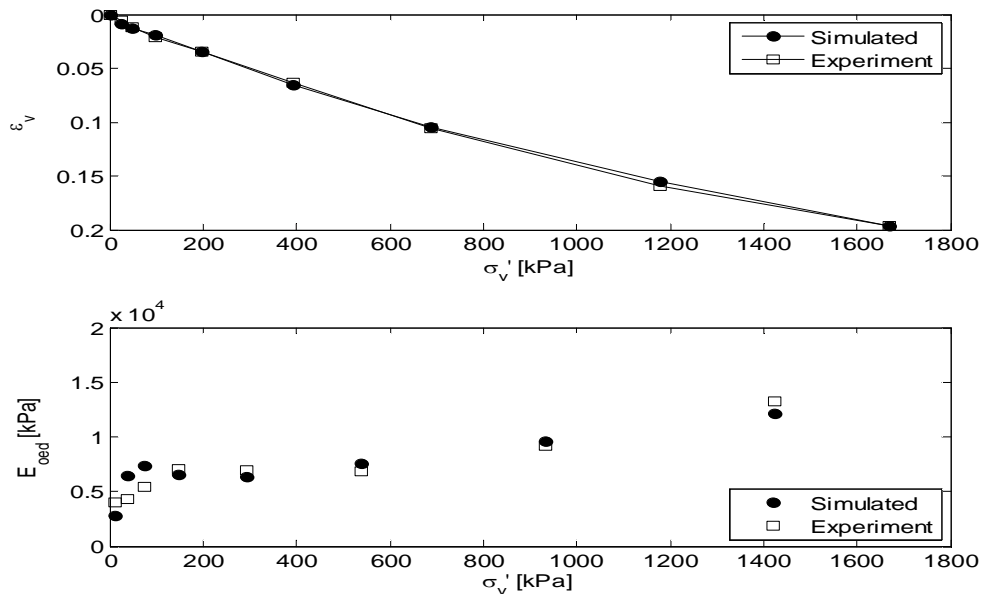


Figure 4: Simulation of oedometer strain and modulus - Mix 1

CONCLUSION

A constitutive model for L-(C)-WSA stabilized quick clay which was formulated in the triaxial p - q space (Bujulu and Grimstad, 2012) has been extended to cover the 3D free stress space. Simulations for the model were obtained by a single stress point integration algorithm. The model simulations show good agreement with laboratory results. However, an extensive parametric study should be done in order to thoroughly explain the behavior of the model. Extension to include an anisotropic cap-surface is recommended, e.g. using the approach found in Wheeler et al. (2003).

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