5th International Itasca Symposium

Paths of force chains at the cyclic threshold shear strain in sand

Vedran Pavlić & Tomislav Ivšić

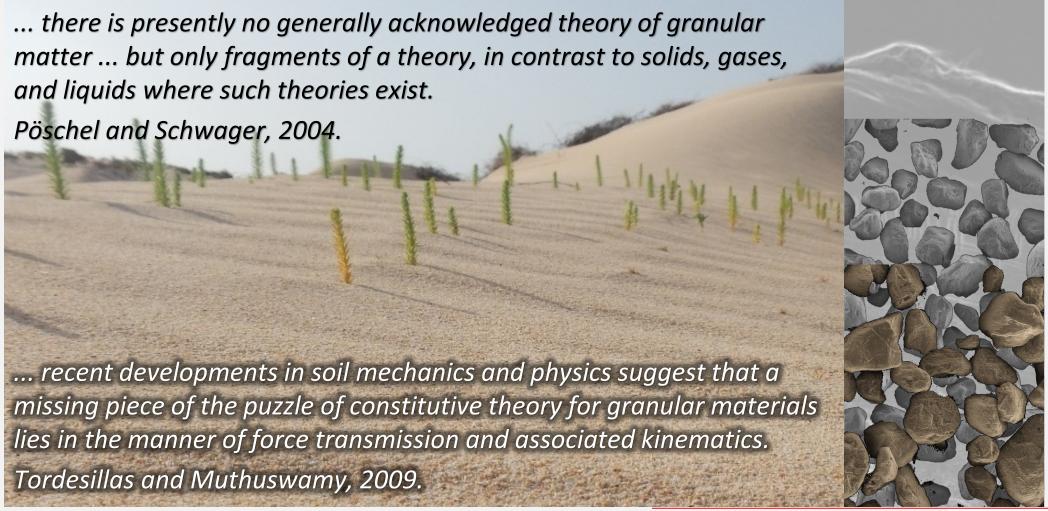


Contents

- Prior research review
 - System of grains and voids
 - Concept of the cyclic threshold shear strain
 - Force chains
- Research aims
- Research objectives
- Expected research contribution
- Research flowchart

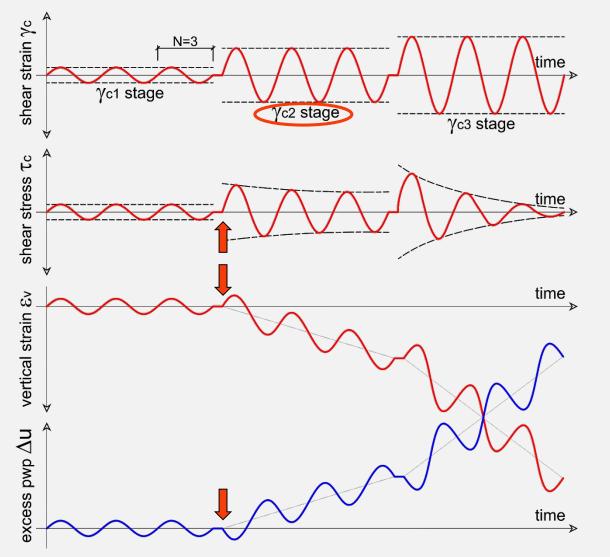


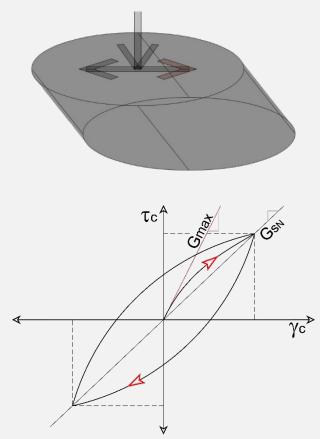
System of grains and voids





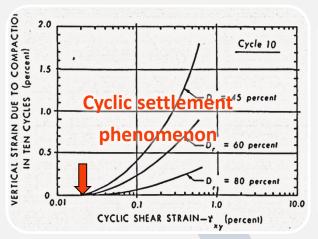
Physical model – cyclic laboratory testing

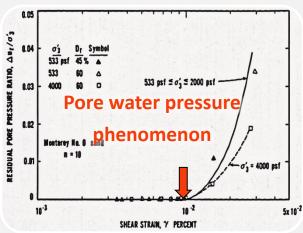






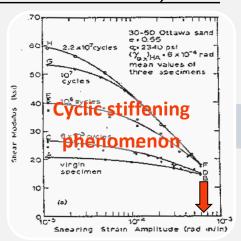






Dobry et al., 1982.

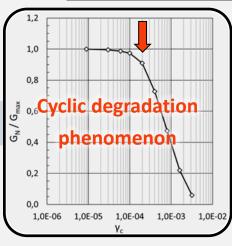
Drnevich and Richard, 1970.



Range of threshold magnitude:

0.007 - 0.03 %

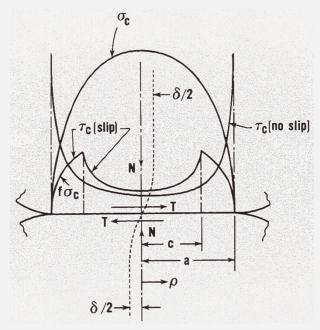
acc. Mortezaire, 2012.



The term "threshold of vibratory compaction" was introduced in 1948 by Barkan

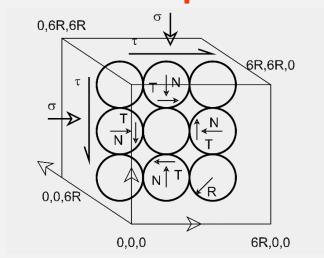


Theoretical contact model



$$\delta = \frac{3fN}{8a} \left(\frac{2-v}{G}\right) \left(1 - \frac{T}{fN}\right)^{2/3}$$
$$\delta_1 = \frac{3fN}{8a} \left(\frac{2-v}{G}\right)$$

Theoretical model of nine spheres



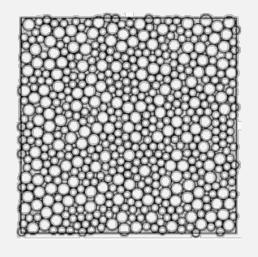
$$\gamma_t = 2.08 \frac{(2-v) (1+v)f}{(1-v^2)^{1/2} (E)^{2/3}} (\sigma)^{2/3}$$

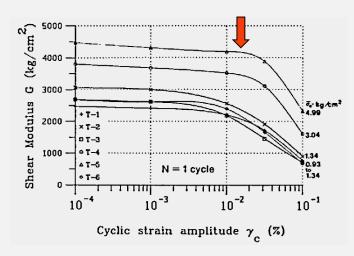
$$\frac{G}{G_{\text{max}}} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1 - (1 - \frac{Y}{Y_t})^{3/2}}{\frac{Y/Y_t}{\sqrt{Y_t}}}$$
Dobry et al., 1982.

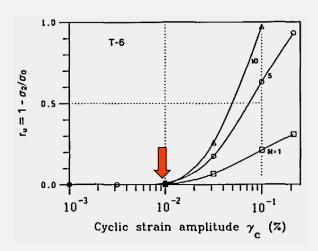


Numerical model – discrete element method

Test	Program	Loading	Constant	Grain	Grain	Size of grains	Contact model
type			volume concept	number	shape		
DSS	CONBAL-2	Cyclic	Yes	531	Disc	Two fractions (radius ratio 1.5)	Modified Hertz model







Dobry and Ng, 1992.



- Some unresolved questions from experiments and models
 - Which factors influence the threshold value?
 - There appears to be a geometrical factor missing in the theory, which one?
 - Does the increase of vertical load causes increase of the threshold value?
 - What is the minimal number of grains in the sample that gives realistic results?
 - When does degradation in sand start?
 - Is there a common underpinning mechanism for all four phenomena?
 - Are all of four thresholds similar?



Force chains

- Force transmission through granular material includes formation of force chains
- The force chain is an array of grains that carry large compressional loads

Dantu, 1968.

ÉTUDE EXPÉRIMENTALE
D'UN MILIEU PULVÉRULENT

COMPRIS ENTRE DEUX PLANS VERTICAUX ET PARALLÈLES

SUMMARY

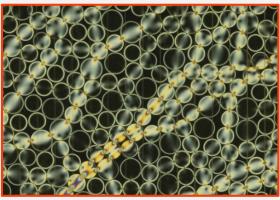
PAR P. DANTU

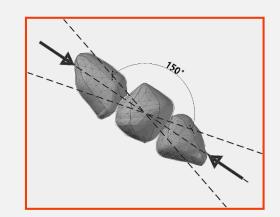
Ingénieur en chef des Ponts et Chaussées
au Laboratoire central des Ponts et Chaussées
two ways:

Ledium formed by a packing of glass cylinders. This simplifie medium structure and the stress transmission chains;

rallelepipedic vessel and immersed in a liquid of the same index
es for the pressure on the vessel walls, and permits the obser-

Ren et al., 2011.

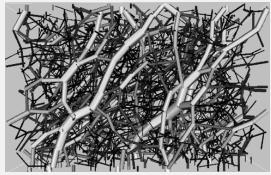






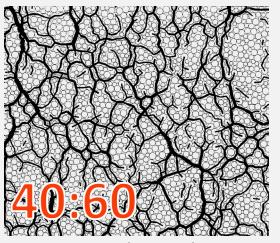
Force chains

Visualization of force chains



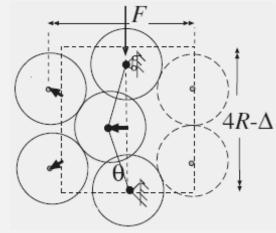
Mair and Hazzard, 2007.

Distribution of force chains



Radjai et al., 1998.

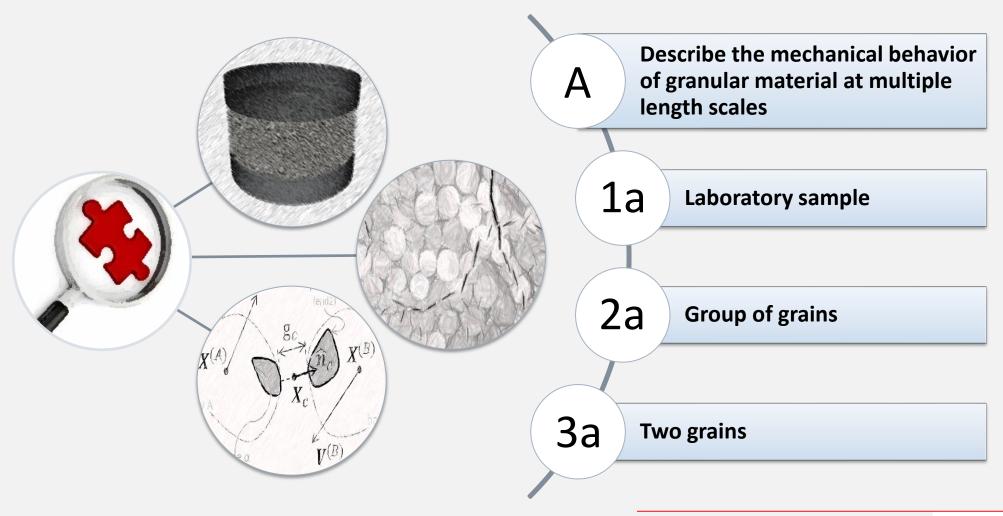
Stability of force chain



Tordesillas and Muthuswamy, 2009.

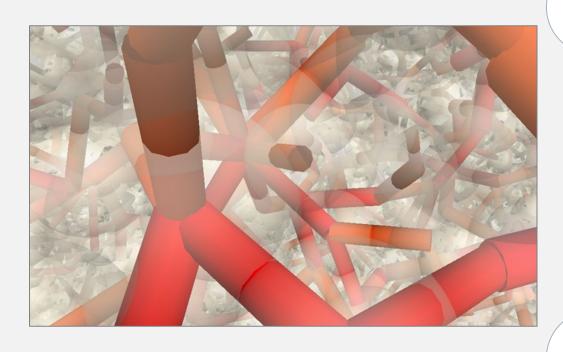


Research aims





Research aims



B Determine the way force is transmitted through granular material during shearing

1b Form of force distribution

2b Ratio of the strong and the weak force network

3b Bearing of force chain



Research aims



C Define the control mechanism of the mechanical sand behavior

1c Before the cyclic threshold strain

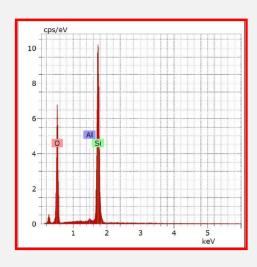
2c At the cyclic threshold strain

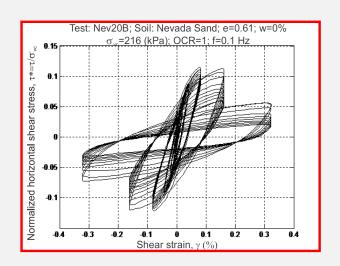
3c After the cyclic threshold strain



- Testing of typical granular material (Nevada sand) in lab.
 - Standard laboratory tests
 - Imaging of grains (shape and size)
 - Microanalysis of chemical composition of grains
 - NGI-DSS tests (dynamic properties of the material)



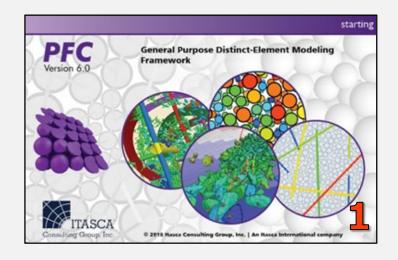


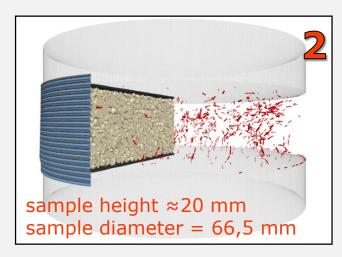


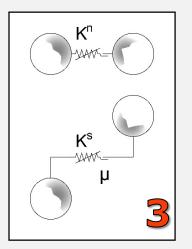


- Numerical simulation of the NGI-DSS test using DEM
- 1 Selection of a basic numerical research tool
- 2 Modelling of NGI-DSS device
- 3 Selection of contact model

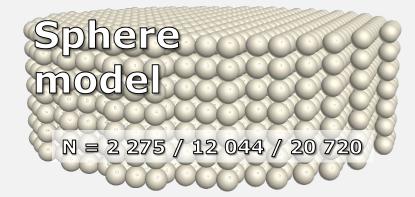
- 4 Material generation
- 5 Numerical test simulations
- 6 Data processing













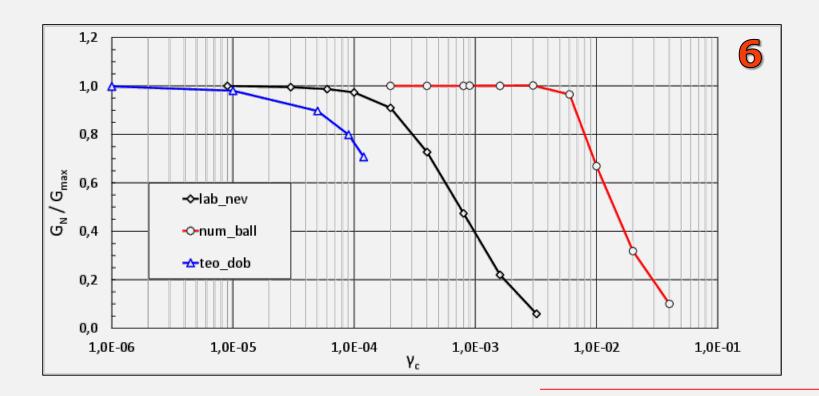


TEST	MODEL	GRAIN SHAPE	GRAD- ATION	GRAIN SIZE	PACKING	
1		rounded	uniform	3.1 mm	regular	
2	sphere		uniform 1.5 mm		random	
3	5		gap	3.1 mm	random	
			graded	1.5 mm		
4	clump	sub-	poorly	2.9 - 0.7	random	
		rounded	graded	mm		
5		angular	uniform	1.5 mm	random	
6	block		gap	3.1 mm	random	
			graded	1.5 mm		



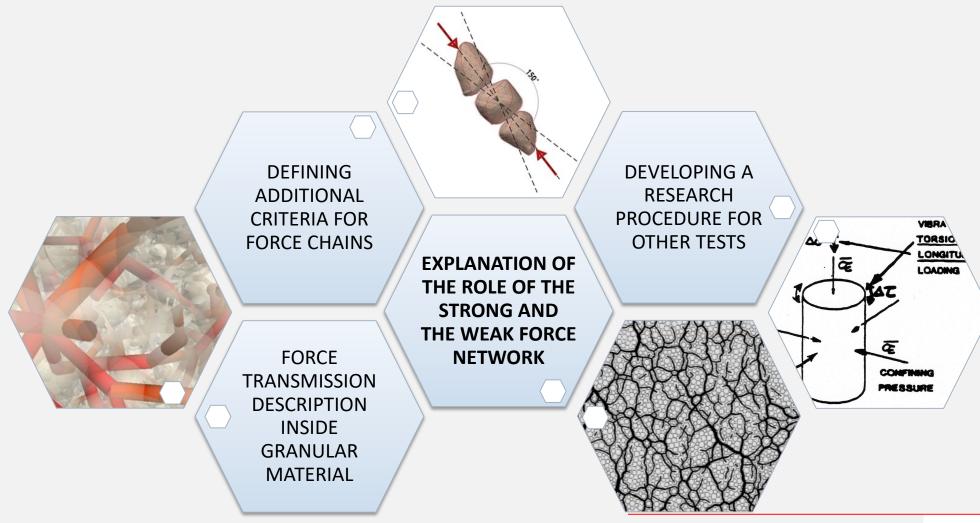


- grains individually (displacement, rotation, velocity)
- array of grains (direction, magnitude of contact forces, chain configuration)
- average values of stress and strain in a representative elementary volume



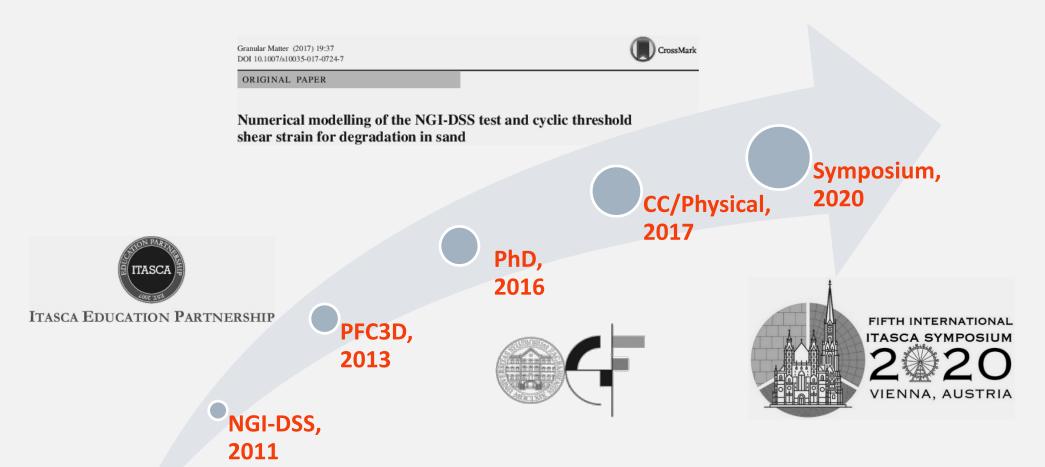


Expected research contribution





Research flowchart



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

