

Effect of Particle Shape on Shearing Behavior of Soil

Zeng-Le Ren

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OUTLINE

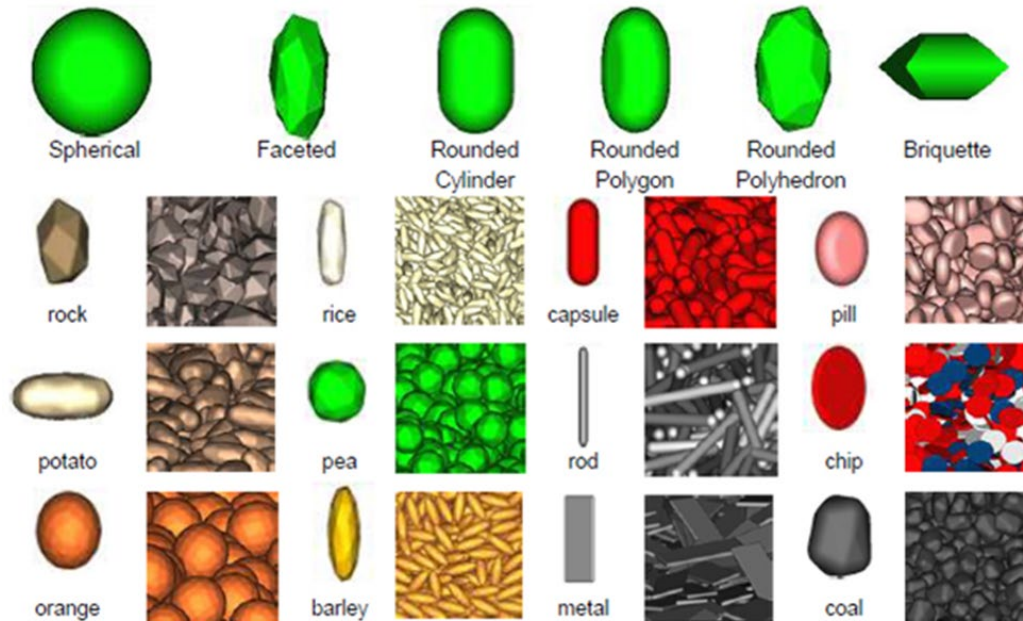
1. Background

2. Sample Preparation

3. Results and Discussion

4. Conclusions

□ Background – Wide Applications



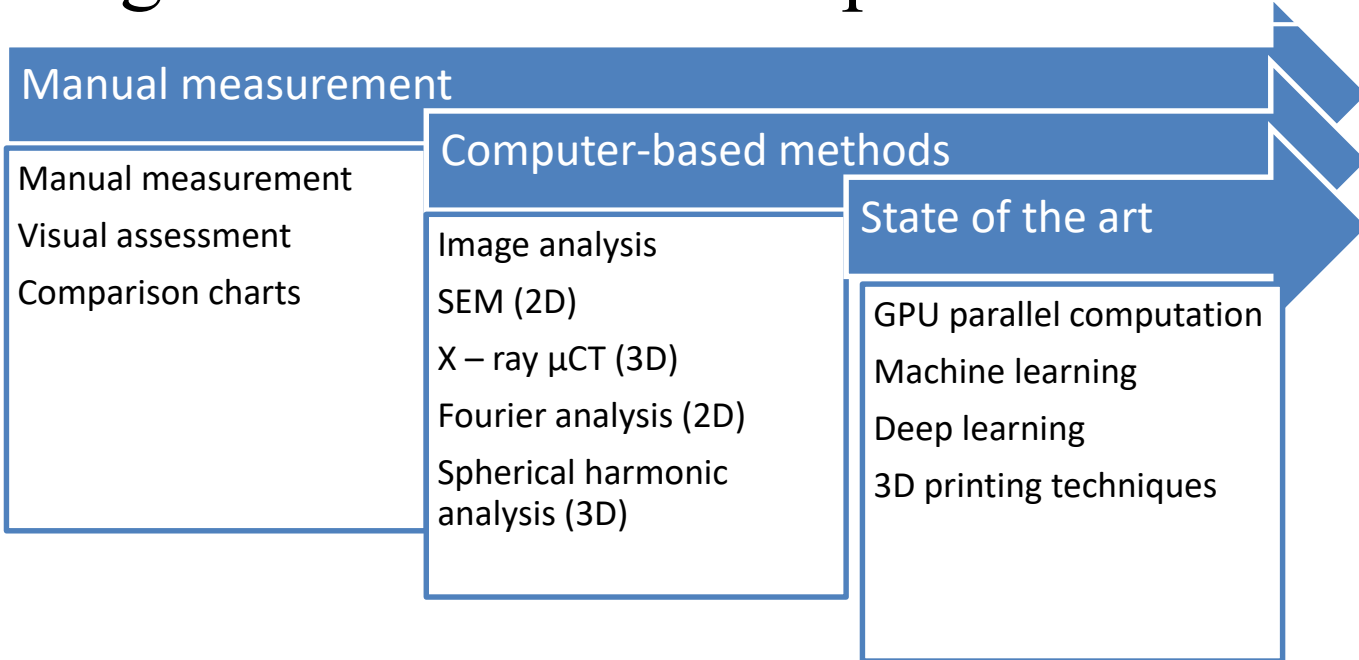
pharmaceutical processing
biomedical science

civil engineering

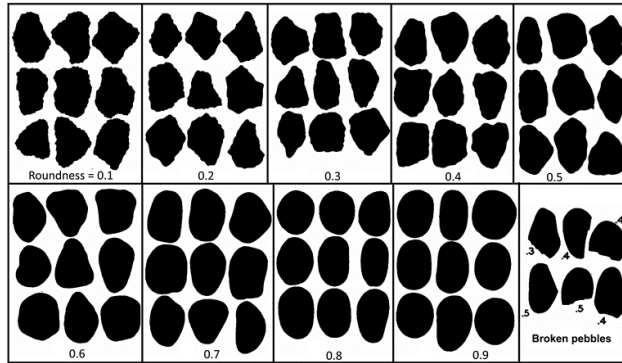
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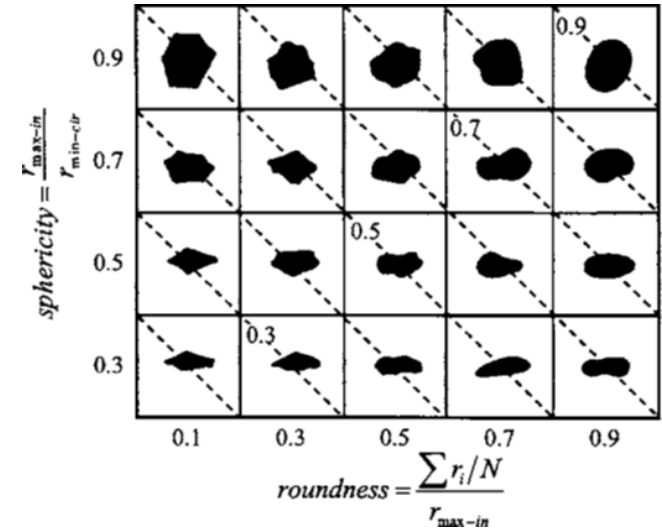
□ Background - Particle Shape Characterization



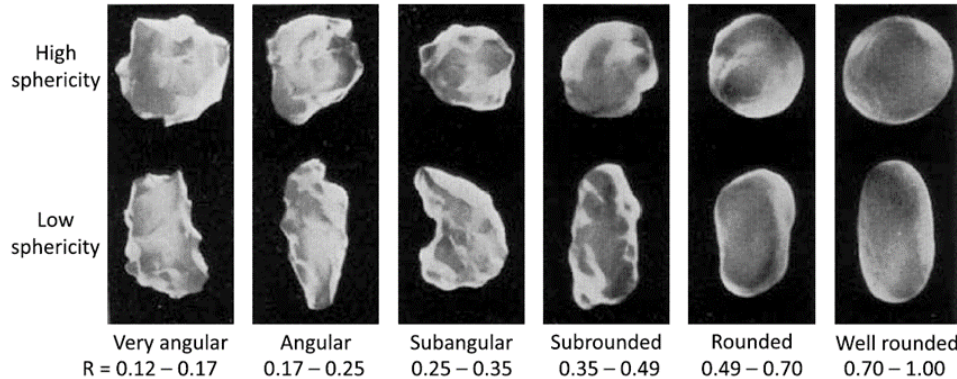
SEM: scanning electron microscopy
 μ CT: micro-computed tomography



Comparison chart for roundness by Krumbein (1941)



Cho after Krumbein and Sloss (2006)

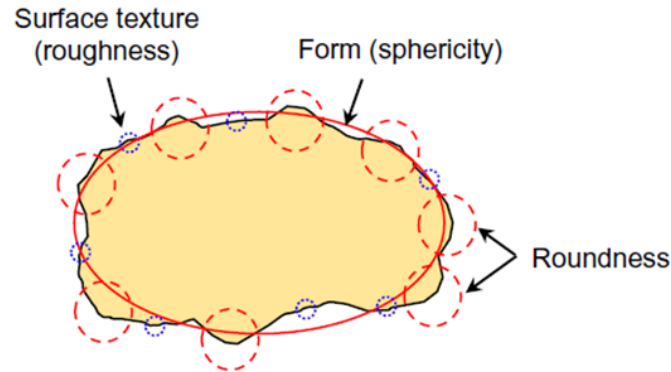


Power Chart (1953)

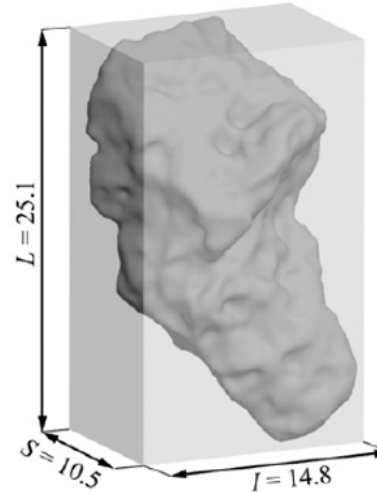
- Krumbein, W. C. (1941). Measurement and geological significance of shape and roundness of sedimentary particles. *Journal of Sedimentary Research*, 11(2), 64-72.
- Powers, M. C. (1953). A new roundness scale for sedimentary particles. *Journal of Sedimentary Research*, 23(2), 117-119.
- Krumbein, W. C., & Sloss, L. L. (1951). *Stratigraphy and sedimentation* (Vol. 71, No. 5, p. 401). LWW.
- Cho, G. C., Dodds, J., & Santamarina, J. C. (2006). Particle shape effects on packing density, stiffness, and strength: natural and crushed sands. *Journal of geotechnical and geoenvironmental engineering*, 132(5), 591-602.



□ Background - Shape Descriptors in This Study



Particle shape characterisation at different quantities
(Barrett, 1980; Mitchell and Soga, 2005; Zheng & Hryciw, 2015)



Minimum bounding box
(MBB) method

(Blott & Pye, 2008)

○Elongation index (EI) = I/L

○Flatness index (FI) = S/I

L : the longest,

I : intermediate,

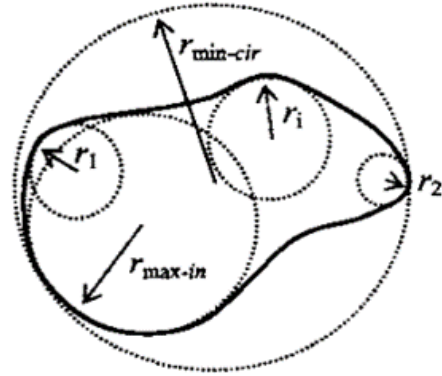
S : the shortest edge

○Advantages of MBB method

Easily achieved

Reduce measurement errors

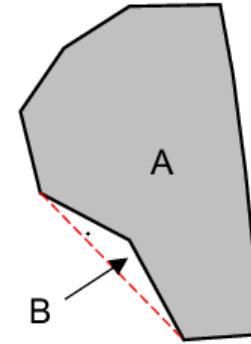
□ Background - Shape Descriptors in This Study



○ **Roundness (R)** is independent of form, and relates to the relative rounding or angularity (sharpness) of corners and edges.

$$\text{○ } R = \frac{\sum (r_i / N)}{r_{\max}}$$

Cho & Santamarina (2006)



○ **Cx (Convexity index)**
= VP / VCH

VP: the volume of the particle (A)

VCH: the volume of the convex hull enclosing the sample (A+B)

Convexity: $C = A / (A+B)$

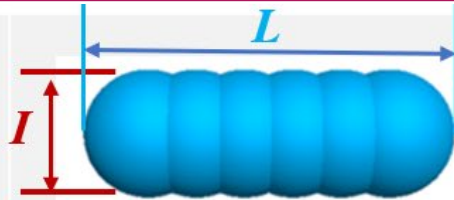
Mora & Kwan (2000); Yang & Luo (2015)

Elongation Effect

(FI = 1, R = 1)
(Cx ≈ 0.98)

$$EI = I/L$$

$$FI = S/I$$



EI = 0.35



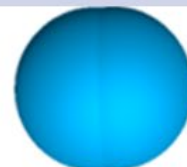
EI = 0.53



EI = 0.7



EI = 0.8



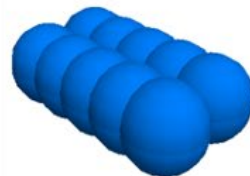
EI = 0.9



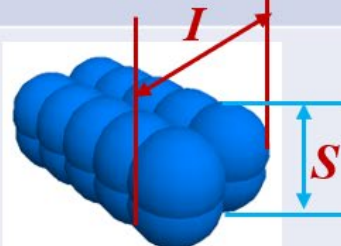
EI = 1.0

Flatness Effect

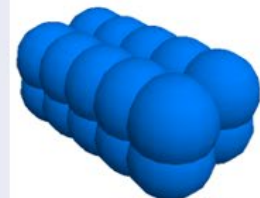
(EI = 0.6, R = 1)
(Cx ≈ 0.75)



FI = 0.6



FI = 0.7

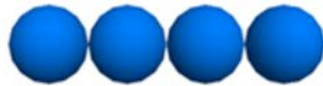


FI = 0.8

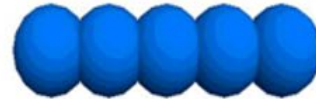
Convexity Effect

(EI = 0.25, R = 1)

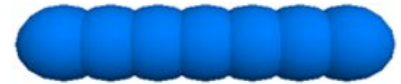
(FI = 1)



$Cx = 0.73$



$Cx = 0.85$

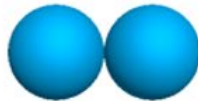


$Cx = 0.93$

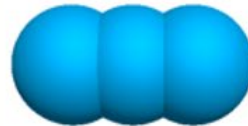
Convexity Effect

(EI = 0.5, R = 1)

(FI = 1)



$Cx = 0.8$



$Cx = 0.96$



$Cx = 0.99$

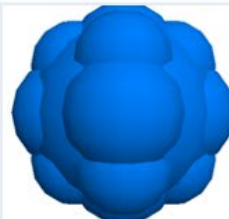
Roundness Effect

(EI = 1, FI = 1)

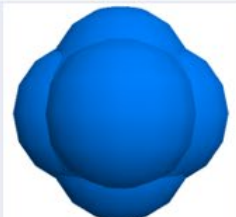
($Cx \approx 0.75$)



$R = 0.45$

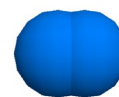


$R = 0.57$



$R = 0.83$

□ Sample Preparation



○ Shear box

60(L) X 60 (W) x 40 (H) (mm)

○ Fujian Standard Sand

scaled up by a factor of 7

○ Input parameters

$e_{mod} = 4e7$

$kratio = 1.2$

○ n = porosity

○ $f1$: Particle friction μ
from 0 - 4.5 kPa
loading.

○ $f2$: 4.5 kPa to 5 kPa
& then 30kPa and
shearing.

○ Loose sample (e-min)

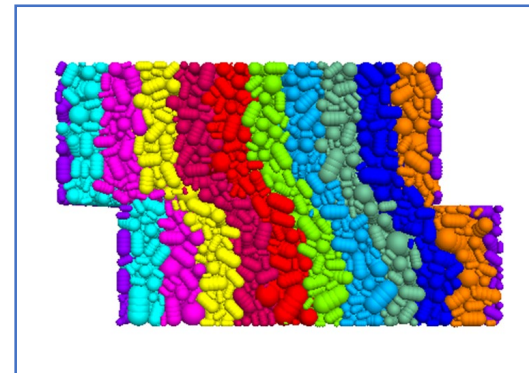
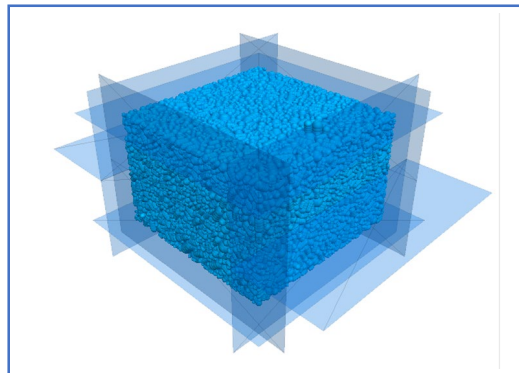
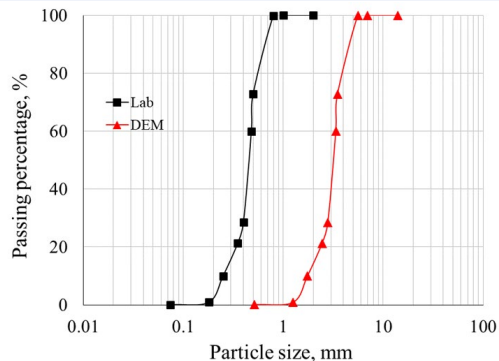
$n=0.15$, $f1=0.5$,
 $f2=0.2$

○ Medium dense

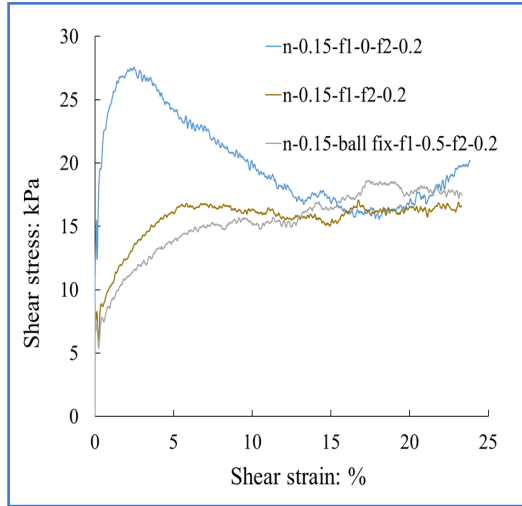
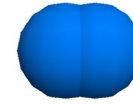
$n=0.15$, $f1=0.2$, $f2=0.2$

○ Dense sample (e-max)

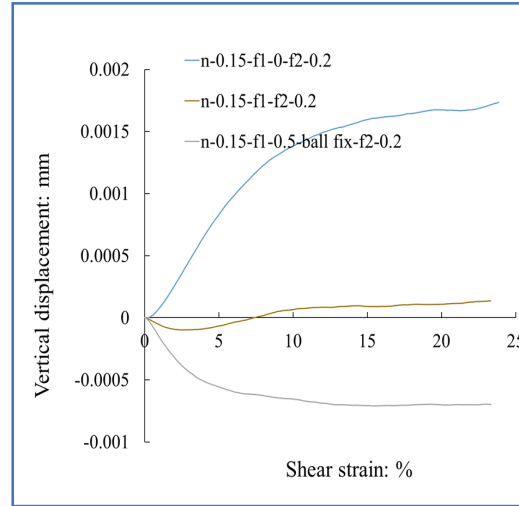
$n=0.15$, $f1=0$, $f2=0.2$



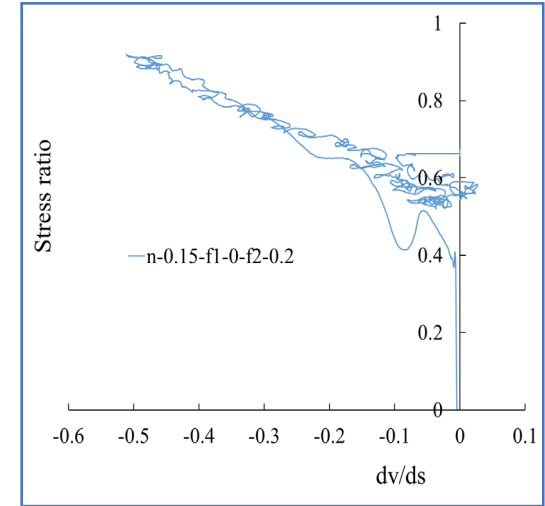
□ Sample Preparation



- Peak friction angle
- Critical friction angle

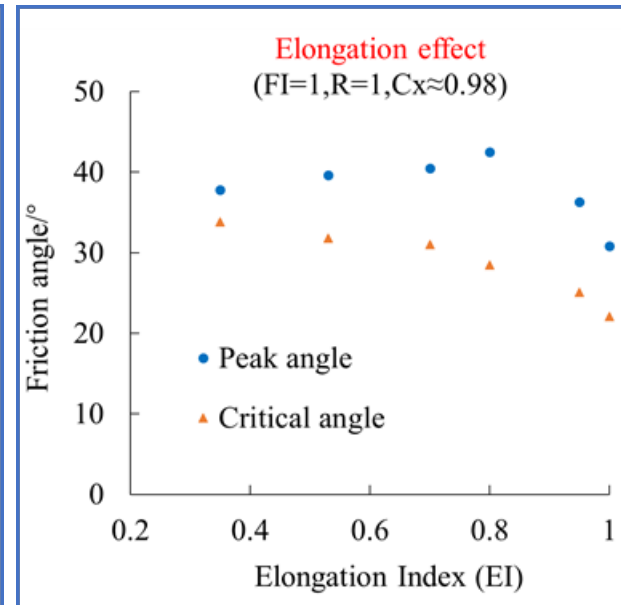
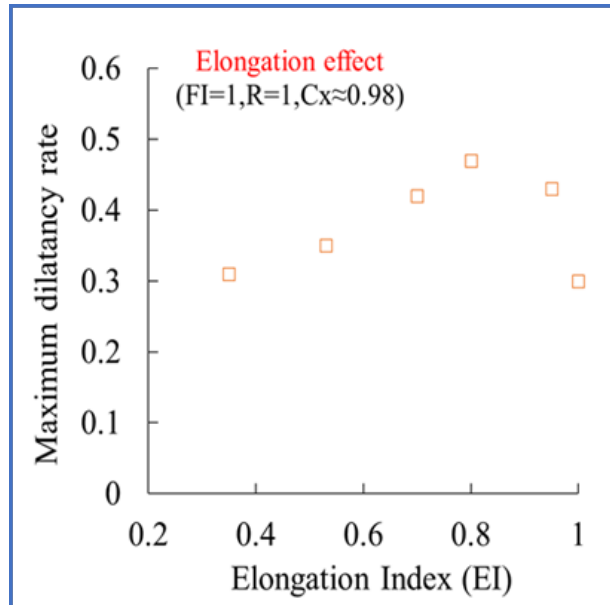
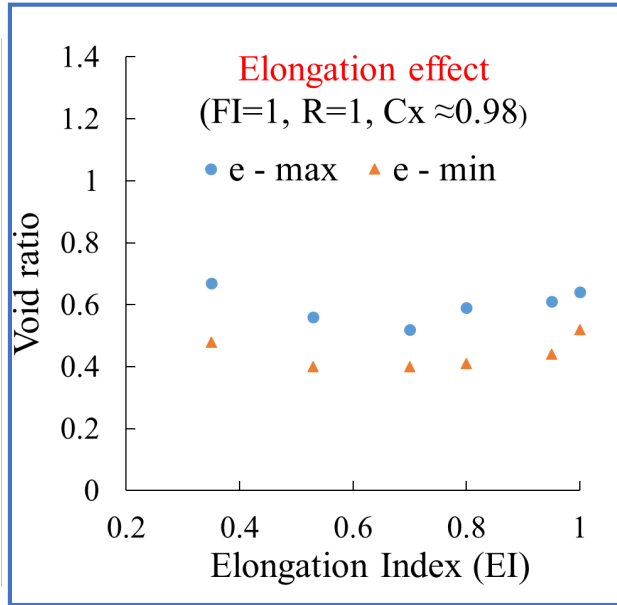


- dv/ds ratio is the gradient of volumetric strain increment and shear strain increment.

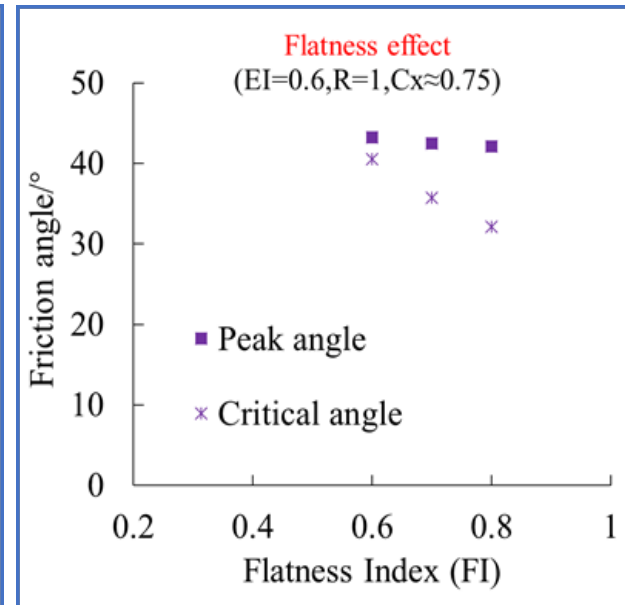
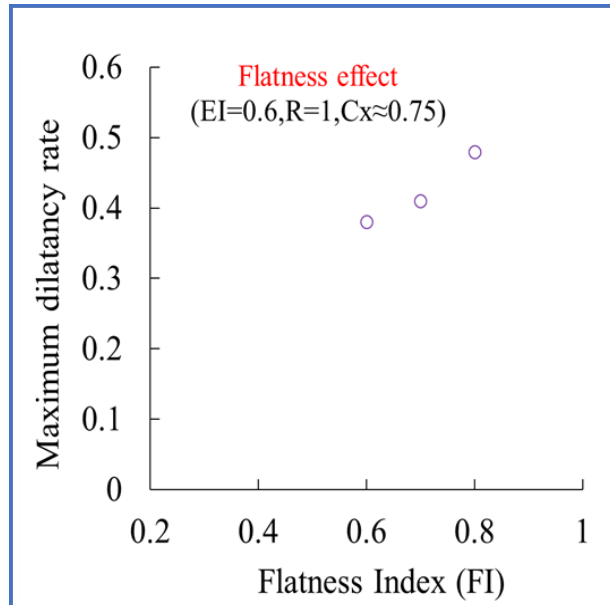
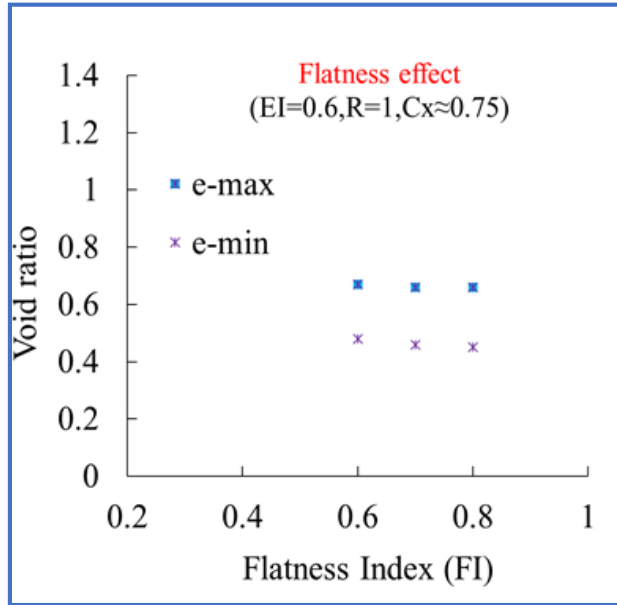


- Maximum dilatancy rate
- Y-axis: stress ratio
- X-axis: dv/ds

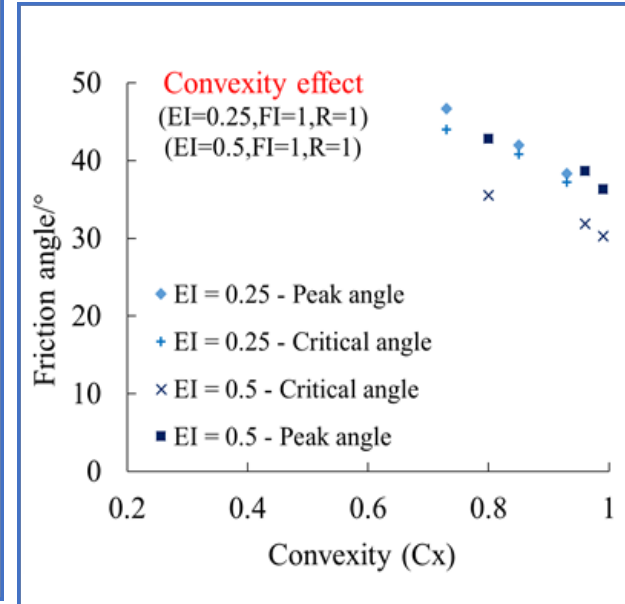
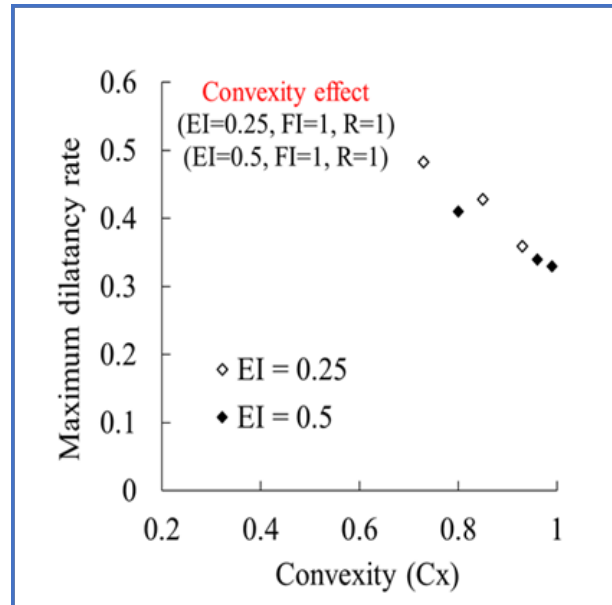
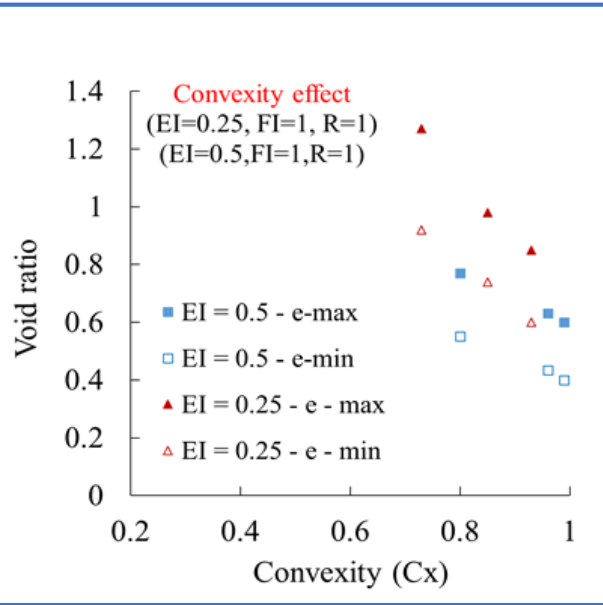
□ Results – Elongation Effect



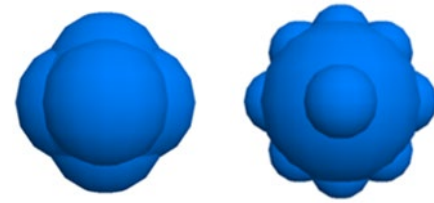
□ Results – Flatness Effect



□ Results – Convexity Effect

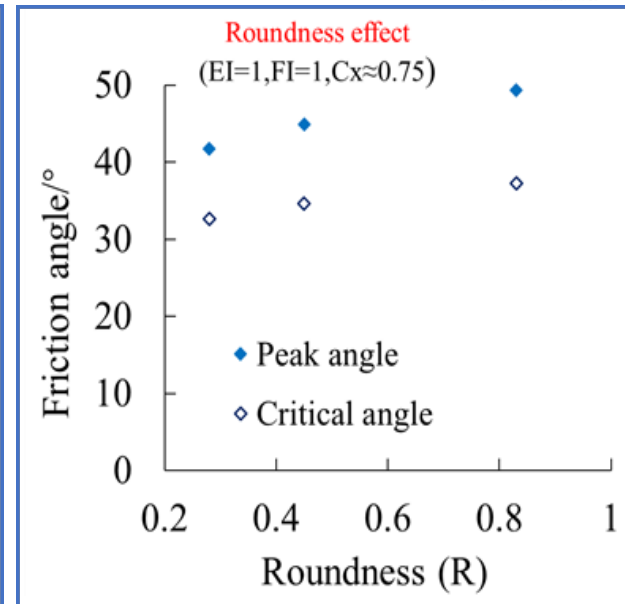
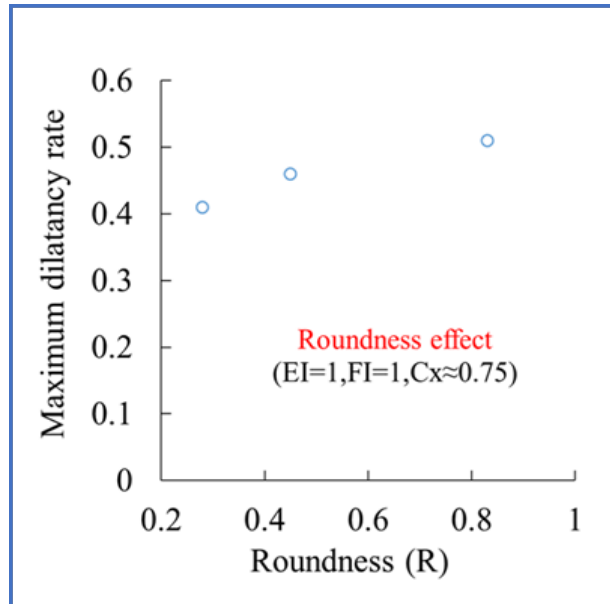
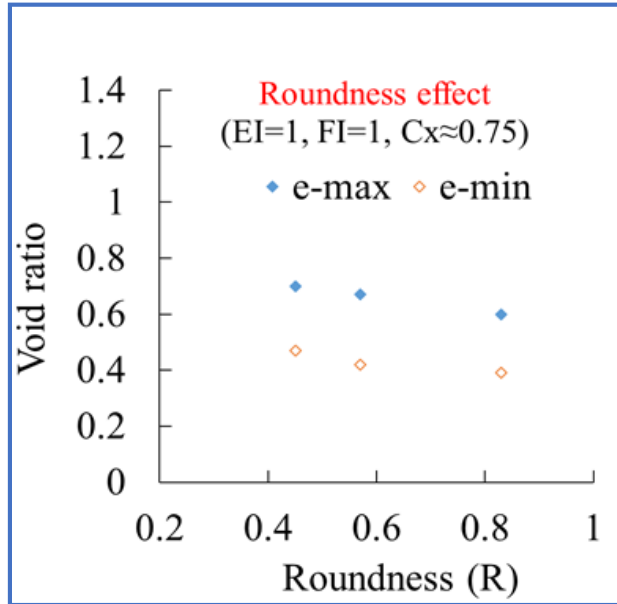


□ Results – Roundness Effect



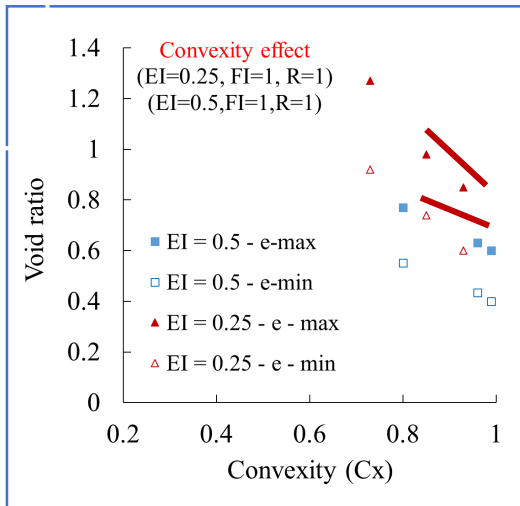
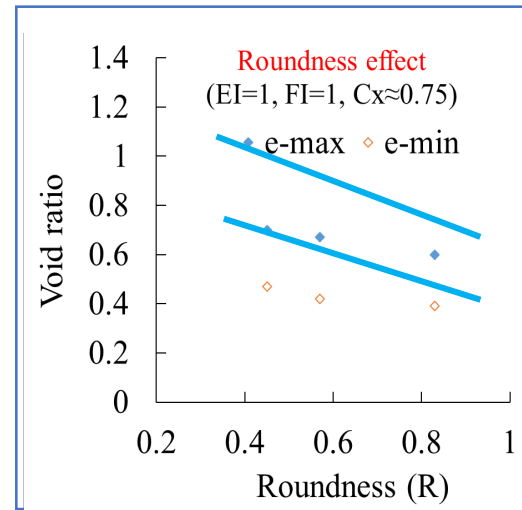
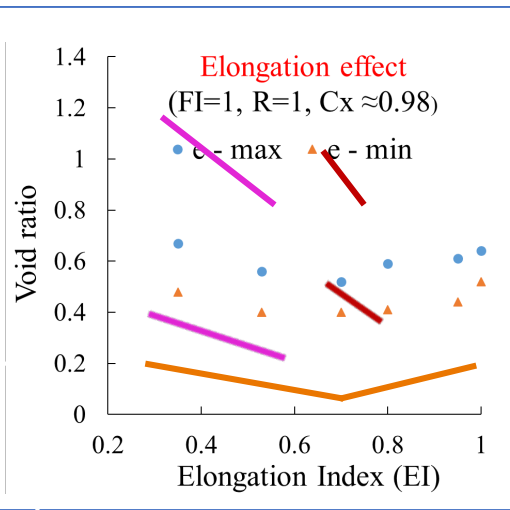
$R = 0.83$

$R = 0.45$



Comparison & Discussion

– Packing Ability



Uniformly graded silica

Altuhafi, F. N., Coop, M. R., & Georgiannou, V. N. (2016). Effect of particle shape on the mechanical behavior of natural sands. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering*.

Zhujiang River sand, Leighton Buzzard sand, Quarts sand

Yang, H., Zhou, B., & Wang, J. (2019). Exploring the effect of 3D grain shape on the packing and mechanical behaviour of sands. *Géotechnique Letters*, 9(4), 299-304.

2D DEM Simulation

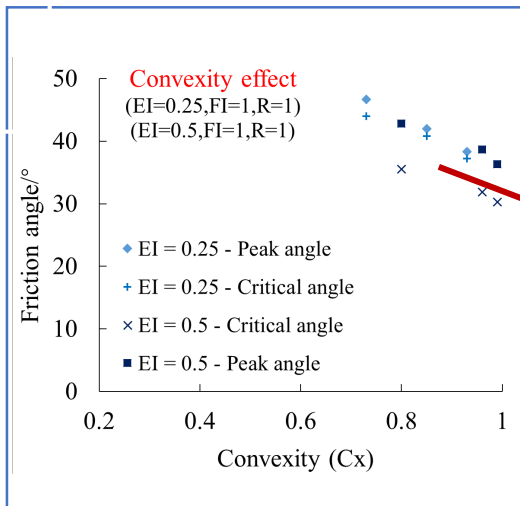
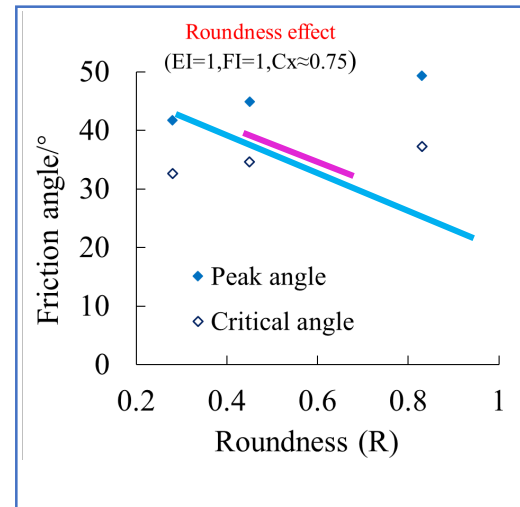
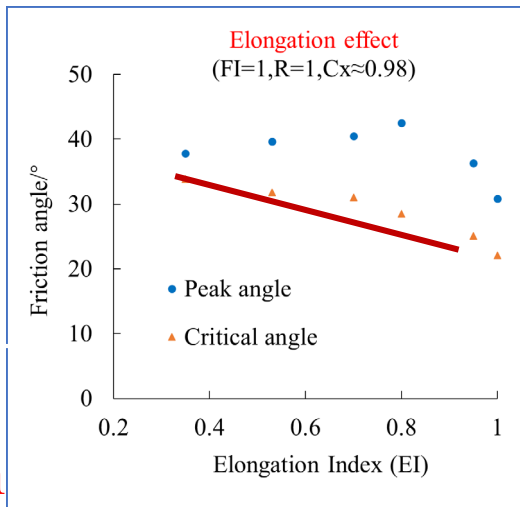
Nouguier-Lehon, C. (2010). Effect of the grain elongation on the behaviour of granular materials in biaxial compression. *Comptes Rendus Mécanique*, 338(10-11), 587-595.

Natural sands

Cho, G. C., Dodds, J., & Santamarina, J. C. (2006). Particle shape effects on packing density, stiffness, and strength: natural and crushed sands. *Journal of geotechnical and geoenvironmental engineering*, 132(5), 591-602.

Comparison & Discussion

– Angles of Friction



Uniformly graded silica

Altuhafi, F. N., Coop, M. R., & Georgiannou, V. N. (2016). Effect of particle shape on the mechanical behavior of natural sands. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering*.

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UNIQUE



CONTRIBUTION

- A systematic study on particle shape
- Investigate a specific shape factor effect on shear behavior
- Separate the relative contributions of EI, FI, Cx and Roundness
- Prepare sample via 3D DEM (PFC3D version 5.0)

□ Conclusions

- Friction angle for **roundness** shows **an opposite trend** compared with published results. This implies that there is a packing effect that influences dilation and friction angle.
- The **elongation index** has an interesting packing effect. Too elongated and too short particles (pure spherical particles) create a particularly loose sample, and the best packing appears at when $EI = 0.75$.
- The **flatness index** doesn't change initial packing too much, but it has a big impact to critical friction angle.
- The packing ability, maximum dilatancy rate and friction angle follow a decreasing trend with an increase of **convexity**.

ACKNOWLEDGE

Dr Yi Pik Helen Cheng(Principal Supervisor)

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Dr Beatrice Baudet

Dr Xiaomin Xu



Thank You !