

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

RATE EFFECTS AND LOW STRESS STRENGTH OF WINNIPEG CLAY

by

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ABSTRACT

The two principal purposes in this thesis are:

1. to investigate the influence of test duration and strain rate on the stress-strain behaviour of Lake Agassiz clay from Winnipeg.
2. to examine the strength of Winnipeg clay at low stress levels.

The study also investigated the Undrained Strength of the clay at Large Strains (USALS) and its relationship with the normally consolidated Coulomb-Mohr envelope.

Six drained stress-controlled triaxial tests on undisturbed samples were used to study the time-dependent aspects of the YLIGHT model of soil behaviour. Six non-standard and four strain-rate controlled oedometer tests were performed to examine the effects of time and strain rate on the preconsolidation pressure,  $p'_c$ . The samples were taken from 11.6 m depth, and the sample diameter was 76 mm.

The preconsolidation pressure  $p'_c$  decreased from 249 to 225 kPa as the duration of the load application increased from 0.1 to 100 days. This supports previous findings by Bjerrum (1967), Tavenas and Leroueil (1977). Strain controlled oedometer tests also show that the preconsolidation pressure is strain rate dependent.

Five 76 mm diameter undisturbed triaxial samples taken from 11.6 m, six 'fully-softened' and five 'freeze-thaw' triaxial samples taken from 8.7 m were tested to study the low

stress strengths of Winnipeg clay. Data was obtained on both drained and undrained triaxial behaviour. The low stress strengths were the highest for undisturbed samples, followed by the 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples. These low stress strength envelopes were considerably curved and parallel to each other.

The Undrained Strength at Large Strains (USALS) obtained for all the undrained tests lay close to the normally consolidated Coulomb-Mohr envelope ( $\phi' = 17.5^\circ$ ;  $c' = 4$  kPa).



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LIST OF SYMBOLS

A, B	- porewater pressure parameter (after Skempton, 1954)
$A_f$	- value of A at failure
$c'$	- effective cohesion intercept
$C_c$	- compression index
$c_v$	- coefficient of consolidation
$C_\alpha$	- coefficient of secondary compression
CAD	- stress-controlled, consolidated anisotropically drained test
CAD(U)	- strain-controlled, undrained compression test with porewater pressure measurements preceded by CAD test
CAU	- strain-controlled, consolidated anisotropically undrained compression test
CRS	- constant rate of strain oedometer test
e	- voids ratio
$e_o$	- initial voids ratio
$e_f$	- final voids ratio
$E_{50}$	- elastic modulus to 50 per cent of failure stress
G	- shear modulus
$G_s$	- specific gravity
G.W.L	- groundwater table or phreatic surface

- $I_p$  - plasticity index
- $K_o$  - coefficient of earth pressure at rest
- LSSV - Length of Stress Vector
- OCR - overconsolidation ratio
- $p'$  - mean principal stress; =  $(\sigma'_1 + \sigma'_2 + \sigma'_3)/3$
- $p'_c$  - effective preconsolidation pressure
- $p'_o$  - effective vertical overburden stress
- $q$  - principal stress difference; =  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$
- $s_u$  - undrained strength; =  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2_{\max}$
- $u$  - porewater pressure
- $V$  - specific volume; =  $(1 + e)$
- $w$  - natural moisture content
- $w_i$  - initial moisture content
- $w_f$  - final moisture content
- $w_L$  - liquid limit
- $w_p$  - plastic limit
- $W_T$  - strain energy absorbed per unit volume
- $\gamma_{\text{sat}}$  - saturated unit weight
- $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_3$  - major and minor principal strains (i.e. axial and radial strains in triaxial compression test)
- $\epsilon$  - shear strain; =  $2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/3$
- $\epsilon_{1c}, \epsilon_{3c}$  -  $\epsilon_1$  and  $\epsilon_3$  at the end of triaxial consolidation to  $\sigma'_{1c}, \sigma'_{3c}$

- $\epsilon_v$  - volumetric strain in triaxial compression test
- $\epsilon_{vc}$  -  $\epsilon_v$  at the end of triaxial consolidation to  $\sigma'_{1c}, \sigma'_{3c}$
- $\epsilon_{VR}$  - vertical strain for oedometer test
- average axial strain during relaxation test in undrained compression test
- $\dot{\epsilon}_1$  - axial strain rate
- $\rho_{0.1}$  - strain rate effect parameter for undrained strength
- $\eta_{0.1}$  - strain rate effect parameter for preconsolidation pressure  $p'_c$
- $\sigma'_1, \sigma'_3$  - major and minor effective principal stresses
- $\sigma'_{1c}, \sigma'_{3c}$  -  $\sigma'_1$  and  $\sigma'_3$  at the end of triaxial consolidation
- $\sigma_{oct}$  - total octahedral normal stress
- $\sigma'_{oct}$  - effective octahedral normal stress
- $\sigma'_v$  - effective vertical stress
- $\phi'$  - effective angle of shearing resistance

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 INFLUENCE OF TIME EFFECTS ON THE STRESS-STRAIN BEHAVIOUR OF SOIL

Before 1960 it was considered that time effects such as straining rate or test duration influenced stress-strain behaviour of soil in a relatively minor way, and could be included with other effects whose magnitude, could not be determined, but which produce compensating errors (Bishop and Henkel, 1957). Since Bjerrum (1967) introduced the "delayed compression" concept, more attention had been paid to time dependent and strain rate dependent properties of carefully sampled natural clay (Crooks and Graham, 1976). The "delayed compression" concept suggested that normally consolidated clay subjected to a constant overburden stress after a long period could be referred to as "aged normally consolidated clay" having a value of preconsolidation pressure  $p'_c$  greater than  $p'_o$  due to delayed compression. Delayed compression acts to reduce the void ratio and develop a more stable arrangement of soil particles. This leads to greater strength and reduced compressibility. A result of this delayed compression is the development of a reserve resistance against further consolidation. Since more load can be carried in addition to the overburden stress without significant volume change, the preconsolidation pressure  $p'_c$  appears to increase with time. By monitoring the settlements of five buildings in the Drammen area, Bjerrum (1967) further observed

that the effect of the reserve resistance of the plastic clay on the settlement was most pronounced during the initial period after completion of the buildings. The effect of reserve resistance disappeared with long time increments.

Crooks and Graham (1976), working with the post-glacial organic silty clays of the Belfast area, showed that rate effects were also significant in the stress-strain behaviour of less sensitive, plastic clays. They reported that the undrained strength of samples increased by between 7 and 17 per cent for tenfold increases in strain rate.

Based on tests on sensitive clays from Eastern Canada, Crawford (1965), Conlon (1967) and Jarrett (1967) demonstrated that the time dependency of both undrained shear strength ( $s_u$ ) and preconsolidation pressure ( $p'_c$ ) was significant. Recently tests on the compressibility and strength of Canadian natural clays, especially their creep behaviour under constant effective stress (Campanella and Vaid, 1974; Vaid et al., 1979; Tavenas et al., 1978) also indicated the pronounced influence of time and rate effects on the compressibility and strength of natural clays.

To provide more rational framework for understanding the stress-strain behaviour of natural lightly overconsolidated clay, Mitchell (1970), Crooks and Graham (1976), and Tavenas and Leroueil (1977) developed qualitative behavioural models based on consideration of yielding of these materials. A generally accepted definition for the yield envelope of a natural clay is a locus joining a set of yield



points in the  $(p', q)^*$  stress space, inside which strains, strain rates and porewater pressure generation were much higher. The locus depends on the stress history of the clay as expressed by its preconsolidation pressure  $p'_c$ , or voids ratio  $e$ . The practical significance of the limit-state concept in understanding the behaviour of clay and in the design of structures on clay foundations had been shown by Tavenas and Leroueil (1977); Tavenas et al. (1978 and 1979); and Tavenas (1979). Although yield envelopes for various clays had been found (Mitchell, 1970; Crooks and Graham, 1976), a general understanding of the nature of the yield envelope for a clay and the factors affecting it was not clear until the development of the YLIGHT model by Tavenas and Leroueil (1977). A description of the YLIGHT model has been given by Noonan (1980), and summarized by Lew (1981).

A particular feature of the YLIGHT model was that the magnitude of the preconsolidation pressure governed the position of the yield envelope in the  $(p', q)$  stress space (Tavenas and Leroueil, 1977). This was also shown by Graham (1974). Crawford (1964) and Bjerrum (1967) both demonstrated that the apparent preconsolidation pressure of a clay determined by oedometer tests was reduced if the rate of loading was reduced, or if the duration of loading was increased. Tavenas and Leroueil (1977), using oedometer tests and tri-axial tests, confirmed the effect of rate, or duration of

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\* Symbols are defined in LIST OF SYMBOLS on page vii

loading, on the preconsolidation pressure and yield envelope. As special cases of more general behaviour, they showed that the preconsolidation pressure of a clay was reduced if the duration of loading was increased. Similarly, undrained triaxial tests at different strain rates indicated a reduction in strength as the strain rate decreased. More importantly, the displacement of the yield envelope indicated a homothetic movement inwards with time. On this basis Tavenas and Leroueil (1977) concluded that the known effects of aging and strain rate on  $p'_c$  applied to the entire yield envelope.

The applicability of the limit-state or yield concept has been part of a larger investigation by the geotechnical group at the University of Manitoba into the geotechnical properties of the glacial Lake Agassiz clay which underlies the Winnipeg area. This work was initiated by Dr. J. Graham in 1976 at the University of Manitoba. The testing program consisted of 76 mm diameter samples, trimmed using equipment specially designed to minimize disturbance, and tested in large diameter, rotating-bush triaxial cells. Samples were taken from 6 m to 12 m depth at the University of Manitoba campus using the block sampler devised by Domaschuk (1977). Preliminary information was presented by Baracos et al. (1980), Noonan (1980) and Lew (1981). Yield envelopes were found from intact overconsolidated clay samples taken from various depths. A summary of the existing information is presented in Figure 1.1.

It should be noted that the yield envelope defined

by Lew (1981) was based on two sets of samples taken from different boreholes at different times. Samples T303 to T313 were taken from borehole 4 (Figure 1.1) in July, 1980; samples T315 to T319 were taken from borehole 5 (Figure 1.1) in January, 1981. Lew (1981) suggested that the  $p'_c$  values for the two sets of sample were the same and an average value of  $p'_c = 218$  kPa was used for normalizing test results. However, in studies on the elastic and limit-state properties, Dr. J. Graham (1982) has shown that the shear and bulk moduli of the two sets of samples were different (Graham and Houlsby, 1982; Graham et al., 1982b). Samples T315 to T319 appeared to be stiffer than samples T302 to T314. He therefore modified the yield envelope proposed by Lew (1981) by using different values of  $p'_c$  for the two sets of samples. Values of  $p'_c$  equal to 191 kPa and 241 kPa were used for samples T302 to T314 and T315 to T319 respectively. This modified normalized yield envelope was transformed back to the  $(p', q)$  stress space in Figure 1.2 by using  $p'_c$  equal 241 kPa. The modified yield envelope in this figure therefore corresponds to  $p'_c$  equal 241 kPa. The modified yield envelope and the modified normalized yield envelope are shown in Figure 1.2 and Figure 1.3 respectively.

Lew (1981) began the study of time effects on the yield envelope for clays taken from 11.5 m. He concluded that the yield envelope was displaced towards reduced pre-consolidation pressures and shear strengths as the load duration increased. However, this conclusion was based on a

limited number of tests and the time and rate effects on the preconsolidation pressure  $p'_c$  had not been examined in previous work. One major purpose of the present study is to continue the study of time effects on the yield envelope initiated by Lew (1981), and especially the effects of time and straining rate on the preconsolidation pressure  $p'_c$ .

## 1.2 LOW STRESS STRENGTHS

The properties of the lacustrine clays underlying Winnipeg continue to cause problems for geotechnical engineers. Natural riverbank slopes are often marginally stable at slopes as flat as 8:1; compacted clay fills will occasionally fail in shallow planar slides at moderate inclinations; and excavation stability is lower than implied by measured unconfined compression strengths. In an investigation of the yielding and rupture of Winnipeg clay, Baracos et al. (1980) proposed a 3-section strength envelope for the full depth of the blue clay (Figure 1.4):

Section 1 (low pressure  $\sigma'_{1c} < 60$  kPa)

$$c' = 6 \text{ kPa}; \quad \phi' = 31.7^\circ$$

Section 2 (intermediate pressure  $60 \text{ kPa} \leq \sigma'_{1c} \leq 200$  kPa)

$$c' = 33 \text{ kPa}; \quad \phi' = 13.0^\circ$$

Section 3 (high pressure  $\sigma'_{1c} > 200$  kPa)

$$c' = 3 \text{ kPa}; \quad \phi' = 22.5^\circ$$

They postulated that the strength of the soil at low effective stresses was largely controlled by a highly fissured and nuggety clay structure which was easily observed

in shallow excavations. Mitchell (1970) identified similar behaviour in Leda (Champlain Sea) clay, and concluded that failure would be accompanied by strong dilation of a nodular or prismatic granular structure behaving as an essentially cohesionless material. Crawford (1964), using samples from the Greater Winnipeg Floodway Test Pit, reported a substantial reduction in strength when the soil was allowed to swell. After the investigation of landslide problems in Winnipeg, Baracos and Graham (1980) stated:

"At low effective stresses, Winnipeg clays behave as cohesionless, softened materials, a fact that must be adequately considered for low effective stress zone, such as the submerged toe of a riverbank, or to shallow depth beneath the faces of all slopes, (excavated or embankments) subject to snow-melt, rainfall, etc."

They further suggested that low-stress strengths were applicable for first-time shallow slides such as those induced by erosion at the toe of riverbanks, or shallow planar slides paralleling the face of a slope. It was necessary to use the concept of "fully-softened strength", with conservatively assumed zero cohesion. Further attention will be paid in a later section to the strength of Winnipeg clay at low stresses.

The climate in Winnipeg is "continental", with temperatures varying over wide extremes through the year. The average daily temperature curve is at its lowest ( $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

during the period January 17 to 27 and its highest ( $22^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) from July 19 to 27 (Environment Canada, 1980). Therefore Winnipeg clay at low effective stress zones near the ground surface are susceptible to alternating cycles of freeze and thaw. Nuggets and fissures are frequently formed due to the effects of freezing and thawing. The accompanying destruction of the intact clay structure may lead to a reduction in strength. This effect will also be examined in a later section.

By studying the behaviour of a test embankment founded on a well-instrumented foundation of soft Champlain clay at Saint-Alban, LaRochelle et al. (1974) showed that the strength mobilized at failure under the test fill was approximately equal to the "undrained residual strength", a term hitherto used to designate the undrained strength at large strains (USALS), from undrained (CIU) or unconsolidated, undrained (UU) tests at strains of about 15 per cent. Lefebvre (1981) successfully demonstrated that the use of 'post peak' or large strain strengths allowed a reasonable estimate of the stability of natural or man-made slopes in Champlain Sea clays.

By studying case histories of failure of water-retaining structures on highly plastic clay, Rivard and Lu (1978) concluded that the intact strength of the clay did not reliably predict the stability condition. A study of the foundation conditions revealed the presence of structural discontinuities such as nugget and blocky structures, joints,

fissures and slickensides. These structural discontinuities were probably caused by weathering. They further suggested that embankments on soft highly plastic clay soils with structural discontinuities should be designed using the normally consolidated strength, as suggested by Skempton and Hutchinson (1969) for stiff fissured clays.

With these points in mind therefore, the second major purpose of the present study was to investigate the low stress strengths of Winnipeg clay under several sets of controlled conditions. The changes in strength from the natural "undisturbed" strengths studied by Baracos et al., 1980; Noonan, 1980 and Lew, 1981 were investigated when the soil was a) allowed to swell freely, and b) was subjected to a series of 'freeze-thaw' cycles. Undrained strengths at large strains (USALS) (LaRochelle, 1974) and their relationship with the normally consolidated strength (Rivard and Lu, 1978) were also examined.

### 1.3 OUTLINE OF THESIS

The previous section (1.1) showed that although preliminary work on the time-dependent aspects of the YLIGHT model on yielding was studied by Lew (1981), only a limited number of tests were performed. Time and rate effects on the preconsolidation pressure  $p'_c$  measured by oedometer, were not examined. The low stress strength envelope shown by Baracos et al. (1980) was based on limited data and further examination of this envelope was required.

As mentioned previously, the two major topics for investigation in the present study were:

1. Examination of test duration and strain rate effects on the yield envelope for Lake Agassiz (Winnipeg) clay.
2. Investigation of low stress strengths including 'fully-softened' strengths and 'freeze-thaw' strengths for Winnipeg clay.

More specifically the aims of this thesis were:

1. To examine the time-dependent aspects of the YLIGHT model for yielding of clays as they applied to Winnipeg clay.
2. To examine the effect of time and strain rate on the preconsolidation pressure,  $p'_c$ .
3. To investigate the low stress strengths of Winnipeg clay, and to study the effects of swelling and freeze-thaw degradation on them.
4. To examine the undrained strength at large strains in Winnipeg clay using the USALS method described by LaRochelle et al. (1974), and by implication by Rivard and Lu (1978).
5. To study the effects of changes of strain rate on undrained shear strength.

Large diameter (76 mm) samples were used for all the triaxial tests and oedometer tests performed in the present study. Samples used for the study of time effects and undisturbed low stress strengths were taken from 11.6 m.



'Fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples were taken from 8.7 m, preparation of these samples will be described in Chapter 2. Six drained stress-controlled tests with two samples running on the same stress path but with different load durations (1 day and 5 days) for each load increment were used to examine the time effects on the yield envelope. Six non-standard oedometer tests similar to those performed by Tavenas et al. (1977) were used to examine the time effects on the preconsolidation pressure  $p'_c$ . Four strain-controlled oedometer tests (Sallfors, 1975; Bell, 1977) were employed to investigate rate effects on  $p'_c$ . The undisturbed low stress strengths were examined using three undrained strain-controlled and two drained stress-controlled triaxial tests. Three drained stress-controlled and three undrained strain-controlled triaxial tests were performed on the 'fully-softened' samples to examine the effect of swelling on the low stress strengths. Finally, three undrained strain-controlled and two drained stress-controlled triaxial tests were applied to the 'freeze-thaw' samples to study the effect of freeze-thaw degradation on the low stress strengths. The laboratory testing program will be described in detail in Chapters 3 and 4.

Samples which were not stressed to rupture during the drained portion of the triaxial test were tested to failure in undrained shear. The undrained part of the test allowed examination of the following characteristics of clay behaviour: the influence of consolidation history on pore-

water pressure generation and elastic moduli; the effects of changes of strain rate on the undrained shear strength; the normally consolidated strength for samples consolidated to stresses well past  $p'_c$ ; the low stress strength envelope and the undrained strength at large strains (USALS).

The thesis begins with a review of the general properties of the lacustrine clays and test procedures (Chapter 2). It continues with the results for time and rate effects (Chapter 3) and low stress strengths (Chapter 4). Discussion of results are presented in Chapter 5. Finally, conclusions and suggestions for further research are presented in Chapter 6.

## CHAPTER 2

### DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL SOIL PROFILE AND TEST PROCEDURES

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Winnipeg clay was deposited by glacial Lake Agassiz as the last ice-sheet retreated northwards. The samples of Winnipeg clay used in the present study were taken from 8.7 m and 11.6 m depths in borehole 6 at the University of Manitoba campus. The location of borehole 6 is shown on Figure 2.1 and is on the site of the new Physical Education Building which is currently under construction. The borehole was drilled on April, 1981 using a 760 mm diameter power auger. The block sampler devised by Domaschuk (1977) was used to ensure that high quality samples were attained. This chapter provides a brief description of the general properties of the Lake Agassiz lacustrine clays and the testing procedures used in the project.

#### 2.2 SOIL PROFILE AND PROPERTIES

The general soil profile for clay samples taken from the University of Manitoba campus has been described in detail by Baracos et al. (1980), Noonan (1980) and Lew (1981). Samples used in the present study were taken from 8.7 m and 11.6 m depth in the blue-clay layer identified by Baracos et al. (1980). The clay is medium - to highly - plastic

(CH), and has medium-stiff to stiff consistency. Fissures are not normally visible in the blue clay but it contains numerous pockets of grey silt, pebbles and occasional cobbles. Some localized brown stainings were found in samples taken at 8.7 m for the present study.

Basic soil properties of the clay samples are presented in Tables 2.1 and 2.2 and are in general agreement with results from Noonan (1980) and Lew (1981). Test procedures for the basic soil properties were described by Lew (1981) and will not be described here. Additional information on the soil profile obtained from the present study have been added to the average borehole log presented by Lew (1981). This revised borehole log is shown as Figure 1.3 in this thesis.

### 2.3 SAMPLE PREPARATION

Except for a new series of constant-rate-of-strain oedometer tests, the preparation of samples for consolidated-drained and undrained triaxial tests, and stress-controlled oedometer tests were described in detail by Noonan (1980) and Lew (1981). Only a brief outline of the procedures will be given here. To minimize disturbance during trimming, samples were trimmed using equipment which has been designed and constructed at the University of Manitoba (see Lew 1981, Figure 3.3). The equipment is similar in principle to equipment described by Landva (1964). The trimming and building-in procedures for triaxial samples can be briefly outlined

as follows: The cell pedestal was deaired by flushing water through the pedestal by means of burettes attached to the pedestal drainage leads. The base plate was placed on the cell base and was adjusted until the cutting cylinder was accurately centered over the pedestal base. The trimming table was then attached to the base plate. The trimming equipment was lubricated with silicone oil to reduce friction. A roughly trimmed sample was then placed centrally on the trimming table; a greased cutting cylinder with a sharp leading edge was pushed carefully into the soil to a depth of slightly less than the full length of the cutting edge. The excess clay outside the cutting edge was then removed using a piece of cutting wire. This process was repeated until soil protruded from the top of the cylinder. The cutting cylinder was removed from the uprights and placed on a glass plate. The ends of the sample were then trimmed across the top and bottom of the cutting cylinder. A saturated deaired filter stone in a holder was attached to one end of the sample. The sample was then lowered on to the cell pedestal, the top cap was located firmly by a central rod, and the cutting cylinder was removed. The height and the diameter of the sample were measured. A thin coat of silicone stopcock grease was applied to the side of the pedestal and the top cap. Lateral drains were provided by applying saturated filter strips, approximately 1 cm wide, longitudinally around the circumference of the sample. Two membranes, separated by a layer of silicone oil, were placed over the

sample, together with two O-rings on the top cap and three O-rings on the pedestal. The cell top was then fitted very carefully on to the cell base and screwed down. The loading piston was lowered until contact was made with the sample. The piston was then locked in place. The cell was filled with deaired distilled water and a 2 cm layer of engine oil added through the top of the cell to reduce leakage of cell water and friction between the piston and bushing. Air trapped in the pedestal and drainage leads were then removed by passing water between two burettes attached to the pedestal drainage leads. The pressure transducers were re-zeroed to correspond with the water level at mid-height of sample. Finally, the rotating bush drive coupling was attached, the vertical dial gauge was put in place and zeroed; and the ball bearing and loading hanger were placed in position on top of the loading piston.

Oedometer samples were prepared using similar trimming equipment to the triaxial samples, but with some minor modification. The building-in procedure for the stress-controlled oedometer tests was the same as the conventional oedometer tests.

For the constant rate of strain (CRS) oedometer test, a modified oedometer cell was used. This modified cell is shown and described in Figure 2.3. A photograph of the CRS test apparatus is shown in Figure 2.4. Before placing the oedometer onto the cell base, the water system was flushed thoroughly with deaired water to get rid of entrapped

air. Then the oedometer was fastened to the cell base. The O-ring around the edge of the ring acted as a seal, making the bottom impermeable. The water system was left open to avoid large excess pressures in the water system during mounting. The top cap was then placed in position, the reservoir was flooded with water, and the oedometer was transferred to a Wykeham Farrance IT compression machine.

#### 2.4 TEST PROCEDURES

Consolidated-drained stress-controlled triaxial tests (CAD(D) tests), undrained shear tests (CAU tests), non-standard stress controlled oedometer tests and constant-rate-of-strain (CRS) oedometer tests were performed in the present study of rate effects and low stress strengths of Winnipeg clay. Testing procedures for CAD(D) tests and CAU tests for undisturbed samples are briefly summarized in this section. Noonan (1980) and Lew (1981) have given detailed descriptions of the testing procedures used in the Soil Mechanics laboratories in University of Manitoba. For the investigation of low stress strengths, CAD(D) tests and CAU tests were also performed on 'fully-softened' samples and samples subjected to 'freeze-thaw' cycles. The 'fully-softened' samples were allowed to swell and the 'freeze-thaw' samples were subjected to several freeze-thaw cycles before reconsolidation. Thus the actual procedures during testing for the CAD(D) tests and CAU tests of the 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples were the same as described by

previous workers (Noonan, 1980; Lew, 1981) for undisturbed samples. In addition, this section also describes test procedures which have not previously been used in the research at University of Manitoba for:

1. 'fully-softened' samples
2. 'freeze and thaw' samples
3. non-standard stress-controlled oedometer tests
4. constant rate of strain (CRS) oedometer tests

#### 2.4.1 Undisturbed Samples

##### 2.4.1.1 Triaxial Consolidation and Drained Stress Controlled Triaxial Tests for Undisturbed Samples

The undisturbed samples were first consolidated to desired axial stress levels:  $p'_0/3$ ,  $2p'_0/3$ ,  $p'_0$  where  $p'_0$  is the in-situ stress level. A constant stress ratio ( $\sigma'_{3c}/\sigma'_{1c}$ ) of 0.65 was used during the reconsolidation phase of the present study. The effective overburden stress for each sample was calculated assuming the phreatic surface at a depth of 3 m and an average unit weight of  $17.5 \text{ kN/m}^3$ . Detailed discussion on the use and implications of this method was described by Noonan (1980).

The consolidation stages of the undrained triaxial tests and the drained stress-controlled tests were both carried out on a steel loading frame, the general arrangement of which is shown in Figure 3.5 of Lew's thesis (Lew, 1981). Up to three rotating bush cells could be used at one time. Dial gauges were used to measure the height changes of the



samples and the volume changes were measured using burettes. Before each loading increment, water was flushed through the drainage leads to remove air which might have been trapped between the membrane and sample, together with any gas released by the sample (Noonan, 1980).

Cell pressure was applied through water in the cell, using compressed air to pressurize an external air-water tank. The cell pressures and porewater pressures were both monitored by pressure transducers and were re-zeroed to atmospheric pressure at mid-height of sample before each load increment. Axial loading was applied by dead loads on a hanger which rested freely on the piston.

After the application of the stresses, axial and lateral stresses, axial dial gauge and burette readings were taken using standardized 'doubling' time intervals (that is, 1, 2, 4, 8, 15, 30 min; 1, 2, 4 hr etc.). Stress increments in triaxial consolidation, drained stress controlled tests were added at approximately 24 hour intervals, with the exceptions of those stress points that were in the vicinity of the proposed yield stresses, and in the 5 day loading tests (Samples T402, T404 and T406). These latter procedures will be described in detail in Chapter 3.

#### 2.4.1.2 Undrained Shearing

After triaxial consolidation, samples which were to be subjected to undrained strain-controlled shearing were moved carefully from the consolidation frame to a 10 t

compression frame. The axial load was reapplied in the compression frame using a proving ring (sensitivity = 4,156 N/div). The loading piston was clamped while the cell was being moved.

Prior to back-pressuring, the sample drainage system was again flushed to remove any air which had collected during the last consolidation increment. A back-pressure of approximately 210 kPa was used to achieve saturation in the sample. The back-pressuring process was usually continued for about 24 hours before checking for saturation. For research purposes, the acceptable value for the porewater parameter B is 98 per cent or greater. The B values obtained in the present study ranged from 97 to 100 per cent.

The strain rate used for undrained shearing was about 1 per cent/hour before the peak shear stress was reached. After reaching the peak shear stress, the sample was strained for a further 1 to 2 per cent axial strain, at which point a "relaxation test" was carried out to examine the effect of strain rate variation on the undrained strength. This procedure, developed by Kenney (1966), involves switching off the compression machine and noting changes with time in the axial deflection, proving ring, porewater pressure and cell pressure. Relaxation tests were usually continued overnight. After the relaxation test, the compression machine was switched on again and step-changing technique was applied to all of the samples. In this technique which was introduced by Richardson and Whitman (1963), the strain rate applied to a sample is step-changed during the test. Each strain rate is applied only

long enough to establish the stress-strain relationship for that stage in the test. Stress-strain curves for different strain rates can then be interpolated between measured portions of the curves, and can be extrapolated to the region of failure strains. Relaxation tests at axial strains greater than 5 per cent were performed on some of the samples to examine the dependency of strain rate effects on the magnitude of strain. On completion of testing, the failed samples were removed from the triaxial cell and cut longitudinally. One-half of the sample was used for determining the final moisture content of the sample. The other half was normally used for visual examination; namely inspection of the failure plane and peculiarities within the sample.

#### 2.4.2 'Fully-Softened' Samples

The 'fully-softened' samples were trimmed from 'undisturbed' block samples, and built into the triaxial cell in the usual way. Prior to the reconsolidation, however, they were allowed to absorb as much water as possible under low applied stresses. A small cell pressure of 2 kPa and axial pressure of approximately 4 kPa were applied in order to keep the membrane and piston just in contact with the sample so that measurements for volume change and axial deformation could be made. Axial dial gauge and burette readings were taken using standard 'doubling' time intervals for the first 24 hours and daily readings were taken thereafter. It was observed that the volume of samples would

become stable after 10 days. The volume and height were increased by about 6 and 3 per cent respectively for all the samples. The samples were then reconsolidated in the usual way and CAD(D) or CAU tests performed as described previously for undisturbed samples, except that an average unit weight of  $16.7 \text{ kN/m}^3$  was used for the calculation of in-situ stresses in these tests. Based on the unit weights obtained for the samples tested in the present study (see Table 2.1, 2.2), and those tested by Noonan (Table 3.1, Noonan, 1980) and Lew (Table 1, Lew, 1981), the author suggests that the average unit weight of  $17.5 \text{ kN/m}^3$  proposed by Baracos et al. (1980) was rather too high.

#### 2.4.3 'Freeze and Thaw' Samples

The samples for examining the effects of 'freeze and thaw' cycling were again trimmed from undisturbed block samples. After the membranes were put on the sample, the sample and the cell base were transported into a temperature control chamber. Pressure transducers were disconnected from the cell base to facilitate the transportation. The freezing and thawing temperatures ranged from  $-5$  to  $-25^\circ\text{C}$  and  $20$  to  $25^\circ\text{C}$  respectively. Average duration of the freeze and thaw cycles was about 12 hours for samples T418 to T420, and 48 hours for samples T421 and T422. The temperatures, durations and the number of freeze-thaw cycles for which the samples were subjected to are shown in Table 2.3. Average axial compressive strains of 2.5 per cent were observed, for samples T418 to T420, and 6.5 per cent for samples T421 and T422.

No net volume change occurred since the samples were 'freeze-thawed' under a closed system, that is, all drainage valves were closed during the freeze-thaw cycles. Figure 2.5 shows a typical 'freeze-thaw' sample T421 after completion of the freeze-thaw cycles. The sample was tilted from the vertical position and a rough outer surface had formed. The unit weights obtained for individual samples were used for the calculation of in-situ stresses. After the freeze and thaw cycles, the samples were reconsolidated, and CAD(D) or CAU tests were performed in the same way as the undisturbed samples.

#### 2.4.4 Non-Standard Stress Controlled Oedometer Tests

The equipment and sample preparations for the six oedometer tests were the same as for standard oedometer tests. The six samples were trimmed and loaded at approximately the same time. Single, different loads were applied to each sample for periods of about 100 days. The loads were 480.4, 377.9, 280.4, 210.2, 150, 75 kPa for samples C401, C402, C403, C404, C405 and C406 respectively. For loads that were smaller than 220 kPa, the samples were loaded in one step. For those loads larger than 220 kPa, the loads were put on in steps of about 100 kPa at 30 minute intervals. This was done to avoid squashing of the samples due to high porewater pressure gradients causing flow of the clay past the top cap if the loads were applied too quickly. The threshold value for axial pressure of 220 kPa was used because the preconsolidation stress at this depth was estimated to be

240 kPa.

Axial deformations of each sample were measured using a dial gauge, with the readings being taken using standard 'doubling' time intervals for the first 24 hours. After the first day, readings were taken daily for the first month, after about every 4 days in the second month, and then irregularly the third month. The most important readings were those during the first 24 hours; and subsequently after 10, 30, 60, 100 days. The loads were allowed to stay on the samples for 100 days and during this period all the tests were performed under a controlled temperature of 21°C.

#### 2.4.5 Constant Rate of Strain Oedometer Tests (CRS Tests)

The set of CRS oedometer tests performed in the present study was a pilot series in a new piece of equipment designed and manufactured in the University of Manitoba (Figures 2.1, 2.2).

After the sample had been built into the cell, the test was started by setting the compression machine into motion at a constant rate of straining. Up to a load of approximately 10 kPa the drainage system from the bottom of the cell was left open and when good contact was assured between the sample and the bottom of the cell, the drainage was shut off, making the base impermeable. Samples C409 and C410 were loaded initially to about 70 kPa to avoid swelling.

A type TYCO pressure transducer with a range of 0 to 980 kPa was used for measuring porewater pressure at the

bottom of the sample. The vertical force was measured with a TYCO (JP 1000) force transducer, range 0 to 4,500 N. The deformation was measured with a LVDT, type HP 7DCDT-500.

Readings were taken with the following accuracy:

Force	1.0 N
Pressure	0.1 kPa
Deformation	0.001 mm

Data were fed to conditioning units designed and built in the workshops at University of Manitoba, and recorded by a Consolidated Control Model 90MCI datalogger.

Strain rates used in this test series ranged from 0.0002 mm/min. to 0.0036 mm/min. After the strain rate was set, the compression machine was switched on, and readings of vertical force, pore pressure and deformation were taken every ten minutes during the first hour and every hour thereafter. Step changing tests (Bell, 1977) were performed on samples C408 and C409 after the  $p'_c$  values were reached.

The effective axial pressure was calculated based on a parabolic porewater pressure distribution throughout the sample (Sallfors, 1975). The effective pressure can then be calculated as:

$$\sigma'_v = \sigma_v - 2/3 u_b$$

where

$\sigma'_v$  = effective vertical pressure

$\sigma_v$  = total vertical pressure

$u_b$  = porewater pressure at the bottom of  
the sample

The tests were run to an average axial strain of about 18 per cent.

The results of the time effects and low stress strengths for the present study will be presented in Chapters 3 and 4 respectively.



## CHAPTER 3

### TESTS TO EXAMINE TIME EFFECTS AND STRAIN RATE EFFECTS

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Three major types of laboratory tests, namely consolidated drained triaxial tests, non-standard stress-controlled oedometer tests and strain controlled oedometer tests were carried out to investigate the influence of time and strain rate on the stress-strain behaviour of Lake Agassiz lacustrine clay.

The series of consolidated drained triaxial tests examined the deterioration or shrinkage of the yield envelope towards the origin of the  $(p', q)$  stress space with increased time of testing (Tavenas and Leroueil, 1977). The non-standard oedometer tests study the influence of time effects on the preconsolidation pressure,  $p'_c$  (Tavenas et al., 1977; Bjerrum, 1967). The effect of strain rate on  $p'_c$  was investigated using strain-controlled oedometer tests (Sallfors, 1975; Bell, 1977). Strain rate effects were also examined using relaxation tests (Kenney, 1966) and step-changing tests (Richardson and Whitman, 1963) on all the undrained shearing tests.

Standard classification tests (Atterberg limits, specific gravity, natural moisture content and hydrometer tests)

were performed on the trimmings taken from the triaxial compression samples. Test results are listed along with sampling depths and test types in Tables 2.1 and 2.2. Swedish Fall Cone sensitivity tests were also performed on small intact cuttings from the block samples. Natural moisture contents were performed on all the oedometer samples. These results are shown later with the complete oedometer results in Table 3.5. Only one set of standard classification tests was performed because the oedometer samples were all trimmed from the same block sample of clay. The average results are as follows:

Liquid limit, $w_L$	75.8%
Plastic limit, $w_p$	26.6%
Plasticity index, $I_p$	49.2%
Average specific gravity, $G_s$	2.78
Clay fraction	66%
Sensitivity	3.0

These results are in general agreement with results from Lew (1981).

## 3.2 TESTING PROGRAM

### 3.2.1 Consolidated Drained Triaxial Tests

Six consolidated drained triaxial tests on samples T401 to T406 were used to investigate the shrinkage or degeneration of the yield envelope with time. The samples were first reconsolidated to their approximate in-situ stress

levels (Crooks and Graham, 1976) in three stress increments. Once the triaxial samples were reconsolidated to the approximate in-situ stresses (Baracos et al., 1980), a series of three stress paths were used, with two samples for each stress path, to investigate the effect of time or test duration on the yield envelope. The three stress paths are shown in Figure 3.1. They can be further divided into the following categories:

1. T401, T402 (Figures 3.3, 3.4, 3.5)
  - Stress path of increasing effective octahedral normal stress and constant shear stress of  $P'_0(1-K_0)$ .
2. T403, T404 (Figures 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10)
  - Stress path of effective octahedral normal stress and shear stress both increasing, with  $\Delta q/\Delta p'$  being constant.
3. T405, T406 (Figures 3.11, 3.12, 3.13)
  - Stress path of decreasing effective octahedral normal stress and increasing shear stress.

Previous work by Lew (1981) defined an average yield envelope for samples taken from 11.5 m depth. Intersections of this average yield envelope with the proposed stress paths established the approximate yield stress level along each path (Figure 3.1). The incremental stress levels along each stress path were determined by allowing five equal increments between in-situ stresses and the

expected approximate yield stresses. Each stress level was maintained for 24 hours. Detailed discussion of this method was given by Noonan (1980). However, for the steeply inclined stress paths along which the samples would eventually fail abruptly, the yield stresses were more difficult to define (Lew, 1981). Therefore, two more stress increments were added before and beyond the approximated yield stress level for samples T403 to T406 (Figure 3.1) to increase the 'sensitivity' of the tests at around yield stress level. Dr. J. Graham suggested reducing the load increment as well as the load duration by half of the original values in order to maintain constant strain rate. This will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 5.

The complete stress-strain results for the stress controlled portion of this study are tabulated in Appendix I and shown in Figures 3.3 to 3.13. The triaxial consolidation results at the end of the drained portion of the tests are summarized in Table 3.2.

Sample T402 was consolidated under constant shear stress to stresses higher than the yield stresses, and was then sheared to failure under undrained triaxial compression conditions. Additional stress-strain information for the clay was provided during undrained shearing. The undrained stress strain results for this sample will be presented in Chapter 4. It should perhaps be explained here why no undrained stress strain results for test T401 have been included. An procedural error was made in this first test

during back pressuring for saturation. As a result, the effective lateral stress on the sample was decreased significantly. It was considered that an undrained test on this sample would be inappropriate.

### 3.2.2 Non-Standard One-Dimensional Oedometer Tests

Six oedometer tests were carried out using 76 mm diameter samples which had been carefully trimmed using equipment developed by Lew, 1981. Silicon grease was used to reduce friction between the sample and the oedometer ring. The procedure involved loading the six oedometer samples in one step to six different predetermined stress levels, namely 480.4, 377.9, 280.4, 210.2, 150.0, 75.0 kPa. Detailed description of the procedure can be found in Chapter 2. The development of vertical strains was monitored for a period of 100 days. The tests were performed under a controlled temperature of 21°C.

The results of these tests are presented in Tables 3.5 to 3.7 and Figures 3.15 to 3.20.

### 3.2.3 Constant Rate of Strain Oedometer Tests

Four 76 mm diameter oedometer samples (C407-C410) were used in this pilot test series. The new piece of equipment designed and manufactured in the University of Manitoba has been described and shown in Figures 2.1 and 2.2.

The strain rate used for samples C407 to C410 were 0.0010 mm/min., 0.0036 mm/min., 0.0002 mm/min. and 0.0006 mm/

min. respectively.

Step changing tests (Bell, 1977) were performed on samples C408 and C409. Samples C408 to C410 were run to an average vertical strain of 18 per cent. Sample C407 was the first test and it was stopped at an axial pressure of 487 kPa because of the limited capacity of the load cell used in the test. The results of these tests are tabulated in Table 3.8 and are shown in Figures 3.21 to 3.22.

### 3.3 TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION AND DRAINED STRESS CONTROLLED TRIAXIAL TESTS

#### 3.3.1 Reconsolidation to In-Situ Stresses

The triaxial samples that were used for the study of time effects (T401 to T406) were reconsolidated to in-situ stresses in three increments, with at least 24 hours between increments. A ratio of horizontal to vertical effective stress during restressing was taken as 0.65 (Baracos et al., 1980). The importance of reconsolidating samples anisotropically with respect to preserving the field structure of the clay was emphasized by Crooks and Graham (1976).

The stress-strain results of reconsolidating the samples to the estimated in-situ stresses are tabulated in Table 3.1. For samples T401 to T406, the axial strains to in-situ stresses ranged from 1.25 to 1.56 per cent. The lateral strains to in-situ stresses varied from 0.12 to 0.36 per cent. All of the samples except T406 had negative volumetric strains of 0.08 to 0.3 per cent during the first

stress increment. Sample T406 had a positive volumetric strain of 0.1 per cent and it was trimmed from a different block of clay.

These strains can be considered small, and will not seriously affect the mechanical properties of the clay. They compare favourably with corresponding values obtained by Noonan (1980) and Lew (1981). The amount of straining which occurred during restressing was in part a measure of the amount of sample disturbance. Crooks (1973) stated that a small degree of disturbance during sample preparation resulted in axial strain below 2 per cent at  $P'_0$ . Based on this statement, the axial strains of less than 1.6 per cent to  $P'_0$  for the present tests reflected acceptable level of disturbance. The volumetric stress strain behaviour during reconsolidation will be presented in more detail in Chapter 4.

### 3.3.2 Drained Compression Results

The proposed effective stress paths to be followed by the samples (T401 - T406) are shown in Figure 3.1. Figure 3.2 shows the actual effective stress paths and stress levels of the samples. The development of stresses and strains during each test is summarized in tabular form in Appendix I.

The yield or limit state stresses were identified by stress-strain criteria which depended on the stress path of the tests. For example, no yield stress could be obtained from a plot of  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon_1$  for a test carried out at

constant shear stress, or from a plot of  $\sigma'_{oct}$  vs  $\epsilon_v$  for a test at constant octahedral normal stress. Yield stresses could be defined in a number of ways depending on the stress paths in question. Discussion on the application of different criteria for different stress paths were given by Baracos et al. (1980), Noonan (1980). Lew (1981) developed an "energy criterion" for yielding based on earlier work by Graham, 1974 and Noonan, 1980. This involved plotting  $W_T$  vs LSSV where:

W - strain energy absorbed per unit volume

LSSV - Length of Stress Vector (Lew, 1981)

In addition, the shear stress  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs shear strain  $\epsilon$  plot was used to determine the yield stresses for the steeply inclined stress paths (samples T403 to T406). The  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon$  plot is more meaningful and useful than the  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon_1$  plot. This is because the shear modulus of the triaxial samples can be identified as one-third the slope of the initial stiff section of the  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon$  plot. For samples T401 and T402, yield stresses could only be determined by the  $\sigma'_{oct}$  vs  $\epsilon_v$ ,  $\sigma'_3$  vs  $\epsilon_3$  and the  $W_T$  vs LSSV plots (Figures 3.3, 3.4, 3.5). The  $\sigma'_1$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ,  $\sigma'_{oct}$  vs  $\epsilon_v$ ,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon$  and  $W_T$  vs LSSV plots were useful in determining yield stresses for samples T403 and T404 (Figures 3.6 to 3.10). The yield stresses obtained from the different graphs are indicated on the figures. Corresponding

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\*  $\epsilon = 2/3 (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_3)$



values of  $\sigma'_{oct}$  at yield are given in Table 3.4.

The stresses at rupture are interpreted as being the yield stresses for samples T405 and T406. Figures 3.11, 3.12, 3.13 show the  $\sigma'_3$  vs  $\epsilon_3$ ,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon_s$ ,  $W_T$  vs LSSV plots for these samples. The difficulties in defining yield stresses for stress paths of this type were pointed out by Lew (1981), and will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 5 of this thesis.

Except for samples T401 and T402, all the samples (T403 to T406) failed abruptly during the last loading increment with the drainage leads open. The undrained shearing results for sample T402 are presented in Chapter 4. As explained earlier in this chapter, no undrained shearing results were obtained from sample T401.

The yield stresses for samples T401 to T406 are presented in Figure 3.14. The results indicated that for the constant shear stress path, the yield stresses for sample T401 were greater than that of sample T402. Therefore, the yield stresses for the 5-day loading duration test (T402) were smaller than that of the 1-day loading duration test (401). This confirmed with observations in the YLIGHT model (Tavenas and Leroueil, 1977). However, for the other samples in this series, T403 to T406, the results were in contradiction with the YLIGHT model observations. The yield stresses for the 5-day loading duration tests (T403 and T405) were greater than that of the 1-day loading duration tests (T404 and T406). It should be pointed out that the stresses

at rupture for sample T404 (5-day loading duration) were smaller than that of sample T403 (1-day loading duration). This set of results has presented difficulties during interpretation. The estimated yield stresses for samples T401 to T406 were predicted using the one-day yield envelope for 11.5 m depth proposed by Lew (1981). Figure 3.14 shows that the yield stresses for samples T401 to T404 are outside Lew's envelope; while the yield stresses for samples T405 and T406 are inside Lew's envelope. However, these results are in better agreement with the revised yield envelope by Graham (1982), described earlier in Chapter 1. Discussion of the results will be presented in Chapter 5.

#### 3.4 NON-STANDARD OEDOMETER TESTS

Crawford (1964), Bjerrum (1967), Tavenas and Leroueil (1977) demonstrated that a reduction in the rate of loading or an increase in the duration of load application resulted in a reduction of  $p'_c$ .

In order to verify this point, six special oedometer tests (C401 to C406) were performed on the Winnipeg clay from 11.6 m depth. The load settlement curves ( $\sigma'_v$  vs  $\epsilon_{VR}$  curves) observed after 0.1 day, 1 day, 10 days and 100 days are shown on Figure 3.15. The effective preconsolidation pressures  $p'_c$  were interpreted from bilinear fitting of the observed stress-strain results. Lew (1981) noted that all the graphs of  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\sigma'_v$  revealed an initial straight

section of low compressibility of the clay which changed to a higher compressibility at  $p'_c$  and for a range of stresses beyond  $p'_c$ . At higher pressures, strain-hardening behaviour was observed. Graham, Noonan and Lew, 1982 have suggested that this may indicate cementation in the clay. The plot was formed from the initial linear section of the  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\sigma'_v$  plot and the straight line joining the first two points in the more compressible region. The  $p'_c$  values found in this way reduced from 249 to 225 kPa as the duration of the load application increased from 0.1 to 100 days. These results are tabulated in Table 3.5.

Figure 3.16 shows corresponding vertical strain  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\log \sigma'_v$  curves for the 0.1 to 100 days loading durations. In this case, the values of  $p'_c$  were difficult to determine using the Casagrande construction. Points of minimum radius of curvature were difficult to locate due to roundness of the  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\log \sigma'_v$  curves. The straight lines in the  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\sigma'_v$  space in Figure 3.15 will appear to be curved in the  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\log \sigma'_v$  space (Graham et al., 1982a). Because of this, the  $p'_c$  values for these tests were defined using the  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\sigma'_v$  curves in Figure 3.15. The  $p'_c$ -values defined using the  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\log \sigma'_v$  curves are also shown in Table 3.5.

The consolidation-time curves are shown in Figures 3.17 and 3.18. Sample C406 began to swell at about 20 minutes after the load application, and reached a constant value at about 40 hours. The initial compression of sample C404 was greater than that of C405 while sample C405 was

subjected to a larger load. However, sample C405 became more compressible at about 40 minutes after loading. The 'S' shaped curves predicted by Terzaghi consolidation theory were generally observed except for sample C406.

Values of  $c_v$ ,  $C_c$ ,  $C_\alpha$ ,  $C_\alpha/C_c$  were calculated for different stress levels at 24 hours and 240 hours and 2,400 hours load durations. Values of  $c_v$  were calculated using  $t_{50}$  from the empirical log(time) construction method. In all cases, the consolidation time curves indicated that all primary consolidation was completed within 24 hours after loading. The results are tabulated in Table 3.7. Figures 3.19 and 3.20 show the graphs of  $c_v$ ,  $C_\alpha/C_c$ ,  $C_c$ ,  $C_\alpha$  and  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\log \sigma'_v$  for load durations of 24 and 240 hours respectively. The  $c_v$  vs  $\log \sigma'_v$  plot for 240 hours load duration cannot be presented for reasons stated above.

The  $c_v$  vs  $\log \sigma'_v$  plot in Figure 3.19 show that  $c_v$  peaked just before  $p'_c$  (250 kPa) and dropped until a vertical pressure of about 378 kPa was reached.  $C_\alpha$  peaked at a value of 3.4 per cent at stress level of 378 kPa for load duration of 24 hours and decreased to a value of 1.6 per cent at the same stress level for a load duration of 240 hours. For the 24 hour  $C_c$  vs  $\log \sigma'_v$  curve,  $C_c$  increased with increasing vertical stress, whereas the value of  $C_c$  peaked at vertical stress of 378 kPa. The  $C_\alpha/C_c$  values also peaked just after  $p'_c$  and decreased with time.

The effect of strain rate on  $p'_c$  can be expressed as  $\eta_{0.1}$  - the change in  $p'_c$  for a ten-fold change in vertical

strain rate, expressed as a percentage of  $p'_c$  at a standard strain rate of 0.1 per cent/hour. The strain rate was estimated using the strain to  $p'_c$ , and divided by the corresponding time. The value of  $\eta_{0.1}$  in this study was 3.6 per cent. This is rather lower than the normal range of  $\eta_{0.1}$  is from 10 to 20 per cent (Graham, Crooks and Bell, 1982a).

### 3.5 CONSTANT RATE OF STRAIN OEDOMETER TESTS

The constant rate of strain oedometer tests performed in the present study form a pilot series. The equipment and test procedures are similar to those described by Sallfors (1975). Graphs of  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\sigma'_v$  and  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\log \sigma'_v$  are shown in Figures 3.21 and 3.22. Although no sharp break was observed for any sample (C407-C410) in both plots, yielding could be identified with some certainty. The  $p'_c$  values are better defined using the  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\sigma'_v$  plot. Table 3.8 shows the  $p'_c$  values obtained, and the corresponding strain rate for both plots.  $p'_c$  values are unusually high in tests in this study. The author suggests that this might be due to equipment problems, specifically the inability to back-pressurise the equipment to ensure saturation and meaningful porewater pressures. This could be expected to lead to low estimates of porewater pressure, and hence high estimates of effective stress. It has not been considered useful to calculate from these tests consolidation parameters such as  $C_c$ ,  $C_\alpha$ . Note that significant strain rate dependencies have been observed. These tests will be discussed further in Chapter 5.

## CHAPTER 4

### LOW STRESS TEST RESULTS

#### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

The shear strength and stress-strain characteristics of the Winnipeg clay at low stresses (stresses less than or equal to the in-situ stresses  $p'_0$ ), have been investigated using drained stress-controlled triaxial CAD(D) tests and undrained shear triaxial (CAU) tests. These tests were performed on five undisturbed samples (T407, T408, T415, T416, T417). The effect of swelling and freeze-thaw degradation on low stress strength of the Winnipeg clay were also examined using the same tests on six 'fully-softened' samples (T409 to T414) and five 'freeze-thaw' samples (T418 to T422). The testing program is described in detail in section 4.2.

Undisturbed samples tested in the present study were obtained from borehole 6 at the University of Manitoba campus (Figure 1.1) at 11.4 m depth. 'Fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples were obtained from the same borehole but at a depth of 8.7 m. Preparation of the 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples was described earlier in Chapter 2. Basic soil properties for these samples are listed in Tables 1 and 2.

Results from the CAD(D) tests and CAU tests are presented in sections 4.3 and 4.4 in this chapter. Strength results for sample T405 which have already been presented in

Chapter 3 are included again as part of the undisturbed CAD(D) test results in this chapter.

#### 4.2 TESTING PROGRAM

Similar testing programs were carried out for the 'undisturbed', 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples. Pairs of samples were first consolidated to  $p'_0/3$ ,  $2p'_0/3$  and  $p'_0$ . In principle, CAD(D) and CAU tests were then run on each of these pairs at each consolidation stress level. However, because of a shortage of samples free of stone inclusions, CAD tests were not performed for the 'undisturbed' and 'freeze-thaw' samples consolidated to  $p'_0$ . Stress paths with increasing deviator stress ( $\sigma_1 - \sigma_3$ ) and constant effective octahedral stress  $\sigma'_{oct}$  were followed in the CAD(D) tests. For samples that were consolidated to  $2p'_0/3$  and  $p'_0$ , strain-controlled undrained shear tests were run before the corresponding drained tests so that their strengths could be used to estimate the peak strengths in the subsequent drained tests. For the CAD(D) tests on 'undisturbed' and 'freeze-thaw' samples consolidated to  $p'_0/3$ , a stress path with increasing ( $\sigma_1 - \sigma_3$ ) and decreasing  $\sigma'_{oct}$  was followed (Figures 3.2 and 4.2). The approximate peak strengths for these tests were predicted using the low stress envelope proposed by Baracos et al. (1980). The incremental stress levels along each stress path for the CAD(D) tests were determined similar to that of the triaxial samples (T401 to T406) used in the study of time effects. In this test series, five stress

increments were allowed between the estimated peak strengths and stresses at the end of consolidation ( $p'_0/3$ ,  $2p'_0/3$  and  $p'_0$ ). Additional stress increments were inserted before and beyond the approximated peak strengths in the same way as described in Chapter 3.

#### 4.3 TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION AND DRAINED STRESS CONTROLLED TESTS

##### 4.3.1 Triaxial Consolidation

Samples tested in this series were reconsolidated anisotropically to  $p'_0/3$ ,  $2p'_0/3$  and  $p'_0$  with the ratio of  $\sigma'_3/\sigma'_1$  equal to 0.65 (Baracos et al., 1980).

Stress-strain results for the reconsolidation phase of testing are tabulated in Tables 4.1 and 4.2. Swelling was observed for the 'undisturbed' samples consolidated to  $p'_0/3$ , that is, negative values for axial, lateral and volumetric strains were recorded (Tables 4.1 and 4.2). The axial strain (0.95 per cent) of the 'undisturbed' sample (T407) tested in this series was lower than the axial strains (ranging from 1.25 to 1.56 per cent) for the comparable samples T401 to T406 tested in the time effect series. The axial strains were always less than 2 per cent, therefore the sampling disturbance is acceptable for all these samples (T401 to T407) (Crooks, 1973) and is minimum for sample T407. The average axial strains for 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples both consolidated to  $p'_0$  were 3.73 and 10.58 per cent respectively. These axial strains were greater than 2 per



cent which indicated that the samples had been "disturbed" considerably (Crooks, 1973). It is perhaps worth noting here, that "disturbance" in this context does not imply inattention to detail during sample preparation, rather that the test procedures themselves cause disturbance and changes to the fabric of the clay. The higher value of axial strain for the 'freeze-thaw' samples as compared to the 'fully-softened' samples indicate that their degree of disturbance was greater.

#### 4.3.2 Drained Compression Results

The actual effective stress paths followed by the 'undisturbed', 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples are shown respectively in Figures 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 respectively. The stresses and strains developed during each test are summarized and tabulated in Appendix I. The triaxial consolidation results at the end of the drained portion of the tests are summarized in Tables 3.2 and 3.3.

The determination of yield stresses was discussed earlier in Chapter 3 and similar techniques have been used for these tests, stress-strain curves are presented in Figure 4.3 to Figure 4.18. Yield points are shown on each graph and yield stresses defined from the various criteria are summarized in Table 4.3. Samples T415 and T417 were 'undisturbed' samples taken from borehole 6 (Figure 1.1) at 11.4 m depth. For yield determination, the  $\sigma'_1$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ,  $(\sigma'_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon_1$  and the  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon$  plots were useful for sample

T415 whereas the  $\sigma'_{oct}$  vs  $\epsilon_v$ ,  $\sigma'_3$  vs  $\epsilon_3$ ,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon$ ,  $W_T$  vs LSSV plots were useful for sample T417. Figures 4.3 to 4.8 show the yield determination for these samples.

'Fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples were also taken from borehole 6 (Figure 1.1) but from a depth of 8.7 m. For the 'fully-softened' samples (T410, T412 and T414), the  $\sigma'_1$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ,  $\sigma'_3$  vs  $\epsilon_3$ ,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon$  and  $W_T$  vs LSSV plots were all useful for yield determinations, with the exception of  $\sigma'_3$  vs  $\epsilon_3$  plot for sample T412. The yield determinations of these samples are shown in Figure 4.9 to Figure 4.13.

Graphs for yield determinations for samples T419 and T421 are presented in Figure 4.14 to Figure 4.18. For the 'freeze-thaw' samples (T419 and T421), the  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon_s$  and  $W_T$  vs LSSV plots were useful in determining yield stresses for T419.  $\sigma'_1$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ,  $\sigma'_3$  vs  $\epsilon_3$ ,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon_s$  and  $W_T$  vs LSSV plots were used to determine yield stresses for sample T421.

Difficulties in determining yield stresses along steeply inclined stress paths were encountered by Lew (1981). The yield stresses of the samples tested in the present study for the investigation of low stress strengths were clearly defined, even for steeply-inclined stress paths. The yield stresses were considerably lower than the maximum shear stress  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$ . This will be discussed in Chapter 5.

The drained strengths obtained from this section of testing are presented in Figures 3.14 and Figure 4.30.

#### 4.4 UNDRAINED SHEAR TRIAXIAL TESTS

Undrained shear tests provided information on several further aspects of the soil's behaviour. They allowed the examination of stress-strain and porewater pressure generation characteristics of each sample. These include the porewater pressure parameter,  $A_f$ , the elastic modulus,  $E_{50}$ , and the strain-rate parameter,  $\rho_{0.1}$ . In addition, and perhaps most importantly, the failure stresses from the undrained tests in conjunction with the results from the drained stress-controlled tests permitted an evaluation of the shear strength of the blue clay (Baracos et al., 1980) at low consolidation pressures.

##### 4.4.1 Stress-Strain Relationship

The stress-strain conditions for each sample prior to undrained shearing are summarized in Tables 5 and 6. Graphs of  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2\sigma'_{1c}$ ,  $\sigma'_1/\sigma'_3$  and  $\Delta u/\sigma'_{1c}$  vs  $\epsilon_1$  are shown in Figure 4.19 to Figure 4.28. These stress strain curves appeared broken and stepped because of the relaxation and step-changing tests performed to investigate strain rate effects. These will be reviewed later. The effective stress paths in  $(p', q)$  stress space are shown in Figures 4.29, 4.1 and 4.2 for each test. The complete shear test results are summarized in Table 4.4.

Sample T402 was consolidated well past its yield state stresses prior to undrained shearing. Therefore the in-situ grain structure of the sample had been modified and

some of the reserve resistance associated with overconsolidation had been destroyed. The stress-strain curve for sample T402 (Figure 4.19) indicates typical normally consolidated behaviour. No distinct sharp peak was observed from the  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2\sigma'_{1c}$  plot, the deviator stress reached a maximum value at axial strain of 2.6 per cent and decreased gradually with increasing strain. The maximum principal stress ratio occurred at an axial strain of 4.6 per cent. The  $\Delta u/\sigma'_{1c}$  vs  $\epsilon_1$  plot showed that the porewater pressure increased fairly rapidly up to the maximum deviator stress and then flattened off becoming substantially constant at large strains. It should be noted that a mechanical problem with the compression machine was encountered after the first relaxation. The gears of the machine were running in the opposite direction such that the sample was extended instead of being compressed. The gears were readjusted at about 20 minutes after the machine was switched on. No major disturbance seems to have been caused to the stress-strain behaviour of the sample.

Stress-strain results for the undisturbed samples (T407, T408, T416) taken from 11.6 m depth are shown in Figures 4.19 to 4.22. The  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2\sigma'_{1c}$  vs  $\epsilon_1$  plots indicated distinct sharp peaks and the value of  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2\sigma'_{1c}$  increased with decreasing consolidation pressure. The  $\Delta u/\sigma'_{1c}$  vs  $\epsilon_1$  plots showed that the porewater pressure rose rapidly to peak value and then dropped off with increasing strain. For samples consolidated to  $2p'_o/3$  (T408) and  $p'_o/3$  (T416), the

porewater pressure decreased to negative values at large strains. For samples T408 and T416, the  $\Delta u/\sigma'_{1c}$  value reached a maximum at a smaller strain than the  $\sigma'_1/\sigma'_3$  ratio, followed by  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2\sigma'_{1c}$  value. It should be noted that for sample T407, the  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2\sigma'_{1c}$ ,  $\sigma'_1/\sigma'_3$  and  $\Delta u/\sigma'_{1c}$  values reached constant values at a very small axial strain (1.5 per cent).

The stress-strain behaviour of the 'fully-softened' samples (T409, T411, T413) during undrained shearing was very similar in a general sense to that of the undisturbed samples described earlier in this chapter. The results are shown in Table 4.4 and Figures 4.23 to 4.25. However the stress-strain behaviour of the 'freeze-thaw' samples were quite different from that of the 'undisturbed' and 'fully-softened' samples. The sharp peaks typical of the other test series were not observed from  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2\sigma'_{1c}$ ,  $\sigma'_1/\sigma'_3$ ,  $\Delta u/\sigma'_{1c}$  vs  $\epsilon_1$  plots for any of the 'freeze-thaw' samples in Figures 4.26 to 4.28. These plots were very similar to that of sample T402 which was normally consolidated. However, one major difference between T402 and the 'freeze-thaw' samples was that the porewater pressure of the 'freeze-thaw' samples decreased during shear. The  $\Delta u/\sigma'_{1c}$  vs  $\epsilon_1$  plots for the 'freeze-thaw' samples showed that  $\Delta u/\sigma'_{1c}$  value decreased with increasing strain and became constant at large axial strain while the  $\Delta u/\sigma'_{1c}$  value for T402 remained constant. Thus the 'freeze-thaw' samples exhibited some degree of over-consolidation. These results will be discussed in Chapter 5.

#### 4.4.2 Effective Stress Paths

The effective stress paths plotted in terms of stress parameters,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  and  $(\sigma_1' + 2\sigma_3')/3$  for all undrained shear samples are shown in Figures 3.2 and 4.29; Figure 4.1; and Figure 4.2 for 'undisturbed', 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples respectively.

Sample T402 was consolidated with  $\sigma_{1c}'/p_c' = 1.36$ . The effective stress path was almost linear up to a large percentage of the maximum shear stress. After this point shear strains began to have a significant influence on the porewater pressures and the stress paths moved sharply to the left.

The influence of overconsolidation was clearly demonstrated by the effective stress paths of the CAU tests with  $\sigma_{1c}'/p_o' \leq 1$  for the 'undisturbed' and 'fully-softened' samples. The initial sections of these stress paths were almost linear. The stress paths curved to the right before reaching the maximum shear stress because the porewater pressure began to decrease at that point. After reaching this peak stress, the samples tended to dilate on further straining. This is accompanied by a decrease in porewater pressure, and the shear stress dropped abruptly, drawing the effective stress paths vertically downward. Due to the smaller decreases in porewater pressure observed in the 'freeze-thaw' samples (Figure 4.2), the effective stress paths for these samples did not curve to the right as much as the 'undisturbed' (Figure 3.2) and 'fully-softened'

samples (Figure 4.1). The effective stress paths for the undisturbed samples in the overconsolidated region were in close agreement with Lew's results (Figure 4.29).

The 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' strengths are presented in Figure 4.30. It should be pointed out that the yield envelope for 8.2 m depth proposed by Noonan (1980) did not extend into the overconsolidated region. However, the overconsolidated yield envelope is shown as dotted lines in Figure 4.30. This envelope was obtained by multiplying the coordinates of the revised normalized yield envelope (Figure 4.31) proposed by Graham et al. (1982b), by the value of  $p'_c$  equal to 380 kPa for samples taken from 8.2 m depth. This value of  $p'_c$  for the Winnipeg clay was based on the one-dimensional oedometer tests performed on samples taken from various depths at the same site. The variation of  $p'_c$  with depth has been shown in Figure 6.7 in Lew's thesis (1981). The results showed that the 'fully-softened' strengths were lower than the undisturbed strengths but higher than the 'freeze-thaw' strengths. The envelopes appeared to be curved and parallel to each other.

The drained and undrained strengths for the undisturbed, 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples are presented in Figures 4.32 and 4.33 respectively. They are also presented in the revised normalized stress space (Figure 4.31). The preconsolidation pressure ( $p'_c$ ) of 241 kPa

was used for samples taken from 11.4 m depth. This value was based on the one-dimensional oedometer tests performed by Lew (1981) for this particular series of samples (Graham et al., 1982b). The  $p'_c$  value of 400 kPa was used for samples taken from 8.7 m, based on Figure 6.7 in Lew's thesis.

It should be noted that the 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' procedures can be expected to affect not only the steep stress path strengths, but also the  $K_o$ -stress path strength and hence the value of  $p'_c$ . Therefore the normalized results for the 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples presented in Figure 4.31 may not be correct due to the changes in  $p'_c$  values. This will be further discussed in Chapter 5.

#### 4.4.3 Porewater Pressure Generation

The relationships between  $\Delta u/\sigma'_{1c}$  and  $\epsilon_1$  for the undrained shear samples are shown in Figures 4.19 to 4.28. For the overconsolidated 'undisturbed' and 'fully-softened' samples, the porewater pressures during undrained shear rose quickly to a maximum value before the maximum  $\sigma'_1/\sigma'_3$  ratio and the maximum  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2\sigma'_{1c}$  value were reached. Porewater pressures then dropped off quickly after the peak value was reached and approached a constant value at large strains.



For samples consolidated to  $p'_o/3$  and  $2p'_o/3$ , the porewater pressures dropped off to negative values. Porewater pressure generation for the 'freeze-thaw' samples was similar to the 'undisturbed' and 'fully-softened' samples but the  $\Delta u/\sigma'_{1c}$  vs  $\epsilon_1$  plots (Figures 4.26 to 4.28) for these samples were more rounded and the porewater pressure did not fall off to negative values.

The porewater pressure parameter  $A = \Delta u/\Delta(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  (Skempton, 1954), designated ' $A_f$ ' for failure conditions, is often used in practice. Values of  $A_f$  for the undrained tests are tabulated in Tables 4.4 and 4.5. The  $A_f$  values for overconsolidated 'undisturbed' samples ranged from 0.15 to 0.47. The range of  $A_f$  values for the 'fully-softened' samples was from 0.18 to 0.38.  $A_f$  values for the 'freeze-thaw' samples were quite constant, ranging from 0.52 to 0.56. The relationships of  $A_f$  plotted against  $(1/\sigma'_{1c})$  (Baracos et al., 1980) and overconsolidation ratio (OCR) (Lew, 1981) are shown in Figure 4.34 and Figure 4.35 respectively. The  $A_f$  values for undisturbed samples decreased with increasing  $1/\sigma'_{1c}$  value and OCR, the results were in good agreement with the results obtained by Baracos et al., 1980 and Lew, 1981.

$A_f$  values for the 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples did not decrease with increasing  $1/\sigma'_{1c}$  value and overconsolidation ratio. The results in Figure 4.35 indicate that the  $A_f$  values were low at low OCR, increased with increasing OCR; reaching a maximum at OCR of about 6 to 7 and dropped off with further increase of OCR. Figure 4.36

shows the  $A_f$  values vs the effective stress ratio  $\sigma'_{3c}/\sigma'_{1c}$ . The result for the normally consolidated sample (T402) used in the present study did not agree with Lew's values for normally consolidated samples (Lew, 1981). In the present study,  $A_f$  values for 'freeze-thaw' samples were the highest followed by the 'fully-softened' and 'undisturbed' samples. The value of the  $A_f$  parameter depended to a large extent on the stress history of the soil and particularly on the degree of overconsolidation. These results will be discussed further in Chapter 5.

Figures 4.37 to 4.42 show the normalized values of  $\Delta u/\sigma'_{1c}$  vs  $\Delta\sigma_{oct}/\sigma'_{1c}$  for all undrained strain-controlled tests. For 'undisturbed' samples consolidated to  $2p'_o/3$  and  $p'_o$  (T407 and T408), the relationship was approximately linear up to a high percentage of the maximum stress (Figure 4.38). Thereafter the relationship became non-linear. The porewater pressure dropped off after  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)_{max}$  value was reached. For the undisturbed sample consolidated to  $p'_o/3$ , the porewater pressure behaviour was similar to the 'fully-softened' samples (T409, T411, T413). The relationship for the initial stage was slightly curved and became distinctly non-linear thereafter. Porewater pressure dropped before the  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)_{max}$  value was reached. The porewater pressure dropped to negative values for both the 'undisturbed' and 'fully-softened' samples consolidated to less than  $p'_o$ .

The initial porewater pressure response was linear for the 'freeze-thaw' samples. In each case, the porewater pressures

decreased with decreasing  $\sigma_{oct}$  after the maximum deviator stress ( $\sigma_1 - \sigma_3$ ). In the post-peak range for samples T420, T422, the ratio  $\Delta u / \Delta \sigma_{oct}$  was lower than in the pre-peak range. This contrasts with the more usual behaviour shown for example in Figs. 4.38-4.40 for the "undisturbed" and "fully-softened" samples.

The slope of the linear relationship for the normally consolidated sample (T402) was greater than those obtained from the overconsolidated samples. However, for both the overconsolidated and normally consolidated cases, the initial response in porewater pressure change ( $\Delta u$ ) was greater than the changes in total octahedral normal stress. Once the structure of the clay began to respond nonlinearly, however, the behaviour was very different in the two cases. Overconsolidated samples produced strongly decreasing porewater pressures, whereas normally consolidated samples gave increasing porewater pressures. The gradients of the linear section,  $m$ , are summarized in Table 4.4 and comparison of  $A_f$  and  $m$  values for overconsolidated 'undisturbed', 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples are shown in Table 4.5.

#### 4.4.4 'E<sub>50</sub>' Parameter

The non-linearity of the  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon_1$  curves from triaxial compression tests has been approximated by a secant modulus  $E_{50}$  from the end of consolidation to 50 per cent of the reserve resistance (Graham, 1974). Values of  $E_{50}$  have been normalized by dividing by the undrained strength  $s_u = (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) / 2_{max}$  to give what is known as the relative stiffness,

$E_{50}/s_u$ . Table 4.4 summarizes all values of  $E_{50}$  and  $E_{50}/s_u$ . The results varied considerably with test type, and showed significant scatter. Figure 4.43 shows a plot of relative stiffness versus overconsolidation ratio (OCR) for the undrained tests. No clear relationship was observed. However, for the same overconsolidation ratio, the 'freeze-thaw' sample had the highest value of relative stiffness, followed by the 'fully-softened' and 'undisturbed' samples.

#### 4.4.5 Strain Rate Effect

In the present study, the strain-rate effect was examined by using two procedures, namely, the step-changing procedure (Richardson and Whitman, 1963) and 'relaxation' procedure (Kenney, 1966). These procedures were described earlier in Chapter 2. The strain-rate effect can be represented by a parameter  $\rho_{0.1}$ , which describes the percentage change in shearing resistance produced by a tenfold change in strain rate, referred to the shearing resistance at a strain rate of 0.1 per cent/hour.

In this testing program, relaxation and step-changing procedures were performed on all the undrained shear tests. Relaxation tests were also performed at large axial strains on some of the samples to examine the dependency of strain rate effects on the magnitude of strain (Figures 4.19 to 4.28).

The normalized average undrained strength  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) / 2\sigma'_{1c}$  versus the axial strain rate from relaxation tests

performed just after the sample had failed is shown in Figure 4.44. The  $\rho_{0.1}$  values obtained from these tests are also tabulated in Table 4.4. Tables 4.6 and 4.7 show the  $\rho_{0.1}$  values obtained from relaxation tests and step-changing tests respectively at various axial strains. The results showed that  $\rho_{0.1}$  values obtained from relaxation tests were lower than those obtained from step-changing tests. The  $\rho_{0.1}$  values obtained from both tests ranged from 6 to 10 per cent for all the 'undisturbed', 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples. In general, the  $\rho_{0.1}$  values decreased with increasing axial strain. This confirms earlier work by Lew (1981), and Graham, Crooks and Bell (1982).

#### 4.4.6 Undrained Strength at Large Strains

The use of the USALS method for slope stability analysis had been described by LaRochelle et al. (1974). Preliminary work on the Winnipeg clay has been reported by Lew (1981).

USALS obtained from the present study for the 'undisturbed', 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples are tabulated in Table 4.8. These results are also presented in Figures 4.31 to 4.33. The USALS values lie very close to the normally consolidated Coulomb Mohr Envelope. This will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 5.

## CHAPTER 5

### DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

#### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

The main purposes for the present research were:

1. To examine the influence of time and rate effects on the yield behaviour of Winnipeg clay.
2. To investigate the low stress strengths of Winnipeg clay by means of 'undisturbed', 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples.

In the present study, the effect of time and strain rate effects on the yield envelope and preconsolidation pressure  $p'_c$  for Winnipeg clays taken from 11.6 m depth were studied. These had not been confirmed by previous researchers (Baracos et al., 1980; Noonan, 1980; Lew, 1981). Because of the low sensitivity of the Winnipeg clays, the extension of the time dependent aspects of the YLIGHT concept to include these clays is a significant step towards verifying the stress-strain (time) behaviour for all natural clays. (The YLIGHT concept was developed from tests on highly sensitive Champlain Sea clay).

Strengths at low stresses are thought to control the field behaviour in many small embankment, riverbank and excavation problems in the Winnipeg area (Baracos et al., 1980). However, the low stress strength of Winnipeg clay is

still not fully understood. Low stress strengths for Winnipeg clay were investigated in the present study using undisturbed samples taken from 11.4 m depth, 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples taken from 8.7 m. Preparations for the 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples has been described in Chapter 2. Undrained strength at large strains (USALS) (La Rochelle et al., 1974) and their relationship with the normalized consolidated strength (Rivard and Lu, 1978) were examined. The influence of strain rate effects on the undrained strengths were also studied.

Results for the study of time and rate effects and low stress strengths obtained from the present study will be compared with those of the previous studies (Baracos et al., 1980; Noonan, 1980; Lew, 1981). In addition, some of the results for time and rate effects study are examined with reference to the YLIGHT model (Tavenas and Leroueil, 1977). Undrained shear results for the study of low stress strength are studied with reference to the USALS concept (LaRochelle et al., 1974). Furthermore, USALS obtained for the present study are compared with the normally consolidated strengths proposed by Baracos et al. (1980).

This chapter is further subdivided into sections 5-A and 5-B. Section 5-A emphasizes results for time and rate effects while section 5-B concentrates on the low stress strength results.

5-A TIME AND STRAIN RATE EFFECTS ON THE YIELD BEHAVIOUR  
OF WINNIPEG CLAY

5-A.1 Time Effects on Yield Stresses

As described in section 3.2.1, six consolidated drained triaxial tests on samples T401 to T406 were used to investigate the shrinkage or degeneration of the yield envelope with time. The stress paths used for this study were also described in section 3.2.1.

Due to the difficulties encountered for the interpretation of yield stresses along steeply inclined stress paths (Lew, 1981), the 'sensitivity' of these tests at around yield stress level was improved in the present study. This was done by inserting intermediate stress points before and after the expected yield stress level (Figure 3.1) to improve yield interpretations. The load increments for these intermediate stress points were reduced to half of the original value. However, in order to maintain a rather constant strain rate, Dr. J. Graham suggested that the load duration had to be reduced also by half of the original value, that is, from 24 hours to 12 hours. Standard 24 hour load duration tests had been adopted by previous researchers (for example, Graham (1974) and Tavenas et al. (1978)) to define yield envelopes. The assumption inherent in their work was that for small load increment ratio, the majority of the strains occurring in the first 24 hours were due to creep (not consolidation) and that the majority of the movements occurred during this period. Therefore, by further reducing



the load increment ratio for the intermediate stress points the relative importance of primary consolidation was greatly diminished and the observed behaviour was essentially representative of creep (Leonards and Girault, 1961; Wahls, 1962; Tavenas et al., 1978). Therefore the strains occurring during the 12 hour load duration for the intermediate stress points should also be due to creep. A major portion of the strains should be completed within the 12 hour period. Strains at the end of the 24 hour load period for a particular load increment would be the same for samples loaded with or without the insertion of the intermediate stress point. The method of reducing both the load duration and load increment by half of the original values was therefore adopted in the present study. This hypothesis deserves further detailed study in carefully controlled tests.

The determination of yield stresses for samples T401 to T406 has been presented earlier in Chapter 3. It was pointed out in Chapter 3 that the interpretation for yield stresses along steeply inclined stress paths (T405 and T406) was quite difficult. The same problem was encountered by Lew (1981) who demonstrated that by examining the strain rates in the last two stress increments before rupture, namely the 5th and 6th stress increment in his Test T312, he was able to detect that the sample had in fact begun to yield at low strain rates during the 5th increment, and that the extra shearing resistance shown in the 6th increment simply reflected the influence of the strain rate parameter,  $\rho_{0.1}$ .

The same approach was employed by the author on test results for Tests T405 and T406 in the present study. Unfortunately in this case, the technique was not useful for determining the yield conditions. Irregular strain rate patterns were observed, and the method was not investigated further.

Noonan (1980) pointed out that in the overconsolidated region, limit state and rupture coincide. In the overconsolidated region, samples first reach a maximum deviator stress, which is a function of the in-situ grain structure of the soil, and which occurs at small strains. The maximum deviator stress,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2_{\max}$ , represents the structural strength of the soil's grain skeleton and is therefore a part of the 'yield' or 'limit state' surface. The stress level at rupture is therefore interpreted as yield stresses for the steeply inclined stress paths in the overconsolidated region. These included Tests T405, T406, T410, T412, T414, T415, T417, T419, T421. Moreover, Bjerrum and Kenney (1967) state that the maximum shear strength rupture criterion for undrained shear is associated with the quasi-static yielding of the grain structure of a soil at small strains; whereas the maximum stress ratio rupture criterion for undrained shear represents the dynamic yielding of the clay structure at large strains once a statically constant condition of sliding friction between soil particles has been obtained (Graham, 1974). Consequently, in undrained shear the maximum shear stress reached at small strains by an overconsolidated sample is a function of its particle

structure and represents a limit state condition. This has been used to define the yield envelopes shown in Figures 4.32 and 4.33. However, quasi-yield stress conditions at somewhat lower stresses were identified in the drained compression tests used for the investigation of low stress strengths (T410, T412, T414, T415, T417, T419, T421). This will be discussed later in section 5-B.

Yield stresses for samples T401 to T406 are shown in Figure 3.14. Results for samples T401 to T402 confirm with the observation in the YLIGHT model (Tavenas and Leroueil, 1977) that the yield stresses decrease with increasing load duration. Yield stresses for sample T401 are larger than those of sample T402 while its load duration is shorter. However, results for samples T403 to T406 are in contradiction with the time aspects of the YLIGHT model. The yield stresses from these tests are higher with longer load durations. The cause for this is still not clear following discussions with all members of the soil mechanics staff of the Civil Engineering Department, University of Manitoba. Dr. J. Graham has suggested that this set of results for samples T403 to T406 simply reflects the sample variability which is encountered in natural clays, and that no firm conclusions can be drawn because of the limited number of tests performed in the present study. The author recommends further testing of this type in the future, especially in the overconsolidated region, to investigate the shrinkage or degeneration of the yield envelope with time.

Figure 3.14 also shows the yield envelope proposed by Lew (1981) and the revised yield envelope by Graham (1982). Description along with the reason for the revision of Lew's envelope has been given in Chapter 1. The shape of the revised yield envelope is changed at the righthand side and it goes to higher value of  $\sigma'_{oct}$ . The yield stresses for sample T401 tested in the present study is in better agreement with the revised envelope. The average moisture content for samples taken from 11.6 m for the present study was 57.8 per cent and this value corresponds well with samples T315 to T319 tested by Lew (1981). Therefore  $p'_c$  value of 241 kPa determined by Lew (1981) was also used in the current study to normalize the test results. The normalized test results (T401 to T406) along with the normalized yield envelope proposed by Graham (1982) are shown in Figure 5.1. The results are in general agreement with the normalized yield envelope.

## 5-A.2 Influence of Time and Strain Rate Effects on the Preconsolidation Pressure $p'_c$

### 5-A.2.1 Non-Standard Oedometer Tests

Results from the six non-standard oedometer tests (C401 to C406) indicate that the preconsolidation pressure  $p'_c$  for Winnipeg clay decreases with increasing load duration. This confirms with the findings by previous researchers (Crawford, 1964; Bjerrum, 1967; Tavenas and Leroueil, 1977)

and supports the suggestion in the previous paragraphs that non-systematic variability has affected the results of T401 to T406. The preconsolidation pressures are reduced from 243 to 225 kPa as the duration of the load application increases from 1.0 to 100 days, thus confirming the significant influence of time on  $p'_c$ . The  $p'_c$  values were interpreted using bilinear fitting of the observed stress-strain results. This was discussed earlier in Chapter 3.

The consolidation-time curves are shown in Figures 3.17 and 3.18. Except for sample C406, the 'S' shape curves predicted by Terzaghi consolidation theory were generally observed. Because the stress level on sample C406 is small, the majority of the strain occurred for this sample is due to creep (Leonards and Girault, 1961), and the 'S' shape curve predicted by Terzaghi consolidation theory is not observed. It is interesting to observe that for samples loaded to stress levels higher than  $p'_c$  (C401 to C403), the consolidation time curves gradually become more and more parallel with the passage of time. This means that with time, the rates of secondary compression are becoming equal. Also this finding could imply that for stress levels higher than  $p'_c$ , the rate of secondary compression is independent of the effective stress provided sufficient time has elapsed for the original loading conditions to disappear. Figures 3.17 and 3.18 show that the effect of the reserve resistance of the plastic clay on deformations is most pronounced during the initial period after the samples are loaded. The effect

gradually disappears with time. Bjerrum (1967) observed similar behaviour for the sensitive Norwegian clay by monitoring settlements for five buildings in the Drammen area. He suggested that this is due to the diminishing reserve resistance of the clay with time.

Graphs of  $c_v$ ,  $C_\alpha/C_c$ ,  $C_c$ ,  $C_\alpha^*$  and  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\log \sigma'_v$  for load durations of 24 hours are shown in Figure 3.19. The value of  $c_v$  peaked just before  $p'_c$  (250 kPa) and dropped until a vertical pressure of about 378 kPa was reached.  $C_\alpha$  increased sharply just after  $p'_c$  and peaked at stress level of 378 kPa. These results indicate that for a stress levels before  $p'_c$ , the deformation is mainly due to elastic compression, with a small creep component, whereas after  $p'_c$ , primary and secondary compressions become important. The porewater pressure dissipation rate increases gradually with increasing stress level until just before  $p'_c$  is reached, drops off quite sharply thereafter, and becomes essentially constant at stress levels higher than  $p'_c$ .

The  $\log \sigma'_v$  vs  $\epsilon_{VR}$  curves for 1 day, 10 day and 100 day load durations are shown in Figure 3.16. The instantaneous slopes for these curves when multiplied by the original specific volumes ( $1+e_0$ ), become the compression index values  $C_c$ . The slopes for these curves are quite parallel to each other in the stress range greater than  $p'_c$ . However,

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\* $C_\alpha$  is here calculated in terms of changes in voids ratio. Note that in tests of 24-hour load duration on these samples, the rate of secondary consolidation in  $\log(\text{time})$  is not fully established. The values of  $C_\alpha$  in Fig. 3.19 have been calculated from the measured slope of the  $\log(\text{time})$  relationship at the end of the load increment, that is at 24 hour duration.

in the stress range smaller than  $p'_c$ , the slopes become steeper with time. This indicates that regardless of load increment duration and load increment ratio,  $C_c$  is approximately constant for any given stress level in the normally consolidated range, and increases with load duration in the reload range.

$C_\alpha/C_c$  values peaked just after  $p'_c$  for the 24 hour period and become rather constant with time (Figures 3.19 and 3.20). However, although  $C_\alpha/C_c$  becomes constant in the reload and normal consolidation ranges of stresses, it is higher at stresses close to  $p'_c$  (Figure 3.20). Mesri and Godlewski (1977) concluded that during secondary compression of natural soils, there is a unique relationship between  $C_\alpha$  and  $C_c$  for any given time, effective stress and void ratio. For a wide variety of clays, they found that  $C_\alpha/C_c$  lies in a relatively narrow range between 0.03 and 0.09. They used the procedure of obtaining the  $C_c$  values from the slope of the  $e-\log\sigma'_v$  curve corresponding to the end of primary consolidation and,  $C_\alpha$ - values from the "linear slope" of the  $e-\log t$  curve beyond the transition from primary to secondary compression. The "end of primary" consolidation  $C_\alpha/C_c$  values for the present test series were calculated and are presented in Table 3.7. These values are rather low compared to the values proposed by Mesri and Godlewski (1977). Further research into this extensive topic is outside the scope of this thesis.

The strain rate parameter  $\eta_{0.1}$  defining the relationship between  $p'_c$  and strain rate was described in Chapter 3.

The  $\eta_{0.1}$  value for this study is 3.6 per cent. This is considerably lower than the normal range of  $\eta_{0.1}$  (10 to 20 per cent) proposed by Graham et al. (1982b).

#### 5-A.2.2 Strain-Controlled Oedometer Tests

The present pilot series of strain-controlled oedometer tests was designed only as a trial run to examine their applicability for defining  $p'_c$  and the influence of strain-rate effects on  $p'_c$ . Stress-strain relationship for the four strain-rate controlled oedometer tests are shown as  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\sigma'_v$  and  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\log \sigma'_v$  plots in Figures 3.21 and 3.22 respectively. Slope discontinuities such as those reported by Sallfors (1975) and Vaid et al. (1979) could be observed from the arithmetic plot in Fig. 3.21, and  $p'_c$  values could be identified with some certainty. These  $p'_c$  values are unusually high when compared to the results obtained from standard oedometer tests (Lew, 1981). These higher values might be because these tests were not performed under back pressure. Thus the samples were probably not fully saturated and the measured porewater pressure lower than the values inside the samples. This leads to high estimates of effective stress and high  $p'_c$ -values. However, the results obtained from the present series do indicate that  $p'_c$  is time dependent. Higher values of  $p'_c$  are obtained for higher strain rates (see Figures 3.21 and 3.22). The values of  $\eta_{0.1}$  calculated from this series of tests is about 37 per cent which is obviously excessive if taken in isolation.



The author suggests that all further strain-rate controlled oedometer tests performed at the University of Manitoba should be run under a back pressure of approximately 200 kPa in order to ensure complete saturation and freedom from compliance effects in porewater pressure measurements. This means that new equipments should be used which will enable the back pressure to be applied. The strain rate effect on the undrained strengths along with the low stress strength results will be discussed in the next section 5-B.

## 5-B RESULTS FOR THE LOW STRESS STRENGTH INVESTIGATION

### 5-B.1 Triaxial Consolidation

These samples were reconsolidated anisotropically to  $p'_0/3$ ,  $2p'_0/3$  and  $p'_0$  with  $\sigma'_{3c}/\sigma'_{1c}$  equal to 0.65.

Specific volume ( $V$ ) versus  $\sigma'_{oct}$  curves for the 'undisturbed', 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples during reconsolidation are shown in Figure 5.2\*. For comparison purpose, the reconsolidation results obtained by Noonan (1980) for 'undisturbed' samples taken from 8.2 m were recalculated and included. These results are also tabulated in Tables 5.1 and 5.2. The results showed that the 'undisturbed' samples swelled during the first load increment and were then compressed linearly to a smaller specific volume. The curves obtained for different samples were quite parallel to each other. The  $V$  versus  $\sigma'_{oct}$  plots for the 'fully-softened'

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\*Fig. 5.2 shows the "undisturbed" and "fully-softened" tests starting at about the same specific volume  $V$ . Note that these two series came from slightly different depths, and had different initial moisture contents. The initial  $V$  for the 8.7 m samples is shown in Fig. 5.2.

and 'freeze-thaw' samples were rather non-linear with greater curvature for the 'freeze-thaw' samples. Figure 5.3 shows the  $V$  versus  $\log \sigma'_{oct}$  for these results. The straight lines for the 'undisturbed' samples became non-linear in this figure. Also the non-linear curves for the 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples became bi-linear and linear straight lines respectively in this figure. The reconsolidation curve for 'undisturbed' samples taken from 11.6 m is the average of all the samples taken from this depth and is shown as a dotted line. The results indicate that the compressibility is largest for the 'freeze-thaw' samples, followed by the 'fully-softened' and 'undisturbed' samples since the slope of the reconsolidation curves for the 'freeze-thaw' samples is the steepest. This implies that sample disturbance caused by the 'freeze-thaw' procedure is greater than that of the 'fully-softened' procedure. It is interesting to observe that the 'fully-softened' samples appear to be stiffer at the beginning of loading until an average  $\sigma'_{oct}$  of 23 kPa is reached.

#### 5-B.2 Drained Stress Controlled Triaxial Tests

The maximum  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  values and the yield stresses for the 'undisturbed', 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples are shown in Figures 3.14 and 4.31 respectively. It has been discussed earlier in section 5-A that the maximum  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  values are used as yield stresses for tests in the overconsolidated region. The difficulties of observing yield

stresses for the steep stress paths in this region have also been discussed. However, early yield stresses were clearly identified for drained compression tests (T410, T412, T414, T415, T417, T419, T421). Yield determinations for these tests are shown in Figures 4.3 to 4.18. These results suggest that the sample exhibit an initial stiff behaviour, followed by a less stiff range before rupture. There is a threshold stress level before rupture for each stress path beyond which the sample will become rather compressible. This has a rather important implication in predicting stress-strain behaviour in the field. The early yield stresses for the 'undisturbed', 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples (Figures 3.14 and 4.31) are lower than the  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)_{\max}$  values but higher than the normally consolidated Coulomb Mohr strengths. Also the early yield stresses for the 'fully-softened' samples are higher than the 'freeze-thaw' samples.

The early yield behaviour is yet to be understood. The author suggests that further research into this topic is required in order to fully understand the stress-strain behaviour of the Winnipeg clay in the overconsolidated region.

### 5-B.3 Low Stress Strengths

Low stress strengths obtained from the drained and undrained triaxial tests for samples taken from 11.6 m and 8.7 m depths are shown in Figures 4.30 and 4.32 respectively. The 'undisturbed' strengths and the 'fully-softened' strengths are close to the low stress envelope proposed by Baracos et

al. (1980) up to about  $\sigma'_{oct}$  equal 60 kPa. Figure 4.32 shows that the 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' strength envelopes seem to be curved and parallel with the undisturbed yield envelope. For drained tests consolidated to  $p'_o/3$  with stress path running in the decreasing  $\sigma'_{oct}$  direction (T417 and T419), the samples failed just before the no tension line.

To minimize stress history variability, these results are also shown in the normalized stress space ( $q/p'_c$ ,  $p'/p'_c$ ) in Figure 4.33. It can be observed that the undisturbed strengths are in general higher than the 'fully-softened' strengths, followed by the 'freeze-thaw' strengths. These strength envelopes are curved and parallel to each other. Therefore the low stress envelope proposed by Baracos et al. (1980) should probably be curved rather than a straight line.

The  $p'_c$  values used for the normalization of the 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples may not be justified. Since the 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' procedures modified the strength for the steeply inclined stress paths, therefore the strength along the  $K_o$ -line should be changed and hence the value of  $p'_c$ . The  $p'_c$  values would be the lowest for the 'freeze-thaw' samples, followed by the 'fully-softened' samples. The lower values of  $p'_c$  for these samples when used for normalization may raise their low stress strength envelopes back up to the 'undisturbed' envelope. This consideration only developed in the final stages of preparation of this thesis, and no testing on this point was possible.

#### 5-B.4 Undrained Shearing Behaviour

##### 5-B.4.1 Stress-Strain Behaviour

Stress-strain results for the undrained shearing tests have been presented in section 4.4.1. It was shown in that section that sample T402 (Figure 4.19) had a typically normally consolidated behaviour, whereas the 'undisturbed' samples (T407, T408, T416) (Figures 4.20 to 4.22) and 'fully-softened' samples (T409, T411, T413) (Figures 4.23 to 4.25) behaved in a typical overconsolidated fashion. In all these tests, the samples' stress-strain behaviour was brittle or strain-softening. The deviator stress and porewater pressure reached a peak at relatively low strains, after which they both fell off abruptly to a lower value. The degree of overconsolidation was also reflected by the decrease in the porewater pressure. The porewater pressure dropped off to a lower value for samples having higher overconsolidation ratio, that is, for samples consolidated to a lower stress level. It should be noted that for samples consolidated to the same stress level, the porewater pressure for the 'undisturbed' samples dropped off to a lower value than the 'fully-softened' samples. This could imply that the structure of the 'fully-softened' samples had been modified, and thus they behaved in a less overconsolidated fashion.

Section 4.4.1 also pointed out that the behaviour of the 'freeze-thaw' samples was intermediate between normally consolidated and overconsolidated behaviour. The

$(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2\sigma'_{1c}$ ,  $\sigma'_1/\sigma'_3$  vs  $\epsilon_1$  plots (Figures 4.26 to 4.28) showed normally consolidated behaviour while the  $\Delta u/\sigma'_{1c}$  vs  $\epsilon_1$  plot showed overconsolidated behaviour. This suggests that disturbance cause structural changes in the clay, creating a 'young' structure. However, some reserve resistance still exists in the clay perhaps due to remnants of cementation, and this is reflected in overconsolidated porewater pressure behaviour. The structural modification of the 'freeze-thaw' samples is greater than the 'fully-softened' samples, as indicated by the reconsolidation and the stress-strain behaviour. Figures 5.3 and 5.4 show the structure of the 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples after failure. A nuggety structure was generally observed for the 'freeze-thaw' samples. However, higher consolidation pressures tended to close the nuggets. Typical 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples after failure are shown in Figures 5.5 and 5.6. It should be noted that the failure plane was rather clearly defined for both the 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples.

#### 5-B.5 'A<sub>f</sub>' Parameter

Skempton's (1954) parameter 'A' is one of the most widely used porewater pressure parameters, and is known to be considerably affected by stress history. Henkel (1956) showed that the A-value at failure ( $A_f$ ), is highly dependent on the overconsolidation ratio in general. Figure 4.35 shows the variation of  $A_f$  with overconsolidation ratio for the

Winnipeg clays. Also included in this figure are results obtained by Henkel (1956) and Crooks (1973) for remoulded Weald clay, and Belfast estuarine clay at the Kinnegar and Hollywood sites respectively. The variation of  $A_f$  with OCR for the 'undisturbed' samples from the present study follows the expected pattern, that is the value of  $A_f$  decreases with increasing degree of overconsolidation. However,  $A_f$  values for the 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples do not follow the general trend. Their behaviour has been described earlier in section 4.4.3. These results indicate that maximum  $A_f$  values occurred at OCR of about 6 to 7. The  $A_f$  values for 'freeze-thaw' samples were the highest followed by the 'fully-softened' and 'undisturbed' samples. Therefore greater sample disturbance would be expected to create higher  $A_f$  values and the sample would tend to behave towards the normally consolidated fashion. This has also been shown earlier for the stress-strain behaviour in section 5-B.4. Moreover, the  $A_f$  values for the 'freeze-thaw' samples are rather constant which could imply that for highly disturbed samples the  $A_f$  values would be constant and independent of OCR. This is in contradiction with Henkel's results (1956). Further research using remoulded samples is required to investigate this point. Finally, the  $p'_c$  values for the 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples may not be correct as discussed earlier in section 5-B.3. Lower values of  $p'_c$  would reduce the OCR for these samples. The  $A_f$  values may then be in better agreement with the undisturbed samples.

### 5-B.6 Strain Rate Effects

Results for strain rate effects have been presented earlier in section 4.4.5. The  $\rho_{0.1}$  values obtained from relaxation tests (range from 5.9 to 10.1 per cent) for the present study are lower than those obtained by Lew (1981) who measured  $\rho_{0.1}$  values ranging from 11 to 12.2 per cent. In comparing his results with earlier values by Noonan (1980), Lew pointed out that the relaxation tests for his study were performed at axial strains closer to the failure strains (that is,  $\epsilon_1$  at  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)_{\max}$ ), and therefore show higher strain-rate effects. The samples are markedly strain softening. Perhaps for this reason, the  $\rho_{0.1}$  values determined by the relaxation tests and step-changing tests in the present study are not equal. The  $\rho_{0.1}$  values from relaxation tests are consistently lower than those from the step-changing tests.

The average  $\rho_{0.1}$  value determined at large strains ( $\epsilon_1 = 12$  per cent) using step-changing techniques is about 6 per cent. Strain rate effects become therefore less significant with increasing axial strain.

Previous work summarized by Graham (1979) has suggested that the  $\rho_{0.1}$  parameter is related to the plasticity index of a clay. The value of  $\rho_{0.1}$  versus plasticity index for these tests have been plotted along with other data from Graham (1979) and is shown in Figure 5.8. This data suggests that no simple relationship exists between  $\rho_{0.1}$  and  $I_p$ .



### 5-B.7 USALS

LaRochelle et al. (1974) showed that the USALS (undrained strength at large strains) approach offered some potential as a means of analyzing the stability of embankments on soft sensitive clay foundations. USALS obtained from the present study for the 'undisturbed', 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples are tabulated in Table 4.8. These results are also presented in Figures 4.31 to 4.33. The USALS values are very close to the normally consolidated Coulomb Mohr envelope (Critical State line) for all the 'undisturbed', 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples.

Since USALS is recognized as resulting from the sliding friction between particles, it should therefore be expected to be independent of sample disturbance. Lefebvre (1980) demonstrated this point by performing the same test on intact and pre-cut samples. The shear resistance on the pre-cut plane was gradually mobilized as axial deformation occurred, and at large deformation became more or less equal to the post-peak strength. USALS obtained from the present study agrees with this concept.

Rivard and Lu (1978) studied the case histories of failure of water-retaining structures on highly plastic clays. Using the normally consolidated strength as suggested by Skempton and Hutchinson (1969), they obtained a more reliable prediction of the in-situ stability condition. They further suggested that for highly plastic clay soils with structural discontinuities, slopes and embankments should be designed

using the normally consolidated strength, rather than the intact strength of the clay. Their study also includes natural slopes in Lake Agassiz clay. It is interesting to observe that the USALS obtained for the present study are very close to the normally consolidated strength. These results suggest that the USALS method proposed by LaRoche (1974) could be valuable for prediction of slope stability of the weathered Lake Agassiz clay, as implied by Rivard and Lu (1978).

The  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)_{\max}$  and USALS for the 'undisturbed', 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples are also plotted in Figure 5.3. It should be noted that the 'Isotropic Normally Consolidated Line', 'One-Dimensional Normal Consolidation Line' and the 'Critical State Line (CSL)' are proposed by Graham, Noonan and Lew (1982b) based on previous results obtained for the Winnipeg clay. The USALS obtained for the 'undisturbed' samples are close to the CSL. For samples failing on the left hand side of the CSL,  $\sigma'_{\text{oct}}$  values move to the right from the  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)_{\max}$  position towards the CSL until they reach USALS. For samples failing on the right hand side of the CSL,  $\sigma'_{\text{oct}}$  moves from the  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)_{\max}$  position to the left towards CSL. This agrees with the critical state soil mechanics concept (Atkinson and Bransby, 1978). The USALS values lie close to the CSL in the stress space shown in Figures 4.32 and 4.33, but lie below it in the specific volume,  $\log(\sigma'_{\text{oct}})$  space in Figure 5.3. This has

also been observed in tests on remoulded overconsolidated clays, and is due to the non-uniformity of straining that occurs when failure planes develop in overconsolidated samples. Stresses on these planes can be measured. Only average strains or specific volume changes can be measured over the sample as a whole. Differences in  $\sigma'_{oct}$  values between  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)_{max}$  and USALS conditions decrease from 'undisturbed' to 'fully-softened' samples, followed by 'freeze-thaw' samples. In fact,  $\sigma'_{oct}$  values for  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)_{max}$  and USALS conditions are almost the same for the 'freeze-thaw' samples.

Conclusions and suggestion for further research will be presented in the next chapter.

## CHAPTER 6

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

#### 6.1 CONCLUSIONS

1. The influence of time effects on the preconsolidation pressure ( $p'_c$ ) were examined by means of non-standard oedometer tests like those performed by Tavenas et al. (1977). The results show that the preconsolidation pressure ( $p'_c$ ) decreases with increasing load duration. This confirms the findings by previous researchers (Bjerrum, 1967; Tavenas and Leroueil, 1977).
2. Strain rate parameter  $\eta_{0.1}$  defining the relationship between  $p'_c$  and strain rate was found to be 3.6 per cent. This is considerably lower than the normal range of  $\eta_{0.1}$  (10 to 20 per cent) proposed by Graham et al. (1982).
3. Strain-controlled oedometer tests also indicate that  $p'_c$  is strain-rate dependent. Higher values of  $p'_c$  are obtained for higher strain rates.
4. Disturbance caused by subjecting the samples to 'freeze-thaw' procedures is greater than that caused by 'fully-softened' procedures.
5. The low stress strength envelope at 36 kPa  $\leq \sigma'_{1c} \leq 117$  kPa is curved rather than straight and rather lower than the envelope proposed by

Baracos et al. (1980).

6. The low stress strengths for the undisturbed samples are higher than those measured from samples after 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' procedures. The low stress strength envelopes for these samples are parallel to each other.
7. Undrained Strength at Large Strains (USALS) (LaRochelle et al., 1974) for the 'undisturbed', 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples are very close to the normally consolidated Coulomb-Mohr parameters,  $c'$  and  $\phi' = 4 \text{ kPa}$  and  $17.5^\circ$  respectively.

## 6.2 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. The time-dependent aspects of the YLIGHT model on yielding has been investigated in this study, using drained stress-controlled triaxial tests. No firm conclusions can be drawn from the limited number of tests performed in the present study. The author recommends further testing of this type to confirm the shrinkage or degeneration of the yield envelope with time.
2. In the present study, the method of inserting intermediate stress points which involves reducing both the load duration and load increment by half of the original values, was used

to increase the sensitivity of the tests around the expected yield stress level. This method deserves further study. An investigation could be conducted with samples stressed along the same stress path. In one test, the sample could be stressed in five increments with one-day load duration to a certain stress level; whereas in the second test, both the load increment and load duration are reduced to half of the original values to reach the same stress level.

3. Further strain-rate controlled oedometer tests should be performed on the Winnipeg clay. These tests should be run under a back pressure of approximately 200 kPa in order to ensure complete saturation and freedom from compliance effects in the porewater pressure measurements.
4. Standard one-dimensional oedometer tests should be performed on 'fully-softened' and 'freeze-thaw' samples to further confirm the  $p'_c$  values for these samples. Thus the normalized yield stresses and the overconsolidation ratio for these samples can be made more meaningful.
5. Strain-rate effects on the undrained shear strengths and  $p'_c$  require further study. The strain-rate parameters ( $\rho_{0.1}$  and  $\eta_{0.1}$ ) values obtained at the same axial strain using the

relaxation and step-changing techniques should be carefully compared.

6. Early 'quasi-yield' behaviour was observed for drained stress-controlled tests in the overconsolidated region. Further research into this area is required to understand better the stress-strain behaviour of Winnipeg clay in the overconsolidated region. Also interpretation of yield stresses in the overconsolidated region requires further examination.
7. Further attention should be paid to the anisotropy and elasticity of the soil before yield. Further work should be done to examine the Bulk Modulus  $K$  and Shear Modulus  $G$  of the clay.
8. Work using remoulded Winnipeg clay samples is required to develop the classical Critical State Soil Mechanics parameters for this clay, and to allow comparisons with the modified Cam-clay model.

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TABLE 2.1 BASIC SOIL PROPERTIES

Test No.	T401	T402	T403	T404	T405	T406	T407	T408	T409	T410	T411
State	Undisturbed						'Fully-Softened'				
Test Type	CAD(U)	CAD(U)	CAD	CAD	CAD	CAD	CAU	CAU	CAU	CAD	CAU
Borehole No.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Block Sample No.	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	1	1	1	1
Depth (m)	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	8.7	8.7	8.7
Initial Moisture Content (%)	55.1	55.9	56.5	57.8	59.3	57.5	59.7	58.1	50.2	51.3	51.4
Final Moisture Content (%)	45.8	50.9	61.1	53.6	58.4	61.8	63.0	60.8	53.8	63.1	52.6
Liquid Limit (%)	72.2	80.4	74.8	80.2	74.5	76.8	81.4	77.8	70.0	72.0	69.2
Plastic Limit (%)	26.9	29.2	25.2	27.6	26.3	24.4	28.4	26.5	25.6	26.3	26.9
Plasticity Index (%)	45.3	51.2	49.6	52.6	48.2	52.4	53.0	51.3	44.4	45.7	42.3
Clay Content (%)	66.5	66.0	65.0	66.0	67.0	66.0	71.0	68.5	63.5	61.0	66.0
Specific Gravity	2.77	2.80	-	-	-	-	2.93	2.74	2.80	-	-
Unit Weight (kN/m <sup>3</sup> )	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.4	17.2	16.9	17.0
Sensitivity	3.0	2.85	2.83	2.81	2.96	3.19	3.19	2.95	2.84	2.96	2.60

- Not obtained for this test

TABLE 2.2 BASIC SOIL PROPERTIES

Test No.	T412	T413	T414	T415	T416	T417	T418	T419	T420	T421	T422
State	'Fully-Softened'			'Undisturbed'			'Freeze-Thaw'				
Test Type	CAD	CAU	CAD	CAD	CAU	CAD	CAU	CAD	CAU	CAD	CAU
Borehole No.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Block Sample No.	1	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	1
Depth (m)	8.7	8.7	8.8	11.4	11.4	11.4	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Initial Moisture Content (%)	50.9	52.2	50.2	59.7	58.8	57.4	49.5	48.8	49.4	51.2	51.4
Final Moisture Content (%)	54.2	56.1	54.7	58.9	58.9	65.9	47.1	43.3	42.5	42.9	40.5
Liquid Limit (%)	71.8	80.4	-	83.8	87.3	84.7	76.6	-	-	-	82.3
Plastic Limit (%)	24.9	23.7	-	27.9	28.7	26.8	27.0	-	-	-	25.0
Plasticity Index (%)	46.9	56.7	-	55.9	58.6	57.9	49.6	-	-	-	57.3
Clay Content (%)	61.0	65.0	64.0	68.0	66.0	68.0	-	-	-	-	-
Specific Gravity	-	2.811	-	-	-	2.760	-	-	-	-	-
Unit Weight (kN/m <sup>3</sup> )	17.0	16.9	17.1	16.3	16.4	16.3	17.2	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.0
Sensitivity	2.78	2.75	2.47	2.70	3.35	2.82	2.24	2.96	-	-	-

- Not obtained for this test

TABLE 2.3 TEMPERATURE, DURATION AND NUMBER OF FREEZE-THAW CYCLES FOR 'FREEZE-THAW' SAMPLES

Sample Number	T418	T419	T420	T421	T422
Freezing Temperature (°C)	-5	-5	-5	-25	-25
Thawing Temperature (°C)	25	25	25	20	20
Average Freezing Duration (Hrs)	12	12	12	48	48
Average Thawing Duration (Hrs)	12	12	12	48	48
Number of Freezing and Thaw Cycles	5	5	5	6	6

TABLE 3.1 TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION RESULTS FOR RESTRESSING TO IN-SITU STRESSES

Test No.	T401	T402	T403	T404	T405	T406	T407	T411 <sup>+</sup>	T422 <sup>++</sup>
$p'_o$ * (kPa)	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	117.0	117.0	89.0	92.9
$\sigma'_c$ (kPa)	118.7	118.9	118.9	118.8	117.8	116.9	117.8	88.8	93.0
$\sigma'_{3c}$ (kPa)	77.2	77.2	77.3	77.2	76.9	75.9	76.7	57.4	60.2
$p'_c$ ** (kPa)	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	400	400
$\sigma'_{1c}/p'_o$	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.99	1.0	1.01	1.0	1.0
$p'_c/\sigma'_{1c}$	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.05	2.06	2.05	4.50	4.30
$\sigma'_{3c}/\sigma'_{1c}$	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
$\epsilon_{1c}$ (%)	1.56	1.51	1.50	1.25	1.47	1.48	0.95	3.82	10.58
$\epsilon_{3c}$ (%)	0.22	0.28	0.12	0.36	0.24	0.36	0.23	1.15	1.62
$\epsilon_{vc}$ (%)	2.00	2.06	1.73	1.98	1.96	2.20	1.42	6.13	13.82
$\gamma^{\#}$ (kN/m <sup>3</sup> )	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	16.7	17.0

\* Based on GWT at 3.0 meters

\*\* Based on one dimensional oedometer tests by Lew (1981)

+ 'Fully-Softened' sample

++ 'Freeze-Thaw' sample

#  $\gamma_{sat}$  for calculating  $p'_o$

TABLE 3.2 TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION RESULTS AT THE END OF STRESS-CONTROLLED TESTING FOR UNDISTURBED SAMPLES

Test No.	T401	T402 <sup>o</sup>	T403 <sup>+</sup>	T404 <sup>+o</sup>	T405 <sup>+</sup>	T406 <sup>+o</sup>	T407 <sup>++</sup>	T408	T415 <sup>+</sup>	T416	T417 <sup>+</sup>
$p'_O$ * (kPa)	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0
$\sigma'_{1c}$ (kPa)	482.4	326.8	272.7	268.9	122.1	120.6	117.8	78.0	115.3	39.4	35.4
$\sigma'_{3c}$ (kPa)	441.4	285.4	128.7	128.7	43.8	39.8	76.7	50.7	31.9	26.0	3.7
$\sigma'_{3c}/\sigma'_{1c}$	0.91	0.87	0.47	0.48	0.36	0.33	0.65	0.65	0.28	0.66	0.10
$\epsilon_{1c}$ (%)	6.84	4.23	6.33	7.77	2.31	2.00	0.95	0.47	2.06	-0.36	0.61
$\epsilon_{3c}$ (%)	3.15	1.71	-1.06	-1.30	-0.13	-0.19	0.23	0.10	-0.63	-0.22	-1.64
$\epsilon_{vc}$ (%)	13.14	7.66	4.22	5.17	1.77	1.62	1.42	0.67	0.80	-0.80	-2.67
$\gamma^{\#}$ (kN/m <sup>3</sup> )	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5

\* Based on GWT at 3.0 meters

+ Sample failed in drained shear at the value shown

++ Sample consolidated to in-situ stresses only

o Sample with 5 days load increment duration

#  $\gamma_{sat}$  for calculating  $p'_O$

TABLE 3.3 TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION RESULTS AT THE END OF STRESS-CONTROLLED TESTING FOR 'FULLY-SOFTENED' AND 'FREEZE-THAW' SAMPLES

Test No.	'Fully-Softened' Samples						'Freeze-And-Thaw' Samples				
	T409	T410 <sup>+</sup>	T411 <sup>++</sup>	T412 <sup>+</sup>	T413	T414 <sup>+</sup>	T418	T419 <sup>+</sup>	T420	T421 <sup>+</sup>	T422 <sup>++</sup>
$p'_o$ * (kPa)	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	90.2	93.4	94.2	93.4	92.9	92.9
$\sigma'_{1c}$ (kPa)	29.7	57.5	88.8	130.2	59.5	96.5	31.6	33.8	61.9	92.5	93.0
$\sigma'_{3c}$ (kPa)	19.3	5.4	57.4	36.9	38.5	19.8	20.6	3.2	40.6	24.5	60.2
$\sigma'_{3c}/\sigma'_{1c}$	0.65	0.09	0.65	0.28	0.65	0.21	0.65	0.09	0.66	0.26	0.65
$\epsilon_{1c}$ (%)	1.54	3.651	3.82	6.21	2.70	4.40	4.30	7.66	7.13	12.24	10.58
$\epsilon_{3c}$ (%)	-0.37	-0.573	1.15	-0.18	0.82	-0.07	0.90	1.37	1.57	0.18	1.62
$\epsilon_{vc}$ (%)	0.80	2.51	6.13	5.85	4.35	4.26	6.09	10.41	10.26	12.60	13.82
$\gamma^{\#}$ (kN/m <sup>3</sup> )	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	17.2	17.3	17.2	17.0	17.0

\* Based on GWT at 3.0 meters

+ Sample failed in drained shear at the value shown

++ Sample consolidated to in-situ stresses only

#  $\gamma_{sat}$  for calculating  $p'_o$



TABLE 3.4 YIELD STRESSES FROM DIFFERENT YIELD CRITERIA  
FOR UNDISTURBED SAMPLES CONSOLIDATED TO IN-SITU STRESS LEVEL

Test No.		T401	T402*	T403	T404*	T405	T406*
Plotted Perimeter	$\sigma'_1$ vs $\epsilon_1$	-	-	136.0	146.0	69.9	66.8
	$(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$ vs $\epsilon_1$	-	-	136.5	145.5	69.9	66.8
	$\sigma'_{oct}$ vs $\epsilon_v$	234.0	177.3	142.0	147.5	69.9	66.8
	$\sigma'_3$ vs $\epsilon_3$	211.8	177.3	-	-	69.9	66.8
	$(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$ vs $\epsilon$	-	-	134.9	142.0	69.9	66.8
	$W_T$ vs LSSV	217.5	187.7	132.9	142.0	69.9	66.8

- Not obtained for this test

\* Sample with 5 day load increment duration

Note: The yield (or limit-state) stresses presented in this table have been put in terms of  $\sigma'_{oct}$  along the stress path for the test.

TABLE 3.5 RESULTS FOR NON-STANDARD OEDOMETER TESTS

Sample	C401	C402	C403	C404	C405	C406
Borehole No.	6	6	6	6	6	6
Block Sample No.	3	3	3	3	3	3
Depth (m)	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
Initial Moisture Content (%)	55.1	55.5	56.6	54.9	55.7	57.4
Initial Void Ratio $e_i$	1.53	1.54	1.58	1.53	1.55	1.60
Axial Pressure	480.4	377.9	280.4	210.2	150.0	75.0
$\epsilon_{VR(0.1)}$ *	6.15	3.96	2.57	1.69	0.98	0.17
$\epsilon_{VR(1.0)}$ *	8.58	6.04	3.36	1.89	1.21	0.18
$\epsilon_{VR(10.0)}$ *	9.32	6.96	3.90	2.07	1.27	0.15
$\epsilon_{VR(100.0)}$ *	9.87	7.54	4.34	2.24	1.34	0.16
Final Moisture Content (%)	46.6	49.1	52.5	53.2	55.0	62.4
Final Voids Ratio $e_f$	1.30	1.37	1.46	1.48	1.53	1.74

\*  $\epsilon_{VR(0.1)}$ , \*  $\epsilon_{VR(1.0)}$ , \*  $\epsilon_{VR(10.0)}$ , \*  $\epsilon_{VR(100.0)}$  are vertical strains after 0.1 day, 1.0 day, 10.0 day and 100 days respectively.

$G_s$  is assumed to be 2.78

TABLE 3.6 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN  $p'_c$  AND LOAD DURATION  
FOR THE NON-STANDARD OEDOMETER TESTS

Criteria	$\epsilon_{VR}$ vs $\sigma'_V$				$\epsilon_{VR}$ vs $\log \sigma'_V$			
Load Duration (Hrs)	2.4	24	240	2400	2.4	24	240	2400
$p'_c$ (kPa)	249	243	233	225	-	250	239	230

TABLE 3.7 RELATIONSHIP AMONG  $c_v$ ,  $C_\alpha$ ,  $C_c$ ,  $C_\alpha/C_c$  AND TIME  
FOR THE NON-STANDARD OEDOMETER TESTS

Axial Pressure (kPa)	$t_{50}$ (s)	Load Duration = 24 Hrs				Load Duration = 240 Hrs			Load Duration = 2400 Hrs			'End of Primary'		
		$c_v \times 10^{-4}$ (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	$C_\alpha$ (%)	$C_c$	$C_\alpha/C_c$	$C_\alpha$ (%)	$C_c$	$C_\alpha/C_c$	$C_\alpha$ (%)	$C_c$	$C_\alpha/C_c$	$C_\alpha$ (%)	$C_c$	$C_\alpha/C_c$
150.0	1080	2.95	0.38	0.088	0.043	0.21	0.095	0.022	0.21	0.1	0.021	0.21	0.087	0.024
210.2	600	5.22	0.41	0.12	0.034	0.30	0.14	0.021	0.30	0.16	0.019	0.30	0.087	0.035
280.4	1980	1.55	1.92	0.30	0.064	1.00	0.37	0.027	1.00	0.43	0.023	1.00	0.32	0.031
377.9	5100	0.58	3.42	0.53	0.065	1.61	0.60	0.027	1.61	0.63	0.026	1.61	0.59	0.027
480.4	3900	0.71	3.01	0.62	0.049	1.20	0.58	0.021	1.20	0.57	0.021	1.20	0.63	0.019

TABLE 3.8 CRS OEDOMETER TEST RESULTS

Sample	C407	C408	C409	C410
Borehole No.	6	6	6	6
Block Sample No.	3	3	3	3
Depth (m)	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Initial Moisture Content (%)	57.7	58.0	56.9	55.6
Strain Rate (mm/min)	0.0010	0.0036	0.0002	0.0006
$p'_c$ * (kPa)	396	383	285	328

\*  $p'_c$  is defined using the  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\sigma'_v$  plot

TABLE 4.1 TRIAXIAL RECONSOLIDATION RESULTS FOR LOW STRESS TESTS (UNDISTURBED SAMPLES)

Test No.	T407	T408	T415	T416	T417
$p'_o$ * (kPa)	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0
$\sigma'_{1c}$ (kPa)	117.8	78.0	78.0	39.4	38.8
$\sigma'_{3c}$ (kPa)	76.7	50.7	50.8	26.0	25.3
$p'_c$ ** (kPa)	241	241	241	241	241
$\sigma'_{1c}/p'_o$	1.01	0.67	0.67	0.34	0.33
$p'_c/\sigma'_{1c}$	2.05	3.09	3.09	6.12	6.21
$\sigma'_{3c}/\sigma'_{1c}$	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.65
$\epsilon_{1c}$ (%)	0.95	0.47	0.67	-0.36	-0.076
$\epsilon_{3c}$ (%)	0.23	0.10	0.05	-0.22	-0.14
$\epsilon_{vc}$ (%)	1.42	0.67	0.77	-0.80	-0.36
$\gamma^{\#}$ (kN/m <sup>3</sup> )	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5

\* Based on GWT at 3.0 meters

\*\* Based on one-dimensional oedometer tests by Lew (1981)

#  $\gamma_{sat}$  for calculating  $p'_o$

TABLE 4.2 TRIAXIAL RECONSOLIDATION RESULTS FOR LOW STRESS TESTS ('FULLY-SOFTENED' AND 'FREEZE-THAW' SAMPLES)

Test No.	'FULLY-SOFTENED' SAMPLES						'FREEZE-AND-THAW' SAMPLES				
	T409	T410	T411	T412	T413	T414	T418	T419	T420	T421	T422
$p'_o$ * (kPa)	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	93.4	94.2	93.4	92.9	92.9
$\sigma'_{1c}$ (kPa)	29.7	29.6	88.8	89.1	59.5	59.5	31.6	32.1	61.9	62.0	93.0
$\sigma'_{3c}$ (kPa)	19.3	19.1	57.4	57.9	38.5	38.5	20.6	21.0	40.6	40.2	60.2
$p'_c$ ** (kPa)	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
$\sigma'_{1c}/p'_o$	0.33	0.33	1.0	1.0	0.67	0.67	0.34	0.34	0.66	0.67	1.0
$p'_c/\sigma'_{1c}$	13.5	13.5	4.50	4.50	6.72	6.72	12.7	12.5	6.46	6.45	4.30
$\sigma'_{3c}/\sigma'_{1c}$	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
$\epsilon_{1c}$ (%)	1.54	1.22	3.81	3.64	2.70	2.53	4.30	6.13	7.28	8.02	10.58
$\epsilon_{3c}$ (%)	0.54	0.38	1.16	1.05	0.83	0.78	0.89	0.96	1.50	1.63	1.62
$\epsilon_{vc}$ (%)	2.62	1.98	6.13	5.75	4.35	4.10	6.06	8.04	10.26	11.28	13.82
$\gamma^{\#}$ (kN/m <sup>3</sup> )	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	17.2	17.3	17.2	17.0	17.0

\* Based on GWT at 3.0 meters

\*\* Based on  $p'_c$  vs Depth - Figure 6.7 in Lew's thesis (1981)

#  $\gamma_{sat}$  for calculating  $p'_o$

TABLE 4.3 QUASI-YIELD STRESSES FROM DIFFERENT YIELD CRITERIA  
FOR LOW STRESS TESTS

Test No.		'Undisturbed'		'Fully-Softened'			'Freeze-Thaw'	
		T415	T417	T410	T412	T414	T419	T421
Plotted Perimeter	$\sigma_1'$ vs $\epsilon_1$	58.8	-	32.2	75.2	63.9*	-	45.0
	$(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$ vs $\epsilon_1$	58.5	-	32.0	77.0	65.5*	23.0	44.6
	$\sigma_{oct}'$ vs $\epsilon_v$	-	24.9	-	-	-	-	-
	$\sigma_3'$ vs $\epsilon_3$	-	25.1	32.0	-	58.2	-	46.1
	$(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$ vs $\epsilon$	57.8	23.3	33.0	79.0	56.2	22.8	45.0
	$W_T$ vs LSSV	-	25.0	30.8	73.8	54.0	23.5	45.5

\* Not included in averaging

- Not obtained for this test

Note: The yield (or limit-state) stresses presented in this table have been put in terms of  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  along the stress path for the test.



TABLE 4.4 SUMMARY OF UNDRAINED SHEAR TEST RESULTS

Test Number	Undisturbed				Fully-Softened			Freeze-Thaw		
	T416	T402	T407	T408	T409	T411	T413	T418	T420	T422
Test Type	CAU	CAD(U)	CAU	CAU	CAU	CAU	CAU	CAU	CAU	CAU
Borehole Number	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Block Sample Number	4	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Depth (m)	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8
$p'_o$ * (kPa)	117.0	118.4	117.0	117.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	93.4	93.4	92.9
$\sigma'_{1c}$ (kPa)	39.4	326.8	117.8	78.0	29.7	88.8	59.5	31.6	61.9	93.0
$\sigma'_{3c}/\sigma'_{1c}$	0.66	0.87	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.65
$\sigma'_{1c}/p'_o$	0.34	2.76	1.01	0.67	0.33	1.0	0.67	0.34	0.66	1.00
$\sigma'_{1c}/p'_c$ **	0.16	1.36	0.49	0.32	0.08	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.15	0.23
$(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2_{max}$ (kPa)	35.9	86.0	49.8	44.8	28.4	47.0	33.9	16.4	27.3	37.9
$(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2\sigma'_{1c}$ max	0.91	0.26	0.42	0.57	0.96	0.53	0.57	0.52	0.44	0.41
$\sigma'_{oct}$ at $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2_{max}$ (kPa)	41.2	230.0	80.8	59.6	28.7	70.1	41.5	19.4	39.5	59.4
$\epsilon_1$ at $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2_{max}$ (%)	1.99	2.58	0.61	1.68	2.94	2.48	1.92	3.14	2.71	5.22
$(\sigma'_1/\sigma'_3)_{max}$	5.45	2.27	3.09	4.24	9.39	3.61	4.81	4.92	3.62	3.27
$\epsilon_1$ at $(\sigma'_1/\sigma'_3)_{max}$ (%)	1.30	4.57	0.61	1.39	1.73	1.88	1.63	3.03	2.71	4.35
$E_{50}$ (MPa)	7.8	34.2	18.7	11.8	5.6	8.7	8.8	9.2	11.1	1.43
$E_{50}/(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2_{max}$	215.4	398	375.6	197.7	196.2	185.1	259.8	575.1	407.1	377.5
$A_f$	0.15	0.84	0.47	0.32	0.18	0.29	0.38	0.53	0.56	0.52
B (%)	98	97	98	100	99	98	99	98	98	97
$m = \Delta u/\Delta \sigma_{oct}$	1.54	2.0	1.61	1.47	1.43	1.72	1.92	1.67	1.82	1.67
$\rho_{0.1}$ at $\epsilon_\rho$ (%)	5.91	9.57	6.12	7.09	7.44	7.98	8.04	10.0	7.57	7.17
$\epsilon_\rho$ (%)	2.53	3.52	1.22	2.26	3.40	3.02	1.86	2.66	3.72	5.93
Initial Strain Rate $\epsilon$ (%/hr)	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.98	1.02	1.09
$\gamma^\#$ (kN/m <sup>3</sup> )	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	16.7	16.7	16.7	17.2	17.2	17.0

\* Based on GWT at 3 meters at  $\gamma_{sat} = 17.5 \text{ kN/m}^3$

\*\*  $p'_c = 241 \text{ kPa}$  for samples at 11.4 - 11.6 meters

$p'_c = 400 \text{ kPa}$  for samples at 8.7 - 8.8 meters

#  $\gamma_{sat}$  for calculating  $p'_o$

TABLE 4.5 COMPARISON OF  $A_f$  AND  $m$  VALUES FOR OVERCONSOLIDATED 'UNDISTURBED', 'FULLY-SOFTENED' AND 'FREEZE-THAW' SAMPLES

State	UND.+	F.S.+	F.T.+	UND.+	F.S.+	F.T.+	UND.+	F.S.+	F.T.+
$\sigma'_{1c}/p'_o$	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.67	0.67	0.66	1.01	1.00	1.00
Test No.	T416	T409	T418	T408	T413	T420	T407	T411	T422
$A_f$	0.15	0.18	0.53	0.32	0.38	0.56	0.47**	0.29	0.52
$A_f^*$ (%)	100	120	353	100	119	175	100	61.7	111
$m$	1.54	1.43	1.67	1.47	1.92	1.82	1.61	1.72	1.67
$m^*$ (%)	100	92.9	108	100	131	124	100	107	104

+ UND., F.S. and F.T. stands for 'Undisturbed', 'Fully-Softened' and 'Freeze-Thaw' samples respectively

\* Percentage value of  $A_f$  referred to corresponding  $A_f$  for undisturbed sample at same  $\sigma'_{1c}$

\*\* This value appears high. Similar results from Lew (1981) and Noonan (1980) suggests  $A_f$  for  $\sigma'_{1c} = p'_o$  is 0.35

TABLE 4.6 VALUES OF STRAIN RATE PARAMETER  $\rho_{0.1}$  FOR VARIOUS AXIAL STRAINS FROM RELAXATION TESTS

'Undisturbed'												
Sample	T402			T407			T408			T416		
$\epsilon_1$ (%)	3.52	7.77	10.93	1.22	2.26	2.52	4.91	8.63				
$\rho_{0.1} @ \epsilon_1$ (%)	9.6	3.0	2.9	6.1	7.1	5.9	2.5	2.9				

'Fully-Softened'										'Freeze-Thaw'			
Sample	T409			T411				T413			T418	T420	T422
$\epsilon_1$ (%)	3.41	6.82	10.26	3.02	5.99	8.30	12.1	1.86	3.82	8.84	2.66	3.72	5.93
$\rho_{0.1} @ \epsilon_1$ (%)	7.4	4.1	2.4	8.0	3.2	3.1	2.2	8.0	3.1	4.2	10.0	7.6	7.2

TABLE 4.7 VALUES OF STRAIN RATE PARAMETER  $\rho_{0.1}$  FOR VARIOUS AXIAL STRAINS FROM STEP-CHANGING TESTS

$\epsilon_1$ (%)	'Undisturbed'				'Fully-Softened'			'Freeze-Thaw'		
	$\rho_{0.1}$ at $\epsilon_1$ (%)				$\rho_{0.1}$ at $\epsilon_1$ (%)			$\rho_{0.1}$ at $\epsilon_1$ (%)		
	T402	T407	T408	T416	T409	T411	T413	T418	T420	T422
4	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	4.1*	11.0	-	10.5	6.6	-	-	-	-
6	10.3	6.3	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	8.9	-
8	4.3	-	6.8	7.7	-	-	-	9.9	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	10.3	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	6.7
11	-	-	-	5.8	-	9.9	-	-	-	-
12	-	5.9	5.9	-	-	-	6.3	10.9**	-	-

- Not included at this strain

\* This value appears low

\*\* This value appears high

TABLE 4.8 END OF TEST VALUES FOR UNDRAINED SHEAR TESTS

Sample No.	'Undisturbed'				'Fully-Softened'			'Freeze-Thaw'		
	T402	T407	T408	T416	T409	T411	T413	T418	T420	T422
$(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) / 2\sigma'_{1c}$	0.15	0.26	0.29	0.58	0.50	0.30	0.34	0.36	0.303	0.25
$\sigma'_1 / \sigma'_3$	1.66	1.90	1.85	2.1	2.20	1.95	2.07	0.26	2.25	1.95
$\Delta u / \sigma'_{1c}$	0.41	0.42	-0.085	-0.36	-0.19	0.0	-0.02	0.22	0.21	0.14
Depth (m)	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8
$p'_o$ * (kPa)	118.4	117.0	117.0	117.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	93.4	93.4	92.9
$\sigma'_{1c}$ (kPa)	326.8	117.8	78.0	39.4	29.7	88.8	59.5	31.6	61.9	93.0
$\sigma'_{3c} / \sigma'_{1c}$	0.87	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.65
$\sigma'_{1c} / p'_o$	2.76	1.01	0.67	0.34	0.33	1.00	0.67	0.34	0.66	1.00
$\sigma'_{0ct}$ (kPa)	182.9	89.2	72.0	57.5	35.2	74.0	52.1	21.8	42.8	63.4
$\nu$		2.59	2.56	2.62	2.43	2.40	2.45	2.20	2.10	2.07
$\gamma^{\#}$ (kN/m <sup>3</sup> )	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	16.7	16.7	16.7	17.2	17.2	17.0

\* Based on GWT at 3.0 meters

#  $\gamma_{sat}$  for calculating  $p'_o$

TABLE 5.1 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPECIFIC VOLUME ( $v$ ) AND  $\sigma'_{oct}$  DURING SAMPLE RECONSOLIDATION FOR UNDISTURBED SAMPLES TAKEN FROM 11.6 m

Test No.	T401			T402			T403			T404			T405		
$p'_O$ * (kPa)	118.4			118.4			118.4			118.4			118.4		
$e_i$	1.50			1.52			1.54			1.57			1.61		
$v_i$	2.50			2.52			2.54			2.57			2.61		
$\sigma'_{lc}/p'_O$	0.34	0.72	1.00	0.34	0.67	1.00	0.33	0.67	1.0	0.34	0.67	1.0	0.34	0.67	0.99
$v$	2.50	2.47	2.45	2.52	2.49	2.47	2.55	2.52	2.49	2.58	2.55	2.52	2.62	2.59	2.56
$\sigma'_{oct}$ (kPa)	30.7	63.4	91.0	30.4	60.7	91.1	30.4	61.2	91.2	31.3	60.9	91.1	31.1	60.4	90.5
Test No.	T406			T407			T408			T415			T416		T417
$p'_O$ * (kPa)	117.0			117.0			117.0			117.0			117.0		117.0
$e_i$	1.56			1.62			1.58			1.62			1.60		1.56
$v_i$	2.56			2.62			2.58			2.62			2.60		2.56
$\sigma'_{lc}/p'_O$	0.33	0.66	1.00	0.34	0.50	1.01	0.33	0.67		0.33	0.67		0.34		0.33
$v$	2.56	2.53	2.51	2.63	2.62	2.59	2.59	2.56		2.63	2.60		2.62		2.57
$\sigma'_{oct}$ (kPa)	29.5	59.4	89.6	30.2	45.0	90.4	29.7	59.8		30.1	59.9		30.5		29.8

\* Based on GWT at 3.0 meters depth

TABLE 5.2 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPECIFIC VOLUME ( $v$ ) AND  $\sigma'_{oct}$   
DURING RECONSOLIDATION FOR SAMPLES TAKEN FROM 8.2 AND 8.7 m

'UNDISTURBED' SAMPLES AT 8.2 m (NOONAN, 1980)

Test No.	T201			T202			T203		
$p'_o$ (kPa)	91.0			91.0			91.0		
$e_i$	1.52			1.54			1.54		
$v_i$	2.52			2.54			2.54		
$\sigma'_{lc}/p'_o$	0.49	0.71	1.0	0.49	0.71	1.0	0.48	0.72	1.0
$v$	2.51	2.50	2.48	2.52	2.51	2.49	2.58	2.56	2.54
$\sigma'_{oct}$ (kPa)	34.5	49.7	69.9	34.4	49.9	69.8	34.3	49.9	70.1

'FULLY-SOFTENED' SAMPLES AT 8.7 m

Test No.	T409		T410		T411		T412		T413		T414	
$p'_o$ (kPa)	89.0		89.0		89.0		89.0		89.0		89.0	
$e_i$	1.50	1.54	1.54	1.56	1.56	1.53	1.53	1.56	1.56	1.50	1.50	
$v_i$	2.50	2.54	2.54	2.56	2.56	2.53	2.53	2.56	2.56	2.50	2.50	
$\sigma'_{lc}/p'_o$	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.67	1.0	0.33	0.67	1.0	0.33	0.67	0.33	0.66
$v$	2.43	2.49	2.49	2.44	2.40	2.47	2.42	2.39	2.50	2.45	2.45	2.40
$\sigma'_{oct}$ (kPa)	22.8	22.6	22.6	45.9	67.9	22.7	45.3	68.3	22.8	45.5	23.1	45.5

'FREEZE-AND-THAW' SAMPLES AT 8.7 m

Test No.	T418		T419		T420		T421		T422	
$p'_o$ (kPa)	93.4		94.2		93.4		92.9		92.9	
$e_i$	1.35	1.33	1.33	1.35	1.35	1.39	1.39	1.40	1.40	
$v_i$	2.35	2.33	2.33	2.35	2.35	2.39	2.39	2.40	2.40	
$\sigma'_{lc}/p'_o$	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.66	0.66	0.35	0.67	0.34	0.67	1.0
$v$	2.20	2.14	2.14	2.17	2.10	2.21	2.12	2.21	2.12	2.07
$\sigma'_{oct}$ (kPa)	24.3	24.7	24.7	24.2	47.7	24.7	47.5	24.3	47.5	71.1

\* Based on GWT at 3.0 meters

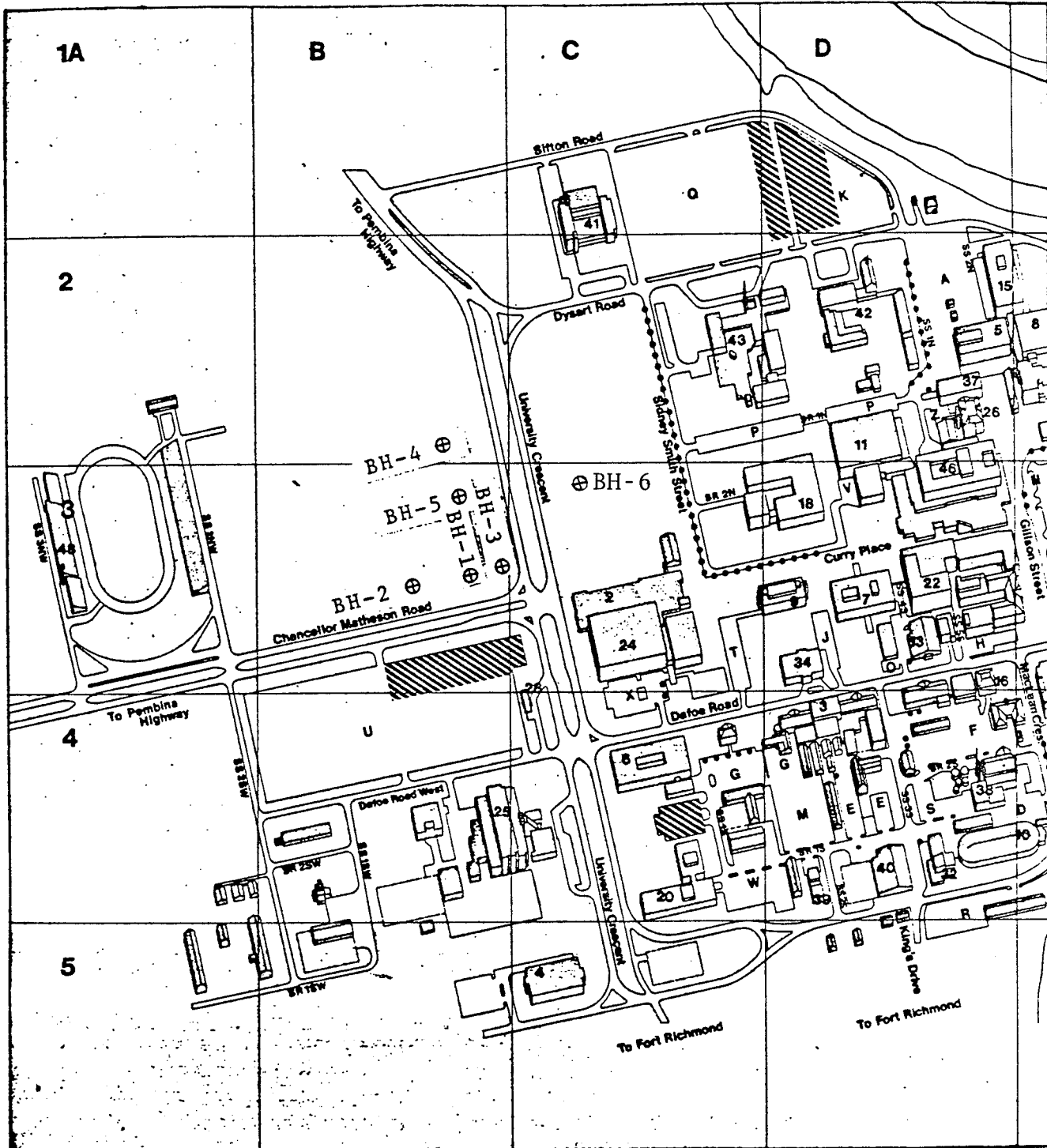


FIG. 1.1 SITE PLAN AND LOCATION OF BOREHOLES 6



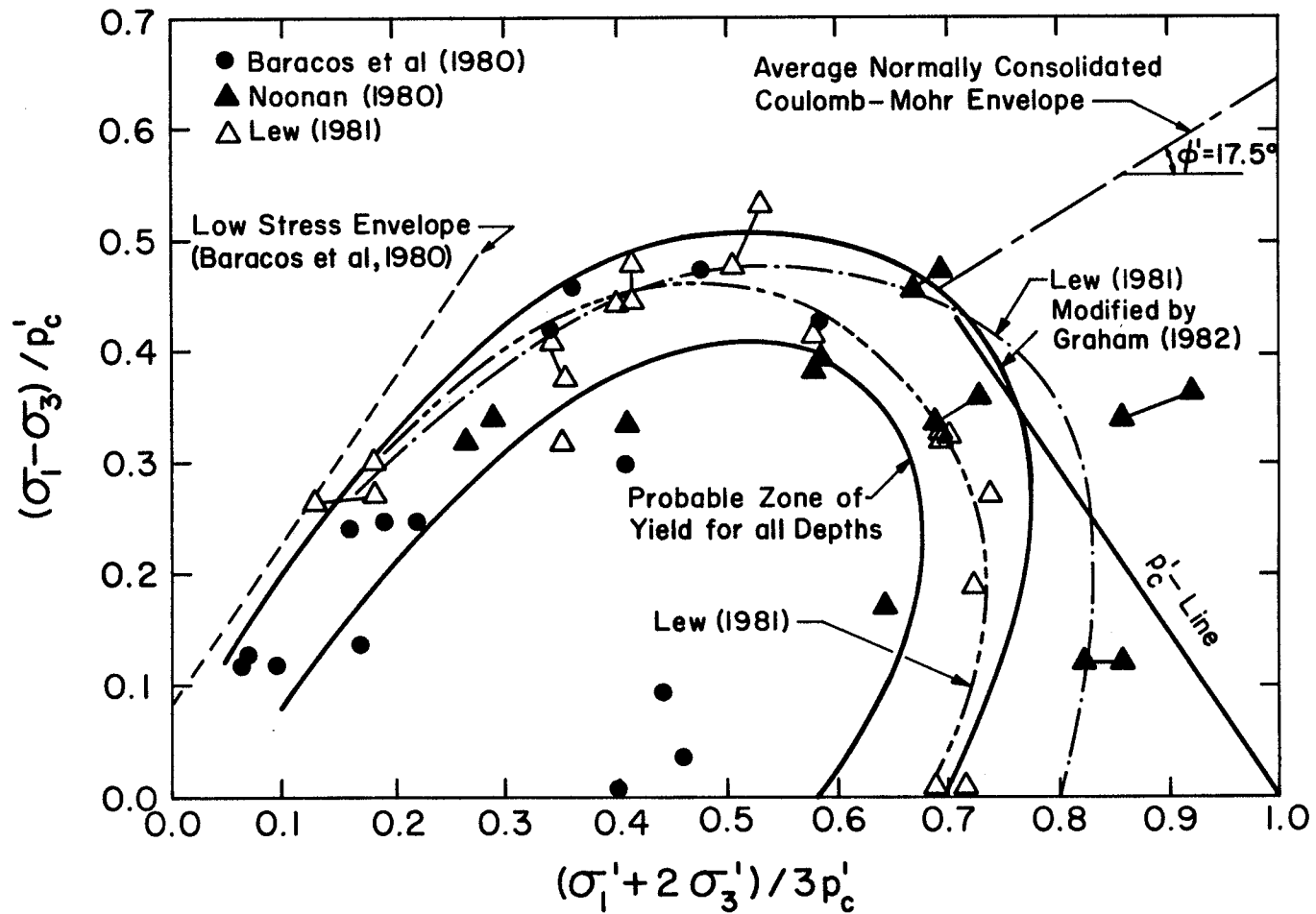


FIG. 1.2 SUMMARY OF ALL AVAILABLE YIELD ENVELOPES FOR WINNIPEG CLAY

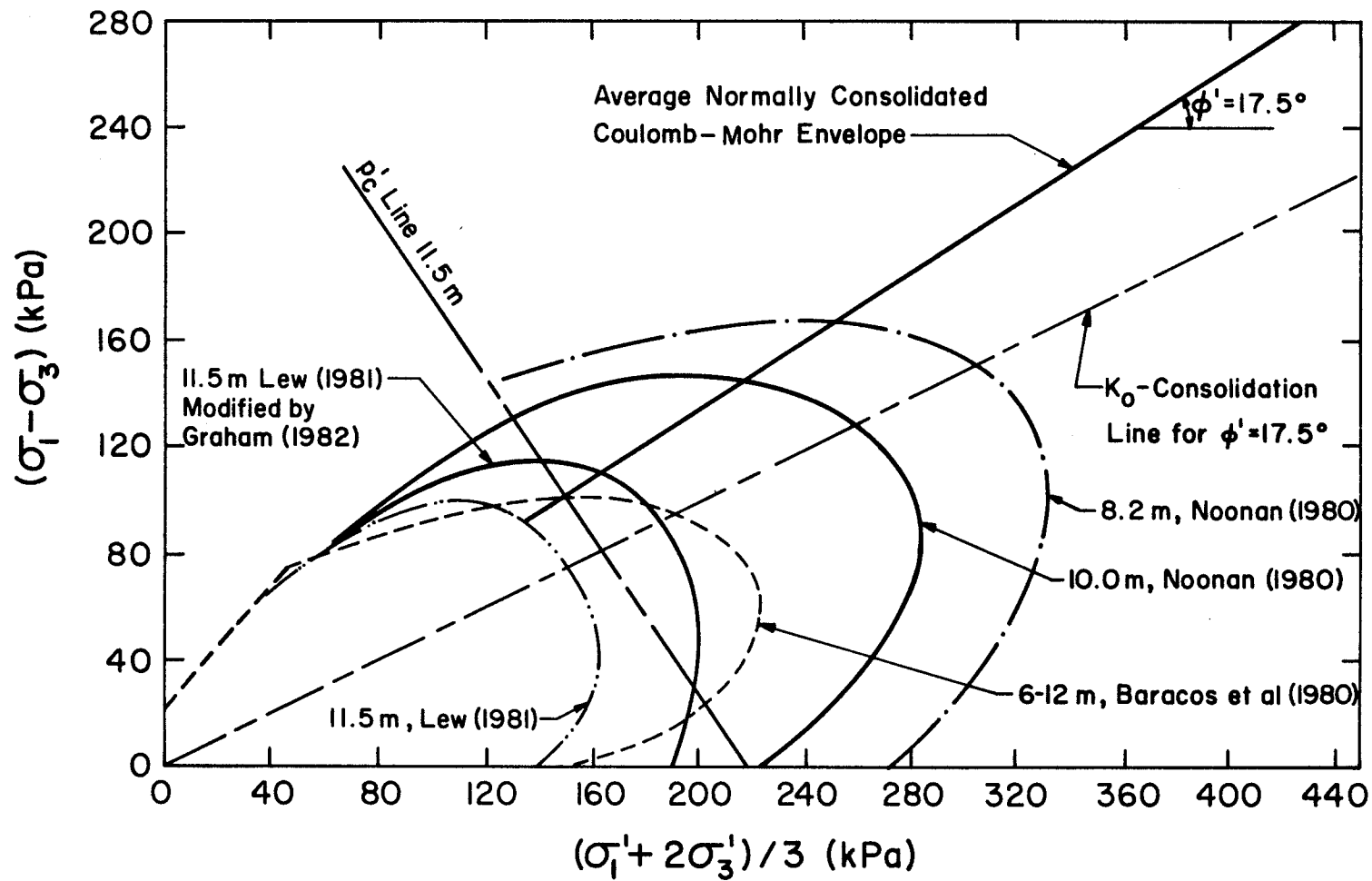


FIG. 1.3 NORMALIZED YIELD ENVELOPE FOR WINNIPEG CLAY

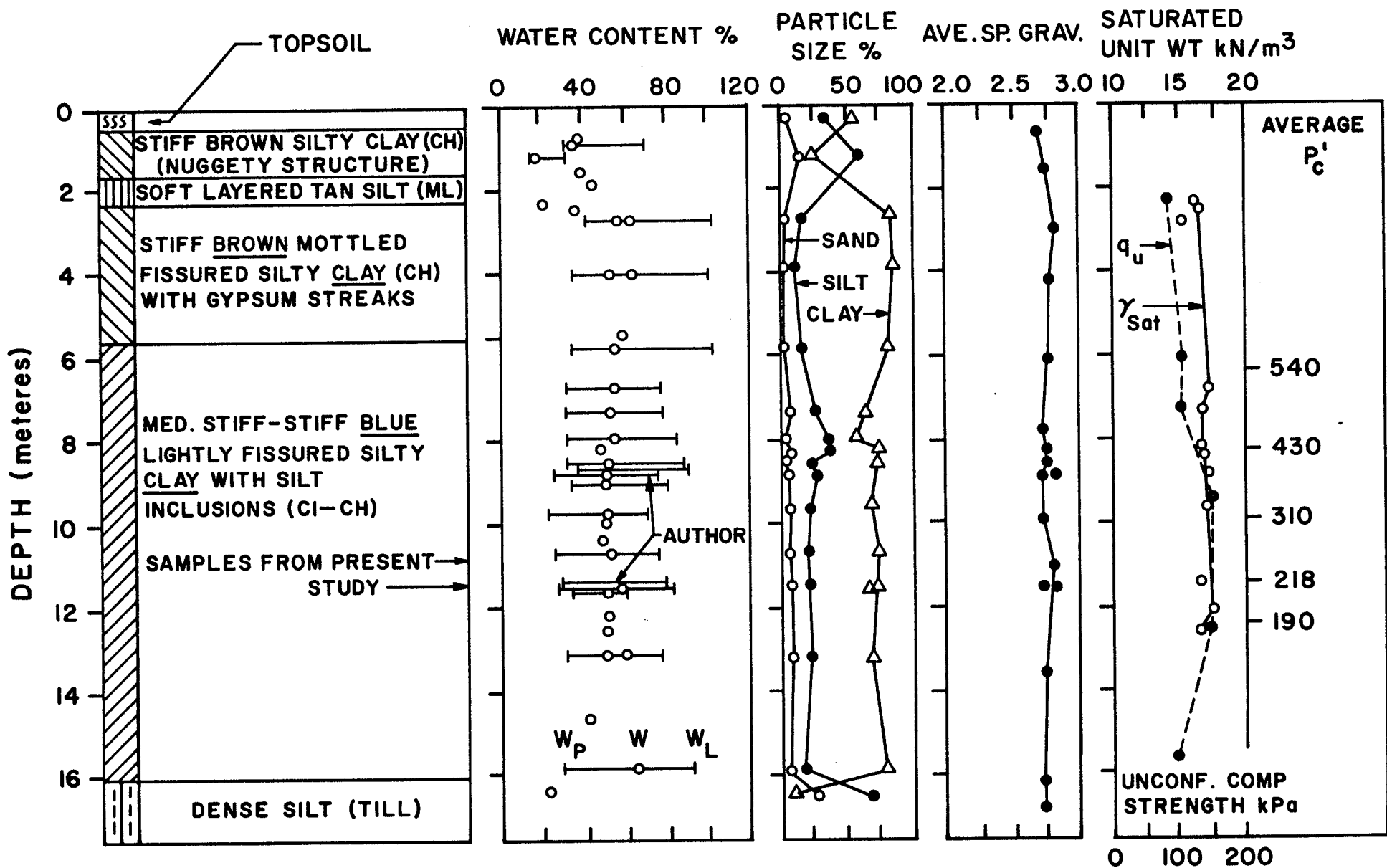


FIG. 1.4 AVERAGE BOREHOLE LOG INFORMATION, UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA CAMPUS

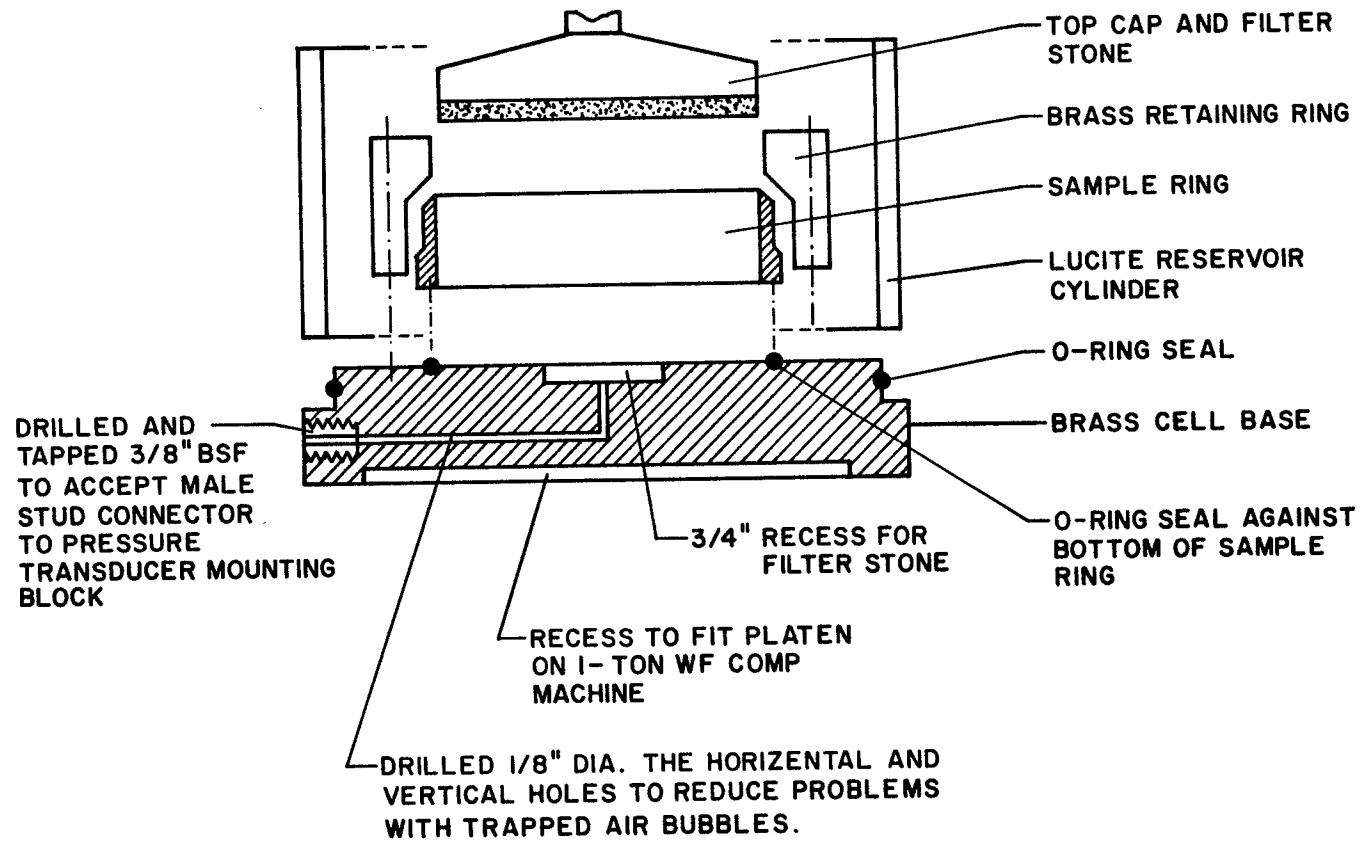


FIG. 2.1 SKETCH OF NEW BASE FOR OEDOMETER TO PERMIT POREWATER PRESSURE MEASUREMENT DURING CRS TESTS

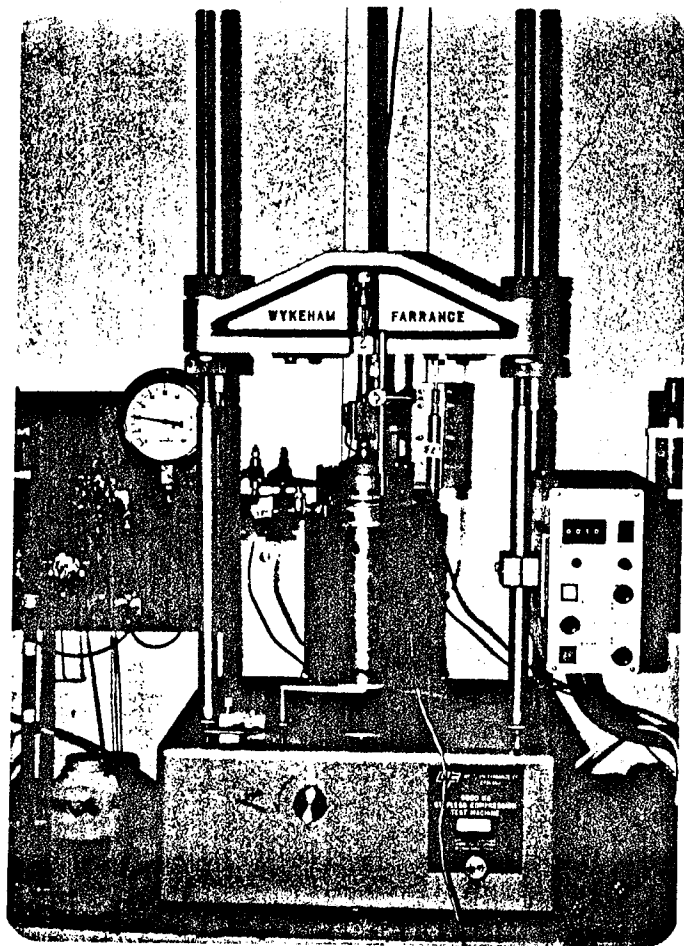


FIG. 2.2 CRS OEDOMETER SET-UP

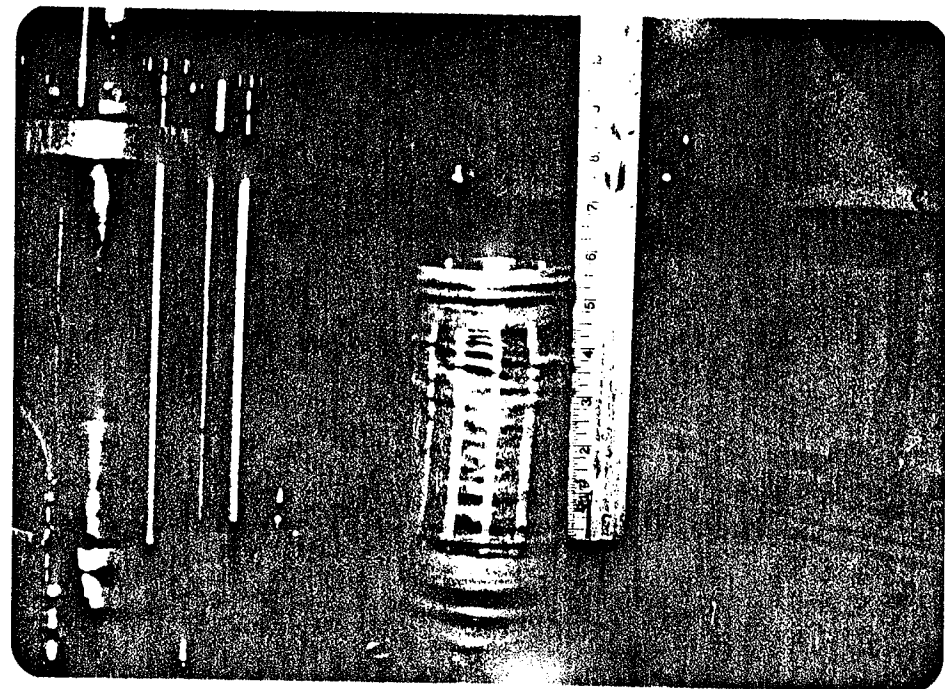


FIG. 2.3 'FREEZE-THAW' SAMPLE T421

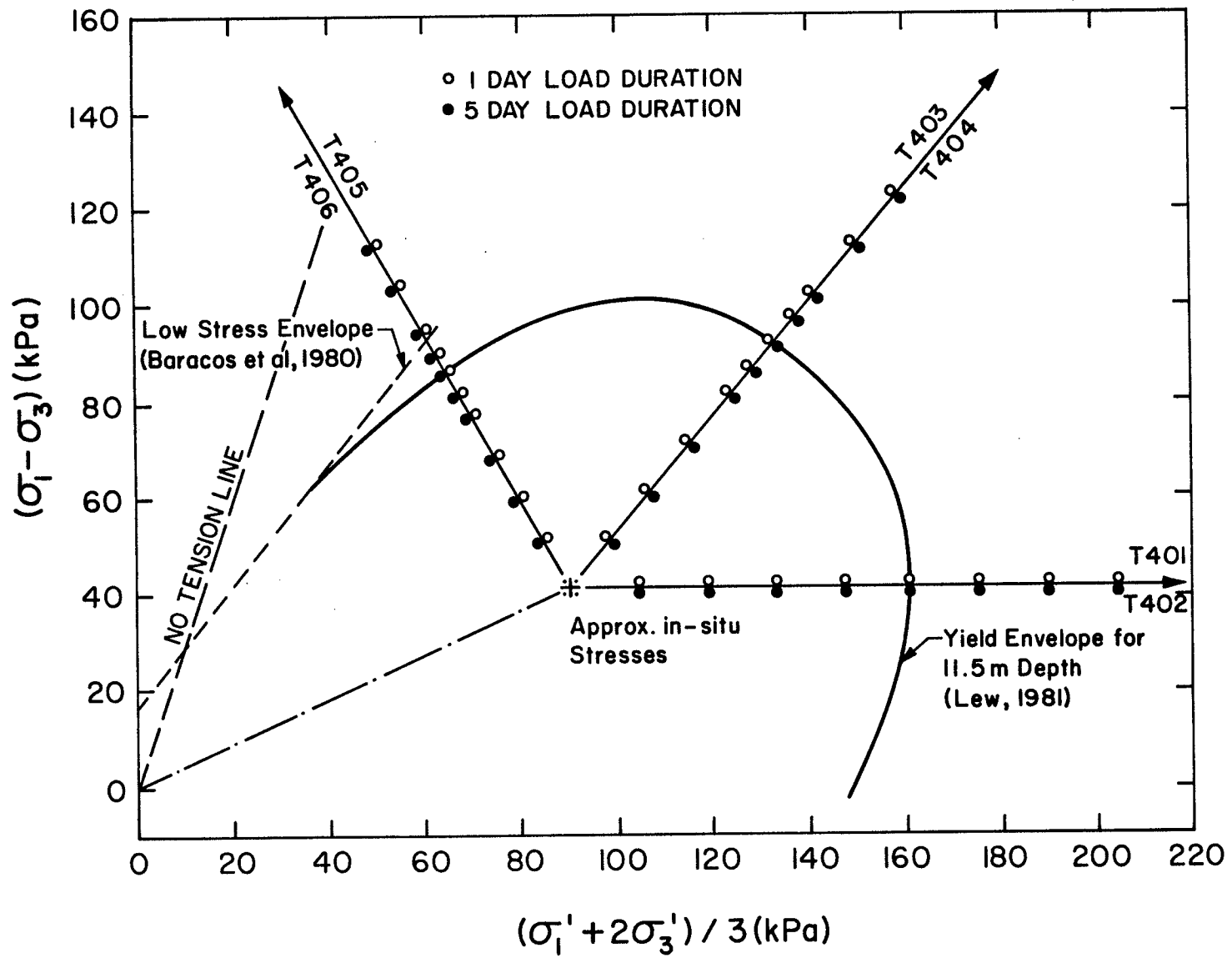


FIG. 3.1 PROPOSED STRESS PATHS FOR TESTS T401 TO T406

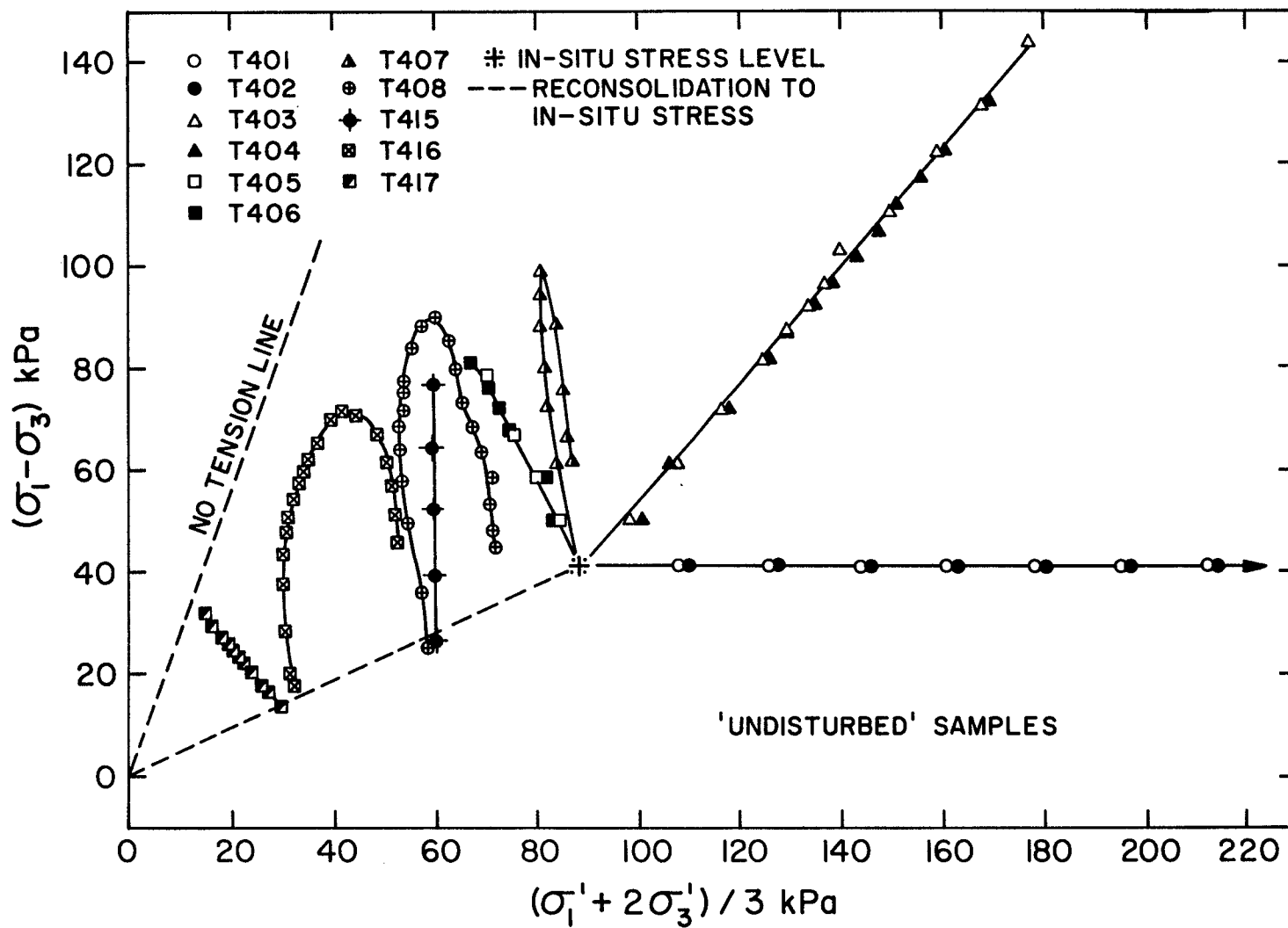


FIG. 3.2 STRESS PATHS FOLLOWED BY UNDISTURBED SAMPLES DURING TEST PROGRAM

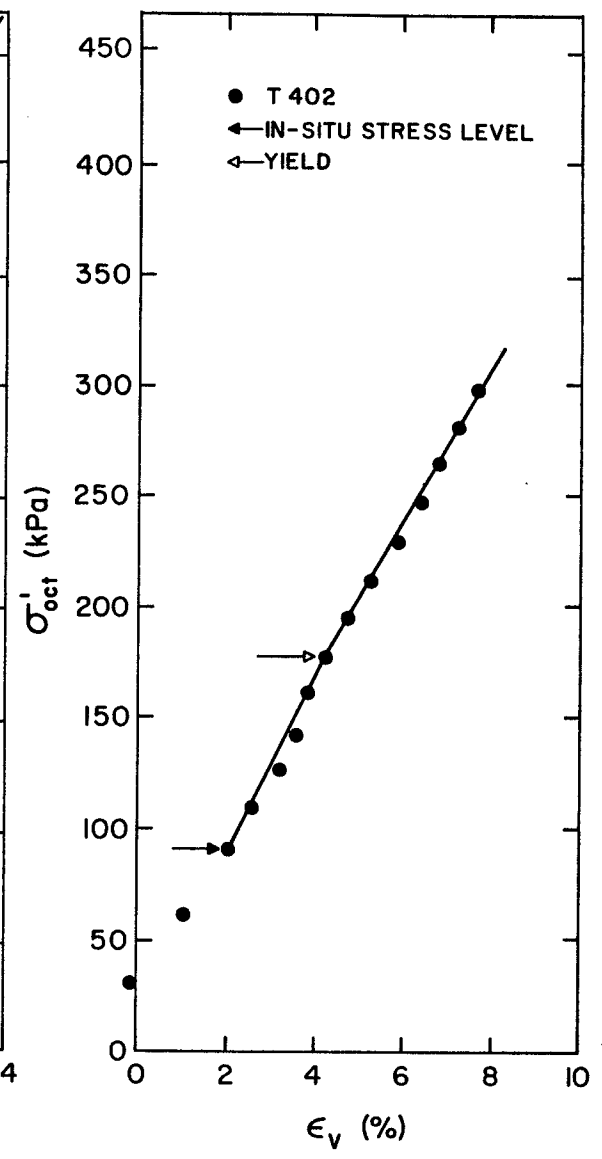
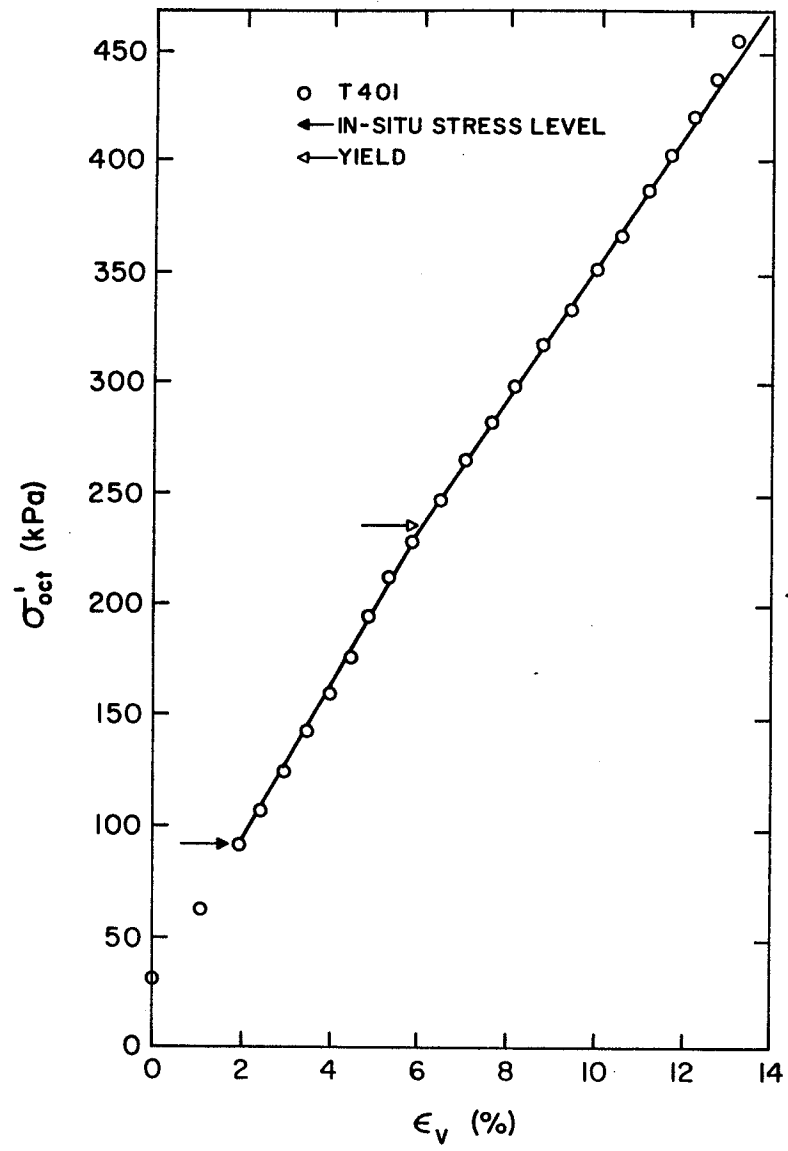


FIG. 3.3 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $\sigma'_{oct}$  vs  $\epsilon_v$ ; T401, T402



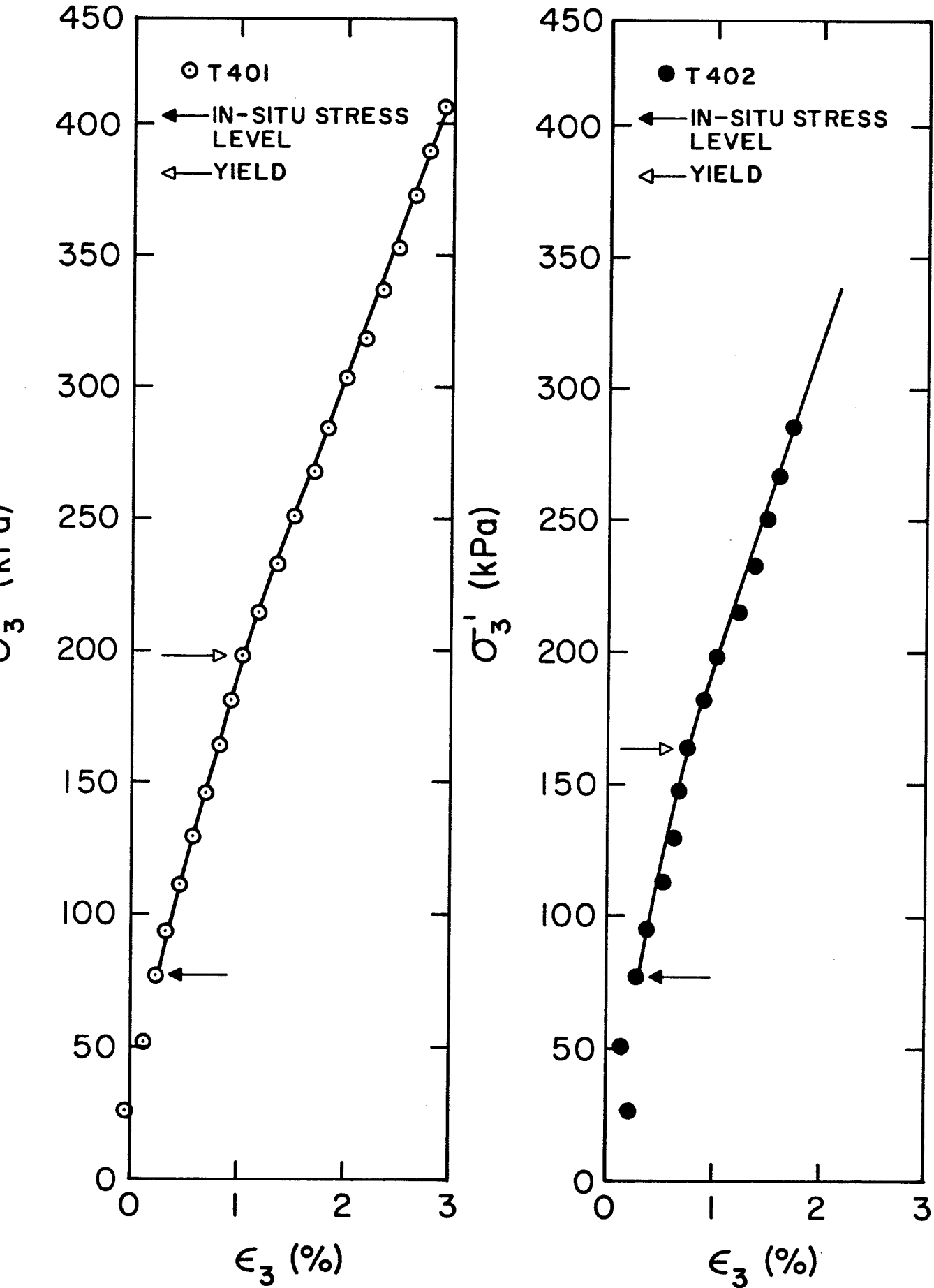


FIG. 3.4 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $\sigma_3'$  vs  $\epsilon_3$ ; T401, T402

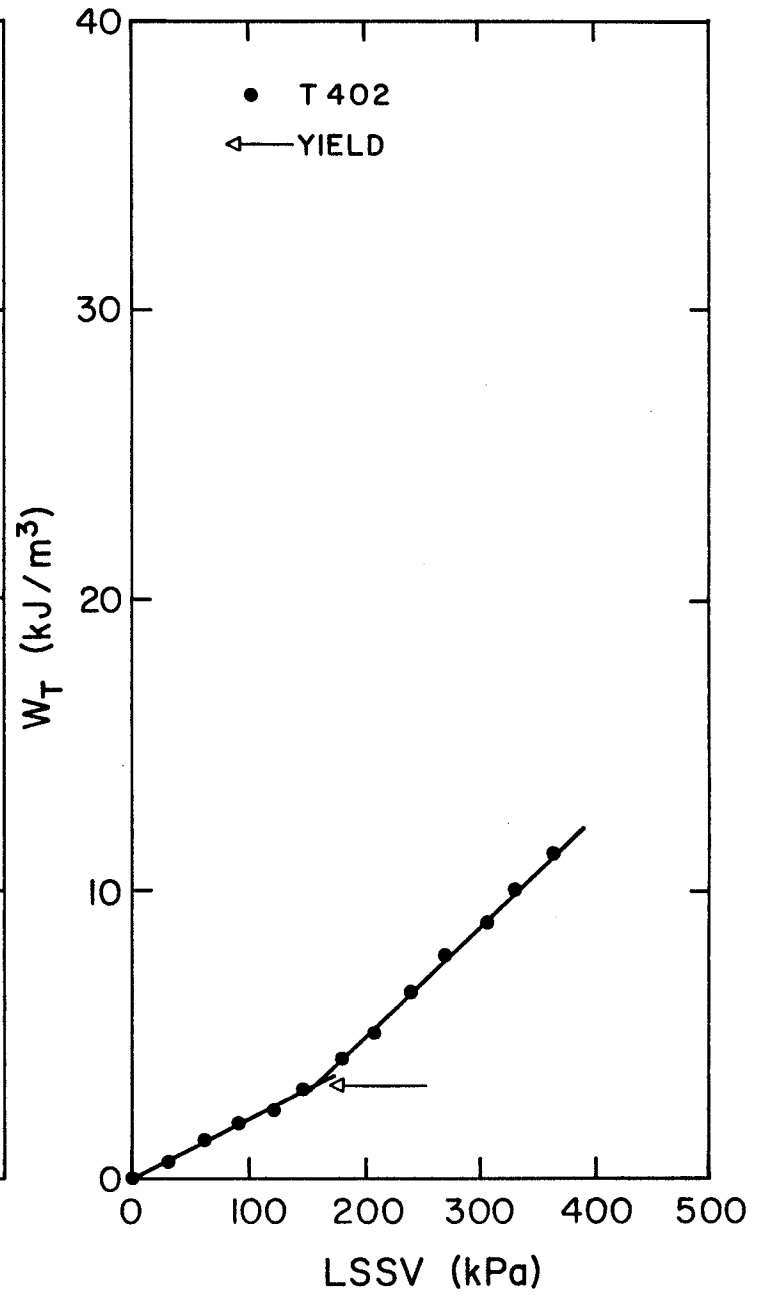
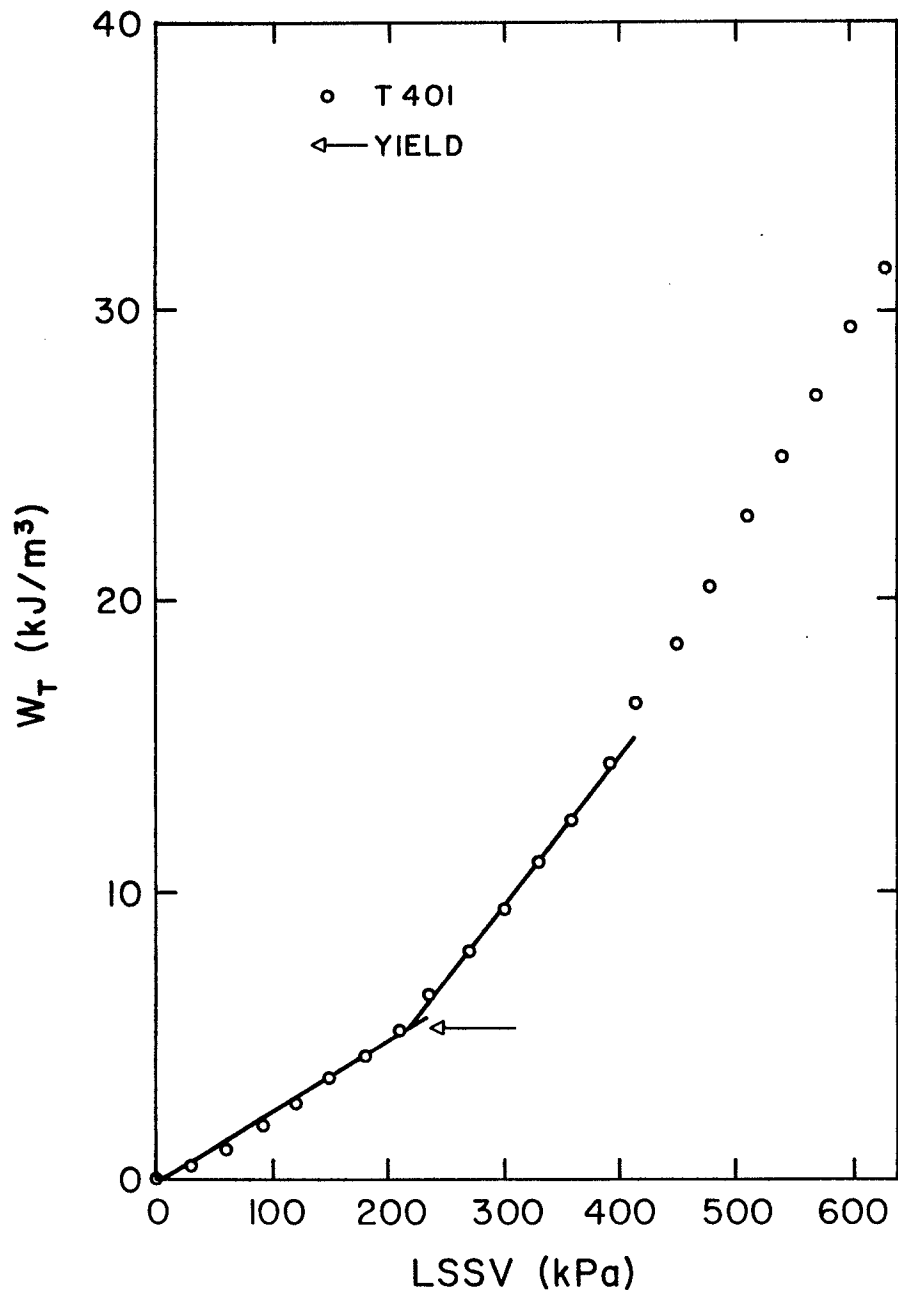


FIG. 3.5 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $W_T$  vs LSSV; T401, T402

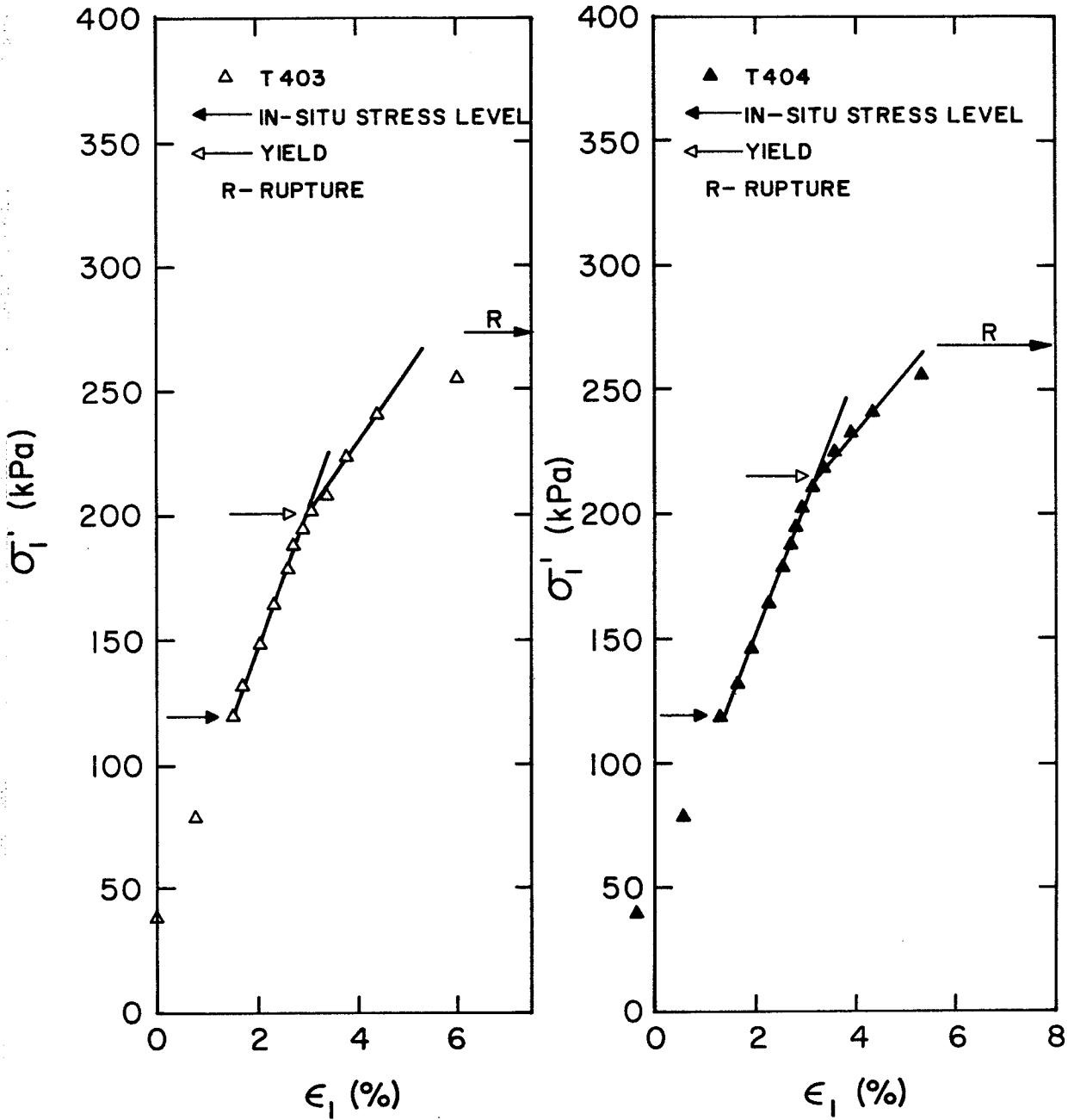


FIG. 3.6 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $\sigma_1'$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ; T403, T404

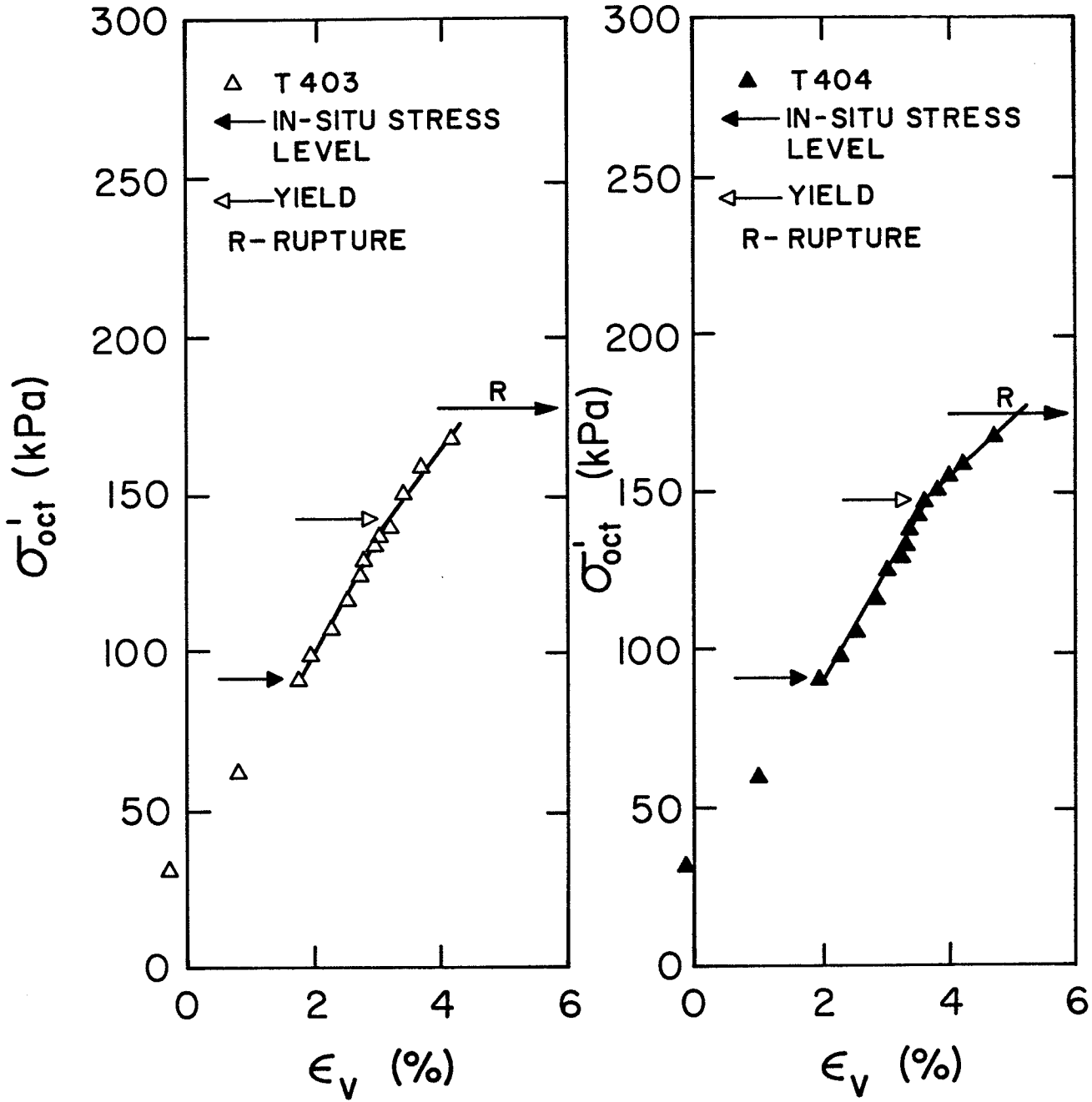


FIG. 3.7 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $\sigma'_{oct}$  vs  $\epsilon_v$ ; T403, T404

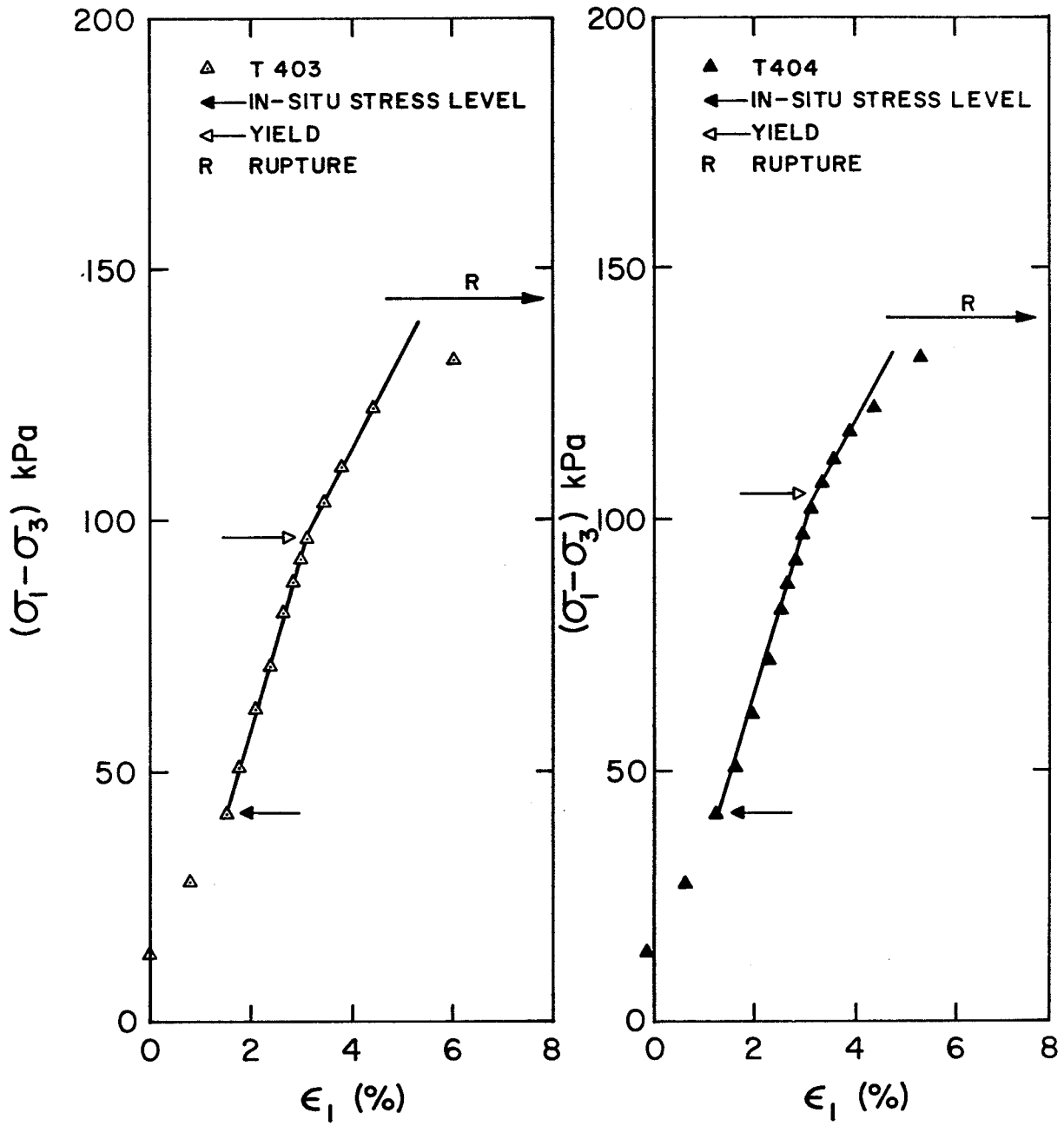


FIG. 3.8 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ; T403, T404

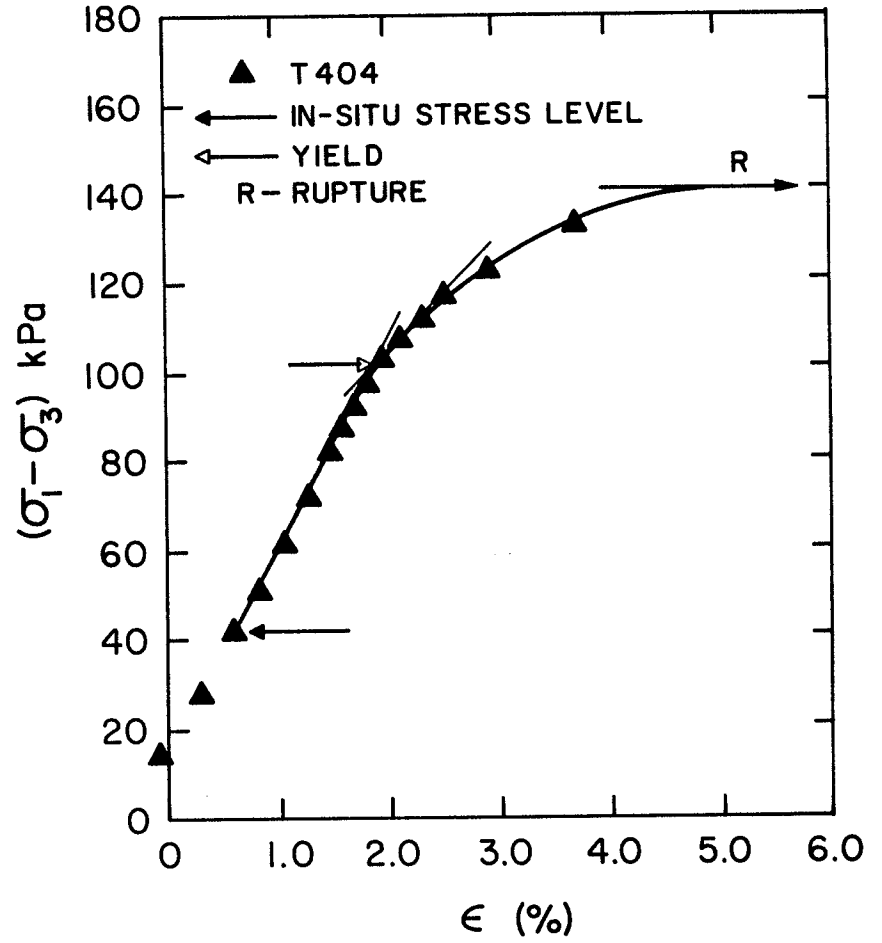
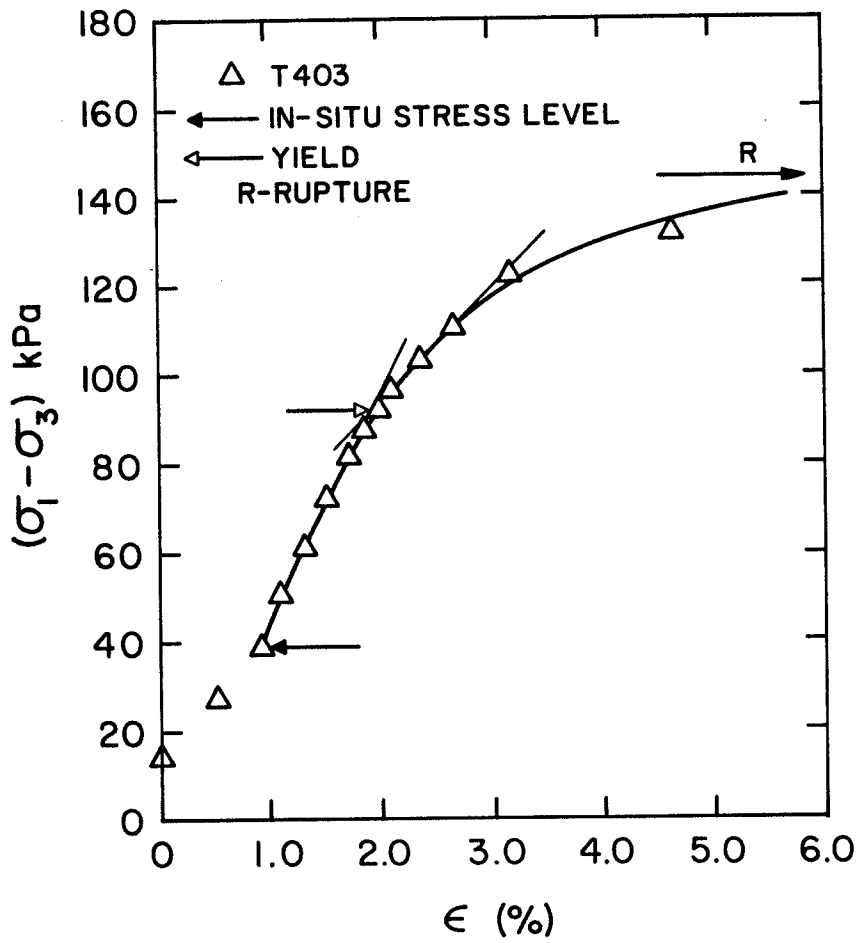


FIG. 3.9 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon$ ; T403, T404

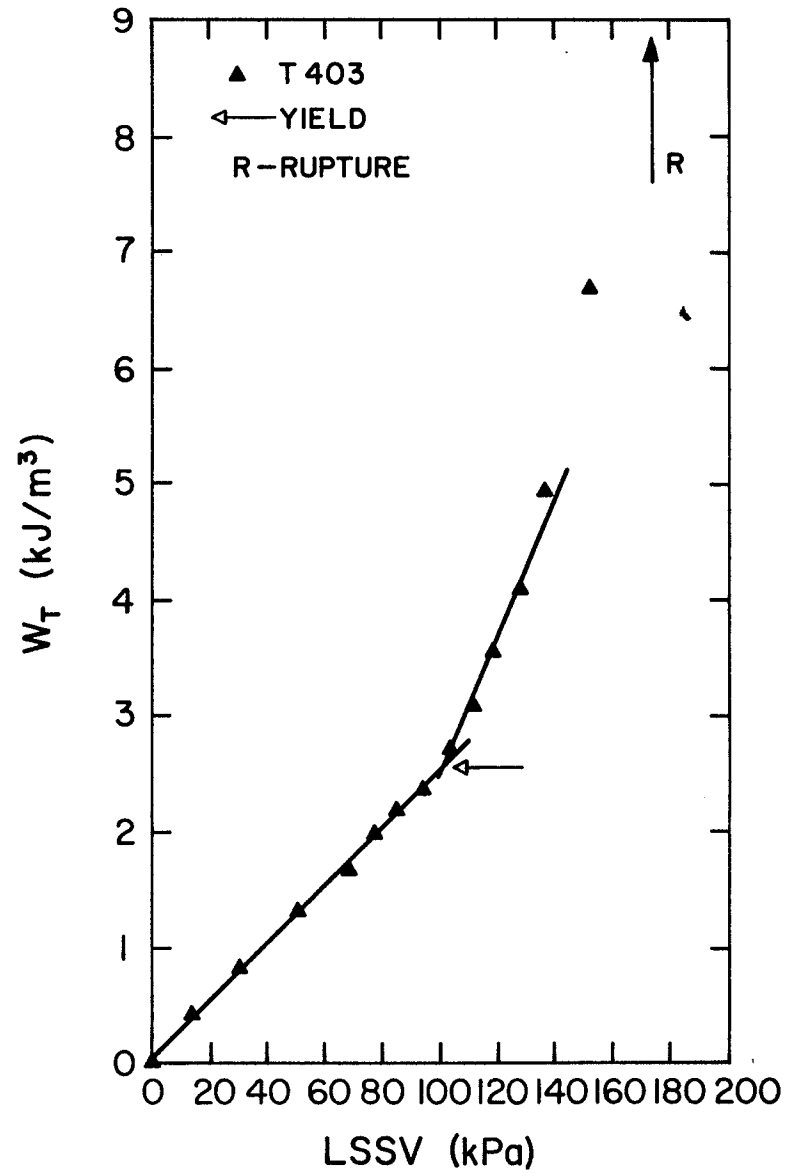
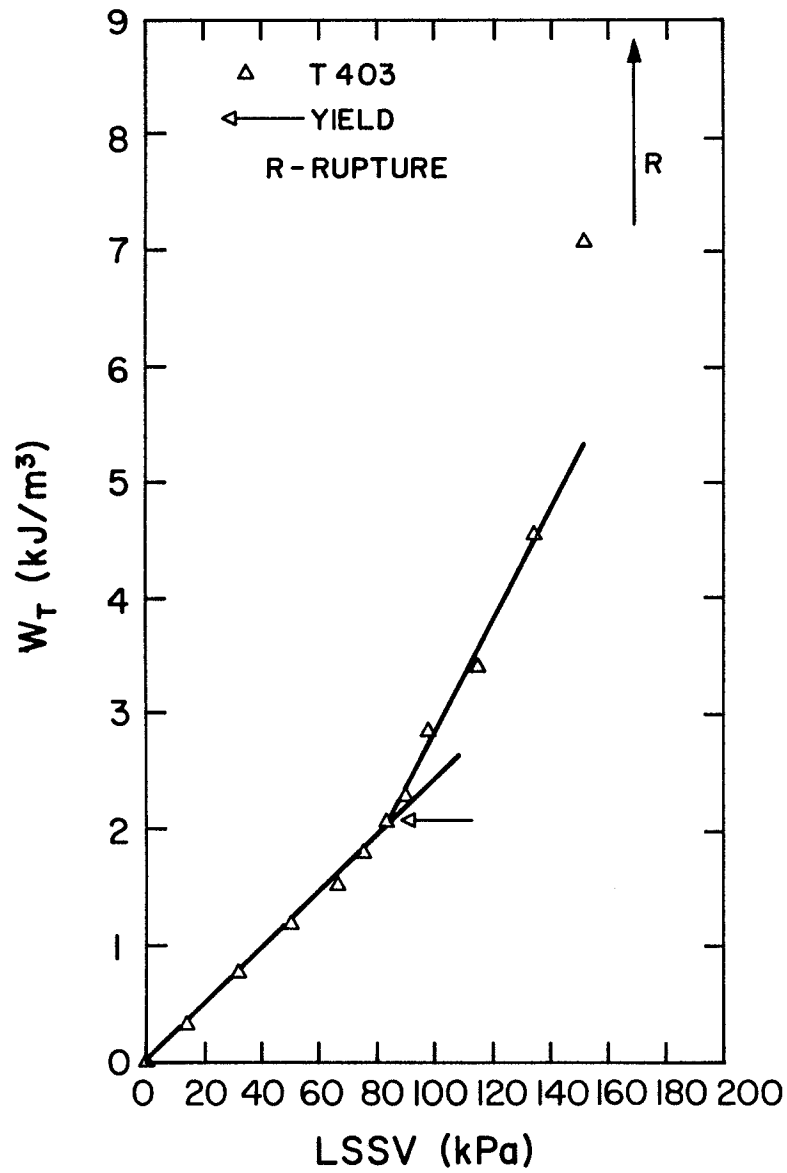


FIG. 3.10 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $W_T$  vs LSSV; T403, T404

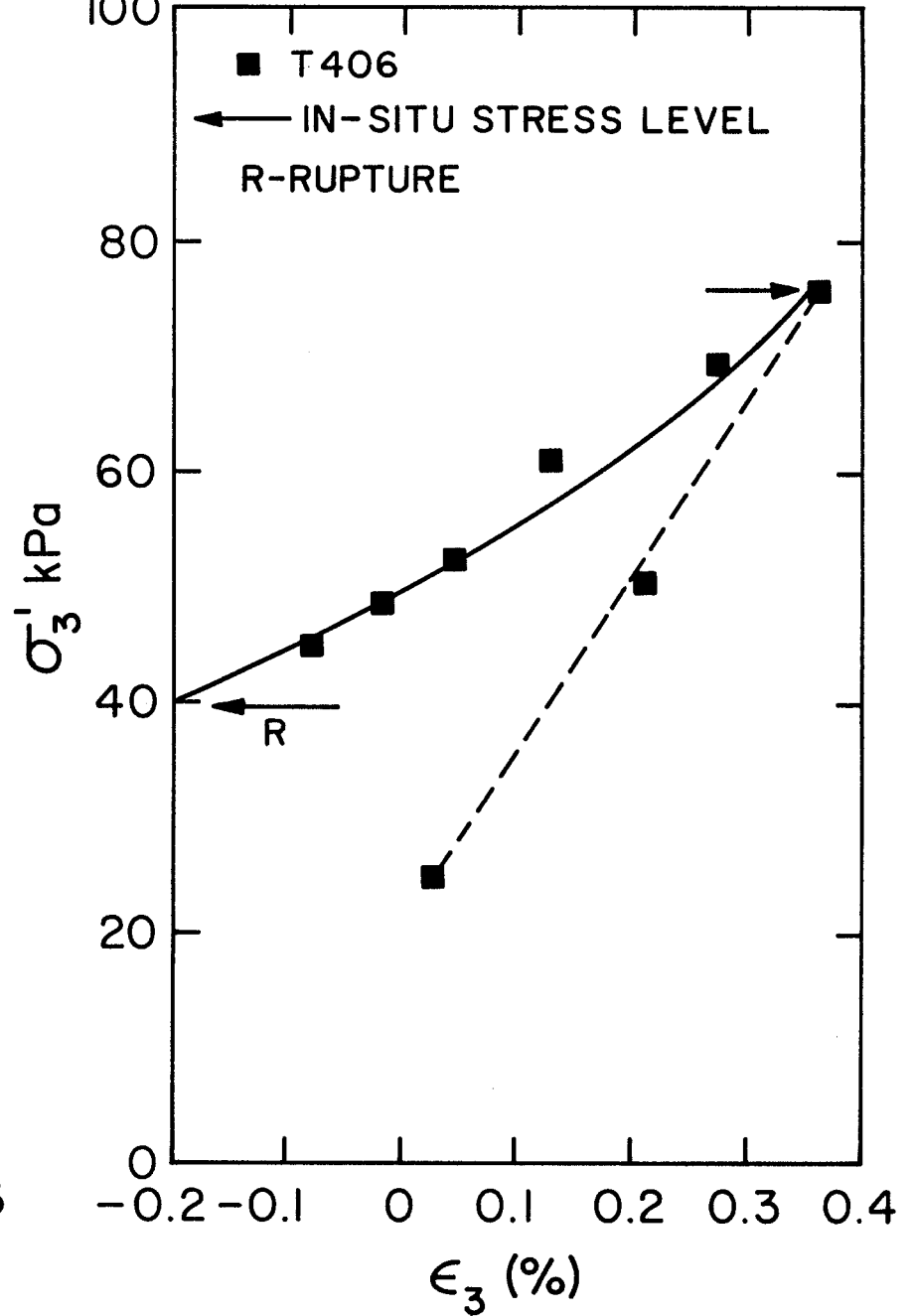
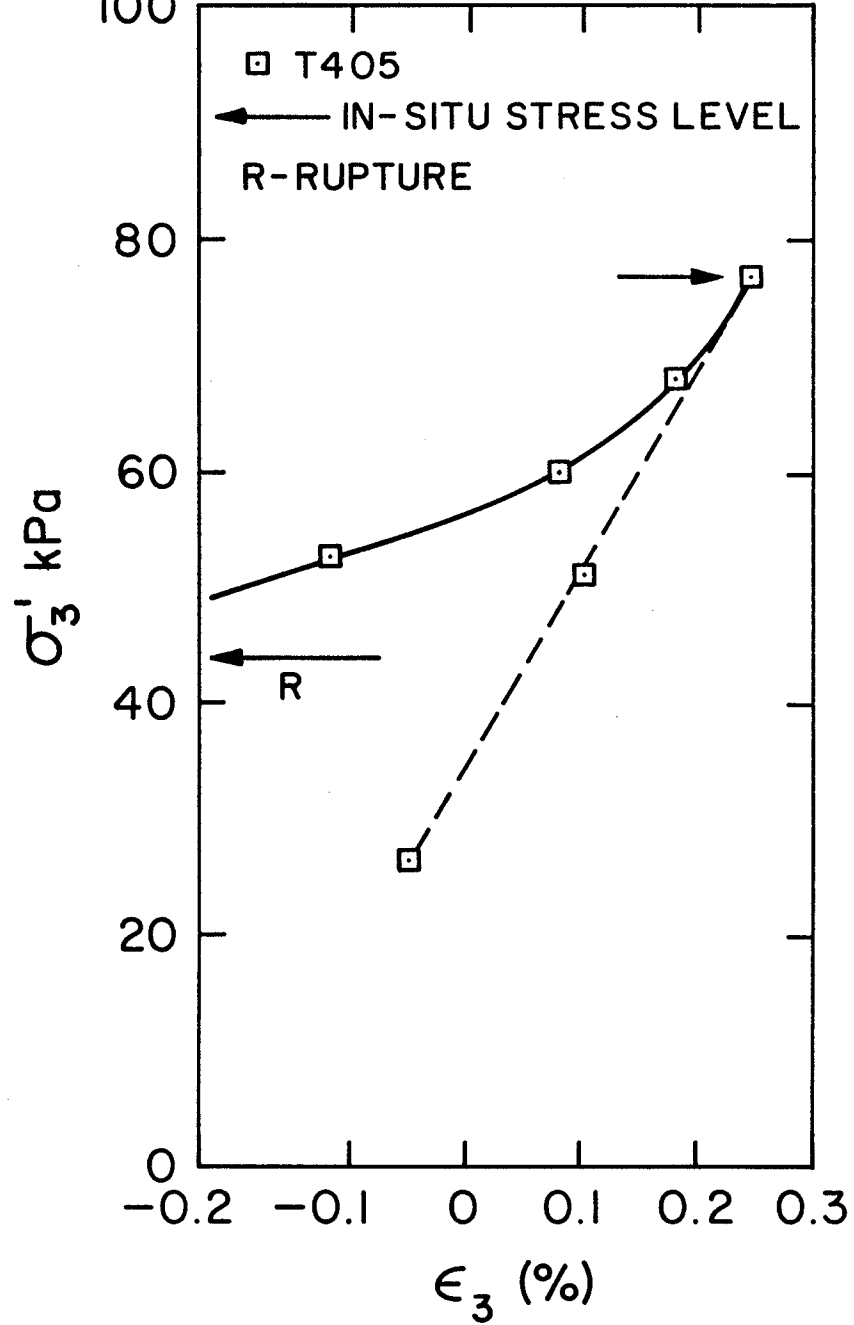


FIG. 3.11 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $\sigma_3'$  vs  $\epsilon_3$ ; T405, T406



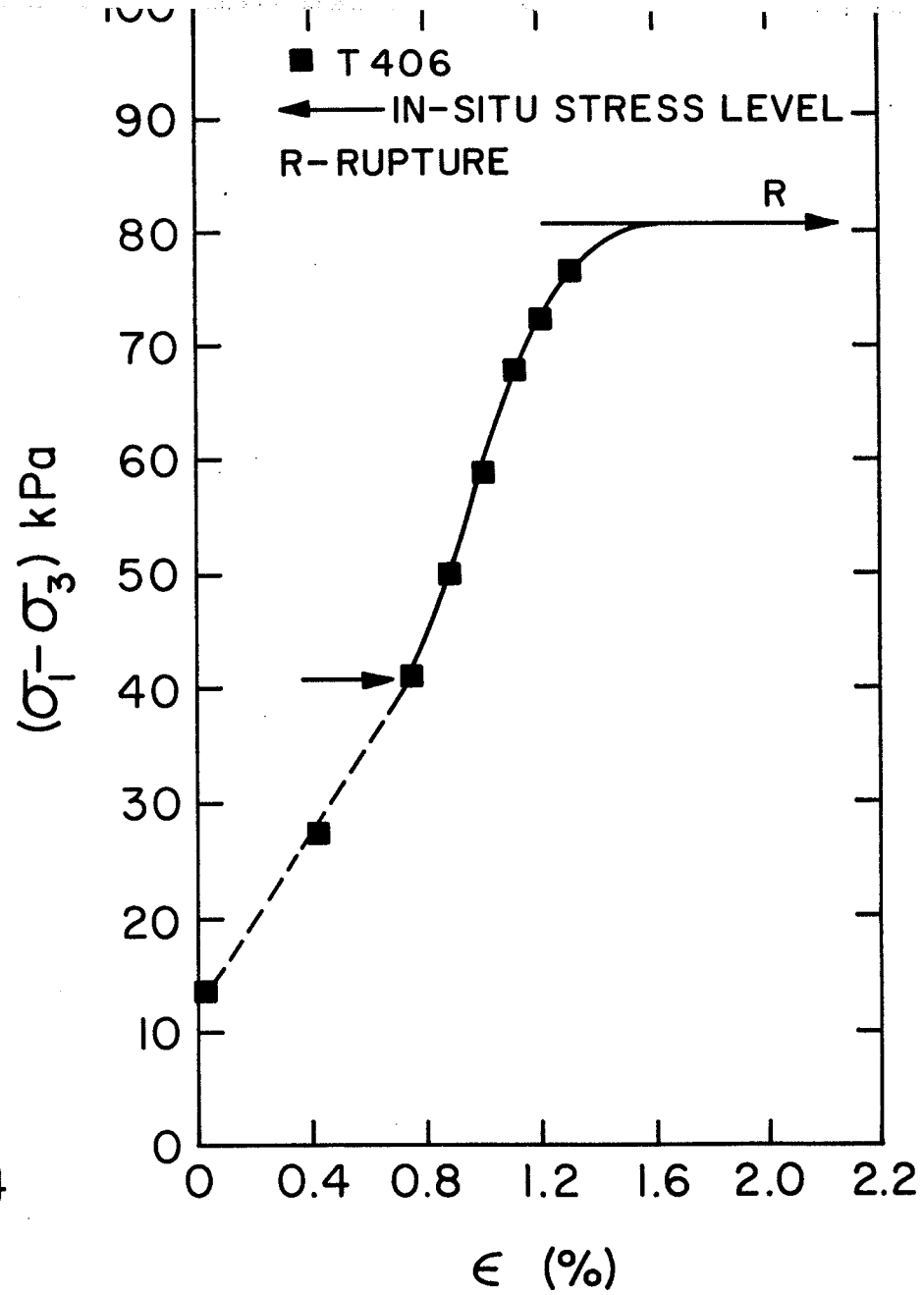
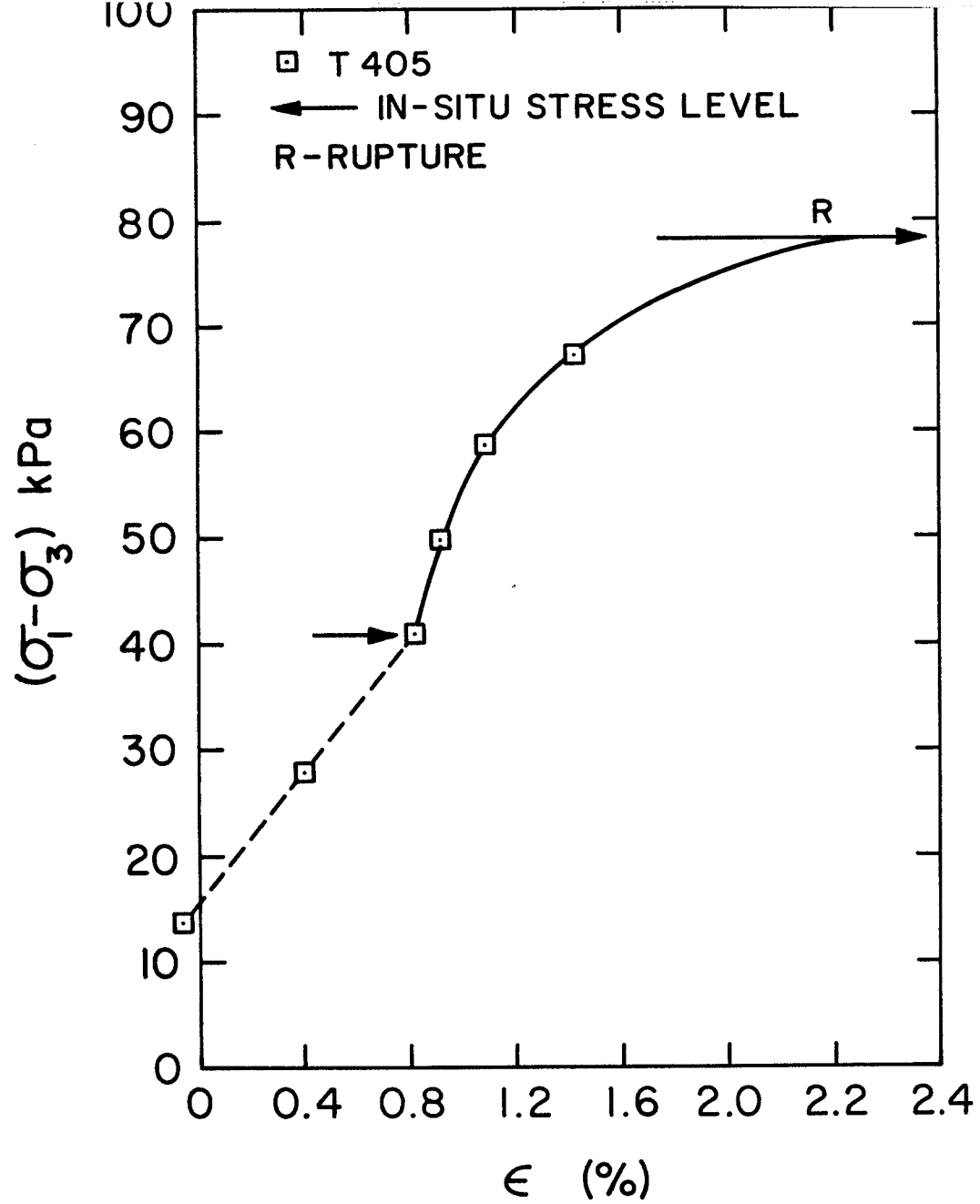


FIG. 3.12 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon$ ; T405, T406

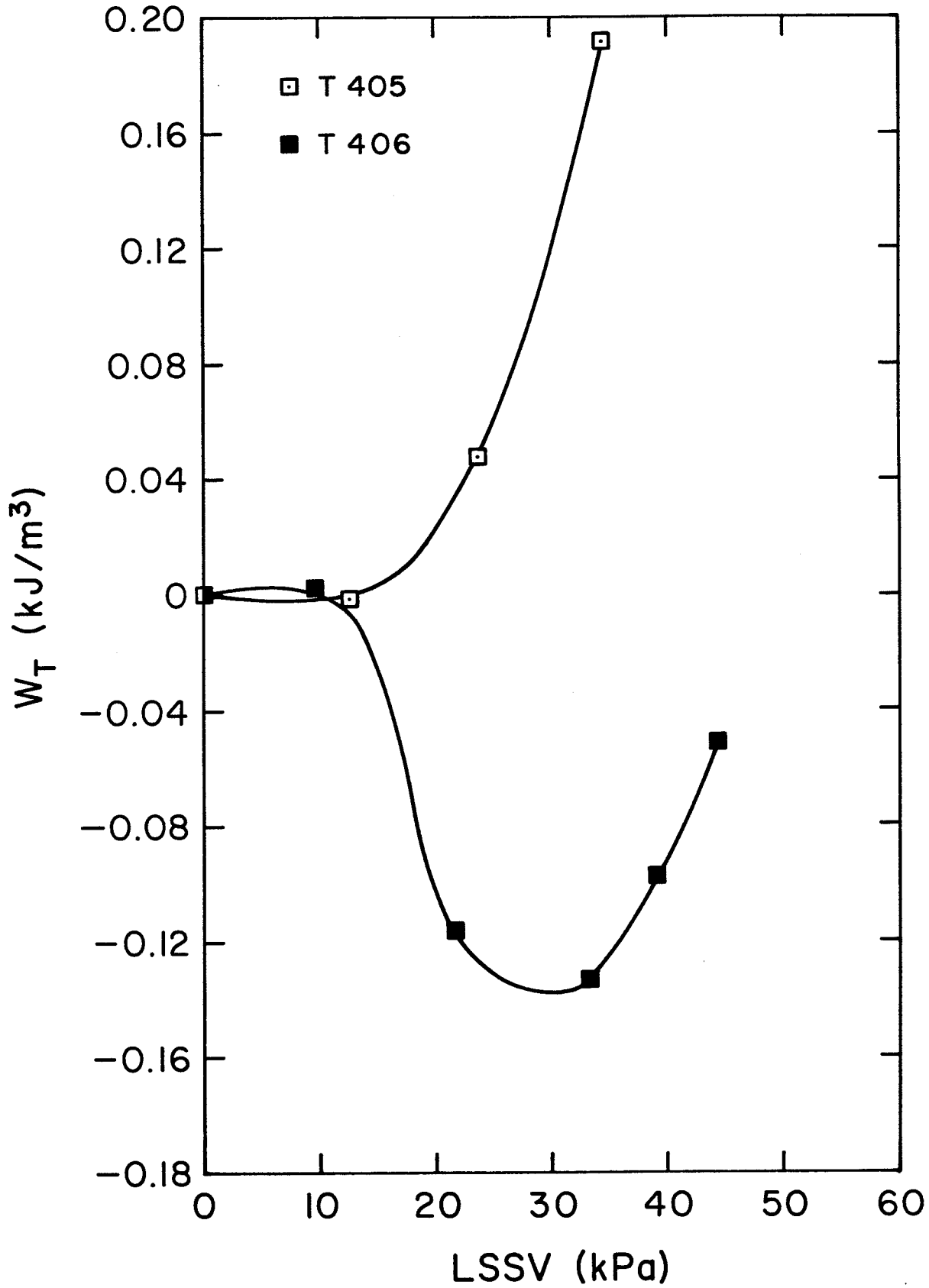


FIG. 3.13 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $W_T$  vs LSSV; T403, T404

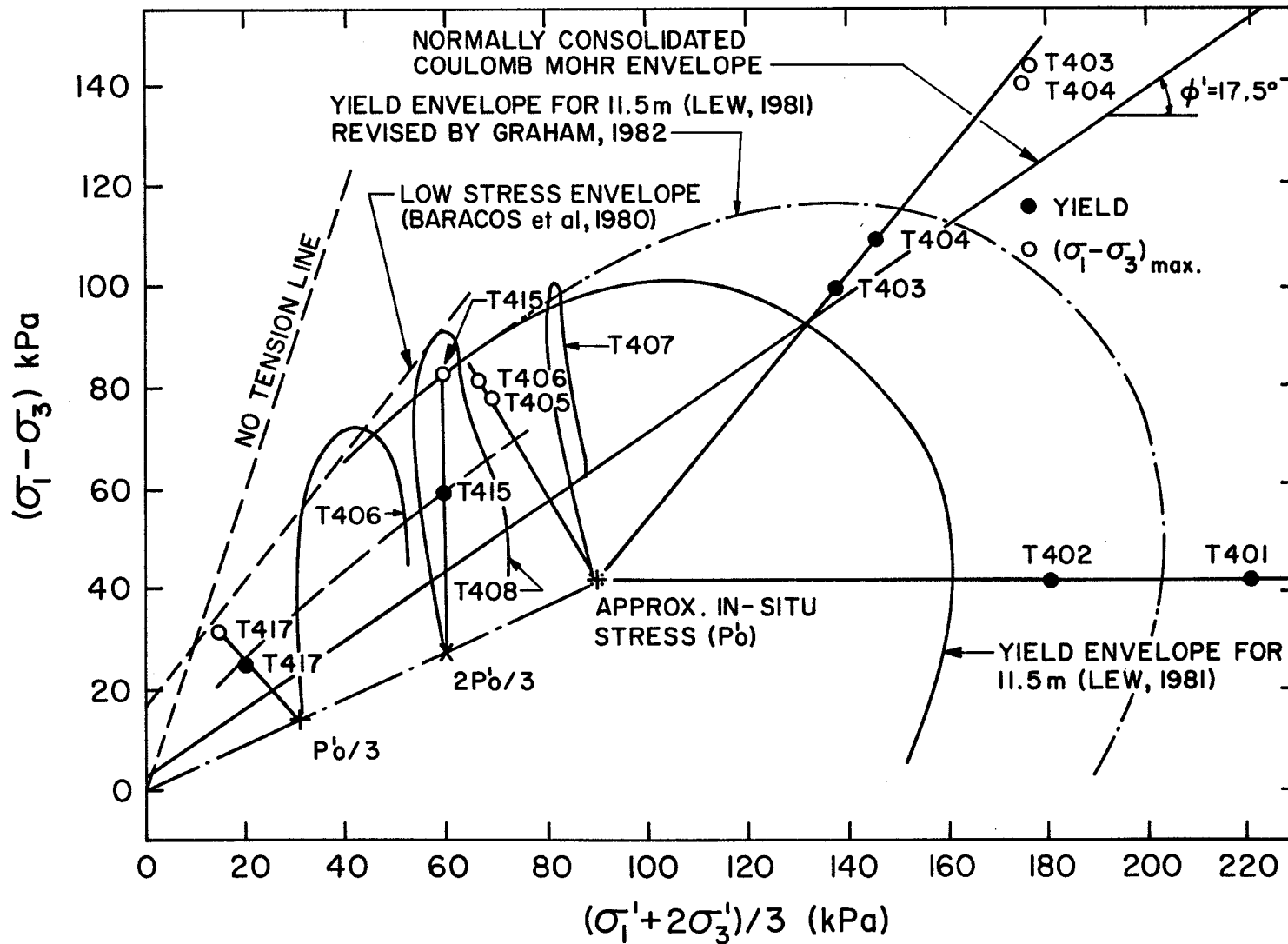


FIG. 3.14 YIELD AND MAXIMUM DEVIATOR STRESSES FOR UNDISTURBED SAMPLES

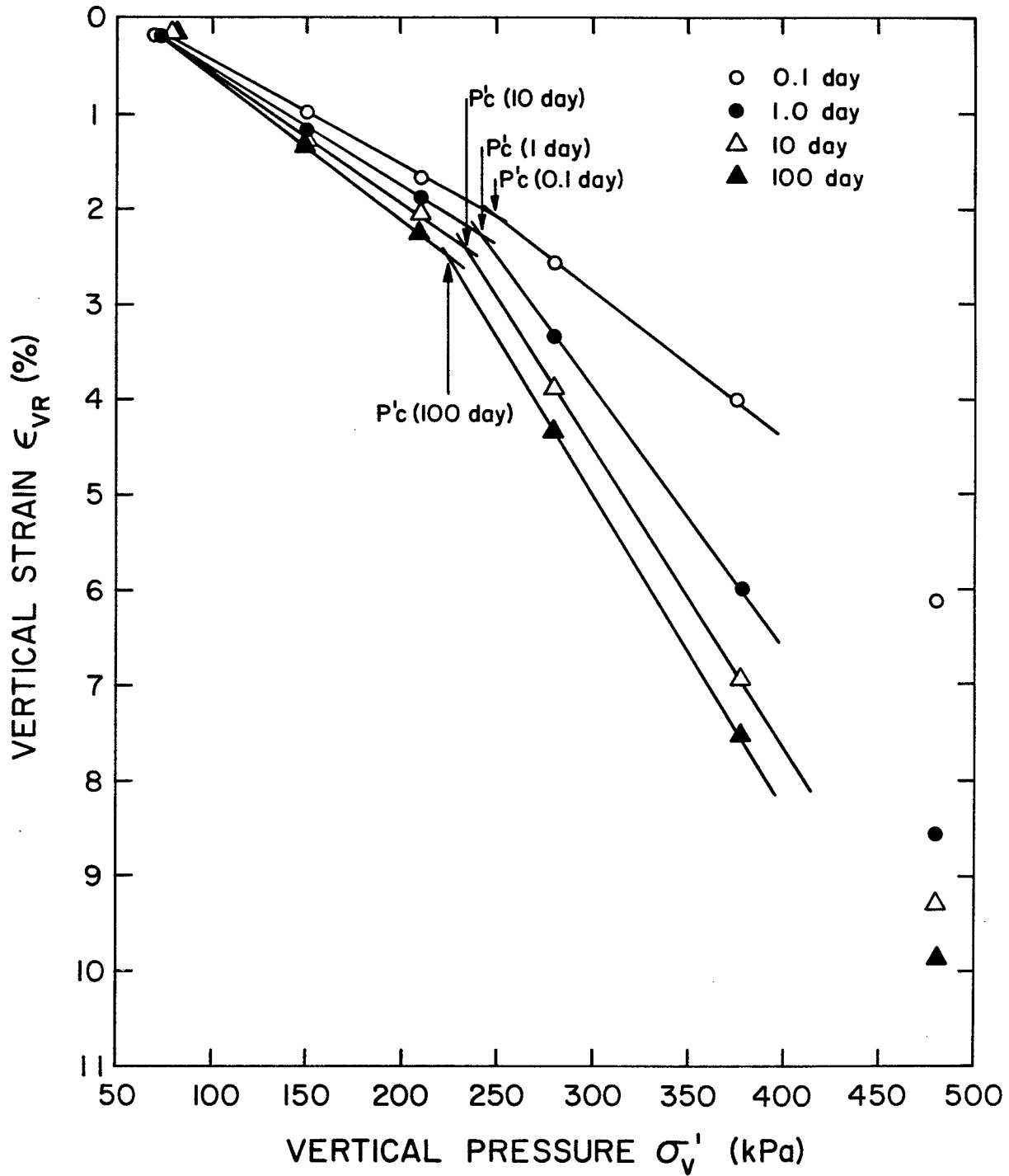


FIG. 3.15 NON-STANDARD OEDOMETER TESTS,  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\sigma'_V$

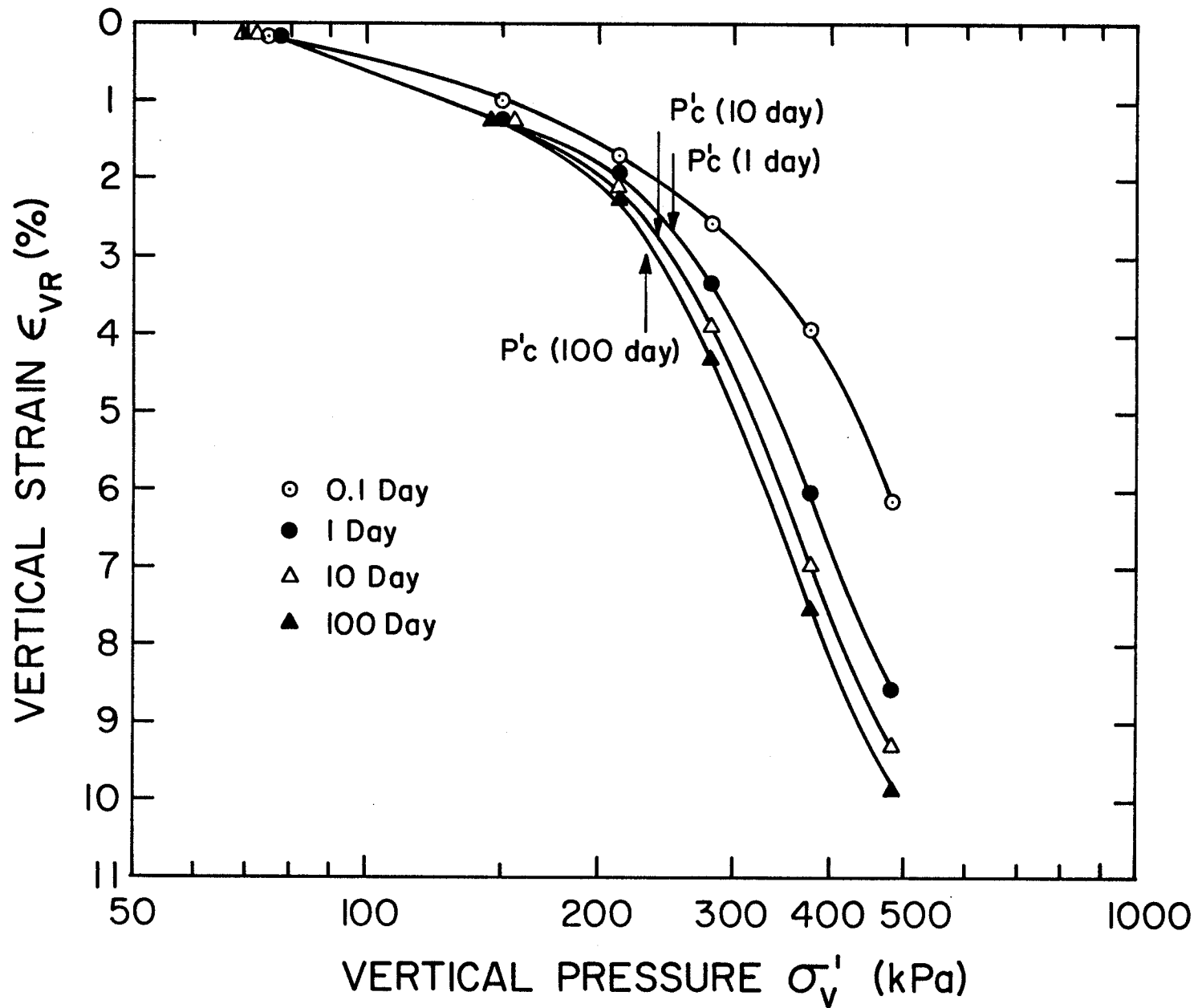


FIG. 3.16 NON-STANDARD OEDOMETER TESTS,  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\log \sigma'_V$

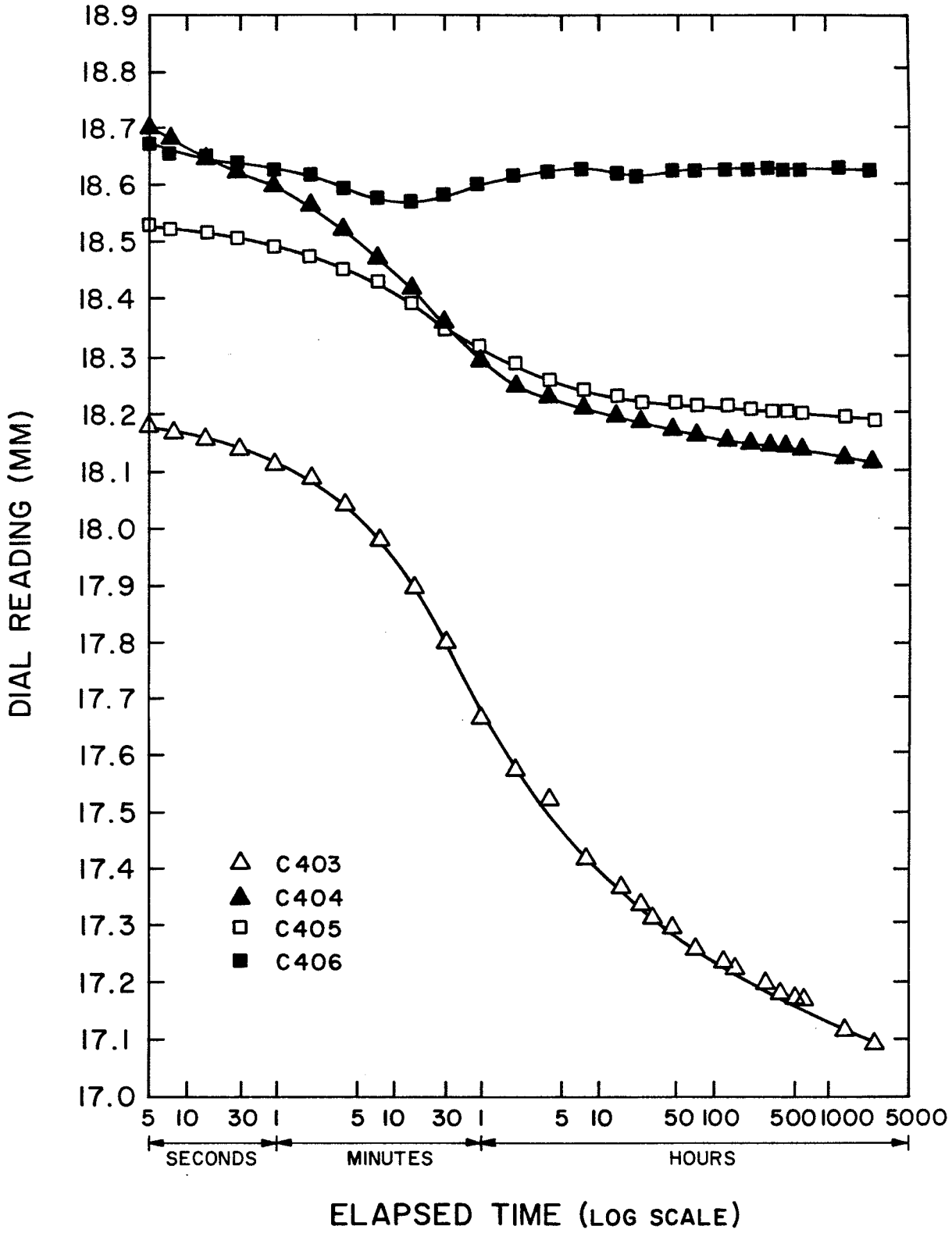


FIG. 3.17 CONSOLIDATION TIME CURVES; C403 TO C406

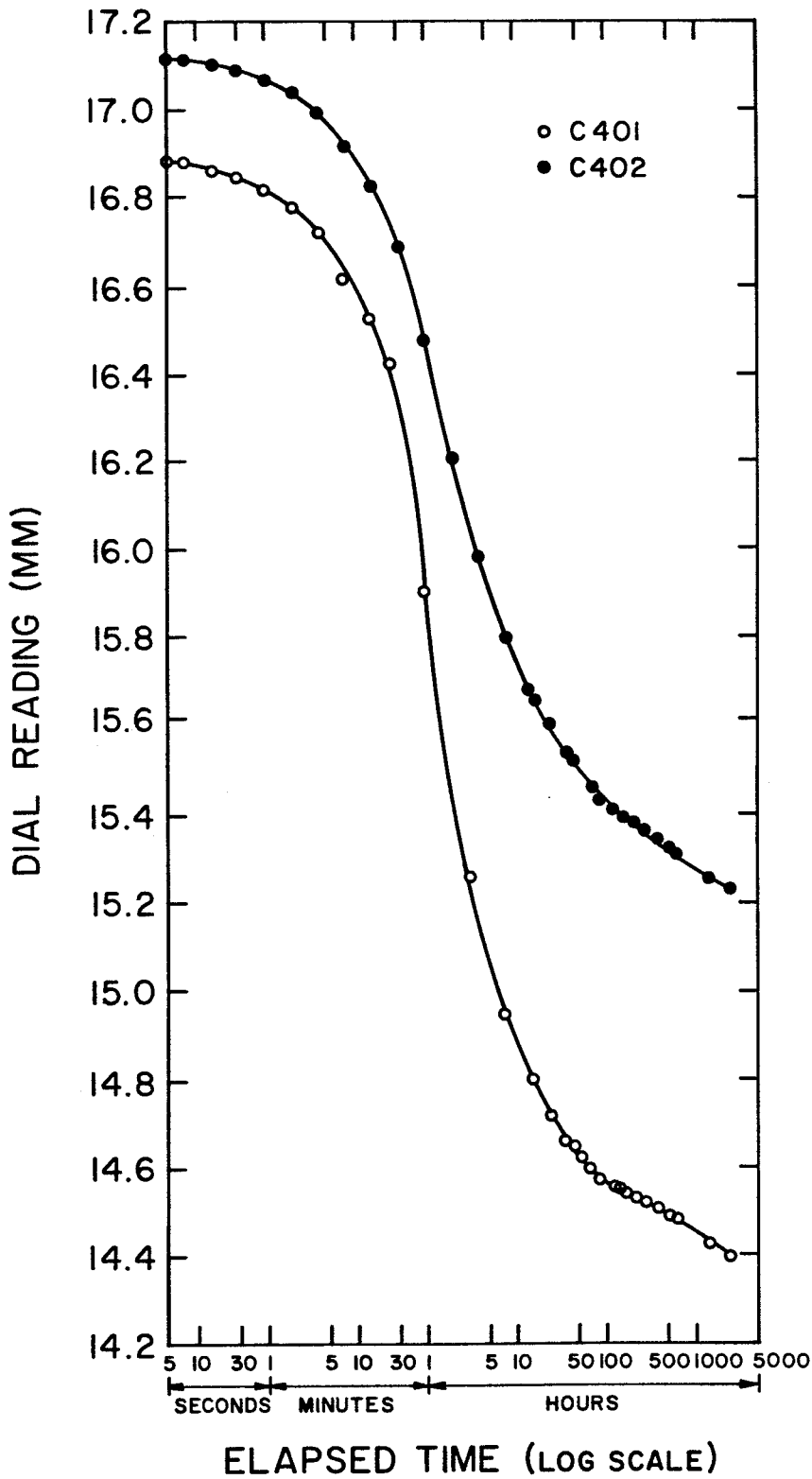


FIG. 3.18 CONSOLIDATION TIME CURVES; C401 TO C402

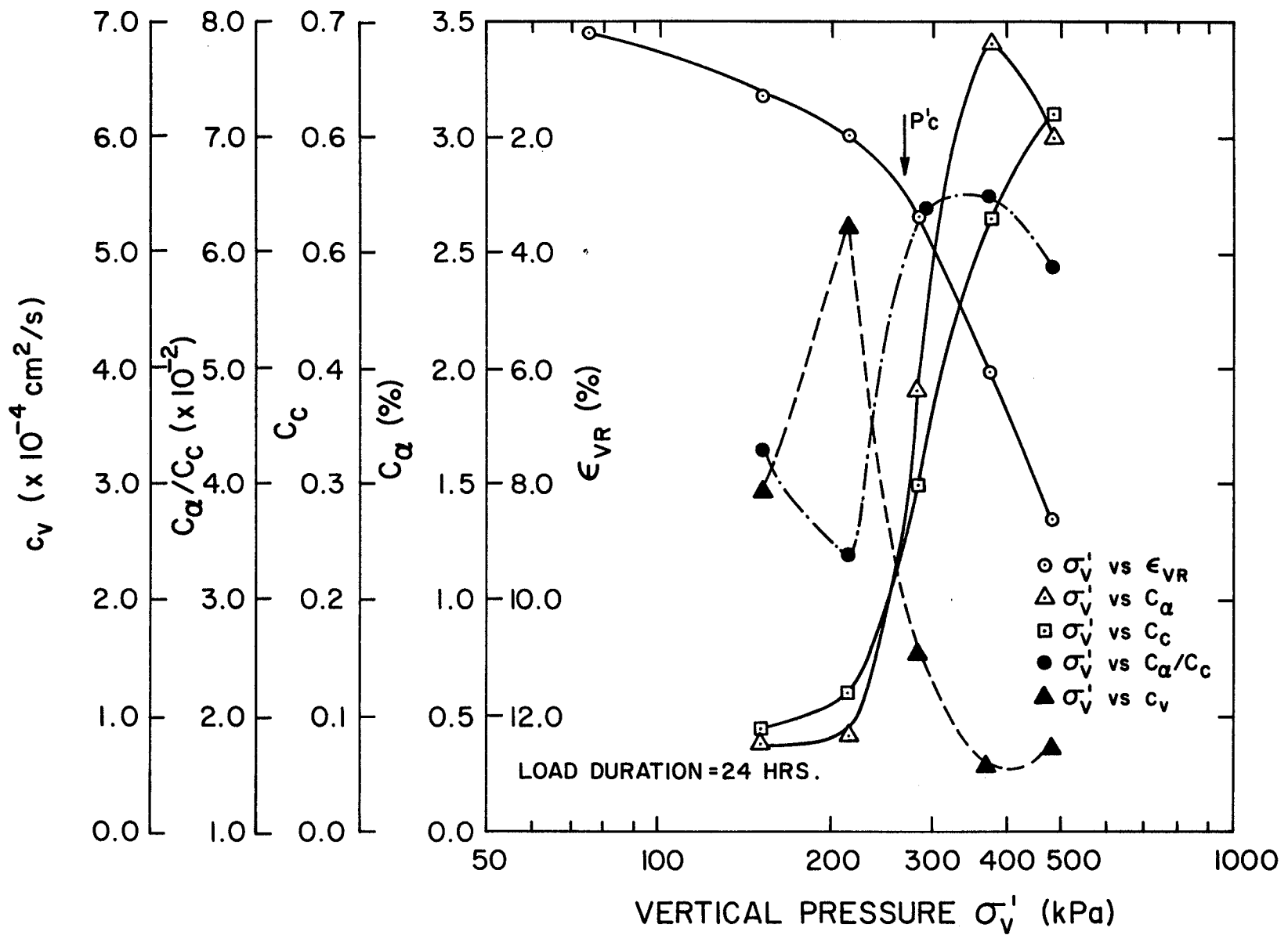


FIG. 3.19 GRAPH OF  $c_v$ ,  $C_c$ ,  $C_\alpha$ ,  $C_\alpha/C_c$ ,  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\log \sigma_v'$  FOR NON-STANDARD OEDOMETER TESTS AT 24 HOUR LOAD DURATION



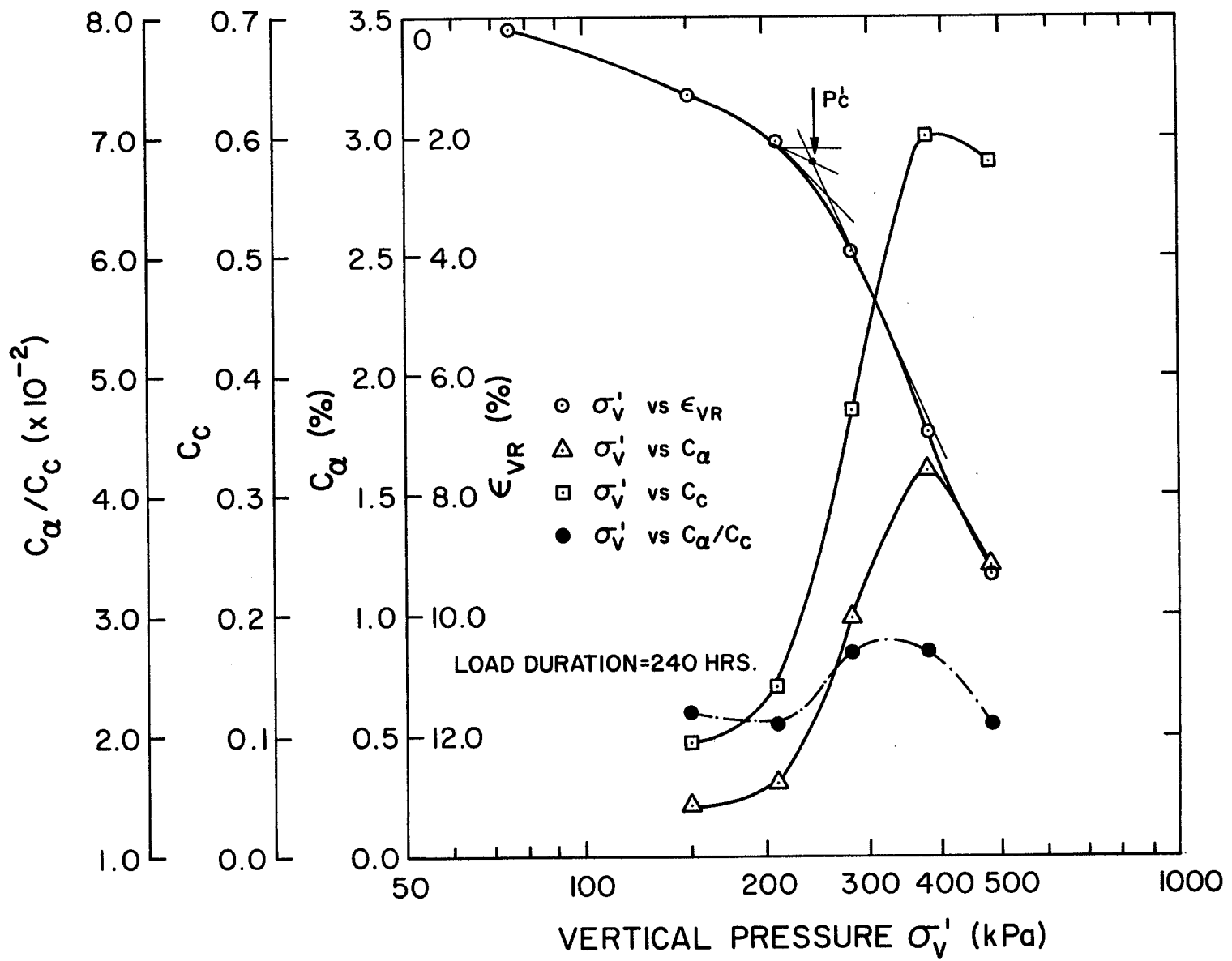


FIG. 3.20 GRAPH OF  $C_c$ ,  $C_\alpha$ ,  $C_\alpha/C_c$ ,  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\log \sigma'_v$  FOR NON-STANDARD OEDOMETER TESTS AT 240 HOUR LOAD DURATION

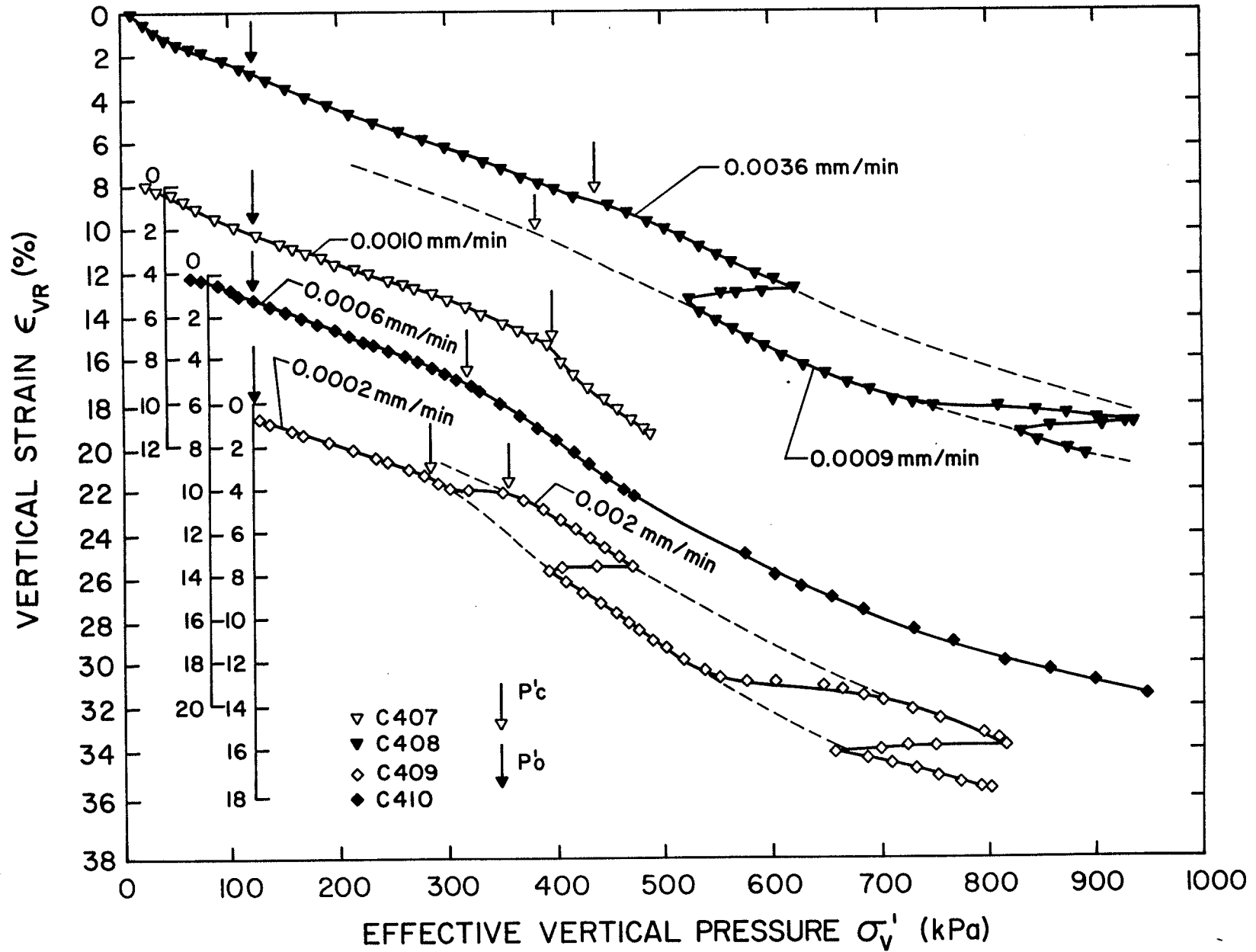


FIG. 3.21 STRAIN-RATE CONTROLLED OEDOMETER TESTS,  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\sigma'_V$

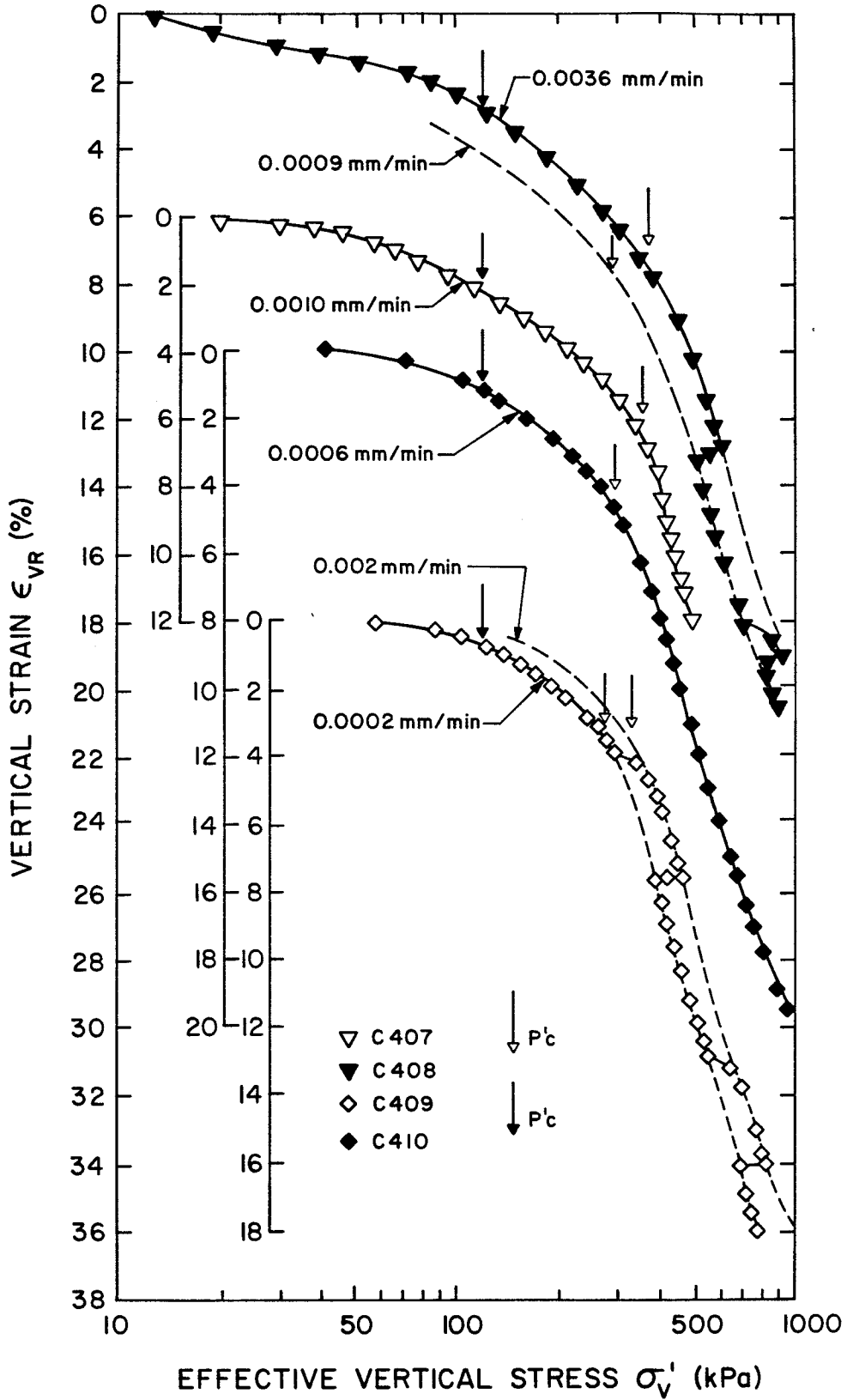


FIG. 3.22 STRAIN-RATE CONTROLLED OEDOMETER TESTS,  $\epsilon_{VR}$  vs  $\log \sigma'_V$

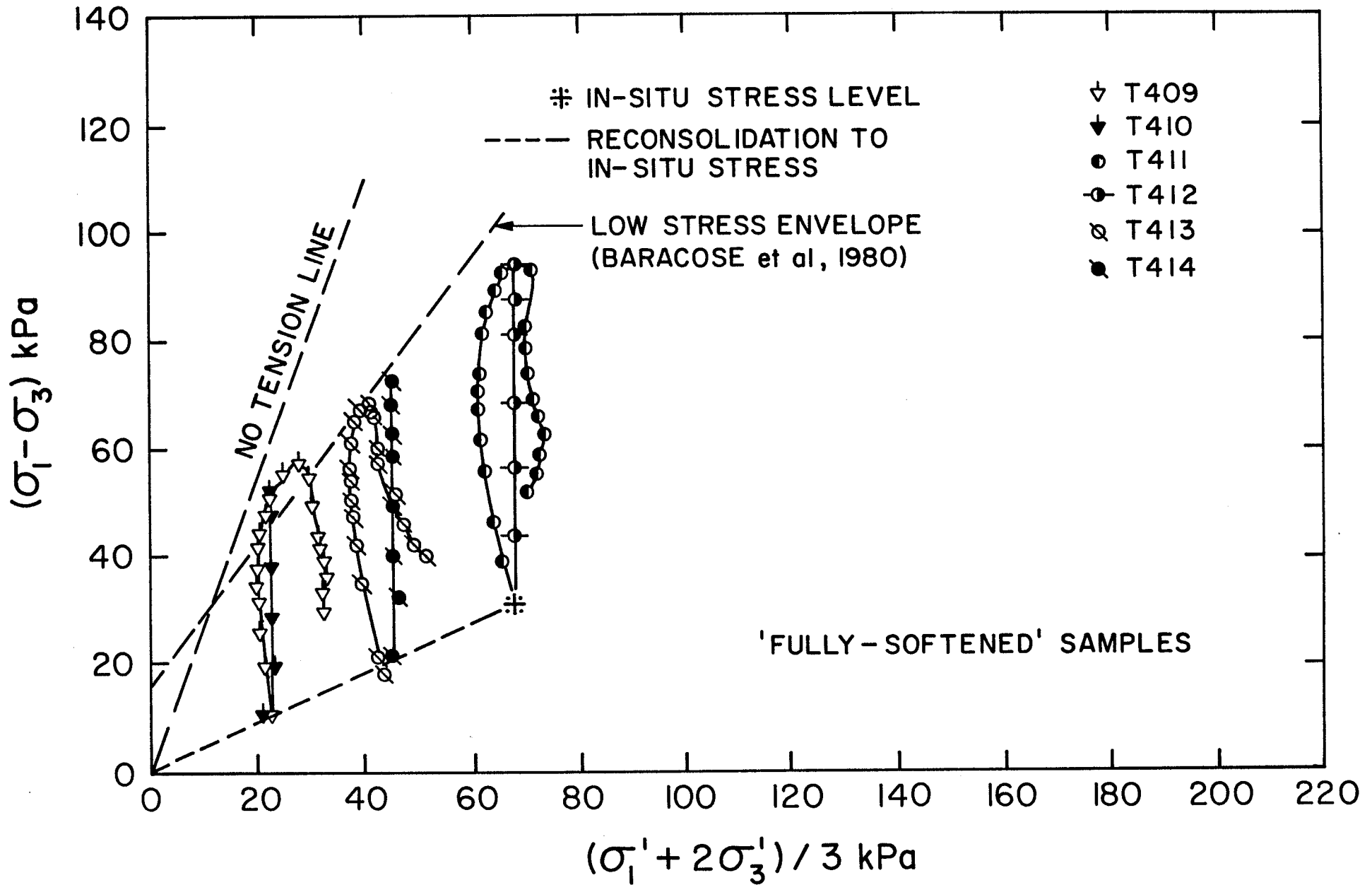


FIG. 4.1 STRESS APTHS FOLLOWED BY 'FULLY-SOFTENED' SAMPLES DURING TEST PROGRAM

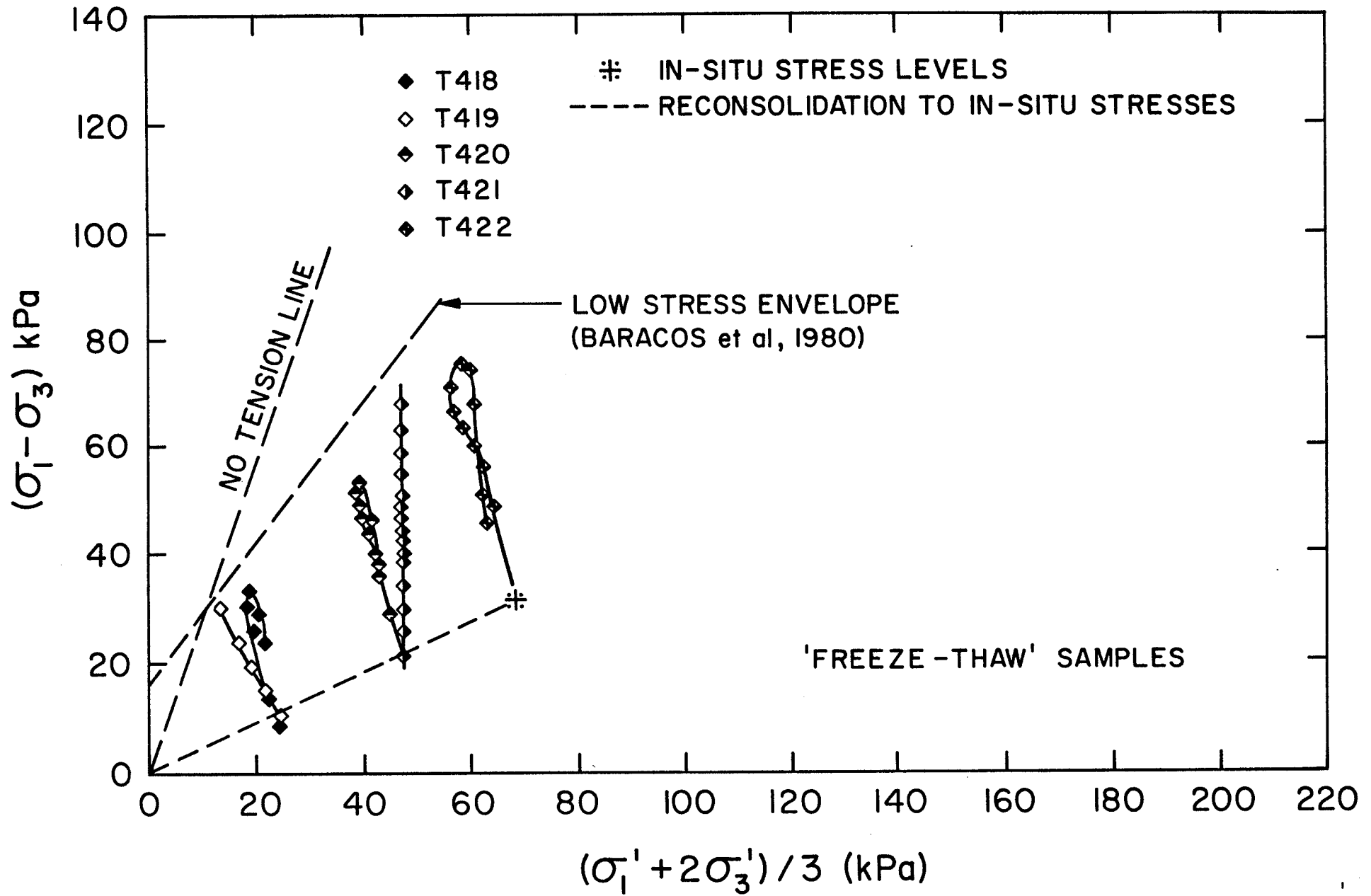


FIG. 4.2 STRESS PATHS FOLLOWED BY 'FREEZE-THAW' SAMPLES DURING TEST PROGRAM

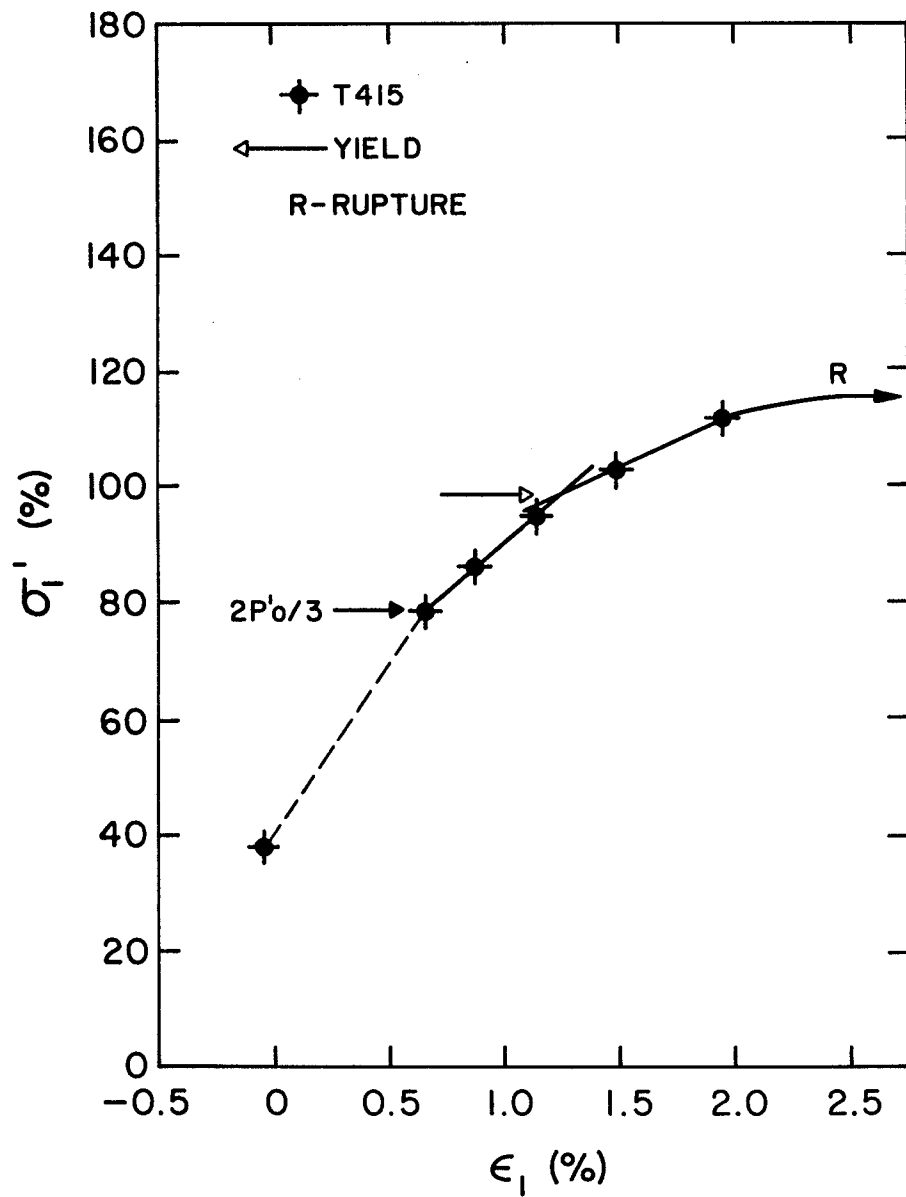


FIG. 4.3 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $\sigma_1'$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ; T415

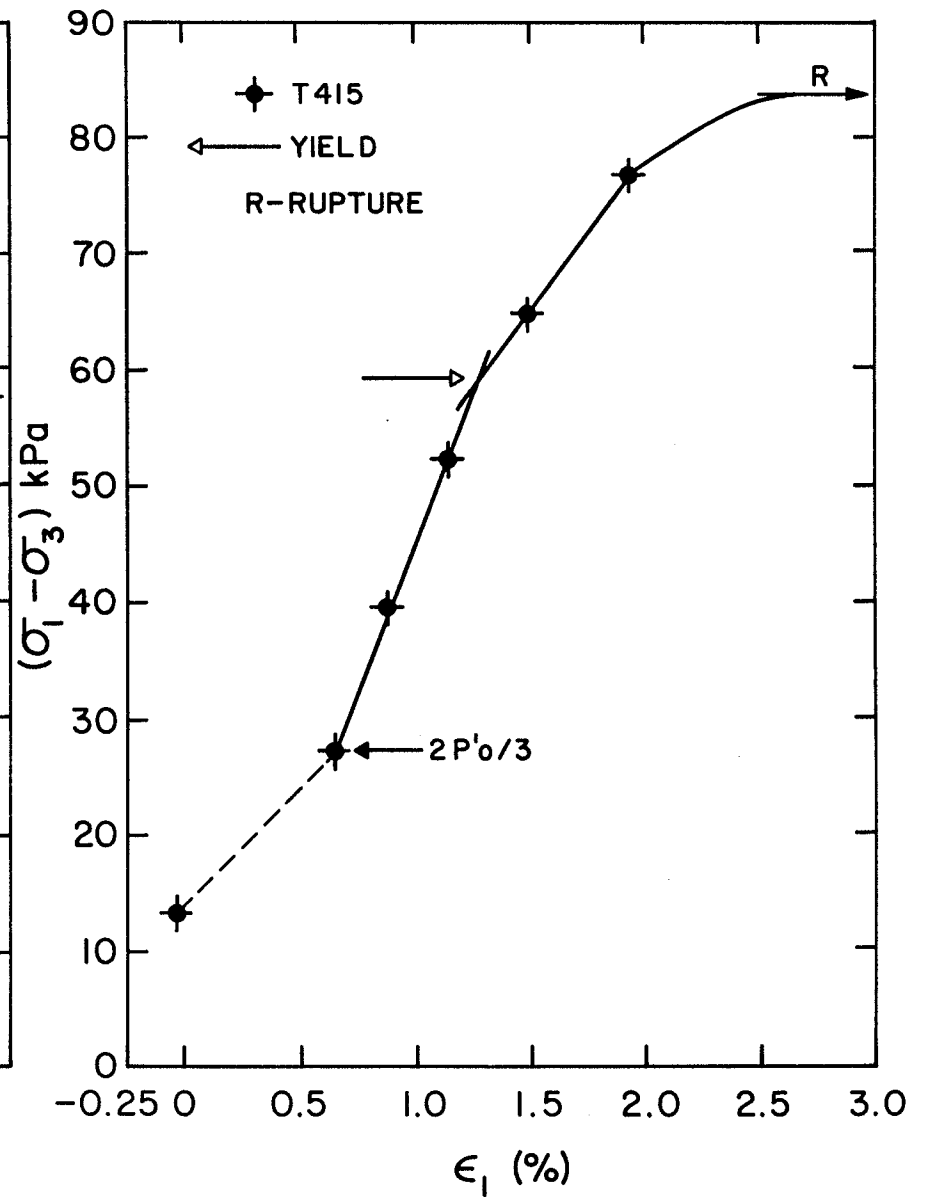


FIG. 4.4 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ; T415

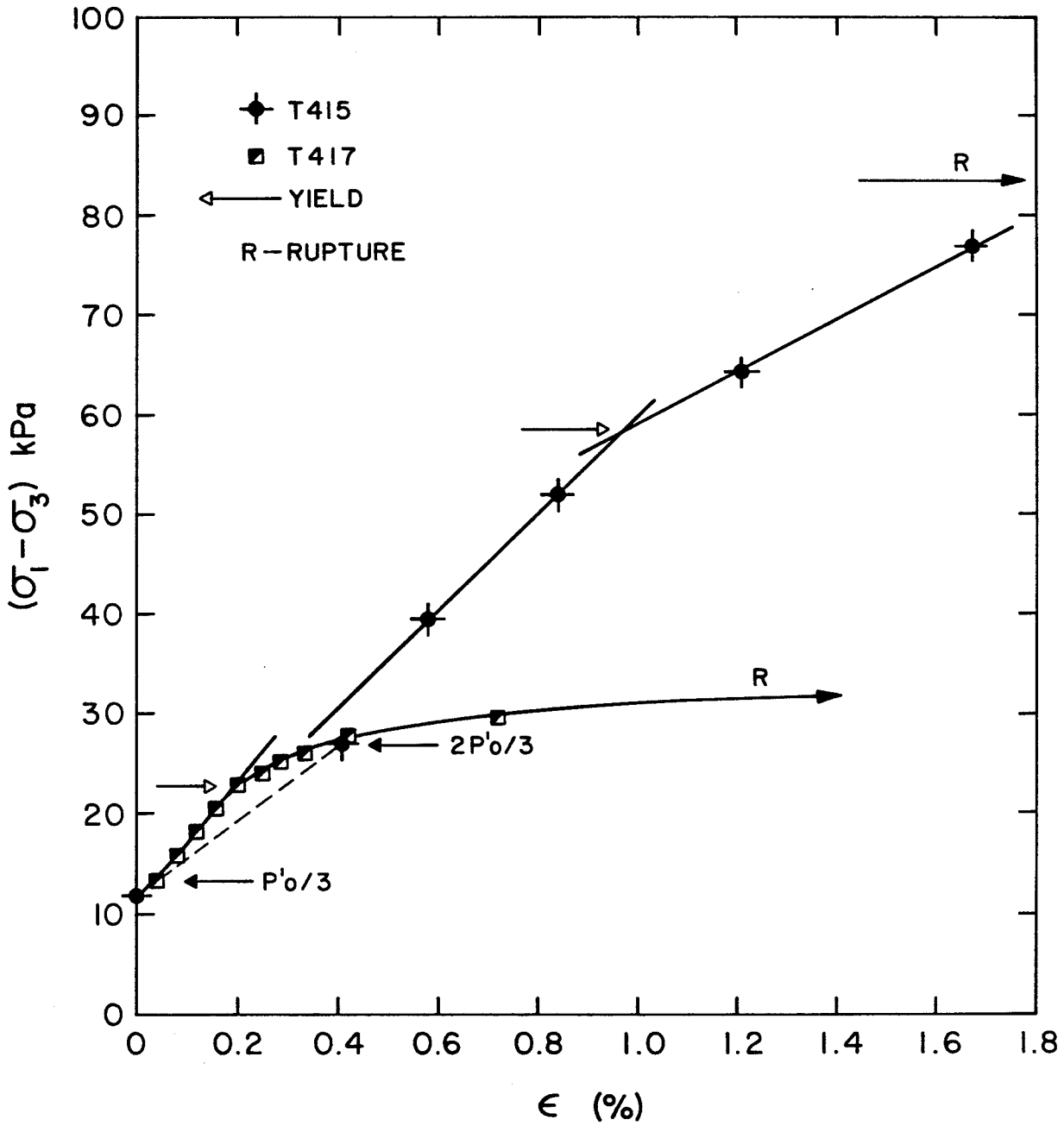


FIG. 4.5 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon$ ; T415, T417

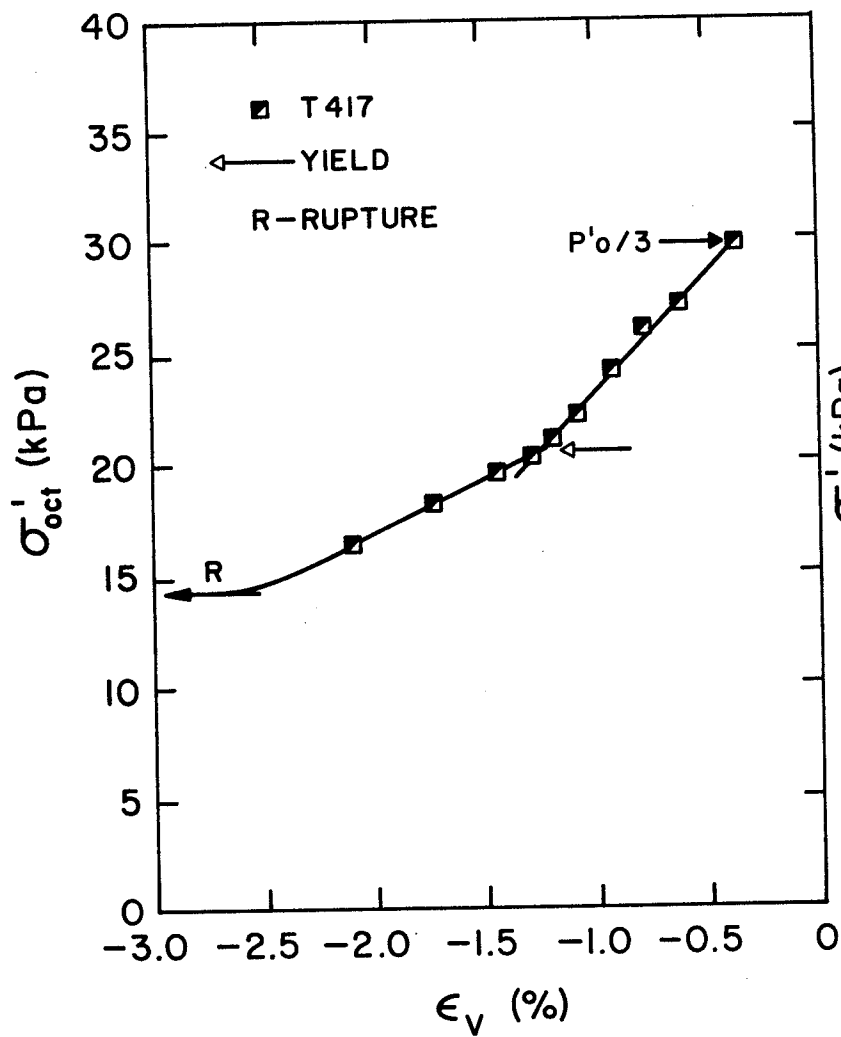


FIG. 4.6 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $\sigma'_{oct}$  vs  $\epsilon_v$ ; T417

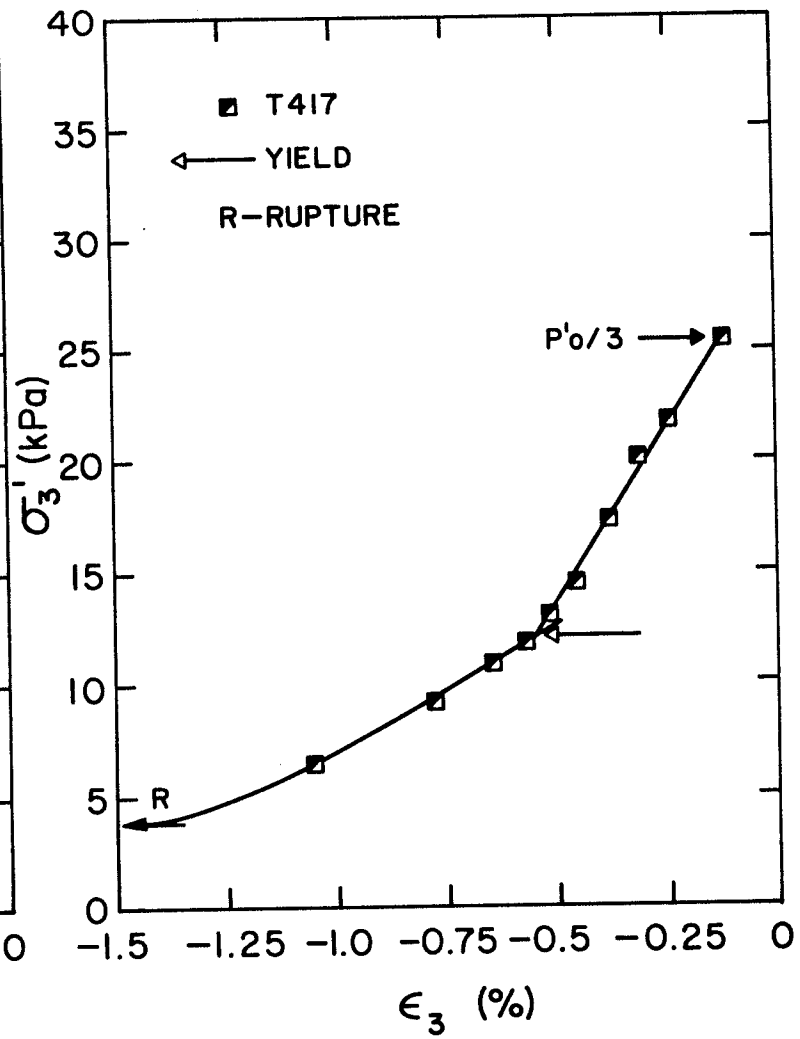


FIG. 4.7 YIELD DETERMINATION  $\sigma'_3$  vs  $\epsilon_3$ ; T417



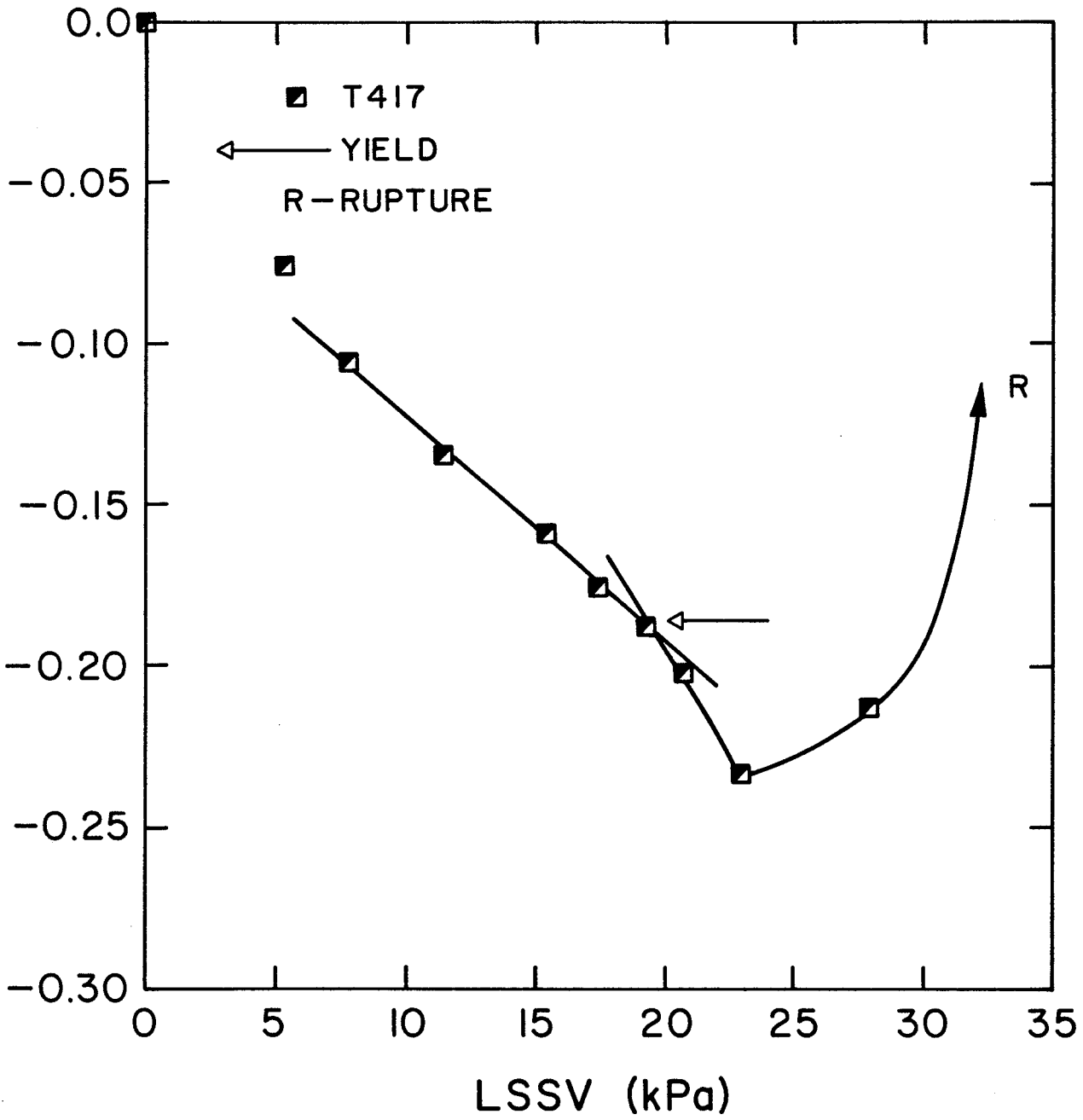


FIG. 4.8 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $W_T$  vs LSSV; T417

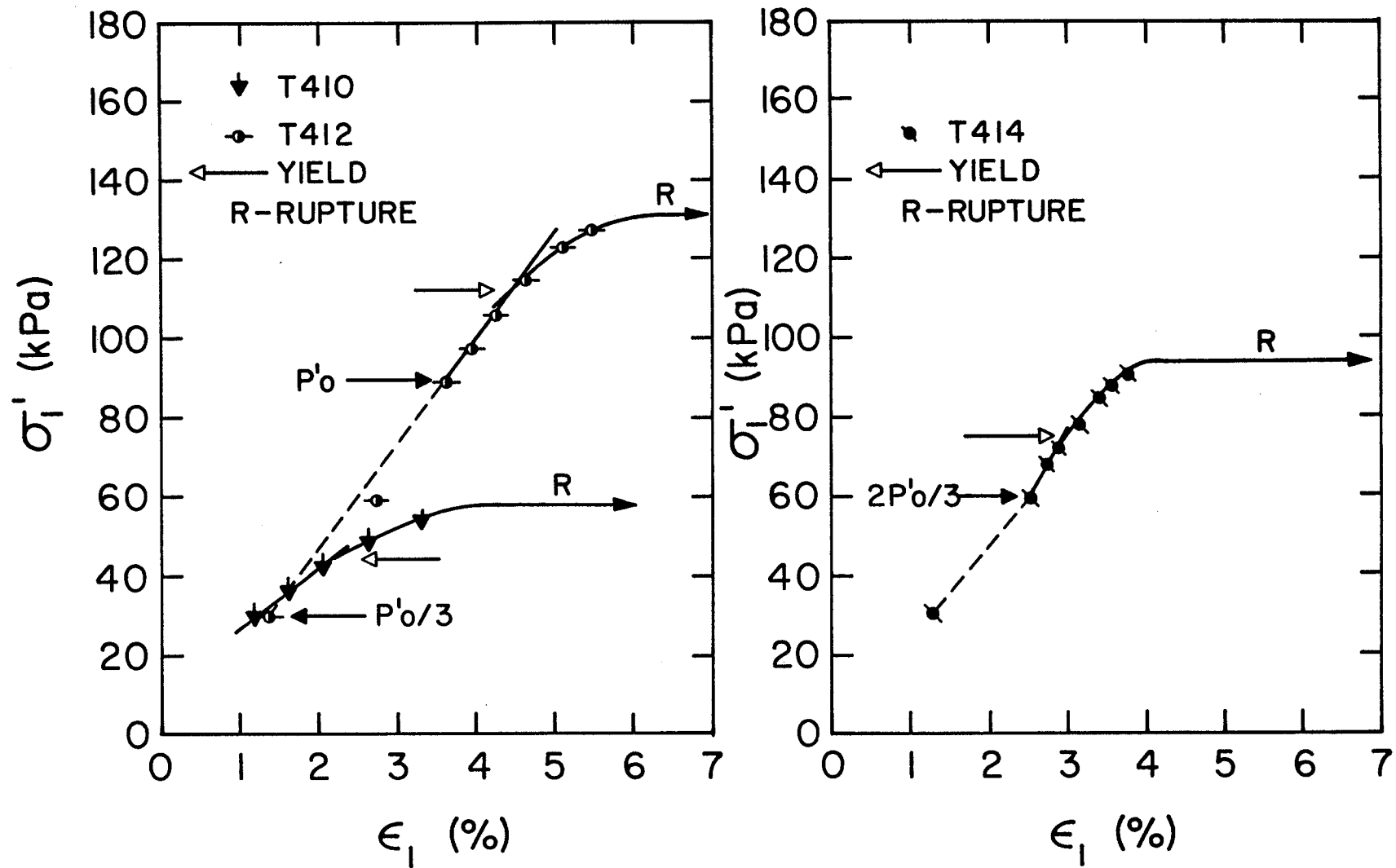


FIG. 4.9 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $\sigma'_1$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ; T410, T412, T414

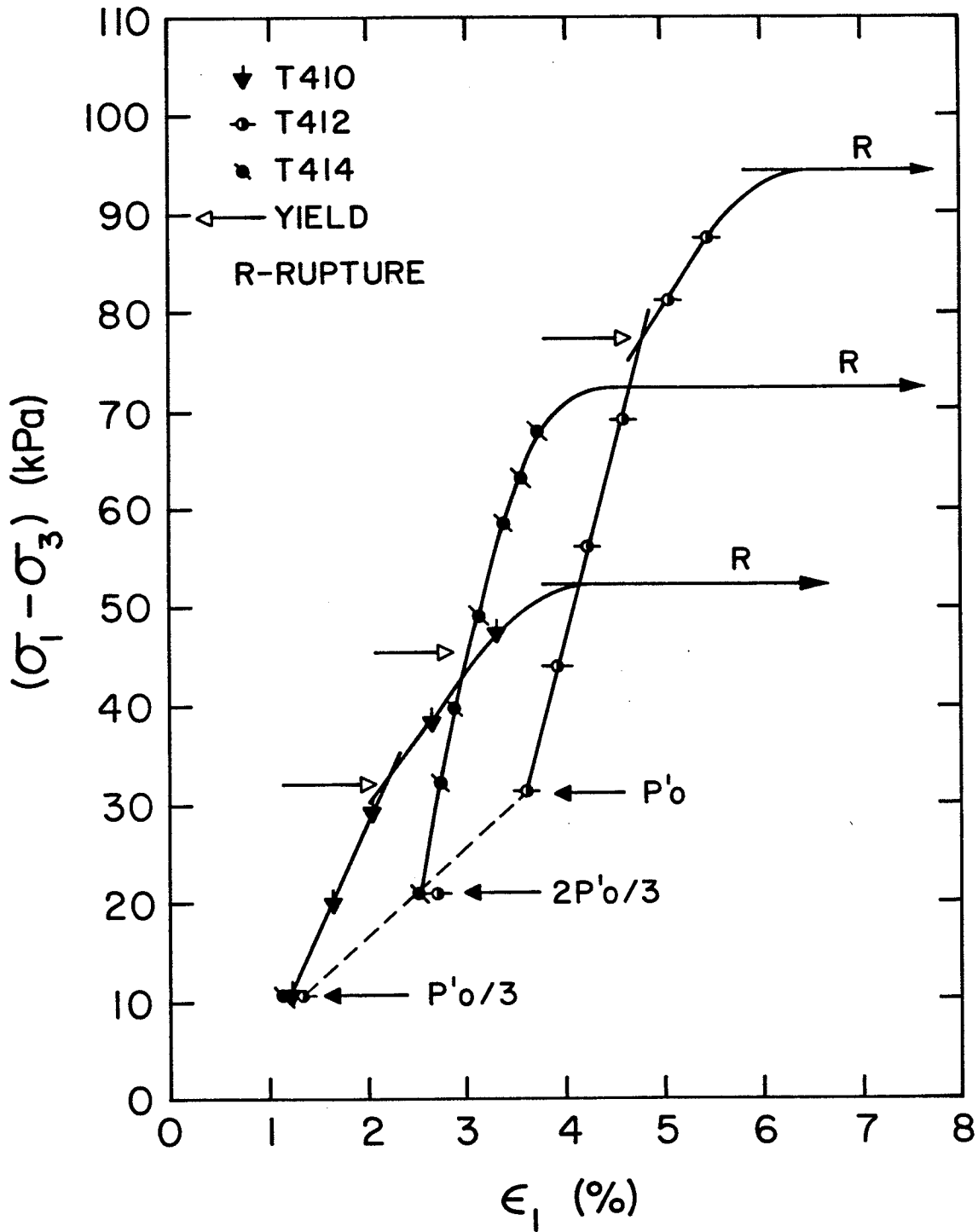


FIG. 4.10 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ;  
T410, T412, T414

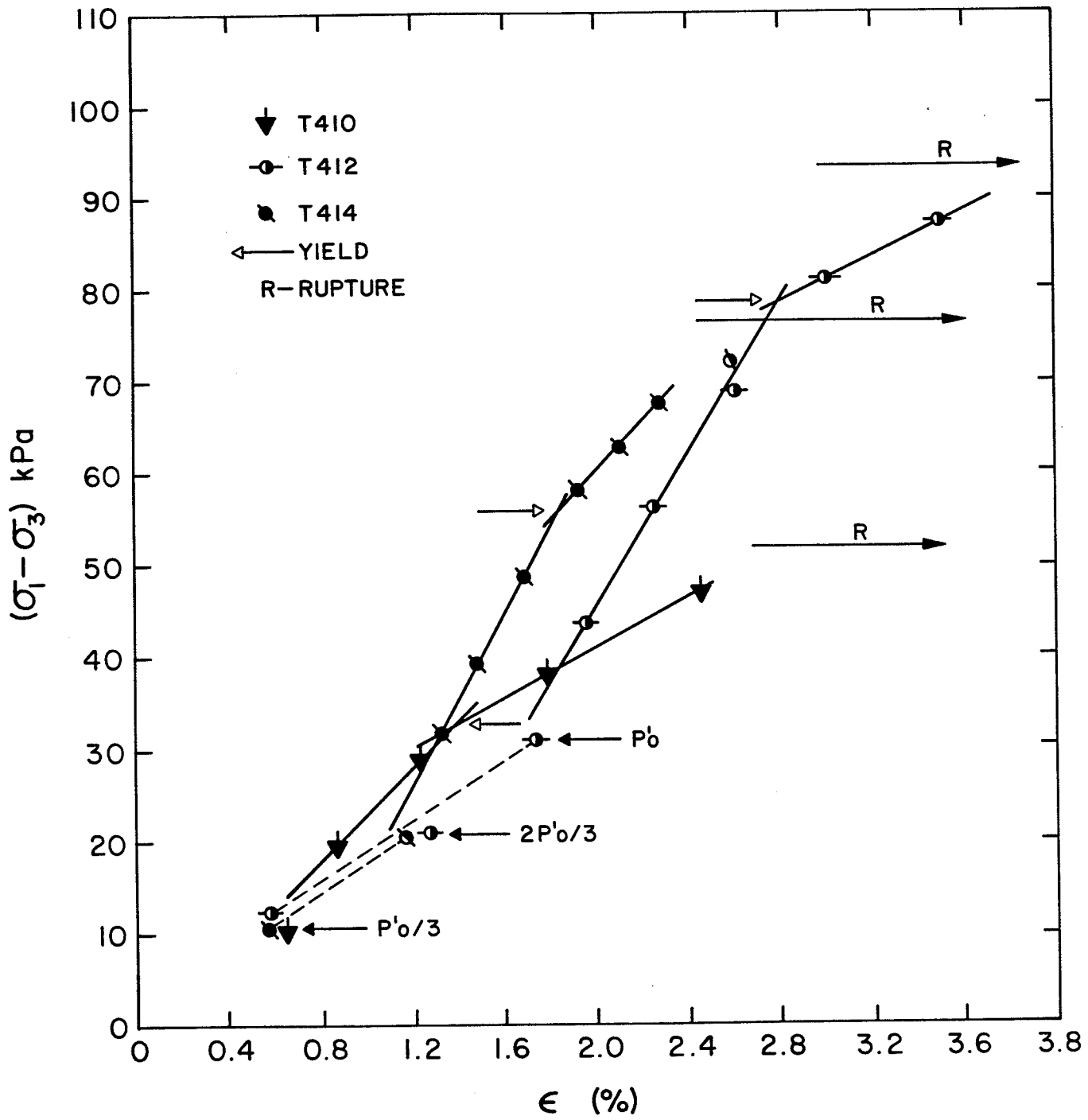


FIG. 4.11 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon$ ;  
T410, T412, T414

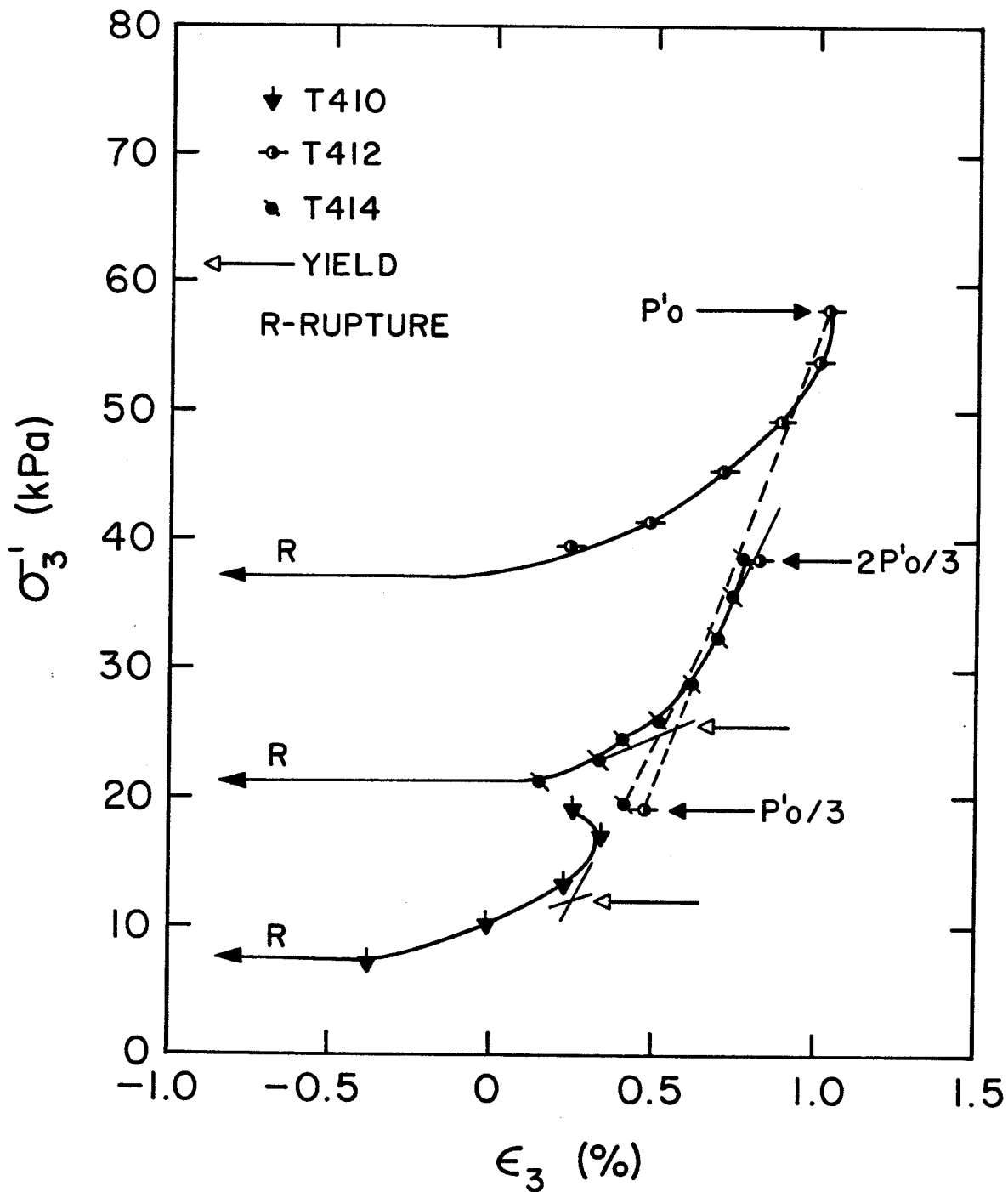


FIG. 4.12 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $\sigma'_3$  vs  $\epsilon_3$ ;  
T410, T412, T414

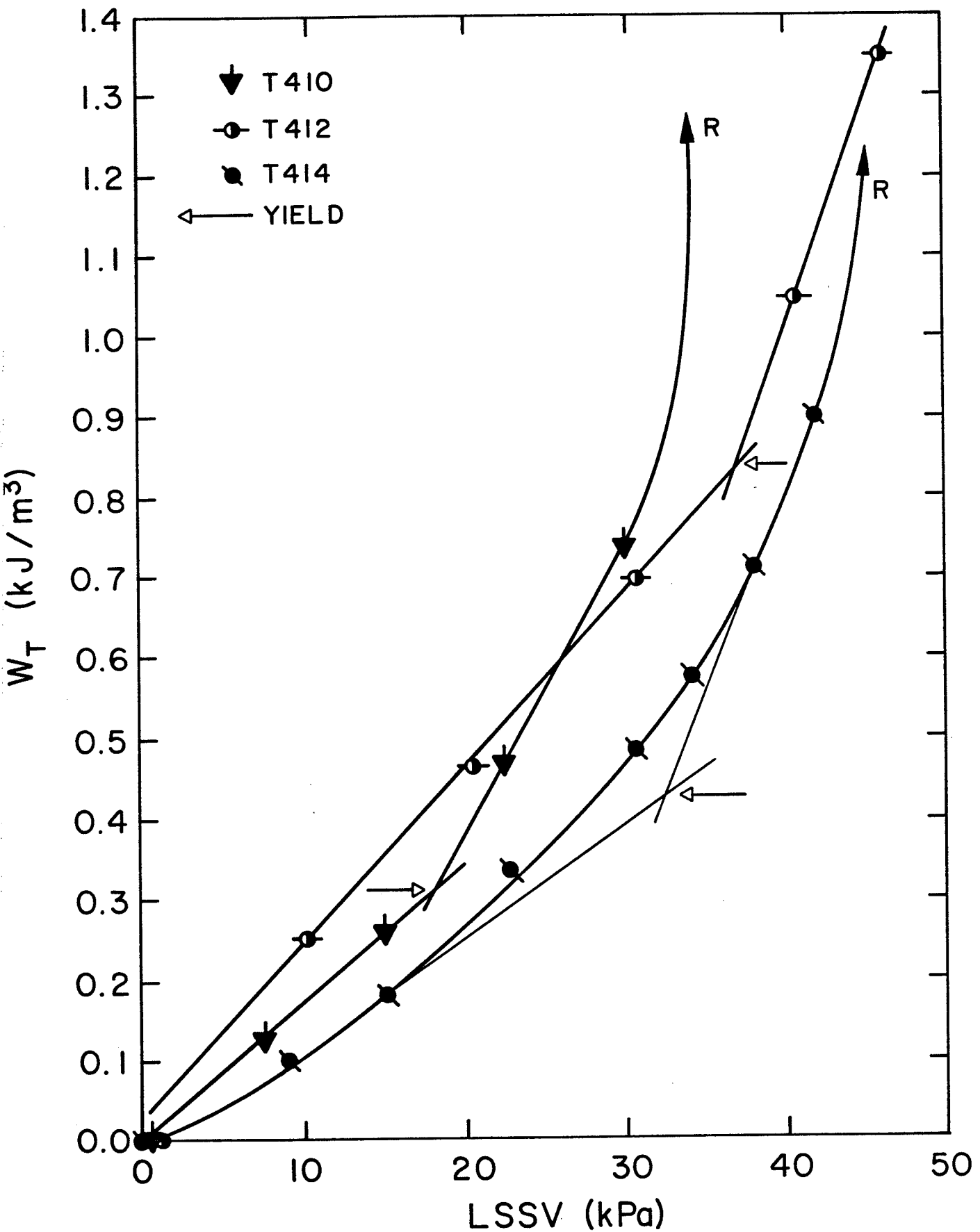


FIG. 4.13 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $W_T$  vs LSSV; T410, T412, T414

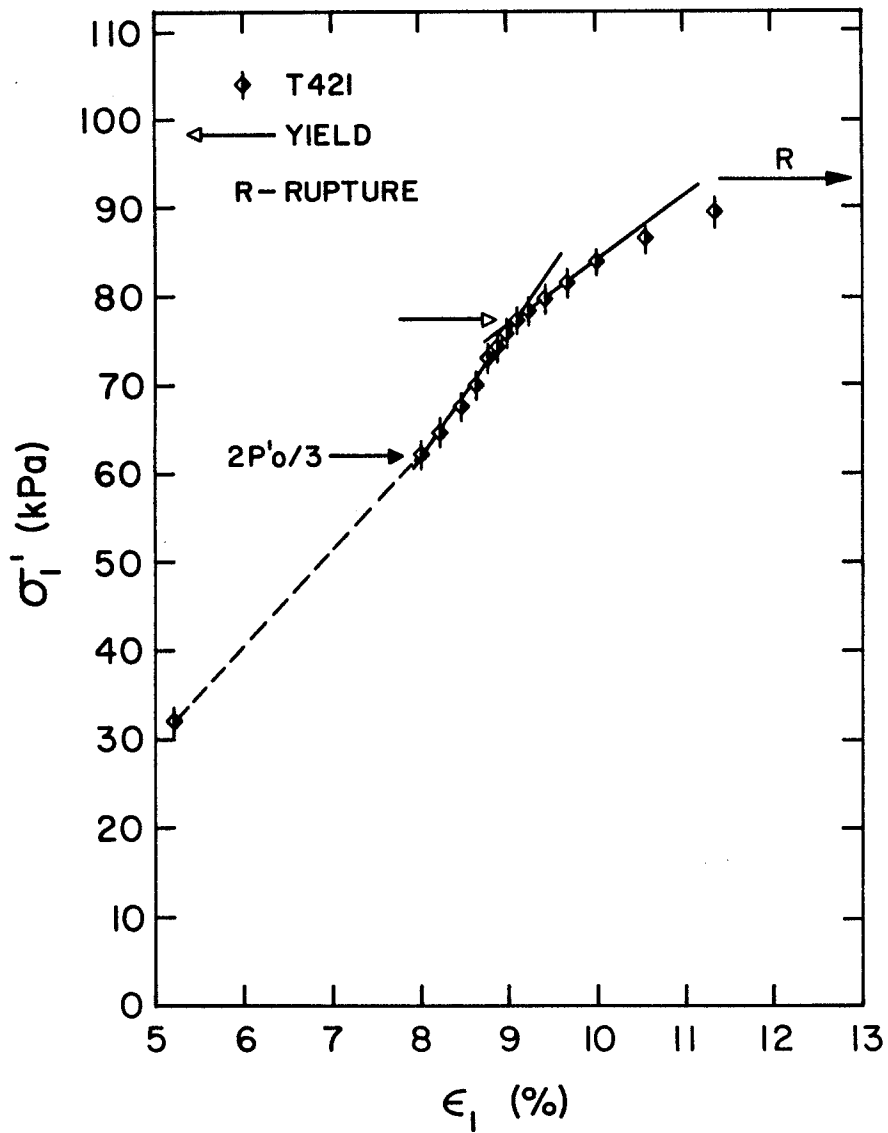


FIG. 4.14 YIELD DETERMINATION,  
 $\sigma'_1$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ; T421

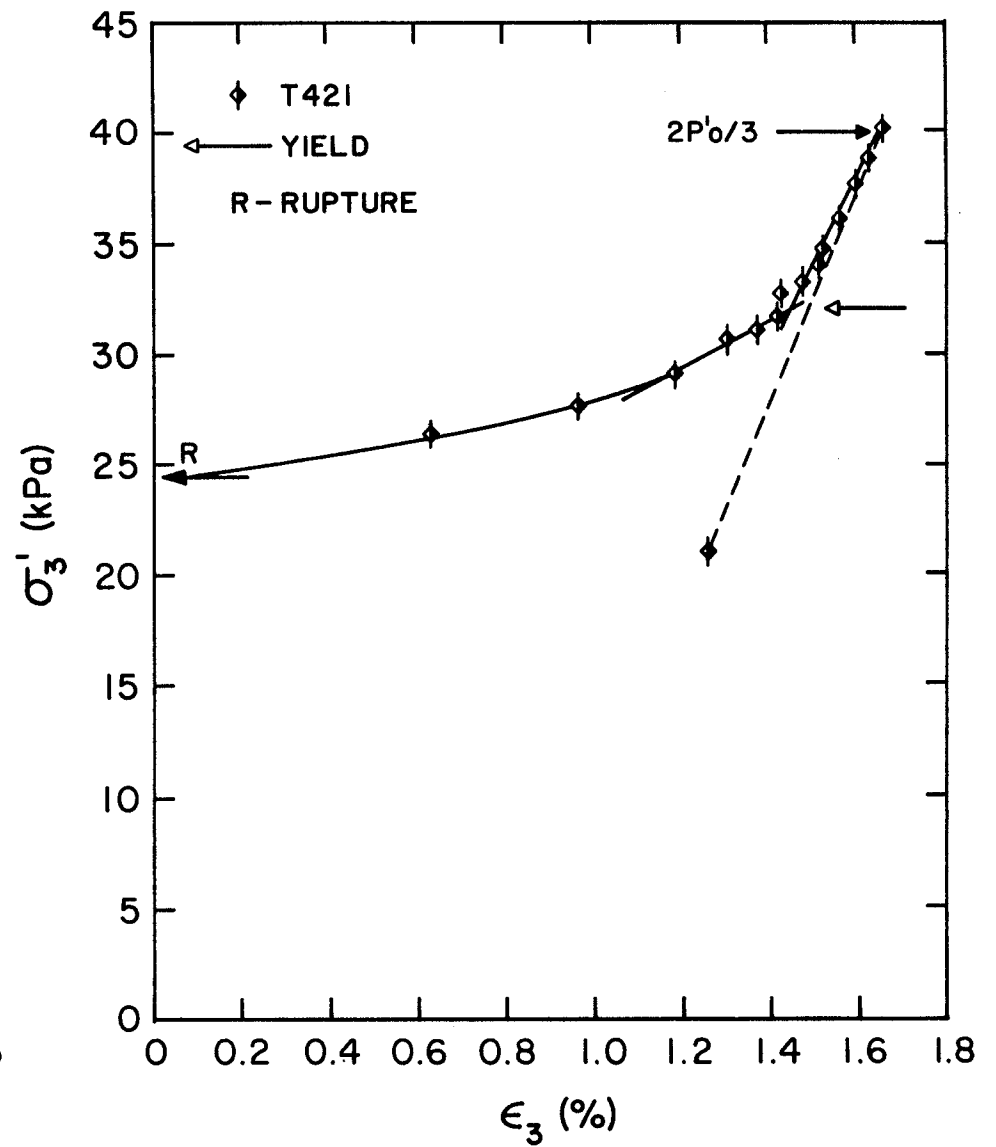


FIG. 4.15 YIELD DETERMINATION,  
 $\sigma'_3$  vs  $\epsilon_3$ ; T421

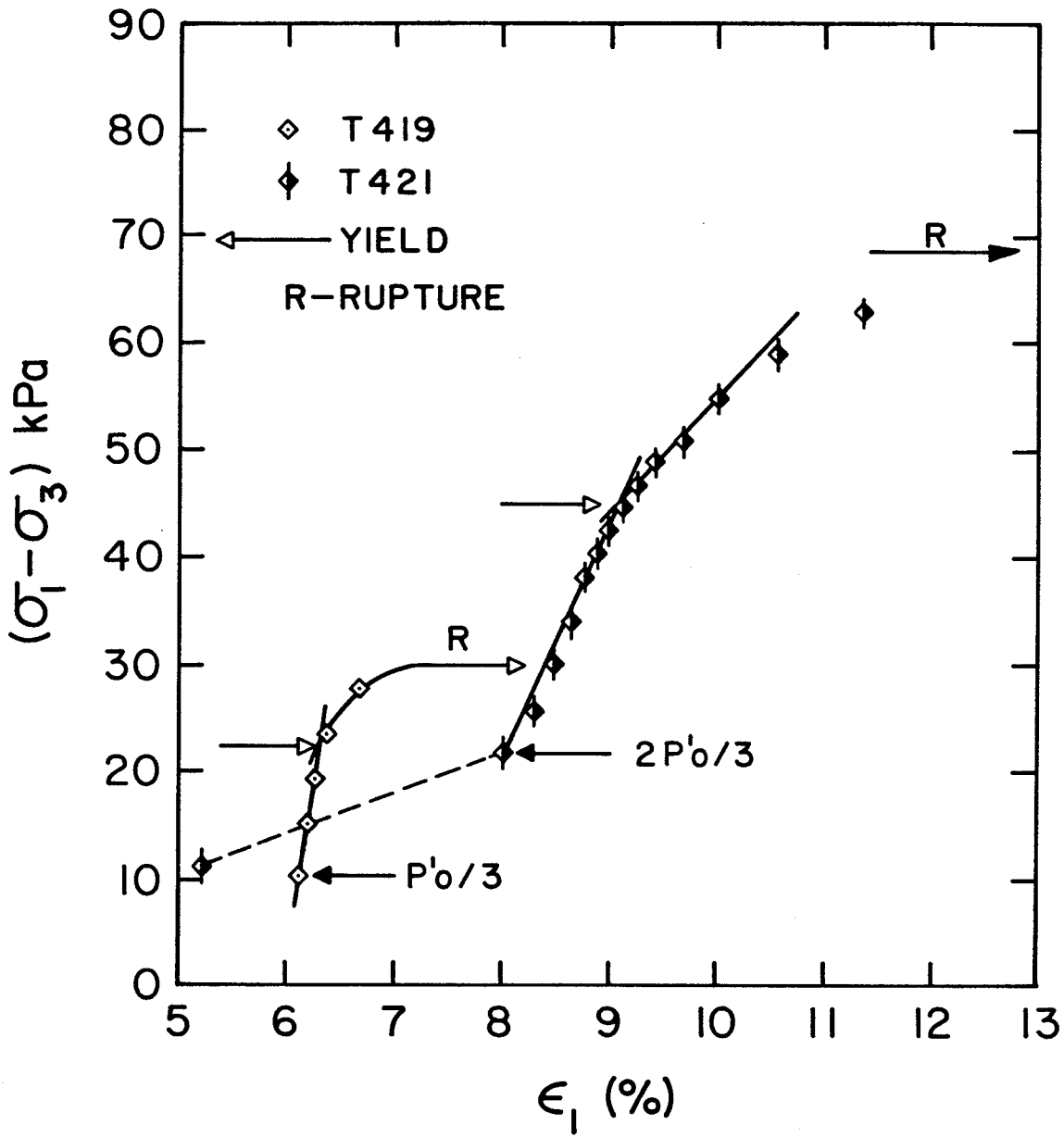


FIG. 4.16 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon_1$ ; T419, T421



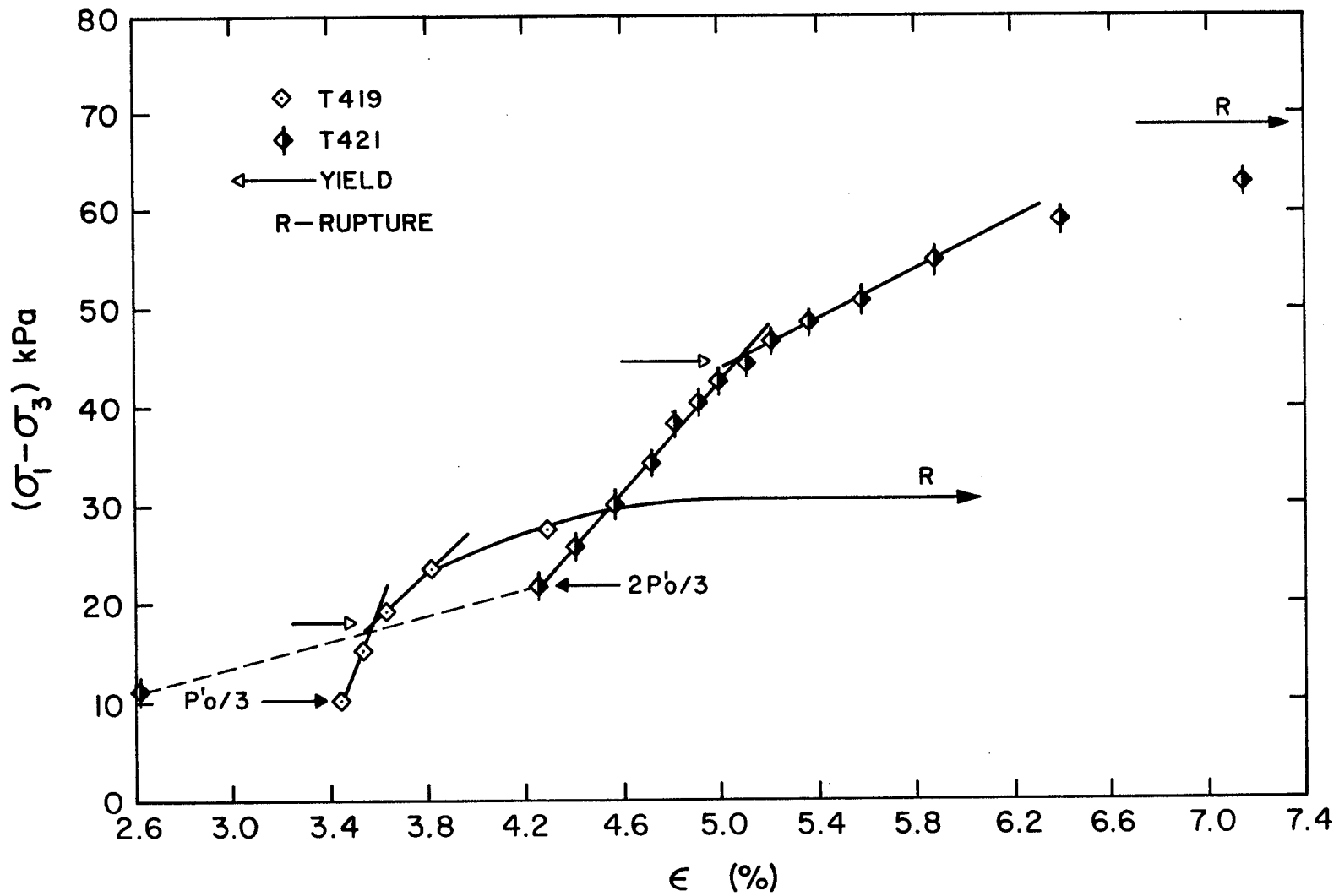


FIG. 4.17 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$  vs  $\epsilon$ ; T419, T421

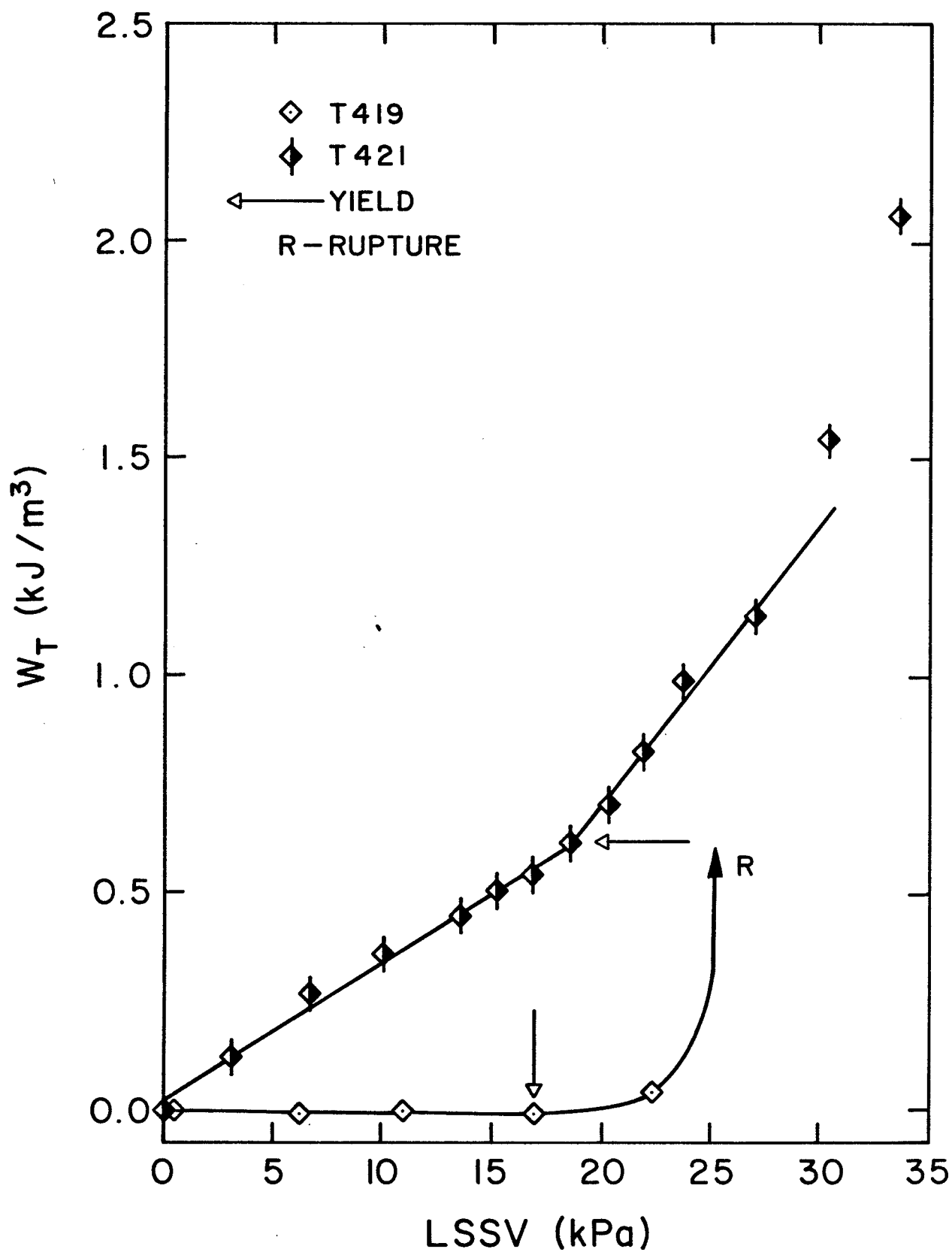


FIG. 4.18 YIELD DETERMINATION,  $W_T$  vs LSSV; T419, T421

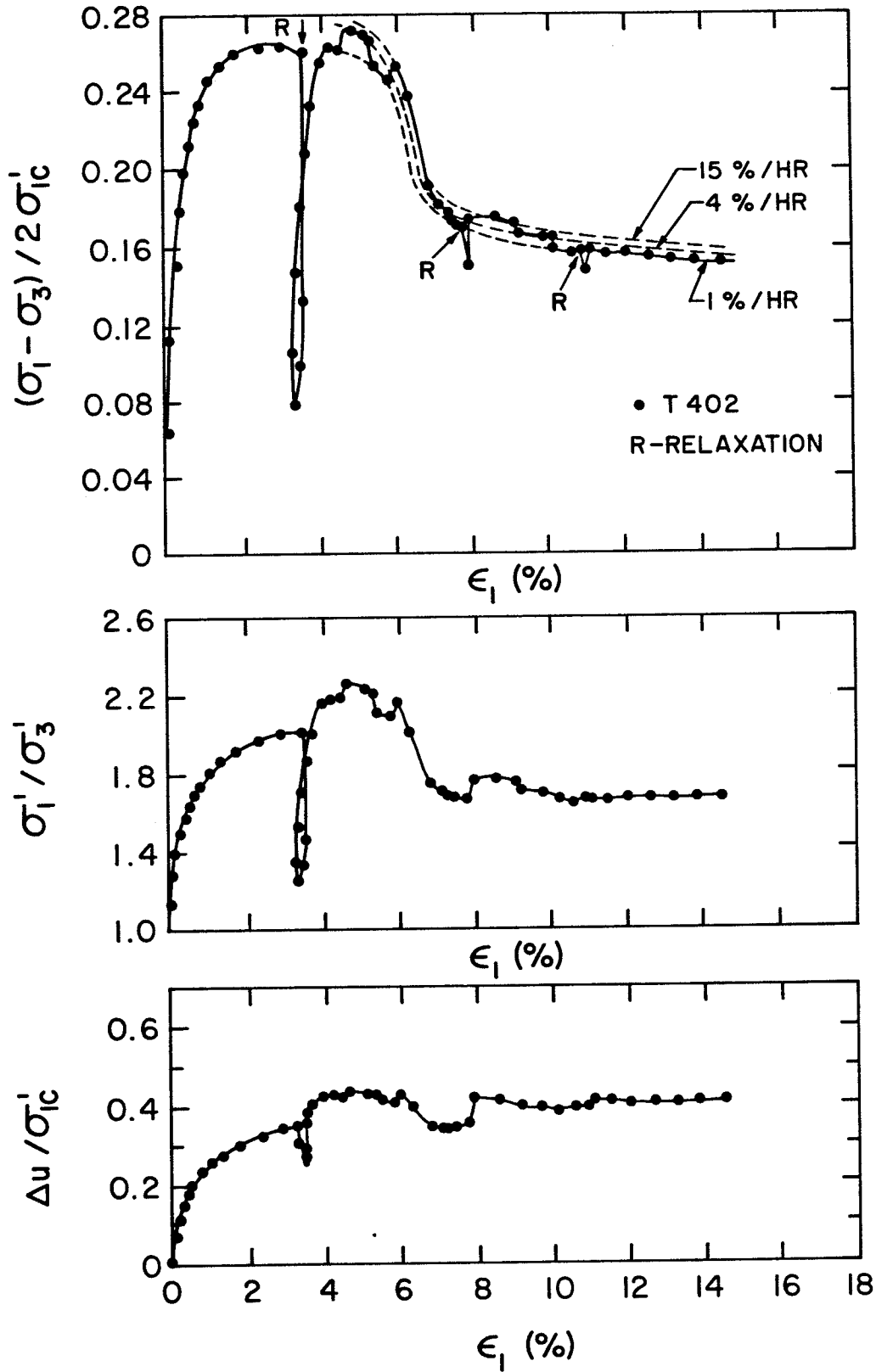


FIG. 4.19 UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN-POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T402

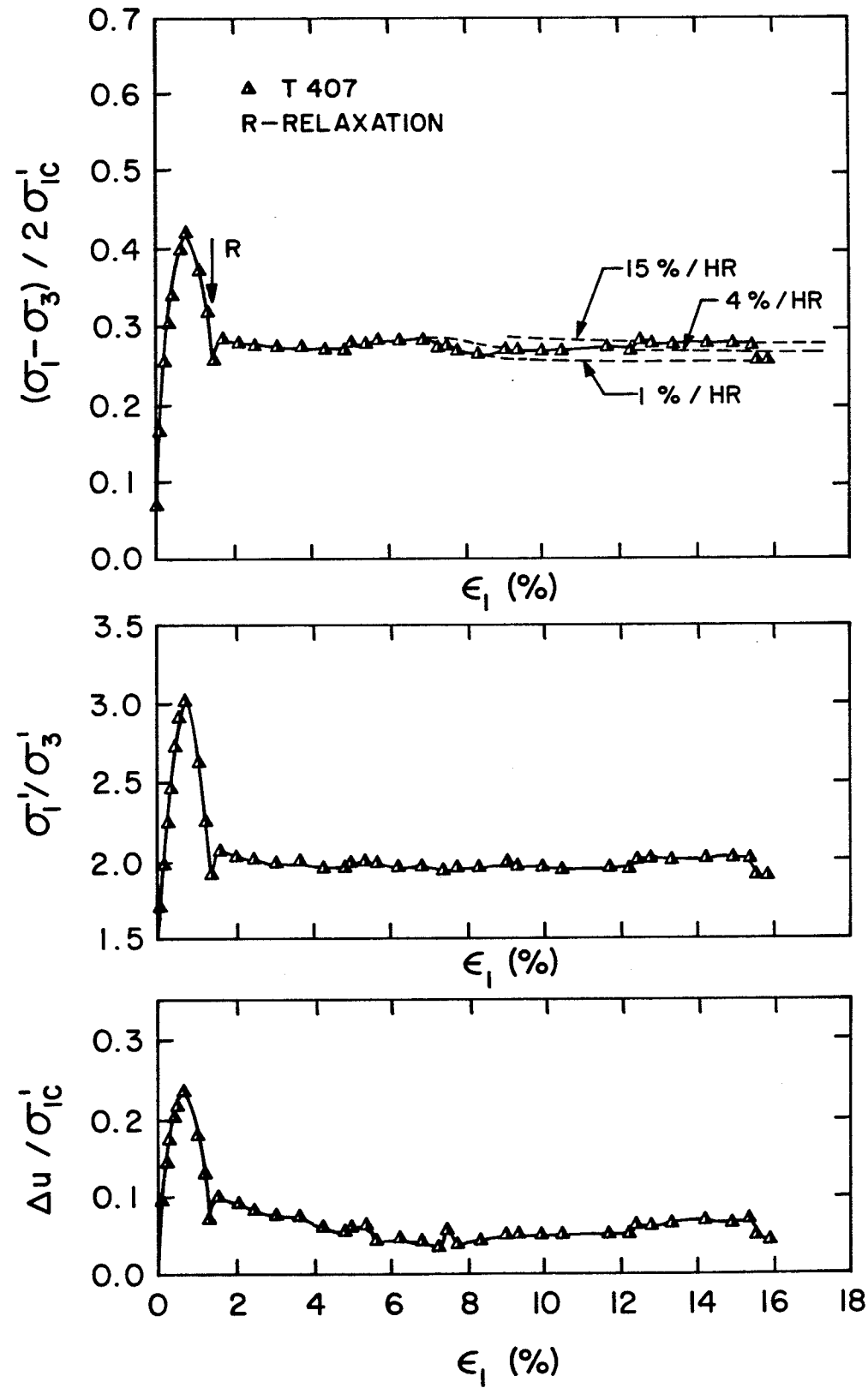


FIG. 4.20 UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN-POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T407

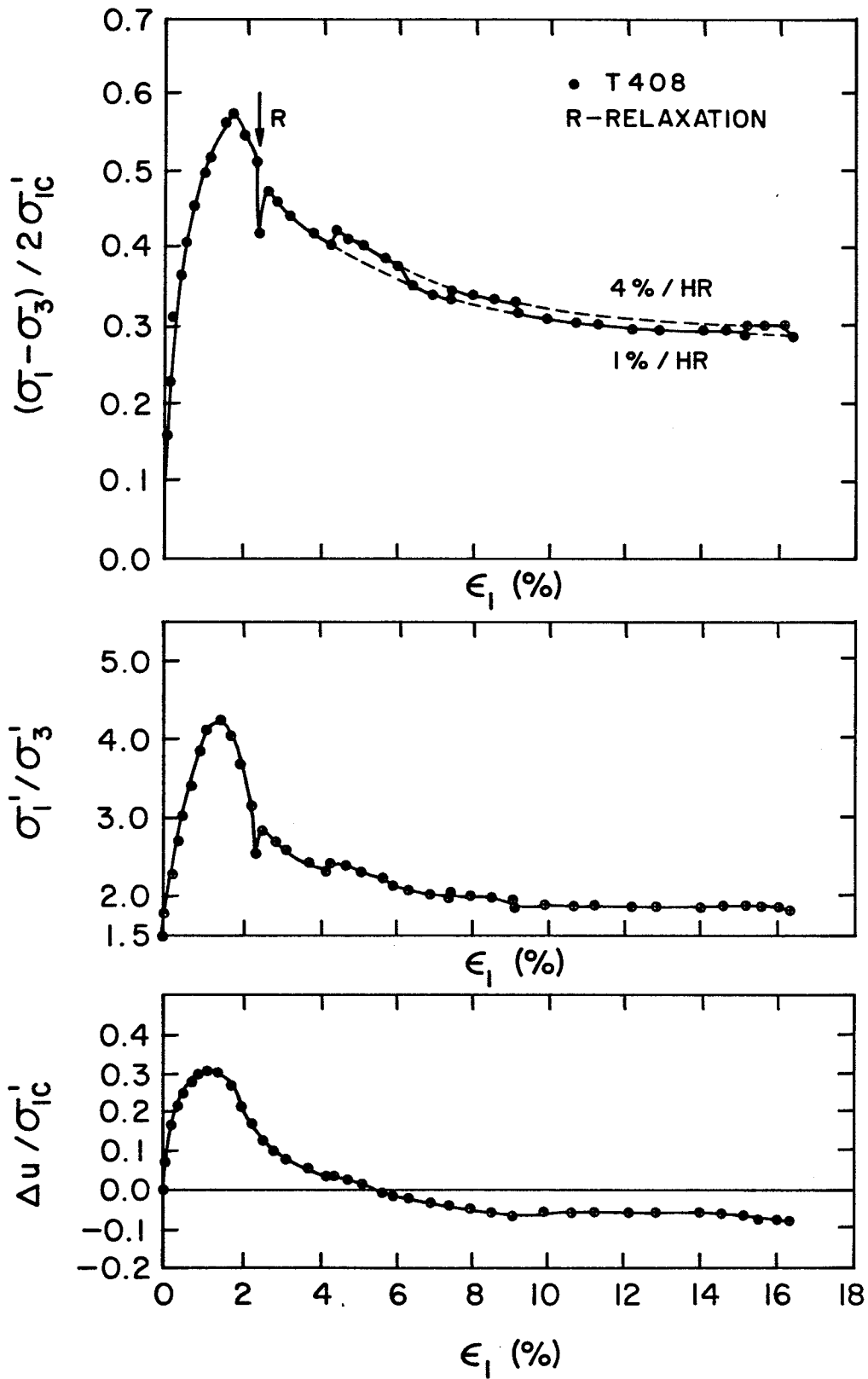


FIG. 4.21 UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN-POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T408

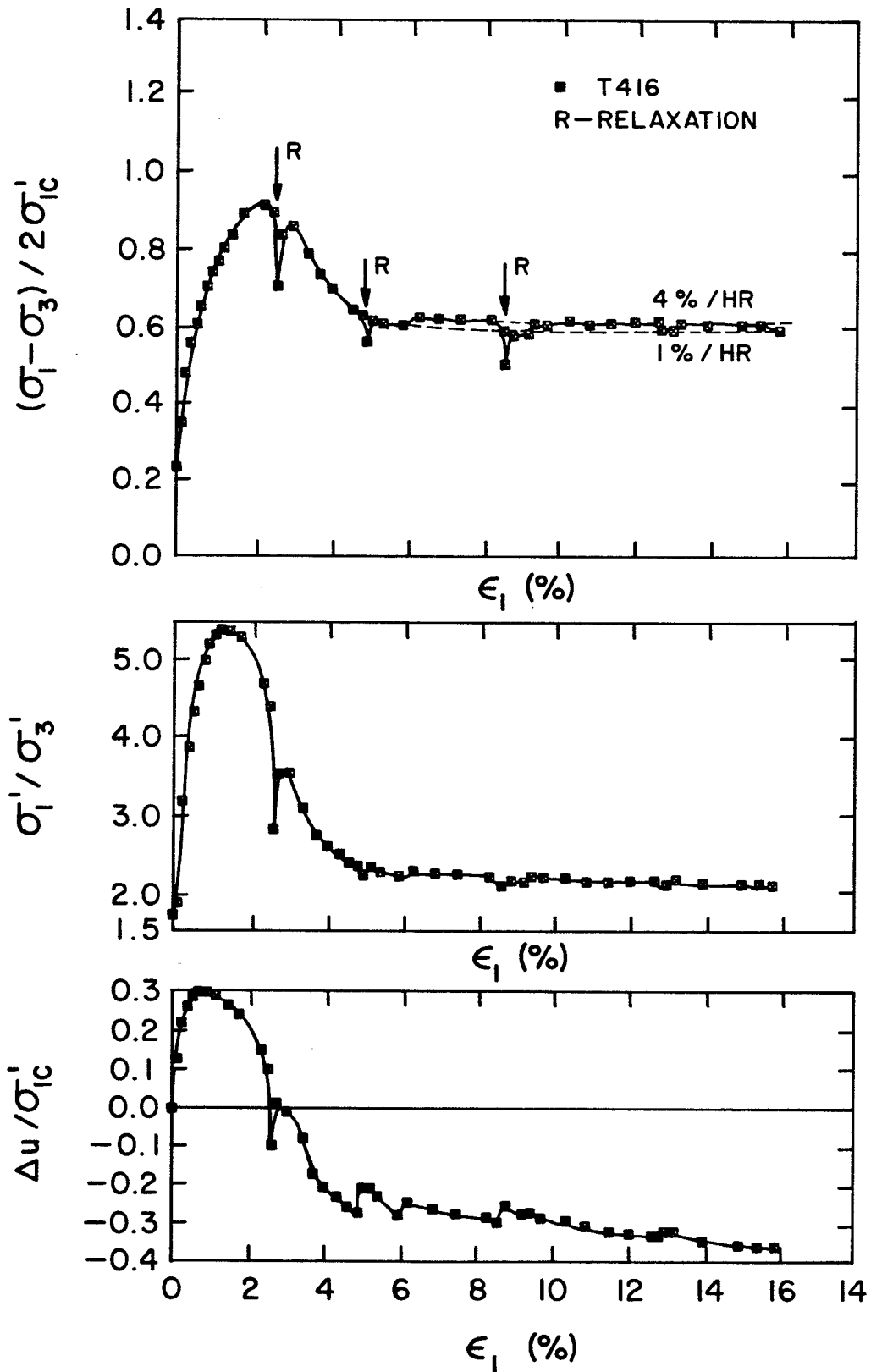


FIG. 4.22 UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN-POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T416

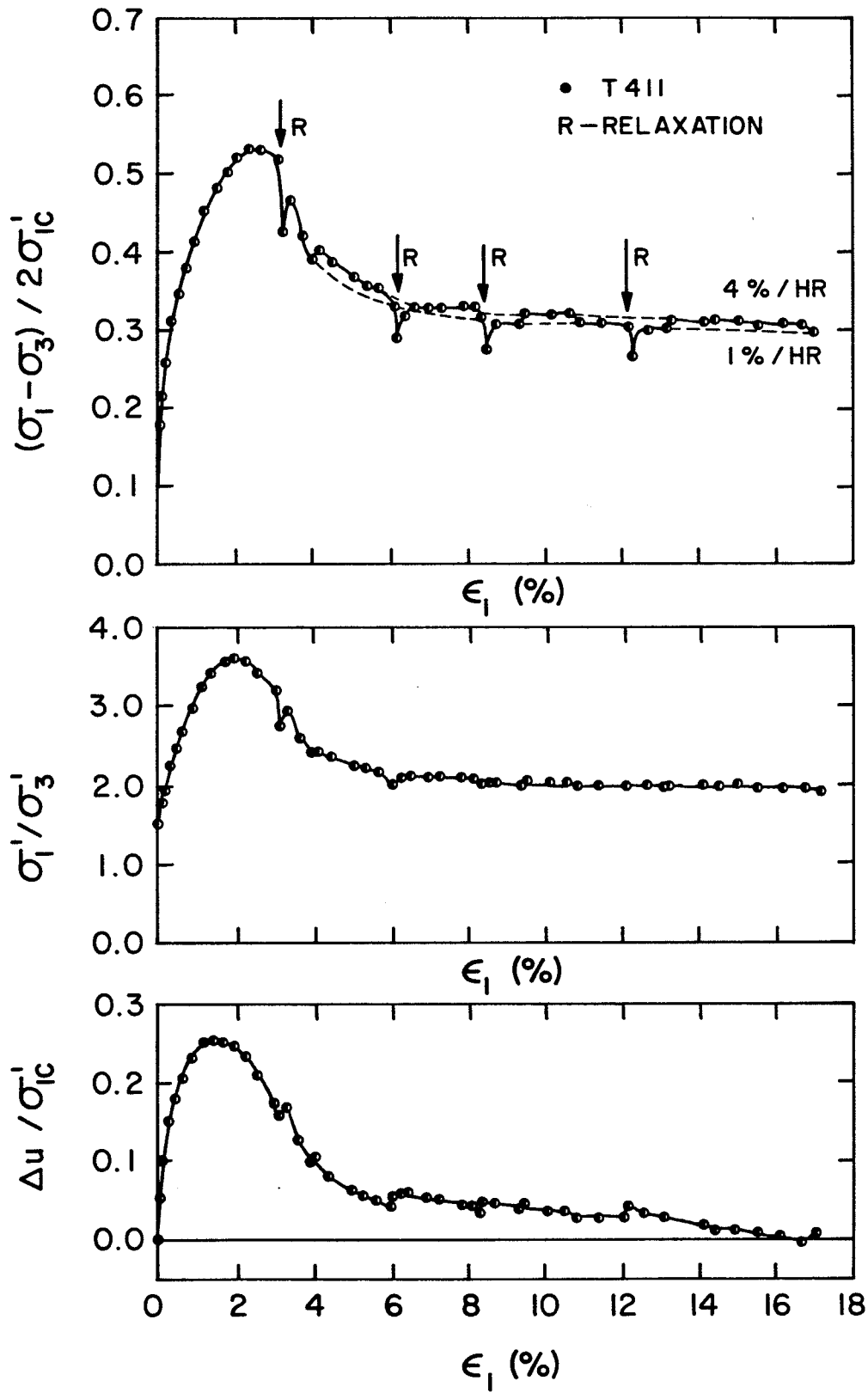


FIG. 4.23 UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN-POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T411

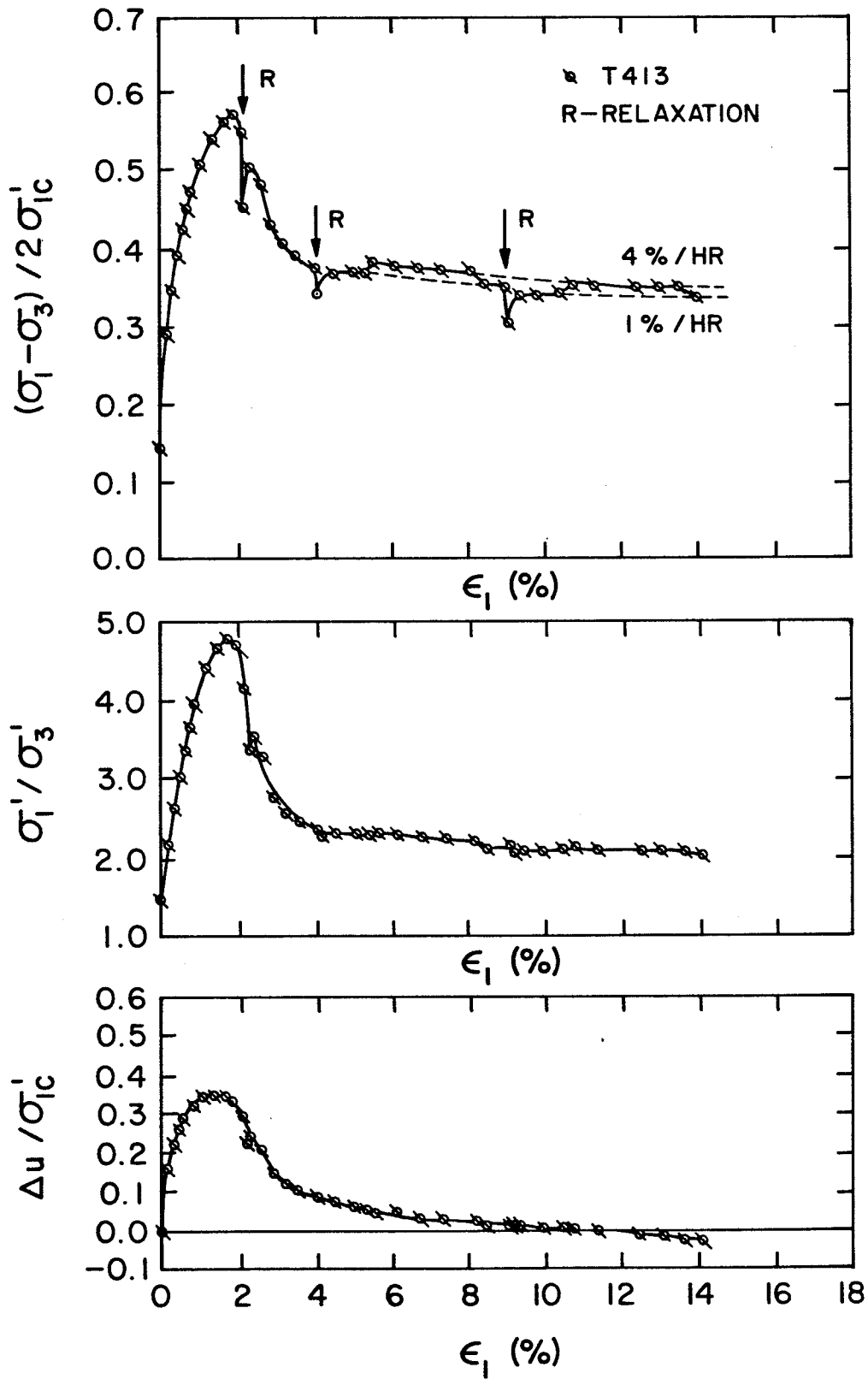


FIG. 4.24 UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN-POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T413



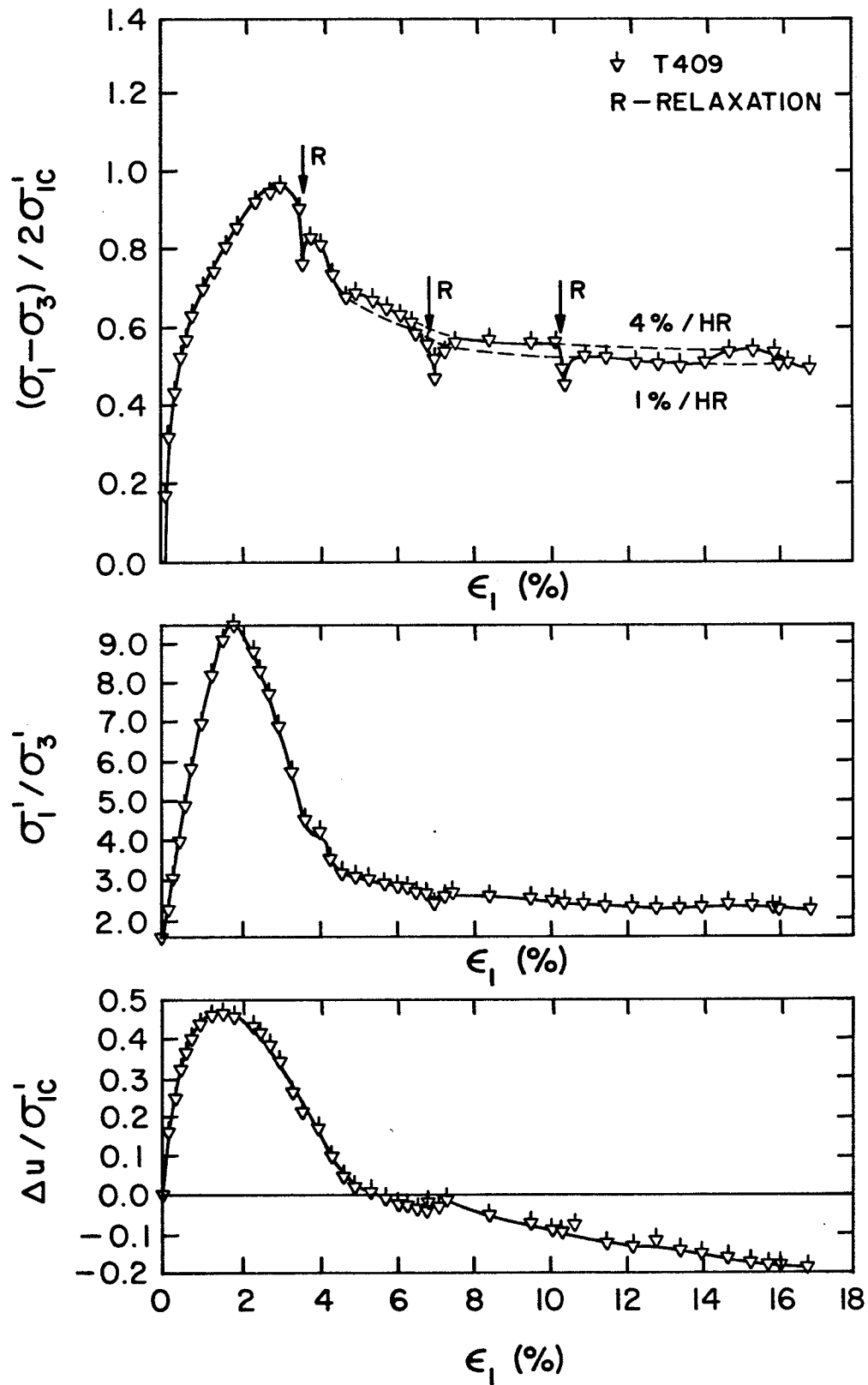


FIG. 4.25 UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN-POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T409

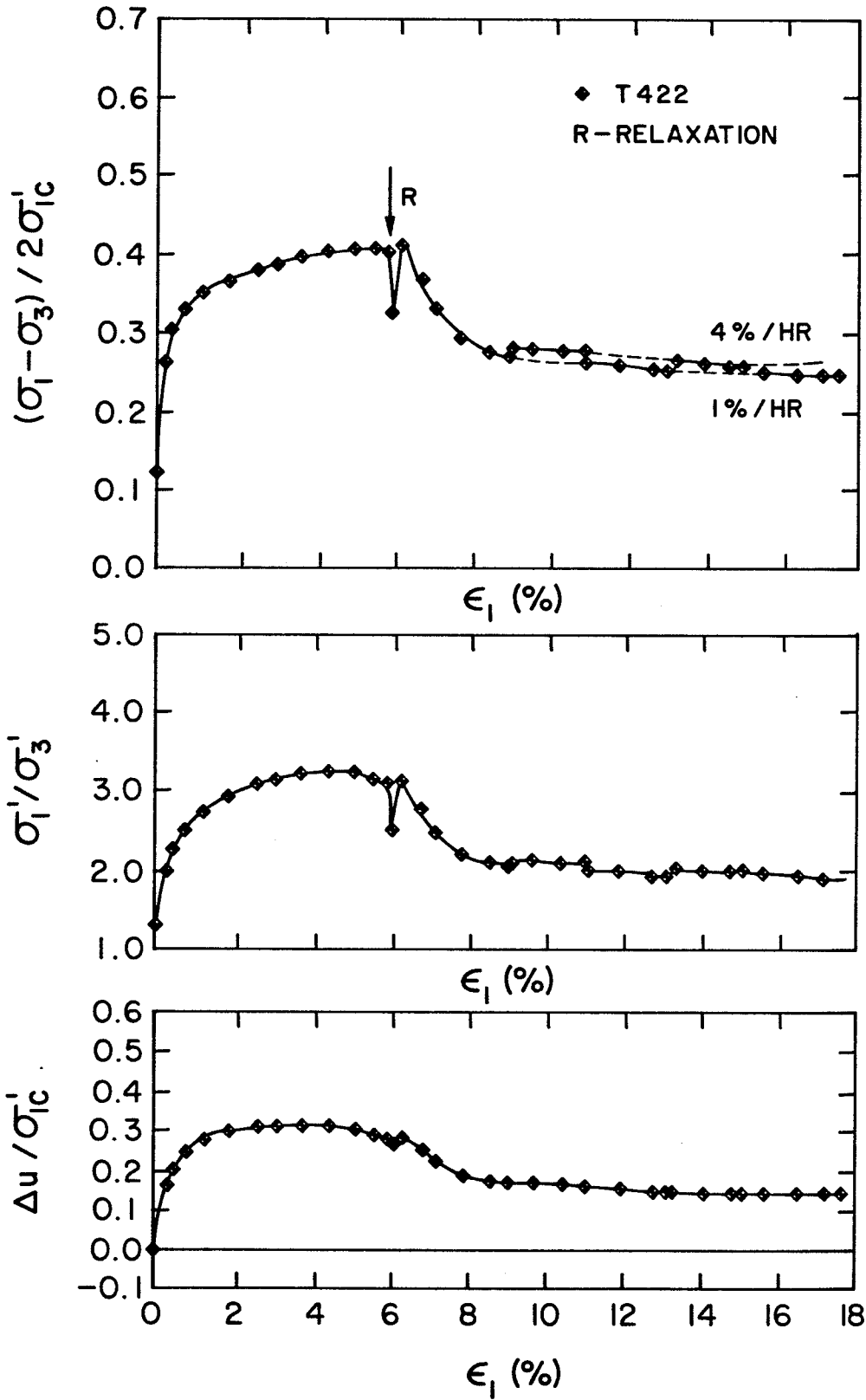


FIG. 4.26 UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN-POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T422

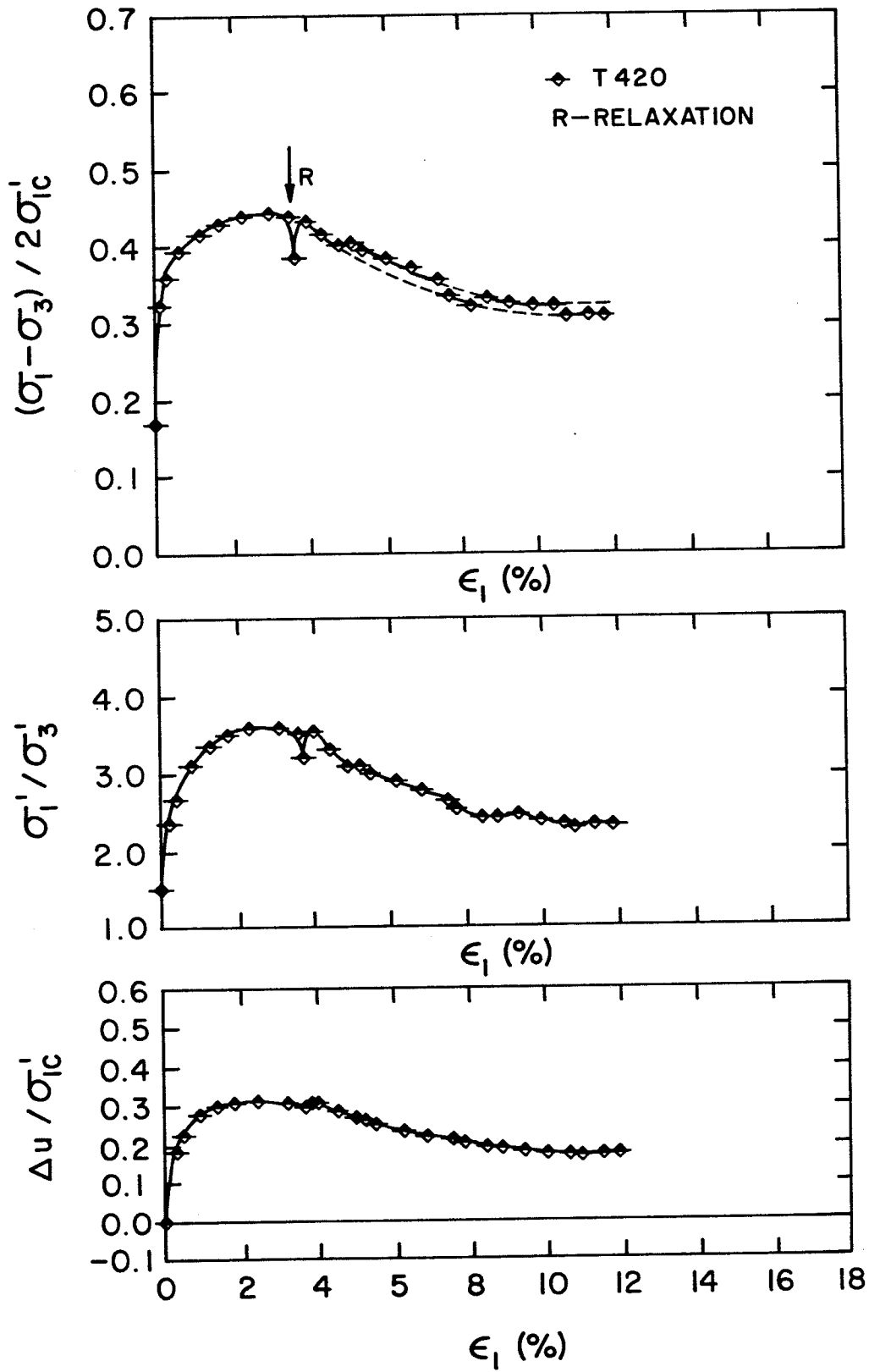


FIG. 4.27 UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN-POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T420

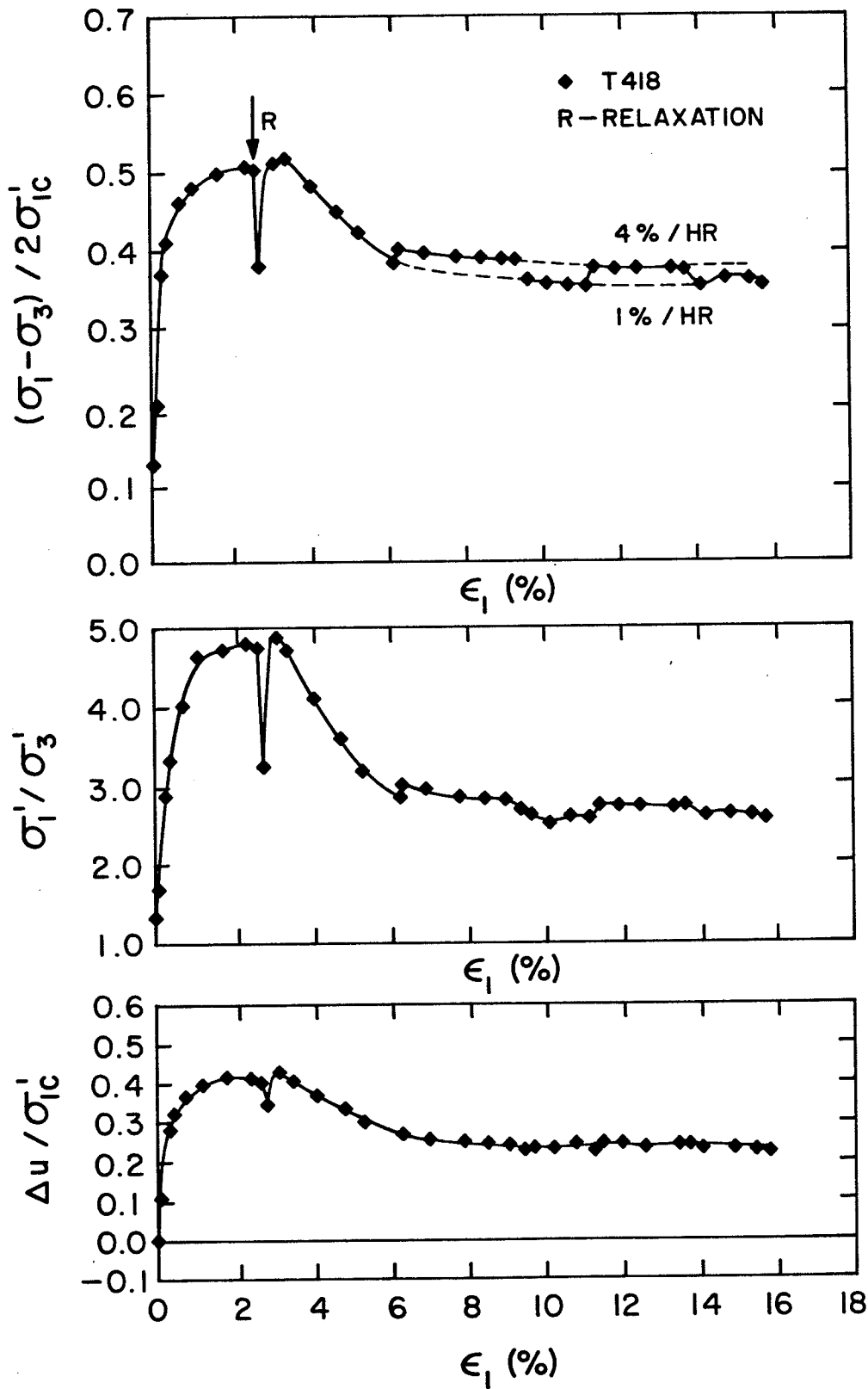


FIG. 4.28 UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN-POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T418

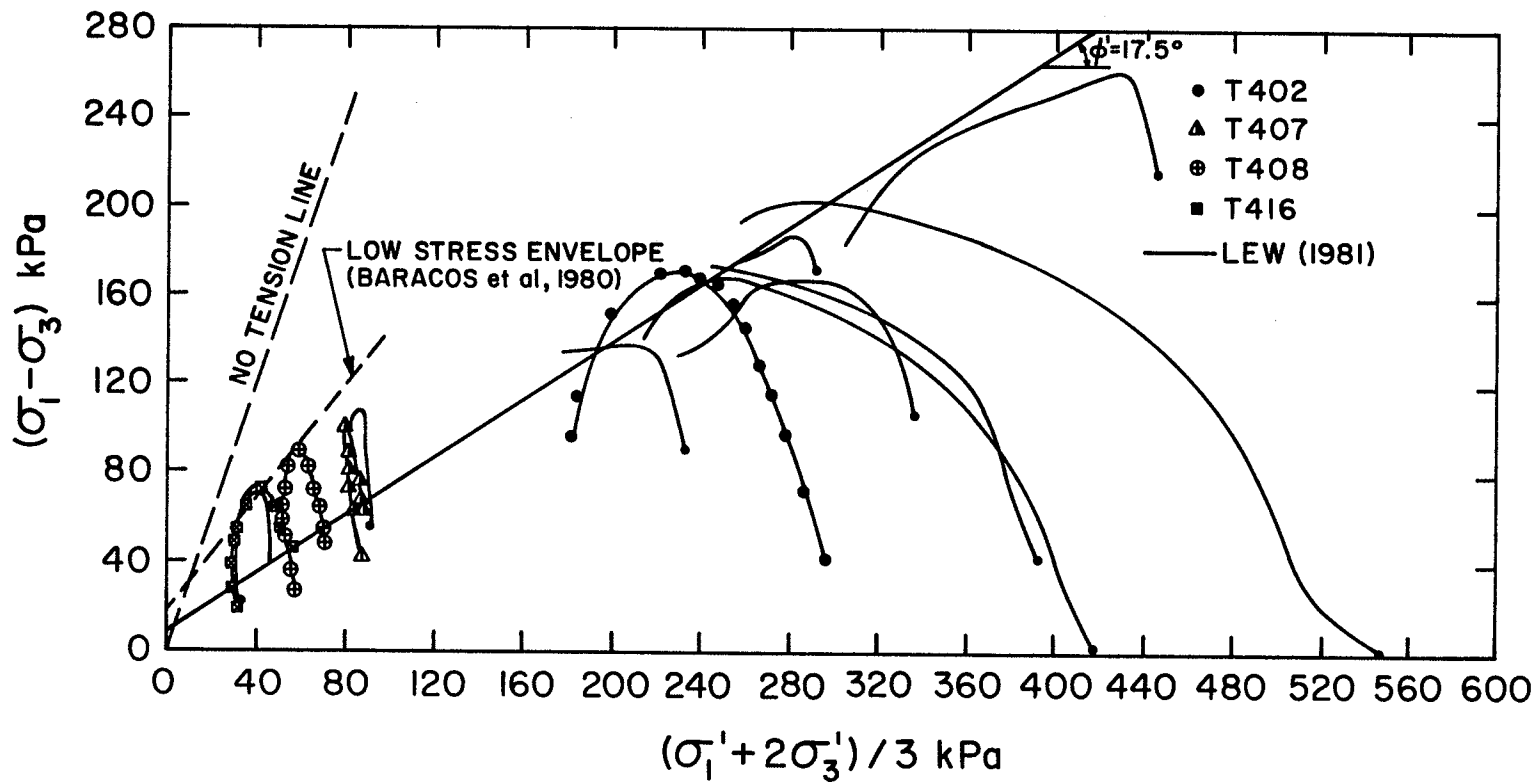


FIG. 4.29 EFFECTIVE STRESS PATHS FOR UNDISTURBED SAMPLES FROM UNDRAINED TESTS

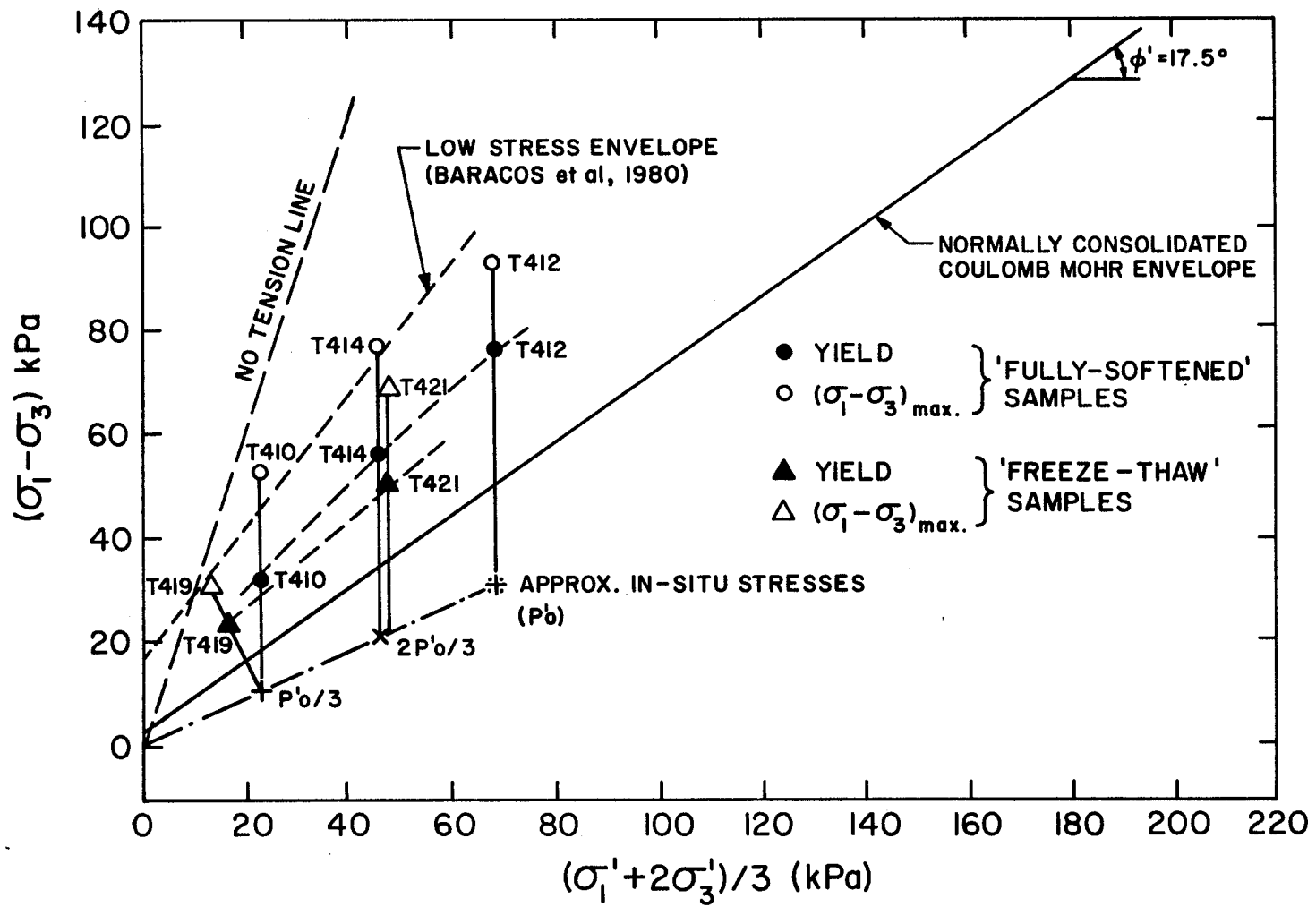


FIG. 4.30 YIELD AND MAXIMUM DEVIATOR STRESS FOR 'FULLY-SOFTENED' AND 'FREEZE-THAW' SAMPLES

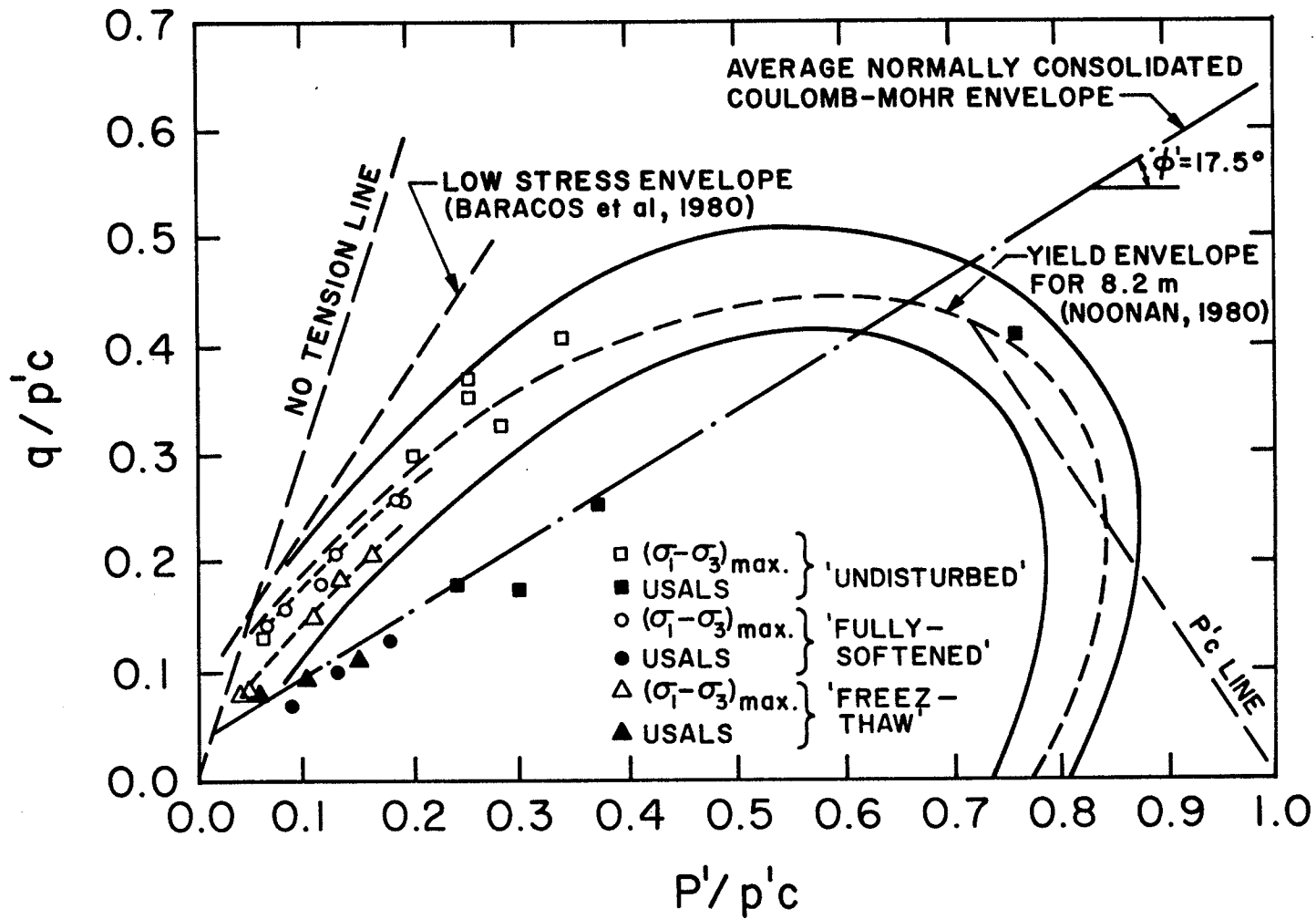


FIG. 4.31 NORMALIZED LOW STRESS TEST RESULTS

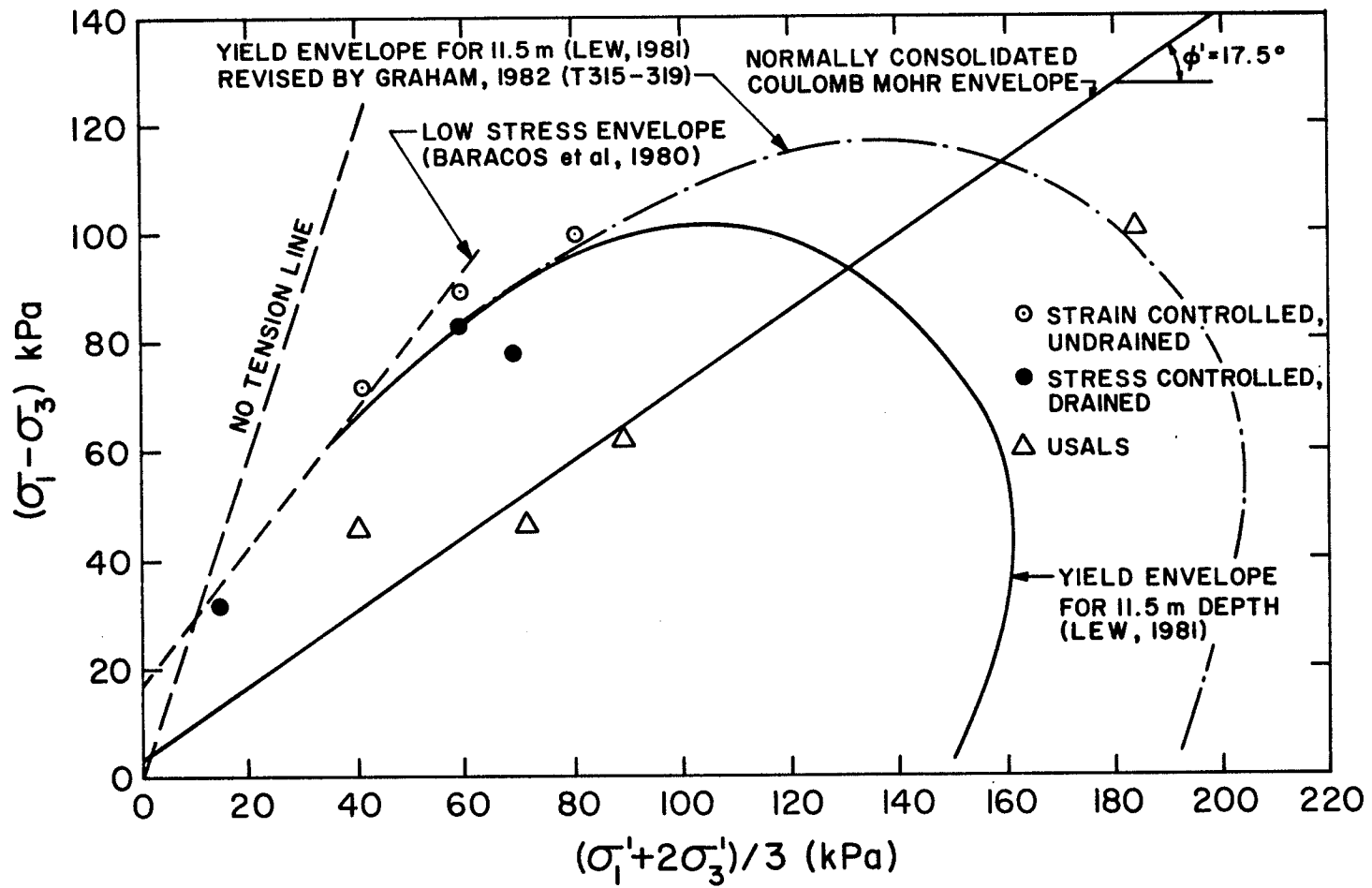


FIG. 4.32 LOW STRESS STRENGTHS AND USALS FOR UNDISTURBED SAMPLES



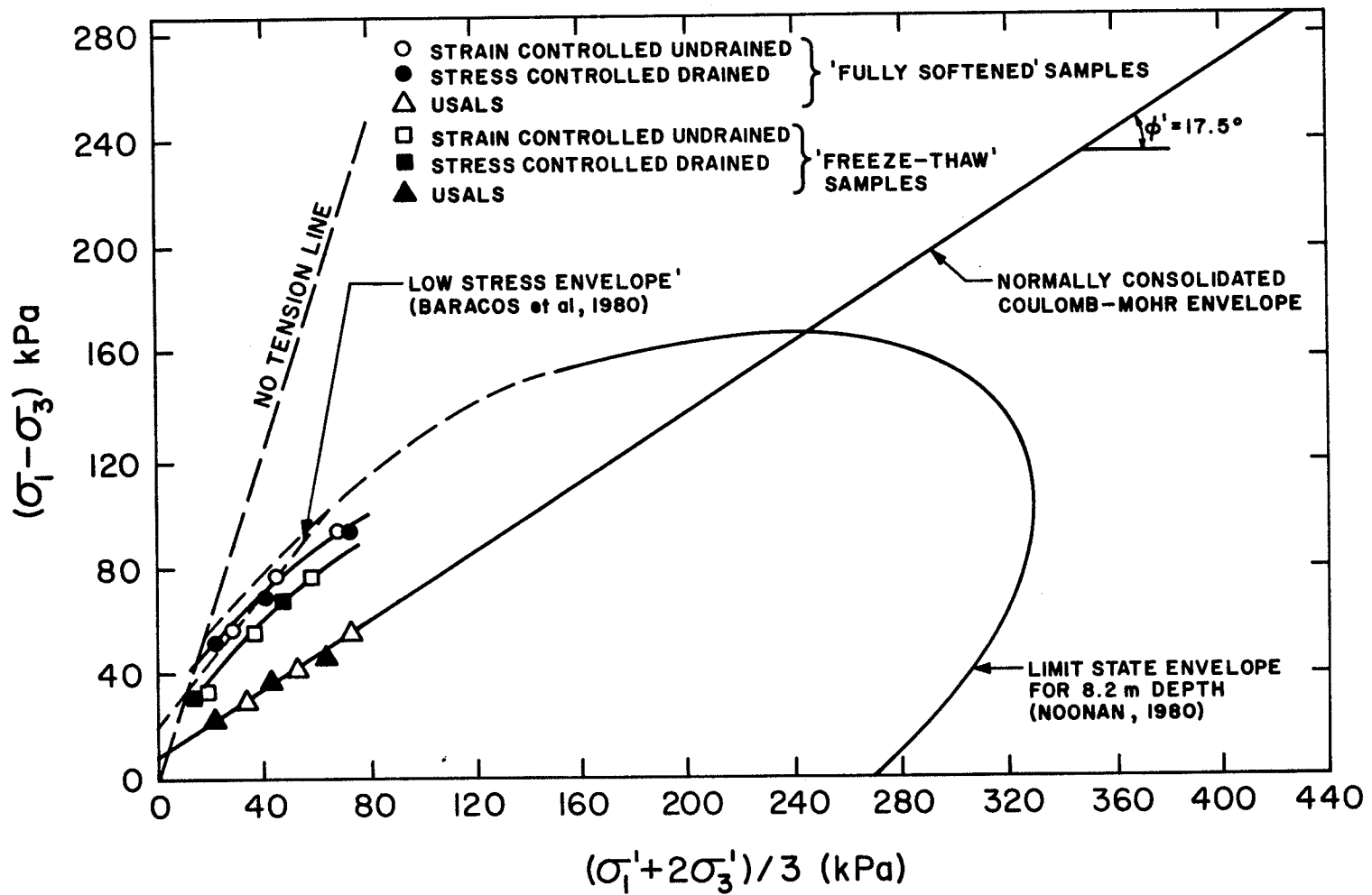


FIG. 4.33 LOW STRESS STRENGTHS AND USALS FOR 'FULLY-SOFTENED' AND 'FREEZE-THAW' SAMPLES

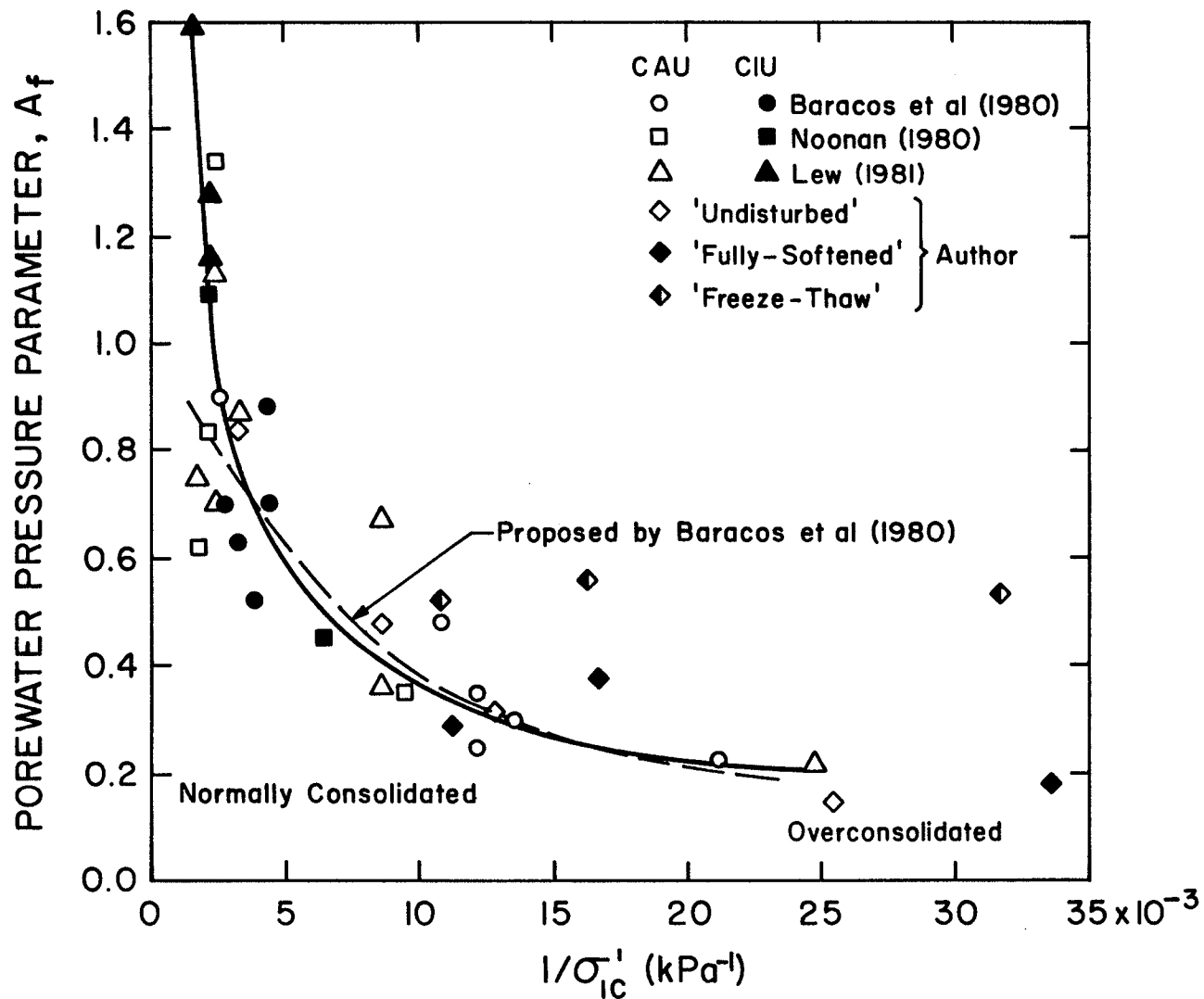


FIG. 4.34 GRAPH OF POREWATER PRESSURE PARAMETER  $A_f$  vs  $1/\sigma'_{1c}$  FOR WINNIPEG CLAY

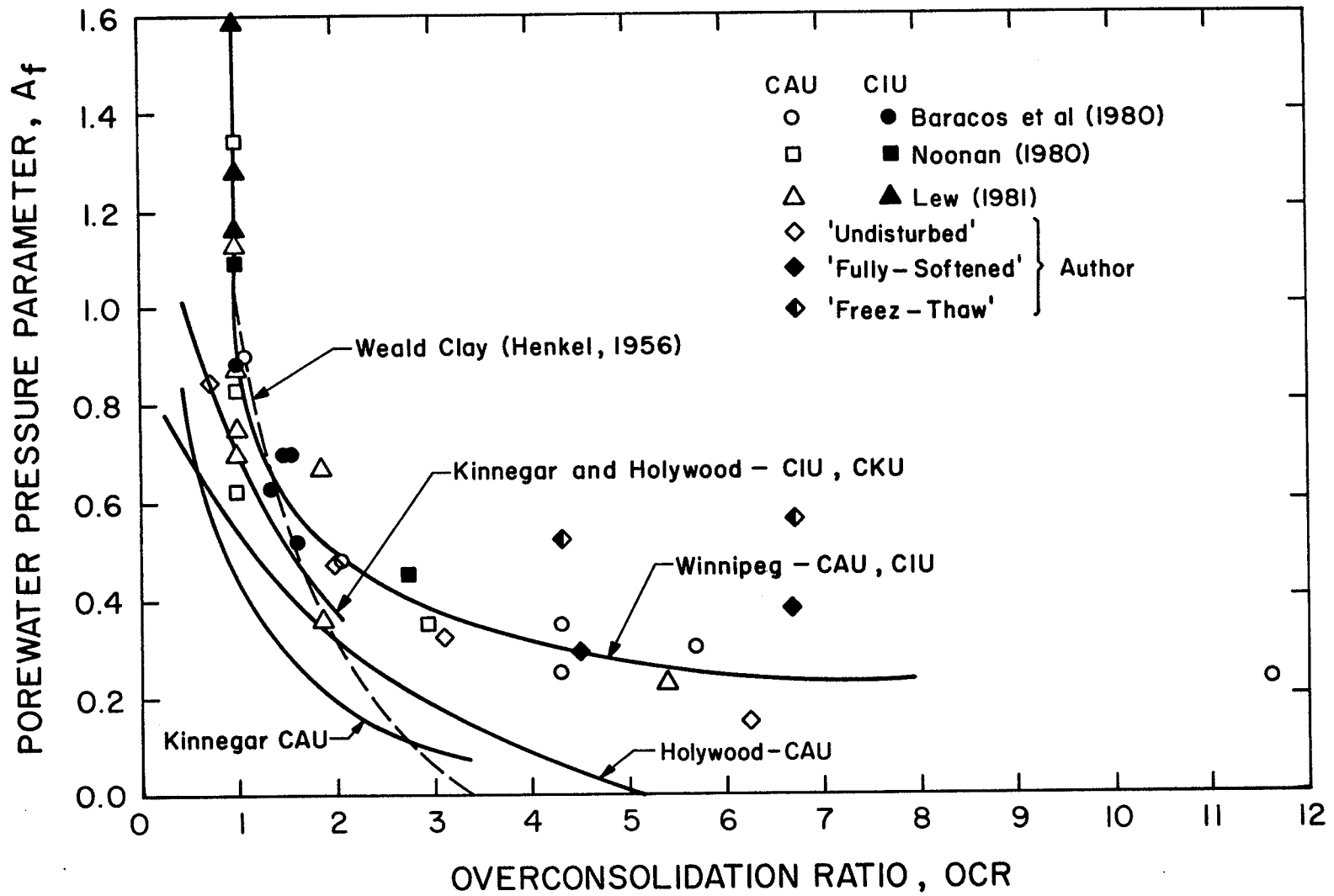


FIG. 4.35 SUMMARY GRAPH OF POREWATER PRESSURE PARAMETER  $A_f$  vs OVERCONSOLIDATION RATIO

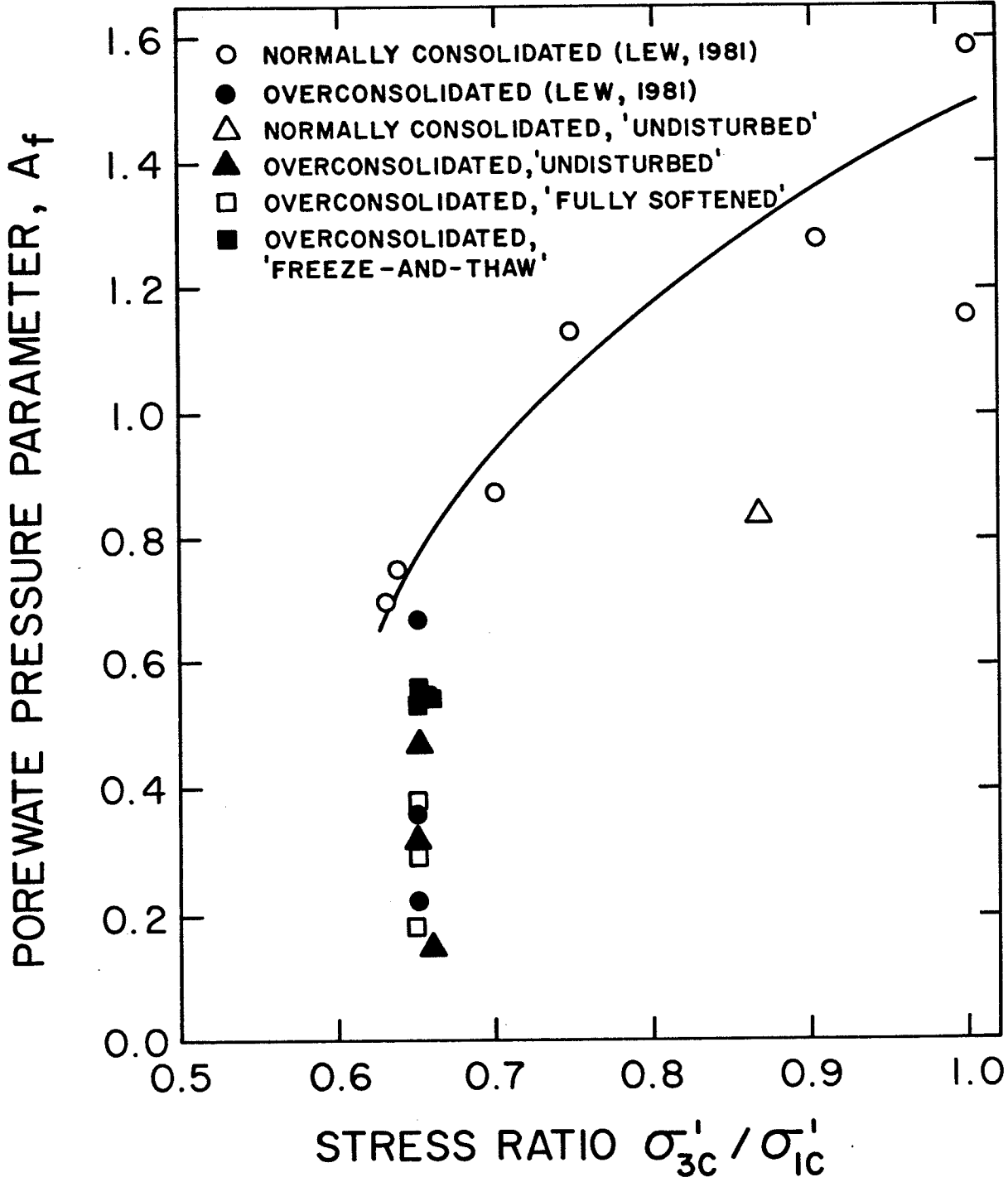


FIG. 4.36 DEPENDENCE OF POREWATER PRESSURE PARAMETER  $A_f$  ON STRESS LEVELS AND STRESS RATIO DURING CONSOLIDATION



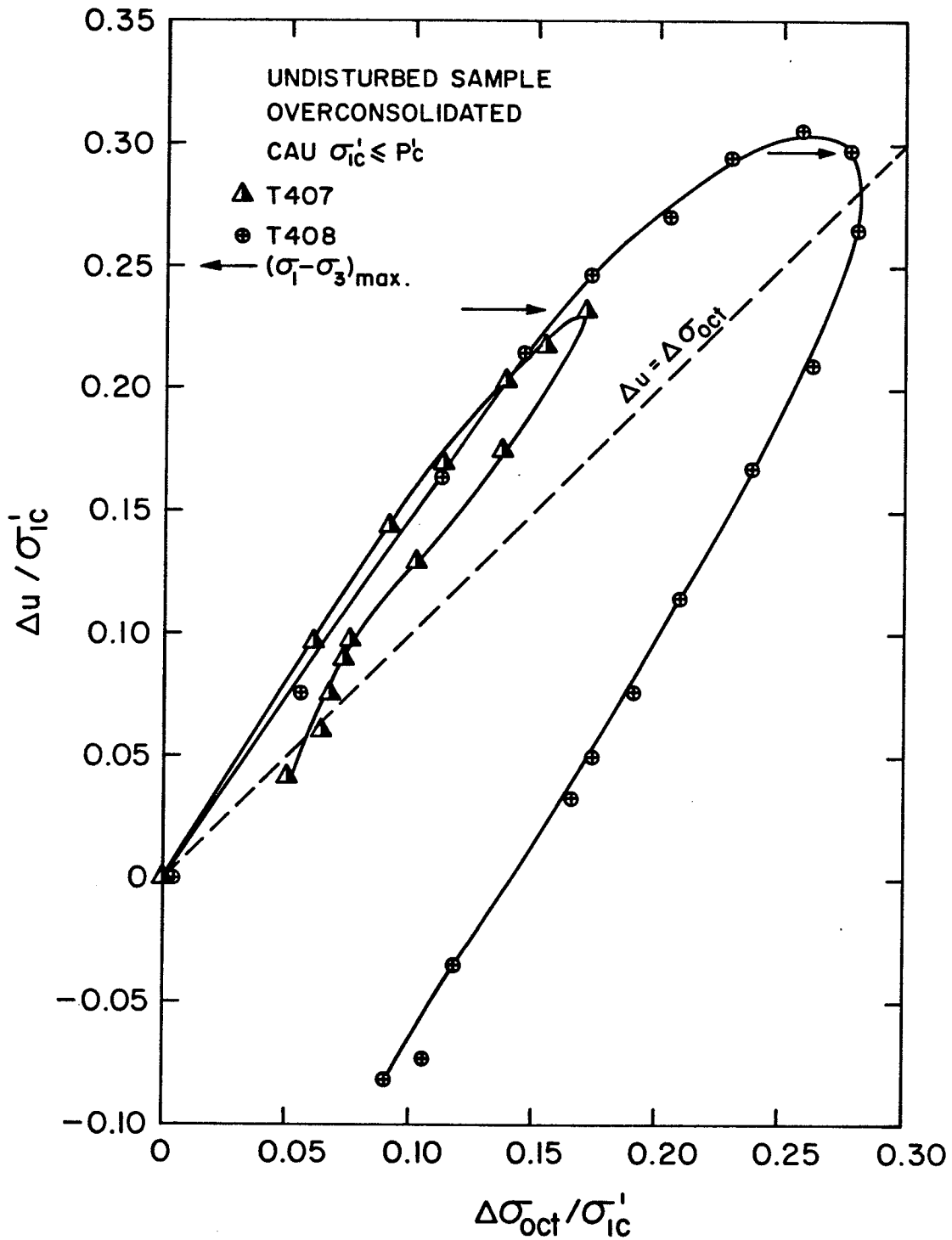


FIG. 4.38 POREWATER PRESSURE BEHAVIOUR,  
 $\Delta u / \sigma'_{ic}$  vs  $\Delta \sigma_{oct} / \sigma'_{ic}$ ; T407, T408

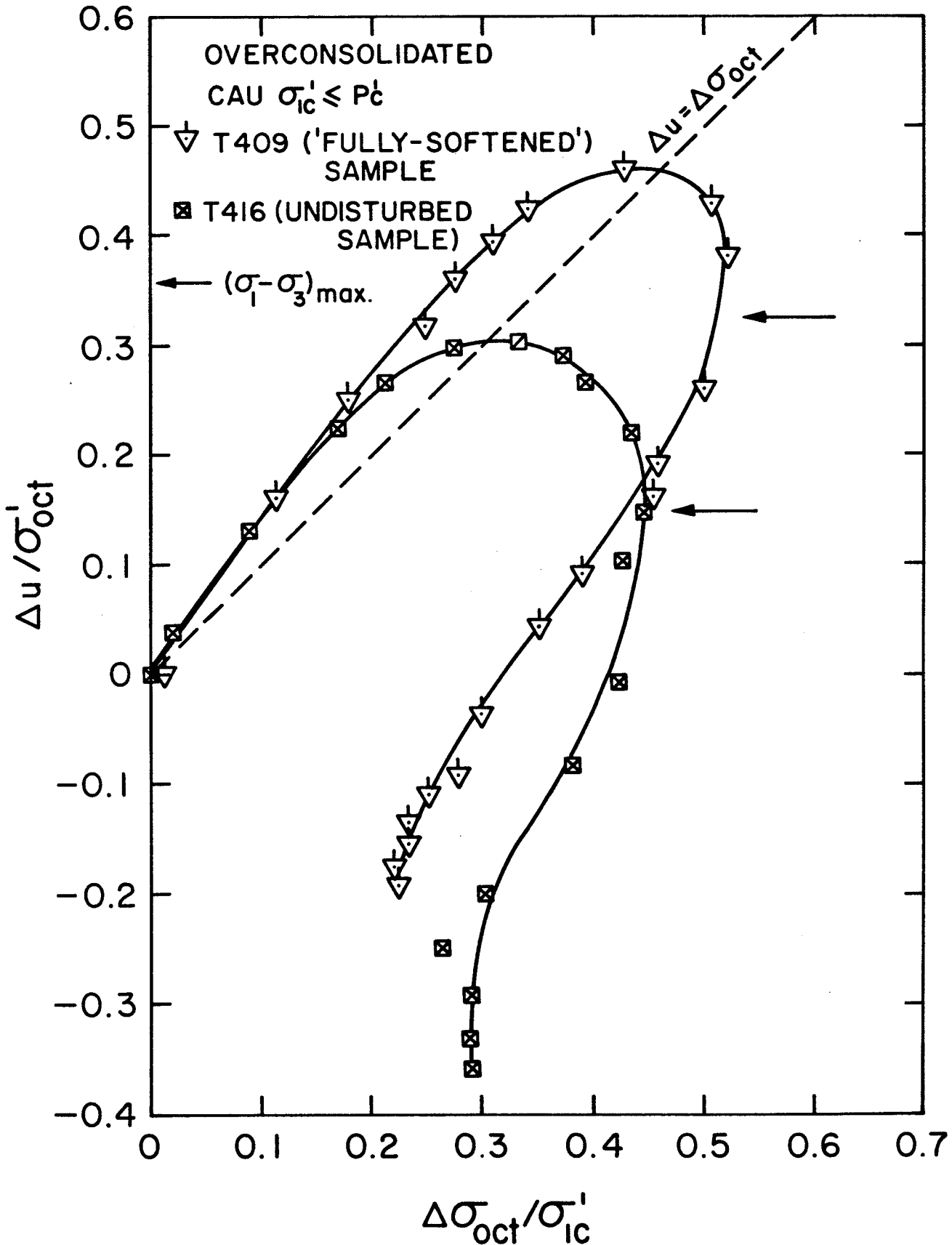


FIG. 4.39 POREWATER PRESSURE BEHAVIOUR,  
 $\Delta u / \sigma'_{lc}$  vs  $\Delta \sigma_{oct} / \sigma'_{lc}$ ; T409, T416

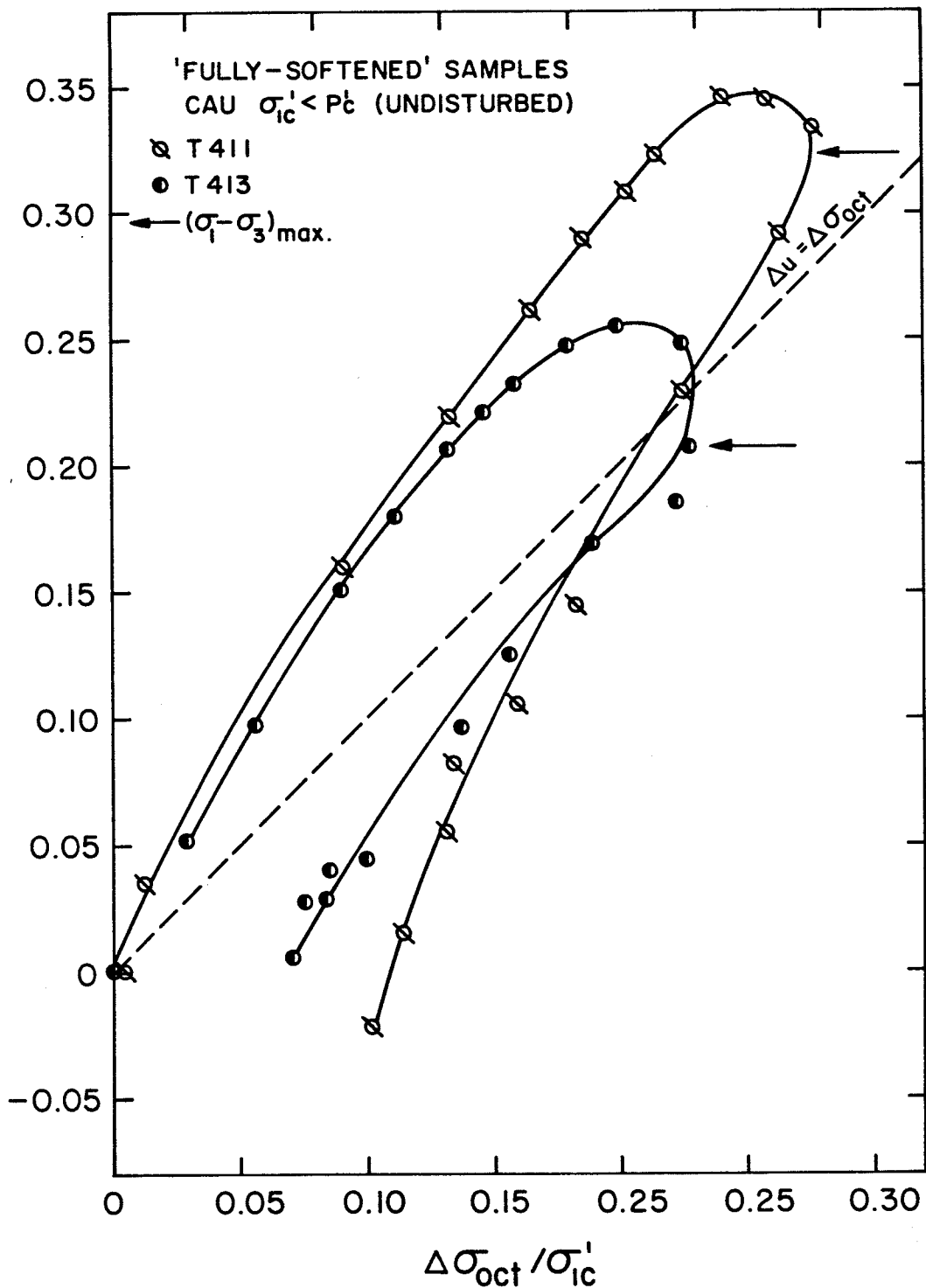


FIG. 4.40 POREWATER PRESSURE BEHAVIOUR,  
 $\Delta u / \sigma'_{ic}$  vs  $\Delta \sigma_{oct} / \sigma'_{ic}$ ; T411, T413



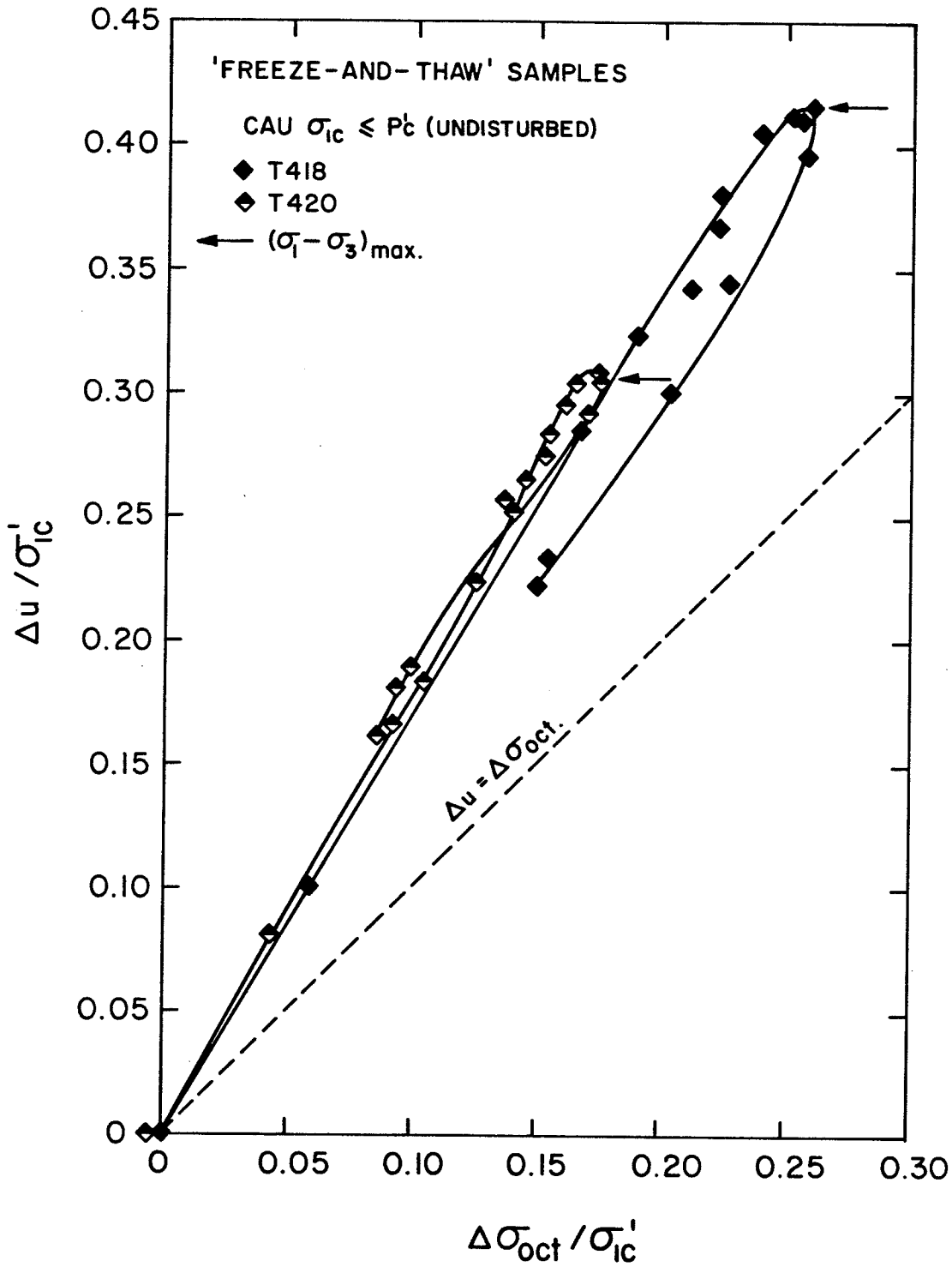


FIG. 4.41 POREWATER PRESSURE BEHAVIOUR,  
 $\Delta u / \sigma'_{1c}$  vs  $\Delta \sigma_{oct} / \sigma'_{1c}$ ; T418, T420

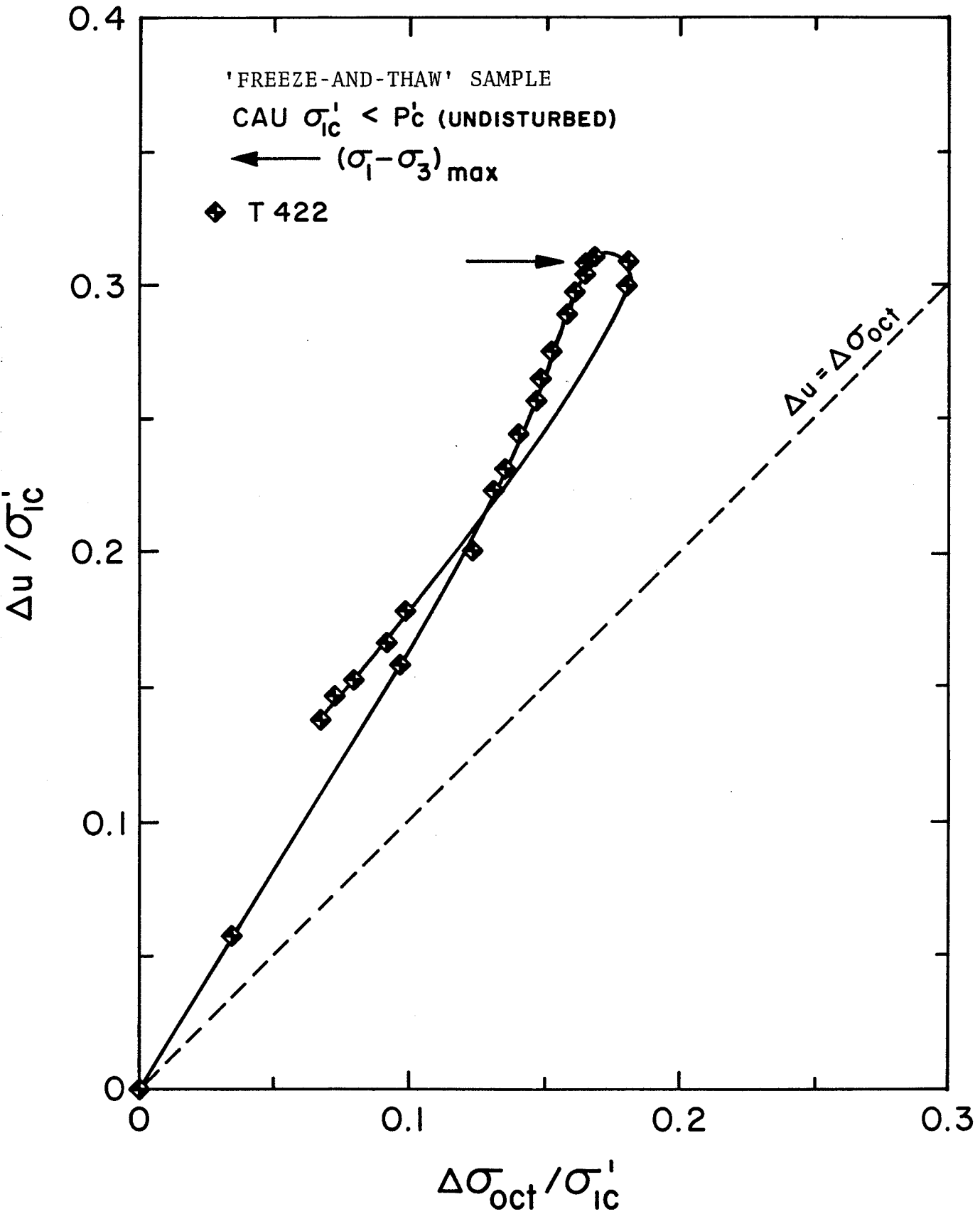


FIG. 4.42 POREWATER PRESSURE BEHAVIOUR,  
 $\Delta u / \sigma'_{1c}$  vs  $\Delta \sigma_{oct} / \sigma'_{1c}$ ; T422

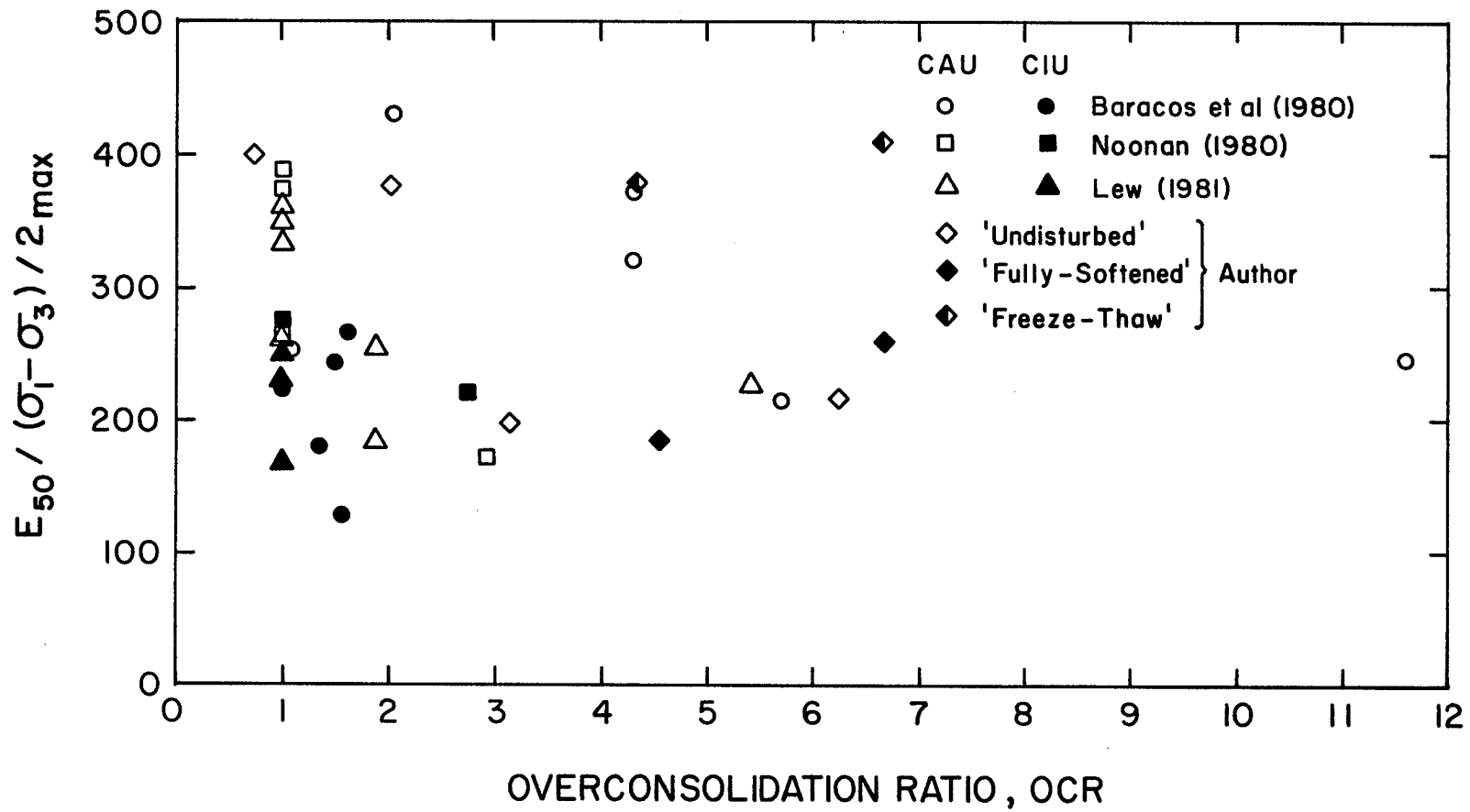


FIG. 4.43 RELATIVE STIFFNESS  $E_{50}/s_u$  vs OVERCONSOLIDATION RATIO

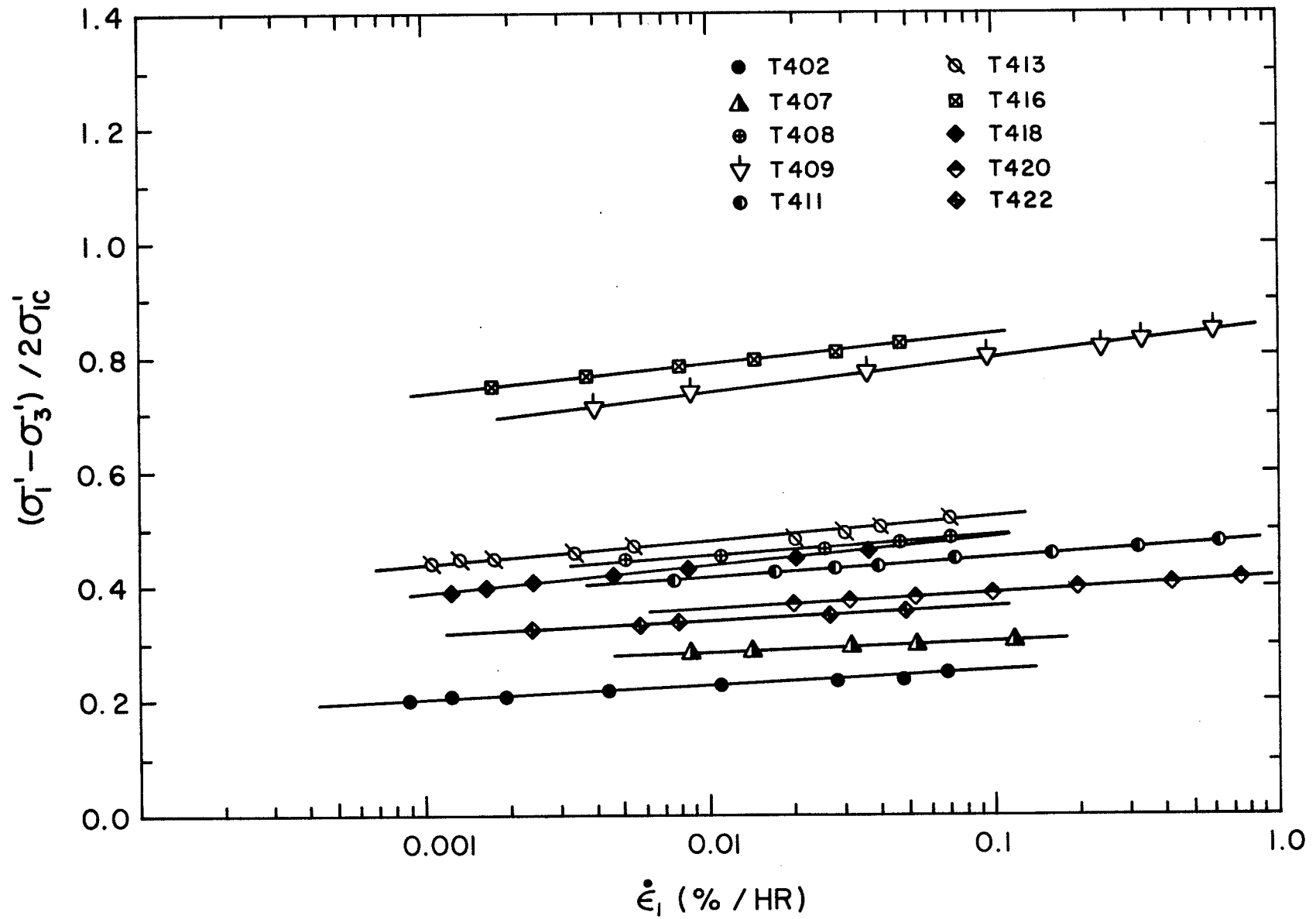


FIG. 4.44 STRAIN RATE EFFECTS FROM FIRST RELAXATION TESTS

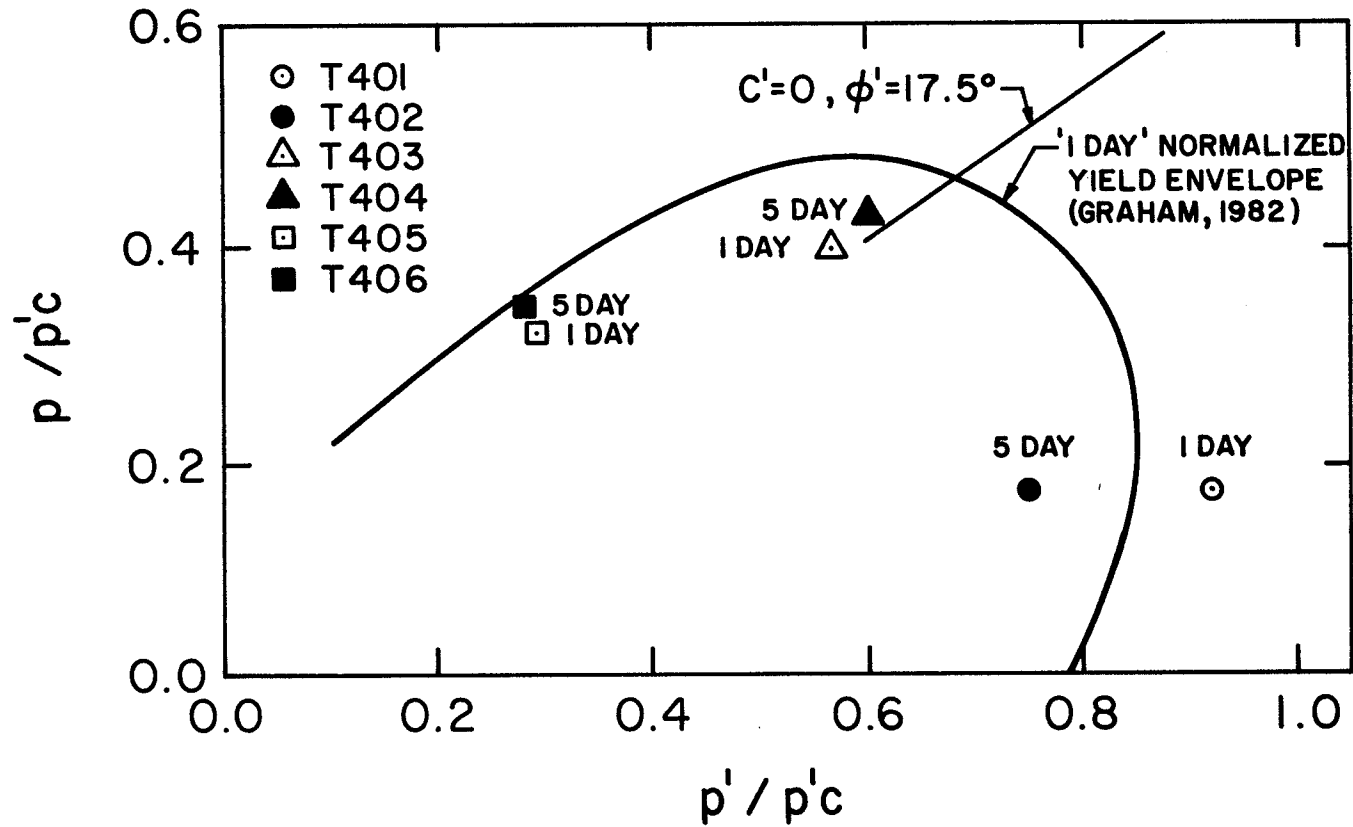


FIG. 5.1 NORMALIZED YIELD STRESSES FOR SAMPLES T401 TO T406

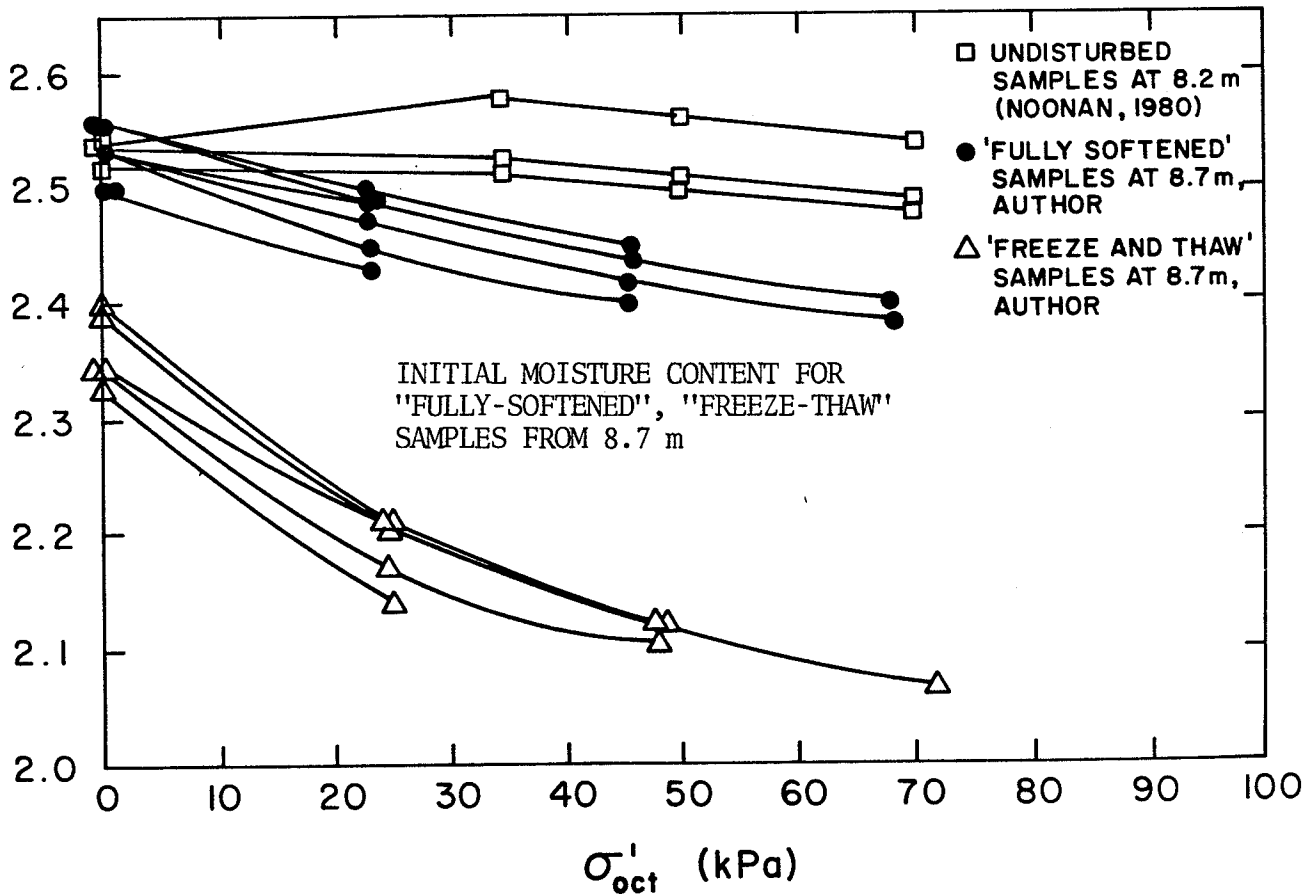
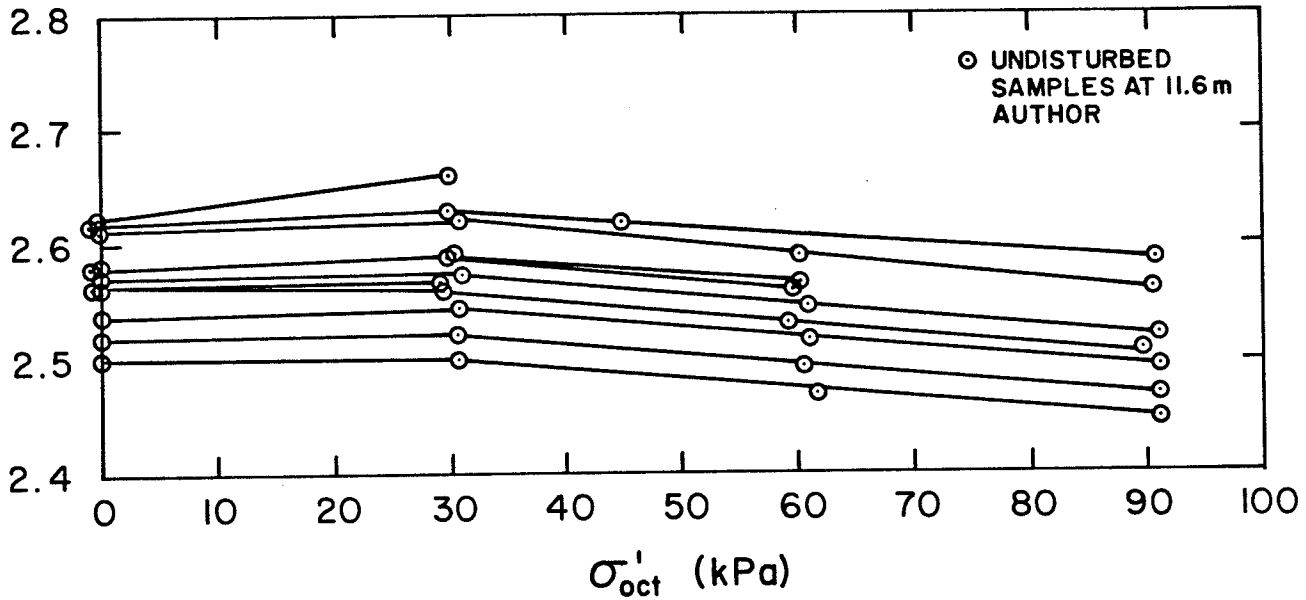


FIG. 5.2 GRAPH OF SPECIFIC VOLUME  $V$  vs  $\sigma'_{oct}$

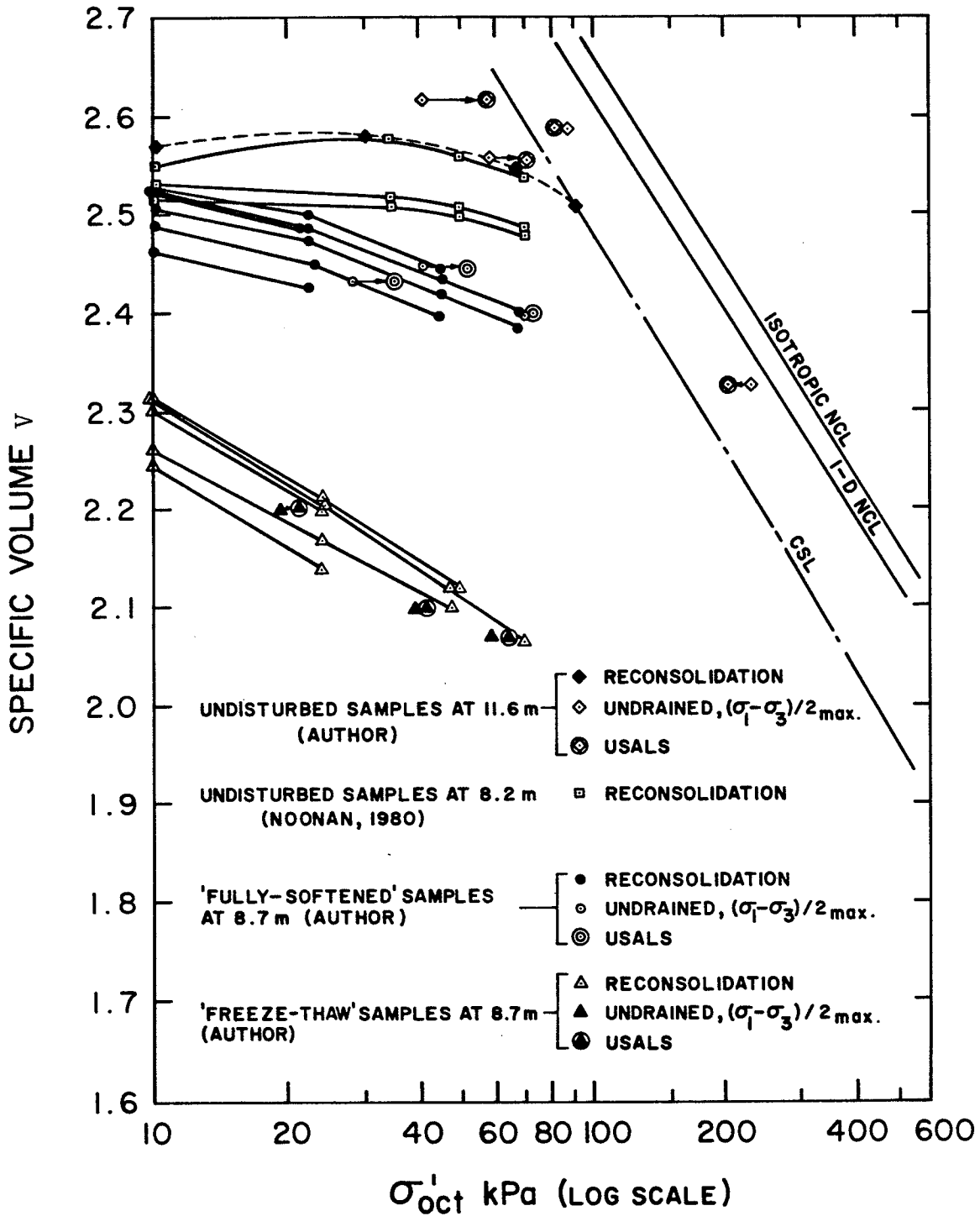


FIG. 5.3 GRAPH OF SPECIFIC VOLUME  $V$  vs  $\log \sigma'_{oct}$

5-3  
5-4

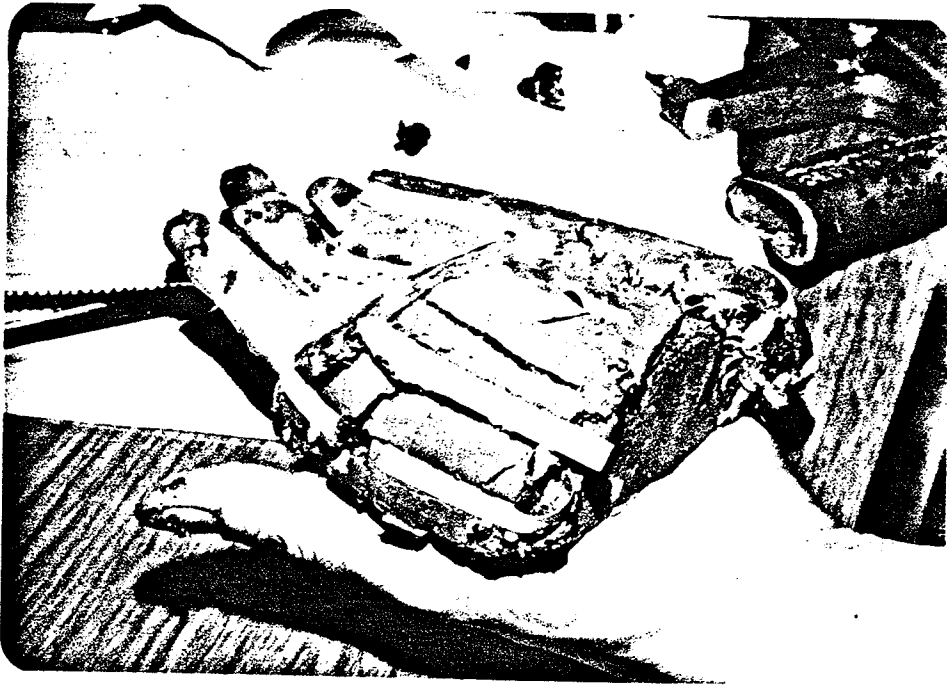


FIG. 5.4 TYPICAL CLAY STRUCTURE FOR 'FULLY-SOFTENED'  
SAMPLES AFTER FAILURE, T410

5-5  
5-4

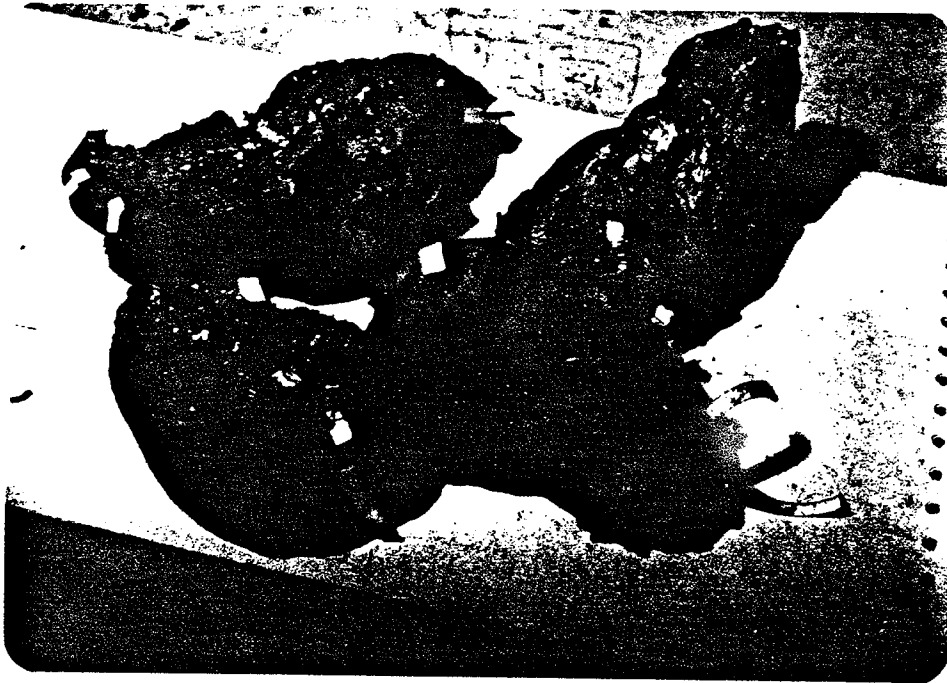


FIG. 5.5 TYPICAL CLAY STRUCTURE FOR 'FREEZE-THAW'  
SAMPLES AFTER FAILURE, T422



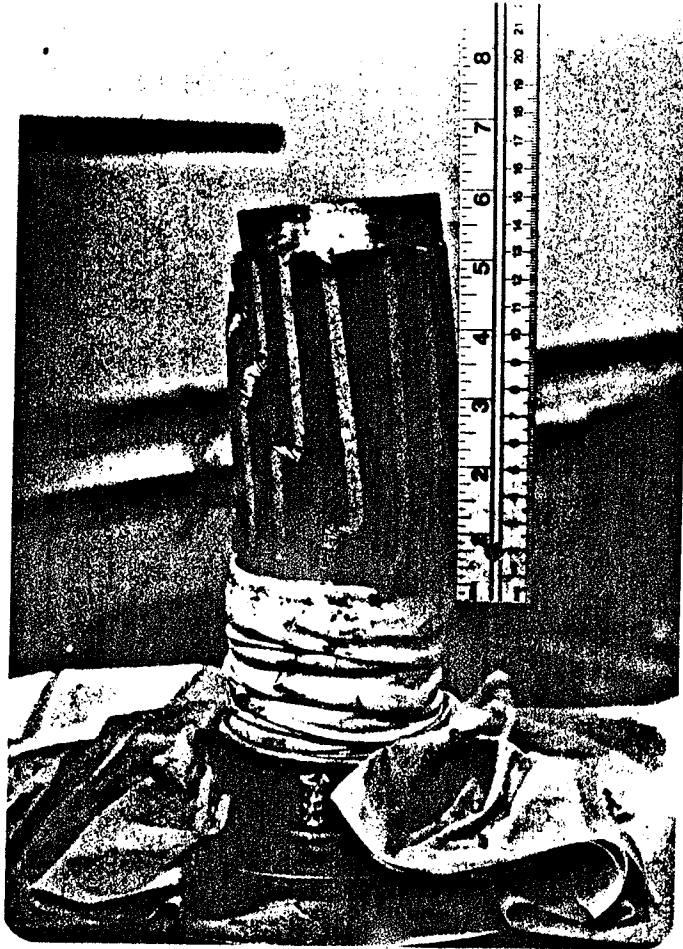


FIG. 5.6 TYPICAL FAILURE PLANE FOR  
'FULLY-SOFTENED' SAMPLES,  
T409

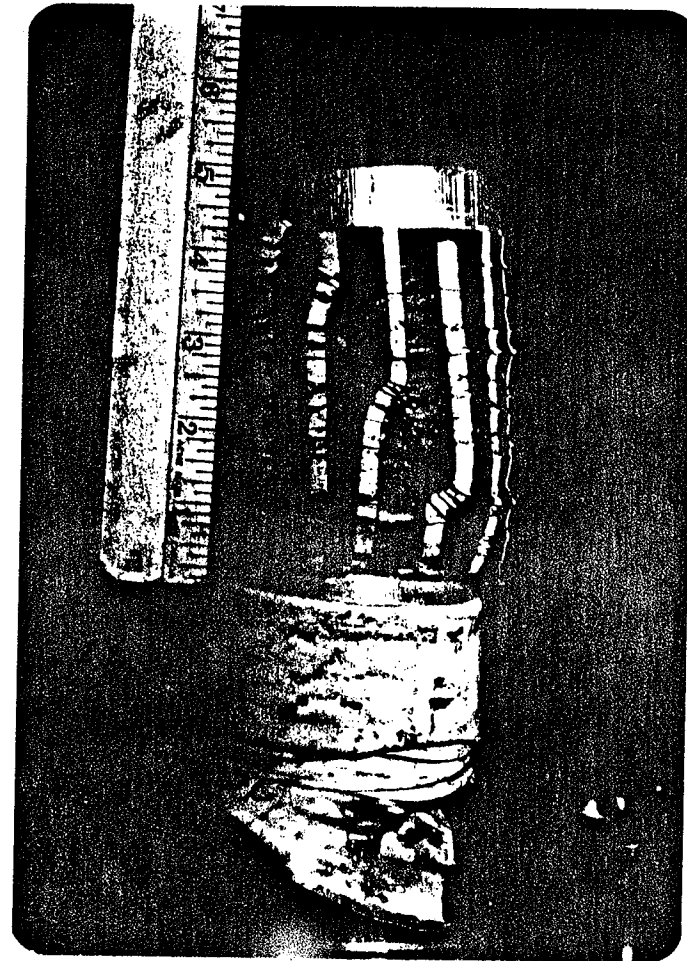


FIG. 5.7 TYPICAL FAILURE PLANE FOR  
'FREEZE-THAW' SAMPLES, T421

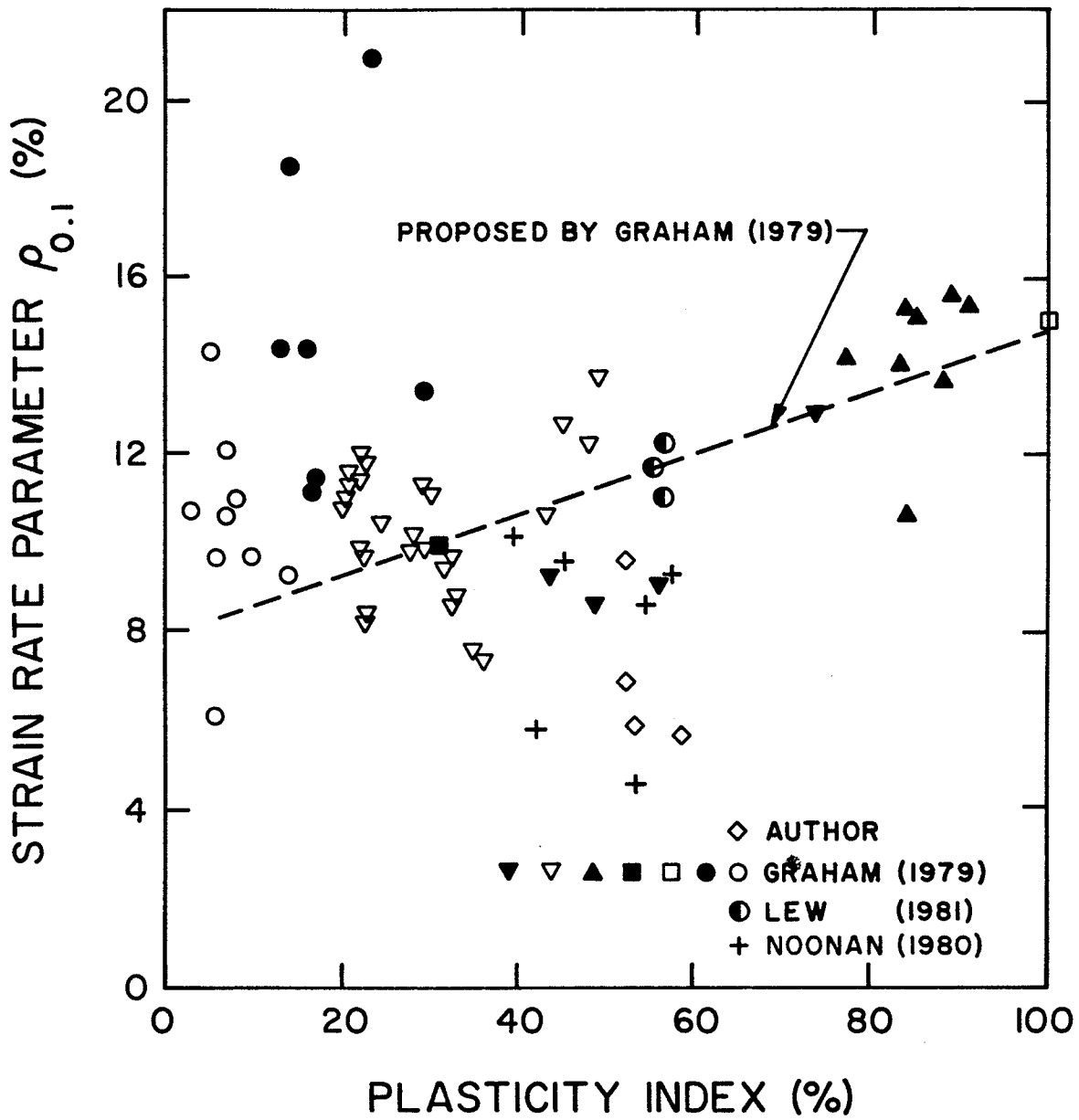


Fig. 5.8 The Relationship Between Strain Rate and Plasticity Index

APPENDIX I

TRIAXIAL TEST RESULTS

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA  
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 402     HOLE NO. = 6     DEPTH = 11.48 METRES TO 11.66 METRES

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 13.006 CENTIMETRES  
 SAMPLe VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 564.330 CUBIC CENTIMETRES  
 SAMPLe AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 43.790 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD = 14.06 N  
 PROOVING RING FACTOR = 4.1560 N / DIV  
 PISTON AREA = 5.0600 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING = 1416.40 DIVISIONS

SHEAR TEST RESULTS    START 19810730    END 19810803

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST  
 :::::::::::::::::::::::

PT	TIME	VISPI DIAL RDG	PRING DIAL RDG	PORE PRESS KPA	PEP CPNT STRAIN	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	HALL DEV STRESS KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	RATIO OF EPP SIGMA1 EPP SIGMA3	A		
1	1115	1416.4	104.5	243.4	0.00	325.0	283.1	21.0	41.9	297.1	1.148	UUUUUUU		
2	1125	1409.0	137.5	244.4	0.06	335.5	262.0	36.8	73.5	286.5	1.281	0.67		
3	1135	1397.5	163.0	281.2	0.15	343.1	245.3	48.9	97.8	277.9	1.399	0.68		
4	1145	1384.1	182.4	293.2	0.25	349.6	233.3	58.1	116.3	272.1	1.498	0.67		
5	1155	1369.1	196.2	302.0	0.36	353.5	224.2	64.7	129.3	267.3	1.577	0.67		
6	1205	1353.7	206.2	308.9	0.48	355.9	217.2	69.4	138.7	263.4	1.639	0.68		
7	1215	1336.5	214.8	315.0	0.61	357.8	211.1	73.4	146.7	260.0	1.695	0.68		
8	1225	1319.3	221.0	319.9	0.75	358.4	206.0	76.2	152.4	256.8	1.740	0.69		
9	1235	1302.2	226.0	324.0	0.88	358.9	201.9	78.5	157.0	254.2	1.778	0.70		
10	1245	1284.0	230.0	327.9	1.02	358.6	198.0	80.3	160.6	251.5	1.811	0.71		
11	1255	1265.5	233.0	330.8	1.16	358.0	194.8	81.6	163.2	249.2	1.838	0.72		
12	1305	1247.9	235.4	333.7	1.30	357.5	191.9	82.8	165.6	247.1	1.863	0.73		
13	1315	1230.6	237.8	336.5	1.43	356.4	189.1	83.6	167.3	244.9	1.885	0.74		
14	1335	1192.2	241.0	341.5	1.72	353.8	184.0	84.9	169.8	240.6	1.923	0.77		
15	1355	1155.7	243.0	345.4	2.01	351.0	179.8	85.6	171.2	236.9	1.952	0.79		
16	1415	1117.9	244.2	349.2	2.30	347.8	175.9	85.9	171.9	233.2	1.977	0.81		
17	1435	1081.2	244.8	352.5	2.58	344.6	172.7	86.0	171.9	230.0	1.995	0.84		
18	1455	1041.9	245.0	355.4	2.88	341.2	169.6	85.8	171.6	226.8	2.012	0.86		
19	1515	1004.5	245.2	358.3	3.17	338.0	166.7	85.6	171.3	223.8	2.027	0.89		
20	1525	986.0	245.0	359.7	3.31	336.1	165.3	85.4	170.8	222.2	2.033	0.90		
21	1535	967.0	245.1	360.7	3.46	334.7	164.0	85.4	170.7	220.9	2.041	0.91		
101	1537	963.9	241.4	RELAXATION TEST										
102	1538	963.6	240.9	RELAXATION TEST										
103	1540	963.0	239.1	RELAXATION TEST										
104	1544	962.0	236.0	RELAXATION TEST										
105	1551	961.2	232.6	RELAXATION TEST										
106	1559	960.5	230.0	RELAXATION TEST										
107	1625	958.9	224.4	RELAXATION TEST										
108	1730	956.5	218.3	RELAXATION TEST										
109	2120	953.2	208.7	RELAXATION TEST										
110	2235	952.5	206.3	RELAXATION TEST										
111	4	952.2	204.2	RELAXATION TEST										
112	922	950.8	197.4	RELAXATION TEST										
113	1128	950.8	196.1	RELAXATION TEST										
114	1357	950.9	196.0	RELAXATION TEST										
22	1410	948.0	153.3	339.8	3.52	272.3	186.2	43.0	86.1	214.9	1.462	2.18		
23	1420	971.5	130.1	327.4	3.42	262.7	198.5	32.1	64.2	219.9	1.324	3.76		
24	1430	944.9	115.5	319.9	3.32	256.7	205.9	25.4	50.8	222.8	1.247	8.62		
25	1440	991.0	134.9	326.1	3.27	268.6	199.8	34.4	68.8	222.7	1.348	3.08		
26	1450	990.7	164.5	345.6	3.35	276.4	180.3	48.1	96.1	212.3	1.533	1.89		
27	1500	968.0	188.2	359.1	3.45	284.9	167.0	59.0	117.9	206.3	1.706	1.52		
28	1510	955.1	207.0	368.9	3.55	292.3	157.1	67.6	135.2	202.2	1.861	1.35		
29	1520	940.2	225.3	376.5	3.66	301.1	149.4	75.8	151.7	200.0	2.015	1.21		
30	1540	905.7	242.0	381.6	3.92	311.1	144.2	83.5	166.9	199.8	2.157	1.11		
31	1600	870.6	247.0	381.6	4.20	315.1	144.1	85.5	171.0	201.1	2.187	1.07		
32	1515	841.3	248.0	381.3	4.42	316.2	144.7	85.8	171.5	201.9	2.185	1.06		
33	1618	822.0	254.8	385.8	4.57	317.6	140.1	88.7	177.5	199.3	2.267	1.05		
34	1520	805.3	255.2	385.6	4.70	317.9	140.3	88.8	177.6	199.5	2.266	1.05		
35	1622	790.5	255.0	385.1	4.81	317.9	140.7	88.6	177.2	199.8	2.259	1.05		
36	1624	776.3	254.5	384.4	4.92	317.9	141.3	88.3	176.6	200.2	2.250	1.05		
37	1626	757.0	253.2	383.7	5.07	317.3	142.2	87.5	175.1	200.6	2.231	1.05		
38	1628	744.5	252.2	383.1	5.17	316.7	142.7	87.0	174.0	200.7	2.219	1.06		

39	1530	722.3	251.2	382.5	5.28	316.3	143.4	86.4	172.9	201.0	2.206	1.06
40	1635	716.2	242.1	377.8	5.38	312.5	148.0	82.2	164.5	202.8	2.111	1.10
41	1540	705.6	241.0	378.1	5.46	311.1	147.8	81.7	163.3	202.2	2.105	1.11
42	1650	687.4	239.5	378.5	5.61	308.8	147.1	80.9	161.7	201.0	2.100	1.13
43	1700	568.0	238.0	378.8	5.75	307.0	146.9	80.1	160.1	200.3	2.090	1.15
44	1702	649.0	245.0	384.0	5.97	307.7	141.6	83.0	166.1	197.0	2.173	1.13
45	1703	572.0	234.0	371.5	6.26	309.8	154.1	77.8	155.7	206.0	2.010	1.13
46	1705	533.0	201.0	357.0	6.79	293.9	168.6	62.7	125.3	210.4	1.743	1.36
47	1706	517.0	196.0	355.1	6.92	291.4	170.7	60.3	120.7	210.9	1.707	1.42
48	1707	509.0	195.0	355.3	6.98	290.3	170.6	59.9	119.7	210.5	1.702	1.44
49	1708	507.0	194.2	355.7	7.05	288.8	169.9	59.5	118.9	209.5	1.700	1.46
50	1710	484.6	192.8	356.1	7.16	287.0	169.5	58.8	117.5	208.7	1.693	1.49
51	1712	461.5	191.2	356.5	7.34	285.0	169.1	57.9	115.9	207.7	1.685	1.53
52	1716	454.0	188.5	356.2	7.40	282.7	169.3	56.7	113.4	207.1	1.670	1.58
53	1730	427.3	186.4	359.3	7.60	277.7	166.4	55.7	111.3	203.5	1.669	1.67
54	1740	408.4	185.7	360.4	7.75	275.7	165.2	55.3	110.5	202.0	1.669	1.71
201	1742	406.8	184.0	RELAXATION TEST								
202	1743	406.7	183.9	RELAXATION TEST								
203	1745	406.7	183.7	RELAXATION TEST								
204	1749	406.5	183.2	RELAXATION TEST								
205	1756	406.4	182.8	RELAXATION TEST								
206	1811	406.1	182.2	RELAXATION TEST								
207	1831	405.5	181.6	RELAXATION TEST								
208	1941	404.8	180.0	RELAXATION TEST								
209	2150	403.8	178.2	RELAXATION TEST								
210	1025	402.9	174.9	RELAXATION TEST								
211	1304	402.8	173.8	RELAXATION TEST								
55	1936	399.9	184.0	378.9	7.40	250.9	147.7	56.6	113.2	185.4	1.766	1.90
56	1937	364.2	190.8	378.5	8.09	261.5	147.0	57.3	114.5	185.2	1.779	1.88
57	1938	384.1	191.0	378.7	8.24	262.3	147.8	57.2	114.5	186.0	1.775	1.86
58	1939	304.4	191.0	377.7	8.55	262.8	148.7	57.1	114.1	186.7	1.767	1.86
59	1940	263.9	190.0	376.5	8.82	262.9	150.0	56.5	112.9	187.6	1.753	1.88
60	1941	239.0	189.0	375.5	9.06	252.7	151.0	55.9	111.7	188.2	1.740	1.89
61	1943	218.0	185.7	373.4	9.21	261.9	153.2	54.3	108.7	189.4	1.709	1.95
62	1945	213.0	185.4	372.9	9.25	262.1	153.7	54.2	108.4	189.8	1.705	1.95
63	1947	195.5	186.0	372.2	9.46	262.9	154.3	54.3	108.6	190.5	1.704	1.93
64	1949	170.8	186.2	371.8	9.58	263.4	154.7	54.3	108.7	190.9	1.703	1.92
65	1951	157.0	185.2	371.3	9.68	262.9	155.2	53.8	107.7	191.1	1.694	1.95
66	1953	142.2	185.2	371.0	9.80	263.0	155.5	53.8	107.5	191.3	1.692	1.94
67	1955	127.0	184.8	370.6	9.91	262.9	155.8	53.5	107.1	191.5	1.687	1.95
68	1957	111.0	184.8	370.5	10.04	263.1	156.2	53.4	106.9	191.8	1.684	1.96
69	2000	107.2	181.8	369.2	10.07	261.6	157.3	52.1	104.3	192.1	1.663	2.02
70	2010	89.0	181.5	369.3	10.21	261.3	157.4	51.9	103.9	192.0	1.660	2.03
71	2020	70.4	181.5	369.3	10.35	260.7	157.0	51.9	103.7	191.6	1.661	2.04
72	2030	55.6	180.0	368.7	10.46	260.1	157.8	51.1	102.3	191.9	1.648	2.08
73	2050	36.0	180.2	370.6	10.61	258.5	156.2	51.1	102.3	190.3	1.655	2.11
74	2110	-0.9	181.8	370.8	10.90	259.2	155.9	51.7	103.3	190.3	1.663	2.08
301	2112	-3.2	179.8	RELAXATION TEST								
302	2113	-3.2	179.5	RELAXATION TEST								
303	2115	-3.3	179.0	RELAXATION TEST								
304	2119	-3.5	178.5	RELAXATION TEST								
305	2126	-3.5	177.8	RELAXATION TEST								
306	2141	-4.0	177.0	RELAXATION TEST								
307	2211	-4.3	176.0	RELAXATION TEST								
308	2311	-5.0	175.0	RELAXATION TEST								
309	33	-5.8	174.0	RELAXATION TEST								
310	1333	-6.5	170.8	RELAXATION TEST								
311	1257	-7.0	169.2	RELAXATION TEST								
75	1305	-15.6	174.4	376.9	11.01	246.9	150.0	48.4	96.9	182.3	1.646	2.43
76	1310	-24.5	176.8	377.5	11.08	248.1	149.3	49.4	98.8	182.2	1.662	2.36
77	1320	-42.0	179.2	377.5	11.21	250.0	149.3	50.4	100.7	182.9	1.675	2.28
78	1340	-79.0	181.2	376.9	11.50	252.2	150.1	51.0	102.1	184.1	1.680	2.22
79	1400	-115.9	182.0	376.1	11.79	253.3	150.9	51.2	102.4	185.0	1.679	2.19
80	1420	-153.8	182.0	375.5	12.07	253.2	151.1	51.1	102.1	185.1	1.676	2.19
81	1440	-191.4	182.0	375.3	12.36	253.2	151.4	50.9	101.8	185.3	1.672	2.20
82	1500	-229.7	181.9	375.1	12.66	252.8	151.4	50.7	101.4	185.2	1.670	2.22
83	1540	-304.9	181.8	375.3	13.23	251.8	151.2	50.3	100.6	184.7	1.666	2.25
84	1620	-381.2	181.5	376.0	13.82	250.1	150.4	49.9	99.7	183.6	1.663	2.30
85	1708	-470.3	182.0	376.8	14.51	249.1	149.8	49.7	99.3	182.9	1.663	2.33

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 326.80 KPA  
 PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 118.40 KPA  
 NORMALIZING STRESS = 326.80 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS STAR# 19810730 END 19810803

P#	DEP CENT STRAIN	NRMALZD HALF DEP STRESS KPA	NRMALZD DEV STRESS KPA	NRMALZD OCT STRESS KPA	NRMALZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.09	0.064	0.128	0.909	0.000
2	0.06	0.112	0.225	0.877	0.064
3	0.15	0.150	0.299	0.850	0.115
4	0.25	0.178	0.356	0.832	0.152
5	0.36	0.198	0.396	0.818	0.179
6	0.48	0.212	0.424	0.806	0.209
7	0.61	0.224	0.449	0.796	0.219
8	0.75	0.233	0.466	0.786	0.234
9	0.98	0.240	0.480	0.778	0.247
10	1.02	0.246	0.491	0.770	0.259
11	1.16	0.250	0.499	0.763	0.267
12	1.30	0.253	0.507	0.756	0.276
13	1.43	0.256	0.512	0.749	0.285
14	1.72	0.260	0.520	0.736	0.309
15	2.01	0.262	0.524	0.725	0.312
16	2.30	0.263	0.526	0.714	0.324
17	2.58	0.263	0.526	0.704	0.334
18	2.88	0.263	0.525	0.694	0.343
19	3.17	0.262	0.524	0.685	0.352
20	3.31	0.261	0.523	0.680	0.355
21	3.46	0.261	0.522	0.676	0.359
22	3.57	0.132	0.263	0.658	0.295
23	3.42	0.098	0.197	0.673	0.257
24	3.32	0.078	0.155	0.682	0.234
25	3.27	0.105	0.211	0.682	0.253
26	3.35	0.147	0.294	0.650	0.313
27	3.45	0.180	0.361	0.631	0.354
28	3.55	0.207	0.414	0.619	0.384
29	3.66	0.232	0.464	0.612	0.407
30	3.92	0.255	0.511	0.611	0.423
31	4.20	0.262	0.523	0.615	0.423
32	4.42	0.262	0.525	0.618	0.422
33	4.57	0.272	0.544	0.610	0.436
34	4.70	0.272	0.544	0.610	0.435
35	4.81	0.271	0.542	0.611	0.434
36	4.92	0.270	0.540	0.612	0.431
37	5.07	0.268	0.536	0.614	0.429
38	5.17	0.266	0.532	0.614	0.427
39	5.28	0.264	0.529	0.615	0.426
40	5.39	0.252	0.503	0.621	0.411
41	5.46	0.250	0.500	0.619	0.412
42	5.61	0.247	0.495	0.615	0.413
43	5.75	0.245	0.490	0.613	0.414
44	5.97	0.254	0.508	0.603	0.439
45	6.26	0.238	0.476	0.630	0.392
46	6.79	0.192	0.384	0.644	0.349
47	6.92	0.185	0.369	0.645	0.342
48	6.99	0.183	0.366	0.644	0.342
49	7.05	0.182	0.364	0.641	0.344
50	7.16	0.180	0.360	0.639	0.345
51	7.34	0.177	0.355	0.636	0.346
52	7.40	0.174	0.347	0.634	0.345
53	7.60	0.170	0.341	0.623	0.355
54	7.75	0.169	0.338	0.618	0.359
55	7.90	0.173	0.346	0.567	0.415
56	8.09	0.175	0.350	0.567	0.415
57	8.24	0.175	0.350	0.569	0.414
58	8.55	0.175	0.349	0.571	0.411
59	8.82	0.173	0.345	0.574	0.407
60	9.06	0.171	0.342	0.576	0.404
61	9.21	0.166	0.333	0.580	0.398
62	9.25	0.166	0.332	0.581	0.396
63	9.46	0.166	0.332	0.583	0.394
64	9.58	0.166	0.333	0.584	0.393
65	9.68	0.165	0.330	0.585	0.391
66	9.80	0.165	0.329	0.586	0.399
67	9.91	0.164	0.328	0.586	0.389
68	10.04	0.164	0.327	0.587	0.389
69	10.07	0.160	0.319	0.588	0.385
70	10.21	0.159	0.318	0.588	0.385
71	10.35	0.159	0.317	0.586	0.385
72	10.46	0.157	0.313	0.587	0.383
73	10.61	0.156	0.313	0.582	0.383
74	10.90	0.158	0.316	0.582	0.390
75	11.01	0.148	0.296	0.558	0.409
76	11.08	0.151	0.302	0.558	0.419
77	11.21	0.154	0.308	0.560	0.410
78	11.50	0.156	0.312	0.563	0.409
79	11.79	0.157	0.313	0.566	0.406
80	12.07	0.156	0.313	0.567	0.404
81	12.36	0.156	0.311	0.567	0.404
82	12.66	0.155	0.310	0.567	0.403
83	13.23	0.154	0.308	0.565	0.404
84	13.82	0.152	0.305	0.562	0.405
85	14.51	0.152	0.304	0.560	0.408

SAMPLE NO. = T 407 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 11.30 METRES TO 11.48 METRES

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 12.887 CENTIMETRES  
 SAMPLe VOLuME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 577.640 CUBIC CENTIMETRES  
 SAMPLe AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 44.825 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD = 13.93 N  
 PROVING RING FACTOR = 4.1560 N./DIV  
 PISTON AREA = 5.0600 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING = 1866.00 DIVISIONS

SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 19810903 END 19810904

CONSOLIDATED UNSATURATED TRIAXIAL TEST  
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PT	TIME	DISPL DIAL RDG	PPING DIAL RDG	PORE PRESS KPA	PER CENT STRAIN	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	HALF DEV STRESS KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OC STRESS KPA	RATIO OF EFF SIGMA1 EFF SIGMA3	A
1	955	1866.0	75.3	211.3	0.00	115.3	74.7	20.3	40.6	88.2	1.544	0.000000
2	1005	1855.0	97.8	222.7	0.09	124.9	63.5	30.7	61.4	84.0	1.967	0.55
3	1015	1841.8	110.0	228.3	0.19	130.5	57.8	36.3	72.7	82.0	2.257	0.53
4	1025	1831.0	118.0	231.3	0.27	134.9	58.9	40.0	80.0	81.6	2.457	0.51
5	1035	1815.5	127.0	235.2	0.39	139.4	51.2	44.1	88.2	80.6	2.722	0.50
6	1045	1803.9	134.0	236.9	0.48	143.9	49.3	47.3	98.6	80.8	2.918	0.47
7	1055	1789.0	138.5	238.7	0.61	147.1	47.6	49.8	99.5	80.8	3.091	0.47
8	1115	1743.4	127.5	221.9	0.95	142.5	54.3	44.1	88.2	83.7	2.624	0.43
9	1130	1714.5	114.2	226.5	1.18	135.6	59.8	37.9	75.8	85.1	2.267	0.43
101	1132	1711.5	112.5	RELAXATION TEST								
102	1133	1711.2	111.8	RELAXATION TEST								
103	1135	1710.8	110.4	RELAXATION TEST								
104	1139	1710.4	109.2	RELAXATION TEST								
105	1146	1710.1	108.3	RELAXATION TEST								
106	1201	1709.2	106.0	RELAXATION TEST								
107	1231	1708.2	105.5	RELAXATION TEST								
108	1331	1706.5	104.0	RELAXATION TEST								
109	1531	1607.0	102.4	RELAXATION TEST								
110	1721	1696.0	101.5	RELAXATION TEST								
111	957	1694.6	99.8	RELAXATION TEST								
10	1010	1680.8	104.6	223.2	1.44	129.9	63.1	33.4	66.8	85.4	2.059	0.45
11	1020	1659.8	105.0	222.9	1.60	130.3	63.2	33.5	67.1	85.6	2.061	0.44
12	1040	1624.5	104.2	222.0	1.87	130.3	64.1	33.1	66.2	86.2	2.032	0.42
13	1050	1604.9	103.9	221.9	2.03	130.1	64.3	32.9	65.8	86.2	2.023	0.42
14	1100	1586.2	104.2	222.0	2.17	130.3	64.4	33.0	65.9	86.4	2.024	0.42
15	1120	1550.0	104.0	221.0	2.45	130.9	65.3	32.8	65.6	87.2	2.004	0.39
16	1140	1507.8	103.4	220.4	2.78	130.4	65.6	32.4	64.8	87.2	1.988	0.38
17	1200	1472.3	103.5	220.3	3.06	130.4	65.6	32.4	64.8	87.2	1.987	0.37
18	1220	1433.9	103.5	219.6	3.35	130.8	66.2	32.3	64.6	87.7	1.975	0.35
19	1240	1395.8	104.2	220.4	3.64	130.2	65.2	32.5	65.0	86.9	1.997	0.37
20	1300	1357.0	103.8	218.8	3.94	131.3	66.8	32.2	64.5	88.3	1.965	0.31
21	1320	1320.0	104.0	218.4	4.24	131.6	67.2	32.2	64.4	88.7	1.959	0.30
22	1340	1281.8	104.6	218.1	4.53	132.4	67.6	32.4	64.8	89.2	1.958	0.28
23	1400	1241.5	104.5	217.9	4.85	132.1	67.6	32.2	64.5	89.1	1.954	0.28
24	1403	1229.8	105.0	218.1	4.94	134.1	67.6	33.3	66.5	89.8	1.984	0.26
25	1405	1212.2	106.5	218.1	5.07	133.6	67.5	33.0	66.1	89.5	1.979	0.27
26	1410	1173.5	106.8	218.7	5.37	132.9	66.7	33.1	66.2	88.8	1.992	0.29
27	1415	1138.5	108.2	216.5	5.65	136.3	69.1	33.6	67.2	91.5	1.972	0.20
28	1420	1100.0	107.5	216.3	5.94	135.7	69.8	33.2	66.3	91.5	1.956	0.19
29	1425	1064.5	108.5	216.7	6.22	135.9	68.9	33.5	67.0	91.2	1.973	0.20
30	1430	1026.3	109.3	215.1	6.52	137.8	70.3	33.8	67.5	92.8	1.960	0.14
31	1435	987.8	109.0	216.4	6.81	136.3	69.3	33.5	67.0	91.6	1.967	0.19
32	1440	952.3	109.0	215.2	7.09	137.0	70.2	33.4	66.8	92.5	1.952	0.15
33	1442	944.8	107.5	216.1	7.15	134.9	69.4	32.8	65.5	91.2	1.944	0.19
34	1450	928.0	107.2	214.9	7.28	135.7	70.5	32.6	65.2	92.2	1.924	0.15
35	1500	909.5	107.0	218.1	7.42	132.3	67.4	32.4	64.9	89.0	1.963	0.28
36	1520	872.8	106.0	216.4	7.71	132.8	69.0	31.9	63.8	90.3	1.925	0.22
37	1500	795.3	105.2	216.5	8.31	131.4	68.6	31.4	62.8	89.5	1.915	0.23
38	1620	757.2	104.8	217.0	8.60	130.3	68.1	31.1	62.2	88.8	1.914	0.26
39	1630	735.8	104.8	216.7	8.77	130.5	68.4	31.1	62.1	89.1	1.908	0.25
40	1935	706.7	107.2	217.3	9.00	131.7	67.7	32.0	64.0	89.0	1.945	0.26
41	1640	567.9	107.2	217.5	9.30	131.6	67.8	31.9	63.8	89.1	1.940	0.27
42	1650	540.8	108.2	217.2	9.90	132.1	67.9	32.1	64.2	89.3	1.945	0.25
43	1700	520.5	108.0	217.4	10.44	131.4	67.8	31.8	63.6	89.0	1.938	0.27
44	1720	362.2	110.4	217.3	11.67	132.6	67.9	32.4	64.7	89.5	1.953	0.25
45	1730	292.5	110.0	217.2	12.21	131.7	67.7	32.0	64.0	89.0	1.946	0.25
46	1732	272.5	113.8	218.8	12.37	133.3	66.3	33.5	67.0	88.6	2.010	0.28
47	1734	220.5	113.9	218.6	12.77	133.3	66.6	33.4	66.7	88.8	2.002	0.28
48	1736	151.6	113.2	219.1	13.30	131.8	66.0	32.9	65.8	87.9	1.997	0.31
49	1738	95.0	113.2	219.6	13.74	131.0	65.5	32.7	65.5	87.3	1.999	0.33
50	1740	39.9	115.0	219.4	14.17	132.2	65.6	33.3	66.6	87.8	2.015	0.31
51	1743	-58.5	114.8	219.2	14.93	131.5	65.7	32.9	65.8	87.6	2.002	0.31
52	1745	-114.9	115.7	219.7	15.37	131.5	65.3	33.1	66.2	87.4	2.014	0.33
53	1747	-129.5	110.5	217.3	15.48	129.6	67.6	31.0	62.0	88.3	1.918	0.28
54	1750	-134.0	110.5	217.0	15.52	130.1	68.1	31.0	62.0	88.8	1.910	0.27
55	1800	-153.3	109.8	216.3	15.67	130.0	68.7	30.7	61.3	89.1	1.893	0.24
56	1810	-172.6	110.0	216.4	15.82	130.2	68.8	30.7	61.4	89.3	1.892	0.25
57	1816	-183.0	110.5	216.4	15.90	130.3	68.6	30.9	61.7	89.2	1.900	0.24

SAMPLE NO. = F 407      HOLE NO. = 6      DPPTH = 11.30 METRES TO 11.48 METRES

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS      = 117.80 KPA  
 PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE      = 210.00 KPA  
 NORMALIZING STRESS              = 117.80 KPA

NORMALIZED SPEAR TEST RESULTS      START 19810903      END 19810904

DN	PER CENT STRAIN	NORMALIZED HALF DEV STRESS KPA	NORMALIZED DEV STRESS KPA	NORMALIZED OCT STRESS KPA	NORMALIZED CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.20	0.172	0.345	0.749	0.000
2	0.09	0.261	0.521	0.713	0.097
3	0.19	0.308	0.617	0.696	0.144
4	0.27	0.340	0.679	0.692	0.170
5	0.39	0.374	0.749	0.694	0.203
6	0.49	0.401	0.807	0.686	0.217
7	0.61	0.422	0.845	0.686	0.233
8	0.95	0.374	0.748	0.710	0.175
9	1.18	0.322	0.643	0.722	0.129
10	1.84	0.294	0.567	0.725	0.101
11	1.60	0.295	0.599	0.726	0.099
12	1.97	0.281	0.562	0.731	0.091
13	2.03	0.279	0.558	0.732	0.090
14	2.17	0.280	0.560	0.733	0.091
15	2.85	0.278	0.557	0.740	0.082
16	2.78	0.275	0.550	0.740	0.077
17	3.06	0.275	0.550	0.740	0.075
18	3.35	0.274	0.548	0.745	0.070
19	3.64	0.276	0.552	0.737	0.077
20	3.94	0.274	0.547	0.749	0.064
21	4.24	0.274	0.547	0.753	0.067
22	4.53	0.275	0.550	0.757	0.058
23	4.85	0.274	0.547	0.756	0.055
24	4.94	0.282	0.565	0.762	0.058
25	5.07	0.280	0.561	0.760	0.058
26	5.37	0.281	0.562	0.753	0.063
27	5.65	0.285	0.570	0.777	0.044
28	5.94	0.282	0.563	0.777	0.042
29	6.22	0.284	0.569	0.775	0.045
30	6.52	0.287	0.573	0.788	0.032
31	6.81	0.284	0.569	0.778	0.043
32	7.09	0.284	0.567	0.785	0.033
33	7.15	0.278	0.556	0.774	0.041
34	7.28	0.277	0.553	0.783	0.031
35	7.42	0.275	0.551	0.756	0.058
36	7.71	0.271	0.542	0.766	0.043
37	8.31	0.266	0.533	0.760	0.044
38	8.60	0.264	0.528	0.754	0.048
39	8.77	0.264	0.527	0.756	0.045
40	9.07	0.272	0.543	0.756	0.051
41	9.30	0.271	0.541	0.756	0.053
42	9.90	0.272	0.545	0.758	0.050
43	10.44	0.270	0.540	0.756	0.052
44	11.67	0.275	0.549	0.760	0.051
45	12.21	0.272	0.544	0.756	0.050
46	12.37	0.284	0.569	0.752	0.064
47	12.77	0.283	0.567	0.754	0.062
48	13.30	0.279	0.558	0.746	0.065
49	13.74	0.278	0.556	0.741	0.070
50	14.17	0.283	0.565	0.745	0.069
51	14.93	0.279	0.559	0.744	0.067
52	15.37	0.281	0.562	0.742	0.071
53	15.48	0.263	0.527	0.749	0.051
54	15.52	0.263	0.526	0.754	0.049
55	15.67	0.260	0.521	0.757	0.042
56	15.92	0.260	0.521	0.758	0.043
57	15.90	0.262	0.524	0.757	0.043



UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA  
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 498 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 11.30 METRES TO 11.48 METRES

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 12.991 CENTIMETRES  
SAMPLE VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 593.540 CUBIC CENTIMETRES  
SAMPLE AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 44.919 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD = 13.93 N.  
PROVING RING FACTOR = 4.1560 N./DIV  
PISTON AREA = 5.0600 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING = 1930.80 DIVISIONS

SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 19810913 END 19810914

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST  
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PT	TIME	DISPL DIAL RING	PRINC DIAL RING	PORE PRESS KPA	PPP CENT STRAIN	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	HALF DEV STRESS KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	RATIO OF EPP SIGMA1 EPP SIGMA3	A
1	1025	1930.8	59.0	240.8	0.00	75.0	50.1	12.5	24.9	58.4	1.497	UUUUUU
2	1030	1925.4	70.8	246.6	0.04	93.7	45.0	17.9	35.7	56.9	1.794	0.54
3	1040	1910.4	85.2	253.6	0.16	87.0	38.0	24.5	49.0	54.3	2.290	0.53
4	1050	1894.4	94.5	257.6	0.28	91.3	33.8	28.8	57.5	53.0	2.703	0.51
5	1100	1879.8	101.0	260.1	0.40	94.9	31.4	31.7	63.5	52.6	3.021	0.50
6	1110	1860.5	106.3	261.6	0.54	98.1	29.9	34.1	68.2	52.6	3.282	0.48
7	1120	1847.5	108.9	261.9	0.64	100.3	29.7	35.3	70.6	53.2	3.376	0.46
8	1130	1832.8	113.5	263.3	0.75	102.9	28.2	37.4	74.7	53.1	3.649	0.45
9	1140	1816.0	116.5	263.8	0.88	104.9	27.5	38.7	77.4	53.3	3.814	0.44
10	1200	1787.4	123.8	264.7	1.10	110.6	26.7	41.9	83.9	54.7	4.142	0.41
11	1220	1750.0	129.2	264.0	1.39	115.9	27.3	44.3	88.6	56.8	4.244	0.36
12	1240	1713.0	130.7	261.5	1.68	119.4	29.7	44.8	89.7	59.6	4.020	0.32
13	1300	1675.0	126.4	257.2	1.97	119.5	34.0	42.8	85.5	62.5	3.516	0.27
14	1315	1643.0	120.2	253.9	2.22	117.0	37.3	39.9	79.7	63.9	3.137	0.24
101	1317	1641.0	118.9	RELAXATION TEST								
102	1318	1640.9	117.8	RELAXATION TEST								
103	1320	1640.5	115.8	RELAXATION TEST								
104	1324	1640.1	114.8	RELAXATION TEST								
105	1331	1639.7	113.4	RELAXATION TEST								
106	1346	1638.8	111.2	RELAXATION TEST								
107	1416	1638.0	109.5	RELAXATION TEST								
108	1455	1637.1	107.9	RELAXATION TEST								
109	2328	1631.8	105.8	RELAXATION TEST								
110	1019	1628.0	104.8	RELAXATION TEST								
15	1030	1618.9	112.8	251.1	2.80	113.0	40.1	36.4	72.9	64.4	2.817	0.21
16	1040	1595.0	114.3	250.3	2.58	114.9	40.8	37.0	74.1	65.5	2.816	0.19
17	1050	1582.3	112.8	249.8	2.68	114.1	41.5	36.3	72.6	65.7	2.751	0.19
18	1100	1562.0	111.5	248.5	2.84	114.1	42.7	35.7	71.4	66.5	2.672	0.17
19	1120	1523.8	108.9	246.8	3.13	113.2	44.8	34.4	68.8	67.3	2.550	0.14
20	1140	1481.9	106.8	245.4	3.46	112.4	45.7	33.4	66.7	67.9	2.460	0.11
21	1200	1451.8	105.5	244.7	3.69	111.7	46.3	32.7	65.4	68.1	2.413	0.10
22	1220	1404.0	104.5	243.7	4.06	111.4	47.1	32.2	64.3	68.5	2.365	0.07

23	1230	1393.5	103.6	243.4	4.21	111.0	47.6	31.7	63.4	68.7	2.332	0.07
24	1232	1370.8	106.5	243.7	4.31	113.3	47.8	32.9	65.9	69.4	2.390	0.07
25	1235	1353.5	106.5	243.3	4.44	113.5	47.7	32.9	65.8	69.6	2.379	0.06
26	1240	1314.6	105.3	242.8	4.74	112.6	48.0	32.3	64.6	69.5	2.345	0.05
27	1245	1267.5	104.2	242.0	5.11	112.3	49.0	31.7	63.3	70.1	2.292	0.03
28	1250	1224.5	102.0	240.8	5.44	111.4	50.2	30.6	61.2	70.6	2.219	0.00
29	1255	1194.3	101.6	240.0	5.67	110.8	50.0	30.4	60.8	70.3	2.216	-0.02
30	1300	1155.8	99.5	239.3	5.97	110.3	51.6	29.3	58.7	71.2	2.137	-0.04
31	1320	1104.1	95.6	238.9	6.33	107.1	52.0	27.5	55.1	70.4	2.059	-0.06
32	1340	1064.5	95.2	238.7	6.64	105.9	51.3	27.3	54.6	69.5	2.065	-0.07
33	1400	1030.8	93.8	238.1	6.93	105.8	52.6	26.6	53.2	70.3	2.011	-0.10
34	1420	991.5	93.8	237.8	7.23	105.7	52.7	26.5	53.0	70.4	2.006	-0.11
35	1430	974.5	93.0	238.0	7.36	105.0	52.8	26.1	52.2	70.2	1.989	-0.10
36	1432	967.0	95.0	238.0	7.42	106.7	52.8	27.0	53.9	70.8	2.021	-0.10
37	1435	959.5	94.8	237.5	7.64	106.8	53.2	26.8	53.6	71.1	2.008	-0.11
38	1440	959.6	94.7	237.2	7.94	106.8	53.4	26.7	53.4	71.2	2.000	-0.13
39	1445	971.3	94.4	236.7	8.16	106.9	53.9	26.5	53.0	71.6	1.983	-0.15
40	1450	929.4	94.0	236.0	8.49	107.2	54.7	26.2	52.5	72.2	1.959	-0.17
41	1455	796.0	93.2	235.6	8.81	106.8	55.2	25.8	51.6	72.4	1.935	-0.19
42	1500	754.3	93.2	235.3	9.06	107.0	55.5	25.7	51.5	72.7	1.927	-0.21
43	1502	740.1	91.2	235.1	9.10	105.4	55.7	24.9	49.7	72.3	1.893	-0.23
44	1557	643.2	90.2	236.1	9.91	103.2	54.7	24.2	48.5	70.9	1.886	-0.20
45	1630	580.0	90.2	235.9	10.40	103.0	54.8	24.1	48.2	70.9	1.880	-0.21
46	1650	542.5	89.8	235.9	10.69	102.7	55.0	23.9	47.7	70.9	1.867	-0.22
47	1710	503.2	89.8	236.1	10.99	102.4	54.9	23.8	47.5	70.7	1.866	-0.21
48	1818	475.0	89.2	236.0	11.21	101.7	54.8	23.5	46.9	70.4	1.857	-0.22
49	1830	353.2	89.1	236.0	12.14	101.3	54.9	23.2	46.4	70.4	1.844	-0.22
50	1859	299.0	89.1	236.1	12.57	101.2	55.1	23.1	45.1	70.5	1.837	-0.22
51	1920	261.5	89.1	235.9	12.85	101.3	55.4	23.0	45.9	70.7	1.829	-0.23
52	1940	219.6	89.8	235.9	13.17	101.7	55.4	23.2	46.3	70.8	1.836	-0.23
53	2007	174.0	89.5	236.1	13.52	101.1	55.2	23.0	45.9	70.5	1.832	-0.22
54	2070	145.8	89.5	235.6	13.74	101.1	55.3	22.9	45.8	70.6	1.829	-0.25
55	2040	107.8	89.5	235.7	14.03	101.1	55.4	22.8	45.7	70.6	1.824	-0.25
56	2100	71.9	89.7	235.7	14.31	101.2	55.5	22.8	45.7	70.7	1.823	-0.25
57	2120	33.2	90.0	235.7	14.61	101.3	55.6	22.9	45.7	70.8	1.823	-0.25
58	2140	-5.5	89.9	235.7	14.91	101.3	55.8	22.7	45.5	71.0	1.815	-0.25
59	2153	-30.2	89.8	235.6	15.10	101.2	55.9	22.6	45.3	71.0	1.810	-0.26
60	2155	-39.3	91.8	235.4	15.16	102.8	55.9	23.4	46.9	71.5	1.838	-0.25
61	2200	-32.0	92.2	234.5	15.57	103.7	56.8	23.5	46.9	72.4	1.826	-0.29
62	2205	-119.9	92.2	234.5	15.79	103.7	56.9	23.4	46.8	72.5	1.823	-0.29
63	2212	-169.0	92.8	234.1	16.16	104.4	57.3	23.5	47.1	73.0	1.821	-0.30
64	2215	-175.5	90.5	234.4	16.21	102.3	57.1	22.6	45.2	72.2	1.792	-0.31
65	2225	-193.2	90.0	234.5	16.34	101.6	56.8	22.4	44.8	71.7	1.789	-0.32

SAMPLE NO. = 7408      HOLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 11.30 METRES TO 11.48 METRES

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 78.00 KPA  
 PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 210.00 KPA  
 NORMALIZING STRESS = 78.00 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS      START 19810913      END 19810914

DT	DEP CENT STRAIN	NRMLZD HALF DEV STRESS KPA	NRMLZD DEV STRESS KPA	NRMLZD OCT STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.00	0.160	0.319	0.749	0.000
2	0.04	0.229	0.458	0.730	0.074
3	0.16	0.314	0.628	0.697	0.164
4	0.28	0.369	0.738	0.679	0.215
5	0.40	0.407	0.814	0.674	0.247
6	0.54	0.437	0.875	0.675	0.267
7	0.64	0.452	0.905	0.682	0.271
8	0.75	0.479	0.958	0.681	0.283
9	0.88	0.496	0.992	0.683	0.295
10	1.10	0.538	1.075	0.701	0.306
11	1.34	0.568	1.136	0.729	0.297
12	1.58	0.575	1.150	0.764	0.265
13	1.97	0.548	1.097	0.801	0.210
14	2.22	0.511	1.022	0.819	0.168
15	2.40	0.467	0.934	0.826	0.132
16	2.58	0.475	0.950	0.840	0.122
17	2.68	0.466	0.931	0.843	0.115
18	2.84	0.458	0.915	0.852	0.099
19	3.12	0.441	0.882	0.863	0.077
20	3.46	0.428	0.856	0.871	0.059
21	3.69	0.419	0.839	0.873	0.050
22	4.06	0.412	0.824	0.879	0.037
23	4.21	0.406	0.813	0.891	0.033
24	4.31	0.422	0.845	0.889	0.037
25	4.44	0.422	0.844	0.892	0.032
26	4.74	0.414	0.828	0.891	0.026
27	5.11	0.406	0.812	0.899	0.015
28	5.44	0.392	0.784	0.905	0.000
29	5.67	0.390	0.779	0.901	-0.010
30	5.97	0.376	0.752	0.912	-0.013
31	6.33	0.353	0.706	0.902	-0.024
32	6.64	0.350	0.700	0.891	-0.027
33	6.93	0.341	0.682	0.902	-0.035
34	7.23	0.340	0.680	0.902	-0.033
35	7.36	0.335	0.670	0.900	-0.036
36	7.42	0.346	0.691	0.907	-0.036
37	7.64	0.344	0.688	0.911	-0.042
38	7.94	0.342	0.684	0.913	-0.046
39	8.16	0.340	0.679	0.918	-0.051
40	8.44	0.336	0.673	0.925	-0.062
41	8.81	0.331	0.661	0.928	-0.067
42	9.06	0.330	0.660	0.931	-0.071
43	9.10	0.319	0.638	0.927	-0.073
44	9.91	0.311	0.621	0.908	-0.060
45	10.40	0.309	0.618	0.909	-0.063
46	10.69	0.306	0.612	0.909	-0.063
47	10.99	0.305	0.609	0.907	-0.060
48	11.21	0.301	0.602	0.903	-0.062
49	12.14	0.297	0.594	0.902	-0.062
50	12.57	0.296	0.591	0.903	-0.060
51	12.85	0.295	0.589	0.907	-0.063
52	13.17	0.297	0.594	0.908	-0.063
53	13.52	0.294	0.589	0.904	-0.060
54	13.74	0.294	0.588	0.905	-0.067
55	14.03	0.293	0.585	0.905	-0.065
56	14.31	0.293	0.585	0.907	-0.065
57	14.61	0.293	0.586	0.908	-0.065
58	14.91	0.292	0.583	0.910	-0.065
59	15.10	0.290	0.581	0.910	-0.067
60	15.16	0.300	0.601	0.917	-0.069
61	15.57	0.301	0.602	0.929	-0.081
62	15.79	0.300	0.600	0.930	-0.081
63	16.16	0.302	0.603	0.936	-0.084
64	16.21	0.290	0.580	0.925	-0.082
65	16.34	0.287	0.574	0.920	-0.081

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA  
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 409 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 8.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 13.130 CENTIMETRES  
SAMPLE VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 611.590 CUBIC CENTIMETRES  
SAMPLE AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 46.580 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD = 14.23 N.  
PROVING RING FACTOR = 0.1560 N./DIV  
PISTON AREA = 5.0600 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING = 1916.20 DIVISIONS

SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 19810930 END 19811002

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST  
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PT	TIME	DISPI DIAL RDG	PRING DIAL RDG	POFF PRESS KPA	PER CENT STRAIN	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	HALF DEV STRESS KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	RATIO OF EFF SIGMA1 EFF SIGMA3	A
1	1240	1916.2	35.7	209.8	0.00	29.5	19.5	5.0	10.0	22.8	1.513	0.000000
2	1255	1903.5	46.0	214.5	0.10	34.2	15.1	9.6	19.1	21.5	2.267	0.51
3	1305	1897.3	53.3	217.2	0.22	37.8	12.2	12.8	25.6	20.7	3.101	0.47
4	1315	1371.2	59.5	219.2	0.34	41.5	10.4	15.5	31.1	20.8	3.990	0.45
5	1325	1857.8	62.6	220.7	0.48	42.6	8.8	16.9	33.8	20.1	4.843	0.46
6	1335	1337.0	66.7	221.5	0.63	45.2	7.8	18.7	37.4	20.3	5.797	0.43
7	1345	1817.0	69.5	222.4	0.76	46.9	7.1	19.9	39.8	20.4	6.610	0.42
8	1355	1799.8	71.2	222.3	0.89	48.3	7.0	20.6	41.3	20.8	6.900	0.40
9	1415	1762.6	78.3	223.4	1.17	50.0	6.1	21.9	43.9	20.7	8.196	0.40
10	1435	1725.2	78.8	223.5	1.45	53.6	5.9	23.9	47.7	21.8	9.091	0.36
11	1455	1689.8	81.9	223.3	1.73	56.2	5.9	25.2	50.3	22.7	9.533	0.33
12	1539	1622.0	87.0	222.5	2.24	61.5	7.0	27.2	54.5	25.2	8.785	0.29
13	1540	1604.8	87.2	222.0	2.37	62.0	7.4	27.3	54.6	25.6	8.380	0.27
14	1600	1567.2	89.0	221.1	2.66	64.4	8.4	28.0	56.0	27.1	7.667	0.25
15	1620	1529.6	90.2	219.8	2.94	66.6	9.7	28.4	56.9	28.7	6.864	0.21
16	1640	1491.4	89.0	217.5	3.24	66.5	11.7	27.4	54.8	30.0	5.687	0.17
17	1650	1472.2	86.8	216.9	3.38	66.2	12.5	26.9	53.7	30.4	5.296	0.16
101	1651	1471.0	86.7		RELAXATION TEST							
102	1652	1470.8	84.5		RELAXATION TEST							
103	1653	1470.7	84.0		RELAXATION TEST							
104	1655	1470.5	83.2		RELAXATION TEST							
105	1659	1470.2	82.0		RELAXATION TEST							
106	1706	1469.9	81.0		RELAXATION TEST							
107	1710	1469.6	80.5		RELAXATION TEST							
108	1801	1468.3	78.2		RELAXATION TEST							
109	1933	1467.1	76.2		RELAXATION TEST							
110	2211	1466.2	75.0		RELAXATION TEST							
111	809	1466.0	73.2		RELAXATION TEST							
18	813	1462.1	76.8	216.0	3.46	58.7	13.7	22.5	45.0	28.7	4.286	0.18
19	920	1450.2	80.3	216.1	3.55	61.8	13.8	24.0	48.0	29.8	4.475	0.17
20	830	1431.5	81.6	215.5	3.69	63.4	14.4	24.5	49.0	30.7	4.403	0.15
21	840	1431.0	81.4	214.8	3.70	63.8	15.0	24.4	48.8	31.3	4.256	0.13
22	350	1394.2	80.9	214.6	3.98	63.7	15.4	24.1	48.3	31.5	4.133	0.13
23	900	1374.3	78.0	213.6	4.13	62.0	16.3	22.9	45.7	31.5	3.804	0.11
24	910	1355.0	75.2	212.5	4.27	60.6	17.3	21.6	43.3	31.7	3.500	0.08
25	920	1333.2	72.5	211.8	4.44	59.0	18.1	20.4	40.9	31.7	3.258	0.06
26	930	1316.2	71.4	211.1	4.57	58.6	18.7	19.9	39.9	32.0	3.133	0.04
27	931	1311.2	72.2	211.2	4.61	59.2	18.6	20.3	40.6	32.1	3.180	0.05
28	935	1269.2	72.5	210.3	4.93	60.2	19.5	20.3	40.7	33.1	3.086	0.02
29	940	1223.0	71.2	210.0	5.28	59.5	20.1	19.7	39.4	33.2	2.960	0.01
30	945	1198.2	70.2	209.7	5.47	58.9	20.4	19.2	38.5	33.2	2.886	-0.00

31	950	1170.5	70.5	209.7	5.6P	58.9	20.3	19.3	38.6	33.2	2.904	-0.00
32	955	1121.0	69.0	209.0	6.06	58.1	20.8	18.6	37.3	33.2	2.791	-0.03
33	1000	1089.5	68.2	208.9	6.30	57.4	20.9	18.2	36.5	33.1	2.746	-0.03
34	1001	1085.5	67.5	208.6	6.33	57.1	21.2	17.9	35.9	33.2	2.693	-0.05
35	1010	1070.4	66.0	208.7	6.44	55.9	21.3	17.3	34.6	32.8	2.623	-0.04
36	1030	1031.8	64.2	208.6	6.74	54.3	21.3	16.5	33.0	32.3	2.548	-0.05
37	1035	1022.2	64.0	208.6	6.81	54.3	21.5	16.4	32.8	32.4	2.524	-0.05
201	1036	1021.0	63.0	RELAXATION TEST								
202	1037	1021.1	62.9	RELAXATION TEST								
203	1039	1021.0	62.8	RELAXATION TEST								
204	1047	1020.8	62.0	RELAXATION TEST								
205	1050	1020.7	62.3	RELAXATION TEST								
206	1105	1020.3	62.0	RELAXATION TEST								
207	1135	1020.0	60.8	RELAXATION TEST								
208	1235	1019.2	60.2	RELAXATION TEST								
209	1500	1018.5	59.4	RELAXATION TEST								
210	1535	1018.4	59.3	RELAXATION TEST								
38	1538	1015.3	61.2	209.2	6.86	51.2	20.8	15.2	30.4	30.9	2.463	-0.03
39	1540	1011.2	61.1	208.8	6.89	51.4	21.1	15.2	30.3	31.2	2.438	-0.05
40	1550	992.2	61.8	208.9	7.03	51.9	21.0	15.4	30.9	31.3	2.471	-0.05
41	1600	975.6	63.0	208.9	7.14	52.6	20.7	15.9	31.9	31.3	2.539	-0.04
42	1602	958.5	63.9	209.4	7.29	53.0	20.5	16.3	32.5	31.3	2.587	-0.02
43	1605	937.5	64.8	209.1	7.45	54.1	20.9	16.6	33.2	32.0	2.589	-0.03
44	1620	814.8	65.3	208.2	8.39	54.9	21.6	16.7	33.3	32.7	2.542	-0.07
45	1630	784.4	65.2	208.3	8.62	54.9	21.7	16.6	33.1	32.7	2.526	-0.06
46	1640	671.2	65.1	207.5	9.48	55.2	22.5	16.4	32.7	33.4	2.454	-0.10
47	1650	593.9	66.0	207.0	10.07	56.1	22.8	16.6	33.3	33.9	2.458	-0.12
48	1655	580.2	63.8	207.2	10.18	54.2	22.8	15.7	31.4	33.3	2.379	-0.12
49	1700	572.3	63.8	207.5	10.24	53.9	22.5	15.7	31.4	33.0	2.396	-0.11
301	1703	569.6	62.4	RELAXATION TEST								
302	1704	569.7	62.8	RELAXATION TEST								
303	1706	569.8	61.8	RELAXATION TEST								
304	1712	569.5	62.2	RELAXATION TEST								
305	1717	569.4	61.8	RELAXATION TEST								
306	1732	569.2	61.5	RELAXATION TEST								
307	1755	569.0	61.4	RELAXATION TEST								
308	1923	568.3	60.9	RELAXATION TEST								
309	2218	567.7	60.0	RELAXATION TEST								
310	757	567.7	59.6	RELAXATION TEST								
50	801	565.4	60.6	207.0	10.29	51.6	22.7	14.4	28.9	32.3	2.271	-0.15
51	805	558.7	61.8	207.5	10.34	52.0	22.2	14.9	29.8	32.1	2.343	-0.12
52	810	549.8	62.4	207.5	10.41	52.5	22.2	15.1	30.3	32.3	2.363	-0.11
53	820	528.9	62.9	207.4	10.57	53.2	22.6	15.3	30.6	32.8	2.353	-0.12
54	840	492.9	63.5	206.5	10.84	54.3	23.3	15.5	31.0	33.6	2.330	-0.16
55	900	455.2	62.9	206.3	11.13	53.6	23.2	15.2	30.4	33.3	2.312	-0.17
56	920	412.2	63.8	206.1	11.40	54.5	23.5	15.5	31.0	33.8	2.321	-0.18
57	943	374.6	63.4	206.2	11.78	54.0	23.4	15.3	30.6	33.6	2.308	-0.17
58	1010	322.6	62.8	205.8	12.14	53.8	23.8	15.0	30.0	33.8	2.261	-0.20
59	1030	285.6	62.8	206.1	12.42	53.6	23.7	14.9	29.9	33.7	2.261	-0.19
60	1050	245.5	63.2	206.2	12.72	53.7	23.6	15.0	30.1	33.6	2.275	-0.18
61	1116	197.8	63.0	205.8	13.09	53.8	24.0	14.9	29.8	33.9	2.242	-0.20
62	1140	163.2	63.1	205.5	13.35	54.0	24.2	14.9	29.8	34.1	2.232	-0.22
63	1200	117.9	64.0	205.5	13.70	54.4	24.0	15.2	30.4	34.1	2.267	-0.21
64	1215	95.8	63.9	205.2	13.93	54.5	24.3	15.1	30.2	34.4	2.241	-0.23
65	1220	69.7	64.8	204.9	14.06	55.4	24.5	15.4	30.9	34.8	2.261	-0.23
66	1230	-3.9	66.2	204.8	14.62	56.5	24.7	15.9	31.8	35.3	2.285	-0.23
67	1240	-94.6	66.8	204.5	15.24	57.0	25.0	16.0	32.0	35.7	2.279	-0.24
68	1250	-158.7	66.3	204.2	15.80	56.5	25.1	15.7	31.4	35.6	2.251	-0.26
69	1253	-169.9	64.8	204.4	15.89	55.2	25.0	15.1	30.2	35.1	2.210	-0.27
70	1300	-184.6	64.9	204.4	16.00	55.5	25.2	15.1	30.3	35.3	2.201	-0.27
71	1310	-204.7	65.1	204.4	16.15	55.5	25.1	15.2	30.4	35.2	2.209	-0.27
72	1320	-222.7	64.5	204.6	16.29	54.5	24.6	14.9	29.9	34.6	2.215	-0.26
73	1340	-238.5	64.2	204.8	16.41	54.1	24.5	14.8	29.6	34.4	2.209	-0.25
74	1400	-276.3	64.8	204.1	16.70	55.2	25.2	15.0	30.0	35.2	2.189	-0.29

SAMPLE NO. = T 409      HOLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 8.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 29.70 KPA  
 PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 270.00 KPA  
 NORMALIZING STRESS = 29.70 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS      START 19810930      END 19911002

PM	PER CENT STRAIN	NORMALIZED HORIZONTAL DEV STRESS KPA	NORMALIZED DEV STRESS KPA	NORMALIZED CURV STRESS KPA	NORMALIZED CHANGE TN PWP KPA
1	0.00	0.168	0.337	0.769	0.000
2	0.10	0.322	0.644	0.723	0.158
3	0.22	0.432	0.863	0.698	0.249
4	0.34	0.523	1.047	0.699	0.316
5	0.48	0.569	1.139	0.676	0.367
6	0.63	0.630	1.260	0.683	0.394
7	0.76	0.671	1.341	0.696	0.424
8	0.89	0.695	1.391	0.699	0.421
9	1.17	0.739	1.478	0.698	0.459
10	1.45	0.804	1.607	0.734	0.461
11	1.73	0.848	1.695	0.764	0.455
12	2.24	0.917	1.835	0.847	0.428
13	2.37	0.919	1.839	0.862	0.411
14	2.66	0.943	1.886	0.911	0.380
15	2.98	0.958	1.915	0.955	0.337
16	3.24	0.923	1.846	1.009	0.259
17	3.38	0.904	1.808	1.024	0.239
18	3.46	0.758	1.516	0.956	0.209
19	3.55	0.807	1.615	1.003	0.212
20	3.69	0.825	1.650	1.035	0.192
21	3.70	0.822	1.645	1.053	0.163
22	3.99	0.812	1.625	1.060	0.162
23	4.13	0.769	1.539	1.062	0.128
24	4.27	0.728	1.456	1.068	0.091
25	4.84	0.688	1.376	1.068	0.067
26	4.57	0.671	1.343	1.077	0.044
27	4.61	0.683	1.365	1.081	0.047
28	4.93	0.685	1.369	1.113	0.017
29	5.28	0.662	1.326	1.119	0.007
30	5.47	0.648	1.295	1.119	-0.003
31	5.68	0.651	1.301	1.117	-0.003
32	6.06	0.627	1.254	1.118	-0.027
33	6.30	0.614	1.229	1.113	-0.030
34	6.33	0.604	1.208	1.117	-0.040
35	6.84	0.582	1.164	1.105	-0.037
36	6.78	0.555	1.110	1.087	-0.040
37	6.81	0.552	1.103	1.092	-0.040
38	6.86	0.512	1.025	1.042	-0.020
39	6.89	0.511	1.022	1.051	-0.034
40	7.03	0.520	1.040	1.054	-0.034
41	7.16	0.536	1.073	1.055	-0.033
42	7.29	0.548	1.095	1.055	-0.013
43	7.45	0.559	1.118	1.076	-0.024
44	8.39	0.561	1.121	1.101	-0.054
45	8.62	0.558	1.115	1.102	-0.051
46	9.48	0.551	1.102	1.125	-0.077
47	10.07	0.560	1.120	1.141	-0.094
48	10.18	0.529	1.058	1.120	-0.088
49	10.24	0.529	1.058	1.110	-0.077
50	10.29	0.486	0.972	1.088	-0.094
51	10.34	0.502	1.004	1.087	-0.077
52	10.41	0.509	1.019	1.087	-0.077
53	10.57	0.515	1.030	1.104	-0.081
54	10.84	0.522	1.043	1.132	-0.111
55	11.13	0.512	1.025	1.123	-0.118
56	11.40	0.523	1.045	1.140	-0.125
57	11.74	0.515	1.031	1.131	-0.121
58	12.14	0.505	1.010	1.138	-0.135
59	12.47	0.503	1.006	1.133	-0.125
60	12.72	0.507	1.013	1.132	-0.121
61	13.09	0.502	1.004	1.143	-0.135
62	13.35	0.502	1.004	1.149	-0.145
63	13.70	0.512	1.024	1.149	-0.185
64	13.93	0.508	1.016	1.157	-0.155
65	14.06	0.520	1.040	1.172	-0.165
66	14.62	0.525	1.069	1.188	-0.169
67	15.24	0.528	1.077	1.201	-0.178
68	15.80	0.529	1.057	1.198	-0.189
69	15.89	0.509	1.018	1.181	-0.182
70	16.00	0.509	1.019	1.188	-0.182
71	16.15	0.511	1.022	1.186	-0.182
72	16.29	0.503	1.006	1.164	-0.175
73	16.41	0.499	0.997	1.157	-0.163
74	16.70	0.504	1.009	1.185	-0.192

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA  
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = P 411 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 9.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 12.895 CENTIMETRES  
SAMPLE VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 586.490 CUBIC CENTIMETRES  
SAMPLE AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 45.482 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD = 13.83 N .  
PROVING RING FACTOR = 4.1560 N ./DIV  
PISTON AREA = 5.0600 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING = 1866.20 DIVISIONS

SEMP TEST RESULTS START 19811012 END 19811014

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST  
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PT	TIME	DISPL DIAL RDG	PRING DIAL RDG	POPP PRESS KPA	PEP CENT STRAIN	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	HALF DEV STRESS KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	RATIO OF EPP SIGMA1 EPP SIGMA3	A
1	840	1866.2	63.7	210.1	0.30	89.2	57.8	15.7	31.4	68.3	1.544	UUUUUUU
2	845	1861.5	71.4	214.7	0.04	91.8	53.4	19.2	38.4	66.2	1.720	0.66
3	850	1854.3	79.7	218.8	0.09	95.2	49.2	23.0	46.0	64.5	1.935	0.60
4	900	1837.8	90.2	223.5	0.22	99.9	44.4	27.8	55.5	62.9	2.251	0.56
5	910	1823.0	96.4	226.1	0.34	102.9	41.8	30.6	61.1	62.2	2.462	0.54
6	923	1797.8	103.0	228.5	0.53	106.4	39.4	33.5	67.0	61.7	2.700	0.52
7	932	1732.3	107.0	229.7	0.65	108.7	39.1	35.3	70.6	61.6	2.852	0.50
8	940	1759.1	110.4	230.7	0.75	110.8	37.2	36.8	73.6	61.7	2.977	0.49
9	1000	1732.1	117.8	232.0	1.04	115.7	35.6	40.0	80.1	62.3	3.249	0.45
10	1020	1697.2	123.8	232.7	1.31	120.1	34.8	42.6	85.3	63.2	3.450	0.42
11	1040	1658.1	128.2	232.5	1.61	123.9	34.9	44.5	89.0	64.6	3.549	0.39
12	1100	1623.8	132.2	232.1	1.88	127.7	35.4	46.2	92.3	66.2	3.608	0.36
13	1120	1595.2	134.0	230.9	2.18	130.2	36.6	46.8	93.6	67.8	3.558	0.33
14	1140	1546.5	134.8	228.5	2.48	132.8	38.7	47.0	94.1	70.1	3.431	0.29
15	1204	1502.3	133.7	226.1	2.82	133.8	41.0	46.4	92.8	71.9	3.263	0.26
16	1211	1497.8	132.8	225.7	2.93	133.5	41.6	45.9	91.9	72.2	3.208	0.26
101	1216	1480.7	130.7	RELAXATION TEST								
102	1217	1490.2	129.5	RELAXATION TEST								
103	1219	1479.9	128.2	RELAXATION TEST								
104	1223	1479.4	126.3	RELAXATION TEST								
105	1230	1478.9	124.2	RELAXATION TEST								
106	1245	1477.9	121.8	RELAXATION TEST								
107	1315	1477.0	120.0	RELAXATION TEST								
108	1441	1475.0	116.0	RELAXATION TEST								
109	1519	1474.7	115.3	RELAXATION TEST								
110	1702	1474.0	115.7	RELAXATION TEST								
111	2147	1473.2	112.0	RELAXATION TEST								
112	923	1472.8	110.0	RELAXATION TEST								
17	927	1470.0	114.5	224.5	3.07	118.6	43.1	37.8	75.5	68.3	2.752	0.33
18	930	1465.8	119.5	225.1	3.11	122.4	42.5	40.0	79.9	69.1	2.880	0.31
19	940	1447.6	122.8	225.0	3.25	125.2	42.5	41.4	82.7	70.1	2.946	0.29
20	950	1428.5	119.3	223.6	3.39	123.6	44.1	39.7	79.5	70.6	2.802	0.28
21	1000	1407.7	113.2	221.2	3.56	120.4	46.4	37.0	74.0	71.1	2.594	0.26
22	1015	1378.1	109.0	219.4	3.79	118.4	48.3	35.1	70.1	71.7	2.451	0.24
23	1020	1367.2	107.7	218.7	3.87	117.8	48.9	34.5	68.9	71.9	2.409	0.23
24	1023	1357.8	109.2	219.3	3.98	118.4	48.2	35.1	70.2	71.6	2.456	0.24
25	1025	1339.3	109.6	218.6	4.09	119.3	48.9	35.2	70.4	72.4	2.440	0.22
26	1030	1303.9	107.4	217.3	4.36	118.4	50.1	34.2	68.3	72.9	2.364	0.20
27	1035	1261.3	105.0	216.5	4.69	116.9	50.9	33.0	66.0	72.9	2.296	0.19
28	1040	1225.7	104.1	215.7	4.97	116.9	51.9	32.5	65.0	73.6	2.252	0.17
29	1045	1186.6	102.1	215.1	5.27	115.5	52.4	31.5	63.1	73.4	2.204	0.16
30	1050	1144.2	101.8	214.4	5.60	115.7	53.1	31.3	62.6	74.0	2.179	0.14
31	1100	1123.9	98.6	214.0	5.76	113.2	53.5	29.9	59.7	73.4	2.116	0.14
32	1105	1114.8	97.5	214.1	5.83	112.2	53.5	29.4	58.7	73.1	2.098	0.15
33	1115	1096.6	97.2	214.0	5.97	111.8	53.4	29.2	58.4	72.9	2.094	0.14
201	1116	1095.2	96.5	RELAXATION TEST								
202	1117	1094.8	95.5	RELAXATION TEST								
203	1119	1094.8	94.8	RELAXATION TEST								
204	1123	1094.5	94.5	RELAXATION TEST								
205	1130	1094.5	94.2	RELAXATION TEST								
206	1145	1094.2	93.2	RELAXATION TEST								
207	1336	1092.9	91.6	RELAXATION TEST								
208	1430	1092.5	91.4	RELAXATION TEST								
209	1533	1092.3	91.2	RELAXATION TEST								

34	1537	1091.1	92.2	215.2	6.01	106.4	52.3	27.0	54.1	70.3	2.034	0.23
35	1540	1045.5	93.7	215.3	6.05	107.5	52.2	27.7	55.3	70.6	2.060	0.22
36	1550	1067.4	95.4	215.2	6.19	109.0	52.3	28.4	56.7	71.2	2.084	0.20
37	1600	1048.7	95.1	215.0	6.34	108.8	52.4	28.2	56.4	71.2	2.076	0.20
38	1502	1037.9	97.0	215.4	6.42	109.9	52.0	29.0	57.9	71.3	2.114	0.20
39	1605	1013.7	97.7	215.4	6.61	110.5	52.1	29.2	58.4	71.6	2.121	0.20
40	1510	981.8	97.7	214.6	6.86	111.1	52.8	29.1	58.3	72.2	2.104	0.17
41	1615	936.0	98.0	214.6	7.21	111.1	52.8	29.2	58.3	72.2	2.104	0.17
42	1620	909.9	99.0	214.6	7.89	112.0	53.0	29.5	59.0	72.7	2.112	0.16
43	1625	859.2	99.0	214.0	7.82	112.2	53.4	29.4	58.8	73.0	2.101	0.14
44	1630	833.4	99.0	213.8	8.09	112.3	53.7	29.3	58.6	73.2	2.091	0.14
45	1632	814.7	97.0	213.2	8.12	111.1	54.2	28.4	56.9	73.2	2.050	0.12
46	1635	814.3	95.7	213.3	8.16	109.9	54.1	27.9	55.8	72.7	2.031	0.13
47	1642	798.9	95.7	213.3	8.28	109.9	54.2	27.9	55.7	72.8	2.028	0.13
301	1644	797.2	95.3	RELAXATION TEST								
302	1645	797.1	94.2	RELAXATION TEST								
303	1647	796.8	93.5	RELAXATION TEST								
304	1651	796.8	93.1	RELAXATION TEST								
305	1658	796.8	93.0	RELAXATION TEST								
306	1710	796.5	91.8	RELAXATION TEST								
307	1738	796.3	91.8	RELAXATION TEST								
308	1825	105.7	91.2	RELAXATION TEST								
309	2010	795.3	90.2	RELAXATION TEST								
310	953	794.5	88.5	RELAXATION TEST								
48	956	732.4	90.8	214.4	8.33	104.8	53.2	25.8	51.6	70.4	1.969	0.21
49	1020	750.5	94.9	214.3	8.65	108.1	53.3	27.4	54.8	71.6	2.028	0.18
50	1040	713.2	95.0	214.0	8.94	109.3	53.6	27.4	54.7	71.8	2.021	0.17
51	1103	669.5	95.1	213.7	9.28	108.6	54.0	27.3	54.6	72.2	2.011	0.16
52	1105	653.5	97.3	214.2	9.40	109.7	53.4	28.2	56.3	72.2	2.055	0.16
53	1115	573.9	94.2	213.2	10.03	111.0	54.3	29.3	56.7	73.2	2.044	0.12
54	1120	541.0	94.5	213.3	10.28	112.0	54.4	28.8	57.6	73.6	2.059	0.12
55	1125	505.1	99.3	212.8	10.55	112.1	54.9	28.6	57.2	74.0	2.043	0.10
56	1126	501.8	96.5	212.9	10.58	109.7	54.8	27.5	54.9	73.1	2.002	0.12
57	1130	484.4	96.5	212.7	10.64	109.8	54.9	27.5	54.9	73.2	2.000	0.11
58	1140	475.0	97.2	212.4	10.79	110.5	55.1	27.2	55.4	73.6	2.005	0.10
59	1200	437.5	97.0	212.5	11.08	110.1	55.0	27.5	55.1	73.4	2.001	0.10
60	1220	399.4	96.8	212.5	11.37	109.7	55.0	27.4	54.7	73.2	1.995	0.10
61	1240	361.5	96.8	212.4	11.67	109.6	55.1	27.3	54.5	73.3	1.990	0.10
62	1307	310.9	95.0	212.7	12.06	108.4	54.8	26.8	53.6	72.7	1.979	0.12
401	1309	309.4	94.8	RELAXATION TEST								
402	1310	309.2	94.5	RELAXATION TEST								
403	1312	309.0	94.3	RELAXATION TEST								
404	1316	308.9	93.9	RELAXATION TEST								
405	1323	308.7	93.7	RELAXATION TEST								
406	1337	308.5	93.0	RELAXATION TEST								
407	1415	307.8	92.2	RELAXATION TEST								
408	1500	307.4	92.1	RELAXATION TEST								
409	1948	306.2	90.2	RELAXATION TEST								
63	1952	303.5	92.0	213.7	12.12	104.2	53.8	25.2	50.4	70.6	1.937	0.19
64	2000	289.4	94.2	213.7	12.23	105.7	53.6	26.1	52.1	71.0	1.972	0.17
65	2023	247.7	95.9	213.3	12.55	107.4	54.1	26.6	53.3	71.9	1.985	0.15
66	2058	181.8	96.7	212.6	13.06	108.2	54.6	26.8	53.6	72.5	1.982	0.11
67	2100	170.8	98.2	212.5	13.15	109.5	54.8	27.4	54.7	73.0	1.999	0.10
68	2115	55.0	99.4	211.6	14.05	110.9	55.8	27.6	55.1	74.2	1.988	0.06
69	2120	12.7	100.2	211.2	14.37	111.6	56.1	27.8	55.5	74.6	1.990	0.05
70	2130	-57.1	100.5	211.1	14.92	111.6	56.2	27.7	55.4	74.7	1.986	0.04
71	2140	-131.1	99.3	211.2	15.49	110.2	56.1	27.1	54.1	74.1	1.965	0.05
71	2150	-212.5	100.8	210.1	16.12	112.0	57.1	27.4	54.9	75.4	1.961	0.00
72	2200	-232.6	100.8	209.6	16.66	111.9	57.4	27.3	54.5	75.6	1.950	-0.02
73	2202	-293.4	99.0	210.1	16.75	113.0	56.9	26.6	53.1	74.6	1.933	0.00
74	2210	-303.7	99.0	210.2	16.87	110.0	57.0	26.5	53.0	74.7	1.930	0.00
75	2220	-328.8	98.5	210.6	17.02	109.1	56.5	26.3	52.6	74.0	1.930	0.02
76	2230	-347.2	98.5	210.6	17.15	108.9	56.4	26.2	52.5	73.9	1.930	0.02



SAMPLE NO. = T 411      HOLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 8.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 88.90 KPA  
 PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 210.00 KPA  
 NORMALIZING STRESS = 88.90 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS      START 19811012      END 19811014

PT	DEF CENT STRAIN	NORMALIZD HAIF DEV STRESS KPA	NORMALIZD DEV STRESS KPA	NORMALIZD OCT STRESS KPA	NORMALIZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.00	0.177	0.354	0.760	0.003
2	0.04	0.216	0.433	0.746	0.052
3	0.04	0.259	0.518	0.727	0.098
4	0.22	0.213	0.625	0.708	0.151
5	0.34	0.344	0.688	0.700	0.183
6	0.53	0.377	0.754	0.695	0.207
7	0.65	0.397	0.795	0.694	0.221
8	0.75	0.414	0.828	0.695	0.232
9	1.04	0.451	0.902	0.701	0.247
10	1.31	0.480	0.960	0.712	0.255
11	1.61	0.501	1.002	0.727	0.252
12	1.84	0.520	1.040	0.745	0.249
13	2.18	0.527	1.054	0.764	0.234
14	2.44	0.530	1.060	0.789	0.207
15	2.82	0.523	1.045	0.810	0.180
16	2.93	0.517	1.035	0.813	0.175
17	3.07	0.425	0.850	0.769	0.162
18	3.11	0.450	0.900	0.779	0.169
19	3.25	0.466	0.931	0.781	0.169
20	3.39	0.448	0.895	0.795	0.152
21	3.56	0.417	0.833	0.800	0.125
22	3.79	0.395	0.789	0.807	0.105
23	3.87	0.388	0.775	0.809	0.097
24	3.94	0.395	0.790	0.806	0.104
25	4.00	0.397	0.793	0.815	0.096
26	4.36	0.385	0.769	0.821	0.081
27	4.69	0.372	0.743	0.821	0.072
28	4.97	0.365	0.732	0.828	0.063
29	5.27	0.355	0.710	0.827	0.055
30	5.60	0.352	0.705	0.833	0.048
31	5.76	0.336	0.673	0.827	0.044
32	5.83	0.331	0.661	0.823	0.045
33	5.97	0.329	0.658	0.821	0.044
34	6.01	0.304	0.609	0.792	0.057
35	6.05	0.312	0.623	0.796	0.059
36	6.14	0.319	0.639	0.802	0.057
37	6.34	0.317	0.635	0.802	0.055
38	6.42	0.326	0.653	0.803	0.060
39	6.61	0.329	0.658	0.806	0.063
40	6.86	0.328	0.656	0.813	0.051
41	7.21	0.328	0.657	0.813	0.051
42	7.44	0.332	0.664	0.818	0.051
43	7.82	0.331	0.662	0.822	0.044
44	8.09	0.330	0.660	0.825	0.042
45	8.12	0.320	0.641	0.824	0.035
46	8.16	0.314	0.628	0.819	0.036
47	8.28	0.314	0.627	0.819	0.036
48	8.33	0.290	0.581	0.793	0.048
49	8.65	0.309	0.617	0.806	0.047
50	8.94	0.308	0.616	0.809	0.044
51	9.28	0.307	0.615	0.813	0.041
52	9.40	0.317	0.634	0.813	0.046
53	10.03	0.319	0.638	0.824	0.035
54	10.28	0.324	0.648	0.829	0.036
55	10.55	0.322	0.645	0.833	0.033
56	10.58	0.309	0.619	0.823	0.032
57	10.64	0.309	0.618	0.824	0.029
58	10.79	0.312	0.624	0.828	0.026
59	11.08	0.310	0.620	0.826	0.027
60	11.37	0.308	0.616	0.825	0.027
61	11.67	0.307	0.614	0.825	0.025
62	12.06	0.302	0.604	0.818	0.029
63	12.12	0.284	0.568	0.795	0.041
64	12.23	0.297	0.597	0.799	0.041
65	12.55	0.300	0.600	0.809	0.036
66	13.06	0.302	0.604	0.816	0.029
67	13.15	0.309	0.617	0.823	0.027
68	14.05	0.310	0.621	0.835	0.017
69	14.37	0.313	0.625	0.840	0.012
70	14.92	0.312	0.624	0.841	0.011
71	15.49	0.305	0.609	0.835	0.012
71	16.12	0.309	0.618	0.849	0.000
72	16.66	0.307	0.614	0.851	-0.005
73	16.75	0.299	0.598	0.840	0.003
74	16.87	0.299	0.597	0.841	0.001
75	17.02	0.296	0.592	0.834	0.006

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA  
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 413 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 8.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 13.104 CENTIMETRES  
SAMPLE VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 595.780 CUBIC CENTIMETRES  
SAMPLE AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 45.466 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD = 14.13 N  
PROVING RING FACTOR = 4.1560 N./DIV  
PISTON AREA = 5.0600 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING = 1996.20 DIVISIONS

SEPAR TEST RESULTS START 19811102 END 19811103

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST  
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PT	TIME	DISPL DIAL RDG	RING DIAL RDG	PORE PRESS KPA	PER CENT STRAIN	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	HALF DEV STRESS KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	RATIO OF EFF SIGMA1 EFF SIGMA3	A
1	825	1996.2	49.9	240.3	0.00	56.0	38.3	8.9	17.7	44.2	1.463	UUUUUUU
2	830	1994.8	52.8	242.4	0.01	56.5	36.1	10.2	20.4	42.9	1.564	0.79
3	840	1979.2	68.2	249.8	0.13	63.0	28.6	17.2	34.4	40.1	2.204	0.57
4	850	1962.0	75.8	253.4	0.26	66.6	25.3	20.6	41.3	39.1	2.631	0.56
5	900	1943.8	81.9	255.8	0.40	69.7	22.9	23.4	46.8	38.5	3.042	0.53
6	910	1928.5	86.0	257.5	0.52	71.6	21.2	25.2	50.4	38.0	3.379	0.53
7	920	1919.0	89.5	258.6	0.66	73.6	20.1	26.8	53.5	37.9	3.664	0.51
8	930	1892.5	92.4	259.5	0.79	75.1	19.0	28.1	56.1	37.7	3.954	0.50
9	950	1855.8	97.5	260.8	1.07	78.4	17.8	30.3	60.6	38.0	4.403	0.48
10	1010	1819.5	101.8	261.0	1.35	81.7	17.4	32.1	64.3	38.8	4.695	0.44
11	1030	1782.5	105.0	260.8	1.63	84.6	17.6	33.5	67.0	39.9	4.806	0.42
12	1040	1767.8	106.0	260.1	1.79	85.0	18.2	33.9	67.8	40.8	4.725	0.40
13	1050	1744.2	106.2	259.5	1.92	86.8	18.0	33.9	67.9	41.5	4.591	0.38
14	1100	1725.2	103.5	257.7	2.07	86.1	20.7	32.7	65.4	42.5	4.157	0.37
101	1101	1725.2	102.8	RELAXATION TEST								
102	1102	1729.4	101.5	RELAXATION TEST								
103	1104	1724.7	100.0	RELAXATION TEST								
104	1108	1724.1	98.2	RELAXATION TEST								
105	1115	1723.8	96.8	RELAXATION TEST								
106	1130	1723.1	95.0	RELAXATION TEST								
107	1200	1722.3	93.3	RELAXATION TEST								
108	1300	1721.5	91.8	RELAXATION TEST								
109	1428	1720.9	90.6	RELAXATION TEST								
110	1600	1720.5	89.8	RELAXATION TEST								
111	1700	1720.4	89.4	RELAXATION TEST								
112	1825	1720.1	88.8	RELAXATION TEST								
15	1930	1715.0	84.0	254.0	2.15	80.8	23.9	28.4	56.9	42.9	3.379	0.35
16	1940	1597.9	97.3	254.6	2.28	83.1	23.4	29.9	59.7	43.3	3.552	0.34
17	1950	1577.5	97.0	253.9	2.43	83.5	24.1	29.7	59.4	43.9	3.463	0.33
18	2000	1659.5	95.0	252.8	2.57	82.7	25.2	28.7	57.5	44.4	3.281	0.31
19	2020	1627.5	87.9	248.9	2.87	80.4	29.4	25.5	51.0	46.4	2.734	0.26
20	2040	1581.9	85.0	247.6	3.16	79.0	30.8	24.1	48.2	46.9	2.566	0.24
21	2107	1536.8	83.5	246.6	3.51	78.6	31.8	23.4	46.8	47.4	2.470	0.22
22	2120	1504.6	82.0	246.1	3.75	77.8	32.5	22.6	45.3	47.6	2.394	0.21
23	2140	1467.8	81.4	245.8	4.03	77.4	32.8	22.3	44.6	47.7	2.361	0.20
201	2141	1466.7	81.2	RELAXATION TEST								
202	2142	1466.1	80.6	RELAXATION TEST								
203	2144	1466.1	79.6	RELAXATION TEST								
204	2148	1465.8	79.0	RELAXATION TEST								
205	2157	1465.5	78.5	RELAXATION TEST								
206	2210	1465.2	78.0	RELAXATION TEST								
207	2240	1464.8	77.6	RELAXATION TEST								
208	2310	1464.3	77.5	RELAXATION TEST								
209	2338	1464.1	77.2	RELAXATION TEST								
210	801	1463.7	75.7	RELAXATION TEST								

24	805	1459.5	78.3	245.4	4.10	78.4	32.4	21.0	42.0	46.4	2.295	0.21
25	810	1450.3	79.7	245.5	4.17	75.6	32.4	21.6	43.2	46.8	2.332	0.20
26	820	1431.5	80.5	245.2	4.31	76.5	32.7	21.9	43.8	47.3	2.339	0.19
27	830	1412.3	80.7	244.8	4.46	77.0	33.1	21.9	43.9	47.7	2.326	0.17
28	850	1375.7	81.0	244.4	4.74	77.5	33.5	22.0	44.0	48.2	2.314	0.16
29	910	1337.5	81.2	244.1	5.03	77.8	33.7	22.0	44.1	48.4	2.308	0.14
30	930	1297.8	81.2	243.6	5.33	78.1	34.1	22.0	44.0	48.8	2.289	0.13
31	933	1287.5	82.4	243.6	5.41	79.1	34.2	22.5	44.9	49.2	2.314	0.12
32	935	1270.1	82.9	243.3	5.54	79.7	34.4	22.7	45.3	49.5	2.317	0.11
33	940	1234.0	82.7	243.4	5.81	79.4	34.4	22.5	45.0	49.4	2.308	0.11
34	945	1196.7	82.6	243.2	6.10	79.4	34.6	22.4	44.8	49.5	2.294	0.11
35	950	1157.7	82.4	242.8	6.40	79.5	35.0	22.2	44.5	49.8	2.271	0.09
36	955	1119.4	82.4	242.4	6.69	79.6	35.3	22.2	44.3	50.1	2.256	0.08
37	1000	1060.9	82.5	242.5	7.07	79.5	35.3	22.1	44.2	50.0	2.253	0.08
38	1005	1041.6	82.4	242.4	7.28	79.4	35.3	22.0	44.1	50.0	2.248	0.08
39	1010	1006.8	82.5	241.6	7.55	80.0	36.0	22.0	44.0	50.7	2.223	0.05
40	1015	967.7	82.5	241.9	7.85	79.6	35.7	21.9	43.9	50.3	2.229	0.06
41	1020	932.6	82.5	241.7	8.12	79.5	35.7	21.9	43.8	50.3	2.226	0.05
42	1025	897.6	82.4	241.5	8.38	79.6	36.1	21.8	43.5	50.6	2.206	0.05
43	1027	890.3	81.0	241.4	8.44	78.6	36.3	21.2	42.3	50.4	2.166	0.04
44	1030	882.9	80.5	241.4	8.49	78.0	36.1	21.0	41.9	50.1	2.161	0.05
45	1040	862.3	80.4	241.2	8.64	79.0	36.2	20.9	41.8	50.1	2.154	0.04
46	1050	846.5	80.4	241.4	8.77	77.8	36.1	20.9	41.7	50.0	2.155	0.05
47	1110	810.0	80.2	241.4	9.05	77.5	36.1	20.7	41.4	49.9	2.147	0.05
301	1111	800.2	78.9	RELAXATION TEST								
302	1112	800.1	78.6	RELAXATION TEST								
303	1114	808.9	78.0	RELAXATION TEST								
304	1118	808.8	77.5	RELAXATION TEST								
305	1128	802.7	77.2	RELAXATION TEST								
306	1200	808.0	76.8	RELAXATION TEST								
307	1242	807.6	75.8	RELAXATION TEST								
308	1315	807.0	75.7	RELAXATION TEST								
309	1345	806.8	75.4	RELAXATION TEST								
310	1504	806.7	75.0	RELAXATION TEST								
311	1917	806.6	74.0	RELAXATION TEST								
48	1920	804.0	77.0	242.3	9.10	74.3	35.6	19.3	38.7	48.5	2.097	0.10
49	1930	785.0	78.5	241.7	9.24	76.0	36.1	19.9	39.9	49.4	2.105	0.06
50	1940	766.9	78.9	241.5	9.38	76.5	36.3	20.1	40.2	49.7	2.106	0.05
51	1950	748.8	79.0	241.4	9.52	76.8	36.6	20.1	40.2	50.0	2.097	0.05
52	2010	709.0	79.2	240.7	9.82	77.0	36.8	20.1	40.2	50.2	2.093	0.02
53	2020	690.0	79.5	241.1	9.97	76.8	36.4	20.2	40.4	49.9	2.110	0.04
54	2030	670.1	79.8	240.8	10.12	77.3	36.7	20.3	40.6	50.2	2.106	0.02
55	2053	628.0	80.0	240.8	10.44	77.2	36.6	20.3	40.6	50.1	2.110	0.02
56	2108	500.8	79.8	240.7	10.65	77.1	36.7	20.2	40.4	50.2	2.100	0.02
57	2110	589.8	81.9	240.7	10.73	78.8	36.8	21.0	42.0	50.8	2.142	0.02
58	2115	551.2	81.3	240.5	11.03	78.4	37.0	20.7	41.4	50.8	2.119	0.01
59	2120	512.8	81.5	240.5	11.32	78.5	37.1	20.7	41.4	50.9	2.117	0.01
60	2130	435.6	81.8	240.2	11.91	78.7	37.3	20.7	41.4	51.1	2.110	-0.00
61	2140	365.5	82.2	239.9	12.44	79.2	37.8	20.7	41.4	51.6	2.097	-0.02
62	2150	288.5	82.5	239.5	13.03	79.7	38.3	20.7	41.4	52.1	2.081	-0.03
63	2200	211.8	82.6	239.1	13.62	80.0	38.8	20.6	41.2	52.5	2.062	-0.05
64	2203	204.2	81.5	239.0	13.68	79.2	38.9	20.1	40.3	52.3	2.036	-0.06
65	2210	190.8	81.0	239.0	13.78	78.7	38.8	19.9	39.9	52.1	2.027	-0.06
66	2220	169.8	81.0	238.9	13.94	78.7	39.9	19.9	39.8	52.2	2.023	-0.06
67	2230	154.0	80.9	239.1	14.06	78.5	38.9	19.8	39.6	52.1	2.019	-0.05

SAMPLE NO. = T 413 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 8.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 59.50 KPA  
 PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 210.00 KPA  
 NORMALIZING STRESS = 59.50 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 19R11102 END 19R11103

PT	PPP CENT STRAIN	NRMLZD HAIF DEV STRESS KPA	NRMLZD DEV STRESS KPA	NRMLZD OCT STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.00	0.149	0.298	0.743	0.000
2	0.01	0.171	0.342	0.721	0.035
3	0.13	0.289	0.578	0.674	0.160
4	0.26	0.347	0.694	0.656	0.220
5	0.40	0.393	0.786	0.647	0.261
6	0.52	0.474	0.948	0.539	0.289
7	0.66	0.450	0.900	0.638	0.309
8	0.79	0.472	0.943	0.634	0.323
9	1.07	0.509	1.019	0.638	0.345
10	1.35	0.540	1.081	0.653	0.343
11	1.63	0.563	1.126	0.671	0.345
12	1.79	0.570	1.139	0.686	0.333
13	1.92	0.570	1.141	0.694	0.323
14	2.07	0.549	1.099	0.714	0.292
15	2.15	0.478	0.956	0.720	0.230
16	2.28	0.502	1.004	0.728	0.240
17	2.43	0.499	0.998	0.738	0.229
18	2.57	0.483	0.966	0.746	0.210
19	2.87	0.428	0.857	0.780	0.145
20	3.16	0.405	0.811	0.788	0.123
21	3.51	0.393	0.786	0.796	0.106
22	3.75	0.381	0.761	0.800	0.097
23	4.03	0.375	0.750	0.801	0.092
24	4.10	0.353	0.705	0.780	0.086
25	4.17	0.363	0.725	0.786	0.087
26	4.31	0.368	0.736	0.795	0.082
27	4.46	0.369	0.738	0.802	0.075
28	4.74	0.370	0.740	0.810	0.069
29	5.03	0.370	0.741	0.813	0.064
30	5.32	0.369	0.739	0.819	0.055
31	5.41	0.378	0.755	0.827	0.055
32	5.54	0.381	0.762	0.832	0.050
33	5.91	0.378	0.756	0.830	0.052
34	6.10	0.376	0.753	0.832	0.049
35	6.40	0.374	0.747	0.837	0.042
36	6.69	0.373	0.745	0.842	0.035
37	7.07	0.372	0.743	0.841	0.037
38	7.28	0.370	0.741	0.840	0.035
39	7.55	0.370	0.740	0.852	0.022
40	7.85	0.369	0.738	0.846	0.027
41	8.12	0.368	0.736	0.845	0.024
42	8.38	0.366	0.732	0.851	0.020
43	8.44	0.356	0.712	0.847	0.018
44	8.49	0.352	0.705	0.842	0.018
45	8.64	0.351	0.702	0.842	0.015
46	8.77	0.350	0.701	0.840	0.013
47	9.05	0.348	0.696	0.839	0.018
48	9.10	0.325	0.650	0.815	0.034
49	9.24	0.325	0.670	0.830	0.024
50	9.39	0.327	0.675	0.835	0.020
51	9.52	0.327	0.675	0.840	0.018
52	9.82	0.328	0.676	0.844	0.007
53	9.97	0.340	0.679	0.838	0.013
54	10.12	0.341	0.682	0.844	0.009
55	10.44	0.341	0.683	0.843	0.008
56	10.65	0.339	0.678	0.843	0.007
57	10.73	0.353	0.706	0.854	0.007
58	11.03	0.348	0.696	0.854	0.003
59	11.32	0.348	0.696	0.856	0.003
60	11.91	0.349	0.696	0.859	-0.002
61	12.44	0.348	0.697	0.868	-0.007
62	13.03	0.349	0.696	0.876	-0.013
63	13.62	0.346	0.692	0.883	-0.020
64	13.68	0.339	0.677	0.880	-0.022
65	13.78	0.335	0.670	0.875	-0.022
66	13.94	0.334	0.669	0.877	-0.024
67	14.06	0.323	0.666	0.876	-0.020

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA  
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 916 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 11.30 METRES TO 11.48 METRES

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 13.050 CENTIMETRES  
SAMPLE VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 590.720 CUBIC CENTIMETRES  
SAMPLE AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 45.266 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD = 13.93 N  
PROVING RING FACTOR = 4.1560 N./DIV  
PISTON AREA = 5.0600 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING = 2051.00 DIVISIONS

SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 19811106 END 19811108

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST  
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PT	TIME	DIAL ROG	RING DIAI RDG	PORE PRESS KPA	PEP CENT STRAIN	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	HALF DEV STRESS KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	RATIO OF EFF SIGMA1 EFF SIGMA3	A
1	1312	2051.0	45.5	209.5	0.00	44.3	25.8	9.3	18.5	32.0	1.719	0.000000
2	1315	2049.8	48.0	211.0	0.01	45.1	24.7	10.4	20.9	31.2	1.858	0.65
3	1320	2042.9	56.5	214.6	0.06	49.4	20.8	14.3	28.6	30.3	2.376	0.51
4	1330	2026.7	67.0	218.3	0.19	55.3	17.1	19.1	38.2	29.8	3.234	0.45
5	1340	2009.1	72.9	219.9	0.32	59.0	15.4	21.8	43.6	29.9	3.829	0.42
6	1350	1991.8	78.0	220.8	0.46	62.7	14.5	24.1	48.2	30.6	4.322	0.38
7	1400	1974.8	81.2	221.2	0.58	65.0	14.0	25.5	51.0	31.0	4.646	0.36
8	1410	1955.2	85.2	221.4	0.73	68.3	13.7	27.3	54.6	31.9	4.987	0.33
9	1420	1936.8	89.1	221.4	0.88	71.9	13.9	29.0	58.1	33.2	5.209	0.30
10	1430	1919.3	91.5	221.2	1.01	74.1	13.9	30.1	60.2	34.0	5.330	0.28
11	1440	1900.6	94.5	221.0	1.15	77.0	14.2	31.4	62.8	35.1	5.424	0.26
12	1450	1882.0	96.3	220.6	1.30	78.5	14.4	32.1	64.1	35.8	5.452	0.24
13	1500	1865.0	98.0	220.0	1.42	80.8	15.0	32.9	65.8	36.9	5.389	0.22
14	1520	1848.4	103.0	219.0	1.71	86.1	15.9	35.1	70.2	39.3	5.413	0.18
15	1530	1834.4	104.0	218.1	1.85	87.8	16.8	35.5	71.0	40.5	5.224	0.16
16	1540	1791.4	105.0	217.5	1.99	89.1	17.3	35.9	71.8	41.2	5.149	0.15
17	1550	1753.7	105.3	215.3	2.28	91.5	19.7	35.9	71.8	43.6	4.645	0.11
18	1610	1734.0	104.5	214.1	2.43	91.7	20.7	35.5	71.0	44.4	4.430	0.09
19	1515	1724.5	104.0	213.5	2.50	91.7	21.2	35.3	70.5	44.7	4.326	0.08
101	1617	1723.6	101.8		RELAXATION TEST							
102	1518	1723.4	101.5		RELAXATION TEST							
103	1620	1723.0	100.4		RELAXATION TEST							
104	1524	1722.6	98.2		RELAXATION TEST							
105	1631	1722.2	97.0		RELAXATION TEST							
106	1546	1721.7	95.8		RELAXATION TEST							
107	1716	1720.5	95.0		RELAXATION TEST							
108	1758	1720.2	93.6		RELAXATION TEST							
109	2030	1718.4	91.2		RELAXATION TEST							
110	2342	1717.8	90.0		RELAXATION TEST							
111	847	1716.8	86.0		RELAXATION TEST							
20	850	1716.2	87.2	205.7	2.57	85.5	30.2	27.7	55.3	48.6	2.832	-0.10
21	900	1701.9	99.0	210.0	2.68	91.7	25.9	32.9	65.8	47.8	3.540	0.01
22	910	1693.0	101.5	210.0	2.82	93.7	25.8	34.0	67.9	48.4	3.633	0.01
23	920	1562.9	101.2	209.2	2.97	94.1	26.5	33.8	67.6	49.0	3.550	-0.01
24	930	1546.9	99.3	208.5	3.10	93.5	27.3	33.1	66.2	49.4	3.426	-0.02
25	949	1538.2	95.2	206.3	3.39	91.4	29.5	31.0	61.9	50.1	3.100	-0.07
26	1010	1567.9	90.1	202.9	3.70	89.8	32.5	28.6	57.3	51.6	2.763	-0.17
27	1030	1528.7	87.0	201.6	4.01	88.1	33.7	27.2	54.4	51.8	2.614	-0.22
28	1050	1490.1	84.5	200.6	4.30	86.5	34.5	26.0	52.0	51.8	2.508	-0.27
29	1112	1451.0	82.8	199.7	4.60	85.8	35.4	25.2	50.4	52.2	2.423	-0.31
30	1130	1414.3	81.8	199.0	4.88	85.3	35.9	24.7	49.4	52.4	2.376	-0.34
201	1132	1412.2	81.0		RELAXATION TEST							
202	1133	1411.8	80.8		RELAXATION TEST							
203	1135	1411.7	79.9		RELAXATION TEST							
204	1139	1411.7	79.5		RELAXATION TEST							
205	1146	1411.5	79.3		RELAXATION TEST							
206	1155	1411.2	79.0		RELAXATION TEST							
207	1230	1410.8	78.0		RELAXATION TEST							
208	1435	1409.8	76.0		RELAXATION TEST							
209	1900	1409.0	75.3		RELAXATION TEST							
210	914	1408.0	72.3		RELAXATION TEST							

31	920	1399.7	79.0	200.8	4.99	83.7	37.1	23.3	46.6	52.6	2.255	-0.31
32	930	1383.6	80.5	201.1	5.11	84.5	36.7	23.9	47.8	52.6	2.303	-0.29
33	939	1366.8	80.2	200.8	5.24	84.5	37.0	23.8	47.5	52.8	2.284	-0.30
34	950	1345.2	80.1	200.5	5.41	84.5	37.2	23.7	47.3	53.0	2.273	-0.31
35	1000	1324.6	80.3	200.1	5.57	85.0	37.6	23.7	47.4	53.4	2.262	-0.33
36	1025	1281.6	80.3	198.6	5.90	86.2	38.9	23.6	47.3	54.7	2.216	-0.38
37	1035	1259.5	80.0	199.4	6.07	84.9	37.9	23.5	47.0	53.6	2.239	-0.36
38	1038	1247.3	81.5	199.9	6.16	85.7	37.5	24.1	48.2	53.6	2.285	-0.32
39	1040	1231.0	82.0	199.7	6.29	86.2	37.6	24.3	48.6	53.8	2.292	-0.33
40	1045	1184.6	82.0	199.3	6.64	86.6	38.2	24.2	48.4	54.3	2.266	-0.34
41	1050	1156.3	82.0	199.2	6.86	86.6	38.3	24.1	48.3	54.4	2.260	-0.35
42	1055	1114.8	82.0	199.2	7.17	86.3	38.2	24.1	48.1	54.2	2.259	-0.35
43	1100	1076.0	82.1	198.7	7.47	86.8	38.8	24.0	48.0	54.8	2.238	-0.37
44	1105	1077.5	83.0	198.9	7.77	87.2	38.6	24.3	48.6	54.8	2.260	-0.35
45	1110	1095.4	82.0	198.7	8.01	86.5	38.8	23.8	47.7	54.7	2.228	-0.37
46	1115	967.0	82.2	198.4	8.31	86.9	39.2	23.8	47.7	55.1	2.216	-0.38
47	1117	961.2	80.6	198.0	8.35	85.9	39.6	23.1	46.3	55.0	2.169	-0.41
48	1120	955.0	80.5	198.2	8.40	85.7	39.5	23.1	46.2	54.9	2.169	-0.41
49	1125	945.4	80.5	198.0	8.47	85.7	39.5	23.1	46.2	54.9	2.169	-0.42
50	1130	936.4	80.0	198.1	8.54	85.3	39.6	22.8	45.7	54.8	2.154	-0.42
51	1135	927.1	80.0	198.3	8.61	85.1	39.4	22.8	45.7	54.6	2.159	-0.41
301	1136	926.2	79.7									
302	1137	926.3	79.0									
303	1139	926.1	78.5									
304	1143	926.0	78.0									
305	1150	925.7	77.4									
306	1205	925.2	77.0									
307	1220	924.9	76.8									
308	1230	924.8	76.9									
309	1358	924.2	76.7									
310	1336	923.3	76.4									
311	1717	923.0	76.2									
312	1349	923.0	74.8									
52	1952	921.0	77.0	199.5	8.66	81.1	38.0	21.6	43.1	52.4	2.135	-0.41
53	1955	913.6	78.0	199.6	8.72	81.8	37.9	22.0	43.9	52.5	2.160	-0.39
54	2000	915.8	74.5	199.6	8.78	82.3	38.0	22.2	44.3	52.8	2.166	-0.38
55	2010	897.8	79.0	199.3	8.91	83.0	38.3	22.3	44.7	53.2	2.167	-0.39
56	2020	867.5	79.5	198.9	9.07	83.7	38.7	22.5	45.0	53.7	2.163	-0.40
57	2030	849.5	79.8	198.9	9.21	83.9	38.7	22.6	45.2	53.8	2.168	-0.40
58	2033	829.4	81.5	199.1	9.36	85.0	38.5	23.3	46.5	54.0	2.209	-0.37
59	2035	815.4	82.0	198.8	9.47	85.7	38.8	23.4	46.9	54.4	2.209	-0.38
60	2040	777.3	82.0	198.3	9.76	86.0	39.3	23.4	46.7	54.9	2.190	-0.40
61	2050	709.4	83.0	197.9	10.33	87.1	39.8	23.6	47.3	55.6	2.188	-0.40
62	2100	629.4	82.5	197.4	10.89	86.9	40.4	23.3	46.5	55.9	2.152	-0.43
63	2110	552.5	83.0	196.9	11.48	87.5	40.8	23.3	46.7	56.4	2.144	-0.45
64	2120	475.5	84.3	196.7	12.07	88.4	41.0	23.7	47.4	56.8	2.156	-0.44
65	2130	402.1	84.0	196.5	12.64	88.0	41.1	23.4	46.9	56.7	2.140	-0.46
66	2132	391.2	82.7	196.2	12.72	87.3	41.5	22.9	45.8	56.8	2.103	-0.49
67	2135	388.2	82.5	196.1	12.74	87.1	41.5	22.8	45.6	56.7	2.099	-0.50
68	2140	379.9	82.5	196.4	12.81	86.8	41.2	22.8	45.6	56.4	2.106	-0.48
69	2145	368.2	82.5	196.5	12.90	86.7	41.2	22.8	45.5	56.4	2.105	-0.48
70	2150	352.6	82.7	196.8	12.96	86.5	40.9	22.8	45.6	56.1	2.116	-0.47
71	2200	340.9	82.9	196.4	13.10	87.0	41.3	22.9	45.7	56.5	2.107	-0.48
72	2203	324.9	84.0	196.8	13.23	87.3	40.8	23.3	46.5	56.3	2.141	-0.45
73	2205	307.7	84.3	196.5	13.36	87.8	41.1	23.4	46.7	56.7	2.137	-0.46
74	2210	277.2	84.5	196.2	13.59	88.3	41.6	23.4	46.7	57.2	2.123	-0.47
75	2215	230.0	85.0	196.0	13.95	88.6	41.7	23.5	46.9	57.3	2.126	-0.48
76	2220	195.0	85.0	195.9	14.22	88.7	41.9	23.4	46.8	57.5	2.116	-0.48
77	2230	114.5	85.2	195.1	14.84	89.2	42.6	23.3	46.6	58.1	2.094	-0.51
78	2240	44.5	85.5	195.3	15.38	88.9	42.4	23.3	46.5	57.9	2.098	-0.51
79	2245	33.2	85.0	195.0	15.46	88.9	42.8	23.1	46.1	58.2	2.077	-0.53
80	2250	23.3	84.4	195.2	15.54	88.1	42.5	22.8	45.6	57.7	2.073	-0.53
81	2300	4.4	84.5	195.2	15.68	88.0	42.4	22.8	45.6	57.6	2.076	-0.53
82	2310	-13.9	84.7	195.4	15.82	88.0	42.3	22.8	45.7	57.5	2.080	-0.52

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 39.40 KPA  
 PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 210.00 KPA  
 NORMALIZING STRESS = 39.40 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS      START 19811106      END 19811108

PT	PEP CENT STRAIN	UNPLD HALF DEV STRESS KPA	NMIZD DEV STRESS KPA	UNPLD OCT STRESS KPA	UNPLD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.00	0.235	0.471	0.812	0.000
2	0.01	0.265	0.529	0.793	0.039
3	0.06	0.363	0.726	0.770	0.129
4	0.19	0.485	0.970	0.757	0.223
5	0.32	0.553	1.106	0.759	0.264
6	0.46	0.611	1.222	0.776	0.287
7	0.58	0.648	1.295	0.787	0.297
8	0.73	0.693	1.386	0.810	0.302
9	0.88	0.737	1.474	0.842	0.302
10	1.01	0.764	1.528	0.862	0.297
11	1.15	0.797	1.594	0.892	0.292
12	1.30	0.814	1.627	0.908	0.282
13	1.42	0.836	1.671	0.938	0.266
14	1.71	0.890	1.781	0.997	0.241
15	1.85	0.901	1.801	1.027	0.213
16	1.99	0.911	1.822	1.046	0.203
17	2.28	0.911	1.823	1.108	0.147
18	2.43	0.901	1.802	1.126	0.117
19	2.50	0.895	1.790	1.135	0.102
20	2.57	0.702	1.404	1.234	-0.395
21	2.68	0.835	1.670	1.214	0.013
22	2.82	0.862	1.724	1.230	0.013
23	2.97	0.858	1.715	1.244	-0.003
24	3.19	0.841	1.681	1.253	-0.025
25	3.39	0.786	1.572	1.273	-0.081
26	3.70	0.727	1.454	1.310	-0.168
27	4.01	0.690	1.380	1.315	-0.201
28	4.30	0.660	1.321	1.316	-0.226
29	4.60	0.639	1.279	1.325	-0.243
30	4.88	0.627	1.254	1.329	-0.266
31	4.94	0.591	1.182	1.336	-0.221
32	5.11	0.607	1.214	1.336	-0.213
33	5.24	0.603	1.206	1.341	-0.221
34	5.41	0.601	1.202	1.345	-0.228
35	5.57	0.602	1.204	1.356	-0.233
36	5.90	0.600	1.200	1.387	-0.277
37	6.07	0.596	1.192	1.359	-0.256
38	6.16	0.612	1.223	1.360	-0.244
39	6.29	0.616	1.233	1.365	-0.249
40	6.64	0.614	1.228	1.379	-0.259
41	6.86	0.612	1.225	1.380	-0.261
42	7.17	0.611	1.221	1.377	-0.261
43	7.47	0.610	1.219	1.391	-0.274
44	7.77	0.617	1.234	1.391	-0.269
45	8.01	0.605	1.210	1.388	-0.274
46	8.31	0.605	1.210	1.398	-0.282
47	8.35	0.588	1.175	1.397	-0.292
48	8.40	0.586	1.172	1.393	-0.287
49	8.47	0.586	1.172	1.393	-0.292
50	8.54	0.580	1.160	1.392	-0.289
51	8.61	0.579	1.159	1.386	-0.284
52	8.66	0.547	1.095	1.329	-0.254
53	8.72	0.558	1.115	1.334	-0.251
54	8.78	0.563	1.125	1.339	-0.251
55	8.91	0.567	1.134	1.350	-0.259
56	9.07	0.571	1.143	1.363	-0.269
57	9.21	0.574	1.147	1.365	-0.269
58	9.36	0.591	1.181	1.371	-0.263
59	9.47	0.595	1.190	1.382	-0.272
60	9.76	0.593	1.186	1.393	-0.284
61	10.33	0.600	1.200	1.410	-0.294
62	10.89	0.591	1.181	1.419	-0.307
63	11.48	0.592	1.184	1.430	-0.320
64	12.07	0.601	1.203	1.442	-0.325
65	12.64	0.595	1.189	1.440	-0.330
66	12.72	0.581	1.162	1.440	-0.339
67	12.74	0.579	1.157	1.439	-0.340
68	12.81	0.578	1.157	1.431	-0.332
69	12.90	0.578	1.155	1.431	-0.330
70	12.96	0.579	1.158	1.428	-0.322
71	13.10	0.580	1.161	1.435	-0.332
72	13.23	0.591	1.181	1.429	-0.322
73	13.36	0.593	1.186	1.438	-0.330
74	13.59	0.593	1.186	1.451	-0.338
75	13.95	0.596	1.191	1.455	-0.343
76	14.27	0.594	1.187	1.459	-0.345
77	14.84	0.591	1.183	1.476	-0.365
78	15.38	0.591	1.181	1.470	-0.360
79	15.46	0.585	1.170	1.476	-0.363
80	15.54	0.579	1.158	1.465	-0.363
81	15.68	0.579	1.158	1.462	-0.363
82	15.82	0.580	1.159	1.460	-0.358

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA  
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = F 418 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 8.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 12.260 CENTIMETRES  
SAMPL VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 561.540 CUBIC CENTIMETRES  
SAMPL AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 45.803 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD = 14.32 N  
PROVING RING FACTOR = 4.1560 N./DIV  
PISTON AREA = 5.0600 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING = 1447.50 DIVISIONS

SHEAR TEST PRESSURE START 19811211 END 19811212

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST  
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PT	TIME	DISPL DIAL RDG	PRING DIAL RDG	PORF PRESS KPA	PER CENT STRAIN	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	HALF DEV STRESS KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	RATIO OF EFF SIGMA1 EFF SIGMA3	A
1	945	1447.5	37.0	238.8	0.00	29.4	21.4	4.0	8.0	24.1	1.372	UUUUUUU
2	950	1442.8	42.5	242.0	0.04	31.3	19.4	6.5	12.9	22.7	1.702	0.64
3	1000	1423.2	54.2	247.8	0.20	36.0	12.5	11.8	23.5	20.3	2.880	0.58
4	1009	1411.1	56.9	249.0	0.30	37.1	11.2	13.0	25.9	19.8	3.315	0.57
5	1020	1391.0	59.5	249.6	0.46	38.7	10.5	14.1	28.2	19.9	3.690	0.53
6	1030	1371.9	60.7	250.4	0.62	39.0	9.7	14.6	29.3	19.5	4.019	0.54
7	1040	1351.0	61.8	250.8	0.79	39.3	9.0	15.1	30.3	19.1	4.362	0.54
8	1050	1335.5	62.0	251.6	0.91	39.0	8.7	15.2	30.3	18.8	4.488	0.57
9	1100	1314.6	62.2	251.5	1.08	38.8	8.3	15.3	30.5	18.5	4.678	0.56
10	1120	1278.2	63.0	251.7	1.38	39.5	8.4	15.6	31.1	18.8	4.705	0.56
11	1140	1241.2	63.5	251.8	1.68	39.9	8.5	15.7	31.4	19.0	4.700	0.55
12	1200	1202.0	63.8	251.8	2.00	40.1	8.5	15.8	31.6	19.0	4.719	0.55
13	1220	1162.5	64.5	251.9	2.32	40.5	8.4	16.1	32.1	19.1	4.825	0.54
14	1230	1145.6	64.2	251.6	2.46	40.3	8.4	15.9	31.9	19.0	4.792	0.54
15	1240	1128.2	64.3	251.8	2.60	40.4	8.5	15.9	31.9	19.1	4.748	0.54
101	1243	1123.4	63.8	RELAXATION TEST								
102	1244	1123.2	63.2	RELAXATION TEST								
103	1246	1123.0	62.2	RELAXATION TEST								
104	1250	1123.0	61.8	RELAXATION TEST								
105	1257	1122.8	61.0	RELAXATION TEST								
106	1312	1122.2	60.0	RELAXATION TEST								
107	1342	1121.5	58.4	RELAXATION TEST								
108	1442	1120.8	58.1	RELAXATION TEST								
109	1605	1120.7	57.0	RELAXATION TEST								
110	1542	1119.9	56.8	RELAXATION TEST								
111	1743	1119.5	56.1	RELAXATION TEST								
112	1904	1119.5	55.8	RELAXATION TEST								
113	2	1119.0	54.6	RELAXATION TEST								
114	347	1119.0	52.7	RELAXATION TEST								
16	850	1116.5	55.8	249.8	2.70	35.1	10.8	12.1	24.3	18.9	3.249	0.67
17	900	1099.5	63.5	252.0	2.84	39.4	8.3	15.5	31.1	18.7	4.745	0.57
18	910	1075.8	65.2	252.2	3.03	40.8	8.3	16.2	32.5	19.1	4.915	0.55



19	920	1062.8	65.5	251.9	3.14	41.2	8.5	16.4	32.7	19.4	4.851	0.53
20	934	1035.5	65.5	251.6	3.36	41.5	8.8	16.3	32.7	19.7	4.711	0.52
21	940	1024.3	65.2	251.5	3.45	41.2	8.8	16.2	32.4	19.6	4.679	0.52
22	950	1005.5	64.8	251.3	3.61	41.0	9.0	16.0	32.0	19.7	4.552	0.52
23	1000	987.5	64.7	251.0	3.75	40.8	9.4	15.7	31.4	19.9	4.339	0.52
24	1020	945.8	63.2	250.4	4.09	40.5	10.1	15.2	30.4	20.2	4.010	0.52
25	1040	904.9	61.8	249.7	4.43	39.7	10.6	14.5	29.1	20.3	3.745	0.52
26	1100	874.2	61.2	249.4	4.68	39.5	11.0	14.2	28.5	20.5	3.590	0.52
27	1120	834.9	60.0	248.6	5.00	39.1	11.7	13.7	27.4	20.8	3.340	0.50
28	1139	800.8	59.2	248.3	5.27	38.7	12.1	13.3	26.6	21.0	3.198	0.51
29	1238	685.7	56.5	247.2	6.21	37.1	13.0	12.0	24.1	21.0	2.850	0.52
30	1241	577.0	58.2	247.3	6.28	38.4	12.9	12.7	25.5	21.4	2.975	0.48
31	1245	640.5	58.0	247.1	6.58	38.2	12.9	12.6	25.3	21.3	2.957	0.48
32	1250	598.5	58.0	247.0	6.92	38.2	13.0	12.6	25.2	21.4	2.935	0.48
33	1255	566.3	58.0	246.9	7.19	38.2	13.1	12.5	25.1	21.5	2.915	0.47
34	1300	528.0	57.9	246.7	7.50	38.4	13.5	12.4	24.9	21.8	2.844	0.47
35	1305	492.1	57.8	246.7	7.82	38.2	13.5	12.4	24.7	21.7	2.832	0.47
36	1310	452.5	58.0	246.7	8.11	38.2	13.4	12.4	24.8	21.7	2.853	0.47
37	1315	415.2	58.0	246.5	8.42	38.3	13.5	12.4	24.8	21.8	2.834	0.46
38	1320	376.2	57.9	246.3	8.74	38.2	13.6	12.3	24.6	21.8	2.809	0.45
39	1325	341.2	58.0	246.4	9.02	38.2	13.6	12.3	24.6	21.8	2.808	0.46
40	1333	291.8	56.8	245.9	9.43	37.5	14.0	11.8	23.5	21.8	2.679	0.46
41	1340	273.5	56.2	245.8	9.54	37.1	14.1	11.5	23.0	21.8	2.630	0.47
42	1350	259.6	56.1	246.2	9.70	36.7	13.9	11.4	22.8	21.5	2.643	0.50
43	1400	239.6	55.8	246.0	9.85	36.6	14.0	11.3	22.6	21.5	2.612	0.49
44	1420	203.6	56.0	246.1	10.15	36.7	14.1	11.3	22.6	21.6	2.605	0.50
45	1440	165.7	56.2	246.2	10.46	36.7	14.0	11.4	22.7	21.6	2.623	0.50
46	1457	133.1	56.0	246.5	10.72	36.3	13.8	11.2	22.5	21.3	2.629	0.53
47	1530	72.3	55.9	245.8	11.22	36.5	14.2	11.2	22.3	21.6	2.571	0.49
48	1532	51.8	57.7	246.3	11.38	37.4	13.7	11.9	23.7	21.6	2.731	0.48
49	1535	27.2	58.0	246.5	11.58	37.7	13.8	11.9	23.9	21.8	2.730	0.48
50	1540	-12.1	58.0	246.5	11.91	37.5	13.7	11.9	23.8	21.6	2.737	0.49
51	1545	-46.9	58.2	246.3	12.19	37.6	13.7	11.9	23.9	21.7	2.744	0.47
52	1550	-85.7	58.3	246.1	12.51	37.8	13.9	11.9	23.9	21.9	2.719	0.46
53	1555	-117.2	58.1	246.4	12.76	37.4	13.8	11.8	23.6	21.7	2.713	0.48
54	1600	-152.2	58.3	246.4	13.11	37.6	13.9	11.8	23.7	21.8	2.705	0.48
55	1605	-194.7	58.5	246.2	13.39	37.7	13.9	11.9	23.8	21.8	2.712	0.47
56	1510	-233.2	58.5	246.2	13.71	37.5	13.8	11.9	23.7	21.7	2.719	0.47
57	1512	-240.8	58.2	245.9	13.77	37.7	14.3	11.7	23.4	22.1	2.640	0.46
58	1620	-254.8	57.5	246.4	13.88	36.8	14.0	11.4	22.8	21.6	2.632	0.51
59	1528	-259.3	57.5	246.1	14.00	37.0	14.2	11.4	22.8	21.8	2.608	0.49
60	1648	-295.7	57.2	246.2	14.22	36.5	14.0	11.3	22.5	21.5	2.610	0.51
61	1710	-331.4	58.0	246.1	14.51	37.2	14.1	11.5	23.1	21.8	2.638	0.48
62	1730	-373.7	58.0	246.1	14.85	37.1	14.1	11.5	23.0	21.8	2.631	0.49
63	1750	-412.7	58.0	246.2	15.17	36.9	14.0	11.5	22.9	21.6	2.636	0.49
64	1810	-445.9	58.2	245.8	15.44	37.2	14.2	11.5	23.0	21.9	2.620	0.46
65	1930	-433.2	57.5	245.8	15.75	36.7	14.3	11.2	22.4	21.8	2.565	0.49

SAMPLE NO. = T 418      HOLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 8.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 31.60 KPA  
 PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 380.00 KPA  
 NORMALIZING STRESS = 31.60 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS      START 19811211      END 19811212

BT	PWP CENT STRAIN	NRMLZD HALF DEV STRESS KPA	NRMLZD DEV STRESS KPA	NRMLZD OCM STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.00	0.126	0.252	0.761	0.000
2	0.04	0.204	0.409	0.719	0.101
3	0.20	0.372	0.744	0.643	0.285
4	0.30	0.410	0.821	0.628	0.323
5	0.46	0.447	0.894	0.630	0.342
6	0.62	0.463	0.927	0.616	0.367
7	0.74	0.479	0.958	0.604	0.380
8	0.97	0.480	0.960	0.595	0.405
9	1.08	0.483	0.966	0.585	0.402
10	1.38	0.492	0.985	0.594	0.403
11	1.68	0.498	0.995	0.601	0.411
12	2.00	0.500	1.000	0.602	0.411
13	2.32	0.508	1.017	0.605	0.415
14	2.46	0.504	1.008	0.607	0.405
15	2.60	0.504	1.008	0.605	0.411
16	2.70	0.384	0.769	0.598	0.348
17	2.84	0.402	0.804	0.591	0.413
18	3.07	0.514	1.028	0.605	0.424
19	3.14	0.518	1.036	0.614	0.415
20	3.36	0.517	1.033	0.623	0.405
21	3.45	0.512	1.024	0.620	0.402
22	3.61	0.506	1.012	0.622	0.396
23	3.75	0.497	0.993	0.620	0.386
24	4.09	0.481	0.962	0.640	0.367
25	4.42	0.460	0.921	0.642	0.345
26	4.68	0.451	0.902	0.649	0.335
27	5.00	0.433	0.866	0.659	0.310
28	5.27	0.421	0.842	0.663	0.301
29	6.21	0.381	0.761	0.665	0.266
30	6.28	0.403	0.806	0.677	0.269
31	6.58	0.400	0.799	0.675	0.263
32	6.92	0.399	0.796	0.677	0.259
33	7.19	0.397	0.794	0.679	0.256
34	7.50	0.394	0.788	0.690	0.250
35	7.82	0.391	0.783	0.698	0.250
36	8.11	0.393	0.786	0.686	0.250
37	8.42	0.392	0.783	0.688	0.244
38	8.74	0.389	0.778	0.690	0.237
39	9.02	0.389	0.778	0.690	0.241
40	9.43	0.372	0.744	0.691	0.225
41	9.54	0.364	0.727	0.689	0.222
42	9.70	0.361	0.723	0.681	0.234
43	9.85	0.357	0.714	0.681	0.228
44	10.15	0.358	0.716	0.685	0.231
45	10.46	0.360	0.719	0.683	0.234
46	10.72	0.356	0.711	0.674	0.244
47	11.22	0.353	0.706	0.685	0.222
48	11.38	0.375	0.750	0.684	0.237
49	11.58	0.378	0.755	0.689	0.244
50	11.91	0.376	0.753	0.685	0.244
51	12.19	0.378	0.756	0.686	0.237
52	12.51	0.378	0.756	0.692	0.231
53	12.76	0.374	0.748	0.686	0.241
54	13.11	0.375	0.750	0.690	0.241
55	13.39	0.376	0.753	0.691	0.234
56	13.71	0.375	0.751	0.687	0.234
57	13.77	0.371	0.742	0.700	0.225
58	13.88	0.362	0.723	0.684	0.241
59	14.00	0.361	0.722	0.690	0.231
60	14.22	0.357	0.713	0.681	0.234
61	14.51	0.365	0.731	0.690	0.231
62	14.85	0.364	0.728	0.689	0.231
63	15.17	0.363	0.725	0.685	0.234
64	15.44	0.364	0.728	0.692	0.222
65	15.75	0.354	0.708	0.699	0.222

SAMPLE NO. = T 420      HOLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 9.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 11.732 CENTIMETRES  
 SAMPLE VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 522.990 CUBIC CENTIMETRES  
 SAMPLE AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 44.578 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD = 14.13 N  
 PROVING RING FACTOR = 4.1560 N./DIV  
 PISTON AREA = 2.8350 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING = 1077.90 DIVISIONS

SHEAR TEST RESULTS      START 19811214      END 19811214

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST  
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PT	TIME	DISPL DIAL RDG	PRINC DIAL RDG	POPE PRESS KPA	PER CENT STRAIN	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	HALF DEV STRESS KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	RATIO OF EFF SIGMA1 EFF SIGMA3	A	
1	945	1077.0	36.5	210.2	0.00	51.7	40.4	10.6	21.3	47.5	1.526	0.000000	
2	950	1072.6	45.0	215.2	0.05	64.6	35.4	14.6	29.2	45.1	1.824	0.63	
3	1000	1055.0	56.8	221.5	0.20	69.3	29.2	20.1	40.1	42.6	2.373	0.60	
4	1010	1039.1	61.3	224.0	0.34	70.9	26.7	22.1	44.2	41.4	2.656	0.60	
5	1023	1017.0	64.3	225.8	0.52	71.8	24.9	23.5	46.9	40.5	2.885	0.61	
6	1030	1001.1	65.7	226.6	0.65	72.2	24.0	24.1	48.2	40.1	3.007	0.61	
7	1042	979.5	67.4	227.2	0.84	72.9	23.5	24.7	49.4	40.0	3.101	0.60	
8	1050	966.2	67.4	227.8	0.95	72.8	22.8	25.0	50.0	39.5	3.191	0.61	
9	1100	945.0	68.8	228.1	1.13	73.3	22.5	25.4	50.8	39.4	3.258	0.61	
10	1110	928.1	69.5	228.5	1.28	73.4	22.0	25.7	51.4	39.1	3.335	0.61	
11	1120	910.9	70.2	228.6	1.42	73.6	21.7	26.0	51.9	39.0	3.394	0.60	
12	1130	892.2	70.8	229.0	1.58	73.8	21.4	26.2	52.4	38.9	3.449	0.60	
13	1140	872.6	71.2	229.0	1.75	73.9	21.2	26.3	52.7	38.8	3.486	0.60	
14	1200	835.8	72.2	229.2	2.06	74.5	21.1	26.7	53.4	38.9	3.533	0.59	
15	1220	799.1	73.0	229.3	2.38	75.1	21.1	27.0	54.0	39.1	3.559	0.58	
16	1240	760.2	73.9	229.2	2.71	75.5	20.9	27.3	54.6	39.1	3.614	0.57	
17	1308	709.8	74.2	229.0	3.15	76.0	21.3	27.3	54.7	39.5	3.566	0.56	
18	1320	685.7	74.2	228.7	3.34	76.1	21.6	27.3	54.5	39.8	3.525	0.56	
19	1340	647.2	73.8	228.3	3.67	75.9	21.9	27.0	54.0	39.9	3.466	0.55	
101	1343	642.6	73.1	RELAXATION TEST									
102	1344	642.5	72.2	RELAXATION TEST									
103	1346	642.2	71.4	RELAXATION TEST									
104	1350	642.1	70.5	RELAXATION TEST									
105	1357	642.0	69.5	RELAXATION TEST									
106	1412	641.4	68.2	RELAXATION TEST									
107	1442	640.5	67.0	RELAXATION TEST									
108	1542	639.5	65.8	RELAXATION TEST									
109	1642	639.0	64.8	RELAXATION TEST									
110	1842	638.6	63.5	RELAXATION TEST									
20	1945	625.5	67.9	228.3	3.77	70.6	21.9	24.3	48.7	38.1	3.222	0.66	
21	1950	627.9	71.5	228.8	3.84	73.2	21.4	25.9	51.8	38.7	3.423	0.61	
22	1900	607.6	73.2	229.0	4.01	74.5	21.2	26.6	53.3	39.0	3.513	0.59	
23	1910	589.6	73.1	228.9	4.16	74.4	21.3	26.6	53.1	39.0	3.493	0.59	
24	1930	550.1	71.0	227.4	4.50	73.7	22.6	25.5	51.1	39.6	3.259	0.58	
25	1950	512.2	69.4	226.5	4.82	73.2	23.7	24.7	49.5	40.2	3.087	0.58	
26	2000	493.8	68.8	226.1	4.98	72.6	23.7	24.4	48.9	40.0	3.062	0.58	
27	2002	497.0	69.7	225.9	5.04	73.7	24.1	24.8	49.6	40.6	3.059	0.55	
28	2005	463.0	69.9	225.9	5.24	73.9	24.2	24.8	49.7	40.8	3.053	0.55	
29	2010	424.7	69.0	225.2	5.57	73.7	25.0	24.4	48.7	41.2	2.949	0.55	
30	2015	394.8	68.2	224.7	5.91	73.3	25.5	23.9	47.8	41.4	2.876	0.55	
31	2020	350.0	67.8	224.3	6.20	73.1	25.8	23.7	47.3	41.6	2.835	0.54	
32	2025	311.1	67.1	224.0	6.54	72.6	26.0	23.3	46.6	41.5	2.791	0.55	
33	2030	271.8	66.3	223.5	6.87	72.2	26.5	22.9	45.7	41.7	2.725	0.54	
34	2035	234.8	65.2	223.2	7.19	71.5	26.9	22.3	44.6	41.8	2.658	0.56	
35	2040	194.8	64.2	222.6	7.53	71.3	27.7	21.8	43.6	42.2	2.573	0.56	
36	2042	191.8	63.0	222.4	7.64	70.4	27.9	21.2	42.5	42.1	2.522	0.58	
37	2045	176.8	61.8	222.3	7.68	69.3	27.9	20.7	41.4	41.7	2.485	0.60	
38	2054	161.2	61.2	221.9	7.81	69.2	28.3	20.4	40.9	41.9	2.444	0.60	
39	2100	147.0	60.8	221.8	7.93	69.0	28.6	20.2	40.4	42.1	2.414	0.60	
40	2110	139.0	60.2	221.7	8.08	68.5	28.6	19.9	39.9	41.9	2.394	0.62	
41	2123	105.7	60.0	221.5	8.29	68.3	28.7	19.8	39.6	41.9	2.380	0.62	
42	2130	93.5	59.8	221.5	8.39	68.4	29.0	19.7	39.4	42.1	2.358	0.62	
43	2140	71.2	59.8	221.4	8.58	68.3	29.0	19.7	39.3	42.1	2.355	0.62	
44	2145	49.4	60.5	221.1	8.77	68.9	29.1	19.9	39.8	42.4	2.369	0.59	
45	2150	10.8	60.8	220.8	9.10	69.3	29.4	20.0	39.9	42.7	2.359	0.57	
46	2155	-27.8	60.5	220.5	9.42	69.1	29.5	19.8	39.6	42.7	2.341	0.56	
47	2200	-56.7	60.5	220.6	9.76	69.0	29.6	19.7	39.4	42.7	2.331	0.57	
48	2205	-102.2	60.5	220.5	10.06	69.1	29.8	19.6	39.3	42.9	2.318	0.57	
49	2210	-135.8	60.5	220.3	10.35	69.0	29.9	19.6	39.1	42.9	2.309	0.56	
50	2215	-173.2	60.5	220.2	10.66	69.9	29.9	19.5	39.0	42.9	2.305	0.56	
51	2220	-198.1	59.5	220.1	10.79	68.3	30.2	19.1	38.1	42.9	2.262	0.59	
52	2230	-206.1	59.3	220.4	10.94	68.1	30.2	18.9	37.9	42.8	2.254	0.61	
53	2240	-225.7	59.1	220.4	11.11	67.6	30.0	18.8	37.6	42.5	2.255	0.62	
54	2250	-244.8	59.2	220.3	11.27	67.8	30.1	18.8	37.7	42.7	2.251	0.62	
55	2300	-264.8	59.2	220.4	11.44	67.8	30.2	18.8	37.6	42.7	2.244	0.63	
56	2310	-280.1	59.3	220.1	11.58	67.9	30.3	18.8	37.6	42.8	2.241	0.61	
57	2320	-300.2	59.3	220.2	11.75	67.8	30.3	18.8	37.5	42.8	2.239	0.61	
58	2330	-319.0	59.3	220.2	11.91	67.7	30.2	18.7	37.5	42.7	2.241	0.62	

SAMPLE NO. = T 420 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 3.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 61.90 KPA  
 PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 380.00 KPA  
 NORMALIZING STRESS = 61.90 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 19811214 END 19811214

PC	PER CENT STRAIN	NRMLZD HLLP DEV STRESS KPA	NRMLZD DEV STRESS KPA	NRMLZD OCT STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.00	0.172	0.343	0.767	0.000
2	0.05	0.236	0.471	0.729	0.081
3	0.20	0.324	0.648	0.688	0.183
4	0.34	0.357	0.714	0.669	0.223
5	0.52	0.370	0.758	0.655	0.252
6	0.65	0.389	0.778	0.647	0.265
7	0.84	0.399	0.798	0.645	0.275
8	0.95	0.404	0.807	0.637	0.284
9	1.13	0.410	0.821	0.637	0.289
10	1.28	0.415	0.830	0.632	0.296
11	1.42	0.420	0.839	0.630	0.297
12	1.58	0.423	0.847	0.628	0.304
13	1.75	0.426	0.851	0.626	0.304
14	2.06	0.432	0.863	0.629	0.307
15	2.34	0.436	0.872	0.632	0.309
16	2.71	0.441	0.883	0.632	0.307
17	3.15	0.441	0.883	0.638	0.304
18	3.34	0.441	0.881	0.643	0.299
19	3.67	0.436	0.872	0.645	0.292
20	3.77	0.443	0.886	0.646	0.292
21	3.94	0.449	0.888	0.625	0.300
22	4.01	0.430	0.881	0.629	0.304
23	4.16	0.429	0.859	0.630	0.302
24	4.50	0.412	0.825	0.640	0.278
25	4.82	0.399	0.799	0.649	0.263
26	4.99	0.395	0.789	0.646	0.257
27	5.04	0.401	0.802	0.657	0.254
28	5.24	0.401	0.803	0.659	0.254
29	5.57	0.393	0.787	0.666	0.242
30	5.91	0.386	0.773	0.670	0.234
31	6.20	0.382	0.765	0.672	0.228
32	6.54	0.376	0.752	0.671	0.223
33	6.87	0.369	0.738	0.674	0.215
34	7.19	0.360	0.720	0.675	0.210
35	7.53	0.352	0.704	0.682	0.200
36	7.64	0.343	0.686	0.679	0.197
37	7.68	0.335	0.669	0.674	0.195
38	7.81	0.330	0.660	0.677	0.189
39	7.93	0.327	0.653	0.680	0.187
40	8.08	0.322	0.644	0.677	0.186
41	8.29	0.320	0.640	0.677	0.183
42	8.34	0.318	0.636	0.681	0.183
43	8.58	0.318	0.635	0.680	0.181
44	8.77	0.322	0.644	0.685	0.176
45	9.19	0.323	0.645	0.690	0.171
46	9.42	0.320	0.639	0.690	0.166
47	9.76	0.318	0.637	0.690	0.168
48	10.06	0.317	0.634	0.693	0.166
49	10.35	0.316	0.632	0.694	0.163
50	10.66	0.315	0.630	0.693	0.162
51	10.79	0.308	0.616	0.693	0.160
52	10.94	0.306	0.612	0.692	0.165
53	11.11	0.304	0.608	0.687	0.165
54	11.27	0.304	0.608	0.689	0.163
55	11.44	0.303	0.607	0.690	0.165
56	11.58	0.304	0.608	0.692	0.160
57	11.75	0.303	0.606	0.692	0.162
58	11.91	0.303	0.605	0.690	0.162

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA  
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = 422      HOLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 8.74 METRES TO 8.92 METRES

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 11.050 CENTIMETRES  
SAMPLE VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 505.790 CUBIC CENTIMETRES  
SAMPLE AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 45.773 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD = 14.03 N  
PROVING RING FACTOR = 4.1560 N./DIV  
PISTON AREA = 5.0600 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING = 2000.00 DIVISIONS

SHEAR TEST RESULTS      START 19820112      END 19820113

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST  
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PT	TIME	DISPL DIAL RDG	PFING DIAL RDG	POPE PRESS KPA	PER CFM STRAIN	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	HALF DEV STRESS KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	RATIO OF EFF SIGMA1 EFF SIGMA3	A
1	850	2000.0	54.8	207.9	0.00	85.4	62.5	11.5	22.9	70.1	1.367	UUUUUUU
2	900	1995.8	64.9	213.3	0.04	89.3	57.2	16.0	32.1	67.9	1.561	0.59
4	910	1981.2	83.5	222.6	0.17	97.0	48.1	24.4	48.9	64.4	2.016	0.57
5	920	1964.8	92.0	226.6	0.32	100.5	44.0	28.3	56.5	62.8	2.284	0.56
6	930	1944.8	96.2	229.8	0.50	101.3	41.1	30.1	60.2	61.2	2.465	0.58
7	940	1927.7	98.0	230.6	0.65	101.6	39.9	30.9	61.7	60.5	2.547	0.58
8	950	1912.0	99.5	231.8	0.80	101.8	38.8	31.5	63.0	59.8	2.623	0.60
9	958	1898.9	100.3	232.5	0.91	101.6	38.0	31.8	63.6	59.2	2.675	0.60
10	1010	1874.8	102.0	233.5	1.13	102.0	37.0	32.5	65.0	58.7	2.758	0.61
11	1030	1837.5	104.0	234.8	1.47	102.2	35.6	33.3	66.6	57.8	2.871	0.62
12	1050	1809.8	105.8	235.5	1.80	102.7	34.7	34.0	68.0	57.4	2.960	0.61
13	1110	1762.0	107.5	236.1	2.14	103.3	34.0	34.6	69.3	57.1	3.038	0.61
14	1130	1723.3	109.0	236.5	2.50	103.7	33.3	35.2	70.4	56.8	3.114	0.60
15	1140	1707.0	109.5	236.5	2.65	104.1	33.4	35.4	70.7	57.0	3.117	0.60
16	1150	1684.4	110.2	236.7	2.84	104.4	33.2	35.6	71.2	56.9	3.145	0.60
17	1200	1659.2	111.0	236.7	2.99	105.0	33.2	35.9	71.8	57.1	3.163	0.59
18	1220	1632.2	112.2	236.9	3.33	105.5	32.9	36.3	72.6	57.1	3.207	0.58
19	1240	1595.2	113.7	236.7	3.66	106.8	33.1	36.8	73.7	57.7	3.226	0.57
20	1300	1555.8	114.7	236.7	4.02	107.4	33.1	37.1	74.3	57.9	3.244	0.56
21	1320	1519.8	116.0	236.6	4.35	108.3	33.1	37.6	75.2	58.2	3.270	0.55
22	1340	1480.2	117.1	236.2	4.70	109.3	33.5	37.9	75.8	58.8	3.264	0.53
23	1400	1442.9	117.5	235.8	5.04	109.6	33.7	38.0	75.9	59.0	3.253	0.53
24	1410	1423.5	117.5	235.3	5.22	109.9	34.1	37.9	75.8	59.4	3.223	0.52
25	1420	1405.5	117.2	235.0	5.38	109.9	34.5	37.7	75.4	59.6	3.185	0.52
26	1430	1389.0	117.2	234.5	5.53	110.3	35.0	37.6	75.3	60.1	3.151	0.51
26	1440	1365.0	117.3	234.3	5.74	110.4	35.2	37.6	75.2	60.3	3.136	0.51
27	1450	1343.4	116.9	234.0	5.89	110.1	35.4	37.4	74.7	60.3	3.112	0.50
101	1452	1345.8	115.3	RELAXATION TEST								
102	1453	1345.5	115.1	RELAXATION TEST								
103	1455	1346.5	113.2	RELAXATION TEST								
104	1459	1346.0	112.0	RELAXATION TEST								
105	1506	1345.5	110.8	RELAXATION TEST								
106	1521	1345.2	108.5	RELAXATION TEST								
107	1605	1343.9	106.5	RELAXATION TEST								
108	1715	1343.1	104.5	RELAXATION TEST								
109	2116	1341.8	101.2	RELAXATION TEST								
110	930	1340.4	96.7	RELAXATION TEST								

28	834	1338.8	101.2	230.3	5.98	100.7	39.5	30.6	61.2	59.9	2.550	0.58
29	840	1330.5	103.9	233.4	6.06	100.0	36.5	31.7	63.5	57.7	2.739	0.63
30	850	1311.8	119.0	234.4	6.23	111.5	35.3	38.1	76.2	60.7	3.160	0.50
31	900	1293.5	117.5	233.9	6.39	110.7	35.9	37.4	74.8	60.8	3.084	0.50
32	920	1252.0	110.0	231.5	6.77	106.5	38.3	34.1	68.2	61.0	2.780	0.52
33	940	1214.8	102.0	228.6	7.11	102.4	41.2	30.6	61.2	61.6	2.485	0.54
34	1000	1176.2	98.0	226.5	7.46	100.8	43.2	28.8	57.6	62.4	2.333	0.54
35	1020	1139.5	94.5	225.1	7.80	99.0	44.5	27.2	54.5	62.7	2.224	0.55
36	1040	1097.5	92.9	224.5	8.17	97.9	45.0	26.5	52.9	62.6	2.176	0.55
37	1100	1061.2	90.8	223.7	8.50	95.7	45.7	25.5	51.0	62.7	2.116	0.56
38	1120	1027.8	90.5	223.5	8.80	96.6	46.0	25.3	50.6	62.9	2.099	0.56
39	1130	1005.1	90.0	223.3	9.00	96.6	46.6	25.0	50.0	63.3	2.073	0.57
40	1132	991.7	92.5	223.9	9.12	97.6	45.6	26.0	52.0	62.9	2.141	0.55
41	1135	970.0	93.0	223.6	9.32	98.1	45.8	26.2	52.3	63.2	2.143	0.53
42	1140	935.3	93.0	223.6	9.64	97.9	45.7	26.1	52.2	63.1	2.142	0.54
43	1145	893.1	92.5	223.2	10.02	97.6	46.1	25.8	51.5	63.3	2.118	0.53
44	1150	850.3	92.0	223.3	10.40	97.0	46.1	25.5	50.9	63.1	2.104	0.55
45	1155	813.6	91.8	222.8	10.68	97.1	46.5	25.3	50.6	63.4	2.088	0.54
46	1200	783.7	92.5	222.7	11.01	97.6	46.6	25.5	51.0	63.6	2.094	0.53
47	1202	790.1	89.5	222.2	11.04	95.5	47.0	24.3	48.5	63.2	2.033	0.56
48	1208	769.1	89.5	222.1	11.15	95.6	47.1	24.2	48.5	63.3	2.029	0.56
49	1252	694.4	89.3	221.6	11.91	95.3	47.4	24.0	47.9	63.4	2.011	0.55
50	1300	669.5	88.7	221.6	12.04	95.0	47.6	23.7	47.4	63.4	1.995	0.56
51	1320	523.8	88.0	221.5	12.41	94.2	47.6	23.3	46.6	63.1	1.979	0.57
52	1340	502.9	89.0	221.6	12.73	94.7	47.5	23.6	47.2	63.2	1.994	0.56
53	1400	555.5	88.0	221.5	13.07	93.8	47.5	23.1	46.3	62.9	1.974	0.58
54	1402	545.0	91.0	221.4	13.17	96.2	47.6	24.3	48.6	63.8	2.021	0.53
55	1405	523.8	91.0	221.3	13.36	96.2	47.7	24.2	48.5	63.9	2.016	0.52
56	1410	488.8	91.1	221.1	13.68	96.3	47.9	24.2	48.4	64.0	2.010	0.52
57	1415	446.8	91.0	221.1	14.06	96.0	47.9	24.0	48.1	63.9	2.004	0.52
58	1420	408.2	91.1	221.1	14.41	96.0	48.0	24.0	48.0	64.0	1.999	0.53
59	1425	369.8	91.0	220.6	14.75	96.0	48.3	23.9	47.7	64.2	1.988	0.51
60	1430	334.8	91.0	221.0	15.07	95.5	48.0	23.8	47.5	63.8	1.990	0.53
61	1435	323.3	89.0	220.6	15.17	94.3	48.4	23.0	45.9	63.7	1.949	0.55
62	1440	313.8	89.0	220.6	15.26	94.2	48.3	22.9	45.9	63.6	1.950	0.55
63	1500	276.5	89.3	220.7	15.60	94.0	48.1	23.0	45.9	63.4	1.955	0.56
64	1530	215.8	89.5	220.4	16.15	94.2	48.4	22.9	45.8	63.7	1.946	0.55
65	1550	173.0	89.5	220.7	16.49	93.9	48.3	22.8	45.6	63.5	1.944	0.56
66	1610	145.4	89.8	220.7	16.78	93.9	48.2	22.8	45.7	63.4	1.947	0.56
67	1630	104.2	89.5	220.7	17.16	93.3	48.1	22.6	45.2	63.2	1.941	0.57
68	1700	59.3	90.0	220.6	17.56	93.7	48.3	22.7	45.4	63.4	1.940	0.57

SAMPLE NO. = T 422      POLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 8.74 METRES TO 8.92 METRES  
 CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 93.00 KPA  
 PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 380.00 KPA  
 NORMALIZING STRESS = 93.00 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS      START 19820112      END 19820113

PT	PPP CPWM STRAIN	NPWLZD HYP DEV STRESS KPA	NPVLZD DEV STRESS KPA	NRMLZD OCM STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.00	0.123	0.247	0.754	0.000
2	0.04	0.172	0.345	0.730	0.059
4	0.17	0.263	0.526	0.692	0.158
5	0.32	0.304	0.608	0.676	0.201
6	0.50	0.324	0.647	0.658	0.231
7	0.55	0.332	0.664	0.650	0.244
8	0.80	0.339	0.677	0.643	0.257
9	0.91	0.342	0.684	0.637	0.265
10	1.13	0.350	0.699	0.631	0.275
11	1.47	0.358	0.716	0.622	0.289
12	1.80	0.366	0.731	0.617	0.297
13	2.14	0.373	0.745	0.614	0.303
14	2.50	0.378	0.757	0.610	0.308
15	2.65	0.380	0.760	0.613	0.308
16	2.84	0.383	0.766	0.612	0.310
17	2.99	0.386	0.772	0.614	0.310
18	3.33	0.390	0.781	0.614	0.312
19	3.66	0.396	0.792	0.620	0.313
20	4.02	0.399	0.799	0.622	0.310
21	4.35	0.404	0.808	0.625	0.309
22	4.70	0.408	0.815	0.632	0.304
23	5.04	0.408	0.816	0.635	0.303
24	5.22	0.408	0.815	0.638	0.295
25	5.38	0.405	0.811	0.641	0.291
26	5.53	0.405	0.809	0.646	0.286
26	5.74	0.404	0.809	0.648	0.284
27	5.99	0.402	0.804	0.649	0.281
28	5.98	0.399	0.808	0.644	0.241
29	6.06	0.341	0.682	0.620	0.274
30	6.23	0.410	0.820	0.653	0.285
31	6.39	0.402	0.804	0.654	0.280
32	6.77	0.366	0.733	0.655	0.254
33	7.11	0.329	0.658	0.662	0.223
34	7.46	0.310	0.619	0.671	0.203
35	7.80	0.293	0.586	0.674	0.185
36	9.17	0.294	0.569	0.674	0.178
37	8.50	0.274	0.548	0.674	0.170
38	8.80	0.272	0.544	0.676	0.168
39	9.00	0.269	0.538	0.680	0.166
40	9.12	0.280	0.560	0.677	0.172
41	9.32	0.281	0.563	0.680	0.169
42	9.64	0.280	0.561	0.678	0.169
43	10.02	0.277	0.554	0.680	0.165
44	10.40	0.274	0.547	0.678	0.166
45	10.68	0.272	0.544	0.681	0.163
46	11.01	0.274	0.548	0.684	0.159
47	11.04	0.261	0.522	0.679	0.158
48	11.15	0.261	0.521	0.680	0.153
49	11.91	0.258	0.515	0.681	0.147
50	12.04	0.255	0.509	0.682	0.147
51	12.41	0.251	0.501	0.679	0.145
52	12.73	0.254	0.508	0.680	0.147
53	13.07	0.249	0.498	0.677	0.146
54	13.17	0.261	0.522	0.686	0.145
55	13.36	0.261	0.521	0.687	0.144
56	13.68	0.260	0.520	0.688	0.142
57	14.06	0.259	0.517	0.687	0.142
58	14.41	0.258	0.516	0.688	0.142
59	14.75	0.256	0.513	0.690	0.137
60	15.07	0.255	0.511	0.686	0.141
61	15.17	0.247	0.494	0.685	0.137
62	15.26	0.247	0.493	0.684	0.137
63	15.60	0.247	0.494	0.682	0.138
64	16.15	0.246	0.492	0.685	0.134
65	16.49	0.245	0.490	0.683	0.138
66	16.78	0.246	0.491	0.682	0.138
67	17.16	0.243	0.486	0.679	0.138
68	17.56	0.244	0.488	0.682	0.137

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA  
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY  
ENERGY CALCULATIONS

\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 401 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 11.48 METRES TO 11.66 METRES

TEST RESULTS START 19810520 END 19810614

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AVGAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	ISSV KPA	LENV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	118.7	77.2	41.5	91.0	1.556	0.220	1.995	0.0	0.0	0.493	0.000
2	135.4	93.8	41.6	107.7	1.816	0.314	2.445	28.8	0.3	0.679	0.493
3	153.1	111.6	41.5	125.4	2.099	0.447	2.992	59.6	0.6	0.682	1.172
4	171.1	129.8	41.3	143.6	2.337	0.569	3.475	91.0	0.9	0.767	1.854
5	187.8	146.2	41.6	160.1	2.583	0.687	3.957	119.6	1.2	0.895	2.621
6	205.6	164.1	41.5	177.9	2.815	0.829	4.472	150.5	1.5	0.809	3.516
7	222.7	181.2	41.5	195.0	3.026	0.932	4.890	180.1	1.8	0.880	4.325
8	239.7	198.2	41.5	212.0	3.236	1.036	5.308	209.6	2.0	1.195	5.206
9	256.5	214.9	41.6	228.8	3.473	1.183	5.839	238.6	2.4	1.512	6.401
10	274.4	232.7	41.7	246.6	3.734	1.366	6.466	269.4	2.7	1.483	7.913
11	292.3	250.8	41.5	264.6	3.980	1.529	7.037	300.7	3.1	1.609	9.395
12	309.4	267.9	41.5	281.7	4.233	1.692	7.617	330.3	3.4	1.447	11.005
13	326.2	284.6	41.6	298.5	4.457	1.825	8.107	359.3	3.7	1.956	12.451
14	344.9	303.5	41.4	317.3	4.721	2.007	8.735	391.9	4.1	2.063	14.408
15	360.4	318.4	42.0	332.4	4.994	2.184	9.362	418.1	4.4	2.008	16.471
16	378.5	337.3	41.2	351.0	5.258	2.341	9.941	450.3	4.8	2.056	18.479
17	395.0	353.4	41.6	367.3	5.527	2.488	10.504	478.4	5.1	2.337	20.535
18	414.0	372.6	41.4	386.4	5.815	2.650	11.115	511.6	5.5	2.224	22.872
19	430.9	389.5	41.4	403.3	6.604	2.504	11.613	540.9	6.0	2.005	25.096
20	448.1	406.7	41.4	420.5	6.331	2.907	12.145	570.7	6.1	2.315	27.101
21	465.5	424.1	41.4	437.9	6.596	3.040	12.676	600.8	6.4	2.116	29.417
22	482.4	441.1	41.3	454.9	6.839	3.151	13.142	630.2	6.7		31.533



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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = F 402      HOLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 11.48 METRES TO 11.66 METRES

TEST RESULTS      START 19810525      END 19810728

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	118.9	77.2	41.7	91.1	1.508	0.275	2.061	0.0	0.0	0.593	0.000
2	136.6	95.2	41.4	109.0	1.847	0.369	2.585	31.0	0.4	0.716	0.593
3	154.4	113.0	41.4	126.8	2.096	0.539	3.174	61.8	0.7	0.576	1.309
4	170.8	129.8	41.4	143.2	2.316	0.629	3.574	90.2	0.9	0.441	1.885
5	189.2	147.0	41.3	161.7	2.505	0.665	3.836	122.2	1.1	0.683	2.326
6	205.0	163.5	41.5	177.3	2.708	0.755	4.221	149.4	1.4	0.935	3.010
7	223.3	181.9	41.4	195.7	2.922	0.835	4.711	181.2	1.7	1.023	3.944
8	238.9	199.3	40.6	211.8	3.141	1.030	5.202	209.1	2.0	1.505	4.968
9	257.7	215.2	42.5	229.4	3.425	1.224	5.873	239.5	2.3	1.191	6.473
10	274.8	233.3	41.5	247.1	3.638	1.363	6.364	270.3	2.6	1.127	7.663
11	292.1	250.7	41.4	264.5	3.829	1.484	6.797	300.3	2.9	1.169	8.791
12	309.1	267.6	41.5	281.4	4.043	1.585	7.214	329.7	3.1	1.301	9.960
13	326.8	285.4	41.4	299.2	4.233	1.712	7.656	360.4	3.4		11.261

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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = F 403      HOLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 11.48 METRES TO 11.66 METRES

TEST RESULTS      START 19810608      END 19810620

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	118.9	77.3	41.6	91.2	1.503	0.115	1.732	0.0	0.0	0.328	0.000
2	131.9	81.2	50.7	98.1	1.761	0.119	1.996	14.1	0.3	0.426	0.328
3	148.1	86.9	61.2	107.3	2.078	0.107	2.292	32.2	0.6	0.431	0.754
4	164.2	92.2	72.0	116.2	2.392	0.074	2.540	50.0	0.9	0.347	1.186
5	178.8	96.9	81.9	124.2	2.630	0.042	2.713	66.0	1.1	0.283	1.532
6	187.6	100.0	87.6	129.2	2.820	0.009	2.837	75.8	1.3	0.254	1.815
7	198.4	102.4	92.0	133.1	2.973	-0.010	2.952	83.4	1.5	0.208	2.069
8	200.9	104.3	96.6	136.5	3.112	-0.043	3.026	90.5	1.6	0.576	2.277
9	208.5	105.2	103.3	139.6	3.455	-0.103	3.249	97.9	2.0	0.552	2.853
10	223.1	112.7	110.4	149.5	3.795	-0.187	3.422	115.6	2.3	1.101	3.405
11	240.1	117.8	122.3	159.6	4.430	-0.347	3.735	134.1	3.0	2.594	4.506
12	255.1	123.4	131.7	167.3	6.030	-0.914	4.202	151.0	4.8	0.431	7.100
13	272.7	128.7	144.0	176.7	6.329	-1.056	4.217	170.1	5.1		7.531

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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 404      HOLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 11.48 METRES TO 11.66 METRES

TEST RESULTS      START 19810626      END 19810819

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	118.8	77.2	41.6	91.1	1.253	0.362	1.978	0.0	0.0	0.405	0.000
2	131.9	81.3	50.6	98.2	1.602	0.342	2.286	14.3	0.4	0.401	0.405
3	147.2	85.9	61.3	106.3	1.922	0.315	2.552	31.0	0.7	0.502	0.806
4	164.3	92.6	71.7	116.5	2.251	0.309	2.869	50.4	1.0	0.364	1.308
5	179.7	98.0	81.7	125.2	2.502	0.273	3.049	67.6	1.3	0.343	1.672
6	187.5	100.5	87.0	129.5	2.667	0.293	3.254	76.2	1.4	0.177	2.015
7	194.9	103.0	91.9	133.6	2.807	0.249	3.305	84.4	1.6	0.148	2.192
8	202.6	105.7	96.9	138.0	2.944	0.189	3.323	93.0	1.7	0.381	2.340
9	211.0	108.9	102.1	142.9	3.124	0.194	3.511	102.5	1.9	0.354	2.721
10	218.8	111.8	107.0	147.5	3.336	0.147	3.631	111.3	2.1	0.485	3.075
11	225.4	113.5	111.9	150.8	3.586	0.116	3.819	118.3	2.4	0.528	3.560
12	233.6	116.3	117.3	155.4	3.874	0.059	3.991	127.8	2.7	0.846	4.038
13	241.0	118.7	122.3	159.5	4.246	-0.058	4.230	135.6	3.1	1.761	4.934
14	256.0	123.9	132.1	167.9	5.289	-0.298	4.693	152.3	4.1	3.974	6.695
15	268.9	129.7	140.2	175.4	7.766	-1.299	5.169	166.8	6.9		10.669

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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 405      HOLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 11.48 METRES TO 11.66 METRES

TEST RESULTS      START 19810630      END 19810706

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	117.8	76.9	40.9	90.5	1.472	0.244	1.960	0.0	0.0	-0.002	0.000
2	117.6	58.1	49.5	84.6	1.549	0.180	1.909	12.4	0.1	0.050	-0.002
3	118.9	60.2	58.7	79.8	1.702	0.078	1.858	23.6	0.3	0.145	0.048
4	119.9	52.7	67.2	75.1	2.009	-0.114	1.773	34.3	0.7	0.214	0.193
5	122.1	43.8	78.3	69.9	2.305	-0.267	1.770	47.0	1.1		0.407

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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = F 406      HOLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 11.30 METRES TO 11.48 METRES

TEST RESULTS      START 19810710      END 19810801

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	116.9	75.9	41.0	89.6	1.480	0.362	2.294	0.0	0.0	0.002	0.000
2	119.4	69.4	50.0	86.1	1.593	0.271	2.136	9.5	0.2	-0.119	0.002
3	119.7	60.9	58.8	80.5	1.650	0.128	1.905	21.4	0.4	-0.017	-0.117
4	120.2	52.5	67.7	75.1	1.715	0.044	1.803	33.3	0.5	0.027	-0.134
5	120.6	48.5	72.1	72.5	1.790	-0.013	1.752	38.9	0.6	0.057	-0.108
6	121.1	44.7	76.4	70.2	1.885	-0.081	1.723	44.3	0.7	0.047	-0.051
7	120.6	39.8	80.8	66.7	1.998	-0.188	1.623	51.2	0.9		-0.004

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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 407      HOLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 11.30 METRES TO 11.48 METRES

TEST RESULTS      START 19810903      END 19810904

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	115.3	74.7	40.6	88.2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.046	0.000
2	124.9	63.5	61.4	84.0	0.090	-0.045	0.000	18.5	0.1	0.067	0.046
3	130.5	57.8	72.7	82.0	0.190	-0.095	0.000	28.3	0.2	0.061	0.113
4	134.9	54.0	80.0	81.6	0.270	-0.135	0.000	34.2	0.3	0.101	0.174
5	139.4	51.2	88.2	80.6	0.390	-0.195	0.000	41.1	0.5	0.082	0.275
6	147.9	49.3	94.6	80.8	0.480	-0.240	0.000	45.9	0.6	0.126	0.357
7	147.1	47.6	99.5	80.8	0.610	-0.305	0.000	49.8	0.7	0.319	0.483
8	142.5	54.3	88.2	83.7	0.950	-0.475	0.000	39.7	1.2	0.189	0.802
9	135.6	59.8	75.8	85.1	1.180	-0.590	0.000	29.3	1.4		0.991

\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 438 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 11.30 METRES TO 11.48 METRES

TEST RESULTS START 19810913 END 19810914

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	75.0	50.1	24.9	58.4	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.012	0.000
2	80.7	45.0	35.7	56.9	0.040	-0.023	0.000	9.2	0.0	0.051	0.012
3	87.0	38.0	49.0	54.3	0.160	-0.080	0.000	20.9	0.2	0.064	0.063
4	91.3	33.8	57.5	53.0	0.280	-0.140	0.000	28.2	0.3	0.073	0.127
5	94.9	31.4	63.5	52.6	0.400	-0.209	0.000	33.1	0.5	0.092	0.199
6	98.1	29.9	68.2	52.6	0.540	-0.270	0.000	36.7	0.7	0.069	0.292
7	100.3	29.7	70.6	53.2	0.640	-0.320	0.000	38.4	0.8	0.080	0.361
8	102.9	28.2	74.7	53.1	0.750	-0.375	0.000	41.7	0.9	0.099	0.441
9	104.9	27.5	77.4	53.3	0.880	-0.440	0.000	43.8	1.1	0.177	0.540
10	110.6	26.7	83.9	54.7	1.100	-0.550	0.000	48.6	1.3	0.250	0.717
11	115.9	27.3	88.6	56.8	1.390	-0.695	0.000	52.1	1.7	0.259	0.967
12	119.4	29.7	89.7	59.6	1.680	-0.840	0.000	52.9	2.1	0.254	1.226
13	119.5	34.0	85.5	62.5	1.970	-0.985	0.000	50.0	2.4	0.207	1.480
14	117.0	37.3	79.7	63.9	2.220	-1.110	0.000	45.7	2.7		1.686

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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 439 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 8.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

TEST RESULTS START 19810930 END 19811002

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	29.5	19.5	10.0	22.8	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.015	0.000
2	34.2	15.1	19.1	21.5	0.100	-0.059	0.000	7.8	0.1	0.027	0.015
3	37.8	12.2	25.6	20.7	0.220	-0.110	0.000	13.2	0.3	0.034	0.041
4	41.5	10.4	31.1	20.8	0.340	-0.170	0.000	17.6	0.4	0.045	0.075
5	42.6	8.8	33.8	20.1	0.480	-0.240	0.000	20.0	0.6	0.053	0.121
6	45.2	7.8	37.4	20.3	0.630	-0.315	0.000	22.8	0.8	0.050	0.174
7	46.9	7.1	39.8	20.4	0.760	-0.380	0.000	24.7	0.9	0.053	0.224
8	48.3	7.0	41.3	20.8	0.890	-0.445	0.000	25.8	1.1	0.119	0.277
9	50.0	6.1	43.9	20.7	1.170	-0.585	0.000	27.9	1.4	0.128	0.396
10	53.6	5.9	47.7	21.8	1.450	-0.725	0.000	30.8	1.8	0.137	0.525
11	56.2	5.9	50.3	22.7	1.730	-0.865	0.000	32.9	2.1	0.267	0.662
12	61.5	7.0	54.5	25.2	2.240	-1.120	0.000	36.6	2.7	0.071	0.929
13	62.0	7.4	54.6	25.6	2.370	-1.185	0.000	36.7	2.9	0.160	1.000
14	64.4	8.4	56.0	27.1	2.660	-1.330	0.000	38.3	3.3	0.158	1.160
15	66.6	9.7	56.9	28.7	2.940	-1.470	0.000	39.6	3.6	0.168	1.318
16	66.5	11.7	54.8	30.0	3.240	-1.620	0.000	38.6	4.0	0.076	1.486
17	66.2	12.5	53.7	30.4	3.380	-1.690	0.000	38.0	4.1		1.562

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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = F 410 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 8.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

TEST RESULTS START 19811005 END 19811009

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	29.6	19.1	10.5	22.6	1.225	0.386	1.997	0.0	0.0	0.123	0.000
2	36.4	16.8	19.6	23.3	1.648	0.341	2.329	7.5	0.4	0.131	0.123
3	42.1	13.2	28.9	22.8	2.068	0.227	2.521	15.0	0.9	0.209	0.254
4	48.1	10.0	38.1	22.7	2.656	-0.015	2.625	22.5	1.5	0.268	0.463
5	54.3	7.1	47.2	22.8	3.301	-0.382	2.537	30.0	2.3	0.172	0.731
6	57.5	5.4	52.1	22.8	3.651	-0.573	2.505	34.0	2.8		0.902

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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = F 411 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 8.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

TEST RESULTS START 19811012 END 19811014

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	89.2	57.8	31.4	68.3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.014	0.000
2	91.8	53.4	38.4	66.2	0.040	-0.020	0.000	6.7	0.0	0.021	0.014
3	95.2	49.2	46.0	64.5	0.090	-0.045	0.000	13.6	0.1	0.066	0.035
4	99.9	44.0	55.5	62.9	0.220	-0.110	0.000	21.8	0.3	0.070	0.101
5	102.9	41.8	61.1	62.2	0.340	-0.170	0.000	26.5	0.4	0.122	0.171
6	106.4	39.4	67.0	61.7	0.530	-0.265	0.000	31.2	0.6	0.083	0.293
7	108.7	38.1	70.6	61.6	0.650	-0.325	0.000	34.0	0.8	0.072	0.375
8	110.8	37.2	73.6	61.7	0.750	-0.375	0.000	36.3	0.9	0.223	0.447
9	115.7	35.6	80.1	62.3	1.040	-0.520	0.000	41.1	1.3	0.223	0.670
10	120.1	34.8	85.3	63.2	1.310	-0.655	0.000	44.9	1.6	0.261	0.894
11	123.9	34.9	89.0	64.6	1.610	-0.805	0.000	47.5	2.0	0.245	1.155
12	127.7	35.8	92.3	66.2	1.880	-0.940	0.000	49.9	2.3	0.372	1.400
13	130.2	36.6	93.6	67.8	2.280	-1.140	0.000	50.8	2.8	0.188	1.772
14	132.8	38.7	94.1	70.1	2.480	-1.240	0.000	51.3	3.0	0.318	1.959
15	133.8	41.0	92.8	71.9	2.820	-1.410	0.000	50.5	3.5	0.102	2.277
16	133.5	41.6	91.9	72.2	2.930	-1.465	0.000	49.9	3.6		2.379

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ENERGY CALCULATIONS

\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 412 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 8.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

TEST RESULTS START 19811017 END 19811024

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	89.1	57.9	31.2	68.3	3.635	1.032	5.700	0.0	0.0	0.246	0.000
2	97.5	53.7	43.8	68.3	3.937	1.000	5.938	10.3	0.3	0.208	0.246
3	105.7	49.4	56.3	68.2	4.254	0.890	6.034	20.5	0.7	0.236	0.454
4	114.3	45.5	68.8	68.4	4.622	0.713	6.047	30.7	1.1	0.352	0.691
5	122.5	41.4	81.1	68.4	5.090	0.480	6.050	40.7	1.7	0.300	1.043
6	127.0	39.6	87.4	68.7	5.486	0.240	5.967	45.9	2.2	0.605	1.343
7	130.2	36.9	93.3	68.0	6.205	-0.177	5.850	50.7	3.1		1.948

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ENERGY CALCULATIONS

\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 413 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 8.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

TEST RESULTS START 19811102 END 19811103

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	56.0	38.3	17.7	44.2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.002	0.000
2	56.5	36.1	20.4	42.9	0.010	-0.005	0.000	3.2	0.0	0.033	0.002
3	63.0	28.6	34.4	40.1	0.130	-0.065	0.000	15.4	0.2	0.049	0.035
4	66.6	25.3	41.3	39.1	0.260	-0.130	0.000	21.2	0.3	0.075	0.084
5	69.7	22.9	46.8	38.5	0.430	-0.215	0.000	25.7	0.5	0.044	0.159
6	71.6	21.2	50.4	38.0	0.520	-0.260	0.000	28.8	0.6	0.073	0.203
7	73.6	20.1	53.5	37.9	0.650	-0.330	0.000	31.2	0.8	0.071	0.275
8	75.1	19.0	56.1	37.7	0.790	-0.395	0.000	33.3	1.0	0.163	0.347
9	78.4	17.8	60.6	38.0	1.070	-0.535	0.000	36.6	1.3	0.175	0.510
10	81.7	17.4	64.3	38.8	1.350	-0.675	0.000	39.2	1.7	0.184	0.685
11	84.6	17.6	67.0	39.9	1.630	-0.815	0.000	40.9	2.0	0.108	0.869
12	86.0	18.2	67.8	40.8	1.790	-0.895	0.000	41.3	2.2	0.088	0.976
13	86.8	18.9	67.9	41.5	1.920	-0.960	0.000	41.2	2.4	0.100	1.065
14	86.1	20.7	65.4	42.5	2.070	-1.035	0.000	39.1	2.5		1.165

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ENERGY CALCULATIONS

\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 414 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 8.74 METRES TO 8.91 METRES

TEST RESULTS START 19811105 END 19811122

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-H/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-H/VOL
1	59.5	38.5	21.0	45.5	2.529	0.784	4.097	0.0	0.0		0.000
2	68.0	35.8	32.2	46.5	2.727	0.743	4.214	9.3	0.2	0.096	0.096
3	72.0	32.4	39.5	45.6	2.886	0.695	4.276	15.2	0.4	0.078	0.174
4	77.9	29.0	48.9	45.3	3.148	0.618	4.394	22.8	0.7	0.149	0.323
5	84.5	26.0	58.5	45.5	3.399	0.509	4.417	30.6	1.0	0.144	0.467
6	87.4	24.5	62.9	45.5	3.561	0.408	4.376	34.2	1.2	0.088	0.555
7	90.6	22.9	67.7	45.5	3.749	0.330	4.408	38.1	1.4	0.130	0.686
8	93.6	21.3	72.3	45.4	4.031	0.148	4.327	41.9	1.8	0.179	0.865
9	96.5	19.8	76.7	45.4	4.403	-0.070	4.263	45.5	2.2	0.264	1.129

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ENERGY CALCULATIONS

\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 415 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 11.30 METRES TO 11.48 METRES

TEST RESULTS START 19811027 END 19811031

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-H/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-H/VOL
1	78.0	50.8	27.2	59.9	0.665	0.053	0.772	0.0	0.0		0.000
2	86.4	46.8	39.6	60.0	0.858	-0.009	0.841	10.1	0.2	0.098	0.098
3	94.5	42.4	52.1	59.8	1.133	-0.125	0.883	20.3	0.5	0.145	0.243
4	102.4	37.9	64.5	59.4	1.495	-0.313	0.858	30.5	1.0	0.201	0.444
5	110.9	34.1	76.8	59.7	1.938	-0.566	0.806	40.5	1.5	0.294	0.738

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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = 7 416      HOLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 11.30 METRES TO 11.48 METRES

TEST RESULTS      START 19811106      END 19811108

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT CCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSFV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	44.3	25.8	18.5	32.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.002	0.000
2	45.1	24.7	20.8	31.2	0.010	-0.005	0.000	2.3	0.0	0.012	0.002
3	49.4	20.8	28.6	30.3	0.060	-0.030	0.000	8.7	0.1	0.043	0.014
4	55.3	17.1	38.2	29.8	0.190	-0.095	0.000	16.5	0.2	0.053	0.058
5	59.0	15.4	43.6	29.9	0.320	-0.160	0.000	20.8	0.4	0.064	0.111
6	62.7	14.5	48.2	30.6	0.460	-0.230	0.000	24.4	0.6	0.060	0.175
7	65.0	14.0	51.0	31.0	0.580	-0.290	0.000	26.6	0.7	0.079	0.235
8	68.3	13.7	54.6	31.9	0.730	-0.365	0.000	29.5	0.9	0.085	0.314
9	71.9	13.8	58.1	33.2	0.880	-0.440	0.000	32.4	1.1	0.077	0.398
10	74.1	13.9	60.2	34.0	1.010	-0.505	0.000	34.2	1.2	0.086	0.475
11	77.0	14.2	62.8	35.1	1.150	-0.575	0.000	36.6	1.4	0.095	0.561
12	78.5	14.4	64.1	35.8	1.300	-0.650	0.000	37.8	1.6	0.078	0.657
13	80.8	15.0	65.8	36.9	1.420	-0.710	0.000	39.6	1.7	0.197	0.735
14	86.1	15.9	70.2	39.3	1.710	-0.855	0.000	44.1	2.1	0.099	0.932
15	87.8	16.8	71.0	40.5	1.850	-0.925	0.000	45.3	2.3	0.100	1.031
16	89.1	17.7	71.8	41.2	1.990	-0.995	0.000	46.4	2.4	0.208	1.131
17	91.5	19.7	71.8	43.6	2.280	-1.140	0.000	48.0	2.8	0.107	1.339
18	91.7	20.7	71.0	44.4	2.430	-1.215	0.000	47.9	3.0	0.050	1.446
19	91.7	21.2	70.5	44.7	2.500	-1.250	0.000	47.8	3.1		1.495



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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 417 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 11.30 METRES TO 11.48 METRES

TEST RESULTS START 19811106 END 19811114

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	38.8	25.3	13.5	29.8	-0.076	-0.140	-0.356	0.0	0.0		0.000
2	37.5	21.7	15.8	27.0	-0.129	-0.243	-0.625	5.3	0.2	-0.071	-0.071
3	38.1	19.9	18.2	26.0	-0.145	-0.319	-0.784	7.7	0.3	-0.036	-0.107
4	37.7	17.3	20.4	24.1	-0.153	-0.388	-0.929	11.4	0.4	-0.029	-0.135
5	37.3	14.5	22.8	22.1	-0.155	-0.460	-1.075	15.3	0.5	-0.024	-0.159
6	37.1	13.1	24.0	21.1	-0.155	-0.521	-1.198	17.3	0.5	-0.017	-0.176
7	36.9	11.8	25.1	20.2	-0.148	-0.578	-1.305	19.2	0.6	-0.012	-0.188
8	37.0	10.8	26.2	19.5	-0.148	-0.643	-1.446	20.6	0.7	-0.016	-0.203
9	36.4	9.1	27.3	18.2	-0.158	-0.785	-1.727	23.0	0.9	-0.031	-0.234
10	36.0	6.4	29.6	16.3	0.019	-1.059	-2.100	26.9	1.3	0.021	-0.213

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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 418 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 8.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

TEST RESULTS START 19811211 END 19811212

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	29.4	21.4	8.0	24.1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0		0.000
2	31.3	18.4	12.9	22.7	0.040	-0.020	0.000	4.6	0.0	0.004	0.004
3	36.0	12.5	23.5	20.3	0.200	-0.100	0.000	14.2	0.2	0.029	0.033
4	37.1	11.2	25.9	19.8	0.300	-0.150	0.000	16.4	0.4	0.025	0.058
5	38.7	10.5	28.2	19.9	0.460	-0.230	0.000	18.0	0.6	0.043	0.101
6	39.0	9.7	29.3	19.5	0.620	-0.310	0.000	19.1	0.8	0.046	0.147
7	39.3	9.0	30.3	19.1	0.790	-0.395	0.000	20.1	1.0	0.051	0.198
8	39.0	8.7	30.3	18.8	0.910	-0.455	0.000	20.4	1.1	0.036	0.234
9	38.8	8.3	30.5	18.5	1.080	-0.540	0.000	20.8	1.3	0.052	0.286
10	39.5	8.4	31.1	18.8	1.380	-0.690	0.000	21.0	1.7	0.092	0.378
11	39.9	8.5	31.4	19.0	1.680	-0.840	0.000	21.0	2.1	0.094	0.472
12	40.1	8.5	31.6	19.0	2.000	-1.000	0.000	21.1	2.4	0.101	0.573
13	40.5	8.4	32.1	19.1	2.320	-1.160	0.000	21.5	2.8	0.102	0.675
14	40.3	8.4	31.9	19.0	2.460	-1.230	0.000	21.4	3.0	0.045	0.720
15	40.4	8.5	31.9	19.1	2.600	-1.300	0.000	21.3	3.2	0.045	0.764

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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 419 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 8.74 METRES TO 8.92 METRES

TEST RESULTS START 19811210 END 19811215

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	32.1	21.0	11.1	24.7	6.127	0.957	8.042	0.0	0.0	-0.006	0.000
2	31.8	16.6	15.2	21.7	6.184	0.892	7.969	6.2	0.1	-0.001	-0.006
3	32.5	13.2	19.3	19.6	6.262	0.805	7.875	11.0	0.3	-0.003	-0.007
4	32.5	9.0	23.5	16.8	6.363	0.644	7.651	17.0	0.5	0.054	-0.010
5	32.8	5.2	27.6	14.4	6.672	0.313	7.297	22.4	1.1	0.419	0.044
6	33.8	3.2	30.6	13.4	7.661	1.374	10.409	25.2	1.6		0.462

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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 420 HOLE NO. = 6 DEPTH = 8.56 METRES TO 8.74 METRES

TEST RESULTS START 19811214 END 19811214

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	61.7	40.4	21.3	47.5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0		0.000
2	64.6	35.4	29.2	45.1	0.050	-0.025	0.000	7.6	0.1	0.013	0.013
3	69.3	29.2	40.1	42.6	0.200	-0.100	0.000	17.6	0.2	0.052	0.065
4	70.9	26.7	44.2	41.4	0.340	-0.170	0.000	21.4	0.4	0.059	0.124
5	71.8	24.9	46.9	40.5	0.520	-0.260	0.000	24.1	0.6	0.082	0.206
6	72.2	24.0	48.2	40.1	0.650	-0.325	0.000	25.5	0.8	0.062	0.267
7	72.9	23.5	49.4	40.0	0.840	-0.420	0.000	26.4	1.0	0.093	0.360
8	72.8	22.8	50.0	39.5	0.950	-0.475	0.000	27.3	1.2	0.055	0.415
9	73.3	22.5	50.8	39.4	1.130	-0.565	0.000	27.8	1.4	0.091	0.506
10	73.4	22.0	51.4	39.1	1.280	-0.640	0.000	28.5	1.6	0.072	0.582
11	73.6	21.7	51.9	39.0	1.420	-0.710	0.000	29.0	1.7	0.083	0.654
12	73.8	21.4	52.4	38.9	1.580	-0.790	0.000	29.5	1.9	0.089	0.738
13	73.9	21.2	52.7	38.8	1.750	-0.875	0.000	29.8	2.1	0.164	0.827
14	74.5	21.1	53.4	38.9	2.060	-1.030	0.000	30.1	2.5	0.172	0.992
15	75.1	21.1	54.0	39.1	2.380	-1.190	0.000	30.4	2.9	0.179	1.164
16	75.5	20.9	54.6	39.1	2.710	-1.355	0.000	30.8	3.3	0.240	1.343
17	76.0	21.3	54.7	39.5	3.150	-1.575	0.000	30.6	3.9	0.104	1.583
18	76.1	21.6	54.5	39.8	3.340	-1.670	0.000	30.2	4.1	0.179	1.687
19	75.9	21.9	54.0	39.9	3.670	-1.835	0.000	29.8	4.5		1.866

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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 421      HOLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 8.74 METRES TO 8.91 METRES

TEST RESULTS      START 19820108      END 19820110

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOI STRAIN %	ISSV KPA	ISNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	62.0	40.2	21.8	47.5	8.017	1.633	11.278	0.0	0.0	0.121	0.000
2	64.4	38.8	25.6	47.3	8.229	1.615	11.458	3.1	0.2	0.142	0.121
3	67.6	37.6	30.0	47.6	8.459	1.602	11.663	6.7	0.4	0.096	0.264
4	70.2	36.0	34.2	47.4	8.640	1.563	11.765	10.1	0.6	0.086	0.359
5	73.1	34.7	38.4	47.5	8.770	1.553	11.876	13.6	0.8	0.061	0.446
6	74.4	33.9	40.5	47.4	8.886	1.515	11.919	15.3	0.9	0.061	0.506
7	75.7	33.2	42.5	47.4	8.971	1.479	11.928	16.9	1.0	0.038	0.544
8	77.3	32.7	44.6	47.6	9.102	1.430	11.962	18.6	1.1	0.068	0.613
9	78.4	31.6	46.8	47.2	9.224	1.429	12.082	20.4	1.2	0.094	0.707
10	79.8	31.0	48.8	47.3	9.419	1.372	12.164	22.0	1.4	0.119	0.826
11	81.5	30.6	50.9	47.6	9.672	1.306	12.283	23.8	1.7	0.163	0.989
12	84.0	29.0	55.0	47.3	10.001	1.184	12.369	27.1	2.1	0.200	1.189
13	86.7	27.6	59.1	47.3	10.557	0.967	12.492	30.5	2.7	0.352	1.541
14	89.5	26.4	63.1	47.4	11.349	0.631	12.611	33.7	3.6	0.516	2.057
15	92.5	24.5	68.0	47.2	12.244	0.179	12.602	37.7	4.7	0.584	2.641

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\*\*\*\* ENGINEERING STRAIN \*\*\*\*

SAMPLE NO. = T 422      HOLE NO. = 6      DEPTH = 8.74 METRES TO 8.92 METRES

TEST RESULTS      START 19820112      END 19820113

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCI STRESS KPA	AVIAL STRAIN %	ADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	85.4	62.5	22.9	70.1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.011	0.000
2	89.3	57.2	32.1	67.9	0.040	-0.020	0.000	8.4	0.0	0.053	0.011
3	97.0	48.1	48.9	64.4	0.170	-0.085	0.000	23.4	0.2	0.079	0.064
4	100.5	44.0	56.5	62.8	0.320	-0.160	0.000	30.2	0.4	0.105	0.143
5	101.3	41.1	60.2	61.2	0.500	-0.250	0.000	34.2	0.6	0.091	0.248
6	101.6	39.9	61.7	60.5	0.650	-0.325	0.000	35.8	0.8	0.094	0.339
7	101.8	38.8	63.0	59.8	0.800	-0.400	0.000	37.3	1.0	0.070	0.433
8	101.6	38.0	63.6	59.2	0.910	-0.455	0.000	38.2	1.1	0.141	0.502
9	102.0	37.0	65.0	58.7	1.130	-0.565	0.000	39.7	1.4	0.224	0.644
10	102.2	35.6	66.6	57.8	1.470	-0.735	0.000	41.6	1.8	0.222	0.867
11	102.7	34.7	68.0	57.4	1.800	-0.900	0.000	43.0	2.2	0.233	1.090
12	103.3	34.0	69.3	57.1	2.140	-1.070	0.000	44.1	2.6	0.251	1.323
13	103.7	33.3	70.4	56.8	2.500	-1.250	0.000	45.2	3.1	0.106	1.574
14	104.1	33.4	70.7	57.0	2.650	-1.325	0.000	45.2	3.2	0.135	1.680
15	104.4	33.2	71.2	56.9	2.840	-1.420	0.000	45.6	3.5	0.107	1.815
16	105.0	33.2	71.8	57.1	2.990	-1.495	0.000	45.8	3.7	0.245	1.922
17	105.5	32.9	72.6	57.1	3.330	-1.665	0.000	46.4	4.1	0.241	2.168
18	106.8	33.1	73.7	57.7	3.660	-1.830	0.000	46.8	4.5	0.266	2.409
19	107.4	33.1	74.3	57.9	4.020	-2.010	0.000	47.0	4.9	0.247	2.676
20	108.3	33.1	75.2	58.2	4.350	-2.175	0.000	47.5	5.3	0.264	2.922
21	109.3	33.5	75.8	58.8	4.700	-2.350	0.000	47.5	5.8	0.258	3.187
22	109.6	33.7	75.9	59.0	5.040	-2.520	0.000	47.4	6.2	0.137	3.444
23	109.9	34.1	75.8	59.4	5.220	-2.610	0.000	47.0	6.4	0.121	3.581
24	109.9	34.5	75.4	59.6	5.380	-2.690	0.000	46.6	6.6	0.113	3.702
25	110.3	35.0	75.3	60.1	5.530	-2.765	0.000	46.2	6.8	0.158	3.815
26	110.4	35.2	75.2	60.3	5.740	-2.870	0.000	46.0	7.0	0.112	3.973
27	110.1	35.4	74.7	60.3	5.890	-2.945	0.000	45.6	7.2		4.085