

EFFECTS OF STRESS-RELEASE DISTURBANCE ON THE SHEAR BEHAVIOUR OF SIMULATED
OFFSHORE OVERCONSOLIDATED CLAY SAMPLES

by

Chiu Kay Kwok

A thesis
presented to the University of Manitoba
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ABSTRACT

This thesis investigates the effects of stress-release disturbance on the shear behaviour of simulated offshore overconsolidated clay samples. The test program was designed to search for laboratory procedures which can best recover the insitu strength of the clay. The study involved one-dimensional consolidation of remoulded illite followed by unloading, reconsolidation and undrained shearing. Careful handling of samples was emphasized so that mechanical disturbance could be minimized.

Eleven samples were consolidated one-dimensionally, first in cylinders from a slurry, and then in triaxial cells. The final overconsolidation ratio of the samples was 2.0. Nine of the samples were offloaded to simulate the sampling process, and then reconsolidated using the dwell period and the reconsolidation procedures as parameters for study. The undrained behaviour of these samples was then compared with that of two control samples which had not undergone stress-release disturbance and therefore represented the "insitu" behaviour.

During the period of total stress unloading from a mean principal stress of about 555kPa to 5kPa, the reductions in effective mean principal stress p' were only from 55kPa to 51.5kPa. During dwell periods after unloading, the further reductions in p' were 0-3.2kPa for samples subjected to 15-minute and 1-day periods, and 7.4-21.2kPa for 1-week-dwell samples. If identical reconsolidation procedures were used, the strengths of "samples" which had undergone undrained unloading were unaffected by the duration of the dwell period. Anisotropic reconsolidation to "insitu"

stresses was successful in reproducing insitu shear strengths and A_f -values. Isotropic reconsolidation to $0.6 \times \sigma'_{1c}$ was also successful in reproducing insitu strengths. A_f -values were however overestimated. Isotropic reconsolidation to $1.0 \times \sigma'_{1c}$ overestimated both the insitu strengths and the A_f -values. All three reconsolidation procedures overestimated the ϵ_f -values and underestimated the E_{50} -values. The overconsolidated strength parameters determined were $c'=16\text{kPa}$ and $\phi'=18^\circ$.

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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
c_v	- coefficient of consolidation
CAU	- strain-controlled, consolidated anisotropically undrained compression test
CK _o U	- strain-controlled, consolidated anisotropically (following K_o line) undrained compression test
CIU	- strain-controlled, consolidated isotropically undrained compression test
e	- voids ratio
E_{50}	- elastic modulus to 50 percent of yield stress in undrained shear
G_{eq}, K_{eq}	shear and bulk moduli dependent on stress path direction
K	- σ'_3/σ'_1
K_o	- coefficient of earth pressure at-rest
LSSV	- length of stress vector
m_v	- coefficient of volume change
OCR	- overconsolidation ratio
p'	- effective mean principal stress = $(\sigma'_1 + \sigma'_2 + \sigma'_3)/3$
q	- deviator stress = $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$
q_{max}	- maximum deviator stress
q_y	- deviator stress at yield
s_u	- undrained strength = $q_{max}/2$
u	- porewater pressure
U_R	- residual porewater pressure

U_{Ri}	- initial residual porewater pressure
v	- volumetric strain in triaxial compression test
v_c	- v at the end of triaxial consolidation to σ'_{1c} , σ'_{3c}
V	- specific volume = $1 + e$
w	- moisture content
w_L	- liquid limit
W	- strain energy absorbed per unit volume
$\Delta\epsilon_1, \Delta\epsilon_3$	- change of ϵ_1 and ϵ_3 between consecutive load increments
$\Delta\epsilon_{1rc}, \Delta\epsilon_{3rc}$	- ϵ_1 and ϵ_3 during reconsolidation
$\Delta p'$	- change in effective mean principal stress
Δu	- change in porewater pressure
Δv_{rc}	- v during reconsolidation
ϵ_1, ϵ_3	- major and minor principal strains (ie. axial and radial strains in triaxial compression test)
ϵ	- shear strain = $2(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_3)/3$
$\epsilon_{1c}, \epsilon_{3c}$	- ϵ_1 and ϵ_3 at the end of triaxial consolidation to $\sigma'_{1c}, \sigma'_{3c}$
ϵ_{pe}	- axial strain at the end of relaxation test
ϵ_{ps}	- axial strain at the start of relaxation test
γ_{sat}	- unit weight of saturated soil
γ_{sub}	- unit weight of submerged soil
γ_w	- unit weight of water
κ_1	- slope of reload line in $\ln(p')$, V space during triaxial consolidation
κ_2	- slope of unload line in $\ln(p')$, V space during triaxial consolidation
λ_1	- slope of normally consolidated line in $\ln(\sigma'_v)$, V space during cylinder consolidation
λ_2	- slope of normally consolidated line in $\ln(p')$, V space during triaxial consolidation

- $p_{0.1}$ - strain rate effect parameter for undrained strength
- σ'_y - effective average yield stress based on different yield criteria
- σ'_1, σ'_3 - major and minor effective principal stresses
- $\sigma'_{1c}, \sigma'_{3c}$ - σ'_1 and σ'_3 at the end of triaxial consolidation
- σ'_{cyl} - effective vertical stress applied during cylinder consolidation
- σ_v - vertical pressure
- σ'_v - effective vertical pressure
- σ'_{vc} - effective vertical preconsolidation pressure
- ϕ' - effective angle of shearing resistance

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

All civil engineering works apply loads to underlying strata. The fundamental theories of soil mechanics, site investigation practices, analysis and design in geotechnical engineering have all been relatively well developed. However, because of the nature of the work, most of the research efforts on all these aspects and the comparisons with field performance have been associated with constructions onshore. Until recent years, structures offshore have received very little attention as far as geotechnical engineering is concerned. Exceptions included the civil engineering design of shallow water structures such as wharfs, docks, dams and breakwaters. In the past two decades, the increasing demand for energy resources and the unstable political situation in the oil-rich Middle-East have pushed hydrocarbon recovery into offshore areas in many parts of the world. This has caused more attention to be placed on offshore geotechnical engineering, for both the evaluation of offshore soil profiles and behaviour, and for appropriate design and construction practice.

There are two kinds of seabed structures commonly used as drilling platforms in offshore hydrocarbon recovery, namely gravity structures and piled structures. A gravity structure consists of massive concrete units resting on the seabed. It relies on its large mass to provide the stability to resist loads imposed for example by wind, currents and waves. On the other hand, a piled structure consists of steel members connected in a

tower configuration, with piles penetrating underwater strata to provide stability. In most cases (especially in deep water), piled structures are more economical compared with gravity structures.

As hydrocarbon recovery moves into deeper water in many parts of the world, structural loads for the piles increase (Semple et al (1982)). Larger and longer piles are being used. These piles frequently penetrate into stiff clays that appear to be normally consolidated. (At the time of writing, water depths commonly approach 200m, piles may be 2.5m diameter, and penetrate 75m into stiff clay or sand.) Design of piles requires: (1) a knowledge of the strength of the clay, (2) an understanding of the behaviour of long and relatively compressible piles in stiff clay, and (3) a collection of case studies regarding the design and the field performances of piled structures.

This thesis deals with the first of these three requirements, namely the problem of finding the strength of the clay in the seabed. Both insitu testing and laboratory testing are used in practice to measure the strength of the clay. Cone penetrometer testing is now a standard part of many site investigations, while a range of other devices, such as the pressuremeter and the remote vane are applied occasionally. An advantage of insitu testing is that it usually provides continuous records of the soil variability. However there is ongoing discussion among researchers regarding the conversion of the measured results to commonly used design parameters such as the cohesion c^1 and the friction angle ϕ . A complete offshore geotechnical investigation therefore commonly comprises both insitu testing and sampling for laboratory testing. Laboratory testing commonly consists of on-board testing of samples for a preliminary evaluation

¹ symbols are defined in the LIST OF SYMBOLS

of the data, and further testing in an onshore laboratory for detailed analysis (De Ruiter and Richards(1983)).

This research project deals with problems associated with sample disturbance. Equipment which aims at reducing mechanical disturbance during collection of offshore samples is quite well developed (De Ruiter and Richards(1983)). Examples are (1) the hydraulically activated motion compensator to overcome problems associated with heaving of the drilling vessel in seawaves, and (2) seabed mounted drill string control units (Fugro's "Seaclam" and McClelland's "Stingray" for example) which serve to increase reaction and to provide both vertical and horizontal stability of the drilling equipment during operation. The aspect of mechanical disturbance will not be studied in this investigation. The thesis deals specifically with the other aspect of sampling disturbance, namely process disturbance due to stress release. Seabed clays can be under high effective stresses and high porewater pressures depending on the soil depth and the water depth. Sampling causes release of the total stress which leads to the generation of high negative porewater pressure and swelling of the samples. The degree of stress-release disturbance experienced by the samples is complicated by the duration of the dwell period between sampling and testing in the laboratory.

Consolidated undrained shear tests are usually performed to determine the strengths of clay samples. However even for perfect samples which have undergone no mechanical disturbance during sampling, stress-release disturbance causes the strengths measured from "samples"² to be unrepresentative of the "insitu soils".³ The present study is designed to gain

² "samples" in this thesis refers to those soil specimens which have undergone process disturbance during sampling.

³ "insitu soils" in this thesis refers to the soils in the ground, to which no manmade disturbance has been introduced.

more insight into the behaviour of offshore samples under conditions of stress release, and to search for laboratory procedures which can best recover the insitu strength of the clay.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

As mentioned previously, the main purpose of the present study is to recover in the laboratory the insitu strengths of offshore clays which have undergone stress release after sampling. In addition to this, the other specific aims of this investigation are as follows:

1. to continue the development in the University of Manitoba of techniques for preparation and testing of one-dimensionally consolidated remoulded clay samples.
2. to measure the failure envelope and Critical State parameters of remoulded illitic clay from Illinois (Grundite used by Wu et al (1983)).
3. to investigate other traditional parameters such as undrained shear strength, porewater pressure parameters, elastic moduli, relative stiffness and strain rate parameters for the remoulded illitic clay.

The laboratory testing program consisted of eleven large diameter (76mm) triaxial tests on overconsolidated clay. (Another eleven samples on normally consolidated clay were included in a parallel program conducted by Ambrosie (1984).) Standard classification tests on the remoulded illitic clay were also carried out.

A review of sample disturbance associated with stress release will be presented in Chapter 2, before proceeding to the design of the testing program in Chapter 3. Following the sample preparation and test procedures in Chapter 4, the results obtained from consolidation and undrained shear tests are presented in Chapters 5 and 6. Discussion of the test results and conclusions are presented in Chapters 7 and 8 respectively. These will be followed by tables, figures and appendices.

Chapter II

A REVIEW OF SAMPLE DISTURBANCE ASSOCIATED WITH STRESS RELEASE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the ever increasing demand for energy resources has pushed the petroleum industry into offshore recovery. Regardless of the type of production platforms selected, geotechnical investigations of the seabed sediments are required. Offshore site investigations originated in the shallow and relatively calm waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The supporting piles for platforms could therefore be designed on the basis of relatively simple site investigations. As hydrocarbon recovery moves into more difficult soil profiles, deeper waters and adverse environments in other offshore areas of the world, (e.g. the North Sea and the Beaufort Sea), larger and longer piles are being used (Gibson and Dowse(1981), Semple et al(1982)). Complex and precise investigations are now required for the design of safer and more economical foundations.

The insitu shear strengths of clays are commonly measured by testing "undisturbed" samples collected from the seabed. These so called "undisturbed" samples have however undergone two categories of disturbance, namely mechanical disturbance and process disturbance. Mechanical disturbance is associated with pushing, rotating and extracting the sample tube during sampling. Process disturbance on the other hand, is associated with the release of the effective and porewater stresses experienced by the sample while it was still in the seabed. The research presented in

this thesis has been designed specifically to investigate the influence of process disturbance on the quality of samples, leaving out those effects associated with mechanical disturbance.

This chapter summarizes works by various investigators on the area of sample disturbance due to stress release. Since only a limited amount of research has been directed specifically at process disturbance of offshore clay, similar research on onshore clay will also be included in the discussion.

2.2 GENERAL REVIEW

Skempton and Sowa (1963) showed that the water content of a saturated clay was not altered by good quality sampling. However the clay was subjected to changes in stress state even if there was no mechanical disturbance. They further suggested that the common belief that the mean principal effective stress in the sample was held constant by the generation of negative porewater pressure was not true in most cases, since few natural clays were perfectly elastic.

Ladd and Lambe (1963) suggested that even without mechanical disturbance during sampling, insitu stresses were released and the effective stress of the sample decreased. The mean principal effective stress left in the extracted sample, termed the "residual effective stress", σ'_{pp} , for a saturated clay became as follows:

$$\sigma'_{pp} = \sigma'_v [K_o + (1 - K_o)A_p] \quad (2.1)$$

in which σ'_v is the insitu effective vertical stress, K_o is the coefficient of earth pressure at-rest, and A_p is the Skempton's porewater pressure coefficient for "perfect sampling". ("Perfect sample" here refers to sampling without mechanical disturbance.) They further suggested that the

value of K_o was about 0.5 for normally consolidated clay and that A_p ranged from -0.1 to +0.3. The residual mean principal effective stress therefore became about $0.55\sigma'_v$ which was less than the insitu mean effective stress of approximately $0.67\sigma'_v$ by about 20%.

Okumura (1971) however argued that in actual sampling, the condition of full saturation was not always satisfied even in the case of soils below the watertable. If the porewater contained dissolved air which would come out of solution due to decreases in the porewater pressure, the residual effective stress, σ'_p , of the perfect unsaturated sample became:

$$\sigma'_p = \sigma'_{pp} - \frac{V_{ap} - V_{ao}}{m_s V_o}, \quad \text{where} \quad (2.2a)$$

$$\frac{V_{ao} + V_d}{V_{ap} + V_d} (U_o + \frac{2q}{r_o} - U_d) - \frac{2q}{r_o} (\frac{V_{ao}}{V_{ap}})^{\frac{1}{3}} + \sigma'_p + U_d = 0 \quad (2.2b)$$

in which m_s is the coefficient of volume expansibility, V_o is the insitu volume of the sample, V_{ao} is the insitu volume of air, V_{ap} is the air volume after perfect sampling, V_d is the equivalent volume of dissolved air, U_o is the initial porewater pressure, U_d is the saturated vapour pressure of water, q is the surface tension and r_o is the insitu radius of the air bubble. Since the air volume after perfect sampling was generally larger than the insitu air volume, the residual effective stress was therefore less than that of full saturation.

Dealing with Norwegian quick clays, Schjetne (1971) suggested that when the clay was in a sample tube, the remoulded zone along the inside wall of the tube had a surplus of water which allowed the undisturbed material to swell. Even if the sample was mechanically undisturbed, it could become severely disturbed due to the swelling associated with stress release.

Procter (1976) considered offshore samples to be "undisturbed" when they were not only mechanically undamaged but were also in a condition that the

insitu effective stresses and the degree of saturation were unaltered. Using North Sea sampling as an example, he further suggested that since the samples of stiff clay being recovered were small and were under high suction (negative porewater pressure), loss of effective stress had to occur. This was further complicated by the release of dissolved gases which would come out of solution from the pore fluid as the stress was released. He concluded that laboratory testing without taking stress release into account would therefore lead to underestimation of the shear strength.

In summary, it is clear that stress release causes sample disturbance due to swelling. The assumption that the effective stresses remain constant before and after sampling is not supported by most of the researchers mentioned above. The assumption is only true (even neglecting mechanical disturbance) if the following conditions are met: (a) the soils are completely saturated, (b) the soils are perfectly elastic, (c) the absorption of free water during sampling is negligible, and (d) the soil water is capable of carrying all of the tension stress caused by the release of the insitu stresses without vaporizing. These conditions can hardly be fulfilled by the sampling procedures commonly employed for most natural clays. A certain degree of sample disturbance due to stress release (loss of suction) is therefore inevitable.

2.3 DETAILED REVIEW OF PUBLISHED TESTING PROGRAMS

Knowing that stress release causes sample disturbance, many researchers have conducted tests to determine quantitatively the effects of stress release on the geotechnical properties of different clays. Parameters being investigated were commonly related to undrained shear and consolidation behaviour. Frequent parameters examined in shear tests included undrained

strength, failure strain, Young's modulus and Skempton's porewater coefficient A . Frequent examined consolidation properties included preconsolidation pressure, compressibility (m_v), coefficient of consolidation (c_v) and permeability (k). Due to time limitation, the research presented in this thesis deals only with the parameters related to undrained shearing. This section gives an overview of the tests performed and the conclusions drawn by different researchers on the topic of stress release on undrained shear properties of different clays.

Skempton and Sowa (1963) tested remoulded Weald clay from Dorking, Surrey, England. The combined silt and clay fractions consisted predominantly of fine quartz and illite, with small proportions of kaolin and chlorite. To prepare samples, a quantity of clay was mixed with water to a moisture content of 33.5% ($0.73 \times w_L$). Some of the clay was then packed into a brass tube of 38 mm internal diameter to form a triaxial sample 84 mm long. Two specimens were then consolidated anisotropically (K_σ) in triaxial cells at each of four different effective lateral pressures ranging from 124 to 690 kPa. The strength "in the ground" was measured by undrained shearing a sample immediately after triaxial consolidation. To simulate the sampling process, the second specimen of each pair was unloaded undrained. The unloading procedure involved reducing the shear stress to zero (ie. the isotropic stress condition equalled the cell pressure at the end of triaxial consolidation). The strength of the "sample" was then measured by undrained shearing.

During unloading, the strain was about 1% axial extension. Although the subsequent stress paths during shear were different, the undrained shear strength and the effective stresses at failure of a "sample" were virtually equal to those of "in the ground" for all four consolidation

pressures. They therefore concluded that if two identical specimens of saturated clay were subjected to different changes in total stress without alteration in moisture content, and if the strains due to stress changes caused little alteration in micro-structure, the undrained strengths of the two specimens would be identical.

Adams and Radhakrishna (1970) tested normally consolidated insensitive glacial lake clay from St. Clair River in Southern Ontario. Samples for laboratory testing were trimmed from block samples taken from the field. Initial measurements of the residual suction pressure of the block samples were made using a fine ceramic stone in the triaxial cell base. After K_0 consolidation to insitu stresses, undrained shear was conducted to measure the "insitu" strength. To simulate a sample having no loss in suction (perfect sampling), the deviator stress of a second sample was removed undrained after K_0 consolidation. This was followed by undrained shearing. After unloading from the K_0 or insitu stress condition, a third sample was allowed to return to its initial residual suction pressure with drainage permitted. This simulated an actual sample having lost a portion of its suction. Again, an undrained shear test was performed to determine the strength. The test showed that the strengths for the "insitu" sample and the "perfect" sample (ie. no loss in suction) were identical. Specimens allowed to swell and lose suction showed a significant loss in strength.

Schjetne (1971) used a hypodermic needle piezometer placed inside the piston of a NGI 95mm thin-walled fixed piston sampler. This arrangement was able to measure the porewater pressure generated within a Norwegian quick clay sample from the moment of cutting in the ground, during lifting of the sampler and the sampling tube, during transportation of the tube to the laboratory and until the clay was extruded for testing. He found that

the stress changes in the clay during sampling were more complex than the common belief that a total stress release was compensated by the negative porewater pressure built up. At 30cm below the piston, the porewater pressure due to the pressing down of the sampler was 1.5-2 times the original porewater pressure, even as long as 40 minutes after the sampler had reached the desired depth. Rather than total stress release during the cutting operation, high positive porewater pressures were generated. No total stress release was observed until the sample tube was removed from the sampler. The negative porewater pressure measured at this stage was about 20% of the effective overburden pressure, and later on the same day, it dropped to zero. This indicated that the clay was allowed to swell due to free water in the remoulded material along the tube walls. The swelling was a time dependent phenomenon, causing the negative porewater pressure to decrease and the disturbance to increase with time.

Kirkpatrick (1982) studied the stress release effect on undrained shear strength for both normally consolidated and overconsolidated kaolin and illite. Samples were prepared by one-dimensionally consolidating a slurry (moisture content = $1.5 \times w_L$) in a 254mm diameter oedometer. This paragraph describes the procedures used by Kirkpatrick and the results he obtained from normally consolidated clay. A final pressure of 552kPa was applied to simulate the high insitu stress states in the seabed. The procedures of sampling were modelled by closing the end drains (undrained) of the oedometer and rapidly reducing the pressure to zero. The oedometer apparatus was then quickly stripped and the block of clay removed. The total process of unloading and stripping took about 5 minutes. Material produced by this drained loading followed by undrained unloading was referred to as "samples". After removal from the oedometer, the block was sealed,

wrapped and stored. At various intervals dictated by the test program, test specimens were cut using thin-walled tubes from these blocks of clay. "Insitu" samples were prepared by first consolidating a slurry in an oedometer to 276kPa (half of that employed for "samples"). Specimens were then cut and set up in triaxial cells, consolidated anisotropically (K_0) to a range of "insitu" stresses, and sheared undrained to determine the "insitu" shear strengths. The final vertical consolidation stresses ranged between 400kPa and 800kPa. The influence of sample age on shear strength was also studied. Sample age was defined as the time elapsed between unloading of the block and the time of testing. Ages ranged from a few hours to 50 days. The samples were then subjected to undrained shearing. The undrained shear strengths of "samples" (c_{us}) for both kaolin and illite were considerably lower than their respective "insitu" undrained strengths (c_{ui}). The ratios of c_{us}/c_{ui} for both kaolin and illite showed a gradual decrease with sample age after an initial drop to 62% for illite and 46% for kaolin within 5 hours of unloading. The ratio became approximately constant at about 48% for illite and 32% for kaolin after a sample age of 50 days, (that is, the additional loss of c_{us}/c_{ui} from the age of 5 hours to 50 days was about 14% for both clays.) The negative porewater pressure retained by the "sample" was termed the "residual porewater pressure U_R ". The value immediately after unloading was termed "initial porewater pressure U_{Ri} ". Estimations of U_R for the "samples" were performed in the triaxial cell prior to shearing. With the drains closed, the cell pressure was increased in stages while the porewater pressure was monitored. Plotting porewater pressure on the y-axis and cell pressure on the x-axis, the straight portion of the line was extrapolated, and the y-intercept was termed the residual porewater pressure (Bishop and Henkel (1962)). Illite and kaolin both showed the trend of dropping in the

U_R/U_{Ri} ratio with sample age as observed in the c_{us}/c_{ui} ratio. The failure strain (ϵ_f) of "samples" were about 2.5 to 3 times higher than those for "insitu" values for kaolin and 3 to 4 times higher for illite. The secant modulus values (E_S) for both kaolin and illite "samples" dropped progressively with age, with the 50-day values approximately half of those at 5 hours. The porewater coefficient (A_f) for both kaolin and illite also showed a gradual decrease in value with sample age. The A_f values dropped from 0.32 to 0.07 and 0.47 to 0.08 for kaolin and illite respectively at sample ages from 5 hours to 50 days.

Kirkpatrick also dealt with overconsolidated kaolin and illite. The overconsolidation ratio was 2 for kaolin and 2.67 for illite. The materials and methods for preparing blocks of overconsolidated clay were the same as those for normally consolidated clay described in the previous paragraph. The K_o values were 0.847 for kaolin and 0.94 for illite. (When normally consolidated, $K_o=0.56$ for kaolin and 0.68 for illite.) To produce "insitu" overconsolidated soil, a slurry was consolidated to form a normally consolidated cake. Specimens were then cut from these cakes and were consolidated anisotropically in triaxial cells to 552kPa. They were then unloaded following appropriate effective stress paths to achieve the required axial stress and stress ratios. Final stresses were left on for 4 days before undrained shearing. "Samples" of overconsolidated clay were prepared by consolidating a slurry in an oedometer to 552kPa, then offloading to stresses that created the desired overconsolidation ratio. The final pressure was kept on for 4 days before the oedometer was stripped as described previously to simulate the sampling (stress release) procedure. The block was then waxed, sealed and stored as before. Samples were cut from these blocks at various ages and tested to measure the un-

drained strength. Comparing the strengths of the "samples" and the "insitu" soil, the ratio of c_{us}/c_{ui} showed the characteristic drop with age as observed previously. These ratios however were higher than those associated with the normally consolidated soils. (The ratio dropped from 72% to 53% for illite and from 63% to 41% for kaolin at ages from 5 hours to 50 days.) The ratios of U_R/U_{Ri} again dropped gradually with age. The proportional loss in both the residual porewater pressure and strength was smaller for the overconsolidated soil than for the normally consolidated soil. Kirkpatrick suggested that the reason could be due either to different behaviour of overconsolidated and normally consolidated soil, or simply that the stress changes in the case of overconsolidated soils were smaller than those for the normally consolidated soil.

2.4 METHODS OF RECOVERING "INSITU" STRENGTHS

It is now clear that the undrained shear strengths obtained from collected samples are not representative of the insitu values. Even for samples which have not undergone mechanical disturbance, the swelling which causes reduction in effective stress still leads to considerable loss of strength. This section outlines previous work by various researchers to recover the "insitu" shear strengths of clays. Two commonly used approaches were: (a) correct the laboratory obtained strengths using a multiplication factor, or (b) employ appropriate laboratory reconsolidation procedures.

2.4.1 Multiplication Factor

The insitu shear strength can in principle be estimated by applying an empirical multiplication factor to the laboratory shear strength. Since it is reasonable to relate the values of the correction factors to the degree of disturbance that samples have undergone, it is necessary to define the degree of disturbance quantitatively. Several "degrees of disturbance" have been proposed as follows:

1. Ladd and Lambe (1963) $D = \sigma'_p / \sigma'_s$

where σ'_s is the residual effective stress of a taken sample and σ'_p is that of the perfect sample.

2. Noorany and Seed (1965) $R = \sigma'_p - \sigma'_s$

3. Davis and Poulos (1966) $D = \Delta e / \Delta e_{\max}$

where Δe is the difference between the insitu void ratio and that of the sample taken at the preconsolidation pressure. Δe_{\max} is the void ratio between the insitu and that of the completely remoulded sample.

4. Okumura (1971) $D = 1 - \frac{\sigma'_s}{\sigma'_p}$

Other definitions for the "degree of disturbance" may be used. For example, the ratio of

$$\frac{s_{up} - s_{ud}}{s_{up} - s_{ur}}$$

where s_{up} is the perfectly undisturbed strength, s_{ud} is the disturbed sample strength, and s_{ur} is the fully remoulded strength. The researchers proposed that the strength correction factor could be evaluated directly after determining the degree of disturbance using expressions they suggested. Most of the expressions are complex and largely conceptual since they imply knowledge of "perfect" strength. They mostly relate to the effects of mechanical disturbance and will not be reviewed here. Details can be found in the original literature.

2.4.2 Reconsolidation Procedures

Many investigators have suggested that the "insitu" strengths of clays could be successfully recovered in the laboratory by employing appropriate procedures of reconsolidation before undrained shearing. This section briefly outlines some of the procedures they suggested.

Isotropic consolidation to the insitu effective vertical stress is commonly adopted by most commercial laboratories as the reconsolidation procedure. However it is generally believed to result in overestimating the strength (Casagrande and Rutledge(1947), Schmertmann(1956), Bishop and Bjerrum(1960), Ladd and Lambe(1963)). Other suggestions have included isotropic consolidation from half to three-quarters of the insitu vertical stress (Lowe(1967), Raymond et al(1971)), and K_0 consolidation to the insitu stresses (Davis and Poulos(1967), Bjerrum(1973)). These proposals however could only be suggestions because the actual "insitu" strengths that were intended to be recovered were unknown. Many investigators compared the laboratory results obtained by using different reconsolidation procedures with those obtained from insitu tests such as the field vane. The interpretation of insitu test results however require empirical corrections. These corrections are generally produced by correlating with the strengths obtained from laboratory testing of high quality "undisturbed" samples. In other words, the strengths obtained from insitu tests are themselves "incorrect" originally since the "undisturbed" samples have undergone disturbance. It is the author's view that judging the success of reconsolidation procedures by comparing results with those obtained by insitu tests is therefore not justified.

Since the "insitu" behaviour of the clay was precisely known in the study by Kirkpatrick(1982), evaluation of the reliability of reconsolida-

tion procedures could be made. For normally consolidated kaolin and illite, four procedures were used. They can be outlined as follows. (a) K_0 (progressive) reconsolidation to insitu stresses. (b) K_0 (2-step) reconsolidation to insitu stresses. (In this method the total isotropic component was applied in one stage. After the porewater pressure generated from this step had dissipated, the total deviatoric part of the insitu stress was applied again in one step.) (c) Isotropic reconsolidation with the cell pressure equal to the vertical consolidation pressure which the "sample" had experienced (σ'_{1c}). (d) Isotropic reconsolidation with the cell pressure equal to the absolute value of the initial porewater pressure (U_{R1}).

The following conclusions were drawn from the above tests:

1. Both methods (a) and (b) above were successful in reproducing the "insitu" strength and A_f values. The failure strains were however larger than the "insitu" values.
2. Comparing results obtained by methods (a) and (b), it was suggested that method (b) was satisfactory and was preferred due to its shorter required time.
3. Method (c) led to overestimation of the "insitu" strength, failure strains and A_f values.
4. Method (d) led to underestimation of the "insitu" strength by about 16%. The A_f values and the failure strains were however greatly overestimated.
5. If the moisture contents of the samples were unaltered, age had little or no effect on consolidated undrained behaviour up to sample ages of one month.

For overconsolidated kaolin and illite, three reconsolidation procedures were used. They can be outlined as follows. (a) K_o (2-step) reconsolidation to "insitu" stresses. (b) Isotropic reconsolidation with $\sigma_3 = \sigma'_{1c}$ "insitu". (c) Isotropic reconsolidation with $\sigma_3 = |U_{Ri}|$.

Conclusions for overconsolidated kaolin and illite were similar to those drawn for normally consolidated soils. Reconsolidating "samples" anisotropically to "insitu" stresses was considered satisfactory in reproducing "insitu" strengths, although the secant modulus values were underestimated by the "samples". These conclusions were considered valid for overconsolidation ratios giving K_o values close to unity, that is overconsolidation ratios from 2.0 to 2.5 (Kirkpatrick(1982)).

2.5 SUMMARY

In summary, stress release during sampling has been known to have caused disturbance to clay samples. Although much research has been conducted to determine quantitatively the strength loss as compared to the "insitu" values, the methods used were not convincing until recent work by Kirkpatrick(1982). However in the author's view, this study still possessed some inadequacies in laboratory procedures.

The research presented in this thesis investigates the strength loss problem in detail. Some laboratory procedures employed were changed from those adopted by Kirkpatrick(1982) to better model the stress releases that occur in field sampling. Chapter 3 provides the reasons leading to the selection of parameters for study and an overview of the testing program that has been performed.

Chapter III
DESIGN OF TESTING PROGRAM

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The objective of this investigation was to study the effect of sample disturbance due to stress release in offshore clay, neglecting those effects associated with mechanical sampling disturbance. The degree of off-loading disturbance is complicated by (a) the high porewater pressure experienced while the clay was still in the seabed, and (b) the duration of the time lapse between sampling in the field and testing in the laboratory (dwell period). The aim of this investigation was to develop a procedure for recovering in the laboratory the "insitu" undrained shear strength of seabed clay. In principle, such a procedure involves sampling (perfect sampling without mechanical disturbance), storage, reconsolidation and undrained shearing. This chapter provides the background leading to the selection of the parameters being studied and an overview of the test program that has been performed.

3.2 GENERAL

All the test samples in this project were prepared from remoulded illitic clay from Grundy County, Illinois. The testing of remoulded soils is common in many research laboratories. The advantage of using remoulded clay rather than natural clay is that after remoulding, the clay does not possess any "memory" of its past experience throughout geological time. In other words, the clay obtained is normally consolidated, unless specif-

ic action is taken to produce artificially overconsolidated samples. Since all samples are subjected to identical treatment except for the difference in stress release histories between "insitu soil" and "samples" as defined in Chapter 2 (Kirkpatrick (1982)), this allowed the comparison of behaviour under the influence of stress release only. Furthermore, slurry consolidation in this manner is usually thought to give excellent consistencies in moisture contents among samples and therefore good control in the testing program.

Remoulded kaolins have been used in most laboratory studies although kaolin is not a major constituent of natural clays. Illite was selected for this investigation because it is more common, and therefore represents the properties of real clays more closely.

The effective stress conditions at a soil depth of 10m with an overconsolidation ratio of 2.0, and a 40m water depth were modelled. These soil and water depths are typical (but not extreme) values for offshore geotechnical engineering on continental shelves. The background studies that led to the selection of these stresses and the overconsolidation ratio is detailed by Ambrosie (1984) and will not be repeated here.

3.3 MODELLING SAMPLING PROCEDURES

The stress release associated with sampling in the field was modelled in this laboratory investigation by completely unloading the total stress of the samples obtained after triaxial consolidation and back pressuring. It is perhaps useful at this point to quickly outline the stages involved in testing "insitu soils" and "samples". The test details will be described fully in Chapter 4. The stages can be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Consolidate slurries one-dimensionally to axial stress of 70kPa.
2. Extrude, trim the clay to approximately 75mm-diameter, 125mm-high specimens, and build into triaxial cells.
3. Consolidate triaxial specimens anisotropically (following approximate K_0 stress path) to an effective vertical stress of 160kPa.
4. Offload the specimens following the same stress path, giving an overconsolidation ratio of 2.0.
5. Back pressure the specimens to 500kPa, simulating the seabed condition.
6. For the control samples, that is the "insitu soils", the undrained shear test is carried out at this stage.
7. For "samples" used to explore disturbance effects, the total stress is completely unloaded with the drainage closed.
8. Allow the samples to sit for a series of different dwell periods under this undrained condition.
9. Apply reconsolidation procedures and allow the "samples" to reach porewater equilibrium.
10. Test in undrained shear to measure the "sample" strengths.

Since the objective of the investigation was to model the sampling procedures used in practice, it is useful at this point to review the common procedures used by site investigation contractors regarding sample handling. Clay samples are extracted from the seabed using thin-walled sampling tubes. After these samples are hoisted on board the drilling vessel, some are immediately extruded for quality inspection and classification. The samples to be tested for undrained shear strength are either retained in the sample tubes or extruded and sealed, depending on the individual company doing the site investigation. The samples are then transported to the laboratory for subsequent testing.

Hvorslev (1949) recommended preserving the samples in the tubes to avoid disturbance caused by removal and handling of unprotected samples. Vyas et al (1983) suggested sealing the samples in sample tubes with airtight, expandable brass and rubber plugs. De Ruiter (1981) however argued that all samples should be extruded on board to check their quality and to select suitable portions for testing in the ship's laboratory or in the main laboratories on land. Semple and Johnston (1979) agreed that samples should be extruded in the field. They argued that more disturbance may occur in overcoming the adhesion between stiff clay samples and the sampling tubes when extruded in the laboratory after transportation and storage than when extruded and packaged in the field just after sampling.

Regardless of when the samples are extruded, the total stress release occurs in a relatively short period of time in comparison with the drainage time of low-permeability clays (Bishop and Henkel (1962)). Thus the samples are under undrained conditions during the unloading process. However, the behaviour of samples in sample tubes at various stages after sampling is relatively unknown. On the basis of his present understanding of sample behaviour, the author chose to restrict drainage from the test specimens.

3.4 MODELLING STORING PROCEDURES

Subsequent to sampling from the seabed, clay samples are either tested in ship-board laboratories or are transported to laboratories onshore. De Ruiter (1981) suggested that testing on board has definite advantages because of the shorter time lapse between sampling and testing, and leads to a greater chance that the results are representative. Although there is currently a trend to upgrade the equipment in on-board laboratories so

that more complex tests can be performed, most existing on-board laboratories are only equipped to perform tests such as moisture content determination, Atterberg limits and unconfined compression tests.

In order to investigate the effect of the duration of dwell period between sampling and testing on undrained shear strength, three values of dwell time were selected for this study, namely 15 minutes (instantaneous), 1 day and 1 week. A dwell period of 15 minutes models high quality on board testing, which could probably be carried out in the future. High quality onshore testing is modelled by the 1-day dwell period. In this case, samples are transported to onshore laboratories on the same day they were taken from the seabed. They are then stored overnight and tested on the following morning. A dwell period of 1 week represents samples being stored in onshore laboratories for a relatively long period before testing is performed. In actual cases, samples might be stored for periods longer than 1 week. However due to time limitations, 1 week has been chosen to model this lower quality of testing practice.

During the dwell period, the drainage of the samples was kept closed. In the author's opinion, this procedure could model the case where the samples are left in the tubes during storing, and extruded just before testing. Inside the sample tubes, the samples are restricted in a confined space. Absorption of free water, which leads to swelling is reduced to a minimum. The drainage situation is therefore somewhat close to undrained. However, for the samples which are extruded from sample tubes immediately after sampling, and stored in a wrapped and sealed form, the drainage condition is more complex, possibly a combination of both drained and undrained. The undrained procedure used in this study therefore could not properly model the later situation. Since real storing practice can-

not be completely modelled by either drained or undrained conditions, a choice had to be made between the two for the purposes of preparing a carefully designed set of laboratory tests.

It was decided to use undrained conditions during both the unloading and dwell procedures for this first-stage investigation. Furthermore, it was deemed important to be able to follow the stress path of the samples at any stage during testing, including unloading and dwell. With the equipment available in the Geotechnical Laboratories in the University of Manitoba, the stress path could be followed only with the drainage closed. No significant redesign of equipment was possible with time and financial constraints imposed on the project. In future research, drainage and measurement of porewater pressure (both positive and negative) should be facilitated by utilizing additional equipment. For example, by eliminating circumferential filter strips, allowing drainage from the top of the sample through the top cap, and measuring porewater pressure at the bottom of the sample through a pressure transducer mounted as before.

3.5 RECOVERING "INSITU" SHEAR STRENGTH

As stated in Chapter 2, different reconsolidation procedures have been suggested by various researchers to recover the "insitu" shear strengths of clays. The suggestions include isotropic reconsolidation from 0.5 to 1.0 times the insitu vertical stress, or anisotropic reconsolidation (K_0) to insitu stresses.

Three reconsolidation procedures were selected for this investigation, namely

1. isotropic reconsolidation to 0.6 times the insitu vertical stress,

2. isotropic reconsolidation to 1.0 times the insitu vertical stress,
and
3. anisotropic reconsolidation to insitu vertical and horizontal stresses.

Again, since the objective was to reveal a convenient reconsolidation procedure to recover the "insitu" strength, isotropic reconsolidation (methods (1) and (2)) was emphasized due to its relative simplicity. Anisotropic reconsolidation was included to judge its success in the event that high quality testing is to be conducted. Although these reconsolidation procedures were partly researched in previous projects, the testing procedures used were not fully appropriate until recent work by Kirkpatrick (1982) as stated in Chapter 2. However, in the author's opinion some of the procedures adopted by Kirkpatrick did not adequately model the stress release procedures in the samples. For example, his "samples" were obtained by cutting specimens from blocks of clay using thin-walled tubes. Thus in addition to the process disturbance studied in this investigation, mechanical disturbance was also introduced. The reconsolidation procedures adopted by the author were therefore considered necessary in a search for the best method for recovering the "insitu" strength. Other procedures (for example isotropic reconsolidation to 0.8 times the insitu vertical stress) were also considered. However due to time limitations, only the three procedures mentioned above were selected.

3.6 OVERVIEW OF THE TEST PROGRAM

Stress states corresponding to 10m of soil depth with an overconsolidation ratio of 2.0, and a 40m water depth were modelled. Parameters under investigation were (1) dwell period, and (2) reconsolidation procedures. For each parameter, three values were selected, bringing the total number of specimens required to nine. Two control samples were also tested to facilitate comparison of behaviour between "insitu soil" and "samples". The procedures of unloading and dwell were eliminated for the control samples, such that the "insitu soil" behaviour was modelled. Other than the eleven overconsolidated samples tested, a parallel series of tests was conducted currently with the author's program by Ambrosie(1984) to study the behaviour of normally consolidated "insitu soils" and "samples" of the same clay. The total number of samples tested was therefore twenty-two. The results obtained from overconsolidated samples are reported in this thesis. Those obtained from normally consolidated samples can be found in Ambrosie(1984). The testing program is summarized in Table 1. The details of sample preparation and test procedures are outlined in Chapter 4.

Chapter IV

SOIL PROPERTIES, SAMPLE PREPARATION AND TEST PROCEDURES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Samples of remoulded illitic clay tested in this investigation were prepared by one-dimensionally consolidating a slurry until an adequate strength to permit trimming was produced. The samples were then anisotropically consolidated in triaxial cells, followed by back pressuring to simulate the seabed condition. To model the disturbance introduced to offshore clay due to the sampling, storing and testing procedures, nine samples were prepared as described above and were then offloaded to near zero total stress under undrained conditions. Parameters studied were: the period of dwell time after unloading and the influence of different reconsolidation stresses during reloading. The results of these samples were compared with two control samples, in which the triaxial consolidation and back pressuring stages were followed immediately by undrained shearing (ie. no unloading and reconsolidation). This chapter provides a brief description of the index properties of the soil tested, and the sample preparation and testing procedures used in the study.

4.2 SOIL PROPERTIES

Eleven triaxial samples of remoulded clay from Grundy County, Illinois were tested in this investigation. The grey clay was received in disturbed form, in various sizes up to lumps of about 10cm, loosely packed in burlap bags.

X-ray diffraction tests indicated that the major minerals present in the clay are quartz, illite and kaolinite, with the proportion (by occurrence) of illite to kaolinite more than 5:1 (Figs. 4.1-4.4). Standard classification tests were performed on the clay. These are compared with those of "Grundite" (same as the soil tested in this investigation) tested by Wu et al (1983) in Table 2.

4.3 SAMPLE PREPARATION

4.3.1 Preparation of Remoulded Samples

All the remoulded samples tested in the present study were prepared by thoroughly mixing oven-dried, pulverized illitic clay with distilled tap water in a mechanical mixing unit (Fig. 4.5). Various researchers have reported that satisfactory results could be obtained by using different initial moisture contents for preparing the slurry (for example $2.0 \times w_L$ -Lewin and Burland, 1970; $1.5 \times w_L$ -Kirkpatrick and Rennie, 1972; $2.2 \times w_L$ -Hambly, 1972; Parry and Nadarajah, 1973). There is no general agreement among researchers, however, as to what moisture content should be employed. It is usually thought that any moisture content within this range can lead to meaningful results depending on subsequent testing details. Since a moisture content of twice the liquid limit produced conclusive results for remoulded Winnipeg clay (Li, 1983), and this proportion is quite widely used in European soil testing, a moisture content of $2 \times w_L$ (w_L

=57.2%, Table 2) was selected for preparing the slurry in this investigation.

After being mixed in the vacuum container for five half-hour periods over three days, the slurry was poured into a consolidation cylinder (Fig. 4.6). It was then allowed to consolidate with top and bottom drainage under a vertical load applied through a hanger and dead weight system. The loading piston of the consolidation cylinder was equipped with two drainage leads to allow flushing of the filter stone if desired at any stage during the compression process.

Compression of the sample was accomplished in five increments starting from a vertical stress of 14kPa with a load ratio⁴ of approximately 1.38. Vertical displacement was monitored with time throughout this compression process (Fig. 4.7). During the early stage of the testing program, a sample (T706) was allowed to reach equilibrium at one intermediate stress level, and again at the final stress level. Since the drainage paths in the samples were long (about 20cm at the start and 13cm at the end of the compression process), the equilibrium procedure was time consuming, often taking about eight days to complete. For this reason in later stages of the program, equilibrium was allowed only at the final stress level. Depending on the height of the slurry in the cylinder, the time required to reach equilibrium was not the same among samples. To define equilibrium, displacement vs. log(time) graphs were plotted continuously during testing. Samples were assumed to reach equilibrium after secondary consolidation behaviour was observed in the test results. The total time required for the whole compression process was generally around two weeks if equilibrium was allowed only at the final stress level.

⁴ Load ratio = new load / previous load

The adoption of the final cylinder stress of 70kPa was based on two reasons. Firstly, this stress level produced samples which had adequate shear strength to permit trimming in the triaxial cell. The ratio of s_u/σ'_{1c} ranges from 0.2 to 0.25 for many different soft clays (Larsson, 1980; Trak et al, 1980; Graham et al, 1983). The vertical stress of 70kPa in the cylinder therefore produced an adequate shear strength for trimming of about 16kPa. Secondly, all samples were subjected to subsequent triaxial consolidation to a final axial stress of 160kPa. With a maximum stress of 70kPa at the cylinder consolidation stage, the clay could be reasonably expected to return to the virgin normal consolidation line prior to the final stress of 160kPa in the triaxial cell. This was later supported by test results obtained. On this basis, it could be assumed that the effects of unloading during trimming into the triaxial cell would be completely removed by subsequent triaxial consolidation, and the soil would behave as completely normally consolidated at 160kPa axial stress. Details for preparing remoulded clay samples including remoulding and consolidation are documented by Li (1983) and will not be repeated here.

4.3.2 Extrusion from Cylinder, Trimming and Building-in of Remoulded samples

A new piece of equipment (Fig. 4.8) was designed for the extrusion of samples from consolidation cylinders for this study. The aim of this equipment is to minimize disturbance introduced to the samples during extrusion and handling. The unit has two distinct features. Firstly, it allows full control of both the speed and the magnitude of the extrusion from the cylinder. Secondly, since the cutting cylinder is set up directly above the consolidation cylinder, trimming can take place at the same time as the sample is being extruded. This reduces the amount of handling

of the extruded sample and thus reduces disturbance. Appendix A contains details of using the extrusion unit.

The importance of high quality sampling and testing techniques has been emphasized by several investigators (Crooks, 1973; Graham, 1974; Tavenas and Leroueil, 1977). Although mechanical disturbance due to sampling is avoided in laboratory consolidated clay, disturbance associated with sample preparation and testing should be minimized if good results are to be obtained.

A sample size of 76mm diameter and 130mm high was used for this investigation. Equipment and testing procedures aimed at reducing disturbance for trimming and building-in of triaxial clay samples are well developed at the University of Manitoba. The important feature of the trimming equipment is that the top of the triaxial sample is supported throughout the process, thus minimizing disturbance. Detailed instructions for trimming and building-in procedures have been carefully described by Lew (1981). They can be briefly outlined as follows:

Before placing the cutting cylinder in the extrusion unit, the base plate of the trimming equipment was placed on the cell base and was adjusted until the inverted cutting cylinder was accurately centered over the pedestal. During extrusion, the excess clay outside the cutting edge was removed by trimming wire after the sample was jacked into the lightly oiled cutting cylinder. This process was repeated until soil protruded from the top of the cutting cylinder. The ends of the sample were then trimmed across the top and bottom of the cylinder. The sample was placed on a deaired filter stone located on the cell pedestal. The top cap was located firmly by a central clamping rod, and the cutting cylinder was removed. A series of 5mm wide drainage filter strips were applied longitu-

dinally around the circumference of the sample. Two membranes, separated by a layer of silicone oil, were placed over the sample, and were secured in place by two O-rings on the top cap and three on the pedestal. The cell was then filled with deaired water and a 2cm thick layer of engine oil applied through the cell top to reduce leakage and friction build up in the piston bushing.

4.3.3 Triaxial Consolidation

The effective stress conditions at a soil depth of 10m and an overconsolidation ratio of 2 were modelled in this investigation. The 10m depth is typical of the soft clay veneer that is often found in continental shelves and the upper parts of submarine slopes. Assuming a unit weight of 18kN/m^3 for soil (γ_{sat}) and 10kN/m^3 for water (γ_w), thus giving a submerged unit weight (γ_{sub}) of 8kN/m^3 , triaxial samples were consolidated anisotropically to a maximum vertical stress of 160kPa. Samples were then offloaded to a vertical stress of 80kPa, producing an overconsolidation ratio of 2.0. During both loading and unloading, a stress path with a fixed σ'_3/σ'_1 ratio close to the coefficient of lateral earth pressure at rest (K_o) was followed.

Different K_o values can be obtained using equations suggested by various researchers (for example, Jaky(1944), Brooker and Ireland(1965)). Although the K_o value for the clay tested could be estimated based on the ϕ' value reported by Wu et al(1983) and the equations suggested by the researchers mentioned above, it was decided to determine the K_o value experimentally by means of the triaxial tests in this investigation. The procedures involve adjusting the σ'_3/σ'_1 (K) ratio at every load increment until the sample area remains approximately constant (i.e. zero lateral strain) between consecutive increments.

A K ratio of 0.57 was adopted for the first sample (T702). This produced a total lateral strain of 1.6% at the end of the triaxial consolidation. The lateral strain was considered large and the K ratio was therefore deemed higher than the K_0 value. The K ratio was then adjusted to a range between 0.54 and 0.55 in later tests (Table 4). The ratios produced total lateral strains ranging from 0.7% to 1.0%. These stress ratios and lateral strains were initially thought to be adequately close to those associated with the K_0 value. In order to determine the K ratio at which the total lateral strain would approach zero, sample T712 was tested using various K ratios ending at 0.46. This produced a total lateral strain of only 0.2%. However, large portion of this total lateral strain was produced at early stages of the triaxial consolidation when the K ratio was adjusted towards the 0.46 value. At the ratio of 0.46, the change in lateral strain observed during the last four load increments was about 0.04%. Since this K value of 0.46 was considerably different from that of around 0.54 used in previous tests, a decision had to be made to either (a) test all later samples at $K=0.46$, thus introducing a non-uniform set of data, or (b) continue the test program with $K=0.53$, accepting that all samples experienced some small lateral strains. It was decided to adopt a constant K ratio of 0.53 for subsequent samples to facilitate comparison of results. The K ratio of 0.53 generally produced total lateral strains of about 0.6% and a $\epsilon_{1c}/\epsilon_{3c}$ ratio of about 10 (Table 4). This indicated that the consolidation was certainly strongly anisotropic even though the K_0 condition was not met during triaxial consolidation.

The remoulded samples all experienced a maximum vertical pressure of 70kPa during the cylinder consolidation stage. They were subsequently unloaded for trimming and reloaded in the triaxial cell. Triaxial consoli-

dation permits the determination of the reload parameter κ , and a comparison to be made between the observed yield stress and the preconsolidation stress in the cylinder experienced by each sample. Starting with a vertical stress of 50kPa in the triaxial cell, the samples were consolidated to a maximum vertical stress of 160kPa in eight one-day increments with a load ratio of 1.15, similar to that used in earlier work in the University of Manitoba, for example by Lew(1981) and Li(1983). About three load increments were required to adequately establish the reload line (slope κ), and this explains why a starting vertical stress of 50kPa was adopted.

The triaxial consolidation tests were performed in triaxial cells set on a steel loading frame, the general arrangement of which is shown in Fig. 3.5 of Lew(1981). The frame can accommodate a maximum of three rotating bush cells at one time. Unfortunately, the rotating bushes of two of the cells did not function due to worn out bevel gears. Triaxial consolidation was therefore conducted on samples without the service of the rotating bush whenever these two cells were used. Since the author and his co-worker conducted tests concurrently, a smaller load frame was fabricated and a fourth triaxial cell was put into operation at later stages of the program. This fourth cell has a smaller piston than the others, and does not possess the service of a rotating bush.

To reduce the friction build up between the piston and the non-functioning rotating bush, modifications to the piston housing were performed on a triaxial cell (Fig. 4.9). There are two distinct features to this modification. Firstly, there is a comparatively larger clearance between the piston and the brass housing (0.005 in.) such that friction is reduced to a minimum. Secondly, a stiff lubricant is confined to the inner perspex container inside the cell. When the cell is pressurized, the lubri-

cant is pushed upward by the cell water, filling the clearance between the piston and the housing, and thus further reducing friction. A mixture of light grease and engine oil was used on a trial basis. Since the grease does not float on the engine oil, a considerable amount of oil leaked from the cell during testing. Furthermore, tests showed that a friction of about 5% of the load applied to the sample existed during testing. This combination of constituents was not considered satisfactory. Further trials on different constituents and larger clearance between the piston and the housing are therefore required in future research testing programmes.

Dial gauges and burettes were used to monitor vertical displacements and volume changes of the samples. Before each loading increment, water was flushed through the drainage leads to remove air which might have been trapped in the cell base passages. This procedure is especially important for soils of high organic contents which have high gas-releasing potential. For the samples tested in this study, air bubbles were usually flushed out only during the first two or three load increments. This suggests that the air was not released by the soil, but was trapped during the building-in process.

Cell pressure were applied through deaired water in the cell, using compressed air to pressurize an external air-water tank. The cell pressure and the porewater pressure were monitored by pressure transducers, which were rezeroed before each load increment to atmospheric pressure at mid-height of the sample. Axial load was applied through the piston by a hanger and dead weight system. New loads were added at 24-hour intervals.

Upon reaching a maximum stress of 160kPa, the samples were unloaded in one step to an axial stress of 80kPa, giving an overconsolidation ratio of 2.0. The same K ratio as that adopted during the final loading increment

was used for the stress ratio after the load decrease. Single-step unloading was selected to shorten the total time required for the triaxial consolidation process. At this final vertical stress of 80kPa, samples were again allowed to reach porewater equilibrium. To define equilibrium, the same criteria mentioned in section 4.3.1 for cylinder consolidation was again used, namely plotting $\log(\text{time})$ vs. displacement graph and observing secondary consolidation behaviour. All samples were allowed to sit at this final stress level for a standardized period of four days. The equilibrium criteria defined above were met by all samples tested at the end of this four-day period.

The computations required for each load increment have been given in Appendix A of Noonan(1980). After the application of new axial and lateral stresses, axial dial and volume change burette readings were taken using standard "doubling" time intervals (i.e. 1,2,4,8,15,30 min., 1,2,4, hr.etc.).

4.3.4 Back Pressuring

To simulate the porewater stress conditions of the seabed clay, all samples were subjected to high back pressures after triaxial consolidation. In this investigation, the stress states of 10m soil depth with an overconsolidation ratio of 2.0, and a 40m water depth were modelled. This stress state leads to an effective axial stress of 80kPa and a porewater pressure (in the form of back pressure) of 500kPa. (Sample T718 was subjected to a back pressure of only 400kPa due to the development of leakage of cell water between the cell top and the cell base at high pressure).

Before back pressuring, the drainage system was flushed again to ensure that any entrapped air was removed. Samples were then moved carefully

from the consolidation frame to a compression frame. The piston was clamped before the hanger and dead weights were removed. The cell pressure, burettes, axial dial gauge, and transducer lines, however, were all kept in place. The axial load was re-established in the compression frame by means of a proving ring.

The back pressure of 500kPa was applied over a ten minute period in ten increments of 50kPa each. At every increment, the external cell pressure and the internal porewater pressure were increased by the same amount at approximately the same rate. The proving ring force was also increased to a value just enough to counterbalance the force exerted on the piston by the increased cell pressure. Samples were then allowed to sit under the back pressure for a period of approximately 24 hours. Volume strains experienced by the samples during back pressuring were generally less than 0.07%, and were therefore considered insignificant.

4.4 UNLOADING AND DWELL

(This section does not apply to control samples (T702 and T722))

The normal procedure of sampling, which involves pushing thin-walled tubes into the seabed to extract clay samples, introduces release of both the effective and porewater stresses from the clay. The unloading process was modelled in this laboratory investigation by releasing the total external pressure (cell pressure) while the drainage leads to the samples were closed off. As mentioned in Chapter 3, the project has specifically excluded from consideration the mechanical disturbance which is also associated with sampling in the field.

Unloading was completed in two stages, namely shear unloading and isotropic unloading. During shear unloading, the shear load was removed in

six steps by means of adjusting the proving ring force while the cell pressure was kept constant. At the end of this stage, an isotropic stress condition was achieved. The sample was then subjected to isotropic unloading by reducing the cell pressure, usually in amounts of 50kPa until a cell pressure of 5kPa was reached. The proving ring force was also decreased by an amount to compensate for the decrease in cell pressure. The total time required for the unloading process was about 10 minutes. Complete unloading (that is to zero cell pressure) was not carried out. A small residual cell pressure of 5kPa was used to retain firm contact and volume control between the sample and the membranes.

During unloading, the porewater pressure and the axial displacement of the sample were monitored. There was initially some concern as to whether the pressure transducers were capable of measuring the negative porewater pressures generated during unloading. Tests and subsequent calibrations showed that they measured negative pressure with an error of about 3%. Furthermore, calibration showed that the positive range measurements of the transducers were not affected by previously experienced negative (tensile) pressures.

Following unloading, the samples were allowed to sit for dwell periods of either 15 minutes, 1 day or 1 week (Table 1) to simulate the time span between sampling and testing in the laboratory. Throughout this dwell period, the cell pressure was kept at around 5kPa, drainage leads remained closed, and the porewater pressure and the axial displacement were monitored. Behaviour of the samples during this dwell period will be discussed in Chapter 7.

4.5 RECONSOLIDATION AND UNDRAINED SHEAR

In order to determine the undrained shear strength of clay, samples are usually subjected to undrained shear tests after being consolidated to different stress levels. Three reconsolidation procedures have been selected for this study, namely isotropic consolidation (1) to 0.6 and (2) to 1.0 times the insitu axial stress, and (3) anisotropic (K_o) consolidation to insitu stresses. The objective of this study is to determine which reconsolidation procedure can best recover the insitu shear strength of the clay.

Reconsolidation was completed in two stages, namely the consolidation stage and the back pressuring stage. For both isotropic and anisotropic samples, the cell pressure was first increased in one increment to its designated value. During this increase in cell pressure, the porewater pressure was monitored continuously. The drainage was opened once the porewater pressure increased from negative to zero. Upon reaching this isotropic pressure condition, samples to be consolidated isotropically were subjected to back pressuring. For samples to be consolidated anisotropically, the extra axial stress required was established by increasing the proving ring load. All samples were then subjected to the normal level of back pressuring (200kPa) used commonly in commercial and research laboratories to achieve higher saturation before undrained shearing. The 200kPa back pressure was applied in four increments of 50kPa each. Procedures for back pressuring were described in section 4.3.4 and will not be repeated here. Axial and volume strains experienced by samples during this reconsolidation period varied depending on the reconsolidation procedures and dwell time. This will be further discussed in Chapter 7.

Samples were usually allowed to sit under the reconsolidation stresses and the back pressure for 24 hours. Axial displacements and volume changes were monitored during this reconsolidation period. Before undrained shearing, samples were checked for saturation using the standard "B test". After 24 hours of reconsolidation, Sample T708 showed a porewater response (B) of 0.91 only. Air bubbles of about 1.5cm^3 volume were then flushed out from the drainage leads. In order to allow for porewater equilibrium, the sample was consolidated for a further 24 hours. For some of the samples which experienced 1 day or 1 week dwell period, an elapsed time of about 5 minutes was required before the B value could reach an acceptable value (eg. 0.97).

Undrained shearing was carried out at a rate of about 0.5%/hour. Readings of axial deflection, proving ring, porewater pressure and cell pressure were taken at 10 minutes intervals, so the "elastic" part of the stress-strain graph could be well defined. For samples tested in cells without the service of the rotating bush, the piston was rotated back and forth once by hand for about three-quarters of a turn either way before proving ring and axial displacement readings were taken. This procedure reduces friction build-up between the piston and the non-functioning rotating bush. A difference of about 5 divisions in the proving ring reading (an equivalent stress difference of about 1.5kPa) was usually observed before and after rotating the piston. The proving ring load usually increased at a slower rate after about one hour of shearing. Readings were then taken at 15 minute intervals. The intervals were further extended to half hour after about 2% of axial straining. A relaxation test (Kenney, 1966) was carried out at about 3% axial strain. A peak in the proving ring force was observed before the relaxation test was conducted. The re-

laxation procedure involves switching off the compression machine and recording changes with time in axial deflection, proving ring load, porewater pressure and cell pressure. Stopping the compression machine allows the sample to continue straining at a decreasing rate by the stored energy in the proving ring. Relaxation was continued overnight. On the following morning, the compression machine was switched on again and shearing continued. Readings were taken frequently (eg. every 10 minutes) during the first hour of re-shearing. Intervals were then extended to 20 minutes, 30 minutes and 1 hour towards later stages. Shearing was usually allowed to continue overnight without supervision to an axial strain of about 15% on the following morning. After final readings were taken, the failed samples were removed from the triaxial cells. Samples were then cut and prepared for the determination of final moisture contents. The moisture content profile across failed samples and the reliability of this method of determination will be discussed in Chapter 7.

Chapter V
CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

A total of nine triaxial specimens (T704-T720, even numbers only) was tested to model the effects of stress release on "samples" which simulate those collected during site investigation in offshore clays. The duration of the dwell period between sampling and testing, and the reconsolidation procedures used in the laboratory before undrained shearing were both introduced as parameters in the testing program. The results obtained were compared with those of two control samples (T702 and T722). These samples were tested directly in undrained shear, without the unloading procedure to model the undisturbed "insitu soils".

As described in Chapter 4, samples for triaxial testing were obtained by first consolidating slurries in cylinders until an adequate strength was reached. They were later trimmed and built into triaxial cells. This chapter reports the results obtained during the slurry consolidation and triaxial consolidation stages of the tests. The results include one-dimensional consolidation parameters (λ and κ), yield stresses, and equivalent isotropic elastic moduli (K_{eq} and G_{eq}). Discussion of the results will be presented in Chapter 7.

5.2 SLURRY CONSOLIDATION (λ_1 -VALUES)

Values of the compression index λ can be obtained from samples during slurry consolidation as outlined in Chapter 4. The slurries were compressed in cylinders with vertical stresses increasing from 14kPa to 70kPa in five one-day increments. The final 70kPa stress was held constant until secondary consolidation behaviour was observed as described in Chapter 4. Graphs of $\log(\sigma_v)$ vs w for slurry consolidation are presented in Figures 5.1 to 5.5. These graphs were approximated by straight lines, and their slopes converted to the commonly used parameter λ (natural logarithms and void ratios) for normally consolidated soils. They are termed λ_1 in this investigation to indicate their origin in the slurry consolidation stage. The λ_1 -values are presented in Table 3.

It was pointed out in Chapter 4 that all samples were allowed to reach equilibrium at the final stress of 70kPa. In sample T706, equilibrium was also allowed at one intermediate stress. For this reason, the $\log(\sigma_v)$ vs w graph for T706 has not been presented here, and the σ_1 value is therefore not available.

Figures 5.1 to 5.5 show that most samples exhibited a curved stress-strain response during the first one or two load increments, followed by a linear response in the 3 to 4 increments before the maximum stress was reached. Virtually straight lines in $\log(\sigma_v), w$ -space were obtained for samples T718 and T720 throughout the whole compression process. The λ_1 -values in these tests varied from 0.726 to 0.532, with an average of 0.621 and a standard deviation of 0.055. Table 3 also shows that there is a considerable range of moisture contents among the samples 24 hours after the final load application of 70kPa. The moisture contents at this stage ranged from 65.3% to 50.6% with an average of 58.3% and a standard deviation of 5.8%.

tion of 5.2%. However after allowing the samples to sit under the final stress of 70kPa for a dwell period, the moisture contents became less variable (from 52.1% to 45.8% with a standard deviation of 2.0%). During this period, samples with low values of λ_1 (for example T716) compressed by larger amounts than other samples with high values of λ_1 (for example T708). This implies that drainage from the samples was not completely identical in all cases, and some samples were clearly still consolidating actively during the dwell period.

5.3 TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION

5.3.1 Introduction

After the final period at constant stress of 70kPa, samples were extruded from the cylinders, trimmed to 76mm diameter samples and built into the triaxial cells as described in Chapter 4. They were subsequently consolidated anisotropically following approximate K_0 stress paths to a maximum vertical stress of 160kPa. Since overconsolidated samples were to be tested in this project, all samples were then offloaded along the original loading stress paths to stresses that gave an overconsolidation ratio of 2.0 (Chapter 4). The results obtained during triaxial consolidation stage are presented in the following sections.

5.3.2 Linear and Volume Strains

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the K (σ'_3/σ'_1) ratios of the samples varied from 0.57 to 0.46 with the majority of samples tested under K ratios of around 0.53 (Table 4). During triaxial consolidation, the axial deflection and volume change of the samples were measured, so that axial strains and volume strains could be calculated at any stage during test-

ing. Lateral strains were calculated on the assumption that the samples remained cylindrical after deformation. Under real K_0 consolidation, the cross sectional areas of the samples should remain constant, thus leading to zero lateral strains. However absolute zero lateral strain was impossible to control with the equipment available, and small amounts of area decrease were therefore inevitable. The ratios of $\epsilon_{1c}/\epsilon_{3c}$ are also presented in Table 4. A higher value of the ratio indicated that the consolidation was closer to the K_0 condition. Depending on the K ratio adopted for each sample tested, the $\epsilon_{1c}/\epsilon_{3c}$ values varied from 5.8 to 48.5. This will be further discussed in Chapter 7.

5.3.3 Values of κ_1

Although the equipment used and the procedures adopted in the investigation were aimed at reducing mechanical disturbance during trimming into the triaxial cells, stress release leading to swelling of the samples was inevitable. In order to be able to meaningfully compare the behaviour of "insitu soils" and "samples" as finally prepared, careful control of consolidation procedures was mandatory. Consolidation in the triaxial cells started from a vertical stress of 50kPa. Since the maximum vertical stress during the previous cylinder consolidation was 70kPa, triaxial consolidation allowed the determination of the slope of the reload line (denoted by κ_1). All κ_1 -values are presented in Table 4. These values are obtained from the straight line portions of the $\log(p')$ vs V graphs (Figs. 5.6-5.11) at stresses less than 70kPa. The κ_1 -values for samples T704, T712 and T722 are not available since straight portions were not observed in the plots for these samples. For the other samples, the κ_1 -values ranged from 0.168 to 0.072 with an average of 0.103 and a standard devia-

tion of 0.030. Sample T702 showed an exceptionally high κ_1 -value. Neglecting this sample, a standard deviation of 0.016 was obtained for the remaining κ_1 -values.

5.3.4 Values of λ_2

Triaxial consolidation continued beyond the cylinder preconsolidation stress of 70kPa to a maximum vertical stress of 160kPa. Determination of the slopes of the normally consolidated lines (λ_2 -values) in $\log(p')$ vs V graphs was therefore possible. The λ_2 -values are shown in Table 4. Since a straight portion was not observed for sample T704, the λ_2 -value was not obtained. For the remaining samples, the λ_2 -values were more consistent as compared with the λ_1 - and κ_1 -values. They ranged from 0.246 to 0.202 with an average of 0.226 and a standard deviation of 0.017.

5.3.5 Values of κ_2

All samples were unloaded following the original stress paths to create an overconsolidation ratio of 2.0. One-step unloading was adopted due to time limitations as described in Chapter 4. A standardized period of 4 days was also allowed such that the samples could reach equilibrium after unloading. The κ_2 -values reported in Table 4 were calculated from the 24-hour unloading curve from vertical stresses of 160kPa to 80kPa. The κ_2 -values are the least variable among all the λ - and κ -values reported in this chapter. They ranged from 0.055 to 0.043 with an average of 0.0476 and a standard deviation of 0.0076.

5.3.6 Yield Determination

As described in previous sections, triaxial consolidation permitted the determination of the slopes κ_1 and λ_2 from $\log(p')$ vs V graphs. Furthermore, the yield stress (when the clay changed from a stiffer to a more flexible response) could also be identified. In this investigation, the preconsolidation pressure of 70kPa experienced by the clay during its previous slurry consolidation was well defined by the cylinder consolidation procedures. It is of interest to compare the yield stress obtained from the triaxial tests with the known preconsolidation pressure in the cylinder.

The triaxial consolidation data were analyzed using the computer program TXCEP. This program includes calculations of the energy absorbed by the samples during consolidation and is basically the same as that used by Lew(1981) and Li(1983) except for some small changes made by the author. These include improvements to the appearance of the figures and the addition of sample number to the plots. The basic algorithms were not changed. The program produces printouts of the results and seven different stress-strain plots which can be used for yield stress determinations. The plots include:

1. $\log(p')$ vs V (Fig. 5.6-5.11);
2. p' vs v (Fig. 5.12-5.14);
3. q vs ϵ (Fig. 5.15-5.17);
4. σ_1 vs ϵ_1 (Fig. 5.18-5.20);
5. σ_3 vs ϵ_3 ;
6. p' vs ϵ_1 (Fig. 5.21-5.23) and
7. W vs LSSV (Fig. 5.24-5.26).

This section only presents the results associated with consolidation yield points obtained from these plots. The data associated with unloading and dwell will be presented and discussed in Chapter 7.

Yield stresses were identified using bilinear plotting techniques described by Graham et al (1982). For comparison purposes stresses and energies at yield obtained from the plots were converted to a common variable, namely the effective vertical stress (Table 5). Conversion to σ_1' was accomplished by applying the corresponding K ratio for each sample near the yield point. The criterion of σ_3 vs. ϵ_3 was omitted from Table 5 since no yield stress could be determined from this plot in any of the eleven samples tested. Places marked "not available" in Table 5 indicate that bilinear behaviour was not observed in the plot, and the yield stress could not therefore be identified. If the yield stress can be identified from a specific criteria, an arrow is shown in that stress-strain plot to indicate the yield location.

For sample T712, the yield stress could be determined only from the W,LSSV criterion. The K ratio at yield for this sample was 0.474, which was the lowest among all samples tested. The W,LSSV plot proved to be a useful criterion since it permitted identification of yield points for all the samples tested. It should be pointed out that previous researchers at the University of Manitoba (Lew(1981) and Li(1983)) demonstrated that yield stresses could be interpolated through the energy variable W (y-axis) only but not through the stress vector length variable LSSV (x-axis).

An average yield vertical stress was obtained for each sample on the basis of all the yield stresses defined by the various criteria. These average yield stresses were compared with the preconsolidation stress of

70kPa and percentage differences were calculated. An average difference (absolute values were used) of 3.3% was obtained. The average yield stresses from the stress-strain plots were higher than 70kPa for all samples except for T712 in which the average was 1% lower. Further discussion on the determination of yield stresses and the relationships between the K ratio and yield stresses will be presented in Chapter 7.

5.3.7 Elastic Parameters

In order to describe cross-anisotropy of clays by means of anisotropic elastic theory, five elastic parameters are needed (Graham and Houlsby(1983)). However this requires stressing along stress paths in widely differing directions in p',q -space. The consolidation results reported here are only for stress paths close to the K_0 -condition. It is therefore not possible to determine the full range of anisotropic elastic parameters. Equivalent isotropic pseudo-elastic bulk and shear moduli, K_{eq} and G_{eq} can be obtained from pre-yield linear sections of p',v and q,ϵ plots respectively obtained during triaxial consolidation (for example Fig. 5.12 and Fig. 5.15). Values of these parameters are presented in Table 4. Although it was not possible to identify yield stresses for some samples from the p',v and q,ϵ plots, nevertheless reasonably straight stress-strain behaviour was observed in the initial stiffer sections in all the test results. K_{eq} and G_{eq} values could therefore be calculated for all samples (Table 4). Since the stiffness of lightly overconsolidated clay depends on the preconsolidation pressures, normalized values of K_{eq}/σ'_{cyl} , G_{eq}/σ'_{cyl} are also shown in Table 4. During this stage of triaxial consolidation, the preconsolidation pressure experienced by the clay was the value of 70kPa during slurry consolidation. This explains why σ'_{cyl} was

used as the normalizing stress. Further discussions on the moduli values will be presented in Chapter 7.

Chapter VI

UNDRAINED SHEAR TEST RESULTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

After triaxial consolidation, the samples identified earlier as "insitu soils" and "samples" were transferred to a 10kN strain-controlled frame for undrained shearing to failure in triaxial compression. This permitted the determination of the differences in shearing behaviour between the undisturbed "insitu soils" and the disturbed "samples". "Samples" were subjected to unloading, dwell swelling and reconsolidation before undrained shearing was performed. For the "insitu soils" (control samples T702 and T722), shearing followed triaxial consolidation without the unloading step. The design of the testing program and the procedures used for testing were detailed in Chapters 3 and 4 respectively.

To ensure full saturation of the samples prior to shearing, a back pressure of 200kPa was applied in the manner described in Chapter 4. This value of back pressure is common in many research and commercial laboratories. Values of the porewater pressure parameter B at the end of back pressuring are tabulated in Table 6. The measured values of B can generally be considered satisfactory.

Normalized undrained stress-strain curves are presented in Figures 6.1 to 6.11. A summary of the undrained test results is given in Table 6. The undrained shear tests provide information on the stress-strain behaviour and the porewater pressure parameters of the clay. Properties examined include the undrained shear strength, the porewater pressure parame-

ter A_f , the strain rate parameter $\rho_{0.1}$, and the elastic modulus E_{50} . The tests also permit an evaluation of the overconsolidated Coulomb-Mohr rupture envelope of the clay. When taken in conjunction with results obtained by Ambrosie(1984), the tests permit determination of the rupture envelope for both normally consolidated and overconsolidated illitic clay for the given preconsolidation pressure of 160kPa.

The following sections present these undrained shear results in more detail. A discussion of the results is given in Chapter 7. To reduce confusion, the following codes will be used in identifying the "insitu soils" and the "samples" which have been subjected to different reconsolidation procedures.

1. Group 1 - control samples (T702 and T722);
2. Group 2 - reconsolidation to $0.6 \times \sigma'_{1c}$ CIU (T704, T706 and T708);
3. Group 3 - reconsolidation to $1.0 \times \sigma'_{1c}$ CIU (T710, T712 and T714);
4. Group 4 - reconsolidation to $1.0 \times \sigma'_{1c}$ CK_oU (T716, T718 and T720).

6.2 STRESS-STRAIN RELATIONSHIPS

Table 4 shows the stresses on each sample at the end of triaxial consolidation and the resulting strains at that stage of the test. The duration of the dwell period and the reconsolidation procedure selected for each sample are presented in Table 6. This table also shows the linear and volume strains experienced by the samples during reconsolidation. Graphs of $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2\sigma'_{vc}$, σ'_1/σ'_3 and $\Delta u/\sigma'_{vc}$ versus ϵ_1 are shown in Figures 6.1 to 6.11. The effective stress paths in p',q space are shown in Figures 6.12 to 6.15. Table 6 summarizes the values of various strength and deformation parameters determined from the tests.

The stress-strain curves for all the tests (Figs. 6.1-6.11) appear at first sight more discontinuous than is commonly expected. This irregularity is caused by relaxation tests that were used to investigate the influence of changes in strain rate on the measured parameters. This will be reported in section 6.6. Although all the samples were overconsolidated with an overconsolidation ratio of 2.0, maximum values of q^s are not easily identified from the stress-strain curves. Table 6 shows that the maximum deviator stresses interpreted from Figures 6.1 to 6.11 occurred at axial strains ranging from 1.7% to 6.9%. It should be pointed out that after relaxation tests, the deviator stress increased to higher values than before straining was stopped. When about 1% of axial strain had been added after restarting the shearing, the stress-strain curve typically returned to the line which would have been followed if the relaxation test had not been performed. The peak q -values developed during this stage immediately following the relaxation test have not been included in the determination of the maximum deviator stresses shown in Table 6.

As compared with the "insitu soils", the deviator stresses of the "samples" occurred at markedly larger axial strains. This agrees with the higher failure strains for "samples" than for "insitu soils" measured for example by Okumura (1970) and Kirkpatrick (1983). For Group 4 samples, the maximum deviator stresses occurred at strains rather closer to those of the "insitu soils". Strain softening behaviour was observed in all samples after the maximum deviator stress was reached. However, the reduction in shearing resistance from maximum q to the end of the test was not as large as observed for example by Li (1983) in remoulded Winnipeg clay.

^s $q = (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$

Strain hardening behaviour was observed in test T712. A leakage in the drainage valve is thought to have occurred at an axial strain of around 1% for this sample. This view is supported by the sudden drop in the Δu vs. ϵ_1 graph shown in Fig. 6.6. In addition, the uncharacteristic continuous strain hardening in the stress-strain curve for this sample also suggests that the latter part of the test experienced some leakage and reduction in porewater pressure. For the other two samples in the same group (T710 and T714), strain hardening behaviour was observed until axial strains of about 3% were reached. Strain softening behaviour was observed at larger strains.

The wide range of axial strains where the maximum deviator stresses were observed in different tests, and the combination of strain softening and strain hardening behaviour that were encountered led to problems in using the maximum deviator stress as the criterion for failure. All the stress-strain plots exhibited an initial stiff section, then a more flexible response. The break between the two types of response usually occurred at axial strains of about 1% to 1.5%. The stress where the maximum curvature was observed in the stress-strain plot has been termed the "yield" deviator stress in this investigation, and has been evaluated for all samples for comparison of the "failure conditions". The yield point during undrained shearing for each sample is identified by the first arrow shown in the stress-strain plots (Figs. 6.1-6.11), that is at the lower value of ϵ_1 . (The second arrow in each plot shows the location of the maximum deviator stress for that sample). The yield deviator stresses occurred at axial strains ranging from 0.65% to 1.71% (Table 6). The trend that the "samples" had larger yield strains than those of the "insitu soils" was again observed here. The yield strains were fairly consistent

among the samples in each of the four groups tested. The yield strains observed from the samples in Group 4 were again closer to those of the control samples.

6.3 EFFECTIVE STRESS PATHS

The effective stress paths of the samples are presented in Figures 6.12 to 6.15. Stress paths of the samples subjected to the same reconsolidation procedure are presented in one figure. The influence of overconsolidation is clearly demonstrated by all the effective stress paths. The paths generally move almost vertically upwards from the end of reconsolidation stresses, and then move to the right during later stages of shearing. However the stress paths of T702, T710 and T712 move abruptly to the right after the start of undrained shearing (Figs. 6.12 and 6.14), and then move to the left at larger strains. Sample T702 was subjected to a back pressure of 500kPa to simulate the seabed condition. Before shearing, the back pressure dropped to 475kPa overnight due to control problems and was adjusted back to 500kPa before testing. A period of around 2 hours was allowed between readjustment of the porewater pressure and shearing. However, porewater pressure equilibrium was probably not re-established at the beginning of testing. This led to the sudden drop in porewater pressure at the start of shearing, and the shifting of the stress path to the right. No clear reason was found to explain the abrupt drop of the initial porewater pressures in samples T710 and T712. As mentioned in the previous section, leakage through the drainage valve is suspected to have occurred in sample T712 during shearing. This view is supported by the sudden shift of the stress path to the right at about $q=80\text{kPa}$, and the subsequent slope of the stress path (approximately 3:1) which is characteristic of a drained test.

The strain softening behaviour of T702, T710 and T712 is accompanied by the stress paths shifting to the left towards the end of the tests. The post-failure strain softening of the remaining samples produces stress paths that are rather close to the initial stress paths during pre-failure loading. For samples in Group 2 and Group 4, the stress paths in each group are bunched together (Figs. 6.13 and 6.15). The duration of the dwell period between unloading and shear testing seems to have no effect on the shape of the effective stress paths in these cases. For the other two groups, the relationship of the dwell period and the shape of the stress paths could not be assessed due to the abrupt decrease in porewater pressure in some of the samples described previously.

6.4 POREWATER PRESSURE GENERATION

The relationships between the normalized changes in porewater pressure ($\Delta u / \sigma'_{VC}$) and the axial strain (ϵ_1) for all the undrained shear samples are given in Figures 6.1 to 6.11. Except for Group 3 samples, the porewater pressures rose to a maximum before the previously defined yield deviator stress was reached. The porewater pressures of these samples generally remained constant or exhibited a slight decrease beyond the peak value to the end of test at large axial strains of about 15%. Leakage was encountered in test T712 as described before. For samples T710 and T714, the porewater pressures increased more quickly during the early stages of the tests than in other tests. The porewater pressures for these two samples continued to rise until the end of shearing (Figs. 6.5 and 6.7).

The porewater pressure parameter $A = \Delta u / \Delta(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$ (Skempton(1954)) was obtained from each test at the yield stress and is presented in Table 6. The sudden drop of the initial porewater pressure in samples T702, T710

and T712 was treated as a "zero shift" for the calculation of the A_f -values. In other words, the porewater pressures immediately after the drop were considered to be the initial porewater pressure for the purpose of calculation. Table 6 shows that the A_f -values can be grouped according to the reconsolidation procedures. Samples in Group 1 and Group 4 showed rather close A_f -values, and were the lowest among all the samples tested with an average of around 0.19. Group 2 samples showed higher A_f -values with an average of around 0.25. Highest A_f -values were obtained from samples in Group 3. The average was around 0.35 for this group. Samples which had been allowed 1 week for the dwell period (T708, T714 and T720) showed the highest A_f -values as compared to the other two samples (15-minute and 1-day dwell periods) in the corresponding groups. This is however contrary to the conclusion drawn by Kirkpatrick (1982) that A_f -values decrease with sample age. Further discussion of this topic will be presented in Chapter 7.

Porewater pressure behaviour has also been examined in terms of normalized changes in porewater pressure ($\Delta u/\sigma'_{vc}$) versus the change in octedra total normal stress ($\Delta p/\sigma'_{vc}$) (Figs. 6.16-6.19). These graphs are again presented in groups according to the reconsolidation procedure. For all samples except T702, T710 and T712, the relationship is approximately linear up to a high percentage of the maximum shear stress. For the three non-typical samples, the curved initial relationship is probably due to the porewater pressure stabilization problem at the beginning of testing that was described previously. Shortly after the beginning of these tests the relationship changed, and became linear like the other samples. The gradients m of the linear sections of $\Delta u/\sigma'_{vc}$ vs $\Delta p/\sigma'_{vc}$ are summarized in Table 6. They range from 0.82 to 1.56 with an average of 1.17 and a stan-

dard deviation of 0.23. Except for samples T702 and T708, all m values are higher than 1.0.

For Group 3 samples, the porewater pressures rose continuously as shown in Figure 6.18. For the remaining samples, the porewater pressures dropped during later stages of the tests, hooking the $\Delta u/\sigma'_{vc}$ vs $\Delta p/\sigma'_{vc}$ curves downwards to the right (Figs. 6.16, 6.17 and 6.19). This is characteristic of overconsolidated samples. Sample T702 shows a temporary decrease in porewater pressure followed by an increase at an axial strain of around 1.5% during shearing. The reason for this behaviour is unclear. One possible explanation is that the pressure transducer had undergone a temporary zero shift. As mentioned earlier a leakage problem developed in test T712. Figure 6.18 shows clearly that the porewater pressure dropped suddenly during shearing of this sample.

6.5 ELASTIC MODULUS

In the present study, the non-linearity of the $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$ versus ϵ_1 curves from undrained shearing tests has been approximated by a secant modulus E_{50} . The value of E_{50} was calculated between the starting point and 50% of the yield deviator stress in each stress-strain plot. Values of E_{50} have been normalized using half the yield deviator stress ($0.5q_y$) to give the equivalent of what is often known as the relative stiffness, E_{50}/s_u . Table 6 summarizes all values of E_{50} and $E_{50}/0.5q_y$. Both sets of values are consistent among the samples in each group, except for high values associated with sample T722. Different reconsolidation procedures seem to have some effects on the E_{50} and the $E_{50}/0.5q_y$ values. Samples in Group 4 showed the lowest values.

6.6 STRAIN RATE EFFECT

Changes in straining rate during undrained shearing of carefully sampled natural clay have been shown to cause large variations in the undrained shear strength (Bjerrum et al (1972), Graham et al (1983b)). In the present study, the strain rate effect on remoulded samples was examined using the relaxation test described by Kenney (1966).

The strain rate effect can be represented by a parameter $\rho_{0.1}$, which describes the percentage change in shearing resistance caused by a ten fold decrease in strain rate, using the shearing resistance at a strain rate of 0.1 percent/hour as the reference strength.

In this investigation, relaxation procedures were performed on all the samples tested. The $\rho_{0.1}$ values obtained are shown in Table 6. They range from 3.8% to 10.6% (Fig. 6.20). Due to a non-uniform set of data collected during the relaxation test in T712, the $\rho_{0.1}$ -value of this sample is not available. Although the relaxation tests were started at around the same axial strain (ϵ_{ρ_s} , Table 6), the results show a significant scatter. This is common in most relaxation testing. The $\rho_{0.1}$ -values from these tests on remoulded samples are rather lower than the range of about 10% to 15% reported by Graham et al (1983b) for natural clays. (Li (1983) also showed low $\rho_{0.1}$ -values (5.4% to 8.2%) in remoulded Winnipeg clay.) Only one relaxation test was performed on each sample. No evidence is therefore available for these tests regarding the common tendency for $\rho_{0.1}$ to decrease with increasing axial strain.

Chapter VII
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This thesis has investigated the effects of stress-release disturbance on the shear behaviour of offshore clay samples. It is aimed at searching for laboratory procedures which can best recover the insitu strength of the clay. The test results were reported in detail in Chapters 5 and 6 with only a minimum of discussion. In order to have a clearer understanding of the clay behaviour, the test results will be further examined in this chapter.

7.2 ONE-DIMENSIONAL SLURRY CONSOLIDATION

The procedures used in this investigation for preparing, mixing and consolidating the slurries were detailed in Chapter 4. The moisture content of each sample at the slurry stage after mixing is shown in Table 3. The moisture contents at this stage were within 1% of the intended value of 114.4% (twice the liquid limit) except for samples T708 and T716 in which the moisture contents were around 4% lower.

Graphs of $\log(\sigma_v)$ vs w for slurry consolidation were presented in Figures 5.1 to 5.5. The slopes λ_1 of the straight portions of these graphs (converted to natural logarithm and void ratios), are shown in Table 3. It should be pointed out that " λ " is commonly used for the critical state parameter which indicates the compressibility of the material in $\ln(\sigma_v')$, e space. However due to time limitations in this investigation, complete

porewater pressure dissipation was not attempted at each of the loading stages. The samples were therefore under-consolidated except at the end of the dwell period at the maximum vertical stress of 70kPa. The λ_1 -values obtained from Figures 5.1 to 5.5 are therefore simply the slopes of the graphs in $\ln(\sigma_v), e$ space and should not be expected to agree with λ_1 -values from complete consolidation. As pointed out in Chapter 5, the λ_1 -values varied over a considerable range from 0.532 to 0.726 even after consistent loading procedures.

At the end of slurry consolidation, measured moisture contents were compared with the moisture contents calculated from vertical displacement readings. Table 3 shows that there is no clear relationship between the two sets of values which usually agreed to about 3% moisture content. Since the intermediate moisture contents in Figures 5.1 to 5.5 were obtained by calculations based on vertical displacements, this suggests that the λ_1 -values reported in Table 3 can vary by only about ± 0.03 as a result of this difference between measured and calculated moisture contents. Earlier attempts by Li (1983) to calculate moisture content changes through measurements of expelled water were unsuccessful due to leakage past the piston.

Consolidation of remoulded slurry samples is usually thought to give excellent control in moisture contents among samples. However the λ_1 -values observed and the moisture contents measured in this investigation clearly suggests that the drainage conditions from the samples were not completely identical in all cases. This led to unequal amount of excess porewater pressure dissipation during compression. Some samples were therefore still actively consolidating during the equilibrium period compared with other samples. Further work in this area is urgently required to improve the moisture content consistency of the samples.

7.3 TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION BEHAVIOUR

7.3.1 Laboratory Determination of K_o Values

Wu et al (1983) suggested a friction angle $\phi'=25^\circ$ for illite. It was pointed out in Chapter 4 that although the K_o -value can be estimated using equations suggested by various researchers, experimental determination of the normally consolidated K_o was conducted in this study. This involved adjusting the ratio $K=\sigma'_3/\sigma'_1$ at every load increment until the sample area remained constant between consecutive load increments. Possible criticisms of this method include (1) the top and bottom end platens introduce restraints at the ends of the samples, and (2) zero strain along the sample length and throughout the test is difficult to maintain. Kirkpatrick (1982) measured K_o using a load cell placed on the side of one of his oedometer assemblies. For more accurate measurements of K_o in the triaxial apparatus, strain gauges which connect to a servo mechanism controlling the cell pressure can be used. The cell pressure is automatically adjusted so that the lateral strain of the sample remains zero throughout the test. This equipment was not available in the present study. Absolute zero lateral strain was therefore impossible to achieve.

7.3.2 Linear And Volume Strains

Although the zero-lateral-strain situation was found to correspond to a K ratio close to 0.46 during triaxial consolidation, the actual K ratios adopted during the tests varied from 0.57 to 0.46 with the majority of samples tested with K ratios of around 0.53 (Table 4). The background leading to the selection of the K ratios was discussed in Chapter 3. Table 4 also shows the ratios of $\epsilon_{1c}/\epsilon_{3c}$ measured at the end of triaxial consolidation. A higher ratio indicates that the consolidation was closer to the zero-lateral-strain condition. Depending on the K ratio used, the

$\epsilon_{1c}/\epsilon_{3c}$ value varied from 5.6 to 48.5. The strain ratio showed a general trend of increasing with decreasing K . Figure 7.1 shows that except for two uncharacteristic strain ratios exhibited at $K=0.53$, the relationship between $\log(\epsilon_{1c}/\epsilon_{3c})$ and K could be approximated by a straight line for the small range of K values in this investigation. However there is a limitation to this relationship. At K_0 , zero lateral strain causes the $\epsilon_{1c}/\epsilon_{3c}$ ratio to approach infinity. The relationship should therefore be asymptotic to the $K=K_0$ line in arithmetic scale, and undefined at $K < K_0$ in logarithmic scale.

It was also found that a straight line relationship exists between $\log(K)$ and the average $\Delta\epsilon_3/\Delta\epsilon_1$ of the last three load increments during triaxial consolidation. The average $\Delta\epsilon_3/\Delta\epsilon_1$ value corresponding to $K=0.46$ was less than zero, indicating that the 0.46 value was rather less than the actual K_0 value. A least-square analysis gives $K=0.49$ for $\Delta\epsilon_3/\Delta\epsilon_1 = 0$, suggesting that the actual K_0 value is 0.49. It is interesting to note that this K_0 value is close to the value of 0.51 suggested for example by Brooker and Ireland ($K_0=0.95 - \sin\phi'$), and the modified Jaky Equation ($0.9 \times (1 - \sin\phi')$) based on $\phi'=26^\circ$ suggested by Ambrosie (1984).

7.3.3 Values of λ and κ

Values of λ_1 , λ_2 , κ_1 and κ_2 have been reported in Chapter 5. As mentioned earlier, the λ_1 -values ranged from 0.532 to 0.726 with an average of 0.621 and a standard deviation of 0.055. The λ_2 -values during triaxial consolidation ranged from 0.202 to 0.246 with an average of 0.226 and a standard deviation of 0.017. Values of λ_1 and λ_2 have comparatively close coefficients of variation⁶ (8.9% for λ_1 and 7.5% for λ_2). However, the

⁶ Coefficient of variation = (standard deviation / mean) x 100%

mean λ_2 -value is about one third as large as that of λ_1 . The reason for this difference is unclear. One possible explanation is that the load ratios were in fact different during slurry and triaxial consolidation (1.38 and 1.15 respectively), thus causing the difference in λ_1 -values. It would normally be expected however that changes in load ratio would move the consolidation line in $\ln(\sigma'_v), e$ space, but would not change its slope (Bjerrum(1967), Leonards and Altschaeffl(1964)).

The slopes of the reload lines κ_1 in the triaxial tests were determined and were compared with that of the swelling lines κ_2 after the maximum vertical load had been applied. Values of κ_1 and κ_2 are presented in Table 4. The κ_1 -values ranged from 0.072 to 0.168 with an average of 0.103 and a standard deviation of 0.030. The κ_2 -values were the least variable among all the λ and κ values reported. An average of 0.0476 and a standard deviation of 0.0076 were obtained for the κ_2 -values. The average κ_1 -values was about 2.2 times larger than that of the κ_2 -values. This difference was probably due to two reasons. Firstly the load ratio used during the reload period was 1.15. During the swelling period, the load ratio adopted was 0.5 due to time limitations discussed before. This might have caused the difference in the κ_1 and κ_2 values. Secondly it has been known (Leonards and Altschaeffl(1964)) that within a fixed range of vertical pressures, the slopes of the swelling line and the reload line are not the same, and that the reload line is always steeper than the swelling line. This is probably the major reason for κ_1 -values being larger than κ_2 -values in this investigation.

During triaxial consolidation, the λ_2/κ_1 ratio measured was about 2.2 which at first sight might appear to be low. However, Li(1983) reported the same ratio to be about 2.1 for remoulded Winnipeg clay, and Graham et

al(1983a) reported the values of about 2.2 for natural Winnipeg clay. Some structured natural clays may have λ/κ ratios in the order of 6 or more (Rutledge(1944), Holtz and Kovacs(1981)). Quigley and Thompson(1966) reported that the λ/κ ratio dropped considerably, when comparing Leda clay in its natural state and remoulded state. They therefore concluded that natural Leda clay was structured and sensitive. Illite was not tested in its natural state in this study. No assessment could therefore be made on whether the clay is structured or sensitive in its natural state.

7.3.4 Observed Yield Stress and the Cylinder Preconsolidation Stress

The yield stresses observed during triaxial consolidation have been compared with the known preconsolidation pressure of 70kPa experienced by the clay during slurry consolidation. Graphs of different criteria which were used to define the yield points are presented in Figures 5.6 to 5.26. Yield stresses were identified using bilinear plotting techniques described by Graham et al(1982). The average yield stress obtained for each sample based on different yield criteria is presented in Table 5. These average yield stresses were compared with the preconsolidation stress of 70kPa and an average percentage difference of only 3.3% was calculated. (Li(1983) reported an average percentage difference of 4.4% for remoulded Winnipeg clay.) The average yield stresses in the present study were higher than 70kPa for all samples except for T712 in which the average was 1% lower.

In this latter test (T712) the yield stress could be determined only from the W,LSSV criterion. At the beginning of triaxial consolidation, the adopted K ratio was 0.50 for this sample, but during the first five load increments, the K ratio was adjusted successively towards the final

value of 0.46. Due to these changes in stress ratio, interpretation of yield stress was difficult. It was not possible to distinguish whether observed changes in stress-strain behaviour were associated with yielding of the clay, or were simply due to the applied changes of stress ratio (Lew(1981)). The same difficulty in determining yield points was also encountered in some other samples tested at the beginning of the program (for example T702 and T706). Samples which experienced little or no change in effective stress ratios around yielding produced yield stresses that could be determined from almost every criterion without difficulty.

7.3.5 Elastic Parameters

Elastic parameters K_{eq} and G_{eq} and their normalized values K_{eq}/σ'_{cyl} and G_{eq}/σ'_{cyl} have been briefly discussed in section 5.3.7. The values are presented in Table 4. Wroth et al (1979) reported G/σ'_{vc} values of many clays to be about 11. This is higher than the value of about 4.5 reported by Graham et al (1983a) for natural Winnipeg clay. For remoulded Winnipeg clay, Li (1983) reported G/σ'_{vc} values ranging from 4.3 to 38.6 with an average of 13.6. In the present investigation, the values ranged from 5.6 to 18.4 with an average of 13.2. Due to the much lower G/σ'_{vc} values reported by Graham et al (1983a), there was initially some speculation that the testing procedures adopted at the University of Manitoba had introduced disturbance to the samples. The procedures used by the author were the same as those of Li (1983) and Graham et al (1983a), and the G/σ'_{vc} values measured in this investigation are similar to the average value reviewed by Wroth et al (1979). It can therefore be concluded that the low value of G/σ'_{vc} for natural Winnipeg clay results from the particle structure of the clay itself and not from any faults in testing procedures.

7.4 UNLOADING BEHAVIOUR

7.4.1 Unloading of Consolidation Shear Stress

All samples except the two control samples were subjected to total stress unloading at the end of consolidation and backpressuring. Before unloading, all samples were under an effective vertical stress of 80kPa and an effective horizontal stress of about 42kPa depending on the K ratio adopted. Furthermore, the samples were under a backpressure of 500kPa, except for T718 in which the backpressure was applied at 400kPa to control a leakage of cell fluid at higher pressure. The stress paths of the samples during unloading in p',q space are presented in Figures 7.2 to 7.4.

All samples were allowed to sit for a standardized period of 4 days at the final stress level before unloading. They were then backpressured again for a period of 24 hours in preparation for shearing. During unloading, small porewater pressure changes were also often observed after closing the drainage lead to simulate the field undrained unloading procedures. The porewater pressure sometimes increased or decreased by a maximum of about 2.5kPa at this stage. It was initially thought that closing of the valve introduced a volume change in the system, causing the porewater pressure to vary. Since the changes observed were not systematic, porewater pressure variations are therefore thought to be associated with the fluctuation of cell pressures and backpressures during the overnight period before unloading. If the cell pressure and the porewater pressure changed by different amounts, the effective stresses would differ from their designated values. The procedures adopted were to adjust the cell pressure and the porewater pressure to their designated values before unloading. A period of about 1 hour was then allowed for porewater pressure equilibrium to be reached. However Figures 7.2 to 7.4 clearly show that

porewater pressure equilibrium was not achieved in some of the samples. This caused the initial sections of the shear unloading stress paths to shift slightly laterally. The unloading stress paths then exhibited almost straight and almost vertical behaviour. This indicates that the samples at this stage were virtually elastic, isotropic and saturated. During the last decrement of unloading, the stress paths of some samples (T704, T706 and T710) shifted to the right. This was possibly due to equipment problems, rather than to fundamental behaviour of the clay. However it contrasts with the behaviour of normally consolidated samples measured by Ambrosie(1984).

7.4.2 Unloading of Consolidation Cell Pressure

All samples were subjected to isotropic unloading following the previously described unloading of the consolidation shear stress. The stress paths of the samples during isotropic unloading are also presented in Figures 7.2 to 7.4. However it is difficult to distinguish the behaviour exhibited by the samples during this stage and the dwell period. During isotropic unloading, the porewater pressure usually decreased by about the same amount (97%-100%) as the total stress change. This caused the effective octahedral stress p' to stay approximately constant between load decrements. Although the overall drops in p' were usually observed from the beginning to the end of isotropic unloading, the differences were small, usually in the order of 1 to 3.5kPa. As was described earlier, T710 experienced some leakage past the drainage valve during testing. The leak resulted in an uncharacteristically large reduction of porewater pressure during the isotropic unloading phase of this test. This caused a much larger decrease in p' (about 30kPa) during the unloading stage as shown in Figure 7.3a.

Figure 7.5 shows the porewater pressure response of three samples (T708, T714 and T720) during isotropic unloading. The behaviour of these three samples were typical among all the samples subjected to unloading. The following observations can be made from Figure 7.5. (1) All three samples followed almost the same stress path during unloading. (2) The unloading stress paths were straight until the porewater pressures dropped to zero. The stress paths then deviated slightly from the straight line relationship. This was systematically observed from all samples. One possible reason to explain this behaviour is that the transducers were non-linear in tension.

7.5 BEHAVIOUR OF SAMPLES DURING DWELL PERIOD

All samples except the control samples were subjected to periods of low isotropic stress (5kPa) after unloading. This was done to model the undrained storage of the samples on-ship or in the laboratory before testing. The selected durations of the dwell periods were 15 minutes, 1 day and 1 week. The background leading to the selection of these three periods was discussed in Chapter 3. Figures 7.2 to 7.4 show the stress paths in p', q space during this dwell period. The drop in p' values at this stage depended on the duration of the periods. For samples subjected to 15-minute and 1-day dwell periods, the drops in p' values were small, ranging from 0 to 3.2kPa. The drop in p' for samples subjected to 1-week dwell period was more significant, ranging from 7.4kPa to 21.2kPa. Sample T710 is again excluded from the discussion because of the leakage problem encountered.

Figures 7.6a and 7.6b show in logarithmic and arithmetic scales respectively the porewater pressure behaviour of the samples with respect to

time during the 1-week dwell periods. Figure 7.6a shows that initially the negative porewater pressure stayed almost constant at a negative value of about -45kPa to -51kPa, followed by a sudden increase at times ranging from 12 hours to 2 days after unloading. The reason for this sudden change of porewater pressure behaviour is unclear. It could possibly be due to a sudden breakdown of the clay structure, or an equipment problem such as valve leakage, or leakage past sealing rings, or diffusion through the membranes. Towards the ends of the 1-week dwell periods, samples T708 and T720 showed some tendency to reach a constant value of negative porewater pressure. However sample T714 still showed a linear relationship between porewater pressure and elapsed time. Further research into the behaviour of samples during the dwell period is required.

Kirkpatrick (1982) reported that the residual porewater pressure U_R of his unconsolidated samples dropped to 45% of the initial residual porewater pressure U_{Ri} after 5 hours of unloading. At sample age of 50 days, the ratio U_R/U_{Ri} dropped to only 25%. His results appear to be very much different from those obtained in this investigation. However the conditions under which the "samples" were stored and tested were different in the two studies. Kirkpatrick's samples were stored in a wrapped and sealed form and could reasonably experience some small expansive straining that would have significant effect on the porewater pressures. The drainage condition was complex, possibly a combination of both drained and undrained control (Chapter 3). The "samples" in the present investigation were under undrained conditions during the dwell period, modelling those samples which are stored in Shelby tubes, and extruded just before testing. Since the testing and drainage conditions in the two investigations were not the same, it is perhaps not surprising that the drop in residual porewater pressures were significantly different.

The problem of dissolved gases coming out of solution from the pore fluid of the samples upon stress release was addressed by many investigators (for example Okumura(1971) and Procter(1976)). In this investigation, bubbles were flushed out only from sample T708 at the end of the dwell period. For the overconsolidated samples tested, gas releasing problem was generally not encountered. This may be due to the relatively low level of unloading. The degree of saturation of the samples before shearing was considered to be satisfactory (B values in Table 6). For samples which are subjected to higher unloading stress level, gas releasing behaviour could probably be anticipated. Further research in this area is required.

7.6 BASIC SOIL PROPERTIES AND GENERAL DISCUSSIONS ON MOISTURE CONTENTS

7.6.1 Basic Soil Properties

Classification tests including Atterberg limits, specific gravity and hydrometer analysis for grain size distribution were performed on the illitic clay used in this investigation. These tests were conducted on trimmings from triaxial samples after undrained shearing. The average index properties are compared with those of Grundite (Wu et al(1983)) in Table 2. Relatively good agreement is obtained between the two sets of measurements. In the present study, the values of plasticity index and activity were 31.5% and 0.52 respectively. The corresponding values reported by Wu et al(1983) were 28.3% and 0.53. Atterberg limits tests were performed on eight of the eleven samples tested. Table 7 shows that no major difference in plasticity existed among the samples (from 29.9% to 35.4% with an average of 32.2% and a standard deviation of 1.9%).

7.6.2 Moisture Contents at Different Stages During Testing

The moisture contents at different stages during testing are also presented in Table 7. The five sets of moisture contents were obtained as follows:

1. At the slurry stage before cylinder consolidation.
2. At the end of cylinder consolidation, that is, the beginning of triaxial testing. Moisture contents were obtained from trimmings during the building-in process.
3. After triaxial consolidation. These were obtained by calculation knowing the initial moisture contents and the volume changes during consolidation.
4. Before shearing (after reconsolidation). Moisture contents at this stage were again calculated.
5. Trimmings from failed samples were determined for moisture contents after the completion of undrained shearing.

The difference in moisture contents between "after triaxial consolidation" and "before shearing" in Table 7 indicates the moisture content change during unloading, dwell and reconsolidation. The samples were under undrained conditions during both the unloading and dwell stages, so the difference in moisture contents was associated only with the reconsolidation stage. The changes in axial and volume strains during this reconsolidation period are presented in more detail in Table 6. The changes in linear and volume strains were clearly affected by the reconsolidation procedures. In general, these changes were small, supporting previous the discussions (section 7.5) that no significant loss of effective stress occurred in most samples during the dwell period. Samples in Group 2 experienced 0.16% to 0.31% of volume expansion because p' was decreased from

about 55kPa to 48kPa. For samples in Group 3, the p' values increased from about 55kPa to 80kPa. This was accompanied by volume decrease ranging from 0.96% to 1.32%. Since the increase in p' in this case was greater than the decrease (absolute value) in p' in Group 2, the volume decrease was larger than the volume increase experienced by Group 2 samples. The bulk modulus ($K=\Delta p'/\Delta v$) can be calculated for both groups. The values obtained were 3.5MPa for Group 2 samples (unloading), and 2.4MPa for Group 3 samples (loading). Virtually no volume change (+0.04% to -0.07%) was observed for samples in Group 4 during reconsolidation, since the samples were reconsolidated to the original horizontal and vertical stresses before unloading (that is no change in p'). This indicates that the test procedures had not introduced mechanical disturbance to the samples.

The final moisture contents of the samples were determined from the trimmings after shearing. This was checked with the calculated results at the stage before shearing (Table 7). Since the samples were sheared undrained, the moisture contents before and after shearing should be the same. Table 7 shows that these two sets of values are compatible in most cases. The percentage differences between measured and calculated moisture contents (absolute value) ranged from 0% to 1.2% if T712 is neglected. This indicates that using burettes to measure volume change is reasonably reliable even though the samples were subjected to complicated stress-strain variations over a relatively long period of testing. The time required for each sample between building-in and building-out from the triaxial cell was about 3 to 4 weeks depending on the duration of the dwell period. The lower measured moisture content in sample T712 compared with the corresponding calculated value again supports the view that leakage had developed during shearing.

7.6.3 Moisture Content Profile Across Failed Samples

There was initially some concern regarding the accuracy of determining the moisture contents using the traditional method, namely oven drying wet trimmings, and also in the variations of moisture content along the length of the samples. Figure 7.7 shows the moisture content profiles across three randomly selected samples. Each failed sample was cut into six transverse slices along its height. Two moisture determinations were then performed on each slice. The following observations can be made from Figure 7.7.

1. The difference between the two moisture contents determined from each slice was generally less than 0.8%, and averaged 0.4%.
2. The moisture content difference along the length of the sample was generally less than 1.5%.
3. There is a tendency for the moisture contents to be slightly lower in the middle of the sample compared with the top and the bottom. This is however contrary to suggestions by Bishop (1961) that moisture contents varied with distance along the axis of the sample during testing, with the moisture content in the middle higher than that at the bottom and the top of the sample.

7.7 UNDRAINED SHEARING BEHAVIOUR

7.7.1 Normally Consolidated and Overconsolidated Failure Envelopes

The tests conducted in this investigation permit an evaluation of the overconsolidated Coulomb-Mohr rupture envelope of the clay. When these are taken in conjunction with the results obtained by Ambrosie (1984), both the normally consolidated and the overconsolidated rupture envelopes of the illitic clay at a preconsolidation pressure of 160kPa can be deter-

mined. The envelopes are presented in Figure 7.8. Although the yield deviator stress defined in Chapter 6 was used for comparison of the failure conditions, maximum deviator stresses have been used to determine the rupture envelopes. Ambrosie (1984) reported a cohesion of 0kPa and an effective friction angle of 26° for the normally consolidated samples he tested. The overconsolidated envelope with a cohesion of 16kPa and a friction angle of 18° was defined by linear regression from the eleven samples tested in the present study. A relatively high correlation coefficient of 0.988 was obtained. It is interesting to note that the data points from samples T710 and T712 lie on the normally consolidated rupture envelope. These two samples experienced sudden drops in porewater pressure at the beginning of testing, which led to shifting of the stress paths to the right. These were reported in Chapter 6. The author suggests that since the normally consolidated and overconsolidated envelopes are in close proximity in this region, it is only by coincidence that these two points lie on the normally consolidated envelope. It should be pointed out that the strength parameters suggested by Ambrosie (1984) are very close to those suggested by Wu et al (1983) for Grundite ($c'=0\text{kPa}$, $\phi'=25^\circ$).

7.7.2 Influence of Duration of Dwell Period on Undrained Shear Strength

The effects of two parameters, namely duration of dwell period and reconsolidation procedures, on the undrained shear strength of clay samples were studied in this investigation. The results will be discussed in the following sections. Three samples were tested for each of three reconsolidation procedures with different durations of dwell period. This was mentioned in section 7.5. The stress paths during undrained shearing in

p', q space for all nine samples in the three reconsolidation groups are presented in Figures 6.13 to 6.15. The behaviour of the samples during shearing was discussed in sections 6.2 and 6.3. The undrained shear test results are presented in Table 6. In order to reduce confusion, the codes used to identify the "insitu soils" and the "samples" defined in section 6.1 will again be used in this chapter.

Table 6 shows that the q_y values for samples in Group 2 ($0.6 \times \sigma'_{1c}$ CIU) were very close, with T706 (1-day dwell) the highest and T708 (1-week dwell) the lowest. Sample T706 again exhibited the highest values in q_{max} among samples in Group 2. The q_{max} values for the other two samples (T704 and T706) were virtually the same. Since the preconsolidation pressures for all three samples were approximately 160kPa, the values of q_y/σ'_{vc} and q_{max}/σ'_{vc} follow the corresponding trend exhibited by the q_y and q_{max} values respectively.

Figure 7.8 shows that the q_{max} values of the three samples in Group 2 lie very close to the overconsolidated failure envelope, and are within the range of acceptable experimental scatter according to the author's view. In addition, Figure 6.13 shows that the stress paths of these samples are in close proximity. It can therefore be concluded that the duration of the undrained dwell period did not affect either the shearing behaviour or the undrained strength envelope for the samples in Group 2.

Sample T710 (1-day dwell) in Group 3 ($1.0 \times \sigma'_{1c}$ CIU) showed the largest values of both q_y and q_{max} in the group. Sample T712 (1-week dwell) exhibited the lowest q_y and q_{max} values. The coefficients of variation for the samples in this group were 11.9% for q_y and 11.6% for q_{max} . The numerical values at first sight may suggest that no relationship between undrained strength and dwell period can be deduced for this group of sam-

ples. The stress paths shown in Figure 6.14 however suggest that some pattern can be observed. This will be discussed in the remainder of this paragraph. Problems regarding porewater pressure disequilibrium at the beginning of undrained shearing in tests T710 and T712 were discussed in the previous chapter. Furthermore the leakage problem of sample T712 during shearing was also mentioned. Both of these events caused the stress paths to shift to the right in p',q space. Since these two samples were subjected to increases in effective octahedral stress corresponding to (1) leakage and (2) a decrease in initial porewater pressure, the maximum deviator stresses were therefore higher compared with the maximum deviator stress of sample T714. Figure 7.8 shows that the maximum deviator stresses of the samples in this group are located within an acceptable range of experimental scatter from the average overconsolidated rupture envelope. The lateral shifting of the stress paths was in fact helpful in permitting determination of the rupture envelope, since a wider range of data points was made available in p',q space. It is perhaps surprising and encouraging to know that tests which have "gone wrong" can produce considerable amount of constructive information.

Disregarding for the moment the irregularities of the stress paths of T710 and T712 discussed above, Figure 6.14 showed that all three stress paths are approximately parallel to each other. The post peak behaviour of samples T710 and T714 are very similar. When considered in conjunction with the maximum p',q -values lying close to a well defined rupture envelope in Figure 7.8, it can also be concluded that the duration of the dwell period did not affect the shearing behaviour and the undrained strength envelope of the samples in Group 3.

The Group 4 samples were consolidated to the original stress levels experienced before unloading ($1.0 \times \sigma'_{1c} CK_oU$). Table 6 shows that all three samples have close q_y values. For practical purposes, they can be assumed equal. The q_{max} values are also very close, and lie virtually on the rupture envelope. Figure 6.13 shows that the stress paths of these samples during shearing are bunched together. Therefore it can also be concluded that the duration of the dwell period had no effect on both the undrained shear strength and the shear behaviour for this group of samples.

The shear behaviour of all nine samples subjected to three different reconsolidation procedures has been discussed in this section. Conclusions can be drawn that under undrained conditions, the undrained shear strength and the shear behaviour will be unaffected by the dwell period, but as will be shown later, they depend on the stress conditions during reconsolidation. This conclusion can be easily misunderstood, and should therefore be examined carefully. Porewater pressure increase (decreases in p') were observed during the dwell periods as reported in section 7.5. The reductions were small for samples subjected to 15-minute and 1-day dwell periods, and more significant for those subjected to dwell periods of 1 week. However even with these different amounts of reduction in effective stress, the same undrained strengths and shear behaviour were obtained from samples that were subjected to the same reconsolidation procedures. It was therefore concluded that under identical reconsolidation procedures, the strengths and shear behaviour of samples were not affected by the duration of the dwell period. This should not be confused with the conclusions suggested by Skempton and Sowa (1963), and Adams and Radhakrishna (1970) that for samples with no loss of suction during unloading, the undrained strengths of the "insitu soils" and the "samples" would be iden-

tical. In these two studies, the "samples" had not undergone reduction in effective stress and reconsolidation procedures were not performed. Kirkpatrick (1982) suggested that under the same reconsolidation procedures, sample ages of up to 1 month had no effect on undrained strength. This agrees with the results obtained in the present study.

7.7.3 Usefulness of Reconsolidation Procedures in Recovering "Insitu" Strength

Two control samples were tested to model the shear behaviour of the "insitu soils". The results were compared with those of the other nine samples which had undergone unloading. The usefulness of each reconsolidation procedure in recovering the insitu strength could in principle therefore be evaluated.

Before evaluating the reconsolidation procedures, the shear behaviour of the two control samples will first be discussed. Figure 6.12 shows the stress paths of these two samples. Sample T702 encountered the same initial porewater pressure drop described for tests T710 and T712 previously. The drop caused the stress path of this sample to shift to the right. Although there is a significant difference in both the q_y and the q_{max} values between these two samples, Figure 7.8 shows that they lie on the same rupture envelope. This indicates that both samples exhibited similar behaviour under shearing. Due to the porewater pressure irregularities of sample T702, only sample T722 will be used in the following sections to evaluate the usefulness of the reconsolidation procedures.

Figure 7.8 shows that samples from both Group 2 and Group 4 reconsolidation procedures could predict the insitu undrained shear strength with adequate accuracy. Isotropic reconsolidation to insitu vertical stress (Group 3) overestimated the undrained strength by about 12% in these over-

consolidated samples ($OCR=2$). (In the parallel series of normally consolidated samples tested by Ambrosie(1984), the equivalent increase was 19%.)

The vertical strain at yield was larger in all the offloaded samples than in the control samples. The strains for the two control samples at yield were 0.65% and 0.75% respectively. The corresponding average strains for Groups 2, 3 and 4 were 1.38%, 1.63% and 1.06% respectively. Table 6 shows that the failure strains can be grouped according to the reconsolidation procedure. The values were in general consistent among the three samples in each group.

Values of the secant modulus E_{50} and the relative stiffness $E_{50}/0.5q_y$ are presented in Table 6. Sample T722 showed high E_{50} and $E_{50}/0.5q_y$ values compared with the other control sample (T702). The reason for this significant difference is unclear. In any case the secant moduli obtained from the "samples" were lower than those of the control samples. Group 4 samples underestimated the E_{50} values by a greater amount (36%) compared with samples from Group 2 and Group 3 (9.4% and 14% respectively). Kirkpatrick(1982) reported the reconsolidated "samples" (to insitu stresses) underestimated the secant modulus of the "insitu soils" by about 50% for his overconsolidated illite samples.

Based upon the results obtained in this study, conclusions can be drawn that both Group 2 and Group 4 reconsolidation procedures can adequately predict the insitu shear strength. Both methods however overestimated the vertical strain at failure and underestimated the secant modulus.

Kirkpatrick(1982) concluded that K_o reconsolidation to insitu stresses was successful in recovering the insitu strength. He also reported that if the moisture contents of the samples were unaltered, age had no effect on consolidated undrained behaviour. This agrees with the results obtained in the present study.

7.7.4 Porewater Pressure Generation

The results of porewater pressure generation were presented in section 6.4. It was pointed out that the A_f -values can be grouped according to the reconsolidation procedures (Table 6). Group 4 samples adequately modelled the A_f -values of both control samples at yield (0.19 and 0.20 respectively). Samples in Group 2 and Group 3 however overestimated the A_f -values by about 30% and 75% respectively. Furthermore, samples which had been allowed 1 week for the dwell period (T708, T714 and T720) showed A_f -values from 10% to 44% higher than the other two samples (15-minute and 1-day dwell periods) in the corresponding groups. Kirkpatrick (1982) reported that A_f -values decreased with sample age in his remoulded unconsolidated samples. For illite with an overconsolidation ratio of 2.67, he reported A_f -values of 0.15 and 0.05 at samples ages of 1 day and 7 days respectively. However for the samples reconsolidated to insitu stresses he tested, Kirkpatrick concluded that the A_f -value at failure of the "samples" were about two times larger than the A_f of the "insitu soils". This indicates that the unloading process has caused particle reorientation towards a less overconsolidated configuration, leading to a larger A_f value for "samples" compared with "insitu soils". This view is also supported by Graham and Au (1984) for the "Freeze-Thaw", "Softened" and "Undisturbed" Winnipeg clay they tested.

Porewater pressure behaviour during shearing was also examined in terms of $\Delta u/\sigma'_{vc}$ vs $\Delta p/\sigma'_{vc}$ (Figs. 6.16-6.19) in this study. The slopes m of the linear sections of these graphs are summarized in Table 6. Except for samples T702 and T708, all m values are higher than 1.0. The average m values were 1.04, 1.12, 1.39 and 1.10 for samples in Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. Isotropic clay in the elastic range would give $m=1.0$, that

is $\Delta u = \Delta p$. The measured m values greater than unity for the remoulded illitic clay indicates that the clay was lightly anisotropic in most cases, and with higher horizontal stiffness than vertical stiffness (Graham and Houlsby (1983)). It is interesting to note that the remoulded reconsolidated samples were under one-dimensional stress conditions during both slurry and triaxial consolidations until unloading. The samples appeared to be virtually isotropic during unloading. This is supported by the almost vertical unloading stress paths discussed in section 7.4.1, and the $m=1.04$ value for the control samples which had not undergone unloading. However after reconsolidation, the samples became lightly anisotropic as indicated by the m values. In other words, unloading modified the original clay structure in a way that produces an apparently anisotropic behaviour in subsequent loading. Considering the m values measured, Groups 2 and 4 reconsolidation procedures again better modelled the insitu behaviour than Group 3.

7.7.5 Strain Rate Effect

It has been shown that large variations in undrained shear strength can be caused by different straining rates during shearing (Bjerrum et al (1972), Graham et al (1983b)). Results for the strain rate parameters $\rho_{0.1}$ for the remoulded illitic clay have been presented in section 6.6. The $\rho_{0.1}$ parameter ranged from 3.8% to 10.6% (Fig. 6.20 and Table 6). Reconsolidation procedures and the duration of the dwell period did not seem in this case to have any effect on the $\rho_{0.1}$ -values. Table 6 also shows the vertical strains at the start and at the end of the relaxation test (ϵ_{ps} and ϵ_{pe}) for each sample. The values show that the total vertical straining of the samples during the relaxation tests was between 0.1% to

0.2%. Li (1983) also reported low $\rho_{0.1}$ -values (5.4% to 8.2%) for remoulded Winnipeg clay. Both sets of values are rather lower than the range of about 10% to 15% for many natural clays reported by Graham et al (1983b). One possible reason is that the strain rate effect decreases with increasing vertical strain (Brown (1969)). Since only a small extent of strain softening behaviour was observed in samples in this investigation compared with undisturbed Winnipeg clay samples (Lew (1981)), conducting the relaxation tests at 3% beyond the yield strain was not enough to cause the difference in $\rho_{0.1}$ -values compared with the range reported by Graham et al (1983b). Crawford (1961), Lo and Morin (1972) and Sangrey (1972) have reported that the cemented and structured strength envelopes of some natural clays were time and strain rate dependent. Another possible reason to explain the difference in $\rho_{0.1}$ -values is that the interparticle cementations and the structured bonds of natural clays are destroyed by remoulding, causing remoulded clays to have lower $\rho_{0.1}$ -values. Relatively lower strain rate effects were measured for some remoulded clays (Richardson and Whitman (1963), Perloff and Osterberg (1963)), and this perhaps accounts for the relatively low attention to the whole subject of strain rate effects in most soils testing.

Chapter VIII

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

8.1 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the study presented in this thesis on the testing of illite from Grundy County, Illinois, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. X-ray diffraction tests indicated that the major minerals present in the clay were quartz, illite and kaolinite, with proportion (by occurrence) of illite to kaolinite more than 5:1. The index properties were close to those of Grundite reported by Wu et al (1983).
2. Under identical loading schedules, the λ_1 -values for cylinder consolidation ranged from 0.532 to 0.726 with a coefficient of variation of 8.9%.
3. The mean λ_2 -value (0.226) for triaxial consolidation was about one-third as large as the mean λ_1 -value (0.621) for cylinder consolidation.
4. During triaxial consolidation, the mean κ_1 -value (0.103) for reloading was about 2.2 times larger than the mean κ_2 -value (0.0476) for unloading.
5. The λ_2/κ_1 ratio measured was 2.2.
6. For the small range of $K=\sigma_3'/\sigma_1'$ values tested, there was a straight line relationship between $\log(\epsilon_{1c}/\epsilon_{3c})$ and K . Analysis of the data showed that the K_o value was 0.49.
7. The average one-dimensional yield stress measured during triaxial consolidation using bilinear plotting techniques was on average

- only 2.2kPa higher than the previous highest axial consolidation pressure of 70kPa.
8. The G/σ'_{VC} values measured during triaxial consolidation ranged from 5.6 to 18.4 with an average of 13.2. The final vertical consolidation stress was 80kPa with an overconsolidation ratio of 2.0.
 9. The stress paths of the samples under shear unloading were almost straight and almost vertical. This indicates that the samples at this stage were virtually elastic, isotropic and saturated.
 10. During the period of isotropic unloading, the effective octahedral stress p' generally stayed constant between load decrements. The overall drops in this stage were small, usually in the order of 1 to 3.5kPa.
 11. Samples subjected to 15-minute and 1-day dwell periods experienced small drops in p' (0-3.2kPa). The drops in p' for the 1-week-dwell samples were larger (7.4-21.2kPa).
 12. The overconsolidated strength parameters were $c'=16\text{kPa}$, $\phi'=18^\circ$ for a preconsolidation pressure of 160kPa and an overconsolidation ratio of 2.0. (Ambrosie(1984) reported normally consolidated parameters of $c'=0\text{kPa}$ and $\phi'=26^\circ$ for illite.)
 13. If identical reconsolidation procedures were used, the strengths and shear behaviour of "samples" which had undergone undrained unloading were unaffected by the duration of the dwell period.
 14. Anisotropic reconsolidation to insitu stresses was successful in reproducing insitu shear strengths and A_f -values. Isotropic reconsolidation to $0.6 \times \sigma'_{1c}$ was also successful in reproducing insitu shear strengths, A_f -values were however overestimated. Isotropic reconsolidation to $1.0 \times \sigma'_{1c}$ overestimated both the insitu

strengths (by 12%) and the A_f -values. All three reconsolidation procedures overestimated the failure strains and underestimated the moduli values.

15. The unloading process caused particle reorientation that led to larger A_f -values for "samples" compared with "insitu soils". Unloading also produced an apparently anisotropic behaviour in subsequent loading.
16. The strain rate parameter $\rho_{0,1}$ varied from 3.8% to 10.6%.
17. The moisture content difference across the whole sample was generally less than 1.5%. There is a tendency for the moisture contents to be slightly lower in the middle of the sample compared with the top and the bottom.
18. Using burettes for volume change measurements was relatively reliable even though the samples were subjected to complicated stress-strain variations over a quite long period of testing.

8.2 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. Further work on improving the moisture content consistency for cylinder consolidation is urgently required. Loading schedule could be controlled by strain to improve the consistency. Larger cylinders which would produce more than one sample at a time could also be used.
2. In order to model the real samples which are often extruded from samples tubes after sampling, and stored in a waxed and sealed form, drained conditions could be permitted during the dwell period. Measurement of porewater pressures should also be allowed. This can be achieved by eliminating the circumferential filter

strips, measuring porewater pressure using a cell-base pressure transducer as done in this study, and allowing drainage through the top cap.

3. Research should be conducted on samples subjected to higher level of stress release. The gas-releasing behaviour and the degree of saturation of the samples should be carefully examined.
4. A better control of the effective stresses should be aimed at during the back pressuring stage. This is to eliminate the sudden porewater pressure fluctuation at the beginning of unloading and shearing.
5. A detailed study of the shape of the yield envelope of illite should be conducted.
6. Trials of other sealing constituents for the modified cell-top should be continued.
7. The value of K_0 should be measured using strain gauges connected to a servo mechanism that also controls the cell pressure.

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TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF TEST PROGRAM

SAMPLE #	T702	T704	T706	T708	T710	T712	T714	T716	T718	T720	T722
OVERCONSOLIDATION RATIO	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
DWELL PERIOD (hours)	-	0.25	24	168	0.25	24	168	0.25	24	168	-
RECONSOLIDATION TYPE	-	CIU	CIU	CIU	CIU	CIU	CIU	CAU	CAU	CAU	-
RECONSOLIDATION LEVEL ($\times \sigma'_{ic}$)	-	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-

- not applicable to control samples

TABLE 2
INDEX PROPERTIES OF THE CLAY TESTED (ILLITE) AND GRUNDITE*

SOIL TYPE	LIQUID LIMIT (%)	PLASTIC LIMIT (%)	CLAY FRACTION (<0.002mm) (%)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY
ILLITE	57.2	25.7	61	2.73
GRUNDITE	54.4	26.1	53	2.78

* After Wu et al(1983)

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF SLURRY CONSOLIDATION

SAMPLE #	T702	T704	T706	T708	T710	T712	T714	T716	T718	T720	T722
MOISTURE CONTENT OF SLURRY (%)	114.7	115.3	115.2	110.5	113.9	113.7	114.0	111.0	115.0	113.8	114.0
PERIOD UNDER 70kPa (DAYS)	8	13	-	6	7	9	10	9	8	11	13
MOISTURE CONTENT AT 70kPa AFTER 24 HOURS (%)	63.7	57.6	-	50.6	56.2	52.3	54.2	64.7	61.4	65.3	57.3
MEASURED MOISTURE CONTENT AFTER CONSOLIDATION (%)	52.1	47.5	47.3	45.8	46.2	47.4	46.5	50.0	49.2	50.7	47.1
CALCULATED MOISTURE CONTENT AFTER CONSOLIDATION (%)	50.8	48.4	52.1	46.6	49.1	50.3	45.7	47.4	49.4	49.8	47.5
λ_1	0.583	0.652	-	0.726	0.634	0.574	0.665	0.532	0.639	0.580	0.621

- not available

TABLE 4
 TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION RESULTS

SAMPLE #	T702	T704	T706	T708	T710	T712	T714	T716	T718	T720	T722
σ'_{cyl} (kPa)	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
σ'_y (kPa) *	71.4	71.6	71.0	72.6	73.9	69.9	73.2	70.6	71.7	75.8	72.6
σ'_{vc} (kPa)	160.2	160.0	160.1	160.2	160.1	159.9	160.0	159.9	160.1	160.0	160.0
σ'_{1c} (kPa)	79.89	79.59	79.71	79.66	79.72	79.73	79.72	79.71	79.63	79.72	79.71
$\sigma'_{3c}/\sigma'_{1c}$	0.57	0.53	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.46	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
ϵ_{1c} (%)	9.2	8.0	7.3	6.2	7.7	9.7	7.2	9.5	8.6	8.1	7.4
ϵ_{3c} (%)	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2
v_c (%)	12.3	9.2	8.7	8.5	9.6	10.1	8.4	10.0	9.8	9.4	7.8
$\epsilon_{1c}/\epsilon_{3c}$	5.8	13.3	10.4	5.6	7.7	48.5	12.0	47.5	14.3	13.5	37.0
λ_1 Ⓢ	0.583	0.652	-	0.726	0.634	-	0.665	0.532	0.639	0.580	0.621
κ_1	0.168	-	0.080	0.083	0.107	-	0.072	0.117	0.099	0.098	-
λ_2	0.246	-	0.202	0.206	0.204	0.238	0.220	0.227	0.238	0.245	0.234
κ_2	0.049	0.050	0.046	0.045	0.043	0.043	0.045	0.055	0.050	0.048	0.050
K_{eq} (kPa)	539	1019	1125	1066	830	937	1335	806	936	971	1682
K_{eq}/σ'_{cyl}	7.7	14.6	16.1	15.2	11.9	13.4	19.1	11.5	13.4	13.9	24.0
G_{eq} (kPa)	392	885	1290	1237	766	738	1209	614	924	1113	1039
G_{eq}/σ'_{cyl}	5.6	12.6	18.4	17.7	10.9	10.5	17.3	8.8	13.2	15.9	14.8

* from Table 5.
 Ⓢ from Table 3
 - not available

TABLE 5
YIELD STRESS FROM DIFFERENT CRITERIA (VERTICAL STRESS IN kPa)

SAMPLE #	T702	T704	T706	T708	T710	T712	T714	T716	T718	T720	T722
σ_3'/σ_1' AT YIELD	0.569	0.529	0.553	0.545	0.538	0.474	0.530	0.530	0.529	0.529	0.529
log(P)-V	68.2	-	72.0	77.1	75.0	-	73.7	70.7	74.3	76.1	-
P-V	-	69.7	-	-	-	-	71.7	-	-	-	71.8
q- ϵ	-	72.0	-	76.3	72.1	-	75.7	-	70.5	76.5	73.7
$\sigma_1 - \epsilon_1$	-	72.1	-	71.2	74.3	-	73.7	-	68.2	73.7	73.2
P- ϵ_1	-	70.4	-	70.0	73.6	-	71.7	-	74.7	74.7	72.5
W-LSSV	74.6	73.6	69.8	68.8	75.3	69.3	72.8	70.3	70.6	77.8	71.9
AVERAGE σ_1	71.4	71.6	70.9	72.7	74.1	69.3	73.2	70.6	71.7	75.8	72.6
% DIFF. WITH 70kPa	-2.0	-2.2	-1.3	-3.8	-5.8	+1.0	-4.5	-0.9	-2.4	-8.2	-3.7

- not available

SUMMARY OF UNDRAINED SHEAR TEST RESULTS

SAMPLE #	T702	T704	T706	T708	T710	T712	T714	T716	T718	T720	T722
TEST TYPE	CAU	CIU	CIU	CIU	CIU	CIU	CIU	CAU	CAU	CAU	CAU
RECON. σ_3^i (kPa)	-	48	48	48	80	80	80	42.4	42.4	42.4	-
RECON. σ_1^i (kPa)	-	48	48	48	80	80	80	80	80	80	-
DWELL TIME (hr)	-	0.25	24	168	0.25	24	168	0.25	24	168	-
σ_{vc}^i (kPa)	160.2	160.0	160.1	160.2	160.1	159.9	160.0	159.9	160.1	160.0	160.0
σ_{1c}^i (kPa)	79.9	79.6	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.6	79.7	79.7
$\sigma_{3c}^i/\sigma_{1c}^i$	0.57	0.53	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.46	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
DCR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
$\Delta \epsilon_{1rc}$ (%) *	-	-2.2	0.07	-0.06	0.15	0.12	0.41	0.05	0.04	0.10	-
$\Delta \epsilon_{3rc}$ (%) *	-	0.03	-0.14	-0.12	0.43	0.42	0.60	-0.01	-0.06	-0.03	-
Δv_{rc} (%) *	-	-0.16	-0.21	-0.31	1.02	0.96	1.32	0.04	-0.07	0.04	-
$q_y/2$ (kPa)	41.4	34.5	35.8	33.3	45.4	52.2	41.3	37.0	37.7	38.3	37.1
$q_y/2\sigma_{vc}^i$	0.258	0.216	0.224	0.208	0.284	0.326	0.258	0.231	0.235	0.239	0.232
ϵ_1 at q_y (%)	0.75	1.44	1.39	1.32	1.49	1.68	1.71	1.18	1.01	0.99	0.65
$q_{max}/2$ (kPa)	43.7	36.2	37.8	36.4	50.5	55.2	43.7	38.4	39.4	39.7	39.0
$q_{max}/2\sigma_{vc}^i$	0.273	0.226	0.236	0.227	0.315	0.345	0.273	0.240	0.246	0.248	0.244
ϵ_1 at q_{max} (%)	1.66	2.56	2.67	5.03	6.85	3.06	2.93	1.98	2.94	1.95	1.98
p' at q_{max} (kPa)	76.2	59.1	59.5	58.5	86.7	108.0	74.2	63.3	65.2	61.9	63.1
A_f at q_y	0.19	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.31	0.31	0.42	0.17	0.15	0.23	0.20
B (%)	98	96	96	98#	99	98	97	97	97	98	98
m	0.82	1.36	1.11	0.90	1.56	1.10	1.50	1.08	1.03	1.20	1.25
$p_{0.1}$ (%)	10.6	6.5	6.8	4.7	9.3	+	8.4	3.8	4.5	5.1	5.1
ϵ_{ps} (%)	3.11	3.14	3.39	3.21	2.85	+	2.93	3.42	3.77	3.29	2.90
ϵ_{pe} (%)	3.29	3.26	3.51	3.32	3.04	+	3.08	3.52	3.92	3.39	3.03
E_{50} (MPa) e	13.8	12.5	12.3	12.7	11.6	12.8	11.1	8.9	8.3	9.2	23.1
$E_{50}/0.5q_y$ e	333	362	343	382	255	245	268	240	221	241	623
E_{50}/σ_{vc}^i e	86.0	78.1	76.7	79.4	72.3	80.2	69.1	55.6	52.0	57.7	144.6
G/σ_{vc}^i e	28.7	26.0	25.6	26.5	24.1	26.7	23.0	18.5	17.3	19.2	48.2

- not applicable

* positive compression, negative expansion

B value based on response at 5 minutes after increase of cell pressure

+ not available

e calculated using q_y

TABLE 7
 BASIC SOIL PROPERTIES AND MOISTURE CONTENTS(%) AT DIFFERENT STAGES

SAMPLE #	T702	T704	T706	T708	T710	T712	T714	T716	T718	T720	T722
LIQUID LIMIT (%)	-	61.5	-	57.4	-	55.7	58.7	57.4	56.9	54.9	61.0
PLASTIC LIMIT (%)	-	27.1	-	26.5	-	24.8	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.0	25.6
PLASTICITY INDEX (%)	-	34.4	-	30.9	-	30.9	33.1	31.8	31.3	29.9	35.4
BEFORE CYLINDER CONSOLIDATION	114.7	115.3	115.2	110.5	113.9	113.7	114.0	111.0	115.0	113.8	114.0
BEFORE TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION (MEASURED)	52.1	47.5	47.3	45.8	46.2	47.4	46.5	50.0	49.2	50.7	47.1
AFTER TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION	41.2	39.8	40.0	38.8	38.2	38.8	39.5	41.3	40.8	42.5	40.6
BEFORE SHEARING	41.2	39.9	40.2	39.1	37.4	38.0	38.4	41.3	40.8	42.5	40.6
AFTER SHEARING (MEASURED)	41.0	40.7	41.0	39.9	37.4	36.4	39.4	41.5	41.3	43.7	41.1

- not available

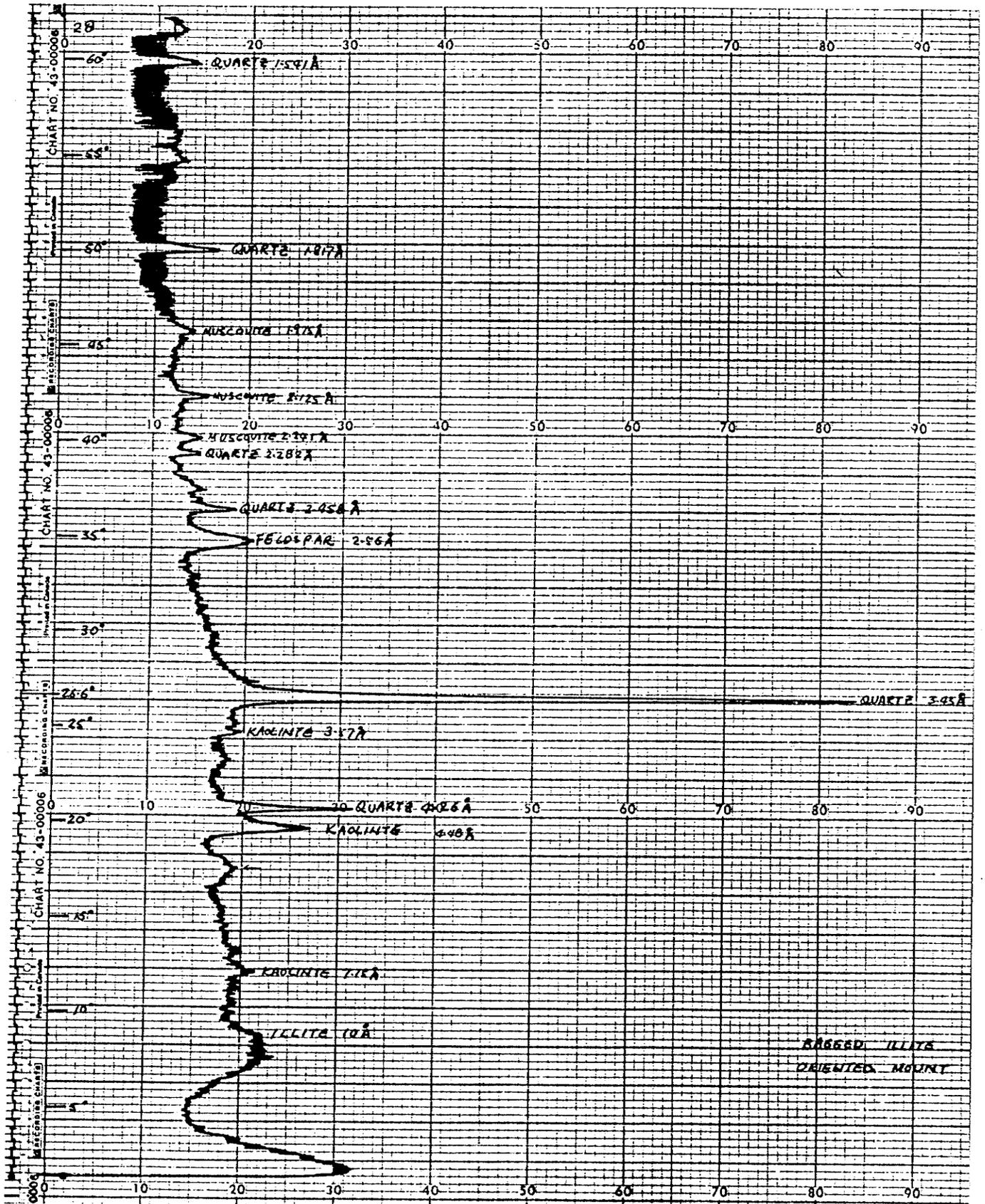


FIGURE 4.1 - X-RAY DIFFRACTOGRAM, ILLITIC CLAY FROM GRUNDY COUNTY, ILLINOIS, ORIENTED MOUNT

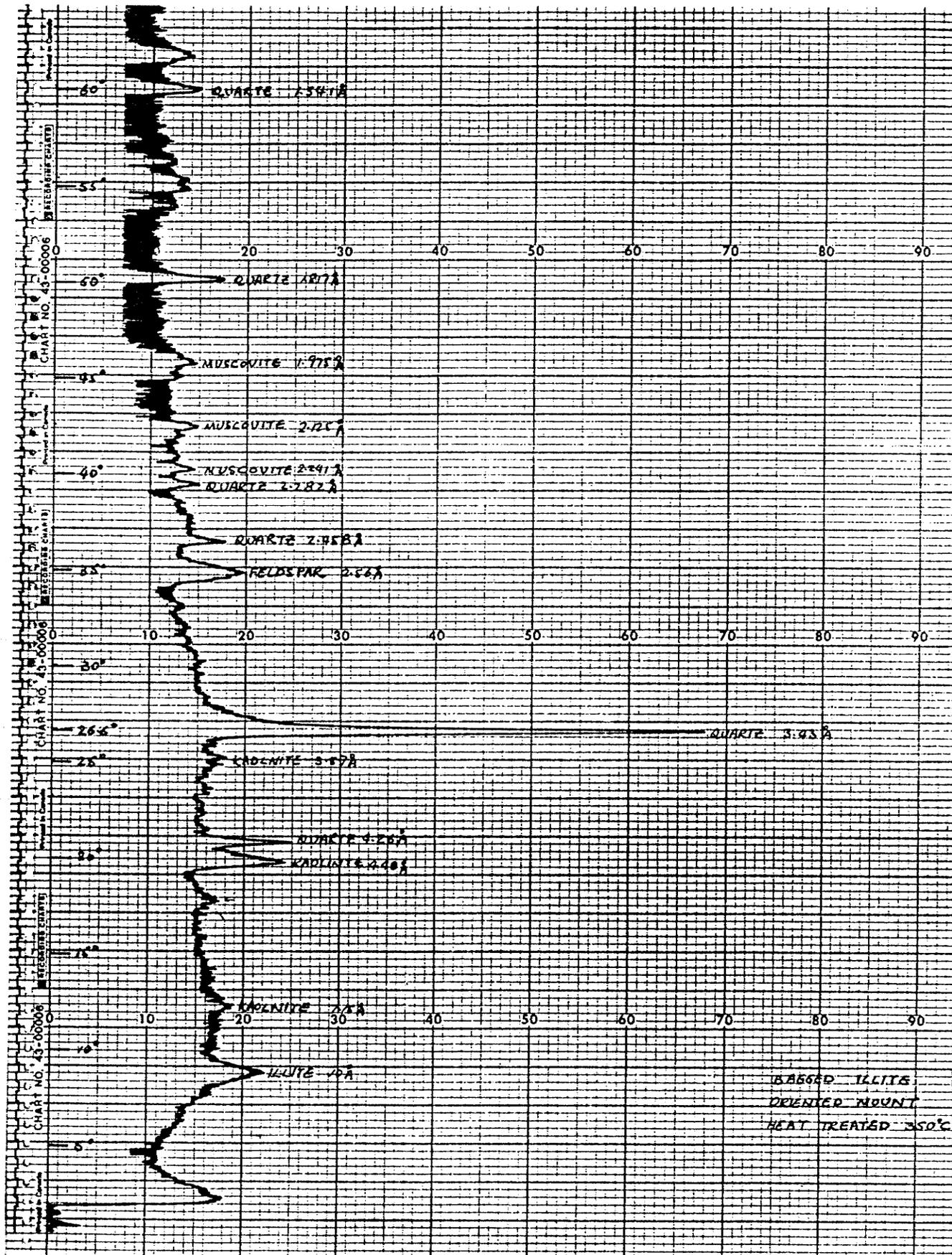


FIGURE 4.2 - X-RAY DIFFRACTOGRAM, ILLITIC CLAY FROM GRUNDY COUNTY, ILLINOIS, ORIENTED MOUNT, HEAT TREATED TO 350°C

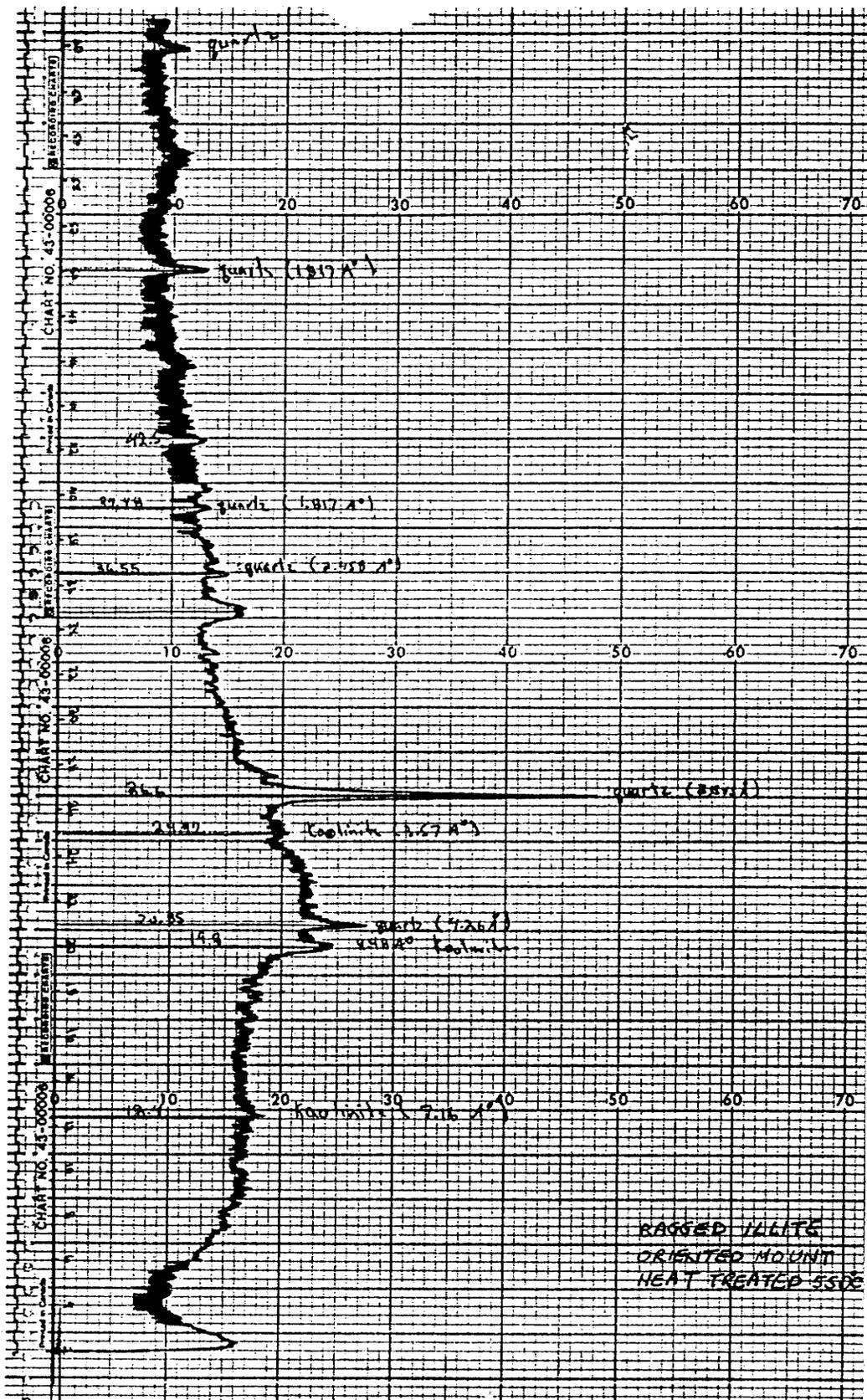


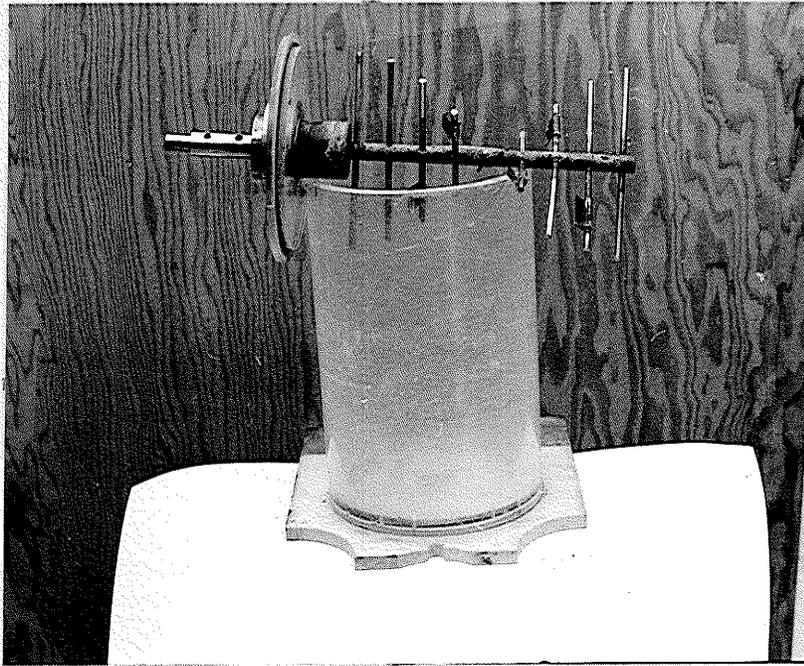
FIGURE 4.3 - X-RAY DIFFRACTOGRAM, ILLITIC CLAY FROM GRUNDY COUNTY, ILLINOIS, ORIENTED MOUNT, HEAT TREATED TO 550°C

NOTICE/AVIS

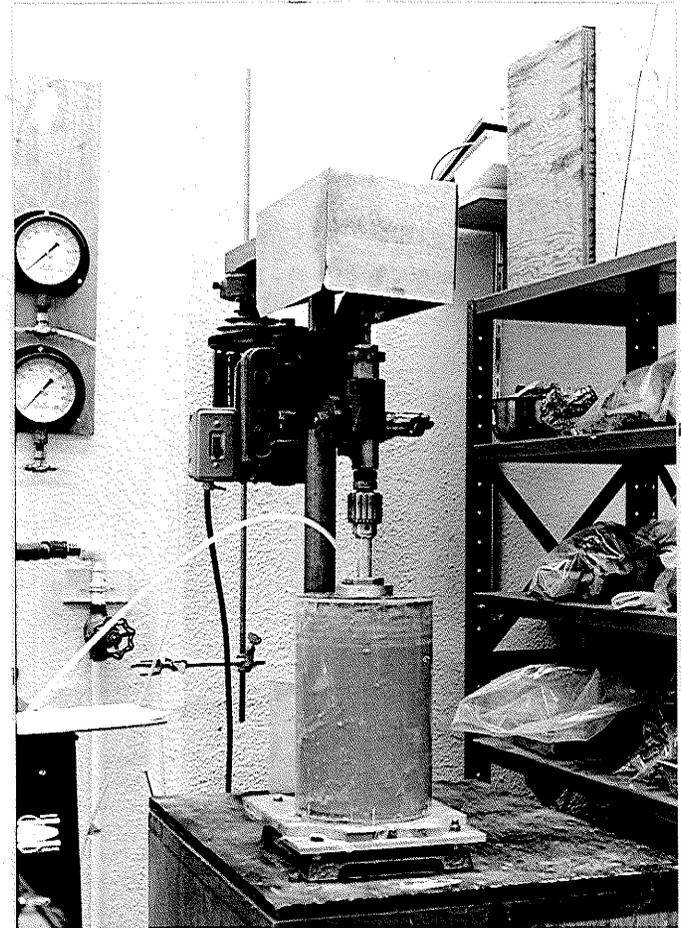
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photos

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(a) COMPONENTS



(b) IN OPERATION

FIGURE 4.5a,b - MECHANICAL MIXING UNIT

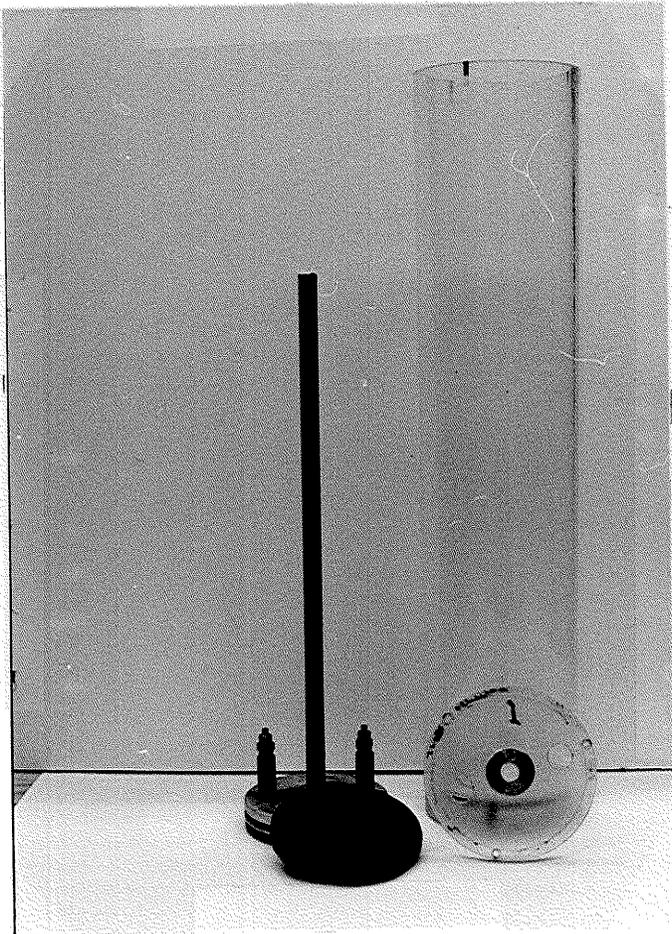


FIGURE 4.6 - SLURRY CONSOLIDATION APPARATUS

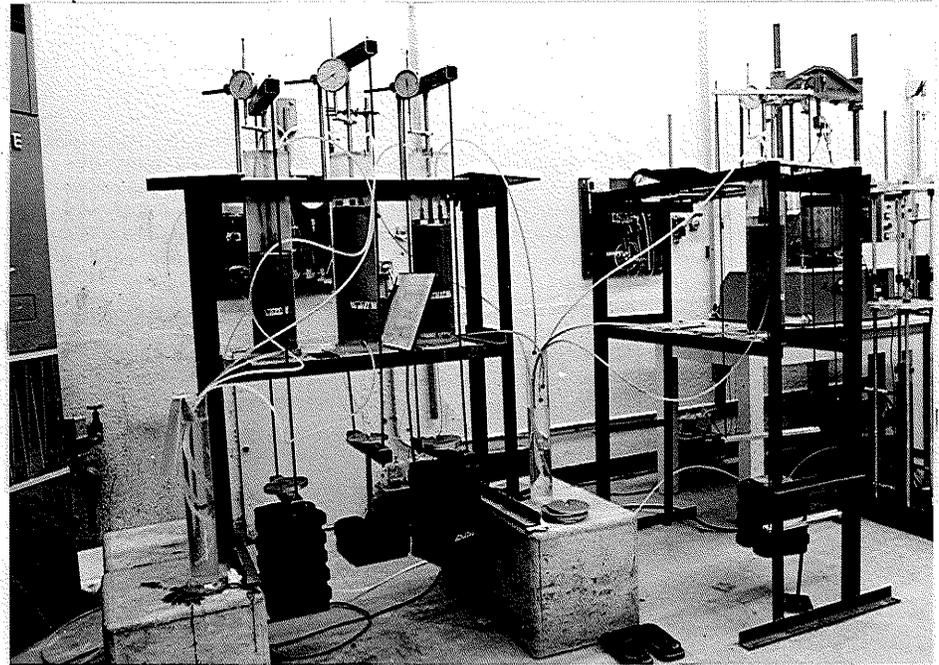
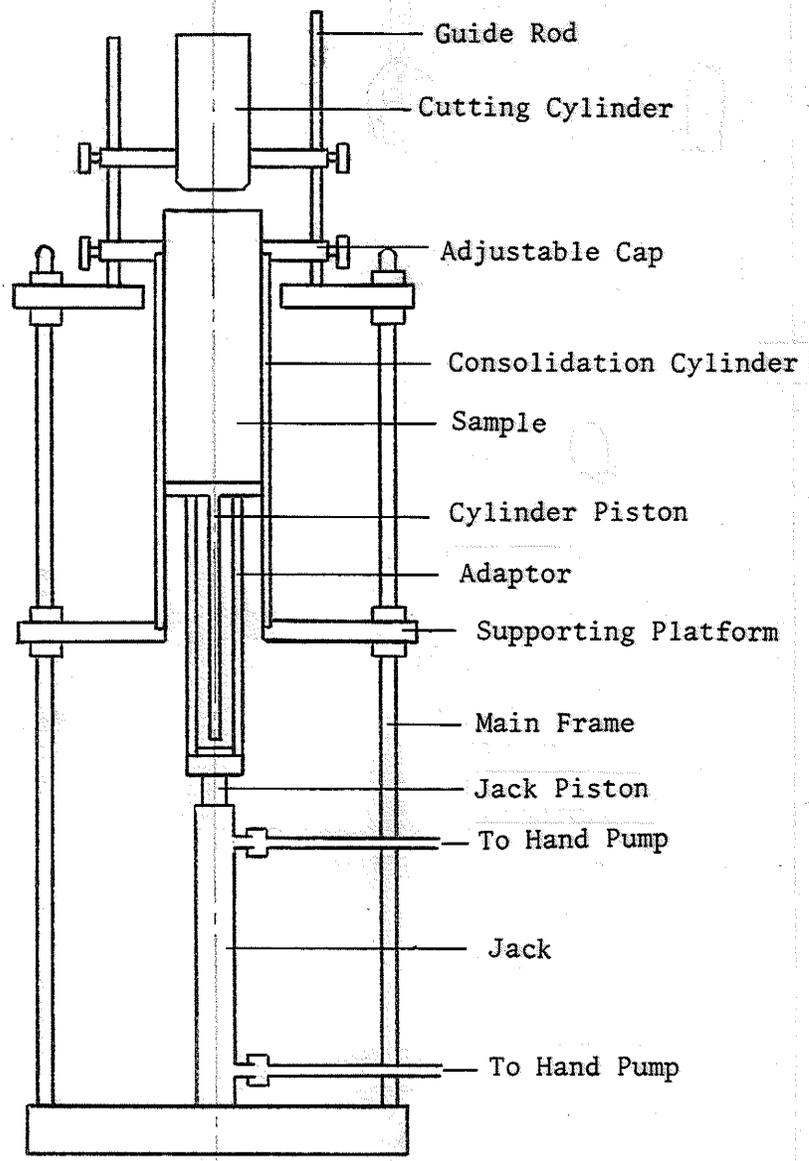


FIGURE 4.7 - SLURRY CONSOLIDATION IN PROGRESS



NOT TO SCALE

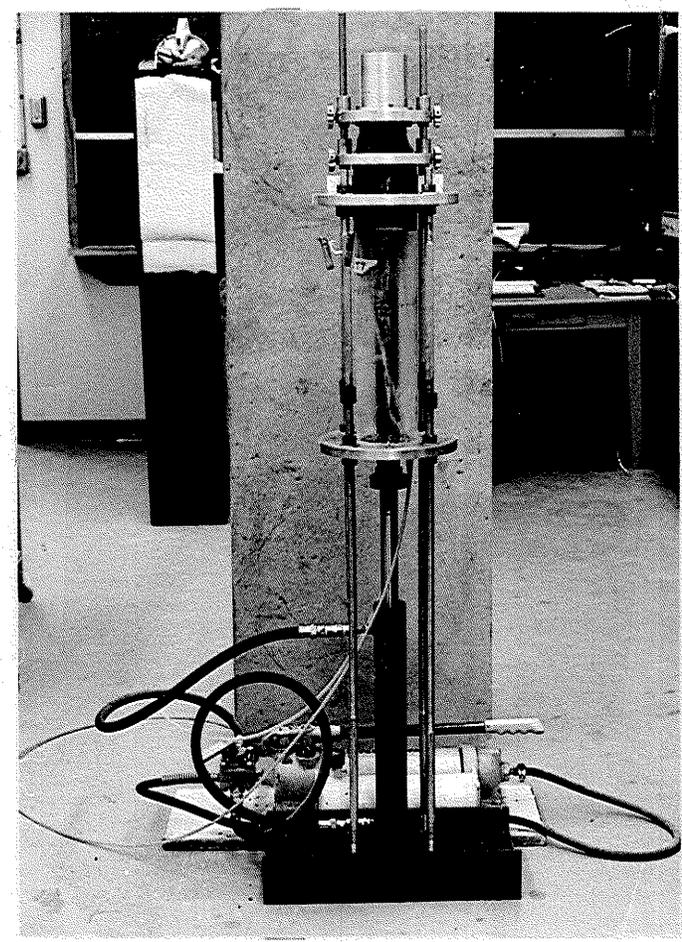
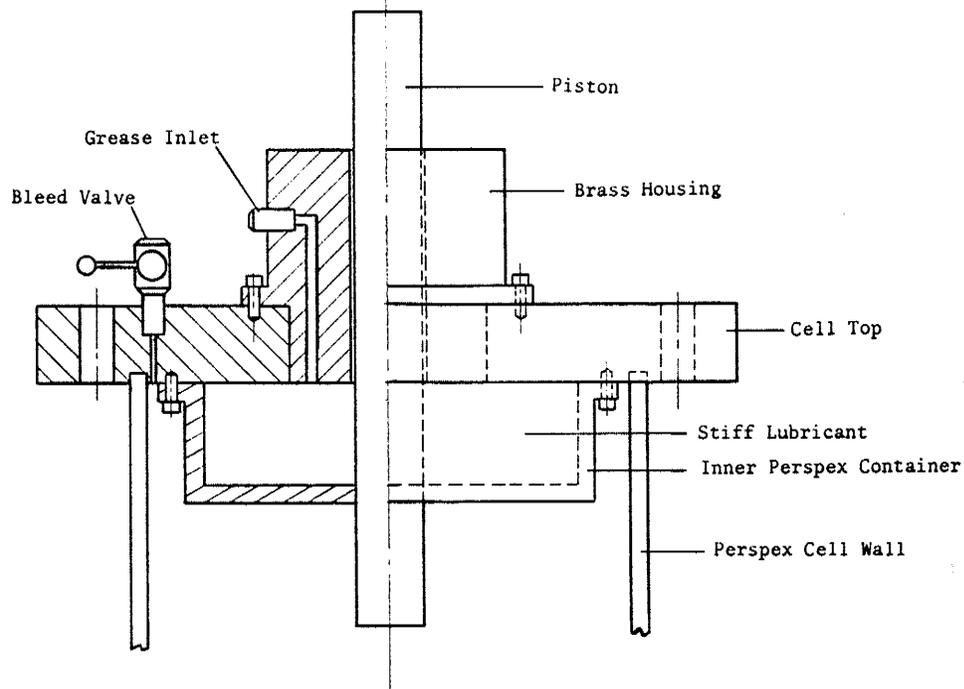
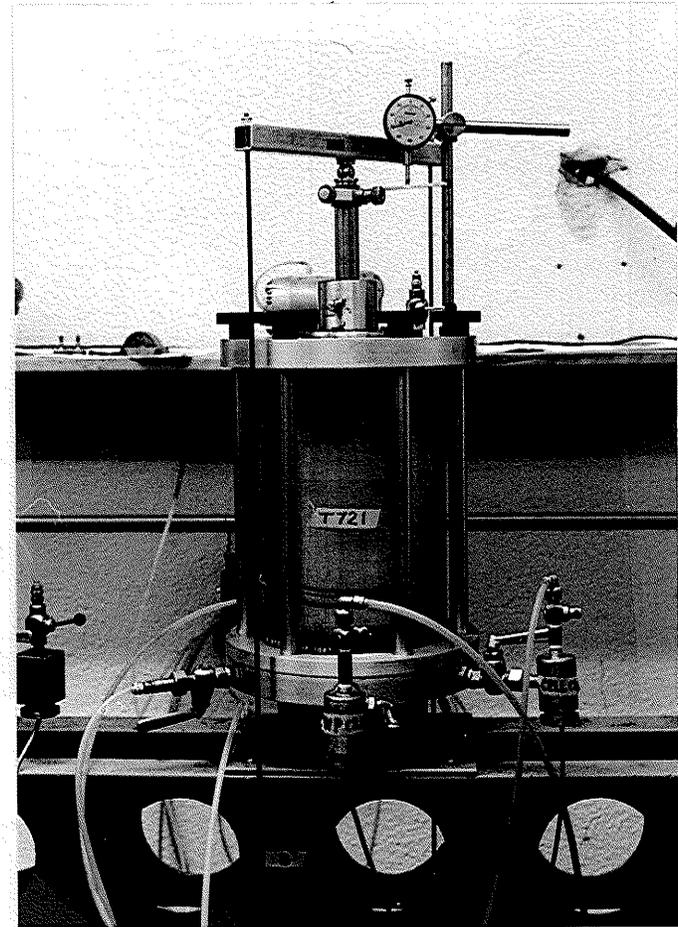


FIGURE 4.8a,b - EXTRUSION UNIT



(a) DETAIL



(b) IN OPERATION

FIGURE 4.9a,b - PISTON HOUSING MODIFICATION

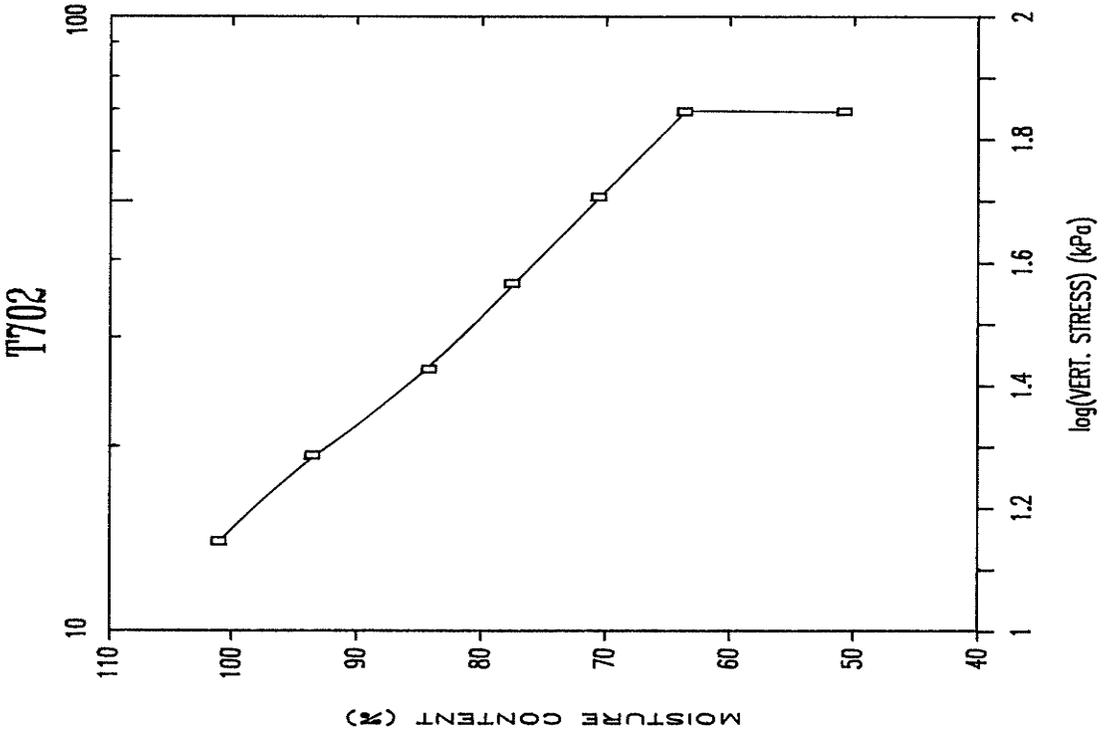
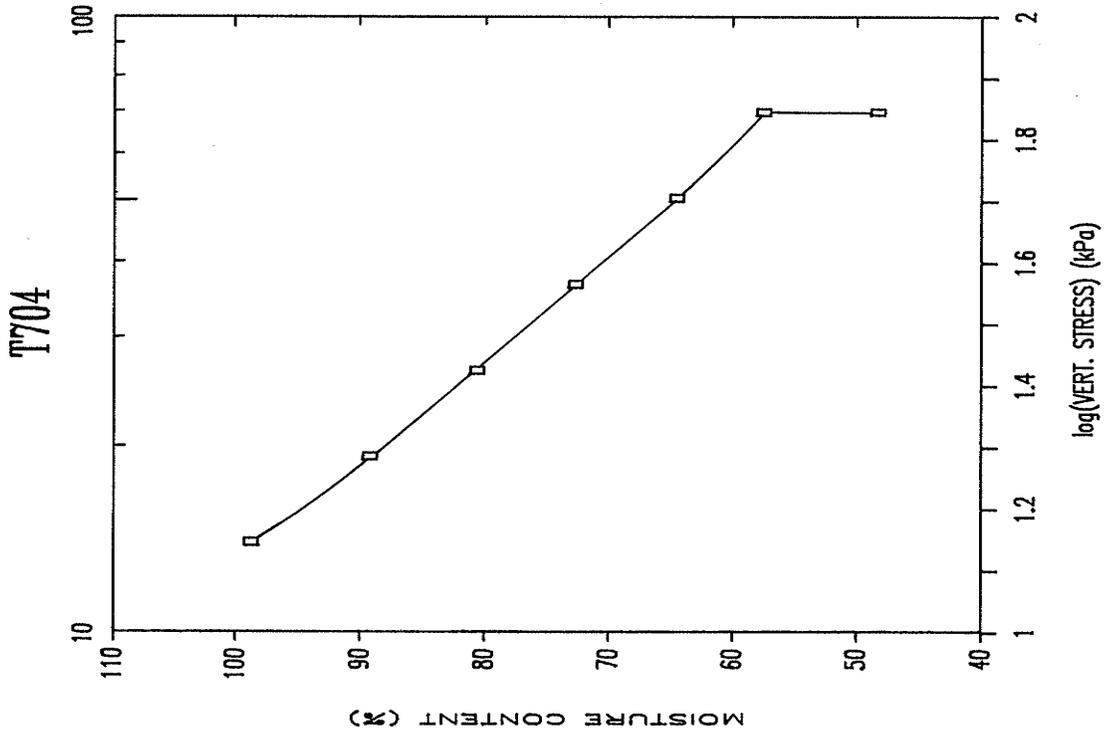


FIGURE 5.1a,b - CYLINDER CONSOLIDATION, $\log(\sigma_v)$ vs w, T702, T704

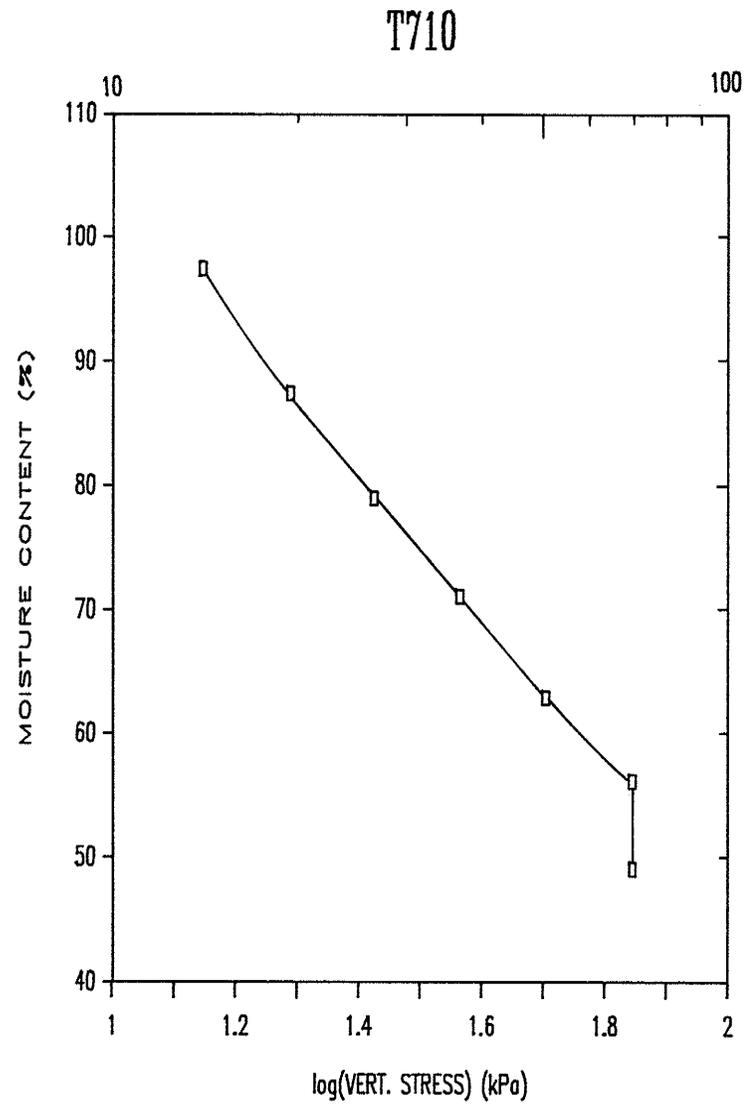
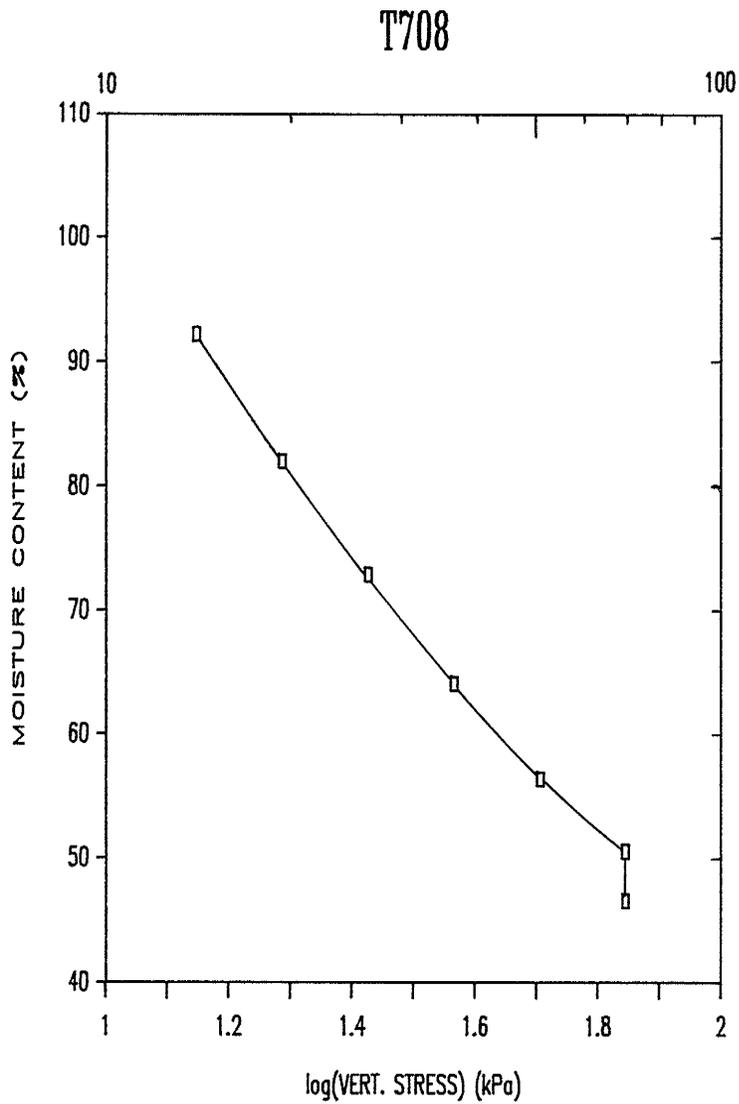
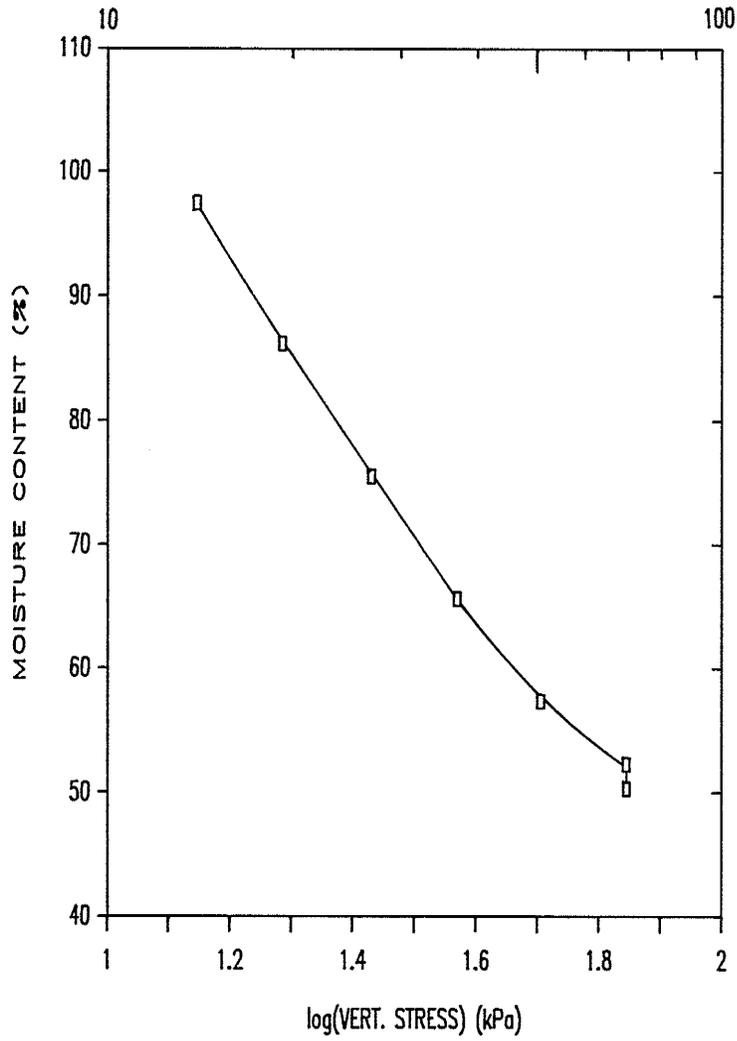


FIGURE 5.2a,b - CYLINDER CONSOLIDATION,
 $\log(\sigma_v)$ vs w , T708, T710

T712



T714

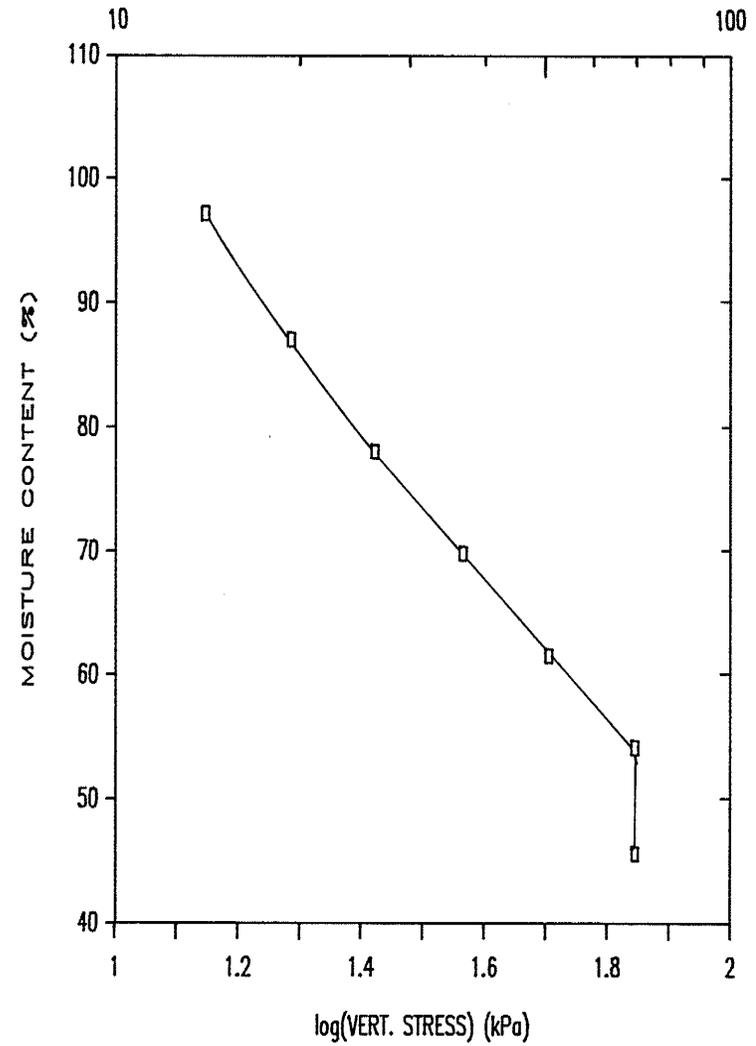
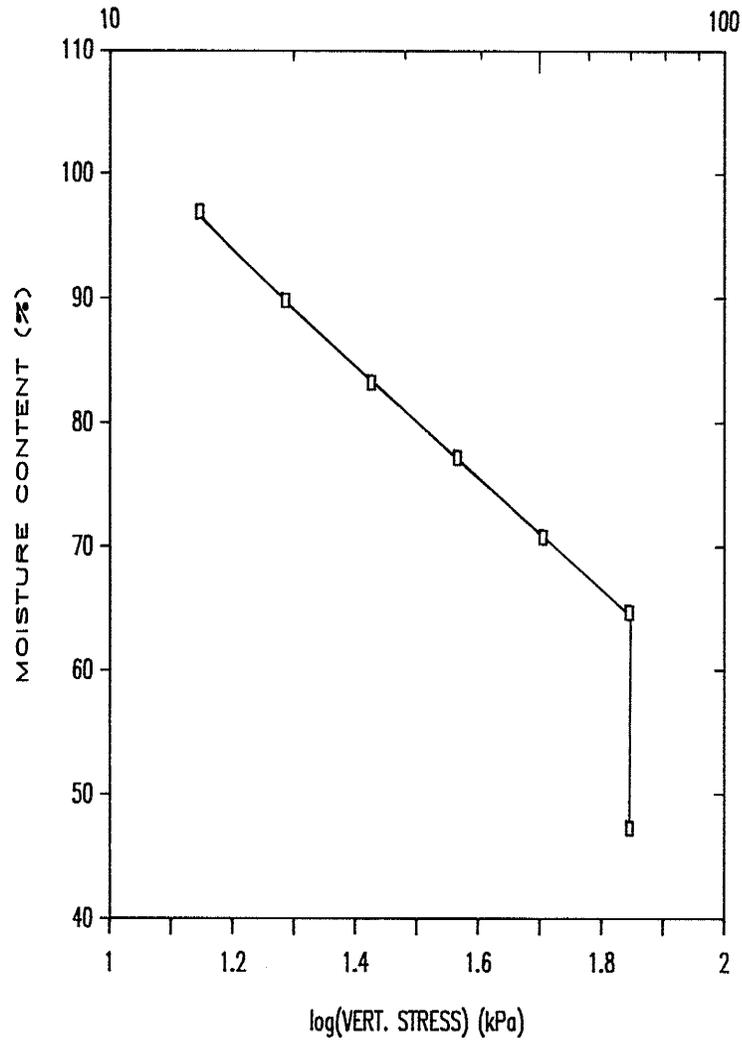


FIGURE 5.3a,b - CYLINDER CONSOLIDATION,
 $\log(\sigma_v)$ vs w , T712, T714

T716



T718

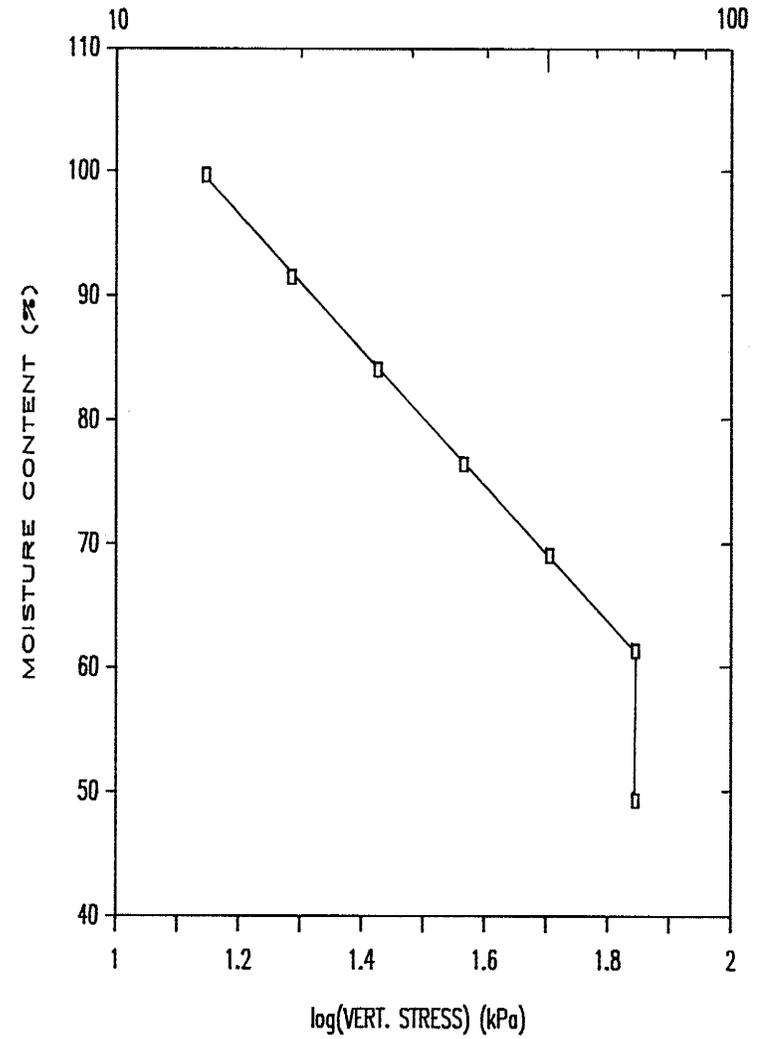


FIGURE 5.4a,b - CYLINDER CONSOLIDATION,
 $\log(\sigma_v)$ vs w , T716, T718

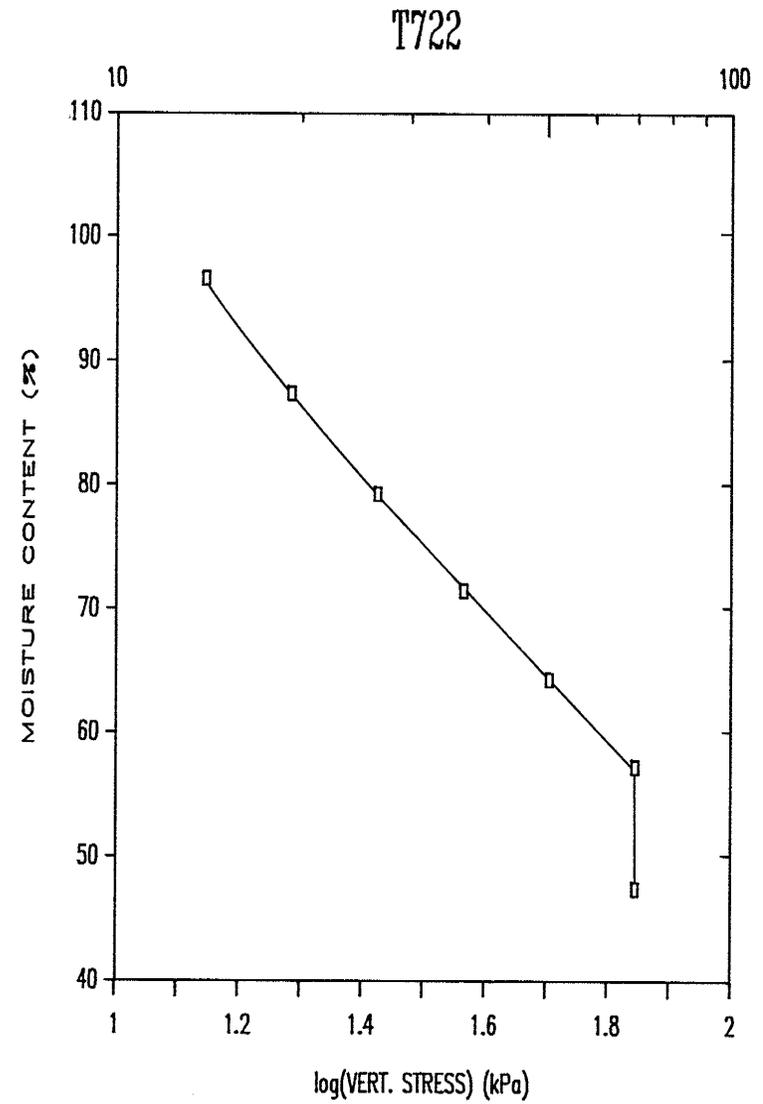
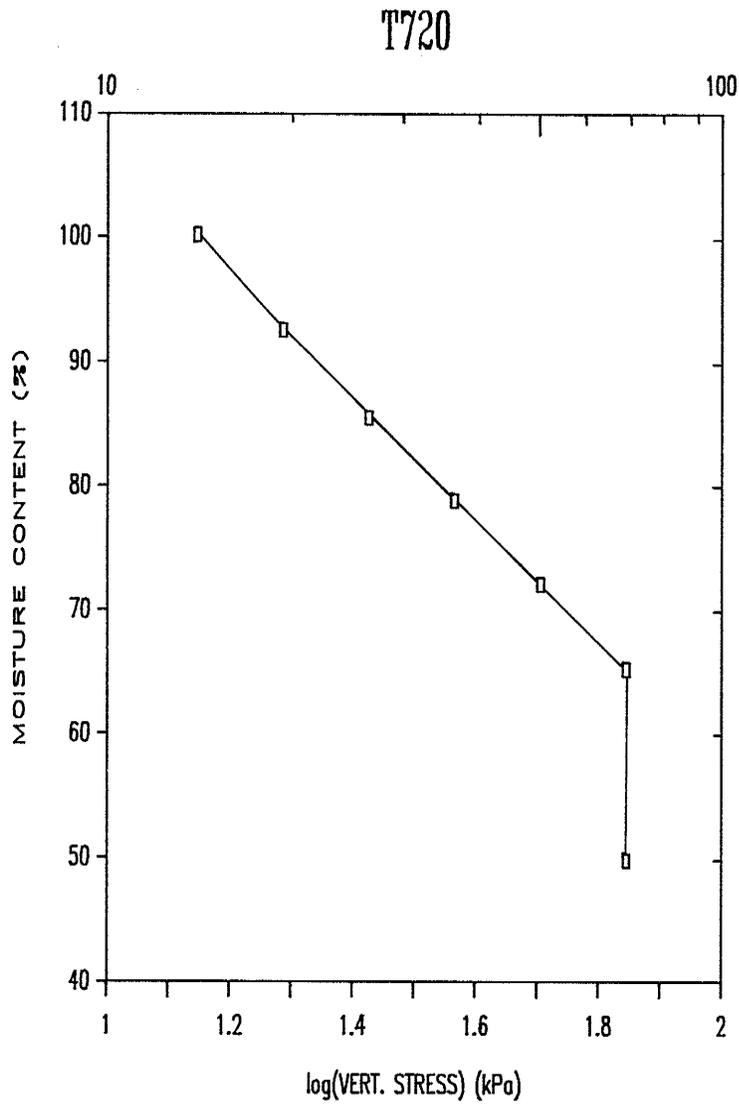


FIGURE 5.5a,b - CYLINDER CONSOLIDATION,
 $\log(\sigma_v)$ vs w , T720, T722

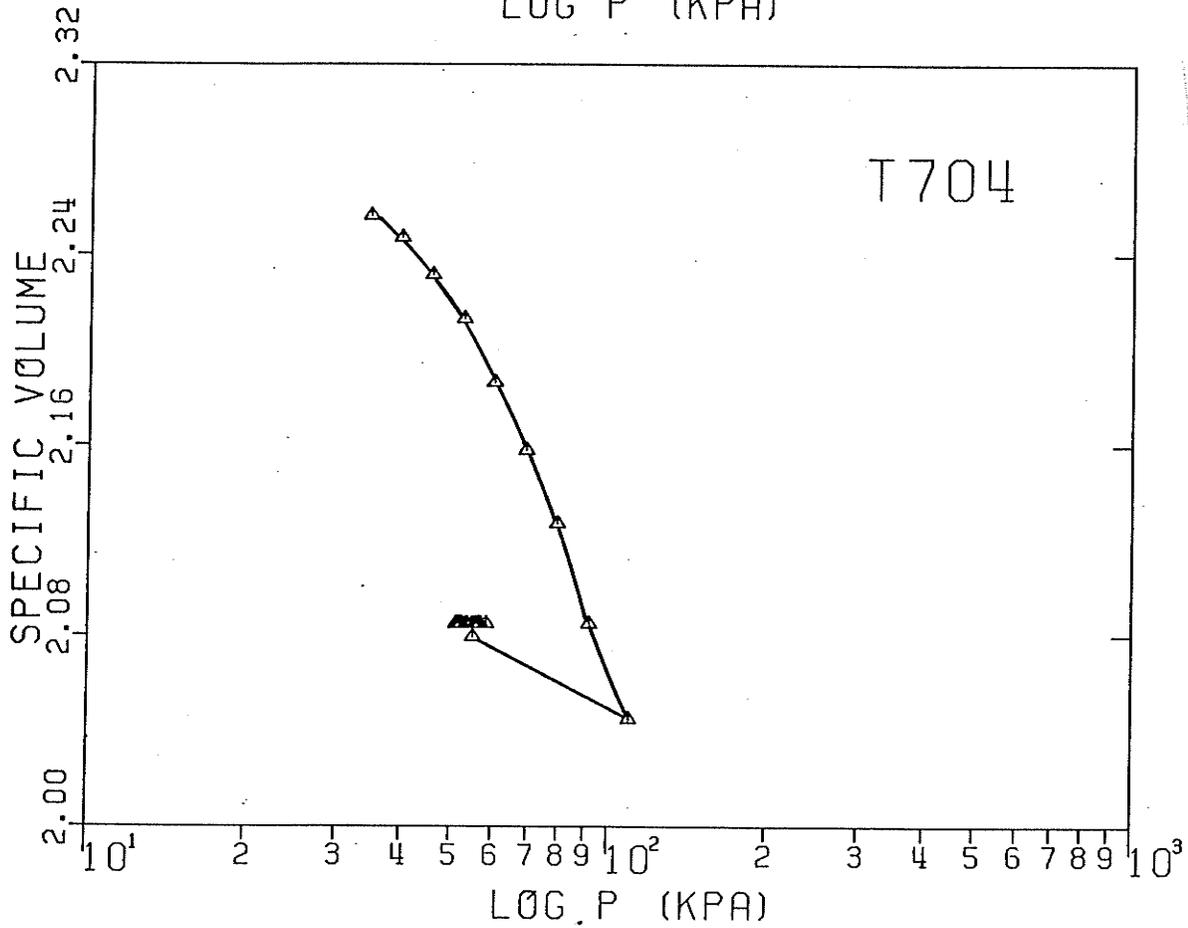
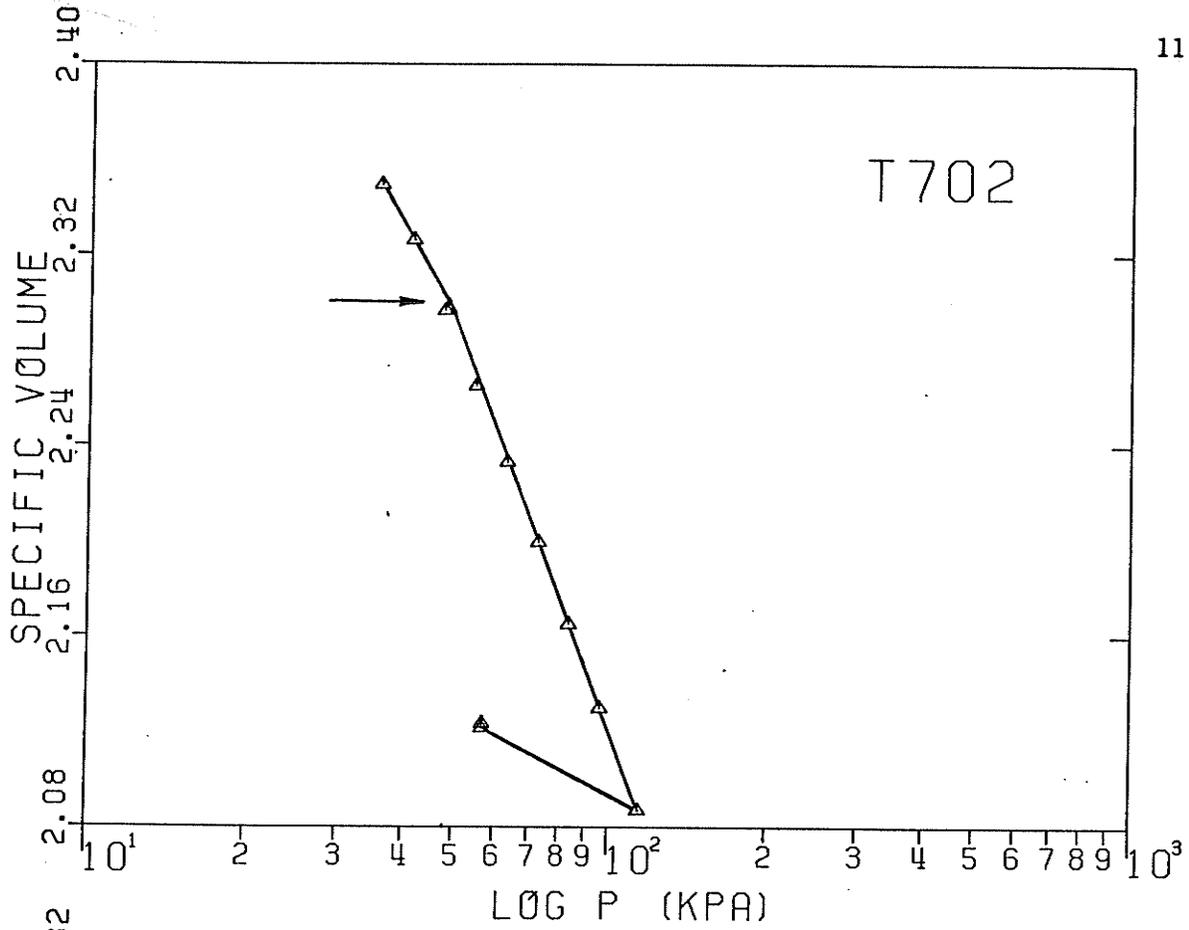


FIGURE 5.6a,b - TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION AND YIELD DETERMINATION
 $\log(p')$ vs V , T702, T704

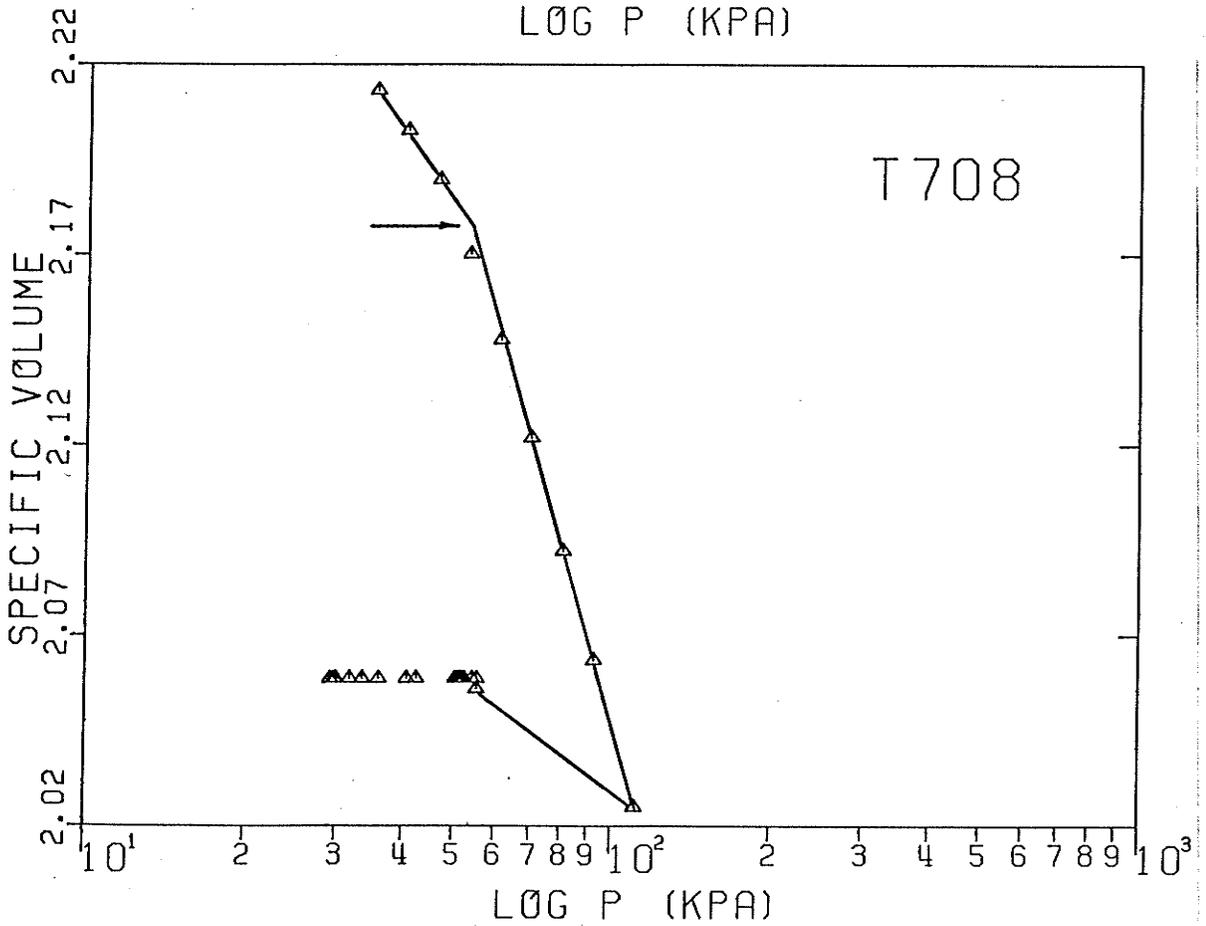
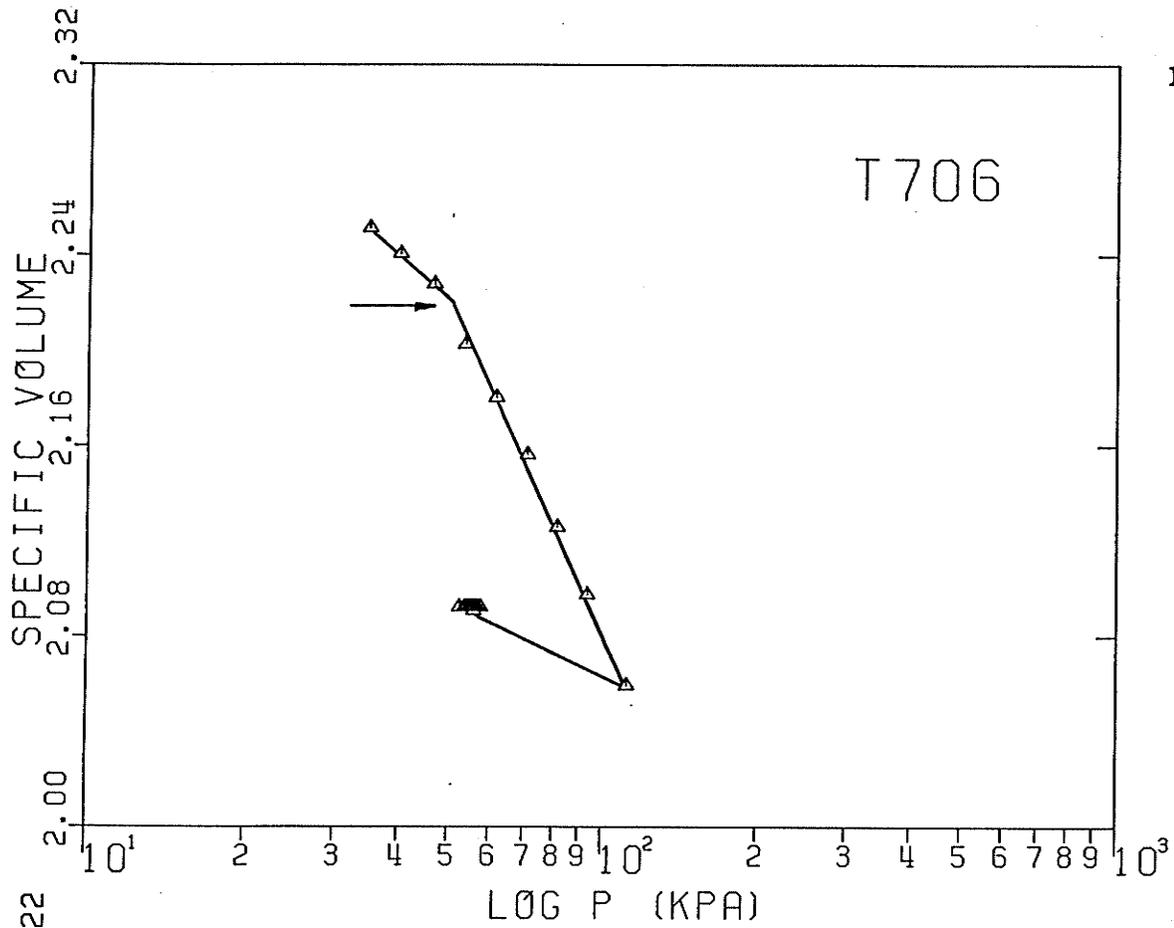


FIGURE 5.7a,b - TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION AND YIELD DETERMINATION
log(p') vs V, T706, T708

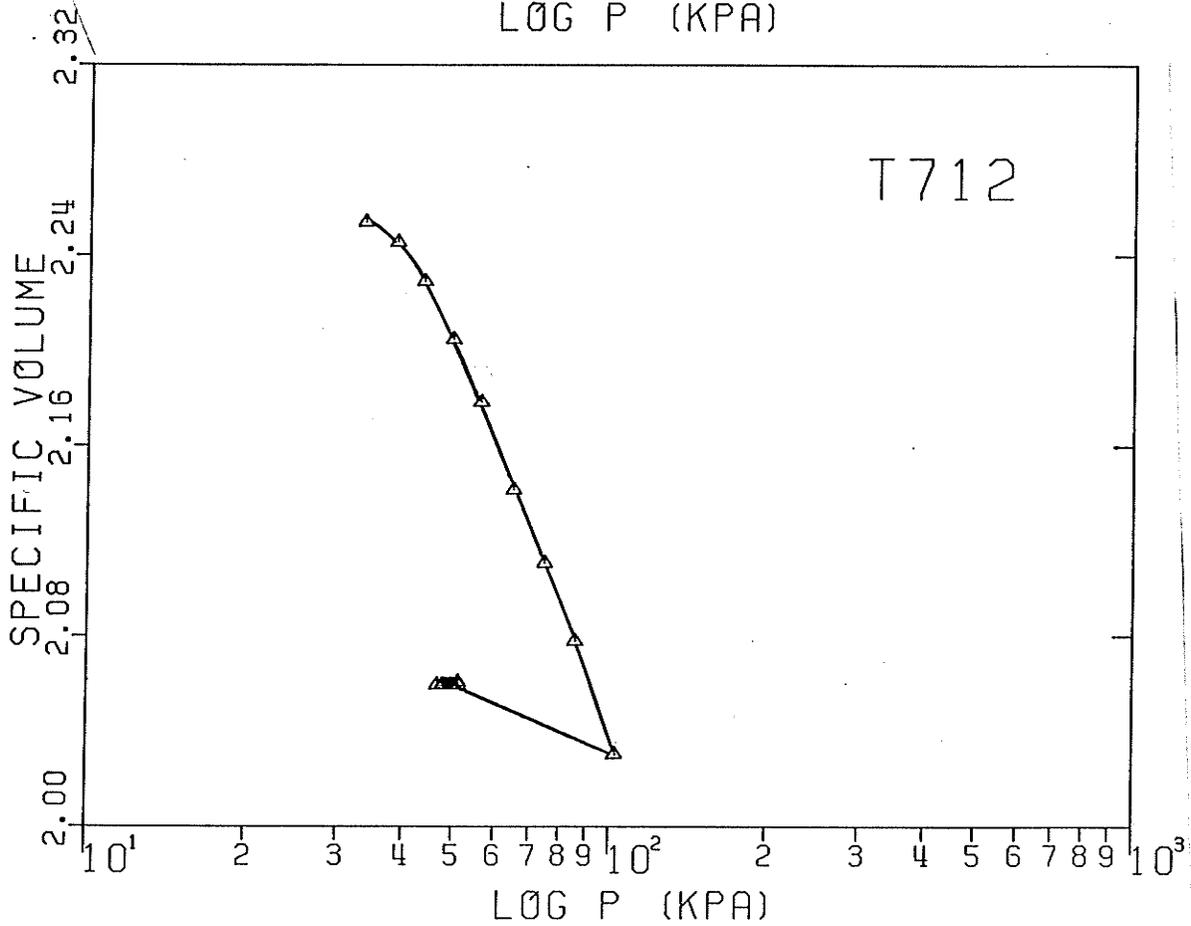
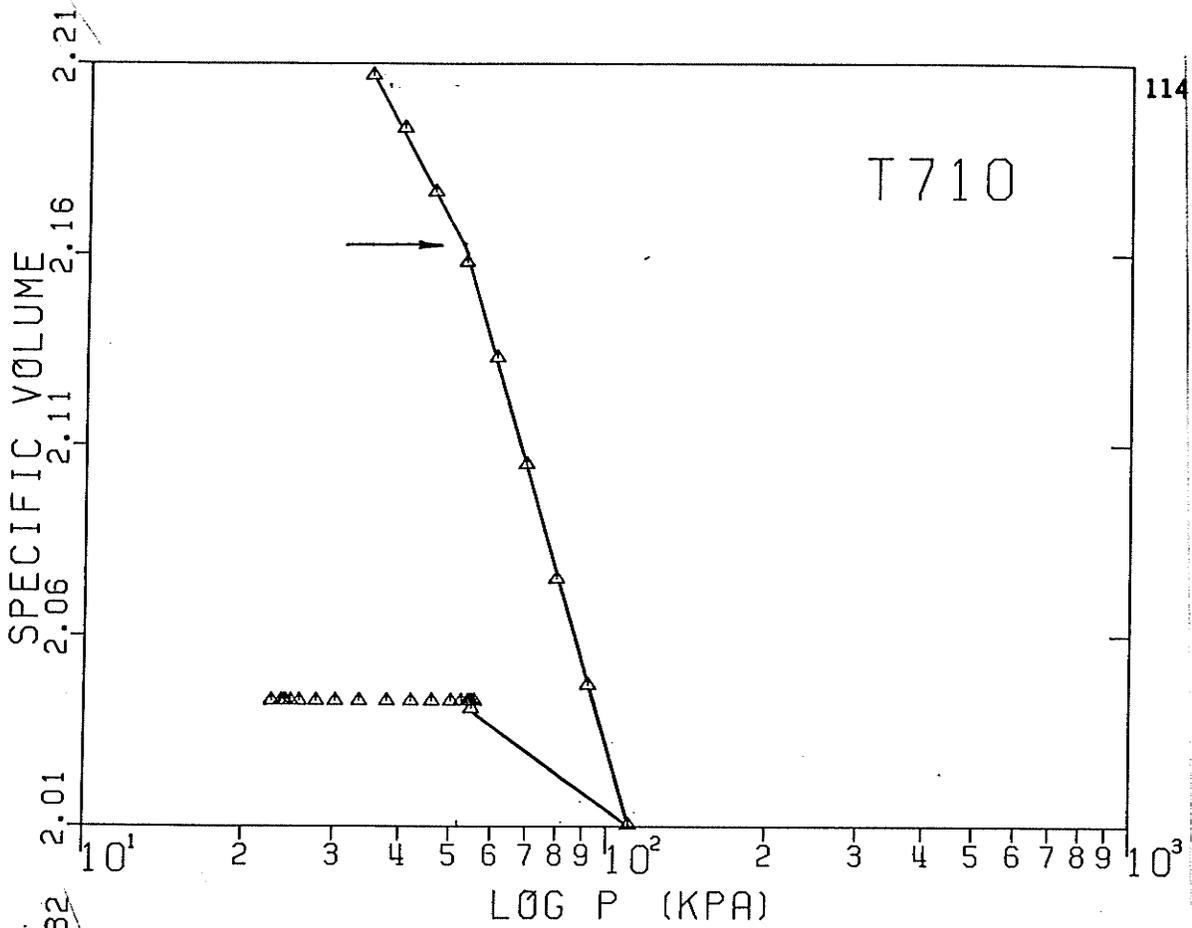


FIGURE 5.8a,b - TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION AND YIELD DETERMINATION
 $\log(p')$ vs V , T710, T712

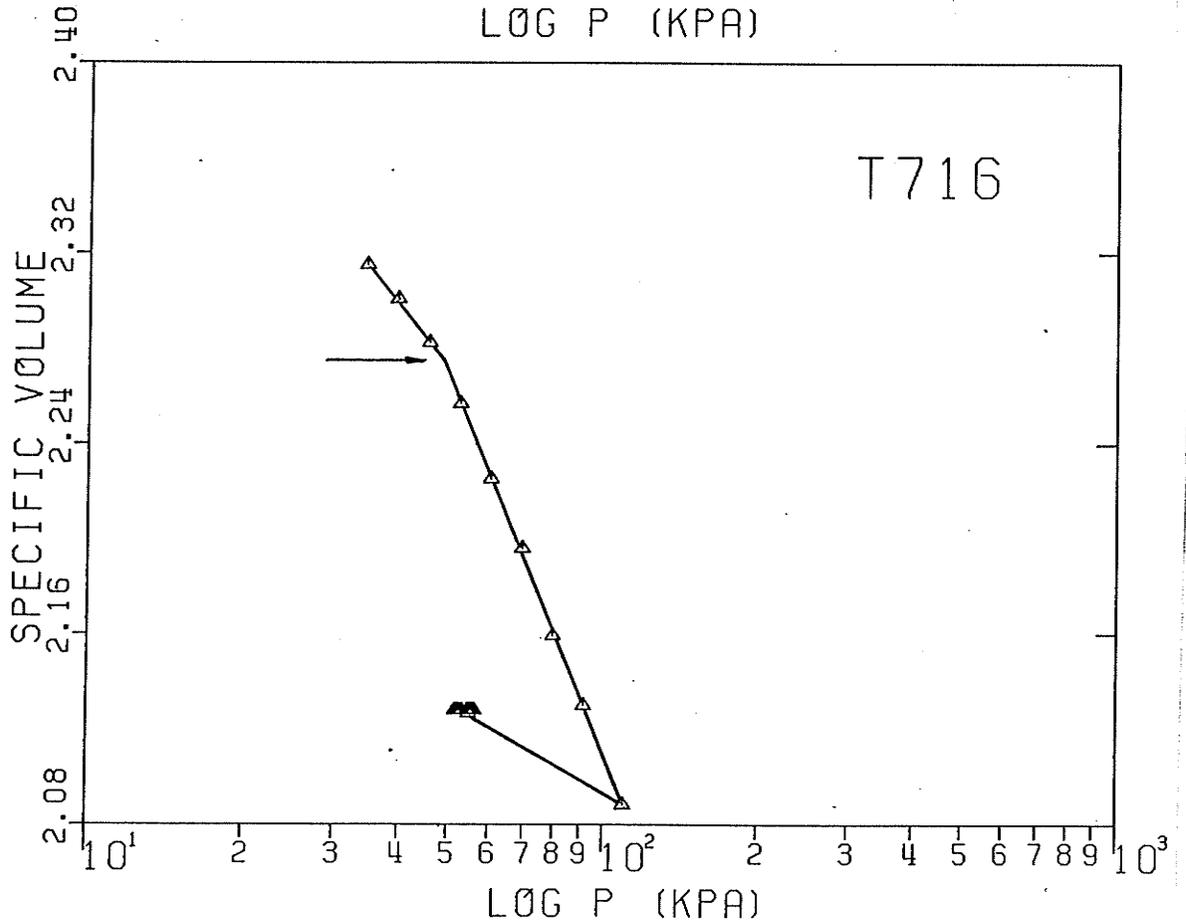
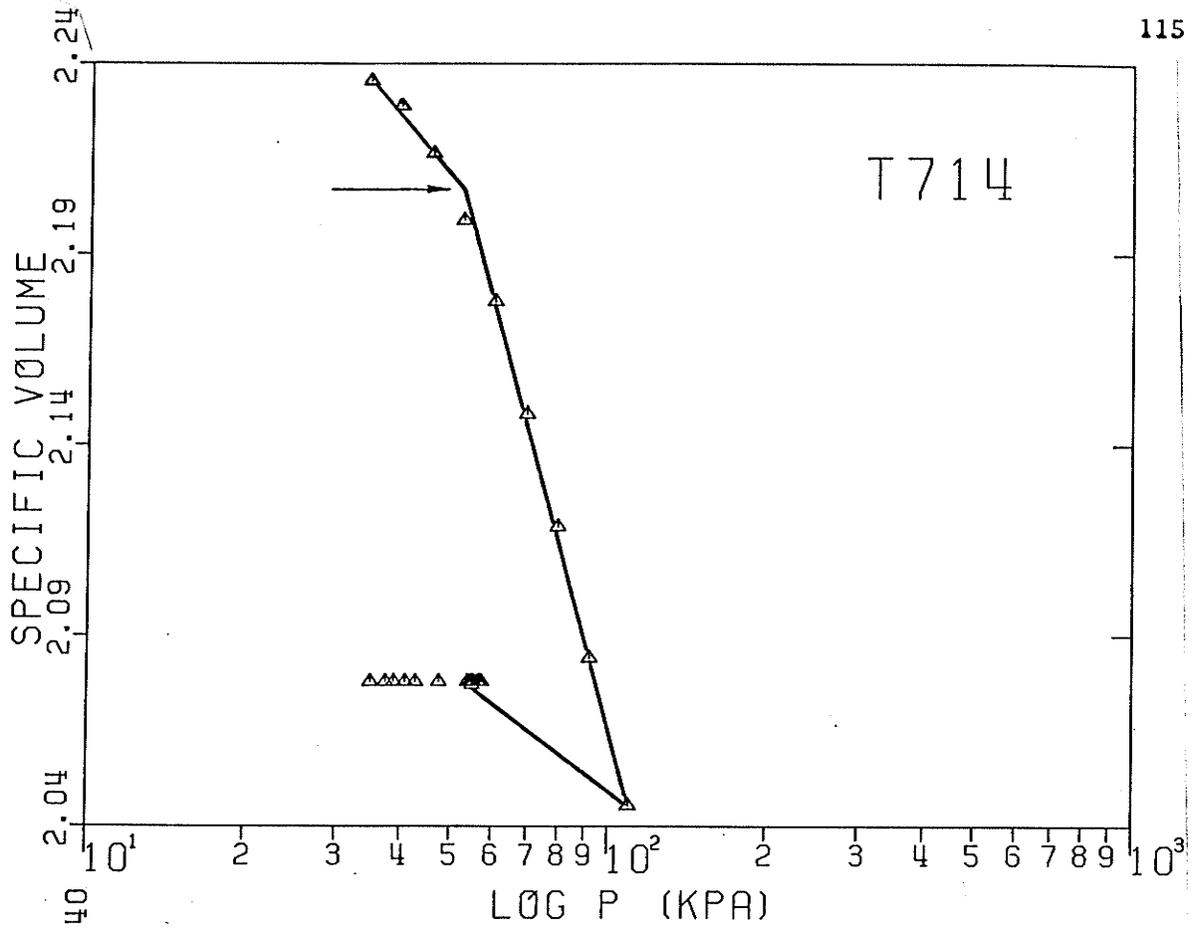


FIGURE 5.9a,b - TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION AND YIELD DETERMINATION
log(p') vs V, T714, T716

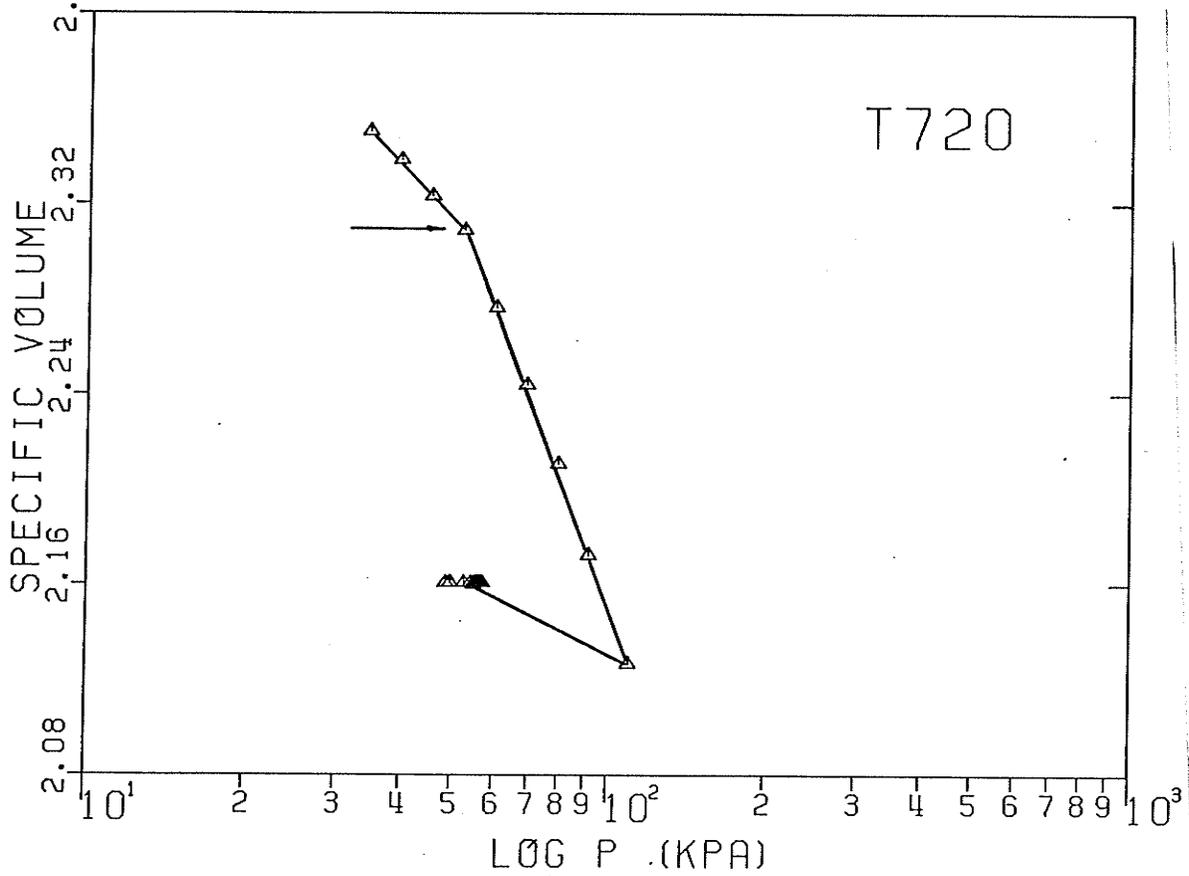
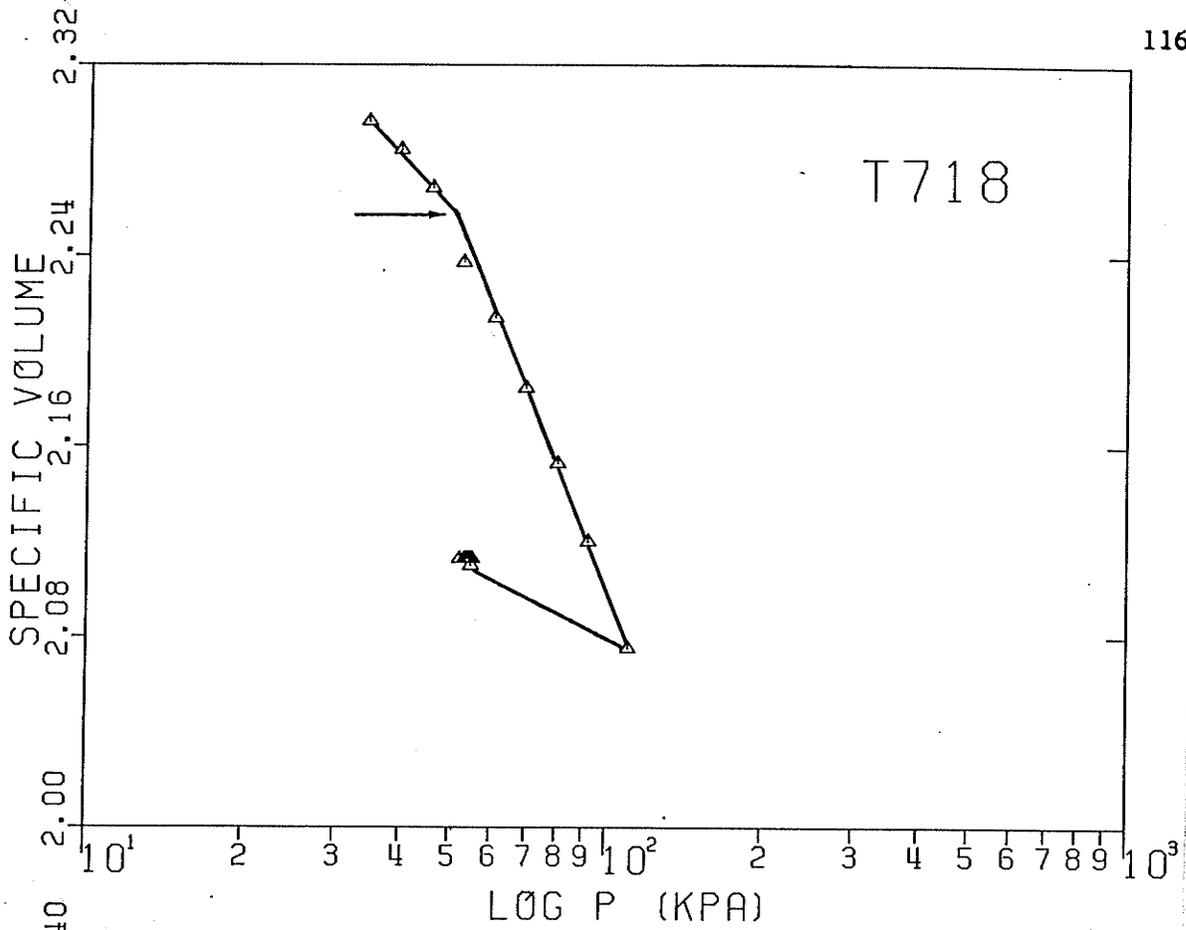


FIGURE 5.10a,b - TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION AND YIELD DETERMINATION
log(p') vs V, T718, T720

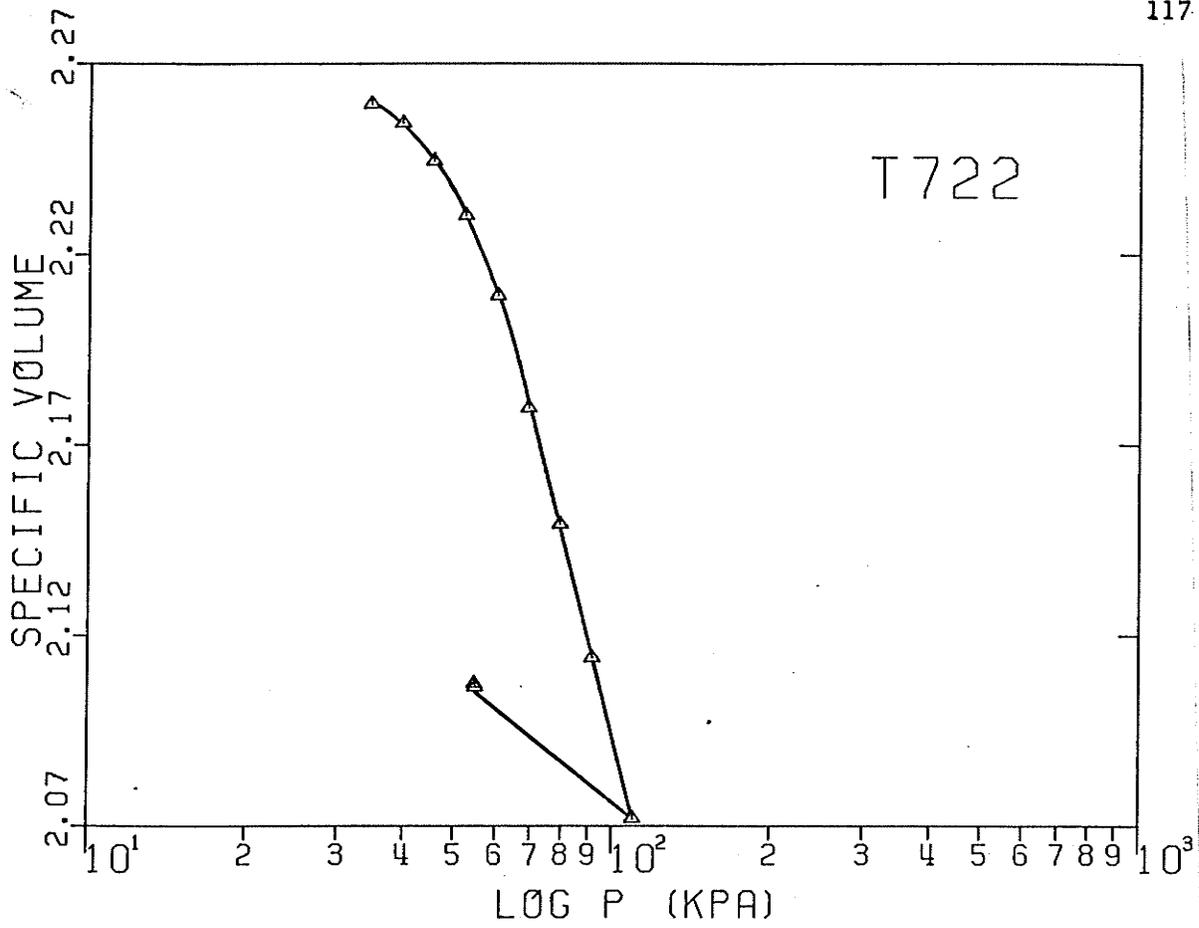


FIGURE 5.11 - TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION AND YIELD DETERMINATION
log (p') vs V, T722

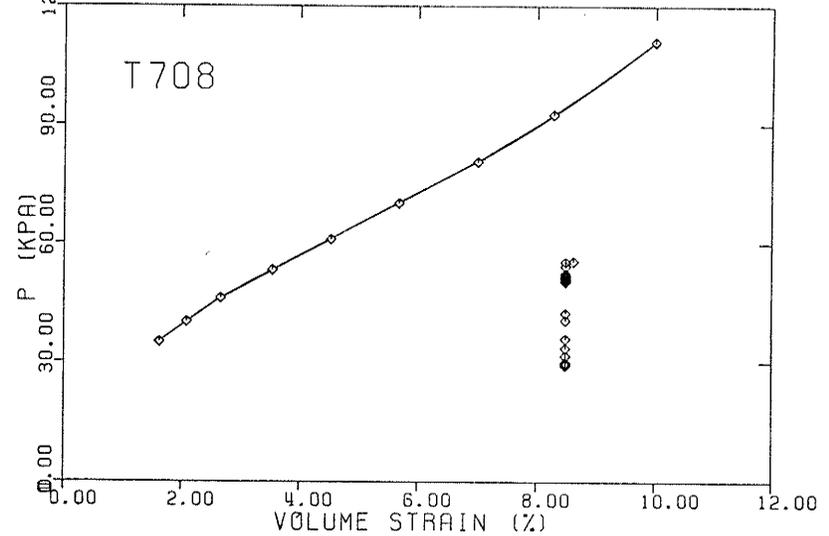
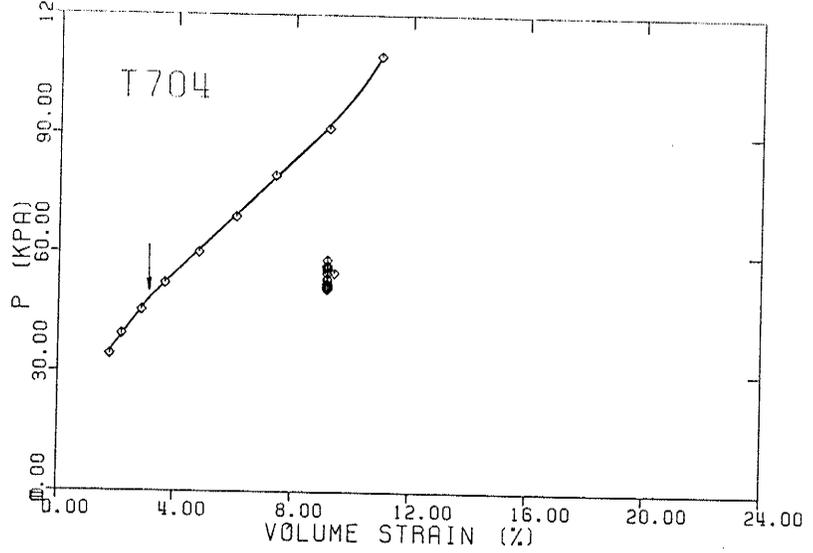
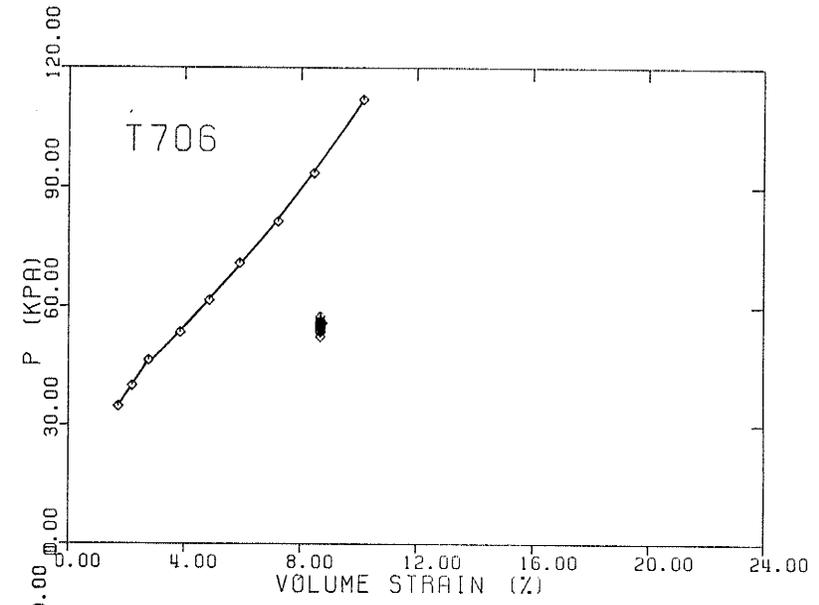
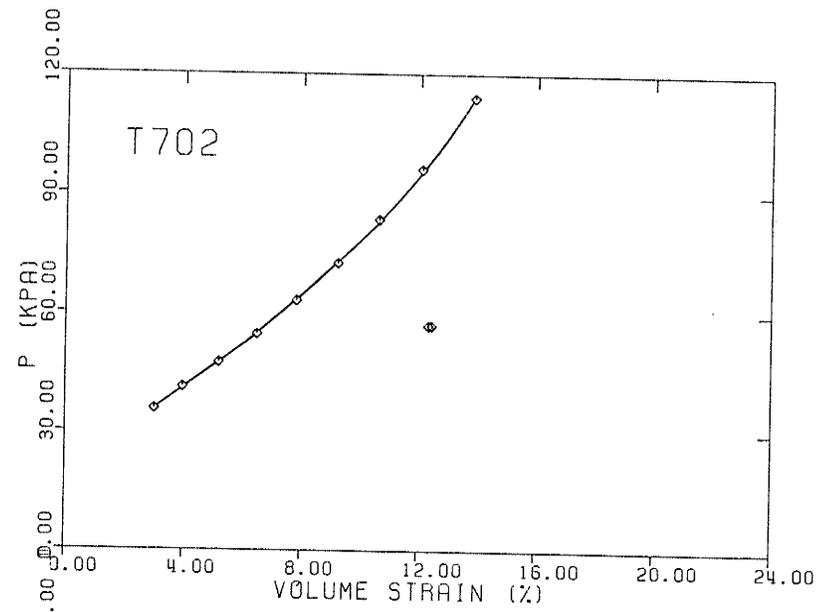


FIGURE 5.12a,b,c,d - YIELD DETERMINATION,
 p' vs v , T702, T704, T706, T708

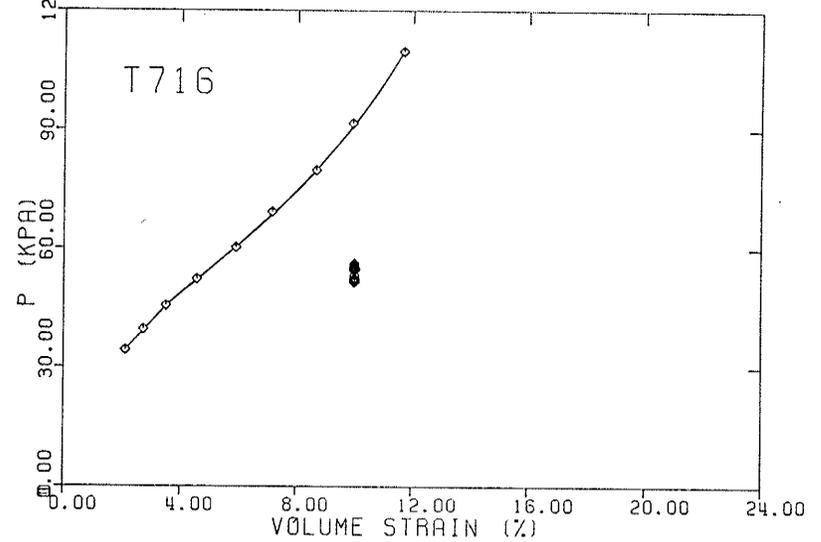
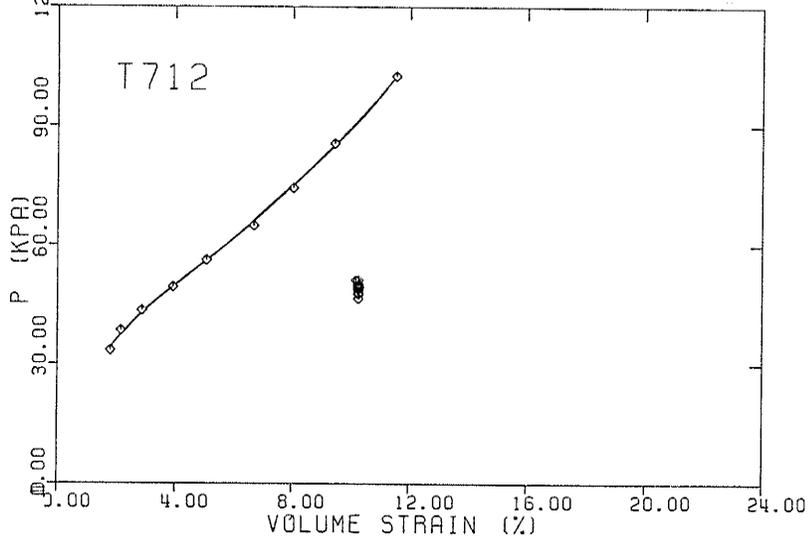
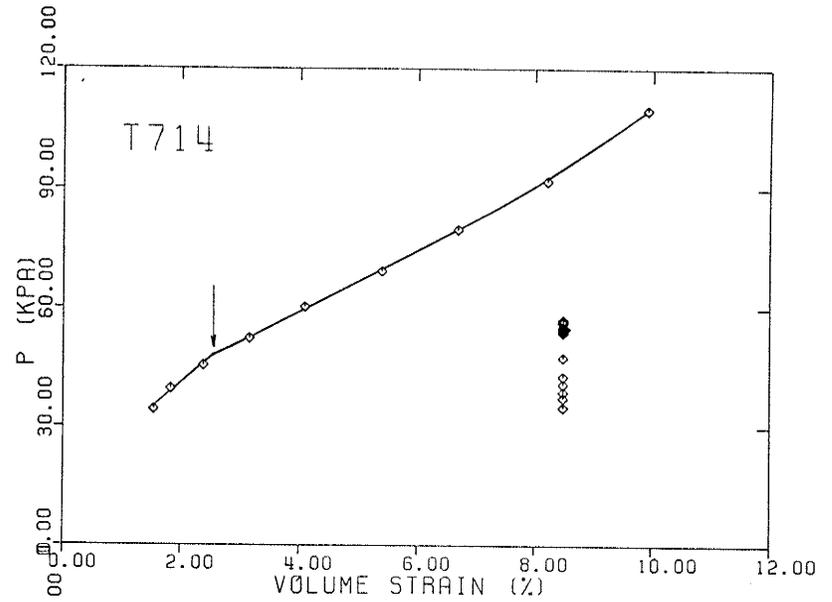
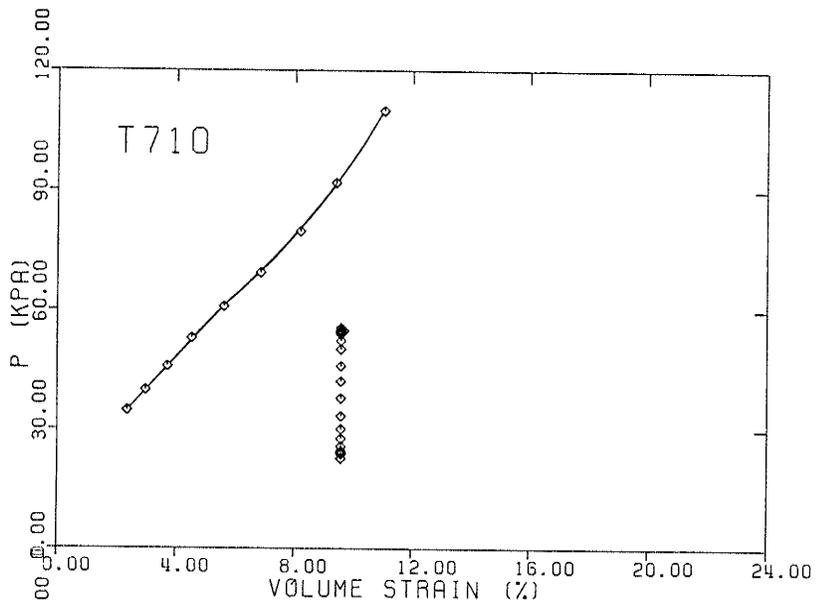


FIGURE 5.13a,b,c,d - YIELD DETERMINATION,
 p' vs v , T710, T712, T714, T716

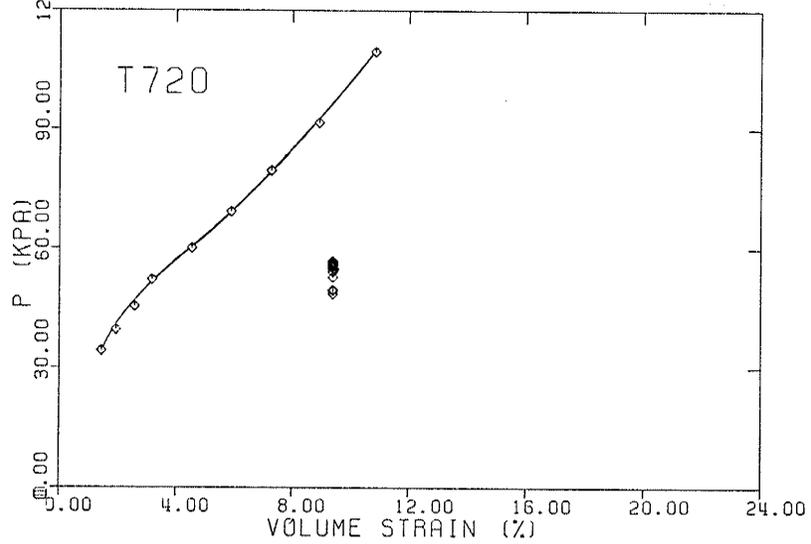
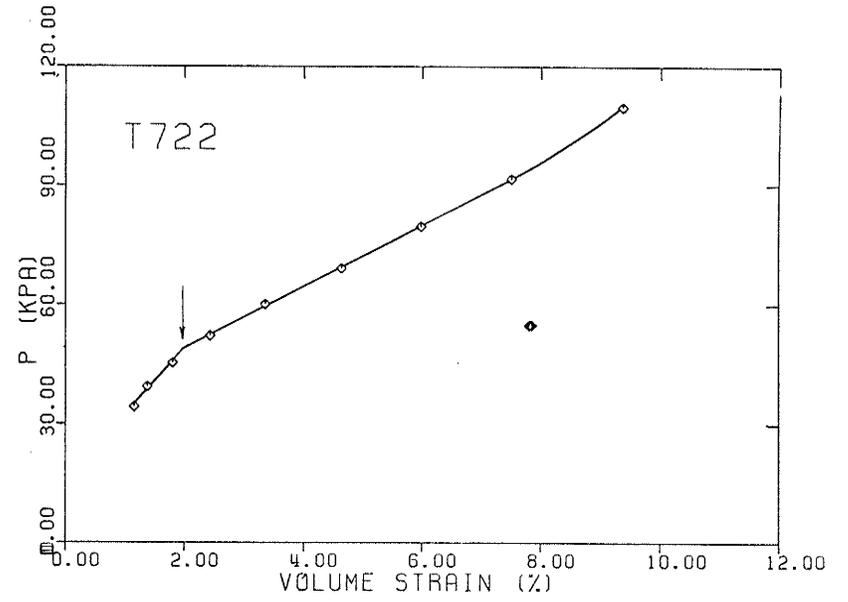
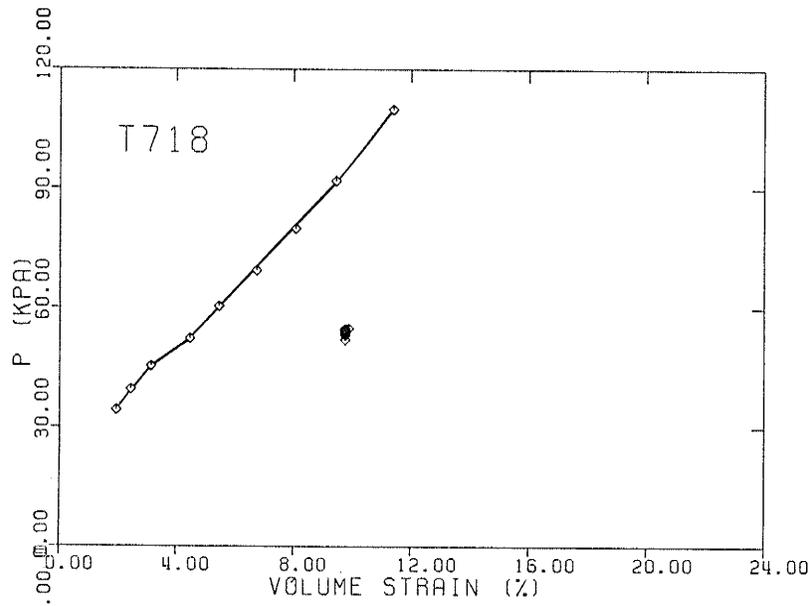


FIGURE 5.14a,b,c - YIELD DETERMINATION, p' vs v , T718, T720, T722

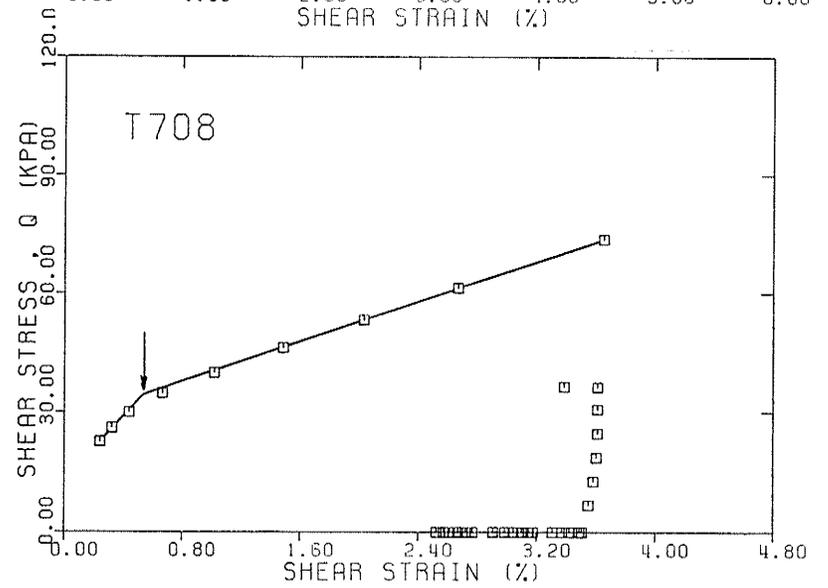
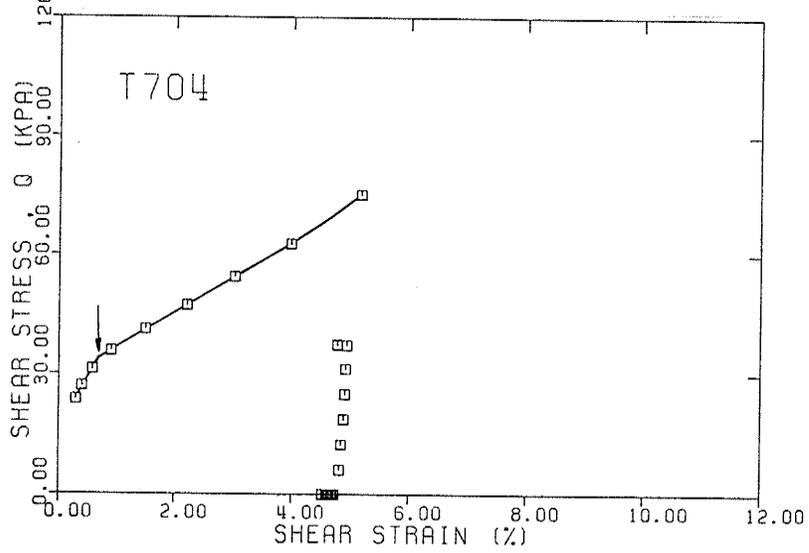
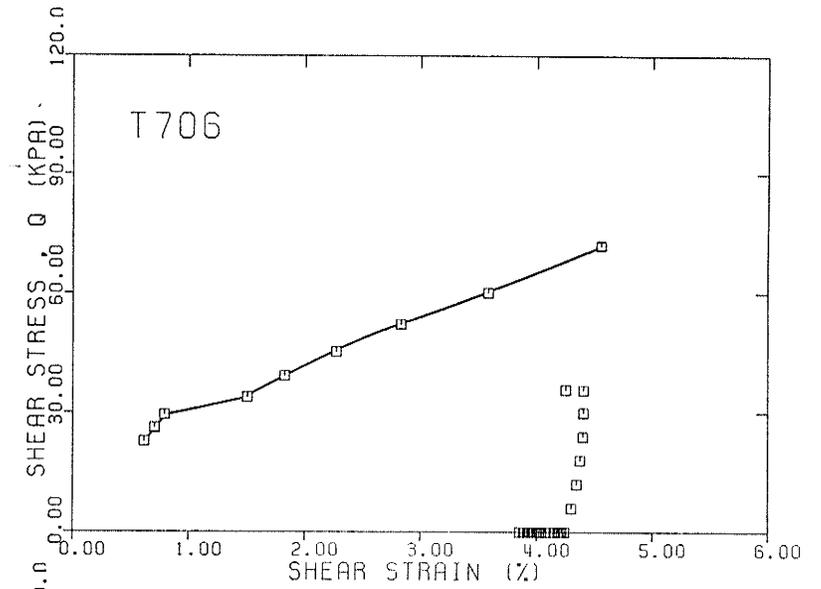
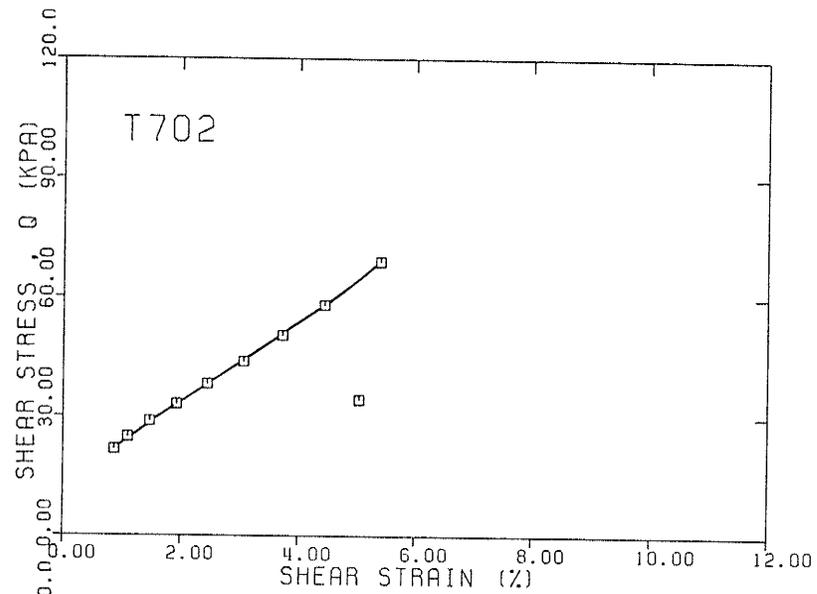


FIGURE 5.15a,b,c,d - YIELD DETERMINATION,
q vs ϵ , T702, T704, T706, T708

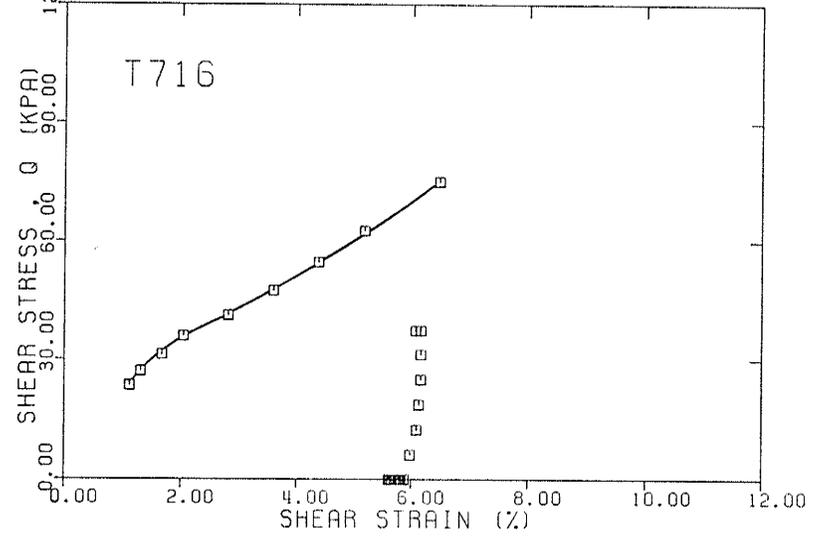
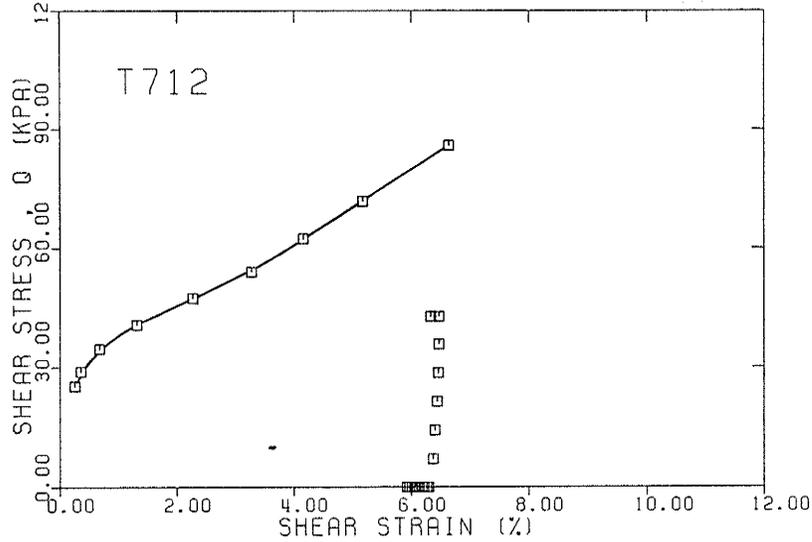
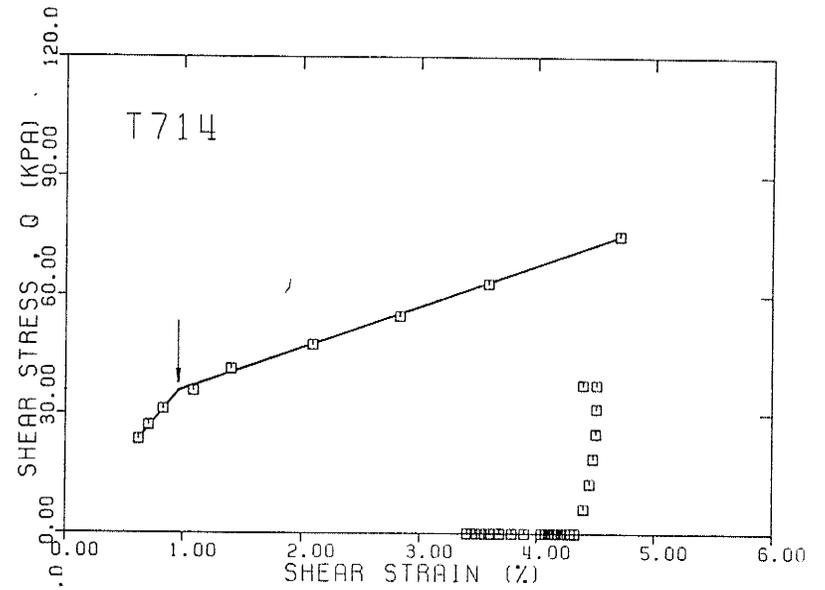
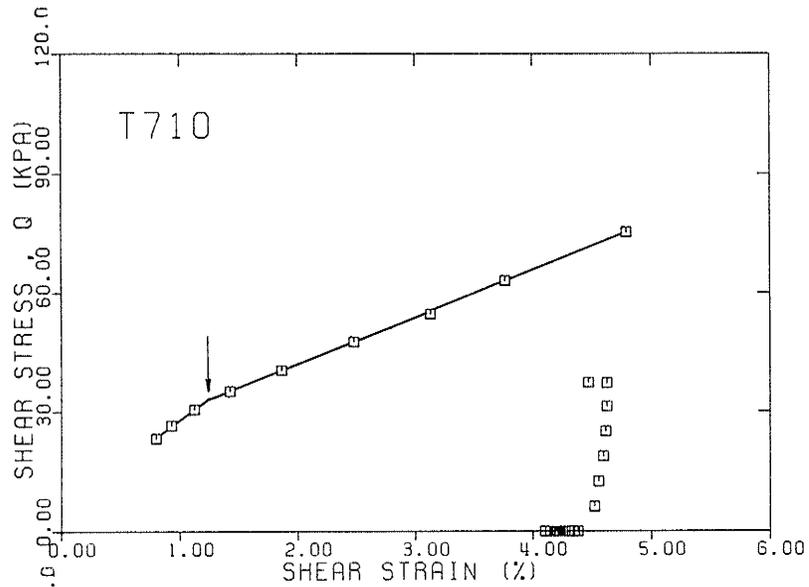


FIGURE 5.16a,b,c,d - YIELD DETERMINATION,
q vs ϵ , T710, T712, T714, T716

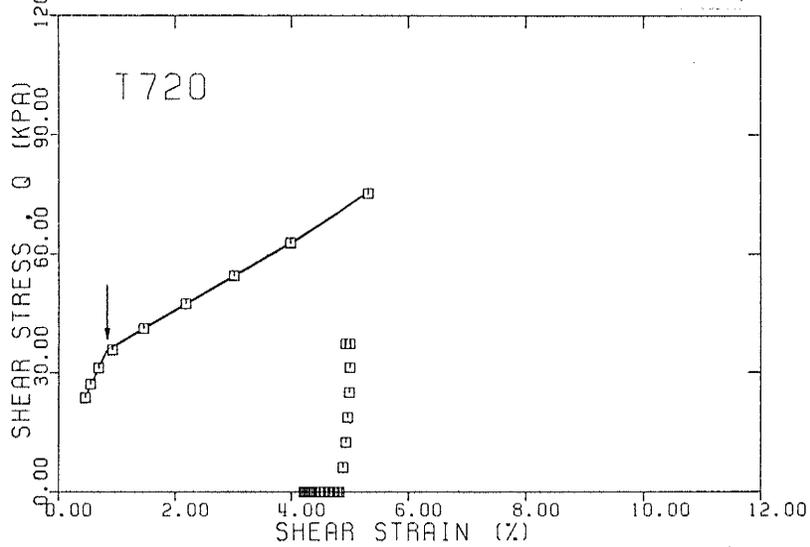
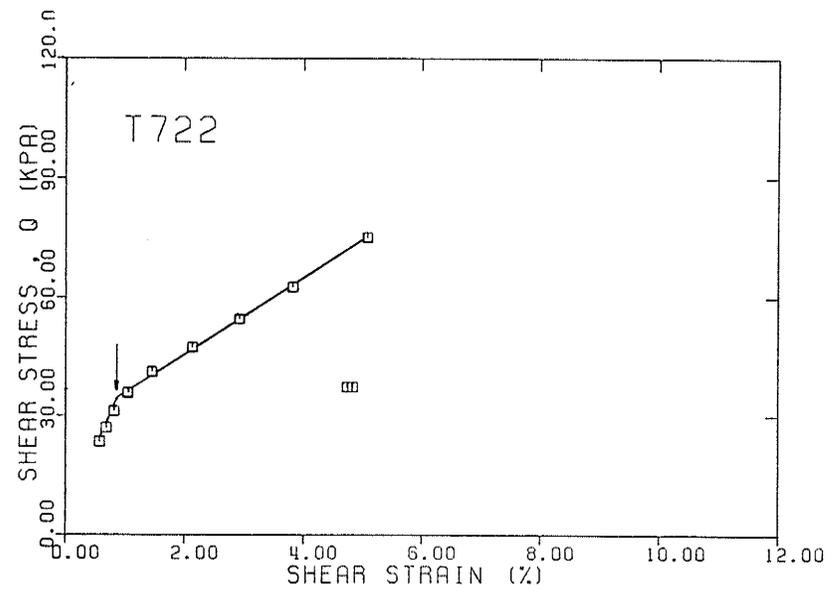
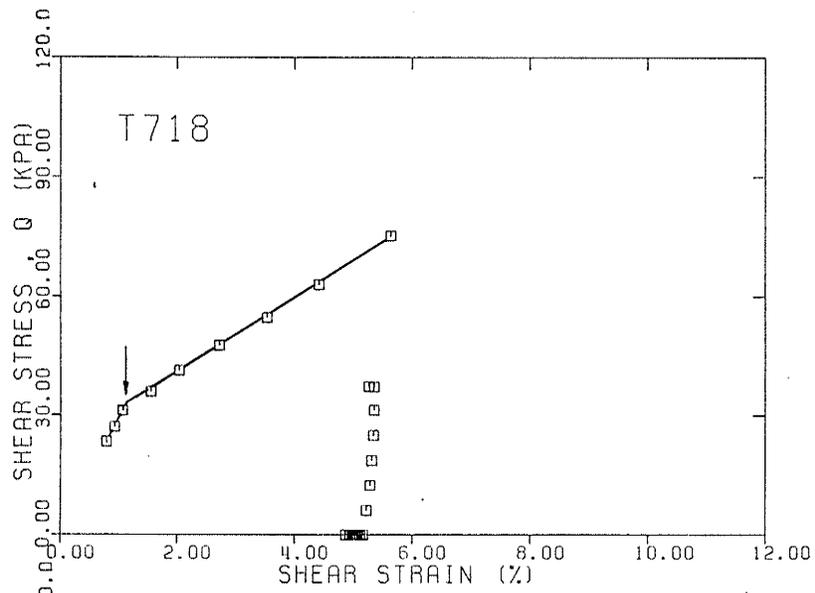


FIGURE 5.17a,b,c - YIELD DETERMINATION,
q vs ϵ , T718, T720, T722

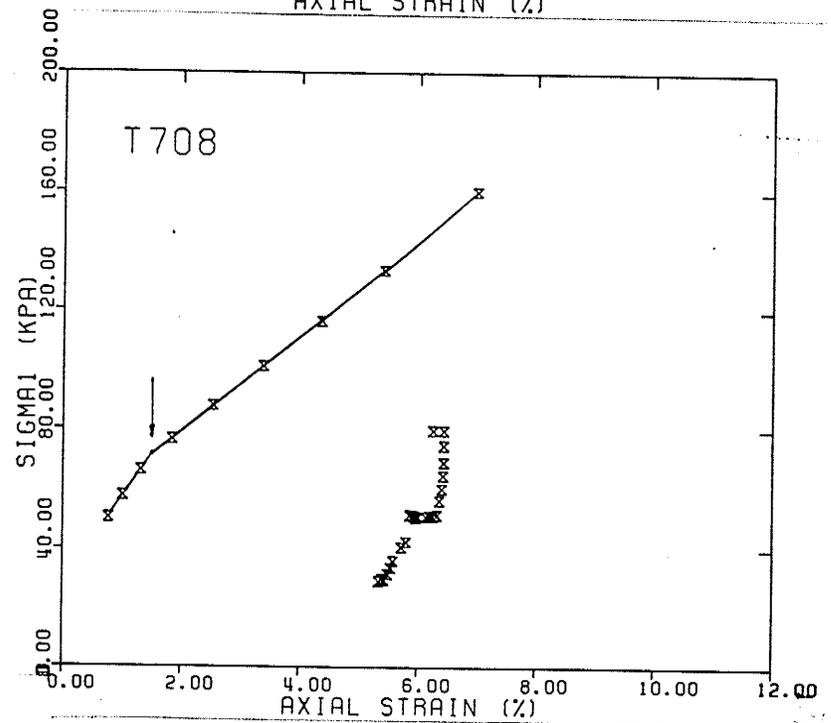
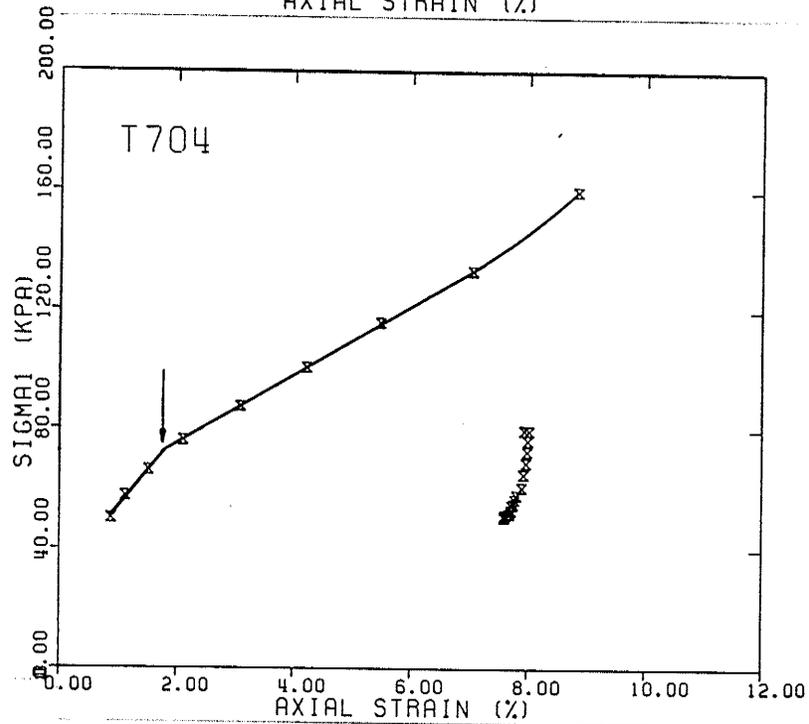
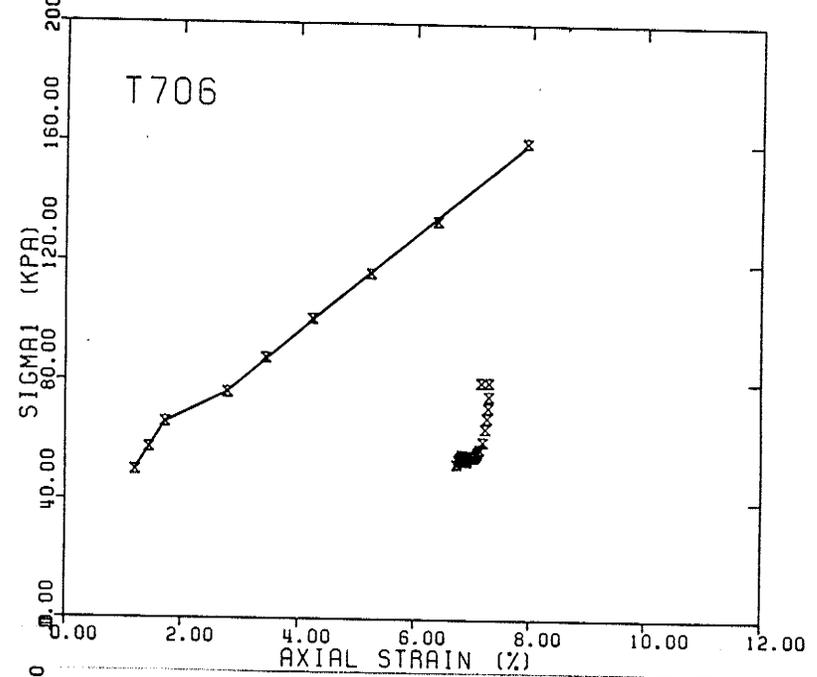
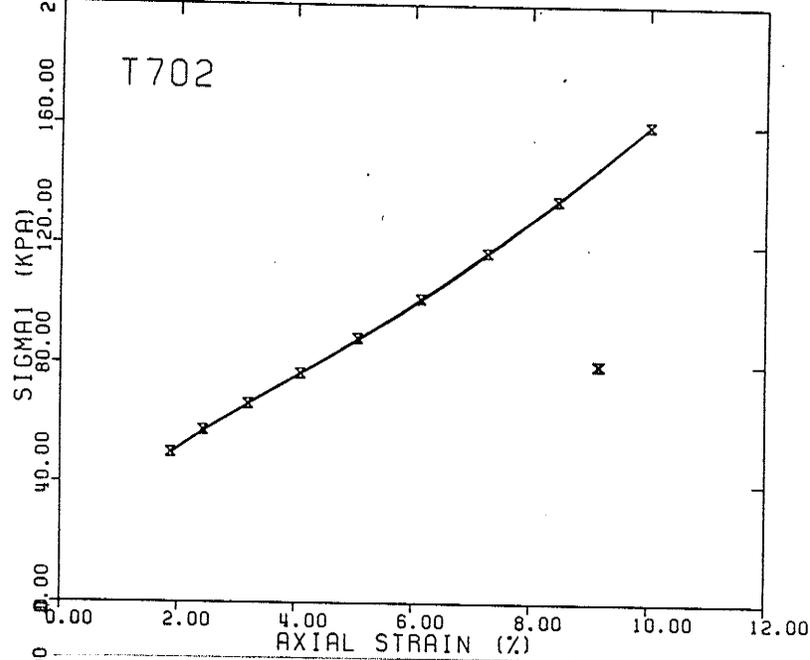


FIGURE 5.18a,b,c,d - YIELD DETERMINATION,
 σ_1 VS ϵ_1 , T702, T704, T706, T708

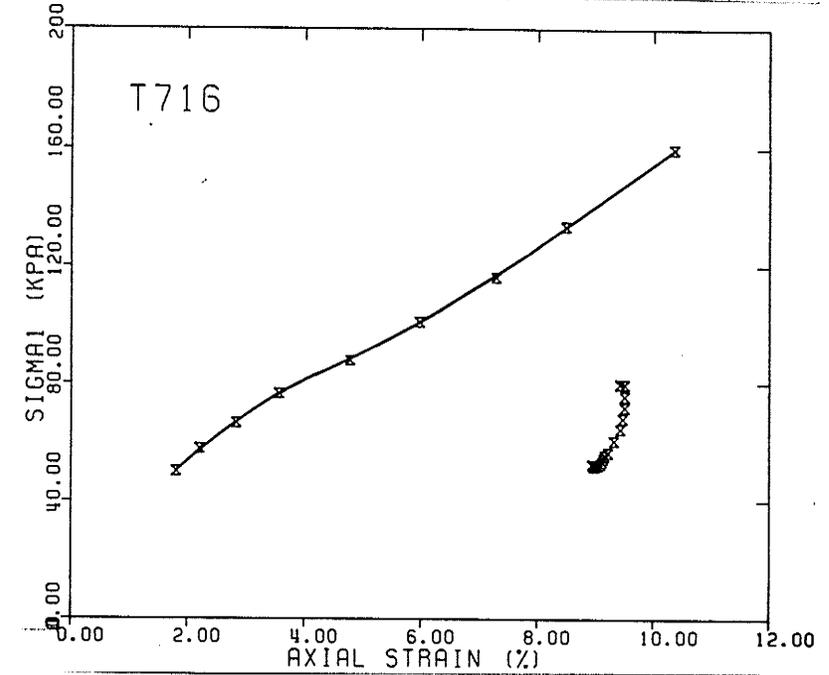
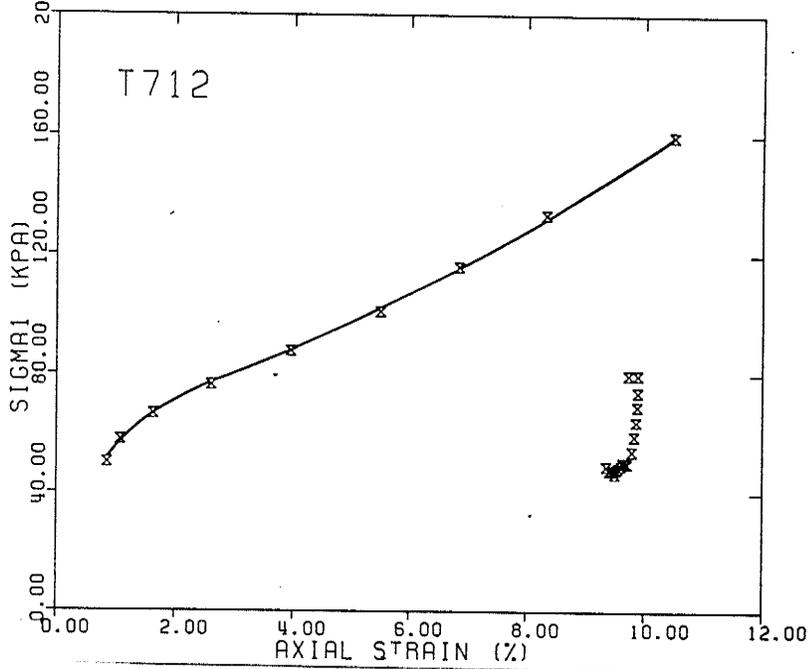
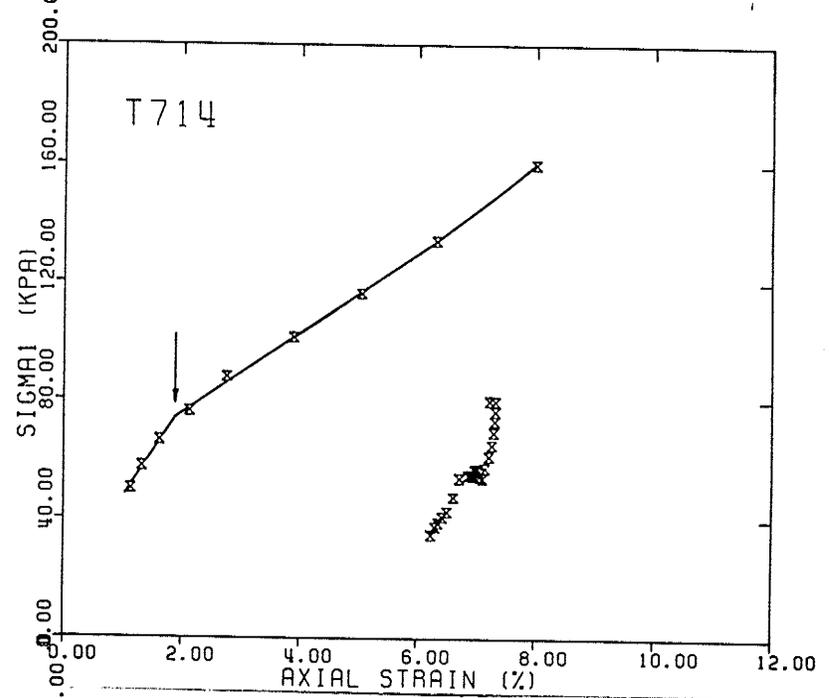
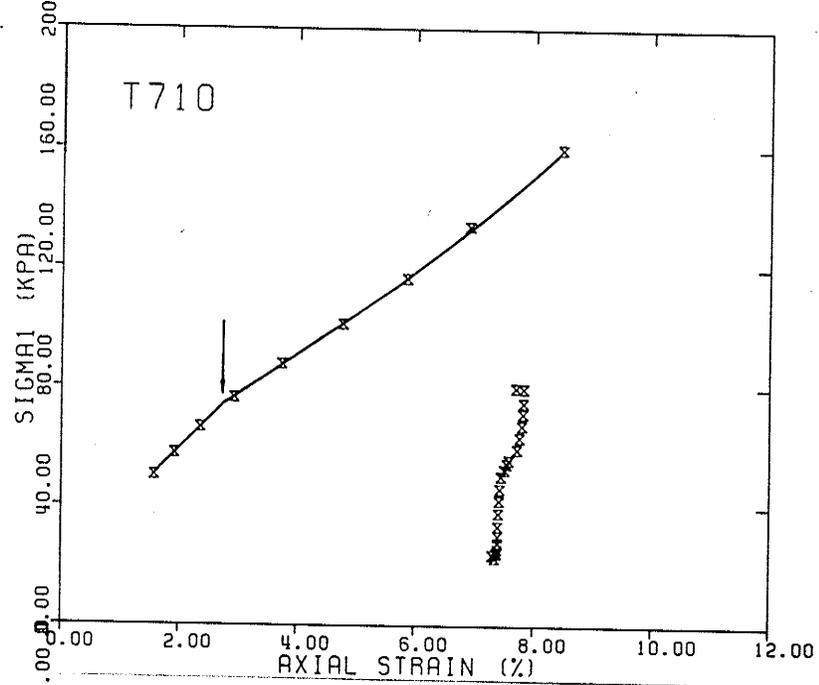


FIGURE 5.19a,b,c,d - YIELD DETERMINATION,
 σ_1 vs ϵ_1 , T710, T712, T714, T716

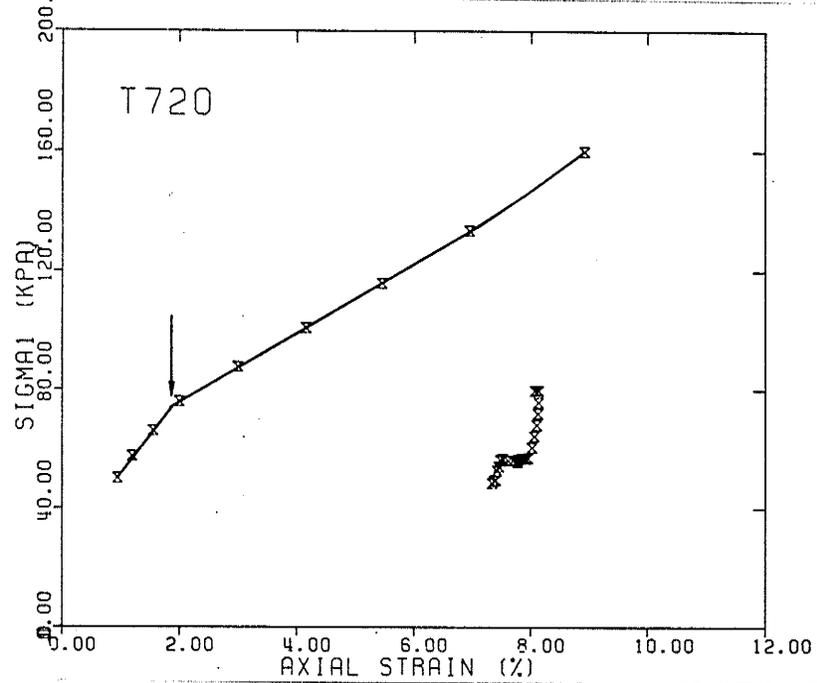
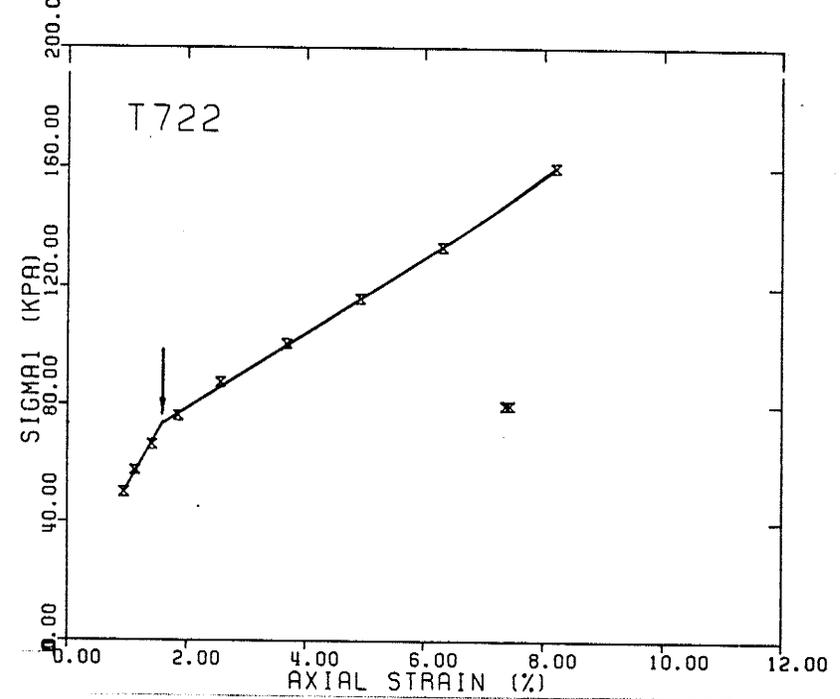
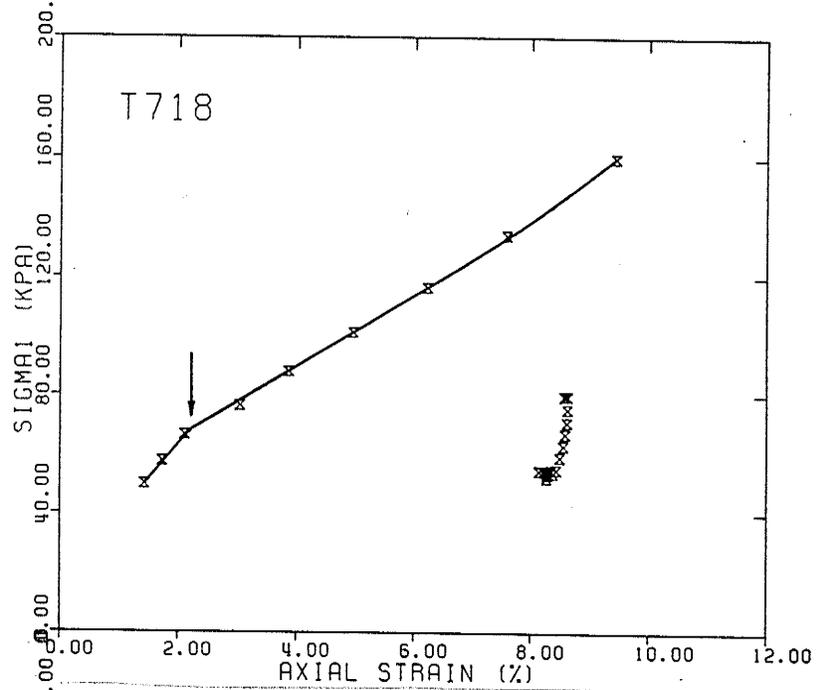


FIGURE 5.20a,b,c - YIELD DETERMINATION,
 σ_1 vs ϵ_1 , T718, T720, T722

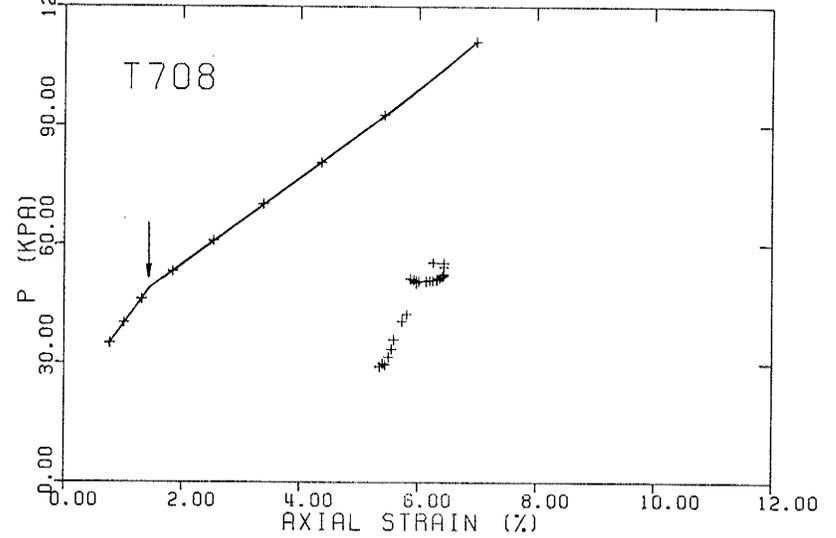
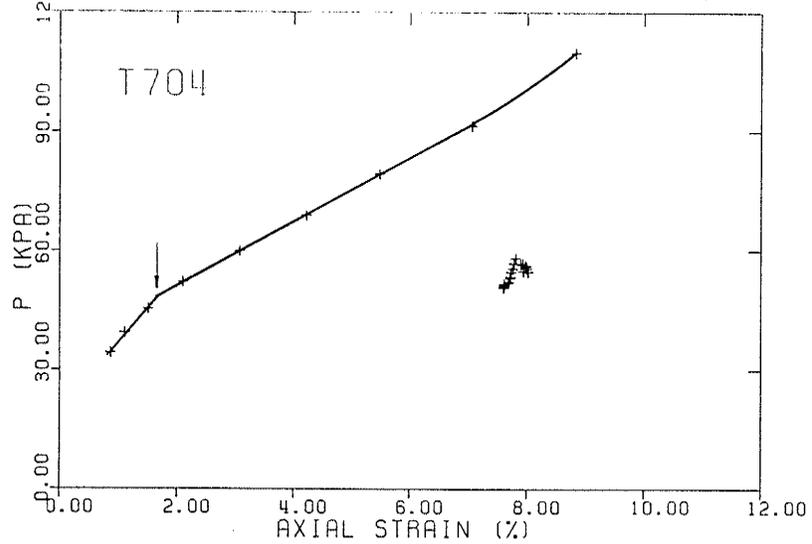
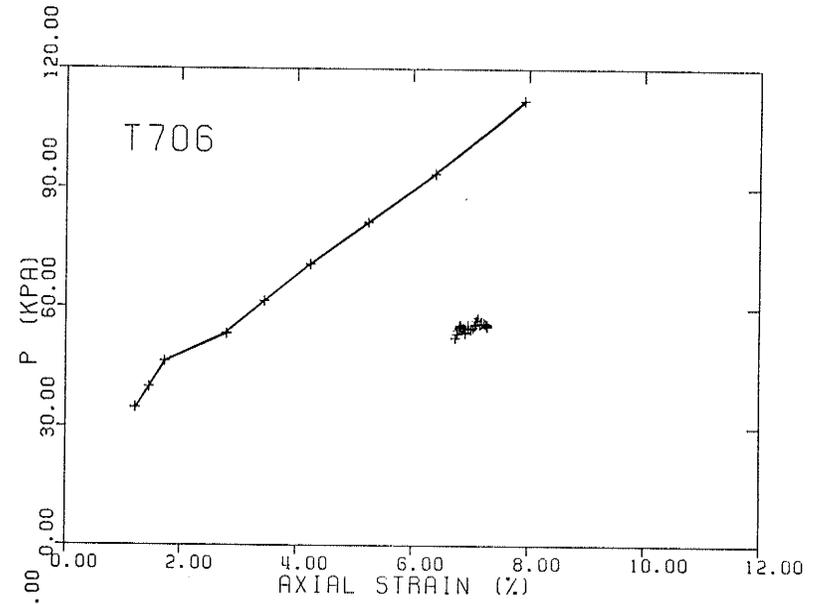
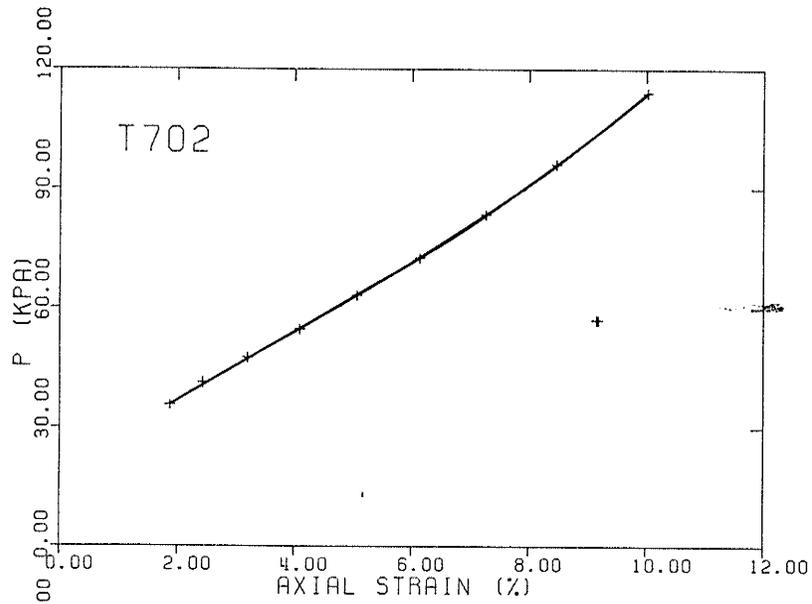


FIGURE 5.21a,b,c,d - YIELD DETERMINATION,
 p' vs ϵ_1 , T702, T704, T706, T708

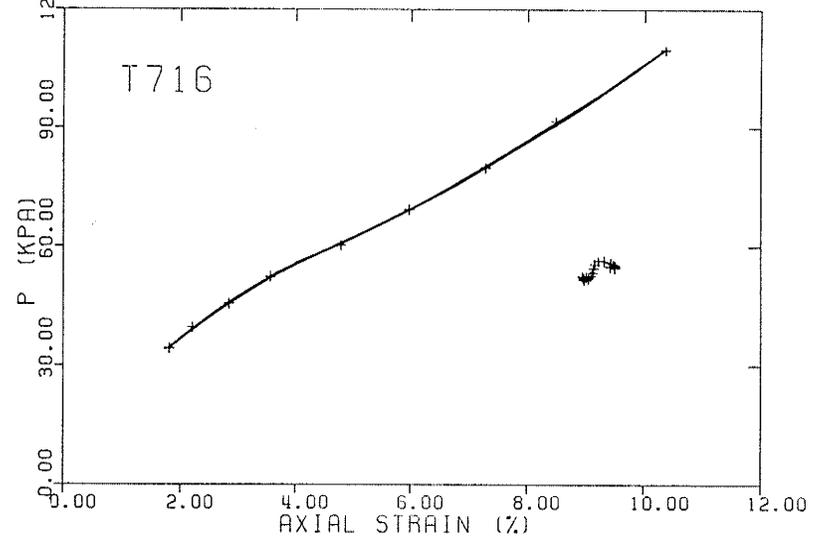
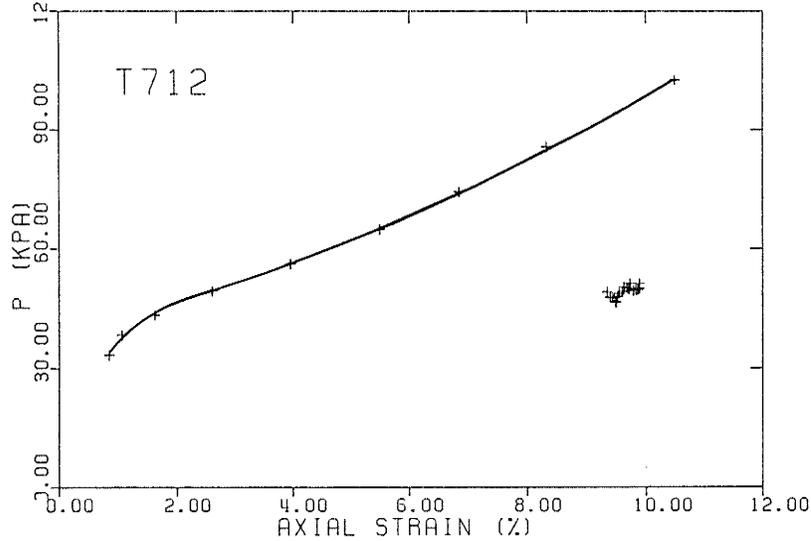
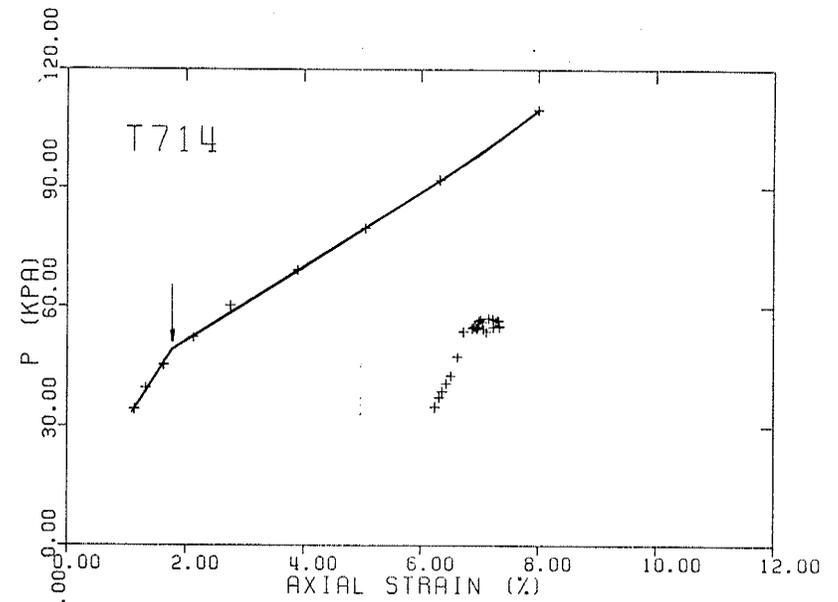
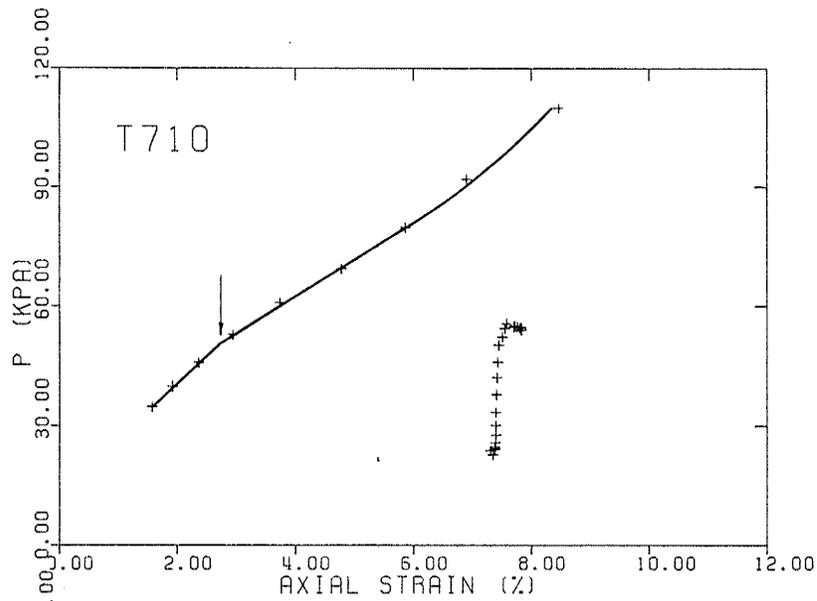


FIGURE 5.22a,b,c,d - YIELD DETERMINATION,
 p' vs ϵ_1 , T710, T712, T714, T716

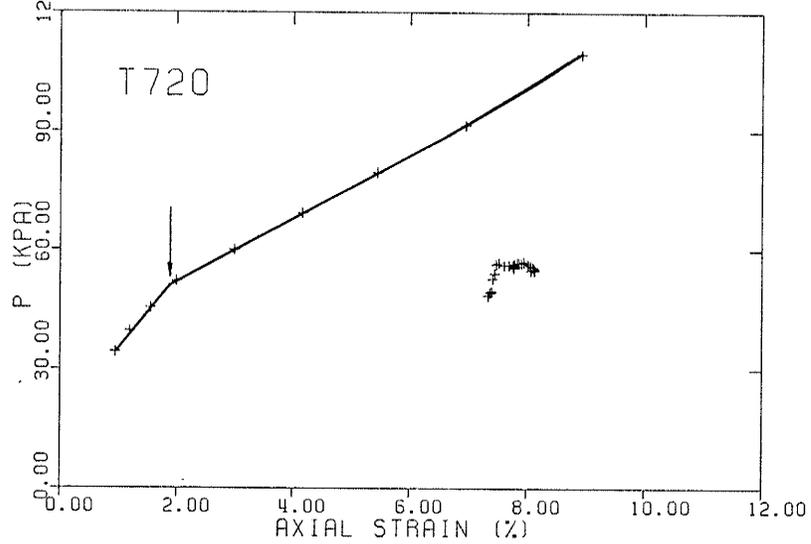
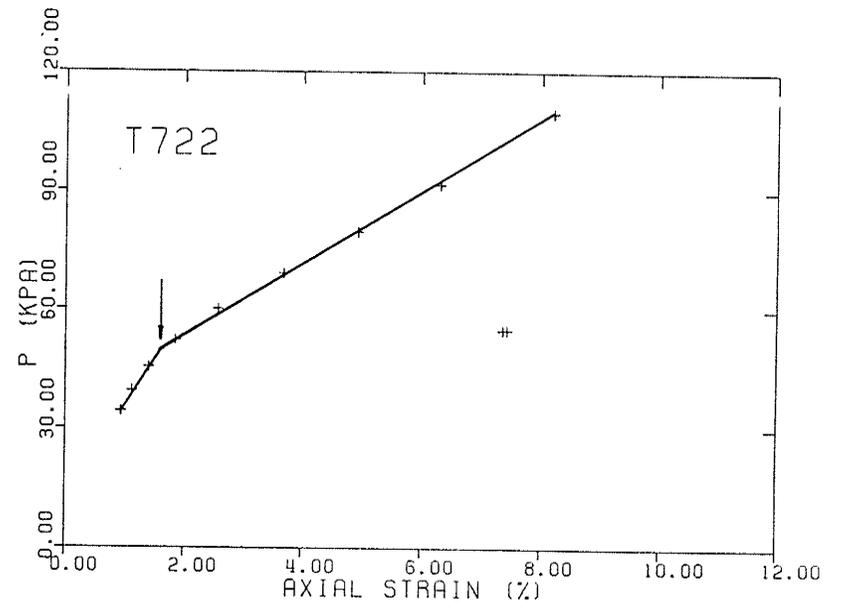
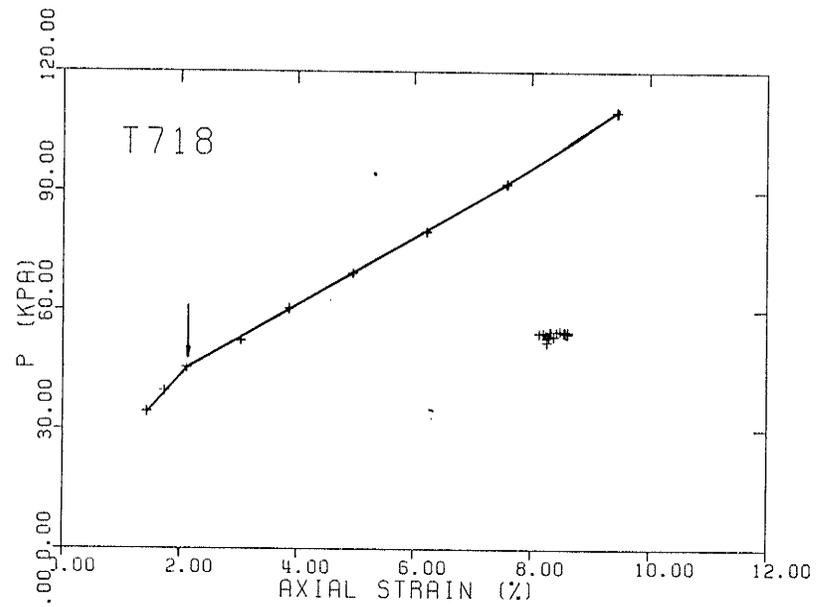


FIGURE 5.23a,b,c - YIELD DETERMINATION,
 p' vs ϵ_1 , T718, T720, T722

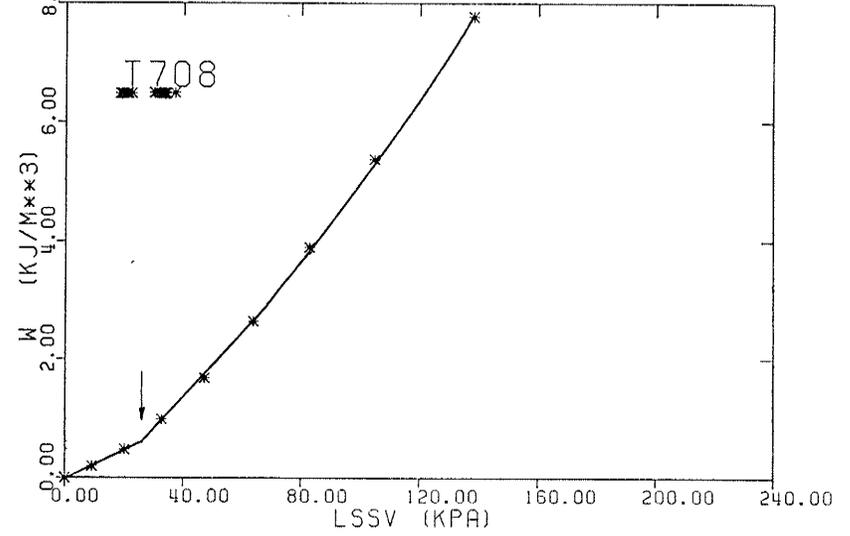
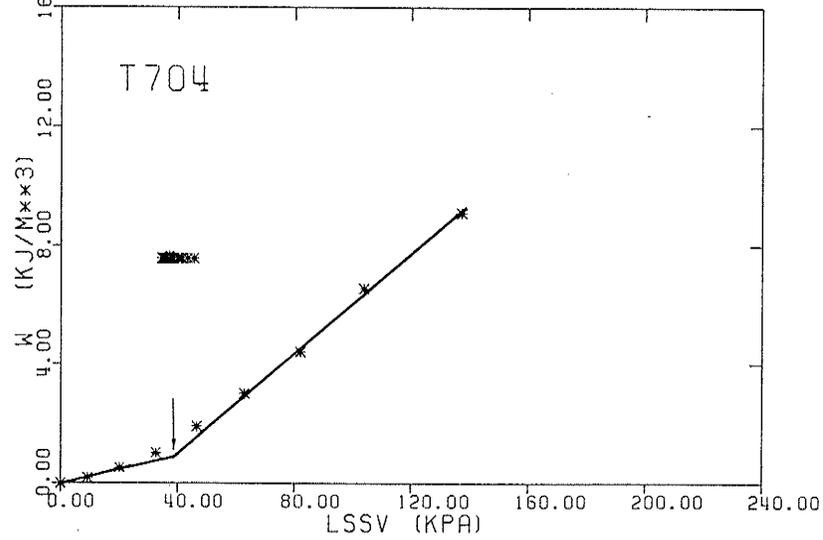
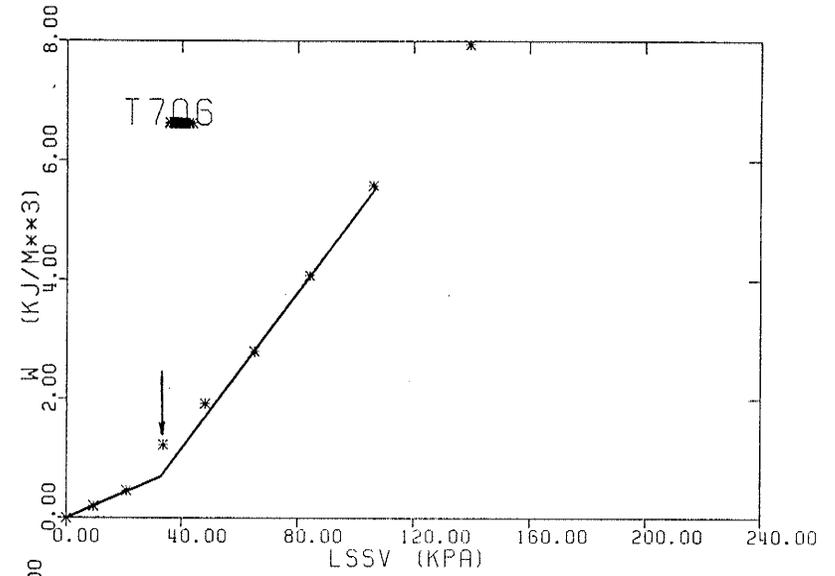
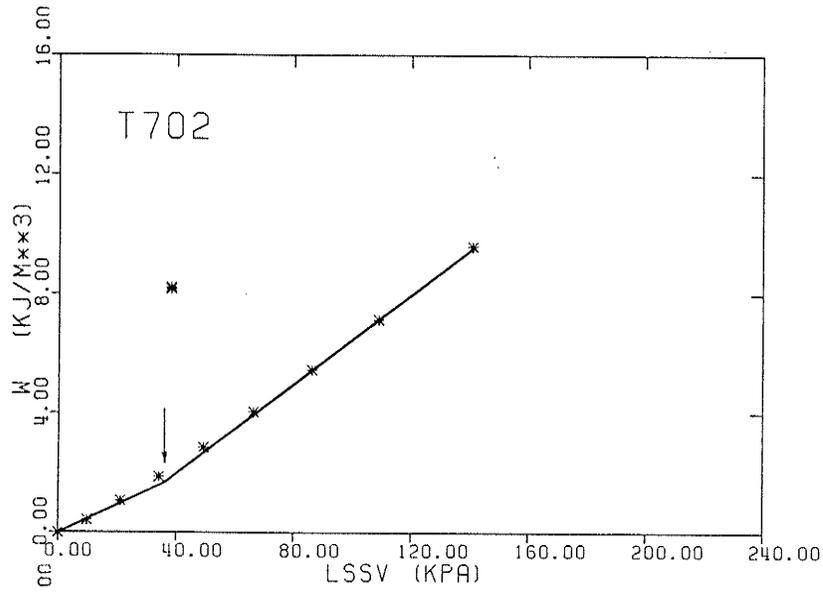


FIGURE 5.24a,b,c,d - YIELD DETERMINATION,
W vs LSSV, T702, T704, T706, T708

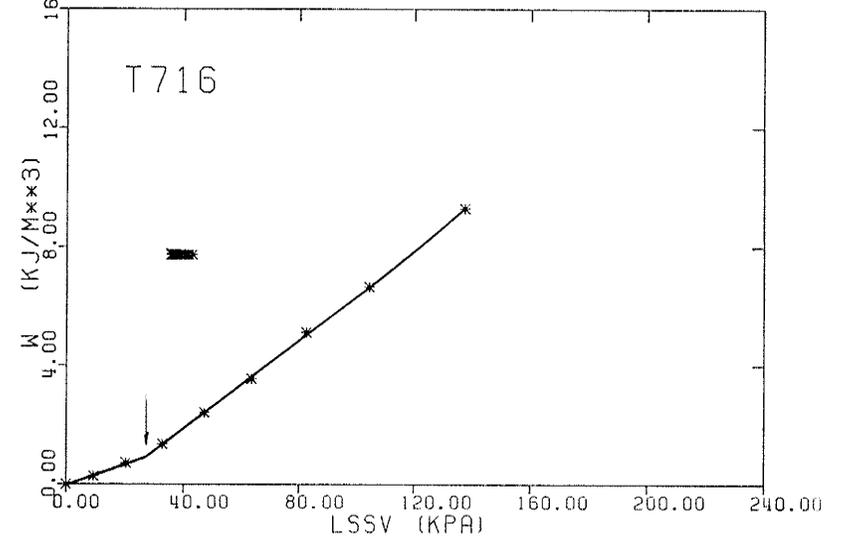
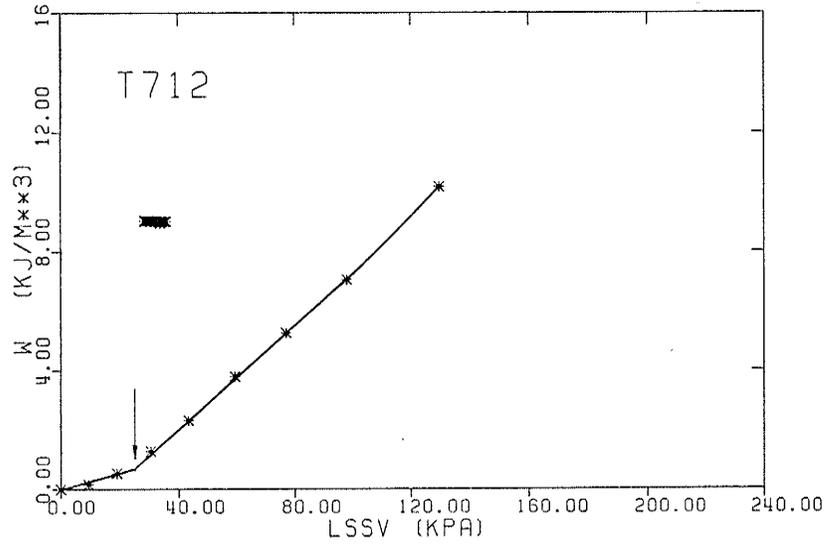
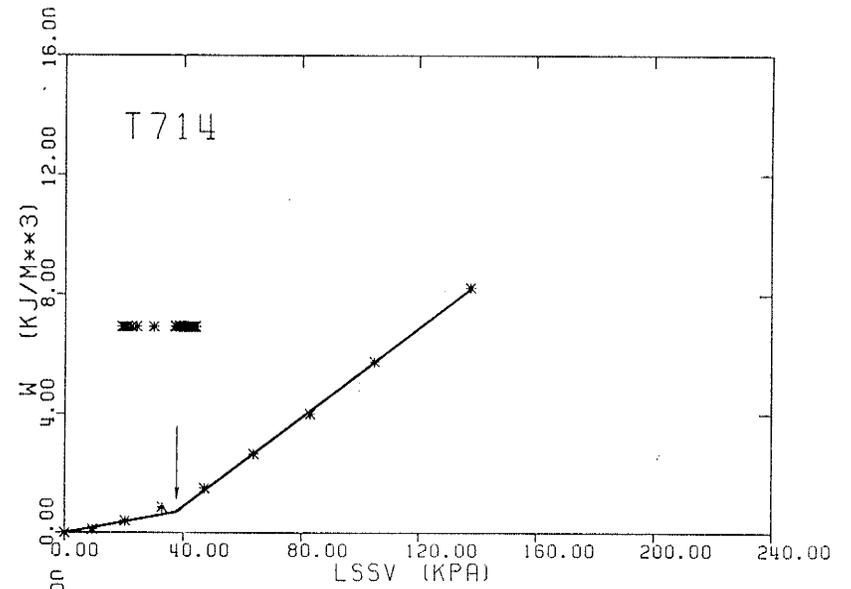
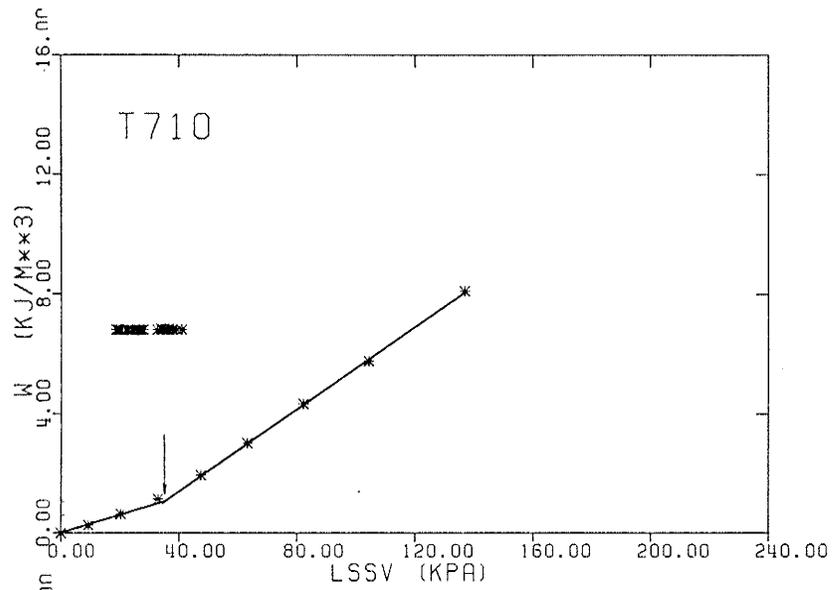


FIGURE 5.25a,b,c,d - YIELD DETERMINATION,
W vs LSSV, T710, T712, T714, T716

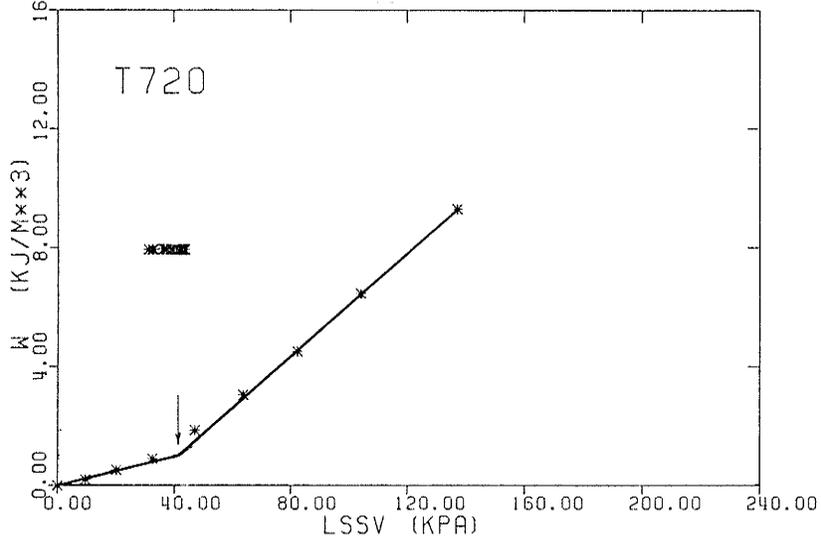
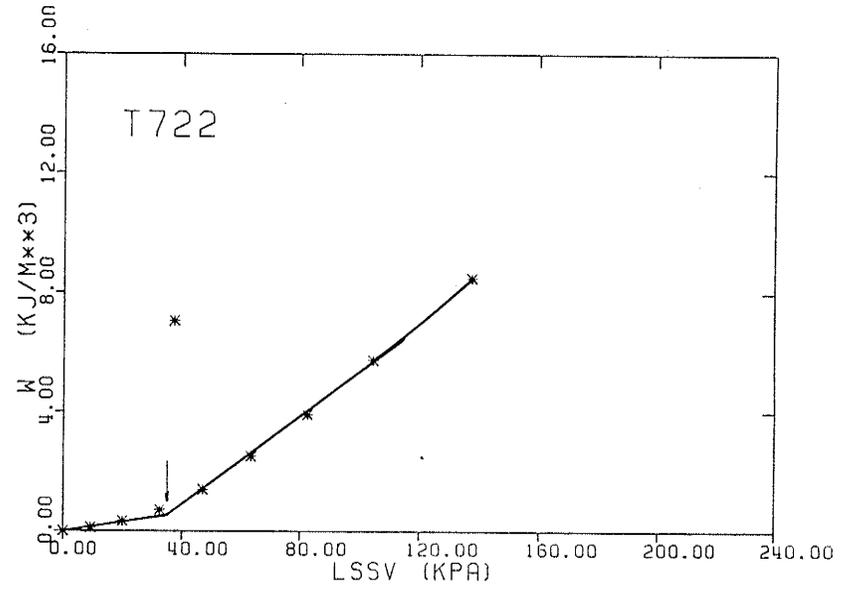
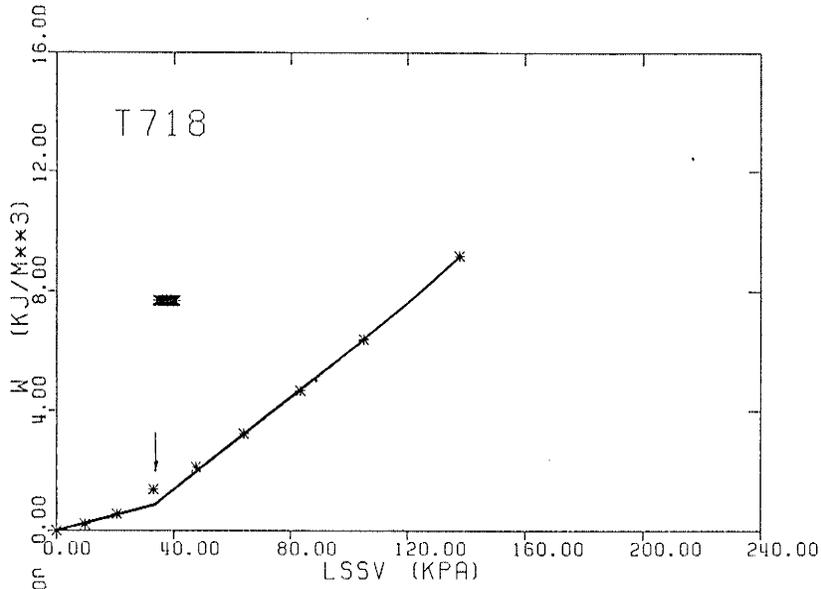


FIGURE 5.26a,b,c - YIELD DETERMINATION,
W vs LSSV, T718, T720, T722

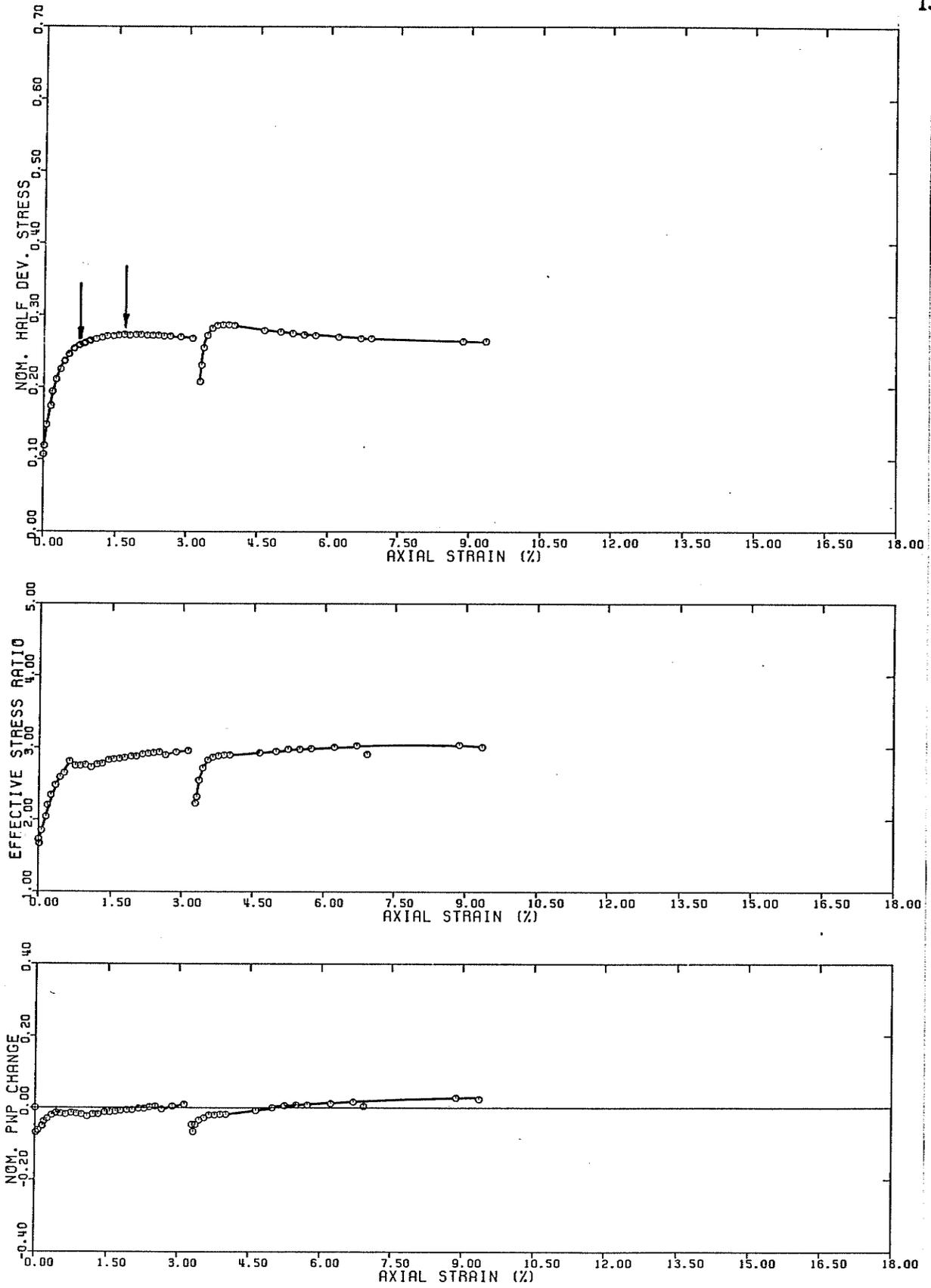


FIGURE 6.1 - UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T702

T704

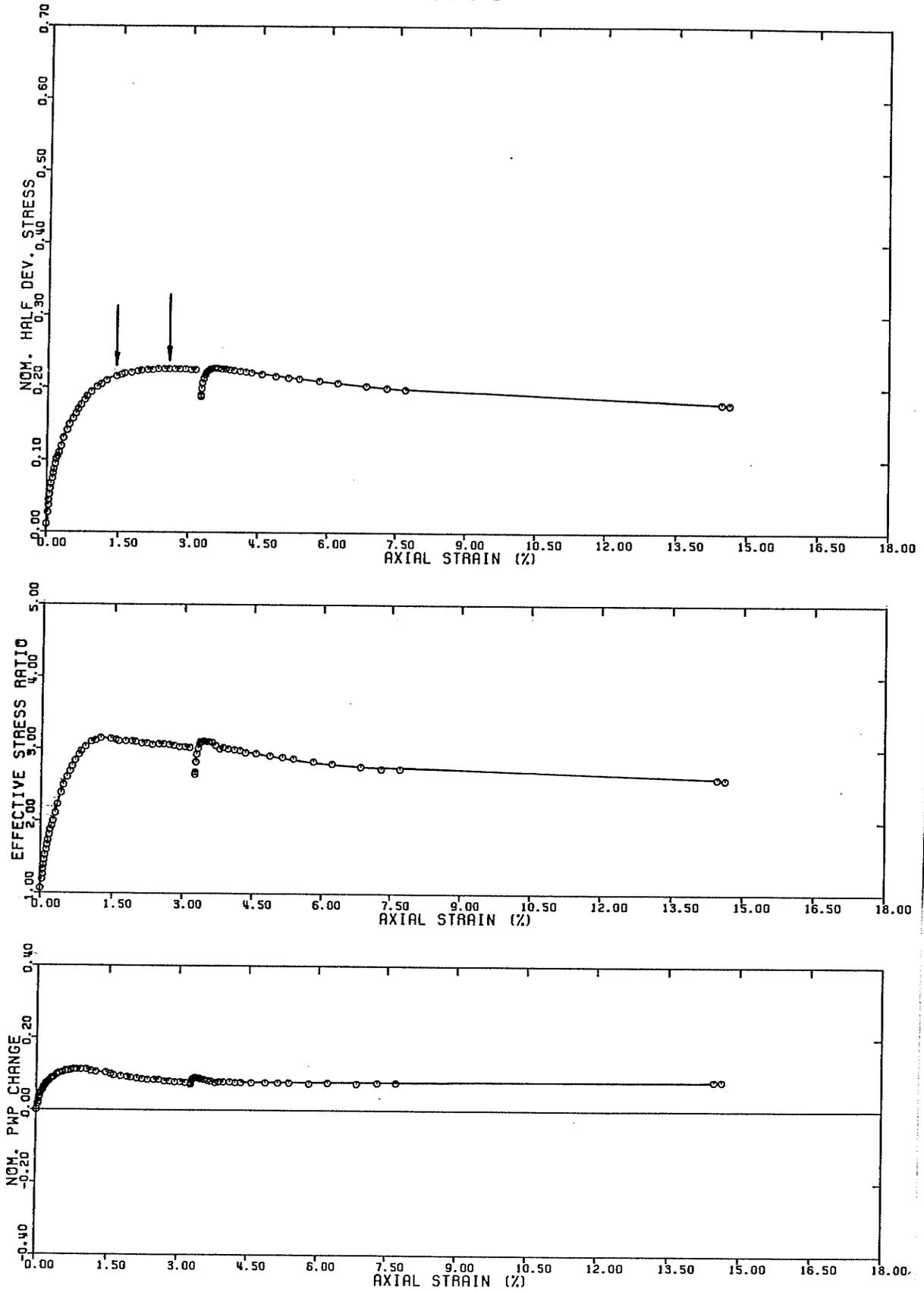


FIGURE 6.2 - UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T704

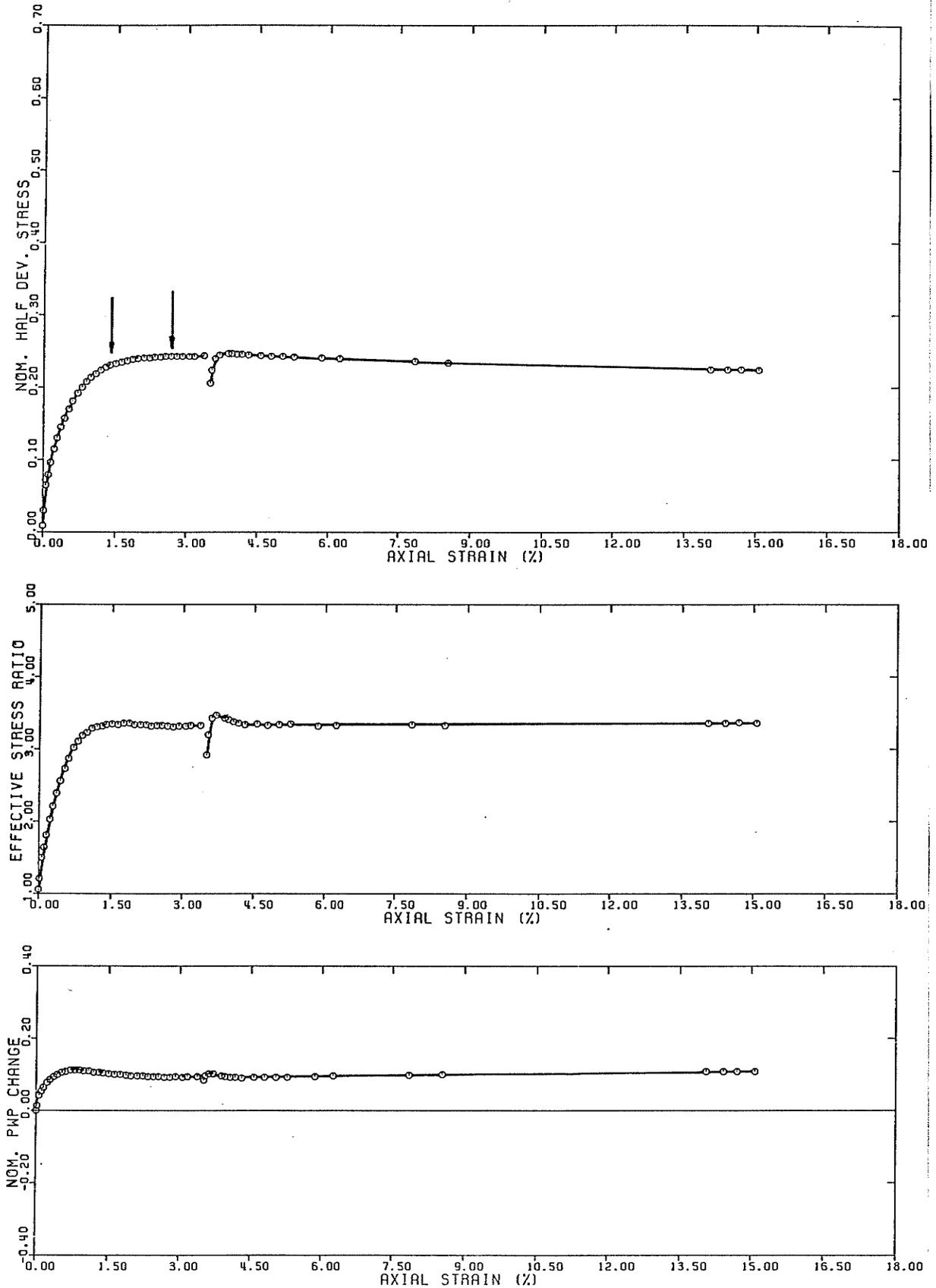


FIGURE 6.3 - UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T706

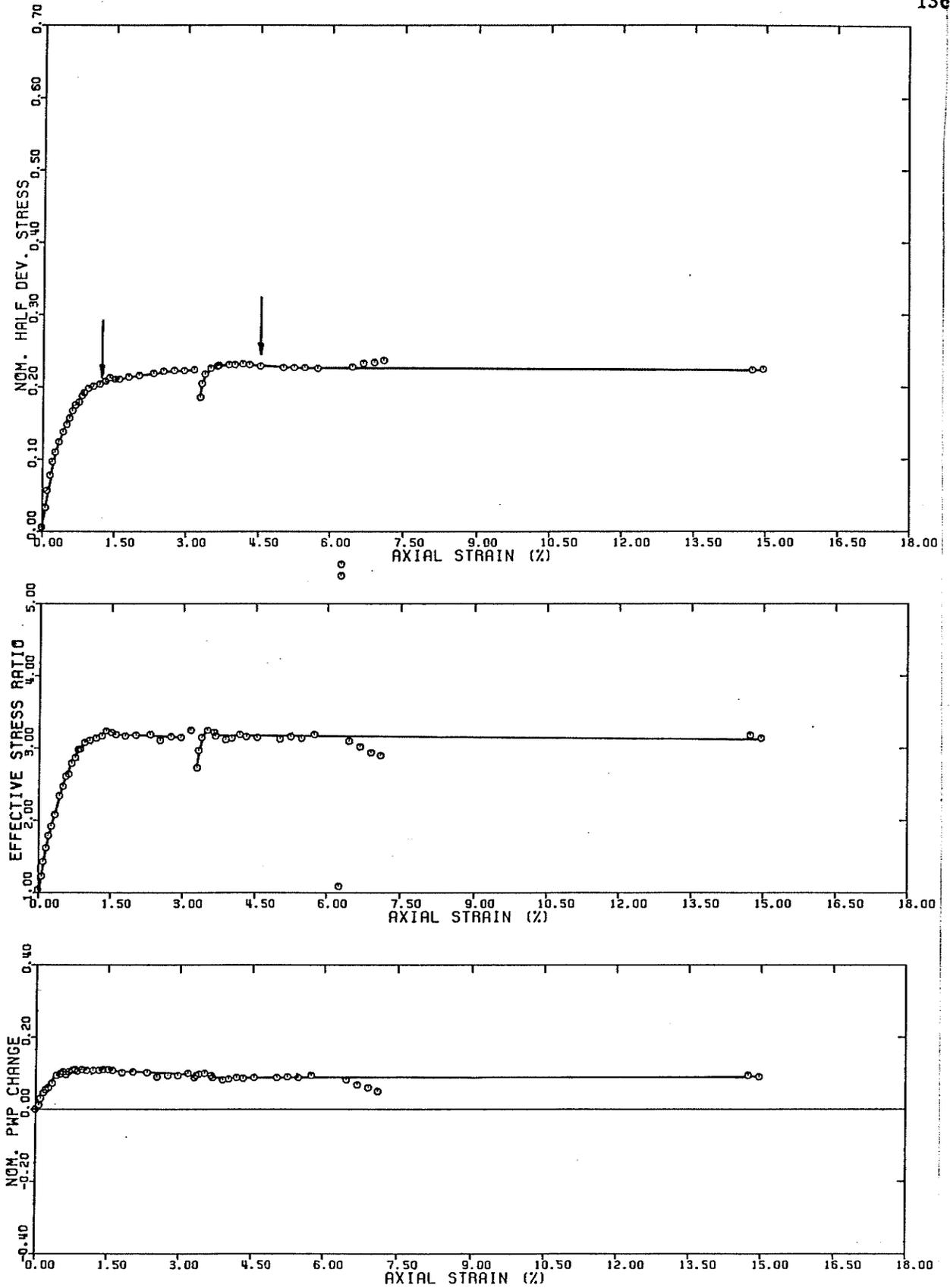


FIGURE 6.4 - UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T708

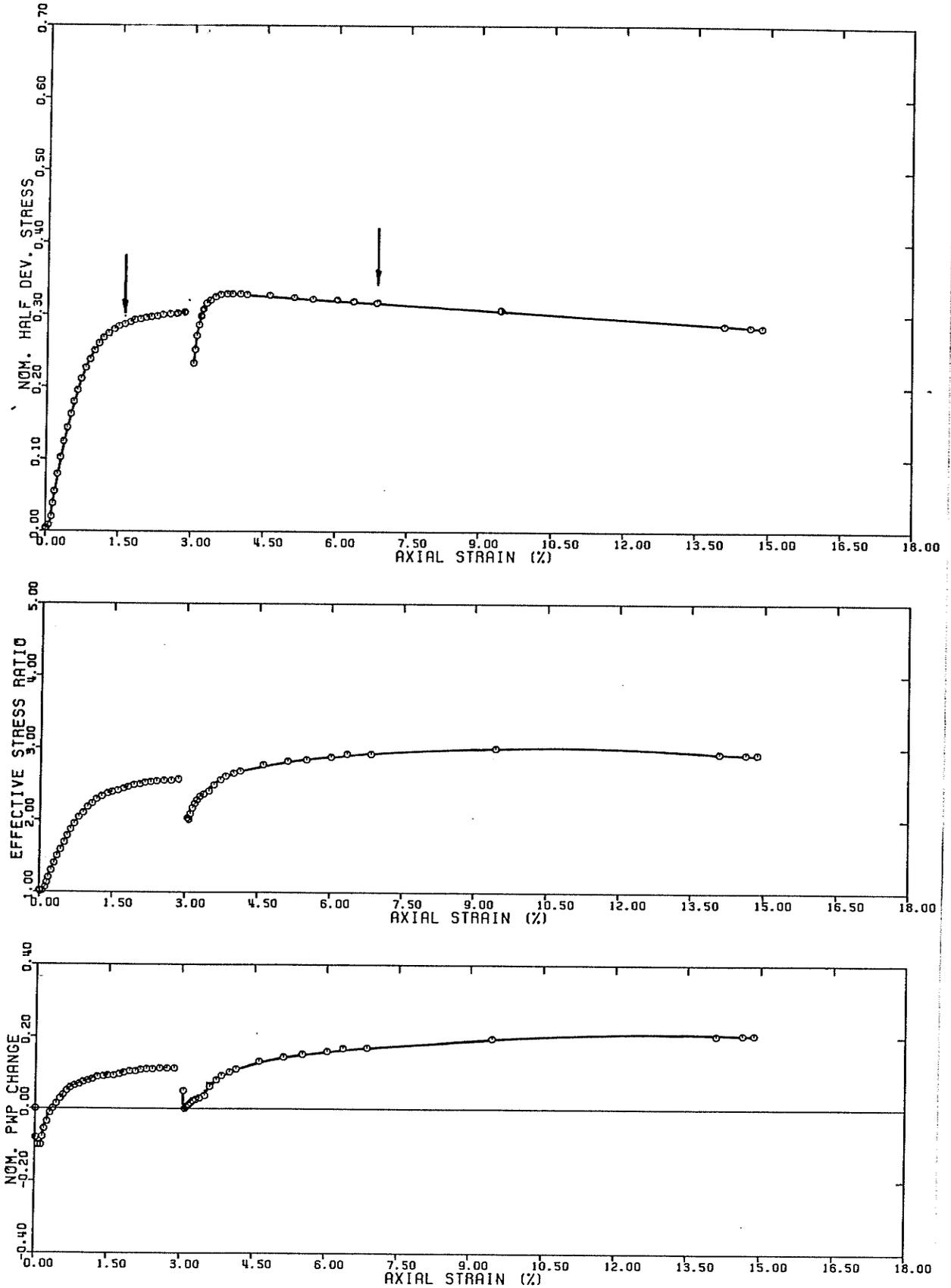


FIGURE 6.5 - UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T710

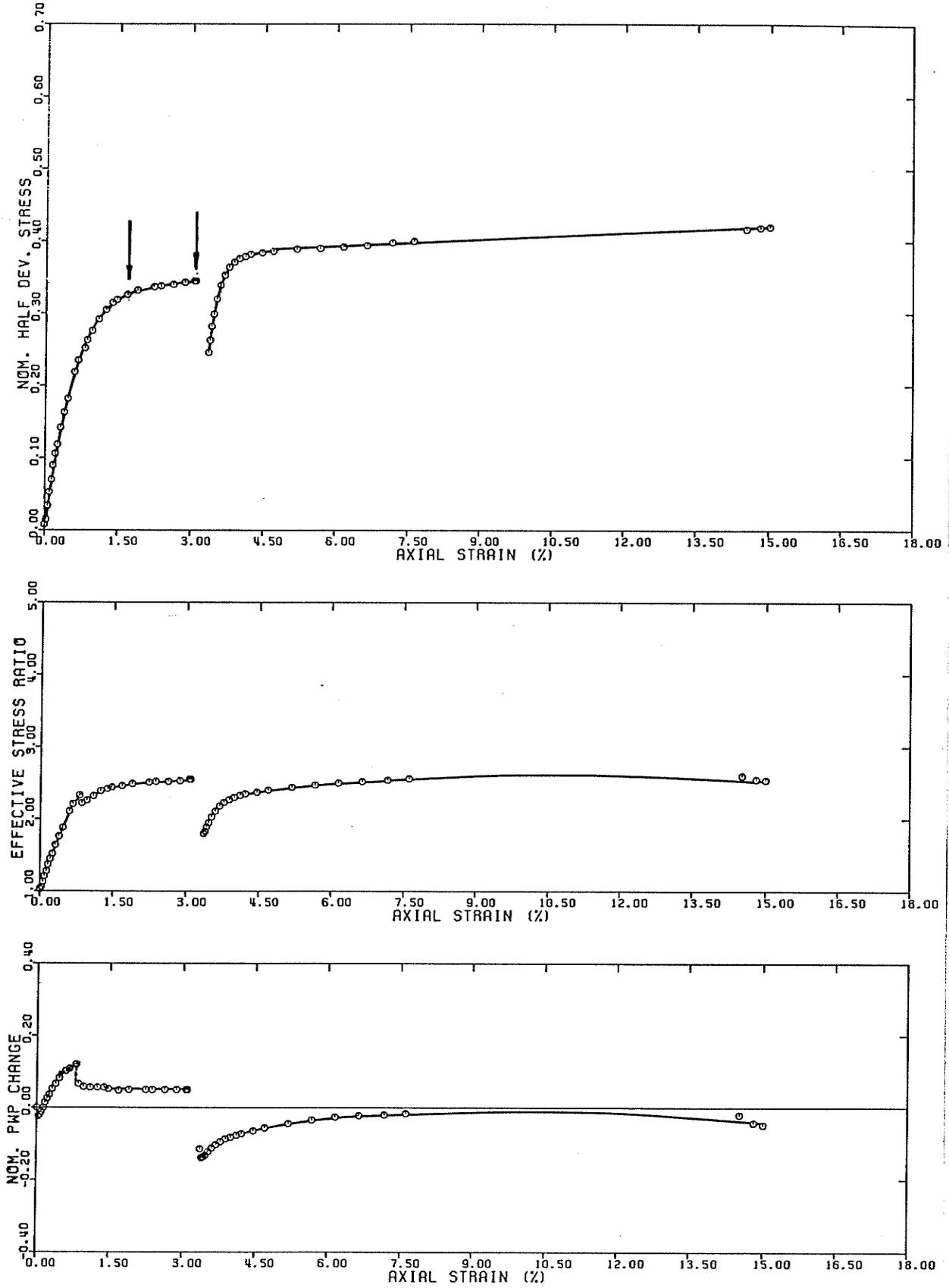


FIGURE 6.6 - UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T712

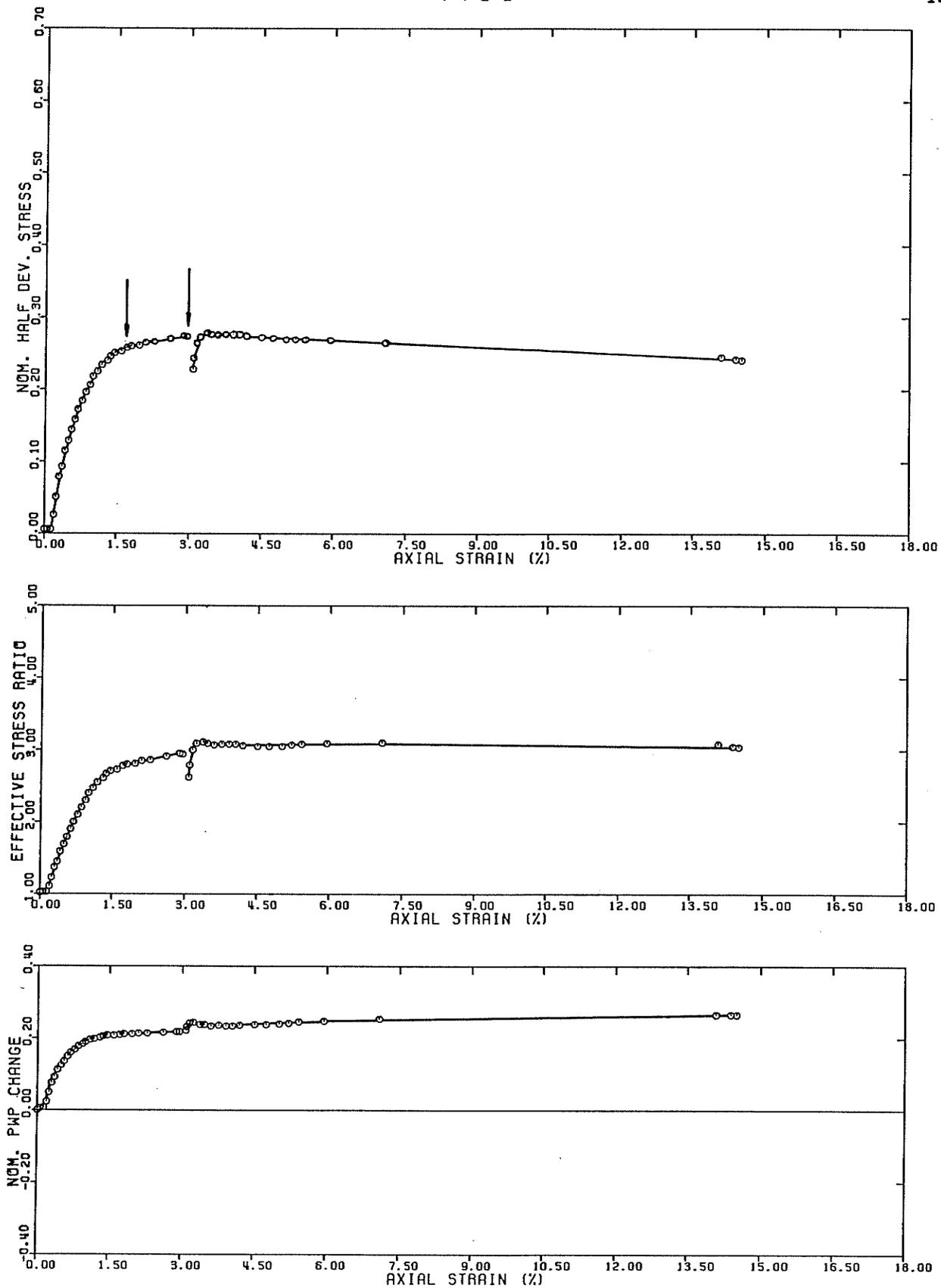


FIGURE 6.7 - UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T714

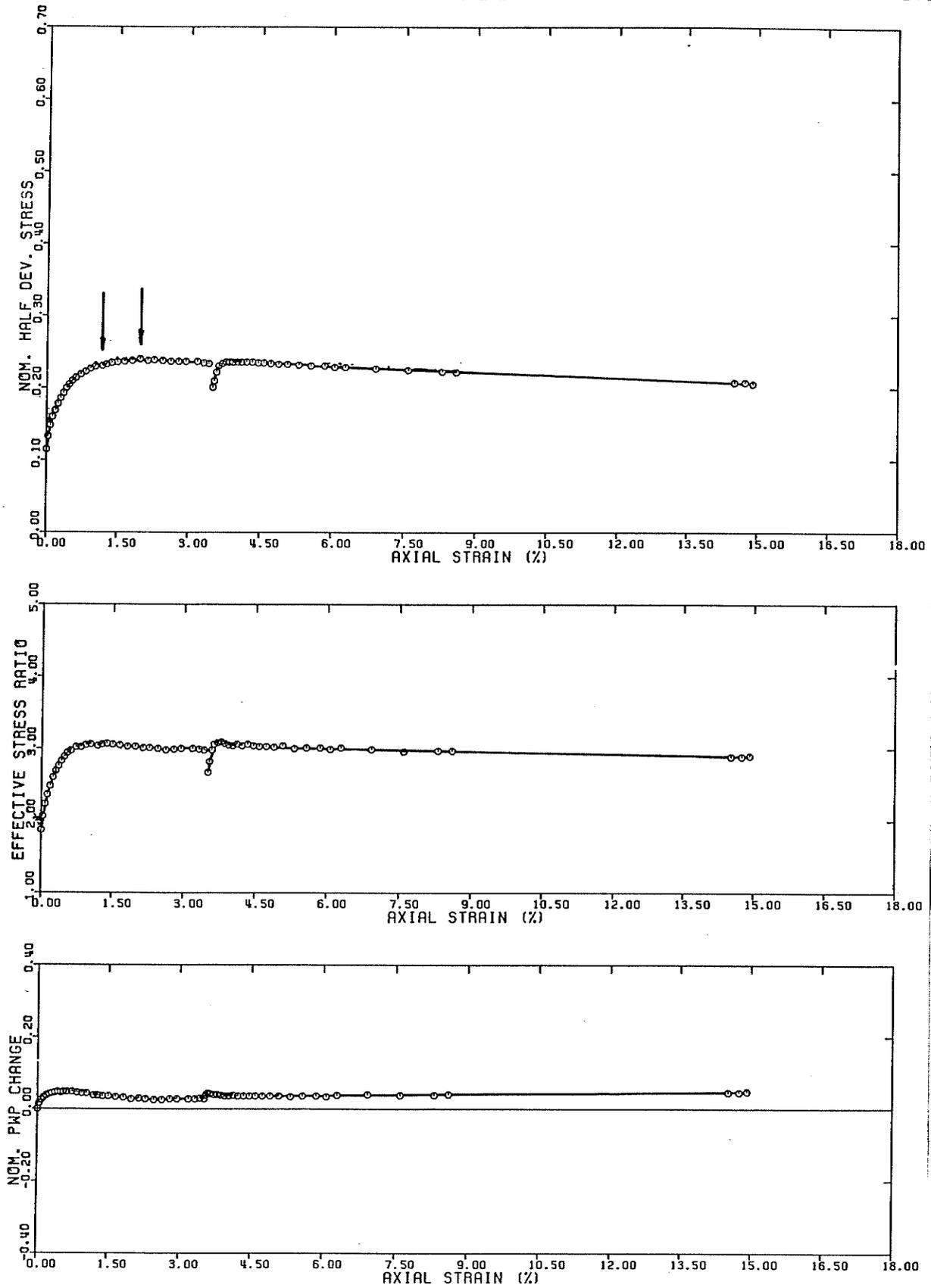


FIGURE 6.8 - UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T716

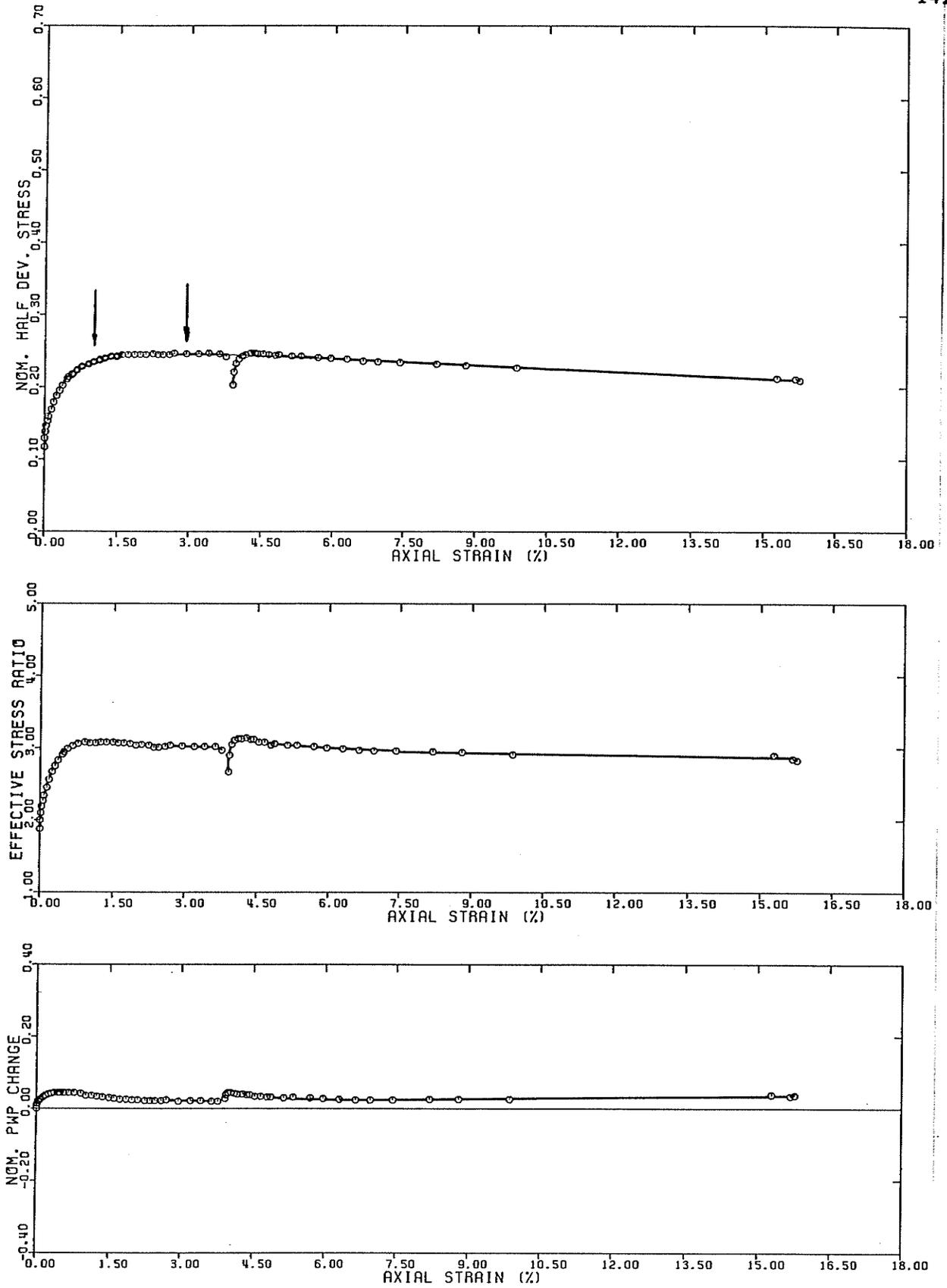


FIGURE 6.9 - UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T718

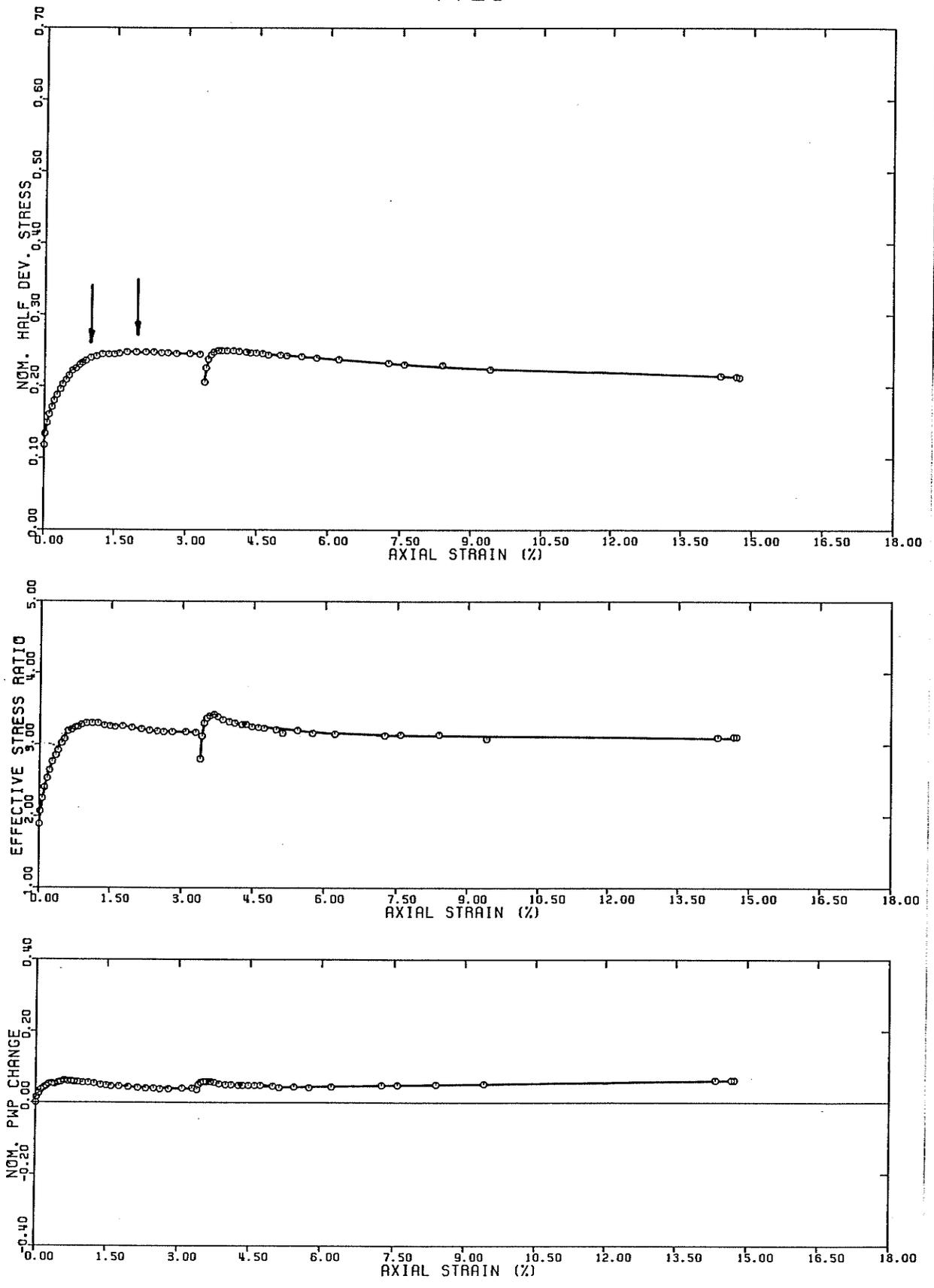


FIGURE 6.10 - UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T720

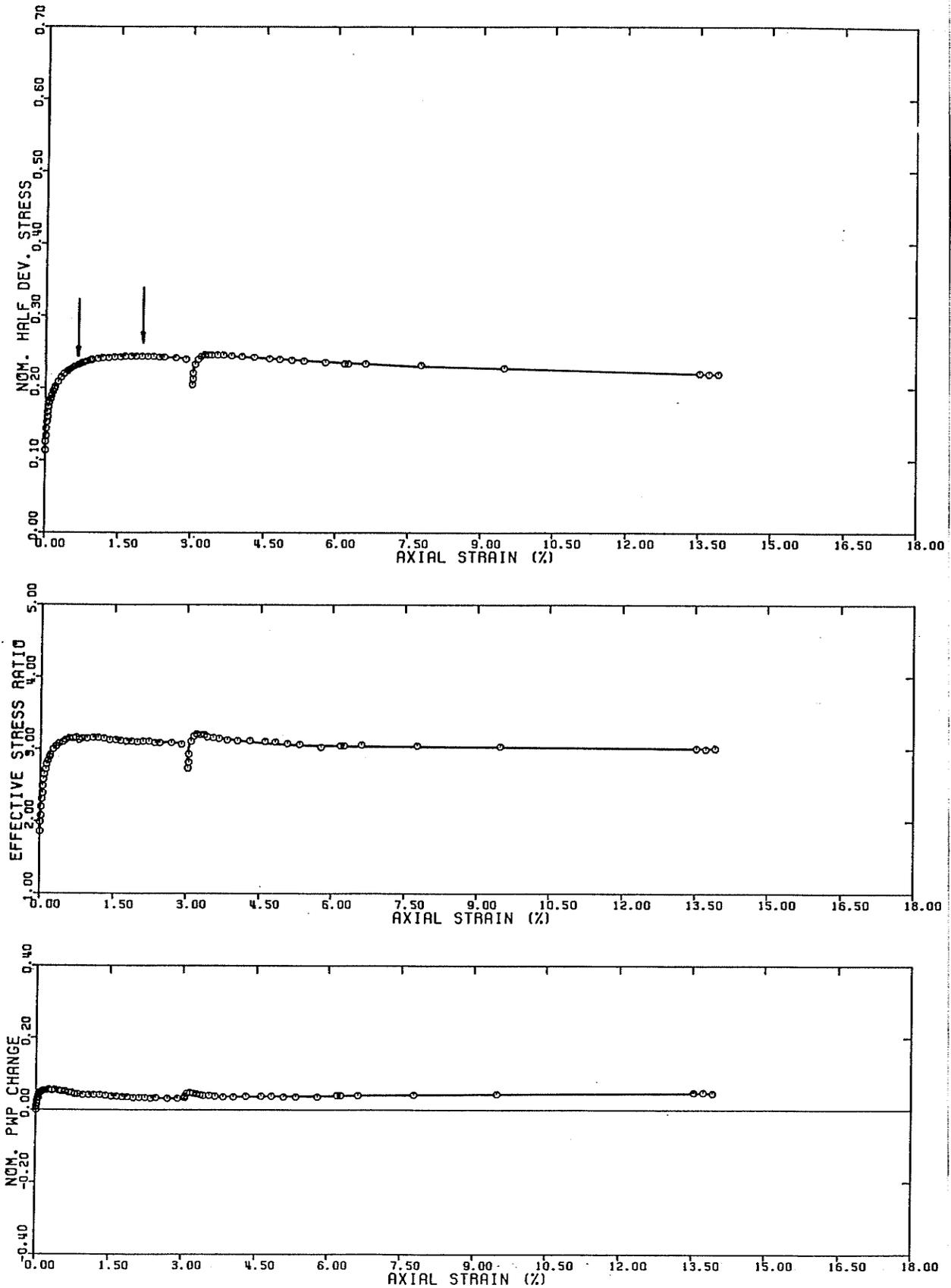


FIGURE 6.11 - UNDRAINED STRESS-STRAIN POREWATER PRESSURE RESULTS, T722

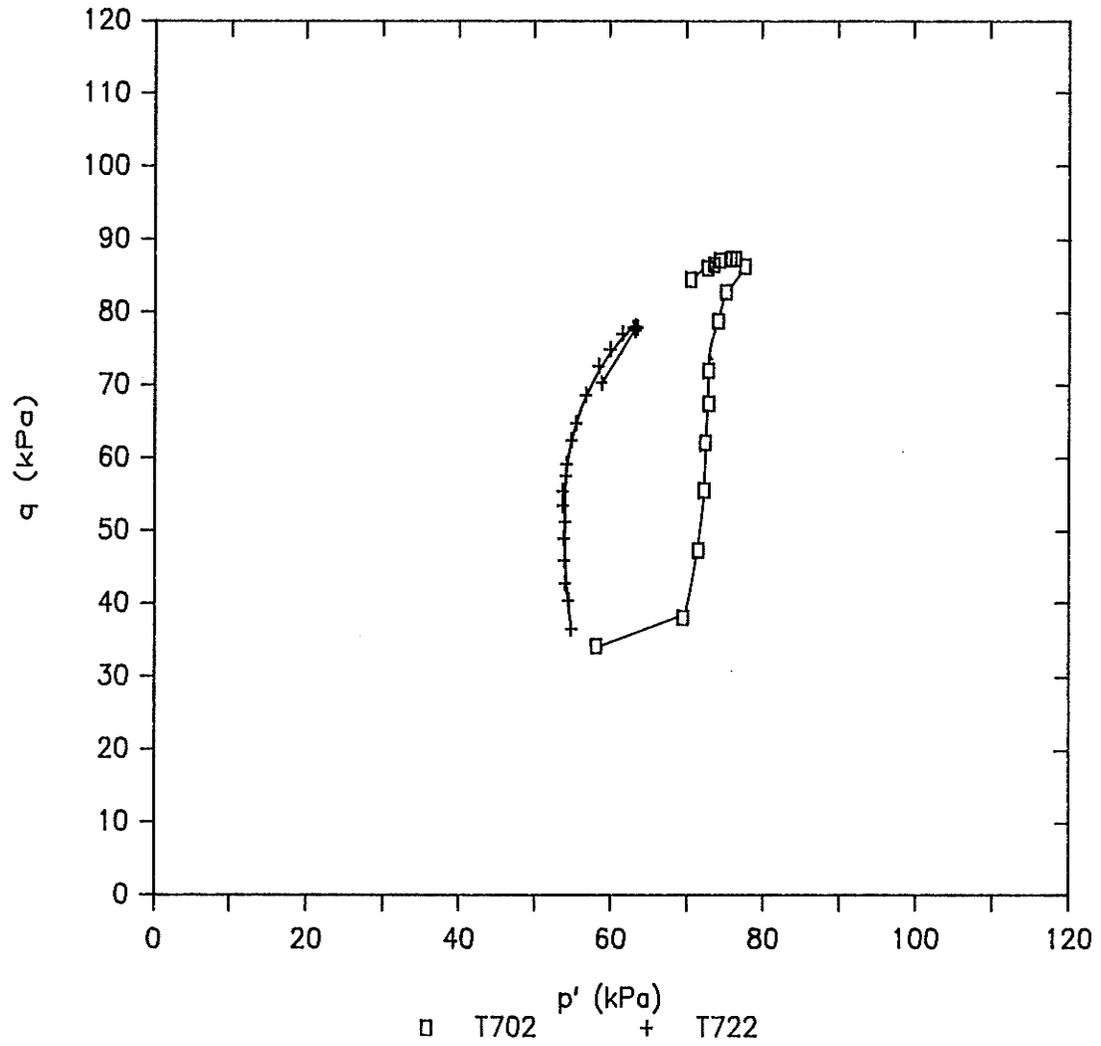


FIGURE 6.12 - EFFECTIVE STRESS PATHS, T702, T722

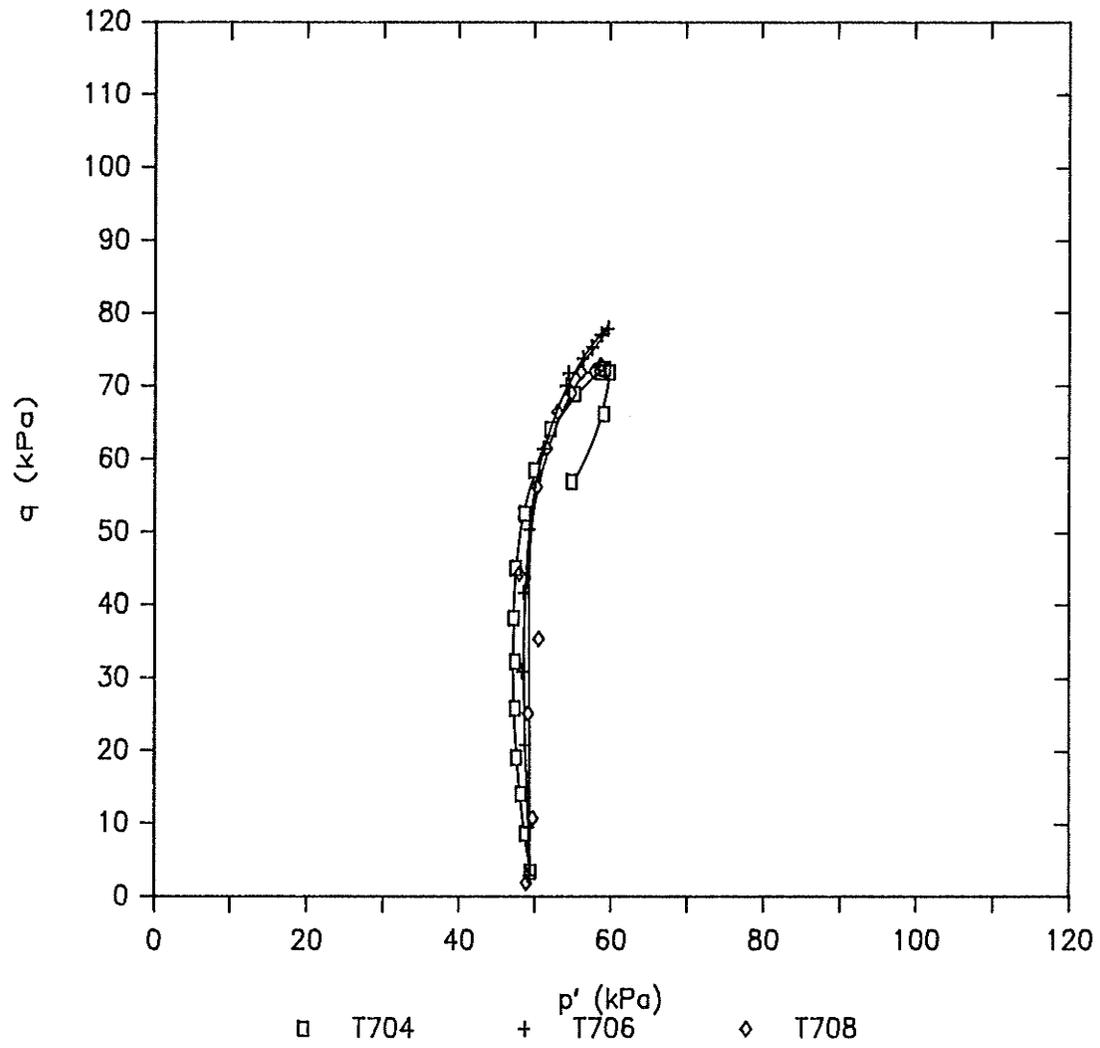


FIGURE 6.13 - EFFECTIVE STRESS PATHS, T704, T706, T708

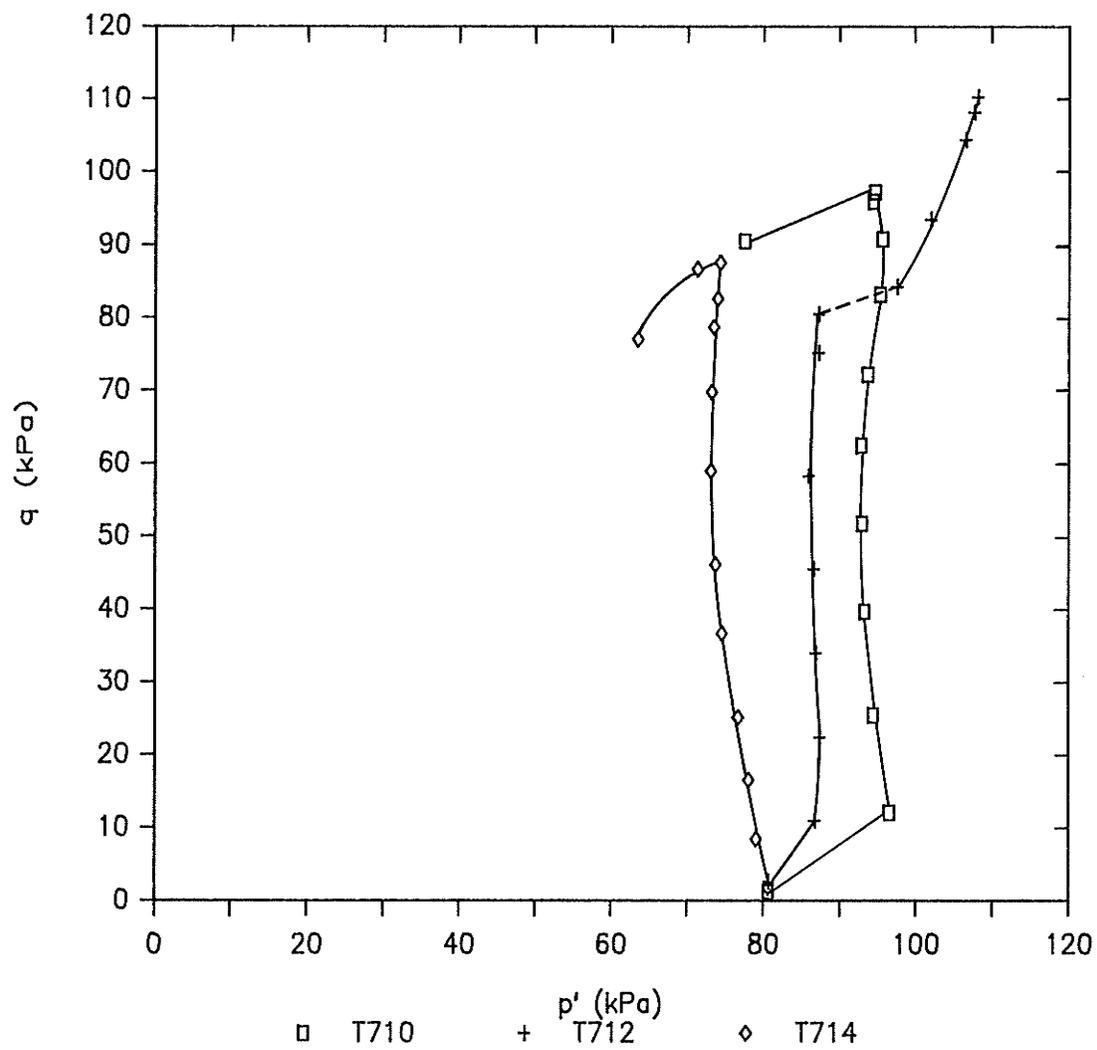


FIGURE 6.14 - EFFECTIVE STRESS PATHS, T710, T712, T714

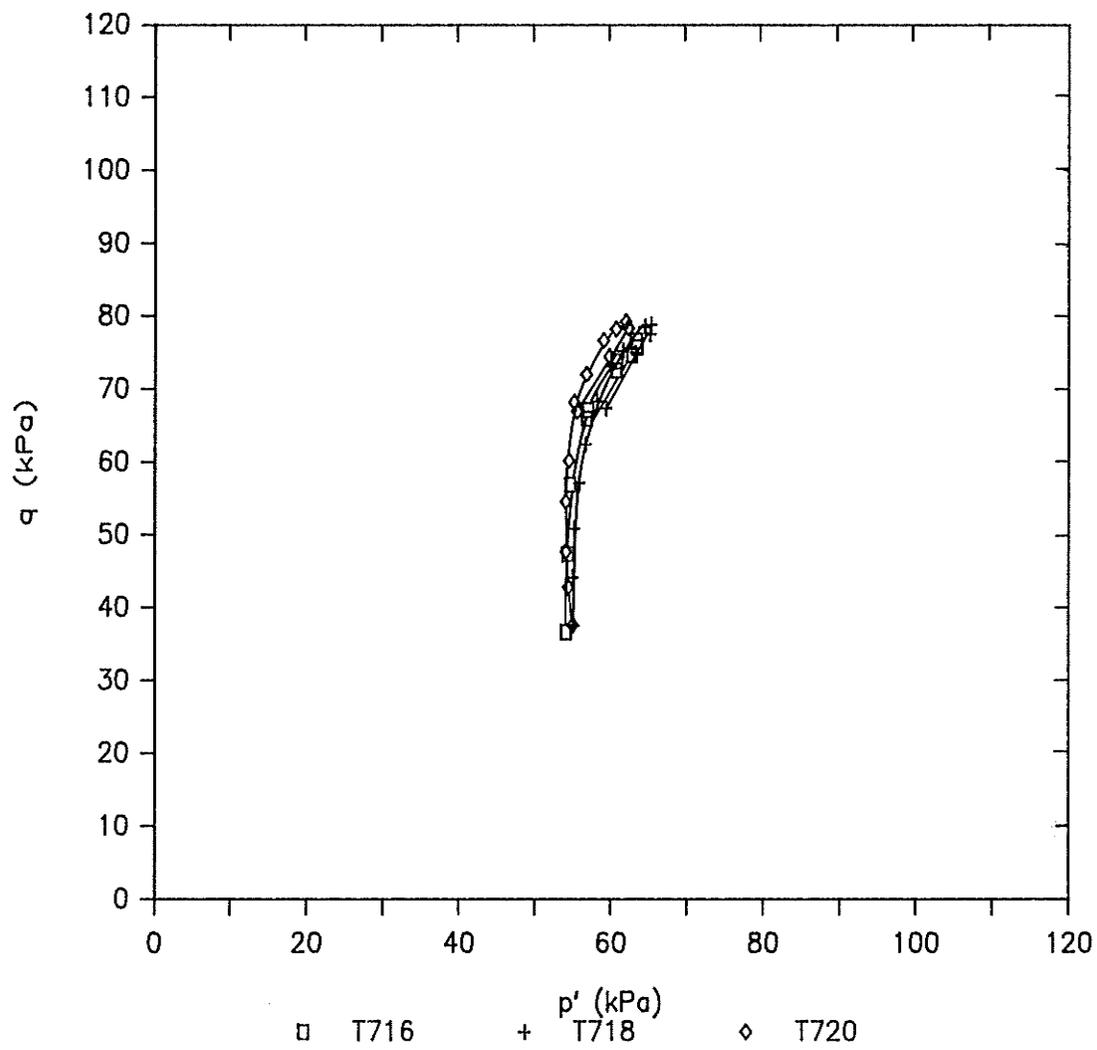


FIGURE 6.15 - EFFECTIVE STRESS PATHS, T716, T718, T720

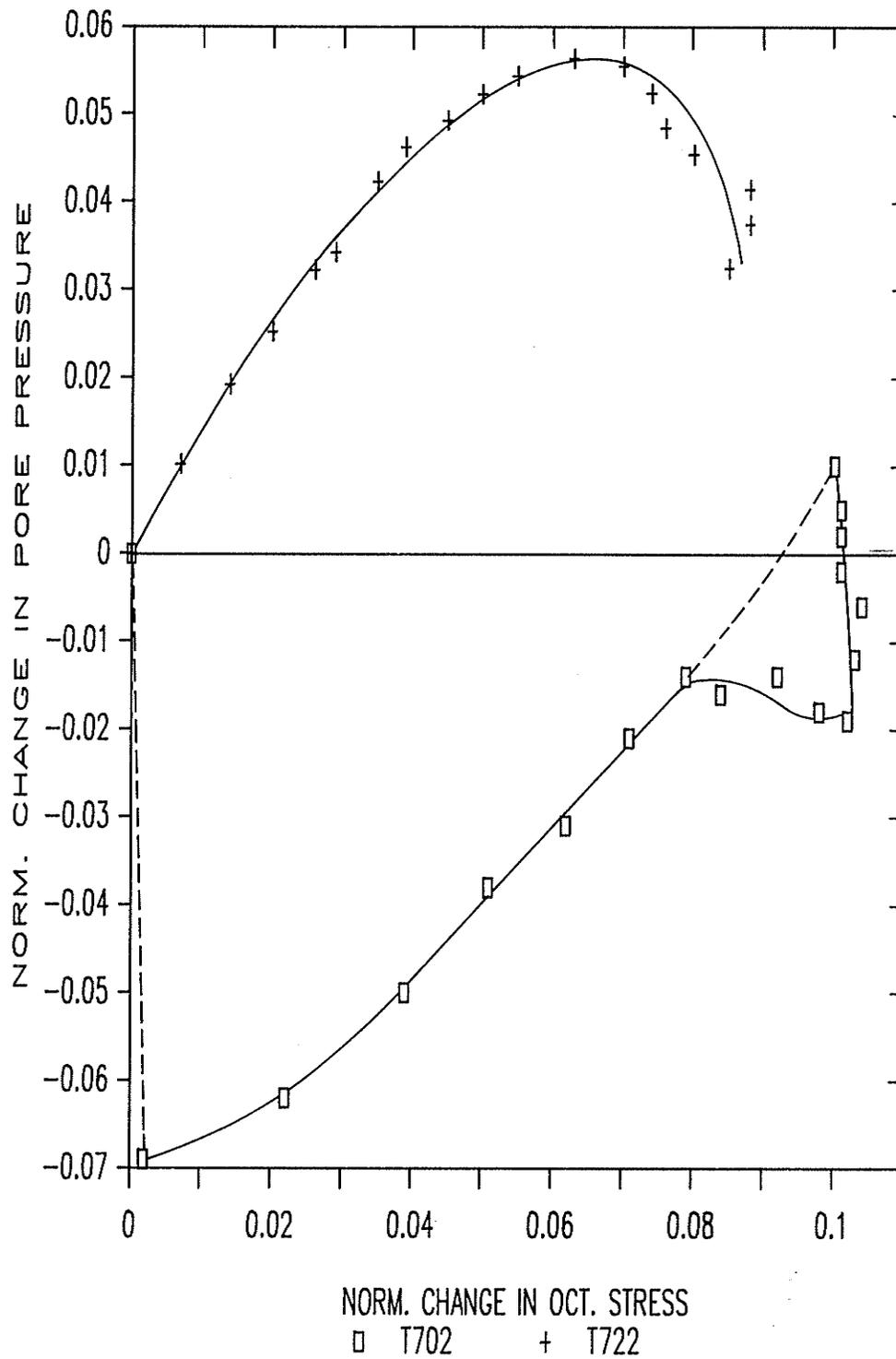


FIGURE 6.16 - POREWATER PRESSURE BEHAVIOUR, $\Delta u/\sigma'_{vc}$ vs $\Delta p/\sigma'_{vc}$; T702, T722

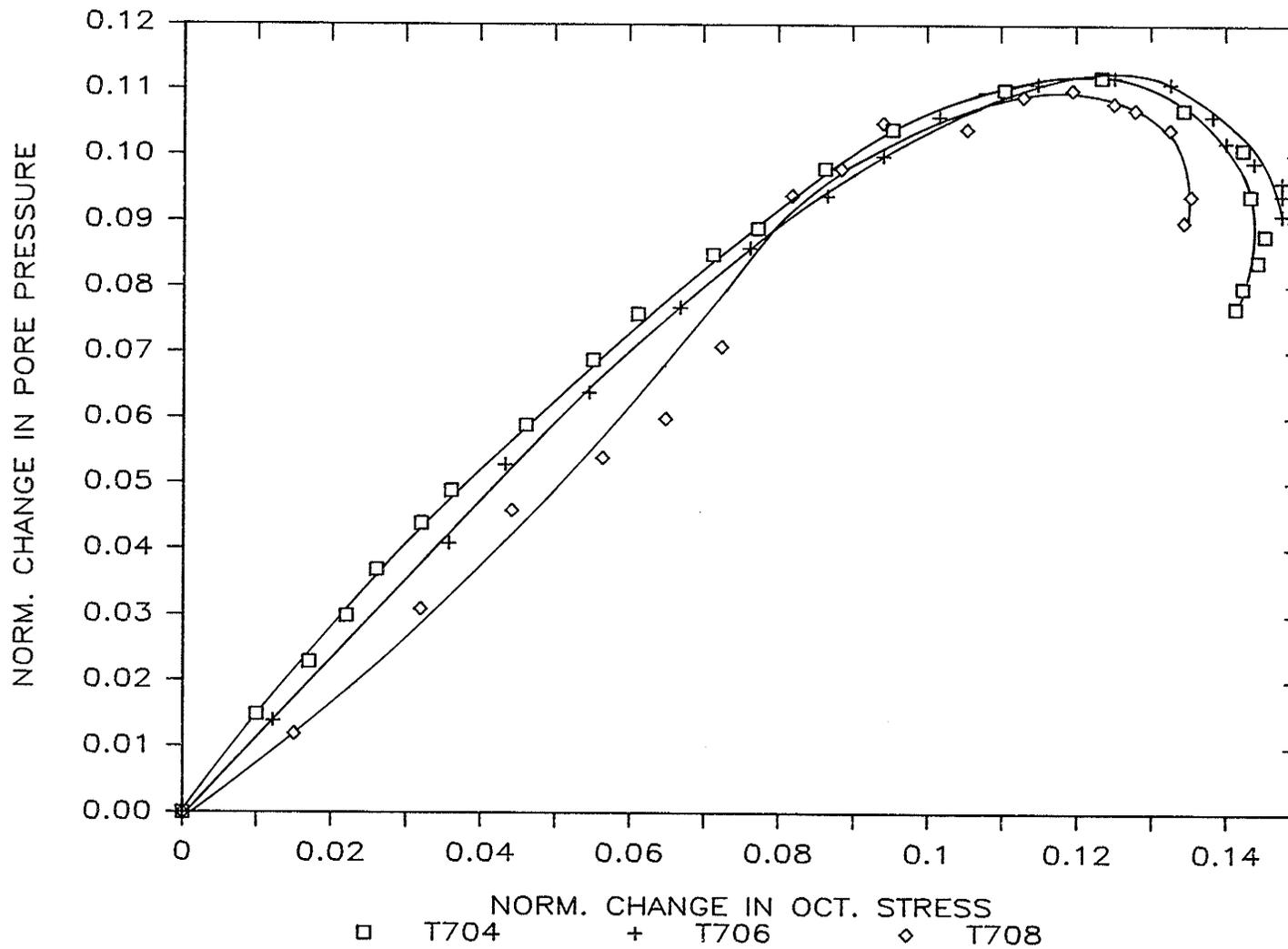


FIGURE 6.17 - POREWATER PRESSURE BEHAVIOUR, $\Delta u/\sigma'_{vc}$ vs $\Delta p/\sigma'_{vc}$; T704, T706, T708

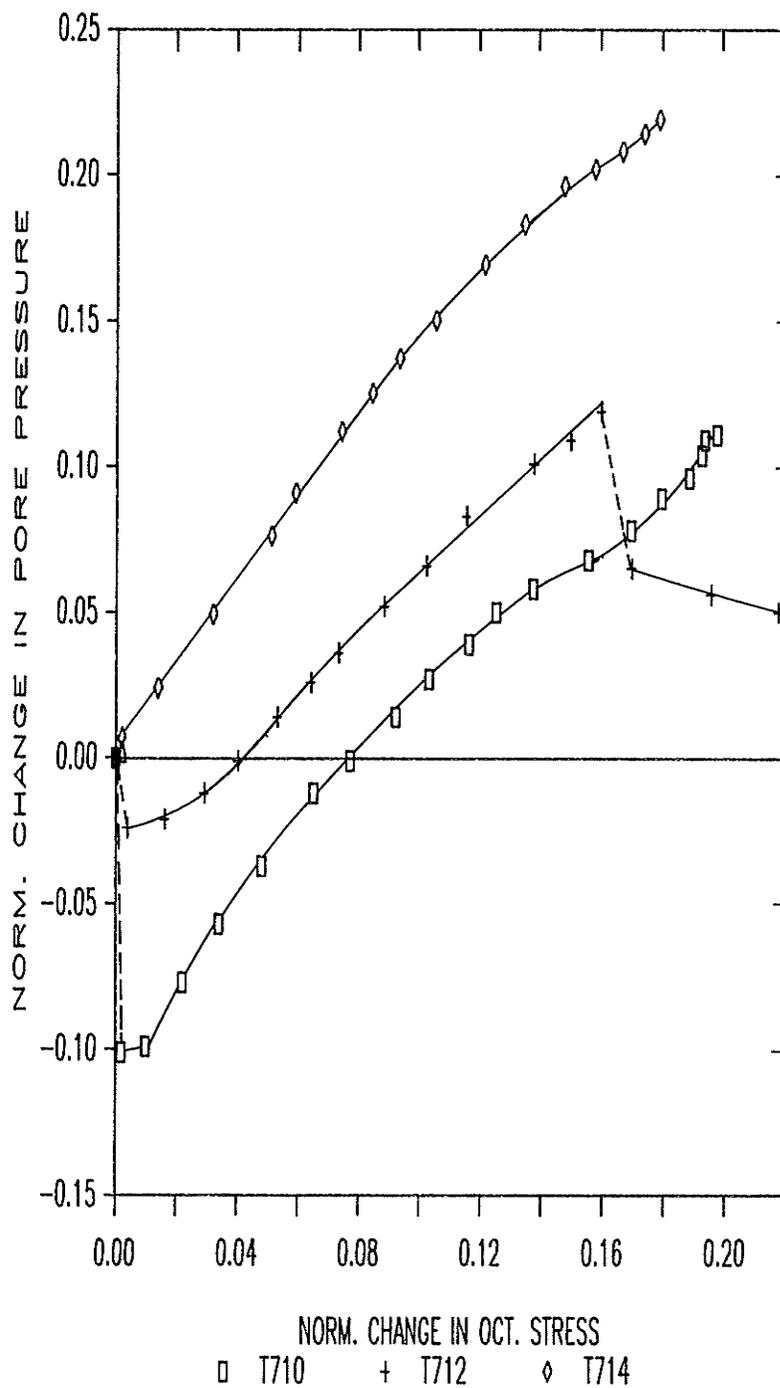


FIGURE 6.18 - POREWATER PRESSURE BEHAVIOUR, $\Delta u/\sigma'_{vc}$ vs $\Delta p/\sigma'_{vc}$; T710, T712, T714

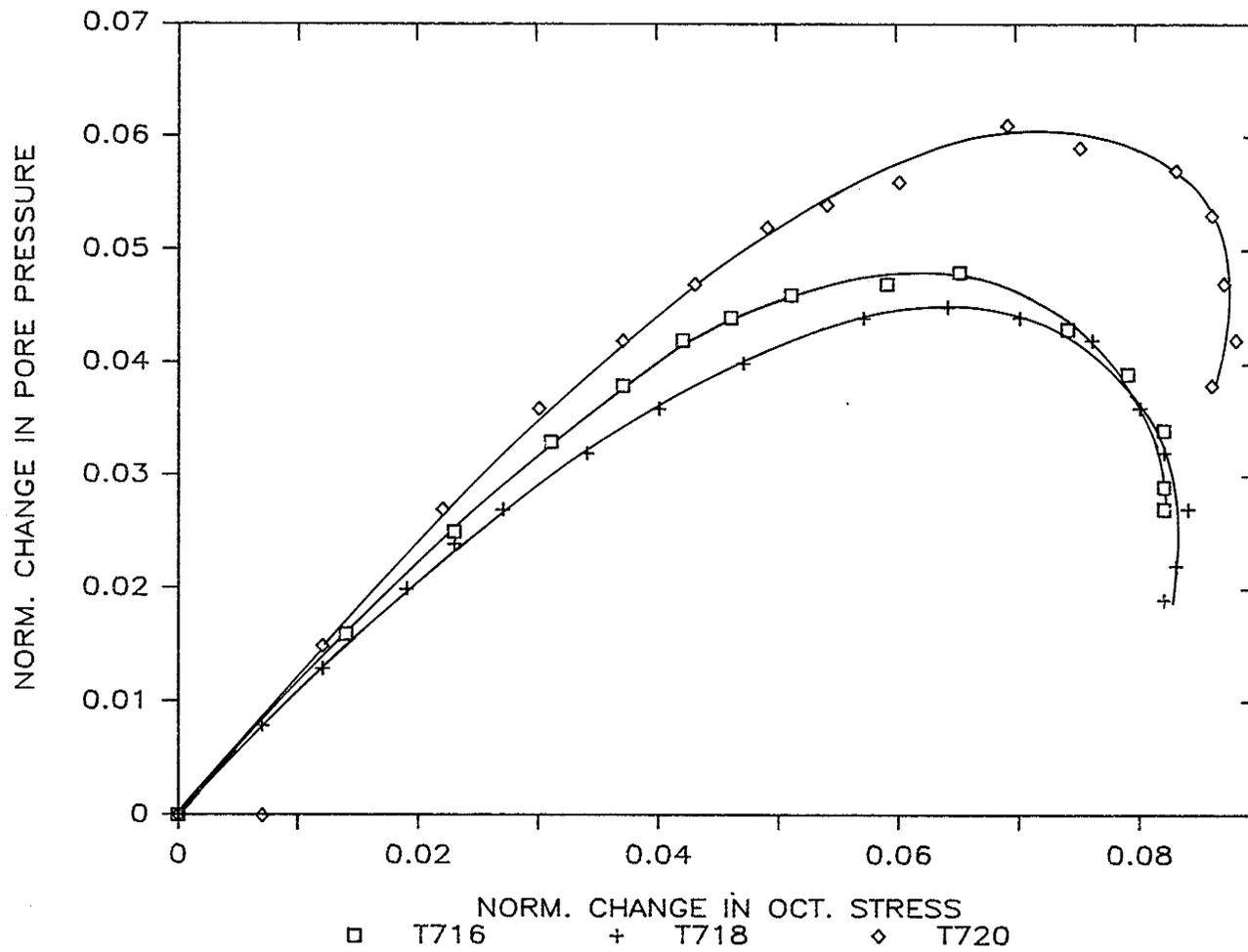


FIGURE 6.19 - POREWATER PRESSURE BEHAVIOUR, $\Delta u/\sigma'_{vc}$ vs $\Delta p/\sigma'_{vc}$; T716, T718, T720

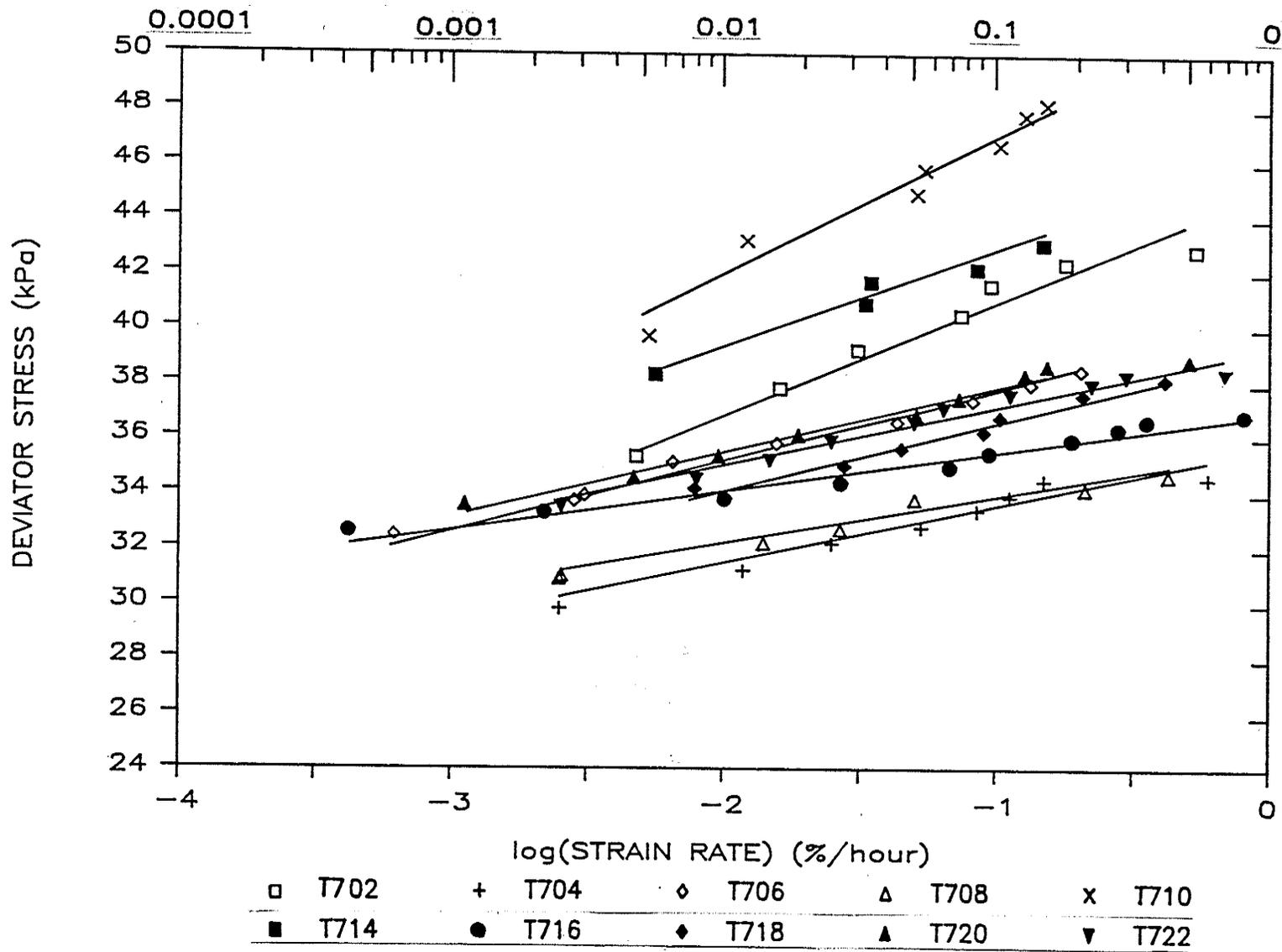


FIGURE 6.20 - STRAIN RATE EFFECTS FROM RELAXATION TESTS

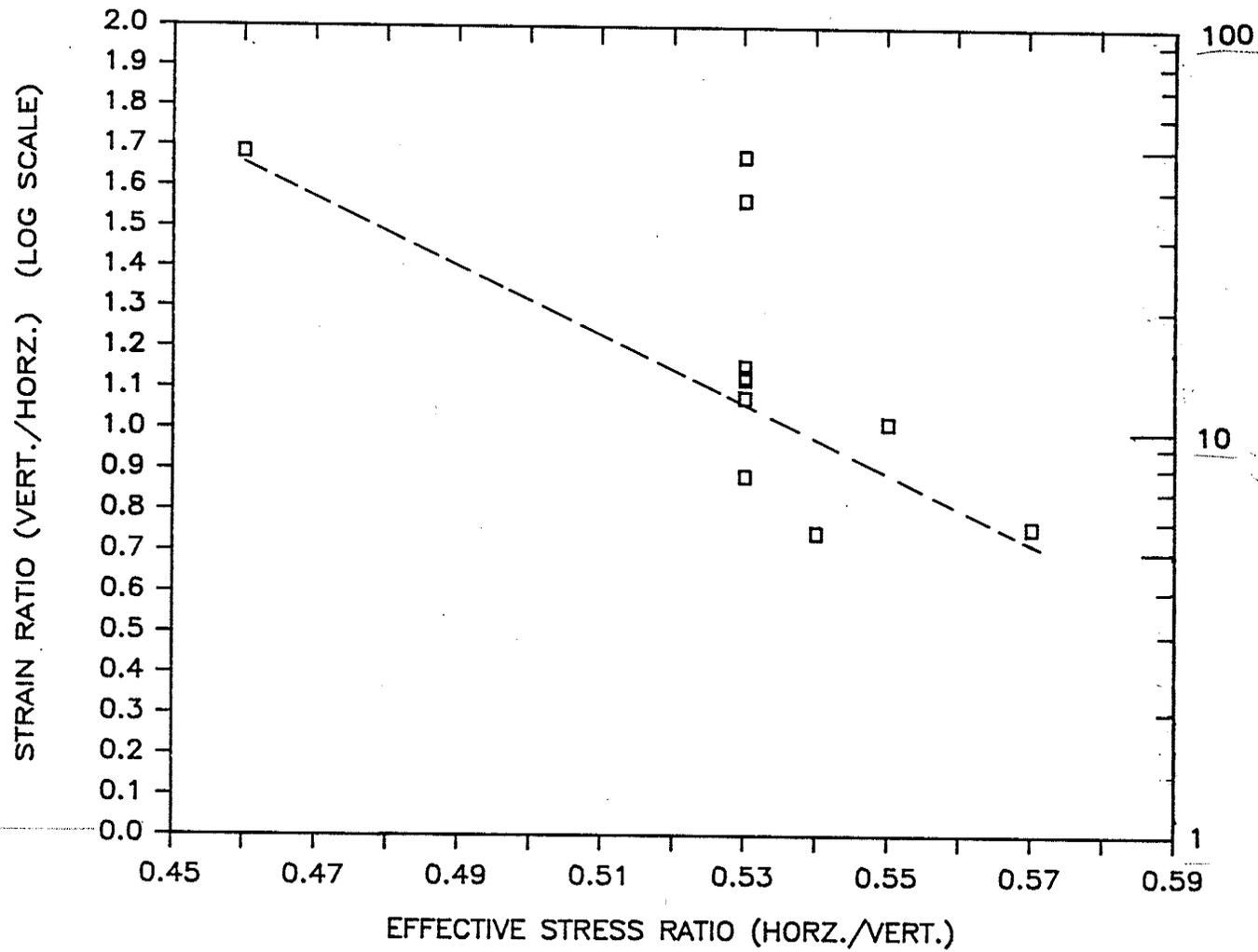


FIGURE 7.1 - LOG(STRAIN RATIO = $\epsilon_{1c}/\epsilon_{3c}$) vs (STRESS RATIO = σ_3/σ_1)
AT THE END OF TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION

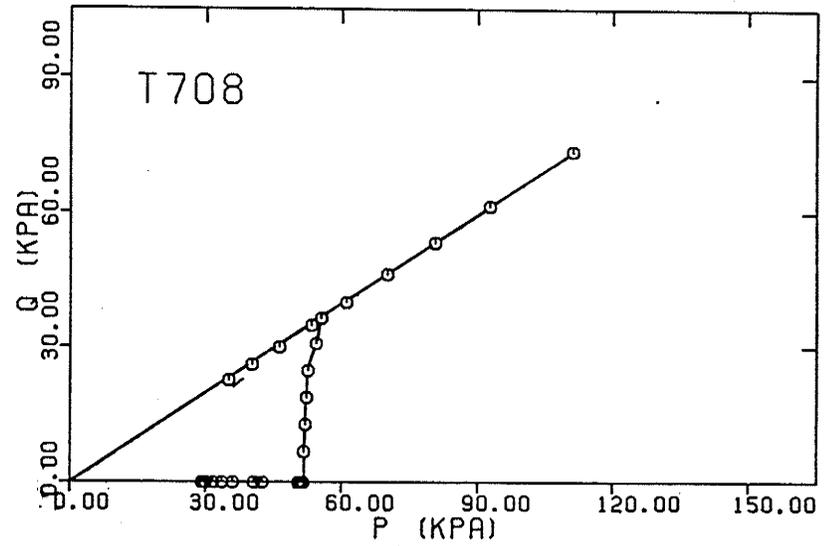
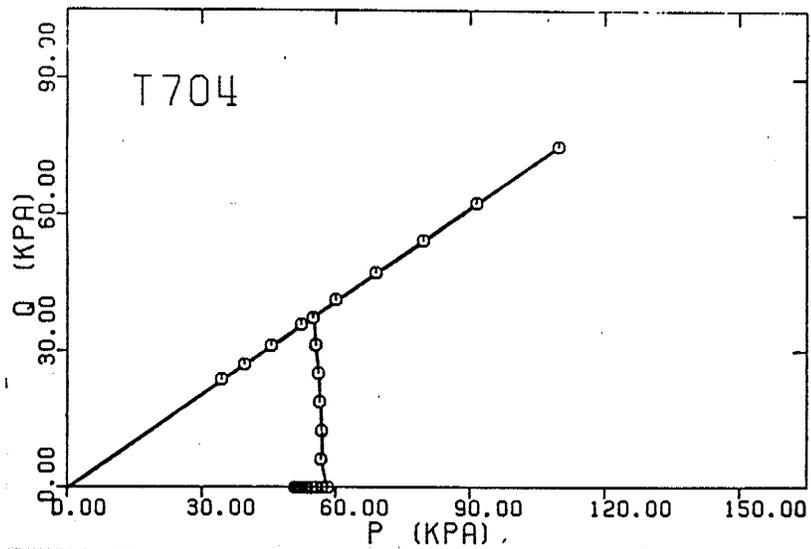
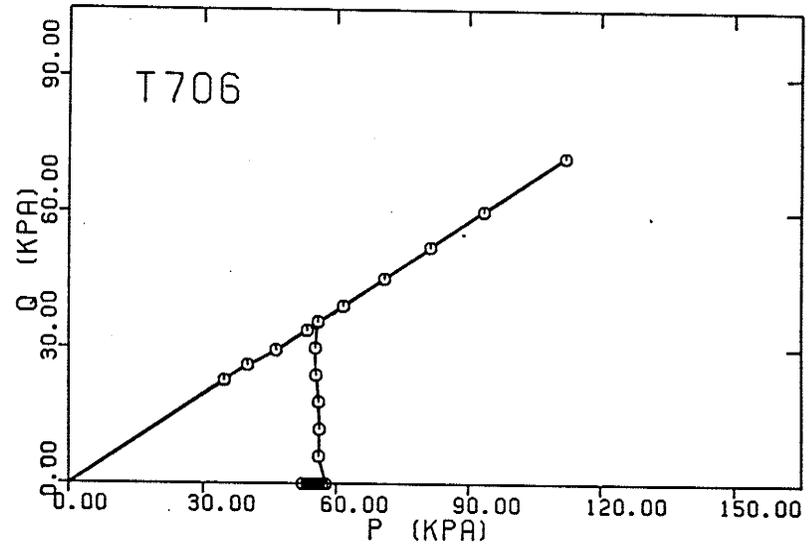
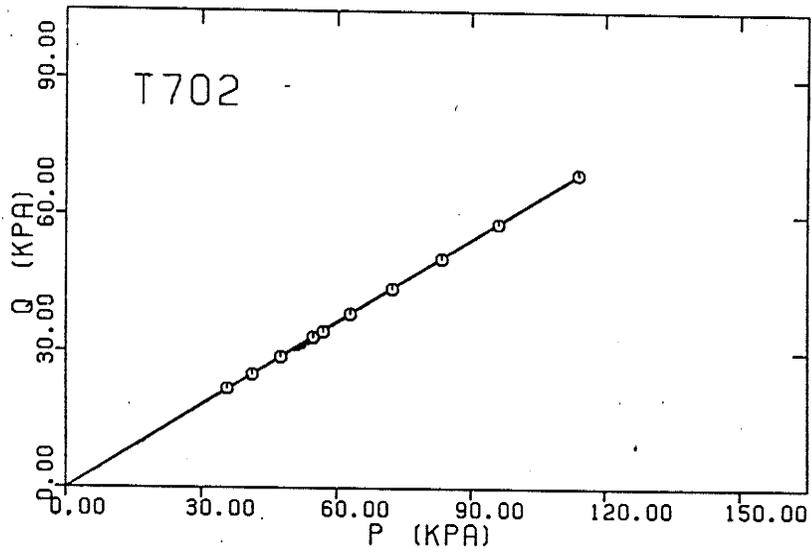


FIGURE 7.2a - STRESS PATHS FOR TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION, T702

FIGURE 7.2b,c,d - STRESS PATHS FOR TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION,
UNLOADING AND DWELL, T704, T706, T708

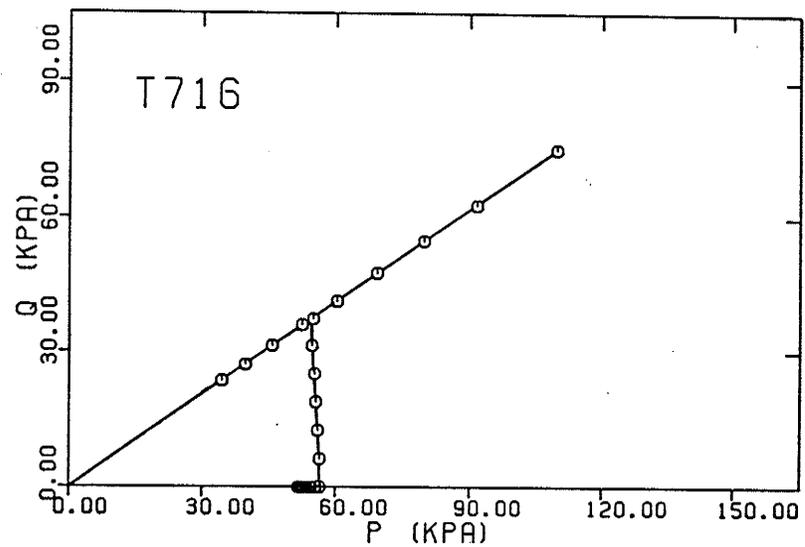
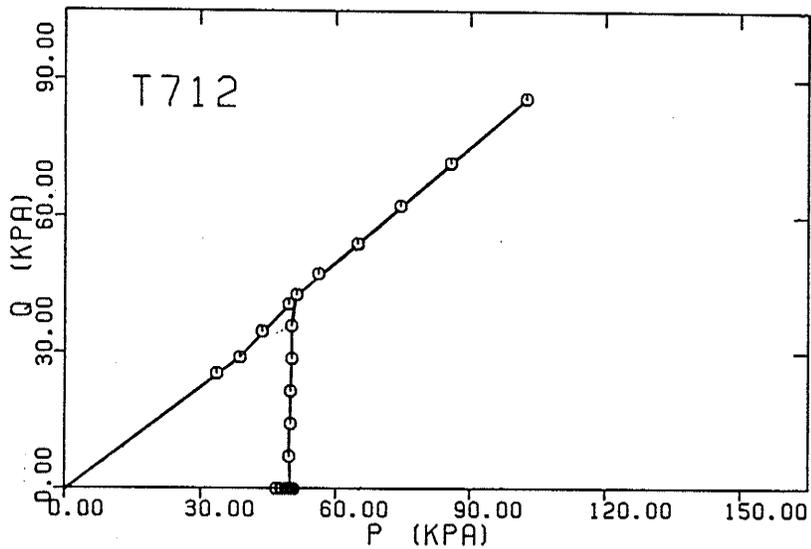
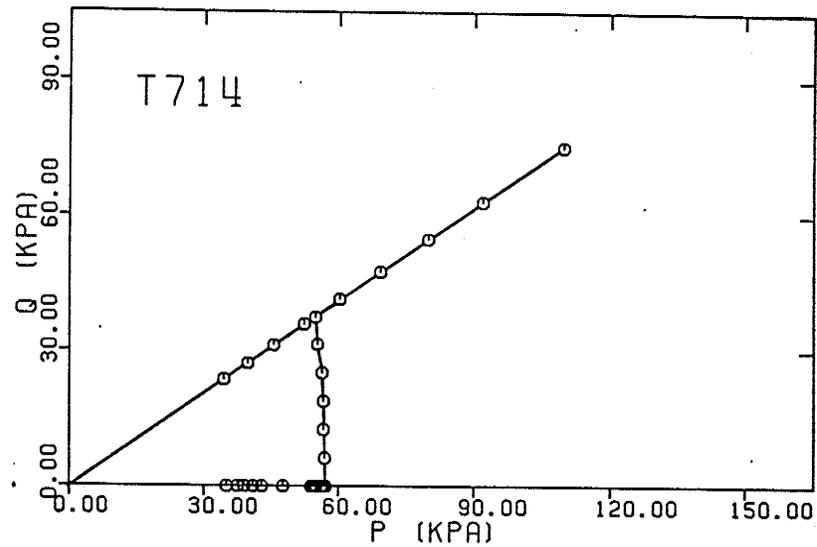
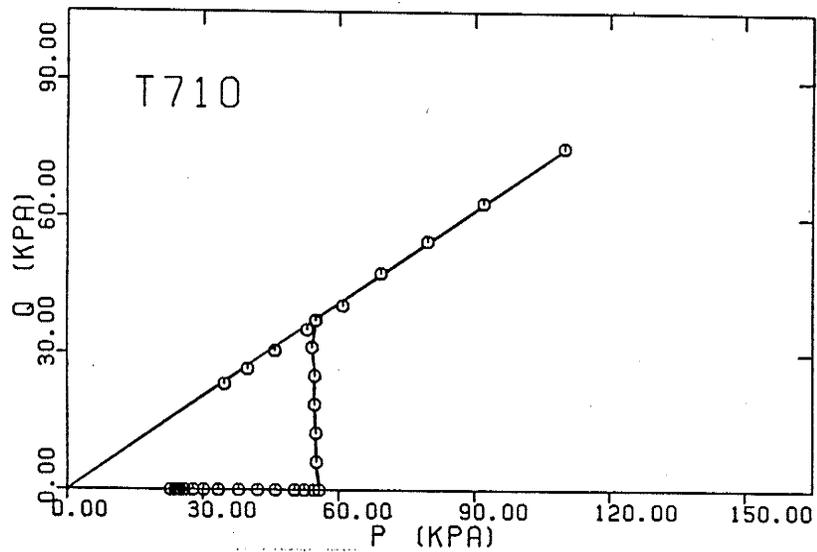


FIGURE 7.3a,b,c,d - STRESS PATHS FOR TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION, UNLOADING AND DWELL, T710, T712, T714, T716

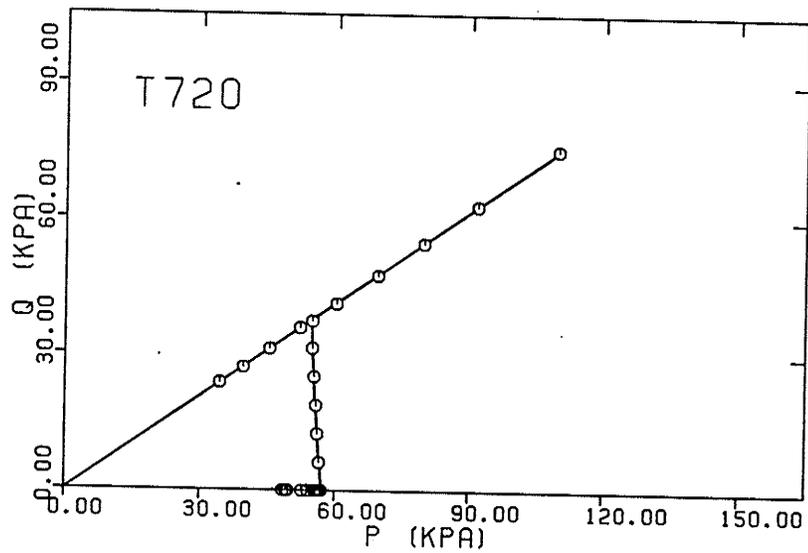
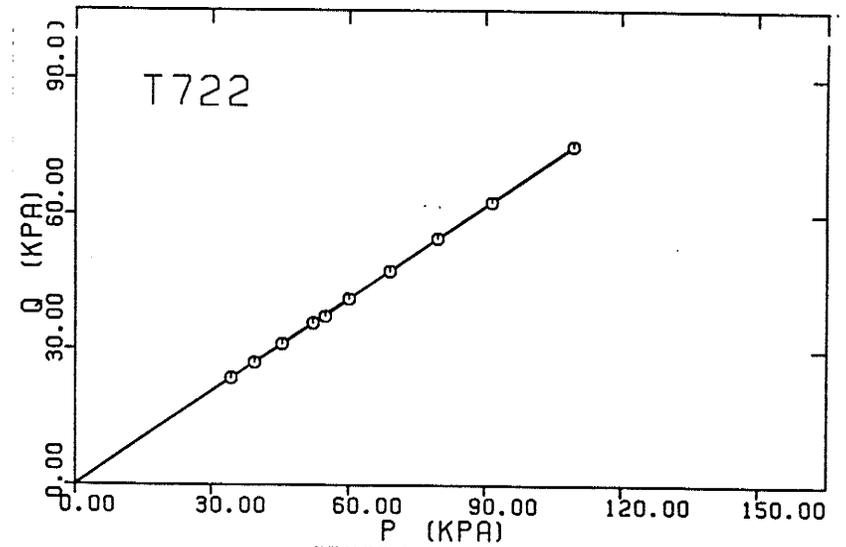
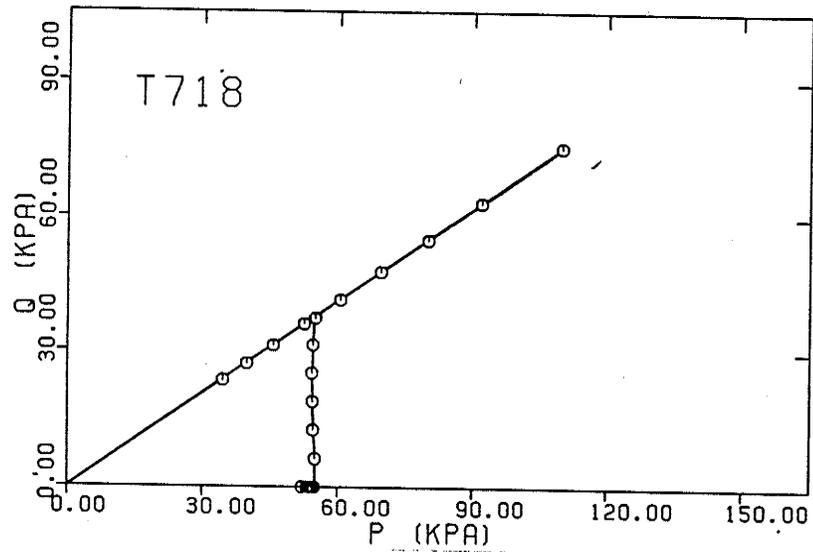


FIGURE 7.4a,b - STRESS PATHS FOR TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION, UNLOADING AND DWELL, T718, T720

FIGURE 7.4c - STRESS PATHS FOR TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION, T722

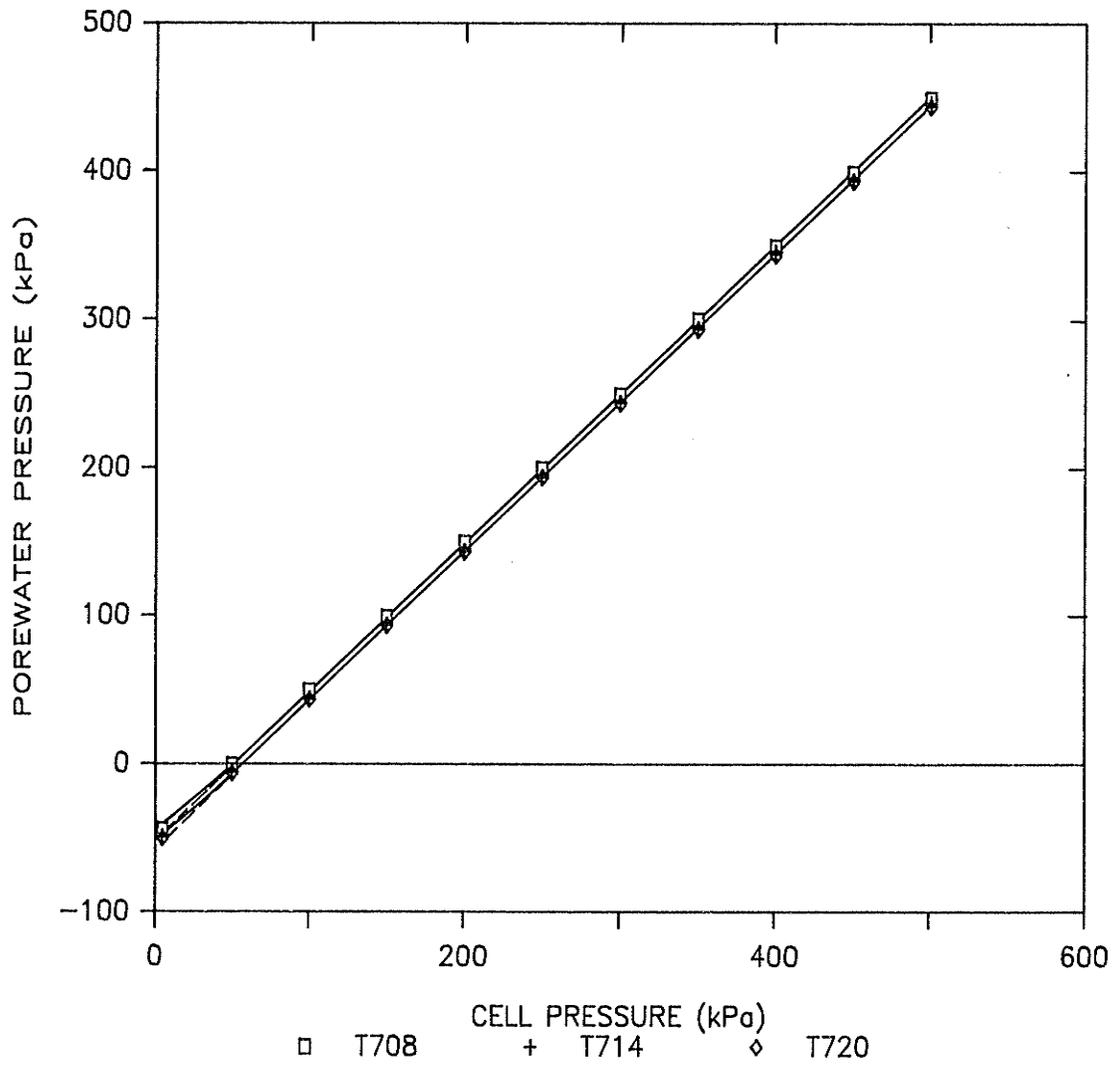
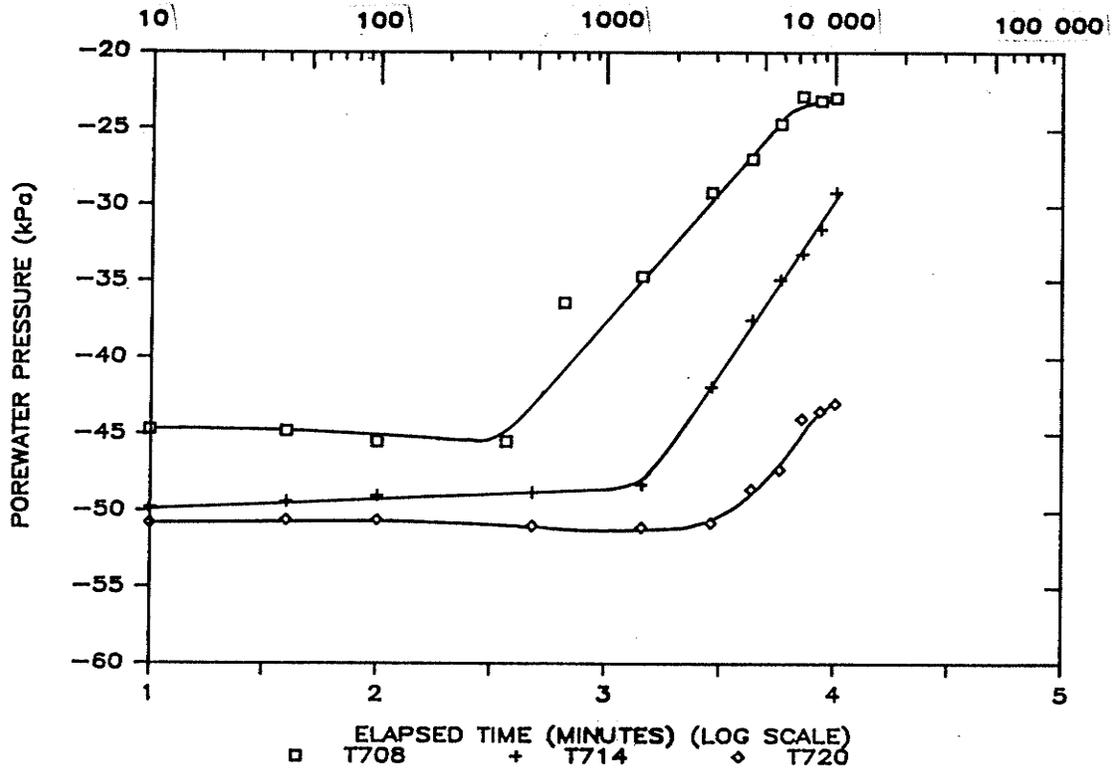
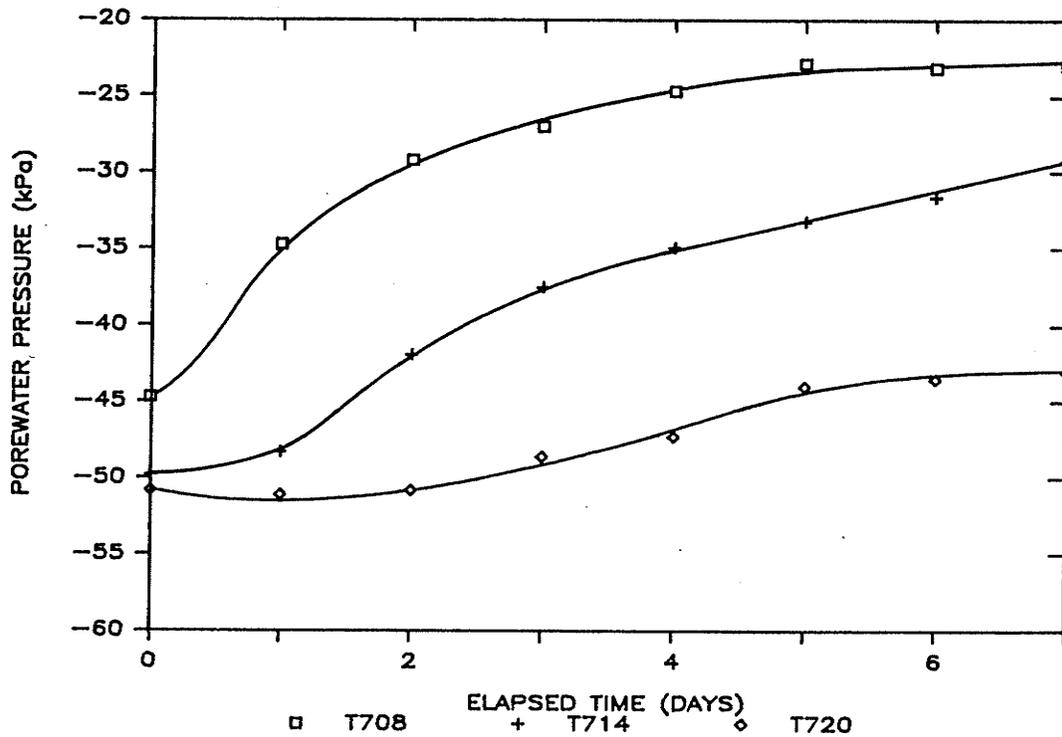


FIGURE 7.5 - POREWATER PRESSURE BEHAVIOUR DURING UNLOADING, T708, T714, T720



(a) POREWATER PRESSURE vs LOG(TIME IN MINUTES)



(b) POREWATER PRESSURE vs TIME IN DAYS

FIGURE 7.6a,b - POREWATER PRESSURE BEHAVIOUR DURING DWELLING, T708, T714, T720

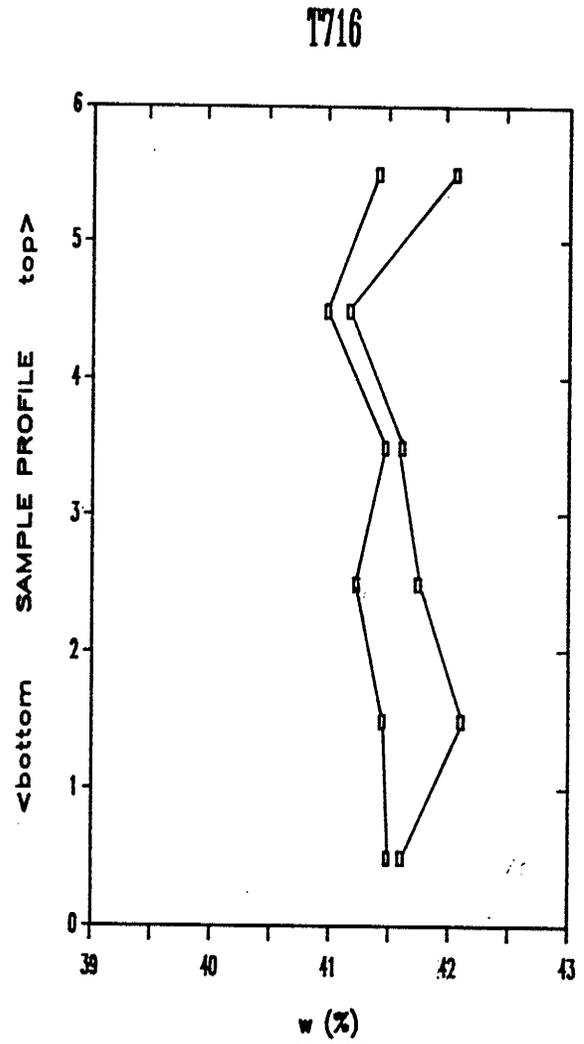
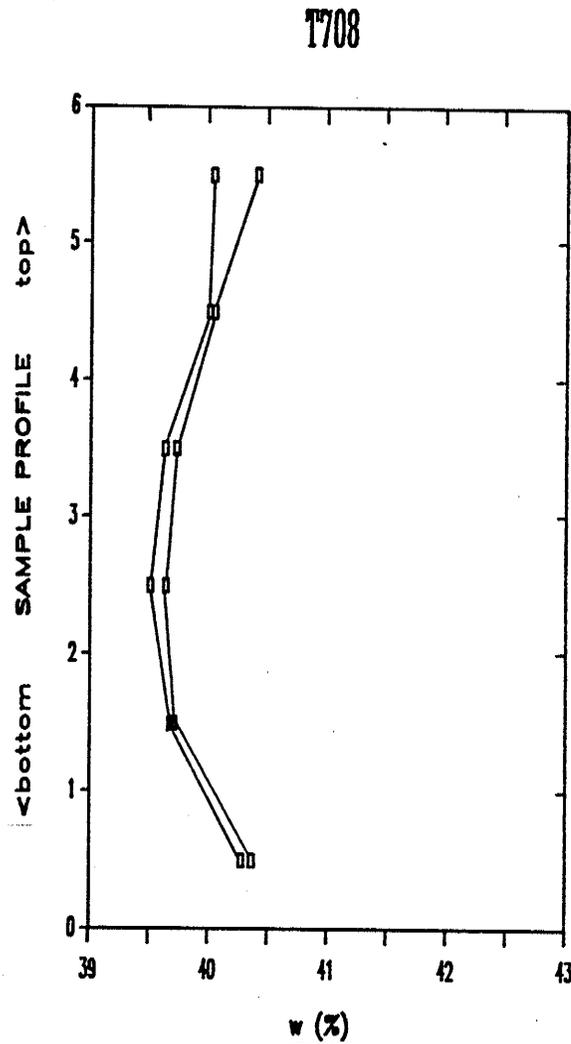
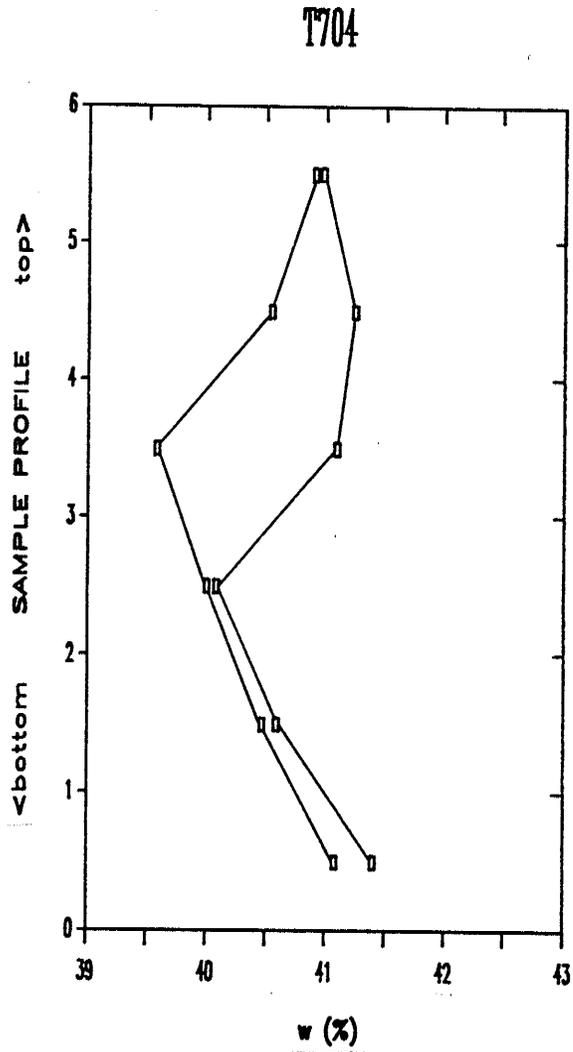


FIGURE 7.7 - MOISTURE CONTENT PROFILE ACROSS SAMPLES AFTER UNDRAINED SHEAR, T704, T708, T716

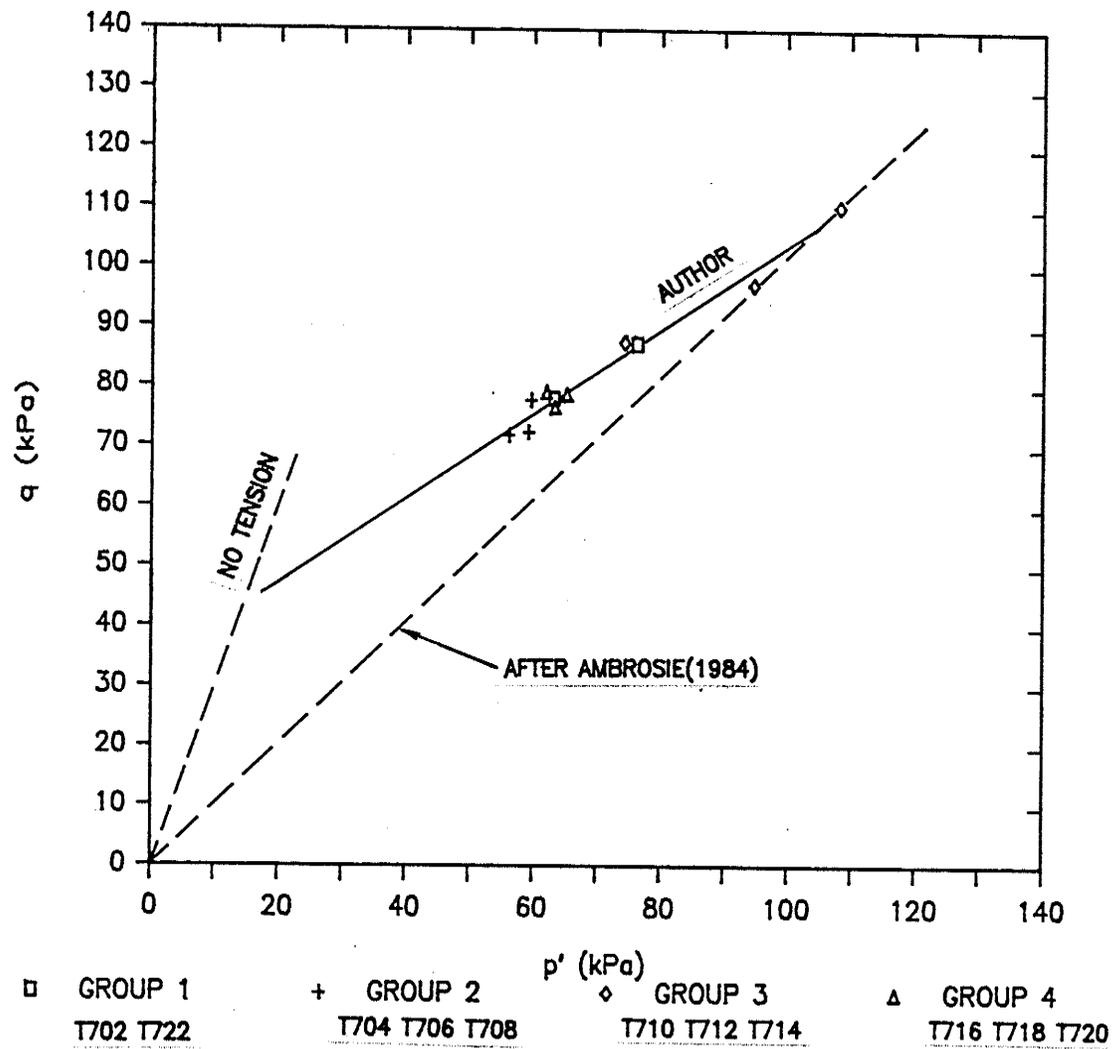


FIGURE 7.8 - NORMALLY AND OVERCONSOLIDATED RUPTURE ENVELOPE
 ($\sigma'_{vc} = 160 \text{ kPa}$) OF ILLITE

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE EXTRUSION

Appendix A
SAMPLE EXTRUSION

A.1 INTRODUCTION

This note describes the steps used in employing the extrusion unit that was designed for extruding remoulded clay samples from consolidation cylinders in the Geotechnical Laboratories, University of Manitoba. The samples are then prepared for triaxial or oedometer tests using standard trimming and building-in procedures, which are described by Lew(1981).

The principle employed by this unit was suggested by Li(1983). The equipment (shown in Fig. 4.8) was designed by the author and his co-worker R. W. Ambrosie. Useful advice given by Dr. J. Graham during the design stage is much appreciated. Technical staff, Mr. J. Clark, Mr. S. Meyerhoff, and Mr. N. Piamsalee are acknowledged for their contribution in fabricating the equipment.

This note takes the form of a set of abbreviated instructions for employing the equipment.

A.2 EXTRUSION

1. Lightly oil the interior of the cutting cylinder and the guide rods with silicone oil.
2. Weigh six empty containers for the determination of moisture contents of clay trimmings.
3. Ensure that the jack piston is fully retracted.
4. Place the adaptor on top of the jack piston.

5. Loosen the fastening screws and remove the lid of the consolidation cylinder.
6. Invert the consolidation cylinder containing the sample with the cylinder piston still in place.
7. Slide the cylinder piston shaft into the adaptor and set the cylinder on the supporting platform of the main frame.

Note: Although it is unlikely that the cylinder piston will fall while the cylinder is being inverted, it is suggested to support the piston by hand throughout this step.

8. Loosen the fastening screws and remove the base of the consolidation cylinder.
9. Slide the adjustable cap down the guide rods until the cylinder wall fits into its circular groove.
10. Tighten the two clamping screws to fix the adjustable cap in place.

Note: At this point, the consolidation cylinder should be secured in place.

11. Pump the jack piston upward slowly and carefully. This causes the sample to be extruded from the cylinder. Stop pumping until the filter stone is clear of the cylinder wall.
12. Remove the filter stone and the filter paper carefully.
13. Slide the cutting cylinder down the guide rods until the cutting edge is about 3cm above the sample.
14. Tighten the two clamping screws to fix the cutting cylinder in place. Jack the sample up against the cutting cylinder. Trim off excess clay.
15. Step 14 is repeated as necessary. Standard procedures, described by Lew(1981), for trimming and building-in clay samples for triaxial tests are then followed.

16. A total of 5 or 6 batches of clay trimmings are to be collected for moisture content determination throughout the extrusion process.

APPENDIX B

COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTINGS

ISN 0175 TOTENE(K+1)=DELENE(K)+TOTENE(K)
ISN 0176 TOTENN(K+1)=DELENN(K)+TOTENN(K)
ISN 0177 30 CONTINUE

C
C
C
C
C
C

PRINT CALCULATED RESULTS

ISN 0178 DO 40 KK=1,N
ISN 0179 PRINT 90, JPT(KK),ESIMA1(KK),ESIMA3(KK),DEVSTM(KK),OCTSTM(KK),
1ASTRN1(KK),RSTRN3(KK),VOLSTN(KK),LSSV(KK),LSHVE(KK),TOTENE(KK)
IF [KK.EQ.N] GO TO 40
ISN 0180 PRINT 91, DELENE(KK)
ISN 0182
ISN 0183 40 CONTINUE
ISN 0184 PRINT 60
ISN 0185 PRINT 61
ISN 0186 PRINT 63
ISN 0187 PRINT 73
ISN 0188 IF [NHOLE.LE.O] GO TO 46
ISN 0190 PRINT 80, JSAMP,NHOLE,TDPHM,BDPTHM
ISN 0191 GO TO 47
ISN 0192 46 WRITE(6,631) JSAMP
ISN 0193 47 PRINT 85, JDATES,JDATEE
ISN 0194 PRINT 81
ISN 0195 PRINT 82
ISN 0196 PRINT 83
ISN 0197 PRINT 84
ISN 0198 DO 41 JJ=1,N
ISN 0199 PRINT 90, JPT(JJ),ESIMA1(JJ),ESIMA3(JJ),DEVSTM(JJ),OCTSTM(JJ),
1NSTRN1(JJ),NSTRN3(JJ),NVOLSN(JJ),LSSV(JJ),LSHVN(JJ),TOTENN(JJ)
IF [JJ.EQ.N] GO TO 41
ISN 0200 PRINT 91, DELENN(JJ)
ISN 0203 41 CONTINUE
ISN 0204 M=M+1

C
C
C
C
C
C

SHEAR STRAIN VS SHEAR STRESS PLOT

ISN 0205 CALL PLOT(0.0,-5.0,-3)
ISN 0206 CALL SCALE(SHESTR,4.5,M,1)
ISN 0207 SHESTR(M+1)=0.0
ISN 0208 Q(M+1)=0.0
ISN 0209 Q(M+2)=30.0
ISN 0210 CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,'SHEAR STRAIN [%]',-18,6.0,0.0,
4SHESTR(M+1),SHESTR(M+2))
ISN 0211 CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,'SHEAR STRESS , Q (KPA)',22,4.0,90.0,
8Q(M+1),Q(M+2))
ISN 0212 CALL LINE(SHESTR,0,M,1,-1,0)
ISN 0213 CALL SYMBOL(0.5,3.3,0.21,4HT706,0.0,4)
ISN 0214 CALL PLOT(0.0,4.0,3)
ISN 0215 CALL PLOT(6.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0216 CALL PLOT(6.0,0.0,2)
ISN 0217 CALL PLOT(5.9,1.0,3)
ISN 0218 CALL PLOT(6.0,1.0,2)
ISN 0219 CALL PLOT(5.9,2.0,3)
ISN 0220 CALL PLOT(6.0,2.0,2)
ISN 0221 CALL PLOT(5.9,3.0,3)
ISN 0222 CALL PLOT(6.0,3.0,2)
ISN 0223 CALL PLOT(1.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0224 CALL PLOT(1.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0225 CALL PLOT(2.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0226 CALL PLOT(2.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0227 CALL PLOT(3.0,3.9,3)

ISN 0228 CALL PLOT(3.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0229 CALL PLOT(4.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0230 CALL PLOT(4.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0231 CALL PLOT(5.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0232 CALL PLOT(5.0,4.0,2)

C
C
C
C
C
C

PLOT VOLUME STRAIN VS P

ISN 0233 CALL SCALE(VOLSTR,4.5,M,1)
ISN 0234 VOLSTR(M+1)=0.0
ISN 0235 P(M+1)=0.0
ISN 0236 P(M+2)=30.0
ISN 0237 CALL PLOT(0.0,4.5,-3)
ISN 0238 CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,'VOLUME STRAIN [%]',-17,6.0,0.0,
4VOLSTR(M+1),VOLSTR(M+2))
ISN 0239 CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,'P (KPA)',7,4.0,90.0,P(M+1),P(M+2))
ISN 0240 CALL LINE(VOLSTR,P,M,1,-1,5)
ISN 0241 CALL SYMBOL(0.5,3.3,0.21,4HT706,0.0,4)
ISN 0242 CALL PLOT(0.0,4.0,3)
ISN 0243 CALL PLOT(6.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0244 CALL PLOT(6.0,0.0,2)
ISN 0245 CALL PLOT(5.9,1.0,3)
ISN 0246 CALL PLOT(6.0,1.0,2)
ISN 0247 CALL PLOT(5.9,2.0,3)
ISN 0248 CALL PLOT(6.0,2.0,2)
ISN 0249 CALL PLOT(5.9,3.0,3)
ISN 0250 CALL PLOT(6.0,3.0,2)
ISN 0251 CALL PLOT(1.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0252 CALL PLOT(1.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0253 CALL PLOT(2.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0254 CALL PLOT(2.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0255 CALL PLOT(3.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0256 CALL PLOT(3.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0257 CALL PLOT(4.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0258 CALL PLOT(4.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0259 CALL PLOT(5.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0260 CALL PLOT(5.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0261 CALL PLOT(12.0,0.0,-3)

C
C
C
C
C
C

PLOT LATERAL STRAIN VS LATERAL STRESS

ISN 0262 CALL PLOT(0.0,-4.5,-3)
ISN 0263 CALL SCALE(STRAN3,4.5,M,1)
ISN 0264 CALL SCALE(SIGMA3,3.0,M,1)
ISN 0265 STRAN3(M+1)=0.0
ISN 0266 SIGMA3(M+1)=0.0
ISN 0267 CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,'LATERAL STRAIN [%]',-18,6.0,0.0,
4STRAN3(M+1),STRAN3(M+2))
ISN 0268 CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,'LATERAL STRESS [KPA]',20,3.0,90.0,
8SIGMA3(M+1),SIGMA3(M+2))
ISN 0269 CALL LINE(STRAN3,SIGMA3,M,1,-1,10)
ISN 0270 CALL SYMBOL(0.5,2.3,0.21,4HT706,0.0,4)
ISN 0271 CALL PLOT(0.0,3.0,3)
ISN 0272 CALL PLOT(6.0,3.0,2)
ISN 0273 CALL PLOT(6.0,0.0,2)
ISN 0274 CALL PLOT(5.9,1.0,3)
ISN 0275 CALL PLOT(6.0,1.0,2)
ISN 0276 CALL PLOT(5.9,2.0,3)
ISN 0277 CALL PLOT(6.0,2.0,2)
ISN 0278 CALL PLOT(1.0,2.9,3)


```

ISN 0383 69 FORMAT(///,T13,48H PT EFFECT EFFECT STRAIN1 VOLUME STRAIN3
&,45H EFFECT Q VOID V SHEAR )
ISN 0384 70 FORMAT(T13,48H SIGMA1 SIGMA3 STRAIN
&45H P RATIO STRAIN//)
ISN 0385 71 FORMAT(7//),T13,44H SUMMARY OF ESSENTIAL RESULTS STORED IN FILE)
ISN 0386 72 FORMAT(6//),T13,46H PT SIGMA1 SIGMA3 STRAIN1 STRAIN3
&1HV//)
ISN 0387 630 FORMAT(T13,15H SAMPLE NO. = T,14,5X,11H HDLE NO. = ,14,5X,
1 9H DEPTH = ,F6.2,11H METRES TD ,F6.2,8H METRES )
ISN 0388 631 FDMAT(T13,15H SAMPLE NO. = T,14,5X,{REMOULDED SAMPLE}')
ISN 0389 980 FORMAT(T13,14,2X,F6.2,3X,F6.2,3X,F6.3,3X,F6.3,3X,F6.3,3X,F6.2,3X,
&F6.2,3X,F6.3,3X,F6.3)
ISN 0390 982 FORMAT(T13,14,2X,F6.2,3X,F6.2,3X,F6.3,3X,F6.3,3X,F6.3)
ISN 0391 981 FORMAT(1H1)
ISN 0392 63 FORMAT(T13,20H ENERGY CALCULATIONS/)
ISN 0393 66 FORMAT(T13,31H *** ENGINEERING STRAIN ****//)
ISN 0394 73 FORMAT(T13,31H *** NATURAL STRAIN ***//)
ISN 0395 80 FORMAT(T13,15H SAMPLE NO. = T,14,5X,11H HOLE NO. = ,14,5X,
1 9H DEPTH = ,F6.2,11H METRES TD ,F6.2,8H METRES //)
ISN 0396 81 FORMAT(T13,47H PT EFFECT EFFECT DEV EFFECT AXIAL,
150H RADIAL VOL LSSV LSNV DELTA TOTAL)
ISN 0397 82 FORMAT(T13,46H SIGMA1 SIGMA3 STRESS OCT STRAIN,
151H STRAIN STRAIN ENERGY ENERGY )
ISN 0398 83 FORMAT(T13,45H KPA KPA KPA KPA STRESS %,
154H % % KPA % KN-M/VOL KN-M/VOL)
ISN 0399 84 FORMAT(T13,36H KPA/)
ISN 0400 90 FDMAT(T13,14,2X,F6.1,3X,F6.1,2X,F6.1,3X,F6.1,4X,F6.3,2X,F6.3,
13X,F6.3,2X,F6.1,2X,F4.1,11X,F7.3)
ISN 0401 91 FDMAT(T13,81X,F7.3)
ISN 0402 85 FORMAT(T13,22H TEST RESULTS START, 110,5H
13HEND, 110 ///)
ISN 0403 END

```

/ MAIN / SIZE OF PROGRAM OOADAC HEXADECIMAL BYTES

NAME	TAG	TYPE	ADD.	NAME	TAG	TYPE	ADD.	NAME	TAG	TYPE	ADD.	NAME	TAG	TYPE	ADD.
I SFA		I*4	001474	J SF		I*4	001478	K SF		I*4	00147C	L SF		I*4	001480
M SFA		I*4	001484	N SF		I*4	001488	P SFA		R*4	0014E8	Q SFA		R*4	001650
G5 SF		R*4	00148C	II SF		I*4	001490	JJ SF		I*4	001494	KK SF		I*4	001498
N5 S		I*4	00149C	VR SF		R*4	0017B8	FMC SF		R*4	0014A0	IMC SF		R*4	0014A4
IYR SF		R*4	0014A8	JPT SF		I*4	001824	AXIS SF	XF	000000	IBUF SFA		I*4	001A8C	
LINE SF	XF	R*4	000000	LSSV SFA		R*4	00590C	PLOT SF	XF	000000	SORT F	XF	R*4	000000	
INTHT SF		R*4	0014AC	INVOL SF		R*4	005A74	JSAMP SF		I*4	0014B0	LGAXS SF	XF	000000	
LGLIN SF	XF	R*4	000000	LSNVE SF		R*4	005BDC	LSNVN SF		R*4	005D44	HHOLE SF		I*4	001484
PLOTS SF	XF	R*4	000000	RATIO SF		R*4	0014B8	SCALE SF	XF	000000	SCALG SF	XF	R*4	000000	
SPVOL SFA		R*4	005EAC	ASIMA1 SF		R*4	006014	ASIMA3 SF		R*4	00617C	ASTRN1 SFA		R*4	0052E4
BDPTHM SF		R*4	0014BC	DELENE SF		R*4	00644C	DELENN SF		R*4	0065B4	DELTAH SF		R*4	00671C
DELTAV SF		R*4	006884	DESTN1 SF		R*4	0069EC	DESTN3 SF		R*4	006B54	DEVSTM SF		R*4	006C8C
ESIMA1 SFA		R*4	006E24	ESIMA3 SFA		R*4	006F8C	IBCOM# F	XF	I*4	000000	INCSN1 SF		R*4	0070F4
INCSN3 SF		R*4	00725C	INTVOL SF		R*4	0014C0	ISTRN1 SFA		R*4	0014C4	ISTRN3 SFA		R*4	0014C8
JDATEE SF		I*4	0014CC	JDATES SF		I*4	0014D0	LDPIO# F	XF	I*4	000000	NSTRN1 SFA		R*4	0073C4
NSTRN3 SFA		R*4	00752C	NVOLSN SF		R*4	007694	OCTSTM SF		R*4	0077FC	OSIMA1 SFA		R*4	0014D4
OSIMA3 SFA		R*4	0014D8	OSTRN1 SFA		R*4	0014DC	OSTRN3 SFA		R*4	0014E0	RSTRN3 SFA		R*4	007964
SHESTR SFA		R*4	007ACC	SIGMA1 SFA		R*4	007C34	SIGMA3 SFA		R*4	007D9C	STRAN1 SFA		R*4	007F04
STRAN3 SFA		R*4	00806C	SYMBDL SF	XF	R*4	000000	TDPTHM SF		R*4	0014E4	TOTENE SFA		R*4	0081D4
TOTENN SF		R*4	00833C	VOLSTN SF		R*4	0084A4	VOLSTR SFA		R*4	00860C				

SOURCE STATEMENT LABELS

LABEL	ISN	ADDR									
42	14	008966	43	15	008984	2	26	008AB0	3	39	008CDD
4	49	008DC4	5	54	008EAE	6	107	0092E4	7	112	009374
48	122	00941A	49	123	009438	10	137	009618	12	146	0097DE

13	151	0098A4	11	162	009A6C	20	171	009C96	30	177	009D40
40	183	009E78	46	192	009F26	47	193	009F44	41	203	00A0CC

COMPILER GENERATED LABELS

LABEL	ISN	ADDR									
100000	1	0088C4	100001	12	00892C	100002	28	008ABE	200001	37	008CBE
100003	51	008DD2	200002	65	008FF2	200003	81	009156	200004	96	009232
100004	109	0092F2	100005	120	0093E0	100006	129	009484	100007	138	00962E
100008	143	0095B6	100009	147	0097F4	100010	148	0097FC	100011	152	0098BA
100012	159	0098FE	100013	163	009A82	100014	165	009A96	100015	172	009C4C
100016	175	009CC8	100017	178	009D5E	100018	179	009D5E	100019	182	009E4E
100020	184	009E8E	100021	190	009EEC	100022	199	009FC0	100023	202	00A0A2
100024	204	00A0E2	200005	217	00A230	200006	233	00A310	200007	245	00A448
200008	261	00A528	200009	272	00A664	200010	288	00A744	200011	299	00A86C
200012	315	00A94C	200013	326	00AA88	200014	342	00AB58	200015	353	00AC8C

FORMAT STATEMENT LABELS

LABEL	ISN	ADDR									
120	371	000028	121	372	00005C	103	373	000090	100	374	0000BF
101	375	0000F8	102	376	000127	104	377	000156	60	378	000191
61	379	0001B5	165	380	0001D7	64	381	000209	65	382	00022C
69	383	000252	70	384	0002BA	71	385	000321	72	386	000357
630	387	000394	631	388	0003E6	980	389	000413	982	390	000448
981	391	00046A	63	392	00046F	66	393	00048A	73	394	0004B1
80	395	0004D8	81	396	00052C	82	397	000595	83	398	000600
84	399	00066B	90	400	000696	91	401	0006CE	85	402	0006D7

*OPTIONS IN EFFECT*NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(54) SIZE(0256K) AUTODBL(NONE)

*OPTIONS IN EFFECT*SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT MAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF NOALC NOANSF NOTERM IBM FLAG(1)

STATISTICS SOURCE STATEMENTS = 402, PROGRAM SIZE = 44460, SUBPROGRAM NAME = MAIN

STATISTICS NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED

***** END OF COMPILATION *****

52K BYTES OF CORE NOT USED


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ISN 0071      IF (NHOLE.LE.0) GO TO 22
ISN 0073      WRITE(6,163)JSAMP,NHOLE,TDPTHM,BDPTHM,CONAXM,PCONPM,
              1XNRMSM
              GO TO 26
ISN 0074      22 WRITE(6,60)
ISN 0075      WRITE(6,61)
ISN 0076      WRITE(6,184)JSAMP,CONAXM,PCONPM,XNRMSM
ISN 0077      26 WRITE(6,285)JDATES,JDATEE
ISN 0078      WRITE(6,880)
ISN 0079      DO 50 I=1,M
ISN 0080      WRITE(6,82)JPTX(I),PCSTRN(I),HDVSTN(I),EFSRTO(I),OCTSHM(I),
ISN 0081      1DLTUNM(I)
ISN 0082      50 CONTINUE

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* PHASE 2 : PLOT THE REDUCED DATA *

NOM. HALF DEV. STRESS VS. AXIAL STRAIN

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ISN 0083      CALL PLOTS(IBUF,4000)
ISN 0084      CALL PLOT(0.0,-5.0,-3)
ISN 0085      CALL PLOT(0.0,6.5,-3)
ISN 0086      PCSTRN(M+1)=0.0
ISN 0087      PCSTRN(M+2)=1.5
ISN 0088      HDVSTN(M+1)=0.0
ISN 0089      HDVSTN(M+2)=0.1
ISN 0090      CALL FACTOR(0.5)
ISN 0091      CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,16HAXIAL STRAIN (%),-16,12.0,0.0,
ISN 0092      &PCSTRN(M+1),PCSTRN(M+2))
              CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,22NOM. HALF DEV. STRESS ,22,7.0,90.0,
ISN 0093      &HDVSTN(M+1),HDVSTN(M+2))
              CALL LINE(PCSTRN,HDVSTN,M,1,-1,1)
ISN 0094      CALL SYMBOL(5.4,7.4,0.28,4HT704,0.0,4)
ISN 0095      CALL PLOT(11.9,1.0,3)
ISN 0096      CALL PLOT(12.0,1.0,2)
ISN 0097      CALL PLOT(11.9,2.0,3)
ISN 0098      CALL PLOT(12.0,2.0,2)
ISN 0099      CALL PLOT(11.9,3.0,3)
ISN 0100      CALL PLOT(12.0,3.0,2)
ISN 0101      CALL PLOT(11.9,4.0,3)
ISN 0102      CALL PLOT(12.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0103      CALL PLOT(11.9,5.0,3)
ISN 0104      CALL PLOT(12.0,5.0,2)
ISN 0105      CALL PLOT(11.9,6.0,3)
ISN 0106      CALL PLOT(12.0,6.0,2)
ISN 0107      CALL PLOT(11.0,6.9,3)
ISN 0108      CALL PLOT(11.0,7.0,2)
ISN 0109      CALL PLOT(10.0,6.9,3)
ISN 0110      CALL PLOT(10.0,7.0,2)
ISN 0111      CALL PLOT(9.0,6.9,3)
ISN 0112      CALL PLOT(9.0,7.0,2)
ISN 0113      CALL PLOT(8.0,6.9,3)
ISN 0114      CALL PLOT(8.0,7.0,2)
ISN 0115      CALL PLOT(7.0,6.9,3)
ISN 0116      CALL PLOT(7.0,7.0,2)
ISN 0117      CALL PLOT(6.0,6.9,3)
ISN 0118      CALL PLOT(6.0,7.0,2)
ISN 0119      CALL PLOT(5.0,6.9,3)
ISN 0120      CALL PLOT(5.0,7.0,2)
ISN 0121      CALL PLOT(4.0,6.9,3)

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ISN 0122      CALL PLOT(4.0,7.0,2)
ISN 0123      CALL PLOT(3.0,6.9,3)
ISN 0124      CALL PLOT(3.0,7.0,2)
ISN 0125      CALL PLOT(2.0,6.9,3)
ISN 0126      CALL PLOT(2.0,7.0,2)
ISN 0127      CALL PLOT(1.0,6.9,3)
ISN 0128      CALL PLOT(1.0,7.0,2)
ISN 0129      CALL PLOT(0.0,7.0,3)
ISN 0130      CALL PLOT(12.0,7.0,2)
ISN 0131      CALL PLOT(12.0,0.0,2)

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EFF. STRESS RATIO VS. AXIAL STRAIN

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ISN 0132      CALL PLOT(0.0,-5.0,-3)
ISN 0133      EFSRTO(M+1)=1.0
ISN 0134      EFSRTO(M+2)=1.0
ISN 0135      CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,16HAXIAL STRAIN (%),-16,12.0,0.0,
ISN 0136      &PCSTRN(M+1),PCSTRN(M+2))
              CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,22HEFFECTIVE STRESS RATIO,22,4.0,90.0,
ISN 0137      &EFSRTO(M+1),EFSRTO(M+2))
              CALL LINE(PCSTRN,EFSRTO,M,1,-1,1)
ISN 0138      CALL PLOT(0.0,4.0,3)
ISN 0139      CALL PLOT(12.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0140      CALL PLOT(12.0,0.0,2)
ISN 0141      CALL PLOT(11.9,1.0,3)
ISN 0142      CALL PLOT(12.0,1.0,2)
ISN 0143      CALL PLOT(11.9,2.0,3)
ISN 0144      CALL PLOT(12.0,2.0,2)
ISN 0145      CALL PLOT(11.9,3.0,3)
ISN 0146      CALL PLOT(12.0,3.0,2)
ISN 0147      CALL PLOT(11.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0148      CALL PLOT(11.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0149      CALL PLOT(10.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0150      CALL PLOT(10.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0151      CALL PLOT(9.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0152      CALL PLOT(9.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0153      CALL PLOT(8.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0154      CALL PLOT(8.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0155      CALL PLOT(7.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0156      CALL PLOT(7.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0157      CALL PLOT(6.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0158      CALL PLOT(6.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0159      CALL PLOT(5.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0160      CALL PLOT(5.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0161      CALL PLOT(4.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0162      CALL PLOT(4.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0163      CALL PLOT(3.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0164      CALL PLOT(3.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0165      CALL PLOT(2.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0166      CALL PLOT(2.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0167      CALL PLOT(1.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0168      CALL PLOT(1.0,4.0,2)

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PWP CHANGE VS. AXIAL STRAIN

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ISN 0169      CALL PLOT(0.0,-5.0,-3)
ISN 0170      IF (OCR.GE.1.95) GO TO 51
ISN 0172      DLTUNM(M+1)=0.0

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ISN 0173      GO TO 5
ISN 0174      51 DLTUNM(M+1)=-0.4
ISN 0175      CALL PLOT(0.0,2.0,3)
ISN 0176      CALL PLOT(12.0,2.0,2)
ISN 0177      52 DLTUNM(M+2)=0.2
ISN 0178      CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,16HAXIAL STRAIN (%),-16,12.0,0.0,
&PCSTRN(M+1),PCSTRN(M+2))
ISN 0179      CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,15HNMOM. PWP CHANGE,15,4.0,90.0,
&DLTUNM(M+1),DLTUNM(M+2))
ISN 0180      CALL LINE(PCSTRN,DLTUNM,M,1,-1,1)
ISN 0181      CALL PLOT(0.0,4.0,3)
ISN 0182      CALL PLOT(12.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0183      CALL PLOT(12.0,0.0,2)
ISN 0184      CALL PLOT(11.9,1.0,3)
ISN 0185      CALL PLOT(12.0,1.0,2)
ISN 0186      CALL PLOT(11.9,2.0,3)
ISN 0187      CALL PLOT(12.0,2.0,2)
ISN 0188      CALL PLOT(11.9,3.0,3)
ISN 0189      CALL PLOT(12.0,3.0,2)
ISN 0190      CALL PLOT(11.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0191      CALL PLOT(11.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0192      CALL PLOT(10.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0193      CALL PLOT(10.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0194      CALL PLOT(9.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0195      CALL PLOT(9.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0196      CALL PLOT(8.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0197      CALL PLOT(8.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0198      CALL PLOT(7.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0199      CALL PLOT(7.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0200      CALL PLOT(6.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0201      CALL PLOT(6.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0202      CALL PLOT(5.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0203      CALL PLOT(5.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0204      CALL PLOT(4.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0205      CALL PLOT(4.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0206      CALL PLOT(3.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0207      CALL PLOT(3.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0208      CALL PLOT(2.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0209      CALL PLOT(2.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0210      CALL PLOT(1.0,3.9,3)
ISN 0211      CALL PLOT(1.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0212      CALL PLOT(24.0,0.0,-3)

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EFF. MEAN PRINCIPAL STRESS VS. DEVIATOR STRESS

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ISN 0213      OCTSTM(M+1)=0.0
ISN 0214      OCTSTM(M+2)=15.0
ISN 0215      DVSTRM(M+1)=0.0
ISN 0216      DVSTRM(M+2)=15.0
ISN 0217      CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,37HEFFECTIVE MEAN PRINCIPAL STRESS (KPA),
* =37,11.0,0.0,OCTSTM(M+1),OCTSTM(M+2))
ISN 0218      CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,21HDEVIATOR STRESS (KPA),21,9.0,90.0,
*DVSTRM(M+1),DVSTRM(M+2))
ISN 0219      CALL LINE(OCTSTM,DVSTRM,M,1,-1,1)
ISN 0220      CALL SYMBOL(0.5,8.2,0.28,4HT704,0.0,4)
ISN 0221      CALL PLOT(0.0,9.0,3)
ISN 0222      CALL PLOT(11.0,9.0,2)
ISN 0223      CALL PLOT(11.0,0.0,2)
ISN 0224      CALL PLOT(10.9,1.0,3)
ISN 0225      CALL PLOT(11.0,1.0,2)
ISN 0226      CALL PLOT(10.9,2.0,3)
ISN 0227      CALL PLOT(11.0,2.0,2)
ISN 0228      CALL PLOT(10.9,3.0,3)

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ISN 0229      CALL PLOT(11.0,3.0,2)
ISN 0230      CALL PLOT(10.9,4.0,3)
ISN 0231      CALL PLOT(11.0,4.0,2)
ISN 0232      CALL PLOT(10.9,5.0,3)
ISN 0233      CALL PLOT(11.0,5.0,2)
ISN 0234      CALL PLOT(10.9,6.0,3)
ISN 0235      CALL PLOT(11.0,6.0,2)
ISN 0236      CALL PLOT(10.9,7.0,3)
ISN 0237      CALL PLOT(11.0,7.0,2)
ISN 0238      CALL PLOT(10.9,8.0,3)
ISN 0239      CALL PLOT(11.0,8.0,2)
ISN 0240      CALL PLOT(10.0,8.9,3)
ISN 0241      CALL PLOT(10.0,9.0,2)
ISN 0242      CALL PLOT(9.0,8.9,3)
ISN 0243      CALL PLOT(9.0,9.0,2)
ISN 0244      CALL PLOT(8.0,8.9,3)
ISN 0245      CALL PLOT(8.0,9.0,2)
ISN 0246      CALL PLOT(7.0,8.9,3)
ISN 0247      CALL PLOT(7.0,9.0,2)
ISN 0248      CALL PLOT(6.0,8.9,3)
ISN 0249      CALL PLOT(6.0,9.0,2)
ISN 0250      CALL PLOT(5.0,8.9,3)
ISN 0251      CALL PLOT(5.0,9.0,2)
ISN 0252      CALL PLOT(4.0,8.9,3)
ISN 0253      CALL PLOT(4.0,9.0,2)
ISN 0254      CALL PLOT(3.0,8.9,3)
ISN 0255      CALL PLOT(3.0,9.0,2)
ISN 0256      CALL PLOT(2.0,8.9,3)
ISN 0257      CALL PLOT(2.0,9.0,2)
ISN 0258      CALL PLOT(1.0,8.9,3)
ISN 0259      CALL PLOT(1.0,9.0,2)
ISN 0260      CALL PLOT(12.0,0.0,999)

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ISN 0261      WRITE(6,99)
ISN 0262      GO TO 9
ISN 0263      60 FORMAT (1H1,10(/),T10,23H UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA)
ISN 0264      61 FORMAT (T10,26H SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY//)
ISN 0265      64 FORMAT(T10,37H CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST )
ISN 0266      65 FORMAT(T10,37H //)
ISN 0267      163 FORMAT(T10,15H SAMPLE NO. = T,14,5X,11H HOLE NO. = ,14,5X,
1 9H DEPTH = ,F6.2,11H METRES TO ,F6.2,8H METRES //
1 T10,37H CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = ,F7.2,
15H KPA /
1 T10,37H PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = ,F7.2,
15H KPA /
1 T10,37H NORMALIZING STRESS = ,F7.2,
15H KPA /)
ISN 0268      164 FORMAT(T10,15H SAMPLE NO. = T,14,5X,'[REMOULDED SAMPLE]' //
1 T10,37H CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = ,F7.2,
15H KPA /
1 T10,37H PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = ,F7.2,
15H KPA /
1 T10,37H NORMALIZING STRESS = ,F7.2,
15H KPA /)
ISN 0269      165 FORMAT(T10,28H SHEAR TEST RESULTS START, 110,5H
13HEND, 110 //)
ISN 0270      265 FORMAT(/ ,T10,39H NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS START,
1110,8H END,110 //)
ISN 0271      69 FORMAT(T10,46H PT TIME DISPL PRING PORE PER
162H EFFECT EFFECT HALF DEV EFFECT RATIO OF A)
ISN 0272      70 FORMAT(T10,46H DIAL DIAL PRESS CENT
157H SIGMA1 SIGMA3 DEV STRESS OCT EFF SIGMA1)
ISN 0273      980 FORMAT(T10,14,2X,14,3X,F7.1,4X,F5.1,2X,F6.1,2X,F5.2,4X,

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1F5.1,4X,F5.1,4X,F5.1,4X,F5.1,4X,F5.1,5X,F6.3,4X,F7.2)
81 FORMAT(T10,14,2X,14,3X,F7.1,4X,F5.1,3X,15HRELAXATION TEST)
82 FORMAT(T10,14,3X,F5.2,5X,F6.3,4X,F6.3,3X,F6.3,4X,F6.3)
831 FORMAT(T10,15H SAMPLE NO. = T,14,5X,'(REMOLDDED SAMPLE)' //
1T10,37H SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = ,F7.3,
112H CENTIMETRES /
1 T10,37H SAMPLE VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = ,F7.3,
118H CUBIC CENTIMETRES /
1 T10,38H SAMPLE AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = ,F6.3,
1 19H SQUARE CENTIMETRES //
1T10,37H CONSTANT LOAD = ,F7.2,5H N ./
1 T10,37H PROVING RING FACTOR = ,F7.4,
1 9H N ./DIV /
1 T10,37H PISTON AREA = ,F7.4,
119H SQUARE CENTIMETRES //
1 T10,37H INITIAL DIAL READING = ,F7.2,
110H DIVISIONS //)
ISN 0277 830 FORMAT(T10,15H SAMPLE NO. = T,14,5X,11H HOLE NO. = ,14,5X,
1 9H DEPTH = ,F6.2,11H METRES TO ,F6.2,8H METRES //
1T10,37H SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = ,F7.3,
112H CENTIMETRES /
1 T10,37H SAMPLE VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = ,F7.3,
118H CUBIC CENTIMETRES /
1 T10,38H SAMPLE AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = ,F6.3,
1 19H SQUARE CENTIMETRES //
1T10,37H CONSTANT LOAD = ,F7.2,5H N ./
1 T10,37H PROVING RING FACTOR = ,F7.4,
1 9H N ./DIV /
1 T10,37H PISTON AREA = ,F7.4,
119H SQUARE CENTIMETRES //
1 T10,37H INITIAL DIAL READING = ,F7.2,
110H DIVISIONS //)
ISN 0278 710 FORMAT (T10,45H
1,57H KPA KPA STRESS RDG KPA RDG KPA PCSTRN
ISN 0279 720 FORMAT (T10,45H
149H KPA KPA STRESS EFF SIFMA3)
ISN 0280 860 FORMAT(T10,
1 53H PT PER NRMLZD EFFECT NRMLZD HRMLZD /
1 T10,53H CENT HALF RATIO OCT CHANGE /
1 T10,53H PCSTRN DEV SIGMA1 STRESS IN PWP /
1 T10,53H STRESS SIGMA3 KPA KPA /
1 T10,52H KPA /)
ISN 0281 99 FORMAT(1H1,////)
ISN 0282 END

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/ MAIN / SIZE OF PROGRAM 00784A HEXADECIMAL BYTES

NAME	TAG	TYPE	ADD.												
A SF	R=4		0014C0	B S	R=4		001410	F SF	R=4		001414	I SF	I=4		001418
M SFA	I=4		00141C	X SF	R=4		001420	Y SF	R=4		001424	AA SF	R=4		001428
NS S	I=4		00142C	JPT SF	I=4		001430	LLL SF	I=4		001434	OCR S	R=4		001438
PWP SF	R=4		00143C	AXIS SF	XF		000000	EXIT SF	XF		000000	IBUF SFA	I=4		001628
JPTX SF	I=4		0054AC	LINE SF	XF		000000	PLDT SF	XF		000000	AREAM SF	R=4		001440
JSAMP SF	I=4		001444	JTIME SF	I=4		001448	NHDL SF	I=4		00144C	PCSTR SF	R=4		001450
PLDTS SF	XF		000000	PRING SF	R=4		001454	PWPM SF	R=4		001458	PWPRM SF	R=4		00145C
RATIO SF	R=4		001460	RDIAL SF	R=4		001464	SVOLM SF	R=4		001468	XLOAD SF	R=4		00146C
APISTM SF	R=4		001470	BDPTHM SF	R=4		001474	CELLPR SF	R=4		001478	CLDADM SF	R=4		00147C
COHAXM SF	R=4		001480	DEVSNM SF	R=4		005814	DEVSHO SF	R=4		001484	DLTAUM SF	R=4		001488
DLTUNM SFA	R=4		00577C	DVSTRM SFA	R=4		0058E4	ECELPN SF	R=4		00148C	EFSTRD SFA	R=4		0058AC
EFSTRM SF	R=4		001480	FACTOR SF	XF		000000	HDVSTN SFA	R=4		0058B4	HDVSTR SF	R=4		001484
IBCOM# F	XF		000000	JDATEE SF	I=4		001498	JDATES SF	I=4		00149C	LDFOI# F	XF		000000
OCTSNM SF	R=4		005D1C	OCTSTM SFA	R=4		0058E4	PCQNP# SF	R=4		0014A0	PCSTRN SFA	R=4		005FEC
PFSTRM SF	R=4		0014A4	RDILOM SF	R=4		0014A8	SAREAM SF	R=4		0014AC	SHGHTM SF	R=4		0014B0
STRAIN SF	R=4		006154	STRESM SF	R=4		0014B4	SYMBOL SF	XF		000000	TDPTHM SF	R=4		0014B8
XNRMSM SF	R=4		0014BC												

SOURCE STATEMENT LABELS

LABEL	ISN	ADDR									
1	3	00638C	2	5	0063CC	3	6	0063D8	21	18	00655A
9	20	0065B0	10	23	0065E0	4	31	0066A0	5	33	0066F0
7	35	006700	106	61	0068FA	107	63	00690C	108	64	006950
8	66	0069EE	6	68	006A2A	13	70	006A54	22	75	006AC6
26	78	006B24	50	82	006BDC	51	174	00722E	52	177	007260

COMPILER GENERATED LABELS

LABEL	ISN	ADDR									
100000	1	00638C	100001	17	0064E8	100002	60	0068FA	100003	73	006A74
100004	81	0068E4	100005	83	0068F2	200001	96	006D4E	200002	112	006E2E
200003	128	006F0E	200004	140	00704E	200005	156	00712E	100006	172	007214
200006	189	00738A	200007	205	00746A	200008	219	0075B6	200009	234	007692
200010	250	007772									

FORMAT STATEMENT LABELS

LABEL	ISN	ADDR									
60	263	000028	61	264	00004C	64	265	00006E	65	266	000099
163	267	0000C7	164	268	0001B7	165	269	000282	265	270	0002B6
69	271	0002F4	70	272	000368	980	273	0003D7	81	274	000418
82	275	00043F	631	276	00045E	630	277	000636	710	278	000833
720	279	0008A2	860	280	000909	99	281	000A2C			

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*OPTIONS IN EFFECT*NAME(MAIN) NDOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(54) SIZE(0256K) AUTODBL(NONE)
*OPTIONS IN EFFECT*SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODACK OBJECT MAP NDFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF NDALC NOANSF NOTERM IBM FLAG(1)
*STATISTICS* SOURCE STATEMENTS = 281, PROGRAM SIZE = 30794, SUBPROGRAM NAME = MAIN
*STATISTICS* NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED
***** END OF COMPILATION *****
84K BYTES OF CORE NOT USED

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APPENDIX C

TABULATED LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 702 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
 INITIAL MOISTURE CONTENT = 52.1 PERCENT
 SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SOIL = 2.73
 INITIAL VOID RATIO = 1.423
 INITIAL HEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 12.90 CM
 INITIAL VOLUME OF SAMPLE = 585.20 CC
 EFFECTIVE PRINCIPAL STRESS RATIO = 0.57
 FINAL MOISTURE CONTENT = 41.2 PERCENT

TX. CONSOLIDATION START 70983 END 20083
 TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION TEST
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PT	EFFECT SIGMA1	EFFECT SIGMA3	STRAIN1	VOLUME STRAIN	STRAIN3	EFFECT P	Q	VOID RATIO	V	SHEAR STRAIN
1	50.24	28.50	1.875	3.016	0.570	35.75	21.74	1.350	2.350	0.870
2	57.87	32.90	2.426	3.973	0.773	41.22	24.97	1.326	2.326	1.102
3	66.70	37.90	3.202	5.195	0.997	47.50	28.80	1.297	2.297	1.470
4	76.80	43.70	4.093	6.494	1.200	54.73	33.10	1.265	2.265	1.928
5	88.63	50.36	5.062	7.826	1.382	63.12	38.27	1.233	2.233	2.453
6	101.87	58.00	6.142	9.211	1.534	72.62	43.87	1.199	2.199	3.072
7	117.25	66.80	7.271	10.629	1.679	83.62	50.45	1.165	2.165	3.728
8	134.90	76.80	8.465	12.073	1.804	96.17	58.10	1.130	2.130	4.441
9	160.21	91.20	10.015	13.838	1.911	114.20	69.01	1.087	2.087	5.403
10	79.90	45.60	9.188	12.432	1.622	57.03	34.30	1.121	2.121	5.044
11	79.89	45.60	9.157	12.346	1.594	57.03	34.29	1.124	2.124	5.042

SUMMARY OF ESSENTIAL RESULTS STORED IN FILE

PT	SIGMA1	SIGMA3	STRAIN1	STRAIN3	V
1	50.24	28.50	1.875	0.570	2.350
2	57.87	32.90	2.426	0.773	2.326
3	66.70	37.90	3.202	0.997	2.297
4	76.80	43.70	4.093	1.200	2.265
5	88.63	50.36	5.062	1.382	2.233
6	101.87	58.00	6.142	1.534	2.199
7	117.25	66.80	7.271	1.679	2.165
8	134.90	76.80	8.465	1.804	2.130
9	160.21	91.20	10.015	1.911	2.087
10	79.90	45.60	9.188	1.622	2.121
11	79.89	45.60	9.157	1.594	2.124

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** ENGINEERING STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. : T 702 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 70983 END 200983

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT DCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	50.2	28.5	21.7	35.7	1.875	0.570	3.016	0.0	0.0	0.423	0.0
2	57.9	32.9	25.0	41.2	2.426	0.773	3.973	9.8	0.6	0.841	0.423
3	66.7	37.9	28.8	47.5	3.202	0.987	5.195	21.2	1.5	0.806	1.063
4	76.8	43.7	33.1	54.7	4.093	1.200	6.494	34.2	2.4	0.973	1.869
5	88.6	50.4	38.3	63.1	5.062	1.382	7.826	49.3	3.4	1.193	2.842
6	101.9	58.0	43.9	72.6	6.142	1.534	9.211	66.4	4.5	1.418	4.035
7	117.2	66.8	50.4	83.6	7.271	1.679	10.629	86.2	5.6	1.685	5.453
8	134.9	76.8	58.1	96.2	8.465	1.804	12.073	108.8	6.8	2.468	7.138
9	160.2	91.2	69.0	114.2	10.015	1.911	13.838	141.3	8.4	-1.380	9.606
10	79.9	45.6	34.3	57.0	9.188	1.622	12.432	38.3	7.6	-0.049	8.216
11	79.9	45.6	34.3	57.0	9.157	1.594	12.346	38.3	7.4		8.167

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** NATURAL STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. : T 702 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 70983 END 200983

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT DCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	50.2	28.5	21.7	35.7	1.893	0.585	3.062	0.0	0.0	0.436	0.0
2	57.9	32.9	25.0	41.2	2.456	0.789	4.054	9.8	0.6	0.668	0.436
3	66.7	37.9	28.8	47.5	3.254	1.040	5.334	21.2	1.5	0.849	1.104
4	76.8	43.7	33.1	54.7	4.179	1.267	6.714	34.2	2.5	1.038	1.953
5	88.6	50.4	38.3	63.1	5.195	1.477	8.149	49.3	3.5	1.290	2.990
6	101.9	58.0	43.9	72.6	6.338	1.662	9.662	66.4	4.7	1.553	4.280
7	117.2	66.8	50.4	83.6	7.549	1.844	11.237	86.2	5.9	1.873	5.833
8	134.9	76.8	58.1	96.2	8.845	2.010	12.866	108.8	7.2	2.789	7.706
9	160.2	91.2	69.0	114.2	10.553	2.170	14.894	141.3	8.9	-1.580	10.495
10	79.9	45.6	34.3	57.0	9.637	1.819	13.275	38.3	7.9	-0.056	8.915
11	79.9	45.6	34.3	57.0	9.604	1.787	13.177	38.3	7.9		8.859

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. : T 702 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION : 11.719 CENTIMETRES
SAMPLE VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION : 512.950 CUBIC CENTIMETRES
SAMPLE AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION : 43.772 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD : 16.54 N
PROVING RING FACTOR : 1.2365 N./DIV
PISTON AREA : 5.0700 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING : 1500.00 DIVISIONS

SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 220983 END 240983

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST
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PT	TIME	DISPL DIAL RDG	PRING DIAL RDG	PORE PRESS KPA	PER CENT PCSTRN	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	HALF DEV STRESS KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT QCT STRESS KPA	RATIO OF EFF SIGMA1 EFF SIGMA3	A
1	951	1500.0	331.7	500.0	0.0	80.8	46.6	17.1	34.2	58.0	1.733	0.0
2	1000	1498.5	345.1	489.0	0.01	94.8	56.7	19.0	38.1	69.4	1.671	-2.83
3	1015	1493.0	378.2	490.1	0.06	103.0	55.6	23.7	47.4	71.4	1.852	-0.75
4	1030	1481.8	407.5	492.0	0.16	109.3	53.7	27.8	55.6	72.2	2.035	-0.37
5	1045	1478.7	430.5	493.9	0.18	113.7	51.6	31.0	62.1	72.3	2.203	-0.22
6	1100	1469.5	450.0	495.1	0.26	117.8	50.3	33.8	67.5	72.8	2.343	-0.15
7	1115	1459.9	466.0	496.7	0.34	120.7	48.7	36.0	72.0	72.7	2.478	-0.09
8	1130	1448.5	480.0	497.7	0.44	123.5	47.6	37.9	75.9	72.9	2.594	-0.06
9	1145	1437.8	490.5	497.5	0.53	126.5	47.7	38.4	78.8	74.0	2.651	-0.06
10	1159	1426.8	498.5	497.2	0.62	126.3	45.0	40.6	81.3	72.1	2.806	-0.06
11	1216	1412.3	505.6	497.7	0.75	130.2	47.4	41.4	82.8	75.0	2.748	-0.05
12	1230	1400.2	510.0	497.4	0.85	131.9	47.9	42.0	84.0	75.9	2.753	-0.05
13	1245	1387.0	514.0	497.1	0.96	133.2	46.2	42.5	85.0	76.5	2.763	-0.06
14	1300	1373.5	517.0	496.3	1.08	135.1	49.4	42.8	85.7	78.0	2.734	-0.07
15	1315	1360.2	519.5	497.0	1.19	135.0	48.7	43.1	86.3	77.5	2.772	-0.06
16	1330	1348.2	521.8	497.2	1.31	135.4	48.7	43.3	86.7	77.6	2.780	-0.05
17	1345	1332.0	522.5	496.2	1.43	134.3	47.4	43.5	86.9	76.4	2.834	-0.03
18	1400	1319.0	523.8	498.1	1.54	134.6	47.4	43.6	87.2	76.5	2.840	-0.04
19	1415	1305.2	524.7	498.4	1.66	134.4	47.1	43.7	87.3	76.2	2.854	-0.03
20	1430	1292.0	524.8	498.8	1.77	134.1	46.8	43.6	87.3	75.9	2.864	-0.02
21	1445	1277.5	525.5	499.1	1.90	133.8	46.5	43.7	87.3	75.6	2.878	-0.02
22	1500	1263.7	525.8	499.0	2.02	133.8	46.5	43.7	87.3	75.6	2.878	-0.02
23	1515	1248.6	525.9	499.6	2.15	132.9	45.6	43.6	87.3	74.7	2.914	-0.01
24	1530	1235.0	525.8	499.7	2.26	132.6	45.4	43.6	87.2	74.5	2.920	-0.01
25	1545	1220.8	526.0	500.3	2.38	132.2	45.1	43.5	87.1	74.1	2.931	0.01
26	1600	1206.2	525.3	500.5	2.51	131.6	44.8	43.4	86.8	73.7	2.937	0.01

27	1615	1191.2	525.8	499.5	2.64	132.6	45.8	43.4	86.8	74.7	2.895	-0.01
28	1645	1163.9	525.4	500.8	2.87	131.1	44.6	43.2	86.5	73.4	2.939	0.02
29	1715	1135.0	524.5	501.6	3.11	129.8	43.8	43.0	86.0	72.5	2.964	0.03
30	1717	1132.9	523.5									
31	1721	1131.5	517.8									
32	1728	1130.0	511.0									
33	1735	1128.8	505.6									
34	1745	1127.5	501.3									
35	1800	1125.3	497.2									
36	1824	1125.2	492.2									
37	2000	1122.8	483.2									
38	2100	1120.7	477.5									
39	832	1114.7	455.6									
40	835	1114.6	455.2	492.7	3.29	121.1	54.4	33.4	66.7	76.6	2.227	-0.22
41	845	1111.2	481.2	489.3	3.32	130.2	56.2	37.0	74.0	80.8	2.317	-0.27
42	900	1105.5	509.6	492.5	3.37	134.5	52.8	40.9	81.7	80.0	2.548	-0.16
43	915	1096.6	530.1	494.5	3.44	138.0	50.7	43.6	87.3	79.8	2.721	-0.10
44	930	1085.2	542.1	495.6	3.54	140.0	49.5	45.2	90.5	79.7	2.827	-0.08
45	945	1073.0	547.0	496.7	3.64	140.5	48.9	45.8	91.6	79.4	2.874	-0.06
46	1000	1059.3	549.0	496.9	3.76	140.7	48.6	46.0	92.1	79.3	2.895	-0.05
47	1015	1044.7	548.8	497.0	3.89	140.2	48.3	46.0	91.9	78.9	2.903	-0.05
48	1030	1031.5	548.0	497.2	4.00	139.7	48.1	45.8	91.6	78.6	2.904	-0.05
49	1147	956.8	541.3	498.6	4.64	135.4	46.2	44.6	89.2	75.9	2.932	-0.03
50	1230	916.0	541.1	500.1	4.98	134.3	45.5	44.4	88.8	75.1	2.951	0.00
51	1300	887.0	540.0	500.9	5.23	132.9	44.6	44.1	88.3	74.0	2.979	0.02
52	1330	858.9	538.4	501.3	5.47	131.8	44.2	43.8	87.6	73.4	2.982	0.02
53	1400	830.8	537.7	501.3	5.71	131.1	43.9	43.6	87.2	73.0	2.987	0.02
54	1500	773.0	536.5	502.0	6.20	129.5	43.0	43.2	86.5	71.8	3.011	0.04
55	1600	716.3	535.8	502.7	6.69	128.1	42.2	42.9	85.9	70.8	3.035	0.05
56	1830	689.0	537.5	500.8	6.92	131.1	45.1	43.0	86.0	73.8	2.907	0.02
57	2030	462.0	538.4	504.4	8.86	126.2	41.5	42.3	84.7	69.7	3.041	0.09
58	931	405.6	540.5	504.0	9.34	126.6	42.1	42.3	84.5	70.3	3.007	0.08

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. : T 702 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS : 79.89 KPA
PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE : 160.21 KPA
NORMALIZING STRESS : 160.21 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 220983 END 240983

PT	PER CENT PCSTRN	NRMLZD HALF DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT RATIO SIGMA1 SIGMA3	NRMLZD OCT STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.0	0.107	1.733	0.362	0.0
2	0.01	0.119	1.671	0.423	-0.069
3	0.06	0.148	1.852	0.446	-0.062
4	0.16	0.174	2.035	0.451	-0.050
5	0.18	0.194	2.203	0.451	-0.038
6	0.26	0.211	2.343	0.455	-0.031
7	0.34	0.225	2.478	0.454	-0.021
8	0.44	0.237	2.594	0.455	-0.014
9	0.53	0.246	2.651	0.462	-0.016
10	0.62	0.254	2.806	0.450	-0.017
11	0.75	0.259	2.748	0.468	-0.014
12	0.85	0.262	2.753	0.474	-0.016
13	0.96	0.265	2.763	0.478	-0.018
14	1.08	0.267	2.734	0.487	-0.023
15	1.19	0.269	2.772	0.483	-0.019
16	1.31	0.271	2.780	0.484	-0.017
17	1.43	0.271	2.834	0.477	-0.011
18	1.54	0.272	2.840	0.477	-0.012
19	1.66	0.273	2.854	0.476	-0.010
20	1.77	0.272	2.864	0.474	-0.007
21	1.90	0.273	2.878	0.472	-0.006
22	2.02	0.273	2.878	0.472	-0.006
23	2.15	0.272	2.914	0.466	-0.002
24	2.28	0.272	2.920	0.465	-0.002
25	2.38	0.272	2.931	0.463	0.002
26	2.51	0.271	2.937	0.460	0.003
27	2.64	0.271	2.895	0.466	-0.003
28	2.87	0.270	2.939	0.468	0.005
29	3.11	0.268	2.984	0.452	0.010
40	3.29	0.208	2.227	0.478	-0.046
41	3.32	0.231	2.317	0.505	-0.067
42	3.37	0.255	2.548	0.500	-0.047
43	3.44	0.272	2.721	0.498	-0.034
44	3.54	0.282	2.827	0.497	-0.027
45	3.64	0.286	2.874	0.496	-0.021
46	3.76	0.287	2.895	0.495	-0.019

47	3.89	0.287	2.903	0.493	-0.019
48	4.00	0.286	2.904	0.491	-0.017
49	4.64	0.279	2.932	0.474	-0.009
50	4.98	0.277	2.951	0.469	0.001
51	5.23	0.275	2.979	0.462	0.006
52	5.47	0.273	2.982	0.458	0.008
53	5.71	0.272	2.987	0.456	0.008
54	6.20	0.270	3.011	0.448	0.012
55	6.59	0.268	3.035	0.442	0.017
56	6.92	0.268	2.907	0.460	0.005
57	8.86	0.264	3.041	0.435	0.027
58	9.34	0.264	3.007	0.439	0.025

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** ENGINEERING STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. = T 704 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 280983 END 71083

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	50.2	28.4	21.8	35.7	1.913	0.439	2.791	0.0	0.0	0.426	0.0
2	57.9	32.7	25.2	41.1	2.448	0.664	3.776	9.8	0.6	0.600	0.426
3	66.5	36.9	29.6	46.7	3.201	0.852	4.906	20.2	1.4	0.790	1.026
4	76.5	42.4	34.2	53.7	4.157	0.987	6.130	32.9	2.4	0.990	1.816
5	88.1	48.7	39.4	61.8	5.218	1.116	7.449	47.5	3.4	1.270	2.806
6	101.4	55.7	45.7	70.9	6.480	1.187	8.853	64.1	4.7	1.576	4.076
7	116.8	64.0	52.8	81.6	7.807	1.284	10.384	83.5	6.0	1.718	5.852
8	134.5	73.6	60.9	93.9	9.100	1.362	11.824	105.7	7.3	2.803	7.370
9	160.0	87.5	72.5	111.7	10.862	1.367	13.697	138.0	9.0	-1.379	9.973
10	79.8	43.8	36.0	55.8	10.021	1.086	12.192	36.7	8.2	0.031	8.596
11	79.8	43.8	36.0	55.8	10.117	1.034	12.184	36.7	8.2	-0.007	8.626
12	75.2	46.2	29.0	55.9	10.096	1.044	12.184	35.5	8.2	-0.004	8.619
13	70.1	48.1	22.0	55.4	10.082	1.051	12.184	34.2	8.2	-0.006	8.615
14	66.0	51.0	15.0	56.0	10.050	1.067	12.184	35.6	8.2	-0.004	8.609
15	62.0	54.0	8.0	56.7	10.012	1.086	12.184	38.1	8.2	-0.005	8.605
16	57.0	57.0	0.0	57.0	9.899	1.142	12.184	41.0	8.0	0.0	8.600
17	55.8	55.8	0.0	55.8	9.862	1.166	12.184	39.1	8.0	-0.000	8.600
18	55.2	55.2	0.0	55.2	9.779	1.202	12.184	38.2	7.9	0.0	8.600
19	55.2	55.2	0.0	55.2	9.860	1.267	12.184	38.2	7.8	0.0	8.600

20	55.6	55.6	0.0	55.6	9.415	1.384	12.184	38.8	7.6	0.0	8.600
21	56.1	56.1	0.0	56.1	9.373	1.405	12.184	39.6	7.6	0.0	8.600
22	55.3	55.3	0.0	55.3	9.689	1.247	12.184	38.4	7.8	0.0	8.600
23	55.7	55.7	0.0	55.7	9.687	1.248	12.184	39.0	7.9	0.0	8.600
24	55.7	55.7	0.0	55.7	9.684	1.250	12.184	39.0	7.9	0.0	8.600
25	55.8	55.8	0.0	55.8	9.671	1.256	12.184	39.1	7.8	0.000	8.600

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** NATURAL STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. = T 704 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 280983 END 71083

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	50.2	28.4	21.8	35.7	1.931	0.450	2.831	0.0	0.0	0.439	0.0
2	57.9	32.7	25.2	41.1	2.478	0.585	3.849	9.8	0.6	0.623	0.439
3	58.5	35.9	29.6	46.7	3.254	0.888	5.030	20.2	1.5	0.830	1.063
4	76.5	42.4	34.2	53.7	4.246	1.040	6.326	32.9	2.5	1.053	1.893
5	88.1	48.7	39.4	61.8	5.359	1.191	7.741	47.5	3.6	1.368	2.946
6	101.4	55.7	45.7	70.9	6.700	1.285	9.270	64.1	4.9	1.724	4.314
7	116.8	64.0	52.8	81.6	8.129	1.423	10.975	83.5	6.3	1.909	6.039
8	134.5	73.6	60.8	93.9	9.541	1.521	12.583	105.7	7.8	2.941	7.948
9	160.0	87.5	72.5	111.7	11.488	1.558	14.614	138.0	9.7	-1.588	10.889
10	79.8	43.8	36.0	55.8	10.559	1.221	13.002	36.7	8.7	0.034	9.321
11	79.8	43.8	36.0	55.8	10.685	1.163	12.992	36.7	8.8	-0.007	9.355
12	75.2	46.2	29.0	55.9	10.643	1.175	12.992	35.5	8.8	-0.004	9.347
13	70.1	48.1	22.0	55.4	10.627	1.183	12.992	34.2	8.8	-0.007	9.343
14	66.0	51.0	15.0	56.0	10.591	1.200	12.992	35.6	8.7	-0.005	9.337
15	62.0	54.0	8.0	56.7	10.549	1.222	12.992	38.1	8.7	-0.005	9.332
16	57.0	57.0	0.0	57.0	10.424	1.284	12.992	41.0	8.6	-0.000	9.327
17	55.8	55.8	0.0	55.8	10.371	1.310	12.992	39.1	8.5	-0.000	9.327
18	55.2	55.2	0.0	55.2	10.291	1.351	12.992	38.2	8.5	-0.000	9.327
19	55.2	55.2	0.0	55.2	10.147	1.422	12.992	38.2	8.3	-0.000	9.327

20	55.8	55.6	0.0	55.6	9.888	1.552	12.992	38.8	8.1	-0.000	9.327
21	56.1	56.1	0.0	56.1	9.842	1.575	12.992	39.6	8.1	-0.000	9.327
22	55.3	55.3	0.0	55.3	10.191	1.400	12.992	38.4	8.4	-0.000	9.327
23	55.7	55.7	0.0	55.7	10.189	1.402	12.992	39.0	8.4	-0.000	9.327
24	55.7	55.7	0.0	55.7	10.185	1.403	12.992	39.0	8.4	-0.000	9.327
25	55.8	55.8	0.0	55.8	10.171	1.410	12.992	39.1	8.4	-0.000	9.327

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. : T 704 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS : 48.00 KPA
PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE : 160.04 KPA
NORMALIZING STRESS : 160.04 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 131083 END 141083

PT	PER CENT PCSTRN	NRMLZD HALF DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT RATIO SIGMA1 SIGMA3	NRMLZD OCT STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.0	0.130	1.864	0.388	0.0
2	0.04	0.161	2.177	0.381	0.027
3	0.11	0.185	2.456	0.377	0.046
4	0.17	0.202	2.655	0.378	0.056
5	0.26	0.217	2.846	0.380	0.064
6	0.40	0.229	2.968	0.385	0.067
7	0.48	0.237	3.053	0.389	0.068
8	0.57	0.243	3.112	0.392	0.069
9	0.67	0.246	3.113	0.397	0.066
10	0.87	0.250	3.118	0.403	0.064
11	1.03	0.252	3.117	0.406	0.062
12	1.15	0.252	3.113	0.407	0.061
13	1.26	0.254	3.119	0.408	0.061
14	1.38	0.254	3.116	0.409	0.059
15	1.50	0.254	3.116	0.409	0.059
16	1.61	0.253	3.100	0.410	0.060
17	1.73	0.254	3.106	0.410	0.060
18	1.80	0.253	3.123	0.408	0.061
19	2.22	0.253	3.139	0.405	0.062
20	2.53	0.253	3.151	0.403	0.063
21	2.71	0.252	3.160	0.402	0.067
22	2.86	0.252	3.167	0.400	0.068
23	3.21	0.251	3.177	0.398	0.068
24	3.45	0.250	3.178	0.396	0.071
26	3.57	0.206	2.747	0.374	0.066
27	3.59	0.226	3.021	0.374	0.078
28	3.66	0.244	3.268	0.379	0.085
29	3.77	0.252	3.328	0.385	0.084
30	3.89	0.254	3.313	0.388	0.081
31	4.01	0.253	3.278	0.390	0.077
32	4.14	0.251	3.242	0.391	0.076
33	4.38	0.248	3.206	0.390	0.074
34	4.88	0.244	3.187	0.386	0.078
35	5.13	0.242	3.185	0.383	0.079
36	5.37	0.241	3.194	0.381	0.081
37	5.62	0.240	3.197	0.379	0.082

48	6.12	0.238	3.205	0.374	0.084
49	6.60	0.236	3.228	0.369	0.086
50	7.05	0.234	3.245	0.365	0.092
51	7.66	0.232	3.221	0.364	0.093
52	8.89	0.229	3.211	0.359	0.095
53	9.22	0.227	3.194	0.356	0.096

PT	SIGMA1	SIGMA3	STRAIN1	STRAIN3	V
1	50.08	27.25	1.206	0.272	2.251
2	57.55	31.30	1.451	0.386	2.241
3	66.21	36.60	1.724	0.528	2.226
4	76.13	42.20	2.794	0.538	2.203
5	87.73	48.50	3.443	0.708	2.180
6	101.04	55.80	4.235	0.831	2.156
7	116.20	64.05	5.240	0.893	2.126
8	133.73	73.80	6.405	1.032	2.087
9	160.14	88.00	7.830	1.101	2.058
10	79.79	44.00	7.173	0.786	2.091
11	79.71	44.00	7.303	0.882	2.092
12	75.30	45.30	7.303	0.882	2.092
13	71.50	47.50	7.285	0.898	2.092
14	68.10	50.10	7.272	0.708	2.092
15	64.30	52.30	7.242	0.723	2.092
16	60.10	54.10	7.195	0.746	2.092
17	57.80	57.80	7.137	0.775	2.092
18	55.90	58.90	7.112	0.788	2.092
19	55.10	58.10	7.098	0.798	2.092
20	55.80	58.60	7.082	0.803	2.092
21	55.10	58.10	7.047	0.820	2.092
22	54.80	58.80	7.015	0.836	2.092
23	55.80	58.60	6.869	0.859	2.092
24	53.70	53.70	6.815	0.888	2.092
25	54.10	54.10	6.822	0.883	2.092
26	54.90	54.90	6.814	0.888	2.092
27	54.90	54.90	6.900	0.884	2.092
28	55.10	55.10	6.878	0.905	2.092
29	55.40	55.40	6.851	0.918	2.092
30	55.80	55.80	6.838	0.925	2.092
31	55.80	55.80	6.828	0.931	2.092
32	55.10	55.10	6.815	0.935	2.092
33	54.50	54.50	6.781	0.948	2.092
34	53.80	53.80	6.780	0.954	2.092
35	52.50	52.50	6.748	0.970	2.092

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** ENGINEERING STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. : T 706 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 211083 END 61163

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	50.1	27.3	22.8	34.9	1.206	0.272	1.750	0.0	0.0	0.199	0.0
2	57.8	31.3	26.3	40.1	1.451	0.386	2.222	9.4	0.3	0.268	0.199
3	66.2	36.6	29.6	46.5	1.724	0.528	2.782	20.8	0.6	0.787	0.485
4	76.1	42.2	33.9	53.5	2.794	0.538	3.867	33.5	1.6	0.888	1.232
5	87.7	48.5	39.2	61.6	3.443	0.708	4.855	48.2	2.3	0.877	1.918
6	101.0	55.8	45.2	70.9	4.235	0.831	5.897	65.0	3.1	1.266	2.796
7	116.2	64.1	52.1	81.4	5.240	0.893	7.226	84.1	4.2	1.509	4.082
8	133.7	73.8	60.1	93.6	6.405	1.032	8.489	106.3	5.3	2.352	5.590
9	160.1	88.0	72.1	112.0	7.830	1.101	10.131	139.5	6.8	-1.309	7.942
10	79.8	44.0	35.8	55.9	7.173	0.786	8.786	38.0	5.0	0.012	6.633
11	79.7	44.0	35.7	55.9	7.303	0.882	8.887	37.9	6.1	0.0	6.645
12	75.3	45.3	30.0	55.3	7.303	0.882	8.887	35.9	6.1	-0.002	6.645
13	71.5	47.5	24.0	55.5	7.285	0.898	8.887	35.8	6.1	-0.005	6.642
14	68.1	50.1	18.0	56.1	7.272	0.708	8.887	37.0	6.1	-0.005	6.638
15	64.3	52.3	12.0	56.3	7.242	0.723	8.887	36.2	6.1	-0.004	6.633
16	60.1	54.1	6.0	56.1	7.195	0.746	8.887	39.3	6.0	-0.002	6.629
17	57.8	57.8	0.0	57.8	7.137	0.775	8.887	43.8	6.0	0.0	6.627
18	55.9	58.9	0.0	58.9	7.112	0.788	8.887	42.5	6.0	0.0	6.627
19	55.1	58.1	0.0	58.1	7.098	0.798	8.887	41.2	5.9	0.0	6.627

20	55.6	55.6	0.0	55.6	7.082	0.803	8.687	40.5	5.8	0.0	6.627
21	55.1	55.1	0.0	55.1	7.047	0.820	8.687	39.7	5.8	0.0	6.627
22	54.8	54.8	0.0	54.8	7.015	0.838	8.687	39.2	5.8	0.0	6.627
23	55.6	55.6	0.0	55.6	8.889	0.859	8.687	40.5	5.8	0.0	6.627
24	53.7	53.7	0.0	53.7	8.815	0.888	8.687	37.6	5.8	0.0	6.627
25	54.1	54.1	0.0	54.1	8.922	0.883	8.687	38.2	5.8	0.0	6.627
26	54.9	54.9	0.0	54.9	8.914	0.888	8.687	39.4	5.8	0.0	6.627
27	54.9	54.9	0.0	54.9	8.900	0.894	8.687	39.4	5.8	0.0	6.627
28	55.1	55.1	0.0	55.1	8.878	0.905	8.687	39.7	5.7	0.0	6.627
29	55.4	55.4	0.0	55.4	8.851	0.918	8.687	40.2	5.7	0.0	6.627
30	55.5	55.5	0.0	55.5	8.838	0.925	8.687	40.3	5.7	0.0	6.627
31	55.8	55.8	0.0	55.8	8.825	0.931	8.687	40.8	5.7	0.0	6.627
32	55.1	55.1	0.0	55.1	8.818	0.935	8.687	39.7	5.7	0.0	6.627
33	54.5	54.5	0.0	54.5	8.791	0.948	8.687	38.8	5.7	0.0	6.627
34	53.6	53.6	0.0	53.6	8.780	0.954	8.687	37.4	5.7	0.0	6.627
35	52.5	52.5	0.0	52.5	8.748	0.970	8.687	35.8	5.6	0.0	6.627

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** NATURAL STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. : T 706 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 211083 END 81183

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSHV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	50.1	27.3	22.8	34.9	1.213	0.278	1.765	0.0	0.0	0.202	0.0
2	57.8	31.3	26.3	40.1	1.482	0.393	2.247	9.4	0.3	0.272	0.202
3	66.2	36.6	29.6	46.6	1.739	0.541	2.821	20.8	0.6	0.780	0.476
4	76.1	42.2	33.9	53.5	2.034	0.655	3.944	33.5	1.7	0.714	1.284
5	87.7	48.5	39.2	61.8	2.504	0.737	4.977	48.2	2.4	0.922	1.978
6	101.0	55.8	45.2	70.9	3.328	0.875	6.077	65.0	3.2	1.388	2.900
7	116.2	64.1	52.1	81.4	4.383	1.059	7.501	84.1	4.3	1.822	4.267
8	133.7	73.8	60.1	93.6	5.619	1.115	8.849	106.3	5.5	2.587	5.889
9	160.1	88.0	72.1	112.0	8.262	1.210	10.881	139.6	7.2	-1.436	8.456
10	79.8	44.0	35.8	55.9	7.443	0.885	9.174	38.0	6.3	0.012	7.018
11	79.7	44.0	35.7	55.9	7.583	0.753	9.088	37.9	6.4	0.0	7.031
12	75.3	45.3	30.0	55.3	7.583	0.753	9.088	35.9	6.4	-0.002	7.029
13	71.5	47.5	24.0	55.5	7.574	0.757	9.088	35.8	6.4	-0.005	7.024
14	68.1	50.1	18.0	56.1	7.550	0.788	9.088	37.0	6.4	-0.005	7.019
15	64.3	52.3	12.0	56.3	7.518	0.785	9.088	38.2	6.3	-0.005	7.014
16	60.1	54.1	8.0	56.1	7.457	0.810	9.088	38.3	6.3	-0.002	7.013
17	57.8	57.8	0.0	57.8	7.405	0.842	9.088	42.6	6.2	-0.000	7.013
18	55.9	58.9	0.0	55.9	7.377	0.855	9.088	42.5	6.2	-0.000	7.013
19	55.1	58.1	0.0	55.1	7.360	0.894	9.088	41.2	6.2	-0.000	7.013

20	55.5	55.5	0.0	55.5	7.345	0.571	9.088	40.5	5.2	0.0	7.013
21	55.1	55.1	0.0	55.1	7.307	0.580	9.088	39.7	5.2	-0.000	7.013
22	54.8	54.8	0.0	54.8	7.273	0.597	9.088	38.2	5.1	-0.000	7.013
23	55.5	55.5	0.0	55.5	7.224	0.532	9.088	40.5	5.1	-0.000	7.013
24	53.7	53.7	0.0	53.7	7.188	0.581	9.088	37.6	5.0	-0.000	7.013
25	54.1	54.1	0.0	54.1	7.173	0.558	9.088	38.2	5.0	-0.000	7.013
26	54.9	54.9	0.0	54.9	7.155	0.561	9.088	39.4	5.0	-0.000	7.013
27	54.9	54.9	0.0	54.9	7.150	0.589	9.088	39.4	5.0	-0.000	7.013
28	55.1	55.1	0.0	55.1	7.125	0.581	9.088	39.7	5.0	-0.000	7.013
29	55.4	55.4	0.0	55.4	7.097	0.596	9.088	40.2	5.0	-0.000	7.013
30	55.5	55.5	0.0	55.5	7.083	1.002	9.088	40.3	5.0	-0.000	7.013
31	55.8	55.8	0.0	55.8	7.070	1.009	9.088	40.8	5.9	-0.000	7.013
32	55.1	55.1	0.0	55.1	7.051	1.013	9.088	39.7	5.9	-0.000	7.013
33	54.5	54.5	0.0	54.5	7.032	1.028	9.088	38.8	5.9	-0.000	7.013
34	53.8	53.8	0.0	53.8	7.021	1.033	9.088	37.4	5.9	-0.000	7.013
35	52.5	52.5	0.0	52.5	5.988	1.051	9.088	35.8	5.9	-0.000	7.013

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. : T 706 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION : 11.761 CENTIMETRES
SAMPLE VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION : 523.070 CUBIC CENTIMETRES
SAMPLE AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION : 44.475 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD : 16.52 N
PROVING RING FACTOR : 1.0225 N./DIV
PISTON AREA : 5.0700 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING : 1162.50 DIVISIONS

SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 71183 END 91183

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST

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PT	TIME	DISPL DIAL RDG	PRING DIAL RDG	PORE PRESS KPA	PER CENT PCSTRN	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	852	1162.5	120.0	200.2	0.0	51.1	48.1	1.5	3.0	49.1	1.052	0.0
2	902	1181.5	148.2	202.4	0.01	55.4	45.9	4.7	9.5	49.1	1.207	0.34
3	923	1155.0	197.5	208.8	0.06	62.5	41.7	10.4	20.8	48.5	1.498	0.37
4	932	1150.8	217.0	208.7	0.10	65.0	39.7	12.6	25.3	48.1	1.536	0.38
5	945	1145.0	241.5	210.5	0.15	68.8	37.9	15.4	30.9	48.2	1.815	0.37
6	1000	1136.9	267.5	212.6	0.22	72.7	35.9	18.4	36.8	48.2	2.025	0.37
7	1015	1128.8	288.9	213.9	0.29	76.2	34.5	20.8	41.7	48.4	2.209	0.35
8	1030	1120.6	309.2	215.2	0.36	79.7	33.4	23.1	46.3	48.8	2.386	0.35
9	1045	1111.6	327.4	216.2	0.43	82.8	32.4	25.2	50.4	49.2	2.556	0.34
10	1100	1101.2	345.2	217.2	0.52	85.9	31.4	27.2	54.5	49.6	2.734	0.33
11	1115	1092.0	360.8	217.6	0.60	89.0	31.0	29.0	58.0	50.3	2.870	0.32
12	1132	1080.0	376.4	218.0	0.70	92.0	30.5	30.7	61.5	51.0	3.016	0.30
13	1145	1069.3	388.0	218.2	0.79	94.5	30.4	32.0	64.1	51.8	3.108	0.29
14	1200	1058.8	399.0	218.2	0.88	96.9	30.4	33.3	66.5	52.6	3.188	0.28
15	1215	1048.0	408.3	217.9	0.97	99.3	30.7	34.3	68.6	53.6	3.234	0.27
16	1230	1036.0	415.5	217.9	1.08	100.8	30.6	35.1	70.2	54.0	3.293	0.26
17	1245	1023.7	422.8	217.3	1.18	102.8	31.1	35.9	71.7	55.0	3.307	0.25
18	1300	1011.4	428.5	217.2	1.28	104.3	31.4	36.5	72.9	55.7	3.323	0.24
19	1315	999.4	433.2	217.0	1.39	105.5	31.6	37.0	73.9	56.2	3.340	0.24
20	1330	985.9	437.0	216.6	1.50	106.5	31.8	37.4	74.7	56.7	3.350	0.23
21	1345	971.7	439.9	216.3	1.62	107.5	32.2	37.6	75.3	57.3	3.338	0.22
22	1402	957.3	442.9	216.2	1.74	108.1	32.2	37.9	75.9	57.5	3.356	0.22
23	1415	944.3	445.8	216.0	1.86	108.8	32.4	38.2	76.4	57.9	3.358	0.22
24	1430	931.1	447.6	215.7	1.97	109.6	32.8	38.4	76.8	58.4	3.340	0.21
25	1447	915.2	448.5	215.5	2.10	110.0	32.9	38.5	77.1	58.6	3.343	0.21
26	1503	901.0	451.1	215.5	2.22	110.4	33.1	38.7	77.3	58.9	3.336	0.21

27	1515	889.8	452.2	215.2	2.32	110.9	33.4	38.8	77.5	59.2	3.320	0.20
28	1530	875.2	453.2	215.2	2.44	110.9	33.3	38.8	77.6	59.2	3.332	0.20
29	1545	863.0	453.9	215.2	2.55	111.0	33.3	38.9	77.7	59.2	3.334	0.20
30	1600	848.8	455.1	215.0	2.67	111.4	33.5	38.9	77.9	59.5	3.325	0.20
31	1615	835.0	455.7	214.8	2.78	111.7	33.8	39.0	77.9	59.8	3.305	0.19
32	1630	821.0	456.0	215.2	2.90	111.4	33.5	38.9	77.9	59.5	3.325	0.20
33	1649	802.9	456.7	215.0	3.06	111.5	33.6	39.0	77.9	59.6	3.319	0.20
34	1702	790.9	457.2	215.1	3.16	111.4	33.5	39.0	77.9	59.5	3.327	0.20
35	1729	765.2	458.8	215.2	3.38	111.6	33.5	39.1	78.1	59.5	3.332	0.20
36	1731	764.0	455.8									
37	1733	763.2	453.2									
38	1735	762.6	451.0									
39	1740	761.3	446.2									
40	1750	759.7	440.8									
41	1800	758.7	436.8									
42	1816	757.9	432.8									
43	1837	756.8	429.0									
44	1915	756.2	424.4									
45	2113	753.5	417.2									
46	2227	752.7	414.6									
47	815	750.2	405.1									
48	952	750.0	404.2									
49	1004	749.4	404.0	213.8	3.51	100.3	34.4	33.0	65.9	56.4	2.916	0.22
50	1015	747.0	430.2	215.6	3.53	104.3	32.6	35.9	71.7	56.5	3.199	0.22
51	1031	737.3	454.2	216.5	3.62	108.7	31.7	38.5	77.0	57.4	3.428	0.22
52	1045	725.2	461.5	216.4	3.71	110.3	31.8	39.3	78.5	58.0	3.469	0.21
53	1107	705.2	464.8	215.7	3.88	111.6	32.5	39.5	79.1	58.9	3.434	0.20
54	1117	697.2	465.1	215.3	3.96	111.9	32.8	39.6	79.1	59.2	3.412	0.20
55	1130	685.2	464.4	215.0	4.06	112.0	33.1	39.4	78.9	59.4	3.383	0.20
56	1145	671.8	464.2	215.0	4.17	112.0	33.3	39.4	78.7	59.5	3.364	0.20
57	1200	656.2	463.8	214.7	4.30	112.0	33.5	39.3	78.5	59.7	3.344	0.19
58	1232	625.9	462.8	214.8	4.56	111.4	33.3	39.1	78.1	59.3	3.345	0.19
59	1300	600.0	463.1	214.9	4.78	111.4	33.4	39.0	78.0	59.4	3.334	0.20
60	1330	571.0	463.2	214.8	5.03	111.1	33.3	38.9	77.8	59.2	3.337	0.20
61	1400	543.1	463.3	215.0	5.27	110.7	33.1	38.8	77.6	59.0	3.345	0.20
62	1512	474.8	463.2	215.1	5.85	110.4	33.3	38.6	77.1	59.0	3.315	0.20
63	1600	428.0	463.3	215.5	6.25	109.7	32.9	38.4	76.8	58.5	3.334	0.21
64	1820	239.2	463.0	216.0	7.85	107.7	32.3	37.7	75.4	57.4	3.335	0.22
65	2045	159.0	463.1	216.3	8.53	107.0	32.1	37.4	74.9	57.1	3.333	0.22
66	823	-490.5	472.2	217.4	14.06	102.8	30.6	36.1	72.2	54.7	3.350	0.25
67	907	-532.2	473.5	217.4	14.41	102.8	30.6	36.1	72.2	54.7	3.358	0.25
68	945	-566.8	474.8	217.5	14.70	102.7	30.5	36.1	72.2	54.6	3.366	0.25
69	1031	-610.2	474.6	217.6	15.07	102.2	30.4	35.9	71.8	54.3	3.362	0.25

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 706 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 48.00 KPA
PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 180.14 KPA
NORMALIZING STRESS = 180.14 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 71183 END 91183

PT	PER CENT PCSTRN	NRMLZD HALF DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT RATIO SIGMA1 SIGMA3	NRMLZD OCT STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.0	0.009	1.062	0.307	0.0
2	0.01	0.030	1.207	0.306	0.014
3	0.06	0.065	1.498	0.304	0.041
4	0.10	0.079	1.636	0.300	0.053
5	0.15	0.096	1.815	0.301	0.064
6	0.22	0.115	2.025	0.301	0.077
7	0.29	0.130	2.209	0.302	0.086
8	0.36	0.145	2.386	0.305	0.094
9	0.43	0.157	2.556	0.307	0.100
10	0.52	0.170	2.734	0.309	0.106
11	0.60	0.181	2.870	0.314	0.109
12	0.70	0.192	3.016	0.318	0.111
13	0.79	0.200	3.108	0.323	0.112
14	0.88	0.208	3.188	0.328	0.112
15	0.97	0.214	3.234	0.334	0.111
16	1.08	0.219	3.293	0.327	0.111
17	1.18	0.224	3.307	0.344	0.107
18	1.28	0.228	3.323	0.348	0.106
19	1.39	0.231	3.340	0.351	0.105
20	1.50	0.233	3.350	0.354	0.102
21	1.62	0.235	3.338	0.358	0.101
22	1.74	0.237	3.356	0.359	0.100
23	1.86	0.239	3.358	0.361	0.099
24	1.97	0.240	3.340	0.365	0.097
25	2.10	0.241	3.343	0.366	0.096
26	2.22	0.241	3.336	0.368	0.096
27	2.32	0.242	3.320	0.370	0.094
28	2.44	0.242	3.332	0.370	0.094
29	2.55	0.243	3.334	0.370	0.094
30	2.67	0.243	3.325	0.371	0.092
31	2.78	0.243	3.305	0.373	0.091
32	2.90	0.243	3.325	0.371	0.094
33	3.06	0.243	3.319	0.372	0.092
34	3.16	0.243	3.327	0.371	0.093
35	3.38	0.244	3.332	0.372	0.094
49	3.51	0.206	2.916	0.352	0.085

50	3.53	0.224	3.199	0.353	0.096
51	3.62	0.240	3.428	0.358	0.102
52	3.71	0.245	3.469	0.362	0.101
53	3.88	0.247	3.434	0.366	0.097
54	3.96	0.247	3.412	0.369	0.094
55	4.06	0.246	3.383	0.371	0.092
56	4.17	0.246	3.364	0.372	0.092
57	4.30	0.245	3.344	0.373	0.091
58	4.56	0.244	3.345	0.371	0.091
59	4.78	0.243	3.334	0.371	0.092
60	5.03	0.243	3.337	0.370	0.091
61	5.27	0.242	3.345	0.368	0.092
62	5.85	0.241	3.315	0.368	0.093
63	6.25	0.240	3.334	0.365	0.096
64	7.85	0.236	3.335	0.359	0.099
65	8.53	0.234	3.333	0.356	0.101
66	14.06	0.225	3.360	0.341	0.107
67	14.41	0.225	3.358	0.341	0.107
68	14.70	0.225	3.366	0.341	0.108
69	15.07	0.224	3.362	0.339	0.109

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. : T 708 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
 INITIAL MOISTURE CONTENT : 45.8 PERCENT
 SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SOIL : 2.73
 INITIAL VOID RATIO : 1.250
 INITIAL HEIGHT OF SAMPLE : 12.65 CM
 INITIAL VOLUME OF SAMPLE : 573.94 CC
 EFFECTIVE PRINCIPAL STRESS RATIO : 1.00
 FINAL MOISTURE CONTENT : 38.8 PERCENT

TX. CONSOLIDATION START 11183 END 151183
 TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION TEST

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1	EFFECT SIGMA3	STRAIN1	VOLUME STRAIN	STRAIN3	EFFECT P	Q	VOID RATIO	V	SHEAR STRAIN
1	50.21	27.50	0.779	1.620	0.421	35.07	22.71	1.213	2.213	0.238
2	57.55	31.50	1.018	2.091	0.536	40.18	26.05	1.203	2.203	0.321
3	66.26	36.20	1.325	2.666	0.671	46.22	30.06	1.190	2.190	0.436
4	76.37	41.60	1.843	3.537	0.847	53.19	34.77	1.170	2.170	0.564
5	87.77	47.80	2.528	4.530	1.001	61.12	38.97	1.148	2.148	1.018
6	100.93	54.80	3.376	5.680	1.152	70.18	46.13	1.122	2.122	1.482
7	116.10	62.90	4.385	6.985	1.315	80.63	53.20	1.092	2.092	2.033
8	133.48	72.20	5.422	8.276	1.427	92.63	61.28	1.064	2.064	2.653
9	160.20	86.80	6.975	9.987	1.506	111.13	73.60	1.025	2.025	3.846
10	79.69	43.30	6.258	8.816	1.179	55.43	36.39	1.056	2.056	3.388
11	79.64	43.30	6.435	8.485	1.025	55.41	36.34	1.059	2.059	3.807
12	74.70	44.00	6.438	8.485	1.024	54.23	30.70	1.059	2.059	3.809
13	69.00	44.30	6.438	8.485	1.024	52.53	24.70	1.059	2.059	3.809
14	64.70	45.00	6.428	8.485	1.028	52.23	18.70	1.059	2.059	3.801
15	60.30	47.80	6.408	8.485	1.039	51.83	12.70	1.059	2.059	3.579
16	56.10	48.40	6.374	8.485	1.055	51.83	6.70	1.059	2.059	3.646
17	51.50	51.50	6.333	8.485	1.076	51.50	0.0	1.059	2.059	3.505
18	51.10	51.10	6.316	8.485	1.085	51.10	0.0	1.059	2.059	3.488
19	51.00	51.00	6.250	8.485	1.118	51.00	0.0	1.059	2.059	3.421
20	51.00	51.00	6.201	8.485	1.142	51.00	0.0	1.059	2.059	3.373
21	50.90	50.90	6.137	8.485	1.174	50.90	0.0	1.059	2.059	3.308
22	50.90	50.90	6.006	8.485	1.240	50.90	0.0	1.059	2.059	3.178
23	50.80	50.80	5.973	8.485	1.256	50.80	0.0	1.059	2.059	3.145
24	50.40	50.40	5.975	8.485	1.255	50.40	0.0	1.059	2.059	3.146
25	51.20	51.20	5.929	8.485	1.278	51.20	0.0	1.059	2.059	3.101
26	51.50	51.50	5.873	8.485	1.306	51.50	0.0	1.059	2.059	3.044
27	42.40	42.40	5.812	8.485	1.337	42.40	0.0	1.059	2.059	2.883
28	40.70	40.70	5.733	8.485	1.376	40.70	0.0	1.059	2.059	2.805
29	36.00	36.00	5.592	8.485	1.447	36.00	0.0	1.059	2.059	2.764

30	33.60	33.60	5.549	8.485	1.468	33.60	0.0	1.059	2.059	2.721
31	31.70	31.70	5.497	8.485	1.484	31.70	0.0	1.059	2.059	2.669
32	29.70	29.70	5.439	8.485	1.523	29.70	0.0	1.059	2.059	2.511
33	30.00	30.00	5.398	8.485	1.543	30.00	0.0	1.059	2.059	2.571
34	29.20	29.20	5.353	8.485	1.566	29.20	0.0	1.059	2.059	2.525

SUMMARY OF ESSENTIAL RESULTS STORED IN FILE

PT	SIGMA1	SIGMA3	STRAIN1	STRAIN3	V
1	80.21	27.50	0.778	0.421	2.213
2	87.88	31.50	1.018	0.838	2.203
3	88.28	38.20	1.325	0.871	2.180
4	78.37	41.80	1.843	0.847	2.170
5	87.77	47.80	2.528	1.001	2.148
6	100.83	54.80	3.378	1.152	2.122
7	118.10	62.80	4.385	1.315	2.082
8	133.48	72.20	5.422	1.427	2.064
9	180.20	86.80	8.975	1.508	2.025
10	78.88	43.30	8.258	1.178	2.058
11	78.84	43.30	8.435	1.025	2.058
12	74.70	44.00	8.438	1.024	2.058
13	89.00	44.30	8.438	1.024	2.058
14	84.70	46.00	8.428	1.028	2.058
15	80.30	47.80	8.408	1.038	2.058
16	86.10	48.40	8.374	1.055	2.058
17	81.50	51.50	8.333	1.078	2.058
18	81.10	51.10	8.318	1.085	2.058
19	81.00	51.00	8.280	1.118	2.058
20	81.00	51.00	8.201	1.142	2.058
21	80.90	50.90	8.137	1.174	2.058
22	80.80	50.80	8.008	1.240	2.058
23	80.80	50.80	8.873	1.288	2.058
24	80.40	50.40	8.975	1.255	2.058
25	81.20	51.20	8.828	1.278	2.058
26	81.50	51.50	8.873	1.308	2.058
27	42.40	42.40	8.812	1.337	2.058
28	40.70	40.70	8.733	1.378	2.058
29	38.00	38.00	8.582	1.447	2.058
30	33.80	33.80	8.548	1.488	2.058
31	31.70	31.70	8.487	1.484	2.058
32	28.70	28.70	8.438	1.523	2.058
33	30.00	30.00	8.388	1.543	2.058
34	28.20	28.20	8.353	1.586	2.058

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** ENGINEERING STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. : T 708 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 15183 END 15183

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSWV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	80.2	27.5	22.7	35.1	0.778	0.421	1.820	0.0	0.0	0.197	0.0
2	87.8	31.5	28.1	40.2	1.018	0.838	2.081	8.3	0.3	0.281	0.197
3	88.3	38.2	30.1	48.2	1.325	0.871	2.888	20.2	0.7	0.507	0.478
4	78.4	41.8	34.8	53.2	1.843	0.847	3.537	32.8	1.2	0.700	0.988
5	87.8	47.8	40.0	61.1	2.528	1.001	4.830	47.3	1.8	0.888	1.888
6	100.8	54.8	48.1	70.2	3.378	1.152	6.880	83.7	2.8	1.285	2.838
7	118.1	62.8	53.2	80.8	4.385	1.315	8.985	82.8	3.8	1.470	3.808
8	133.5	72.2	61.3	82.8	5.422	1.427	8.278	104.8	4.8	2.408	5.378
9	180.2	86.8	73.8	111.1	8.975	1.508	9.887	138.1	8.4	-1.285	7.781
10	78.7	43.3	36.4	55.4	8.258	1.178	8.618	37.0	5.8	0.008	8.488
11	78.8	43.3	38.3	55.4	8.435	1.025	8.485	37.0	5.7	0.001	8.504
12	74.7	44.0	30.7	54.2	8.438	1.024	8.485	33.8	5.7	0.0	8.505
13	89.0	44.3	24.7	52.5	8.438	1.024	8.485	30.3	5.7	-0.002	8.505
14	84.7	46.0	18.7	52.2	8.428	1.028	8.485	28.8	5.7	-0.003	8.503
15	80.3	47.8	12.7	51.8	8.408	1.038	8.485	30.2	5.7	-0.003	8.500
16	86.1	48.4	8.7	51.8	8.374	1.055	8.485	31.5	5.7	-0.001	8.488
17	81.5	51.5	0.0	51.5	8.333	1.078	8.485	34.0	5.8	-0.000	8.488
18	81.1	51.1	0.0	51.1	8.318	1.085	8.485	33.4	5.8	0.000	8.488
19	81.0	51.0	0.0	51.0	8.280	1.118	8.485	33.2	5.8	0.000	8.488

20	51.0	51.0	0.0	51.0	5.201	1.142	8.485	33.2	5.5	0.0	6.495
21	50.9	50.9	0.0	50.9	5.137	1.174	8.485	33.1	5.5	-0.000	6.495
22	50.8	50.8	0.0	50.8	5.008	1.240	8.485	33.1	5.4	0.000	6.495
23	50.8	50.8	0.0	50.8	5.973	1.255	8.485	33.0	5.3	0.0	6.495
24	50.4	50.4	0.0	50.4	5.975	1.255	8.485	32.4	5.3	0.0	6.495
25	51.2	51.2	0.0	51.2	5.928	1.275	8.485	33.5	5.3	-0.000	6.495
26	51.5	51.5	0.0	51.5	5.873	1.305	8.485	34.0	5.2	0.000	6.495
27	42.4	42.4	0.0	42.4	5.812	1.337	8.485	22.5	5.2	0.0	6.495
28	40.7	40.7	0.0	40.7	5.733	1.375	8.485	21.0	5.1	0.0	6.495
29	36.0	36.0	0.0	36.0	5.592	1.447	8.485	18.6	5.0	0.0	6.495
30	33.6	33.6	0.0	33.6	5.549	1.485	8.485	18.7	5.0	0.0	6.495
31	31.7	31.7	0.0	31.7	5.497	1.494	8.485	18.4	5.0	0.0	6.495
32	28.7	28.7	0.0	28.7	5.439	1.523	8.485	20.7	4.9	-0.000	6.495
33	30.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	5.399	1.543	8.485	20.5	4.9	0.0	6.495
34	29.2	29.2	0.0	29.2	5.352	1.565	8.485	21.1	4.9	0.000	6.495

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** NATURAL STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. : T 708 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 11183 END 151183

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	50.2	27.5	22.7	35.1	0.782	0.428	1.634	0.0	0.0	0.200	0.0
2	57.5	31.5	26.1	40.2	1.023	0.545	2.113	9.3	0.3	0.285	0.200
3	66.3	36.2	30.1	48.2	1.334	0.684	2.702	20.2	0.7	0.521	0.487
4	76.4	41.8	34.8	53.2	1.680	0.870	3.601	32.9	1.2	0.724	1.007
5	87.8	47.8	40.0	61.1	2.081	1.037	4.838	47.3	2.0	0.898	1.732
6	100.9	54.8	48.1	70.2	2.434	1.207	6.348	63.7	2.8	1.337	2.729
7	115.1	62.9	53.2	80.6	2.853	1.395	7.252	82.8	3.8	1.573	4.067
8	133.5	72.2	61.3	92.5	3.375	1.532	8.639	104.6	5.0	2.812	5.840
9	150.2	85.6	73.8	111.1	4.020	1.648	10.522	138.1	6.7	-1.405	8.251
10	79.7	43.3	36.4	55.4	5.482	1.274	9.010	37.0	5.8	0.007	5.847
11	79.8	43.3	36.3	55.4	5.552	1.108	8.887	37.0	5.8	0.001	5.854
12	74.7	44.0	30.7	54.2	5.654	1.108	8.887	33.8	5.0	0.0	5.855
13	69.0	44.3	24.7	52.5	5.654	1.106	8.887	30.3	5.0	-0.002	5.855
14	64.7	45.0	18.7	52.2	5.645	1.111	8.887	29.8	5.8	-0.004	5.853
15	60.3	47.6	12.7	51.8	5.622	1.122	8.887	30.2	5.9	-0.003	5.848
16	56.1	49.4	5.7	51.6	5.587	1.140	8.887	31.5	5.9	-0.001	5.848
17	51.5	51.5	0.0	51.5	5.543	1.162	8.887	34.0	5.8	-0.000	5.844
18	51.1	51.1	0.0	51.1	5.524	1.171	8.887	33.4	5.8	-0.000	5.844
19	51.0	51.0	0.0	51.0	5.453	1.207	8.887	33.2	5.8	-0.000	5.844

20	51.0	51.0	0.0	51.0	8.402	1.232	8.867	33.2	5.7	-0.000	8.844
21	50.8	50.8	0.0	50.8	8.334	1.267	8.867	33.1	5.7	-0.000	8.844
22	50.8	50.8	0.0	50.8	8.194	1.338	8.867	33.1	5.8	-0.000	8.844
23	50.8	50.8	0.0	50.8	8.158	1.354	8.867	33.0	5.8	-0.000	8.844
24	50.4	50.4	0.0	50.4	8.160	1.353	8.867	32.4	5.5	-0.000	8.844
25	51.2	51.2	0.0	51.2	8.112	1.377	8.867	33.5	5.5	-0.000	8.844
26	51.5	51.5	0.0	51.5	8.052	1.407	8.867	34.0	5.5	-0.000	8.844
27	42.4	42.4	0.0	42.4	8.967	1.440	8.867	22.5	5.4	-0.000	8.844
28	40.7	40.7	0.0	40.7	8.904	1.461	8.867	21.0	5.3	-0.000	8.844
29	36.0	36.0	0.0	36.0	8.754	1.555	8.867	18.8	5.2	-0.000	8.844
30	33.8	33.8	0.0	33.8	8.708	1.579	8.867	18.7	5.2	-0.000	8.844
31	31.7	31.7	0.0	31.7	8.654	1.608	8.867	18.4	5.2	-0.000	8.844
32	29.7	29.7	0.0	29.7	8.583	1.637	8.867	20.7	5.1	-0.000	8.844
33	30.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	8.550	1.656	8.867	20.5	5.1	-0.000	8.844
34	28.2	28.2	0.0	28.2	8.502	1.682	8.867	21.1	5.0	-0.000	8.844

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 708 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 48.00 KPA
PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 160.20 KPA
NORMALIZING STRESS = 160.20 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 241183 END 261183

PT	PER CENT PCSTRN	NRMLZD HALF DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT RATIO SIGMA1 SIGMA3	NRMLZD OCT STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	-0.02	0.006	1.039	0.305	0.0
2	0.06	0.033	1.232	0.309	0.012
3	0.10	0.057	1.426	0.308	0.031
4	0.15	0.078	1.618	0.306	0.046
5	0.20	0.097	1.792	0.311	0.054
6	0.25	0.110	1.916	0.314	0.060
7	0.33	0.124	2.083	0.311	0.071
8	0.42	0.138	2.343	0.298	0.094
9	0.49	0.148	2.467	0.301	0.098
10	0.56	0.157	2.615	0.300	0.105
11	0.62	0.167	2.829	0.315	0.096
12	0.67	0.175	2.790	0.313	0.104
13	0.75	0.178	2.866	0.312	0.108
14	0.81	0.188	2.977	0.316	0.109
15	0.86	0.192	2.889	0.321	0.107
16	0.95	0.198	3.084	0.322	0.110
17	1.05	0.201	3.107	0.325	0.109
18	1.18	0.204	3.141	0.327	0.109
19	1.30	0.208	3.167	0.330	0.108
20	1.40	0.213	3.240	0.331	0.110
21	1.50	0.211	3.215	0.331	0.108
22	1.59	0.211	3.191	0.334	0.107
23	1.79	0.214	3.167	0.341	0.103
24	2.02	0.216	3.180	0.342	0.104
25	2.32	0.219	3.190	0.347	0.102
26	2.52	0.222	3.109	0.358	0.090
27	2.75	0.223	3.161	0.355	0.094
28	2.95	0.223	3.147	0.357	0.093
29	3.17	0.224	3.245	0.349	0.099
40	3.31	0.186	2.729	0.339	0.087
41	3.34	0.205	2.970	0.344	0.094
42	3.39	0.218	3.147	0.348	0.099
43	3.51	0.226	3.248	0.352	0.100
44	3.64	0.229	3.219	0.358	0.094
45	3.67	0.230	3.168	0.366	0.087
46	3.88	0.231	3.119	0.372	0.082

47	4.00	0.231	3.142	0.369	0.085
48	4.18	0.232	3.189	0.367	0.087
49	4.30	0.231	3.156	0.368	0.086
50	4.53	0.229	3.148	0.366	0.088
51	5.01	0.227	3.131	0.365	0.087
52	5.24	0.227	3.161	0.362	0.090
53	5.47	0.227	3.143	0.364	0.089
54	5.73	0.226	3.185	0.358	0.094
55	6.25	0.227	3.210	0.357	0.095
56	6.46	0.228	3.096	0.369	0.082
57	6.68	0.233	3.016	0.386	0.069
58	6.90	0.234	2.942	0.397	0.059
59	7.09	0.237	2.898	0.408	0.050
60	14.74	0.224	3.181	0.355	0.095
61	14.95	0.225	3.135	0.360	0.089

PT	SIGMA1	SIGMA3	STRAIN1	STRAIN3	V
1	50.19	27.00	1.542	0.382	2.207
2	57.59	31.05	1.815	0.523	2.193
3	58.38	35.70	2.357	0.669	2.177
4	78.43	41.20	2.938	0.782	2.158
5	87.88	47.40	3.739	0.942	2.133
6	101.15	53.50	4.788	1.048	2.105
7	116.36	61.60	5.882	1.165	2.075
8	133.98	70.90	6.905	1.255	2.047
9	150.07	84.80	8.470	1.284	2.011
10	78.73	42.40	7.700	0.897	2.041
11	78.65	42.40	7.829	0.889	2.043
12	74.80	43.50	7.829	0.889	2.043
13	71.30	46.20	7.816	0.895	2.043
14	67.20	46.40	7.800	0.904	2.043
15	63.30	50.80	7.757	0.825	2.043
16	59.20	53.00	7.721	0.943	2.043
17	55.70	55.70	7.562	1.013	2.043
18	54.50	54.50	7.551	1.028	2.043
19	52.40	52.40	7.510	1.049	2.043
20	50.20	50.20	7.454	1.077	2.043
21	48.00	48.00	7.425	1.091	2.043
22	42.10	42.10	7.425	1.092	2.043
23	37.80	37.80	7.407	1.100	2.043
24	33.50	33.50	7.405	1.101	2.043
25	30.20	30.20	7.397	1.105	2.043
26	27.80	27.80	7.397	1.105	2.043
27	25.80	25.80	7.394	1.107	2.043
28	24.10	24.10	7.383	1.112	2.043
29	24.80	24.80	7.381	1.113	2.043
30	24.30	24.30	7.383	1.112	2.043
31	22.80	22.80	7.346	1.131	2.043
32	23.80	23.80	7.308	1.150	2.043

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** ENGINEERING STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. : T 710 (REMOLDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 51283 END 201283

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	50.2	27.0	23.2	34.7	1.542	0.382	2.348	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	57.5	31.1	26.5	38.8	1.815	0.523	2.862	9.4	0.4	0.262	0.262
3	58.4	35.7	30.7	45.9	2.357	0.669	3.695	20.3	0.8	0.371	0.632
4	78.4	41.2	35.2	52.9	2.938	0.782	4.519	33.0	1.5	0.508	1.140
5	87.8	47.4	40.5	60.9	3.739	0.942	5.823	47.4	2.3	0.783	1.923
6	101.1	53.5	47.8	69.4	4.788	1.048	6.895	63.3	3.3	1.080	3.013
7	116.4	61.6	54.8	79.9	5.882	1.165	8.193	82.3	4.4	1.324	4.338
8	134.0	70.9	63.1	91.9	6.905	1.255	9.415	104.3	5.5	1.428	5.764
9	150.1	84.8	75.3	109.9	8.470	1.284	11.039	138.9	7.0	2.344	8.108
10	78.7	42.4	37.3	54.8	7.700	0.897	8.884	38.7	5.2	-1.280	6.819
11	78.6	42.4	37.3	54.8	7.829	0.889	8.807	38.6	5.3	0.012	6.831
12	74.9	43.5	31.4	54.0	7.829	0.889	8.807	34.0	5.3	0.0	6.831
13	71.3	46.2	25.1	54.6	7.816	0.895	8.807	34.4	5.3	-0.003	6.827
14	67.2	46.4	18.8	54.7	7.800	0.904	8.807	34.7	5.3	-0.007	6.823
15	63.3	50.8	12.5	55.0	7.757	0.825	8.807	38.1	5.2	-0.003	6.817
16	59.2	53.0	6.2	55.1	7.721	0.943	8.807	37.8	5.2	-0.004	6.813
17	55.7	55.7	0.0	55.7	7.562	1.013	8.807	41.0	5.1	-0.004	6.809
18	54.5	54.5	0.0	54.5	7.551	1.028	8.807	39.1	5.0	0.0	6.809
19	52.4	52.4	0.0	52.4	7.510	1.049	8.807	36.0	5.0	-0.000	6.809

20	50.2	50.2	0.0	50.2	7.454	1.077	8.807	32.8	5.0	0.000	8.808
21	48.0	48.0	0.0	48.0	7.426	1.081	8.807	27.2	5.8	0.0	8.808
22	42.1	42.1	0.0	42.1	7.423	1.082	8.807	22.8	5.8	-0.000	8.808
23	37.9	37.9	0.0	37.9	7.407	1.100	8.807	18.7	5.8	0.0	8.808
24	33.5	33.5	0.0	33.5	7.405	1.101	8.807	18.1	5.8	0.000	8.808
25	30.2	30.2	0.0	30.2	7.387	1.105	8.807	20.5	5.8	0.0	8.808
26	27.8	27.8	0.0	27.8	7.387	1.105	8.807	22.4	5.8	0.0	8.808
27	25.8	25.8	0.0	25.8	7.384	1.107	8.807	24.4	5.8	0.0	8.808
28	24.1	24.1	0.0	24.1	7.383	1.112	8.807	26.4	5.8	-0.000	8.808
29	24.8	24.8	0.0	24.8	7.381	1.113	8.807	25.6	5.8	0.000	8.808
30	24.3	24.3	0.0	24.3	7.383	1.112	8.807	26.2	5.8	-0.000	8.808
31	22.8	22.8	0.0	22.8	7.348	1.131	8.807	28.0	5.8	0.0	8.808
32	23.8	23.8	0.0	23.8	7.308	1.150	8.807	28.8	5.8	0.000	8.808

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** NATURAL STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. * T 710 [REMOULDED SAMPLE]
TEST RESULTS START 81263 END 201283

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT DCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSHV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	50.2	27.0	23.2	34.7	1.585	0.388	2.374	0.0	0.0	0.258	0.0
2	57.8	31.1	26.5	38.9	1.834	0.536	3.008	8.4	0.4	0.382	0.258
3	68.4	35.7	30.7	45.8	2.385	0.880	3.784	20.3	0.8	0.527	0.550
4	78.4	41.2	35.2	52.8	2.880	0.922	4.824	33.0	1.5	0.628	1.177
5	87.8	47.4	40.5	60.9	3.810	0.988	5.787	47.4	2.4	1.142	2.006
6	101.1	53.5	47.8	68.4	4.888	1.113	7.112	63.3	3.4	1.418	3.148
7	118.4	61.8	54.8	78.8	8.041	1.253	8.548	82.3	4.6	1.547	4.588
8	134.0	70.8	63.1	91.9	7.186	1.387	9.881	104.3	5.7	2.878	6.113
9	180.1	84.8	75.3	108.8	8.881	1.423	11.887	136.8	7.4	-1.427	8.881
10	78.7	42.4	37.3	54.8	8.012	1.082	10.188	38.7	6.5	0.012	7.264
11	78.8	42.4	37.3	54.8	8.153	0.874	10.101	36.6	6.8	0.0	7.278
12	74.9	43.5	31.4	54.0	8.153	0.874	10.101	34.0	6.6	-0.004	7.276
13	71.3	48.2	25.1	54.8	8.140	0.880	10.101	34.4	6.8	-0.004	7.273
14	67.2	48.4	18.8	54.7	8.121	0.880	10.101	34.7	6.6	-0.007	7.268
15	63.3	50.8	12.5	55.0	8.074	1.013	10.101	38.1	6.5	-0.004	7.261
16	58.2	53.0	6.2	55.1	8.036	1.032	10.101	37.8	6.5	-0.005	7.258
17	55.7	55.7	0.0	55.7	7.885	1.108	10.101	41.0	6.4	-0.000	7.253
18	54.5	54.5	0.0	54.5	7.851	1.125	10.101	39.1	6.3	-0.000	7.253
19	52.4	52.4	0.0	52.4	7.807	1.147	10.101	36.0	6.3	-0.000	7.253

20	50.2	50.2	0.0	50.2	7.748	1.177	10.101	32.8	8.3	-0.000	7.253
21	48.0	48.0	0.0	48.0	7.718	1.182	10.101	27.2	8.2	-0.000	7.253
22	42.1	42.1	0.0	42.1	7.712	1.184	10.101	22.8	8.2	-0.000	7.253
23	37.9	37.9	0.0	37.9	7.888	1.203	10.101	19.7	8.2	-0.000	7.253
24	33.5	33.5	0.0	33.5	7.893	1.204	10.101	18.1	8.2	-0.000	7.253
25	30.2	30.2	0.0	30.2	7.884	1.208	10.101	20.5	8.2	-0.000	7.253
26	27.8	27.8	0.0	27.8	7.884	1.208	10.101	22.4	8.2	0.0	7.253
27	25.8	25.8	0.0	25.8	7.882	1.208	10.101	24.4	8.2	-0.000	7.253
28	24.1	24.1	0.0	24.1	7.889	1.218	10.101	26.4	8.2	-0.000	7.253
29	24.8	24.8	0.0	24.8	7.888	1.217	10.101	25.8	8.2	-0.000	7.253
30	24.3	24.3	0.0	24.3	7.889	1.218	10.101	28.2	8.2	-0.000	7.253
31	22.8	22.8	0.0	22.8	7.830	1.238	10.101	28.0	8.2	-0.000	7.253
32	23.8	23.8	0.0	23.8	7.888	1.258	10.101	28.8	8.1	-0.000	7.253

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. : T 710 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 11.821 CENTIMETRES
SAMPLE VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 518.160 CUBIC CENTIMETRES
SAMPLE AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 43.834 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD = 16.55 N
PROVING RING FACTOR = 1.2365 N./DIV
PISTON AREA = 5.0700 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING = 1599.80 DIVISIONS

SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 211283 END 231283

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST
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PT	TIME	DISPL DIAL RDG	PRING DIAL RDG	PORE PRESS KPA	PER CENT PCSTRN	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	HALF DEV STRESS KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	RATIO OF EFF SIGMA1 EFF SIFMA3	A
1	821	1599.8	105.8	199.9	0.0	81.4	80.2	0.6	1.2	80.6	1.015	0.0
2	825	1598.0	106.0	187.0	0.02	94.4	93.1	0.6	1.3	93.5	1.014	-229.73
3	831	1592.8	110.0	183.8	0.06	98.7	96.3	1.2	2.4	97.1	1.025	-3.14
4	840	1586.2	123.8	184.0	0.12	102.4	96.1	3.1	6.3	98.2	1.065	-1.14
5	850	1582.6	144.5	187.5	0.15	104.6	92.5	6.1	12.1	96.5	1.131	-0.56
6	900	1578.5	164.0	190.8	0.18	106.9	89.3	8.8	17.6	95.2	1.197	-0.24
7	915	1571.8	191.5	194.0	0.24	111.2	85.8	12.7	25.4	94.3	1.296	-0.06
8	930	1564.8	218.0	198.0	0.30	114.8	82.0	16.4	32.8	92.9	1.400	-0.00
9	945	1557.0	242.5	199.8	0.36	119.7	80.0	19.8	39.7	93.2	1.496	0.05
10	1000	1549.0	264.0	202.1	0.43	123.7	78.0	22.8	45.7	93.2	1.586	0.09
11	1015	1540.0	286.0	204.3	0.51	127.3	75.5	25.8	51.8	92.8	1.686	0.11
12	1030	1531.8	306.2	205.1	0.58	131.3	73.9	28.7	57.4	93.0	1.777	0.13
13	1045	1523.2	324.5	207.9	0.65	134.4	71.9	31.3	62.5	92.7	1.870	0.14
14	1100	1514.2	342.5	209.2	0.72	138.3	70.8	33.8	67.5	93.3	1.954	0.15
15	1115	1504.0	359.5	210.2	0.81	141.7	69.5	36.1	72.2	93.6	2.039	0.15
16	1130	1493.3	374.5	210.8	0.90	145.4	68.1	38.2	76.3	94.5	2.105	0.15
17	1145	1482.8	388.5	211.7	0.99	148.4	68.2	40.1	80.2	94.9	2.176	0.15
18	1200	1472.5	399.6	212.4	1.08	150.7	67.5	41.6	83.2	95.2	2.233	0.15
19	1215	1460.8	409.0	213.0	1.18	152.4	66.6	42.9	85.8	95.2	2.288	0.15
20	1230	1448.5	416.8	214.1	1.28	153.6	65.8	43.9	87.8	95.1	2.335	0.16
21	1245	1435.5	424.0	214.2	1.39	155.4	65.7	44.9	89.7	95.6	2.366	0.16
22	1300	1423.4	428.2	214.7	1.49	156.0	65.2	45.4	90.8	95.5	2.393	0.17
23	1315	1410.2	432.8	214.5	1.60	157.1	65.1	46.0	92.0	95.8	2.414	0.17
24	1331	1396.4	436.4	215.3	1.72	157.4	64.5	46.4	92.9	95.5	2.440	0.17
25	1345	1384.5	439.5	215.8	1.82	157.7	64.0	46.8	93.7	95.2	2.463	0.17
26	1400	1370.9	442.0	216.5	1.94	157.5	63.3	47.1	94.2	94.7	2.489	0.18

27	1415	1356.8	444.0	216.4	2.06	157.8	63.1	47.4	94.7	94.7	2.501	0.18
28	1430	1344.4	446.4	217.3	2.16	157.7	62.5	47.6	95.2	94.2	2.524	0.19
29	1445	1330.0	447.6	217.4	2.28	157.8	62.3	47.7	95.5	94.1	2.532	0.19
30	1500	1316.0	449.7	217.6	2.40	158.1	62.2	48.0	95.9	94.2	2.542	0.19
31	1520	1297.9	451.5	217.8	2.55	158.4	62.2	48.1	96.2	94.3	2.547	0.19
32	1540	1280.4	453.5	217.7	2.70	159.1	62.5	48.3	96.6	94.7	2.546	0.19
33	1559	1262.4	456.2	217.7	2.85	159.3	62.1	48.6	97.2	94.5	2.566	0.19
34	1600	1262.4	456.2	RELAXATION TEST								
35	1601	1260.5	455.0	RELAXATION TEST								
36	1602	1260.2	452.0	RELAXATION TEST								
37	1604	1259.7	449.3	RELAXATION TEST								
38	1608	1258.4	445.0	RELAXATION TEST								
39	1615	1257.0	439.5	RELAXATION TEST								
40	1630	1255.4	432.5	RELAXATION TEST								
41	1650	1253.4	426.0	RELAXATION TEST								
42	2127	1246.8	409.0	RELAXATION TEST								
43	819	1240.0	374.0	RELAXATION TEST								
44	820	1240.0	374.0	207.8	3.04	146.9	72.4	37.3	74.5	97.2	2.029	0.11
45	830	1236.8	387.0	199.9	3.07	161.1	80.3	40.4	80.8	107.2	2.006	0.0
46	840	1232.6	418.8	200.6	3.11	166.3	79.6	43.4	86.7	108.5	2.090	0.01
47	850	1227.9	437.0	201.5	3.15	170.1	78.4	45.8	91.7	109.0	2.170	0.02
48	900	1222.6	451.2	202.5	3.19	173.2	77.7	47.7	95.5	109.5	2.229	0.03
49	910	1216.3	462.5	203.3	3.24	175.4	76.9	49.3	98.5	109.7	2.281	0.03
50	920	1209.0	472.0	204.1	3.31	177.2	76.1	50.5	101.1	109.8	2.328	0.04
51	930	1200.7	477.2	204.7	3.38	177.9	75.5	51.2	102.4	109.6	2.356	0.05
52	945	1188.0	484.2	205.8	3.48	178.6	74.4	52.1	104.2	109.1	2.400	0.06
53	1000	1175.6	487.2	209.8	3.59	175.3	70.4	52.4	104.9	105.4	2.490	0.10
54	1015	1160.7	489.0	212.6	3.71	172.6	67.3	52.6	105.3	102.4	2.564	0.12
55	1030	1148.1	489.8	214.6	3.82	170.9	65.6	52.7	105.3	100.7	2.605	0.14
56	1050	1129.0	490.0	216.2	3.88	169.0	63.8	52.6	105.2	98.9	2.650	0.16
57	1108	1112.0	490.0	217.5	4.13	167.7	62.6	52.5	105.1	97.6	2.679	0.17
58	1210	1055.1	490.0	221.0	4.61	163.7	59.1	52.3	104.6	94.0	2.769	0.20
59	1315	995.1	489.2	223.1	5.12	160.7	56.8	51.9	103.8	91.5	2.824	0.23
60	1402	948.8	488.5	224.1	5.51	159.2	56.0	51.6	103.2	90.4	2.842	0.24
61	1505	889.2	488.5	225.6	6.01	157.1	54.5	51.3	102.6	88.7	2.883	0.25
62	1600	850.0	488.5	226.8	6.34	155.6	53.3	51.1	102.3	87.4	2.918	0.27
63	1650	790.4	487.9	227.1	6.85	154.5	53.0	50.8	101.5	86.8	2.916	0.27
64	2222	482.8	486.5	231.2	9.45	147.4	49.1	48.2	98.3	81.9	3.003	0.32
65	803	-66.0	479.5	232.6	14.09	139.1	47.5	45.8	91.6	78.0	2.929	0.36
66	910	-128.2	478.5	233.0	14.62	138.1	47.3	45.4	90.8	77.6	2.919	0.37
67	940	-157.6	478.5	233.0	14.87	137.7	47.2	45.3	90.5	77.4	2.918	0.37

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. : T 710 (REMOLDED SAMPLE)

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 80.00 KPA
PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 160.07 KPA
NORMALIZING STRESS = 160.07 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 211283 END 231283

PT	PER CENT PCSTRN	NRMLZD HALF DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT RATIO SIGMA1 SIGMA3	NRMLZD OCT STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.0	0.004	1.015	0.504	0.0
2	0.02	0.004	1.014	0.584	-0.081
3	0.06	0.003	1.025	0.607	-0.101
4	0.12	0.020	1.065	0.613	-0.099
5	0.15	0.038	1.131	0.603	-0.077
6	0.18	0.055	1.197	0.595	-0.057
7	0.24	0.078	1.296	0.589	-0.037
8	0.30	0.102	1.400	0.581	-0.012
9	0.36	0.124	1.496	0.582	-0.001
10	0.43	0.143	1.585	0.582	0.014
11	0.51	0.162	1.686	0.580	0.027
12	0.58	0.179	1.777	0.581	0.039
13	0.65	0.195	1.870	0.579	0.050
14	0.72	0.211	1.954	0.583	0.058
15	0.81	0.226	2.039	0.585	0.064
16	0.90	0.238	2.105	0.591	0.068
17	0.99	0.250	2.176	0.593	0.074
18	1.08	0.260	2.233	0.595	0.078
19	1.18	0.268	2.288	0.595	0.082
20	1.28	0.274	2.335	0.594	0.089
21	1.39	0.280	2.366	0.597	0.089
22	1.49	0.284	2.393	0.596	0.092
23	1.60	0.287	2.414	0.598	0.091
24	1.72	0.290	2.440	0.596	0.088
25	1.82	0.293	2.463	0.595	0.089
26	1.94	0.294	2.489	0.592	0.104
27	2.06	0.296	2.501	0.591	0.103
28	2.16	0.297	2.524	0.589	0.109
29	2.28	0.298	2.532	0.588	0.109
30	2.40	0.300	2.542	0.588	0.111
31	2.55	0.301	2.547	0.588	0.112
32	2.70	0.302	2.546	0.592	0.111
33	2.85	0.304	2.566	0.590	0.111
44	3.04	0.233	2.029	0.607	0.049
45	3.07	0.252	2.006	0.670	0.0
46	3.11	0.271	2.090	0.678	0.004

47	3.15	0.286	2.170	0.681	0.010
48	3.19	0.298	2.229	0.684	0.016
49	3.24	0.308	2.281	0.686	0.021
50	3.31	0.316	2.328	0.686	0.026
51	3.38	0.320	2.356	0.685	0.030
52	3.48	0.325	2.400	0.682	0.037
53	3.59	0.328	2.480	0.658	0.062
54	3.71	0.329	2.564	0.640	0.079
55	3.82	0.328	2.606	0.629	0.092
56	3.98	0.328	2.650	0.618	0.102
57	4.13	0.328	2.678	0.610	0.110
58	4.61	0.327	2.768	0.587	0.132
59	5.12	0.324	2.824	0.572	0.145
60	5.51	0.322	2.842	0.565	0.151
61	6.01	0.321	2.883	0.554	0.161
62	6.34	0.319	2.918	0.546	0.168
63	6.85	0.317	2.916	0.543	0.170
64	9.45	0.307	3.003	0.512	0.196
65	14.09	0.286	2.929	0.488	0.204
66	14.62	0.284	2.919	0.485	0.207
67	14.87	0.283	2.918	0.483	0.207

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
 SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** ENGINEERING STRAIN ****

 SAMPLE NO. : T 712 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
 TEST RESULTS START 161163 END 11283

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	50.3	25.0	25.3	33.4	0.850	0.477	1.804	0.0	0.0	0.157	0.0
2	57.8	28.9	28.9	38.5	1.072	0.545	2.163	9.3	0.2	0.392	0.157
3	66.5	31.9	34.6	43.4	1.629	0.622	2.872	18.9	0.8	0.736	0.549
4	76.5	35.8	40.6	49.4	2.623	0.658	3.940	30.4	1.8	1.028	1.285
5	87.8	40.4	47.4	56.2	3.964	0.562	5.087	43.4	3.1	1.479	2.313
6	101.0	47.0	54.0	65.0	5.500	0.594	6.889	59.5	4.7	1.458	3.782
7	116.1	53.6	62.4	74.5	6.840	0.599	8.038	77.3	6.0	1.818	5.251
8	133.5	61.7	71.8	85.6	8.328	0.563	9.456	98.1	7.5	3.109	7.068
9	159.9	73.9	86.0	102.6	10.486	0.523	11.531	129.6	9.6	-1.220	10.177
10	79.8	37.0	42.8	51.3	9.730	0.240	10.209	34.0	8.8	0.091	8.957
11	79.7	37.0	42.7	51.2	9.890	0.180	10.270	34.0	9.0	0.0	8.048
12	74.0	38.2	35.8	50.1	9.890	0.180	10.270	30.2	9.0	-0.002	8.048
13	69.2	40.6	28.6	50.1	9.885	0.193	10.270	29.1	9.0	-0.005	8.048
14	64.1	42.7	21.4	49.8	9.885	0.203	10.270	28.6	9.0	-0.007	8.041
15	59.2	45.0	14.2	49.7	9.826	0.222	10.270	29.7	9.0	-0.004	8.034
16	54.2	47.2	7.0	48.5	9.791	0.240	10.270	31.6	8.9	-0.003	8.031
17	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	9.711	0.280	10.270	35.4	8.9	0.0	8.028
18	50.2	50.2	0.0	50.2	9.682	0.284	10.270	35.6	8.8	0.0	8.028
19	50.4	50.4	0.0	50.4	9.633	0.319	10.270	35.9	8.8	0.0	8.028

20	49.4	49.4	0.0	49.4	9.600	0.335	10.270	34.5	8.8	0.0	8.028
21	48.7	48.7	0.0	48.7	9.552	0.359	10.270	33.6	8.7	0.0	8.028
22	48.0	48.0	0.0	48.0	9.523	0.374	10.270	32.6	8.7	0.0	8.028
23	46.6	46.6	0.0	46.6	9.498	0.386	10.270	30.8	8.6	0.0	8.028
24	46.7	46.7	0.0	46.7	9.495	0.388	10.270	30.9	8.6	0.0	8.028
25	47.9	47.9	0.0	47.9	9.474	0.398	10.270	32.5	8.6	0.0	8.028
26	47.7	47.7	0.0	47.7	9.437	0.416	10.270	32.2	8.6	0.0	8.028
27	47.8	47.8	0.0	47.8	9.398	0.436	10.270	32.3	8.6	0.0	8.028
28	49.2	49.2	0.0	49.2	9.352	0.459	10.270	34.2	8.5	0.0	8.028

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** NATURAL STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. = T 712 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 161183 END 11283

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	50.3	25.0	25.3	33.4	0.854	0.483	1.820	0.0	0.0	0.160	0.0
2	57.8	28.8	28.9	38.5	1.078	0.554	2.186	8.3	0.2	0.400	0.160
3	66.5	31.9	34.6	43.4	1.642	0.636	2.914	18.9	0.8	0.757	0.560
4	76.5	35.9	40.6	49.4	2.858	0.681	4.020	30.4	1.8	1.088	1.317
5	87.8	40.4	47.4	56.2	4.045	0.588	5.221	43.4	3.2	1.582	2.385
6	101.0	47.0	54.0	65.0	5.657	0.633	6.923	59.5	4.8	1.563	3.947
7	116.1	53.6	62.4	74.5	7.085	0.647	8.379	77.3	6.2	1.878	5.510
8	133.5	61.7	71.8	85.6	8.697	0.618	9.933	98.1	7.8	3.450	7.488
9	159.9	73.9	86.0	102.6	11.077	0.587	12.252	129.6	10.2	-1.364	10.939
10	79.8	37.0	42.8	51.3	10.236	0.266	10.768	34.0	9.4	0.101	9.575
11	79.7	37.0	42.7	51.2	10.414	0.211	10.837	34.0	9.6	0.0	9.676
12	74.0	38.2	35.8	50.1	10.414	0.211	10.837	30.2	9.6	-0.002	9.676
13	69.2	40.6	28.6	50.1	10.408	0.214	10.837	29.1	9.6	-0.008	9.674
14	64.1	42.7	21.4	49.8	10.386	0.225	10.837	28.6	9.5	-0.008	9.668
15	59.2	45.0	14.2	49.7	10.343	0.247	10.837	29.7	9.5	-0.004	9.661
16	54.2	47.2	7.0	49.6	10.304	0.266	10.837	31.6	9.5	-0.003	9.657
17	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	10.215	0.311	10.837	35.4	9.4	-0.000	9.653
18	50.2	50.2	0.0	50.2	10.183	0.327	10.837	35.6	9.3	-0.000	9.653
19	50.4	50.4	0.0	50.4	10.128	0.354	10.837	35.8	9.3	-0.000	9.653

20	49.4	49.4	0.0	49.4	10.093	0.372	10.837	34.5	9.2	-0.000	9.653
21	48.7	48.7	0.0	48.7	10.039	0.398	10.837	33.6	9.2	-0.000	9.653
22	48.0	48.0	0.0	48.0	10.007	0.415	10.837	32.6	9.2	-0.000	9.653
23	46.6	46.6	0.0	46.6	9.979	0.429	10.837	30.8	9.1	-0.000	9.653
24	46.7	46.7	0.0	46.7	9.976	0.430	10.837	30.9	9.1	-0.000	9.653
25	47.9	47.9	0.0	47.9	9.953	0.442	10.837	32.5	9.1	-0.000	9.653
26	47.7	47.7	0.0	47.7	9.913	0.462	10.837	32.2	9.1	-0.000	9.653
27	47.8	47.8	0.0	47.8	9.869	0.484	10.837	32.3	9.0	-0.000	9.653
28	49.2	49.2	0.0	49.2	9.818	0.509	10.837	34.2	9.0	-0.000	9.653

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 712 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 80.00 KPA
PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 159.89 KPA
NORMALIZING STRESS = 159.89 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 21283 END 41283

PT	PER CENT PCSTRN	NRMLZD HALF DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT RAT10 SIGMA1 SIGMA3	NRMLZD OCT STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.0	0.008	1.033	0.505	0.0
2	0.03	0.015	1.059	0.533	-0.024
3	0.05	0.034	1.132	0.542	-0.021
4	0.09	0.053	1.206	0.546	-0.012
5	0.13	0.070	1.281	0.546	-0.001
6	0.17	0.090	1.371	0.544	0.014
7	0.21	0.106	1.450	0.543	0.026
8	0.25	0.119	1.515	0.542	0.036
9	0.31	0.142	1.638	0.541	0.052
10	0.38	0.153	1.757	0.541	0.066
11	0.46	0.182	1.879	0.537	0.083
12	0.61	0.219	2.110	0.541	0.101
13	0.68	0.235	2.213	0.545	0.109
14	0.81	0.252	2.335	0.545	0.119
15	0.85	0.263	2.216	0.609	0.065
16	0.95	0.276	2.256	0.623	0.059
17	1.10	0.292	2.324	0.636	0.056
18	1.24	0.305	2.385	0.644	0.056
19	1.38	0.315	2.425	0.651	0.056
20	1.47	0.319	2.435	0.657	0.053
21	1.68	0.326	2.457	0.665	0.048
22	1.90	0.332	2.487	0.668	0.049
23	2.24	0.337	2.506	0.672	0.050
24	2.37	0.338	2.516	0.672	0.050
25	2.82	0.340	2.521	0.675	0.048
26	2.86	0.343	2.535	0.676	0.048
27	3.06	0.345	2.550	0.675	0.051
28	3.09	0.345	2.552	0.675	0.051
38	3.38	0.246	1.805	0.777	-0.114
39	3.39	0.263	1.827	0.812	-0.138
40	3.43	0.282	1.891	0.822	-0.136
41	3.46	0.289	1.950	0.829	-0.132
42	3.52	0.320	2.033	0.834	-0.123
43	3.60	0.339	2.112	0.836	-0.112
44	3.69	0.353	2.179	0.835	-0.102
45	3.78	0.364	2.230	0.834	-0.094

46	3.88	0.371	2.272	0.831	-0.087
47	3.99	0.376	2.301	0.829	-0.081
48	4.11	0.379	2.326	0.825	-0.076
49	4.22	0.382	2.345	0.822	-0.071
50	4.45	0.384	2.369	0.817	-0.064
51	4.70	0.386	2.395	0.811	-0.056
52	5.19	0.389	2.436	0.802	-0.044
53	5.66	0.390	2.469	0.792	-0.033
54	6.15	0.392	2.499	0.785	-0.026
55	6.63	0.394	2.519	0.782	-0.023
56	7.15	0.398	2.537	0.783	-0.020
57	7.60	0.400	2.561	0.779	-0.016
58	14.52	0.417	2.597	0.800	-0.021
59	14.81	0.419	2.545	0.822	-0.043
60	15.00	0.420	2.538	0.826	-0.048

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 714 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
INITIAL MOISTURE CONTENT = 46.5 PERCENT
SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SOIL = 2.73
INITIAL VOID RATIO = 1.271
INITIAL HEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 12.89 CM
INITIAL VOLUME OF SAMPLE = 592.26 CC
EFFECTIVE PRINCIPAL STRESS RATIO = 1.00
FINAL MOISTURE CONTENT = 38.5 PERCENT

TX. CONSOLIDATION START 131283 END 30184
TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION TEST
:.....:

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1	EFFECT SIGMA3	STRAIN1	VOLUME STRAIN	STRAIN3	EFFECT P	Q	VOID RATIO	V	SHEAR STRAIN
1	50.04	26.50	1.133	1.545	0.206	34.35	23.54	1.235	2.235	0.618
2	57.82	30.50	1.317	1.832	0.258	39.54	27.12	1.229	2.229	0.706
3	66.33	35.10	1.624	2.381	0.378	45.51	31.23	1.216	2.216	0.830
4	76.30	40.40	2.134	3.149	0.508	52.37	35.90	1.199	2.199	1.084
5	87.88	46.50	2.762	4.086	0.662	60.29	41.38	1.178	2.178	1.400
6	101.11	53.50	3.886	5.386	0.750	69.37	47.81	1.148	2.148	2.091
7	116.28	61.50	5.052	6.886	0.817	79.83	54.88	1.119	2.119	2.823
8	133.81	70.80	6.322	8.206	0.842	91.90	63.01	1.084	2.084	3.587
9	160.00	84.80	8.004	9.911	0.854	109.87	75.20	1.046	2.046	4.700
10	79.73	42.40	7.231	8.518	0.644	54.84	37.33	1.077	2.077	4.382
11	78.88	42.40	7.328	8.476	0.574	54.83	37.28	1.078	2.078	4.504
12	76.30	44.80	7.328	8.476	0.574	55.37	31.40	1.078	2.078	4.504
13	73.10	48.00	7.324	8.476	0.576	56.37	25.10	1.078	2.078	4.499
14	69.20	50.40	7.301	8.476	0.587	56.67	18.80	1.078	2.078	4.476
15	65.10	52.80	7.269	8.476	0.604	56.77	12.50	1.078	2.078	4.443
16	61.20	55.00	7.221	8.476	0.627	57.07	6.20	1.078	2.078	4.396
17	57.20	57.20	7.146	8.476	0.665	57.20	0.0	1.078	2.078	4.320
18	53.80	53.80	7.106	8.476	0.685	53.80	0.0	1.078	2.078	4.280
19	54.50	54.50	7.085	8.476	0.706	54.50	0.0	1.078	2.078	4.239
20	56.30	56.30	7.036	8.476	0.720	56.30	0.0	1.078	2.078	4.211
21	56.80	56.80	7.007	8.476	0.735	56.80	0.0	1.078	2.078	4.182
22	56.80	56.80	6.976	8.476	0.750	56.80	0.0	1.078	2.078	4.151
23	54.80	54.80	6.953	8.476	0.761	54.80	0.0	1.078	2.078	4.128
24	55.00	55.00	6.959	8.476	0.768	55.00	0.0	1.078	2.078	4.134
25	55.10	55.10	6.931	8.476	0.773	55.10	0.0	1.078	2.078	4.105
26	55.10	55.10	6.902	8.476	0.787	55.10	0.0	1.078	2.078	4.077
27	54.80	54.80	6.888	8.476	0.804	54.80	0.0	1.078	2.078	4.042
28	53.80	53.80	6.718	8.476	0.879	53.80	0.0	1.078	2.078	3.883
29	47.50	47.50	6.616	8.476	0.930	47.50	0.0	1.078	2.078	3.790

30	42.70	42.70	6.508	8.476	0.984	42.70	0.0	1.078	2.078	3.683
31	40.80	40.80	6.427	8.476	1.024	40.80	0.0	1.078	2.078	3.602
32	38.80	38.80	6.359	8.476	1.059	38.80	0.0	1.078	2.078	3.533
33	37.40	37.40	6.306	8.476	1.085	37.40	0.0	1.078	2.078	3.481
34	34.90	34.90	6.235	8.476	1.120	34.90	0.0	1.078	2.078	3.410

SUMMARY OF ESSENTIAL RESULTS STORED IN FILE

PT	SIGMA1	SIGMA3	STRAIN1	STRAIN3	V
1	50.04	26.50	1.133	0.208	2.238
2	57.82	30.50	1.317	0.288	2.228
3	66.33	35.10	1.524	0.378	2.218
4	75.30	40.40	2.134	0.508	2.189
5	87.88	46.50	2.782	0.682	2.178
6	101.11	53.50	3.888	0.780	2.148
7	118.28	61.80	5.062	0.817	2.119
8	133.81	70.80	6.322	0.942	2.084
9	160.00	84.80	8.004	0.984	2.048
10	78.73	42.40	7.231	0.844	2.077
11	78.88	42.40	7.328	0.874	2.078
12	78.30	44.80	7.328	0.874	2.078
13	73.10	48.00	7.324	0.878	2.078
14	88.20	50.40	7.301	0.887	2.078
15	88.10	52.80	7.288	0.804	2.078
16	81.20	55.00	7.221	0.827	2.078
17	87.20	57.20	7.148	0.888	2.078
18	83.80	53.80	7.108	0.888	2.078
19	84.50	54.50	7.088	0.708	2.078
20	88.30	58.30	7.038	0.720	2.078
21	88.80	58.80	7.007	0.738	2.078
22	88.64	58.80	8.878	0.780	2.078
23	84.80	54.80	8.853	0.781	2.078
24	88.00	58.00	8.858	0.788	2.078
25	88.10	58.10	8.831	0.773	2.078
26	88.10	58.10	8.802	0.787	2.078
27	84.80	54.80	8.888	0.804	2.078
28	83.80	53.80	8.718	0.878	2.078
29	47.80	47.80	8.818	0.830	2.078
30	42.70	42.70	8.808	0.884	2.078
31	40.80	40.80	8.427	1.024	2.078
32	38.80	38.80	8.389	1.089	2.078
33	37.40	37.40	8.308	1.088	2.078
34	34.80	34.80	8.238	1.120	2.078

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** ENGINEERING STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. = T 714 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 131263 END 30184

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT DCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSSV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	50.0	26.5	23.5	34.3	1.133	0.208	1.848	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	57.8	30.5	27.1	39.5	1.317	0.288	1.832	9.8	0.2	0.128	0.128
3	66.3	35.1	31.2	45.5	1.524	0.378	2.381	20.3	0.5	0.270	0.388
4	75.3	40.4	35.8	52.4	2.134	0.508	3.149	32.8	1.1	0.481	0.889
5	87.9	46.5	41.4	60.3	2.782	0.682	4.088	47.2	1.8	0.880	1.808
6	101.1	53.5	47.6	68.4	3.888	0.780	5.388	63.8	2.9	1.180	2.889
7	118.3	61.8	54.7	78.8	5.062	0.817	6.888	82.8	4.0	1.344	4.004
8	133.8	70.8	63.0	81.9	6.322	0.942	8.208	104.8	5.3	1.784	5.788
9	160.0	84.8	75.2	108.9	8.004	0.984	9.811	137.4	7.0	2.480	8.248
10	78.7	42.4	37.3	84.8	7.231	0.844	8.518	37.2	5.1	-1.321	6.927
11	78.7	42.4	37.3	84.8	7.328	0.874	8.478	37.2	5.2	0.018	6.948
12	78.3	44.8	31.4	88.4	7.328	0.874	8.478	37.0	5.2	0.0	6.948
13	73.1	48.0	25.1	88.4	7.324	0.878	8.478	38.2	5.2	-0.001	6.944
14	88.2	50.4	18.8	86.7	7.301	0.887	8.478	38.9	5.2	-0.008	6.938
15	88.1	52.8	12.8	88.8	7.288	0.804	8.478	39.9	5.2	-0.008	6.934
16	81.2	55.0	6.2	87.1	7.221	0.827	8.478	41.8	5.1	-0.004	6.930
17	87.2	57.2	0.0	87.2	7.148	0.888	8.478	44.0	5.0	-0.002	6.927
18	83.8	53.8	0.0	83.8	7.108	0.888	8.478	38.8	5.0	0.0	6.927
19	84.5	54.5	0.0	84.5	7.088	0.708	8.478	38.8	5.0	0.0	6.927

20	55.3	55.3	0.0	55.3	7.038	0.720	8.478	42.8	5.8	0.0	8.827
21	55.8	55.8	0.0	55.8	7.007	0.735	8.478	43.5	5.8	0.0	8.827
22	55.8	55.8	0.0	55.8	8.876	0.780	8.478	43.1	5.8	0.0	8.827
23	54.8	54.8	0.0	54.8	8.853	0.781	8.478	40.0	5.8	0.0	8.827
24	55.0	55.0	0.0	55.0	8.888	0.788	8.478	40.6	5.8	0.0	8.827
25	55.1	55.1	0.0	55.1	8.931	0.773	8.478	40.8	5.8	0.0	8.827
26	55.1	55.1	0.0	55.1	8.902	0.787	8.478	40.8	5.8	0.0	8.827
27	54.8	54.8	0.0	54.8	8.888	0.804	8.478	40.3	5.8	0.0	8.827
28	53.8	53.8	0.0	53.8	8.718	0.878	8.478	38.8	5.7	0.0	8.827
29	47.5	47.5	0.0	47.5	8.616	0.830	8.478	28.8	5.8	0.0	8.827
30	42.7	42.7	0.0	42.7	8.808	0.884	8.478	24.1	5.5	-0.000	8.827
31	40.8	40.8	0.0	40.8	8.427	1.024	8.478	22.2	5.4	0.000	8.827
32	38.8	38.8	0.0	38.8	8.388	1.058	8.478	20.7	5.4	0.0	8.827
33	37.4	37.4	0.0	37.4	8.308	1.088	8.478	19.8	5.3	-0.000	8.827
34	34.8	34.8	0.0	34.8	8.238	1.120	8.478	18.2	5.3	0.000	8.827

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** NATURAL STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. = T 714 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 131283 END 30184

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSBY KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	50.0	28.5	23.5	34.3	1.140	0.208	1.887	0.0	0.0	0.130	0.0
2	57.8	30.5	27.1	39.8	1.328	0.282	1.848	9.5	0.2	0.275	0.130
3	66.3	35.1	31.2	45.8	1.637	0.388	2.408	20.3	0.6	0.473	0.408
4	76.3	40.4	35.9	52.4	2.157	0.521	3.200	32.8	1.1	0.871	0.878
5	87.9	46.5	41.4	60.3	2.801	0.688	4.172	47.2	1.8	1.200	1.848
6	101.1	53.5	47.8	69.4	3.664	0.788	5.537	63.8	2.8	1.420	2.748
7	116.3	61.6	54.7	78.8	5.184	0.868	8.820	82.8	4.2	1.880	4.188
8	133.9	70.9	63.0	81.8	6.631	1.015	8.882	104.8	5.5	2.712	8.080
9	180.0	84.8	75.2	108.8	8.343	1.047	10.437	137.4	7.3	-1.447	8.761
10	78.7	42.4	37.3	54.8	7.506	0.888	8.803	37.2	6.4	0.020	7.315
11	78.7	42.4	37.3	54.8	7.811	0.823	8.857	37.2	6.5	0.0	7.334
12	78.3	44.8	31.4	55.4	7.811	0.823	8.857	37.0	6.5	-0.001	7.334
13	73.1	48.0	25.1	55.4	7.808	0.825	8.857	36.2	6.5	-0.005	7.333
14	69.2	50.4	18.8	56.7	7.851	0.838	8.857	36.8	6.5	-0.005	7.327
15	65.1	52.8	12.5	56.8	7.846	0.855	8.857	39.9	6.4	-0.005	7.322
16	61.2	55.0	8.2	57.1	7.485	0.881	8.857	41.8	6.4	-0.003	7.317
17	57.2	57.2	0.0	57.2	7.414	0.722	8.857	44.0	6.3	-0.000	7.315
18	53.8	53.8	0.0	53.8	7.371	0.743	8.857	38.8	6.3	-0.000	7.315
19	54.5	54.5	0.0	54.5	7.327	0.788	8.857	38.8	6.2	0.000	7.315

20	58.3	58.3	0.0	58.3	7.288	0.780	8.857	42.8	8.2	-0.000	7.315
21	58.8	58.8	0.0	58.8	7.284	0.786	8.857	43.5	8.2	-0.000	7.315
22	58.8	58.8	0.0	58.8	7.231	0.813	8.857	43.1	8.2	-0.000	7.315
23	54.8	54.8	0.0	54.8	7.207	0.825	8.857	40.0	8.1	-0.000	7.315
24	55.0	55.0	0.0	55.0	7.213	0.822	8.857	40.8	8.1	-0.000	7.315
25	55.1	55.1	0.0	55.1	7.183	0.837	8.857	40.8	8.1	-0.000	7.315
26	55.1	55.1	0.0	55.1	7.152	0.852	8.857	40.8	8.1	-0.000	7.315
27	54.8	54.8	0.0	54.8	7.115	0.871	8.857	40.3	8.0	-0.000	7.315
28	53.8	53.8	0.0	53.8	6.954	0.851	8.857	38.8	8.8	-0.000	7.315
29	47.5	47.5	0.0	47.5	6.845	1.008	8.857	29.8	8.8	-0.000	7.315
30	42.7	42.7	0.0	42.7	6.729	1.064	8.857	24.1	8.7	-0.000	7.315
31	40.8	40.8	0.0	40.8	6.643	1.107	8.857	22.2	8.8	-0.000	7.315
32	38.8	38.8	0.0	38.8	6.570	1.144	8.857	20.7	8.8	-0.000	7.315
33	37.4	37.4	0.0	37.4	6.514	1.171	8.857	19.8	8.8	-0.000	7.315
34	34.9	34.9	0.0	34.9	6.438	1.208	8.857	18.2	8.8	-0.000	7.315

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 714 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 80.00 KPA
PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 160.00 KPA
NORMALIZING STRESS = 160.00 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 40184 END 60184

PT	PER CENT PCSTRN	NRMLZD HALF DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT RATIO SIGMA1 SIGMA3	NRMLZD OCT STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.0	0.006	1.023	0.504	0.0
2	0.06	0.006	1.026	0.499	0.007
3	0.14	0.006	1.026	0.498	0.008
4	0.20	0.026	1.110	0.494	0.024
5	0.24	0.051	1.227	0.487	0.049
6	0.30	0.079	1.369	0.479	0.076
7	0.35	0.093	1.454	0.472	0.091
8	0.42	0.115	1.589	0.465	0.112
9	0.49	0.129	1.687	0.463	0.125
10	0.55	0.144	1.792	0.460	0.137
11	0.62	0.158	1.897	0.459	0.150
12	0.69	0.172	2.002	0.457	0.159
13	0.78	0.184	2.102	0.456	0.169
14	0.86	0.196	2.205	0.455	0.177
15	0.95	0.206	2.295	0.455	0.183
16	1.01	0.218	2.402	0.457	0.191
17	1.09	0.225	2.471	0.455	0.196
18	1.19	0.234	2.547	0.458	0.199
19	1.30	0.240	2.608	0.459	0.202
20	1.37	0.246	2.667	0.459	0.207
21	1.46	0.251	2.712	0.461	0.208
22	1.59	0.253	2.726	0.462	0.208
23	1.71	0.258	2.781	0.462	0.211
24	1.81	0.260	2.798	0.463	0.212
25	1.97	0.261	2.805	0.464	0.211
26	2.11	0.265	2.852	0.463	0.214
27	2.28	0.266	2.864	0.463	0.213
28	2.61	0.270	2.915	0.462	0.217
29	2.88	0.274	2.955	0.463	0.219
30	2.93	0.273	2.944	0.464	0.218
40	3.08	0.228	2.521	0.433	0.221
41	3.10	0.243	2.785	0.434	0.231
42	3.14	0.263	3.000	0.439	0.241
43	3.22	0.273	3.088	0.443	0.244
44	3.37	0.278	3.108	0.448	0.237
45	3.45	0.276	3.094	0.448	0.237

46	3.59	0.275	3.068	0.449	0.234
47	3.76	0.276	3.076	0.451	0.236
48	3.90	0.276	3.081	0.450	0.234
49	4.04	0.276	3.078	0.450	0.234
50	4.19	0.274	3.061	0.448	0.237
51	4.51	0.272	3.053	0.446	0.239
52	4.74	0.271	3.047	0.445	0.238
53	5.00	0.269	3.048	0.443	0.241
54	5.20	0.269	3.068	0.439	0.242
55	5.41	0.269	3.076	0.439	0.246
56	5.93	0.268	3.085	0.436	0.248
57	7.08	0.264	3.095	0.428	0.255
58	14.09	0.245	3.080	0.399	0.267
59	14.39	0.242	3.049	0.398	0.266
60	14.51	0.241	3.044	0.396	0.267

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. : T 716 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
INITIAL MOISTURE CONTENT : 50.0 PERCENT
SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SOIL : 2.73
INITIAL VOID RATIO : 1.365
INITIAL HEIGHT OF SAMPLE : 13.05 CM
INITIAL VOLUME OF SAMPLE : 594.03 CC
EFFECTIVE PRINCIPAL STRESS RATIO : 1.00
FINAL MOISTURE CONTENT : 41.3 PERCENT

TX CONSOLIDATION START 311283 END 140184
TRIAxIAL CONSOLIDATION TEST

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1	EFFECT SIGMA3	STRAIN1	VOLUME STRAIN	STRAIN3	EFFECT P	Q	VOID RATIO	V	SHEAR STRAIN
1	50.06	26.50	1.808	2.104	0.148	34.35	23.56	1.315	2.315	1.107
2	57.67	30.50	2.207	2.710	0.252	38.66	27.17	1.301	2.301	1.303
3	66.41	35.10	2.835	3.493	0.329	45.54	31.31	1.282	2.282	1.671
4	76.38	40.40	3.556	4.562	0.503	52.40	35.99	1.257	2.257	2.036
5	87.80	46.50	4.780	5.909	0.564	60.27	41.30	1.225	2.225	2.810
6	101.03	53.50	5.867	7.138	0.585	69.34	47.53	1.186	2.186	3.588
7	116.27	61.50	7.278	8.686	0.704	79.76	54.77	1.159	2.159	4.383
8	133.57	70.80	8.490	9.932	0.721	91.72	62.77	1.130	2.130	5.180
9	159.80	84.80	10.360	11.683	0.681	109.83	75.10	1.089	2.089	6.466
10	79.73	42.40	9.419	10.058	0.320	54.84	37.33	1.127	2.127	6.066
11	79.68	42.40	9.503	10.016	0.256	54.83	37.28	1.128	2.128	6.165
12	75.60	44.20	9.503	10.016	0.256	54.87	31.40	1.128	2.128	6.165
13	71.90	46.80	9.500	10.016	0.258	55.17	25.10	1.128	2.128	6.161
14	68.00	49.20	9.473	10.016	0.272	55.47	18.80	1.128	2.128	6.088
15	64.30	51.80	9.427	10.016	0.295	55.97	12.50	1.128	2.128	5.883
16	60.50	54.30	9.322	10.016	0.347	56.37	6.20	1.128	2.128	5.883
17	56.40	56.40	9.221	10.016	0.397	56.40	0.0	1.128	2.128	5.883
18	55.50	55.50	9.156	10.016	0.430	55.50	0.0	1.128	2.128	5.818
19	54.50	54.50	9.138	10.016	0.440	54.50	0.0	1.128	2.128	5.797
20	53.40	53.40	9.120	10.016	0.448	53.40	0.0	1.128	2.128	5.782
21	52.60	52.60	9.085	10.016	0.466	52.60	0.0	1.128	2.128	5.746
22	52.10	52.10	9.054	10.016	0.481	52.10	0.0	1.128	2.128	5.716
23	52.40	52.40	9.010	10.016	0.503	52.40	0.0	1.128	2.128	5.671
24	51.60	51.60	8.982	10.016	0.517	51.60	0.0	1.128	2.128	5.644
25	51.80	51.80	8.982	10.016	0.517	51.80	0.0	1.128	2.128	5.644
26	52.00	52.00	8.972	10.016	0.522	52.00	0.0	1.128	2.128	5.634
27	52.50	52.50	8.954	10.016	0.531	52.50	0.0	1.128	2.128	5.615

SUMMARY OF ESSENTIAL RESULTS STORED IN FILE

PT	SIGMA1	SIGMA3	STRAIN1	STRAIN3	V
1	50.06	26.50	1.808	0.148	2.315
2	57.67	30.50	2.207	0.252	2.301
3	66.41	35.10	2.835	0.329	2.282
4	76.38	40.40	3.556	0.503	2.257
5	87.80	46.50	4.780	0.564	2.225
6	101.03	53.50	5.867	0.585	2.186
7	116.27	61.50	7.278	0.704	2.159
8	133.57	70.80	8.490	0.721	2.130
9	159.80	84.80	10.360	0.681	2.089
10	79.73	42.40	9.419	0.320	2.127
11	79.68	42.40	9.503	0.256	2.128
12	75.60	44.20	9.503	0.256	2.128
13	71.90	46.80	9.500	0.258	2.128
14	68.00	49.20	9.473	0.272	2.128
15	64.30	51.80	9.427	0.295	2.128
16	60.50	54.30	9.322	0.347	2.128
17	56.40	56.40	9.221	0.397	2.128
18	55.50	55.50	9.156	0.430	2.128
19	54.50	54.50	9.138	0.440	2.128
20	53.40	53.40	9.120	0.448	2.128
21	52.60	52.60	9.085	0.466	2.128
22	52.10	52.10	9.054	0.481	2.128
23	52.40	52.40	9.010	0.503	2.128
24	51.60	51.60	8.982	0.517	2.128
25	51.80	51.80	8.982	0.517	2.128
26	52.00	52.00	8.972	0.522	2.128
27	52.50	52.50	8.954	0.531	2.128

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** ENGINEERING STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. = T 716 (REMOLDDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 311283 END 140184

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	50.1	26.5	23.6	34.4	1.808	0.148	2.104	0.0	0.0	0.274	0.0
2	57.7	30.5	27.2	39.6	2.207	0.252	2.710	9.5	0.4	0.440	0.274
3	65.4	35.1	31.3	45.6	2.835	0.329	3.483	20.4	1.1	0.646	0.714
4	75.4	40.4	36.0	52.4	3.556	0.503	4.562	32.9	1.8	1.058	1.360
5	87.8	46.5	41.3	60.3	4.780	0.684	5.909	47.2	3.0	1.142	2.419
6	101.0	53.5	47.5	69.3	5.967	0.885	7.138	63.7	4.2	1.561	3.660
7	116.3	61.5	54.8	79.8	7.278	0.704	8.686	82.7	5.5	1.536	5.121
8	133.6	70.8	62.8	91.7	8.490	0.721	9.932	104.4	6.7	2.851	6.658
9	159.9	84.8	75.1	109.8	10.380	0.681	11.683	137.3	8.6	-1.582	9.309
10	79.7	42.4	37.3	54.8	9.419	0.320	10.058	37.2	7.6	0.014	7.747
11	79.7	42.4	37.3	54.8	9.503	0.256	10.016	37.2	7.7	0.0	7.760
12	75.6	44.2	31.4	54.7	9.503	0.256	10.016	35.8	7.7	-0.001	7.760
13	71.9	46.8	25.1	55.2	9.500	0.258	10.016	35.1	7.7	-0.006	7.759
14	68.0	49.2	18.8	55.5	9.473	0.272	10.016	36.8	7.7	-0.007	7.753
15	64.3	51.8	12.5	56.0	9.427	0.285	10.016	38.5	7.6	-0.010	7.746
16	60.5	54.3	6.2	56.4	9.322	0.347	10.016	40.7	7.5	-0.003	7.736
17	56.4	56.4	0.0	56.4	9.221	0.387	10.016	42.8	7.4	0.0	7.733
18	55.5	55.5	0.0	55.5	9.156	0.430	10.016	41.4	7.4	0.0	7.733
19	54.5	54.5	0.0	54.5	9.136	0.440	10.016	39.8	7.3	0.0	7.733

20	53.4	53.4	0.0	53.4	9.120	0.448	10.016	38.2	7.3	0.0	7.733
21	52.6	52.6	0.0	52.6	9.085	0.466	10.016	37.0	7.3	0.0	7.733
22	52.1	52.1	0.0	52.1	9.054	0.481	10.016	35.3	7.3	0.0	7.733
23	52.4	52.4	0.0	52.4	9.010	0.503	10.016	36.7	7.2	0.0	7.733
24	51.6	51.6	0.0	51.6	8.982	0.517	10.016	35.5	7.2	0.0	7.733
25	51.8	51.8	0.0	51.8	8.982	0.517	10.016	35.8	7.2	0.0	7.733
26	52.0	52.0	0.0	52.0	8.972	0.522	10.016	36.1	7.2	0.0	7.733
27	52.5	52.5	0.0	52.5	8.954	0.531	10.016	36.9	7.2	0.0	7.733

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** NATURAL STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. : T 716 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 311283 END 140184

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	50.1	28.5	23.6	34.4	1.825	0.151	2.127	0.0	0.0	0.280	0.0
2	57.7	30.5	27.2	38.6	2.232	0.258	2.748	9.5	0.4	0.453	0.280
3	66.4	35.1	31.3	45.5	2.876	0.340	3.555	20.4	1.1	0.671	0.734
4	76.4	40.4	36.0	52.4	3.521	0.524	4.688	32.9	1.9	1.111	1.405
5	87.8	46.5	41.3	60.3	4.888	0.586	6.080	47.2	3.1	1.214	2.516
6	101.0	53.5	47.5	69.3	6.152	0.626	7.405	63.7	4.4	1.885	3.730
7	116.3	61.5	54.8	79.8	7.556	0.755	9.087	82.7	5.8	1.882	5.615
8	133.6	70.8	62.8	91.7	8.873	0.794	10.480	104.4	7.1	2.850	7.097
9	152.9	84.8	75.1	108.8	10.937	0.743	12.423	137.3	9.2	-1.746	10.048
10	79.7	42.4	37.3	54.8	9.893	0.354	10.801	37.2	8.1	0.015	8.301
11	79.7	42.4	37.3	54.8	9.986	0.284	10.554	37.2	8.2	0.0	8.316
12	75.6	44.2	31.4	54.7	9.986	0.284	10.554	35.8	8.2	-0.001	8.316
13	71.9	46.8	25.1	55.2	9.981	0.286	10.554	36.1	8.2	-0.007	8.315
14	68.0	49.2	18.8	55.5	9.852	0.301	10.554	36.8	8.1	-0.008	8.308
15	64.3	51.8	12.5	56.0	9.901	0.326	10.554	38.5	8.1	-0.011	8.301
16	60.5	54.3	6.2	56.4	9.785	0.384	10.554	40.7	8.0	-0.003	8.280
17	56.4	56.4	0.0	56.4	9.675	0.440	10.554	42.8	7.9	0.0	8.286
18	55.5	55.5	0.0	55.5	9.603	0.476	10.554	41.4	7.8	-0.000	8.286
19	54.5	54.5	0.0	54.5	9.580	0.487	10.554	39.8	7.8	-0.000	8.286

20	53.4	53.4	0.0	53.4	9.563	0.485	10.554	38.2	7.8	-0.000	8.286
21	52.6	52.6	0.0	52.6	9.524	0.515	10.554	37.0	7.7	-0.000	8.286
22	52.1	52.1	0.0	52.1	9.491	0.532	10.554	36.3	7.7	-0.000	8.286
23	52.4	52.4	0.0	52.4	9.442	0.556	10.554	35.7	7.6	-0.000	8.286
24	51.6	51.6	0.0	51.6	9.411	0.571	10.554	35.5	7.6	0.0	8.286
25	51.8	51.8	0.0	51.8	9.411	0.571	10.554	35.8	7.6	-0.000	8.286
26	52.0	52.0	0.0	52.0	9.401	0.577	10.554	36.1	7.6	0.0	8.286
27	52.5	52.5	0.0	52.5	9.380	0.587	10.554	36.9	7.6	0.0	8.286

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 716 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 11.831 CENTIMETRES
SAMPLE VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 534.285 CUBIC CENTIMETRES
SAMPLE AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 45.159 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD = 18.50 N
PROVING RING FACTOR = 1.2365 N./DIV
PISTON AREA = 5.0700 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING = 1807.70 DIVISIONS

SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 150184 END 170184

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST
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PT	TIME	DISPL DIAL RDG	PRING DIAL RDG	PORE PRESS KPA	PER CENT PCSTRN	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	HALF DEV STRESS KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT DCT STRESS KPA	RATIO OF EFF SIGMA1 EFF SIGMA3	A
1	909	1807.7	220.0	199.9	0.0	78.1	42.4	18.3	36.7	54.6	1.865	0.0
2	920	1804.6	242.0	202.4	0.03	82.8	40.1	21.3	42.7	54.3	2.064	0.42
3	930	1798.8	259.4	202.9	0.08	85.9	36.5	23.7	47.4	54.3	2.232	0.37
4	940	1793.1	272.7	205.1	0.12	88.4	37.4	25.5	51.0	54.4	2.365	0.36
5	950	1786.3	283.8	208.0	0.18	90.5	36.5	27.0	54.0	54.5	2.480	0.35
6	1000	1778.8	294.5	208.6	0.24	92.6	35.7	28.5	56.9	54.7	2.595	0.33
7	1010	1772.8	303.9	207.0	0.29	94.7	35.2	29.7	59.5	55.0	2.680	0.31
8	1020	1764.6	312.0	207.3	0.36	96.7	35.0	30.8	61.7	55.6	2.762	0.30
9	1030	1758.1	320.0	207.5	0.42	98.6	34.8	31.9	63.8	56.1	2.833	0.28
10	1040	1750.3	326.7	207.4	0.49	100.3	34.7	32.8	65.6	56.6	2.891	0.26
11	1050	1743.8	332.6	207.6	0.54	101.8	34.6	33.6	67.2	57.0	2.941	0.25
12	1100	1735.8	337.0	207.5	0.61	102.9	34.6	34.2	68.3	57.4	2.975	0.24
13	1115	1722.1	344.0	207.7	0.72	104.8	34.7	35.1	70.1	58.1	3.021	0.23
14	1130	1710.2	348.6	207.4	0.82	106.5	35.2	35.6	71.3	59.0	3.025	0.22
15	1145	1887.7	354.0	206.8	0.93	108.1	35.4	36.4	72.7	59.6	3.054	0.19
16	1200	1884.8	357.2	206.8	1.04	109.2	35.7	36.7	73.5	60.2	3.058	0.19
17	1215	1867.7	359.2	206.1	1.18	110.1	36.2	37.0	73.9	60.8	3.042	0.17
18	1230	1856.0	362.1	206.1	1.28	110.8	36.2	37.3	74.6	61.1	3.062	0.16
19	1245	1843.9	364.4	205.7	1.38	111.6	36.4	37.6	75.2	61.5	3.066	0.15
20	1300	1830.2	366.5	205.8	1.50	112.3	36.7	37.8	75.6	61.9	3.061	0.15
21	1320	1811.8	367.9	205.4	1.66	113.0	37.1	37.9	75.9	62.4	3.045	0.14
22	1340	1802.8	369.0	205.1	1.82	113.5	37.4	38.0	76.1	62.8	3.034	0.13
23	1400	1803.8	371.8	204.5	1.98	114.4	37.7	38.4	76.7	63.3	3.035	0.11
24	1420	1854.5	370.2	204.6	2.14	113.9	37.8	38.1	76.1	63.2	3.014	0.12
25	1440	1837.2	371.3	204.3	2.29	114.3	38.0	38.2	76.3	63.4	3.009	0.11
26	1500	1817.0	370.8	204.2	2.46	114.2	38.1	38.0	76.1	63.5	2.996	0.11

27	1520	1497.3	370.0	204.2	2.62	113.9	38.2	37.9	75.7	63.4	2.982	0.11
28	1540	1477.2	370.8	204.3	2.78	113.9	38.1	37.9	75.8	63.4	2.989	0.11
29	1600	1460.5	371.1	204.4	2.93	113.7	37.9	37.9	75.8	63.2	2.999	0.12
30	1630	1432.0	372.3	204.3	3.18	113.8	37.9	38.0	75.9	63.2	3.003	0.11
31	1645	1415.6	370.3	204.3	3.31	113.2	37.9	37.6	75.3	63.0	2.986	0.11
32	1700	1403.3	368.6	204.6	3.42	112.5	37.8	37.4	74.7	62.7	2.977	0.12
33	7005	1403.0	366.5	RELAXATION TEST								
34	1701	1402.2	364.4	RELAXATION TEST								
35	1702	1401.8	362.4	RELAXATION TEST								
36	1704	1400.2	360.0	RELAXATION TEST								
37	1708	1398.9	356.5	RELAXATION TEST								
38	1715	1396.5	352.5	RELAXATION TEST								
39	1730	1395.5	348.4	RELAXATION TEST								
40	1800	1394.2	344.1	RELAXATION TEST								
41	1900	1392.8	339.7	RELAXATION TEST								
42	2032	1392.3	335.8	RELAXATION TEST								
43	834	1391.8	329.2	RELAXATION TEST								
44	835	1391.8	329.2	204.5	3.52	102.6	38.4	32.1	64.2	59.8	2.571	0.17
45	840	1388.6	341.0	206.0	3.54	104.2	38.9	33.6	67.3	59.3	2.823	0.20
46	850	1384.2	355.4	207.0	3.58	107.0	38.8	35.5	71.1	59.6	2.979	0.21
47	900	1377.8	386.5	206.5	3.63	109.9	38.9	37.0	74.0	60.6	3.061	0.18
48	910	1369.3	370.3	206.4	3.71	110.9	38.0	37.5	74.9	61.0	3.082	0.17
49	920	1360.5	372.4	206.4	3.78	111.5	38.1	37.7	75.4	61.2	3.090	0.17
50	930	1352.0	373.2	206.1	3.85	112.1	38.5	37.8	75.6	61.7	3.071	0.16
51	940	1342.5	373.4	206.7	3.93	112.4	38.8	37.8	75.6	62.0	3.054	0.15
52	950	1332.0	373.0	206.6	4.02	112.4	37.0	37.7	75.4	62.1	3.038	0.15
53	1000	1322.0	373.5	206.9	4.11	112.2	36.7	37.7	75.5	61.9	3.056	0.15
54	1015	1309.0	374.5	206.5	4.22	112.7	37.1	37.8	75.6	62.3	3.039	0.14
55	1030	1295.2	374.4	206.8	4.33	112.1	36.6	37.8	75.5	61.8	3.064	0.15
56	1045	1280.9	373.7	206.6	4.45	112.1	36.9	37.6	75.2	62.0	3.039	0.15
57	1100	1266.2	373.2	206.5	4.58	112.0	37.0	37.5	75.0	62.0	3.027	0.15
58	1120	1249.8	373.0	206.6	4.72	111.7	36.8	37.4	74.9	61.8	3.034	0.15
59	1140	1228.4	372.8	206.7	4.90	111.6	36.9	37.3	74.7	61.8	3.023	0.15
60	1200	1208.0	372.6	206.7	5.07	111.1	36.6	37.2	74.5	61.4	3.035	0.15
61	1228	1178.8	372.2	206.4	5.32	111.3	37.1	37.1	74.2	61.8	2.999	0.15
62	1300	1149.9	372.2	206.6	5.56	110.9	36.9	37.0	74.0	61.6	3.005	0.15
63	1332	1116.3	372.1	206.8	5.84	110.4	36.7	36.9	73.7	61.3	3.009	0.16
64	1400	1090.0	371.0	206.4	6.07	110.1	36.8	36.7	73.3	61.2	2.992	0.15
65	1430	1064.7	371.1	206.1	6.28	109.5	36.4	36.6	73.1	60.8	3.009	0.17
66	1549	989.9	371.0	206.3	6.91	109.1	36.5	36.3	72.6	60.7	2.989	0.18
67	1710	909.8	369.9	206.9	7.59	108.4	36.6	35.9	71.8	60.5	2.962	0.17
68	1843	826.9	369.8	206.1	8.29	107.5	36.2	35.6	71.3	60.0	2.969	0.18
69	2020	790.8	369.7	206.3	8.59	107.1	36.1	35.5	71.0	59.8	2.967	0.19
70	845	89.2	370.6	207.3	14.53	101.9	35.3	33.3	66.6	57.5	2.886	0.25
71	914	64.0	370.8	207.3	14.74	101.7	35.2	33.2	66.5	57.4	2.888	0.25
72	934	43.8	369.2	207.5	14.91	100.8	34.8	33.0	66.0	56.8	2.896	0.26

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 716 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 80.00 KPA
PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 159.90 KPA
NORMALIZING STRESS = 159.90 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 150184 END 170184

PT	PER CENT PCSTRN	NRMLZD HALF DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT RATIO SIGMA1 SIGMA3	NRMLZD OCT STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.0	0.115	1.865	0.342	0.0
2	0.03	0.133	2.064	0.340	0.016
3	0.06	0.148	2.232	0.340	0.025
4	0.12	0.160	2.365	0.340	0.033
5	0.18	0.169	2.480	0.341	0.038
6	0.24	0.178	2.595	0.342	0.042
7	0.29	0.186	2.690	0.344	0.044
8	0.36	0.193	2.762	0.347	0.046
9	0.42	0.200	2.833	0.351	0.048
10	0.49	0.205	2.891	0.354	0.047
11	0.54	0.210	2.941	0.356	0.048
12	0.61	0.214	2.975	0.359	0.048
13	0.72	0.218	3.021	0.363	0.049
14	0.82	0.223	3.025	0.369	0.047
15	0.93	0.227	3.054	0.373	0.043
16	1.04	0.230	3.058	0.376	0.043
17	1.18	0.231	3.042	0.380	0.039
18	1.28	0.233	3.062	0.382	0.039
19	1.38	0.235	3.066	0.384	0.036
20	1.50	0.236	3.061	0.387	0.037
21	1.66	0.237	3.045	0.390	0.034
22	1.82	0.238	3.034	0.392	0.033
23	1.98	0.240	3.035	0.396	0.029
24	2.14	0.238	3.014	0.395	0.029
25	2.29	0.239	3.009	0.397	0.028
26	2.46	0.238	2.996	0.397	0.027
27	2.62	0.237	2.982	0.397	0.027
28	2.79	0.237	2.989	0.396	0.028
29	2.93	0.237	2.999	0.395	0.028
30	3.18	0.237	3.003	0.395	0.028
31	3.31	0.235	2.986	0.394	0.028
32	3.42	0.234	2.977	0.392	0.029
44	3.52	0.201	2.671	0.374	0.029
45	3.54	0.210	2.823	0.371	0.038
46	3.58	0.222	2.879	0.373	0.044
47	3.63	0.231	3.061	0.379	0.041

48	3.71	0.234	3.082	0.381	0.041
49	3.78	0.236	3.090	0.383	0.041
50	3.85	0.236	3.071	0.386	0.039
51	3.93	0.236	3.054	0.388	0.036
52	4.02	0.236	3.038	0.389	0.036
53	4.11	0.236	3.056	0.387	0.038
54	4.22	0.236	3.039	0.390	0.035
55	4.33	0.236	3.064	0.386	0.037
56	4.45	0.235	3.039	0.388	0.036
57	4.58	0.235	3.027	0.388	0.035
58	4.72	0.234	3.034	0.386	0.036
59	4.90	0.233	3.023	0.386	0.036
60	5.07	0.233	3.035	0.384	0.036
61	5.32	0.232	2.999	0.387	0.034
62	5.56	0.231	3.005	0.385	0.036
63	5.84	0.231	3.009	0.383	0.037
64	6.07	0.229	2.992	0.383	0.034
65	6.26	0.229	3.009	0.380	0.039
66	6.91	0.227	2.989	0.380	0.040
67	7.59	0.225	2.962	0.379	0.038
68	8.29	0.223	2.969	0.375	0.039
69	8.59	0.222	2.957	0.374	0.040
70	14.53	0.208	2.886	0.360	0.046
71	14.74	0.208	2.886	0.358	0.046
72	14.91	0.206	2.896	0.355	0.048

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** ENGINEERING STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. = T 718 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 210184 END 50284

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	49.9	26.5	23.4	34.3	1.426	0.258	1.942	0.0	0.0	0.220	0.0
2	57.6	30.5	27.1	39.5	1.730	0.357	2.445	9.6	0.3	0.337	0.220
3	66.3	35.1	31.2	45.5	2.107	0.515	3.138	20.4	0.8	0.818	0.557
4	76.4	40.4	36.0	52.4	3.040	0.717	4.473	33.0	1.7	0.742	1.375
5	88.0	46.6	41.4	60.4	3.856	0.799	5.453	47.5	2.5	1.133	2.117
6	101.3	53.6	47.7	69.5	4.983	0.884	6.731	64.1	3.6	1.422	3.250
7	116.5	61.7	54.8	80.0	6.221	0.929	8.080	83.1	4.8	1.718	4.672
8	134.0	71.0	63.0	92.0	7.575	0.946	9.467	105.1	6.2	2.790	6.390
9	160.1	84.8	75.3	109.9	8.441	0.875	11.392	137.6	8.1	-1.441	9.180
10	79.7	42.4	37.3	54.8	8.566	0.667	9.900	37.3	7.2	-0.031	7.739
11	79.6	42.4	37.2	54.8	8.620	0.580	9.779	37.3	7.2	-0.000	7.707
12	75.2	43.8	31.4	54.3	8.819	0.580	9.779	35.2	7.2	-0.003	7.707
13	70.9	45.8	25.1	54.2	8.608	0.586	9.779	34.4	7.2	-0.005	7.704
14	66.9	48.1	18.8	54.4	8.584	0.598	9.779	35.0	7.2	-0.005	7.699
15	62.8	50.3	12.5	54.5	8.551	0.614	9.779	36.0	7.1	-0.005	7.693
16	59.0	52.8	6.2	54.9	8.493	0.643	9.779	38.3	7.1	-0.002	7.688
17	54.8	54.8	0.0	54.8	8.430	0.674	9.779	40.3	7.0	0.0	7.686
18	53.6	53.6	0.0	53.6	8.379	0.700	9.779	38.5	7.0	0.0	7.686
19	54.7	54.7	0.0	54.7	8.341	0.719	9.779	40.2	6.9	0.0	7.686

20	54.7	54.7	0.0	54.7	8.323	0.728	9.779	40.2	6.9	0.0	7.686
21	53.5	53.5	0.0	53.5	8.304	0.738	9.779	38.4	6.9	0.0	7.686
22	53.8	53.8	0.0	53.8	8.276	0.751	9.779	38.8	6.9	0.0	7.686
23	52.0	52.0	0.0	52.0	8.275	0.752	9.779	35.1	6.9	0.0	7.686
24	53.1	53.1	0.0	53.1	8.275	0.752	9.779	37.8	6.9	0.0	7.686
25	54.1	54.1	0.0	54.1	8.254	0.762	9.779	39.3	6.9	0.0	7.686
26	54.4	54.4	0.0	54.4	8.212	0.783	9.779	39.7	6.8	0.0	7.686
27	54.3	54.3	0.0	54.3	8.137	0.821	9.779	39.6	6.8	0.0	7.686

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** NATURAL STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. : T 718 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 210184 END 50284

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	48.8	26.5	23.4	34.3	1.436	0.262	1.861	0.0	0.0	0.224	0.0
2	57.6	30.5	27.1	39.5	1.745	0.365	2.475	9.6	0.3	0.346	0.224
3	66.3	35.1	31.2	45.5	2.130	0.529	3.189	20.4	0.8	0.846	0.571
4	76.4	40.4	36.0	52.4	3.087	0.745	4.576	33.0	1.8	0.775	1.416
5	88.0	46.6	41.4	60.4	3.932	0.838	5.607	47.5	2.6	1.197	2.192
6	101.3	53.6	47.7	69.5	5.090	0.939	6.868	64.1	3.8	1.523	3.389
7	116.5	61.7	54.8	80.0	6.423	1.001	8.425	83.1	5.1	1.866	4.911
8	134.0	71.0	63.0	92.0	7.878	1.034	9.845	105.1	6.5	3.084	6.777
9	150.1	84.8	75.3	109.9	9.917	1.089	12.094	137.6	8.6	-1.603	9.862
10	79.7	42.4	37.3	54.8	8.955	0.735	10.425	37.3	7.5	-0.035	8.259
11	79.6	42.4	37.2	54.8	9.014	0.638	10.291	37.3	7.6	-0.000	8.223
12	75.2	43.8	31.4	54.3	9.013	0.639	10.291	35.2	7.6	-0.003	8.223
13	70.9	45.8	25.1	54.2	9.001	0.645	10.291	34.4	7.6	-0.006	8.220
14	66.9	48.1	18.8	54.4	8.975	0.658	10.291	35.0	7.6	-0.006	8.214
15	62.8	50.3	12.5	54.5	8.939	0.676	10.291	36.0	7.5	-0.006	8.208
16	59.0	52.8	6.2	54.9	8.876	0.708	10.291	38.3	7.5	-0.002	8.202
17	54.8	54.8	0.0	54.8	8.807	0.742	10.291	40.3	7.4	-0.000	8.200
18	53.6	53.6	0.0	53.6	8.751	0.770	10.291	38.5	7.3	-0.000	8.200
19	54.7	54.7	0.0	54.7	8.709	0.781	10.291	40.2	7.3	-0.000	8.200

20	54.7	54.7	0.0	54.7	8.689	0.801	10.291	40.2	7.3	-0.000	8.200
21	53.5	53.5	0.0	53.5	8.669	0.811	10.291	38.4	7.3	-0.000	8.200
22	53.8	53.8	0.0	53.8	8.639	0.826	10.291	38.8	7.2	-0.000	8.200
23	52.0	52.0	0.0	52.0	8.637	0.827	10.291	36.1	7.2	0.0	8.200
24	53.1	53.1	0.0	53.1	8.637	0.827	10.291	37.8	7.2	-0.000	8.200
25	54.1	54.1	0.0	54.1	8.615	0.838	10.291	39.3	7.2	-0.000	8.200
26	54.4	54.4	0.0	54.4	8.569	0.861	10.291	39.7	7.2	-0.000	8.200
27	54.3	54.3	0.0	54.3	8.487	0.902	10.291	38.6	7.1	-0.000	8.200

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 718 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 11.608 CENTIMETRES
SAMPLE VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 520.740 CUBIC CENTIMETRES
SAMPLE AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 44.860 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD = 16.38 N
PROVING RING FACTOR = 1.2365 N./DIV
PISTON AREA = 5.0700 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING = 1644.70 DIVISIONS

SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 60284 END 80284

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST
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PT	TIME	DISPL DIAL RDG	PRING DIAL RDG	PORE PRESS KPA	PER CENT PCSTRN	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	814	1644.7	222.5	199.9	0.0	80.1	42.5	18.8	37.6	55.0	1.885	0.0
2	820	1644.4	235.8	201.2	0.00	82.4	41.2	20.6	41.2	54.8	2.001	0.36
3	825	1643.0	245.4	202.0	0.01	84.4	40.2	22.1	44.2	54.9	2.099	0.32
4	830	1640.5	256.0	203.1	0.04	86.1	39.3	23.4	46.8	54.9	2.191	0.35
5	835	1638.2	263.8	203.7	0.06	87.6	38.6	24.5	49.0	54.9	2.268	0.34
6	840	1635.2	270.8	204.2	0.08	88.0	38.1	25.4	50.9	55.1	2.335	0.32
7	850	1629.8	282.7	205.0	0.13	91.5	37.4	27.1	54.1	55.4	2.447	0.31
8	900	1623.0	294.0	205.6	0.19	93.9	36.7	28.6	57.2	55.8	2.558	0.29
9	910	1616.0	305.5	206.3	0.25	96.4	36.1	30.2	60.3	56.2	2.671	0.28
10	920	1609.8	313.7	206.5	0.30	98.3	35.8	31.3	62.5	56.6	2.747	0.26
11	930	1603.0	322.2	206.9	0.36	100.3	35.5	32.4	64.8	57.1	2.826	0.26
12	943	1593.2	331.8	206.8	0.44	102.7	35.3	33.7	67.4	57.8	2.911	0.23
13	950	1588.3	335.6	207.1	0.49	103.7	35.3	34.2	68.4	58.1	2.938	0.23
14	1000	1580.7	341.0	207.0	0.55	105.1	35.2	34.9	69.9	58.5	2.885	0.22
15	1016	1567.5	348.1	207.0	0.67	107.0	35.3	35.9	71.7	59.2	3.032	0.21
16	1030	1555.7	353.8	206.8	0.77	108.7	35.5	36.6	73.2	59.9	3.063	0.19
17	1045	1540.8	358.2	206.6	0.80	110.0	35.7	37.2	74.3	60.5	3.082	0.18
18	1100	1528.0	362.0	205.7	1.01	111.7	36.4	37.7	75.3	61.5	3.069	0.15
19	1115	1514.2	365.2	205.6	1.12	112.8	36.7	38.0	76.1	62.1	3.073	0.15
20	1130	1502.0	368.5	205.3	1.23	113.8	36.9	38.4	76.9	62.5	3.084	0.14
21	1145	1487.2	371.0	205.0	1.36	114.7	37.2	38.7	77.5	63.0	3.083	0.13
22	1200	1471.8	372.8	204.8	1.49	115.3	37.4	38.9	77.9	63.4	3.082	0.12
23	1215	1459.4	374.5	204.4	1.60	115.1	37.8	39.2	78.3	63.9	3.072	0.11
24	1230	1446.7	375.8	204.2	1.71	116.5	38.0	39.2	78.5	64.2	3.086	0.11
25	1245	1430.5	376.6	204.0	1.85	116.8	38.2	39.3	78.6	64.4	3.058	0.10
26	1300	1416.0	376.8	203.8	1.97	117.0	38.5	39.3	78.5	64.7	3.040	0.10

27	1315	1402.1	377.2	203.6	2.09	117.0	38.4	39.3	78.6	64.6	3.047	0.09
28	1332	1384.8	378.2	203.5	2.24	117.3	38.6	39.4	78.7	64.8	3.040	0.09
29	1345	1373.8	377.9	203.3	2.33	117.6	39.0	39.3	78.6	65.2	3.014	0.08
30	1400	1360.4	378.1	203.3	2.45	117.5	39.0	39.3	78.5	65.2	3.013	0.08
31	1415	1345.5	378.4	203.4	2.58	117.4	38.9	39.2	78.5	65.1	3.018	0.09
32	1430	1333.7	381.0	203.6	2.68	117.8	38.7	39.6	78.1	65.1	3.044	0.09
33	1500	1303.8	380.8	203.2	2.94	117.8	38.9	39.4	78.9	65.2	3.027	0.08
34	1532	1274.0	381.8	203.3	3.19	117.9	39.0	39.5	78.9	65.3	3.023	0.08
35	1600	1249.4	382.6	203.3	3.41	117.9	39.0	39.5	78.9	65.3	3.024	0.08
36	1630	1222.6	382.2	203.0	3.64	117.7	39.0	39.3	78.7	65.2	3.017	0.08
37	1644	1207.5	378.2	203.0	3.77	116.8	39.3	38.7	77.5	65.1	2.971	0.08
38	1645	1207.5	378.2			RELAXATION TEST						
39	4530	1206.2	375.0			RELAXATION TEST						
40	1646	1205.8	373.2			RELAXATION TEST						
41	1647	1205.1	371.2			RELAXATION TEST						
42	1649	1203.2	368.2			RELAXATION TEST						
43	1653	1203.8	385.2			RELAXATION TEST						
44	1700	1202.8	382.0			RELAXATION TEST						
45	1715	1202.6	357.4			RELAXATION TEST						
46	1745	1196.2	352.9			RELAXATION TEST						
47	1845	1193.2	347.8			RELAXATION TEST						
48	2143	1190.5	339.4			RELAXATION TEST						
49	830	1190.0	331.5			RELAXATION TEST						
50	830	1190.0	331.5	204.3	3.92	103.8	38.9	32.4	64.9	60.5	2.668	0.16
51	840	1188.5	354.2	206.0	3.83	108.3	37.4	35.4	70.9	61.0	2.895	0.18
52	850	1182.8	368.0	206.8	3.98	110.9	36.4	37.3	74.5	61.2	3.047	0.19
53	900	1175.8	375.8	206.9	4.04	112.8	36.3	38.3	76.5	61.8	3.108	0.18
54	910	1166.8	380.8	206.7	4.12	114.3	36.5	38.9	77.8	62.4	3.131	0.17
55	920	1160.2	383.9	206.4	4.17	115.4	36.9	39.3	78.5	63.1	3.129	0.16
56	930	1149.2	385.8	206.4	4.27	115.9	36.9	39.5	79.0	63.2	3.140	0.16
57	940	1138.0	386.0	206.0	4.37	116.2	37.2	39.5	79.0	63.5	3.122	0.15
58	950	1130.8	385.2	206.0	4.43	115.8	37.1	39.4	78.7	63.3	3.121	0.15
59	1000	1119.7	385.2	205.4	4.52	116.4	37.8	39.3	78.6	64.0	3.080	0.13
60	1017	1104.7	385.3	205.4	4.65	116.3	37.8	39.3	78.5	64.0	3.078	0.13
61	1032	1090.0	383.8	205.0	4.78	116.2	38.2	39.0	78.0	64.2	3.043	0.13
62	1045	1080.2	385.2	205.1	4.86	116.4	38.1	39.2	78.3	64.2	3.056	0.13
63	1120	1048.2	384.0	204.6	5.13	116.0	38.2	38.9	77.8	64.1	3.038	0.12
64	1145	1027.0	384.8	204.9	5.32	115.1	38.2	38.9	77.9	64.2	3.038	0.12
65	1227	985.4	383.2	204.6	5.68	115.5	38.3	38.6	77.2	64.0	3.015	0.12
66	1301	953.0	383.0	204.3	5.96	115.3	38.4	38.5	76.9	64.0	3.003	0.11
67	1344	913.2	381.9	204.1	6.30	114.7	38.3	38.2	76.4	63.8	2.994	0.11
68	1425	873.0	380.4	203.9	6.65	114.1	38.4	37.9	75.7	63.6	2.972	0.10
69	1500	836.0	379.2	203.7	6.97	113.6	38.4	37.6	75.2	63.5	2.958	0.10
70	1555	782.3	380.0	203.9	7.43	113.2	38.2	37.5	75.0	63.2	2.964	0.11
71	1728	684.2	379.6	204.0	8.19	112.4	38.1	37.1	74.3	62.8	2.950	0.11
72	1843	623.9	378.4	204.1	8.79	111.4	37.9	36.8	73.5	62.4	2.940	0.12
73	2050	501.5	378.4	204.0	9.85	110.7	38.0	36.3	72.7	62.2	2.912	0.12
74	807	-128.8	378.4	206.1	15.29	104.3	36.0	34.1	68.3	58.8	2.896	0.20
75	852	-175.7	377.8	205.2	15.68	104.5	36.7	33.9	67.8	59.3	2.848	0.18
76	902	-185.2	376.4	205.7	15.76	104.2	36.8	33.7	67.4	59.3	2.831	0.19

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 718 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 79.63 KPA
PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 160.10 KPA
NORMALIZING STRESS = 160.10 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 60284 END 80284

PT	PER CENT PCSTRN	NRMLZD HALF DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT RATIO SIGMA1 SIGMA3	NRMLZD OCT STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.0	0.117	1.885	0.344	0.0
2	0.00	0.129	2.001	0.343	0.008
3	0.01	0.138	2.099	0.343	0.013
4	0.04	0.146	2.191	0.343	0.020
5	0.06	0.153	2.288	0.343	0.024
6	0.08	0.159	2.335	0.344	0.027
7	0.13	0.169	2.447	0.346	0.032
8	0.19	0.179	2.558	0.348	0.036
9	0.25	0.188	2.671	0.351	0.040
10	0.30	0.195	2.747	0.354	0.041
11	0.36	0.202	2.826	0.357	0.044
12	0.44	0.211	2.911	0.361	0.043
13	0.49	0.214	2.938	0.363	0.045
14	0.55	0.218	2.985	0.365	0.044
15	0.67	0.224	3.032	0.370	0.044
16	0.77	0.229	3.063	0.374	0.043
17	0.90	0.232	3.082	0.378	0.042
18	1.01	0.235	3.069	0.384	0.036
19	1.12	0.238	3.073	0.388	0.036
20	1.23	0.240	3.084	0.391	0.034
21	1.36	0.242	3.083	0.394	0.032
22	1.48	0.243	3.082	0.396	0.031
23	1.60	0.245	3.072	0.399	0.028
24	1.71	0.245	3.065	0.401	0.027
25	1.85	0.245	3.058	0.402	0.026
26	1.97	0.245	3.040	0.404	0.024
27	2.09	0.245	3.047	0.403	0.023
28	2.24	0.246	3.040	0.405	0.022
29	2.33	0.245	3.014	0.407	0.021
30	2.45	0.245	3.013	0.407	0.021
31	2.58	0.245	3.018	0.406	0.022
32	2.68	0.247	3.044	0.406	0.023
33	2.94	0.246	3.027	0.407	0.021
34	3.19	0.246	3.023	0.408	0.021
35	3.41	0.247	3.024	0.408	0.021
36	3.64	0.246	3.017	0.407	0.019

37	3.77	0.242	2.971	0.407	0.019
50	3.92	0.203	2.668	0.378	0.027
51	3.93	0.221	2.895	0.381	0.038
52	3.98	0.233	3.047	0.382	0.043
53	4.04	0.239	3.108	0.386	0.044
54	4.12	0.243	3.131	0.390	0.042
55	4.17	0.245	3.129	0.394	0.041
56	4.27	0.247	3.140	0.395	0.041
57	4.37	0.247	3.122	0.397	0.038
58	4.43	0.246	3.121	0.396	0.038
59	4.52	0.246	3.080	0.400	0.034
60	4.85	0.245	3.078	0.400	0.034
61	4.78	0.244	3.043	0.401	0.032
62	4.86	0.245	3.056	0.401	0.032
63	5.13	0.243	3.038	0.401	0.029
64	5.32	0.243	3.038	0.401	0.031
65	5.68	0.241	3.015	0.400	0.029
66	5.96	0.240	3.003	0.400	0.027
67	6.30	0.239	2.994	0.398	0.026
68	6.65	0.236	2.972	0.398	0.025
69	6.97	0.235	2.958	0.396	0.024
70	7.43	0.234	2.964	0.395	0.025
71	8.19	0.232	2.950	0.393	0.026
72	8.79	0.230	2.940	0.390	0.026
73	9.85	0.227	2.912	0.389	0.026
74	15.29	0.213	2.896	0.367	0.039
75	15.68	0.212	2.848	0.370	0.033
76	15.76	0.210	2.831	0.370	0.036

SUMMARY OF ESSENTIAL RESULTS STORED IN FILE

PT	SIGMA1	SIGMA3	STRAIN1	STRAIN3	V
1	50.14	28.50	0.852	0.255	2.380
2	57.58	30.50	1.201	0.380	2.338
3	66.22	35.00	1.557	0.521	2.323
4	76.09	40.30	1.887	0.602	2.309
5	87.72	46.40	2.285	0.787	2.276
6	100.88	53.50	4.182	0.883	2.244
7	116.06	61.50	5.453	0.828	2.211
8	133.51	70.70	6.958	0.851	2.172
9	155.87	84.80	8.917	0.857	2.127
10	78.78	42.40	8.075	0.881	2.180
11	78.72	42.40	8.131	0.838	2.181
12	75.80	44.50	8.131	0.838	2.181
13	72.10	47.00	8.122	0.842	2.181
14	68.30	49.50	8.097	0.855	2.181
15	64.50	52.00	8.083	0.872	2.181
16	60.70	54.50	8.018	0.894	2.181
17	57.00	57.00	7.950	0.728	2.181
18	55.80	56.80	7.912	0.747	2.181
19	55.80	56.80	7.870	0.788	2.181
20	55.80	56.80	7.838	0.784	2.181
21	55.80	56.80	7.791	0.808	2.181
22	55.80	56.80	7.782	0.812	2.181
23	55.00	56.00	7.778	0.814	2.181
24	55.30	56.30	7.758	0.820	2.181
25	55.20	56.20	7.704	0.851	2.181
26	55.20	56.20	7.621	0.882	2.181
27	55.80	56.80	7.527	0.940	2.181
28	55.40	56.40	7.487	0.858	2.181
29	54.20	54.20	7.480	0.873	2.181
30	52.80	52.80	7.433	0.887	2.181
31	48.70	48.70	7.408	1.000	2.181
32	48.40	48.40	7.378	1.014	2.181
33	48.60	48.60	7.354	1.028	2.181

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** ENGINEERING STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. : T 720 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 80184 END 270184

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	50.1	28.5	23.8	34.4	0.852	0.255	1.482	0.0	0.0	0.208	0.0
2	57.6	30.5	27.1	39.5	1.201	0.380	1.981	8.4	0.3	0.312	0.208
3	66.2	35.0	31.2	45.4	1.557	0.521	2.598	20.1	0.7	0.374	0.518
4	76.1	40.3	35.8	52.2	1.887	0.602	3.200	32.5	1.2	0.378	0.892
5	87.7	46.4	41.3	60.2	2.285	0.787	4.588	48.8	2.2	1.187	1.870
6	101.0	53.5	47.5	69.3	4.182	0.883	5.927	83.6	3.3	1.450	3.087
7	116.1	61.5	54.8	78.7	5.453	0.828	7.304	82.4	4.6	1.853	4.517
8	133.5	70.7	62.8	91.6	6.958	0.851	8.821	104.2	6.1	2.838	6.470
9	150.0	84.8	75.4	108.7	8.917	0.857	10.831	137.2	8.0	-1.380	8.305
10	78.8	42.4	37.4	54.8	8.075	0.881	9.437	37.2	7.1	0.008	7.848
11	78.7	42.4	37.3	54.8	8.131	0.838	9.408	37.2	7.2	0.0	7.854
12	75.8	44.5	31.4	55.0	8.131	0.838	9.408	36.2	7.2	-0.003	7.854
13	72.1	47.0	25.1	55.4	8.122	0.842	9.408	36.4	7.2	-0.008	7.851
14	68.3	49.5	18.8	55.8	8.097	0.855	9.408	37.3	7.2	-0.005	7.846
15	64.5	52.0	12.5	56.2	8.083	0.872	9.408	38.8	7.1	-0.004	7.840
16	60.7	54.5	5.2	56.6	8.018	0.894	9.408	41.0	7.1	-0.002	7.838
17	57.0	57.0	0.0	57.0	7.950	0.728	9.408	43.7	7.0	0.0	7.834
18	55.8	56.8	0.0	56.8	7.912	0.747	9.408	43.4	7.0	0.0	7.834
19	55.8	56.8	0.0	56.8	7.870	0.788	9.408	43.5	7.0	0.0	7.834

20	55.8	55.8	0.0	55.8	7.839	0.784	9.408	43.5	8.8	0.0	7.834
21	55.8	55.8	0.0	55.8	7.781	0.808	9.408	43.1	8.9	0.0	7.834
22	55.8	55.8	0.0	55.8	7.782	0.812	9.408	41.5	8.9	0.0	7.834
23	55.0	55.0	0.0	55.0	7.779	0.814	9.408	42.1	8.9	0.0	7.834
24	55.3	55.3	0.0	55.3	7.786	0.820	9.408	42.6	8.9	0.0	7.834
25	55.2	55.2	0.0	55.2	7.704	0.851	9.408	42.4	8.8	0.0	7.834
26	55.2	55.2	0.0	55.2	7.821	0.883	9.408	42.4	8.7	0.0	7.834
27	55.8	55.8	0.0	55.8	7.827	0.940	9.408	43.5	8.6	0.0	7.834
28	55.4	55.4	0.0	55.4	7.487	0.959	9.408	42.7	8.6	0.0	7.834
29	54.2	54.2	0.0	54.2	7.480	0.973	9.408	38.4	8.8	0.0	7.834
30	52.8	52.8	0.0	52.8	7.433	0.987	9.408	37.3	8.8	0.0	7.834
31	49.7	49.7	0.0	49.7	7.408	1.000	9.408	32.8	8.8	0.0	7.834
32	49.4	49.4	0.0	49.4	7.379	1.014	9.408	32.4	8.8	-0.000	7.834
33	48.6	48.6	0.0	48.6	7.384	1.026	9.408	31.3	8.8	0.000	7.834

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

*** NATURAL STRAIN ***

SAMPLE NO. = T 720 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 60184 END 270184

PT	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT OCT STRESS KPA	AXIAL STRAIN %	RADIAL STRAIN %	VOL STRAIN %	LSEV KPA	LSNV %	DELTA ENERGY KN-M/VOL	TOTAL ENERGY KN-M/VOL
1	50.1	26.5	23.6	34.4	0.956	0.259	1.473	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	57.6	30.8	27.1	38.5	1.209	0.388	1.981	8.4	0.3	0.208	0.208
3	66.2	35.0	31.2	45.4	1.589	0.532	2.632	20.1	0.7	0.318	0.527
4	75.1	40.3	35.8	52.2	2.017	0.818	3.253	32.5	1.2	0.384	0.911
5	87.7	48.4	41.3	60.2	3.041	0.817	4.876	48.9	2.2	1.011	1.922
6	101.0	53.5	47.5	69.3	4.251	0.930	6.110	63.6	3.4	1.284	3.176
7	115.1	61.5	54.8	78.7	5.507	0.888	7.584	82.4	4.8	1.539	4.716
8	133.5	70.7	62.8	91.6	7.213	1.066	9.344	104.2	8.4	2.106	6.821
9	150.0	84.6	75.4	108.7	9.340	1.082	11.464	137.2	8.5	3.115	9.936
10	78.8	42.4	37.4	54.9	8.419	0.747	9.913	37.2	7.6	-1.503	8.433
11	79.7	42.4	37.3	54.8	8.481	0.699	9.878	37.2	7.6	0.008	8.441
12	75.9	44.5	31.4	55.0	8.481	0.699	9.878	38.2	7.6	0.0	8.441
13	72.1	47.0	25.1	55.4	8.471	0.704	9.878	38.4	7.5	-0.003	8.438
14	68.3	49.5	18.8	55.6	8.443	0.718	9.878	37.3	7.5	-0.008	8.432
15	64.5	52.0	12.5	55.2	8.407	0.736	9.878	35.8	7.5	-0.008	8.427
16	60.7	54.5	8.2	55.5	8.357	0.761	9.878	41.0	7.4	-0.005	8.422
17	57.0	57.0	0.0	57.0	8.283	0.786	9.878	43.7	7.4	-0.002	8.420
18	55.8	55.8	0.0	55.8	8.242	0.818	9.878	43.4	7.3	0.0	8.420
19	55.8	55.8	0.0	55.8	8.187	0.841	9.878	43.5	7.3	-0.000	8.420

20	56.8	56.8	0.0	56.9	8.163	0.855	9.878	43.5	7.3	-0.000	8.420
21	56.6	56.6	0.0	56.8	8.111	0.884	9.878	43.1	7.2	-0.000	8.420
22	56.6	56.6	0.0	56.8	8.101	0.888	9.878	41.5	7.2	-0.000	8.420
23	56.0	56.0	0.0	56.0	8.098	0.890	9.878	42.1	7.2	-0.000	8.420
24	56.3	56.3	0.0	56.3	8.084	0.897	9.878	42.5	7.2	-0.000	8.420
25	56.2	56.2	0.0	56.2	8.018	0.931	9.878	42.4	7.1	-0.000	8.420
26	56.2	56.2	0.0	56.2	7.928	0.978	9.878	42.4	7.0	-0.000	8.420
27	56.9	56.9	0.0	56.9	7.828	1.028	9.878	43.5	7.0	-0.000	8.420
28	56.4	56.4	0.0	56.4	7.782	1.048	9.878	42.7	6.9	-0.000	8.420
29	54.2	54.2	0.0	54.2	7.753	1.083	9.878	39.4	6.9	-0.000	8.420
30	52.8	52.8	0.0	52.8	7.723	1.078	9.878	37.3	6.9	-0.000	8.420
31	48.7	48.7	0.0	48.7	7.684	1.082	9.878	32.8	6.8	-0.000	8.420
32	48.4	48.4	0.0	48.4	7.666	1.108	9.878	32.4	6.8	-0.000	8.420
33	48.8	48.8	0.0	48.8	7.638	1.120	9.878	31.3	6.8	-0.000	8.420

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. : T 720 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS : 80.00 KPA
PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE : 159.97 KPA
NORMALIZING STRESS : 159.97 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 280184 END 300184

PT	PER CENT PCSTRN	NRMLZD HALF DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT RATIO SIGMA1 SIGMA3	NRMLZD OCT STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.0	0.118	1.892	0.343	0.0
2	0.02	0.134	2.074	0.340	0.015
3	0.06	0.149	2.252	0.338	0.027
4	0.11	0.161	2.402	0.337	0.036
5	0.16	0.171	2.525	0.338	0.042
6	0.22	0.180	2.644	0.339	0.047
7	0.27	0.188	2.756	0.340	0.052
8	0.34	0.196	2.854	0.343	0.054
9	0.40	0.203	2.919	0.346	0.053
10	0.46	0.209	3.017	0.347	0.056
11	0.52	0.215	3.081	0.348	0.058
12	0.60	0.222	3.186	0.351	0.061
13	0.67	0.225	3.206	0.355	0.059
14	0.74	0.230	3.240	0.359	0.058
15	0.81	0.233	3.249	0.362	0.058
16	0.88	0.236	3.279	0.364	0.058
17	0.99	0.240	3.286	0.369	0.057
18	1.11	0.242	3.301	0.372	0.056
19	1.23	0.245	3.298	0.376	0.053
20	1.35	0.245	3.270	0.379	0.050
21	1.48	0.245	3.253	0.381	0.049
22	1.59	0.246	3.252	0.383	0.047
23	1.75	0.248	3.257	0.384	0.045
24	1.95	0.248	3.235	0.387	0.043
25	2.14	0.248	3.216	0.389	0.042
26	2.31	0.248	3.201	0.390	0.041
27	2.47	0.247	3.182	0.391	0.039
28	2.61	0.247	3.176	0.391	0.038
29	2.79	0.246	3.184	0.390	0.039
30	3.07	0.246	3.177	0.389	0.039
31	3.29	0.245	3.172	0.388	0.039
44	3.39	0.205	2.805	0.365	0.035
45	3.42	0.225	3.119	0.364	0.050
46	3.47	0.238	3.296	0.365	0.057
47	3.52	0.244	3.374	0.368	0.058
48	3.59	0.248	3.401	0.371	0.058

49	3.67	0.250	3.417	0.374	0.058
50	3.74	0.250	3.388	0.376	0.055
51	3.86	0.250	3.355	0.379	0.053
52	3.89	0.250	3.317	0.382	0.051
53	4.10	0.248	3.297	0.383	0.049
54	4.26	0.248	3.280	0.383	0.049
55	4.35	0.247	3.281	0.382	0.049
56	4.47	0.247	3.248	0.384	0.048
57	4.60	0.246	3.240	0.383	0.048
58	4.72	0.244	3.235	0.382	0.049
59	4.97	0.244	3.214	0.383	0.047
60	5.11	0.243	3.165	0.385	0.043
61	5.43	0.242	3.196	0.381	0.043
62	5.75	0.240	3.164	0.382	0.043
63	6.21	0.238	3.150	0.380	0.044
64	7.24	0.233	3.134	0.373	0.048
65	7.57	0.231	3.143	0.370	0.048
66	8.39	0.230	3.135	0.368	0.050
67	9.40	0.224	3.080	0.364	0.052
68	14.34	0.215	3.101	0.348	0.061
69	14.66	0.214	3.115	0.345	0.062
70	14.73	0.213	3.108	0.345	0.062

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 722 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
 INITIAL MOISTURE CONTENT = 47.1 PERCENT
 SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SOIL = 2.73
 INITIAL VOID RATIO = 1.286
 INITIAL HEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 13.04 CM
 INITIAL VOLUME OF SAMPLE = 593.58 CC
 EFFECTIVE PRINCIPAL STRESS RATIO = 0.53
 FINAL MOISTURE CONTENT = 40.6 PERCENT

TX. CONSOLIDATION START 10284 END 150284
 TRIAXIAL CONSOLIDATION TEST
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PT	EFFECT SIGMA1	EFFECT SIGMA3	STRAIN1	VOLUME STRAIN	STRAINS	EFFECT P	Q	VOID RATIO	V	SHEAR STRAIN
1	50.02	26.50	0.947	1.146	0.099	34.34	23.52	1.260	2.280	0.565
2	57.50	30.50	1.133	1.373	0.120	38.50	27.00	1.254	2.254	0.676
3	66.16	35.00	1.411	1.803	0.196	45.39	31.16	1.245	2.245	0.810
4	76.10	40.30	1.853	2.426	0.287	52.23	35.80	1.230	2.230	1.044
5	87.63	46.40	2.569	3.353	0.392	60.14	41.23	1.209	2.209	1.452
6	100.82	53.40	3.679	4.641	0.481	69.21	47.42	1.180	2.180	2.132
7	115.95	61.40	4.917	5.877	0.530	78.58	54.55	1.149	2.149	2.925
8	133.45	70.70	6.306	7.502	0.598	91.62	62.75	1.114	2.114	3.805
9	160.00	84.80	8.198	9.355	0.579	109.87	75.20	1.072	2.072	5.079
10	79.76	42.40	7.357	7.839	0.241	54.85	37.36	1.107	2.107	4.744
11	79.71	42.40	7.428	7.800	0.186	54.84	37.31	1.107	2.107	4.828

SUMMARY OF ESSENTIAL RESULTS STORED IN FILE

PT	SIGMA1	SIGMA3	STRAIN1	STRAINS	V
1	50.02	26.50	0.947	0.099	2.280
2	57.50	30.50	1.133	0.120	2.254
3	66.16	35.00	1.411	0.196	2.245
4	76.10	40.30	1.853	0.287	2.230
5	87.63	46.40	2.569	0.392	2.209
6	100.82	53.40	3.679	0.481	2.180
7	115.95	61.40	4.917	0.530	2.149
8	133.45	70.70	6.306	0.598	2.114
9	160.00	84.80	8.198	0.579	2.072
10	79.76	42.40	7.357	0.241	2.107
11	79.71	42.40	7.428	0.186	2.107

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** ENGINEERING STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. : T 722 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 10284 END 150284

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	50.0	26.5	23.5	34.3	0.947	0.099	1.146	0.0	0.0	0.112	0.0
2	57.5	30.5	27.0	39.5	1.133	0.120	1.373	9.4	0.2	0.221	0.112
3	66.2	35.0	31.2	45.4	1.411	0.196	1.803	20.1	0.5	0.383	0.333
4	76.1	40.3	35.8	52.2	1.853	0.287	2.426	32.6	0.8	0.678	0.716
5	87.6	46.4	41.2	60.1	2.568	0.392	3.353	47.0	1.7	1.135	1.393
6	100.8	53.4	47.4	69.2	3.679	0.481	4.641	63.5	2.8	1.388	2.529
7	115.9	61.4	54.6	79.6	4.817	0.530	5.977	82.4	4.0	1.822	3.827
8	133.4	70.7	62.8	91.6	6.306	0.598	7.502	104.2	5.4	2.746	5.748
9	160.0	84.8	75.2	109.9	8.198	0.579	8.355	137.5	7.3	-1.438	8.494
10	79.8	42.4	37.4	54.9	7.357	0.241	7.839	37.3	6.4	0.010	7.056
11	79.7	42.4	37.3	54.8	7.428	0.186	7.800	37.2	6.6		7.066

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

ENERGY CALCULATIONS

**** NATURAL STRAIN ****

SAMPLE NO. : T 722 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)
TEST RESULTS START 10284 END 150284

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	50.0	26.5	23.5	34.3	0.952	0.100	1.152	0.0	0.0	0.113	0.0
2	57.5	30.5	27.0	39.5	1.140	0.121	1.383	9.4	0.2	0.225	0.113
3	66.2	35.0	31.2	45.4	1.421	0.199	1.819	20.1	0.5	0.390	0.338
4	76.1	40.3	35.8	52.2	1.870	0.293	2.456	32.6	1.0	0.696	0.728
5	87.6	46.4	41.2	60.1	2.603	0.404	3.410	47.0	1.7	1.178	1.424
6	100.8	53.4	47.4	69.2	3.749	0.502	4.752	63.5	2.9	1.469	2.602
7	115.9	61.4	54.6	79.6	5.042	0.561	6.183	82.4	4.1	1.943	4.071
8	133.4	70.7	62.8	91.6	6.514	0.642	7.798	104.2	5.6	2.980	6.014
9	160.0	84.8	75.2	109.9	8.553	0.634	8.822	137.5	7.6	-1.568	8.994
10	79.8	42.4	37.4	54.9	7.641	0.261	8.163	37.3	6.7	0.011	7.426
11	79.7	42.4	37.3	54.8	7.718	0.201	8.121	37.2	6.8		7.437

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 722 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

SAMPLE HEIGHT AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 12.083 CENTIMETRES
SAMPLE VOLUME AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 547.299 CUBIC CENTIMETRES
SAMPLE AREA AFTER CONSOLIDATION = 45.294 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

CONSTANT LOAD = 11.38 N
PROVING RING FACTOR = 1.0225 N./DIV
PISTON AREA = 2.8500 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

INITIAL DIAL READING = 1928.90 DIVISIONS

SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 150284 END 170284

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST
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PT	TIME	DISPL DIAL RDG	PRING DIAL RDG	PORE PRESS KPA	PER CENT PCSTRN	EFFECT SIGMA1 KPA	EFFECT SIGMA3 KPA	HALF DEV STRESS KPA	DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT DCT STRESS KPA	RATIO OF EFF SIGMA1 EFF SIGMA3	A
1	843	1928.9	302.3	499.8	0.0	79.1	42.5	18.3	36.6	54.7	1.862	0.0
2	850	1928.1	319.3	501.4	0.01	81.3	40.8	20.2	40.5	54.3	1.892	0.42
3	855	1927.2	330.1	502.8	0.01	82.5	39.6	21.4	42.9	53.9	2.083	0.48
4	900	1926.3	344.0	503.8	0.02	84.5	38.5	23.0	46.0	53.8	2.196	0.43
5	905	1925.2	357.2	504.9	0.03	86.4	37.4	24.5	49.0	53.7	2.311	0.41
6	910	1924.1	367.2	505.3	0.04	88.1	36.8	25.6	51.3	53.9	2.393	0.38
7	915	1922.8	376.9	506.5	0.05	89.3	35.8	26.7	53.5	53.6	2.493	0.40
8	920	1921.5	386.2	507.2	0.06	90.6	35.1	27.8	55.5	53.6	2.582	0.39
9	925	1919.0	395.2	507.5	0.08	92.4	34.8	28.8	57.6	54.0	2.654	0.37
10	930	1916.8	402.6	507.7	0.10	93.6	34.4	29.6	59.2	54.1	2.722	0.35
11	935	1913.9	410.0	508.2	0.12	95.0	34.1	30.4	60.9	54.4	2.785	0.35
12	940	1910.9	416.8	508.4	0.15	96.3	33.9	31.2	62.4	54.7	2.840	0.33
13	945	1907.8	422.3	508.5	0.17	97.3	33.7	31.8	63.6	54.9	2.888	0.32
14	950	1904.5	427.5	508.3	0.20	98.5	33.7	32.4	64.8	55.3	2.923	0.30
15	1000	1898.2	437.0	508.7	0.25	100.4	33.5	33.4	66.9	55.8	2.996	0.29
16	1010	1891.2	445.2	508.5	0.31	102.4	33.7	34.3	68.7	56.6	3.038	0.27
17	1020	1883.2	452.4	508.6	0.38	104.0	33.7	35.1	70.3	57.1	3.085	0.26
18	1030	1875.0	458.3	508.3	0.45	105.5	34.0	35.8	71.5	57.8	3.104	0.24
19	1040	1865.8	463.5	508.2	0.51	106.8	34.1	36.3	72.7	58.3	3.131	0.23
20	1050	1855.2	467.8	508.0	0.59	107.8	34.2	36.8	73.8	58.7	3.151	0.22
21	1100	1849.8	470.8	507.5	0.65	108.7	34.8	37.1	74.2	59.2	3.156	0.20
22	1110	1841.2	474.8	507.5	0.73	108.8	34.8	37.5	75.0	59.8	3.127	0.19
23	1120	1835.3	475.2	507.0	0.77	110.4	35.3	37.5	75.1	60.3	3.127	0.18
24	1130	1827.5	479.2	507.0	0.84	111.2	35.3	38.0	75.8	60.6	3.152	0.17
25	1145	1814.6	482.6	506.4	0.95	112.2	35.6	38.3	76.6	61.1	3.152	0.17
26	1200	1800.8	485.1	506.6	1.06	112.8	35.7	38.5	77.1	61.4	3.159	0.17

27	1215	1787.0	487.1	506.5	1.17	113.3	35.9	38.7	77.4	61.7	3.157	0.16
28	1230	1773.0	488.2	506.6	1.29	113.6	36.0	38.8	77.6	61.9	3.155	0.17
29	1245	1758.9	489.2	506.3	1.41	114.1	36.4	38.8	77.7	62.3	3.135	0.16
30	1300	1743.6	490.2	506.0	1.53	114.4	36.6	38.9	77.8	62.5	3.126	0.15
31	1315	1731.1	491.0	505.8	1.64	114.7	36.8	39.0	77.9	62.8	3.117	0.15
32	1330	1716.7	491.6	505.7	1.76	114.9	36.9	39.0	78.0	62.9	3.113	0.14
33	1345	1703.7	492.2	505.6	1.86	115.0	37.0	39.0	78.0	63.0	3.108	0.14
34	1400	1689.2	492.8	505.3	1.98	115.2	37.1	39.0	78.1	63.1	3.104	0.13
35	1415	1674.8	493.1	505.4	2.10	115.0	37.0	39.0	78.0	63.0	3.109	0.14
36	1430	1660.8	493.2	505.4	2.22	115.0	37.0	39.0	78.0	63.0	3.107	0.14
37	1445	1646.0	493.2	505.0	2.34	115.2	37.3	38.9	77.9	63.3	3.088	0.13
38	1500	1633.0	493.3	505.1	2.45	115.0	37.2	38.9	77.8	63.1	3.091	0.13
39	1530	1604.2	493.2	505.0	2.59	114.8	37.2	38.8	77.6	63.1	3.086	0.13
40	1559	1578.2	491.0	504.9	2.90	114.1	37.2	38.5	76.9	62.8	3.069	0.13
41	1600	1578.2	491.0	RELAXATION TEST								
42	6030	1577.5	490.2	RELAXATION TEST								
43	1601	1577.2	489.2	RELAXATION TEST								
44	1602	1576.9	487.4	RELAXATION TEST								
45	1604	1576.0	485.1	RELAXATION TEST								
46	1608	1575.1	481.2	RELAXATION TEST								
47	1615	1574.2	476.8	RELAXATION TEST								
48	1630	1572.7	470.8	RELAXATION TEST								
49	1700	1570.8	465.0	RELAXATION TEST								
50	1801	1569.0	459.1	RELAXATION TEST								
51	2000	1567.1	452.8	RELAXATION TEST								
52	847	1563.2	439.3	RELAXATION TEST								
53	850	1563.2	439.3	505.3	3.03	103.2	37.7	32.7	65.5	59.5	2.737	0.19
54	855	1561.8	451.3	505.2	3.04	105.5	37.4	34.1	68.1	60.1	2.821	0.17
55	900	1560.2	462.7	506.0	3.05	107.1	36.5	35.3	70.6	60.0	2.935	0.18
56	910	1555.3	480.8	507.2	3.09	109.9	35.4	37.3	74.5	60.2	3.106	0.20
57	920	1548.8	491.2	507.4	3.15	112.0	35.2	38.4	76.8	60.8	3.181	0.19
58	930	1541.2	497.2	507.3	3.21	113.3	35.3	39.0	78.0	61.3	3.210	0.18
59	940	1532.7	500.0	506.9	3.28	114.3	35.7	39.3	78.6	61.9	3.201	0.17
60	950	1523.8	501.2	506.4	3.35	114.7	35.9	39.4	78.8	62.2	3.195	0.16
61	1000	1515.1	501.8	506.3	3.42	115.2	36.3	39.4	78.9	62.6	3.172	0.15
62	1015	1500.8	501.8	506.1	3.54	115.2	36.4	39.4	78.8	62.7	3.164	0.15
63	1030	1487.5	501.8	505.9	3.65	115.3	36.8	39.3	78.7	62.8	3.150	0.15
64	1050	1467.6	501.3	505.5	3.82	115.2	36.8	39.2	78.4	62.9	3.132	0.14
65	1116	1442.2	500.7	505.7	4.03	114.9	36.8	39.1	78.1	62.5	3.124	0.15
66	1150	1410.5	499.8	505.8	4.29	114.3	36.6	38.9	77.7	62.5	3.110	0.15
67	1231	1372.0	498.7	505.8	4.61	113.8	36.6	38.6	77.2	62.3	3.110	0.15
68	1258	1346.5	498.0	505.8	4.82	113.5	36.6	38.5	76.9	62.2	3.102	0.15
69	1330	1315.7	497.4	505.7	5.07	113.4	36.8	38.3	76.6	62.3	3.081	0.15
70	1402	1284.8	496.4	505.6	5.33	113.0	36.8	38.1	76.2	62.2	3.070	0.15
71	1500	1232.0	495.0	505.5	5.77	112.7	37.2	37.7	75.5	62.4	3.029	0.15
72	1551	1182.9	493.8	506.3	6.17	111.4	36.5	37.5	74.9	61.5	3.052	0.17
73	1602	1172.3	493.6	506.3	6.26	111.2	36.4	37.4	74.8	61.3	3.055	0.17
74	1653	1129.9	495.5	506.3	6.61	111.3	36.4	37.5	74.9	61.4	3.058	0.17
75	1918	991.1	497.2	506.6	7.76	110.5	36.2	37.2	74.3	61.0	3.054	0.18
76	2258	784.3	497.1	507.0	9.47	108.7	35.8	36.5	72.9	60.1	3.038	0.20
77	738	293.6	501.8	507.6	13.53	105.8	35.2	35.3	70.6	58.7	3.006	0.23
78	804	270.6	501.2	507.4	13.72	105.4	35.1	35.2	70.3	58.5	3.004	0.23
79	827	247.5	502.2	507.3	13.92	105.5	35.1	35.2	70.4	58.6	3.005	0.22

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
SOIL MECHANICS LABORATORY

SAMPLE NO. = T 722 (REMOULDED SAMPLE)

CONSOLIDATION AXIAL STRESS = 79.71 KPA
PRECONSOLIDATION PRESSURE = 160.00 KPA
NORMALIZING STRESS = 160.00 KPA

NORMALIZED SHEAR TEST RESULTS START 150284 END 170284

PT	PER CENT PCSTRN	NRMLZD HALF DEV STRESS KPA	EFFECT RATIO SIGMA1 SIGMA3	NRMLZD OCT STRESS KPA	NRMLZD CHANGE IN PWP KPA
1	0.0	0.114	1.862	0.342	0.0
2	0.01	0.126	1.992	0.339	0.010
3	0.01	0.134	2.083	0.337	0.019
4	0.02	0.144	2.196	0.337	0.025
5	0.03	0.153	2.311	0.336	0.032
6	0.04	0.160	2.393	0.337	0.034
7	0.05	0.167	2.493	0.335	0.042
8	0.06	0.174	2.582	0.335	0.046
9	0.08	0.180	2.654	0.337	0.048
10	0.10	0.185	2.722	0.338	0.049
11	0.12	0.190	2.785	0.340	0.052
12	0.15	0.195	2.840	0.342	0.054
13	0.17	0.199	2.888	0.343	0.054
14	0.20	0.202	2.923	0.346	0.053
15	0.25	0.209	2.996	0.349	0.056
16	0.31	0.215	3.038	0.354	0.054
17	0.38	0.220	3.085	0.357	0.055
18	0.45	0.224	3.104	0.362	0.053
19	0.51	0.227	3.131	0.364	0.052
20	0.59	0.230	3.151	0.367	0.051
21	0.65	0.232	3.151	0.370	0.048
22	0.73	0.234	3.156	0.374	0.048
23	0.77	0.235	3.127	0.377	0.045
24	0.84	0.237	3.151	0.379	0.045
25	0.95	0.239	3.152	0.382	0.041
26	1.06	0.241	3.159	0.384	0.043
27	1.17	0.242	3.157	0.386	0.042
28	1.29	0.242	3.155	0.387	0.043
29	1.41	0.243	3.135	0.389	0.041
30	1.53	0.243	3.126	0.391	0.039
31	1.64	0.244	3.117	0.392	0.037
32	1.78	0.244	3.113	0.393	0.037
33	1.88	0.244	3.108	0.394	0.036
34	1.98	0.244	3.104	0.394	0.034
35	2.10	0.244	3.109	0.394	0.035
36	2.22	0.244	3.107	0.384	0.035

37	2.34	0.243	3.088	0.395	0.032
38	2.45	0.243	3.091	0.395	0.033
39	2.69	0.242	3.086	0.394	0.032
40	2.90	0.240	3.069	0.393	0.032
53	3.03	0.205	2.737	0.372	0.034
54	3.04	0.213	2.621	0.376	0.034
55	3.05	0.221	2.935	0.375	0.039
56	3.09	0.233	3.106	0.377	0.046
57	3.15	0.240	3.181	0.380	0.047
58	3.21	0.244	3.210	0.383	0.047
59	3.28	0.246	3.201	0.387	0.044
60	3.35	0.248	3.195	0.389	0.041
61	3.42	0.246	3.172	0.391	0.041
62	3.54	0.246	3.164	0.392	0.039
63	3.65	0.246	3.150	0.393	0.038
64	3.82	0.245	3.132	0.393	0.036
65	4.03	0.244	3.123	0.393	0.037
66	4.29	0.243	3.124	0.391	0.037
67	4.61	0.241	3.110	0.390	0.037
68	4.82	0.240	3.102	0.389	0.037
69	5.07	0.239	3.081	0.390	0.037
70	5.33	0.238	3.070	0.389	0.036
71	5.77	0.236	3.029	0.390	0.036
72	6.17	0.234	3.052	0.384	0.041
73	6.26	0.234	3.055	0.383	0.041
74	6.61	0.234	3.058	0.384	0.041
75	7.76	0.232	3.054	0.381	0.043
76	9.47	0.228	3.038	0.376	0.045
77	13.53	0.221	3.006	0.367	0.049
78	13.72	0.220	3.004	0.366	0.047
79	13.92	0.220	3.005	0.366	0.047