

DETERMINATION OF CREEP PARAMETERS OF FROZEN SOIL  
USING THE PRESSUREMETER TEST

by

Herbert Fensury

A thesis  
presented to the University of Manitoba  
in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of  
Master of Science  
in  
the Department of Civil Engineering

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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## ABSTRACT

The objective of this laboratory study was to determine the long-term creep behaviour of frozen soil by means of an in-situ testing method, namely the pressuremeter test.

The investigation included: four multi-stage tests in frozen sand, five long-term single-stage creep tests in frozen sand and six standard pressuremeter tests in saturated unfrozen sand. Ladanyi's method (Ladanyi and Johnston, 1978) was used to evaluate the creep parameters of the frozen sand, and to predict its long-term behaviour.

Ladanyi's method led to predictions of strain which were higher than the actual strains in the frozen sand. A modified Ladanyi method was developed; and this new method gave better predictions than did Ladanyi's original method.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to express his' gratitude to the following people for their assistance during the preparation of this thesis:

Dr. D.H. Shields, the author's supervisor who offered guidance, enthusiasm and patience during the preparation of this thesis.

Dr. L. Domaschuk who offered assistance and participated in fruitful discussions during the early stages of the work.

Dr. C.-S. Man who assisted with the theoretical aspects of the thesis.

Dr. J. Graham for his encouragement and helpful suggestions.

Mr. E. Lemke, Mr. N. Piamsalee, Mr. M. Lemieux, Mr. J. Clark, Mr. S. Meyerhoff and Mr. B. Turnbull, technical staff of the Department of Civil Engineering, for their assistance during the laboratory investigations.

Mr. R.M. Kenyon who gave constant help and moral support during the preparation of this thesis.

Mr. B. Kjartanson and Mr. Q.X. Sun for their helpful discussions.

Miss M. Buller for her contribution to the computer programming.

Financial assistance in the form of support from NSERC grant #311-2720-12 is also acknowledged.

The author wishes to thank his brothers and sisters for their continuous support and encouragement which made the completion of this thesis possible.

Last but not least, the author wishes to thank his fiancée, Tammy Dahl, who has been a constant source of inspiration and support.

## CONTENTS

ABSTRACT . . . . .	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS . . . . .	v
<u>Chapter</u> . . . . .	<u>page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
General . . . . .	1
Scope of Study . . . . .	2
II. THEORY OF FROZEN SOIL AS APPLIED TO THE PRESSUREMETER TEST . . . . .	5
Introduction . . . . .	5
Pressuremeter Method in Frozen Soil . . . . .	6
Solution to Creep Strain of Frozen Soil . . . . .	8
Solution to Creep Strength of Frozen Soil . . . . .	14
III. TESTING PROGRAM . . . . .	16
Introduction . . . . .	16
Test Equipment . . . . .	20
Test Material . . . . .	22
Sample Preparation . . . . .	23
Test Series 1 . . . . .	23
Test Series 2 . . . . .	24
Test Series 3 . . . . .	28
Test Procedure . . . . .	29
Tests in Frozen Sand . . . . .	29
Multi-Stage Creep Tests . . . . .	30
Single-Stage Creep Tests . . . . .	31
Tests in Unfrozen Sand . . . . .	31
Standard Pressuremeter Tests . . . . .	31
IV. RESULTS FROM EXPERIMENTS . . . . .	33
Multi-Stage Creep Tests . . . . .	33
Long-Term Single-Stage Creep Tests . . . . .	38
Standard Pressuremeter Tests . . . . .	45
Tests in the Thick-Walled Tanks (Rigid Boundary) . . . . .	45
Tests in the Thin-Walled Tanks (Free Boundary) . . . . .	50

V.	METHODS FOR DETERMINING CREEP PARAMETERS OF FROZEN SOIL . . . . .	53
	Introduction . . . . .	53
	Ladanyi's Method . . . . .	53
	Comparison of Actual and Predicted Strains . . . . .	77
	Calculation of Predicted Strains . . . . .	78
	Actual versus Predicted Strains . . . . .	78
	Modified Ladanyi method . . . . .	85
VI.	DISCUSSION . . . . .	87
VII.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS . . . . .	96
	Conclusions . . . . .	96
	Recommendations for future research . . . . .	97
	REFERENCES . . . . .	98

Appendix

	<u>page</u>
A. DESCRIPTION OF SAND . . . . .	102
B. VARIATION OF TEMPERATURES IN A FROZEN SAND SPECIMEN . . . . .	105
C. CHECKING AND CALIBRATING THE PRESSUREMETER . . . . .	107
	108
Checking for electronic drift . . . . .	108
Calibration for Membrane Thickness Change . . . . .	110
Calculation of Cross-Sectional Area (A/PI) . . . . .	110
Calibration for Membrane Resistance in Air . . . . .	110
D. LADANYI'S METHOD . . . . .	112
	113
Listing and input information of LADFOH/S . . . . .	122
Listing of LADPL program . . . . .	126
Analysis of PT201 . . . . .	135
Analysis of PT102 . . . . .	144
Analysis of PT103 . . . . .	153
Analysis of PT211 . . . . .	153
E. PREDICTIONS FROM ALL THE TESTS . . . . .	162
F. MODIFIED LADANYI METHOD (MLM) . . . . .	178
	179
MLM with PT202A, PT203, PT204 and PT212 . . . . .	179
MLM with PT202A, PT203 and PT204 . . . . .	187

G. PAPER BY SHIELDS ET AL. (1985) . . . . . 195

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>page</u>
1. The Frozen Soil Test Program and Description of Specimens . . . . .	18
2. The Unfrozen Soil Test Program and Test Results . . . . .	19
3. Calculated Output for Test PT201 . . . . .	56
4. Data Set username.SAS.LAD Created by LADFOH and PT201 . . . . .	61
5. Results from Regression Analysis for Figure 22 . . . . .	66
6. Results from Regression Analysis for Figure 23 . . . . .	73
7. Creep Parameters from All the Tests on Frozen Sand . . . . .	76
8. Comparison of Actual and Predicted Strains . . . . .	79
9. Effect of Varying the Instantaneous Strain Time . . . . .	93
10. Effect of Varying Creep Time for Each Pressure . . . . .	95

## LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>	<u>page</u>
1. Mechanics of a Multi-Stage Pressuremeter Test . . .	12
2. Determination of b and F (log-log plot) . . . . .	12
3. Determination of n (log-log plot) . . . . .	13
4. Typical Setup of Test Equipment and Frozen Sand Specimen . . . . .	21
5. Typical Setup of Test in Unfrozen Sand . . . . .	26
6. Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT102 . . . . .	34
7. Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT103 . . . . .	35
8. Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT201 . . . . .	36
9. Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT211 . . . . .	37
10. Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT202A . . . . .	39
11. Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT202B . . . . .	40
12. Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT212 . . . . .	41
13. Comparison of Creep Curves between PT202B and PT212 . . . . .	42
14. Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT204 . . . . .	43
15. Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT203 . . . . .	44
16. Standard Test in Loose Sand in Thick Tank - PT205 . . . . .	46
17. Standard Test in Loose Sand in Thick Tank - PT207 . . . . .	47
18. Standard Test in Dense Sand in Thick Tank - PT206 . . . . .	48
19. Standard Test in Dense Sand in Thick Tank - PT208 . . . . .	49

20.	Standard Test in Loose Sand in Thin Tank - PT209 . .	51
21.	Standard Test in Dense Sand in Thin Tank - PT210 . .	52
22.	Determination of b and F for PT201 . . . . .	65
23.	Determination of n for PT201 . . . . .	72
24.	Variation of b with Pressure . . . . .	75
25.	Predicted vs. Actual Curves at $p = 1.0$ MPa . . . . .	80
26.	Predicted vs. Actual Curves at $p = 2.0$ MPa . . . . .	81
27.	Predicted vs. Actual Curves at $p = 3.0$ MPa . . . . .	82
28.	Predicted vs. Actual Curves at $p = 4.2$ MPa . . . . .	83
29.	Plot of b vs. Pressure from All the Tests . . . . .	90

Chapter I  
INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

Over the last decade the petroleum industry and the Canadian government have directed their attention to the development of offshore oil and gas reserves. Major projects are situated in the Beaufort Sea, where artificial islands or atolls will be built on the seabed in shallow water (not more than 30 metres deep) for production purposes.

Much of the seabed of the Beaufort Sea is made up of warm ice-rich permafrost with temperatures ranging from 0°C to -5°C (Yong, 1983). It is anticipated that the permafrost will deform with time when it is subjected to loading. One of the major engineering concerns is to estimate the magnitude of settlement that will occur during the operations of the islands and atolls. These operations will continue for a long period of time, since the islands will be designed for a service life of from 20 to 25 years. In order to properly assess the probable settlement with time, a method has to be developed to determine the long-term creep behaviour of warm permafrost.



One method of measuring creep behaviour is to obtain core samples and carry out triaxial tests on the samples either on-board the drill ship or in an on-land laboratory. This laboratory method is known to cause mechanical and thermal disturbances in the samples due to drilling and handling.

An in-situ method such as the pressuremeter test offers a number of advantages. However, the time available for an individual in-situ test is frequently limited to less than a few hours due to the high operational cost of the drill ship and the crew. Therefore, a medium-term test which takes a total of approximately 5 hours, has been developed in an attempt to evaluate the long-term behaviour of frozen soil. At the University of Manitoba, pressuremeter tests have been carried out on frozen sand as part of a larger on-going project to study the behaviour of permafrost of the type that exists in the Beaufort Sea. The studies being undertaken include long-term triaxial tests; measurements of the properties of frozen soil such as salinity and unfrozen water content; and, most recently, pressuremeter tests and model pile tests on poly-crystalline ice.

## 1.2 SCOPE OF STUDY

A literature review revealed that few studies have been done on frozen soil with a pressuremeter, and most of these pressuremeter studies were accomplished by Dr. Branko Ladanyi. In 1973 Ladanyi and Johnston published a paper which

describes the method for obtaining creep parameters of frozen soil by means of a pressuremeter test. This method will be referred to as Ladanyi's method. Following the above paper are: Ladanyi and Johnston (1978) and Ladanyi and Eckardt (1983). However, to the author's knowledge there has not been any publication that directly shows how well the method predicts the long-term behaviour of a frozen soil.

In this present study, Ladanyi's method has been used to determine the creep parameters of four laboratory-prepared frozen sand samples. The samples were prepared in such way that their properties should resemble the properties of field permafrost.

Chapter 2 presents a review of the available literature on frozen soil, concentrating on Ladanyi's method for predicting the long-term creep behaviour of frozen soil.

In Chapter 3, the testing program, the method of sample preparation, and a description of the test equipment and test procedure are presented.

In Chapter 4 all the test results from the experiment are given.

Chapter 5 describes step by step the procedure used to perform Ladanyi's method of determining creep parameters with the pressuremeter. The creep parameters which were obtained using this method were then used to predict the long-

term creep strain of the frozen sand. Long-term constant stress pressuremeter tests were carried out so that a comparison could be made between predicted and actual behaviour. The Ladanyi method was found to overpredict the long-term strain of frozen sand, and so a modified method, which will be referred to as the Modified Ladanyi method, was developed in an attempt to improve the predictions of the long-term behaviour of frozen sand. This latter method shows some promise.

Chapter 6 presents discussions on both the Ladanyi and Modified Ladanyi methods. Conclusions from this study and recommendations for future studies are presented in Chapter 7.

## Chapter II

### THEORY OF FROZEN SOIL AS APPLIED TO THE PRESSUREMETER TEST

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Menard pressuremeter has been used for more than a decade for testing frozen soil. Most of the related literature that was found involved Dr. Branko Ladanyi, beginning with the paper by Ladanyi and Johnston in 1973. Field pressuremeter tests in sea ice covers and ice-rich permafrost are among the subjects covered in the papers published by Ladanyi. It was not until 1981, in a report by Eckardt, that the use of the pressuremeter test to evaluate frozen sand properties under controlled laboratory conditions was documented.

Subsequently, another type of borehole dilatometer, known as the CSM (Colorado School of Mines) cell, was used by Ladanyi for determining the creep parameters of ice, frozen soils and rock salt. The test is called the borehole relaxation test in which the strain is controlled while the variation in stress is observed.

Here at the University of Manitoba, the OYO ELASTMETER 100 pressuremeter (model 4149, OYO Corporation, Japan) is

used for testing frozen sands under controlled laboratory conditions. The OYO pressuremeter differs from a Menard pressuremeter in that 1) the OYO pressuremeter utilizes an electro-mechanical device to measure the radial expansion of the probe, 2) the OYO pressuremeter can use either gas or fluid to expand the probe, and 3) the OYO pressuremeter is a single cell device, that is to say it has no guard cells.

## 2.2 PRESSUREMETER METHOD IN FROZEN SOIL

The method for determining the creep parameters of frozen soil that will be discussed below follows the method proposed by Ladanyi and Johnston (1973, 1978) and Ladanyi (1983).

Hult (1966) proposed two practical methods for generalizing experimental creep information. The first method is applicable to long-term tests in which the steady state creep strains are relatively large in comparison to the instantaneous and primary creep strains. This method consists of linearizing the creep curves and considering the total strain at any time as being the sum of the pseudo-instantaneous and the steady state creep strain. However, experiments have shown that frozen soils show non-linear visco-elastic behaviour to such a degree that linear approximations cannot be adopted for most practical problems.

The second method, applicable to relatively short-term creep tests, considers creep deformation to be mostly primary creep and attempts to extrapolate short-term measurements to longer times using a convenient creep curve fitting method. According to Hult, there are two techniques for solving this second method. The first technique employs a time-hardening creep law in which time is considered to be the cause of the hardening. Time hardening creep laws have been used in calculations for various design problems because of their mathematical simplicity. However, the use of a time-hardening law is not advisable in cases where there are large stress redistributions. In frozen sand particularly, stress redistribution has been found to be quite significant (Ladanyi and Eckardt, 1983). The second technique uses a strain-hardening creep law. According to the second technique the pressuremeter data can be generalized using the solution to the problem of stationary creep under the internal pressure in a cylindrical cavity of infinite length located in an infinite medium.

The total strain attained on an ice-rich frozen soil, after a given time, under a constant stress, was given by (Hult, 1966)

$$\epsilon = \epsilon^{(i)} + \epsilon^{(c)} \quad (1)$$

where  $\epsilon^{(i)}$  is the instantaneous portion of the total strain and  $\epsilon^{(c)}$  is the time dependent creep strain.

### 2.2.1 Solution to Creep Strain of Frozen Soil

The solution based on a strain-hardening creep law corresponds to a constant stress relation

$$\epsilon^{(c)} = K \sigma^a t^b \quad (2)$$

where  $K$ ,  $a$  and  $b$  = temperature dependent material constants

$\sigma$  = stress

$t$  = time.

Eq. 2 can be rewritten in more general form in a multiaxial state of stress:

$$\epsilon_e^{(c)} = \left(\frac{\dot{\epsilon}_c}{b}\right)^b \left(\frac{\sigma_e}{\sigma_c}\right)^n t^b \quad (3)$$

where  $\epsilon_e^{(c)}$  and  $\sigma_e$  are the equivalent creep strain and the equivalent stress, respectively, expressed in the following forms:

$$\epsilon_e^2 = \frac{2}{9} \{ (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)^2 + (\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3)^2 + (\epsilon_3 - \epsilon_1)^2 \} \quad (4)$$

$$\sigma_e^2 = \frac{1}{2} \{ (\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2 \} \quad (5)$$

$\sigma_c$  is the reference stress at an arbitrary selected strain rate,  $\dot{\epsilon}_c$ ; and  $b$  and  $n$  are creep exponents. In frozen soil,  $\dot{\epsilon}_c$  is taken to be  $10^{-5} \text{ min}^{-1}$ .

To solve this problem, a transformed time unit  $\tau$  is introduced to Eq. 3:

$$\tau = t^b \quad (6)$$

which allows Eq. 3 to be transformed into an ordinary power law:

$$d\varepsilon_e^{(c)}/d\tau = K \sigma_e^n \quad (7)$$

$$\text{where } K = \left(\frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_c}{b}\right)^b \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_c}\right)^n \quad (8)$$

For the problem of creep expansion of a cylindrical cavity under plane-strain conditions, the solution to Eq. 7 can be obtained by analogy with the corresponding solution in nonlinear elasticity. Complete solutions to this particular problem are described in Odquist (1966).

To process pressuremeter creep information, the only relationship needed from the solution is the one relating the creep cavity expansion rate with the applied internal pressure (Odquist, 1966 and Ladanyi and Johnston, 1978):

$$dr/d\tau = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^{n+1} K r \left\{ \frac{2(p_i - p_o)}{n} \right\}^n \quad (9)$$

where  $r$  = current radius of the cavity

$p_i$  = constant applied internal pressure

$p_o$  = radial pressure acting at infinity.



In this study, where the tests were run in frozen sand which was prepared in a thin-walled tank,  $p_o$  is negligible and is assumed to be zero.

Eq. 9 can be rewritten as:

$$dr/r = F d\tau \quad (10)$$

$$\text{where } F = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^{n+1} \left(\frac{\dot{\epsilon}_c}{b}\right)^b \left\{\frac{2(p_i - p_o)}{n \sigma_c}\right\}^n \quad (11)$$

For a finite time interval at a constant stress, Eq. 10 can be integrated to give:

$$\ln r = F \tau + C \quad (12)$$

Using  $r = r_i$  at  $\tau = 0$ , i.e. at the beginning of the considered  $i^{\text{th}}$  loading stage, the integration constant  $C$  can be eliminated and Eq. 12 becomes:

$$\ln(r/r_i) = F t^b \quad (13)$$

This can also be written:

$$(r/r_i) = \exp.(F t^b) \quad (14)$$

where  $r_i$  is the radius of the cavity at time  $t = 0$ , i.e. at the start of a given constant pressure creep stage, and  $r$  is

the cavity radius at time  $t$  after the step increase to the pressure  $(p_i - p_o)$  in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  stage of loading. For clarification refer to Figure 1, which illustrates the mechanics of a multi-stage creep test.

The semi-graphical procedure described by Hult for primary creep can be used to determine the creep parameters  $b$ ,  $n$ , and  $\sigma_c$ . Taking an ordinary logarithm of Eq. 13 then

$$\log[\ln(r/r_i)] = \log F + b \log t \quad (15)$$

When  $\ln(r/r_i)$  is plotted against time in a log-log plot, according to Eq. 15 the pressuremeter creep curves should linearize and the slope of the straight line portions is equal to  $b$  or, as shown in Figure 2,  $b = B/A$ . From Figure 2 the intercept at unit time (say, 1 minute) of any creep line (each of different value of pressure  $(p_i - p_o)$ ), is then equal to  $F$ .

In order to determine the parameters  $n$  and  $\sigma_c$ , Eq. 11 can be rewritten as:

$$\log F = \log M - n \log \sigma_c + n \log(p_i - p_o) \quad (16)$$

$$\text{where } M = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^{n+1} \left(\frac{\dot{\epsilon}_c}{b}\right)^b \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^n \quad (17)$$

According to Eq. 16, plotting  $F$  against  $(p_i - p_o)$  in a log-log plot will give a straight line with the slope equal

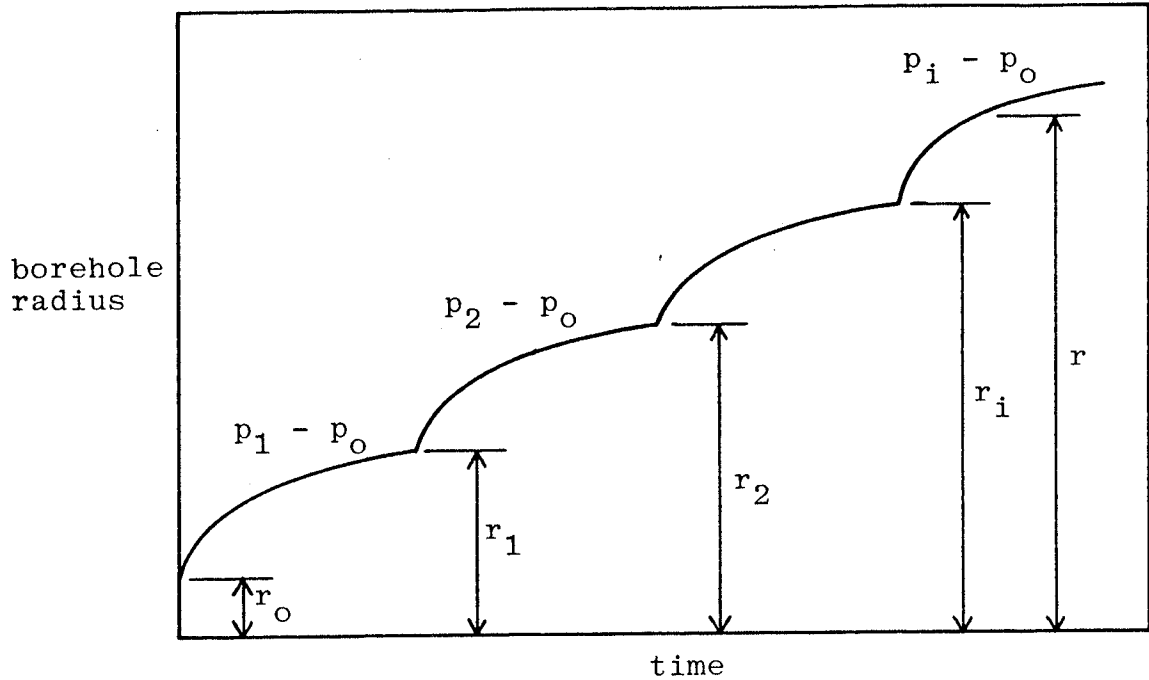


Figure 1: Mechanics of a Multi-Stage pressuremeter Test

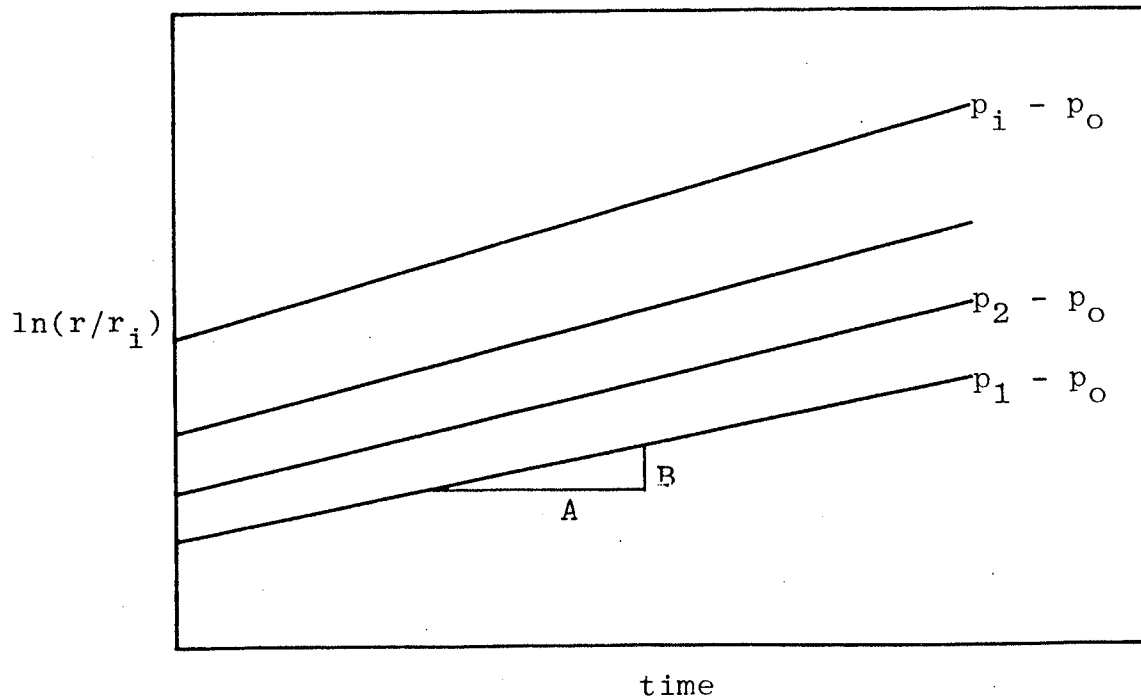


Figure 2: Determination of  $b$  and  $F$  (log-log plot)

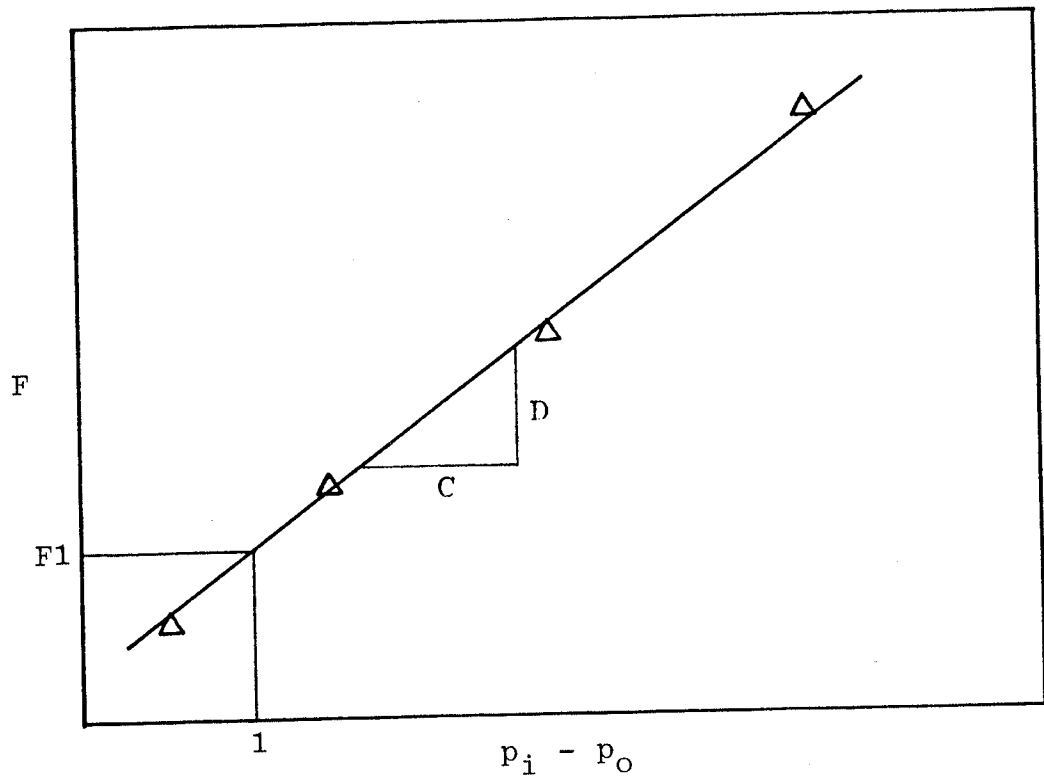


Figure 3: Determination of  $n$  (log-log plot)

to  $n$  as shown in Figure 3. From Figure 3,  $n = D/C$  and its intercept at a unit value of pressure ( $p_i - p_o$ ) (say, 1 MPa) is according, to Eq. 16, equal to

$$F1 = M/(\sigma_c)^n \quad (18)$$

Knowing  $b$ ,  $n$ , the value  $M$  calculated from Eq. 17, and an arbitrary selected value of  $\dot{\epsilon}_c$ , the value of  $\sigma_c$  is:

$$\sigma_c = (M/F1)^{1/n} \quad (19)$$

Substituting the values of  $b$ ,  $n$ , and  $\sigma_c$  into Eq. 3 gives the general creep equation of the frozen soil. The equation can be used for extrapolating the pressuremeter creep information to longer time intervals.

### 2.2.2 Solution to Creep Strength of Frozen Soil

In association with a failure strain, an equation can be developed to predict the long-term strength of a frozen soil.

If  $\epsilon_{ef}$  denotes the equivalent failure strain and  $\sigma_{ef}$  the equivalent creep strength, then Eq. 3 becomes:

$$\sigma_{ef} = \sigma_c \epsilon_{ef}^{1/n} \left( \frac{\dot{\epsilon}_c t}{b} \right)^{-b/n} \quad (20)$$

To apply the above analysis in practice the data should satisfy two conditions:

1. creep curves should linearize in a log-log plot.
2. creep curves for different sustained pressures should be parallel to each other.

Note that the analysis neglects the instantaneous strains; therefore, all such strains must be added to the creep strains in processing experimental data. It has been demonstrated by Ladanyi and Eckardt (1983) that better results can be obtained if the instantaneous strains are separated from the creep strains.

Finally, if the tests are not performed in the field in a semi-infinite medium, but rather in thick cylinders of frozen soil, all the described procedures for determining the parameters from creep tests remain valid, provided  $\sigma_c$  in Eq. 19 is replaced by  $m_c \sigma_c$ , where

$$m_c = 1 - (a/b)^{2/n} \quad (21)$$

where  $a$  = inner radius of the cylinder

$b$  = outside radius of the cylinder.

If the tests are performed under confining pressures then  $p_0$  used in the above formula will be equal to the applied confining pressures.

Chapter III  
TESTING PROGRAM

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Because of the prohibitive cost of performing in-situ pressuremeter tests in seabottom permafrost for purely research purposes, a laboratory-simulated in-situ technique was used as an alternative. The seabottom permafrost in the Beaufort Sea is either ice-bonded or non ice-bonded mixtures of sand, silt or clay which can be more or less saline (Yong, 1983). It was realized that there would be considerable difficulty in making up identical samples of frozen soil if fine-grained soil were used or if a saline solution were used for the porewater. This is because the tests were to be carried out close to 0°C and the degree of ice bonding could vary significantly. Since repeatability and uniformity were all important at this stage of our work, in this study only medium grain sand and fresh water were used to prepare the test specimens.

A summary of all the pressuremeter tests in frozen sand and a description of each frozen sand specimen can be found in Table 1. Table 2 presents a description of all the tests in saturated unfrozen sand. (The last two columns giving

the values of  $E_M$  and  $p_\ell$  will be discussed in a later section).



TABLE 1

## The Frozen Soil Test Program and Description of Specimens

Test	Type of test	Time interval	Pressure increment (MPa)	Pressure range (MPa)	Test temp. (°C)	$\rho$ bulk (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	$\rho$ dry (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Ice saturation (%)	Ice content (%)
PT102	Multi-stage	15 min.	0.5	0.36 - 6.25	-2.3	1840	1460	88.1	24.2
PT103	Multi-stage	45 min.	0.5	0.06 - 3.71	-1.9	1820	1460	87.4	24.5
PT201	Multi-stage	45 min.	0.5	0.75 - 3.91	-2.9	1790	1420	85.7	26.3
PT202A	Single-stage	10 days	-	1.0	-3.2	1830	1470	86.2	24.7
PT202B	Single-stage	22 days	-	2.0	-2.9	1830	1470	86.2	24.7
PT203	Single-stage	3 hours	-	4.2	-2.6	1810	1410	92.5	29.4
PT204	Single-stage	27 hours	-	3.0	-2.8	1830	1460	87.7	25.3
PT211	Multi-stage	45 min.	0.25	0.50 - 2.50	-2.7	1910	1530	95.8	25.6
PT212	Single-stage	22 days	-	2.0	-3.0	1880	1490	94.2	26.1

TABLE 2

## The Unfrozen Soil Test Program and Test Results

Test	Pressure increment (kPa)	No. of increment	Test temp. ( $^{\circ}$ C)	$\rho_{\text{bulk}}^*$ (kg/m $^3$ )	$\rho_{\text{dry}}^*$ (kg/m $^3$ )	Water content* (%)	$E_M$ (kPa)	$p_l$ (kPa)
PT205	21	10	18.5	1860	1470	30	490	40
PT206	35	12	18.5	2010	1660	21	4040	310
PT207	21	9	19.5	1860	1470	30	240	45
PT208	35	11	17.5	2010	1660	21	3120	300
PT209	21	9	18.5	1860	1470	30	450	45
PT210	35	10	18.5	2010	1660	21	4000	290

\* from model test

### 3.2 TEST EQUIPMENT

A typical setup of the test equipment and the frozen sand specimen is shown in Figure 4.

All pressuremeter tests were carried out using an OYO ELASTMETER 100 pressuremeter. The instrument is a monocellular borehole extensometer which uses an electro-mechanical caliper to measure changes of borehole radius. The rubber membrane is capable of being expanded up to 25% of its initial radius. Nitrogen gas was used to inflate the rubber membrane.

Throughout the laboratory testing program two types of rubber membranes were used, depending on the pressure range of the test.

#### 1. Hard membrane

This membrane measures 540 mm in length, 14 mm in thickness and 70 mm in outside diameter when uninflated. The specified maximum pressure for this membrane is 20 MPa.

#### 2. Soft membrane

The rubber tube measures 390 mm in length, 4 mm in thickness and 70 mm in outside diameter before inflation. The specified maximum pressure for this membrane is 3 MPa.

Two types of containers, representing two different boundary conditions, were used in this study; the two types are described below.

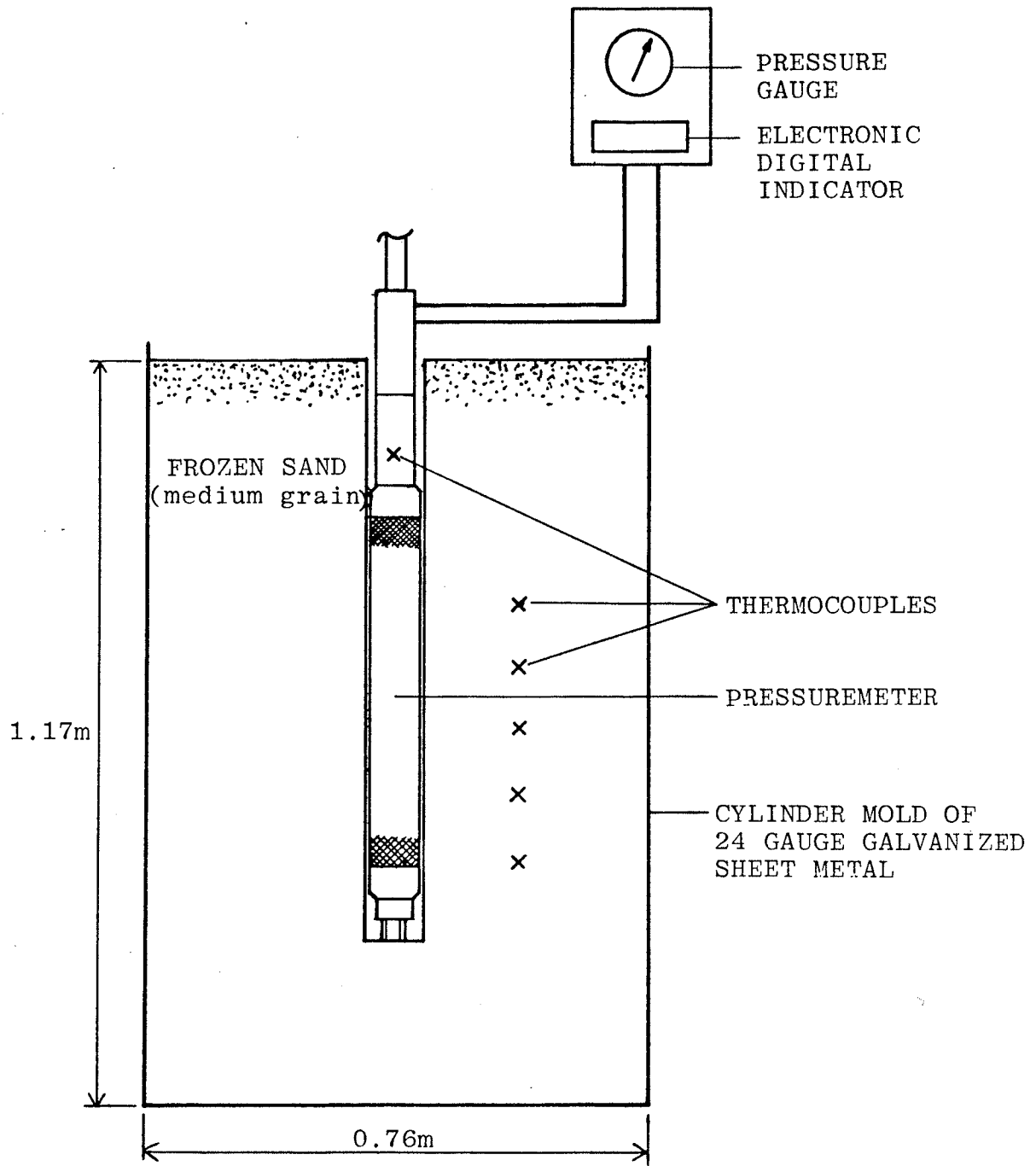


Figure 4: Typical Setup of Test Equipment and Frozen Sand Specimen

### 1. Thin tank (free boundary)

The thin tank was made of 24 gauge galvanized sheet metal; it measures 760 mm in diameter and 1170 mm in height. A 250 mm joiner strip of flexible rubber, approximately 10 mm thick, was installed the length of the tank vertically to 1) accommodate the expansion of the sample due to freezing without damaging the tank and 2) to minimize the boundary constraint during testing.

### 2. Thick tank (rigid boundary)

This rigid tank was made of a section of steel pipe measuring 1020 mm (40 inches) in height, 915 mm (36 inches) in diameter and 13 mm (1/2 inch) thick. The steel pipe was the same type as that used in the Alayaska Pipeline.

## 3.3 TEST MATERIAL

A uniform, quartz-dolomite-feldspar, medium grain sand was used in all the tests. This natural, light brown sand was obtained from the Bird's Hill pit in Manitoba. The maximum and minimum dry densities of the sand, obtained by the ASTM standard method, were 1650 and 1450 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively. A typical grain size distribution was about 94% by weight between 0.1 and 1.0 mm, with less than 4% below 0.1 mm and less than 1% above 2.0 mm. The coefficient of uniformity was about 2.0. A detailed description of the sand can be found in Appendix A.

### 3.4 SAMPLE PREPARATION

The preparation of a frozen sample includes: pouring the sand, freezing the specimen, and allowing the temperature to become uniform throughout the sample. A description of the preparation of the different series of pressuremeter tests will be presented below in chronological order.

#### 3.4.1 Test Series 1

The sand pouring method used in Series 1 tests will be referred to as the dry pouring method. The procedure for the dry pouring method is described below.

##### Dry Pouring Method

The oven dried sand was run through a funnel at a constant rate while a constant height of fall of approximately 25 mm was maintained. The sand was saturated by tap water flowing continuously upwards from the bottom of the tank as the sand was poured. Five thermocouples were installed as the sand level rose at depths of 40, 50, 60, 70, and 80 cm from the bottom of the tank. The ends of the thermocouples were in 20 cm from the side of the tank.

An average dry density of  $1540 \text{ kg/m}^3$  (ranged from 1520 to 1550) and water content of 24% (ranged from 23.5 to 24.9) were obtained using the dry pouring method. The

densities and water contents prior to freezing were measured independently by carrying out three tests. The specimen for each test was specially prepared for this purpose, using the same pouring method (dry), in a container having a diameter of 200 mm and a height of 200 mm.

### Freezing

After pouring was completed, the sides of the tank were insulated to promote one-dimensional freezing. The sample was frozen at a chamber temperature of  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The freezing process took about 7 days to complete, after which the chamber temperature was raised to the desired test level of  $-3^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It took approximately 7 days for the sample to reach equilibrium temperature. Details of the recorded temperatures in a typical specimen can be found in Appendix B.

This test series includes PT102, PT103, PT201, PT202A, PT202B, PT203 and PT204.

#### 3.4.2 Test Series 2

According to Ladanyi, the creep strength of a frozen soil at infinite time is equal to the strength or limit pressure of the soil in an unfrozen state. This series of tests was carried out to determine the pressuremeter modulus and the limit pressure of the saturated sand when unfrozen and at

two different densities (loose and dense). The sand was the same as was used in all the other series of tests. A wet pouring method was used when preparing the unfrozen sand for Series 2 tests. The procedure for the wet pouring method is described below.

#### Wet Pouring Method

Wet sand was used to fill a #4 sieve to a thickness of about 25 mm. The sieve which had the same diameter as the tank was then immersed in the water to cause the sand to fall into place. The bottom of the sieve was immersed no more than 25 mm and the height of the water was maintained about 100 mm above the sand surface at all times. The sieve filling and submergence process was repeated until the desired height of the sand sample was reached.

For all Series 2 tests, the sand was poured with the pressuremeter held in place in the tank to minimize disturbances that would have resulted from the insertion of the pressuremeter after the tank was full of sand (see Figure 5 for details).

A loose saturated sand with an average dry density of  $1470 \text{ kg/m}^3$  and an average water content of 30% was produced using the wet pouring method. The densities and water contents were measured by placing 24 small containers over the surface of the sand and carrying out the next lift of sand placement in the normal way. These



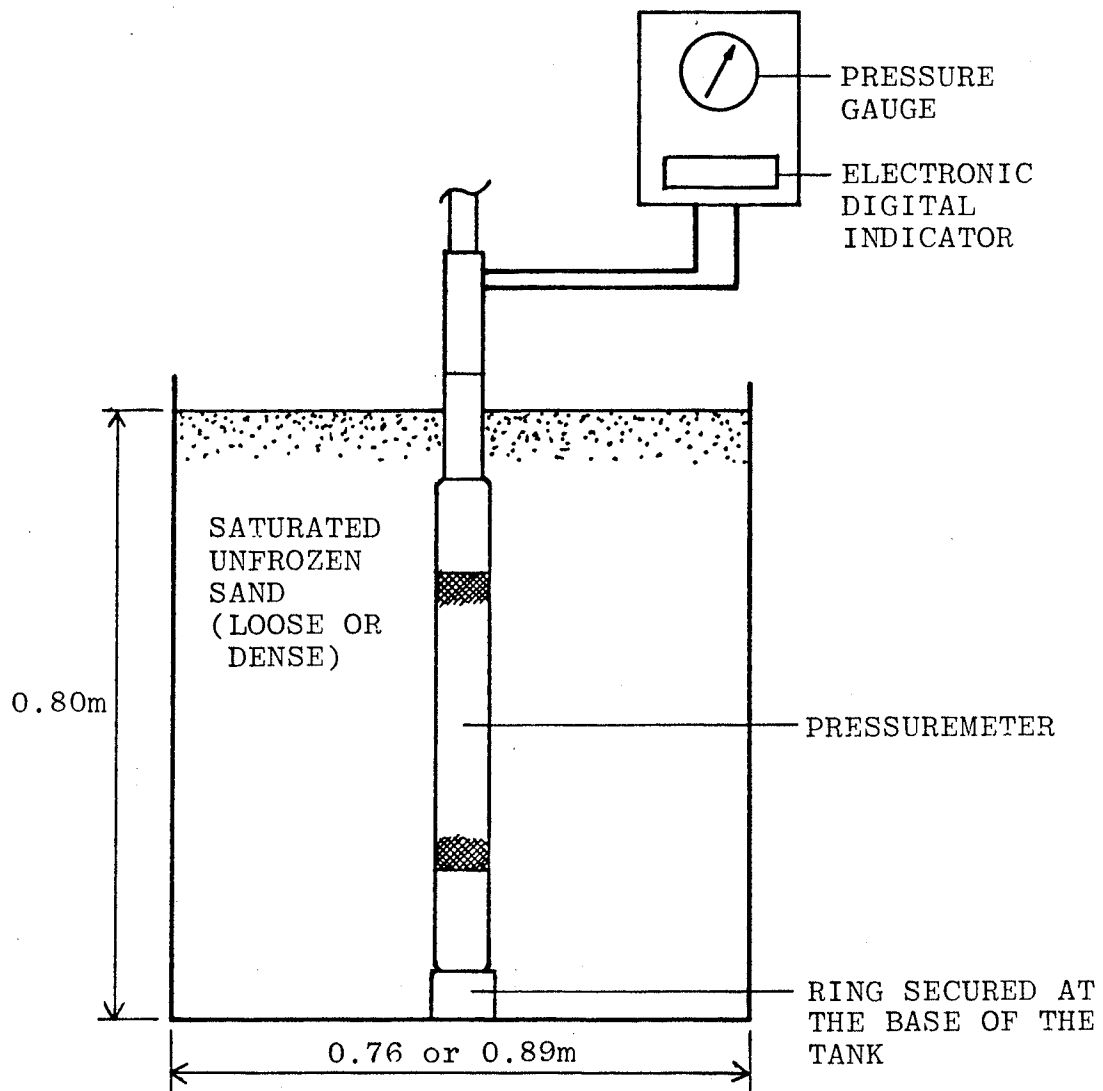


Figure 5: Typical Setup of Test in Unfrozen Sand

measurements were made in an independent specimen specially prepared for this purpose. Densities ranged from 1460 to 1490 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, indicating conditions across the tank were relatively uniform.

The wet pouring method has advantages over the dry pouring method as listed below:

1. No oven-drying of sand is required; therefore, far less labour and time is required.
2. Drying the sand in the oven may cause the sand particles to break down more quickly.
3. The wet method is more representative of the natural sedimentation process in the field.

After each test in the unfrozen loose sand, the pressure-meter was deflated and the specimen was densified for the test in unfrozen dense sand. Densification was carried out with a concrete vibrator operating at a frequency of 60 Hz. The probe of the vibrator was submerged in the sand/water mixture and the sand was vibrated in layers 200 mm thick working from the bottom upwards. The probe was positioned at 12 well spaced locations in each layer and vibrated for 1 minute duration at each location.

An average dry density of 1660 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and water content of 21% were obtained for the vibrator densified specimens. The densities and water contents were measured independently by carrying out two tests. The sample for each test was pre-

pared in a container (200 mm in diameter and 200 mm in height) using the same method for preparing the actual dense sand specimen. The variation in the results of the two tests was less than 1%.

The Series 2 tests in loose sand include PT205, PT207 and PT209. The Series 2 tests in dense sand consist of PT206, PT208 and PT210.

### 3.4.3 Test Series 3

This test series involves pressuremeter tests in frozen samples using a procedure which was similar to test Series 1, except that the wet pouring method was employed in preparing the samples instead of the dry pouring method. After pouring was completed, a rod with thermocouples attached at depths of 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75 and 100 cm from the bottom, was inserted completely into the sample. A total of 48 m of heat-tape was wrapped around the tank in a spiral fashion, to be turned on only when needed to prevent freezing from the sides of the specimen. The sides of the tank were then wrapped with a thin layer of fibreglass insulation and the top of the tank was covered with a styrofoam board. With this setup, one-dimensional freezing from the bottom upwards was assured; this was confirmed by the temperature measurements taken during freezing at the chamber temperature of  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  (see Appendix B). After freezing was completed, the sample was allowed to come to temperature equilibrium at  $-3^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The Series 3 tests consist of PT211 and PT212.

### 3.5 TEST PROCEDURE

The main objectives of this study are 1) to verify Ladanyi's method (Ladanyi and Johnston, 1978, as presented in Chapter 2) of characterizing the creep parameters of a frozen soil, as well as 2) to develop an efficient procedure for running a pressuremeter test in a frozen soil. Three types of tests were carried out in order to produce a sufficient number of results for the analysis of Ladanyi's method.

Checking (for gas leaks, electronic drift, etc.) and calibrating (for membrane resistance and thickness changes) the equipment were performed at the test temperature prior to the test itself. A detailed description for calibrating the equipment has been reported by Ohya (1982) and Ohya and Morita (1982). A typical checking and calibration of the pressuremeter prior to a test in frozen sand specimen can be found in Appendix C.

#### 3.5.1 Tests in Frozen Sand

Prior to running a pressuremeter test in a frozen sand specimen, a borehole had to be drilled with minimal mechanical and thermal disturbances to the specimen. A modified CRREL-type, hollow core barrel was used to auger a hole down

the centre of the frozen sand. Continuous samples of core were retrieved for determination of density, void ratio, ice content and ice saturation. The core barrel was powered by an electric drill and rotated at approximately 60 revolutions per minute. During drilling, the cuttings returned to the surface remained as frozen sand and ice crystals, indicating minimal thermal disturbance. A relatively smooth-walled (i.e. no visible grooves and gouges), 39 to 39.5 mm radius cylindrical cavity was produced using the 38.1 mm radius cutting head, signifying little mechanical disturbance.

Two types of tests were carried out in the frozen sand and they are described below.

#### 3.5.1.1 Multi-Stage Creep Tests

During this test, the pressuremeter applied a given constant pressure to the cavity of the frozen sand. The pressure was held constant for a given length of time during which the readings of the radial expansion of the pressuremeter probe were taken. At the end of the specified time interval, the pressure was increased to another level and held constant while the readings of the radial expansion of the probe were once again recorded. The test was run until the maximum permissible radius of the probe i.e. 47.5 mm was reached.

### 3.5.1.2 Single-Stage Creep Tests

In this test only one specified pressure was applied to the cavity of the frozen sand. The pressure was held constant until the maximum permissible radius of the probe was reached. Readings on the radial expansion of the probe were taken during that period of time. An exception was made with test PT202A, which was a single-stage creep test at pressure  $p = 1.0$  MPa. This test was terminated after ten days, although the maximum permissible radius was not reached, simply because probe movements were so small. Test PT202B was carried out raising the pressure to a constant  $p = 2.0$  MPa on the same sample.

### 3.5.2 Tests in Unfrozen Sand

Pressuremeter tests were also carried out in saturated unfrozen sand. Only one type of test i.e. a standard incremental pressuremeter test, was performed in these samples. The test procedure will be described below.

#### 3.5.2.1 Standard Pressuremeter Tests

The standard test was run by applying 8 to 14 equal pressure increments to the pressuremeter probe with the aim of reaching the limit pressure when the volume of the cavity was doubled, that is to say when the radius of the cavity was increased by 41%. Readings were taken at 15, 30 and 60

seconds while each pressure level was held constant; the pressure was increased to the next pressure level immediately after the 60 second reading was taken.

A detailed description for running a standard pressure-meter test can be found in the text by Baquelin et al. (1978).

## Chapter IV

### RESULTS FROM EXPERIMENTS

The results from the different series of pressuremeter tests will be presented in the following sections:

#### 4.1 MULTI-STAGE CREEP TESTS

Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9 show the creep information, plotted as circumferential strain versus time at each pressure level, for tests PT102, PT103, PT201 and PT211, respectively.

PT103 and PT201 are identical tests in that each had 0.5 MPa pressure increments at 45 minute time intervals. The magnitude of the strains at the same pressure show good agreement between the two tests, indicating that tests are reproducible. The reproducibility of results is confirmed by the fact that the creep parameters from the tests are similar; this will be discussed later.



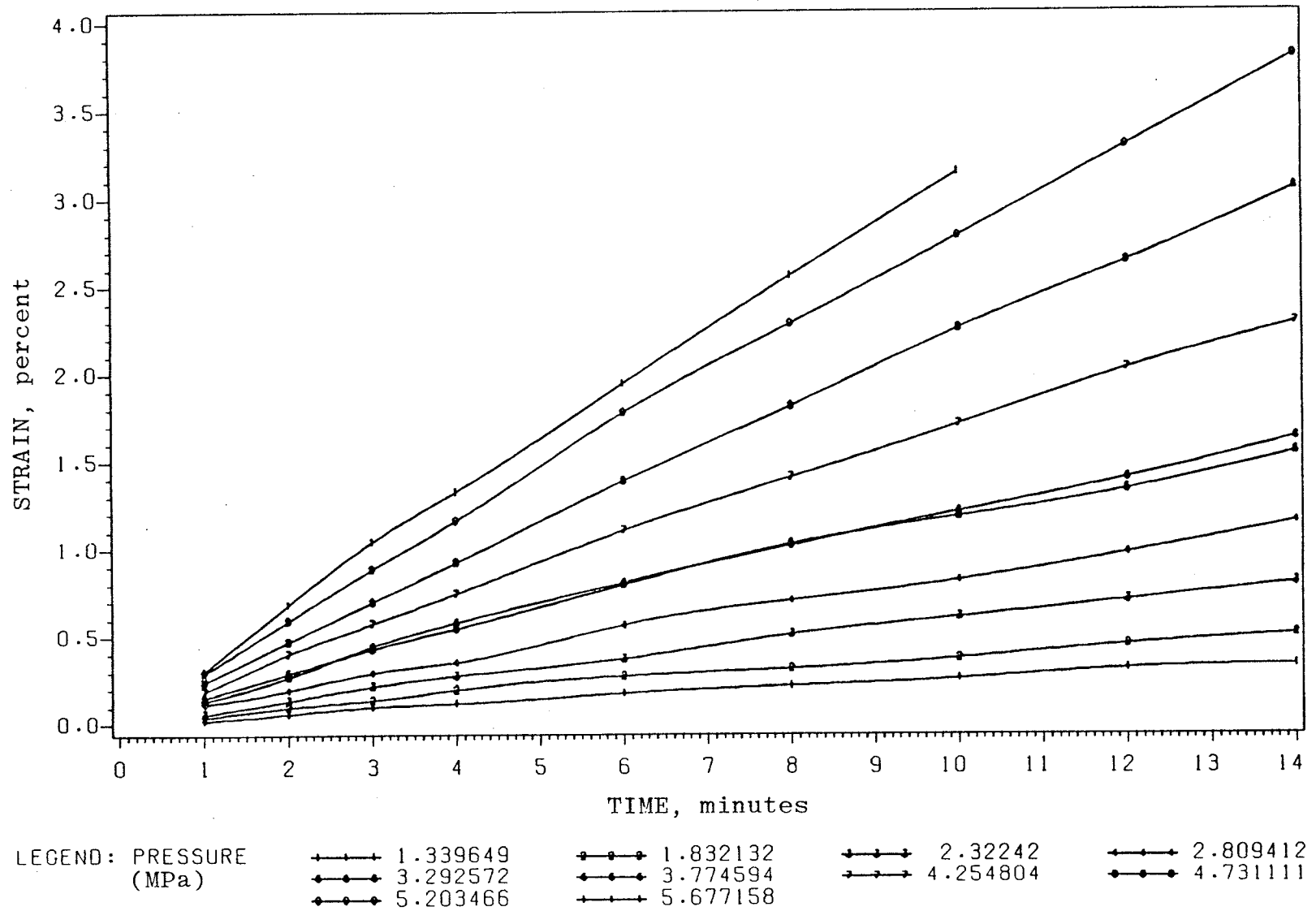


Figure 6: Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT102

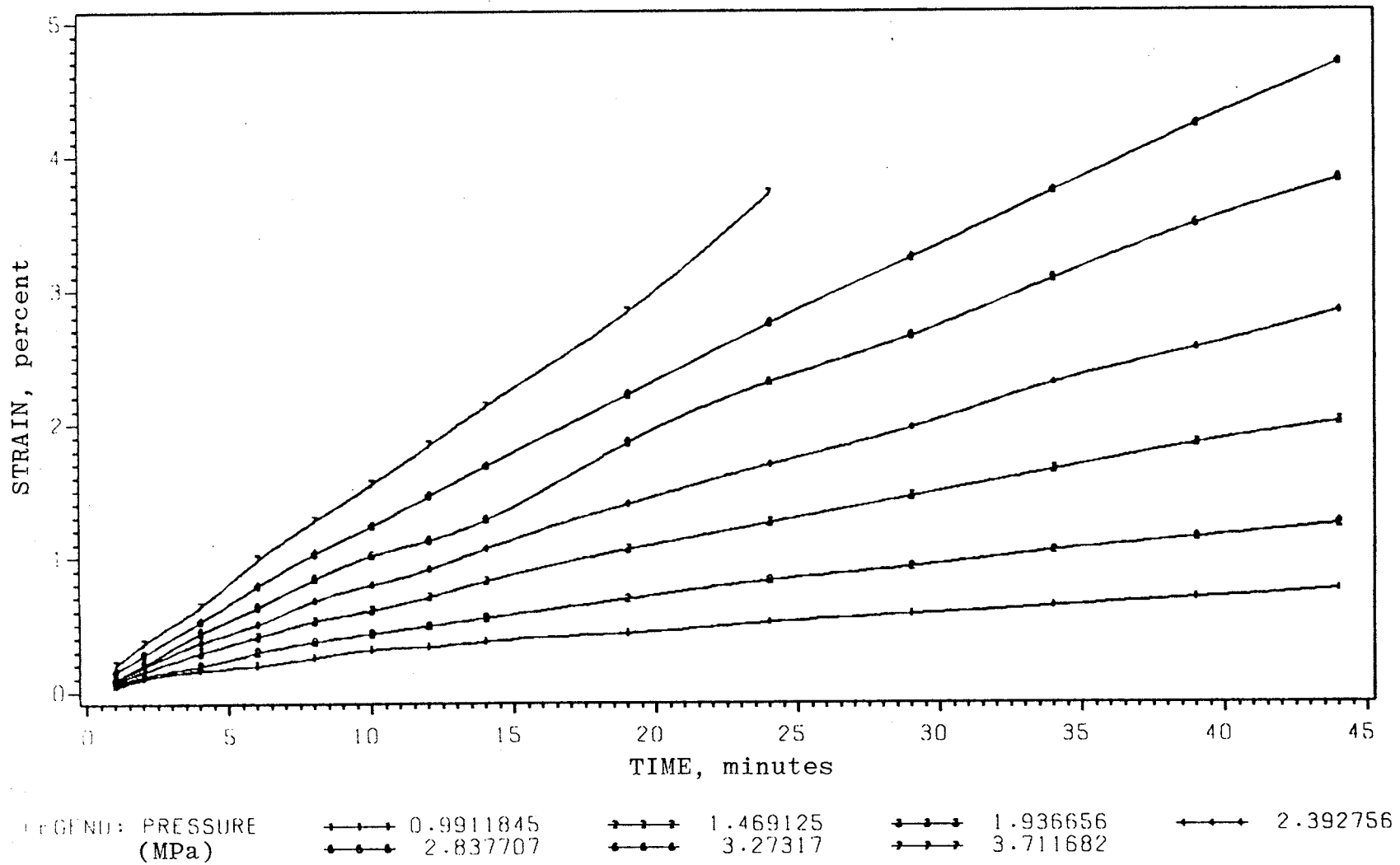


Figure 7: Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT103

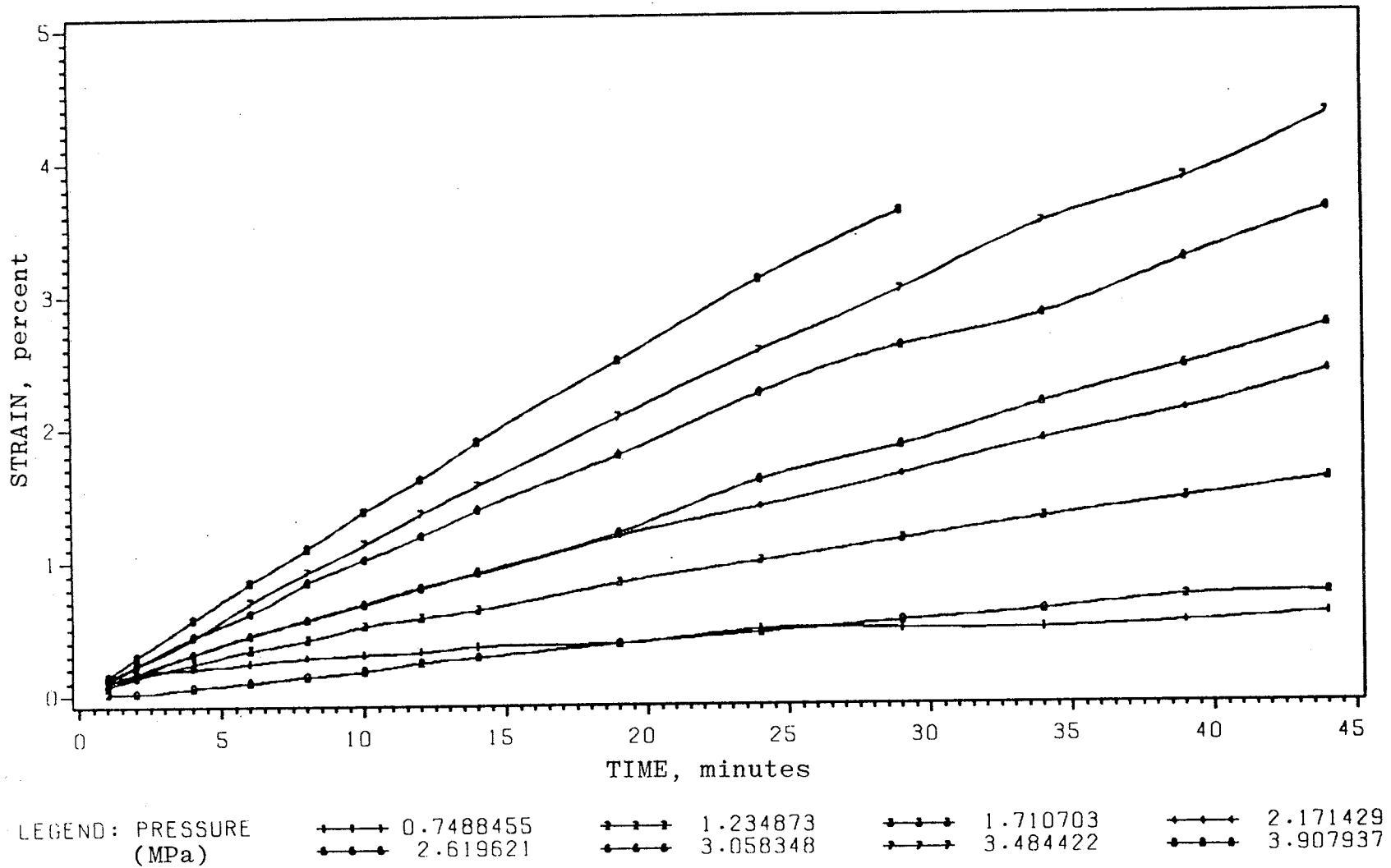


Figure 8: Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT201

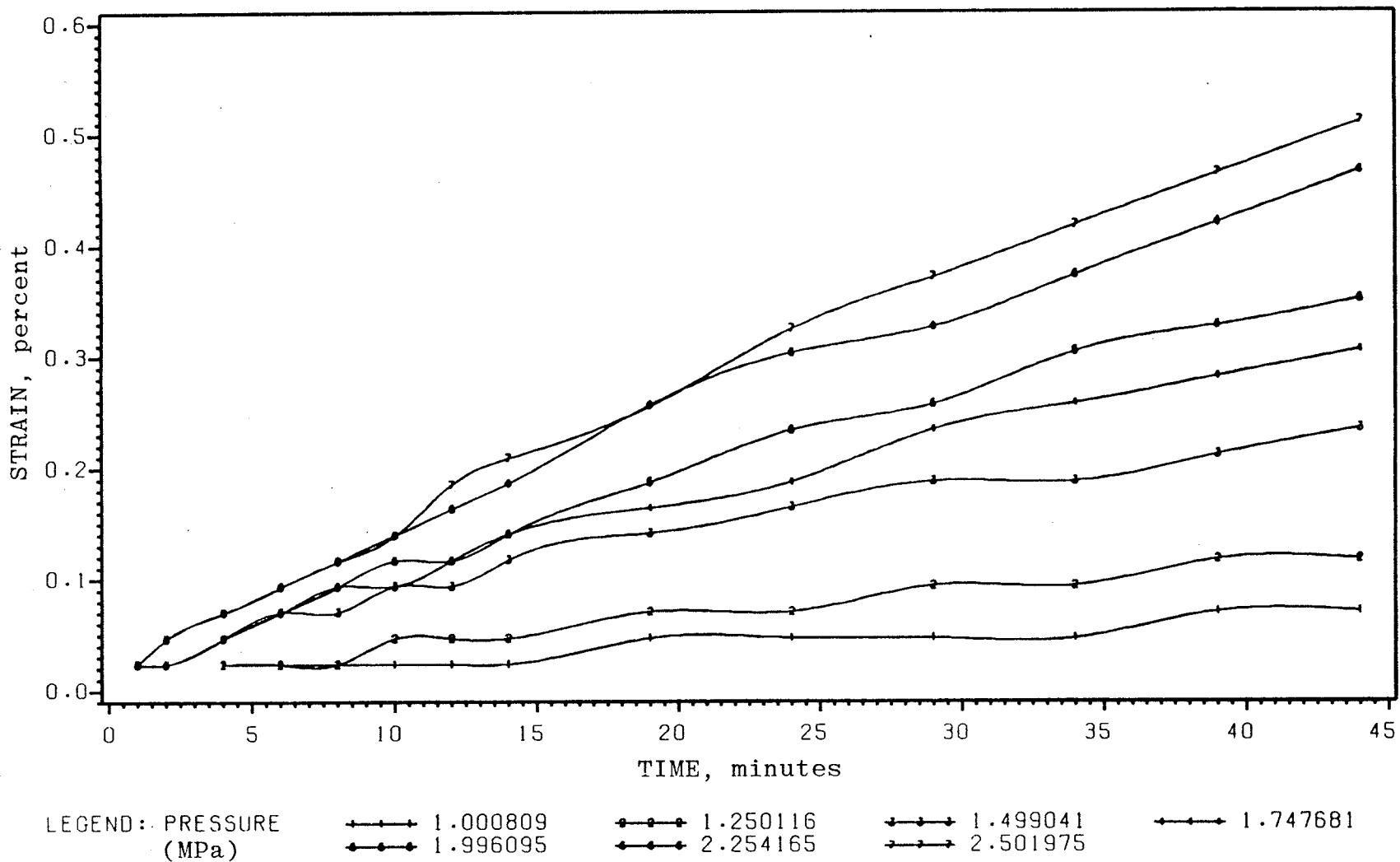


Figure 9: Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT211

#### 4.2 LONG-TERM SINGLE-STAGE CREEP TESTS

The results of long-term creep tests at four different pressure levels can be found in Figures 10 to 15 inclusive. Figure 10 shows the plot of circumferential strain versus time for test PT202A at pressure  $p = 1.0$  MPa. The curve shows the typical 'fracture and heal' pattern observed by various authors in frozen soil tests at low stress levels.

Figures 11 and 12 are two separate creep tests at  $p = 2.0$  MPa. It should be noted that test PT202B in Figure 11 was run by increasing the pressure to 2.0 MPa on the same specimen as was used for test PT202A. Test PT202B is not, then, a true single-stage creep test. Figure 12 (test PT212) is a true single-stage test run on a virgin sample. A comparison between the two creep tests at  $p = 2.0$  MPa can be found in Figure 13. It is believed that the previous stress application of 1 MPa altered the behaviour of sample PT202B and caused the deformation to be larger than the deformation found in a true single-stage test, PT212.

The creep curves from tests PT202A, PT202B and PT212 show that the strain rate decreased gradually with time.

Figure 14 and 15 show the results of single-stage creep tests at  $p = 3.0$  MPa and  $p = 4.2$  MPa, respectively.

- 68 -

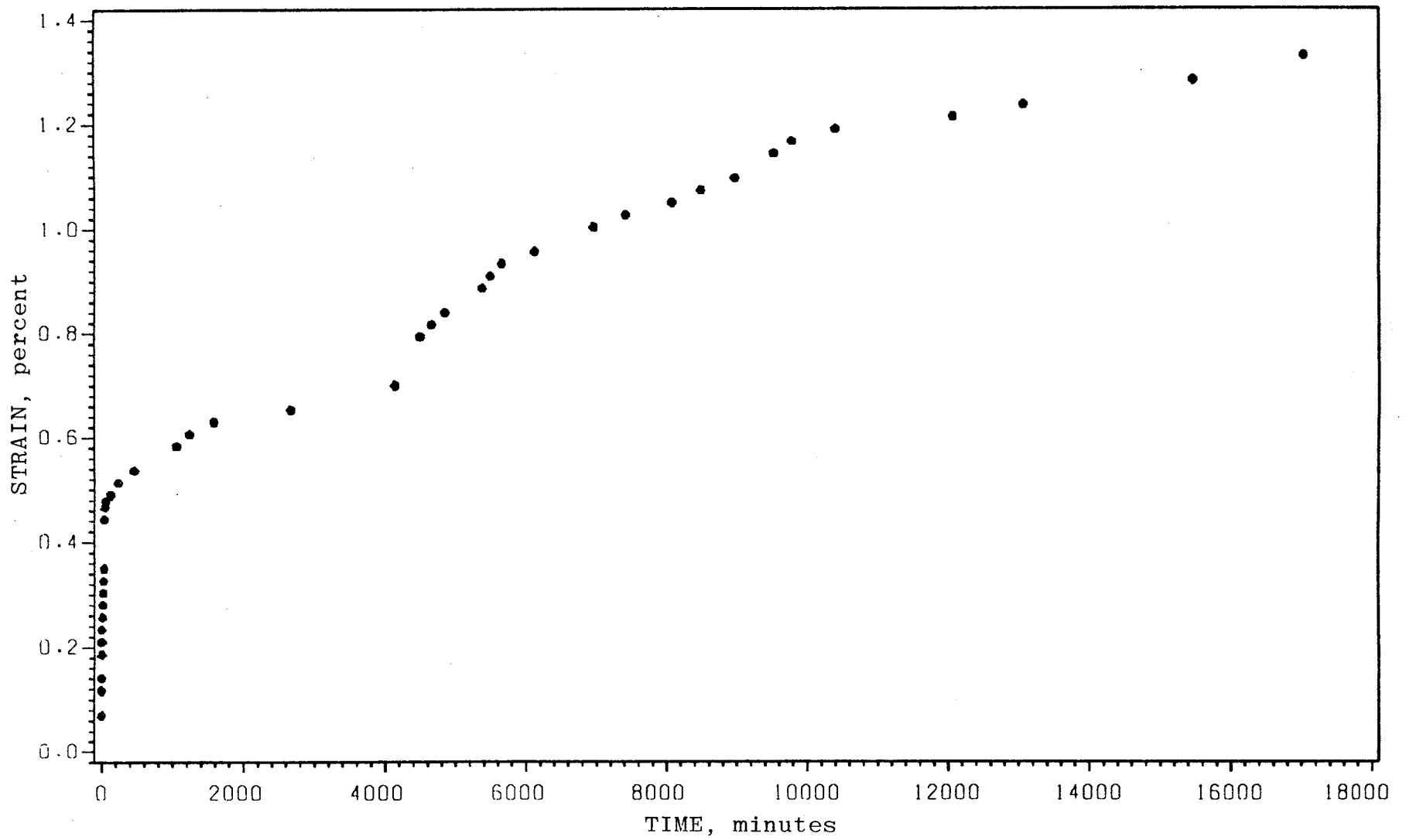


Figure 10: Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT202A

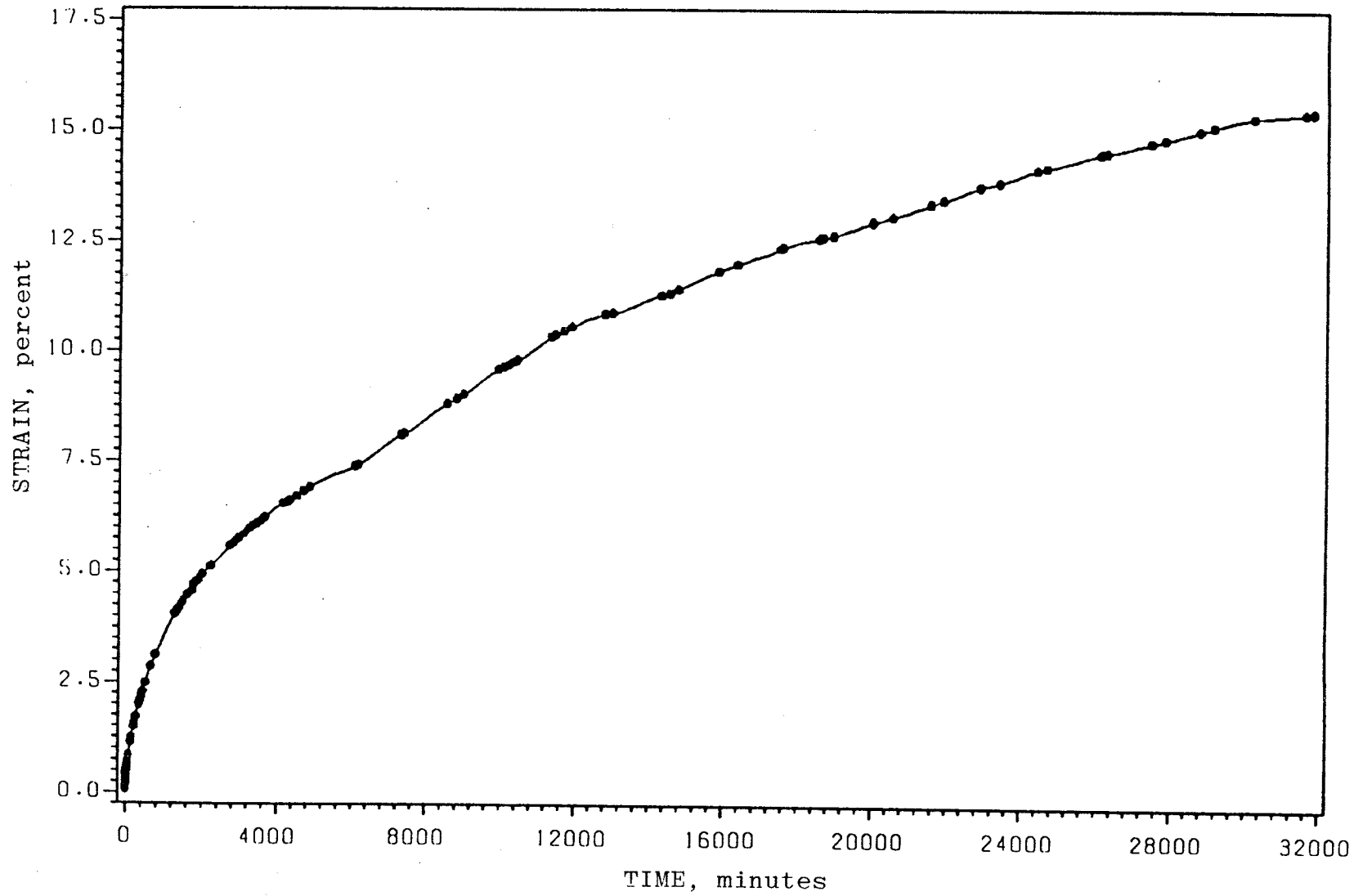


Figure 11: Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT202B

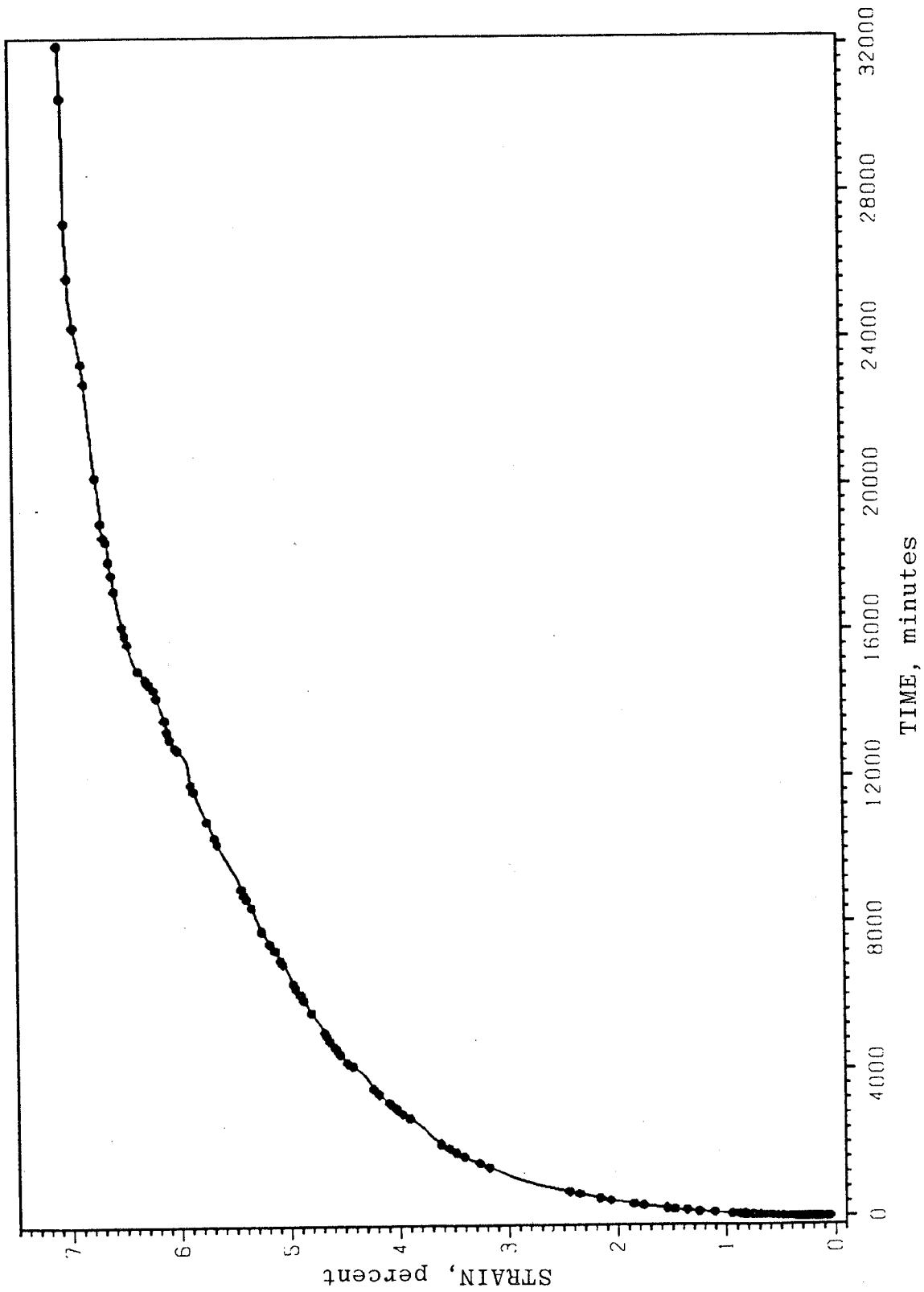


Figure 12: Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT212



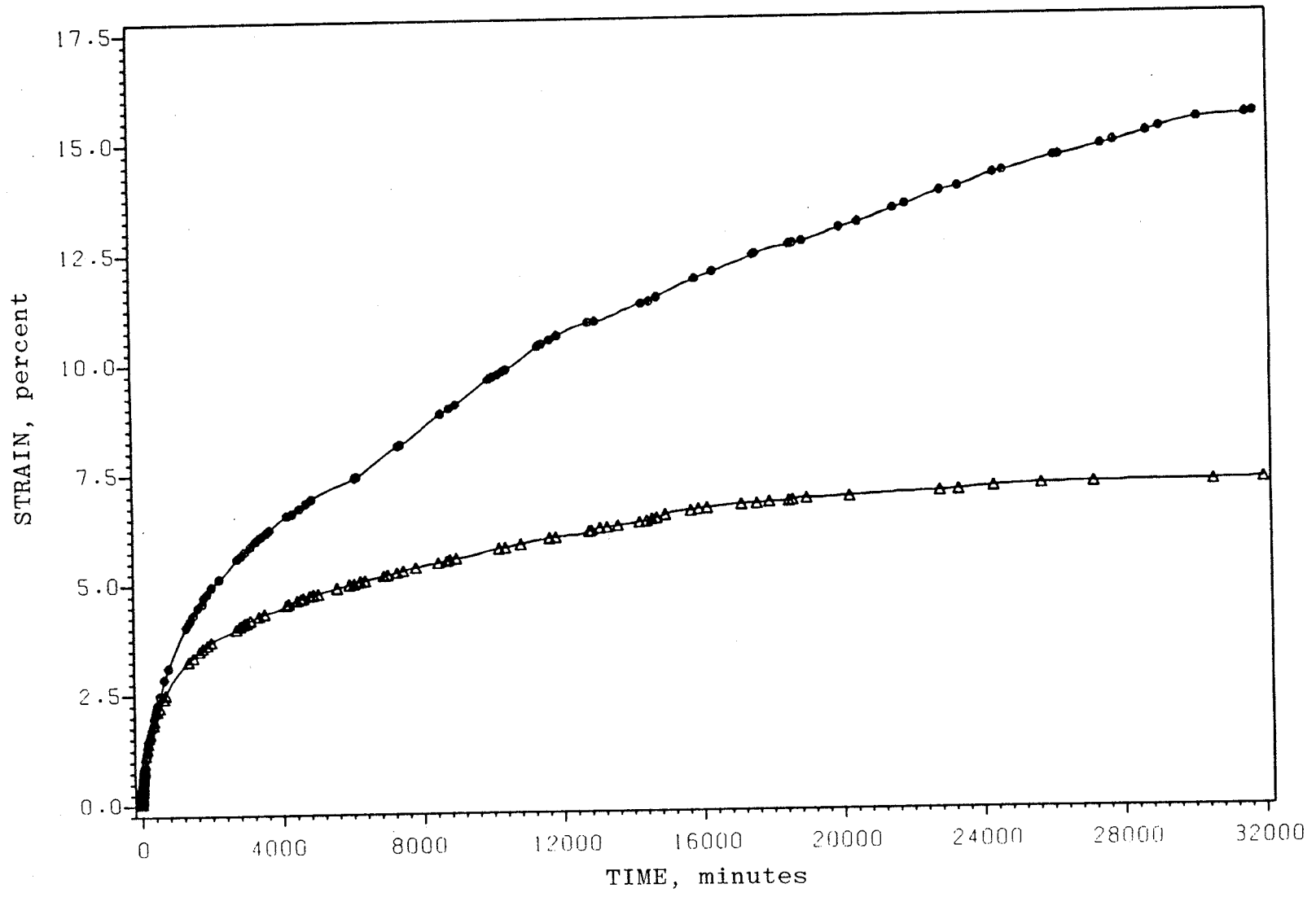


Figure 13: Comparison of Creep Curves between PT202B and PT212

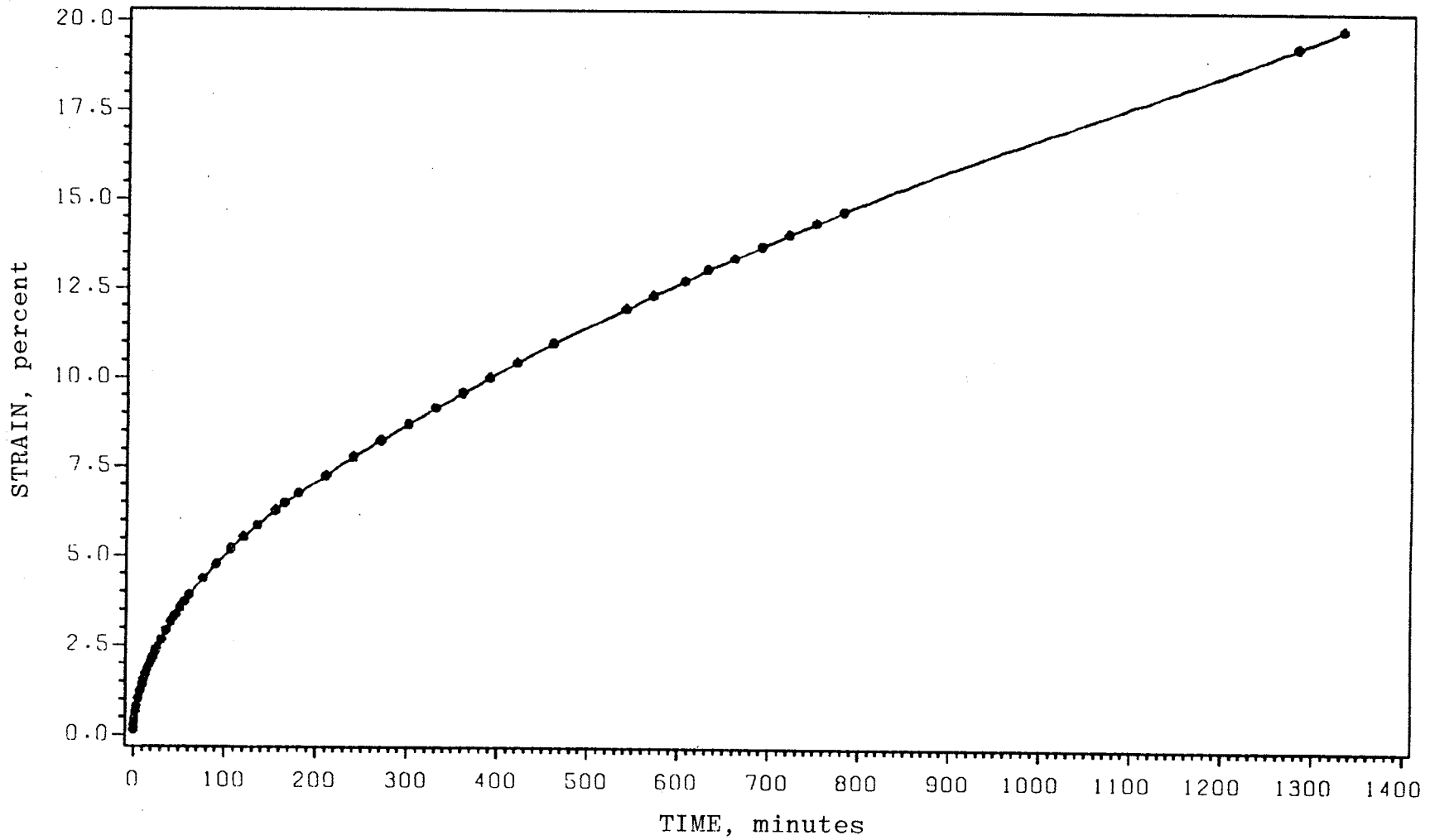


Figure 14: Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT204

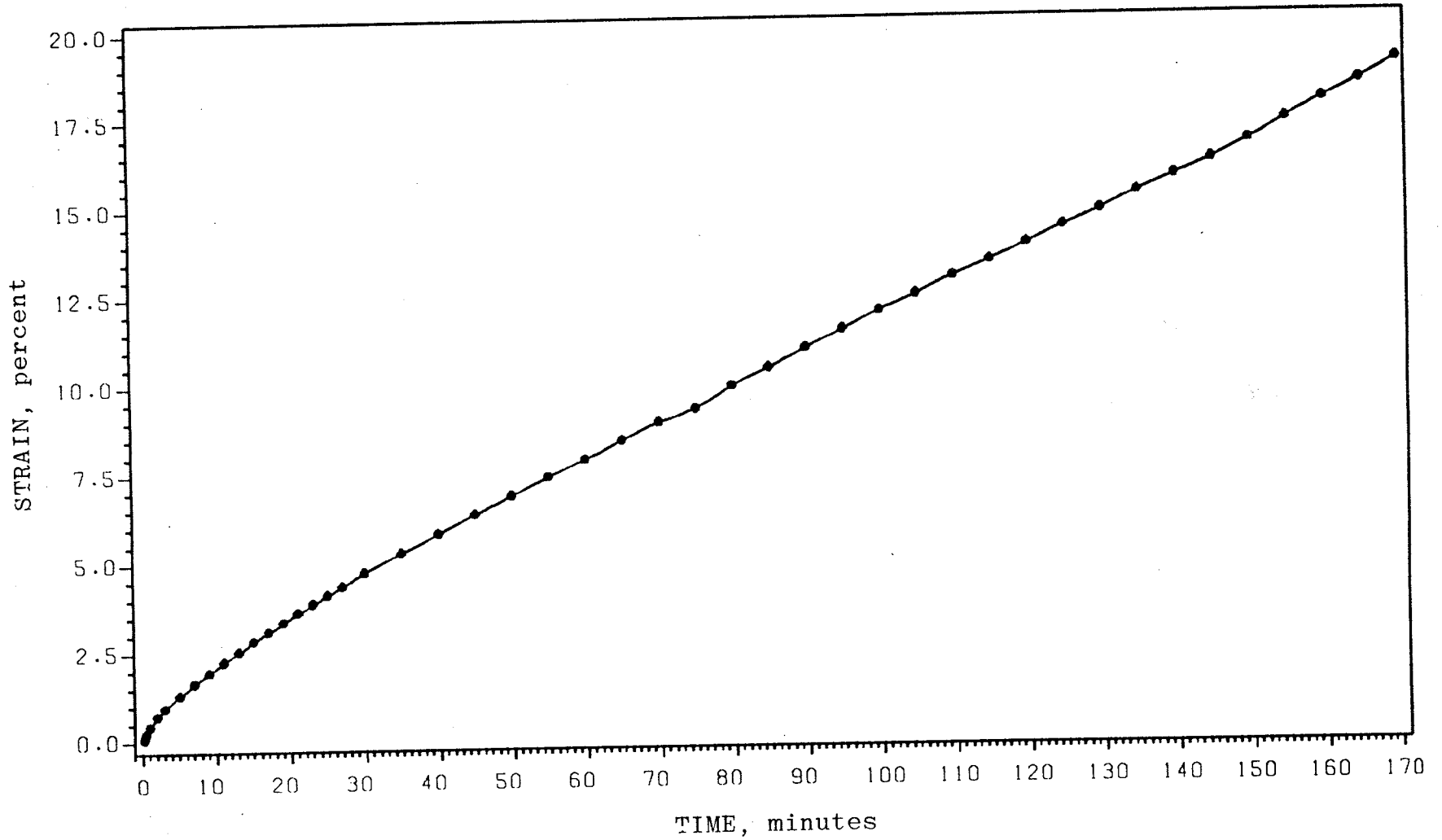


Figure 15: Plot of Strain vs. Time for PT203

#### 4.3 STANDARD PRESSUREMETER TESTS

Standard pressuremeter tests were carried out to assess the limit pressure and the pressuremeter modulus of saturated unfrozen sand specimens at room temperature. Two different densities (loose and dense) of unfrozen sand were prepared for test; each density was investigated with two different boundary conditions (rigid and free).

##### 4.3.1 Tests in the Thick-Walled Tanks (Rigid Boundary)

The corrected pressuremeter (pressure versus cavity radius) curves of two identical standard tests in loose sand, in thick-walled tanks are presented in Figures 16 and 17. The similarity in the shape and strain magnitude of the two curves indicates that standard pressuremeter tests in these laboratory-prepared specimens are repeatable.

Figures 18 and 19 show the corrected pressuremeter curves of two identical tests in dense sand, also in the thick-walled tanks. Again the shape and strain magnitude for the two curves are almost identical.

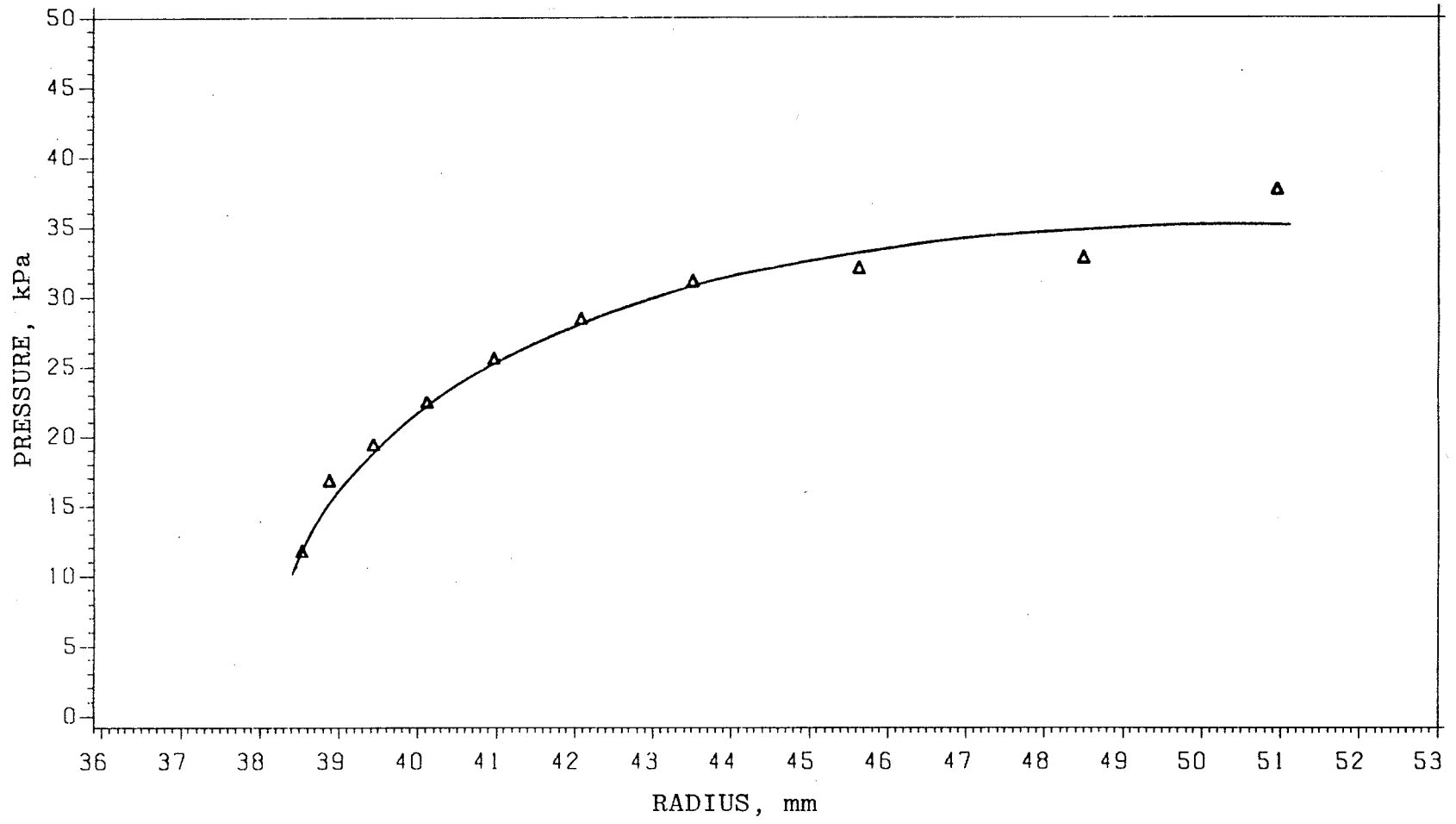


Figure 16: Standard Test in Loose Sand in Thcik Tank - PT205

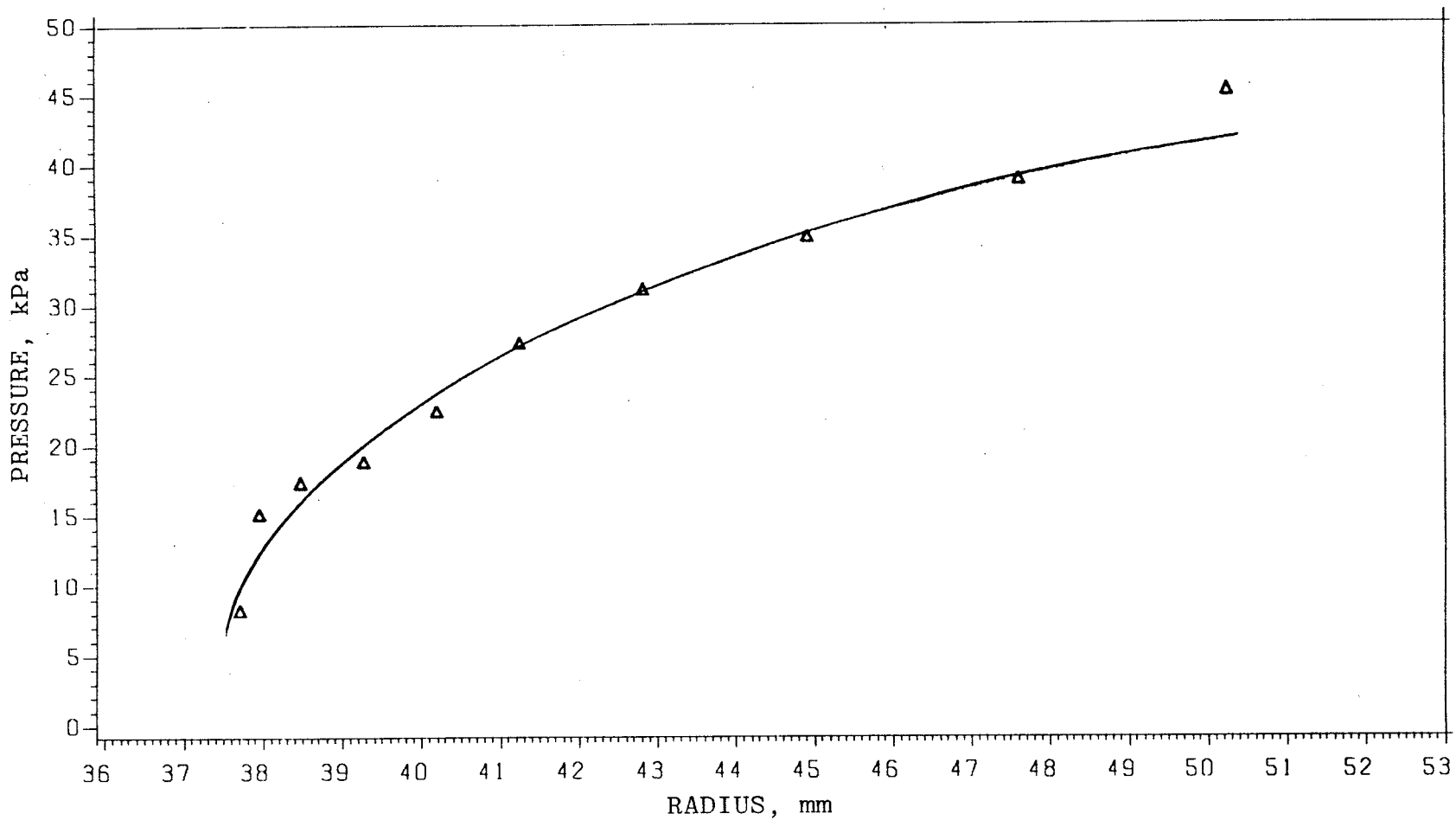


Figure 17: Standard Test in Loose Sand in Thick Tank - PT207

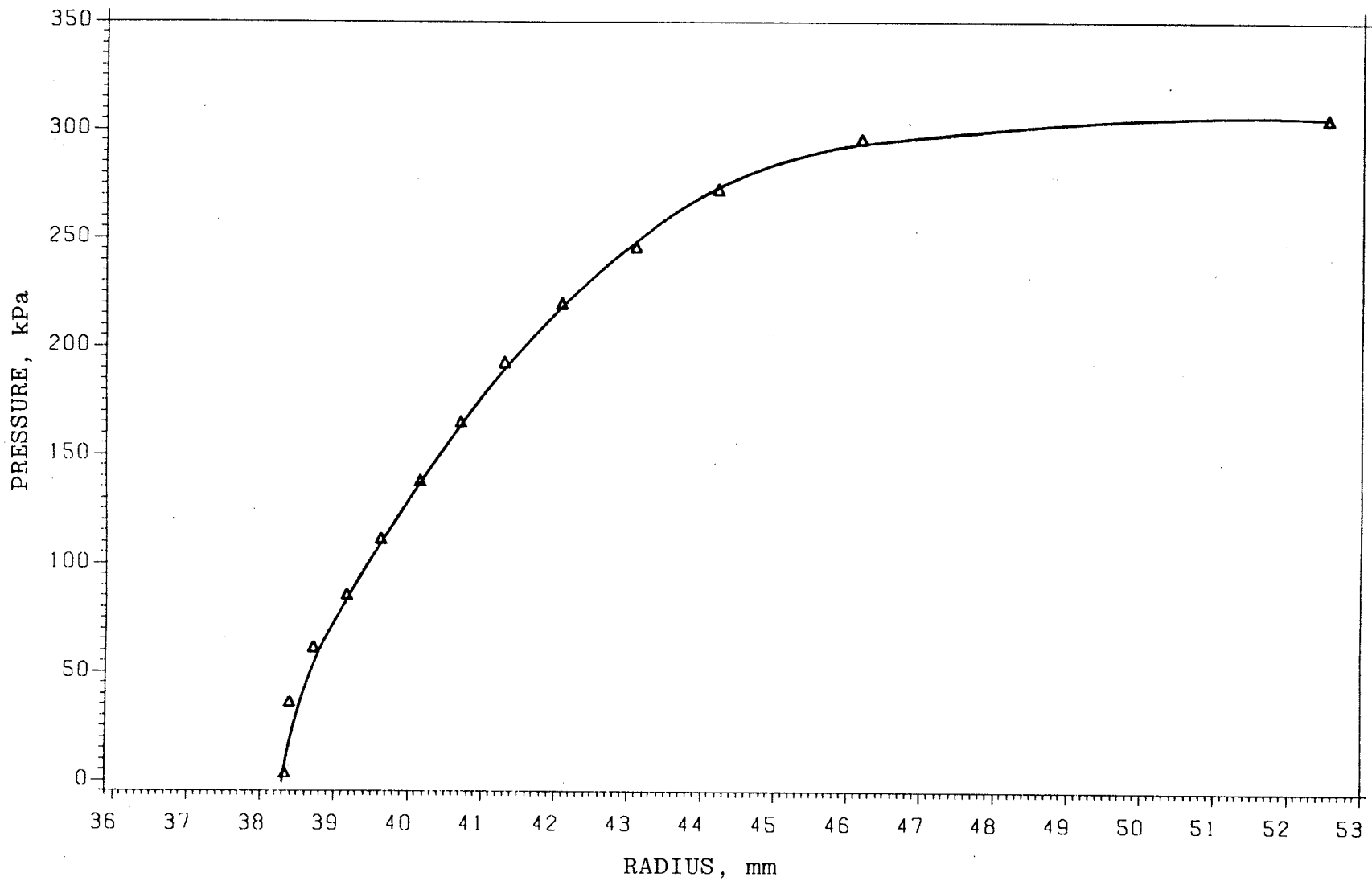


Figure 18: Standard Test in Dense Sand in Thick Tank - PT206

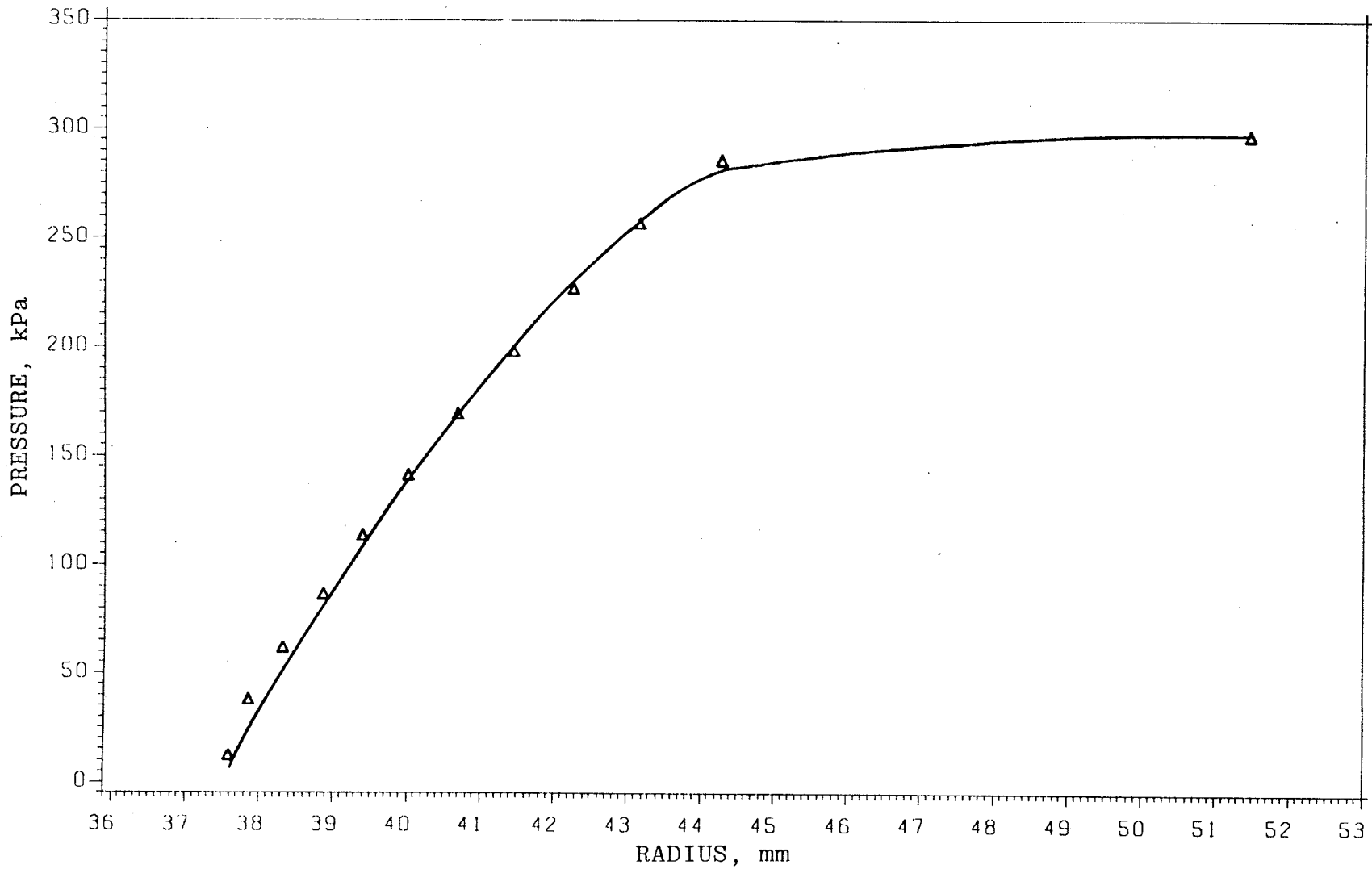


Figure 19: Standard Test in Dense Sand in Thick Tank - PT208



#### 4.3.2 Tests in the Thin-Walled Tanks (Free Boundary)

Figures 20 and 21 show the corrected pressuremeter curves of standard tests in thin-walled tanks; the tests were run in loose sand and in dense sand, respectively.

A summary of the results of all the unfrozen sand tests can be found in Table 2 which was presented earlier (page 19). The limit pressure ( $p_\ell$ ) of the dense sand specimen is about 300 kPa, which is about 7 times larger than the limit pressure of the loose sand specimen. The pressuremeter modulus ( $E_M$ ) of the dense sand specimen is approximately 3500 kPa, which is about 8 times the pressuremeter modulus of the loose sand specimen.

The results show little variation in the limit pressure for the two boundary conditions, either in dense sand or in loose sand.

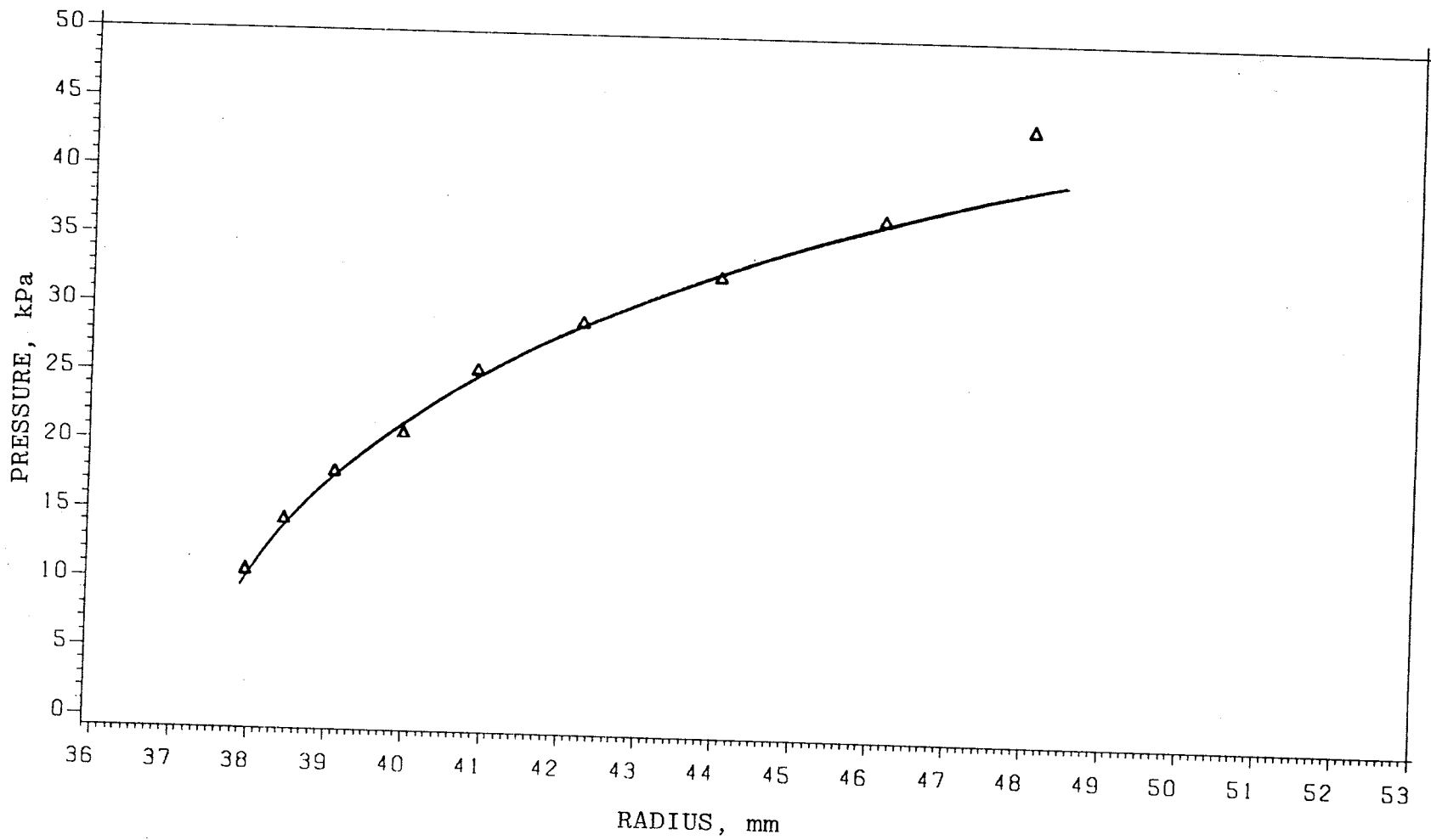


Figure 20: Standard Test in Loose Sand in Thin Tank - PT209

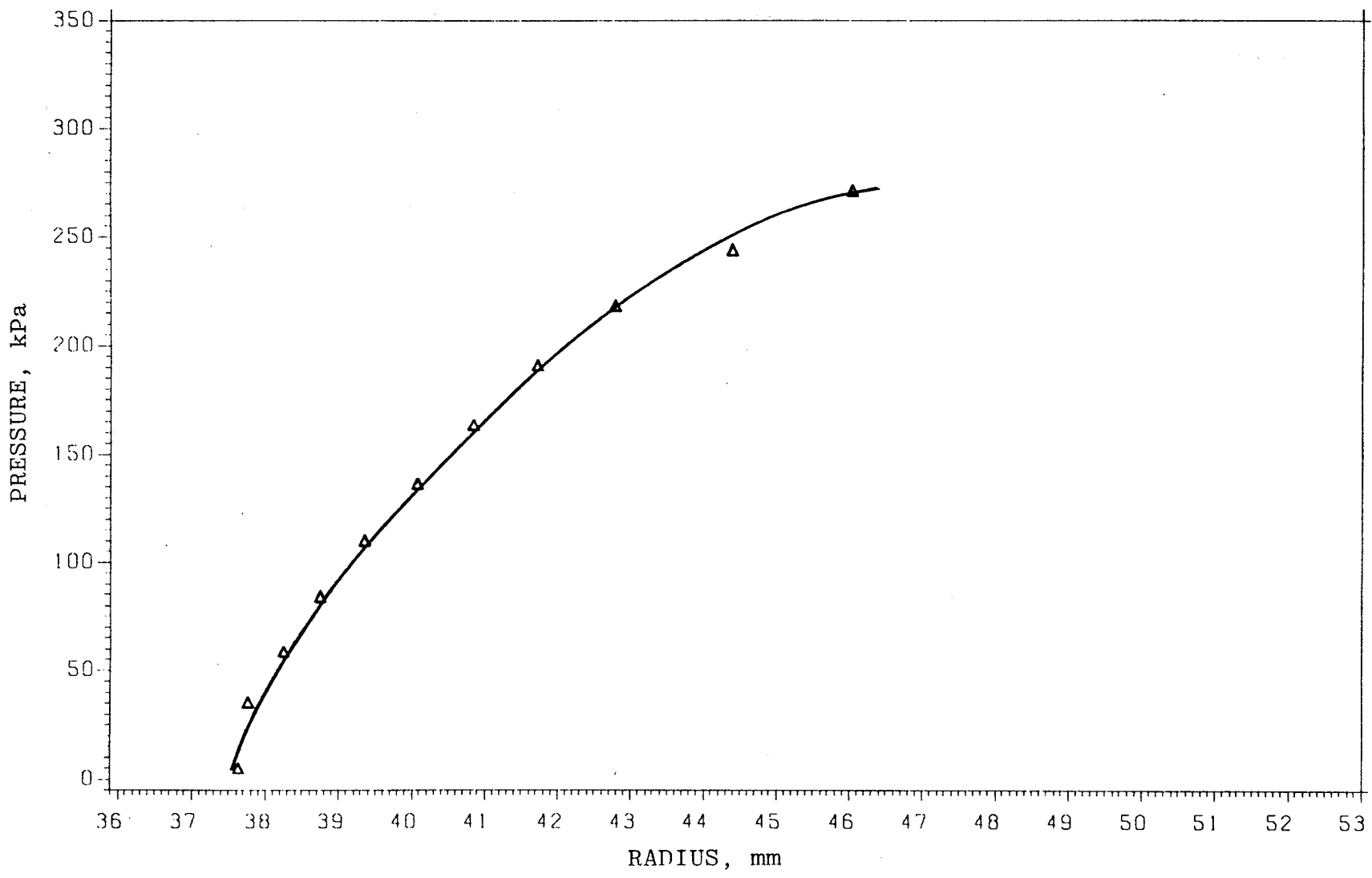


Figure 21: Standard Test in Dense Sand in Thin Tank - PT210

## Chapter V

### METHODS FOR DETERMINING CREEP PARAMETERS OF FROZEN SOIL

#### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the test results (presented in Chapter 4) will be analyzed. Ladanyi's method (presented in Chapter 2) will be used to obtain the creep parameters of the frozen sand using the information from the multi-stage creep tests (PT102, PT103, PT201 and PT211). These creep parameters are then used to predict the results of the long-term single-stage creep tests (PT202A, PT203, PT204 and PT212). As will be seen, the fit between actual and predicted results is poor.

#### 5.2 LADANYI'S METHOD

The procedure for obtaining creep parameters described in Chapter 2 was followed to analyze the creep information obtained from all the multi-stage creep tests. Computer programs were developed to carry out Ladanyi's semi-graphical procedures. Either the program LADFOH or LADFOS was used to calculate: the values of ' $\ln r/r_i$ '; time 't' which is the real time minus one minute (to allow for the assumed one minute of the instantaneous strain time); the average pres-

sure on the specimen at each pressure stage (after allowance for membrane resistance); etc. When the appropriate program LADFOH or LADFOS was run, a data set was created and stored in the computer for future use. The program LADPL took the data set created by LADFOH or LADFOS, analyzed it and plotted the results. This machine plotting procedure replaced the hand plotting technique suggested by Ladanyi and Johnston (1973, 1978).

The step by step procedure which was followed to analyze the results from the multi-stage test PT201 according to Ladanyi's method will be described below.

Step 1: Program LADFOH or LADFOS

It was mentioned in Chapter 3 that two types of rubber membranes (hard and soft) were used throughout the testing program. The calculations for membrane resistance and thickness change, and the outside radius of the probe are different for the two different types of rubber membranes. Therefore two separate but similar computer programs were developed:

1. Program LADFOH was written for a multi-stage test using a hard membrane for the pressuremeter probe.
2. Program LADFOS was written for a multi-stage test using a soft membrane.

The programs LADFOH and LADFOS were written in FORTRAN 77 for the mainframe computer system at the University of Manitoba. Reasons for choosing FORTRAN 77 were:

1. FORTRAN 77 is the most recent language in the FORTRAN series that is available at the University.
2. There are more programming options in FORTRAN 77 than in any previous FORTRAN series language.
3. Programs written in FORTRAN 77 can be placed in the University computer tape library for future use.

Listing, description of the variables used and input information for the programs LADFOH and LADFOS can be found in Appendix D.1. In this analysis, the test data from test PT201 is used. The calculated output for test PT201 is presented below in Table 3. A description of all the variables used can be found at the bottom of Table 3. For this particular example, the calculations were performed beginning with pressure stage 1 (STS = 1 in Table 3). Time  $t = 1$  minute (STP = 4 in Table 3) was chosen to be the assumed time for the instantaneous strain as suggested by Ladanyi. The program LADFOH or LADFOS created a data set called username.SAS.LAD, which was then used in LADPL. Table 4 shows the printout of the data set created as a result of running LADFOH with PT201 test data. A description of all the variables is given at the bottom of Table 4.

TABLE 3

## Calculated Output for Test PT201

PT201: MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST IN FROZEN SAND; TEMP= -2.9 C.

NUMBER OF STAGES = 8

DESIRED STARTING STAGE = 1

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN EACH STAGE = 18

ASSUMED STARTING POINT OF CREEP STRAIN (STP) = 4

THICKNESS CORRECTION CONSTANTS ARE: MT1 = 0.002 AND MT2 = 0.044 IN  $PG=MT1+MT2*PA$ CONSTANTS FOR A/PI ARE: A1 = 747.20 AND A2 = 5.84 IN  $A/PI=A1+A2*RN$  (MM2)MEMBRANE REACTION CONSTANTS ARE: MR1 = 0.08 AND MR2 = 0.78 IN  $RG=MR1xRN**MR2$ 

APPLIED PRESSURE IN EACH STAGE IN MPA :

1.00  
1.50  
2.00  
2.50  
3.00  
3.50  
4.00  
4.50

TIME (MINUTES) FOR TAKING DATA IN EACH STAGE :

0.00  
0.25  
0.50  
1.00  
2.00  
3.00  
5.00  
7.00  
9.00  
11.00  
13.00  
15.00  
20.00  
25.00  
30.00  
35.00  
40.00  
45.00

STAGE NO. 1 ; APPLIED PRESSURE = 1.00 MPA

TIME (MIN)	RN (MM)	RG (MPA)	PI (MPA)	PG (MM)	RO (MM)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)	LNR
-1.00	4.37	0.24	0.76	0.05	39.33	-0.28	0.000E+00	-0.279E-02
-0.75	4.41	0.24	0.76	0.05	39.36	-0.20	0.318E+00	-0.199E-02
-0.50	4.47	0.24	0.76	0.05	39.41	-0.08	0.477E+00	-0.796E-03
0.00	4.51	0.25	0.75	0.05	39.44	0.00	0.159E+00	0.000E+00
1.00	4.56	0.25	0.75	0.05	39.48	0.10	0.996E-01	0.995E-03
2.00	4.59	0.25	0.75	0.05	39.50	0.16	0.598E-01	0.159E-02
4.00	4.61	0.25	0.75	0.05	39.52	0.20	0.199E-01	0.199E-02
6.00	4.63	0.25	0.75	0.05	39.53	0.24	0.199E-01	0.239E-02
8.00	4.65	0.25	0.75	0.05	39.55	0.28	0.199E-01	0.279E-02
10.00	4.66	0.25	0.75	0.05	39.56	0.30	0.998E-02	0.298E-02
12.00	4.67	0.25	0.75	0.05	39.57	0.32	0.997E-02	0.318E-02
14.00	4.69	0.25	0.75	0.05	39.58	0.36	0.200E-01	0.358E-02
19.00	4.70	0.25	0.75	0.05	39.59	0.38	0.399E-02	0.378E-02
24.00	4.75	0.26	0.74	0.05	39.63	0.48	0.200E-01	0.477E-02
29.00	4.75	0.26	0.74	0.05	39.63	0.48	0.000E+00	0.477E-02
34.00	4.75	0.26	0.74	0.05	39.63	0.48	0.000E+00	0.477E-02
39.00	4.77	0.26	0.74	0.05	39.64	0.52	0.799E-02	0.517E-02
44.00	4.80	0.26	0.74	0.05	39.67	0.58	0.120E-01	0.577E-02

AVERAGE PRESSURE ON SPECIMEN = 0.75 MPA

TABLE 3-Continued.

STAGE NO. 2 ; APPLIED PRESSURE = 1.50 MPA

TIME (MIN)	RN (MM)	RG (MPA)	PI (MPA)	PG (MM)	RO (MM)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)	LNR
-1.00	4.80	0.26	1.24	0.05	39.67	-0.04	0.000E+00	-0.397E-03
-0.75	4.84	0.26	1.24	0.07	39.68	0.00	0.159E+00	0.000E+00
-0.50	4.84	0.26	1.24	0.07	39.68	0.00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00
0.00	4.84	0.26	1.24	0.07	39.68	0.00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00
1.00	4.85	0.26	1.24	0.07	39.69	0.02	0.198E-01	0.198E-03
2.00	4.85	0.26	1.24	0.07	39.69	0.02	0.000E+00	0.198E-03
4.00	4.87	0.26	1.24	0.07	39.71	0.06	0.198E-01	0.594E-03
6.00	4.89	0.26	1.24	0.07	39.72	0.10	0.198E-01	0.991E-03
8.00	4.91	0.26	1.24	0.07	39.74	0.14	0.198E-01	0.139E-02
10.00	4.93	0.26	1.24	0.07	39.75	0.18	0.198E-01	0.178E-02
12.00	4.96	0.27	1.23	0.07	39.78	0.24	0.298E-01	0.238E-02
14.00	4.98	0.27	1.23	0.07	39.79	0.28	0.198E-01	0.277E-02
19.00	5.03	0.27	1.23	0.07	39.83	0.38	0.199E-01	0.376E-02
24.00	5.07	0.27	1.23	0.07	39.86	0.46	0.159E-01	0.455E-02
29.00	5.11	0.27	1.23	0.07	39.90	0.54	0.159E-01	0.534E-02
34.00	5.15	0.27	1.23	0.07	39.93	0.62	0.159E-01	0.614E-02
39.00	5.20	0.27	1.23	0.07	39.97	0.71	0.199E-01	0.712E-02
44.00	5.21	0.28	1.22	0.07	39.97	0.73	0.399E-02	0.732E-02

AVERAGE PRESSURE ON SPECIMEN = 1.23 MPA

STAGE NO. 3 ; APPLIED PRESSURE = 2.00 MPA

TIME (MIN)	RN (MM)	RG (MPA)	PI (MPA)	PG (MM)	RO (MM)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)	LNR
-1.00	5.21	0.28	1.72	0.07	39.97	-0.08	0.000E+00	-0.791E-03
-0.75	5.24	0.28	1.72	0.09	39.98	-0.06	0.792E-01	-0.593E-03
-0.50	5.25	0.28	1.72	0.09	39.99	-0.04	0.790E-01	-0.395E-03
0.00	5.27	0.28	1.72	0.09	40.01	0.00	0.790E-01	0.000E+00
1.00	5.31	0.28	1.72	0.09	40.04	0.08	0.790E-01	0.790E-03
2.00	5.34	0.28	1.72	0.09	40.06	0.14	0.593E-01	0.138E-02
4.00	5.39	0.28	1.72	0.09	40.10	0.24	0.494E-01	0.237E-02
6.00	5.44	0.28	1.72	0.09	40.14	0.34	0.495E-01	0.336E-02
8.00	5.48	0.29	1.71	0.09	40.17	0.42	0.396E-01	0.415E-02
10.00	5.53	0.29	1.71	0.09	40.21	0.51	0.495E-01	0.513E-02
12.00	5.56	0.29	1.71	0.09	40.24	0.57	0.297E-01	0.572E-02
14.00	5.59	0.29	1.71	0.09	40.26	0.63	0.298E-01	0.632E-02
19.00	5.69	0.29	1.71	0.09	40.34	0.83	0.397E-01	0.829E-02
24.00	5.77	0.30	1.70	0.09	40.40	0.99	0.318E-01	0.986E-02
29.00	5.85	0.30	1.70	0.09	40.47	1.15	0.318E-01	0.114E-01
34.00	5.93	0.30	1.70	0.09	40.53	1.31	0.318E-01	0.130E-01
39.00	6.00	0.31	1.69	0.09	40.59	1.45	0.279E-01	0.144E-01
44.00	6.07	0.31	1.69	0.09	40.64	1.59	0.279E-01	0.158E-01

AVERAGE PRESSURE ON SPECIMEN = 1.71 MPA



TABLE 3-Continued.

STAGE NO. 4 ; APPLIED PRESSURE = 2.50 MPA

TIME (MIN)	RN (MM)	RG (MPA)	PI (MPA)	PG (MM)	RO (MM)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)	LNR
-1.00	6.07	0.31	2.19	0.09	40.64	-0.08	0.000E+00	-0.785E-03
-0.75	6.11	0.31	2.19	0.11	40.66	-0.04	0.157E+00	-0.393E-03
-0.50	6.12	0.31	2.19	0.11	40.67	-0.02	0.785E-01	-0.196E-03
0.00	6.13	0.31	2.19	0.11	40.67	0.00	0.392E-01	0.000E+00
1.00	6.17	0.31	2.19	0.11	40.71	0.08	0.785E-01	0.785E-03
2.00	6.21	0.32	2.18	0.11	40.74	0.16	0.785E-01	0.157E-02
4.00	6.29	0.32	2.18	0.11	40.80	0.31	0.786E-01	0.314E-02
6.00	6.36	0.32	2.18	0.11	40.86	0.45	0.688E-01	0.451E-02
8.00	6.42	0.32	2.18	0.11	40.90	0.57	0.591E-01	0.568E-02
10.00	6.48	0.33	2.17	0.11	40.95	0.69	0.591E-01	0.686E-02
12.00	6.54	0.33	2.17	0.11	41.00	0.81	0.591E-01	0.803E-02
14.00	6.59	0.33	2.17	0.11	41.04	0.91	0.493E-01	0.901E-02
19.00	6.73	0.34	2.16	0.11	41.15	1.18	0.553E-01	0.117E-01
24.00	6.84	0.34	2.16	0.11	41.24	1.40	0.435E-01	0.139E-01
29.00	6.96	0.35	2.15	0.11	41.34	1.64	0.475E-01	0.162E-01
34.00	7.09	0.35	2.15	0.11	41.44	1.89	0.515E-01	0.188E-01
39.00	7.20	0.35	2.15	0.11	41.53	2.11	0.436E-01	0.209E-01
44.00	7.34	0.36	2.14	0.11	41.64	2.39	0.556E-01	0.236E-01

AVERAGE PRESSURE ON SPECIMEN = 2.17 MPA

STAGE NO. 5 ; APPLIED PRESSURE = 3.00 MPA

TIME (MIN)	RN (MM)	RG (MPA)	PI (MPA)	PG (MM)	RO (MM)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)	LNR
-1.00	7.34	0.36	2.64	0.11	41.64	-0.16	0.000E+00	-0.155E-02
-0.75	7.39	0.36	2.64	0.13	41.67	-0.10	0.232E+00	-0.971E-03
-0.50	7.41	0.36	2.64	0.13	41.68	-0.06	0.155E+00	-0.583E-03
0.00	7.44	0.36	2.64	0.13	41.71	0.00	0.117E+00	0.000E+00
1.00	7.49	0.37	2.63	0.13	41.75	0.10	0.971E-01	0.970E-03
2.00	7.53	0.37	2.63	0.13	41.78	0.17	0.777E-01	0.175E-02
4.00	7.60	0.37	2.63	0.13	41.84	0.31	0.680E-01	0.310E-02
6.00	7.67	0.37	2.63	0.13	41.90	0.45	0.681E-01	0.446E-02
8.00	7.73	0.37	2.63	0.13	41.94	0.56	0.584E-01	0.562E-02
10.00	7.79	0.38	2.62	0.13	41.99	0.68	0.584E-01	0.678E-02
12.00	7.85	0.38	2.62	0.13	42.04	0.80	0.585E-01	0.795E-02
14.00	7.91	0.38	2.62	0.13	42.09	0.91	0.585E-01	0.911E-02
19.00	8.06	0.39	2.61	0.13	42.21	1.21	0.586E-01	0.120E-01
24.00	8.26	0.39	2.61	0.13	42.38	1.60	0.782E-01	0.159E-01
29.00	8.39	0.40	2.60	0.13	42.48	1.85	0.509E-01	0.184E-01
34.00	8.55	0.41	2.59	0.13	42.61	2.17	0.628E-01	0.214E-01
39.00	8.69	0.41	2.59	0.13	42.73	2.44	0.550E-01	0.241E-01
44.00	8.84	0.42	2.58	0.13	42.85	2.74	0.590E-01	0.270E-01

AVERAGE PRESSURE ON SPECIMEN = 2.62 MPA

TABLE 3-Continued.

STAGE NO. 6 ; APPLIED PRESSURE = 3.50 MPA

TIME (MIN)	RN (MM)	RG (MPA)	PI (MPA)	PG (MM)	RO (MM)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)	LNR
-1.00	8.84	0.42	3.08	0.13	42.85	-0.11	0.000E+00	-0.115E-02
-0.75	8.87	0.42	3.08	0.16	42.86	-0.10	0.752E-01	-0.957E-03
-0.50	8.89	0.42	3.08	0.16	42.87	-0.06	0.153E+00	-0.574E-03
0.00	8.92	0.42	3.08	0.16	42.90	0.00	0.115E+00	0.000E+00
1.00	8.98	0.42	3.08	0.16	42.95	0.11	0.115E+00	0.115E-02
2.00	9.04	0.42	3.08	0.16	43.00	0.23	0.115E+00	0.230E-02
4.00	9.15	0.43	3.07	0.16	43.09	0.44	0.105E+00	0.440E-02
6.00	9.24	0.43	3.07	0.16	43.16	0.61	0.864E-01	0.612E-02
8.00	9.36	0.43	3.07	0.16	43.26	0.84	0.115E+00	0.840E-02
10.00	9.45	0.44	3.06	0.16	43.33	1.02	0.865E-01	0.101E-01
12.00	9.54	0.44	3.06	0.16	43.41	1.19	0.866E-01	0.118E-01
14.00	9.64	0.45	3.05	0.16	43.49	1.38	0.963E-01	0.137E-01
19.00	9.85	0.45	3.05	0.16	43.66	1.79	0.810E-01	0.177E-01
24.00	10.09	0.46	3.04	0.16	43.86	2.25	0.927E-01	0.223E-01
29.00	10.27	0.47	3.03	0.16	44.01	2.60	0.697E-01	0.257E-01
34.00	10.39	0.47	3.03	0.16	44.11	2.83	0.465E-01	0.279E-01
39.00	10.60	0.48	3.02	0.16	44.29	3.24	0.815E-01	0.319E-01
44.00	10.79	0.49	3.01	0.16	44.44	3.61	0.739E-01	0.355E-01

AVERAGE PRESSURE ON SPECIMEN = 3.06 MPA

STAGE NO. 7 ; APPLIED PRESSURE = 4.00 MPA

TIME (MIN)	RN (MM)	RG (MPA)	PI (MPA)	PG (MM)	RO (MM)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)	LNR
-1.00	10.79	0.49	3.51	0.16	44.44	-0.17	0.000E+00	-0.169E-02
-0.75	10.83	0.49	3.51	0.18	44.46	-0.13	0.148E+00	-0.131E-02
-0.50	10.86	0.49	3.51	0.18	44.49	-0.08	0.225E+00	-0.751E-03
0.00	10.90	0.49	3.51	0.18	44.52	0.00	0.150E+00	0.000E+00
1.00	10.97	0.49	3.51	0.18	44.58	0.13	0.131E+00	0.131E-02
2.00	11.02	0.49	3.51	0.18	44.62	0.23	0.939E-01	0.225E-02
4.00	11.13	0.50	3.50	0.18	44.71	0.43	0.103E+00	0.431E-02
6.00	11.27	0.50	3.50	0.18	44.83	0.70	0.132E+00	0.693E-02
8.00	11.39	0.51	3.49	0.18	44.93	0.92	0.113E+00	0.917E-02
10.00	11.50	0.51	3.49	0.18	45.02	1.13	0.104E+00	0.112E-01
12.00	11.62	0.51	3.49	0.18	45.12	1.36	0.113E+00	0.135E-01
14.00	11.73	0.52	3.48	0.18	45.21	1.56	0.104E+00	0.155E-01
19.00	12.00	0.53	3.47	0.18	45.44	2.07	0.102E+00	0.205E-01
24.00	12.26	0.54	3.46	0.18	45.66	2.57	0.986E-01	0.253E-01
29.00	12.50	0.55	3.45	0.18	45.86	3.02	0.912E-01	0.298E-01
34.00	12.76	0.55	3.45	0.18	46.08	3.52	0.989E-01	0.346E-01
39.00	12.93	0.56	3.44	0.18	46.23	3.84	0.648E-01	0.377E-01
44.00	13.18	0.57	3.43	0.18	46.44	4.32	0.954E-01	0.423E-01

AVERAGE PRESSURE ON SPECIMEN = 3.48 MPA

TABLE 3-Continued.

STAGE NO. 8 ; APPLIED PRESSURE = 4.50 MPA

TIME (MIN)	RN (MM)	RG (MPA)	PI (MPA)	PG (MM)	RO (MM)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)	LNR
-1.00	13.18	0.57	3.93	0.18	46.44	-0.18	0.000E+00	-0.182E 02
-0.75	13.23	0.57	3.93	0.20	46.46	-0.13	0.217E+00	-0.128E 02
-0.50	13.26	0.57	3.93	0.20	46.49	-0.07	0.219E+00	-0.732E 03
0.00	13.30	0.57	3.93	0.20	46.52	0.00	0.146E+00	0.000E+00
1.00	13.38	0.57	3.93	0.20	46.59	0.15	0.146E+00	0.146E 02
2.00	13.46	0.58	3.92	0.20	46.66	0.29	0.146E+00	0.292E 02
4.00	13.61	0.58	3.92	0.20	46.79	0.57	0.137E+00	0.566E 02
6.00	13.76	0.59	3.91	0.20	46.91	0.84	0.138E+00	0.839E 02
8.00	13.90	0.59	3.91	0.20	47.03	1.10	0.129E+00	0.109E 01
10.00	14.05	0.60	3.90	0.20	47.16	1.38	0.138E+00	0.137E 01
12.00	14.18	0.60	3.90	0.20	47.27	1.61	0.120E+00	0.160E 01
14.00	14.33	0.61	3.89	0.20	47.40	1.89	0.138E+00	0.187E 01
19.00	14.66	0.62	3.88	0.20	47.68	2.50	0.122E+00	0.247E 01
24.00	14.99	0.63	3.87	0.20	47.97	3.11	0.122E+00	0.306E 01
29.00	15.26	0.64	3.86	0.20	48.20	3.61	0.100E+00	0.355E 01

AVERAGE PRESSURE ON SPECIMEN = 3.91 MPA

VARIABLES USED ARE:

NS = NO. OF STAGES IN THE TEST  
 STS = DESIRED STARTING STAGE  
 NP = NO. OF DATA POINTS IN EACH STAGE  
 STP = THE ASSUMED STARTING POINT OF CREEP STRAIN  
 T = TIME IN EACH STAGE  
 DT = TIME MINUS ASSUMED INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN TIME  
 RN = READING FROM ELECTRONIC BOX  
 PA = APPLIED PRESSURE  
 PRESSURE,PIAVG = AVERAGE CORRECTED INTERNAL PRESSURE  
 RG = MEMBRANE RESISTANCE IN AIR  
 PG = MEMBRANE THICKNESS CORRECTION (MM)  
 MT1,MT2,MR1,MR2 = PRESSUREMETER CALIBRATION CONSTANTS  
     MT1,MT2 IN: PG=MT1\*MT2\*PA  
     MR1,MR2 IN: RG=MR1\*RN\*\*MR2  
 PI = CORRECTED PRESSURE OR NET PRESSURE ON THE SPECIMEN  
 PSUM = CURRENT SUMMATION OF PI FOR PIAVG CALCULATION  
 I,J,K,L,COUNT = COUNTERS FOR EACH LOOP  
 TITLE = TITLE OF THE TEST OF UP TO 80 CHARACTERS  
 LNR = VALUE OF LN(R/R(1))  
 LOGLNR = LOG(LNR)  
 PGFST = FIRST VALUE OF PG IN EACH STAGE  
 PGRST = PG VALUES AT CURRENT STAGE OTHER THAN PGFST

TABLE 4

Data Set username.SAS.LAD Created by LADFOH and PT201

DATA SET USERNAME.SAS.LAD CREATED BY LADFOH/S PROGRAM							
TIME	LOGTIME	PI	PRESSURE	STRAIN	RATE	LNR	LOGLNR
1	0.00000	0.75180	0.74885	0.09959	0.0995852	0.0009954	-3.0020
2	0.30103	0.75052	0.74885	0.15936	0.0597745	0.0015923	-2.7980
4	0.60206	0.74968	0.74885	0.19923	0.0199346	0.0019903	-2.7011
6	0.77815	0.74883	0.74885	0.23911	0.0199424	0.0023883	-2.6219
8	0.90309	0.74798	0.74885	0.27897	0.0199305	0.0027859	-2.5550
10	1.00000	0.74756	0.74885	0.29894	0.0099819	0.0029849	-2.5251
12	1.07918	0.74714	0.74885	0.31887	0.0099682	0.0031837	-2.4971
14	1.14613	0.74630	0.74885	0.35879	0.0199579	0.0035815	-2.4459
19	1.27875	0.74587	0.74885	0.37874	0.0039896	0.0037802	-2.4225
24	1.38021	0.74377	0.74885	0.47855	0.0199628	0.0047741	-2.3211
29	1.46240	0.74377	0.74885	0.47855	0.0000000	0.0047741	-2.3211
34	1.53148	0.74377	0.74885	0.47855	0.0000000	0.0047741	-2.3211
39	1.59106	0.74293	0.74885	0.51851	0.0079909	0.0051717	-2.2864
44	1.64345	0.74167	0.74885	0.57844	0.0119866	0.0057677	-2.2390
1	0.00000	1.23957	1.23487	0.01984	0.0198362	0.0001983	-3.7026
2	0.30103	1.23957	1.23487	0.01984	0.0000000	0.0001983	-3.7026
4	0.60206	1.23873	1.23487	0.05946	0.0198109	0.0005944	-3.2259
6	0.77815	1.23790	1.23487	0.09911	0.0198263	0.0009906	-3.0041
8	0.90309	1.23706	1.23487	0.13878	0.0198339	0.0013868	-2.8580
10	1.00000	1.23622	1.23487	0.17845	0.0198377	0.0017829	-2.7489
12	1.07918	1.23497	1.23487	0.23798	0.0297612	0.0023769	-2.6240
14	1.14613	1.23414	1.23487	0.27765	0.0198374	0.0027727	-2.5571
19	1.27875	1.23206	1.23487	0.37693	0.0198554	0.0037622	-2.4246
24	1.38021	1.23040	1.23487	0.45641	0.0158958	0.0045537	-2.3416
29	1.46240	1.22874	1.23487	0.53590	0.0158987	0.0053447	-2.2721
34	1.53148	1.22709	1.23487	0.61542	0.0159046	0.0061354	-2.2122
39	1.59106	1.22502	1.23487	0.71491	0.0198966	0.0071236	-2.1473
44	1.64345	1.22461	1.23487	0.73483	0.0039853	0.0073215	-2.1354
1	0.00000	1.72050	1.71070	0.07904	0.0790449	0.0007901	-3.1023
2	0.30103	1.71927	1.71070	0.13839	0.0593475	0.0013830	-2.8592
4	0.60206	1.71722	1.71070	0.23728	0.0494414	0.0023699	-2.6253
6	0.77815	1.71517	1.71070	0.33624	0.0494840	0.0033568	-2.4741
8	0.90309	1.71354	1.71070	0.41547	0.0396144	0.0041461	-2.3824
10	1.00000	1.71150	1.71070	0.51452	0.0495254	0.0051320	-2.2897
12	1.07918	1.71028	1.71070	0.57399	0.0297351	0.0057235	-2.2423
14	1.14613	1.70907	1.71070	0.63351	0.0297593	0.0063151	-2.1996
19	1.27875	1.70501	1.71070	0.83194	0.0396864	0.0082850	-2.0817
24	1.38021	1.70178	1.71070	0.99088	0.0317867	0.0098600	-2.0061
29	1.46240	1.69856	1.71070	1.14995	0.0318153	0.0114339	-1.9418
34	1.53148	1.69535	1.71070	1.30917	0.0318437	0.0130068	-1.8858
39	1.59106	1.69255	1.71070	1.44859	0.0278844	0.0143820	-1.8422
44	1.64345	1.68976	1.71070	1.58816	0.0279123	0.0157568	-1.8025
1	0.00000	2.18578	2.17143	0.07853	0.0785265	0.0007850	-3.1052
2	0.30103	2.18419	2.17143	0.15707	0.0785387	0.0015694	-2.8043
4	0.60206	2.18102	2.17143	0.31427	0.0786011	0.0031377	-2.5034
6	0.77815	2.17826	2.17143	0.45192	0.0688258	0.0045090	-2.3459
8	0.90309	2.17589	2.17143	0.57002	0.0590503	0.0056840	-2.2453
10	1.00000	2.17353	2.17143	0.68818	0.0590801	0.0068582	-2.1638
12	1.07918	2.17118	2.17143	0.80641	0.0591135	0.0080317	-2.0952
14	1.14613	2.16922	2.17143	0.90501	0.0492998	0.0090094	-2.0453
19	1.27875	2.16375	2.17143	1.18134	0.0552669	0.0117442	-1.9302
24	1.38021	2.15947	2.17143	1.39876	0.0434838	0.0138907	-1.8573
29	1.46240	2.15482	2.17143	1.63622	0.0474924	0.0162298	-1.7897
34	1.53148	2.14980	2.17143	1.89383	0.0515223	0.0187612	-1.7267
39	1.59106	2.14557	2.17143	2.11208	0.0436492	0.0209008	-1.6798
44	1.64345	2.14020	2.17143	2.39021	0.0556256	0.0236209	-1.6267

TABLE 4-Continued.

DATA SET USERNAME.SAS.LAD CREATED BY LADFOH/S PROGRAM

TIME	LOGTIME	PI	PRESSURE	STRAIN	RATE	LNR	LOGLNR
1	0.00000	2.63448	2.61962	0.09708	0.097084	0.0009704	-3.0131
2	0.30103	2.63296	2.61962	0.17482	0.077740	0.0017467	-2.7578
4	0.60206	2.63030	2.61962	0.31090	0.068038	0.0031042	-2.5081
6	0.77815	2.62765	2.61962	0.44710	0.068100	0.0044610	-2.3506
8	0.90309	2.62538	2.61962	0.56390	0.058402	0.0056232	-2.2500
10	1.00000	2.62311	2.61962	0.68078	0.058436	0.0067847	-2.1685
12	1.07918	2.62085	2.61962	0.79772	0.058473	0.0079456	-2.0999
14	1.14613	2.61859	2.61962	0.91474	0.058510	0.0091058	-2.0407
19	1.27875	2.61296	2.61962	1.20761	0.058573	0.0120037	-1.9207
24	1.38021	2.60549	2.61962	1.59874	0.078227	0.0158610	-1.7997
29	1.46240	2.60066	2.61962	1.85340	0.050932	0.0183643	-1.7360
34	1.53148	2.59473	2.61962	2.16723	0.062767	0.0214408	-1.6688
39	1.59106	2.58956	2.61962	2.44228	0.055008	0.0241293	-1.6175
44	1.64345	2.58404	2.61962	2.73733	0.059010	0.0270053	-1.5686
1	0.00000	3.07892	3.05835	0.11487	0.114870	0.0011480	-2.9400
2	0.30103	3.07672	3.05835	0.22981	0.114937	0.0022954	-2.6391
4	0.60206	3.07271	3.05835	0.44070	0.105448	0.0043973	-2.3568
6	0.77815	3.06944	3.05835	0.61343	0.086362	0.0061155	-2.2136
8	0.90309	3.06508	3.05835	0.84392	0.115246	0.0084038	-2.0755
10	1.00000	3.06182	3.05835	1.01695	0.086514	0.0101181	-1.9949
12	1.07918	3.05857	3.05835	1.19011	0.086582	0.0118308	-1.9270
14	1.14613	3.05497	3.05835	1.38270	0.096295	0.0137323	-1.8623
19	1.27875	3.04742	3.05835	1.78766	0.080992	0.0177187	-1.7516
24	1.38021	3.03884	3.05835	2.25141	0.092749	0.0222644	-1.6524
29	1.46240	3.03244	3.05835	2.59986	0.069690	0.0256664	-1.5906
34	1.53148	3.02818	3.05835	2.83243	0.046515	0.0279306	-1.5539
39	1.59106	3.02076	3.05835	3.24001	0.081516	0.0318863	-1.4964
44	1.64345	3.01407	3.05835	3.60940	0.073878	0.0354579	-1.4503
1	0.00000	3.50776	3.48442	0.13145	0.131452	0.0013137	-2.8815
2	0.30103	3.50601	3.48442	0.22539	0.093933	0.0022513	-2.6476
4	0.60206	3.50217	3.48442	0.43216	0.103389	0.0043123	-2.3653
6	0.77815	3.49729	3.48442	0.69560	0.131716	0.0069319	-2.1591
8	0.90309	3.49312	3.48442	0.92163	0.113015	0.0091741	-2.0374
10	1.00000	3.48931	3.48442	1.12902	0.103697	0.0112270	-1.9497
12	1.07918	3.48516	3.48442	1.35546	0.113220	0.0134636	-1.8708
14	1.14613	3.48136	3.48442	1.56322	0.103881	0.0155113	-1.8094
19	1.27875	3.47207	3.48442	2.07395	0.102145	0.0205274	-1.6877
24	1.38021	3.46317	3.48442	2.56674	0.098559	0.0253435	-1.5961
29	1.46240	3.45499	3.48442	3.02249	0.091150	0.0297772	-1.5261
34	1.53148	3.44617	3.48442	3.51713	0.098926	0.0345669	-1.4613
39	1.59106	3.44042	3.48442	3.84107	0.064789	0.0376914	-1.4238
44	1.64345	3.43200	3.48442	4.31815	0.095415	0.0422751	-1.3739
1	0.00000	3.92529	3.90794	0.14638	0.146376	0.0014627	-2.8348
2	0.30103	3.92261	3.90794	0.29284	0.146467	0.0029241	-2.5340
4	0.60206	3.91760	3.90794	0.56766	0.137411	0.0056606	-2.2471
6	0.77815	3.91260	3.90794	0.84280	0.137567	0.0083927	-2.0761
8	0.90309	3.90794	3.90794	1.09983	0.128514	0.0109382	-1.9611
10	1.00000	3.90296	3.90794	1.37548	0.137827	0.0136611	-1.8645
12	1.07918	3.89866	3.90794	1.61462	0.119571	0.0160173	-1.7954
14	1.14613	3.89370	3.90794	1.89079	0.138086	0.0187314	-1.7274
19	1.27875	3.88284	3.90794	2.49935	0.121712	0.0246863	-1.6075
24	1.38021	3.87203	3.90794	3.10922	0.121973	0.0306186	-1.5140
29	1.46240	3.86322	3.90794	3.60915	0.099987	0.0354555	-1.4503

TABLE 4-Continued.

VARIABLES USED ARE:

TIME = TIME DIFFERENCE OR DT(I)  
LNR = LN(R/R(I))  
PI = PRESSURE ON THE SAMPLE AT TIME T (DURING THE TEST)  
PRESSURE = AVERAGE PRESSURE ON THE SAMPLE  
STRAIN = CIRCUMFERENTIAL STRAIN IN %  
RATE = STRAIN RATE IN %/MIN  
IN REGRESSION: LOG(LN(R/R(I-1))) VS LOG(TIME)  
LOGLNR = LOG(LN(R/R(I-1)))  
LOGTIME = LOG(TIME)  
BSLOPE = SLOPE OF THE REGRESSION LINE AT EACH PRESSURE  
LEVEL  
FVALUE = INTERCEPT AT Y-AXIS AT EACH PRESSURE LEVEL  
IN REGRESSION: LOG(FVALUE) VS LOG(PRESSURE)  
LOGF = LOG(FVALUE)  
LOGPI = LOG(PI)  
NSLOPE = SLOPE OF THE REGRESSION LINE  
F1 = INTERCEPT AT Y-AXIS

## Step 2: Program LADPL

The program LADPL is a program separate from LADFOH or LADFOS. LADPL was written in Statistical Analysis System (SAS) language instead of a FORTRAN 77. (For program listing and description of the variables used see Appendix D.2). Reasons for using SAS are:

1. SAS gives complete statistical information when performing a regression analysis.
2. The SAS language gives more options for graphical output than any of the other languages available at the University of Manitoba.

The data set created in Step 1 was read into the LADPL program and analyzed. Linear regression analysis was used in the program to process the data set to determine  $b$ ,  $F$ ,  $F_1$  and  $n$ .

Figure 22 (similar to Figure 2) shows a plot of the log of  $\ln(r/r_i)$  (LOGLNR in Table 4) versus log of time (LOGTIME in Table 4) for different pressure levels. Table 5 shows the results of regression analysis for each fit line in Figure 22. The value of  $b$  is simply the slope of each regression line in Figure 22;  $b$  appears in Table 5 as the PARAMETER ESTIMATE of LOGTIME or BSLOPE in the summary at the bottom of Table 5. The correlation coefficient of each fit line is given as R-SQUARE in Table 5.

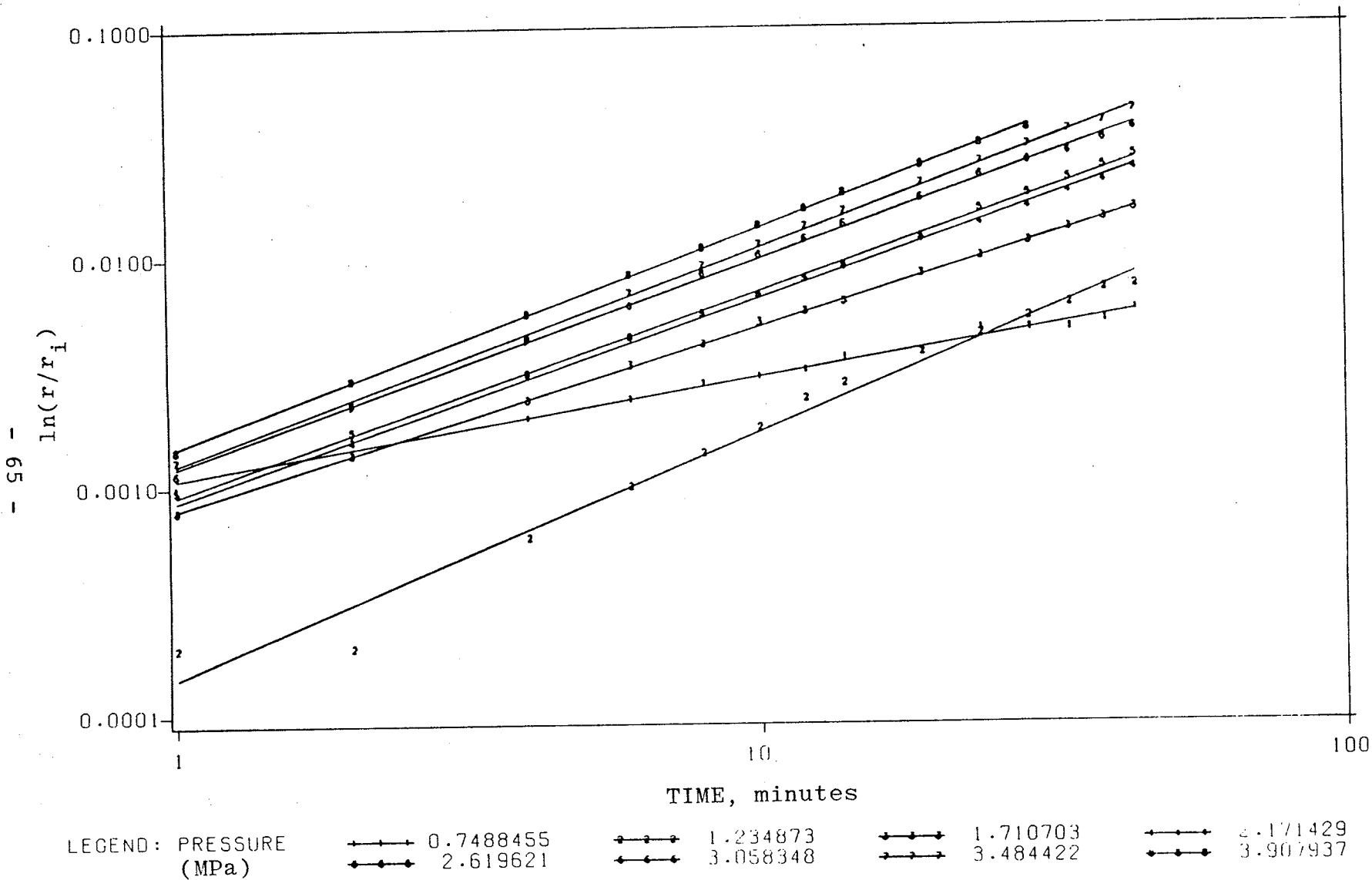


Figure 22: Determination of  $b$  and  $F$  for PT201



TABLE 5

## Results from Regression Analysis for Figure 22

ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGLNR VS LOGTIME  
PRESSURE=0.7488455

DEP VARIABLE: LOGLNR

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F VALUE	PROB>F
MODEL	1	0.612156	0.612156	1207.460	0.0001
ERROR	12	0.006083738	0.0005069782		
C TOTAL	13	0.618240			
ROOT MSE		0.022516	R-SQUARE	0.9902	
DEP MEAN		-2.504090	ADJ R-SQ	0.9893	
C.V.		-0.899176			

VARIABLE	DF	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	T FOR H0: PARAMETER=0	PROB >  T
INTERCEP	1	-2.964657	0.014556	-203.667	0.0001
LOGTIME	1	0.438724	0.012626	34.749	0.0001

ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGLNR VS LOGTIME  
PRESSURE=1.234873

DEP VARIABLE: LOGLNR

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F VALUE	PROB>F
MODEL	1	3.613978	3.613978	648.354	0.0001
ERROR	12	0.066889	0.005574083		
C TOTAL	13	3.680867			
ROOT MSE		0.074660	R-SQUARE	0.9818	
DEP MEAN		-2.711160	ADJ R-SQ	0.9803	
C.V.		-2.75379			

VARIABLE	DF	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	T FOR H0: PARAMETER=0	PROB >  T
INTERCEP	1	-3.830221	0.048266	-79.356	0.0001
LOGTIME	1	1.065990	0.041865	25.463	0.0001

TABLE 5-Continued.

ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGLNR VS LOGTIME  
PRESSURE=1.710703

DEP VARIABLE: LOGLNR

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F VALUE	PROB>F
MODEL	1	1.987732	1.987732	46297.858	0.0001
ERROR	12	0.0005152027	.00004293356		
C TOTAL	13	1.988247			
ROOT MSE		0.006552371	R-SQUARE	0.9997	
DEP MEAN		-2.266788	ADJ R-SQ	0.9997	
C.V.		-0.28906			

VARIABLE	DF	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	T FOR H0: PARAMETER=0	PROB >  T
INTERCEP	1	-3.096715	0.004236013	-731.045	0.0001
LOGTIME	1	0.790568	0.003674167	215.169	0.0001

ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGLNR VS LOGTIME  
PRESSURE=2.171429

DEP VARIABLE: LOGLNR

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F VALUE	PROB>F
MODEL	1	2.456595	2.456595	5061.819	0.0001
ERROR	12	0.005823822	0.0004853185		
C TOTAL	13	2.462418			
ROOT MSE		0.022030	R-SQUARE	0.9976	
DEP MEAN		-2.137055	ADJ R-SQ	0.9974	
C.V.		-1.03086			

VARIABLE	DF	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	T FOR H0: PARAMETER=0	PROB >  T
INTERCEP	1	-3.059685	0.014242	-214.835	0.0001
LOGTIME	1	0.878875	0.012353	71.146	0.0001

TABLE 5-Continued.

ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGLNR VS LOGTIME  
PRESSURE=2.619621

DEP VARIABLE: LOGLNR

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F VALUE	PROB>F
MODEL	1	2.478906	2.478906	10522.533	0.0001
ERROR	12	0.002826968	0.0002355807		
C TOTAL	13	2.481733			
ROOT MSE		0.015349	R-SQUARE	0.9989	
DEP MEAN		-2.107118	ADJ R-SQ	0.9988	
C.V.		-0.728419			

VARIABLE	DF	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	T FOR H0: PARAMETER=0	PROB >  T
INTERCEP	1	-3.033928	0.009922674	-305.757	0.0001
LOGTIME	1	0.882857	0.008606574	102.579	0.0001

ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGLNR VS LOGTIME  
PRESSURE=3.058348

DEP VARIABLE: LOGLNR

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F VALUE	PROB>F
MODEL	1	2.578853	2.578853	8469.358	0.0001
ERROR	12	0.003653906	0.0003044922		
C TOTAL	13	2.582507			
ROOT MSE		0.017450	R-SQUARE	0.9986	
DEP MEAN		-1.964601	ADJ R-SQ	0.9985	
C.V.		-0.888206			

VARIABLE	DF	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	T FOR H0: PARAMETER=0	PROB >  T
INTERCEP	1	-2.909912	0.011281	-257.948	0.0001
LOGTIME	1	0.900479	0.009784722	92.029	0.0001

TABLE 5-Continued.

ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGLNR VS LOGTIME  
PRESSURE=3.484422

DEP VARIABLE: LOGLNR

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F VALUE	PROB>F
MODEL	1	2.803043	2.803043	8642.211	0.0001
ERROR	12	0.003892119	0.0003243433		
C TOTAL	13	2.806935			
ROOT MSE		0.018010	R-SQUARE	0.9986	
DEP MEAN		-1.913558	ADJ R-SQ	0.9985	
C.V.		-0.941154			

VARIABLE	DF	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	T FOR H0: PARAMETER=0	PROB >  T
INTERCEP	1	-2.899102	0.011643	-249.002	0.0001
LOGTIME	1	0.938805	0.010099	92.963	0.0001

ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGLNR VS LOGTIME  
PRESSURE=3.907937

DEP VARIABLE: LOGLNR

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F VALUE	PROB>F
MODEL	1	1.863077	1.863077	26210.874	0.0001
ERROR	9	0.0006397229	.00007108032		
C TOTAL	10	1.863717			
ROOT MSE		0.008430915	R-SQUARE	0.9997	
DEP MEAN		-1.964761	ADJ R-SQ	0.9996	
C.V.		-0.429106			

VARIABLE	DF	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	T FOR H0: PARAMETER=0	PROB >  T
INTERCEP	1	-2.822234	0.005874825	-480.395	0.0001
LOGTIME	1	0.949774	0.005866503	161.898	0.0001

TABLE 5-Continued.

SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETERS B AND F

PRESSURE	_TYPE_	_MODEL_	_DEPVAR_	_SIGMA_	LOGLNR	LOGTIME	LOGF	FVALUE	BSLOPE	LOGPI
0.74885	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0225162	-1	0.43872	-2.9647	0.00108478	0.43872	0.12561
1.23487	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0746598	-1	1.06599	-3.8302	0.00014784	1.06599	0.09162
1.71070	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0065524	-1	0.79057	-3.0967	0.00080036	0.79057	0.23317
2.17143	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0220299	-1	0.87888	-3.0597	0.00087159	0.87888	0.33675
2.61962	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0153486	-1	0.88286	-3.0339	0.00092485	0.88286	0.41824
3.05835	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0174497	-1	0.90048	-2.9099	0.00123052	0.90048	0.48549
3.48442	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0180095	-1	0.93880	-2.8991	0.00126153	0.93880	0.54213
3.90794	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0084309	-1	0.94977	-2.8222	0.00150579	0.94977	0.59195

- 70 -

Also found in the summary at the bottom of Table 5 is the value of F which appears as FVALUE and is the intercept of  $\ln(r/r_i)$  at unit time for each pressure level in Figure 22. The value of F is discussed in Chapter 2, as Eq. 11.

Figure 23 (similar to Figure 3) shows a plot of log of F (LOGF in the summary in Table 5) versus log of pressure (LOGPI in the summary in Table 5). Table 6 shows the results of regression analysis for the fit line in Figure 23. The slope of the fit line in Figure 23 is the creep parameter n which appears as PARAMETER ESTIMATE of LOGPI in Table 6 and as NSLOPE in the summary at the bottom of Table 6. The intercept at unit pressure is equal to F1 in Eq. 18 of Chapter 2. The value of F1 can be found in the summary at the bottom of Table 6. The correlation coefficient R-SQUARE of 0.2365 in Table 6 indicates that the fit was poor. The data points from pressure stages 1 and 2 are scattered relative to the other data points in Figure 23; it is this scatter which accounts for the poor R-SQUARE value. Since the slope n has to be obtained from a straight fit line with a correlation coefficient greater than say, 0.90, the first two pressure stages were deleted and the entire procedure was repeated starting with stage 3 (STS = 3). The results from this new analysis can be summarized below:

$$n = 0.775$$

$$F1 = 4.930 \times 10^{-4}$$

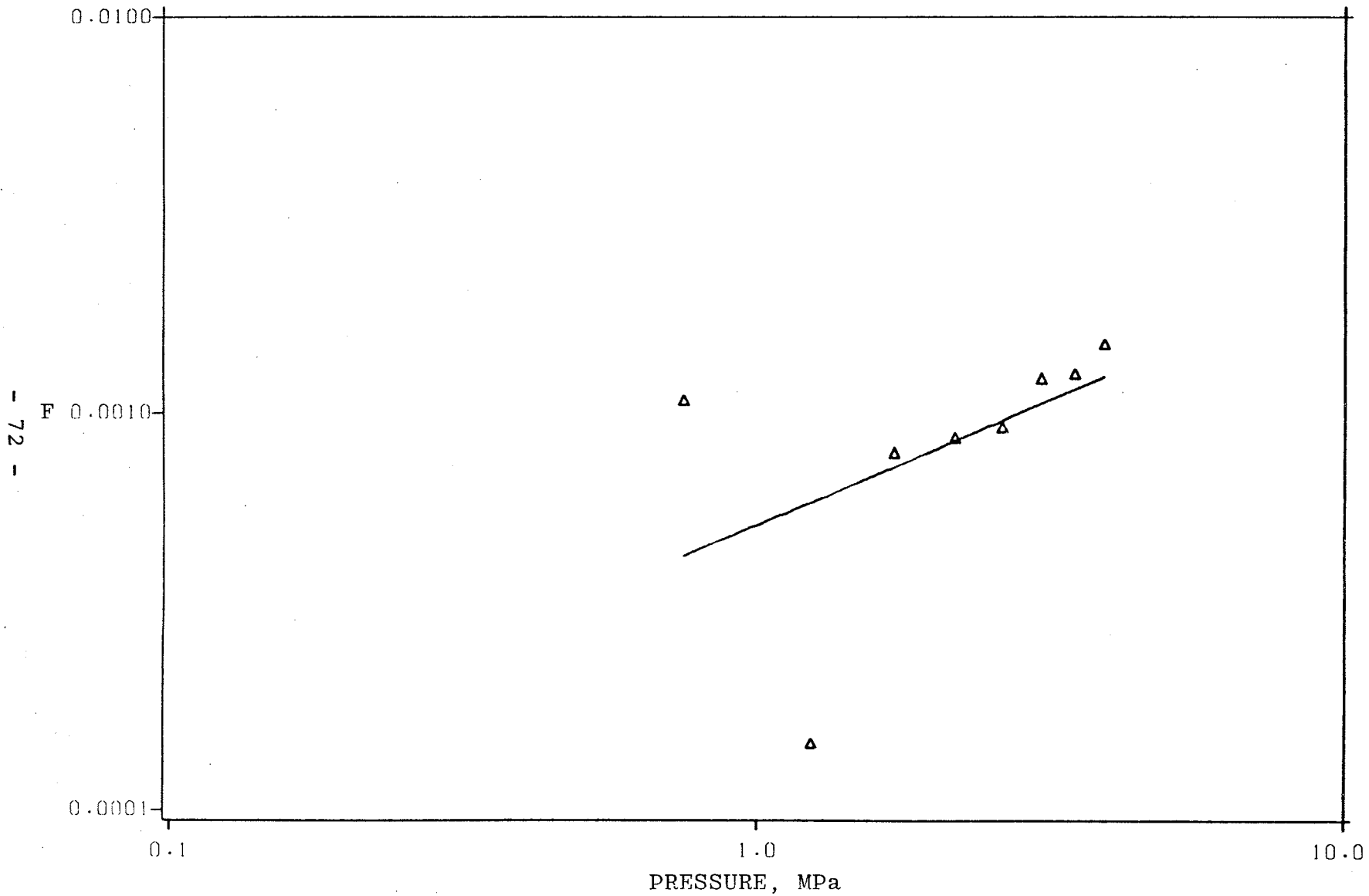


Figure 23: Determination of n for PT201

TABLE 6

Results from Regression Analysis for Figure 23

ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGF VS LOGPI

DEP VARIABLE: LOGF      INTERCEPT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F VALUE	PROB>F
MODEL	1	0.167208	0.167208	1.859	0.2217
ERROR	6	0.539771	0.089962		
C TOTAL	7	0.706979			
ROOT MSE		0.299936	R-SQUARE	0.2365	
DEP MEAN		-3.077057	ADJ R-SQ	0.1093	
C.V.		-9.74751			

VARIABLE	DF	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	T FOR H0: PARAMETER=0	PROB >  T	VARIABLE LABEL
INTERCEP	1	-3.280326	0.182963	-17.929	0.0001	INTERCEPT
LOGPI	1	0.631827	0.463446	1.363	0.2217	

SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETERS F1 AND N

OBS	_TYPE_	_MODEL_	_DEPVAR_	_SIGMA_	LOGF	NSLOPE	LOGF1	F1
1	OLS		LOGF	0.299936	-1	0.631827	-3.2803	0.000524413



R-SQUARE = 0.9157 for this new fit line.

(Details of this new analysis are given in Appendix D.3).

Step 3: Variation of b with pressure

The variation of b with pressure for test PT201, as shown in Figure 24, (details are given in Appendix D.3) can be expressed by:

$$b = 0.725(p)^{0.203} \quad (22)$$

where p = pressure in MPa.

Step 4: Determination of  $\sigma_c$

The creep parameter  $\sigma_c$  was calculated on the basis of the following:

Selecting  $\dot{\epsilon}_c = 10^{-5} \text{ min}^{-1}$  at reference pressure

p = 1.0 MPa, then

$$b = 0.725 \quad \text{from Eq. 22}$$

$$n = 0.775$$

$$M = 4.836 \times 10^{-4} \quad \text{from Eq. 17}$$

$$F1 = 4.930 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\sigma_c = (M/F1)^{1/n} = 0.98 \text{ MPa} \quad \text{from Eq. 19}$$

A similar procedure was followed for tests PT102, PT103 and PT211. A summary of the creep parameters from all multi-stage tests is presented in Table 7. The analyses of these three tests can be found in Appendices D.4, D.5 and D.6, respectively.

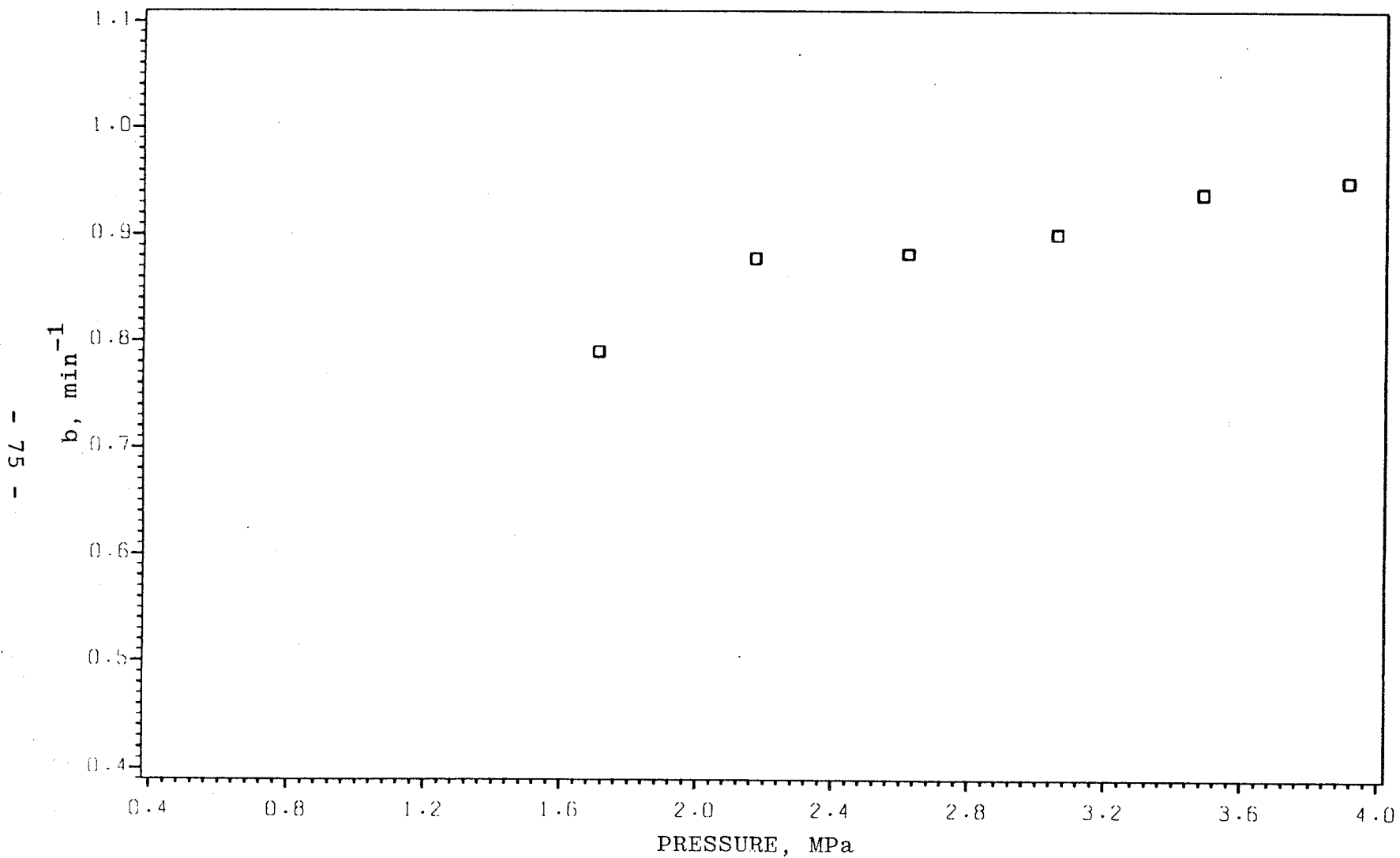


Figure 24: Variation of b with Pressure

TABLE 7

Creep Parameters from All the Tests on Frozen Sand

Test	Time interval (minute)	Pressure increment (MPa)	Pressure range (MPa)	$b = f(p)$	n	F1	$\sigma_c$ (MPa)
PT102	15	0.5	1.34 - 5.68	$0.95 p^{0.0}$	1.75	$1.64 \times 10^{-4}$	0.26
PT103	45	0.5	0.99 - 3.71	$0.734 p^{0.179}$	0.93	$4.87 \times 10^{-4}$	0.84
PT201	45	0.5	1.71 - 3.91	$0.725 p^{0.203}$	0.78	$4.93 \times 10^{-4}$	0.98
PT211	45	0.25	1.00 - 2.50	$0.590 p^{0.384}$	1.44	$7.21 \times 10^{-5}$	11.0
PTMLM	45	-	1.0 - 4.2	$0.471 p^{0.427}$	1.32	$4.85 \times 10^{-4}$	8.2

### Step 5: General equation

Having obtained the creep parameters from each test, the general creep equation, Eq. 3, of Chapter 2 can be solved. For example, using the results from PT201 and rewriting Eq. 3, the general creep equation is:

$$\epsilon_e^{(c)} = \left(\frac{\dot{\epsilon}_c}{b}\right)^b \left(\frac{\sigma_e}{\sigma_c}\right)^n t^b$$

$$\text{where } b = 0.725(p)^{0.203}$$

$$n = 0.775$$

$$\sigma_c = 0.98 \text{ MPa.}$$

Similarly, the equivalent creep strength discussed in Chapter 2 and given by Eq. 20 can be rewritten as:

$$\sigma_{ef} = \sigma_c \epsilon_{ef}^{1/n} \left(\frac{\dot{\epsilon}_c t}{b}\right)^{-b/n}$$

where  $b$ ,  $n$  and  $\sigma_c$  are as above and  $\epsilon_{ef}$  is the equivalent failure strain, say 20%. The validity of the above equations will be discussed later.

#### 5.2.1 Comparison of Actual and Predicted Strains

The creep parameters obtained from the multi-stage tests (Section 5.2) were employed to predict the long-term creep at four different pressures. The predictions were then compared to the actual creep strains which were measured at the same four pressures.

### 5.2.1.1 Calculation of Predicted Strains

According to Eq. 1, the total strain ( $\epsilon$ ) attained at time  $t$ , at a constant pressure  $p$ , is equal to the sum of the instantaneous strain ( $\epsilon^{(i)}$ ) and the creep strain ( $\epsilon^{(c)}$ ). The instantaneous strain is equal to the strain at one minute in the multi-stage test according to Ladanyi. Also, according to Ladanyi the creep strain (circumferential strain in a pressuremeter test) can be approximated from:

$$\epsilon^{(c)} \approx \ln(r/r_i) = F t^b \quad (\text{from Eq. 13})$$

where  $F = F_1(p)^n$ ,  $t$  = time in minutes and  $p$  = pressure in MPa. Therefore the total circumferential strain can be calculated as

$$\epsilon_{\theta} = \epsilon^{(i)} + \epsilon^{(c)} \quad (23)$$

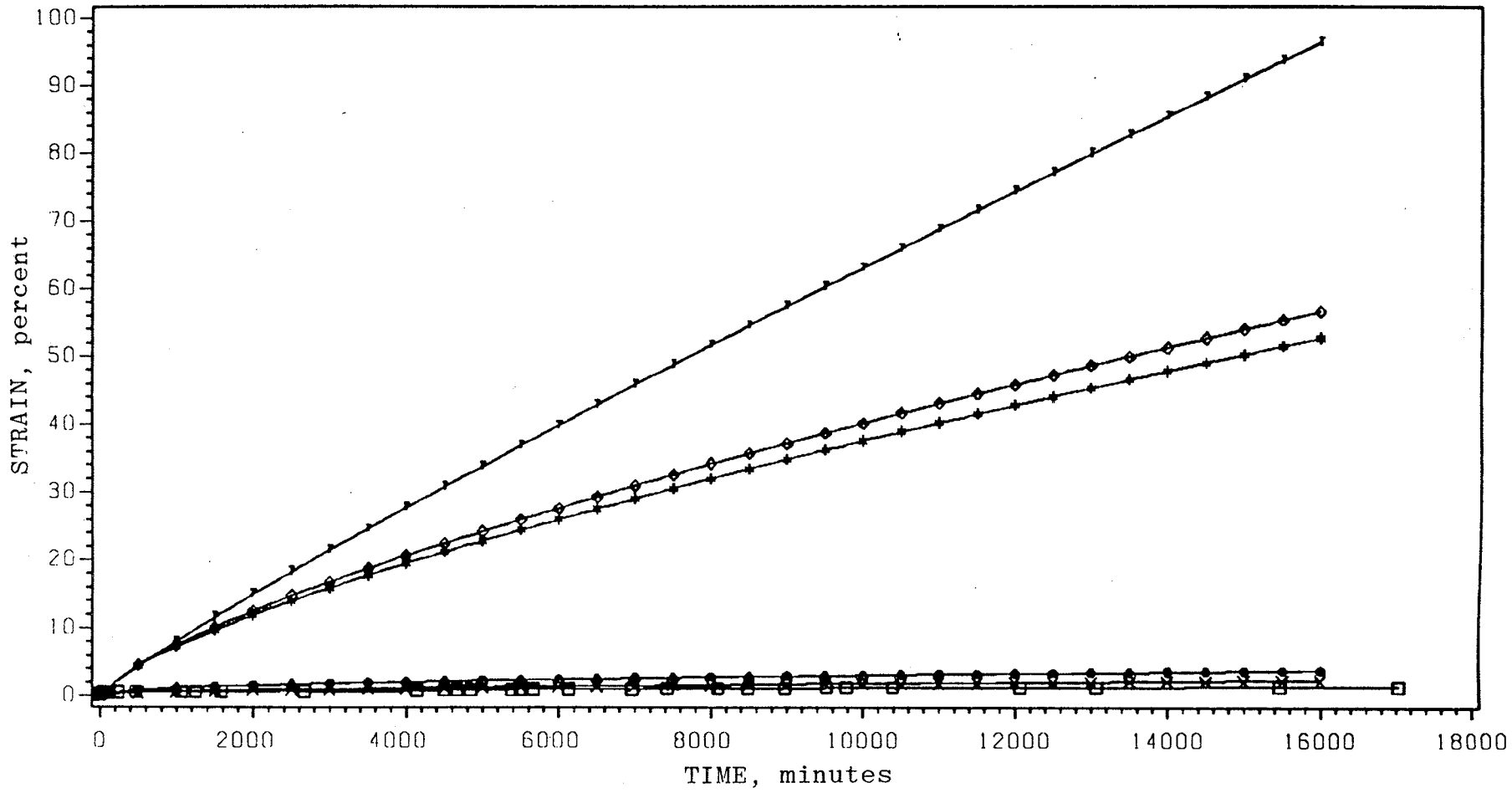
### 5.2.1.2 Actual versus Predicted Strains

A comparison of the maximum recorded actual strains and the predicted strains for four different pressure levels can be found in Table 8. Plots of the actual versus predicted curves are presented in Figures 25 to 28 inclusive. The predicted strains from all the tests can be found in Appendix E.

TABLE 8

Comparison of Actual and Predicted Strains

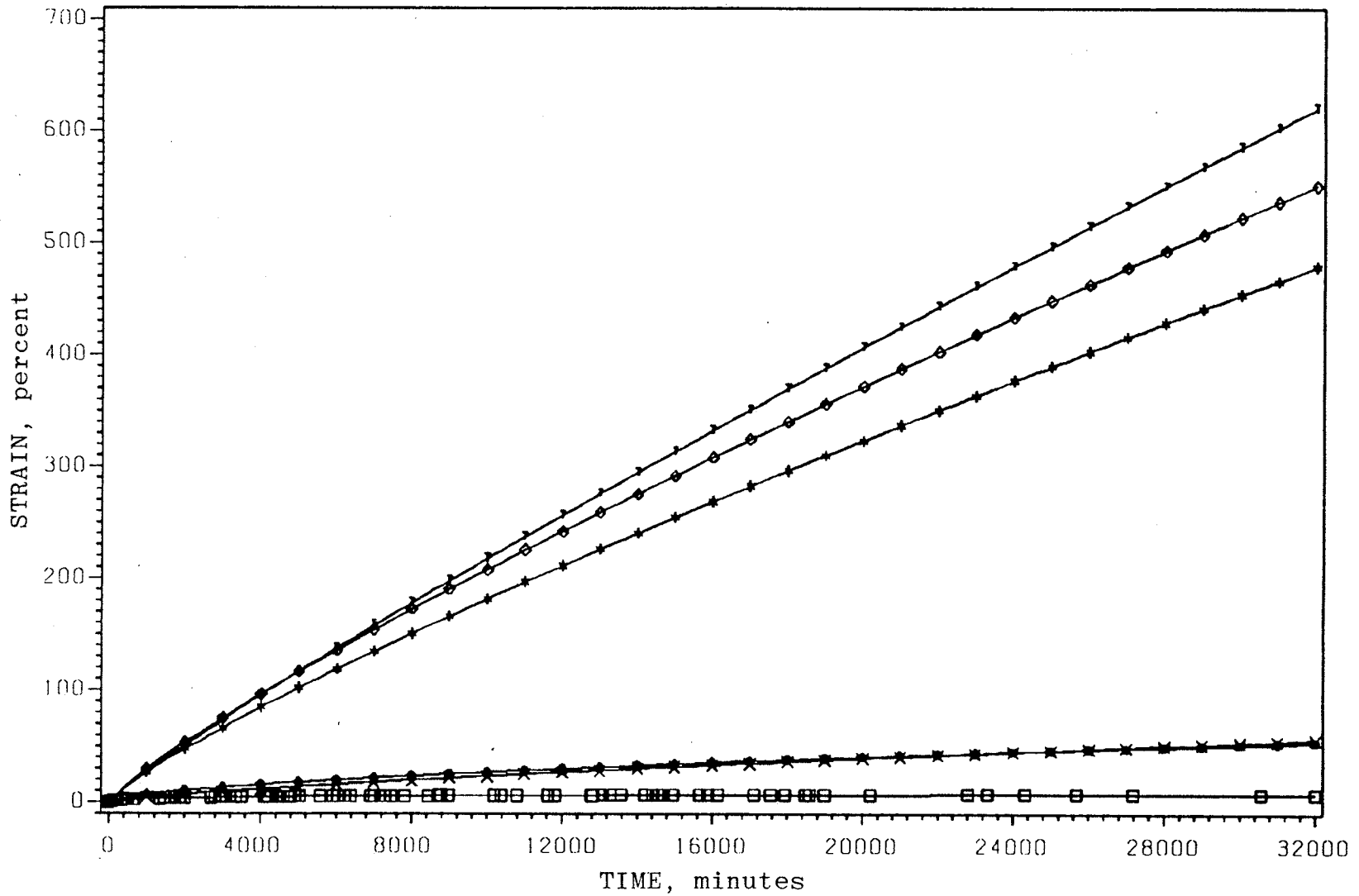
Maximum strain (%)				
At time (minute)	16000	32000	1250	170
At pressure (MPa)	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.2
Actual				
	PT202A	PT212	PT204	PT203
	1.3	7.2	19.0	19.8
Predicted				
PT102	96	621	59	21
PT103	57	552	87	27
PT201	56	460	75	20
PT211	2.3	56	21	10
PTMLM	3.8	54	23	16



LEGEND: TEST      ●-●-● PTMLM      +--+ PT102      ◇-◇-◇ PT103  
                  \*-\*-\* PT201      □-□-□ PT202A      x-x-x PT211

ALL CURVES ARE PREDICTED EXCEPT FOR ACTUAL TEST PT202A

Figure 25: Predicted vs. Actual Curves at p = 1.0 MPa

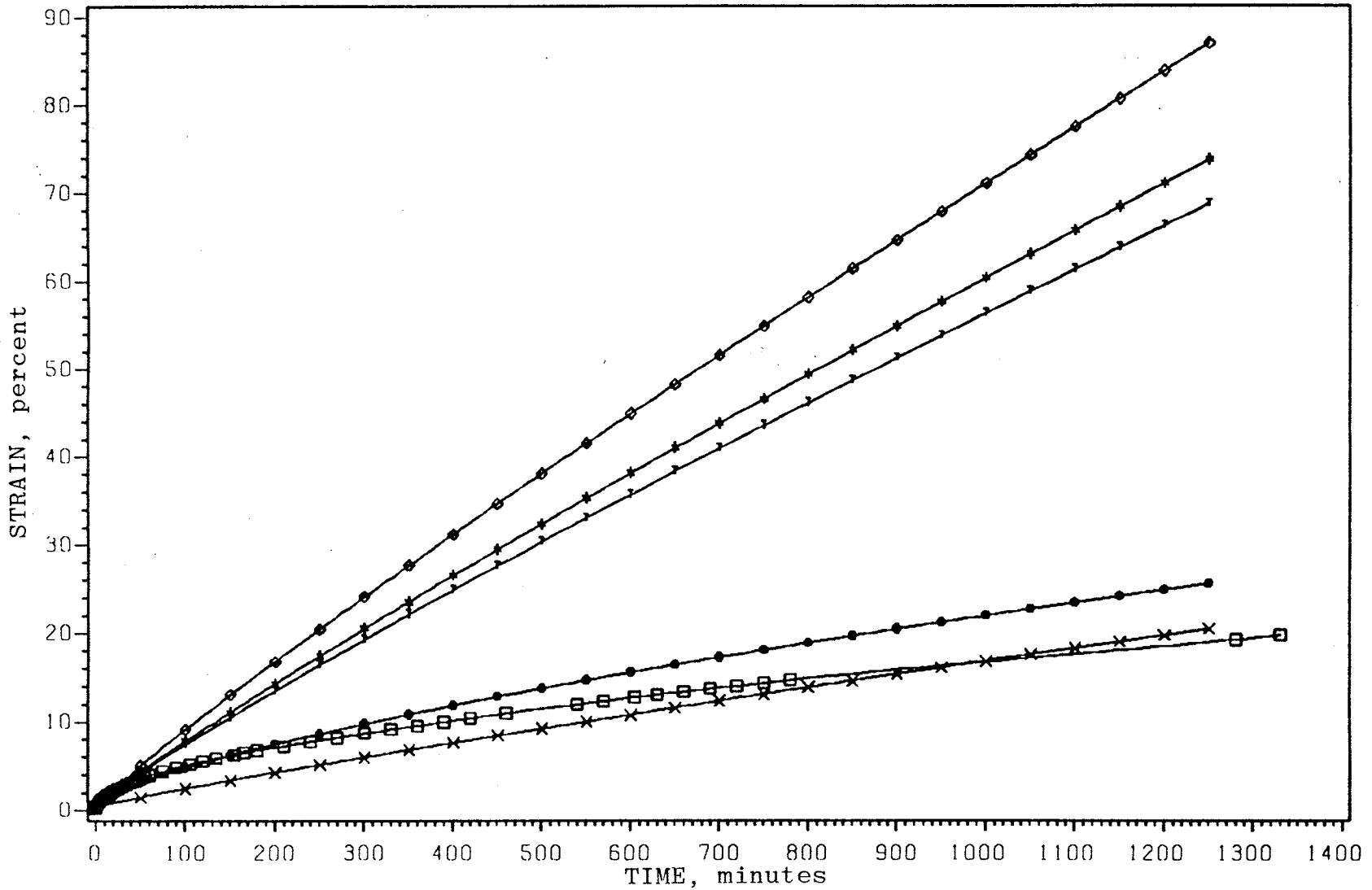


LEGEND: TEST      ●-●-● PTMLM      ▲-▲-▲ PT102      ◇-◇-◇ PT103  
                  ◆-◆-◆ PT201      ×-×-× PT211      □-□-□ PT212

ALL CURVES ARE PREDICTED EXCEPT FOR ACTUAL TEST PT212

Figure 26: Predicted vs. Actual Curves at  $p = 2.0$  MPa





LEGEND: TEST      ●-●-● PTMLM      ▲-▲-▲ PT102      ◆-◆-◆ PT103  
                  ◆-◆-◆ PT201      □-□-□ PT204      ×-×-× PT211

ALL CURVES ARE PREDICTED EXCEPT FOR ACTUAL TEST PT204

Figure 27: Predicted vs. Actual Curves at  $p = 3.0$  MPa

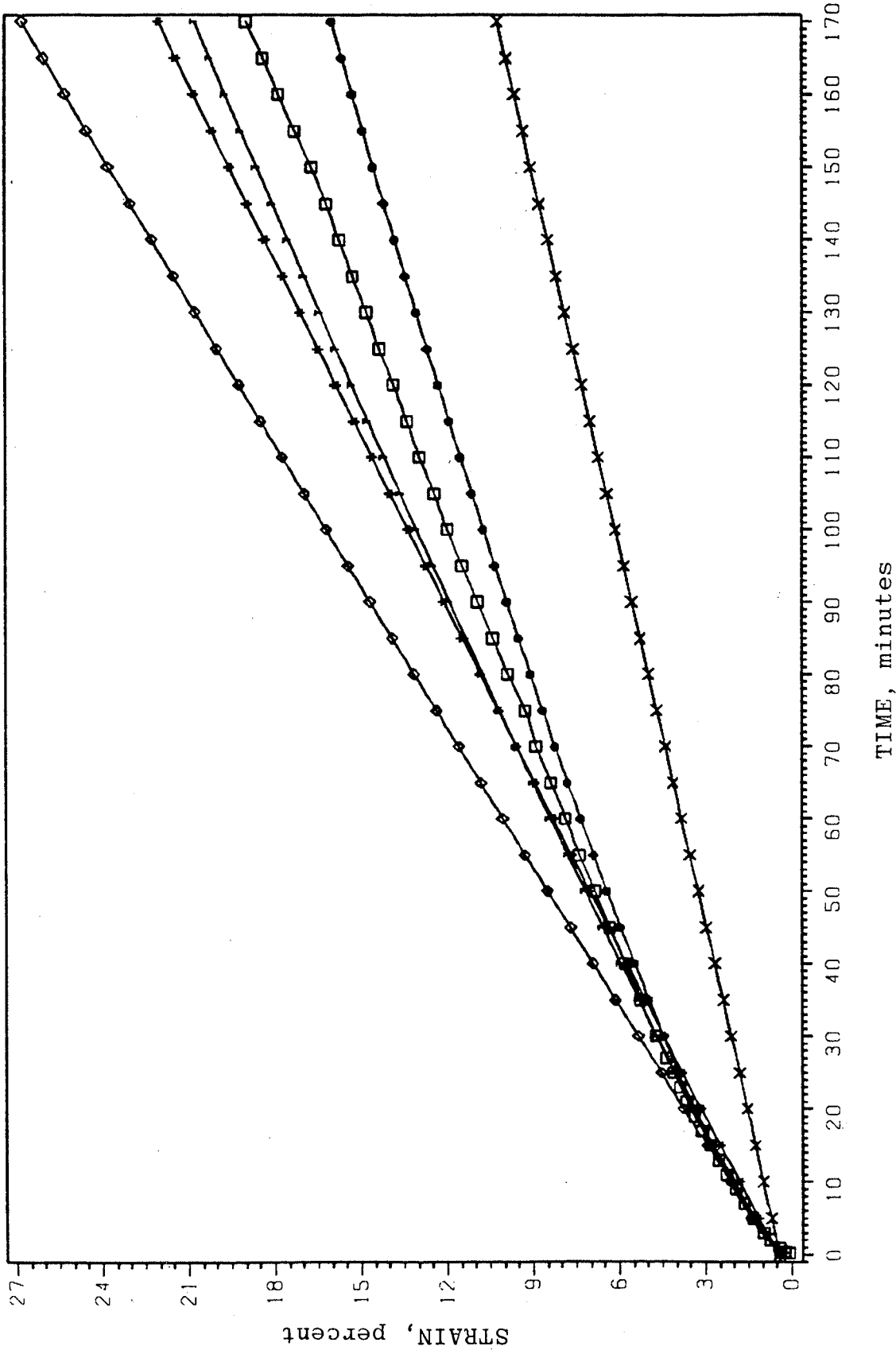


Figure 28: Predicted vs. Actual Curves at  $p = 4.2$  MPa

Figure 25 shows the comparison of the actual and predicted creep curves at  $p = 1.0$  MPa. Only one predicted curve, based on PT211, shows relatively good agreement with the actual curve.

Figure 26 shows the comparison of the actual and predicted curves at  $p = 2.0$  MPa. Again only the one curve predicted from test PT211 is relatively close in magnitude to the actual creep curve, although the error is large.

A comparison of actual and predicted creep curves at  $p = 3.0$  MPa is presented in Figure 27. As with the previous cases, only predicted curve PT211 shows good agreement (with an approximate error of 25%).

Figure 28 shows a comparison of actual and predicted creep curves at  $p = 4.2$  MPa. Most predicted curves show good agreement with the actual curve except for the curve predicted from PT211. Test PT211 itself reached only a maximum pressure of 2.5 MPa. The poor comparison raises the question of whether Ladanyi's method can be used to predict creep behaviour of a material at a pressure that is outside the pressure range of the test being used to make the prediction. Also note that the total time for the actual single-stage creep test PT203 is only four times the 45 minute time interval which is used to run the multi-stage test on which the prediction is based. That is to say, the extrapolation is short, whereas in the comparisons at other (lower)

pressure levels, the length of the actual single-stage creep tests ranges from 36 to 710 times the 45 minute time interval used to run the tests for the predictions.

It has been shown that in most cases, predictions based on test PT211 had good agreement with the actual test results. This good agreement could have been due to the small magnitude of pressure increment used in test PT211. It was speculated that this 0.25 MPa per increment test did not induce cracks in the specimen. Whereas in tests PT103 and PT201, which used 0.5 MPa pressure increment, cracks might have developed in the specimens so that the measured deformations (and hence the creep parameters) were large as compared to the 'true' creep parameters of a single-stage creep test at a given pressure.

### 5.3 MODIFIED LADANYI METHOD

A new method, which will be referred to as the Modified Ladanyi Method (MLM), was devised in an attempt to better predict the long-term behaviour of frozen soil. The procedure for obtaining the creep parameters is the same as the one described in Chapter 2 and Section 5.2 (Ladanyi's method) with the exception that the creep information is obtained from separate single-stage creep tests instead of multi-stage tests.

In the MLM procedure, the initial 45 minute creep information from each long-term creep test i.e. from PT202A, PT203, PT204 and PT212, was used to evaluate the creep parameters of the frozen sand. (Complete results of the analysis are presented in Appendix F.1). However, it was found that R-SQUARE for the fit line for creep parameter  $n$  as described in Step 2 of Section 5.2 was not acceptable (the correlation coefficient was 0.61). By excluding the information for test PT212 (test at  $p = 2.0$  MPa) and using only the creep information from PT202A, PT203 and PT204 (referred to as PTMLM) the fit for  $n$  was improved to an acceptable level (R-SQUARE = 0.9927). The results of this latter analysis (PTMLM) are tabulated on Table 7 (on page 76); the details can be found in Appendix F.2.

Again, as in Section 5.2.1, the creep parameters obtained from PTMLM can be used to predict the long-term creep at four different pressure levels. Comparison of the actual and predicted creep curves at pressure 1.0 MPa, 2.0 MPa, 3.0 MPa and 4.2 MPa are included as the solid circles in Figures 25, 26, 27 and 28, respectively. It is obvious that for each pressure level the Modified Ladanyi method gave better predictions than did Ladanyi's method.

## Chapter VI

### DISCUSSION

During the preparation of this thesis the author also participated in writing a paper by Shields et al. (1985). The paper presents Ladanyi's method and comparisons of actual strains versus predicted strains at four pressure levels. A copy of the paper is included in this thesis in Appendix G.

Based on the analyses carried out in this study the following remarks can be made:

The creep parameters obtained from two separate but identical multi-stage creep tests PT103 and PT201 (in Table 7) are similar, indicating that the pressuremeter tests carried out on the laboratory-prepared frozen specimens are reproducible.

Ladanyi's method did not predict the long-term behaviour of frozen soil at low stress. As a result, calculations for predicted strain (Eq. 3) and equivalent creep strength (Eq. 10) will be in serious error.

The calculations of predicted strain reveal that the strain values (from  $\epsilon^{(c)} = Ft^b$ ) are very sensitive to  $b$ . It is important, therefore, that  $b$  be known accurately.

### Effect of Magnitude of Pressure Increment

The comparisons of predicted strains and actual strains at various pressures (in Section 5.2.1) indicate that predictions from test PT211, which was a 45 minute interval, 0.25 MPa incremental test, gave good agreement with the actual creep strains, especially the predictions at pressures within the test pressure range. However, tests PT103 and PT201, which had 45 minute creep interval and 0.5 MPa increment, gave a higher prediction than the actual strain at a given pressure. It was speculated that cracks might have developed in the specimens of tests PT103 and PT201 because of the large (0.5 MPa) pressure increment, so that the measured deformations (and hence the creep parameters) were higher than the actual deformation in a single-stage test at a given pressure.

### Effect of Stress History

The Modified Ladanyi method shows better promise than Ladanyi's original method. However the error using MLM was still approximately 300% for predictions at low stresses. One possible reason for the better predictions using MLM is that the creep information used in MLM was obtained from tests on virgin samples without a previous history of loading. In a multi-stage test, creep at stage 2 or higher is occurring in a material that has been subjected to a previ-

ous stress application. The previous stress application is believed to alter the subsequent creep behaviour of the material.

The effect of stress history is clearly shown in Figure 29, where the values of  $b$  versus pressure from all the tests are plotted. The values of  $b$  obtained from single-stage, long-term creep tests on virgin samples form a straight line;  $b$  values obtained from multi-stage tests are generally higher than those obtained from single-stage tests on virgin samples. Interestingly, the value of  $b$  from PT202B ( $p = 2.0$  MPa) also falls within the pattern of the multi-stage tests since PT202B was a creep test on a sample that had been subjected previously to a stress application of 1.0 MPa for a period of 10 days ie. test PT202A.

#### Effect of Test Procedure

The procedure followed in the early part of a test appears to have a decisive influence on the results, particularly on the value of  $b$ . Note, for example, that in Figure 29 the value of  $b$  from test PT212 falls in among the multi-stage  $b$  values even though test PT212 was supposedly a single-stage test on a virgin sample. The test procedure for PT212 was different from that of PT202A, PT203 and PT204. In PT212 the applied pressure was slowly raised from 0 to 0.2 MPa. This was done to allow the operator to determine accurately the moment when the pressuremeter membrane



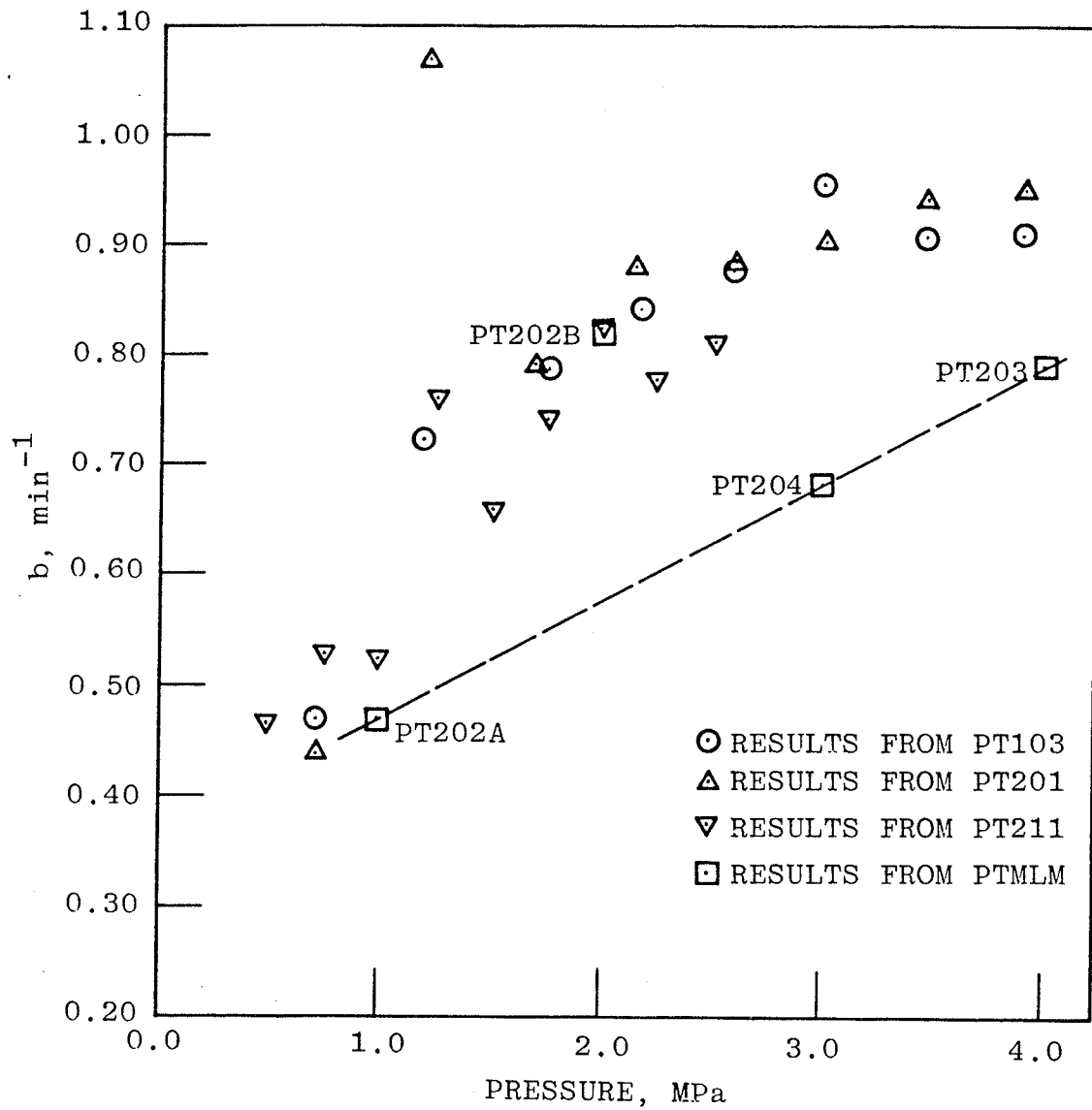


Figure 29: Plot of  $b$  vs. Pressure from All the Tests

reached full contact with the borehole wall of the specimen. At the point of contact the recorded radius would be the 'true' initial borehole radius and the time could be taken as time zero. It took approximately 4 minutes from the beginning of pressure application to reach full membrane contact. In all the other single-stage tests the pressure was increased instantaneously to the desired level and the readings of time were taken from that point on. It is speculated that the difference in the manner of pressure application and additional time taken in the early part of test PT212 caused the value of  $b$  to be higher than anticipated. It appears essential that a consistent test procedure be adhered to if pressuremeter tests in warm frozen soils are to give consistent results.

#### Effect of Varying the Instantaneous Strain Time

Analyses were also carried out to observe the effect on the creep parameters of varying the assumed instantaneous strain time. Take, for instance, test PT212. In previous analysis (see Appendix F.1) an assumed instantaneous time of 1 minute was used to determine the instantaneous strain; the instantaneous strain was subtracted from the total strain to determine  $b = 0.82$  and  $F = 2.90 \times 10^{-4}$ . If the assumed instantaneous strain time interval were taken as 0.5 minutes,  $b = 0.61$  and  $F = 6.60 \times 10^{-4}$ . Two things are observed: 1) not only does the new  $b$  value fall to among the lower  $b$  values in Figure 29 but 2) the value of  $F$  has increased. (There

appears to be an inverse relationship between changes in  $b$  and  $F$  with instantaneous strain time). The value of  $F$  from test PT212 (as analyzed in Appendix F.1 and discussed in Section 5.3) can in fact be adjusted by varying the instantaneous strain time to make the fit line for obtaining the  $n$  parameter acceptable.

To further observe the above effect, data from tests PT202A, PT203 and PT204 were used to evaluate the creep parameters with 45 minute creep information. The assumed instantaneous strain time was varied from 0.0, 0.25, 0.5 and 1.0 minutes (corresponding to STP = 1, 2, 3 and 4). Table 9 shows the results from the above analyses. (Note that the analysis PTMLM in Section 5.3 is the same as the above analysis with STP = 4). The value of  $b$  was found to decrease with decreasing instantaneous strain time while  $F_1$  increased. It should be borne in mind that the correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ ) for obtaining  $n$  slope has to be high (larger than 0.90) in order for the analysis to be acceptable.

#### Effect of Creep Time for Each Pressure

The effect on calculated creep parameters of varying the length of time creep information was recorded at each pressure was observed. In this case, creep information from tests PT202A, PT203 and PT204 was analyzed for 15, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120 minute creep intervals and also for the entire recorded length of test. (Again, note that the analysis

TABLE 9

Effect of Varying the Instantaneous Strain Time

Analysis using			b at pressure (MPa)			b vs. pressure		Determination of F1 and n			
Time (minute)	STS	STP	1.0	3.0	4.2	b = f(p)	R <sup>2</sup>	F1	n	R <sup>2</sup>	$\sigma_c$
45	1	1	0.307	0.571	0.760	$0.311 p^{0.599}$	0.99	$1.426 \times 10^{-3}$	0.747	0.92	166
45	1	2	0.378	0.594	0.695	$0.380 p^{0.416}$	1.0	$8.720 \times 10^{-4}$	1.157	0.99	18.2
45	1	3	0.512	0.663	0.747	$0.512 p^{0.254}$	0.99	$4.829 \times 10^{-4}$	1.439	0.99	4.6
45	1	4	0.469	0.681	0.788	$0.471 p^{0.352}$	1.0	$4.848 \times 10^{-4}$	1.321	0.99	8.2

PTMLM in Section 5.3 is the same as the above analysis using 45 minute creep information). In each case the assumed instantaneous strain time of 1 minute was used and the Modified Ladanyi method was employed to evaluate the creep parameters. The results from the above analyses are tabulated in Table 10 and indicate that creep parameters vary little with creep times of from 15 to 120 minutes.

The analysis using the entire recorded length of test shows that the correlation coefficient of the fit line for the creep information against time (which is represented by a power law, as shown in Figure 2) was high. The lowest correlation coefficient was found in PT212 ie. 0.9557. It can be argued that a power law can be used to represent the long-term behaviour of frozen sand (at least up to the 22 day period represented by test PT212).

TABLE 10

Effect of Varying Creep Time for Each Pressure

Analysis using			b at pressure (MPa)			b vs. pressure		Determination of F1 and n			
Time (minute)	STS	STP	1.0	3.0	4.2	b = f(p)	R <sup>2</sup>	F1	n	R <sup>2</sup>	$\sigma_c$ (MPa)
15	1	4	0.408	0.711	0.792	0.413 p <sup>0.470</sup>	1.0	5.204x10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.252	1.0	15.5
30	1	4	0.417	0.690	0.791	0.420 p <sup>0.446</sup>	1.0	5.156x10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.266	0.99	14.1
45	1	4	0.469	0.681	0.788	0.471 p <sup>0.352</sup>	1.0	4.848x10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.321	0.99	8.2
60	1	4	0.476	0.672	0.784	0.476 p <sup>0.337</sup>	0.99	4.814x10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.335	0.99	7.7
90	1	4	0.476	0.662	0.781	0.475 p <sup>0.331</sup>	0.99	4.825x10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.343	0.99	7.6
120	1	4	0.476	0.652	0.782	0.474 p <sup>0.328</sup>	0.98	4.842x10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.347	0.99	7.6
ALL	1	4	0.281	0.583	0.784	0.282 p <sup>0.695</sup>	1.0	7.559x10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.061	0.96	81.6

## Chapter VII

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 7.1 CONCLUSIONS

A study of creep behaviour of frozen sand was carried out with a pressuremeter. Although the number of tests and available data are limited, some conclusions can be drawn based on the test results and their analyses.

1. The specimens prepared for this experimental study are reproducible.
2. The creep tests (PT202A, PT202B and PT212) in frozen sand samples show that at low pressures (2 MPa and less) the strain rate decreased with time.
3. A power law can be used to represent the long-term creep behaviour of frozen sand (at least up to the 22 day period represented by PT212).
4. Ladanyi's method based on a power law equation and multi-stage tests, in general, predicts higher than actual creep strain at a given pressure.
5. Calculated creep parameters using Ladanyi's method are test procedure sensitive. The results vary with the magnitude of the pressure increment at each stage of loading, the length of time which is assumed for

the instantaneous strain and the length of time that each stage of a multi-stage test is maintained.

6. The Modified Ladanyi method based on single-stage tests gives better predictions than does Ladanyi's method.

## 7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Based on the experience and the knowledge gained in this study, several suggestions for future studies on creep of frozen soil follow:

1. The wet pouring method is recommended for preparing sand/water specimens.
2. The use of automation in running a pressuremeter test in frozen soil is recommended. Measurements of soil temperatures, pressuremeter radius, the probe pressure, and the time at which readings are taken should be recorded by a data acquisition system at regular time intervals.
3. Additional multi-stage tests with a longer (than 45 minute) time interval per stage are suggested in order to observe the influence of stress redistribution time as discussed by Ladanyi and Eckardt (1983).
4. Additional multi-stage tests with various magnitudes of pressure increment are also suggested in order to study the effect that size of increment has on the creep parameters obtained using Ladanyi's method.



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Appendix A  
DESCRIPTION OF SAND

An average specific gravity of 2.70 was obtained for the sand using ASTM D854-58 method. (Data was supplied by R. Kenyon).

The maximum and minimum dry densities of the sand, obtained by the ASTM standard method, were 1650 and 1450 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively.

An average dry density of 1450 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and an ice content of 26% were obtained from all the frozen samples prepared using the dry pouring method.

'Model' tests in saturated loose sand when unfrozen, prepared using the wet pouring method, gave an average dry density of 1470 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and an average water content of 30%.

An average dry density of 1470 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and an ice content of 26% were obtained from all the frozen samples prepared using the wet pouring method.

A typical grain size distribution curve is shown in Figure A.1, having 94% between 0.1 and 1.0 mm, with less than 4% below 0.1 mm and less than 1% above 2.0 mm, and a coefficient of uniformity of about 2.0.

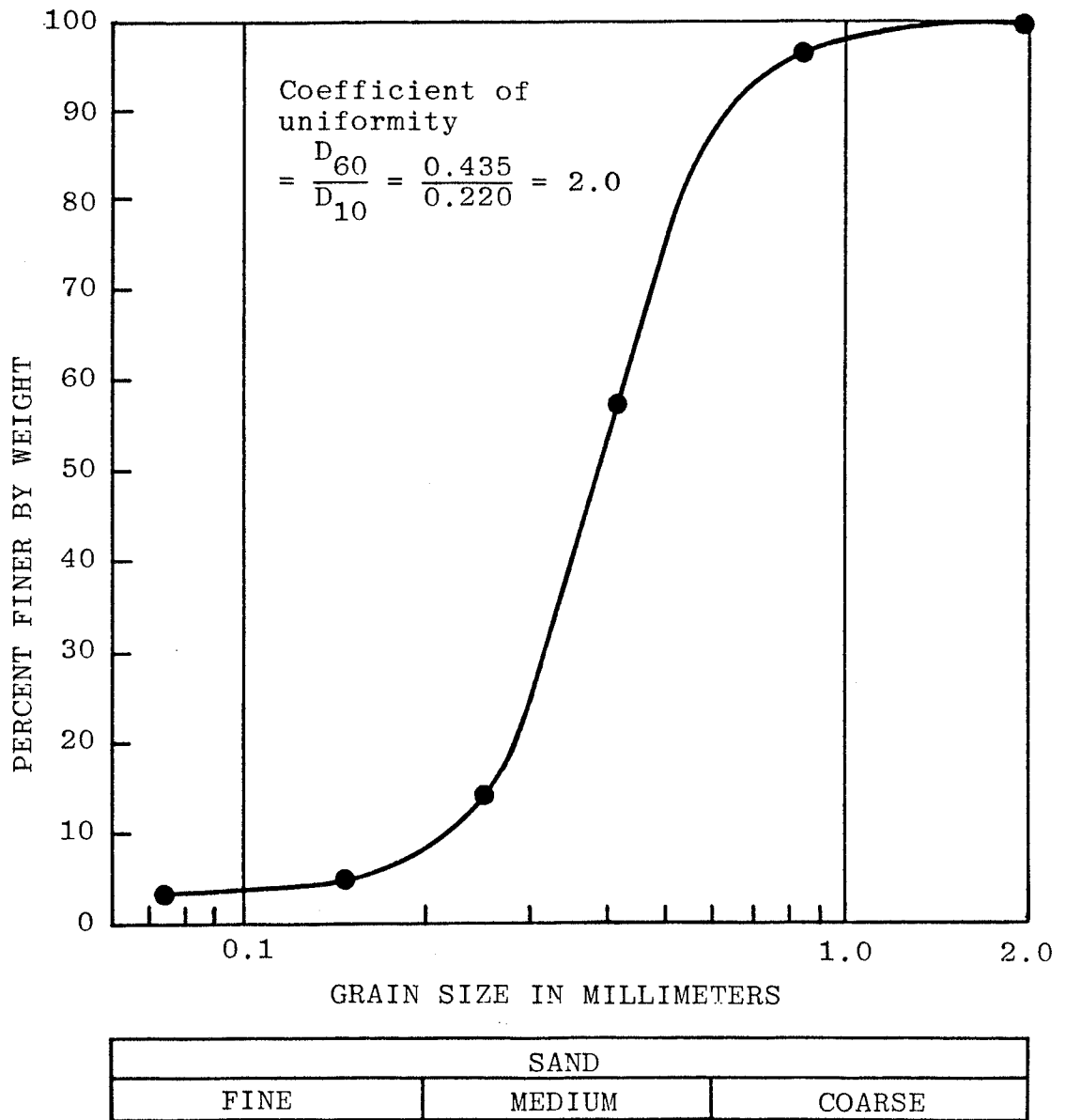


Figure A.1: Typical Grain Size Distribution Curve

Appendix B

VARIATION OF TEMPERATURES IN A FROZEN SAND  
SPECIMEN



A typical variation of recorded temperatures in a specimen during freezing process is presented below. The temperature profile across specimen PT212 was used and shown in Figure B.1. Time  $t$  is the duration from the time the temperature in the environmental chamber reached  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

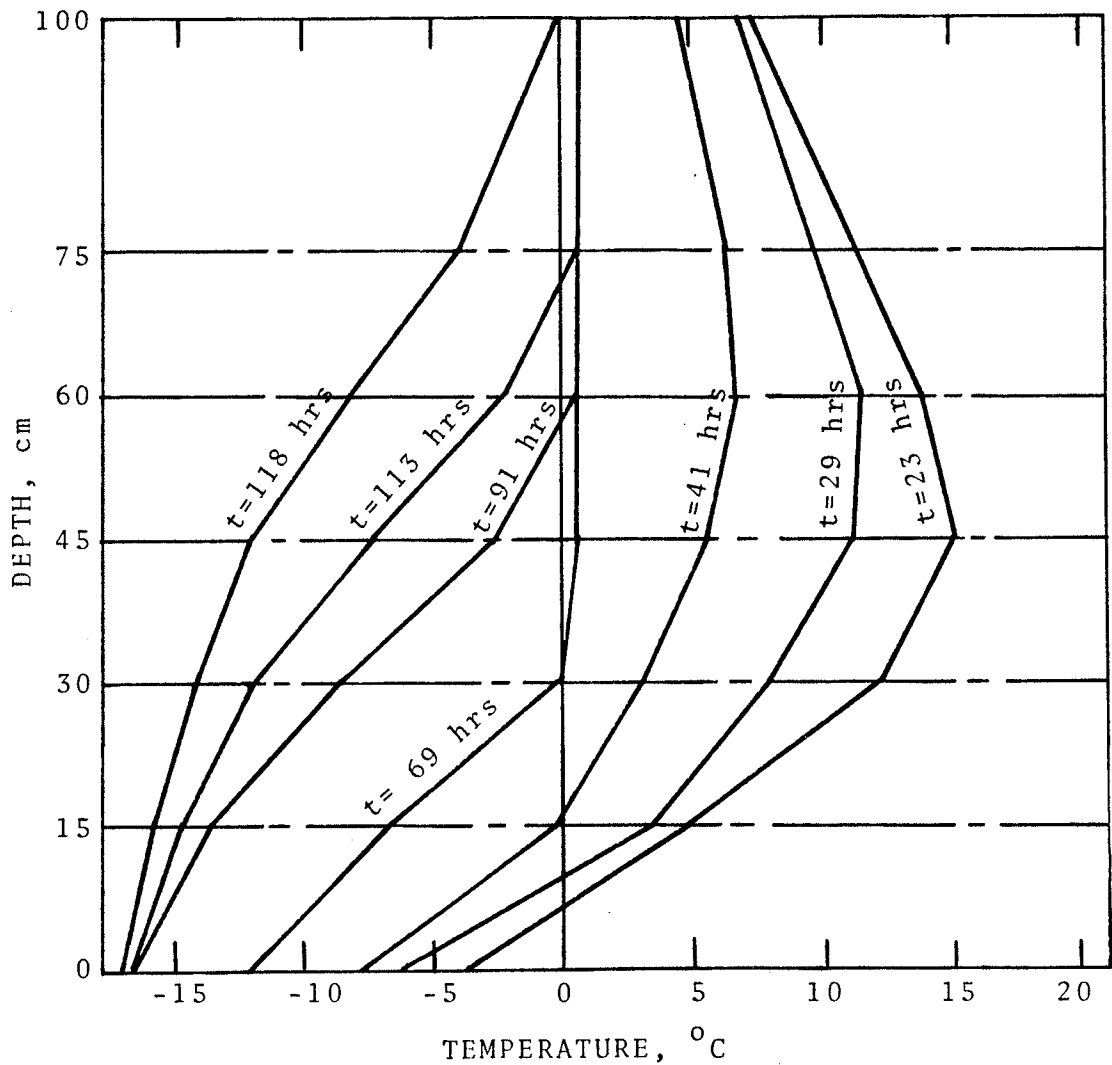


Figure B.1: Typical Variation of Recorded Temperatures in a Specimen

Appendix C

CHECKING AND CALIBRATING THE PRESSUREMETER

A typical checking and calibration of the pressuremeter prior to the actual test is presented below. The data from test PT201 was used. All the checking and calibration were carried out in the chamber at test temperature of  $-3^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

#### C.1 CHECKING FOR ELECTRONIC DRIFT

The membrane of the pressuremeter was detached and a standard calibration ring was inserted around the pressuremeter probe. With this setup the radius reading (RN) from the electronic digital indicator should stay at a fixed reading if there was no drift. The radius readings were then recorded over time and are given below:

Date	Time	RN
28/09/83	13:25	10.36
28/09/83	15:00	10.37
28/09/83	21:00	10.36
29/09/83	10:00	10.36
29/09/83	13:30	10.36

The data showed insignificant electronic drift.

## C.2 CALIBRATION FOR MEMBRANE THICKNESS CHANGE

This calibration was performed in a steel tube with known inner radius. The pressuremeter was placed inside the steel tube and a constant pressure was applied to the membrane while changes in RN with time were recorded. At the end of a specified time interval, the pressure was increased to another level and held constant while RN readings were recorded. It was found that after 5 minutes of pressure application the changes in RN were insignificant. Therefore in this calibration the changes in RN (PG) versus pressure were taken from changes in RN at the end of 5 minute interval. The recorded data is given below.

Pressure (MPa)	RN (mm) at time (min.)				PG (mm)
	0	1.0	3.0	5.0	
0.5	4.99	5.01	5.01	5.01	0.02
1.0	5.01	5.04	5.04	5.04	0.05
1.5	5.04	5.06	5.06	5.06	0.07
2.0	5.06	5.08	5.08	5.08	0.09
2.5	5.08	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.11
3.0	5.10	5.11	5.11	5.12	0.13

From the above data a correlation between PG and applied pressure PA can be obtained:

$$PG = 0.002 + 0.044 PA; \text{ with } R^2 = 1.0$$

where PG is in mm and PA is in MPa.

### C.3 CALCULATION OF CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA (A/PI)

This calculation was obtained by inflating the pressure-meter membrane in different steel tubes with known inner radii. When the membrane and the steel tube were in full contact, the outside radius of the membrane was equal to the inner radius of the steel tube; while the inside radius of the membrane of the membrane was calculated from RN reading. Knowing both the inside and outside radii, the cross-sectional area of the membrane was obtained. However, it was found that the cross-sectional area of the membrane varied with different size of steel tubes. It was decided to express the variation of cross-sectional area of the membrane for test PT201 in the form:

$$A/PI = 747.2 + 5.84 RN$$

where A is in mm<sup>2</sup>, PI = 3.1416 and RN is in mm.

### C.4 CALIBRATION FOR MEMBRANE RESISTANCE IN AIR

In order to determine the net pressure the pressuremeter applied to a specimen it was necessary to first determine the resistance of the membrane as it was being inflated. A calibration test was carried out to simulate the movement of the membrane in an actual test except that the membrane was inflated in air instead of a confined boundary. A low incremental pressure (0.2 MPa) was applied to the membrane; each pressure was held constant for 45 minutes. The variation of pressure with RN at the end of each pressure incre-

ment was used to express the membrane resistance. For test PT201 this variation is given in the form:

$$RG = 0.076 \times RN^{*0.78}$$

where RG is in MPa and RN is in mm.

Appendix D  
LADANYI'S METHOD

## D.1 LISTING AND INPUT INFORMATION OF LADFOH/S

The input information for programs LADFOH and LADFOS will be described below.

All data uses free format input. Input should be in either integer, real or alphanumeric forms as required. Data present on one line should be separated by a space and should always be within 80 columns.

The order of input information is as the following:

- |   | <u>format</u> |
|---|---------------|
| 1) TITLE  | alphanumeric  |
| Title of the test of up to 80 characters.   |               |
| 2) NS STS   | integer       |
| NS: Number of stages in the multi-stage creep test.   |               |
| STS: Desired starting stage.  |               |
| 3) NP STP   | integer       |
| NP: Number of points in each stage.   |               |
| STP: Assumed starting point or end of the instantaneous strain, eg. when STP=4 the instantaneous strain time is 1 minute. |               |
| 4) MT1 MT2  | real          |
| Constants for membrane thickness correction in $PG=MT1+MT2 \times PA$ where PG is in mm and PA is in MPa.                 |               |



5) A1 A2 real

Constants for AREA/PI value in  
 $A/PI = A1 + A2 \times RN$ .

6) MR1 MR2 real

Constants for membrane reaction  
correction in:

$RG = MR1 \times RN^{MR2}$  for LADFOH program;

$RG = MR1 + MR2 \times \ln(RN)$  for LADFOS program.

7) PA(I), I=1, NS real

PA: Applied pressure in each stage.

8) T(J), J=1, NP real

T: Times for recording data.

9) (RN(I, J), J=1, NP), I=1, NS real

RN: Readings from the OYO electronic  
readout box, including reading at  
time=0.

For the last stage, input RN=50.0 for  
the rest of the unrecorded intervals.

LISTING OF PROGRAM LADFOH

```

10. //username JOB ',,T=2','username'
20. // EXEC FORT7CLG
30. //FORT.SYSIN DD *
40. C*****
50. C
60. C PROGRAM: LADFOH -- LADANYI'S METHOD; FORTRAN; OYO HARD MEMBRANE
70. C
80. C THIS PROGRAM READS IN AND EVALUATE OYO DATA, USING LADANYI'S
90. C METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE CREEP PARAMETERS OF A FROZEN SOIL
100. C
110. C*****
120. C VARIABLES USED ARE:
130. C NS = NO. OF STAGES IN THE TEST
140. C STS = DESIRED STARTING STAGE
150. C NP = NO. OF DATA POINTS IN EACH STAGE
160. C STP = THE ASSUMED STARTING POINT OF CREEP STRAIN
170. C T = TIME IN EACH STAGE
180. C DT = TIME MINUS ASSUMED INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN TIME
190. C RN = READING FROM ELECTRONIC BOX
200. C PA = APPLIED PRESSURE
210. C PRESSURE,PIAVG = AVERAGE CORRECTED INTERNAL PRESSURE
220. C RG = MEMBRANE RESISTANCE IN AIR
230. C PG = MEMBRANE THICKNESS CORRECTION (MM)
240. C MT1,MT2,MR1,MR2 = PRESSUREMETER CALIBRATION CONSTANTS
250. C           MT1,MT2 IN: PG=MT1+MT2*PA
260. C           MR1,MR2 IN: RG=MR1*RN**MR2
270. C PI = CORRECTED PRESSURE OR NET PRESSURE ON THE SPECIMEN
280. C PSUM = CURRENT SUMMATION OF PI FOR PIAVG CALCULATION
290. C I,J,K,L,COUNT = COUNTERS FOR EACH LOOP
300. C TITLE = TITLE OF THE TEST OF UP TO 80 CHARACTERS
310. C LNR = VALUE OF LN(R/R(I))
320. C LOGLNR = LOG(LNR)
330. C PGFST = FIRST VALUE OF PG IN EACH STAGE
340. C PGREST = PG VALUES AT CURRENT STAGE OTHER THAN PGFST
350. C*****
360. REAL*8 T(50),RN(50,50),PA(50),STR(50,50),RO(50,50),LNR(50,50)
370. REAL*8 RATE(50,50)
380. REAL*8 RG,PI(50),PSUM,PIAVG,DELTAR,TSTART,RSTART,SOP1,MT1,MT2
390. REAL*8 MR1,MR2,LOGT,LOGLNR,PG,PGFST,PGREST,RI,DT(50)
400. INTEGER NS,NP,I,J,K,L,COUNT,STP,STS
410. CHARACTER*80 TITLE
420. C*****
430. C TO READ IN NO. OF STAGES, DESIRED STARTING STAGE, NO. OF DATA
440. C POINTS IN EACH STAGE, PRESSUREMETER CALIBRATION CONSTANTS AND
450. C RN VALUES FROM THE TEST.
460. C*****
470. PRINT '(//)'
480. READ '(A)',TITLE
490. PRINT '(1X,A)',TITLE
500. PRINT* ', '
510. READ* ',NS,STS'
520. PRINT '(1X,A,14)', 'NUMBER OF STAGES =',NS
530. PRINT '(1X,A,12)', 'DESIRED STARTING STAGE =',STS
540. READ* ',NP,STP'
550. PRINT '(1X,A,13)', 'NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN EACH STAGE =',NP
560. PRINT '(1X,2A,12)', 'ASSUMED STARTING POINT OF CREEP STRAIN ',
570. +'(STP) = ',STP
580. PRINT* ', '
590. READ* ',MT1,MT2'
600. PRINT '(1X,A,F6.3,A,F6.3,A)', 'THICKNESS CORRECTION CONSTANTS ARE:
610. +MT1 = ',MT1,' AND MT2 = ',MT2,' IN PG=MT1+MT2*PA'
620. READ* ',A1,A2'
630. PRINT '(1X,A,F7.2,A,F7.2,A)', 'CONSTANTS FOR A/PI ARE:
640. +A1 = ',A1,' AND A2 = ',A2,' IN A/PI=A1+A2*RN (MM2)'

```

```

650.      READ* ,MR1,MR2
660.      PRINT '(1X,A,F6.2,A,F6.2,A)', 'MEMBRANE REACTION CONSTANTS ARE:
670. +MR1 =',MR1,' AND MR2 =',MR2,' IN RG=MR1*MR2*LN(RN)'
680.      PRINT* ', '
690.      READ* ,(PA(I),I=1,NS)
700.      PRINT* ',APPLIED PRESSURE IN EACH STAGE IN MPA : '
710.      PRINT '(5X,F7.2)',(PA(I),I=1,NS)
720.      PRINT '(/'
730.      READ* ,(T(J),J=1,NP)
740.      PRINT* ',TIME (MINUTES) FOR TAKING DATA IN EACH STAGE : '
750.      PRINT '(5X,F7.2)',(T(J),J=1,NP)
760.      PRINT '(/'
770.      READ* ,((RN(K,L),L=1,NP),K=1,NS)
780. C
790. C TO CALCULATE INITIAL PG AT STAGE STS
800. C
810.      PG=MT1+MT2*PA(STS)
820.      IF (PG .LE. 0.0) THEN
830.          PG=0.0
840.      END IF
850. C*****
860. C CALCULATE ALL THE VALUES FOR EACH STAGE AND PRINT
870. C*****
880.      DO 120 K=STS,NS
890.          PRINT '(1X,A,I3,A,F7.2,A)', ' STAGE NO.',K,' ; APPLIED PRESSURE
900. + ',PA(K),' MPA'
910.          PRINT* ', '
920.          PRINT* ', TIME RN RG PI PG RO STRAIN',
930. + ' RATE LNR'
940.          PRINT* ', (MIN) (MM) (MPA) (MPA) (MM) (MM) (%) ',
950. + ' (%/MIN)'
960.          PRINT* ', '
970.          PGFST = PG
980. C
990. C CALCULATE ALL PG VALUES EXCEPT FOR THE FIRST PG
1000. C
1010.          PGREST=MT1+MT2*PA(K)
1020.          IF (PGREST .LE. 0.0) THEN
1030.              PGREST=0.0
1040.          END IF
1050. C
1060. C CHECK PG AGAINST THE FIRST PG
1070. C
1080.          IF (STP .EQ. 1) THEN
1090.              PG = PGFST
1100.          ELSE
1110.              PG = PGREST
1120.          ENDIF
1130. C
1140. C CALCULATE RO AT POINT STP AND ASSIGN T AT POINT STP
1150. C
1160.          RI=RN(K,STP)+23.5
1170.          RS=RI-PG
1180.          SOPI=A1+A2*RN(K,STP)
1190.          RSTART=SQRT(RS**2+SOPI)
1200.          TSTART=T(STP)
1210.          PSUM=0.0
1220.          COUNT = 0
1230.          DO 100 L=1,NP
1240.              IF (RN(K,L) .EQ. 50.0) GOTO 100
1250.              COUNT = COUNT + 1
1260.              IF (L .EQ. 1) THEN
1270.                  PG=PGFST
1280.              ELSE

```

```

1290.          PG=PGREST
1300.          END IF
1310.          RG=MR1*RN(K,L)**MR2
1320.          PI(L)=(PA(K)-RG)
1330.          PSUM=PSUM+PI(L)
1340.          RI=RN(K,L)+23.5
1350.          RS=RI-PG
1360.          SOPI=A1+A2*RN(K,L)
1370.          RO(K,L)=SQRT(RS**2+SOPI)
1380.          DELTAR=RO(K,L)-RSTART
1390.          STR(K,L)=(DELTAR/RO(K,1))*100.0
1400.          IF (L.EQ.1) THEN
1410.             RATE(K,L)=0.0
1420.          ELSE
1430.             RATE(K,L)=(STR(K,L)-STR(K,L-1))/(T(L)-T(L-1))
1440.          END IF
1450.          LNR(K,L)=DLOG(1.0+DELTAR/RO(K,1))
1460.          DT(L)=T(COUNT)-TSTART
1470.          PRINT '(1X,7F7.2,2E11.3)', DT(L),RN(K,L),RG,PI(L),PG,
1480.          +      RO(K,L),STR(K,L),RATE(K,L),LNR(K,L)
1490.          100  CONTINUE
1500.          PIAVG=PSUM/COUNT
1510.          PRINT*
1520.          PRINT '(1X,A,F5.2,A)', ' AVERAGE PRESSURE ON SPECIMEN =',
1530.          +      PIAVG, ' MPA'
1540.          PRINT '(/)'
1550.          C*****
1560.          C WRITE THE RESULTS TO DATA SET USERNAME.SAS.LAD FOR LADPL PROGRAM
1570.          C*****
1580.          DO 110 L = STP,COUNT
1590.             IF ((DT(L) .LE. 0.0) .OR. (LNR(K,L) .LE. 0.0)) GOTO 110
1600.             LOGT = DLOG10(DT(L))
1610.             LOGLNR = DLOG10(LNR(K,L))
1620.             WRITE(4,*) DT(L),LOGT,PI(L),PIAVG,STR(K,L),RATE(K,L),
1630.             +      LNR(K,L),LOGLNR
1640.          110  CONTINUE
1650.          120  CONTINUE
1660.          STOP
1670.          END
1680.          /*
1690.          //GO.FT04F001 DD DSN=username.SAS.LAD,
1700.          //          DCB=(RECFM=VB,BLKSIZE=255),
1710.          //          SPACE=(TRK,(5,1)),
1720.          //          DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
1730.          //          UNIT=DISK,VOL=SER=WEEK01
1740.          //GO.SYSIN DD *
1750.
1760.
1770.          input data
1780.
1790.
1800.          /*

```

LISTING OF PROGRAM LADFOS

```

10. //username JOB ',,T=2','username'
20. // EXEC FORT7CLG
30. //FORT.SYSIN DD *
40. C*****
50. C
60. C PROGRAM: LADFOS - LADANYI'S METHOD; FORTRAN; OYO SOFT MEMBRANE
70. C
80. C THIS PROGRAM READS IN AND EVALUATE OYO DATA, USING LADANYI'S
90. C METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE CREEP PARAMETERS OF A FROZEN SOIL
100. C
110. C*****
120. C VARIABLES USED ARE:
130. C NS = NO. OF STAGES IN THE TEST
140. C STS = DESIRED STARTING STAGE
150. C NP = NO. OF DATA POINTS IN EACH STAGE
160. C STP = THE ASSUMED STARTING POINT OF CREEP STRAIN
170. C T = TIME IN EACH STAGE
180. C RN = READING FROM ELECTRONIC BOX
190. C PA = APPLIED PRESSURE
200. C PRESSURE,PIAVG = AVERAGE CORRECTED INTERNAL PRESSURE
210. C RG = MEMBRANE RESISTANCE IN AIR
220. C PG = MEMBRANE THICKNESS CORRECTION (MM)
230. C MT1,MT2,MR1,MR2 = PRESSUREMETER CALIBRATION CONSTANTS
240. C           MT1,MT2 IN: PG=MT1*MT2*PA
250. C           MR1,MR2 IN: RG=MR1*MR2*LN(RN)
260. C PI = CORRECTED PRESSURE OR NET PRESSURE ON THE SPECIMEN
270. C PSUM = CURRENT SUMMATION OF PI FOR PIAVG CALCULATION
280. C I,J,K,L,COUNT = COUNTERS FOR EACH LOOP
290. C TITLE = TITLE OF THE TEST OF UP TO 80 CHARACTERS
300. C LNR = VALUE OF LN(R/R(1))
310. C LOGLNR = LOG(LNR)
320. C PGFST = FIRST VALUE OF PG IN EACH STAGE
330. C PGREST = PG VALUES AT CURRENT STAGE OTHER THAN PGFST
340. C AOPI = CROSS SECTIONAL AREA OF THE MEMBRANE OVER PI
350. C*****
360. REAL*8 T(50),RN(50,50),PA(50),STR(50,50),RO(50,50),LNR(50,50)
370. REAL*8 RATE(50,50)
380. REAL*8 RG,PI(50),PSUM,PIAVG,DELTAR,TSTART,RSTART,AOPI,MT1,MT2
390. REAL*8 MR1,MR2,LOGT,LOGLNR,PG,PGFST,PGREST,RI,DT(50)
400. INTEGER NS,NP,I,J,K,L,COUNT,STP,STS
410. CHARACTER*80 TITLE
420. C*****
430. C TO READ IN NO. OF STAGES, DESIRED STARTING STAGE, NO. OF DATA
440. C POINTS IN EACH STAGE, PRESSUREMETER CALIBRATION CONSTANTS AND
450. C RN VALUES FROM THE TEST.
460. C*****
470. PRINT '(//)'
480. READ '(A)',TITLE
490. PRINT '(1X,A)',TITLE
500. PRINT* ','
510. READ* ,NS,STS
520. PRINT '(1X,A,I4)', 'NUMBER OF PRESSURE INCREMENTS =' ,NS
530. PRINT '(1X,A,I2)', 'DESIRED STARTING STAGE =' ,STS
540. READ* ,NP,STP
550. PRINT '(1X,A,I3)', 'NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN EACH STAGE =' ,NP
560. PRINT '(1X,A,I2)', 'ASSUMED STARTING POINT OF CREEP STRAIN =' ,STP
570. PRINT* ','
580. READ* ,MT1,MT2
590. PRINT '(1X,A,F6.3,A,F6.3,A)', 'THICKNESS CORRECTION CONSTANTS ARE:
600. +MT1 =' ,MT1,' AND MT2 =' ,MT2,' IN PG=MT1*MT2*PA'
610. READ* ,A1,A2
620. PRINT '(1X,A,F7.2,A,F7.2,A)', 'CONSTANTS FOR A/PI ARE:
630. +A1 =' ,A1,' AND A2 =' ,A2,' IN A/PI=A1*A2*RN (MM2)'
640. READ* ,MR1,MR2

```

```

650. PRINT '(1X,A,F6.2,A,F6.2,A)', 'MEMBRANE REACTION CONSTANTS ARE:
660. *MR1 =',MR1,' AND MR2 =',MR2,' IN RG=MR1*MR2*LN(RN)'
670. PRINT*
680. READ* ,(PA(I),I=1,NS)
690. PRINT* ,'APPLIED PRESSURE IN EACH STAGE IN MPA : '
700. PRINT '(5X,F7.2)',(PA(I),I=1,NS)
710. PRINT '(/'
720. READ* ,(T(J),J=1,NP)
730. PRINT* ,'TIME (MINUTES) FOR TAKING DATA IN EACH STAGE : '
740. PRINT '(5X,F7.2)',(T(J),J=1,NP)
750. PRINT '(/'
760. READ* ,((RN(K,L),L=1,NP),K=1,NS)
770. C
780. C TO CALCULATE INITIAL PG AT STAGE STS
790. C
800. PG=MT1+MT2*PA(STS)
810. IF (PG .LE. 0.0) THEN
820. PG=0.0
830. END IF
840. C*****
850. C CALCULATE ALL THE VALUES FOR EACH STAGE AND PRINT
860. C*****
870. DO 120 K=STS,NS
880. PRINT '(1X,A,I3,A,F7.2,A)', ' STAGE NO.',K,' ; APPLIED PRESSURE
890. + =',PA(K),' MPA'
900. PRINT*
910. PRINT* ,' TIME RN RG PI PG RO STRAIN',
920. +' RATE LNR'
930. PRINT* ,' (MIN) (MM) (MPA) (MPA) (MM) (MM) (%) ',
940. +' (%/MIN)'
950. PRINT*
960. PGFST = PG
970. C
980. C CALCULATE ALL PG VALUES EXCEPT FOR THE FIRST PG
990. C
1000. PGREST=MT1+MT2*PA(K)
1010. IF (PGREST .LE. 0.0) THEN
1020. PGREST=0.0
1030. END IF
1040. C
1050. C CHECK PG AGAINST THE FIRST PG
1060. C
1070. IF (STP .EQ. 1) THEN
1080. PG = PGFST
1090. ELSE
1100. PG = PGREST
1110. ENDIF
1120. C
1130. C CALCULATE RO AT POINT STP AND ASSIGN T AT POINT STP
1140. C
1150. X=0.50819*RN(K,STP)+5.8333
1160. RI=2.0*X + 6*SQRT(1.0-((X/25.0)**2)) + 16.0
1170. RS=RI-PG
1180. AOPI=A1+A2*RN(K,STP)
1190. RSTART=SQRT(RS**2+AOPI)
1200. TSTART=T(STP)
1210. PSUM=0.0
1220. COUNT = 0
1230. DO 100 L=1,NP
1240. IF (RN(K,L) .EQ. 50.0) GOTO 100
1250. COUNT = COUNT + 1
1260. IF (L .EQ. 1 ) THEN
1270. PG=PGFST
1280. ELSE

```

```

1290.          PG=PGREST
1300.          END IF
1310.          IF (K .EQ. 1 .AND. L .EQ. 1) THEN
1320.              PG=0.0
1330.          END IF
1340.          RG=MR1+MR2*DLOG(RN(K,L))
1350.          PI(L)=(PA(K)-RG)
1360.          PSUM=PSUM+PI(L)
1370.          X=0.50819*RN(K,L)+5.8333
1380.          RI=2.0*X + 6*SQRT(1.0-((X/25.0)**2)) + 16.0
1390.          RS=RI-PG
1400.          AOP1=A1+A2*RN(K,L)
1410.          RO(K,L)=SQRT(RS**2+AOP1)
1420.          DELTAR=RO(K,L)-RSTART
1430.          STR(K,L)=(DELTAR/RO(K,1))*100.0
1440.          IF (L .EQ.1) THEN
1450.              RATE(K,L)=0.0
1460.          ELSE
1470.              RATE(K,L)=(STR(K,L)-STR(K,L-1))/(T(L)-T(L-1))
1480.          END IF
1490.          LNR(K,L)=DLOG(1.0+DELTAR/RO(K,1))
1500.          DT(L)=T(COUNT)-TSTART
1510.          PRINT '(1X,7F7.2,2E11.3)', DT(L),RN(K,L),RG,PI(L),PG,
1520.          +      RO(K,L),STR(K,L),RATE(K,L),LNR(K,L)
1530.          100  CONTINUE
1540.              PIAVG=PSUM/COUNT
1550.              PRINT* ', '
1560.              PRINT '(1X,A,F5.2,A)', ' AVERAGE PRESSURE ON SOIL =',PIAVG,
1570.          +      ' MPA'
1580.              PRINT '(/)'
1590.          C*****
1600.          C WRITE THE RESULTS TO DATA SET USERNAME.SAS.LAD FOR LADPL PROGRAM
1610.          C*****
1620.              DO 110 L = STP,COUNT
1630.                  IF ((DT(L) .LE. 0.0) .OR. (LNR(K,L) .LE. 0.0)) GOTO 110
1640.                  LOGT = DLOG10(DT(L))
1650.                  LOGLNR = DLOG10(LNR(K,L))
1660.                  WRITE(4,*) DT(L),LOGT,PI(L),PIAVG,STR(K,L),RATE(K,L),
1670.          +      LNR(K,L),LOGLNR
1680.              110  CONTINUE
1690.              120  CONTINUE
1700.              STOP
1710.              END
1720.          /*
1730.          //GO.FT04F001 DD DSN=username.SAS.LAD,
1740.          //          DCB=(RECFM=VB,BLKSIZE=255),
1750.          //          SPACE=(TRK,(5,1)),
1760.          //          DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
1770.          //          UNIT=DISK,VOL=SER=WEEK01
1780.          //GO.SYSIN DD *
1790.
1800.
1810.          input data
1820.
1830.
1840.          /*

```

INPUT INFORMATION FROM TEST PT201

10. PT201: MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST IN FROZEN SAND; TEMP= 2.9 C.  
20. 8 1  
30. 18 4  
40. 0.002 0.044  
50. 747.2 5.84  
60. 0.076 0.78  
70. 1.00 1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50  
80. 0.0 0.25 0.5 1.0 2.0 3.0 5.0 7.0 9.0 11.0 13.0 15.0 20.0 25.0  
90. 30.0 35.0 40.0 45.0  
100. 4.37 4.41 4.47 4.51 4.56 4.59 4.61 4.63 4.65 4.66 4.67 4.69  
110. 4.70 4.75 4.75 4.75 4.77 4.80  
120. 4.80 4.84 4.84 4.84 4.85 4.85 4.87 4.89 4.91 4.93 4.96 4.98  
130. 5.03 5.07 5.11 5.15 5.20 5.21  
140. 5.21 5.24 5.25 5.27 5.31 5.34 5.39 5.44 5.48 5.53 5.56 5.59  
150. 5.69 5.77 5.85 5.93 6.00 6.07  
160. 6.07 6.11 6.12 6.13 6.17 6.21 6.29 6.36 6.42 6.48 6.54 6.59  
170. 6.73 6.84 6.96 7.09 7.20 7.34  
180. 7.34 7.39 7.41 7.44 7.49 7.53 7.60 7.67 7.73 7.79 7.85 7.91  
190. 8.06 8.26 8.39 8.55 8.69 8.84  
200. 8.84 8.87 8.89 8.92 8.98 9.04 9.15 9.24 9.36 9.45 9.54 9.64  
210. 9.85 10.09 10.27 10.39 10.60 10.79  
220. 10.79 10.83 10.86 10.90 10.97 11.02 11.13 11.27 11.39 11.50  
230. 11.62 11.73 12.00 12.26 12.50 12.76 12.93 13.18  
240. 13.18 13.23 13.26 13.30 13.38 13.46 13.61 13.76 13.90 14.05  
250. 14.18 14.33 14.66 14.99 15.26 50.00 50.00 50.00



D.2 LISTING OF LADPL PROGRAM

LISTING OF PROGRAM LADPL

```

10. //username JOB ',,T=30,I=90','username'
20. // EXEC SASPLOT
30. //SASDATA DD DSN=username.SAS.LAD,DISP=SHR
40. //SYSIN DD *
50. *****
60. * PROGRAM: LADPL
70. * INPUT THE DATASET (SAS.LAD) CREATED IN LADFOH/S
80. * PROCESS IT USING LADANYI'S METHOD FOR OBTAINING THE CREEP
90. * PARAMETERS OF A FROZEN SOIL, AND PLOT
100. *
110. * VARIABLES USED ARE:
120. * TIME = TIME DIFFERENCE OR DT(I)
130. * LNR = LN(R-R(I))
140. * PI = PRESSURE ON THE SAMPLE AT TIME T (DURING THE TEST)
150. * PRESSURE = AVERAGE PRESSURE ON THE SAMPLE
160. * STRAIN = CIRCUMFERENTIAL STRAIN IN %
170. * RATE = STRAIN RATE IN %/MIN
180. * IN REGRESSION: LOG(LN(R/R(I-1))) VS LOG(TIME)
190. * LOGLNR = LOG(LN(R/R(I-1)))
200. * LOGTIME = LOG(TIME)
210. * BSLOPE = SLOPE OF THE REGRESSION LINE AT EACH PRESSURE
220. * LEVEL
230. * FVALUE = INTERCEPT AT Y-AXIS AT EACH PRESSURE LEVEL
240. * IN REGRESSION: LOG(FVALUE) VS LOG(PRESSURE)
250. * LOGF = LOG(FVALUE)
260. * LOGPI = LOG(PI)
270. * NSLOPE = SLOPE OF THE REGRESSION LINE
280. * F1 = INTERCEPT AT Y-AXIS
290. *****
300. GOPTIONS DEVICE=XEROX ROTATE HSIZE=10.75 VSIZE=8.25
310. COLORS=(BLACK,RED,BLUE,GREEN);
320. DATA ALL;
330. INFILE SASDATA;
340. INPUT TIME LOGTIME PI PRESSURE STRAIN RATE LNR LOGLNR;
350. PROC SORT DATA=ALL;
360. BY PRESSURE;
370. PROC PRINT;
380. TITLE 'DATA SET USERNAME.SAS.LAD CREATED BY LADFOH/S';
390. RUN;
400. PROC REG OUTEST=EST;
410. MODEL LOGLNR = LOGTIME;
420. BY PRESSURE;
430. TITLE 'ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGLNR VS LOGTIME';
440. RUN;
450. DATA FDATA;
460. SET EST;
470. FVALUE = 10.0 ** INTERCEP;
480. BSLOPE = LOGTIME;
490. RENAME INTERCEP = LOGF;
500. LOGPI = LOG10(PRESSURE);
510. PROC PRINT DATA=FDATA;
520. TITLE 'SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETERS B AND F';
530. RUN;
540. PROC REG DATA=FDATA OUTEST=EST2;
550. MODEL LOGF = LOGPI;
560. TITLE 'ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGF VS LOGPI';
570. RUN;
580. DATA NDATA;
590. SET EST2;
600. F1 = 10.0 ** INTERCEP;
610. RENAME LOGPI = NSLOPE;
620. RENAME INTERCEP = LOGF1;
630. PROC PRINT DATA = NDATA;
640. TITLE 'SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETERS F1 AND N';

```

```

650. RUN;
660. PROC GPLOT DATA=ALL GOUT=P1;
670. TITLE1 ;
680. TITLE2 .H=2 .F=DUPLEX PLOT OF STRAIN VS TIME AT EACH PRESSURE;
690. TITLE3 .H=1 .F=SIMPLEX MULTI STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST;
700. FOOTNOTE1 .H=1 .F=SIMPLEX PRESSURE IN MPA;
710. FOOTNOTE2;
720. LABEL STRAIN= STRAIN %
730. TIME = TIME, MINUTES;
740. PLOT STRAIN*TIME=PRESSURE/VREF=50 HREF=50000 CAXIS=RED;
750. SYMBOL1 V=1 I=SPLINE C=RED;
760. SYMBOL2 V=2 I=SPLINE C=RED;
770. SYMBOL3 V=3 I=SPLINE C=RED;
780. SYMBOL4 V=4 I=SPLINE C=RED;
790. SYMBOL5 V=5 I=SPLINE C=RED;
800. SYMBOL6 V=6 I=SPLINE C=RED;
810. SYMBOL7 V=7 I=SPLINE C=RED;
820. SYMBOL8 V=8 I=SPLINE C=RED;
830. SYMBOL9 V=9 I=SPLINE C=RED;
840. SYMBOL10 V=· I=SPLINE C=RED;
850. SYMBOL11 V=TRIANGLE I=SPLINE C=RED;
860. SYMBOL12 V=SQUARE I=SPLINE C=RED;
870. SYMBOL13 V=DIAMOND I=SPLINE C=RED;
880. SYMBOL14 V=+ I=SPLINE C=RED;
890. PROC GPLOT DATA=ALL GOUT=P2;
900. LABEL TIME= TIME, MINUTES
910. LNR= LNR;
920. TITLE1 ;
930. TITLE2 .H=2 .F=DUPLEX SOLUTION OF CREEP PARAMETERS;
940. TITLE3 .H=1 .F=SIMPLEX MULTI STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST;
950. FOOTNOTE1 .H=1 .F=SIMPLEX PRESSURE IN MPA;
960. FOOTNOTE2;
970. PLOT LNR*TIME=PRESSURE/VAXIS=0.0001 0.001 0.01 0.1 HAXIS=1 10 100
980. VREF=0.1 HREF=100 CAXIS=RED;
990. SYMBOL1 V=1 I=SM99 C=RED;
1000. SYMBOL2 V=2 I=SM99 C=RED;
1010. SYMBOL3 V=3 I=SM99 C=RED;
1020. SYMBOL4 V=4 I=SM99 C=RED;
1030. SYMBOL5 V=5 I=SM99 C=RED;
1040. SYMBOL6 V=6 I=SM99 C=RED;
1050. SYMBOL7 V=7 I=SM99 C=RED;
1060. SYMBOL8 V=8 I=SM99 C=RED;
1070. SYMBOL9 V=9 I=SM99 C=RED;
1080. SYMBOL10 V=· I=SM99 C=RED;
1090. SYMBOL11 V=TRIANGLE I=SM99 C=RED;
1100. SYMBOL12 V=SQUARE I=SM99 C=RED;
1110. SYMBOL13 V=DIAMOND I=SM99 C=RED;
1120. SYMBOL14 V=+ I=SM99 C=RED;
1130. RUN;
1140. PROC GPLOT DATA=FDATA GOUT=P3;
1150. LABEL FVALUE=F
1160. PRESSURE=PRESSURE, MPA;
1170. TITLE1 ;
1180. TITLE2 .H=2 .F=DUPLEX SOLUTION OF CREEP PARAMETERS;
1190. TITLE3 .H=1 .F=SIMPLEX MULTI STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST;
1200. FOOTNOTE1;
1210. FOOTNOTE2;
1220. PLOT FVALUE*PRESSURE/VAXIS= 0.0001 0.001 0.01 HAXIS=0.1 1 10
1230. VREF=0.01 HREF=10 CAXIS=RED;
1240. SYMBOL1 V=TRIANGLE I=SM99 C=RED;
1250. PROC GPLOT DATA=FDATA GOUT=P4;
1260. LABEL BSLOPE = B
1270. PRESSURE=PRESSURE, MPA;
1280. TITLE1 ;

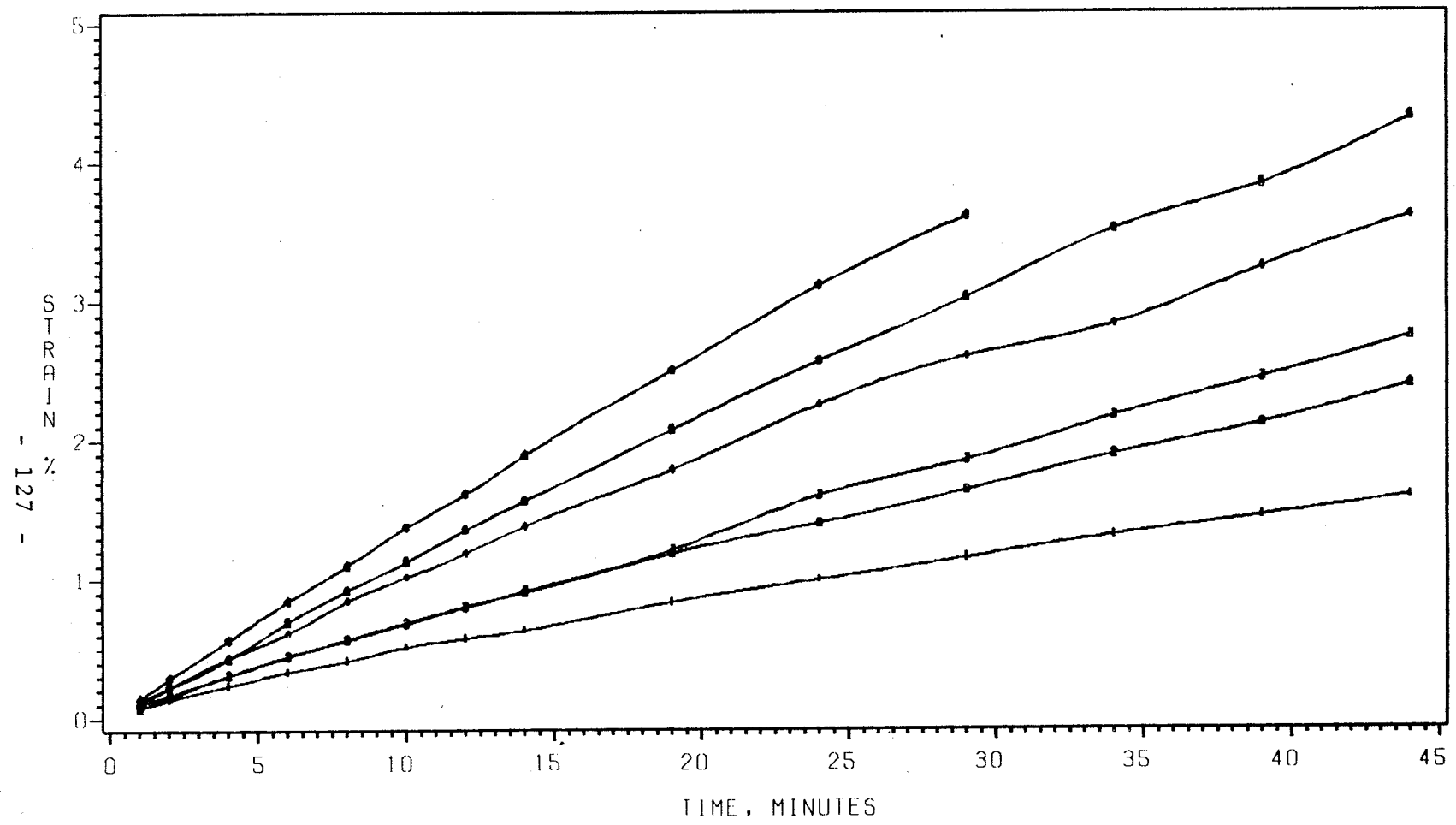
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```
1290. TITLE2 .H=2 .F=DUPLEX VARIATION OF B WITH PRESSURE;  
1300. TITLE3 .H=1 .F=SIMPLEX MULTI STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST;  
1310. FOOTNOTE1;  
1320. FOOTNOTE2;  
1330. PLOT BSLOPE*PRESSURE/VREF=2 HREF=10 CAXIS=RED;  
1340. SYMBOL1 V=SQUARE I=NONE C=RED;  
1350. DATA PLOTS;  
1360. SET P1 P2 P3 P4;  
1370. PROC GREPLAY DATA=PLOTS;  
1380. // EXEC XPLOT
```

D.3 ANALYSIS OF PT201

# PLOT OF STRAIN VS TIME AT EACH PRESSURE

MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT201



LEGEND: PRESSURE

—+—+—+—	1.710703	—+—+—+—	2.171429	—+—+—+—	2.619621
—+—+—+—	3.058348	—+—+—+—	3.484422	—+—+—+—	3.907937

PRESSURE IN MPA

DATA SET USERNAME.SAS.LAD CREATED BY LADFOH/S PROGRAM

TIME	LOGTIME	PI	PRESSURE	STRAIN	RATE	LNR	LOGLNR
1	0.00000	1.72050	1.71070	0.07908	0.079076	0.0007904	3.1021
2	0.30103	1.71927	1.71070	0.13845	0.059371	0.0013835	2.8590
4	0.60206	1.71722	1.71070	0.23737	0.049461	0.0023709	2.6251
6	0.77815	1.71517	1.71070	0.33638	0.049504	0.0033581	2.4739
8	0.90309	1.71354	1.71070	0.41564	0.039630	0.0041477	-2.3822
10	1.00000	1.71150	1.71070	0.51473	0.049545	0.0051341	-2.2895
12	1.07918	1.71028	1.71070	0.57422	0.029747	0.0057258	-2.2422
14	1.14613	1.70907	1.71070	0.63376	0.029771	0.0063176	2.1994
19	1.27875	1.70501	1.71070	0.83227	0.039702	0.0082883	-2.0815
24	1.38021	1.70178	1.71070	0.99127	0.031799	0.0098639	2.0060
29	1.46240	1.69856	1.71070	1.15041	0.031828	0.0114384	-1.9416
34	1.53148	1.69535	1.71070	1.30969	0.031856	0.0130119	-1.8857
39	1.59106	1.69255	1.71070	1.44917	0.027895	0.0143877	-1.8420
44	1.64345	1.68976	1.71070	1.58878	0.027923	0.0157629	1.8024
1	0.00000	2.18578	2.17143	0.07853	0.078526	0.0007850	-3.1052
2	0.30103	2.18419	2.17143	0.15707	0.078539	0.0015694	-2.8043
4	0.60206	2.18102	2.17143	0.31427	0.078601	0.0031377	-2.5034
6	0.77815	2.17826	2.17143	0.45192	0.068826	0.0045090	-2.3459
8	0.90309	2.17589	2.17143	0.57002	0.059050	0.0056840	2.2453
10	1.00000	2.17353	2.17143	0.68818	0.059080	0.0068582	2.1638
12	1.07918	2.17118	2.17143	0.80641	0.059113	0.0080317	2.0952
14	1.14613	2.16922	2.17143	0.90501	0.049300	0.0090094	2.0453
19	1.27875	2.16375	2.17143	1.18134	0.055267	0.0117442	1.9302
24	1.38021	2.15947	2.17143	1.39876	0.043484	0.0138907	1.8573
29	1.46240	2.15482	2.17143	1.63622	0.047492	0.0162298	1.7897
34	1.53148	2.14980	2.17143	1.89383	0.051522	0.0187612	1.7267
39	1.59106	2.14557	2.17143	2.11208	0.043649	0.0209008	1.6798
44	1.64345	2.14020	2.17143	2.39021	0.055626	0.0236209	1.6267
1	0.00000	2.63448	2.61962	0.09708	0.097084	0.0009704	3.0131
2	0.30103	2.63296	2.61962	0.17482	0.077740	0.0017467	2.7578
4	0.60206	2.63030	2.61962	0.31090	0.068038	0.0031042	2.5081
6	0.77815	2.62765	2.61962	0.44710	0.068100	0.0044610	2.3506
8	0.90309	2.62538	2.61962	0.56390	0.058402	0.0056232	2.2500
10	1.00000	2.62311	2.61962	0.68078	0.058436	0.0067847	2.1685
12	1.07918	2.62085	2.61962	0.79772	0.058473	0.0079456	2.0999
14	1.14613	2.61859	2.61962	0.91474	0.058510	0.0091058	2.0407
19	1.27875	2.61296	2.61962	1.20761	0.058573	0.0120037	1.9207
24	1.38021	2.60549	2.61962	1.59874	0.078227	0.0158610	1.7997
29	1.46240	2.60066	2.61962	1.85340	0.050932	0.0183643	1.7360
34	1.53148	2.59473	2.61962	2.16723	0.062767	0.0214408	1.6688
39	1.59106	2.58956	2.61962	2.44228	0.055008	0.0241293	1.6175
44	1.64345	2.58404	2.61962	2.73733	0.059010	0.0270053	1.5686
1	0.00000	3.07892	3.05835	0.11487	0.114870	0.0011480	2.9400
2	0.30103	3.07672	3.05835	0.22981	0.114937	0.0022954	2.6391
4	0.60206	3.07271	3.05835	0.44070	0.105448	0.0043973	2.3568
6	0.77815	3.06944	3.05835	0.61343	0.086362	0.0061155	2.2136
8	0.90309	3.06508	3.05835	0.84392	0.115246	0.0084038	2.0755
10	1.00000	3.06182	3.05835	1.01695	0.086514	0.0101181	1.9949
12	1.07918	3.05857	3.05835	1.19011	0.086582	0.0118308	1.9270
14	1.14613	3.05497	3.05835	1.38270	0.096295	0.0137323	1.8623
19	1.27875	3.04742	3.05835	1.78766	0.080992	0.0177187	1.7516
24	1.38021	3.03884	3.05835	2.25141	0.092749	0.0222644	1.6524
29	1.46240	3.03244	3.05835	2.59986	0.069690	0.0256664	1.5906
34	1.53148	3.02818	3.05835	2.83243	0.046515	0.0279306	1.5539
39	1.59106	3.02076	3.05835	3.24001	0.081516	0.0318863	1.4964
44	1.64345	3.01407	3.05835	3.60940	0.073878	0.0354579	1.4503

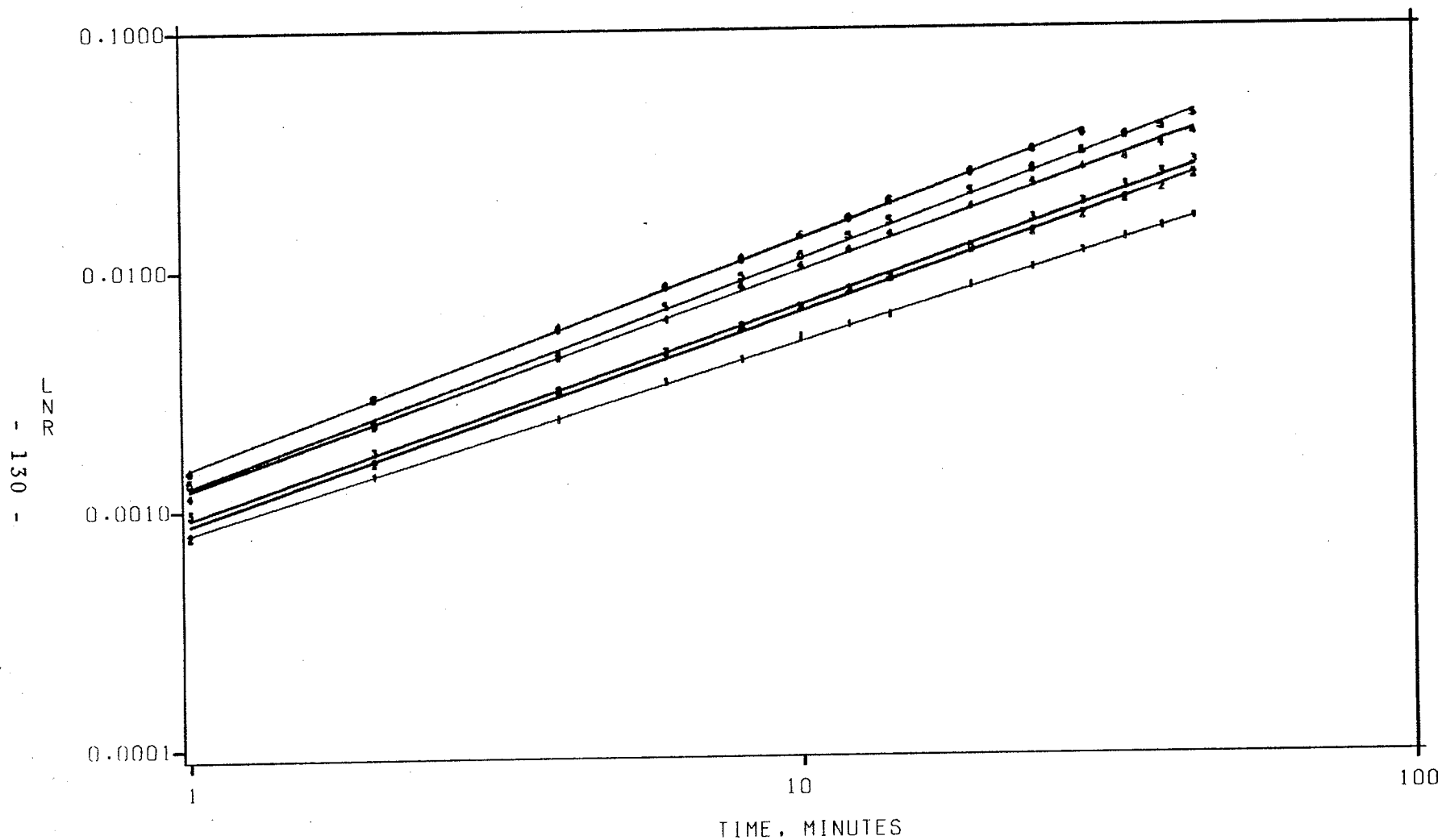
DATA SET USERNAME.SAS.LAD CREATED BY LADFOH/S PROGRAM

TIME	LOGTIME	PI	PRESSURE	STRAIN	RATE	LNR	LOGLNR
1	0.00000	3.50776	3.48442	0.13145	0.131452	0.0013137	2.8815
2	0.30103	3.50601	3.48442	0.22539	0.093933	0.0022513	2.6476
4	0.60206	3.50217	3.48442	0.43216	0.103389	0.0043123	2.3653
6	0.77815	3.49729	3.48442	0.69560	0.131716	0.0069319	2.1591
8	0.90309	3.49312	3.48442	0.92163	0.113015	0.0091741	2.0374
10	1.00000	3.48931	3.48442	1.12902	0.103697	0.0112270	1.9497
12	1.07918	3.48516	3.48442	1.35546	0.113220	0.0134636	1.8708
14	1.14613	3.48136	3.48442	1.56322	0.103881	0.0155113	1.8094
19	1.27875	3.47207	3.48442	2.07395	0.102145	0.0205274	1.6877
24	1.38021	3.46317	3.48442	2.56674	0.098559	0.0253435	1.5961
29	1.46240	3.45499	3.48442	3.02249	0.091150	0.0297772	-1.5261
34	1.53148	3.44617	3.48442	3.51713	0.098926	0.0345669	-1.4613
39	1.59106	3.44042	3.48442	3.84107	0.064789	0.0376914	-1.4238
44	1.64345	3.43200	3.48442	4.31815	0.095415	0.0422751	1.3739
1	0.00000	3.92529	3.90794	0.14638	0.146376	0.0014627	-2.8348
2	0.30103	3.92261	3.90794	0.29284	0.146467	0.0029241	-2.5340
4	0.60206	3.91760	3.90794	0.56766	0.137411	0.0056606	-2.2471
6	0.77815	3.91260	3.90794	0.84280	0.137567	0.0083927	-2.0761
8	0.90309	3.90794	3.90794	1.09983	0.128514	0.0109382	-1.9611
10	1.00000	3.90296	3.90794	1.37548	0.137827	0.0136611	-1.8645
12	1.07918	3.89866	3.90794	1.61462	0.119571	0.0160173	1.7954
14	1.14613	3.89370	3.90794	1.89079	0.138086	0.0187314	-1.7274
19	1.27875	3.88284	3.90794	2.49935	0.121712	0.0246863	1.6075
24	1.38021	3.87203	3.90794	3.10922	0.121973	0.0306186	1.5140
29	1.46240	3.86322	3.90794	3.60915	0.099987	0.0354555	-1.4503



# SOLUTION OF CREEP PARAMETERS

MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT201



LEGEND: PRESSURE

—•— 1.710703  
—•— 3.058348

—•— 2.171429  
—•— 3.484422

—•— 2.619621  
—•— 3.907937

PRESSURE IN MPA

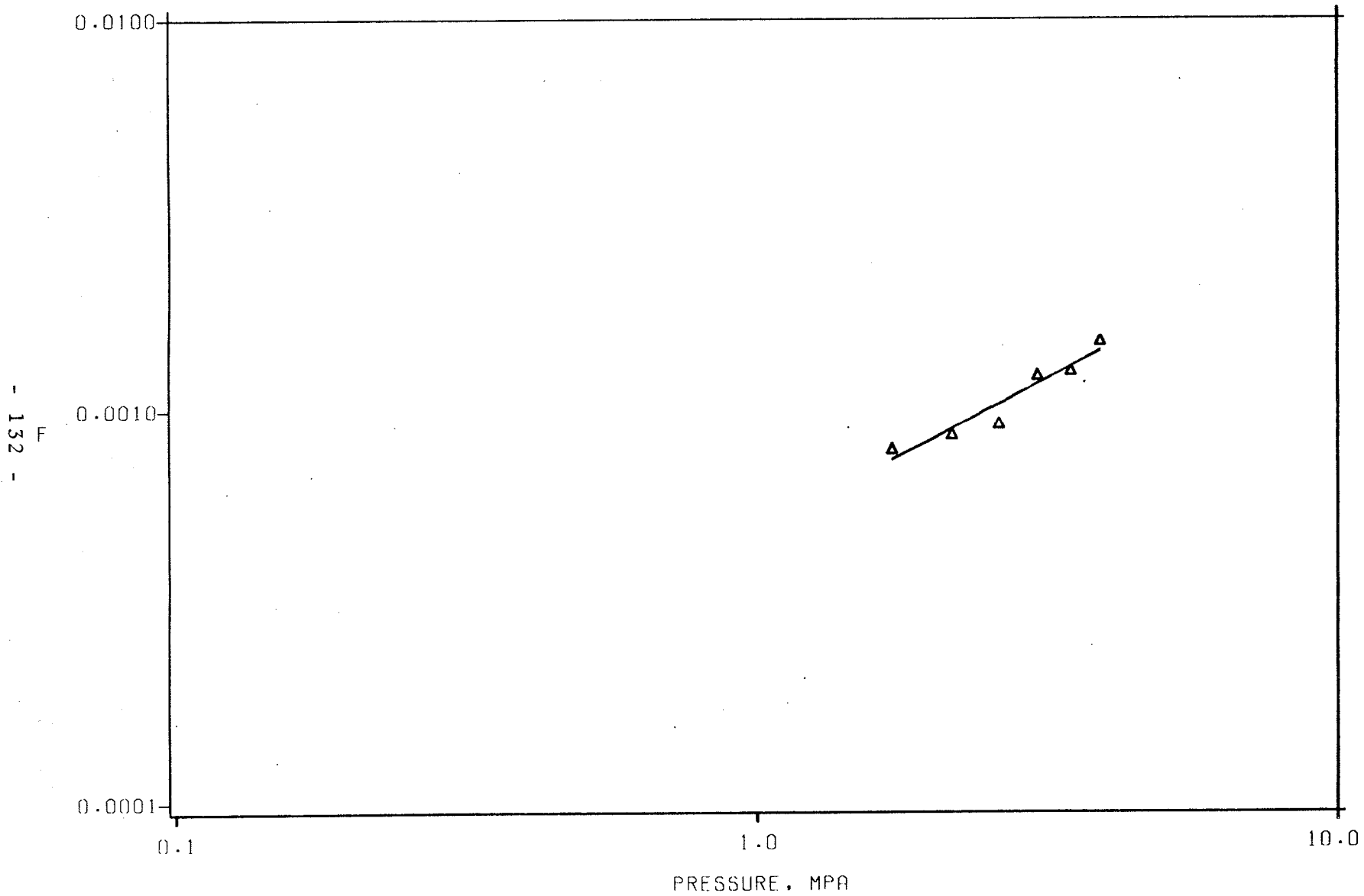
SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETERS B AND F

OBS	PRESSURE	_TYPE_	_MODEL_	_DEPVAR_	_SIGMA_	LOGLNR	LOGTIME	LOGF	FVALUE	BSLOPE	LOGPI
1	1.71070	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0065524	-1	0.790567	-3.0965	0.00080068	0.790567	0.233175
2	2.17143	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0220299	-1	0.878875	3.0597	0.00087159	0.878875	0.336746
3	2.61962	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0153486	1	0.882857	3.0339	0.00092485	0.882857	0.418238
4	3.05835	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0174497	1	0.900479	2.9099	0.00123052	0.900479	0.485487
5	3.48442	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0180095	-1	0.938805	2.8991	0.00126153	0.938805	0.542131
6	3.90794	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0084309	1	0.949774	2.8222	0.00150579	0.949774	0.591948

- 131 -

# SOLUTION OF CREEP PARAMETERS

MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT201



ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGF VS LOGPI

DEP VARIABLE: LOGF INTERCEPT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F VALUE	PROB>F
MODEL	1	0.053676	0.053676	43.466	0.0027
ERROR	4	0.004939551	0.001234888		
C TOTAL	5	0.058615			
ROOT MSE		0.035141	R-SQUARE	0.9157	
DEP MEAN		-2.970234	ADJ R SQ	0.8947	
C.V.		1.1831			

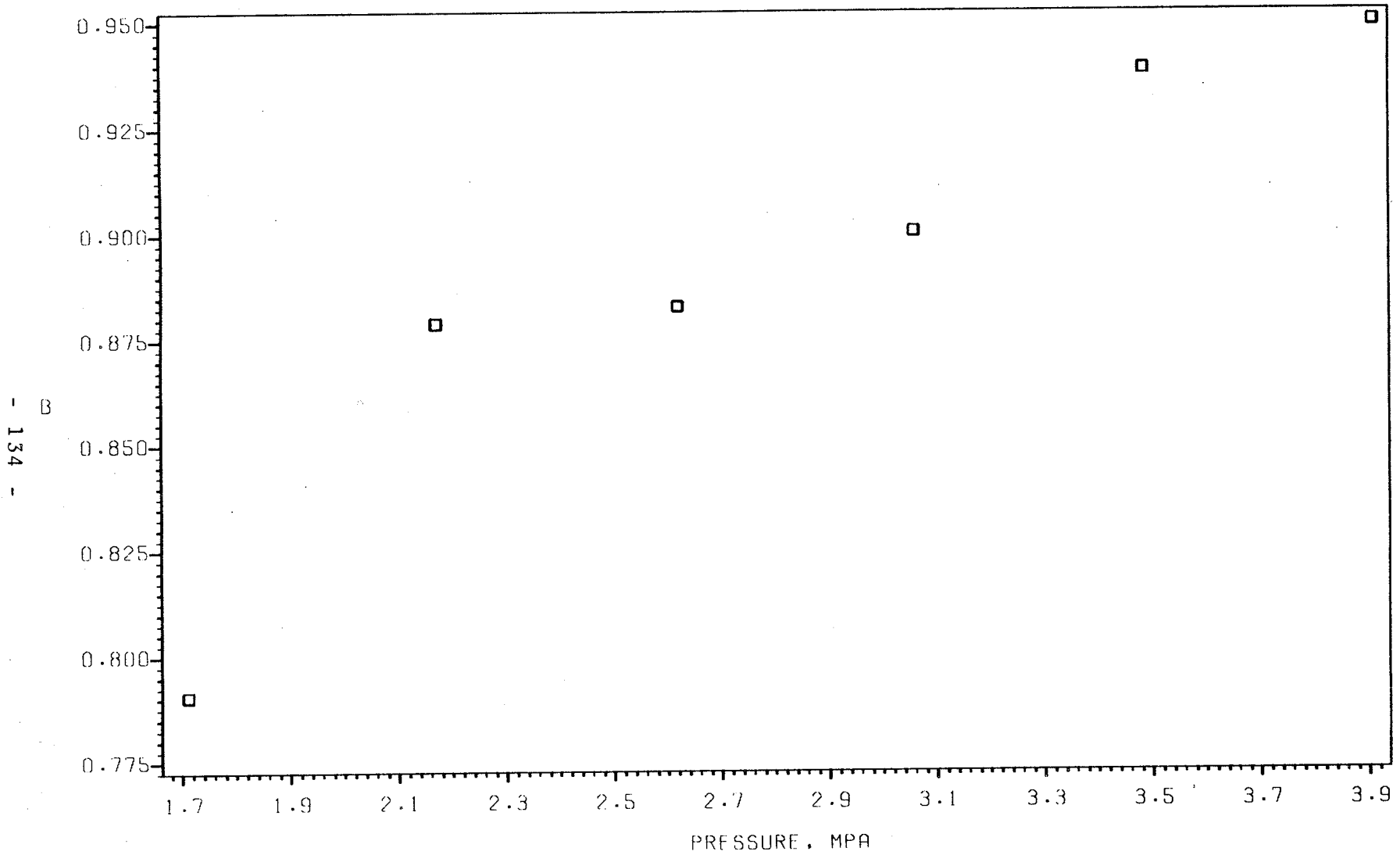
VARIABLE	DF	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	T FOR H0: PARAMETER=0	PROB >  T	VARIABLE LABEL
INTERCEP	1	-3.307141	0.053077	62.308	0.0001	INTERCEPT
LOGPI	1	0.775174	0.117578	6.593	0.0027	

SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETERS F1 AND N

OBS	_TYPE_	_MODEL_	_DEPVAR_	_SIGMA_	LOGF	NSLOPE	LOGF1	F1
1	OLS		LOGF	0.035141	-1	0.775174	3.3071	0.000493014

# VARIATION OF B WITH PRESSURE

MUI II-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT201

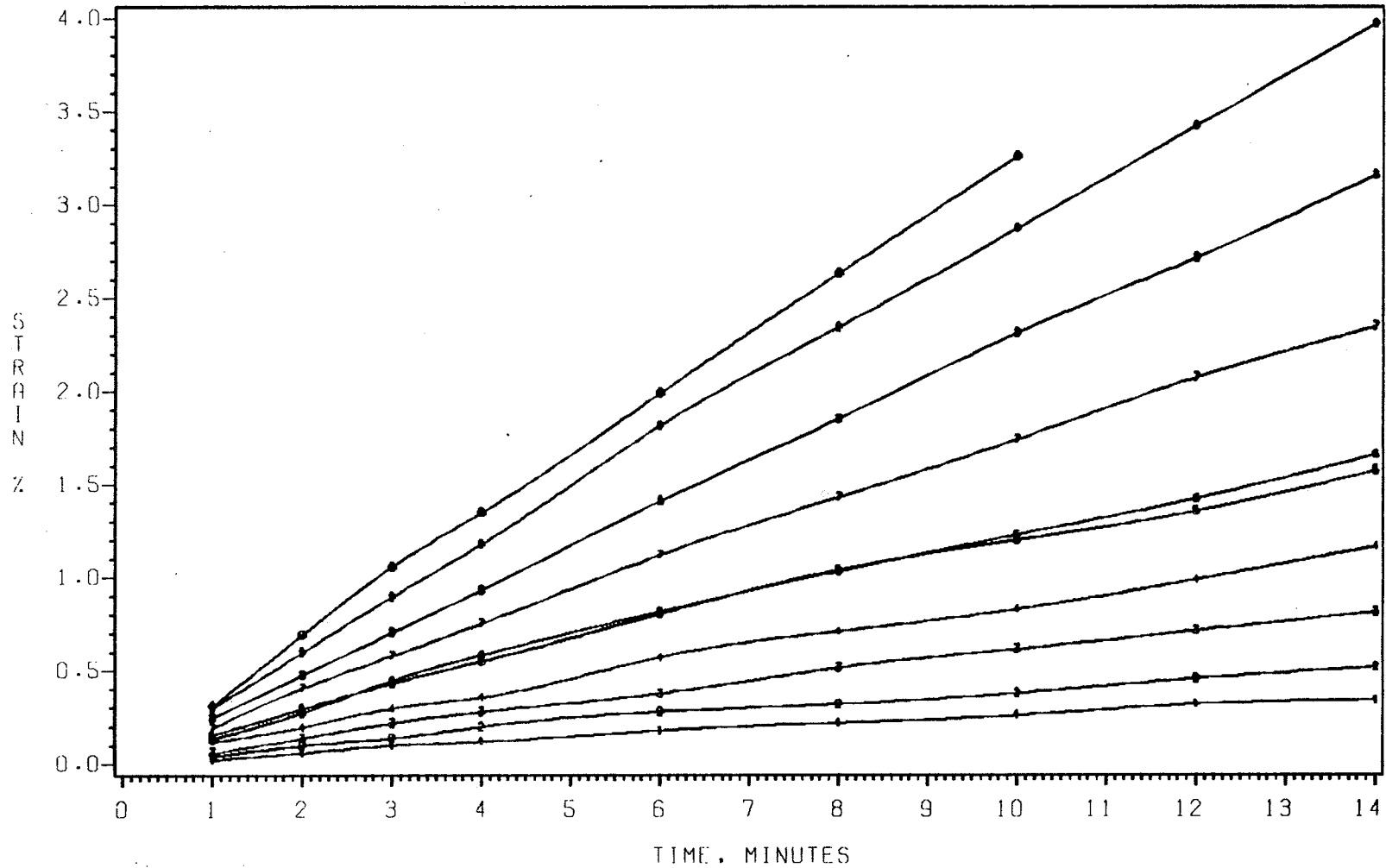


D.4 ANALYSIS OF PT102

# PLOT OF STRAIN VS TIME AT EACH PRESSURE

MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT102

- 136 -



LEGEND: PRESSURE

- |       |          |       |          |       |          |       |          |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| —•—•— | 1.339649 | —•—•— | 1.832132 | —•—•— | 2.32242  | —•—•— | 2.809412 |
| —•—•— | 3.292572 | —•—•— | 3.774594 | —•—•— | 4.254804 | —•—•— | 4.731111 |
| —•—•— | 5.203466 |       |          |       |          |       |          |

PRESSURE IN MPA

DATA SET SAS.LAD CREATED BY LADFO PROGRAM

TIME	LOGTIME	PI	PRESSURE	STRAIN	RATE	LNR	LOGLNR
1	0.00000	1.34083	1.33965	0.01988	0.019878	0.0001988	-3.7017
2	0.30103	1.34027	1.33965	0.05957	0.039697	0.0005956	-3.2251
3	0.47712	1.33972	1.33965	0.09932	0.039743	0.0009927	3.0032
4	0.60206	1.33945	1.33965	0.11920	0.019881	0.0011913	2.9240
6	0.77815	1.33862	1.33965	0.17882	0.029810	0.0017866	-2.7480
8	0.90309	1.33808	1.33965	0.21856	0.019871	0.0021832	2.6609
10	1.00000	1.33753	1.33965	0.25834	0.019887	0.0025800	-2.5884
12	1.07918	1.33672	1.33965	0.31801	0.029835	0.0031750	2.4983
14	1.14613	1.33645	1.33965	0.33792	0.009958	0.0033735	-2.4719
1	0.00000	1.83378	1.83213	0.03965	0.039650	0.0003964	-3.4018
2	0.30103	1.83298	1.83213	0.09912	0.059472	0.0009907	3.0040
3	0.47712	1.83245	1.83213	0.13879	0.039672	0.0013870	-2.8579
4	0.60206	1.83167	1.83213	0.19830	0.059506	0.0019810	-2.7031
6	0.77815	1.83062	1.83213	0.27767	0.039687	0.0027729	-2.5571
8	0.90309	1.83010	1.83213	0.31739	0.019859	0.0031689	-2.4991
10	1.00000	1.82932	1.83213	0.37696	0.029785	0.0037625	-2.4245
12	1.07918	1.82829	1.83213	0.45645	0.039743	0.0045541	-2.3416
14	1.14613	1.82753	1.83213	0.51607	0.029813	0.0051475	-2.2884
1	0.00000	2.32499	2.32242	0.05930	0.059298	0.0005928	-3.2271
2	0.30103	2.32399	2.32242	0.13842	0.079119	0.0013832	-2.8591
3	0.47712	2.32299	2.32242	0.21755	0.079133	0.0021731	-2.6629
4	0.60206	2.32224	2.32242	0.27693	0.059375	0.0027654	-2.5582
6	0.77815	2.32101	2.32242	0.37594	0.049508	0.0037524	-2.4257
8	0.90309	2.31930	2.32242	0.51465	0.069353	0.0051333	-2.2896
10	1.00000	2.31809	2.32242	0.61381	0.049580	0.0061193	-2.2133
12	1.07918	2.31688	2.32242	0.71302	0.049607	0.0071049	-2.1484
14	1.14613	2.31569	2.32242	0.81229	0.049634	0.0080901	-2.0920
1	0.00000	2.81239	2.80941	0.11818	0.118185	0.0011811	-2.9277
2	0.30103	2.81146	2.80941	0.19701	0.078827	0.0019682	-2.7059
3	0.47712	2.81030	2.80941	0.29562	0.098608	0.0029518	-2.5299
4	0.60206	2.80961	2.80941	0.35480	0.059182	0.0035417	-2.4508
6	0.77815	2.80710	2.80941	0.57200	0.108597	0.0057037	-2.2438
8	0.90309	2.80552	2.80941	0.71036	0.069184	0.0070785	2.1501
10	1.00000	2.80418	2.80941	0.82904	0.059338	0.0082562	-2.0832
12	1.07918	2.80241	2.80941	0.98740	0.079181	0.0098256	-2.0076
14	1.14613	2.80044	2.80941	1.16571	0.089156	0.0115897	-1.9359
1	0.00000	3.29656	3.29257	0.15678	0.156775	0.0015665	-2.8051
2	0.30103	3.29508	3.29257	0.29407	0.137297	0.0029364	-2.5322
3	0.47712	3.29361	3.29257	0.43145	0.137379	0.0043052	-2.3660
4	0.60206	3.29235	3.29257	0.54929	0.117839	0.0054779	-2.2614
6	0.77815	3.28967	3.29257	0.80489	0.127801	0.0080167	-2.0960
8	0.90309	3.28723	3.29257	1.04113	0.118120	0.0103575	1.9847
10	1.00000	3.28562	3.29257	1.19880	0.078834	0.0119167	-1.9238
12	1.07918	3.28403	3.29257	1.35661	0.078903	0.0134749	-1.8705
14	1.14613	3.28186	3.29257	1.57380	0.108595	0.0156154	-1.8064
1	0.00000	3.77856	3.77459	0.13607	0.136074	0.0013598	-2.8665
2	0.30103	3.77722	3.77459	0.27227	0.136200	0.0027190	-2.5656
3	0.47712	3.77551	3.77459	0.44751	0.175233	0.0044651	2.3502
4	0.60206	3.77420	3.77459	0.58390	0.136396	0.0058220	2.2349
6	0.77815	3.77196	3.77459	0.81799	0.117045	0.0081466	2.0890
8	0.90309	3.76993	3.77459	1.03280	0.107404	0.0102750	1.9882
10	1.00000	3.76811	3.77459	1.22827	0.097734	0.0122079	1.9134
12	1.07918	3.76631	3.77459	1.42396	0.097846	0.0141392	1.8496
14	1.14613	3.76416	3.77459	1.65903	0.117533	0.0164541	1.7837
1	0.00000	4.25978	4.25480	0.19284	0.192843	0.0019266	2.7152
2	0.30103	4.25788	4.25480	0.40518	0.212333	0.0040436	2.3932

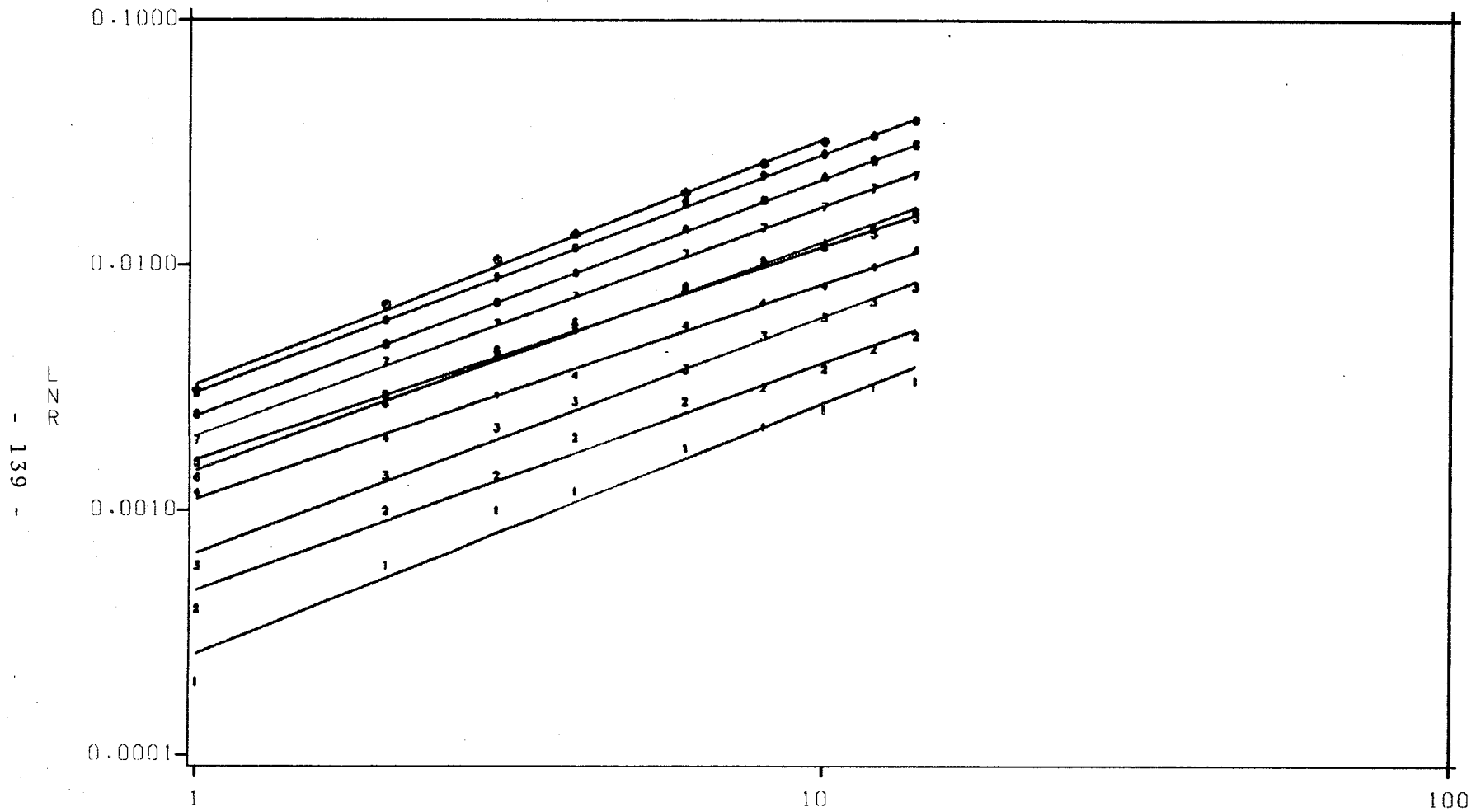


DATA SET SAS.LAD CREATED BY LADFO PROGRAM

TIME	LOGTIME	PI	PRESSURE	STRAIN	RATE	LNR	LOGLNR
3	0.47712	4.25635	4.25480	0.57906	0.173889	0.0057739	2.2385
4	0.60206	4.25482	4.25480	0.75312	0.174055	0.0075030	2.1248
6	0.77815	4.25165	4.25480	1.12100	0.183940	0.0111476	1.9528
8	0.90309	4.24901	4.25480	1.43132	0.155161	0.0142118	-1.8474
10	1.00000	4.24642	4.25480	1.74210	0.155391	0.0172710	-1.7627
12	1.07918	4.24370	4.25480	2.07279	0.165343	0.0205160	-1.6879
14	1.14613	4.24149	4.25480	2.34551	0.136359	0.0231842	-1.6348
1	0.00000	4.73699	4.73111	0.24739	0.247392	0.0024709	-2.6072
2	0.30103	4.73516	4.73111	0.47604	0.228647	0.0047491	-2.3234
3	0.47712	4.73335	4.73111	0.70490	0.228860	0.0070243	-2.1534
4	0.60206	4.73155	4.73111	0.93400	0.229097	0.0092966	-2.0317
6	0.77815	4.72787	4.73111	1.41205	0.239026	0.0140217	-1.8532
8	0.90309	4.72454	4.73111	1.85277	0.220361	0.0183582	-1.7362
10	1.00000	4.72113	4.73111	2.31352	0.230373	0.0228716	1.6407
12	1.07918	4.71819	4.73111	2.71743	0.201958	0.0268117	1.5717
14	1.14613	4.71502	4.73111	3.16059	0.221576	0.0311167	1.5070
1	0.00000	5.21003	5.20347	0.29893	0.298931	0.0029848	-2.5251
2	0.30103	5.20791	5.20347	0.59826	0.299334	0.0059648	-2.2244
3	0.47712	5.20582	5.20347	0.89796	0.299698	0.0089395	2.0487
4	0.60206	5.20387	5.20347	1.17925	0.281284	0.0117235	-1.9309
6	0.77815	5.19954	5.20347	1.81802	0.319385	0.0180169	-1.7443
8	0.90309	5.19603	5.20347	2.34529	0.263638	0.0231821	-1.6348
10	1.00000	5.19259	5.20347	2.87362	0.264164	0.0283311	-1.5477
12	1.07918	5.18909	5.20347	3.42191	0.274146	0.0336467	-1.4731
14	1.14613	5.18565	5.20347	3.97133	0.274706	0.0389450	1.4095
1	0.00000	5.68099	5.67716	0.30962	0.309622	0.0030914	2.5098
2	0.30103	5.67859	5.67716	0.69258	0.382954	0.0069019	2.1610
3	0.47712	5.67633	5.67716	1.05782	0.365248	0.0105227	1.9779
4	0.60206	5.67454	5.67716	1.35033	0.292505	0.0134129	-1.8725
6	0.77815	5.67068	5.67716	1.99129	0.320482	0.0197173	-1.7052
8	0.90309	5.66689	5.67716	2.63369	0.321197	0.0259960	-1.5851
10	1.00000	5.66327	5.67716	3.25905	0.312683	0.0320707	1.4939

# SOLUTION OF CREEP PARAMETERS

MULTI STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT102



LEGEND: PRESSURE

- |       |          |       |          |       |          |       |          |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| —●—●— | 1.339649 | —●—●— | 1.832132 | —●—●— | 2.32242  | —●—●— | 2.809412 |
| —●—●— | 3.292572 | —●—●— | 3.774594 | —●—●— | 4.254804 | —●—●— | 4.731111 |
| —●—●— | 5.203466 |       | 5.677158 |       |          |       |          |

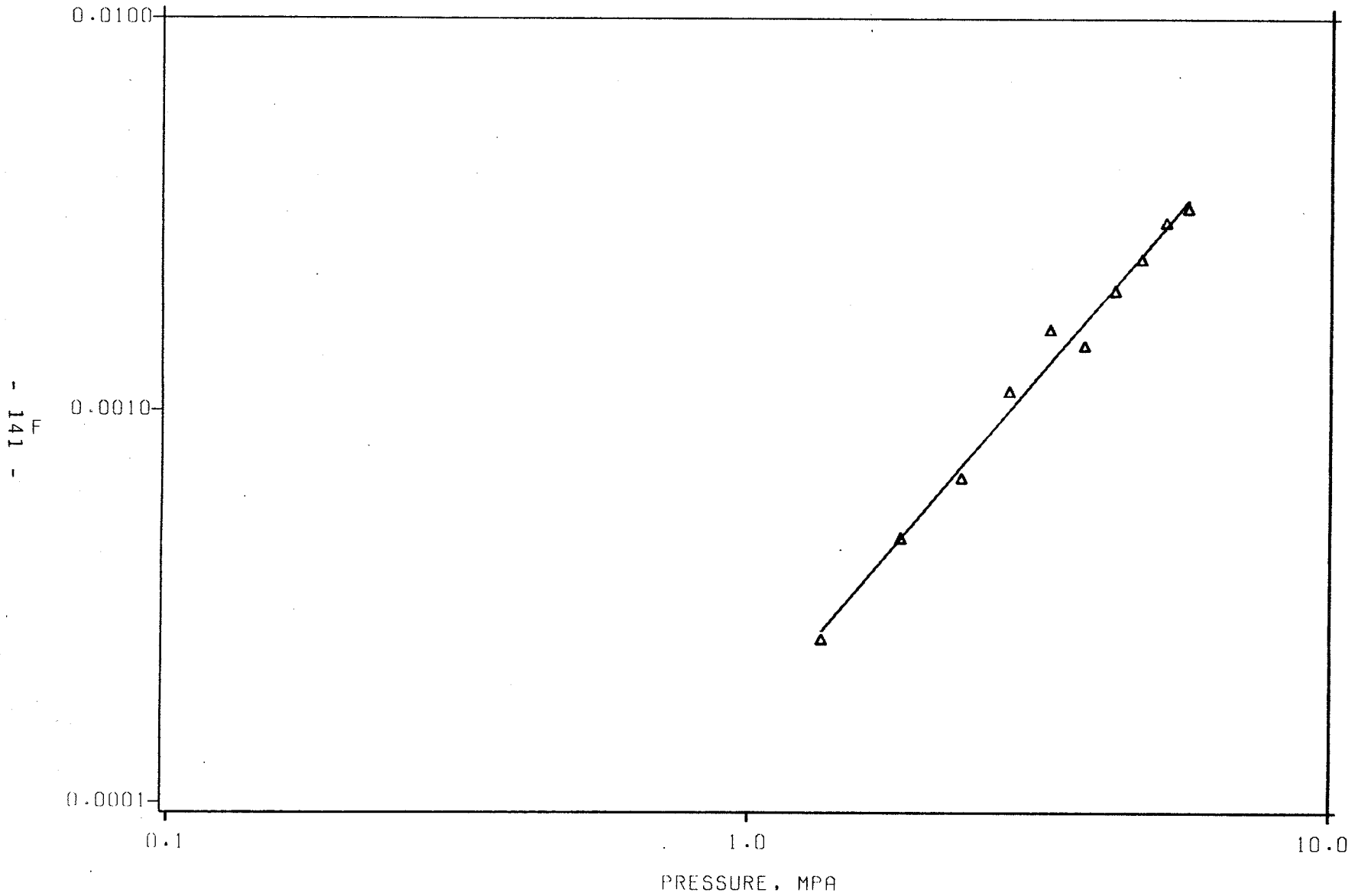
PRESSURE IN MPA

SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETERS B AND F

OBS	PRESSURE	_TYPE_	_MODEL_	_DEPVAR_	_SIGMA_	LOGLNR	LOGTIME	LOGF	FVALUE	BSLOPE	LOGPI
1	1.33965	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0689864	1	1.02127	3.5824	0.00026156	1.02127	0.126991
2	1.83213	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0481941	-1	0.92763	-3.3233	0.00047504	0.92763	0.262957
3	2.32242	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0341152	1	0.96260	-3.1698	0.00067642	0.96260	0.365941
4	2.80941	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0190774	-1	0.87500	-2.9484	0.00112606	0.87500	0.448615
5	3.29257	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0150634	1	0.87038	-2.7909	0.00161847	0.87038	0.517535
6	3.77459	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0279929	1	0.93035	-2.8322	0.00147155	0.93035	0.576870
7	4.25480	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0136396	1	0.93350	-2.6918	0.00203341	0.93350	0.628880
8	4.73111	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0041729	-1	0.96531	-2.6103	0.00245278	0.96531	0.674963
9	5.20347	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0079779	-1	0.97289	-2.5172	0.00303937	0.97289	0.716293
10	5.67716	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0206437	-1	1.00096	-2.4815	0.00329965	1.00096	0.754131

# SOLUTION OF CREEP PARAMETERS

MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT102



ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGF VS LOGPI

DEP VARIABLE: LOGF INTERCEPT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F VALUE	PROB>F
MODEL	1	1.169901	1.169901	615.264	0.0001
ERROR	8	0.015212	0.001901463		
C TOTAL	9	1.185113			
ROOT MSE		0.043606	R-SQUARE	0.9872	
DEP MEAN		-2.894790	ADJ R-SQ	0.9856	
C.V.		-1.50635			

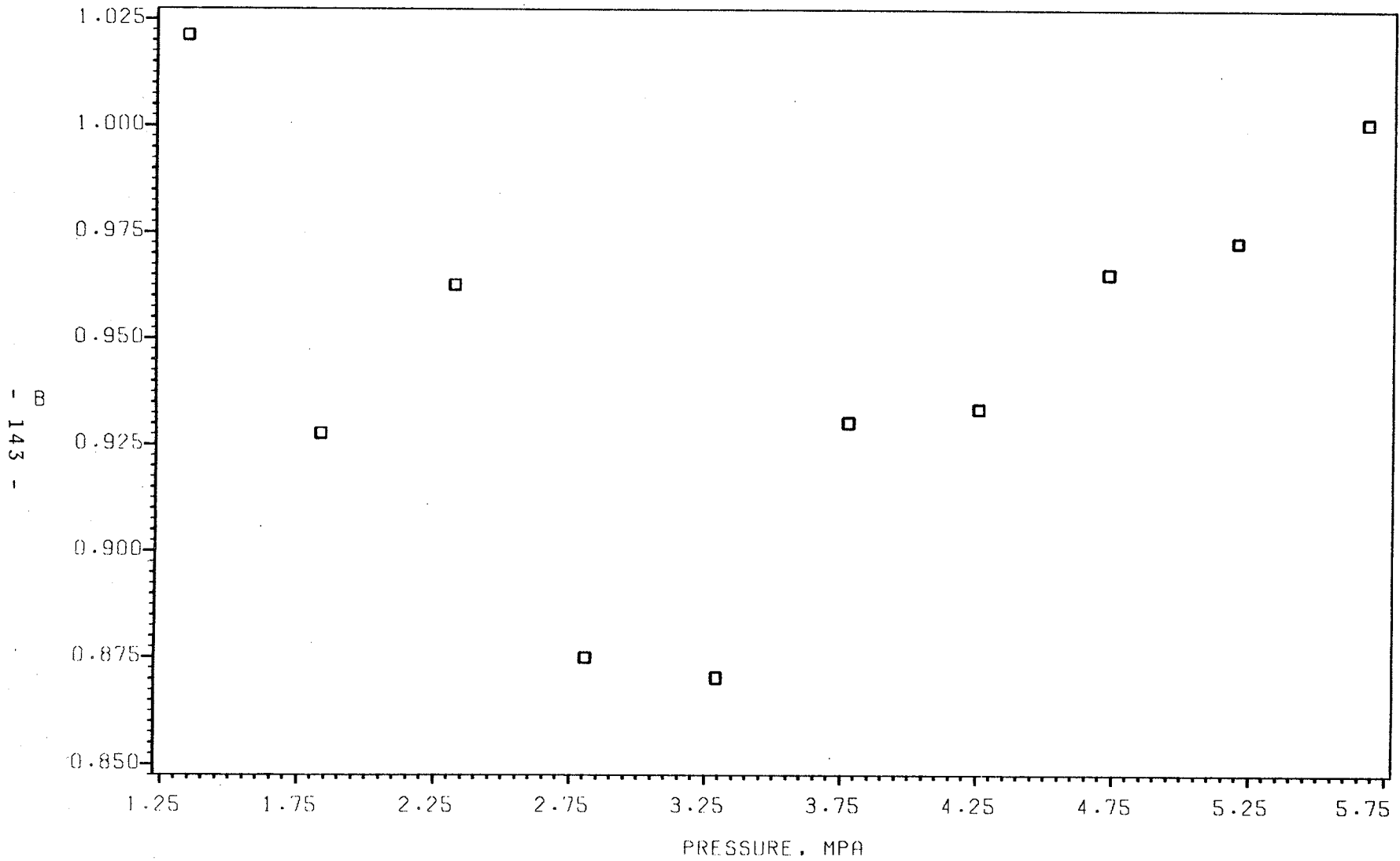
VARIABLE	DF	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	T FOR H0: PARAMETER=0	PROB >  T	VARIABLE LABEL
INTERCEP	1	-3.784698	0.038436	-98.469	0.0001	INTERCEPT
LOGPI	1	1.754145	0.070719	24.805	0.0001	

SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETER N

OBS	_TYPE_	_MODEL_	_DEPVAR_	_SIGMA_	LOGF	NSLOPE	LOGF1	F1
1	OLS		LOGF	0.0436058	1	1.75414	3.7847	0.000164173

# VARIATION OF B WITH PRESSURE

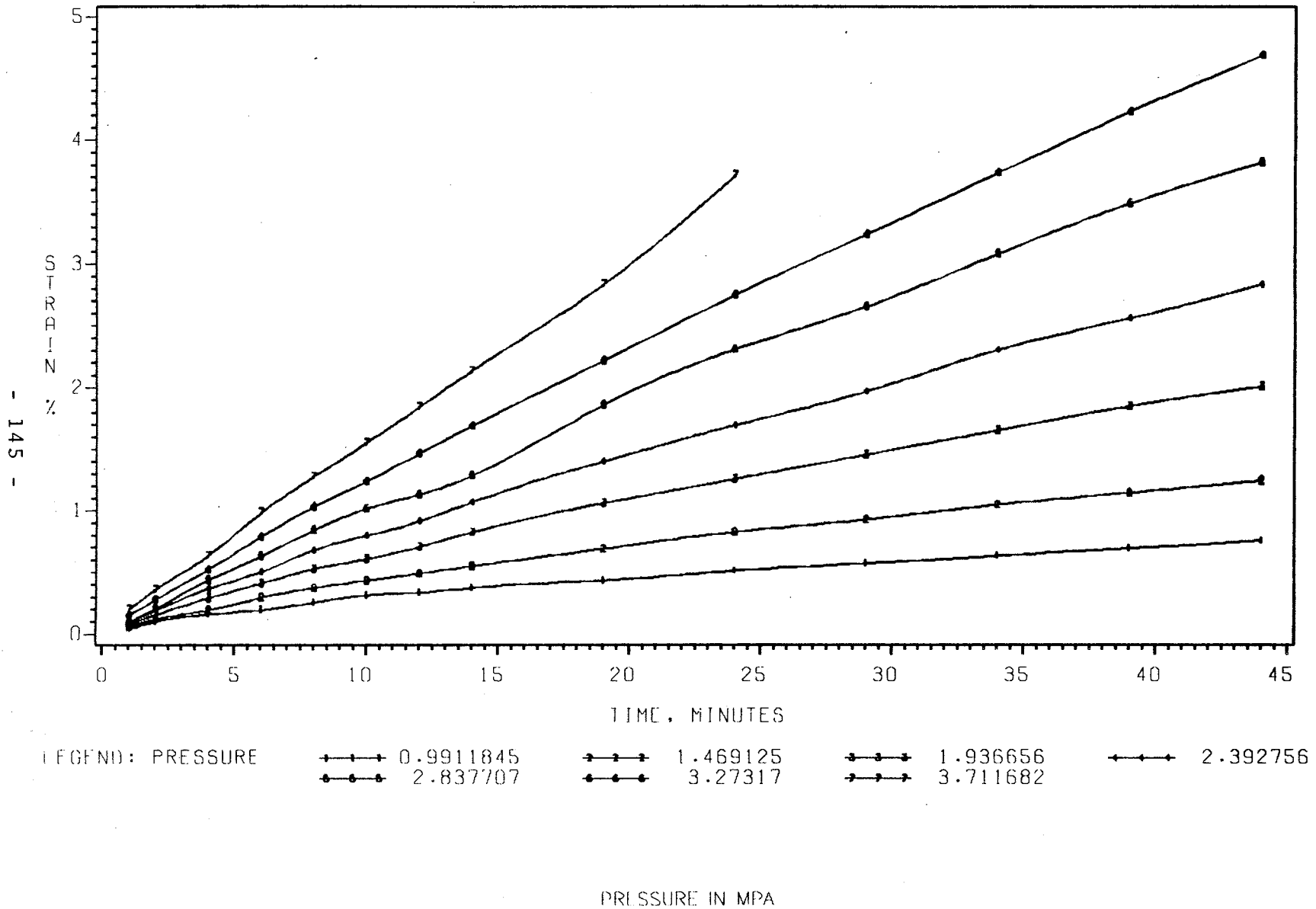
MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT102



D.5 ANALYSIS OF PT103

# PLOT OF STRAIN VS TIME AT EACH PRESSURE

MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT103





DATA SET USERNAME.SAS.LAD CREATED BY LADFOH/S PROGRAM

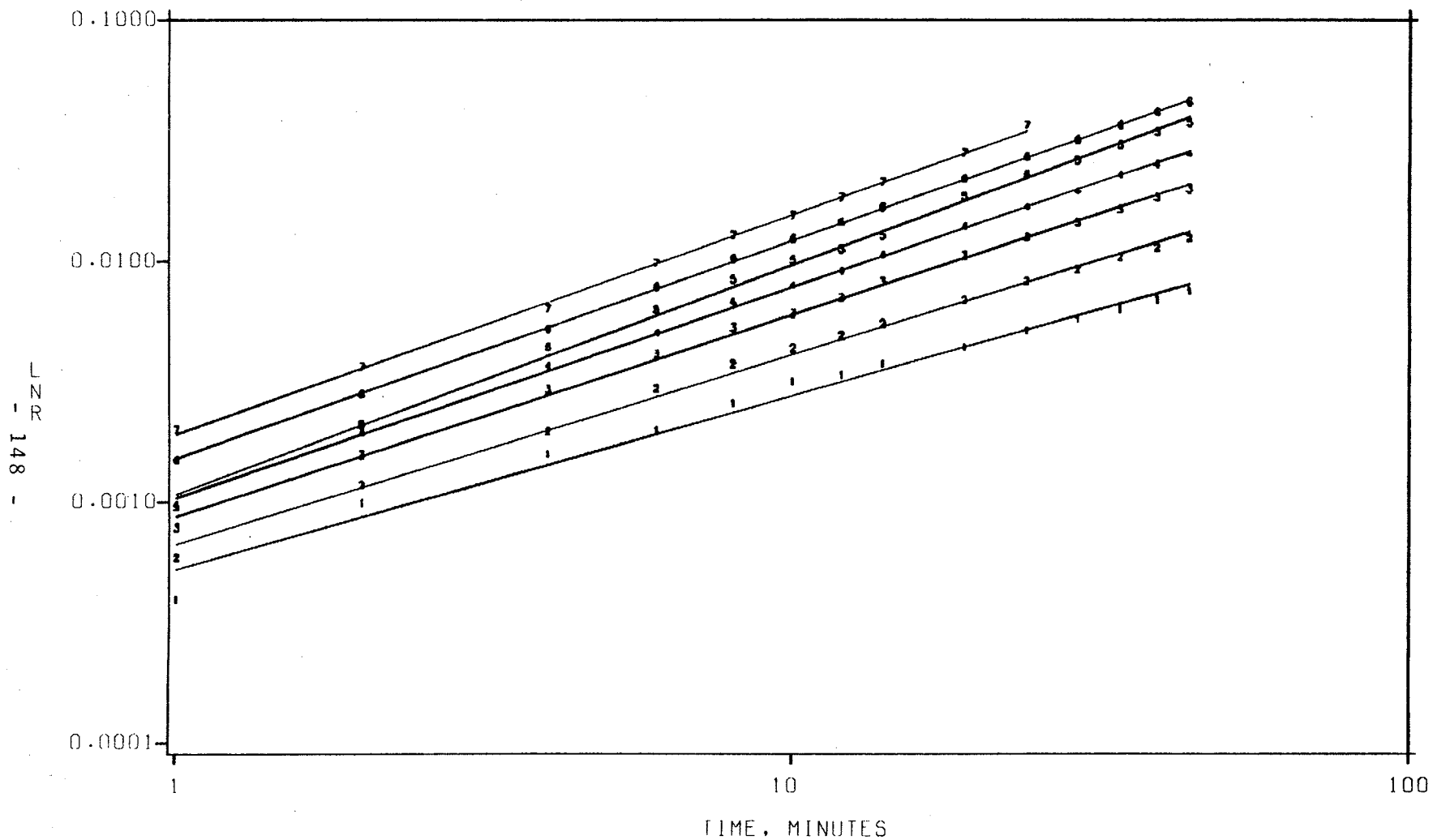
TIME	LOGTIME	PI	PRESSURE	STRAIN	RATE	LNR	LOGLNR
1	0.00000	0.99636	0.99118	0.03955	0.0395537	0.0003955	3.4029
2	0.30103	0.99508	0.99118	0.09896	0.0594045	0.0009891	3.0048
4	0.60206	0.99380	0.99118	0.15836	0.0296999	0.0015823	2.8007
6	0.77815	0.99295	0.99118	0.19796	0.0197991	0.0019776	2.7039
8	0.90309	0.99168	0.99118	0.25739	0.0297164	0.0025706	2.5900
10	1.00000	0.99042	0.99118	0.31688	0.0297446	0.0031638	2.4998
12	1.07918	0.99000	0.99118	0.33669	0.0099059	0.0033612	2.4735
14	1.14613	0.98915	0.99118	0.37636	0.0198326	0.0037565	2.4252
19	1.27875	0.98790	0.99118	0.43585	0.0118990	0.0043490	2.3616
24	1.38021	0.98622	0.99118	0.51521	0.0158717	0.0051389	2.2891
29	1.46240	0.98497	0.99118	0.57476	0.0119100	0.0057311	2.2418
34	1.53148	0.98373	0.99118	0.63433	0.0119136	0.0063232	2.1991
39	1.59106	0.98249	0.99118	0.69391	0.0119172	0.0069152	2.1602
44	1.64345	0.98125	0.99118	0.75353	0.0119224	0.0075070	2.1245
1	0.00000	1.47714	1.46912	0.05911	0.0591120	0.0005909	3.2285
2	0.30103	1.47592	1.46912	0.11826	0.0591522	0.0011819	2.9274
4	0.60206	1.47430	1.46912	0.19713	0.0394352	0.0019694	2.7057
6	0.77815	1.47227	1.46912	0.29578	0.0493235	0.0029535	2.5297
8	0.90309	1.47066	1.46912	0.37473	0.0394741	0.0037403	2.4271
10	1.00000	1.46946	1.46912	0.43397	0.0296218	0.0043303	2.3635
12	1.07918	1.46826	1.46912	0.49323	0.0296305	0.0049202	2.3080
14	1.14613	1.46706	1.46912	0.55251	0.0296392	0.0055099	2.2589
19	1.27875	1.46428	1.46912	0.69094	0.0276844	0.0068856	2.1621
24	1.38021	1.46152	1.46912	0.82946	0.0277046	0.0082604	2.0830
29	1.46240	1.45955	1.46912	0.92845	0.0197981	0.0092417	2.0343
34	1.53148	1.45721	1.46912	1.04732	0.0237750	0.0104188	1.9822
39	1.59106	1.45527	1.46912	1.14646	0.0198269	0.0113994	1.9431
44	1.64345	1.45333	1.46912	1.24564	0.0198372	0.0123795	1.9073
1	0.00000	1.94834	1.93666	0.07838	0.0783763	0.0007835	3.1060
2	0.30103	1.94682	1.93666	0.15682	0.0784392	0.0015669	2.8050
4	0.60206	1.94416	1.93666	0.29412	0.0686546	0.0029369	2.5321
6	0.77815	1.94190	1.93666	0.41191	0.0588939	0.0041107	2.3861
8	0.90309	1.93965	1.93666	0.52977	0.0589306	0.0052838	2.2771
10	1.00000	1.93815	1.93666	0.60841	0.0393203	0.0060657	2.2171
12	1.07918	1.93629	1.93666	0.70674	0.0491626	0.0070425	2.1523
14	1.14613	1.93406	1.93666	0.82479	0.0590270	0.0082141	2.0854
19	1.27875	1.92965	1.93666	1.06113	0.0472679	0.0105554	1.9765
24	1.38021	1.92600	1.93666	1.25832	0.0394375	0.0125047	1.9029
29	1.46240	1.92238	1.93666	1.45570	0.0394749	0.0144520	1.8401
34	1.53148	1.91879	1.93666	1.65331	0.0395222	0.0163979	1.7852
39	1.59106	1.91523	1.93666	1.85112	0.0395634	0.0183420	1.7366
44	1.64345	1.91239	1.93666	2.00949	0.0316728	0.0198956	1.7012
1	0.00000	2.40748	2.39276	0.09705	0.0970483	0.0009700	3.0132
2	0.30103	2.40574	2.39276	0.19414	0.0970945	0.0019395	2.7123
4	0.60206	2.40262	2.39276	0.36903	0.0874436	0.0036835	2.4337
6	0.77815	2.40020	2.39276	0.50517	0.0680722	0.0050390	2.2977
8	0.90309	2.39712	2.39276	0.68034	0.0875849	0.0067804	2.1687
10	1.00000	2.39507	2.39276	0.79721	0.0584307	0.0079404	2.1002
12	1.07918	2.39303	2.39276	0.91414	0.0584674	0.0090999	2.0410
14	1.14613	2.39033	2.39276	1.07017	0.0780156	0.0106449	1.9729
19	1.27875	2.38463	2.39276	1.40214	0.0663930	0.0139240	1.8562
24	1.38021	2.37966	2.39276	1.69549	0.0586711	0.0168128	1.7744
29	1.46240	2.37506	2.39276	1.96972	0.0548448	0.0195057	1.7098
34	1.53148	2.36954	2.39276	2.30315	0.0666876	0.0227703	1.6426
39	1.59106	2.36535	2.39276	2.55848	0.0510653	0.0252630	1.5975
44	1.64345	2.36089	2.39276	2.83382	0.0550671	0.0279441	1.5537

DATA SET USERNAME.SAS.LAD CREATED BY LADFOH/S PROGRAM

TIME	LOGTIME	PI	PRESSURE	STRAIN	RATE	LNR	LOGLNR
1	0.00000	2.85583	2.83771	0.09566	0.095665	0.0009562	3.0195
2	0.30103	2.85394	2.83771	0.21050	0.114838	0.0021028	2.6772
4	0.60206	2.85019	2.83771	0.44038	0.114938	0.0043941	2.3571
6	0.77815	2.84709	2.83771	0.63216	0.095888	0.0063017	2.2005
8	0.90309	2.84370	2.83771	0.84330	0.105570	0.0083976	2.0758
10	1.00000	2.84094	2.83771	1.01620	0.086450	0.0101107	1.9952
12	1.07918	2.83911	2.83771	1.13153	0.057669	0.0112518	1.9488
14	1.14613	2.83667	2.83771	1.28543	0.076947	0.0127724	1.8937
19	1.27875	2.82765	2.83771	1.86349	0.115613	0.0184634	1.7337
24	1.38021	2.82083	2.83771	2.30768	0.088837	0.0228146	1.6418
29	1.46240	2.81555	2.83771	2.65590	0.069645	0.0262125	1.5815
34	1.53148	2.80917	2.83771	3.08225	0.085270	0.0303571	1.5177
39	1.59106	2.80315	2.83771	3.48996	0.081541	0.0343044	1.4647
44	1.64345	2.79832	2.83771	3.82050	0.066109	0.0374933	1.4260
1	0.00000	3.29297	3.27317	0.14984	0.149842	0.0014973	2.8247
2	0.30103	3.29102	3.27317	0.28104	0.131198	0.0028065	2.5518
4	0.60206	3.28740	3.27317	0.52487	0.121914	0.0052350	2.2811
6	0.77815	3.28353	3.27317	0.78773	0.131432	0.0078465	2.1053
8	0.90309	3.27995	3.27317	1.03205	0.122160	0.0102676	1.9885
10	1.00000	3.27695	3.27317	1.23901	0.103476	0.0123139	1.9096
12	1.07918	3.27369	3.27317	1.46498	0.112988	0.0145435	1.8373
14	1.14613	3.27045	3.27317	1.69114	0.113080	0.0167700	1.7755
19	1.27875	3.26295	3.27317	2.21966	0.105705	0.0219539	1.6585
24	1.38021	3.25555	3.27317	2.74930	0.105927	0.0271219	1.5667
29	1.46240	3.24876	3.27317	3.24207	0.098554	0.0319062	1.4961
34	1.53148	3.24204	3.27317	3.73579	0.098745	0.0366770	1.4356
39	1.59106	3.23540	3.27317	4.23041	0.098923	0.0414337	1.3826
44	1.64345	3.22933	3.27317	4.68779	0.091477	0.0458123	1.3390
1	0.00000	3.72332	3.71168	0.20031	0.200308	0.0020011	2.6987
2	0.30103	3.72108	3.71168	0.36431	0.163998	0.0036364	2.4393
4	0.60206	3.71737	3.71168	0.63785	0.136772	0.0063582	2.1967
6	0.77815	3.71270	3.71168	0.98475	0.173450	0.0097993	2.0088
8	0.90309	3.70879	3.71168	1.27722	0.146236	0.0126913	1.8965
10	1.00000	3.70515	3.71168	1.55168	0.137228	0.0153976	1.8125
12	1.07918	3.70129	3.71168	1.84474	0.146532	0.0182793	1.7380
14	1.14613	3.69745	3.71168	2.13811	0.146684	0.0211557	1.6746
19	1.27875	3.68842	3.71168	2.83605	0.139587	0.0279657	1.5534
24	1.38021	3.67719	3.71168	3.72000	0.176790	0.0365247	1.4374

# SOLUTION OF CREEP PARAMETERS

MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT103



LEGEND: PRESSURE

—•—•— 0.9911845  
—•—•— 2.837707

—•—•— 1.469125  
—•—•— 3.27317

—•—•— 1.936656  
—•—•— 3.711682

—•—•— 2.392756

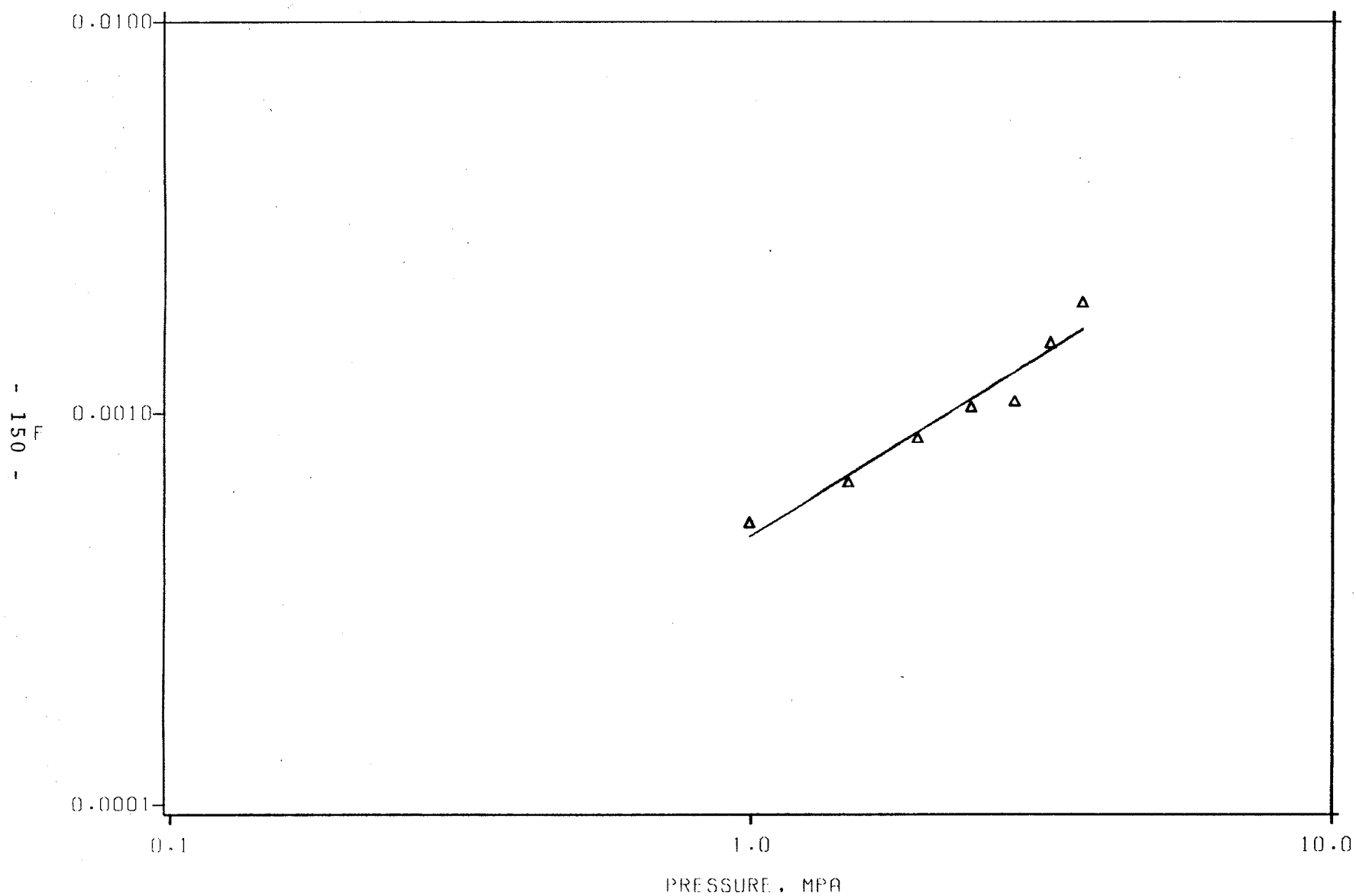
PRESSURE IN MPA

SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETERS B AND F

OBS	PRESSURE	_TYPE_	_MODEL_	_DEPVAR_	_SIGMA_	LOGLNR	LOGTIME	LOGF	FVALUE	BSLOPE	LOGPI
1	0.99118	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0497386	1	0.722141	3.2779	0.00052738	0.722141	0.003846
2	1.46912	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0257171	1	0.788059	3.1745	0.00066915	0.788059	0.167059
3	1.93666	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0197913	1	0.840301	3.0610	0.00086904	0.840301	0.287053
4	2.39276	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0140105	1	0.875791	2.9818	0.00104276	0.875791	0.378898
5	2.83771	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0254074	1	0.952433	2.9665	0.00108015	0.952433	0.452967
6	3.27317	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0066782	1	0.905974	2.8191	0.00151667	0.905974	0.514969
7	3.71168	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0145738	1	0.909995	2.7162	0.00192205	0.909995	0.569571

# SOLUTION OF CREEP PARAMETERS

MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT103



ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGF VS LOGP1

DEP VARIABLE: LOGF		INTERCEPT			
SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F VALUE	PROB > F
MODEL	1	0.213313	0.213313	83.615	0.0003
ERROR	5	0.012756	0.002551136		
C TOTAL	6	0.226068			
ROOT MSE		0.050509	R-SQUARE	0.9436	
DEP MEAN		-2.999570	ADJ R-SQ	0.9323	
C.V.		1.68387			

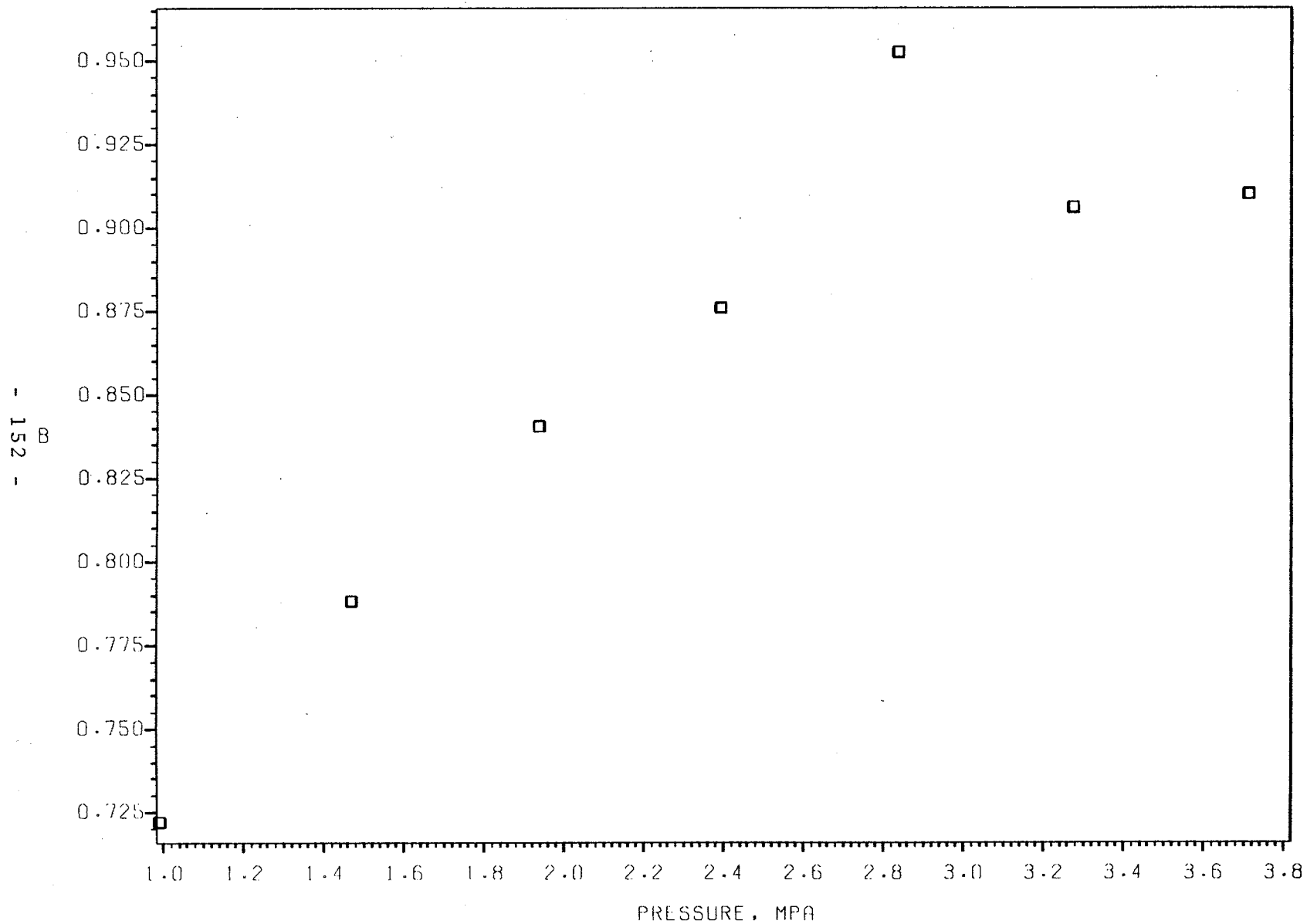
VARIABLE	DF	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	T FOR H0: PARAMETER=0	PROB >  T	VARIABLE LABEL
INTERCEP	1	3.312811	0.039216	84.475	0.0001	INTERCEPT
LOGP1	1	0.926485	0.101320	9.144	0.0003	

SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETERS F1 AND N

OBS	_TYPE_	_MODEL_	_DEPVAR_	_SIGMA_	LOGF	NSLOPE	LOGF1	F1
1	OLS		LOGF	0.0505088	1	0.926485	3.3128	0.000486619

# VARIATION OF B WITH PRESSURE

MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT103

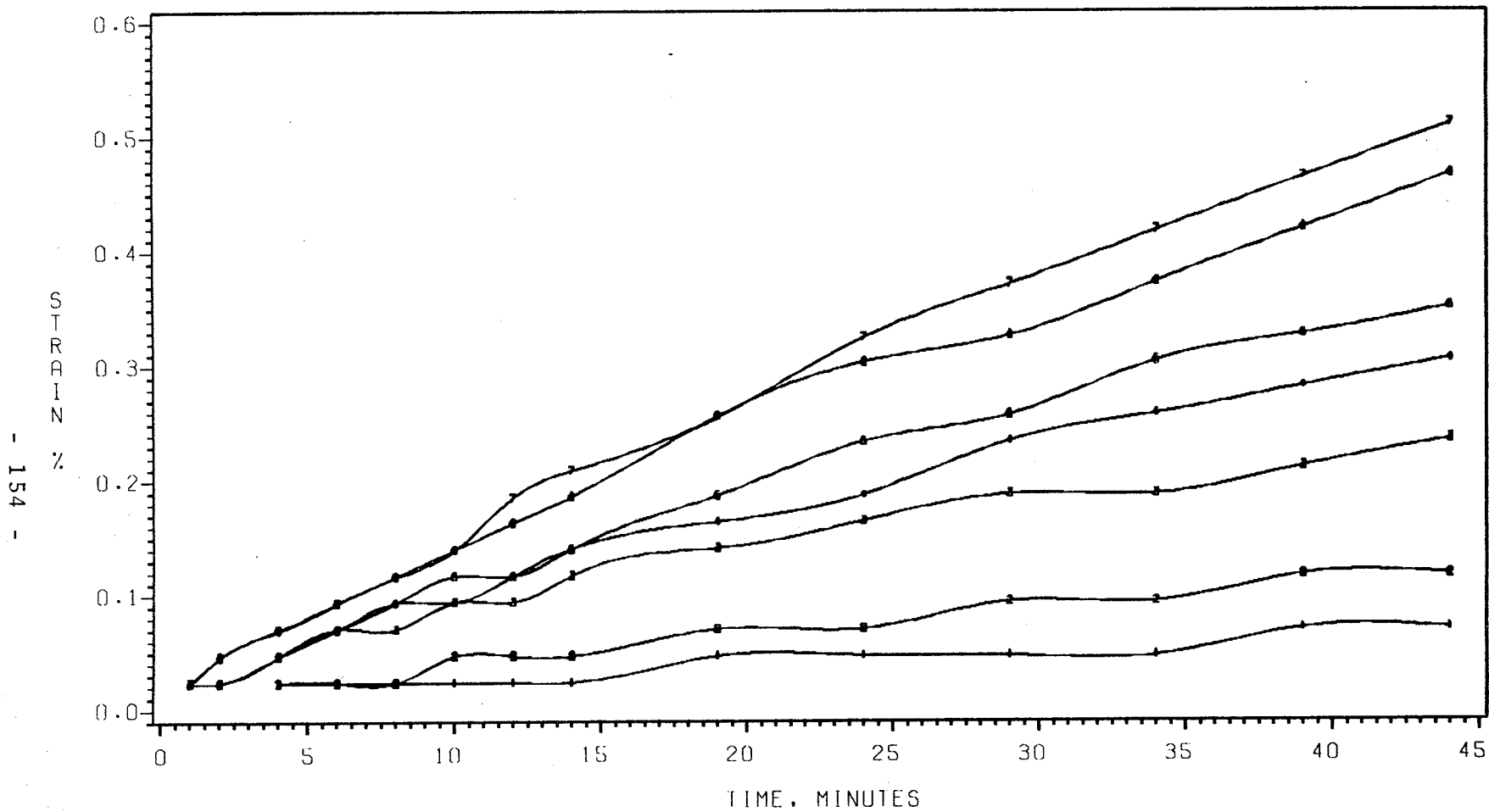


D.6 ANALYSIS OF PT211



# PLOT OF STRAIN VS TIME AT EACH PRESSURE

MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT211



LEGEND: PRESSURE

1.000809  
1.996095

1.250116  
2.254165

1.499041  
2.501975

1.747681

PRESSURE IN MPA

DATA SET SAS.LAD CREATED BY LADFO PROGRAM

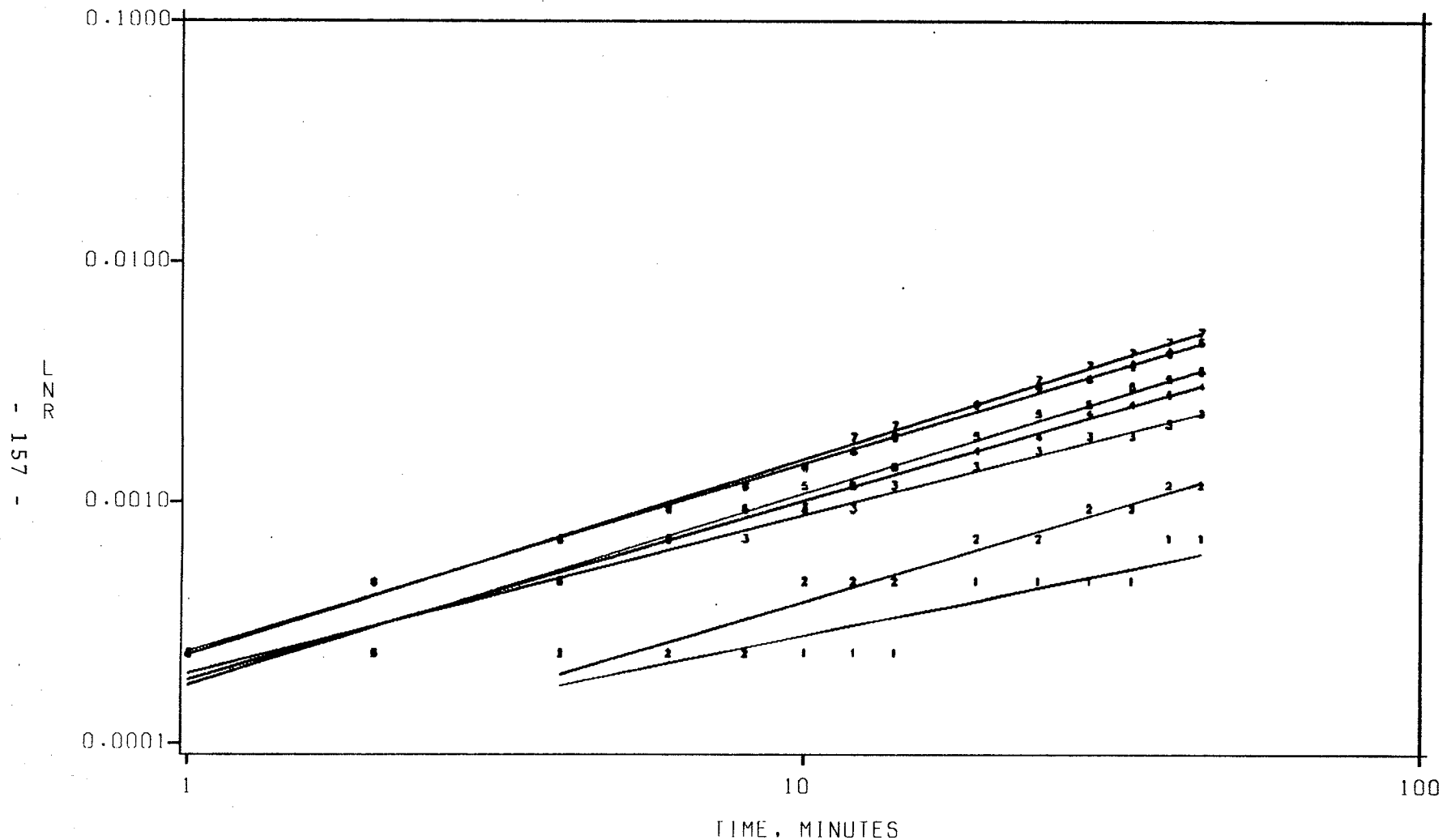
TIME	LOGTIME	PI	PRESSURE	STRAIN	RATE	LNR	LOGLNR
4	0.60206	1.00081	1.00081	0.023617	0.0118087	0.00023615	3.6268
6	0.77815	1.00081	1.00081	0.023617	0.0000000	0.00023615	3.6268
8	0.90309	1.00081	1.00081	0.023617	0.0000000	0.00023615	3.6268
10	1.00000	1.00081	1.00081	0.023617	0.0000000	0.00023615	3.6268
12	1.07918	1.00081	1.00081	0.023617	0.0000000	0.00023615	3.6268
14	1.14613	1.00081	1.00081	0.023617	0.0000000	0.00023615	3.6268
19	1.27875	1.00069	1.00081	0.047237	0.0047240	0.00047226	3.3258
24	1.38021	1.00069	1.00081	0.047237	0.0000000	0.00047226	3.3258
29	1.46240	1.00069	1.00081	0.047237	0.0000000	0.00047226	3.3258
34	1.53148	1.00069	1.00081	0.047237	0.0000000	0.00047226	3.3258
39	1.59106	1.00056	1.00081	0.070860	0.0047245	0.00070835	3.1498
44	1.64345	1.00056	1.00081	0.070860	0.0000000	0.00070835	3.1498
4	0.60206	1.25020	1.25012	0.023600	0.0117998	0.00023597	3.6271
6	0.77815	1.25020	1.25012	0.023600	0.0000000	0.00023597	3.6271
8	0.90309	1.25020	1.25012	0.023600	0.0000000	0.00023597	3.6271
10	1.00000	1.25008	1.25012	0.047194	0.0117970	0.00047183	3.3262
12	1.07918	1.25008	1.25012	0.047194	0.0000000	0.00047183	3.3262
14	1.14613	1.25008	1.25012	0.047194	0.0000000	0.00047183	3.3262
19	1.27875	1.24996	1.25012	0.070750	0.0047112	0.00070725	3.1504
24	1.38021	1.24996	1.25012	0.070750	0.0000000	0.00070725	3.1504
29	1.46240	1.24984	1.25012	0.094349	0.0047198	0.00094305	-3.0255
34	1.53148	1.24984	1.25012	0.094349	0.0000000	0.00094305	3.0255
39	1.59106	1.24972	1.25012	0.117951	0.0047203	0.00117881	2.9286
44	1.64345	1.24972	1.25012	0.117951	0.0000000	0.00117881	-2.9286
1	0.00000	1.49937	1.49904	0.023565	0.0235654	0.00023563	-3.6278
2	0.30103	1.49937	1.49904	0.023565	0.0000000	0.00023563	3.6278
4	0.60206	1.49925	1.49904	0.047133	0.0117839	0.00047122	-3.3268
6	0.77815	1.49914	1.49904	0.070704	0.0117852	0.00070679	-3.1507
8	0.90309	1.49914	1.49904	0.070704	0.0000000	0.00070679	-3.1507
10	1.00000	1.49902	1.49904	0.094236	0.0117663	0.00094192	-3.0260
12	1.07918	1.49902	1.49904	0.094236	0.0000000	0.00094192	-3.0260
14	1.14613	1.49890	1.49904	0.117804	0.0117837	0.00117734	-2.9291
19	1.27875	1.49879	1.49904	0.141374	0.0047140	0.00141274	-2.8499
24	1.38021	1.49867	1.49904	0.164906	0.0047064	0.00164770	2.7831
29	1.46240	1.49856	1.49904	0.188481	0.0047150	0.00188303	2.7251
34	1.53148	1.49856	1.49904	0.188481	0.0000000	0.00188303	2.7251
39	1.59106	1.49844	1.49904	0.212018	0.0047074	0.00211793	2.6741
44	1.64345	1.49833	1.49904	0.235590	0.0047144	0.00235312	-2.6284
1	0.00000	1.74810	1.74768	0.023481	0.0234815	0.00023479	3.6293
2	0.30103	1.74810	1.74768	0.023481	0.0000000	0.00023479	3.6293
4	0.60206	1.74799	1.74768	0.046990	0.0117540	0.00046978	3.3281
6	0.77815	1.74788	1.74768	0.070468	0.0117392	0.00070443	3.1522
8	0.90309	1.74776	1.74768	0.093981	0.0117565	0.00093937	-3.0272
10	1.00000	1.74776	1.74768	0.093981	0.0000000	0.00093937	3.0272
12	1.07918	1.74765	1.74768	0.117465	0.0117417	0.00117396	-2.9303
14	1.14613	1.74754	1.74768	0.140942	0.0117390	0.00140843	2.8513
19	1.27875	1.74743	1.74768	0.164463	0.0047041	0.00164328	2.7843
24	1.38021	1.74732	1.74768	0.187946	0.0046966	0.00187770	2.7264
29	1.46240	1.74710	1.74768	0.234943	0.0093995	0.00234668	2.6295
34	1.53148	1.74699	1.74768	0.258426	0.0046965	0.00258092	2.5882
39	1.59106	1.74688	1.74768	0.281951	0.0047050	0.00281554	2.5504
44	1.64345	1.74677	1.74768	0.305438	0.0046975	0.00304973	2.5157
1	0.00000	1.99656	1.99609	0.023419	0.0234186	0.00023416	3.6305
2	0.30103	1.99656	1.99609	0.023419	0.0000000	0.00023416	3.6305
4	0.60206	1.99645	1.99609	0.046864	0.0117225	0.00046853	3.3293
6	0.77815	1.99634	1.99609	0.070279	0.0117078	0.00070254	3.1533

DATA SET SAS.LAD CREATED BY LADFO PROGRAM

TIME	LOGTIME	PI	PRESSURE	STRAIN	RATE	LNR	LOGLNR
8	0.90309	1.99623	1.99609	0.093697	0.0117090	0.00093653	-3.0285
10	1.00000	1.99613	1.99609	0.117118	0.0117103	0.00117049	-2.9316
12	1.07918	1.99613	1.99609	0.117118	0.0000000	0.00117049	-2.9316
14	1.14613	1.99602	1.99609	0.140572	0.0117274	0.00140474	-2.8524
19	1.27875	1.99581	1.99609	0.187410	0.0093675	0.00187235	-2.7276
24	1.38021	1.99560	1.99609	0.234257	0.0093695	0.00233984	-2.6308
29	1.46240	1.99549	1.99609	0.257677	0.0046839	0.00257346	-2.5895
34	1.53148	1.99528	1.99609	0.304523	0.0093693	0.00304061	-2.5170
39	1.59106	1.99518	1.99609	0.327950	0.0046854	0.00327414	-2.4849
44	1.64345	1.99508	1.99609	0.351372	0.0046843	0.00350756	-2.4550
1	0.00000	2.25477	2.25416	0.023345	0.0233448	0.00023342	-3.6319
2	0.30103	2.25466	2.25416	0.046692	0.0233472	0.00046681	-3.3309
4	0.60206	2.25456	2.25416	0.070042	0.0116748	0.00070017	-3.1548
6	0.77815	2.25446	2.25416	0.093386	0.0116721	0.00093342	-3.0299
8	0.90309	2.25436	2.25416	0.116733	0.0116733	0.00116665	-2.9331
10	1.00000	2.25426	2.25416	0.140082	0.0116746	0.00139984	-2.8539
12	1.07918	2.25416	2.25416	0.163394	0.0116561	0.00163261	-2.7871
14	1.14613	2.25406	2.25416	0.186748	0.0116770	0.00186574	-2.7291
19	1.27875	2.25376	2.25416	0.256801	0.0140107	0.00256472	-2.5910
24	1.38021	2.25356	2.25416	0.303468	0.0093334	0.00303009	-2.5185
29	1.46240	2.25346	2.25416	0.326829	0.0046722	0.00326296	-2.4864
34	1.53148	2.25326	2.25416	0.373503	0.0093348	0.00372807	-2.4285
39	1.59106	2.25307	2.25416	0.420179	0.0093352	0.00419299	-2.3775
44	1.64345	2.25288	2.25416	0.466865	0.0093372	0.00465779	-2.3318
1	0.00000	2.50259	2.50197	0.023212	0.0232120	0.00023209	-3.6343
2	0.30103	2.50249	2.50197	0.046458	0.0232458	0.00046447	-3.3330
4	0.60206	2.50239	2.50197	0.069667	0.0116045	0.00069643	-3.1571
6	0.77815	2.50230	2.50197	0.092917	0.0116253	0.00092874	-3.0321
8	0.90309	2.50220	2.50197	0.116131	0.0116070	0.00116064	-2.9353
10	1.00000	2.50211	2.50197	0.139379	0.0116238	0.00139282	-2.8561
12	1.07918	2.50192	2.50197	0.185811	0.0232161	0.00185639	-2.7313
14	1.14613	2.50183	2.50197	0.209066	0.0116275	0.00208848	-2.6802
19	1.27875	2.50164	2.50197	0.255505	0.0092878	0.00255179	-2.5932
24	1.38021	2.50136	2.50197	0.325198	0.0139385	0.00324670	-2.4886
29	1.46240	2.50118	2.50197	0.371677	0.0092958	0.00370988	-2.4306
34	1.53148	2.50099	2.50197	0.418119	0.0092884	0.00417247	-2.3796
39	1.59106	2.50081	2.50197	0.464609	0.0092981	0.00463533	-2.3339
44	1.64345	2.50063	2.50197	0.511063	0.0092907	0.00509761	-2.2926

# SOLUTION OF CREEP PARAMETERS

MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT211



LEGEND: PRESSURE

—•— 1.000809  
—•— 1.996095

—•— 1.250116  
—•— 2.254165

—•— 1.499041  
—•— 2.501975

—•— 1.747681

PRESSURE IN MPA

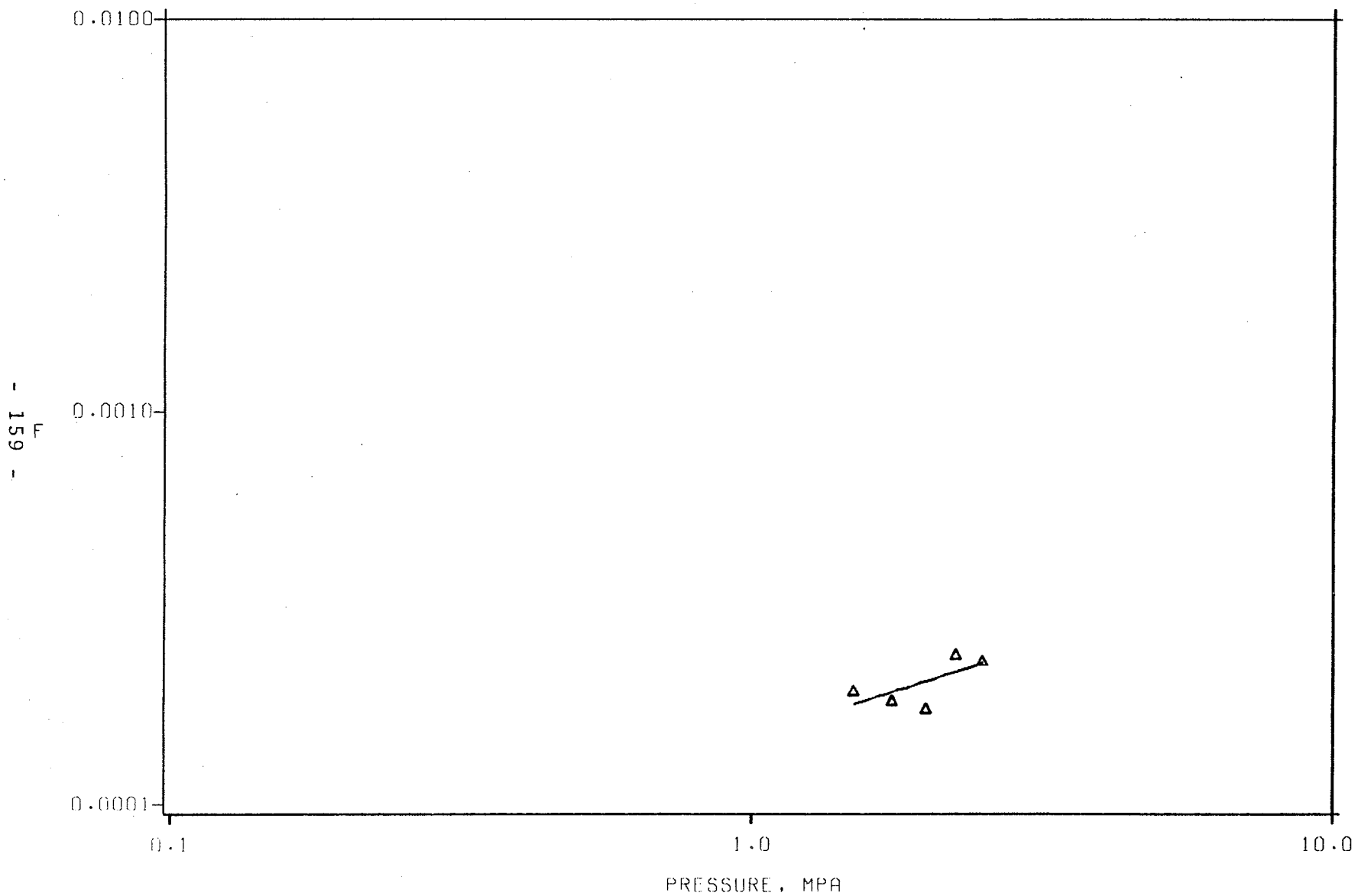
SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETERS B AND F

OBS	PRESSURE	_TYPE_	_MODEL_	_DEPVAR_	_SIGMA_	LOGLNR	LOGTIME	LOGF	FVALUE	BSLOPE	LOGPI
1	1.00081	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0922763	-1	0.525225	-4.0771	0.000083740	0.525225	0.000351
2	1.25012	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0664556	-1	0.763143	-4.1713	0.000067412	0.763143	0.096950
3	1.49904	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0480479	-1	0.658621	-3.7093	0.000195294	0.658621	0.175814
4	1.74768	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0509177	-1	0.743196	-3.7352	0.000184010	0.743196	0.242462
5	1.99609	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0541995	-1	0.795118	-3.7556	0.000175549	0.795118	0.300181
6	2.25416	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0216577	-1	0.778940	-3.6166	0.000241766	0.778940	0.352986
7	2.50197	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0267775	-1	0.815248	3.6328	0.000232896	0.815248	0.398283

- 158 -

# SOLUTION OF CREEP PARAMETERS

MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT211



ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGF VS LOGPI

DEP VARIABLE: LOGF      INTERCEPT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F VALUE	PROB>F
MODEL	1	0.216073	0.216073	14.771	0.0121
ERROR	5	0.073140	0.014628		
C TOTAL	6	0.289213			
ROOT MSE		0.120946	R-SQUARE	0.7471	
DEP MEAN		-3.813978	ADJ R-SQ	0.6965	
C.V.		-3.17113			

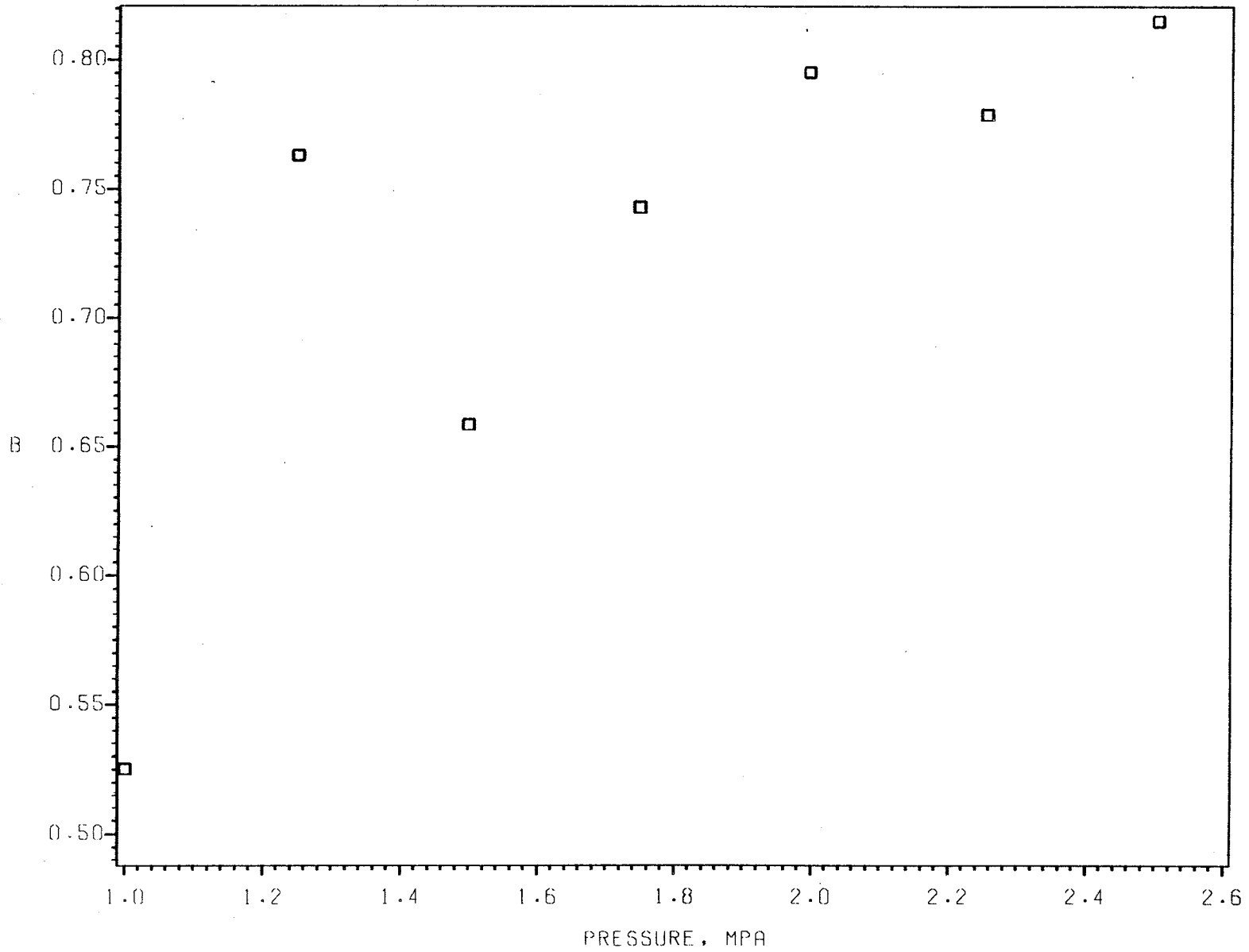
VARIABLE	DF	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	T FOR H0: PARAMETER=0	PROB >  T	VARIABLE LABEL
INTERCEP	1	-4.112340	0.090091	45.647	0.0001	INTERCEPT
LOGPI	1	1.332801	0.346783	3.843	0.0121	

SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETER N

OBS	_TYPE_	_MODEL_	_DEPVAR_	_SIGMA_	LOGF	NSLOPE	LOGF1	F1
1	OLS		LOGF	0.120946	1	1.3328	-4.1123	0.0000772075

# VARIATION OF B WITH PRESSURE

MULTI-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TEST PT211





Appendix E

PREDICTIONS FROM ALL THE TESTS

PT102  
 PREDICTED STRAINS VS TIME USING FENPR,PT102; STS=4; STP=4  
 C1=0.900 ; C2=0.000 IN B=C1\*PI\*\*C2  
 SLOPE N = 1.750  
 VALUE OF F1 = 0.1642E-03

PRESSURE = 0.98 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.14 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 500.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 16200.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.900  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.158E-03

TIME (MIN)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)
0.00	0.14	0.000E+00
500.00	4.40	0.851E-02
1000.00	8.08	0.737E-02
1500.00	11.58	0.700E-02
2000.00	14.96	0.676E-02
2500.00	18.26	0.659E-02
3000.00	21.49	0.646E-02
3500.00	24.67	0.636E-02
4000.00	27.80	0.626E-02
4500.00	30.89	0.619E-02
5000.00	33.95	0.612E-02
5500.00	36.98	0.606E-02
6000.00	39.98	0.600E-02
6500.00	42.96	0.595E-02
7000.00	45.91	0.591E-02
7500.00	48.85	0.586E-02
8000.00	51.76	0.583E-02
8500.00	54.65	0.579E-02
9000.00	57.53	0.576E-02
9500.00	60.39	0.572E-02
10000.00	63.24	0.569E-02
10500.00	66.07	0.566E-02
11000.00	68.89	0.564E-02
11500.00	71.70	0.561E-02
12000.00	74.49	0.559E-02
12500.00	77.27	0.556E-02
13000.00	80.04	0.554E-02
13500.00	82.80	0.552E-02
14000.00	85.55	0.550E-02
14500.00	88.30	0.548E-02
15000.00	91.03	0.546E-02
15500.00	93.75	0.544E-02
16000.00	96.46	0.543E-02

PRESSURE = 1.99 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.12 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 1000.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 32000.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.900  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.547E 03

TIME	STRAIN	RATE
------	--------	------

(MIN)	(%)	(%/MIN)
0.00	0.12	0.000E+00
1000.00	27.56	0.274E-01
2000.00	51.32	0.238E-01
3000.00	73.87	0.225E-01
4000.00	95.67	0.218E-01
5000.00	116.92	0.213E-01
6000.00	137.75	0.208E-01
7000.00	158.23	0.205E-01
8000.00	178.42	0.202E-01
9000.00	198.36	0.199E-01
10000.00	218.07	0.197E-01
11000.00	237.60	0.195E-01
12000.00	256.94	0.193E-01
13000.00	276.12	0.192E-01
14000.00	295.16	0.190E-01
15000.00	314.06	0.189E-01
16000.00	332.84	0.188E-01
17000.00	351.49	0.187E-01
18000.00	370.04	0.185E-01
19000.00	388.49	0.184E-01
20000.00	406.84	0.183E-01
21000.00	425.10	0.183E-01
22000.00	443.27	0.182E-01
23000.00	461.35	0.181E-01
24000.00	479.36	0.180E-01
25000.00	497.30	0.179E-01
26000.00	515.16	0.179E-01
27000.00	532.96	0.178E-01
28000.00	550.68	0.177E-01
29000.00	568.35	0.177E-01
30000.00	585.95	0.176E-01
31000.00	603.50	0.175E-01
32000.00	620.99	0.175E-01

PRESSURE = 2.99 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.42 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 50.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 1280.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.900  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.112E-02

TIME (MIN)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)
0.00	0.42	0.000E+00
50.00	4.19	0.755E-01
100.00	7.46	0.654E-01
150.00	10.57	0.620E-01
200.00	13.56	0.600E-01
250.00	16.49	0.585E-01
300.00	19.35	0.573E-01
350.00	22.17	0.564E-01
400.00	24.95	0.555E-01
450.00	27.69	0.549E-01
500.00	30.40	0.542E-01
550.00	33.09	0.537E-01
600.00	35.75	0.532E-01
650.00	38.39	0.528E-01
700.00	41.01	0.524E-01
750.00	43.61	0.520E-01
800.00	46.19	0.517E-01
850.00	48.76	0.513E-01

900.00	51.31	0.510E-01
950.00	53.85	0.507E-01
1000.00	56.37	0.505E-01
1050.00	58.88	0.502E-01
1100.00	61.38	0.500E-01
1150.00	63.87	0.498E-01
1200.00	66.35	0.495E-01
1250.00	68.81	0.493E-01

PRESSURE = 4.17 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.44 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 5.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 170.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.900  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.200E-02

TIME (MIN)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)
0.00	0.44	0.000E+00
5.00	1.29	0.170E+00
10.00	2.03	0.147E+00
15.00	2.73	0.140E+00
20.00	3.40	0.135E+00
25.00	4.06	0.132E+00
30.00	4.71	0.129E+00
35.00	5.34	0.127E+00
40.00	5.97	0.125E+00
45.00	6.58	0.124E+00
50.00	7.20	0.122E+00
55.00	7.80	0.121E+00
60.00	8.40	0.120E+00
65.00	9.00	0.119E+00
70.00	9.59	0.118E+00
75.00	10.17	0.117E+00
80.00	10.75	0.116E+00
85.00	11.33	0.116E+00
90.00	11.91	0.115E+00
95.00	12.48	0.114E+00
100.00	13.05	0.114E+00
105.00	13.61	0.113E+00
110.00	14.18	0.113E+00
115.00	14.74	0.112E+00
120.00	15.30	0.112E+00
125.00	15.85	0.111E+00
130.00	16.40	0.111E+00
135.00	16.96	0.110E+00
140.00	17.51	0.110E+00
145.00	18.05	0.110E+00
150.00	18.60	0.109E+00
155.00	19.14	0.109E+00
160.00	19.69	0.108E+00
165.00	20.23	0.108E+00
170.00	20.76	0.108E+00

PT103  
 PREDICTED STRAINS VS TIME USING FENPR,PT103; STS=3; STP=4  
 C1=0.734 ; C2=0.193 IN B=C1\*PI\*\*C2  
 SLOPE N = 0.930  
 VALUE OF F1 = 0.4866E-03

PRESSURE = 0.98 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.14 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 500.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 16200.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.731  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.478E-03

TIME (MIN)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)
0.00	0.14	0.000E+00
500.00	4.63	0.898E-02
1000.00	7.59	0.593E-02
1500.00	10.17	0.515E-02
2000.00	12.51	0.469E-02
2500.00	14.71	0.439E-02
3000.00	16.79	0.415E-02
3500.00	18.77	0.397E-02
4000.00	20.68	0.382E-02
4500.00	22.53	0.369E-02
5000.00	24.32	0.359E-02
5500.00	26.07	0.349E-02
6000.00	27.77	0.341E-02
6500.00	29.44	0.333E-02
7000.00	31.07	0.326E-02
7500.00	32.67	0.320E-02
8000.00	34.24	0.314E-02
8500.00	35.78	0.309E-02
9000.00	37.30	0.304E-02
9500.00	38.80	0.300E-02
10000.00	40.28	0.296E-02
10500.00	41.74	0.292E-02
11000.00	43.18	0.288E-02
11500.00	44.60	0.284E-02
12000.00	46.00	0.281E-02
12500.00	47.39	0.278E-02
13000.00	48.77	0.275E-02
13500.00	50.13	0.272E-02
14000.00	51.48	0.269E-02
14500.00	52.81	0.267E-02
15000.00	54.13	0.264E-02
15500.00	55.44	0.262E-02
16000.00	56.74	0.260E-02

PRESSURE = 1.99 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.12 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 1000.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 32000.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.838  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.923E-03

TIME	STRAIN	RATE
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(MIN)	(%)	(%/MIN)
0.00	0.12	0.000E+00
1000.00	30.31	0.302E-01
2000.00	54.10	0.238E-01
3000.00	75.94	0.218E-01
4000.00	96.62	0.207E-01
5000.00	116.47	0.198E-01
6000.00	135.69	0.192E-01
7000.00	154.38	0.187E-01
8000.00	172.66	0.183E-01
9000.00	190.56	0.179E-01
10000.00	208.14	0.176E-01
11000.00	225.45	0.173E-01
12000.00	242.50	0.170E-01
13000.00	259.32	0.168E-01
14000.00	275.93	0.166E-01
15000.00	292.35	0.164E-01
16000.00	308.59	0.162E-01
17000.00	324.68	0.161E-01
18000.00	340.60	0.159E-01
19000.00	356.39	0.158E-01
20000.00	372.04	0.157E-01
21000.00	387.57	0.155E-01
22000.00	402.98	0.154E-01
23000.00	418.27	0.153E-01
24000.00	433.46	0.152E-01
25000.00	448.54	0.151E-01
26000.00	463.53	0.150E-01
27000.00	478.43	0.149E-01
28000.00	493.23	0.148E-01
29000.00	507.95	0.147E-01
30000.00	522.59	0.146E-01
31000.00	537.15	0.146E-01
32000.00	551.64	0.145E-01

PRESSURE = 2.99 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.42 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 50.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 1280.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.907  
 F1\*PIAVG(1)\*\*N = 0.135E-02

TIME (MIN)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)
0.00	0.42	0.000E+00
50.00	5.10	0.936E-01
100.00	9.19	0.819E-01
150.00	13.09	0.780E-01
200.00	16.87	0.755E-01
250.00	20.55	0.738E-01
300.00	24.17	0.724E-01
350.00	27.74	0.713E-01
400.00	31.25	0.703E-01
450.00	34.73	0.695E-01
500.00	38.17	0.688E-01
550.00	41.58	0.682E-01
600.00	44.96	0.676E-01
650.00	48.31	0.671E-01
700.00	51.64	0.666E-01
750.00	54.94	0.661E-01
800.00	58.23	0.657E-01
850.00	61.50	0.653E-01

900.00	64.75	0.650E-01
950.00	67.98	0.646E-01
1000.00	71.19	0.643E-01
1050.00	74.40	0.640E-01
1100.00	77.58	0.637E-01
1150.00	80.76	0.635E-01
1200.00	83.92	0.632E-01
1250.00	87.07	0.630E-01

PRESSURE = 4.17 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.44 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 5.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 170.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.967  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.184E-02

TIME (MIN)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)
0.00	0.44	0.000E+00
5.00	1.31	0.174E+00
10.00	2.14	0.166E+00
15.00	2.96	0.163E+00
20.00	3.77	0.162E+00
25.00	4.57	0.160E+00
30.00	5.36	0.159E+00
35.00	6.15	0.158E+00
40.00	6.94	0.157E+00
45.00	7.72	0.157E+00
50.00	8.51	0.156E+00
55.00	9.28	0.156E+00
60.00	10.06	0.155E+00
65.00	10.83	0.155E+00
70.00	11.61	0.154E+00
75.00	12.38	0.154E+00
80.00	13.15	0.154E+00
85.00	13.91	0.153E+00
90.00	14.68	0.153E+00
95.00	15.44	0.153E+00
100.00	16.21	0.153E+00
105.00	16.97	0.152E+00
110.00	17.73	0.152E+00
115.00	18.49	0.152E+00
120.00	19.24	0.152E+00
125.00	20.00	0.151E+00
130.00	20.76	0.151E+00
135.00	21.51	0.151E+00
140.00	22.27	0.151E+00
145.00	23.02	0.151E+00
150.00	23.77	0.150E+00
155.00	24.52	0.150E+00
160.00	25.28	0.150E+00
165.00	26.03	0.150E+00
170.00	26.77	0.150E+00

PT201  
 PREDICTED STRAIN VS TIME USING RESULTS FROM PT201  
 C1=0.725 ; C2=0.203 IN  $B=C1*PI**C2$   
 SLOPE N = 0.775  
 VALUE OF F1 = 0.4930E-03

PRESSURE = 0.98 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.14 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 500.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 16200.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.722  
 $F1*PIAVG(I)**N = 0.485E-03$

TIME (MIN)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)
0.00	0.14	0.000E+00
500.00	4.45	0.863E-02
1000.00	7.25	0.560E-02
1500.00	9.67	0.484E-02
2000.00	11.88	0.440E-02
2500.00	13.93	0.410E-02
3000.00	15.87	0.388E-02
3500.00	17.72	0.370E-02
4000.00	19.50	0.356E-02
4500.00	21.22	0.344E-02
5000.00	22.88	0.333E-02
5500.00	24.50	0.324E-02
6000.00	26.08	0.316E-02
6500.00	27.62	0.309E-02
7000.00	29.14	0.302E-02
7500.00	30.62	0.296E-02
8000.00	32.07	0.291E-02
8500.00	33.50	0.286E-02
9000.00	34.90	0.281E-02
9500.00	36.29	0.277E-02
10000.00	37.65	0.273E-02
10500.00	39.00	0.269E-02
11000.00	40.33	0.265E-02
11500.00	41.64	0.262E-02
12000.00	42.93	0.259E-02
12500.00	44.21	0.256E-02
13000.00	45.48	0.253E-02
13500.00	46.73	0.250E-02
14000.00	47.97	0.248E-02
14500.00	49.20	0.245E-02
15000.00	50.41	0.243E-02
15500.00	51.62	0.241E-02
16000.00	52.81	0.239E-02

PRESSURE = 1.99 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.12 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 1000.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 32000.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.834  
 $F1*PIAVG(J)**N = 0.840E-03$

TIME	STRAIN	RATE
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(MIN)	(%)	(%/MIN)
0.00	0.12	0.000E+00
1000.00	26.76	0.266E-01
2000.00	47.60	0.208E 01
3000.00	66.69	0.191E 01
4000.00	84.74	0.180E 01
5000.00	102.04	0.173E 01
6000.00	118.77	0.167E 01
7000.00	135.04	0.163E 01
8000.00	150.93	0.159E 01
9000.00	166.49	0.156E 01
10000.00	181.76	0.153E 01
11000.00	196.79	0.150E 01
12000.00	211.58	0.148E 01
13000.00	226.18	0.146E 01
14000.00	240.58	0.144E 01
15000.00	254.82	0.142E 01
16000.00	268.90	0.141E-01
17000.00	282.83	0.139E-01
18000.00	296.63	0.138E-01
19000.00	310.30	0.137E-01
20000.00	323.85	0.136E-01
21000.00	337.29	0.134E-01
22000.00	350.63	0.133E 01
23000.00	363.86	0.132E 01
24000.00	377.00	0.131E-01
25000.00	390.05	0.130E-01
26000.00	403.01	0.130E-01
27000.00	415.88	0.129E-01
28000.00	428.68	0.128E-01
29000.00	441.41	0.127E-01
30000.00	454.06	0.127E-01
31000.00	466.64	0.126E-01
32000.00	479.15	0.125E 01

PRESSURE = 2.99 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.42 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 50.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 1280.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.906  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.115E-02

TIME (MIN)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)
0.00	0.42	0.000E+00
50.00	4.40	0.796E-01
100.00	7.88	0.695E-01
150.00	11.18	0.662E-01
200.00	14.39	0.641E-01
250.00	17.52	0.626E-01
300.00	20.58	0.614E-01
350.00	23.60	0.604E 01
400.00	26.58	0.596E-01
450.00	29.53	0.589E-01
500.00	32.44	0.583E-01
550.00	35.33	0.577E-01
600.00	38.19	0.572E-01
650.00	41.03	0.568E 01
700.00	43.85	0.564E-01
750.00	46.65	0.560E-01
800.00	49.43	0.556E 01
850.00	52.20	0.553E-01

900.00	54.95	0.550E-01
950.00	57.68	0.547E-01
1000.00	60.41	0.545E-01
1050.00	63.12	0.542E-01
1100.00	65.81	0.540E-01
1150.00	68.50	0.537E-01
1200.00	71.18	0.535E-01
1250.00	73.84	0.533E-01

PRESSURE = 4.17 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.44 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 5.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 170.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.969  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.149E-02

TIME (MIN)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)
0.00	0.44	0.000E+00
5.00	1.15	0.142E+00
10.00	1.83	0.136E+00
15.00	2.50	0.134E+00
20.00	3.16	0.132E+00
25.00	3.81	0.131E+00
30.00	4.46	0.130E+00
35.00	5.11	0.130E+00
40.00	5.75	0.129E+00
45.00	6.40	0.128E+00
50.00	7.04	0.128E+00
55.00	7.68	0.128E+00
60.00	8.31	0.127E+00
65.00	8.95	0.127E+00
70.00	9.58	0.127E+00
75.00	10.21	0.126E+00
80.00	10.84	0.126E+00
85.00	11.47	0.126E+00
90.00	12.10	0.126E+00
95.00	12.73	0.125E+00
100.00	13.35	0.125E+00
105.00	13.98	0.125E+00
110.00	14.60	0.125E+00
115.00	15.22	0.125E+00
120.00	15.85	0.124E+00
125.00	16.47	0.124E+00
130.00	17.09	0.124E+00
135.00	17.71	0.124E+00
140.00	18.33	0.124E+00
145.00	18.95	0.124E+00
150.00	19.57	0.124E+00
155.00	20.18	0.123E+00
160.00	20.80	0.123E+00
165.00	21.42	0.123E+00
170.00	22.03	0.123E+00

PT211  
 PREDICTED STRAINS VS TIME USING FENPR,PT211; STS=3; STP=4  
 C1=0.590 ; C2=0.384 IN B=C1\*PI\*\*C2  
 SLOPE N = 1.333  
 VALUE OF F1 = 0.7721E-04

PRESSURE = 0.98 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.14 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 500.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 16200.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.585  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.752E-04

TIME (MIN)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)
0.00	0.14	0.000E+00
500.00	0.43	0.572E-03
1000.00	0.57	0.286E-03
1500.00	0.68	0.230E-03
2000.00	0.78	0.199E-03
2500.00	0.87	0.180E-03
3000.00	0.96	0.165E-03
3500.00	1.03	0.154E-03
4000.00	1.11	0.145E-03
4500.00	1.17	0.138E-03
5000.00	1.24	0.132E-03
5500.00	1.30	0.126E-03
6000.00	1.36	0.122E-03
6500.00	1.42	0.117E-03
7000.00	1.48	0.114E-03
7500.00	1.54	0.110E-03
8000.00	1.59	0.107E-03
8500.00	1.64	0.105E-03
9000.00	1.69	0.102E-03
9500.00	1.74	0.998E-04
10000.00	1.79	0.977E-04
10500.00	1.84	0.957E-04
11000.00	1.89	0.938E-04
11500.00	1.93	0.921E-04
12000.00	1.98	0.904E-04
12500.00	2.02	0.889E-04
13000.00	2.07	0.874E-04
13500.00	2.11	0.860E-04
14000.00	2.15	0.847E-04
14500.00	2.19	0.835E-04
15000.00	2.23	0.823E-04
15500.00	2.27	0.811E-04
16000.00	2.31	0.801E-04

PRESSURE = 1.99 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.12 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 1000.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 32000.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.768  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.193E-03

TIME	STRAIN	RATE
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(MIN)	(%)	(%/MIN)
0.00	0.12	0.000E+00
1000.00	4.02	0.390E-02
2000.00	6.77	0.275E-02
3000.00	9.20	0.243E-02
4000.00	11.44	0.225E-02
5000.00	13.56	0.212E-02
6000.00	15.58	0.202E-02
7000.00	17.53	0.194E-02
8000.00	19.41	0.188E-02
9000.00	21.24	0.183E-02
10000.00	23.02	0.178E-02
11000.00	24.76	0.174E-02
12000.00	26.46	0.170E-02
13000.00	28.13	0.167E-02
14000.00	29.78	0.164E-02
15000.00	31.39	0.161E-02
16000.00	32.98	0.159E-02
17000.00	34.55	0.157E-02
18000.00	36.09	0.155E-02
19000.00	37.62	0.153E-02
20000.00	39.13	0.151E-02
21000.00	40.62	0.149E-02
22000.00	42.09	0.147E-02
23000.00	43.55	0.146E-02
24000.00	44.99	0.144E-02
25000.00	46.42	0.143E-02
26000.00	47.84	0.142E-02
27000.00	49.24	0.140E-02
28000.00	50.64	0.139E-02
29000.00	52.02	0.138E-02
30000.00	53.39	0.137E-02
31000.00	54.75	0.136E-02
32000.00	56.10	0.135E-02

PRESSURE = 2.99 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.42 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 50.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 1280.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.898  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.332E-03

TIME (MIN)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)
0.00	0.42	0.000E+00
50.00	1.54	0.223E-01
100.00	2.50	0.193E-01
150.00	3.42	0.183E-01
200.00	4.30	0.177E-01
250.00	5.17	0.172E-01
300.00	6.01	0.169E-01
350.00	6.84	0.166E-01
400.00	7.66	0.164E-01
450.00	8.47	0.162E-01
500.00	9.27	0.160E-01
550.00	10.06	0.158E-01
600.00	10.84	0.157E-01
650.00	11.62	0.155E-01
700.00	12.39	0.154E-01
750.00	13.15	0.153E-01
800.00	13.91	0.152E-01
850.00	14.67	0.151E-01

900.00	15.42	0.150E-01
950.00	16.17	0.149E-01
1000.00	16.91	0.149E-01
1050.00	17.65	0.148E-01
1100.00	18.38	0.147E-01
1150.00	19.12	0.146E-01
1200.00	19.84	0.146E-01
1250.00	20.57	0.145E-01

PRESSURE = 4.17 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.44 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 5.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 170.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 1.021  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.518E-03

TIME (MIN)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)
0.00	0.44	0.000E+00
5.00	0.71	0.536E-01
10.00	0.98	0.551E-01
15.00	1.26	0.557E-01
20.00	1.54	0.561E-01
25.00	1.83	0.564E-01
30.00	2.11	0.567E-01
35.00	2.39	0.569E-01
40.00	2.68	0.570E-01
45.00	2.96	0.572E-01
50.00	3.25	0.573E-01
55.00	3.54	0.574E-01
60.00	3.83	0.576E-01
65.00	4.11	0.577E-01
70.00	4.40	0.577E-01
75.00	4.69	0.578E-01
80.00	4.98	0.579E-01
85.00	5.27	0.580E-01
90.00	5.56	0.581E-01
95.00	5.85	0.581E-01
100.00	6.14	0.582E-01
105.00	6.43	0.583E-01
110.00	6.73	0.583E-01
115.00	7.02	0.584E-01
120.00	7.31	0.584E-01
125.00	7.60	0.585E-01
130.00	7.89	0.585E-01
135.00	8.19	0.586E-01
140.00	8.48	0.586E-01
145.00	8.77	0.587E-01
150.00	9.07	0.587E-01
155.00	9.36	0.587E-01
160.00	9.66	0.588E-01
165.00	9.95	0.588E-01
170.00	10.24	0.589E-01

PTMLM  
 PREDICTED STRAINS VS TIME USING FENPR ALL 45 MIN; STP=4(=2 FOR 2 MPA)  
 C1=0.472 ; C2=0.351 IN B=C1\*PI\*\*C2  
 SLOPE N = 1.377  
 VALUE OF F1 = 0.3982E-03

PRESSURE = 0.98 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.14 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 500.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 16200.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.469  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.387E-03

TIME (MIN)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)
0.00	0.14	0.000E+00
500.00	0.85	0.143E-02
1000.00	1.13	0.547E-03
1500.00	1.33	0.413E-03
2000.00	1.50	0.344E-03
2500.00	1.66	0.301E-03
3000.00	1.79	0.270E-03
3500.00	1.91	0.247E-03
4000.00	2.03	0.229E-03
4500.00	2.14	0.214E-03
5000.00	2.24	0.202E-03
5500.00	2.33	0.192E-03
6000.00	2.42	0.183E-03
6500.00	2.51	0.175E-03
7000.00	2.60	0.168E-03
7500.00	2.68	0.161E-03
8000.00	2.75	0.156E-03
8500.00	2.83	0.151E-03
9000.00	2.90	0.146E-03
9500.00	2.97	0.142E-03
10000.00	3.04	0.138E-03
10500.00	3.11	0.134E-03
11000.00	3.17	0.131E-03
11500.00	3.24	0.128E-03
12000.00	3.30	0.125E-03
12500.00	3.36	0.122E-03
13000.00	3.42	0.120E-03
13500.00	3.48	0.117E-03
14000.00	3.54	0.115E-03
14500.00	3.59	0.113E-03
15000.00	3.65	0.111E-03
15500.00	3.70	0.109E-03
16000.00	3.76	0.107E-03

PRESSURE = 2.00 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.21 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 1000.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 32000.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.602  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.103E-02

TIME	STRAIN	RATE
------	--------	------

(MIN)	(%)	(%/MIN)
0.00	0.21	0.000E+00
1000.00	6.83	0.662E-02
2000.00	10.25	0.343E-02
3000.00	13.03	0.278E-02
4000.00	15.45	0.242E-02
5000.00	17.65	0.219E-02
6000.00	19.67	0.202E-02
7000.00	21.56	0.189E-02
8000.00	23.35	0.179E-02
9000.00	25.05	0.170E-02
10000.00	26.67	0.163E-02
11000.00	28.24	0.156E-02
12000.00	29.74	0.151E-02
13000.00	31.20	0.146E-02
14000.00	32.62	0.141E-02
15000.00	33.99	0.137E-02
16000.00	35.33	0.134E-02
17000.00	36.63	0.131E-02
18000.00	37.91	0.128E-02
19000.00	39.16	0.125E-02
20000.00	40.38	0.122E-02
21000.00	41.58	0.120E-02
22000.00	42.75	0.117E-02
23000.00	43.90	0.115E-02
24000.00	45.04	0.113E-02
25000.00	46.15	0.112E-02
26000.00	47.25	0.110E-02
27000.00	48.33	0.108E-02
28000.00	49.40	0.107E-02
29000.00	50.45	0.105E-02
30000.00	51.48	0.104E-02
31000.00	52.51	0.102E-02
32000.00	53.51	0.101E-02

PRESSURE = 2.99 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.42 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 50.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 1280.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.693  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.180E-02

TIME (MIN)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)
0.00	0.42	0.000E+00
50.00	3.13	0.542E-01
100.00	4.80	0.334E-01
150.00	6.22	0.284E-01
200.00	7.50	0.256E-01
250.00	8.69	0.237E-01
300.00	9.80	0.223E-01
350.00	10.86	0.212E-01
400.00	11.88	0.203E-01
450.00	12.85	0.195E-01
500.00	13.79	0.188E-01
550.00	14.71	0.183E-01
600.00	15.59	0.178E-01
650.00	16.46	0.173E-01
700.00	17.31	0.169E-01
750.00	18.13	0.165E-01
800.00	18.94	0.162E-01
850.00	19.74	0.159E-01

900.00	20.52	0.156E 01
950.00	21.29	0.154E 01
1000.00	22.04	0.151E 01
1050.00	22.79	0.149E 01
1100.00	23.52	0.147E 01
1150.00	24.24	0.145E 01
1200.00	24.96	0.143E 01
1250.00	25.66	0.141E 01

PRESSURE = 4.17 MPA  
 CUMULATIVE INSTANTANEOUS STRAIN = 0.44 %  
 TIME INCREMENT = 5.0 MINUTES  
 TIME AT THE END = 170.0 MINUTES  
 SLOPE B = 0.779  
 F1\*PIAVG(I)\*\*N = 0.284E-02

TIME (MIN)	STRAIN (%)	RATE (%/MIN)
0.00	0.44	0.000E+00
5.00	1.44	0.199E+00
10.00	2.15	0.143E+00
15.00	2.79	0.127E+00
20.00	3.38	0.118E+00
25.00	3.93	0.111E+00
30.00	4.47	0.107E+00
35.00	4.98	0.103E+00
40.00	5.48	0.996E-01
45.00	5.96	0.968E-01
50.00	6.43	0.945E-01
55.00	6.90	0.924E-01
60.00	7.35	0.906E-01
65.00	7.79	0.889E-01
70.00	8.23	0.874E-01
75.00	8.66	0.861E-01
80.00	9.09	0.848E-01
85.00	9.50	0.836E-01
90.00	9.92	0.826E-01
95.00	10.32	0.815E-01
100.00	10.73	0.806E-01
105.00	11.13	0.797E-01
110.00	11.52	0.789E-01
115.00	11.91	0.781E-01
120.00	12.30	0.773E-01
125.00	12.68	0.766E-01
130.00	13.06	0.760E-01
135.00	13.44	0.753E-01
140.00	13.81	0.747E-01
145.00	14.18	0.741E 01
150.00	14.55	0.736E 01
155.00	14.91	0.730E-01
160.00	15.28	0.725E 01
165.00	15.64	0.720E-01
170.00	15.99	0.715E 01

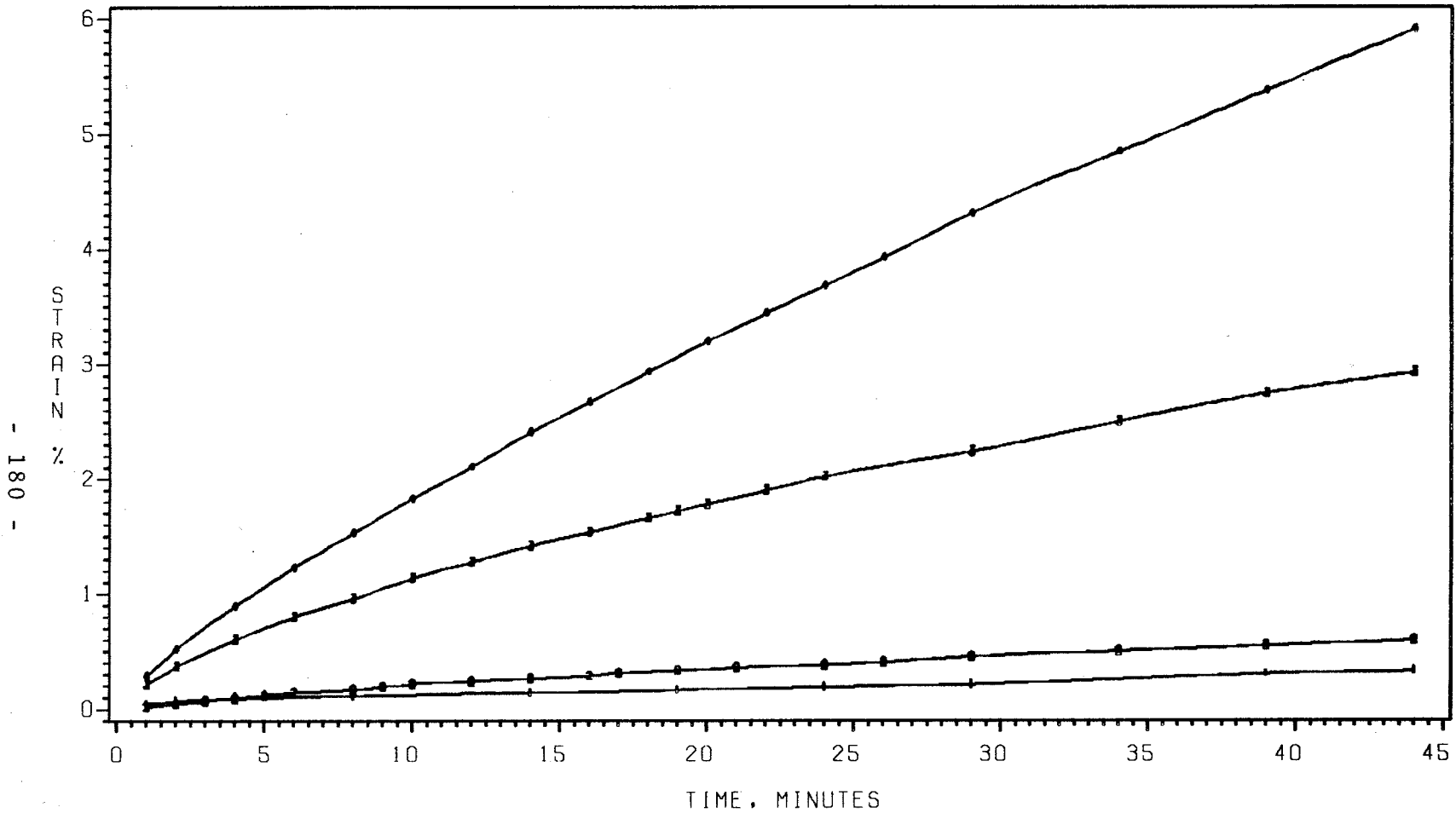


Appendix F  
MODIFIED LADANYI METHOD (MLM)

F.1 MLM WITH PT202A, PT203, PT204 AND PT212

# PLOT OF STRAIN VS TIME AT EACH PRESSURE

SINGLE-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TESTS



LEGEND: PRESSURE

—+—+— 0.9501538

—+—+— 2.002814

—+—+— 2.993668

—+—+— 4.168327

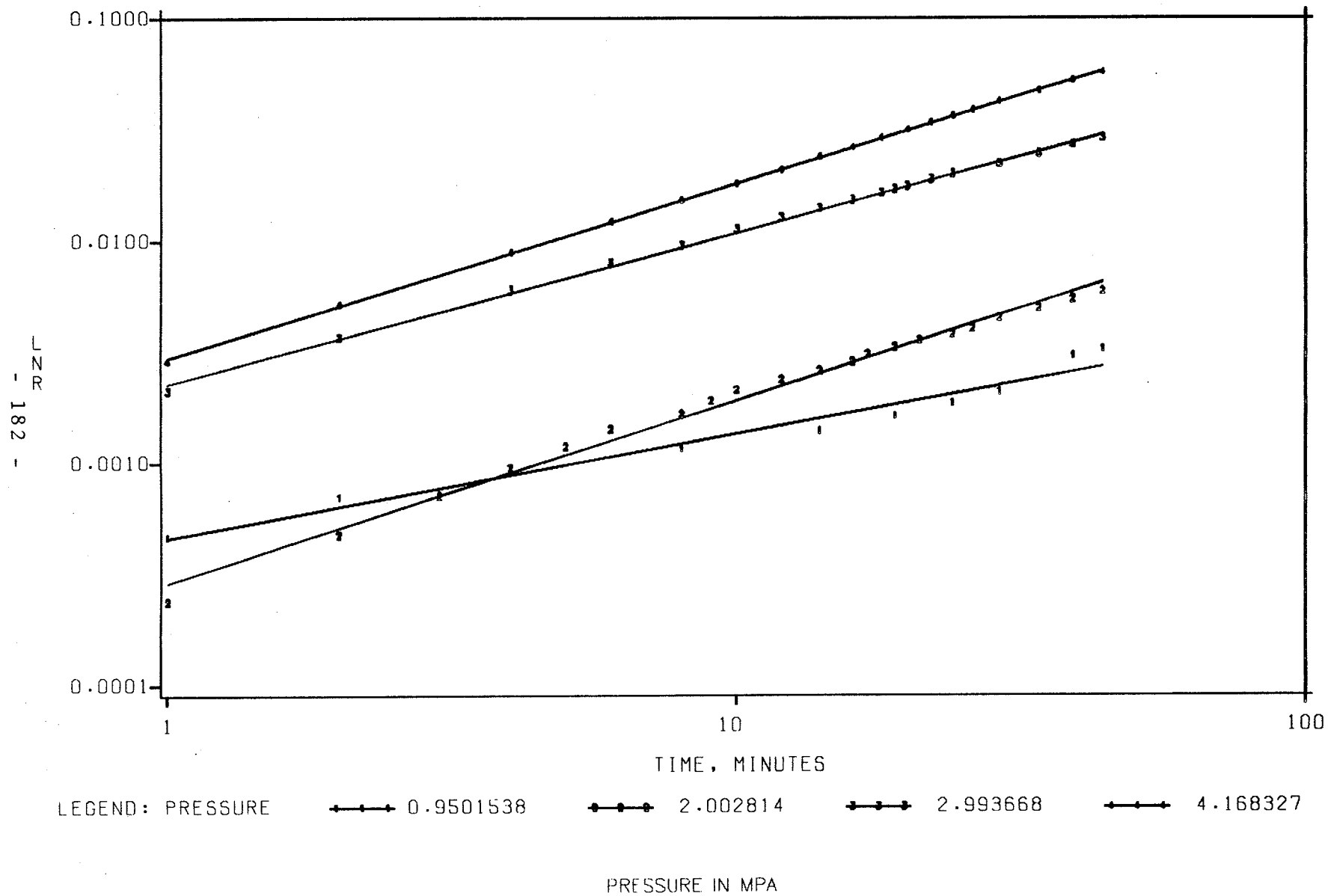
PRESSURE IN MPA

DATA SET USERNAME.SAS.PT# CREATED BY ACTH/S PROGRAM

TIME	LOGTIME	PI	PRESSURE	STRAIN	RATE	LNR	LOGLNR
1	0.00000	0.92573	0.95015	0.04663	0.046626	0.0004662	3.3314
2	0.30103	0.92457	0.95015	0.06997	0.023340	0.0006995	3.1552
4	0.60206	0.92842	0.95015	0.09330	0.011667	0.0009326	3.0303
8	0.90309	0.92526	0.95015	0.11660	0.005824	0.0011653	2.9335
14	1.14613	0.92511	0.95015	0.13994	0.003890	0.0013984	2.8544
19	1.27875	0.92495	0.95015	0.16324	0.004661	0.0016311	2.7875
24	1.38021	0.92480	0.95015	0.18658	0.004667	0.0018641	2.7295
29	1.46240	1.00765	0.95015	0.20989	0.004662	0.0020967	2.6785
39	1.59106	1.01004	0.95015	0.30318	0.009329	0.0030272	-2.5190
44	1.64345	1.00989	0.95015	0.32648	0.004661	0.0032595	-2.4868
1	0.00000	2.00523	2.00281	0.02385	0.023837	0.002385	-3.6225
2	0.30103	2.00509	2.00281	0.04770	0.023848	0.0004769	-3.3216
3	0.47712	2.00495	2.00281	0.07150	0.023801	0.0007148	-3.1458
4	0.60206	2.00481	2.00281	0.09535	0.023845	0.0009530	-3.0209
5	0.69897	2.00467	2.00281	0.11915	0.023806	0.0011908	-2.9241
6	0.77815	2.00453	2.00281	0.14300	0.023842	0.0014289	-2.8450
8	0.90309	2.00439	2.00281	0.16681	0.011906	0.0016667	-2.7781
9	0.95424	2.00426	2.00281	0.19065	0.023847	0.0019047	-2.7202
10	1.00000	2.00412	2.00281	0.21446	0.023808	0.0021423	-2.6691
12	1.07918	1.99398	2.00281	0.23827	0.011905	0.0023799	-2.6234
14	1.14613	1.99385	2.00281	0.26212	0.011923	0.0026178	-2.5821
16	1.20412	1.99371	2.00281	0.28593	0.011908	0.0028553	-2.5444
17	1.23045	1.99358	2.00281	0.30979	0.023851	0.0030931	-2.5096
19	1.27875	2.01344	2.00281	0.33360	0.011906	0.0033304	-2.4775
21	1.32222	2.01331	2.00281	0.35741	0.011908	0.0035678	-2.4476
24	1.38021	2.01317	2.00281	0.38127	0.007950	0.0038054	-2.4196
26	1.41497	2.01304	2.00281	0.40509	0.011910	0.0040427	-2.3933
29	1.46240	2.01278	2.00281	0.45276	0.015891	0.0045174	-2.3451
34	1.53148	2.00251	2.00281	0.50039	0.009527	0.0049915	-2.3018
39	1.59106	2.00225	2.00281	0.54804	0.009529	0.0054654	-2.2624
44	1.64345	2.00199	2.00281	0.59572	0.009536	0.0059395	-2.2263
1	0.00000	2.98895	2.99367	0.21265	0.212629	0.0021242	-2.6728
2	0.30103	2.98549	2.99367	0.36856	0.155912	0.0036788	-2.4343
4	0.60206	2.98033	2.99367	0.60374	0.117591	0.0060193	-2.2205
6	0.77815	2.97605	2.99367	0.80100	0.098626	0.0079780	-2.0981
8	0.90309	3.00265	2.99367	0.95915	0.079076	0.0095458	-2.0202
10	1.00000	2.99883	2.99367	1.13814	0.089498	0.0113171	-1.9463
12	1.07918	2.99587	2.99367	1.27739	0.069623	0.0126930	-1.8964
14	1.14613	2.99293	2.99367	1.41700	0.069805	0.0140705	-1.8517
16	1.20412	2.99041	2.99367	1.53675	0.059875	0.0152506	-1.8167
18	1.25527	2.98790	2.99367	1.65675	0.059998	0.0164317	-1.7843
19	1.27875	2.98664	2.99367	1.71682	0.060075	0.0170225	-1.7690
20	1.30103	3.00539	2.99367	1.77694	0.060119	0.0176134	-1.7542
22	1.34242	3.00289	2.99367	1.89731	0.060184	0.0187953	-1.7259
24	1.38021	3.00040	2.99367	2.01785	0.060270	0.0199776	-1.6995
29	1.46240	2.99585	2.99367	2.23877	0.044184	0.0221407	-1.6548
34	1.53148	2.99050	2.99367	2.50087	0.052422	0.0247011	-1.6073
39	1.59106	2.98558	2.99367	2.74326	0.048477	0.0270631	-1.5676
44	1.64345	2.98191	2.99367	2.92508	0.036365	0.0288312	-1.5401
1	0.00000	4.11420	4.16833	0.28805	0.288021	0.0028764	-2.5412
2	0.30103	4.10905	4.16833	0.52149	0.233435	0.0052013	-2.2839
4	0.60206	4.10095	4.16833	0.89409	0.186300	0.0089011	-2.0506
6	0.77815	4.09377	4.16833	1.23034	0.168127	0.0122283	-1.9126
8	0.90309	4.08748	4.16833	1.52838	0.149020	0.0151682	-1.8191
10	1.00000	4.13123	4.16833	1.82788	0.149748	0.0181137	-1.7420
12	1.07918	4.12544	4.16833	2.10822	0.140170	0.0208630	-1.6806
14	1.14613	4.11927	4.16833	2.40977	0.150778	0.0238120	-1.6232
16	1.20412	4.11395	4.16833	2.67151	0.130868	0.0263645	-1.5790
18	1.25527	4.10866	4.16833	2.93389	0.131193	0.0289168	-1.5388
20	1.30103	4.12340	4.16833	3.19687	0.131490	0.0314684	-1.5021
22	1.34242	4.11856	4.16833	3.44001	0.121568	0.0338216	-1.4708
24	1.38021	4.11375	4.16833	3.68358	0.121787	0.0361736	-1.4416
26	1.41497	4.10896	4.16833	3.92763	0.122021	0.0385246	-1.4143
29	1.46240	4.13142	4.16833	4.31497	0.129115	0.0422447	-1.3742
34	1.53148	4.12118	4.16833	4.84614	0.106233	0.0473237	-1.3249
39	1.59106	4.11102	4.16833	5.37916	0.106604	0.0523947	-1.2807
44	1.64345	4.10096	4.16833	5.91396	0.106961	0.0574569	-1.2407

# SOLUTION OF CREEP PARAMETERS

SINGLE-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TESTS

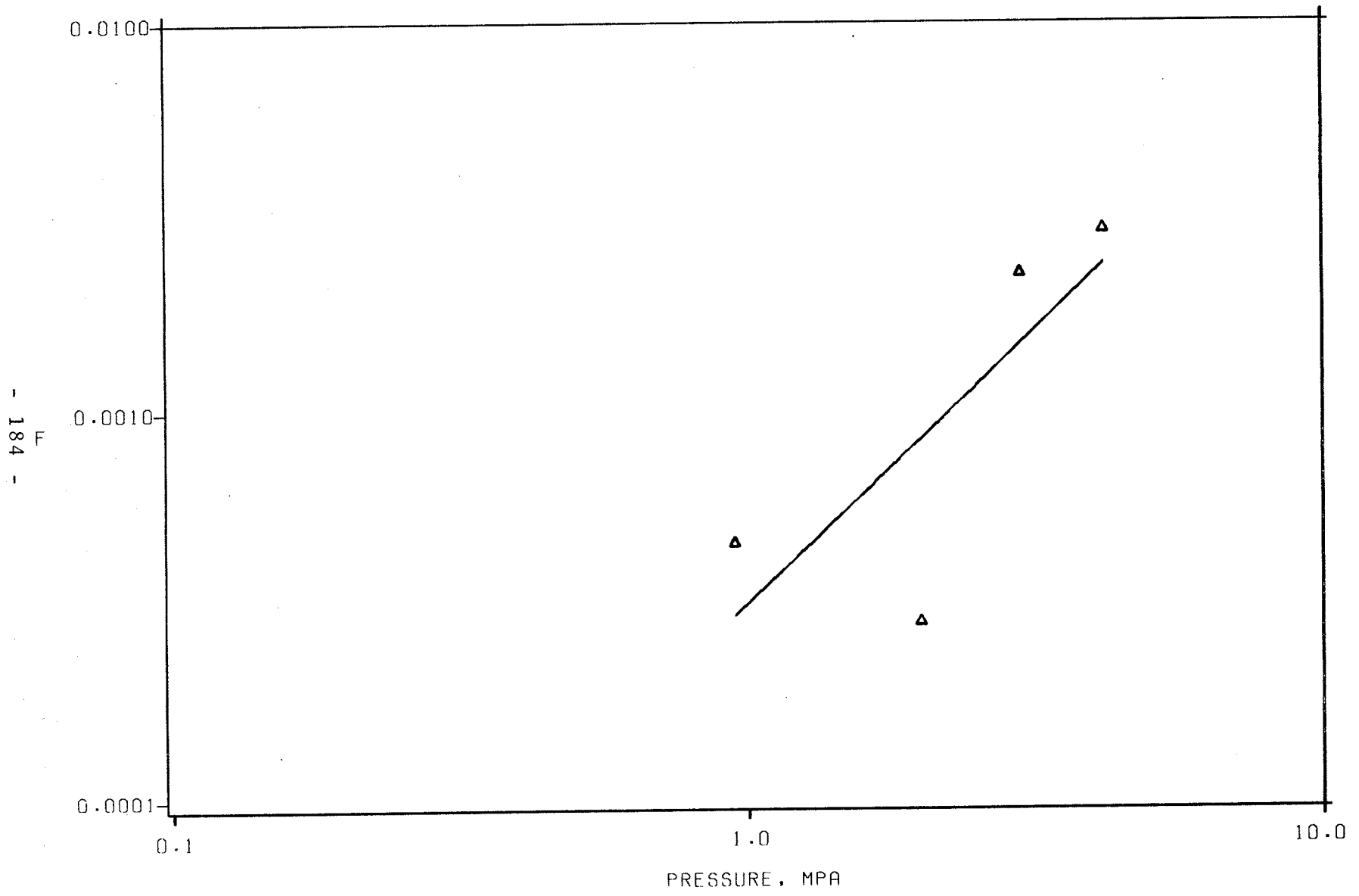


SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETERS B AND F

OBS	PRESSURE	_TYPE_	_MODEL_	_DEPVAR_	_SIGMA_	LOGLNR	LOGTIME	LOGF	FVALUE	BSLOPE	LOGPI
1	0.95015	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0523470	-1	0.469400	-3.3345	0.00046293	0.469400	0.022206
2	2.00281	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0337618	-1	0.823815	-3.5383	0.00028956	0.823815	0.301641
3	2.99367	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0120656	1	0.681363	-2.6417	0.00228194	0.681363	0.476204
4	4.16833	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0046152	-1	0.787593	2.5290	0.00295810	0.787593	0.619962

# SOLUTION OF CREEP PARAMETERS

SINGLE-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TESTS



ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGF VS LOGPI

DEP VARIABLE: LOGF INTERCEPT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F VALUE	PROB>F
MODEL	1	0.453505	0.453505	3.045	0.2231
ERROR	2	0.297865	0.148933		
C TOTAL	3	0.751371			
ROOT MSE		0.385918	R-SQUARE	0.6036	
DEP MEAN		-3.010858	ADJ R-SQ	0.4054	
C.V.		-12.8175			

VARIABLE	DF	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	T FOR H0: PARAMETER=0	PROB >  T	VARIABLE LABEL
INTERCEP	1	-3.494250	0.337595	-10.350	0.0092	INTERCEPT
LOGPI	1	1.405620	0.805511	1.745	0.2231	

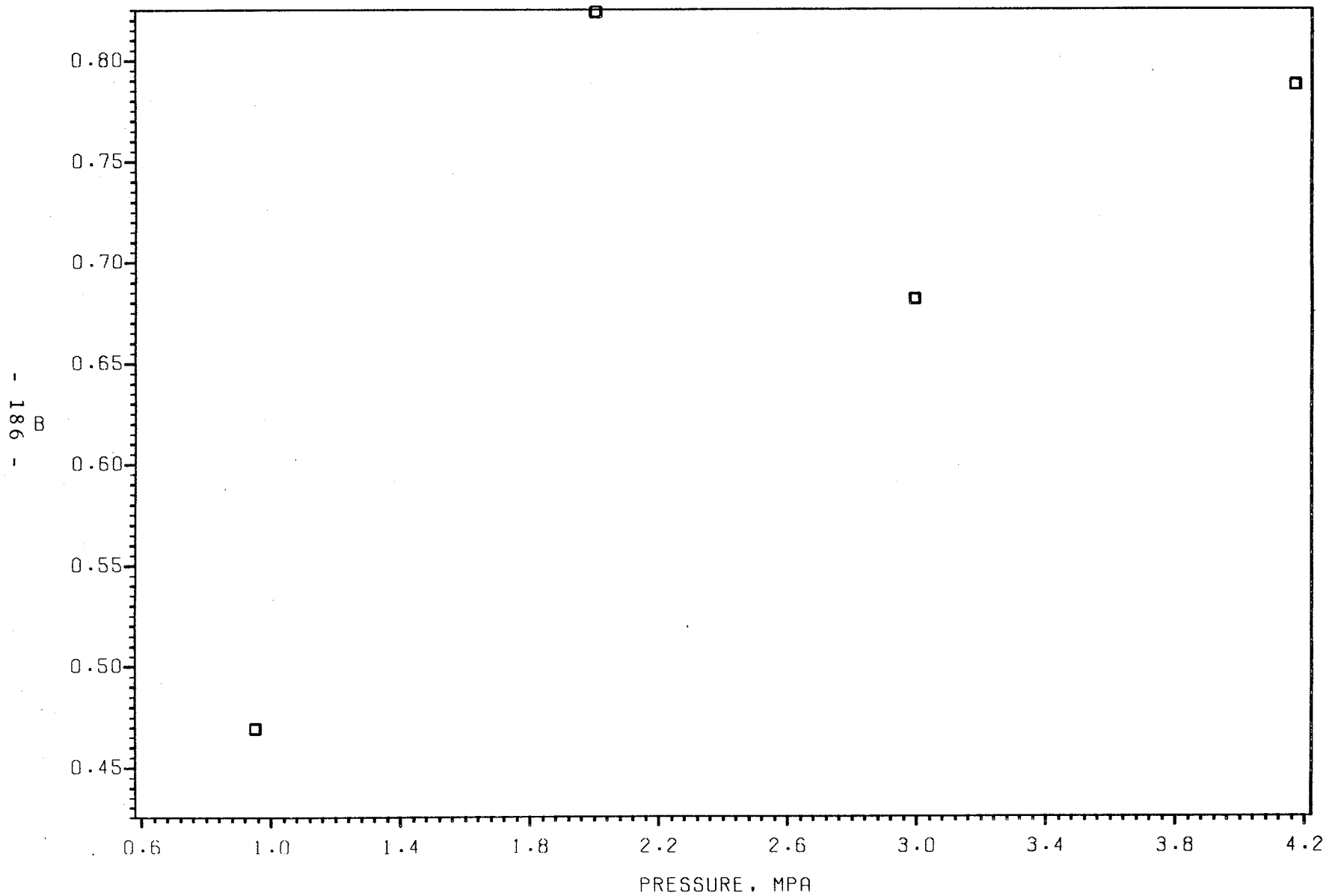
SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETERS F1 AND N

OBS	_TYPE_	_MODEL_	_DEPVAR_	_SIGMA_	LOGF	NSLOPE	LOGF1	F1
1	OLS		LOGF	0.385918	1	1.40562	3.4943	0.000320442



# VARIATION OF B WITH PRESSURE

SINGLE-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TESTS

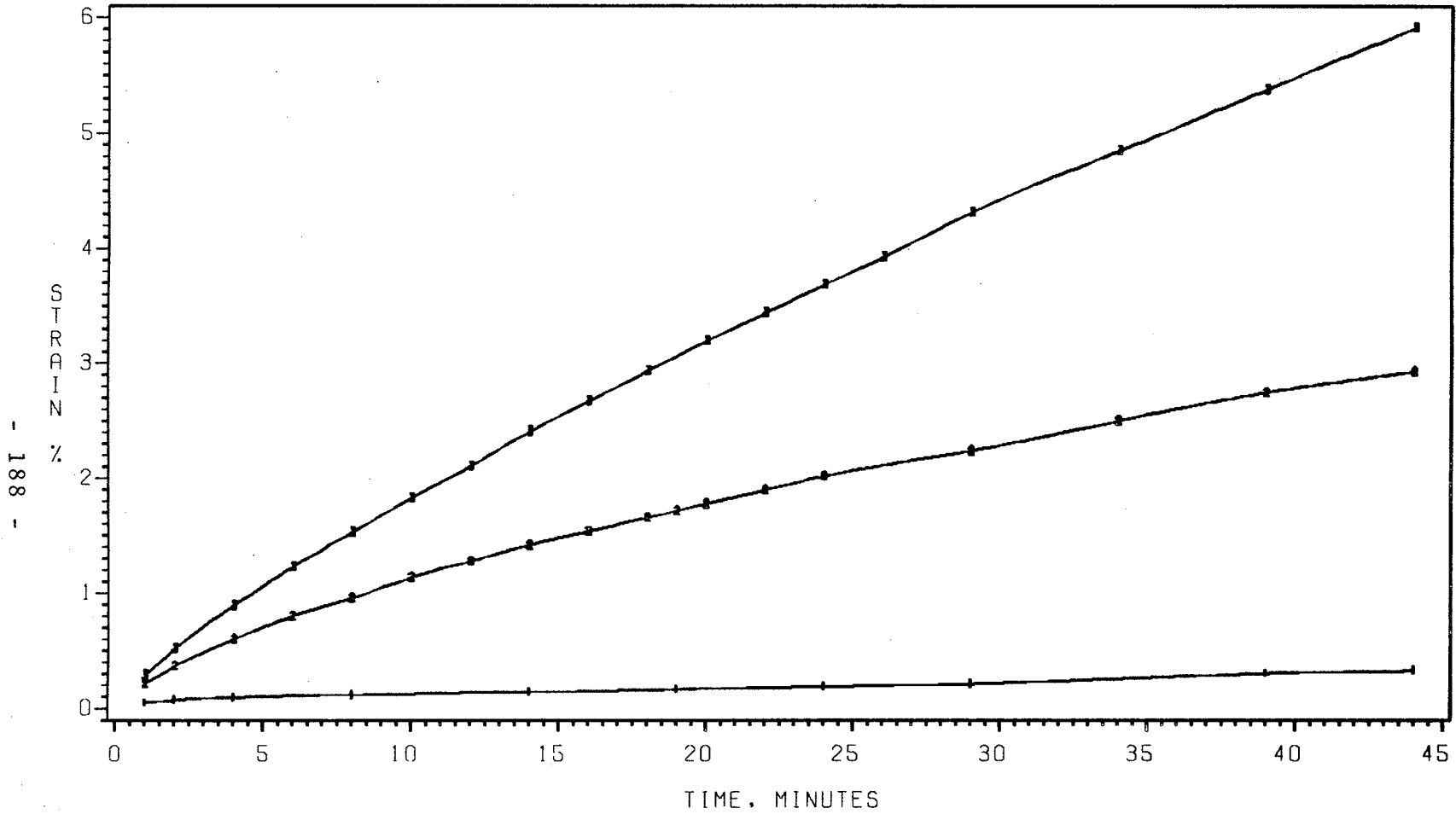


- 186  
B  
-

F.2 MLM WITH PT202A, PT203 AND PT204

# PLOT OF STRAIN VS TIME AT EACH PRESSURE

SINGLE-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TESTS



LEGEND: PRESSURE

—+—+—+ 0.9501538

—+—+—+ 2.993668

—+—+—+ 4.168327

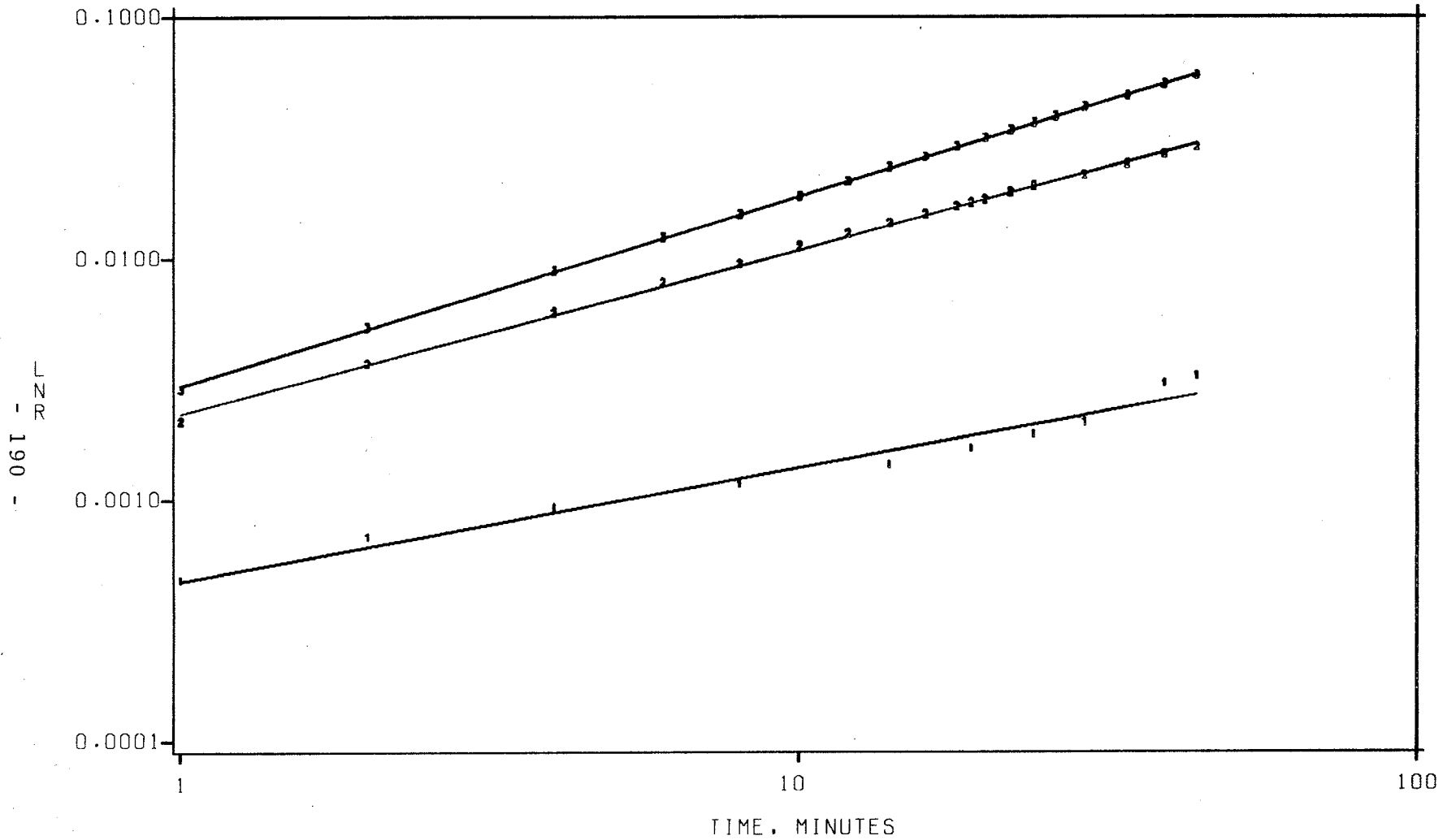
PRESSURE IN MPA

DATA SET USERNAME.SAS.PT# CREATED BY ACTH/S PROGRAM

TIME	LOGTIME	PI	PRESSURE	STRAIN	RATE	LNR	LOGLNR
1	0.00000	0.92573	0.95015	0.04663	0.046626	0.0004662	3.3314
2	0.30103	0.92457	0.95015	0.06997	0.023340	0.0006995	3.1552
4	0.60206	0.92842	0.95015	0.09330	0.011667	0.0009326	3.0303
8	0.90309	0.92526	0.95015	0.11660	0.005824	0.0011653	2.9335
14	1.14613	0.92511	0.95015	0.13994	0.003890	0.0013984	2.8544
19	1.27875	0.92495	0.95015	0.16324	0.004661	0.0016311	2.7875
24	1.38021	0.92480	0.95015	0.18658	0.004667	0.0018641	2.7295
29	1.46240	1.00765	0.95015	0.20989	0.004662	0.0020967	2.6785
39	1.59106	1.01004	0.95015	0.30318	0.009329	0.0030272	2.5190
44	1.64345	1.00989	0.95015	0.32648	0.004661	0.0032595	2.4868
1	0.00000	2.98895	2.99367	0.21265	0.212629	0.0021242	2.6728
2	0.30103	2.98549	2.99367	0.36856	0.155912	0.0036788	2.4343
4	0.60206	2.98033	2.99367	0.60374	0.117591	0.0060193	2.2205
6	0.77815	2.97605	2.99367	0.80100	0.098626	0.0079780	2.0981
8	0.90309	3.00265	2.99367	0.95915	0.079076	0.0095458	2.0202
10	1.00000	2.99883	2.99367	1.13814	0.089498	0.0113171	1.9463
12	1.07918	2.99587	2.99367	1.27739	0.069623	0.0126930	1.8964
14	1.14613	2.99293	2.99367	1.41700	0.069805	0.0140705	1.8517
16	1.20412	2.99041	2.99367	1.53675	0.059875	0.0152506	1.8167
18	1.25527	2.98790	2.99367	1.65675	0.059998	0.0164317	1.7843
19	1.27875	2.98664	2.99367	1.71682	0.060075	0.0170225	1.7690
20	1.30103	3.00539	2.99367	1.77694	0.060119	0.0176134	1.7542
22	1.34242	3.00289	2.99367	1.89731	0.060184	0.0187953	1.7259
24	1.38021	3.00040	2.99367	2.01785	0.060270	0.0199776	1.6995
29	1.46240	2.99585	2.99367	2.23877	0.044184	0.0221407	1.6548
34	1.53148	2.99050	2.99367	2.50087	0.052422	0.0247011	1.6073
39	1.59106	2.98558	2.99367	2.74326	0.048477	0.0270631	1.5676
44	1.64345	2.98191	2.99367	2.92508	0.036365	0.0288312	1.5401
1	0.00000	4.11420	4.16833	0.28805	0.288021	0.0028764	-2.5412
2	0.30103	4.10905	4.16833	0.52149	0.233435	0.0052013	-2.2839
4	0.60206	4.10095	4.16833	0.89409	0.186300	0.0089011	-2.0506
6	0.77815	4.09377	4.16833	1.23034	0.168127	0.0122283	-1.9126
8	0.90309	4.08748	4.16833	1.52838	0.149020	0.0151682	-1.8191
10	1.00000	4.13123	4.16833	1.82788	0.149748	0.0181137	-1.7420
12	1.07918	4.12544	4.16833	2.10822	0.140170	0.0208630	-1.6806
14	1.14613	4.11927	4.16833	2.40977	0.150778	0.0238120	-1.6232
16	1.20412	4.11395	4.16833	2.67151	0.130868	0.0263645	-1.5790
18	1.25527	4.10866	4.16833	2.93389	0.131193	0.0289168	-1.5388
20	1.30103	4.12340	4.16833	3.19687	0.131490	0.0314684	-1.5021
22	1.34242	4.11856	4.16833	3.44001	0.121568	0.0338216	-1.4708
24	1.38021	4.11375	4.16833	3.68358	0.121787	0.0361736	-1.4416
26	1.41497	4.10896	4.16833	3.92763	0.122021	0.0385246	-1.4143
29	1.46240	4.13142	4.16833	4.31497	0.129115	0.0422447	-1.3742
34	1.53148	4.12118	4.16833	4.84614	0.106233	0.0473237	-1.3249
39	1.59106	4.11102	4.16833	5.37916	0.106604	0.0523947	-1.2807
44	1.64345	4.10096	4.16833	5.91396	0.106961	0.0574569	-1.2407

# SOLUTION OF CREEP PARAMETERS

SINGLE-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TESTS



LEGEND: PRESSURE

—•— 0.9501538

—•— 2.993668

—•— 4.168327

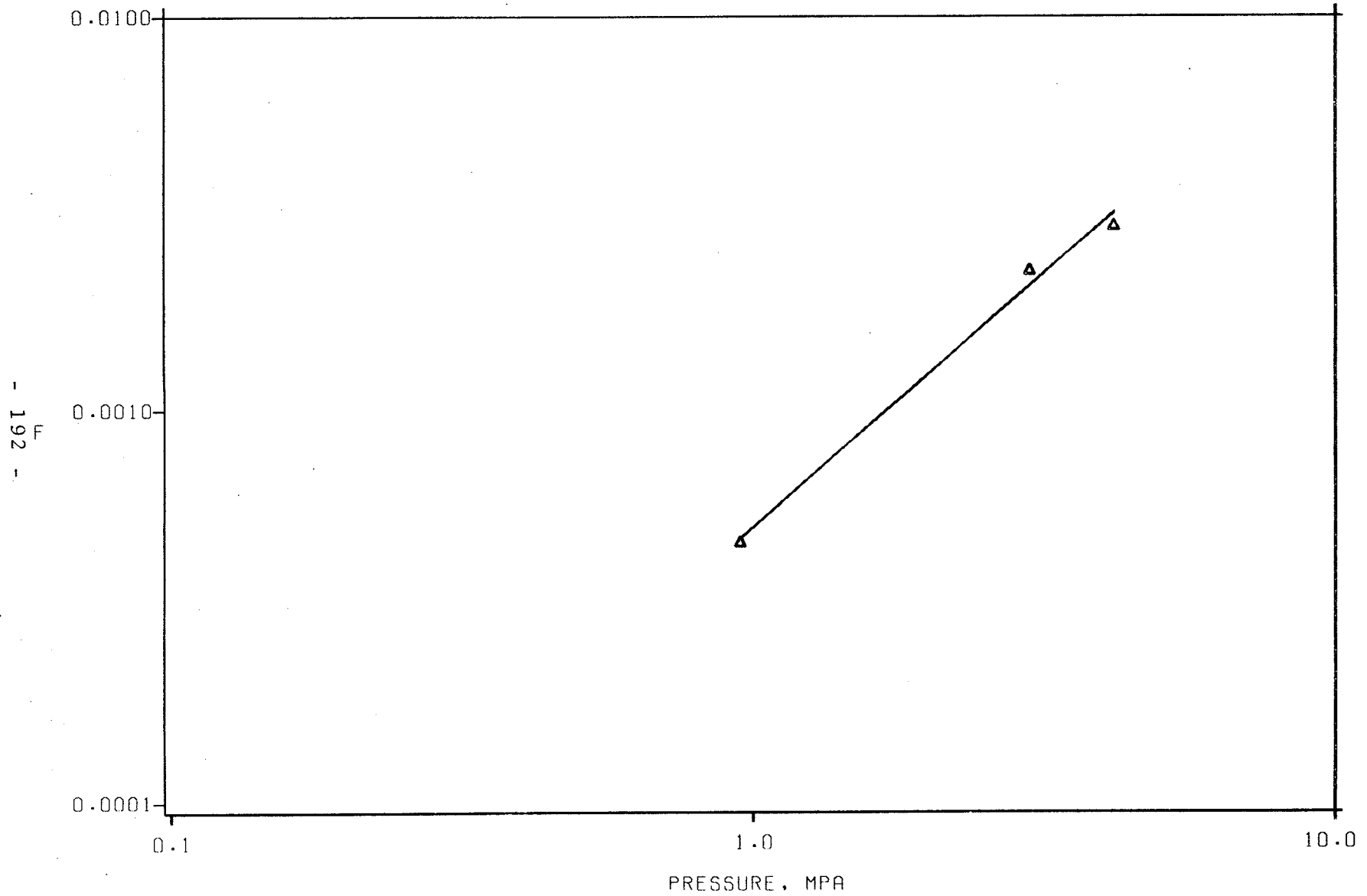
PRESSURE IN MPA

## SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETERS B AND F

OBS	PRESSURE	_TYPE_	_MODEL_	_DEPVAR_	_SIGMA_	LOGLNR	LOGTIME	LOGF	FVALUE	BSLOPE	LOGPI
1	0.95015	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0523470	-1	0.469400	-3.3345	0.00046293	0.469400	-0.022206
2	2.99367	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0120656	-1	0.681363	-2.6417	0.00228194	0.681363	0.476204
3	4.16833	OLS		LOGLNR	0.0046152	-1	0.787593	-2.5290	0.00295810	0.787593	0.619962

# SOLUTION OF CREEP PARAMETERS

SINGLE-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TESTS



ESTIMATES FROM LINEAR REG. ANAL. OF LOGF VS LOGPI

DEP VARIABLE: LOGF INTERCEPT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F VALUE	PROB>F
MODEL	1	0.377729	0.377729	136.539	0.0543
ERROR	1	0.00276645	0.00276645		
C TOTAL	2	0.380496			
ROOT MSE		0.052597	R-SQUARE	0.9927	
DEP MEAN		-2.835056	ADJ R-SQ	0.9855	
C.V.		-1.85524			

VARIABLE	DF	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	T FOR H0: PARAMETER=0	PROB >  T	VARIABLE LABEL
INTERCEP	1	-3.296690	0.049829	-66.160	0.0096	INTERCEPT
LOGPI	1	1.289530	0.110358	11.685	0.0543	

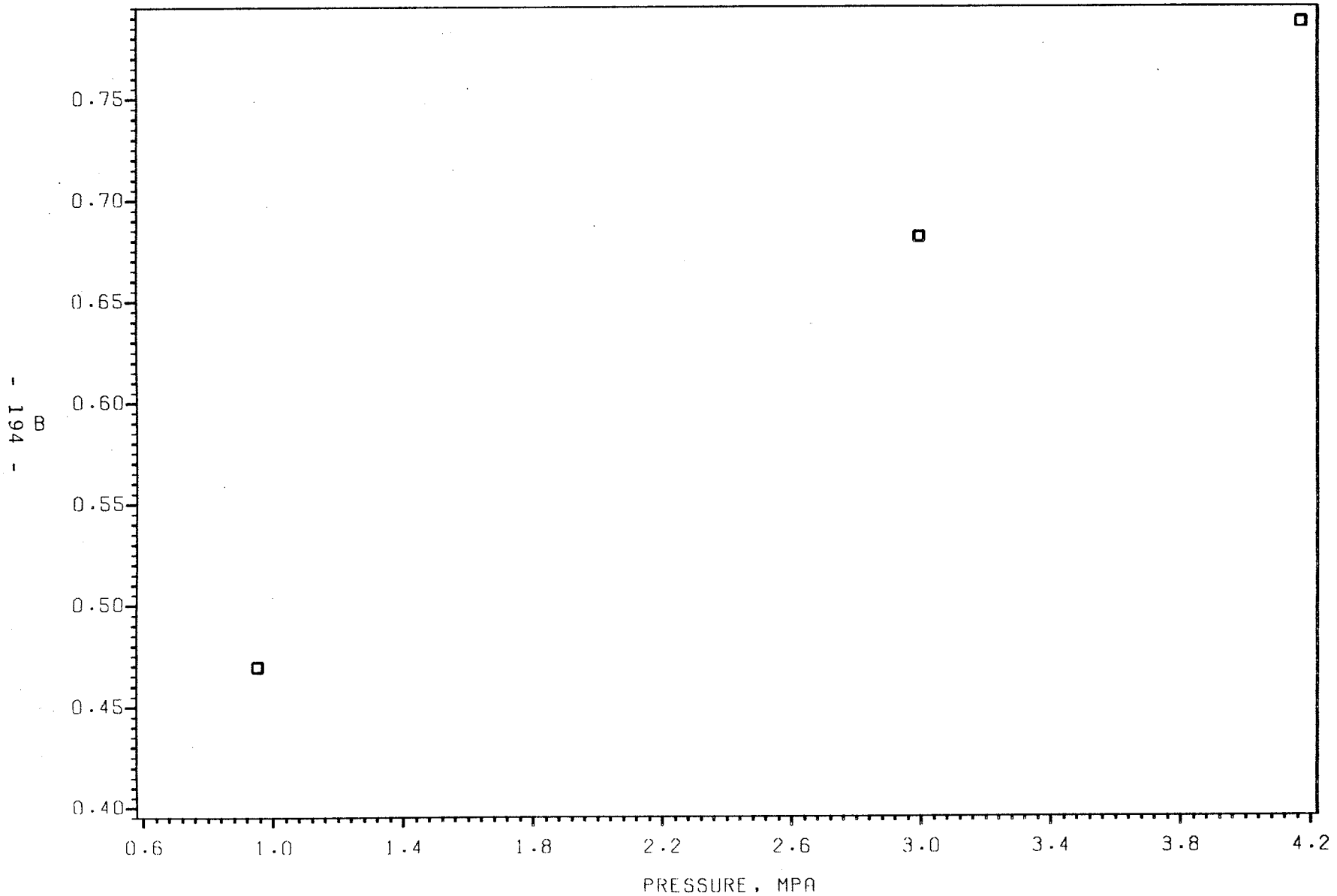
SUMMARY OF CREEP PARAMETERS F1 AND N

OBS	_TYPE_	_MODEL_	_DEPVAR_	_SIGMA_	LOGF	NSLOPE	LOGF1	F1
1	OLS		LOGF	0.0525971	-1	1.28953	-3.2967	0.000505021



# VARIATION OF B WITH PRESSURE

SINGLE-STAGE PRESSUREMETER TESTS



- 194 -

Appendix G

PAPER BY SHIELDS ET AL. (1985)

## THE DEFORMATION PROPERTIES OF WARM UNDEROCEAN PERMAFROST

Donald Shields, M.A.S.C.E.\*, Leonard Domaschuk\*,  
Herbert Fensury\*\*, and Robert Kenyon\*\*

### Abstract

Two quasi-conventional incremental pressuremeter tests were carried out on man-made specimens of 'warm' ( $-3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) frozen, saturated sand. Instead of each increment of pressure lasting one minute, as is the case in the conventional pressuremeter test, each increment was maintained for 45 minutes. The results of these two tests were used to determine the creep parameters  $b$ ,  $n$  and  $\sigma_c$  which are required for Ladanyi's theory for the long term creep behaviour of frozen soil.

Ladanyi's theory was then used to predict the creep strain during four long term constant pressure pressuremeter tests on the same warm frozen sand. Of the four tests, which were carried out at pressures of 1, 2, 3 and 4 MPa, Ladanyi's theory showed promise in only one case, namely the test at the highest pressure (4 MPa). One reason why the 'fit' was good at 4 MPa was the short duration of this constant pressure test in comparison with the others; the 4 MPa constant pressure test reached the limit of strain for the pressuremeter in only 170 minutes, that is to say that the test lasted only four times longer than the incremental test, whereas the other tests lasted from 27 to 667 times longer than the incremental test.

### Introduction

In 1980 the oil and gas industry in Canada identified three 'unknowns' of engineering concern for the future development of the Beaufort Sea petroleum reserves. One of these unknowns was the long term deformation properties of undersea warm permafrost. (The other two were 1) ice scour depth and frequency and 2) the behaviour of gas hydrates.) The paper will address the problem of permafrost behaviour.

Artificial islands or atolls will be built in the Beaufort Sea to serve as production platforms for the recovery of oil and gas. Directional drilling will be used to develop as many as twenty (inclined) production wells from one island. A real concern facing the petroleum industry is the magnitude of the settlement the islands will undergo during their working lives. A realistic assessment of the probable settlement is required if the well casings are to be designed to withstand the resulting deformation and stresses without fracture. Many of the islands will be built over warm ( $-2^{\circ}$  to  $-3^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

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permafrost; very little is known about the long term (creep) deformation behaviour of this material.

In the case of gas wells, settlement will be due (mainly) to the long term deformation of the permafrost under relatively constant temperature conditions. In the case of oil wells, the natural warmth of the oil will add the complication of thaw-settlement to the stress induced, creep deformation settlement. We at Manitoba are investigating the constant temperature creep deformation properties of warm permafrost with financial support from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada under the Strategic Grants Program.

Two approaches are being taken: 1) laboratory triaxial tests to measure bulk and shear creep deformation properties and 2) pressuremeter tests to measure creep parameters in situ. Given the difficulty of recovering and testing representative specimens of warm, marine permafrost, in situ tests of the pressuremeter type will probably be used in practice. A method has to be found for the prediction of long-term creep characteristics from short-term pressuremeter data. As far as we know, only one attempt in this regard has appeared in the literature. In this paper we examine this attempt, being state-of-the-art because of its uniqueness, in light of our own test results. Our pressuremeter creep-tests were performed on warm frozen sand of a kind found under the Beaufort Sea.

#### State-of-the-Art - Ladanyi's Theory

A method for determining the creep parameters of frozen soil has been suggested by Ladanyi and Johnston (1973), (1978). A recent paper describing the pressuremeter test in frozen sand is that of Ladanyi and Eckardt (1983). According to above-mentioned papers the total strain attained on an ice-rich frozen soil, after a given time, under a constant stress, was given by

$$\epsilon_e = \epsilon_e^{(i)} + \epsilon_e^{(c)}, \quad (1)$$

where  $\epsilon_e^{(i)}$  is the instantaneous portion of the total strain and  $\epsilon_e^{(c)}$  is the time dependent creep strain, which is expressed by a power law equation:

$$\epsilon_e^{(c)} = \left( \frac{\dot{\epsilon}_c}{b} \right)^b \left( \frac{\sigma_e}{\sigma_c} \right)^n t^b, \quad (2)$$

where the subscript e denotes the von Mises equivalent stress and strain,  $\sigma_c$  is the reference stress at the arbitrarily selected strain rate  $\dot{\epsilon}_c$ , b and n are creep parameters and t is the time.

The creep expansion in a cylindrical cavity under plane strain conditions, at a constant stress  $p = p_i - p_o$ , applied during stage i, was in the form:

$$\ln (r/r_{i-1}) = F t^b, \quad (3)$$

where  $p_i$  is the internal pressure on the cavity wall,  $p_o$  is the lateral pressure acting at infinity,  $r$  is the cavity radius,  $r_{i-1}$  is the cavity radius at  $t=0$  i.e. at the start of a given constant pressure creep stage, and  $F$  is defined as:

$$F = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right]^{n+1} \left[ \frac{\dot{\epsilon}_c}{b} \right]^b \left[ \frac{2p}{n\bar{\sigma}_c} \right]^n \quad (4)$$

in which  $\bar{\sigma}_c = m \sigma_c$ , and  $m = 1 - \alpha^{2/n}$  (5)

Here  $m$  is the correction factor for the size of the sample and  $\alpha$  is the ratio of the inner cavity radius to the outside radius of the sample.

Using the semi-graphical method described in the above mentioned references, the values of creep parameters  $b$ ,  $n$  and  $\bar{\sigma}_c$  were determined from a multi-stage creep test, by plotting the results in a log-log plot, firstly  $[\ln(r/r_{i-1})]$  versus time and then  $(F)$  versus the pressure  $p$ .

#### Test Setup and Testing Procedure

Figure 1 shows the setup of the test equipment and the frozen sand specimen. A uniform quartz-carbonate medium grain sand was used in all the tests. The sand was poured uniformly into the mold, saturated from the bottom upward with tap water, and frozen one dimensionally at a chamber temperature of  $-20^\circ\text{C}$ . When freezing was complete, the chamber temperature was raised to  $-3^\circ\text{C}$ . The specimens had an average dry unit weight of  $14.3 \text{ kN/m}^3$ .

The pressuremeter tests were carried out with an OYO ELASTMETER -100 pressuremeter. The instrument is a monocellular borehole extensometer which uses a caliper to measure changes in borehole radius. A hole was bored in the centre of the specimen using a modified CRREL-type hollow barrel auger. The 76.2 mm diameter cutting-head of the auger produced a smooth-walled cylindrical cavity of 78 to 79 mm in diameter. The pressuremeter was then inserted in the hole.

During a test, the pressuremeter applied a given constant pressure to the inner wall of the thick frozen sand cylinder. The pressure was held constant for a given length of time during which the change in radius of the probe was recorded. For a multi-stage test, at the end of the specified time interval (45 minutes), the pressure was increased to another level and readings were taken once again of radius change. A more detailed description of sample preparation and testing procedure can be found in Shields et al (1984).

#### Creep Parameters Obtained Using Ladanyi's Method

Two independent multi-stage loading tests were performed and Ladanyi's theory was applied to the results. The total strains for

each loading stage of both tests PT201 and PT103 can be found in Figures 2 and 3 respectively. Following the Ladanyi and Johnston (1978) procedure the creep data were processed with pseudo-instantaneous strains to time  $t=1$  minute, subtracted from the total strains in determining creep parameters  $b$ ,  $n$  and  $\bar{\sigma}_c$ . The values of  $b$  for tests PT201 and PT103 were obtained from the plots in Figures 4 and 5, and an  $n$  value was obtained from the plot in Figure 6.

For PT201, the  $b$  values range from 0.439 to 0.951,  $n$  was 1.70 and  $\bar{\sigma}_c$  was 1.29 MPa at  $\dot{\epsilon}_c = 10^{-5} \text{ min}^{-1}$ . For PT103, the  $b$  values ranged from 0.211 to 0.911,  $n$  was 1.07 and  $\bar{\sigma}_c$  was 1.39 MPa at  $\dot{\epsilon}_c = 10^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$ .

The  $b$  values are shown plotted against pressure in Figure 7. The best fit line is given by:

$$b = 1/(0.374 + 0.101 p + 1.219/p) \quad (6)$$

#### Predicted Versus Actual Long-Term Test Strains

In equation 3,

$$\epsilon_\theta = (e^{F t^b} - 1.0) \times 100\% \quad (7)$$

since  $r/r_{i-1} = 1 + \Delta r/r_{i-1} = 1 + \epsilon_\theta$  where  $\epsilon_\theta$  is the circumferential strain and  $\Delta r$  is the change in radius. Predicted total strain for any pressure level and at any time can be written as:

$$\epsilon_{\text{total}} = \epsilon_{ci} + \epsilon_\theta \quad (8)$$

where  $\epsilon_{ci}$  is the cumulative pseudo-instantaneous strain (at 1 min) that was subtracted from the creep data for the evaluation procedure.

Using equations 4, 6, 7 and 8, predicted strains were plotted against actual strains for pressures of 1, 2, 3 and 4 MPa in Figures 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

#### Discussion of Results

This is a straightforward test of Ladanyi's method for the creep of frozen soil. The procedures suggested by Ladanyi and Johnston and by Ladanyi and Eckardt on how to run incremental pressuremeter tests to measure the creep parameters  $b$ ,  $n$  and  $\bar{\sigma}_c$  were followed rigorously. These parameters were then used to predict the creep deformation over time of four, independent, constant pressure pressuremeter tests. The sand, sample preparation, and temperature conditions were identical

for both the incremental tests and constant pressure tests. Figures 8, 9, 10 and 11 give the result.

Referring to the four figures, it is seen that for three of the four constant pressure tests, the predicted creep strain was wide of the mark. Only at the highest stress level (4 MPa) were the predicted and actual results close. In engineering terms 4 MPa represents a very high stress since it is equivalent to the vertical total stress at 200 metres depth in the ground. The results in the 1 to 3 MPa range are of greater engineering interest, that is to say in the pressure range where agreement was poor.

One reason why the predicted curve fits the actual test results at 4 MPa is the relatively short time that the corresponding incremental test result had to be extrapolated. The incremental test lasted 45 minutes whereas the 4 MPa test lasted only 170 minutes. When the 45 minute results had to be extrapolated (extended) to thousands of minutes (see for example the constant pressure test at 2 MPa which ran for 29,000 minutes), the fit was poor.

#### Conclusion

It has been shown that the Ladanyi's method was not able to predict the long term creep behaviour of a warm frozen sand on the basis of short term (forty-five minutes) tests.

#### Acknowledgements

The work described in this paper was supported financially by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada and by the University of Manitoba. Special acknowledgement is due the OYO Corporation of Japan for providing the pressuremeter.

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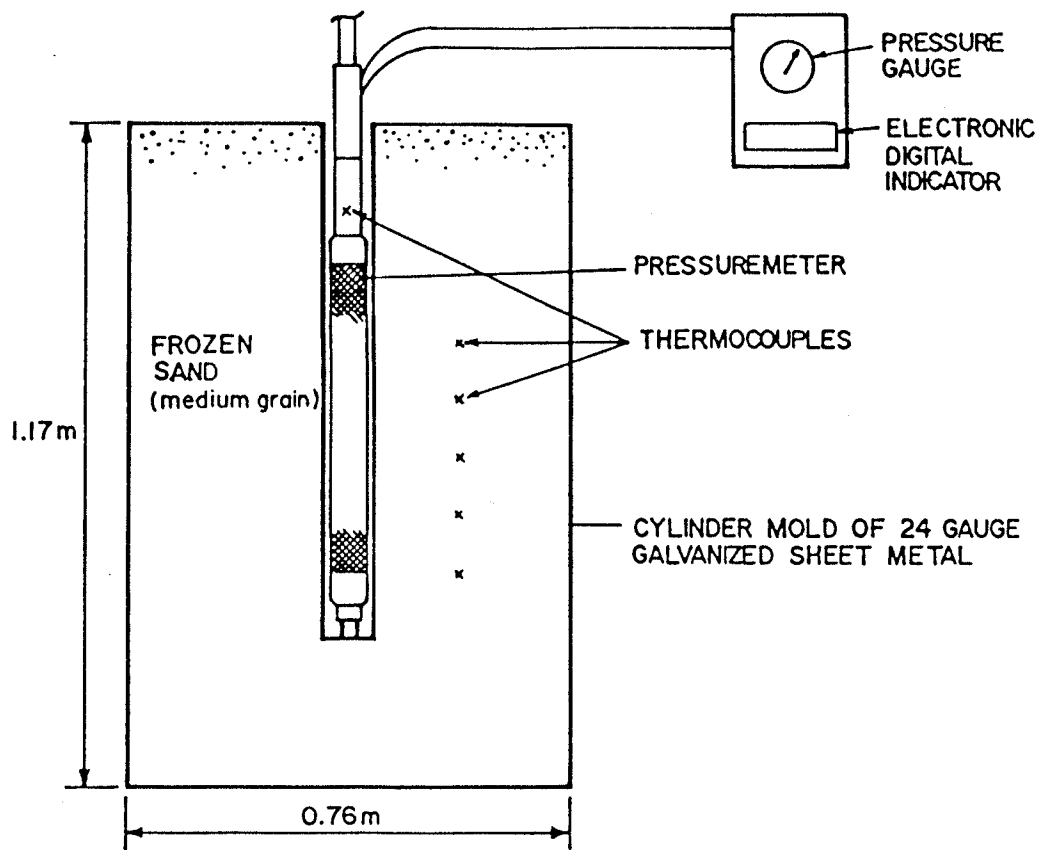


Figure 1. Schematic of Pressuremeter Test in Frozen Sand



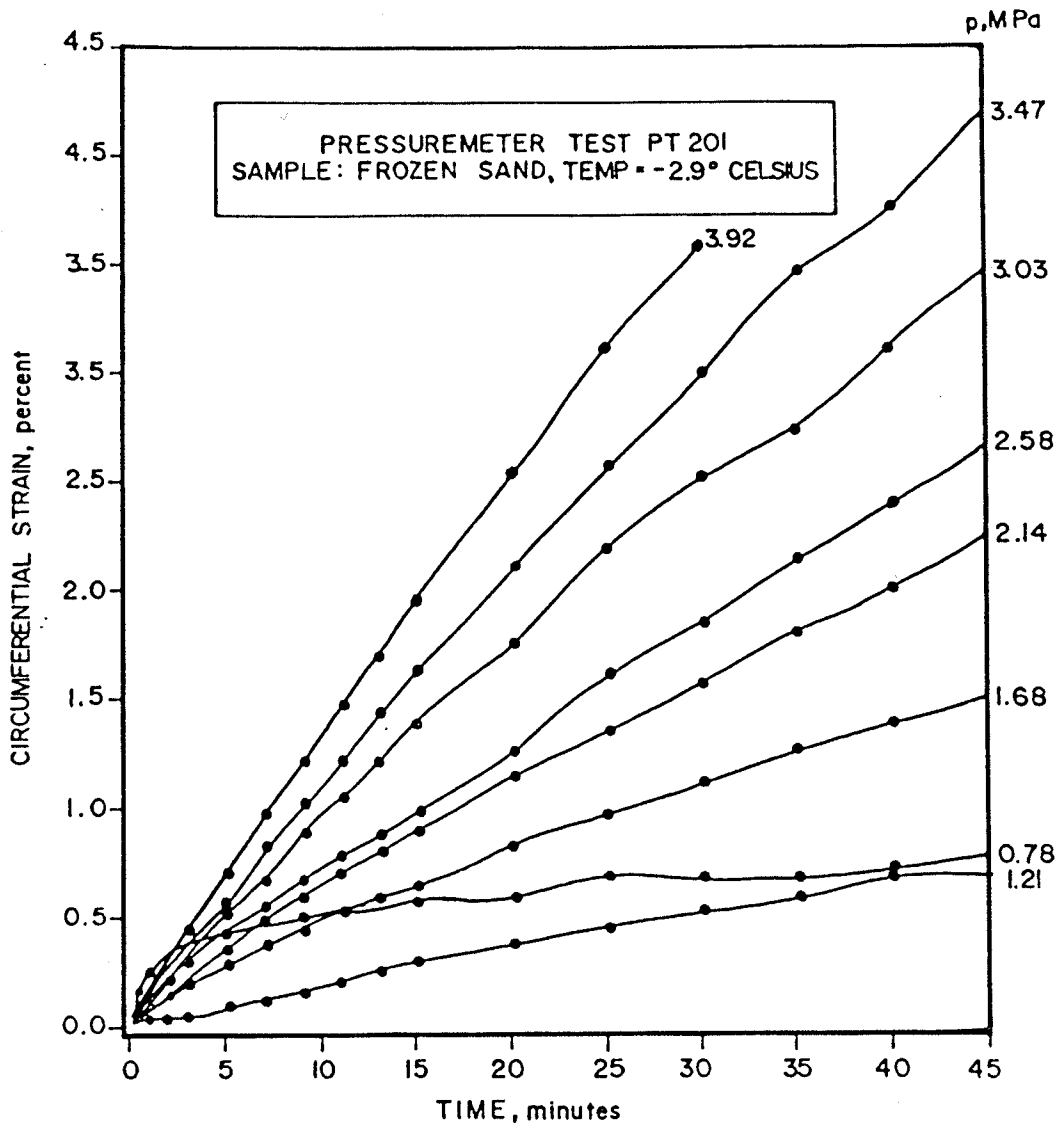


Figure 2. Strain vs. Time for Each Loading Stage

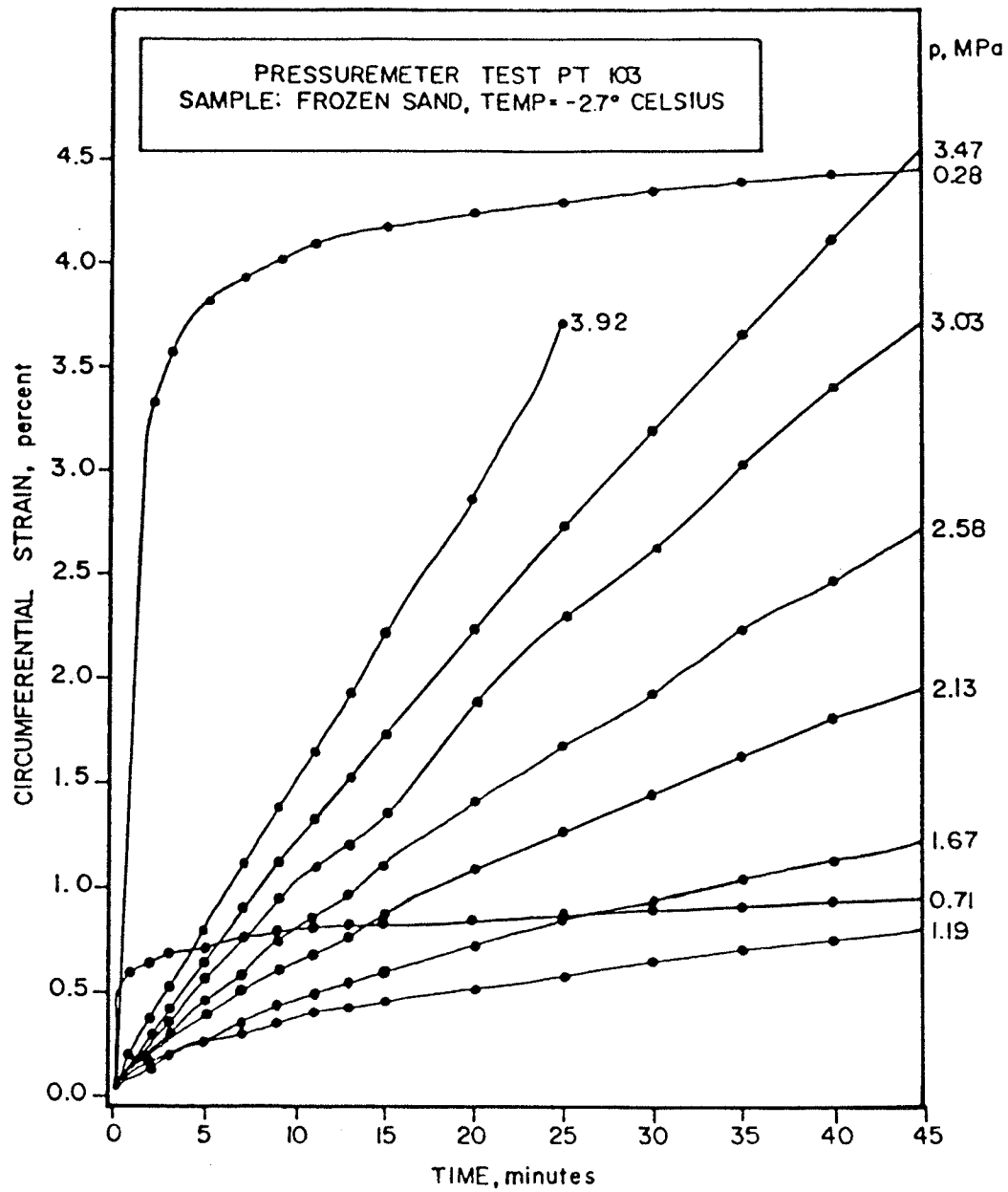


Figure 3. Strain vs. Time for Each Loading Stage

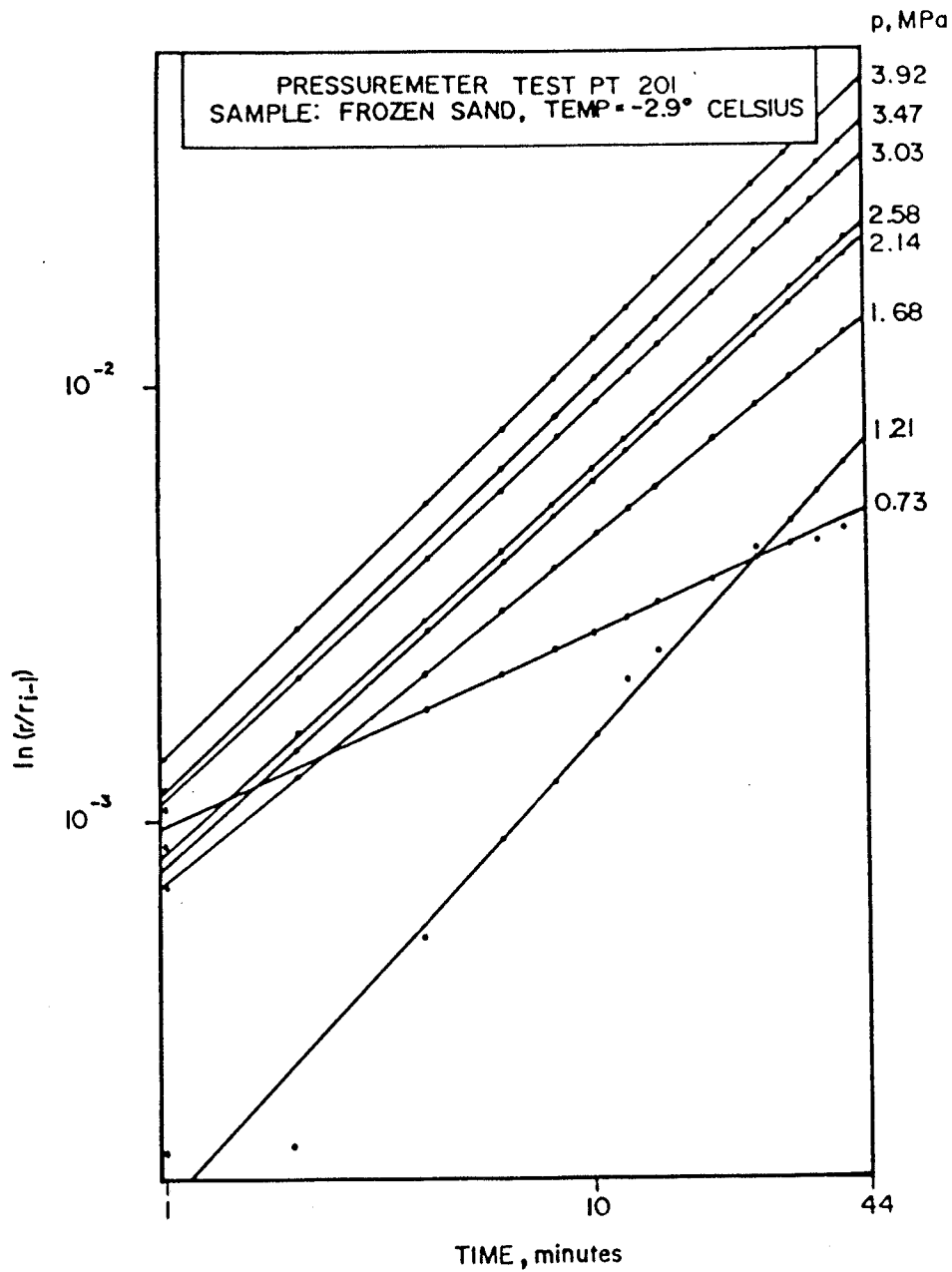


Figure 4. Determination of b and F values

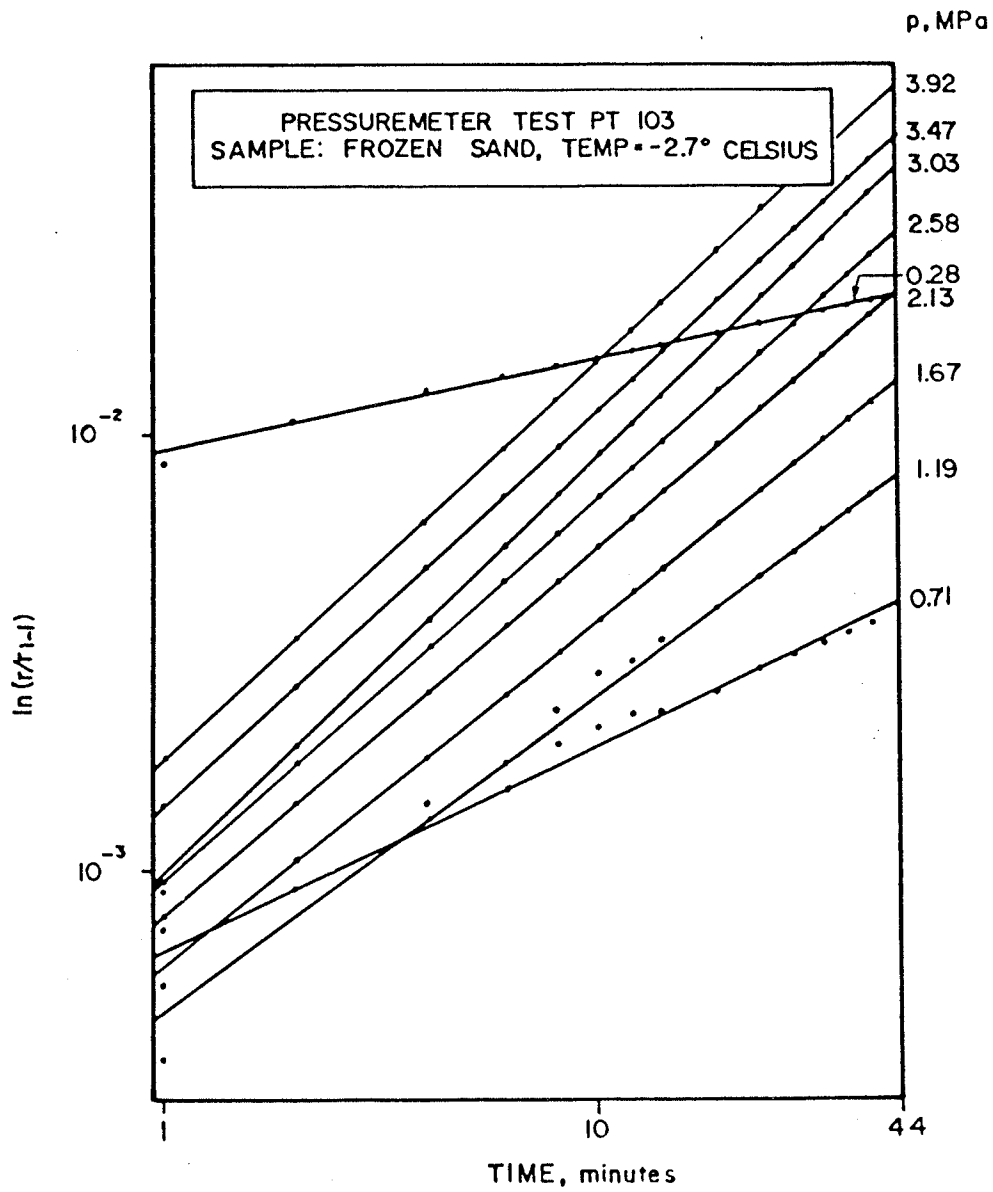


Figure 5. Determination of b and F values

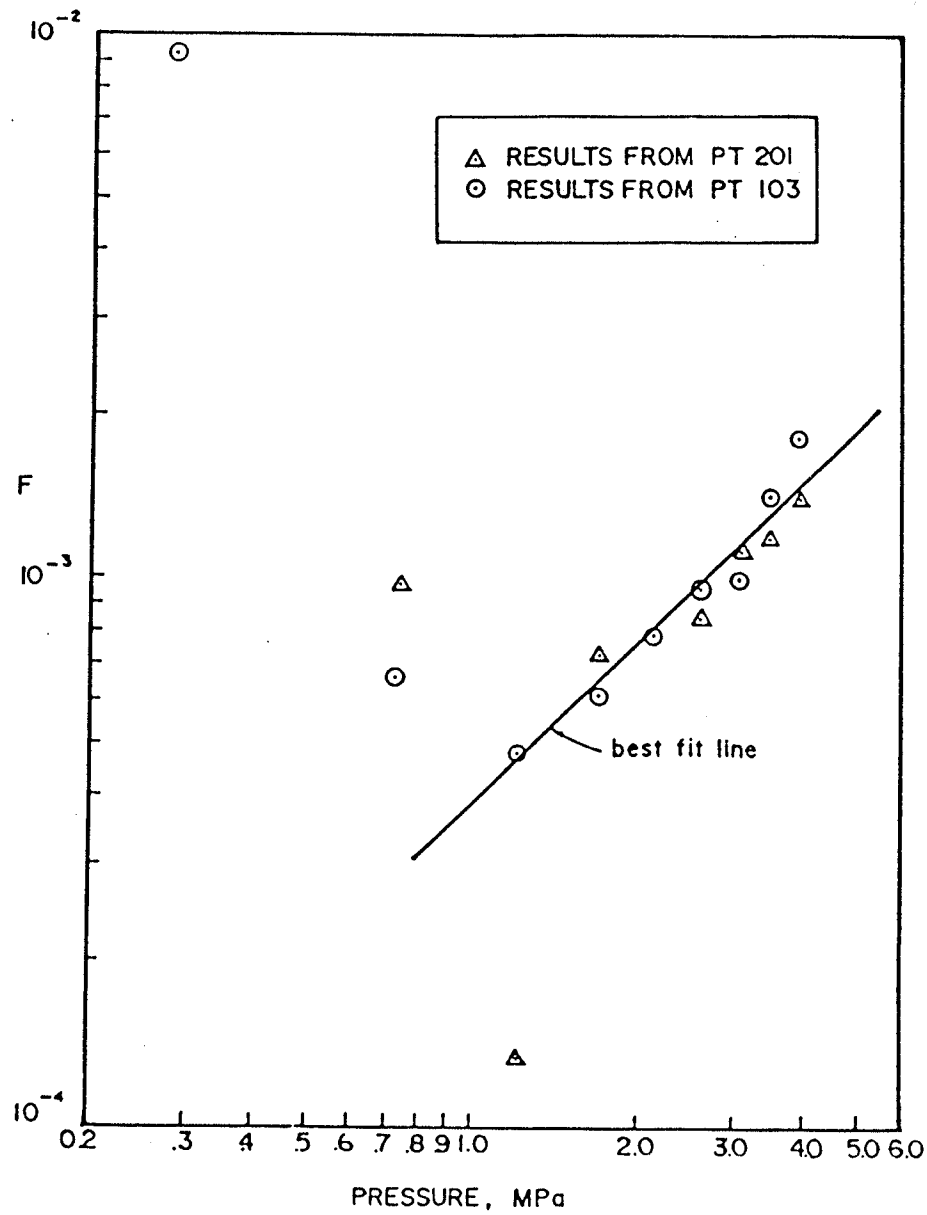


Figure 6. Determination of  $n$  and  $\sigma_c$

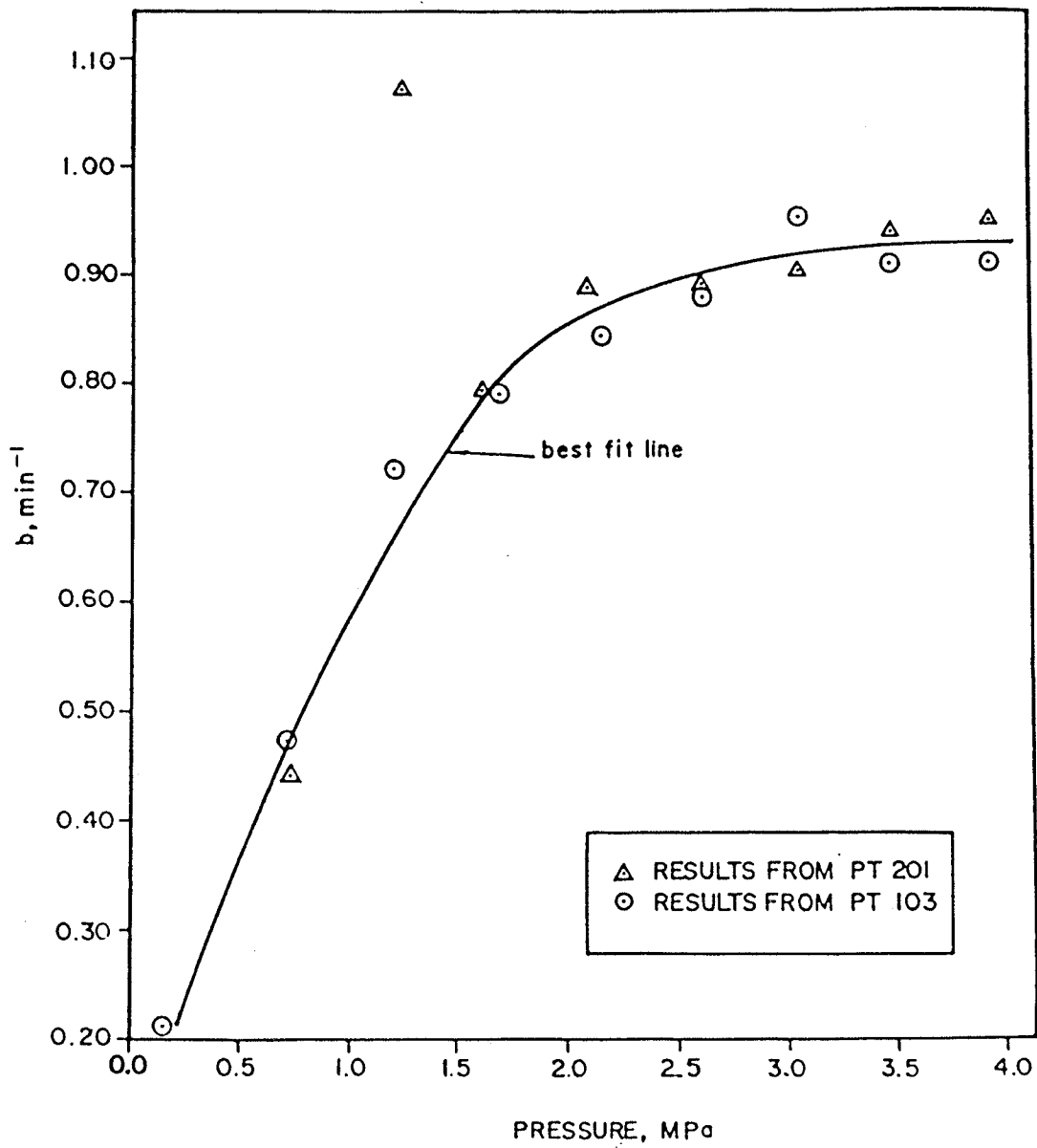


Figure 7. b values vs. pressure

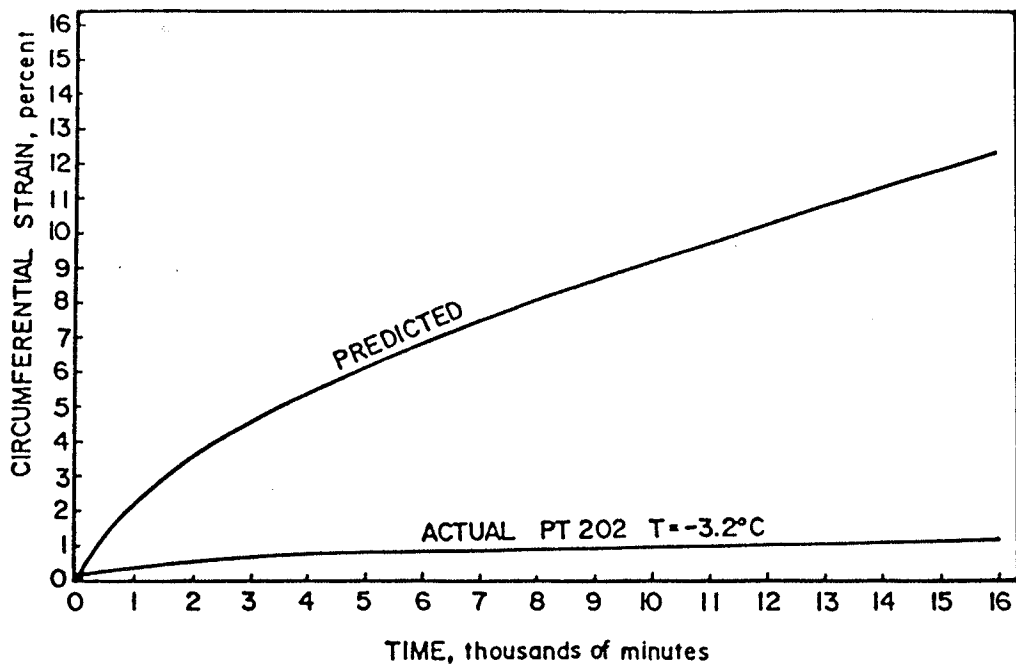


Figure 8. Actual vs. Predicted Strains at p = 1 MPa

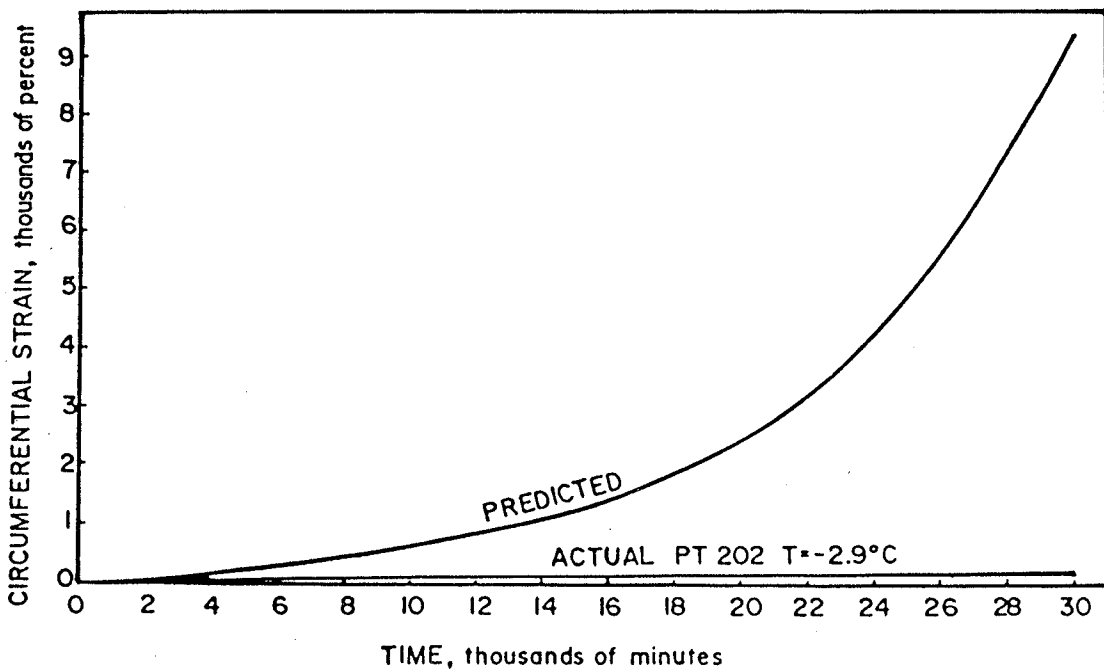


Figure 9. Actual vs. Predicted Strains at p = 2 MPa

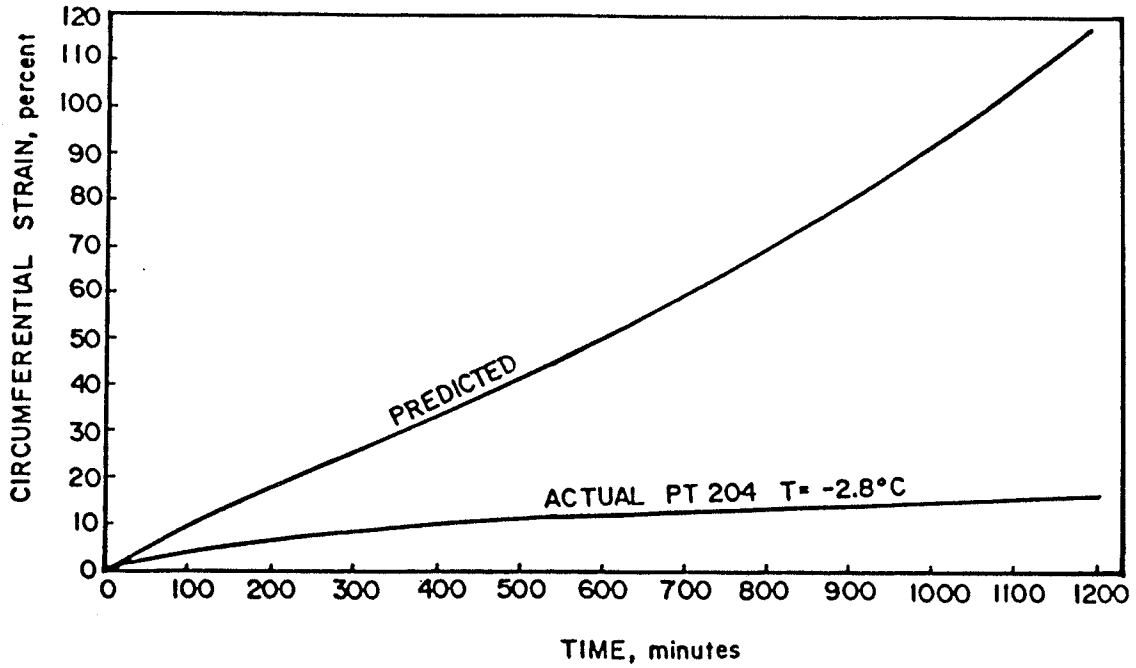


Figure 10. Actual vs. Predicted Strains at  $p = 3\text{ MPa}$

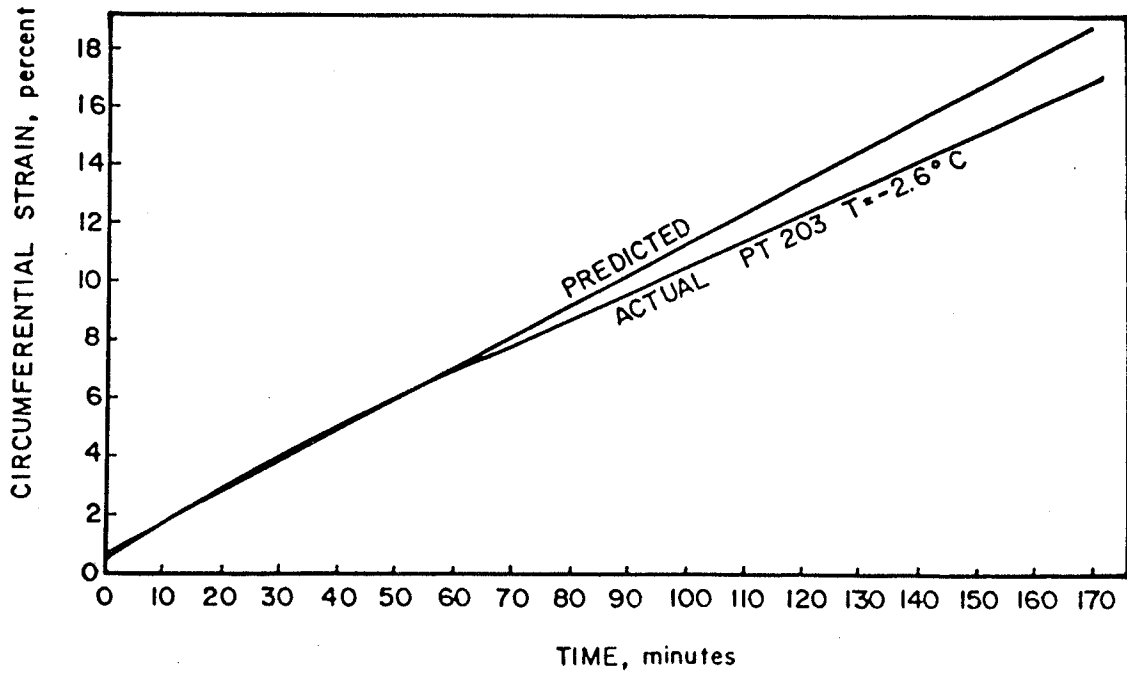


Figure 11. Actual vs. Predicted Strains at  $p = 4\text{ MPa}$