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Appraisal of the Mohr-Coulomb and Soft-Soil-Creep models in settlement estimation of embankment dams, (A case study)

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Abstract

The main fraction of embankment dam settlement occurs during construction and first impounding period. Estimation of magnitude of this settlement, prior to construction, is highly important in design and safety control of embankment and appurtenant structures. In order to evaluate the precision and accuracy of Mohr-Coulomb and soft soil creep models in estimation of embankment settlement, Alavian dam was selected as a well constructed and monitored case. The features of mentioned models and the dam under study have been explained in brief. The parameters required for analyses were provided screening laboratory and field test results. Then the during construction settlement profiles were established using Mohr-Coulomb and soft soil creep models through PLAXIS software and compared with those of obtained by direct field measurements with settlement meters. It was disclosed that, in general, the estimated settlement profiles are in agreement with that of field measurements. The predicted maximum settlement using both models, occur at 1/3 of embankment height which is coincident with field measurements. With Mohr-Coulomb model acceptable agreement is observed between the predicted and field measured settlements in short term. However, as time passes the field measured profiles precede the predicted values. With soft soil creep model, however, agreement between the predicted and field measured values is quite encouraging all through the construction period.

Key words: Modeling, Settlement, Embankment dam, Mohr-Coulomb model, Soft soil-creep model, Instrumentation.

$$S_z = a(H - z)z$$

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H

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$$S = 0.035(H - 13) \text{ Speedie}$$

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H

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(critical strain)

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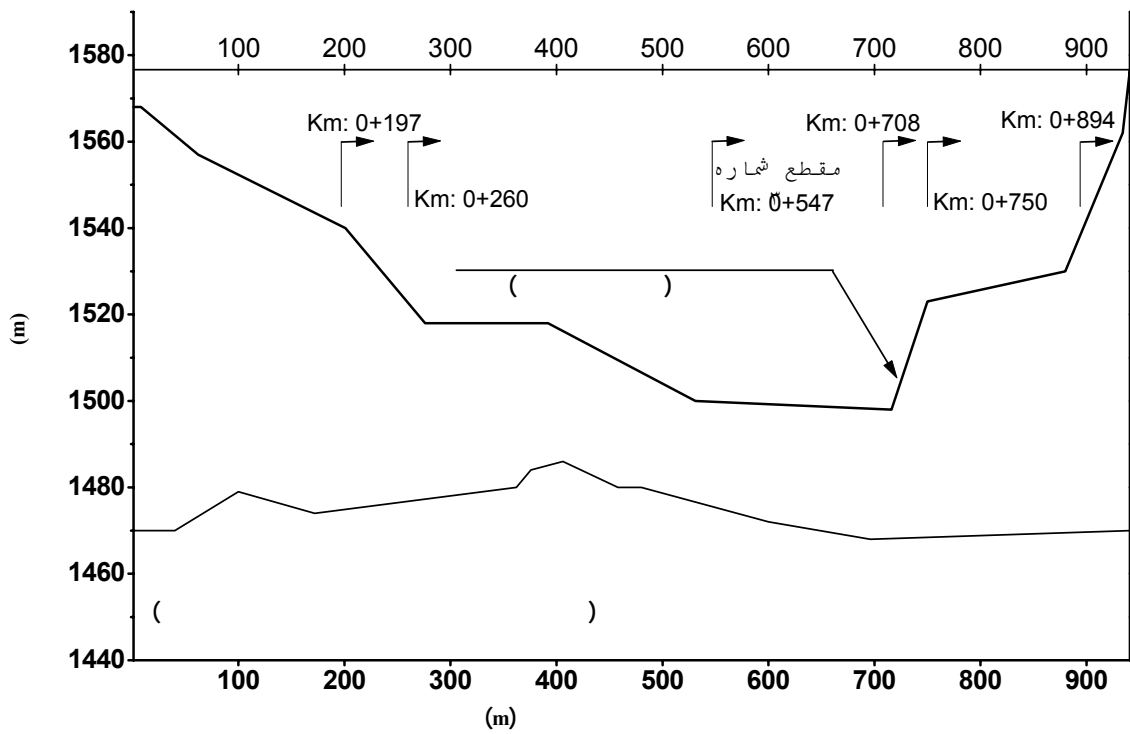
(gr/cm ³)	(Unified)	
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Plaxis

Plaxis

$$\underline{\dot{\epsilon}}^p = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial \underline{\sigma}'} \quad ()$$

λ

λ

$$\frac{\partial f^T}{\partial \underline{\sigma}'} \underline{D}^e \underline{\dot{\epsilon}} \leq 0 \quad f < 0 \quad \lambda = 0 \quad ()$$

$$\frac{\partial f^T}{\partial \underline{\sigma}'} \underline{D}^e \underline{\dot{\epsilon}} > 0 \quad f = 0 \quad \lambda > 0 \quad ()$$

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$$\underline{\epsilon} = \underline{\epsilon}^e + \underline{\epsilon}^p \quad \underline{\dot{\epsilon}} = \underline{\dot{\epsilon}}^e + \underline{\dot{\epsilon}}^p \quad ()$$

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{2} |\sigma'_2 - \sigma'_3| + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma'_2 + \sigma'_3) \sin \varphi - c \cos \varphi \leq 0 \quad ()$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{2} |\sigma'_3 - \sigma'_1| + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma'_3 + \sigma'_1) \sin \varphi - c \cos \varphi \leq 0 \quad ()$$

$$f_3 = \frac{1}{2} |\sigma'_1 - \sigma'_2| + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma'_2 + \sigma'_1) \sin \varphi - c \cos \varphi \leq 0 \quad ()$$

$$\underline{\dot{\sigma}}' = \underline{D}^e \underline{\dot{\epsilon}}^e = \underline{D}^e (\underline{\dot{\epsilon}} - \underline{\dot{\epsilon}}^p) \quad ()$$

$c \quad \varphi$

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(Associated Plasticity)

$$g_1 = 1/2 |\sigma'_2 - \sigma'_3| + 1/2 (\sigma'_2 + \sigma'_3) \sin \psi \quad ()$$

g

$g \neq f$

$$E_{oed} = \sigma / \lambda^* \quad , \quad \lambda^* = P^{ref} / E_{oed}^{ref} \quad ()$$

$$g_2 = 1/2 |\sigma'_3 - \sigma'_1| + 1/2 (\sigma'_3 + \sigma'_1) \sin \psi \quad ()$$

$$g_3 = 1/2 |\sigma'_1 - \sigma'_2| + 1/2 (\sigma'_1 + \sigma'_2) \sin \psi \quad ()$$

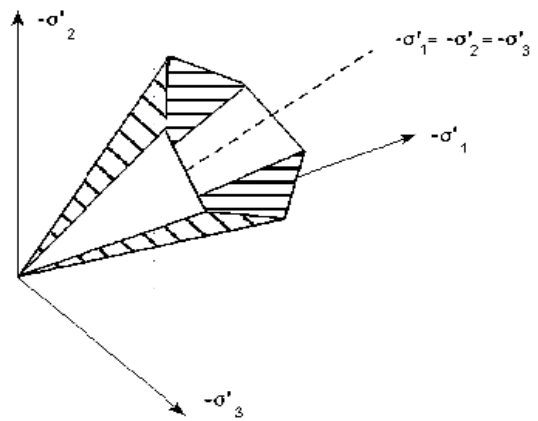
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$$\dot{\varepsilon} = \lambda^* \dot{\sigma} / \sigma \quad ()$$

$\nu \quad E_s$

$$\varepsilon = \lambda^* \ln \sigma \quad ()$$

HS



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E_{oed}

$\varphi, c, \psi :$

) HS

$\lambda^* \quad \kappa^* :$

$$E_{oed} = E_{oed}^{ref} (\sigma / P^{ref})^m \quad ()$$

$\nu_{ur} :$

$m=1$

$k_0^{nc} \quad M$

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$$M = \frac{6 \sin \phi_{cv}}{3 - \sin \phi_{cv}}$$

k_{nc_0}

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$$(1 - \sin \phi)$$

$$(\varepsilon - \ln \sigma)$$

κ^*

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λ^*

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Cam-clay

λ, κ

E_s

μ^*

$$(\varepsilon_v, \ln t)$$

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$$E_s = \frac{(1 - 2\nu)(1 + \nu)}{(1 - \nu)} E_{oed} \quad E_{oed} = \frac{1}{m_v} ()$$

$$\lambda^* = \frac{C_c}{2.3(1 + e)} \quad ()$$

$$a_v = \frac{\Delta e}{\Delta \sigma'} \quad m_v = \frac{a_v}{1 + e_0} \quad ()$$

$$\kappa^* \approx \frac{3}{2.3} \frac{1 - \nu_{ur}}{1 + \nu_{ur}} \frac{C_r}{1 + e} \quad ()$$

$$\mu^* = \frac{C_\alpha}{2.3(1 + e)} \quad ()$$

m_v, a_v, e_0

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C_α, C_r, C_c

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K (cm / sec)	C' Kg/cm ²	ϕ' Deg.	C Kg/cm ²	ϕ .Deg.	
/ mm * - * -					
/ * - * -	/) (

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C_α	C_s	C_c	v	E_s Kg/ cm ²	E_{oed} Kg/ Cm ²	C_v cm ² / Sec.	
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μ^* K^* λ^*

C_c

e_0

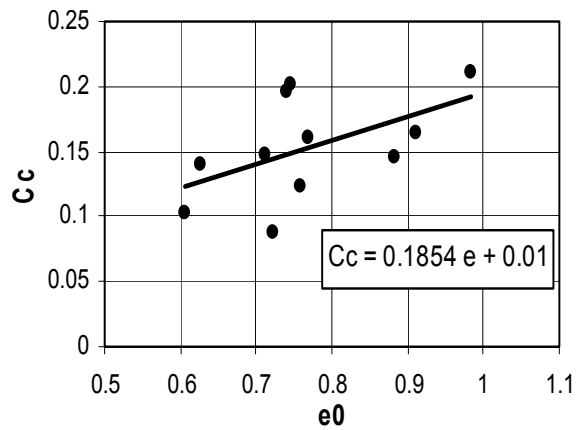
C_c

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Plaxis



$C_c = 0.1854e + 0.01$

e_0

C_c

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r_u

$C_c = /$

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$C_\alpha = 0.032 \times C_c$

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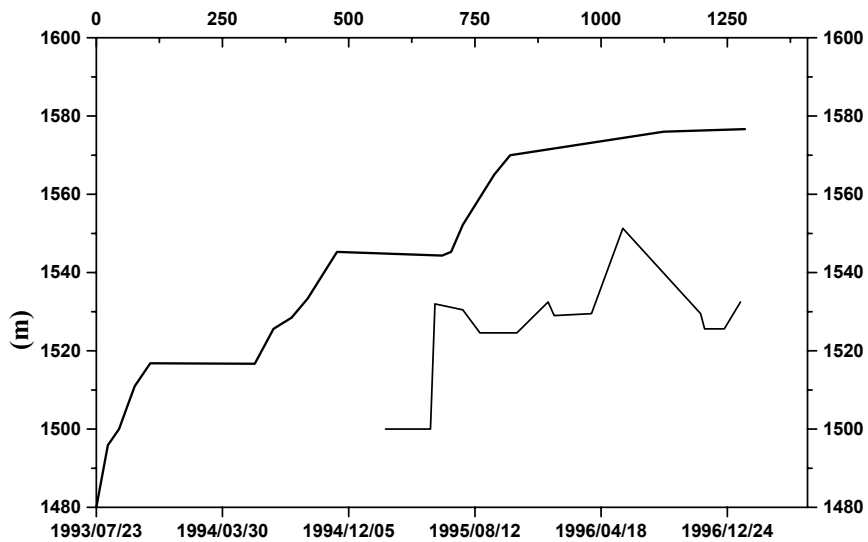
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C_α

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C_α	C_s	C_c	(SSC)
μ^*	K^*	λ^*	
/	/	/	



Plaxis

Plaxis

deformation

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(as built

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Excel

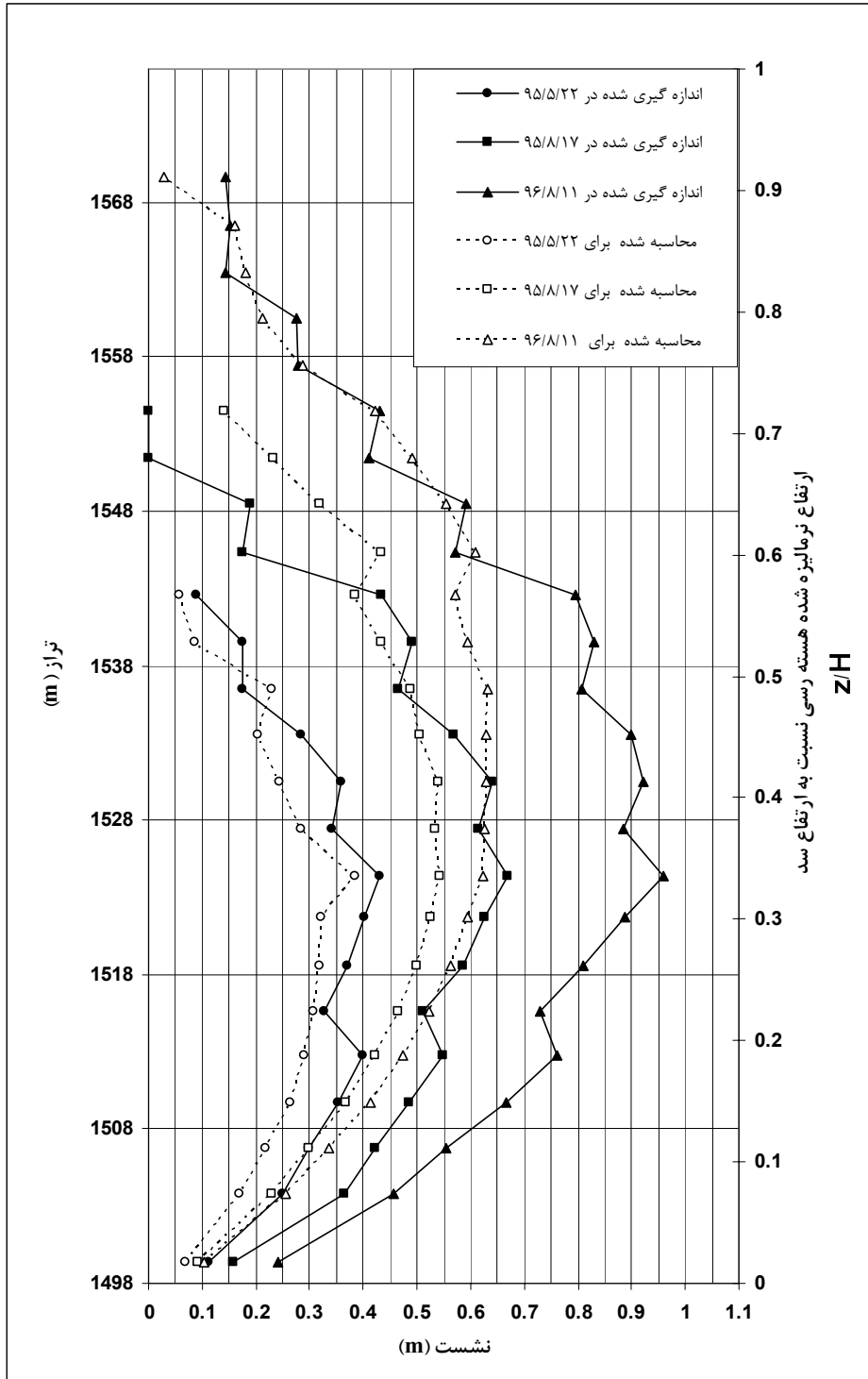
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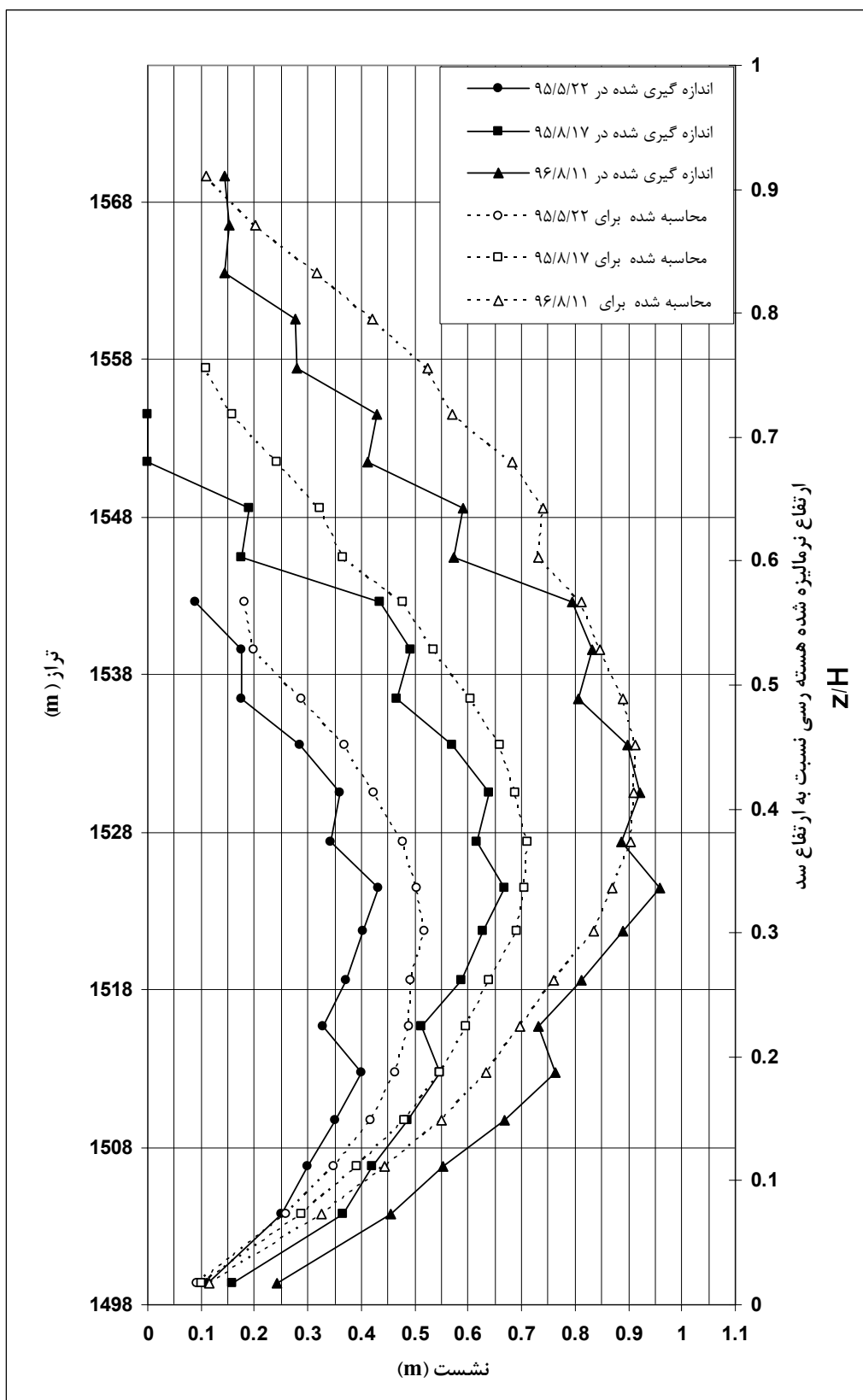
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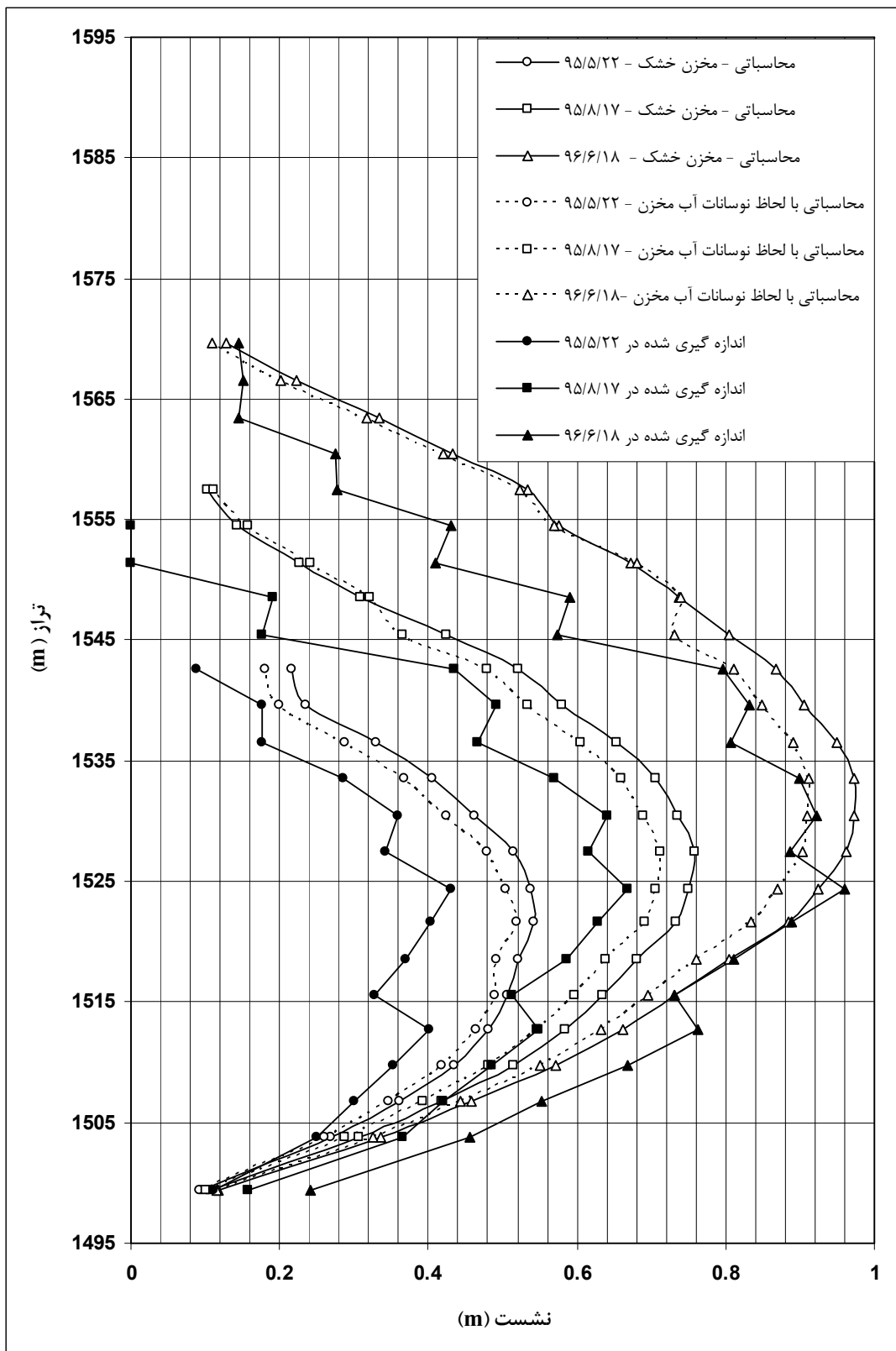
(MC -)



(SSC

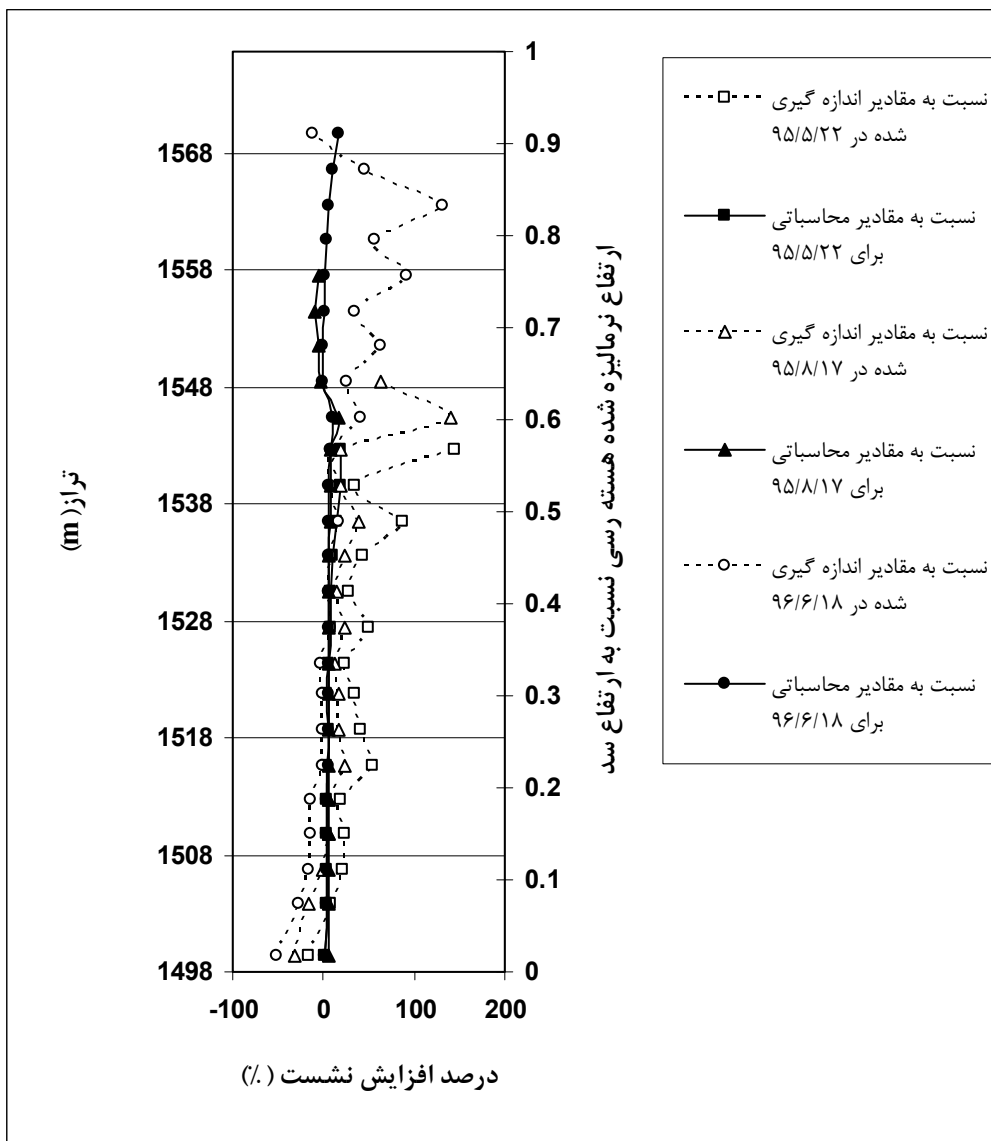
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(SSC)

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(SSC)

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(%)

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SSC

C_c

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a_v

m_v

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C_c

C_r

C_α

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- ()
- μ^*
- E_{oed}
- E_{oed}^{ref}
- p^{ref}
- ε
- ε^e
- ε^p
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