

鄰近垂直岩石界面對靜止土壓力之影響

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摘要

本論文探討鄰近垂直岩石界面對靜止土壓力之影響。在實驗中，本研究以氣乾之渥太華砂作為回填土，回填土高 1.5 公尺。量測於鬆砂($D_r = 35\%$)與緊砂($D_r = 72\%$)狀態下的側向土壓力值。本研究利用國立交通大學模型擋土牆設備來探討不同擋土牆與界面板間的距離 d 對土壓力造成的影響。為了模擬堅硬岩石界面，本研究設計並建造一塊表面鋪上防滑材料的界面板，以及其支撐系統。牆與界面板間的距離 d 有 1500、1100、900、700、500、400、300、200、100 與 50 公厘十種。根據實驗結果，獲得以下各項結論：

1. 鬆砂狀態下作用於牆上之側向土壓力 σ_h 隨著牆與界面板之間的距離減少而減少。Jaky 的理論解可視為鄰近垂直岩石界面土壓力分佈的極限值。
2. 擋土牆與界面板之間的距離 d 很短的時候 ($d \leq 300$ mm)，鬆砂狀態下量測到的土壓力值比 Rankine 主動土壓力小而且土壓力不再隨深度增加而變化。
3. Janssen 理論提供一套可以估計側向土壓力係數與預估牆底傾覆力矩的方法。
4. 夯實後的回填土頂部所量測到的土壓力值，與 Rankine 理論所估計的被動土壓力很接近。
5. 夯實後的側向土壓力值隨著牆與界面板間的距離 d 縮小而減少。擋土結構鄰近垂直岩石界面下，無適當理論可以估計作用在牆上的側向土壓力，因為這些理論都沒考慮到夯實效應。

Earth Pressure at-Rest near A Vertical Rock Face

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Abstract

This paper studies earth pressure at-rest near a vertical rock face. Dry Ottawa sand was used as backfill material. Horizontal earth pressures in loose ($D_r = 35\%$) and compacted ($D_r = 72\%$) soil mass were measured. The height of backfill is 1.5 m. The instrumented model retaining-wall at National Chiao Tung University was used to investigate the variation of earth pressure with different spacing d between model wall and interface plate. To simulate a vertical hard rock face, an interface plate covered with Safety-Walk (anti-slip material) and its supporting system were designed and constructed. The spacings between the wall and interface used are 1500, 1100, 900, 700, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100, and 50 mm. Based on the experiment results, the following conclusions are made.

1. The horizontal earth pressure σ_h for loose sand decreases with decreasing spacing d . Jaky's solution can be considered as the upper bound for estimating earth pressure near a vertical rock face.
2. When the spacing d is very small ($d \leq 300$ mm), the measured earth pressure σ_h is even lower than Rankine's active pressure and appears not to change with depth.
3. Janssen's method provides the best estimation for $K_{o,h}$ coefficient under different wall-rock face spacing d . As for the factor of safety against overturning, Janssen's prediction is the best method to estimate the overturning moment (M_o) about the wall base.
4. The lateral stress measured near the top is almost identical to the passive earth pressure estimated with Rankine theory.

5. The pressure coefficient $K_{o,h}$ decreases with the decreasing of spacing d . None of the theories provide a good estimate of σ_h acting on a retaining structure with compacted backfill. Because these theoretical equations did not consider the effects of compaction.



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Table of Contents

	Page
Abstract (in Chinese)	i
Abstract	ii
Acknowledgements	iv
Table of Contents	v
List of Tables	viii
List of Figures	ix
List of Symbols	xiv
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Objective of Study	1
1.2 Research Outline	3
2 LITERATURE REVIEW	4
2.1 Earth Pressure at-Rest	4
2.1.1 Coefficient of Earth Pressure	4
2.1.2 Coefficient of Earth Pressure at-Rest	4
2.1.3 Jaky's Formula	6
2.2 Effects of Soil Compaction	7
2.2.1 Study of Peck and Mesri	8
2.2.2 Study of Chen	9
2.3 Methods to Estimate Lateral Pressures on Silos and Bunkers	10
2.3.1 Janssen's Method	10
2.3.2 Reimbert and Reimbert's Method	12
2.3.3 Spangler and Handy's Method	13
2.3.4 Study of Frydman and Keissar	16
3 NCTU NON-YIELDING RETAINING WALL FACILITY	18
3.1 Model Wall	18
3.2 Soil Bin	19
3.3 Data Acquisition System	20

3.4 Soil Compactor	20
4 VERTICAL INTERFACE PLATE AND SUPPORTING SYSTEM	22
4.1 Vertical Interface Plate	22
4.1.1 Steel Interface Plate	22
4.1.2 Steel Beam Reinforcement	23
4.2 Supporting System	23
4.2.1 Top Supporting Beam	23
4.2.2 Base Supporting Frame	24
4.2.3 Base Spacing Plate	24
4.3 Procedure to install Interface Plate	25
4.4 Different Distances d between Interface Plate and Model Wall	26
5 BACKFILL AND INTERFACE CHARACTERISTICS	27
5.1 Backfill Properties	27
5.2 Model Wall Friction	28
5.3 Side Wall Friction	29
5.4 Interface Plate Friction	30
5.5 Control of Soil Density	31
5.5.1 Air Pluviation of Backfill	31
5.5.2 Compaction of Backfill	32
5.5.3 Distribution of Soil Density	33
6 EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS FOR LOOSE SAND	35
6.1 Distribution of Earth Pressure at-Rest	35
6.2 Magnitude of at-Rest Soil Thrust	37
6.3 Point of Application of at-Rest Soil Thrust	38
7 EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS FOR COMPACTED SAND	39
7.1 Distribution of Earth Pressure at-Rest	39
7.2 Magnitude of at-Rest Soil Thrust	41
7.3 Point of Application of at-Rest Soil Thrust	41
7.4 Comparison between Loose and Compacted Sand	41
8 CONCLUSIONS	42



References	44
Tables	47
Figures	50
Appendix A: Soil Pressure Transducer Calibration	142



List of Tables

No.		Page
3.1	Wall displacements required to reach active state.....	47
3.2	Technical information of the acentric motor.....	47
5.1	Properties of Ottawa Sand (after Chen, 2001).....	48
6.1	Study of earth pressure for loose sand.....	49



List of Figures

No.		Page
1.1	Earth pressure at-rest on the basement wall near vertical rock faces	50
1.2	Bridge abutment near a vertical rock face	51
1.3	Fascia wall (after Spangler and Handy, 1982)	52
1.4	Circular silo filled with granular material	53
1.5	Storage bunker filled with granular material	54
2.1	Development of in-situ stresses	55
2.2	Principal stresses in soil element	56
2.3	Jaky's formulation of the relationship between K_o on OC and ϕ mobilized in OAB (after Mesri and Hayat, 1993)	57
2.4	Hand-calculation for estimating σ_h (after Peck and Mesri, 1987)	58
2.5	Distribution of vertical earth pressure measured in soil mass (after Chen, 2003)	59
2.6	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure after compaction (after Chen, 2003)	60
2.7	Horizontal lamina for derivation of Janssen's equations (redrawn after Safarian and Harris, 1985)	61
2.8	Distribution of earth pressure for Janssen's solution with different hydraulic radius R	62
2.9	Lamina of stored material for derivation of the Reimbert's equations (redrawn after Safarian and Harris, 1985)	63
2.10	Distribution of earth pressure for Reimbert's solution with different hydraulic radius R	64
2.11	Free-body diagram for a ditch conduit (after Spangler and Handy, 1982)	65
2.12	Distribution of soil pressure against fascia walls to partial support from wall friction F (after Spangler and Handy, 1982)	66
2.13	Distribution of earth pressure for Spangler and Handy's solution with different distance B	67
2.14	Comparison of earth pressure calculated with different theories for $d = 900$ mm	68
2.15	Model retaining wall (after Frydman and Keissar, 1987)	69

3.1	NCTU non-yielding retaining wall	70
3.2	Locations of soil-pressure transducers mounted on the wall (after Chen and Fang, 2002)	71
3.3	Soil pressure transducer (Kyowa PGM-0.2KG)	72
3.4	Data acquisition system	73
3.5	90 mm × 500 mm vibratory soil compactor	74
3.6	Strip vibratory soil compactor	75
3.7	Acentric force as a function of number of acentric plate (Mikasa KJ75)	77
4.1	2100 mm × 1497 mm steel interface plate	78
4.2	Steel interface plate	79
4.3	Top supporting beam	80
4.4	Base supporting frame	81
4.5	Combination of base supporting frames $d = 900$ mm	83
4.6	Model retaining wall near a vertical interface plate with $d = 900$ mm	84
4.7	Base spacing plates	85
4.8	Combination of base spacing plates for $d = 900$ mm	86
4.9	For $d = 900$ mm between interface plate and model wall	87
4.10	Different spacing d between interface plate and model wall	88
4.11	For $d = 1500$ mm between interface plate and model wall	89
4.12	For $d = 50$ mm between interface plate and model wall	90
5.1	Grain size distribution of Ottawa sand (after Chen, 2001)	91
5.2	Shear box of direct shear test device (after Wu, 1992)	92
5.3	Relationship between unit weight and internal friction angle ϕ (after Chang, 2000)	93
5.4	Direct shear test arrangement to determinate wall friction angle ω (after Ho, 1999)	94
5.5	Relationship between unit weight and wall friction angle ω (after Ho, 1999)	95
5.6	Plastic sheets lubrication layer hung on the side wall	96
5.7	Schematic diagram of sliding block test. (after Fang et al., 2004)	97
5.8	Sliding block test apparatus (after Fang et al., 2004)	98

5.9	Variation of interface friction angle δ_p with normal stress (after Fang et al., 2004)	99
5.10	Direct shear test to determinate friction angle δ_i of the interface plate with Safety-Walk	100
5.11	Relationship between unit weight γ and interface plate friction angle δ_i	101
5.12	Relationship between unit weight and friction angle for different types of interfaces	102
5.13	Soil hopper	103
5.14	Air-pluviation of the Ottawa sand into soil bin	104
5.15	Distribution of soil density with depth for sand compacted with the 90 mm \times 500 mm strip compactor	105
5.16	Backfill compacted with 90 mm \times 500 mm strip compactor	106
5.17	Backfill compacted with 90 mm \times 500 mm compactor for $d = 900$ mm	107
5.18	Backfill compacted with 90 mm \times 500 mm compactor in 10 lanes	108
5.19	Dimensions of soil density cup	109
5.20	Soil density cup	110
5.21	Locations of soil density control cups at the same elevation	111
5.22	Procedure of density control test	112
5.23	Distribution of soil density for loose and compacted sand	113
6.1	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for loose sand with $d = 1500$ mm	114
6.2	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for loose sand with $d = 1100$ mm	115
6.3	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for loose sand with $d = 900$ mm	115
6.4	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for loose sand with $d = 700$ mm	116
6.5	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for loose sand with $d = 500$ mm	116
6.6	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for loose sand with $d = 400$ mm	117
6.7	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for loose sand with $d = 300$ mm	117
6.8	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for loose sand with $d = 200$ mm	118

6.9	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for loose sand with $d = 100$ mm	118
6.10	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for loose sand with $d = 50$ mm	119
6.11	Distribution of horizontal pressure for water and sand with $d = 200$ mm	120
6.12	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for loose sand at different spacing d	121
6.13	Distribution of $K_{o,h}$ for loose sand at different spacing d	122
6.14	Error of $K_{o,h}$ estimated with different methods	123
6.15	Point of application for loose sand at different spacing d	124
6.16	Distribution of overturning moments about the base for loose sand with different spacing d	125
7.1	Different spacing d between interface plate and model wall	126
7.2	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for compacted sand with $d = 1500$ mm	127
7.3	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for compacted sand with $d = 1100$ mm	128
7.4	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for compacted sand with $d = 900$ mm	129
7.5	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for compacted sand with $d = 700$ mm	130
7.6	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for compacted sand with $d = 500$ mm	131
7.7	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for compacted sand with $d = 400$ mm	132
7.8	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for compacted sand with $d = 300$ mm	133
7.9	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for compacted sand with $d = 200$ mm	134
7.10	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for compacted sand with $d = 100$ mm	135
7.11	Distribution of horizontal earth pressure for compacted sand at different spacing d	136
7.12	Distribution of $K_{o,h}$ for compacted sand with different spacing d	137
7.13	Error of $K_{o,h}$ estimated with different methods	138

7.14	Point of application for compacted sand with different spacing d	139
7.15	Comparison of $K_{o,h}$ for loose and compacted sand with different spacing d	140
7.16	Comparison of h/H for loose and compacted sand with different spacing d	141



List of Symbols

A	: Area of horizontal cross section through the silo
C	: Characteristic abscissa
C_u	: Coefficient of uniformity
d	: Distance between interface plate and model wall
D_r	: Relative density
E	: Young's modulus
e_{max}	: Maximum void ratio of soil
e_{min}	: Minimum void ratio of soil
f_i	: Interface plate friction
f_w	: Wall friction
G_s	: Specific gravity of soil
H	: Height of the wall
K_o	: Coefficient of earth pressure at-rest
$K_{o,h}$: Coefficient of earth pressure at-rest near a rock face
M_o	: Overturning moments
P_o	: Horizontal resultant force
q	: Static vertical pressure at depth Y
R	: Hydraulic radius
S	: Wall movement
U	: Perimeter of horizontal cross section
u	: Horizontal water pressure
V	: Soil volume
W_s	: Dry soil weight
Z	: Depth
ϕ	: Internal friction angle of soil
ϕ_{cv}	: Constant-volume friction angle
δ	: Friction angle
δ_i	: Interface plate friction angle

δ_p	: Plastic sheets friction angle
δ_w	: Wall friction angle
$\Delta\sigma_{h,ci}$: Peak compaction-influenced horizontal pressure
$\Delta\sigma_n$: Lateral earth pressure increase resulted from the surface compaction loading the last backfill lift
γ	: Unit weight of soil
γ_d	: Dry unit weight of soil
γ_w	: Unit weight of water
ν	: Poisson's ratio
μ	: Coefficient of friction
σ_{cyc}	: Cyclic normal stress
σ_h	: Horizontal earth pressure
σ_n	: Normal stress
σ_v	: Overburden earth pressure
ε	: Strain

