
Corso di Laboratorio di geotecnica

docente: ing. Riccardo Castellanza

Lezione

Prova edometrica



Un caso esemplificativo: capacità portante e cedimenti di fondazioni

2

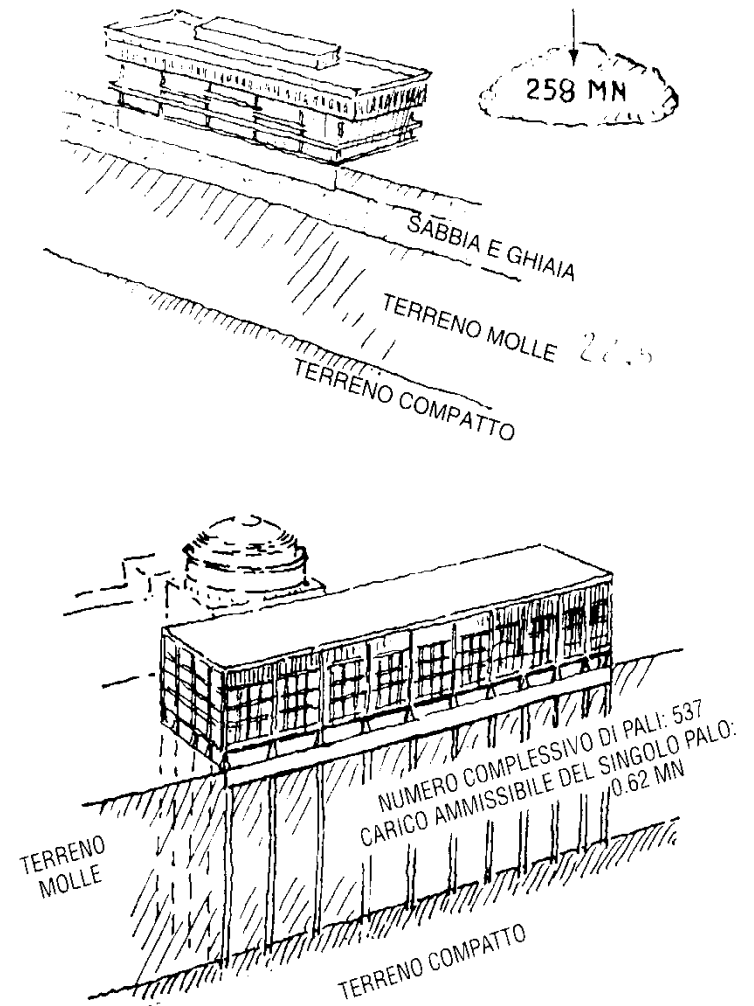
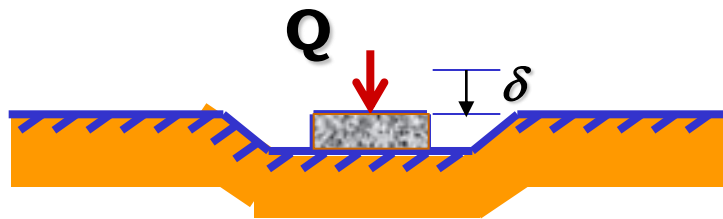


Tabelle tratte da:
Lambe T.W., Whitman R. V. (1969), Soil Mechanics, Wiley

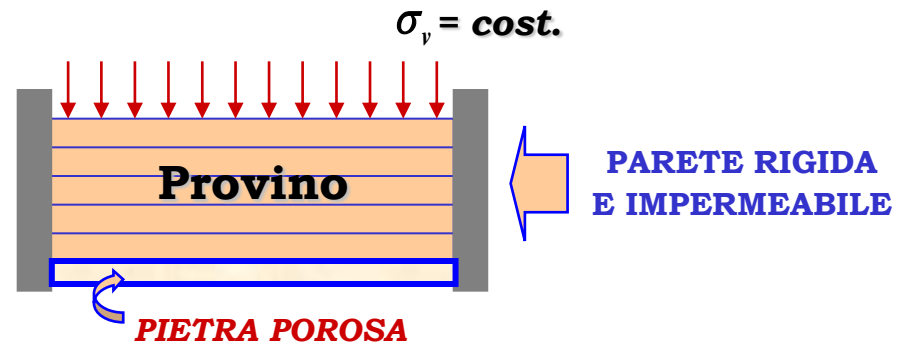
• FONDAZIONE SUPERFICIALI



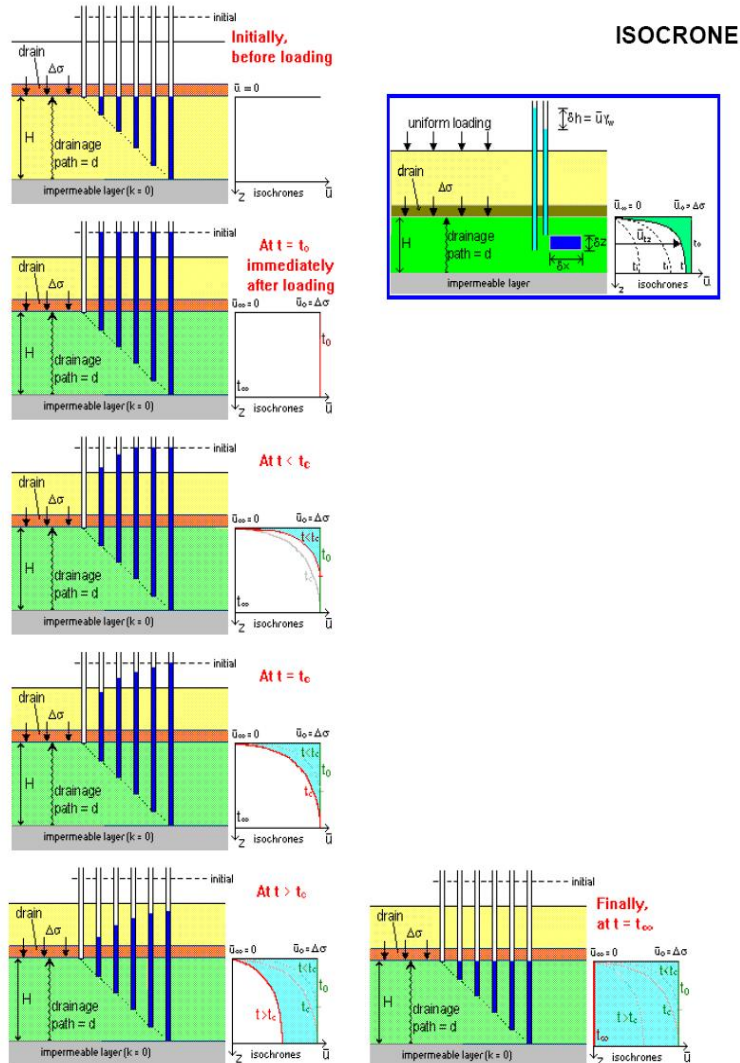
 **cedimenti sotto carico costante**

• SIMULAZIONE IN LABORATORIO

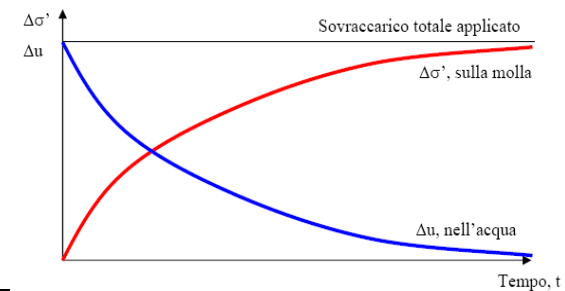
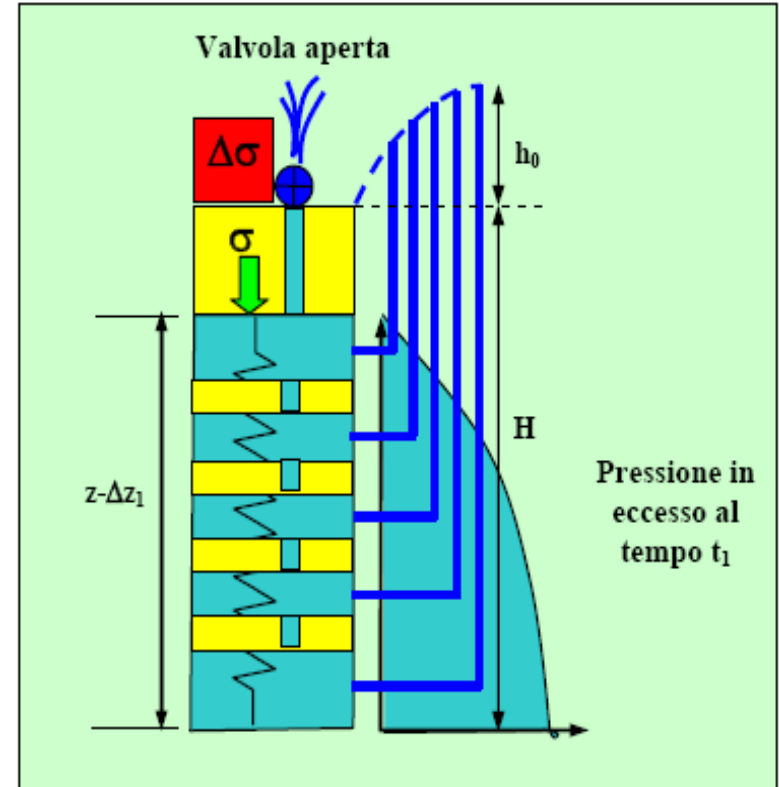
Fase 1: carico



• Consolidazione in uno strato

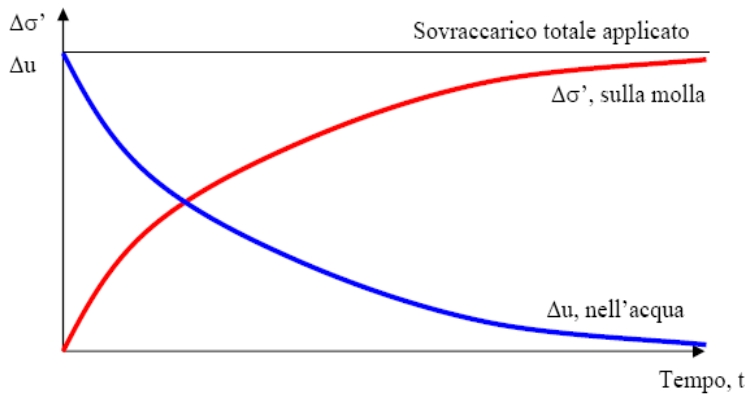
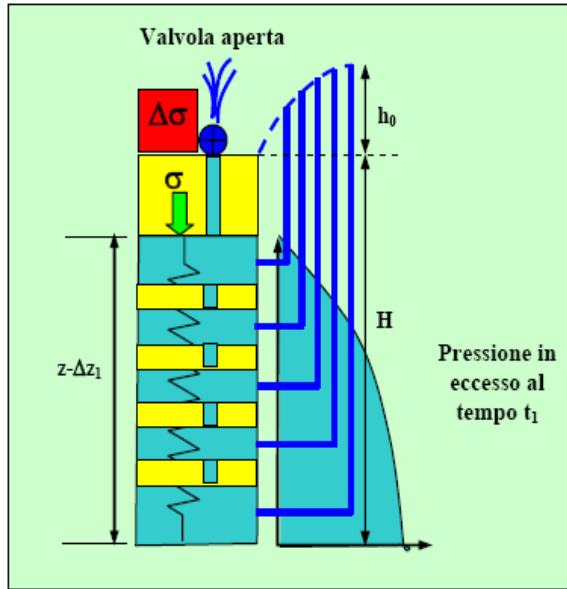


• Modello analogico

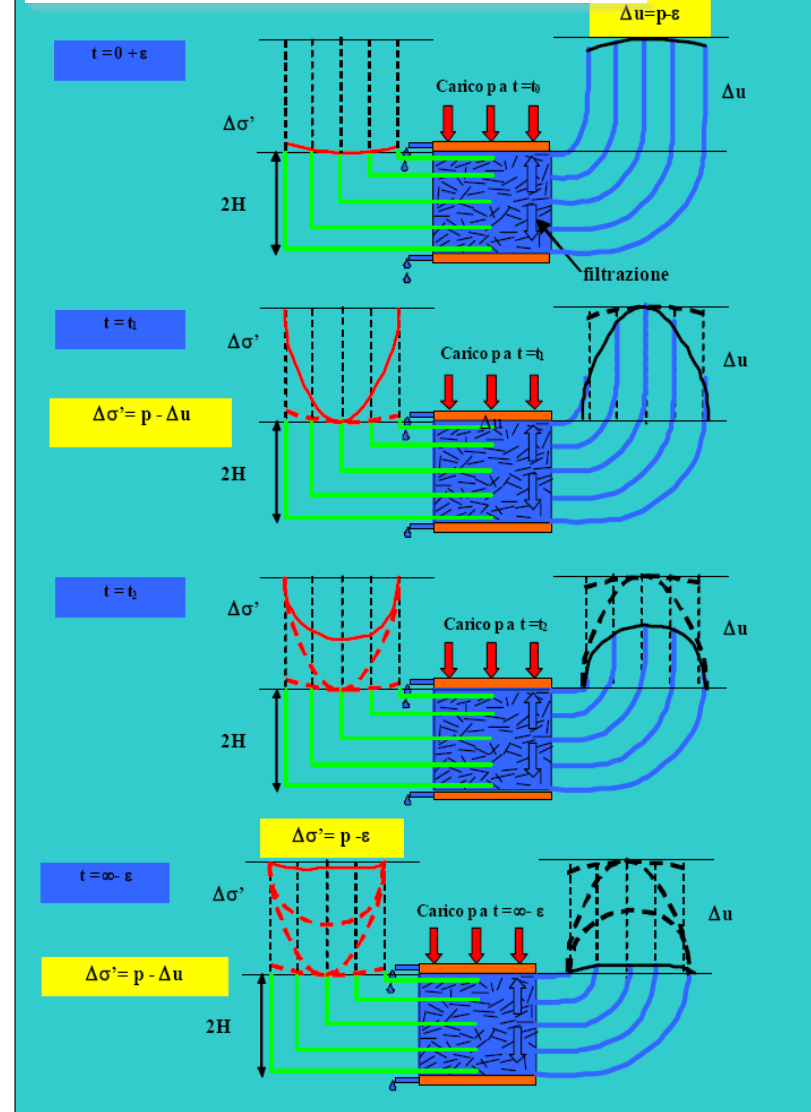


Prova di edometrica

Modello analogico



Consolidazione in edometro



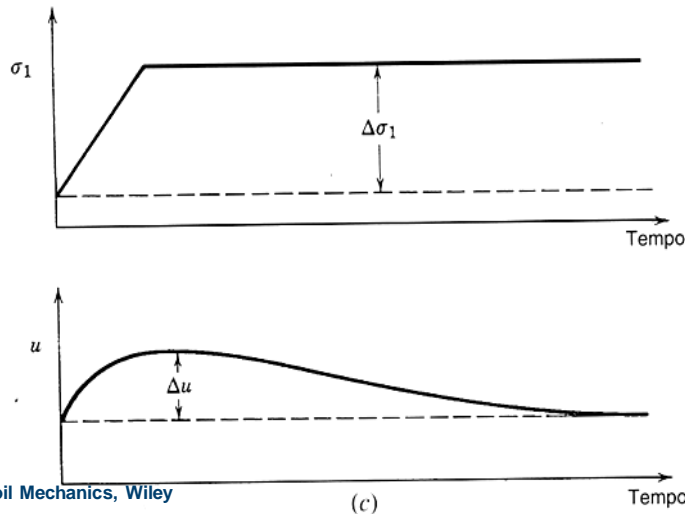
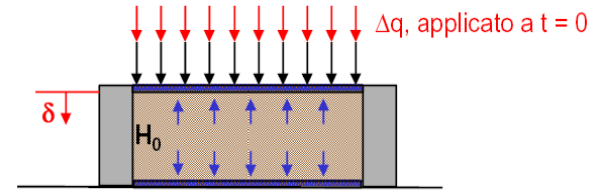
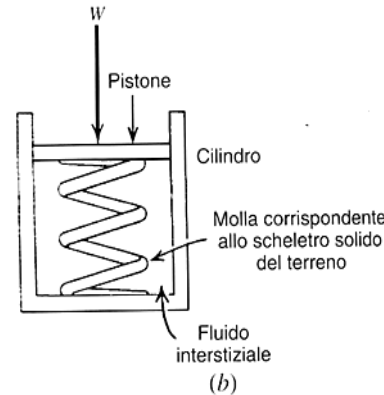
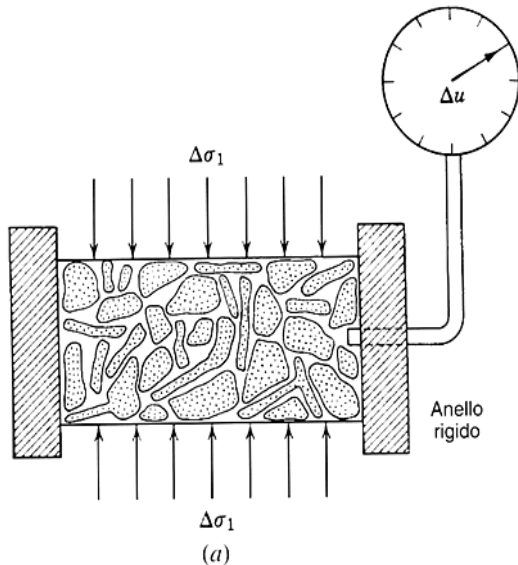
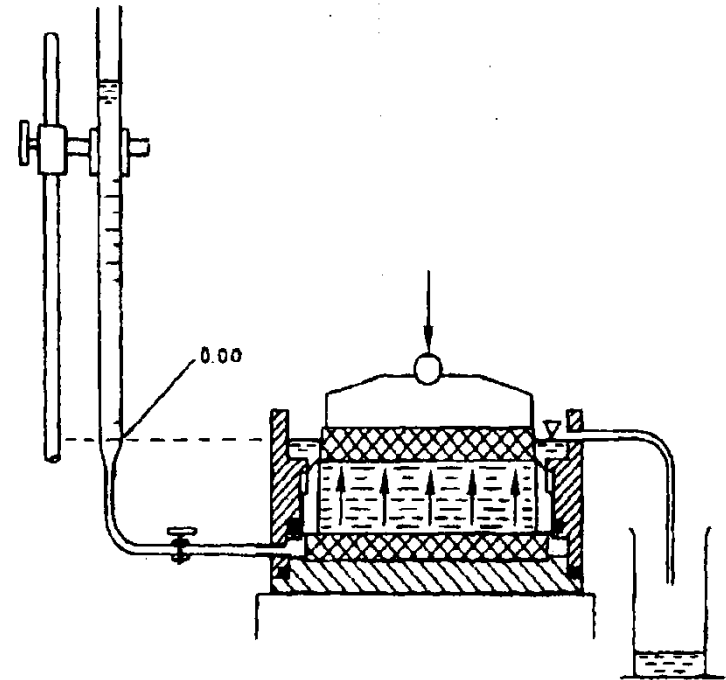
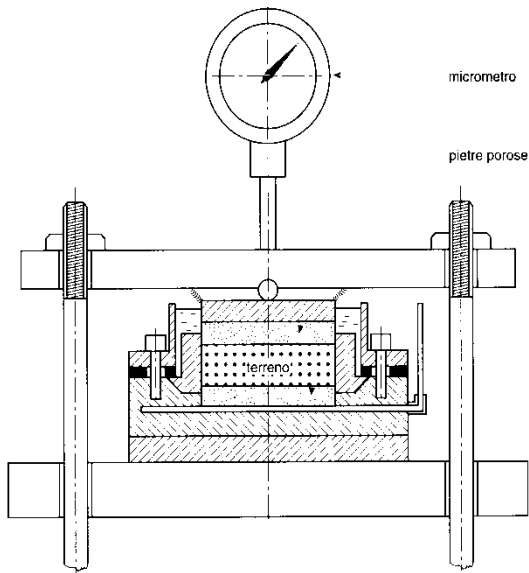
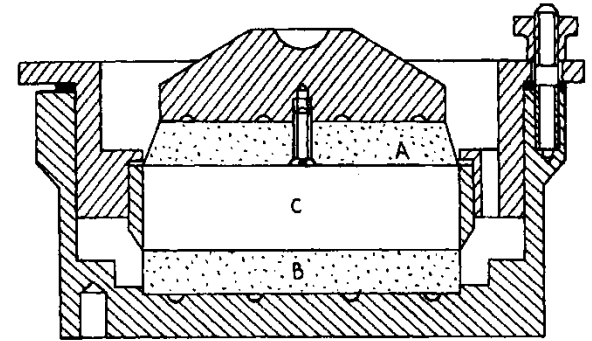
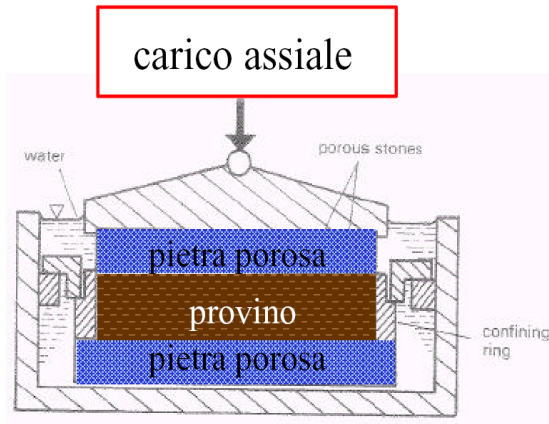
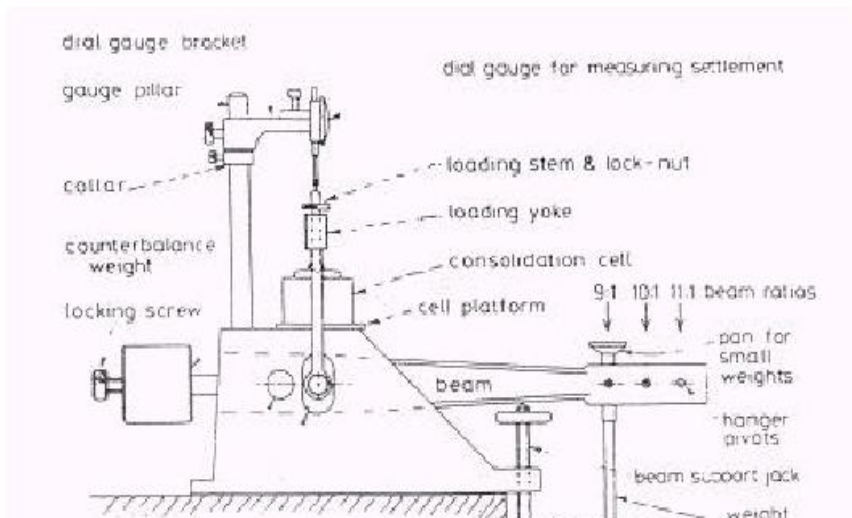


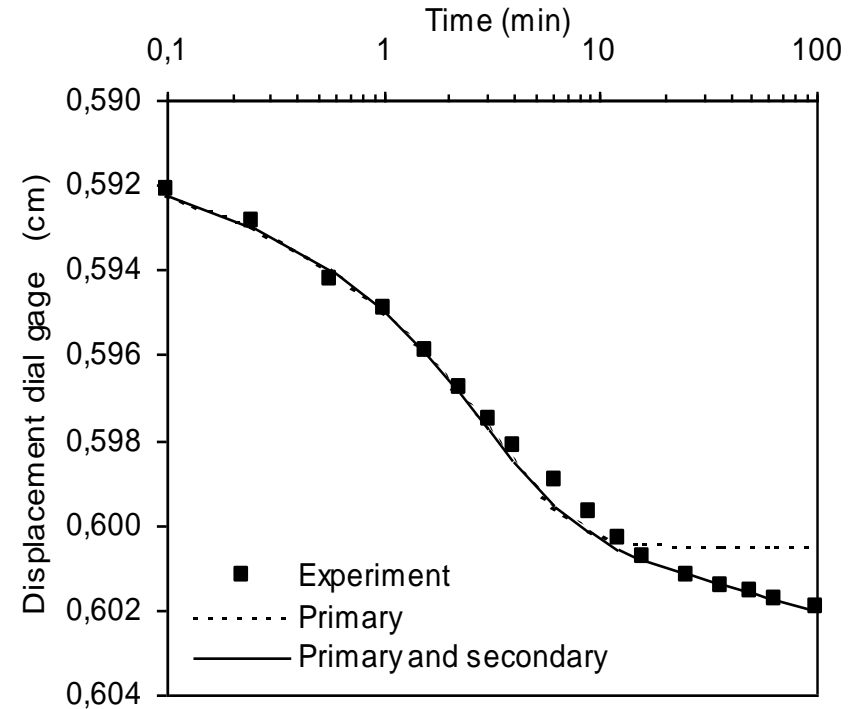
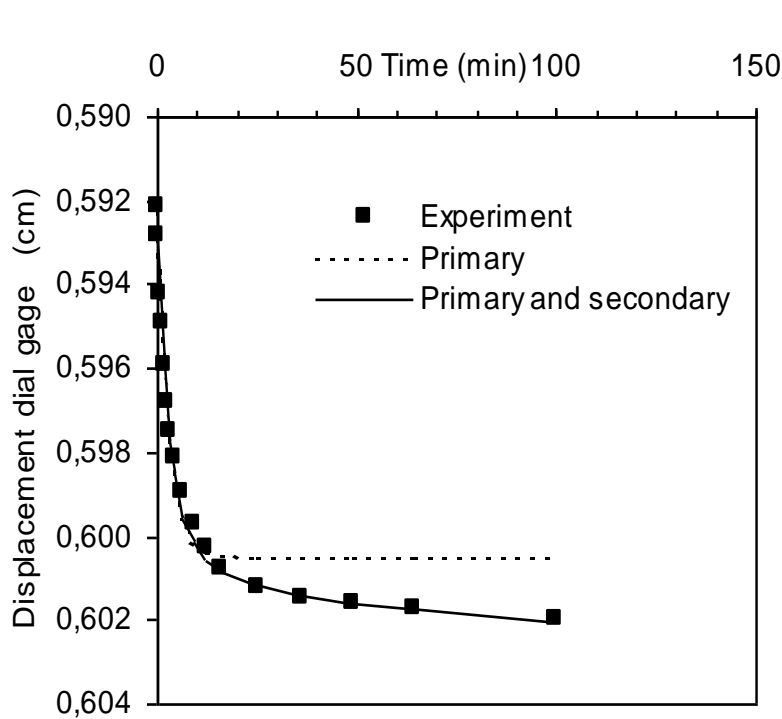
Tabelle tratte da:
Lambe T.W., Whitman R. V. (1969), Soil Mechanics, Wiley

- In una prova edometrica il carico assiale viene incrementato per passi, istantaneamente, in progressione geometrica.
- Prima di passare al successivo incremento di sforzo, si attende l'esaurimento del processo di consolidazione.
- Si misura il cedimento del provino nel tempo.

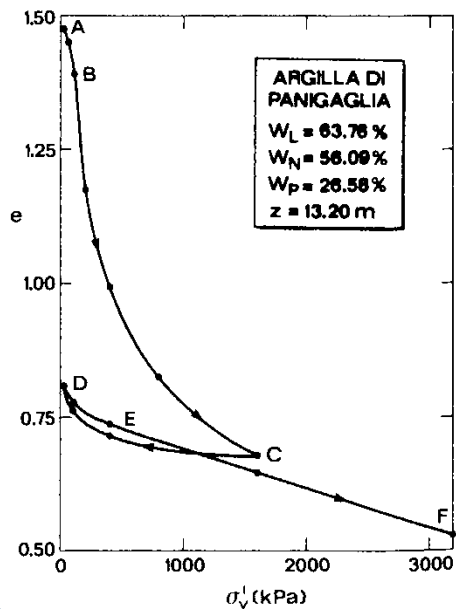
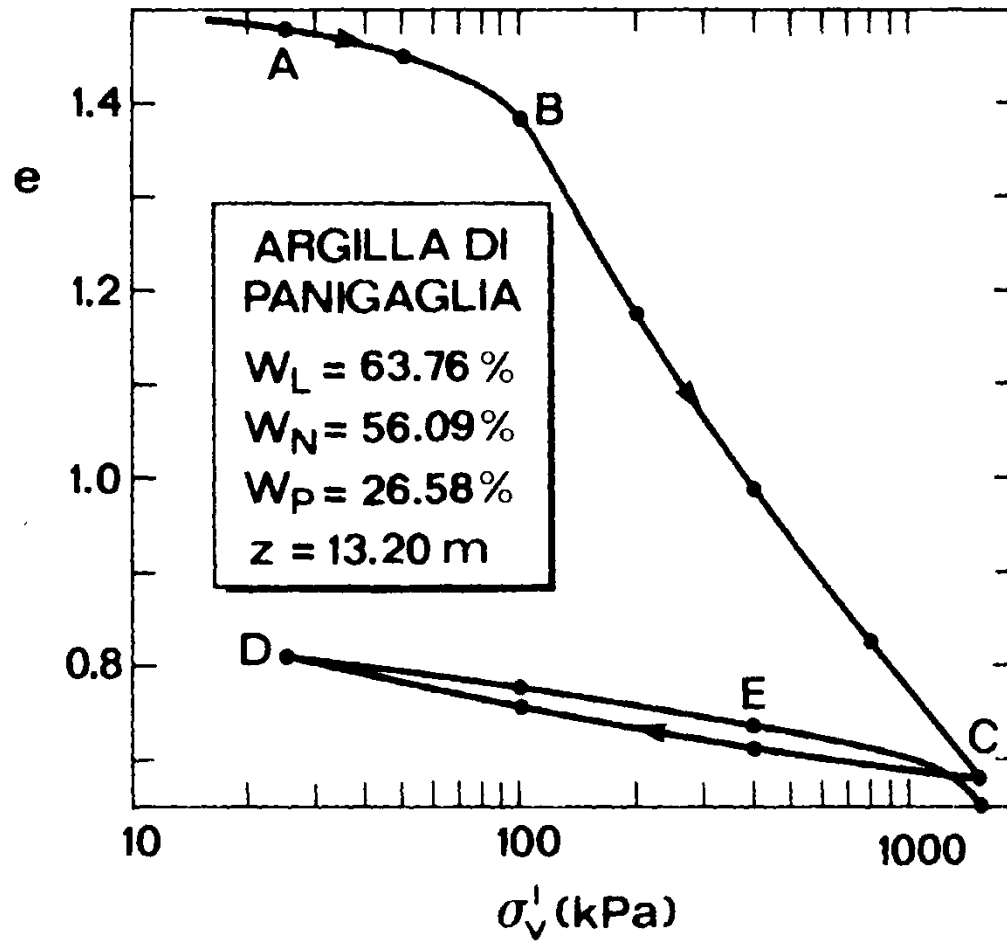


Immagini tratte:
Lancellotta R. (1993) Geotecnica, ed. Zanichelli; Colombo P. Colleselli F (1996) , Elementi di geotecnica, ed. Zanichelli





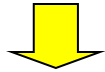
σ'_v (kN/m ²)	$\epsilon_v = \Delta H/H_0$ (%)	e (-)
25	0.92	1.477
50	1.91	1.452
100	4.39	1.390
200	12.98	1.176
400	20.39	0.990
800	26.99	0.825
1600	32.88	0.678
400	31.50	0.713
100	29.50	0.763
25	27.50	0.813
100	29.00	0.775
400	30.50	0.738
1600	34.00	0.650
3200	38.95	0.526
6400	43.33	0.417



Immagini tratte:
 Lancellotta R. (1993) Geotecnica, ed. Zanichelli.

$$\frac{\delta u}{\delta t} = C_v \frac{\delta^2 u}{\delta z^2} + \frac{\delta \sigma_v}{\delta t} \text{ la consolidazione avviene con } \frac{\delta \sigma_v}{\delta t} = 0$$

$C_v =$ coefficiente di consolidazione (cm^2/sec)



$$\frac{\delta u^e}{\delta t} = C_v \frac{\delta^2 u^e}{\delta z^2}$$

Soluzione cercata:

$$u^e = u^e t, z$$

•1 Condizione iniziale: $u^e(0, z) = \Delta \sigma_v$

•2 Condizioni al contorno:

$$u^e(t, 0) = 0$$

$$u^e(t, 2H) = 0$$

Adimensionalizzo definendo:

GRADO DI CONSOLIDAZIONE

$$U_z = \frac{u_0^e - u^e t, z}{u_0^e}$$

COEFF. DI ALTEZZA

$$Z = \frac{z}{H}$$

FATTORE TEMPO

$$T_v = \frac{C_v t}{H^2}$$



Soluzione cercata:

$$U_z = U_z T_v, Z$$

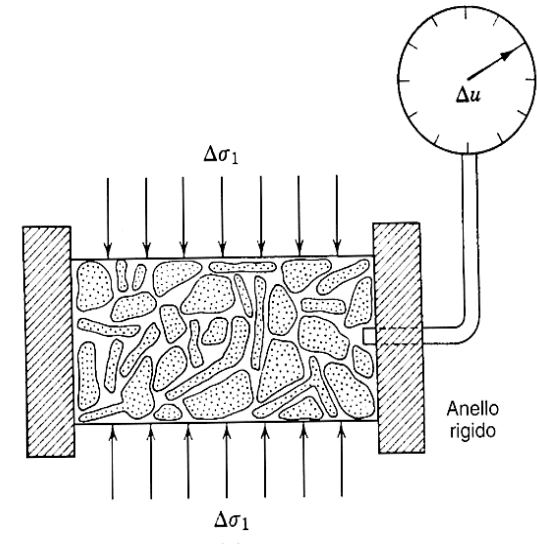
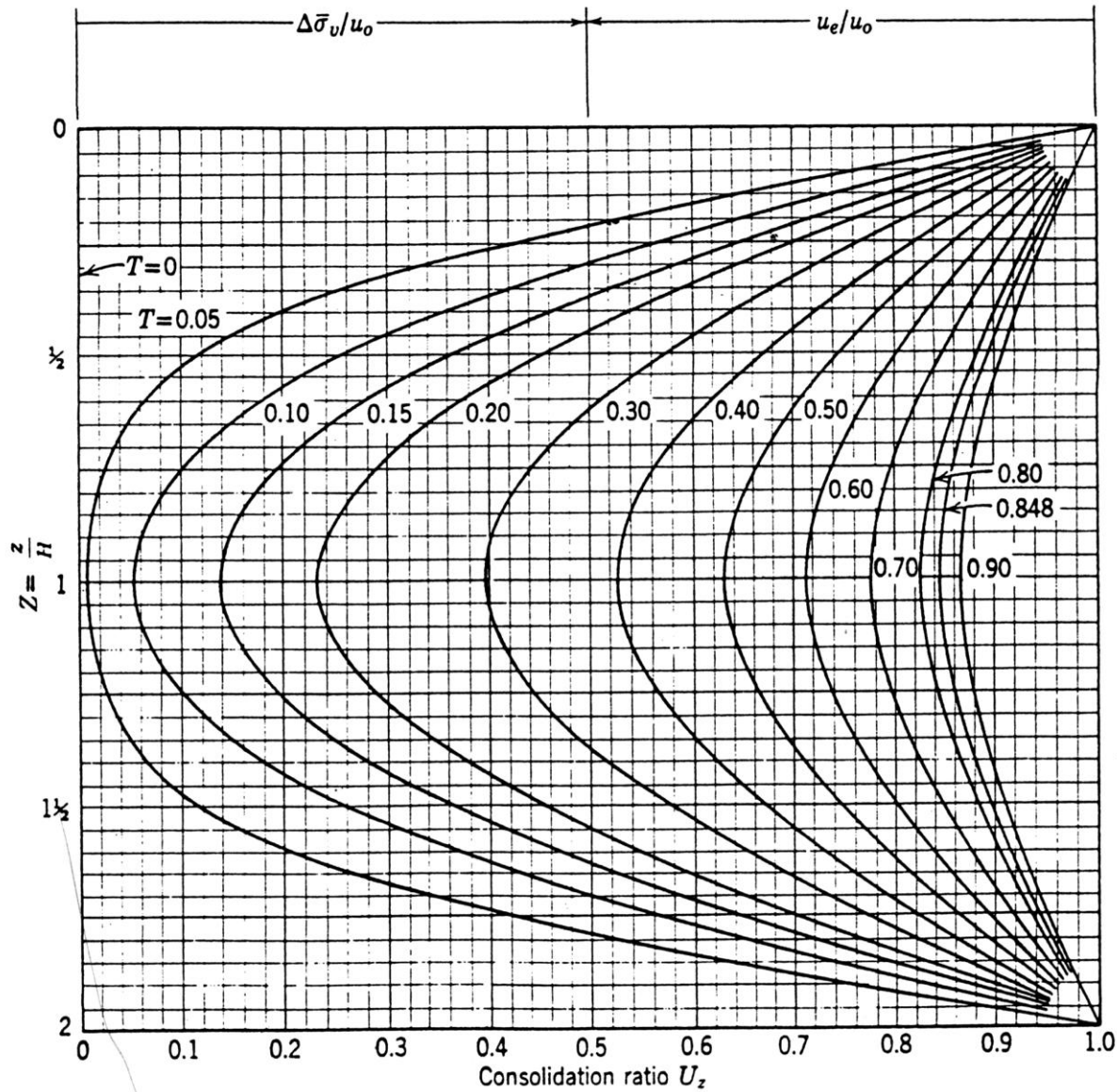


Diagramma della soluzione

$$U_z = U_z(T_v, Z)$$

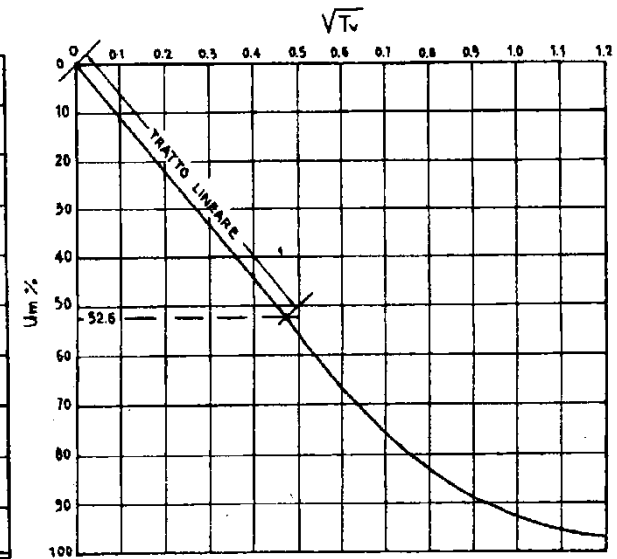
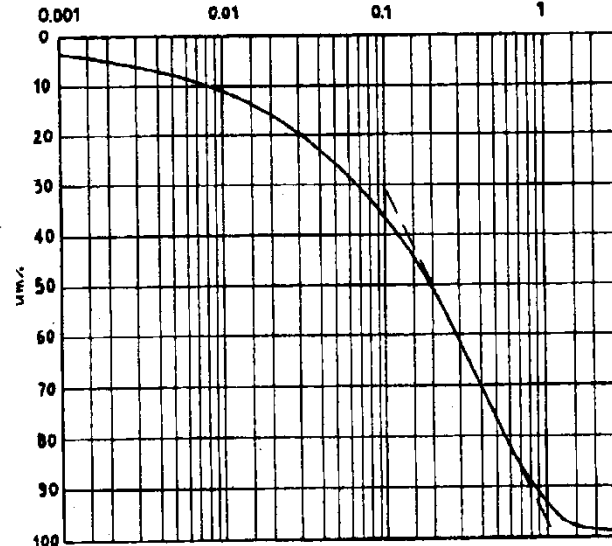
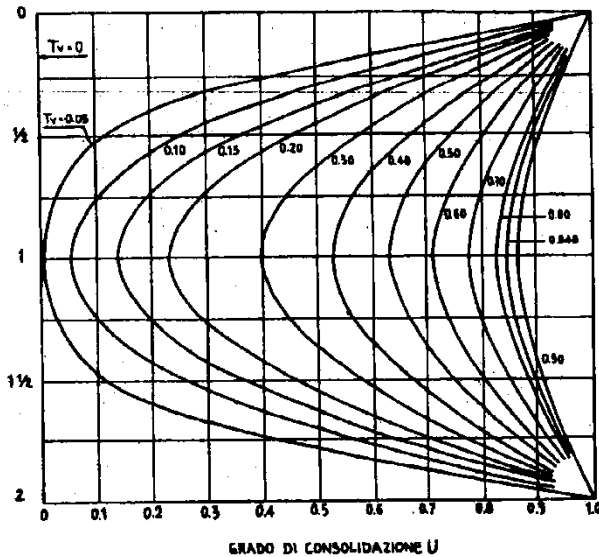
Cedimento teorico

$$\rho t = 2 \int_0^t dt \int_0^H \varepsilon_v dz = 2 \int_0^H dz \int_0^t m_v d\sigma'$$

Grado di consolidazione medio

$$U_m \% = \frac{\rho t}{\log T_v \rho_\infty}$$

tale che $U_m = U_m(T_v)$

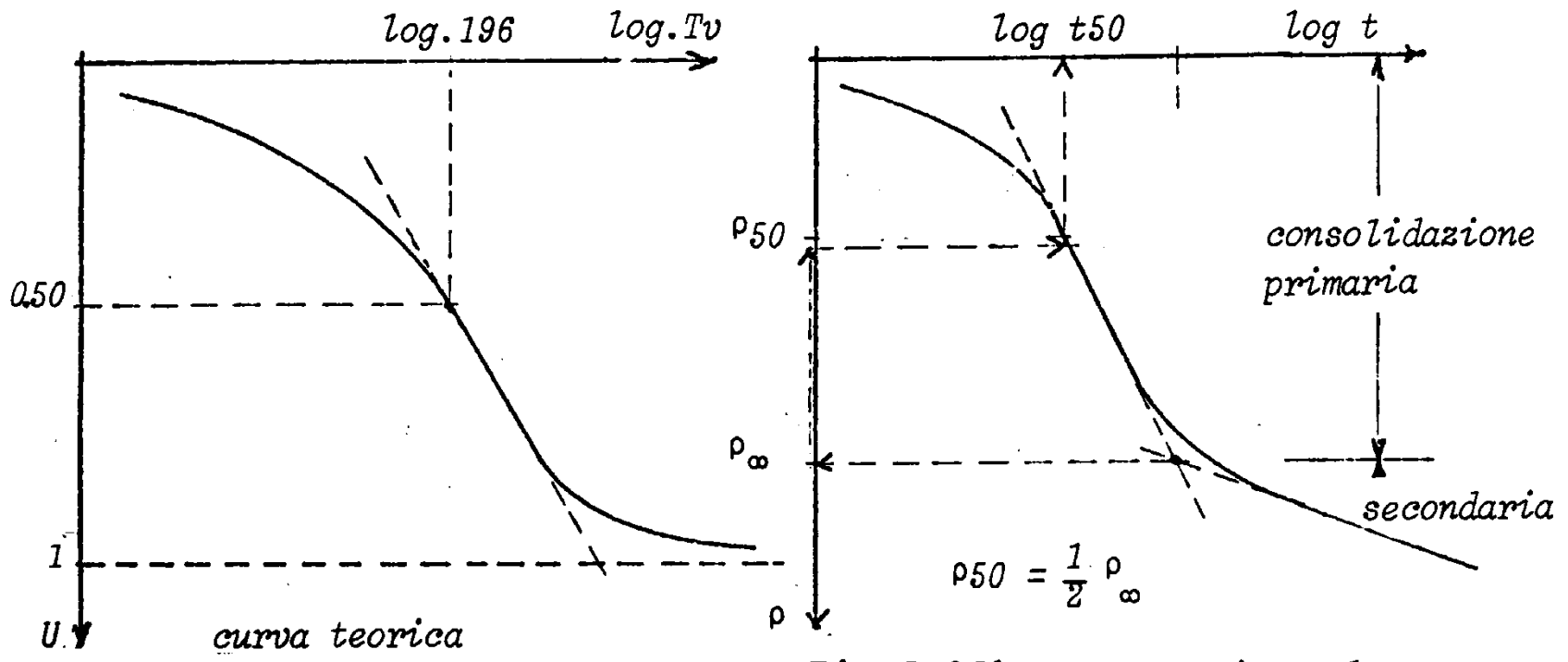


Tutto dipende da :

C_v = coefficiente di consolidazione (cm^2/sec); H = percorso di drenaggio (cm)

$$T_v = \frac{C_v t}{H^2}$$

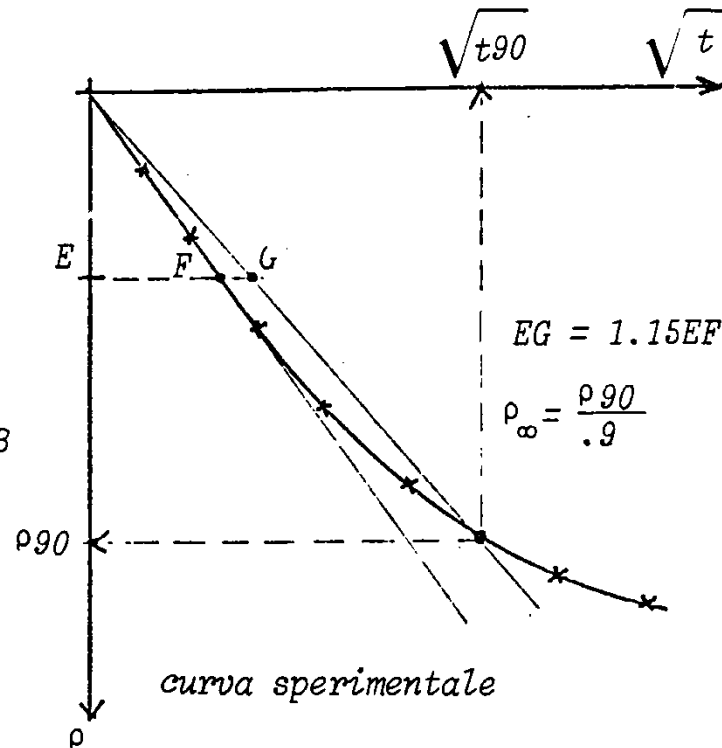
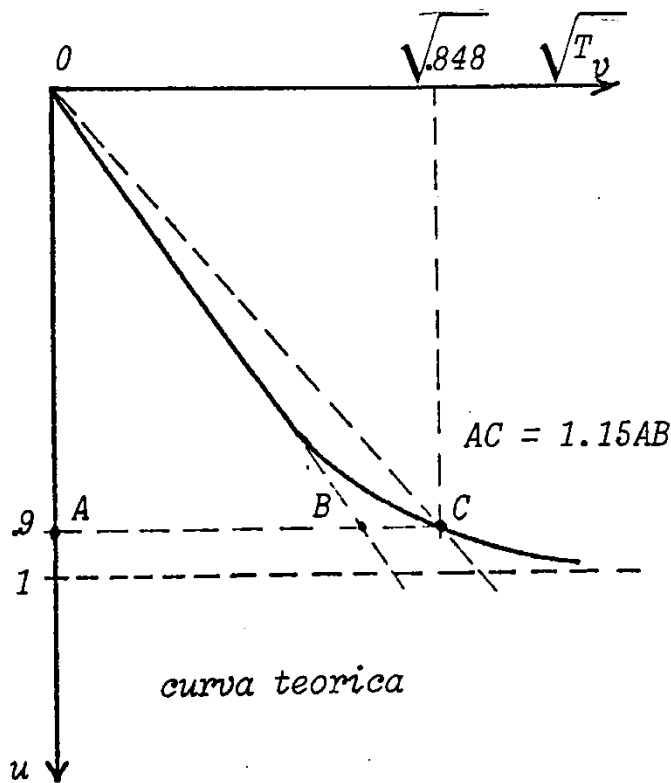
$$C_v = \frac{0.196 H^2}{t_{50}}$$



Immagini tratte:
 Nova R. (1978) Geotecnica, ed. Clup.

$$T_v = \frac{C_v t}{H^2}$$

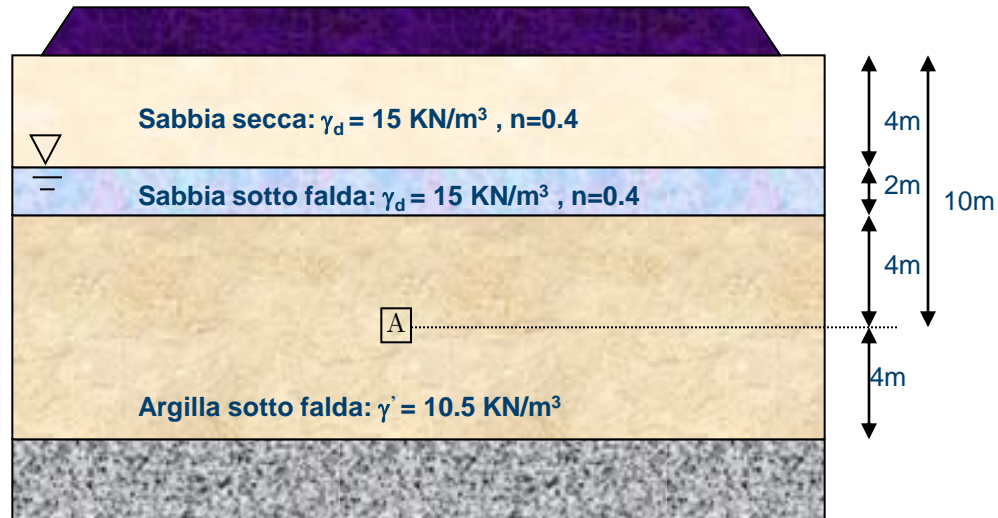
$$C_v = \frac{0.848 H^2}{t_{90}}$$



Immagini tratte:
Nova R. (1978) Geotecnica, ed. Clup.

Esercitazione : rielaborazione di prova edometrica e applicazione ¹⁶

In un deposito con la seguente stratigrafia si deve eseguire un rilevato stradale su un'area molto estesa



Per la caratterizzazione meccanica dello strato argilloso è stato prelevato un campione nel punto A alla profondità di 10 metri ed è stata eseguita una prova edometrica i cui dati sono forniti nella tabella allegata.

A) Rielaborare in modo completo i dati della prova edometrica del punto A
(in particolare il passo 1600-3200)

B) determinare il valore dello sforzo efficace verticale σ_v' prima e dopo la realizzazione del rilevato stradale (a tempo infinito): si consideri il rilevato stradale equivalente ad un carico uniformemente distribuito pari a 50 kPa

C) calcolare il cedimento indotto dall'applicazione del carico equivalente al rilevato stradale a tempo infinito.

D) calcolare la pressione in eccesso e l'incremento di sforzo efficace in A dopo 5, 20 e 50 giorni dalla costruzione del rilevato.

PROVA EDOMETRICA N.1

Località Viadana (MN)
 Sondaggio N. 1
 Profondità prelievo

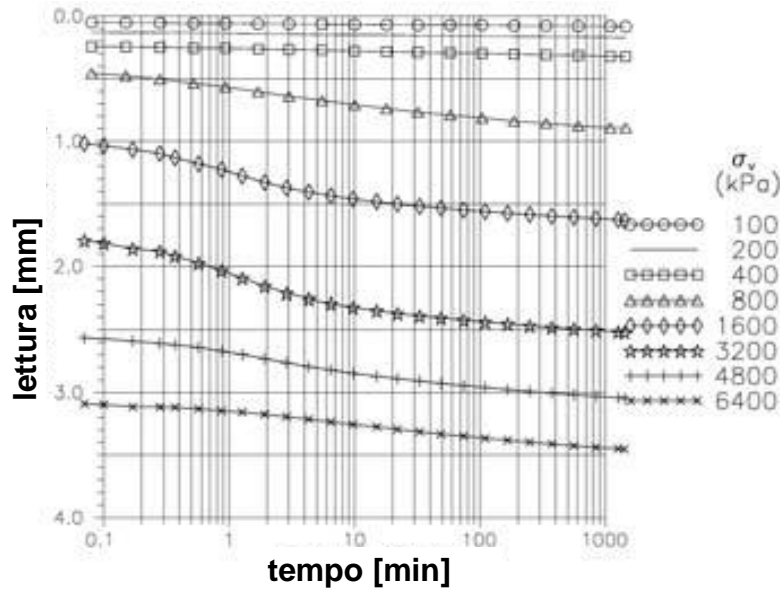
Peso specifico (γ_s).....[g/cm ³]	2.73
Limite plasticità[%]	23.4
Limite liquidità.....[%]	38.0
Indice di plasticità.....[%]	14.6

Altezza iniziale (H_0).....[mm]	23.50
Altezza finale (H_f).....[mm]	21.35
Contenuto d'acqua finale(w_f)...[%]	17.33
Peso secco finale (P_{sf}).....[g]	152.64
Diametro edometro (D).....[mm]	70.00

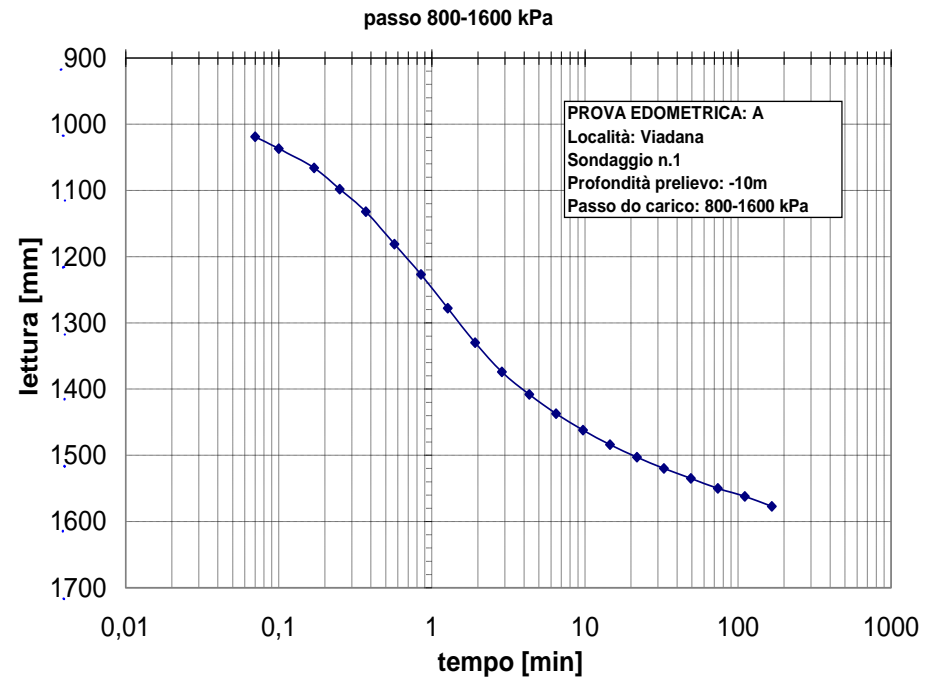
0-10 kPa		10-25 kPa		25-50 kPa		50-100 kPa		100-200 kPa		200-400 kPa		400-800 kPa		800-1600 kPa	
tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]	tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]	tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]	tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]	tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]	tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]	tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]	tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]
0.00	0.000	0.00	0.002	0.00	0.005	0.00	0.048	0.00	0.124	0.00	0.237	0.00	0.408	0.00	0.993
0.08	0.001	0.08	0.003	0.08	0.010	0.08	0.050	0.08	0.129	0.08	0.244	0.08	0.458	0.07	1.019
0.15	0.001	0.15	0.003	0.15	0.010	0.15	0.053	0.15	0.132	0.23	0.246	0.15	0.476	0.10	1.037
0.28	0.001	0.28	0.003	0.28	0.010	0.28	0.053	0.30	0.132	0.28	0.249	0.30	0.504	0.17	1.066
0.52	0.001	0.52	0.003	0.52	0.012	0.52	0.058	0.52	0.134	0.52	0.256	0.52	0.538	0.25	1.098
0.93	0.001	0.93	0.003	0.93	0.012	0.93	0.058	0.93	0.137	0.93	0.256	0.93	0.566	0.37	1.132
1.70	0.001	1.70	0.003	1.70	0.012	1.70	0.062	1.70	0.142	1.70	0.263	1.70	0.605	0.57	1.181
3.05	0.001	3.05	0.004	3.05	0.012	3.05	0.065	3.05	0.144	3.05	0.268	3.05	0.641	0.85	1.227
5.50	0.001	5.50	0.004	5.50	0.015	5.50	0.065	5.50	0.149	5.50	0.273	5.50	0.674	1.27	1.278
9.92	0.001	9.92	0.004	9.92	0.015	9.92	0.067	9.92	0.151	9.92	0.281	9.92	0.710	1.92	1.33
17.85	0.001	17.85	0.004	17.85	0.015	17.85	0.070	17.85	0.151	17.85	0.285	17.85	0.739	2.87	1.374
32.13	0.002	32.13	0.004	32.13	0.015	32.13	0.072	32.13	0.156	32.13	0.290	32.13	0.768	4.33	1.408
57.83	0.002	57.83	0.004	57.83	0.017	57.83	0.072	57.83	0.159	57.83	0.295	57.83	0.792	6.48	1.437
104.10	0.002	104.10	0.004	104.10	0.017	104.10	0.072	104.10	0.161	104.10	0.298	104.10	0.814	9.72	1.462
187.40	0.002	187.40	0.005	187.40	0.017	187.40	0.077	187.40	0.164	187.40	0.305	187.40	0.840	14.58	1.484
337.32	0.002	337.32	0.005	337.32	0.020	337.32	0.077	337.32	0.164	337.32	0.310	337.32	0.857	21.88	1.503
607.18	0.002	607.18	0.005	607.18	0.022	607.18	0.080	607.18	0.166	607.18	0.315	607.18	0.879	32.83	1.52
1092.95	0.002	1092.95	0.005	1092.95	0.022	1092.95	0.082	1092.95	0.171	1092.95	0.322	1092.95	0.893	49.25	1.535
1450.00	0.002	1450.00	0.005	1450.00	0.022	1967.32	0.084	1435.00	0.173	1420.00	0.324	1435.00	0.893	73.88	1.55
														110.83	1.562
														166.25	1.577
														249.38	1.586
														374.08	1.599
														561.13	1.608
														841.70	1.618
														1262.55	1.628
														1440.00	1.636

<u>1600-3200 kPa</u>		<u>3200-4800 kPa</u>		<u>4800-6400 kPa</u>		<u>6400-1600 kPa</u>		<u>1600-400 kPa</u>		<u>400-100 kPa</u>		<u>100-25 kPa</u>		<u>25-10 kPa</u>	
tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]	tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]	tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]	tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]	tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]	tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]	tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]	tempo [minuti]	lettura [mm]
0.00	1.765	0.00	2.547	0.00	3.087	0.00	3.392	0.00	3.281	0.00	3.063	0.00	2.746	0.00	2.417
0.07	1.794	0.07	2.564	0.07	3.092	0.10	3.389	0.10	3.273	0.20	3.053	0.07	2.743	0.07	2.407
0.10	1.816	0.10	2.571	0.10	3.097	0.20	3.387	0.40	3.261	2.00	3.019	0.10	2.746	0.10	2.407
0.22	1.873	0.17	2.589	0.30	3.114	0.40	3.384	0.80	3.249	3.92	2.992	0.17	2.743	0.17	2.407
0.25	1.880	0.28	2.608	0.33	3.116	0.80	3.382	1.60	3.232	4.87	2.982	0.25	2.741	0.25	2.405
0.37	1.919	0.37	2.618	0.37	3.119	1.60	3.377	3.20	3.212	6.32	2.968	0.38	2.739	0.37	2.405
0.57	1.975	0.57	2.640	0.57	3.131	3.20	3.372	6.42	3.190	8.48	2.953	0.57	2.736	0.57	2.405
0.85	2.034	0.87	2.669	0.85	3.146	6.91	3.367	13.00	3.171	11.72	2.933	0.85	2.731	0.85	2.405
1.27	2.095	1.27	2.696	1.27	3.158	11.23	3.365	25.00	3.156	16.58	2.911	1.27	2.726	1.27	2.405
1.92	2.159	1.92	2.730	1.92	3.175	21.49	3.360	40.00	3.149	23.88	2.889	1.92	2.717	1.92	2.402
2.87	2.212	2.87	2.762	2.87	3.195	28.79	3.360	61.88	3.141	34.83	2.867	2.87	2.709	2.87	2.400
4.32	2.256	4.32	2.794	4.32	3.214	39.74	3.357	72.83	3.139	51.25	2.845	4.32	2.697	4.32	2.395
6.48	2.293	6.48	2.821	6.48	3.236	56.16	3.355	89.25	3.136	75.88	2.831	6.48	2.682	6.48	2.392
9.72	2.322	9.72	2.848	9.72	3.256	80.79	3.355	113.88	3.132	112.83	2.814	9.72	2.665	9.72	2.385
14.58	2.347	14.58	2.870	14.58	3.275	117.74	3.352	150.83	3.129	168.25	2.801	14.58	2.646	14.58	2.378
21.88	2.369	21.88	2.889	21.88	3.295	240.08	3.350	206.25	3.127	251.38	2.789	21.88	2.624	21.88	2.370
32.83	2.388	32.83	2.909	32.83	3.314	256.29	3.350	289.38	3.122	376.08	2.779	32.83	2.597	32.83	2.358
49.25	2.405	49.25	2.928	49.25	3.334	380.99	3.350	414.08	3.119	563.13	2.770	49.25	2.568	61.27	2.336
73.88	2.423	73.88	2.945	73.88	3.349	568.04	3.348	601.13	3.117	843.70	2.760	73.88	2.541	87.15	2.319
110.83	2.437	110.83	2.960	110.83	3.366	848.61	3.348	881.70	3.112	1264.55	2.752	110.83	2.516	110.83	2.309
166.25	2.452	166.25	2.977	166.25	3.383	1269.59	3.345	1319.00	3.110	1440.00	2.747	166.25	2.489	166.25	2.287
249.38	2.467	249.38	2.992	249.38	3.398	1457.00	3.345					249.38	2.467	249.38	2.263
374.08	2.481	374.08	3.006	374.08	3.412							374.08	2.448	374.08	2.238
561.13	2.493	561.13	3.019	561.13	3.427							561.13	2.428	561.13	2.216
841.70	2.503	841.70	3.031	841.70	3.439							841.70	2.411	841.70	2.194
1262.55	2.515	1262.55	3.043	1262.55	3.451							1262.55	2.396	1262.55	2.177
1348.00	2.518	1420.00	3.046	1375.00	3.454							1309.00	2.394	1490.00	2.170

Passi di carico effettuati

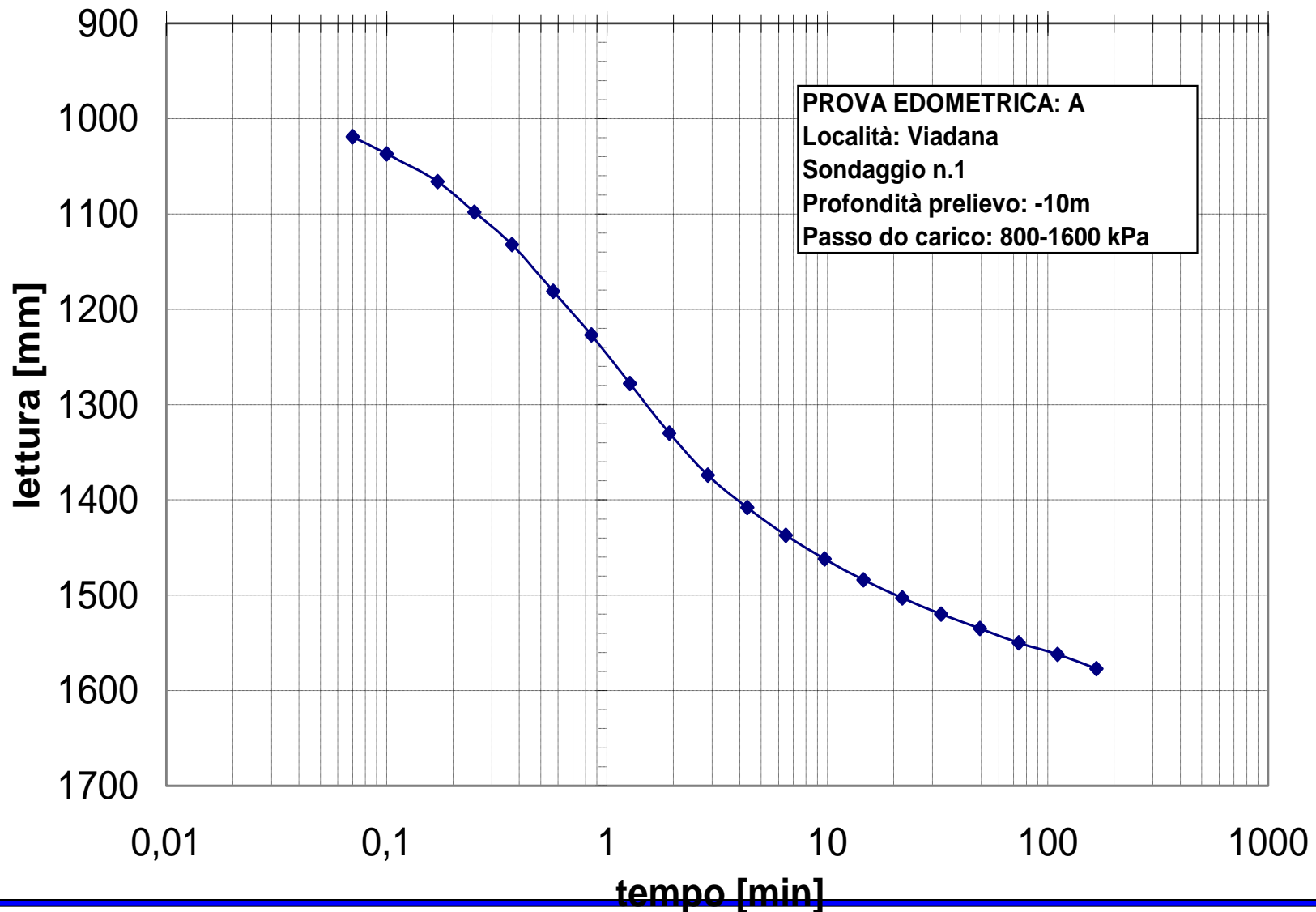


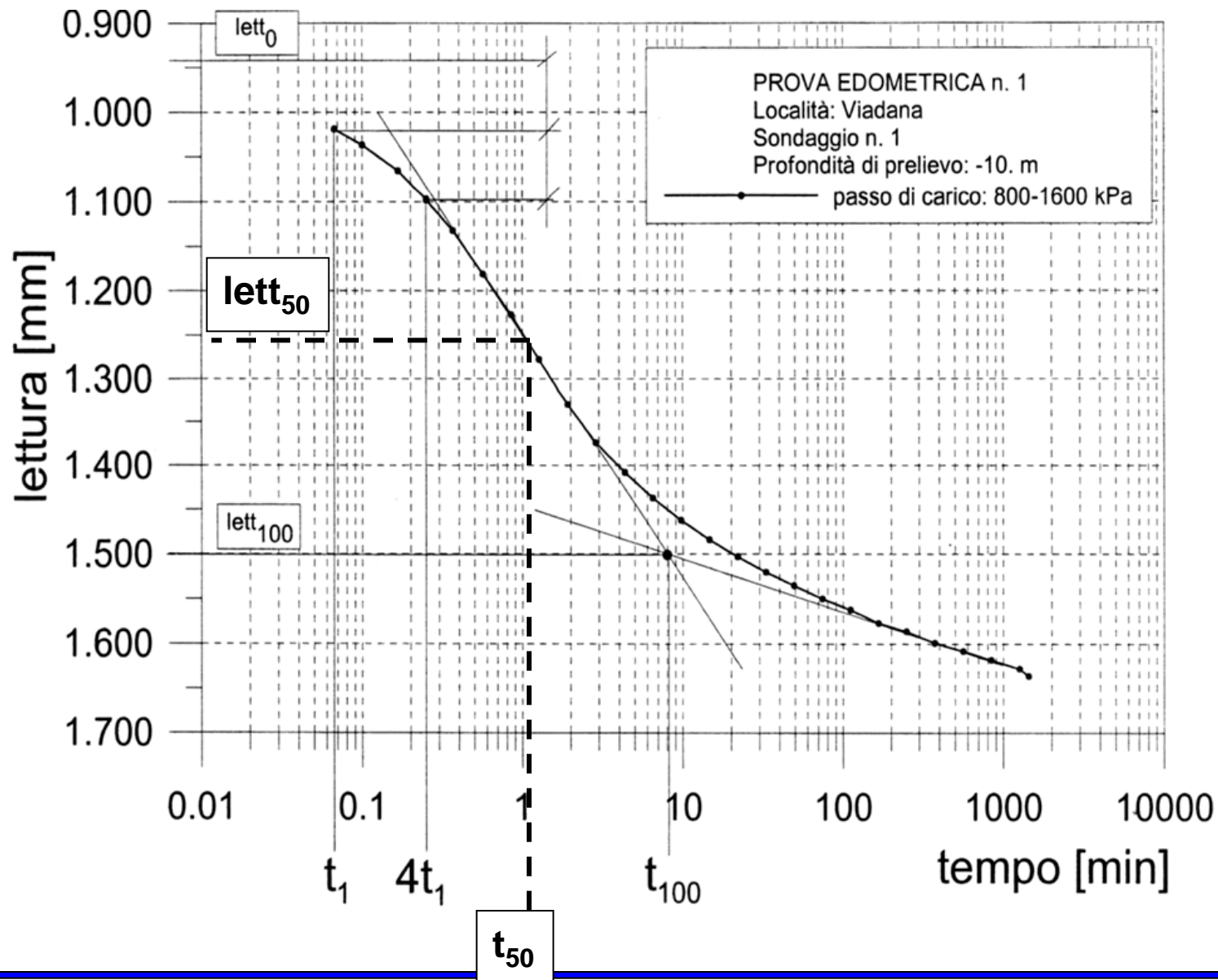
Elaborazione passo 800-1600 kPa



1) Stima del coefficiente c_v per ogni passo

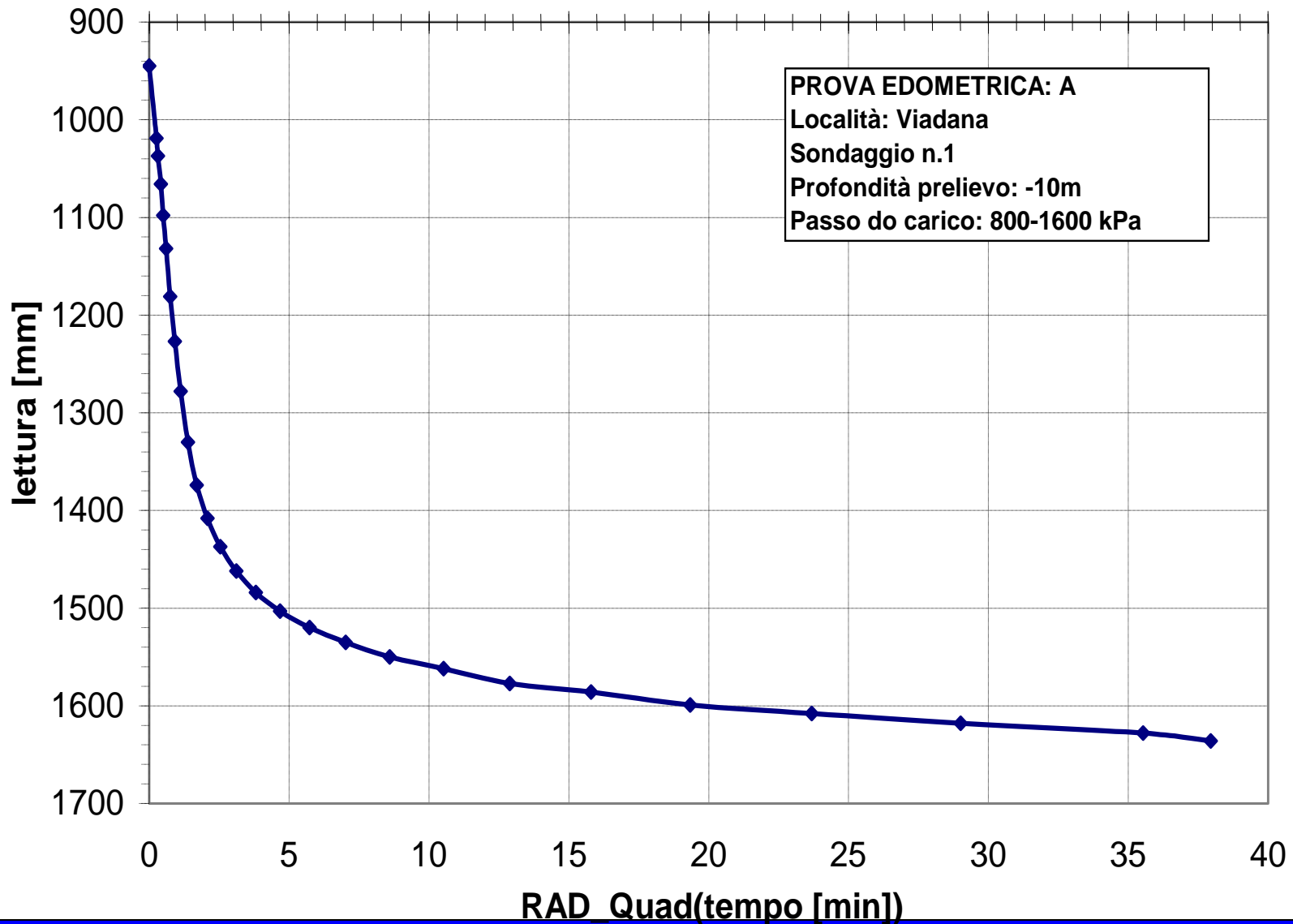
passo 800-1600 kPa

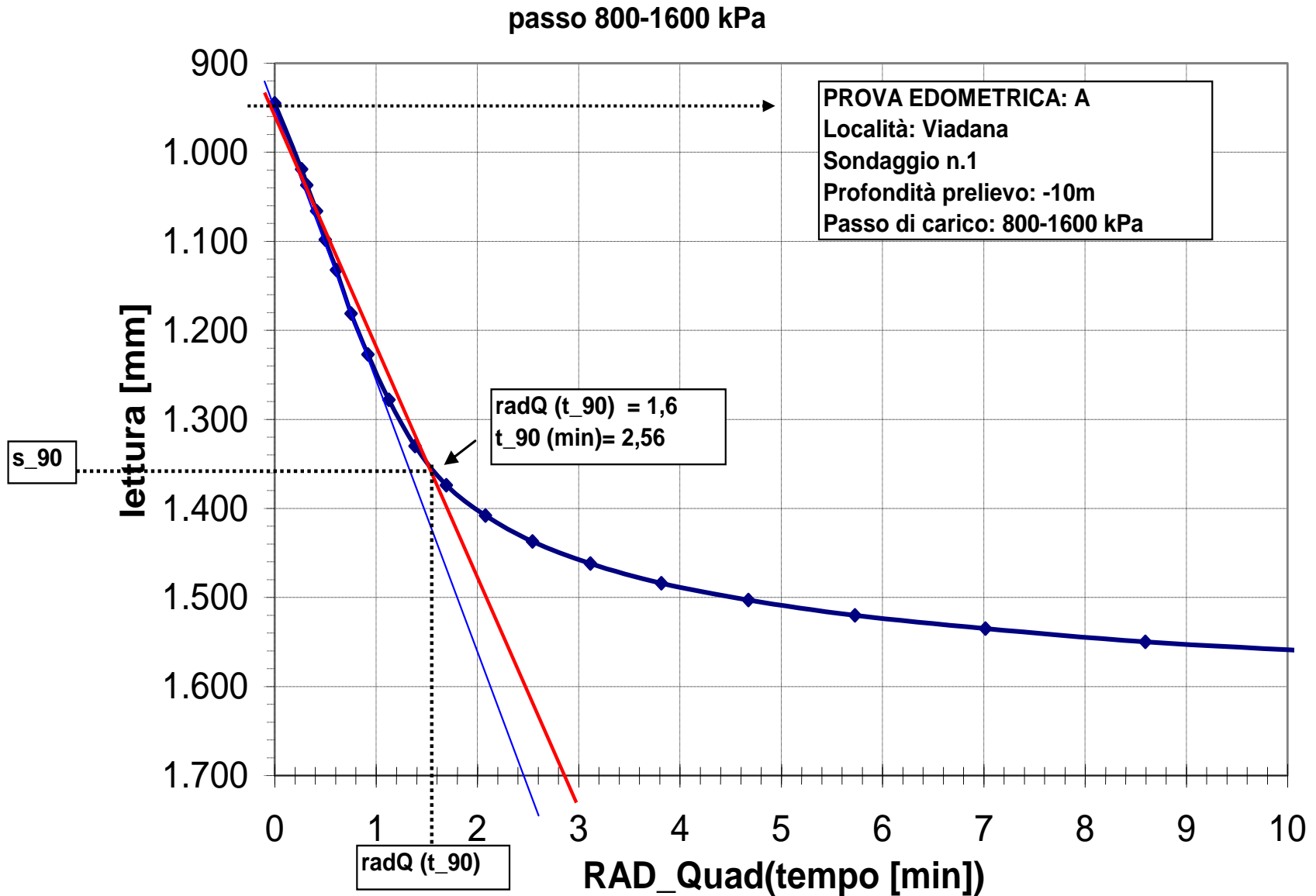




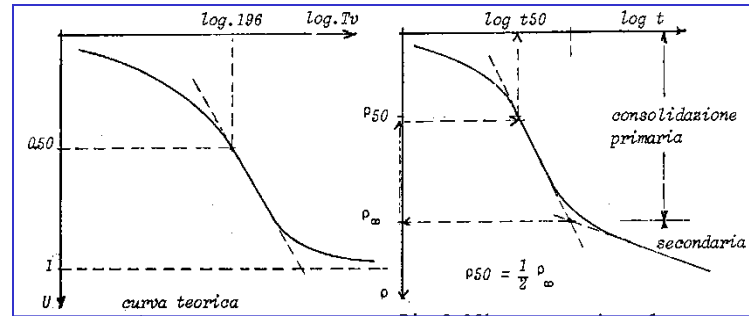
Elaborazione passo 800-1600 kPa con **Metodo di Taylor** : stima c_v ²⁴

passo 800-1600 kPa





Dal Metodo di Casagrande



Procedura Zero Corretto:

$t_1 = 0.07 \text{ min}$ $lett = 1.019 \text{ mm}$

$4 \cdot t_1 = 0.28 \text{ min}$ $lett = 1.100 \text{ m}$

$lett_0 \text{ corretto} = 1.019 - (1.100 - 1.019) = 0.938 \text{ mm}$

Stima t_{100} con metodo grafico

$t_{100} = 8 \text{ min}$ $lett_{100} = 1.500 \text{ mm}$

$\Delta h_{\text{passo}} = lett_{100} - lett_0 = 1.50 - 0.938 = 0.562 \text{ mm};$
 $h_{100}(t) = h_0 - lett_{100} = 22.0 \text{ mm}$

$$c_v = \frac{T_v^{50} (H_{50})^2}{t_{50}} = \frac{T_v^{50} (h_{50}/2)^2}{t_{50}} \quad [\text{cm}^2/\text{sec}]$$

$h_{50} = h_0 - lett_{50}$; $lett_{50} = (1.500 + 0.938) / 2 = 1.219 \text{ mm}$

$\Rightarrow h_{50} = 23.50 - 1.219 = 22.281 \text{ mm}$

$t_{50} = 0.80 \text{ min}$ (letto da grafico) ; $T_v^{50} = 0.197$ (da teoria)

$$c_v = \frac{T_v^{50} (h_{50}/2)^2}{t_{50}} = \frac{0.197 (22.281/2)^2}{0.80} = 30.56 \left[\frac{\text{mm}^2}{\text{min}} \right] = \frac{30.56}{60} \cdot 10^{-6} \left[\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{sec}} \right] = 5.09 \cdot 10^{-7} \left[\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{sec}} \right]$$

Elaborazione passo 800-1600 kPa con **Metodo di Taylor** : stima c_v ²⁹

Dal Metodo di Taylor

$$c_v = \frac{T_v^{90} (H_{90})^2}{t_{90}} = \frac{T_v^{90} (h_{90}/2)^2}{t_{90}} \quad [cm^2/sec]$$

$$h_{90} = h_0 - lett_{90} ; \quad lett_{90} = 1.36 \text{ mm}$$

$$h_{90} = 23.50 - 1.36 = 22.14 \text{ mm}$$

$$radQ(t_{90}) = 1.6 \text{ (letto da grafico)} ; T_v^{90} = 0.848 \text{ (da teoria)}$$

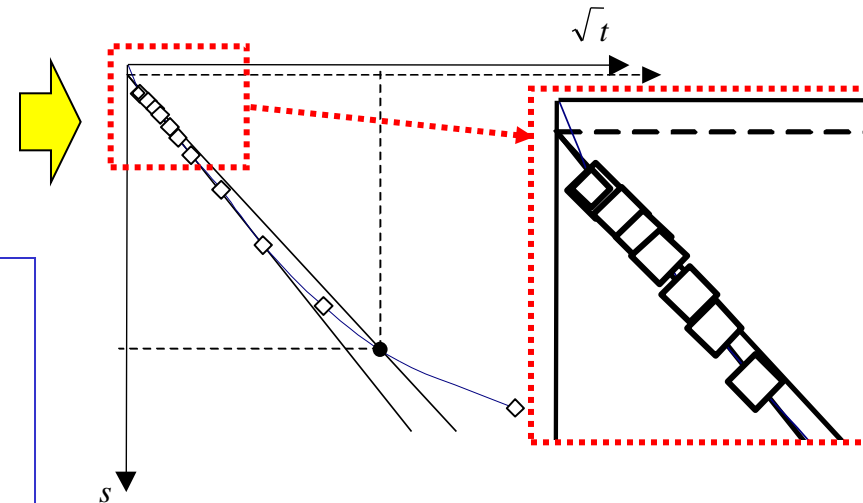
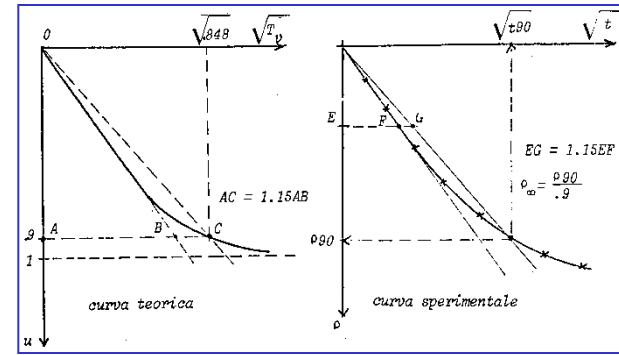
$$c_v = \frac{T_v^{90} (h_{90}/2)^2}{t_{90}} = \frac{0.848 (22.14/2)^2}{2.56} = 40.59 \left[\frac{mm^2}{min} \right] = \frac{4.59}{60} \cdot 10^{-2} \left[\frac{cm^2}{sec} \right] = 6.0 \cdot 10^{-7} \left[\frac{m^2}{sec} \right]$$

NB2: Eventuale Procedura Zero Corretto:

il valore iniziale $lett_0$ è ottenuto con l'eventuale correzione del tratto iniziale sull'asse delle ordinate (si veda il grafico a destra)

NB2: con il metodo di Taylor la $lett_{100}$ (fine della consolidazione) può essere stimata utilizzando la seguente relazione lineare:

$$lett_{100} = lett_0 + [(lett_{90} - lett_0) / 0.9] = 1.41$$



$$c_v = \frac{T_v^{50} (H_{50})^2}{t_{50}} = \frac{T_v^{50} (h_{50}/2)^2}{t_{50}} \quad [\text{cm}^2/\text{sec}]$$

Dal Metodo di Casagrande

$$h_{50} = h_0 - lett_{50} ; \quad lett_{50} = (1.500 + 0.938)/2 = 1.219 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{50} = 23.50 - 1.219 = 22.281 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_{50} = 0.80 \text{ min (letto da grafico)} ; T_v^{50} = 0.197 \text{ (da teoria)}$$

$$c_v = \frac{T_v^{50} (h_{50}/2)^2}{t_{50}} = \frac{0.197 (22.281/2)^2}{0.80} = 30.56 \left[\frac{\text{mm}^2}{\text{min}} \right] = \frac{30.56}{60} \cdot 10^{-6} \left[\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{sec}} \right] = 5.09 \cdot 10^{-7} \left[\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{sec}} \right]$$

$$c_v = \frac{T_v^{90} (H_{90})^2}{t_{90}} = \frac{T_v^{90} (h_{90}/2)^2}{t_{90}} \quad [\text{cm}^2/\text{sec}]$$

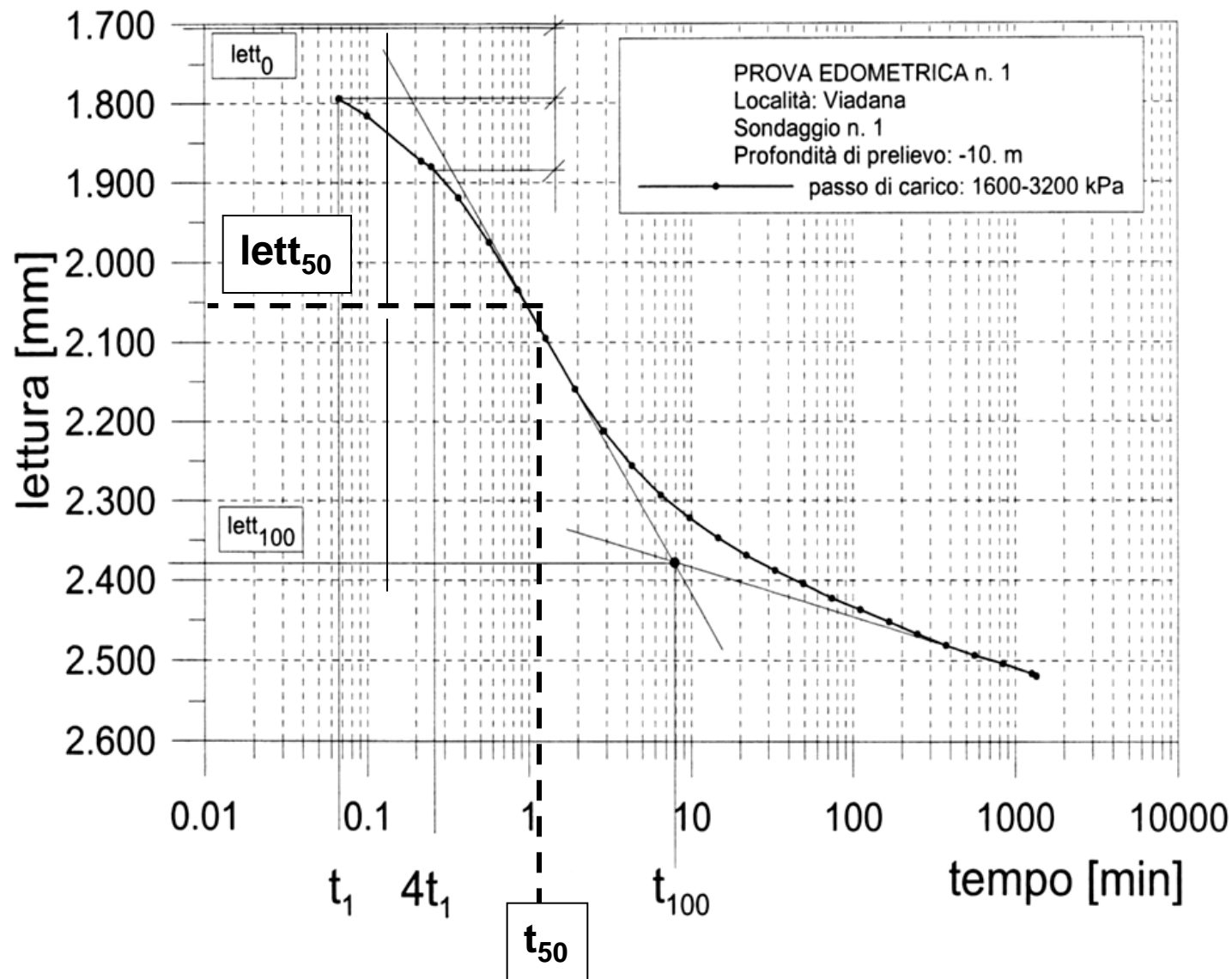
Dal Metodo di Taylor

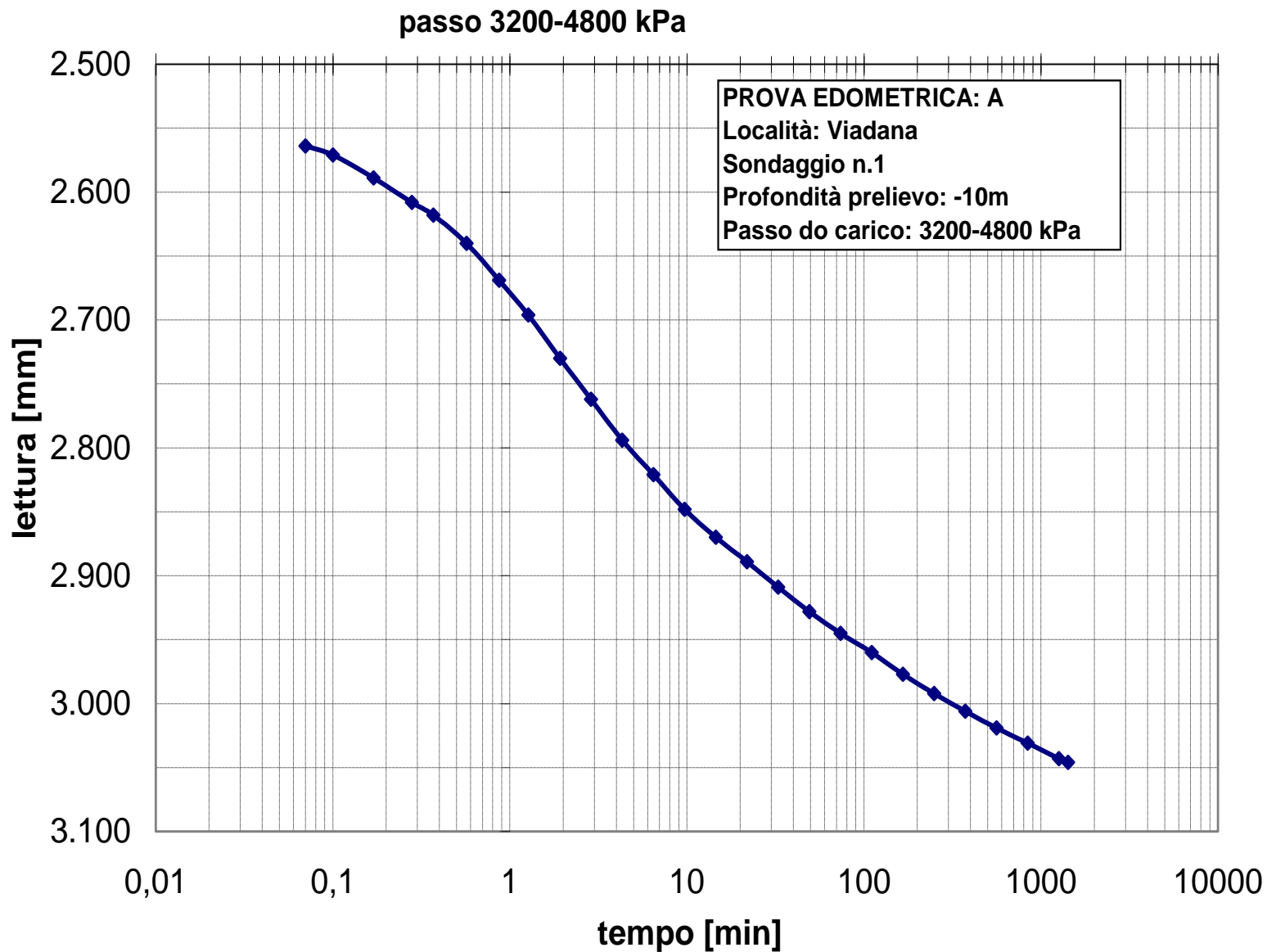
$$h_{90} = h_0 - lett_{90} ; \quad lett_{90} = 1.36 \text{ mm}$$

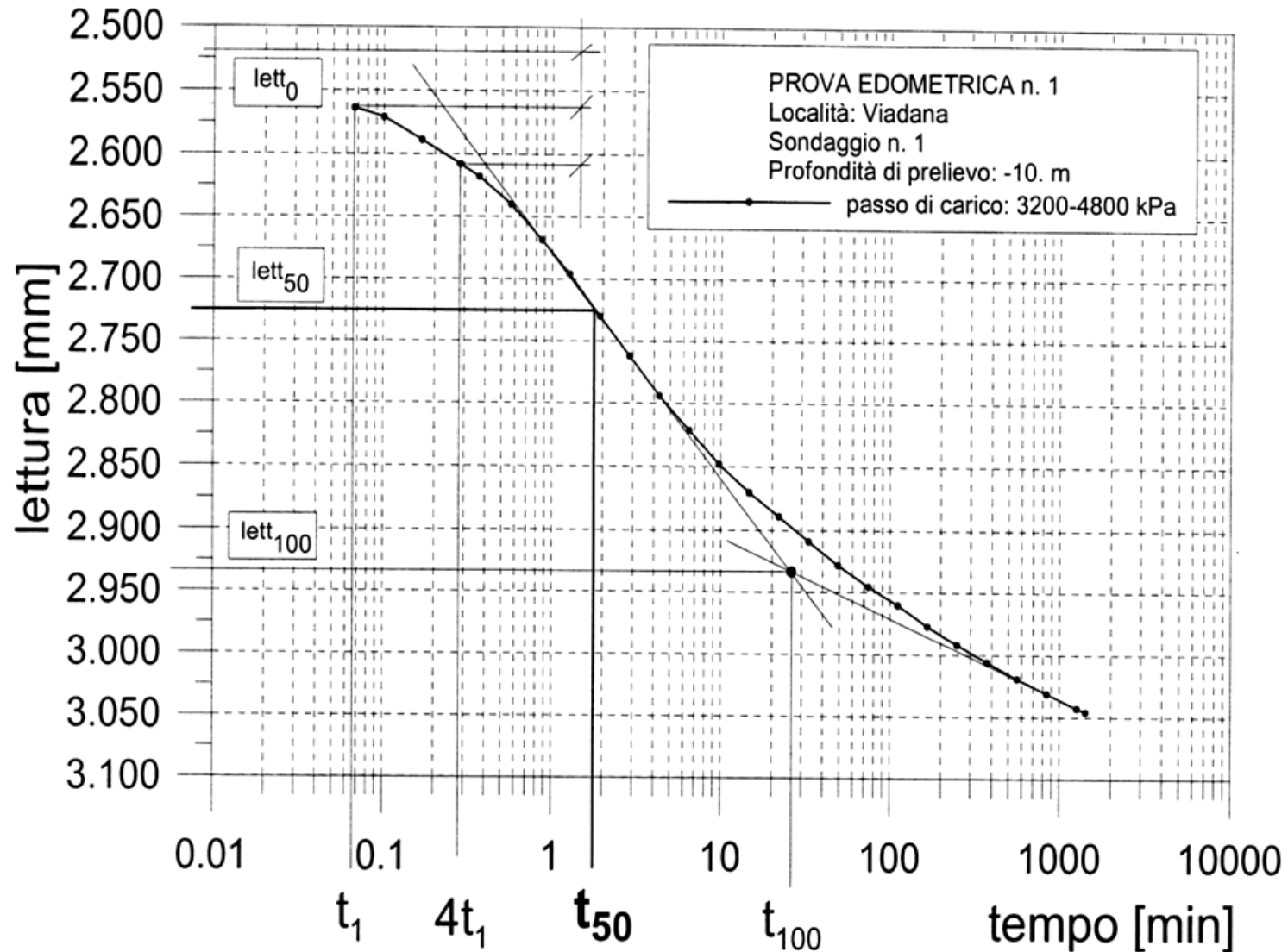
$$\Rightarrow h_{90} = 23.50 - 1.36 = 22.14 \text{ mm}$$

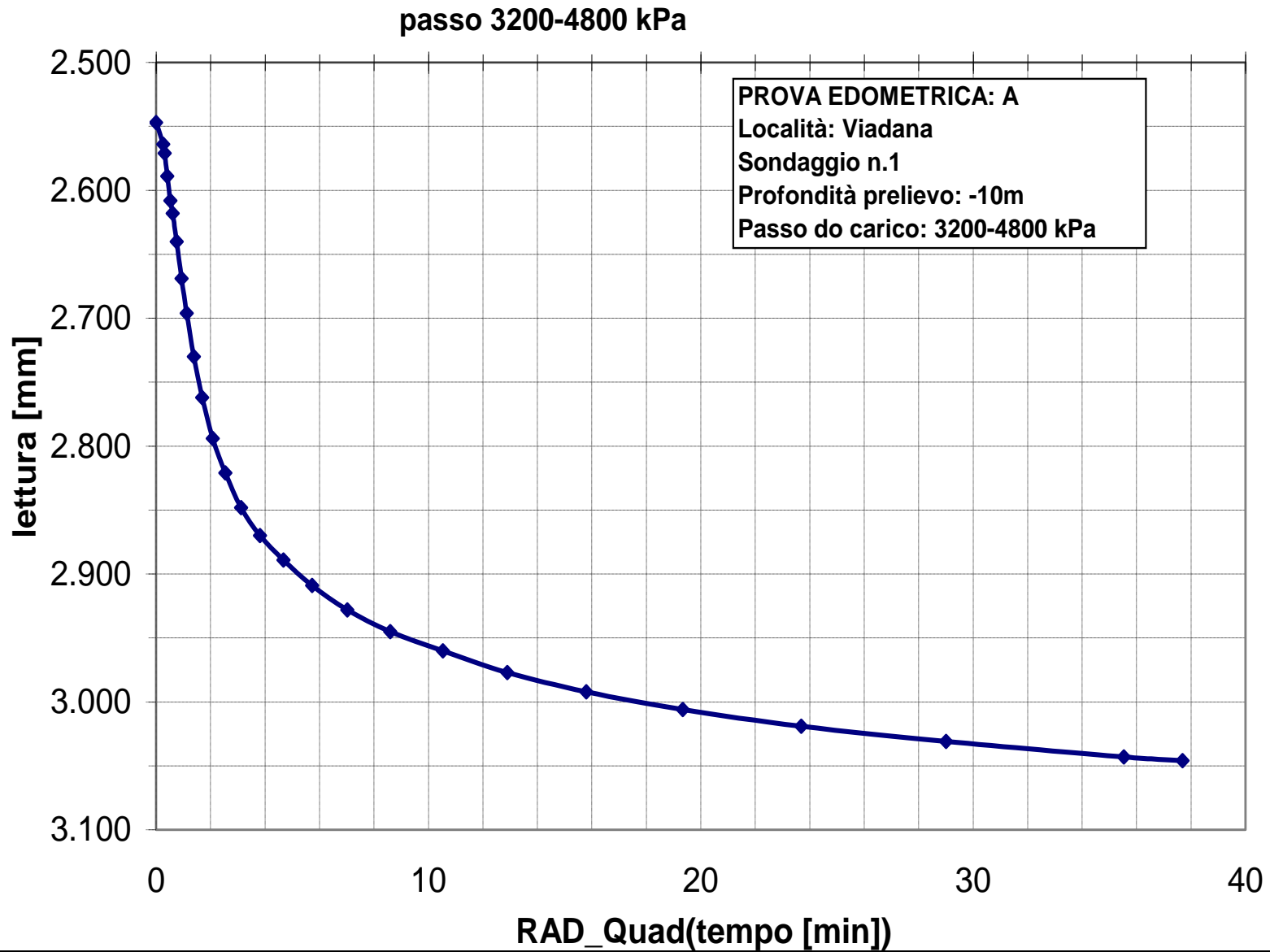
$$\text{radQ}(t_{90}) = 1.6 \text{ (letto da grafico)} ; T_v^{90} = 0.848 \text{ (da teoria)}$$

$$c_v = \frac{T_v^{90} (h_{90}/2)^2}{t_{90}} = \frac{0.848 (22.14/2)^2}{2.56} = 40.59 \left[\frac{\text{mm}^2}{\text{min}} \right] = \frac{4.59}{60} \cdot 10^{-2} \left[\frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{sec}} \right] = 6.0 \cdot 10^{-7} \left[\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{sec}} \right]$$



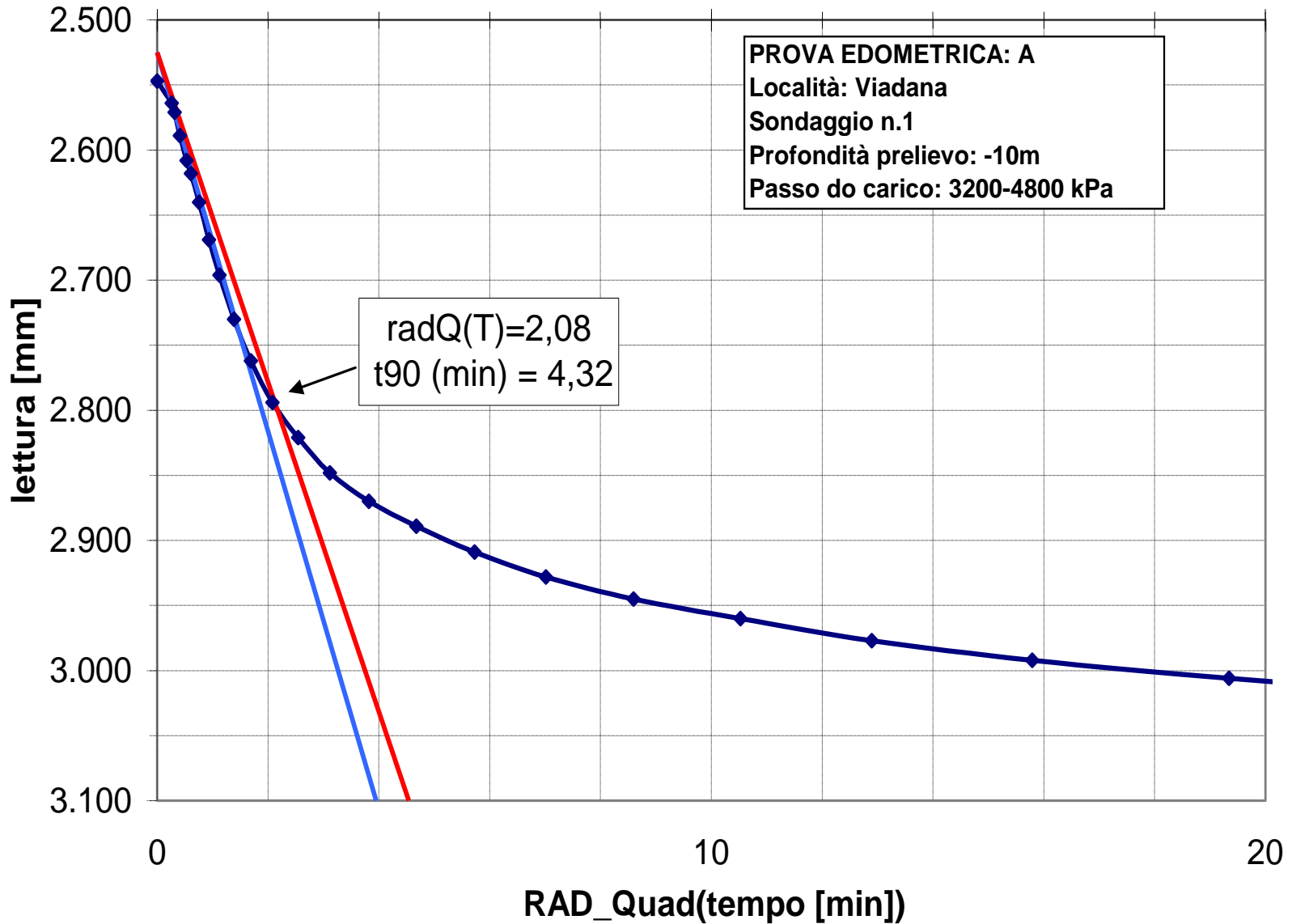






passo 3200-4800 kPa

PROVA EDOMETRICA: A
Località: Viadana
Sondaggio n.1
Profondità prelievo: -10m
Passo do carico: 3200-4800 kPa



Stima parametri passo:

$$c_v = \frac{T_v^{50} (H_{50})^2}{t_{50}} = \frac{T_v^{50} (h_{50}/2)^2}{t_{50}} \quad [cm^2/sec]$$

Dal Metodo di Casagrande

$$h_{50} = h_0 - lett_{50} ; \quad lett_{50} = (2.930 + 2.520)/2 = 2,725 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{50} = 23.50 - 2,725 = 20,775 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_{50} = 1.66 \text{ min (letto da grafico)} \quad ; T_v^{50} = 0.197 \text{ (da teoria)}$$

$$c_v = \frac{T_v^{50} (h_{50}/2)^2}{t_{50}} = \frac{0.197 (20.775/2)^2}{100} = 0.21 \quad \left[\frac{mm^2}{sec} \right] = 0.21 \cdot 10^{-2} \quad \left[\frac{cm^2}{sec} \right] = 2.1 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad \left[\frac{cm^2}{sec} \right]$$

$$c_v = \frac{T_v^{90} (H_{90})^2}{t_{90}} = \frac{T_v^{90} (h_{90}/2)^2}{t_{90}} \quad [cm^2/sec]$$

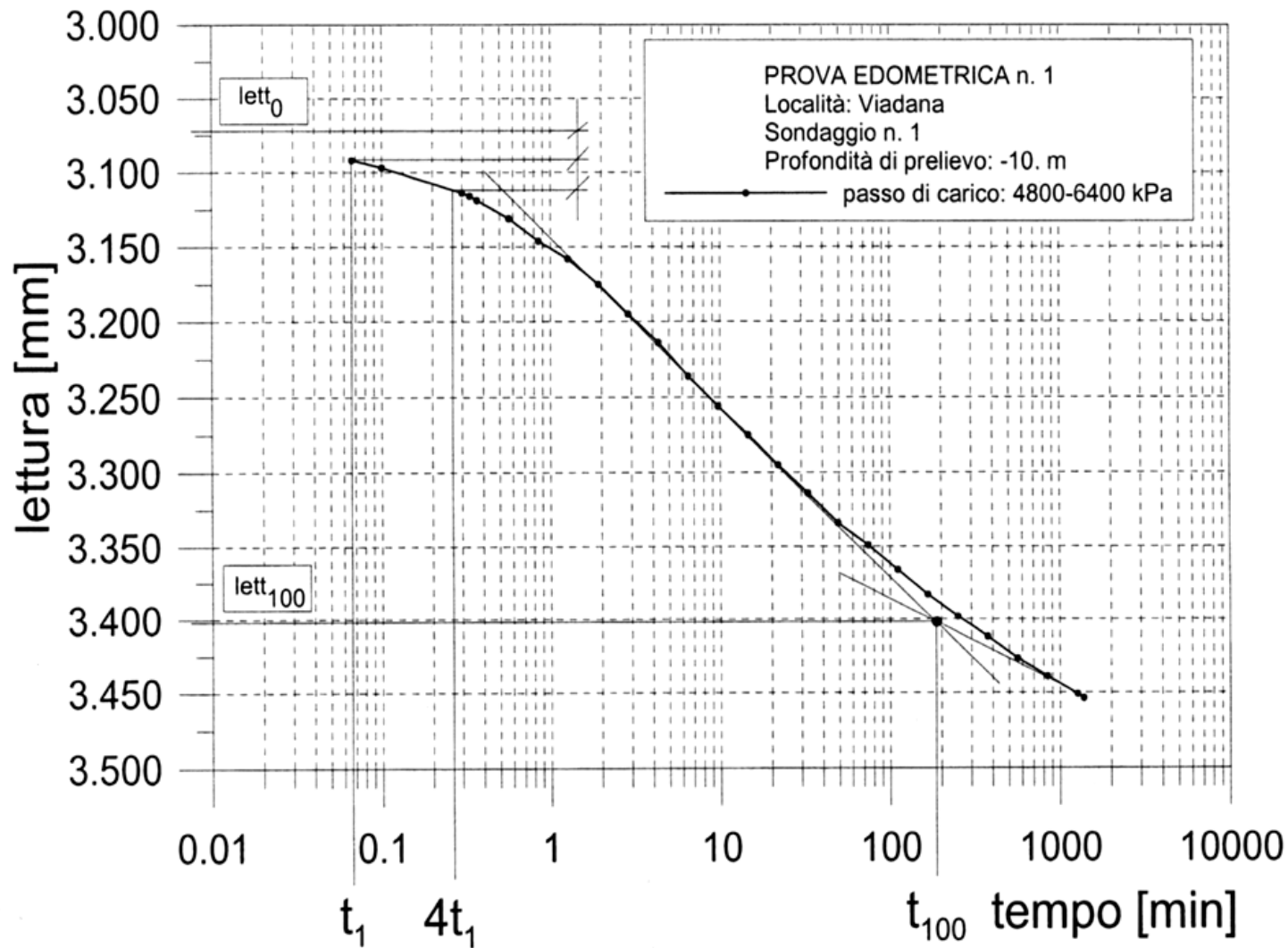
Dal Metodo di Taylor

$$h_{90} = h_0 - lett_{90} ; \quad lett_{90} = 2,79 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{90} = 23.50 - 2,79 = 20,71 \text{ mm}$$

$$radQ(t_{90}) = 2.08 \text{ (letto da grafico)} \quad ; T_v^{90} = 0.848 \text{ (da teoria)}$$

$$c_v = \frac{T_v^{90} (h_{90}/2)^2}{t_{90}} = \frac{0.848 (20.71/2)^2}{259} = 0.35 \quad \left[\frac{mm^2}{sec} \right] = 3.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad \left[\frac{cm^2}{sec} \right]$$



2) Stima di m_v , E_d e k per ogni passo

$$c_v = \frac{k}{m_v \cdot \gamma_w}$$

Dal Metodo di Casagrande

$$\diamond c_v = \frac{T_v^{50} (h_{50}/2)^2}{t_{50}} = \frac{0.197 (22.281/2)^2}{0.80} = 30.56 \left[\frac{mm^2}{min} \right] = \frac{30.56}{60} \cdot 10^{-6} \left[\frac{m^2}{sec} \right] = 5.09 \cdot 10^{-7} \left[\frac{m^2}{sec} \right]$$

$$\diamond m_v = \frac{1}{E_d} = \frac{\Delta \varepsilon_v}{\Delta \sigma'_v} = \frac{\Delta h / h_{100}(t)}{\Delta \sigma'_v} = \frac{\Delta h_{passo} / h_{100}(t)}{\Delta \sigma'_v} = \frac{0.562 / 22.0 [mm]}{1600 - 800 [kPa]} = \frac{1}{31.3} MPa^{-1} = 0.032 MPa^{-1}$$

$$\Delta h_{passo} = lett_{100} - lett_0 = 1.50 - 0.938 = 0.562 \text{ mm};$$

$$h_{100}(t) = h_0 - lett_{100} = 22.0 \text{ mm}$$

$$\diamond E_d = \frac{1}{m_v} = \frac{\Delta \sigma'_v}{\Delta \varepsilon_v} = \frac{\Delta \sigma'_v}{\Delta h / h_{100}(t)} = \frac{800 \text{ kPa}}{0.562 / 22.0} = 31.3 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kPa} = 31.3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\diamond k = m_v \cdot c_v \cdot \gamma_w = \frac{c_v \cdot \gamma_w}{E_d} = \frac{5.09 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 10}{33 \cdot 10^3} = 1.54 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m/sec} = 1.54 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ cm/sec}$$

3) Stima dell'indice dei vuoti e per ogni passo

Altezza Iniziale = 23.50 mm = h_0

Altezza Finale = 21.35 mm = h_f



Variazione di altezza complessiva = 2.15 mm = Δh

Ultimo dato sul cedimento :

per $\sigma'_v = 10$ kPa a $t = 1490$ min $lett = 2.170$ mm

STIMA INDICE dei VUOTI FINALE e_f : 2 Metodi

(1) $e_f = w_f \cdot G_s = 0.1733 \cdot 2.73 = 0.473$ (avendo assunto $S=1$)

(2) $e_f = \frac{V_{vf}}{V_s} = \frac{\pi D^2 / 4 \cdot (h_f - h_s)}{\pi D^2 / 4 \cdot h_s} = \frac{h_f}{h_s} - 1$

$$V_s = \frac{P_s}{\gamma_s} = \frac{152.64 \text{ g}}{2.73 \text{ g/cm}^3} = 55.912 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$h_s = \frac{V_s}{\pi D^2 / 4} = \frac{55.912 \text{ cm}^3}{\pi \cdot 7^2 / 4 \text{ cm}^2} = 1.453 \text{ cm} = 14.53 \text{ mm}$$

⇒ $e_f = \frac{21.35}{14.53} - 1 = 0.469$

STIMA INDICE dei VUOTI INIZIALE e_0 : 2 Metodi

$$(1) \quad \frac{-\Delta e}{1+e_0} = \frac{\Delta h}{h_0} = \frac{-(e_f - e_0)}{1+e_0} \quad e_0 = \frac{e_f + \Delta h/h_0}{1 - \Delta h/h_0}$$



$\Delta h = 2.15 \text{ mm}$ e $h_0 = 23.50 \text{ mm}$

• con $e_f = 0.473$ $\Rightarrow e_0 = \frac{0.473 + 2.15/23.50}{1 - 2.15/23.50} = 0.621$

• con $e_f = 0.469$ $\Rightarrow e_0 = \frac{0.469 + 2.15/23.50}{1 - 2.15/23.50} = 0.617$

$$(2) \quad e_0 = \frac{h_0}{h_s} - 1 = \frac{23.50}{14.53} - 1 = 0.617$$

Stima indice vuoti a fine consolidazione del passo

$$\frac{-\Delta e}{1 + e_0} = \frac{\Delta h_{totale}}{h_0} = \frac{-(e_{1600} - e_0)}{1 + e_0} \quad (1)$$

$$e_f = \frac{V_V(1600)}{V_s} = \frac{\pi D^2 / 4 \cdot (h_{100}(1600) - h_s)}{\pi D^2 / 4 \cdot h_s} = \frac{h_{100}(1600)}{h_s} - 1 \quad (2)$$

da risultati della rielaborazione secondo il Metodo di Casagrande

$$\Delta h_{totale} = lett_{100}(\text{passo}) = 1.500 \text{ mm} ; \quad h_{100}(1600) = h_0 - lett_{100} = 23.50 - 1.500 = 22 \text{ mm}$$

Stimo ora il valore di e_{1600} utilizzando la relazione (1) o la relazione (2)

$$(1) \quad e_{1600} = e_0 - (1 + e_0) \cdot \Delta h / h_0 = 0.621 - 1.621 \cdot 1.5 / 23.5 = 0.517$$

$$(2) \quad e_{1600} = \frac{h_{100}(1600)}{h_s} - 1 = \frac{22.00}{14.53} - 1 = 0.514$$

4) Disegno della curva edometrica

PROVA EDOMETRICA N.1

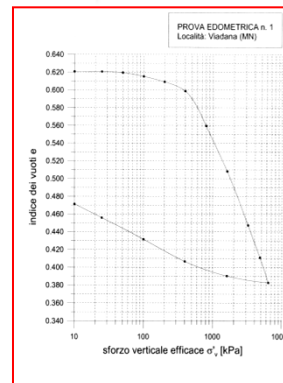
Località Viadana (MN)
 Sondaggio N. 1
 Profondità prelievo - 10 m

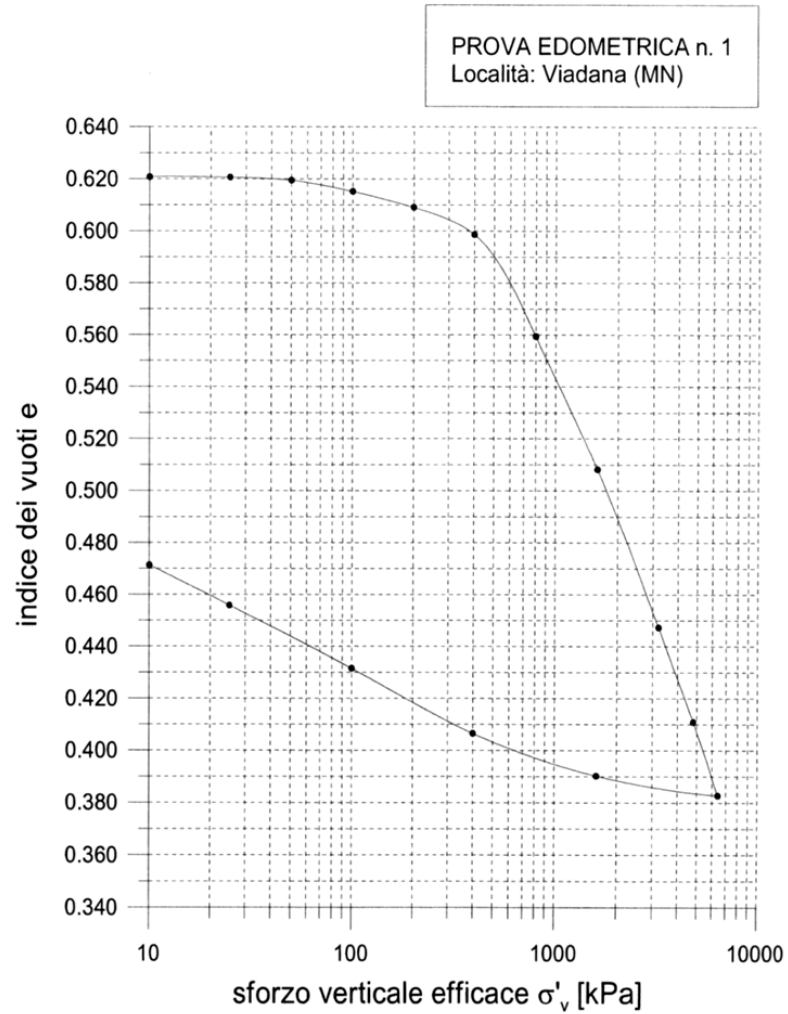
Peso specifico (γ_s).....[g/cm ³]	2.73
Limite plasticità[%]	23.4
Limite liquidità.....[%]	38.0
Indice di plasticità.....[%]	14.6

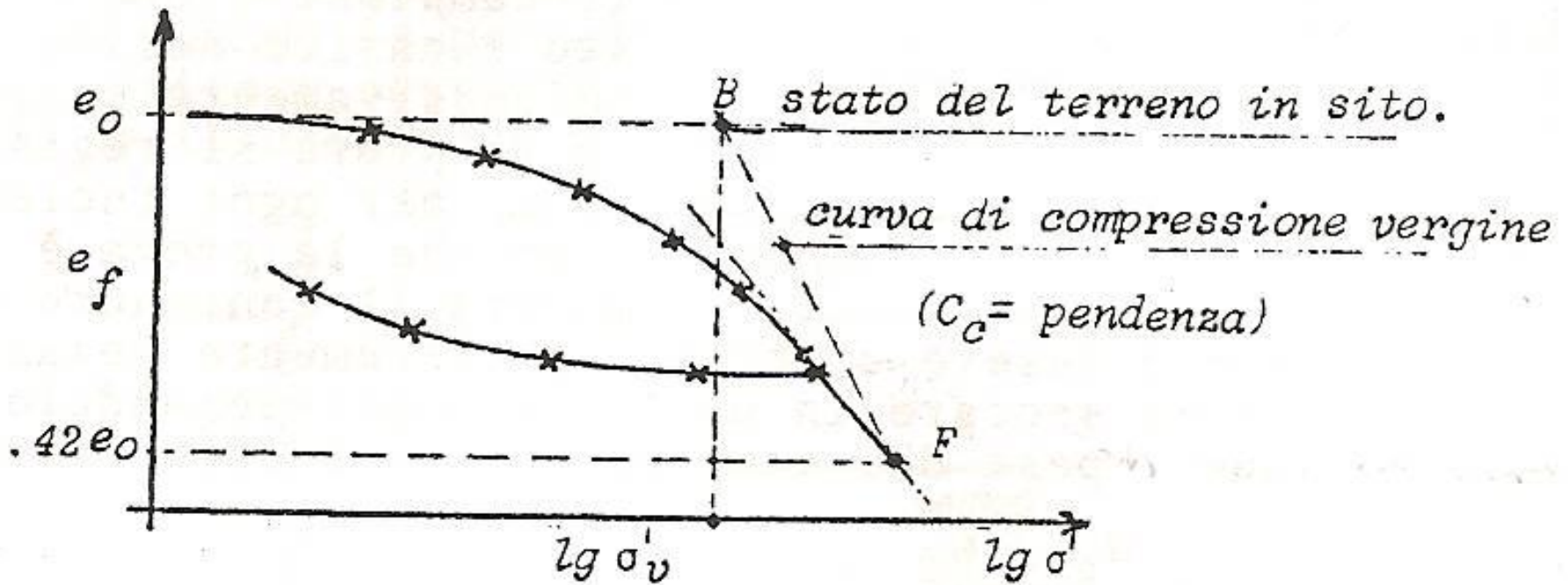
Altezza iniziale (h_0)[mm]	23.50
Altezza finale(h_f)[mm]	21.35
Contenuto d'acqua finale(w_f)..[%]	17.33
Peso secco finale (P_{sf}).....[g]	152.64
Diametro edometro (D).....[mm]	70.00

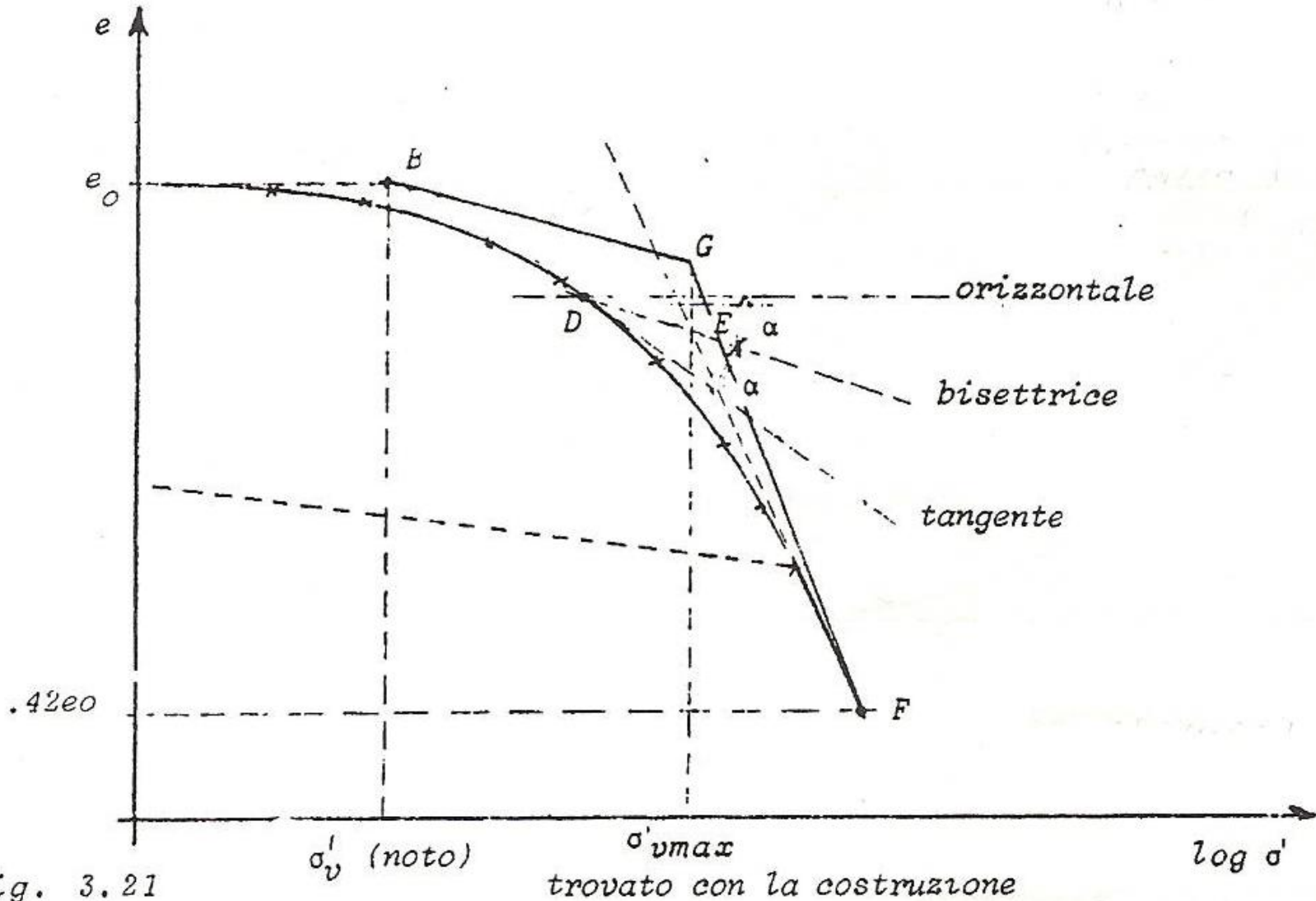
$h_c = 14.53$

sigma'v kPa	cedimento t=24ore [mm]	epsv [-]	deltaepsv [-]	ef=wGs e [-]	lett t=100 [mm]	lett0corr [mm]	epsv [-]	Eed [MPa]	t50 [min]	h ₅₀ [mm]	cv [m ² /sec]	k [cm/sec]	ef=hf/hs-1
													e [-]
0	0.000			0.621									0.617
10	0.002	8.51E-05	8.51E-05	0.621									0.617
25	0.005	2.13E-04	1.28E-04	0.621									0.617
50	0.022	9.36E-04	7.23E-04	0.619									0.616
100	0.084	3.57E-03	2.64E-03	0.615									0.612
200	0.173	7.36E-03	3.79E-03	0.609									0.605
400	0.324	1.38E-02	6.43E-03	0.599									0.595
800	0.893	3.80E-02	2.42E-02	0.559									0.556
1600	1.636	6.96E-02	3.16E-02	0.508	1.500	0.938	0.024	33	0.80	22.281	5.09E-07	1.52E-08	0.514
3200	2.518	1.07E-01	3.75E-02	0.447	2.380	1.698	0.029	55	0.90	21.461	4.20E-07	7.62E-09	0.444
4800	3.046	1.30E-01	2.25E-02	0.411	2.930	2.520	0.017	92	1.90	20.775	1.86E-07	2.03E-09	0.408
6400	3.454	1.47E-01	1.74E-02	0.383	3.405	3.070	0.014	112	6.50	20.263	5.18E-08	4.62E-10	0.380
1600	3.345	1.42E-01	-4.64E-03	0.390									0.387
400	3.110	1.32E-01	-1.00E-02	0.406									0.403
100	2.747	1.17E-01	-1.54E-02	0.432									0.428
25	2.394	1.02E-01	-1.50E-02	0.456									0.453
10	2.170	9.23E-02	-9.53E-03	0.471									0.468



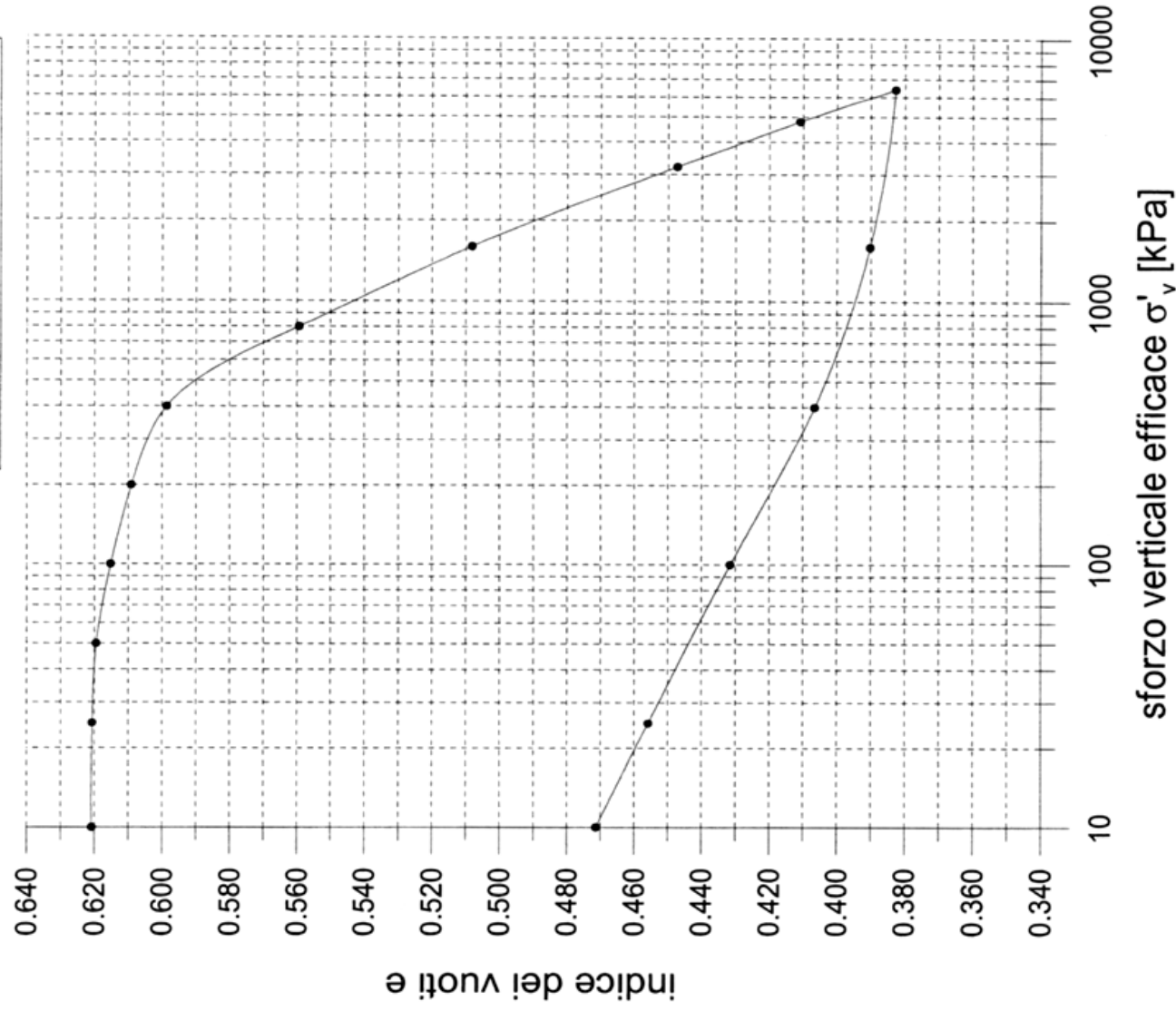


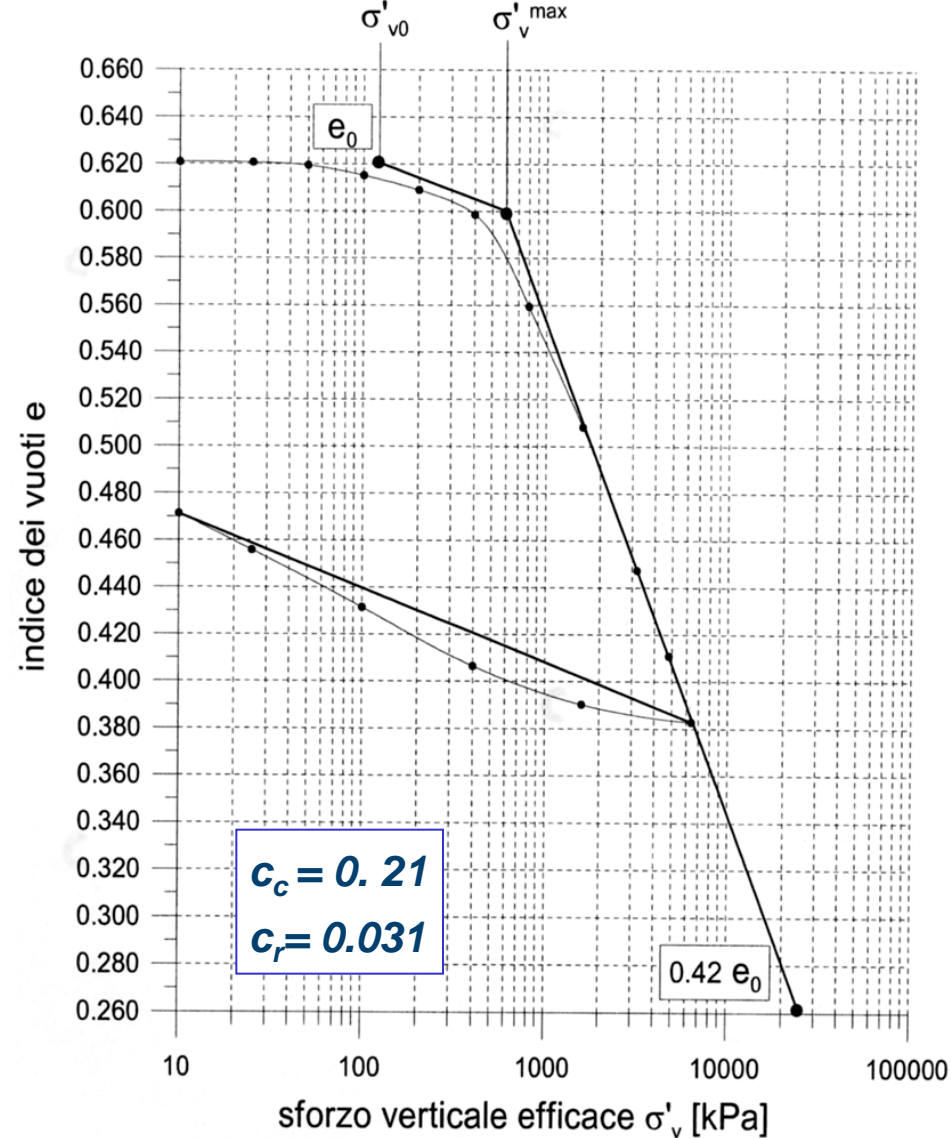
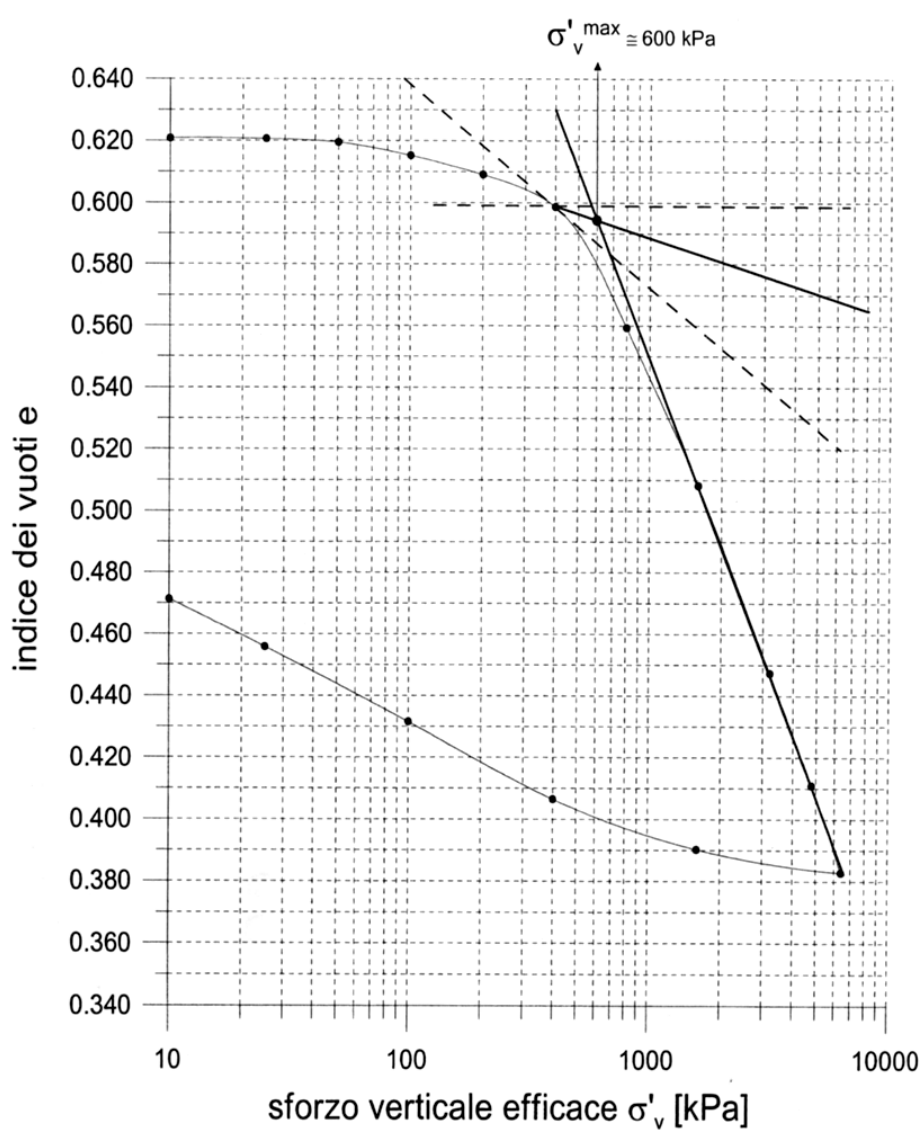




ig. 3.21

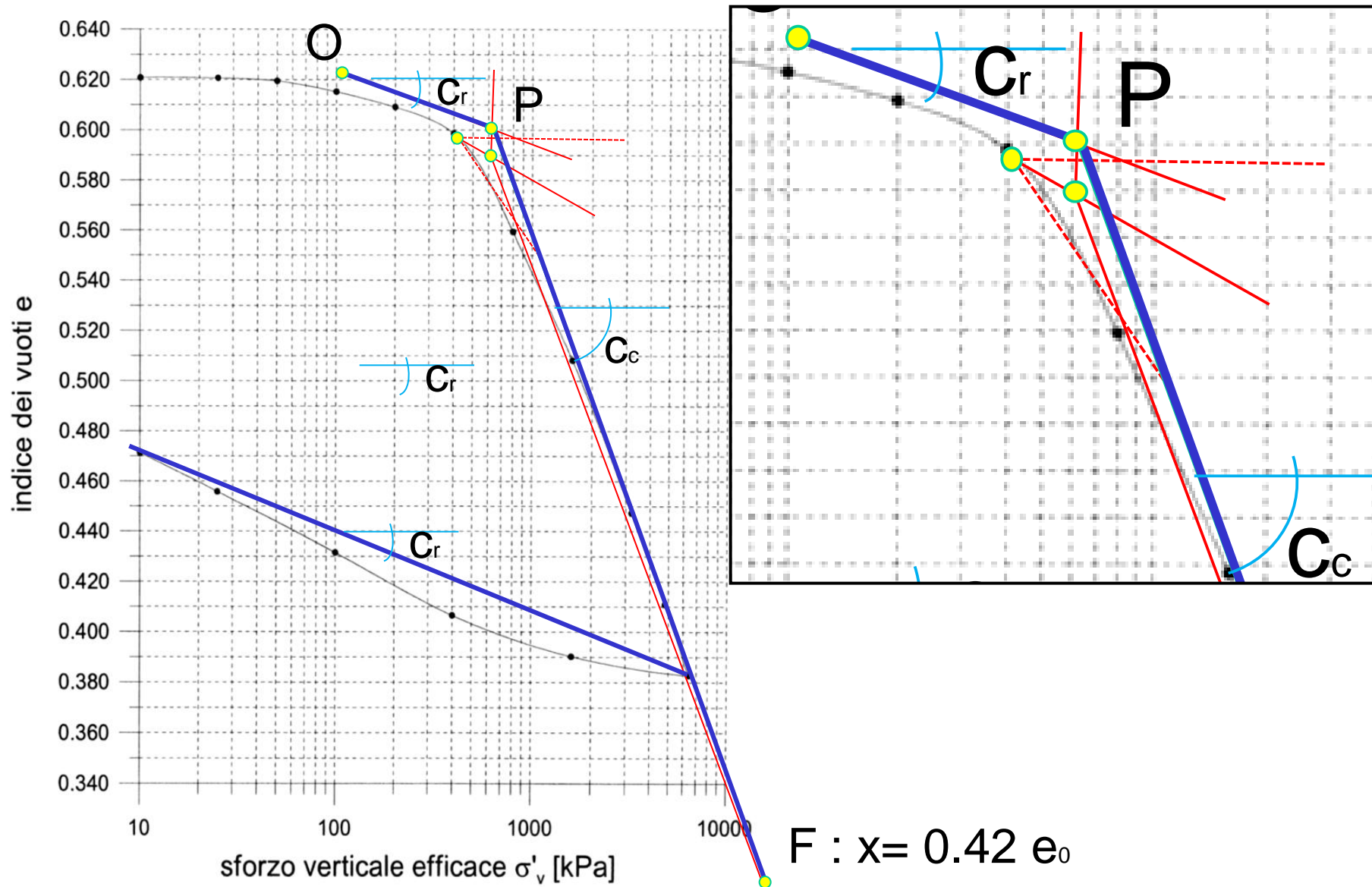
PROVA EDOMETRICA n. 1
Località: Viadana (MN)

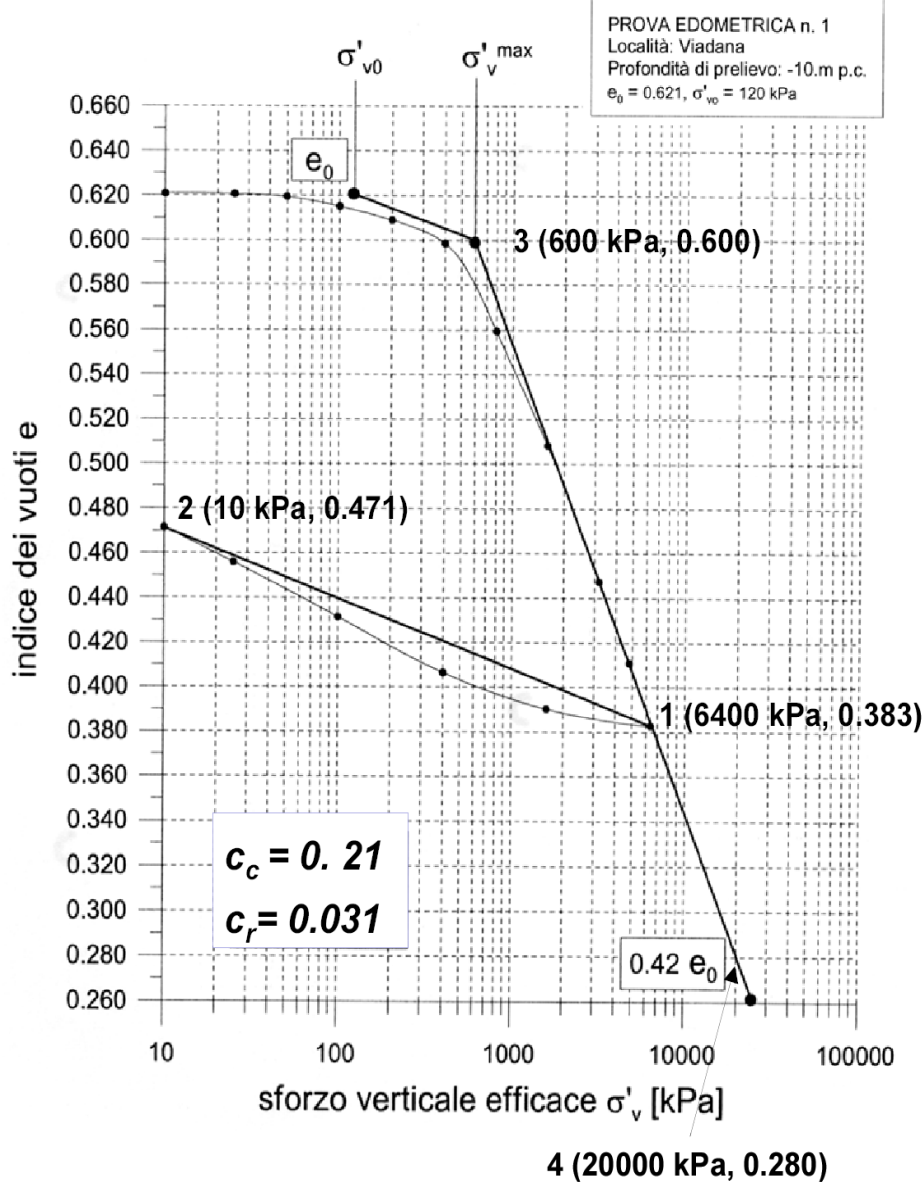




Terreno OC- Rielaborazione curva edometrica: Costruzione di Schmertmann

51





Determinazione dell'indice di rigonfiamento c_r

$$\sigma'_{v1} = 6400 \text{ kPa} , e_1 = 0.383$$

$$\sigma'_{v2} = 10 \text{ kPa} , e_2 = 0.471$$

$$\Delta e = -c_r \log \frac{\sigma'_{v2}}{\sigma'_{v1}} \Rightarrow c_r = -\frac{(e_2 - e_1)}{\log \frac{\sigma'_{v2}}{\sigma'_{v1}}}$$

$$c_r = -\frac{(0.471 - 0.383)}{\log \frac{10}{6400}} = 0.031$$

Determinazione dell'indice di compressibilità c_c

$$\sigma'_{v3} = 600 \text{ kPa} , e_3 = 0.600$$

$$\sigma'_{v4} = 20000 \text{ kPa} , e_4 = 0.280$$

$$\Delta e = -c_c \log \frac{\sigma'_{v4}}{\sigma'_{v3}} \Rightarrow c_c = -\frac{(e_4 - e_3)}{\log \frac{\sigma'_{v4}}{\sigma'_{v3}}}$$

$$c_c = -\frac{(0.280 - 0.600)}{\log \frac{20000}{600}} = 0.21$$

5) Isocrone per distribuzioni di carico triangolari

