



Aalto University

Replication of fall cone test on marine clay with material point method

Debasis Mohapatra, Zhongsen Li, Wojciech T. Solowski

Aalto University, Espoo, Finland

Maarit Saresma, Joonas J. Virtasalo

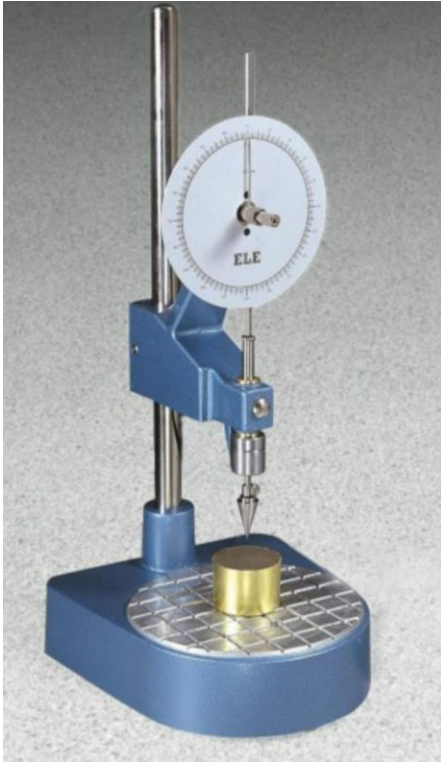
Geological Survey of Finland, Espoo, Finland

Contents

- 1. Background or need of the study**
- 2. Experimental investigation of fall cone test on Marine clay**
 - **Digital image processing technique**
- 3. Numerical simulation of fall cone test on Marine clay using MPM**
 - **Strain rate Effect**
 - **Strain softening effect**
- 4. Conclusions and Outlook for future**

Penetration tests

- Penetration tests are often used for estimation of soil parameters



© ELE International

Fall Cone Test



© Mulukula et al., 2011

Free Fall Cone Test



©Geoprobe

Cone Penetration Test

Experimental investigation of fall cone test

- Study area: The neighbourhood of Inkoo town, Finland in the Baltic sea
- Fall cone tests at Aalto laboratory using 30° 100g cone
- Recorded using high speed camera (1000 frames/sec)
- A **MATLAB script** analyses the data and gives the cone displacement, velocity, acceleration and reaction force during the penetration process



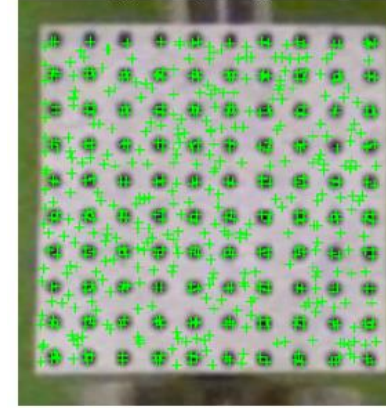
Inkoo,
Northern Baltic sea



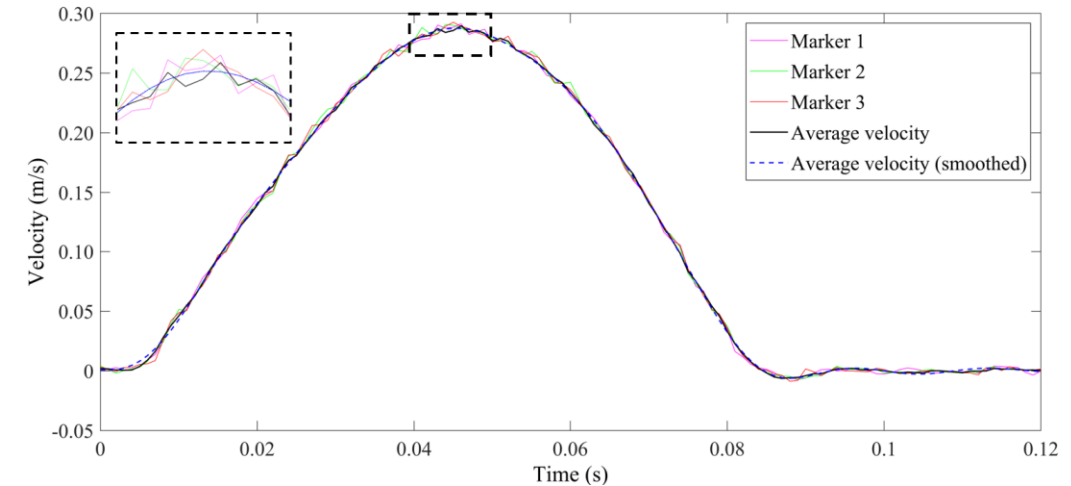
30° 100g test set up
used to track the cone

Developed MATLAB algorithm to track the cone

- 1- Convert the video files to frames
- 2- Automatic selection of featured points
- 3- Track the featured points using the Kanade-Lucas-Tomasi (KLT) Algorithm and remove unsuccessful tracked points
- 4- Convert image space to object space to get displacement curve
- 5- Numerical differentiation: velocity curve
- 6- smoothen velocity by reducing noise
- 7- Numerical differentiation: Acceleration and reaction force

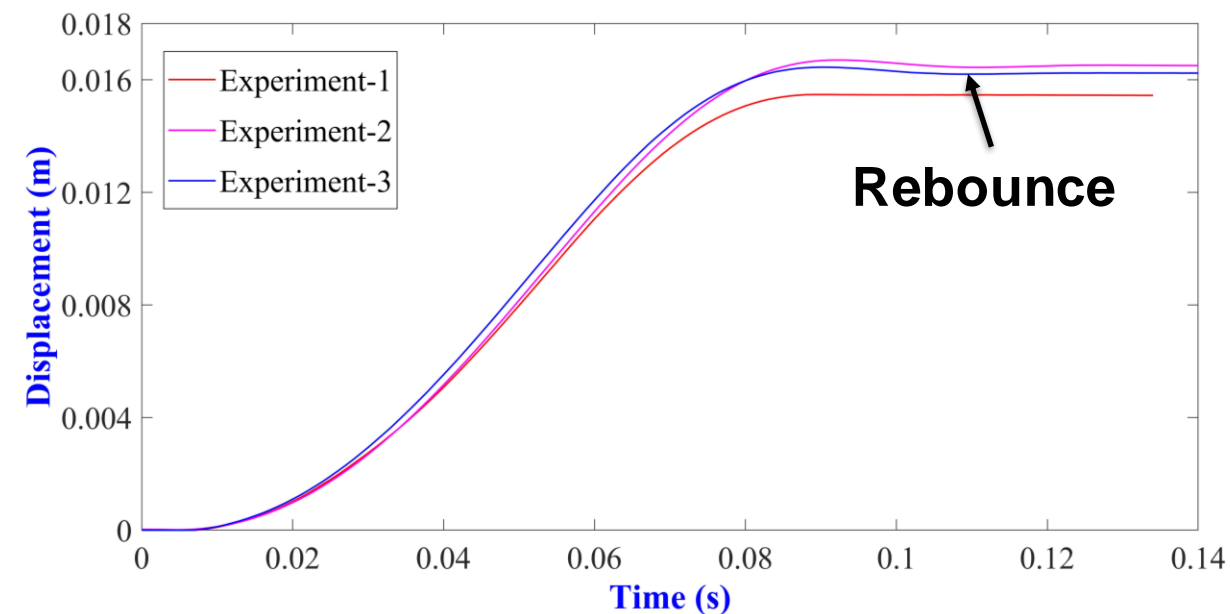


Automatically selected featured points on the tracker



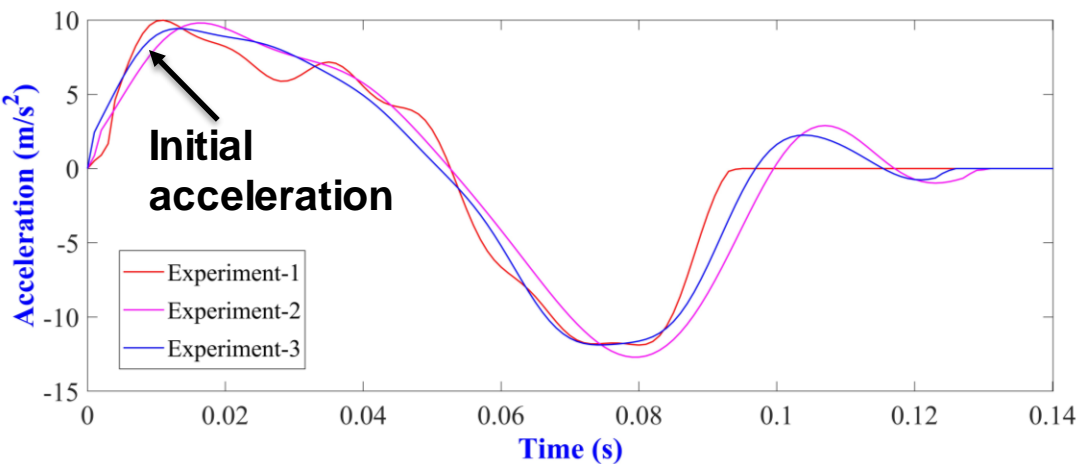
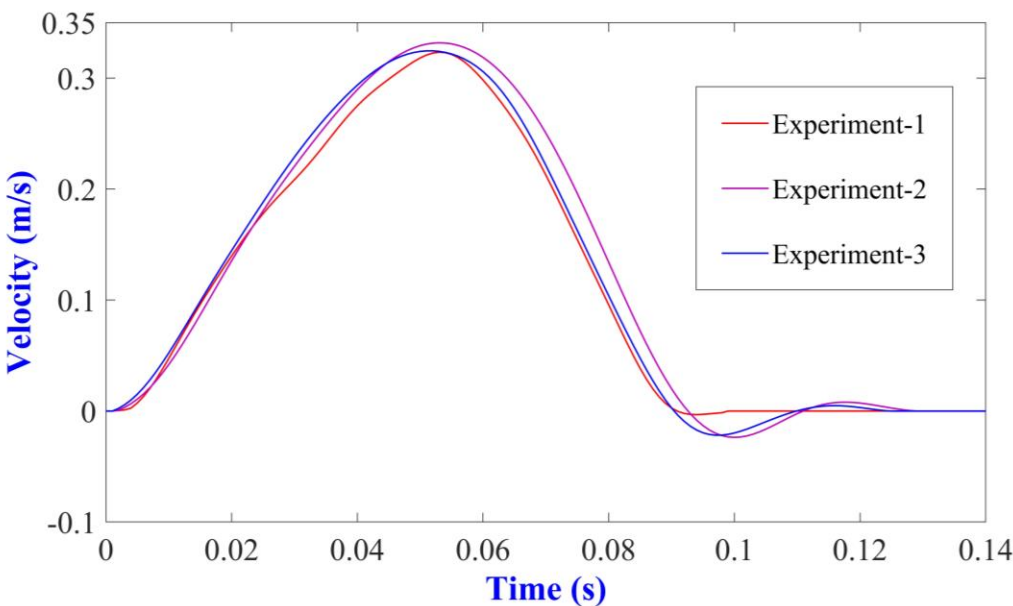
Smoothed cone velocity

Experimental results



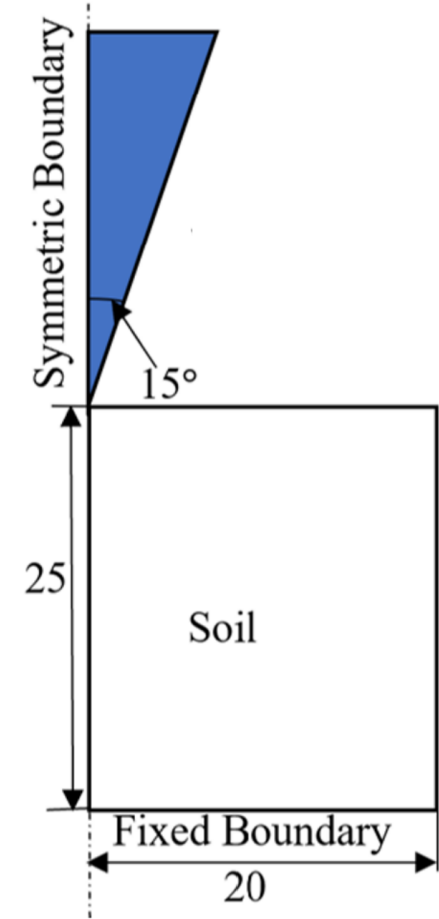
Final Penetration depth(d_p) in mm

	Expt - 1	Expt - 2	Expt-3
Experiment	15	16.4	16.0
Image Analysis	15.1	16.5	16.2



Numerical modelling of fall cone test

- The present analysis uses **Explicit MPM** as it is well-suited to solve dynamic large deformation problems.
- To avoid numerical instabilities and cell crossing errors associated with original MPM , the **Generalized interpolation MPM (GIMP)** is used.
- We have used GIMP as encoded in **Uintah software** (developed by University of Utah) for simulations of the fall cone test.
- We have used **extended Tresca material** model to consider the **strain rate** and **strain softening** effects

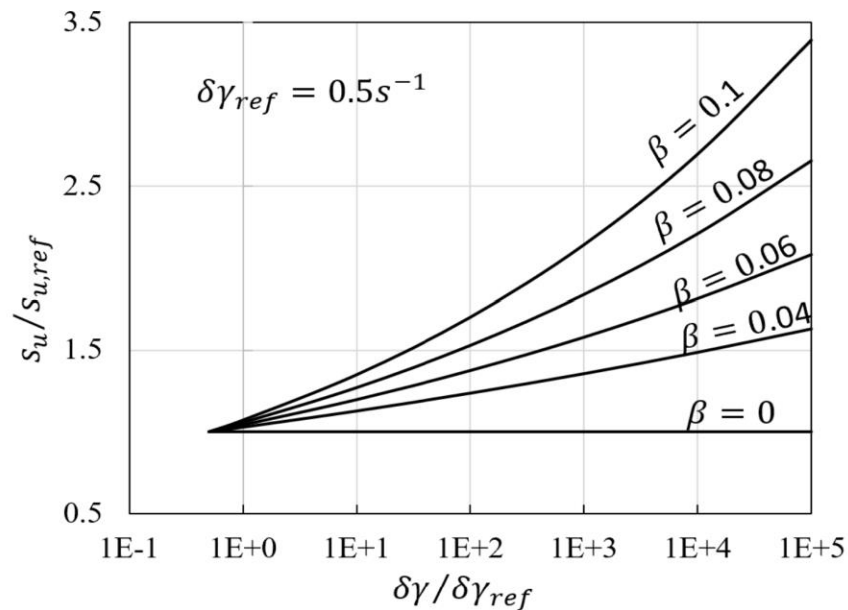


Axisymmetric model used for MPM Analysis

Effect of strain rate and strain softening

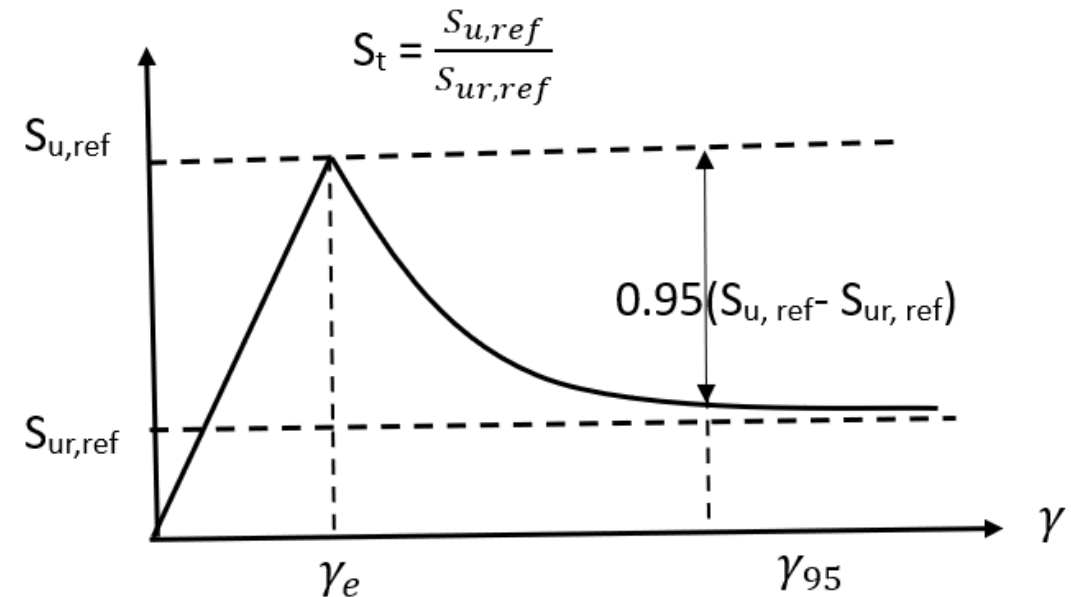
Effect of strain rate

$$s_u(\delta\gamma) = s_{u,ref} \left(\frac{\delta\gamma}{\delta\gamma_{ref}} \right)^\beta$$



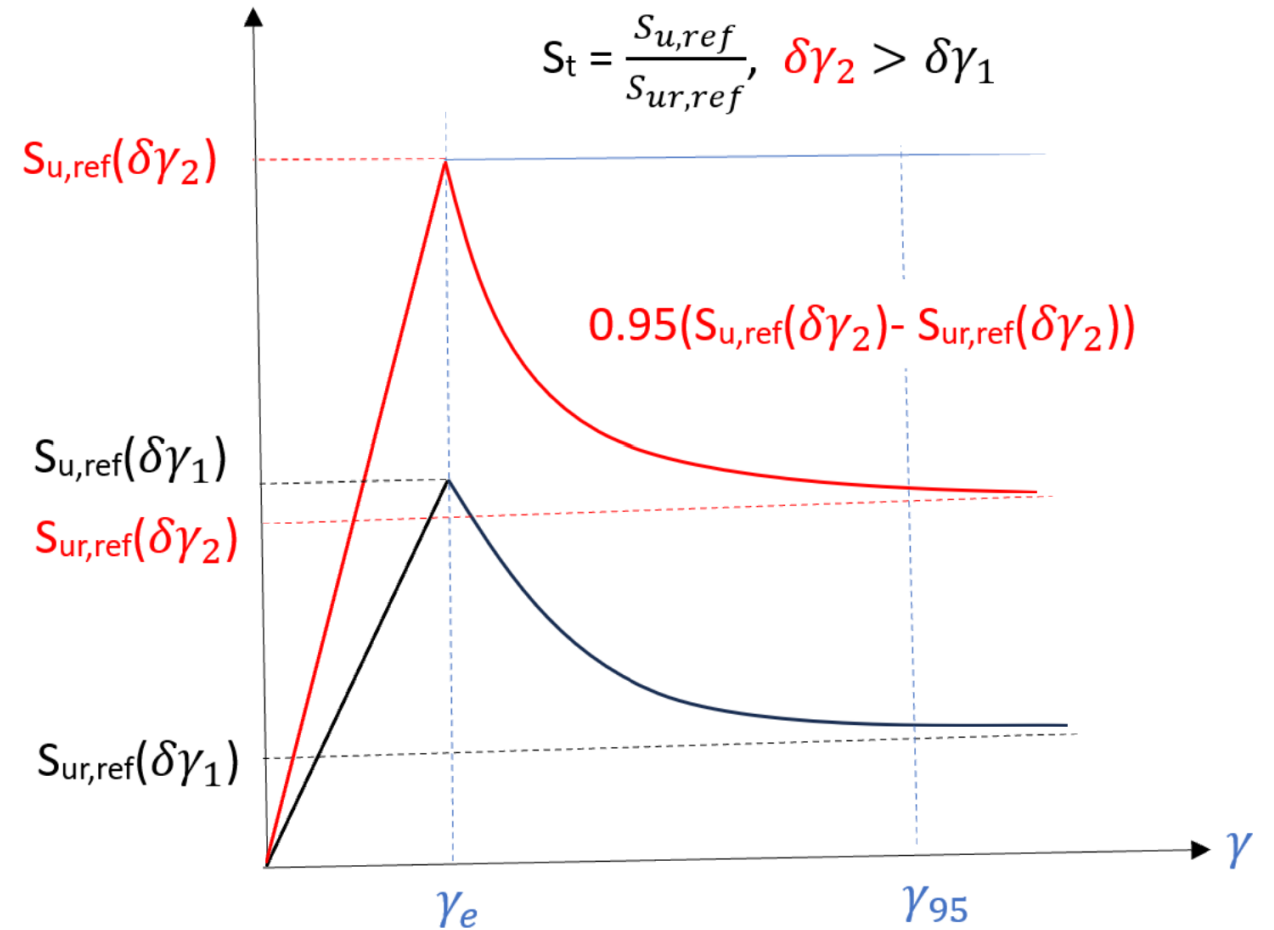
Effect of strain softening

$$s_u(\gamma, S_t) = s_{u,ref} \left[\frac{1}{S_t} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{S_t} \right) e^{\frac{-3\gamma}{\gamma_{95}}} \right]$$



Constitutive model

$$s_u(\delta\gamma, \beta, \gamma, S_t) = s_{u,ref} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\delta\gamma}{\delta\gamma_{ref}}\right)^\beta}_{\text{Strain rate effect}} \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{S_t} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{S_t}\right) e^{\frac{-3\gamma}{\gamma_{95}}}\right]}_{\text{strain softening effect}}$$



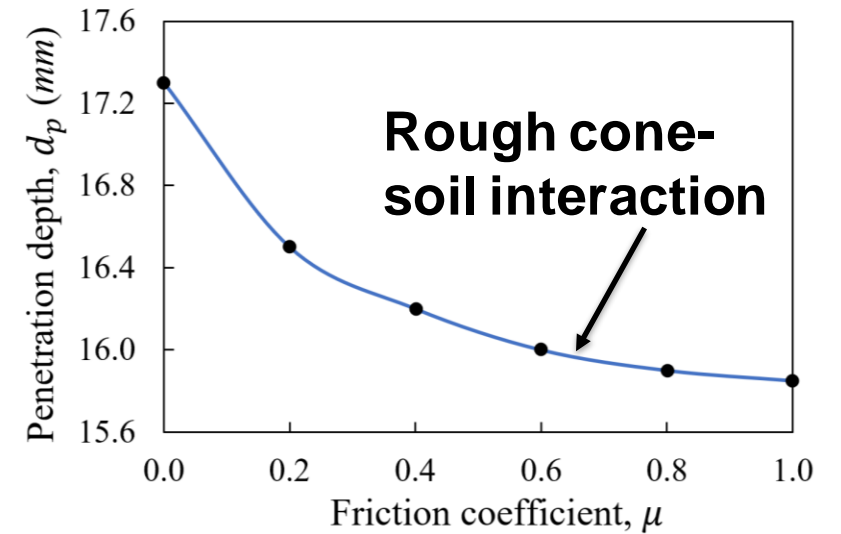
Constitutive model considering strain rate and strain softening effect

Selection of material parameters

Material parameters	value
$s_{u,ref}$ (kPa)	3.95
$G_{u,ref}$ (kPa)	$167s_u$
ν_u	0.495
μ	0.65
$\delta\gamma_{ref}$ (s^{-1})	0.5
β	0.06
s_t	10
γ_{95} (s^{-1})	25

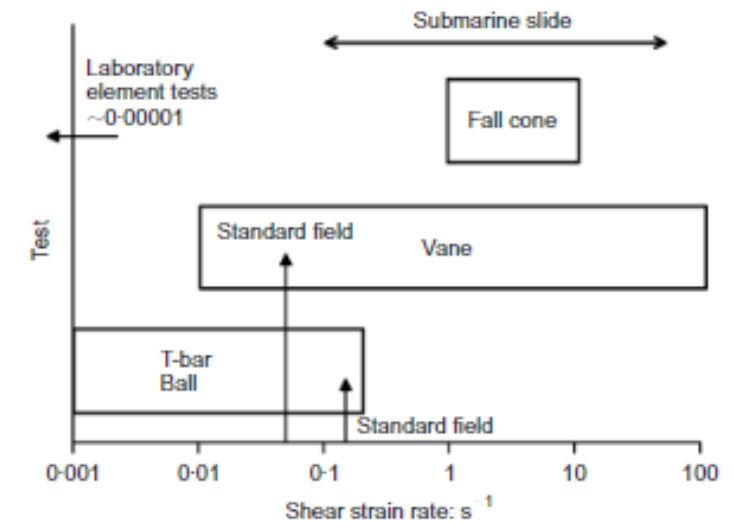
Influence of friction coefficient on Penetration depth

- Rough cone-soil interaction condition is enforced



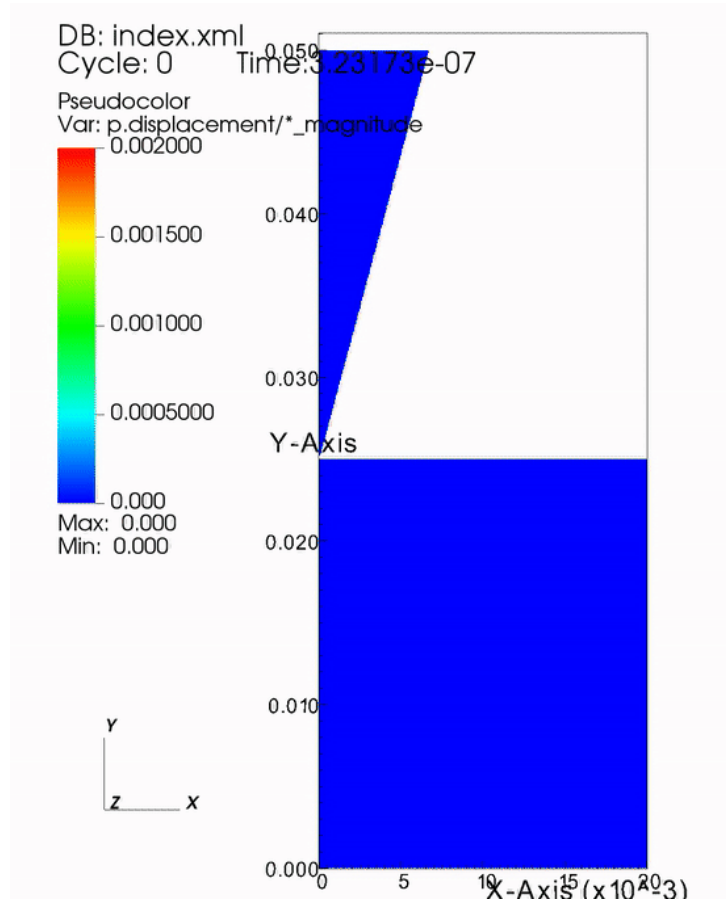
Strain rate range for different tests

- For fall cone test : $1-10s^{-1}$

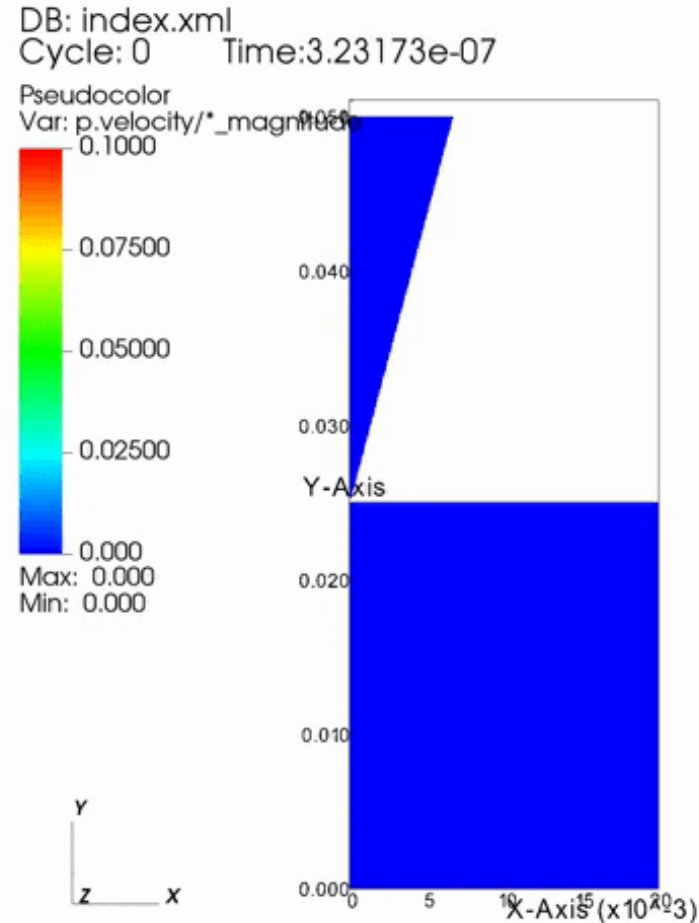


Numerical cone penetration process

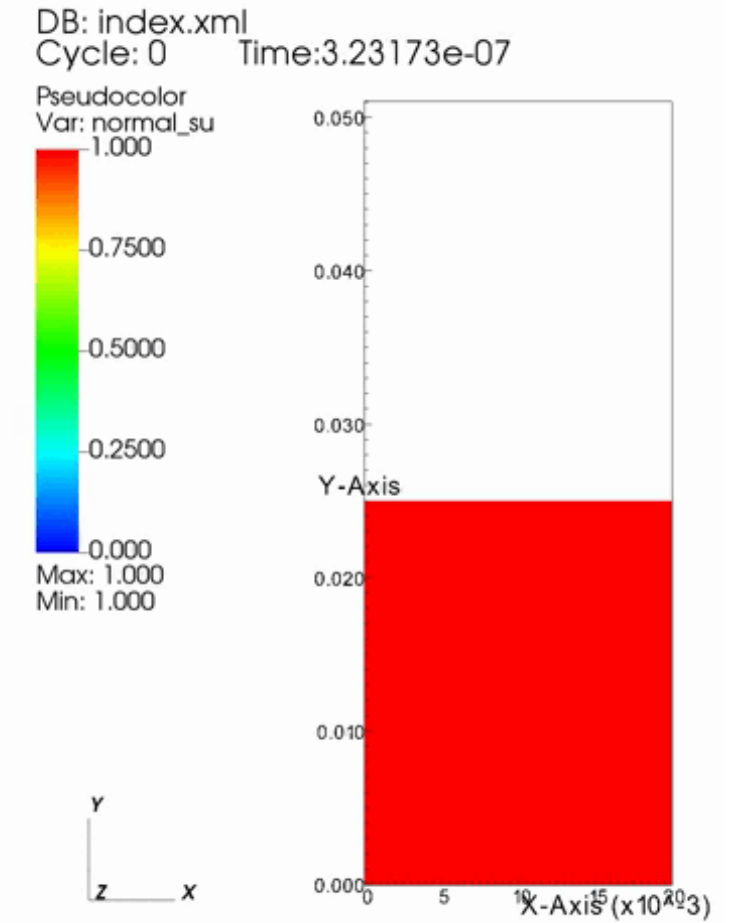
Displacement



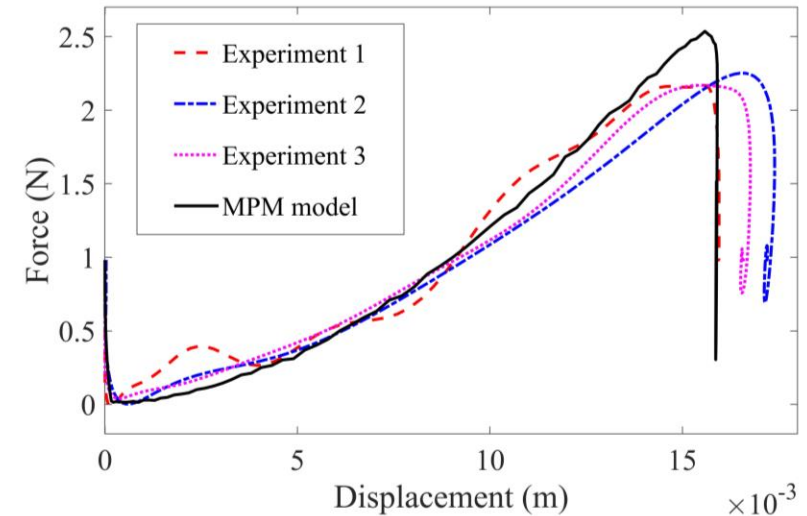
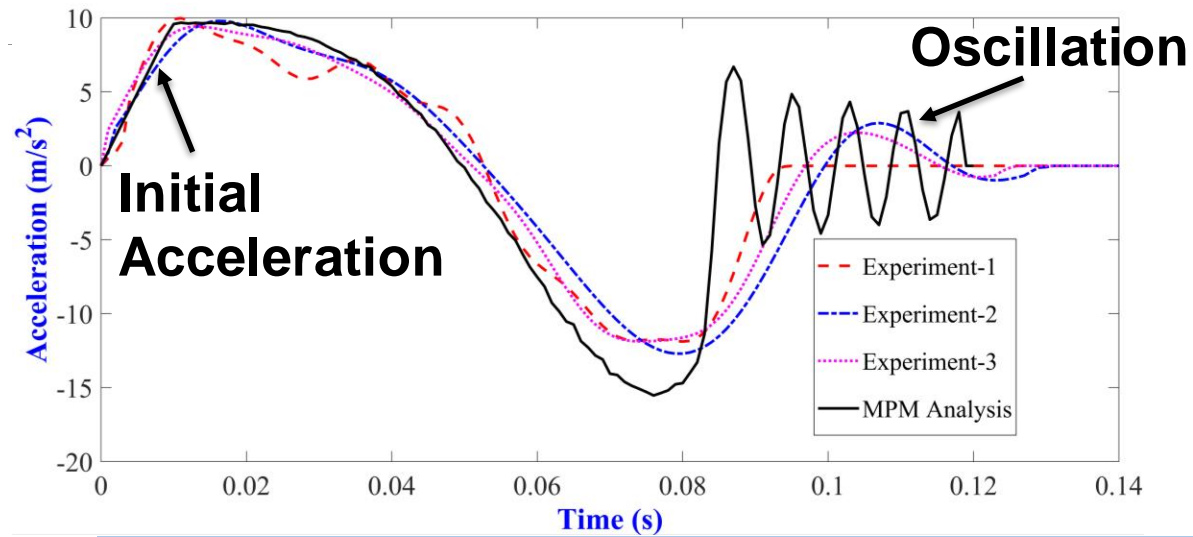
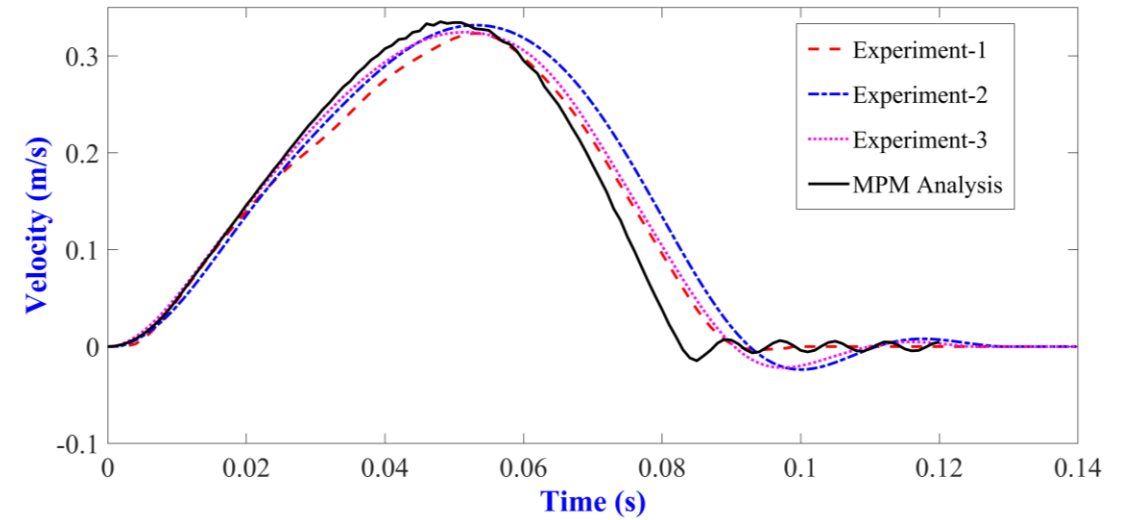
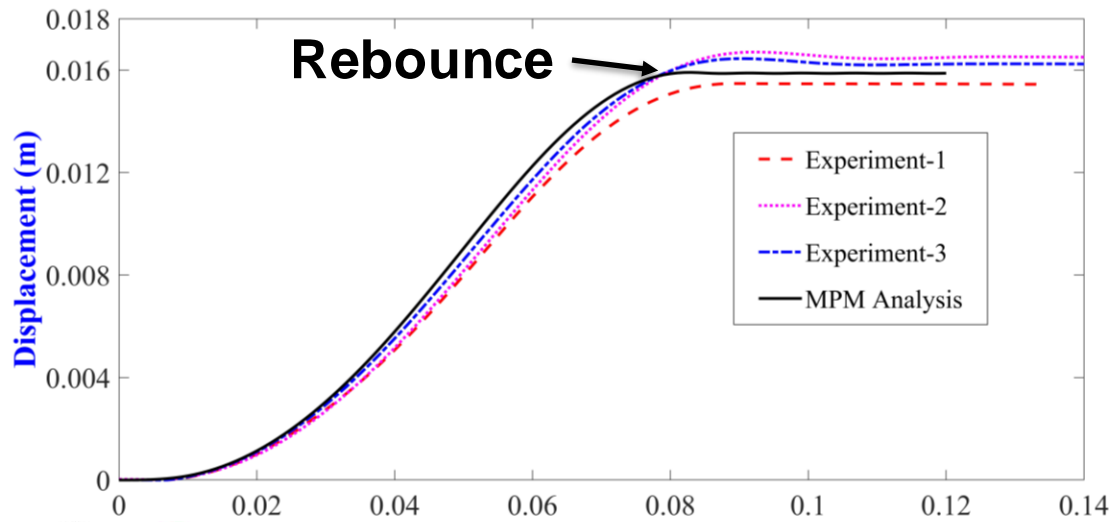
Velocity



$s_u/s_{u,ref}$

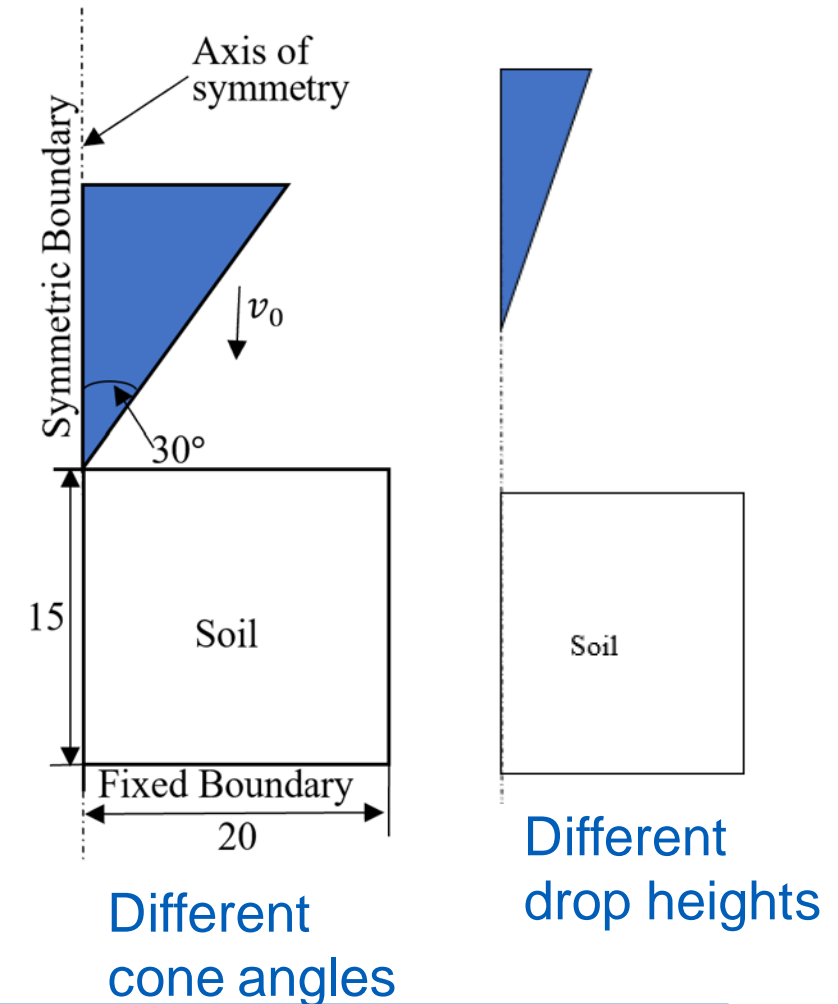


Numerical replication of fall cone test

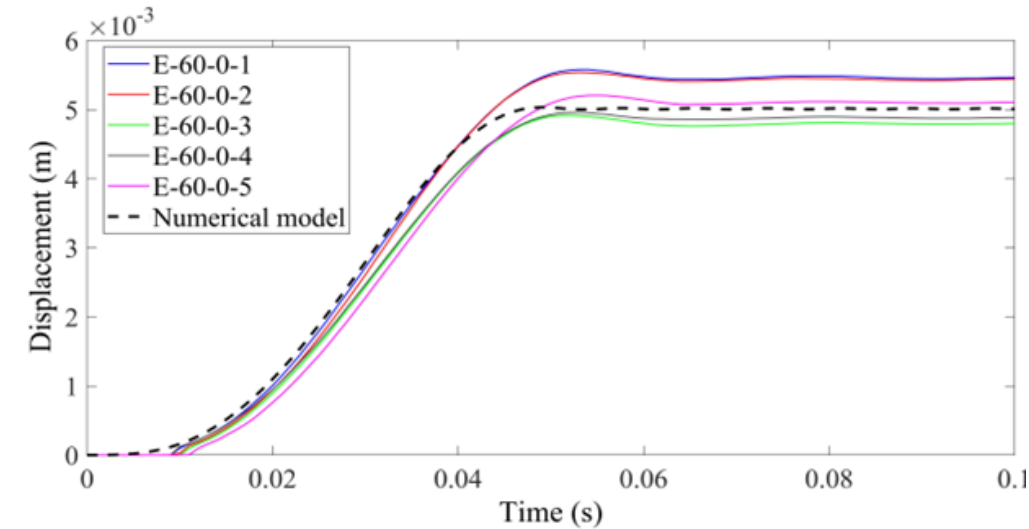


Conclusion and outlook for future

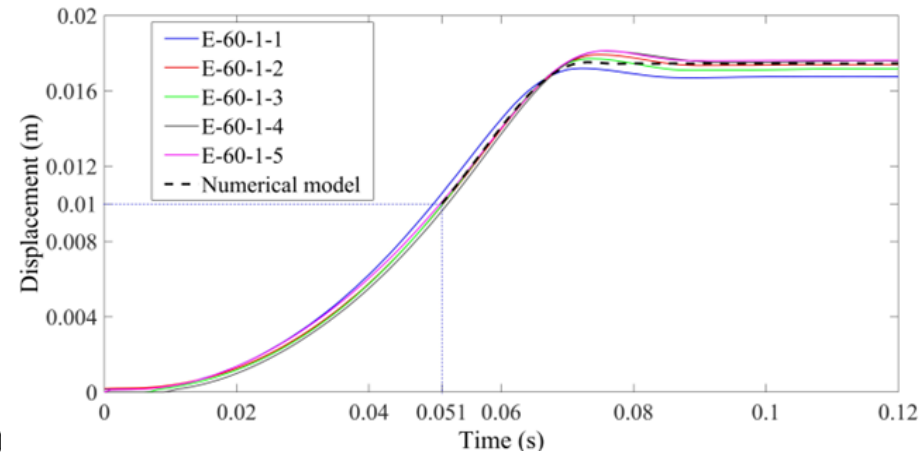
- A MATLAB script reliably analyses video to get displacement, acceleration and velocity
- It seems that the used material model captures the most important aspects of the soil behaviour: destructuration and associated softening and strain rate dependency
- Good replication of data, same material parameters for a number of different tests
- The future research aim is to replicate free fall cone experiment numerically and investigate correlation between the data and soil properties



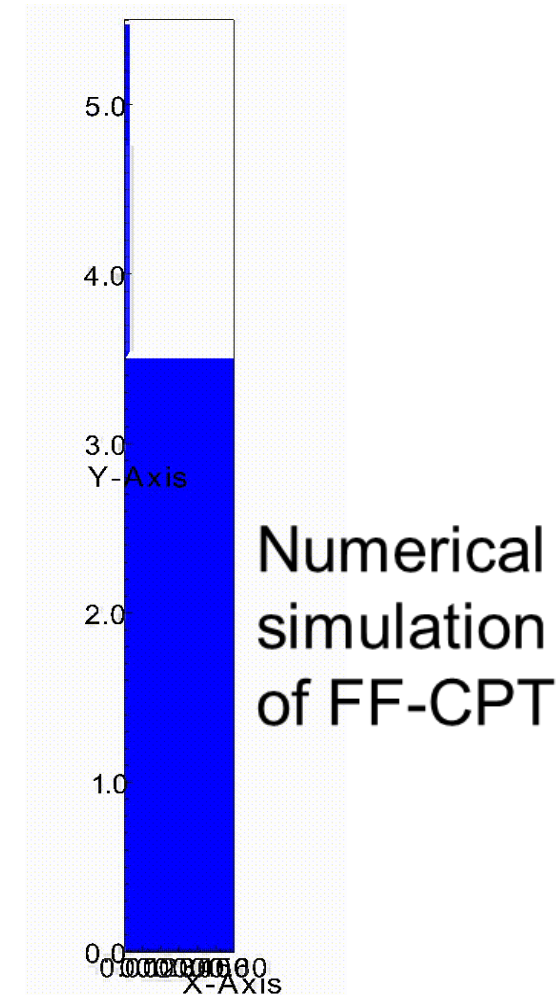
Replication of fall cone test of different cone angles and drop heights



60° 60g cone, drop height = 0



60° 60g cone, drop height = 10mm



Thank You !!!