

# Use of the NHERI Facility for Large-Scale Geotechnical Testing

Kyungtae Kim, Post-doctoral researcher

Ahmed Elgamal, Professor

University of California San Diego

# Outline

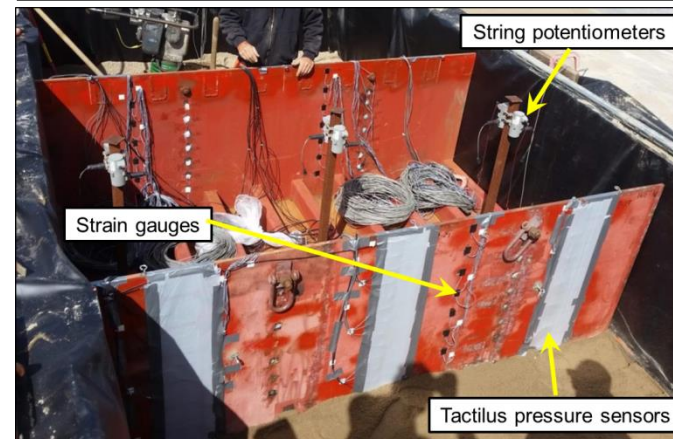
## ❑ Utilizing Laminar Soil Container,

- Geotechnical Testing Projects
- Test Model Construction (Time-Lapse Video)
- Test Schedule on Shake Table
- Instrumentation
- Identification of Soil Properties
- Shake Table Test Video
- Recent Liquefaction Shake Table Test (on-campus)

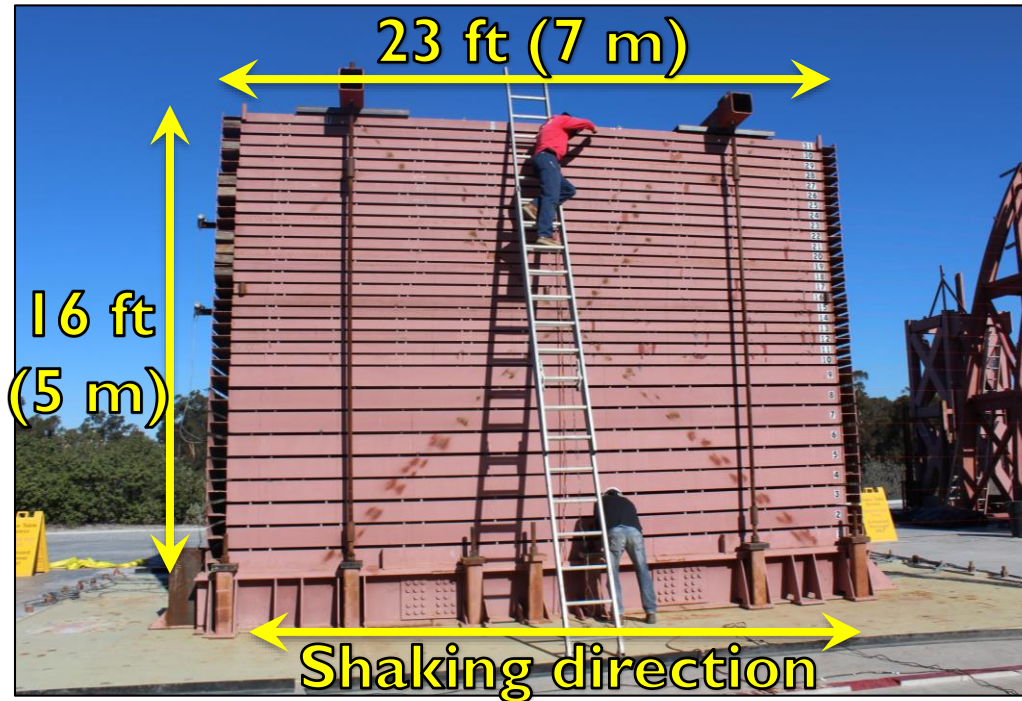


## ❑ Large Soil Confinement Box (LSCB) Testing

## ❑ Recommendations for Test



# Large-Scale Laminar Soil Container



Laminar Weight to Soil Weight Ratio (target)	8 — 15%
Length to Height Ratio	$L/H < 2.0$
Width to Height Ratio	$W/H < 1.0$
Deflection Due to Soil-Water ( $2000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ )	$L/1000$
Ratio of Frequency of Lateral Support ( $f_{lat}$ ) to Interested Maximum Frequency ( $f_{max}$ )	$f_{lat}/f_{max} > 2.5$
Ratio of Out-of-Plan Acceleration to Maximum Horizontal Acceleration	0.1 — 0.25
Ratio of Maximum Vertical Acceleration to Maximum Horizontal Acceleration	0.5 — 0.67
Laminar Frame to Soil Weight Ratio / Lateral Support to Soil Weight Ratio	$< 0.1$

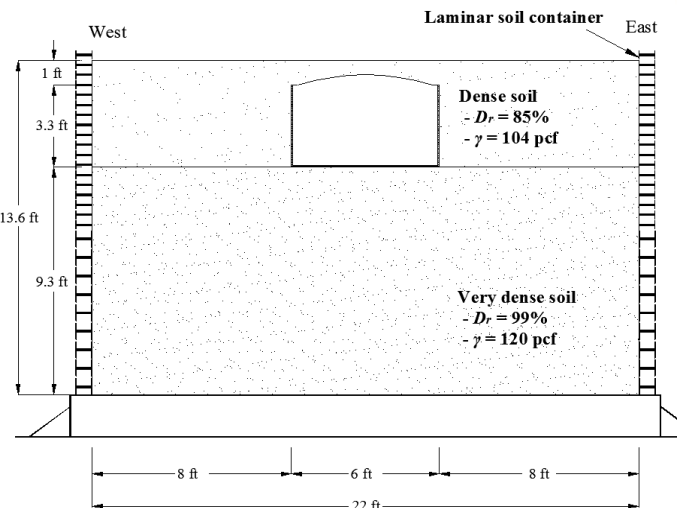
<http://nheri.ucsd.edu/facilities/soil-shear-box.shtml>



# Geotechnical Testing Project I

## Phase II: Seismic Assessment of Cut-and-Cover Tunnel (2015-2016)

- Agent: California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
  - Objective: Assessment of seismic response of ground tunnel system under different backfill conditions, burial depth, and earthquake excitation

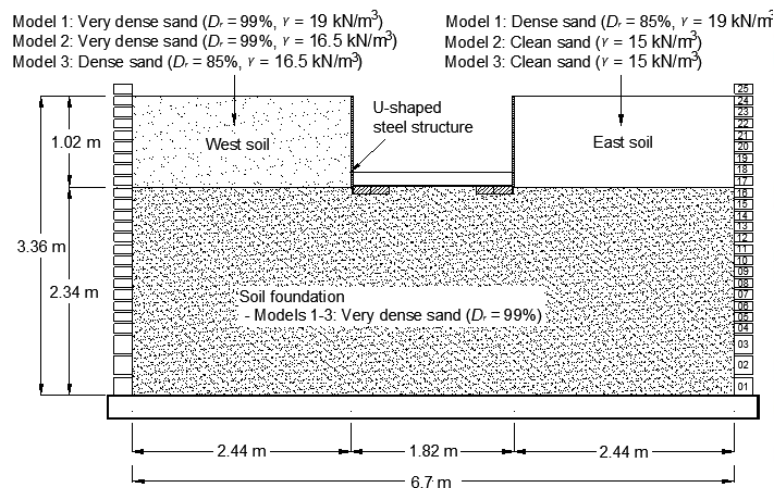


# Geotechnical Testing Project II

## ❑ Spillway Retaining Wall Shake Table Test Program (2016-2017)

➤ Agent: Bureau of Reclamation (Denver, CO)

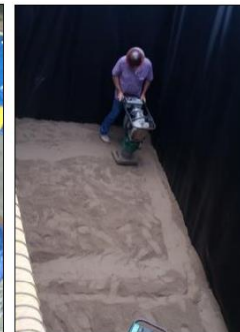
- Objectives: Assessment of seismic lateral earth pressure on a U-shaped structure under different conditions of backfill materials including cohesion effects and compaction/in-place density effects



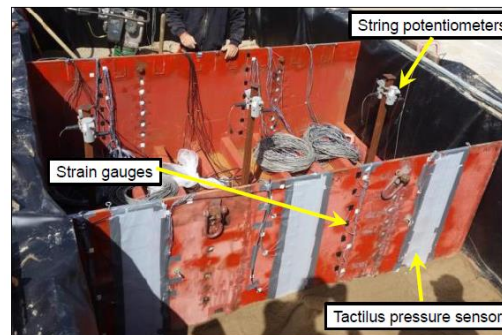
(a) Laminar soil container base



(b) Assemblage of laminar soil container



(c) Backfill compaction



(d) U-shape structure instrumentation



(e) Sand cone test



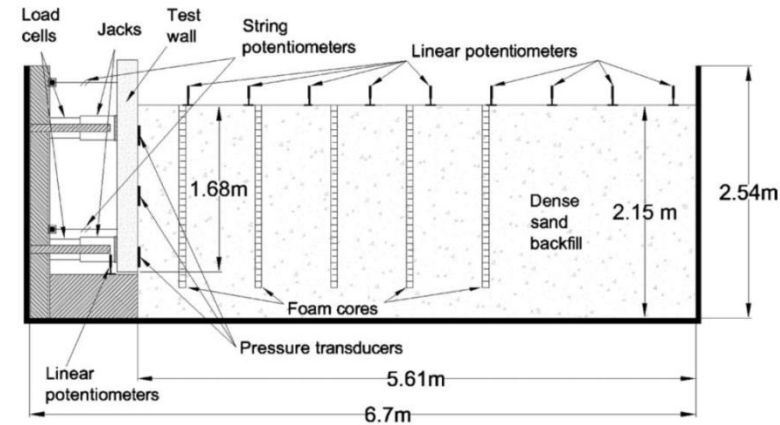
(f) Replacement of backfill



# Geotechnical Testing Project III

## ❑ Large-Scale Passive Earth Pressure Load-Displacement Tests (2007)

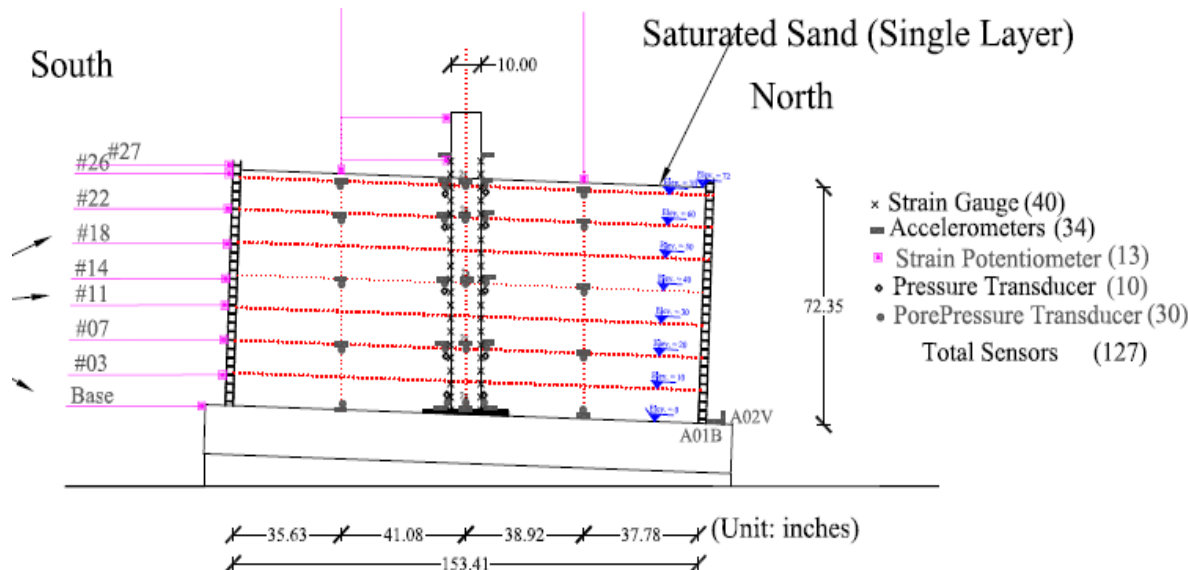
- Agent: National Science Foundation (NSF)
- Objective: Assessment of passive earth pressure behind a retaining wall under lateral static loading



Wilson, P. and Elgamal, A. (2010) "Large-Scale passive earth pressure load-displacement tests and numerical simulation," *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* 136(12), 1634.

# Liquefaction Shake Table Test (Powell Lab on Campus)

- Effect of Liquefaction-induced lateral spreading on pile foundation (Caltrans, 2017)





# Liquefaction Shake Table Test (Powell Lab on Campus)

- Effect of Liquefaction-induced lateral spreading on pile foundation (Caltrans, 2017)

Before



After





# Construction of Large-Scale Geotechnical Test Model



# Sequence of Test Model Construction

**Transportation of container base**



**Assemblage of frames**



**Plastic liner**



**Backfill**



**Compaction**



**Instrumentation**



**Field-test**



**Tunnel**



**Backfill / Compaction**



**Excavation**





# Test Schedule on Shake Table

## ➤ **10 weeks total** on the shake table (Caltrans tunnel project)

Test	Task	Duration
1	1) Transporting laminar container base and frames 2) Stacking laminar frames up to 9 ft height 3) Placing a plastic liner inside the container 4) Filling the container up to 9 ft height 5) Placing the tunnel 6) Filling the container up to 15 ft height 7) Instrumentation 8) 1 <sup>st</sup> shake table test	<b>6 weeks</b> after placing the container base        Performed on 1/11/2016
2	1) Excavating 2 ft depth backfill 2) 2 <sup>nd</sup> shake table test	<b>3 days</b> after 1 <sup>st</sup> test Performed on 1/14/2016
3	1) Excavating 3.3 ft depth backfill 2) Filling 4.3 ft height backfill 3) Instrumentation 4) 3 <sup>rd</sup> shake table test	<b>2 weeks</b> after 2 <sup>nd</sup> test    Performed on 1/26/2017
	Demolishing test model off the shake table	<b>1 week</b>

# Instrumentation Plan

➤ A total of instruments = 205

- Accelerometers
- String potentiometers (SP)
- Linear potentiometers (LP)
- Strain gauges
- Pressure sensors

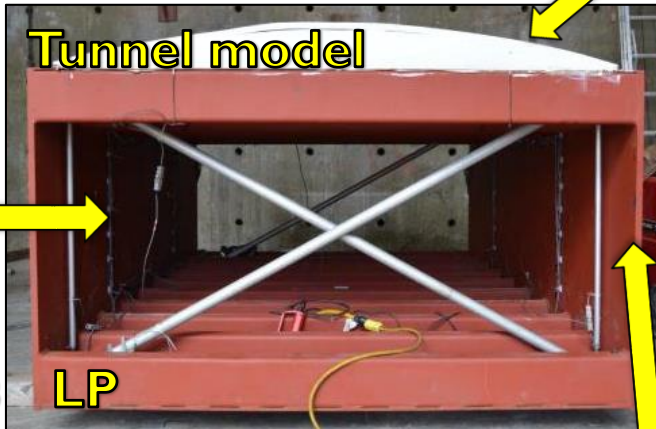
Accelerometer



LP



Tunnel model



Strain gauges



LP

Laminar soil container



SP



SP



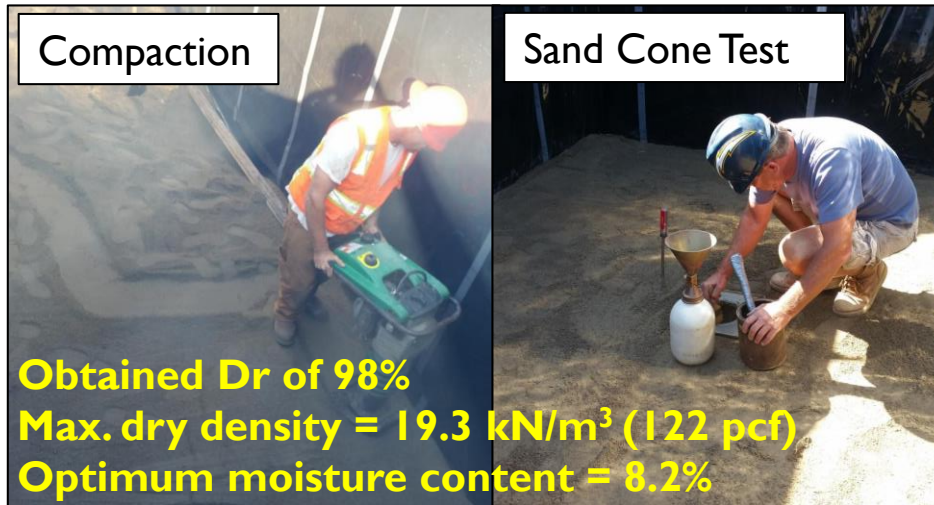
Pressure sensors



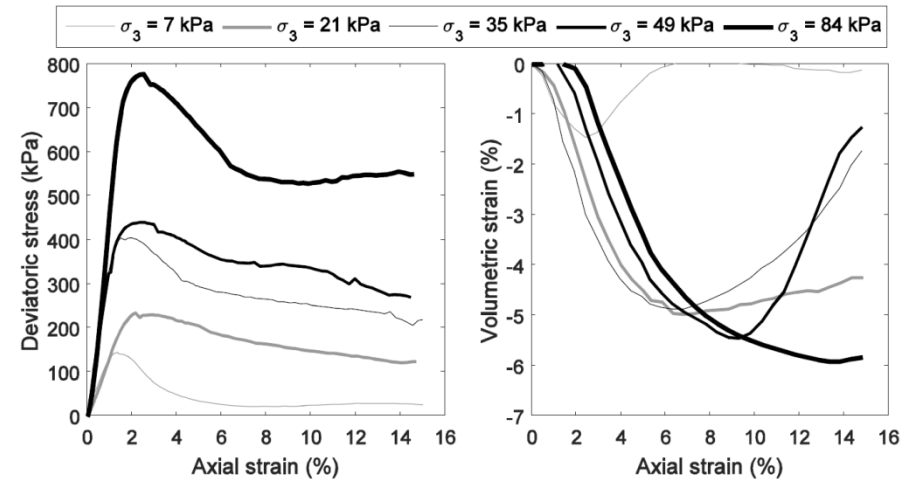


# Identification of Soil Properties

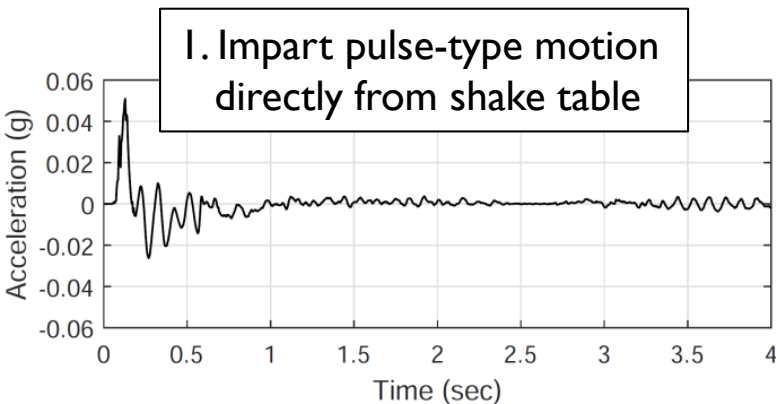
## ➤ Measurement of Relative Compaction



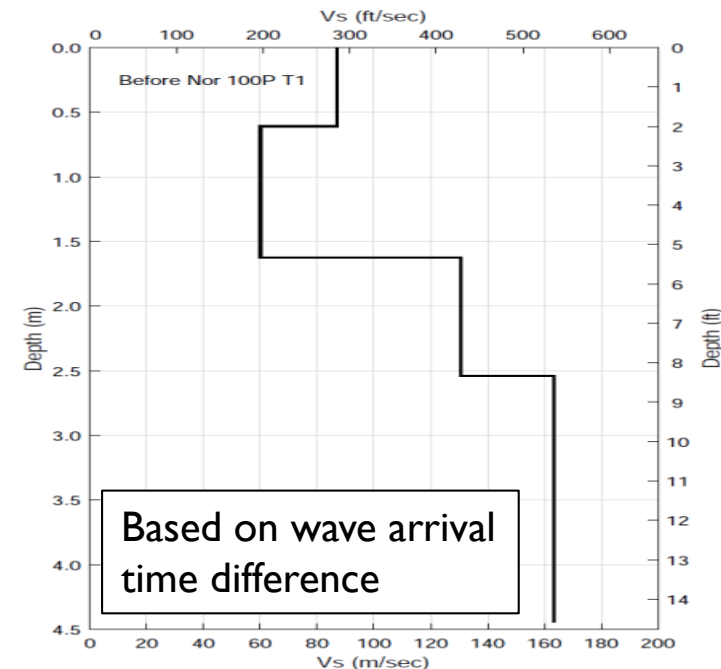
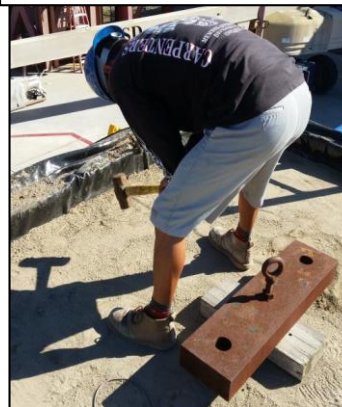
## ➤ Lab Triaxial Test



## ➤ Measurement of Shear Wave Velocity



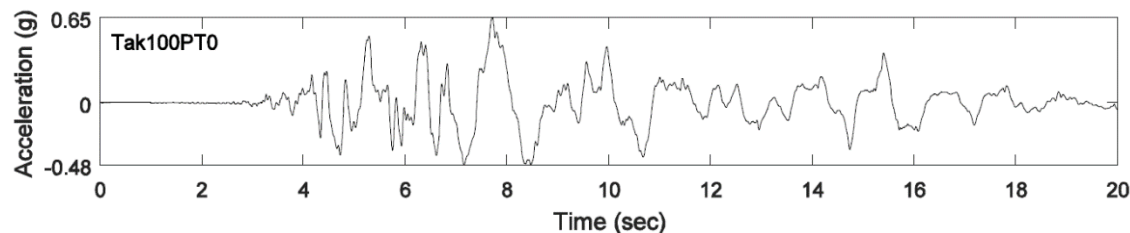
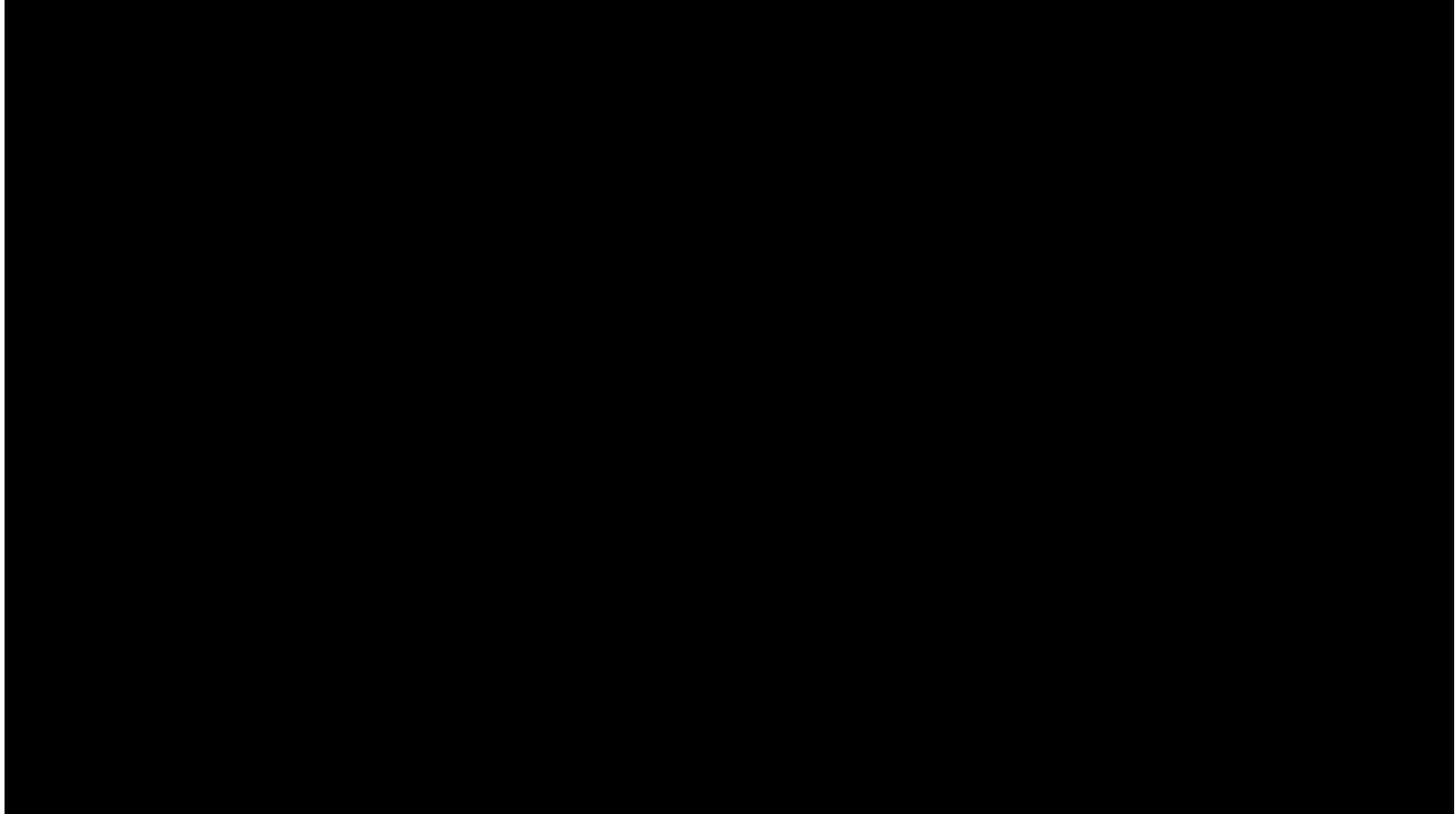
2. Hammer-induced impulse



# Shake Table Test Video

## ❑ Seismic Assessment of Cut-and-Cover Tunnel (Phase II)

- Input motion : Takatori EQ (Tak100PT0) / Backfill compacted at  $D_r = 98\%$ , 2 ft soil cover

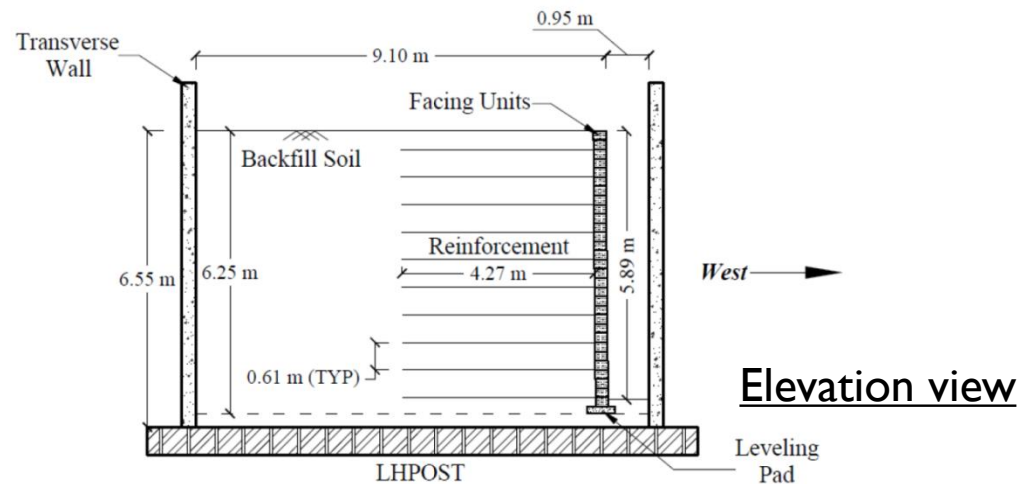
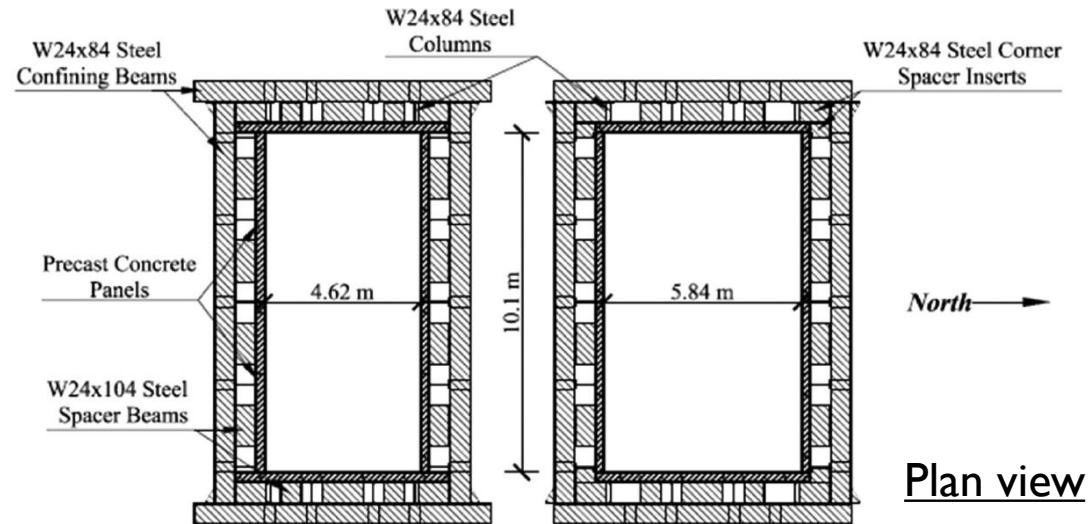


Shake Table Record  
PGA of 0.65 g



# Large Soil Confinement Box (LSCB) Testing

## ➤ Earthquake performance of Mechanically Stabilized Earth (MSE) walls



Fox, P. J., Sander, A. C., Elgamal, A., Greco, P., Isaacs, D., Stone, M., and Wong, S., 2014. Large soil confinement box for seismic performance testing of geo-structures, *Geotechnical Testing Journal* 38, 72–84.

## ❑ Key parameters to succeed large-scale geotechnical testing

### ➤ Identification of backfill material properties

- Shear wave velocity, in-place soil density, relative compaction,...
- Understanding/monitoring of variability of achieved ground properties during sequence of shaking events

### ➤ Preparation of reliable and in-advance instrumentation plan

- Invisible are the most important sensors to measure dynamic response of soil and buried part of a structure → challenge of sensor replacement for large-scale test setup
- Early instrumentation effort is needed during the construction (avoid unnecessary time delay)
- The better prediction from pre-numerical simulation effort, the more accurate instruments available (data resolution for relatively low level of disp., earth pressure...)

### ➤ Minimizing friction mechanism of laminar frames

- Lubricating laminar frames and sliding rings
- Placing flexible but durable plastic liner inside the box

### ➤ Protection of test model (soil)

- Check daily on-site weather
- Unlike RC or steel structure, soil test model is vulnerable to rain or dew from temperature change day and night (we are in California) during the entire test process (e.g. construction, before/after shaking tests, and rebuilding the next model)

Thank You !!