

ARQULUK

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Creep of embankments built on thaw-sensitive permafrost is usually attributed to static load.

OBJECTIVE

Quantify the effect of repeated loading on the behavior of marginally frozen soils.

METHODOLOGY

Samples

Reconstituted in laboratory 28% sand, 72% fine w = 50% = 1,8 WL S_R ≈ 100%



-Precise control of temperature all around the sample : top, bottom, center (outside and inside the sample) -Independent control of temperature at 3 positions -Drainage of unfrozen water

Load

Static load σ_v = 20 kPa, σ_h = 10 kPa Dynamic load $\Delta \sigma_v = 18$ kPa

around the sample

Top and bottom loading platens allow glycol to circulate for better control of temperature

Modified triaxial cell with glycol circulation













Static creep interpretation

Combination of experimental results with data from litterature (warm T/low stress)



Dynamic creep interpretation (extracted from substracting the extrapolation of the static creep) *based on limited laboratory results

EXAMPLE OF APPLICATION

Embankment built on sensitive permafrost thickness = 1 m summer = 100 days traffic = 50 trucks / day

Static creep settlement = 1.1 mm Dynamic creep settlement = 2.3 mm

Total settlement is 3 times m ore significant when considering dynamic solicitation

Heavy trucks passage must be considered on thin embankments to minimize creeping of thaw-sensitive permafrost

BENEFITS

RESULTS

- New methodology to conduct drained triaxial creep tests with precise temperature control.
- Adaptation and recalibration of existing static creep models to quantify static settlement.



settlement in the conditions tested. Total annual settlements are low but do not consider :

The relative contribution of dynamic load is

responsible for approximately 70 % of total

primary creep thawing – consolidation in permafrost settlement in the embankment climate changes