

# TEORIA DELLA CONSOLIDAZIONE MONODIMENSIONALE

## IPOTESI DI TERZAGHI:

- terreno omogeneo e completamente saturo
- mezzo elastico lineare
- incompressibilità dell'acqua e dei grani
- deformazioni piccole e indipendenti dal tempo
- validità della legge di Darcy

$$K \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{1+e} \frac{\partial e}{\partial t}$$

$$m_v = - \frac{\Delta e}{(1+e_0) \cdot \Delta \sigma'_v}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma'_v}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

$$c_v \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

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

## SOLUZIONE DELL'EQUAZIONE DI TERZAGHI (TAYLOR 1948)

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial Z^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial T_v}$$

$$Z = \frac{z}{H}; \quad T_v = \frac{c_v t}{H^2}$$

$$u(z, t) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{2u_o}{M} \cdot \sin(MZ) \cdot e^{-MT_v}$$

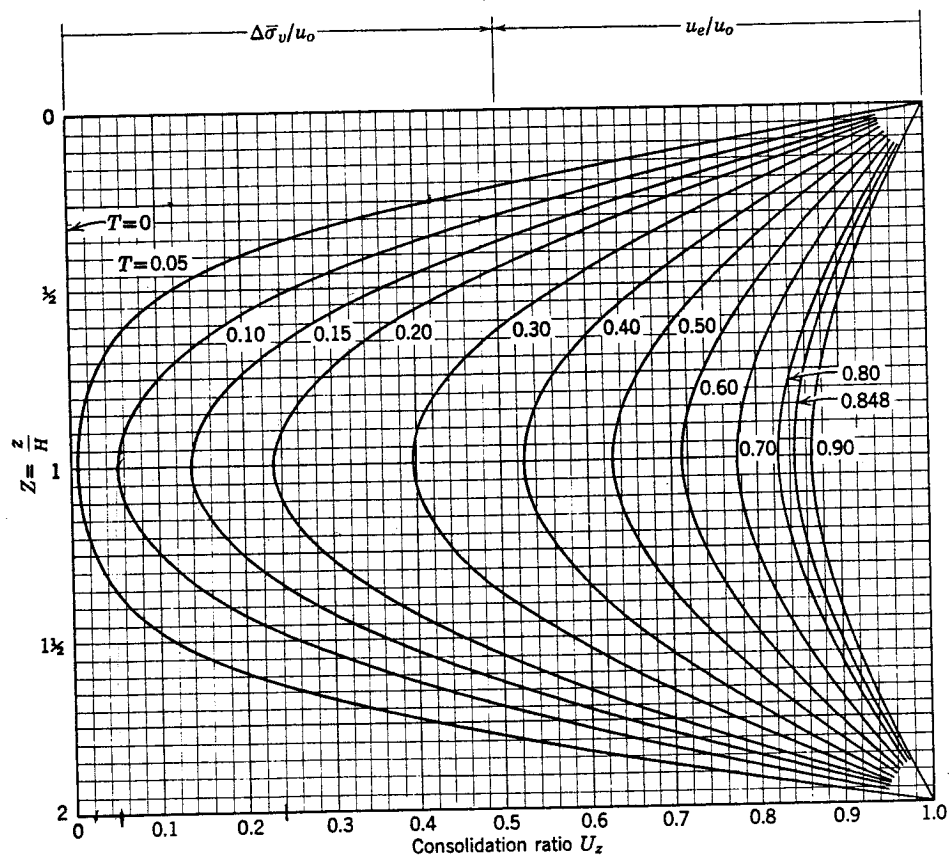
$$M = \frac{\pi}{2}(2m + 1)$$

# GRADO DI CONSOLIDAZIONE

$$U_z = \frac{u_o - u(z,t)}{u_o} = 1 - \frac{u(z,t)}{u_o} = \frac{\varepsilon_t}{\varepsilon_f}$$

**Ipotesi:**

- tensioni totali costanti
- coefficiente di compressibilità costante

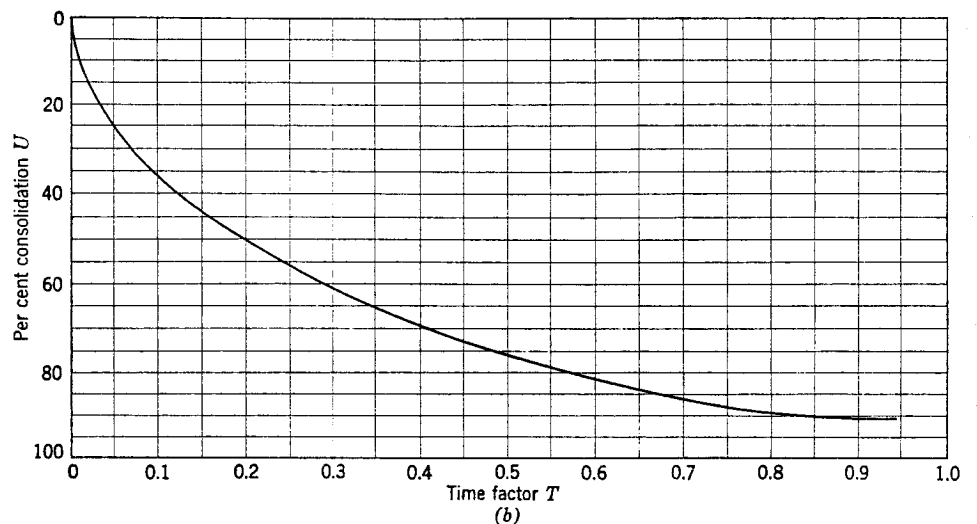
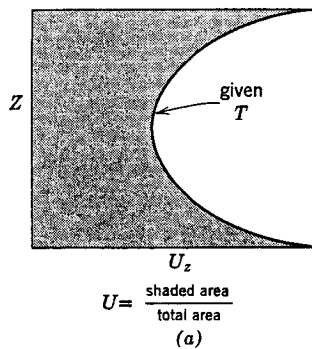


# GRADO DI CONSOLIDAZIONE MEDIO

Integrando su tutta l'altezza H:

$$u(z, t) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{2u_0}{M} \cdot \sin(MZ) \cdot e^{-MT_v}$$

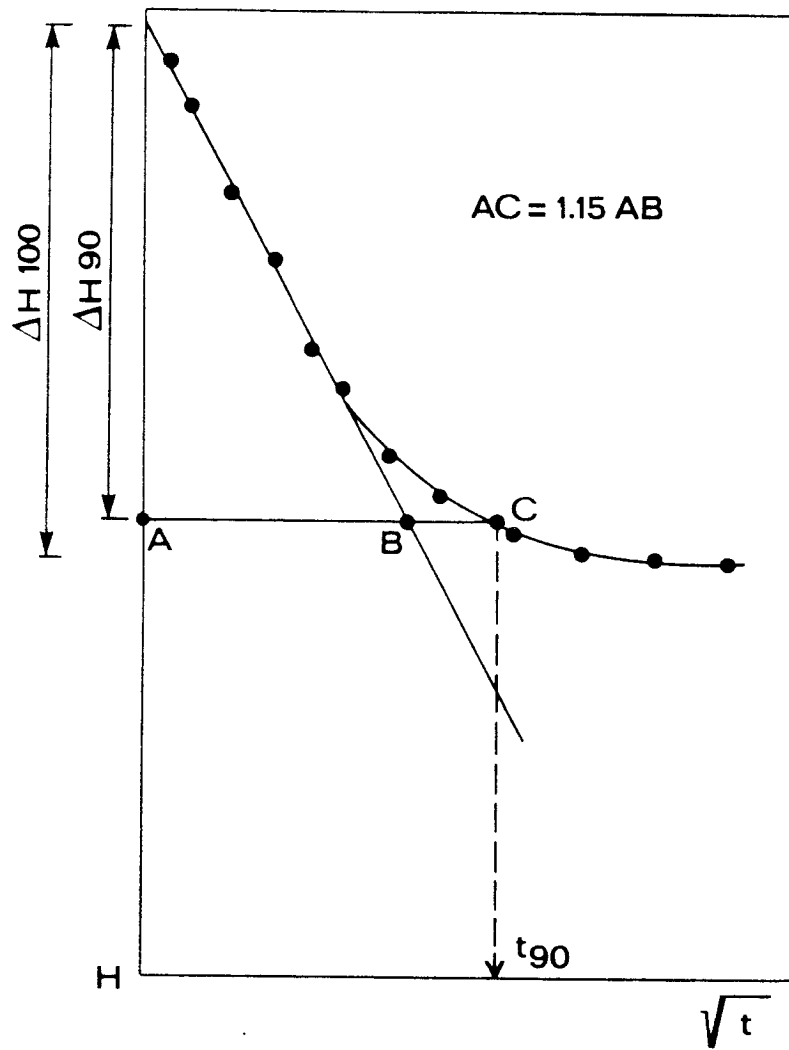
$$U_m = \frac{S(t)}{S_c}$$



**Determinazione  $C_v$**

**Fattori che influenzano  $C_v$**

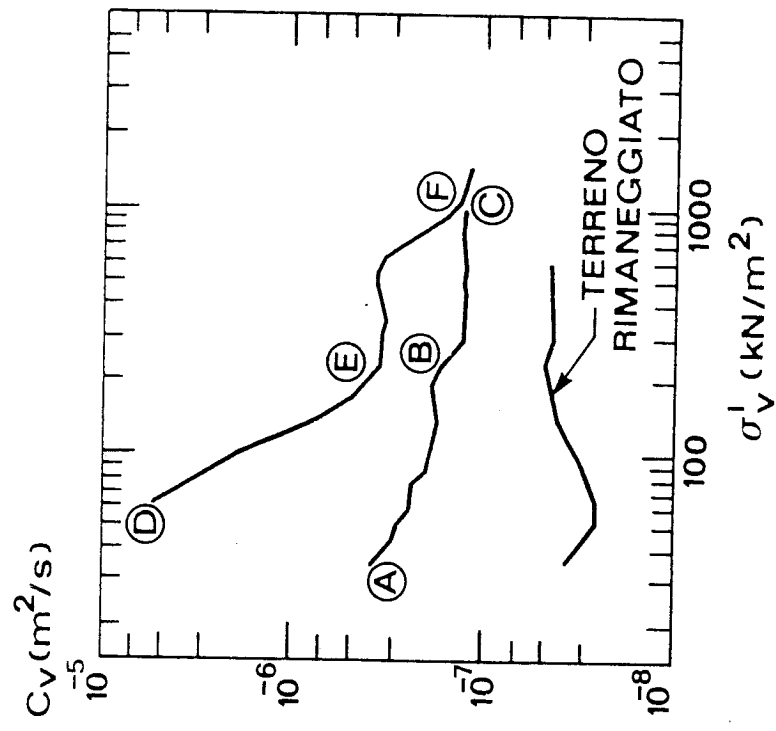
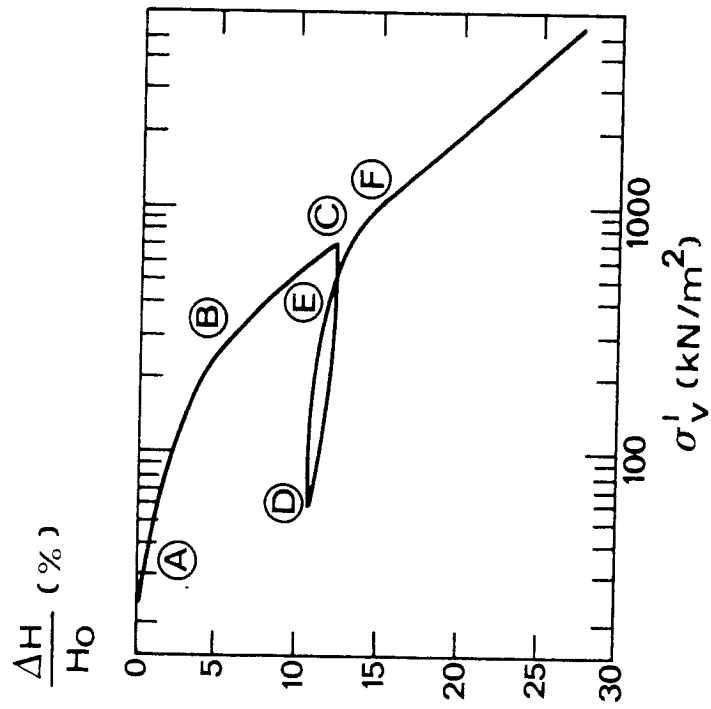
**Valori caratteristici**



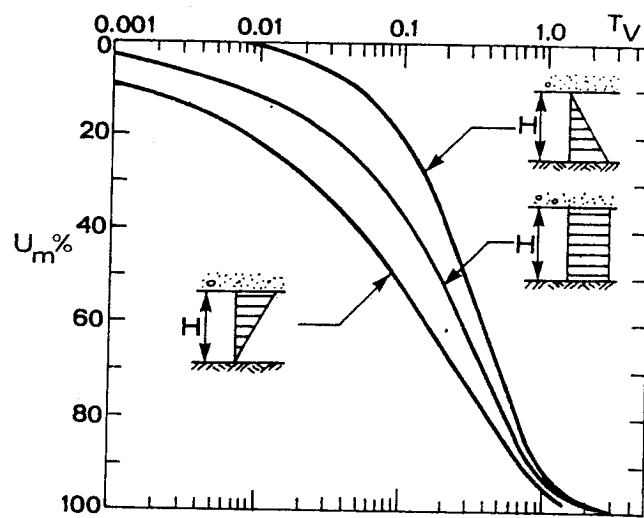
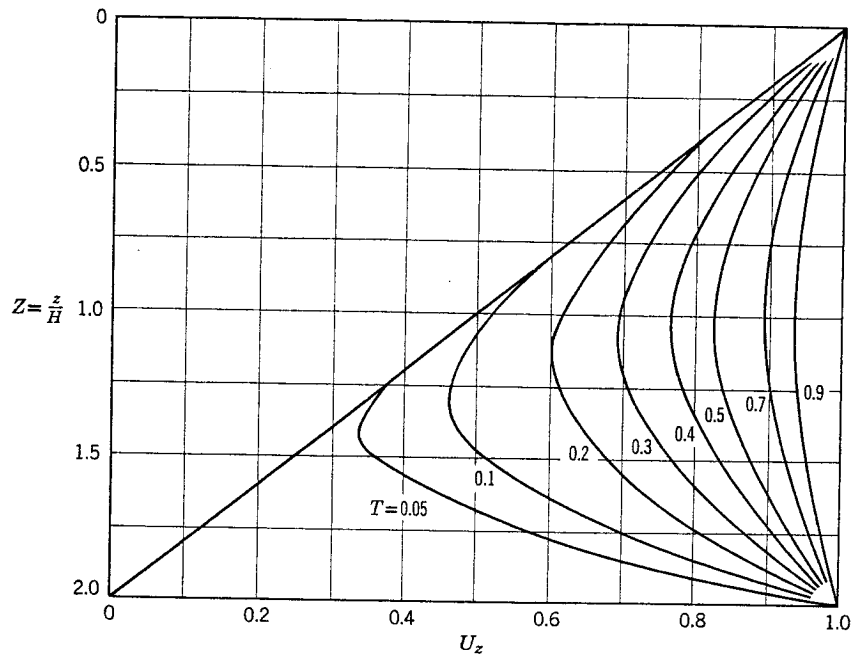
ARGILLA DI PORTO TOLLE

WL = 54.3 % ; PI = 34.5 % ; WN = 36 % ;

Gs = 2.76 ; PROVA CRS  $\sigma'_{vo} = 172 \text{ kN/m}^2$



# ISOCRONA INIZIALE TRIANGOLARE



## SOLUZIONE NUMERICA (DIFFERENZE FINITE)

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial Z^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial T_v}$$

$$Z = \frac{z}{H}; \quad T_v = \frac{c_v t}{H^2}$$

$$\frac{u(0, T + \Delta T) - u(0, T)}{\Delta T} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta Z^2} [u(2, T) + u(1, T) - 2u(0, T)]$$

$$u(0, T + \Delta T) =$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta Z^2} [u(2, T) + u(1, T) - 2u(0, T)] + u(0, T)$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta Z^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta Z^2} = \frac{1}{6}$$



## CEDIMENTO SECONDARIO

$$\Delta H = \frac{\Delta e}{1 + e_0} \cdot H_0$$

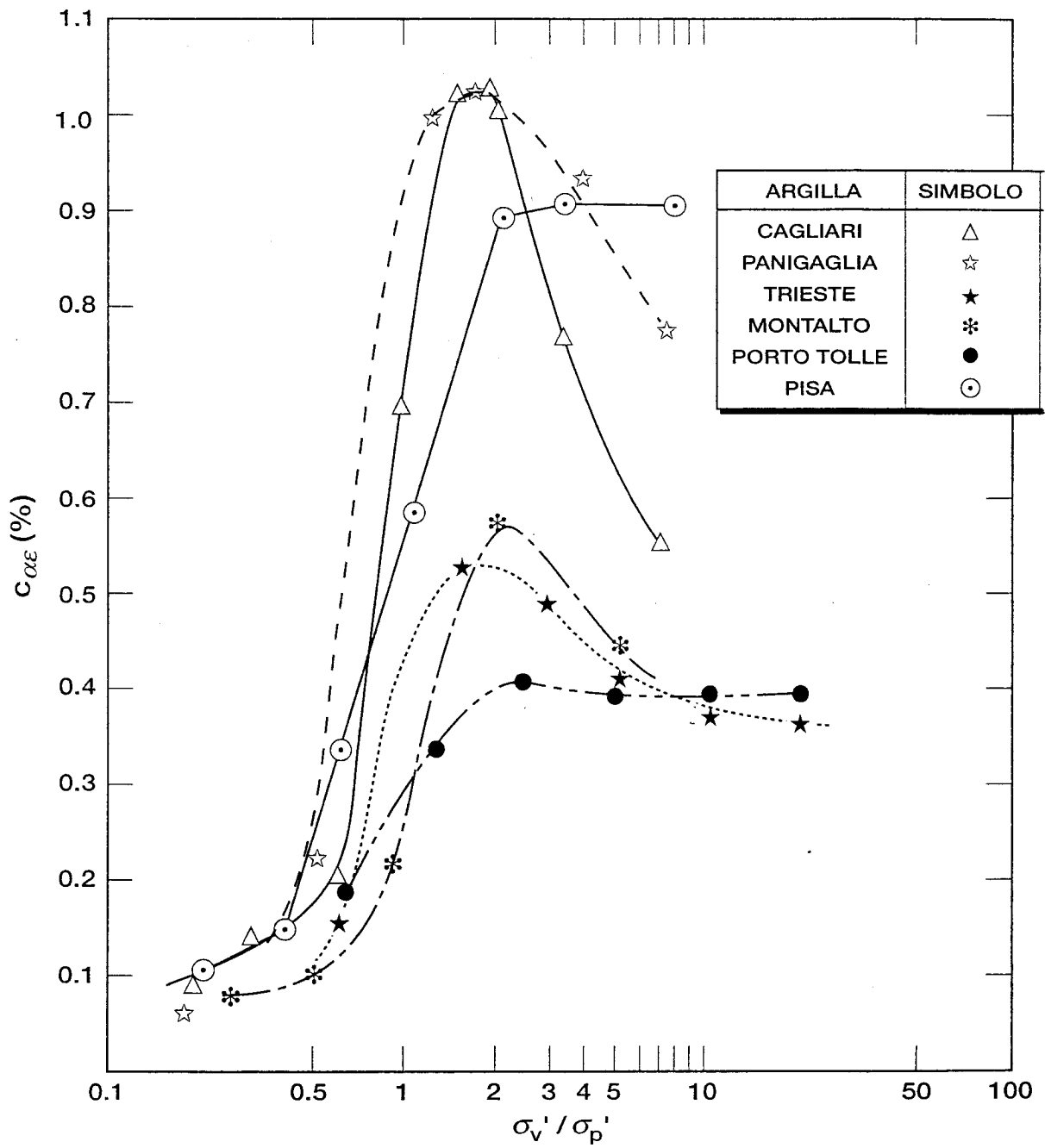
$$\Delta e = \int_0^t \left[ \left( \frac{\partial e}{\partial \sigma'_v} \right)_t \cdot \frac{d\sigma'_v}{dt} + \left( \frac{\partial e}{\partial t} \right)_{\sigma'_v} \right] \cdot dt$$

$$\Delta e = \int_0^{t100} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial e}{\partial \sigma'_v} \right)_t \cdot \frac{d\sigma'_v}{dt} + \left( \frac{\partial e}{\partial t} \right)_{\sigma'_v} \right] \cdot dt + \int_{100}^t \left( \frac{\partial e}{\partial t} \right)_{\sigma'_v} dt$$

$$c_{\alpha} = \frac{-\Delta e}{\Delta \log t} \quad c_{\alpha\varepsilon} = \frac{\Delta \varepsilon_v}{\Delta \log t}$$

$$\Delta H = c_{\alpha\varepsilon} H_0 \log(t/t100)$$

**Discussione su parametri**



## LIMITI TEORIA DI TERZAGHI

- NON LINEARITA'
- PESO PROPRIO
- STORIA TENSIONALE
- DEFORMAZIONI FINITE
- DEFORMAZIONI VISCOSE

IN GENERALE, DECORSO DEI CEDIMENTI PIU' RAPIDO DI QUANTO PREVISTO ANCHE PER EFFETTO DEL FLUSSO IN DIREZIONE ORIZZONTALE  
INOLTRE  $U_s \neq U_u$