Strength Properties of Aalborg Clay

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Strength Properties of Aalborg Clay

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Aalborg University, June 2010

Abstract

In the northern part of Vendsyssel, Denmark, the deposits made in the late glacial time are formed by the sea. The deposits are named after two mussels: Yoldia clay and Saxicava sand. However, in the southern part of Vendsyssel and in the area of Aalborg the clay and sand deposits from the late glacial time are characterised by the absence of this mussel. These deposits are named Aalborg Clay and Aalborg Sand. In the city of Aalborg, a fill layer superposes Aalborg Clay. This layer is at some places found to be 6m thick. This fill layer does not provide sufficient bearing capacity, which has resulted in many damaged buildings in Aalborg. To provide sufficient bearing capacity it is therefore necessary either to remove the fill or to construct the building on piles. Both methods imply that the strength of Aalborg Clay is important for the construction. This paper evaluates the strength of Aalborg Clay by use of triaxial tests from four different locations. Both the drained strength (c' and \(\phi'\)) and the undrained strength (\(c_u\)) are assessed through two different methods: one where the strength is assumed to vary with the effective stress and another where the strength is assumed to vary with the effective stress and another where the strength is found to be constant.

1 Introduction

In the northern part of Vendsyssel, the soil layers are deposited by the sea in the late glacial time. Vendsyssel is marked with a circle in Fig. 1 and is a part on northern Jutland in Denmark. First, a sand-layer, Lower Saxicava Sand, is deposited, named after the Saxicava mussel. Hereafter, a clay layer named after the Yoldia mussel is deposited. On top of the clay a third layer, Upper Saxicava sand, is found. (Berthelsen, 1987)

In the southern Vendsyssel and in the area of Aalborg the conditions are different from the northern part of Vendsyssel in the way that neither the sand nor the clay layer contains mussels. Further, the sand layers are more sporadic, and the clay is deposited in a more layered structure. The clay deposited in the area of Aalborg is described in this paper. The clay is characterised by the absence of the Yoldia mussel, and the clay type has been given the name Aalborg Clay after the city of Aalborg, Denmark.

In the Middle Age, the first houses were built in Aalborg. At this time the ground surface was placed 1 – 3m above mean water level, and the inhabitants of Aalborg deposited their waste and surplus materials directly on the ground. This implies that the ground surface has been raised with 3 – 4m, and in some places of Aalborg the fill layer is found to be 6m thick. (Berthelsen, 1987)

These soil conditions are not ideal for foundation of constructions, which has also led to a number of damaged buildings. Even in the Middle Age, wooden piles were used as a foundation. However, these piles were too
short and too few to establish a proper foundation for the buildings. (Berthelsen, 1987)

Figure 1: Northern part of Jutland, Denmark. Vendsyssel is marked with a circle.

When designing constructions in Aalborg today, Aalborg Clay is often the layer that provides sufficient bearing capacity. Either the fill layer is removed or the building is constructed on piles, which transfer the loads to Aalborg Clay. The strength of Aalborg Clay is described in this paper. A geological description of Aalborg Clay is given together with a description of the environment that prevailed during its formation.

Based on results from triaxial tests both the drained and the undrained strength are defined by two different approaches. The drained strength is first evaluated as being dependent on the stress level to which the triaxial test is conducted. This approach shows that the strength parameters become constants when the stresses exceed a certain limit. The strength parameters are therefore found as constants by use of the MIT-plot (Lade, 2003).

The undrained strength is first found to vary with the insitu stress and the preconsolidation stress according to the SHANSEP formula (Ladd et al., 1977). This evaluation involves many variables, and the undrained strength is therefore found as a constant by averaging the undrained shear strength measured in the triaxial tests.

2 Geological Description

Aalborg Clay is deposited in the late glacial time in the area of Aalborg. The clay is found as deposits of 1 – 2cm clay layers separated by layers of 1 – 2mm fine sand and is a normal consolidated clay.

In the late glacial time, where Aalborg Clay is deposited, the glacier was located in Skagerrak just north of Denmark, cf. Fig. 2. The Aalborg Clay is deposited in the sea southwest of the glacier.

Figure 2: Placement of glacier in the late glacial time.

Clay consists of very small particles with a diameter smaller than 0.002mm (Ovesen et al., 2007). Therefore, they only precipitate at very low velocities of the flow. However, if salt is added to the water, the particles of clay will be attracted to one another and the diameter increases. The particles will now be precipitated at higher velocities.

The glacier consists of fresh water while Skagerrak contains salt water. During the summer period, fresh water melts from the glacier and the content of salt in the seawater above Aalborg is lowered, cf. Fig. 3. At this dissolution, the clay particles are not attached to each other. Further, the currents in the sea in the summer time is higher due to the flow from the glacier and the subsequently summer deposits in the Aalborg area contain sand, which forms layers of 1 – 2mm. (Stockmarr, 2010)

In the winter period the content of salt is not influenced that much by flow from the glacier, cf. Fig. 3. The salt content is higher and the clay particles are attached to each
other. Moreover, the current in the sea in
the winter time is lower and clay is deposited
on the seabed in layers with a thickness of
$1−2cm$. (Stockmarr, 2010)

3 Classification

The classification of Aalborg Clay can be
seen in Tab. 1. The clay content of Aalborg
Clay is found by Luke (1994) to approxi-
mately 60%. Further, the silt content is found
to approximately 30% and the content of sand
is found to 10%.

Table 1: Classification of Aalborg Clay based on the
samples from triaxial tests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>w [%]</th>
<th>$\gamma$ [kN/m$^3$]</th>
<th>e [-]</th>
<th>$I_p$ [%]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>0.604</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>0.900</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>0.758</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The liquid limit is plotted against the plas-
ticity index to classify the clay according to
Casagrandes Chart, cf. Fig. 4.

Figure 4: Classification of Aalborg Clay according
to the Casagrande Chart. (Ovesen et al., 2007)

Five points are used: two from the Friis
project (Ibsen, 2007), and three from Kirsten
(2007) the clay is classified as medium plastic
clay (CM), while it is classified as high plastic
clay (CH) according to Luke (1994).

The undrained insitu vane strength is
tested in two projects: Ibsen (2007) describes
that $c_v = 200 \text{kPa}$, while Geoteknisk Insititut
(1985) describes that $c_v = 75 \text{kPa}$.

4 Triaxial Tests

Results from triaxial tests from four projects
are collected, cf. Tab. 2. Unfortunately, the
tests are not conducted with the same height-
diameter ratio and pressure cells; the tests
conducted in the 1990s and 2000s have $H = D$
and use smooth pressure cells, and the tests
conducted in the 1960s to the 1980s are con-
ducted with $H = 2D$ employing rough pres-
sure cells.

5 Drained Strength

The drained strength of Aalborg Clay can be
defined in two ways, i.e. it can be found as
constants by use of the MIT-plot, and it can
be found to be dependent of the stress level.

The dependency on the stress level is first
found for the triaxial tests conducted in 1963,
cf. Tab. 2. Here, the drained strength is found
to depend on the maximum reached major
and minor principal stress in the failure phase.
The effective cohesion is found to increase
Table 2: Triaxial tests conducted on Aalborg Clay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case / Year</th>
<th>Conducted by / where</th>
<th>No. of tests and failure points</th>
<th>Pressure cells</th>
<th>H / D [mm]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friis Aalborg Citycenter (Ibsen, 2007)</td>
<td>L.B. Ibsen, AAU</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>70 / 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aalborg Harbour (Geoteknisk Institut, 1985)</td>
<td>PIT, DGI</td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>Rough</td>
<td>68-82 / 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous triaxial tests (Geoteknisk Institut, 1963)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NA/5</td>
<td>Rough</td>
<td>H=2D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5: The cohesion as a function of the minor and major principal stress.

The results from the other triaxial tests are included in the evaluation of $c'$ and $\phi'$, cf. Fig. 5 and 6. Only the first failure phase in multiple triaxial tests is included as these are assumed to match the stress history of the sample better. The results from the triaxial tests from the remaining three projects match what is found previously.

For the interpretation of the cohesion only one test lies far away, cf. Fig. 5, i.e. the one where $c' = 0$. This test is excluded from Fig. 6 as it is assumed that $\phi'$ is increased when the results are interpreted to have no effective cohesion.

The results show that for high stress levels, i.e. $\sigma'_1 > 350kPa$ and $\sigma'_3 > 110kPa$, the effective cohesion should be set to 23.5kPa and the internal angle of friction should be chosen as 25.2°.

Undrained Strength

The undrained shear strength generally varies with the insitu stress and the preconsolidation
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Figure 6: The internal angle of friction as a function of the minor and major principal stress.

\[ \psi' (\sigma''^3), \psi' (\sigma''^1), \text{regression} \]

\[ \psi (\sigma''^3), \psi (\sigma''^1), \text{regression} \]

Figure 7: Failure condition in the MIT-plot. 15 failure points are shown in this plot as one point is detected as a statistical outlier.

The preconsolidation stress in the laboratory \( \sigma''_{pc} \) is increased by a factor \( 1/0.85 \), as it is normal procedure to consolidate a triaxial test to 80-90% of the estimated preconsolidation stress in the field. For Aalborg Clay the regression constants are found to \( A = 0.446 \) and \( \Lambda = 0.72 \). According to Mayne (1988) values of \( A \) should be in the interval \( 0.25 - 0.55 \) when it is found from a CIUC test. If it is found from a CAUC test, the \( A \) value should be between 0.2 - 0.45. Here, the triaxial tests used in the evaluation of \( \Lambda \) consist of both isotropic and anisotropic consolidation, and the found \( A \) applies in both intervals. The \( \Lambda \) value should be 0.70 and 0.78 for CIUC and CAUC tests, respectively. The found \( \Lambda \) is between these two values, indicating that both isotropic and anisotropic consolidated tests are used.

However, this definition of the undrained shear strength involves many variables, and another approach is therefore applied: \( c_u \) is calculated as the average of the results from the triaxial tests. The average is based on the results from all tests, even though some are

\[ c_u = A \cdot \sigma''_{red} \cdot \left( \frac{\sigma''_{pc}}{\sigma''_{red}} \right)^\Lambda \]  

Here, \( c_u \) is the undrained shear strength, \( \sigma''_{pc} \) is the preconsolidation pressure, \( \sigma''_{red} \) is the lowest effective stress of the soil, and \( A \) and \( \Lambda \) are regression constants. Generally, \( \sigma''_{red} \) is set equal to the effective vertical insitu stress.

The results from the triaxial tests are plotted in a diagram, where the right-hand side of Eq. 1 is plotted on the ordinate and \( c_u \) on the abscissa. The two coefficients are found by adding a linear regression line to the points and changing the coefficients until the highest regression constant is obtained for a regression line with the equation \( y = x \), cf. Fig. 8.

The preconsolidation stress in the laboratory \( \sigma''_{pc} \) is increased by a factor \( 1/0.85 \), as it is normal procedure to consolidate a triaxial test to 80-90% of the estimated preconsolidation stress in the field. For Aalborg Clay the regression constants are found to \( A = 0.446 \) and \( \Lambda = 0.72 \). According to Mayne (1988) values of \( A \) should be in the interval \( 0.25 - 0.55 \) when it is found from a CIUC test. If it is found from a CAUC test, the \( A \) value should be between 0.2 - 0.45. Here, the triaxial tests used in the evaluation of \( \Lambda \) consist of both isotropic and anisotropic consolidation, and the found \( A \) applies in both intervals. The \( \Lambda \) value should be 0.70 and 0.78 for CIUC and CAUC tests, respectively. The found \( \Lambda \) is between these two values, indicating that both isotropic and anisotropic consolidated tests are used.

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Figure 8: The undrained shear strength as a function of the vertical effective insitu stress and the preconsolidation stress. One outlier is removed according to the studentised residual method.

conducted at very low stress levels. The average value of $c_u$ is noted in Tab. 3 together with the minimum, maximum, and the characteristic value.

The average value must be converted into a characteristic value, which is done according to Eq. 2 (Banverket and Vägverket, 2009).

$$c_{u,k} = \eta \cdot c_{u,average} \cdot e^{V_{cu}} \cdot n$$

Here, $\eta$ is a reduction factor, which for calculation of stability of walls should be chosen between 0.9 and 1.1 (Banverket and Vägverket, 2009). In this calculation $\eta$ is set equal to 0.95. The parameter $V_{cu}$ describes the variation coefficient of $c_u$, which can be set to 15% if nothing else can be proved (Banverket and Vägverket, 2009). The $n$ parameter describes the number of tests included, which here is equal to 16. Hereafter, the characteristic value of the undrained shear strength is calculated to 100.8 kPa.

Table 3: Results on the minimum, maximum and average undrained shear strength from the triaxial tests conducted on Aalborg Clay.

| $c_u$, min | 19.8 kPa |
| $c_u$, max | 176.0 kPa |
| $c_u$, average | 102.2 kPa |
| $c_u$, k | 100.8 kPa |

7 Recommendations on Choice of Strength

Generally, it is recommended to use the drained strength found by the MIT-plot. The plot has shown a credible regression coefficient. Compared to the plots showing $c'$ and $\phi'$ as dependent on the stress, the MIT-plot shows a better correlation between the points.

However, if the strength is to be used at a small stress level, it is recommended to apply a strength corresponding to the stress level, cf. Fig. 5 and 6.

For the undrained strength it is recommended to use the expression for $c_u$ found by the SHANSEP formula. This expression provides a more precise description of the strength related to the depth as $c_u$ generally is found to increase with depth. If the undrained strength is used to a draft design, it is recommended to use $c_u$ as a constant. Using the expression found by the SHANSEP formula involves too many unknowns and complicates the calculations unnecessary.

8 Conclusions

The strength of Aalborg Clay has been evaluated in this paper. A set of drained strength parameters is found by two methods: a set where they depend on the stress level and a set where both $c'$ and $\phi'$ are constants.

The first method implies that the cohesion increases from 3 kPa to 23.5 kPa when the vertical effective stress is increased from 20 kPa to 400 kPa. The internal angle of friction is found to decrease from just above 50° to 25.2° in the same interval of the vertical effective stress. When the vertical effective stress is increased further, both the cohesion and the internal angle of friction are found to be constants.

The second method evaluates the drained strength as two constants by use of the MIT-plot. The effective cohesion is found to 13 kPa and the internal angle of friction is found to 28.1°.

The undrained strength is evaluated by means of $c_u$. First, the strength is found to
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vary with the vertical effective insitu stress and the preconsolidation stress according to the SHANSEP formula (Ladd et al., 1977). The regression constants are found to $A = 0.446$ and $\Lambda = 0.72$.

This method might involve many variables, and the shear strength is alternatively found by averaging the strength found in the triaxial tests. This implies that the measured undrained shear strength is 102.2$kPa$. The characteristic value of the undrained shear strength is calculated to 100.8$kPa$.

**Bibliography**


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