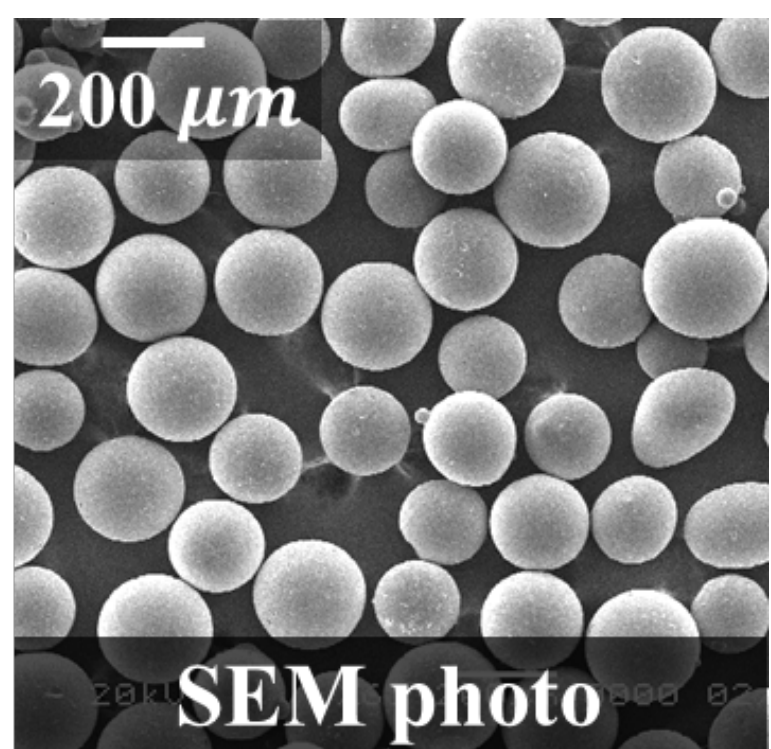


Natural soils display directional diversity in stiffness at small strains, which is significant for geotechnical engineering. However, the understanding of the stiffness anisotropy of soils is still limited. This research focuses on the extrinsic anisotropy induced by the experimental boundary conditions and conducts a series of shear wave propagation tests on specimens with various boundary conditions. Results reveal that a combination of rigid and flexible boundaries can cause greater stiffness anisotropy in the tested materials. Additionally, the mixed boundary conditions may induce the difference between the symmetric shear moduli G_{hv} and G_{vh} .

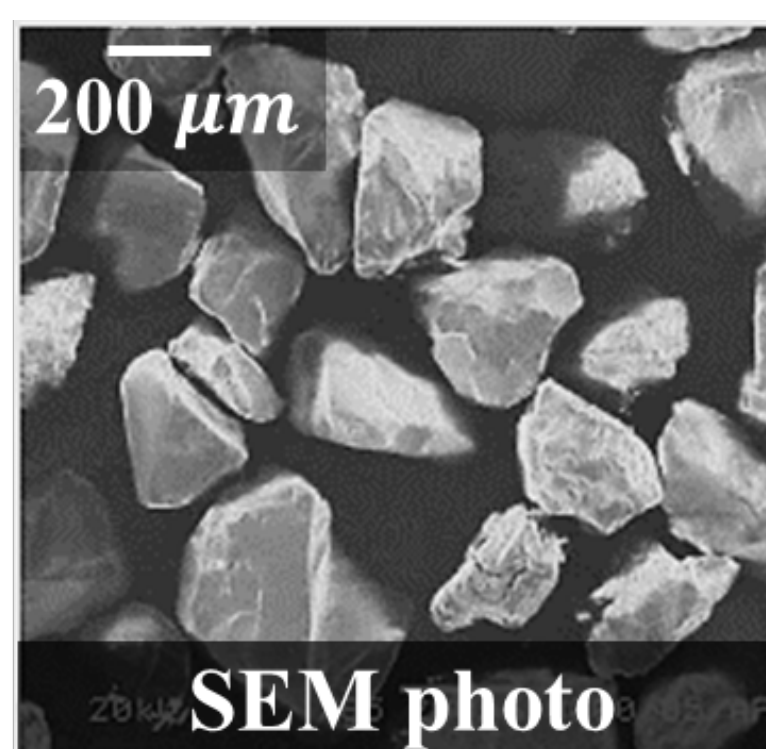
自然地盤では微小ひずみ領域にて剛性の異方性があります。しかし、地盤剛性の異方性への理解は未だ限定的であり、その一因は実験条件の制約にあると考えられます。本研究では、実験時の境界条件に起因する見かけの異方性に焦点を当て、様々な境界条件における供試体内部のせん断波の伝播特性を調べました。その結果、剛な壁面とメンブレンを用いた柔な壁面を併用した場合に、対称的なせん断弾性率(G_{hv} と G_{vh})の値に差異が生じ、材料特性に由来しないと思われる異方性が見られました。

Materials and Apparatus

Discussions in this study are based on experimental results of two granular materials: spherical glass beads (GB) and Toyoura sand (TS). The tested materials were contained in the flexible boundary cubical cells under isotropic confinement.



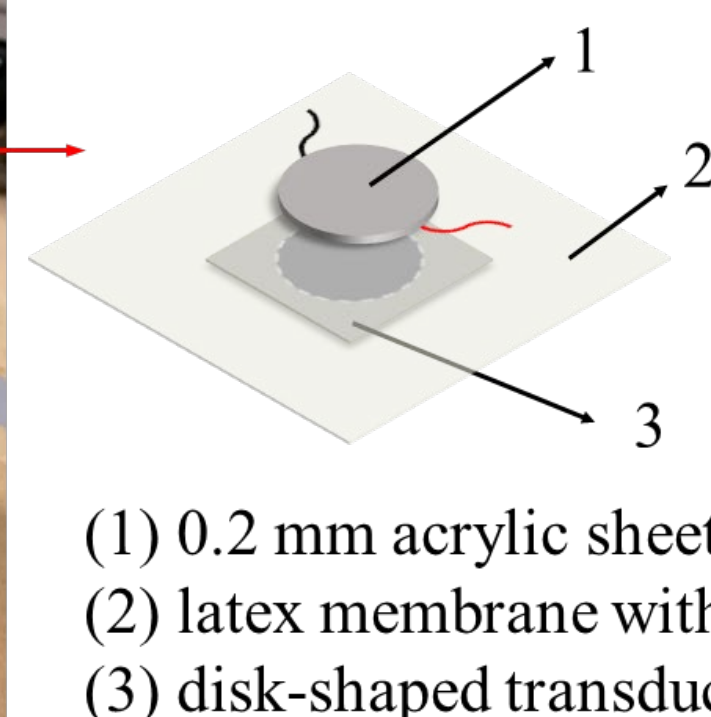
Spherical glass bead



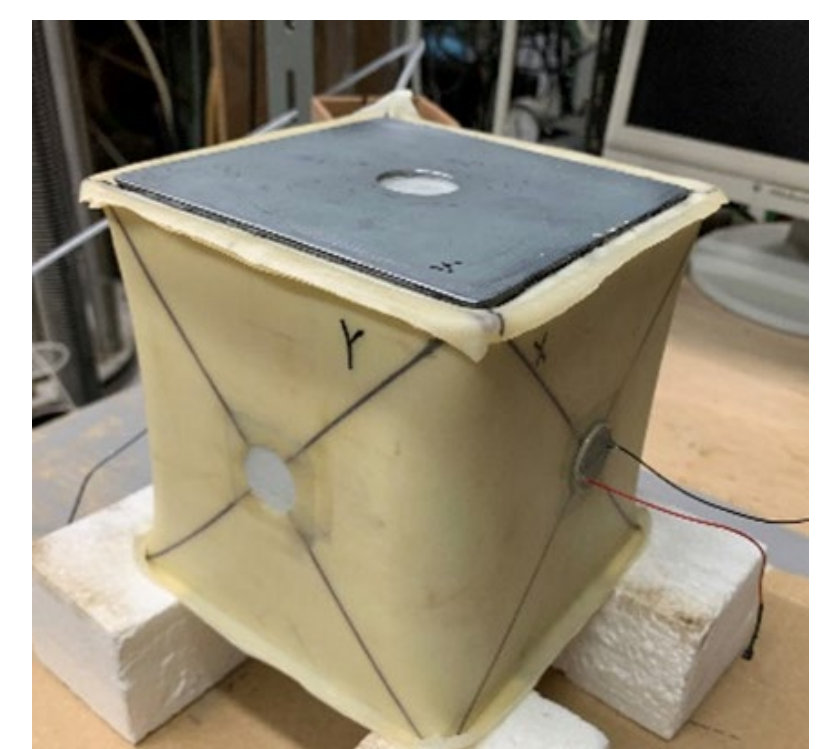
Toyoura sand



Preparation of flexible boundary specimen



(1) 0.2 mm acrylic sheet
(2) latex membrane with an opening
(3) disk-shaped transducer



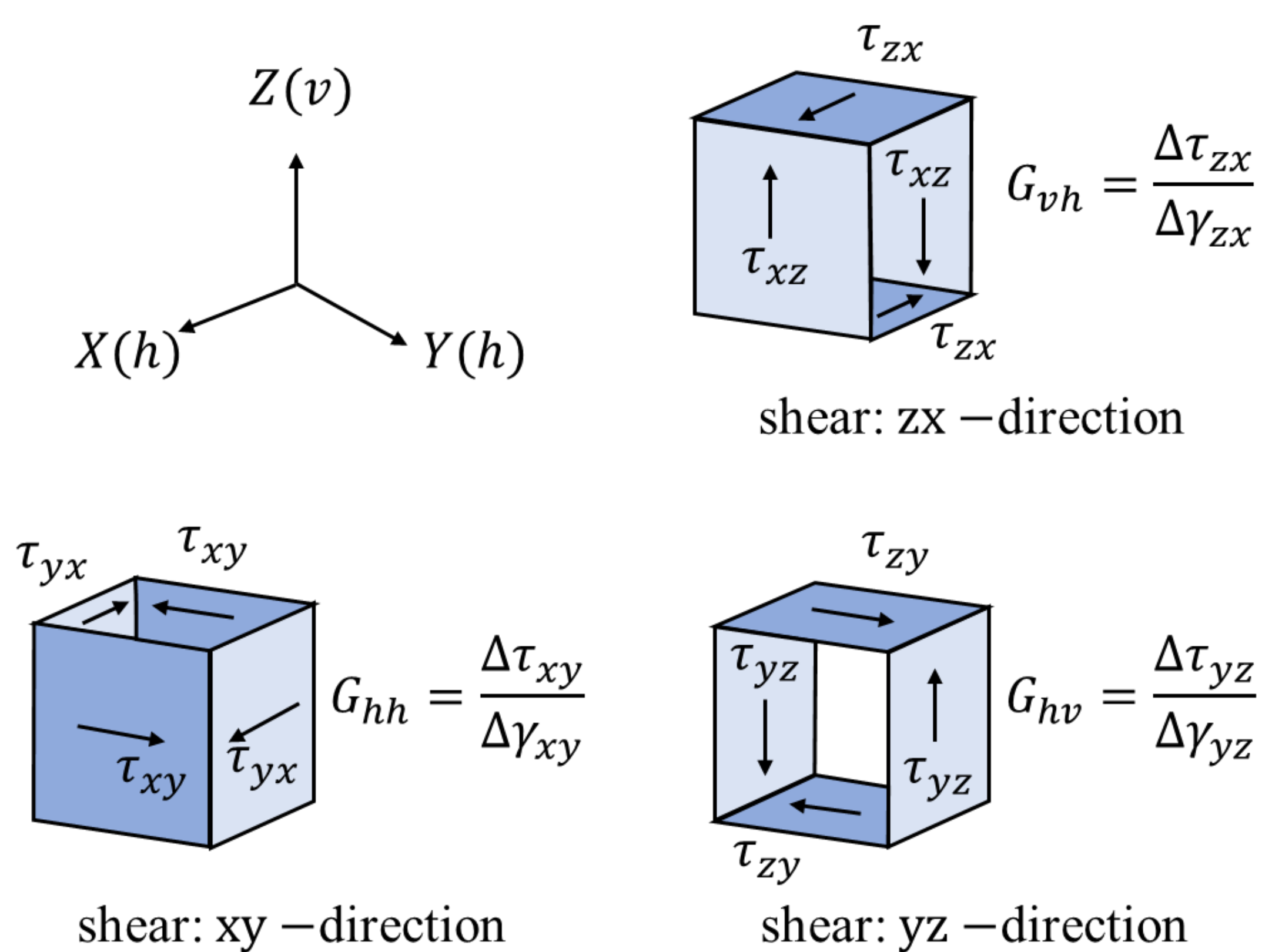
A specimen with mixed boundaries

Methodology and Dynamic Wave Propagation Tests

➤ In S-wave propagation tests, G_0 can be calculated from shear (S-) wave velocities (V_s) according to the following equation (where ρ is soil density):

$$G_0 = \rho V_s^2$$

➤ The S-wave propagation tests were conducted using piezoelectric disk-shaped transducers



Schematic definition of shear moduli

Experimental Results

➤ Mixed boundaries may contribute to larger degree of anisotropy of tested material

➤ Mixed boundaries may induce the discrepancy between G_{hv} and G_{vh} .

