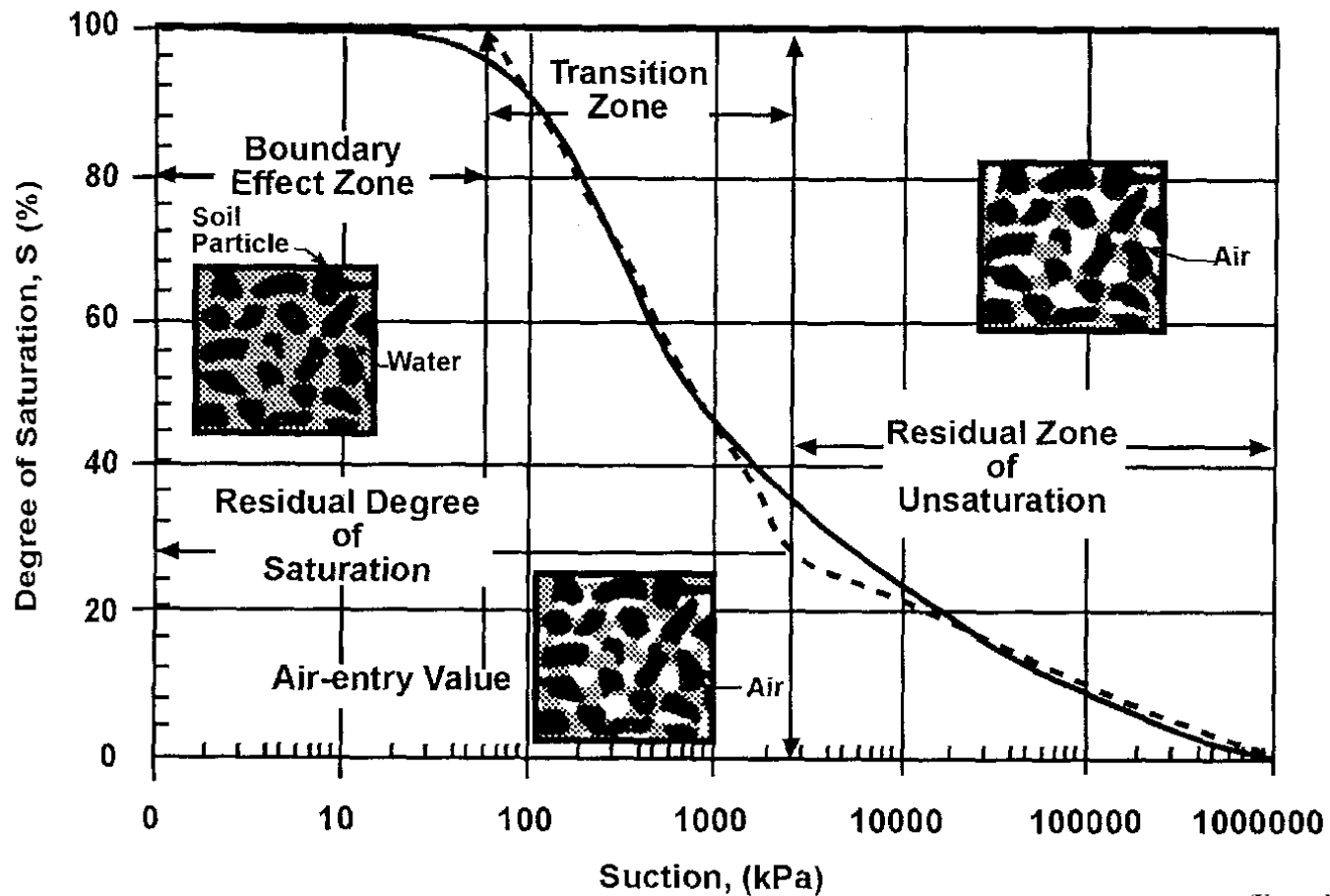


# Modelos para a Resistência ao Cisalhamento Usando a Curva de Retenção de Água

Fernando A. M. Marinho

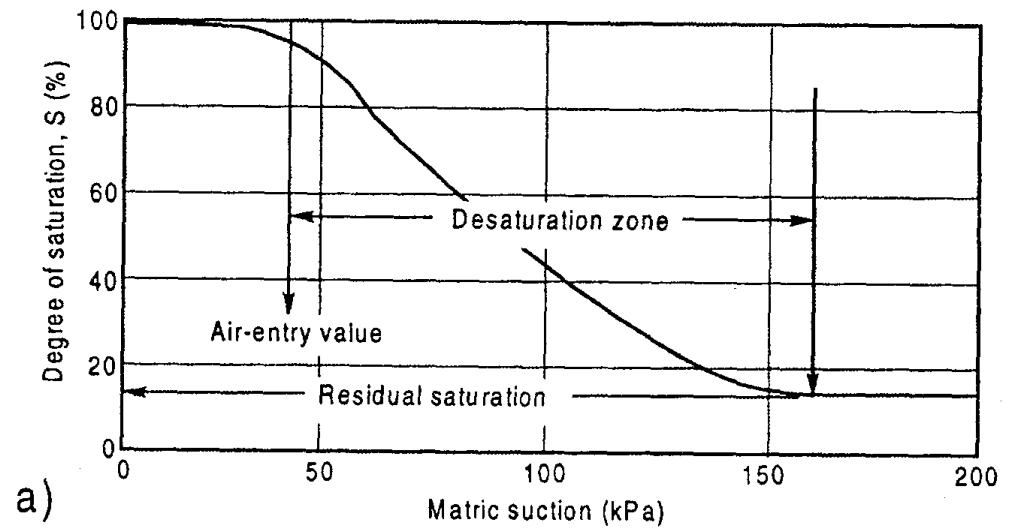
2006



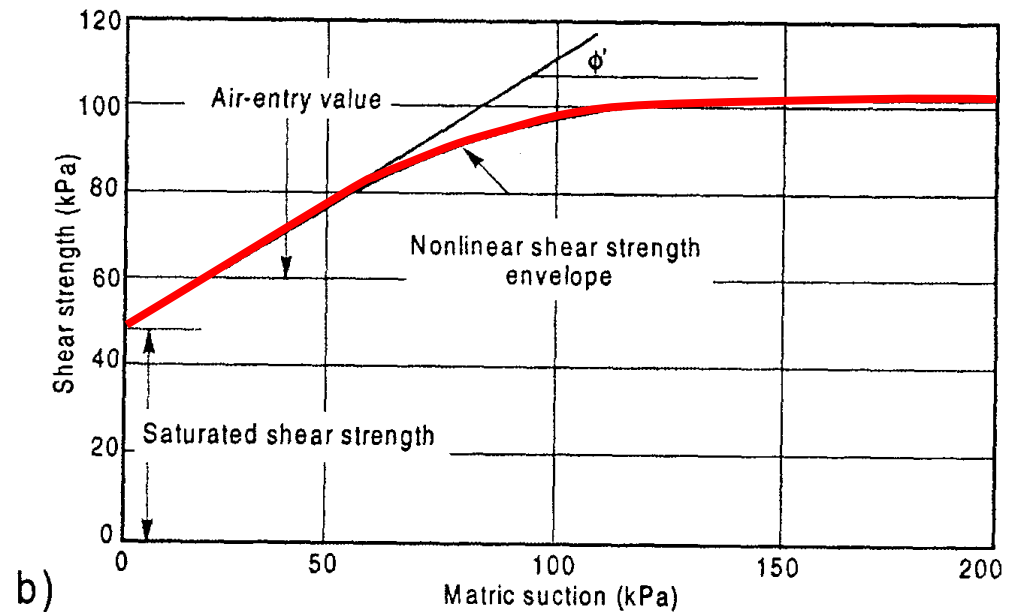
(Vanapalli et al, 1999)

**Curva de retenção de água típica com as diversas zonas de dessaturação**

## Curva de retenção de água



## Relação entre a resistência e a curva de retenção de água



# **Modelos encontrados na Literatura**

**Fredlund et al . (1996)**

**Vanapalli et al (1996)**

**Oberg & Salfors (1997)**

**Khalili & Khabbaz (1998)**

**Rassam & Cook (2002)**

**Vilar (2006)**

$$a_w = \frac{A_{dw}}{A_{tw}}$$

→ Área total de água para S = 100%  
→ Área de água para qualquer S

→ **Área de água normalizada**



- Quantidade de água no solo
- Varia de 1 a um valor pequeno no grau de saturação residual
- Vale zero quando o solo está seco

**Teor de umidade volumétrico normalizado**

$$\Theta = \frac{\theta - \theta_{res}}{\theta_{sat} - \theta_{res}}$$

Se  $\Theta_{res} = 0$

$$\Theta = \frac{\theta}{\theta_{sat}}$$

$$a_w = \Theta^\kappa$$

→ Parâmetro de ajuste

**A contribuição da sucção para a resistência pode ser matematicamente expressa por:**

$$\tau_{us} = (u_a - u_w) * (a_w \tan \phi')$$



$$\tau_{us} = (u_a - u_w) * (\Theta^k \tan \phi')$$

**A contribuição incremental da sucção para a resistência vale:**

$$d\tau_{us} = d(u_a - u_w) * [(\Theta^k)(\tan \phi')] + (u_a - u_w)[d(\Theta^k)(\tan \phi')]$$

**O valor de  $\tan \phi^b$  em qualquer sucção vale:**

$$\tan \phi^b = \frac{d\tau}{d(u_a - u_w)} = \left[ (\Theta^k) + (u_a - u_w) \frac{d(\Theta^k)}{d(u_a - u_w)} \right] \tan \phi'$$

A resistência ao cisalhamento do solo não saturado vale:

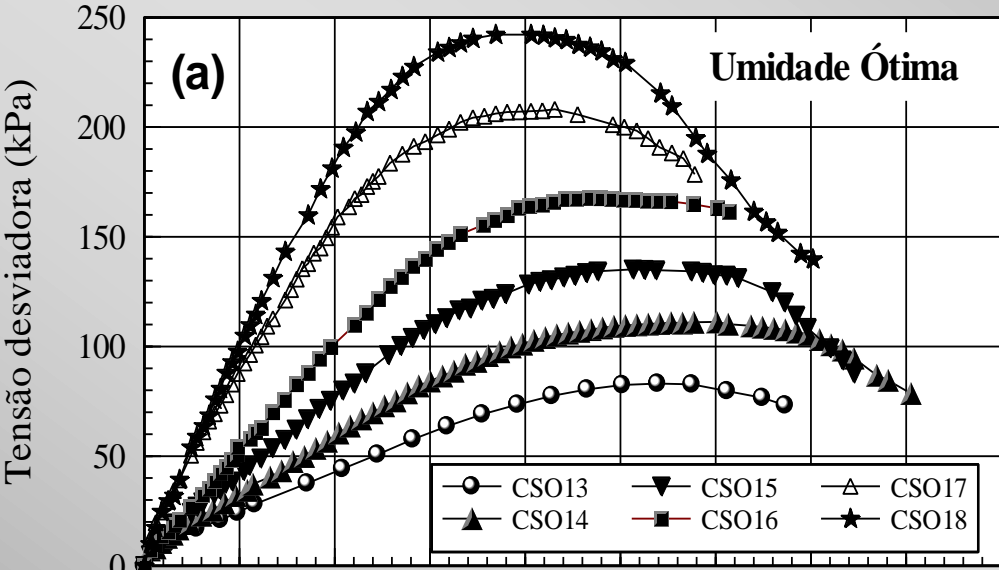
$$\tau = c' + (\sigma_n - u_a) \tan \phi' + (u_a - u_w) [(\Theta^k)(\tan \phi')]$$



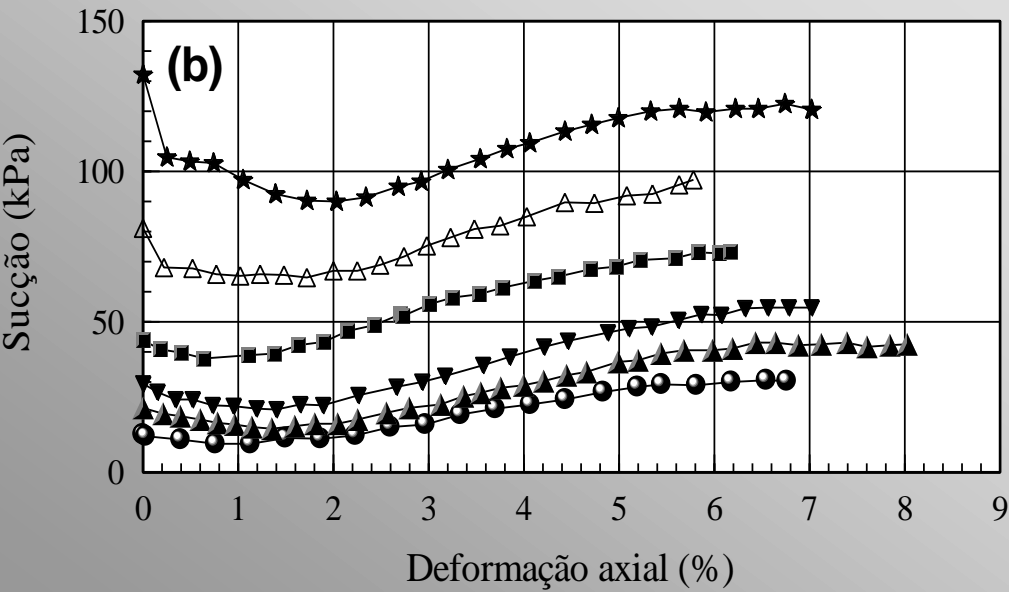
Resistência do solo saturado



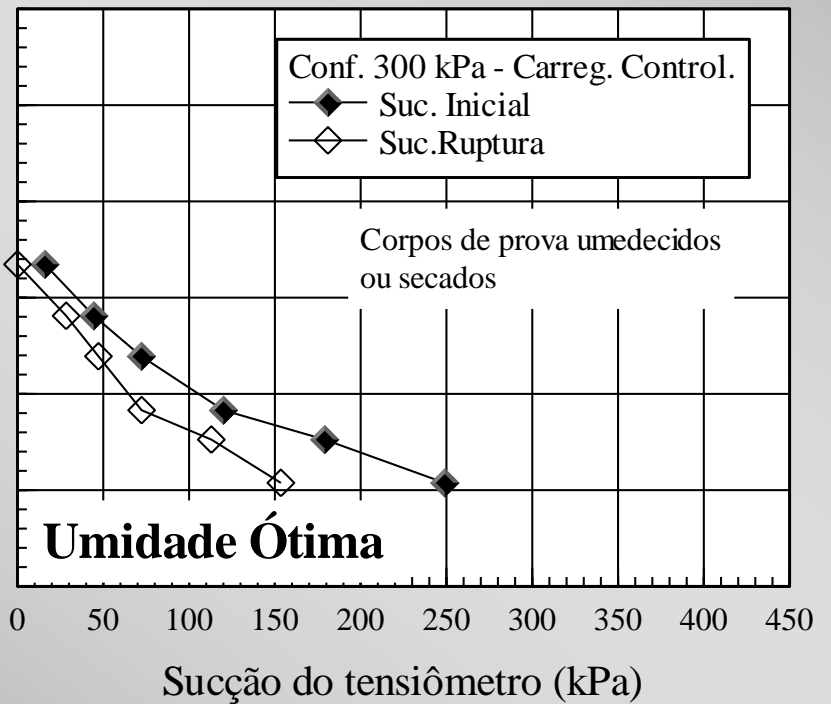
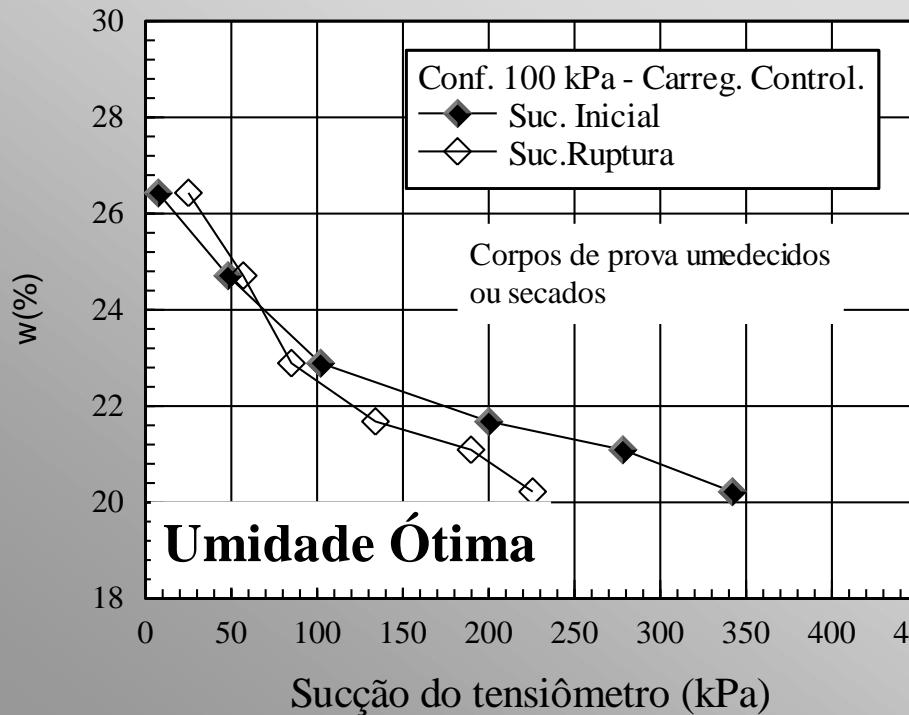
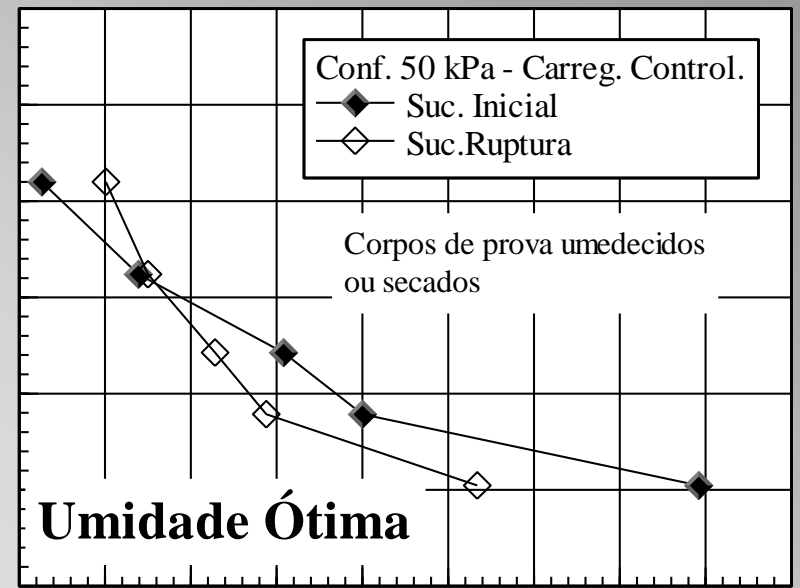
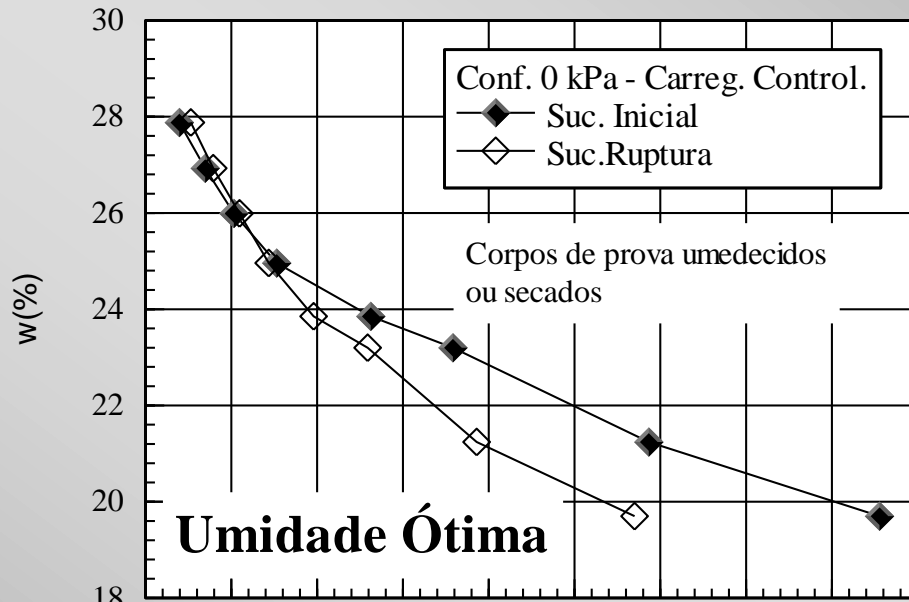
Contribuição da sucção

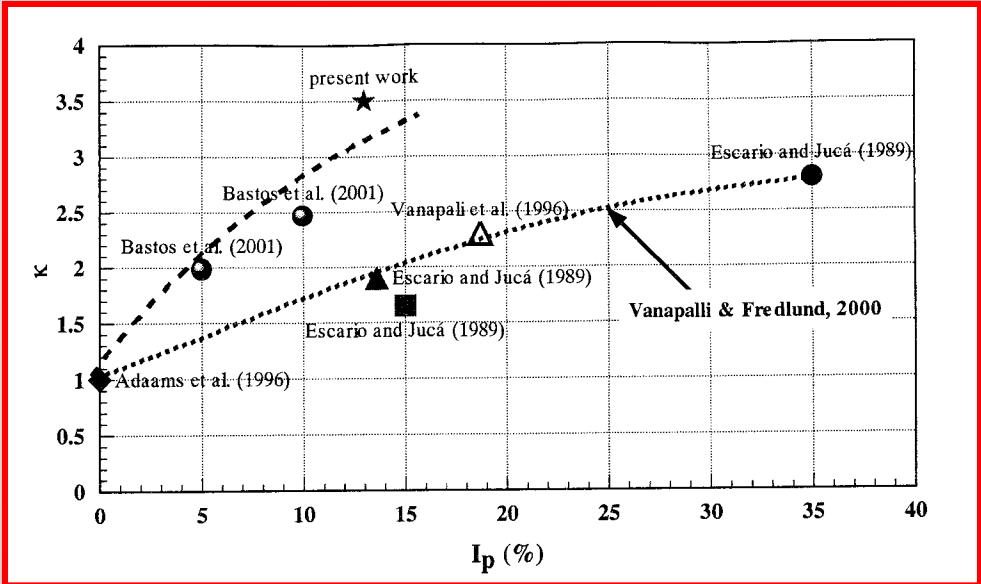


Solo residual de gnaiss - ensaio de compressão simples com medição direta de sucção

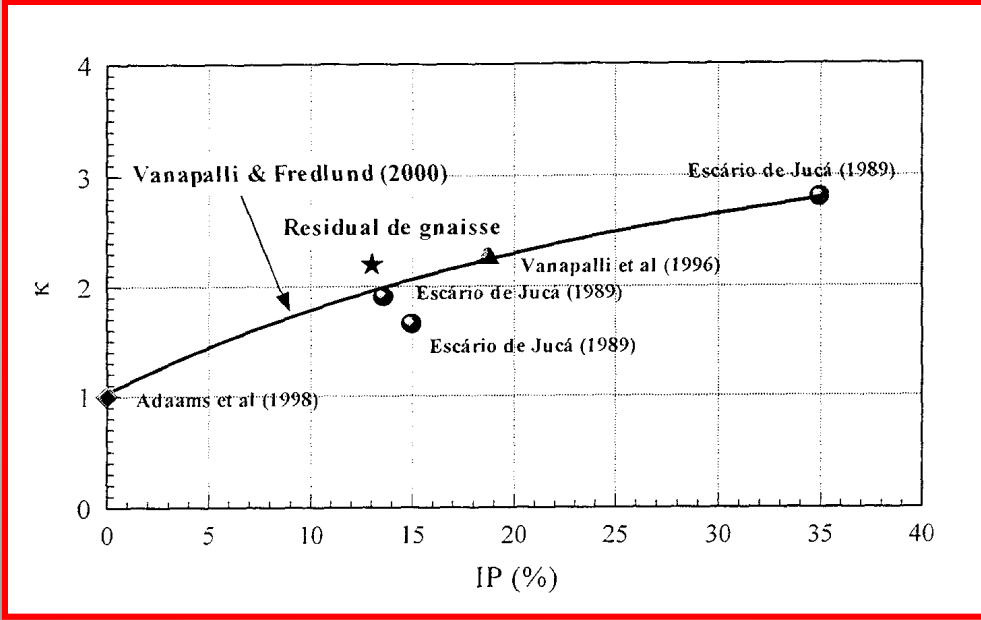




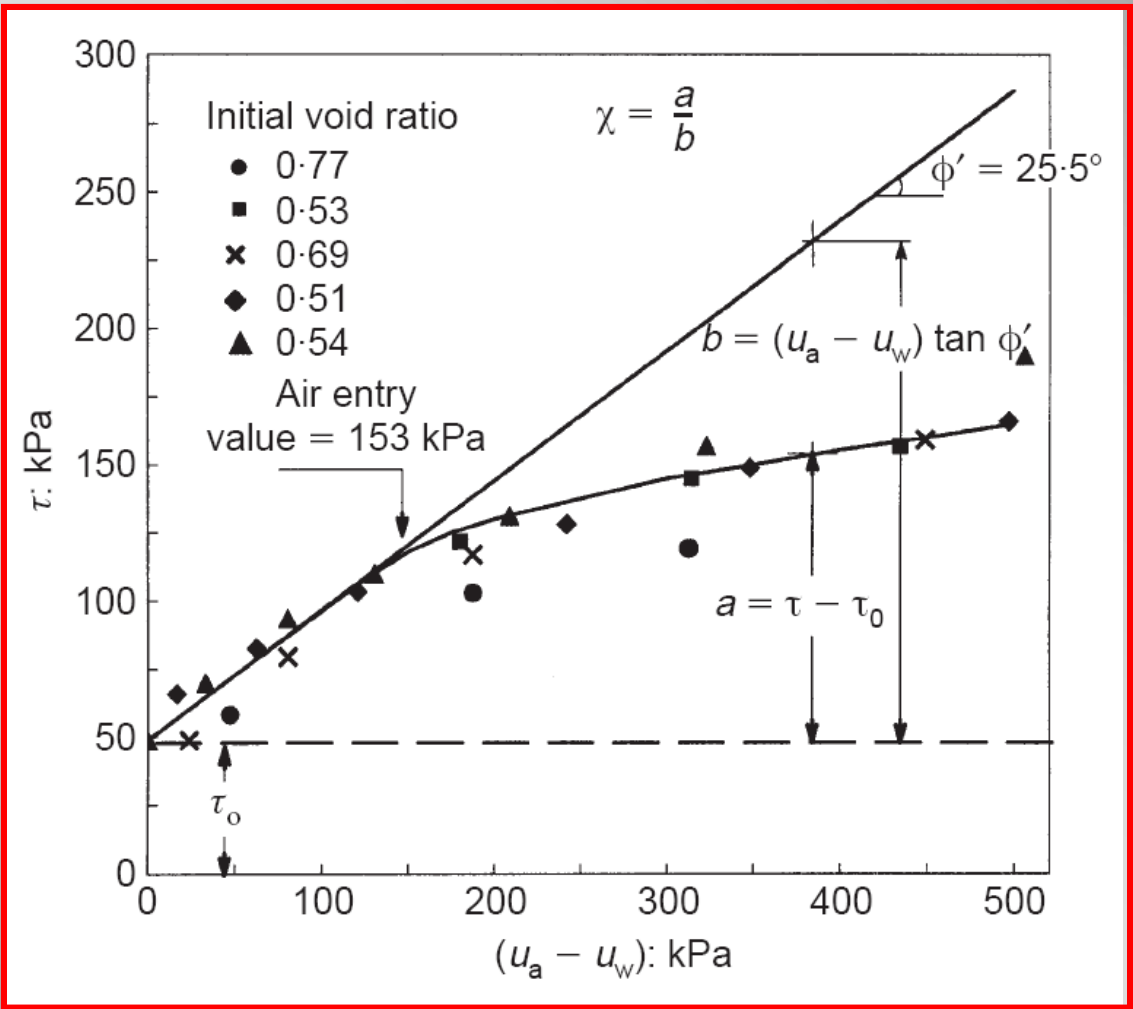




Oliveira & Marinho (2003)



Oliveira (2004)



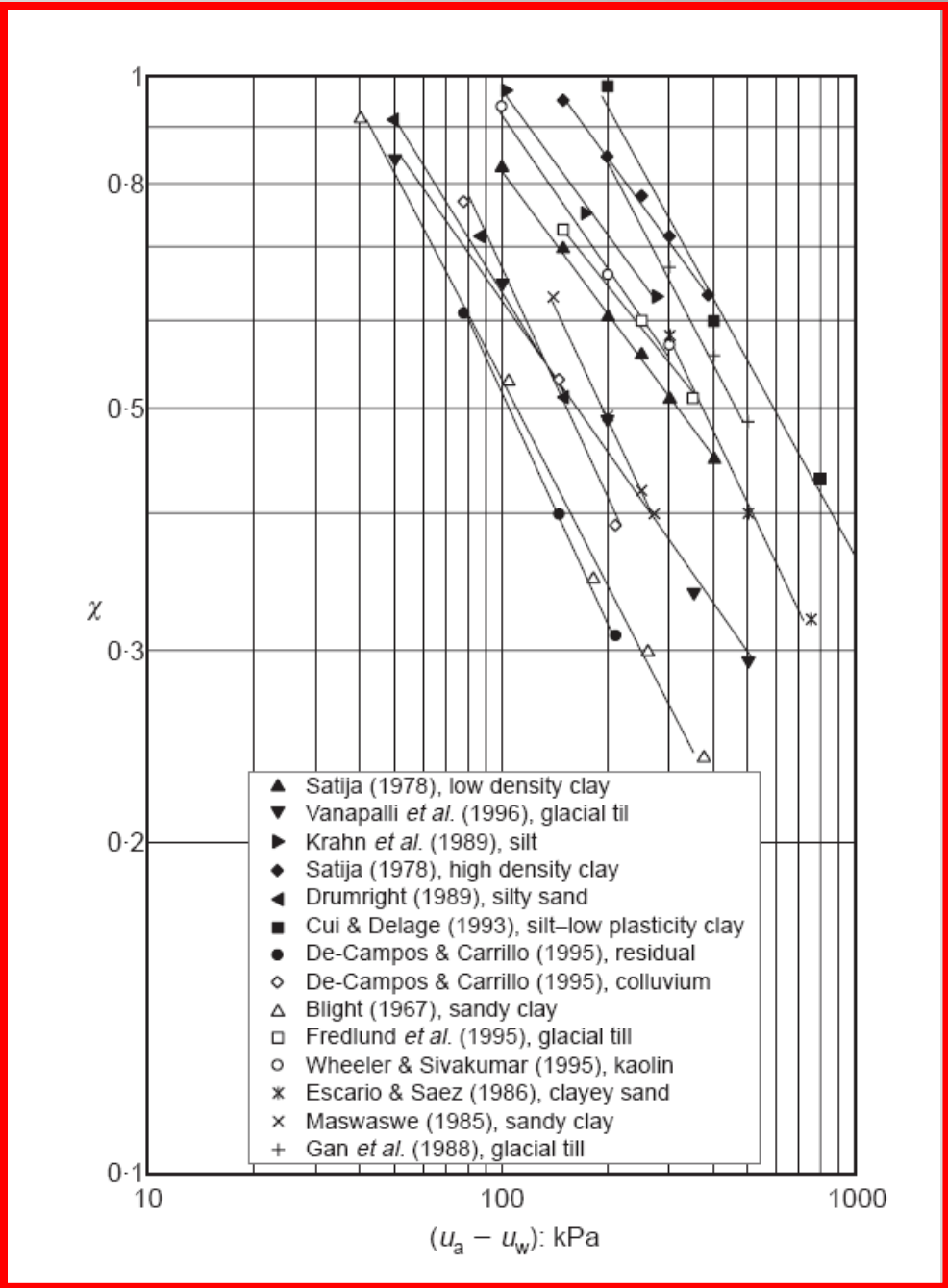
$$\textcircled{1} \quad \tau = c' + [(\sigma - u_a) + \chi(u_a - u_w)] \tan \phi'$$

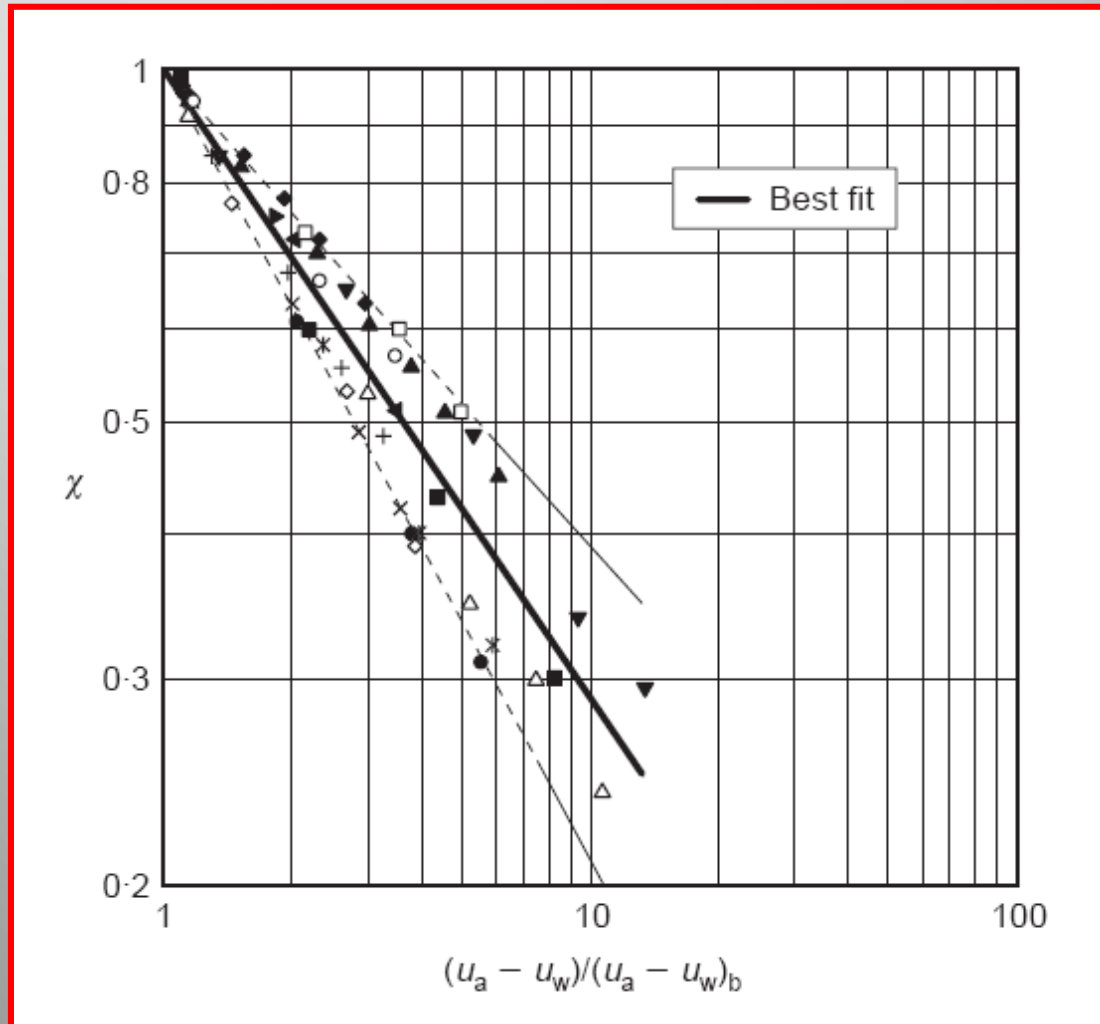
$$\textcircled{2} \quad \tau_o = c' + (\sigma - u_a) \tan \phi' \quad \text{sendo } u_a = u_w$$

Solo saturado

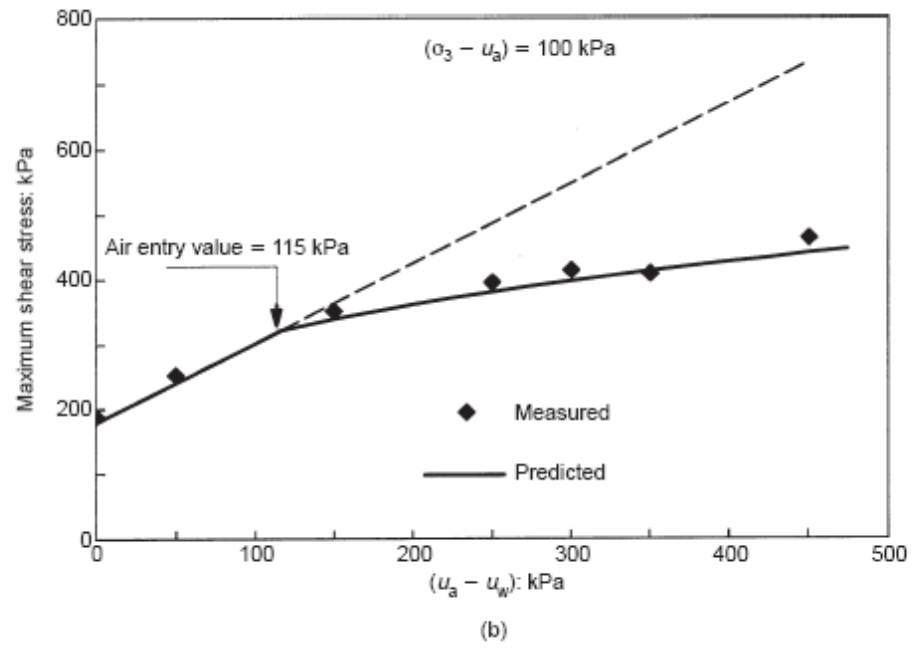
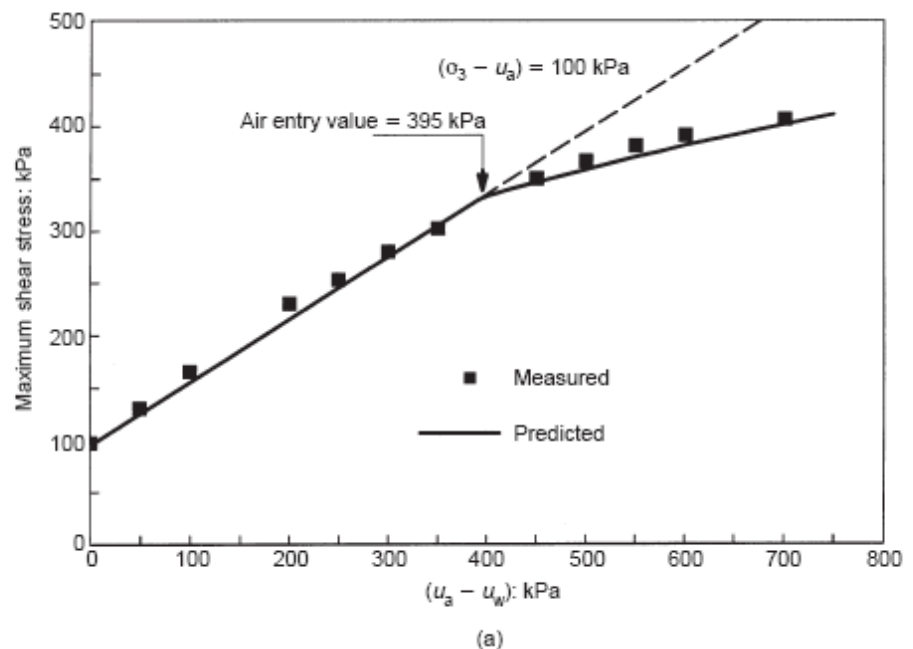
$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \quad \tau - \tau_o = \chi(u_a - u_w) \tan \phi'$$

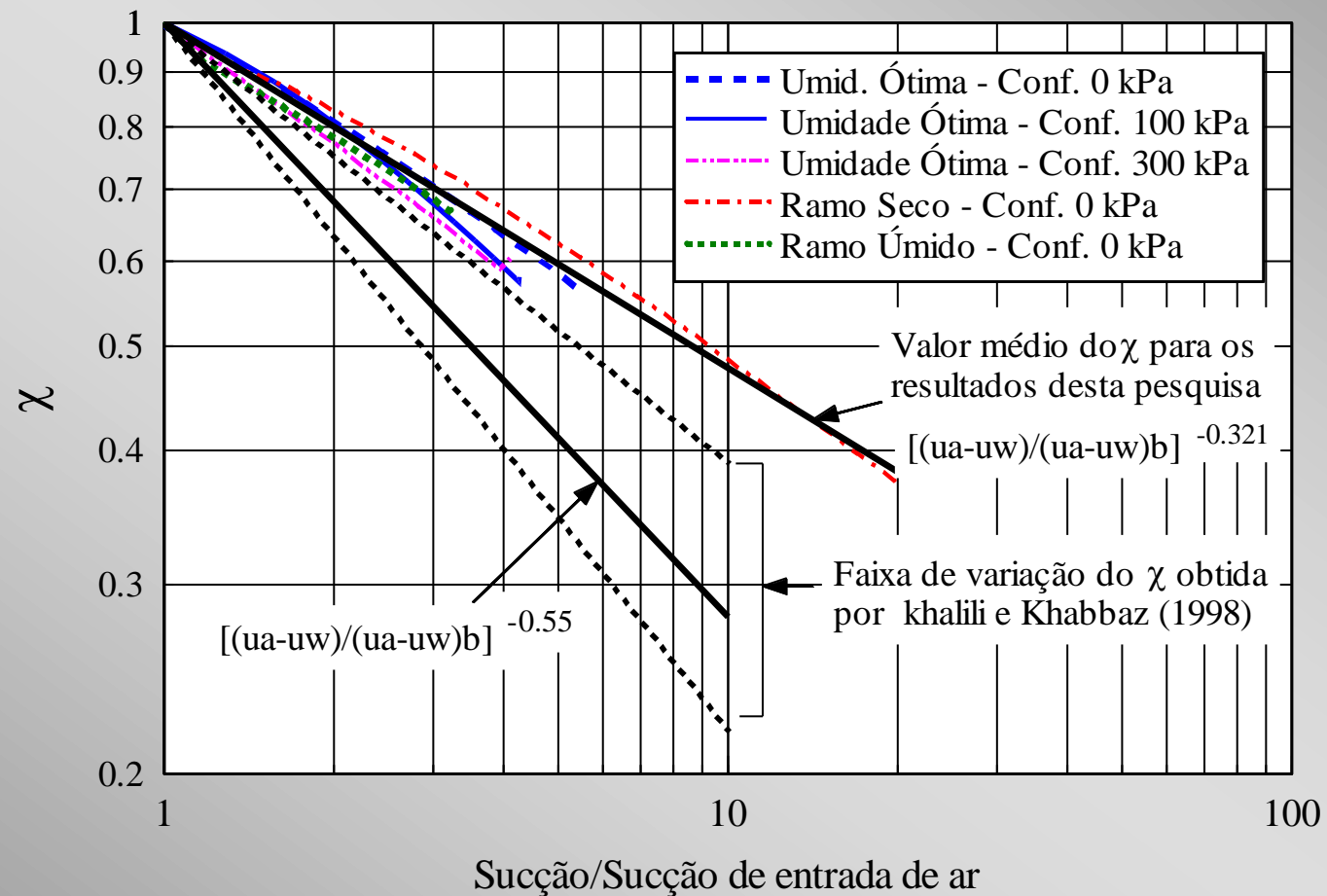
$$\chi = \frac{\tau - \tau_o}{(u_a - u_w) \tan \phi'}$$





$$\chi = \left[ \frac{(u_a - u_w)}{(u_a - u_w)_b} \right]^{-0.55}$$

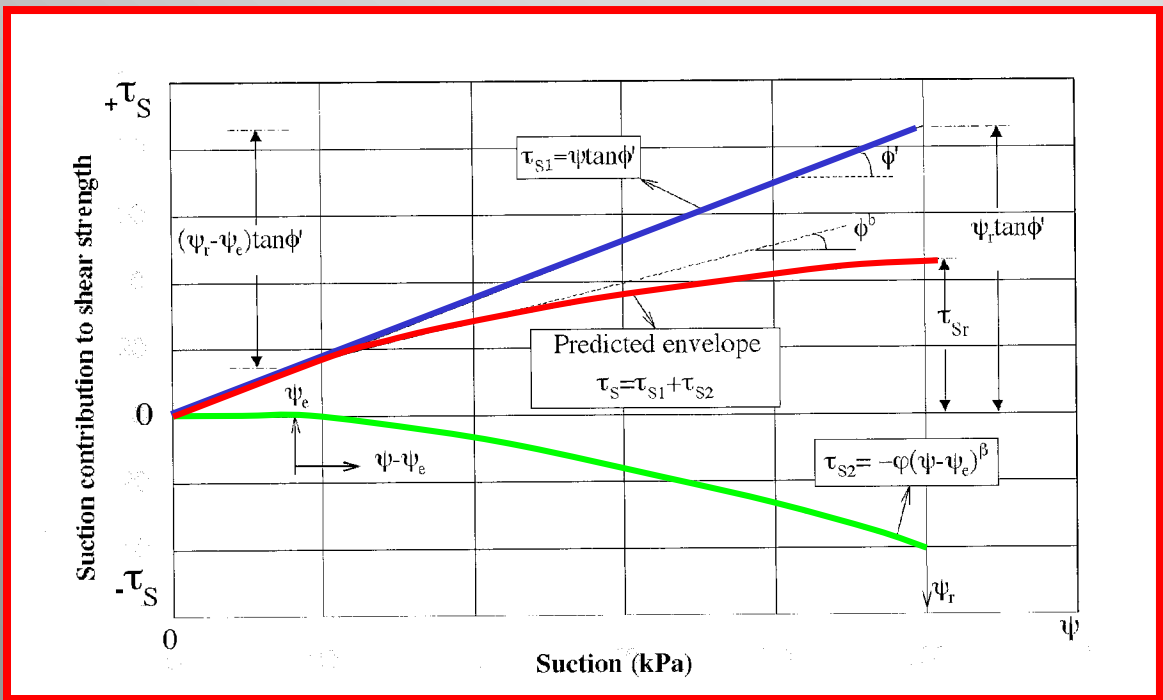
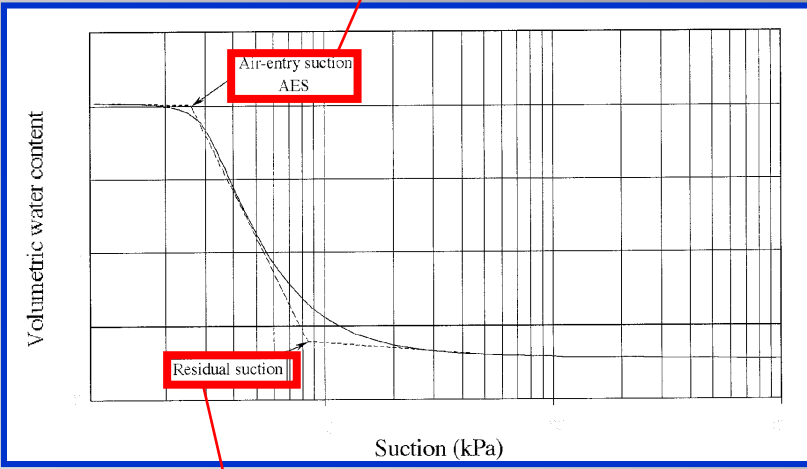






$$\tau_s = \psi \tan \phi' - \phi(\psi - \psi_e)^\beta$$

→ **Parâmetros de ajuste**  
→ **Sucção de entrada de ar**



$\psi_r$

$$\phi = \frac{\psi_r \tan \phi' - \tau_{Sr}}{(\psi_r - \psi_e)^\beta}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\tan \phi' (\psi_r - \psi_e)}{\psi_r \tan \phi' - \tau_{Sr}}$$

$$\tau = c' + (u_a - u_w) \tan \phi^b + (\sigma - u_a) \tan \phi'$$



$$c = c' + (u_a - u_w) \tan \phi^b$$

Ajuste hiperbólico

$$c = c' + \frac{\psi}{a + b\psi}$$

→ Parâmetros de ajuste

$$\frac{1}{a} = \tan \phi'$$

$$b = \frac{1}{(c_{ult} - c')}$$

