

Compactação dos Solos

Estabilidade de taludes

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## O que é compactação?

Técnica de **melhoria do terreno**, onde o solo é densificado através de um esforço de compactação externo.

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## Por que?

- Sair do estado fofo do lançamento puro e simples do material em obras de terraplenagem,
- Produzir material homogêneo,
- Reduzir porosidade / vazios, melhorando contato entre grãos, melhorando resistência e deformabilidade, e reduzindo a permeabilidade

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## Capacidade Suporte



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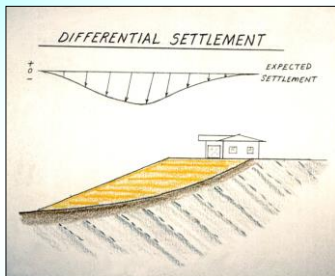
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## Recalques Diferenciais



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## Aplicações

- Aterros, em obras de urbanização, estradas, obras industriais, etc;
- Muros de arrimo;
- Valas;
- Barragens;
- Pavimentos.

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## Sobre a Técnica

- Proctor
- Peso específico (densidade) de uma amostra de solo é função:
  - Tipo de solo,
  - Umidade,
  - N° de golpes (ou passadas) do equipamento de compactação.

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## Diferenças entre Compactação e Adensamento

### Compactação:

Diminuição dos vazios do solo em estado insaturado pela expulsão do ar; Efeito imediato; As cargas podem ser aplicadas de natureza estática ou dinâmica.

### Adensamento:

Diminuição dos Vazios decorrente da expulsão de água dos interstícios do solo; Processo diferido no tempo; De forma geral as cargas aplicadas são de natureza estática.

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## Ensaio de Proctor Normal – NBR 7182



- Preparação da Amostra:
  - Secar ao Ar.
  - Destorroar
  - Acrescentar água até  $w = 5\%$
  - Colocação no cilindro padrão
- Compactação:
  - 3 Camadas
  - 26 golpes / Camada
  - Determinação de  $\gamma_d$  e  $w\%$
  - $w$  aumentada (ou diminuída) em 2% para novo ensaio

$$\gamma_d = \frac{\gamma}{1 + w}$$

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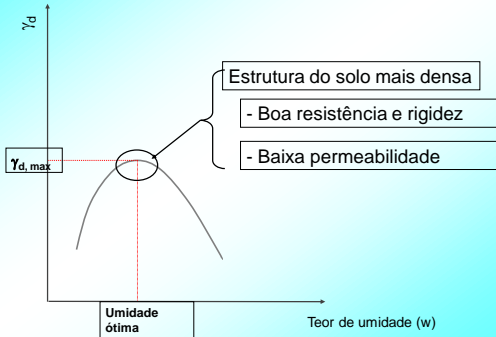
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## Curva de Compactação




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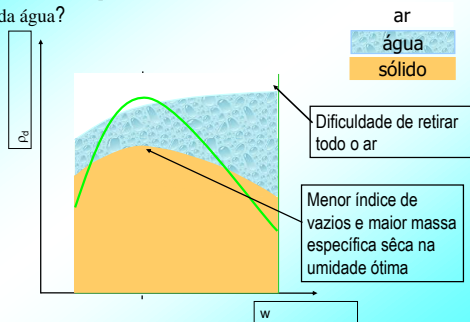
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## Curva de Compactação

O que acontece nas quantidades relativas das três fases com a adição da água?




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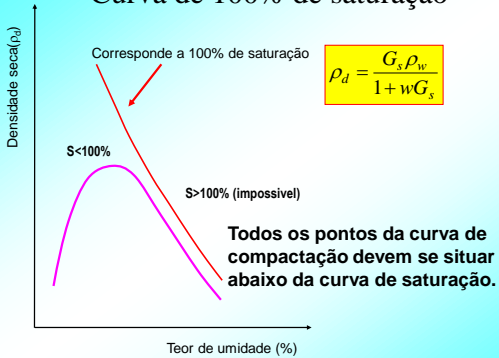
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## Curva de 100% de saturação




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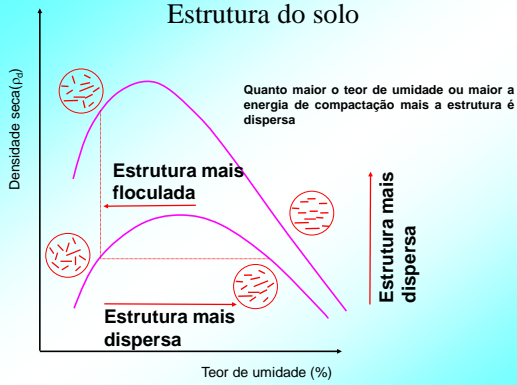
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## Estrutura do solo




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## Ensaio de Compactação de laboratório

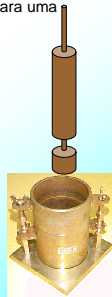
O objetivo do ensaio é obter a curva de compactação e definir o teor de umidade ótimo e densidade seca máxima para uma energia especificada.

### Proctor Normal:

- 3 camadas
- 26 golpes por camada
- Soquete de 2.5 kg
- Altura de queda 305 mm

### Proctor Modificado:

- 5 camadas
- 27 golpes por camada
- Soquete de 4.5 kg
- Altura de queda 457 mm



Volume do molde 1000 ml

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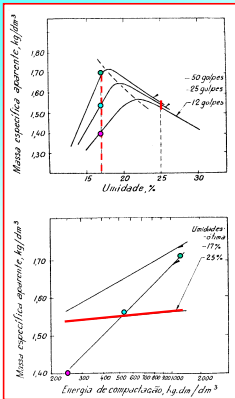
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Curvas de compactação com três energias.

Variação da massa específica com a energia de compactação para três teores de umidade.

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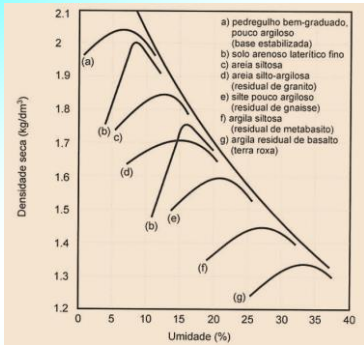
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## Valores Típicos




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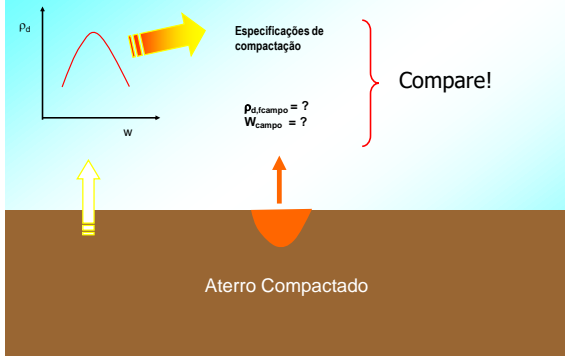
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## Princípio do Controle de Compactação




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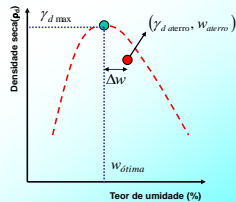
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## Objetivo do controle de compactação

- Evitar que uma camada inadequadamente compactada seja coberta por outra antes da análise.

$$G.C. = \frac{\gamma_{d \text{ aterro}}}{\gamma_{d \text{ max}}}$$

$$\Delta w = w_{\text{aterro}} - w_{\text{ótima}}$$




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## Controle de Compactação

É uma verificação sistemática onde se verifica, em intervalos regulares, se a compactação foi feita de acordo com as especificações

1 teste por 1000 m<sup>3</sup> de solo compactado

•Densidade (grau de compactação)  
•Teor de umidade

- Formas de se monitorar a densidade no campo:
  - Frasco de areia
  - Densímetro nuclear
  - TDR
- Método de Hilf

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### Controle de Compactação

Fundamental para garantir a homogeneidade, e a obtenção dos parâmetros de comportamento desejados.

Através de ensaios de laboratório determinando a densidade e a umidade obtida no campo e comparando com os valores de umidade ótima e de densidade máxima.

Na dinâmica da obra, acompanhando a espessura de camada solta lançada (não maior do que 30cm), o número de passadas do rolo compactador (não inferior a 8 passadas de ida e volta), e a distribuição homogênea das passadas do equipamento.

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## Compactação no campo

Tipos de compactadores:

- Compactador manual vibratório, para situações confinadas, de pequeno volume,
- Compactadores tipo “pé de carneiro”, “tamping”, etc,
- Compactador de rolo liso,
- Compactador de pneu.

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## Compactação no campo

www.worldoflocks.com



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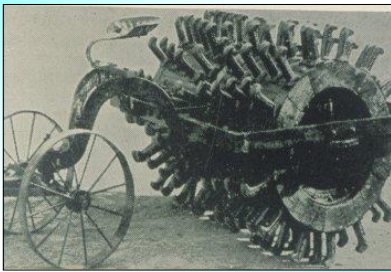
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## Rolo pé-de-carneiro



O rolo pé-de-carneiro foi patenteado em 1904.  
O cilindro era preenchido com areia.

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## Rolo Compactador



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## Rolo Compactador



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## Rolos Compactadores



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## Compactação Pneumática



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## Rolo Liso



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## Rolo Liso



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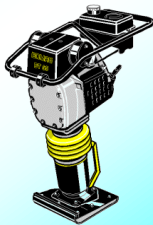
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## Manual



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## Compactação por impacto



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## Área de Empréstimo – Tipo de Solo



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## Ajuste de Teor de Umidade



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## Ajuste de Teor de Umidade



Observação cuidadosa é um importante métodos de controle. Excesso de poeira é um indício de teor de umidade abaixo do ótimo.

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## Ajuste de Teor de Umidade



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## Estabilidade de Taludes

- Objetivo
- Tipos de Escorregamentos
  - Circular
  - Planar
  - Composta
- Métodos de Análises
- Comentários Gerais
  - Hipóteses simplificadoras
  - Parâmetros

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## Superfície "Circular"



2009

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## Superfície "Circular"



2009

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## Superfície "Planar"



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## Superfície “Planar”



2009

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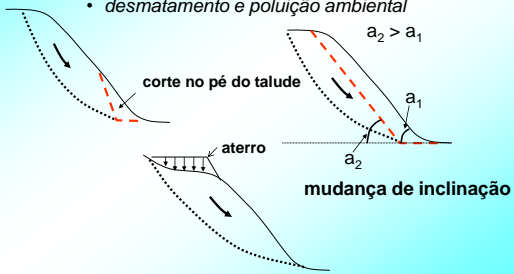
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## Escorregamentos

- Alteração da geometria
- colocação de sobrecarga
- infiltração de água
- desmatamento e poluição ambiental



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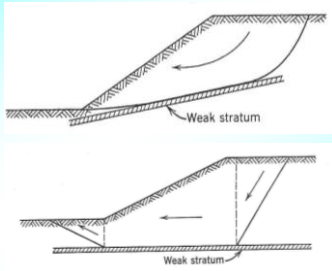
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## Superfície “Compostas”



2009

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## FATOR DE SEGURANÇA:

como é definido? resistência / solicitação

resistência ao cisalhamento disponível / tensões de cisalhamento induzidas

2009

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## FATOR DE SEGURANÇA

Estabilidade pressupõe atendimento aos requisitos da Estática –

Verificação do **equilíbrio** aos esforços horizontais, aos esforços verticais, e a momentos

2009

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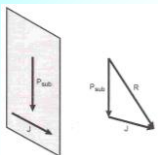
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## COMENTÁRIOS FINAIS

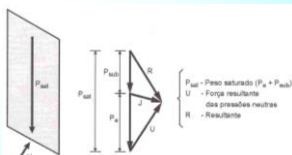
### 1- Consideração da pressão neutra:

Peso Submerso + Força de Percolação



2009

Peso Total + Força Resultante das Pressões Neutras



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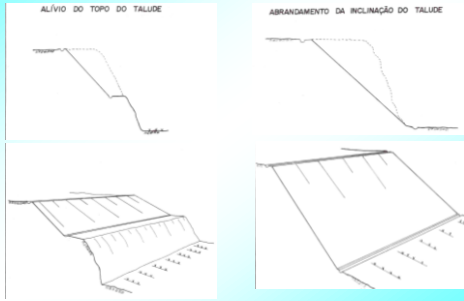
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## Alteração na geometria do talude



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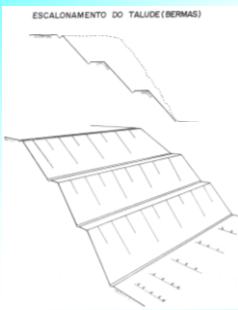
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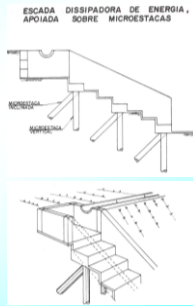
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## Alteração na geometria do talude com impermeabilização superficial



## Drenagem Superficial



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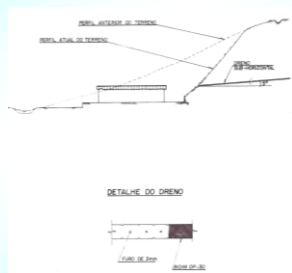
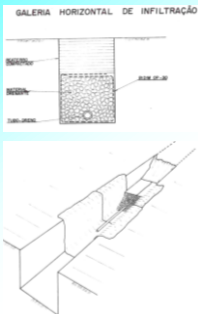
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## Drenagem Profunda

## Dreno sub-horizontal profundo (DHP)



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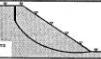
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GROUNDWATER FLOW CONDITIONS	SEEP NUMBER
	1
	2
	3
	4
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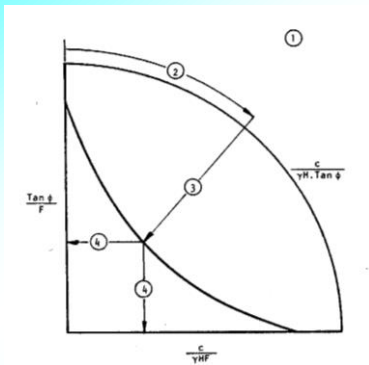
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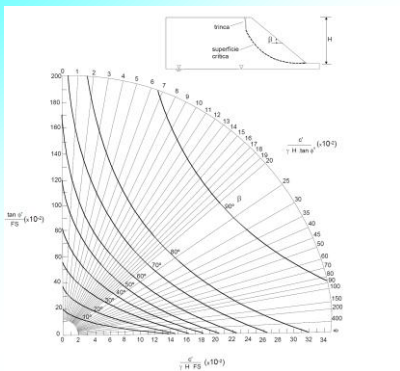
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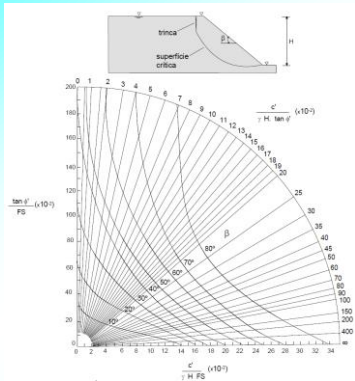
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