

GEOTECNIA CI44-A

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Introducción

- Programa del curso
- Fechas Controles
- Bibliografía
- La Geotecnia en la Ingeniería Civil

Programa de CI44-A

- **Introducción**
 - La Mecánica de Suelos en la Ingeniería y Construcción
 - Formación de los suelos
 - La partícula individual
 - Sistema trifásico
 - Interacción entre partículas
 - Mecanismos de deformación y resistencia al corte
- **Propiedades Índice y de Clasificación de Suelos**
 - Contenido de humedad
 - Peso específico de los sólidos
 - Grado de saturación
 - Índice de vacíos y porosidad
 - Pesos unitarios húmedo y seco
 - Granulometría
 - Límites de Atterberg
- **Clasificaciones de Suelos y sus Aplicaciones a Problemas de Ingeniería**
 - Clasificación Visual
 - Clasificación Unificada (Sistema USCS)
 - Clasificación AASHTO para carreteras

- **Compactación de Suelos**
 - Importancia de la compactación
 - Ensayos de densidad relativa, compactación y CBR
 - Especificaciones y control
- **Tensiones Dentro de una Masa de Suelos**
 - Esfuerzos geostáticos
 - Principio de tensiones efectivas
 - Efecto de la capilaridad
 - Incremento de tensiones por cargas externas
- **Flujo de Aguas en Suelos**
 - Ley de Darcy
 - Coeficiente de permeabilidad, rangos y factores que lo afectan
 - Flujo uni-dimensional
 - Flujo bi-dimensional, ecuación de Laplace, redes de flujo
- **Teoría de Consolidación y Aplicaciones**
 - Teoría de consolidación de Terzaghi
 - Ensayo de consolidación
 - Variaciones de las presiones de poros y tensiones efectivas en el tiempo
 - Asentamientos en el tiempo
 - Consolidación secundaria

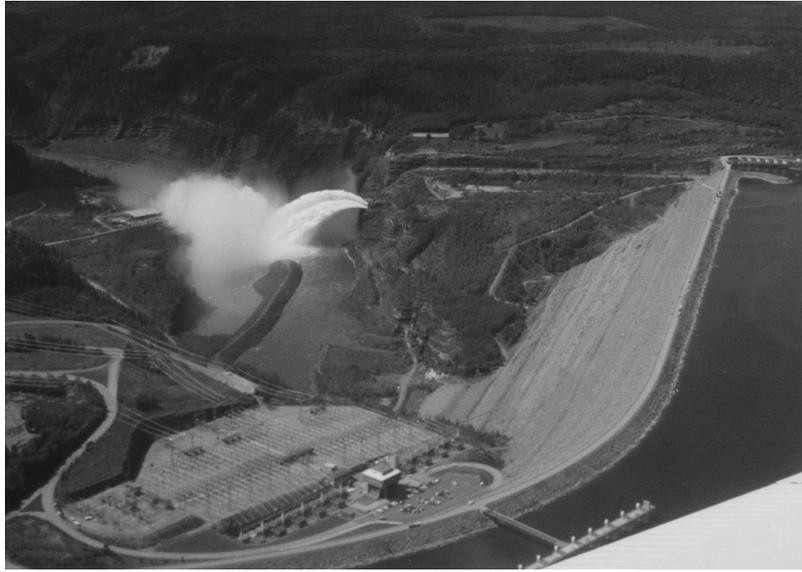
Fecha de Controles

- Control #1: Semana 6: 16 de Abril
- Control #2: Semana 10: 14 de Mayo
- Control #3: Semana 14: 18 de Junio

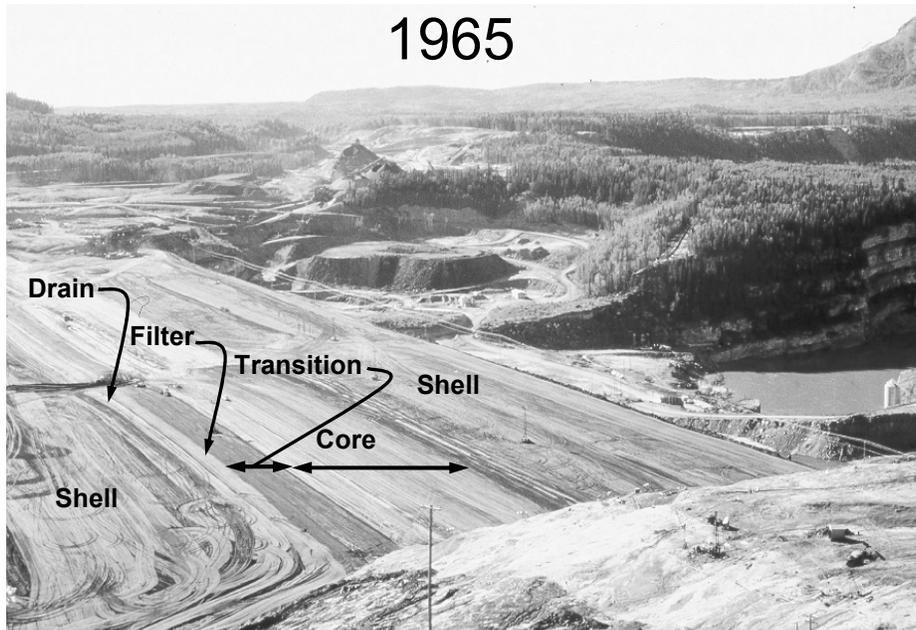
Bibliografía

- "Soil Mechanics", Lambe, T. W. and Whitman, R.V.
- "Soil Mechanics", R.F. Craig
- "An Introduction to Geotechnical Engineering", Holtz, R. D. And Kovacs, W. D.
- "Soil Mechanics in Engineering Practice" Terzaghi, K. And Peck, R. B.

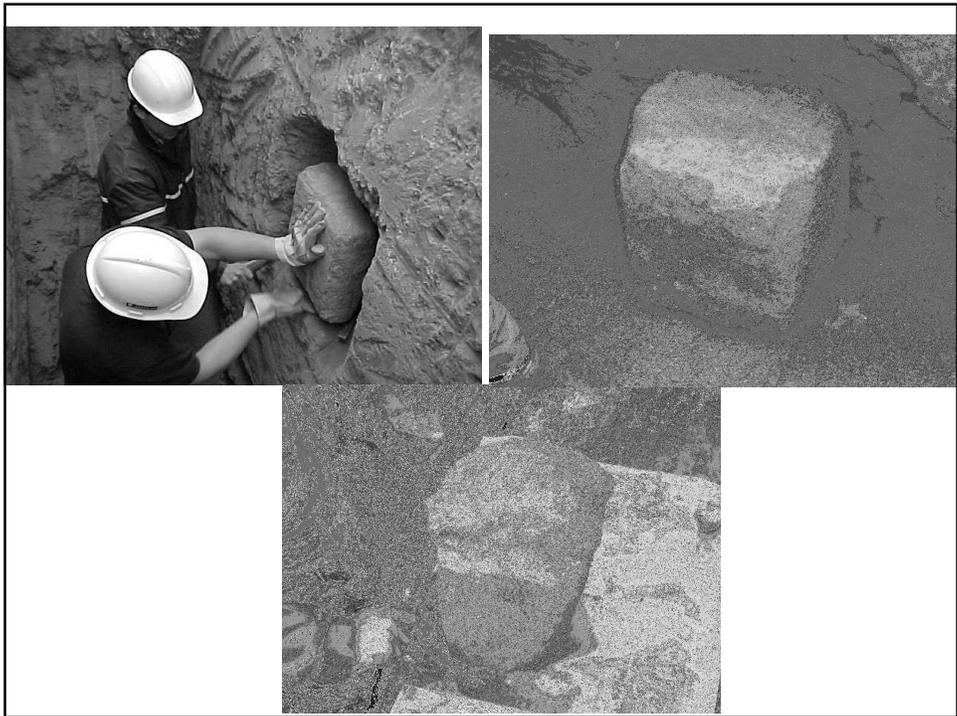
La Geotecnia en la Ingeniería Civil



Construction de la Presa 1965



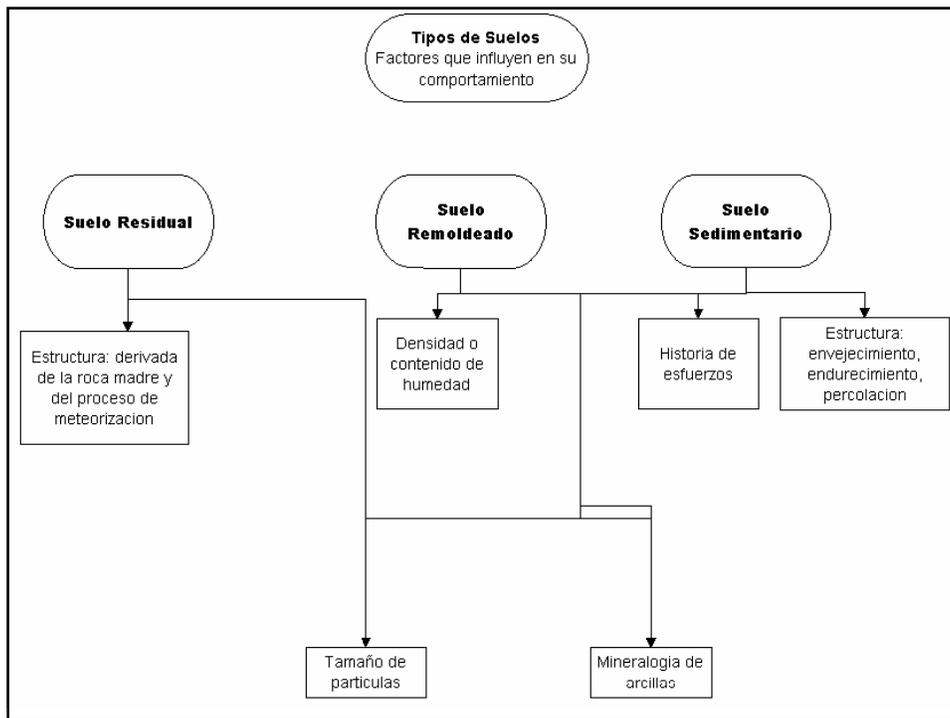
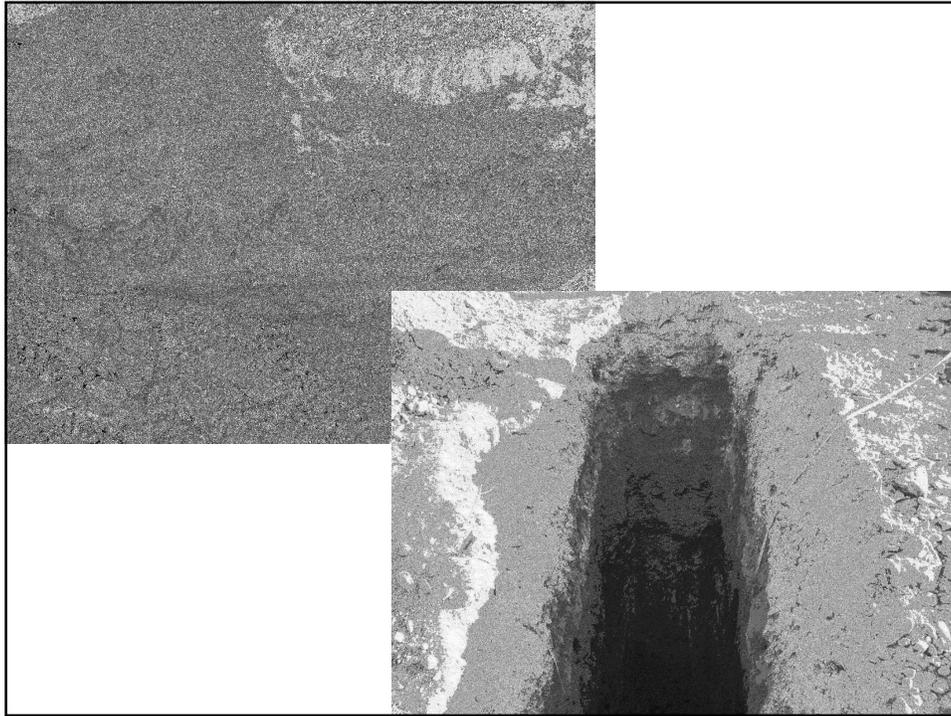












Clasificación	Proceso de Formación	Naturaleza de los depósitos
Residual	Meteorización de la roca madre sin movimiento significativo de partículas	Arcillas/limos cuyo tipo depende principalmente del tipo de roca original y del proceso de meteorización
Aluvial	Material transportado y depositado por la acción del agua	Varía desde arcilla hasta grava gruesa y bolones. Usualmente presenta una estratificación pronunciada. Grava de ríos usualmente redondeadas.
Coluvial	Material transportado por gravedad	Avalanchas, deslizamientos, etc. Desde arcillas hasta bolones. Material usualmente heterogéneo con un amplio rango de tamaño de partículas.
Eólicos o loes	Materiales transportados por el viento	Altamente uniformes sin estratificación clara. Típicamente limos o arenas finas
Orgánico	Formado in situ por el crecimiento y descomposición de plantas	Colores oscuros, fibrosos y altamente compresibles. Mezcla con sedimentos finos produce limos y arcillas orgánicas
Volcánico	Cenizas y pumicitas depositados en erupciones volcánicas	Partículas con tamaño de limos y partículas de mayor tamaño. Partículas angulares y a menudo vesiculares. Meteorización produce arcillas altamente plásticas y a veces expansivas.
Evaporativos	Materiales precipitados o evaporados desde soluciones con alto contenido de sales	Suelos cementados o rocas sedimentarias blandas. Puede formar una costra dura bajo la superficie en regiones áridas.

Tipos de Suelos

◆ Suelos Residuales:

Formados en el lugar por la meteorización directa de la roca. En lugares fríos o templados constituyen capas delgadas debido a una lenta meteorización. En regiones cálidas pueden tener espesores mayores.

● Suelos Sedimentarios:

Han sido depositados en su ubicación actual por agentes como agua-viento-lluvia-gravedad.

Tipos de depósitos:

Aluviales

Coluviales

Morrenas

Eólicos (Dunas, loess)

Remoción en masa

● Suelos Remoldeados

Suelos sin estructura. Incluye suelos preparados en laboratorio mediante depositación “slurry” y otros métodos.

Algunos métodos de compactación pueden crear algunos efectos de estructura.

Meteorización

- Las rocas se forman bajo condiciones distintas a las que se ven enfrentadas en la superficie del terreno
- Diversos factores (agua, viento, glaciares, oleaje y agentes orgánicos) atacan las rocas transformándolas en un proceso denominado meteorización

- **Meteorización Física:**

Proceso de ruptura de la roca debido principalmente a ciclos de congelamiento de agua, cambios de temperatura, organismos, etc.

- **Meteorización Química:**

En rocas fracturadas agentes químicos (dióxido de carbono y ácidos orgánicos) disueltos en el agua penetran la roca y destruyen las estructuras de los minerales debilitando o disgregando la roca.

Las reacciones químicas son mucho más rápidas en climas tropicales

Table 4 - Classification of Rock Material Decomposition Grades

Descriptive Term	Grade Symbol	General Characteristics for Granitic & Volcanic Rocks & Other Rocks of Equivalent Strength in the Fresh State	Additional Typical Characteristics for Specific Rock Types			
			Granite	Granodiorite	Coarse Ash Crystal/Lithic Tuff	Fine Ash Vitric Tuff
Residual Soil	VI	Original rock texture completely destroyed Can be crumbled by hand and finger pressure into constituent grains	Reddish brown Feldspars completely destroyed Quartz is only remaining primary mineral; usually dull, etched or pitted and reduced in size compared with fresh condition	Dark reddish brown Feldspars completely destroyed Quartz only remaining primary mineral; grains reduced in size compared with fresh condition	Brown or reddish brown Quartz only remaining primary mineral	Yellowish brown
Completely Decomposed	V	Original rock texture preserved Can be crumbled by hand and finger pressure into constituent grains Easily indented by point of geological pick Slakes when immersed in water Completely discoloured compared with fresh rock	Yellowish brown to reddish brown Feldspars powdery to soft Hand penetrometer shear strength index <250 kPa Zero rebound from N Schmidt hammer	Yellowish brown to reddish brown Plagioclase feldspars powdery to soft, very easily grooved by pin Orthoclase feldspars gritty, less easily grooved Zero rebound from N Schmidt hammer	Brown to reddish brown Slakes slowly in water Mafic minerals soft, dull, dark green to brown, difficult to distinguish	Yellowish brown Slakes readily in water
Highly Decomposed	IV	Can be broken by hand into smaller pieces Makes a dull sound when struck by geological hammer Not easily indented by point of geological pick Does not slake when immersed in water Completely discoloured compared with fresh rock	Yellowish brown to yellowish orange/brown Feldspars powdery Hand penetrometer shear strength index >250 kPa Positive N Schmidt rebound value <25	Yellowish brown to yellowish orange/brown Plagioclase feldspars powdery to gritty N Schmidt rebound value 15-30	Yellowish brown Mafic minerals soft, dull, dark green	Yellowish grey Surface can be scratched by knife
Moderately Decomposed	III	Cannot usually be broken by hand; easily broken by geological hammer Makes a dull or slight ringing sound when struck by geological hammer Completely stained throughout	Yellowish brown Feldspars gritty Bottle not shiny N Schmidt rebound value 15-45	Yellowish brown Plagioclase feldspars partly decomposed to gritty small pieces N Schmidt rebound value 25-50	Yellowish grey Mafic minerals generally not shiny, soft, black or stained dark brown	White or light grey Surface cannot be scratched by knife
Slightly Decomposed	II	Not broken easily by geological hammer Makes a ringing sound when struck by geological hammer Fresh rock colours generally retained but stained near joint surfaces	Feldspars hard to slightly gritty Orthoclase feldspars often pink Bottle slightly stained and dull around edges N Schmidt rebound value >45	Plagioclase feldspars slightly gritty Bottle and hornblende slightly stained and dull N Schmidt rebound value 45-70	Light grey or greenish grey Mafic minerals shiny, hard, black, may be slightly stained and dull around edges	Grey, light grey or greenish grey Cloudy appearance
Fresh	I	Not broken easily by geological hammer Makes a ringing sound when struck by geological hammer No visible signs of decomposition (i.e. no discolouration)	Overall rock colour grey/white Feldspars hard and shiny Bottle shiny, not stained Quartz colourless or grey, glassy	Overall rock colour grey Feldspars hard and shiny Bottle and hornblende shiny, not stained Quartz colourless or grey, glassy N Schmidt rebound value >60	Overall rock colour ranges from light greenish grey (GM) to grey (JSM, JY) Feldspars hard and shiny Mafic minerals shiny, hard, black Quartz colourless or grey, glassy	Overall rock colour black Glossy appearance
General Notes		(1) Not all three general characteristics are applicable to rocks whose strength in the fresh state is moderately strong or less (see Table 2). Alternative classifications may be more appropriate for such materials (see Section 2.2.4). (2) Use of geological hammer applicable mainly to materials confined in a field exposure.	(3) Based on Mays (1955), Hecher & Martin (1987) and unpublished work by the GCO. (4) Assessments of minerals applicable to medium and coarse-grained granites, may be difficult or impossible to assess in fine-grained granites.	(5) Based on Irwin & Powell (1985a,b).	(6) Based on unpublished work by the GCO. (7) JY = Ym Tin Test Formation (Jm) (Shing Wan Formation) (see HKGS maps and memoirs). (8) Mafic minerals referred to are biotite and hornblende.	(9) Based on unpublished work by the GCO.
Notes on Index Tests		(10) Slake test: samples already close to saturation moisture content are less likely to slake. (11) Feldspar alteration test: hard cannot be cut by knife or grooved by pin; Gritty can be cut by knife or grooved by pin with pressure; Powdery is easily grooved by pin; can be crushed to silt fragments in fingers. Soft-easily grooved by pin, can be crushed very easily to clay in fingers. (12) N Schmidt hammer test: rebound values are for hammer held perpendicular to rock face: use initial 'seating' blows to ensure good contact and record average value from a minimum of five consecutive impacts, ignoring unusually low readings. (13) Hand penetrometer test: press instrument head slowly and smoothly into sample. Take an average of ten values and divide by two to give shear strength index; test may be impractical on very small samples. (14) Test results in general may be affected by sample moisture content and degree of microfracturing.				

Descriptive Term	Grade Symbol	General Characteristics for Granitic & Volcanic Rocks & Other Rocks of Equivalent Strength in the Fresh State
Residual Soil	VI	Original rock texture completely destroyed Can be crumbled by hand and finger pressure into constituent grains
Completely Decomposed	V	Original rock texture preserved Can be crumbled by hand and finger pressure into constituent grains Easily indented by point of geological pick Slakes when immersed in water Completely discoloured compared with fresh rock
Highly Decomposed	IV	Can be broken by hand into smaller pieces Makes a dull sound when struck by geological hammer Not easily indented by point of geological pick Does not slake when immersed in water Completely discoloured compared with fresh rock
Moderately Decomposed	III	Cannot usually be broken by hand; easily broken by geological hammer Makes a dull or slight ringing sound when struck by geological hammer Completely stained throughout
Slightly Decomposed	II	Not broken easily by geological hammer Makes a ringing sound when struck by geological hammer Fresh rock colours generally retained but stained near joint surfaces
Fresh	I	Not broken easily by geological hammer Makes a ringing sound when struck by geological hammer No visible signs of decomposition (i.e. no discolouration)

Descriptive Term & Grade Symbol		Coarse-grained Granite	Medium-grained Granite	Fine-grained Granite
Residual Soil	VI			
Completely Decomposed	V			
Highly Decomposed	IV			
Moderately Decomposed	III			
Slightly Decomposed	II			
Fresh	I			

Natural scale

Plate 2 - Decomposition Grades of Rock Material (Sheet 1 of 2)

Zonas de meteorización

Basado en granito
(Little, 1969)

No siempre válido para
otros suelos

