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	Nota di contenuto	Preface; Acknowledgements; Contents; About the Authors; Chapter 1: Introduction; 1.1 Laboratory Testing; 1.2 In Situ Testing; 1.3 Empirical Correlations; 1.4 Contents of the Book; References; Chapter 2: Geotechnical Properties of Soils - Fundamentals; 2.1 Laboratory Tests for Soils; 2.2 Phase Relations; 2.2.1 Terminology and Definitions; 2.2.2 Relationships Between the Variables; 2.3 Granular Soils; 2.3.1 Grain Size Distribution; 2.3.2 Relative Density; 2.4 Plasticity; 2.4.1 Atterberg Limits; 2.4.2 Classification of Fine Grained Soils Based on Plasticity; 2.5 Compaction; 2.6 Permeability 2.6.1 DArcys Law and Permeability Measurements2.6.2 Intrinsic Permeability; 2.6.3 Reynolds Number and Laminar Flow; 2.6.4

	Anisotropy; 2.6.5 One-Dimensional Flow in Layered Soils; 2.6.6 Effect of Applied Pressure on Permeability; 2.6.7 Critical Hydraulic Gradient; 2.7 Effective Stresses and Total Stresses; 2.8 Consolidation; 2.8.1 Computation of Final Consolidation Settlement; 2.8.2 Time Rate of Consolidation; 2.8.3 Coefficient of Volume Compressibility mv; 2.8.4 Secondary Compression; 2.9 Shear Strength; 2.9.1 Shear Strength, Friction Angle and Cohesion 2.9.2 Undrained and Drained Loadings in Clays2.9.3 Undrained Shear Strength of Clays; 2.9.4 Peak, Residual and Critical States; 2.9.5 Dilatancy Angle; 2.9.6 Coefficient of Earth Pressure at Rest; 2.10 Soil Variability; References; Chapter 3: Correlations for Laboratory Test Parameters; 3.1 Permeability; 3.1.1 Granular Soils; 3.1.2 Cohesive Soils; 3.2 Consolidation; 3.2.1 Compression Index; 3.2.2 Recompression Index or Swelling Index; 3.2.3 Compression Ratio and Recompression Ratio; 3.2.4 Constrained Modulus; 3.2.5 Coefficient of Consolidation cv; 3.2.6 Secondary Compression 3.3 Shear Strength Parameters c and phi3.3.1 Cohesion in Terms of Effective Stress c; 3.3.2 Effects of Dilatancy in Granular Soils; 3.3.3 phipeak, phicv, phires Relationships with Plasticity Index for Clays; 3.3.4 Other Friction Angle Correlations; 3.3.5 Stress Path Dependence of Friction Angles; 3.4 Undrained Shear Strength of a Clay cu; 3.5 Soil Stiffness and Youngs Modulus; 3.6 Coefficient of Earth Pressure at Rest Ko; 3.7 Using Laboratory Test Data in Pile Designs; References; Chapter 4: Standard Penetration Test 4.1 Standard Penetration Test 4.1 Standard Penetration Test Procedure4.2 Correction of N Value for Effective Overburden Pressure (For Granular Soils); 4.3 Correction for SPT Hammer Energy Efficiency; 4.4 Correlation of Standard Penetration Number with Relative Density (Dr) of Sand; 4.5 Correlation of N with Peak Drained Friction Angle (phi) for Sand; 4.6 Correlation of N with Peak Drained Friction Angle (phi) for Sand; 4.6 Correlation of N with Modulus of Elasticity (E) for Sandy Soil; 4.7 Correlati
Sommario/riassunto	This book presents a one-stop reference to the empirical correlations used extensively in geotechnical engineering. Empirical correlations play a key role in geotechnical engineering designs and analysis. Laboratory and in situ testing of soils can add significant cost to a civil engineering project. By using appropriate empirical correlations, it is possible to derive many design parameters, thus limiting our reliance on these soil tests. The authors have decades of experience in geotechnical engineering, as professional engineers or researchers. The objective of this book is to present a critical evaluation of a wide range of empirical correlations reported in the literature, along with typical values of soil parameters, in the light of their experience and knowledge. This book will be a one-stop-shop for the practising professionals, geotechnical researchers and academics looking for specific correlations for estimating certain geotechnical parameters. The empirical correlations in the forms of equations and charts and typical values are collated from extensive literature review, and from the authors' database.