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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Preface; Notations and symbols; Introduction; Part I: Testing and Analysis; Chapter 1. Organic Soils; 1.1 Geological origin; 1.2 Engineering properties; 1.3 Soil classification; 1.4 References; Chapter 2. Site Investigations; 2.1 General; 2.2 Mapping, general survey; 2.3 Soil layer sequence; 2.4 Groundwater; 2.5 Strength and deformation characteristics; 2.6 Monitoring equipment; 2.7 Test embankments for design purposes; 2.8 References; Chapter 3. Laboratory Investigations; 3.1 General; 3.2 Routine tests; 3.3 Determination of stress history 3.4 Determination of deformation and consolidation parameters by oedometer tests3.5 Determination of deformation parameters by triaxial test; 3.6 Determination of shear strength; 3.7 Determination of permeability; 3.8 References; Chapter 4. Stability Analysis; 4.1 General; 4.2 Shear strength used in stability analysis; 4.3 Methods of stability analysis; 4.4 Stability of single-stage embankment; 4.5 Stability of stage-constructed embankments; 4.6 Other approaches in stability analysis; 4.7 References; Chapter 5. Analysis of Subsoil Deformations; 5.1 General 5.2 Deformation and consolidation parameters5.3 Analysis of ?finalZ

deformation; 5.4 Consolidation analysis; 5.5 Consolidation analysis of subsoil with vertical drains; 5.6 Swelling analysis; 5.7 Development trends in deformation and Consolidation Analysis; 5.8 References; Part II: Design and Construction Methods; Chapter 6. Methods of Construction; 6.1 General; 6.2 Choice of method; 6.3 Review of basic concepts of embankment construction on organic soils; Chapter 7. Load Adjustment; 7.1 Profile lowering; 7.2 Pressure berms; 7.3 Lightweight fills; 7.4 References; Chapter 8. Replacement 8.1 General 8.2 Excavation and backfill; 8.3 Progressive displacement; 8.4 References; Chapter 9. Staged Construction; 9.1 General; 9.2 Precompression technique; 9.3 Vertical drains; 9.4 Construction monitoring; 9.5 Construction aspects; 9.6 Design example for staged embankment with the use of vertical drains; 9.7 Design example for the staged embankment with surcharging 9.7; 9.8 References; Chapter 10. Lime and Lime/Cement Columns; 10.1 Description of the method; 10.2 Requirements for field and laboratory investigations; 10.3 Design considerations; 10.4 Limitations; 10.5 Construction aspects 10.6 Requirements for field measurements 10.7 Example: Dimensioning of lime columns for reduction of settlements and for stabilisation of a road embankment on soft and organic clay; 10.8 References; Chapter 11. Other Methods; 11.1 Reinforcement; 11.2 Pile foundation; 11.3 References; Author Index; Subject index

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## Sommario/riassunto

More and more civil engineering constructions are being built on soft soils. As areas with better foundations are used up the necessity to be able to build structures on soft soils increases. The most troublesome of soft soils are organic soils due mainly to their high compressibility (much higher than in mineral soils), and also their very low shear strength. The large diversity of organic soils with respect to their origin as well as their properties make classification, testing, and engineering prediction of behaviour, very difficult. For this reason, engineers try, in general, to avoid c

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