



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI MILANO



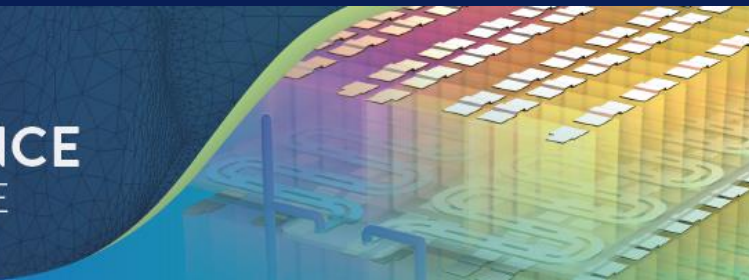
POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863

A numerical model for the unified analysis of soil sedimentation-consolidation phenomena

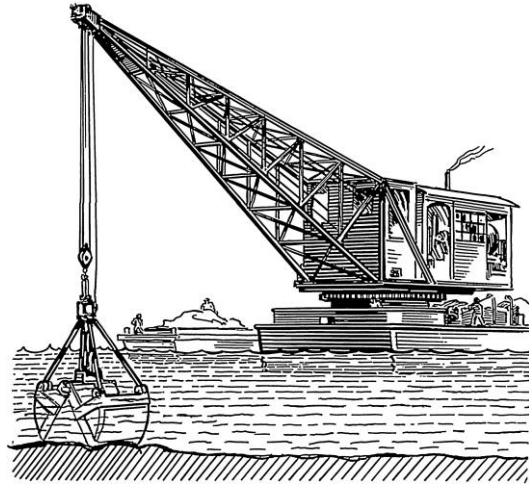
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2. Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile e Ambientale, Politecnico di Milano, Italy.

**COMSOL
CONFERENCE**
2024 FLORENCE

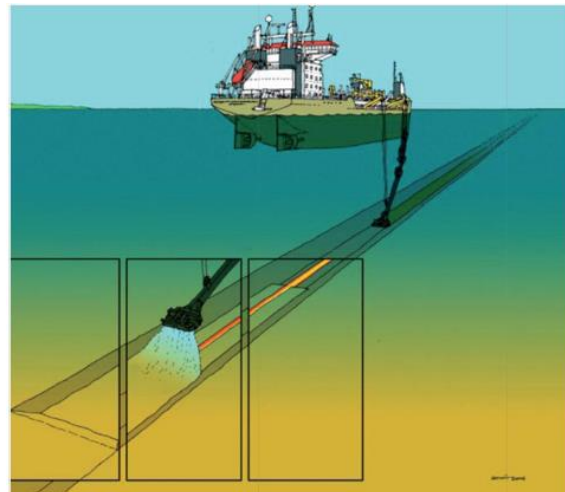
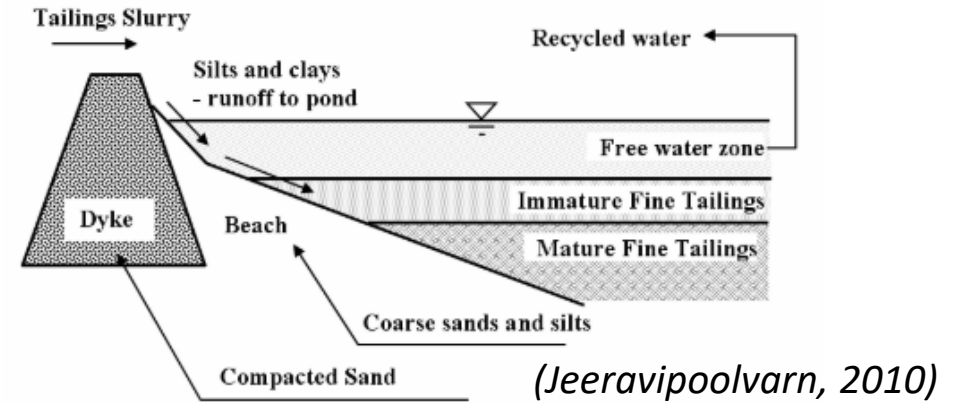


Relevant engineering applications



Dredging

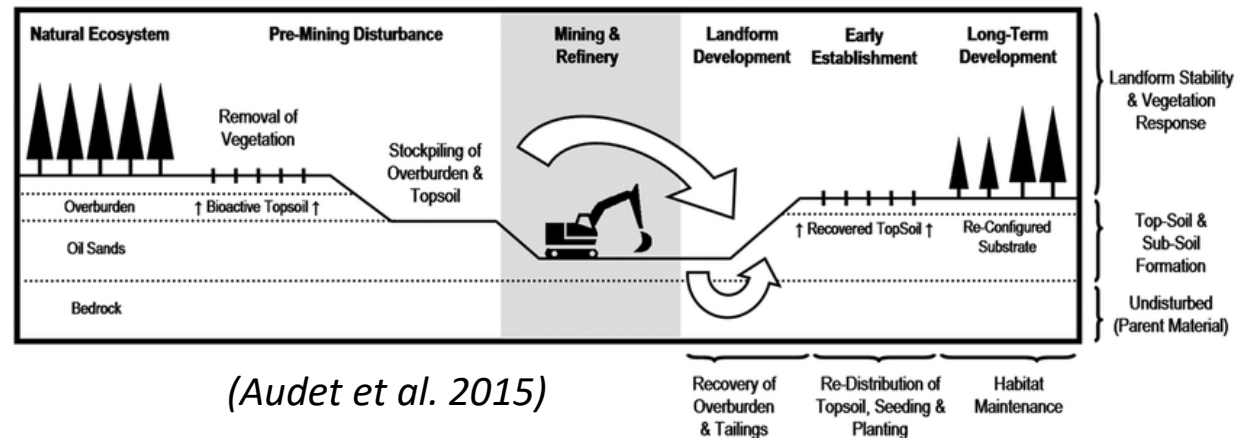
Oil sand tailings



Submarine pipeline trench backfilling

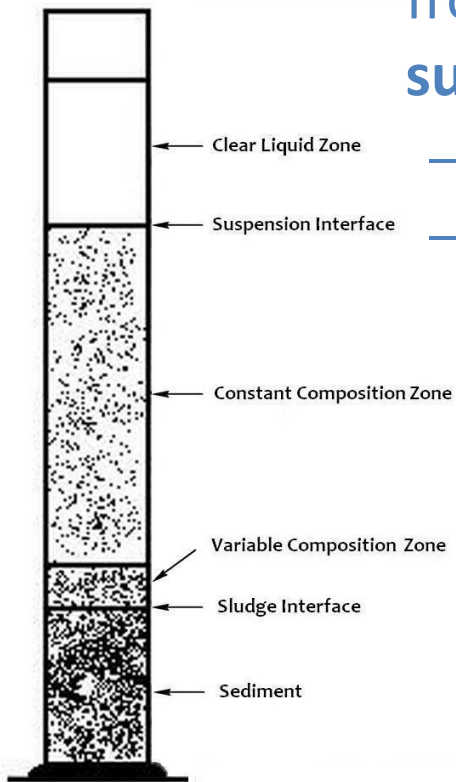
(Stijn Biemans 2012)

Land reclamation



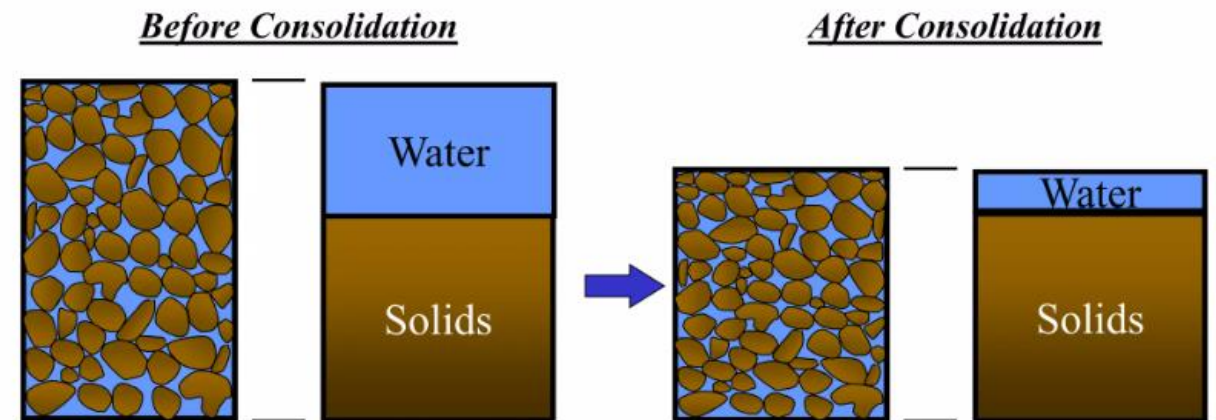
(1) Sedimentation & (2) Consolidation

- Deposition of solid material from a fluid from a state of **suspension**
 - «Fluid» state
 - Absence of interparticle force chains



- Gradual volume reduction in saturated **soil** due to pore fluid drainage
 - «Solid» state
 - Formed sediment network structure able to carry its own weight

Irfan (2016)



(1) Kynch's theory of sedimentation

Hp:

- $v_s = v_s(c)$
- Continuity of solid and fluid phases

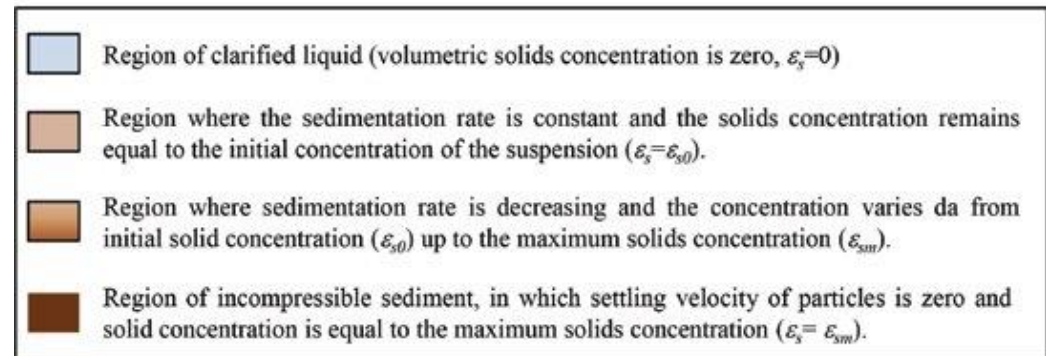
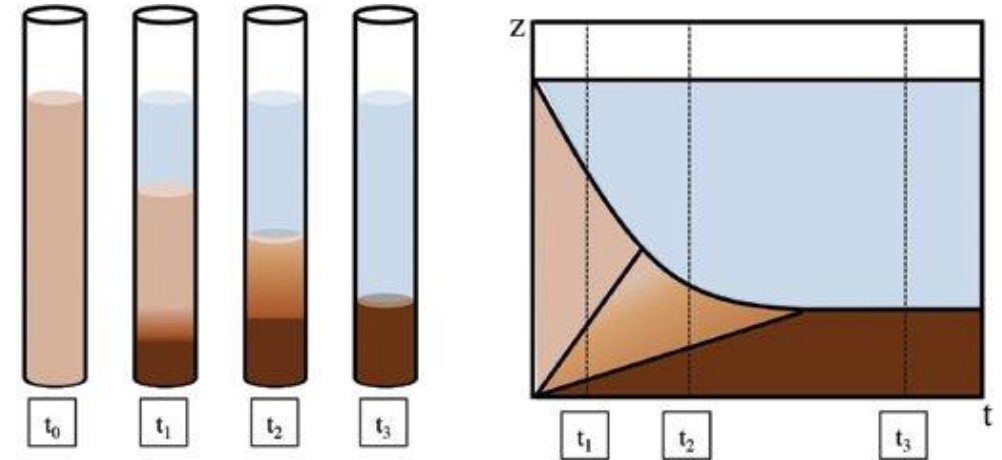


$$V(c) \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$V(c) = v_s + c \frac{dv_s}{dc}$$

Hindered settling equation
(Kynch 1951)

- Eulerian coordinate formulation
- c = solid mass per unit volume

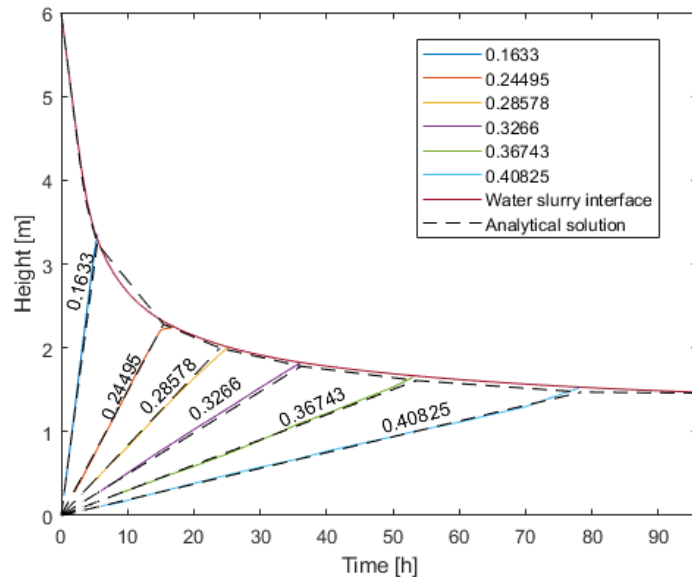


Kynch's theory numerical implementation

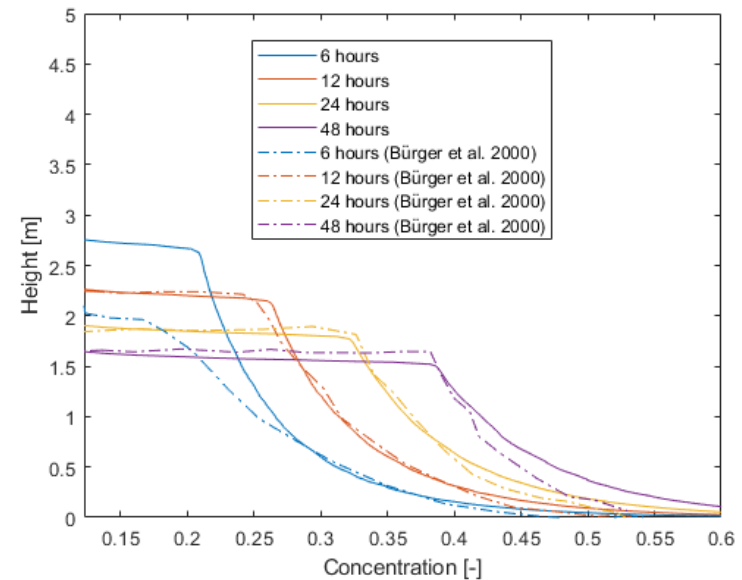
- Comsol implementation in Lagrangian coordinate
- Comparison with analytical and numerical solutions from literature

$$V_z(e) \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$V_z(e) = \left(\frac{\gamma_s}{\gamma_f} - 1 \right) \frac{d}{de} \left[\frac{k}{1+e} \right]$$



Comparison with analytical solution (characteristics)
Evolution of solid-liquid interface position & constant concentration lines



Comparison with numerical solution of Bürger et al. (2000)

(2) Large strain 1D consolidation theory Gibson et al. (1967)

- Continuity equation for solid and fluid phases
- Darcy's law

Lagrangian
coordinate

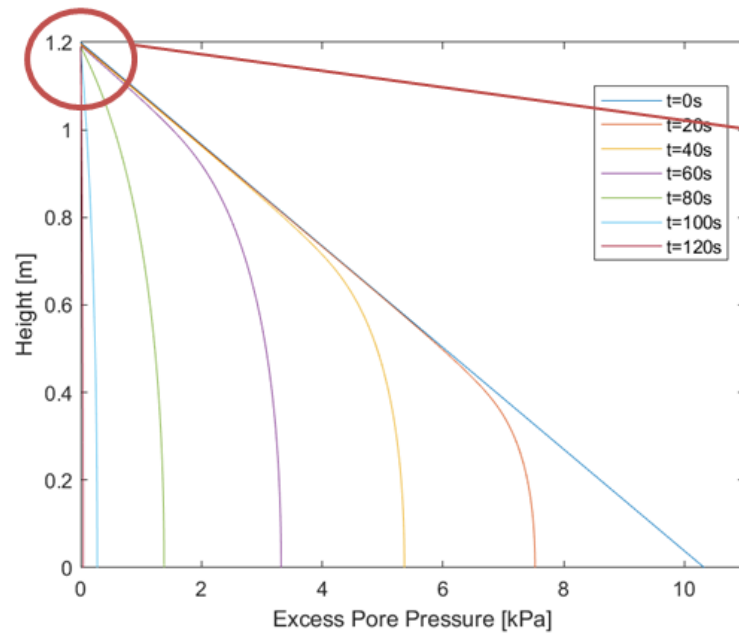
$$z(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+e} dx$$

$$k = k(e)$$
$$\sigma' = \sigma'(e)$$

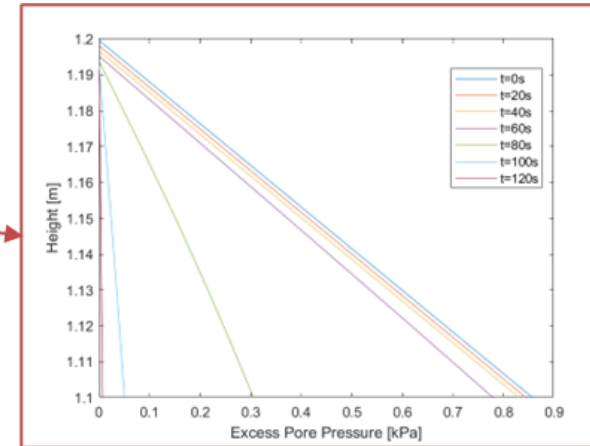


$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[-\frac{k}{\gamma_f} \frac{1}{1+e} \frac{d\sigma'}{de} \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} \right] \mp (\gamma_s - \gamma_f) \frac{d}{de} \left[\frac{k}{\gamma_f} \frac{1}{1+e} \right] \frac{\partial e}{\partial z}$$

Large strain consolidation numerical implementation

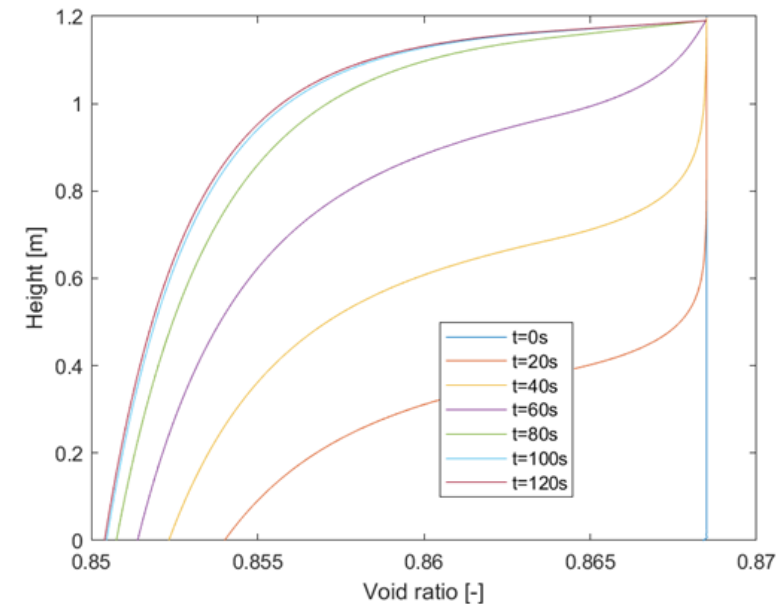


*Excess pore pressure isochrones
Eulerian coordinate*



*Layer
compression over
time*

*Void ratio isochrones
Eulerian coordinate*



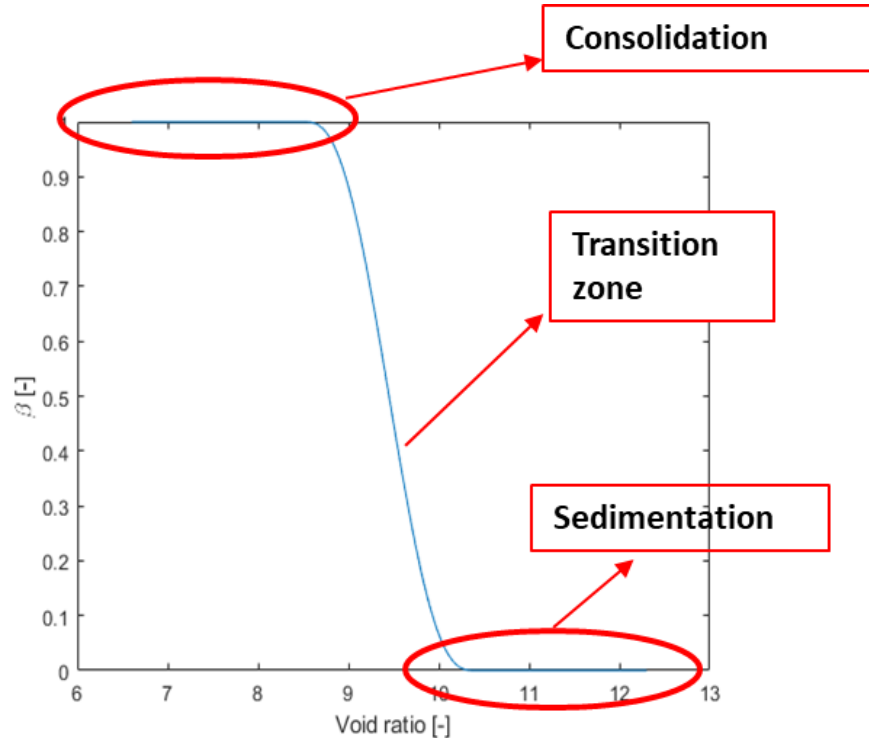
Sedimentation+consolidation:

Interaction coefficient

More general form of effective stress principle via interaction coefficient $\beta(e)$



$$\sigma' = \beta(e)(\sigma - u)$$



- Used to model transition between sedimentation and consolidation
- Defined via step function

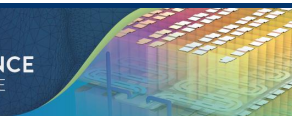
$$\beta(e) = \begin{cases} 1 & e \leq e_s \\ a_5 e^5 + a_4 e^4 + a_3 e^3 + a_2 e^2 + a_1 e + a_0 & e_s < e < e_m \\ 0 & e \geq e_m \end{cases}$$

Step Function in COMSOL Multiphysics

Sedimentation+consolidation

Governing equation
(Pane & Schiffman 1985)

$$\bullet \quad \frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = \bar{\gamma} \left(\frac{\gamma_s}{\gamma_f} - 1 \right) \frac{d}{de} \left(\frac{k}{1+e} \right) \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[-\frac{k}{\gamma_f(1+e)} \beta(e) \frac{d\sigma'}{de} \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[-\frac{k}{\gamma_f(1+e)} \frac{d\beta(e)}{de} \sigma' \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} \right]$$



Sedimentation+consolidation

Governing equation
(Pane & Schiffman 1985)

$$\bullet \frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = \bar{\Gamma} \left(\frac{\gamma_s}{\gamma_f} - 1 \right) \frac{d}{de} \left(\frac{k}{1+e} \right) \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[-\frac{k}{\gamma_f(1+e)} \beta(e) \frac{d\sigma'}{de} \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[-\frac{k}{\gamma_f(1+e)} \frac{d\beta(e)}{de} \sigma' \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} \right]$$

Kynch's equation

$$\beta(e) = 0$$

$$e \geq e_m$$



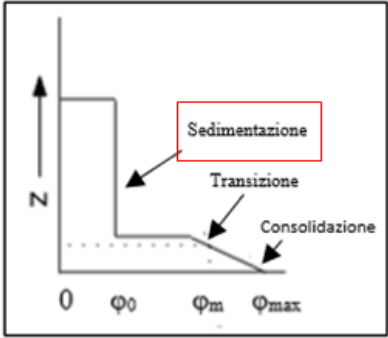
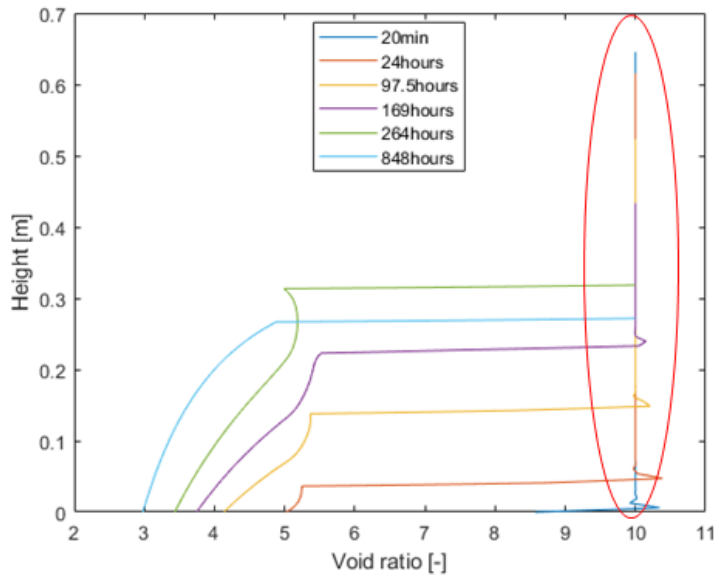
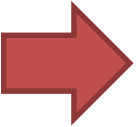
$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} \pm V_z(e) \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} = 0$$

Sedimentation+consolidation

Governing equation
(Pane & Schiffman 1985)

$$\bullet \frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = \bar{\gamma} \left(\frac{\gamma_s}{\gamma_f} - 1 \right) \frac{d}{de} \left(\frac{k}{1+e} \right) \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[- \frac{k}{\gamma_f(1+e)} \beta(e) \frac{d\sigma'}{de} \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[- \frac{k}{\gamma_f(1+e)} \frac{d\beta(e)}{de} \sigma' \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} \right]$$

$\beta(e) = 0$
 $e \geq e_m$



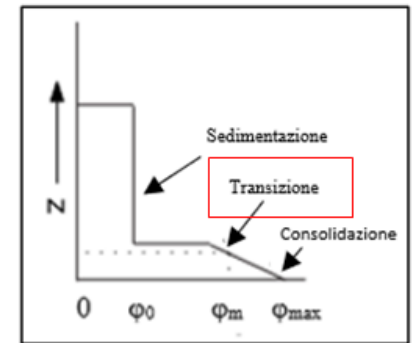
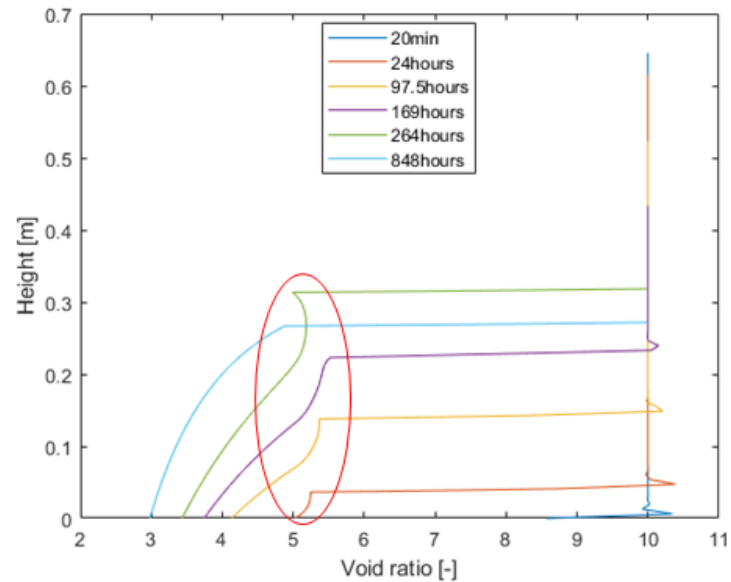
(da Dankers 2006, modificato)

Sedimentation+consolidation

Governing equation
(Pane & Schiffman 1985)

$$\bullet \frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = \bar{\gamma} \left(\frac{\gamma_s}{\gamma_f} - 1 \right) \frac{d}{de} \left(\frac{k}{1+e} \right) \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[-\frac{k}{\gamma_f(1+e)} \beta(e) \frac{d\sigma'}{de} \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[-\frac{k}{\gamma_f(1+e)} \frac{d\beta(e)}{de} \sigma' \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} \right]$$

$\beta(e)$
 $e_s < e < e_m$



(da Dankers 2006, modificato)

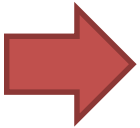
Sedimentation+consolidation

Governing equation
(Pane & Schiffman 1985)

$$\bullet \frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = \bar{\gamma} \left(\frac{\gamma_s}{\gamma_f} - 1 \right) \frac{d}{de} \left(\frac{k}{1+e} \right) \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[-\frac{k}{\gamma_f(1+e)} \beta(e) \frac{d\sigma'}{de} \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[-\frac{k}{\gamma_f(1+e)} \frac{d\beta(e)}{de} \sigma' \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$\beta(e) = 1$$

$$e \leq e_s$$



*Consolidation
Gibson equation*

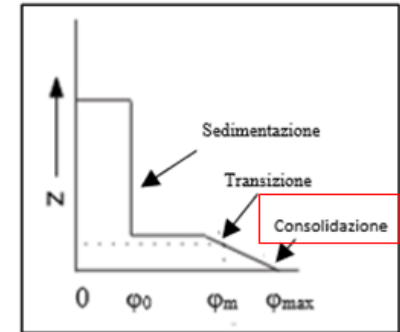
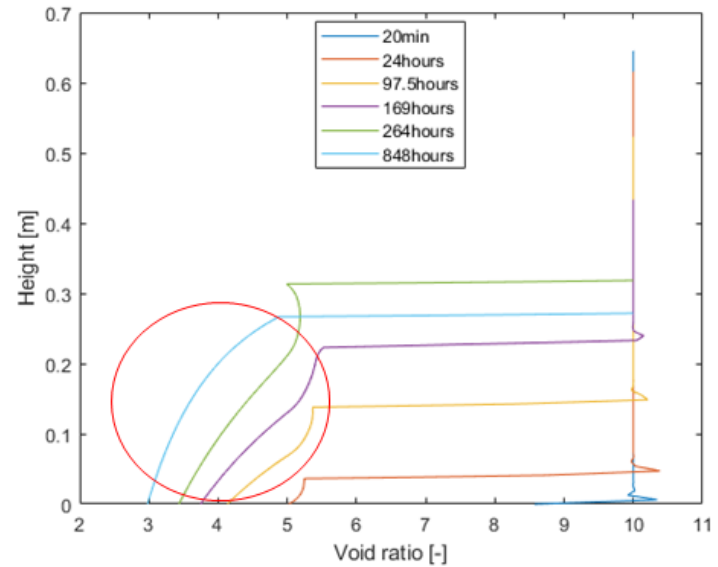
$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[-\frac{k}{\gamma_f} \frac{1}{1+e} \frac{d\sigma'}{de} \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} \right] \bar{\gamma} (\gamma_s - \gamma_f) \frac{d}{de} \left[\frac{k}{\gamma_f} \frac{1}{1+e} \right] \frac{\partial e}{\partial z}$$

Sedimentation+consolidation

Governing equation
(Pane & Schiffman 1985)

$$\bullet \frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = \bar{\gamma} \left(\frac{\gamma_s}{\gamma_f} - 1 \right) \frac{d}{de} \left(\frac{k}{1+e} \right) \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[-\frac{k}{\gamma_f(1+e)} \beta(e) \frac{d\sigma'}{de} \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[-\frac{k}{\gamma_f(1+e)} \frac{d\beta(e)}{de} \sigma' \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} \right]$$

$\beta(e) = 1$
 $e \leq e_s$

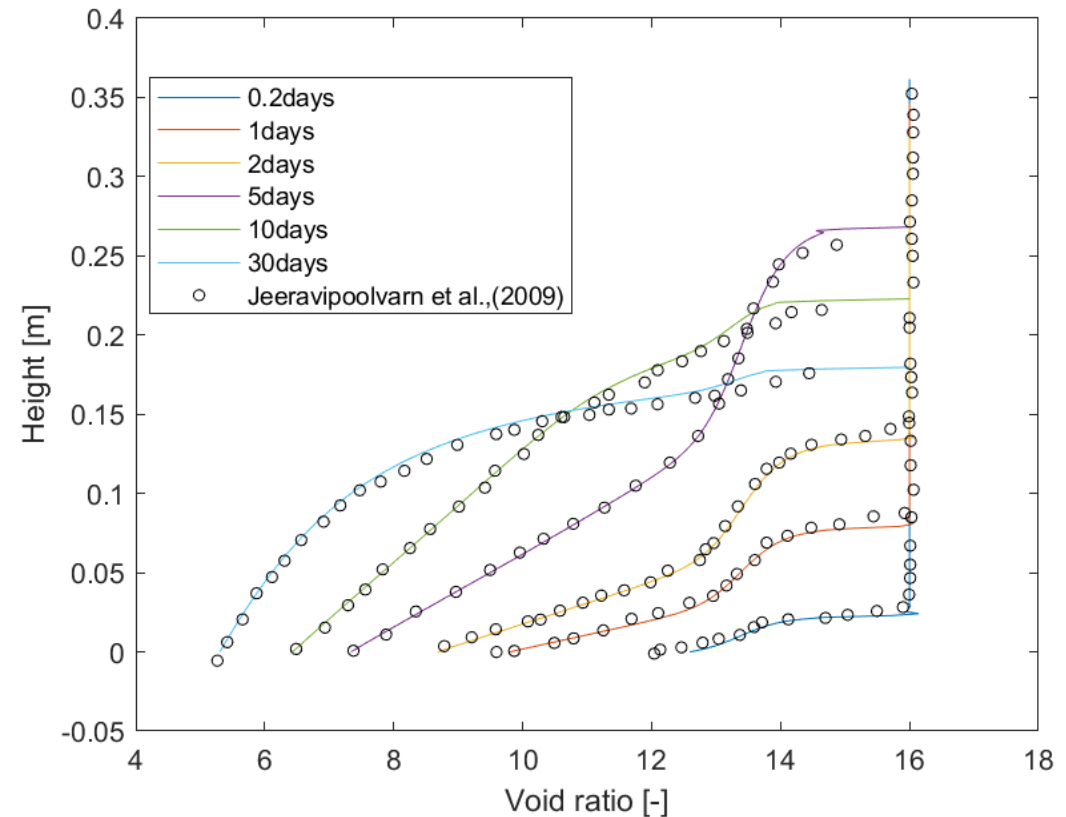


(da Dankers 2006, modificato)

Validation of FE model

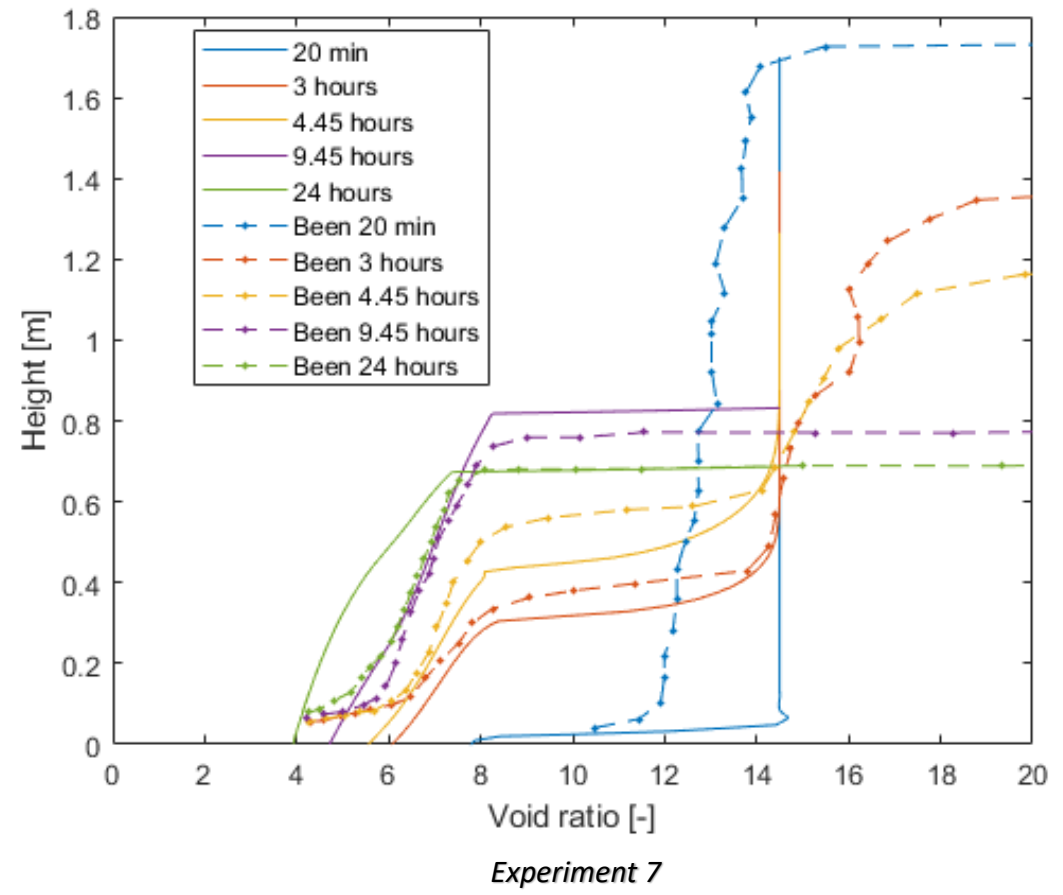
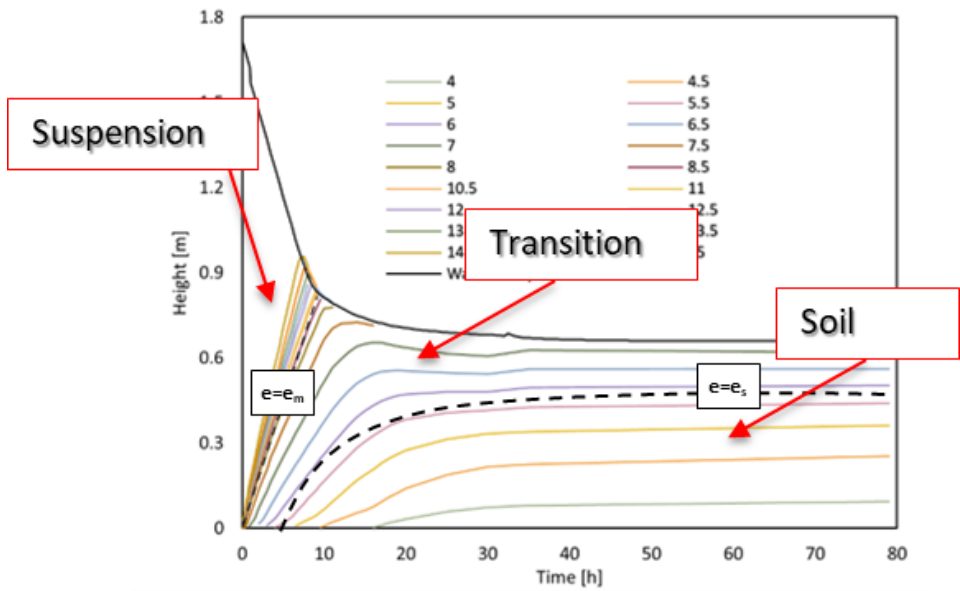
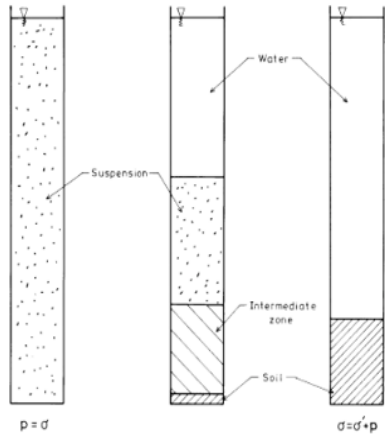
- Validation against numerical solution (Jeeravipoolvarn 2009)

$$k = Ce^D$$
$$e = A(\sigma')^B$$
$$\beta = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{E + Fe^G} \right), & \beta > \beta_t \\ \beta_t, & \beta \leq \beta_t \end{cases}$$



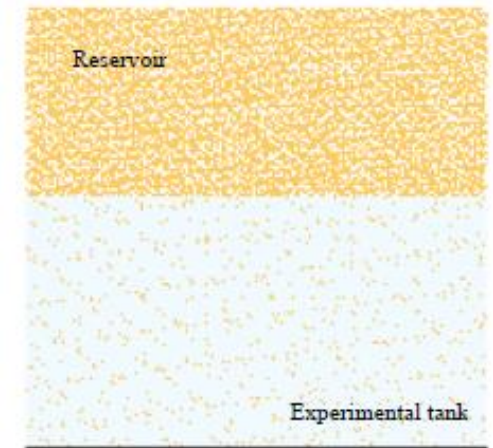
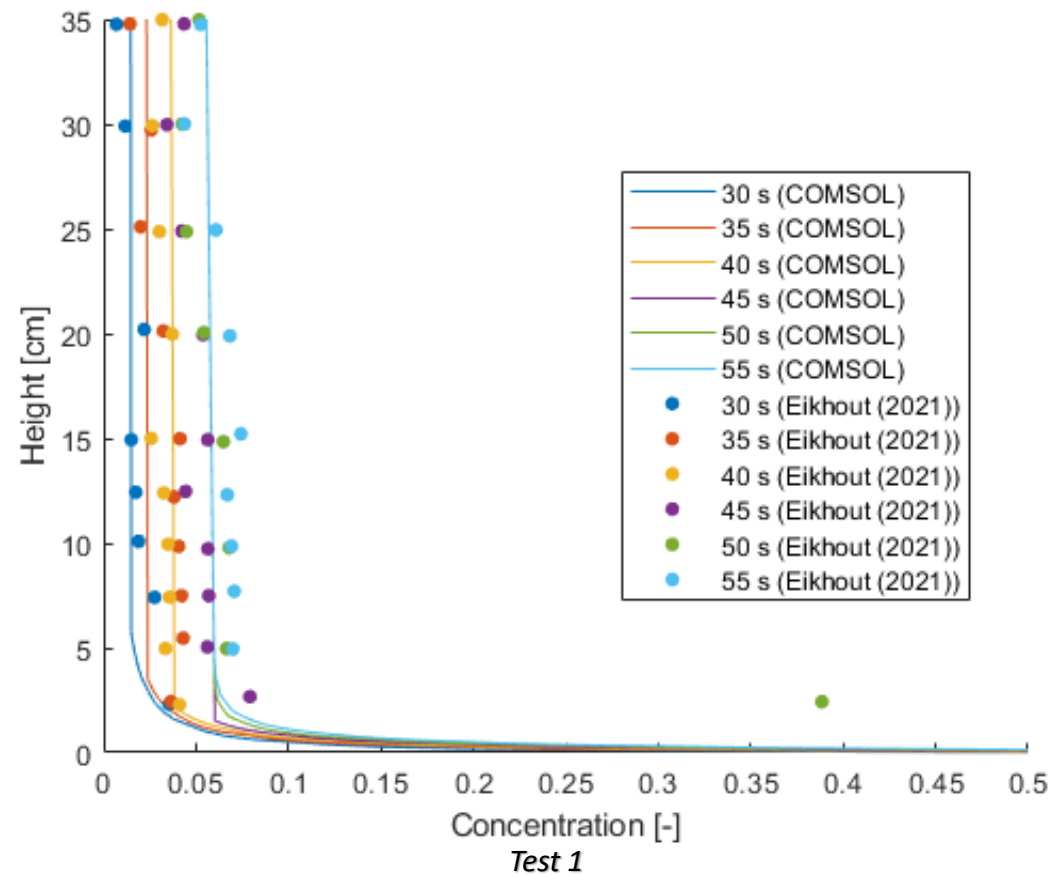
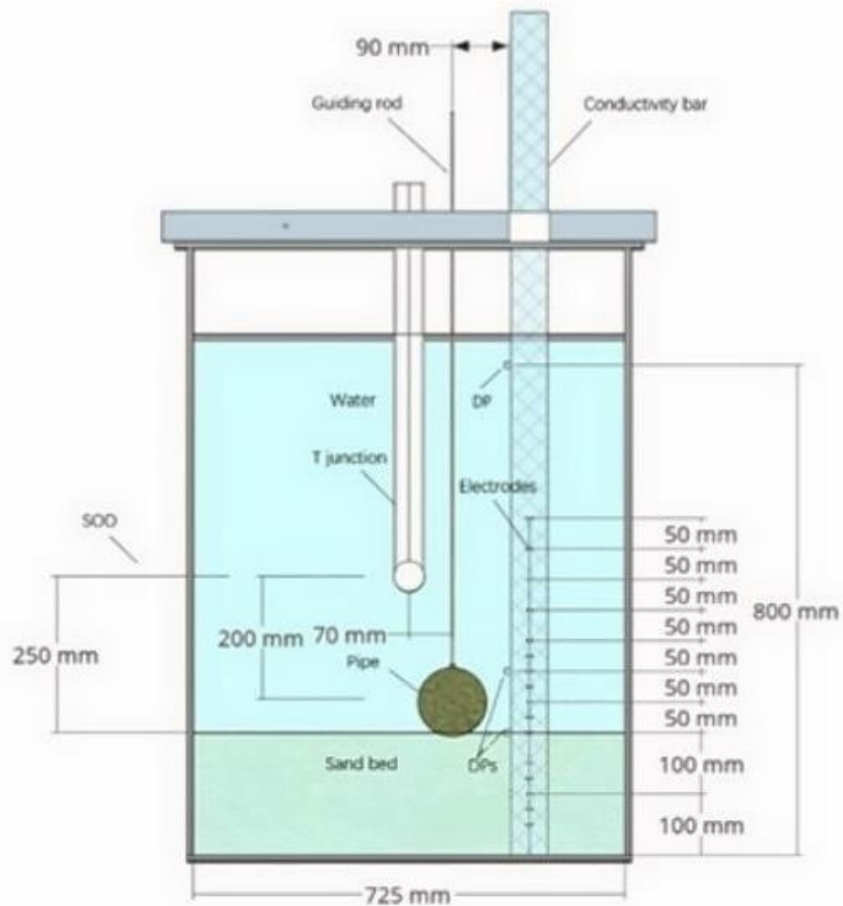
Validation against experimental data

Been 1980



Validation against experimental data

Eikhout 2021



Dummy resevoir representation

Conclusions

- The numerical model can simulate
 - ✓ Large-strain consolidation
 - ✓ Sedimentation
 - ✓ Sedimentation-consolidation
- Model validation against experimental data
 - ✓ Simulation of sedimentation-consolidation processes involving clayey material
 - Application to land reclamation problems
 - ✓ Simulation of sedimentation due to inflow of sand suspension
 - Application to underwater trench backfilling and pipeline-soil interaction problems





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