

The Research on Shear Properties of Deformable Ground Soil under High-speed Driving Conditions

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Abstract: The classical ground soil shear mechanics model is difficult to predict the maneuverability of vehicles under high-speed driving conditions. The shear mechanical properties of soil under dynamic loading are the key factor to research on the ground attachment characteristics of vehicles under high-speed driving conditions. The relationship between the shear properties of the ground soil and the loading rate was analyzed by numerical simulation method. Based on the Janosi shear model of the ground soil, the loading rate and shear rate were supplemented to establish the applicable driving conditions for high-speed and heavy-duty vehicles. The ground soil shearing characteristics model provides a theoretical basis for researching on the vehicle's driving maneuverability under high-speed driving conditions.

1 Janosi shear model for classic ground soil

There are two kinds of shear stress-deformation characteristic curves for common ground soil at low shear rate. As shown in Fig. 1, the abscissa is the shear displacement and the ordinate is the soil shear stress. One is to describe the brittle ground soil, such as compacted sand, frozen snow, and other undisturbed hard ground. The shear stress-strain curve of this kind of soil will have a maximum value, and the shear stress of the soil will be smooth after reaching the yield limit. The shear models describing the brittle soil are: Bekker shear model, JYWong shear model and so on. The other is plastic soil, such as loose sand, dry soil, and other disturbed ground soil, the shear stress-strain curve of this kind of soil has no peak of protrusion, and it always changes smoothly. The shear models describing plastic soils are: Janosi shear model, hyperbolic shear model, pure exponential shear model, etc.[1-5].

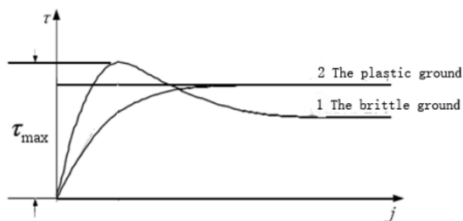


Figure 1. Two common soil shear

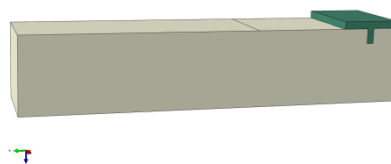


Figure 2. Simulation model of sheared stress-strain curves soil test for track shoes

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For the plastic shear properties of deformable ground soil, there is no hump in the shear stress-strain curve, so the Janosi shear model is adopted[3]to describe the shear properties of ground soil at low shear rates, as follows:

$$\tau = \tau_{\max}^0 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{j}{k_m}} \right) \tag{1}$$

$$\tau_{\max}^0 = c + p \tan \varphi \tag{2}$$

Where, j is shear displacement; k_m is shear modulus; τ_{\max}^0 is soil shear strength at low shear rates; τ is shear stress; c is soil cohesion; φ is the internal friction angle of the soil; p is soil normal pressure.

2 Analysis of soil shear characteristics

2.1 Soil shear characteristics simulation model

(1) Numerical calculation model. Simulation model of the shear plate shear test in Fig. 2. Due to the limitation of indoor soil trough size, in order to reduce the influence of the shearing force of the side of the track shoe and the soil on the soil shear characteristics, the shortest side of the soil model is consistent with the short side width of the track plate. The structural parameters of the track shoes are 200 mm × 150 mm × 15 mm, and the structural parameters of the spurs are 150 mm × 10 mm × 8 mm. When researching on the shearing soil test of track shoes under high shear rate conditions, the calculated soil sizes for the track shoes and the ground are: 495mm × 165mm × 60mm and 165 mm × 1000mm × 200mm [2-7].

(2) Selection of model materials and unit types. The ABAQUS finite element software was used to establish the crawler plate and deformable ground soil simulation model. The track shoes, pressure plate and deformable ground unit model were selected as C3D4 solid elements. The material of track shoes and pressure plate was defined as rigid body, and the soil material was selected as elastoplastic Drucker-Prager constitutive material. The parameters defined for the track shoes, the press plates and the Kangzhuang soil material model with a moisture content of 5% are shown in Tables 1 and 2 [6-7].

Table 1 Material model parameters of track shoes and pressure plates

Density $\rho / \text{g} \cdot \text{mm}^{-3}$	Elastic Modulus E / kPa	Poisson ratio μ
7.85×10^{-3}	2.05×10^6	0.3

Table 2 Soil Drucker-Prage elastoplastic constitutive model parameters

Confining pressure σ_3 / kpa	density $\rho / \text{g} \cdot \text{mm}^{-3}$	Elastic Modulus E / kpa	Internal friction angle β / rad	k_1	Dilatancy angle ψ / rad	Yield stress σ_c^0 / kpa	Plastic strain $d\varepsilon^{-pl}$	Poisson ratio μ
100	1.82×10^{-3}	396	0.99	0.778	0	49	0	0.3

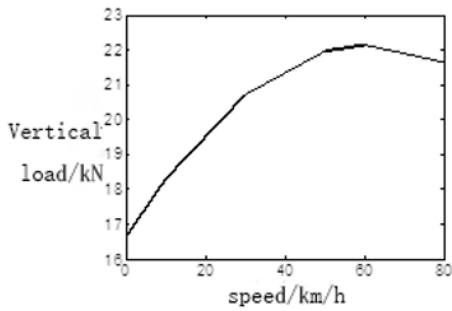


Figure 3 Relationship between driving speed and vertical load of vehicle to ground

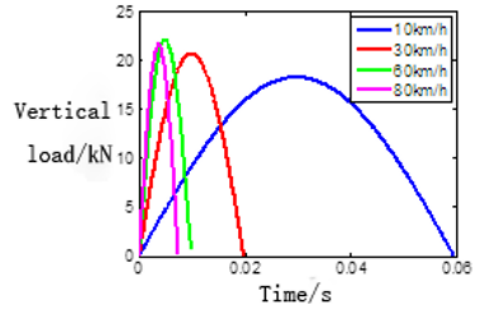


Figure 4 Semi-sinusoidal loading curve at four vehicle speeds

(3) Boundary conditions. The pressure characteristics of the deformable ground soil are studied, and the degrees of freedom in the three directions of the bottom surface of the ground soil model in Fig. 2 are all constrained, and the load or displacement in the direction of the vertical contact surface is applied to the pressure plate in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, and all the degrees of freedom of the pressure plate except the Z direction are constrained.

2.2 Influence of shear rate and water content on soil shear strength

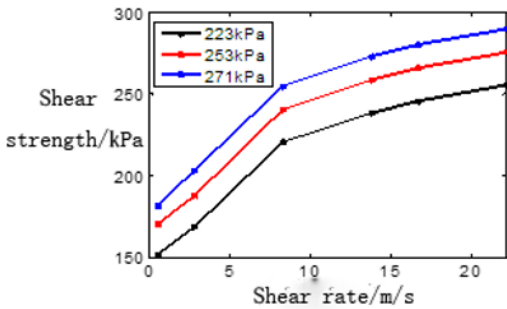


Figure 5 Relationship between soil shear strength and different normal pressures

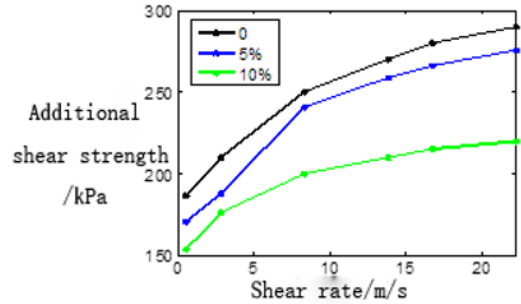


Figure 6 Relationship between shear rate and shear rate of soil with different water content

Figure 5 shows the relationship between soil shear strength and shear rate under different normal pressures. The vehicle's driving speed is 10km/h, 30km/h, 60km/h. The normal compressive stress of the track plate on the deformable ground soil is 223 kPa, 253 kPa, 271 kPa, the soil shear strength begins to change with the shear rate, and then tends to a fixed value. As shown in Fig. 5, the normal pressure of the track shoes is 223 kPa, the horizontal displacement is 150 mm, and the moving speeds are 0.2 m/s, 0.5 m/s, 2.78 m/s, 8.3 m/s, 13.8 m/s, 16.7m/s and 22.2 m/s. Relationship between soil shear strength and shear rate with water content of 0, 5% and 10% respectively. The three curves show the variation of soil shear strength and shear rate of three different water contents. The soil with higher water content increases with the increase of shear rate, and it is easier to reach a stable state. The green curve in Figure 6 indicates the water content of 10 % soil, as the shear rate increases, its shear strength changes quickly to level and increases no longer[8-11].

2.3 Shear rate amplification factor

The variation law of shear rate of ground soil under high-speed conditions was studied. A parameter reflecting the influence of shear rate on shear strength was proposed, that is shear magnification factor

η . η is the ratio of shear strength at different shear rates to soil shear strength at low shear rates, with magnification factor η is for the ordinate, the shear rate is for the abscissa.

Therefore, the relationship between the amplification factor and the shear rate can be expressed as:

$$\frac{v_2}{\eta} = a_2 + b_2 v_2 \tag{3}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\tau_{\max}}{\tau_{\max}^0} \tag{4}$$

where, v_2 is the rate of movement of the track shoe relative to the ground, ie the shear rate; η is magnification factor, dimensionless; a_2 and b_2 are the intercept and slope of the extension line and the ordinate axis of the fitted straight line, respectively; τ_{\max}^0 is soil shear strength at low shear rates; τ_{\max} is soil shear strength at high shear rates.

(1) The variation of shear strength and shear rate under different normal pressures. It can be seen from Fig. 7 that the soil shear strength amplification factor and the shear rate change trend are similar under different normal pressures. The larger the normal pressure, the soil is compacted, the internal pores are further reduced, and the soil shear amplification factor changes. The smaller the difference, the lower the normal pressure amplification factor and the shear rate change are rather the higher the normal pressure.

The shear rate is always greater than 0, the ratio of the shear rate to the magnification factor is the ordinate, the shear rate is the abscissa, and the magnification coefficient and the shear rate curve are transformed into coordinates to obtain three nearly coincident lines (as shown in Figure 7). When the shear rate is 0.5m/s, the soil shear strength amplification coefficient is 1 under different normal pressures, and 3 straight lines intersect with one point. Different normal pressures influence the intercept on the straight line and the ordinate axis a_2 , and the slope of the line b_2 . The greater the normal pressure, the slope of the line b_2 is larger, the intercept on the line and the ordinate axis a_2 is smaller.

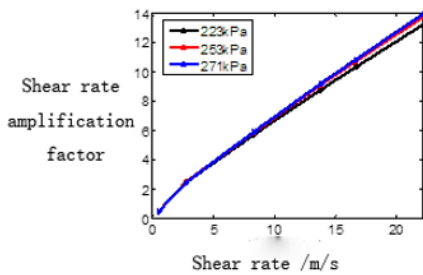


Figure 7 Relationship between different normal pressure and shear rate amplification factor

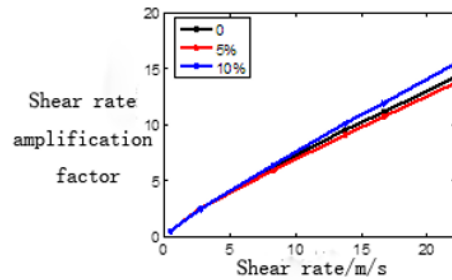


Figure 8 Relationship between different water and shear rate amplification factor

(2) Effect of different moisture content on soil shear strength

The three straight lines indicate the relationship between the shear rate and the amplification factor ratio of the three water contents soils and the shear rate in Fig. 8. The higher the water content, the larger the slope of the line. The three straight lines intersect with one point, which indicates the soil shear strength at a low shear rate of 0.2 m/s, where the soil strength amplification factor is 1, so that the three straight lines intersect at the same point in the coordinate system. Different water content and different normal pressure influence on the intercept and straight line slope of the linear extension line and the ordinate, indicating the relationship between shear rate and soil shear strength under different normal pressures and soil moisture content can be described by parameters a_2 and b_2 .

2.4 Influence of soil water content and normal pressure on model parameters a_2 and b_2

The research found that the soil strength amplification factor is directly related to soil water content and normal pressure. The parameters obtained by analyzing the three water contents, three normal pressure shear rates and the shear rate curve are shown in Fig. 9 and Fig. 10. The relationship between rate and normal pressure and parameter sum.

Soil strength factor It is directly related to soil water content and normal pressure. The parameters obtained by analyzing three kinds of water content, three kinds of normal pressure shear rate and shear rate curve are analyzed. a_2 with b_2 Figure 9 and Figure 10 show soil moisture content and normal pressure and parameters. a_2 with b_2 Relationship.

The red dots indicate the parameters a_2 and b_2 obtained for different moisture content and normal pressure in Figures 9 and 10. The moisture content has a great influence on the parameter a_2 and b_2 . The moisture content increase, parameter a_2 decreases rapidly and the parameters b_2 gradually increase; the normal pressure has little effect on the parameters a_2 . In Fig. 9, the normal pressure increases and the parameters has not changed much at the same moisture content. In Figure 10, when the normal pressure increases, the parameters b_2 show a trend of increasing first and then decreasing at the same moisture content.

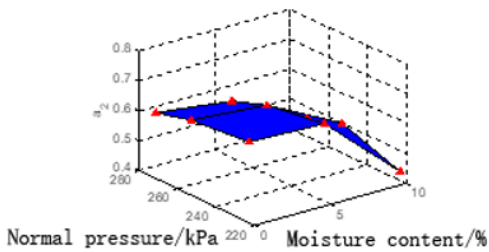


Figure 9 Influence of moisture content and normal pressure on parameters a_2

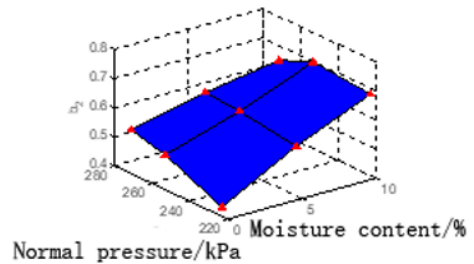


Figure 10 Influence of moisture content and normal pressure on parameters b_2

3 shear correction model

The shear deformation of deformable ground soil is affected by the shear rate of the track shoes and the vehicle's load on the ground. Under the same load, the shear rate can increase the strength of the soil. Based on the Coulomb model [12-15], shear is introduced. Intensity amplification factor, establish a soil strength formula related to driving speed.

$$\tau = \tau_{\max} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{j}{k_m}} \right) = \eta \tau_{\max}^0 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{j}{k_m}} \right) = \frac{v_2}{a_2 + b_2 v_2} (c + p \tan \varphi) \left(1 - e^{-\frac{j}{k_m}} \right) \quad (5)$$

Where, j is shear displacement; k_m is shear modulus; τ_{\max}^0 is soil shear strength at low shear rates; τ is shear stress; c is soil cohesion; φ is the internal friction angle of the soil; p is soil normal pressure; v_2 is the rate of movement of the track shoe relative to the ground, is the shear rate ($v \geq 0.2\text{m/s}$); η is soil strength amplification factor, dimensionless; a_2 and b_2 are the intercept and slope of the extension line and the ordinate axis of the fitted straight line, respectively; τ_{\max} is soil shear strength at high shear rates.

Table 3 Model parameters before and after soil shear model correction

Model parameter	Before correction	After correction
Moisture content $w / \%$	4	4
Cohesion c / kPa	17.82	17.82
Internal friction angle $\varphi / ^\circ$	33.7	33.7
Shear rate $v_2 / \text{m/s}$	10	10
Normal pressure p / kPa	223	223
Shear deformation modulus k_m / mm	12	10
$a_2 / \text{m/s}$	0	0.66
b_2	0	0.5

Using the parameters in Table 3, using the modified shear model for calculation, comparing the calculation results before the correction with the numerical simulation results, which shows that the corrected model has a better prediction effect, and the error with the numerical calculation result is up to 25%.

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