

SOIL DESICCATION CRACKING

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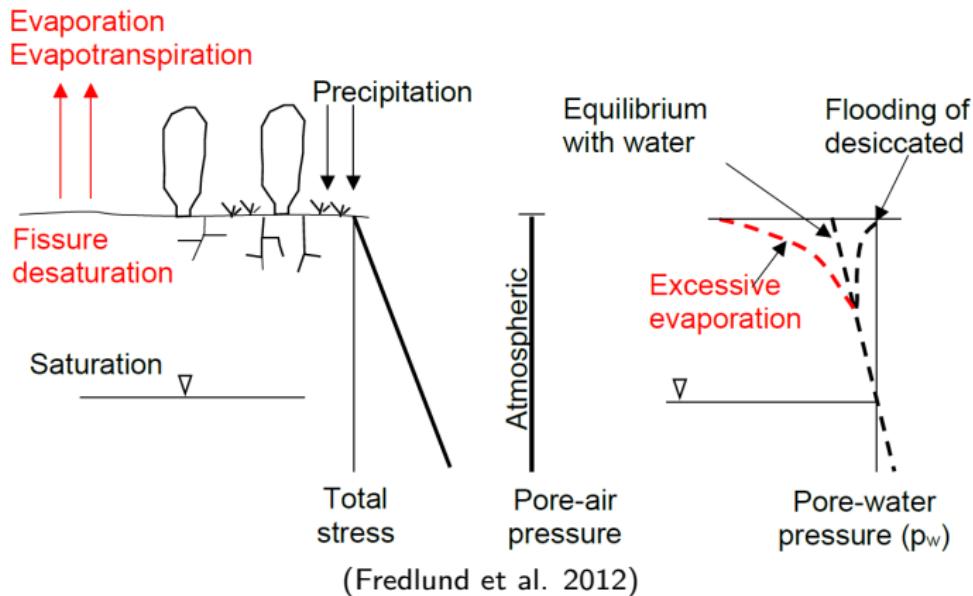
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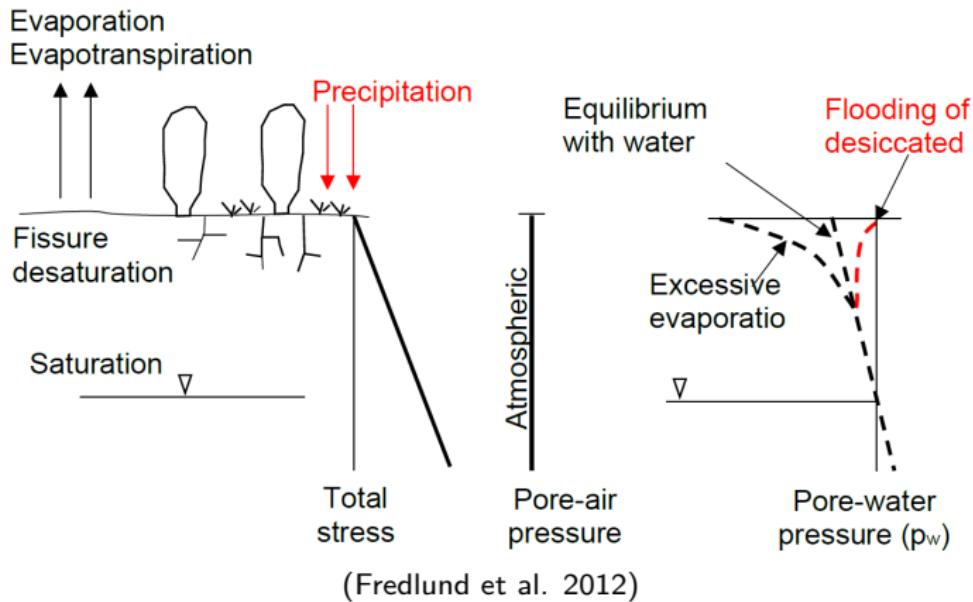
Introduction

Soil-atmosphere interface



Introduction

Soil-atmosphere interface



Soil deterioration

- Reduce strength



(Trabelsi et al. 2012)

Soil deterioration

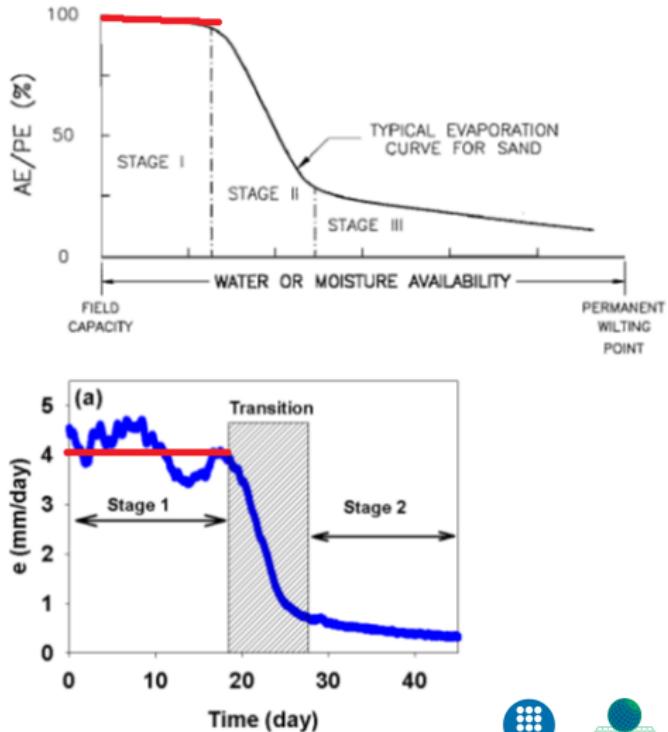
- Reduce strength
- Increase infiltration



(Trabelsi et al. 2012)

Evaporation

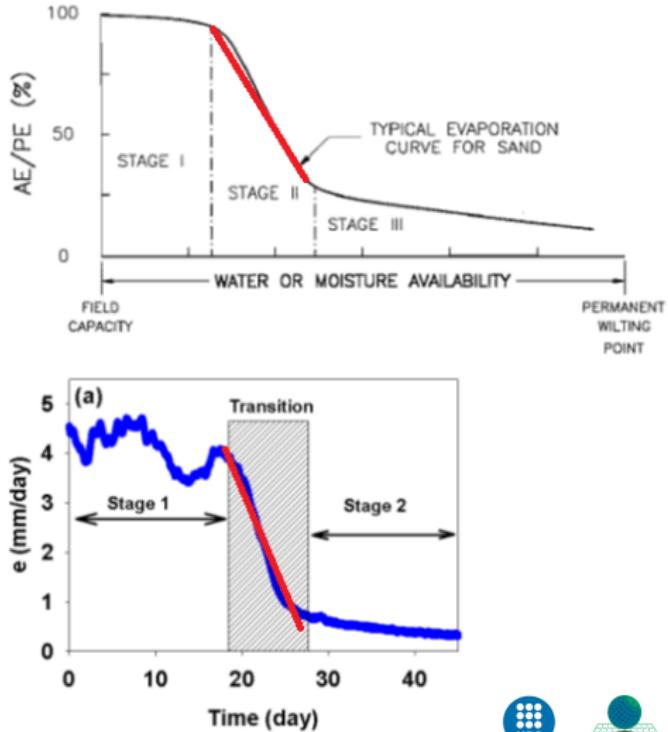
- Constant evaporation rate
Enough supply of water to the surface
- Falling rate
- Slow evaporation rate



(Wilson et al. 1997, Shokri et al. 2008)

Evaporation

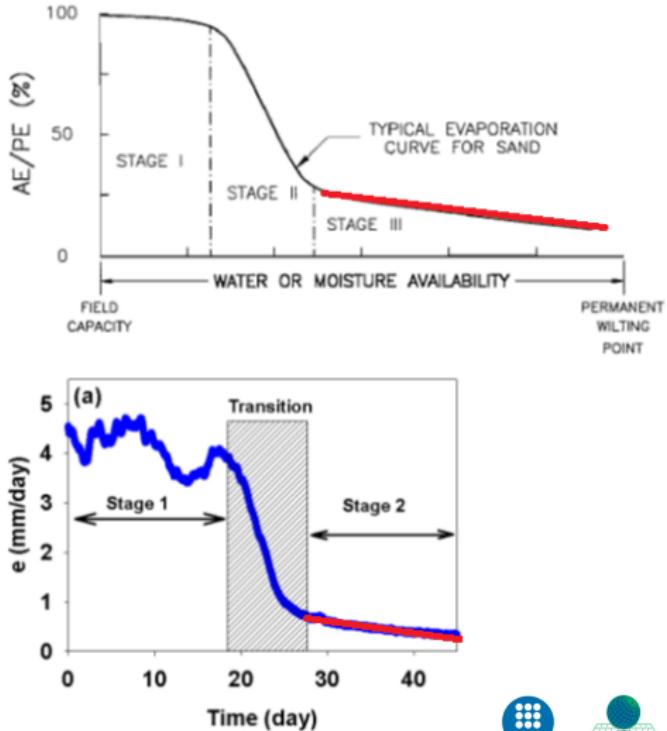
- Constant evaporation rate
- Falling rate
Liquid phase discontinuous
- Slow evaporation rate



(Wilson et al. 1997, Shokri et al. 2008)

Evaporation

- Constant evaporation rate
- Falling rate
- Slow evaporation rate
Diffusion

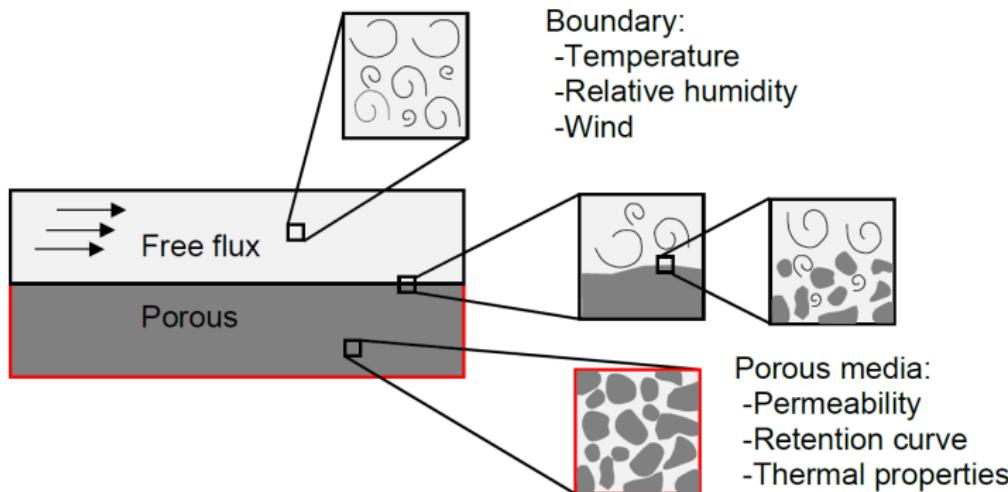


(Wilson et al. 1997, Shokri et al. 2008)

Evaporation

Modelling evaporation

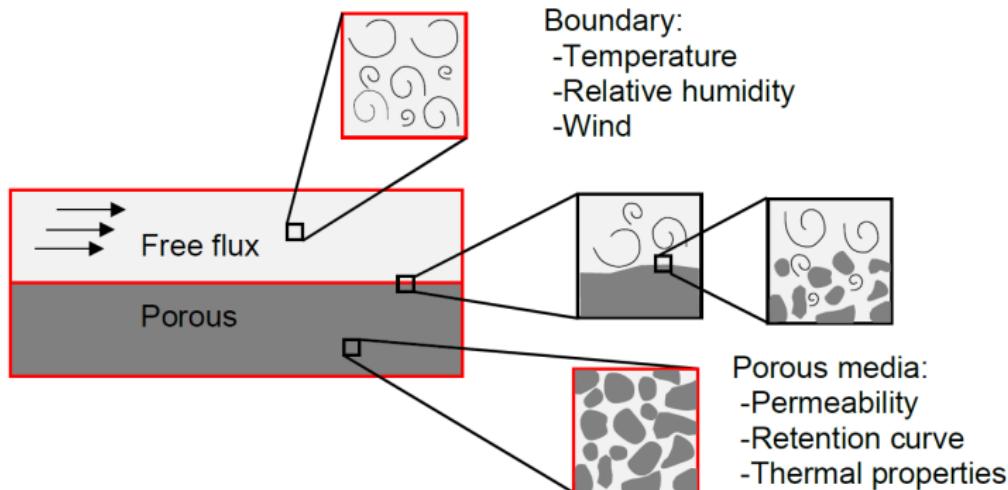
- ① Single domain
- ② Two domains



Evaporation

Modelling evaporation

- ① Single domain
- ② Two domains



Cracking

- ① Flaws (heterogeneity)
- ② Stress field



Cracking

- ① Number of nodes



Cracking

- ① Number of nodes
- ② Number of cells



Cracking

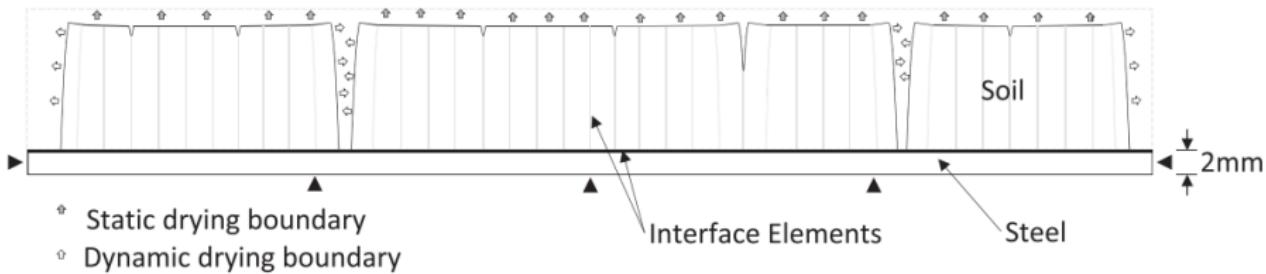
- ① Number of nodes
- ② Number of cells
- ③ Average width and length of cracks
- ④ Cracked area



Numerical Modelling

FEM and FDM

- Interface elements
- Drying boundary

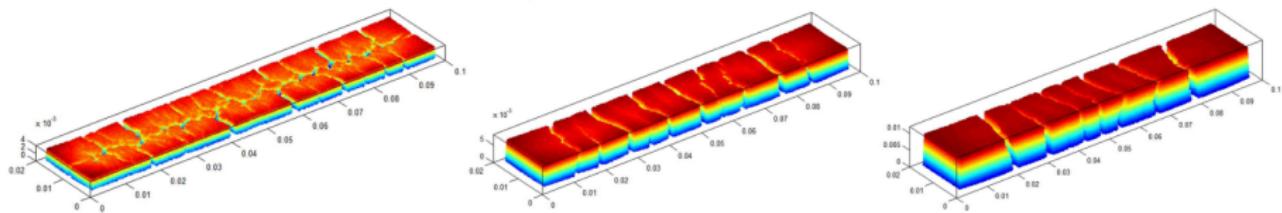


(Stirling et al. 2017)

Numerical Modelling

SPH

- No interface element



(Bui et al. 2015)

Conclusions

- ① There is lack evaporation models in water transport that incorporate mechanical coupling.

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- ① There is lack evaporation models in water transport that incorporate mechanical coupling.
- ② Digital image has become a fundamental tool to asses cracking network structure and cracking evolution.
- ③ The SPH method is a promising alternative to FEM and FDM.

Future investigations

- ① Incorporate mechanical coupling to two domain approach.

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- ① Incorporate mechanical coupling to two domain approach.
- ② Incorporate additional tools to evaluate depth cracking.