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GEOMATE 2019 Tokyo Papers for Journal

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9306: Journal Revised paper

2 messages

geomate <noreply@jotform.com> Wed, Dec 18, 2019 at 3:02 PM
Reply-To: geomatejournal@gmail.com
To: anaspuri@eng.uir.ac.id

Dear Dr. ANAS PURI,

Thanks. You have successfully submitted the revised paper. We would take necessary action as early as possible.

Best regards.

Prof. Dr. Zakaria Hossain

9306: Journal Revised paper

Paper ID number	9306
Revised Title	NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF NAILED-SLAB PAVEMENT SYSTEM BY CONSIDERING A VOID UNDER THE END OF SLAB
Full Name	Dr. ANAS PURI
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Co-authors E-mails	mtoyeb@gmail.com
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1 message

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To: anaspuri@eng.uir.ac.id, mtoyeb@gmail.com

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http://www.geomate.org/revised-paper.html

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Yours sincerely,

Conference Chairman,

Prof. Dr. Zakaria Hossain (Ph.D. Kyoto University)

3 attachments

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Sunday, September 1, 2019

GEOMATE2019 Tokyo Review & Evaluation

Paper ID number	9306
Paper Title	EFFECTS OF VOID UNDER THE SLAB OF THE NAILED-SLAB PAVEMENT SYSTEM DUE TO THE SOIL STRESS
i. Originality	3
ii. Quality	2
iii. Relevance	3
iv. Presentation	2
v. Recommendation	3
Total (sum of i to v)	13

General comments

- This is a short paper that is qualify for the purpose of the conference attendance.
- The overall look and feel are not above standard for the purpose of a conference.
- The paper has followed the template closely.
- The figure and table quality is of good standard.
- This paper shall be accepted after heavy revision on paper presentation.

Mandatory changes

See attached the file.

The author is encouraged to resubmit the paper after another revision. A second read of the paper after some weeks is helpful to find the mistakes and bugs……

Abstract - make sure it contains “background, methodology, results and conclusions”.
Introduction - check whether it contains research significance? The references cited in it are in order?
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EFFECTS OF VOID UNDER THE SLAB OF THE NAILED-SLAB PAVEMENT SYSTEM DUE TO THE SOIL STRESS

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ABSTRACT

Nailed-slab System is not a soil improvement method, but rather as an alternative method to improve the performance of rigid pavement on soft soils. This system consists of a thin reinforced concrete slab, and short piles attached underneath. The installed piles under the slab were functioned as slab stiffeners and anchors. In the field, if the void is developed under the slab, the performance of Nailed-slab Pavement System may be decreased. This research is aimed to learn the effects of the void under the end of the slab due to the soil stress. The numerical analysis will be conducted to investigate the performance of the system. The soil and structural properties of Nailed-slab is based on the previous research on the soft clay. The dimension of the void will be varied in the direction of wide and depth of the void. A standard wheel load 40 kN is set on the end of the slab as a distributed load in 30 cm diameter. Soil stress will be investigated and discussed. Results show that significant effects occur in the soil stress due to the increase of void dimension.

Keywords: *rigid pavement, void under slab, soil stress*

INTRODUCTION

The soil under the pavement slab is an important thing in bearing the stress due to traffic loads. Compact soil tends to transfer the stress relatively uniform in the soil. Voids can be accure under the pavement slab of the Nailed-slab System. In case there is a void under the slab, the stress will distribute in non-uniformly in the soil. Concentrated stress will cause maximum stress in the soil. Otherwise, the void can cause decreasing contact area between slab and soils. Hence, the soil bearing will decrease and the slab deflection will increase. [1-11] concerned only in normal soil pavement slab with no voids ([1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11]). Soil stress under the Nailed-slab System can be done by finite element method ([10], [12], [13]).

This research is aimed to investigate the effects of void under the pavement slab of the Nailed-slab System due to the soil stress. Considered load will be a compression load on the edge of slab.

METHODOLOGY

This research used soil and a one pile row Nailed-slab structural data from Puri [10]. There was the dense sand layer below the soft clay. The considered load 40 kN was a edge load on the pavement slab. The boundary condition of the soil is shown in Figure 1.

The dimension of Nailed-slab model is 6.0 m x 1.2 m and 0.15 m slab thickness. The slab is supported by 5 piles in a row. Pile diameter was 0.20 m. Pile spacing was 1.20 m. The pile-slab connections were monolithically. The pile length was 1.50 m. The models were analyzed by 2D finite element method.

In 2D FEM plain strain analysis, the soft clay was modeled by Mohr-Coulomb in un-drained condition. All structural elements were modeled by plate element in linear-elastic behavior. Lean concrete was modeled by soil with the linear-elastic non-porous material. Soil parameters and idealization of structural elements are presented in Table 1 and 2 respectively.

A void was set under the end of edge slab (actually under the lean concrete). The dimension of voids were varied in 4 variations by depth, *h* vs. width, *w* (5 cm x 10 cm; 10 cm x 15 cm; 25 cm x 30 cm; 50 cm x 55 cm). Figure 2 shows the tipical of void shape and dimension.

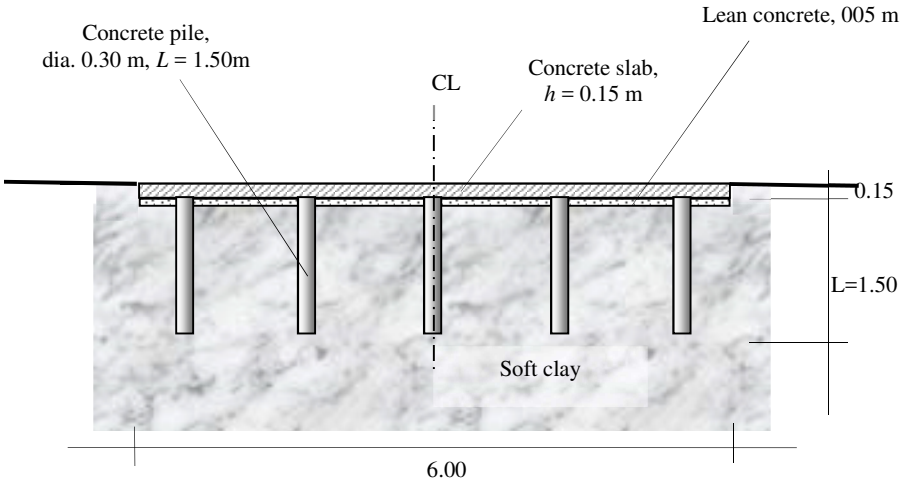

Fig. 1 Schematic model of Nailed-slab without a void.

Table 1 Model and parameters of soil [10]

Parameters	Name/ Notation	Soft clay	Unit
Material model	Model	Mohr-Coulomb	-
Material behavior	Type	*Un-drained*	-
Saturated density	γ_{sat}	16.30	kN/m^3
Dry density	γ_d	10.90	kN/m^3
Young's Modulus	E	1,790.00	kPa
Poisson's ratio	v	0.45	-
Un-drained cohesion	c_u	20.00	kPa
Internal friction angle	ϕ	1.00	^{o}
Dilatancy angle	ψ	0.00	^{o}
Initial void ratio	e_0	1.19	-
Interface strength ratio	R	0.80	

centred

Table 2 Model and parameters of structural elements in FEM 2D plain strain [10]

Parameters	Name/ Notation	Lean concrete	Structural elements		Unit
			Slab	Pile	
Material model	Model	Volume element	*Plate*	*Plate*	-
Material behavior	Type	Elastic	Elastic	Elastic	-
Normal stiffness	*EA*	-	4,554,000	738,528	kN/m
Flexural rigidity	*EI*	-	8,539	5,649.74	kNm^2/m
Equivalent thickness	*D*	-	0.15	0.3	m
Weight	*W*	-	3.60	0.9	kNm/m
Poisson's ratio	v	0.2	0.15	0.20	-
Unit weight	γ	22	24	24	kN/m^3
Young's Modulus	*E*	17,900	25,300	19,600	MN/m^2
Interface strength ratio	*R*	0.80	0.80	0.80	-

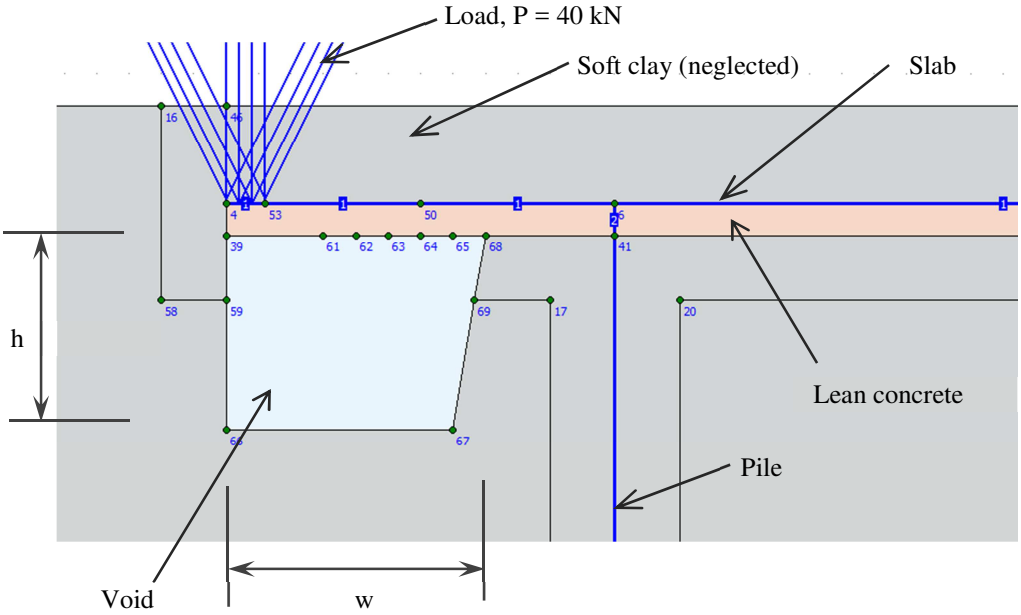

Fig. 2 Tipical model of void shape and dimension under the end of edge slab.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Figure 3 shows the effective stress of soil in the base of void. In the normal condition, there was the effective stress in compression condition. Otherwise, in case there was a void under the slab, the effective stresses were changed to be in tension condition. This is not a beneficial for soil because soil can not bear the tension stress. It is evidence that the void cause negative effects in the soil stress. Soil can easely failure in tension stress condition. Effective stress of soils tend to be relatively constant by increasing the void dimension.

Figure 4 shows the effective stress distribution of soil arround the void 10 cm x 15 cm. Tension stress condition accured arround the end of slab and in the right base of the void. The other void dimensions had similar behavior.

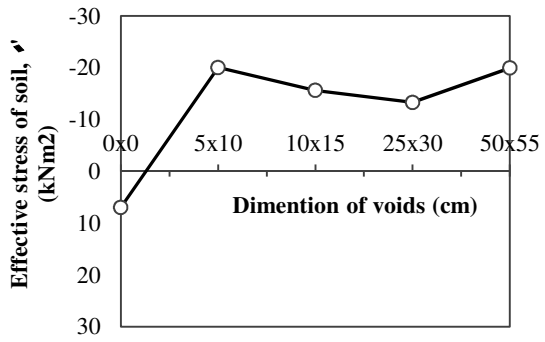

Fig. 3 Efective stress of soil vs. dimension of void.

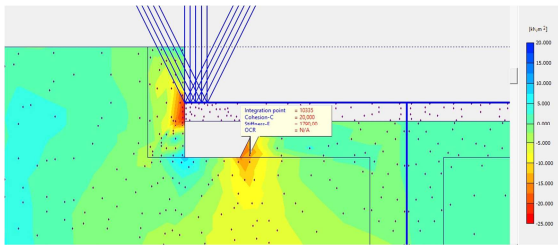

Fig. 4 Effective stress distribution of soil arround the void 10 cm x 15 cm.

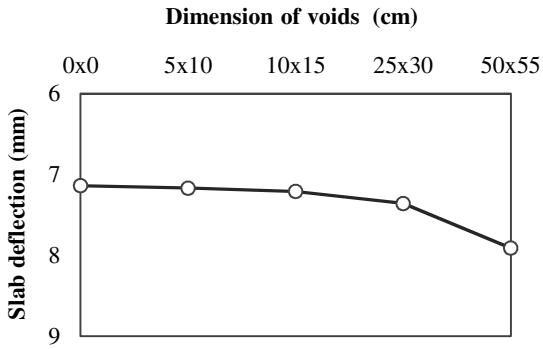

Figure 5. Relation between slab deflection and voids dimensions.

Figure 5 shows the relation between slab deflection and voids dimensions. Changing the effective stress of soil arround the void affects the increasing the slab deflection in unsignificantly. Loading stresses were distributed dominantly in the slab throught bending moments. Hence, the slab

dominate to resist this bending moments by its resistance moment. Since the biger void dimension under the slab, the distributed stress load was dominantly beared by the slab.

CONCLUSIONS

A void under the slab can change the effective stresses of soil in compression to be in tension condition. It is not a beneficial for soil because soil can not bear the tension stress. It is evidence that the void cause negative effects in the soil stress. Effective stress of soils tend to be relatively constant by increasing the void dimension. Hence, the void under the slab affects the distributed load stresses to be dominantly resisted by the slab.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Authors to thanks for supporting by Research Institutes and Community Service (LPPM) and the Laboratory of Civil Engineering Computational of Universitas Islam Riau.

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Response by Authors to Reviewer's Remarks/Comments

EFFECTS OF VOID UNDER THE SLAB OF THE NAILED-SLAB PAVEMENT SYSTEM DUE TO THE SOIL STRESS

Authors: Anas Puri, Muhammad Toyeb

The authors have summarized their replies to the Reviewers' comments in this response letter in a two column format. A revised manuscript is submitted addressing all the comments to the Journal of GEOMATE for possible publication.

	Reviewer A's Comments	***Authors Response***
1	Abstract - make sure it contains "background, methodology, results and conclusions".	The abstract is corrected as per the reviewer's comments.
2	Introduction - check whether it contains research significance? The references cited in it are in order?	Research significance is added in the 3rd paragraph. The references cited is need as a state of the art.
3	Results - contains details explanation? Figures and table are correctly presented?	The results are elaborated in the 1st and 3rd paragraph of this section.
4	Conclusions - whether the key findings have been addressed and future work been outlined and recommended?	The key findings have been addressed and future work been outlined and recommended as per the reviewer's comments.
5	List of references – has the reference format followed the template?	The List of references is corrected as per the reviewer's comments.
6	Also visit https://www.grammarly.com/ for possible help.	All grammer are corrected as per the reviewer's comments.
	Reviewer B's Comments	***Authors Response***
1	The number of references cited in introduction.	The number of references cited in introduction is corrected as per the reviewer's comments.
2	Empty page in page 1.	The layout of page 1 is arranged.
3	Centered fill in Table 1	The Table 1 is corrected as per the reviewer's comments. Other table was done as same format.

The authors appreciate the valuable comments from the Reviewers.

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EFFECTS OF VOID UNDER THE SLAB OF THE NAILED-SLAB PAVEMENT SYSTEM DUE TO THE SOIL STRESS

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ABSTRACT

Nailed-slab System is not a soil improvement method, but rather as an alternative method to improve the performance of rigid pavement on soft soils. The end of the slab of this system is the critical structural element. The void under the end of slab is to be potential to develop because of vehicle wheel paths. If the void is developed under the end of slab, the performance of Nailed-slab Pavement System may be decreased. This research is aimed to learn the effects of the void under the end of the slab due to the soil stress. The numerical analysis will be conducted to investigate the performance of the system. The soil and structural properties of Nailed-slab is based on the previous research on the soft clay. The dimension of the void will be varied in the direction of wide and depth of the void. A standard wheel load 40 kN is set on the end of the slab as a distributed load in 30 cm diameter. Soil stress will be investigated and discussed. Results show that significant effects occur in the soil stress due to the increase of void dimension. Void causes tension stress in the soil. Hence, the void under the slab affects the distributed load stresses to be dominantly resisted by the slab.

Keywords: *rigid pavement, void under slab, soil stress*

INTRODUCTION

The soil under the pavement slab is an important thing in bearing the stress due to traffic loads. Compacted soil tends to transfer the stress relatively uniform in the soil. Voids could occur under the pavement slab of the Nailed-slab System. In case there is a void under the slab, the stress will distribute in non-uniformly in the soil. Concentrated stress will cause maximum stress in the soil. Otherwise, the void can cause decreasing contact area between slab and soils. Hence, the soil bearing will decrease and the slab deflection will increase.

Previous researchers concerned only in normal soil condition under the pavement slab with no voids ([1] - [10]). Soil stress under the Nailed-slab System can be done by a finite element method ([10], [11], [12]).

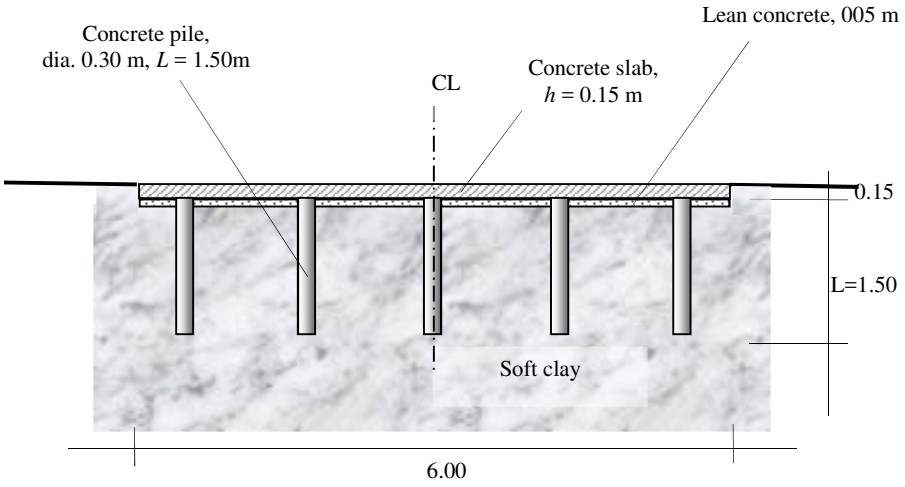
The critical structural element of the Nailed-slab System is the end of the slab [3]. The void under the end of the slab tends to be more potential developed rather than in the other area. It is important to know what the effects of the void under the slab due to the soil. This research is aimed to investigate the effects of the void under the pavement slab of the Nailed-slab System due to the soil stress. The considered load will be a compression load on the edge of the slab.

METHODOLOGY

This research used soil and a one pile row Nailed-slab structural data from Puri [10]. There was the dense sand layer below the soft clay. The considered load 40 kN was an edge load on the pavement slab. The boundary condition of the soil is shown in Figure 1.

The dimension of Nailed-slab model is 6.0 m x 1.2 m and 0.15 m slab thickness. The slab is supported by 5 piles in a row. Pile diameter was 0.20 m. Pile spacing was 1.20 m. The pile-slab connections were monolithically. The pile length was 1.50 m. The models were analyzed by 2D finite element method. In 2D FEM plain strain analysis, the soft clay was modeled by Mohr-Coulomb in un-drained condition. All structural elements were modeled by plate element in linear-elastic behavior. Lean concrete was modeled by soil with the linear-elastic non-porous material. Soil parameters and idealization of structural elements are presented in Table 1 and 2 respectively.

The void was set under the end of edge slab (actually under the lean concrete). The dimension of voids were varied in 4 variations by depth, *h* vs. width, *w* (5 cm x 10 cm; 10 cm x 15 cm; 25 cm x 30 cm; 50 cm x 55 cm). Figure 2 shows the types of void shape and dimension.



Unit in m. unscale

Fig. 1 Schematic model of Nailed-slab without a void.

Table 1 Model and parameters of soil [10]

Parameters	Name/ Notation	Soft clay	Unit
Material model	Model	Mohr-Coulomb	-
Material behavior	Type	*Un-drained*	-
Saturated density	γ_{sat}	16.30	kN/m^3
Dry density	γ_d	10.90	kN/m^3
Young's Modulus	E	1,790.00	kPa
Poisson's ratio	v	0.45	-
Un-drained cohesion	c_u	20.00	kPa
Internal friction angle	ϕ	1.00	^{o}
Dilatancy angle	ψ	0.00	^{o}
Initial void ratio	e_0	1.19	-
Interface strength ratio	R	0.80	

Table 2 Model and parameters of structural elements in FEM 2D plain strain [10]

Parameters	Name/ Notation	Lean concrete	Structural elements		Unit
			Slab	Pile	
Material model	Model	Volume element	*Plate*	*Plate*	-
Material behavior	Type	Elastic	Elastic	Elastic	-
Normal stiffness	EA	-	4,554,000	738,528	kN/m
Flexural rigidity	EI	-	8,539	5,649.74	kNm^2/m
Equivalent thickness	D	-	0.15	0.3	m
Weight	W	-	3.60	0.9	kNm/m
Poisson's ratio	v	0.2	0.15	0.20	-
Unit weight	γ	22	24	24	kN/m^3
Young's Modulus	E	17,900	25,300	19,600	MN/m^2
Interface strength ratio	R	0.80	0.80	0.80	-

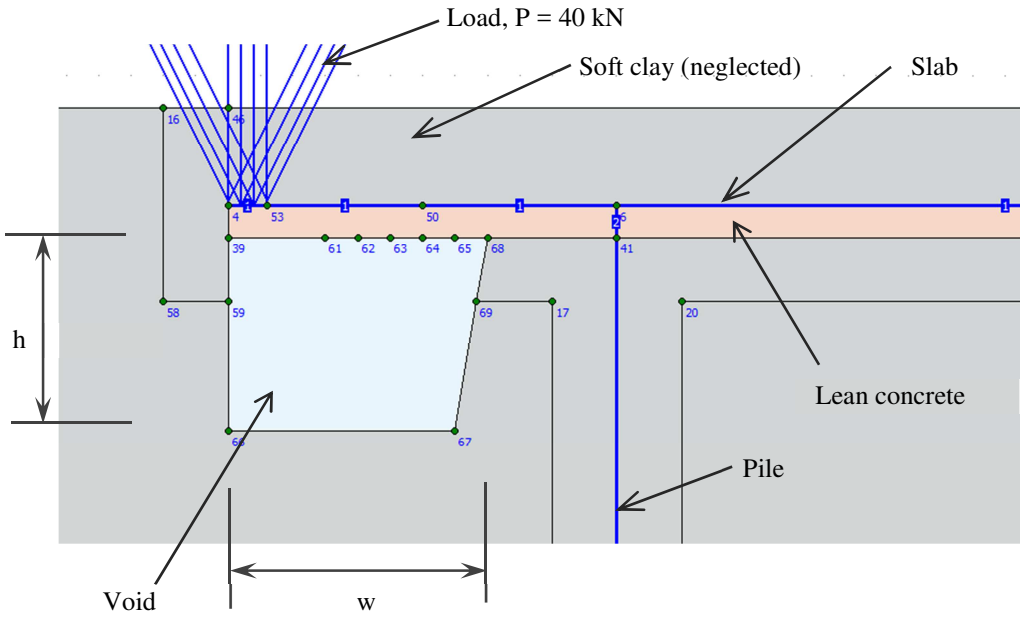


Fig. 2 Typical model of void shape and dimension under the end of edge slab.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Figure 3 shows the effective stress of soil in the base of the void. In the normal condition (0 x 0 void), there was the effective stress in compression condition. Otherwise, in case there was a void under the slab, the effective stresses were changed to be in tension condition. This is not beneficial for the soil because soil cannot bear the tension stress. It is evident that the void causes negative effects the soil stress. Soil can easily fail in tension stress condition. Effective stress of soils tends to be relatively constant by increasing the void dimension. Hence, the distributed load stresses to be dominantly resisted by the slab.

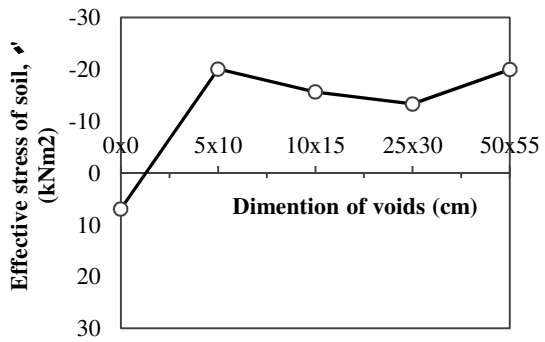


Fig. 3 Effective stress of soil vs. dimension of the void.

Figure 4 shows the effective stress distribution of soil around the void 10 cm x 15 cm. Tension stress condition occurred around the end of the slab and in the right base of the void. The other void dimensions had similar behavior.

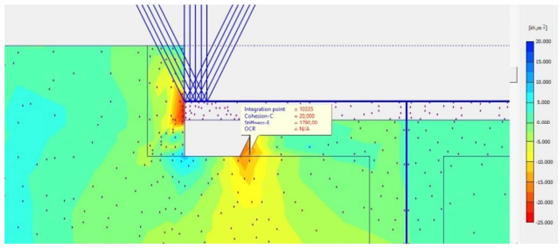


Fig. 4 Effective stress distribution of soil around the void 10 cm x 15 cm.

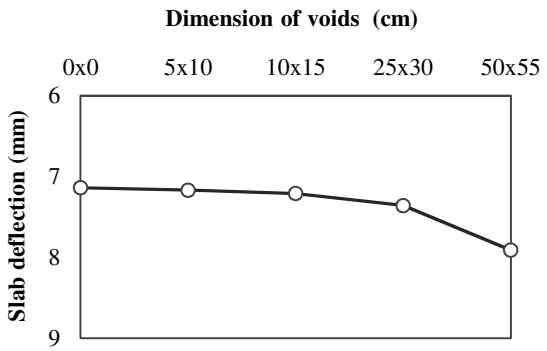


Figure 5. The relation between slab deflection and voids dimensions.

Figure 5 shows the relation between slab deflection and voids dimensions. Because of the distributed load stresses was dominantly resisted by the slab, the slab deflection tends to increase the void dimension. Changing the effective stress of soil around the void affects the increasing slab deflection insignificantly. Loading stresses were distributed dominantly in the slab through bending moments. Hence, the slab dominates to resist this bending moment by its resistance moment. Since the bigger void dimension under the slab, the distributed stress load was dominantly bear by the slab.

CONCLUSIONS

The void under the slab can change the effective stresses of soil in compression to be in tension condition. It is not beneficial for the soil because soil cannot bear the tension stress. It is evident that the void causes negative effects on soil stress. Effective stress of soils tends to be relatively constant by increasing the void dimension. Hence, the void under the slab affects the distributed load stresses to be dominantly resisted by the slab. Further research should be done to investigate the inner forces of structural elements.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Response by Authors to Reviewer's Remarks/Comments

NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF NAILED-SLAB PAVEMENT SYSTEM BY CONSIDERING A VOID UNDER THE END OF SLAB

Authors: Anas Puri, Muhammad Toyeb

The authors have summarized their replies to the Reviewers' comments in this response letter in a two column format. A revised manuscript is submitted addressing all the comments to the Journal of GEOMATE for possible publication.

	Reviewer A's Comments	***Authors Response***
	-	The title of the article is revised as above. To make differ with the conference paper.
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