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# Relating fragmentation, plastic work and critical state in crushable rock clasts

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## ABSTRACT

Grain breakage during compression and shearing is one important mechanism responsible for irrecoverable changes of the mechanical properties of granular materials. Here we present results of triaxial tests on limestone fragments under some monotonic and cyclic stress paths and we investigate the relationships between the progression of grain breakage, the plastic work and the evolution of the critical state line. Using the plastic work concept, we propose a method for determining grain shape and grain breakage indices, and we show how grain breakage influences the critical stress state, and hence the mechanical behaviour. The validity of the relationships is then verified on different granular assemblies (granite fragments and quartz sands), although further tests remain necessary to validate them under more generic stress paths.

**Keywords:** particle crushing; fragmentation; critical state; plastic work; relative breakage.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Clasts fragmentation (also termed grain breakage) can occur during compression and shearing of granular materials, especially under high confining stresses and dynamic loadings (Coop et al., 2004; Kaproth et al., 2010; Coop and Altuhafi, 2011; Kimura et al., 2014, 2018; Mehta and Patel, 2018). Important breakage can also occur under low confining stress, particularly if the grains are fragile and present irregular shape (e.g., Nakata et al., 1999). Grain breakage is a fundamental issue for the stability of earth dams, embankments and railway ballasts, and for the bearing capacity of piles (e.g., Daouadji et al., 2011; Okonta, 2015; Winter et al., 2017). Quantitative information about the shearing history can be retrieved from glacial sediments (Altuhafi and Baudet, 2011) and landslide granular deposits (Zhang and McSaveney, 2017), and can be crucial for understanding the likelihood of the latter to exhibit further instability (Hu et al. 2017, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c; Fan et al., 2018). Extensive fragmentation has been also related to frictional weakening in rock avalanches, although the issue is still debated (Davies et al., 1999; Fan et al., 2017; Scaringi et al., 2017, 2018; Ren et al., 2018) and further, dedicated experimental investigations are required.

The amount of fragmentation can be quantified through the changes of grain size distribution (GSD). Different ways to measure its evolution have been suggested (e.g., Marsal, 1967; Hardin, 1985; Einav, 2007). The effect of particle crushing on various physical and mechanical properties has been investigated (e.g., McDowell et al., 1996; Bandini and Coop, 2011; Zhang et al., 2018), and introduced into constitutive and numerical modelling (e.g., Ma et al., 2017; Zhou, 2017). However, understanding how the breakage amount can be measured and how this measure can be related to mechanical properties explicitly is still challenging. The three following issues need to be investigated: (1) what are suitable measures for the amount of grain breakage; (2) how to determine these measures based on stress-strain histories; and (3) how to relate these measures to mechanical properties of the granular assembly. Once these three points are solved, the quantity measuring the amount of grain breakage can be introduced as a variable to control the influence of particle crushing on the mechanical properties of a granular material undergoing a generic

stress-strain path.

For the first issue, a breakage measure varying in the range 0-1 with the GSD changing seems convenient. Among the proposed measures, the modified relative breakage index  $B_r^*$  of Einav (2007), and the relative uniformity  $B_u$ , based on the fractality of the GSD (e.g., Coop et al., 2004) and on the coefficient of uniformity  $C_u$ , seem good choices. Various methods to quantify the GSD change under different loading conditions were developed and validated through tests under monotonic loading: i.e. the crushing surface approach (Kikumoto et al., 2010), and the energy approach (Einav, 2007). So far, these two approaches have not been fully examined under different loading conditions, including under cyclic loading. Therefore, in this paper we propose a unified approach to quantify the change of GSD (in terms of  $B_u$  and  $B_r^*$ ) for different loading conditions.

Changes of the GSD can be correlated to the evolution of mechanical characteristics. Several properties (stress-dilatancy, peak shear strength, plastic modulus, etc.) depend on the distance of the current stress state ( $p'$ ,  $e$ ) from the corresponding critical state ( $p'_c$ ,  $e_c$ ) of the granular material. Hence, understanding how fragmentation-induced changes of GSD affect the location of the critical state line (CSL) becomes crucial for relating particle crushing to the mechanical behaviour. CSL-GSD relationships have been demonstrated by experiments on crushable sands (Bandini and Coop, 2011) and by discrete element simulations on crushable granular materials (Bolton et al., 2008).

In the following sections, we first analyse the measures of particle crushing amount. We carry out laboratory tests on crushable limestone grain assemblies under various stress-strain paths, with both monotonic and cyclic loadings to propose a unified determination method for the measure of particle crushing. Secondly, we use the test results to propose a relation between these measures and the CSL location. Finally, we apply the relations obtained on limestone fragments to other materials to validate the method.

## 2. MEASURES OF GRAIN BREAKAGE

Different measures have been proposed, such as: (1)  $B_{15} = D_{15i}/D_{15f}$ , where  $D_{15}$  is the grain

diameter for a percentage of passing equal to 15% in weight, and subscript “i” and “f” represent the initial and final values, e.g. before and after testing (Lee and Farhoomand, 1967; Fig. 1a); (2)  $R/100$ , that is the increase in % passing the sieve having the largest increase, measured from the GSDs before and after testing (Marsal, 1967; Fig. 1b); (3) the relative breakage  $B_r = B_t/B_p$ , where  $B_p$  is the area between the line  $d = 0.074$  mm and the portion of the initial GSD with  $d > 0.074$  mm, and  $B_t$  is the area between the initial GSD and the GSD after loading with  $d > 0.074$  mm (Hardin, 1985; Fig. 1c); (4) the particle breakage factor  $B_{10} = 1 - D_{10f}/D_{10i}$  (Lade et al., 1996; Fig. 1d); (5) the change of the coefficient of uniformity  $C_u = D_{60}/D_{10}$ , related to the amount of grain breakage (Biarez and Hicher, 1997; Fig. 1e); (6) the particle breakage factor  $B_f = R/100$ , where  $R$  is the percentage of particles smaller, after testing, than the smallest particle size in the initial GSD (Nakata et al., 1999; Fig. 1f); (7) the modified relative breakage index  $B_r^* = B_t/B_p$ , obtained by replacing the line  $d = 0.074$  mm by the ultimate grading in the definition of Hardin’s  $B_p$  and  $B_t$  (Einav, 2007; Fig. 1g); (8) the grading state index  $I_G = B_t/B_p$ , with the initial grading curve determined by lower limit of the biggest particle size (Kikumoto et al., 2010; Fig. 1h). As the grading proceeds toward a fractal distribution, only Einav’s measure  $B_r^*$  evolves from 0 to 1 following the evolution of the GSD, therefore it is selected in this study to describe the breakage amount.

Another measure can be defined, that can be named “relative uniformity”  $B_u$  and employs the coefficient of uniformity  $C_u = D_{60}/D_{10}$  in the following way:

$$B_u = \frac{C_u - C_{ui}}{C_{uf} - C_{ui}} \quad (1)$$

where  $C_{ui}$  is the initial coefficient of uniformity, and  $C_{uf}$  is the ultimate coefficient of uniformity proper of the final, fractal grading. Hence,  $B_u$  also evolves from 0 to 1. Note that  $B_u$  includes also the change of  $D_{10}$  which is a factor influencing the mechanical properties as shown by Lade et al. (1996). Since the definition of  $B_u$  is based on  $C_u$ , which is a common coefficient in engineering practice and can be easily measured, the use of  $B_u$  is convenient to describe the grain breakage amount, provided that it can be related to mechanical variables influencing grain breakage. Therefore, in addition to  $B_r^*$ ,  $B_u$  is also examined in this study in connection with the amount of

grain breakage.

## 2.1. A UNIFIED APPROACH

As grain breakage is produced by mechanical loading, the breakage amount can be related to the input energy. Based on this idea, Lade et al. (1996) proposed a hyperbolic relation between the particle breakage factor  $B_{10}$  and the total energy input calculated by stresses and total strains. Einav (2007) proposed to link the breakage energy, using stresses and total strains, to the relative breakage  $B_r^*$  for compression tests. Different from the energy methods, Simonini (1996) and Kikumoto et al. (2010) defined a crushing surface to determine the breakage amount based on the distance from the stress state to this crushing surface. However, the accumulation of grain breakage during cyclic loading cannot be described by these different approaches.

Another measure in relationship with the amount of crushing is the plastic work of Daouadji et al. (2001). To avoid the non-uniqueness of the summation of the plastic work along a loading path where stresses or strains are reversed, we adopted the following different definition of the plastic work:

$$w_p = \int \langle \sum \sigma d\varepsilon^p \rangle \quad (2)$$

where  $\sigma$  and  $d\varepsilon^p$  are stress and incremental plastic strain tensors, respectively, and the use of Macaulay's brackets implies that  $\langle F \rangle = (|F| + F)/2$ . In this way, under cyclic loading, the plastic work can be cumulated (Hu et al., 2013). Thus, linking the plastic work to the measure of breakage amount makes it possible to take the additional grain breakage after the first loading into account.

## 3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to establish the relation between the measures of breakage ( $B_u$  and  $B_r^*$ ) and the plastic work, we performed drained triaxial tests under both monotonic and cyclic conditions. For each test, the GSD was measured after testing and the plastic work was calculated along the loading path.

We first employed crushable limestone fragments from a quarry in Prefontaine, France. The

shape of the grains is sub-angular according to the D2488-10 ASTM standard. The material has a unit weight  $\gamma = 17.1 \text{ kN/m}^3$  and a specific gravity  $G_s = 2.70$ . The samples were prepared with an initial coefficient of uniformity  $C_u = 1.8$ , mean grain size  $D_{50} = 6 \text{ mm}$ , minimum grain size  $d_m = 1 \text{ mm}$ , and maximum grain size  $d_M = 10 \text{ mm}$ . The initial void ratio  $e_0$  ranges from 1.05 to 1.1, with minimum and maximum void ratios of 0.83-1.43. All samples have 70 mm diameter and 105 mm height. All samples were saturated before testing. The rate of axial displacement for all triaxial tests was 0.03 mm/min. The correction of the cross section and the correction of membrane penetration are considered by applying the French Standard NF P 94-074 and the method of Head (1992).

The relations between breakage measures, plastic work and CSL location obtained on the limestone grains are also applied to granite fragments, Cambria sand (e.g., Yamamuro and Lade, 1996) and Sydney sand (Russell and Khalili, 2004), as will be shown in Section 5.3.

The granite fragments consist of sub-angular grains of quartz with feldspars, with sizes between 0.3 mm and 2 mm. The material has an initial uniformity coefficient  $C_u = 2.0$ , a median grain size  $D_{50} = 0.85 \text{ mm}$  and a specific gravity  $G_s = 2.65$ . Minimum and maximum void ratios are 0.83 and 1.23. The initial  $e_{ref0} = 1.28$  and  $\lambda_c = 0.088$  were obtained adopting the correlation by Biarez and Hicher (1997). The relative uniformity, modified relative breakage index, CSL location and applied plastic work were obtained from drained triaxial tests carried out by Kim (1995) with confining stress of 1, 5, 10, 30 and 60 MPa.

The Cambria sand is composed of sub-rounded grains of quartz (with small quantity of gypsum) with sizes between 0.83 mm and 2 mm, a median grain size  $D_{50} = 1.43 \text{ mm}$  and an initial uniformity coefficient  $C_u = 1.3$ . Minimum and maximum void ratios are 0.503 and 0.792. The specific gravity is  $G_s = 2.69$ . The initial  $e_{ref0} = 0.73$  and  $\lambda_c = 0.088$  were measured from drained and undrained triaxial tests under low confining pressures (100, 200, 500 kPa) with no change of grading (Yamamuro and Lade, 1996), thus Biarez and Hicher's correlation is not needed. The relative uniformity, modified relative breakage index, CSL location and applied plastic work were obtained using drained and undrained triaxial tests under high confining

pressures up to 52 MPa (Lade and Bopp, 2005; Bopp and Lade, 2005; Yamamuro and Lade, 1996).

The Sydney sand is mostly made of quartz. It was sampled from sand dunes at Kurnell, Sydney. It has a median grain size  $D_{50} = 0.31$  mm, initial uniformity coefficient  $C_u = 1.83$ , specific gravity  $G_s = 2.65$ . Minimum and maximum void ratios are 0.60 and 0.92. The initial  $e_{ref0} = 0.97$  and  $\lambda_c = 0.07$  were obtained from drained and undrained triaxial tests under low confining pressures (50, 150 and 200 kPa) with no change of grading (Russell and Khalili, 2004). The relative uniformity, modified relative breakage index, CSL location and applied plastic work were obtained using drained and undrained triaxial tests under high confining pressures up to 7.8 MPa (Russell and Khalili, 2004).

Photographs of the limestone material before testing and after a drained triaxial test under constant mean effective stress  $p' = 400$  kPa are shown in Fig. 2. By comparing Fig. 2a and Fig. 2b, one can see that some grains were crushed into smaller pieces, and some grains were damaged with visible cracks, while some others appear still intact. The breakage amount can be estimated by the GSD measured after testing. Figure 3a presents the results of two drained triaxial tests with confining stresses  $p'_0 = 50$  kPa and 100 kPa. The elastic properties can be measured on the stress-strain curves. We assume a non-linear elasticity and we adopt the formulation proposed by Richart et al. (1970):

$$G = G_0 p_{at} \frac{(2.97 - e)^2}{1 + e} \left( \frac{p'}{p_{at}} \right)^{0.5} \quad (3)$$

$$K = K_0 p_{at} \frac{(2.97 - e)^2}{1 + e} \left( \frac{p'}{p_{at}} \right)^{0.5} \quad (4)$$

where  $p_{at} = 101.325$  kPa is the atmosphere pressure.

The shear modulus was measured on the stress-strain curves up to a deviatoric strain of 0.1% in Fig. 3a. We found  $G_0 = 80$ . The bulk modulus was measured from the isotropic compression tests (Fig. 3b). We found  $K_0 = 105$ , which corresponds to a Poisson's ratio of 0.2. Taking into consideration the decrease of the shear modulus with the strain level found for various sands (e.g., Clayton, 2010), we can assume that the elastic modulus at very small strains is



approximately five times bigger than the elastic modulus at 0.1%. Therefore,  $G_0 = 400$  and  $K_0 = 525$  corresponding to the very small strain level were used to estimate the elastic strain component.

According to McDowell et al. (1996), the GSD for both initial and tested samples can be approximately expressed as follows

$$F(D) = (D/d_M)^{3-\alpha} \quad (5)$$

where  $F(D)$  is the percentage of passing corresponding to the grain size  $D$ . In agreement with Einav (2007), a fractal GSD was assumed with  $\alpha = 2.6$  according to Coop et al. (2004). Therefore, the relative breakage index  $B_r^*$  for each test can be obtained as proposed by Einav (2007). For the measure of  $B_u$ , the current  $C_u$  and the ultimate  $C_{uf}$  are needed besides  $C_{ui}$ .  $C_u$  can be obtained from the grading curve at the end of each test.  $C_{uf}$  corresponding to fractal GSD can be determined using Eq. (5) with  $\alpha = 2.6$  as follows: for  $F(D) = 60\%$  and  $10\%$ ,  $60\% = (D_{60}/d_M)^{3-2.6}$  and  $10\% = (D_{10}/d_M)^{3-2.6}$ , then  $C_{uf} = D_{60}/D_{10} = 6^{1/(3-2.6)} = 88.18$  is obtained. Therefore, based on Eq. (1), the value of  $B_u$  can be obtained once  $C_u$  is measured after the test.

The corrections of the volumetric change due to the membrane penetration is important for accuracy of analysis. We used the method proposed by Baldi and Nova (1984) to correct the test results. Baldi and Nova (1984) investigated the membrane penetration in triaxial tests and found that  $\Delta V_m$  depended strongly on  $D_{50}$ ,  $\sigma_3'$ , and the diameter of the specimen ( $D_s$ ) as well as the membrane characteristics. The following equation was used to account for the membrane penetration effect:

$$\Delta V_m = \left( \frac{D_{50}}{2 \times D_s} \right) \times \left[ V_0 \times \left\{ \frac{\sigma_3' \times D_{50}}{E_m \times t_m} \right\} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (6)$$

where  $E_m$  is the Young's modulus of the membrane material and  $t_m$  is the thickness of the membrane.

## 4. RESULTS

### 4.1. TESTS UNDER MONOTONIC LOADING

#### 4.1.1. Tests at different confining stresses

Drained triaxial tests under various constant confining stresses (constant- $\sigma'_3$  tests) varying from 22 kPa to 800 kPa were carried out (Fig. 4). One can notice that, for elevated confining stresses, the material appears very ductile and the stress ratio  $q/p'$  continues to increase even at large strains (Fig 4a). This is due to a large amount of particle breakage developing during loading, as shown in Fig. 4c. Figure 4b presents the volume changes during the drained triaxial tests. They show a dilative behaviour under low confining stresses of 22 kPa and 50 kPa, and a contractive behaviour under higher confining stresses of 100 kPa, 400 kPa and 800 kPa. For samples under high confining stresses, the large contraction is also a consequence of a significant grain breakage. The GSDs after testing were measured, as shown in Fig. 4c. Significant crushing occurs even under low confining stresses. The relative uniformity  $B_u$  and the modified relative breakage index  $B_r^*$  were then obtained for each test, and the values summarised in this figure. The results show that a higher confining stress induces a higher amount of grain breakage, thus raising the values of  $B_u$  and  $B_r^*$ .

#### 4.1.2. Tests with different loading paths

A drained triaxial test under constant mean effective stress (constant- $p'$  test)  $p' = 400$  kPa up to  $\varepsilon_a = 25\%$  was carried out, as shown in Fig. 5. The results are compared to the constant- $\sigma'_3$  test results at the same consolidation stress. During the constant- $p'$  test, the lateral stress is reduced in order to keep  $p'$  constant, which also results in a smaller amplitude of the deviatoric stress. As a consequence, less grain breakage occurred compared to the constant- $\sigma'_3$  test (Fig. 5c). This leads to a stiffer stress-strain relationship and a smaller volume change for the constant- $p'$  test. The evolution of the stress-strain relationship with the grading change is similar to the one obtained for the previous constant- $\sigma'_3$  tests. Note that the variability of the grading measurements for a given stress history is mainly due to the amount of fine particles (e.g.  $< 2$  mm). In Fig. 5c, the difference in the gradation curves between the constant  $p'$  and the constant

$\sigma'_3$  tests is statistically significant, especially for particles bigger than 2 mm. The values of  $B_u$  and  $B_r^*$  for the constant- $p'$  test are smaller than those for the constant- $\sigma'_3$  test.

#### 4.1.3. Tests with different consolidation histories

A conventional drained triaxial test at  $\sigma'_3 = 100$  kPa up to  $\varepsilon_a = 25$  % on a sample isotropically consolidated up to 800 kPa and unloaded to 100 kPa was carried out, and compared to the constant- $\sigma'_3$  test with  $\sigma'_3 = 100$  kPa without an over-consolidation history (Fig. 6). Although the whole difference of grading between the two tests is small (Fig. 6c), the difference of distribution for particles larger than 2 mm was adequately measured. The results show the influence of stress history on the grain breakage: the test with the over-consolidation process results in slightly more grain breakage than the test without the over-consolidation history ( $B_u$  and  $B_r^*$  for the former are higher than for the latter). This is essentially due to the isotropic loading phase up to 800 kPa where plastic strains developed (see Fig. 3b). The shearing phase did not bring any significant additional grain breakage and, therefore, the stress-strain relationship and the volume change for these two tests are in agreement with what is usually observed by comparing normally and over-consolidated material behaviours: a stiffer and less contractive behaviour for the over-consolidated sample.

## 4.2. CYCLIC LOADING TESTS

In order to seek a unified approach for determining the breakage amount under different loading conditions, three types of drained cyclic triaxial tests on samples isotropically consolidated at 400 kPa were carried out:

- **Series 1:** two tests with constant confining stress, CYC-CCS1 in which  $q_{max}$  and  $q_{min}$  increase from one cycle to another, CYC-CCS2 with constant  $q_{max}$  and  $q_{min}$ , in order to investigate the influence of the axial loading amplitude on grain breakage;
- **Series 2:** three tests under constant  $p'$  with different number of cycles  $N_{cycle} = 0, 5, 20$  (CYC-CP0, CYC-CP5 and CYC-CP20) to investigate the influence of the number of cycles on grain breakage;

- **Series 3:** a test with constant deviatoric stress with varying  $p'$  (CYC-CDS) to investigate the influence of the stress ratio on grain breakage.

#### 4.2.1. Tests at constant confining stress

Figure 7 shows stress-strain patterns and GSDs for two tests at constant confining stress (**Series 1**). The test CYC-CCS1 was strain-controlled with axial strains up to 1%, -1%, 2%, -2%, 3%, -3%, 4%, and ending by -4%.  $q_{max}$  reached 370, 570, 770 and 890 kPa, and  $q_{min}$  reaches to -250, -310, -310, -310 kPa. The test CYC-CCS2 was stress-controlled with the axial stress varying between  $q_{max} = 865$  kPa and  $q_{min} = -310$  kPa for 4 cycles. The stress-strain curves in Fig. 7a and the evolution of the volumetric strain in Fig. 7b can be used to calculate the plastic work during the tests. The amount of grain breakage in Test CYC-CCS1 is lower than the one in Test CYC-CCS2 (Fig. 7c), because the values of  $q_{max}$  during the first three cycles for Test CYC-CCS1 are smaller than those applied in Test CYC-CCS2 (Fig. 7a).

#### 4.2.2. Tests with constant mean effective stress

Figure 8 shows the GSDs for tests at constant  $p'$  with different number of cycles (**Series 2**). For the test CYC-CP0, the sample was only monotonically sheared up to  $q = 730$  kPa with  $\varepsilon_a = 10\%$  and  $q/p' = 1.83$ . The other two tests CYC-CP5 and CYC-CP20 were carried out with  $q_{max} = 730$  kPa and  $q_{min} = -420$  kPa ( $q/p'$  between 1.83 to -1.05) up to 5 and 20 cycles, respectively. The stress-strain curves in Fig. 8a and the evolution of the volumetric strains in Fig. 8b can be used to calculate the plastic work. The amount of grain breakage observed after testing increases with the applied number of cycles (Fig. 8c). Figure 8d shows the evolution of  $B_u$  and  $B_r^*$  with the number of cycles  $N_{cycle}$ , which demonstrates that grain breakage occurs at fast pace at the beginning of the loading, and then slows down. Based on this figure, the evolution of these two variables can be expressed by

$$B_u = B_{u0} + \frac{(B_{u_{max}} - B_{u0})N_{cycle}}{a + N_{cycle}} ; \quad B_r^* = B_{r0}^* + \frac{(B_{r_{max}}^* - B_{r0}^*)N_{cycle}}{b + N_{cycle}} \quad (7)$$

with  $B_{r0}^* = 0.065$ ,  $B_{r_{max}}^* = 0.215$ ,  $a = 4$ ; and  $B_{u0} = 0.0054$ ,  $B_{u_{max}} = 0.037$ ,  $b = 11$  obtained by curve fitting.

### 4.2.3. Tests with constant deviatoric stress

The GSD for the test at constant deviatoric stress CYC-CDS (**Series 3**) is shown in Fig. 9. In this test, the sample was sheared up to  $q = 180$  kPa with  $\varepsilon_a = 0.1$  % and  $p' = 460$  kPa after an isotropic compression up to 400 kPa; then it was stress-controlled by changing the axial stress and the confining stress simultaneously, keeping constant the value of  $q$  and varying  $p'$  from 460 kPa to 140 kPa ( $q/p'$  varies from 0.39 to 1.29, less than  $q/p'=1.46$  of the constant- $\sigma'_3$  test at  $\sigma'_3=400$  kPa) with three cycles. Such low values of  $q$  and  $p'_{max}$  were applied to ensure that little grain breakage would be caused by the applied stresses during the first loading. Therefore, the test can be used to investigate the influence of the stress ratio (changing between 0.39 and 1.29) on grain breakage. Note that the deviatoric stress varies from 190 to 170 kPa with an average of 180 kPa due to the lack of very accurate test control; this average value is considered for the interpretation. The stress-strain curve in Fig. 9a and the volume change in Fig. 9b show that only small strains developed during the test. The increase of the volumetric strain during the stages of decreasing  $p'$  is mainly due to elastic unloading. The amount of grain breakage observed after testing was very small (Fig. 9c), which demonstrates that the cyclic change of stress ratios with moderate amplitudes had little influence on grain breakage.

## 5. INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 5.1. RELATION BETWEEN GRAIN BREAKAGE MEASURES AND PLASTIC WORK

An energy input is needed for grains to break (McDowell et al., 1996). We decided to adopt the plastic work as a measure of this energy and to link it to the breakage measures  $B_u$  and  $B_r^*$  representing the evolution of GSD. Under axisymmetric loading condition, the plastic work  $w_p$  defined in Eq. (2) can be expressed as follows

$$w_p = \int \langle p' d\varepsilon_v^p + q d\varepsilon_d^p \rangle \quad (8)$$

where  $d\varepsilon_v^p$  and  $d\varepsilon_d^p$  are the volumetric and deviatoric plastic strain increments. The plastic strain increment can be calculated by subtracting the elastic strain increment to the total strain increment ( $d\varepsilon^p = d\varepsilon - d\varepsilon^e$ ) with  $d\varepsilon_v^e = dp'/K$  and  $d\varepsilon_d^e = dq/(3G)$ . Under axisymmetric condition we have  $\varepsilon_d = 2(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_r)/3$  and  $q = (\sigma_a - \sigma_r)$ . The Macaulay function in Eq. (8) implies that the negative

plastic work due to shear induced dilation ( $d\varepsilon_v^p < 0$ ) does not influence grain breakage.

The plastic work was calculated through Eqs. (3), (4), and (8) from the stress-strain patterns. Then,  $B_u$  and  $B_r^*$  were plotted against the plastic work  $w_p$  (Fig. 10). They can be expressed univocally, regardless of the loading pattern as:

$$B_u = \frac{w_p}{a + w_p}; \quad B_r^* = \frac{w_p}{b + w_p} \quad (9)$$

with the fitting parameters  $a = 6000$  and  $b = 1000$ . Eq. (9) implies that the two breakage indices increase asymptotically to the value of 1 when the plastic work increases. There is no further breakage once the ultimate grading is reached, which agrees with Coop et al. (2004). Therefore, the plastic work appears to be a suitable variable to determine  $B_u$  and  $B_r^*$ , and thus the evolution of the GSD, independently of the (monotonic or cyclic) stress path.

## 5.2. INFLUENCE OF GRAIN BREAKAGE ON THE EVOLUTION OF THE CSL

In the literature, three main methods for describing the effect of particle crushing on the CSL have been developed: (1) movement of CSL with the amount of plastic work (e.g., Daouadji et al., 2001; Biarez and Hicher, 1997); (2) direct description of CSL by one or several segments for different stress levels (e.g., Russell and Khalili, 2004); (3) movement of CSL with the change of the grading state index  $I_G$  (Kikumoto et al., 2010). The concept of the CSL relies on the assumption that, at the critical state, the material keeps its volume while undergoing deformation. If the CSL moves with the grading changing because of grain crushing, this concept becomes dynamic and its evolution needs to be specified. To investigate this, we carried out drained triaxial tests under a confining stress of 100 kPa and different stress paths (Fig. 11a), and tests with constant  $\sigma'_3$  and constant  $p'$  (Fig. 11c) (see Section 4.1.3). The hypothesis of a movement of the CSL can be justified on the basis of the  $e$ - $\log p'$  patterns of the two tests shown by Fig. 11a with different amounts of crushing (Fig. 6c). If we assume that the CSL evolves with grain breakage, we need to determine its initial position. For our tested material, as well as for any easily crushable materials, it is difficult to measure the initial location of the CSL because significant breakage can occur even during triaxial tests at low confinement. We assumed that

tests performed at 22 kPa could be used to indicate the location of the initial CSL because crushing, if not absent, was very limited and could not change the GSD significantly (Fig. 4c).

Furthermore, it is still unclear whether the slope of CSL is dependent or not on the GSD (Daouadji et al., 2001; Biarez and Hicher, 1997; Bandini and Coop, 2011). Here for simplicity we hypothesized a constant slope of the CSL, so that the CSL can be expressed by:

$$e_c = e_{ref} - \lambda_c \ln \left( \frac{p'}{p_{at}} \right) \quad (10)$$

where  $e_{ref}$  is the critical void ratio for a reference stress (for convenience equal to  $p_{at}$ ),  $e_c$  stands for the critical void ratio relative to the current  $p'$ , and  $\lambda_c$  represents the slope of CSL in the  $e$ - $\ln p'$  plane (Fig. 11b).

Test results under different confining stresses (Fig. 11b) show the shift of the CSL with the confining stress increasing due to the increasing amount of grain breakage (Fig. 4c). Fig. 11c shows that the final value of the void ratio for the test under constant  $\sigma'_3 = 400$  kPa is lower than that for the test under constant  $p' = 400$  kPa, due to the higher amount of grain breakage in the former test (Fig. 5c). Note that for tests under high confining stresses the critical state is not easily measurable (Fig. 4). Bandini and Coop (2011) proposed to perform a second (i.e. unloading and shearing) loading phase to measure the critical state line under an appropriate, much lower confining stress, under which only negligible further crushing occurs. In this study, the final states at a strain level of 25% for all tests were chosen (arbitrarily) to represent the “dynamic” critical state. This specific treatment does not affect the trend of the shift in the CSL. If we plot  $e_{ref}$  for each test against the breakage measures  $B_u$  and  $B_r^*$  (Fig. 12b), we can relate the evolutions of the CSL location and the GSD in the following way:

$$e_{ref} = e_{ref0} - \Delta e_{ref} \frac{B_u}{c + B_u} \quad ; \quad e_{ref} = e_{ref0} - \Delta e_{ref} \frac{B_r^*}{d + B_r^*} \quad (11)$$

with  $e_{ref0} = 1.43$ ,  $\Delta e_{ref} = 0.5$ , and  $c = 0.006$  and  $d = 0.035$  by best fitting. The proposed formulation for the evolution of the CSL location with the grain breakage measures takes a different form with respect to the one proposed by Kikumoto et al. (2010) with the grading state index  $I_G$ . Substituting Eq. (9) into Eq. (11),  $e_{ref}$  can be also related directly to  $w_p$  as follows:

$$e_{ref} = e_{ref0} - \Delta e_{ref} \frac{w_p}{ac + (1+c)w_p} ; \quad e_{ref} = e_{ref0} - \Delta e_{ref} \frac{w_p}{bd + (1+d)w_p} \quad (12)$$

In Eq. (12), the values of  $(1+c)$  and  $(1+d)$  can be taken approximately equal to 1 because the values of  $c$  and  $d$  are much smaller than 1. Thus, only  $a \cdot c$  and  $b \cdot d$  control the evolution rate of the CSL location with the plastic work. It was found that the fitting curves based on  $B_u$  and  $B_r^*$  in Fig. 12c are very close with  $a \cdot c = 39$  (based on Fig. 10a and Fig. 12a) and  $b \cdot d = 35$  (based on Fig. 10b and Fig. 12b). It should be noted that the CSL location cannot be directly measured in cyclic tests. If we assume that the results obtained from monotonic tests hold for more general loading conditions, then the CSL location for cyclic tests can be estimated from Fig. 12c and Eq. (12). This seems a reasonable assumption, since the grain breakage measures appear to be a univocal function of  $w_p$  for various loading conditions including monotonic and some cyclic loadings (Eq. 8). Therefore, it appears suitable to use the breakage measures  $B_u$  and  $B_r^*$  to determine the CSL location, which is of practical importance for constitutive modelling. However, it should be pointed out that Eq. (8) should be still validated also through larger numbers of loading cycles under high confinement stresses

### 5.3. APPLICATION TO OTHER GRANULAR MATERIALS

The above relations between breakage measures, plastic work and CSL location obtained on the limestone grains were also used to interpret triaxial tests carried out on granite fragments, Cambria sand and Sydney sand. For the three granular materials, we plotted the relative uniformity and the modified relative breakage index versus the applied plastic work in Fig. 13a and Fig. 13b using Eq. (8). Furthermore, using Eq. (11), the reference critical void ratio was plotted with the relative uniformity and the modified relative breakage index in Fig. 13c and Fig. 13d, respectively. Comparisons between experimental results and calculations show that the proposed relationships based on limestone grains are also suitable for other crushable granular materials.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

In this work, we employed the modified relative breakage index  $B_r^*$  and the relative



uniformity  $B_u$  as convenient measures for the engineering practice. Through triaxial tests on limestone fragments under monotonic loading, we demonstrated that the evolutions of these measures appear to be hyperbolic functions of the plastic work  $w_p$  (which highlights their asymptotic nature). This relation was found to hold also under some cyclic loading conditions, suggesting that it should remain valid regardless of the loading nature. However, further tests remain necessary to confirm the relation also after larger numbers of loading cycles under high confinement stresses.

We find the location of the critical state line changing as breakage proceeds. In absence of further constraints, we assumed for simplicity that a parallel shift of the critical state line occurs as breakage proceeds. This is a strong assumption that must be verified carefully through further tests. If deemed acceptable, the location of the critical state line can be found by evaluating the plastic work at any stage of loading. We validated our approach by applying the relations we found for the limestone to other granular materials (granite fragments, Cambria sand and Sydney sand), obtaining satisfactory predictions.

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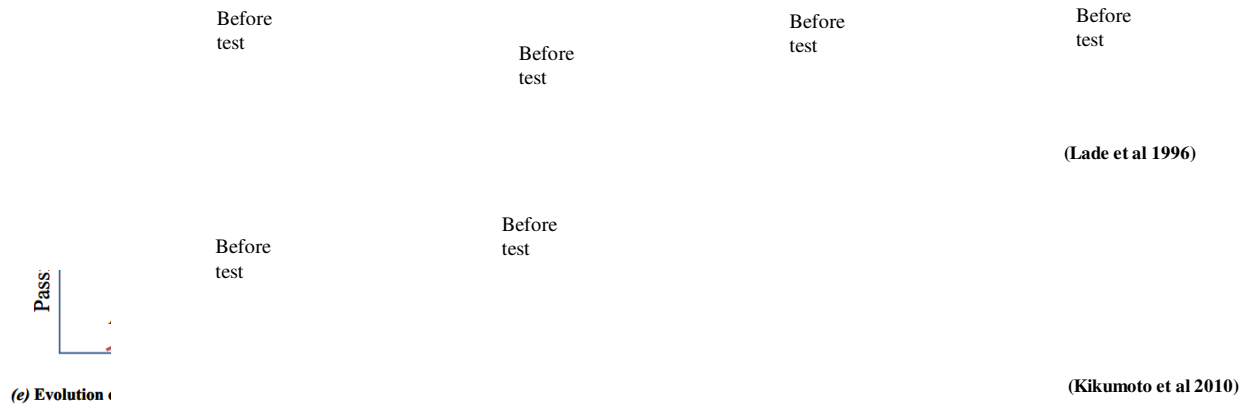
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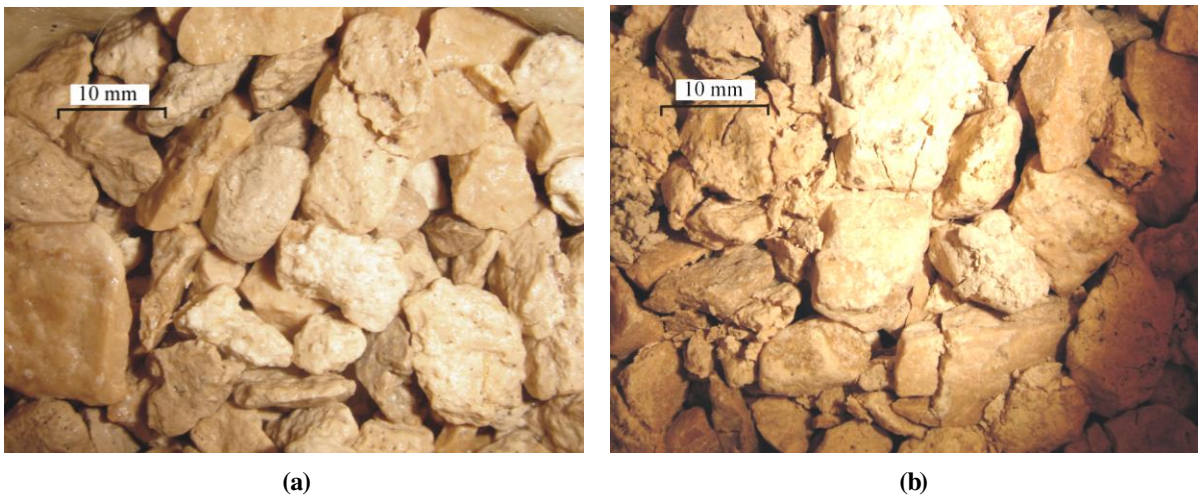
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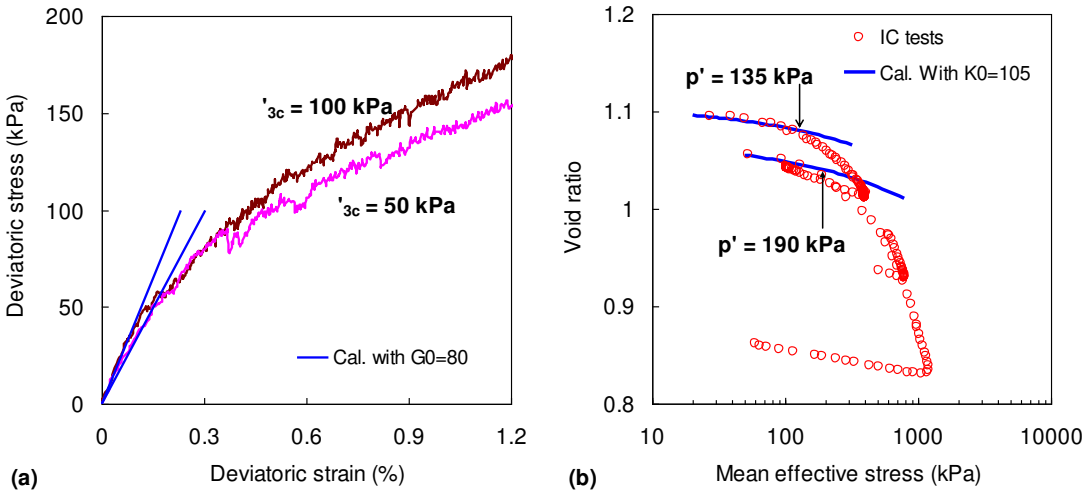
## FIGURES



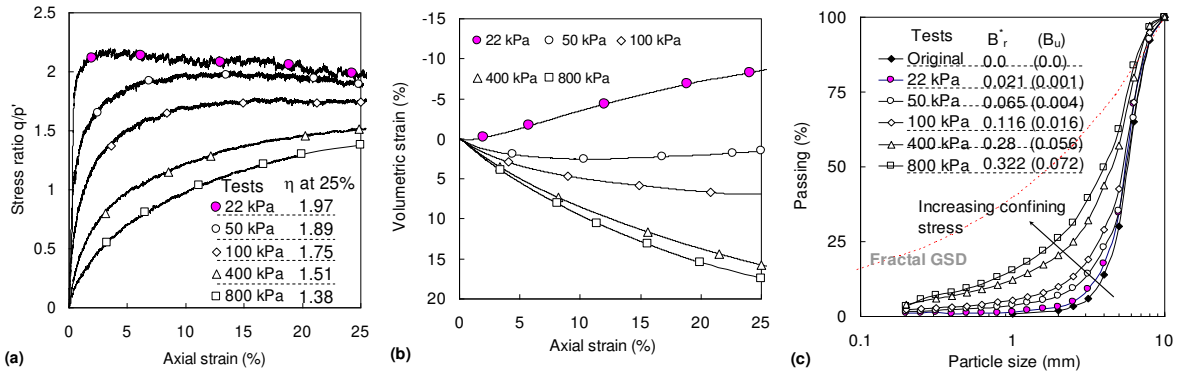
**Fig. 1.** Illustration of different measures of grain breakage.



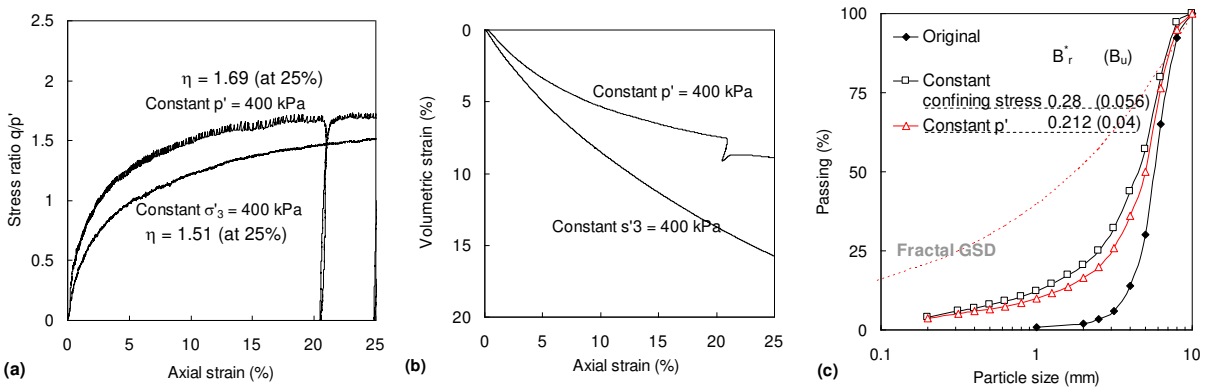
**Fig. 2.** Photographs of a tested sample: (a) before testing, and (b) after testing under constant  $p' = 400$  kPa.



**Fig. 3.** (a) Deviatoric stress-strain curves of drained triaxial tests under constant confining stresses at 50 kPa and 100 kPa, and (b) isotropic compression tests in  $e$ - $\log(p')$  plane.

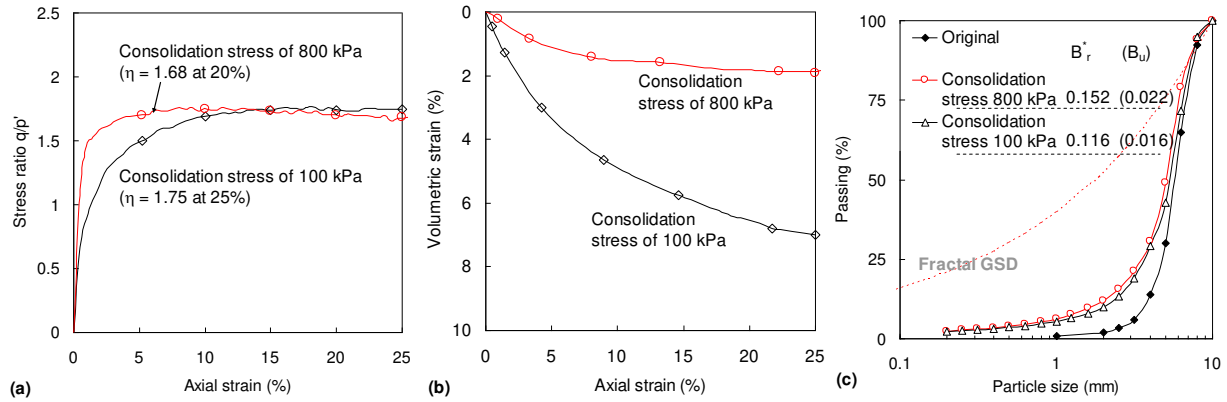


**Fig. 4.** Drained triaxial tests under constant confining stresses varying from 22 to 800 kPa: (a) stress ratio versus axial strain, (b) volumetric strain versus axial strain, (c) grain size distributions.

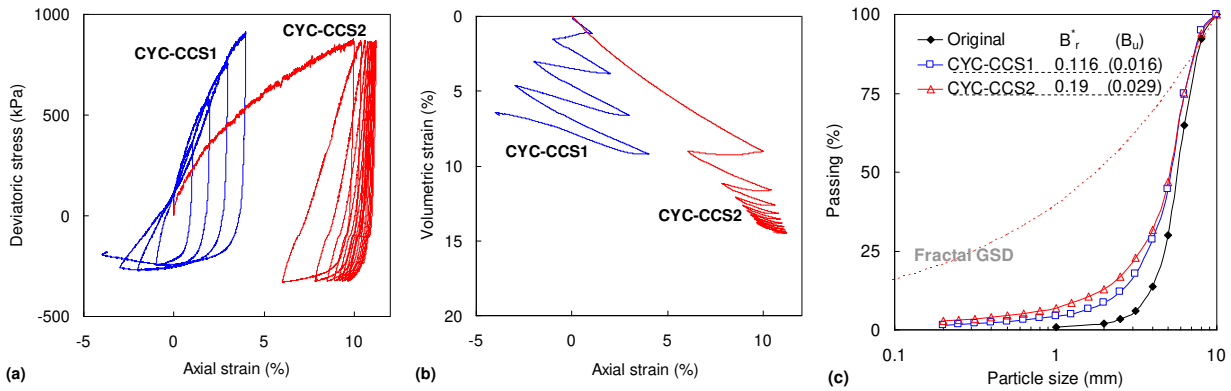


**Fig. 5.** Comparison of drained triaxial tests under constant confining stress and under constant  $p'$ :

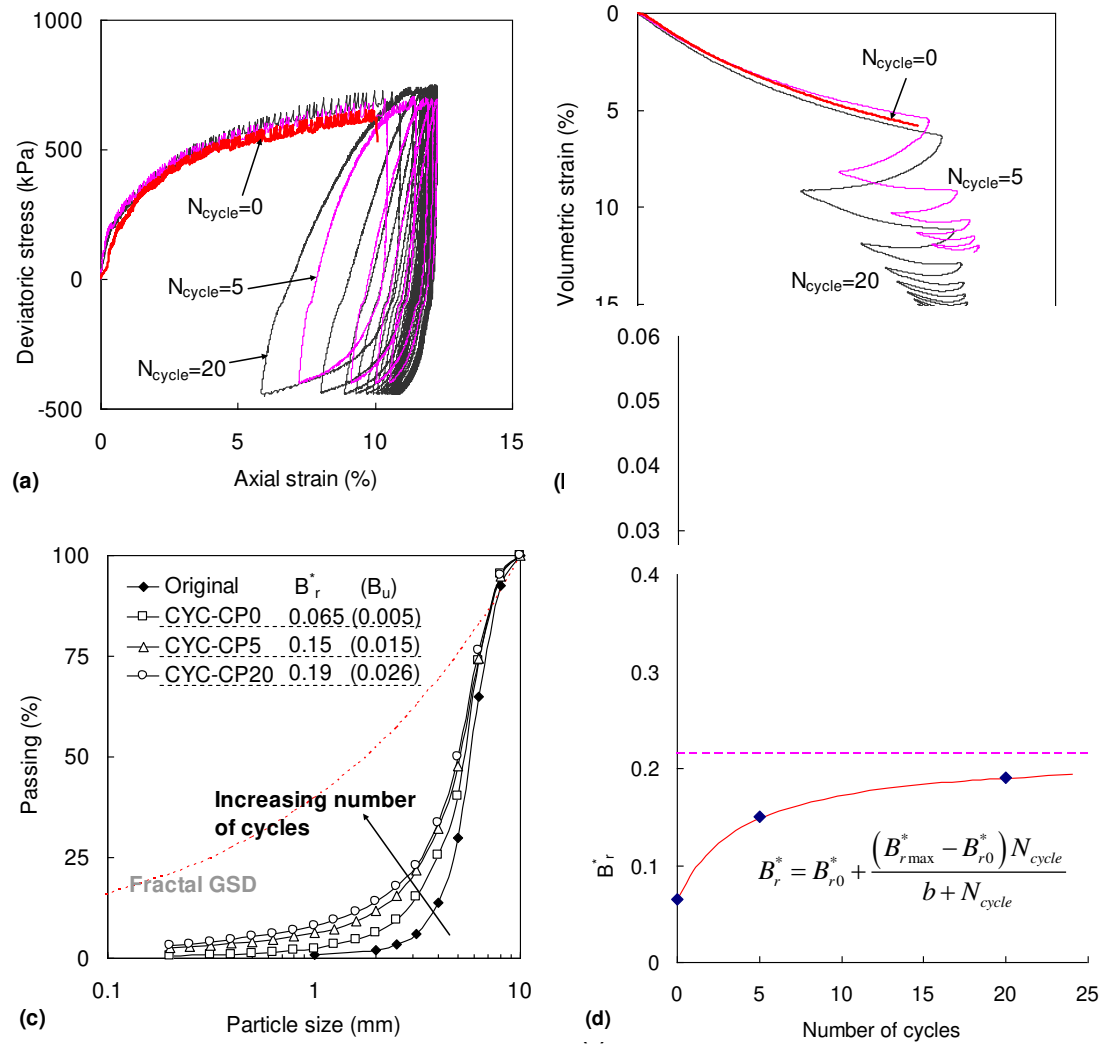
(a) stress ratio versus axial strain, (b) volumetric strain versus axial strain, (c) grain size distributions.



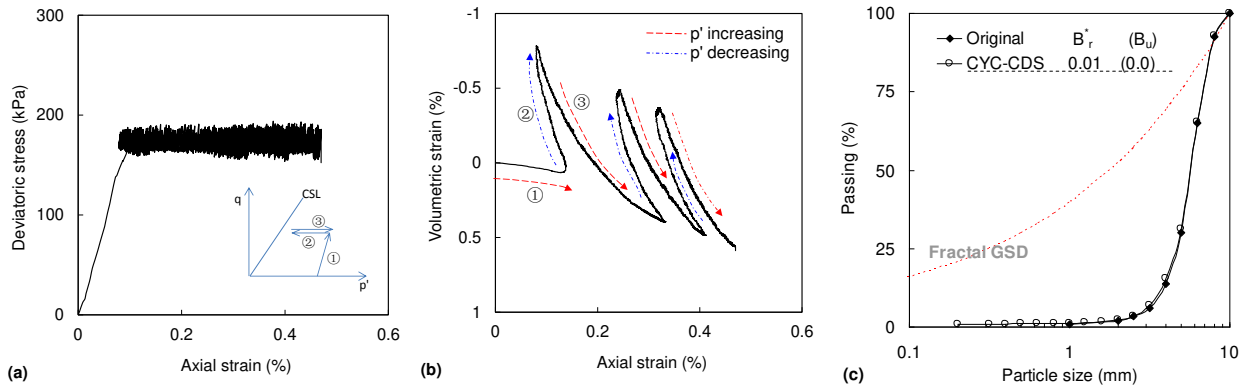
**Fig. 6.** Comparison of drained triaxial tests with different consolidation histories: (a) stress ratio versus axial strain, (b) volumetric strain versus axial strain, (c) grain size distributions.



**Fig. 7.** Comparison of drained triaxial tests with different stress strain levels: (a) deviatoric stress versus axial strain, (b) volumetric strain versus axial strain, (c) grain size distributions.



**Fig. 8.** Comparison of drained triaxial tests with different number of cycles: (a) deviatoric stress versus axial strain, (b) volumetric strain versus axial strain, (c) grain size distributions, (d)  $B_u$  and  $B_r^*$  versus number of cycles.



**Fig. 9.** Results of drained triaxial tests with constant deviatoric stress: (a) deviatoric stress versus axial strain, (b) volumetric strain versus axial strain, (c) grain size distributions.

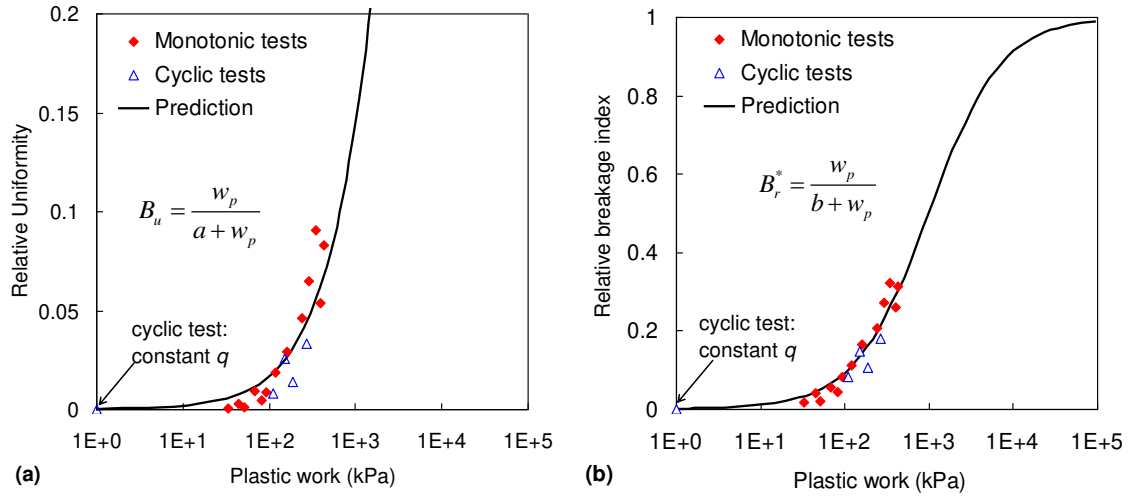


Fig. 10. (a) Relative uniformity and (b) modified relative breakage index versus plastic work.

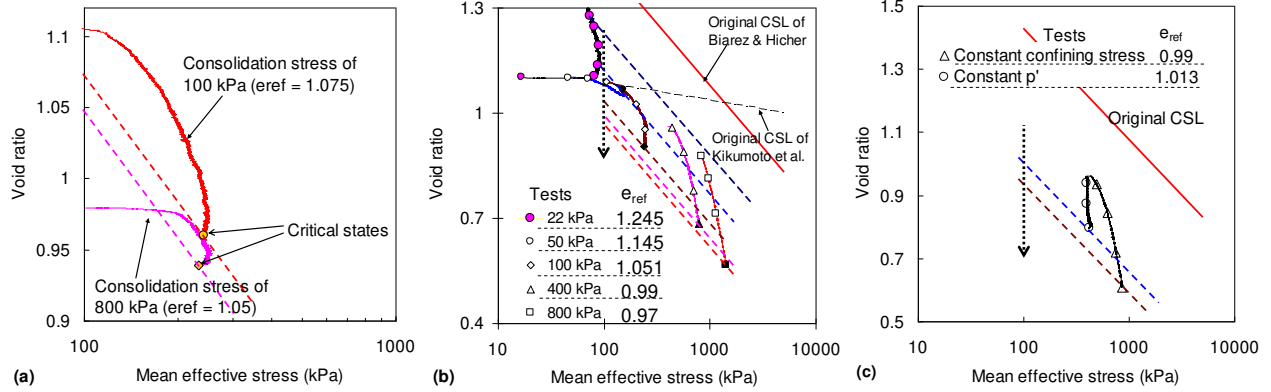


Fig. 11. Shift of the critical state line: (a) tests with various consolidation histories, (b) with various confining stresses, and (c) with various stress paths.

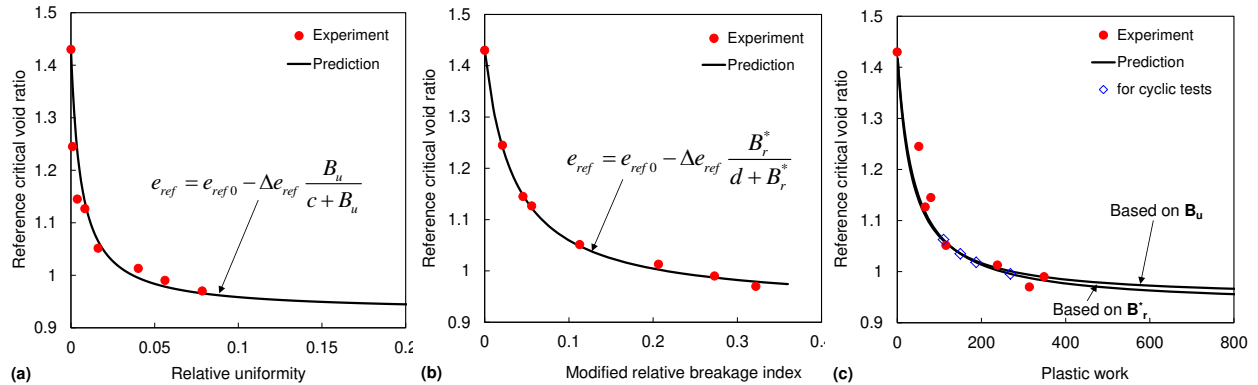
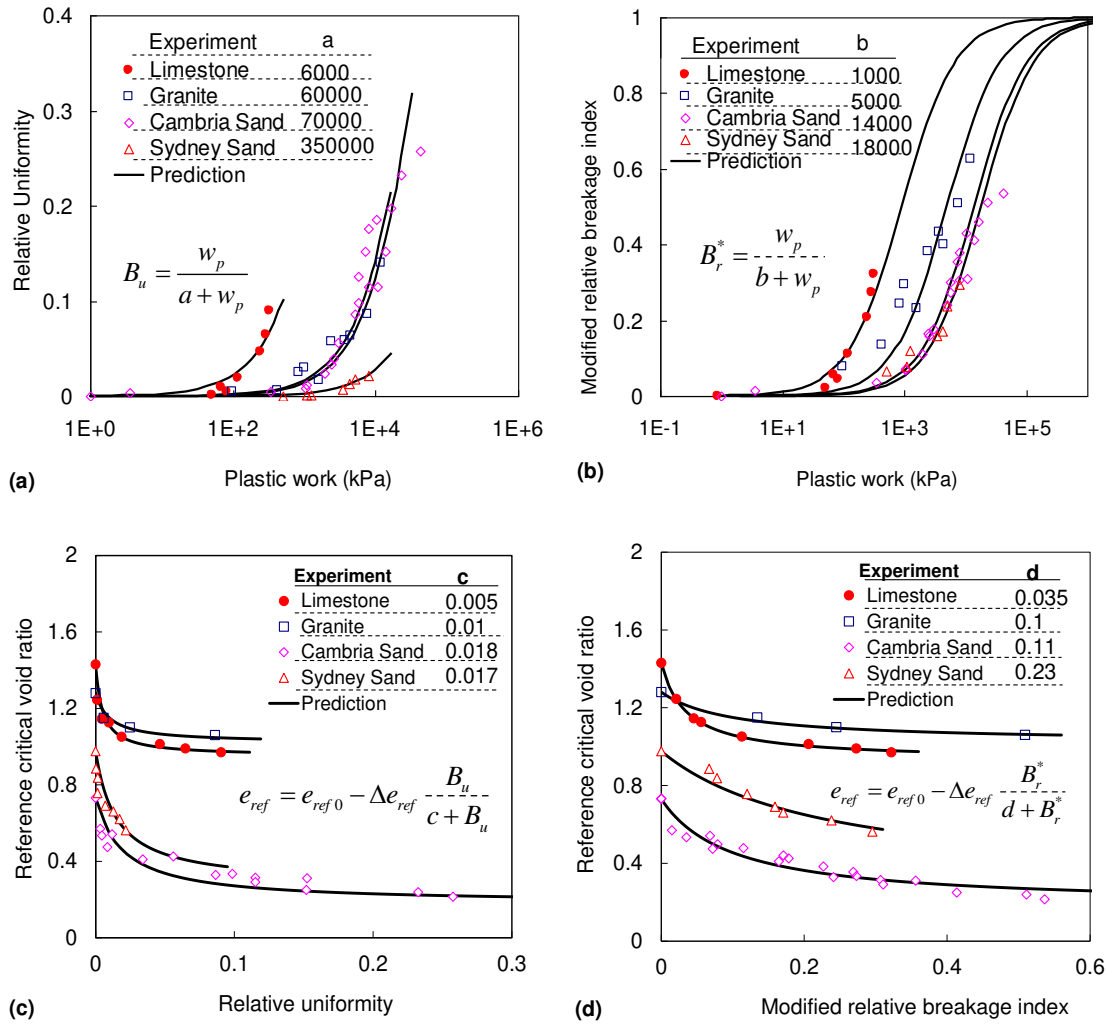


Fig. 12. (a)  $e_{ref}$  against relative uniformity, (b) against the modified relative breakage index, and (c) against the plastic work.





**Fig. 13.** (a) Relative uniformity and (b) modified relative breakage index versus plastic work; (c)  $e_{ref}$  against the relative uniformity, and (d) against the modified relative breakage index.