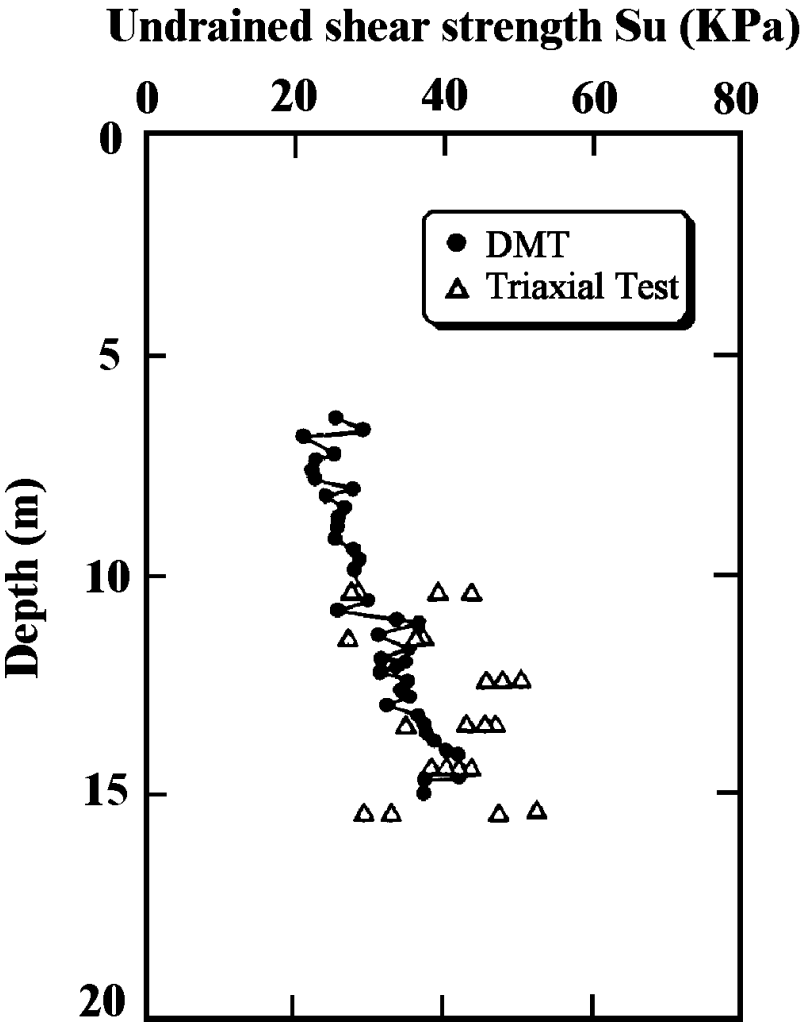


DMT in NC sites

Cu in Tokyo Bay Clay

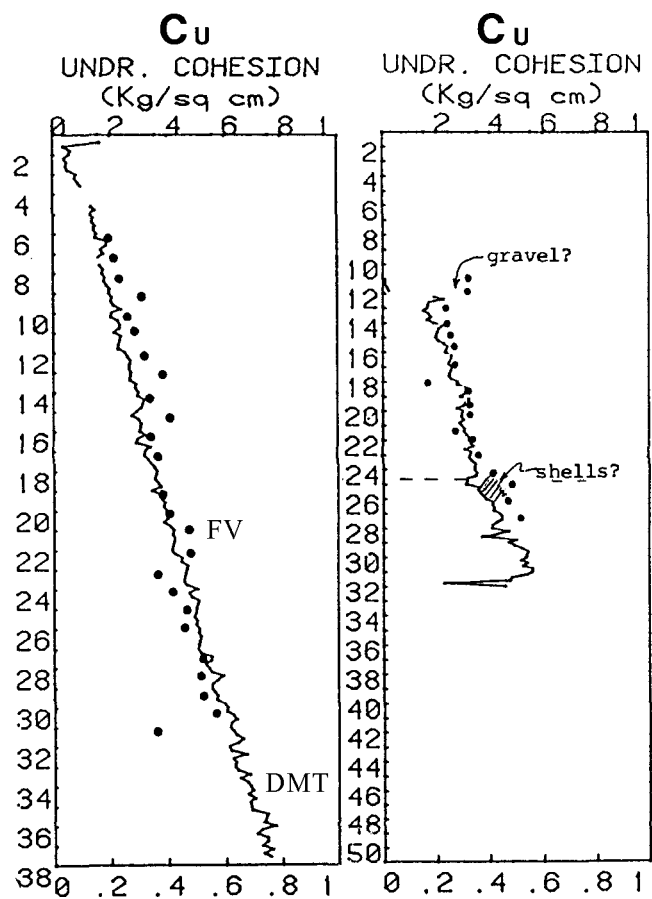
Geotechnical Research Center
Kiso-Jiban Consultants Co., Tokyo



Iwasaki, K Tsuchiya H., Sakai Y., Yamamoto Y. (1991) "Applicability of the Marchetti Dilatometer Test to Soft Ground in Japan", GEOCOAST '91, Sept. 1991, Yokohama 1/6

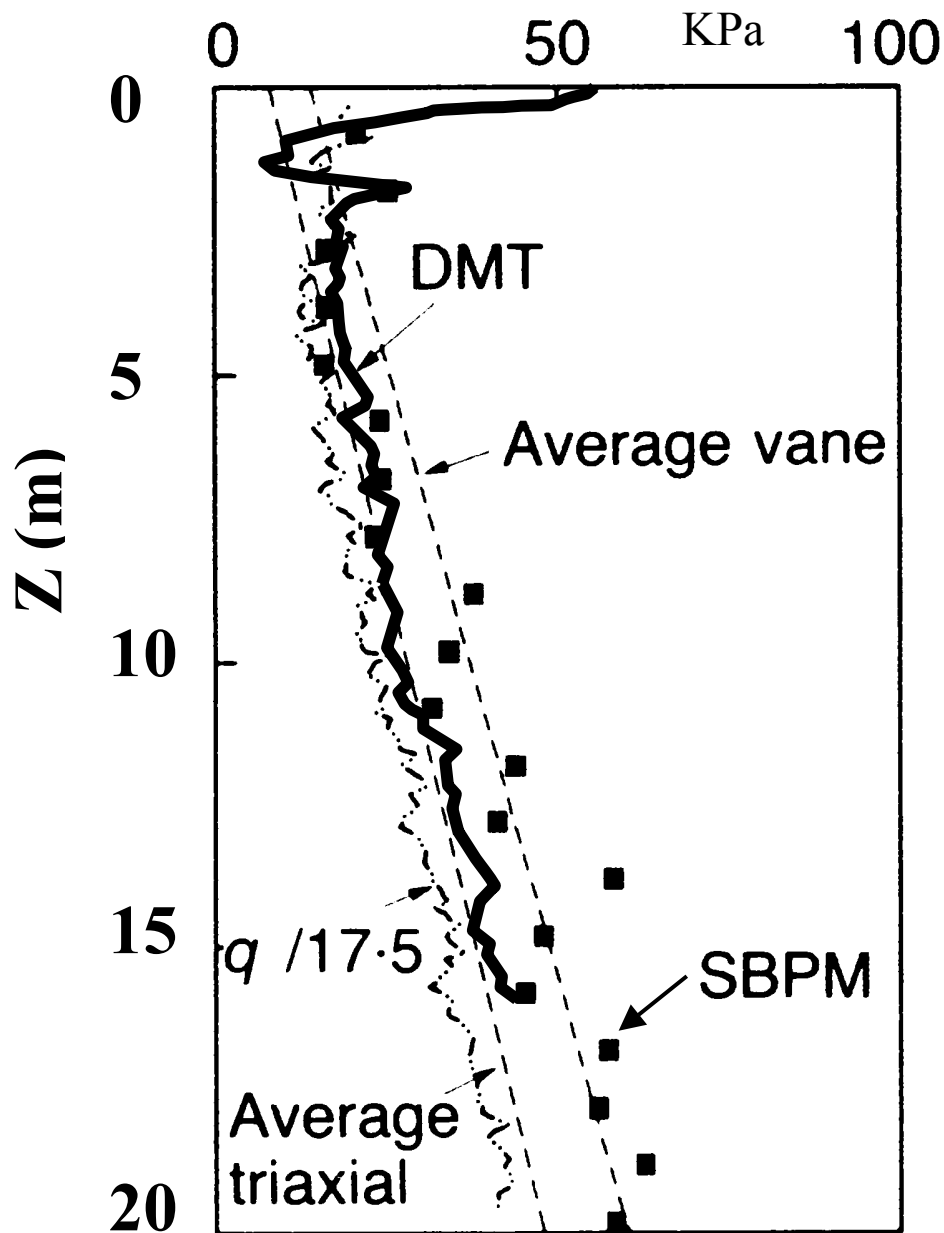
Cu at Skeena Ontario Canada

Vs Field Vane



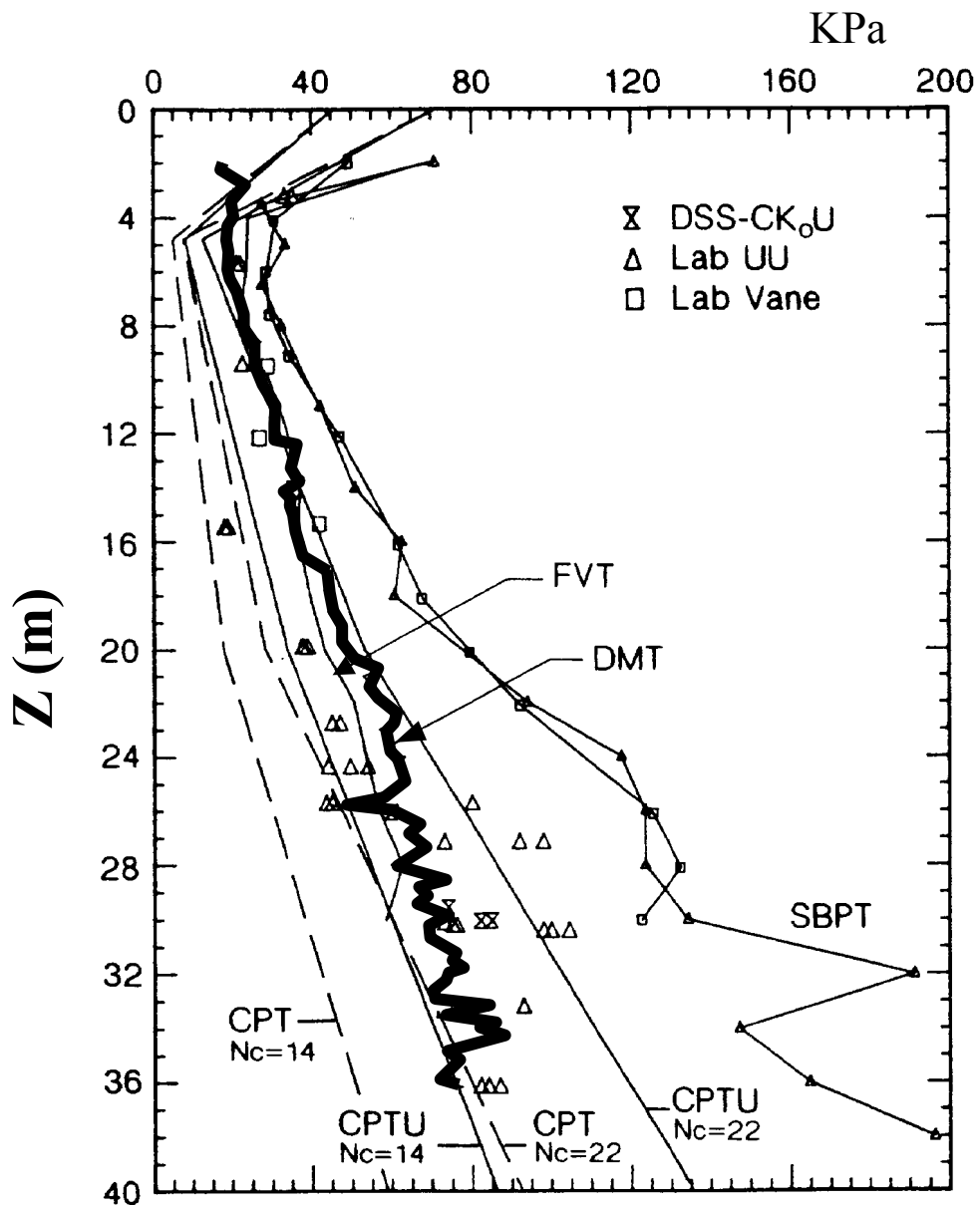
Mekechuk J. "DMT Use on C.N. Rail Line British Columbia", First Int.Conf. on the Flat Dilatometer, Edmonton, Canada, Feb 83, 50

Cu at NATIONAL SITE BOTHKENNAR UK



Nash et al., Géotechnique, June 1995, p. 173

Cu at NATIONAL SITE FUCINO

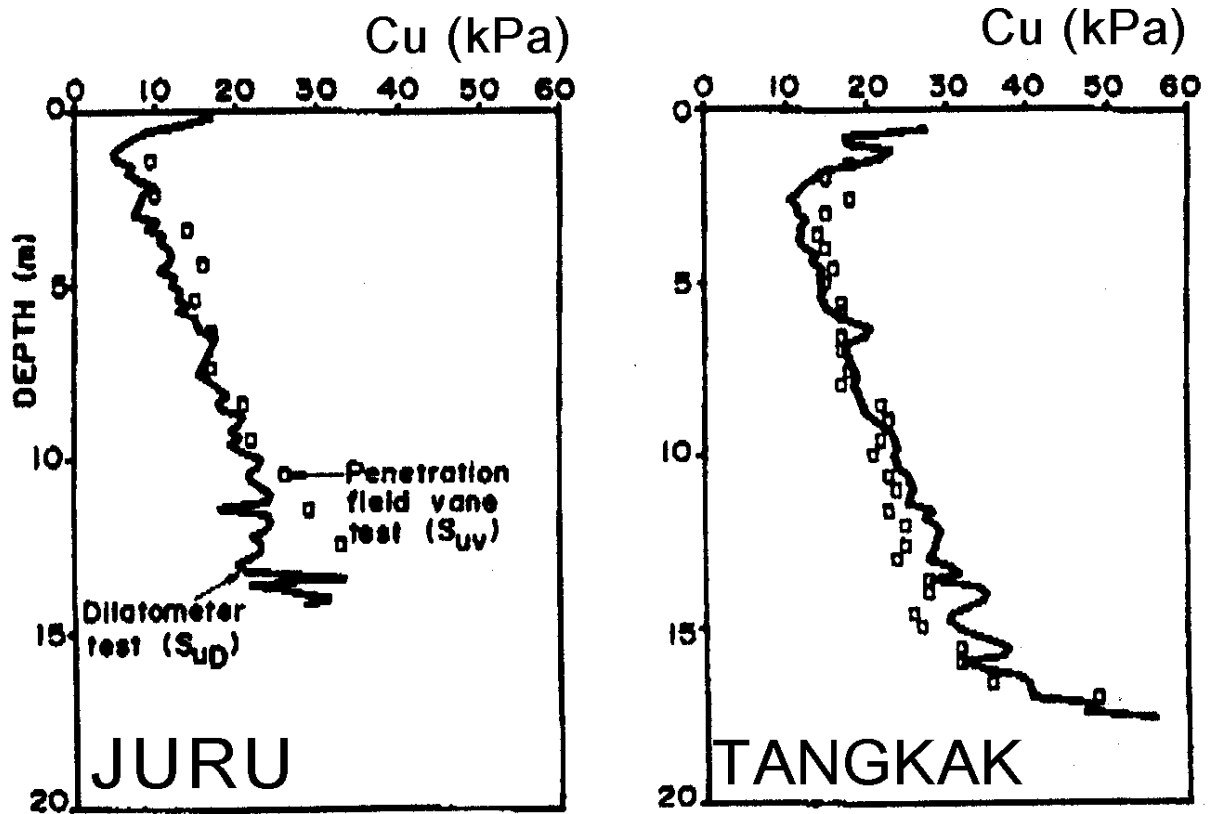


Note the various N_c for CPT(U)

A.G.I., 10th ECSMFE Firenze 1991 Vol. 1, p. 37

Cu in 2 Malaysian Clays

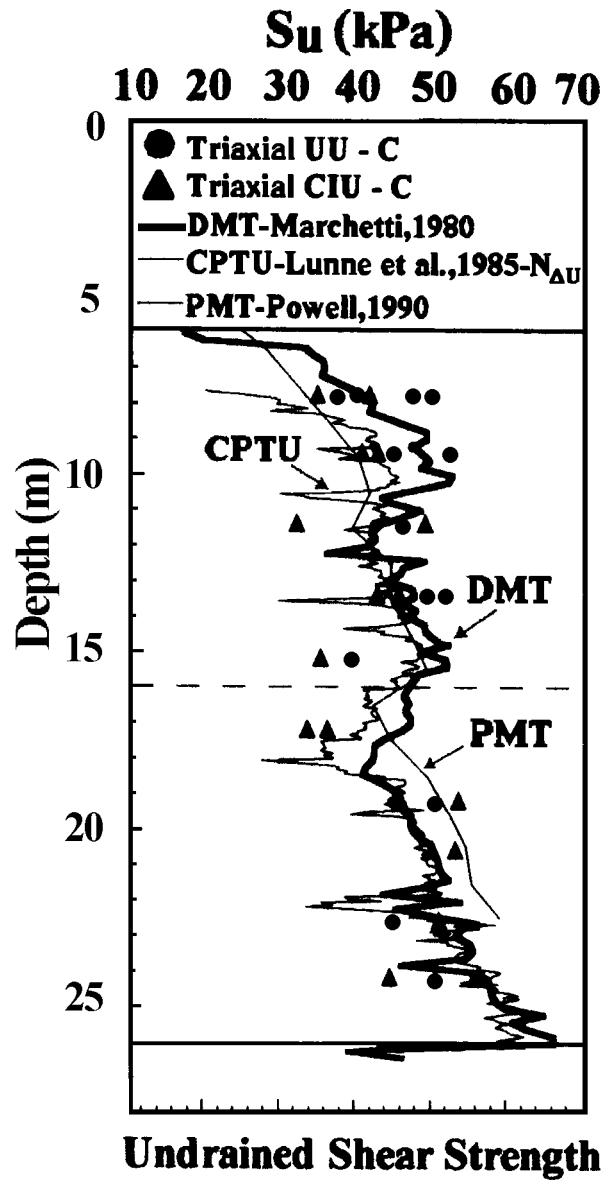
Vs Field Vane



Wong, J.T.F. & Dobie, M.J.D. 1990. Marchetti Dilatometer: Interpretation in Malaysian Alluvial Clays. Seminar on Geotechn. Aspects of the North-South Expressway, 5-6th Nov, pp. 87-96.

Cu in Recife Clay – Brazil

Univ. of Pernambuco Research Site 1



Coutinho et al., Atlanta ISC 1999

CONCLUSIONS on Accuracy $C_{u,DMT}$

- Comparisons (+ many others) indicate $C_{u,DMT}$ fits right in middle of other C_u .
- Results : many geograph areas, \approx Ok for everyday practice, w/o local correlations
- True, C_u not unique (TRX compression - ext., simple shear, pl. strain, FV..). But *normal* design rarely use various C_u – Ok good ave.
- $C_{u,dmt}$ ++fast than Lab (disturbance ?). Half fast as CPT (but must choose $N_c!$).