



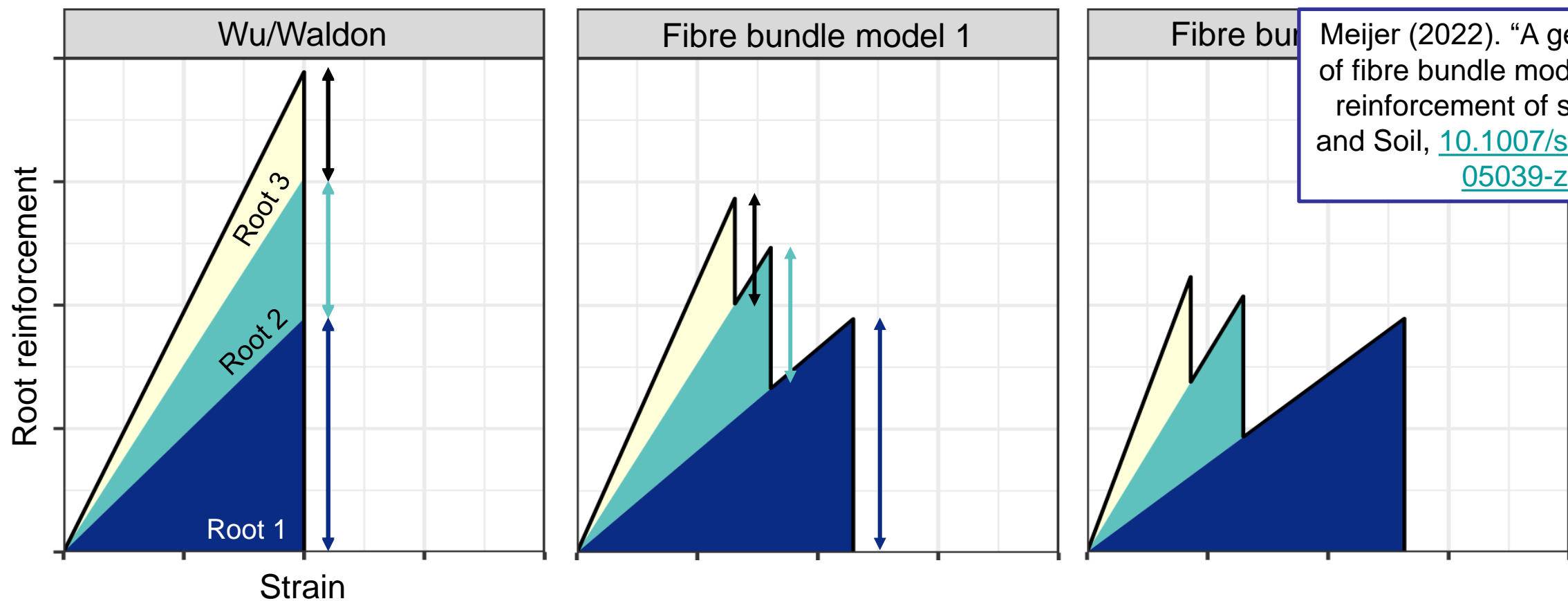
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BATH

New modelling tools for quantification of mechanical reinforcement of soil by plant roots

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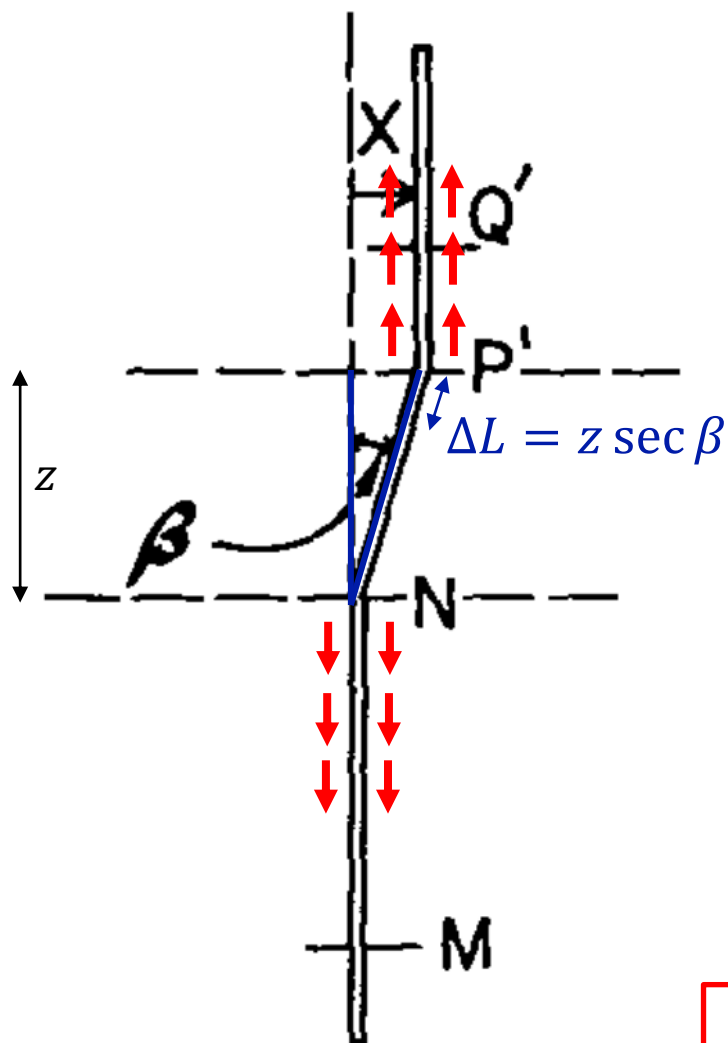
Fibre bundle models – load sharing



Meijer (2022). “A generic form of fibre bundle models for root reinforcement of soil”, Plant and Soil, [10.1007/s11104-021-05039-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11104-021-05039-z)

Different load sharing mechanisms (β_F) result in widely varying reinforcement predictions

$$\frac{\text{Force in root } i}{\text{Force in root } j} = \left(\frac{\text{diameter } i}{\text{diameter } j} \right)^{\beta_F}$$



Waldron's original model from 1977:

1. Shear displacement generate **root elongation** and therefore tensile stress
2. Tensile stress reduces with distance to shear zone because of **root-soil interface resistance**

Equivalent FBM load sharing coefficient:

$$\beta_{F,Waldron} = 1.5 + 0.5 \beta_E$$

This gives us a FBM with a realistic strength mobilisation mechanism

Meijer (2022). "A generic form of fibre bundle models for root reinforcement of soil", Plant and Soil, [10.1007/s11104-021-05039-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11104-021-05039-z)

Root diameter-stiffness power coefficient

$$E_r = E_{r,0} \left(\frac{d_r}{d_{r,0}} \right)^{\beta_E}$$

- We need to study the **mechanism** of root strength mobilisation in more detail
- Back to basics: based on Waldron (1977)'s original ideas, but with many improvements
- **DRAM**: Dundee Root Analytical Model
- DRAM is a **new...**
...**fully analytical model...**
...accounting for the **mobilisation...**
...of **mechanical root reinforcement...**
...in **direct shear conditions** such as landslides

Meijer et al. (2022). "DRAM: a three-dimensional analytical model for the mobilisation of root reinforcement in direct shear conditions", Ecological Engineering,
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoleng.2022.106621>

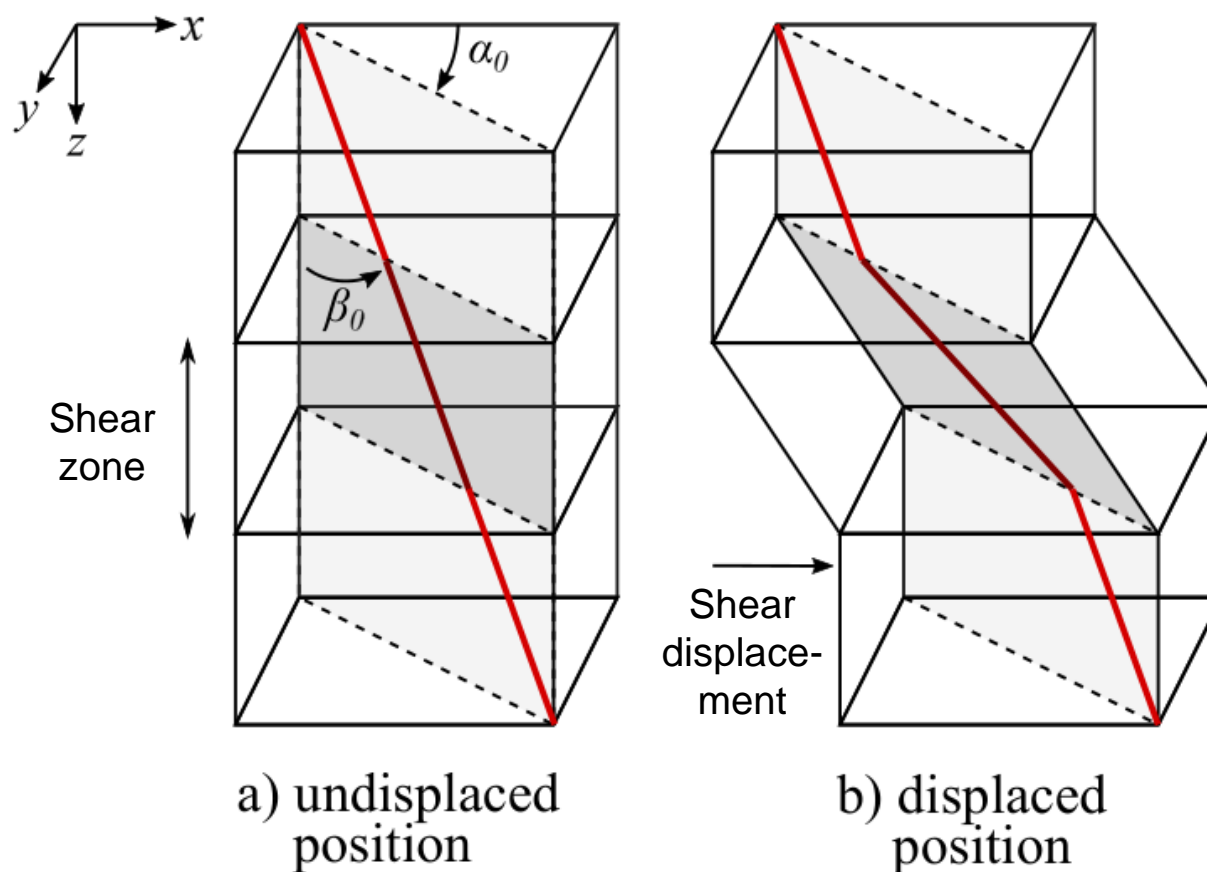


[gjmeijer.shinyapps.io/](https://gjmeijer.shinyapps.io/DRAM)
DRAM

DRAM: let's focus on what really happens in the soil

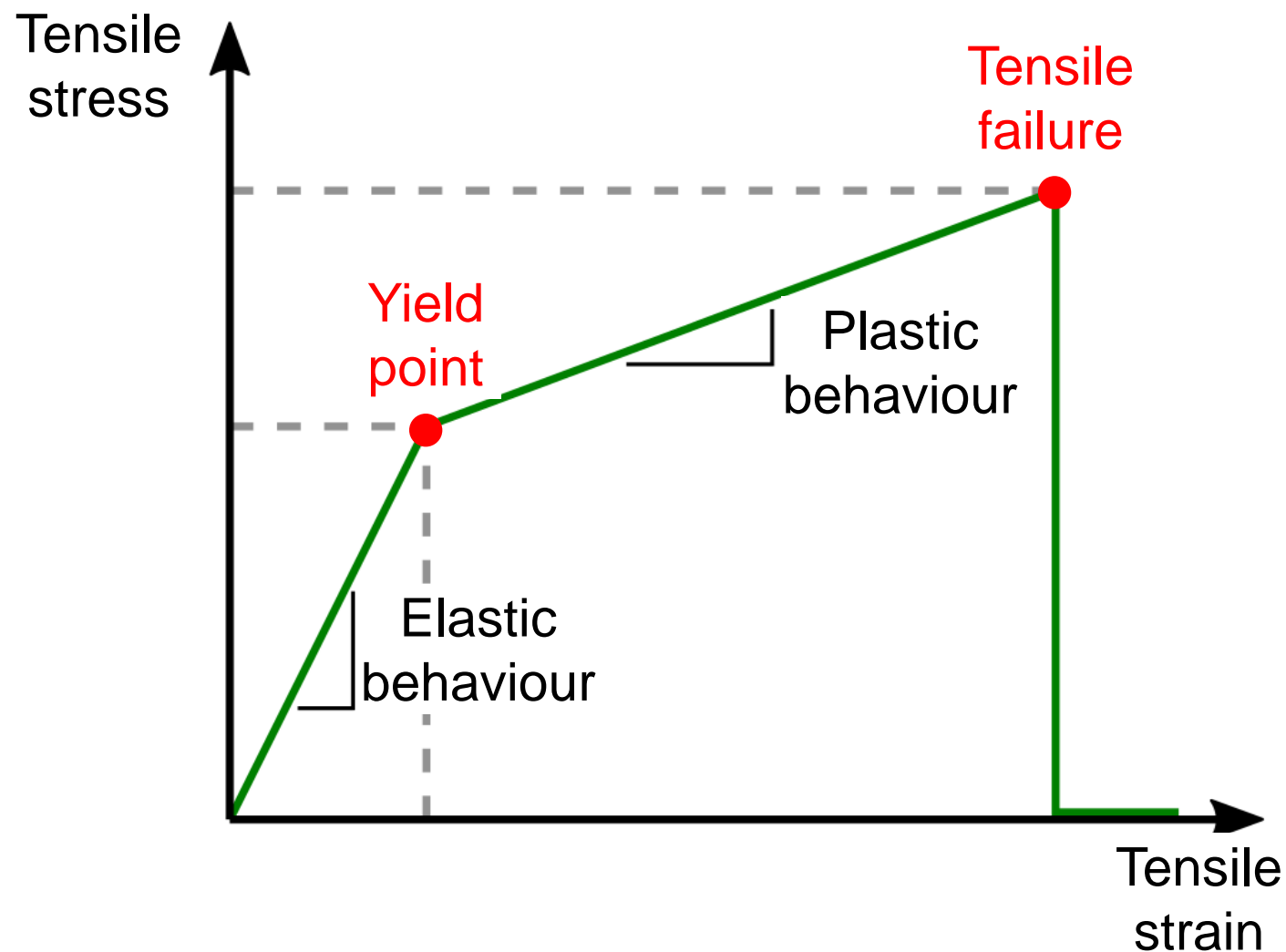
1. 3-dimensional root orientations

Some roots mobilise faster than others, depending on their initial **orientation**



DRAM: let's focus on what really happens in the soil

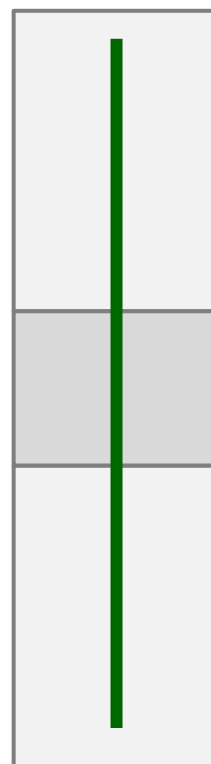
1. 3-Dimensional root orientations
2. **Elasto-plastic root tensile behaviour**



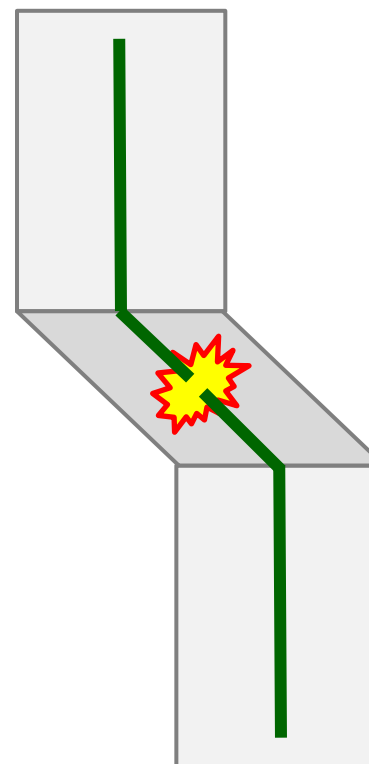
DRAM: let's focus on what really happens in the soil

1. 3-Dimensional root orientations
2. Elasto-plastic root tensile behaviour
3. **Root slippage and breakage**

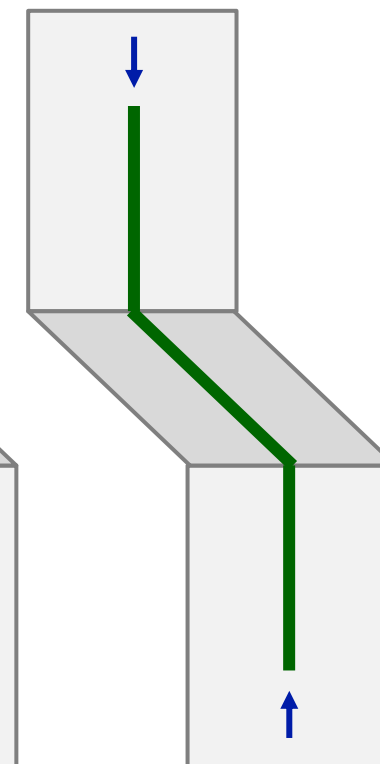
Unde-
formed
position



Long or
well-
anchored
roots **break**



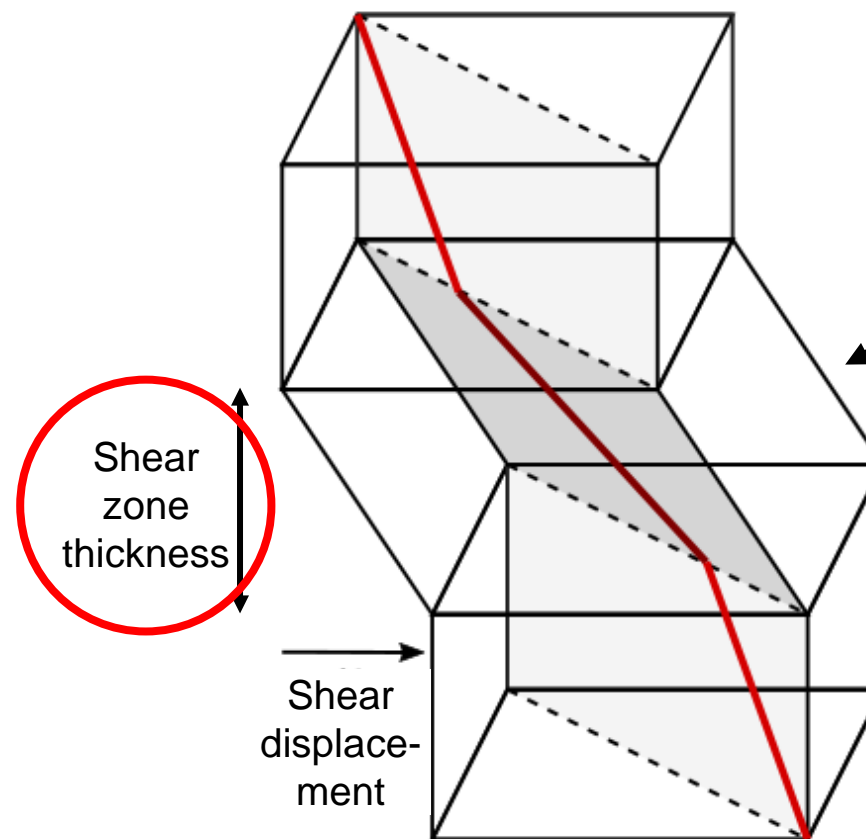
Short or
poorly
anchored
roots **slip**



DRAM: let's focus on what really happens in the soil

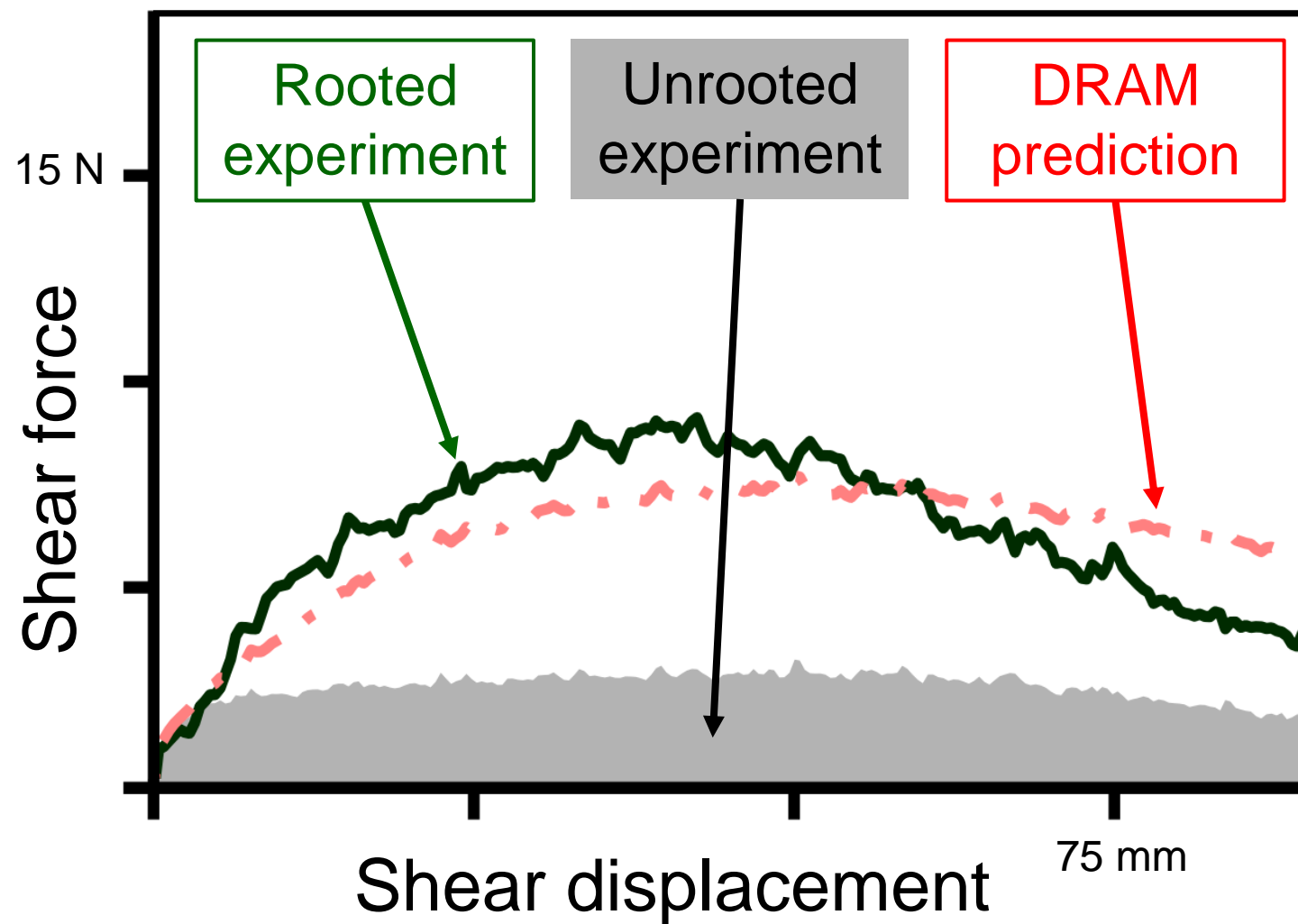
1. 3-Dimensional root orientations
2. Elasto-plastic root tensile behaviour
3. Root slippage and breakage
4. **Dynamic shear zone thickness**

Shear zone thickness in rooted soil often observed to be larger than in unrooted soil



Shear zone thickness allowed to **increase** during shear displacement to ensure **soil stress equilibrium**

DRAM: let's focus on what really happens in the soil



Meijer et al. (2022). "DRAM: a three-dimensional analytical model for the mobilisation of root reinforcement in direct shear conditions", Ecological Engineering, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoleng.2022.106621>



Finite Elements & the limits of “root cohesion”

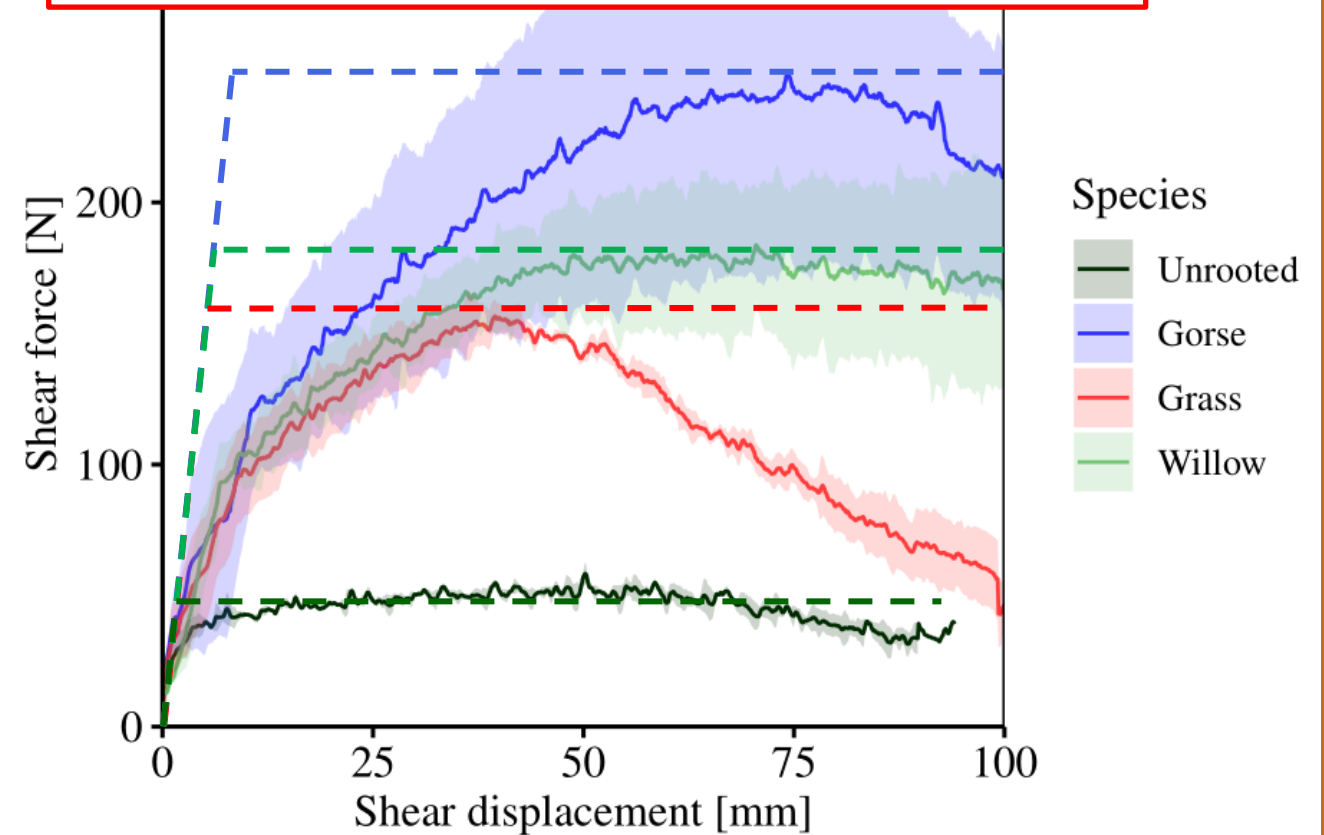
Including root-reinforcement as an increase in soil cohesion may not be accurate



Grass



Willow



Composite modelling – stress is distributed according to the volume fraction (ϕ) of each constituent:

$$\sigma = \phi_{soil}\sigma_{soil} + \phi_{root}\sigma_{root}$$

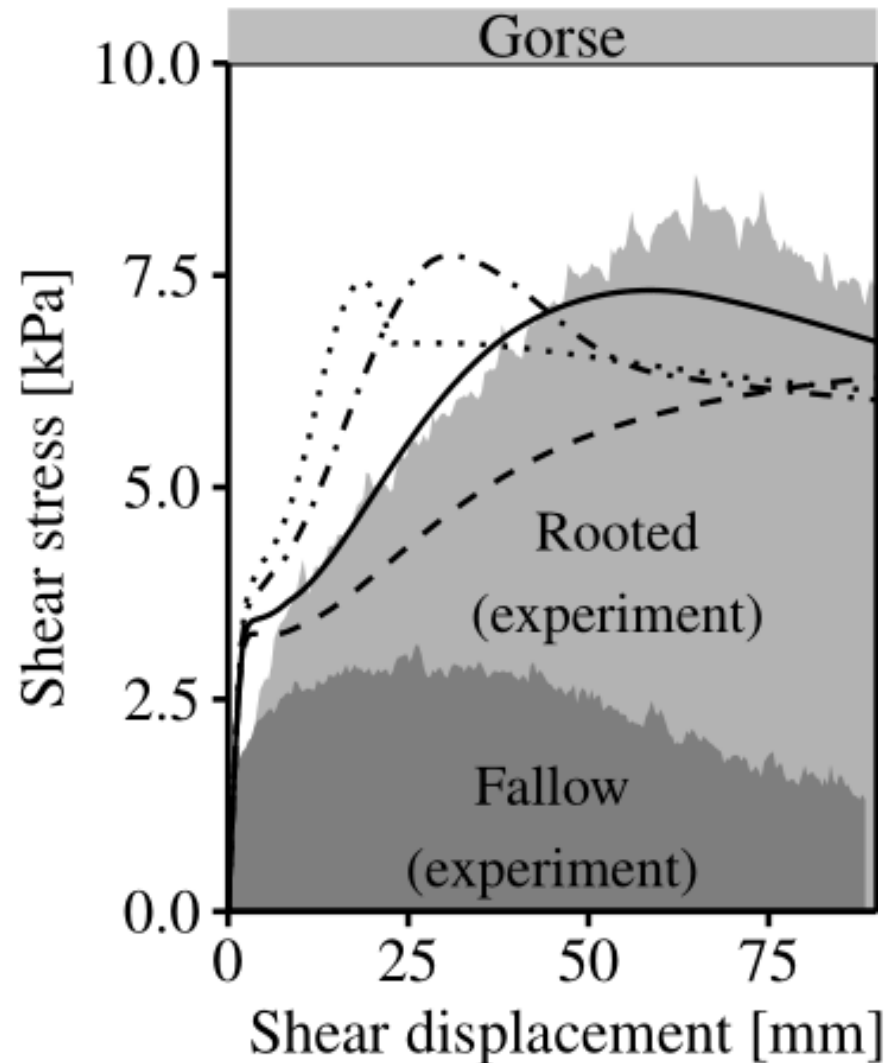
Assume equal strain in each constituent:

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_{soil} = \epsilon_{root}$$

We need two constitutive models: one for the soil, and one for the root

Meijer et al. (2022). “Root reinforcement: continuum framework for constitutive modelling”, *Geotechnique*, <https://doi.org/10.1680/jgeot.21.00132>

Finite Elements - Composite modelling



Treating 'soil' and 'root' as a **composite material** in finite element analyses provides better insight in:

- How the rooted soil mobilises (and loses!) strength with ongoing deformation
- Interaction between soil stresses, root stresses and volume change

Meijer et al. (2022). "Root reinforcement: continuum framework for constitutive modelling", Geotechnique, <https://doi.org/10.1680/jgeot.21.00132>

1. Improved load sharing rules for **Fibre Bundle Models**

Meijer (2022). "A generic form of fibre bundle models for root reinforcement of soil", Plant and Soil, DOI: [10.1007/s11104-021-05039-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11104-021-05039-z)

[gjmeijer.shinyapps.io/
FBMcw](https://gjmeijer.shinyapps.io/FBMcw)

2. New analytical model for root reinforcement in direct shear (**DRAM**)

Meijer et al. (2022). "DRAM: a three-dimensional analytical model for the mobilisation of root reinforcement in direct shear conditions", Ecological Engineering, DOI: [10.1016/j.ecoleng.2022.106621](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoleng.2022.106621)



[gjmeijer.shinyapps.io/
DRAM](https://gjmeijer.shinyapps.io/DRAM)

3. Constitutive framework for **FEM** based on composite theory

Meijer et al. (2022). "Root reinforcement: continuum framework for constitutive modelling", Geotechnique, DOI: [10.1680/jgeot.21.00132](https://doi.org/10.1680/jgeot.21.00132)

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