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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

PREDICTION OF FROST HEAVE USING THE SEGREGATION POTENTIAL  
THEORY

by

WILLIAM THOMAS HORNE

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH  
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE  
OF MASTER OF SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

FALL 1987

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To

Mom and Dad

---

## ABSTRACT

A numerical model was used to predict the magnitude of frost heave for various climatic conditions, soil types and water table depths. The heave is predicted using a model developed by Konrad (1980). The results are presented in a manner to that enables an upperbound estimate of the frost heave magnitude to be predicted for particular environmental conditions. The magnitude of predicted heave is dependent on the segregation potential of the soil, the depth to the water table and the ground freezing index.

The use of insulating layers to reduce frost heave under unheated buildings was studied using a two dimensional model for the heat flow, coupled with a simplified method of frost heave prediction. Insulating layers were found to reduce the magnitude of frost heave substantially. The effectiveness of different insulation configurations around footings of unheated buildings were examined for various ground freezing indices, segregation potentials and footing depths.

The segregation potential of a soil is influenced by the type and amount of clay contained in a soil. Only 1 to 2% clay content is sufficient to produce potentially damaging segregation potentials. A correlation between segregation potential and soil properties is examined, however no definite conclusions are possible without extensive testing of soils.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In Canada, extensive damage is caused to roads, airfields, pipelines and unheated structures by frost heave. Damage results from the deformations caused by the build up of ice lenses in the soil and/or the thaw weakening that occurs as the ice melts. The heave results in servicibility problems or structural damage to the structures.

Frost heave has been a topic of considerable research in the past. It has been concluded that frost heave is caused by temperature induced suction gradients in the frozen zone (Mageau, 1978 and Konrad, 1980). Konrad (1980) examined the factors which influence the amount of water that flows to the ice lens for given temperature conditions. With an understanding of the frost heave mechanism, Konrad was able to develop a model which predicts the magnitude of frost heave within a soil for a given thermal situation. Nixon (1982) used this frost heave model to analyze a field freezing test and found good agreement between predicted and measured results.

Knowledge of the frost heaving process and the ability to predict frost heave can lead to two important developments. The first is the formulation of more useful and rational frost susceptibility classifications for soils. The frost susceptibility classifications presently in use give no quantitative estimates of the amount of frost heave that will occur. They also make no mention of the climatic conditions at the site. Under some climatic conditions, a



soil may cause potentially dangerous heave, whereas it would cause very little damage under different climatic conditions. The second development is that knowledge of the frost heaving process enables quantitative predictions to be made regarding the effectiveness of measures undertaken to reduce the damage caused by frost heave.

### 1.1 Scope of the Thesis

The aim of this thesis is to provide a basis for a design manual on the control of frost heave under unheated buildings. The thesis explores a number of topics to satisfy this aim.

Frost susceptibility of soils is examined by analyzing soil properties which cause a soil to be frost susceptible. This is quantified using the segregation potential of the soil (Konrad, 1980; and Konrad and Morgenstern, 1981).

The magnitude of frost heave is predicted by a numerical model for various climatic and soil conditions. Frost heave design charts are derived so that an estimate of the magnitude of frost heave can be made for a particular site. The influence of insulating layers in reducing the magnitude of frost heave is evaluated for various insulation configurations, footing depths and climatic conditions.

The results presented in the thesis can be used to decide whether frost heave is hazardous for a particular site. If frost heave is potentially dangerous, solutions are presented to reduce the magnitude of heave.

In Chapter 2 the model used in the study is presented. The factors that influence the magnitude of frost heave are discussed.

In Chapter 3 the frost susceptibility of soils in terms of the segregation potential model is evaluated. An attempt is made to correlate soil index properties to segregation potential. The frost susceptibility classifications presently in use are examined to evaluate how applicable they are in light of the segregation potential model.

In Chapter 4 the magnitude of frost heave is predicted for various soil types, segregation potentials, climatic conditions and water conditions.

In Chapter 5 the control of frost heave under unheated buildings is examined. A two dimensional heat flow model along with the segregation potential model is used to evaluate the effectiveness of insulating layers to reduce the magnitude of frost heave beneath footings.

The final chapter outlines the conclusions and recommendations of this study.

## 2.0 FROST HEAVE MODEL

### 2.1 Introduction

In the past there has been a considerable amount of research on frost heave models and methods of estimating the amount of heave that occurs as a soil freezes. The phenomenon of frost heave results from an interaction of heat and mass transfer. This interaction has been modelled by such authors as Harlan (1973), Kay et al. (1977), Aguirre-Pente et al. (1977), Taylor and Luthin (1978), Guymon et al. (1980), and Hopke (1980). Konrad (1980), Loch (1981), O'Neill (1983) and Anderson (1984) present summaries of the current knowledge of ice segregation and mathematical models used to predict frost heave.

Recently some attempts have been made to estimate the magnitude of frost heave. Shixiong and Qiong (1983) have developed analytical formulas to estimate the amount of frost heave. They describe the moisture migration process by the theory of unsaturated soil water movement. No laboratory results are presented to support their analytical models.

Guymon et al. (1983) applies the frost heave model described by Guymon et al. (1980) to four field cases of frost heaving soils. Johnson et al. (1986) uses a similar model for the prediction of frost heave for roads and airfields. In both cases the prediction of frost heave from the mathematical models is good. However, to achieve these predictions the models have to be calibrated to the field

results using a soil hydraulic conductivity correction factor. This parameter accounts for the decreased hydraulic conductivity in the freezing or thawing zones. This factor is found to vary significantly for different soil types. The authors do not indicate how this correction factor can be estimated for different soils. Horiguchi and Miller (1983) state that difficulties still remain in the determination of frozen conductivity in frozen materials. Without knowledge of this correction factor for a particular soil, the model is deficient as an engineering model for the prediction of frost heave.

Goto and Takahashi (1982) propose an empirical formula for estimating the frost heave magnitude in laboratory studies. The formula includes the effect of overburden pressure and cold side temperature. Calculation of the heave requires knowledge of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  which are generic constants of the soil. The empirical formula estimates the magnitude of heave for laboratory freezing tests with good accuracy. This empirical formula has no theoretical basis and has not been applied to a field case. It is also noted that the data for  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  for a particular soil has considerable scatter.

Many other researchers have attempted to relate the magnitude of frost heave to properties of the freezing soil system through the use of laboratory tests. Loch (1979) related the water intake flux to the unfrozen soil length. Penner and Ueda (1977 and 1978) related water intake flux to applied pressure and cold side step temperature during

laboratory experiments. Kaplar (1968 and 1970) and Penner (1972) related the ice segregation of soils to the heat extraction rate. Hwang (1977) analyzed freezing tests using an "Ice Segregation Ratio". This is the ratio of heave to the thickness of frozen soil. The extensive testing program of Konrad (1980) showed that these relations by themselves were inadequate to model frost heave in a freezing soil, since not all the parameters that influence the frost heave and frost heave rate within a freezing soil were included in each model.

Konrad (op cit.) presented a model of frost heave that includes the effects of the permeability of the frozen soil, the segregational freezing temperature, the temperature gradient through the frozen fringe, the suction at the frost front, the rate of cooling, and the applied pressure. The model has been used to successfully analyze both laboratory and field freezing experiments by Konrad (1980) and Nixon (1982). The Konrad model uses parameters to predict heave that can easily be determined in the laboratory. The Konrad model is used for this study because it takes into account the main factors which control the amount of frost heave and it is a practical engineering solution for the prediction of frost heave.

Nixon (1987) discusses methods of predicting the magnitude of frost heave. He shows how Konrad's Segregation Potential model can be used estimate the magnitude of heave.

## 2.2 The Segregation Potential Model of Frost Heave

Since the Segregation Potential Model is used, it is appropriate to present the theoretical background and the formulation of the model in detail.

A freezing soil consists of frozen soil, an ice lens, a frozen fringe, and unfrozen soil. These components are illustrated in Figure 2.1. The unfrozen soil is located below the  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  isotherm, which is termed the frost front. Between the frost front and the final ice lens is the frozen fringe. The soil in this zone is only partially frozen. Some unfrozen water remains as adsorbed films on the surfaces of the fine grained particles. The frozen fringe was also noted by Miller (1972) and Mageau (1978).

From thermodynamics principles the Clausius Claperyon equation is developed. It states that a suction is developed due to the unfrozen water in the frozen soil being supercooled. Collins (1987) presents a derivation of the thermodynamic equations involved in a freezing soil. Water from the unfrozen soil can migrate through the unfrozen films under the action of this temperature induced suction gradient. As the temperature in the frozen fringe decreases the thickness of the adsorbed water films around the soil particles decreases. This results in a lower permeability within the frozen fringe, and water transfer is inhibited. At this point the water collects to form an ice lens within the frozen soil. The temperature at the base of this ice

lens is defined as the segregational freezing temperature ( $T_s$ ).

Ultimately, the amount of heave a soil experiences can be shown to be a function of the average permeability of the frozen fringe ( $K_{ff}$ ), the segregational freezing temperature ( $T_s$ ) and the thickness of the frozen fringe ( $d$ ). The thickness of the frozen fringe depends on the temperature gradient within it. The permeability of the frozen fringe and the segregational freezing temperature are unique soil properties, and are difficult to measure from a normal freezing test (Konrad and Morgenstern, 1981). Konrad (1980) showed that at the onset of the formation of the final ice lens the amount of heave can be related to properties of the freezing system which are easily obtained from laboratory experiments. These properties are the temperature gradient in the frozen fringe ( $grad T_{ff}$ ), and the segregation potential ( $SP_0$ ) of the soil. The segregation potential incorporates the permeability of the frozen fringe and the segregational freezing temperature, which control the frost heave in a soil.

2.2.1 Derivation of Segregation Potential (After Konrad, 1980)

The suction at the top of the ice lens can be shown to be related linearly to the segregational freezing temperature using the Clausius Claperyon equation. This can be derived by assuming the ice lens is under zero external

pressure. By virtue of the Clausius Claperyon equation the water pressure at the base of the ice lens is:

$$P_w = L(T_s^* - T_o^*) / (V_w \cdot T_o^*) = M \cdot T_s \quad 2.1$$

where

$T_s^*$  = temperature at the base of the ice lens ( $^{\circ}\text{K}$ )

$M$  = a constant equal to  $L/V_w \cdot T_o^*$

$T_o^*$  = the freezing point of water ( $^{\circ}\text{K}$ )

$L$  = the latent heat of phase change

$T_s$  = temperature at the base of the ice lens ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

(Assuming the freezing point of water

=  $273.15^{\circ}\text{K} = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

$V_w$  = the specific volume of water.

In terms of total head:

$$H_w = (P_w/\gamma_w) + Z \quad 2.2$$

where

$\gamma_w$  = the unit weight of water

$Z$  = the elevation head

In most laboratory situations the elevation head can be neglected, therefore:

$$H_w = P_w/\gamma_w = M \cdot T_s/\gamma_w = M' \cdot T_s \quad 2.3$$

where

$$M' = M/\gamma_w$$

Velocity of water through the frozen fringe can be approximated by Darcy's law using:

$$V = K_{ff} \frac{\Delta H}{d} \quad 2.4$$

where

$V$  = Velocity of water through the frozen fringe



$d$  = frozen fringe thickness

$K_{ff}$  = the average permeability of the frozen

$\Delta H$  = head difference between the base of the ice lens and the frost front

The head difference between the base of the ice lens and the frost front is:

$$\Delta H = H_w - h_u \quad 2.5$$

where

$h_u$  = the suction at the frost front.

The suction at frost front can be determined by Darcy's equation applied through the unfrozen soil assuming that steady state flow exists through the unfrozen soil.

The thickness of the frozen fringe ( $d$ ) can be determined from the temperature gradient in the frozen fringe and the segregational freezing temperature, assuming that the temperature profile through the frozen fringe is linear.

$$d = \frac{T_s}{\text{grad } T_{ff}} \quad 2.6$$

where

$\text{grad } T_{ff}$  = the temperature gradient through the the frozen fringe.

Combining equations 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6 gives the following expression:

$$V = K_{ff} \left[ \frac{H_w - h_u}{T_s} \right] \text{grad } T_{ff} \quad 2.7$$

or

$$V = SP_o \cdot \text{grad } T_{ff} \quad 2.8$$

where

$$SP_0 = K_{ff} \left[ \frac{Hw - hu}{T_s} \right] \quad 2.9$$

Hence the water intake velocity equals the product of the temperature gradient across the frozen fringe and the segregation potential ( $SP_0$ ) of the soil. The segregation potential of the soil is a function of the intrinsic parameters  $T_s$  and  $K_{ff}$ . It is therefore a unique soil parameter. The experimental determination of  $SP_0$  from laboratory freezing tests is relatively straightforward. It can be calculated from two measurable quantities; the intake velocity, and the temperature gradient in the frozen fringe.

Konrad (op cit.) carried out laboratory tests using Devon Silt, a frost susceptible silty clay. His results verified the preceding theoretical development.

### 2.2.2 The Effects of Suction at the Frost Front

The magnitude of suction at the frost front depends on the permeability of the unfrozen soil, the distance to the water source and the inflow velocity to the base of the ice lens.

Experiments have demonstrated that the segregation potential of a soil decreases with an increase in suction at the frost front, as equation 2.9 predicts. As the suction at the frost front increases, the potential difference between the base of the ice lens and the frost front decreases. This causes a decrease in the hydraulic gradient across the frozen fringe, which results in a decrease in the

segregation potential. This is illustrated in Figure 2.1. Therefore the suction at the frost front must be known in order to predict the magnitude of frost heave. The suction at the frost front can be determined by applying Darcy's law to the unfrozen soil.

### 2.2.3 The Effect of Cooling Rate

The degree of thermal imbalance of the system also affects the amount of frost heave (Jones, 1981 and Loch, 1979). Konrad (1980) and Konrad and Morgenstern (1982a) developed a model to simulate heave during unsteady state heat flow. The degree of thermal imbalance was characterized by the rate of cooling which was taken as the change in average temperature within the frozen fringe per unit time.

From experimental results the variation of SP with the rate of cooling and the suction at the frost front was determined. This variation of SP can be expressed in a three dimensional surface with axis for the segregation potential (SP), rate of cooling (RC) and suction at the frost front (Pu). This surface will be referred to as the SP-RC-Pu surface. The surface for Devon Silt is illustrated in Figure 2.2.

### 2.2.4 The Effects of Overburden Pressure

It has been known for some time that pressure reduces the heave rate (Beskow (1935), Penner and Ueda (1977); Aitken (1974)). This phenomenon can be explained using

Konrad's frost heave model (Konrad, 1980, and Konrad and Morgenstern, 1982b).

The suction at the base of the ice lens is a function of both the temperature and the pressure applied to the ice. Increasing the overburden pressure decreases the suction potential at the base of the ice lens.

The surcharge pressure also causes an increase in unfrozen water and therefore an increase in the thickness of the water film on the soil particles. This leads to a colder segregation freezing temperature which means a thicker frozen fringe. All of these factors contribute to the result that an increase in overburden pressure causes a decrease in the segregation potential (Konrad, 1980). It has been found that for various soils the effect of applied loads on the segregation potential can be accounted for by:

$$SP_0 = a \cdot \exp(-b \cdot P_e) \quad 2.10$$

where

$P_e$  = the overburden pressure

a and b are soil constants determined from frost heave tests.

#### 2.2.5 Summary

For an accurate determination of frost heave using the Konrad model several parameters are required. The first is the segregation potential of the soil and how the segregation potential varies with suction at the frost front, rate of cooling, and overburden pressure. The second

parameter is the temperature gradient in the frozen fringe. This can be determined by solution of the heat flow equations. The application of this model to field situations will be outlined in detail in Chapter 4.

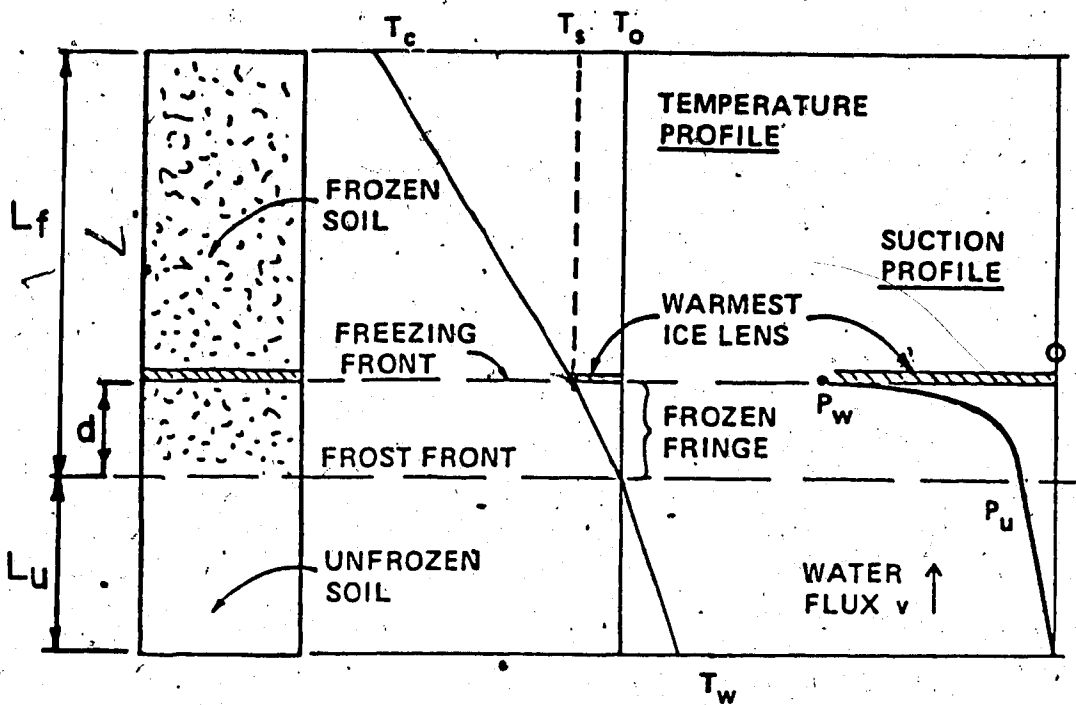


Figure 2.1 Components of a Freezing Soil (Modified from Konrad and Morgenstern, 1984.)

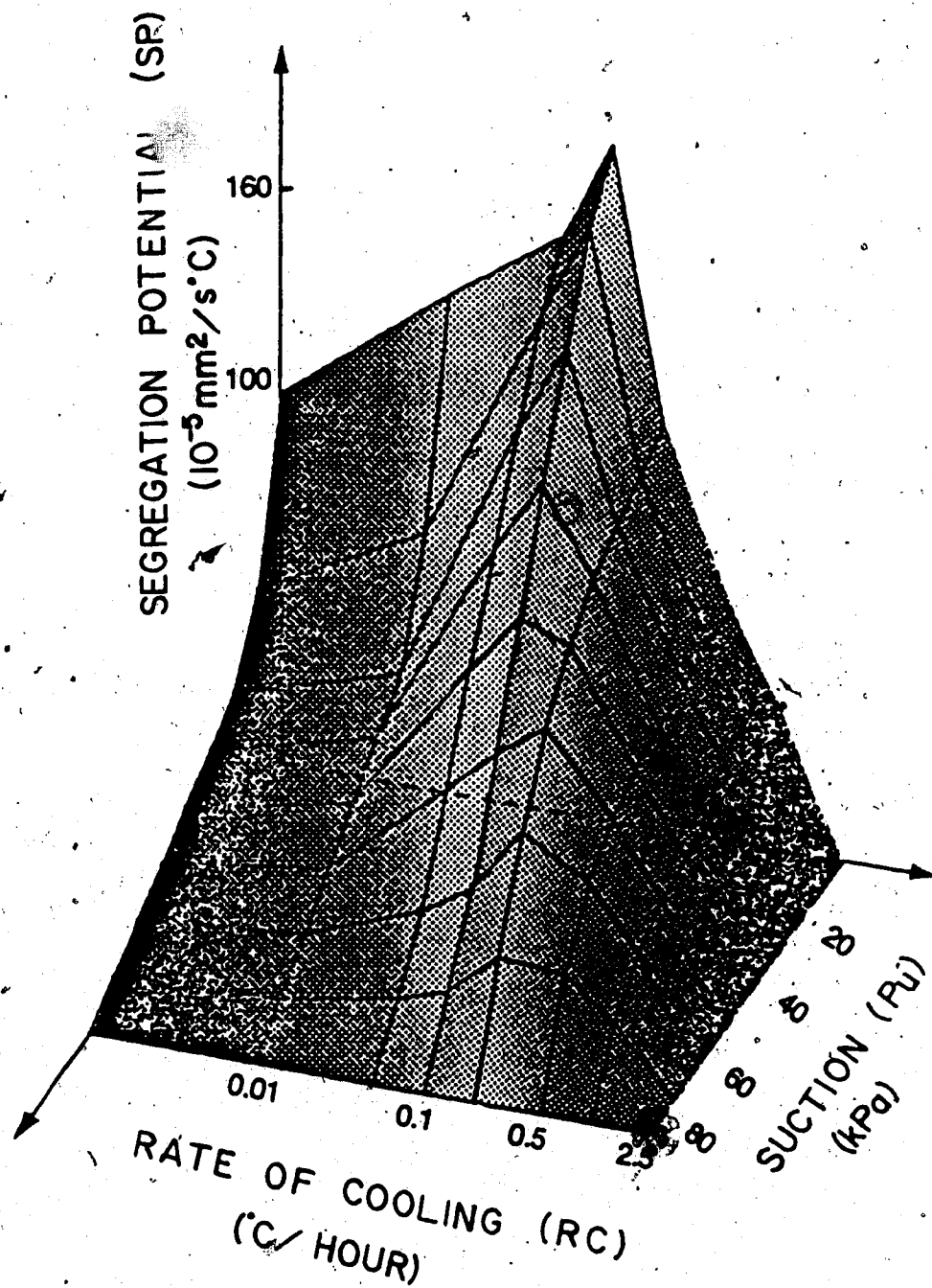


Figure 2.2 Characteristic frost heave surface for Devon Silt  
(Modified from Konrad and Morgenstern, 1984.)

### 3.0 FROST SUSCEPTIBILITY OF SOILS

#### 3.1 Introduction

The frost susceptibility of a soil is defined by the magnitude of damage that the soil causes as it freezes and thaws. This amount of damage depends on the soil properties, the availability of water at the freezing front, the climatic conditions and the tolerable deformations of the structure. In the past the frost susceptibility of soils has usually been related to soil properties with no mention of the climatic conditions, availability of water to the freezing front or deformations caused by frost heave. Thus the frost susceptibility classifications are only applicable for the region and conditions for which they were developed.

If the Konrad model is used for the prediction of the magnitude of frost heave, the frost susceptibility of a soil is defined by the segregation potential of the soil. The value of segregation potential depends on the suction at the frost front which is a function of the permeability of the unfrozen soil and the depth of the water source. A prediction of the amount of damage can be made by estimating the magnitude of frost heave at a particular climatic and water table condition. Chapters 4 and 5 are devoted to estimating the magnitude of frost heave for particular conditions. The amount of heave caused in each situation depends on the segregation potential of the soil.



Ideally the segregation potential of a soil is determined from laboratory freezing tests, however it is not always possible to conduct freezing experiments. It is therefore desirable to relate the segregation potential of soil to readily obtainable soil characteristics.

This chapter examines the properties of soil which influence the segregation potential. Soils for which segregation potential information is available will be examined and an attempt will be made to relate soil properties to segregation potential. These results will be compared to the other frost susceptibility classifications presently in use.

### 3.2 Soil Properties That Influence Segregation Potential

As discussed in chapter 2, the segregation potential of a soil is dependent on boundary conditions such as the suction at the frost front, the rate of cooling and overburden pressure at the ice lens. It also varies according to the soil characteristics which affect the average permeability of the frozen fringe and the segregational freezing temperature. The segregational freezing temperature occurs where no water flow takes place due to the very low permeability of the freezing soil. Therefore, the segregation freezing temperature depends on soil properties that influence the permeability of the frozen fringe and the relationship between unfrozen soil water and temperature.

The permeability of the frozen fringe is a result of the adsorbed water films on the surface of the soil particles. The unfrozen water around the particles results from surface forces, which consist of capillary and adsorption forces. The surface forces decrease as the distance from the particles increase. The freezing point depression of the fluid will vary with the intensity of these surface forces. Johnston (1981) describes the main factors influencing the properties of the adsorbed water films in saturated frozen soils. The factors are temperature, specific surface area of the solid phases, pressure, chemical and mineralogical composition of the soil and other physico-chemical characteristics such as the nature of exchangeable cations and solute content and composition. Anderson and Morgenstern (1973) and Mageau (1978) present a summary of the research carried out on unfrozen water in soils. Mageau (1978) summarizes that the unfrozen water is a somewhat structured film with properties different from those of free water. The structure and thus viscosity becomes more pronounced as the distance to the particle surface decreases. Therefore, it is not only the amount of unfrozen water that affects the permeability of the frozen fringe, but also the thickness of the adsorbed water film.

The mineralogical composition of the fine grained soil particles influences the unfrozen soil water in the frozen fringe. This affects both the frozen fringe permeability and

the segregation freezing temperature. Rieke et al., (1983) and Lambe et al. (1969) examined the influence of mineralogical composition on the frost susceptibility of soils.

Lambe et al. (1969) conducted freezing tests using a constant rate of frost penetration. This resulted in varying rates of heat extraction during the test. It has been shown by Jones (1981) that the rate of heave versus the rate of heat extraction differs for various soils which influence Lambe's results. Lambe found that different types of minerals in the soil mixture can enhance or inhibit frost heave. The heave inhibiting effects result from plastic clay minerals. This could be due to the clay mineral causing a lower unfrozen permeability which causes a higher suction at the frost front. He also found clay minerals to be more potent than non clay minerals in both their heave producing and heave inhibiting effects. The minerals with relatively high frost heave producing ability are, in increasing order: muscovite, calcite, magnesite, iron montmorillonite, illite, kaolinite, nontronite and attapulgite. If montmorillonite is the soil fine, the rate of heave can vary over a considerable range depending on the exchangeable ion. For clay contents between 3 to 6% by weight the increasing order of heave by exchangeable ion was: sodium, magnesium, lead, potassium, calcium and iron.

Rieke et al. (1983) also found the mineralogy of sand-silt-clay mixtures to affect the segregation potential.

His findings confirmed the observations of Lambe et al. (1969) that kaolinite mixtures have a higher frost susceptibility than montmorillonite. Anderson and Morgenstern (1973) noted that although montmorillonite has a higher unfrozen water content than kaolinite, the thickness of the unfrozen water zone is greater in kaolinite than montmorillonite. This fact leads to the hypothesis that the thickness of the unfrozen zone is more important to the segregation potential than the unfrozen water content. This hypothesis is evaluated further in the next section. The data of Rieke et al. (1983) also shows that segregation potential increases rapidly with the addition of small amounts of clay mineral to the soil.

The orientation of the particles will also influence the permeability of the soil in the frozen fringe. This was indirectly proven by Reed et al. (1979). They reported the effects of fabric on the frost heave rates obtained from rapid freeze tests of three soils with varying amounts of silt and kaolinite having been compacted to various degrees. The degree of compaction was found to influence the heave rate significantly. In general it was found that samples compacted on the dry side of optimum moisture content heaved more than samples compacted at the optimum moisture content or on the wet side side of optimum. Increasing the compactive effort decreased the heave for soils on the dry side, but did not decrease the heave of the soils at optimum or on the wet side. This decrease in heave is most likely

caused by a decrease in the soils' permeability. However, it is uncertain whether this decreased permeability is apparent in the frozen fringe or only the unfrozen soil, since both will cause a decrease in the amount of frost heave. A decrease in unfrozen soil permeability results in higher suction at the frost front which reduces the amount of frost heave.

In summary, the soil properties with the greatest influence on the segregation potential of a soil are the soil structure, and the mineralogy of the clay and the amount of clay. These factors contribute to the unfrozen water content and the thickness of the unfrozen soil water film.

### 3.3 Correlating Segregation Potential to Soil Properties

It is desirable to relate segregation potential to common soil properties. If a correlation is achieved a soil's segregation potential can be estimated without conducting freezing tests unless an accurate value of the segregation potential is required.

The amount of fine grained material and the soil mineralogy is reflected by Atterberg limits and grain size information. Soil structure is more difficult to determine but is reflected by the void ratio and the soil density. Soil structure may also be indicated by a pore size distribution. Frost susceptibility has been shown to be related to pore size distribution by Taber (1930), Csathy

and Townsend (1962), Reed et al. (1979) and Lovell (1983).

In the past, extensive research has been carried out on freezing soils. Some of the data in the literature can be interpreted in terms of segregation potential. Table 3.1 lists soils for which the segregation potential has been experimentally determined, back calculated from laboratory investigations, or back calculated from field investigations.

These soils, together with soils which Rieke et al. (1983) tested, will be used to explore the relationships between segregation potential and basic soil properties. The relationship between soil structure and segregation potential can be not investigated, due to the lack of available information in the literature. A brief description of the soils and the testing procedures used to obtain their soil freezing characteristics follows.

Aitken (1974) conducted field tests evaluating the influence of overburden pressure on the heave rate. Five 7.6 m x 7.6 m boxes were loaded to 0, 14, 28, 41 and 55 kPa and left to heave naturally for five consecutive years. The soil at the site was Fairbanks silt, a low plastic silt. The properties of the soil varied over the site. This introduces some uncertainties when correlating segregation potential to soil properties. Konrad (1980) determined the value of segregation potential by simulating the frost penetration and heave. He used a simplified method of frost heave prediction, where the temperature gradient in the frozen

fringe equal to the cold side temperature divided by the frost penetration depth. While this relation does not take into account all of the processes involved, its degree of accuracy is considered adequate for this study, given all of the unknowns in interpreting the field test in terms of segregation potential.

Loch and Kay (1978) conducted freezing tests on New Hampshire silt. The tests were carried out using constant warm side and cold side temperatures. The temperature gradients and overburden pressures were varied for six tests. The warm side temperature was approximately 3°C causing a large unfrozen length which results in reduced segregation potential. An estimate of the segregation potential was made from the water intake and the measured temperature gradient. The segregation potential at no overburden pressure can be estimated by assuming the relation between segregation potential and applied overburden pressure is logarithmic.

The soil properties for New Hampshire silt were reported by McGaw (1977). The Atterberg limits and some grain size information were listed, however the percent clay was not reported. An estimate of the percent clay can be made by considering the clay mineralogy and the activity of the soil.

Devon silt is the soil Konrad (1980) used during the development of the segregation potential model. There has been an extensive amount of laboratory testing done on this

soil and the soil properties are described in detail in his thesis. The segregation potential of Devon silt has been determined for varying rates of cooling, suction at the frost front and overburden pressures. Figure 2.2 shows the SP-RC-Pu surface for the case of no overburden pressure.

Rieke et al. (1983) determined the segregation potential of 34 artificially prepared soil mixtures. The mixtures consisted of 80-95% sand with varying amounts of silt and montmorillonite, poorly crystallized kaolinite or well crystallized kaolinite. Prior to freezing, the samples were consolidated one dimensionally to 50 kPa. The soils were tested under zero applied pressure using a warm side temperature of 1°C. It is noted that the calculation of segregation potential is made when the system is not at steady state. This may affect the value of segregation potential.

Jessberger and Ebel (1984) performed laboratory freezing tests on a silt. The silt was compacted to standard proctor density at the optimum moisture content. The cold side temperature was varied for different tests, but kept constant during each test. The warm side was kept constant at a temperature of about 5°C for two sets of tests and about 3.5°C for a third set of tests. Samples were tested under applied pressures of 23 kPa or 100 kPa.

The data can be interpreted in terms of segregation potential by considering the frost heave rate and the temperature gradient in the frozen fringe during the steady



state portion of the experiment. The frost heave rate includes heave due to freezing insitu water and heave due to water intake. It can be argued that the heave due to insitu water is small since the tests reach steady state conditions after a short period of time. The temperature gradient in the frozen fringe was estimated using the temperature gradient in the frozen soil and the relation between the frozen soil and frozen fringe temperature gradient. This relation is developed in chapter 4. An estimate of the gradient in the frozen soil was made by dividing the frost penetration by the cold side temperature. The temperature distribution the authors presents for one test shows this approximation to be valid.

Both the segregation potential and the soil properties derived from the data reported by Jessberger and Ebel can be considered reliable, however all the tests have been conducted using a relatively high warm side temperature. This causes an increase in the unfrozen soil length, which may result in a high suction at the frost front. This produces a low segregation potential as discussed in Section 2.2.2.

Knutsson et al. (1985) determined the segregation potential for silty sands and clayey silts from full scale insitu frost heave tests, a large scale laboratory test and a freezing cell test. Nine insitu tests were conducted. The water table at the sites varied from 1.0 m to 1.8 m below the surface; however the suction at the frost front was

small, typically between 0 and 5 kPa. The temperature gradient in frozen fringe was estimated from thermistors near the frost front. The thermistors were placed 0.33 m apart. No mention is given whether temperature readings from the warm side or cold side are used.

In summary it is noted that all of the above soils have not been tested using identical procedures. Variations in testing procedures result in the following possible errors.

1. The suction at the frost front cannot be calculated in all cases, and it varies from case to case due to differing warm side temperatures and unfrozen soil permeability.
2. Sample preparation is not consistent for all cases, which results in different soil fabrics.
3. Experimental errors are present in each case and may be different from study to study.
4. Soil properties are variable throughout the soil profile in the field tests.
5. Soil properties are not reported in all cases.

These factors will influence any correlation between the soil properties and calculated or measured segregation potential.

Figures 3.1 and 3.2 show how the segregation potentials of all these soils are related to the percentage of fines (<0.074 mm) and the percentage of clay (<0.002 mm) in the soil. Figure 3.1 shows that there is little correlation between segregation potential and percentage of fines. Soils

with 5% fines and 100% fines can have equal segregation potentials.

Figure 3.2 demonstrates that there is a correlation between percentage of clay and segregation potential. This is especially apparent if soils with a specific type of mineralogy are examined, for example silty sand and kaolinite. It should be noted that a mixture of sand and silt, with no clay has a segregation potential as high as  $100 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$ . Rieke proposed that segregation potential was inversely proportional to the activity of the fine fraction and increased with the amount of fines in the soil. Thus the segregation potential could be correlated to the Atterberg Limits and grain size. He called this relation the fines factor,  $R_f$ .

$$R_f = \frac{(\% \text{ fines})(\% \text{ clay sizes in the fine fraction})}{\text{liquid limit of the fine fraction only}} \quad 3.1$$

Rieke et al. (1983) defined the "%fines," as the amount of material passing the #200 sieve and the "%clay sizes in the fine fraction," as the amount of material that is smaller than .002 mm divided by the amount of material that passes the #200 sieve. The "liquid limit of the fine fraction" is the liquid limit of the material that passes the #200 sieve. It should be noted that this definition of liquid limit differs from the standard definition of liquid limit, (ASTM-D-423) which states that the liquid limit test is carried out on the material which passes the #40 sieve.

Seed et al. (1964) shows that the liquid limit of a soil is linearly related to the amount of clay in the soil. Using this relation  $R_f$  can be rewritten as:

$$R_f = \frac{(\%<0.002 \text{ mm}) \times (\%<0.074 \text{ mm}) \times 100}{(\%<0.425 \text{ mm}) \times \text{Liquid Limit of the soil}} \quad 3.2$$

Figure 3.3 shows segregation potential versus the fines factor. If the soils that Rieke tested are examined, it appears that there is a correlation between segregation potential and the fines factor with segregation potential increasing with the fines factor. As mentioned the soils Rieke tested were all sandy soils. To make the correlation more applicable the soils previously discussed are shown on Figure 3.3

The principle behind  $R_f$  states that segregation potential increases with the fines factor. For the lower values of  $R_f$  this holds true. For the soils with  $R_f$  above 30 there is a considerable amount of scatter in the data and segregation potential appears to decrease with an increase in  $R_f$ . This introduces some uncertainty in the use of  $R_f$  to estimate segregation potential.

It was suggested in the previous section that the segregation potential may be related to the thickness of the unfrozen water. The unfrozen water results from the surface activity of the water. The liquid limit of a soil also results from the surface activity of a soil. It is proposed that the thickness of the unfrozen water is related to the

thickness of the water around the clay particles at the liquid limit. The liquid limit is an arbitrary measurement of the surface activity of the soil. An estimate of the thickness of adsorbed water at the liquid limit is made by dividing the liquid limit by the specific surface area of the soil. The segregation potential would therefore be a function of the thickness of the unfrozen water films in the frozen fringe and the percentage of clay which dictates the amount of unfrozen water films. These properties are described by the following relation.

$$SSF = (LL/SSA) \times \text{percent clay} \quad 3.3$$

where

SSF = specific surface factor.

LL = liquid limit of the soil.

SSA = specific surface area of the soil.

The data of Rieke et al. (1983) was interpreted in terms of SSF. Figure 3.4 shows that a correlation between SSF and  $SP_0$  does exist for these soils.

It is difficult to correlate the soils of table 3.1 using equation 3.3 since no specific surface data exists for any of these soils. The specific surface area of the soils in table 3.1 can be estimated from the activity of the soil as described by Grabowka-Olszewska (1970). It is assumed that the clay mineralogy in the soils consist of kaolinite, illite and montmorillonite.  $SP_0$  vs. SSF for these soils using this method of estimating SSF are shown in Figure 3.5. There is a large amount of scatter in the data; however,

there is an overall trend to an increasing value of  $SP_0$  with SSF.

If the data of Figure 3.5 is combined with Rieke's data (Figure 3.4) the correlation is less convincing (Figure 3.6). Both the  $SP_0$  vs  $R_f$  and the  $SP_0$  vs SSF correlations have two distinct sets of data. It is uncertain whether this lack of comparability is caused by the different testing methods or by the difference in soils. The soils Rieke tested are composed mainly of sands whereas the soils of table 3.1 are composed mainly of silts and clays. The sandy soils have larger segregation potentials than the fine grained soils. Further work is required to determine if this conclusion is valid or if it is just a result of the data used in this study.

### 3.3.1 Summary

The attempt to correlate  $SP_0$  to soil properties has been unsuccessful in defining a definite relation between  $SP_0$  and soil properties, but some conclusions may be drawn from the data presented.

Segregation potential is related to the percentage of clay in a soil. The relationship depends on the clay mineralogy of the soil which influences the thickness of the unfrozen water films and thus the permeability of the frozen fringe. The percentage of fines also may influence the segregation potential, however it is not as significant as the percentage of clay. Rieke et al. (1983) showed that only

a few percent clay is required to produce a segregation potential that may cause extensive frost heave. Rieke et al. (op cit.) also showed that a soil with 10% silt and no clay had a  $SP_0 = 29 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$ , which could be potentially dangerous in certain climatic conditions.

There appears to be a correlation between SP versus  $R_f$ , and SP versus SSF for the sandy soils that Rieke et al. (1983) has tested. However, to establish a reliable relationship between segregation potential and soil properties, a testing program is required to examine a full range of soils. Research should also be carried out to establish the influence of soil structure on segregation potential. This is especially important since it defines the best method to prepare samples for laboratory testing.

At the present time, the best method of estimating the segregation potential of a soil is by conducting a frost heave test. If this is unavailable, the  $R_f$  vs  $SP_0$  (Rieke et al. 1983) can provide a possible range of  $SP_0$  for sandy soils. Due to lack of data on fine grained soils no general correlation can be suggested. The upper limit of  $SP_0$  for the fine grained soils examined is  $300 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$ .

#### 3.4 Comparison of Frost Susceptibility Classifications

Although the applications of the present frost susceptibility classifications are limited, they should not be overlooked since the classifications have been developed based on many years of experience. To compare these frost

susceptibility classifications to the findings of the previous section it is desirable to define a point between a frost susceptible soil and a non-frost susceptible soil using the data presented in the previous section.

It was found that a soil with 5% silt and no clay had no segregation potential. A soil with 10% silt and no clay had a segregation potential. The addition of small amounts of clay to the soil with 5% fines caused the segregation potential of the soil to increase dramatically (Rieke et al, 1983). For comparison purposes the dividing line between a frost susceptible soil and a non-frost susceptible soil will be taken as 5% silt and no clay within a soil. A highly frost susceptible soil is a soil with 5% fines, including 2% clay.

#### 3.4.1 Common Frost Susceptibility Classifications

Chamberlain (1981) presents a summary of frost susceptibility classifications used throughout the world. Frost susceptibility of soils has been defined by particle size tests, pore size tests, soil/water interaction tests, soil/water/ice interaction tests and frost heave tests. The most common classifications are based on particle size distribution and the frost heave test results.

The first widely recognized particle size classification was described by Casagrande (1931). This requires the determination of the grain size distribution and the coefficient of uniformity. The criteria states that



for nonuniform soils frost heave may be expected when the percentage of grains smaller than 0.02 mm exceeds 3% and in the case of very uniform soils ( $C_u < 5$ ), exceeds 10%.

Casagrande also proposed a guideline for estimating frost susceptibility of soils with the use of the Unified Soil Classification System. This is very similar to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (1965) criteria.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have reported the results of hundreds of frost heave tests and derived a frost heave susceptibility classification. It is based on Casagrande's system (the amount finer than 0.02 mm). The frost heave tests were performed using a constant frost penetration rate. Chamberlain (1981) presents a figure showing the zones in the classification system. There is a considerable range of degree of frost susceptibility within individual soil groups.

#### 3.4.2 Criteria for Frost Susceptible Soils in Canada

Various regulatory bodies in Canada have specified criteria for frost susceptible soils. Following are the criteria used throughout Canada.

##### Alberta

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (1965) grain size criteria are used for subgrade soils with a Plasticity Index (PI) less than 12. Clays with a PI between 12 and 25 are considered to have medium frost susceptibility and clays with PI greater than 25 have low frost susceptibility. Base

and subbase materials are non frost susceptible if less than 10% is finer than 0.074 mm and  $PI < 5-6\%$ . (Johnson et al., 1975).

#### Canadian Department of Transport

The Canadian Department of Transport use a zoned textural classification (Armstrong and Csathy, 1963). Chamberlain (1981) presents a figure showing the grain size distribution for each textural classification. A soil with 15% of the material less than 0.074 mm is considered non frost susceptible.

#### Canadian National Parks

All materials with 36% of the soil smaller than 0.074 mm are frost susceptible and are not allowed within 0.9 m of pavement. Clay soils with  $PI$  greater than 11 are also frost susceptible if they lie within 1.5 m of pavement (Armstrong and Csathy, 1963).

#### Manitoba

Soils with less than 20% clay and greater than 60% silt and sand are classified as frost susceptible. Soils with 20-30% clay may be frost susceptible (Armstrong and Csathy, 1963).

#### New Brunswick

Soils with greater than 50% silt, gravels with 6-8% silt and clay loams and loam tills with mica in small sizes ( $< 0.074$  mm) are classified as frost susceptible (Armstrong and Csathy, 1963).

#### Newfoundland

Frost Susceptibility	% Grains <0.074 mm
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None	0 - 6
Moderate	6 - 12
High	>12

After Armstrong and Csathy (1963).

Nova Scotia

Frost Susceptibility	% Grains <0.074 mm
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None	0 - 10
Moderate	10 - 30
High	>30

After Armstrong and Csathy (1963).

Ontario

According to Townsend and Csathy (1963) -

Frost Susceptibility	Amount of Silt	Amount of Very Fine Sand & Silt
None	0 - 40	0 - 45
Slight-Medium	40 - 50	45 - 60
High	50 - 100	60 - 100

More recently Johnson et al. (1975) reported that the Ontario Department of Highways states that soils with 0-8% of particles smaller than 0.074 mm and PI of zero are non-frost susceptible.

Quebec

According to Armstrong and Csathy (1963)

Frost Susceptibility	Grains <0.074 mm	Amount of Silt & Fine Sand
None	0 - 10	0 - 20
Moderate	10 - 30	20 - 40
High	>30	>40

Johnson, et al. (1975) reports that Quebec classifies the soil as frost susceptible when more than 10% of the particles are smaller than 0.074 mm and more than 3% are smaller than 0.053 mm.

Saskatchewan

Johnson et al. (1975) reports that Saskatchewan classifies soils mainly by experience. Base materials with 7-10% of the particles smaller than 0.074 mm are considered non-frost susceptible as are subbase materials with 0-20% smaller than 0.074 mm.

**3.4.3 Summary**

The dividing line between frost susceptible soils and non-frost susceptible soils proposed from the SP<sub>0</sub> data was established to be 5% fines with no clay particles. A highly frost susceptible soil is a soil with 5% fines, including 2% clay.

This dividing line between frost susceptible soils and non frost susceptible soils is similar to the classifications used by Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario Department of Highways, Quebec, Canadian Department of

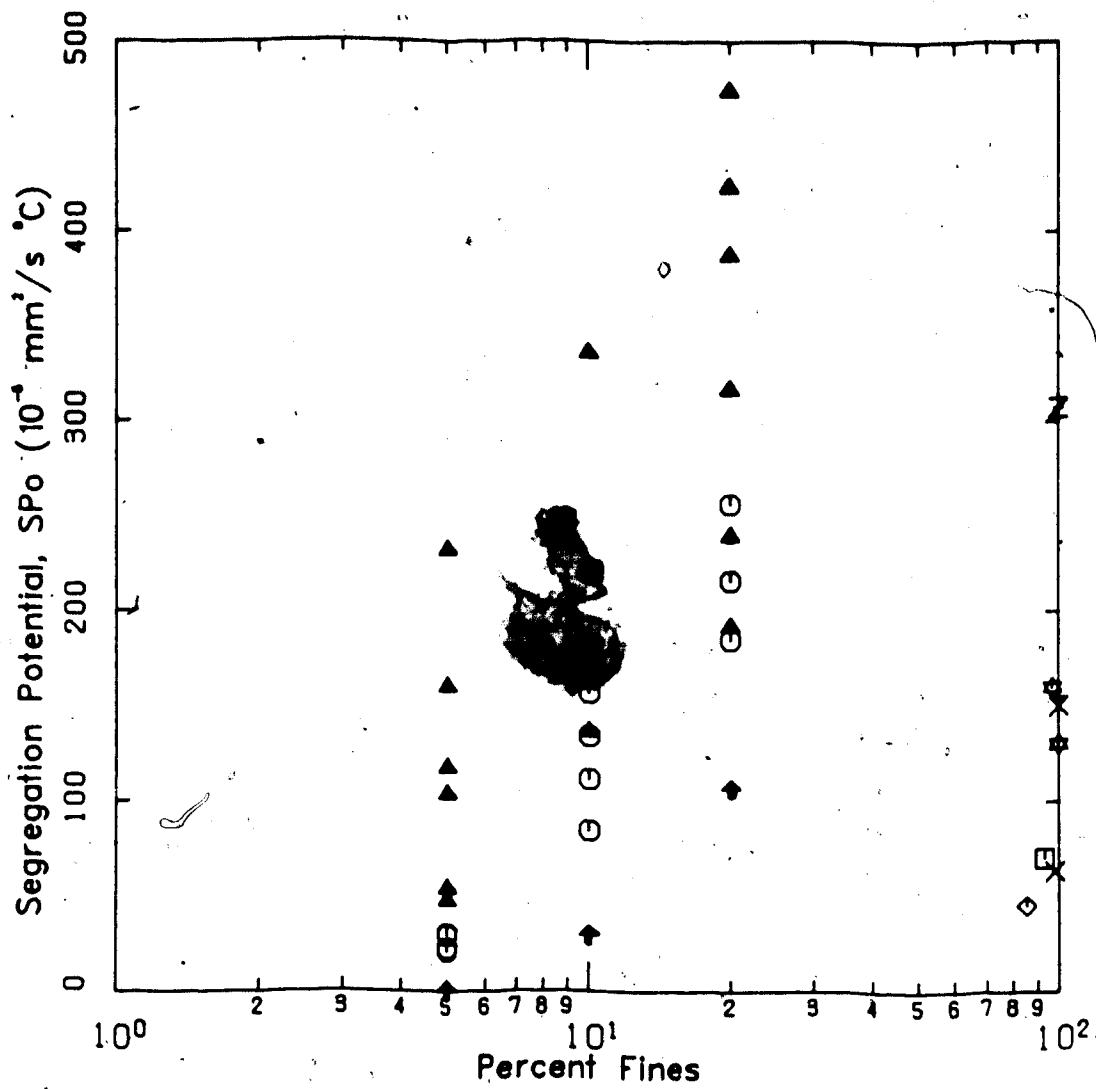
Transport, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Casagrande classification. This supports the findings in the previous section that only a small amount of fines is necessary to cause a soil to be frost susceptible. Some of these organizations use 10% fines as the dividing point between frost susceptible and non-frost susceptible soils. This study has shown that a soil with less than 10% fines can have a high segregation potential.

The frost susceptibility classifications used by Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Canadian National Parks are not conservative. They allow as much as 60% silt before the soils are considered frost susceptible. These classifications can lead to situations where frost heave damage will occur. It is recommended that these classifications be updated.

The main distinction between the present classifications and the findings of the previous section is the criterion used to judge the degree of frost susceptibility. Most of the frost susceptibility classifications use the amount of silt as the criterion. It was found that the amount of clay had a much greater influence on the frost susceptibility of a soil than the amount of fines.

Soil	Reference	% fines	% clay	PL	LL	Activity	Comments	Spo 10-5 mm <sup>2</sup> /sC
Devon Silt (NS)	Konrad (1980)	97	35	19.8	46.1	0.75	Remolded from a slurry. Reconsolidated to 200 KPa.	160
Devon Silt (S)	Konrad (1980)	100	32	18.0	39.0	0.66		130
Fairbanks Silt	Aitken (1974)	98 98	15 5	14.1 1.8	48.7 31.2	2.3 5.9	Insitu test. Soil properties variable through profile.	63
Compacted Silt	Jessberger and Ebel (1984)	85	15	22.6	29.9	0.49	Remolded to Proctor at OMC. High warm side temperature.	45
Agassiz Silt	Knutsson et al. (1985)	100	16	22.0	28.0	0.38	Large scale lab test. $\gamma_d = 18.5$ KN/m <sup>3</sup>	307
Ojebv Silt	Knutsson et al. (1985)	100	5	-	25.0-31.0	-	Freezing cell test.	150
New Hampshire Silt	Loch and Kay (1978)	93	10	20.5	26.5	0.5	WC = 45%. $\gamma_d = 1.46$ g/cm <sup>2</sup> .	70

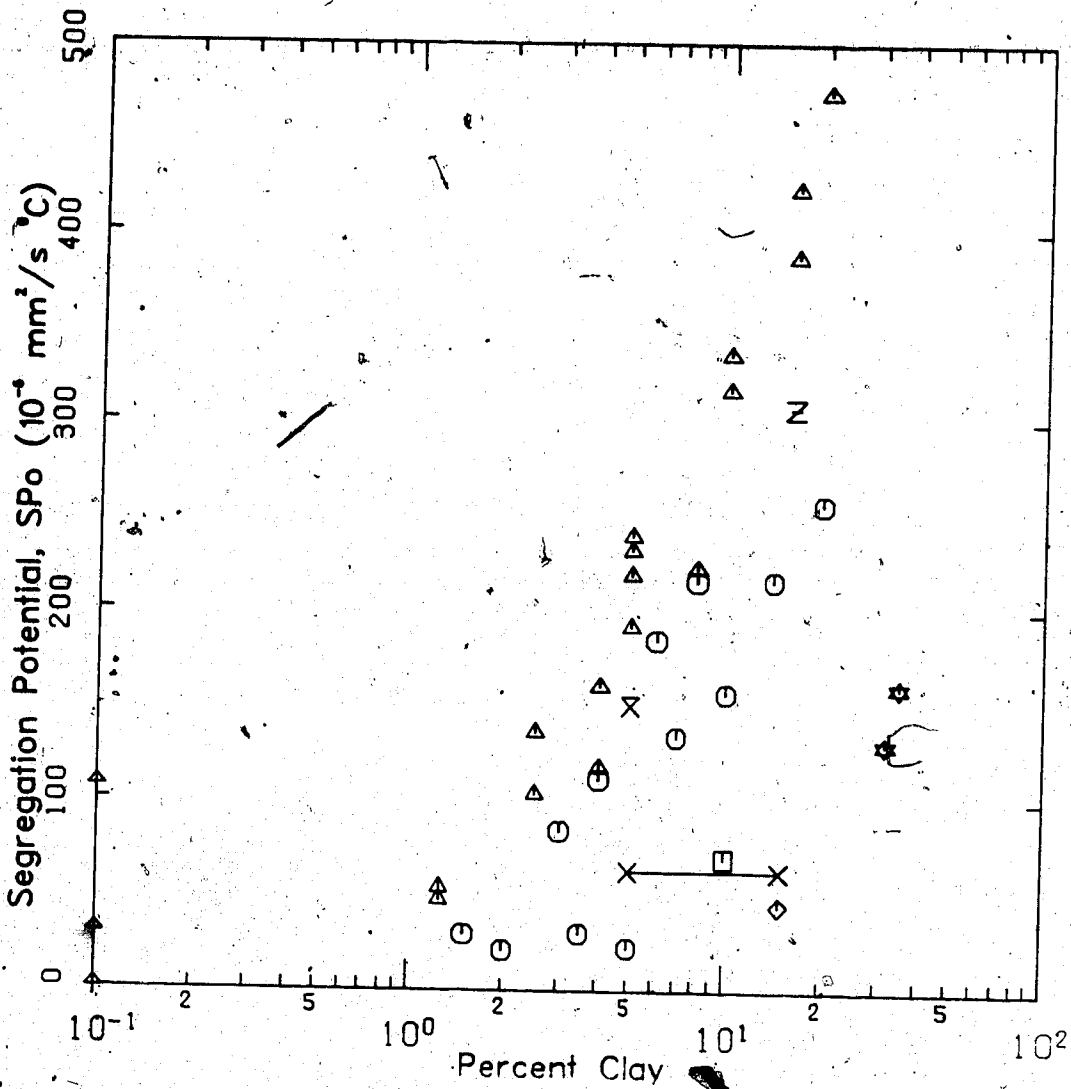
Table 3.1 Soils with segregation potential information.



## LEGEND

- Silty Sand + Montmorillonite, (Rieke et al. 1983)
- ▲ Silty Sand + Kaolinite, (Rieke et al. 1983)
- ◆ Silty Sand, (Rieke et al. 1983)
- ☆ Devon Silt, (Konrad 1980)
- × Fairbanks Silt, (Aitken 1974)
- ◇ Compacted Silt, (Jessberger and Ebel 1984)
- × Oleby Silt, (Knutsson et al. 1985)
- Z Agassiz Silt, (Knutsson et al. 1985)
- New Hampshire Silt, (Loch and Kay 1980)

Figure 3.1 Segregation potential versus percent fines.



LEGEND

- Silty Sand + Montmorillonite, (Rieke et al. 1983)
- △ Silty Sand + Kaolinite, (Rieke et al. 1983)
- ⊕ Silty Sand, (Rieke et al. 1983)
- ☆ Devon Silt, (Konrad 1980)
- × Fairbanks Silt, (Aitken 1974)
- ◇ Compacted Silt, (Jessberger and Ebel 1984)
- ⊗ Ojeby Silt, (Knutsson et al. 1985)
- ⊚ Agassiz Silt, (Knutsson et al. 1985)
- ⊗ New Hampshire Silt, (Loch and Kay 1980)

Figure 3.2 Segregation potential versus percent clay.



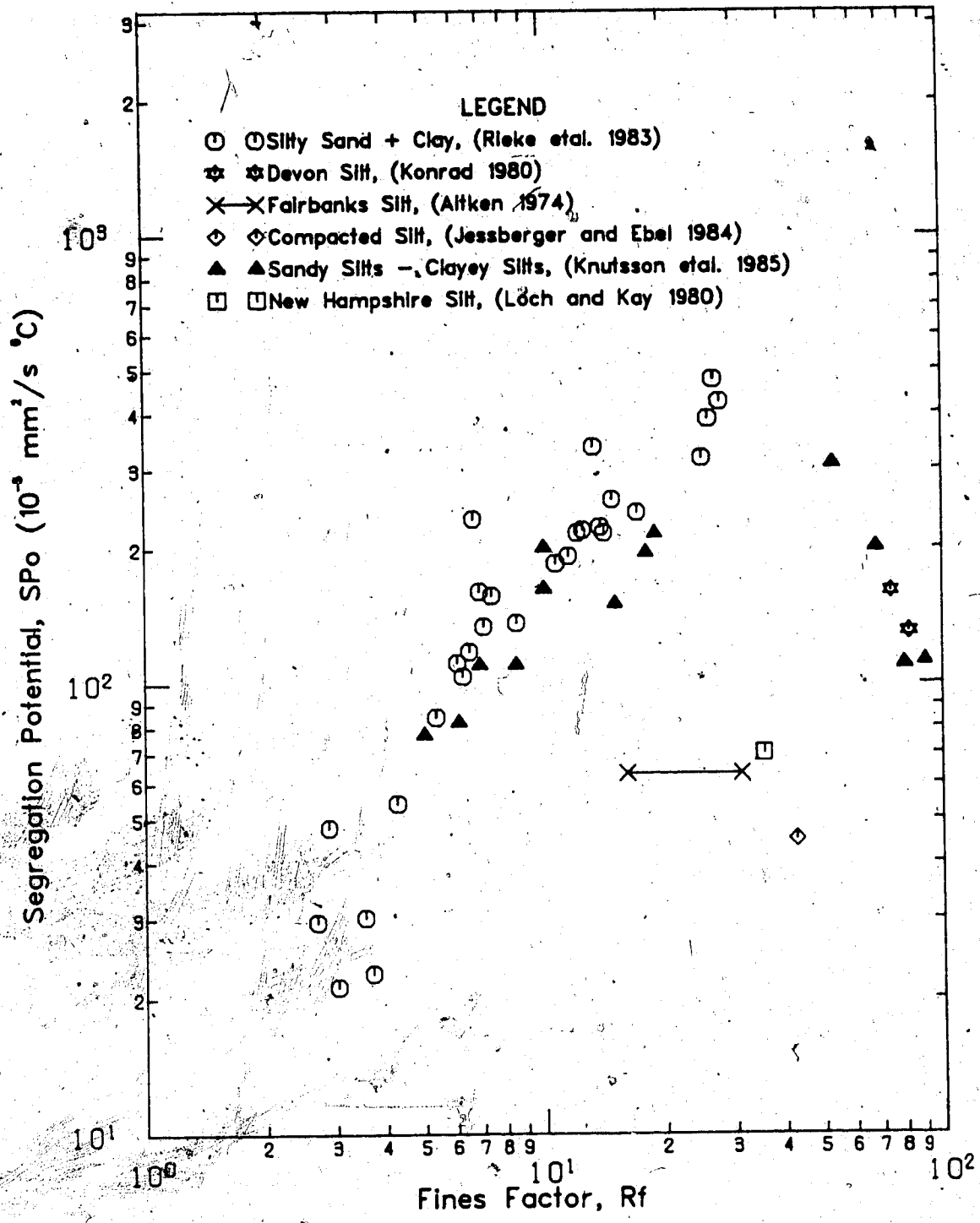


Figure 3.3 Segregation potential versus fines factor,  $R_f$ .

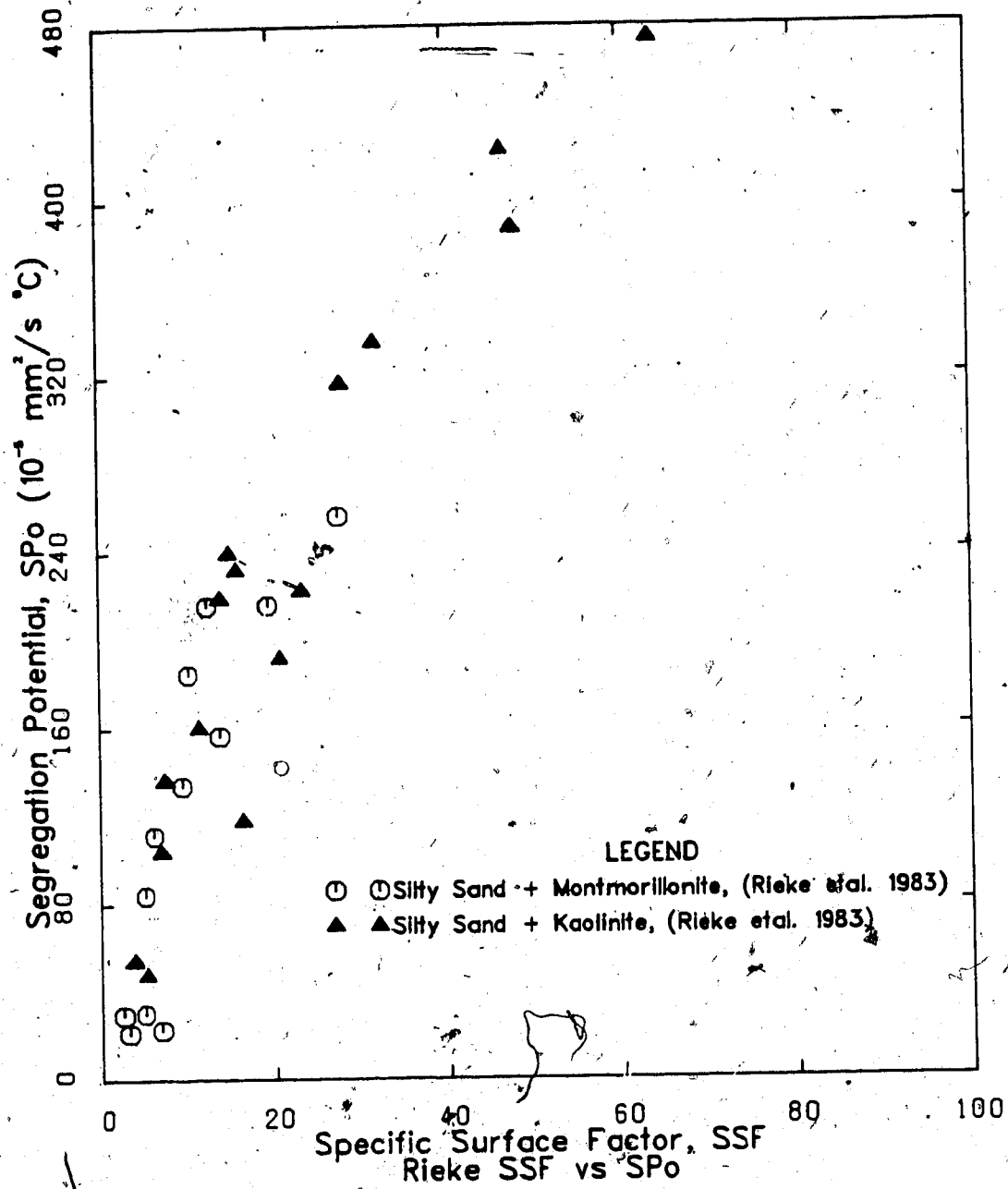


Figure 3.4 Segregation potential of Rieke et al (1983) versus specific surface factor, SSF.

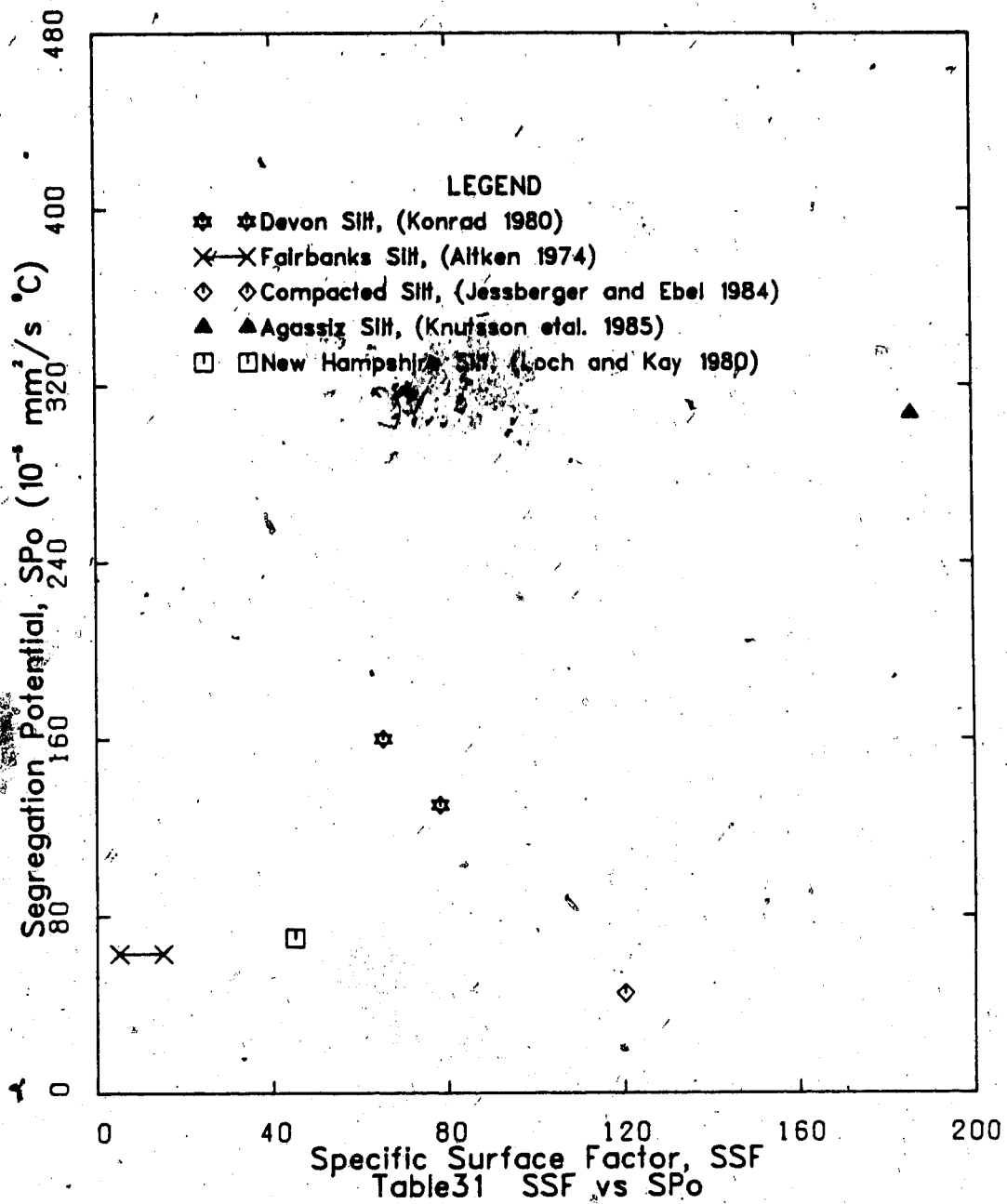
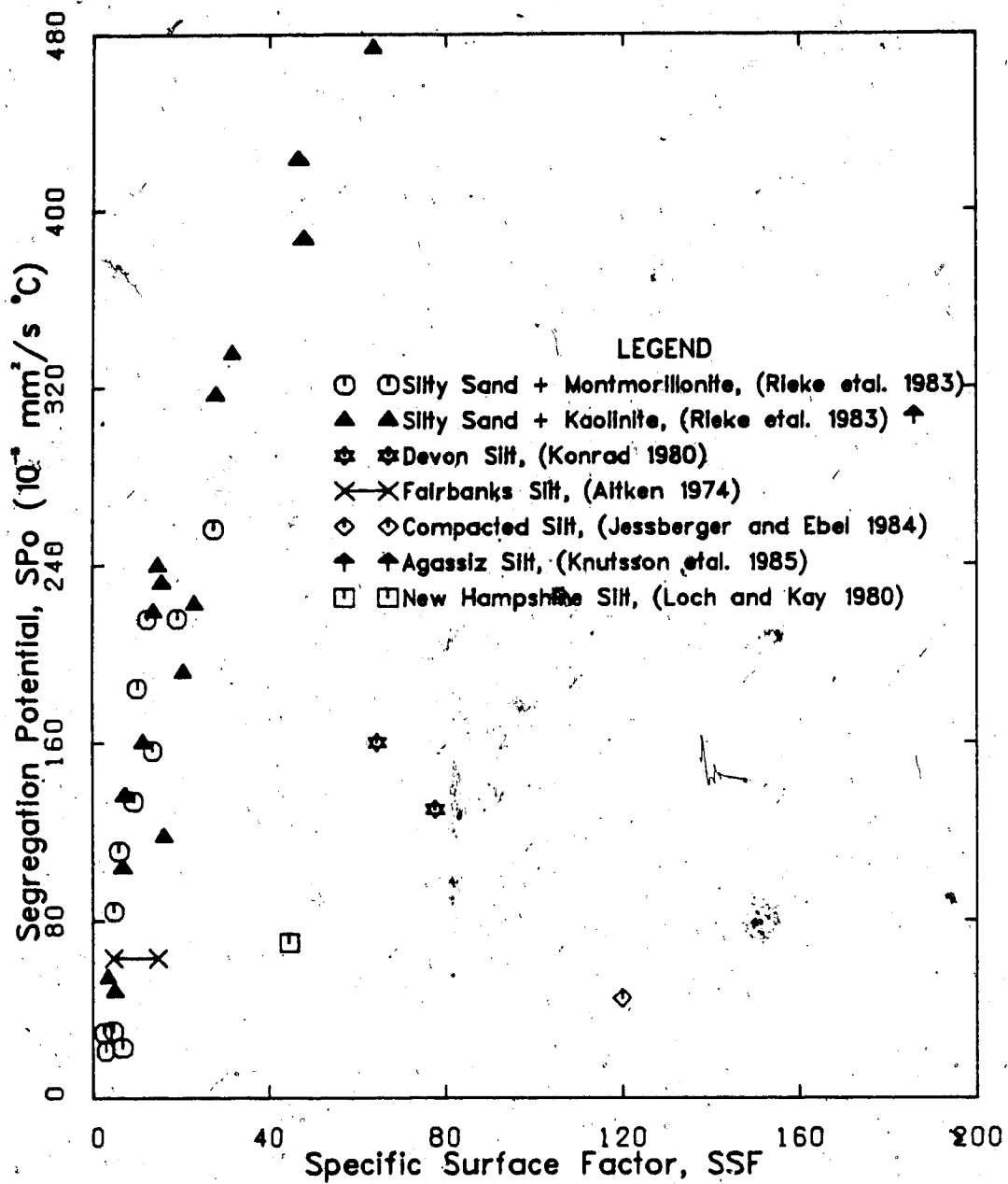


Figure 3.5 Segregation potential versus specific surface factor, SSF.



Combined SSF vs SPo

Figure 3.6 Segregation potential versus specific surface factor, SSF.

#### 4.0 ESTIMATING THE MAGNITUDE OF FROST HEAVE

As discussed in Chapter 2 the magnitude of frost heave is a function of the segregation potential and the temperature gradient within the frozen fringe. The segregation potential depends on the soil properties, rate of cooling, suction at the frost front, and overburden pressure at the ice lens. The temperature gradient in the frozen fringe is a function of the boundary conditions and the thermal properties of the soil water-ice system.

A one dimensional model has been developed to include all of these input parameters for the freezing system. It is then demonstrated that the model can be simplified in order that the magnitude of frost heave may be estimated for a field test. In Chapter five the model is extended to a case of two dimensional heat flow.

##### 4.1 One Dimensional Model

The methodology of the one dimensional model follows the development by Konrad (1980) for estimating heave during unsteady heat flow. Konrad's model accurately estimated heave from laboratory freezing tests. Modifications were made to this model to make it applicable to the field situation. The flow chart in Figure 4.1 illustrates the procedure used. Example input and output files and the Fortran code for the model are found in Appendix B.

The program proceeds in an incremental manner. The nonsteady state heat flow is solved by a finite difference

approach described by Crank and Nicholson (1947). The equations generated are solved using Gaussian elimination. Heat flow is solved separately in the frozen and unfrozen portions of the soil.

All of the intake water is assumed to change phase at the base of the ice lens. The phase change of the insitu water is lumped at the boundary of the frozen fringe and the unfrozen soil. The temperature gradient in the frozen fringe is determined by considering the heat flow at the boundary of the frozen fringe and the frozen soil. Balance of heat flow at the boundary of the frozen fringe and the frozen soil leads to the following expression.

$$k_{fr}(\partial T/\partial z)_{fr} - k_{ff}(\partial T/\partial z)_{ff} = V(t) \cdot L \quad 4.1$$

where

$k_{fr}$  = thermal conductivity of the frozen soil

$k_{ff}$  = thermal conductivity of the frozen fringe

$V(t)$  = velocity at time  $t$

$L$  = latent heat of fusion of water

$T$  = temperature

$z$  = depth

The velocity of the intake water can be expressed as:

$$V(t) = SP(t) \cdot (\partial T/\partial z)_{ff} \quad 4.2$$

Combining equations 4.1 and 4.2 results in the following expression for the temperature gradient in the frozen fringe.

$$(\partial T/\partial z)_{ff} = [k_{fr}(\partial T/\partial z)_{fr}] / [SP(t) \cdot k_{ff}] \quad 4.3$$

It should be noted that this expression differs from the relation used in the Konrad model for simulation of laboratory freezing tests. Konrad's model does not include the effects of the phase change of the intake water in determining the temperature gradient in the frozen fringe. To verify that the model is still valid with the phase change considered, a freezing test is analyzed with and without the phase change taken into account. The results of this analysis are illustrated in Figure 4.2. The predicted heave closely reproduces the measured experimental heave in the case where the heat released from the phase change is included in the model.

At this point the computer program determines the rate of cooling within the frozen fringe. This is determined by the expression:

$$dT/dt = \frac{(\text{grad } T_f(t+dt) \cdot (dz + d(t)/2) - T_s/2)}{dt} \quad 4.4$$

where

$dz$  = change in frost penetration depth

$d(t)$  = thickness of the frozen fringe at time  $t$

$\text{grad } T_f(t+dt)$  = temperature gradient in the fringe at time  $t+dt$

The intake velocity is calculated using equation 4.2, with the segregation potential being determined from the SP-RC-Pu surface (Figure 2.2). However, the intake velocity must also obey Darcy's law through the unfrozen soil. If it is assumed that the water pressure at the water source is zero, the velocity through the unfrozen soil can be

expressed as:

$$V = K_u \cdot [P_u / l_u]$$

4.5

where

$K_u$  = permeability of the unfrozen soil

$P_u$  = suction at the frost front

$l_u$  = distance between the water source and the  
frost front

Compatibility must be satisfied between equation 4.2 and 4.5. This is accomplished by an iterative procedure, solving for the velocity and segregation potential as a function of the suction at the frost front.

The segregation potential is a function of the overburden pressure. As the frost front penetrates into the ground, the overburden pressure at the ice lens increases due to the weight of the frozen soil above it.

Unfortunately, the SP-RC- $P_u$  surface has only been experimentally determined for the case where the overburden pressure is equal to zero.

The overburden pressure due to the weight of the frozen soil is small; therefore an attempt has been made to use the SP-RC- $P_u$  surface of the case for zero overburden pressure with a reduction applied to the calculated SP for the effects of overburden pressure. The segregation potential was reduced due to the overburden pressure using equation 2.10. The value of "a" is taken as the value of SP determined from the SP-RC- $P_u$  surface for the case of no overburden pressure.



$$SP_x = SP \cdot \exp(-b \cdot P_e) \quad 4.6$$

where

$SP_x$  = Segregation potential including effects of overburden pressure

$SP$  = Segregation potential determined from the SP-RC-Pu surface for  $P_e = 0$

$P_e$  = the magnitude of overburden pressure

A laboratory freezing test with an overburden pressure of 45 kPa conducted by Konrad (1980) was used to verify the accuracy of Equation 4.6. The value of "b=8.95" experimentally determined for Devon Silt at  $P_u=0$  was used in the analysis. The predicted heave simulated the actual heave with a high degree of accuracy. This is illustrated in Figure 4.3. It is concluded that this method of accounting for the overburden pressure is sufficient for engineering purposes until more detail information is available on the pressure influence on the SP-RC-Pu surface.

As demonstrated in Chapter 3, the range of segregation potential for different soils is great, and the number of soils with accurately measured segregation potential data is limited. Some assumptions had to be made regarding the SP-RC-Pu surface for soils other than Devon Silt. For this analysis it was assumed that all soils will have the same shape of SP-RC-Pu surface as Devon Silt. The magnitude of SP was scaled by a constant amount for all situations of  $P_u$  and RC. The magnitude of segregation potential was scaled by the following relationship.

$$SP_F = \frac{SP_o}{SP_{D_o}} \cdot SP_D$$

4.7

where

$SP_F$  = Factored segregation potential

$SP_o$  = Segregation potential of the soil being analyzed at the formation of the final ice lens.

$SP_{D_o}$  = Segregation potential of Devon Silt at the formation of the final ice lens.

$SP_D$  = Segregation potential of Devon Silt determined from its SP-RC-Pu surface.

The frost penetration was determined by considering the balance of heat flow into and out of the frozen fringe. This led to the expression:

$$dz = dt(k_{fr}(\partial T/\partial z)_{fr} - k_u(\partial T/\partial z)_u - V \cdot L)/(\epsilon \cdot n \cdot L)$$

4.8

where

$dz$  = increment of frost penetration

$dt$  = time increment

$\epsilon$  = fraction of insitu water that freezes

$n$  = porosity of soil

$k_{fr}$  = thermal conductivity of the frozen soil

$k_u$  = thermal conductivity of the unfrozen soil

Frost heave consists of insitu heave and segregational heave. The total heave is the addition of both the insitu heave and the segregational heave. The insitu heave results from the expansion of the pore water when it freezes. If the soil is saturated the insitu heave for the specific time

increment is:

$$dh_i = 0.09 \cdot \epsilon \cdot n \cdot dz$$

4.9

where

$dh_i$  = increment of insitu heave

0.09 = the volumetric expansion that occurs  
when water freezes

$\epsilon$  = fraction of insitu water that freezes

$n$  = porosity of the soil

$dz$  = increment of frost penetration

If the soil has a degree of saturation less than 90% no insitu heave will occur. This is due to the fact that the water will expand into the air voids instead of displacing the soil.

The segregational heave is due to moisture transfer in the frozen fringe. The magnitude of segregational heave is composed of the volume of intake water and the expansion that occurs when the water freezes.

$$dh_s = (V + 0.09 \cdot V) \cdot dt$$

4.10

where

$dh_s$  = increment of segregational heave

$V$  = intake velocity

$dt$  = time step

The total heave is:

$$dh_t = dh_i + dh_s$$

The program proceeds incrementally solving and accumulating the segregational heave and the total heave.

## 4.2 Analysis Parameters

The amount of heave obtained from the analysis is dependent on the input parameters, the mesh properties and the boundary conditions. The most important input parameters are the depth to the water source, permeability of the unfrozen soil, ground freezing index, segregation potential, and soil type. Each of the above parameters will be discussed separately in the following sections to evaluate their influence on the magnitude of total and segregational heave determined.

### 4.2.1 Boundary Conditions and Mesh Properties

A sensitivity analysis was conducted for various cold side temperature distributions. Figure 4.4 shows how the length of the freezing season influences the magnitude of heave. The analysis indicates that the magnitude of heave is slightly greater for a shorter freezing period. Figure 4.5 illustrates frost heave during the freezing season for a constant and a sinusoidal temperature distribution. The rate of heave differs; however, the magnitude of heave at the end of the season is approximately equal for both temperature distributions. It is concluded that the temperature distribution is not a critical parameter to determine the magnitude of heave at the end of the freezing season. All subsequent analyses use sinusoidal temperature distributions, as these represent a more realistic freezing season ground surface temperature distribution.

An estimate of the number of freezing days for a particular freezing index was determined by examining temperature distributions for localities in Canada (Boyd, 1973). In the analysis the number of freezing days were 120 days for a freezing index of 500 °C days or less, 150 days for a freezing index greater than 500 °C days and less than 2000 °C days, and 180 days for a freezing index of 2000 °C days and over.

The initial ground temperature distribution is set to a uniform distribution of 4 °C. The influence of the initial ground temperature distribution is examined in Chapter 5 and shows this approximation to be valid.

The depth of the lower mesh boundary surface was chosen so that it had no influence on the amount of heave calculated. The minimum depth was found to be 5 m for a soil with a moisture content equal to or greater than 20%, and 10 m for a soil with a moisture content equal to 10%. The lower boundary was set to a constant temperature distribution of 4° C over the entire freezing season.

The finite difference approach requires that the ground be divided into elements and analyzed in time increments. The number of elements, thickness of the segments, and length of the time steps were adjusted to make the analysis accurate and cost efficient. Segments of an equal length of 25 mm and the time steps of 17 minutes in duration were found to provide good accuracy in all cases.

## 4.2.2 Input Parameters

### 4.2.2.1 Water Content and Thermal Properties

A sensitivity analysis was carried out to analyze the effect of different soil types on the magnitude of frost heave. This analysis was concerned with thermal properties and the water content of the soil. The heat capacity was calculated by considering the heat capacity of the various constituents of the frozen and unfrozen soil:

$$C = \gamma_d (c_s + c_w w + c_i w_i) \quad 4.11$$

where

$\gamma_d$  = dry density of the soil,

$c_s$  = heat capacity of the soil grains,

$c_w$  = heat capacity of water

$c_i$  = heat capacity of ice

$w$  = unfrozen water content

$w_i$  = frozen water content

The thermal conductivity for the frozen and unfrozen parts of the soils was obtained from Kersten's charts presented by Andersland and Anderson (1978). Figure 4.6 shows that the magnitude of heave is relatively insensitive to variations in the value of unfrozen thermal conductivity used in the analysis. The magnitude of heave increases with an decrease in frozen thermal conductivity. Decreasing the frozen thermal conductivity by 20% resulted in a 12% increase in the segregational heave and a 5% increase in the total

amount of heave.

Figure 4.7 shows the magnitude of frost heave experienced by different soil types under the same freezing conditions. Table 4.1 describes properties of these soils. A soil with a high water content experiences a greater amount of segregational and insitu heave than one with a lower moisture content. A soil with a low moisture content experiences a greater frost penetration due to its low latent heat. This results in a lower temperature gradient, which induces a lower magnitude of heave. A soil with a low moisture content also has less insitu heave caused by the expansion of the water within the soil voids.

The analysis included a coarse and a fine grained soil with a water content of 20%. All parameters were held constant except the thermal conductivities of the two soils. The coarse grained soil has a frozen thermal conductivity 42% greater than the fine grained soil. The model predicts that the soil experiences 16% less segregational heave and 20% more insitu heave. The higher thermal conductivity of the coarse grained soil resulted in deeper frost front penetration which resulted in decreased temperature gradients, which leads to a reduction in the magnitude of segregational heave but an increase in the insitu heave. These two mechanisms balance out so there is only a small difference in total heave. Total heave is more

sensitive to a change in water content than the frozen thermal conductivity.

#### 4.2.2.2 Suction at the Frost Front

The permeability of the unfrozen soil as well as the distance between the frost front and the water source influence the suction at the frost front. The variation of segregation potential with suction at the frost front is different for different soils, however it has only been experimentally determined for Devon Silt (Konrad, 1980). A soil with a lower segregational freezing temperature will generate a higher suction at the ice lens, therefore the suction at the frost front where the segregation potential goes to zero will also be higher.

The SP-Pu relationship of Devon Silt is used for this study. This introduces some uncertainty in using the results for other soils. However an upperbound solution for the magnitude of frost heave can be made by assuming that the water source is at the ground surface.

As the frost front penetrates below the water source free availability of water is assumed in the calculation. This assumption is justified because the actual intake velocity is small. The rate of intake water is not sufficient to drawdown the aquifer. In a freezing test free availability of water exists when the length of the unfrozen soil is very small. When the



length of the unfrozen soil is small the suction at the frost front ( $P_u$ ) is very close to zero. In the analysis a value of SP is determined from the SP- $P_u$ - $R_c$  curve by assuming  $P_u$  is equal to zero. This results in a maximum value for SP which leads to an upper bound value of the frost heave magnitude.

#### 4.2.2.3 Permeability of the Unfrozen Soil

Lambe and Whitman (1969) show that the permeability of sandy clay soils and silty soils can range from  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  m/s to  $5 \times 10^{-12}$  m/s. Using the relationship between SP- $R_c$ - $P_u$  for Devon Silt a sensitivity analysis was conducted to determine the influence of permeability on the magnitude of frost heave. Figure 4.8 shows the results of this analysis. A soil with a permeability less than  $10^{-11}$  m/s experiences virtually no segregational heave until the frost front penetrates below the water source. If a soil has a permeability greater than  $10^{-6}$  m/s the depth to the water source will have very little influence on the magnitude of heave because the suction generated is small.

#### 4.2.2.4 Zone of Saturation Above the Water Table

The permeability of a soil is affected significantly by the degree of saturation. This is important to consider in the field since the soil profile may not be 100% saturated. As water percolates

down by gravitational forces to the water table, the only water remaining in the soil pores is water bound to the particles by surface tension and electromotive forces. Figure 4.9 shows degree of saturation variations for some typical soils profiles.

The capillary fringe can be divided into regions of capillary saturation and partial capillary saturation. The region of capillary saturation is almost fully saturated, whereas the zone of partial capillary saturation is only partially saturated. A fine grained soil has a large capillary fringe. The degree of saturation gradually decreases as the distance from the water table increases. A coarse grained soil has a much smaller capillary fringe. The degree of saturation decreases rapidly as distance from the water source increases.

Darcy's law has been shown to be valid for partially saturated soils (Koorevaar et al, 1983).

Figure 4.10 illustrates how the permeability is affected by the degree of saturation. A 20% reduction in the degree of saturation results in a reduction in the permeability of one order of magnitude, or greater.

This variation in permeability and degree of saturation is modelled as a two layered system (Figure 4.11). By examining the degree of saturation curves (Figure 4.9) for various soil types, saturation profiles are adopted for this analysis. A higher degree

of saturation results in more segregational heave due to a higher water content and a higher permeability. To obtain a conservative value for the magnitude of frost heave a high degree of saturation is assumed for the analysis. It is assumed that a fine grained soil is fully saturated between the water table and 100 cm above the the water table. Above the zone of saturation the soil is 75% saturated. In the zone above the saturated soil the permeability is assumed to be two orders of magnitude lower than the saturated permeability. A coarse grained soil is assumed to have a saturated zone 50 cm above the water table. Above this the soil is 50% saturated. Above the zone of saturation a coarse grained soil has a low water content, which results in a very low permeability. For this reason the unsaturated coarse grained soil is assumed to have a permeability four orders of magnitude lower than it's saturated permeability.

As discussed, the insitu heave is zero in a soil with a degree of saturation less than 90%. Therefore no insitu heave will occur in the unsaturated zones of these soils.

#### 4.2.2.5 Segregation Potential in Partially Saturated Soil

This analysis assumes that segregational heave will occur throughout the soil profile. The segregation potential of a partially saturated soil has never been

determined experimentally.

As discussed in Chapter 2, segregation potential is a function of the permeability of the frozen fringe and the driving force at the base of the ice lens. Since most of the boundary water remains in a partially saturated soil, a slight decrease in the degree of saturation will have little influence on the amount of unfrozen water present as adsorbed film on the fine grained soil particles within the frozen fringe. Therefore the permeability of the frozen fringe and the segregational freezing temperature will not be influenced by a slight decrease in the degree of saturation. It is speculated that the segregation potential of a partially saturated soil will nearly equal that of a saturated soil.

#### 4.3 Results of the One Dimensional Analysis

The overall objective of this study is to provide a basis for estimating the amount of frost heave for the design of foundations of unheated structures. To meet this objective, figures are produced from which the magnitude of frost heave can be estimated for varying ground freezing indices, soil types, water table conditions and segregation potentials.

Three soil types are analyzed: a fine grained soil with a high permeability, a fine grained soil with a low permeability and a coarse grain soil. The properties of

these soils are described in table 4.2. The fine grained soil with a low permeability has a saturated permeability of  $10^{-9}$  m/s. This is equal to the permeability of Devon Silt. The insitu permeability of many fine grained soils may be higher than this due to cracks and fissures. Therefore the analysis was also carried out for a fine grained soil with the permeability of the saturated soil equal to  $10^{-6}$  m/s. The analysis was also conducted for a coarse grained soil with the permeability of the saturated soil equal to  $10^{-5}$  m/s. Figure 4.12 shows how the permeability of the three soils influences the relationship between heave and the depth to the water source. The fine grained soil with the low permeability experiences very little segregational heave if the water source is more than 250 cm below the ground surface. If the water source is 400 cm below the ground surface the magnitude of segregational heave is reduced by 50% and 65% for the high permeable, fine grained soil and the coarse grained soil respectively.

Figures 4.13 to 4.21 illustrate the magnitude of heave these soils will experience for various ground freezing indices and water table conditions. From these figures, the heave for a particular site may be estimated. An upperbound value for magnitude of heave can be obtained by assuming that the water source is at the ground surface.

#### 4.4 Simplified Method of Frost Heave

The model presented for one dimensional frost heave can be simplified by making assumptions about the rate of cooling, suction at the frost front, and the overburden pressure. These assumptions are discussed by Konrad and Morgenstern (1983).

In the field the rate of cooling is very low after the initial freezing period. Typically after the first 15 days of freezing, the cases analyzed have a rate of cooling less than  $0.01 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/hr}$  and after the first 30 days the rate of cooling is less than  $0.005 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/hr}$ .

Rates of cooling of this magnitude are associated with the formation of the final ice lens in laboratory freezing tests (Konrad, 1980). The segregation potential of soil for a particular suction at the frost front does not vary greatly within this range of cooling rates.

If the water table is near the surface or the permeability of the soil is such that high suctions at the frost front are not generated, the suction at the frost front can be taken as equal to zero.

It has been demonstrated that the segregation potential of a soil decreases as the overburden pressure increases. As the frost front penetrates into the ground the overburden pressure at the ice lens increases. The decrease in segregation potential can be accounted for in the simple analysis in two different ways. The first method calculates the overburden pressure and adjusts the segregation

potential as the analysis proceeds. A simpler way of accounting for the decreasing segregation potential is by calculating the average overburden pressure during the freezing period. A constant value of the segregation potential is then used throughout the analysis.

As a result of these simplifications the rate of cooling, and the suction at the frost front do not have to be determined through out the analysis and a constant value of segregation potential can be used. Figure 4.22 shows that the simplified method provides results very close to the rigorous calculation of frost heave magnitude.

#### 4.4.1 Field Verification of the Simplified Method

Nixon (1982) applied this simplified method to a field case. A cold plate was installed 3.0 m below the surface and held at a constant temperature of  $-4^{\circ}\text{C}$  for a period of 200 days. During the freezing period the temperature profile below the cold plate and the vertical heave of the ground were measured. As the freezing plate was below the water table, there was a constant supply of water to the base of the ice lens.

The temperature gradient used for the analysis was obtained from the measured temperatures in the field. The segregation potential was taken from laboratory freezing Figure 4.23 illustrates the results of the experiment. The general parabolic shape of the heave-time curve was predicted by the simplified analysis. The analysis predicted

a heave of 10.4 cm, where as the measured heave was 8 cm. The slight discrepancy between the observed and predicted heaves could have been due to an inaccurate determination of segregation potential. Konrad (1980) noted that there may not have been good control of the warm side temperature during the freezing tests used for this analysis.

The results of this testing program show that it is possible to estimate heave from a simplified method of frost heave prediction. The simplified method is incorporated into a two dimensional model in Chapter 5.



Table 4.1 Properties of soils used for sensitivity analyses.

	COARSE GRAIN SOIL		FINE GRAIN SOIL		
WATER CONTENT %	10.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	45.0
POROSITY	0.21	0.35	0.35	0.45	0.55
FROZEN THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY W/m K	4.00	3.02	2.12	2.04	1.98
UNFROZEN THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY W/m K	3.32	2.46	1.56	1.32	1.11
FROZEN HEAT CAPACITY MJ/m <sup>3</sup> K	1.98	2.03	2.03	2.07	2.11
UNFROZEN HEAT CAPACITY MJ/m <sup>3</sup> K	2.37	2.68	2.68	2.91	3.14

Table 4.2 Properties of soils used for predicting the magnitude of frost heave.

	COARSE GRAIN SOIL	FINE GRAIN SOIL LOW PERMEABILITY	FINE GRAIN SOIL HIGH PERMEABILITY
WATER CONTENT %	20.0	30.0	30.0
POROSITY	0.35	0.45	0.45
FROZEN THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY W/m K	3.02	2.04	2.04
UNFROZEN THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY W/m K	2.46	1.32	1.32
FROZEN HEAT CAPACITY MJ/m <sup>3</sup> K	2.03	2.07	2.07
UNFROZEN HEAT CAPACITY MJ/m <sup>3</sup> K	2.68	2.91	2.91
SATURATED PERMEABILITY M/S	10 <sup>-5</sup>	10 <sup>-9</sup>	10 <sup>-6</sup>
UNSATURATED PERMEABILITY M/S	10 <sup>-9</sup>	10 <sup>-11</sup>	10 <sup>-8</sup>
CAPPILLARY SATURATED LENGTH (cm)	50.0	100.0	100.0
SATURATION IN UNSATURATED SOIL (%)	50.0	75.0	75.0

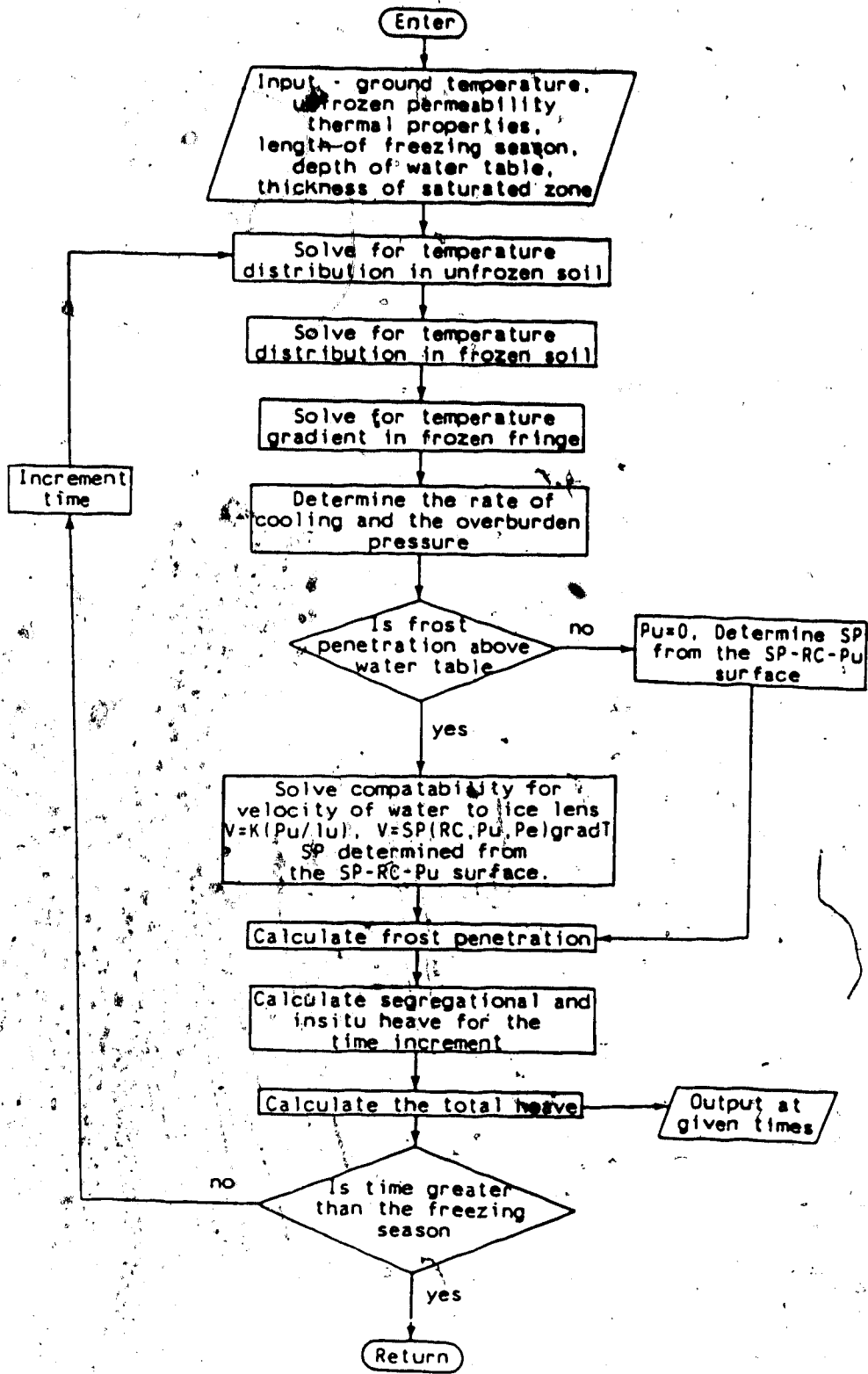


Figure 4.1 Flow chart for the one dimensional model.

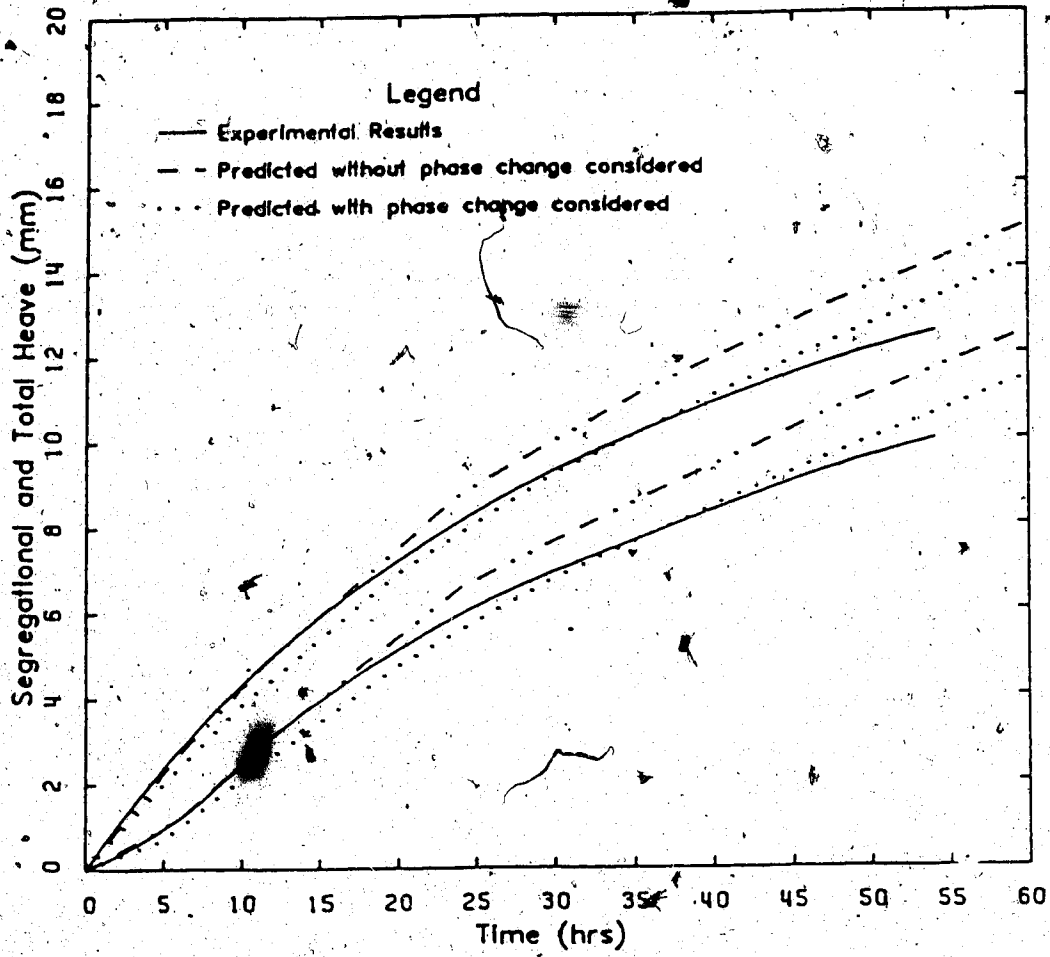


Figure 4.2 Predicted versus actual heave of a freezing test.

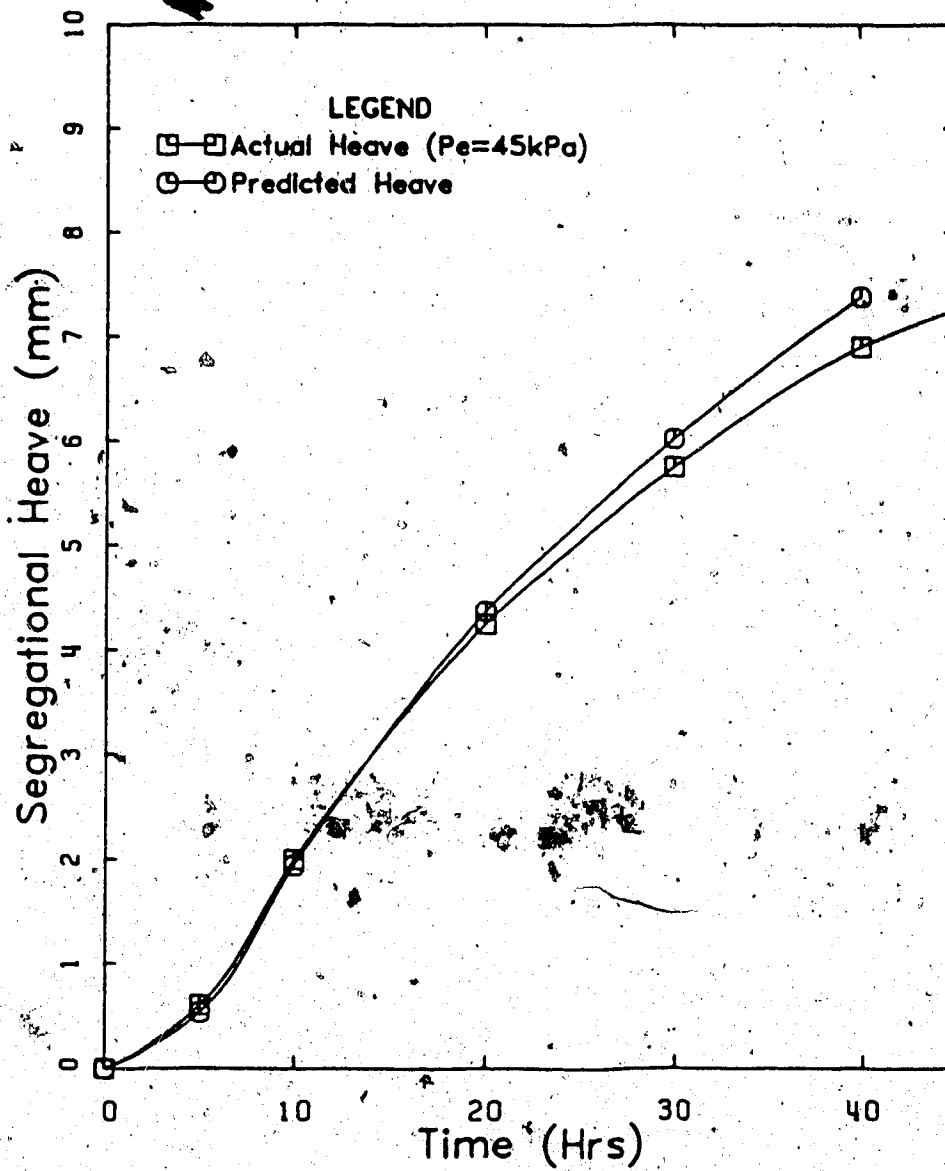


Figure 4.3 Predicted heave versus actual heave for a freezing test  $P_e=45\text{ kPa}$ .

### Parameters

Segregation Potential(SPo)	$160 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mm}^2/\text{C}^{\circ}\text{s}$
Depth to Water Source(D)	25 cm
Soil Type	Fine Grain, Low Permeability
Water Content	30 %
Freezing Index	2000 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ days

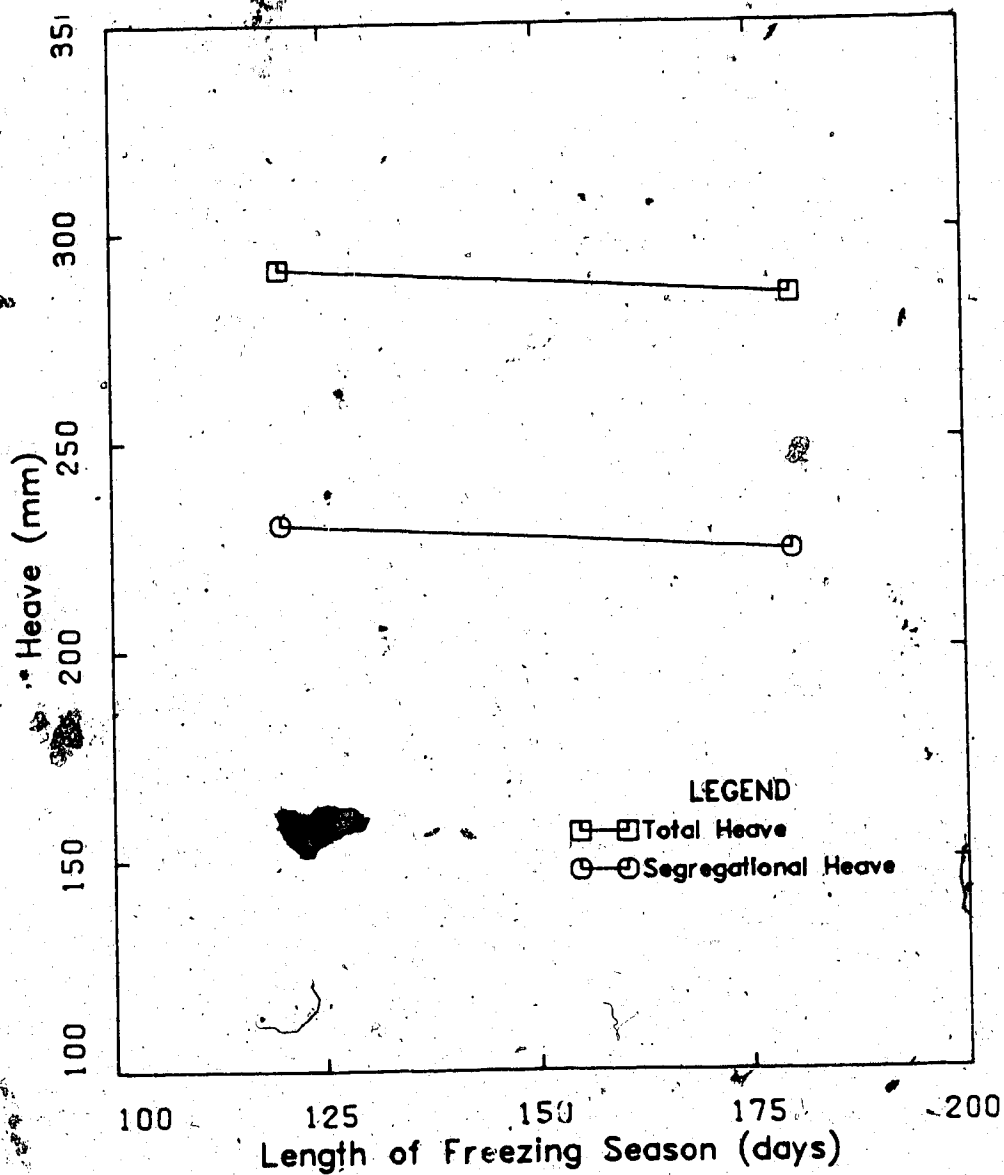


Figure 4.4 Influence of freezing season length on the magnitude of frost heave.

### Parameters

Segregation Potential(SPo)

$320 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{C}^{\circ}\text{s}$

Depth to Water Source(D)

25 cm

Soil Type

Fine Grain, Low Permeability

Water Content

30 %

Freezing Index

1000  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  days

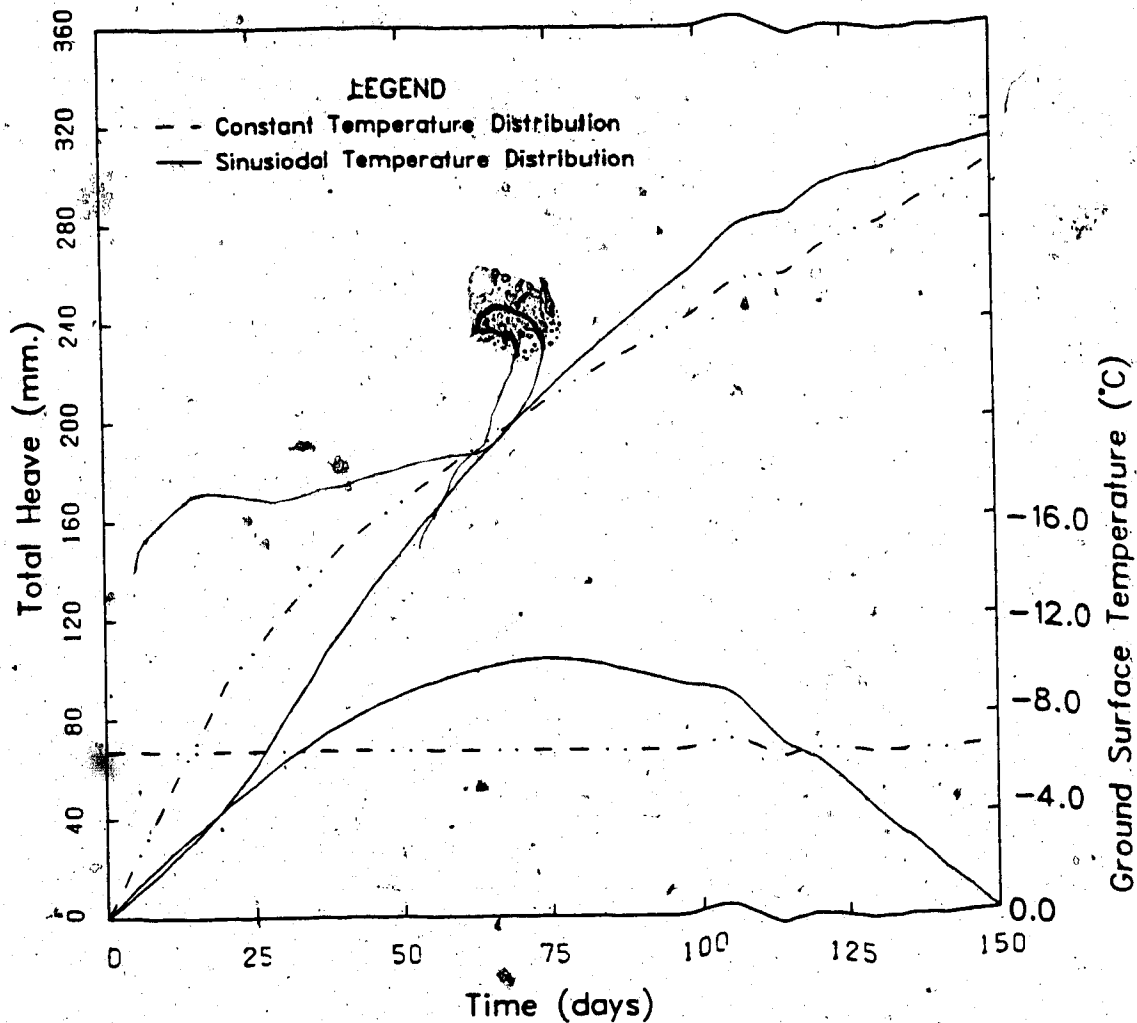


Figure 4.5 Influence of freezing temperature distribution on the magnitude of frost heave.

## Parameters

Segregation Potential(SPo)	$160 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{C}^{\circ}\text{s}$
Depth to Water Source(D)	0 cm
Soil Type	Fine Grain
Water Content	30 %
Freezing Index	2000 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ days

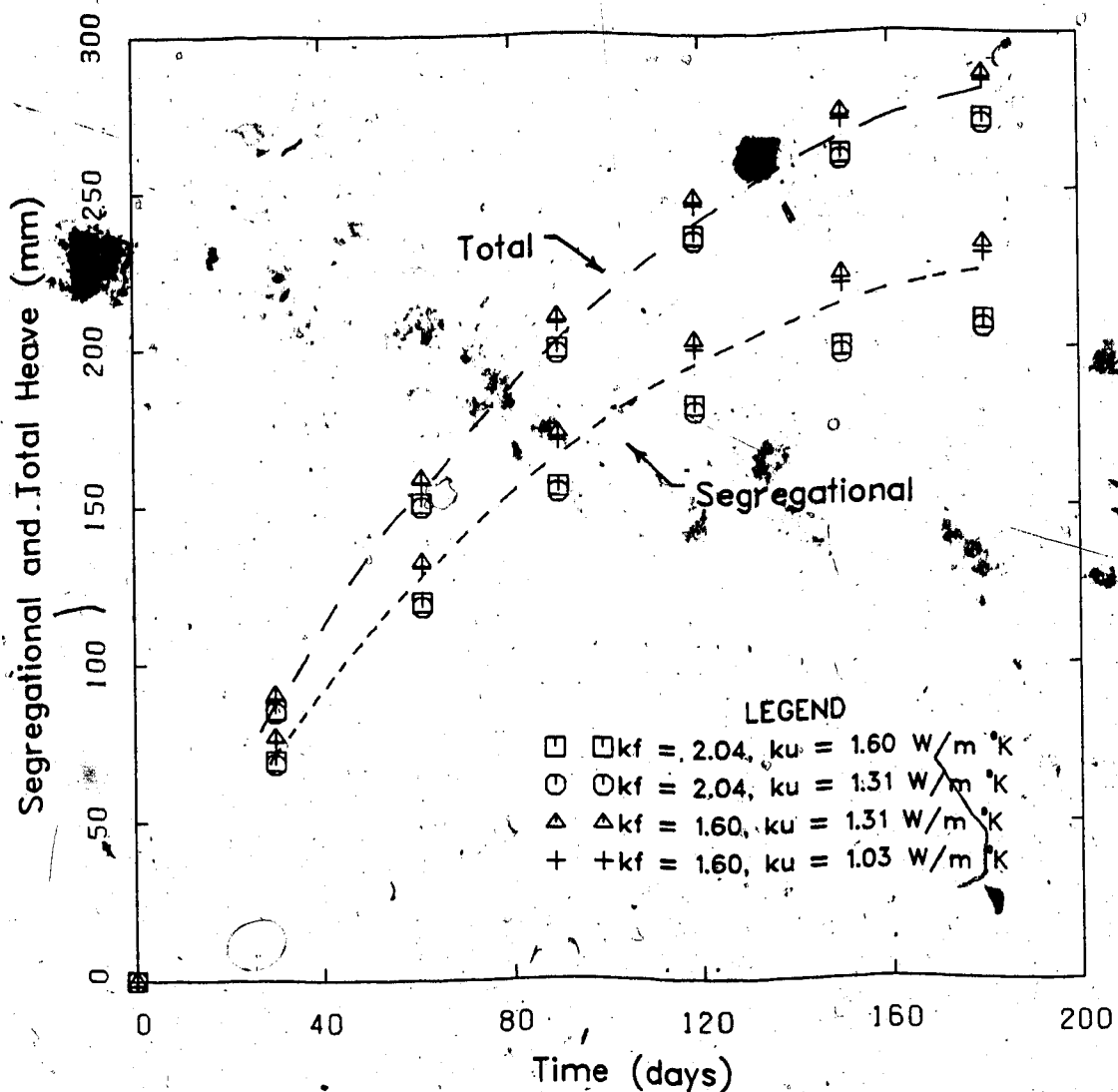


Figure 4.6 Sensitivity of the magnitude of heave to the thermal conductivity of the soil.



Parameters

Segregation Potential(SPo)	160 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> mm <sup>2</sup> /C's
Depth to Water Source(D)	50 mm
Thickness of Saturated Soil(S)	50 mm
Freezing Index	1000 °C days

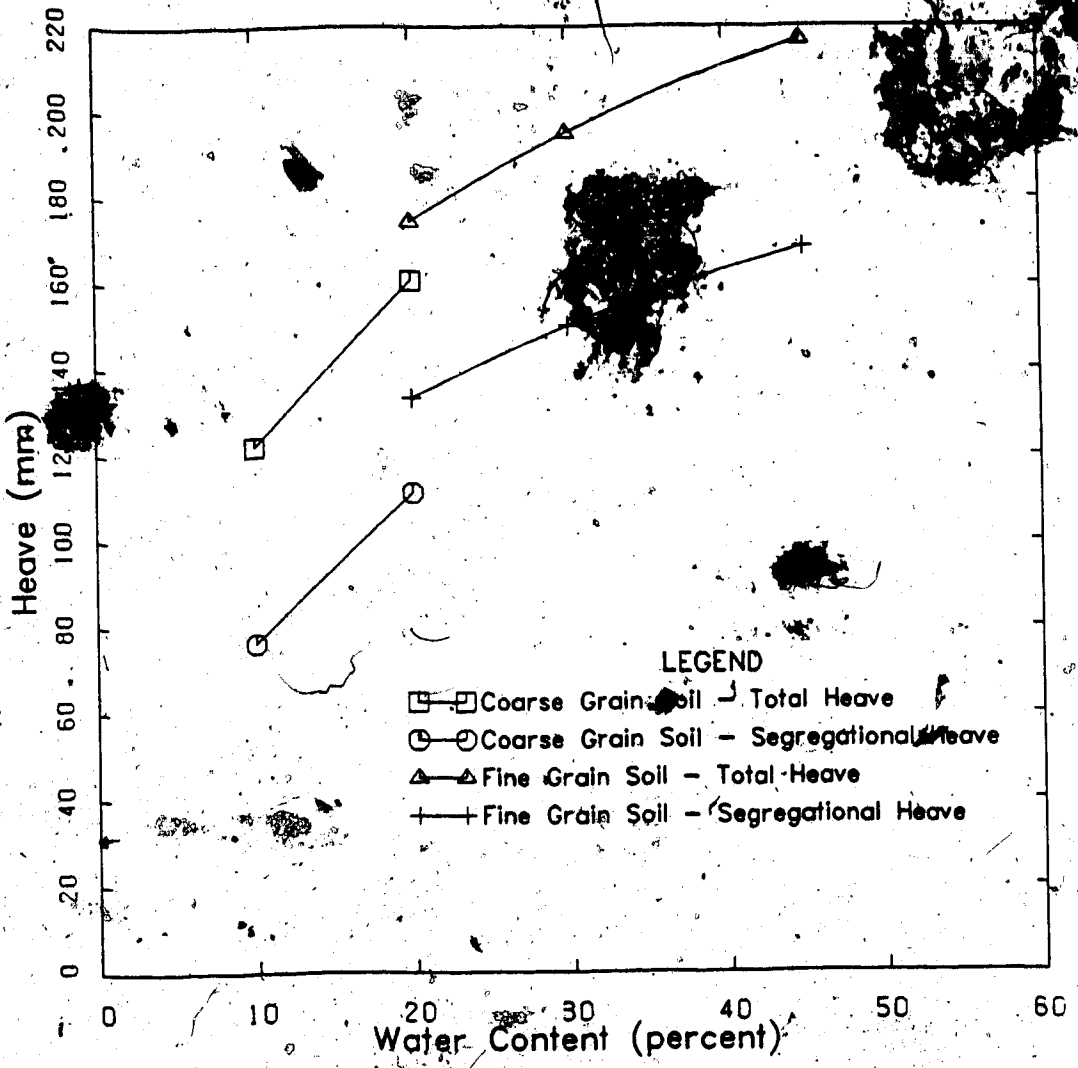


Figure 4.7 The influence of soil type on the magnitude of heave.

### Parameters

Segregation Potential(SPo)	$160 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{C}^{\circ}\text{s}$
Depth to Water Source(D)	1000 mm
Thickness of Saturated Soil(S)	1000 mm
Water Content	30 %
Freezing Index	2000 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ days

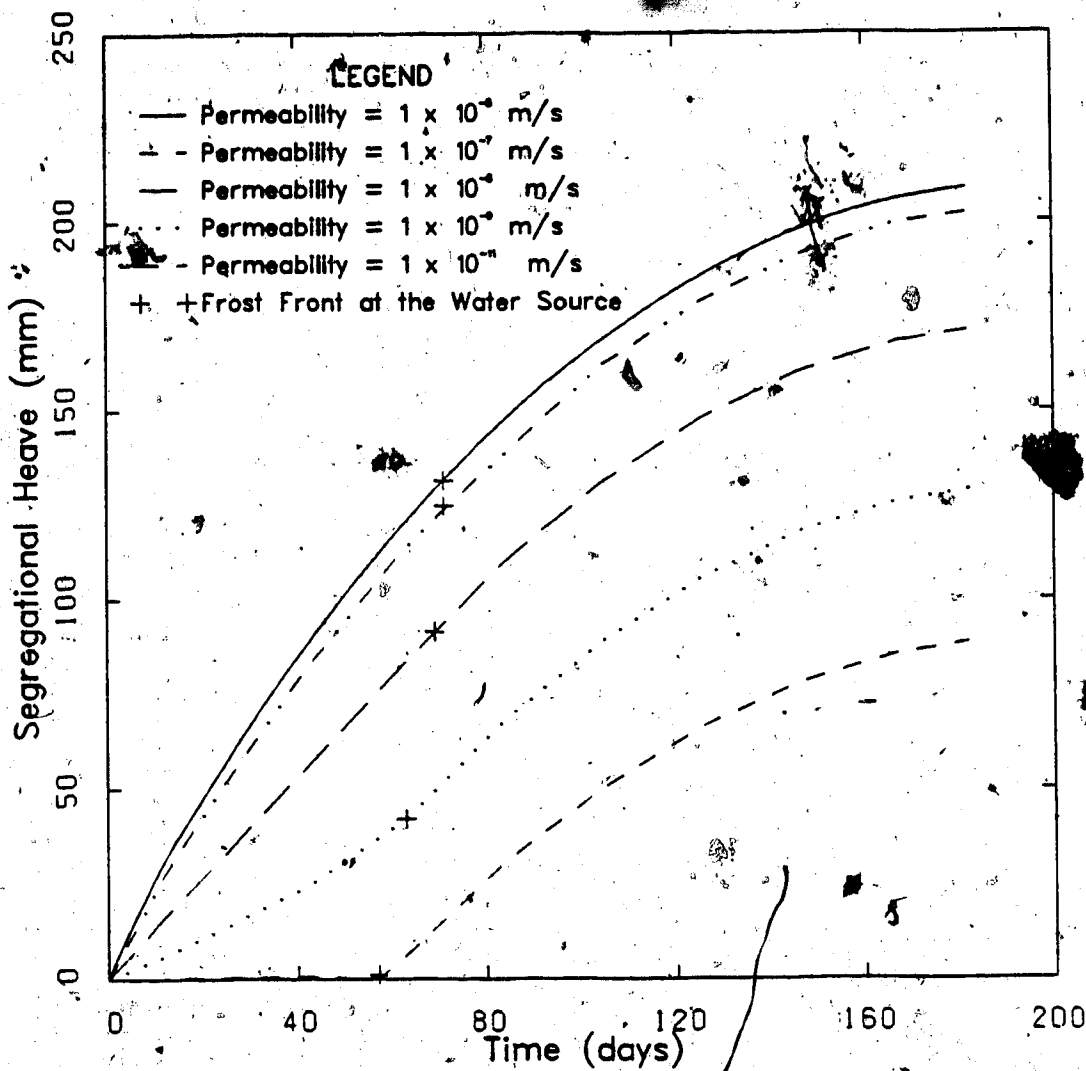


Figure 4.8 Influence of permeability on the magnitude of heave.

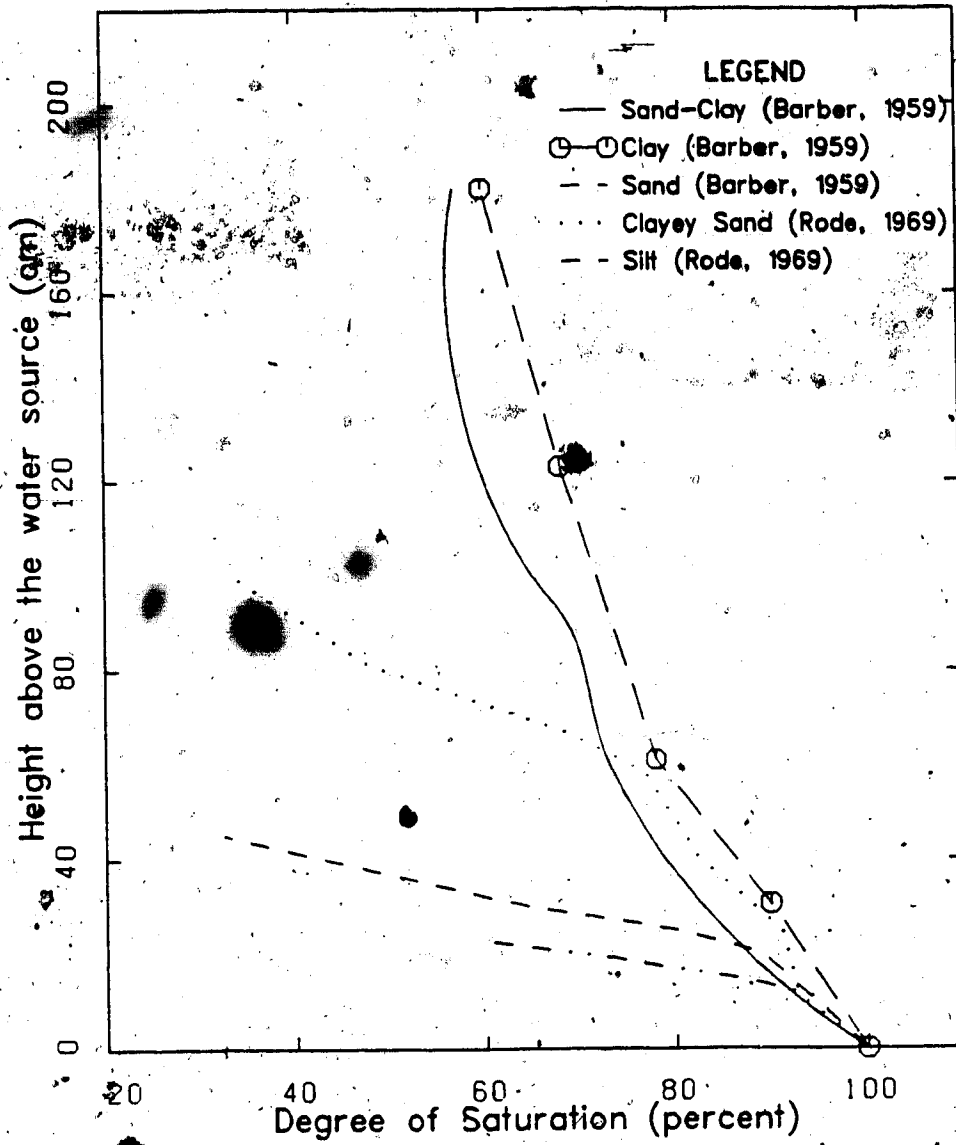


Figure 4.9 Degree of saturation profiles.

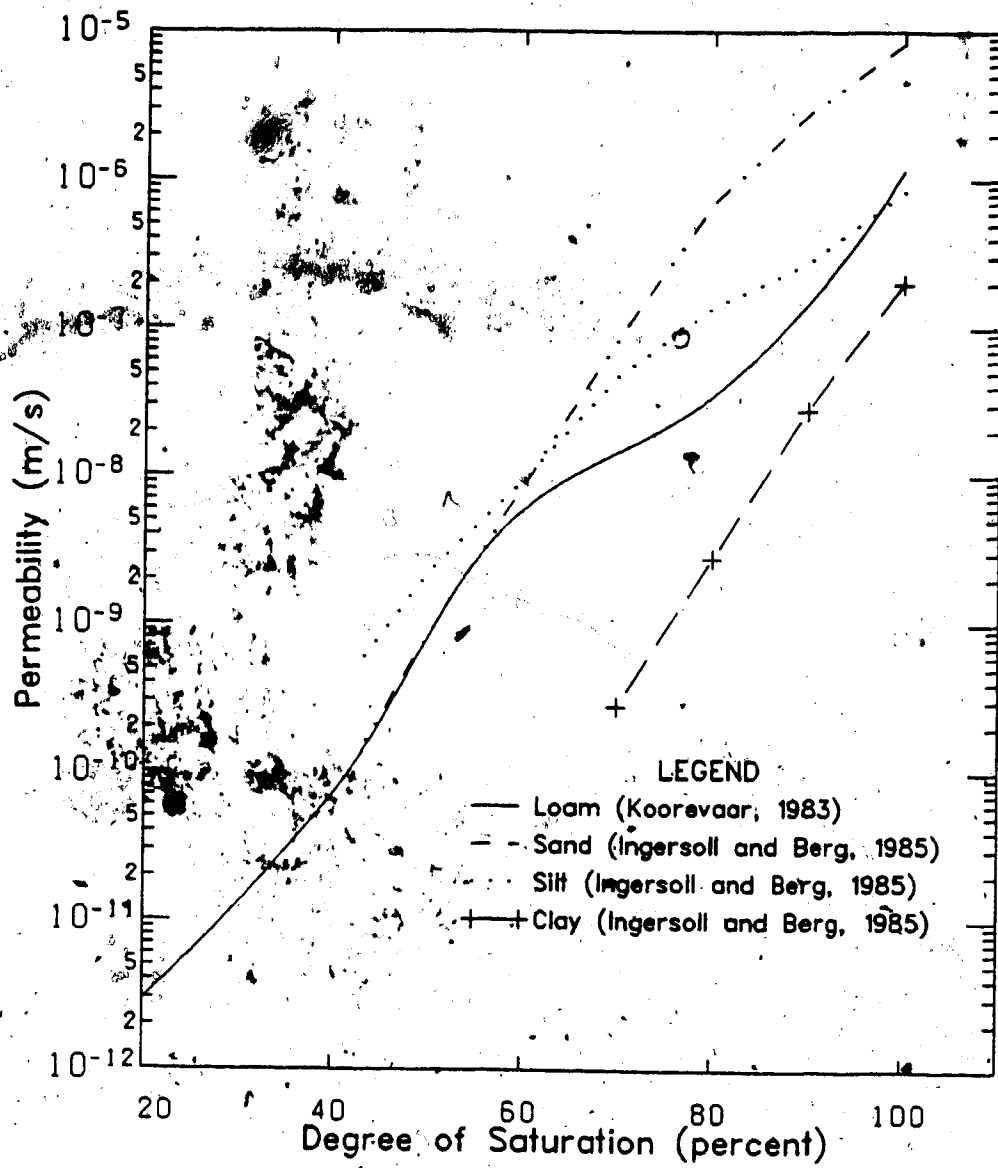


Figure 4.10 Permeability of a partially saturated soils.

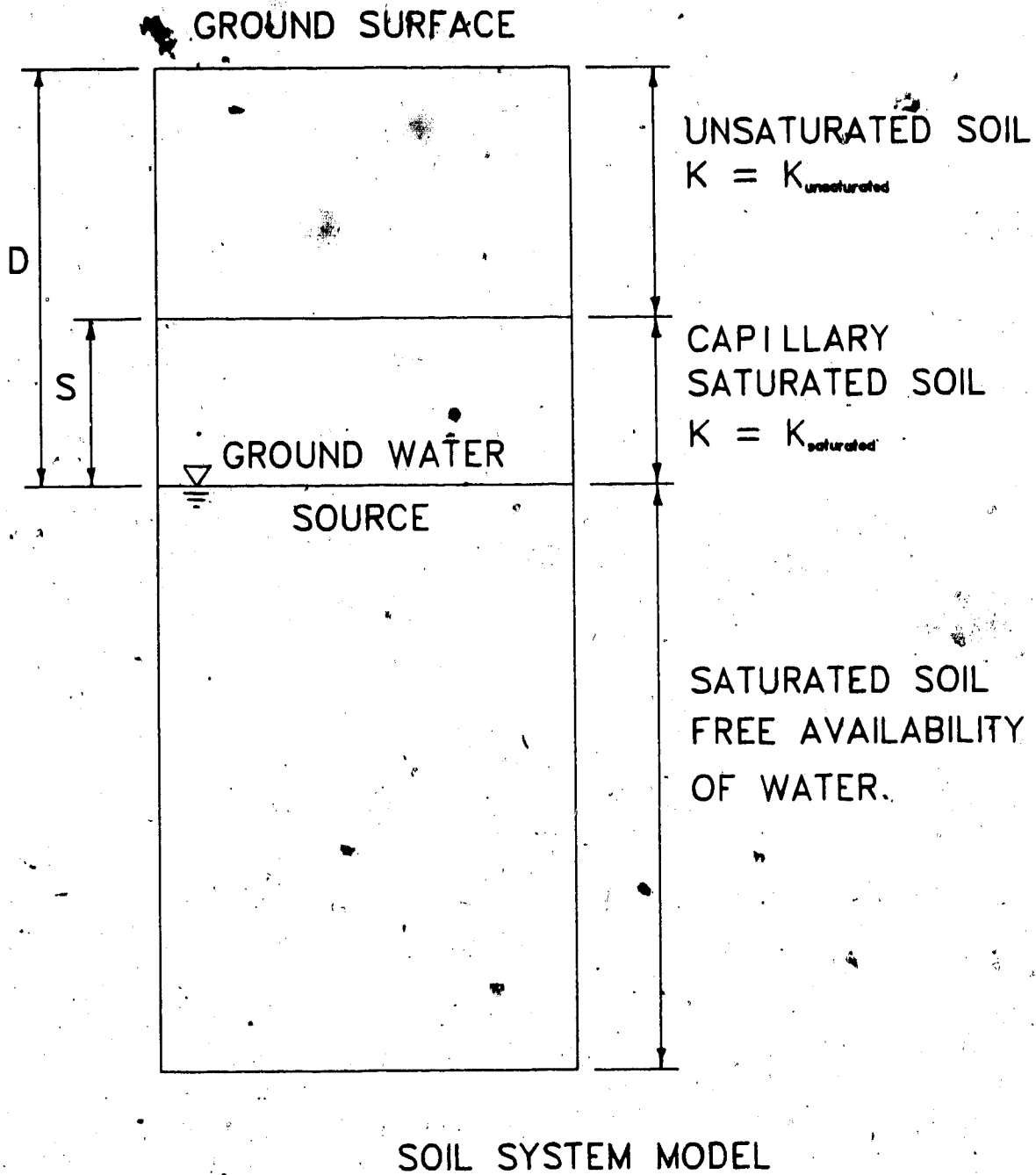


Figure 4.11 Soil system model.

## Parameters

Segregation Potential (SPo)  $160 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{C}^{\circ}\text{s}$   
 Freezing Index  $\approx 2000 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C days}$

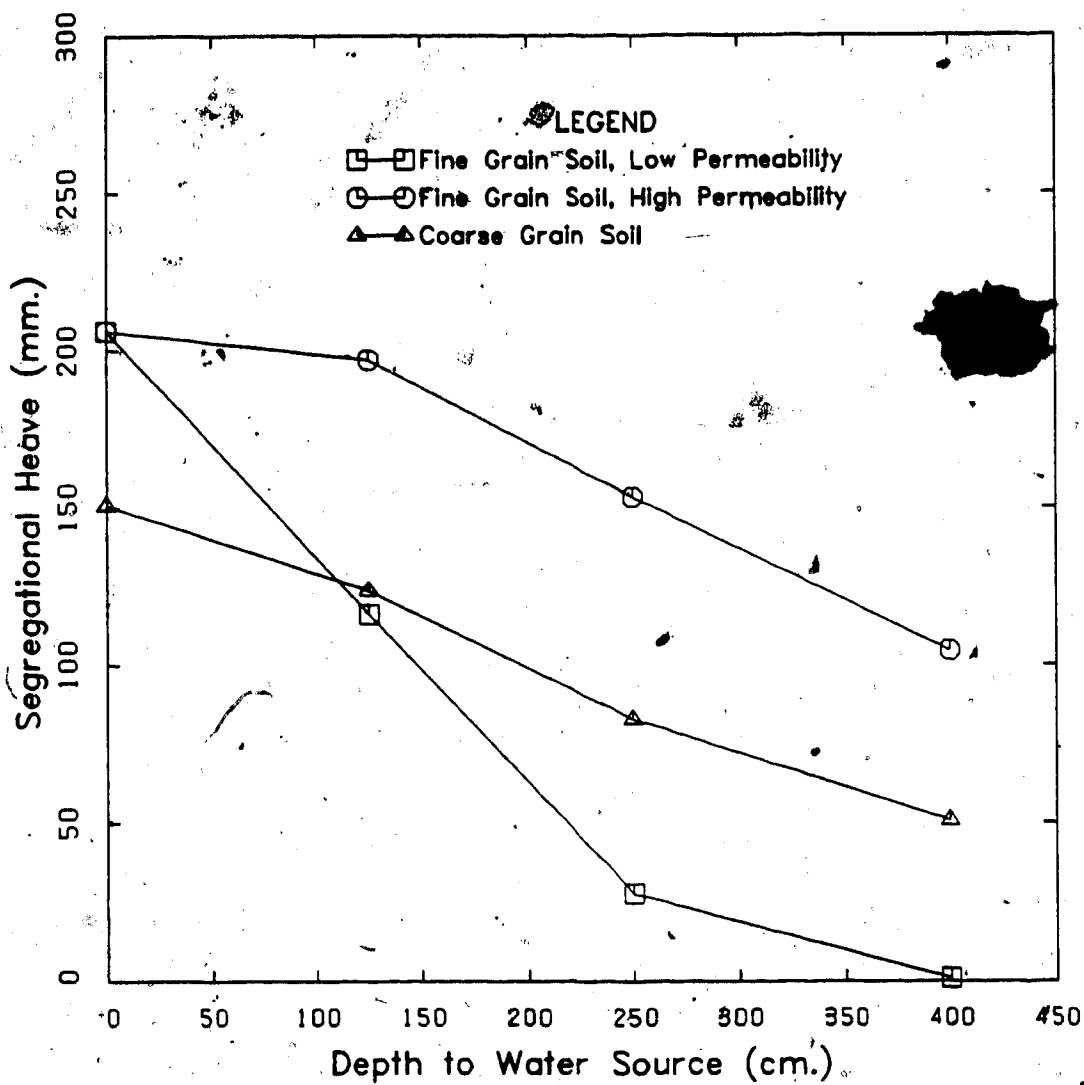


Figure 4.12 Influence of depth of water source on the magnitude of heave.

FINE GRAIN SOIL, LOW PERMEABILITY  
 $SP_0 = 16 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

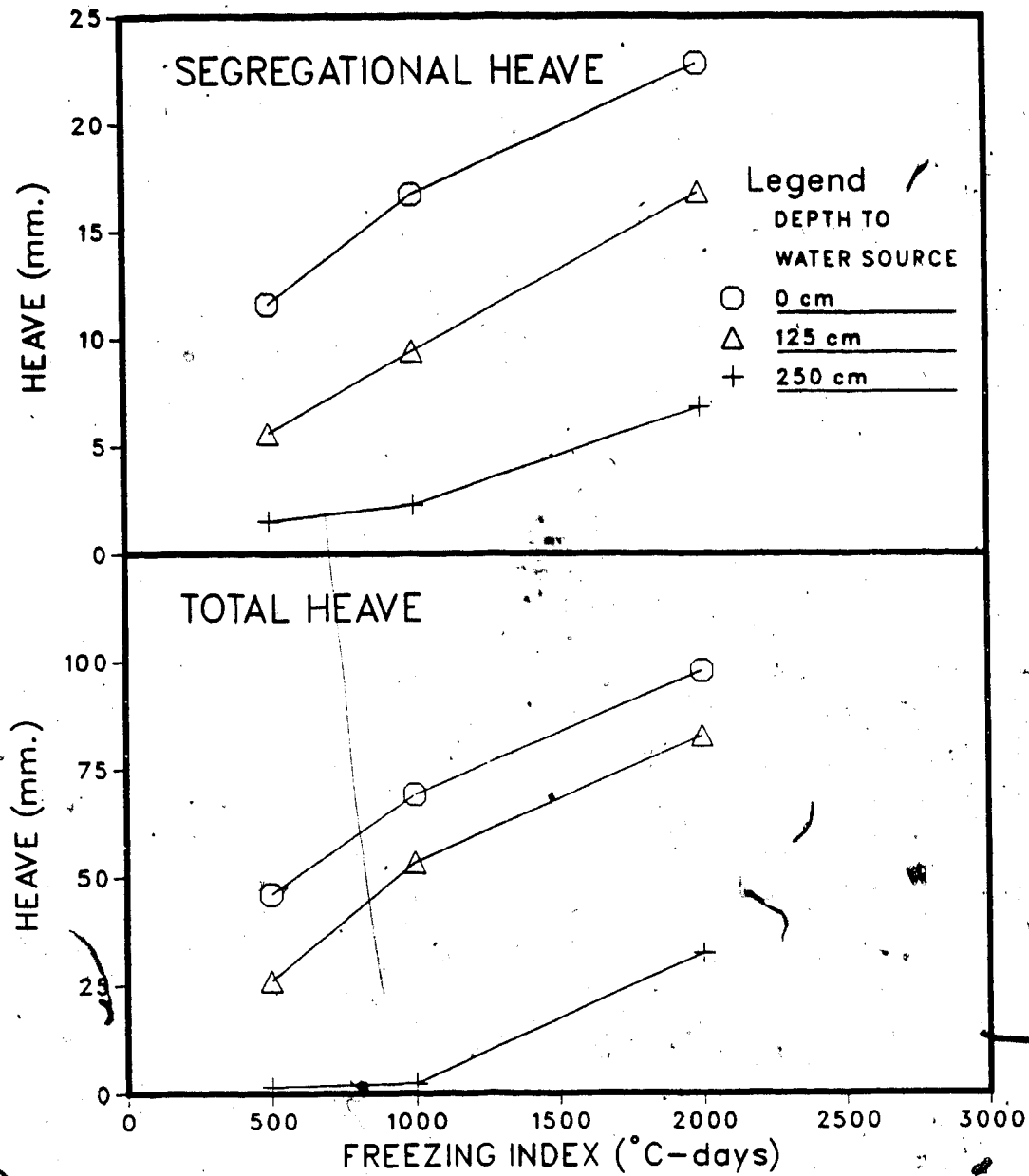


Figure 4.13 Heave of a low permeable fine grained soil,  $SP_0 = 16 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

FINE GRAIN SOIL, LOW PERMEABILITY  
 $SP_0 = 160 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

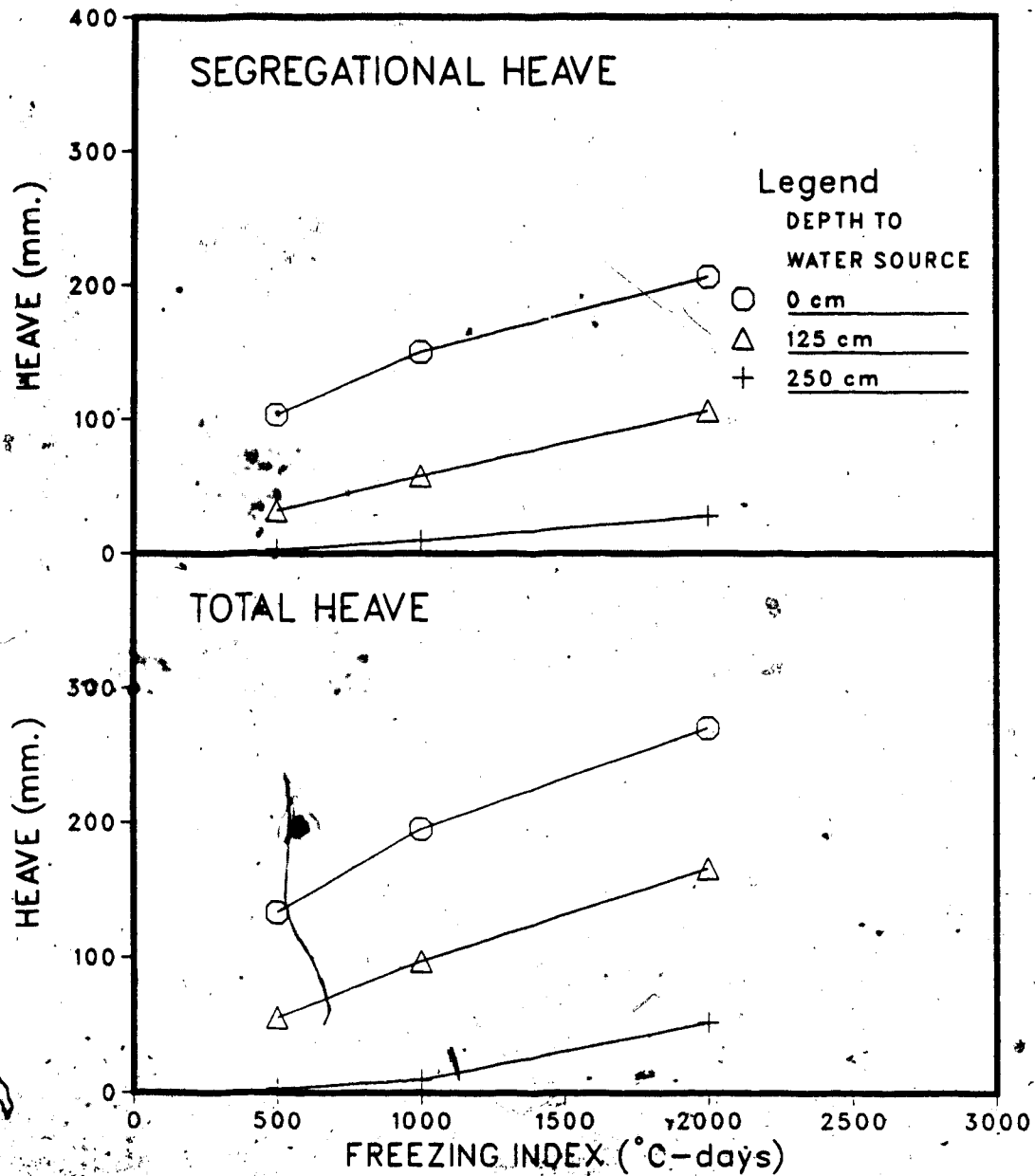


Figure 4.14 Heave of a low permeable fine grained soil,  $SP_0 = 160 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$



FINE GRAIN SOIL, LOW PERMEABILITY  
 $SP_0 = 320 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

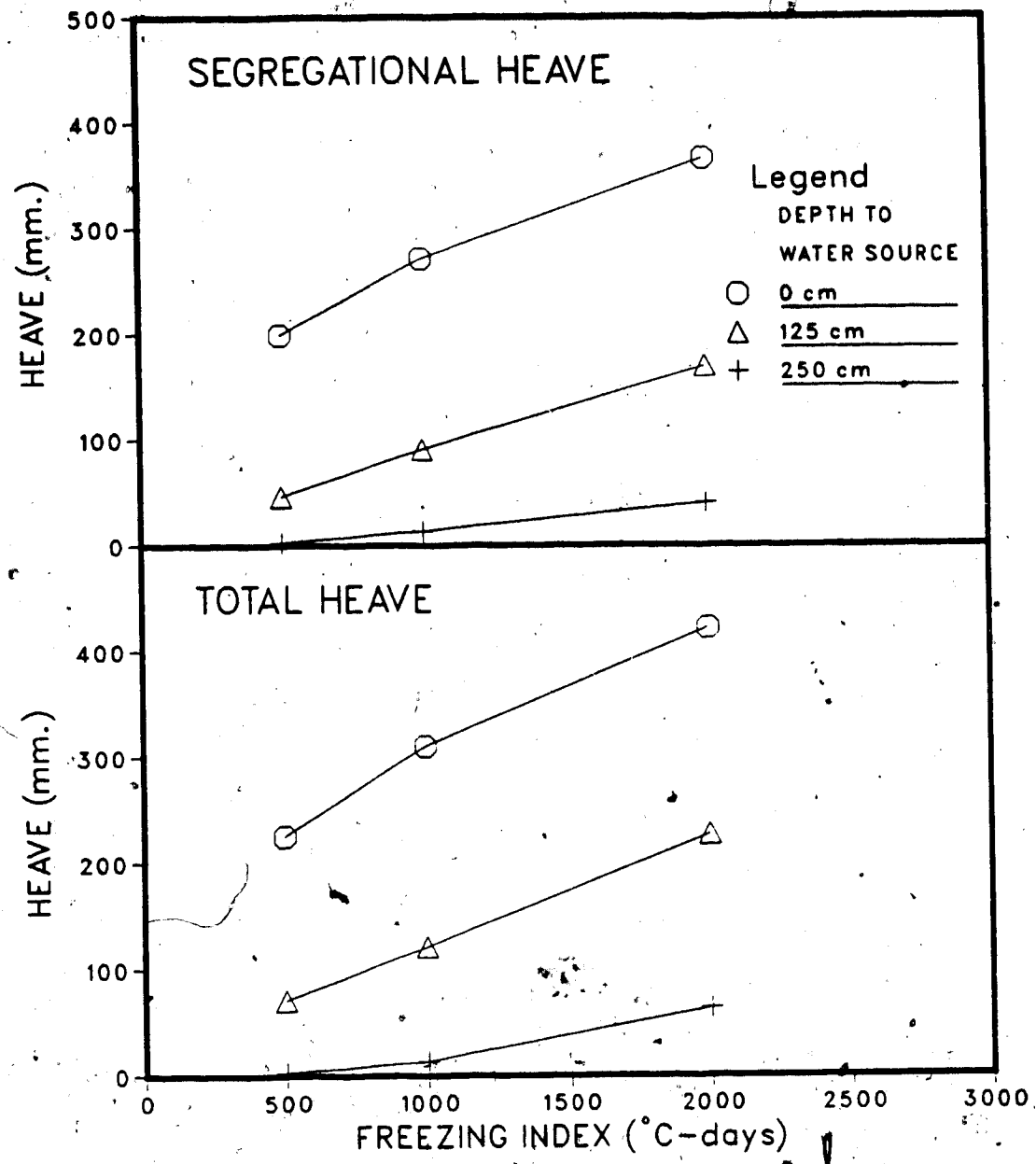


Figure 4.15 Heave of a low permeable fine grained soil,  $SP_0 = 320 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

FINE GRAIN SOIL, HIGH PERMEABILITY  
 $SP_0 = 16 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

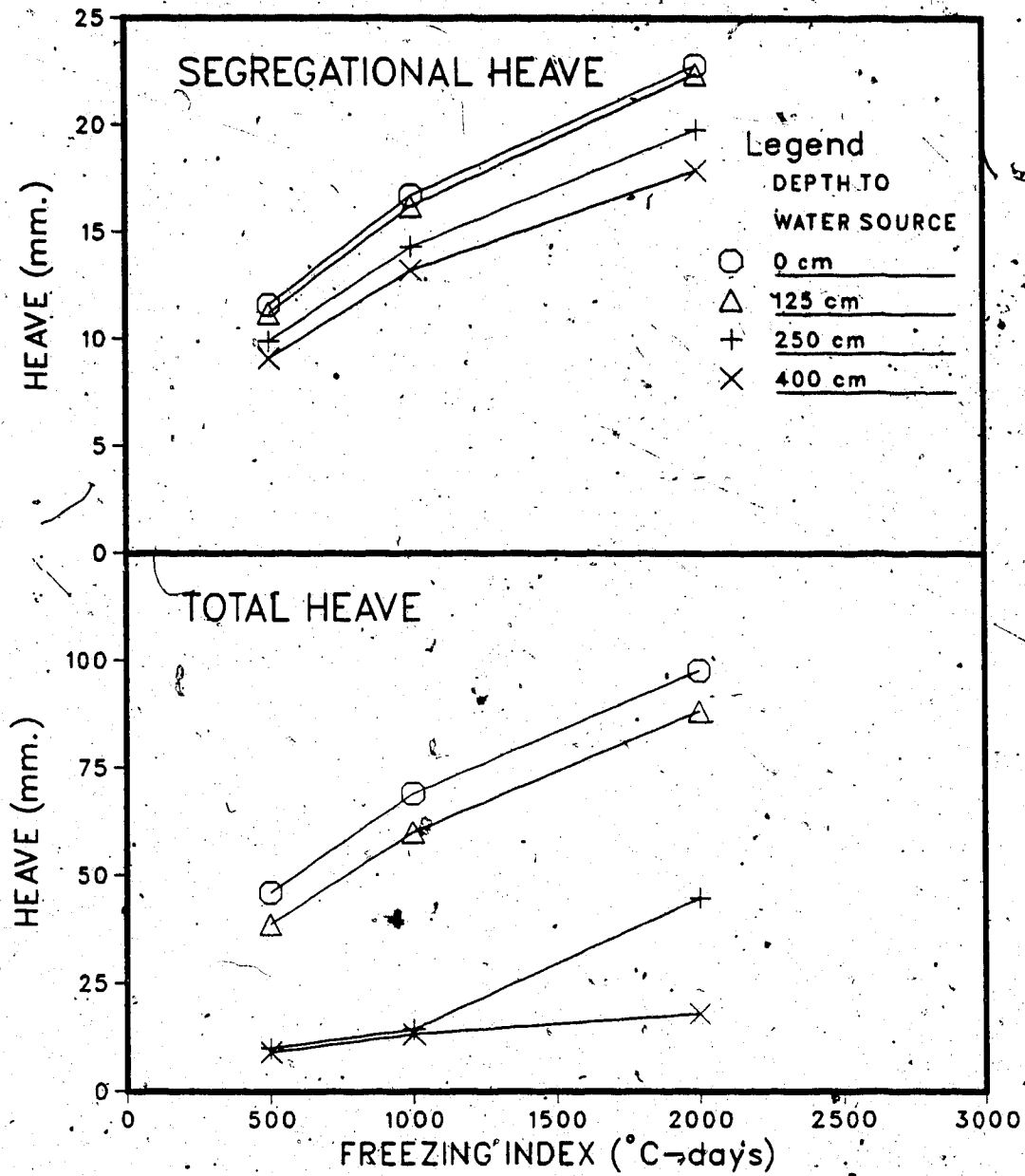


Figure 4.16 Heave of a high permeable fine grained soil,  $SP_0 = 16 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

FINE GRAIN SOIL, HIGH PERMEABILITY.  
 $SP_0 = 160 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2 / \text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

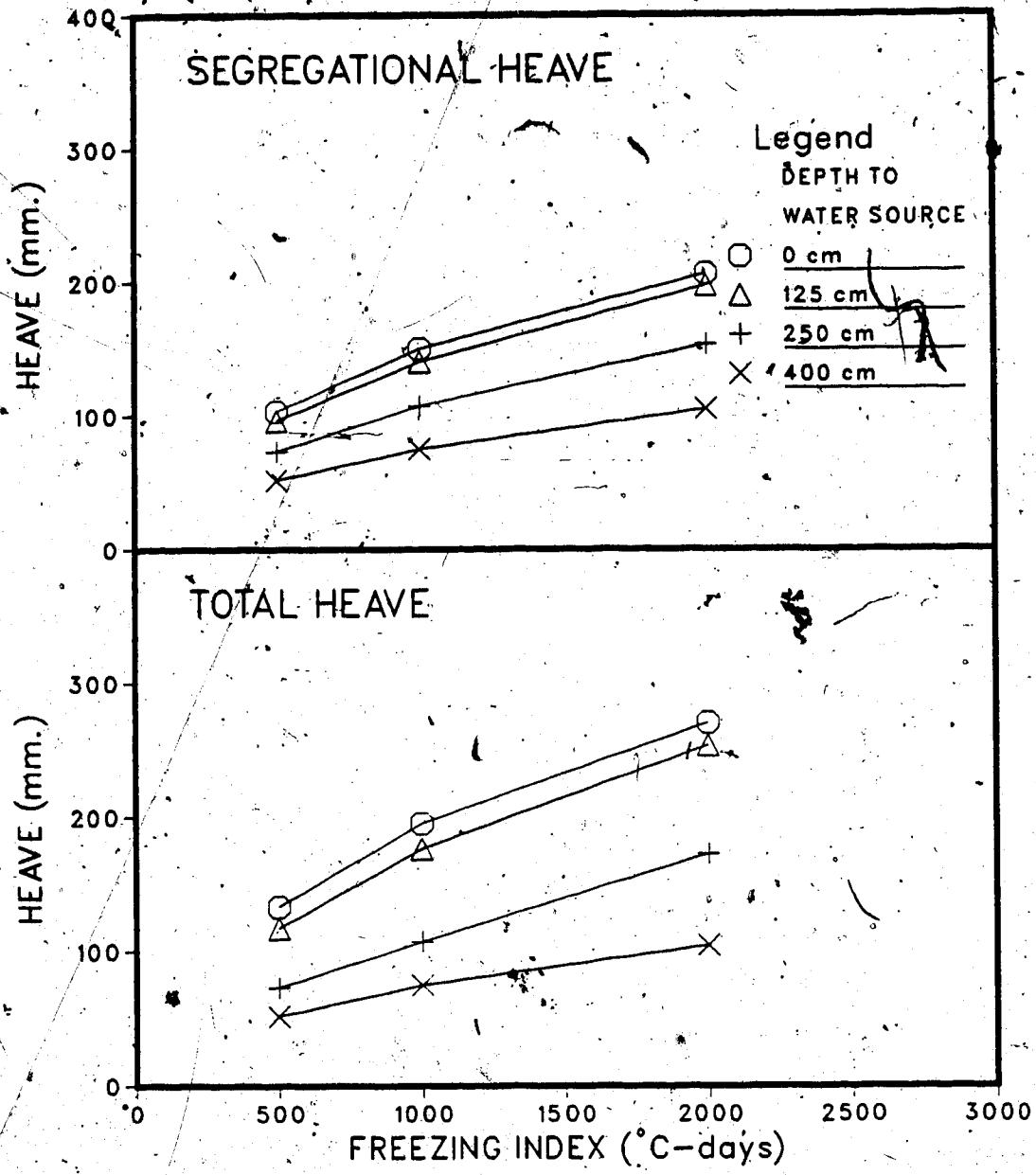


Figure 4.17 Heave of a high permeable fine grained soil,  $SP_0 = 160 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2 / \text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

FINE GRAIN SOIL, HIGH PERMEABILITY  
 $SP_0 = 320 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

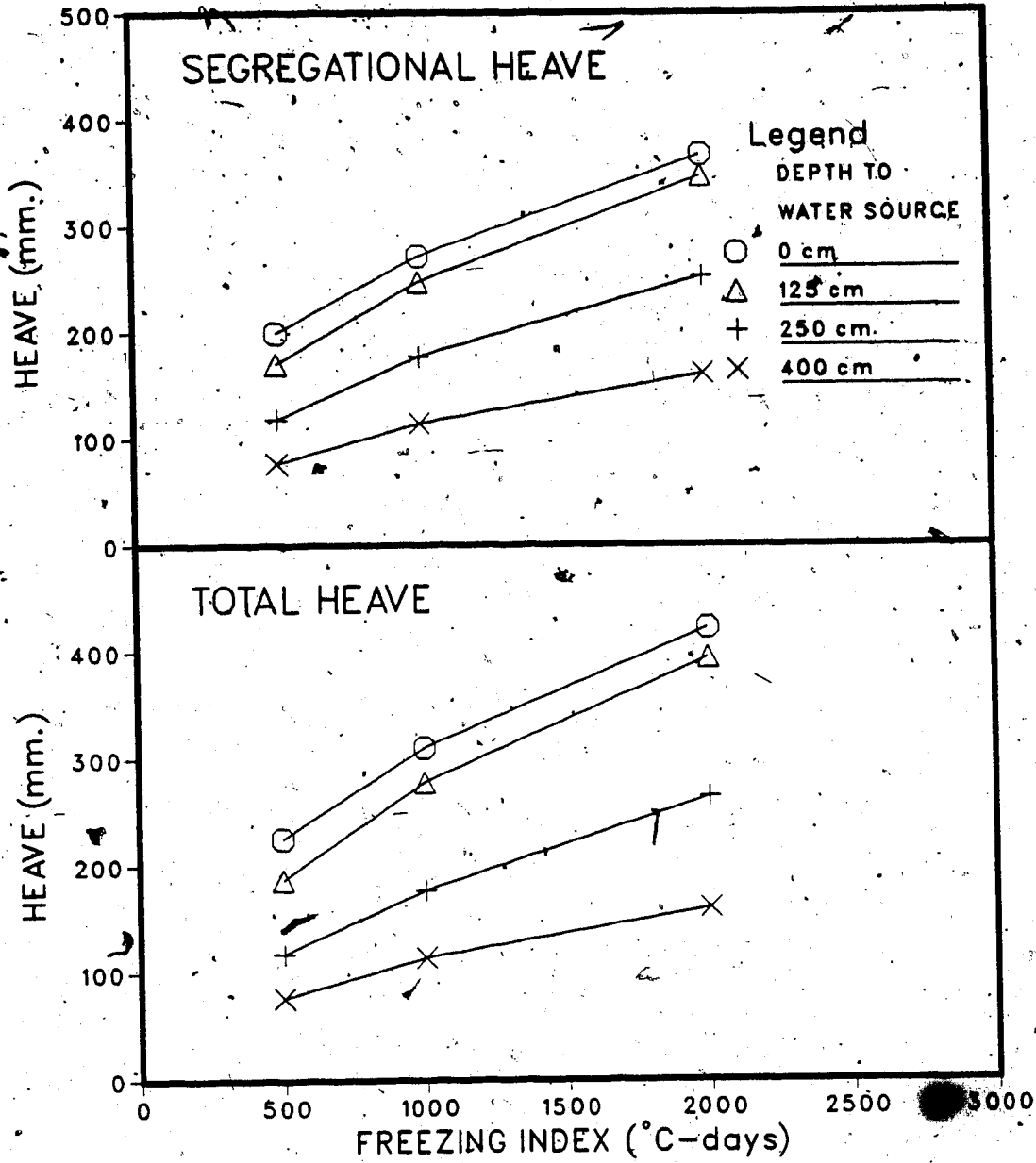


Figure 4.18 Heave of a high permeable fine grained soil,  $SP_0 = 320 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

COARSE GRAIN SOIL  
 $SP_0 = 16 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

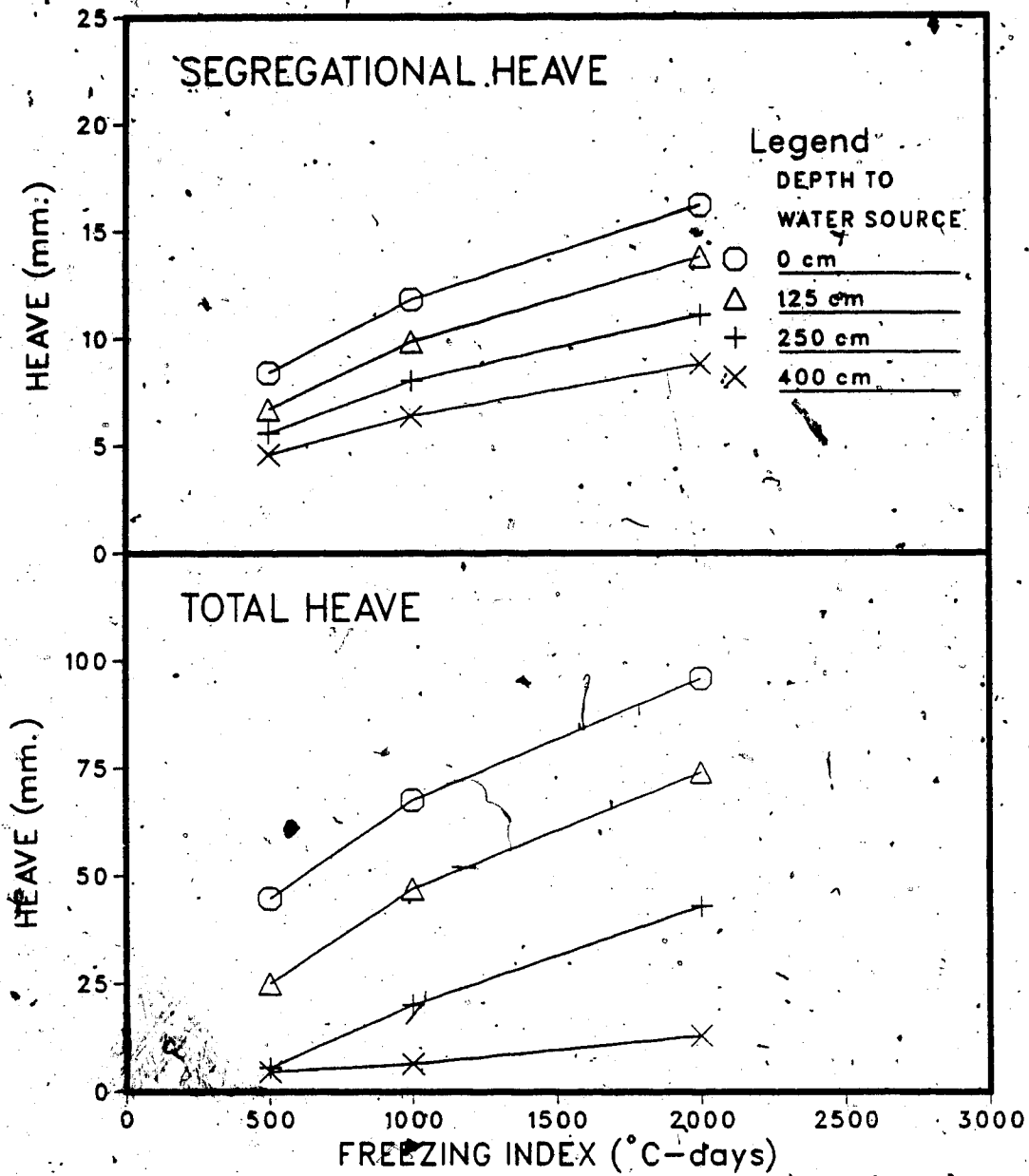


Figure 4.19 Heave of a coarse grained soil,  $SP_0 = 16 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

COARSE GRAIN SOIL:  
 $SP_0 = 160 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

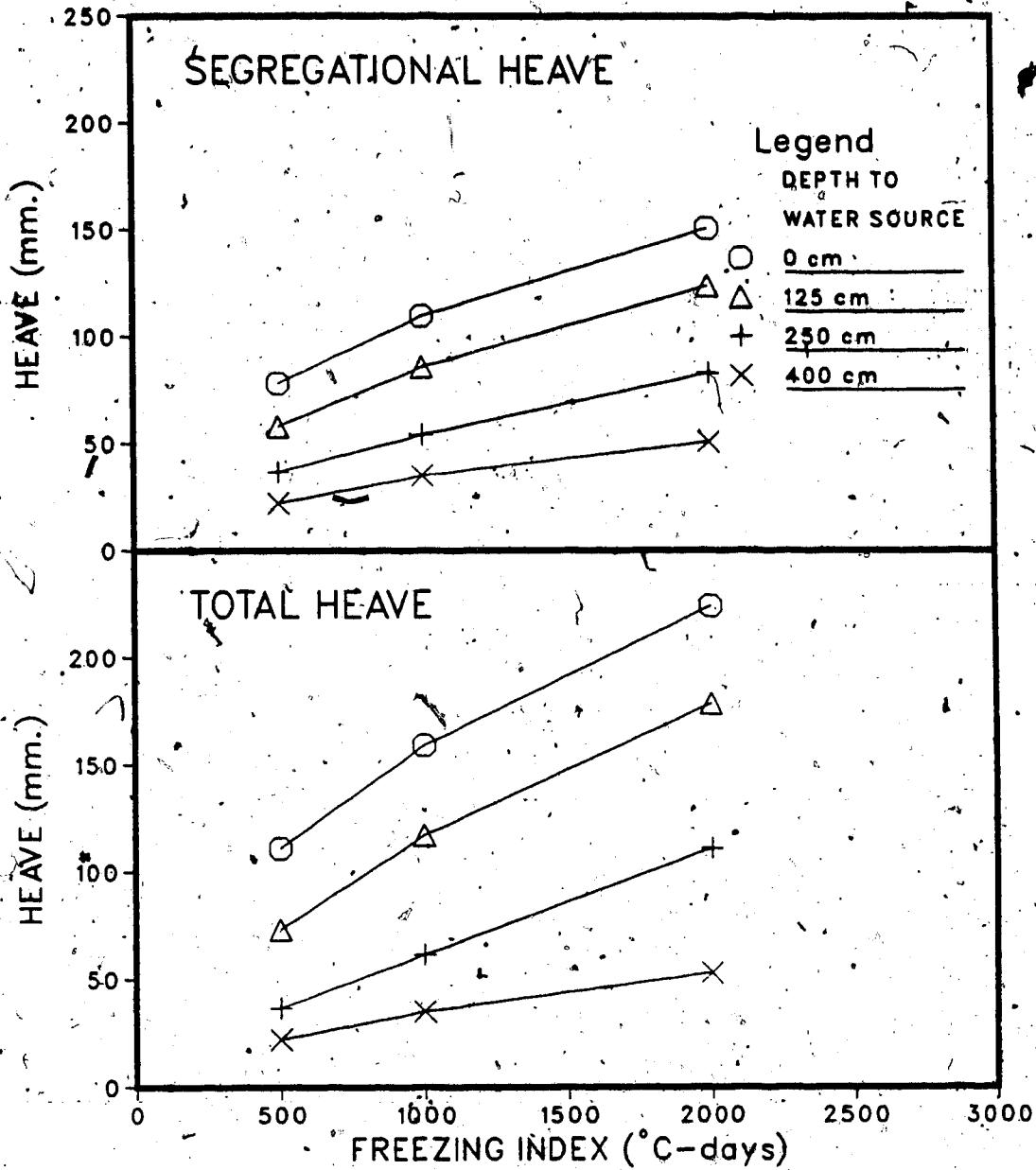


Figure 4.20 Heave of a coarse grained soil,  $SP_0 = 160 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

COARSE GRAIN SOIL  
 $SP_0 = 320 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

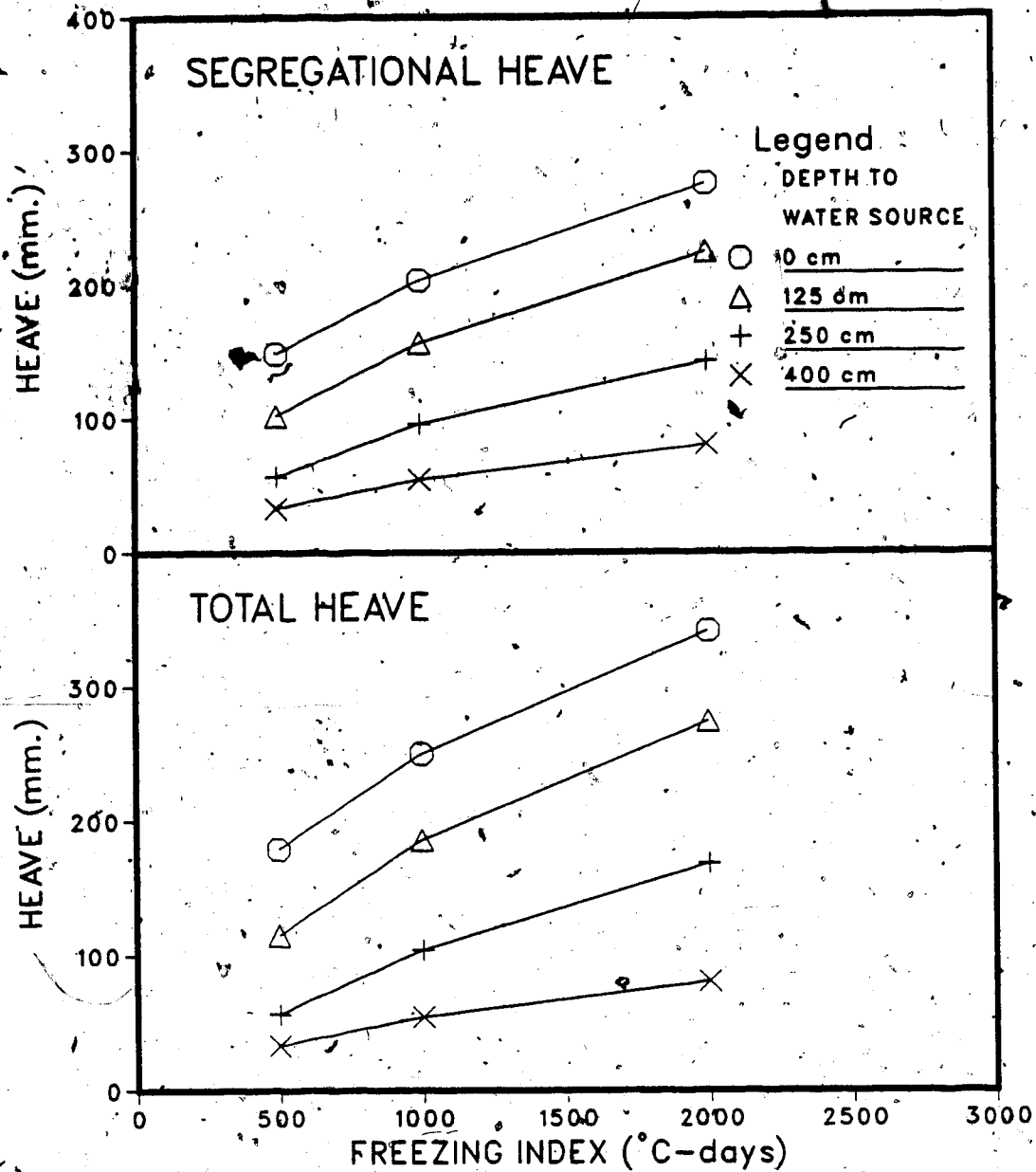


Figure 4.21 Heave of a coarse grained soil,  $SP_0 = 320 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

**Parameters**

Segregation Potential(SPo)	160 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup> /C's
Depth to Water Source(D)	0 cm
Soil Type	Fine Grain
Water Content	30 %

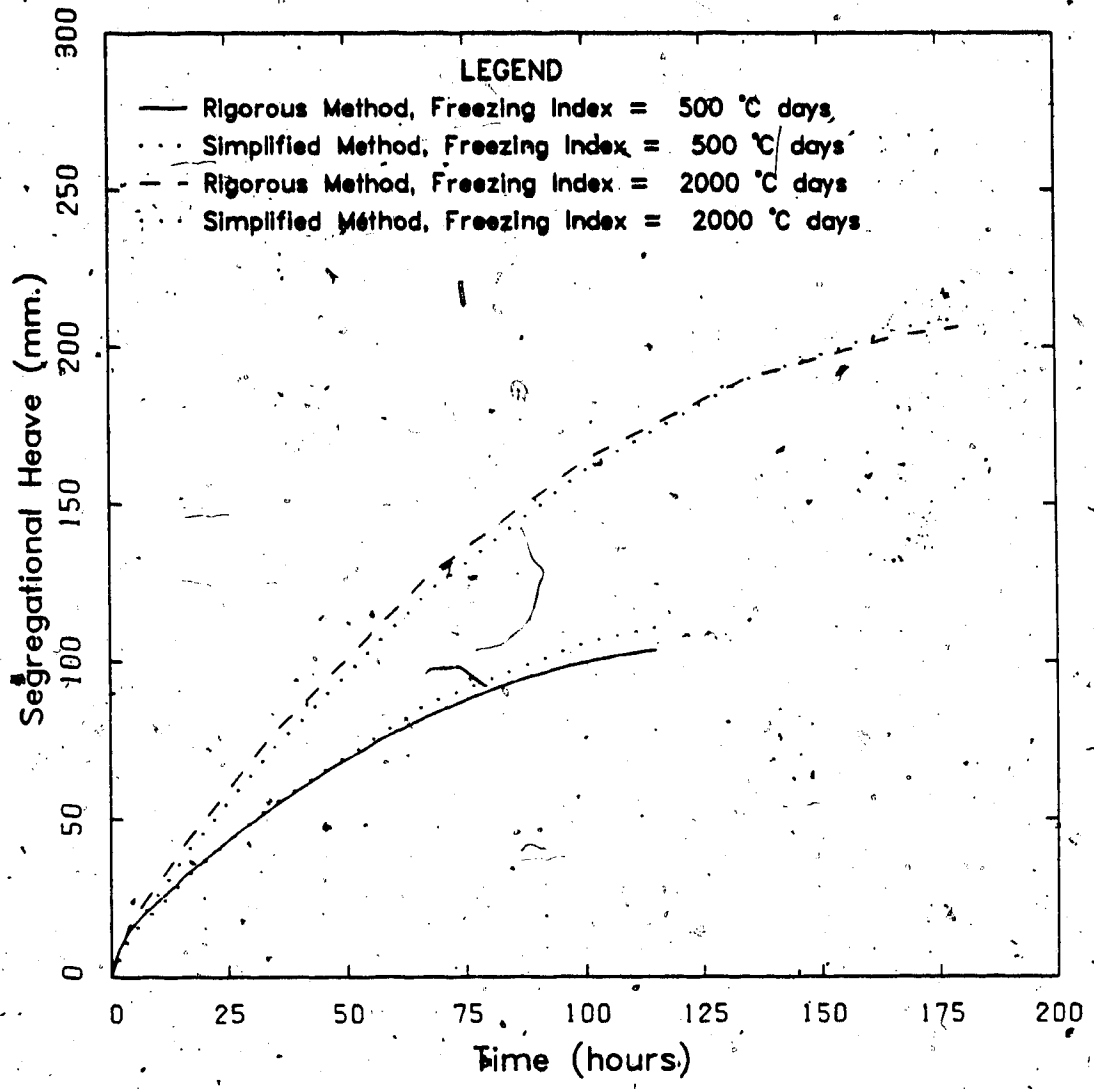


Figure 4.22 Comparison between simplified and rigorous methods of frost heave prediction.



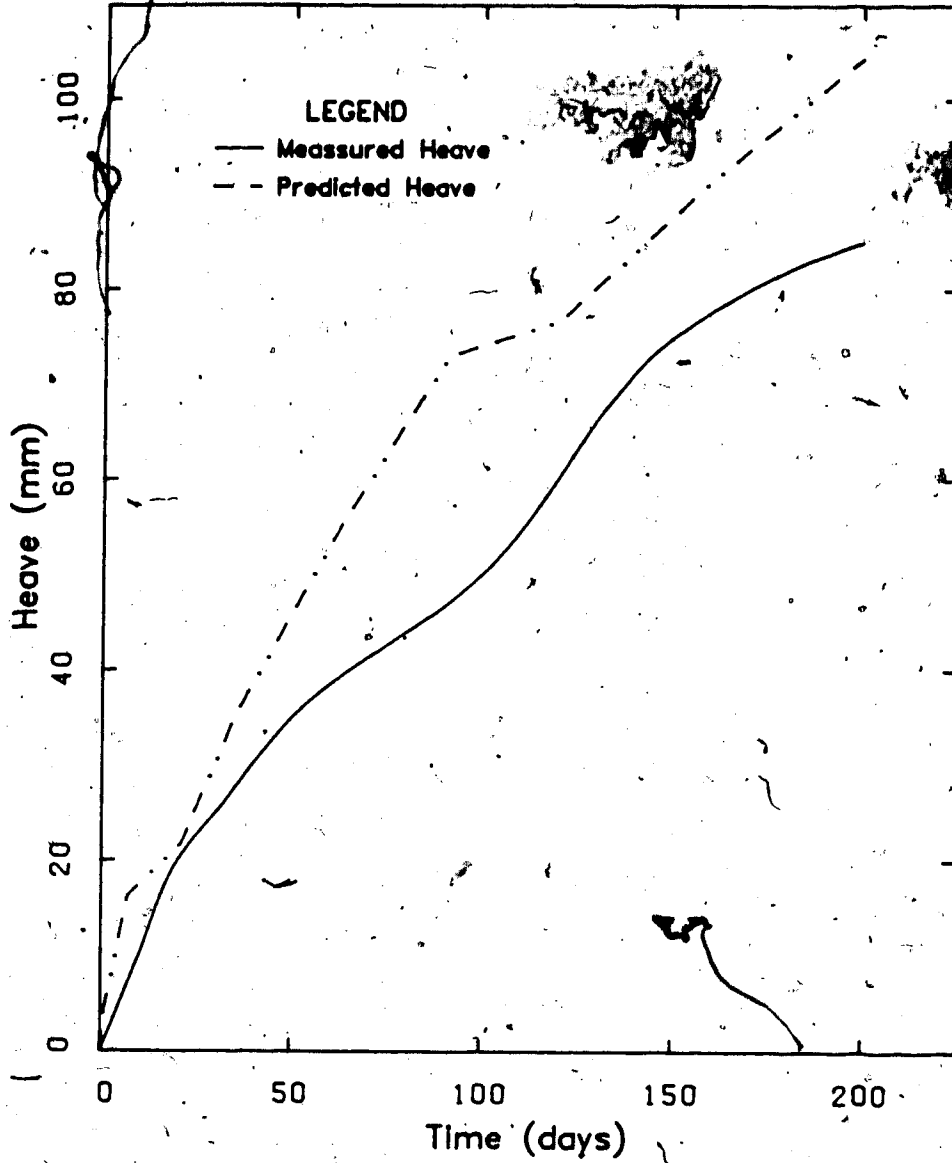


Figure 4.23 Measured and predicted heave of an insitu freezing test (Nixon, 1982).

## 5.0 CONTROL OF FROST HEAVE BY INSULATING LAYERS

### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter is concerned with heave under buildings and methods of reducing the magnitude of heave. It is proposed to reduce the heave by means of insulating layers under the foundations of the buildings. Insulating layers reduce the heat flow from a freezing soil, thereby reducing the temperature gradient within the frozen fringe. This results in a decreased magnitude of frost heave.

For structures sensitive to heave it would be desirable to eliminate all frost heave. This can be achieved by preventing frost penetration below the footings. Robinsky and Bessflug (1973) determined the amount of insulation required to prevent frost penetration below heated and unheated buildings. Generally, less than a 5 cm thick insulation layer is required to prevent frost penetration under the footings of heated buildings. An unheated building that experiences a freezing index of 2000 °C days requires a 20 cm thick insulation layer to prevent frost penetration under the building. The cost of a 20 cm thick layer insulation layer may not be justified for some projects. This chapter is concerned with reducing heave under buildings rather than eliminating it.

## 5.2 Two Dimensional Estimation of Frost Heave

Heat flows through and around insulation, and as a result the heat flow is no longer one dimensional. In the case of perimeter insulation around a building, the insulating layers are much longer than they are wide; therefore, the heat flow can be modelled using a two dimensional heat flow model.

The temperature distribution below the building is solved by a computer program developed by Ho (1969). The listing of this program and a sample input and output is found in the Appendix C. The program describes the heat flow using an implicit finite difference formulation. Newton's iterative method is used to solve the finite difference equations. The program can handle different material properties and water contents for each element. The thermal properties and the ice formation characteristics can be expressed as a function of the temperature of the element. The program can apply various air temperature distributions, and can apply a correction factor for the temperature at the air-ground interface to account for boundary layer influences.

An estimate of the magnitude of heave was obtained by dividing the area into one dimensional vertical columns. The heave is calculated in each column using the simplified one dimensional method of frost heave prediction described in chapter 4. The program used to calculate the magnitude of heave from the results of the two dimensional heat flow

model is presented in Appendix C.

### 5.3 Two Dimensional Finite Difference Grid and Boundary Conditions

The grid used for the finite difference analysis is shown in Figure 5.1. The shape of the grid was set up in order that it could be used for various insulation configurations. The segments were smaller in the region where the frost heave was to be calculated. This provides a more accurate determination of the temperature gradient in that region. A coarse grid was used elsewhere. Ho (1969) compared the results of the finite difference program to a measured temperature distribution of a highway embankment. He found that the temperature distribution obtained from both a coarse grid and a fine grid approximated the temperature distribution in the field. A time step of 2 hours was used in the analysis so that it was accurate, stable and efficient.

It was assumed that the heat flow is symmetrical about the center of the building; therefore, the left boundary was set as a symmetrical boundary. The right boundary is set as an infinite boundary. The distance from the building to the right boundary and the depth of the lower boundary are set so that the boundaries have little influence on the heat flow.

The lower boundary was kept constant at 4 °C throughout the analysis. A sinusoidal temperature distribution was used

for the cold side. The number of freezing days in the season was the same as that used in the one dimensional model. The "in-factor" between the ground freezing index and the air freezing index was taken as 0.9 inside the building and 1.0 outside the building.

#### 5.4 Comparison of the Two Dimensional Model to the One Dimensional Model

The magnitude of frost heave in the two dimensional model was calculated in the same manner as the simplified one dimensional model. Appendix C. contains the program used to calculate the frost heave from the temperature distribution obtained from the two dimensional heat flow program. The major difference between the two analyses was that the grid of the two dimensional analysis has to be very coarse in comparison to the one dimensional model. The coarse grid is required to keep computational time within reasonable limits. The coarser grid makes the determination of the temperature gradient in the frozen fringe less accurate.

The two dimensional model does not consider the latent heat of the intake water or the increase in frozen length caused by the heave. Figure 5.2 shows the temperature gradient in the frozen soil obtained from the rigorous method for various segregation potentials. It is apparent that the intake water does not have a large influence on the temperature gradient for engineering purposes.

A comparison was conducted between the rigorous method described in chapter 4 and the simplified method of frost heave estimation used in the two dimensional case. The boundary conditions applied to the two dimensional analysis cause the heat flow to be one dimensional. The properties of a fine grained soil with a moisture content of 30% were used for both analyses. The temperature gradient in the frozen fringe determined from the two analyses is illustrated in Figure 5.2. The agreement of the temperature gradients from the two methods justify ignoring the intake water and the use of a coarse grid.

#### 5.5 Parameters for the Two-Dimensional Analysis

The influence of soil type and water content on the magnitude of heave was explored in chapter 4. It was found that for soils with similar SP data the soil type did not have a great influence on the magnitude of heave. The soil properties of a fine grained soil with a 30% moisture content were used in all analyses in Chapter 5.

It was assumed that the water table is at the surface in all analyses. As discussed in Chapter 4 this results in an upper bound magnitude of frost heave.

The thermal properties of the top layer of elements outside the building are set to the thermal properties of snow. Inside the building the thermal properties of the top layer are set to the thermal properties of gravel. Figure 5.6 illustrates the various insulation configurations

analyzed. The thermal properties of the materials used in the analysis are shown in table 5.1. These properties were obtained from Anderson and Andersland (1978) and Johnston (1981).

Snow cover reduces the magnitude of heave by providing insulation protection. Figure 5.3 illustrates the influence of snow cover outside the building on the magnitude of heave under the center of the footing. Potter (1965) has compiled snow cover data for specific localities in Canada. The average snow cover of some selected Canadian cities is presented in Appendix A. For this analysis the average snow cover over the freezing season was taken as 10 cm. It should be noted that 10 cm snow cover reduces the frost heave by approximately 20% from the case of no snow cover. Therefore if the results of this analysis were to be used for design in a situation where less than 10 cm of snow cover is anticipated an allowance should be made for an increase in the magnitude of heave.

The two dimensional model allows the initial ground temperature distribution to be input. Ground temperature profiles can be obtained for specific localities in Canada from Phillips and Aston (1979). By examining these profiles it was concluded that the typical ground temperature profile at the beginning of the freezing season is that shown in Figure 5.4. Due to lack of data on ground temperature distributions under unheated structures the initial ground temperature distribution under the building was assumed to

equal the ground temperature outside of the building.

Figure 5.5 shows the comparison of the magnitude heave between a constant soil temperature of 4 °C and the profile shown in Figure 5.4. The heave experienced in the case where a constant temperature distribution is used is slightly less than in the case where a typical ground temperature profile is used. For this analysis the temperature profile of Figure 5.4 is used since it is thought to more accurately represent the field condition.

#### 5.6 Results of the Two Dimensional Analysis

The insulation configurations shown in Figure 5.6 have been analyzed for various segregation potentials, freezing indices and amounts of insulation.

Figure 5.7 shows the distribution of heave under the unheated building. The heave under the footing is less than the heave on either side of it even when there is no insulation. This is caused by the depth of the footing. Heave does not begin until the frost penetrates below the base of the footing. The base of the footing is 15 cm below the ground surface. Heave on either side of the footing begins as soon as the ground surface is frozen. The heave outside of the building is less than that inside of the building due to the snow cover outside of the building.

There is a considerable amount of differential heave between the insulated section and the uninsulated section. This is only acceptable if the area on either side of the



insulated section can withstand this movement. If concrete floors or concrete aprons are used, insulation must be placed under them as well as the footing to avoid cracking caused by differential heave.

Figures 5.9 through 5.16 illustrate the heave for varying freezing indices, segregation potentials and insulation configurations. The magnitude of heave shown in the figures represents the heave under the center of the footing. Figures 5.9 through 5.12 have the base of the footing 15 cm below the footing. Figures 5.13 through 5.16 have the base of the footing 70 cm below the ground surface. The total heave is the combined segregational and insitu heave. The insitu heave is a function of the frost penetration and saturated moisture content. Generally the insitu heave will be constant over the site, as long as there is not a large variation in the moisture content over the site. The segregational heave is a function of the SP of the soil, temperature gradient and availability of water. Experience has shown that segregational heave can result in differential movements over the site.

Figure 5.8 examines the effectiveness of the various insulation configurations by comparing the magnitude of frost heave under the center of the footing to the amount of insulation. Only a small amount of insulation (180 cm wide x 5 cm thick) is needed to reduce the magnitude of heave substantially from the case of no insulation. This amount of insulation will reduce the insitu heave and frost

penetration by 25%, and the temperature gradient and the segregation heave by 65%. If the thickness of insulation is doubled (180 cm wide x 10 cm thick) the insitu heave is reduced by 35%, and the segregation heave is reduced by 77% compared to case of no insulation. From this analysis it is apparent that an increase in the quantity of insulation is not proportional to the reduction in the magnitude of frost heave.

Increasing the width of insulation from 180 cm wide to 250 cm wide results only in a modest decrease in the magnitude of heave. In the case of insulation below the entire building only a modest decrease in the amount of heave is observed when width of insulation extending beyond the edge of the building is increased from 100 cm to 150 cm.

In the case of a deep footing the effects of frost heave can be eliminated if the tangential adfreeze bonds are reduced. Johnston (1981) discusses methods of reducing the adfreeze bonds. If the tangential forces are eliminated a combination of a deeper footing and insulation can be used to reduce the magnitude of frost heave. Figures 5.13 to Figures 5.16 show the magnitude of heave for a footing 70 cm. below the surface. In this case the heave caused by tangential forces was considered to be negligible. The heave is approximately 60% of the heave experienced by the footing at the surface.

The insulation requirements for a particular situation depends on the allowable deformations of the structure. The

Canadian Foundation Manual (1978) provides guidelines for the allowable deformation of structures. An example is presented in Appendix D. illustrating the determination of insulation requirements for a particular situation.

Table 5.1 Material properties used in the two dimensional analysis.

Material	Thermal Cond. W/m °K	Heat Capacity MJ/m <sup>3</sup> °K	Water Content %
Soil-unfrozen	1.32	2.96	30.0
-frozen	2.01	2.02	-
Concrete	1.70	2.18	-
Gravel	2.26	1.99	1.0
Snow	0.26	0.40	-
Insulation	0.042	0.058	-

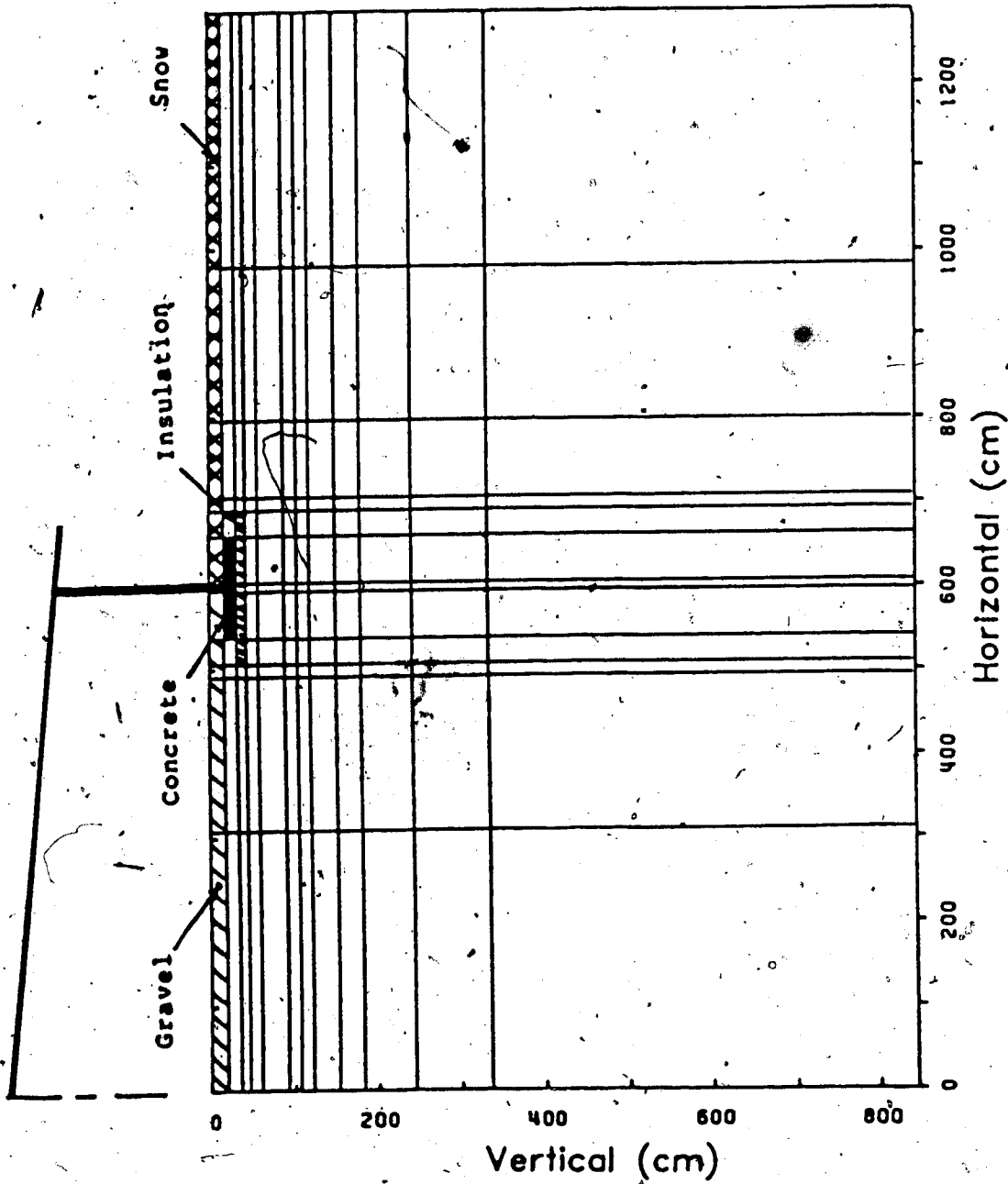


Figure 5.1 Two dimensional finite difference grid.

Parameters

Depth to Water Source(D)	0 cm
Soil Type	Fine Grain
Water Content	30 %
Freezing Index	2000 °C days

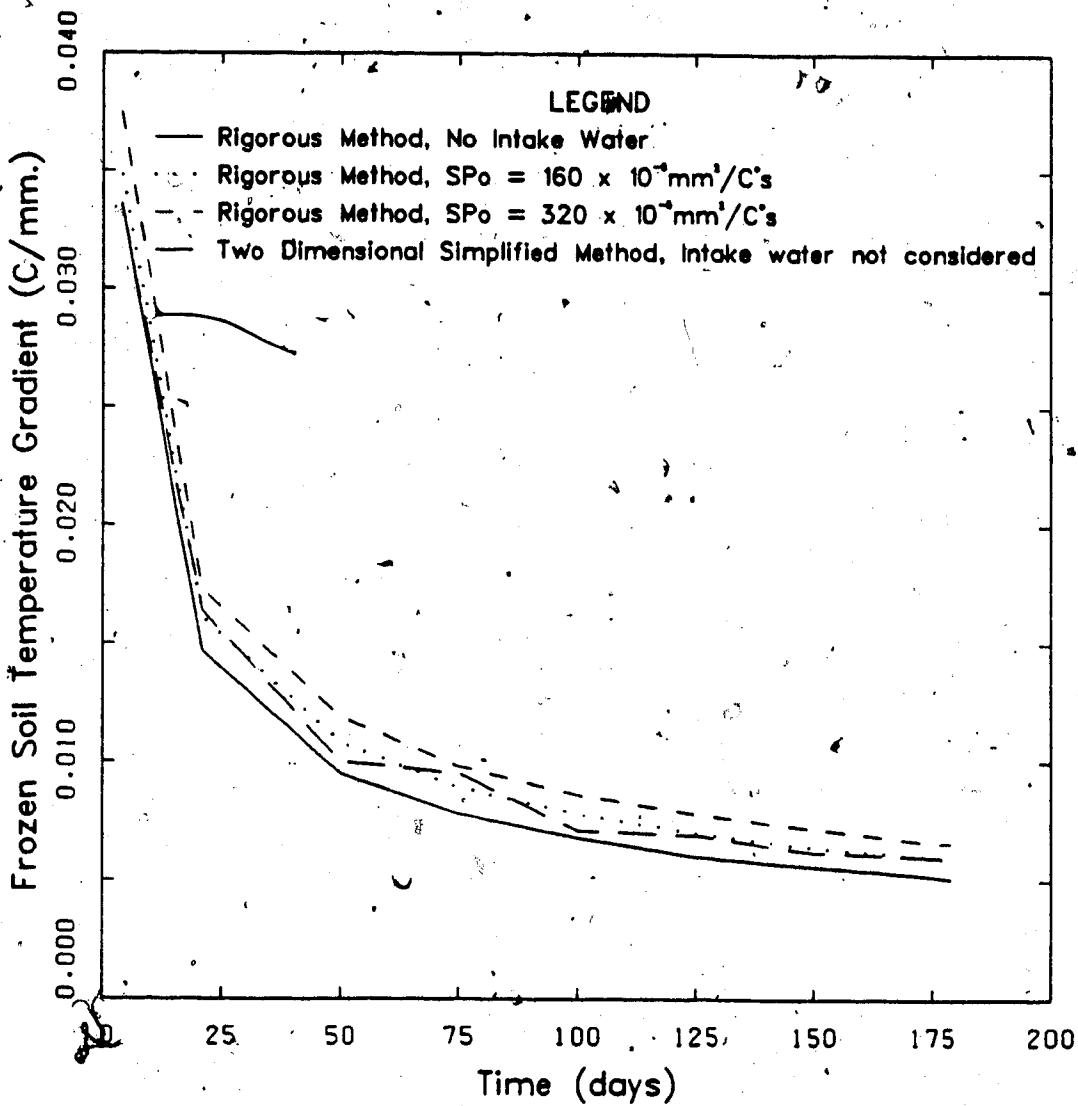
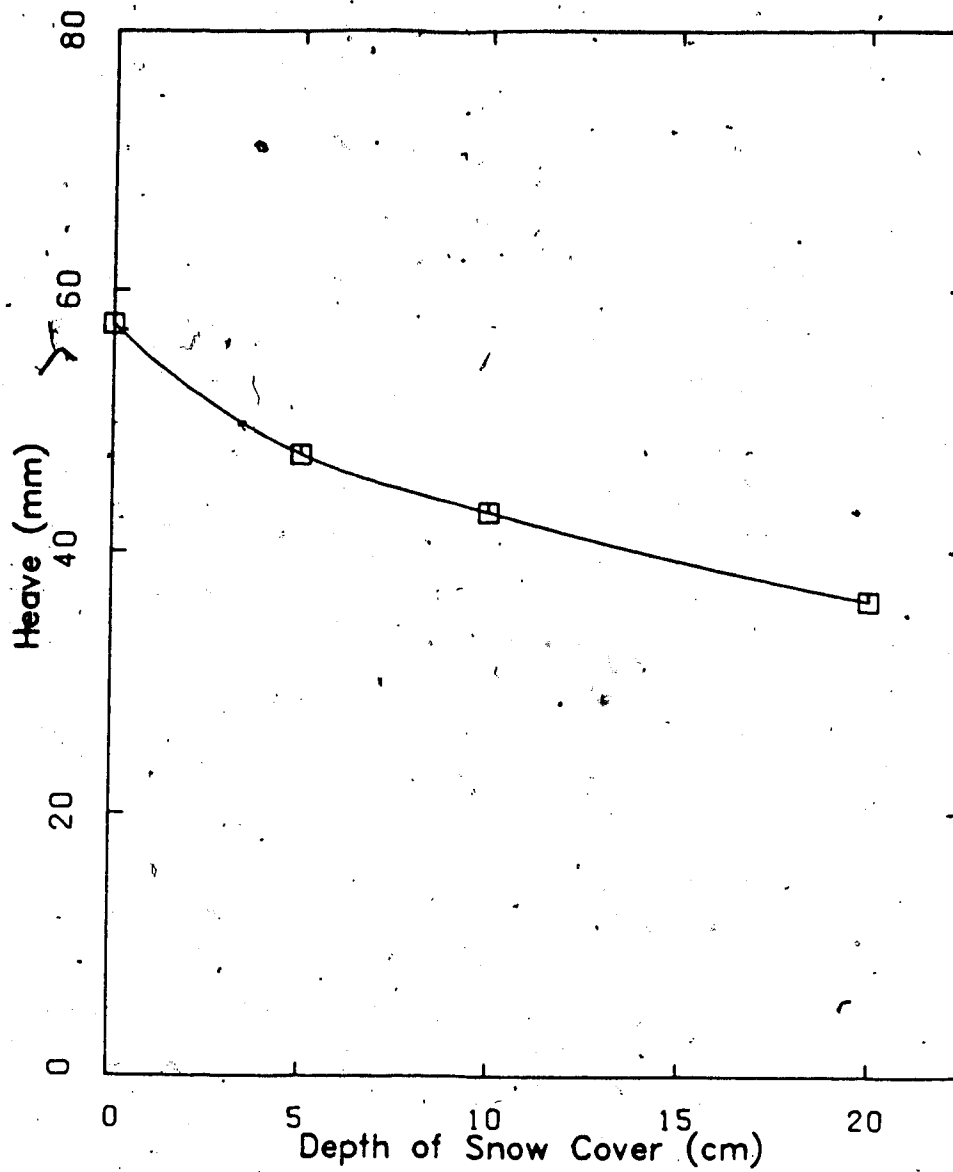


Figure 5.2 Comparison between one and two dimensional analytical models



(Insulation = 1.8 m x 5cm)

(SP=120 x 10<sup>-5</sup> mm<sup>2</sup>/s °C, FI=1000 °C days)

Figure 5.3 Influence of snow cover outside of the building on the magnitude of frost heave.

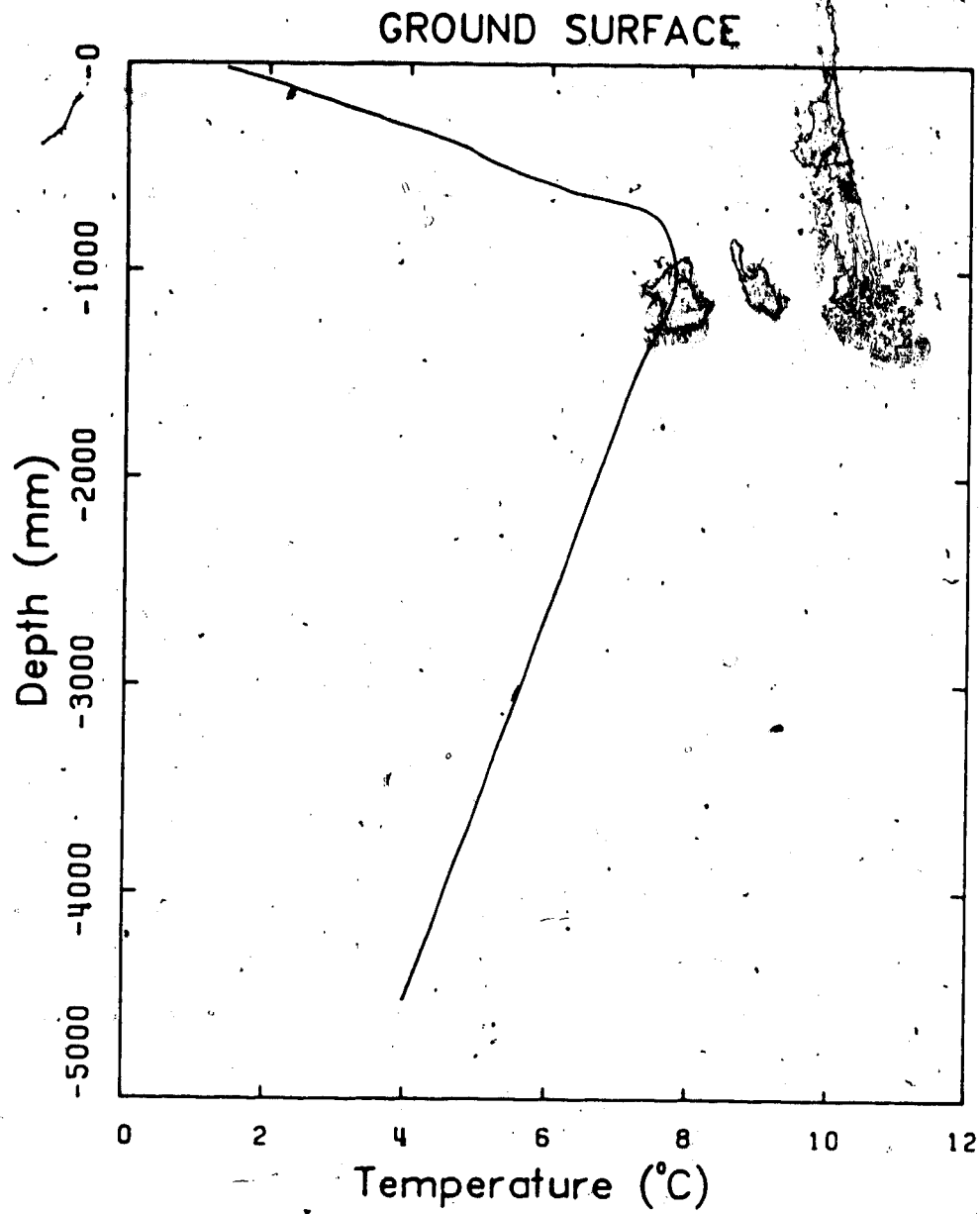
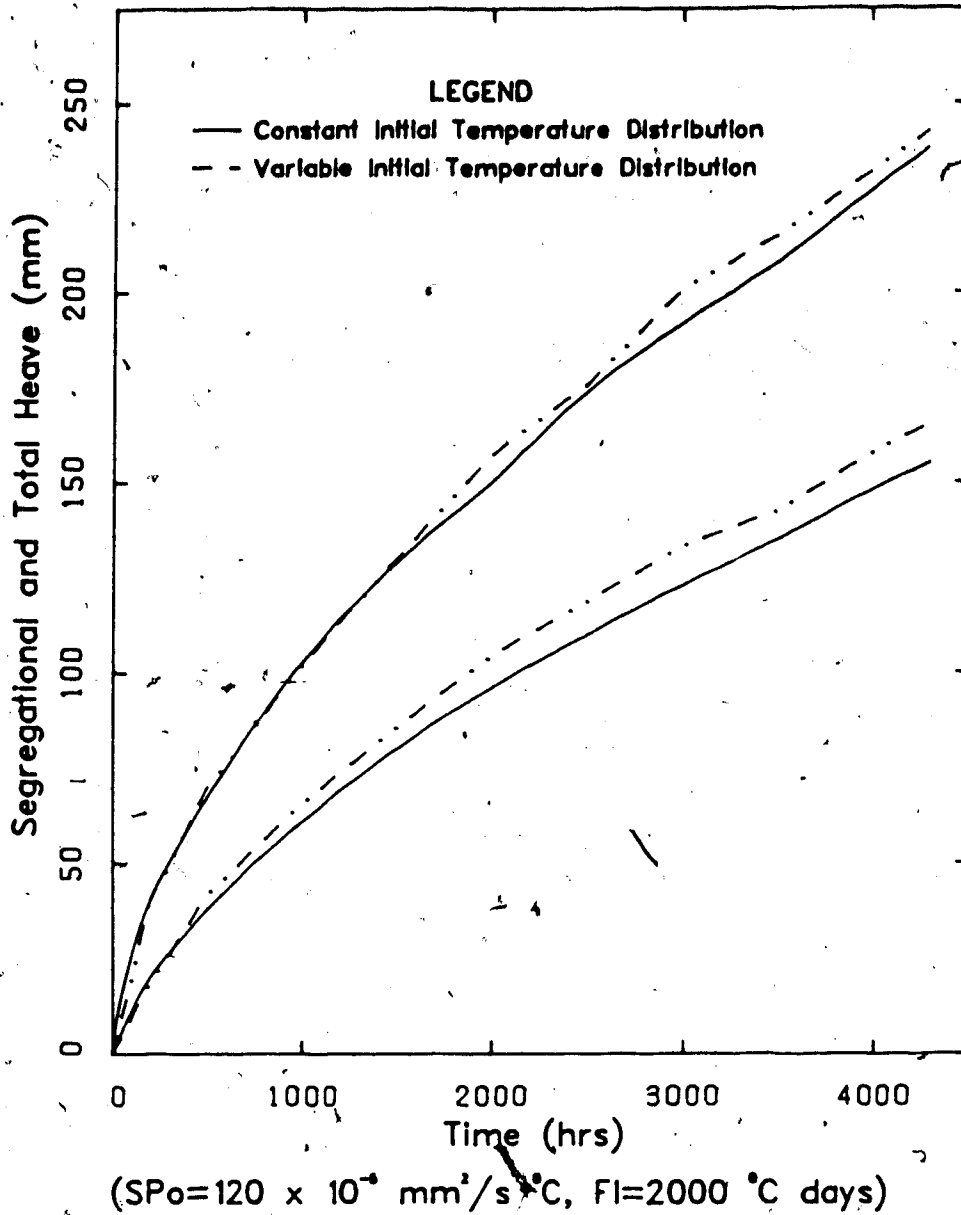
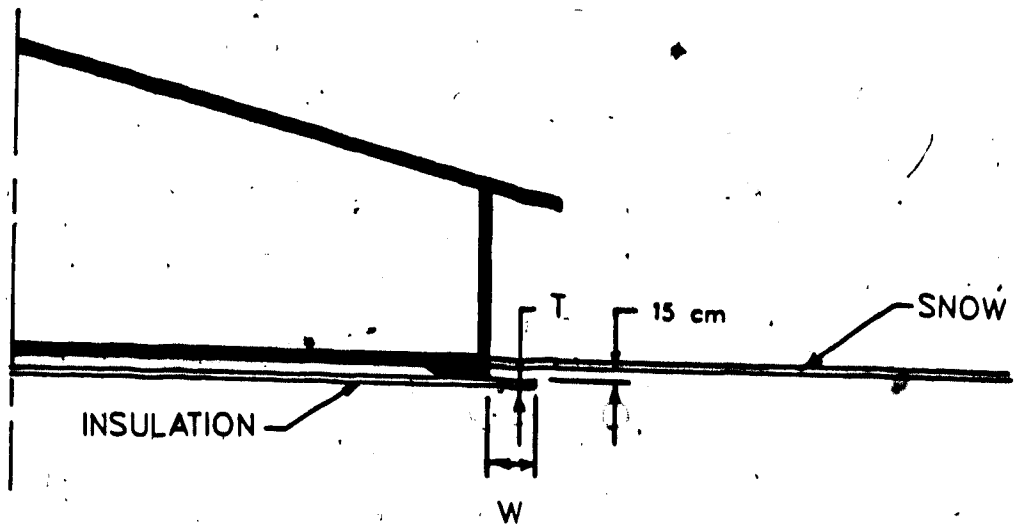


Figure 5.4 Typical ground temperature distribution before the freezing period.

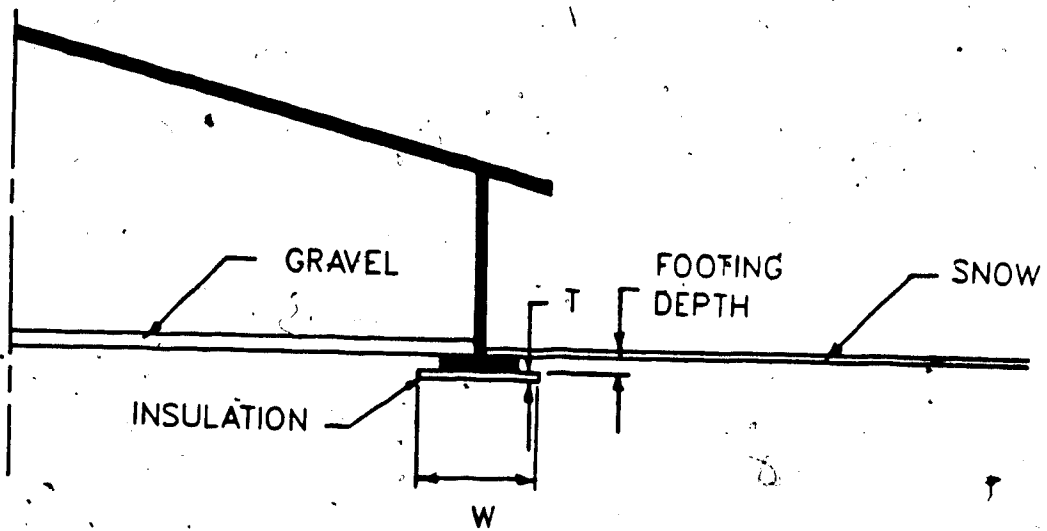




\* Figure 5.5 Influence of initial ground temperature on the magnitude of frost heave.



INSULATION UNDER THE ENTIRE BUILDING



INSULATION UNDER THE FOOTING

Figure 5.6 Insulation configurations analyzed.

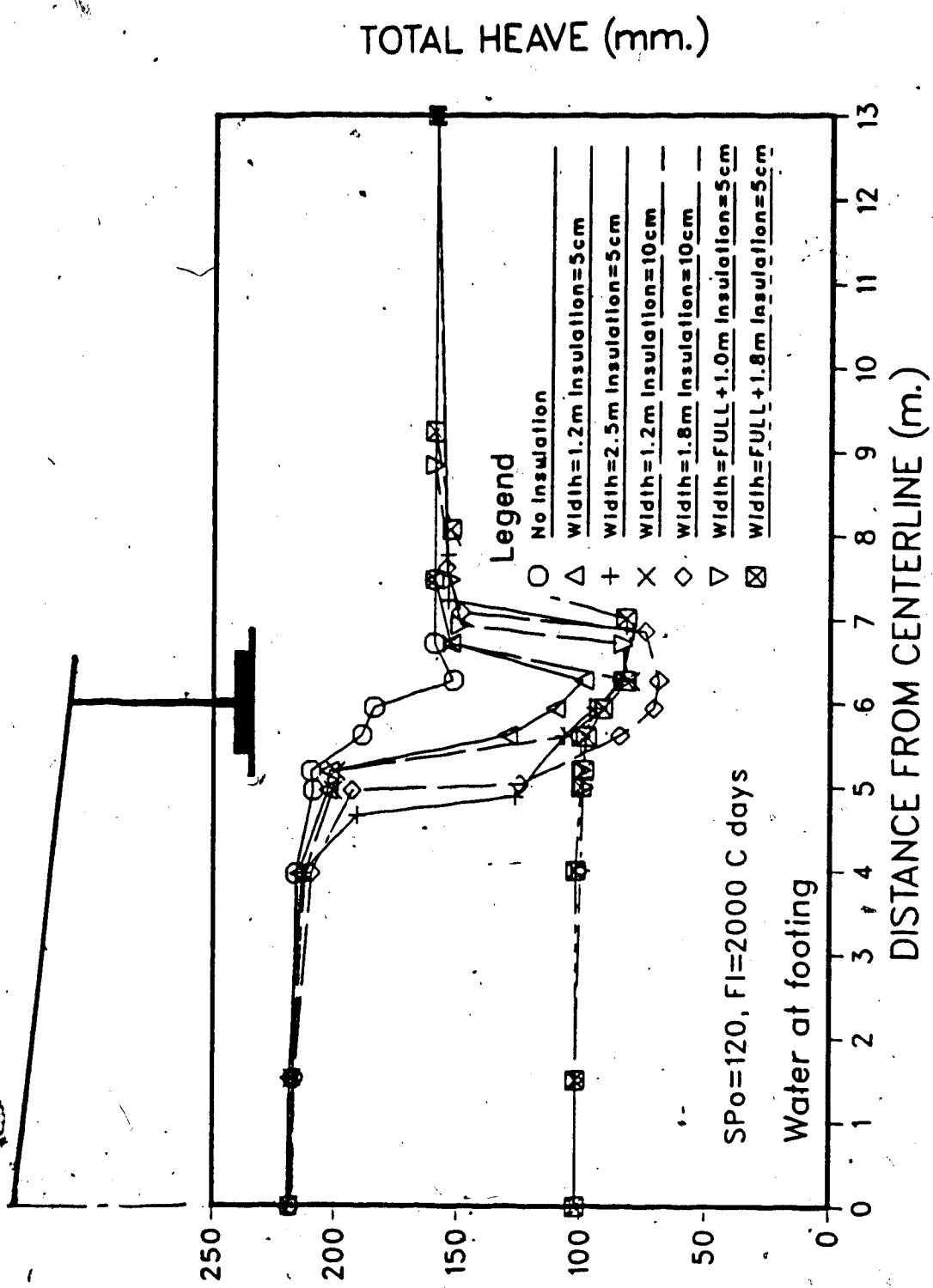


Figure 5.7 Distribution of frost heave under an unheated building.

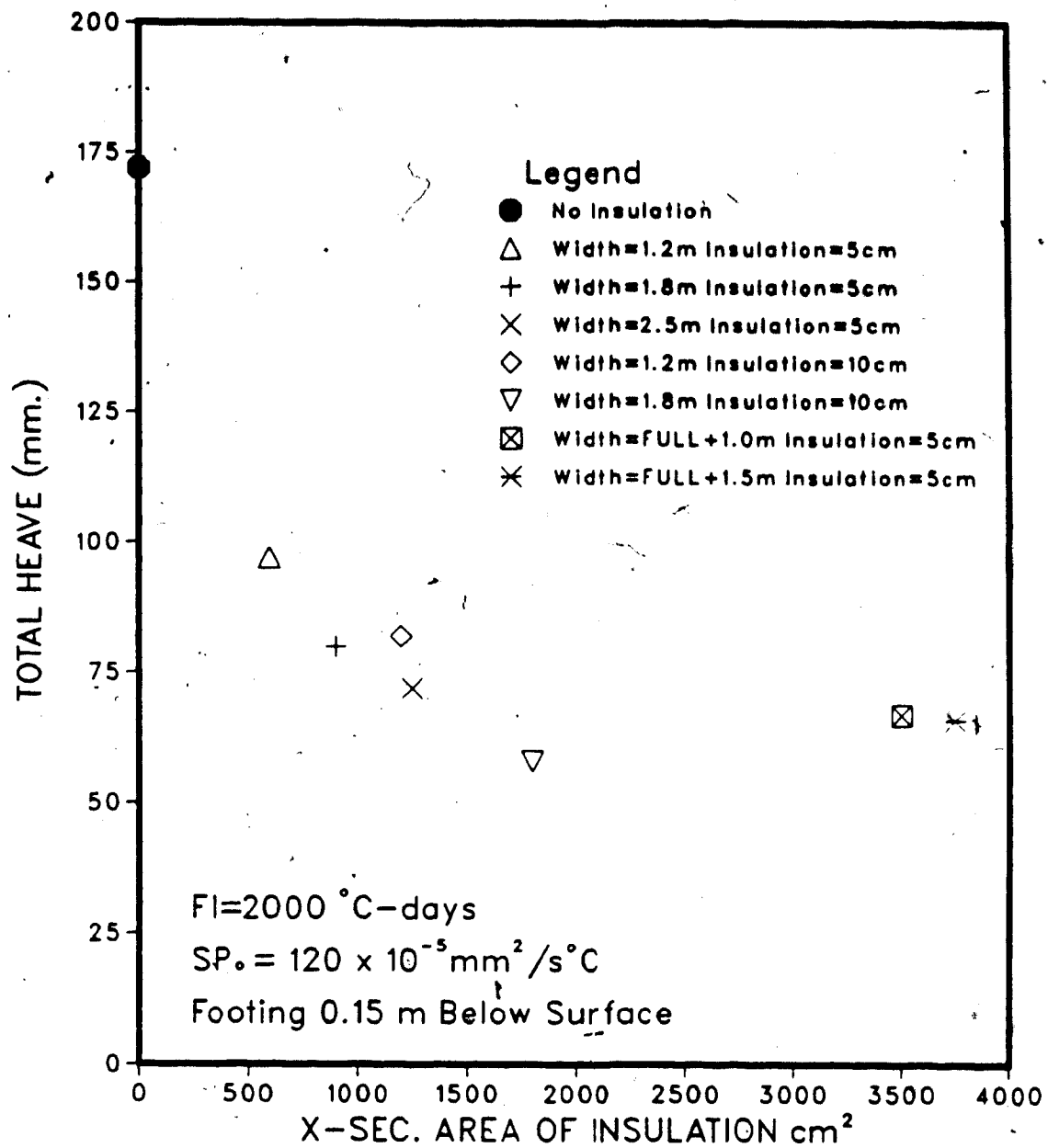


Figure 5.8 Effectiveness of Insulating layers.

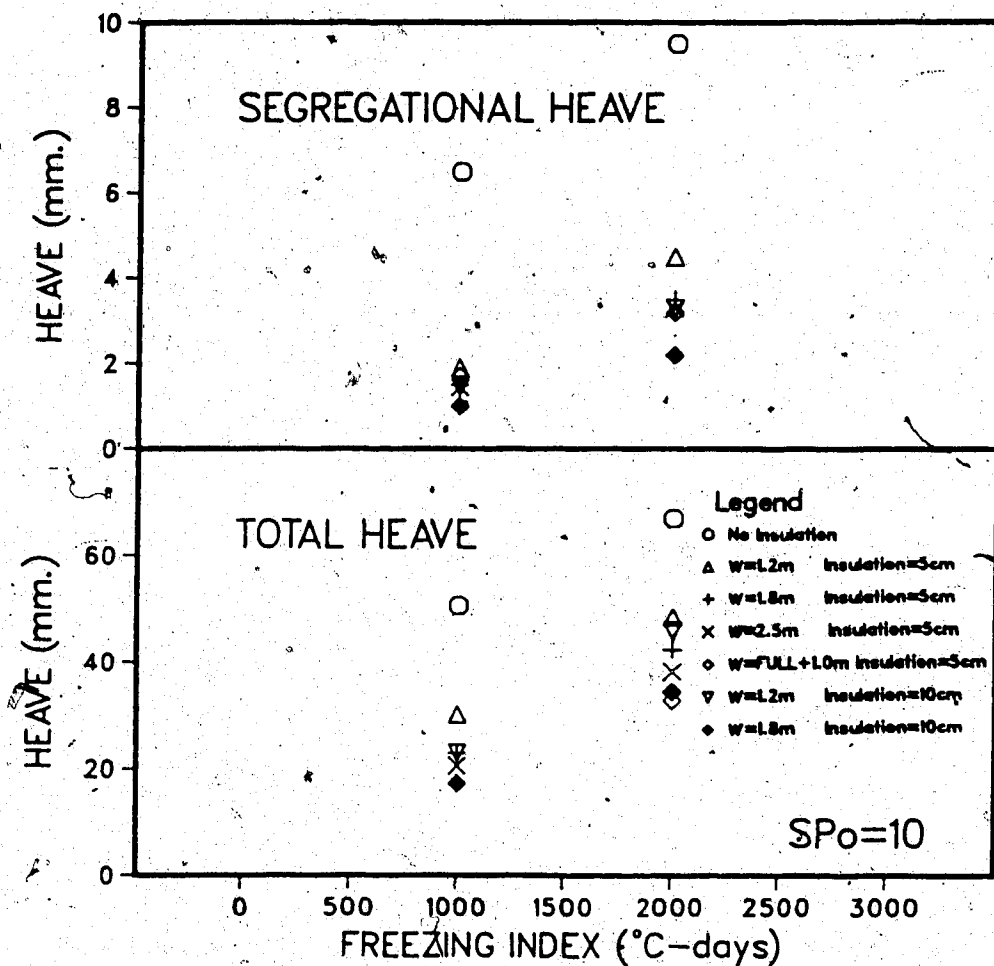


Figure 5.9 Heave versus freezing index for insulated footings at the ground surface  $SP_o = 10 \times 10^{-6} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

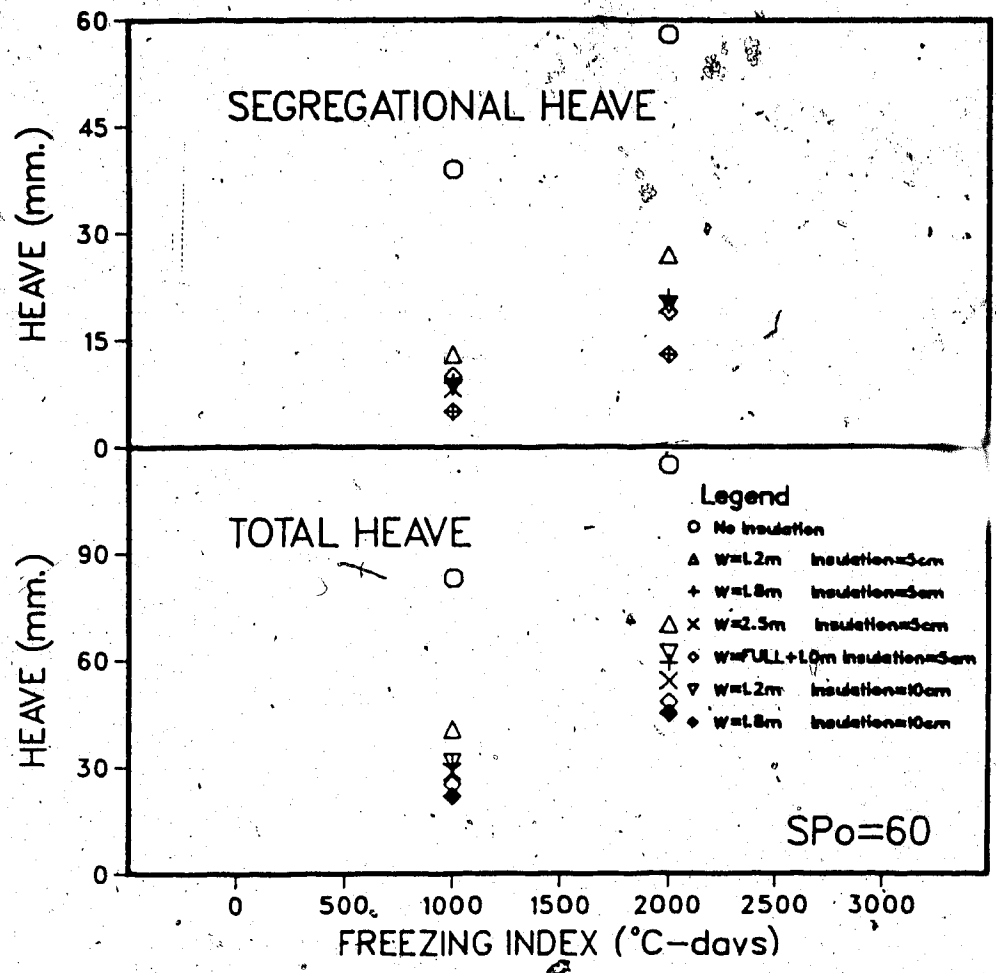


Figure 5.10 Heave versus freezing index for insulated footings at the ground surface  $SP_o = 60 \times 10^{-5} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

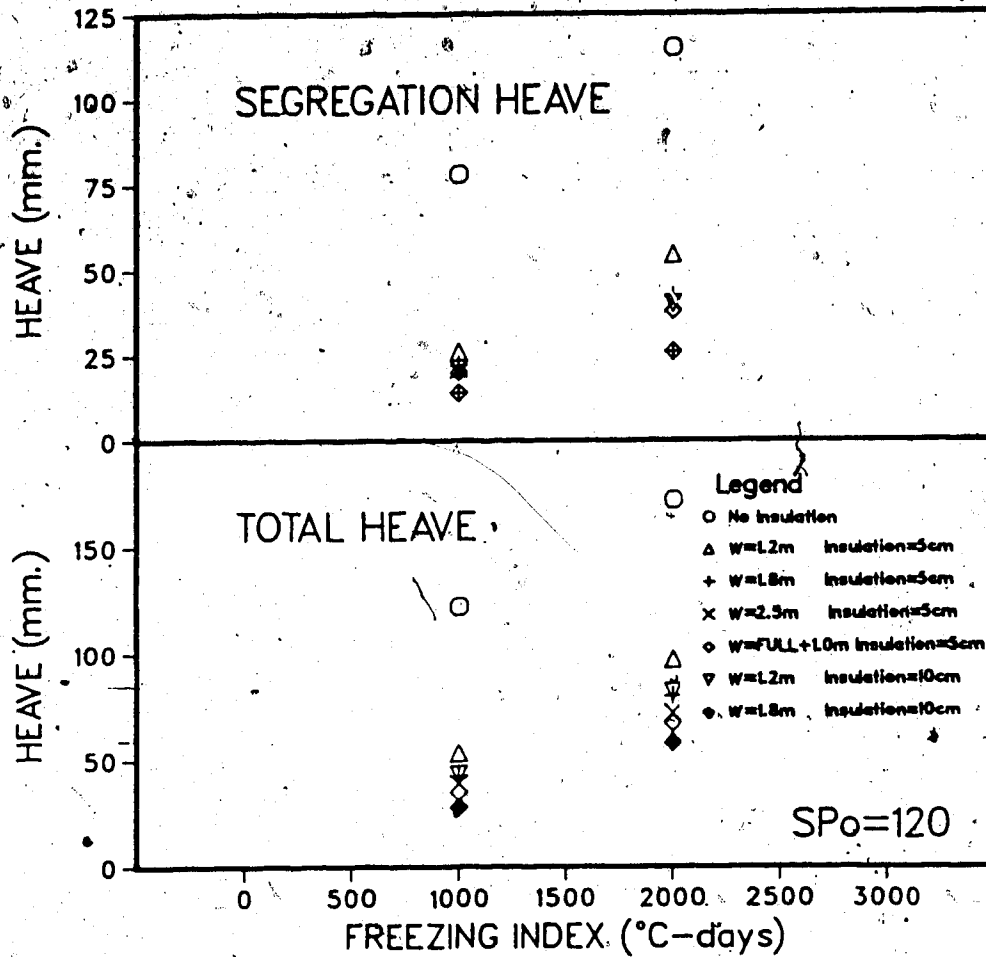


Figure 5.11 Heave versus freezing index for insulated footings at the ground surface  $SP_0 = 120 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

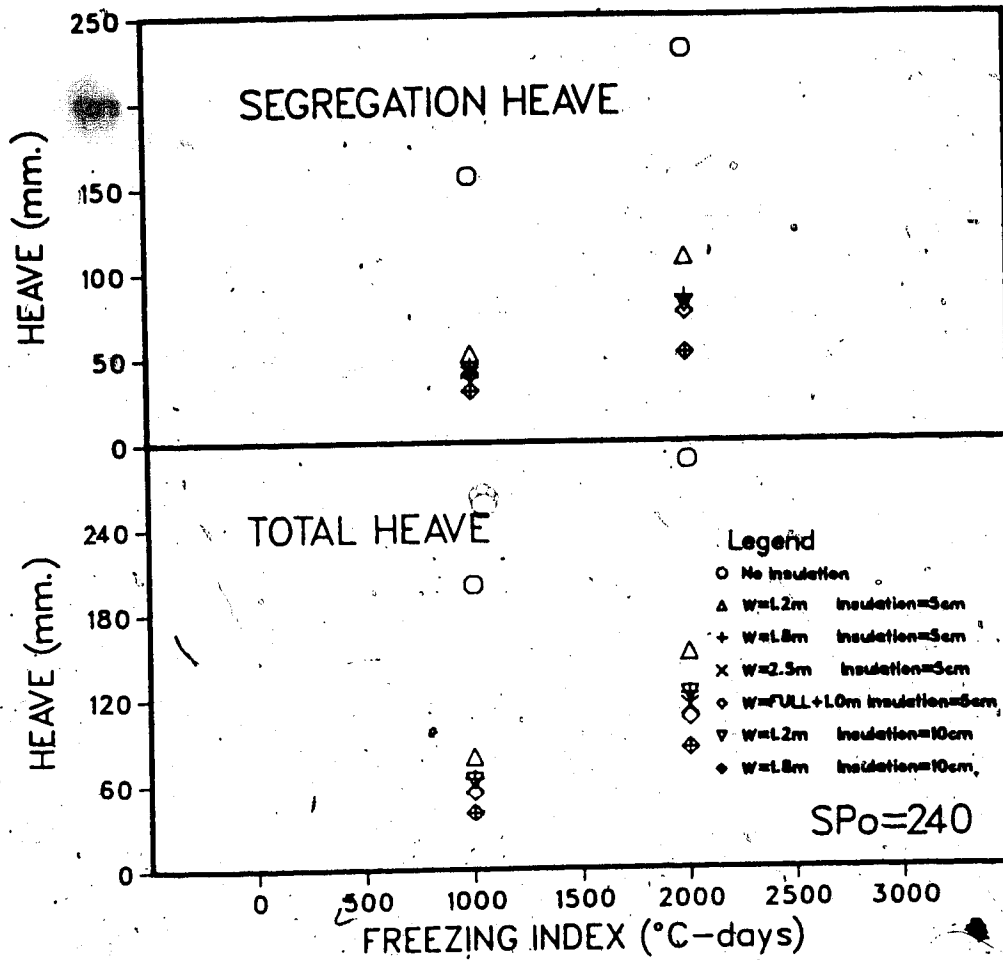


Figure 5.12 Heave versus freezing index for insulated footings at the ground surface  $SP_0 = 240 \times 10^{-8} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$



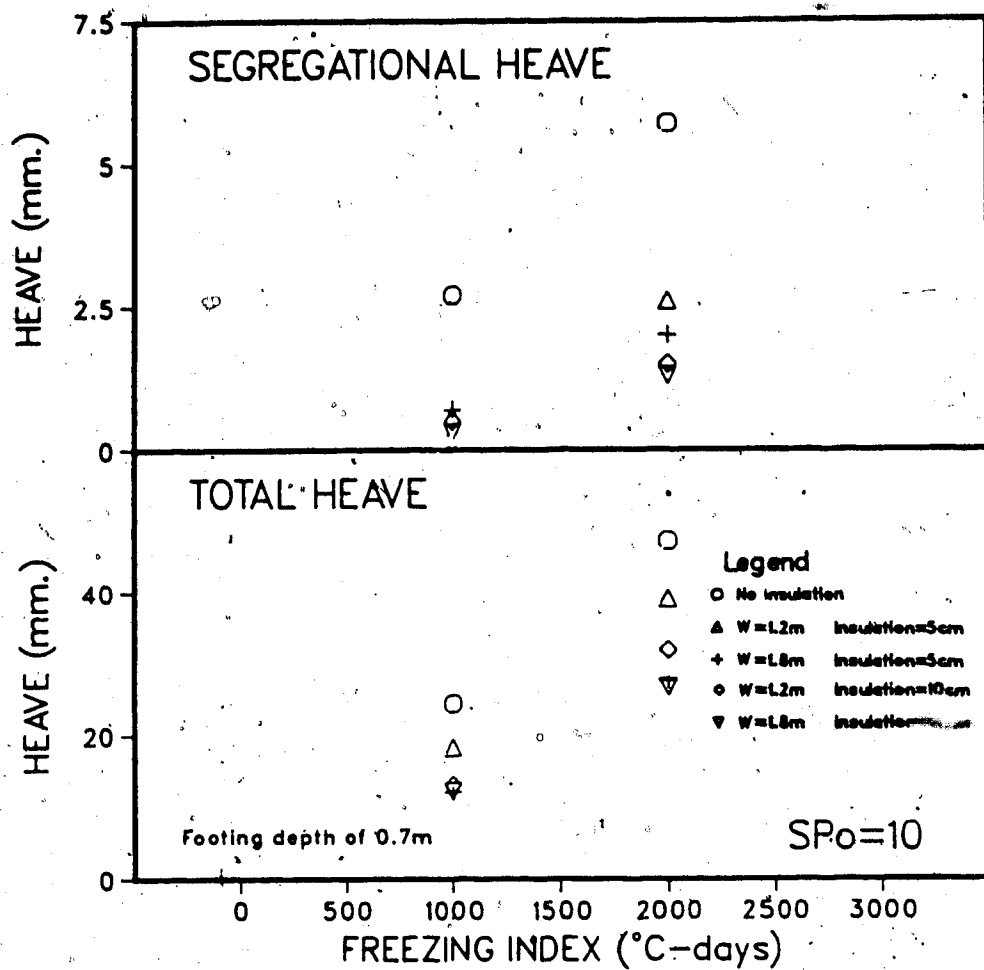


Figure 5.13 Heave versus freezing index for insulated footings at a depth of 70 cm below the ground surface  $SP_0 = 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

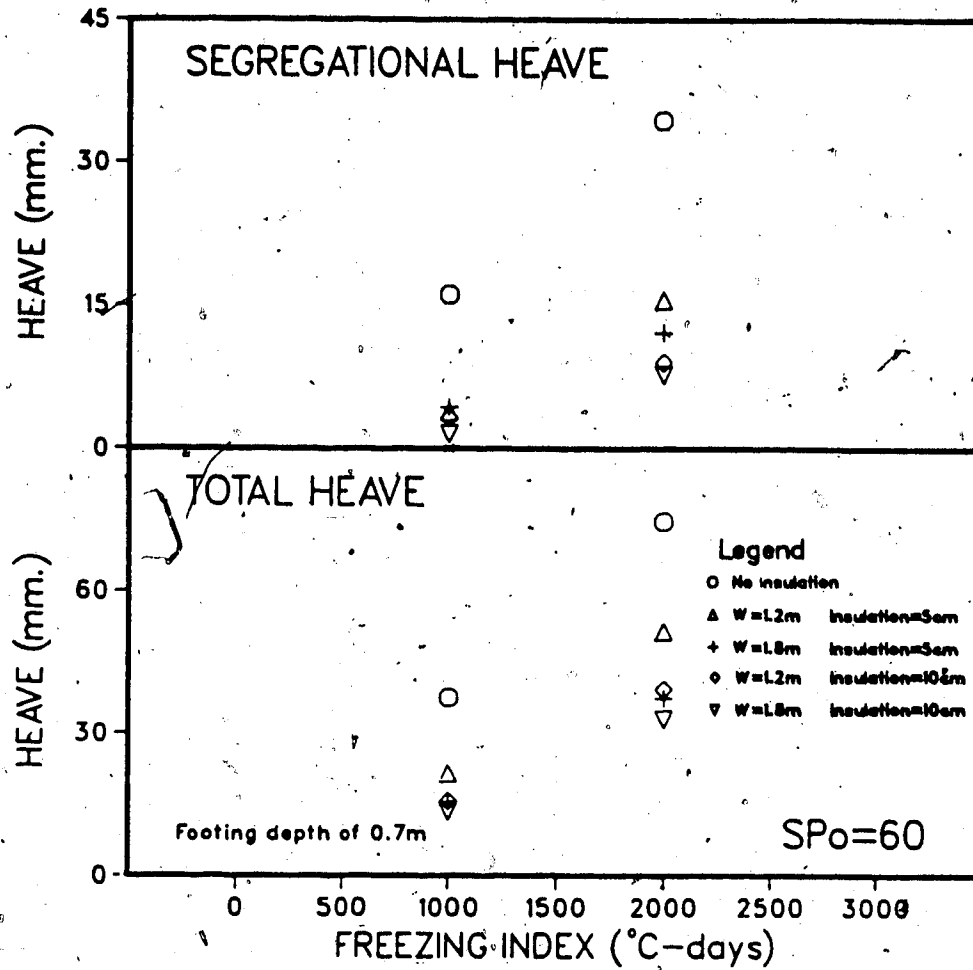


Figure 5.14 Heave versus freezing index for insulated footings at a depth of 70 cm below the ground surface,  $SP_o = 60 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

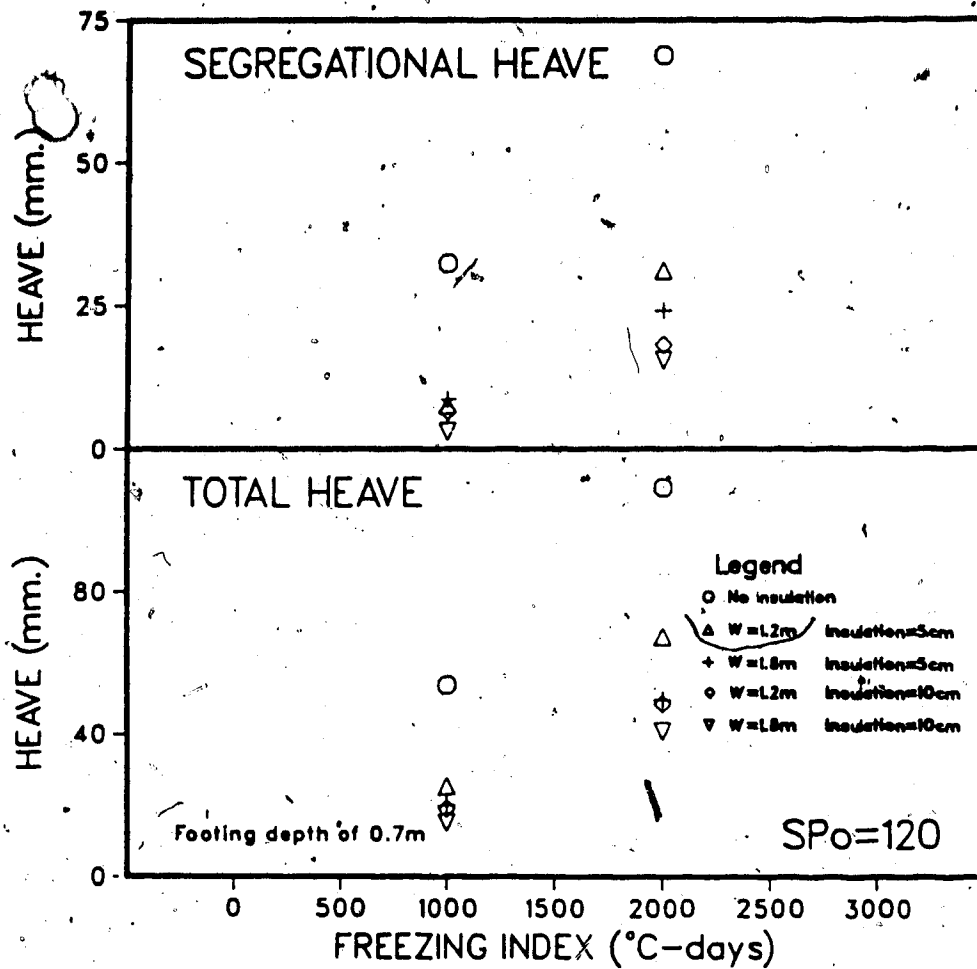


Figure 5.15 Heave versus freezing index for insulated footings at a depth of 70 cm below the ground surface  $SP_o = 120 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}^{\circ}\text{C}$

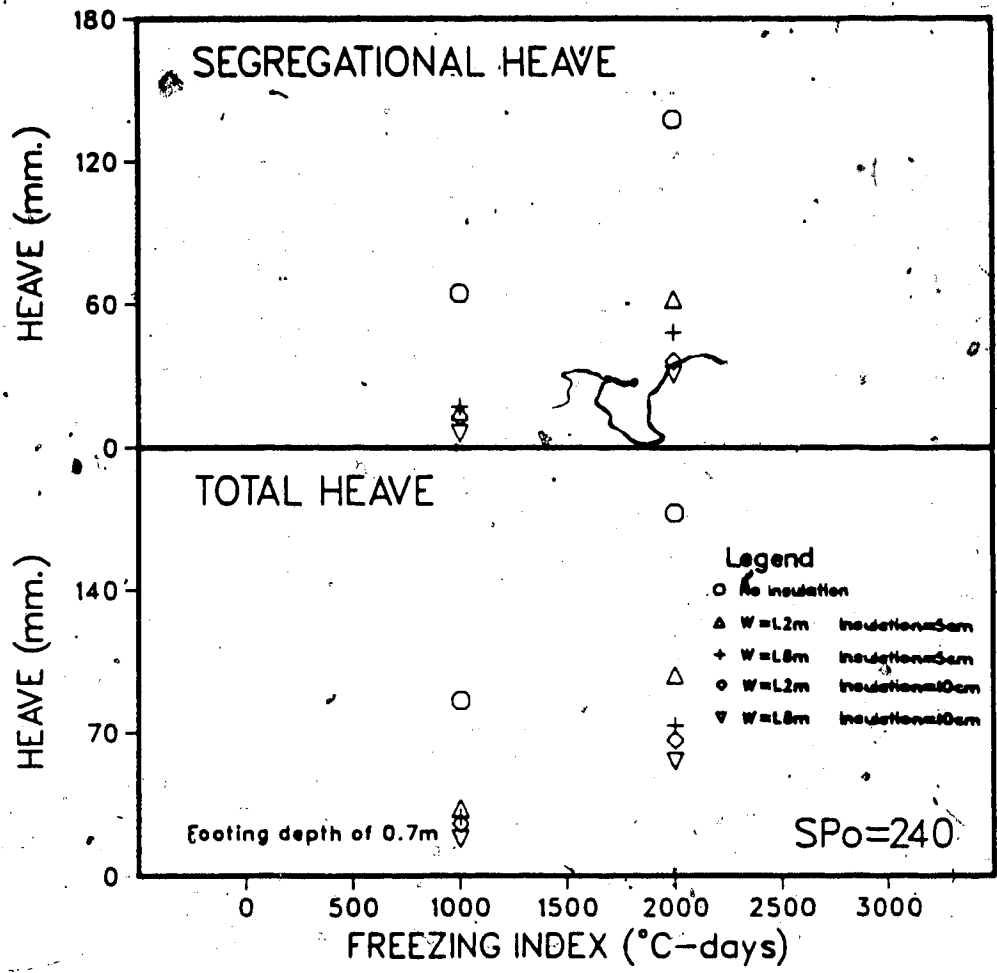


Figure 5.16 Heave versus freezing index for insulated footings at a depth of 70 cm below the ground surface  $SP_o = 240 \times 10^{-8} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}^\circ\text{C}$

## 6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

### 6.1 Summary

The objective of this study was to provide a basis for a design manual on the control of frost heave under unheated buildings.

This objective was met by producing charts that enable the magnitude of frost heave to be predicted for particular situations. The magnitude of heave is dependent on the segregation potential of the soil, the climatic conditions and the depth of the water table. The soil type, soil permeability and the snow cover also influence the magnitude of heave.

It was found that frost heave could be controlled through the use of insulating layers. The quantity of insulation required in any particular case is dependent on the allowable deformation of the structure, the segregation potential of the soil, the water table depth and the climatic conditions.

The segregation potential of a soil is dependent of the percentage of clay in a soil and the mineralogy of the clay. Little clay is needed to produce a potentially dangerous segregation potential. Since no definite correlation between segregation potential and soil properties was achieved, the best way to estimate the segregation potential of a soil is by conducting laboratory freezing experiments.

## 6.2 Conclusions

From this analysis several conclusions are made

1. The major factors that influence the magnitude of heave are the freezing index, the segregation potential of the soil and the water table depth.
2. The original Konrad model can be simplified for the field case by making assumptions regarding the suction at the frost front and the rate of cooling.
3. From the currently available data there is no adequate method of estimating the segregation potential of a soil from standard soil index properties.
4. Insulating layers can effectively reduce the magnitude of heave for most climatic and soil conditions.

## 6.3 Recommendations

The results presented in this thesis should be verified with field data. This would entail measuring frost heave, climatic conditions and the depth of the water table for several field cases. The segregation potential of the soil would be determined by laboratory freezing tests. This would verify the assumption that the segregation potential measured in the laboratory accurately reflects the segregation potential in the field.

Research is needed to accurately predict the segregation potential of a soil from its soil properties. The influence of soil structure on segregation potential should be examined. This would enable a standardized

procedure to be proposed for testing remolded samples so that they reflect the important freezing properties of an insitu soil.

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**APPENDIX A.**

**Climatic Data for Canadian Cities.**



Table A.1  
Climatic Data for Selected Canadian Cities

City	Freezing Index			
	Mean (°C-days)	Design (°C-days)	Return Period (yrs)	Average Snow Cover (cm)
Vancouver	45	236	44	0.0
Kamloops	463	798	30	3.8
Kelowna	463	638	12	-
Edmonton	1470	2173	44	12.7
Calgary	1168	1792	97	3.1
Saskatoon	1977	2669	39	10.2
Regina	1900	2889	87	13.7
Winnipeg	1920	2496	43	14.2
Thunder Bay	1532	1974	40	-
Sudbury	1418	1656	27	31.5
Ottawa	1058	1337	42	17.3
Toronto	638	834	42	3.2
Fredericton	896	1177	30	15.2
Charlottetown	736	1024	36	12.2
Shearwater	442	621	37	2.5
St. Johns	483	829	39	14.2
Niagara Falls	423	664	32	-
Quebec City	1191	1545	37	41.1
Montreal	958	1238	38	23.9
Trois Rivieres	1164	1401	45	-

Note - Design freezing index taken as the coldest winter over a the last 10 year period. From this data a relationship between the mean freezing index and the design freezing index can be developed.

$$DFI = 100 + 1.29 * MFI$$

where

DFI = design freezing index (°C-days)

MFI = mean freezing index (°C-days)

Note - Average snow cover is the average snow cover of the

freezing season. It is measured in unsheltered areas.

**APPENDIX**

**One Dimensional Model - Program, Input and Output.**

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* * * * *
ONE DIMENSIONAL FROST HEAVE BY THE KONRAD MODEL
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PROGRAM TO SIMULATE THE ONE-DIMENSIONAL UNSTEADY HEAT FLOW
IN A FREEZING SOIL AND TO CALCULATE THE HEAVE WITH TIME AS
WELL AS THE ICE CONTENT PROFILE.
THIS PROGRAM CALCULATED THE THICKNESS OF THE FINAL ICE
LENS DURING A RETREATING FROST FRONT FOR FIXED TEMPERATURE
BOUNDARY CONDITIONS.
THE CRANK-NICHOLSON FINITE DIFFERENCE METHOD IS USED.
A FINED GRID WITH A SUPPLEMENTARY NODE AT THE INTERFACE
PERMITS THE MOVING BOUNDARY SITUATION.
FROZEN AND UNFROZEN SOIL THERMAL PROPERTIES ARE CONSIDERED
AS INDEPENDENT WITH TEMPERATURE. WATER REMAINING UNFROZEN
BELOW ZERO DEGREES CELSIUS IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT BY THE
LUMPED PARAMETER EPS.
THE PHYSICS OF WATER MIGRATION TO THE SEGREGATION-FREEZING
FRONT HAS BEEN ADDED. THE SEGREGATION POTENTIAL IS DEFINED
AS THE RATIO OF THE WATER INTAKE RATE AND THE TEMPERATURE
GRADIENT IN THE FROZEN PRINCE IS DEPENDENT ON THE RATE OF
COOLING OF THE PRINCE AND THE SUCTION AT THE FROST FRONT.
THE CHARACTERISTIC FREEZING SURFACE OF A GIVEN SOIL IS
OBTAINED FROM EXPERIMENTAL DATA.
THE PROGRAM CAN INCORPORATE ANY SPECIFIED COLD AND WARM
SIDE TEMPERATURE VARIATION. NO LOAD IS APPLIED TO THE
SAMPLE IN THE FOLLOWING MODEL HOWEVER, A DIFFERENT
CHARACTERISTIC FREEZING SURFACE CORRESPONDING TO THE
DESIRED BURCHARGE IS SUFFICIENT FOR PREDICTION OF FROST
HEAVE UNDER EXTERNAL LOADS WITH THIS MODEL.
RUN COMMAND: BRUN KONRAD OBJ 5:1/P 6:0/P1 7:0/P2
    
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AREA      CROSS SECTIONAL AREA          [ CM**2 ]
CAF      (VOLUMETRIC) HEAT CAPACITY, FROZEN
CAU      (VOLUMETRIC) HEAT CAPACITY, UNFROZEN
CF       THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY, FROZEN SOIL [ MILLICAL/C/MM/S ]
CPE      THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY, FROZEN SOIL & ICE [ MILLICAL/C/MM/S ]
CPR      THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY, FROZEN PRINCE [ MILLICAL/C/MM/S ]
CI       THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY, ICE [ MILLICAL/C/MM/S ]
CU       THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY, UNFROZEN SOIL [ MILLICAL/C/MM/S ]
DM       INCREMENTAL HEAVE [ MM ]
DT       TIME STEP INCREMENT [ SECONDS ]
EPS      FRACTION OF IN-SITU WATER THAT FREEZES
EPSIL   MIN COOLING RATE, OTHERWISE CALCS CONTINUE [ C/HR ]
F        FRACTION UNFROZEN IN THE PARTIALLY FROZEN SEGMENT
FC       STOPS CALCS WHEN STEADY STATE EXISTS IF FC>X
GRADY   TEMPERATURE GRADIENT [ C/MM ]
HINT    INTAKE HEAVE [ MM ]
HR      TIME [ HR ]
HRC     *DT* IN HOURS INSTEAD OF SECONDS [ HR ]
HRL     A TRIGGER TIME FOR OUTPUT [ HR ]
HRL2    A TIME LIMIT [ HR ]
HT      TOTAL HEAVE [ MM ]
KEY     TRIGGER TO USE A SINUSOIDAL TEMP. DISTRIBUTION
NI      NUMBER OF SEGMENTS
NP      NUMBER OF COMPLETELY UNFROZEN LENGTHS
P        SUCTION [ METRES H2O ]
PE      OVERBURDEN PRESSURE AT THE FROST FRONT [ MPa ]
PEI     INITIAL OVERBURDEN PRESSURE [ MPa ]
PERMU1  UNFROZEN PERMEABILITY [ MM/S ]
PERMU2  UNFROZEN PERMEABILITY OF SECOND MATERIAL [ MM/S ]
POR     POROSITY
RC      RATE OF COOLING [ C/HR ]
RCC     LIMITING RATE OF COOLING [ C/HR ]
SP      SEGREGATION POTENTIAL [ MM**2/IC**S ]
TC      APPLIED COLD TEMPERATURE [ CELCIUS ]
TD      DELTA TIME [ SECONDS ]
TS      SEGREGATION FREEZING TEMPERATURE [ CELCIUS ]
TVOL    TOTAL VOLUME [ ML ]
TW      APPLIED WARM TEMPERATURE [ CELCIUS ]
TCI     INITIAL COLD TEMPERATURE [ CELCIUS ]
TCMAX   MAXIMUM COLD SIDE TEMP FOR SINE TEMP DIST [ CELCIUS ]
W       HEAT FLOW [ MILLIWATTS ]
X       FROZEN THICKNESS [ MM ]
WS      FROZEN AND HEAVEE HEIGHT [ MM ]
Y       INFLOW VELOCITY [ MM/S ]
Z       UNFROZEN LENGTH [ MM ]
ZU      INITIAL UNFROZEN LENGTH [ MM ]
ZU2     LENGTH OF MAT'L WITH PERMU2, IN SERIES WITH PERMU1
XZ      FACTOR OF SP SURFACE
    
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REAL A(2000), B(2000), C(2000), D(2000), AA(2000), BT(2000),
DD(2000), DV(2000), ZA(2000), DWC(2000), H(2000), WS(2000),
REAL TWARM(2000), YCOLD(2000), VO(2000), S(2000), SP(2000), FY(2000)
    
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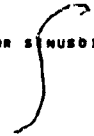
05 .....ENTER THE PARAMETERS NECESSARY FOR SOLUTION
06 C
07 READ(5,1) KEY,NI,DT,SPHIL
08 READ(5,2) TC,TW,CF,CPR,CU,CAP,CAU
09 READ(5,3) ZU,AREA,POR,EPS,NRL
100 READ(5,4) ZUS,PERMU1,PERMU2,SAT
101 READ(5,5) TCMAX
102 READ(5,6) NRSZ
103 READ(5,7) PS,TS,RCC,CUE,CUT,TD
104 READ(5,8) XN,WT,PE1
105 FORMAT(2I5,2F10.4)
106 PERNAT(2F5.0,2E10.0)
107 PERNAT(2F10.2)
108 PERNAT(F10.2,2E10.2)
109 PERNAT(F10.2)
110 PERNAT(1F10.2)
111 PERNAT(2F10.4)
112 PERNAT(2F10.2)
113 C
114 WRITE(5,50) ZU,ZUS,POR,SAT,EPS,CF,CPR,CU,PERMU1,PERMU2,NI,TC
115 PTCMAX,TW,WT,XN
116 50 FORMAT('1',10X,'DATA INPUT: //10X
117 * INITIAL UNFROZEN LENGTH IS: ',T50,F10.4,' MM'
118 * /10X,'SATURATED LENGTH IS: ',T50,F10.4,' MM'
119 * /10X,'POROSITY IS: ',T50,F10.4
120 * /10X,'DEGREE OF SATURATION IN UNSAT. SOIL: ',T50,F10.4
121 * /10X,'PHASE CHANGE FOR: ',T50,F10.4,' OF INITIAL WC'
122 * /10X,'FROZEN THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY IS: ',T50,F10.4
123 * /10X,'FROZEN PRISM THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY IS: ',T50,F10.4
124 * /10X,'UNFROZEN THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY IS: ',T50,F10.4
125 * /10X,'UNFROZEN THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY IS: ',T50,F10.4
126 * /10X,'UNSATURATED PERMEABILITY IS: ',T50,1PE10.3,' MM/S'
127 * /10X,'SATURATED PERMEABILITY IS: ',T50,1PE10.3,' MM/S'
128 * /10X,'NUMBER OF SEGMENTS: ',T50,I10
129 * /10X,'COLD SIDE TEMPERATURE: ',T50,OPF10.4,' CELCIUS'
130 * /10X,'SINUSOIDAL TEMP. TCMAX: ',T50,OPF10.4,' CELCIUS'
131 * /10X,'WARM SIDE TEMPERATURE: ',T50,F10.4,' CELCIUS'
132 * /10X,'WATER TABLE IS: ',T50,F10.4,' MM BELOW THE SURFACE'
133 * /10X,'FACTOR OF SP-PU-RC SURFACE IS: ',T50,F10.4)
134 C
135 ..... INITIAL NODAL SEPARATION
136 C
137 DZ=ZU/NI
138 WRITE(5,51)DT,DZ
139 51 FORMAT('//10X,'THE TIME STEP IS: ',T50,F10.2,' SECONDS'
140 * /10X,'THE NODE SEPARATION IS: ',T50,F10.4,' MM')
141 WRITE(7,7777)
142 7777 FORMAT('1')
143 C
144 .....
145 C..... BETA= ALPHA*DT/DX**2 WHERE ALPHA=DZU/DX**2 = DU/DT
146 C
147 BETA=DT*CU/(DZ*DZ*CAU)
148 C
149 ..... INITIALIZE THE UNKNOWNNS .....
150 C
151 SP=0.
152 PUI=0.
153 GRADY=0.
154 W=0.
155 N(1)=0.
156 DP=0.
157 C..... THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF ICE
158 CUE=0.5
159 RCC=3.
160 TC=TC
161 V=0.000
162 NR=0.
163 TIME=0.
164 TVOL=0.
165 DPM=0.
166 NINT=0.
167 NT=0
168 Z=ZU
169 X=0.
170 TPR1=0.5
171 TPR2=10.
172 TPR3=110.
173 TPR4=2.
174 TPR5=2
175 TPR6=10.
176 TPR7=10.
177 PORSAT=POR
178 KO=1
179 KOU=1
180 JO=1
181 TPRS=HLIM*0.1
182 PRO
183 WRITE(5,150)
184 150 FORMAT('1',10X,' TIME TC UNFROZEN FROZEN COOLING
185 * SUCTION SP GRAD T INFLOW TOTAL INTAKE TOTAL
186 * POWER //10X,' LENGTH LENGTH RATE //10X,' (MM**2) ,SK.
187 * VELOCITY VOLUME HEAVE
188 * HEAVE //10X,' T45.
189 * (HR) (C) (MM) (MM) (C/HR) (M H2O) (S/C)

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188 * (C/MM) (MM/S) (ML) (MM) (MM) (MILLI-W)
189 C
190 C
191 C
192 C
193 ** CALL OUTPUT(HR,TC,Z,X,RC,P,SP,GRABY,V,TVOL,HINT,HT,W)
194 C
195 C
196 C
197 TIME=TIME+DT
198 ZM=ZU
199 CK=CF-CU
200 X03=ABS((BT*CK+2.*TC)/(EPS+POR*TO.6))
201 X0=SORT(X03)
202 DN=0.09*POR*EPS*X0
203 C
204 Z=ZU-DN-X0
205 C
206 HT=DN
207 C
208 K=N1-1
209 M=1
210 MM=1
211 C
212 DO 13 I=1,K
213 TWARM(I)=TW
214 C
215 TCOLD(1)=TC*0.5
216 TCOLD(2)=0.
217 C
218 C
219 C
220 C
221 1000 TIME=TIME+DT
222 HR=TIME/3600
223 C
224 C
225 C
226 C
227 UNSAT=ZU-ZU2+HT
228 IF(X.GT.UNSAT) GO TO 18
229 POR=PORUNSAT+SAT
230 GO TO 18
231 C
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288 IF(MV.BT.1) GO TO 20
289 TC=(SIN(3.1416*MR/MRE)+TCMR)*YCI
290 C
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IF(MV.BT.1) GO TO 20  
 TC=(SIN(3.1416\*MR/MRE)+TCMR)\*YCI  
 ... TRANSFER TO 22 IF MORE THAN ONE SEGMENT IS FROZEN  
 20 IF(MV.LE.BT) GO TO 22  
 IF(MV.BT.2) GO TO 20  
 IF(MV.BT.1) GO TO 22  
 H(1)=H(1)+DH  
 ... FROZEN LENGTH OF FIRST SEGMENT  
 DV(1)=DZ+H(1)-P=DZ  
 ... FROZEN THERMAL GRADIENT  
 DERTF=ABS(TC/DV(1))  
 ... FROZEN FRINGE THERMAL GRADIENT  
 GRADT=CF\*DERTF/CPR  
 ... TRANSFER TO THE CONTINUITY CALCS  
 GO TO 20  
 22 IF(MV.BT.1) GO TO 21  
 DV(1)=DZ+H(1)  
 GO TO 21  
 21 DWG(M)=91.74\*H(M)/((1-POR)\*DZ\*2.7)  
 DY(M)=DZ+H(M)  
 K=K-1  
 M=M+1  
 MM=MM+1  
 20 HS(MM)=HS(MM-1)+H(MM)  
 23 HS(1)=H(1)  
 H(M)=HT-HS(MM)  
 DY(M)=DZ+H(M)-P=DZ  
 G=DY(M)/DY(M-1)  
 MP=NI-1-NP  
 IF(MV.LE.1) GO TO 31  
 N=NP  
 NK=N-1  
 510 TCOLD(N)=0  
 DO 26 I=1,NK  
 DD(I)=DV(I)\*DV(I+1)  
 BT(I)=CF\*DT/(CAF+DD(I))  
 AA(I)=BT(I)\*((1/DY(I+1))+1/DY(I))  
 C(I)=BT(I)/DV(I)  
 B(I)=BT(I)/DV(I+1)  
 A(I)=AA(I)+1  
 C(I)=0  
 D(I)=1+2\*BT(I)/DV(I)+TC-(AA(I)-1)\*TCOLD(I)-B(I)\*TCOLD(2)  
 IF(MV.LE.1) GO TO 37  
 DO 27 I=2,NK  
 D(I)=D(I)-C(I)\*TCOLD(I-1)-(AA(I)-1)\*TCOLD(I)-B(I)\*TCOLD(I+1)  
 37 B(N)=0  
 BETA FACTOR FOR FROZEN SOIL  
 BETAF=(CF\*DT)/(CAF+DY(N-1)\*DY(N-1))  
 A(N)=BETAF+G  
 C(N)=BETAF+G/(1+G)  
 D(N)=BETAF+G\*TCOLD(N-1)/(1+G)+(G-BETAF)\*TCOLD(N)  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*  
 CALL GAUSEL(A,B,C,D,N)  
 \*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 DO 28 I=1,N  
 TCOLD(I)=C(I)  
 28 IF(MV.GE.10.) GO TO 712  
 IF(MV.GE.TPR4) GO TO 710  
 GO TO 700  
 710 TPR4=TPR4+2  
 WRITE COLD TEMPERATURES  
 713 NREVR5=N+1  
 WRITE(7,713)(TCOLD(NREVR5-1),I=1,N)  
 711 FORMAT(8F8.2)  
 GO TO 700  
 712 IF(MV.LT.TPR4) GO TO 700  
 TPR4=TPR4+50  
 GO TO 713  
 FROZEN THERMAL GRADIENT  
 700 DERTF=ABS(TCOLD(N-1)/(DY(N)+DY(N+1)))  
 FROZEN FRINGE THERMAL GRADIENT  
 GRADT=CF\*DERTF/(SP\*79.5+CFR)  
 GO TO 20  
 FROZEN THERMAL GRADIENT  
 31 DERTF=ABS(TC/(DY(1)+DY(2)))  
 FROZEN FRINGE THERMAL GRADIENT

```

380 GRADT=CF*DBRTF/(SP+79.6+CFR)
381 C
382 C
383 C
384 C ..... SOLVE FOR CONTINUITY AT THE INTERFACE AND CALCULATE HEAVE
385 DO HRC=BT/3800
386 IF(HR.ST.HRLZ) GO TO 389
387 IF(HR.BE.HRC) GO TO 389
388 GO TO 453
389 C ..... KONRAD PhD THESIS, (SO'N. 4. 14)
390 RC=(1800./BT)*(DBRTF*(2+DX+DPM)+0.1)
391 IF(RC.ST.00) GO TO 390
392 IF(KSU.ST.2) GO TO 390
393 RC=2.0
394 DO DPM=0.1/DBRTF
395 C ..... EQUIVALENT PERMEABILITY
396 IF(2.LE.ZU2) GO TO 398
397 PERMU=2/((1-ZU2)/PERMU1+(ZU2/PERMU2))
398 GO TO 396
399 PERMU=PERMU2
400 S(1)=0
401 DO 470 JI=1,3
402 C ..... SUCTION [ M H2O ]
403 P=S(JI)
404 C .....
405 C .....
406 CALL SURF(P00,P01,P05,P1,P2,P6,P10,P,SP,RC,XX,XS,PEI)
407 C .....
408 C .....
409 XI(JI)=SP
410 IF(IP(1).LE.0.) GO TO
411 WT2=WT-X
412 IF(WT2.ST.0.10) GO TO
413 WT2=10
414 PY(JI)=(XI(JI)-GRADT*(P00+PERMU/WT2))+1 S=05
415 JIJ=JI+1
416 S(IJI)=S(JI)+1
417 470 CONTINUE
418 XI(S)=0
419 C .....
420 DO 471 JI=1,3
421 IF(PY(JI).LT.0.) GO TO 472
422 471 CONTINUE
423 C .....
424 472 P=(PY(JI)-1)+S(IJI)-PY(JI)+S(JI-1)/(PY(JI)-1)-PY(JI)
425 C .....
426 C .....
427 CALL SURF(P00,P01,P05,P1,P2,P6,P10,P,SP,RC,XX,XS,PEI)
428 C .....
429 C .....
430 C .....
431 C .....
432 C ..... CALCULATE THE WATER FLUX AND FROST FRONT PENETRATION RATE
433 C .....
434 C ..... NB: GRADT DERIVED FROM FROZEN THERMAL GRADIENT
435 451 V=SP*GRADT
436 R=DBRTF/DERTU
437 C .....
438 C .....
439 RB=CU/(CF-(79.6+SP))
440 C .....
441 C .....
442 C ..... LATENT HEAT POWER GAIN
443 W=(CF*DBRTF-CU*DERTU)+4.1855
444 C .....
445 C ..... GO TO 1500 FOR RETREATING FROST FRONT PHASE
446 IF(R.LE.RS) GO TO 1500
447 GO TO 450
448 453 V=0
449 C ..... LATENT HEAT POWER GAIN
450 W=(CF*DBRTF-CU*DERTU)+4.1855
451 JD=1
452 C ..... INCREMENTAL FROST PENETRATION
453 C .....
454 450 DX=DT*(CF*DBRTF-CU*DERTU-V*79.6)/(EPS*POR*79.6)
455 DX=TIME*(NET POWER/AREA FOR INSITU)/(INSITU LATENT HEAT/VOL)
456 IF(DX.LT.0.) GO TO 1500
457 C ..... INC. INSITU HEAVE
458 DNEX=0.05+EPS*POR*DX
459 C ..... INC INTRO HEAVE
460 DHIN=1.05+V*DT
461 C ..... TOTAL INC HEAVE
462 DN=DNEX+DHIN
463 HT=HT+DN
464 C ..... TOTAL INTRO HEAVE
465 HINT=HINT+DHIN
466 C ..... INCR INTRO WATER
467 DVOL=V*DT*AREA*0.1
468 C ..... TOTAL INTRO WATER
469 TVOL=TVOL+DVOL
470 C ..... UNFROZEN HEIGHT
471 Z=Z-DX
472 C ..... FROZEN HEIGHT
473 X=ZU+HT-Z

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474 C IF(RC.LT.O.) GO TO 35
475 IF(RC.LE.RCC) GO TO 341
476 GO TO 35
477 341 KOU=KOU+1
478 IF(KOU.LE.2) GO TO 35
479
480 C FRINGE + UNFROZEN HEIGHT
481 C (NB: UNFR. GRADIENT USED)
482 ZS=Z+(ABS(YB)/DERTU)
483 XS=X+Z-ZS
484
485 C COMPLETELY FROZEN
486 35 IF(NR.GE.HRL) GO TO 1500
487 IF(NR.GE.110.) GO TO 40
488 IF(NR.GE.10.) GO TO 35
489 IF(NR.GE.TPR1) GO TO 34
490
491 C ANOTHER TIME STEP
492 GO TO 1000
493 34 TPR1=TPR1+0.5
494
495 C PRINT EVERY HALF-HOUR FOR 10 HR
496 *****
497 ** CALL OUTPUT(NR,TC,Z,X,RC,P,SP,GRADT,V,TVOL,MINT,HT,W) **
498 *****
499
500 C IF(RC.LE.EPSIL) GO TO 1500
501 GO TO 1000
502
503 C 35 IF(NR.GE.TPR2) GO TO 35
504
505 C ANOTHER TIME STEP
506 GO TO 1000
507 35 TPR2=TPR2+5
508
509 C PRINT EVERY HOUR AFTER 10 HR
510 *****
511 ** CALL OUTPUT(NR,TC,Z,X,RC,P,SP,GRADT,V,TVOL,MINT,HT,W) **
512 *****
513
514 C IF(RC.LE.EPSIL) GO TO 1500
515 GO TO 1000
516
517 C ANOTHER TIME STEP
518 GO TO 1000
519
520 C 40 IF(NR.GE.TPR3) GO TO 42
521
522 C ANOTHER TIME STEP
523 GO TO 1000
524 42 TPR3=TPR3+50
525
526 C PRINT EVERY HOUR AFTER 10 HR
527 *****
528 ** CALL OUTPUT(NR,TC,Z,X,RC,P,SP,GRADT,V,TVOL,MINT,HT,W) **
529 *****
530
531 C IF(RC.LE.EPSIL) GO TO 1500
532 GO TO 1000
533
534 C ANOTHER TIME STEP
535 GO TO 1000
536 *****
537 ** CALL OUTPUT(NR,TC,Z,X,RC,P,SP,GRADT,V,TVOL,MINT,HT,W) **
538 *****
539
540 C END OF TIME INCREMENT **
541 *****
542 ** WRITE(8,80)
543 80 FORMAT(//,'RETREATING FROST FRONT PHASE')
544
545 C FROST HEAVE DURING THE RETREATING FROST FRONT PHASE
546 IF(FC.GT.2) GO TO 1500
547 TIB=NR
548 TIP=TIB+TD
549 VO=V
550 DH=0
551 DTIME=0
552 WRITE(7,72) DH, VO, DTIME
553 72 FORMAT(5X,'DH=',F10.2,5X,'VO=',F10.4,5X,'DTIME=',F10.1)
554 HM=(CI*ABS(TC)-ZS/(CUE+TW))-(CI*XS/CF)
555 HE=HM/40
556 DFP=(ZS-2)/40
557 DH=DN*HE
558 Z=Z-DFP
559 IF(Z.GT.ZS) GO TO 32
560 IF(NR.GT.HRL) GO TO 32
561 DERT=ABS(TC)/(XS+DH)
562 DERTU=TW/2
563
564 C EFFECTIVE THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY
565 CPE=(XS+DH)/(XS/CF)+(DH/CI)
566 IF(NR.GT.TIP) GO TO 73
567
568 C INTERPOLATE ON UNFR. THERMAL K **
569 CUCUI=((CUE-CUI)*(NR-TIB)/TD)
570 GO TO 75
571 CU=CUE
572
573 C 75 V=(DERTP+CPE-(DERTU+CU))/75.5
574 IF(V.GT.0) GO TO 71
575 V=0
576
577 C 71 DT1=2*HE/(1.05*3600*(VO+V))

```

```

571      DTIME=DTIME+DTI
572      NR=NR+DTI
573      NT=NT+HE
574      NINT=NINT+HE
575      X=X+HE
576
577      C      DVOL=HE*AREA/10.8
578      TVOL=TVOL+DVOL
579
580      C C C
581      C C C
582      C C C      CALL OUTPUT(NR,TC,Z,X,RC,P,SP,GRADT,V,TVOL,HINT,NT,W)
583      C C C
584      C C C
585
586      WRITE(7,772)DM,V,DTIME
587      772 FORMAT(1X,'DM=',F10.2,7X,'V=',1PE10.4,3X,'DTIME=',OPF10.1)
588      VO=V
589      GO TO 70
590
591      1805 WRITE(8,1801)
592      1801 FORMAT('///', 'STeady TEMPERATURE STATE HAS BEEN REACHED')
593      WRITE(7,888)
594      888 FORMAT('///18X,'LENGTH OF UNFROZEN SOIL INCREASE IN'//
595      '18X,' UNFROZEN SOIL WATER CONTENT'//
596      '20X,' (MM) (% DRY WEIGHT)///')
597
598      C      DR=(1.-F)+DZ
599      DWC(M)=81.74+M(N)/((1.-POR)+DR*2.7)
600      ZA(1)=Z+X-DY(1)/2.
601
602      C      DO 1802 I=2,M
603      1802      ZA(I)=ZA(I-1)-DY(I)
604      C      UNFROZEN SOIL LENGTHS AND WATER CONTENT INCREASE
605      WRITE(7,801) (ZA(I),DWC(I),I=1,M)
606      801 FORMAT(18X,F10.2,10X,F10.2)
607      32 STOP
608      END
609
610      C C C
611      C C C
612      C C C
613      C C C      SUBROUTINE OUTPUT(NR,TC,Z,X,RC,P,SP,GRADT,V,TVOL,HINT,NT,W)
614      C C C
615      C C C
616      C C C
617      C C C      WRITE(8,181) NR,TC,Z,X,RC,P,SP,GRADT,V,TVOL,HINT,NT,W
618      181 FORMAT(1F8.2,1F8.2,2F8.2,2F8.4,2F8.2,2X,1PE8.2,OPF8.4,1PE10.2,
619      'OP3F8.3,F8.4)
620      RETURN
621      END
622
623      C C C
624      C C C
625      C C C
626      C C C
627      C C C      SUBROUTINE GAUSEL(A,B,C,D,N)
628      C C C
629      C C C
630      C C C      REAL A(1),B(1),C(1),D(1)
631      C C C
632      C C C      IF(N.GT.1) GO TO 3
633      C C C      C(N)=D(N)/A(N)
634      C C C      GO TO 2
635      C C C
636      C C C      DO 1 I=2,N
637      1      A(I)=A(I)-B(I-1)*C(I)/A(I-1)
638      1      D(I)=D(I)-D(I-1)*C(I)/A(I-1)
639      1      C(I)=0.
640      1
641      C(N+1)=0
642      I=N
643      4      C(I)=(D(I)-B(I)*C(I+1))/A(I)
644      4      IF(I.LE.1) GO TO 2
645      4      I=I-1
646      4      GO TO 4
647
648      C      2 RETURN
649      END
650
651      C C C
652      C C C      SUBROUTINE SURF(POD,PO1,PO5,P1,P2,PE,P10,P,SP,RC,XX,XS,PE1)
653      C C C
654      C C C      THIS SUBROUTINE GIVES THE FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP
655      C C C      BETWEEN SP, PU, AND THE RATE OF COOLING OF THE FRINGE
656      C C C      FOR DEVON SILT WITH PE=0
657      C C C
658      C C C
659      C C C
660      C C C      IF(P.LT.8) GO TO 302
661      C C C      SP=0.
662      C C C      GO TO 300
663      302 IF(P.LT.2.) GO TO 832
664      832 POD=(8.-P)*2.2/8

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885      P01=(S.-P)*3./8.
886      GO TO 824
887
888      C
889      822 P00=(S.-P)*2./8.+78*(2.-P)**2.
890      P01=(S.-P)*3./8.+1.2*(2.-P)**1.738
891
892      834 P2=8.53-0.38*P+.1078*P**2.-0.0208*P**3.+0.00125*P**4.
893      P3=3.78+.0784*P-.118*P**2.+0.03105*P**3.-.002087*P**4.
894      P10=2.18+.0722*P-.0558*P**2.+0.018687*P**3.-.0017241*P**4.
895
896      C
897      IF(P.LT.8.) GO TO 820
898      P1=(S.-P)*2.2/2.
899      P05=(S.-P)*1.7/2.
900      GO TO 304
901
902      820 IF(P.LT.1.5) GO TO 821
903      P1=2.2*(S.-P)+7.3/4.S
904      P05=1.7*(S.-P)+6.2/4.S
905      GO TO 304
906
907      C
908      821 P1=(7.35-P)*10.9/7.35-(0.5*(1.5-P)**1.7)
909      P05=(7.35-P)*10./7.35-(0.4*(1.5-P)**1.4)
910
911      C
912      304 IF(RC.LT.2.5) GO TO 408
913      SP=0.
914      GO TO 300
915
916      408 IF(RC.LT.1.) GO TO 410
917      SP=2.E-04*(2.5-RC)*P10/1.S
918      GO TO 300
919
920      410 IF(RC.LT.0.5) GO TO 414
921      SP=2.E-04*(P10+((1.-RC)*(P5-P10)/0.5))
922      GO TO 300
923
924      414 IF(RC.LT.0.2) GO TO 416
925      SP=2.E-04*(P5+(0.5-RC)*(P2-P5)/0.3)
926      GO TO 300
927
928      416 IF(RC.LT.0.1) GO TO 418
929      SP=2.E-04*(P2+((0.2-RC)*(P1-P2)/0.1))
930      GO TO 300
931
932      418 IF(RC.LT.0.05) GO TO 420
933      SP=2.E-04*(P05+((RC-0.05)*(P1-P05)/0.05))
934      GO TO 300
935
936      420 IF(RC.LT.0.01) GO TO 422
937      SP=2.E-04*(P01+((RC-0.01)*(P05-P01)/0.04))
938      GO TO 300
939
940      422 SP=2.E-04*(P00+(RC*(P01-P00)/0.01))
941      300 SP=XX*SP
942
943      C
944      .....PRESSURE DEPENDENT SP.....
945      P1=(15+.020/1000)*PE1
946      SP=SP*(EXP(-8.95*PE1))
947
948      C
949      CONTINUE
950      RETURN
951      END

```

INPUT FOR THE ONE DIMENSIONAL MODEL

```

1      2 300      1020.0      0
2      1.0 4.0      488      488      314      48800      48800
3      8000.      1.      488      48800.0
4      8000.      1.E-05      1.E-03      0.75
5      -10.1
6      0.0
7      0.0      0.30      2.5      488      520      1.0
8      1.0      80.0      0.0
    
```

OUTPUT FROM THE ONE DIMENSIONAL MODEL

```

SILTY SOIL SP=100 WATER AT SURFACE
INITIAL UNFROZEN LENGTH IS:      5000.0000 MM
SATURATED LENGTH IS:            5000.0000 MM
POROSITY IS:                    0.4500
DEGREE OF SATURATION IN UNSAT. SOIL: 0.7500
PHASE CHANGE FOR:               0.2000 SP INITIAL WC
FROZEN THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY IS: 0.4880 MILLICAL/C/MM/S
FROZEN FRAME THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY IS: 0.4880 MILLICAL/C/MM/S
UNFROZEN THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY IS: 0.3140 MILLICAL/C/MM/S
UNSATURATED PERMEABILITY IS:    1.000E-05 MM/S
SATURATED PERMEABILITY IS:     1.000E-03 MM/S
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS:            200
COLD SIDE TEMPERATURE:         -1.0000 CELCIUS
SINUSOIDAL TEMP. TCMAX:        -16.1000 CELCIUS
WARM SIDE TEMPERATURE:         4.0000 CELCIUS
WATER TABLE IS:              50.0000MM BELOW THE SURFACE
FACTOR OF SP-PU-RC SURFACE IS: 1.0000
    
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THE TIME STEP IS:              1020.00 SECONDS
THE NODE SEPARATION IS:       25.0000 MM
    
```

TIME (HR)	TC (C)	UNFROZEN LENGTH (MM)	FROZEN LENGTH (MM)	COOLING RATE (C/HR)	SUCTION (M H2O)	SP (MM=2)	GRAD T (C/MM)	INFLOW VELOCITY (MM/S)	TOTAL VOLUME (ML)	INTAKE HEAVE (MM)	TOTAL HEAVE (MM)	POWER (MILLI-W)
0.0	-1.00	5000.00	0.0	0.0000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.92	-1.00	4981.81	8.85	0.0000	0.0	0.0	0.3181	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.283	0.1150
1.83	-1.00	4958.88	10.72	0.2655	0.00	1.38E-04	0.1084	8.36E-05	0.008	0.000	0.423	0.1327
2.70	-1.00	4935.48	15.26	0.1832	0.00	1.38E-03	0.0919	1.26E-04	0.031	0.343	0.720	0.1164
3.55	-1.00	4917.87	15.51	0.1205	0.01	1.84E-03	0.0822	1.51E-04	0.061	0.688	1.076	0.1062
4.38	-1.00	4907.19	14.07	0.1006	0.01	1.97E-03	0.0785	1.55E-04	0.077	0.641	1.264	0.1015
5.19	-1.00	4895.48	18.18	0.0830	0.01	1.94E-03	0.0725	1.40E-04	0.108	1.160	1.810	0.0848
6.00	-1.00	4885.78	18.18	0.0742	0.00	1.92E-03	0.0677	1.30E-04	0.122	1.484	1.820	0.0802
6.82	-1.00	4895.07	17.16	0.0854	0.00	1.90E-03	0.0628	1.21E-04	0.158	1.727	2.227	0.0842
7.63	-1.00	4904.74	17.83	0.0835	0.00	1.88E-03	0.0618	1.17E-04	0.170	1.887	2.368	0.0820
8.44	-1.00	4904.10	18.54	0.0870	0.00	1.86E-03	0.0588	1.10E-04	0.193	2.108	2.640	0.0780
9.25	-1.00	4903.49	19.41	0.0830	0.00	1.86E-03	0.0559	1.04E-04	0.215	2.340	2.897	0.0745
10.06	-1.00	4902.90	20.24	0.0488	0.00	1.86E-03	0.0538	9.88E-05	0.235	2.582	3.141	0.0715
10.87	-1.00	4902.81	20.85	0.0471	0.00	1.84E-03	0.0524	9.43E-05	0.245	2.808	3.288	0.0700
11.68	-1.00	4902.04	21.44	0.0441	0.00	1.82E-03	0.0504	9.16E-05	0.264	2.878	3.488	0.0674
12.49	-1.00	4901.49	22.21	0.0414	0.00	1.80E-03	0.0488	8.74E-05	0.282	2.072	3.702	0.0651
13.30	-1.00	4900.88	22.85	0.0390	0.00	1.78E-03	0.0470	8.34E-05	0.294	2.878	4.011	0.0619
14.11	-1.00	4900.70	23.31	0.0379	0.00	1.78E-03	0.0462	8.24E-05	0.308	3.282	4.207	0.0601
14.92	-1.00	4900.18	24.02	0.0358	0.00	1.76E-03	0.0445	7.80E-05	0.324	3.528	4.398	0.0584
15.73	-1.00	4900.87	24.72	0.0340	0.00	1.76E-03	0.0435	7.62E-05	0.338	3.700	4.588	0.0568
16.54	-1.00	4900.18	25.40	0.0323	0.00	1.74E-03	0.0423	7.36E-05	0.355	3.888	4.678	0.0558
17.35	-1.00	4900.26	26.58	0.0277	0.00	1.68E-03	0.0350	6.87E-05	0.457	5.093	5.848	0.0470
18.16	-1.00	4897.40	28.58	0.0188	0.00	1.68E-03	0.0233	3.87E-05	0.547	6.588	6.883	0.0403
18.97	-1.00	4897.47	39.93	0.0184	0.00	1.62E-03	0.0208	3.40E-05	0.612	8.000	7.602	0.0257
19.78	-1.00	4904.88	43.68	0.0128	0.00	1.61E-03	0.0191	3.06E-05	0.689	7.288	8.518	0.0235
20.59	-1.00	4901.93	47.28	0.0110	0.00	1.60E-03	0.0178	2.82E-05	0.722	7.878	9.213	0.0209
21.40	-1.00	4900.21	50.84	0.0098	0.00	1.60E-03	0.0185	2.60E-05	0.772	8.418	9.893	0.0279
22.21	-1.00	4900.77	53.84	0.0086	0.00	1.52E-03	0.0187	2.41E-05	0.818	8.888	10.412	0.0263
23.02	-1.00	4904.32	56.84	0.0077	0.00	1.60E-03	0.0149	2.24E-05	0.888	9.382	10.963	0.0249
23.83	-1.00	4901.87	59.51	0.0070	0.00	1.47E-03	0.0142	2.10E-05	0.888	9.788	11.480	0.0235
24.64	-1.00	4900.84	62.10	0.0055	0.00	1.48E-03	0.0137	1.98E-05	0.932	10.188	11.980	0.0227

85.17	-1.00	4347.67	84.72	0.0060	0.00	1.430E-03	0.0123	1.68E-06	0.008	10.888	12.405	0.0217
70.27	-1.00	4348.57	87.27	0.0060	0.00	1.41E-03	0.0127	1.70E-06	1.002	10.921	12.447	0.0200
75.04	-1.00	4348.68	89.88	0.0062	0.00	1.40E-03	0.0123	1.72E-06	1.023	11.202	13.248	0.0202
80.18	-1.00	4341.89	71.88	0.0048	0.00	1.38E-03	0.0119	1.65E-06	1.052	11.884	13.892	0.0198
85.00	-1.00	4339.89	74.12	0.0046	0.00	1.37E-03	0.0116	1.66E-06	1.081	11.992	14.022	0.0189
90.10	-1.00	4335.04	76.28	0.0044	0.00	1.36E-03	0.0113	1.63E-06	1.120	12.205	14.400	0.0182
95.20	-1.00	4330.22	78.53	0.0041	0.00	1.35E-03	0.0110	1.64E-06	1.147	12.505	14.785	0.0174
100.02	-1.00	4325.57	80.83	0.0039	0.00	1.34E-03	0.0107	1.64E-06	1.172	12.780	15.100	0.0169
105.12	-1.00	4322.88	82.89	0.0037	0.00	1.33E-03	0.0104	1.30E-06	1.198	13.083	15.445	0.0160
110.22	-1.00	4321.18	84.81	0.0035	0.00	1.32E-03	0.0102	1.35E-06	1.224	13.327	15.770	0.0155
115.08	-1.00	4318.26	102.20	0.0035	0.00	1.32E-03	0.0095	1.09E-06	1.440	15.884	18.804	0.0130
120.22	-1.00	4303.59	117.49	0.0010	0.00	1.28E-03	0.0074	1.20E-06	1.820	17.982	21.907	0.0115
125.10	-1.00	4292.35	129.91	0.0018	0.00	1.24E-03	0.0057	0.25E-06	1.777	18.272	22.187	0.0106
130.25	-1.00	4281.26	142.18	0.0012	0.00	1.22E-03	0.0051	1.45E-06	1.819	20.215	25.107	0.0097
135.12	-1.00	4275.48	154.28	0.0011	0.00	1.22E-03	0.0057	0.20E-06	2.045	22.220	28.047	0.0090
140.27	-1.00	4263.47	168.80	0.0008	0.00	1.21E-03	0.0053	0.42E-06	2.188	23.820	29.471	0.0084
145.12	-1.00	4255.21	174.77	0.0008	0.00	1.21E-03	0.0050	0.05E-06	2.240	24.458	29.884	0.0079
150.00	-1.00	4247.27	184.14	0.0008	0.00	1.20E-03	0.0048	0.72E-06	2.245	25.087	31.411	0.0075
155.15	-1.00	4239.68	193.11	0.0007	0.00	1.20E-03	0.0048	0.44E-06	2.420	27.094	32.775	0.0072
160.02	-1.00	4232.40	201.88	0.0008	0.00	1.20E-03	0.0044	0.20E-06	2.581	28.124	34.067	0.0068
165.17	-1.00	4225.48	209.82	0.0008	0.00	1.19E-03	0.0042	0.09E-06	2.572	29.128	35.212	0.0066
170.03	-1.00	4218.81	217.88	0.0005	0.00	1.19E-03	0.0040	4.80E-06	2.761	30.091	36.502	0.0062
175.18	-1.00	4212.21	225.44	0.0005	0.00	1.19E-03	0.0038	4.82E-06	2.845	31.016	37.655	0.0061
180.05	-1.00	4205.92	232.73	0.0005	0.00	1.19E-03	0.0038	0.48E-06	2.928	31.906	38.782	0.0059
185.20	-1.00	4199.80	240.04	0.0004	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0037	0.34E-06	3.007	32.772	39.842	0.0057
190.07	-1.00	4193.82	247.29	0.0004	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0038	4.20E-06	3.084	33.605	40.881	0.0056
195.22	-1.00	4188.08	253.20	0.0004	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0038	4.01E-06	3.158	34.420	41.888	0.0054
200.10	-1.00	4182.58	258.29	0.0004	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0034	3.88E-06	3.231	35.209	42.860	0.0052
205.22	-1.00	4177.08	263.79	0.0004	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0032	3.85E-06	3.292	35.982	43.804	0.0050
210.10	-1.00	4171.88	272.22	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0025	3.78E-06	3.376	36.722	44.729	0.0048
215.25	-1.00	4166.92	279.57	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0021	3.70E-06	3.428	37.687	45.628	0.0048
220.12	-1.00	4162.88	288.53	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0021	3.62E-06	3.504	38.182	46.587	0.0048
225.27	-1.00	4158.12	291.25	0.0002	0.00	1.17E-03	0.0020	3.58E-06	3.588	38.888	47.488	0.0047
230.12	-1.00	4153.20	297.02	0.0002	0.00	1.17E-03	0.0020	3.48E-06	3.621	39.571	48.281	0.0046
235.00	-1.00	4148.48	302.88	0.0002	0.00	1.17E-03	0.0021	3.41E-06	3.692	40.242	49.180	0.0045
240.15	-1.00	4143.88	308.22	0.0002	0.00	1.17E-03	0.0020	3.34E-06	3.784	40.908	49.988	0.0045
245.02	-1.00	4139.48	313.88	0.0002	0.00	1.17E-03	0.0024	3.28E-06	3.812	41.552	50.785	0.0044
250.17	-1.00	4135.08	319.80	0.0002	0.00	1.17E-03	0.0024	3.22E-06	3.872	42.181	51.582	0.0042
255.03	-1.00	4130.78	325.14	0.0002	0.00	1.17E-03	0.0027	3.18E-06	3.929	42.814	52.279	0.0042
260.18	-1.00	4126.70	330.44	0.0002	0.00	1.17E-03	0.0027	3.17E-06	3.985	43.420	52.129	0.0042
265.04	-1.00	4122.82	335.22	0.0002	0.00	1.17E-03	0.0028	3.07E-06	4.041	44.023	52.892	0.0041
270.20	-1.00	4119.42	340.21	0.0002	0.00	1.17E-03	0.0028	3.02E-06	4.098	44.621	53.628	0.0040
275.07	-1.00	4116.30	345.07	0.0002	0.00	1.17E-03	0.0028	2.88E-06	4.148	45.218	54.270	0.0040
280.22	-1.00	4113.48	349.85	0.0002	0.00	1.17E-03	0.0028	2.82E-06	4.202	45.798	54.985	0.0039
285.10	-1.00	4110.88	354.78	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0028	2.89E-06	4.255	46.385	55.685	0.0039
290.22	-1.00	4107.58	359.82	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0024	2.85E-06	4.307	46.928	56.310	0.0038
295.10	-1.00	4104.38	364.48	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0024	2.81E-06	4.357	47.481	56.901	0.0038
300.25	-1.00	4101.38	369.28	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0024	2.77E-06	4.408	48.028	57.488	0.0037
305.12	-1.00	4098.48	374.88	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0021	2.74E-06	4.457	48.587	58.088	0.0037
310.27	-1.00	4095.38	379.88	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0022	2.70E-06	4.508	49.190	58.728	0.0036
315.13	-1.00	4092.38	384.88	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0022	2.72E-06	4.558	49.824	59.379	0.0036
320.00	-1.00	4089.38	389.44	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0022	2.82E-06	4.602	50.141	60.025	0.0035
325.15	-1.00	4086.38	393.08	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0022	2.80E-06	4.648	50.854	60.188	0.0035
330.02	-1.00	4083.48	397.12	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0022	2.87E-06	4.688	51.188	60.797	0.0034
335.17	-1.00	4080.22	401.20	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0022	2.85E-06	4.741	51.862	61.425	0.0034
340.03	-1.00	4076.78	405.28	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0022	2.82E-06	4.787	52.188	62.042	0.0034
345.18	-1.00	4073.38	409.22	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0022	2.89E-06	4.822	52.848	62.688	0.0032
350.05	-1.00	4069.88	413.27	0.0002	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0021	2.87E-06	4.878	53.122	63.282	0.0032
2550.20	-1.00	4048.42	417.42	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0021	2.44E-06	4.820	53.514	63.888	0.0032
2600.07	-1.00	4044.00	421.48	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0021	2.42E-06	4.864	54.084	64.488	0.0032
2650.22	-1.00	4041.84	425.51	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0021	2.40E-06	4.907	54.580	65.080	0.0032
2700.10	-1.00	4038.10	429.52	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0021	2.37E-06	4.950	55.025	65.621	0.0032
2750.22	-1.00	4034.84	433.86	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0020	2.35E-06	4.992	55.480	66.210	0.0031
2800.10	-1.00	4031.21	437.87	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0020	2.32E-06	5.134	56.844	66.860	0.0031
2850.25	-1.00	4027.75	441.88	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0020	2.30E-06	5.178	56.399	67.348	0.0031
2900.12	-1.00	4024.21	445.88	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0020	2.28E-06	5.217	56.848	68.007	0.0031
2950.27	-1.00	4020.88	449.81	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0020	2.26E-06	5.258	57.282	68.464	0.0030
3000.13	-1.00	4017.42	453.59	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0019	2.24E-06	5.299	57.721	68.912	0.0030
3050.00	-1.00	4013.88	457.57	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0019	2.22E-06	5.338	58.168	69.355	0.0029
3100.18	-1.00	4010.52	461.57	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0019	2.20E-06	5.378	58.608	69.807	0.0029
3150.02	-1.00	4007.08	465.84	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0018	2.18E-06	5.417	59.026	70.230	0.0029
3200.03	-1.00	4003.82	469.82	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0018	2.16E-06	5.457	59.482	70.161	0.0029
3250.12	-1.00	4000.10	473.48	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0018	2.14E-06	5.498	59.872	70.688	0.0028
3300.18	-1.00	3996.72	477.47	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0018	2.12E-06	5.534	60.280	71.207	0.0028
3350.05	-1.00	3993.58	481.17	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0018	2.11E-06	5.571	60.702	71.721	0.0028
3400.20	-1.00	3990.78	484.48	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0018	2.09E-06	5.608	61.114	72.225	0.0028
3450.07	-1.00	3988.04	487.70	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0018	2.08E-06	5.647	61.520	72.728	0.0028
3500.22	-1.00	3985.27	490.88	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0018	2.08E-06	5.684	61.928	73.248	0.0027
3550.06	-1.00	3982.82	494.22	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0018	2.08E-06	5.721	62.327	73.748	0.0027
3600.23	-1.00	3980.78	497.49	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0018	2.02E-06	5.757	62.726	74.247	0.0027
3650.10	-1.00	3977.90	500.72	0.0001	0.00	1.18E-03	0.0018	2.02E-06	5.794	63.122	74.740	0.0027
3700.25	-1.00	3974.24	503.88	0.0001	0.00	1.14E-03	0.0018	2.01E-06	5.830	63.516	75.222	0.0027
3750.12	-1.00	3971.48	507.22	0.0001	0.00	1.14E-03	0.0017	1.99E-06	5.868	63.908	75.719	0.0026
3800.07												

**APPENDIX C.**

Two Dimensional Model - Program, Input and Output.

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1 C*****
2 C THIS PROGRAM IS PREPARED FOR THE PREDICTION OF TEMPERATURE
3 C DISTRIBUTION IN AN ARBITRARY MEDIA UNDER VARIOUS INITIAL
4 C AND BOUNDARY CONDITIONS -- TWO DIMENSION SYMMETRICAL CASE
5 C AS TYPED IN HSV. 5/64
6 C*****
7 DIMENSION T(100), TSL(100), CORR(12)
8 COMMON /BLOCK/I,J,K,M,OT,D,MWS,OTK1,OT
9 COMMON /BLK1/T(12,12,30),ID(100),NTYPE(12,12),N(12)
10 COMMON /BLK2/DEH(12,12),WC(12,12),SPHT(12,12),CONO(12,12)
11 COMMON /BLK3/C1(12,12),C2(12,12),C3(12,12),C4(12,12)
12 COMMON /BLK4/C5(12,12),C6(12,12),C7(12,12),ICE(12,12)
13 COMMON /BLK5/X(12,12),Z(12,12),DTTMIN(12,12)
14 COMMON /BLK6/TSS(12,100),TBSL(12,100)
15 COMMON /BLK7/INIT,TINIT,IJ(12)
16 COMMON /BLK8/ISOND,ESOND,ASOND,BSOND,CSOND,OSOND,HALFY,NTSTEP,TBUILD
17 COMMON /BLK9/STEPS(366),STEPS(366),STEPS(366)
18 COMMON /BLK9/ASOND,ESOND
19 DATA TPRS/22.0/,CELL/30.0/,JMAX,IMAX/12,12/
20 C*****
21 C** SOIL PROFILE AND ITS PROPERTIES (TWO DIMENSIONAL
22 C** ANALYSIS) SUBSCRIPTS I,J AND K DENOTING SPACE AND
23 C** TIME STEPS RESPECTIVELY. I,J,K=1,2,3 ....
24 COO READ(5,9) ID
25 C NN=TOTAL NUMBER OF CELLS
26 C NT=TOTAL NUMBER OF LAYERS
27 C N(I)=NUMBER OF CELLS FOR LAYER J
28 C INITIALIZE THE HEAVE PROGRAM
29 NVT=0
30 READ(5,10) NN,M, (N(I), J=1,M)
31 NN=N(M)
32 C Z(THICKNESS) AND X(WIDTH) IN INCHES
33 C DEN(DRY DENSITY) IN PCF
34 C WCI(WATER CONTENT) IN PERCENT
35 DO 101 J=1,JMAX
36 DO 101 I=1,IMAX
37 X(I,J)=0.0
38 DO 110 I=1,NN
39 READ(5,11) J,I,NTYPE(I,J),Z(I,J),X(I,J),DEN(I,J),WCI(I,J)
40 IN=1
41 CALL OUT(IN)
42 DO 113 J=1,M
43 II=1
44 111 IF(X(II,J).GE.0.01) GO TO 112
45 II=II+1
46 GO TO 111
47 112 NJ=N(J)+1-1
48 DO 113 I=1,NJ
49 X(II,J)=Z(I,J)/12.0
50 113 X(II,J)=X(II,J)/12.0
51 C*****
52 C READ VOLUMETRIC HEAT AND THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF ALL
53 C CELLS WHICH ARE ASSUMED, VARIES LINEARLY WITH TEMPERATURE
54 C I.E. VOLUMETRIC HEAT = C1*(TEMP)+C2
55 C CONDUCTIVITY = C3*(TEMP) + C4
56 C WHERE C1,C2,C3 AND C4 ARE CONSTANTS
57 C*****
58 C VOLUMETRIC HEAT IN BTU/CM+T/F
59 C THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY IN BTU/FT/HOUR/F
60 DO 120 I=1,NN
61 121 READ(5,15) J,I,C1(I,J),C2(I,J),C3(I,J),C4(I,J)
62 IN=2
63 CALL OUT(IN)
64 C*****
65 C** ICE FORMATION CHARACTERISTICS
66 C** ASSUME THAT FOR EACH CELL, THE PERCENT MOISTURE FROZEN IS
67 C** AN EXPONENTIAL FUNCTION OF TEMPERATURE.
68 C** PERCENT MOISTURE FROZEN = C5-EXP(C6-TEMP-C7)
69 C** WHERE C5,C6 AND C7 ARE CONSTANTS
70 C** READ 1 FOR UNKNOWN COEFFICIENTS (C5,C6,C7)
71 C** READ 2 FOR DATA TO BE FITTING INTO AN EXPONENTIAL FUNCTION
72 C** READ 3 FOR DRY CELL
73 C*****
74 DO 134 I=1,NN
75 READ(5,11) J,I,ICE(I,J)
76 ICEN=ICE(I,J)
77 GO TO (131,132,133), ICEN
78 131 READ(5,12) C5(I,J), C6(I,J), C7(I,J)
79 GO TO 134
80 132 CALL CURVE(C55,C66,C77)
81 C5(I,J)=C55
82 C6(I,J)=C66
83 C7(I,J)=C77
84 GO TO 134
85 133 C5(I,J)=1.0
86 C6(I,J)=0.0
87 C7(I,J)=0.0
88 134 CONTINUE
89 IN=3
90 CALL OUT(IN)
91 C*****
92 C INITIAL CONDITION T(I,J,1), I, J=1,2
93 C** READ 1 FOR CONSTANT TEMPERATURE
94 C** READ 2 FOR KNOWN TEMPERATURES AT CENTRE OF ALL CELLS

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95 C-----
96 200 READ(5,11) INIT
97 IN=4
98 GO TO (210,220), INIT
99 C-----
100 C T(I,J,1)=CONSTANT FOR ALL CELLS
101 C-----
102 210 READ(5,12) TINIT
103 DO 213 J=1,M
104 II=1
105 211 IF(X(II,J).GE.O.1) GO TO 212
106 II=II+1
107 GO TO 211
108 212 NJ=N(J)+II-1
109 DO 213 I=1,NJ
110 213 T(I,J,1)=TINIT
111 DO 214 I=1,NM
112 TIS(I)=TINIT
113 214 TBSL(I,1)=TINIT
114 CALL OUT(IN)
115 GO TO 300
116 C-----
117 C TEMPERATURES AT CENTERS OF ALL CELLS GIVEN
118 C T(I,J,1) -- TEMPERATURE FOR CELL(I,J)
119 C TIS(I) -- TEMPERATURE AT UPPER BOUNDARY
120 C TBSL(I,1) -- TEMPERATURE AT LOWER BOUNDARY
121 C-----
122 220 DO 223 J=1,M
123 II=1
124 221 IF(X(II,J).GE.O.1) GO TO 222
125 II=II+1
126 GO TO 221
127 222 NJ=N(J)+II-1
128 223 READ(5,14) (T(I,J,1), I=1,NJ)
129 READ(5,14) (TIS(I), I=1,NM)
130 READ(5,14) (TBSL(I,1), I=1,NM)
131 CALL OUT(IN)
132 C-----
133 C== TIME INCREMENT, DURATION OF FREEZING PERIOD
134 C== THOUR - TOTAL PERIOD IN HOURS TO BE ANALYZED
135 C== DT - TIME INCREMENT IN HOURS
136 C== DTOUT - OUTPUT TIME INTERVAL IN HOURS
137 C== TOTAL - TOTAL TIME HAVE BEEN COMPUTED
138 C== NDT - NUMBER OF CELL REQUIRE SMALLER DT
139 C== JT, IT, DTYH - LOCATION AND TIME INCREMENT FOR CELL MENTIONED.
140 C-----
141 300 READ(5,13) THOUR,DT,DTOUT,TOTAL,DF,NWS
142 WRITE(6,301) NWS,DF
143 301 FORMAT(//2X,42HDEPTH TO WATER SOURCE, ELEMENT NUMBER THAT,
144 122H REAVE BEGINS AT IS .116./2X,19HDEPTH TO FOOTING IS,1F6.2)
145 WRITE(6,302) DT
146 302 FORMAT(//2X,23HINCREMENT OF TIME, DT =, F7.3,HOURS,1X,
147 147H EXCEPT FOR THOSE CELLS LISTED FOLLOWS, IF ANY)
148 DO 321 J=1,M
149 II=1
150 310 IF(X(II,J).GE.O.1) GO TO 320
151 II=II+1
152 GO TO 310
153 320 NJ=N(J)+II-1
154 DO 321 I=1,NJ
155 321 DTYH(I,J)=DT
156 READ(5,11) NDT
157 IF(NDT.EQ.O) GO TO 340
158 WRITE(6,322)
159 322 FORMAT(/8X,1HJ,3X,1H1,4X,2HDT)
160 DO 330 I=1,NDT
161 READ(5,15) JT,IT,DTYH
162 DTYH(IT,JT)=DTYH
163 330 WRITE(6,331) JT,IT,DTYH
164 331 FORMAT(2X,214,F8.3)
165 340 CALL HOUR(DT,CELL,THOUR,TOTAL,LTIME,TIME)
166 LTIME=LTIME
167 KT=TIME/DT+1.0
168 KTK=KT-1
169 C-----
170 C== BOUNDARY CONDITIONS, T(I,O,K) OF TSK), K=1,2
171 C== READ 1 FOR CONSTANT
172 C== READ 2 FOR ALGEBRAIC FUNCTION
173 C== READ 3 FOR TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTION
174 C== READ 4 FOR STEP FUNCTION
175 C-----
176 400 READ(5,11) ISOND
177 IN=5
178 GO TO(410,420,430,440,450), ISOND
179 C-----
180 C T(O,TIME)=CONSTANT FOR ALL THE TIME
181 C-----
182 410 READ(5,12) BOND
183 DO 411 K=1,KT
184 411 TSK(K)=BOND
185 CALL OUT(IN)
186 GO TO 500
187 C-----
188 C T(O,TIME)=A+B*TIME+C*TIME**2+D*TIME**3

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189 C-----
190 420 READ(S, 10) ASOND, SBOND, CBOND, DBOND, UNIT, START
191 DDT=START
192 TOTAL=START
193 DO 421 K=1, KT
194 TB(K)=ASOND+SBOND*DDT/UNIT+CBOND*(DDT/UNIT)**2+DBOND*
195 1 (DDT/UNIT)**3
196 421 DDT=DDT+DT
197 CALL OUT(IN)
198 GO TO 500
199 C-----
200 C T(O, TIME)=A*SIN(PI*K*Y/T) + B*COS(PI*K*Y/T),
201 C WHERE T IS ONE HALF PERIOD IN TIME SCALE
202 C KT IS THE TIME AT INTERVAL K
203 C-----
204 430 READ(S, 10) ASOND, SBOND, UNIT, START, HALFT
205 DDT=START
206 TOTAL=START
207 DO 431 K=1, KT
208 TPI=3.14159*(DDT/UNIT)/HALFT
209 TB(K)=32.0-(ASOND*SIN(TPI)+SBOND*COS(TPI))
210 431 DDT=DDT+DT
211 CALL OUT(IN)
212 GO TO 500
213 C-----
214 C STEP BOUNDARY -- T(O, TIME)=A, T=TO TO T=T1, T(O, TIME)=B,
215 C T=T1 TO T=T2, ..... T(O, TIME)=N, T=T(N-1) TO T=TN
216 C-----
217 440 READ(S, 11) NSTEP
218 READ(S, 12) (STEPS(I), STEPB(I), STEPT(I), I=1, NSTEP)
219 READ(S, 12) UNIT, START
220 DO 441 I=1, NSTEP
221 STEPA(I)=STEPS(I)*UNIT
222 STEPB(I)=STEPS(I)*UNIT
223 CALL OUT(IN)
224 DDT=START
225 TOTAL=START
226 I=1
227 DO 444 K=1, KT
228 442 IF (DDT .GE. STEPA(I) .AND. DDT .LT. STEPB(I)) GO TO 443
229 I=I+1
230 GO TO 442
231 443 TB(K)=STEPT(I)
232 444 DDT=DDT+DT
233 GO TO 500
234 450 READ(S, 10) ASOND, SBOND, UNIT, START, HALFT
235 READ(S, 10) NHEAT, TBUILD
236 DDT=START
237 TOTAL=START
238 DO 451 K=1, KT
239 TPI=3.14159*(DDT/UNIT)/HALFT
240 TB(K)=32.0-(ASOND*SIN(TPI))
241 451 DDT=DDT+DT
242 CALL OUT(IN)
243 C-----
244 C** CORRECTION BOUNDARY VALUES FOR AIR-GROUND INTERFACE
245 C-----
246 500 READ(S, 14) (CORR(I), I=1, NM)
247 DO 510 K=1, KT
248 DO 510 I=1, NM
249 IF (TB(K) .LE. 32.0) TSB(I, K)=32.0-(32.0-TB(K))*CORR(I)
250 510 IF (TB(K) .GT. 32.0) TSB(I, K)=32.0+(TB(K)-32.0)*(2.0-CORR(I))
251 WRITE(S, 51) NM, (CORR(I), I=1, NM)
252 511 FORMAT(1X, 27MCORRECTION FACTOR FOR BOUNDARY VALUES,
253 1 28N FOR AIR GROUND INTERFACE =, 2X, 7N(I=1, 12, 1N)/14PS. 2)
254 IF (IBOND .NE. 5) GO TO 500
255 DO 512 K=1, KT
256 DO 512 I=1, NHEAT
257 512 TSB(I, K)=TBUILD
258 C-----
259 C** SPECIFY LOWER BOUNDARY CONDITION
260 C** READ 1 FOR CONSTANT
261 C** READ 2 FOR PERFECT INSULATION
262 C** READ 3 FOR TEMPERATURE SAME AS BOUNDARY LAYER
263 C** READ 4 FOR SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE
264 C-----
265 600 READ(S, 11) LBOND
266 IN=4
267 GO TO(610, 620, 630, 640), LBOND
268 610 CALL OUT(IN)
269 GO TO 700
270 620 CALL OUT(IN)
271 GO TO 700
272 630 CALL OUT(IN)
273 GO TO 700
274 640 READ(S, 12) SOND1
275 CALL OUT(IN)
276 C-----
277 C** CALCULATING TEMPERATURES AT VARIOUS CELLS
278 C-----
279 700 DO 700 L=1, LTIME
280 IF (LLL .EQ. 1 .AND. TOTAL .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 730
281 IF (LLL .EQ. 1) GO TO 705
282 DO 703 J=1, M
283 II=1
284 701 IF (X(II, J) .GE. 0.1) GO TO 702
285 II=II+1

```

```

288 GO TO 701
289
290 702 NJ=N(J)+1-NJ
291 DO 703 I=1,NJ
292 703 T(I,J)=T(I,J,KY)
293 DO 704 I=1,NM
294 TBB(I,I)=TBB(I,KY)
295 704 TBL(I,1)=TBL(I,KY)
296 TBL(1)=TBL(KYK)
297 REMAIN=THOUR-TOTAL
298 IF(REMAIN.LE.0) GO TO 705
299 TIME=REMAIN
300 KT=TIME/DT+1.0
301 KTK=KT-1
302 705 DDT=TOTAL
303 DO 706 I=700,706,710,712,1713,1800
304 706 DO 707 K=1,KY
305 707 TB(K)=BBND
306 GO TO 720
307 708 DO 709 K=1,KY
308 TB(K)=BBND+BBND*DDT/UNIT+CBND*(DDT/UNIT)**2+BBND*
309 I*(DDT/UNIT)**3
310 709 DDT=DDT+DT
311 GO TO 720
312 710 DO 711 K=1,KY
313 TPI=3.14159*(DDT/UNIT)/HALFT
314 TB(K)=32-(ABND*SIN(TPI)+BBND*COS(TPI))
315 711 DDT=DDT+DT
316 GO TO 720
317 1713 DO 1714 K=1,KY
318 TPI=3.14159*(DDT/UNIT)/HALFT
319 TB(K)=32-(ABND*SIN(TPI)+BBND*COS(TPI))
320 1714 DDT=DDT+DT
321 GO TO 720
322 712 I=1
323 IK=1
324 DO 715 K=1,KY
325 713 IF(DDT.GE.STEPA(I).AND.DDT.LE.STEPA(I)) GO TO 714
326 I=I+1
327 GO TO 713
328 714 TB(K)=STEPA(I)
329 IF(IK.EQ.1) IKK=1
330 IK=IK+1
331 715 DDT=DDT+DT
332 DO 721 K=1,KY
333 DO 721 I=1,NM
334 IF(TB(K).LE.32.0) TBB(I,K)=32.0-(32.0-TB(K))*CORR(I)
335 721 IF(TB(K).GT.32.0) TBB(I,K)=32.0+(TB(K)-32.0)*(2.0-CORR(I))
336 IF(18ND.NE.5) GO TO 740
337 DO 722 K=1,KY
338 DO 722 I=1,NHEAT
339 722 TBB(I,K)=TSUILD
340 GO TO 740
341
342 C-----
343 C TEMPERATURE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE PROCESS STARTS IS TAKEN
344 C TO BE THE AVERAGE OF INITIAL AND BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
345 C-----
346 DO 731 I=1,NM
347 731 TBB(I,1)=(TIB(I)+TBB(1,1))/2.0
348 C-----
349 C WRITE INITIAL TEMPERATURES
350 C-----
351 740 DTK=TOTAL
352 IF(LLL.NE.1) GO TO 741
353 KK=0
354 CALL OUTPUT(KK,NM,TOTAL,DTOUT,TB)
355 741 K=1
356 DO 742 J=1,M
357 742 II=1
358 IF(X(II,J).GE.0.1) GO TO 744
359 II=II+1
360 GO TO 743
361 744 NJ=N(J)+1-NJ
362 DO 745 I=1,NJ
363 IF(WC(II,J).EQ.0.0) GO TO 746
364 IF(T(II,J).GE.TPREZ) PARTF=0.0
365 IF(T(II,J).LT.TPREZ) PARTF=(CB(II,J)-EXP(CB(II,J)*T(II,J,K)
366 +CT(II,J)))/100.0
367 GO TO 746
368 745 PARTF=0.0
369 746 PARTU=1.0-PARTF
370 C-----
371 C COMPUTE VOLUMETRIC HEAT
372 C-----
373 750 SPHT(I,J)=VHIT(I,J,K),C1(I,J),C2(I,J),DEN(I,J),WC(I,J),PARTF,
374 I PARTU)
375 C-----
376 C COMPUTE THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY
377 C-----
378 750 COND(I,J)=TCIT(I,J,K),C3(I,J),C4(I,J),DEN(I,J),WC(I,J),PARTF,
379 I PARTU)
380 C-----
381 C CHECK STOP FOR NEGATIVE OR ZERO VOLUMETRIC HEAT AND
382 C THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY
383 IF(SPHT(II,J).LE.0.0) GO TO 761
384 IF(COND(II,J).LE.0.0) GO TO 762

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380      GO TO 785
381 781 WRITE(6,782) J,I
382 782 FORMAT(////,2X,30NEGATIVE OR ZERO VOLUMETRIC HEAT, CHECK
383 1 5M INPUT, 1,213,5M CELL)
384      STOP
385 783 WRITE(6,784) J,I
386 784 FORMAT(////,2X,30NEGATIVE OR ZERO THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY,
387 1 12M CHECK INPUT, 1M(,213,5M CELL)
388      STOP
389 785 CONTINUE
390 C-----
391 C COMPUTE TEMP AT LOWER BOUNDARY ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED COND
392 C-----
393 770 GO TO (771,772,773,774,775), LBOUND
394 771 GO 772 I=1,MM
395 772 TBLL(I,K+1)=TBLL(I,1)
396      GO TO 800
397 773 GO 774 I=1,MM
398 774 TBLL(I,K+1)=T(I,M,K)
399      GO TO 800
400 775 GO 776 I=1,MM
401 776 TBLL(I,K+1)=T(I,M,K)
402      GO TO 800
403 777 DO 778 I=1,MM
404 778 TBLL(I,K+1)=BONDL A
405 C-----
406 C COMPUTE TEMPERATURE BY CALLING CORRESPONDING SUBROUTINE
407 C ACCORDING TO CALCULATED RELATIVE GRADIENT, 0
408 C-----
409 800 GO 870 J=1,M
410      II=1
411 821 IF(X(II,J).GE.0.1) GO TO 822
412      II=II+1
413      GO TO 821
414 822 IJ=I(II)-1
415      DO 870 I=II,MJ
416          ITYPE=NTYPE(I,J)
417          GO TO(801,802,803,804,805,806,807,808,809,810,811,812,813,814,
418 1 815,816), ITYPE
419 801 CALL GRAD(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),T(I,J,K),T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
420 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
421 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
422      GO TO 830
423 802 CALL GRAD(T(I,J-1,K),T(I,J,K),T(I,J,K),T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
424 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
425 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
426      GO TO 830
427 803 CALL GRAD(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),T(I,J,K),T(I,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
428 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J+1),
429 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I,J),GD)
430      GO TO 830
431 804 CALL GRAD(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),T(I,J,K),T(I+1,J,K),Z(I,J+1,K),
432 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
433 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
434      GO TO 830
435 805 CALL GRAD(TBB(I,K),T(I,J,K),T(I,J,K),T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
436 1 1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
437 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
438      GO TO 830
439 806 CALL GRAD(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),T(I,J,K),T(I,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
440 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J+1),
441 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I,J),GD)
442      GO TO 830
443 807 CALL GRAD(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),T(I,J,K),TBB(I+1,K),T(I,J+1,K),
444 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),1.0,COND(I,J+1),
445 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),0.0,GD)
446      GO TO 830
447 808 CALL GRAD(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),T(I,J,K),T(I+1,J,K),TBLL(I,K),
448 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),1.0,
449 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
450      GO TO 830
451 809 CALL GRAD(T(I,J-1,K),T(I,J,K),T(I,J,K),T(I+1,J,K),TBLL(I,K),
452 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),1.0,
453 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),0.0,X(I,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
454      GO TO 830
455 810 CALL GRAD(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),T(I,J,K),T(I,J,K),TBLL(I,K),
456 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),0.0,
457 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I,J),GD)
458      GO TO 830
459 811 CALL GRAD(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),T(I,J,K),T(I+1,J,K),TBLL(I,K),
460 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),1.0,
461 2 0.0,Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
462      GO TO 830
463 812 CALL GRAD(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),T(I,J,K),T(I,J,K),TBLL(I,K),
464 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),1.0,
465 2 0.0,Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I,J),GD)
466      GO TO 830
467 813 CALL GRAD(TBB(I,K),T(I,J,K),T(I,J,K),TBB(I+1,K),T(I,J+1,K),
468 1 1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I,J),1.0,COND(I,J+1),
469 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I,J),X(I,J),0.0,GD)
470      GO TO 830
471 814 CALL GRAD(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),T(I,J,K),TBB(I+1,K),T(I,J+1,K),
472 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),1.0,COND(I,J+1),
473 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),0.0,GD)

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```

474      GO TO 830
475      CALL GRAB(TBB(I,K),TBB(I-1,K),Y(I,J,K),Y(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
476      1 1.0,1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
477      2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),0.0,X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
478      GO TO 830
479      CALL GRAB(TBB(I,K),TBB(I-1,K),Y(I,J,K),Y(I,J,K),Y(I,J+1,K),
480      1 1.0,1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J+1),
481      2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),0.0,X(I,J),X(I,J),GD)
482      830      D=GD
483      IF(DYTHIN(I,J).NE.DY) GO TO 840
484      IF(DX.LT.0.00001) GO TO 850
485      IF(DY.LT.-0.00001) GO TO 850
486      Y(I,J,K+1)=Y(I,J,K)
487      GO TO 870
488      840      NDT=DT/DYTHIN(I,J)+0.01
489      TJK=Y(I,J,K)
490      CALL STVR0(ITYPE,TJK,TT,NDT)
491      Y(I,J,K+1)=TT
492      GO TO 870
493      850      TJK=Y(I,J,K)
494      INSUL=1
495      CALL WARM(ITYPE,TJK,TT,INSUL)
496      Y(I,J,K+1)=TT
497      GO TO 870
498      860      TJK=Y(I,J,K)
499      INSUL=1
500      CALL COOL(ITYPE,TJK,TT,INSUL)
501      Y(I,J,K+1)=TT
502      870      CONTINUE
503      C-----
504      C== WRITE OUTPUT
505      C-----
506      900      KK=KK+1
507      CALL OUTPUT(KK,NM,DTK,DTOUT,TB)
508      IF(KK.GE.KTK) GO TO 901
509      KK=K+1
510      GO TO 742
511      901      TOTAL=TOTAL+TIME
512      999      CONTINUE
513      C-----
514      C  FORMAT
515      C-----
516      9  FORMAT(10A4)
517      10  FORMAT(17F5)
518      11  FORMAT(3F5,4F10.4)
519      12  FORMAT(3F10.4)
520      13  FORMAT(5F10.4,11F5)
521      14  FORMAT(12F5,2)
522      15  FORMAT(21F5,4F10.4)
523      16  FORMAT(5F10.4)
524      18  FORMAT(18,F10.4)
525      END
526      C
527      C
528      C
529      SUBROUTINE CURVE(C,AA,SB)
530      DIMENSION X(15), Y(15), A(100), B(100)
531      READ(5,11) N
532      P=0.000001
533      READ(5,12) (X(I),Y(I), I=1,N)
534      READ(5,12) C
535      2  A(1)=0.25
536      B(1)=-4.0
537      3  K=1
538      100  F=0.
539      GA=0.
540      FB=0.
541      GA=0.
542      GB=0.
543      GB=0.
544      DO 101 I=1,N
545      E=EXP(A(K))*X(I)+B(K)
546      F=F+(Y(I)-C+E)*(X(I)-E)
547      G=G+(Y(I)-C+E)*E
548      FA=FA+X(I)*(X(I)+Y(I)+F-X(I))*E+C+2.0*X(I)*E**2)
549      FB=FB+X(I)*(Y(I)*E-C+E**2.0+E**2)
550      GA=FB
551      101  GB=GB+(Y(I)*E-C+E**2.0+E**2)
552      D=FA+GB-FB-BA
553      DELTA=(G+FB-F-GB)/D
554      EPSI=(F+GA-G+FA)/D
555      A(K+1)=A(K)+DELTA
556      B(K+1)=B(K)+EPSI
557      ERRA=ABS(A(K+1)-A(K))
558      ERRB=ABS(B(K+1)-B(K))
559      IF(ERRA.LE.P.AND.ERRB.LE.P) GO TO 102
560      103  KK=1
561      GO TO 100
562      102  KK=K+1
563      AA=A(KK)
564      SB=B(KK)
565      11  FORMAT(I5)
566      12  FORMAT(2F10.4)
567      RETURN
568      END
569      C
570      C

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871 C
872 SUBROUTINE GRAD(Y12,Y21,Y22,Y23,Y24,K12,K21,K22,K23,K24,Z1,Z2,
873 1 Z3,X1,X2,X3,9)
874 C*****
875 C** THIS SUBROUTINE IS PREPARED FOR COMPUTING RELATIVE
876 C** GRADIENT FOR THE CELL CALLED, FROM WHICH THE TEMPERATURE
877 C** IS GOING TO INCREASE OR DECREASE WILL BE KNOWN
878 C*****
879 REAL K12,K22,K23,K21,K24
880 Y1=(Y22-Y21)/(Z2/K22+Z1/K12)
881 Y2=(Y23-Y21)/(Z3/K23+Z1/K12)
882 Y3=(Y24-Y21)/(Z4/K24+Z1/K12)
883 T4=(Y1-Y2)/Z2+(Y3-Y4)/Z4
884 RETURN
885 END
886
887 C
888 C
889 C
890 SUBROUTINE STYRD(I,TYPE,TJK,TTY,NDY)
891 COMMON /BLOCK/I,J,K,M,DT,D,NWS,DTK,DP
892 COMMON /BLK1/Y(12,12,30),ID(180),NTYPE(12,12),N(12)
893 COMMON /BLK2/BN(12,12),WC(12,12),SPN7(12,12),COND(12,12)
894 COMMON /BLK4/CS(12,12),CB(12,12),C7(12,12),ICR(12,12)
895 COMMON /BLK5/H(12,12),Z(12,12),DTTHIN(12,12)
896 COMMON /BLK6/TBB(12,100),TBL(12,100)
897 INSUL=2
898 IF (ABS(D).GT.0.00001) GO TO 10
899 TTY=T(I,J,K)
900 RETURN
901 10 IF(D.GT.0.00001) JD=1
902 IF(D.LT.0.00001) JD=2
903 DO 11 NTHIN=1,NDY
904 IF(JD.EQ.1) CALL WARM(I,TYPE,TJK,TT,INSUL)
905 IF(JD.EQ.2) CALL COOL(I,TYPE,TJK,TT,INSUL)
906 TJK=TT
907 GO TO(101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,
908 1 115,116),I,TYPE
909 101 CALL GRAD(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
910 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
911 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
912 GO TO 120
913 102 CALL GRAD(T(I,J-1,K),T(I,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
914 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
915 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
916 GO TO 120
917 103 CALL GRAD(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
918 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J+1),
919 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
920 GO TO 120
921 104 CALL GRAD(TBB(I,K),T(I+1,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
922 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
923 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
924 GO TO 120
925 105 CALL GRAD(TBB(I,K),T(I,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
926 1 1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
927 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
928 GO TO 120
929 106 CALL GRAD(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
930 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J+1),
931 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
932 GO TO 120
933 107 CALL GRAD(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,TBB(I+1,K),T(I,J+1,K),
934 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),1.0,COND(I,J+1),
935 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),0.0,GD)
936 GO TO 120
937 108 CALL GRAD(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),TBL(I,K),
938 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),1.0,
939 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
940 GO TO 120
941 109 CALL GRAD(T(I,J-1,K),T(I,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),TBL(I,K),
942 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),1.0,
943 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),0.0,X(I,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
944 GO TO 120
945 110 CALL GRAD(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I,J,K),TBL(I,K),
946 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),1.0,
947 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
948 GO TO 120
949 111 CALL GRAD(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),TBL(I,K),
950 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),1.0,
951 2 0.0,Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
952 GO TO 120
953 112 CALL GRAD(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I,J,K),TBL(I,K),
954 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),1.0,
955 2 0.0,Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),GD)
956 GO TO 120
957 113 CALL GRAD(TBB(I,K),T(I,J,K),TJK,TBB(I+1,K),T(I,J+1,K),
958 1 1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I,J),1.0,COND(I,J+1),
959 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I,J),X(I,J),0.0,GD)
960 GO TO 120
961 114 CALL GRAD(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,TBB(I+1,K),T(I,J+1,K),
962 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),1.0,COND(I,J+1),
963 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),0.0,GD)
964 GO TO 120

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866 116 CALL GRAB(TBB(I,K),TBB(I-1,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
867 1 1.0,1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
868 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),0.0,X(I,J),X(I+1,J),00)
869 GO TO 120
870 116 CALL GRAB(TBB(I,K),TBB(I-1,K),TJK,T(I,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
871 1 1.0,1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J+1),
872 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),0.0,X(I,J),X(I,J),00)
873 GO TO 120
874 120 D=GD
875 IF(ABS(D).LE.0.00001) GO TO 20
876 11 CONTINUE
877 20 TTT=TT
878 RETURN
879 END
880 C
881 C
882 C
883 SUBROUTINE WARM(ITYPE,TJK,TTT,INSUL)
884 COMMON /BLK1/I,J,K,M,DT,D,MWS,DTK1,DP
885 COMMON /BLK1/T(12,12,30),ID(100),NTYPE(12,12),N(12)
886 COMMON /BLK2/DEN(12,12),WC(12,12),SPHT(12,12),COND(12,12)
887 COMMON /BLK3/CS(12,12),CS(12,12),C7(12,12),ICB(12,12)
888 COMMON /BLK4/X(12,12),Z(12,12),DTYHIN(12,12)
889 COMMON /BLK5/TBB(12,100),TBL(12,100)
890 DATA TPREZ,P/32.0,0.0017,0L/104.0/
891 MWM=0
892 IF(WC(I,J).EQ.0.0) GO TO 90
893 IF(TJK.EE.TPREZ) GO TO 10
894 HL=OL+DEN(I,J)*WC(I,J)/SPHT(I,J)/100.0
895 EXPR=CS(I,J)*EXP(CO(I,J)+VJK*CT(I,J))/100.0
896 DTP=(SPHT(I,J)*(TPREZ-TJK)+HL*EXPR)/(2.0*D)
897 IF(INSUL.EQ.1) GO TO 5
898 IF(DTP-DTYHIN(I,J)) 20,30,40
899 5 IF(DTP-DT) 30,40
900 TTT=TPREZ
901 RETURN
902 IF(INSUL.EQ.1) DT2=DT
903 IF(INSUL.EQ.2) DT2=DTYHIN(I,J)
904 GO TO(101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,
905 115,116),ITYPE
906 101 CALL DIRECT(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
907 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
908 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
909 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
910 GO TO 120
911 102 CALL DIRECT(T(I,J-1,K),T(I,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
912 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
913 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
914 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
915 GO TO 120
916 103 CALL DIRECT(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
917 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J+1),
918 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I,J),
919 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
920 GO TO 120
921 104 CALL DIRECT(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
922 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
923 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
924 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
925 GO TO 120
926 105 CALL DIRECT(TBB(I,K),T(I,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
927 1 1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
928 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
929 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
930 GO TO 120
931 106 CALL DIRECT(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
932 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J+1),
933 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I,J),
934 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
935 GO TO 120
936 107 CALL DIRECT(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,TBB(I+1,K),T(I,J+1,K),
937 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),1.0,COND(I,J+1),
938 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),0.0,
939 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
940 GO TO 120
941 108 CALL DIRECT(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),TBB(I,K),
942 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),1.0,
943 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
944 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
945 GO TO 120
946 109 CALL DIRECT(T(I,J-1,K),T(I,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),TBL(I,K),
947 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),1.0,
948 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),0.0,X(I,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
949 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
950 GO TO 120
951 110 CALL DIRECT(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I,J,K),TBL(I,K),
952 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),1.0,
953 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I,J),
954 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
955 GO TO 120
956 111 CALL DIRECT(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),TBL(I,K),
957 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),1.0,
958 2 0.0,Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
959 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)

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768 GO TO 120
769 CALL DIRECT(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I,J,K),TBBL(I,K),
770 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),1.0,
771 2 0.0,Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I,J),
772 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
773 GO TO 120
774 CALL DIRECT(TBB(I,K),T(I,J,K),TJK,TBB(I+1,K),T(I,J+1,K),
775 1 1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I,J),1.0,COND(I,J+1),
776 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I,J),X(I,J),0.0,
777 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
778 GO TO 120
779 CALL DIRECT(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,TBB(I+1,K),T(I,J+1,K),
780 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),1.0,COND(I,J+1),
781 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),0.0,
782 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
783 GO TO 120
784 CALL DIRECT(TBB(I,K),TBB(I-1,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
785 1 1.0,1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
786 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),0.0,X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
787 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
788 GO TO 120
789 CALL DIRECT(TBB(I,K),TBB(I-1,K),T(I,J,K),T(I,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
790 1 1.0,1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J+1),
791 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),0.0,X(I,J),X(I,J),SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
792 GO TO 120
793 120- TTT=TT
794 IF(MMM.NE.0) GO TO 70
795 RETURN
796 IF(INSUL.EQ.1) DT2=DT-DTF
797 IF(INSUL.EQ.2) DT2=DTTHIN(I,J)-DTP
798 TJK=TFREZ
799 GO TO 11
800 IF(INSUL.EQ.1) DT2=DT
801 IF(INSUL.EQ.2) DT2=DTTHIN(I,J)
802 MMM=MMM+1
803 GO TO 11
804 70 TAB=TT
805 EXPK=EXP(CB(I,J)-TJK+C7(I,J))/100.0
806 TI=TJK-100.0*P
807 EXPKI=EXP(CB(I,J)+TI+C7(I,J))/100.0
808 TTT=TI-(TI-TAB+HL*(EXPKI-EXPK))/(1.0+HL*CB(I,J)+EXPKI)
809 IF(ABS(TTT-TI).LE.P) RETURN
810 TI=TTT
811 GO TO 80
812 END
813 SUBROUTINE COOL(ITYPE,TJK,TTT,INSUL)
814 COMMON /BLCK/I,J,K,M,DT,D,NWS,DTK1,DTK2
815 COMMON /BLK1/T(12,12,30),ID(180),NTYPE(12,12),N(12)
816 COMMON /BLK2/DER(12,12),WC(12,12),SPHT(12,12),COND(12,12)
817 COMMON /BLK3/CS(12,12),C8(12,12),C7(12,12),ICE(12,12)
818 COMMON /BLK4/X(12,12),Z(12,12),DTTHIN(12,12)
819 COMMON /BLK5/TBB(12,100),TBBL(12,100)
820 DATA TFREZ,P/32.0,0.001/,DL/144.0/
821 MMM=0
822 IF(WC(I,J).EQ.0.0) GO TO 10
823 IF(TJK.LE.TFREZ) GO TO 20
824 DTF=SPHT(I,J)*(TFREZ-TJK)/(2.0*D)
825 IF(INSUL.EQ.1) GO TO 5
826 IF(DTF-DTTHIN(I,J)) 30,80,10
827 5 TTT=TFREZ
828 10 RETURN
829 IF(INSUL.EQ.1) DT2=DT
830 IF(INSUL.EQ.2) DT2=DTTHIN(I,J)
831 11 GO TO(101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,
832 115,116),ITYPE
833 101 CALL DIRECT(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
834 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
835 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
836 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
837 GO TO 120
838 102 CALL DIRECT(T(I,J-1,K),T(I,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
839 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
840 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
841 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
842 GO TO 120
843 103 CALL DIRECT(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
844 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J+1),
845 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I,J),
846 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
847 GO TO 120
848 104 CALL DIRECT(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
849 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
850 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
851 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
852 GO TO 120
853 105 CALL DIRECT(TBB(I,K),T(I,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
854 1 1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J+1),
855 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
856 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
857 GO TO 120
858 106 CALL DIRECT(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,TBB(I+1,K),T(I,J+1,K),
859 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J+1),
860 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I,J),
861 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
862 GO TO 120
863 107 CALL DIRECT(TBB(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,TBB(I+1,K),T(I,J+1,K),

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888 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),1.0,COND(I,J+1),
887 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),0.0,
886 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
885 GO TO 120
880 108 CALL DIRECT(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),TBL(I,K),
881 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),1.0,
882 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
883 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
884 GO TO 120
885 109 CALL DIRECT(T(I,J-1,K),T(I,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),TBL(I,K),
886 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),1.0,
887 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),0.0,X(I,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
888 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
889 GO TO 120
890 110 CALL DIRECT(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I,J,K),TBL(I,
891 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),1.0,
892 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I,J),
893 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
894 GO TO 120
895 111 CALL DIRECT(TBL(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),TBL(I,K),
896 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),1.0,
897 2 0.0,Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
898 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
899 GO TO 120
900 112 CALL DIRECT(TBL(I,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,T(I,J,K),TBL(I,K),
901 1 1.0,COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J),1.0,
902 2 0.0,Z(I,J),0.0,X(I-1,J),X(I,J),X(I,J),
903 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
904 GO TO 120
905 113 CALL DIRECT(TBL(I,K),T(I,J,K),TJK,TBL(I+1,K),T(I,J+1,K),
906 1 1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I,J),1.0,COND(I,J+1),
907 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I,J),X(I,J),0.0,
908 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
909 GO TO 120
910 114 CALL DIRECT(T(I,J-1,K),T(I-1,J,K),TJK,TBL(I+1,K),T(I,J+1,K),
911 1 COND(I,J-1),COND(I-1,J),COND(I,J),1.0,COND(I,J+1),
912 2 Z(I,J-1),Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),X(I-1,J),X(I,J),0.0,
913 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
914 GO TO 120
915 115 CALL DIRECT(TBL(I,K),TBL(I-1,K),TJK,T(I+1,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
916 1 1.0,1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I+1,J),COND(I,J),1.0,
917 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),0.0,X(I,J),X(I+1,J),
918 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
919 GO TO 120
920 116 CALL DIRECT(TBL(I,K),TBL(I-1,K),TJK,T(I,J,K),T(I,J+1,K),
921 1 1.0,1.0,COND(I,J),COND(I,J),COND(I,J+1),
922 2 0.0,Z(I,J),Z(I,J+1),0.0,X(I,J),X(I,J),
923 3 SPHT(I,J),DT2,TT)
924 GO TO 120
925 TTT=TT
926 IF(MMM.NE.0) GO TO 70
927 RETURN
928 IF(INSUL.EQ.1) DT2=DT
929 IF(INSUL.EQ.2) DT2=DTTHIN(I,J)
930 T1=TJK-100.0*P
931 GO TO 80
932 IF(INSUL.EQ.1) DT2=DT-OTF
933 IF(INSUL.EQ.2) DT2=DTTHIN(I,J)-OTF
934 TJK=TPREZ
935 T1=TPREZ-100.0*P
936 MMM=MMM+1
937 GO TO 11
938 70 TAB=TT
939 HL=OL*DEN(I,J)+WC(I,J)/SPHT(I,J)/100.0
940 EXPK=EXP(CS(I,J)+TJK+C7(I,J))/100.0
941 80 EXPK=EXP(CS(I,J)+T1+C7(I,J))/100.0
942 TTY=T1-(T1-TAB+HL*(EXPK1-EXPK))/(1.0+HL*CS(I,J)-EXPK1)
943 IF(ABS(TTY-T1).LE.P) RETURN
944 T1=TTY
945 GO TO 80
946 END
947 SUBROUTINE DIRECT(T12,T21,T22,T23,T32,K12,K21,K22,K23,K32,
948 1 21,22,23,X1,X2,X3,SPHT,DT,TTT)
949 C*****
950 COMPUTING TEMPERATURE FOR THE CELL, WITHOUT INVOLVING HEAT
951 GENERATION OR ABSORPTION
952 C*****
953 REAL K12,K21,K22,K23,K32
954 AB=2.0*DT/SPHT/Z2
955 AB1=Z3/K22
956 AB2=Z2/K22
957 AB3=Z1/K12
958 CD=2.0*DT/SPHT/X2
959 CD1=X3/K23
960 CD2=X2/K22
961 CD3=X1/K21
962 A=AB/(AB+AB2)
963 B=AB/(AB2+AB3)
964 C=CD/(CD1+CD2)
965 D=CD/(CD2+CD3)
966 TTY=A*(T32-T22)-B*(T22-T12)+C*(T23-T22)+D*(T22-T21)+T22
967 RETURN
968 END
969 FUNCTION VHT(A,B,DEN,WC,PARTF,PARTU)

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080 C.....
081 C** COMPUTING VOLUMETRIC HEAT OF THE CELL AT SPECIFIED
082 C** TEMPERATURES AND AMOUNT OF WATER FROZEN
083 C.....
084 DATA SPHTW,SPHTI/1.0,0.49/
085 IF(WC.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1
086 VHA=A*T+B+DEN*(WC/100.0)*(SPHTW*PARTU+SPHTI*PARTI)
087 C
088 VHA=B
089 C
090 IF(T.GT.32.0) VHA=A
091 RETURN
092 VHA=A*T+B
093 RETURN
094 END
095 FUNCTION TC(T,A,B,DEN,WC,PARTF,PARTU)
096 C.....
097 C** COMPUTING THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF THE CELL AT
098 C** SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE AND AMOUNT OF WATER FROZEN
099 C.....
100 DATA TCW,TCI/0.345,1.284/,SPWT/2.70/
101 IF(WC.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1
102 C=DEN/SPWT
103 D=DEN*WC/100.0
104 TC=C/(C+D)*(A*T+B)+D/(C+D)*(TCI*PARTF+TCW*PARTU)
105 C
106 TC=B
107 C
108 IF(T.LT.32) TC=A
109 RETURN
110 TC=A*T+B
111 RETURN
112 END
113 SUBROUTINE HOUR(DT,CELL,THOUR,TOTAL,LTIME,TIME)
114 C.....
115 C** COMPUTE DURATION OF TIME
116 C.....
117 TIME=DT*CELL/24.0
118 TIME=TIME*24
119 IF(TIME.LT.24.0) TIME=DT*CELL
120 TOUR=THOUR-TOTAL
121 IF(TIME.GE.TOUR) TIME=TOUR
122 LTIME=TOUR/TIME+0.99
123 NDAY=TOUR/24.0
124 NHOUR=TOUR-NDAY*24.0
125 WRITE(6,1) TOUR,NDAY,NHOUR
126 FORMAT(//2X,24HTOTAL DURATION OF TIME =,F7.1,SH HOURS =,14,
127 1 SH DAYS AND,13.6H HOURS)
128 RETURN
129 END
130 SUBROUTINE OUTPUT(KK,MM,DTK,DTOUT,TS)
131 C.....
132 C** WRITE OUTPUT
133 C.....
134 DIMENSION TB(100)
135 COMMON /BLOCK/I,J,K,M,DT,D,MWS,DTK1,DP
136 COMMON /BLK1/T(12,12,30),ID(160),NTYPE(12,12),N(12)
137 COMMON /BLK2/X(12,12),Z(12,12),DTTHIN(12,12)
138 COMMON /BLK3/TBB(12,100),TSSL(12,100)
139 IF(KK.EQ.0) GO TO 100
140 DTK=DTK+DT
141 DTK1=DTK
142 IF(DTK.LT.DTOUT) RETURN
143 OUT=DTK/DTOUT
144 LOUT=DTK/DTOUT*0.001
145 IF(ABS(OUT-FLOAT(LOUT)).GT.0.001) RETURN
146 WRITE(6,57) DTK,TS(K+1)
147 GO TO 30
148 K=0
149 WRITE(6,52) DTK,TS(K+1)
150 WRITE(6,51) (I,I=1,MM)
151 DO 1 I=1,M
152 IF(X(I,I).GE.0.1) GO TO 9999
153 CONTINUE
154 NJ=N(I)+I-1
155 GO TO(101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,110) I
156 WRITE(6,121) (TBB(I,K+1), I=1,NJ)
157 GO TO 3
158 WRITE(6,122) (TBB(I,K+1), I=2,NJ)
159 GO TO 3
160 WRITE(6,123) (TBB(I,K+1), I=3,NJ)
161 GO TO 3
162 WRITE(6,124) (TBB(I,K+1), I=4,NJ)
163 GO TO 3
164 WRITE(6,125) (TBB(I,K+1), I=5,NJ)
165 GO TO 3
166 WRITE(6,126) (TBB(I,K+1), I=6,NJ)
167 GO TO 3
168 WRITE(6,127) (TBB(I,K+1), I=7,NJ)
169 GO TO 3
170 WRITE(6,128) (TBB(I,K+1), I=8,NJ)
171 GO TO 3
172 WRITE(6,129) (TBB(I,K+1), I=9,NJ)
173 GO TO 3
174 WRITE(6,130) (TBB(I,K+1), I=10,NJ)
175 GO TO 3
176 FORMAT(1X,14HUPPER BOUNDARY,2X,14F8.2)
177 FORMAT(1X,14HUPPER BOUNDARY,8X,13F8.2)

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1046 123 FORMAT(1X,14HUPPER BOUNDARY,14X,(2F8.2)
1048 124 FORMAT(1X,14HUPPER BOUNDARY,20X,(1F8.2)
1047 125 FORMAT(1X,14HUPPER BOUNDARY,22X,(10F8.2)
1048 126 FORMAT(1X,14HUPPER BOUNDARY,22X,(9F8.2)
1048 127 FORMAT(1X,14HUPPER BOUNDARY,22X,(8F8.2)
1050 128 FORMAT(1X,14HUPPER BOUNDARY,44X,(7F8.2)
1051 129 FORMAT(1X,14HUPPER BOUNDARY,50X,(6F8.2)
1052 130 FORMAT(1X,14HUPPER BOUNDARY,56X,(5F8.2)
1053 3 GO TO J+1,M
1054 II=1
1055 5 IF(X(II,J).GE.0.1) GO TO 4
1056 II=II+1
1057 GO TO 5
1058 4 NJ=N(J)+II-1
1059 IF(NJ.LT.NM) GO TO 20
1060 GO TO (141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,150),II
1061 141 WRITE(6,161)J,(T(I,J,K+1),I=1,NJ),T(NJ,J,K+1)
1062 GO TO 10
1063 142 WRITE(6,161)J,TBB(1,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=2,NJ),T(NJ,J,K+1)
1064 GO TO 10
1065 143 WRITE(6,163)J,TBB(2,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=3,NJ),T(NJ,J,K+1)
1066 GO TO 10
1067 144 WRITE(6,164)J,TBB(3,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=4,NJ),T(NJ,J,K+1)
1068 GO TO 10
1069 145 WRITE(6,165)J,TBB(4,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=5,NJ),T(NJ,J,K+1)
1070 GO TO 10
1071 146 WRITE(6,166)J,TBB(5,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=6,NJ),T(NJ,J,K+1)
1072 GO TO 10
1073 147 WRITE(6,167)J,TBB(6,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=7,NJ),T(NJ,J,K+1)
1074 GO TO 10
1075 148 WRITE(6,168)J,TBB(7,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=8,NJ),T(NJ,J,K+1)
1076 GO TO 10
1077 149 WRITE(6,169)J,TBB(8,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=9,NJ),T(NJ,J,K+1)
1078 GO TO 10
1079 150 WRITE(6,170)J,TBB(9,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=10,NJ),T(NJ,J,K+1)
1080 GO TO 10
1081 20 N1=NJ+1
1082 IF(J.LT.M) N2=N(J+1)
1083 IF(J.EQ.M) N2=NM
1084 GO TO (181,182,183,184,185,186,187,188,189,190),I1
1085 181 WRITE(6,181)J,(T(I,J,K+1),I=1,NJ),TBB(NJ,K+1),NN=N1,N2)
1086 GO TO 10
1087 182 WRITE(6,181)J,TBB(1,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=2,NJ),
1088 1 (TBB(NN,K+1),NN=N1,N2)
1089 GO TO 10
1090 183 WRITE(6,183)J,TBB(2,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=3,NJ),
1091 1 (TBB(NN,K+1),NN=N1,N2)
1092 GO TO 10
1093 184 WRITE(6,184)J,TBB(3,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=4,NJ),
1094 1 (TBB(NN,K+1),NN=N1,N2)
1095 GO TO 10
1096 185 WRITE(6,185)J,TBB(4,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=5,NJ),
1097 1 (TBB(NN,K+1),NN=N1,N2)
1098 GO TO 10
1099 186 WRITE(6,186)J,TBB(5,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=6,NJ),
1100 1 (TBB(NN,K+1),NN=N1,N2)
1101 GO TO 10
1102 187 WRITE(6,187)J,TBB(6,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=7,NJ),
1103 1 (TBB(NN,K+1),NN=N1,N2)
1104 GO TO 10
1105 188 WRITE(6,188)J,TBB(7,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=8,NJ),
1106 1 (TBB(NN,K+1),NN=N1,N2)
1107 GO TO 10
1108 189 WRITE(6,189)J,TBB(8,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=9,NJ),
1109 1 (TBB(NN,K+1),NN=N1,N2)
1110 GO TO 10
1111 190 WRITE(6,170)J,TBB(9,K+1),(T(I,J,K+1),I=10,NJ),
1112 1 (TBB(NN,K+1),NN=N1,N2)
1113 GO TO 10
1114 10 CONTINUE
1115 161 FORMAT(3X,5HLAYER,13, 5X,15F8.2)
1116 163 FORMAT(3X,5HLAYER,13,12X,14F8.2)
1117 164 FORMAT(3X,5HLAYER,13,15X,13F8.2)
1118 165 FORMAT(3X,5HLAYER,13,24X,12F8.2)
1119 166 FORMAT(3X,5HLAYER,13,30X,11F8.2)
1120 167 FORMAT(3X,5HLAYER,13,38X,10F8.2)
1121 168 FORMAT(3X,5HLAYER,13,42X, 9F8.2)
1122 169 FORMAT(3X,5HLAYER,13,46X, 8F8.2)
1123 170 FORMAT(3X,5HLAYER,13,54X, 7F8.2)
1124 WRITE(6,50) (TBB(I,K+1),I=1,NM)
1125 51 FORMAT(/15X,1618)
1126 52 FORMAT(1H1,10X,15HTIME AT THIS STEP=,F8.2,5H HRS
1127 1 10X,16H1R TEMPERATURE=,F8.2)
1128 56 FORMAT(1X,14HLOWER BOUNDARY,2X,15F8.2)
1129 57 FORMAT(////10X,15HTIME AT THIS STEP=,F8.2,5H HRS
1130 1 10X,16H1R TEMPERATURE=,F8.2)
1131 C CALL HEAVE(DTOUT,HVT)
1132 RETURN
1133 END
1134
1135 SUBROUTINE OUT(IM)
1136 C*****
1137 C** WRITE OUT INPUT INFORMATIONS
1138 C*****
1139 COMMON /BLK1/I,J,K,M,DT,D,NWS,DTK,DP
1140 COMMON /BLK1/T(12,12,30),ID(180),N1,N2(I2),N(12)

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1141 COMMON /BLK2/DEN(12,12),WC(12,12),SPHT(12,12),COND(12,12)
1142 COMMON /BLK3/C1(12,12),C2(12,12),C3(12,12),C4(12,12)
1143 COMMON /BLK4/C5(12,12),C6(12,12),C7(12,12),ICE(12,12)
1144 COMMON /BLK5/X(12,12),Z(12,12),DTYNIN(12,12)
1145 COMMON /BLK6/TBS(12,100),TBLL(12,100)
1146 COMMON /BLK7/INIT,FINIT,TIS(12)
1147 COMMON /BLK8/IBOND,SBOND,ABOND,BBOND,CBOND,DBOND,HALPT,NSTEP,TBUILD
1148 COMMON /BLK9/STEPS(365),STEPS(365),STEPS(365)
1149 COMMON /BLK0/LBOND,BOND
1150 NM=NM
1151 GO TO(100,200,300,400,500,600,700,800), IN
1152 C-----
1153 C WRITE ID,TYPE,THICKNESS,WIDTH,DRY DENSITY, AND WATER CONTENT
1154 C-----
1155 100 WRITE(6,101)
1156 101 FORMAT(1H1,47HDATA FOR PREDICTING OF FROST PENETRATION INTO A.
1157 1 12H SOIL-WATER SYSTEM///)
1158 C WRITE(6,10) ID
1159 10 FORMAT(1SA4)
1160 WRITE(6,102) (I,I=1,NM)
1161 102 FORMAT(///,20X,43HWIDTH(X), THICKNESS(Z), IN INCHES, AND TYPE,
1162 1 12H OF THE CELL//IX,SHZ(J)/X(I),SX,1416)
1163 WRITE(6,103) (X(I),M,I=1,NM)
1164 103 FORMAT(11X,SHWIDTH ,1416,2)
1165 WRITE(6,104)
1166 104 FORMAT(9X,SHTHICKNESS)
1167 DO 11 J=1,M
1168 11=1
1169 14 IF(X(I1,J).GE.0.01) GO TO 13
1170 11=11+1
1171 GO TO 14
1172 13 NJ=N(J)+11-1
1173 GO TO(121,122,123,124,125,126,127,128,129,130),11
1174 121 WRITE(6,141)J,Z(1,J),(NTYPE(I,J),I=1,NJ)
1175 GO TO 11
1176 122 WRITE(6,142)J,Z(2,J),(NTYPE(I,J),I=2,NJ)
1177 GO TO 11
1178 123 WRITE(6,143)J,Z(3,J),(NTYPE(I,J),I=3,NJ)
1179 GO TO 11
1180 124 WRITE(6,144)J,Z(4,J),(NTYPE(I,J),I=4,NJ)
1181 GO TO 11
1182 125 WRITE(6,145)J,Z(5,J),(NTYPE(I,J),I=5,NJ)
1183 GO TO 11
1184 126 WRITE(6,146)J,Z(6,J),(NTYPE(I,J),I=6,NJ)
1185 GO TO 11
1186 127 WRITE(6,147)J,Z(7,J),(NTYPE(I,J),I=7,NJ)
1187 GO TO 11
1188 128 WRITE(6,148)J,Z(8,J),(NTYPE(I,J),I=8,NJ)
1189 GO TO 11
1190 129 WRITE(6,149)J,Z(9,J),(NTYPE(I,J),I=9,NJ)
1191 GO TO 11
1192 130 WRITE(6,150)J,Z(10,J),(NTYPE(I,J),I=10,NJ)
1193 GO TO 11
1194 11 CONTINUE
1195 141 FORMAT(/18,F11.3,18,1218)
1196 142 FORMAT(/18,F11.3, 6X,1218)
1197 143 FORMAT(/18,F11.3,14X,1118)
1198 144 FORMAT(/18,F11.3,22X,1018)
1199 145 FORMAT(/18,F11.3,30X, 918)
1200 146 FORMAT(/18,F11.3,38X, 818)
1201 147 FORMAT(/18,F11.3,46X, 718)
1202 148 FORMAT(/18,F11.3,54X, 618)
1203 149 FORMAT(/18,F11.3,62X, 518)
1204 150 FORMAT(/18,F11.3,70X, 418)
1205 WRITE(6,106) (I,I=1,NM)
1206 106 FORMAT(///,20X,44HUNIT WEIGHT (PCF) AND WATER CONTENT (PERCENT
1207 1 12H) AT VARIOUS CELLS//
1208 2 IX,SHZ(J)/X(I),1416)
1209 DO 12 J=1,M
1210 12=1
1211 16 IF(X(I1,J).GE.0.1) GO TO 16
1212 12=12+1
1213 18 NJ=N(J)+12-1
1214 GO TO(161,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,170),12
1215 161 WRITE(6,161) J,(DEN(I,J),I=1,NJ)
1216 WRITE(6,1611) (WC(I,J),I=1,NJ)
1217 GO TO 12
1218 162 WRITE(6,162) J,(DEN(I,J),I=2,NJ)
1219 WRITE(6,1612) (WC(I,J),I=2,NJ)
1220 GO TO 12
1221 163 WRITE(6,163) J,(DEN(I,J),I=3,NJ)
1222 WRITE(6,1613) (WC(I,J),I=3,NJ)
1223 GO TO 12
1224 164 WRITE(6,164) J,(DEN(I,J),I=4,NJ)
1225 WRITE(6,1614) (WC(I,J),I=4,NJ)
1226 GO TO 12
1227 165 WRITE(6,165) J,(DEN(I,J),I=5,NJ)
1228 WRITE(6,1615) (WC(I,J),I=5,NJ)
1229 GO TO 12
1230 166 WRITE(6,166) J,(DEN(I,J),I=6,NJ)
1231 WRITE(6,1616) (WC(I,J),I=6,NJ)
1232 GO TO 12
1233 167 WRITE(6,167) J,(DEN(I,J),I=7,NJ)
1234 WRITE(6,1617) (WC(I,J),I=7,NJ)

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1235 GO TO 12
1236 185 WRITE(8,185) J,(DEN(I,J), I=8,NJ)
1237 WRITE(8,1818) (WC(I,J), I=8,NJ)
1238 GO TO 12
1239 189 WRITE(8,189) J,(DEN(I,J), I=9,NJ)
1240 WRITE(8,1819) (WC(I,J), I=9,NJ)
1241 GO TO 12
1242 170 WRITE(8,180) J,(DEN(I,J), I=10,NJ)
1243 WRITE(8,1820) (WC(I,J), I=10,NJ)
1244 GO TO 12
1245 C-----
1246 C CONTINUE
1247 181 FORMAT(/16, 8X, 12F8.2)
1248 182 FORMAT(/16, 14X, 11F8.2)
1249 183 FORMAT(/16, 22X, 10F8.2)
1250 184 FORMAT(/16, 30X, 9F8.2)
1251 185 FORMAT(/16, 38X, 8F8.2)
1252 186 FORMAT(/16, 46X, 7F8.2)
1253 187 FORMAT(/16, 54X, 6F8.2)
1254 188 FORMAT(/16, 62X, 5F8.2)
1255 189 FORMAT(/16, 70X, 4F8.2)
1256 190 FORMAT(/16, 78X, 3F8.2)
1257 1811 FORMAT(12X, 12F8.2)
1258 1812 FORMAT(20X, 11F8.2)
1259 1813 FORMAT(28X, 10F8.2)
1260 1814 FORMAT(36X, 9F8.2)
1261 1815 FORMAT(44X, 8F8.2)
1262 1816 FORMAT(52X, 7F8.2)
1263 1817 FORMAT(60X, 6F8.2)
1264 1818 FORMAT(68X, 5F8.2)
1265 1819 FORMAT(76X, 4F8.2)
1266 1820 FORMAT(84X, 3F8.2)
1267 RETURN
1268 C-----
1269 C WRITE COEFFICIENTS FOR DEFINING VOLUMETRIC HEAT AND THERMAL
1270 C CONDUCTIVITY OF CELLS
1271 C-----
1272 200 WRITE(8,201)
1273 201 FORMAT(/17,1X,12X,9HCELL(I,X),12X,15HVOLUMETRIC HEAT,18X,9HCONDUCT
1274 15HTIVITY
1275 1/24X,13H(BTU/CM FT/F),17X,15H(BTU/FT/HOUR/F),/)
1276 DO 21 J=1,M
1277 II=1
1278 IF(X(II,J).GE.0.1) GO TO 23
1279 II=II+1
1280 GO TO 24
1281 23 NJ=N(J)+II-1
1282 21 WRITE(8,202) (J,1,C1(I,J),C2(I,J),C3(I,J),C4(I,J), I=11,NJ)
1283 202 FORMAT(17,1H,12,10X,2HC=F7.2,4H T +,F7.3,12X,4HK =,F8.3,
1284 1 5H T +,F8.3)
1285 RETURN
1286 C-----
1287 C WRITE COEFFICIENTS FOR DEFINING THE ICE FORMATION
1288 C CHARACTERISTICS
1289 C-----
1290 300 WRITE(8,301)
1291 301 FORMAT(/17,1X,12X,9HCELL(I,X),12X,22HICEFORMATION CURVE IN,
1292 1 21H EXPONENTIAL FUNCTION/)
1293 DO 310 J=1,M
1294 II=1
1295 IF(X(II,J).GE.0.1) GO TO 32
1296 II=II+1
1297 GO TO 31
1298 32 NJ=N(J)+II-1
1299 DO 310 I=11,NJ
1300 IF(ICE(I,J).EQ.3) GO TO 311
1301 WRITE(8,302) J,1,C5(I,J),C6(I,J),C7(I,J)
1302 302 FORMAT(17,1H,12,8X,18HPERCENT WC FROZEN ,F8.2,7H - EXP(,
1303 1 F8.3,13H *T(I,J,K) +,F8.3,2H ))
1304 GO TO 310
1305 311 WRITE(8,303) J,1
1306 303 FORMAT(17,1H,12,10X,8H DRY CELL)
1307 310 CONTINUE
1308 RETURN
1309 C-----
1310 C WRITE INITIAL CONDITION
1311 C-----
1312 400 GO TO(401,402), INIT
1313 401 WRITE(8,410) TINIT
1314 410 FORMAT(/17,1X,17HINITIAL CONDITION,10X,21HINITIAL TEMPERATURE =
1315 1 25H CONSTANT FOR ALL CELLS =,F10.2,3X,17HDEGREE FAHRENHEIT)
1316 RETURN
1317 402 WRITE(8,421)
1318 DO 41 J=1,M
1319 II=1
1320 IF(X(II,J).GE.0.1) GO TO 43
1321 II=II+1
1322 GO TO 44
1323 43 NJ=N(J)+II-1
1324 GO TO(431,432,433,434,435,436,437,438,439,440), II
1325 431 WRITE(8,451) (T(I,J,1), I=1,NJ)
1326 GO TO 41
1327 432 WRITE(8,452) (T(I,J,1), I=2,NJ)
1328 GO TO 41
1329 433 WRITE(8,453) (T(I,J,1), I=3,NJ)
1330 GO TO 41
1331 434 WRITE(8,454) (T(I,J,1), I=4,NJ)
1332 GO TO 41

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1322 435 WRITE(8,486) (T(I,J,1), I=6,NJ)
1323 GO TO 41
1324 436 WRITE(8,486) (T(I,J,1), I=6,NJ)
1325 GO TO 41
1326 437 WRITE(8,487) (T(I,J,1), I=7,NJ)
1327 GO TO 41
1328 438 WRITE(8,486) (T(I,J,1), I=8,NJ)
1329 GO TO 41
1330 439 WRITE(8,488) (T(I,J,1), I=9,NJ)
1331 GO TO 41
1332 440 WRITE(8,480) (T(I,J,1), I=10,NJ)
1333 GO TO 41
1334 41 CONTINUE
1335 481 FORMAT(2X,14F8.2)
1336 482 FORMAT(8X,12F8.2)
1337 483 FORMAT(14X,12F8.2)
1338 484 FORMAT(20X,11F8.2)
1339 485 FORMAT(28X,10F8.2)
1340 486 FORMAT(32X,8F8.2)
1341 487 FORMAT(38X,8F8.2)
1342 488 FORMAT(44X,7F8.2)
1343 489 FORMAT(50X,6F8.2)
1344 490 FORMAT(56X,5F8.2)
1345 WRITE(8,426) (TIS(I), I=1,NM)
1346 WRITE(8,426) (TBSL(I,1), I=1,NM)
1347 421 FORMAT(//2X,17INITIAL CONDITION/8X,23HTEMPORATURES AT CENTERS
1348 1 10M OF ALL CELLS GIVEN)
1349 425 FORMAT(//2X,26INITIAL UPPER BOUNDARY TEMPERATURES/1X,14F8.2)
1350 426 FORMAT(//2X,26INITIAL LOWER BOUNDARY TEMPERATURES/1X,14F8.2)
1351 RETURN
1352 800 RETURN
-----
1353 C
1354 C WRITE UPPER BOUNDARY CONDITION
1355 C-----
1356 800 GO TO(801,802,803,804,805), ISOND
1357 801 WRITE(8,81) SBND
1358 81 FORMAT(//1X,18NBUNDARY CONDITIONS,8X,21NTEMPERATURE AT BOUNDAR
1359 1 12SHV, = CONSTANT AT ALL TIMES =,F10.4,16H DEGREE FAHRENHEIT)
1360 RETURN
1361 802 WRITE(8,82) ABND,SBND,CBND,DBND
1362 82 FORMAT(//1X,18NBUNDARY CONDITIONS,8X,10HT(O,TIME)=,F10.4,
1363 1 2H +,F10.4,8H *TIME +,F10.4,10H *TIME=,F10.4,8H *TIME=)
1364 RETURN
1365 803 WRITE(8,83) ABND,HALFT,SBND,HALFT
1366 83 FORMAT(//1X,18NBUNDARY CONDITIONS,8X,10HT(O,TIME)=,8H 32 -
1367 1F8.4,12H SIN(3.14*T/F8.2,3H) +F8.4,12H COS(3.14*T/F8.2,1H))
1368 RETURN
1369 804 WRITE(8,84)
1370 84 FORMAT(//1X,44NBUNDARY CONDITIONS IN FORM OF STEP FUNCTION//
1371 1 12H SIN(3.14*T/F8.2,3H) +,F10.4,12H COS(3.14*T/F8.2,1H))
1372 WRITE(8,85) (1,STEPA(I),STEPS(I),STEPT(I),I=1,NSTEP)
1373 85 FORMAT(11I,8X,F8.2,1X,3H =,F8.2,11X,F8.2)
1374 RETURN
1375 805 WRITE(8,86) ABND,HALFT,TBUILD
1376 86 FORMAT(//1X,18NBUNDARY CONDITIONS T(O,TIME)=32.0-,F8.2,
1377 1 *(SIN(3.14*T/,F8.2,') BUILDING TEMPERATURE=,F8.2)
1378 RETURN
1379 700 RETURN
-----
1380 C
1381 C WRITE LOWER BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
1382 C-----
1383 800 GO TO(801,802,803,804), LBND
1384 801 WRITE(8,81) TBSL(1,1)
1385 81 FORMAT(//1X,48NTEMPERATURE AT LOWER BOUNDARY REMAINS CONSTANT A
1386 1 44HT ALL THE TIME(EQUAL TO INITIAL TEMPERATURE),2H =,F8.1)
1387 RETURN
1388 802 WRITE(8,82)
1389 82 FORMAT(//1X,48NASSUME THE LOWER BOUNDARY AS A PERFECT INSULATIO
1390 1 16HN TO THE HEAT FLOW)
1391 803 WRITE(8,83)
1392 83 FORMAT(//1X,40NTEMPERATURE AT LOWER BOUNDARY IS SAME AS,
1393 1 40H TEMPERATURE OF M LAYER, TBL(K)=T(I,M,K))
1394 RETURN
1395 804 WRITE(8,84) BOND
1396 84 FORMAT(//1X,46NTEMP AT LOWER BDY EQUALS TO THE TEMP SPECIFIED,
1397 1 1H(F8.2,1H))
1398 RETURN
1399 END
-----
1400 C
1401 C SUBROUTINE TO CALCULATE DEPTH OF FROST PENETRATION AND
1402 C CALCULATE HEAVE (SIMPLIFIED KONRAD MODEL)
1403 C
1404 C SUBROUTINE HEAVE(DTOUT,HVT)
1405 COMMON /BLOCK/1,J,K,M,DT,0,NWS,DTK1,DP
1406 COMMON /BLK1/7(12,12,30),ID(180),NTYPE(12,12),N(12)
1407 COMMON /BLK2/DEN(12,12),WC(12,12),SPHT(12,12),COND(12,12)
1408 COMMON /BLK3/X(12,12),Z(12,12),DTTHIN(12,12)
1409 IF (DTK1.LT.100.) RETURN
1410 IF (T(8,K) .GT. 32.0) RETURN
-----
1411 C
1412 C CALCULATE FROST PENETRATION
1413 C
1414 DO 555,NX=8,12
1415 IF (T(8,NX,K) .GT. 31.8) GO TO 644

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1426      855 CONTINUE
1427      444 T1=T(S,(NX-1),K)
1428          T2=T(S,(NX),K)
1429          X1=Z(S,(NX-1))/2
1430          X2=Z(S,(NX))/2+Z(S,(NX-1))
1431          XP=X1-(((X1-X2)/(T1-T2)))*(T1-32.0)
1432          NX2=NX-2
1433          DO 445 NP=2,NX2
1434          XP=XP+Z(S,NP)
1435      445 CONTINUE
1436          XPM=XP+304.8
1437          IP=XP+12.0
1438          WRITE(S,447) IP,XPM
1439      447 FORMAT(//10X,21NFROST PENETRATION = ,F8.2,3H IN = ,F8.2,3H MM)
1440
1441      C
1442      C CALCULATE SEGREGATIONAL HEAVE
1443      C
1444      IF (T(S,NWB,K).GT.22.0) GO TO 600
1445      IF (WC(S,3).GT.0.0) GO TO 480
1446      IF (NX.GT.8) GO TO 480
1447      GRADY=2*((T(S,6,K)-T(S,4,K))/(Z(S,6)+Z(S,4)))
1448      GO TO 111
1449      480 TH1=T(S,(NX-1),K)
1450          TH2=T(S,(NX-2),K)
1451          ZH1=Z(S,(NX-1))/2
1452          ZH2=Z(S,(NX-2))/2
1453          GRADY=(TH1-TH2)/(ZH1+ZH2)
1454      IF (WC(S,6).GT.0.0) GO TO 111
1455      IF (NX.GT.8) GO TO 111
1456          TH1=T(S,6,K)
1457          TH2=T(S,7,K)
1458          GRADY=2*(TH1-TH2)/(Z(S,6)+Z(S,7))
1459      111 GRADY=GRADY*0.5885/304.8
1460          SP=1.E-03
1461          V=SP*GRADY
1462          HV=1.08*V*DTOUT+3600
1463          HVS=HV*HVS
1464          WRITE(S,333) HVS
1465      333 FORMAT(//10X,27HTOTAL SEGREGATIONAL HEAVE= ,F8.2,3H MM)
1466
1467      C
1468      C CALCULATE IN-SITU HEAVE
1469      C
1470      434 VOID=2.85*WC(S,8)/100
1471          POR=VOID/(VOID+1)
1472          XS=(XP/12.0)-DP
1473          NV=1.08*0.80*POR*XS
1474          HVI=HV*NV+304.8
1475          HVT=HVI*HVS
1476          WRITE(S,223) HVT
1477      223 FORMAT(//10X,27HTOTAL HEAVE= ,F8.2,3H MM)
1478      800 RETURN
1479      END

```

INPUT FOR THE TWO DIMENSIONAL HEAT FLOW MODEL

1	144	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2	1	1	1	8.01	120.0	120.0	148.0	12.0	1.01	12	12	12	12
3	2	1	2	8.0	120.0	120.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
4	2	1	2	2.0	120.0	120.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
5	4	1	2	8.0	121.0	121.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
6	5	1	2	12.0	120.0	120.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
7	6	1	2	8.0	120.0	120.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
8	7	1	2	8.0	120.0	120.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
9	8	1	2	12.0	120.0	120.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
10	9	1	2	12.0	120.0	120.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
11	10	1	2	24.0	120.0	120.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
12	11	1	2	38.0	120.0	120.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
13	12	1	2	200.0	120.0	120.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
14	1	2	4	8.01	72.0	148.0	92.1	1.01	30.0				
15	2	2	1	8.0	72.0	72.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
16	3	2	1	2.0	72.0	72.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
17	4	2	1	8.0	72.0	72.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
18	5	2	1	12.0	72.0	72.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
19	6	2	1	8.0	72.0	72.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
20	7	2	1	8.0	72.0	72.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
21	8	2	1	12.0	72.0	72.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
22	9	2	1	12.0	72.0	72.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
23	10	2	1	24.0	72.0	72.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
24	11	2	1	38.0	72.0	72.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
25	12	2	1	200.0	72.0	72.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
26	1	3	4	8.01	8.0	148.0	92.1	1.01	30.0				
27	2	3	1	8.0	8.0	8.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
28	3	3	1	2.0	8.0	8.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
29	4	3	1	8.0	8.0	8.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
30	5	3	1	12.0	8.0	8.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
31	6	3	1	8.0	8.0	8.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
32	7	3	1	8.0	8.0	8.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
33	8	3	1	12.0	8.0	8.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
34	9	3	1	12.0	8.0	8.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
35	10	3	1	24.0	8.0	8.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
36	11	3	1	38.0	8.0	8.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
37	12	3	1	200.0	8.0	8.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
38	1	4	4	8.01	12.0	148.0	92.1	1.01	30.0				
39	2	4	1	8.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
40	3	4	1	2.0	12.0	1.0	92.1	0.0	30.0				
41	4	4	1	8.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
42	5	4	1	12.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
43	6	4	1	8.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
44	7	4	1	8.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
45	8	4	1	12.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
46	9	4	1	12.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
47	10	4	1	24.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
48	11	4	1	38.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
49	12	4	1	200.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
50	1	5	4	8.01	22.0	148.0	92.1	1.01	30.0				
51	2	5	1	8.0	22.0	1.0	92.1	0.0	30.0				
52	3	5	1	2.0	22.0	1.0	92.1	0.0	30.0				
53	4	5	1	8.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
54	5	5	1	12.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
55	6	5	1	8.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
56	7	5	1	8.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
57	8	5	1	12.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
58	9	5	1	12.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
59	10	5	1	24.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
60	11	5	1	38.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
61	12	5	1	200.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
62	1	6	4	8.01	4.0	148.0	92.1	1.01	30.0				
63	2	6	1	8.0	4.0	1.0	92.1	0.0	30.0				
64	3	6	1	2.0	4.0	1.0	92.1	0.0	30.0				
65	4	6	1	8.0	4.0	4.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
66	5	6	1	12.0	4.0	4.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
67	6	6	1	8.0	4.0	4.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
68	7	6	1	8.0	4.0	4.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
69	8	6	1	12.0	4.0	4.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
70	9	6	1	12.0	4.0	4.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
71	10	6	1	24.0	4.0	4.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
72	11	6	1	38.0	4.0	4.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
73	12	6	1	200.0	4.0	4.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
74	1	7	4	4.01	22.0	1.0	92.1	0.0	30.0				
75	2	7	1	8.0	22.0	1.0	92.1	0.0	30.0				
76	3	7	1	2.0	22.0	1.0	92.1	0.0	30.0				
77	4	7	1	8.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
78	5	7	1	12.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
79	6	7	1	8.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
80	7	7	1	8.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
81	8	7	1	12.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
82	9	7	1	12.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
83	10	7	1	24.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
84	11	7	1	38.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
85	12	7	1	200.0	22.0	22.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
86	1	8	4	4.01	12.0	1.0	92.1	0.0	30.0				
87	2	8	1	8.0	12.0	1.0	92.1	0.0	30.0				
88	3	8	1	2.0	12.0	1.0	92.1	0.0	30.0				
89	4	8	1	8.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
90	5	8	1	12.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
91	6	8	1	8.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
92	7	8	1	8.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
93	8	8	1	12.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				
94	9	8	1	12.0	12.0	12.0	92.1	30.0	30.0				

85	10	8	1	24.0	12.0	82.1	30.0
86	11	8	1	38.0	12.0	82.1	30.0
87	12	8	8	200.0	12.0	82.1	30.0
88	1	8	4	4.01	8.0	1.0	0.0
89	2	8	1	8.0	8.0	82.1	30.0
100	3	8	1	2.0	8.0	82.1	30.0
101	4	8	1	8.0	8.0	82.1	30.0
102	5	8	1	8.0	8.0	82.1	30.0
103	6	8	1	8.0	8.0	82.1	30.0
104	7	8	1	8.0	8.0	82.1	30.0
105	8	8	1	8.0	8.0	82.1	30.0
106	9	8	1	8.0	8.0	82.1	30.0
107	10	8	1	24.0	8.0	82.1	30.0
108	11	8	1	38.0	8.0	82.1	30.0
109	12	8	8	200.0	8.0	82.1	30.0
110	1	10	4	4.01	38.0	1.0	0.0
111	2	10	1	8.0	38.0	82.1	30.0
112	3	10	1	2.0	38.0	82.1	30.0
113	4	10	1	8.0	38.0	82.1	30.0
114	5	10	1	12.0	38.0	82.1	30.0
115	6	10	1	8.0	38.0	82.1	30.0
116	7	10	1	8.0	38.0	82.1	30.0
117	8	10	1	12.0	38.0	82.1	30.0
118	9	10	1	12.0	38.0	82.1	30.0
119	10	10	1	24.0	38.0	82.1	30.0
120	11	10	1	38.0	38.0	82.1	30.0
121	12	10	8	200.0	38.0	82.1	30.0
122	1	11	4	4.01	72.0	1.0	0.0
123	2	11	1	8.0	72.0	82.1	30.0
124	3	11	1	2.0	72.0	82.1	30.0
125	4	11	1	8.0	72.0	82.1	30.0
126	5	11	1	12.0	72.0	82.1	30.0
127	6	11	1	8.0	72.0	82.1	30.0
128	7	11	1	8.0	72.0	82.1	30.0
129	8	11	1	12.0	72.0	82.1	30.0
130	9	11	1	12.0	72.0	82.1	30.0
131	10	11	1	24.0	72.0	82.1	30.0
132	11	11	1	38.0	72.0	82.1	30.0
133	12	11	8	200.0	72.0	82.1	30.0
134	1	12	4	4.01	120.0	1.0	0.0
135	2	12	3	8.0	120.0	82.1	30.0
136	3	12	3	2.0	120.0	82.1	30.0
137	4	12	3	8.0	120.0	82.1	30.0
138	5	12	3	12.0	120.0	82.1	30.0
139	6	12	3	8.0	120.0	82.1	30.0
140	7	12	3	8.0	120.0	82.1	30.0
141	8	12	3	12.0	120.0	82.1	30.0
142	9	12	3	12.0	120.0	82.1	30.0
143	10	12	3	24.0	120.0	82.1	30.0
144	11	12	3	38.0	120.0	82.1	30.0
145	12	12	10	200.0	120.0	82.1	30.0
146	1	1	1	0.000	25.40	0.000	2.0000
147	2	1	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
148	3	1	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
149	4	1	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
150	5	1	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
151	6	1	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
152	7	1	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
153	8	1	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
154	9	1	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
155	10	1	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
156	11	1	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
157	12	1	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
158	1	2	1	0.000	25.40	0.000	2.0000
159	2	2	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
160	3	2	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
161	4	2	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
162	5	2	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
163	6	2	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
164	7	2	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
165	8	2	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
166	9	2	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
167	10	2	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
168	11	2	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
169	12	2	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
170	1	3	1	0.000	25.40	0.000	2.0000
171	2	3	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
172	3	3	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
173	4	3	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
174	5	3	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
175	6	3	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
176	7	3	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
177	8	3	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
178	9	3	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
179	10	3	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
180	11	3	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
181	12	3	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
182	1	4	1	0.000	25.40	0.000	2.0000
183	2	4	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
184	3	4	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
185	4	4	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
186	5	4	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
187	6	4	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
188	7	4	1	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100



188	8	4	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
189	8	4	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
191	10	4	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
192	11	4	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
193	12	4	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
194	1	5	0.000	28.40	0.000	2.0000
195	3	5	0.000	0.874	0.000	0.024
196	2	5	0.000	32.48	0.000	0.881
197	4	5	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
198	5	5	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
199	6	5	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
200	7	5	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
201	8	5	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
202	9	5	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
203	10	5	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
204	11	5	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
205	12	5	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
206	1	6	0.000	28.40	0.000	2.0000
207	3	6	0.000	0.874	0.000	0.024
208	2	6	0.000	32.48	0.000	0.881
209	4	6	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
210	5	6	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
211	6	6	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
212	7	6	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
213	8	6	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
214	9	6	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
215	10	6	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
216	11	6	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
217	12	6	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
218	1	7	0.000	5.90	0.000	0.15000
219	3	7	0.000	0.874	0.000	0.024
220	2	7	0.000	32.48	0.000	0.881
221	4	7	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
222	5	7	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
223	6	7	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
224	7	7	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
225	8	7	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
226	9	7	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
227	10	7	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
228	11	7	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
229	12	7	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
230	1	8	0.000	5.90	0.000	0.15000
231	2	8	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
232	3	8	0.000	0.874	0.000	0.024
233	4	8	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
234	5	8	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
235	6	8	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
236	7	8	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
237	8	8	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
238	9	8	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
239	10	8	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
240	11	8	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
241	12	8	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
242	1	9	0.000	5.90	0.000	0.15000
243	2	9	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
244	3	9	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
245	4	9	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
246	5	9	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
247	6	9	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
248	7	9	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
249	8	9	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
250	9	9	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
251	10	9	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
252	11	9	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
253	12	9	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
254	1	10	0.000	5.90	0.000	0.15000
255	2	10	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
256	3	10	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
257	4	10	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
258	5	10	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
259	6	10	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
260	7	10	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
261	8	10	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
262	9	10	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
263	10	10	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
264	11	10	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
265	12	10	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
266	1	11	0.000	5.90	0.000	0.15000
267	2	11	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
268	3	11	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
269	4	11	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
270	5	11	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
271	6	11	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
272	7	11	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
273	8	11	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
274	9	11	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
275	10	11	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
276	11	11	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
277	12	11	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
278	1	12	0.000	5.90	0.000	0.15000
279	2	12	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
280	3	12	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
281	4	12	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
282	5	12	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
283	6	12	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
284	7	12	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
285	8	12	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100

286	8	12	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
287	10	12	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
288	11	12	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
289	12	12	0.000	18.58	0.000	1.100
290	1					
291		100.	0.770	-20.03		
292	2					
293		100.	0.770	-20.03		
294	3					
295		100.	0.770	-20.03		
296						
297		100.	0.770	-20.03		
298	5					
299		100.	0.770	-20.03		
300	6					
301		100.	0.770	-20.03		
302	7					
303		100.	0.770	-20.03		
304	8					
305		100.	0.770	-20.03		
306	9					
307		100.	0.770	-20.03		
308	10					
309		100.	0.770	-20.03		
310	11					
311		100.	0.770	-20.03		
312	12					
313		100.	0.770	-20.03		
314	1	2				
315		100.	0.770	-20.03		
316	2	2				
317		100.	0.770	-20.03		
318	3	2				
319		100.	0.770	-20.03		
320	4	2				
321		100.	0.770	-20.03		
322	5	2				
323		100.	0.770	-20.03		
324	6	2				
325		100.	0.770	-20.03		
326	7	2				
327		100.	0.770	-20.03		
328	8	2				
329		100.	0.770	-20.03		
330	9	2				
331		100.	0.770	-20.03		
332	10	2				
333		100.	0.770	-20.03		
334	11	2				
335		100.	0.770	-20.03		
336	12	2				
337		100.	0.770	-20.03		
338	1	3				
339		100.	0.770	-20.03		
340	2	3				
341		100.	0.770	-20.03		
342	3	3				
343		100.	0.770	-20.03		
344	4	3				
345		100.	0.770	-20.03		
346	5	3				
347		100.	0.770	-20.03		
348	6	3				
349		100.	0.770	-20.03		
350	7	3				
351		100.	0.770	-20.03		
352	8	3				
353		100.	0.770	-20.03		
354	9	3				
355		100.	0.770	-20.03		
356	10	3				
357		100.	0.770	-20.03		
358	11	3				
359		100.	0.770	-20.03		
360	12	3				
361		100.	0.770	-20.03		
362	1	4				
363		100.	0.770	-20.03		
364	2	4				
365		100.	0.770	-20.03		
366	3	4				
367		100.	0.770	-20.03		
368	4	4				
369		100.	0.770	-20.03		
370	5	4				
371		100.	0.770	-20.03		
372	6	4				
373		100.	0.770	-20.03		
374	7	4				
375		100.	0.770	-20.03		
376	8	4				
377		100.	0.770	-20.03		
378	9	4				
379		100.	0.770	-20.03		

380	10	4	1		
381		100	8	0.770	-20.03
382	11	4	1		
383		100	8	0.770	-20.03
384	12	4	1		
385		100	8	0.770	-20.03
386	1	5	1		
387		100	8	0.770	-20.03
388	2	5	1		
389		100	8	0.770	-20.03
390	3	5	1		
391		100	8	0.770	-20.03
392	4	5	1		
393		100	8	0.770	-20.03
394	5	5	1		
395		100	8	0.770	-20.03
396	6	5	1		
397		100	8	0.770	-20.03
398	7	5	1		
399		100	8	0.770	-20.03
400	8	5	1		
401		100	8	0.770	-20.03
402	9	5	1		
403		100	8	0.770	-20.03
404	10	5	1		
405		100	8	0.770	-20.03
406	11	5	1		
407		100	8	0.770	-20.03
408	12	5	1		
409		100	8	0.770	-20.03
410	1	6	1		
411		100	8	0.770	-20.03
412	2	6	1		
413		100	8	0.770	-20.03
414	3	6	1		
415		100	8	0.770	-20.03
416	4	6	1		
417		100	8	0.770	-20.03
418	5	6	1		
419		100	8	0.770	-20.03
420	6	6	1		
421		100	8	0.770	-20.03
422	7	6	1		
423		100	8	0.770	-20.03
424	8	6	1		
425		100	8	0.770	-20.03
426	9	6	1		
427		100	8	0.770	-20.03
428	10	6	1		
429		100	8	0.770	-20.03
430	11	6	1		
431		100	8	0.770	-20.03
432	12	6	1		
433		100	8	0.770	-20.03
434	1	7	1		
435		100	8	0.770	-20.03
436	2	7	1		
437		100	8	0.770	-20.03
438	3	7	1		
439		100	8	0.770	-20.03
440	4	7	1		
441		100	8	0.770	-20.03
442	5	7	1		
443		100	8	0.770	-20.03
444	6	7	1		
445		100	8	0.770	-20.03
446	7	7	1		
447		100	8	0.770	-20.03
448	8	7	1		
449		100	8	0.770	-20.03
450	9	7	1		
451		100	8	0.770	-20.03
452	10	7	1		
453		100	8	0.770	-20.03
454	11	7	1		
455		100	8	0.770	-20.03
456	12	7	1		
457		100	8	0.770	-20.03
458	12	8	1		
459		100	8	0.770	-20.03
460	1	8	1		
461		100	8	0.770	-20.03
462	2	8	1		
463		100	8	0.770	-20.03
464	3	8	1		
465		100	8	0.770	-20.03
466	4	8	1		
467		100	8	0.770	-20.03
468	5	8	1		
469		100	8	0.770	-20.03
470	6	8	1		
471		100	8	0.770	-20.03
472	7	8	1		
473		100	8	0.770	-20.03

474	8	8		
475	8	100	0.770	-20.03
476	9	8		
477	10	100	0.770	-20.03
478	10	8		
479	11	100	0.770	-20.03
480	11	8		
481	1	100	0.770	-20.03
482	1	8		
483	12	100	0.770	-20.03
484	12	8		
485	2	100	0.770	-20.03
486	2	8		
487	3	100	0.770	-20.03
488	3	8		
489	4	100	0.770	-20.03
490	4	8		
491	5	100	0.770	-20.03
492	5	8		
493	6	100	0.770	-20.03
494	6	8		
495	7	100	0.770	-20.03
496	7	8		
497	8	100	0.770	-20.03
498	8	8		
499	9	100	0.770	-20.03
500	9	8		
501	10	100	0.770	-20.03
502	10	8		
503	11	100	0.770	-20.03
504	11	8		
505	12	100	0.770	-20.03
506	12	8		
507	1	100	0.770	-20.03
508	1	10		
509	2	100	0.770	-20.03
510	2	10		
511	3	100	0.770	-20.03
512	3	10		
513	4	100	0.770	-20.03
514	4	10		
515	5	100	0.770	-20.03
516	5	10		
517	6	100	0.770	-20.03
518	6	10		
519	7	100	0.770	-20.03
520	7	10		
521	8	100	0.770	-20.03
522	8	10		
523	9	100	0.770	-20.03
524	9	10		
525	10	100	0.770	-20.03
526	10	10		
527	11	100	0.770	-20.03
528	11	10		
529	12	100	0.770	-20.03
530	12	10		
531	1	100	0.770	-20.03
532	1	11		
533	2	100	0.770	-20.03
534	2	11		
535	3	100	0.770	-20.03
536	3	11		
537	4	100	0.770	-20.03
538	4	11		
539	5	100	0.770	-20.03
540	5	11		
541	6	100	0.770	-20.03
542	6	11		
543	7	100	0.770	-20.03
544	7	11		
545	8	100	0.770	-20.03
546	8	11		
547	9	100	0.770	-20.03
548	9	11		
549	10	100	0.770	-20.03
550	10	11		
551	11	100	0.770	-20.03
552	11	11		
553	12	100	0.770	-20.03
554	12	11		
555	1	100	0.770	-20.03
556	1	12		
557	2	100	0.770	-20.03
558	2	12		
559	3	100	0.770	-20.03
560	3	12		
561	4	100	0.770	-20.03
562	4	12		
563	5	100	0.770	-20.03
564	5	12		
565	6	100	0.770	-20.03
566	6	12		
567	7	100	0.770	-20.03
568	7	12		
569	8	100	0.770	-20.03
570	8	12		





OUTPUT FROM THE TWO DIMENSIONAL HEAT FLOW MODEL

WIDTH(X), THICKNESS(Z), IN INCHES, AND TYPE OF THE CELL

Z(J)/X(I)	WIDTH THICKNESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	8.010	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8
2	8.000	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
3	2.000	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
4	8.000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
5	12.000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
6	8.000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
7	8.000	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
8	12.000	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
9	12.000	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
10	24.000	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
11	36.000	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
12	200.000	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	10

UNIT WEIGHT (PCF) AND WATER CONTENT (PERCENT) AT VARIOUS CELLS

Z(J)/X(I)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	148.00 1.01	148.00 1.01	148.00 1.01	148.00 1.01	148.00 1.01	148.00 1.01	1.00 0.0	1.00 0.0	1.00 0.0	1.00 0.0	1.00 0.0	1.00 0.0
2	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	1.00 0.0	1.00 0.0	1.00 0.0	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00
3	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	1.00 0.0	1.00 0.0	1.00 0.0	1.00 0.0	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00
4	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00
5	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00
6	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00
7	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00
8	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00
9	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00
10	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00
11	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00
12	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00	82.10 30.00

CELL(Z, X)	VOLUMETRIC HEAT (BTU/CU FT/F)	CONDUCTIVITY (BTU/FT/HOUR/F)
1, 1	C = 0.0 T + 28.400	K = 0.0 T + 2.000
1, 2	C = 0.0 T + 28.400	K = 0.0 T + 2.000
1, 3	C = 0.0 T + 28.400	K = 0.0 T + 2.000
1, 4	C = 0.0 T + 28.400	K = 0.0 T + 2.000
1, 5	C = 0.0 T + 28.400	K = 0.0 T + 2.000
1, 6	C = 0.0 T + 28.400	K = 0.0 T + 2.000
1, 7	C = 0.0 T + 8.800	K = 0.0 T + 0.150
1, 8	C = 0.0 T + 8.800	K = 0.0 T + 0.150
1, 9	C = 0.0 T + 8.800	K = 0.0 T + 0.150
1, 10	C = 0.0 T + 8.800	K = 0.0 T + 0.150
1, 11	C = 0.0 T + 8.800	K = 0.0 T + 0.150
1, 12	C = 0.0 T + 8.800	K = 0.0 T + 0.150









INITIAL UPPER BOUNDARY TEMPERATURES  
 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00

INITIAL LOWER BOUNDARY TEMPERATURES  
 28.00 28.00 28.00 28.00 28.00 28.00 28.00 28.00 28.00 28.00 28.00 28.00

DEPTH TO WATER SOURCE, ELEMENT NUMBER THAT HEAVE BEGINS AT IS 8  
 DEPTH TO FOOTING IS 1.00

INCREMENT OF TIME, DT = 2.000 HOURS, (EXCEPT FOR THOSE CELLS LISTED FOLLOWS, IF ANY)

J	I	DT
1	1	0.100
1	2	0.100
1	3	0.100
1	4	0.100
1	5	0.100
1	6	0.100
1	7	0.100
1	8	0.100
1	9	0.100
1	10	0.100
1	11	0.100
1	12	0.100
2	1	0.200
2	2	0.200
2	3	0.200
2	4	0.200
2	5	0.200
2	6	0.200
2	7	0.200
2	8	0.200
2	9	0.200
2	10	0.200
2	11	0.200
2	12	0.200
3	1	0.050
3	2	0.050
3	3	0.050
3	4	0.050
3	5	0.050
3	6	0.050
3	7	0.050
3	8	0.050
3	9	0.050
3	10	0.050
3	11	0.050
3	12	0.050
4	1	0.500
4	2	0.500
4	3	0.500
4	4	0.500
4	5	0.500
4	6	0.500
4	7	0.500
4	8	0.500
4	9	0.500
4	10	0.500
4	11	0.500
4	12	0.500
5	1	0.500
5	2	0.500
5	3	0.500
5	4	0.500
5	5	0.500
5	6	0.500
5	7	0.500
5	8	0.500
5	9	0.500
5	10	0.500
5	11	0.500
5	12	0.500
6	1	0.250
6	2	0.250
6	3	0.250
6	4	0.250
6	5	0.250
6	6	0.250
6	7	0.250
6	8	0.250
6	9	0.250
6	10	0.250
6	11	0.250
6	12	0.250

TOTAL DURATION OF TIME = 3600.0 HOURS = 150 DAYS AND 0 HOURS

BOUNDARY CONDITIONS T(0, TIME) = 32 - 1E-0000 SIN(3.14 \* T / 3600.00) + 0.0 COS(3.14 \* T / 3600.00)

CORRECTION FACTOR FOR BOUNDARY VALUES FOR AIR GROUND INTERFACE = (1-1...12)  
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

TEMPERATURE AT LOWER BOUNDARY REMAINS CONSTANT AT ALL THE TIME (EQUAL TO INITIAL TEMPERATURE), = 30.0  
TIME AT THIS STEP= 0.0 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 30.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UPPER BOUNDARY	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LAYER 1	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LAYER 2	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LAYER 3	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LAYER 4	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LAYER 5	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LAYER 6	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LAYER 7	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LAYER 8	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LAYER 9	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LAYER 10	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LAYER 11	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LAYER 12	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LOWER BOUNDARY	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 100.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 30.38

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UPPER BOUNDARY	30.38	30.63	30.63	30.63	30.63	30.63	30.38	30.38	30.38	30.38	30.38	30.38
LAYER 1	31.30	31.30	31.21	31.08	30.96	31.02	31.27	31.74	32.28	32.48	32.48	32.48
LAYER 2	32.00	32.00	32.00	31.99	31.79	31.79	32.02	33.42	34.81	35.18	35.18	35.18
LAYER 3	34.18	34.18	34.48	34.77	34.83	35.04	35.49	36.00	36.07	36.08	36.08	36.08
LAYER 4	38.32	38.38	38.12	37.88	38.18	38.32	38.49	38.17	37.91	38.78	38.72	38.72
LAYER 5	37.72	37.74	38.41	38.81	38.28	38.28	38.34	38.10	38.78	38.44	38.40	38.40
LAYER 6	38.88	38.71	40.09	40.38	40.48	40.48	40.51	40.38	40.10	40.04	40.02	40.02
LAYER 7	40.88	40.87	41.32	41.20	41.32	41.34	41.34	41.24	41.28	41.08	41.08	41.08
LAYER 8	42.42	42.42	42.82	42.88	42.88	42.88	42.88	42.88	42.88	42.88	42.88	42.88
LAYER 9	43.82	43.93	43.88	43.88	43.87	43.88	43.83	43.78	43.80	43.88	43.84	43.84
LAYER 10	48.28	48.28	48.28	48.28	48.28	48.28	48.27	48.21	48.17	48.28	48.28	48.28
LAYER 11	48.13	48.13	48.13	48.13	48.13	48.13	48.13	48.12	48.12	48.13	48.13	48.13
LAYER 12	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80
LOWER BOUNDARY	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 200.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 28.74

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LAYER 2	32.12	32.18	32.78	34.88	34.18	34.41	34.98	35.28	35.88	36.48	36.44	36.44
LAYER 3	34.88	34.31	35.87	37.32	38.18	38.40	38.82	38.11	37.02	36.38	36.30	36.28
LAYER 4	38.88	38.78	38.01	38.89	39.24	39.40	39.80	39.07	38.87	38.14	38.08	38.08
LAYER 5	38.88	38.78	38.88	39.83	40.34	40.44	40.49	40.18	39.84	39.84	39.88	39.88
LAYER 6	38.88	38.84	40.88	40.77	41.08	41.12	41.18	40.84	40.88	40.88	40.82	40.82
LAYER 7	41.88	41.88	41.88	41.88	42.10	42.12	42.12	41.97	41.90	41.80	41.80	41.80
LAYER 8	42.88	43.00	43.17	43.21	43.27	43.24	43.24	43.08	42.84	43.00	43.13	43.14
LAYER 9	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82
LAYER 10	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82
LAYER 11	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82	44.82
LAYER 12	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80
LOWER BOUNDARY	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 300.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 27.13

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UPPER BOUNDARY	27.82	27.82	27.82	27.82	27.82	27.82	27.13	27.13	27.13	27.13	27.13	27.13
LAYER 1	28.78	28.78	28.78	28.87	28.04	28.12	28.81	28.27	28.84	30.01	29.89	29.88
LAYER 2	31.77	31.78	31.84	31.38	29.81	29.18	30.13	31.87	33.38	33.88	33.81	33.81
LAYER 3	32.78	32.78	33.82	34.14	33.32	32.88	34.20	34.84	34.82	34.88	34.80	34.88
LAYER 4	33.78	33.84	35.22	38.83	37.80	38.08	38.30	37.71	38.48	38.84	38.83	38.83
LAYER 5	38.88	38.08	37.88	38.18	38.82	38.11	38.23	38.70	38.08	37.88	37.42	37.42
LAYER 6	37.88	37.88	38.13	38.48	38.98	40.12	40.18	39.60	39.38	39.08	38.88	38.88
LAYER 7	38.01	38.10	40.04	40.28	40.88	40.77	40.81	40.83	40.41	40.00	38.82	38.81
LAYER 8	40.88	40.83	41.28	41.40	41.84	41.88	41.71	41.81	41.40	41.21	41.17	41.17
LAYER 9	42.13	42.18	42.83	42.81	42.73	42.74	42.73	42.83	42.30	42.48	42.48	42.48
LAYER 10	43.80	43.82	43.83	43.88	43.88	43.88	43.88	43.88	43.84	43.87	43.81	43.82
LAYER 11	44.81	44.81	44.82	44.83	44.83	44.82	44.82	44.81	44.80	44.80	44.82	44.82
LAYER 12	41.88	41.88	41.88	41.88	41.88	41.88	41.88	41.88	41.88	41.88	41.88	41.88
LOWER BOUNDARY	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 400.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 26.87

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UPPER BOUNDARY	26.21	26.21	26.21	26.21	26.21	26.21	26.87	26.87	26.87	26.87	26.87	26.87
LAYER 1	27.87	27.88	27.84	27.86	28.71	28.78	27.17	28.34	28.88	28.88	28.84	28.84
LAYER 2	31.32	31.32	31.80	30.48	27.82	27.81	28.06	31.88	32.73	32.88	32.84	32.84
LAYER 3	32.22	32.27	33.03	33.41	32.42	32.70	32.42	34.83	34.31	33.78	33.81	33.80
LAYER 4	33.23	33.31	34.74	38.44	37.28	37.84	37.81	37.22	38.48	34.79	34.61	34.60
LAYER 5	38.24	38.47	37.07	37.71	38.48	38.88	38.78	38.21	37.84	38.43	38.43	38.43
LAYER 6	37.18	37.31	38.81	38.88	38.83	38.81	39.78	39.31	38.88	38.43	38.27	38.28
LAYER 7	38.27	38.41	39.80	39.77	40.22	40.32	40.37	40.04	39.88	39.38	39.24	39.24
LAYER 8	38.78	38.80	40.88	40.87	41.18	41.22	41.26	41.01	40.88	40.82	40.83	40.82



LAYER 4	30.22	30.30	30.34	30.44	30.52	30.13	30.08	30.01	30.05	30.00	30.07	30.08	30.08
LAYER 5	30.21	30.40	30.57	30.20	30.13	30.52	30.08	30.08	30.08	30.08	30.25	30.20	30.20
LAYER 6	30.18	30.34	30.41	30.77	30.45	30.74	30.08	30.70	30.21	30.05	30.04	30.01	30.01
LAYER 7	30.20	30.48	30.44	30.72	30.27	30.40	30.04	30.45	30.23	30.01	30.02	30.40	30.41
LAYER 8	30.74	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
LAYER 9	30.37	30.00	30.23	30.30	30.00	30.72	30.77	30.00	30.20	30.34	30.18	30.18	30.18
LAYER 10	40.23	40.01	40.02	41.01	41.10	41.10	41.20	41.00	41.02	40.07	40.08	40.03	40.03
LAYER 11	40.12	42.33	42.40	42.43	42.40	42.00	42.01	42.40	42.47	42.43	42.30	42.37	42.37
LAYER 12	41.77	41.78	41.78	41.78	41.78	41.78	41.78	41.78	41.78	41.78	41.78	41.78	41.78
LOWER BOUNDARY	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 1000.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 17.00

UPPER BOUNDARY	10.04	10.04	10.04	10.04	10.04	10.04	10.04	10.04	10.04	10.04	10.04	10.04	10.04
LAYER 1	20.44	20.45	20.45	19.72	19.47	19.08	19.71	21.20	22.98	23.08	23.00	22.00	22.00
LAYER 2	22.46	22.85	23.18	20.52	20.10	20.00	22.29	20.65	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
LAYER 3	25.00	25.74	26.23	20.37	20.00	20.10	20.00	20.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
LAYER 4	27.04	27.82	28.38	21.00	20.00	20.00	22.42	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
LAYER 5	31.00	31.00	32.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
LAYER 6	33.00	33.70	34.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	26.12	26.30	26.14	26.01	26.00	26.01	26.01
LAYER 7	35.00	35.00	36.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
LAYER 8	37.00	37.00	38.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
LAYER 9	39.00	39.00	40.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LAYER 10	41.00	41.00	42.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
LAYER 11	43.00	43.00	44.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
LAYER 12	45.00	45.00	46.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
LOWER BOUNDARY	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 1100.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 18.00

UPPER BOUNDARY	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.14
LAYER 1	19.30	19.30	19.10	19.10	18.80	18.80	18.84	19.70	20.12	21.71	22.00	22.00	22.00
LAYER 2	22.13	22.15	21.82	19.00	18.45	18.01	21.10	24.17	27.02	30.42	30.00	30.00	30.00
LAYER 3	24.14	24.18	24.78	20.00	20.00	20.00	23.30	27.20	28.00	30.15	31.00	31.00	31.00
LAYER 4	26.13	26.18	27.01	21.00	20.00	20.00	25.77	30.27	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LAYER 5	31.70	31.01	31.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	28.23	34.00	34.31	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
LAYER 6	33.27	33.37	34.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	30.00	36.70	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
LAYER 7	34.28	34.40	35.18	24.00	24.00	24.00	32.31	38.01	38.37	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
LAYER 8	35.00	35.00	36.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	34.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
LAYER 9	37.00	37.00	38.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	36.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00
LAYER 10	39.00	39.00	40.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	38.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
LAYER 11	41.00	41.00	42.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	40.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
LAYER 12	43.00	43.00	44.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	42.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
LOWER BOUNDARY	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 1200.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 18.72

UPPER BOUNDARY	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35
LAYER 1	18.00	18.00	18.42	18.01	17.77	17.84	17.70	18.12	20.07	22.10	22.10	22.00	22.00
LAYER 2	21.00	21.00	21.20	19.21	18.00	18.00	20.26	23.07	26.00	26.70	26.70	26.70	26.70
LAYER 3	23.00	23.00	24.27	20.33	20.27	20.00	22.00	27.74	28.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
LAYER 4	25.70	25.01	27.27	21.00	21.00	21.00	24.22	30.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00
LAYER 5	31.00	31.00	31.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	26.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
LAYER 6	32.00	32.00	33.74	23.12	23.00	23.00	28.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
LAYER 7	33.00	34.00	34.78	24.00	24.00	24.00	30.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
LAYER 8	35.00	35.00	36.18	25.00	25.00	25.00	32.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
LAYER 9	37.00	37.00	38.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	34.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
LAYER 10	39.00	39.00	40.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	36.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00
LAYER 11	41.00	41.00	42.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	38.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
LAYER 12	43.00	43.00	44.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	40.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
LOWER BOUNDARY	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 1300.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 14.00

UPPER BOUNDARY	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07
LAYER 1	18.03	18.03	17.70	17.34	17.00	17.15	17.00	18.42	20.02	21.32	21.37	21.37	21.37
LAYER 2	21.00	21.07	20.78	18.00	18.01	18.41	18.00	22.44	24.18	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
LAYER 3	23.28	23.30	23.00	24.00	24.00	24.18	23.70	27.30	28.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
LAYER 4	25.00	25.02	27.03	21.28	21.00	21.00	22.11	32.00	31.42	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00
LAYER 5	31.25	31.29	31.04	22.40	22.12	22.30	22.44	33.27	32.00	32.18	32.14	32.13	32.13
LAYER 6	32.00	32.00	33.48	23.00	23.00	23.00	24.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
LAYER 7	33.00	33.00	34.43	24.00	24.00	24.00	26.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
LAYER 8	34.00	34.00	35.74	25.00	25.00	25.00	28.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
LAYER 9	35.00	35.00	37.21	26.00	26.00	26.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
LAYER 10	37.00	37.00	38.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	32.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00
LAYER 11	39.00	39.00	40.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	34.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
LAYER 12	41.00	41.00	42.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	36.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 1400.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 14.22



TIME AT THIS STEP= 1800.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 13.27

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UPPER BOUNDARY	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	13.27	13.27	13.27	13.27	13.27	13.27
LAYER 1	18.24	18.27	18.19	18.78	18.83	18.88	18.34	18.88	18.01	18.78	18.88	18.88
LAYER 2	18.72	18.81	18.10	18.88	18.44	18.80	17.84	20.47	23.84	28.20	28.88	28.88
LAYER 3	20.88	20.70	22.28	22.88	23.88	24.18	24.78	28.84	28.30	28.71	28.87	28.87
LAYER 4	22.28	22.87	28.48	28.88	31.28	31.84	31.74	31.27	28.78	28.12	28.88	28.38
LAYER 5	28.48	28.74	30.10	31.82	32.17	32.30	32.43	32.80	31.40	31.80	31.84	31.83
LAYER 6	30.88	30.78	31.87	32.47	32.80	33.18	33.28	32.88	32.80	32.80	32.88	32.88
LAYER 7	31.88	31.88	32.81	33.13	33.88	33.72	33.81	33.83	33.88	33.88	33.83	33.83
LAYER 8	32.84	33.18	33.81	34.12	34.47	34.87	34.88	34.84	34.82	34.47	34.81	34.88
LAYER 12	41.30	41.32	41.34	41.34	41.38	41.38	41.38	41.38	41.38	41.38	41.38	41.38
LOWER BOUNDARY	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 2000.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 13.49

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UPPER BOUNDARY	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	13.49	13.49	13.49	13.49	13.49	13.49
LAYER 1	18.80	18.40	18.34	18.82	18.70	18.88	18.88	18.70	18.88	18.78	18.88	18.88
LAYER 2	18.70	18.81	18.18	17.88	18.88	18.83	17.83	20.47	23.78	28.10	28.88	28.88
LAYER 3	20.43	20.80	22.21	22.88	23.88	24.18	24.77	28.74	28.18	28.48	28.81	28.88
LAYER 4	22.18	22.38	28.33	28.88	31.12	31.42	31.88	31.88	28.88	27.88	28.88	27.88
LAYER 5	28.04	28.33	28.71	31.43	32.00	32.17	32.31	31.84	31.14	31.88	31.70	31.70
LAYER 6	28.88	30.13	31.87	32.28	32.82	32.88	32.88	32.81	32.38	32.81	32.88	32.87
LAYER 7	31.82	31.88	32.88	32.84	33.38	33.88	33.82	33.43	33.38	33.28	33.24	33.24
LAYER 8	32.88	32.88	33.71	33.80	34.24	34.38	34.43	34.22	34.38	34.28	34.28	34.28
LAYER 9	34.18	34.34	34.84	35.08	35.22	35.40	35.48	35.24	35.17	35.38	35.48	35.48
LAYER 10	35.82	35.14	38.88	38.88	38.81	38.87	38.82	38.88	38.88	38.83	38.88	38.88
LAYER 11	38.82	38.23	38.48	38.83	38.83	38.87	38.71	38.73	38.74	38.78	38.78	38.77
LAYER 12	41.24	41.28	41.28	41.28	41.28	41.28	41.28	41.28	41.28	41.28	41.28	41.28
LOWER BOUNDARY	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 2100.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 13.84

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UPPER BOUNDARY	18.88	18.88	18.88	18.88	18.88	18.88	13.84	13.84	13.84	13.84	13.84	13.84
LAYER 1	18.80	18.84	18.81	18.21	18.88	18.88	18.78	18.88	18.28	18.88	18.88	18.88
LAYER 2	18.77	18.80	18.31	17.32	18.88	17.18	18.14	20.88	23.78	28.11	28.22	28.22
LAYER 3	20.38	20.87	22.28	23.02	23.88	24.23	24.83	28.88	28.11	28.48	28.88	28.88
LAYER 4	22.08	22.28	28.28	28.78	30.88	31.28	31.87	30.83	28.47	27.84	27.88	27.88
LAYER 5	28.84	28.88	28.44	31.20	31.88	32.09	32.20	31.84	30.80	31.48	31.88	31.88
LAYER 6	28.24	28.81	31.72	32.08	32.72	32.88	32.84	32.87	32.18	32.41	32.88	32.88
LAYER 7	31.87	31.88	32.88	32.74	33.24	33.37	33.48	33.28	33.18	33.88	33.14	33.14
LAYER 8	32.82	32.78	33.80	33.83	34.04	34.18	34.23	34.11	34.07	34.02	34.08	34.08
LAYER 9	33.82	34.11	34.70	34.84	35.08	35.17	35.23	35.11	34.84	34.38	34.38	34.38
LAYER 10	38.88	38.87	38.28	38.38	38.84	38.80	38.88	38.82	38.88	38.87	38.78	38.78
LAYER 11	37.74	37.88	38.20	38.28	38.38	38.40	38.44	38.48	38.47	38.48	38.48	38.48
LAYER 12	41.18	41.20	41.22	41.22	41.22	41.22	41.22	41.22	41.22	41.22	41.22	41.22
LOWER BOUNDARY	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 2200.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 14.33

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UPPER BOUNDARY	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	14.33	14.33	14.33	14.33	14.33	14.33
LAYER 1	18.87	18.87	17.80	18.82	18.42	18.48	18.18	17.31	18.80	18.28	18.34	18.34
LAYER 2	18.88	18.11	18.87	17.87	17.23	17.84	18.48	20.81	23.88	28.20	28.32	28.32
LAYER 3	20.48	20.88	22.28	23.18	24.02	24.38	24.94	28.71	28.13	28.81	28.80	28.81
LAYER 4	22.01	22.28	28.28	28.88	30.80	31.18	31.47	30.83	28.38	27.84	27.80	27.81
LAYER 5	28.43	28.74	28.23	30.84	31.88	32.08	32.08	31.87	30.88	31.28	31.27	31.27
LAYER 6	28.88	28.11	31.82	31.88	32.83	32.73	32.81	32.83	32.80	32.20	32.28	32.28
LAYER 7	38.88	38.87	38.28	38.38	38.84	38.80	38.88	38.82	38.88	38.87	38.78	38.78
LAYER 8	37.47	37.88	37.22	37.88	38.08	38.12	38.18	38.20	38.21	38.24	38.27	38.27
LAYER 12	41.12	41.14	41.18	41.17	41.17	41.12	41.12	41.12	41.12	41.12	41.12	41.12
LOWER BOUNDARY	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 2300.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 14.88

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UPPER BOUNDARY	18.87	18.87	18.87	18.87	18.87	18.87	14.88	14.88	14.88	14.88	14.88	14.88
LAYER 1	17.47	18.81	17.80	17.18	18.88	17.00	18.72	17.78	19.02	18.88	18.74	18.74
LAYER 2	18.33	18.48	18.82	18.14	17.72	18.81	18.88	21.11	24.08	28.32	28.48	28.48
LAYER 3	20.74	20.82	22.88	23.33	24.20	24.82	28.10	28.78	28.20	28.88	28.88	28.88
LAYER 4	22.18	22.39	28.32	28.88	30.87	31.84	31.37	30.47	28.38	27.88	27.84	27.84
LAYER 5	28.38	28.87	28.07	30.87	31.82	31.88	32.00	31.80	30.88	31.07	31.18	31.18
LAYER 6	28.88	28.88	31.30	31.84	32.84	32.84	32.88	32.43	31.87	32.00	32.07	32.07
LAYER 7	30.70	30.88	32.03	32.47	32.88	32.18	32.18	32.88	32.88	32.88	32.72	32.72
LAYER 8	32.00	32.18	33.07	33.32	33.71	33.81	33.87	33.78	33.70	33.88	33.88	33.88
LAYER 9	33.32	33.88	34.24	34.40	34.87	34.78	34.81	34.88	34.82	34.88	34.78	34.77



LAYER 10	35.10	35.34	35.78	35.88	35.95	35.11	35.18	35.13	35.11	35.17	35.24	35.24	35.24
LAYER 11	37.21	37.43	37.68	37.74	37.84	37.88	37.83	37.98	37.98	37.98	38.03	38.03	38.03
LAYER 12	41.08	41.08	41.10	41.10	41.11	41.12	41.12	41.12	41.12	41.13	41.13	41.13	41.13
LOWER BOUNDARY	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 2600.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 18.72

UPPER BOUNDARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LAYER 1	18.07	18.11	18.12	17.78	17.61	17.68	17.38	18.37	18.84	20.18	20.23	20.23
LAYER 2	18.77	18.81	20.37	18.71	18.32	18.69	18.38	21.51	24.28	28.49	28.62	28.63
LAYER 3	21.08	21.28	22.87	22.88	24.48	24.77	25.31	28.81	28.32	28.87	28.78	28.78
LAYER 4	22.38	22.82	23.43	23.48	25.87	26.84	31.27	30.34	28.37	27.88	27.87	27.87
LAYER 5	25.38	25.88	26.82	26.42	31.88	31.87	31.89	31.70	30.47	30.88	30.87	30.87
LAYER 6	28.23	28.80	31.88	31.88	32.48	32.88	32.81	32.33	31.81	31.88	31.88	31.88
LAYER 7	30.12	30.80	31.88	32.38	32.88	32.88	32.88	32.88	32.74	32.87	32.88	32.88
LAYER 8	31.87	31.88	32.82	32.18	32.88	32.88	32.72	32.80	32.88	32.43	32.48	32.48
LAYER 9	32.18	32.28	34.03	34.20	34.49	34.87	34.82	34.80	34.34	34.48	34.88	34.88
LAYER 10	34.88	35.08	35.84	35.88	35.82	35.89	35.84	35.81	35.88	35.84	35.81	35.81
LAYER 11	38.88	37.18	37.84	37.80	37.89	37.88	37.88	37.72	37.73	37.78	37.80	37.81
LAYER 12	40.88	41.01	41.04	41.04	41.05	41.05	41.05	41.05	41.05	41.07	41.07	41.07
LOWER BOUNDARY	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 2500.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 18.60

UPPER BOUNDARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LAYER 1	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.60	18.60	18.60	18.60	18.60
LAYER 2	20.88	20.44	20.81	19.38	19.02	18.27	18.88	21.88	24.87	28.88	28.81	28.82
LAYER 3	21.88	21.88	22.21	22.88	24.78	25.07	25.88	28.10	28.48	28.78	28.80	28.80
LAYER 4	25.88	25.88	25.88	26.42	30.49	30.88	31.18	30.38	28.41	27.81	28.01	28.01
LAYER 5	28.88	28.88	28.81	28.04	32.42	32.82	32.80	32.47	32.42	32.31	32.34	32.34
LAYER 6	32.88	32.17	32.87	34.04	34.32	34.40	34.48	34.34	34.19	34.32	34.37	34.38
LAYER 7	34.88	34.84	35.23	35.44	35.82	35.88	35.73	35.71	35.88	35.73	35.78	35.80
LAYER 8	38.88	38.84	37.21	37.80	37.89	37.88	37.47	37.80	37.81	37.84	37.88	37.88
LAYER 9	40.88	40.88	40.87	40.88	40.88	40.88	40.88	41.00	41.00	41.01	41.01	41.01
LOWER BOUNDARY	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 2600.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 17.60

UPPER BOUNDARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LAYER 1	18.04	18.04	18.04	18.04	18.04	18.04	18.71	18.71	18.71	18.71	18.71	18.71
LAYER 2	20.48	20.84	20.87	20.32	20.21	20.23	21.84	20.73	21.84	22.08	22.14	22.15
LAYER 3	22.48	22.78	24.11	24.71	25.87	25.84	28.28	28.84	28.82	27.07	27.18	27.18
LAYER 4	22.38	22.88	25.08	25.44	30.41	30.78	31.08	30.17	28.88	28.01	28.11	28.12
LAYER 5	25.48	25.84	28.73	28.80	31.70	31.87	31.84	31.41	30.38	30.28	30.38	30.38
LAYER 6	27.88	27.88	30.81	31.88	32.18	32.34	32.82	32.88	31.89	31.78	31.83	31.83
LAYER 7	30.08	29.40	31.70	32.00	32.87	32.70	32.78	32.83	32.43	32.31	32.38	32.38
LAYER 8	31.78	31.84	32.88	32.77	32.18	32.89	32.37	32.23	32.18	32.08	32.18	32.12
LAYER 9	32.78	32.84	32.88	32.72	34.02	34.11	34.17	34.08	32.80	34.03	34.08	34.08
LAYER 10	34.28	34.48	34.88	35.08	35.28	35.31	35.37	35.38	35.32	35.37	35.48	35.44
LAYER 11	38.28	38.81	38.79	38.88	38.88	37.02	37.07	37.08	37.11	37.13	37.18	37.18
LAYER 12	40.78	40.82	40.84	40.84	40.88	40.88	40.87	40.87	40.87	40.88	40.88	40.88
LOWER BOUNDARY	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 2700.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 18.71

UPPER BOUNDARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LAYER 1	20.04	20.04	20.04	20.04	20.04	20.04	18.71	18.71	18.71	18.71	18.71	18.71
LAYER 2	20.48	20.84	20.87	20.32	20.21	20.23	21.84	20.73	21.84	22.08	22.14	22.15
LAYER 3	22.48	22.78	24.11	24.71	25.87	25.84	28.28	28.84	28.82	27.07	27.18	27.18
LAYER 4	22.38	22.88	25.08	25.44	30.41	30.78	31.08	30.17	28.88	28.01	28.11	28.12
LAYER 5	25.48	25.84	28.73	28.80	31.70	31.87	31.84	31.41	30.38	30.28	30.38	30.38
LAYER 6	27.88	27.88	30.81	31.88	32.18	32.34	32.82	32.88	31.89	31.78	31.83	31.83
LAYER 7	30.08	29.40	31.70	32.00	32.87	32.70	32.78	32.83	32.43	32.31	32.38	32.38
LAYER 8	31.78	31.84	32.88	32.77	32.18	32.89	32.37	32.23	32.18	32.08	32.18	32.12
LAYER 9	32.78	32.84	32.88	32.72	34.02	34.11	34.17	34.08	32.80	34.03	34.08	34.08
LAYER 10	34.28	34.48	34.88	35.08	35.28	35.31	35.37	35.38	35.32	35.37	35.48	35.44
LAYER 11	38.28	38.81	38.79	38.88	38.88	37.02	37.07	37.08	37.11	37.13	37.18	37.18
LAYER 12	40.78	40.82	40.84	40.84	40.88	40.88	40.87	40.87	40.87	40.88	40.88	40.88
LOWER BOUNDARY	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 2800.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 18.92

UPPER BOUNDARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LAYER 1	21.12	21.12	21.12	21.12	21.12	21.12	18.92	18.92	18.92	18.92	18.92	18.92
LAYER 2	21.80	21.84	21.88	21.37	21.26	21.28	21.00	21.89	22.89	22.88	22.83	22.83
LAYER 3	22.48	22.87	23.02	21.88	21.71	21.87	22.28	23.82	25.78	26.45	26.88	26.88

LAYER 6	27.71	28.02	28.51	31.31	32.08	32.27	32.38	31.08	31.01	31.08	31.78	31.78	31.78
LAYER 7	28.08	28.24	31.87	31.88	32.47	32.62	32.71	32.48	32.34	32.30	32.28	32.28	32.28
LAYER 8	31.88	31.78	32.48	32.88	32.08	32.18	32.28	32.12	32.07	32.08	32.01	32.01	32.01
LAYER 9	32.48	32.82	32.48	32.88	32.88	32.87	34.04	32.82	32.77	32.80	32.88	32.88	32.88
LAYER 10	34.12	34.22	34.78	34.88	35.08	35.18	35.21	35.18	35.18	35.21	35.28	35.27	35.27
LAYER 11	35.18	35.22	35.68	35.87	35.78	35.82	35.88	35.91	35.92	35.88	35.87	35.87	35.87
LAYER 12	40.71	40.78	40.77	40.78	40.78	40.78	40.80	40.81	40.81	40.81	40.82	40.82	40.82
LOWER BOUNDARY	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 2800.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 21.22

UPPER BOUNDARY	22.30	22.30	22.30	22.30	22.30	22.30	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22
LAYER 1	22.88	22.82	22.88	22.48	22.48	22.41	22.12	22.72	22.62	22.74	22.78	22.78	22.78
LAYER 2	22.38	22.48	22.88	22.87	22.77	22.80	22.30	24.88	25.28	25.78	25.88	25.88	25.88
LAYER 3	22.88	24.12	25.28	25.78	25.88	25.82	27.14	27.38	27.88	27.88	27.88	27.88	27.88
LAYER 4	24.84	24.84	22.77	25.84	26.42	26.74	31.88	30.17	28.84	28.24	28.21	28.22	28.22
LAYER 5	28.18	28.48	28.84	28.88	28.88	31.78	31.88	31.22	30.22	30.02	30.14	30.14	30.14
LAYER 6	27.81	28.18	28.44	31.18	32.01	32.20	32.21	31.87	31.84	31.84	31.88	31.88	31.88
LAYER 7	28.18	28.27	31.48	31.84	32.28	32.84	32.82	22.28	22.28	22.28	22.12	22.14	22.14
LAYER 8	31.88	31.88	32.24	32.88	32.88	32.88	32.18	32.82	32.88	32.84	32.88	32.88	32.88
LAYER 9	32.82	32.71	32.22	32.48	32.78	32.88	32.91	32.88	32.88	32.78	32.82	32.82	32.82
LAYER 10	32.87	34.18	34.84	34.78	34.82	34.88	35.08	35.02	35.01	35.08	35.11	35.12	35.12
LAYER 11	35.82	35.18	35.43	35.43	35.88	35.88	35.71	35.74	35.78	35.78	35.82	35.82	35.82
LAYER 12	40.84	40.88	40.71	40.71	40.72	40.73	40.74	40.74	40.74	40.78	40.78	40.78	40.78
LOWER BOUNDARY	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 3000.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 22.80

UPPER BOUNDARY	22.84	22.84	22.84	22.84	22.84	22.84	22.80	22.80	22.80	22.80	22.80	22.80	22.80
LAYER 1	22.78	22.77	22.82	22.88	22.84	22.81	22.24	22.82	24.42	24.88	24.88	24.88	24.88
LAYER 2	24.22	24.42	24.88	24.88	22.81	24.01	24.21	25.22	26.72	27.18	27.22	27.22	27.22
LAYER 3	24.82	24.88	25.88	26.41	27.17	27.27	27.84	27.78	27.84	27.78	27.82	27.82	27.82
LAYER 4	25.28	25.82	27.20	28.80	28.48	28.78	30.88	30.20	29.00	28.40	28.48	28.48	28.48
LAYER 5	28.84	28.87	28.88	28.81	31.88	31.78	31.88	31.18	29.28	29.87	30.08	30.08	30.08
LAYER 6	28.18	28.28	30.41	31.08	31.88	32.18	32.28	31.84	31.48	31.48	31.84	31.84	31.84
LAYER 7	28.27	28.48	31.24	31.88	32.22	32.47	32.87	32.22	32.18	32.08	32.02	32.02	32.02
LAYER 8	31.48	31.80	32.24	32.88	32.87	32.88	32.88	32.84	32.87	32.72	32.78	32.77	32.77
LAYER 9	32.40	32.88	32.21	32.27	32.84	32.72	32.88	32.88	32.84	32.82	32.88	32.70	32.70
LAYER 10	32.82	34.08	34.80	34.88	34.78	34.88	34.81	34.88	34.88	34.88	34.88	34.87	34.87
LAYER 11	35.78	35.88	35.27	35.22	35.44	35.48	35.84	35.87	35.88	35.81	35.88	35.87	35.87
LAYER 12	40.87	40.81	40.84	40.84	40.88	40.88	40.87	40.88	40.88	40.88	40.88	40.88	40.88
LOWER BOUNDARY	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 3100.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 24.05

UPPER BOUNDARY	24.88	24.88	24.88	24.88	24.88	24.88	24.05	24.05	24.05	24.05	24.05	24.05	24.05
LAYER 1	25.08	25.22	27.88	28.88	28.88	30.78	31.08	30.22	29.18	28.88	28.82	28.82	28.82
LAYER 2	27.10	27.28	28.11	28.88	31.44	31.70	31.82	31.10	30.27	29.88	30.02	30.02	30.02
LAYER 3	28.40	28.88	30.28	31.02	31.88	32.11	32.21	31.88	31.42	31.38	31.42	31.42	31.42
LAYER 4	28.40	28.87	31.25	31.81	32.28	32.42	32.81	32.28	32.12	31.88	31.88	31.88	31.88
LAYER 5	31.28	31.82	32.18	32.41	32.88	32.82	32.88	32.88	32.78	32.87	32.88	32.88	32.88
LAYER 6	32.27	32.48	33.10	33.28	33.84	33.82	32.70	32.88	32.44	32.82	32.87	32.88	32.88
LAYER 7	32.88	32.91	34.27	34.47	34.88	34.72	34.77	34.78	34.72	34.78	34.81	34.82	34.82
LAYER 8	35.81	35.82	36.11	36.17	36.28	36.24	36.28	36.42	36.42	36.48	36.51	36.52	36.52
LAYER 9	40.88	40.84	40.87	40.88	40.88	40.88	40.87	40.88	40.88	40.88	40.88	40.88	40.88
LOWER BOUNDARY	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 3200.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 25.57

UPPER BOUNDARY	26.21	26.21	26.21	26.21	26.21	26.21	25.57	25.57	25.57	25.57	25.57	25.57	25.57
LAYER 1	25.21	25.22	26.28	26.22	26.20	26.20	25.88	25.17	25.82	26.84	26.88	26.88	26.88
LAYER 2	26.28	26.41	26.72	26.24	26.24	26.27	26.47	26.82	27.78	27.82	28.00	28.00	28.00
LAYER 3	26.88	26.84	27.28	27.74	28.42	28.88	28.72	28.88	28.84	28.21	28.28	28.28	28.28
LAYER 4	28.81	28.82	28.11	28.18	30.84	30.82	31.02	30.28	29.27	28.78	28.82	28.82	28.82
LAYER 5	27.88	27.71	28.27	28.82	31.28	31.88	31.78	31.08	30.41	28.88	30.01	30.02	30.02
LAYER 6	28.84	28.81	30.41	30.88	31.88	32.07	32.18	31.88	31.28	31.27	31.24	31.24	31.24
LAYER 7	29.82	29.89	31.18	31.74	32.24	32.27	32.48	32.22	32.02	31.88	31.87	31.87	31.87
LAYER 8	31.28	31.45	32.06	32.22	32.72	32.84	32.82	32.78	32.72	32.82	32.82	32.82	32.82
LAYER 9	32.18	32.26	32.80	32.18	32.44	32.82	32.80	32.48	32.28	32.41	32.48	32.48	32.48
LAYER 10	32.84	32.78	34.24	34.24	34.82	34.88	34.88	34.82	34.81	34.88	34.88	34.88	34.88
LAYER 11	38.88	38.88	38.87	38.83	38.18	38.18	38.28	38.28	38.28	38.28	38.28	38.28	38.28
LAYER 12	40.42	40.48	40.80	40.81	40.87	40.82	40.84	40.84	40.88	40.88	40.88	40.87	40.87
LOWER BOUNDARY	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

TIME AT THIS STEP= 3300.00 HRS. AIR TEMPERATURE= 27.3

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THIS PROGRAM CONVERTS THE OUTPUT  
FROM DAMIN(TWO DIMENSIONAL HEAT FLOW,  
3D-THE INPUT USED FOR MD. THE PROGRAM  
USED TO CALCULATE FROST HEAVE  
.....  
DIMENSION T(12,12)  
CHARACTER FLAG=4,TEST=4  
TEST=' UPP'  
N=0  
20 READ (5,1) FLAG  
IF (FLAG.EQ.TEST) GO TO 30  
IF (N.GT.3000) GO TO 40  
N=N+1  
GO TO 20  
30 DO 100 NLAY=1,12  
READ (6,2) (T(NCOL,NLAY), NCOL=1,12)  
WRITE (6,3) (T(NCOL,NLAY), NCOL=1,12)  
100 CONTINUE  
GO TO 20  
40 WRITE (6,4) N,FLAG  
1 FORMAT (A4)  
2 FORMAT (17X,12F6.2)  
3 FORMAT (F6.2,11F6.2)  
4 FORMAT (15,A4)  
END

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.....
PROGRAM TO ESTIMATE FROST HEAVE FROM THE TEMPERATURE
DISTRIBUTION SOLVED BY THE TWO DIMENSIONAL CASE
.....
T - TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION
Z - HEIGHT OF ELEMENT
NCDL - COLUMN OF GRID ANALYZING
SPD - SEGREGATION POTENTIAL AT ZERO OVERBURDEN
SPX - SEGREGATION POTENTIAL AT AN OVERBURDEN PRESSURE
DYOUT - LENGTH OF TIME STEP
DF - DEPTH OF FOOTING
CF - THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF FROZEN SOIL
CPR - THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF FROZEN FRINGE
INS - COUNTER = 0 IF NO INSULATION
      = 1 IF LAYER 3 IS INSULATED
      = 2 IF LAYER 5 IS INSULATED
HVS - SEGREGATIONAL HEAVE FOR THE TIME STEP
HVS - TOTAL SEGREGATIONAL HEAVE
HVT - TOTAL SEGREGATIONAL HEAVE AND INSITU HEAVE
XPM - FROST PENETRATION
TIME - LENGTH OF FREEZING SEASON
.....

DIMENSION T(12,12), Z(12), DF(12), INS(12), HVT(12), HVS(12)
CHARACTER*72 COMMENT
READ(8,13) COMMENT
READ(8,14) SPD, DYOUT, CF, CPR, TIME, WC
READ(8,15) (Z(N), N=1,12)
READ(8,16) (INS(N), N=1,12)
READ(8,17) (DF(N), N=1,12)
WRITE(8,13) COMMENT
WRITE(8,14) SPD
WRITE(8,15) (Z(N), N=1,12)
WRITE(8,16) (INS(N), N=1,12)
WRITE(8,17) (DF(N), N=1,12)
WRITE(7,13) COMMENT
WRITE(8,20)
WRITE(7,24)
DO 50 N=1,12
  Z(N)=Z(N)/12.0
  HVS(N)=0.0
  HVT(N)=0.0
50 CONTINUE
TIME=100.0
10 FORMAT(1P5,2,11P5,2)
11 FORMAT(8P5,3)
12 FORMAT(12I2)
13 FORMAT(A72)
14 FORMAT(' LAYER THICKNESS ',/,/,12P5,2)
15 FORMAT(' COUNTER TO START HEAVE, 0=NO INSULATION,
1 ' 1=INSULATION @ LAYER 3, 2=INSULATION @ LAYER 5',/,
1 ' COLUMN 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
1 ' 8 9 10 11 12',/,
1 ' ',12I6)
16 FORMAT(' FOOTING DEPTH(MM)',/,/,12P5,1)
17 FORMAT(' SPD = ',F12,7)
..... READ TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION
1000 TIME=TIME+DYOUT
IF (TIME.GT.TIME) GO TO 9999
DO 100 NLAY=1,12
  READ(8,10) (T(NCDL,NLAY), NCDL=1,12)
100 CONTINUE
..... STOP IF TIME LONGER THAN FREEZING SEASON
999 DO 5000 NCDL=1,12
..... PROGRAM DOES NOT CALCULATE
..... FROST PENETRATION UNTIL 3RD
..... ELEMENT IS FROZEN
IF (T(NCDL,2).GT.31.9) GO TO 5000
.....
C CALCULATE FROST PENETRATION
.....
DO 555 NX=3,12
  IF (T(NCDL,NX).GT.31.9) GO TO 441
555 CONTINUE
441 T1=T(NCDL,(NX-1))
  T2=T(NCDL,NX)
  X1=Z(NX-1)/2
  X2=Z(NX)/2+Z(NX-1)
  XP=X1-(((X1-X2)/(T1-T2)))*(T1-32.0)
..... ADD FROST PENETRATION FROM EACH ELEMENT
IF (NX.EQ.3) GO TO 446
IF (NX.EQ.4) GO TO 442

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95      IF (NX.GT.4) GO TO 443
96      NP=NP+1
97      GO TO 444
98      443  NXS=NX-1
99      GO 445 NP+1, NXS
100     NP=NP+1(NP)
101     445  CONTINUE
102     C .....FROST PENETRATION IN MM.
103     446  XPM=XP+304.8
104     C .....FROST PENETRATION IN INCHES.
105     NP=NP+12.0
106     C .....
107     C .....
108     C .....
109     C .....
110     C .....
111     IF (INS(NCOL),EQ.0) NWS=2
112     IF (INS(NCOL),EQ.1) NWS=4
113     IF (INS(NCOL),EQ.2) NWS=7
114     IF (INS(NCOL),GT.32.0) GO TO 434
115     IF (INS(NCOL),NE.1) GO TO 460
116     IF (NX.GT.5) GO TO 460
117     DERTF=2*((Y(NCOL,5)-Y(NCOL,4))/(Z(5)-Z(4)))
118     GO TO 111
119     460  TH1=Y(NCOL, (NX-1))
120     TH2=Y(NCOL, (NX-2))
121     ZH1=Z(NX-1)/2
122     ZH2=Z(NX-2)/2
123     DERTF=(TH1-TH2)/(ZH1-ZH2)
124     IF (INS(NCOL),NE.2) GO TO 111
125     IF (NX.GT.6) GO TO 111
126     TH3=Y(NCOL, 6)
127     TH2=Y(NCOL, 7)
128     DERTF=2*(TH1-TH2)/(Z(6)+Z(7))
129     DERTF=DERTF*0.5555/304.8
130     C .....REDUCTION SP FOR OVERBURDEN PRESSURE
131     PS=XP*0.02*0.001
132     SPX=SP*(EXPIPS*(-0.55))
133     GRADT=CF*DERTF/(SPX*79.6*CFR)
134     V=SPX*GRADT
135     NV=1.05*V*DTOUT*3600.
136     NVS(NCOL)=NV*NVS(NCOL)
137     C .....
138     C .....
139     C .....
140     C .....
141     C .....
142     434  VOID=2.65*WC/100.
143     POR=VOID/(VOID+1)
144     NS=XPM-DP(NCOL)
145     NVI=0.0530.90*POR*NS
146     IF (NVI.LT.0.0) NVI=0.0
147     C .....
148     C .....
149     C .....
150     NVT(NCOL)=NVI-NVS(NCOL)
151     C .....
152     C .....
153     C .....
154     C .....
155     C .....
156     20  FORMAT(///, 'TIME COLUMN FROST PEN. DERTF GRADT
157     ' SPX SEC TOT-SEC TOTAL',///)
158     WRITE(6,21)TIME,NCOL,XPM,DERTF,GRADT,SPX,NV,NVS(NCOL),
159     NVT(NCOL)
160     21  FORMAT(' ',F9.2,4X,14,F9.2,3E10,3,3F8.2)
161     5000 CONTINUE
162     WRITE(7,22) TIME
163     WRITE(7,22) (NVS(NCOL), NCOL=1,12)
164     5001 CONTINUE
165     WRITE(7,24)
166     WRITE(7,22) (NVT(NCOL), NCOL=1,12)
167     5002 CONTINUE
168     22  FORMAT(12F8.2)
169     23  FORMAT(///,10X,'TIME = ',F10.2,'/,10X,'SEGREGATIONAL HEAVE ')
170     24  FORMAT(//,10X,'TOTAL HEAVE')
171     GO TO 1000
172     9999 END

```

OUTPUT FROM THE TWO DIMENSIONAL FROST HEAVE PROGRAM

BRG = 0.0012000  
 LAYER THICKNESS  
 8.00 8.00 2.00 8.00 12.00 8.00 8.00 12.00 12.00 24.00 28.00200.00  
 COUNTER TO START HEAVE, 0=NO INSULATION 1=INSULATION 2=LAYER 3=INSULATION 4=LAYER 5  
 COLUMN 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 FOOTING DEPTH(MM)  
 0.0 0.0 0.0 200.0 200.0 200.0 200.0 200.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

TIME	COLUMN	FROST PEN-	DEPTH	GRADY	SPX	SEC	TOT-SEC	TOTAL
300.00		88.30	0.840E-02	0.829E-02	0.18E-02	3.83	3.83	7.41
300.00	3	88.33	0.844E-02	0.831E-02	0.18E-02	3.85	3.85	7.37
300.00	4	83.83	0.878E-02	0.861E-02	0.18E-02	4.00	4.00	7.00
300.00	5	88.74	0.878E-02	0.861E-02	0.18E-02	4.00	0.00	0.00
300.00	6	147.33	0.878E-02	0.861E-02	0.18E-02	4.00	0.00	0.00
300.00	7	141.88	0.878E-02	0.861E-02	0.18E-02	4.00	0.00	0.00
300.00	8	122.88	0.878E-02	0.861E-02	0.18E-02	4.00	0.00	0.00
400.00	1	182.88	0.114E-01	0.101E-01	0.117E-02	4.81	8.44	13.83
400.00	2	148.82	0.114E-01	0.101E-01	0.117E-02	4.81	8.48	13.78
400.00	3	108.40	0.121E-01	0.108E-01	0.118E-02	4.81	8.80	13.83
400.00	4	128.40	0.121E-01	0.108E-01	0.118E-02	4.81	0.00	0.00
400.00	5	188.81	0.121E-01	0.108E-01	0.118E-02	4.81	0.00	0.00
400.00	6	182.88	0.121E-01	0.108E-01	0.118E-02	4.81	0.00	0.00
400.00	7	184.71	0.121E-01	0.108E-01	0.118E-02	4.81	0.00	0.00
400.00	8	81.88	0.121E-01	0.108E-01	0.118E-02	4.81	0.00	0.00
500.00	1	198.37	0.774E-02	0.881E-02	0.18E-02	3.10	11.84	18.88
500.00	2	182.82	0.771E-02	0.881E-02	0.18E-02	3.10	11.88	18.88
500.00	3	178.88	0.127E-01	0.113E-01	0.118E-02	5.14	14.04	20.38
500.00	4	183.78	0.127E-01	0.113E-01	0.118E-02	5.14	0.00	0.00
500.00	5	188.88	0.127E-01	0.113E-01	0.118E-02	5.14	0.00	0.00
500.00	6	182.82	0.127E-01	0.113E-01	0.118E-02	5.14	0.00	0.00
500.00	7	184.77	0.127E-01	0.113E-01	0.118E-02	5.14	0.00	0.00
500.00	8	81.88	0.127E-01	0.113E-01	0.118E-02	5.14	0.00	0.00
600.00	1	278.40	0.108E-01	0.884E-02	0.114E-02	4.27	18.81	25.84
600.00	2	278.80	0.108E-01	0.884E-02	0.114E-02	4.33	18.88	25.80
600.00	3	227.04	0.188E-01	0.148E-01	0.118E-02	8.71	20.78	28.80
600.00	4	218.78	0.188E-01	0.148E-01	0.118E-02	8.71	0.00	0.87
600.00	5	208.88	0.188E-01	0.148E-01	0.118E-02	8.71	0.00	0.31
600.00	6	200.80	0.188E-01	0.148E-01	0.118E-02	8.71	0.00	0.02
600.00	7	183.22	0.188E-01	0.148E-01	0.118E-02	8.71	0.00	0.00
600.00	8	187.88	0.188E-01	0.148E-01	0.118E-02	8.71	0.00	0.00
700.00	10	87.88	0.182E-01	0.143E-01	0.118E-02	8.85	8.85	9.78
700.00	11	81.28	0.182E-01	0.143E-01	0.118E-02	8.82	8.82	9.88
700.00	12	81.28	0.182E-01	0.143E-01	0.118E-02	8.82	8.82	9.88
700.00	1	388.38	0.144E-01	0.128E-01	0.114E-02	8.71	21.82	32.47
700.00	2	388.87	0.144E-01	0.128E-01	0.114E-02	8.73	21.81	32.43
700.00	3	281.78	0.142E-01	0.128E-01	0.114E-02	8.82	28.37	38.48
700.00	7	200.00	0.142E-01	0.128E-01	0.114E-02	8.82	0.00	0.00
700.00	8	130.81	0.142E-01	0.128E-01	0.114E-02	8.82	0.00	0.00
700.00	9	88.88	0.142E-01	0.128E-01	0.114E-02	8.82	7.80	10.81
700.00	10	108.08	0.184E-01	0.182E-01	0.118E-02	7.88	14.14	17.81
700.00	11	113.78	0.182E-01	0.181E-01	0.118E-02	7.88	18.08	18.18
700.00	12	114.84	0.182E-01	0.181E-01	0.118E-02	7.88	14.08	18.18
800.00	1	378.84	0.184E-01	0.128E-01	0.112E-02	8.01	27.83	40.84
800.00	2	383.08	0.188E-01	0.127E-01	0.112E-02	8.08	27.87	40.70
800.00	3	318.28	0.188E-01	0.127E-01	0.112E-02	7.88	34.08	48.47
800.00	4	287.00	0.188E-01	0.127E-01	0.112E-02	7.88	0.00	2.04
800.00	5	238.84	0.188E-01	0.127E-01	0.112E-02	7.88	0.00	1.43
800.00	6	230.82	0.188E-01	0.127E-01	0.112E-02	7.88	0.00	1.11
800.00	7	218.88	0.188E-01	0.127E-01	0.112E-02	7.88	0.00	0.88
800.00	8	184.13	0.188E-01	0.127E-01	0.112E-02	7.88	0.00	0.00
800.00	9	114.30	0.203E-01	0.178E-01	0.118E-02	8.27	18.87	18.87
800.00	10	128.02	0.202E-01	0.178E-01	0.117E-02	8.18	22.32	27.17
800.00	11	148.82	0.201E-01	0.177E-01	0.117E-02	8.11	22.18	27.88
800.00	12	180.81	0.201E-01	0.177E-01	0.117E-02	8.11	22.18	27.88
800.00	1	474.09	0.142E-01	0.127E-01	0.116E-02	8.48	33.01	50.02
800.00	2	488.32	0.144E-01	0.128E-01	0.111E-02	8.88	33.28	48.72
800.00	3	378.82	0.180E-01	0.188E-01	0.112E-02	7.42	41.47	84.88
800.00	4	271.00	0.180E-01	0.188E-01	0.112E-02	7.42	0.00	2.88
800.00	5	282.72	0.180E-01	0.188E-01	0.112E-02	7.42	0.00	1.88
800.00	6	244.10	0.180E-01	0.188E-01	0.112E-02	7.42	0.00	1.12
800.00	7	231.14	0.180E-01	0.188E-01	0.112E-02	7.42	0.00	0.27
800.00	8	207.88	0.180E-01	0.188E-01	0.112E-02	7.42	0.00	0.00
800.00	9	187.47	0.213E-01	0.188E-01	0.118E-02	8.80	24.47	30.48
800.00	10	177.80	0.217E-01	0.181E-01	0.118E-02	8.72	31.08	37.42
800.00	11	181.88	0.218E-01	0.180E-01	0.118E-02	8.64	30.82	37.34
800.00	12	181.88	0.218E-01	0.180E-01	0.118E-02	8.64	30.80	37.32
1000.00	1	810.88	0.112E-01	0.101E-01	0.110E-02	4.27	37.29	88.81
1000.00	2	810.88	0.112E-01	0.101E-01	0.110E-02	4.28	37.81	88.81
1000.00	3	488.82	0.171E-01	0.182E-01	0.111E-02	8.81	48.08	84.80
1000.00	4	278.78	0.112E-01	0.888E-02	0.114E-02	4.43	4.43	7.29
1000.00	5	284.82	0.113E-01	0.888E-02	0.114E-02	4.43	0.00	2.32
1000.00	6	288.87	0.113E-01	0.888E-02	0.114E-02	4.43	0.00	2.03

1000.00	7	248.78	0.1122-01	0.8082-02	0.1142-02	4.43	0.0	1.84
1000.00	8	239.15	0.1122-01	0.8222-02	0.1142-02	4.43	0.0	1.28
1000.00	9	204.12	0.1122-01	0.1002-01	0.1102-02	4.84	22.01	28.22
1000.00	10	192.15	0.5222-02	0.4042-02	0.102-02	2.11	22.18	40.27
1000.00	11	112.15	0.5222-02	0.4042-02	0.112-02	2.10	22.02	40.23
1000.00	12	112.15	0.5222-02	0.4042-02	0.112-02	2.10	22.01	40.27
1100.00	1	540.44	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	5.25	42.53	81.52
1100.00	2	527.24	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	5.25	42.53	82.05
1100.00	3	502.52	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	5.27	54.08	72.28
1100.00	4	517.15	0.5222-02	0.7422-02	0.112-02	3.31	7.74	11.50
1100.00	5	574.24	0.5222-02	0.7422-02	0.112-02	3.31	0.0	2.97
1100.00	6	527.31	0.5222-02	0.7422-02	0.112-02	3.31	0.0	2.91
1100.00	7	525.14	0.5222-02	0.7422-02	0.112-02	3.31	0.0	2.99
1100.00	8	525.31	0.5222-02	0.7422-02	0.112-02	3.31	0.0	2.92
1100.00	9	276.40	0.1212-01	0.1022-01	0.1142-02	4.82	22.03	42.88
1100.00	10	247.22	0.5222-02	0.8272-02	0.112-02	2.28	28.56	46.42
1100.00	11	209.24	0.5222-02	0.8042-02	0.1042-02	2.28	28.56	46.42
1100.00	12	209.09	0.5222-02	0.8042-02	0.1042-02	2.28	28.56	46.42
1200.00	1	530.25	0.1402-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	5.22	47.85	88.88
1200.00	2	572.24	0.1402-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	5.22	47.85	88.88
1200.00	3	510.24	0.1402-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	5.22	47.85	88.88
1200.00	4	524.21	0.5222-02	0.7122-02	0.112-02	2.14	10.88	16.78
1200.00	5	524.21	0.5222-02	0.7122-02	0.112-02	2.14	10.88	16.78
1200.00	6	502.15	0.1242-01	0.1222-01	0.1142-02	3.98	0.0	2.47
1200.00	7	521.25	0.5212-02	0.8272-02	0.1142-02	6.07	29.90	50.88
1200.00	8	521.25	0.5212-02	0.8272-02	0.1142-02	2.58	26.11	48.20
1200.00	9	242.10	0.5222-02	0.8272-02	0.1142-02	2.49	27.88	47.84
1200.00	10	242.10	0.5222-02	0.8272-02	0.1142-02	2.49	27.88	47.84
1200.00	11	242.10	0.5222-02	0.8272-02	0.1142-02	2.49	27.88	47.84
1200.00	12	242.10	0.5222-02	0.8272-02	0.1142-02	2.49	27.88	47.84
1300.00	1	522.21	0.1402-01	0.1222-01	0.1072-02	5.25	53.11	78.88
1300.00	2	522.21	0.1402-01	0.1222-01	0.1072-02	5.25	53.11	78.88
1300.00	3	530.25	0.1172-01	0.1042-01	0.1022-02	4.47	64.80	42.84
1300.00	4	421.22	0.5222-02	0.7222-02	0.1112-02	3.28	14.18	22.10
1300.00	5	250.12	0.5222-02	0.7222-02	0.1142-02	3.28	7.26	10.28
1300.00	6	520.25	0.5222-02	0.8422-02	0.1142-02	3.79	0.0	2.79
1300.00	7	520.25	0.5222-02	0.8422-02	0.1142-02	3.79	0.0	2.79
1300.00	8	520.25	0.5222-02	0.8422-02	0.1142-02	3.79	0.0	2.79
1300.00	9	520.25	0.5222-02	0.8422-02	0.1142-02	3.79	0.0	2.79
1300.00	10	302.15	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1122-02	5.00	45.88	59.01
1300.00	11	302.15	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1122-02	3.28	41.27	52.22
1300.00	12	302.15	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1122-02	3.28	41.27	52.22
1400.00	1	502.07	0.7222-02	0.7222-02	0.1142-02	3.16	40.23	51.52
1400.00	2	502.07	0.7222-02	0.7222-02	0.1142-02	3.17	40.23	51.52
1400.00	3	512.17	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	5.10	58.21	82.78
1400.00	4	524.25	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	5.15	58.62	82.42
1400.00	5	524.25	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	4.82	58.28	82.25
1400.00	6	524.25	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	3.88	17.25	27.72
1400.00	7	502.07	0.7222-02	0.8222-02	0.1142-02	2.97	10.24	14.07
1400.00	8	250.12	0.5222-02	0.7102-02	0.1142-02	3.18	6.97	9.88
1400.00	9	278.25	0.5212-02	0.7222-02	0.1142-02	3.20	3.20	6.18
1400.00	10	250.00	0.7142-02	0.8222-02	0.1142-02	2.83	2.23	5.70
1400.00	11	428.02	0.1472-01	0.1212-01	0.1112-02	5.70	51.59	87.24
1400.00	12	350.24	0.5222-02	0.8272-02	0.1122-02	3.89	45.25	87.88
1500.00	1	350.22	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1122-02	3.87	44.82	87.07
1500.00	2	350.22	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1122-02	3.87	44.82	87.07
1500.00	3	350.22	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1122-02	3.87	44.82	87.07
1500.00	4	350.22	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1122-02	3.87	44.82	87.07
1500.00	5	350.22	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1122-02	3.87	44.82	87.07
1500.00	6	350.22	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1122-02	3.87	44.82	87.07
1500.00	7	350.22	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1122-02	3.87	44.82	87.07
1500.00	8	350.22	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1122-02	3.87	44.82	87.07
1500.00	9	350.22	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1122-02	3.87	44.82	87.07
1500.00	10	350.22	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1122-02	3.87	44.82	87.07
1500.00	11	350.22	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1122-02	3.87	44.82	87.07
1500.00	12	350.22	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1122-02	3.87	44.82	87.07
1600.00	1	737.88	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	4.82	52.10	88.87
1600.00	2	737.88	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	4.82	52.10	88.87
1600.00	3	737.88	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	4.82	52.10	88.87
1600.00	4	737.88	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	4.82	52.10	88.87
1600.00	5	737.88	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	4.82	52.10	88.87
1600.00	6	737.88	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	4.82	52.10	88.87
1600.00	7	737.88	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	4.82	52.10	88.87
1600.00	8	737.88	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	4.82	52.10	88.87
1600.00	9	737.88	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	4.82	52.10	88.87
1600.00	10	737.88	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	4.82	52.10	88.87
1600.00	11	737.88	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	4.82	52.10	88.87
1600.00	12	737.88	0.1222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	4.82	52.10	88.87
1700.00	1	502.07	0.7222-02	0.8222-02	0.1142-02	2.97	10.24	14.07
1700.00	2	502.07	0.7222-02	0.8222-02	0.1142-02	2.97	10.24	14.07
1700.00	3	502.07	0.7222-02	0.8222-02	0.1142-02	2.97	10.24	14.07
1700.00	4	502.07	0.7222-02	0.8222-02	0.1142-02	2.97	10.24	14.07
1700.00	5	502.07	0.7222-02	0.8222-02	0.1142-02	2.97	10.24	14.07
1700.00	6	502.07	0.7222-02	0.8222-02	0.1142-02	2.97	10.24	14.07
1700.00	7	502.07	0.7222-02	0.8222-02	0.1142-02	2.97	10.24	14.07
1700.00	8	502.07	0.7222-02	0.8222-02	0.1142-02	2.97	10.24	14.07
1700.00	9	502.07	0.7222-02	0.8222-02	0.1142-02	2.97	10.24	14.07
1700.00	10	502.07	0.7222-02	0.8222-02	0.1142-02	2.97	10.24	14.07
1700.00	11	502.07	0.7222-02	0.8222-02	0.1142-02	2.97	10.24	14.07
1700.00	12	502.07	0.7222-02	0.8222-02	0.1142-02	2.97	10.24	14.07
1800.00	1	761.27	0.1222-02	0.8222-02	0.1022-02	3.29	58.28	82.84
1800.00	2	761.27	0.1222-02	0.8222-02	0.1022-02	3.15	58.70	82.77
1800.00	3	622.05	0.1222-01	0.1102-01	0.1072-02	4.82	78.88	101.11
1800.00	4	512.44	0.1222-01	0.1242-01	0.1022-02	5.78	27.82	29.12
1800.00	5	382.29	0.5222-02	0.8272-02	0.1122-02	2.58	19.55	21.08
1800.00	6	324.12	0.5272-02	0.8272-02	0.1122-02	2.84	22.47	18.82
1800.00	7	280.58	0.5222-02	0.8272-02	0.1142-02	2.80	8.82	11.71
1800.00	8	348.08	0.5222-02	0.8272-02	0.1142-02	2.08	7.12	12.28
1800.00	9	512.10	0.7222-01	0.1222-01	0.1022-02	5.15	62.08	80.48
1800.00	10	502.17	0.7222-02	0.8222-02	0.1102-02	3.85	62.87	70.72
1800.00	11	488.82	0.8222-02	0.8222-02	0.1102-02	3.47	51.87	68.12
1800.00	12	488.82	0.8222-02	0.8222-02	0.1102-02	3.48	51.88	68.25
1700.00	1	604.28	0.5222-02	0.7222-02	0.1042-02	3.15	68.52	87.40
1700.00	2	782.84	0.1242-02	0.7222-02	0.1042-02	2.89	68.89	88.88
1700.00	3	773.84	0.1222-01	0.1102-01	0.1022-02	4.57	83.15	107.31
1700.00	4	525.71	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1022-02	2.24	20.18	42.21
1700.00	5	382.28	0.5272-02	0.8272-02	0.1122-02	2.48	18.01	24.77
1700.00	6	541.73	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1022-02	2.27	64.23	83.76
1700.00	7	511.13	0.5272-02	0.7222-02	0.1102-02	3.25	58.82	74.28
1700.00	8	510.23	0.5222-02	0.7422-02	0.1102-02	3.18	54.88	73.17
1700.00	9	510.23	0.5222-02	0.7322-02	0.1102-02	3.18	54.88	73.18
1800.00	10	501.48	0.1022-01	0.8222-02	0.1022-02	3.71	72.23	102.88
1800.00	11	504.11	0.5212-02	0.8222-02	0.1022-02	3.61	72.20	102.84
1800.00	12	724.85	0.1222-01	0.1072-01	0.1022-02	4.42	87.87	113.88
1800.00	1	587.07	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1022-02	2.29	32.88	48.72
1800.00	2	429.08	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1112-02	2.29	20.23	28.72
1800.00	3	321.00	0.5222-02	0.8222-02	0.1122-02	2.21	17.24	23.72
1800.00	4	327.31	0.5272-02					



1800.00	11	815.74	0.770E-02	0.802E-02	0.100E-02	2.07	57.53	70.20
1800.00	12	815.72	0.770E-02	0.802E-02	0.100E-02	2.07	57.51	70.24
1800.00	1	802.48	0.802E-02	0.802E-02	0.100E-02	3.00	78.83	107.88
1800.00	2	801.89	0.804E-02	0.807E-02	0.100E-02	3.05	78.80	107.84
1800.00	3	740.27	0.112E-01	0.101E-01	0.100E-02	4.18	81.76	118.31
1800.00	4	810.20	0.820E-02	0.872E-02	0.100E-02	2.41	24.97	49.88
1800.00	5	474.85	0.808E-02	0.830E-02	0.100E-02	1.38	22.72	33.88
1800.00	6	417.78	0.854E-02	0.482E-02	0.111E-02	2.18	18.25	17.20
1800.00	7	389.54	0.822E-02	0.447E-02	0.112E-02	1.87	18.30	24.20
1800.00	8	509.00	0.822E-02	0.472E-02	0.110E-02	2.04	18.12	24.17
1800.00	9	823.30	0.827E-02	0.870E-02	0.107E-02	3.00	82.10	81.43
1800.00	10	823.72	0.824E-02	0.790E-02	0.100E-02	3.01	82.26	82.22
1800.00	11	846.21	0.840E-02	0.787E-02	0.100E-02	3.23	81.07	80.88
1800.00	12	846.19	0.840E-02	0.787E-02	0.100E-02	3.23	81.04	80.83
2000.00	1	823.88	0.714E-02	0.802E-02	0.102E-02	2.87	78.40	111.71
2000.00	2	813.84	0.820E-02	0.872E-02	0.102E-02	2.30	78.10	110.84
2000.00	3	783.00	0.820E-02	0.802E-02	0.100E-02	1.84	62.88	121.02
2000.00	4	823.82	0.820E-02	0.880E-02	0.107E-02	2.34	27.37	83.70
2000.00	5	807.00	0.848E-02	0.872E-02	0.110E-02	2.48	28.18	36.23
2000.00	6	488.18	0.847E-02	0.447E-02	0.111E-02	3.11	21.80	30.88
2000.00	7	388.87	0.474E-02	0.421E-02	0.112E-02	1.88	17.18	24.20
2000.00	8	812.82	0.478E-02	0.808E-02	0.100E-02	2.80	18.72	28.84
2000.00	9	889.84	0.420E-02	0.808E-02	0.107E-02	2.22	71.43	95.34
2000.00	10	881.34	0.810E-02	0.812E-02	0.100E-02	3.47	88.83	87.04
2000.00	11	877.88	0.804E-02	0.808E-02	0.100E-02	3.43	84.80	86.23
2000.00	12	874.70	0.804E-02	0.808E-02	0.100E-02	3.43	84.47	86.23
2100.00	1	882.82	0.848E-02	0.787E-02	0.101E-02	2.83	81.48	118.23
2100.00	2	884.01	0.788E-02	0.717E-02	0.101E-02	2.88	81.01	118.23
2100.00	3	784.28	0.854E-02	0.480E-02	0.104E-02	2.82	88.73	124.22
2100.00	4	718.82	0.820E-02	0.822E-02	0.100E-02	2.20	28.51	58.01
2100.00	5	812.48	0.744E-02	0.822E-02	0.100E-02	3.48	28.02	58.34
2100.00	6	484.88	0.878E-02	0.810E-02	0.100E-02	2.32	23.72	33.84
2100.00	7	428.82	0.480E-02	0.408E-02	0.111E-02	1.78	18.83	27.38
2100.00	8	820.28	0.808E-02	0.808E-02	0.100E-02	3.10	18.81	30.31
2100.00	9	787.87	0.800E-02	0.820E-02	0.100E-02	2.20	72.82	89.01
2100.00	10	488.82	0.848E-02	0.782E-02	0.107E-02	3.23	88.18	81.87
2100.00	11	417.42	0.848E-02	0.782E-02	0.107E-02	3.28	87.88	80.00
2100.00	12	814.81	0.847E-02	0.847E-02	0.107E-02	3.34	87.81	80.00
2300.00	1	1085.28	0.878E-02	0.778E-02	0.822E-02	2.82	84.48	122.31
2300.00	2	1014.82	0.821E-02	0.782E-02	0.100E-02	2.88	83.88	120.38
2300.00	3	826.81	0.888E-02	0.801E-02	0.102E-02	2.83	87.78	127.77
2300.00	4	728.78	0.888E-02	0.480E-02	0.100E-02	2.88	81.87	80.80
2300.00	5	818.88	0.848E-02	0.784E-02	0.100E-02	2.24	31.28	42.80
2300.00	6	808.00	0.812E-02	0.848E-02	0.110E-02	2.38	28.07	37.12
2300.00	7	808.38	0.828E-02	0.781E-02	0.100E-02	3.12	72.28	88.81
2300.00	8	808.28	0.843E-02	0.788E-02	0.107E-02	3.18	71.01	84.81
2300.00	9	808.28	0.841E-02	0.783E-02	0.107E-02	3.18	70.88	84.88
2300.00	10	1117.80	0.780E-02	0.780E-02	0.848E-02	2.72	87.18	127.27
2300.00	11	1088.84	0.780E-02	0.780E-02	0.848E-02	2.74	86.70	128.72
2300.00	12	882.74	0.842E-02	0.780E-02	0.848E-02	1.88	88.72	131.38
2300.00	1	787.40	0.812E-02	0.808E-02	0.100E-02	1.80	42.47	62.10
2300.00	2	818.82	0.812E-02	0.812E-02	0.100E-02	3.48	34.78	48.32
2300.00	3	810.48	0.828E-02	0.818E-02	0.100E-02	2.88	28.72	38.88
2300.00	4	808.00	0.488E-02	0.410E-02	0.110E-02	1.78	22.43	32.88
2300.00	5	880.87	0.822E-02	0.888E-02	0.100E-02	1.23	21.18	34.84
2300.00	6	741.42	0.822E-02	0.478E-02	0.100E-02	1.87	77.88	104.28
2300.00	7	728.80	0.780E-02	0.780E-02	0.100E-02	2.88	78.17	101.80
2300.00	8	718.82	0.787E-02	0.788E-02	0.100E-02	2.82	72.82	88.71
2300.00	9	718.82	0.787E-02	0.788E-02	0.100E-02	2.82	72.88	88.88
2400.00	1	1121.31	0.888E-02	0.828E-02	0.882E-02	2.41	88.88	128.81
2400.00	2	1119.13	0.883E-02	0.828E-02	0.882E-02	2.42	88.12	128.28
2400.00	3	882.38	0.822E-02	0.471E-02	0.102E-02	1.88	101.01	132.82
2400.00	4	778.27	0.880E-02	0.314E-02	0.104E-02	1.28	44.78	88.88
2400.00	5	888.12	0.818E-02	0.868E-02	0.100E-02	1.21	38.88	48.78
2400.00	6	814.88	0.781E-02	0.870E-02	0.100E-02	2.88	31.80	42.80
2400.00	7	811.17	0.828E-02	0.488E-02	0.107E-02	2.81	24.44	38.81
2400.00	8	818.88	0.820E-02	0.488E-02	0.100E-02	1.28	22.43	37.38
2400.00	9	780.88	0.810E-02	0.488E-02	0.100E-02	1.88	78.88	104.48
2400.00	10	740.88	0.722E-02	0.848E-02	0.100E-02	2.87	77.88	104.42
2400.00	11	728.88	0.722E-02	0.848E-02	0.100E-02	2.70	78.83	103.14
2400.00	12	728.84	0.722E-02	0.848E-02	0.100E-02	2.70	78.88	103.08
2500.00	1	1128.42	0.820E-02	0.862E-02	0.881E-02	2.18	81.78	132.12
2500.00	2	1122.31	0.820E-02	0.862E-02	0.882E-02	2.18	81.28	131.84
2500.00	3	800.84	0.801E-02	0.481E-02	0.102E-02	1.81	103.41	138.72
2500.00	4	812.80	0.877E-02	0.828E-02	0.104E-02	1.38	48.12	88.12
2500.00	5	882.81	0.828E-02	0.888E-02	0.100E-02	1.23	27.18	80.82
2500.00	6	820.70	0.787E-02	0.782E-02	0.100E-02	3.01	34.81	48.12
2500.00	7	812.72	0.883E-02	0.820E-02	0.100E-02	2.22	28.88	37.82
2500.00	8	881.80	0.820E-02	0.888E-02	0.107E-02	1.24	22.87	38.88
2500.00	9	787.88	0.847E-02	0.812E-02	0.100E-02	1.28	80.82	108.38
2500.00	10	748.81	0.861E-02	0.882E-02	0.100E-02	2.44	80.28	107.18
2500.00	11	748.82	0.888E-02	0.800E-02	0.100E-02	2.47	78.10	108.80
2500.00	12	744.22	0.888E-02	0.800E-02	0.100E-02	2.22	82.88	108.78
2600.00	1	1180.72	0.842E-02	0.802E-02	0.878E-02	1.87	82.28	133.87
2600.00	2	1128.82	0.888E-02	0.812E-02	0.878E-02	1.41	104.82	138.42
2600.00	3	828.28	0.804E-02	0.888E-02	0.101E-02	1.41	47.84	70.87
2600.00	4	882.14	0.888E-02	0.848E-02	0.102E-02	1.41	47.84	70.87
2600.00	5	812.81	0.821E-02	0.827E-02	0.100E-02	1.21	38.40	82.22
2600.00	6	828.82	0.808E-02	0.827E-02	0.100E-02	3.08	27.70	48.42
2600.00	7	811.78	0.820E-02	0.842E-02	0.100E-02	2.37	28.08	48.48
2600.00	8	888.87	0.818E-02	0.848E-02	0.100E-02	1.18	24.88	42.38
2600.00	9	782.12	0.828E-02	0.804E-02	0.104E-02	1.24	82.07	110.13
2600.00	10	772.28	0.880E-02	0.814E-02	0.104E-02	1.28	81.88	108.22
2600.00	11	788.38	0.823E-02	0.880E-02	0.100E-02	1.18	80.30	107.78
2600.00	12	784.82	0.823E-02	0.880E-02	0.100E-02	1.18	80.28	107.88
2700.00	1	1188.32	0.888E-02	0.888E-02	0.870E-02	2.27	88.24	134.81
2700.00	2	1181.84	0.882E-02	0.838E-02	0.878E-02	2.08	88.21	136.88









TIME = 2100.00  
 RECREATIONAL HEAVE  
 108.88 108.88 111.23 83.50 42.81 42.43 38.38 38.54 37.41 38.88 38.80 38.74  
 TOTAL HEAVE  
 101.01 100.15 100.00 80.01 83.07 80.40 81.18 80.23 110.30 120.38 110.70 110.70

TIME = 2200.00  
 RECREATIONAL HEAVE  
 108.24 106.12 112.23 84.40 44.40 43.10 37.05 38.30 38.20 38.40 37.00 37.00  
 TOTAL HEAVE  
 104.22 100.00 101.70 82.02 84.20 81.04 82.70 81.82 110.00 121.70 120.12 120.00

TIME = 2300.00  
 RECREATIONAL HEAVE  
 108.68 108.42 112.13 85.40 44.00 43.67 37.71 38.05 38.07 38.47 38.04 38.00  
 TOTAL HEAVE  
 108.28 102.07 102.23 84.00 85.10 82.71 84.30 83.17 120.00 102.07 121.42 121.27

TIME = 2400.00  
 RECREATIONAL HEAVE  
 108.81 108.12 108.13 86.44 87.02 83.72 85.00 84.40 81.70 124.00 123.10 122.80

TIME = 2500.00  
 RECREATIONAL HEAVE  
 108.83 107.80 114.00 87.03 46.00 44.00 38.82 38.20 38.44 38.22 38.00 38.00  
 TOTAL HEAVE  
 108.00 100.00 104.00 87.03 86.20 84.83 87.22 88.71 122.42 120.00 124.03 124.00

TIME = 2600.00  
 RECREATIONAL HEAVE  
 108.28 108.40 118.23 87.72 46.40 46.43 38.20 38.83 81.04 82.20 81.74 81.74  
 TOTAL HEAVE  
 100.01 100.74 100.00 88.20 88.57 85.24 88.83 88.83 123.10 127.00 128.13 128.12

**APPENDIX b.**

**Example problem.**

### General Site Location and Conditions:

Location - Lacombe, Alberta  
 Building Type - Steel frame - span length = 4m, gravel pad  
 Soil Conditions - 10% clay, 10% silt, 80% sand  
 Liquid limit of the fine fraction of the soil - LL<sub>ff</sub> = 132  
 Ground Water - Water table 125cm from the surface  
 Estimate the segregation potential of the soil

Since the soil is a sandy soil the segregation potential is estimated using an R<sub>f</sub> factor (Rieke et al, 1983)

$$\begin{aligned} [\% \text{ fines}] &= [\% \text{ clay}] + [\% \text{ silt}] = 10 + 10 = 20\% \\ [\% \text{ clay sizes in fine fraction}] &= [\% \text{ clay}] / [\% \text{ fines}] \\ [\% \text{ clay sizes in fine fraction}] &= (10/20) \cdot 100\% = 50\% \end{aligned}$$

Determine R<sub>f</sub> from Equation 3.1

$$\begin{aligned} R_f &= \frac{(\% \text{ fines}) (\% \text{ clay sizes in fine fraction})}{(\text{liquid limit of fines fraction})} \\ R_f &= \frac{20 \times 50}{132} \\ R_f &= 7.6 \end{aligned}$$

Determine SP<sub>0</sub> from Figure 3.3

$$SP_0 = 160$$

Estimate the temperature condition at the site.

Mean air freezing index can be determined for this location from Boyd (1973).

$$MFI = 1389^\circ\text{C days}$$

Design air freezing Index

$$\begin{aligned} DFI &= 100 + 1.29 (MFI) \\ &= 1892^\circ\text{C days} \end{aligned}$$

Assume the ground surface is covered with snow over the freezing season, therefore n = 1.



Ground freezing index = n (Air freezing index)  
1892°C days

Estimate the possible magnitude of frost heave

The total magnitude of heave is determined from figure 4.20

Total heave  $\Delta h_t = 180$  mm

Estimate the allowable heave for the structure

The Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual (1978) recommends a maximum deflection between supports for a frame with metal cladding to be

$$\Delta_{max} = L/240$$

where L equals the span length  
In this case L = 4m

$$\Delta_{max} = (4000/240) = 17\text{mm}$$

The Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual (1978) also recommends limits on total deformation of:

For structures on clay  $\Delta_{max} = 80$  mm

For structures on sand  $\Delta_{max} = 40$  mm

Total frost heave exceeds criteria for total deformation, therefore some foundation improvement is required.

Design foundation to resist frost heave through use of insulation.

If an insulation layer 1.8m wide and 10 cm thick is used the total heave can be determined by interpolating between Figures 5.11 and 5.12

$$\Delta h_t = 30$$
 mm

This meets the requirements for total deflection for the structure.