criteria in Table 2, the range of upheaval deformation of ground is larger than the deformation range of ground from very low to high site classification. Thus, if a site is only assessed by upheaval deformation of ground, the site can be classified as very low, low, medium, or high, depending on the position and thickness of expansive soil layers in the site. Hence, it is necessary to consider the position and thickness of expansive soil layers in assessment of site including expansive soil layers.

Table 2 Deformation criteria for assessment of site including expansive soil layers[13]

Deformation, S / mm	Classification
$\geqslant 70$	High
$35 \leqslant S < 70$	Medium
$15 \leqslant S < 35$	Low
< 15	Very Low

6 Conclusions

From the above study the following conclusions are drawn:

(1) Upheaval deformations induced by expansive soils can be formulated on the basis of soil softening model.

(2) Upheaval deformations are greatly influenced by the position and thickness of expansive soil layers, which decrease with deeper positions, and increase with the increasing thickness of expansive soil layers.

(3) The method of computation of upheaval deformation can be used to calculate the swell part of ground deformation of the criterion in Table 2.

(4) Qualitative and quantitative assessment of the free level site including expansive soil layers is considerably changed from high to medium, low, and very low because of the influence of position and thickness of expansive soil layers.

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关于举行《'04 全国建筑基桩检测技术高级研讨班》的通知(第 1 号)

由中国科学院武汉岩土力学研究所、铁道第二勘察设计院工程测试中心、湖北•武汉无损检测学会联合发起与组织的《'04 全国建筑基桩检测技术高级研讨班》拟于 2004 年 9 月 28 日~ 10 月 4 日在成都举行。内容包括: ①基桩高、低应变的测试技术; ②《建筑基桩检测技术规范》的宣传贯彻; ③测试新技术。会务联系人: 李祺、刘明贵; 通讯地址: 武汉市武昌区小洪山中国科学院武汉岩土力学研究所, 邮政编码: 430071, 传真: 027 - 87198699; 电话: 027 - 87199304 - 805、13907100573, 电子信箱: rsm@whrsm.ac.cn。

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