

Subgrade Soil Stabilization using Chemical Additives

Nandan A. Patel¹, C. B. Mishra², D. K. Parmar³, Saurabh B. Gautam⁴

¹Lecturer, Civil Engineering Department, B & B Institute of Tech., V. V. Nagar, Anand, India

²Associate Professor, Civil Engineering Department, BVM Engg. College, V. V. Nagar, Anand, India

³Assistant Professor, Applied Mechanical Department, B & B Institute of Tech., V. V. Nagar, Anand,

⁴ME Transportation Student, BVM Engineering College, V.V.Nagar, Anand, India

Abstract

Highways are viewed as supply routes of a nation which are vital for feasible monetary development. Quick populace development and industrialization created the utilization of transportation office to convey business heavier vehicle loads and redundant uses of it subsequently delivering heavier focuses particularly on roads running in clayey soil zones are known for bed condition and unusual conduct for which the way of the clayey soil add to some degree. The disappointments of asphalt in from of hurl dejection splitting and unevenness are brought about by the occasional dampness variety in subgrade soil. Instead of cutting out and replacing the unstable soil, soil adjustment is the only alternative as it saves lot of time and millions of money too. Soil adjustment can be clarified as the change of the soil properties by synthetic or physical means keeping in mind the end goal to improve the designing nature of the soil. The fundamental destinations of the soil adjustment are to build the bearing limit of the soil to sustain repetition of vehicle loads, its imperviousness to weathering process and soil penetrability. The long haul execution of any development undertaking relies on upon the soundness of the hidden soils.

At first the examination of natural soil is done to assess the physical and engineering properties according to Indian Standard (1498 – 1970) by directing research center tests and to assess the

change in properties by the expansion of Terrasil & Zycobond (mix) as stabilizers to be utilized as a part of asphalt configuration for economy.

Keywords: Soil Stabilization, strength, Terrasil & Zycobond

1. Introduction

Soil is the essential component of this nature and road development industry knows the significance of it for pavement work. India is confronted with the colossal test of protecting and upgrading the transportation framework to meet the constantly expanding hassles because of heavier burdens delivering layers to the hidden soil. Roads running through expansive soil regions are subjected to severe distress resulting in poor performance and increased maintenance cost. An imperative step is being taken by this study to accomplish monetary utilization of development materials by endeavoring to keep the wastage of soil material through the change of its properties to meet the prerequisites of pavement configuration from its planned utilization.

Chemical stabilization of expansive soil comprises of changing the physico-synthetic around and within clay particles where by the earth obliges less water to fulfill the static imbalance and making it troublesome for water that moves into and out of the framework so as to fulfill particular designing road ventures and

administration life of the asphalt. The most widely recognized chemical admixtures utilized as a part of soil adjustment are terrasil and zycobond

2. Objectives

To study the transformation of soil index properties of untreated weak local soil and restrict the volume change potential of a highly plastic soil by using dosages as stabilizers of (Terrasil + Zycobond) for road construction to give some structural value or credit in the pavement design process.

3. Literature Review

The scientific view distributed works that relate to the pertinent research examination which is a basic, truthful outline of what has gone some time recently is studied.

Syed et al. [7] directed execution contemplates on soil tests gathered from different borings with expansion of 3, 4, and 5 % bond. Results demonstrate that the MDD for the concrete balanced out subgrades differed from 105.0 to 126.2 pcf with a normal estimation of 114.0 pcf. They inferred that balancing out the in situ subgrade soils with little sums (4 % by weight) of Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) is an actually practical, financially savvy, and fast approach to set up the subgrades for the recreation of the runway asphalts. The UCS of settled soils expanded with expansion of bond as for curing days.

Ravi Shankar et al. [13] reported that the expansion of Pond fiery debris to laterite soil enhanced the quality properties and imperviousness to dampness helplessness. It likewise brought about the lessening of MDD of mix with slight increment in the OMC.

RAASTA [14] directed lab mulls over on properties of soils treated with Proprietary Cementitious Stabilizer. In their study they chose four unique sorts of SC soils and acquired considerable increment in CBR worth (to 20% with 2% stabilizer). The expand and rate of expansion in compressive quality of settled soil tests (following 7 days curing) with expanding stabilizer substance was not significant. Thus it was inferred that low rates around 1-2% of stabilizer is compelling to enhance the properties of such clayey soils.

Grytan Sarkar, Md. Rafiqul Islam, Muhammed Alamgir, Md. Rokonuzzaman [2] says that Study on the Geotechnical Properties of Cement based Composite Fine-grained Soil expresses that the impact of cement on the execution of soil, gathered from Khanjahan Ali Hall at Khulna University of Engineering & Technology (KUET) in Khulna, Bangladesh. The expansion of concrete was found to enhance the building properties of accessible soil in settled structures particularly quality, workability, and compaction and compressibility attributes. Accordingly, research facility tests, for example, compaction, Atterberg limits, unconfined compressive quality, direct shear and combination tests for diverse rates of bond substance and unique soil tests were performed. These test outcomes demonstrate that the dirt can be made lighter which prompts diminish in dry thickness and increment in dampness content and decreased compressibility because of the expansion of concrete with the dirt. Other than that the unconfined compressive quality and shear quality of soil can be streamlined with the expansion of 7.5% of concrete substance

Lekha B. M. U. Ravi Shankar • Goutham Sarang [10] stated that Soil adjustment is a strategy to enhance the frail soils and making them to meet certain necessities of the particular designing

tasks. The sort of soils accessible in Dakshina Kannada area of Karnataka State is laterite and Lithomarge mud. Its Plasticity Index is high because of the vicinity of high rate of sediment and earth content. In the present examination, an endeavor is made to mull over the conduct of laterite with and without including chemicals. A compound named Zycosoil, when added to water and blended with soil changes its designing properties that rely on the kind of the dirt and dose of synthetic. These chemicals are fluid added substances, which follow up on the dirt to decrease the voids between soil particles and minimize adsorbed water in the dirt for most extreme compaction. In the present study, the adequacy of Zycosoil in balancing out the laterite soils of South Canara locale is examined through research center analyses. Different geotechnical properties are mulled over and relationships between diverse geotechnical properties and change in the dirt properties with distinctive rates of compound increments are determined. The essential properties, for example, list properties, compaction qualities, unconfined compressive quality parameters, California bearing proportion values and weariness conduct were considered. The outcomes acquired show that there is a change in all properties with the expansion of Zycosoil

4. Materials

Following are the materials which are to be used in this study.

4.1 Soil

In this study, the soil under scrutiny is gathered close Nadiad Gujarat where the road is going to pass, Ahmedabad to Vadodara NH8. The soil has an expansive surface zone because of level and lengthened molecule shapes that stick together when wet, avoiding typical waste procedures.

When it is wet it doesn't get to be dry soon. In like way, when completely dry, it is not soon wetted and shrinks causing breaks.

4.2 Terrasil

Terrasil is nanotechnology based 100 percent organo silane, water dissolvable, bright and warmth steady, receptive soil modifier to waterproof soil subgrade. The Characteristics of Terrasil is such that it wipes out narrow ascent and water entrance from top, decreases water penetrability of soil bases (10-5 cm/s to 10-7 cm/s) while keeping up 100% vapor porousness, diminishes expansively and free swell, keeps up dry CBR under wet conditions, holds quality of road bases and expands imperviousness to deformation by keeping up frictional values between residue and controls disintegration of soils.

4.3 Zycobond

Zycobond is acrylic co-polymer scattering for holding soil particles and bestowing to soil disintegration and dust controls resistance, it is blended with Terrasil arrangement and splashed on compacted soils. It enhances quality of soil layer, controls soil disintegration, quick drying of soil layers/earth road after downpours, mitigates tidy on earth roads, reduced undulations and low maintenance costs.

5. Test Results

Various tests were performing for identify the Engineering property of soil as per Indian Standard are as below:

5.1 Properties of Clayey Soil with and without Additive

5.1.1 Liquid Limit:

It is a well-known fact that water content has a significant effect on the engineering properties of soils. The results show that liquid limit is on higher trend which usually has a poor technical nature and is a low carrying capacity, towering and difficult compressibility in compaction while soil treated with terrasil and zycobond shows decreasing values. This can be attributed to coagulation promoted by the chemical reacting with soil to make denser material reducing permeability. Terrasil works to bond with the soil's silica and oxygen molecules to make the treated soil water resistant.

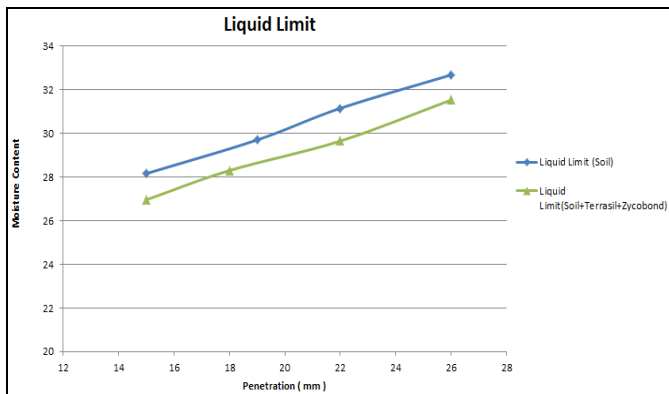


Fig 1: Moisture content vs. Penetration

Liquid Limit:
 CL Soil: 30.23%
 CL Soil+ Terrasil + Zycobond : 29%

5.1.2 Plastic Limit:

It is the moisture content at which the soil passes from the friable to the plastic state. The reaction with the soil is evident and reflection of it in the form of plastic limit is seen.

Table 1: Plastic Limit

Sample	CL Soil	Terrasil + Zycobond
Can. + Wet Weight (gm)	28.35	33.14
Can + Dry Weight (gm)	27.10	30.94
Plastic Limit (%)	18.69	20.56

5.1.3 Free Swell Index:

Swelling is the procedure of passage of water into the pores which causes swelling of the dirt volume. The measure of swelling is the proportion between height changes after immersion of the first original soil specimen is generally displayed as percent. Free swell index bears a unique relationship both with liquid limit and percent swell. There is a marginal decrease in free swell index is seen when terrasil and zycobond is utilized in dosages with natural soil.

Table 2: Free Swell Index

Sample	CL Soil	Terrasil + Zycobond
Mass of Dry Soil	10	10
Volume of Soil in Water	11.75	11.70
Volume of Soil in Kerosene	10	10.1
Free Swell Index (%)	17.50	17

5.1.4 Water Content – Dry Density Relation Using Heavy Compaction:

Compaction is a procedure by which the air in the pores of the dirt uprooted by mechanical intends to accomplish the thickness necessities. Soil thickness is generally measured in dry unit weight. The dry unit weight extraordinary imply that the quantity of little pores and higher compaction.

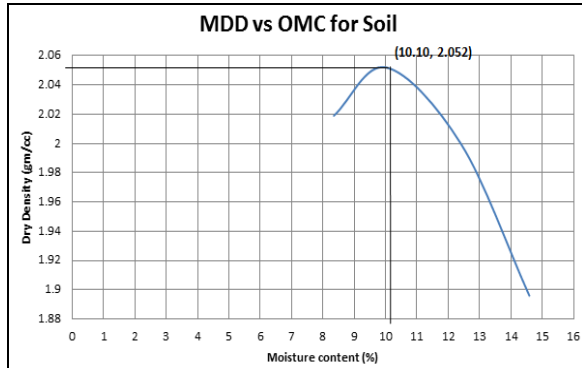


Fig 2: Dry Density vs. Moisture Content

5.1.5 CBR Test Result with and without additive:

California Bearing Ratio (CBR) test is led to focus the CBR estimation of the specimens also; to assess the viable of soil test settled terrasil and zycobond in obliged measurements according to the convention of zydex commercial enterprises, Vadodara. This test did in light of the standard system given in (IS: 2720 Part-16) (Bureau of Indian Standard 1979). CBR characterized as the proportion of the heap supported by the example at 2.5 or 5.0 mm entrance to the heap maintained by standard load at comparing infiltration level. All the whole specimens were tried for CBR taking into account soaked condition. The specimens were readied at most extreme dry thickness and ideal dampness substance of delicate soil. Repetition of tests indicated that CBR value at 5 mm penetration is higher than CBR value at 2.5 mm. Hence for pavement design CBR value at 5 mm penetration needs to be taken for design purpose.

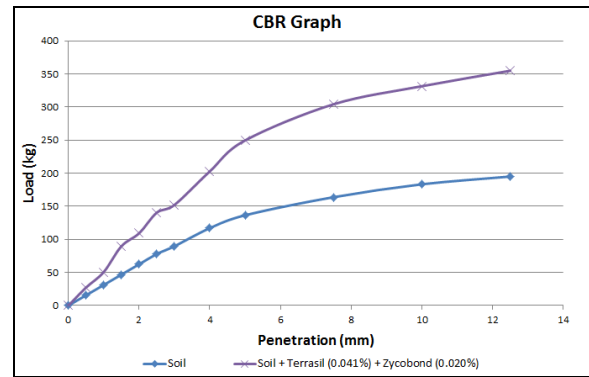


Fig 3: Load vs. Penetration

Table 3: CBR value

CBR Value at St. Penetration 2.5 mm and St. load 1370 Kg		
Sample	CL Soil	Soil + Terrasil + Zycobond
Load at 2.5 mm	78	140.4
CBR Value	5.69	9.51
CBR Value at St. Penetration 5 mm and St. load 2055 Kg		
Sample	CL Soil	Soil + Terrasil + Zycobond
Load at 5 mm	136.5	249.6
CBR Value	6.64	12.15

Conclusion

Extent of the work was to propose compound adjustment for upgrading designing properties of natural utilizing by the addition of Terrasil (0.041%) + zycobond (0.020%) as a part of suitable measurements according to zydex

businesses convention. Taking after conclusions are made on the premise of test outcomes:

- It has been noticed that liquid limit of confinement abatements and plastic utmost qualities are declining yet the plasticity is diminishing contrasted with untreated soil.
- The increment in most extreme dry thickness is an after effect of flocculation and agglomeration of inorganic soil with low versatility soil particles with chemical additives which is because of the consequence of starting covering of soils by chemical to shape larger aggregate, which thusly involve larger spaces.
- Looking at CBR estimation of untreated CL soil and same treated with Terrasil (0.041%) + zycobond (0.020%) shows it ascends from 6.64% to 12.15%. This signifies that the quality of subgrade soil is enhanced consequently expanding the load carrying limit of pavement.

From economy perspective advantage connected with the usage of Terrasil (0.041%) + zycobond (0.020%) is alluring and backings the supportable improvement in road development.

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