

Determination of the Time-Dependent Strength of Soil Stabilization with Rubber Particles

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Abstract: Soil stabilizations are important in dealing with for geotechnical engineering and transportation engineering departments. There are a lot of stabilization methods. One of the most important soil stabilization method is the stabilization of the soils with materials such as lime, fly ash, glass fiber and rubber particles. In this study, serious tests have been conducted in the laboratory to determine the time-dependent (1 hour, 1 day, 7 day) unconfined compression strength of soil stabilization with rubber particles. Soil samples have been prepared at optimum water content and unconfined compression tests have been carried out. Soil samples have been prepared at 5% rubber particles and it has been investigated time dependent effect of unconfined compression strength for stabilization. As a result, improvement ratio for all time were approximately 20.81%-21.48%. It has also been determined that the improvement ratio is the same for all times. In addition, it has been determined that there is no additional increase in the improvement ratio with time depending on the rubber particles.

Keywords: soil stabilization, unconfined compression test, rubber particles, time dependent strength

1. Introduction

Soil stabilization is a method of improving soil properties by mixing other materials. In other words, soil stabilization refers to the process of changing soil properties to improve strength and durability. There are many techniques for soil stabilization, including compaction and by adding material to the soil. The use of rubber particles in soil stabilization is less common, but worthy of consideration. The use of rubber particles for soil stabilization provides cost effective methods to improve the engineering properties of problematic soils. Soils stabilized with this material have been extensively tested and do not have any adverse environmental impact. As many of construction is concentrated in populated urban areas, there is increasing need to construct on soft subsoils, which were considered unsuitable for construction. So, stabilization with rubber particles can be used as an important alternative method in the construction of geotechnical substructure on soft subsoils. There are a lot of studies about soil stabilization with additive materials [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [17], [18] but there is a limited study about stabilization with rubber particles [16] in the literature.

2. Material and Methodology

In this study, serious tests have been conducted in the laboratory to determine the the time-dependent (1 hour, 1 day, 7 day) bearing capacity of soil stabilization with rubber particles. Soil samples have been prepared at optimum water content and unconfined pressure tests have been carried out. In the examinations, clay samples which were taken Çukurova region and below the 0.074 mm screen area were used. Experiments were performed at soil mechanics laboratory of Çukurova University on clay samples. The liquid limit value of the cohesive material is approximately 42% and the plastic limit value is approximately 24% [19]. The grade of the soil was determined as a medium plastisite clay (CI) according to TS

1500 [20]. In the experiments, unconfined compression test machine (Figure 1 - Figure 2) has been used.

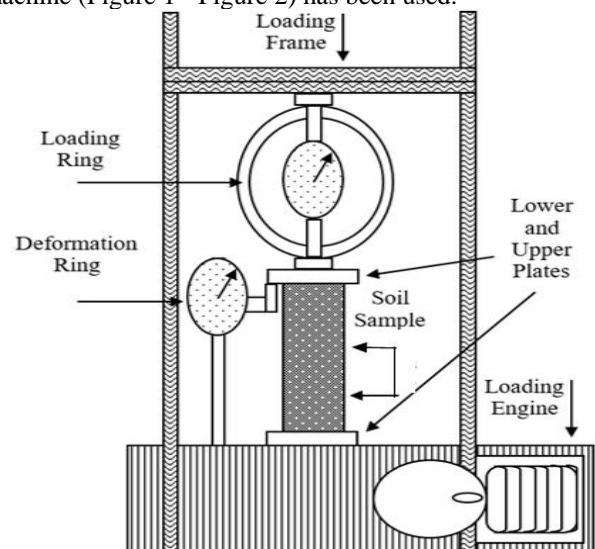


Figure 1: Schematic view of unconfined compression test



Figure 2: Unconfined compression test machine

The unconfined compression test is used to measure the shearing resistance of cohesive soils which may be undisturbed or remolded specimens. An axial load is applied using either strain-control or stress-control condition. According to the ASTM standard [21], the unconfined compression strength is defined as the compressed stress at which an independent cylindrical sample of soil will lose out in a basic compression test. On top of it, in this test process, the unconfined compressed strength is afflicted as the maximum load reached per unit area, or the load per unit area at 15% axial strain, whatever comprises first during the performance of a test [18]. The vertical load has been applied until the loading decreases on the specimen significantly. When the vertical load have decreased, the strain deformation graph has been drawn by completing the experiment. In order to soils, the undrained shear strength is essential for the definition of the bearing capacity of foundations. The undrained compression strength (q_u) of clays is usually determined from an unconfined compression test. The sample has been removed the compression device and has been taken a sample for determining water content [18].

3. Results and Tables

In this study, serious tests have been conducted in the laboratory to determine the the time-dependent (1 hour, 1 day, 7 day) bearing capacity of soil stabilization with rubber particles. The experimental results have been presented in detail at Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7. Figure 3 shows the comparison of 1 hour's unconfined compression graphics at the medium plasticity clay soils and medium plasticity clay soils with 5% of the rubber particles. The 1 hour's unconfined strength for only medium plasticity clay soils (100% medium plasticity clay) has been determined 129 kPa [22]. Hence, it has been concluded that when 95% of medium plasticity clay soil and 5% of rubber particles, the 1 hour's unconfined compression strength of the mixture increases from 129 kPa up to 152 kPa [23].

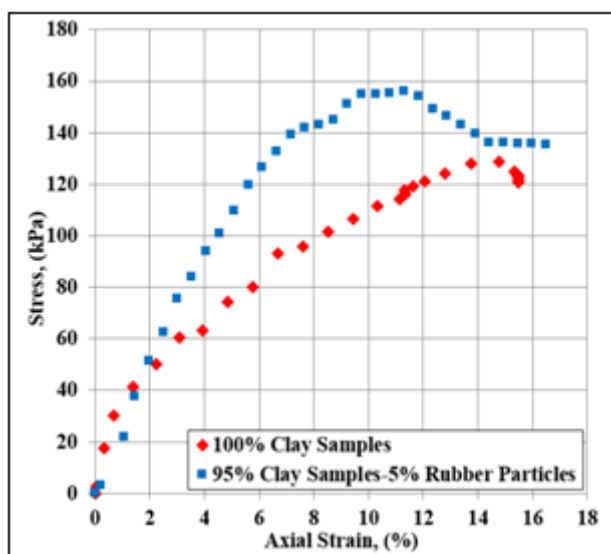


Figure 3: The unconfined compression graphics for 1 hour [20]

Figure 4 shows the comparison of 24 hour's unconfined compression graphics at the medium plasticity clay soils and medium plasticity clay soils with 5% of the rubber particles. The 1 day's (24 hours) unconfined strength for only medium plasticity clay soils (100% medium plasticity clay) has been determined 135 kPa. Hence, it has been concluded that when 95% of medium plasticity clay soil and 5% of rubber particles, the 1 day's (24 hours) unconfined compression strength of the mixture increases from 135 kPa up to 164 kPa.

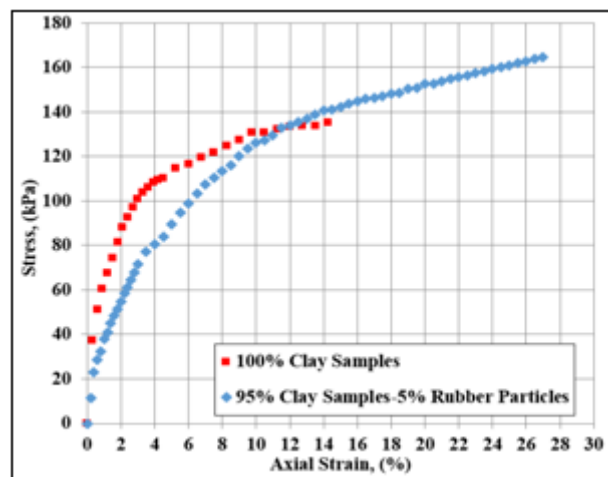


Figure 4: The unconfined compression graphics for 1 day (24 hours)

Figure 5 shows the comparison of 24 hour's unconfined compression graphics at the medium plasticity clay soils and medium plasticity clay soils with 5% of the rubber particles. The 7 day's (168 hours) unconfined strength for only medium plasticity clay soils (100% medium plasticity clay) has been determined 149 kPa. Hence, it has been concluded that when 95% of medium plasticity clay soil and 5% of rubber particles, the 7 day's (168 hours) unconfined compression strength of the mixture increases from 149 kPa up to 180 kPa.

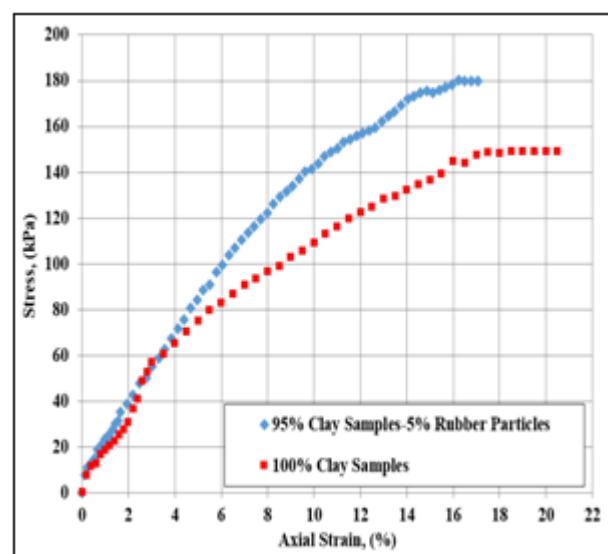


Figure 5: The unconfined compression graphics for 7 day (168 hours)

Figure 6 shows the comparison of 1 hour's, 1 day's (24 hours) and 7 day's (168 hours) unconfined compression strength at the medium plasticity clay soils and medium plasticity clay soils with 5% of the rubber particles. From the test results, the unconfined compression strength for 1 hour, 1 day (24 hours) and 7 day (168 hours) have been determined respectively 129 kPa, 135 kPa, 149 kPa for 100% medium plasticity clay and 152 kPa, 164 kPa, 180 kPa for 95% medium plasticity clay soils with 5% of the rubber particles. It has been determined that there is a considerable increase in the unconfined compression strength compared with medium plasticity clay soil in all time. Depending on the time, 100% medium plasticity clay sample's strength has increased by around 16%. Similarly, 95% medium plasticity clay soils with 5% of the rubber particle's strength occurred an increase of about 15%.

Figure 7 shows the improvement ratio in point of unconfined compression strength at medium plasticity clay soils formed by only medium plasticity clay soils. Improvement ratio for all time have been determined approximately 20.81%-21.48%. It has also been determined that the improvement ratio is the same for all times. For this reason, it has been determined that there is no additional increase in the improvement ratio with time depending on the rubber particles.

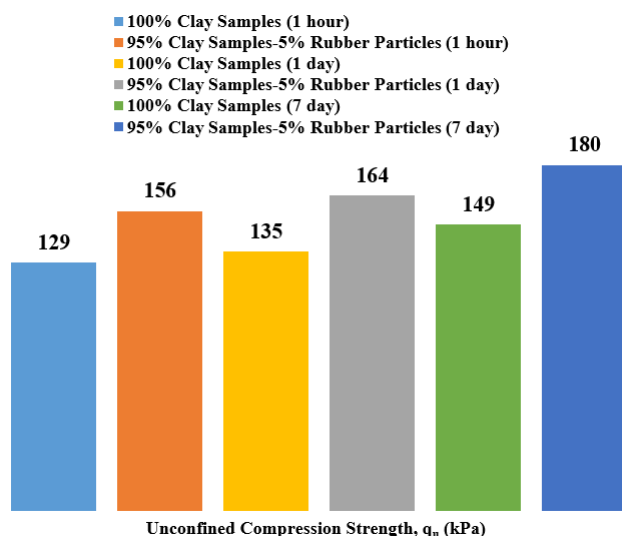


Figure 6: The unconfined compression strength for all times

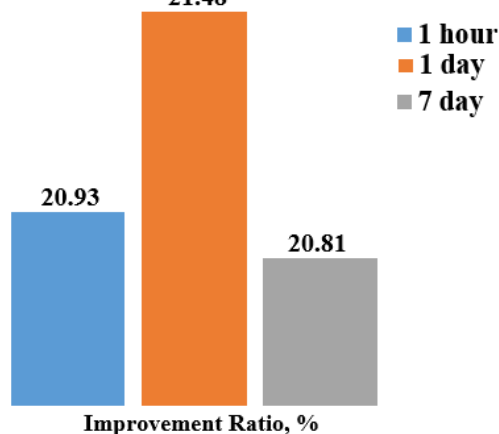


Figure 7: Improvement ratio for all times

4. Conclusion

In this study, serious tests have been conducted in the laboratory to determine the the time-dependent bearing capacity of soil stabilization with rubber particles. The experimental results have been presented in detail below.

The unconfined compression strength for 1 hour, 1 day (24 hours) and 7 day (168 hours) have been determined respectively 129 kPa, 135 kPa, 149 kPa for 100% medium plasticity clay and 152 kPa, 164 kPa, 180 kPa for 95% medium plasticity clay soils with 5% of the rubber particles.

It has been concluded that;

- when 95% of medium plasticity clay soil and 5% of rubber particles, the 1 hour's unconfined compression strength of the mixture increases from 129 kPa up to 152 kPa [23],
- when 95% of medium plasticity clay soil and 5% of rubber particles, the 1 day's (24 hours) unconfined compression strength of the mixture increases from 135 kPa up to 164 kPa,
- when 95% of medium plasticity clay soil and 5% of rubber particles, the 7 day's (168 hours) unconfined compression strength of the mixture increases from 149 kPa up to 180 kPa.

It has been determined that there is a considerable increase in the unconfined compression strength compared with medium plasticity clay soil in all time.

Depending on the time, 100% medium plasticity clay sample's strength has increased by around 16%. Similarly, 95% medium plasticity clay soils with 5% of the rubber particle's strength occurred an increase of about 15%.

Improvement ratio for all time were approximately 20.81%-21.48%. It has also been determined that the improvement ratio are the same for all times with only 100% medium plasticity clay sample and 95% medium plasticity clay soils with 5% of the rubber particles. For this reason, it has been determined that there is no additional increase in the improvement ratio with time depending on the rubber particles. It has been observed that this rubber particles provide only mechanical improvement.

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Author Profile



Baki Bagriacik entered Cukurova University Faculty of Engineering and Architecture Department of Civil Engineering in 2004. In 2008, he graduated from the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture and the Department of Civil Engineering as the first. 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture held at Cukurova University in celebration of the project and a final assignment in the competition won the first Civil Engineering and Engineering Faculty of Architecture eligible to receive awards as the latter. In addition, it is entitled to receive certificates and awards from different institutions and organizations. In 2010, he completed his master's degree in Civil Engineering Department of Cukurova University Institute of Science and was awarded the title of "High Engineer" and received scholarship support by TUBITAK during his master's degree. In 2015, he completed his Ph.D. in Civil Engineering Department of Cukurova University Institute of Science and was awarded the title of "Doctor" and received scholarship support by TUBITAK during his Ph.D. He is still working as a physician teaching staff at Cukurova University Faculty of Engineering and Architecture Department of Civil Engineering. There are many publications, notifications, awards and citations in his field of specialization in various national and international journals and symposia.