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SOIL STABILIZATION USING TERRAZYME AND LIME

Chandan Kumar Behera[1]

[1]Asst. Prof. in Geotechnical Engineering, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Synergy Institute of Technology, Odisha, India.

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ABSTRACT

Soil is defined as minerals, feasts, organic matter, liquid, and organisms that together support life. Complexion soil being more expansive in nature, the shear strength is truly lower and thereby, lowering the bearing capacity too. To overcome the problem of low strength and bearing capacity of locally available soil and to stabilize soil for a longer life of structures, extemporization has come a necessity. In this present study, an effective fashion is handed for ground improvement for soil stabilization using the chemical Terrazyme and Lime was added to improvise The laboratory tests were conducted like California Bearing rate Test, unrestrained compressive Strength, Atterberg consistence Limits, and compression test, Specific staidness on soil samples with discriminative Terrazyme and Lime. Being provident and eco-friendly makes it stand out of all and has made it preferable to other enzymes. This project work aims to evaluate the effect of the addition of 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%,25%, and 30% lime and 0ml, 0.2ml, 0.4ml, 0.6ml, 0.8ml,1.0ml, and 1.2ml Terrazyme to stabilize the expansive soil. In this study, stabilizers used Lime and Terrazyme. The investigation showed that generally, the engineering properties improved with the addition of lime and Terrazyme. The maximum dry density increased and the optimum moisture content decreased with increasing lime and Terrazyme content and at 30% lime and 1.2ml Terrazyme we got the maximum value.

Keywords: Terrazyme, Lime, Standard Proctor, CBR, UCS, Atterberg Limits, Specific gravity

1. INTRODUCTION

Soil stabilization is a system of perfecting soil parcels by blending and mixing other accoutrements . It's needed when the soil available for construction isn't suitable to carry a structural cargo. Stabilization, in a broad sense, incorporates the colorful styles employed for modifying the parcels of soil to ameliorate its engineering performance. One may achieve stabilization by mechanically mixing the natural soil and stabilizing material together so as to achieve a homogeneous admixture or by adding stabilizing material to an unperturbed soil deposit and carrying commerce by letting it percolate through soil voids. Soil stabilizing complements are used to ameliorate the parcels of less-desirable rood soils. When used these stabilizing agents can ameliorate and maintain soil humidity content, increase soil flyspeck cohesion, and serve as cementing and waterproofing agents. A delicate problem in civil engineering works exists when the subgrade is set up to be complexion soil. Soils having high complexion content have the tendency to swell when their humidity content is allowed to increase. Numerous inquiries have been done on the subject of soil stabilization using colorful complements. Enzymes remain adsorbed by complexion chassis and also releases upon exchange through the essence cations. This makes a significant effect on complexion structures, which causes them to expand originally and also come tensed. Enzymes can also be charmed by colloids enabling them to be transported through the soil electrolyte media. Enzymes also help release hydrogen ions from the soil bacteria, which results in pH slants at the shells of patches of complexion, which supports breaking the structure of the complexion. By description, an enzyme is an organic catalyst that helps in speeding up the chemical response or differently it happens at a slower rate, and it does n't come part of the end product. To form an intermediate reactant, enzymes combine with the large organic patch, these exchanges ions with the structure of complexion, causing the cover-up effect and breaking down the chassis, this prevents the farther loss of viscosity and immersion of water. The consistence of the electrical double sub-caste is reduced by organic cation which allows enzyme-treated soils to be more compacted and more tightly together. In this Present study, complexion is considered with high plastic and high loss and swelling parcels. Complexion is the pivotal member of this nature and the road enhancement assiduity knows the rudiments of it for asphalt work. So as to get the specified limits for malleability indicator and liquid limit and other strength characteristics for fields and roads assub-base course, soil stabilization was tried using liquid stabilizer Terrazyme. By using of these accoutrements economizes the overall cost and improves the stability of the sub-base for pavements. Doused lime is also chemically manufactured when quicklime reacts with water. The most form of lime used for the treatment of soil is high in calcium content, which contains not further than 5 percent of magnesium oxide or hydroxide.

1.1 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECT

Soil parcels vary an excellent deal and construction of structures depends tons on the bearing capacity of the soil, hence, we would like to stabilize the soil, which makes it easier to godly the cargo bearing capacity of the soil and indeed ameliorate the cargo bearing capacity. The gradation of the soil is also a really important property to stay in mind while working with soil. The soils could also be well graded which is desirable because it has a lower number of voids or is slightly graded which sounds stable but has further voids. therefore, it's better to combine differing types of soils together to enhance the soil strength parcels. It's veritably precious to change the inferior soil entirely and hence, soil stabilization is the thing to feel for in these cases. It's further provident in terms of both cost and energy to extend the bearing Capacity of the soil rather than going for a deep foundation or foundation. It's also used to give further stability to the soil in pitches or other similar places. occasionally soil stabilization is also used to help with corrosion or conformation of dust, which is extremely useful, especially in dry and thirsty rainfall. Stabilization is also finished soil waterproofing ; This prevents water from getting into the soil and hence helps the soil from losing its strength. It helps in reducing the soil volume change thanks to changes in temperature or humidity content. Stabilization improves the plasticity and thus the continuity of the soil.

1.2 SCOPE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

The experimental study cares about the choice of approximate kind of soil to realize a really high degree of contraction and to show the contraction parcels of extensive soil. The extensive soils are delicate to compact within the original stage of contraction, but because the humidity content increases the contraction becomes relatively easy. The study involves the operation of Terrazyme and Lime for the stabilization of complexion soil, which is well mixed in several proportions. From the admixture, the effectiveness of the stabilizer is going to be determined by conducting CBR, Unconfined Compression, and Proctor Tests. Soils that will be setup a day in the construction area have different characteristics and provides major goods to the development. The soils that aren't safe for construction should be treated to realize the specification. An applicable treatment system for the soil should be named by considering the kind, cost, and duration of the development. The operation of Terrazyme and Lime as stabilizers is an adding significant approach to treating problematic soils.

2. MATERIALS USED

2.1 SOIL

The soil is collected from Near Bhubasuni Temaple, CDA, Cuttack. Various laboratory tests were done to find soil properties such as specific gravity, Atterberg limits, optimum moisture content, maximum dry density and California bearing ratio. The physical and compaction characteristics of soil are summarized in Table.1.

Figure 1: Soil

Table 1: Properties of Expansive soil

SL. NO.	PROPERTIES	VALUE
1	Specific gravity (Gs)	2.68
2	Grain size Distribution Coefficient of Uniformity (Cu) Coefficient of Curvature (Cc)	 4.33 1.16
3	Atterberg limits Liquid limit (%) Plastic limit (%)	 50.19 23.56
4	Compaction properties Optimum moisture content (OMC) (%) Maximum Dry Density (MDD) (gm/cc)	 17.21 1.64
6	C.B.R (%)	10.27
7	U.C.S (KN/m2)	140.45

2.2 TERRAZYME

It's a liquid bio- enzyme used as a stabilizer in soil stabilization. Bio-enzyme is a toxic biodegradable liquid concentrate. It's low cost accretive with long continuing goods. The use of Terrazyme enhances downfall resistance and improves weight bearing capacity of soils. It increases the continuity of pavement and reduces the lump of parcels of soil.

Figure 2: Terrazyme

2.3 LIME

Treatment of the soils with lime helps give a sound base for the construction of roads, wind granges, pipe fosses, stop banks, and multitudinous other operations. Lime can be used nearly all time round for effective soil drying and soil stabilization using lime can do nearly all time round. In a road construction environment, the correct operation of quicklime or doused lime can ameliorate cargo bearing performance, optimize humidity content and pavement continuity and help to avoid expensive detainments in design timelines.

Figure 3: Lime

3. RESULT AND DISCUSION

3.1 STANDARD PROCTOR TEST

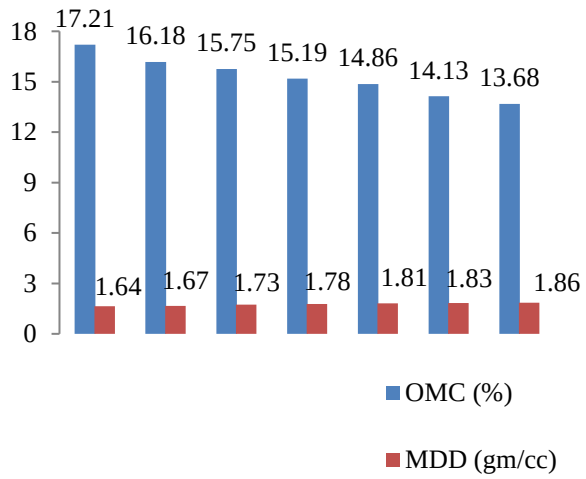

Figure 4: Composition Specification for Soil Treated with different percentage of Lime and Terrazyme

All Samples were tested as per IS code for Standard proctor test. The graph was plotted between water content and dry density. From the contraction test affect the utmost dry density value increases from 1.64 gm/ cc to1.85 gm/ cc and the optimum humidity content values are dwindling from 17.21% to 13.68% independently when Lime and Terrazyme added to it.

3.2 CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO TEST

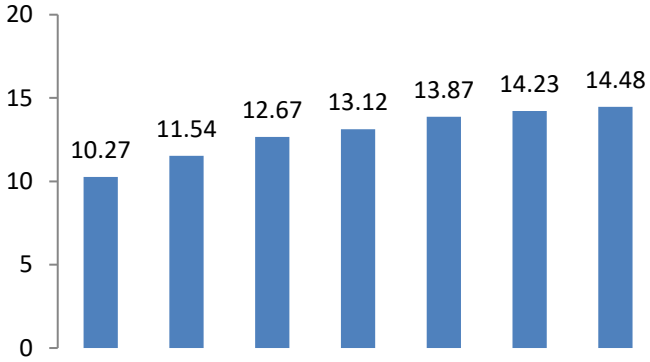

Figure 5: CBR value for different percentage of Lime and Terrazyme

All Samples were tested as per IS code for California bearing ratio. The graph was plotted between load and penetration. It was observed that the unsoaked CBR values are 10.27%, 11.54%, 12.67%, 13.12%, 13.87%, 14.23%, 14.48% when

different percentage of Lime and Terrazyme was added to the soil.

3.3 UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

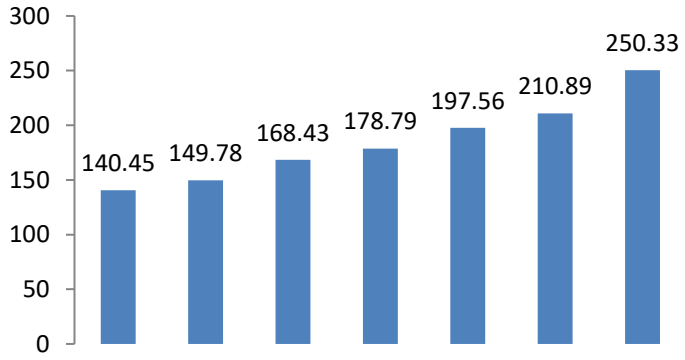

Figure 6: UCS value for for different percentage of Lime and Terrazyme

All Samples were tested as per IS code for Unconfined compressive strength. The graph was plotted between compressive strength and axial strain. It was observed that the UCS values are 140.25Kpa, 149.78Kpa, 168.43Kpa, 178.79Kpa, and 197.56Kpa, 210.89Kpa, 250.33Kpa when different percentage of Lime and Terrazyme was added to the soil.

4. CONCLUSION

The following conclusions were drawn based on the laboratory studies carried out on this study. Liquid limit of the expansive soil was 52.33%, the plastic limit was 22.45% and specific gravity was 2.68. It was observed that the OMC deceased and MDD increased by adding different percentage of Lime and Terrazyme. It is observed from the laboratory investigations that the unsoaked CBR value increased up by adding Lime and Terrazyme in different proportion. The UCS value also increased by adding Lime and Terrazyme in different proportion. Hence, from the laboratory results, the optimum percentages of Lime and Terrazyme dust were 30% and 1.2ml respectively. With increases of Lime and Terrazyme percentage compressive strength increases that means arrangement of soil particles were very closely, which reduced the voids.

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