Issue Of Lime And Misuse Stone Powder Variation On The Hydrogen Ion Concentration Values, Wetness Content And Dry Density Of Soil Material

Prof. Rehana Iram¹, Prof. Behzad Hashmi²

¹Department Of Civil Engineering ,Babol Noshirvani University Of Technology,Iran

²Assistant Professor, Department Of Civil Engineering, Babol Noshirvani University Of Technology,Iran

Abstract

This paper reports Associate in Nursing investigation of the influence of misuse stone powder and lime on the geotechnical properties of soil material. The compaction and changes within the chemical properties of the soil with hydrogen ion concentration take a look at once mixed with varied proportions of misuse stone powder and lime were investigated. Thus, the effectiveness of exploitation Misuse Stone Powder (WSP) and lime for preliminary laboratory tests as well as grain size analysis, hydrogen ion concentration take a look at and normal Proctor compaction tests for stabilising fine-grained soil material (CL) was investigated within the laboratory. the share of lime and WSP used on the samples varied from zero to Martinmas, which treatment of the samples with lime and WSP content show that the best wetness and most dry density values of the samples were modified. The results show increasing within the hydrogen ion concentration price of soil material with increasing quantity of misuse stone powder and lime. and therefore the best wetness content enhanced with increasing lime and WSP content for all the samples. additionally the utmost dry density weakened with increasing lime, whereas the utmost dry density enhanced with increasing WSP content. The behavior of the geotechnical properties of the soil material once mixed with misuse stone powder and lime indicates that these materials square measure a decent modifier for this soil.

Keyword: hydrogen ion concentration take a look at Misuse stone powder, Soil material, Compaction, Lime.

Introduction

When lime and water square measure another to a clay soil, chemical reactions begin to occur presently. If calcined lime is employed, it now hydrates (i.e. with chemicals combines with water) and releases heat. Soils square measure dried, as a result of water gift within the soil participates during this reaction, and since the warmth generated will evaporate further wetness. The lime created by these initial reactions can afterward react with clay particles. These ensuant reactions can slowly manufacture further drying as a result of they scale back the soils wetness holding capability. If lime or lime suspension is employed rather than calcined lime, drying happens solely through the chemical changes within the soil that scale back its capability to carry water and increase its stability. The addition of lime to a soil in decent quantities provides Associate in Nursing more than Ca^{2+} , and ion exchange can occur with Ca^{2+} replacement dissimilar cations from the exchange complicated of the soil, so acting to vary the electrical charge density round the clay particles. These clay particles then become electrically drawn to each other, inflicting activity and agglomeration that manufacture a plain modification in texture with the clay particles 'clumping' along to make larger-sized 'aggregates'. permeation Lime permeation is Associate in Nursing undesirable reaction which can occur in soil-lime interaction. Lime reacts with greenhouse gas from the air to make metal and metallic element carbonates that square measure comparatively weak cementing agents. permeation is a lot of pronounced in industrial areas, wherever the greenhouse gas content in air could also be double that in rural areas, and so the greenhouse gas content of fresh water is typically enhanced many hundred per cent. This interaction between the lime and therefore the oxide and aluminum oxide gift within the soil-water system forms building material gels that bind the particles along, so stabilising the mixture. This interaction of the lime and soil is stricken by the soil hydrogen ion concentration, organic carbon content, presence of quantities of exchangeable Na ions, and clay geology. once a big amount of lime is another to a soil, the hydrogen ion concentration of the soil-lime mixture is elevated to just about twelve.

Materials

Used 3 completely different materials were employed in this research: soil material, lime and Misuse stone powder.

Soil material Clay soils have a good vary of mineralogical composition. they will comprises numerous proportionsof differing types of clay minerals, notably mineral, illite, mixed-layer clays and montmorillonite, of non-clay minerals, notably quartz, and/or organic matter and mixture matter. terribly tiny amounts of sure clay minerals might exert a large influence on the physical properties of a clay deposit. additionally, the degree of crystallinity is important; clay minerals with poorly-ordered crystallinity have completely different properties from those with well-ordered crystallinity. the various properties of the varied families of clay minerals will be explained partially by the various levels of activity on the surface of the clay particle.

Lime And Misuse Stone Powder

In this analysis, fast lime was used because the stabilising agent. the foremost chemical constituent of the lime is fluxing lime $[CaO]$. the opposite stabilising material is Misuse Stone Powder (WSP). For this analysis Misuse stone powder square measure derived from misuse block marble as sludge. Misuse stone powder cause large amount of surroundingsal pollution that By reusing Associate in Nursingd utilisation of those misuse materials as an additive within the geotechnical properties of soils have nice contribution to the economy and to the environment by minimizing polluting effects coming back from stone quarries and stone plants.

Sample Preparation And Experimental Procedures

The soil material were at first mixed with the preset amount of lime and WSP in an exceedingly dry state and afterward mixed with the water in order that the combination nonheritable the meant wetness content. Initial admixture was allotted in an exceedingly laboratory with hand for a minimum of two min and therefore the combine was afterward place into plastic baggage, wherever the blending was continuing by shaking and overturning the bag for two min.

Standard Proctor Compaction Take A Look At

Standard Proctor compaction tests were conducted to see the best wetness content and most dry density for soil stabilised with completely different contents of lime and WSP. The clay soil mixed with lime and WSP. Misuse stone powder was another in varied proportions of zero, 3, six and 11th of September and Lime was another in varied proportions of zero, 3, 6, 9% and 11%. The treatment of the samples with lime and WSP content modified the best wetness and most dry density values of the samples, and therefore the best wetness content enhanced with increasing lime and WSP content for all the samples. additionally {the most|the utmost|the most} dry density weakened with increasing lime and therefore the maximum dry density enhanced with increasing WSP content

Conclusion

The results of geotechnical investigation on lime-treated soil material from Asian country were investigated and mentioned. Lime and misuse stone powder were another within the order of three, 6%, 11th of September and Martinmas by weight and experiments were conducted. Relationships that correlate the geotechnical properties of lime and misuse stone powder-treated soil were developed.

The study has crystal rectifier to the subsequent conclusions:

- 1- The treatment of the samples with lime and misuse stone powder content modified the best wetness and most dry density.
- 2- The best wetness content enhanced with increasing lime and misuse stone powder content.
- 3- the utmost dry density weakened with increasing limecontent.
- 4- the utmost dry density enhanced with increasingmisuse stone powder content.
- 5- The treatment of the samples with lime and misuse stone powder content modified the hydrogen ion concentration prices of the samples from acidic to base-forming and therefore the value enhanced with increasing lime and misuse stone powder content.

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