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TREATMENT OF DREDGED SOILS BY STABILIZATION USING MICROBIAL GEO-TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Presently, you will find many methods to enhance the engineering properties of soil based on the method, treatment, environmental state, requirements, and more. Most of those methods have disadvantages and advantages. Among the various methods of ground enhancement had been recommended for bothersome soil, to alter the properties of bothersome clay, stabilization using chemicals is actually by far the most popular method which is actually proved to be the ideal method in improving geotechnical properties & hugely increased foundation soil under lower weight structures and pavements. Hence this particular study work indicates lasting soil advancement method with bacterial additions in the soil as well as proves a cost effective as well as environmental friendly method of terrain improvement for advancing the engineering behaviour soil.

Keywords: Stabilization, mixtures, soil, microbial.

I. SOIL STABILIZATION

Soil stabilization is actually a method of enhancing the ton bearing skills as well as functionality of sub soils that are at website to be able to reinforce the structures built on it. The crucial goal of soil stabilization is increasing the sturdiness of bothersome soils. The other goal of soil stabilization is improving supplies found onsite to make a solid sub base as well as base classes in highway apps. Soil stabilization is actually the modification of properties of soil to improve their chemical and physical attributes. It is able to better the shear power of a soil as well as balance the shrink swell properties of a soil, therefore enhancing the ton bearing capability of a subgrade to help foundations and pavements. Soil Stabilization could be used on roadways, parking areas, website development projects, airports and numerous additional website situations where sub soils aren't ideal for construction.

Stabilization may be utilized for treating a broad range of sub grade substances, varying from expansive clays to granular materials and may

ISSN:2320-3714
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January 2021
Impact Factor: 5.7
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be achieved utilizing a broad range of additives. Soil stabilization is currently below training using industrial, agricultural wastes as well as chemical. Since 1970's, the recycled resources have been utilized in construction program. The main reason of the large use of its as well as existence lies under 2 benefits. For starters, since they're a waste product as well as need to be disposed, when used in construction, they prove to be affordable. Next, since these're free from disposal, the harm to the landfills is actually lowered.

The level of the stabilization may be modified based on the specifications making use of heavy equipment's. This particular technique is often accustomed enhance the soil subgrades for airfield runways, highways, pavements, foundation soils, and embankments. Kinds of stabilization are provided below:-

- Mechanical Stabilization
- Lime Stabilization
- Cement Stabilization
- Stabilization Using Alkaline Solutions
- Stabilization Using Electro Kinetic Method
- Chemical Stabilization
- Stabilization Using Industrial Waste
- Stabilization Using Agricultural Waste

II. EFFECT OF ADMIXTURES ON THE SOIL

In order to learn the actions of the admixtures when added to the soil, different assessments are actually conducted as well as was noticed that the shear power of the soil appears to enhance. Laboratory testing suggests that the admixture reacts with the soil particles to reduce the plasticity, boost the workability, ultimately increasing the strength. Strength gain is mainly as a result of the chemical reactions which arise in between the calcium as well as soil particles. As defined by Mohammed Y. Fattah (2015), the pozzolanic reactions take place in 2 actions, which provide long-term and immediate outcomes. The first task consists of the activity of theirs relating to instant changes in the soil feel as well as properties as a consequence of cation exchange. The totally free Ca^2 ions of the lime are actually replaced with the adsorbed cations of the clay mineral which results in decrease of size of the diffused water level surrounding the clay particle. The clay particles come into closer connection with each other because of the decrease in sizes, hence brings about flocculation/agglomeration, which changes the clay into a sand-like or silt more

ISSN:2320-3714
Volume:1 Issue:1
January 2021
Impact Factor: 5.7
Subject Engineering

material. The flocculation as well as agglomeration stage leads to a soil that's much more compactable, practical. The next step involves pozzolanic reactions in between the lime soil mixtures, which results to expansion of power over time. This is backed up by analyzing the soil with admixture for SEM (Scanning electron microscope XRD and) (- ray diffraction) to directly examine the particle interaction as well as the improvement at the soil structure. It's likewise been found that few of the admixtures help reduce the swelling potential of the soils.

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

At each website, both disturbed and undisturbed soil samples have been collected having a distance of 250-300 m in between, sealed and transported with utmost precaution for learning the many properties of theirs as well as behaviour after treating with microbes (bacteria). In-situ and/or undisturbed samples had been collected in sampling tubes and sealed in polythene zipper bags and so as to limit the loss of moisture whereas the disturbed samples were collected in big 40-50 kg bags to be studied for more studies. The particle size distribution of dredged soil site 2 is actually proven in figure below.

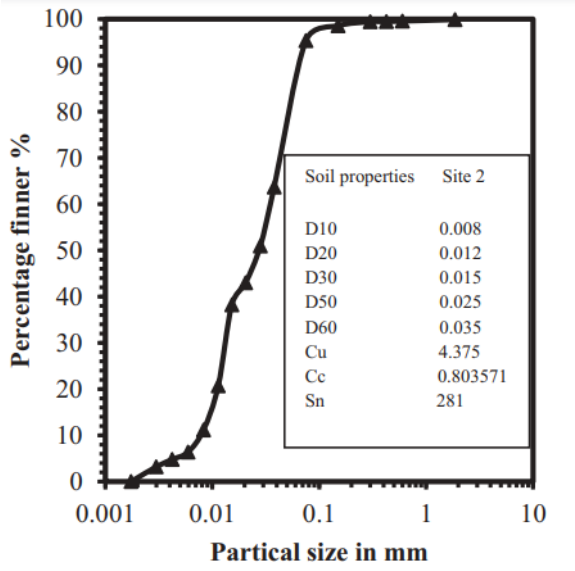

Figure 1: Grain size distribution of soil,

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- **Testing methodology**

Physical properties of dredged soil Different soil assessments as gradation, specific gravity, gentle compaction examinations, etc., Consistency limits, were conducted on the disturbed soil samples. Unconfined compressive toughness, direct shear tests and CBR have been conducted on remoulded and in-situ samples to establish strength parameters as per the conventional Codal methods. Table 1 provides the various geotechnical properties of probably the weakest soil site. Dredged soil from website two was picked as the last substance just after comparing the strength properties of all of the sites.

Table 1: Physical properties of the dredged soil

Properties	Site
Natural moisture content (%)	24.8
Bulk unit weight (kN/m^3)	19.1
Insitu dry unit weight (kN/m^3)	15.4
Specific gravity (G) of dredged soil	2.66
% Finer than 75 µm	95
Clay (%)	1
Silt (%)	94
Sand (%)	5
Gravel (%)	0
Coefficient of uniformity, C_u	4.38
Coefficient of curvature, C_c	0.80

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Suitability number, S_n	281
Liquid limit (%)	28.45
Plastic limit (%)	24.02
Shrinkage limit (%)	17.0
Plasticity index (%)	4.52
P.I, A-line	6.17
P.I, U-line	18.40
Classification	ML
Clay mineral	Kaolinite
Flow index, I_f	4.94
Toughness index, I_t	0.91
Activity	4.52
Consistency index, I_c	0.807
Liquidity index, I_L	0.172
In-situ unconfined compressive strength, q_u (kPa)	15.5
Unconfined compressive strength at OMC, q_u (kPa)	33.25
In-situ cohesion by direct shear test, c_u (kN/m^2)	14.7
Cohesion by direct shear test at OMC, c_u (kN/m^2)	22.3

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Volume:1 Issue:1
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Impact Factor: 5.7
Subject Engineering

In-situ angle of internal friction by DST, ϕ_u (°)	25.6
Angle of internal friction by DST at OMC, ϕ_u (°)	27
Optimum moisture content (%)	16
Maximum dry unit weight (kN/m^3)	17.5
CBR, un-soaked (%)	5.6
CBR, soaked @ 94 hrs (%)	1.3

- **Micro-structural analysis using scanning electron microscope and X-ray diffraction technique**

Micro-structural alterations as well as development of calcite crystals have been examined by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and XRD analysis, Model: HITACHI S-3600N and RIGAKU. Samples which demonstrated probably the highest shear strength as well as highest CaCO3 precipitates had been selected for analysis. SEM pictures showed decreased pore sizes, flocculated framework and filled void areas whereas XRD evaluation gave outcomes that are specific on crystal compositions and supported the experimental data.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

- **Effect of MICP on the UCS value of dredged soil**

Unconfined compression test is actually the simplest and quickest method to figure out the shear strength of soils. Test specimens have been ready in fabricated brass moulds (Figure 2-3), compressed at 0.85 d(max) along with the best possible moisture content, in order to offer adequate pore room for the bacteria to infiltrate into the soil and adhere to the soil particles.

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Figure 2: Treatment in process while as effluent gets collected for pH determination

Figure 3: Fabricated brass moulds.

The samples had been combined with bacteria and treated with cementing option for forty eight hrs constantly from bottom part of the moulds to the top part to be able to stay away from piping which might result in uneven distribution calcite precipitate. The samples had been tested for various curing times i.e. instantly, after seven days and after twenty eight days. The test results showed a growth in the UCS power of the soil with increasing focus of the bacteria as well as the cementing remedy. However with raising the molarity of the cementing option it's discovered that the strength decreases from twenty eight days of curing which may be because of the point that there's accumulation of salt in the sample that is negative to the bacterial growth. The maximum content has been found out to be 1.0M cementing option with 1.0 O.D bacteria as

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Impact Factor: 5.7
Subject Engineering

it showed a lesser amount of variations, the increased strength was appreciable i.e. 250 %. As it could be certainly seen from Figure 4(a-d), the importance of shear strength improves with a growth in cementing solution molarity, the optimum influence getting noticed after seven days of curing at 1.O.D as well as 1.0M. It's well worth mentioning here that for every adjustable mixture 2 samples had been prepared and typical worth was taken.

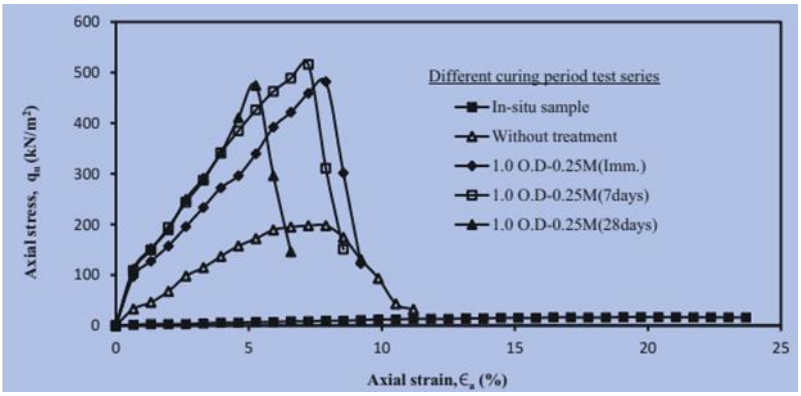

Figure 4 (a): Variation in the stress-strain behaviour of MICP treated dredged soil at 1.0 O.D bacterial concentration and 0.25M cementing solution.

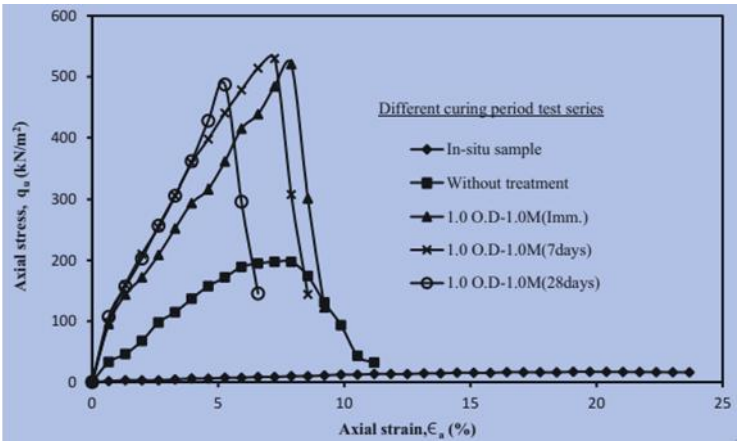

Figure 4 (b): Variation in the stress-strain behaviour of MICPtreated dredged soil at 1.0 O.D bacterial concentration and 1.0Mcementing solution.

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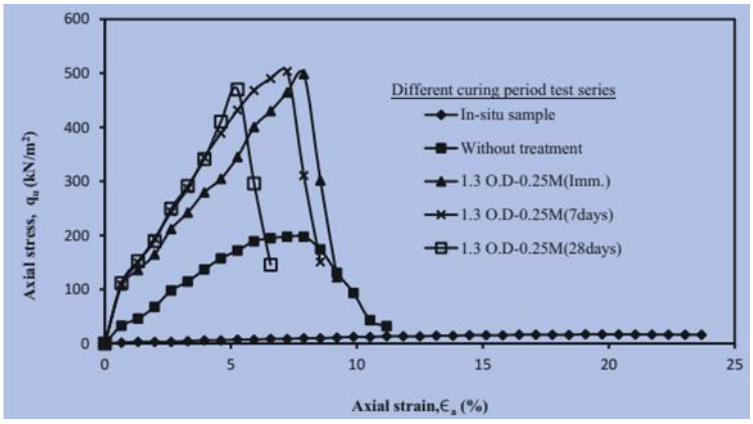

Figure 4 (c): Variation in the stress-strain behaviour of MICPtreated dredged soil at 1.3O.Dbacterial concentration and 0.25Mcementing solution.

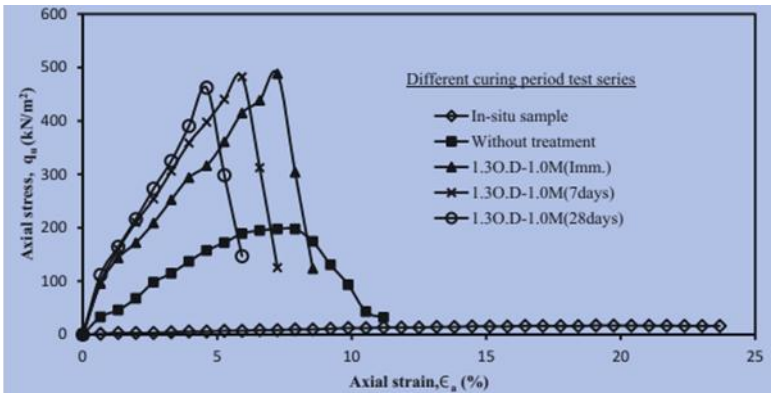

Figure 4 (d): Variation in the stress-strain behaviour of MICPtreated dredged soil at 1.3 O.Dbacterial concentration and 1.0Mcementing solution

- **Effect of MICP on the direct shear test parameters of the dredged soil**

Shear strength parameters 'c' and 'ϕ' were evaluated by doing DST on MICP treated the soil. The Mohr Coulomb disaster envelopes are actually shown in Figure 5 for a cementing answer concentration of 1.0M at 1 O.D bacterial awareness. The shear strength parameters are relatively enhanced as in comparison to the in situ as well as untreated soil specimen. The perspective of inner friction increases from 35° to 41° and cohesion improves from thirty eight km/m^2 in the untreated status to fifty seven km/m^2. The observations evidently build a connection with many other researchers. Figure

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Volume:1 Issue:1
January 2021
Impact Factor: 5.7
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6 shows the variation in the perspective of inner friction as well as cohesion for the dredged soil samples for one O.D bacterial awareness and 1.0M cementing agent molarity.

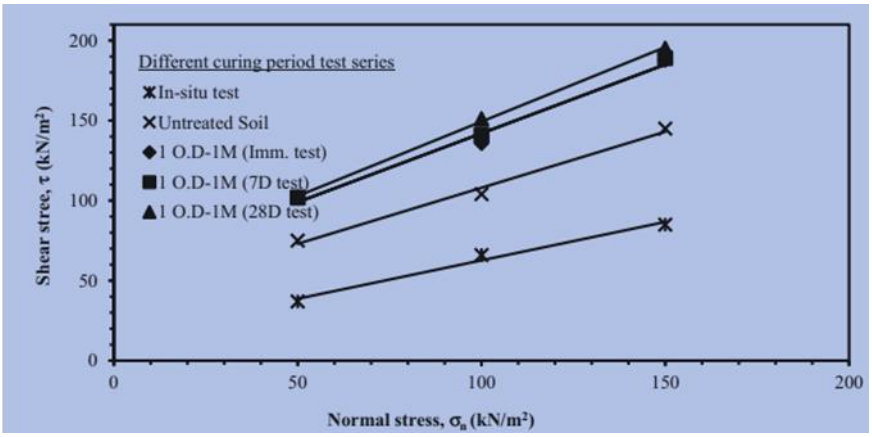

Figure 5: Mohr-Coulomb failure envelope for 1 O.D bacterial concentration, 1M cementing solution and different curing time

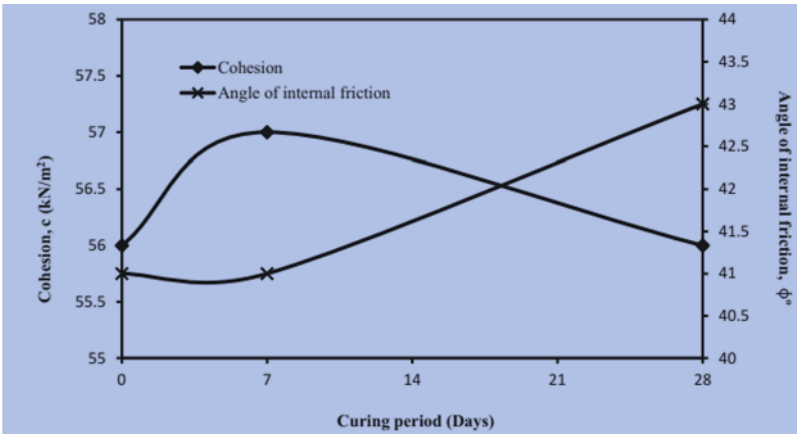

Figure 6: Variation of cohesion and angle of friction with a bacterial concentration of 1.0 O.D and 1.0 M cementing solution

- **Effect of MICP on the micro-structure of the dredged soil**

The SEM images Figure 7(a-d) displays the variation between treated and untreated samples and this may be visualized that the CaCO3 crystals were unusual blocks, akin to observations made by various other researchers. Nevertheless, the crystal size is actually smaller

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compared to the dimensions suggested in the results of theirs, most likely as a result of the various soil samples used. All of the SEM images had been taken at hundred µm because the soil consisted largely of silt, Table two. Utmost attention was taken to keep the flow velocity of cementing option like a lower flow will bring about precipitation at the entrance, decreasing the permeability of the sample and thereby impacting the end results whilst a greater velocity would disturb the sample and might even drive the bacteria out with the effluents. The X-ray diffraction method even gave conclusive proof of the development of CaCO3. The various peaks established the calcite formation following the treatment with microbes that had been the outcome of improved cohesive nature and enhanced strength parameters of the dredged soil.

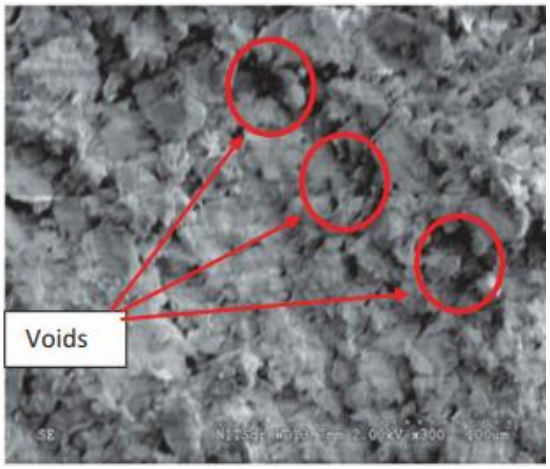

Figure 7 (a)Scanning electron micrograph of untreated dredged soil

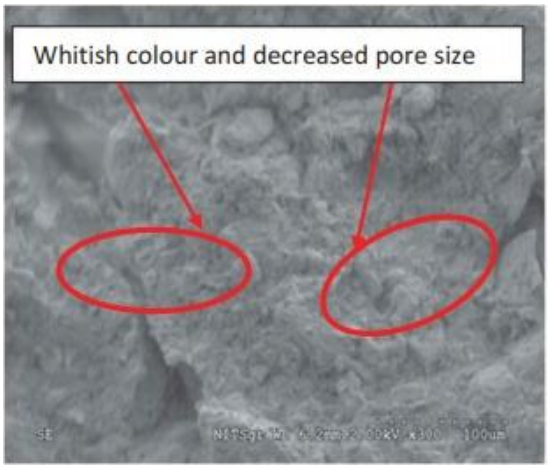

Figure 7(b) Scanning electron micrograph of MICP treated dredged soil-1.0 O.D (7days-0.25M)

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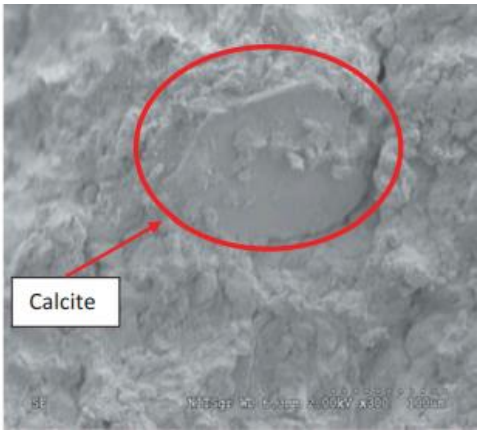

Figure 7 (c) Scanning electron micrograph of MICP treated dredged soil-1 O.D(7days-1.0M)

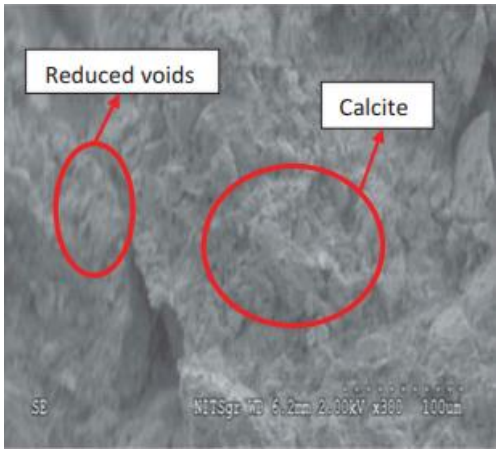

Figure 7 (d) Scanning electron micrographof MICP treated dredged soil-1.0O.D (28days-1.0M)

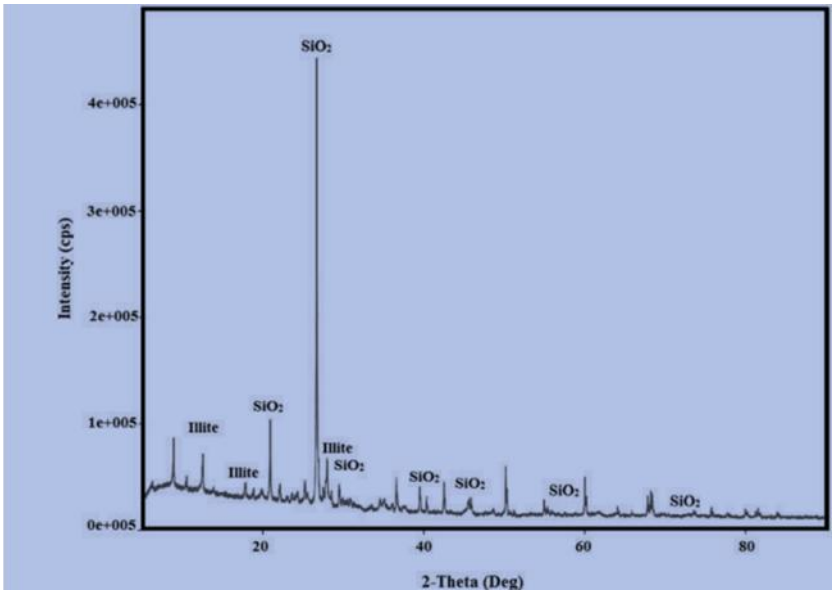

Figure 8 (a) XRD graph for un-treated soil

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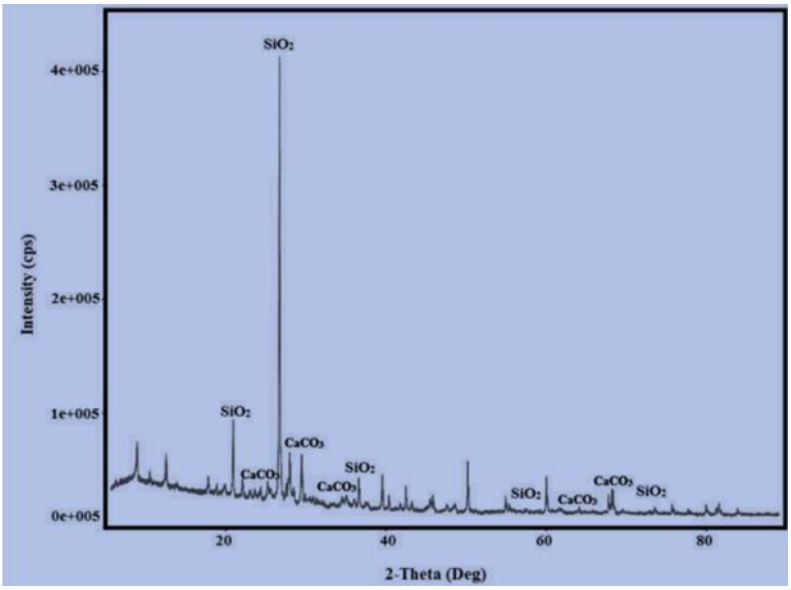

Figure 8 (b) XRD graph for treated soil

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the experimental results and microstructural studies, it could be concluded that:

(1) The microbial therapy proved a highly effective means for enhancing the engineering properties of the dredged soil.

(2) The unconfined compressive strength improved by aproximatelly 2.5 times as opposed to the un treated soil. The maximum worth of cementing formula as well as bacterial focus was discovered to be 1.0M as well as 1.0 O.D, respectively.

(3) The Mohr Coulomb parameters showed a major boost, at 1O.D the soil showed enhanced consistency as well as the soil declare changed from loose to thick. Nevertheless, as a result of the development of calcite the failure pattern modified to fragile.

(4) The curing period enhanced the bonding as some bacteria might be releasing urease even after being kept at room temperature in a fully saturated phase, hence increasing the strength at 7 days overall. The flocculation increased with a reduction in voids.

(5) The XRD and SEM analysis showed that as calcite information improved, the

ISSN:2320-3714
Volume:1 Issue:1
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Impact Factor: 5.7
Subject Engineering

framework changed from deflocculated to flocculate as well as the improved bonding was because of the development of calcite crystals as verified by XRD analysis.

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