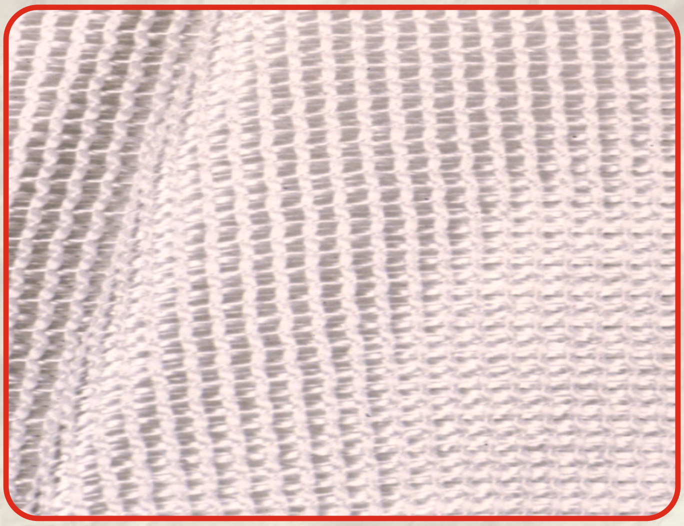
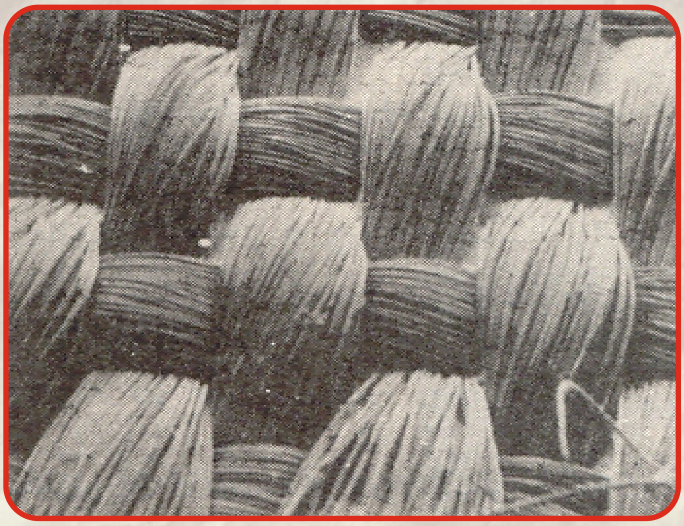
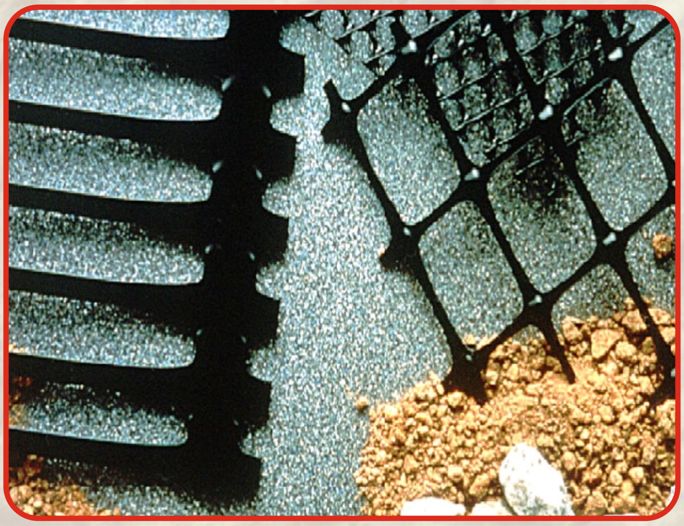
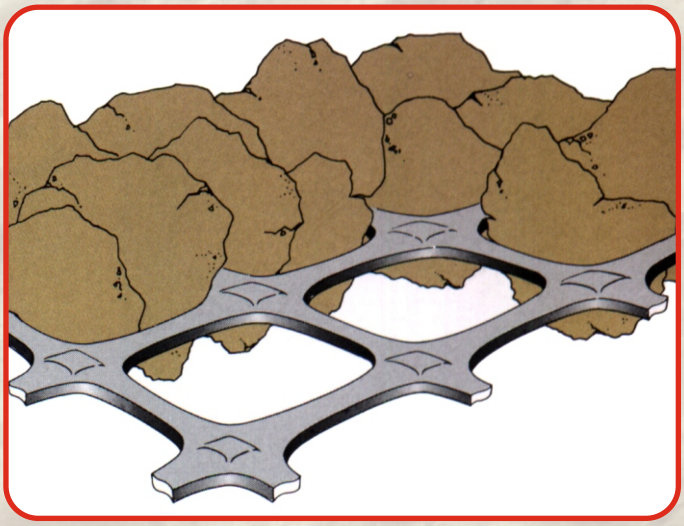
ISSN : 2277-5625 (Print)
ISSN : 2277-5633 (Online)

Vol. 10 • No. 2 • July 2021

igs INDIA

Indian Journal of Geosynthetics and Ground Improvement

Half Yearly Technical Journal of Indian Chapter of International Geosynthetics Society

ABOUT JOURNAL

Geosynthetics are now being increasingly used the world over for every conceivable application in civil engineering, namely, construction of dam embankments, canals, approach roads, runways, railway embankments, retaining walls, slope protection works, drainage works, river training works, seepage control, etc. due to their inherent qualities. Its use in India though is picking up, is not any where close to recognitions. This is due to limited awareness of the utilities of this material and developments having take place in its use.

The aim of the journal is to provide latest information in regard to developments taking place in the relevant field of geosynthetics so as to improve communication and understanding regarding such products, among the designers, manufacturers and users and especially between the textile and civil engineering communities.

The Journal has both print and online versions. Being peer-reviewed, the journal publishes original research reports, review papers and communications screened by national and international researchers who are experts in their respective fields.

The original manuscripts that enhance the level of research and contribute new developments to the geosynthetics sector are encouraged. The work belonging to the fields of Geosynthetics are invited. The manuscripts must be unpublished and should not have been submitted for publication elsewhere. There are no **Publication Charges**.

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INDIAN CHAPTER OF INTERNATIONAL GEOSYNTHETICS SOCIETY

INDIAN JOURNAL OF GEOSYNTHETICS AND GROUND IMPROVEMENT

Volume 10, No. 2 *July 2021*

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Subscription Information 2021/ (2 issues)

Institutional subscription (Print & Online)	:	Rs. 900/US$75
Institutional subscription (Online Only)	:	Rs. 600/US$50
Institutional subscription (Print Only)	:	Rs. 600/US$50
Subscription for 10 Years (Print)	:	Rs. 5,000
Subscription for 10 Years (Print & Online)	:	Rs. 8,000

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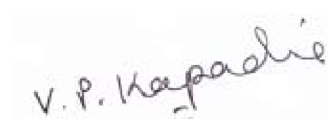
FROM THE PRESIDENT DESK

In the context of rapid development of infrastructure all over the world, some concerns have drawn the attention of the technocrats. Increasing pressure on natural resources and sustainability are the most important amongst them. Recent years have witnessed several perceptional shifts in the field of soil mechanics and foundation engineering. Geosynthetics have provided an opportunity to explore the benefits of composite mechanisms like attainment of cost saving and longevity of infrastructure. Several aging structures have also been benefitted by using geosynthetics. Considering a reasonably good experience of the already completed projects, a large gamut of application of geosynthetics in upcoming infrastructure and repairs of aging structures is awaited to work on. The same way, many ground improvement techniques have been regalvanized in the recent years and therefore several challenging types of grounds which were considered unsuitable for development till now have become promising sites to be brought in to the equations for infrastructural planning and development.

All the said accomplishments are due to committed efforts of researchers, designers and practitioners who have not only performed in their respective fields but have also documented their journeys and milestones they have achieved. By way of publishing this journal, IGS, India is making an humble effort to disseminate researches and experiences in order to help the technocrats find a new direction towards designing and building longevous infrastructure with optimal usage of resources. The aim of this effort also includes offering opportunities to budding researches to showcase their potential and to get a clue for furthering their research.

In spite of pandemic situation, several people have worked in the background under the aegis of the C.B.I.P. without whose dedicated contribution this volume would not have been prepared. I owe to all of them and thank them all. I hope, this volume would be useful to the technocrats at large.



Vivek P. Kapadia

President

Indian Chapter of

International Geosynthetics Society

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Dear IGS Members,

Greetings from IGS India, New Delhi.

With the support of all of you, the journal has entered into 10th year of its publication, and the Twentieth issue of the journal is now in your hands. I thank all the readers for their feedback about the journal. The feedback from all the quarters has given us the encouragement to our initiative and to bring out a quality journal.

Geosynthetics engineering has made phenomenal advances during the last decade in areas of manufacturing as well as practical applications. As a result, geosynthetics have become essential and regular construction materials that can be used to facilitate construction, ensure better performance of the structures and reduce the long-term maintenance in routine civil engineering works. The creative use of geosynthetics in geo-engineering practice is expected to continuously expand as innovative materials and products are becoming available.

Geosynthetics are now being recognized as fundamentals to sustainable infrastructures development as they can satisfy sustainable development goals, such as economic development, social development and environmental protection. In order for us to take full advantage of this momentum, we, the members of IGS, must be more proactive in collaborating with relevant parties such as planners, developers, and even construction engineers to raise awareness of geosynthetics and to further discuss how geosynthetics can bring sustainability into the infrastructure developments for future generations. I am confident that these efforts not only add significant value to the IGS membership but also enable us to lead our society to the next level.

IGS India is grateful to authors of the various papers for their contributions included in this issue. Through this journal our attempt is to provide useful information to our readers on geosynthetic which would help them in better understanding and update their knowledge on the State of the art technology and material in this field. We are sure these papers will be of interest to the readers.

We also request the readers to contribute useful articles/case studies on the topic related to execution of tunnel and underground works in different strata, for this journal.

I believe that IGS India Members to become active ambassadors of the society and geosynthetics industry by delivering our message to others – **Geosynthetics and related technology can pave the way our paths forward by bringing sustainability into the construction industry.** Your active participation can make difference!

A.K. Dinkar
Member Secretary
Indian Chapter of
International Geosynthetics Society

APPLICATION OF COIR GEOTEXTILES IN RURAL ROADS OF INDIA

G. Venkatappa Rao[1], Evangeline Y. Sheela[2] and M. K. Sayida[3]

ABSTRACT

Worldwide, there is continuous search for finding new materials for use in civil/geotechnical Engineering practice. This paper presents the emergence of one such material known as coir geotextiles. Efforts have been made to present the significant technological developments that have taken place in the evolution of coir geotextiles, particularly for application in low-volume roads. This paper summarizes the various studies conducted to evaluate the potential of coir geotextiles through extensive laboratory model studies and field trials.

***Keywords** : Coir geotextiles Reinforcement Rural roads*

RURAL ROADS

The rural roads in India form a substantial portion of the Indian road network. About 600 million people live in nearly 0.6 million villages scattered over the country. Rural roads provide the means to bring the rural population to main stream. They comprise village roads (VRs) and other district roads (ODRs) and are normally under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Departments or Rural Development Departments within the state government administration.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched by the Government of India in December 2000 to provide all weather rural road connectivity to every rural habitation with a minimum population of 500 in the plains and 250-plus in hill states, tribal districts and desert areas. This programme has so far covered 178,184 habitations as per the criteria laid down. Out of them, 64% of these habitations have road today. Since its inception, it has provided connectivity of over 4.66 Lakh km including upgradation of 1.67 Lakh km of existing roads.

This scheme is one of the most successful initiatives in rural India. By March 2019, all states and UTs are expected to complete PMGSY-I by connecting all eligible habitations with 500 and 250 populations as per 2001 Census. Some states have not only completed connectivity for eligible habitations but have also completed Phase-II of PMGSY which took up 25 percent of district rural roads for upgradation. It is now proposed that states completing Phase-I and Phase-II successfully could be taken up in the proposed PMGSY-III for connecting upgrading all 250 plus habitations as per 2011 Census. The target of PMGSY-III is to construct/upgrade 120,000 km of roads to benefit about 40,000 habitations.

Rural road connectivity remains a highly important priority, and as a result similar programmes are ongoing in many states to connect smaller communities.

GEOSYNTHETICS IN RURAL ROADS

For the construction of rural roads, Indian Road Congress has bought out Rural Road Manual IRC SP: 20-2002/2010 for design and construction.

The design is based on the CBR value of the soil subgrade and the 10-year projected cumulative traffic with an assumed 6% traffic growth per year. Based on this concept, normally two layers of WBM with 75 mm thickness is laid over the granular subbase with suitable material having minimum CBR of 15. However, there are situations in many states where the prescribed standards are not available at normal leads resulting in longer haulage and higher costs. Several types of new materials are tried to reduce the cost of construction. One such a material is coir geotextile, a common natural fibre type of geosynthetic. The main function of geosynthetics in the unpaved rural road is separation, the secondary functions being reinforcement and filtration/drainage. Placing an appropriate geotextile between the granular subbase and soft subgrade helps to stabilize an unpaved road in a number of ways as in Fig. 1.

Site conditions which benefit from geotextile stabilization include:

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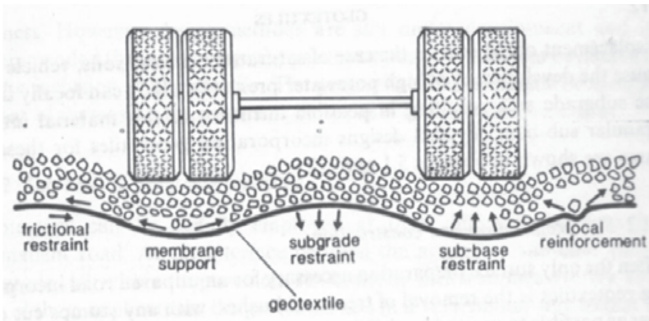

Fig. 1 : Geotextile stabilization of an unpaved road

- Poor soils (i.e. USCS classification SC, CL, CH, ML, OL, OH, and Pt.)
- Soils with low undrained shear strength, c\100 kPa
- Water table near ground surface.
- Seasonally wet subgrade conditions.
- High-sensitivity soils

GENESIS

'CocosNucifera' the fibre which surrounds the bare shell of a coconut protecting the kernel provides the material for coir industry. Depending on the process of extracting the fibres from the husks, coir is classified into two varieties, namely, 'white coir' and 'brown coir'. In India, white coir is produced from husks of mature green coconuts by subjecting the husk to a retting process of 1 to 3 months, followed by manual separation of fibre from the pith surrounding it. On the other hand, brown coir is produced from dry/semi-dry coconut husks by a mechanical process. White coir is utilized from production of more durable, value added goods (like carpets etc.), whereas brown coir which is inexpensive is used in the manufacturing of geotextiles. Coir industry in India in the southern region is well developed, the overall production being around 2,50,000 tonnes/annum. Recent estimates reveal that India produces nearly 70% of the world production of coir as per FAO statistics. Views of the Coconut husk and coir fibre are shown in Fig. 2. The woven coir geotextiles and the blankets that are being manufactured in India are depicted in Fig. 3a, b.

The high lignin content of coir fibre (to the extent of 37%) differentiates it from all other natural fibres, and as such they have much longer life under various environmental conditions [1]. Typical result of degradation of coir under saturated clay conditions is depicted in Fig. 4, from which it is evident the degradation of brown coir used to manufacture geotextiles is hardly 25% in 6 months.

Extensive work has been carried out at IIT Delhi to characterize coir geotextiles [2, 3] which led to the development of Indian Standards for testing them. The typical properties of woven coir geotextiles are presented in Table 1.

Fig. 2 : A view of the coconut husk and coir fibre

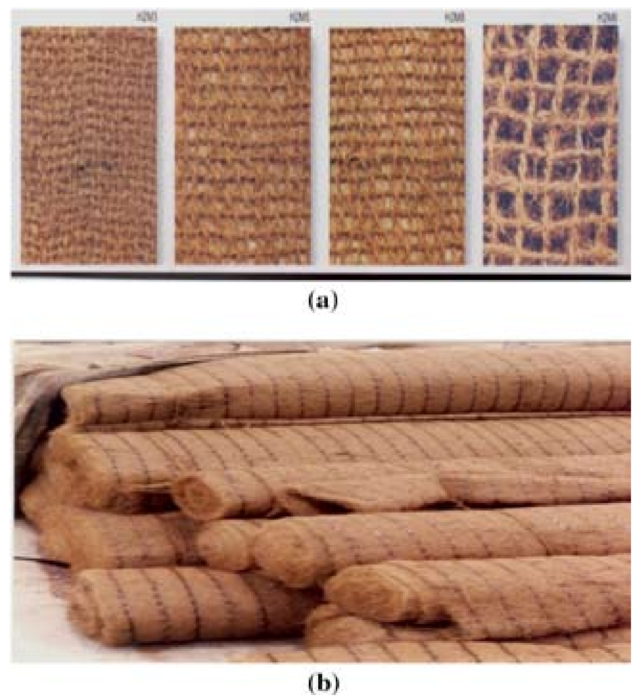

Fig. 3 : a Different types of woven coir geotextiles that are manufactured indigenously. b Nonwoven coir geotextile (blanket) manufactured by air-laying and multiple stitching

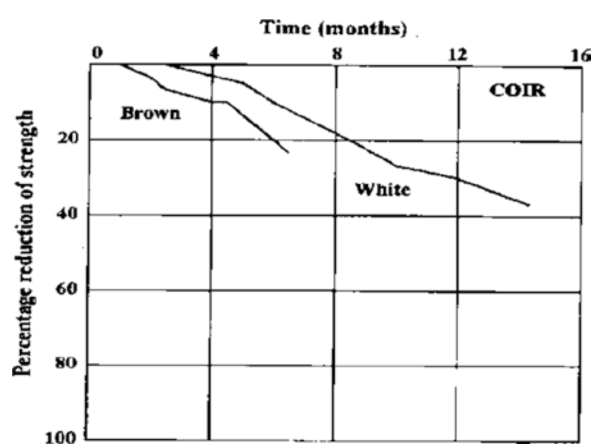

Fig. 4 : Degradation of coir yarn

Table 1 : Typical properties of woven coir geotextiles (after CCRI, Alappuzha)

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Values			Method of test
1	Mass/unit area/g/m^2*	400	700	900	IS 15868 (Part 1 to 6)
2	Width in cm, (Min)	100 or as required	100 or as required	100 or as required	IS 12503 (Part 1 to 6)
3	Length in m (Min)	50 or as required	50 or as required	50 or as required	IS 12503 (Part 1 to 6)
4	Thickness at 20 kPa, in mm,*	6.5	6.5	6.5	IS 15868 (Part 1 to 6)
5	Ends (warp)*	180	150	210	IS 12503 (Part 1 to 6)
6	Picks (weft)*	160	160	250	
7	Break load, dry				
	(a) M/D in kN/m	7.0	8.5	15.0	IS 13162 (Part 5)
	(b) CM/D in kN/m	4.0	8.0	8.0	
8	Break load, wet				
	(a) M/D in kN/m	3.0	7.0	12.5	IS 13162 (Part 5)
	(b) CM/D in kN/m*	2.0	4.5	5.0	
9	Peak load, dry				
	(a) M/D in kN/m	7.5	9.0	9.0	IS 13162 (Part 5)
	(b) CM/D in kN/m *	4.0	8.0	18.0	
10	Peak load, wet				
	(a) M/D in kN/m	3.0	8.5	15.0	IS 13162 (Part 5)
	(b) CM/D in kN/m *	2.0	5.5	6.0	
11	Trapezoidal tearing strength at 25 mm gauge length,*				
	(a) M/D in kN/m	0.18	0.35	0.50	
	(b) CM/D in kN/m	0.15	0.30	0.35	
12	Mesh size, mm, **	20.0 9 16.75	7.50 9 7.30	4.2 9 5.1	IS 15868 (Part 1 to 6)

M/D machine direction, CM/D cross machine direction

*Minimum value, ** maximum value

LABORATORY MODEL STUDIES AT IIT DELHI

Coir Geotextiles Used

Monotonic load study with coir geotextiles was conducted by Rao and Dutta [4] by using four different varieties of woven coir geotextiles designated as A, B, C, D and four different varieties of nonwoven coir geotextiles designated as Types E, F, G and H. The woven coir geotextiles Types A, B, C and D are netting composed of 100% coir fibre spun into yarn and woven in conventional flat bed looms in widths of 1, 2 or 4 m. Type E is composed of 100% decurled coir fibreweb of 400 g/m^2 encased over top and bottom with brown PP netting. The mass per unit area of top and bottom netting is 7.1 g/m^2 and 4.8 g/m^2. The matrix is stitched together on 50 mm centres with white PP thread dipped in black natural glue. Type F is similar to Type E except that the coir fibre web is 750 g/m^2. The nonwoven coir geotextile Type G consists of 100% decurled coir fibre web of 650 g/m^2 encased over top and bottom with stable woven heavy jute netting. The matrix is stitched together on 50 mm centres with 2-ply jute yarn. The mass per unit area of the top and bottom jute netting is 100 g/m^2 each. Type H comprises 100% de-curled coir web of 390 g/m^2 encased over the top with heavy duty woven coir netting of 700 g/m^2 and at the bottom with brown UV-stabilized PP netting of 4.8 g/m^2. The matrix is stitched together on 50 mm centres with the heavy 2 ply jute thread. The investigation was carried out on locally available Badarpur sand which is medium-grained uniform quarry sand having subangular particles of weathered quartzite. The sand has a uniformity coefficient of 2.11 and a coefficient of curvature of 0.96. The placement dry unit weight of sand in the test tank was 14.95 kN/m^3, and the kaolinite clay is CH.

Test Tank

Model tests were carried out in a tank shown in Fig. 5. The internal dimensions of the tank were 350 mm 9 350 mm in plan and 420 mm in depth. The outer dimensions of this model tank were such that it can be accommodated on the

Hounsfield Universal Testing Machine, a microprocessor controlled universal testing machine of 50 kN static capacity and 25 kN capacity for cyclic loading, with provision for different cross head speeds.

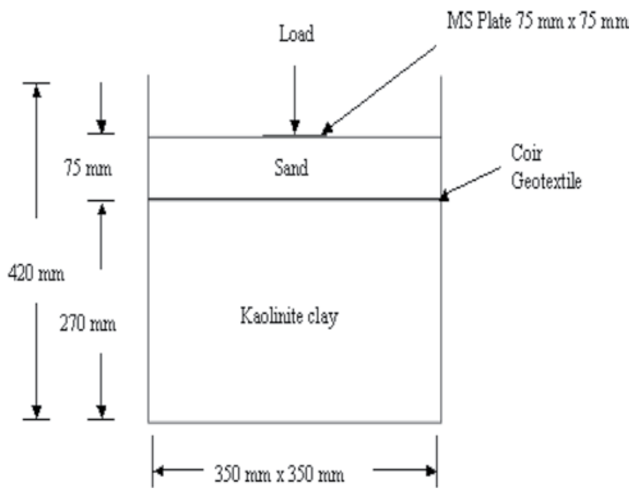

Fig. 5 : Schematic sketch of experimental setup

Test Procedure

At the outset, a thin sheet of polythene was fixed with cello tape over the internal surfaces of the model tank in an attempt to minimize the side friction. At the bottom of the tank, a thin layer of grease was applied. A typical test model consisted of saturated clay subgrade overlain by a sand layer as the base course. Keeping the overall dimensions of the test tank in view, the depth of the subgrade soil in the model tank was kept as 270 mm and the overlying sand was 75 mm thick throughout the study. Kaolinite clay at a moisture content of 36% (previously prepared and kept for 24 h for moisture equilibrium) is placed in the tank by hand-kneading. After the preparation of the subgrade, a geotextile was laid over which a sand course of 75 mm thickness was laid. The normal load was applied centrally through a square steel plate of 75 mm 9 75 mm. The static compression tests were conducted at a deformation rate of 4 mm/min with all the eight coir geotextiles.

In addition, the behaviour of model pavements has also been studied under repeated loading of 17.94 kPa, 35.88 kPa and 71.76 kPa at a test speed of 75 mm/min through 75 mm 9 75 mm square plate. All models were tested up to 1000 repetitions.

Results

The variation of deformation with bearing pressure for all the type of geotextiles is shown in Fig. 6. It is seen that heaviest Type D-reinforced model shows an overall best performance than the other geotextiles A, B and C. At a deformation of 20 mm, whereas the bearing pressure with no geotextile was 54.03 kPa, it increased to 57 kPa for model with Type A woven geotextile, for Type B it was found to be 60.04 kPa, for Type C it was 62.69 kPa and for the heaviest geotextile Type D the value was 75.81 kPa. Consequently, the Types A, B, C and D geotextile-reinforced models exhibited 5%, 11%, 16% and 40% improvement in bearing pressure, which could be attributed to differences in their tensile strength, initial tangent modulus and aperture size. At a deformation of 20 mm, the nonwoven geotextile Type G-reinforced case exhibits an overall best performance than the other nonwovens. The bearing pressures of the unreinforced model being 54.03 kPa improved for the reinforced cases with Types E, F, G, Hf and Hb to 63.71 kPa, 74.01 kPa, 72.58 kPa, 71.84 kPa, 63.13 kPa, respectively. In the same sequence, the reinforced models thus exhibited an improvement of 18%, 37%, 34%, 33% and 17%. It is also interesting to note that the models with nonwovens demonstrated better performance than models of geotextiles reinforced with Types C, B and A. It could be due to the greater direct contact of the nonwoven geotextiles with the soft subgrade, thereby perhaps leading to the better interface friction.

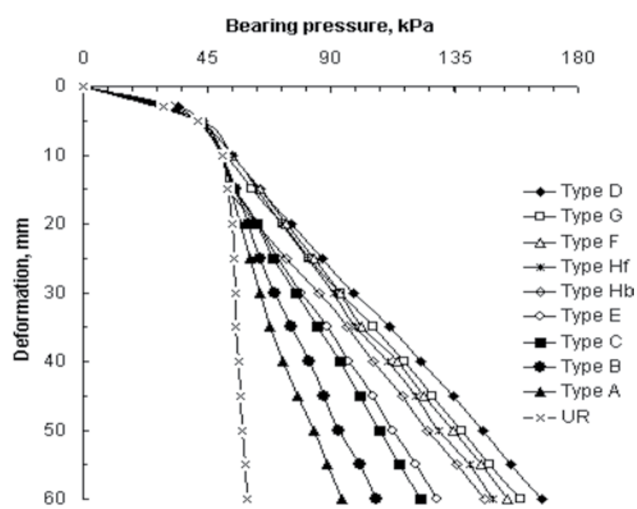

Fig. 6 : Variation of deformation with bearing pressure of all types

Due to the repetitive load, the variation in permanent vertical deformation with a number of load repetitions is reported that the reinforced models consistently performed better than the unreinforced model. The effect is more predominant at large deformations and in general, the increase in permanent deformations decreased with successive load repetitions.

Under a repeated load of 35.88 kPa, the permanent deformation at 200 repetitions was 27.5 mm in the unreinforced model, while in the model reinforced with nonwoven geotextile Type E and woven geotextile Type C the values were 11.30 mm and 12.17 mm, respectively, thereby depicting a significant improvement in the behaviour. Similarly at 700 repetitions, the permanent vertical deformation for the unreinforced model was 63.4 mm, whereas it was only 14.8 mm and 16.1 mm for the model reinforced with Types E and C coir geotextiles as shown in Fig. 7. It may also be observed that up to 50 cycles the behaviour exhibited by both types of geotextiles is nearly the same. But beyond 50 cycles, the nonwoven geotextile Type E performed better than the woven geotextile Type C. This may be due to the direct contact area of nonwoven geotextile offering more interface friction. The improvement is more significant at higher permanent deformation.

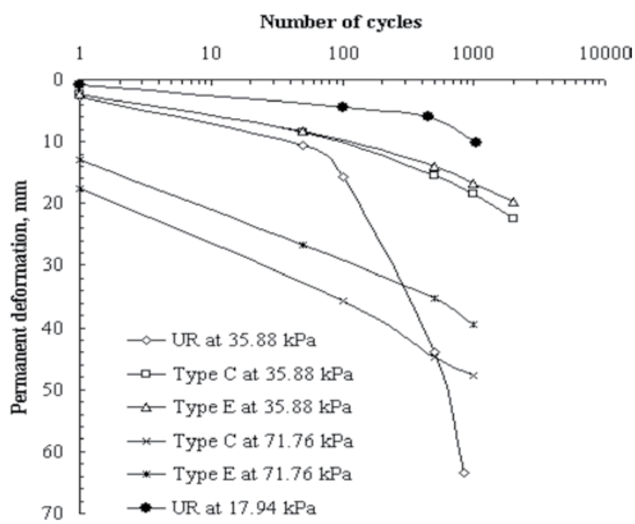

Fig. 7 Permanent vertical deformations versus number of load repetitions behaviour of different models

Fig. 7 : Permanent vertical deformations versus number of load repetitions behaviour of different models

Comparison with Polymeric Woven Geotextile

Based on the research of Sreedhar [5], VenkatappaRao and Sreedhar [5] presented an extensive investigation on the behaviour of coir geotextiles in comparison with a polymeric grid and a geotextile in reference to a pond ash.

Material Characterization

The pond ash was collected from the ash pond of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Ramagundam plant in Telangana, India. The properties of the pond ash are presented in Table 2.

The woven geotextile (WGT) and the coir geotextile (CGT) used in this study are shown in Figs. 8 and 9.

The primary characteristics of the two geosynthetics used in this study are summarized in Table 3.

The modulus of the geosynthetics was obtained from the wide width tensile strength tests, and the interface friction was obtained from the laboratory pull-out tests.

Table 2 : Engineering characteristics of pond ash

G	1.93
% Gravel	4
% Sand	87
% Silt	3
Plasticity	NP
IS classification	NP
IS heavy compaction test results MDD (kN/cum)	11.7
OMC (%)	29.2
Triaxial UU test results	
At qd = 70% of MDD	0
c (kPa)	31
Φ (deg)	

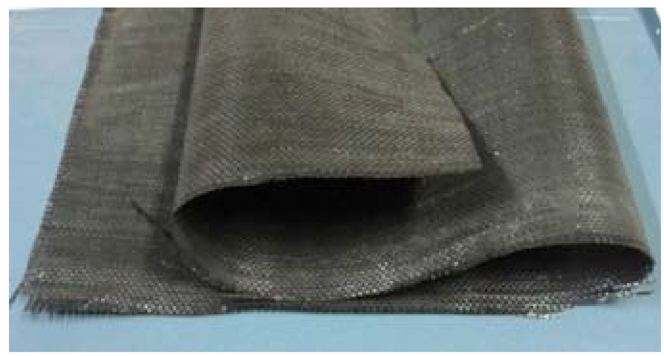

Fig. 8 : A view of the woven geotextile (WGT)

Fig. 9 : A view of the coir geotextile (CGT)

Table 3 : Characteristics of geosynthetics

Product name	Make	Offset modulus (kN/m)	Interface friction factor
Woven geotextile (WGT)	SKAPS W-250	52.17	0.94
Coir woven geotextile (CGT)	CCM, Kerala, India	16.00	1.07

Load Test Facility

A test tank of 750 mm 9 310 mm 9 600 mm (Fig. 10) was fabricated. The pond ash test bed of 250 mm thickness is prepared at 70% of its maximum dry density corresponding to IS heavy compaction test, in five layers of 50 mm thickness each. The pre-test quality was controlled by depth measurements, and the density of the test bed is verified through the pre-placed cups, collected in the post test stage. The load is measured by a load cell of 1 N sensitivity, and the settlement by a LVDT of 0.1 mm sensitivity. The PC controlled test facility allowed feeding the input test conditions, execute, display on line progress, log data at specified interval of 20 s and store it.

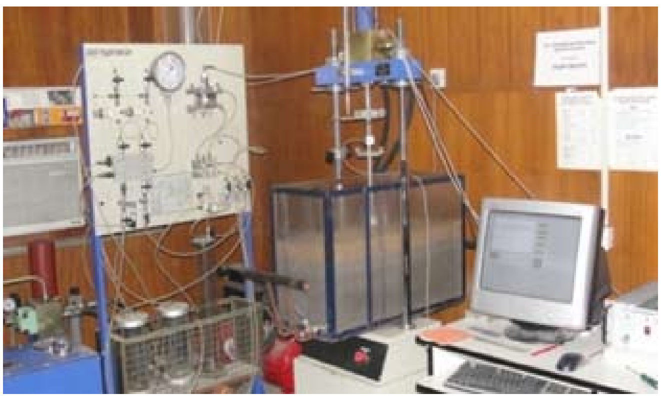

Fig. 10 : The test setup for monotonic and cyclic testing

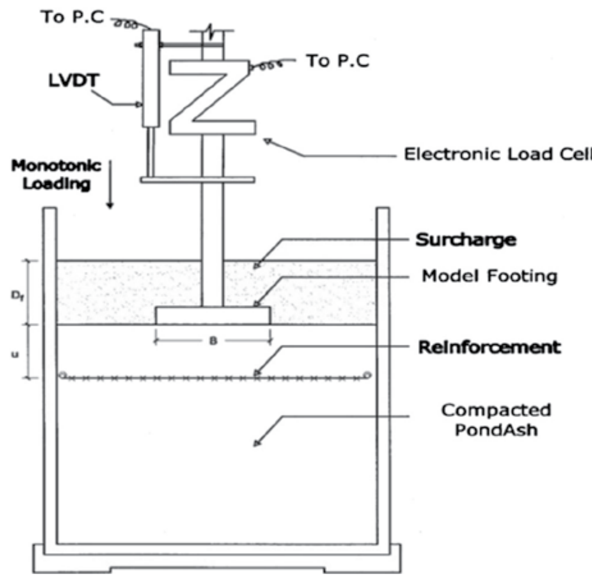

Fig. 11 : Definition sketch of the test procedure

Monotonic Load Tests

In monotonic load tests, the load was applied through a model square footing of 50 mm size (B) with rough base, made of a rigid aluminium plate of 25 mm thickness. The rate of deformation was at 1.25 mm/min. The tests were performed with depth of placement (u) of the reinforcement beneath the base of the footing expressed as (u/B) ratio and application of surcharge expressed in terms of (Df/B) ratio wherein Df is the thickness of the dry sand placed at a density of 16.4 kN/m^3, as shown in Fig. 11.

The basic "bearing pressure versus settlement" plots for pond ash reinforced with WGT and CGT with surcharge are shown in Figs. 12 and 13, respectively.

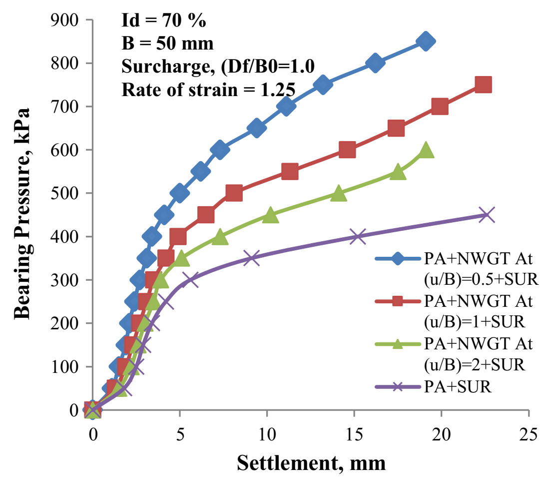

Fig. 12 : Variation of bearing pressure with settlement for WGT

Cyclic Load Tests

A series of stress-controlled cyclic load tests were performed on the similar reinforced pond ash test beds. The cyclic stress in the range of 0 to 400 kPa was applied at a frequency of 1 Hz, up to 1000 cycles.

The cyclic load test results pertaining to the WGT-reinforced pond ash for different (u/B) ratios in the absence and presence of surcharge are shown in Fig. 14, and those for CGT-reinforced pond ash are shown in Fig. 15.

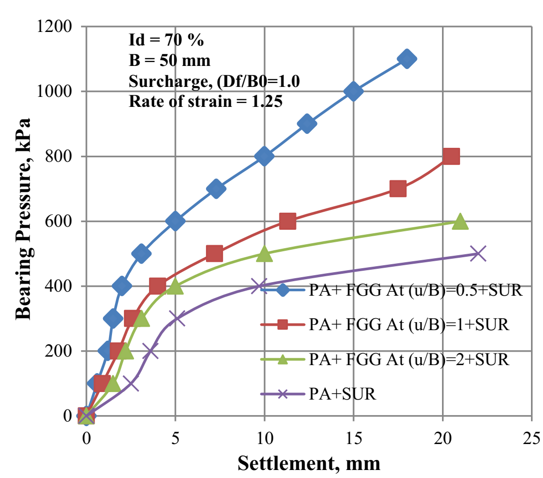

Fig. 13 : Variation of bearing pressure with settlement with coir geotextile (CGT)

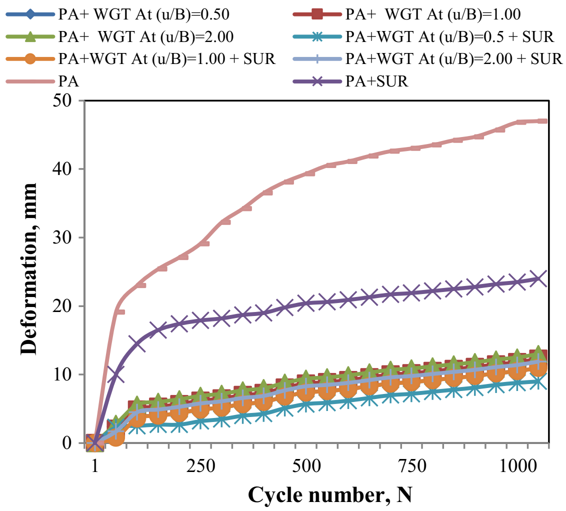

Fig. 14 : Cyclic deformation versus cycle number plot for WGTreinforced pond ash

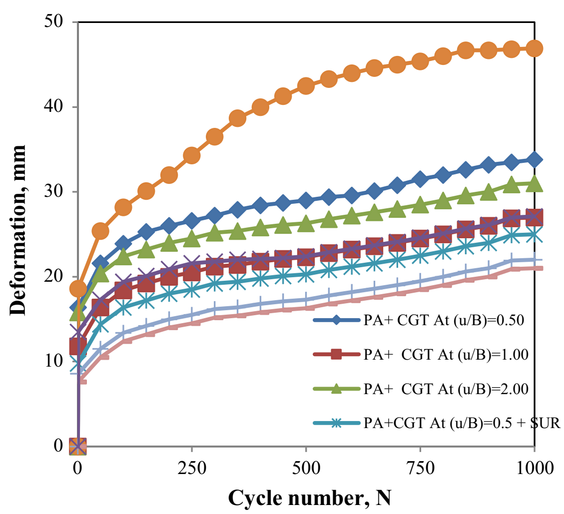

Fig. 15 : Cyclic deformation versus number of cycles for CGT reinforced pond ash

Analysis of the Cyclic Load Test Results

The results of the cyclic load tests are analysed in terms of the apparent resilient modulus (ARM) as defined below:

$$\text{ARM} = \frac{\text{Magnitude of peak cyclic stress applied (kPa)}}{\text{Elastic recoverable component of the cyclic deformation (mm)}}$$

The variation of ARM with cycle number for the pond ash reinforced with WGT and CGT for different (u/B) ratios in the absence and presence of surcharge is depicted in Figs. 16 and 17, respectively.

Based on the analysis of the cyclic load test results, the following observations are made:

1. The total cyclic deformation versus cycle number plots typically depict large deformations in the first few cycles up to a distinct point of inflection followed by a gentle slope. The point of inflection may be indicative of completion of additional fill compaction that is exclusive under cyclic loading conditions. It is indicative of improvement in elastic modulus of the medium. Under the application of a given cyclic stress, the number of cycles required to reach the point of inflection is dependent on the initial elastic modulus of the medium. The pond ash reinforced with lowmodulus CGT required more number of cycles to reach point of inflection and in the process has undergone more total and recoverable deformation than pond ash reinforced with higher-modulus WGT.

2. As it can be seen from Figs. 16 and 17, the apparent resilient modulus of the pond ash reinforced with WGT as well as CGT is found to be increasing as the number of cycles is increasing, but the values are higher for WGT.

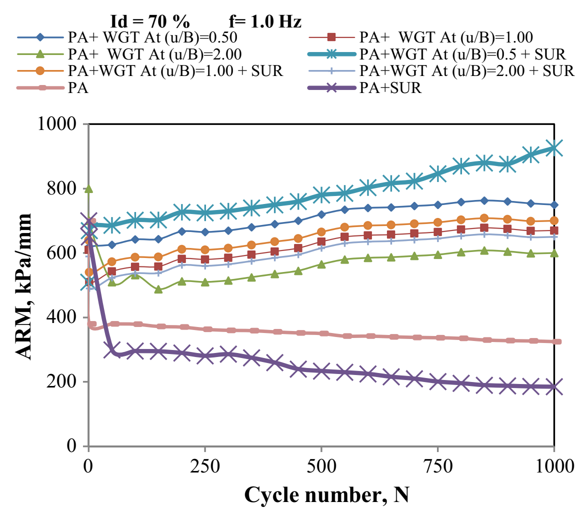

Fig. 16 : Variation of ARM with cycle number for pond ash reinforced with WGT

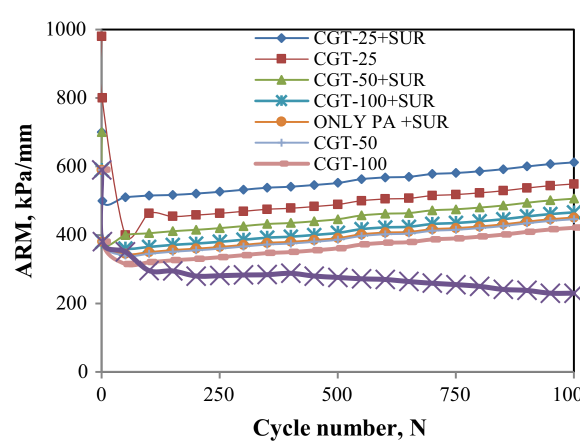

Fig. 17 : Variation of ARM with cycle number for pond ash reinforced with CGT

Laboratory Study at CET

Laboratory studies were reported by Bindu et al. [6] using coir geotextiles of 681 gsm on model tests in a square tank of size 750 mm 9 750 mm 9 750 mm. A schematic diagram of the test setup is shown in Fig. 18. The load was applied through a square plate 20 mm 9 20 mm 9 5 mm. The settlement of the plate was measured using dial gauges, fitted on the plate on either side of the loading shaft.

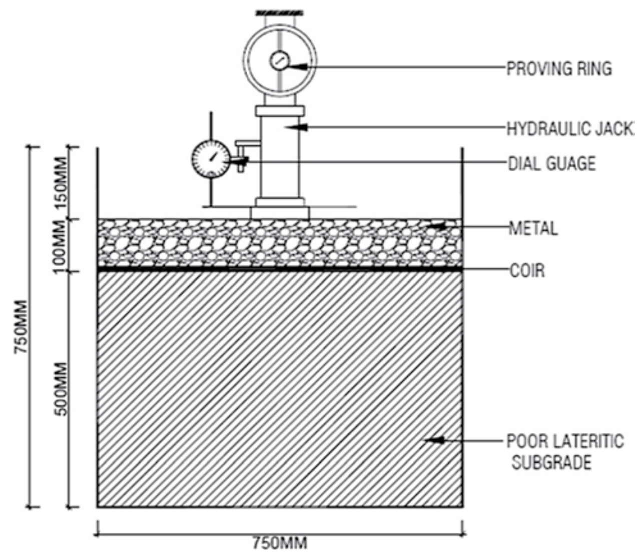

Fig. 18 : Schematic diagram of experimental setup

Soil sample has been compacted to 500 mm into the tank in layers to a dry density of 1.88 g/cc. Over this, 36 mm graded aggregate is filled in two layers, 50 mm each. Four sets of experiments were carried by changing the position of coir-reinforced mats, viz. (i) unreinforced soil sample, (ii) reinforced soil sample with coir above subbase, (iii) reinforced soil sample with coir above subgrade and (iv) reinforced soil sample with coir in the middle of subgrade.

Comparison of various conditions included in Table 4 demonstrates the improvement with coir geotextiles.

Table 4 : Results of unreinforced and coir-reinforced models

Specimen	Failure stress (kN/m^2)
Unreinforced sample	35.70
Coir-reinforced above subgrade	69.85
Coir-reinforced above subbase	93.13
Coir-reinforced in between subgrades	82.27

Field Trials with Coir Geotextiles

Eight rural roads being constructed under PMGSY scheme have been selected for the study [3,7]. The roads had been reinforced with coir geotextile due to the low subgrade CBR values. A subgrade layer of 300 mm thickness was first prepared by roller compaction and the coir geotextile unrolled in the direction of traffic. It was then sufficiently anchored to the subgrade. Geotextile panels are overlapped both side-to-side and end-to-end. The recommended overlaps ranged from 150 to 300 mm, depending on the subgrade strength. The coir geotextiles used were GT 1–681 gsm, GT 2–440 gsm and GT 3–915 gsm. After placing the geotextile, a granular subbase layer of 75 mm thickness and two water-bound macadam layers, each of 75 mm thickness, were constructed, over which the bitumen layer was laid. Except the introduction of the coir geotextile over the subgrades, the rest of the design thicknesses of the different pavement layers were as per the Rural Road Manual (IRC 2000). The roads have been opened to traffic subsequently. The details of the roads are presented in Table 5.

Cross Section of Pavement

In Roads 1–6, coir geotextile is placed on top of the subgrade layer of 300 mm thickness which is of fill material. Then a granular subbase layer of 75 mm and two waterbound macadam layers, each of 75 mm, are laid over the coir geotextiles. The cross section of the pavement is shown in Fig. 19.

Coir geotextile-reinforced Roads 7 and 8 were each of 100 m, and geotextiles were placed at different locations for four different stretches of each 25 m length.

Properties of fill soil in Roads 1 to 6 are presented in Table 6, and those of Roads 7 and 8 are presented in Table 7.

In Roads 1–6, GT 1 coir geotextile was placed, and in Roads 7 and 8 GT 2 and GT 3 were used. The properties of coir geotextile are presented in Table 8.

Typical photographs of roads before construction and during construction are shown in Figs. 20 and 21, respectively.

Performance of Coir Geotextile-Reinforced Pavements

Visual examination of all coir geotextile-reinforced sections showed that they were free from pavement distresses and comparatively in good condition. For the detailed evaluation, the dynamic cone penetrometer test (DCP),Benkelman beam deflection test (BBD) and field CBR (FCBR) tests were conducted on the roads.

Table 5 : Name and details of the roads for field trials in Kerala state

Designation	Name of road	Length (m)	Date of construction
Road 1	Attukal–Pampadi, Trivandrum	150	23/09/11
Road 2	Karikuzhy–Chekidampara, Trivandrum	470	24/0/11
Road 3	Kumbarivila–Kollantemukku, Kollam	1168	16/10/11
Road 4	ANC Mulamootilpadi, Alappuzha	2500	12/03/12
Road 5	Manakodam–Rationkada, Pathanamthitta	750	01/01/13
Road 6	Puthusserikadavu–Kakkathikara, Ernakulam	222	08/12/11
Road 7	Chirakkad–Kumbakad, Trivandrum	100	10/08/08
Road 8	Mangalabharathy–S N Kadavu, Alappuzha	100	15/08/08

Table 6 : Subgrade soil properties of fill soils of Road 1 to Road 6

Properties	Road 1	Road 2	Road 3	Road 4	Road 5	Road 6
LL (%)	42	35	46	41	65	61
PL (%)	25	19	26	19.6	39	29
PI (%)	17	16	20	21.4	26	32
MDD (kN/m^3)	16.87	19.03	16.19	15.99	15.01	15.99
% Silt + clay	42.09	26.58	27.06	58.16	53.20	48.08
Soaked CBR	1.35	2.84	1.41	1.01	1.52	1.28

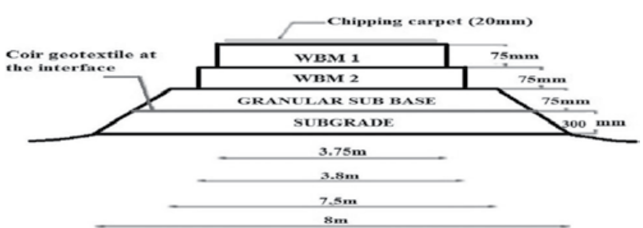

Fig. 19 : Cross section of Roads 1 to 6

Fig. 20 : View of a road during construction

Table 7 : Soil properties of local soil of Road 7 and Road 8

Sl. No	Soil properties	Road 7	Road 8
1	LL (%)	24	23
2	PL(%)	18	18
3	PI (%)	6	5
4	MDD (kN/m^3)	19.82	21.58
5	Silt ? clay (%)	32	33
6	Soaked CBR	2.1	1.68

Fig. 21 : Another view of a road during constructions

Table 8 : Properties of coir geotextile

Properties	GT-1	GT-2	GT-3
Mass/unit area, g/m_2	681	425	915
Opening size, mm	9×12	15×22.5	6×10.5
Thickness, mm	7.16	8.1	8.7
Wide width tensile strength, kN/m			
M/D*	19.8	10.5	24.8
CM/D#	18.8	7.1	17.5

*Machine direction, # cross machine direction

Dynamic Cone Penetrometer Test (DCP)

DCP test is conducted to estimate the penetration rate when an 8 kg hammer is allowed to fall freely through a constant height. The testing procedure adopted is based on ASTM D6951/D6951M-09. The depth of penetration is taken up to 300 mm.

DCP tests were conducted on the roads during dry and wet season after 4 to 5 years of construction. The variation of depth of penetration of the cone with number of blows during dry season is plotted, and typical results are shown in Figs. 22a, b and 23. Designations like GT1, GT2, GT3, etc., refer to various locations on a coir-reinforced road, and WOGT1, WOGT2, WOGT3, etc., refer to various locations on a road without coir geotextile.

It is evident that the penetration/blow for reinforced roads is less than that for the unreinforced section. The DCP indices are calculated which is the slope of the variation of penetration with the number of blows curve and are given in Table 9.

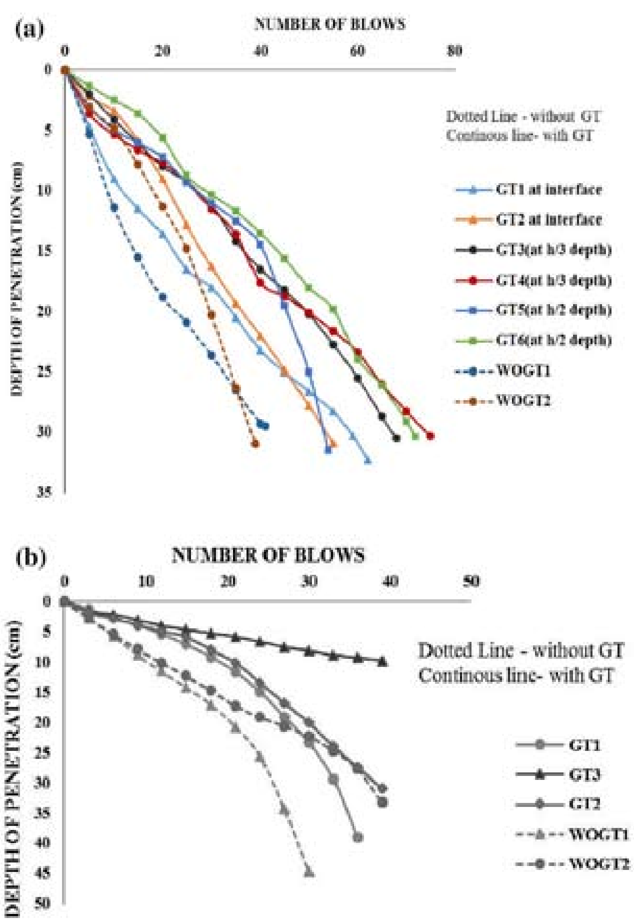

Fig. 22 : a Variation of penetration with number of blows for Road 5. b Variation of penetration with number of blows for Road 7

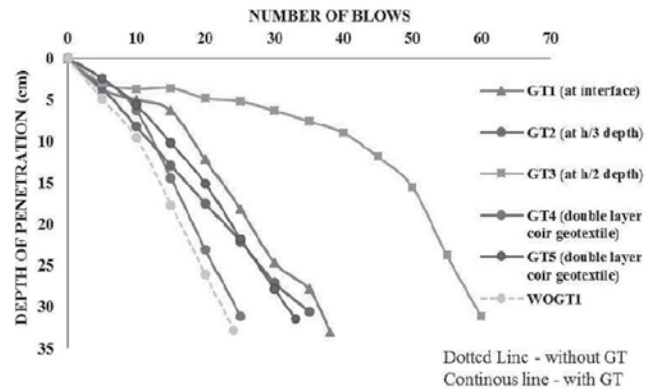

Fig. 23 : Variation of penetration with number of blows for Road 8

Table 9 : DCP indices obtained during dry season

Average DCP indices (penetration cm per blow)			
	Test road without geotextile	Test road with geotextile	% decrease in DCPI
Road 1	0.87	0.63	27.5
Road 2	0.76	0.69	9.2
Road 3	0.67	0.42	37.3
Road 4	0.52	0.33	36.5
Road 5	0.95	0.69	27.4
Road 6	0.87	0.38	56.3
Road 7	0.73	0.48	38.8
Road 8	1.39	0.83	47.9

DCPI for coir geotextile-reinforced section is found to be less than that of the unreinforced section, and the percentage reduction varies from 27.4 to 56.3% except for Road 2 which is 9.2%. It can be said that improvement due to coir geotextile is less when the soil has considerable strength. For Road 7 and Road 8, out of the four different positions of coir geotextile installation, the DCPI obtained for the stretch having geotextile at the interface of subgrade and subbase is the minimum. Hence, this is the optimal position. For the section having two coir layers with a local clay, the DCPI is found to be less than that of the unreinforced section but greater than that of the single-layer geotextile reinforcement with fill soil. Therefore, it can be said that in the absence of adequate fill soil, local soil with two layer of geotextile can be used to stabilize the pavement.

Similarly, results of DCP tests conducted during wet season and the DCP indices obtained are presented in Table 10. There is a considerable decrease in the DCP indices of coir geotextile-reinforced section than that of the unreinforced section.

Table 10 : Average DCP indices obtained during wet season

Sl. No.	Avg. DCP indices (penetration/blow)		% Decrease
	Without geotextile	With geotextile	
Road 1	1.29	0.569	56
Road 5	2.43	1.27	48
Road 7	1.78	0.86	53
Road 8	2.42	0.64	81

Benkelman Beam Deflection Test

Performance of flexible pavements is closely related to the elastic deflection of pavement under the wheel loads. The rebound deflection of the pavement is determined using Benkelman beam in accordance with the procedure given in IRC 81-1997.

The rebound deflection of the coir geotextile-reinforced section as well as the unreinforced section is presented in Table 11. The percentage decrease in BBD rebound deflection of the reinforced section ranges from 18 to 80%. The section with coir geotextile at the interface shows minimum rebound deflection and hence the optimum position for geotextile installation.

Table 11 : BBD test results after 4 to 5 years of construction

Name of road	Without coir GT	With coir geotextile	% Decrease in rebound deflection
Road 1	0.31	0.06	80
Road 4	1.58	1.29	18
Road 5	1.84	1.21	34
Road 6	0.12	0.08	33
Road 7	5.66	1.97	65
Road 8	3.68	2.38	35

BBD value of coir geotextile-reinforced and unreinforced roads monitored over 4 to 5 years shows that the variation in the BBD value of the reinforced and unreinforced roads is large immediately after construction and it reduces with time. In other words, with time the unreinforced section may reach the value of the reinforced section.

Field CBR Test

Field CBR values conducted by DCP on coir geotextilereinforced and unreinforced roads after 4 to 5 years of construction are presented in Table 12.

The percentage increase in CBR values thus ranges from 9 to 127%.

Table 12 : Field CBR values (through DCP)

Sl. No.	Field CBR values (%)		% Increase in CBR
	With geotextile	Without geotextile	
Road 1	72	66	9
Road 4	49	33	48
Road 5	36	22	64
Road 6	89	64	39
Road 7	50	22	127
Road 8	73	39	87

Other Field Testing

Work was also carried out to assess the pavement condition by Merlene test and roughness. These could not be presented here, but on the whole there is performance with coir geotextiles.

OTHER RELATED STUDIES

Through extensive laboratory and field studies on Rural Roads of Tamil Nadu, conducted by National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, Samson Mathew (2018) concluded the following:

1. The CBR value of the coir reinforces specimen reached the highest value of 9% (virgin soil CBR value 2.5%) when the coir geotextile was placed just above subgrade.
2. Plate load tests conducted on coir-reinforced pavements showed a percentage increase of 127% in load carrying capacity.
3. Provision of a layer of geotextile at the interface between subgrade and subbase reduces the deformation by 40%, which in turn results in the reduction in subbase thickness required.

CONCLUSIONS

From the results of monotonic and cyclic behaviour of clayey soils and pond ash in model test tanks, it is evident that the overall engineering behaviour with inclusion of coir geotextiles improves significantly.

The field studies conducted on rural roads in Kerala and Tamil Nadu for over 6 years clearly established the improvement in pavement behaviour with coir geotextiles at the subgrade granular subbase interface.

On the whole, it is evident that coir geotextiles will be a valuable asset for use in rural roads on soft and weak clayey subgrade soils and have immense potential for application in rural roads.

Acknowledgements

I wish to profusely thank the following researchers whose work is included in this paper: Professor K. Balan, Professor Rakesh Dutta, Professor MVS Sreedhar and all the associated engineers and students, who have diligently carried out this work. Special thanks are due to CCRI, Kalavoor, The Kerala State Coir Corporation, and the Rural Road Development Department, Government of Kerala.

Available BIS Codes on Coir Geotextiles Coir Felt—Specification, 2003, IS 15340.Natural fibre geotextiles (jute geotextile and coir Bhoovastra)—Methods of test, 2008, IS 15868: Parts 1-6.Open weave coir Bhoovastra—Specification, 2008, IS 15869.Use of coir geotextiles (coir Bhoovastra) in unpaved Roads—Guidelines, 2009, IS 15871.Application of coir geotextiles (coir woven Bhoovastra) for rain water erosion control in roads, railway embankments and hill slopes—Guidelines, 2009, IS 15872.

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BEARING CAPACITY OF GEOSYNTHETIC REINFORCED CNS SOIL BED ON CLAYEY SOIL WITH INCLINED REINFORCEMENT CONSIDERING KINEMATICS

Rajashekar Reddy Palvaie[1], G.V.N Reddy[2] and Sai Baba Reddy E[3]

ABSTRACT

The conventional method of placing polymeric Reinforcement in Foundation Beds is in the form of horizontal layers to resist the applied force by mobilization of bond resistance at the interface between reinforcement and soil limited by ten-sile strength of its own. Present work analyses geosynthetic reinforcement placed inclined from the edge of the footing towards the free end at an inclination varying between 0 to 10^0 and calculated the bearing capacity considering the effect of kinematics, i.e., The effect of transverse resistance in addition to the axial resistance of the inclined reinforcement to-gether with shear resistance of soil bed. The variation of bearing capacity with angle of shearing resistance of soil bed, relative stiffness of soil, transverse deformation, length of reinforcement, intensity of surcharge also studied in addition to the inclination of reinforcement. The improvement in normalised bearing capacity ratio considering transverse resistance of the inclined reinforcement is significant when compared with the horizontal reinforcement.

***Keywords** : Reinforced Foundation Beds, Normalised Bearing Capacity, Transverse Resistance, Inclination of Rein-forcement, Relative Stiffness of soil.*

1. INDRODUCTION

Geosynthetic reinforcement placed in the reinforced foun-dation bed resist the forces applied on it by tensile force mobilised in it due to interfacial friction between soil and reinforcement. The common trend in reinforced founda-tion bed is to place the reinforcement in horizontal layers and for the design of reinforced soil foundation beds, hor-izontal pull out resistance of reinforcement is considered. In the conventional method of slope stability and analysis of reinforced wall orientation of reinforcement in the proximity of failure surface is usually assumed in axial di-rection (Flower [1982], Jewell [1992], Sobhi and Wu [1996], Bergado et al., [2000], Abdi and Zandieh [2014]). Whereas some researchers assumed orientation of rein-forcement in a direction tangential to the slip surface Quast [1983] showed that increase in pull out resistance due tangential orientation of reinforcement to slip surface. Similarly, effect of other orientations between these two extremes were considered by Rowe and Soderman [1984], Bonaparte and Christopher [1987]However, localized mobilization of reinforcement force is dependent on the kin-ematics of failure of reinforced structures. The kinematics of failure is assumed such that failure surface intersects the reinforcement obliquely. Michalowski & Shi [1985] used kinematic approach of limit analysis for calculating the pressure of footing over a double layer foundation soil and found that limit pressure under foundation depends not only on the angle of shearing resistance of sand, surcharge and thickness of sand layer but also on cohesion of insitu clay layer. Umashankar and Madhav [2003], Madhav and Manoj [2004], analysed the rein-forced soil structure considering the kinematics and proved that reinforcement subjected to transverse pull mobilizes additional bond resistance than the axial pull out. Response of inextensible reinforcement subjected to oblique pull at one end studied by Sahu [2007] by considering the rigid plastic response of soil reinforcement interface and linear normal stress deformation of fill material. Horizontal component of oblique pull out force is 50% more than that of axial pull out capacity for the case with angle of shearing resistance of fill material equal to 30°. Analytical model proposed by Sahu [2007] extended by Sahu and Hayashi [2009] assuming Shear-stress dis-placement of geosynthetic reinforcement-soil interface and non-linear response for normal stress deformation of sub-grade to analyze the behavior of extensible reinforce-ment to oblique pull. Narasimha Reddy et al., [2009] and Gao et al., [2014] developed an analytical solution considering oblique pull out of reinforcement in the design of reinforced earth walls subjected to seismic and static loads. Patra and Sahu [2012] considered Pasternak model instead of Winkler model for representation of sub-grade material as Pasternak model

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provides more realistic response of the pullout behavior. It is also observed that with increase in shear stiffness, displacement profile of the reinforcement become more uniform and bending of reinforcement reduces leading to reduction in normal stresses resulting in mobilization of smaller values of tension in the reinforcement. Kumar and Madhav [2011] analyzed reinforced soil wall with geo-textile reinforcement 0° to 10° downward inclination with horizontal and found that factor of safety against pull out increased due to increase in normal stress acting on reinforcement. Hariprasad et al., [2018] developed test chamber with arrangement to perform transverse pull out resistance factor for smooth metal strip reinforcements corresponding to different transverse displacement of the reinforcement and found increase in pullout resistance. In this paper, it is proposed to study the increase in bearing capacity due to mobilization of shear stress resulting from additional normal stress acting below the reinforcement considering transverse deformation. Hence, in this paper a parametric study has been carried out to study the effect of kinematics (transverse deformation) on inclined reinforcement in soil bed in improving bearing capacity.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION AND FORMULATION

A strip footing with width, B resting on the surface of CNS Soil bed overlying soft homogeneous clay, having cohesion c, is considered as shown in Fig.1. The distance between base of footing up to interface of CNS soil bed and clay is H. Single inextensible layer of geotextile re-inforcement having length, Lr is placed in the CNS soil bed at a depth u from the bottom of footing and is inclined at an angle α with horizontal such that tip at free end of geotextile is at a depth of H = [u+(Lr-B/2)sinα]. Angle of shearing resistance and unit weight of CNS Soil bed are ϕ and γ respectively and cohesion is neglected. Interface friction angle between soil and reinforcement is ϕ_r and T_r is the tension developed in the reinforcement. Above Fig.1 shows the deformations of the CNS soil column and geo-textile reinforcement due to consideration of punching shear failure of the footing. Geotextile reinforcement is originally placed inclinedly represented by the line PQRS and deformed to the new position by PQQ'R'RS. To simu-late the embedded footing, a uniform surcharge pressure

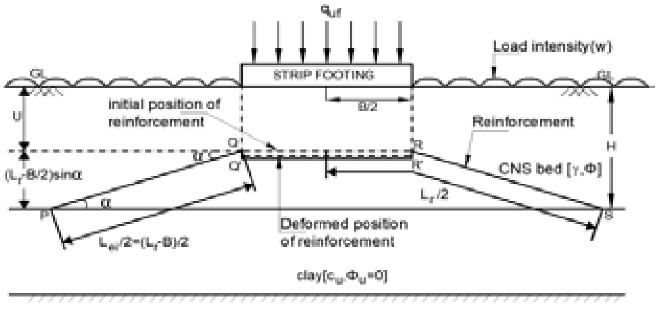

Fig. 1 : Definition sketch

of w is assumed to be acting on the reinforced foundation bed. Reinforcement is subjected to overburden pressure varying from γu at the edge of the footing to γH at the free end of reinforcement based on the location. Bottom of footing is assumed as rough and tensile strength of the re-inforcement is assumed to be less than the rupture strength of reinforcement. Failure is initiated by the punching mode in the topsoil bed. Full shear resistance mobilization along geotextile soil interface is assumed.

3. METHOD OF ANALYSIS

3.1 Bearing Capacity of Cohesive Non-Swelling Soil Bed On Clay Soil:

Meyerhof's(1974) solution for bearing capacity of the embedded strip footing placed at a depth D resting on dense sand bed overlying soft homogenous clay considering punching mode of shear failure is used and is given by

$$q_{cns} = cN_c + \frac{\gamma H^2}{B}\left(1+\frac{2D}{H}\right)k_s tan\phi + \gamma D \leq 0.5\gamma BN_r] \quad ...(1)$$

For a strip footing resting on top of sand bed D= 0,

$$q_{cns} = cN_c + \frac{\gamma H^2}{B}K_s tan\phi \leq 0.5\gamma BN_r \quad ...(2)$$

Where,

N_c = Bearing capacity factor for clay layer. γ = unit weight of CNS soil. K_s = Coefficient of punching shear. ϕ = friction angle of CNS soil. N_γ = bearing capacity factor with respect to friction angle (ϕ) of CNS bed.

K_s can be obtained using chart provided by Meyerhof & Hanna,(1978) and its value depends on angle of shearing resistance of soil ϕ, undrained shear strength of clay, c, bearing capacity ratio q_2/q_1, where q_1 and q_2 are ultimate bearing capacities of soil bed and soft homogeneous clay respectively.

Non-dimensionalizing equation (2) with undrained cohe-sion of clay, *c*

$$q_{cns}{}^* = N_c + \left(\frac{\gamma B}{c}\right)\left(\frac{H}{B}\right)^2 K_s tan\phi \quad ...(3)$$

3.2 Bond Resistance of Geotextile Reinforcement Placed Inclined in CNS Soil Bed:

It is considered that due to weight of structure, strip foot-ing along with CNS soil column below the footing moves down due to punching effect and shear stresses are devel-oped on both sides of the soil column. Bond resistance mobilizes at the interface of soil and geo-textile. Geotex-tile reinforcement is subjected to overburden pressure in-creasing from γu at edge of footing to γu+γ[(Lr-B)/2] sinα at the free end (i.e., tip of inclined reinforcement). Vertical stress and tension developed in the reinforcement are cal-culated for average depth of reinforcement, u_{avg}

$$u_{avg} = \frac{[u]+[u+\left(\frac{Lr}{2}-\frac{B}{2}\right)sin\alpha]}{2} \quad ...(4)$$

3.3 Bond Resistance Developed due to Reinforcement:

Overburden pressure acting on geotextile reinforcement is

$$q = \gamma u_{avg} + w$$

$$q = \gamma\left(u + \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{L_r}{2} - \frac{B}{2}\right) sin\alpha\right]\right) + w \qquad ...(5)$$

Stresses normal, qn and tangential, qt to the alignment of geotextile reinforcement are resolved as shown below

$$q_n = \left[\gamma\left(u + \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{L_r}{2} - \frac{B}{2}\right) sin\alpha\right]\right) + w\right] cos\alpha \qquad ...(6)$$

$$q_t = \left[\gamma\left(u + \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{L_r}{2} - \frac{B}{2}\right) sin\alpha\right]\right) + w\right] sin\alpha \qquad ...(7)$$

Tangential stress, q_t offers direct resistance against pull-out of reinforcement and due to normal stress qn an additional resistance $q_t tan\phi_r$ mobilized.

Total pull out resistance mobilized,

$$T_r = 2(q_n\, L_{ei}\, tan\phi_r) + 2(q_t L_{ei})$$

Where,

Effective length of inclined reinforcement beyond edge of footing.

$$L_{ei} = (L_r - B) = 2\left(\frac{L_r}{2} - \frac{B}{2}\right)$$

Axial tensile force developed in the reinforcement for an effective length, Lei beyond width of footing due to interface shear resistance between reinforcement and soil.

$$T_r = 2\left\{[\gamma\left(u + \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{L_r}{2} - \frac{B}{2}\right) sin\alpha\right]\right) + w]cos\alpha].\,2\left(\frac{L_r}{2} - \frac{B}{2}\right).\,tan\phi_r\right\} + 2\left\{[\gamma\left(u + \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{L_r}{2} - \frac{B}{2}\right) sin\alpha\right]\right) + w]sin\alpha].\,2\left(\frac{L_r}{2} - \frac{B}{2}\right)\right\} \qquad ...(8)$$

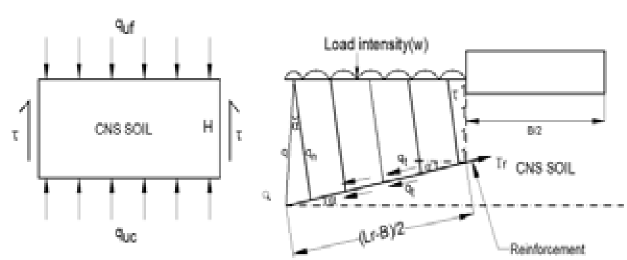

Fig. 2 : Stresses on soil column and inclined reinforcement

Bond resistance mobilised per width of footing

$$\frac{T_r}{B} = \frac{4}{B}\left[\gamma\left(u + \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{L_r}{2} - \frac{B}{2}\right) sin\alpha\right]\right) + w\right]\left(\frac{L_r}{2} - \frac{B}{2}\right)\{tan\phi_r\, cos\alpha + sin\alpha\} \qquad ...(9)$$

Bearing capacity of CNS soil bed reinforced with inclined reinforcement on soft homogeneous clay is given by

$$q_{uir} = cN_c + \frac{\gamma H^2}{B} K_s \tan\phi + 4\left\{\gamma\left(\frac{u}{B} + \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{Lr}{2B} - \frac{1}{2}\right) sin\alpha\right]\right) + \frac{w}{B}\right\}\left(\frac{Lr}{2B} - \frac{1}{2}\right)(tan\phi_r\, cos\alpha + sin\alpha) \qquad ...(10)$$

Normalizing the above equation with *c*

$$q_{uir}^{*} = N_c + \left(\frac{\gamma B}{c}\right)\left(\frac{H}{B}\right)^2 K_s tan\phi + 4\{\frac{\gamma B}{c}(\frac{u}{B} + \frac{1}{2}\ [(\frac{Lr}{2B} - \frac{1}{2})sin\alpha]) + \frac{w}{c}\}\left(\frac{L_r}{2B} - \frac{1}{2}\right)(tan\phi_r\, cos\alpha + sin\alpha) \qquad ...(11)$$

3.4 Effect of Transverse Pull:

Punching mode of shear failure is considered for the esti-mation of bearing capacity of the double layered soil con-sidering the kinematics of failure. As the footing pushes through the soil layer soil column beneath the footing moves down along with reinforcement.

This downward movement mobilizes shear stresses along the edges of soil column and causes the geotextile reinforcement to be pulled down resulting in the development of additional normal stresses at the bottom of the reinforcement (Fig.3). Additional bond resistance mobilised due to transverse pull improves the pull-out resistance of reinforcement. Analysis is carried out assuming that full bond resistance is mobilized along the soil- geotextile in-terface and the response of the soil to the transverse dis-placement is linear.

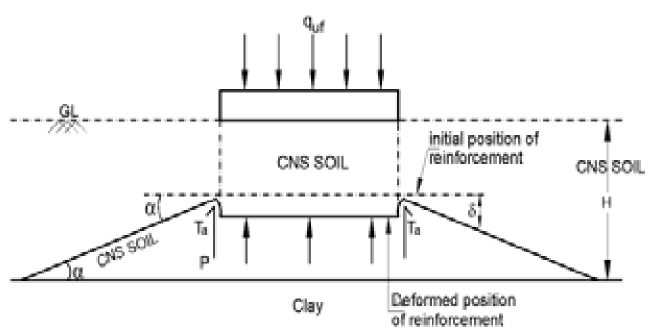

Fig. 3 : Additional stress developed in the inclined reinforcement due to transverse force

For the analysis of sheet reinforcement subjected to transverse force/displacement, the work carried out by Umashankar and Madhav (2003) to estimate the additionally mobilized resistance is extended. A transverse displacement, (W_L) (Fig. 4) of the reinforcement layer at the edge of the footing is considered to estimate additionally mobilized resistance. As a result of transverse displacement, W_L of the reinforcement, upward resisting force P gets developed. The pullout force in the reinforcement increases due to transverse displacement.

To calculate the resisting forces developed due to transverse displacement of the inclined geotextile reinforcement layer, equations 12 &13 are used.

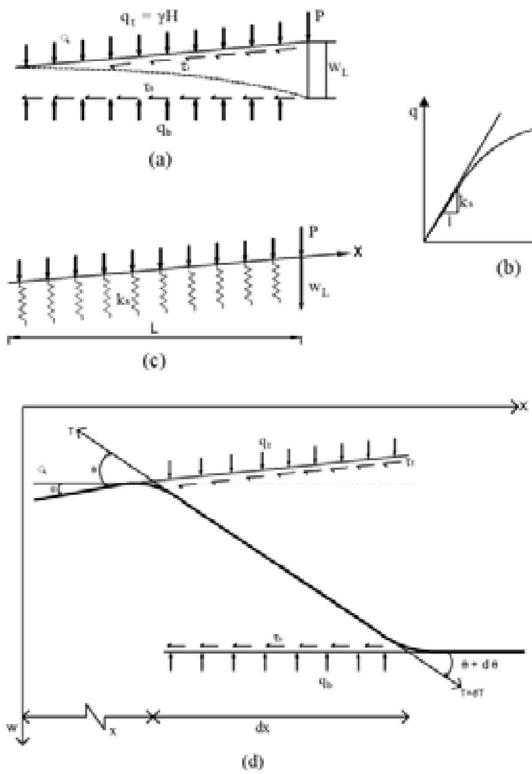

Fig. 4 : (a) Deformed profile (b) normal stress-displacement response of soil (c) Idealization of soil (d) Forces acting on infinitesimal element

Mobilized tension in the reinforcement due to additional normal forces, P is calculated as

$$T = 2\gamma u_{avg} L_{ei} tan\phi_r + P \sec\alpha \, tan\phi_r \quad ...(12)$$

Where, P is the transverse force mobilized in geotextile reinforcement layer due to transverse displacement W_L at the intersection, P is calculated using the following equation.

$$P = \gamma u_{avg} L_{ei} P^* \quad ...(13)$$

Where P* is the normalized transverse force in geotextile layer of length L_{ei} placed at a depth u from bottom of footing in the soil bed of relative stiffness, $\mu\left(\frac{k_s L}{\gamma H}\right)$, subjected to transverse force P due to transverse displacement, w_L, at the edge of footing extending the equation de-veloped by Umashankar and Madhav (2003).

The variation of normalised transverse force P* with nor-malised displacement . / is shown in Fig. 5, for ϕ=30^0. For low subgrade stiffness factor (μ) <1000, implying soft Soil, shorter length of reinforcement or large depth of embedment, transverse force increases linearly with nor-malised displacement. For μ > 1000, larger forces are re-quired to mobilize larger displacements. Reinforcement placed at shallow depth or longer reinforcement tends to deform significantly requiring mobilization of greater forces.

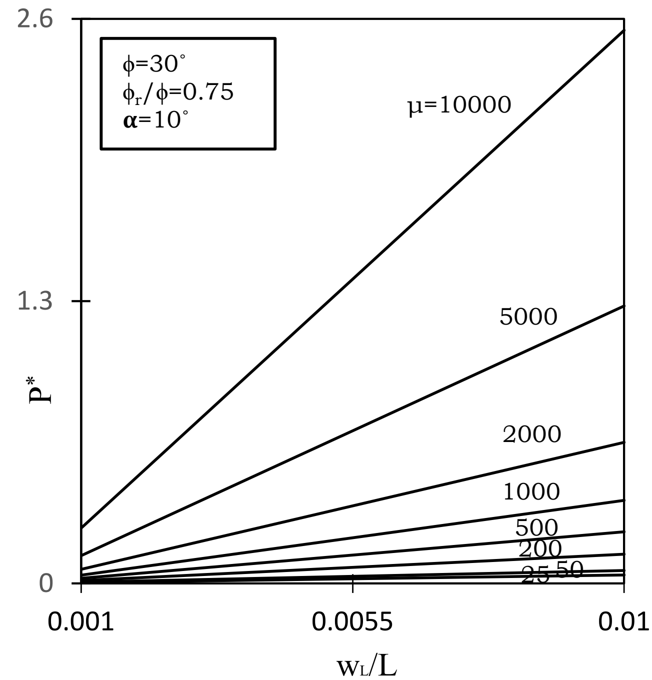

Fig. 5 : Variation of normalised transverse force, P* with normalised displacement, (W_L/L)- Effect of stiffness of soil. (Umashankar and Madhav, 2003).

The bearing capacity of the CNS bed with inclined rein-forcement resting on homogeneous clay soil is the sum of bearing capacity of clay layer, shear resistance mobilized in CNS bed, axial resistance of inclined reinforcement and additional resistance mobilized there in due to kinematics (transverse displacement and additional bond resistance mobilized due to kinematics).

$$q_{urik} = cN_c + \frac{\gamma H^2}{B} K_s \tan\phi + 4\left\{\gamma\left(\frac{u}{B} + \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{Lr}{2B} - \frac{1}{2}\right)\sin\alpha\right]\right) + \frac{w}{B}\right\}\left(\frac{Lr}{2B} - \frac{1}{2}\right)(\tan\phi_r \cos\alpha + \sin\alpha)(1 + T^* + P^*) \quad (14)$$

Non dimensionalizing the above equation with *c* gives

$$q_{urik}{}^* = N_c + \left(\frac{\gamma B}{c}\right)\left(\frac{H}{B}\right)^2 K_s \tan\phi + 4\left\{\frac{\gamma B}{c}\left(\frac{u}{B} + \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{Lr}{2B} - \frac{1}{2}\right)\sin\alpha\right]\right) + \frac{w}{c}\right\}\left(\frac{L_r}{2B} - \frac{1}{2}\right)(\tan\phi_r \cos\alpha + \sin\alpha)(1 + T^* + P^*) \quad (15)$$

Increase in ultimate bearing capacity by using geotextile reinforcement in soil bed is quantified through a non-dimensional parameter, the normalized bearing capacity ratio.

The normalized bearing capacity ratio, q_{cns}* is the ratio of bearing capacity of CNS bed overlying homogeneous clay layer to the undrained shear strength of clay.

q_{ur}* is the ratio of bearing capacity of CNS bed with rein-forcement placed horizontally considering axial tension in the reinforcement overlying clay to that of undrained shear strength of clay.

q_{uri}* is the ratio of bearing capacity of geotextile reinforced CNS bed with reinforcement placed inclinedly considering axial tension in inclined reinforcement overlying clay to that of undrained shear strength of clay.

q_{urhk}* is the ratio of the bearing capacity of the CNS bed with reinforcement placed horizontally considering effect of transverse force considering kinematics in addition to axial tension in the reinforcement overlying clay to that of undrained shear strength of clay.

qurik* is the ratio of bearing capacity of CNS bed with re-inforcement placed inclinedly considering the effect of transverse force in addition to axial tension in inclined re-inforcement overlying clay to that of undrained shear strength of clay. This ratio quantities the contribution of the transverse force mobilized as a consequence of kine-matics over and above the contributions of CNS bed and axial force mobilised in inclined reinforcement to the bearing capacity of footing.

Meyerhof's (1974) punching mode of failure for the thin dense sand bed overlying homogeneous clay is used as the basis for the analysis. As the reinforcement moves along with the soil column, shear stresses are developed on ei-ther side of soil column, bond resistance mobilised at the interface of soil and reinforcement as the upward normal force acts on bottom of reinforcement due to transverse displacement/ force at the edge of the footing. Inclined re-inforcement enhances bearing capacity due to the com-bined effect of overburden pressure acting on reinforce-ment and mobilization of additional shearing resistance due to normal stress acting on the reinforcement. The pro-posed bearing capacity equation for the strip footing on CNS soil bed reinforced with inclined reinforcement over homogenous clay layer considers the sum of bearing ca-pacity of bottom clay layer, mobilised shearing resistance in the CNS bed, pull out resistance of inclined reinforce-ment and additional shear resistance mobilised at bottom of reinforcement caused by transverse pull.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bearing capacity of strip footing resting on CNS soil bed with inclined reinforcement considering kinematics is studied. The parameter related to CNS soil bed on clay (u/B, ϕ, H/B, γB/c) and interface shear resistance between geotextile layer and soil ϕ_r, (Lr-B/2) length of reinforcement beyond edge of footing and α are considered for par-ametric study.

It is assumed that reinforcement will not fail in rupture and pull out of reinforcement is the only possible mode of failure. Results are illustrated in graphical form for the following range of non-dimensional parameters, H/B=0.5, γB/c =0.9 to 3.6,w_L =0.001 to 0.01, μ =50 to 10000 in ad-dition to that α=0,5°,10°, L_r/B= 2.5,3.0,3.5,4.0, ϕ_r/ϕ = 0.67, 0.75, 1.0, w/c =0,0.5,1.0,2.0 are studied. Effect of these parameters on bearing capacity is quantified in this paper for different values of α and compared nor-malised bearing capacity of soil bed with reinforcement placed inclined with that of horizontal reinforcement.

4.1 Effect of Various Improvement Techniques:

Variation of normalised bearing capacities q_{cns}*/ q_{ur}*/ q_{uri}*/q_{urhk}*/q_{urik}* with inclination of reinforcement, α for w/c=0, ϕ=30˚, ϕ_r/ϕ=0.75, L_r/B=3, H/B= 0.5,u/B= 0.15, γB/c= 1.8, μ=1000, (W_L/L) =0.01 are represented in Fig.6. Normalised bearing capacity of CNS bed with inclined re-inforcement on clay considering kinematics, q_{uirk}* increases with increase in inclination of reinforcement due to combined effect of increase in overburden stress acting on reinforcement beyond the edge of footing, mobilization of additional shear resistance due to consideration of kinematics.

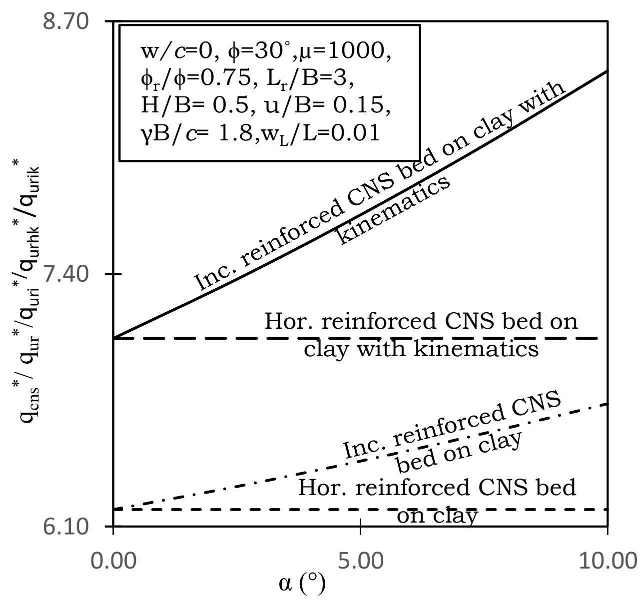

Fig. 6 : Variation of Normalised bearing capacities versus inclination of reinforcement α-Effect of various techniques

Additional bond resistance is mobilised along the bottom of reinforcement-soil interface, owing to additional normal stress acting beneath reinforcement leading to an increase in pull out resistance. q_{urik}* increases 36.3%,25.4%,19.4%, when compared with horizontally placed geotextile reinforced soil bed on clay, inclined re-inforced soil bed on clay and soil bed on clay reinforced horizontal considering kinematics respectively.

4.2 Effect of Relative Stiffness of Soil Fill

Variation of normalised bearing capacity, qurik* with incli-nation of reinforcement, α in CNS bed for w/c=0, ϕ=30˚, ϕ_r/ϕ=0.75, L_r/B=3, H/B= 0.5, u/B= 0.15, γB/c= 1.8, wL/L=0.01 is shown in Fig.7. qurik * increases non-linearly with increase in inclination of the reinforcement, α from

7.07 to 8.44 an increase of 19.4% for increase in α from 0 to 10° for μ=1000 due to the combined effect of increase in normal stress acting on reinforcement beyond the edge of footing and mobilization of additional shear resistance. qurik* increases from 7.24 to 8.07 an increase of 11.5% for an increase in μ from 50 to 2000,at α=5°.With increase in stiffness of subgrade the transverse force required to mobilize transverse displacement increases, additional bond resistance is mobilised due to transverse displacement.

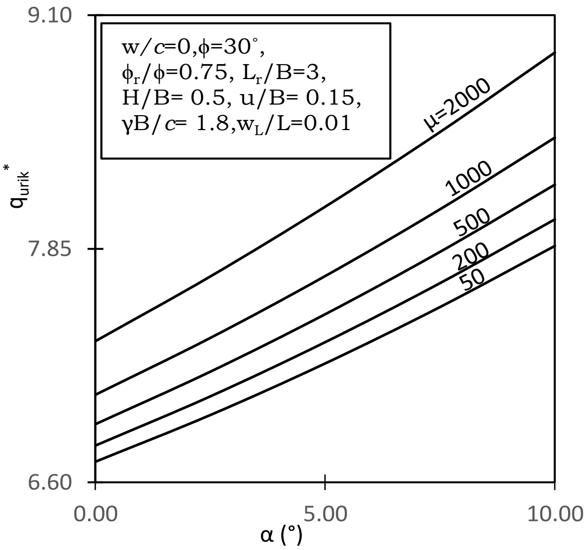

Fig. 7 : Variation of normalised bearing capacity, qurik* versus inclination of reinforcement -Effect of Relative stiffness (μ)

4.3 Effect of Transverse Deformation

Variation of normalised bearing capacity q_{uirk}* with inclination of reinforcement α in CNS bed for w/c=0, ϕ=30˚, $ϕ_r$/ϕ=0.75, Lr/B=3, H/B= 0.5, u/B= 0.15, γB/c= 1.8, μ=1000 for different valves w_L/L of are represented in Fig.8.

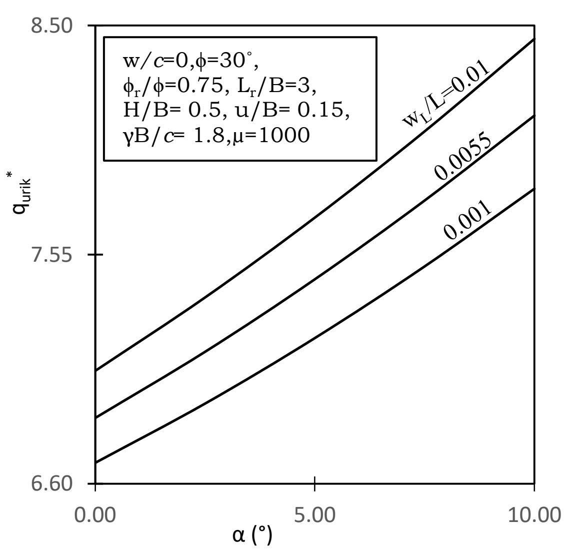

Fig. 8 : Variation of q_{urik}* versus inclination of reinforcement, α-Effect of w_L/L

For w_L/L=0.0055, variation of normalised bearing capacity qurik* increases from 6.87 to 8.13 an increase of 18.4% for an increase of α from 0 to 10° due to combined effect of overburden stress acting on reinforcement and development of additional tangential stress mobilized due to normal stress acting beneath reinforcement. For 5° incli-nation of reinforcement, q_{urik}* increases from 7.20 to 7.70 an increase of 7% for increase of w_L/L from 0.001 to 0.01.The increase in transverse displacement of reinforcement increases the normal stresses acting on reinforcement. Additional bond resistance mobilized due to normal stress increase the bearing capacity.

4.4 Effect of Angle of Shearing Resistance

Variation of normalised bearing capacity q_{urik}* with inclination of reinforcement, α for w/c=0, $ϕ_r$/ϕ=0.75, Lr/B=3, H/B= 0.5, u/B= 0.15, γB/c= 1.8, μ=1000, wL/L=0.01 for various values of ϕ are illustrated in Fig. 9.

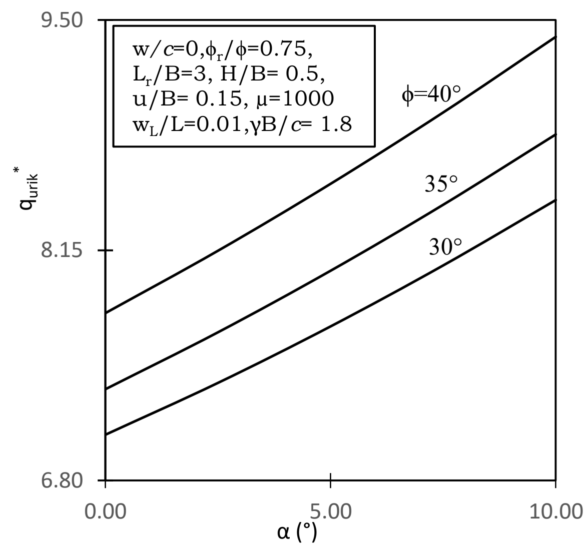

Fig. 9 : Variation of qurik* versus Inclination of reinforcement α-Effect of ϕ.

q_{urik}* increases from 7.34 to 8.83 an increase of 20.3% for an increase of α from 0 to 10° for ϕ=35° due to combined effect of increase in over burden pressure acting on reinforcement, additional bond resistance mobilised below reinforcement along soil-geotextile interface due to in-creased normal stress acting beneath reinforcement.

For an inclination of 5°, q_{urik}* increases from 7.70 to 8.54 an increase of 11% with increase of ϕ from 30° to 40° due to mobilization of frictional component of full out re-sistance.

4.5 Effect of Angle of Interface Friction

Variation of normalised bearing capacity q_{urik}* with α for w/c=0, ϕ=30˚, L_r/B=3, H/B= 0.5, u/B= 0.15, γB/c= 1.8, μ=1000 and w_L/L=0.01 for different values of $ϕ_r$/ϕ=are shown in Figure 10.

q_{urik}* increases from 7.07 to 8.44 an increase of 19.4% for ϕ_r/ϕ=0.75 and an increase in α from 05 to 10° due to combined effect of overburden pressure acting on reinforcement and bond resistance mobilised due to normal stress acting on reinforcement. For an inclination of 5°, q_{urik}* in-creases from 7.54 to 8.24 an increase of 9.3% with in-crease in ϕ_r/ϕ from 0.67 to 1 due to increase in interface roughness of geotextile.

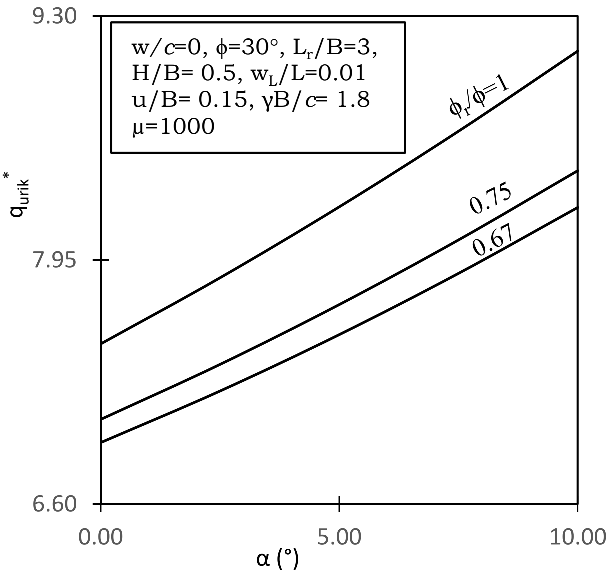

Fig. 10 : q_{urik}* versus α(°) Effect of angle interface shear resistance

4.6 Effect of Length of Reinforcement

Variation of normalised bearing capacity q_{urik}* with α for different various values of L_r/B for w/c=0, ϕ=30˚, H/B= 0.5, u/B= 0.15, γB/c= 1.8, μ=1000, ϕ_r/ϕ=0.75 and wL/L=0.01 are depicted in Fig.11. q_{urik}* increases from 7.07to 8.44 an increase of 19.4% with an increase in α from 0 to 10° due to combined effect of overburden stress acting on reinforcement and bond resistance mobilised due to normal stress acting on reinforcement. For an incli-nation of 5°, q_{urik}* increases from 7.13 to 9.02 an increase of 26.5% due to mobilization of bond resistance on both sides of effective length of reinforcement.

4.7 Effect of Density Gradient of Soil Bed

Variation of normalised bearing capacity, q_{urik}* with inclination of reinforcement, α for w/c=0, ϕ=30˚, H/B= 0.5, u/B= 0.15, μ=1000, ϕ_r/ϕ=0.75, L_r/B=3 and w_L/L=0.01 for different values of γB/c are depicted in Fig.12

q_{urik}* increases non-linearly from 7.07 to 8.44 an increase of 19.4% with an increase in α from 0° to 10° for γB/c=1.8 due to combined effect of overburden pressure acting on reinforcement and bond resistance mobilised due to normal stress acting on reinforcement. At 5°inclination of reinforcement, q_{urik}* increases from 6.56 to 9.91 an increase of 51% with increase in γB/c from 0.9 to 3.6 due to denser soil bed and /or wider footing with less cohesion.

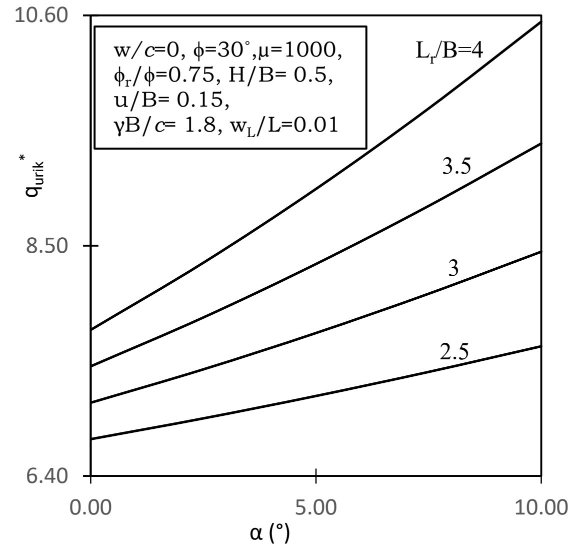

Fig. 11 : Variation of qurik* versus α -Effect of L_r/B

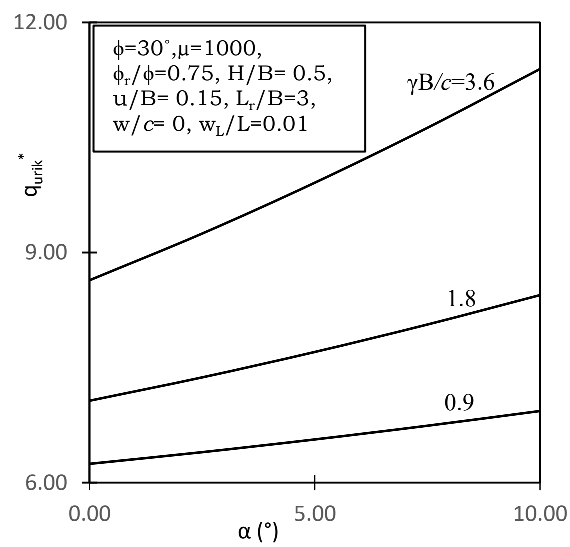

Fig. 12 : Variation of Normalised bearing capacity, q_{urik}* versus Inclination of reinforcement α -Effect of γB/c

4.8 Effect of Depth of Embedment

Variation of normalised bearing capacity q_{urik}* with angle of inclination of reinforcement α for w/c=0, ϕ=30˚, H/B=0.5, γB/c=1.8, μ=1000, ϕ_r/ϕ=0.75, Lr/B=3 and wL/L=0.01 for different values of u/B are shown in Fig.13.

q_{urik}* increases non-linearly from 7.07 to 8.44 an increase of 19.4% with an increase in α from 0° to 10° for γB/c=1.8 due to combined effect of increase in overbur-den stress acting on reinforcement and bond resistance mobilised due to normal stress acting on reinforcement. At 5°inclination of reinforcement, q_{urik}* increases from 7.45 to 7.96 an increase of 6.84% with increase in U/B from 0.125 to 0.175 due to increase in overburden pressure tensile force develops in reinforcement which restrains the tensile strains in the soil thus increase the bond resistance of composite medium through interface bond resistance.

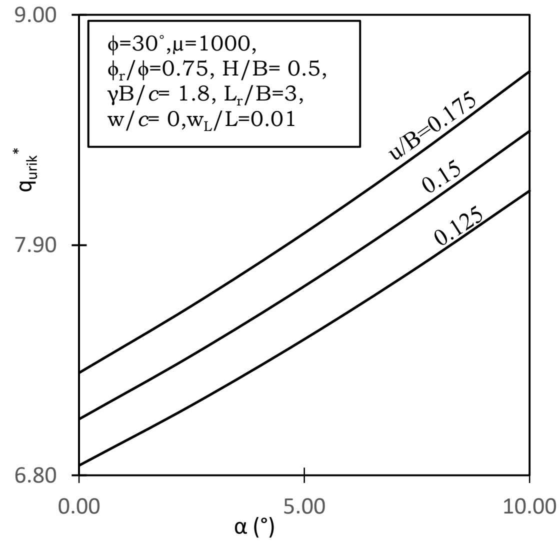

Fig. 13 : Variation of q_{urik}* versus α -Effect of u/B

4.9 Effect of Surcharge

Variation of normalised bearing capacity q_{urik}* with inclination of reinforcement, α for u/B= 0.15, ϕ=30˚, H/B= 0.5, γB/c=1.8, μ=1000, ϕ_r/ϕ=0.75, Lr/B=3 and wL/L=0.01 for various values of w/c are shown in Fig.14. q_{urik}* increases from 11.99 to 15.13 an increase of 26.2% with an increase in inclination of reinforcement from 0° to 10° for a normalised surcharge (w/c) of 1.0 due to combined effect of additional shear resistance mobi-lised due to normal stress and the increase of overburden stress exerted on reinforcement. Consideration of transverse force/displacement generates additional upward normal stress beneath reinforcement

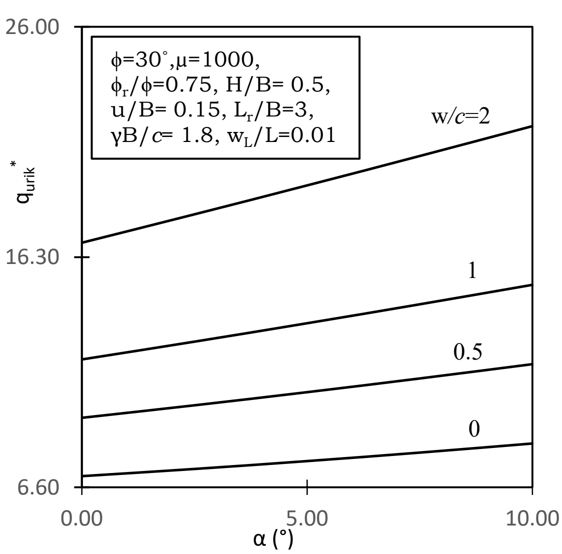

Fig. 14 : qurik* versus α (°)-Effect of w/c

and leads to generation of additional bond resistance. q_{urik}* increases from 7.70 to 19.32 an increase of 251% with increase in w/c from 0 to 2 for α=5° due to increase in normal stress act-ing on reinforcement, tensile force developed in it and re-strains the strains developed in soil thus increase the shear resistance of composite medium through interface bond resistance and contributes to increase in bearing capacity.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This paper presents method of estimating the bearing capacity of CNS bed reinforced with inclined reinforcement overlying homogeneous clay layer incorporating the kinematics of failure. Punching shear failure mode proposed by Meyerhof (1974) for thin dense sand bed overlying clay is extended to include the effects of inclined reinforcement. For the additional shear resistance mobilised in the inclined reinforcement due to transverse force/displacement theory proposed by Umashankar and Madhav (2003) is extended. Additional bond resistance mobilised in the inclined reinforcement due to normal stress acting on the reinforcement and transverse force/displacement contributes additional bond resistance beneath the reinforcement-soil-interface due to upward normal force acting on reinforcement. Thus, the bearing capacity of the footing on CNS soil bed reinforced with inclined reinforcement overlying clay layer is the sum of bearing capacity of clay layer, shear resistance mobilised in the soil bed, axial resistance mobilised in the inclined reinforcement and additional bond resistance mobilised due to transverse pull. Normalised bearing capacity factor which includes above mechanics and different bearing capacity ratios are defined and calculated for different cases and compared for different normalised displacements. Significant improvement in bearing capacity is observed over the horizontally reinforced system due to mobilization of bond resistance due to normal stress acting on inclined reinforcement and mobilization of additional shear resistance beneath the reinforcement due to consideration of kinematics of failure. (i.e. transverse displacement of reinforcement).

- For the parameters considered in the analysis, normalised bearing capacity, q_{urik}* of CNS soil bed reinforced with inclined reinforcement considering the effect of kinematics. q_{urik}* of inclined reinforcement increases significantly compared with that for horizontally reinforcement in soil bed on clay considering effect of kinematics. It increases non-linearly by 4.24%, 8.90%, 14%,19.4%for inclination of reinforcement of 2.5°,5°, 7.5°, 10° respectively. This is due to consideration of additional bond resistance mobilised due to increase in normal stress acting on the reinforcement and shear resistance mobilised along soil geotextile interface due to additional normal stress acting below the reinforcement considering the transverse displacement of reinforcement.

- q_{urik}* for a particular angle of inclination of reinforcement, α increases with μ with increase in stiffness of subgrade the transverse force required to mobilize transverse displacement increases, the reinforcement exhibits a more localised behaviour, giving rise to higher value of interface shear stresses, which ultimately leads to increase in bearing capacity.
- q_{urik}* for a particular angle of inclination of reinforcement increases with transverse deformation be-cause of increase in upward normal stress at the inter-face. The additional bond resistance mobilised along the reinforcement caused by transverse pull improves the pull-out resistance of reinforcement
- q_{urik}* for a particular angle of inclination of reinforcement, α increases with γB/c, ϕ, ϕ_r/ϕ, due to den-sity of soil bed/ wider footing and less cohesion, in-crease in frictional component, surface roughness of reinforcement and due to increase in normal stress tensile stress develops in reinforcement, transverse deformation causes additional normal stress to act be-neath the reinforcement due to which additional bond resistance mobilised

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REVIEW OF CHARACTERIZATION OF GROUND GRANULATED BLAST SLAG (GGBS) AS GEOMATERIAL

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ABSTRACT

Ground granulated blast slag (GGBS) is the granular by-product produced by steel manufacturing processes. Industrial granular solid waste materials like fly-ash, red mud and slag can be engineered chemically or mechanically to achieve desirable properties as geo-materials (Karol 2003). These engineered geo-materials have a huge range of geotechnical applications such as ground improvement materials, landfill materials for highway and railway embankment, as land fill liners at engineered waste disposal facilities and as stabilizing agent for natural slopes. It can also be used in construction of tailling dam which is used to store by-products of mining operation. There have been number of studies/ cases like soft soil stabilization using ground granulated blast furnace slag, characteristics of core materials mix of GGBS with locally available soil used in slime dam/tailing dam construction, soil stabilization using ground granulated blast furnace Slag, use of GGBS as an alternative to natural sand etc. From these studies, investigators concluded that use of GGBS results in improvement of physical and strength properties of soil.

GGBS is of silty type materials having silt content around 15-20%. GGBS is non plastic having liquid limit around 30 to 33%.Maximum dry density (MDD) and optimum moisture content of GGBS varies from 12 g/cc to 16 g/cc and 21% to 26% respectively. As per IS 16714 - 2018, the minimum fineness should be 320 m²/kg. The main chemical constituents of GGBS are CaO, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3 etc.

It has been reported that with the increase of GGBS content specific gravity increases whereas Liquid limit, plastic limit, shrinkage limit and plasticity index decreases. Hydraulic conductivity of Brahamaputra river sand found to be decreases with addition of GGBS. Studies also indicate that unconfined compressive strength also increases in general. GGBS have been used in stabilization of black cotton soil, soft soil etc. If other engineering properties like consolidation, shear strength, in presence of different percentage of GGBS can be studied, than it will be easier to declare it as Geomaterial.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ground Granulated Blast furnace Slag (GGBS) is a byproduct from the blast furnaces used to make iron. These operate at a temperature of about 1500 degrees centigrade and are fed with a carefully controlled mixture of iron ore, coke and limestone. The iron ore is reduced to iron and the remaining materials form a slag that floats on top of the iron. This slag is periodically tapped off as a molten liquid and if it is to be used for the manufacture of GGBS it has to be rapidly quenched in large volumes of water. The quenching optimises the cementitious properties and produces granules similar to coarse sand. This granulated slag is then dried and ground to a fine powder. Fig. 1 represents sources of Ground Granulated Blast Slag (GGBS) and Fig. 2 shows sample of GGBS.

Fig 1 : Sources of Ground Granulated Blast Slag (GGBS)

1. Central Soil and Materials Research Station, New Delhi

Fig. 2 : Sample of GGBS

The steel consumption per capita in India is 61 kg which is much lower when compared to global average of 208kg.National Steel Policy (India), 2017 aims the steel production to grow per capita steel consumption 160 kg by 2030. This policy also aims to increase the steel production in India to 300 million tons by 2030 compared to current production rate of 95.6 million tons. Eventually, this will lead to an inevitable large quantity of steel slag production.

Therefore, an efficient method of utilization of slag is necessary for sustainable development. Geotechnical applications of granular industrial waste materials provide opportunity to utilize large quantity of industrial granular by-products as geo-materials. However, the geo-sphere and its environment should be considered as categorically sensitive as it is also in contact with groundwater.

In this study, attempt has been made to analyse/study the various geotechnical properties of GGBS for its classification as geo-material.

2. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF GROUND GRANULATED BLAST FURNACE SLAG (GGBS)

Table 1 reprsents Chemical composition (w/w %) of slag (Obtained from TATA Steel, Jamshedpur, Dubey A A et. al (2018))

Table 1 : Chemical composition of slag

Mineral	% Composition
Fe_2O_3	14.45
CaO	46.62
SiO_2	11.13
P_2O_5	2.32
MgO	5-15
MnO	0.41
Al_2O_3	1.66
TiO_2	0.75
Cr_2O_3	0.137
LOI	10.6
Na_2O	0.029
K_2O	0.008
C	1.41
S	0.19

The most abundant mineral phase identified qualitatively was Portlandite[$Ca(OH)_2$]; this is expected because EAF steel slag contains 46% lime (CaO). Water converts free lime into Calcium Hydroxide [$Ca(OH)_2$]. Periclase (MgO), Calcite ($CaCO_3$) are also identified as major phases.

3. COMPARISON OF GGBS WITH OTHER INDUSTRIAL WASTE PRODUCT

Soil stabilization is a technique used to change different soil properties and to enhance its performance for engineering purpose. Admixture may be chemical binder, industrial waste (GGBS, Rice Husk etc), cement and fly ash. The table No. 2, showing comparison of Chemical properties of Cement clinker, Fly ash an Rice Husk with GGBS (Shetty M.S.(2012) “Concrete Technology“).

4. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL REQUIREMENT OF GGBS AS PER INDIAN STANDARD

Indian Standard IS 16714:2018, “Ground Granulated Blast Furnace slag for use in cement,mortar and concrete”-specification covers chemical and physical requirement of ground granulated blast furnace slag to be used in manufacture cement and as mineral admixture in mortar and concrete making. Table No. 3 represents chemical requirement of GGBS.

Table No. 2 : Comparison of chemical properties of different industrial products (Shetty M.S. (2012) "Concrete Technology")

Sl No.	Constitute	Percentage Content			
		Cement Clinker	**Blast Furnace Slag (GGBS)**	**Fly ash**	**Rice Husk**
1	CaO	60.0-67.0%	30.0-45.0%	1.0-3.0%	0.5-1.0%
2	SiO_2	17.0-25.0%	30.0-38.0%	35.0-60.0%	90.0-95.0%
3	Al_2O_3	3.0-8.0%	15.0-25.0%	10.0-30.0%	0.5-1.0%
4	Fe_2O_3	0.5-6.0%	0.5-2.0%	4.0-10.0%	0.1-1.0%
5	MgO	0.1-4.0%	4.0-17.0%	0.2-5.0%	0.1-1.0%
6	MnO_2	-	1.0-5.0%		
7	Glass	-	85.0-98.0%	20.0-30.0%	
8	Specific Gravity	3.15	2.9	2.1-2.6	2.1

Table 3 : Chemical requirement of GGBS as per IS code (IS 16714:2018)

Sl. No.	Constitute/Characteristics	Percent by mass	Method of Test, Ref No.
1	Manganese oxide(MnO), Max	5.5%	IS 4032
2	Magnesium oxide (MgO), Max	17.0%	IS 4032
3	Sulphide sulphur (S), Max	2.0 %	IS 4032
4	Sulphate(as SO3), Max	3.0 %	IS 4032
5	Insoluble residue, Max	3.0%	IS 4032
6	Chloride content,Max	0.1%	IS 4032
7	Loss on ignition, Max	3.0 %	IS 4032
8	CaO+MgO+1/3 AlO_3,Min SiO_2 +2/3 AlO_3	1.0%	IS 4032
9	CaO+MgO+Al_2O_3, Min SiO2	1.0 %	IS 4032
10	CaO+CaS+1/2MgO+ Al_2O_3, Min SiO2 +MnO	1.5%	IS 4032

Moreover, the moisture content of GGBS, when tested as peer IS 16714:2018 (Annex B), shall not exceed 1%.The glass content of GGBS shall not be less than 85% when determined by the method of optical microscope given in IS 16714:2018 (Annex C).

GGBS shall comply with the physical requirement given in table No.4:

Table No. 4 : Physical requirement of GGBS as per IS code (IS 16714: 2018)

Sl No.	Constituent	Requirement	Method of Test
1	Fineness, m^2/kg,Min	320	IS 4031(Part 2)
2	Slag activity index (a) 7 days (b) 28 days	 Not less than 60% of control OPC 43 Grade cement mortar cube. Not less than 60% of control OPC 43 Grdae cement mortar cube.	
Slag activity index (SAI) shall be determined using blend of 50% GGBS and 50% control OPC 43 conforming to IS 269,having total alkalies (Na_2O+0.658K_2O) not less than 0.6% and more than 0.9%).The blend shall be tested in accordance with IS 4031(Part 6), for determining compressive strength of mortar. SAI shall be determined as: $\frac{\text{compressive strength of the mortar cube using blend}}{\text{compressive strength of control OPC using blend}} \times 100$			

5. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF GGBS

The criteria which are relevant for classifying soil/ admixtures for engineering purposes are: (i) size of particles (ii) stickiness or plasticity of soil.

5.1 Grain Size Analysis & Atterberg Limits

(a) Dubey A A et.al. (2018) studied classification of GGBS (Slag from Tata Steel, Jamshedpur), and found relatively well graded and contains 17.35% silt. Therefore it classified as SM as per USCS with Cu = 6 and Cc= 1.27.The Figure 3, represents gain size distribution curve for Brahamputra sand and fresh steel slag

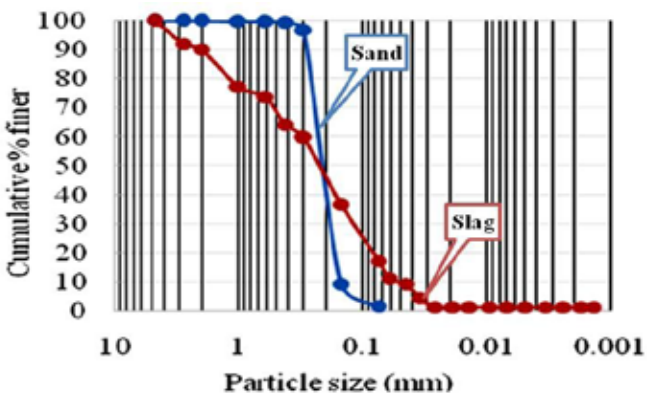


Fig. 3 : Grain-size distribution curves for Brahmaputra sand and fresh steel slag (Dubey A A et.al. 2018)

(b) Sharma & Sivapullaiah, (2011), studied the Atterberg limits of GGBS and shown in tabular form in table No. 5:

Table No. 5 : Physical properties of GGBS, (Sharma & Sivapullaiah, 2011)

Properties	BC soil	Fly ash	GGBS
Specific gravity	2.61	2.01	2.83
Liquid limit : %	76	31.34	31.5
Plastic limit : %	35	NP	NP
Plasticity index : %	41	NP	NP
Shrinkage limit: %	10	NP	NP
Modified Free swell index : cm^3/g	4.22	0	0
OMC:%	33	22	26
MDD (kN/m^3)	13.56	12.83	12/74

5.2 Specific Gravity

(a) Sharma & Sivapullaiah, (2011), studied the specific gravity of GGBS and found value as 2.83.

5.3 Relative density

(a) Dubey A A et.al. (2018) studied relative density of GGBS,Maximum dry unit weight ((γ_{max}) and minimum dry unit weight (γ_{min})) for steel slag were observed as 16.072 kN/m^3 and 20.057 kN/m^3.

5.4 Free Swell Index:

(a) Dubey A A et. (2018) studied et. al. studied free swell index of GGBS. Short tome free swell index of GGBS shown in table No. 6

Table No. 6 : Short Time Free Swell Index (Dubey A A et. 2018)

Sample No	Sample analysed after	Free swell Index
1	24 hr	0.0
2	7 days	3.85
3	28 days	3.85

5.5 pH

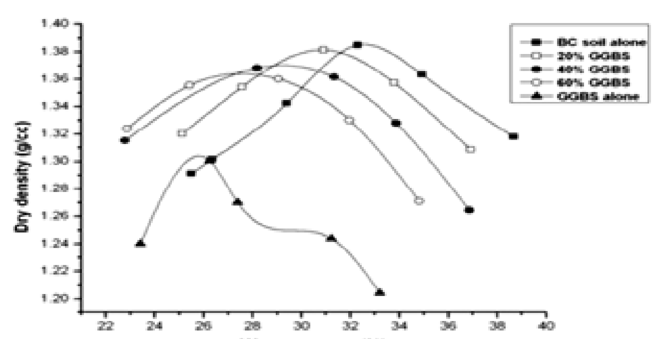
(a) Dubey A A et. (2018) studied that during the slag-water interaction, it was observed that the slag changes the pH of distilled water (initial pH =6.8) drastically (final pH= 12). This study suggests that steel slag is a heavy, highly alkaline and calcium rich industrial waste.

6. SOIL STABILIZATION

Some important work reported in literature on GGBS:

(a) Sharma & Sivapullaiah, (2011) studied the use of fly ash and/ or GGBS with lime as a stabiliser added to a black cotton soil.

(i) The research presents stabilization of BC soil with GGBS and enhancing the cementituos properties of Fly ash with GGBS. The figure No.4 presents effects of dry density and OMC in GGBS-soil mixture.



GGBS-Soil Mixture	OMC (%)	MDD (gm/cc)
BC soil alone	33.00	1.386
20% GGBS	31.00	1.382
40% GGBS	29.00	1.370
60% GGBS	27.50	1.364
GGBS alone	26.00	1.316

Fig. 4 : Effets of dry density and OMC in GGBS-soil mixture. (Sharma & Sivapullaiah, 2011)

It is interesting to note that both OMC and MDD decrease with increase in the GGBS content. Generally addition of silt or sand or fly ash to fine grained soil decreases OMC and increases MDD.

The decrease in OMC is obviously due to the addition of GGBS which is relatively coarser relative to BC soil.Addition of coarser particles reduces the water holding capacity due to the reduction of the clay content. The decrease in MDD, in spite of increase in OMC, is due to the predominant effect of high frictional resistance offered by relatively coarser GGBS due to size and surface texture resisting the compactive effort effectively.

(ii) The variation of the unconfined compressive strength test with GGBS content for different curing periods has been shown in the Fig 5.

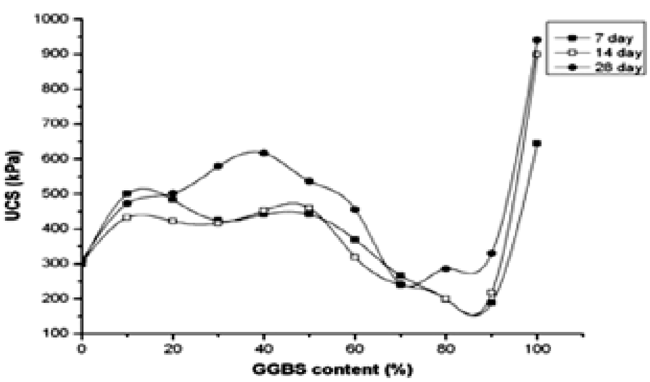


Fig. 5 : Unconfined compressive strength test with GGBS content for different curing period (Sharma & Sivapullaiah, 2011)

From the figure it can be seen that the unconfined compressive strength (UCS) of BC soil increases with the addition of small amount of about GGBS which remains constant up about 40% addition of GGBS.With further addition of GGBS the UCS decreases continuously and reaches lowest value with the addition of 90% of GGBS.

(iii) The variation of UCS of Fly ash with different GGBS content but without lime is shown in Fig. 6.

It can be seen from the figure that the gain in strength of the Fly ash-GGBS mixtures is extremely good for the 7 day curing period. The strength increased from 62 kPa to 540 kPa with addition of 50% of GGBS. The relationship found between the unconfined compressive strength of the Fly ash with GGBS content is linear with a discontinuity in between 20 to 30% of the GGBS content. The discontinuity may be due to the

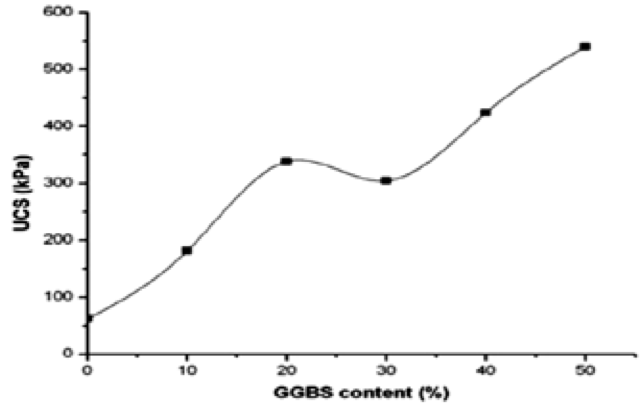


Fig. 6 : Variation of UCS of Fly ash with GGBS content (Sharma & Sivapullaiah, 2011)

disturbance caused to development of soil matrix and also by unfavourable gradation of Fly ash-GGBS mixtures.

(iv) Fig 7. shows the variation of UCS of Fly ash with different percentages of GGBS at lime content of 2 and 4 % for 7day curing period.

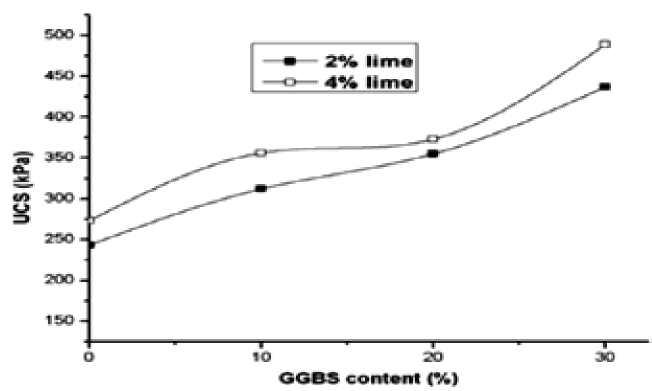


Fig. 7 : Variation of UCS of Fly ash with GGBS content along with lime, (Sharma & Sivapullaiah, 2011)

It can be seen from the figure that with the addition of lime has further improved the UCS of the Fly ash GGBS mixtures. One interesting point can be noticed from this figure that the discontinuity which occurs in the variation of UCS strength with GGBS content (between 20% and 30% GGBS content without lime is eliminated with the addition of lime. It means the disturbance is balanced by the formation of further pozzolanic compounds in the presence of lime. Further the strength achieved is higher at still lower GGBS content. The relationship between the strength variations of Fly ash-GGBS mixtures is almost linear.

Increase in strength of Fly ash with addition of GGBS can be explained with two reasons:

Firstly, the formation of compounds (C-S-H gel) possessing cementing properties in the presence of highly reactive siliceous and aluminous materials and water and secondly addition of GGBS to Fly ash makes the mix well graded which in turn increases the compacted density and hence the mechanical strength of the compacted mixture.

(b) Yadu & Tripathi, (2013) investigated the potential of using GGBS as a stabiliser for the soft soil. GGBS used in the study was blended with soft soil in different proportions i.e. 3, 6, 9 & 12 % by weight of soft soil to obtain optimum amount for stabilization. The Fig. No. 8 represents physical and strength properties of soft soil mixed with GGBS at various percentage:

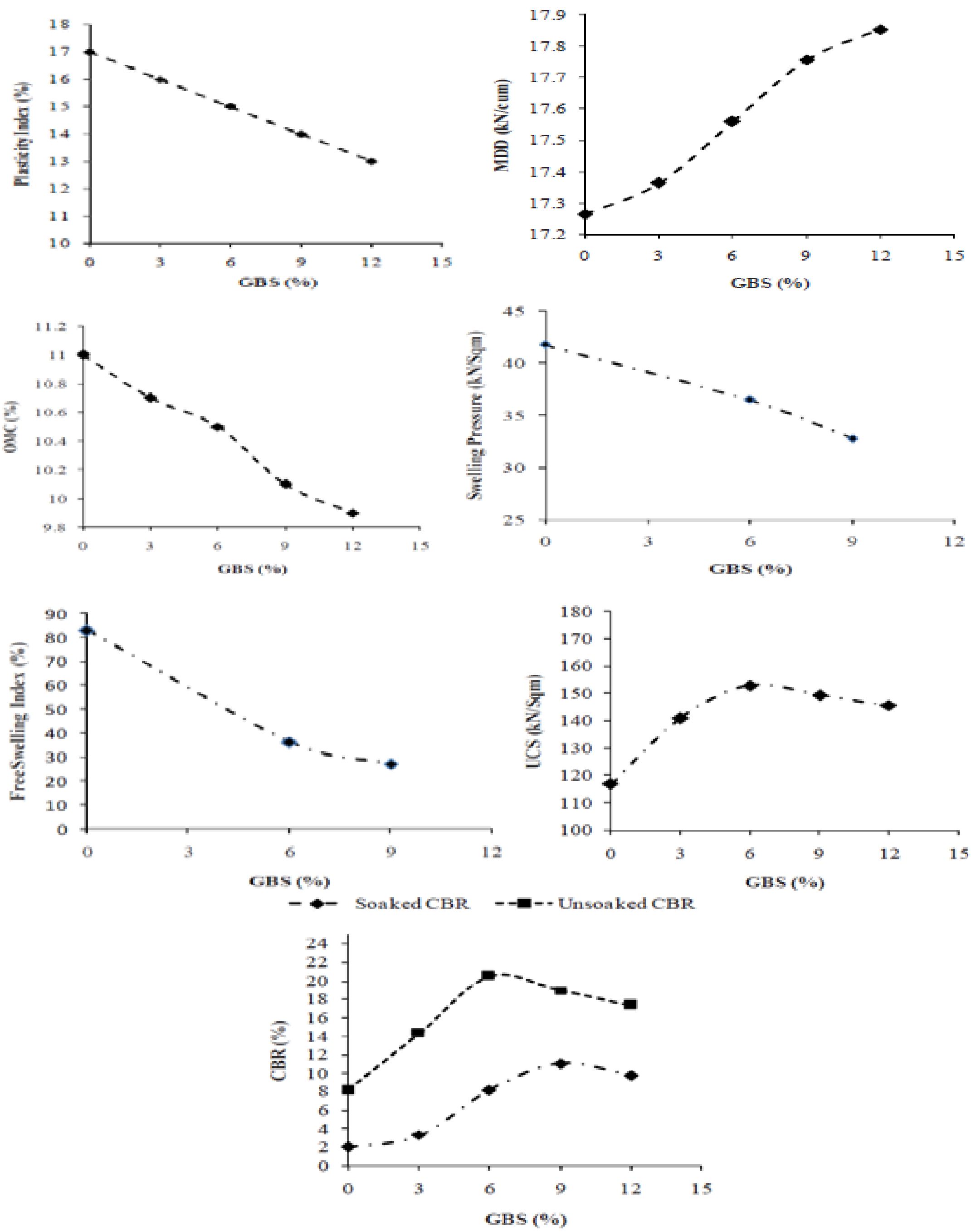


Fig. No. 8 : Comparison of physical and strength properties of soft soil mixed GGBS (Yadu & Tripathi, (2013) The result indicates that the use of GGBS significantly improves the physical and strength properties of soil. MDD increased while OMC decreased with addition of GGBS to the soft soil. There is significant reduction in the swelling behavior of the soil. Based on the strength test, optimum amount of GGBS was determined as 9%. Soaked CBR and UCS values increased about 400% and 28% respectively by the addition of optimum amount of GGBS. Moreover blended mix of 9% GGBS reduces the free swelling index and swelling pressure of about 67% and 21% respectively from its unstabilised counterpart.

(c) Ormila & Preethi, (2014) studied the effect of adding GGBS to expensive soil collected from Palur, Tamil Nadu at various percentages (15%, 20%, and 25%). In the study, the soil sample was mixed with different percentages of flyash (5, 10%, 15% and 20%) and GGBS (15%, 20%, and 25%) to find the variation in its original strength. The fig. No. 9(a,b,c) represents UCS values for different percentage of GGBS by curing for 21, 7 & 14 days.

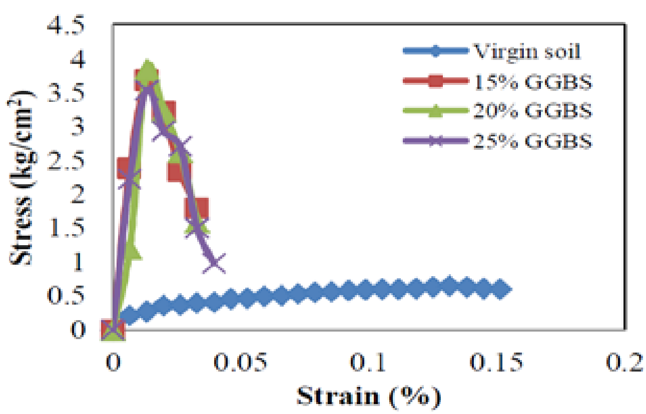


Fig. 9(a) : UCS value for different % of GGBS curing for 21 days (Ormila & Preethi, 2014)

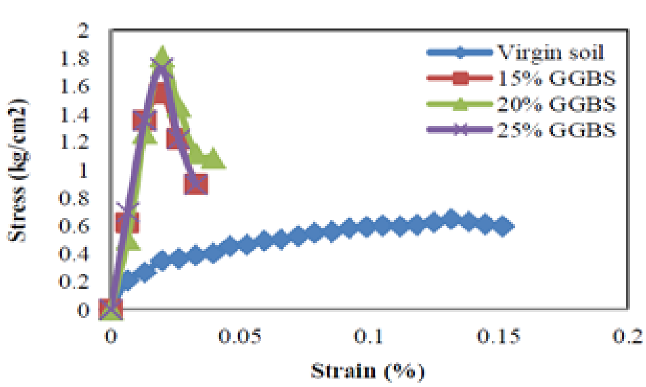


Fig. 9(b) : UCS value for different % of GGBS by curing for 7 days(Ormila & Preethi,2014)

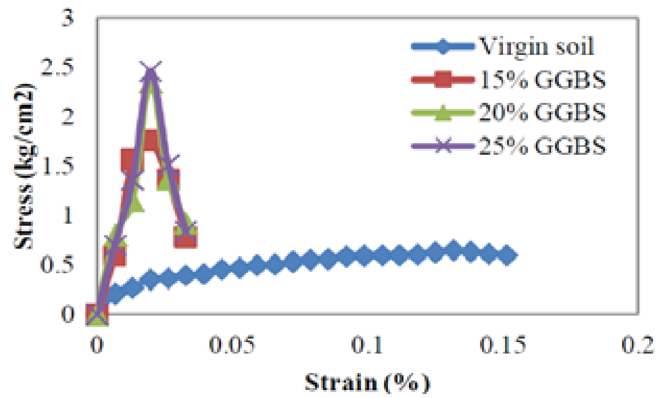


Fig 9(c) : UCS value for different % of GGBS curing for 14 days (Ormila & Preethi,2014)

They indicated that addition of GGBS can improve the unconfined compressive strength of the soil given that 20% GGBS is the optimum content with an increase in strength of 73.79% after curing of 21 days.

7. CONCLUSIONS

(a) GGBS is granular by product of steel industry. It is silty type material, grey in colour, having glass content not less than 85%. Due to its high glass content, it should handle with care.

(b) There are similarity between GGBS and ordinary Portland cement in oxides types but not the percentage (Sha and Pereira, 2001; Oner and Akyuz, 2007). During the production of GGBS, its cementitious characteristics increases because molten slag chills rapidly after leaving the furnace. The rapid chilling leads to decrease in the crystallisation and transforms the molten slag into a glassy material (Thanaya, 2012). W.A Tasong et al. (1999)studied the chemical composition of GGBS by using X-Ray diffractometry technique and electron microscopy. He deduced that GGBFS comprises mainly of CaO, SiO2, Al2O3 and MgO.

(c) With the increase of GGBS contents in soil, the specific gravity values of the Soil-GGBS mix increase due to GGBS particles having higher specific gravity than soil particles.

(d) As GGBS is of silty type materials(non plastic) having silt content around 15-20%, so the liquid limit (LL), plastic limit(PL), Shrinkage Index (SI), and plasticity index (PI) decreases of soil mixed with GGBS decreases.

(e) With the increase of % GGBS in soil, Unconfined Compressive Strength value increases.

(f) Free swell index value of GGBS is 0 after 24 hour of observation. However after 7 & 28 days it comes out as 3.85.

(g) GGBS are being used for stabilizing of problematic soil like soft soil, black cotton soil etc. which is also beneficial to the environment because if dumped as waste, these materials can cause severe hazards to the nearby land and environment.

(h) These materials are abundantly available in every country and can be used as a partial replacement of cement as production of cement is a major cause for CO_2 and other greenhouse gas emission.

(i) The high alkalinity of slag, make raw GGBS dangerous for aquatic life. However, the high alkalinity of slag may be used for treatment of acidic soil. The high concentration of calcium may be utilized in cementation processes.

(j) GGBS can used in the Slime Dam / Tailing dam (both are same) construction, as studied by Chakraborty U B (2019). The Syncrude Mildred Lake Tailings Dyke in Alberta, Canada, is an embankment dam about 18 kilometers long and from 40 to 88 metres high. It is the largest dam structure on earth by volume, and as of 2001 it was believed to be the largest earth structure in the world by volume of fill. There are key differences between tailings dams and the more familiar hydroelectric dams. Fig. 10(a)&(b) shows Tailings Dam, West Cornwall, England and Slime dam Joda Iron Mine, Jamshedpur, India.

(k) If other engineering properties like consolidation, shear strength, dispersivity, hydraulic conductivity (clay) at presence of different percentage of GGBS can be studied, than it will be easier to declare it as Geomaterial.

Fig. 10(a) : Tailings Dam, West Cornwall, England Slime dam Joda Iron Mine, Jamshedpur, India

Fig. 10(b) : Slime dam Joda Iron Mine, Jamshedpur, India

(I) However, the application of any industrial waste to geotechnical system must be considered a sensitive issue as most of the geotechnical systems are in the vicinity of ground water. Any toxic element leaching can contaminate the ground water source leading to adversity.

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COMPRESSIBILITY OF POLYPROPYLENE FIBRE REINFORCED FINE SAND

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ABSTRACT

Fibre reinforced soils are gaining applications in civil engineering constructions due to improved engineering benefits of increased friction, permeability and shear strength. Particularly stabilization of granular materials with randomly distributed fibres has received much attention due to ease in mixing and placement. Though many studies are reported on improved angle of shearing resistance of fibre reinforced soils, studies on compressibility of synthetic fibre reinforced soils are limited. Hence, the present study is carried out to evaluate the compressibility of polypropylene fibre reinforced fine sand for fibres of 6mm and 12mm length in proportions of 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5% by weight. The compression indices of the fibre reinforced soils are determined from consolidation tests performed in oedometer. The study revealed that 12mm fibre reinforced sand has lesser compressibility over 6mm fibre reinforced sand at a given fibre content and the compressibility of sand stabilized with fibre of content of 1.5% (by weight) has resulted in compressibility less than that of low compressible clays.

Keywords *: Fiber Reinforced Fine Sand, Compressibility, Coefficient of Consolidation, Compression Index.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Soil is widely used as construction material in various Civil engineering structures such as embankments, Reinforced Earth Retaining Walls (RERW), backfill material in basements of buildings, retaining wall backfills and trenches. Over the last two to three decades, several waste materials such as crusher dust, coal ashes which include Fly ash, Pond ash and Bottom ash are being used as fill or backfill material. Also, fibre reinforced soils are being considered to replace the conventional fill/ backfill materials to overcome scarcity of the materials and to reduce the costs of projects.

Over the last two decades, the engineering benefits of soils with randomly oriented fibres are studied by various researchers. The effect of fibre addition is reported to increase the angle of shearing resistance of granular sols (Yetimoglu and Salbas 2003; Venkatappa Rao et. al. 2005; Satyanarayana Reddy and Sireesha, 2014). The optimum fibre content is reported to be 1%-1.5% by weight for stabilization of sand. Hesham et al. (2016) have reported that dry loose fiber-reinforced sand achieves the same shear strength of heavily compacted unreinforced moist sand. In clays, the effect of randomly distributed fibre is reported to have increased permeability of soil and improve strength characteristics (Kumar and Tabor 2003; Mariamma Joseph 2011). Addition of Fibres of varying length has indicated reduced swell pressures of expansive clays (Viswanadham et al. 2009; Sireesha and Satyanarayana Reddy, 2018).

As steel fibres get corroded, synthetic fibres are preferred to stabilize the soils. Polypropylene and polyester fibres have been used by the researchers due to their better durability and particularly better resistance to water. Though the researchers have studied the effect of randomly oriented fibres in soils on compaction characteristics, Permeability and strength characteristics, compressibility is not studied. It is essential to have the compressibility characteristics of fibre reinforced soil before considering it as fill material in construction of Reinforced Soil retaining walls and as backfill material behind retaining walls.

Recent studies have indicated the potential for use of fibre reinforced fine sand as fill material in construction of Embankments and Retaining walls. So, in the present study, the compressibility characteristics of fine sand reinforced with polypropylene fiber of 6mm and 12mm lengths with fiber contents of 0.5%, 1.0% and 1.5% (by weight) are studied.

2. MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Fine sand used in the study is procured from Visakhapatnam beach, India. The properties of fine sand determined from laboratory investigations are presented in Table 1.

Polypropylene fibres of 6mm and 12mm length supplied by Reliance Industries Limited are used in the present study. From Scanning electron microscopy, the cross section of fibre is observed to be triangular and diameter of fibre is measured to be 35-40 microns.

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Table 1 : Engineering properties of Fine Sand

Property	Value
Specific Gravity	2.66
Grain Size Distribution	
(i) Gravel (%)	0
(ii) Sand (%)	95
(a) Coarse Sand	0
(b) Medium Sand	26
(c) Fine Sand	70
(iii) Fines (%)	04
(iv) Uniformity coefficient, Cu	2.0
(v) Coefficient of curvature, Cc	0.8
Plasticity Characteristics	
(i) Liquid Limit (%)	NP
(ii) Plastic Limit (%)	NP
IS Classification	SP
Compaction Characteristics	
(i) Optimum Moisture Content (%)	12.0
(ii) Maximum Dry Density (g/cc)	1.76

3. COMPACTION CHARACTERISTICS OF FIBRE REINFORCED FINE SAND

The compaction characteristics of fine sand mixed with 6mm and 12mm length polypropylene fibers in varying proportions are determined from IS heavy (modified proctor) compaction tests (IS 2720 part 8, 1993). The compaction characteristics of fibre reinforced fine sand are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 . Compaction characteristics of fiber reinforced fine sand

Fiber Length	Compaction Characteristics	Fiber Content		
		0.5%	1.5%	1.0%
6 mm	OMC (%)	13.8	15.6	17.5
	MDD (g/cc)	1.73	1.63	1.56
12 mm	OMC (%)	13.2	15.4	16.2
	MDD (g/cc)	1.75	1.68	1.59

The results presented in Table 2 indicate that the MDD values of fibre reinforced fine sand decrease with increase in fibre content for both 6mm and 12mm length fibres. However, at a given fibre content, the compacted MDD of 12mm fibre reinforced sand exhibited slightly higher value than 6mm fibre reinforced sand. OMC values of fibre reinforced sand are observed to be higher for 6mm fibre over 12mm fibre, which can be attributed to higher specific surface of 6mm fibre compared to 12mm fibre at a given fibre content (by weight). The higher MDD values of 12mm fibre reinforced sand are due to better workability and interaction of 12mm fibre over 6mm fibre.

4. COMPRESSIBILITY STUDIES ON FIBRE REINFORCED FINE SAND

The compressibility of fibre reinforced fine sand is determined by performing consolidation tests as per IS 2720 part 15 (1963) on specimens of 60mm diameter and 20mm thick prepared at OMC and MDD in oedometer. The specimens are subjected to loading of 5 kN/m^2, 10 kN/m^2, 20 kN/m^2, 40 kN/m^2, 80 kN/m^2, 160 kN/m^2, 320 kN/m^2 and 640 kN/m^2 and the equilibrium void ratios of the specimens are determined under applied loads by height of solids method. Compressibility of fine sand and fibre reinforced fine sand are evaluated in terms of compression indices. Compression index is determined as slope of virgin compression curve of void ratio-effective stress plot. The results of consolidation tests are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 : Compression index of fibre rinforced fine sand

Fibre length (mm)	Fibre content (%)	Compression index	
		OMC-MDD state	Saturated state
0	0	0.033	0.037
6	0.5	0.039	0.043
6	1.0	0.056	0.066
6	1.5	0.09	0.113
12	0.5	0.041	0.045
12	1.0	0.049	0.058
12	1.5	0.068	0.085

From results presented in Table 3 and Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, The values Cc of fibre reinforced sand are observed to be about 10-25% higher in saturated condition compared to OMC-MDD state. It can be further seen that the compressibility of 6mm fibre reinforced sand is higher compared to 12mm fibre reinforced fine sand at all fibre contents in OMC-MDD and saturated states. This can be attributed to higher volumetric proportion of 6mm fibre and due to associated higher void space.

The compression indices of fibre reinforced sand at 1.5% fibre content by weight) for 6mm and 12mm length fibre are observed to increase by 3.05 and 2.3 folds compared to Cc value of unreinforced sand under study. However, the values of fiber reinforced fine sand at 1.5% fibre content (0.113 and 0.085 for 6mm and 12mm length fibres respectively) are much less than the compression index of low compressible soils. Hence, the values are insignificant in terms of inducing excessive settlements when used as fill or backfill materials in civil engineering constructions.

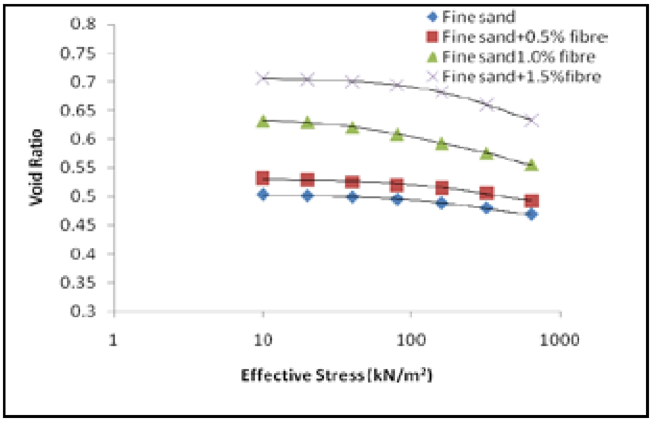

Fig. 1 : Void ratio-effective stress plots of unreinforced and 6mm length fibre reinforced fine sand in soaked condition

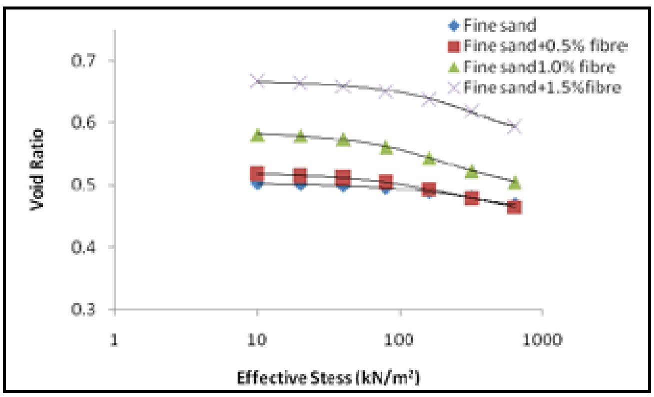

Fig. 2 : Void ratio-effective stress plots of unreinforced and 12 mm length fibre reinforced fine sand in soaked condition

5. CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are drawn from the experimental studies carried out on polypropylene fibre reinforced fine sand.

- 12mm length fibre reinforced fine sand has less Compressibility at fibre contents of 1.0% and 1.5%.
- Compressibility of fine sand under study increased by 3.05 and 2.3 times with addition of 6mm and 12mm length polypropylene fibres respectively at 1.5% fibre content.
- Compressibility of fibre reinforced sand up to 1.5% fibre content under study is less than compressibility of low compressible soils.

Hence, polypropylene fibre reinforced fine sand may be considered as fill / back fill material with fibre contents up to 1.5% by weight as it does not cause excessive compression under loads due to lesser compressibility values.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author acknowledges the sincere and dedicated efforts put in by Ms. M.R. Aparna, Post Graduate student, Geotechnical Engineering Division, Department of Civil Engineering, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam in conducting laboratory consolidation tests.

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APPLICATION OF NANOFIBER TO ENHANCE THE ANTI-CLOGGING PROPERTY OF PREFABRICATED VERTICAL DRAINAGE (PVD)

Prasanta K. Panda[1] and Archana Gangwar[1]

ABSTRACT

Prefabricated vertical drains (PVD) are one kind of geotextile filter for the consolidation of soft soil before the building of structure. This consists of a plastic core with grooves on both sides along its length, surrounded by a geotextile filter. The formed groove acts as water channel even at large lateral pressure whereas, surrounded geotextile filter maintain the hydraulic capacity of the grooves preventing clogging by soil intrusion. When the pore size of surrounding filter is larger than the fine soil particle, internal water flow paths of PVD gets clogged by fine soil particles under lateral soil pressure. Intrusion of many fines could reduce the PVD discharge capacity and increase the filter resistance. This filter jacket with appropriate pore size can be used to prevent the clogging and maintain the hydraulic capacity of the grooves. To achieve the appropriate small pore size, thin nanofibrous membrane has been deposited on spun bond nonwoven filter jacket membrane using needle less electrospinning system. During electro spinning, parameters were optimized to get uniform bead less nanofiber layer with required diameter. Further, thickness of nanofiber mat was standardized to keep the pore size less than the soil particle size present in the marshy land soil. Anti-clogging property and water permeability of the membrane with nanofiber layer were investigated after continuous use for a long time in presence of soil. Results showed that use of nanofiber membrane rather than only nonwoven membrane, significantly improves anti-clogging property and maintain constant water flow. The intrusion of soil particles in the membrane pores has been observed by Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) after use.

Key words *: Prevertical drainage, fine soils, nanofiber, anticlogging, water permeability*

1. INTRODUCTION

Geotextiles are permeable textile materials which are being used with sand, soil and rock in various areas of geotechnical structures such as roads, river and sea bank protection, canal lining, landfills, airport, railways etc. Based on the end use applications, they may be woven, non-woven or knitted as per the requirement. Among the various functions of geotextiles, filtration is an important function to separate water from soil. This is because geotextiles are porous to allow the liquid flow across their manufactured plane and also within their thickness [1].

Prefabricated vertical drains (PVD) are one kind of geo-filters for the consolidation of soil before the building of structure. This consist of a plastic core with formed grooves on both sides along its length surrounded by a filter membrane. The formed grooves act as channel and allow water to flow even at large lateral pressure whereas, surrounded membrane maintains the water flow to the grooves preventing clogging by soil intrusion [2-5].

The pressure drop across the filter media can be expressed as $Dp = \beta\eta V/A$ where Dp is the pressure drop, β is the resistance of filter medium, η is the viscosity of the fluid and V/A is flow rate per unit area. Resistance of filter medium β = mass per unit area of the medium [6]. This relation shows that, increase in resistance of the membrane causes increase in pressure drop. Other than the mass per unit area of the filter media, clogging of pores also cause the hike in resistance. At certain environment for example marshy land soil, particles are smaller than the filter pore, under lateral soil pressure the internal water flow paths of PVD gets clogged by intrusion of those fine soil particles and increase the filter resistance [7, 8]. This phenomenon reduces the water flow and affects the consolidation process. This can be solved by making pores smaller in size to prevent clogging and larger in numbers to maintain the hydraulic capacity of the grooves. Smaller pore size with increase in number of pores per unit volume is possible by deposition of nanofiber layer over the existing nonwoven media.

In this study, Nylon 6 nanofiber has been deposited on the surface of the spun bonded polypropylene jacket to minimize the pore size and improve the anti-clogging property of that geotextile. The modified PVD with nanofiber layer has been compared with conventional PVD with respect to the clogging and filtration efficiency.

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2. EXPERIMENTAL

2.1 Materials

Fiber grade Nylon 6 of MFI 35 was purchased from J. K. Polymers Surat (India). Spunbonded nonwoven Polypropylene fabric was supplied from Techfab (India) Industries Ltd, Daman (U.T). Acetic acid (MW 60.05 g/mol) and formic acid (MW 46.05 g/mol) was procured from Merck life science Pvt Ltd., Mumbai (India). All these chemicals were used as it is without any further purification.

2.2 Methods

The measured amount of acetic acid and formic acid in required ratio were taken in a conical flask and stirred using magnetic stirrer. Then polymer was added slowly during stirring and kept for 2h at 70˚C. The nanofiber was spun using needleless electrospinning machine NS IS500 U from ELMARCO (Czech Republic) with wire electrode. Electrospinning parameters such as concentration of polymer, positive electrode voltage, negative electrode voltage, distance between the electrode and relative humidity were standardized to get fiber with required diameter. Morphology of Nylon 6 nanofibers was observed by Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) JSM 5400 from JEOL after gold coating. Quantachrome's 3G porometer operating under windows ® the 3G win software was used to analyze the pore size of nanofiber layer. Water permeability in presence of soil was measured by using falling water head test instrument indigenously made in our laboratory which is shown in Fig 1. In this falling water head tester, water was flown through the sample from a constant water head and time was recorded after 5cm falling of water head. In order to maintain the water head pressure constant, reading was taken after 5cm from the initial point every time.

Fig. 1 : Falling head water permeability tester

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Standardization of electrospinning parameters

Effect of different electrospinning parameters such as concentration of polymer, applied voltage, relative humidity %, and distance between electrodes was standardized based on the fiber uniformity and pore size. The value of one parameter was varied within a certain range keeping all other mentioned parameters fixed in a given set of experiment. After the experimentation, standardized values for polymer concentration, applied voltage, relative humidity % and distance between electrodes were found to be 13wt%, 35kV, 45% and 130mm respectively. The nanofiber spun at standardized parameter was uniform in diameter and free form beads. The SEM image of nanofiber at standardized parameters is given in Figure 2 and cross section of the PVD jacket with nanofiber layer is given in Figure 3.

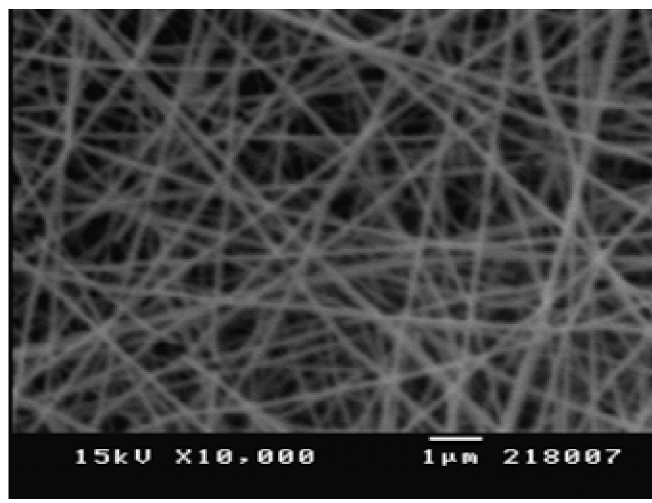

Fig. 2 : SEM image of Nylon 6 nanofiber at standardized parameters

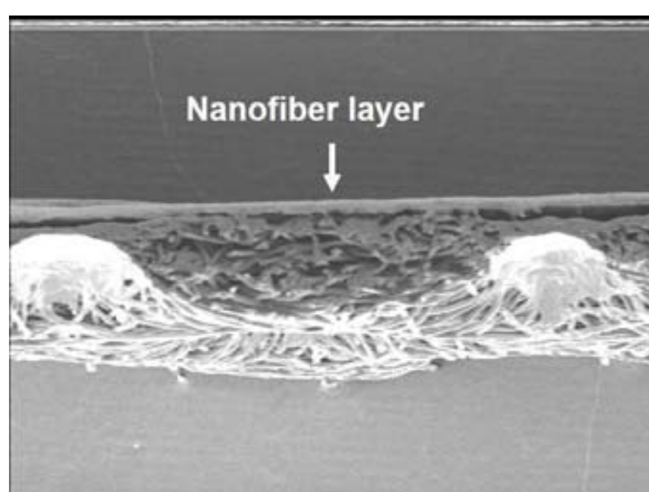

Fig. 3 : Cross section of the PVD filter jacket

3.2 Soil particle size analysis

Marshy land soil contains very tiny soil particles therefore the particle size analysis is very essential to standardize the pore size of nanofiber mat. The collected marshy land soil was taken for particle size analysis. Particle size distribution of the soil is given in Figure 4. Approximate size of the 10% particle was within 2.17 μm and size of the 90% particle was within 92.95 μm in the simulated soil sample. Based on the particle size present in soil, pore size of the nanofiber layer was optimized below 2μm by changing the deposition time of nanofiber layer.

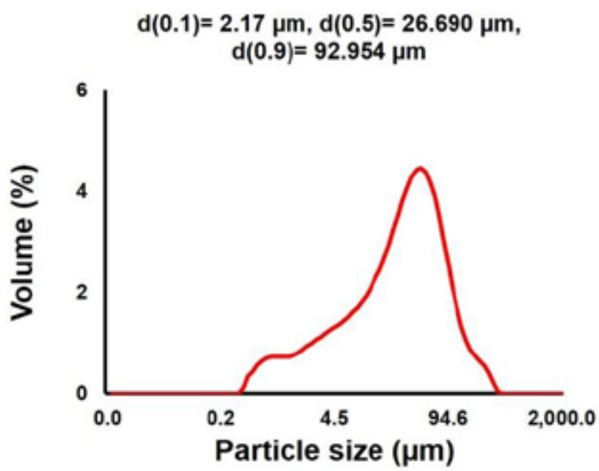

Fig. 4 : Particle size distribution of marshy land soil

3.3 Effect of deposition time on pore size and water permeability

Thickness of the nanofiber mat is inversely proportional to the water permeability so at standardized spinning parameters, thickness of nanofiber mat was standardized by varying the deposition time from 0.5 min to 5 min. Significant increase in pore size and water permeability was found at 1 and 0.5 minute of deposition. As decrease in pore size causes increase in filtration resistance and increase in pore size is not favorable to enhance the anti-clogging property of PVD, 2 min of deposition time was kept fixed for the further investigation. The average pore size in 2 min deposited nanofiber mat was found to be close to 0.558μm.

3.4 Water permeability of the nanofiber deposited media in presence of soil

The water permeability of the existing media and nanofiber deposited media was evaluated by falling water head tester in presence of soil particles. Evaluation was done by changing the soil concentration 1 to 4% on the weight of water. At 1 and 2% soil more water flow was observed in existing media compared to nanofiber deposited media but reverse of this trend was observed at 4% concentration of soil. The water flow was found similar for both the media at 3% soil, so this concentration was taken to study the performance of nanofiber deposited media in long term use. In this experiment both the media was kept continuously in presence of soil for long time and time taken for water head fall to 5cm was recorded continuously. The plot of water head fall time per centimeter corresponding to duration is given in Fig 5. Initially, time taken by water head to fall 1 cm was less in existing nonwoven media compared to nanofiber media but after some hour, it increased and crossed the time taken through the nanofiber deposited media. This was because of low filtration resistance of existing non-woven media which was increasing after some hours by intrusion of fine soil particles and clogging of pores. This phenomenon was not observed in the case of nanofiber deposited media.

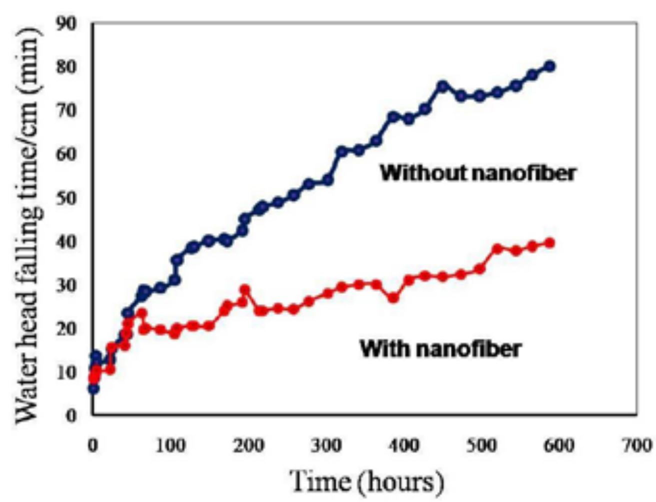

Fig. 5 : Water head falling time after continuous use in presence of soil

3.5 SEM analysis of used sample

The clogging behavior of filter media after use was investigated by the scanning electron microscope (SEM). Both the samples were collected from the tester after use and taken for the analysis. Cross sectional image of both the samples are shown in Fig 6(a) and (b). Intrusion of fine soil particles into the pores was seen in conventional microfiberous media but it was not seen in case of nanofiber deposited media. The pores of the microfiber media were found clean due to the presence of nanofiber layer on it.

4. CONCLUSION

The electro spinning parameters were standardized for Nylon 6 in the needle less electrospinning machine with wire electrodes. Deposition time was standardized to

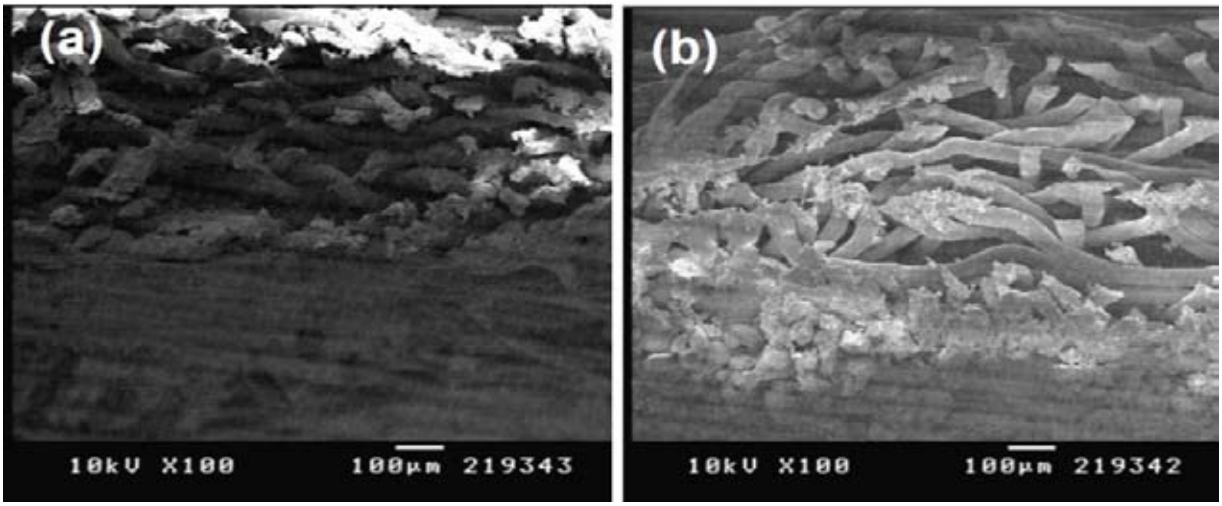

Fig. 6 : Cross sectional view of used nonwoven media (a) without nanofiber (b) with nanofiber

obtain the required pore size in the nanofiber mat. The clogging behavior and water permeability of the PVD substrate with nanofiber mat was investigated for long time in presence of soil. Gradually decrease in water permeability was observed in existing nonwoven media compared to nanofiber deposited media. This increase in time was due to clogging of pores of nonwoven media by intrusion of fine soil particles. Clogging of the pores was confirmed from the scanning electron micrograph. Deposition of a thin nanofiber layer on the existing nonwoven filter media can be helpful to maintain the water flow through the channel and reduce the consolidation time before the construction.

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- to improve communication and understanding regarding such products, e.g. between designers, manufacturers and users and especially between the textile and civil engineering communities

The IGS is registered in the USA as a non-profit organization. It is managed by five Officers and a Council made up of 10 to 16 elected members and a maximum of 5 additional co-opted members. These Officers and Council members are responsible to the General Assembly of members which elects them and decides on the main orientations of the Society.

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akollios@edafomichaniki.gr

Honduras
Honduran Chapter – Hon-duran Society of Geosynthetics 2013
MSc. Ing.Danilo Sierra D.
sierradiscua@yahoo.com

India
Indian Chapter 1988
M. Venkataraman
venkataramanm2000@gmail.com / uday@cbip.org

Indonesia
INA-IGS, the Indonesian Chapter 1992
GouwTjieLiong
amelia.ina.igs@gmail.com
ameliamakmur@gmail.com

Iran
Iranian Chapter 2013
Dr. Seyed Naser Moghaddas Tafreshi
Iran_geosynthetics@yahoo.com

Italy
AGI-IGS, the Italian Chapter 1992
Dr. Ing. Daniele Cazzuffi
agi@associazionegeotecnica.it

Japan
Japanese Chapter 1985
Dr. Hiroshi Miki
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Kazakhstan
Kazakhstanian Chapter 2012
ZhusupbekovAskarZhagparovich
astana-geostroi@mail.ru

Korea
KC-IGS, The Korean Chapter 1993
Prof. ChungsikYoo
csyoo@skku.edu

Malaysia
Malaysian Chapter – 2013
Dr. Fauziah Ahmad
cefahmad@yahoo.com

Mexico
Mexican Chapter 2006
Dr. Rosember Reyes Ramirez
contacto@igsmexico.org

Morocco
Morocco Chapter 2014
HoussineEjjaaouani
ejjaaouani@ipee.ma

Netherlands
Netherlands Chapter 1992
E.A. Kwast
mail@ngo.nl

North America
North American Geosynthetics Society (NAGS) (Canada, USA) 1986
Dr. Richard Brachman
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Norway
Norwegian Chapter of IGS 2008
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tse-day.damtew@vegvesen.no

Pakistan
Pakistanian Chapter of IGS 2011
Mr. Hasan S. Akhtar
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Panama
Panama Chapter 2014
Amador Hassell
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Peru
Peruvian Chapter 2001
Mr. Jorge Zegaree Pellanne
administracion@igsperu.org
aalza@tdm.com.pe

Philippines
Philippine Chapter 2007
Mr. Mark Morales
mark.k.morales@gmail.com
paul_navarro_javier@yahoo.com

Poland
Polish Chapter 2008
Mr. Jakub Bryk
sekretarz@psg-igs.pl

Portugal
Portuguese Chapter 2003
Jose Luis Machado do Vale
jose.vale@carpitech.com

Romania
Romanian Chapter 1996
Laurentiu Marculescu
adiol@utcb.ro

Russia
Russian Chapter of IGS (RCIGS) 2008
Dr. Andrei Petriaev
info@reigs.ru

Slovakia
Slovakian Chapter of IGS 2011
Dr. Radovan Baslik
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South Africa
South African Chapter 1995
Mr. Johann Le Roux
secretary@gigsa.org

Spain
Spanish Chapter 1999
Angel LeiroLópez
pabad@cetco.es
aleiro@cedex.es

Switzerland
Swiss Chapter (2018)
ImadLifa
svg@geotex.ch

Thailand
Thai Chapter 2002
Prof. SuksunHorpibulsuk
suksun@g.sut.ac.th

Turkey
Turkish Chapter 2001
Dr. Ayse Edincliler Baykal
aedinc@boun.edu.tr

United Kingdom
U.K. Chapter 1987
Mr. Andrew Belton
committee@igs-uk.org

Vietnam
Vietnam Chapter (VCIGS) 2013
Dr. Nguyen Hoang Giang
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INDIAN CHAPTER OF IGS

In the year 1985, Central Board of Irrigation and Power, (CBIP) as part of its technology forecasting activities identified geosynthetics as an important area relevant to India's need for infrastructure development, including roads. After approval of IGS Council for the formation of Indian Chapter in October 1988, the Indian Chapter of IGS was got registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 of India in June 1992 as the Committee for International Geotextile Society (India), with its Secretariat at Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Chapter has since been renamed as International Geosynthetics Society (India), in view of the parent body having changed its name from International Geotextiles Society to International Geosynthetics Society.

The activities of the Society are governed by General Body and Executive Board.

Executive Board of Indian Chapter of IGS 2020-2022

The Executive Board of the IGS (India) consists of President, elected by the General Body, two Vice-Presidents and 16 members. The Secretary and Director (WR) of the CBIP are the as the Ex-Officio Member Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, of the Society.

The present Executive Board is as under:

President

- **Mr. Vivek Kapadia,** *Secretary to Government of Gujarat and Director*, SSNNL

Vice-Presidents

- **Dr. R. Chitra,** *Scientist E,* Central Soil & Materials Research Station
- **Dr. Jimmy Thomas,** Geotechnical Consultant

Immediate Past President

- **Mr. M. Venkataraman,** *Chief Executive Officer,* Geosynthetics Technology Advisory Services LLP and Guest Professor, Department of Civil Engineering IIT Gandhinagar

Hon. Members

- **Dr. G.V. Rao,** *Former Professor,* Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Delhi and Guest Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Gandhinagar
- **Dr. K. Rajagopal,** *Professor,* Department of Civil Engineering IIT Madras

Member Secretary

- **Mr. A.K. Dinkar,** *Secretary,* Central Board of Irrigation & Power

Treasurer

- **Dr. G.P. Patel**, *Director (WR),* Central Board of Irrigation & Power

Past Presidents

The presidents of the society in the past were:

- Dr. R.K. Katti, Director, UNEECS Pvt. Ltd. and Former Professor, IIT Bombay
- Mr. H.V. Eswaraiah, Technical Director, Karnataka, Power Corporation Ltd.
- Dr. G.V. Rao, Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Delhi
- Dr. D.G. Kadade, Chief Advisor, Jaiprakash Industries Ltd.
- Dr. K. Rajagopal, Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Madras

Indian Representation on IGS Council

- Dr. K. Rajagopal, Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Madras
- Dr. G.V. Rao, Former Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Delhi
- Mr. M. Venkataraman, Geotechnical and Geosynthetic Consultant
- Mr. Vivek Kapadia, Secretary to Government of Gujarat/Director, SSNNL

IGS Student Award Winners from India

The IGS has established Student Paper Award to disseminate knowledge and to improve communication andunderstanding of geotextiles, geomembranes and associated technologies among young geotechnical andgeoenvironmental student engineers around the world. The IGS student award consists of US$1,000 to be used tocover travel expenses of each winner to attend a regional conference.

Following from India have been honoured with IGS Student Paper Award:

- Dr. J.P. Sampath Kumar, National Institute of Fashion Technology, Hyderabad
- Dr. K. Ramu, JNTU College of Engineering, Kakinada
- Mrs. S. Jayalekshmi, NationalInstitute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli
- Dr. Mahuya Ghosh, IIT Delhi
- Dr. S. Rajesh, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Kanpur
- Mr. Suresh Kumar S., Department of Textile Technology, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of TechnologyJalandhar

Publications/Proceedings on Geosynthetics

In addition to the proceedings of the events on Geosynthetics, following publications have been brought out since 1985:

1. Workshop on Geomembranes and Geofabrics (1985)
2. International Workshop on Geotextile (1989)
3. Use of Geosynthetics – Indian Experiences and Potential – A State of Art Report (1989)
4. Use of Geotextile in Water Resources Projects - Case Studies (1992)
5. Role of Geosynthetics in Water Resources Projects (1993)
6. Monograph on Particulate Approach to Analysis of Stone Columns with & without Geosynthetics Encasing (1993)
7. 2nd International Workshop on Geotextiles (1994)
8. Directory of Geotextiles in India (1994)
9. An Introduction to Geotextiles and Related Products in Civil Engineering Applications (1994)
10. Proceedings of Workshops on Engineering with Geosynthetics (1995)
11. Ground Improvement with Geosynthetics (1995)
12. Geosynthetics in Dam Engineering (1995)
13. Erosion Control with Geosynthetics (1995)
14. Proceedings of International Seminar & Techno Meet on “Environmental Geotechnology & Geosynthetics” (1996)
15. Proceedings of First Asian Regional Conference “Geosynthetics Asia’1997”
16. Directory of Geosynthetics in India (1997)
17. Bibliography – The Indian Contribution to Geosynthetics (1997)
18. Waste Containment with Geosynthetics (1998)
19. Geosynthetic Applications in Civil Engineering- A Short Course (1999)
20. Case Histories of Geosynthetics in Infrastructure Projects (2003)
21. Geosynthetics – Recent Developments (Commemorative Volume) (2006)
22. Geosynthetics in India – Present and Future (2006)
23. Applications of Geosynthetics – Present and Future (2007)
24. Directory of Geosynthetics in India (2008)
25. Geosynthetics India’08
26. Geosynthetics India’ 2011

27. Geosynthetic Reinforced Soil Structures - Design & Construction (2012)
28. Applications of Geosynthetics in Infrastructure Projects (2013)
29. Applications of Geosynthetics in Railway Track Structures (2013)
30. Silver Jubilee Celebration (2013)
31. Directory of Geosynthetics in India (2013)
32. Applications of Geosynthetics in Infrastructure Projects (2014)
33. Geosynthetics India 2014
34. Three Decades of Geosynthetics in India – A Commemorative Volume (2015)
35. History of Geosynthetics in India - Case Studies (2016)
36. Proceedings of 6th Asian Regional Conference on Geosynthetics (2016)
37. Coir Geotextiles (Coir Bhoovastra) for Sustainable Infrastructure (2016)
38. Proceedings of the Geosynthetics Applications for Erossion Control and Costal Protection (2018)
39. Geosynthetics Testing – A Laboratory Manual (2019)

Indian Journal of Geosynthetics and Ground Improvement

The Indian Chapter of IGS has taken the initiative to publish Indian Journal of Geosynthetics and Ground Improvement (IJGGI), on half yearly basis (January – June and July-December), since January 2012.The aim of the journal is to provide latest information in regard to developments taking place in the relevant field ofgeosynthetics so as to improve communication and understanding regarding such products, among the designers,manufacturers and users and especially between the textile and civil engineering communities.The Journal has both print and online versions.

Events Organised/Supported

1. Workshop on Geomembrane and Geofabrics, September 1985, New Delhi
2. Workshop on Reinforced Soil, August 1986
3. International Workshops on Geotextiles, November 1989, Bangalore
4. National Workshop on Role of Geosynthetics in Water Resources Projects, January 1992, New Delhi
5. Workshop on Geotextile Application in Civil Engineering, January 1993, Chandigarh
6. International Short Course on Soil Reinforcement, March 1993, New Delhi
7. Short Course on Recent Developments in Design of Embankments on Soft Soils, Nov./Dec. 1993, New Delhi
8. 2nd International Workshop on Geotextiles, January 1994, New Delhi
9. Short Course on Recent Developments in the Design of Embankments on Soft Soils, January 1994, Kolkata
10. Workshop on Role of Geosynthetics in Hill Area Development, November 1994, Guwahati
11. Workshop on Engineering with Geosynthetics, December 1994, Hyderabad
12. Short Course on Recent Developments in the Design of Embankments on Soft Soils, May 1995, New Delhi
13. Seminar on Geosynthetic Materials and Their Application, August 1995, New Delhi
14. Short Course on Recent Developments in the Design of Embankments on Soft Soils, October 1995, New Delhi
15. Short Course on "Ground Improvement with Geosynthetics", October 1995, New Delhi
16. Workshop on "Environmental Geotechnology", December 1995, New Delhi
17. Workshop on "Role of Geosynthetics in Hill Area Development", February 1996, Gangtok
18. Workshop on "Engineering with Geosynthetics", March 1996, Visakhapatnam
19. Workshop on "Ground Improvement with Geosynthetics", March 1996, Kakinada
20. Workshop on "Engineering with Geosynthetics", May 1996, Chandigarh
21. International Seminar & Technomeet on "Environmental Geotechnology with Geosynthetics", July 1996, New Delhi
22. Seminar on "Fields of Application of Gabion Structures", September 1997, New Delhi
23. First Asian Regional Conference "Geosynthetics Asia'1997", November 1997, Bangalore

24. Short Course on “Waste Containment with Geosynthetics”, February 1998, New Delhi
25. Symposium on “Rehabilitation of Dams”, November 1998, New Delhi
26. Training Course on “Geosynthetics and Their Civil Engineering Applications”, September 1999, Mumbai
27. Seminar on “Coir Geotextiles-Environmental Perspectives”, November 2000, New Delhi
28. Second National Seminar on “Coir Geotextiles – Environmental Perspectives”, April 2001, Guwahati, Assam
29. National Seminar on “Application of Jute Geotextiles in Civil Engineering”, May 2001, New Delhi
30. International Course on “Geosynthetics in Civil Engineering”, September 2001, Kathmandu, Nepal
31. Workshop on “Applications of Geosynthetics in Infrastructure Projects”, November 2003, New Delhi
32. Geosynthetics India 2004 – “Geotechnical Engineering Practice with Geosynthetics”, October 2004, New Delhi
33. Introductory Course on Geosynthetics, November 2006, New Delhi
34. International Seminar on “Geosynthetics in India – Present and Future” (in Commemoration of Two Decades ofGeosynthetics in India), November 2006, New Delhi
35. Workshop on “Retaining Structures with Geosynthetics”, December 2006, Chennai
36. Special Session on “Applications of Geosynthetics” during 6th International R&D Conference, February 2007, Lucknow (U.P.)
37. Workshop on “Applications of Geosynthetics – Present and Future”, September 2007, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
38. International Seminar “Geosynthetics India’08” and Introductory Course on “Geosynthetics”, November 2008, Hyderabad
39. Special Session on “Applications of Geosynthetics” during 7th International R&D Conference, February 2009, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
40. Seminar on “Applications of Geosynthetics”, July 2010, New Delhi
41. International Seminar on “Applications of Geosynthetics”, November 2010, New Delhi
42. Geosynthetics India’ 2011, September 2011, IIT Madras
43. Seminar on “Slope Stabilization Challenges in Infrastructure Projects”, October 2011, New Delhi
44. GEOINFRA 2012 – A Convergence of Stakeholders of Geosynthetics, August 2012, Hyderabad
45. Seminar on “Ground Control and Improvement”, September 2012, New Delhi
46. Workshop on “Geosynthetic Reinforced Soil Structures - Design & Construction”, October 2012, New Delhi
47. Seminar on “Landfill Design with Geomembrane”, November 2012, New Delhi
48. Seminar on “Slope Stabilization Challenges in Infrastructure Projects”, November 2012, New Delhi
49. Seminar on “Applications of Geosynthetics in Infrastructure Projects”, June 2013, Bhopal
50. Seminar on “Applications of Geosynthetics in Railway Track Structures”, September 2013, New Delhi
51. Silver Jubilee Celebration, October 2013, New Delhi
52. Seminar on “Applications of Geosynthetics in Infrastructure Projects”, July 2014, Agra
53. Geosynthetics India 2014, October 2014, New Delhi
54. Seminar on Geotextiles: A Big Untapped Potential, September 2015, New Delhi
55. Three Decades of Geosynthetics in India – International Symposium Geosynthetics - The Road Ahead, November 2015, New Delhi, India
56. North Eastern Regional Seminar on “Applications of Geosynthetics in Infrastructure Projects”, June 2016, Guwahati
57. Workshop on “Applications of Geosynthetics in Infrastructure Projects”, June 2016, Thiruvananthapuram
58. Training Course on Geosynthethics, November 2016, New Delhi
59. Workshop on Coastal Protection, November 2016, New Delhi

60. 6th Asian Regional Conference on Geosynthethics, November 2016, New Delhi
61. Training Course on "Geosynthetic Reinforced Soil Structures", February 2017, New Delhi
62. Training Course on “Applications of Geosynthetics”, December 2017, Dharwad (Karnataka)
63. Workshop on “Design and Construction of Pavements using Geosynthetics”, January 2018, New Delhi
64. IGS Educate the Educators Program, February 2018, IIT Madras
65. Training Course on “Applications of Geosynthetics”, February 2018, Trichy (Tamil Nadu)
66. Training Course on Design and Construction of Pavements with Geosynthetics and Geosyntheics Reinforced Soil Slopes and Walls, 15 June 2018, New Delhi
67. Seminar on Slope Stabilization Challenges in Infrastructure Projects, 21-22 June 2018, New Delhi
68. Training Programme on “Applications of Geosynthetics in Dams & Hydraulic Structures”, August 2018, Bhopal
69. Training Course on “Slope Stabilization Challenges in Infrastructure Projects”, October 2018, Dehradun
70. Seminar on “Geosynthetics Applications for Erosion Control and Coastal Protection”, October 2018, Bhubaneswar
71. Workshop on Natural Hazard Mitigation with Geosynthetics, January. 2019, Thiruvananthapuram, (Kerala)
72. Symposium of International Association for Computer Methods and Advances in Geomechanics (IACMAG) – Special Session of Indian Chapter of IGS, March 2019, IIT Gandhinagar
73. Seminar on Geosynthetics for Highway Infrastructure with Marginal Materials and Difficult Soils, September 2019, Jaipur
74. Workshop on Testing and Evaluation of Geosynthetics, September 2019, Jaipur
75. Workshop on Best Practices for Implementation of Geosynthetic Reinforced Soil Walls. January 2020, Jaipur
76. Webinar on Challenges in Developing Codes of Practice for Geosynthetics for Durable Infrastructure Development, 14 September 2020
77. Webinar on Challenges in Geosynthetic and Geotechnical Testing, 15 September 2020
78. Virtual Training Sessions on Erosion Control, 28 July 2021
79. Virtual Training Programme on The Failure of Reinforced Soil Walls: Lessons and Remedies, 29 September, 2021

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

Sl. No.	Event Name	Place	Date
1	ACIGS Webinar :Reinforced Soil Retaining Wall Failure Mechanisms presented by Allan Garrard	Virtual Mode	November 17, 2021
2	TC-Barriers Webinar: Durability of polyethylene geomembrane materials	Virtual Mode	November 23, 2021
3	IGS UK Lecture : Ethics in Engineering” by Boyd Ramsey	Virtual Mode	December 01, 2021
4	EuroGeo 7 – 7th European Geosynthetics Congress	Warsaw, Poland	September 4-7, 2022
5	GeoAsia 7 – 7th Asian Regional Conference on Geosynthetics and IGS ACC Young Engineers Conference (GeoAsia7)	Taipei, Taiwan	October 31 – November 4 2022
6	GeoAfrica 4 – 4th African Regional Conference on Geosynthetics	Cairo, Egypt	February 20-23, 2023
7	12th International Conference on Geosynthetics: 12 ICG	Rome, Italy	September17-21, 2023

IGS CHAPTER FOCUS : INDIA

The Indian Chapter of the IGS has been championing geosynthetics for more than 30 years following its formation in October 1988. Here, current Chapter President Vivek Kapadia shares some of its highlights and upcoming initiatives.

Please tell us a bit about your membership.

We have 90 Individual Members, 80 Student Members and 13 Institutional Members. Institutional members consist of manufacturers, research institutes, academic institutions, testing houses and user agencies.

What are your chapter's key activities?

Our Chapter promotes the application of geosynthetics for various developmental activities in the fields of water resources, hydroelectric power, roads, coastal protection, slope stabilization and so on. We do this through workshops, seminars and webinars, across the country.

Do you have a youth section? Tell us a bit about the initiatives available for younger members.

We encourage student members to join the Chapter by inviting their participation in geosynthetic events and circulating technical journals through the relevant universities or institutions. We have less than 100 young members at the moment but we are focused on growing this number.

What are you proud of in the chapter?

The activities of the Indian Chapter are really noteworthy and a matter of pride. From its inception it has been promoting the application of geosynthetics for various developmental activities in the field of water resources, hydroelectric power, roads, coastal protection, slope stabilization and so on. Many case studies were compiled in 'History of Geosynthetics in India – Case Studies'. This was jointly published by IGS India and the Central Board of Irrigation and Power (the Secretariat of IGS India) for the 6th Asian Regional Conference on Geosynthetics in New Delhi in November 2016.

The Indian Chapter also had the honor of hosting the first Asian Regional Conference on Geosynthetics in 1997 in Bangalore. We also enjoyed celebrating our Silver Jubilee in October 2013 in New Delhi. And in 2016 we hosted the Sixth Asian Regional Conference on Geosynthetics in New Delhi.

Our chapter also recently hosted a Special Session on 'Use of Geosynthetic Material for Dam Repair and Rehabilitation', on February 26 during the Indian National Committee on Large Dams (INCOLD) Symposium on 'Sustainable Development of Dams and River Basins'.

IGS India members have been awarded the IGS Student Paper Award over previous years. They include:

- Dr. J.P. Sampath Kumar, National Institute of Fashion Technology, Hyderabad
- Dr. K. Ramu, JNTU College of Engineering, Kakinada
- S. Jayalekshmi, National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli
- Dr. Mahuya Ghosh, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi
- Dr. S. Rajesh, Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

Vivek Kapadia
IGS India Chapter President

Suresh Kumar S., Department of Textile Technology, and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology Jalandhar

Dr. Riya Bhowmik, Post-Doctoral Fellow, Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, has been selected by the Indian Chapter for the IGS Student Paper Award 2021 to be presented during 7th Asian Regional Conference on Geosynthetics in Taiwan, In April 2022.

Publications are important to your chapter. Please share some of the most significant ones.

Absolutely. Some of the important publications brought out by our chapter, in addition to proceedings from our workshops, short courses, conferences and seminars, include:

- Use of Geosynthetics – Indian Experiences and Potential – A State of Art Report (1989)
- Use of Geotextile in Water Resources Projects - Case Studies (1992)
- Directory of Geosynthetics in India
- An Introduction to Geotextiles and Related Products in Civil Engineering Applications (1994)
- Ground Improvement with Geosynthetics (1995)
- Geosynthetics in Dam Engineering (1995)
- Erosion Control with Geosynthetics (1995)

- Bibliography – The Indian Contribution to Geosynthetics (1997)
- Waste Containment with Geosynthetics (1998)
- Geosynthetics – Recent Developments (Commemorative Volume) (2006)
- Geosynthetic Reinforced Soil Structures - Design & Construction (2012)
- Applications of Geosynthetics in Railway Track Structures (2013)
- Three Decades of Geosynthetics in India – A Commemorative Volume (2015)
- History of Geosynthetics in India - Case Studies (2016)
- Coir Geotextiles (Coir Bhoovastra) for Sustainable Infrastructure (2016)
- Geosynthetics Testing - A Laboratory Manual (2019)

We have also published the Indian Journal of Geosynthetics and Ground Improvement (IJGGI) since January 2012 and it is available twice a year (January – June and July – December) in both print and online. The aim is to provide the latest information about developments taking place in the relevant field of geosynthetics to improve communication and understanding among designers, manufacturers and users and especially between the textile and civil engineering communities.

In all, the India Chapter has really contributed a lot to the field of geosynthetics and has enormous potential to do much more. It really is a matter of pride.

Tell us a bit about the geosynthetics market in India. What is the level of understanding and adoption of geosynthetics?

Understanding and adoption are both improving with time. Complex applications are underway and many such projects are upcoming such as energy dissipation mechanisms in dams, the repair of concrete dams, and harbor structures.

Where are the areas of most opportunity?

Road engineering and coastal engineering applications provide good opportunities because of the large quantities of geosynthetics used in such projects.

And what are the challenges?

The present challenge of the pandemic has made a big dent on projects and hence the effect is felt on production as well.

Is the industry concentrated in particular regions in India?

Industries are located on a pan-India scale. However, industries manufacturing natural products from jute and coir are located on the southern coast and eastern coast of India.

Can you tell us a bit more about jute and coir products used with geosynthetics?

Jute and coir are natural fibers from which various products are manufactured and used in several applications. As environmentally-friendly materials, they are used in projects where environmental concerns are very important.

Can you share any notable projects in India that have used geosynthetics? And also any projects in the pipeline?

The Shillong bypass road in east India connecting National Highway 40 and National Highway 44 with length of 48.766 km and an embankment height of more than 40m was completed in 2014. It is a reinforced earth embankment.

A road project on National Highway 55, Siliguri-Darjeeling Road in West Bengal was completed in January this year. Its maximum height is 102.8m and is the world's tallest Reinforced Earth® structure.

In hilly areas, the most challenging projects with innovative solutions have been carried out using geosynthetics. Besides these, several hydraulic structures have been constructed or repaired using geosynthetics. The High Speed Railway Project between Ahmedabad and Mumbai on the western side of India is being constructed in which geosynthetics are being used in many stretches.

What does the future hold for geosynthetics in India?

I see a bright future of geosynthetics in India as several projects are in the pipeline and the manufacturing industry is also improving.

What chapter events or activities are planned in 2021 (or beyond) for members?

We are putting together a series of monthly virtual training programs with dates and times to be confirmed. The topics will include:

- Ground improvement
- Hydraulic structures
- Roads
- Railways
- Reinforced soil structures
- Slope stability
- Waste management/landfill

Our first session was held on July 28 and focused on erosion control. It was led by Dr. Mahuva Ghosh of the Ports and Harbour Department, which looks after coastal states like Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal, and Maharashtra.

We are also in the process of organizing a national level event for October/ November 2021.

Is there anything else you would like to add?

I expect very interesting, challenging and innovative applications to come up in the near future in India. Stay tuned!

Virtual Training Programme on

EROSION CONTROL

28 July, 2021

ABOUT THE PROGRAMME

Planet's land masses are being eroded away at a rate of 40 billion tons per year, whereas in India itself, soil loss per annum is of the order of 6 billion tons. Erosion is a multi-faceted process which together with the weathering process operates to denude the surface of the Earth. Natural surfaces are susceptible to large soil loss due to the kinetic energy produced by precipitation impact and flowing water. The magnitude of the erosion damage is a function of the surface's resistance to transport. If an element is incorporated into the soil to prevent the detachment and transportation of surface particles caused by rainfall/precipitation, then the slope would be able to withstand greater forces. The most common and natural element used for erosion control is vegetation. Soil erosion, i.e., loosening, detachment and transportation of soil particles from their original positions, occurs due to various natural processes, e.g., rainfall, runoff, wind, landslides and human activities associated with deforestation, like, excessive grazing, landscaping, road and landfill construction, mining, unscientific farming practices, etc.

Erosion control methods of particular relevance to civil engineers are classified as engineered agronomic systems. Agronomic methods involve the utilization of vegetation or a covering of some kind to offer protection against the forces of erosion.

Establishing a vegetation cover is the most effective and practicable approach to prevent soil erosion. Vegetation offers the benefits, e.g., self-regenerating, minimal maintenance costs, environmentally acceptable, aesthetically pleasing and has inherent engineering properties favourable for soil protection. However, to establish vegetation, one or more seasons may be required depending on the topographical and climatic conditions of a particular site. During this period, slopes are susceptible to erosion. Hence, to provide immediate protection to the slope/ bare ground/ side slopes of waterways, different types of geosynthetics are employed. Different types of geosynthetic erosion control products (natural and synthetic) with respect to their suitable application areas will be discussed along with some case studies. Short-term slope/ ground protection where natural vegetation is the long-term solution, some geosynthetics are beneficial over others. On the contrary, some geosynthetic products are suitable for long-term and critical hydraulic applications where, natural vegetation is not sufficient to control erosion. In this context, specific geosynthetic erosion control products have been described with respect to soil erosion control on slopes/ bare ground, in riverbanks and coastal areas.

SUBTOPICS

- Process of soil erosion
- Agronomic methods to prevent soil erosion
- Geosynthetics to prevent soil erosion
- Different types of erosion control geosynthetics (natural and synthetic)
- Erosion control on slopes/bare ground, river bank and coasts

ABOUT THE SPEAKER

Dr. Mahuya Ghosh did her M.Tech. in Textile Engineering, and Ph.D. from Department of Textile Technology of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. She is the recipient of two awards, viz., 'Student Award 2008' conferred by International Geosynthetic Society for her doctoral research work and 'Appreciation Award' conferred by Indian chapter of International Geosynthetics Society in 2019. She is engaged as a 'Scientist' in Indian Jute Industries' Research Organization (IJIRA) for more than 12 years. She has several international peer-reviewed journal and conference publications. Her area of interest is process/ product development and their performance evaluation in the field of natural fibre-based geosynthetics and agrotextiles. She is presently 'Primary member' of Bureau of Indian Standards' Technical committees, namely, Geosynthetics Sectional Committee, TXD 30 and Technical Textiles for Agrotech Applications Sectional Committee, TXD 35 on behalf of IJIRA.

87 professionals participated in the deliberations of the virtual sessions from India.

New Chapters in Guatemala and Bolivia

The IGS will soon have two new chapters: IGS Guatemala and IGS Bolivia.

The IGS Guatemala President will be Alberto José Pérez, with board members Carlos Morales (Vice President), Luis Rolando Aguilar (Secretary), José Ramón López (Treasurer), Hector Centes, Eduardo Orellana and Juan Francisco Calderón.

Mr Perez is overseeing the legal process to create a non-profit organization in Guatemala to run the new chapter, which should be completed in a few weeks.

Meanwhile, Professor Osvaldo Rosales, of Universidad Privada Santa Cruz de la Sierra – Bolivia, is to be the President of the Bolivia chapter, with board members Eduardo Nuñez del Prado (Vice President), Jimena Grock Pereira (Treasurer and Secretary) and Mauricio Lima.

Prof. Rosales has also launched a monthly webinar series.

Once established, these two chapters will be the newest in the Pan-American region since IGS Panama launched in 2014.

Professor Timothy D. Stark, Chair of the Pan-American Regional Activities Committee, explained the time was right to create these chapters because of the increased use of geosynthetics locally. In Guatemala geosynthetics are being used in reinforcement projects related to transportation while Bolivia is using a lot of geosynthetics in mining applications including lithium mining.

Prof. Stark added: "We're excited to launch these new chapters and add them to the Pan-American IGS family. We look forward to expanding the appropriate use of geosynthetics in Central and South America through education, research, and industry participation."

Alberto Perez
IGS Guatemala
President

Osvaldo Rosales
IGS Bolivia
President

The Guatemalan chapter has already attracted manufacturers and consulting engineers as member companies. The Bolivian chapter is attracting university professors and students, manufacturers, and consulting engineers as future members.

Members can expect an active programme of events. Bolivia has already launched its monthly webinar series with Francisco Pizarro having given the first talk in April when he spoke on 'Use of geodrains in infrastructure works''.

Guatemala's chapter is also planning webinars and hopes to introduce the subject of geosynthetics into university courses, which is not being covered at the moment.

Both new chapters are expected to have their own websites and LinkedIn pages, which will be announced in due course.

Virtual Training Programme on

THE FAILURE OF REINFORCED SOIL WALLS: LESSONS AND REMEDIES

29th September, 2021

ABOUT THE PROGRAMME

The reinforced soil walls have been extensively used in infrastructure worldwide and In India, they have been adopted by Ministry of Road Transport Highways, Railways and many others to a considerable extent. They became the most common wall type preferred, especially for transportation projects, because of their rapid construction, cost-effectiveness, and aesthetics. The application of this technique also has seen a few number of failures, such as collapse of certain sections of retaining systems, connection failures, excessive eformation etc. In this lecture, an overview of the principles of reinforced soils, failure mechanisms, causes of failure in terms of collapse, deformation, connection failure, role of fine grained soils, drainage provisions etc is presented. The need for documentation of performance of these structures and categorization of failures is highlighted to reduce the number of failures and better understand the response of these structures.

ABOUT THE SPEAKER

Dr. G.L. Sivakumar Babu completed Ph.D. (Geotechnical Engineering) in 1991 from Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India, after Masters Degree (Soil Mechanics Foundation Engg.) in 1987 from Anna University, Madras and B.Tech. (Civil Engineering) in 1983 from Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. He worked as Humboldt Fellow in Germany during June 1999- July 2000 and as Visiting Scholar, Purdue University, Lafayette, USA during 2/95 - 2/96. He served as the President of Indian Geotechnical Society during 2017-2020, and is the Chairman of International Technical Committee (TC-302) on Forensic Geotechnical Engineering (FGE) of International Society for Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering (ISSMGE). He is a Fellow of ASCE and also served as Governor, ASCE, Region 10 during 2014-2020. He guided 23 (18 Phds and 5 MS) research degrees and wrote a book on soil reinforcement and geosynthetics, edited eight books and proceedings and has several publications (International and national Journals -175, International and national conf. more than 151 Total over 325). He received several awards such as John Booker award from IACMAG, Humboldt fellowship from Germany, DST Boyscast Fellowship, and a few awards for the best papers from Indian Geotechnical Society and American Society of Civil Engineers.

36 professionals participated in the deliberations of the virtual sessions from India.

IGS NEWS

GEOTEXTILES AND GEOMEMBRANES: BEST PAPERS IN 2020

Following the Editorial Board meeting held in Yokohama in September 2006 it was decided that it would be desirable to recognise some of the best papers published in Geotextiles and Geomembranes. We started with Volume 23 and have selected the Best paper in each subsequent year. This year, the Associate Editors and Editorial Board were charged with selecting what they considered to be the "Best Paper" published in Geotextiles and Geomembranes in 2020. Papers were considered for their contribution to the discipline in terms of providing significant new insights and/or of being of high potential impact on the discipline. All Technical Articles, except those where the Editor is corresponding author, were eligible. The selection of winning papers was decided based on a vote of the Editorial Board members.

Following a rigorous review of the papers we are pleased announce that the winner of the Best Paper Award for 2020 was:

Geosynthetic clay liners: Perceptions and misconceptions published in Geotextiles and Geomembranes 48(2):137-156 by R. Kerry Rowe

Two papers also tied for Honourable Mention:

- Lifetime assessment of exposed PVC-P geomembranes installed on Italian dams published in Geotextiles and Geomembranes, 48(2):130-136 D. Cazzuffi, D. Gioffrè
- Geosynthetic liner integrity and stability analysis for a waste containment facility with a preferential slip plane within the liner system published in Geotextiles and Geomembranes 48(5):634-646 by Yan Yu, R. Kerry Rowe

as runner-up and hence being judged to be amongst the four best papers published in Geotextiles and Geomembranes in 2020. Congratulations to all of the authors for their very significant contribution to the geosynthetics discipline.

NEW 'IGS NORDICS' CHAPTER

A regional powerhouse is set to launch this month with the creation of a brand new IGS chapter.

It is due to be formed by the amalgamation of IGS Finland and IGS Norway, with the addition of individual IGS members from Sweden, Iceland, Denmark and one member from Estonia. The chapter's official name and officers are due to be confirmed at the group's inaugural meeting on October 26.

The President of 'IGS Nordic' is due to be Minna Leppännen, one of the founders of the Finnish chapter.

The region's members were keen to build on the nations' strong history of collaboration and cooperation on geosynthetic matters and decided to create a unified chapter to pool resources and further their ambitions.

IGS Norway President Arnstein Watn explained: "There have been two national chapters of the IGS in the Nordic countries, Finland and Norway. They are relatively small and have limited resources. While we have arranged national meetings and seminars, and operated a common system for specification and certifications of geotextiles (NorGeoSpec) among our five countries for nearly 20 years, we have not been in a position to develop larger initiatives.

"The creation of IGS Nordics is a game-changer and will allow us to better collaborate and improve the education, knowledge and use of geosynthetics in the region, as well as better serve our members."

Ambitions for a unified regional chapter have been in the pipeline for several years.

An interim group was established in 2019 with members from the five nations. Further development was planned at a gathering in conjunction with the Nordic Geotechnical meeting in Finland in May 2020 but this had to be cancelled due to Covid-19. However, members met virtually throughout 2020 and were able to prepare a proposal for bylaws for the Nordic Chapter, which have now been approved by the IGS Council. The new chapter is set to be officially established at the meeting in October.

The Finnish and Norwegian chapters will no longer exist after the creation of the Nordic chapter and existing members will be transferred over. The new chapter is expected to have about 50 members.

Mr Watn added: "We're really excited about the creation of our new chapter, and members can be assured country-specific activities will also still take place. We have a great relationship with the respective national geotechnical societies, for example in Norway we will still keep a geosynthetic committee in the Norwegian Geotechnical Society that will co-operate with us.

"However, this is a fantastic opportunity to pool our resources and ideas, allow a more robust organization of initiatives, and have better capability to take on larger events including international conferences, all for the benefit of our members.

"We look forward to sharing our initiatives in the months to come."

Ms Leppännen added: "The new chapter will be a great opportunity to connect with other geosynthetic enthusiasts in Nordic countries and build cooperation to create a better and common culture for the use of geosynthetics and to promote their technically, economically and environmentally justified use in all Nordic countries.

"We will spread knowledge and experience, plus compile guidelines to support design, quality control and construction."

IGS TO LAUNCH NEW WEBSITE

The IGS is delighted to announce its soon-to-launch new website!

With a more modern look and functionality, the revamped site aims to give users greater access to a range of resources with interactive elements, and members-only features to widen collaboration and networking.

Highlights include a revamped Corporate Members' Directory, a special section on Sustainability, and a resource-rich Digital Library incorporating images, videos, journals, technical and educational documents, and IGS proceedings guides.

There's also an exciting interactive Chapter Map that displays chapter contact details and upcoming events at the touch of a button.

Member collaboration and the development of sustainable solutions are important to the IGS so there are new technical committee pages focusing on greater member interaction, with a members-only TC Forum under development.

The new site will continue to have all the great features members currently enjoy, including regular news and an events calendar.

The new website is due to launch in September. Watch this space!

THE FIRST YOUNG PROFESSIONAL FORUM ON GEOSYNTHETIC RESEARCH AND APPLICATION IN CHINA

The Chinese Chapter of the IGS (CCIGS) Co-hosted the 1st Young Professional Forum on Geosynthetic Research and Application in China.

The First Young Professional Forum on Geosynthetic Research and Application was held in Taian, Shandong Province on June 19th, 2021. The forum was co-hosted by the China Technical Association on Geosynthetics (CTAG) and the Chinese Chapter of the International Geosynthetics Society (CCIGS). This forum attracted over 300 attendees from manufacturers, consultants, and academics. The forum had four technical sessions and 21 technical presentations, which covered emerging topics on soil reinforcement, barrier systems, and hydraulics. The young professionals on geosynthetics shared their latest research progress on geosynthetics.

At the forum, the Young Members Committee of the CTAG was established. The new committee consists of 98 young members. Bo Yu from China Communications Construction was appointed as President, Zhen Zhang from Tongji University, Jun Zhang from Shanxi Transportation Technology Research & Development, and Peng Wang from Taian Modern Plastic were appointed as Vice Presidents, Zhijie Wang from Shijiazhuang Tiedao University was appointed as Secretary General, Wei Fu from CCCC Second Highway Consultants, Hongye Yan from China Academy of Railway Sciences, and Yewei Zheng from Wuhan University were appointed as Vice Secretary Generals. This committee will provide a communication and collaboration platform for young members, aiming at promoting the sustainable development of geosynthetics.

SUCCESS FOR 4TH ICTG

Nearly 400 participants gathered for the virtual 4th International Conference on Transportation Geotechnics (ICTG).

The quadrennial event is a forum to share the latest thinking on geotechnics and address challenges in the design, construction and maintenance of facilities including roads, airfields and harbors to ensure infrastructures are safer, more cost-effective and sustainable.

It is the flagship event for the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering (ISSMGE) Technical Committee 202 on Transportation Geotechnics, and is supported by organizations including the IGS.

Highlights this year included a keynote speech from IGS President Chungsik Yoo, two ISSMGE and ASCE (American Society of Civil Engineers) lectures, six special lectures, more than 34 geosynthetic-themed paper presentations, and 176 oral presentations delivered in 38 plenary and breakout technical sessions.

The event was originally due to be a face-to-face conference in Chicago, USA, on August 29 to September 2, 2020. As the developing coronavirus situation affected worldwide travel – at least 70% of paper authors and delegates were expected to come from overseas – organizers made it a virtual event for May 24-27, 2021.

Conference chairman Erol Tutumluer, who is also a member of the IGS Technical Committee on Stabilization, an IGS Council Member and chairman of the IGS Publication Committee, hailed the conference's success.

"We were determined to create an impactful event for our guests and delegates despite the disruption caused by the coronavirus pandemic. Thanks to the hard work of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign conference team, our supporters and sponsors, we were able to create a stimulating virtual program that has made its mark on the transportation geotechnics landscape," he said.

"With all my career achievements at UIUC dedicated to advancing the Transportation Geotechnics field and continual efforts to improve the recognition of this field by transportation and geotechnical engineers, it was very meaningful for me to bring the 4th ICTG to North America for the first time."

Erol Tutumluer
4th ICTG chair

The event received impressive feedback, with comments including:

"Antonio Gomes Correia [founding chairman of the ISSMGE TC 202] and Erol raised the visibility of this TG conference to new levels and hope the next one will be an excellent one."

"Allow me to add my congratulations to you and your team for organising such an excellent event. I can only imagine what a rough ride planning and delivering this conference has been in the middle of this awful pandemic. The fact that you have delivered such an excellent event speaks volumes for your collective enthusiasm, dedication, hard work and ability."

"Congratulations to Erol and the team for one of the best conferences (online or in-person) I have attended."

The first ICTG was held in 2008 at Nottingham University, UK, followed by Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, in 2012, with Guimarães, Portugal, hosting the 3rd ICTG in 2016. The 5th ICTG is due to take place in Sydney, Australia, in 2024.

4th ICTG session recordings are now available to view until August 31, 2021.

Some 233 peer-reviewed papers are also in the process of being gathered in a three-volume Springer Proceedings Book to be available in August this year.

For more on the 4th ICTG, visit https://ictg2021.vfairs.com/ and http://conferences.illinois.edu/ICTG2021/

BEST GEOSYNTHETICS INTERNATIONAL PAPERS FOR 2020

Geosynthetics International is an official journal of the International Geosynthetics Society (IGS) and serves the mandate of the society to disseminate important technical developments to its members.

We are delighted to announce results of the competition for best paper in Volume 27 (2020) based on votes cast by the Editorial Board Members. In this annual competition, the Editor-in-Chief is not eligible for this award and does not vote.

The "Best Geosynthetics International Paper for 2020″ award goes to the following paper:

- van Eekelen, S. J. M. and Han, J. (2020). Geosynthetic-reinforced pile-supported embankments: state of the art. Geosynthetics International, 27, No. 2, 112–141.

The following two papers were selected as runner-up and thus receive honourable mention as "one of the best papers published in Geosynthetics International, in 2020″:

- Li, T.-K. and Rowe, R. K. (2020). GCL self-healing: fully penetrating hole/slit hydrated with RO water and 10 mM Ca solution. Geosynthetics International, 27, No. 1, 34–47.
- Ghavam-Nasiri, A., El-Zein, A., Airey, D., Rowe, R. K. and Bouazza, A. (2020). Thermal desiccation of geosynthetic clay liners under brine pond conditions. Geosynthetics International, 27, No. 6, 593–605.

We thank the members of the Editorial Board for participating in the best paper selection process and congratulate the authors of these excellent papers. Each paper reflects the high standards of the Journal and is an important contribution to our geosynthetics discipline. All IGS members have free access to these papers, as they have free access to all papers published in the Journal.

ABSTRACTS INVITED FOR GEOAFRICA 2023

One of the region's largest conferences on geosynthetics is now accepting abstract submissions.

Hosted by the Egyptian chapter of the IGS, the https://www.geoafrica2023.org/is due to take place in Cairo, Egypt, on February 20-23, 2023, after two postponements due to the pandemic disruption.

Its theme 'Geosynthetics in sustainable infrastructures and mega projects' reflects the region's increasingly broad use of geosynthetics in major programs including in highways, railways, urban centers, ports, landfill and mine tailings.

Delegates are set to enjoy keynote lectures, workshops on the latest advances in the industry, a technical tour, and a session for young engineers.

Technical themes will include reinforced soil walls and slopes, hydraulic and coastal applications, innovation in geosynthetic products and applications, and durability and long term performance.

Submit your abstracts via this https://www.geoafrica2023.org/abstract-submission/ before the deadline of January 1, 2022.

INDIAN CHAPTER OF INTERNATIONAL GEOSYNTHETICS SOCIETY

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INDIAN JOURNAL OF GEOSYNTHETICS AND GROUND IMPROVEMENT

GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

This journal aims to provide a snapshot of the latest research and advances in the field of **Geosynthetics**. The journal addresses what is new, significant and practicable. **Indian Journal of Geosynthetics and Ground Improvement** is published twice a year (January-June and July-December) by IndianJournals.Com, New Delhi. The Journal has both print and online versions. Being peer-reviewed, the journal publishes original research reports, review papers and communications screened by national and international researchers who are experts in their respective fields.

The original manuscripts that enhance the level of research and contribute new developments to the geosynthetics sector are encouraged. The work belonging to the fields of Geosynthetics are invited. **The journal is expected to help** researchers, technologist and policy makers in the key sector of Geosynthetics to improve communication and understanding regarding geotextiles, geomembranes and related products among designers, manufacturers and users The manuscripts must be unpublished and should not have been submitted for publication elsewhere. There are no **Publication Charges**.

1. Guidelines for the preparation of manuscripts for publishing in "Indian Journal of Geosynthetics and Ground Improvement"

The authors should submit their manuscript in MS-Word (2003/2007) in single column, double line spacing. The manuscript should be organized to have Title page, Abstract, Introduction, Material & Methods, Results & Discussion, Conclusion, and Acknowledgement. The manuscript should not exceed 16 pages in double line spacing.

Submission of Manuscript:

The manuscript must be submitted in doc and pdf to the Editor as an email attachment to **sunil@cbip.org.** The author(s) should send a signed declaration form mentioning that, the matter embodied in the manuscript is original and copyrighted material used during the preparation of the manuscript has been duly acknowledged. The declaration should also carry consent of all the authors for its submission to **Indian Journal of Geosynthetics and Ground Improvement**. It is the responsibility of corresponding author to secure requisite permission from his or her employer that all papers submitted are understood to have received clearance(s) for publication. The authors shall also assign the copyright of the manuscript to the Indian Chapter of International Geosynthetics Society.

Peer Review Policy:

Review System: Every article is processed by a masked peer review of double blind or by three referees and edited accordingly before publication. The criteria used for the acceptance of article are: **contemporary relevance, updated literature, logical analysis, relevance to the global problem, sound methodology, contribution to knowledge and fairly good English**. Selection of articles will be purely based on the experts' views and opinion. Authors will be communicated within Two months from the date of receipt of the manuscript. The editorial office will endeavor to assist where necessary with English language editing but authors are hereby requested to seek local editing assistance as far as possible before submission. Papers with immediate relevance would be considered for early publication. The possible expectations will be in the case of occasional invited papers and editorials, or where a partial or entire issue is devoted to a special theme under the guidance of a Guest Editor.

The Editor-in-Chief may be reached at: sunil@cbip.org

INTERNATIONAL GEOSYNTHETICS SOCIETY (INDIA)

OBJECTIVES

- to collect and disseminate knowledge on all matters relevant to geotextiles, geomembranes and related products, e.g. by promoting seminars, conferences etc.;
- to promote advancement of the state-of-the-art of geotextiles, geomembranes and related products and of their applications, e.g. by encouraging, through its members, the harmonization of test methods, equipment and criteria; and
- to improve communication and understanding regarding such products, e.g. between designers, manufacturers and users and especially between the textile and civil engineering communities.

MEMBERSHIP ELIGIBILITY

Membership is open to individuals/institutions, whose activities or interests are clearly related to the scientific, technological or practical development or use of geotextiles, geomembranes, related products and associated technologies.

Membership Categories and Subscriptions:

• Individual Membership for 01 Calendar year	:	Rs. 2,500.00
• Individual Membership for 10 Calendar years	:	Rs. 12,500.00
• Individual Membership for 20 Calendar years	:	Rs. 25,000.00
• Institutional Membership for 01 Calendar years	:	Rs. 25,000.00
• Institutional Membership for 02 Calendar years	:	Rs. 45,000.00
• Institutional Membership for 03 Calendar years	:	Rs. 60,000.00

For membership and other details, please contact

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THEME

Advances in Geosynthetics

SUB-THEMES

- Tailings and mine waste applications
- Reinforced soil slopes and walls
- Sustainability and green technology
- Innovative uses and new product development
- Road and pavement stabilisation
- Landfill barrier systems
- Embankment basal reinforcement
- Seismic and natural disaster resilience
- Railway stabilisation
- Coastal and river protection
- Durability and long-term performance
- Soil-geosynthetic interaction
- Hydraulic and stormwater structures
- Filtration, drainage and erosion control

TERMS FOR SUBMISSIONS

All abstract submissions will be subject to review. Authors should ensure that the following criteria are met in their abstract submission:

- Successful presenting authors will be required to pay at least a single day registration
- No funding is available to support presenters
- The topic is relevant and important to the chosen theme or sub theme
- Subject matter is original or innovative

Abstracts must conform to the requirements as outlined:

- Abstracts must be 300 – 500 words
- Abstracts must be submitted in the template format
- Submissions for oral presentations close in 28 January 2022

Contact Person

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