

# RANDOMLY DISTRIBUTED FIBER-REINFORCED SOIL

Harish Chand Giri<sup>1</sup>, Channa Basavaraj Wollur<sup>2</sup> and Bipash Mohanty<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Aryan Institute of Engineering & Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

<sup>2</sup>NM Institute of Engineering and Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

<sup>3</sup>Capital Engineering College, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

## Abstract

*This review presents the research facility examination of designing conduct of discrete fiber-supported soil. Locally accessible C-Ø soil (SM) is utilized as medium and polypropylene strands with a steady angle proportion (l/d) are utilized as support. Soil is compacted with Standard Proctor's greatest thickness with low level of support (0 to 0.7% by weight of dry soil). CBR tests, direct shear tests and unconfined pressure tests were led on un-supported just as built up soil tests to explore the strength attributes of fiber-built up soil. The test outcomes uncovers that the incorporation of strands in soil expands the CBR esteem, Unconfined Compressive strength and Shear strength of soil. It is seen that the ideal fiber content for accomplishing greatest strength is roughly 0.4% to 0.6% of the dry load of the dirt.*

**Keywords:** CBR test, Fiber reinforcement, Direct shear test, unconfined test

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The use of fiber reinforcement has been suggested in recent years for various geotechnical applications. A fiber grid is one adaptation of this concept and consists of discrete, fibrillated polypropylene fibers. Upon mixing a predetermined amount of fiber grid with soil at particular moisture provides a mechanical means for reinforcement of the soil matrix. The mechanical interlock effect of the fibers provides increased tensile strength and cohesion to the soil matrix. Laboratory tests measured an increase in the ability of the reinforcement soil to resist shear strain an increase in the post- peak strength response: and an increase in modulus of the soil. This reinforcement mechanism has potential in construction of highways and slopes.

## 2. TESTING PROGRAMME

In the present investigation an attempt was made to study the effects of adding polypropylene fibers on the strength characteristics of locally available C-Ø soil compacted to Standard Proctor maximum density. In order to quantify the increase in strength of soil due to addition of fibers, a series of CBR tests, direct shear tests and unconfined compression tests were conducted with unreinforced as well as reinforced soil. All tests were carried out in accordance with the procedures prescribed in Indian Standards. Three specimens were used for each type of test. The averaged results of triplicate specimens were used for analysis.

Soil classification of the local soil taken for the study was classified as SM as per IS classification. The properties of Polypropylene fibers were Young's modulus = 3 GPa, Tensile strength 120 MPa, Specific gravity= 0.91 and linear density =

30 denier (1 denier= mass in grams per 9000 m length of fiber). The fiber was cut into small pieces of 15 mm(average) lengths. The aspect ratio (l=15 mm and d=0.2 mm) is 75.

## 3. CBR TESTS

Soaked and Un-soaked California Bearing Ratio tests were performed with unreinforced and reinforced soil samples. The percentage of fiber in reinforced soil varies from 0.1 to 1 % by dry weight of the soil.

**Table1:** Shows the soaked CBR values with different fiber contents

S.No	Fiber content (%)	CBR value (%)
1.	0.0	2.37
2.	0.2	2.58
3.	0.3	2.70
4.	0.4	2.91
5.	0.5	3.45
6.	0.6	2.58
7.	0.7	1.96

**Table2:** Shows the Un-soaked CBR values with different fiber contents.

S.No	Fiber content (%)	CBR value (%)
1.	0.0	11.67
2.	0.2	12.00
3.	0.3	12.12
4.	0.4	13.13
5.	0.5	14.59
6.	0.6	16.05
7.	0.7	13.21

The optimum fiber content in soaked and un-soaked samples is observed to be 0.5% and 0.6% respectively. At optimum fiber content the maximum increase in CBR value are 1.45 times and 1.37 times compared to the unreinforced soil for soaked and un-soaked conditions respectively.

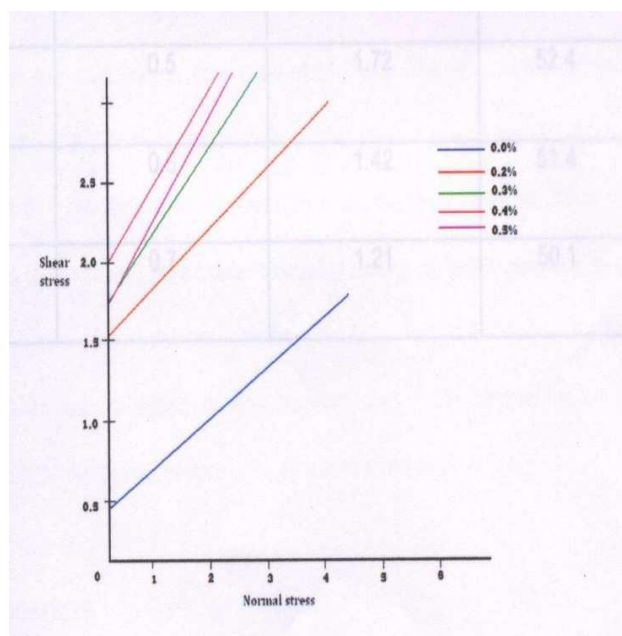
content is found to be 0.4%.

#### 4. DIRECT SHEAR TEST

In direct shear tests, both unreinforced and reinforced specimens were tested at the shearing rate of 1.25mm per minute in direct shear box. The fiber content in reinforced specimens varied from 0.1% to 0.7% by dry weight of the soil.

**Table 3:** Shows the variation of shear parameters for different percentage of fiber content.

S No	Percentage of Fiber	Value of cohesion Intercept= C kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	Angle of Internal Friction = $\phi$
1.	0	0.45	32.5
2.	0.2	1.57	37.6
3.	0.3	1.76	46.8
4.	0.4	2.16	50.8
5.	0.5	1.72	52.4
6.	0.6	1.42	51.4
7.	0.7	1.21	50.1



**Figure 1:** Normal stress and shear stress relationship.

Observation of the Table 3 and Figure1 indicates that with increase in normal stress, strength of reinforced soil increases. Also, these strengths increase with increase in fiber content up to 0.4% beyond which they decrease. The optimum fiber

## 5. UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF SOIL

Unconfined compressive tests were performed on unreinforced and reinforced specimens for fiber content varying from 0 to 0.7%.

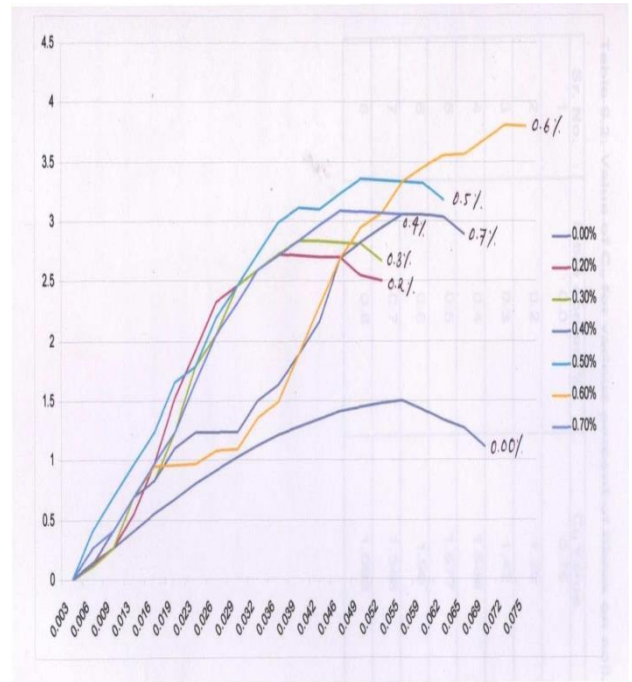
Strain

**Figure 2:** Stress and strain relationship.

**Table 4:** Shows the unconfined compressive strength of soil for different fiber contents

S.No	Fiber content (%)	Unconfined compressive Strength (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )
1.	0.0	0.75
2.	0.2	1.35
3.	0.3	1.42
4.	0.4	1.53
5.	0.5	1.67
6.	0.6	1.90
7.	0.7	1.55
8.	0.8	1.09

The results show that the reinforcement increases the strength. The maximum increase in stress, approximately 2.5 times higher than that for unreinforced soil, occurred for fiber content of 0.6 %. Also it can be seen from figure 2, that both failure stress and strain increase with increase in fiber content up to 0.6% beyond which both decrease. Thus, the optimum fiber content is to be 0.6%.



## CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of experimental investigations the following conclusions are drawn

1. The optimum fiber content for achieving maximum CBR values of reinforced soil in un-soaked and soaked condition are 0.6% and 0.5% respectively.
2. The shear strength of soil increases with inclusion of fiber up to 0.4%, beyond which it decreases.
3. Both cohesion and angle of friction increases with increase in fiber content up to 0.4%, beyond which it remains almost constant.
4. The shear strength of fiber-reinforced soil occurs at higher strain compared to un-reinforced soil.
5. The rate of increase of peak shear strength increases with increases in fiber content commensurate with increase in normal stress.
6. The maximum increase in unconfined compressive strength is found to be 2.5 times higher than that for unreinforced soil at the optimum fiber content of 0.6%. The corresponding failure strain is higher than that for un-reinforced soil.

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