



# CHARACTERISTICS OF SOIL , SAND, FLY ASH AND CERAMICS MIX FOR USE AS SUB GRADE MATERIAL

## Final Evaluation

26<sup>th</sup> April 2012

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# INTRODUCTION

- **FLY ASH** is a waste by-product from the thermal power plants, which uses coal as a fuel.
- At present about 100 thermal power plants in India produce about 130 million tones of fly ash every year.
- It is not being used fully for gainful purposes like brick making, cement manufacturing, soil stabilization and as fill material.
- Serious concern with its disposal, utilization and threat to public health.

# **INTRODUCTION**

- **CERAMICS** such as tile waste, sanitary waste, crockery are also produced during manufacturing and construction processes.
- **The construction of roads not only helps to consume bulk quantities of fly ash and ceramics solving its disposal problems to certain extent but also satisfies the construction requirement.**

# **OBJECTIVE**

- The main aim of the project is to make a suitable mixture of Soil and Sand along with the waste materials such as Fly ash and Ceramics as subgrade; so as to minimize their dumping, thus to minimize pollution.
- To study the Compaction, Drainage and Strength characteristics of the composite mixture.

# METHODOLOGY

- Fundamental properties of soil, sand, fly ash and ceramics (tile waste) are determined by conducting the preliminary tests.
- Compaction, Drainage and Strength characteristics of different mixtures are found.
- Mixture ‘A’ is from the best mix obtained from the combination of soil and sand.
- Fly ash will be added to the mixture ‘A’ in some proportion to get a resultant mixture ‘B’.
- Mixture ‘C’ will be made by adding ceramics (4.75-.075)mm in Mixture ‘B’ to get the best Strength.

# WORK PLAN

Activities	Total Weight age	08129	08105	08117	08137	7121	Completed
Proposal	5	1	1	1	1	1	5
Identification and collection of raw materials	10	2	2	2	2	2	10
Preparation of materials	10	2	2	2	2	2	10
Finding index properties of each material	20	4	4	4	4	4	20
Compaction properties of Mixture 'A'	15	3	3	3	3	3	15
Compaction properties of Mixture 'B'	10	2	2	2	2	2	10
Compaction properties of Mixture 'C'	10	2	2	2	2	2	10
Suggesting the Best mix.	10	3	2	2	3	0	10
Report	10	2	3	3	2	0	10
Total	100	21	21	21	21	16	100

# Material used and properties

## SOIL

- Particle size distribution curve
- Plastic limit and Liquid limit.
- Specific Gravity.
- OMC and MDD.
- Permeability
- CBR



# Sand

- Particle size distribution curve
- Specific Gravity.
- OMC and MDD.
- Permeability



# **FLY ASH**

- **Particle size distribution curve.**
- **Plastic limit and Liquid limit.**
- **Specific Gravity.**
- **OMC and MDD.**
- **Permeability**



# Ceramic

- **Particle size distribution curve.**
- **Specific Gravity.**
- **OMC and MDD.**

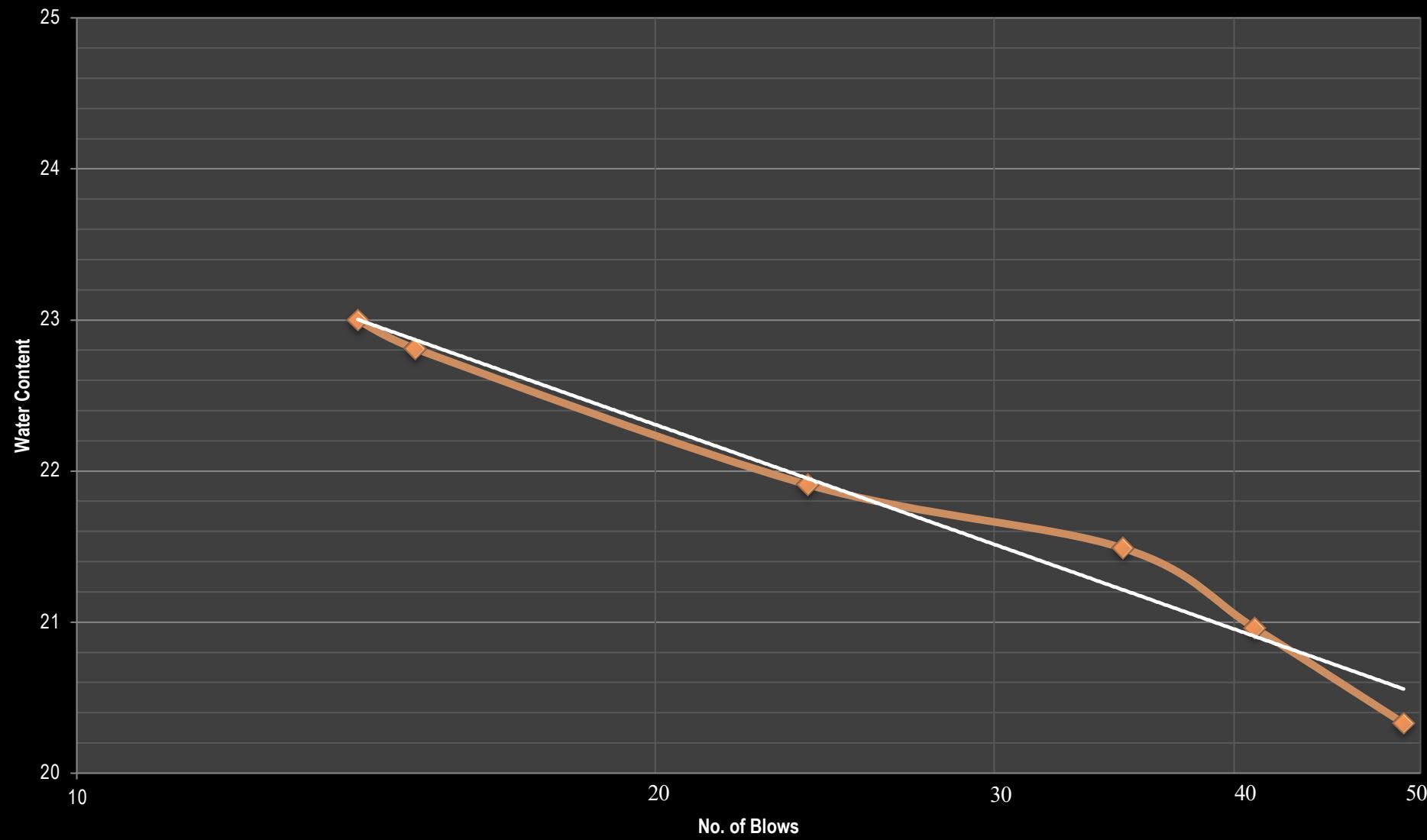


# Specific Gravity

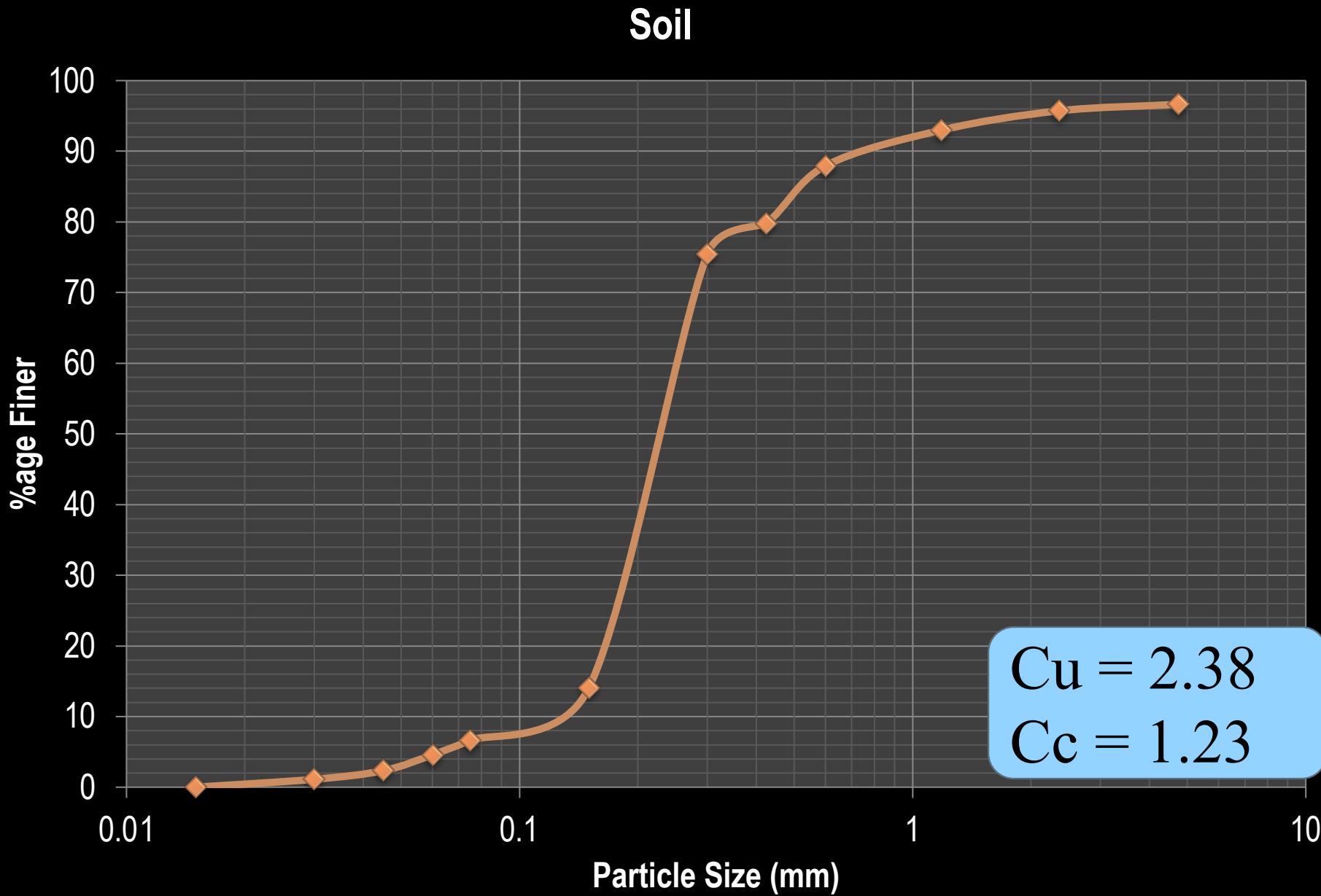
Sample	Specific Gravity
Sand	2.625
Soil	2.568
Fly ash	1.924
Ceramic	2.349

# SOIL of Liquid Limit (21.75%) and Plastic-Limit of (17.48%)

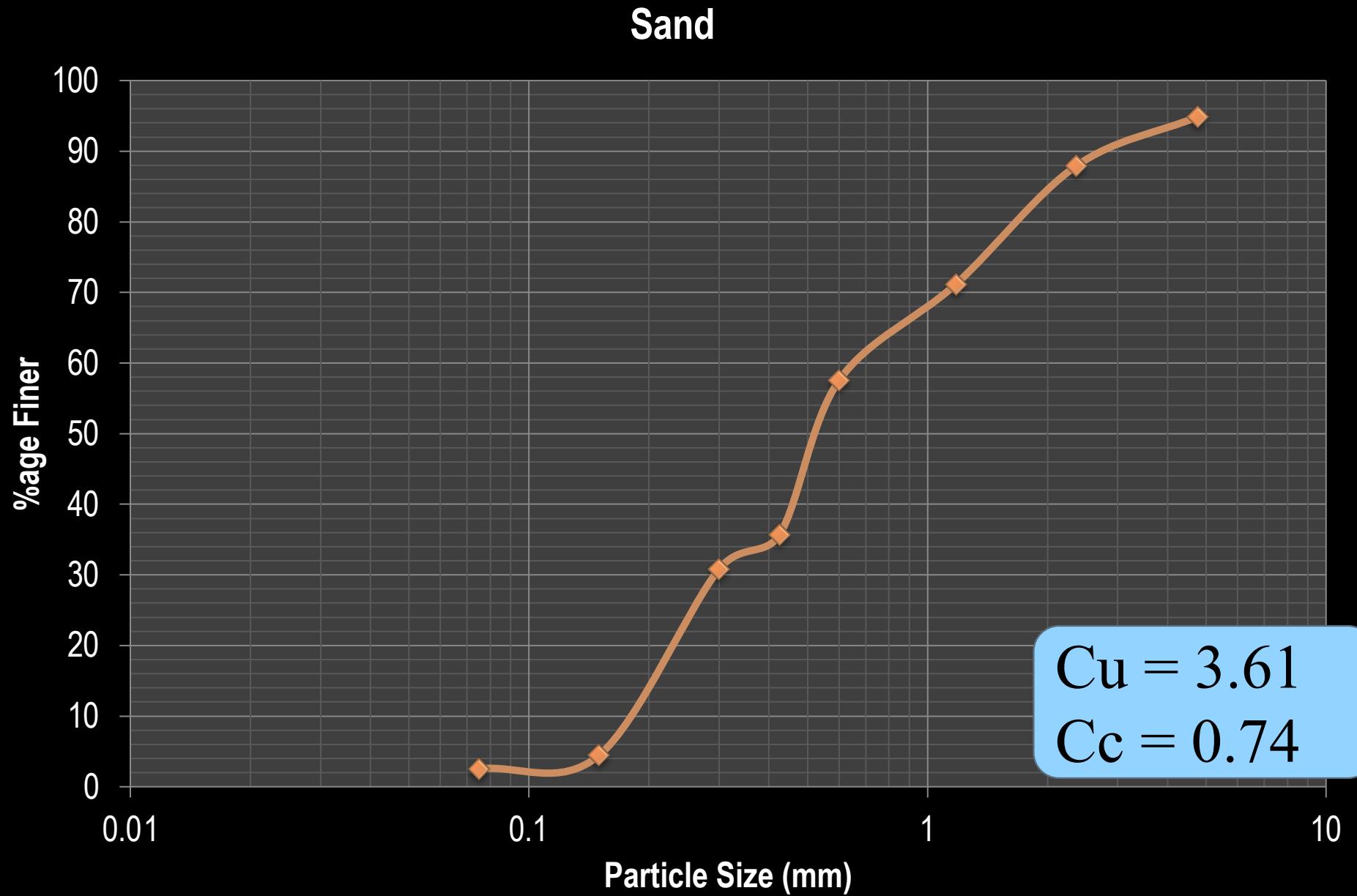
Liquid Limit (21.75%)



# Particle size distribution

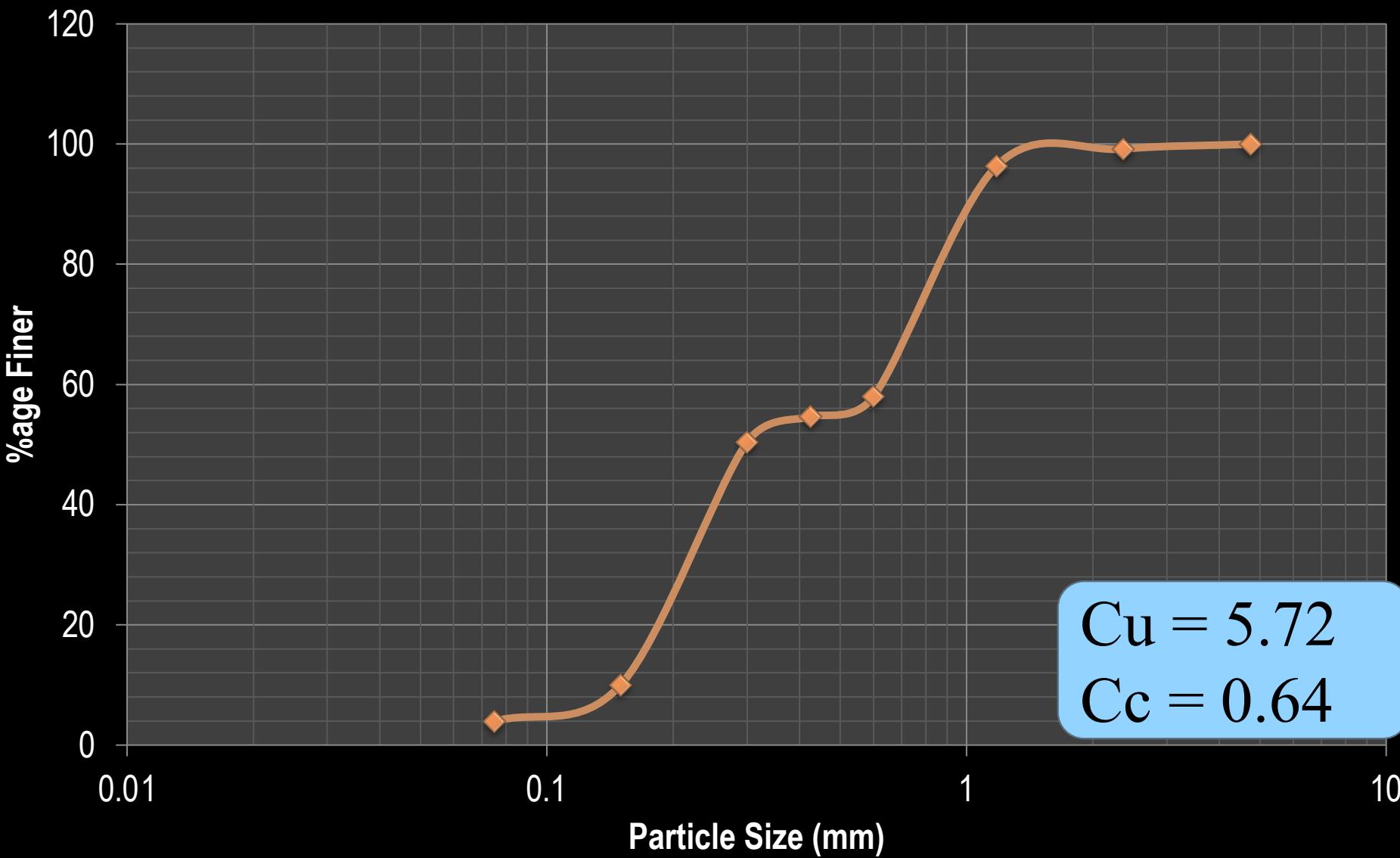


# Particle size distribution



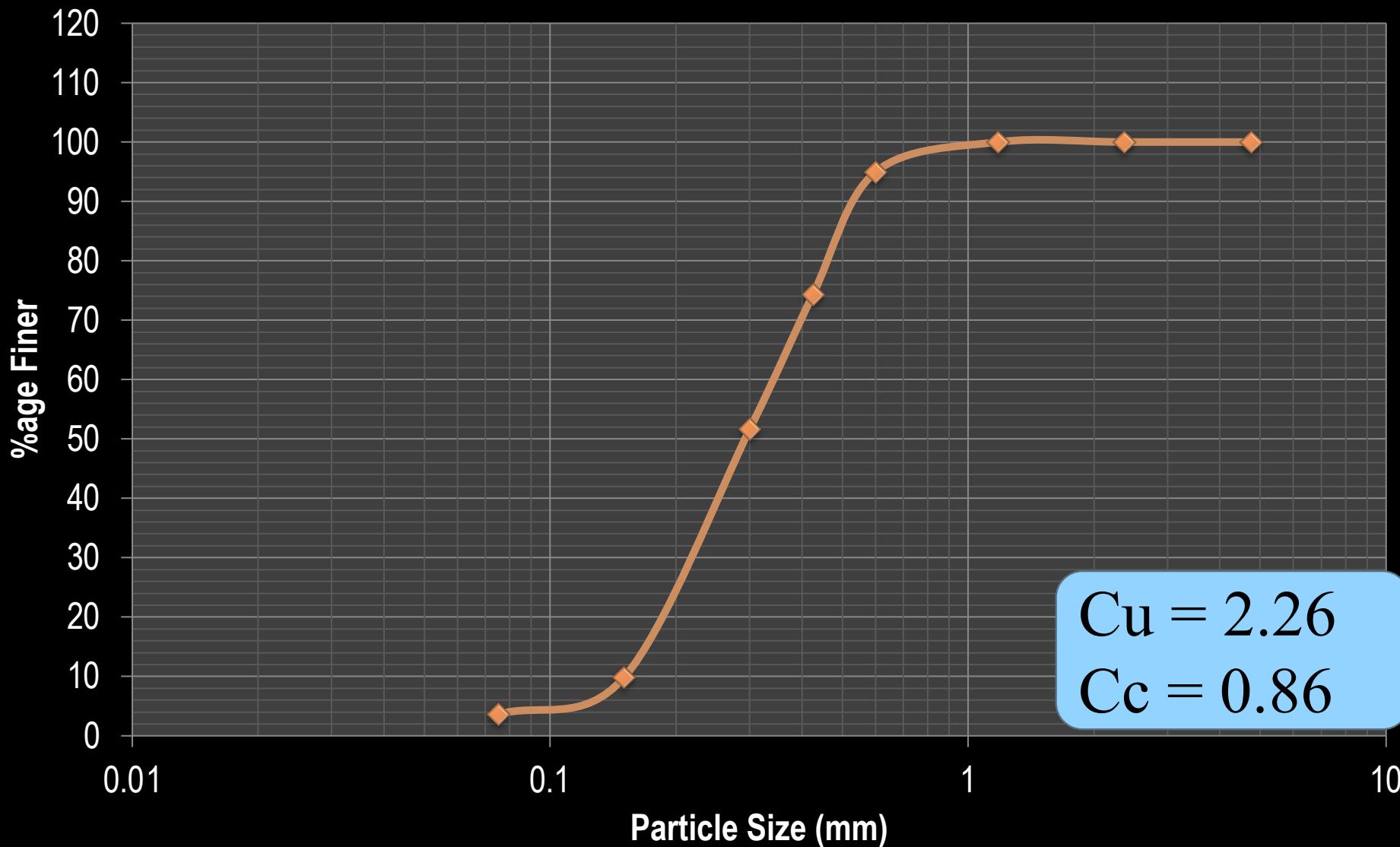
# Particle size distribution

Flyash



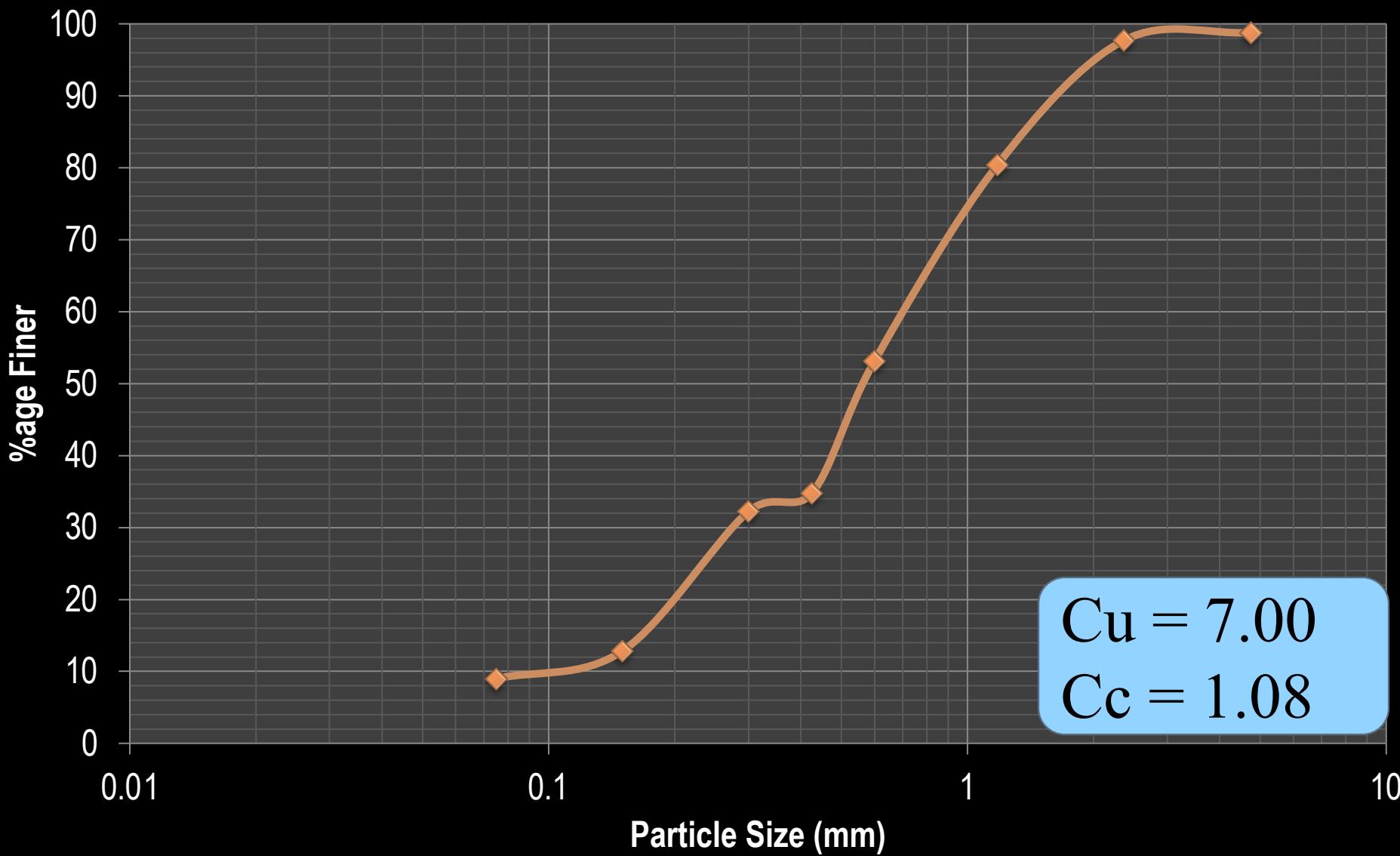
# Particle size distribution

Flyash



# Particle size distribution

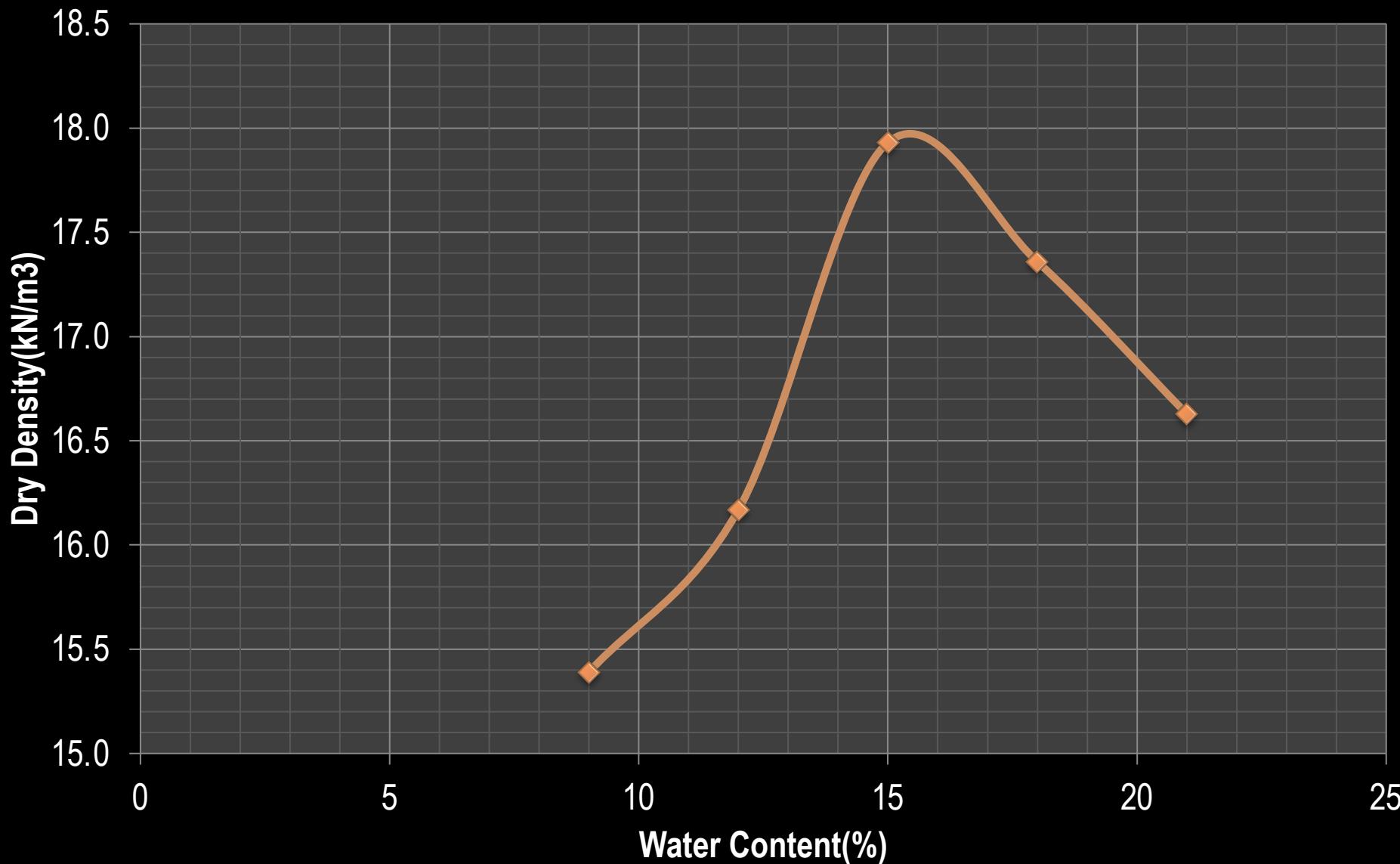
Ceramics



# OMC and MDD (Soil)

OMC = 15.50 %  
MDD = 18kN/m<sup>3</sup>

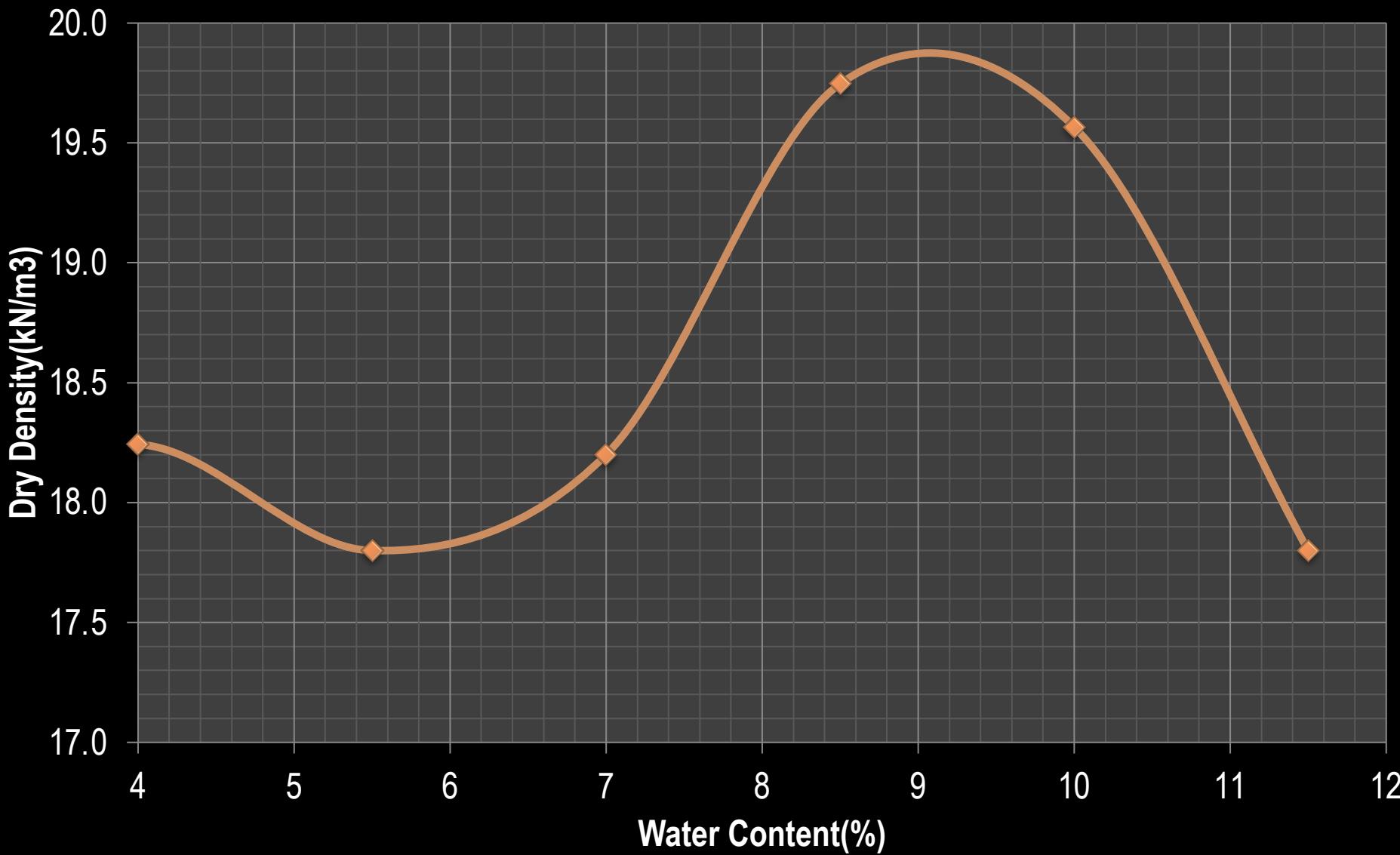
Soil



# OMC and MDD

OMC = 9.0%.  
MDD = 19.8kN/m<sup>3</sup>

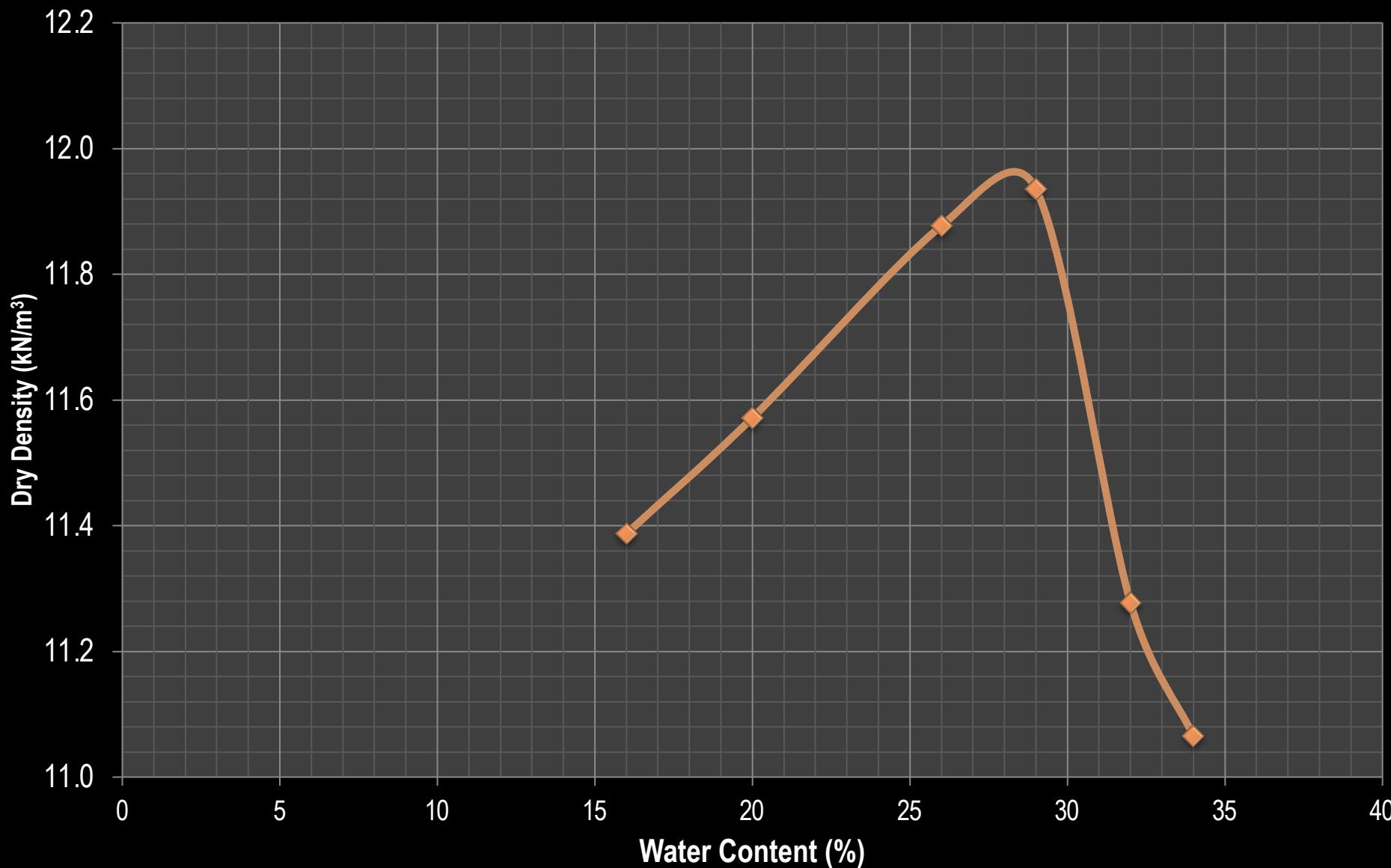
Sand



# OMC and MDD

OMC = 28.5 %  
MDD = 11.96kN/m<sup>3</sup>

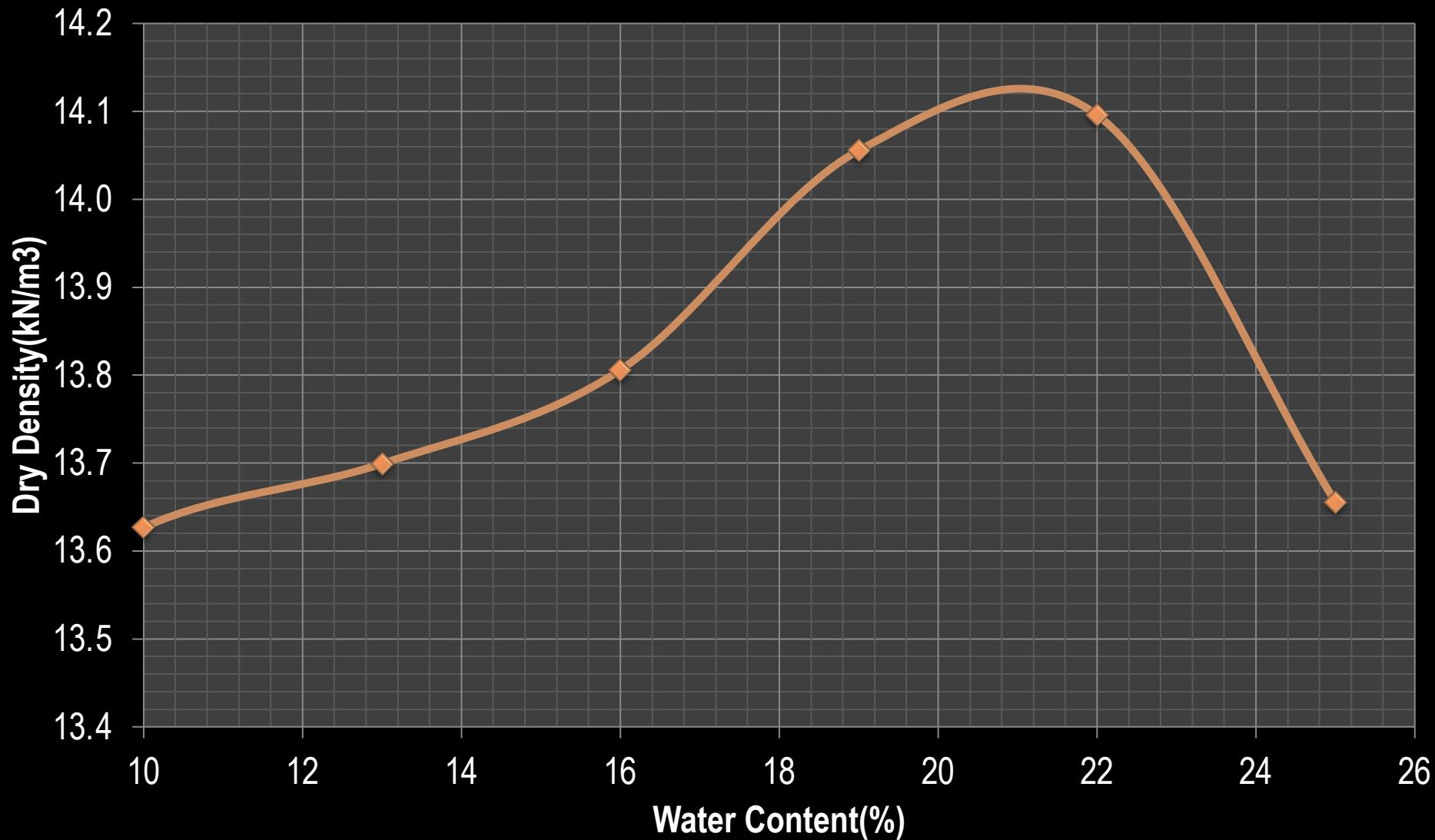
Flyash



# OMC and MDD

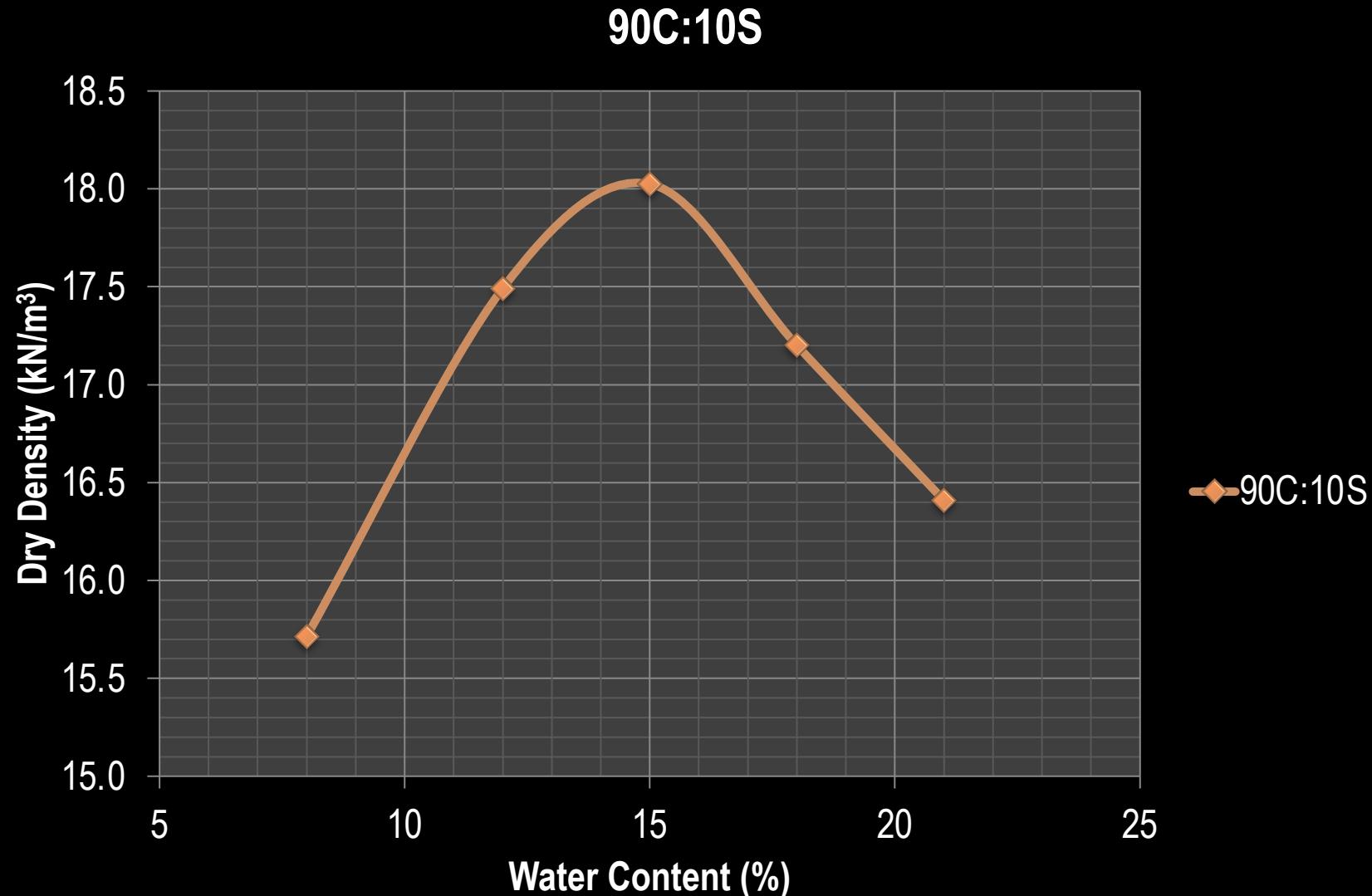
OMC = 21%  
MDD = 14.1kN/m<sup>3</sup>

Ceramic



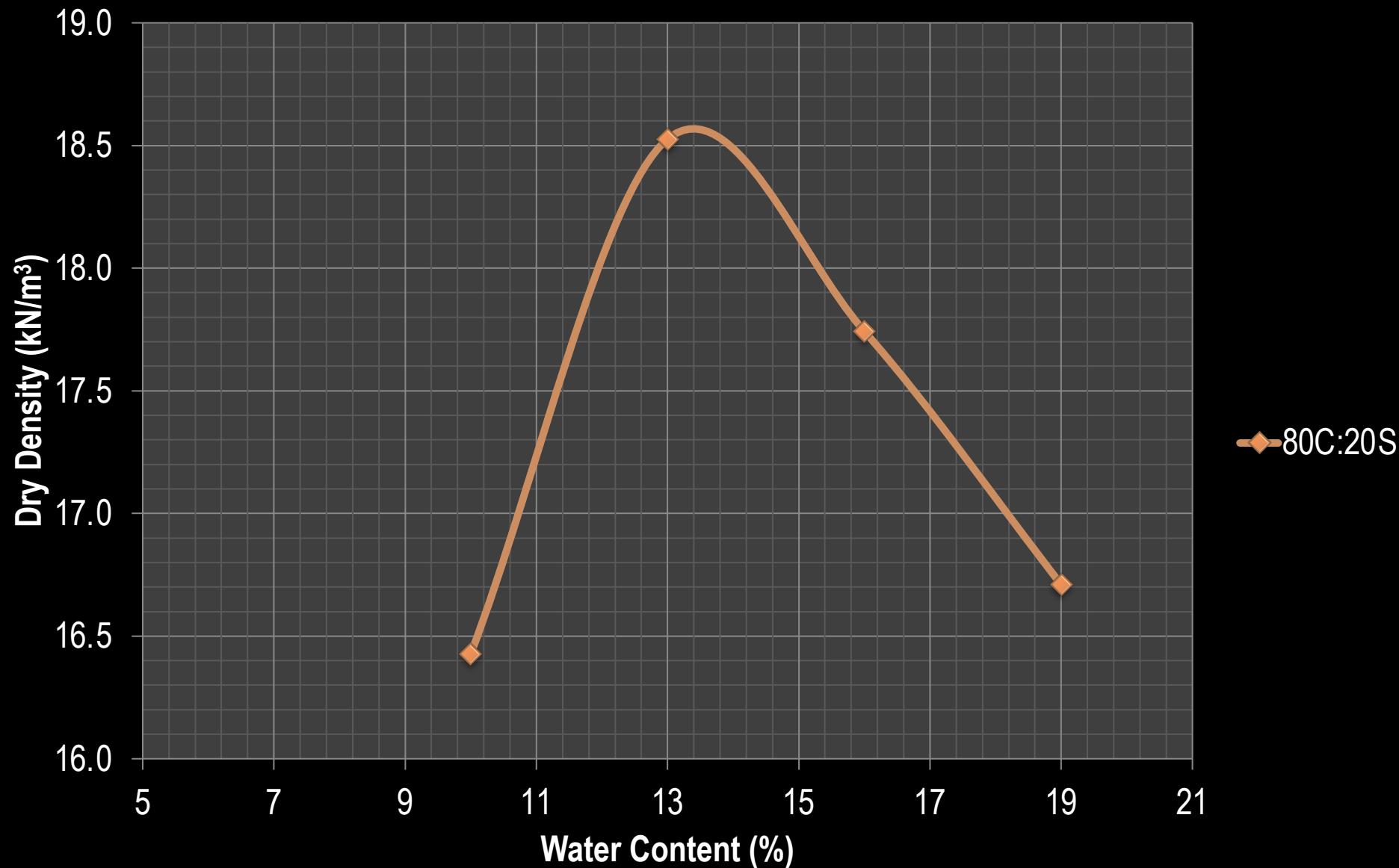
# FOR MIXTURE ‘A’ PROCTOR WAS DONE FOR VARIOUS RATIOS

90(Soil):10(Sand)



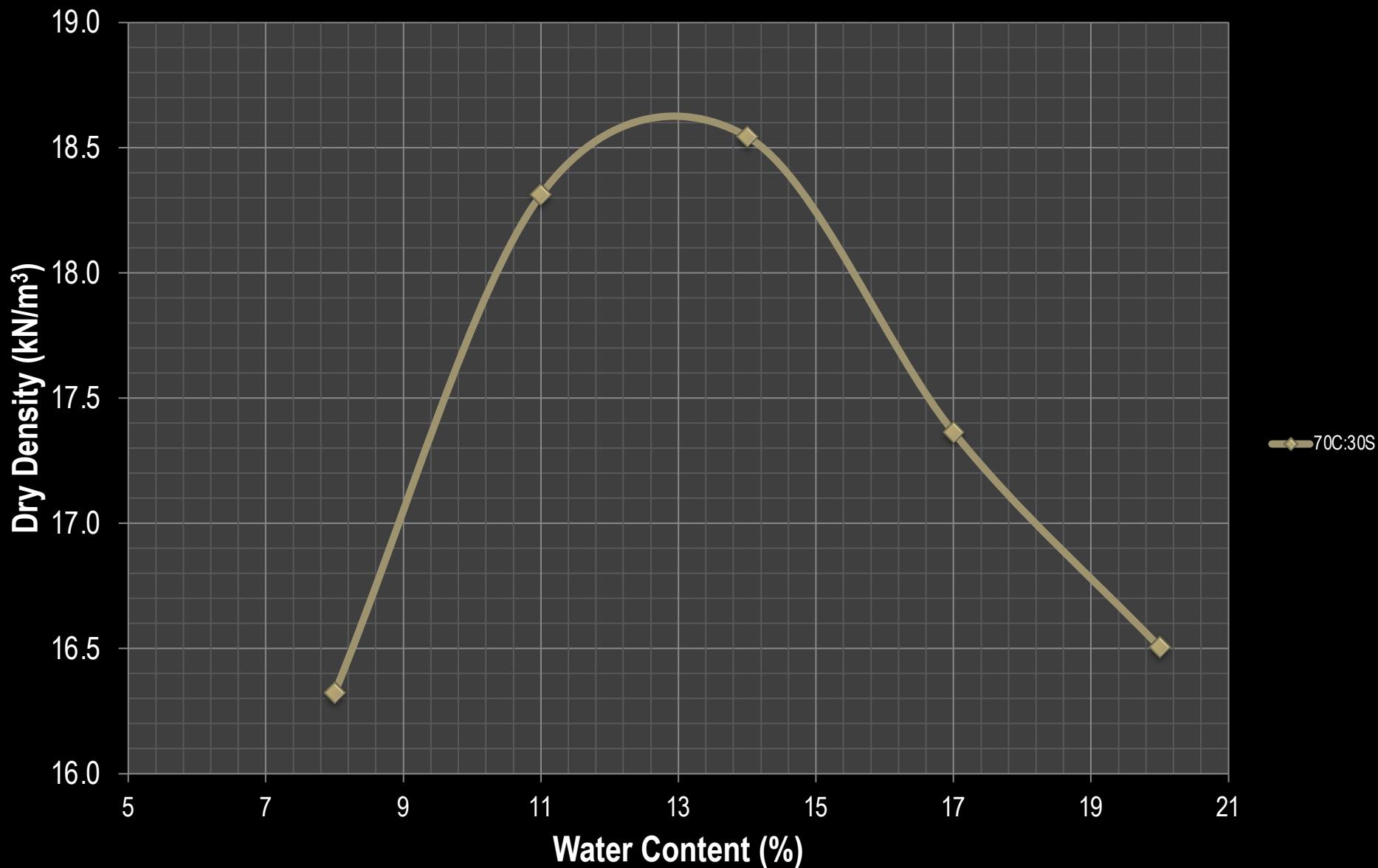
80(Soil):20(Sand)

80C:20S



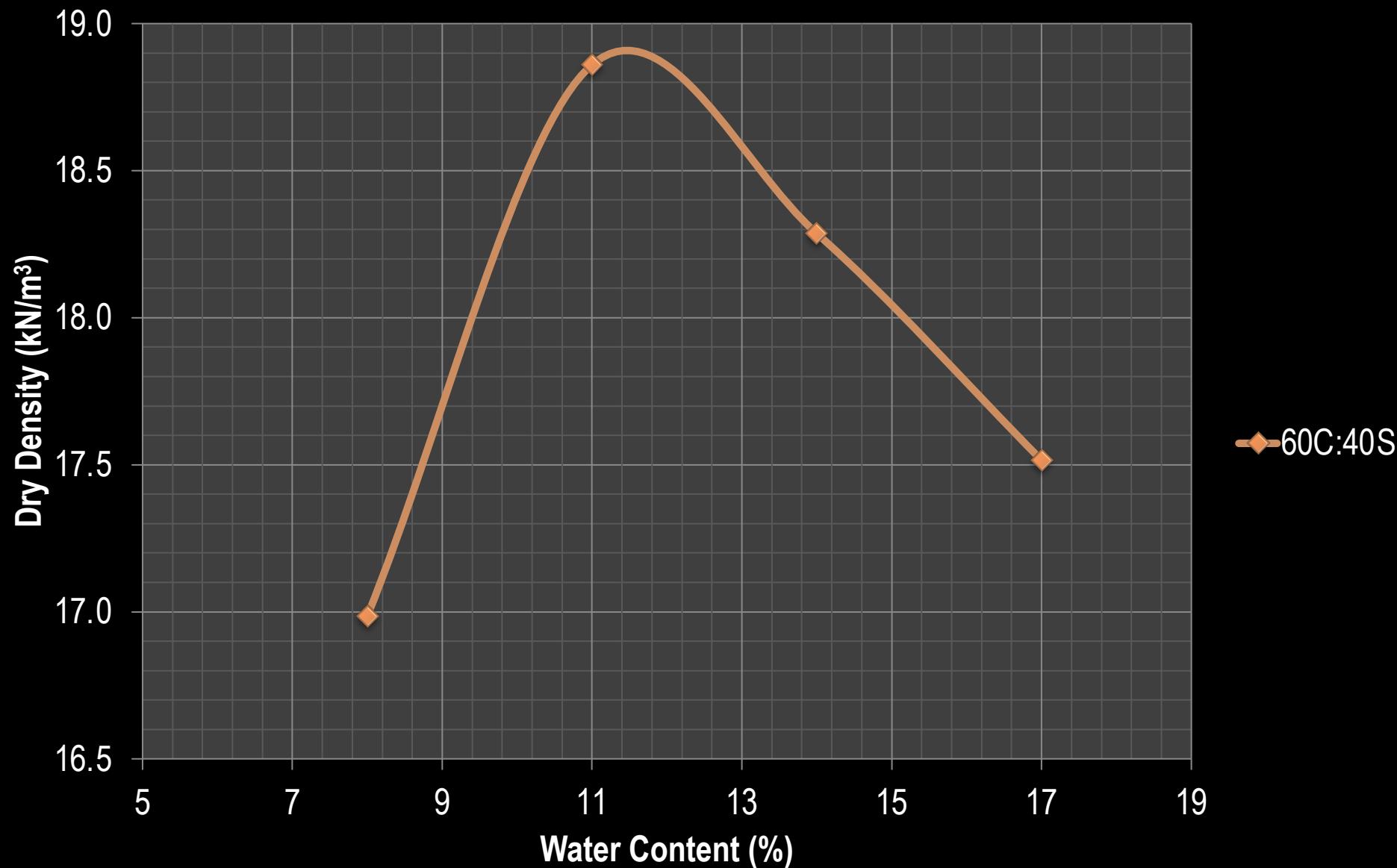
70(Soil):30(Sand)

70C:30S



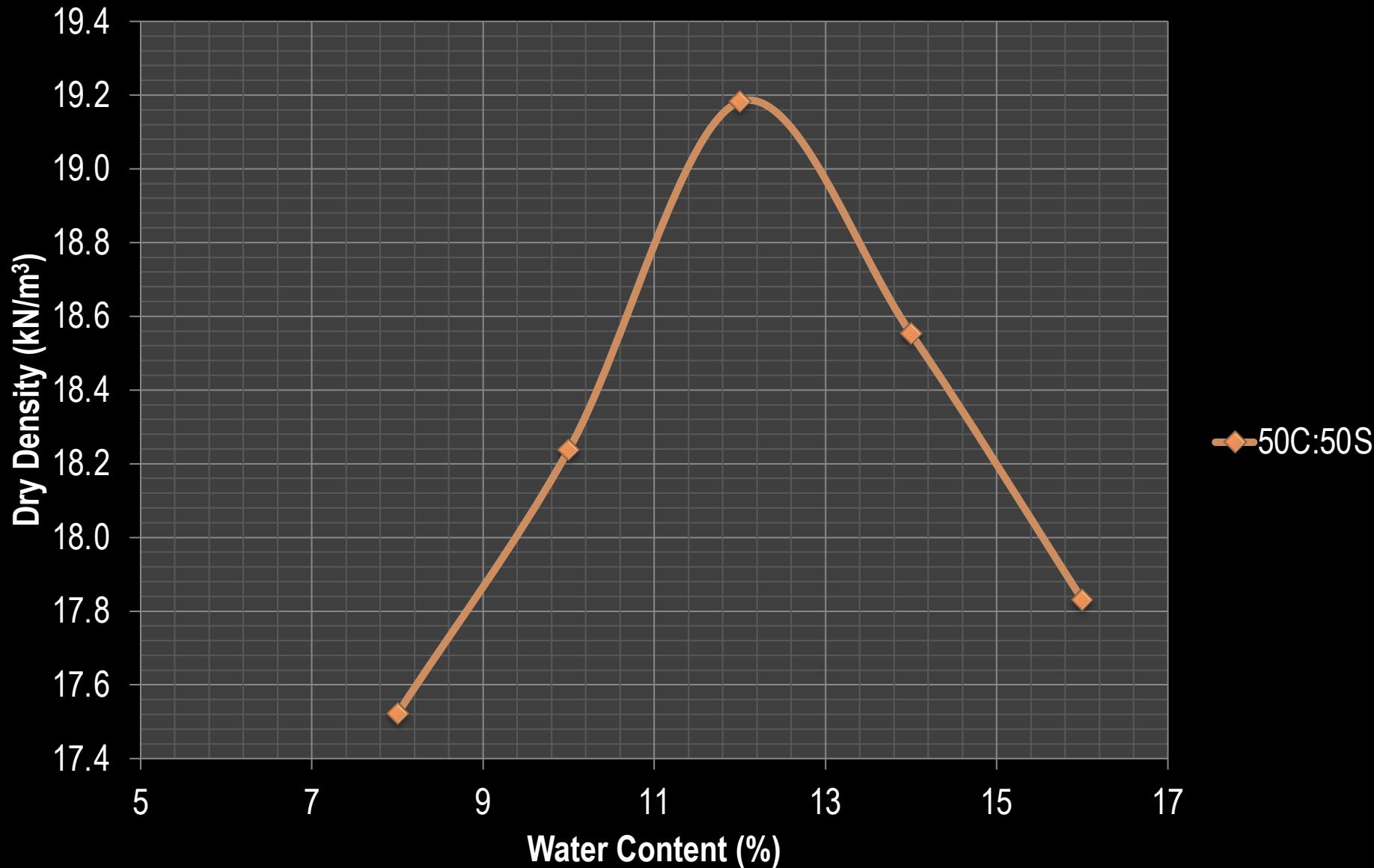
60(Soil):40(Sand)

60C:40S

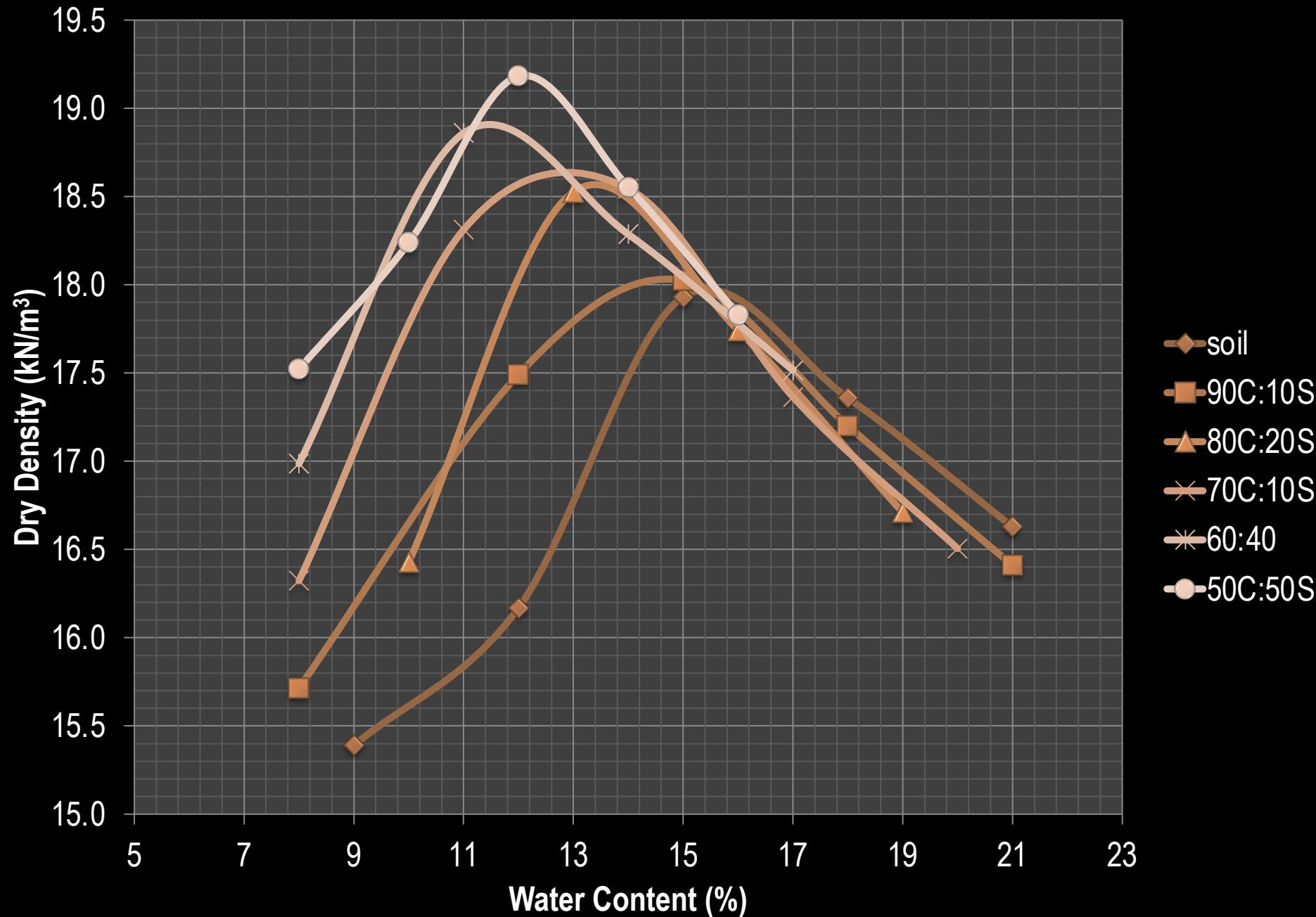


50(Soil):50(Sand)

50C:50S



# Variation



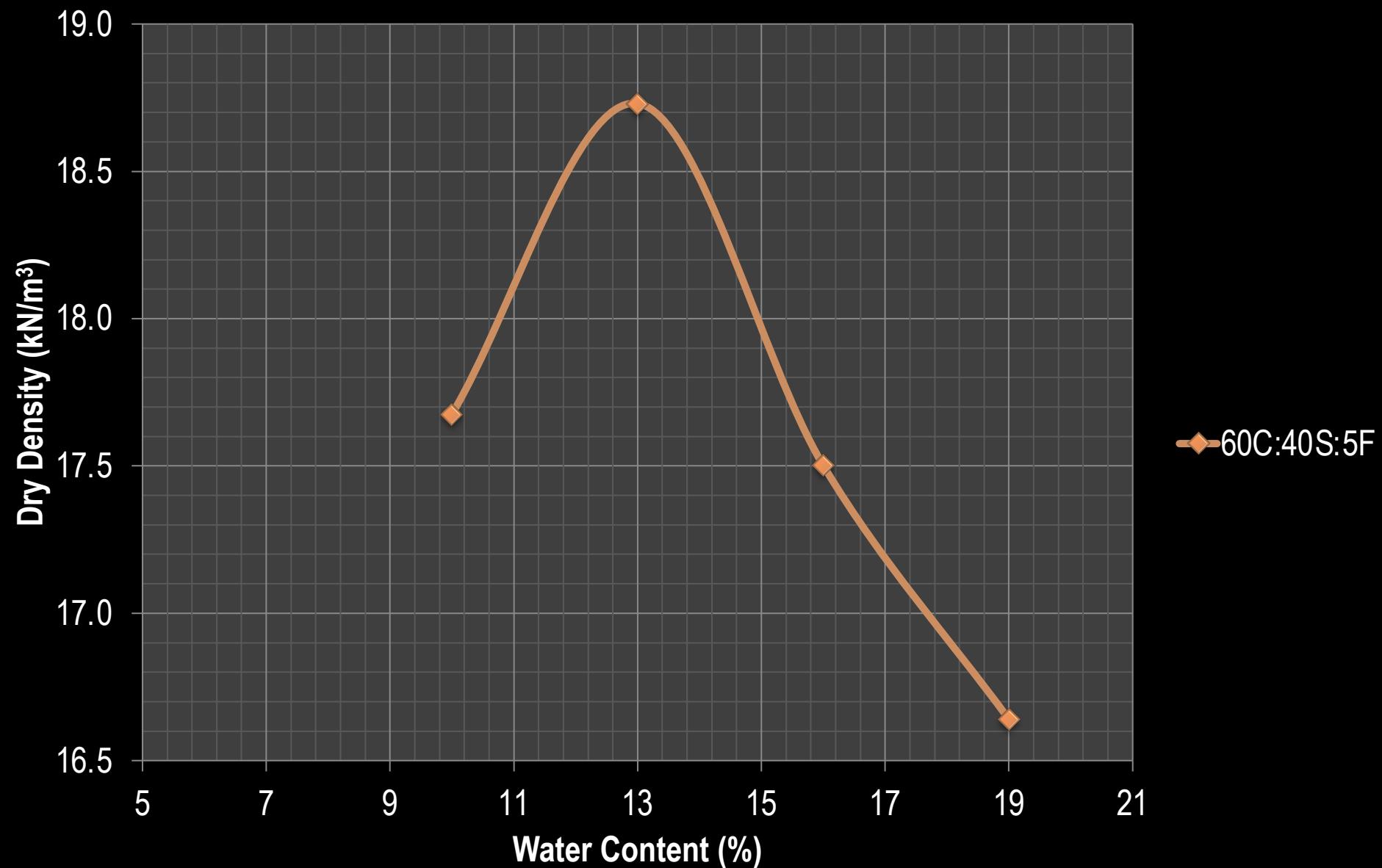
<b>Mixture</b>	<b>Dry Density</b> <b>(kN/m<sup>3</sup> )</b>	<b>Optimum Moisture Content (%)</b>
C: Clay S: Sand		
100C:0S	18.0	15.5
90C:10S	18.1	15.0
80C:20S	18.5	13.5
70C:30S	<u>18.6</u>	13.0
60C:40S	<u>18.9</u>	12.5
50C:50S	19.2	12.0

# FOR MIXTURE ‘B’ PROCTOR WAS DONE FOR VARIOUS RATIOS

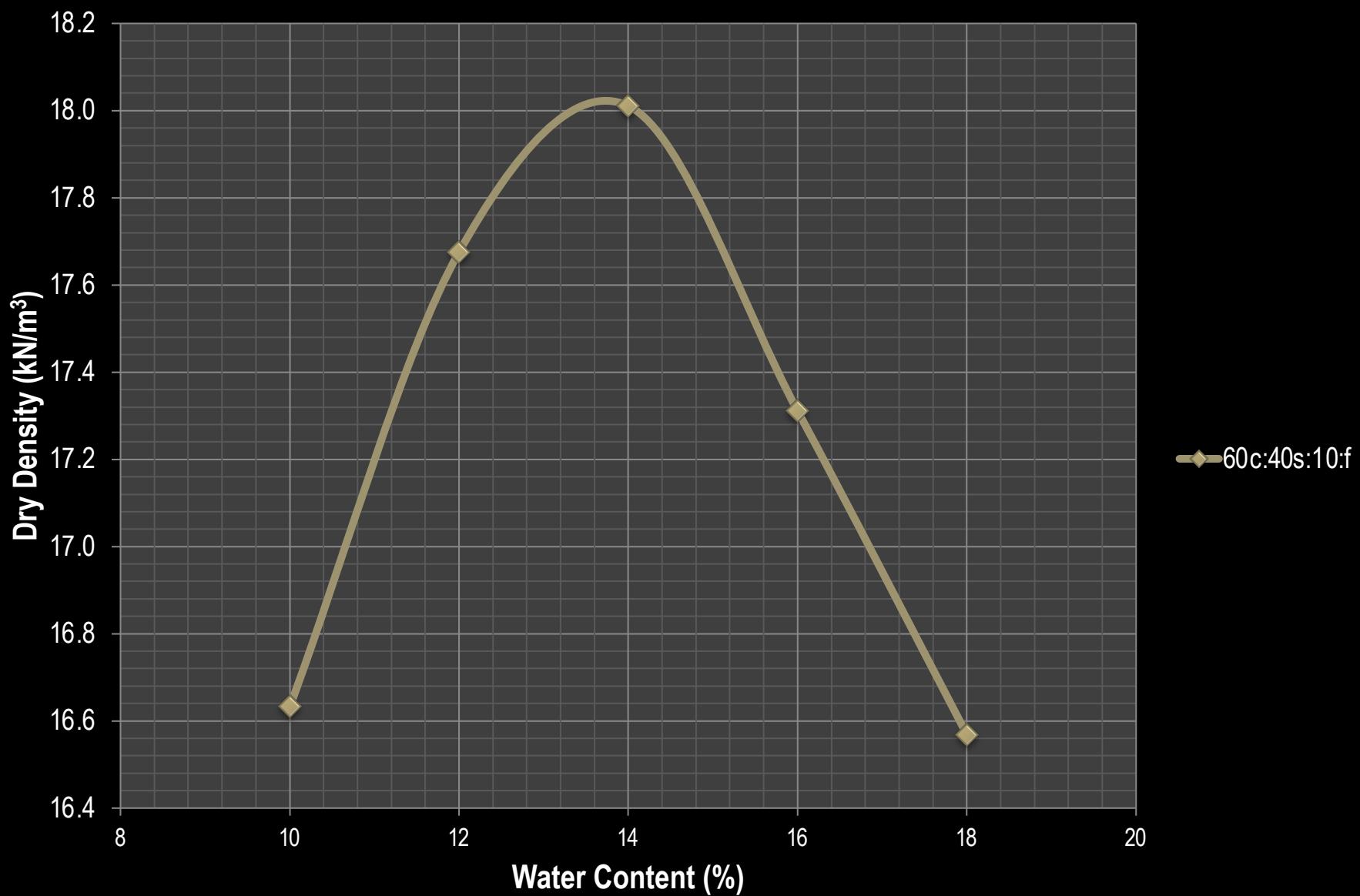
- 1) 60:40 and 70:30 are selected as the optimum mixers for making Mixture B.
- 2) Mixture B was made by adding fly-ash into Mixture A.
- 3) Various ratios are:
  - Mixture A(60:40): 5(Fly-ash)
  - Mixture A(60:40):10(Fly-ash)
  - Mixture A(60:40):15(Fly-ash)
  - Mixture A(60:40):20(Fly-ash)
  - Mixture A(70:30): 5(Fly-ash)
  - Mixture A(70:30):10(Fly-ash)
  - Mixture A(70:30):15(Fly-ash)
  - Mixture A(70:30):20(Fly-ash)

(60(Soil):40(Sand)):5(Fly-ash)

**60C:40S:5F**

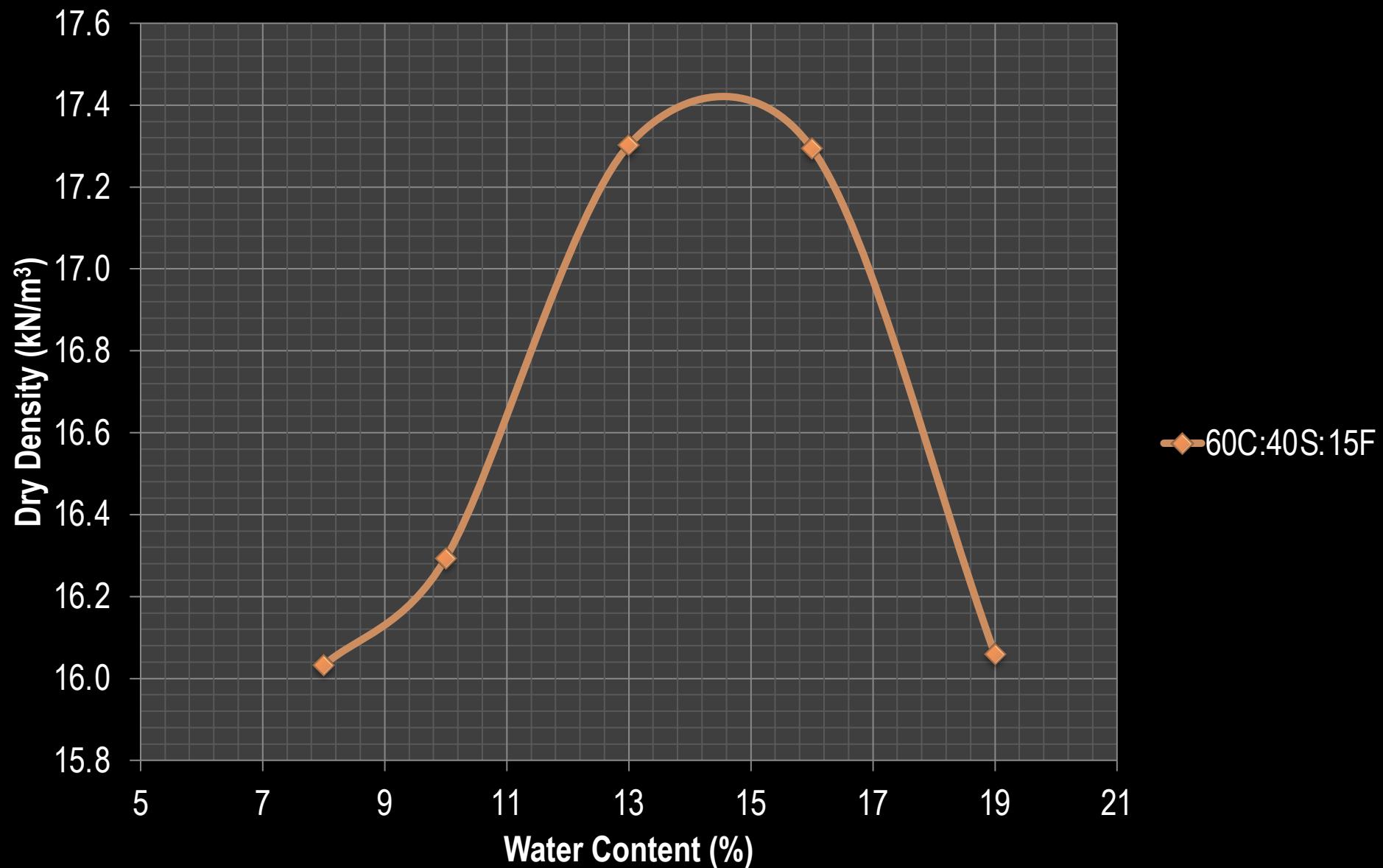


(60(Soil):40(Sand)):10(Fly-ash)



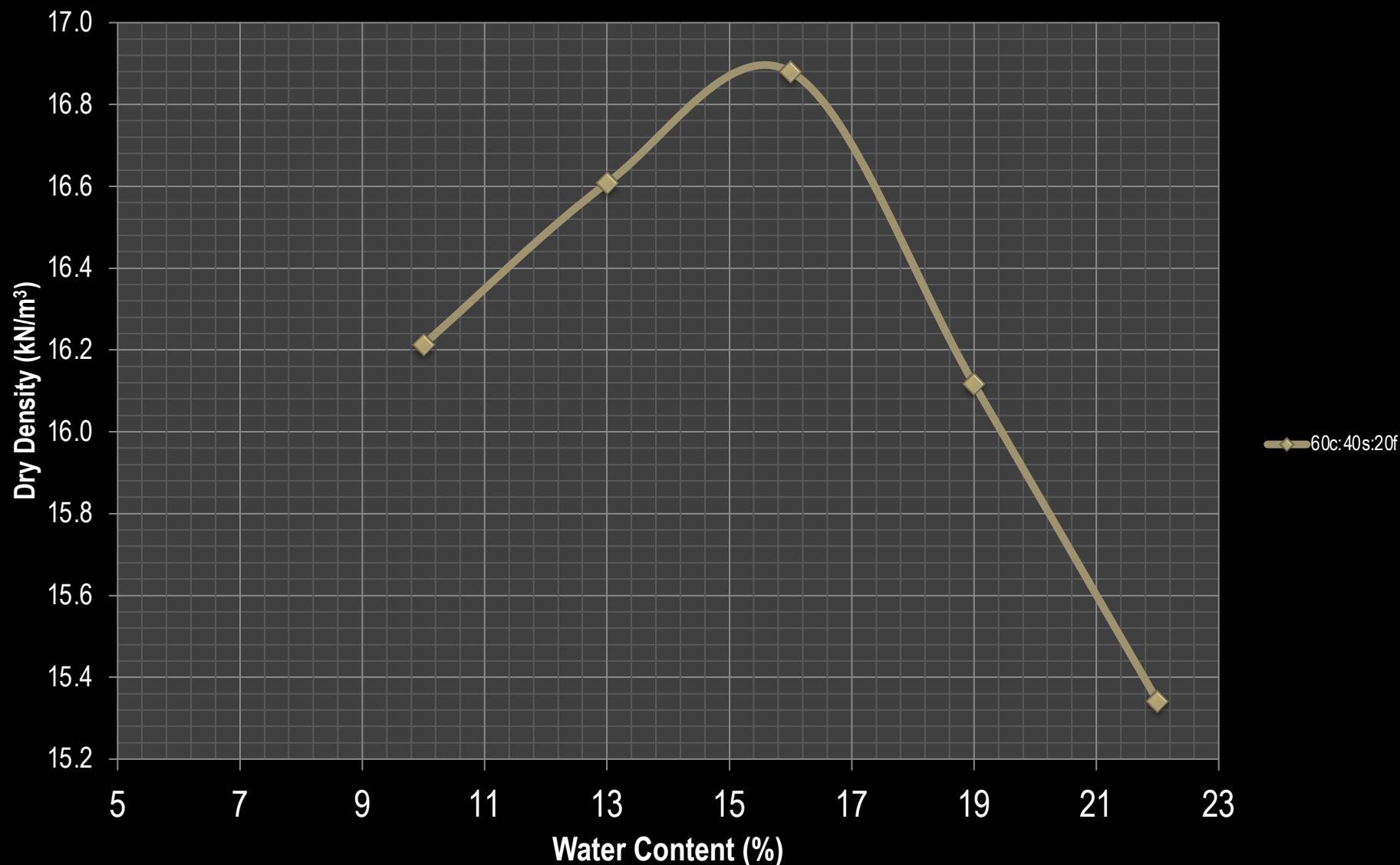
(60(Soil):40(Sand)):15(Fly-ash)

60C:40S:15F

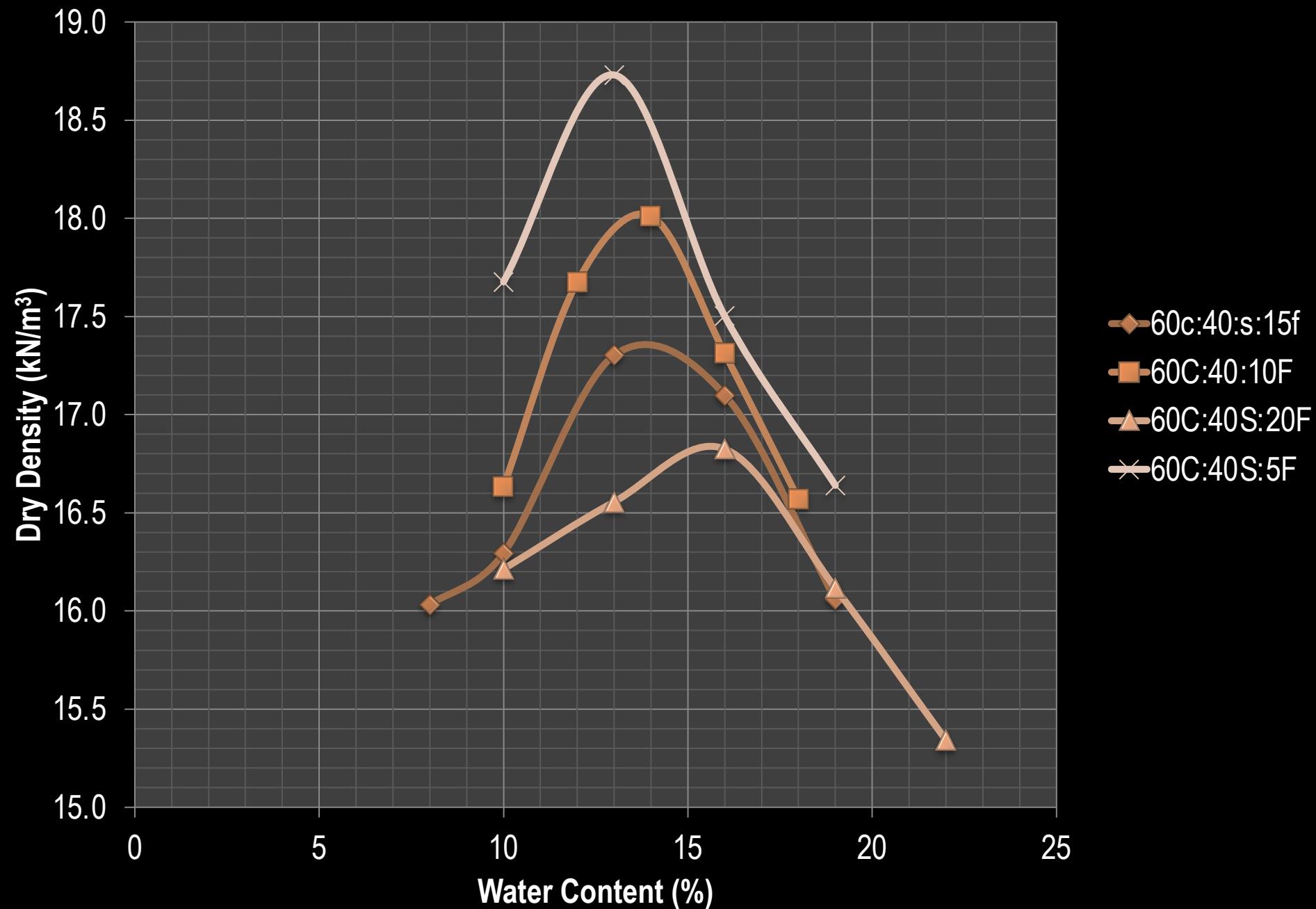


(60(Soil):40(Sand)):20(Fly-ash)

60C:40S:20F

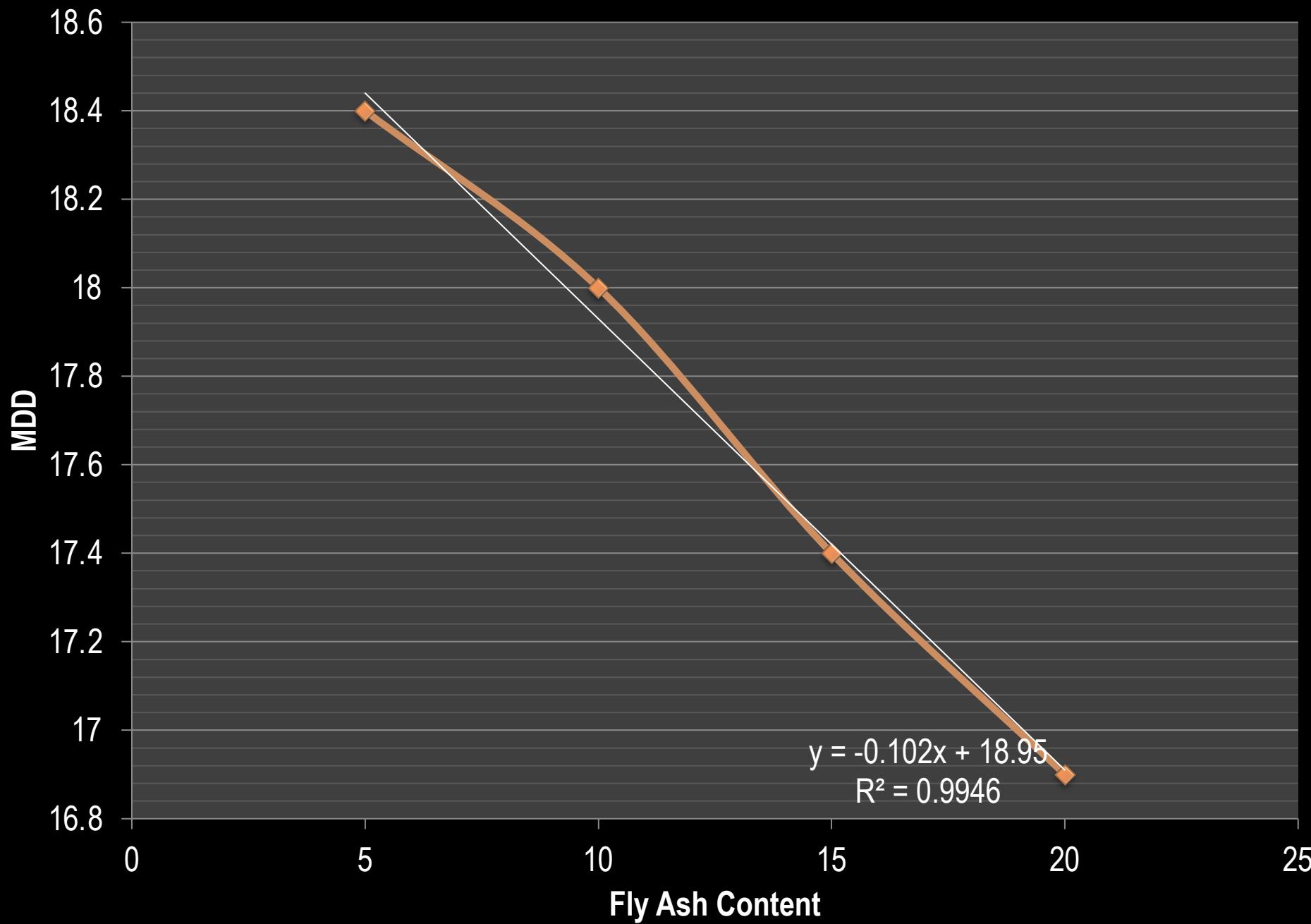


# VARIATION



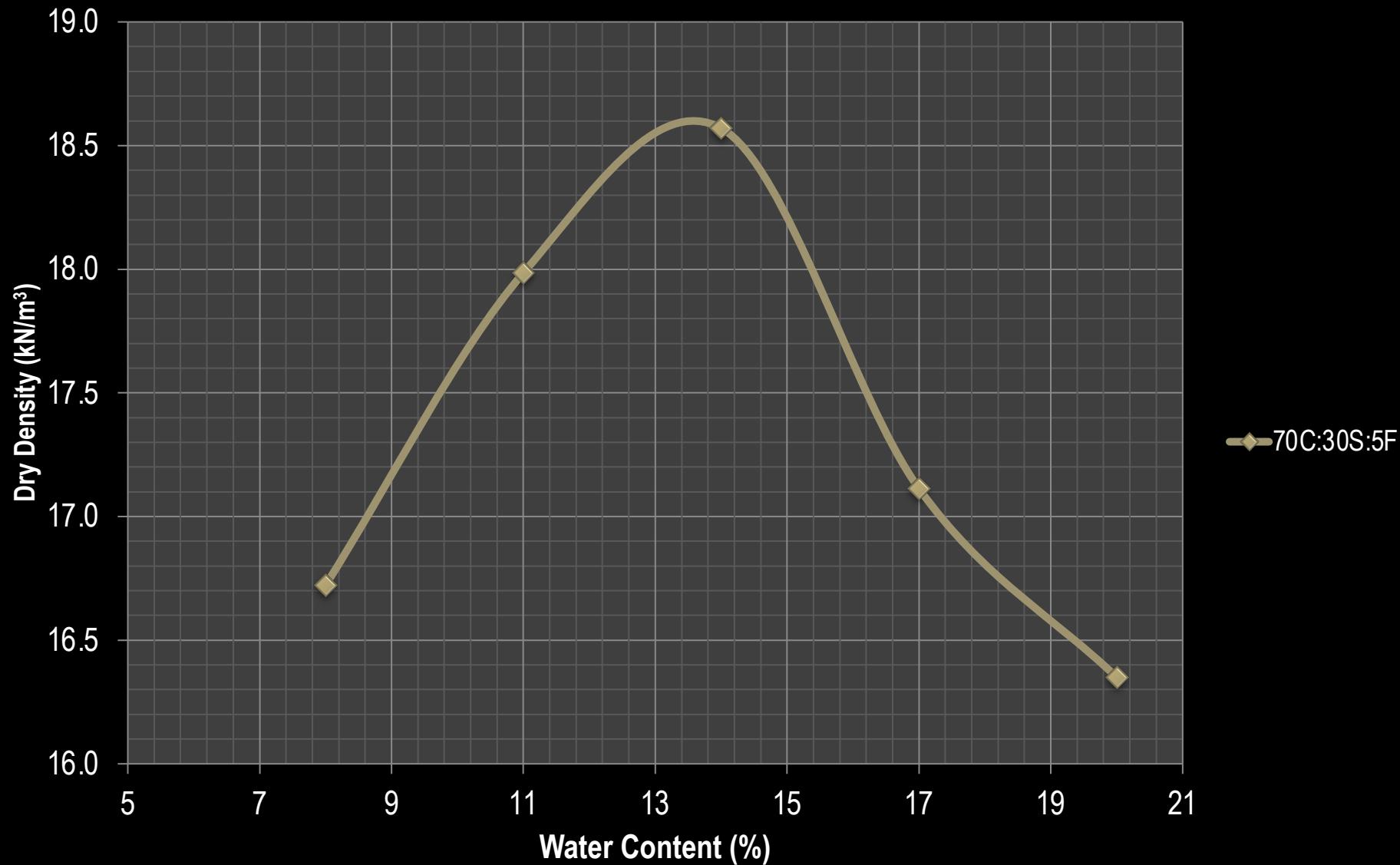
Ratio	Maximum Dry Density (KN/m <sup>3</sup> )	Optimum Moisture Content (%)
60C:40S:5F	18.7	13.0
60C:40S:10F	<u>18.0</u>	14.0
60C:40S:15F	17.4	15.0
60C:40S:20F	16.9	16.0

# Variation with change in Fly-ash (60:40:Flyash)



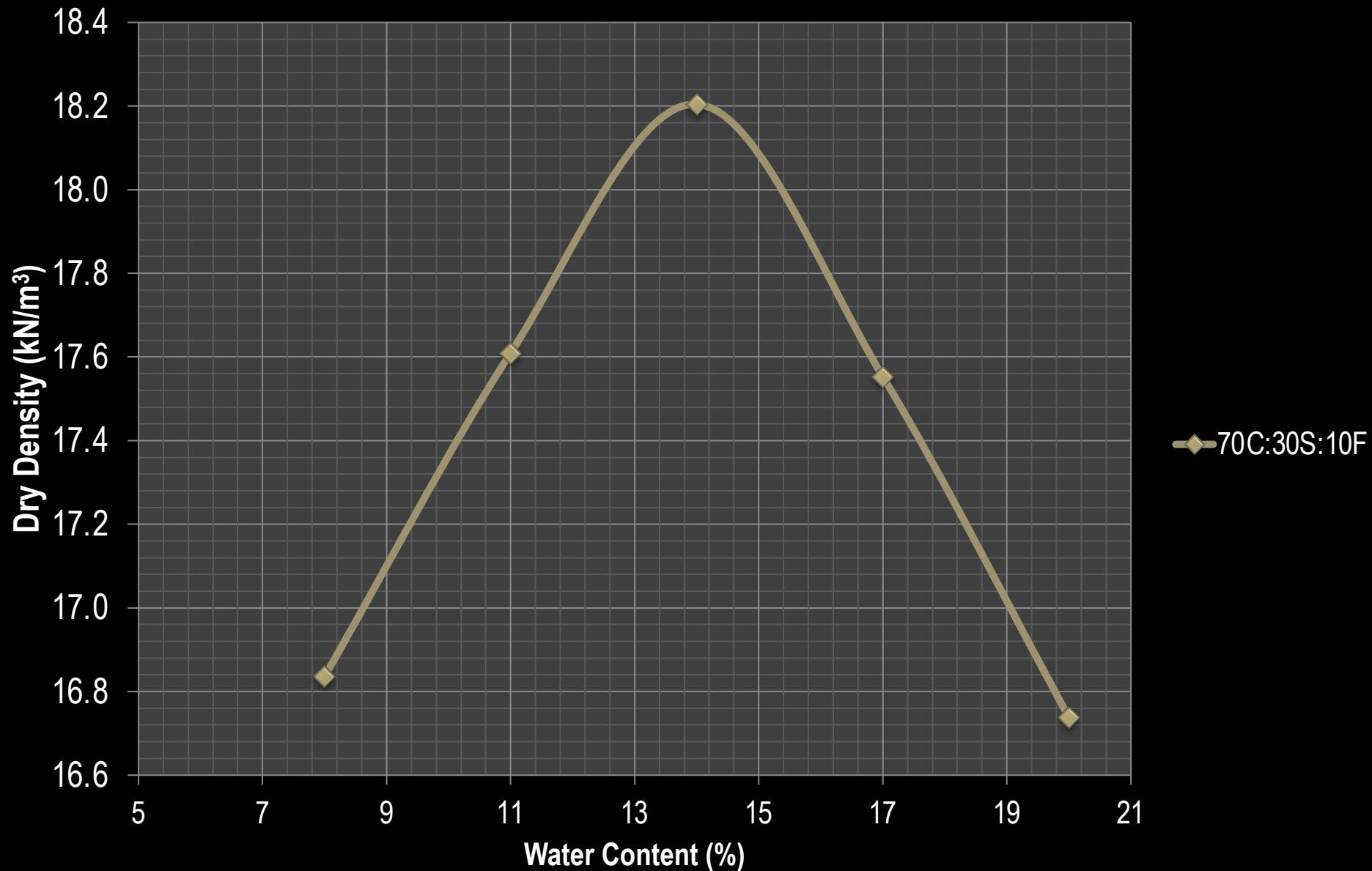
(70(soil):30(sand)):5(fly-ash)

70C:30S:5F



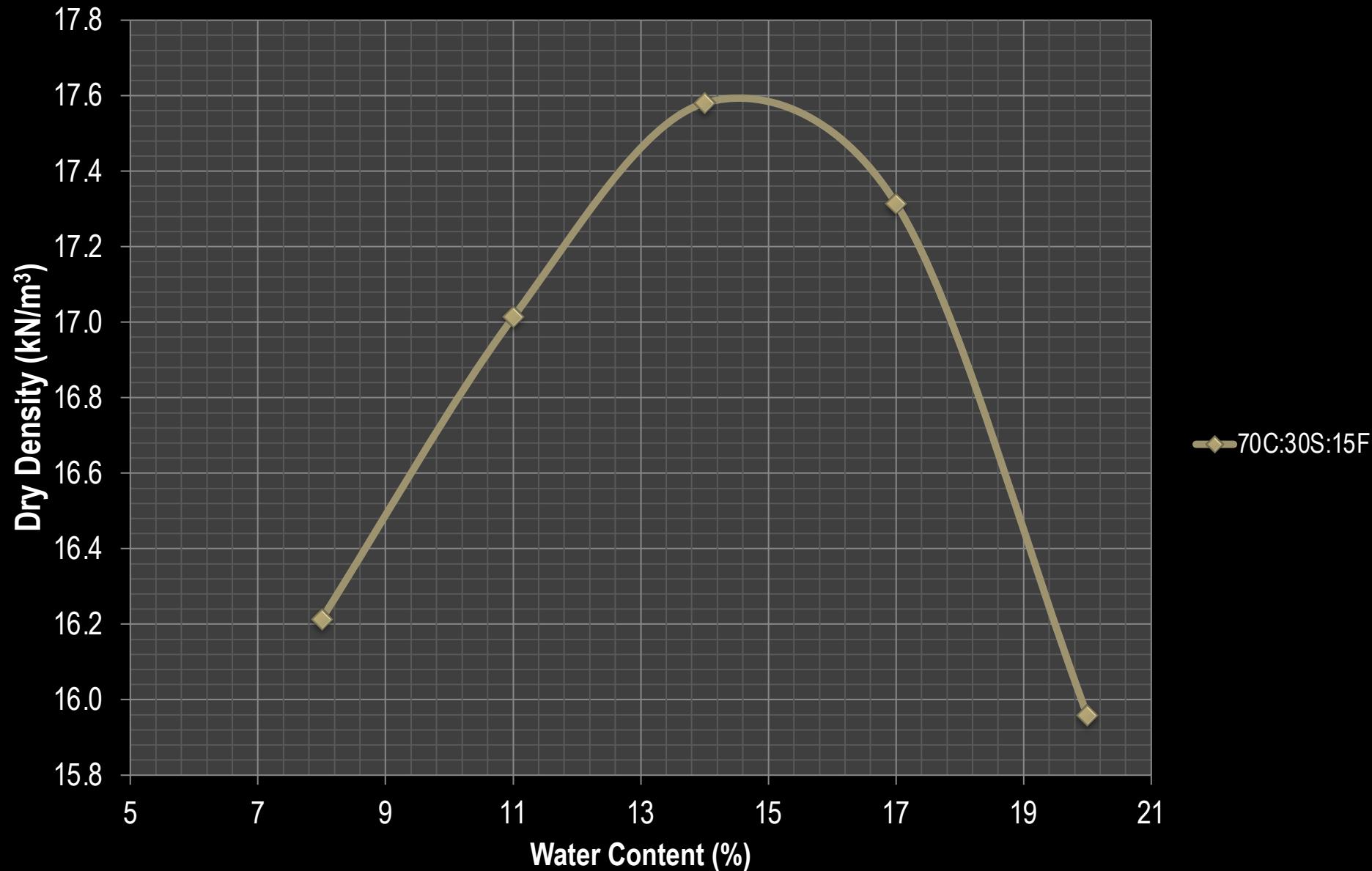
(70(soil):30(sand)):10(fly-ash)

70C:30S:10F



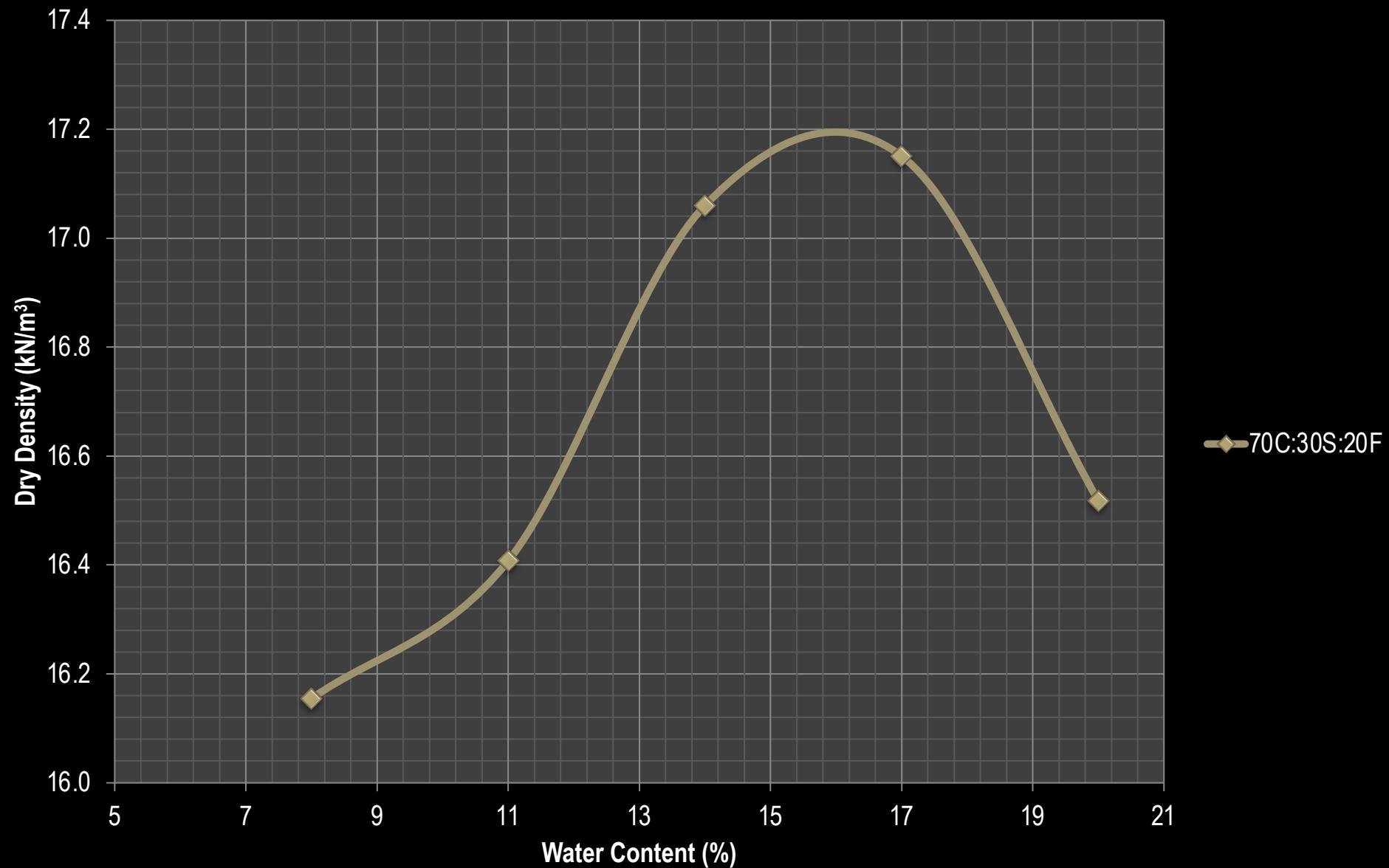
(70(soil):30(sand)):15(fly-ash)

70C:30S:15F

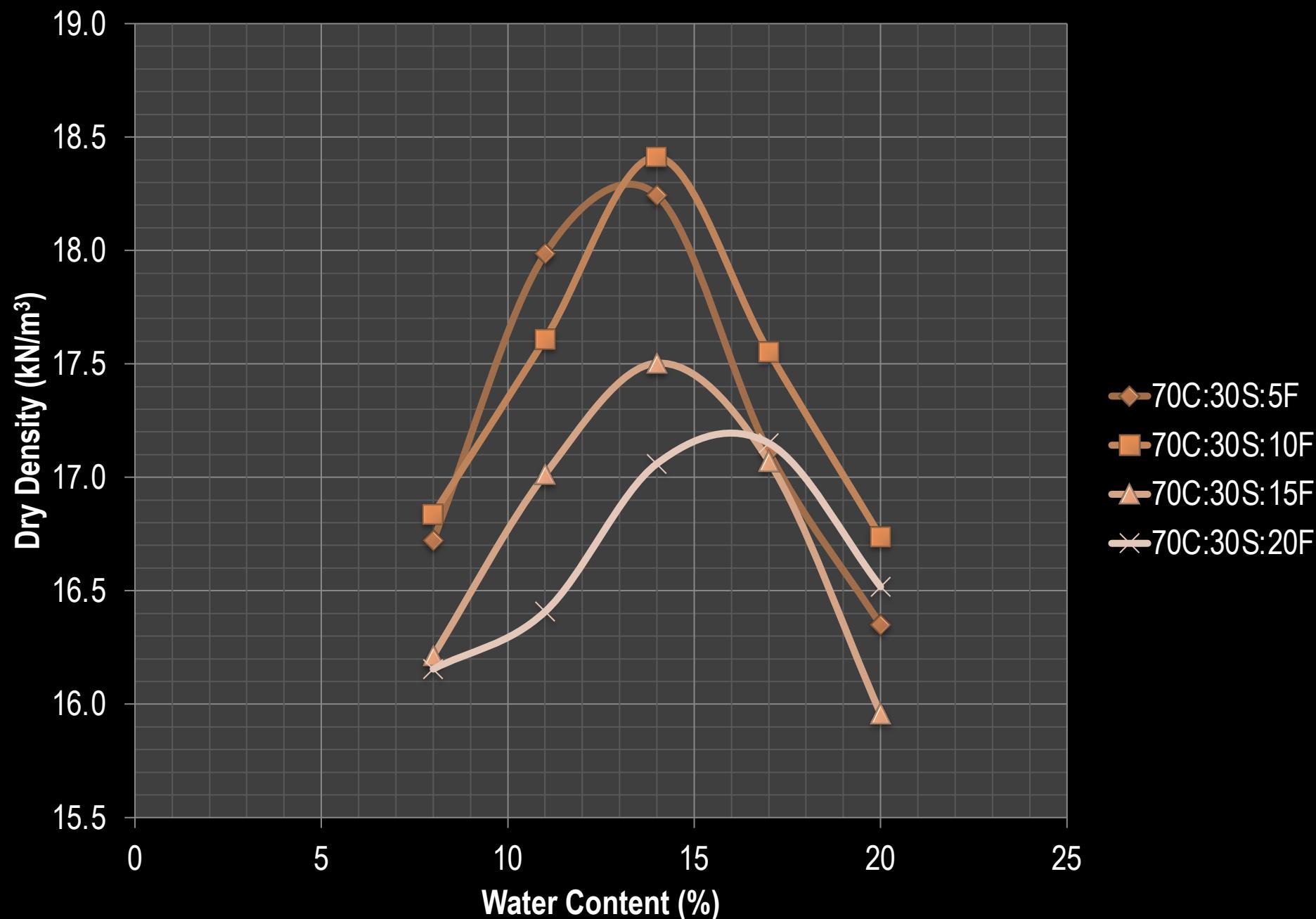


(70(soil):30(sand)):20(fly-ash)

70C:30S:20F

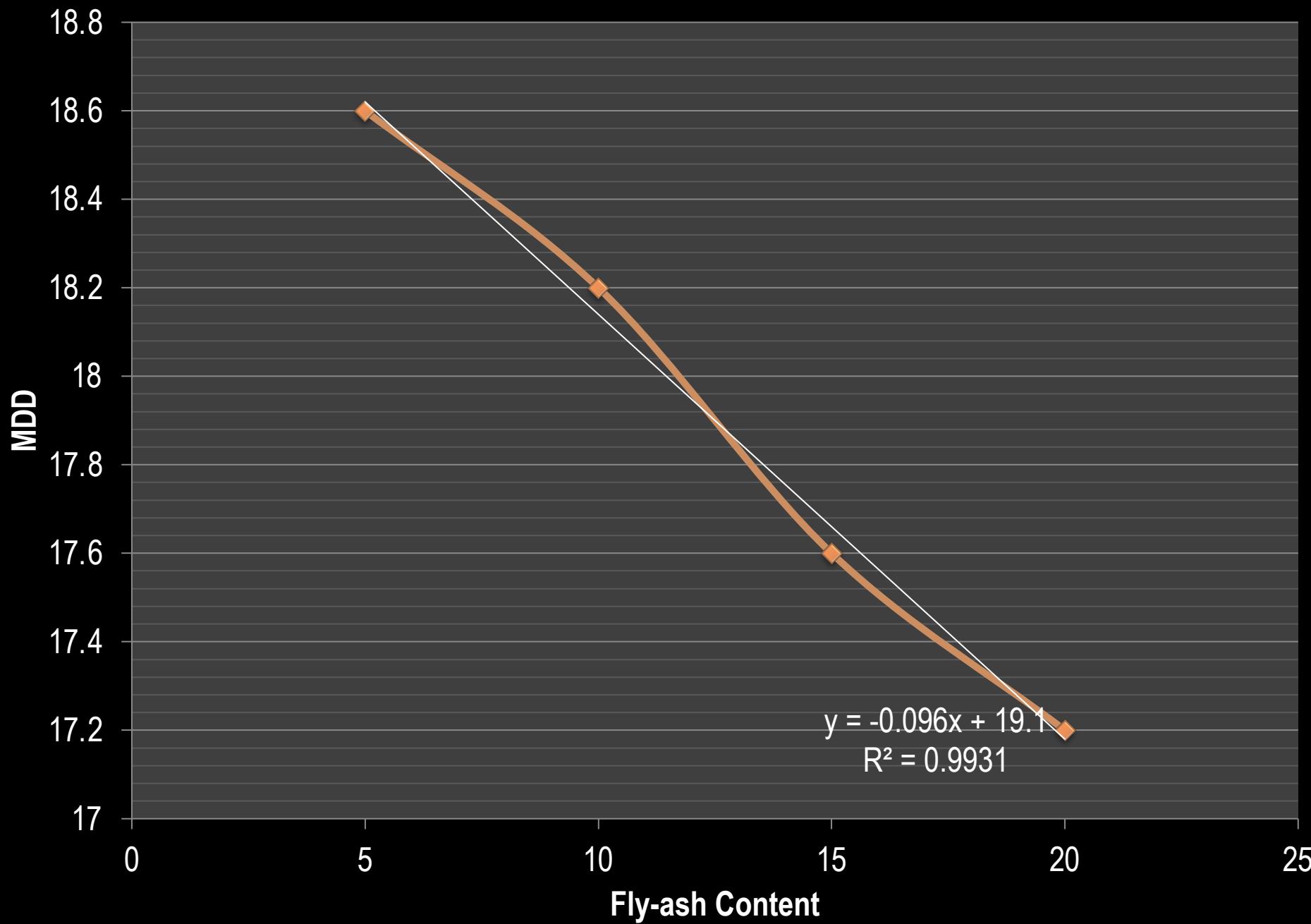


# VARIATION



Ratio	Maximum Dry Density (KN/m <sup>3</sup> )	Optimum Moisture Content (%)
(70C:30S):5F	18.6	13
(70C:30S):10F	<u>18.2</u>	14
(70C:30S):15F	17.6	15
(70C:30S):20F	17.2	16.5

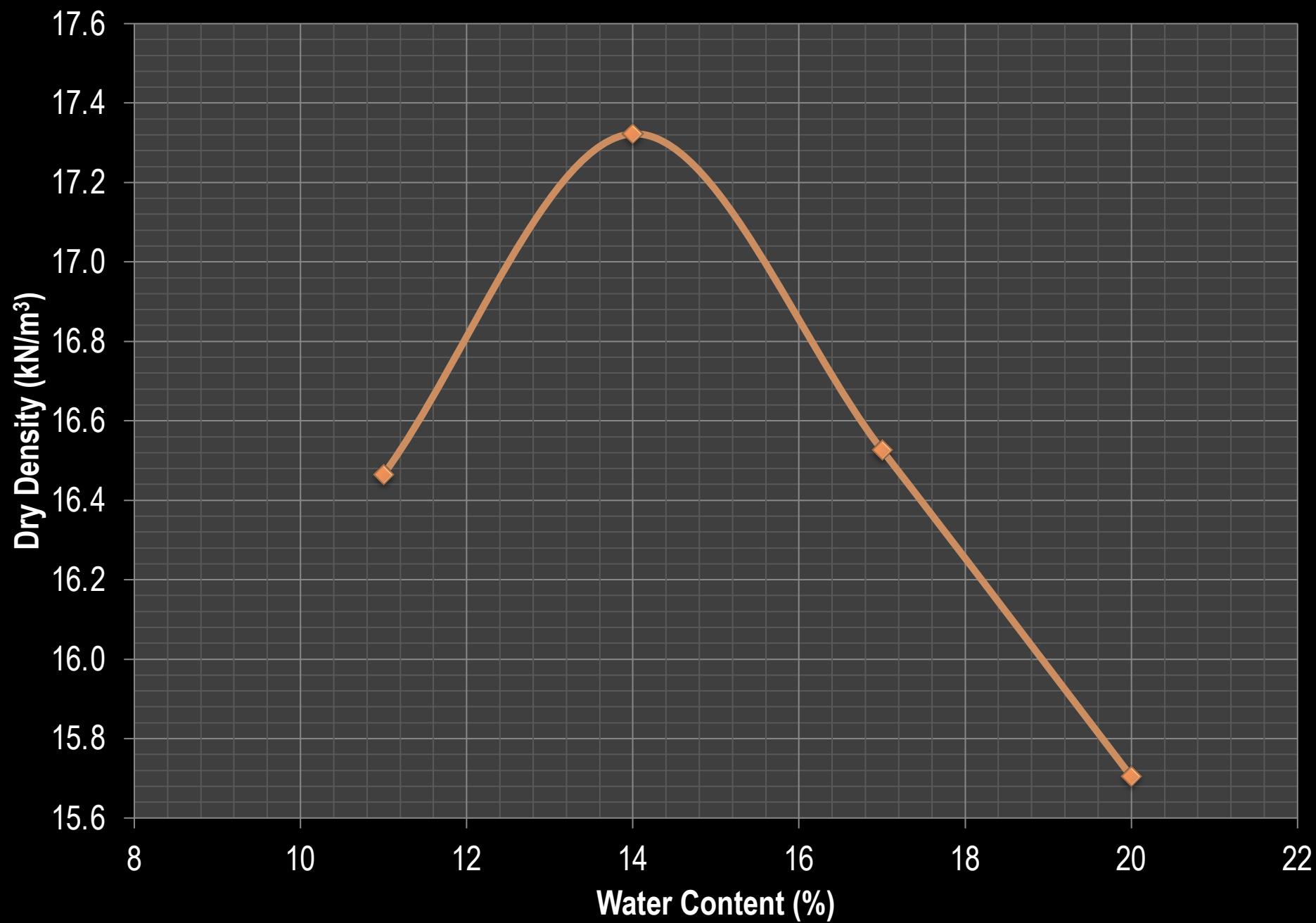
# Variation with change in Fly-ash (70:30:Flyash)



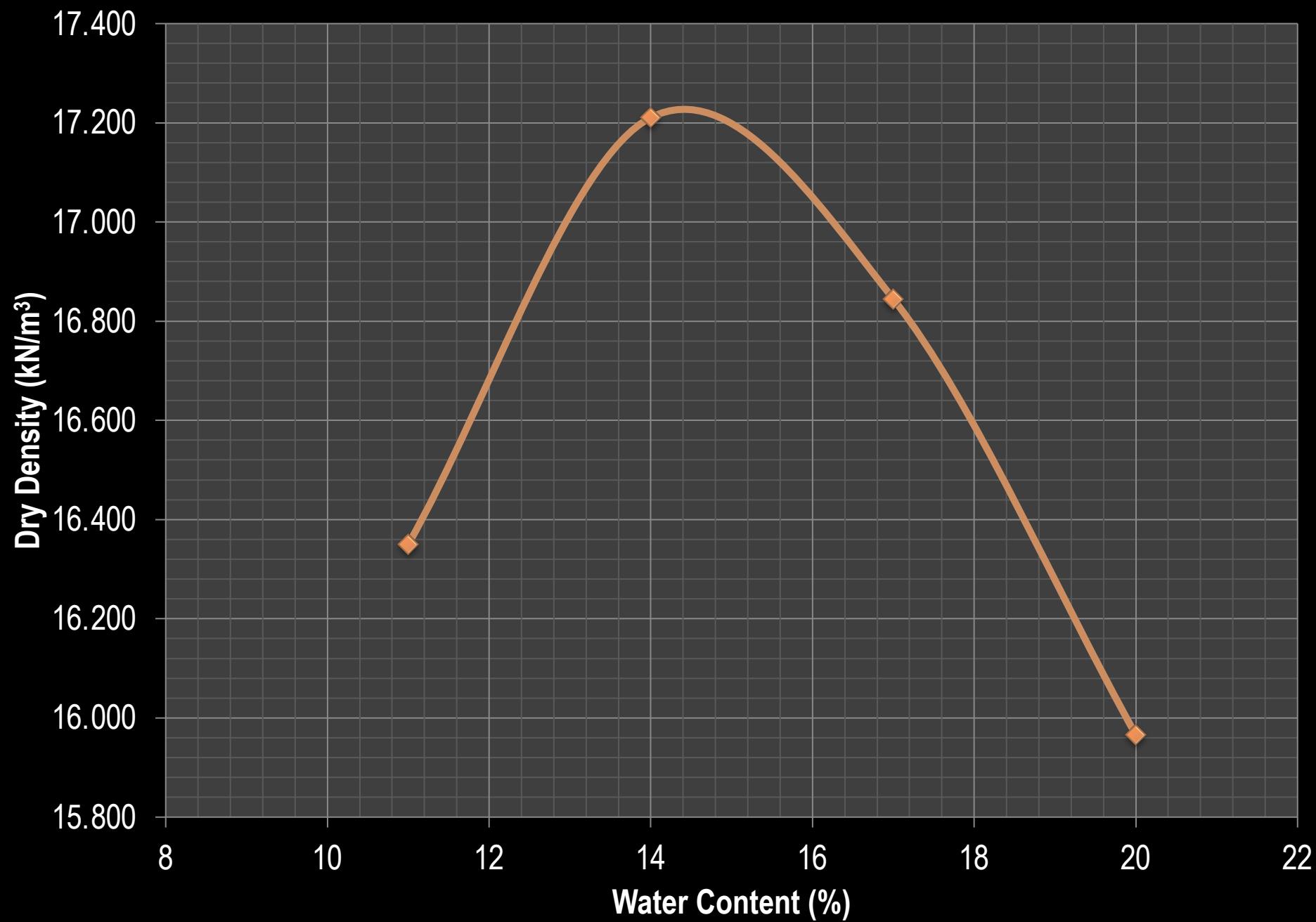
# **FOR MIXTURE ‘C’ PROCTOR WAS DONE FOR VARIOUS RATIOS**

- 1)(60C:40S):10F and (70C:30S):10F are selected as the optimum mixers for making Mixture C.**
- 2)Mixture C was made by adding ceramics into Mixture B.**
- 3)Various ratios are:**
  - [(60C:40S):10F]: 2 Ceramics
  - [(60C:40S):10F]: 4 Ceramics
  - [(60C:40S):10F]: 6 Ceramics
  - [(60C:40S):10F]: 8 Ceramics  
  - [(70C:30S):10F]: 2Ceramics
  - [(70C:30S):10F]: 4Ceramics
  - [(70C:30S):10F]: 6Ceramics

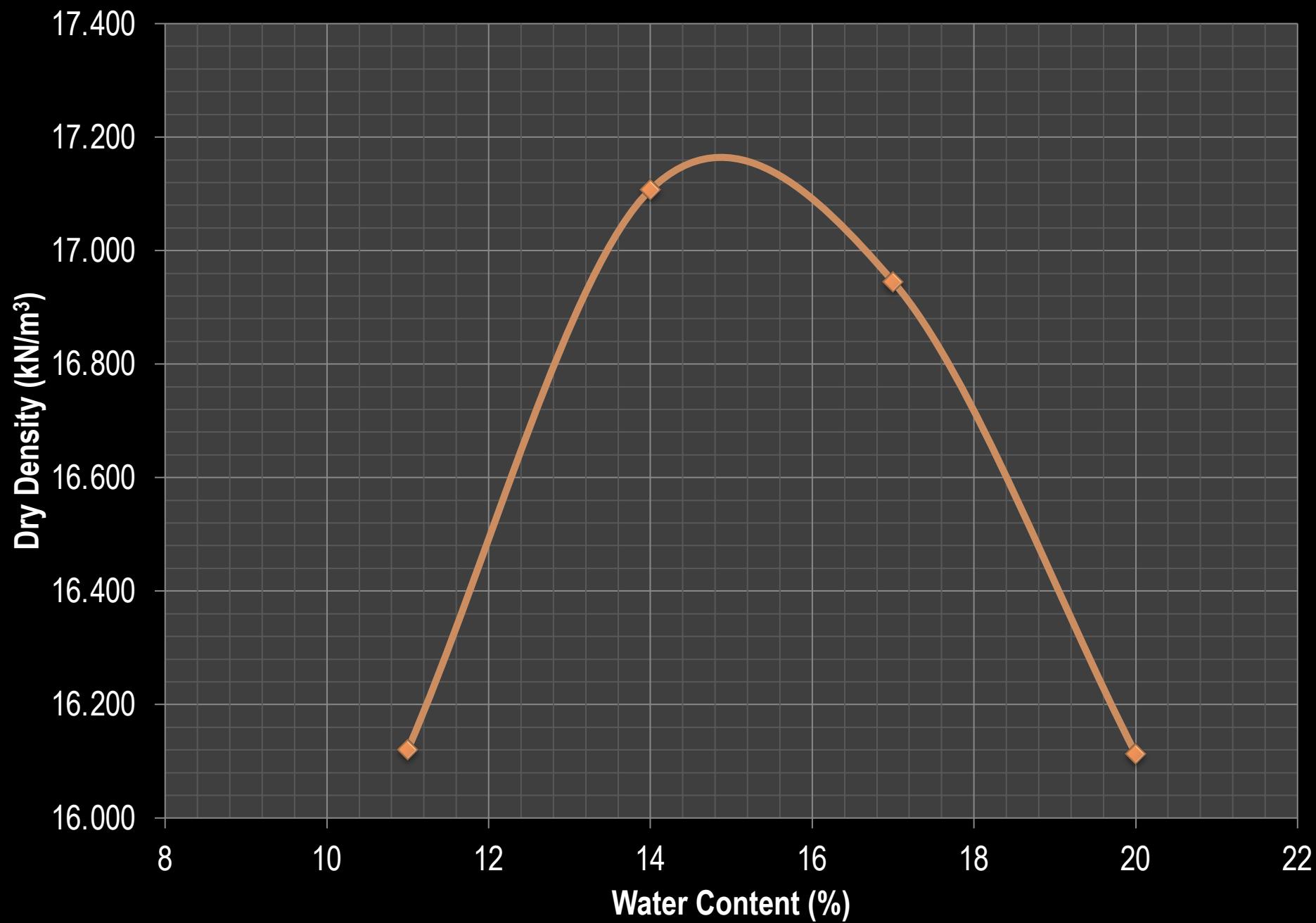
**60C:40S:10F:2Cr**



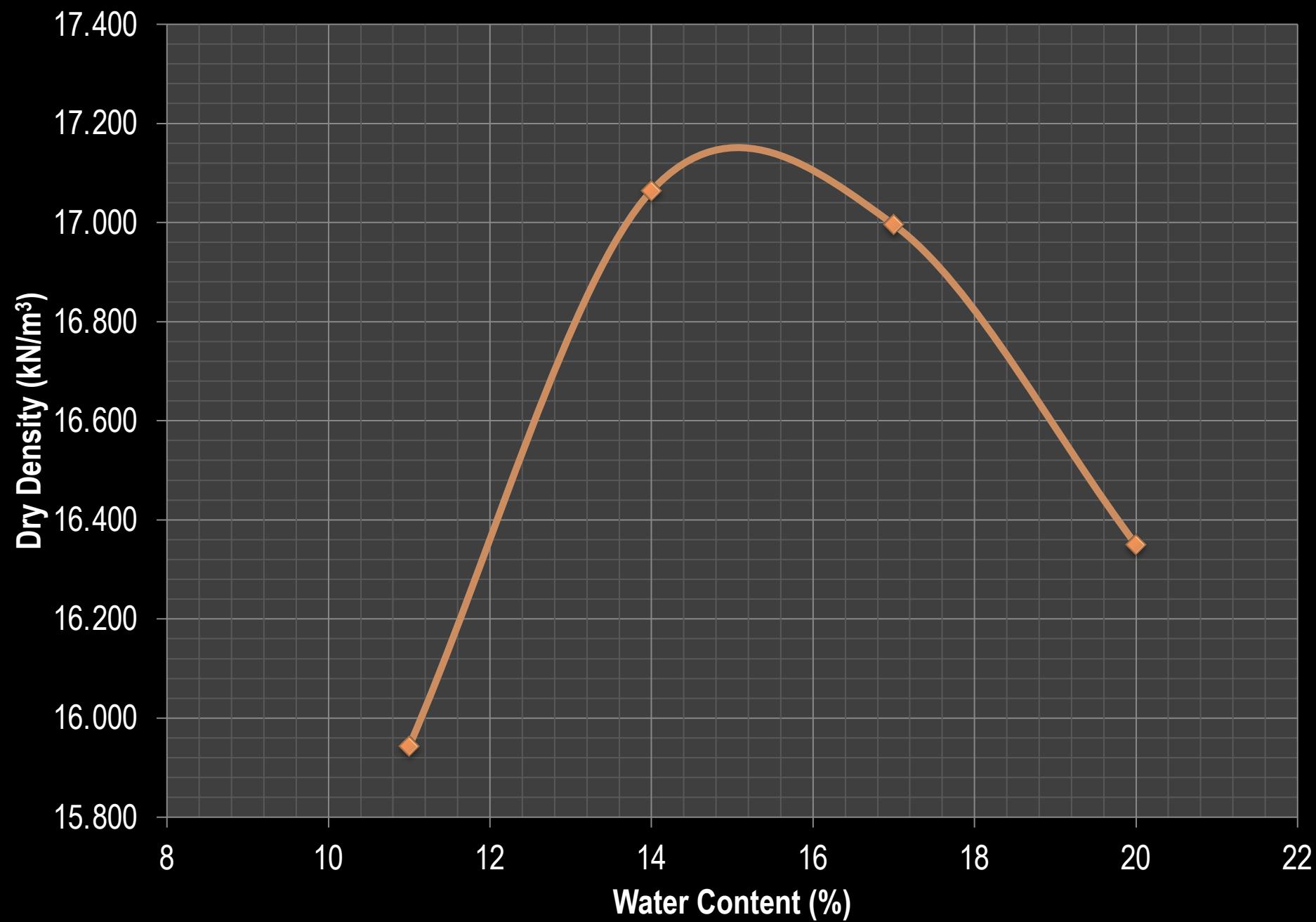
**60C:40S:10F:4Cr**

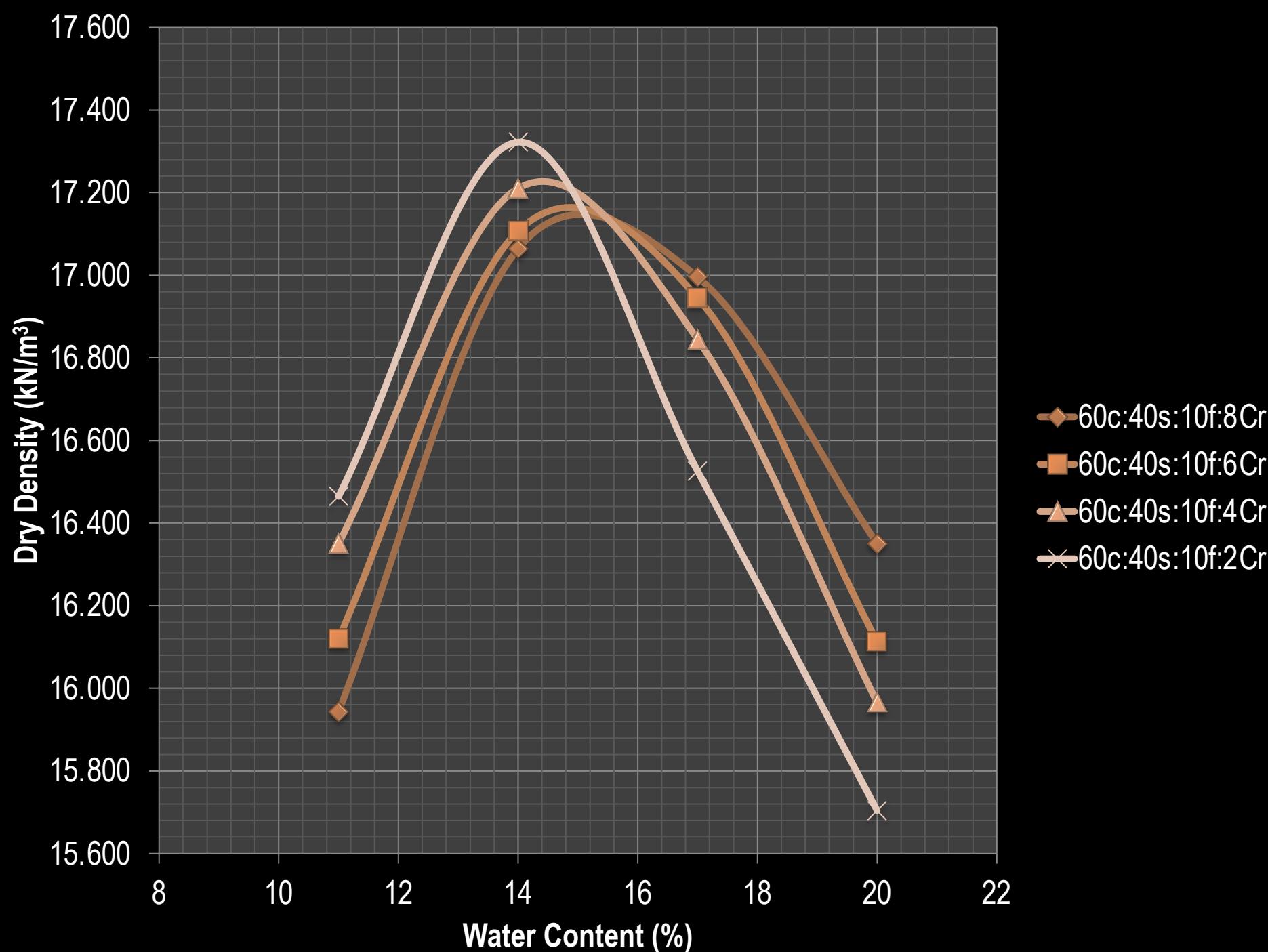


**60C:40S:10F:6Cr**



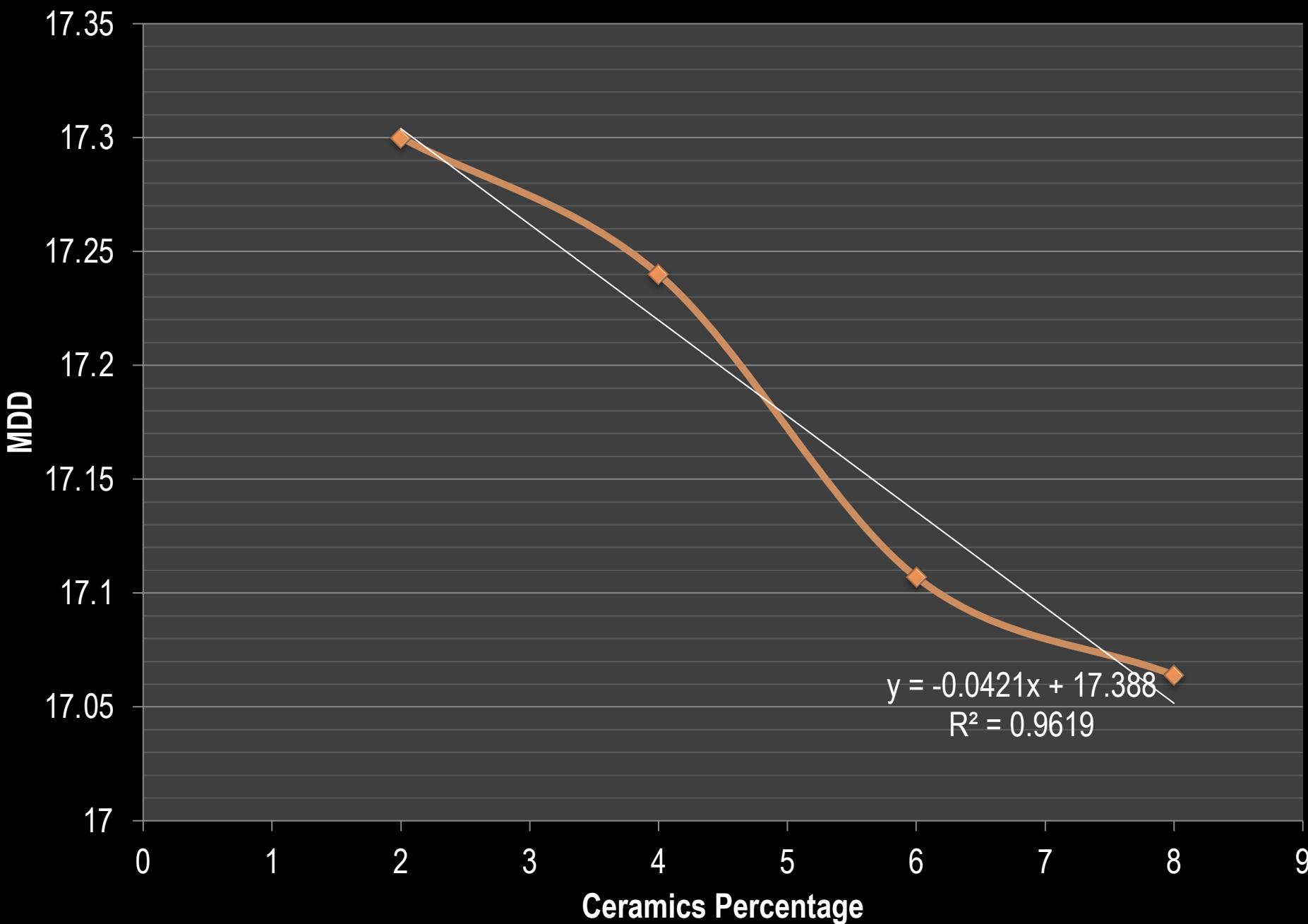
**60C:40S:10F:8Cr**



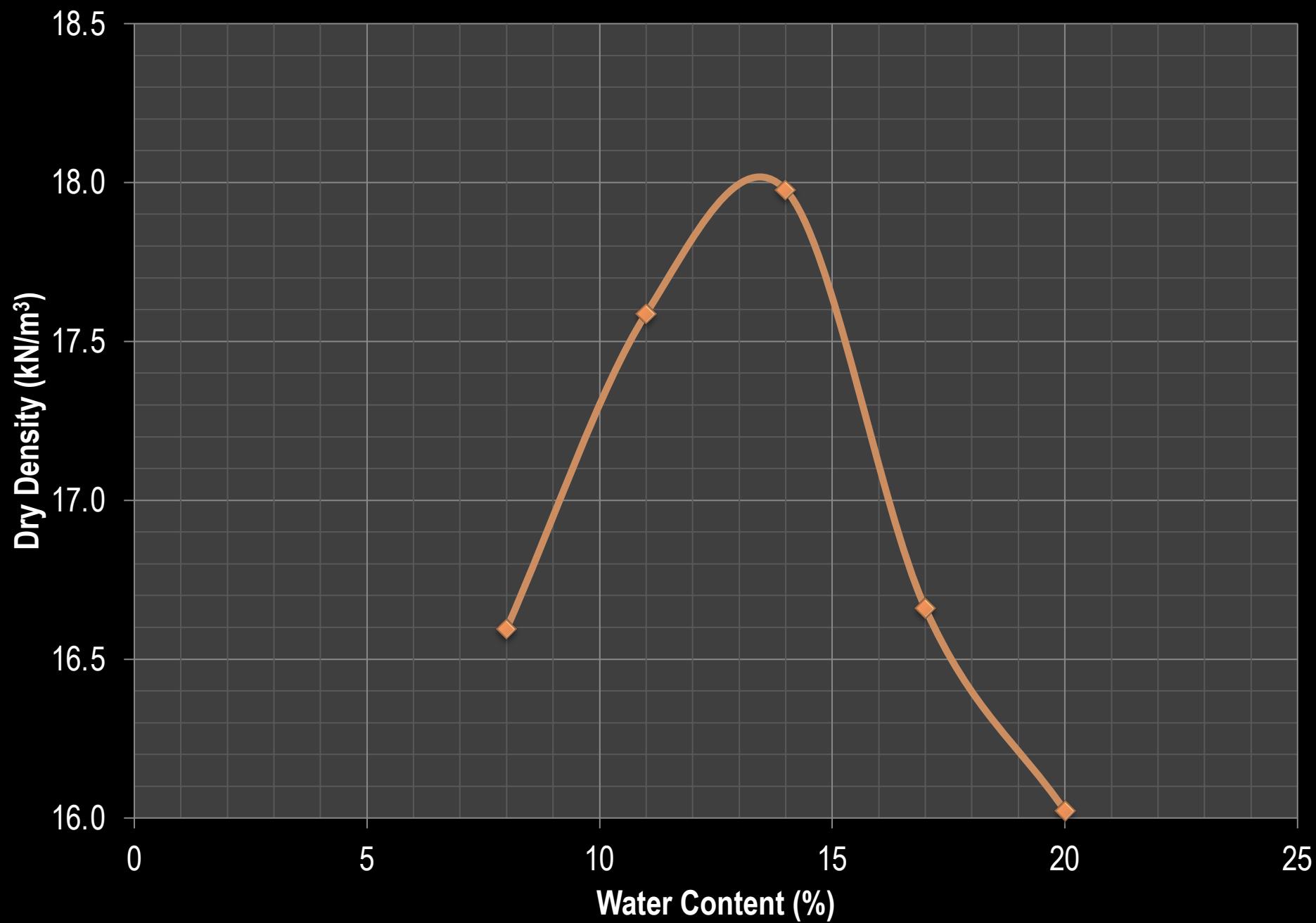


Ratio	Maximum Dry Density (KN/m <sup>3</sup> )	Optimum Moisture Content (%)
60C:40S:10F:2Cr	17.32	14
60C:40S:10F:4Cr	<u>17.2</u>	14.4
60C:40S:10F:6Cr	17.16	14.7
60C:40S:10F:8Cr	17.1	15

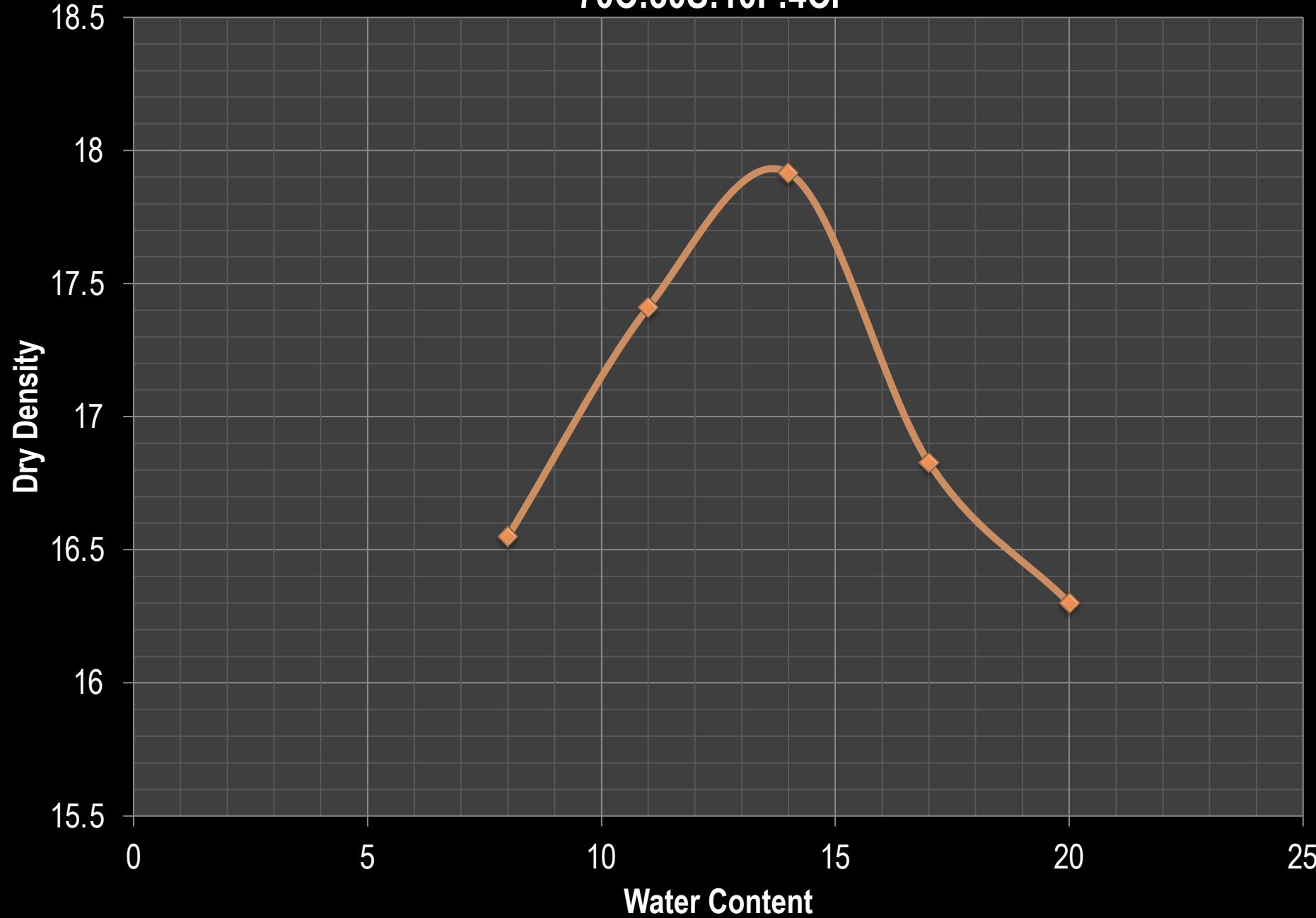
# Variation with change in Ceramics in 60C:40S:10F



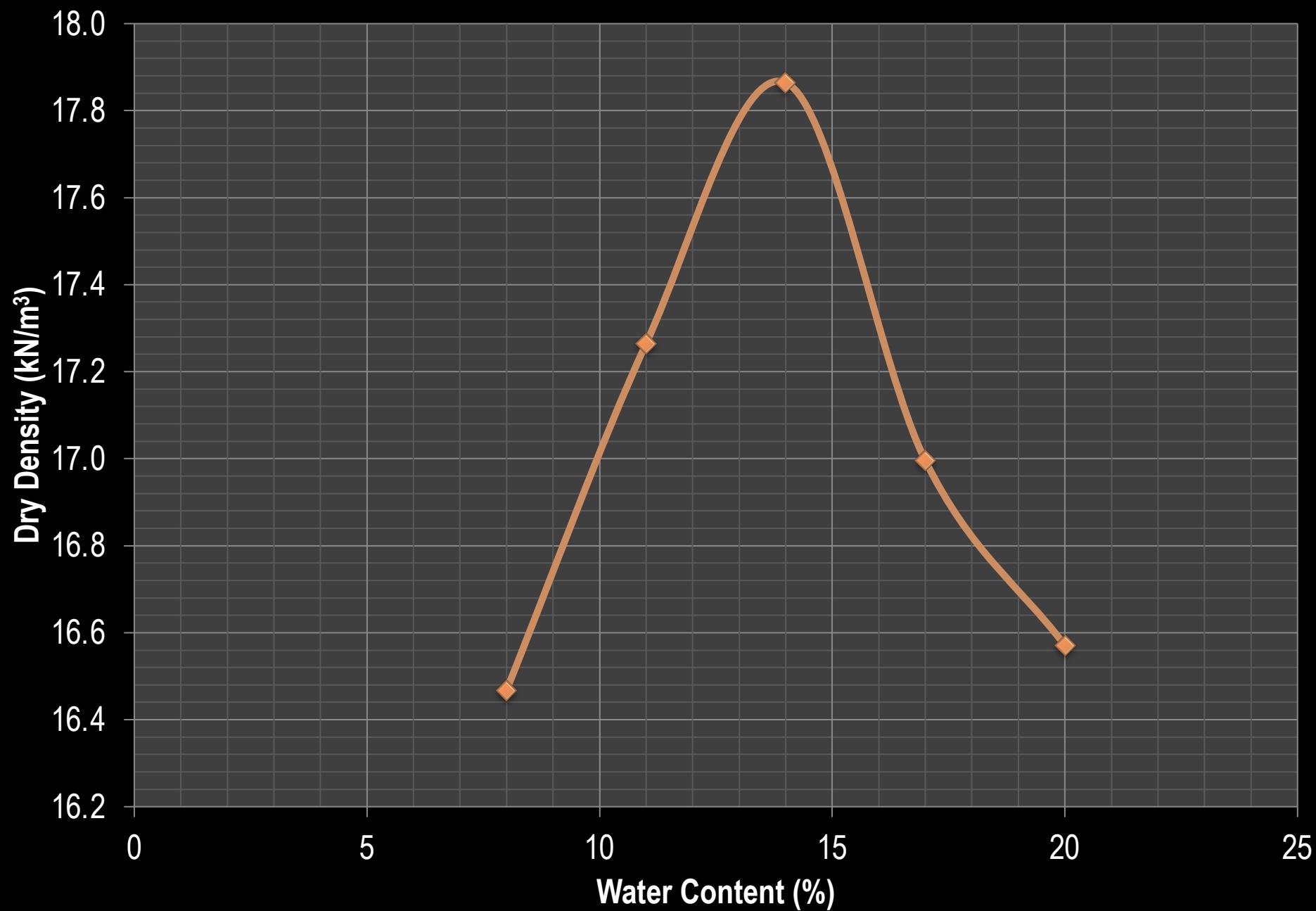
70C:30S:10F:2Cr



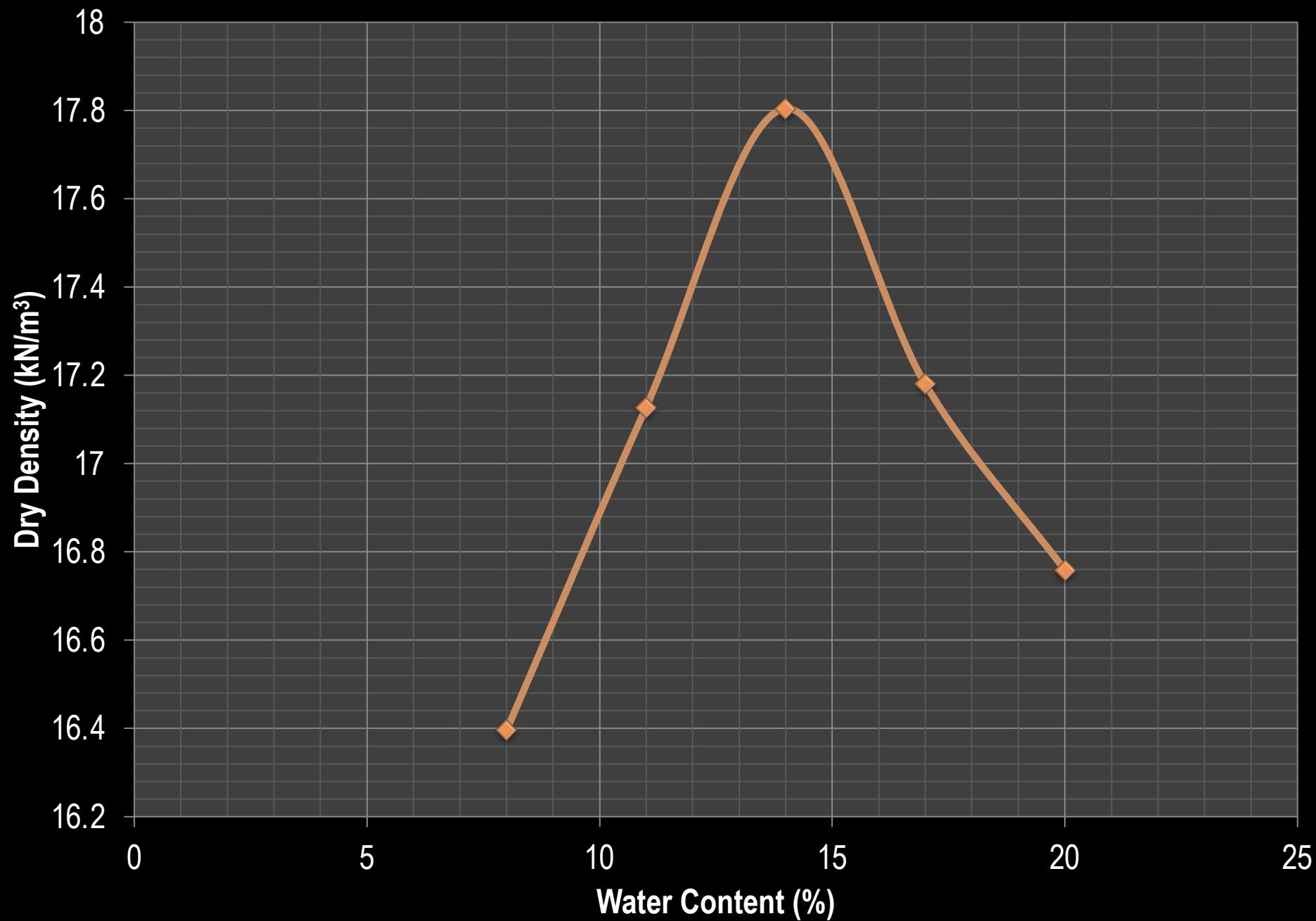
**70C:30S:10F:4Cr**



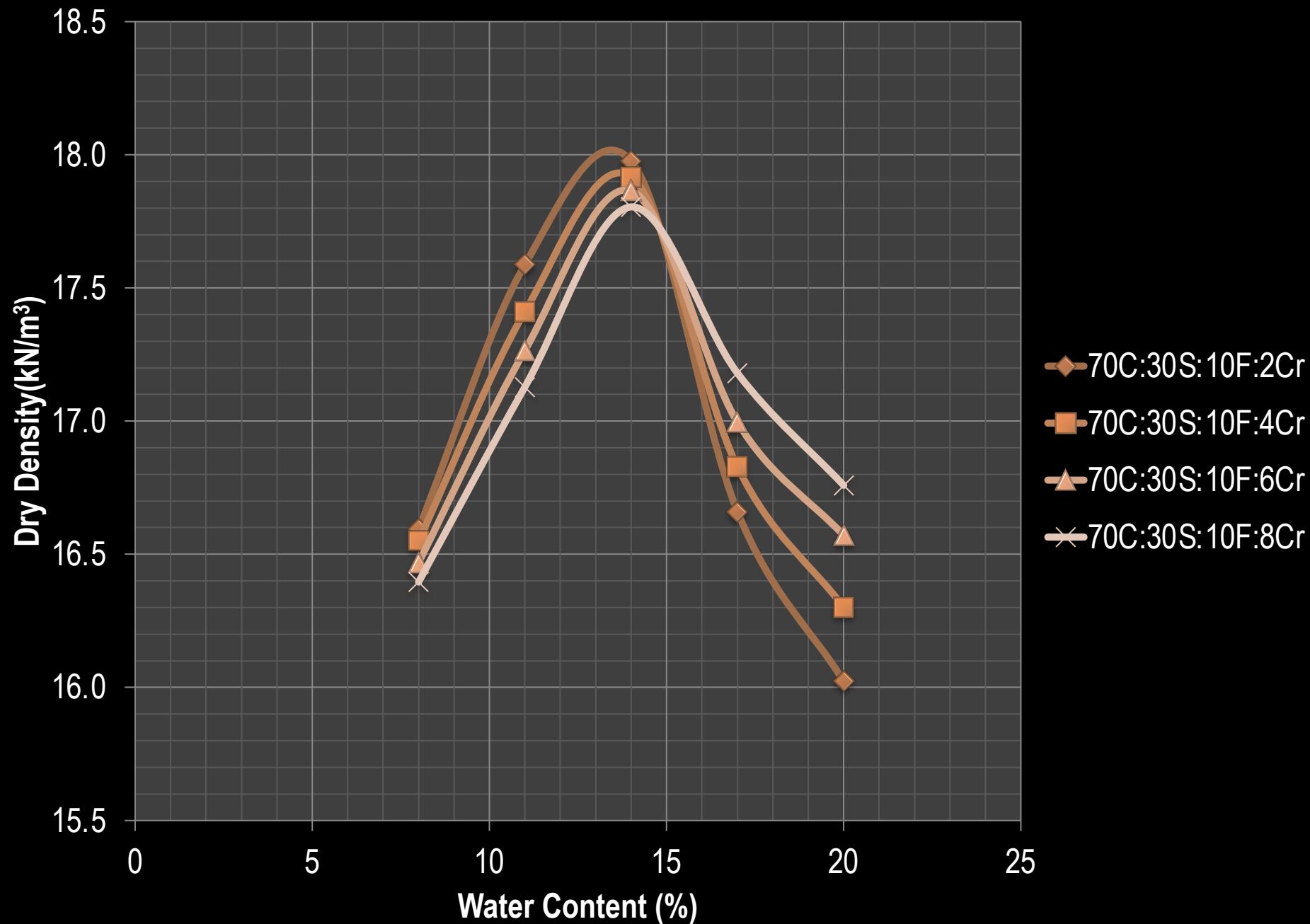
70C:30S:10F:6Cr



70C:30S:10F:8Cr

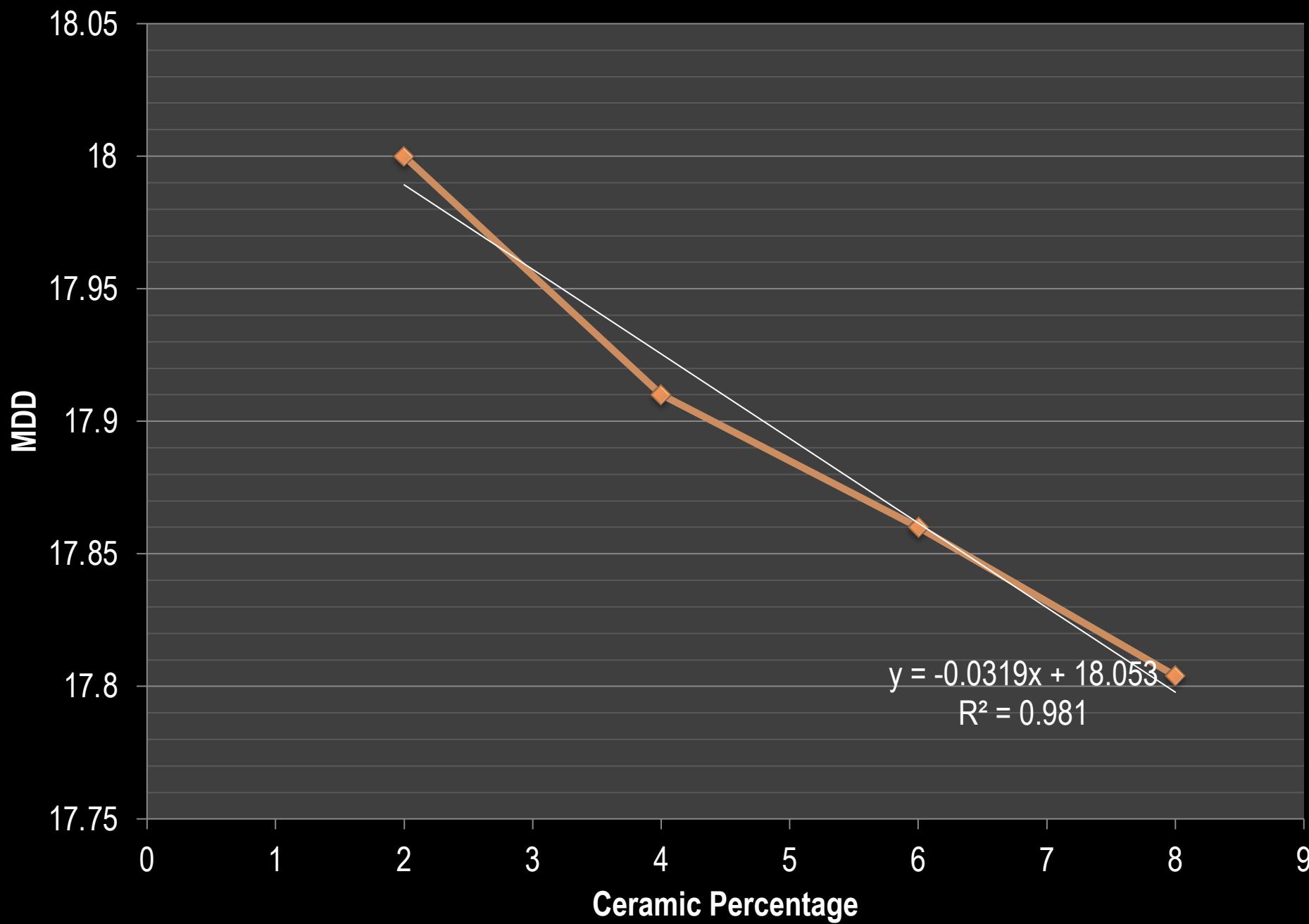


# Variation



Ratio	Maximum Dry Density (KN/m <sup>3</sup> )	Optimum Moisture Content (%)
(70C:30S):10F:2Cr	<u>18.0</u>	13.5
(70C:30S):10F:4Cr	17.9	14
(70C:30S):10F:6Cr	17.85	14.1
(70C:30S):10F:8Cr	17.8	14.2

# Variation with change in Ceramics in 70C:30S:10F



# PERMEABILITY TEST RESULTS

The permeability tests were done on different proportion of Clay, Sand, Fly-ash and Ceramic. It was done with Constant head permeameter

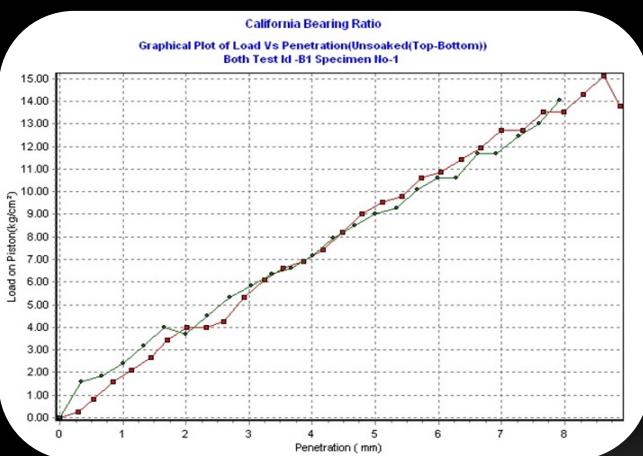
Fly ash	$8 \times 10^{-6}$
Sand	$6 \times 10^{-4}$
Clay : Sand:: 70:30	$7.28 \times 10^{-5}$
Clay : Sand: Fly ash:: 70:30:10	$1.45 \times 10^{-5}$
Clay : Sand : Fly ash :Ceramic :: 70:30:10:2	$2.56 \times 10^{-5}$

From the above we concluded that permeability increases with increase with the concentration of Sand in the mixture and then decreases with the addition of Fly-ash and successively increases with increasing Ceramics.

# CBR test was done on the Computerized California Bearing Ratio Testing Machine

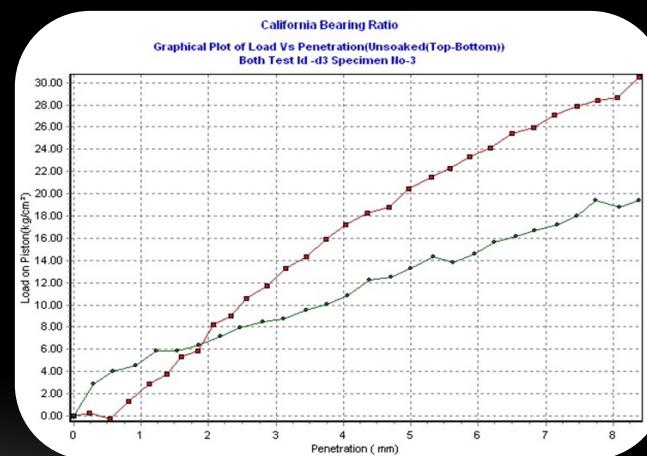
Clay

CBR:5.11%



70C:30S

CBR: 8.58%

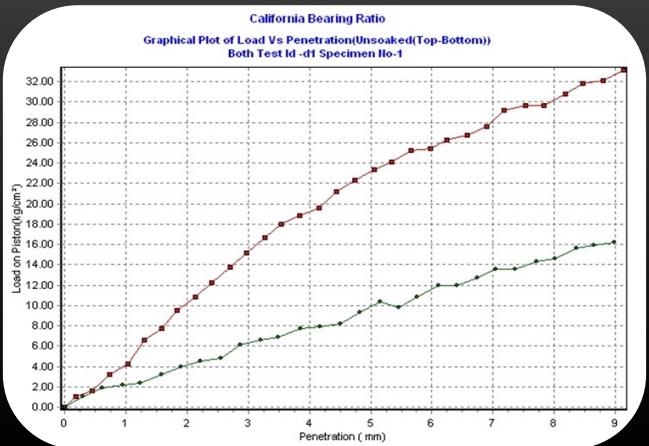


60C:40S

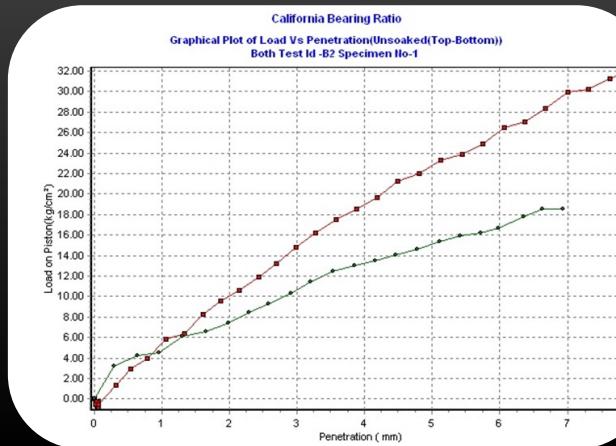
CBR:9.36%

70C:30S:10F

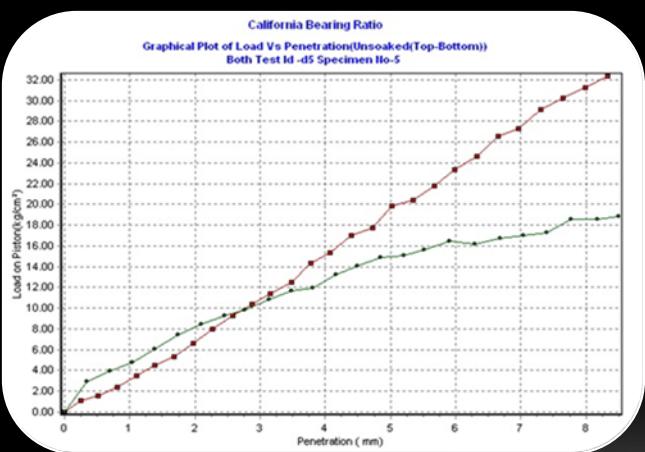
CBR:12.70%



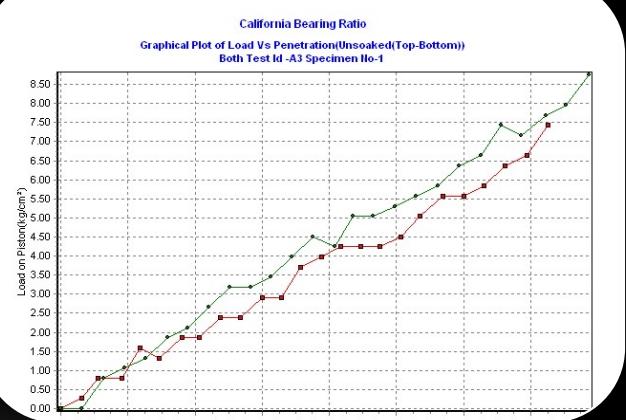
60:40:10  
 CBR:12.18%



70:30:10:2  
 CBR:14.44%



70:30:10:4  
 CBR:14.11%



70:30:10:6  
 CBR:13.90%

Combination	CBR (%)
Clay	5.11
Clay:Sand::70:30	8.58
Clay:Sand::60:40	9.36
Clay:Sand:Flyash::70:30:10	12.70
Clay:Sand:Flyash::60:40:10	12.18
Clay:Sand:Flyash:Ceramic::70:30:10:2	14.44
Clay:Sand:Flyash:Ceramic::70:30:10:4	14.11
Clay:Sand:Flyash:Ceramic::70:30:10:6	13.90

Clay:Sand:Flyash:Ceramic::70:30:10:2

CBR -14.44 %

Clay:Sand:Flyash::70:30:10

12.70 %

Clay:Sand::70:30

8.58 %

Clay

5.11%

# CONCLUSION

- The addition of sand resulted in an increase in MDD and decrease in OMC.
- Further there was also a significant increase in the CBR value with the

The addition of Sand, Ceramics and Fly-ash improves the properties of the composite thus formed, and allows its application in the construction of roads leading to engineered use of Fly-Ash and Ceramics.

- Now fly-ash is added to Mixture A
- The addition of fly-ash further led to a decrease in MDD but there was also an increase in the CBR value and the composite was found to be more stable.
- Out of all ratios (60C:40S):10F and (70C:30S):10F were selected as ***Mixture B.***

# CONCLUSION

- Now ceramics are added to Mixture B.
- The addition of ceramics further led to a decrease in MDD but there was an increase in the CBR value and the composite was found to be more stable.
- Out of all ratios the most stable was with 2% of ceramics.

***Permeability*** was increased with the addition of sand in the Soil – Sand mixture. Further addition of Fly-ash in the composite resulted in the decrease in permeability and addition of ceramics increased the permeability.

# CONCLUSION

- Based on the results it was suggested that 70(Soil):30(Sand):10(Fly-ash):2(Ceramics) was the best composite mixture. The final composite was having the
- CBR value of 14.44%
- MDD of 18.0 kN/m<sup>3</sup>
- Permeability of  $2.56 \times 10^{-5}$  m/s.

## Composition PERCENTAGE :

1. Clay : 62.5%
2. Sand : 26.8%
3. Fly ash : 8.9%
4. Ceramic : 1.8%

The final composite can be considered for applications in construction of embankments, soil sub-grade and foundation bases particularly in rural roads and low cost roads.



- Thank You All