

Lime Treatment of Soils

Hydraulic Earthworks Application



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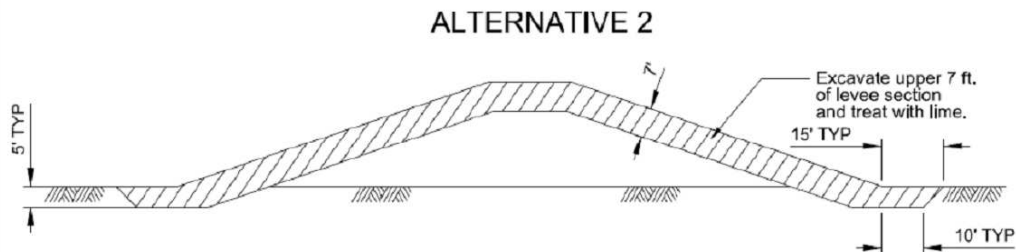
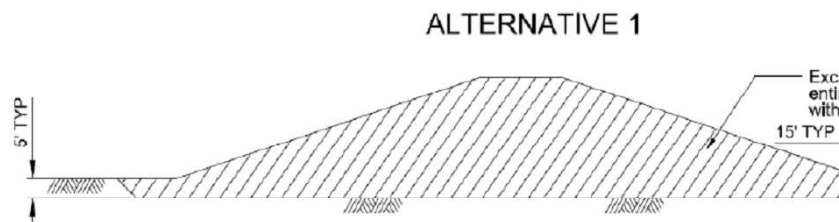
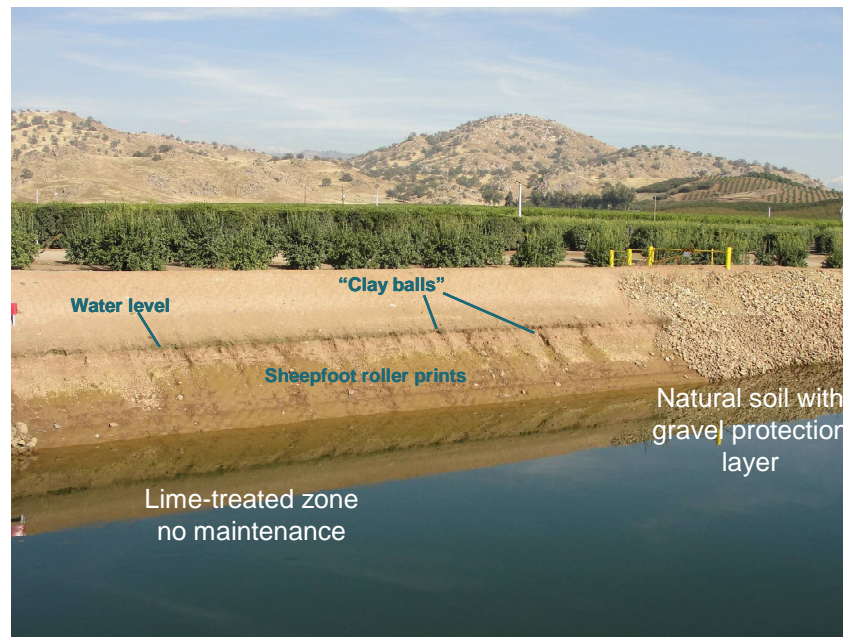
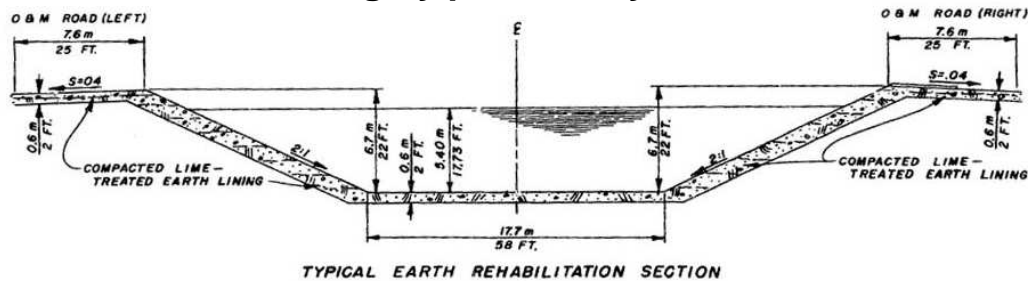


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- ◆ Soil treatment with lime, context of the research
- ◆ Properties for a use in hydraulic earthen structures
- ◆ Conclusions
- ◆ Companion presentations

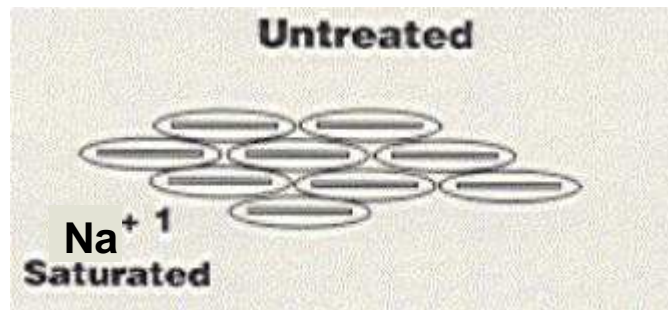
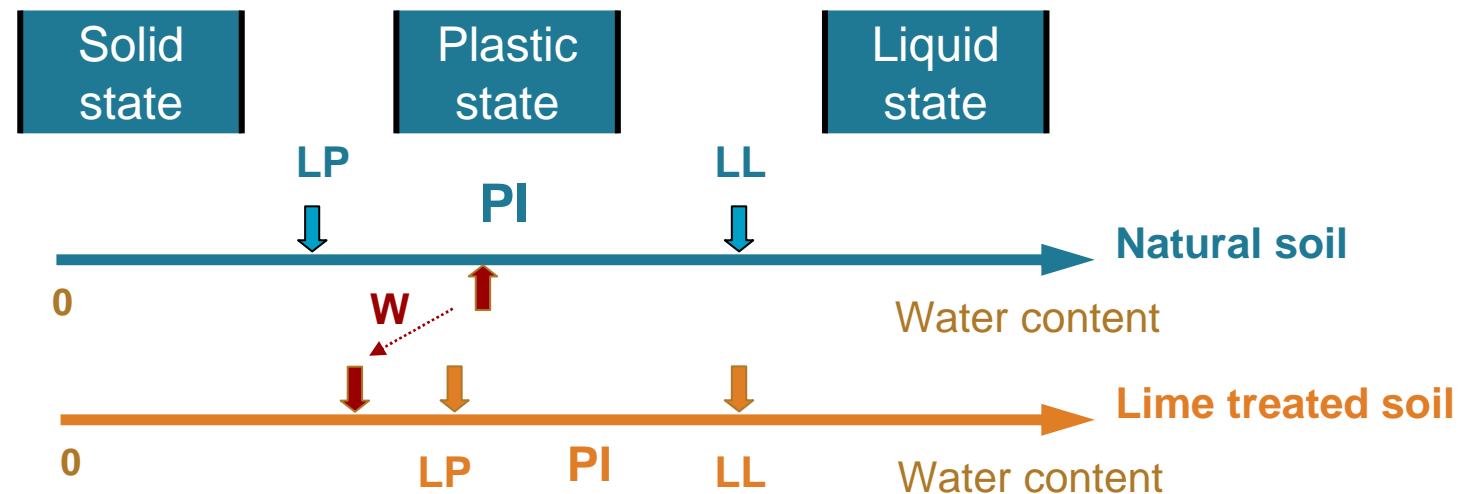


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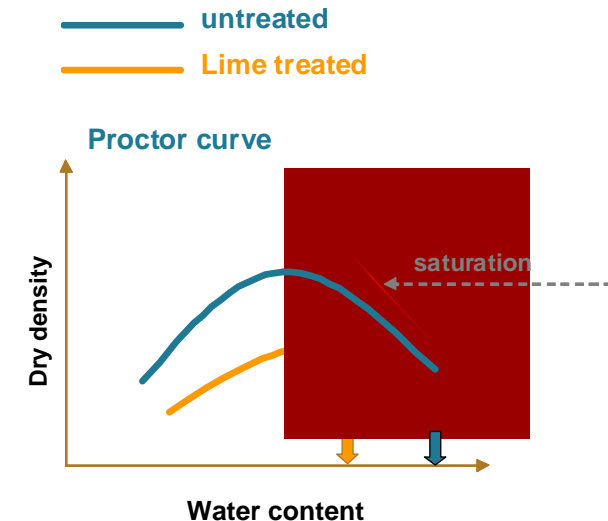


**Immediate improvement of workability :
Wet silty or clayey soils can be treated and used in embankments**



◆ Well-known benefits of lime treatment

- Placement of materials : workability, bearing index
- Increase of cohesion and mechanical properties
- Reduction of swelling-shrinkage of clayey soils
- Displacement of shrinkage limit above OMC



◆ State of the art in 2005

- Is lime treatment of soils relevant for earthfill hydraulic structures ?
- **Negative approach : “Density will decrease, therefore porosity and permeability will rise up ??”**
- Only a few data published
- Lhoist have launched a research program on treated soils permeability



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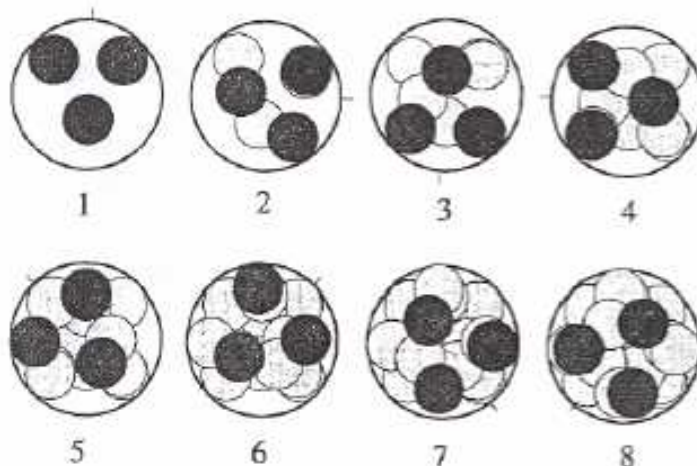
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Kneading Compaction Procedure

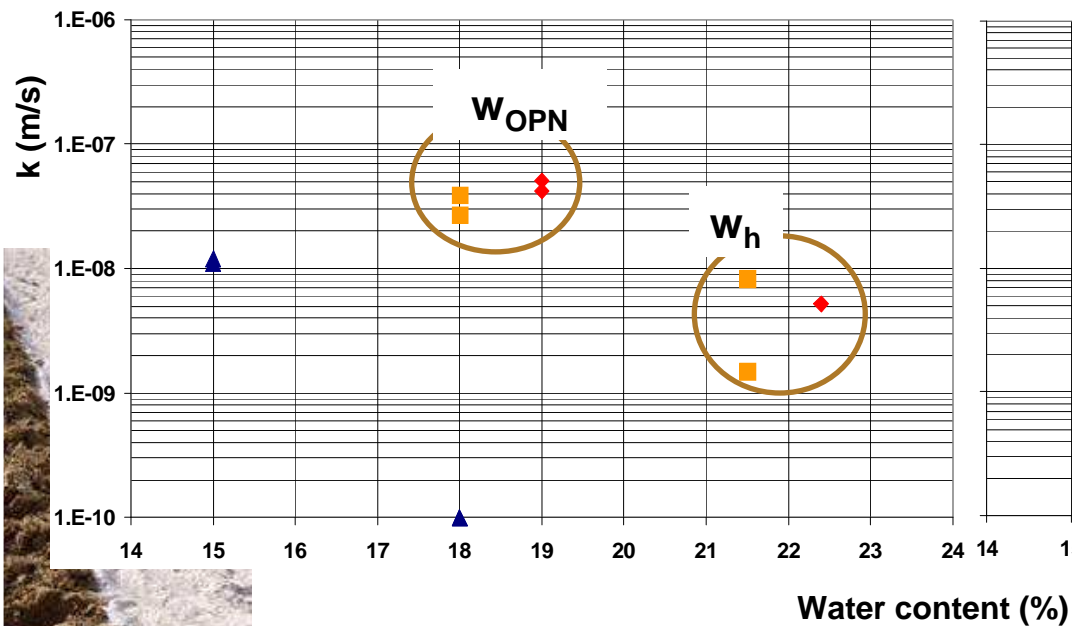


Figure 14. Outil de pétrissage à 3 pieds.

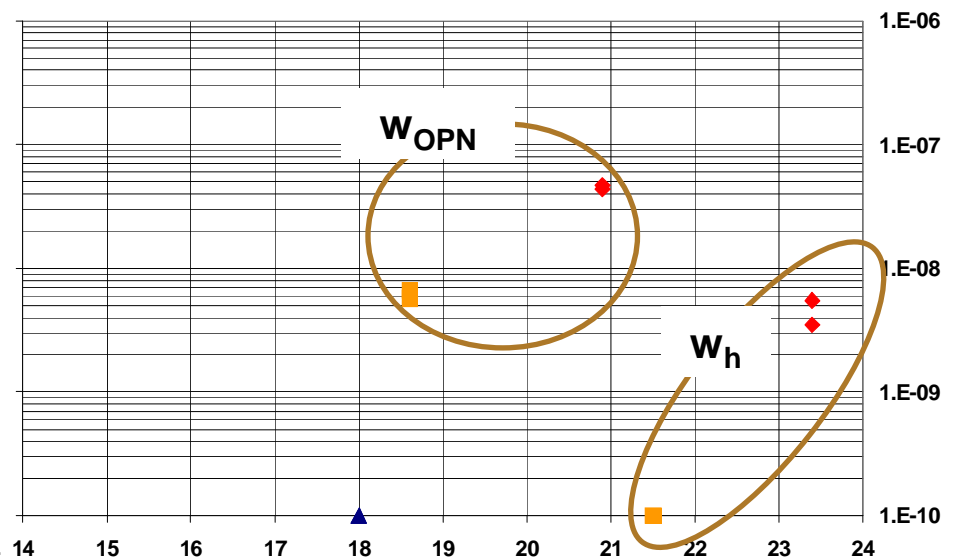


Measurements of permeability coefficients (k)

Standard Proctor Compaction



Kneading Compaction

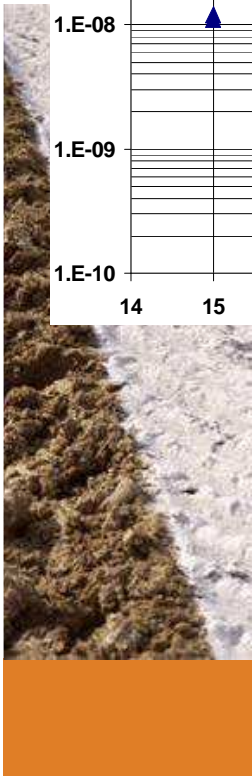
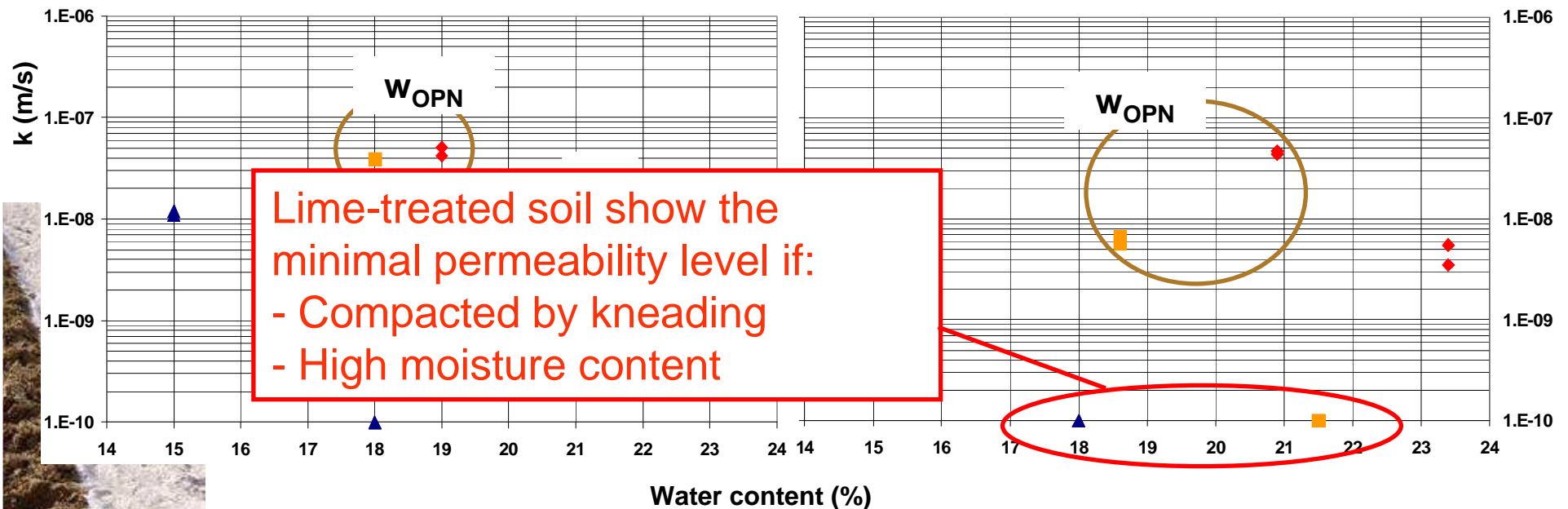


- ▲ Untreated – no lime
- 2 % quicklime
- ◆ 3% quiklime

Measurements of permeability coefficients (k)

Standard Proctor Compaction

Kneading Compaction



Why density and permeability are not correlated ?

♦ Voids size distribution in the soils

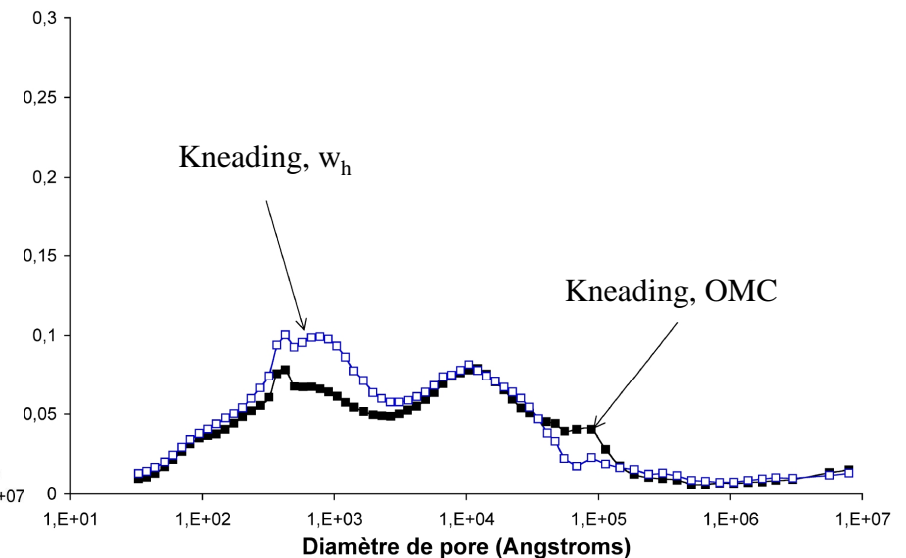
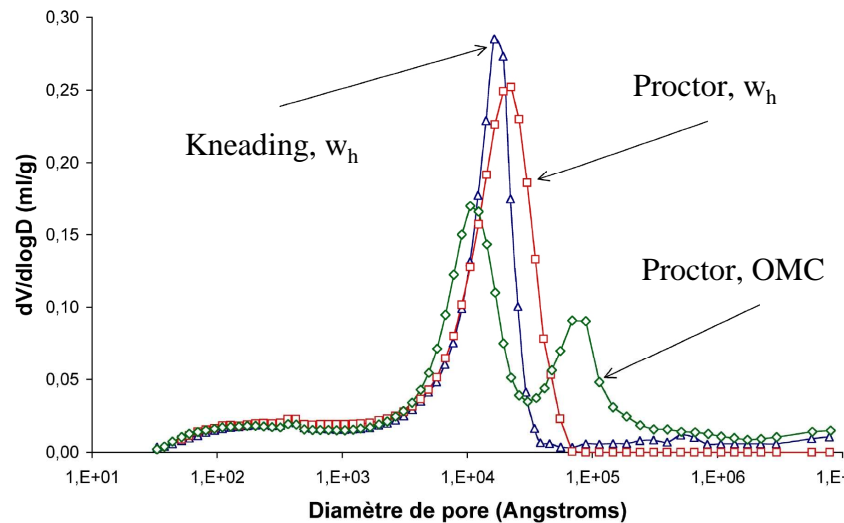
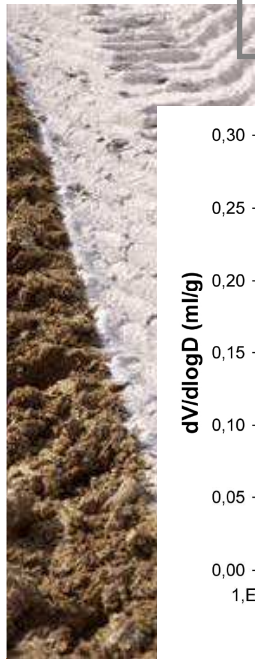
- Mercury Porosimetry at Laboratoire Central des Ponts et Chaussées (Nantes, France) (now IFSTTAR)

Untreated soil

- pores $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$ and $\sim 10\mu\text{m}$ (Proctor + OMC)
- pores $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$ (Proctor+ Humid or kneading + Humid)

With lime

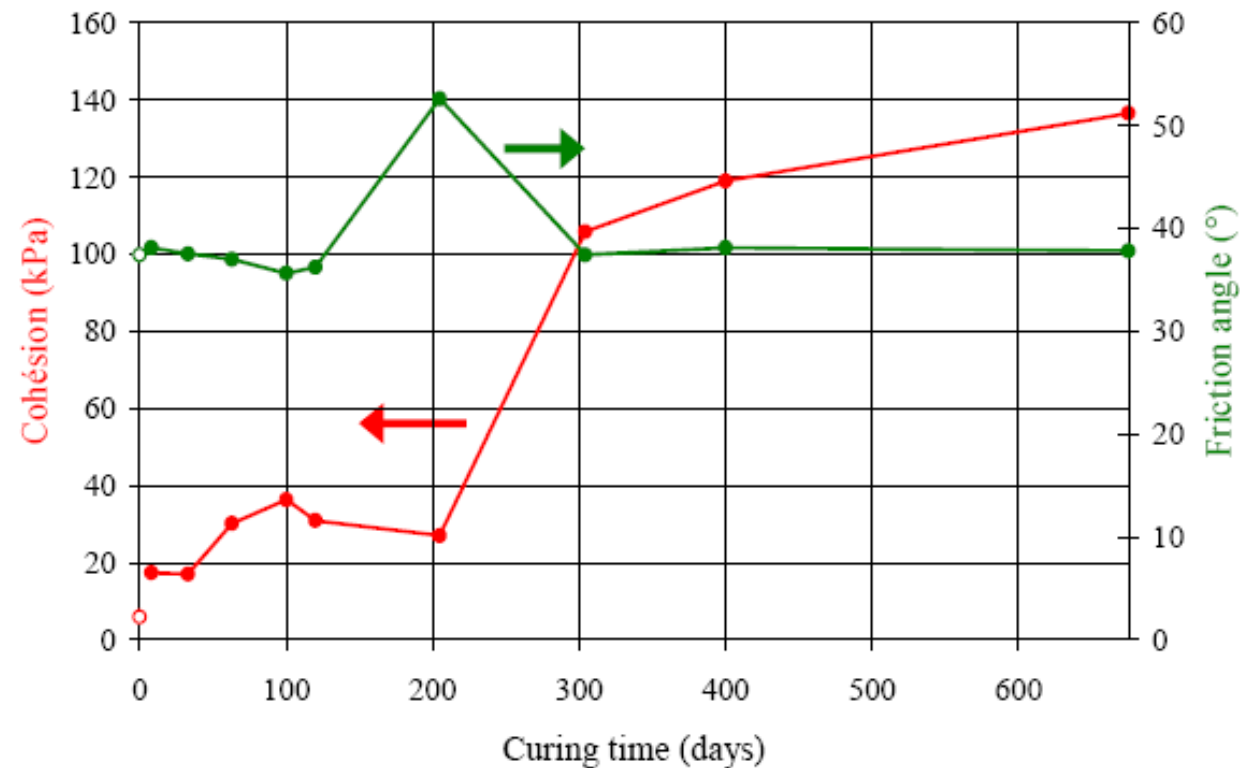
- pores $\sim 0.1\mu\text{m}$ / $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$ / $\sim 10\mu\text{m}$ (Kneading+OMC)
- pores $\sim 0.1\mu\text{m}$ / $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$ (Kneading + Humid)



Additional Results : mechanical Stability

♦ Triaxial tests on silts (IP = 11)

- Results from Univ. Libre Bruxelles / Cogestac project
- Friction angle unchanged
- Cohesion highly improved



Erosion resistance

♦ Trials at IRSTEA (ex-Cemagref) and IFSTTAR

$$\dot{\mathcal{E}} = K_d . (\tau - \tau_c)$$

Amount of eroded soil = erosion rate x (water pressure – critical stress)

Internal erosion

Hole Erosion Test

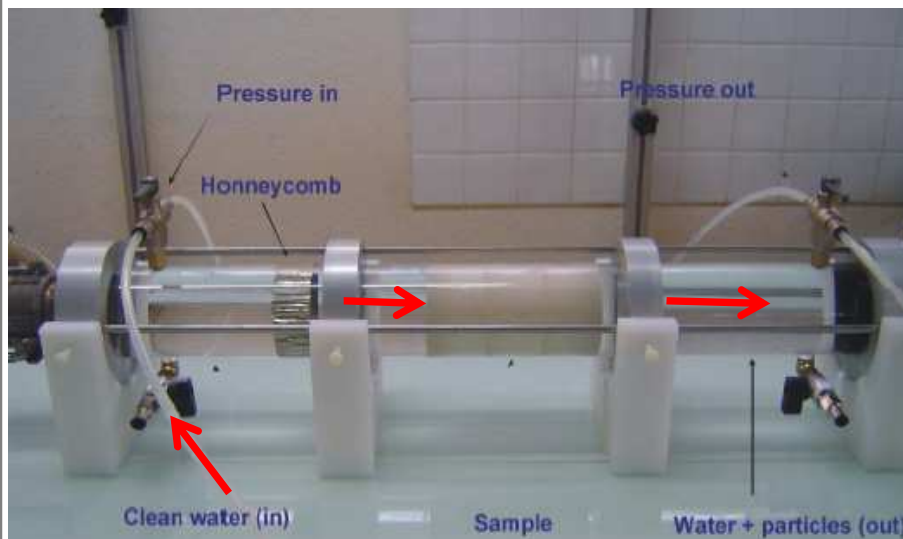


Photo Nadia Benahmed – Cemagref, équipe Géoméca



External erosion

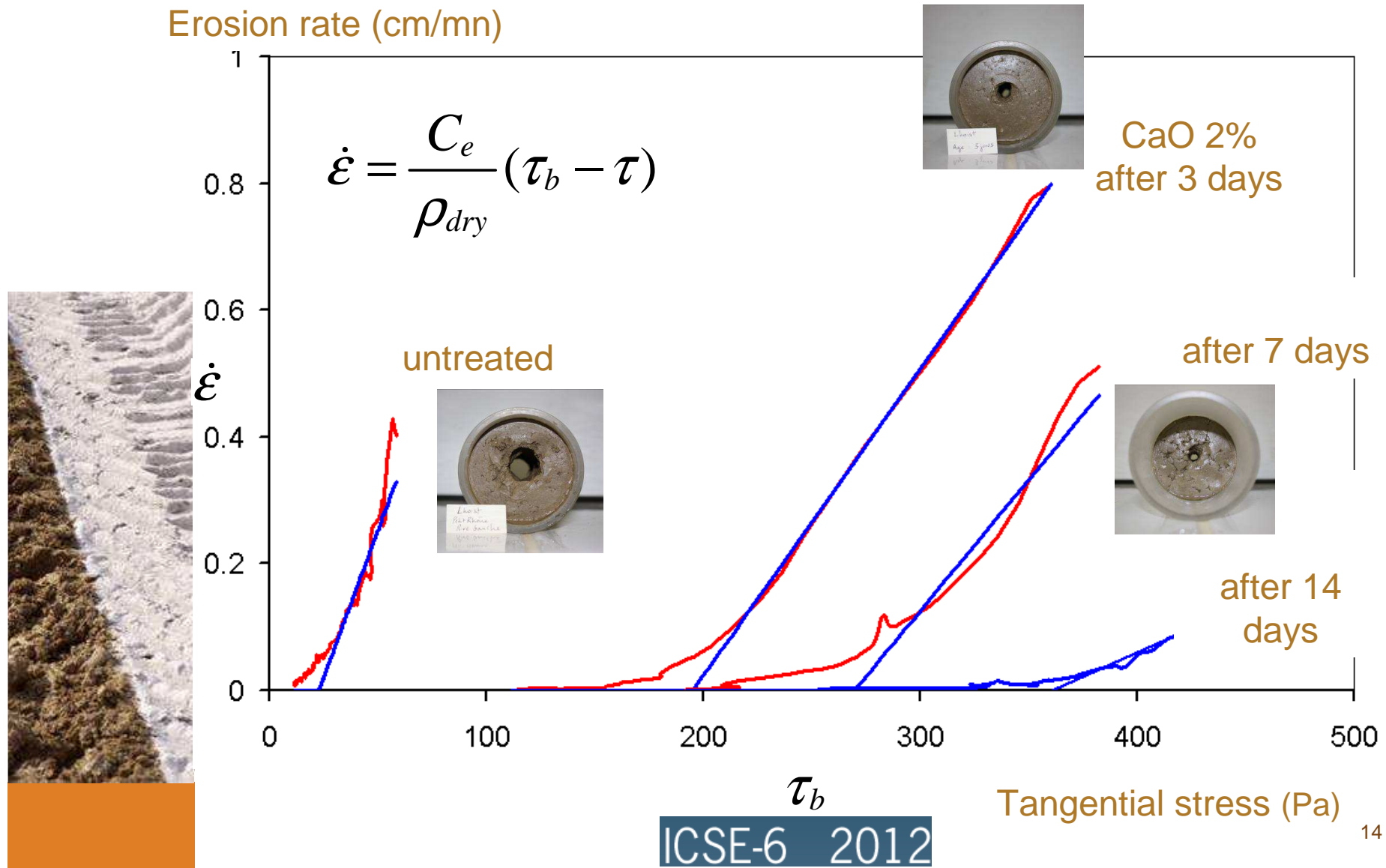
Jet Test



Photo Géoconsult

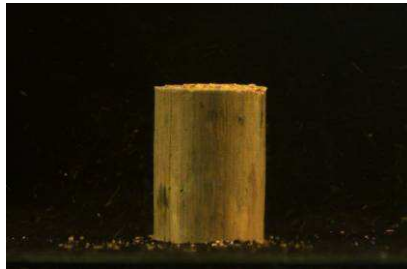
Internal erosion : results

Tests from IRSTEA (2011) – Clayey silt from the Rhône River, IP = 11

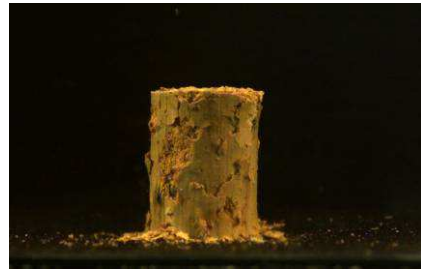


Enhanced Crumb-test trials from IFSTTAR (2011)

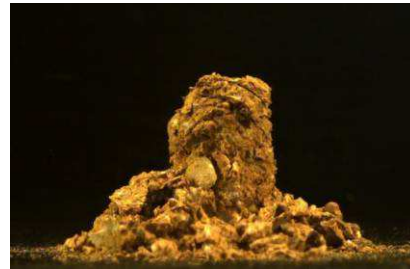
- silt PI= 11 untreated (90d)



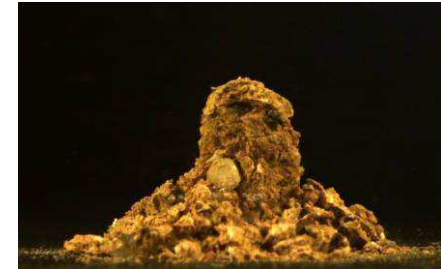
Initial state



5 min



15 min

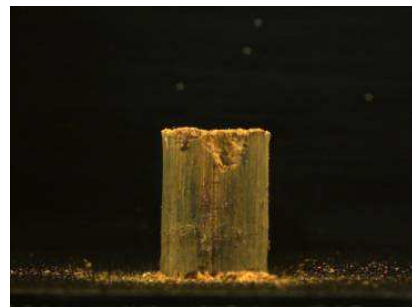


45 min

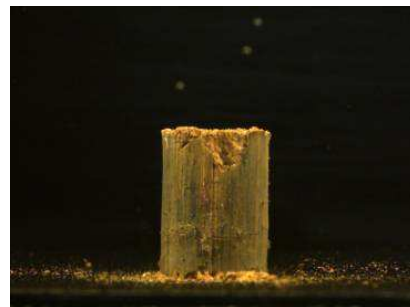
- silt treated with 2% lime (90d)



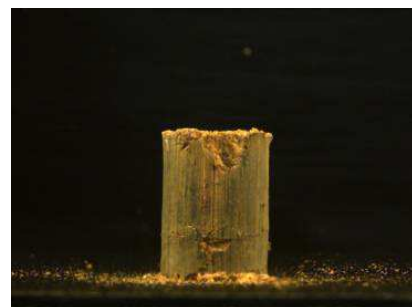
Initial state



5 **hours**



15 **hours**



45 **hours**

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◆ Lime treatment of soils confers

- An enhanced workability (known from geotechnique)
- A permeability level close to initial permeability
 - If kneading compaction (sheepfoot rollers) and humid state of materials applied
- An improved mechanical stability
- An improved resistance against internal and external erosion
- A displacement of the shrinkage limit
- A good chemical stability
- A possible revegetalization

◆ Jobs examples show the durability of this technique in hydraulic environment

- Friant-Kern Canal
- Other works : examination in progress



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◆ **The 35-years old experience from Friant-Kern canal**

- Gontran Herrier, Lhoist Group
- Friday August 31, 14h10, room Esquillan

◆ **Experimental dike in lime-treated soil**

- Isabelle Charles, CER / CETE Normandy
- Friday August 31, 10h54, room C3





***Lime Treatment :
A new solution with new perspectives
for silty to plastic soils
in hydraulic earthworks***



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