

Fundamental of Reinforced Soil

Reinforced earth

- Reinforced earth is a combination of earth and linear reinforcing strips that are capable of bearing large tensile stresses.
- Wire mesh/geotextile fabric construction materials are light, easy to transport, and quick to construct.
- The only machinery required is a backhoe/excavator and a compactor.
- Differential settlement is eliminated & Bearing Capacity increased.
- Rapid construction is reported.
- This technique can result in saving the area of land.

Geosynthetic

- Planar product manufactured from polymeric material used with soil, rock, earth, or other geotechnical engineering related material as an integral part of a man-made project, structure, or system.

Geosynthetics are classified as follows

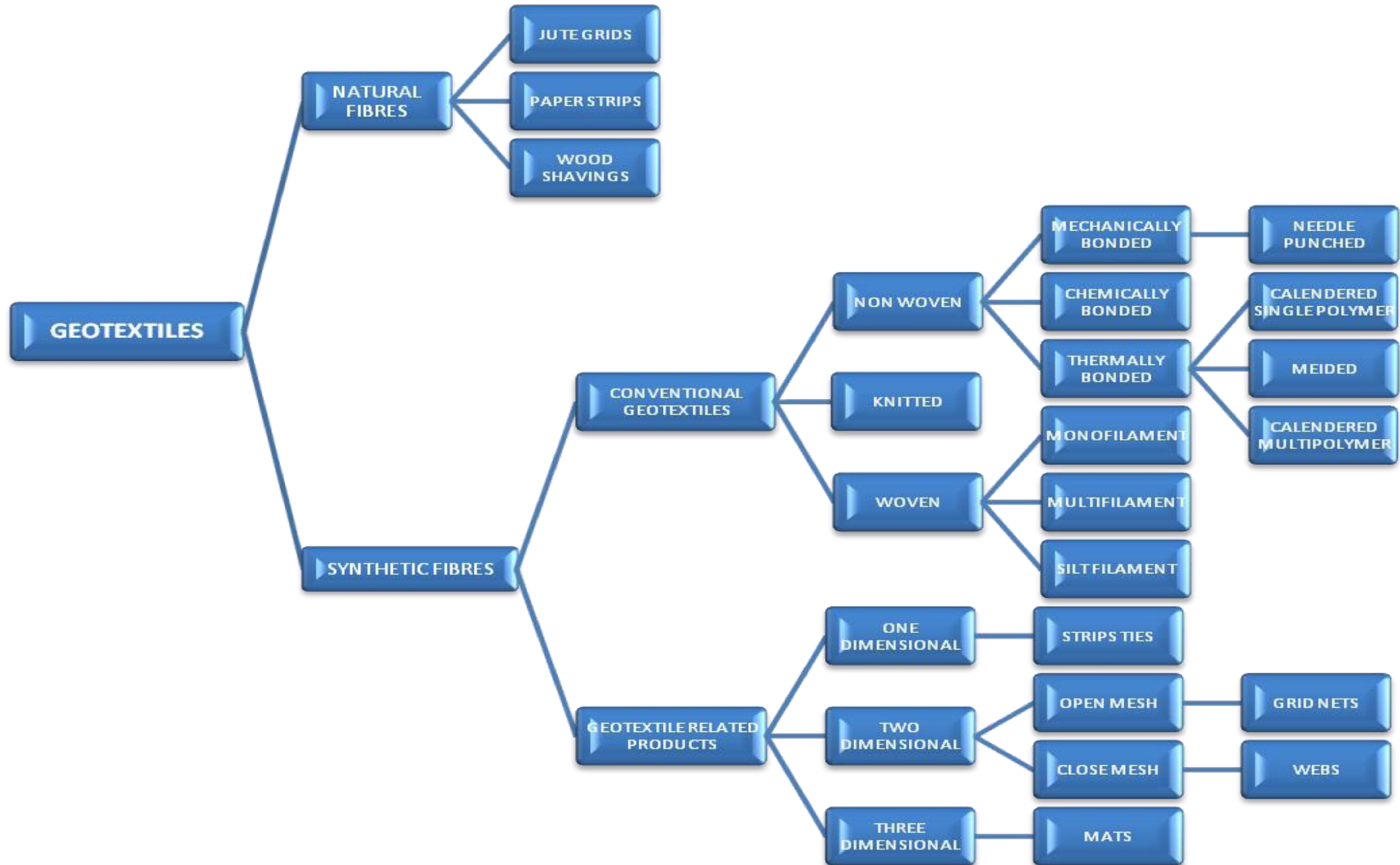
1. Geotextiles
2. Geogrids
3. Geonets
4. Geomembranes
5. Geosynthetic clay liners
6. Geocells/geo web members
7. Geofoam
8. Geocomposites

Geotextiles

- Geotextiles are defined as any permeable textile used with foundation soil, rock, earth, or any other geotechnical engineering-related material as an integral part of a human-made project, structure, or system.

CHARACTERISTICS:

- Porous and allow flow of water through it.
- Most used geosynthetics.
- They may be either woven or non woven
- Available in rolls of 5.6m wide and 50-150m long.
- Composed of polymers like polypropylene, high density polyethylene, polyester.
- Function: Separation, Reinforcement, Filtration, Drainage.



GEOGRIDS

- They have open grid like configuration i.e. they have large aperture between individual ribs.
- They have Low strain and stretch about 2% under load.
- Strength is more than other common geotextiles.
- Function: Used exclusively for reinforcement



GEONETS

- Formed by continuous extrusion of parallel sets of polymeric ribs (LDPE & HDPE) at preset angles to one another.
- Their design function is completely within the in-plane drainage area where they are used to convey all types of liquids.
- Though they are used for the drainage function but they have high tensile strength.
- Generally used along with one or two geotextile materials, one at the top and other at the bottom to prevent soil intrusion.

GEOMEMBRANES

- Materials are relatively thin impervious sheets .
- Generally made from butyl rubber.
- The sell of geomembrane are greater than geotextiles.



GEOSYNTHETIC CLAY LINERS

- This is the juxta position of polymeric materials and natural soil.
- Factory fabricated and bentonite clay is sandwiched between 2 geotextile.
- Structural integrity is obtained by needle punching.
- Function: Containment, As Hydraulic barrier.



GEO CELLS

- Similar to geotextiles or geogrids but have depth.
- Formed by High Density Polyethylene sheets.
- When opened form honey comb like structure and that contain soil,gravel.
- Allow water through it.
- USE: In slopes with soft sub-grade erosion control in channels



GEO FOAM

- Large but but extreamly light materials with gas filled cells.
- Made from expanded poly styrene and extruded poly styrene by polymeric expansion process.
- Function: separation, lightweight fill, compressible inclusions, thermal insulation,



GEOCOMPOSITES

The various types of Geocomposites are :-

- Geotextile-Geonet Composites
- Geotextile –Geomembrane Composites
- Geotextile –Geogrid Composites
- Geomembrane –Geogrid Composite
- Geotextile-Polymer Core Composite



FUNCTION OF GEOSYNTHETIC MATERIALS

Type of Geosynthetic (GS)	Separation	Reinforcement	Filtration	Drainage	Containment
Geotextile (GT)	X	X	X	X	
Geogrid (GG)		X			
Geonet (GN)				X	
Geomembrane (GM)					X
Geosynthetic Clay Liner (GCL)					X
Geopipe (GP)				X	
Geofoam (GF)	X				
Geocells (GL)		X		X	
Drainage cell (DC)		X	X	X	
Geocomposite (GC)	X	X	X	X	X