

Geosynthetics in Embankments on Soft Soils

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The construction of embankments on soft soils can be a challenging task. In this context, the use of geosynthetics to improve embankment stability is one of the most effectives and well-tried forms of the soil reinforcement technique.



Typical unreinforced embankment failure and uses of geosynthetics as reinforcement.

In such problems, geosynthetics can be effectively used to

1) Reduce soft soils displacements due to low bearing capacity of soft soils;



geosynthetics

2) Prevent overall failure of the embankment and soft foundation soil; and



3) Prevent sliding failure along the geosynthetics surface.



The stability level of a reinforced embankment on soft soil can be evaluated by the definition of safety factors (F_s) :

• For overall stability

$$F_s = \frac{M_R + \Delta M_R}{M_D} \ge typically 1.2 \sim 1.3$$

where M_D: soil driving moment

M_R: soil resisting moment

 ΔM_R : geosynthetic moment contribution against failure

• For stability against sliding failure

$$F_s = \frac{P_R}{P_A} \ge typically1.5$$

 P_A : active thrust from the fill (from active earth pressures) P_R : friction force along the fill-reinforcement interface

The efficiency of geosynthetics as reinforcements of embankments on soft soils can be visualized by the following figures.



In case of limited reinforcement effect, the so called "basal reinforced piled embankment" can be used. Prefabricated piles or improved soil piles can be employed.



Basal reinforced piled embankment

If draining materials are used, geosynthetics can be properly specified to contribute to the acceleration of settlements due to soft soil consolidation.

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