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Presentation Outline

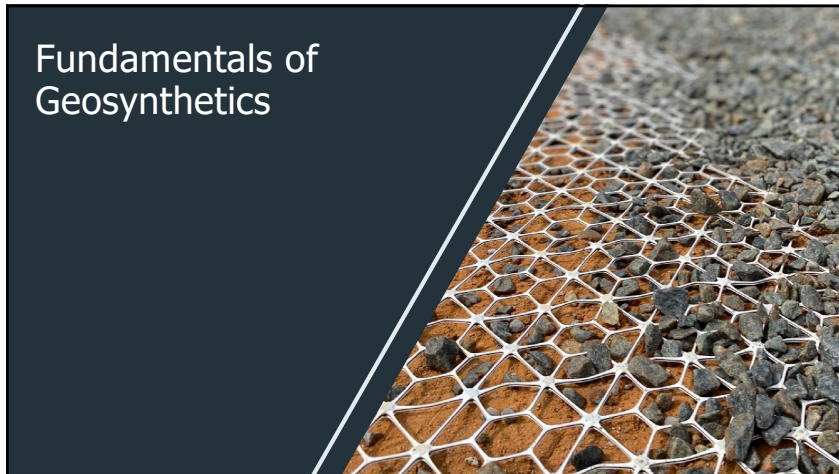
- Fundamentals of Geosynthetics
- Geosynthetic Mechanisms
- Subgrade Improvement
- Flexible Pavement
- Rigid Pavement
- Case Study

Mechanically Stabilized Layer (MSL)

The diagram illustrates a cross-section of a road structure. At the bottom is the **Subgrade**. Above it is a **Geogrid**, represented by a grid of lines. On top of the geogrid is a layer of **Granular Fill**. A double-headed vertical arrow indicates the thickness of the granular fill layer.

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Basics of Geosynthetics

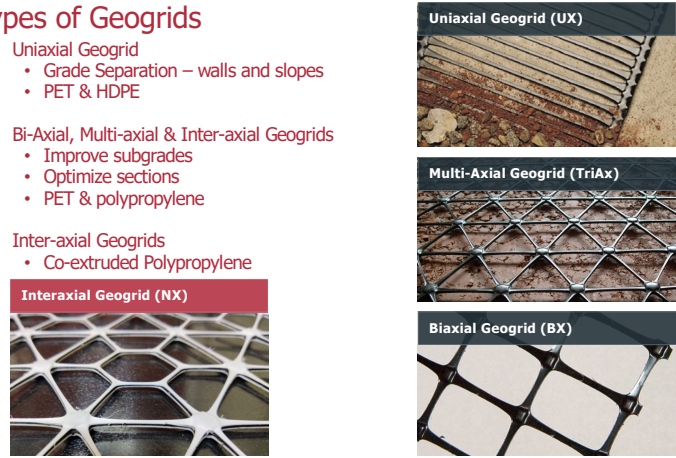
- Under granular or fine-grained soils
- Come in rolls, manually installed
- Soft or stiff subgrade
- One or more layers
- Used for Separation & Reinforcement

The top image is an aerial view of a large construction site where a grey geosynthetic material is being laid out over a reddish-brown soil. A yellow tractor is visible in the background. The bottom image shows a closer view of a construction site with a yellow tractor and an orange excavator working on a road surface.

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Types of Geogrids

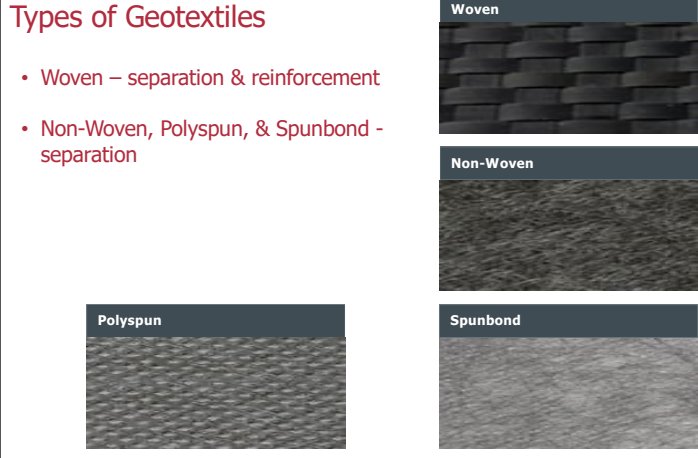
- Uniaxial Geogrid
 - Grade Separation – walls and slopes
 - PET & HDPE
- Bi-Axial, Multi-axial & Inter-axial Geogrids
 - Improve subgrades
 - Optimize sections
 - PET & polypropylene
- Inter-axial Geogrids
 - Co-extruded Polypropylene



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Types of Geotextiles

- Woven – separation & reinforcement
- Non-Woven, Polyspun, & Spunbond - separation




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Geosynthetic Mechanisms

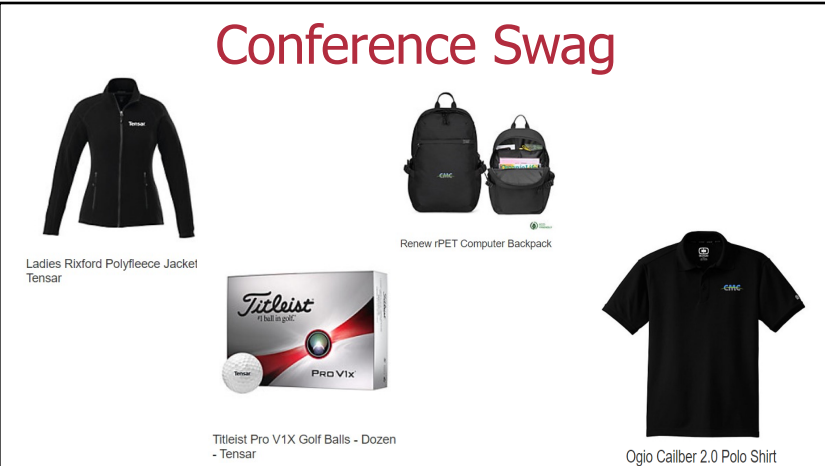
USACOE ETL 1110

- Improved Bearing Capacity
- Tensioned Membrane Effect
- Lateral Restraint



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Conference Swag



Ladies Rixford Polyfleece Jacket
Tensor

Renew rPET Computer Backpack

Titleist Pro V1X Golf Balls - Dozen
- Tensor

Ogio Caliber 2.0 Polo Shirt

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Improved Bearing Capacity

The diagram illustrates the effect of stabilization on bearing capacity. On the left, a yellow dump truck is shown on a road cross-section with three layers: Pavement, Aggregate Base, and Subgrade. Two scenarios are compared: 'Unstabilized' and 'Stabilized'. The 'Unstabilized' case shows a narrow, deep failure zone. The 'Stabilized' case shows a wider, shallower failure zone, indicating that the load is spread over a larger area of the subgrade. On the right, a similar cross-section shows a 'Reinforced Shear Surface' (indicated by red dashed lines) and an 'Unreinforced Shear Surface' (indicated by a blue dashed line). A red castle icon is in the top right corner.

Improved Load Spread – bearing capacity

Source: USACOE ETL 1110-1-189

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Lateral Restraint

The diagram shows a cross-section of a road with a wheel load. It compares 'Lateral Restraint Due to Friction and Aggregate Interlock' (left) with 'Lateral Restraint – aggregate confinement' (right). The left side shows a wheel load on a road with aggregate, with purple arrows indicating lateral movement. The right side shows a pile of aggregate on a geogrid, with a circular inset showing a close-up of aggregate particles. A red castle icon is in the top right corner.

Lateral Restraint – aggregate confinement

Source: USACOE ETL 1110-1-189

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Confinement of Aggregate Particles

The diagram illustrates the confinement of aggregate particles. It shows a sequence of four stages: 1) A single aggregate particle being pushed by a wheel. 2) The particle being pushed into a void. 3) The particle being pushed into a void with a geogrid. 4) The particle being pushed into a void with a geogrid and aggregate. Below the sequence are three images: a geogrid, a geogrid with aggregate, and a pile of aggregate on a geogrid. A red castle icon is in the top right corner.

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Tensioned Membrane Effect

The diagram shows a cross-section of a road with a wheel load. It illustrates the 'Tensioned Membrane Effect' where a geogrid is placed between the aggregate and the subgrade. The geogrid is shown as a red grid. The wheel load is shown as a red cone. The geogrid is shown as a red grid. The subgrade is shown as a yellow layer. The geogrid is shown as a red grid. The subgrade is shown as a yellow layer. A red castle icon is in the top right corner.

Membrane tension

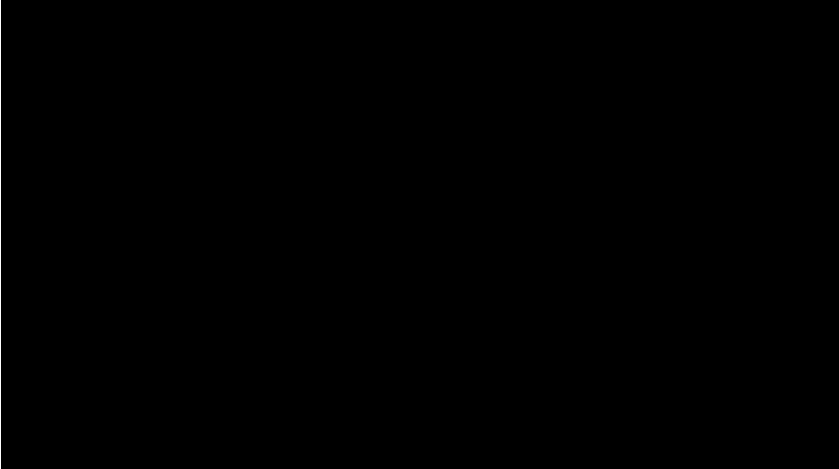
Vertical Membrane support

Source: USACOE ETL 1110-1-189

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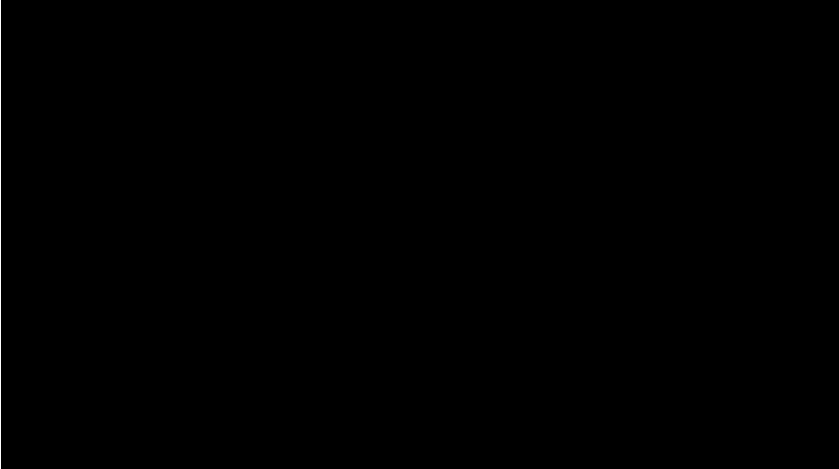
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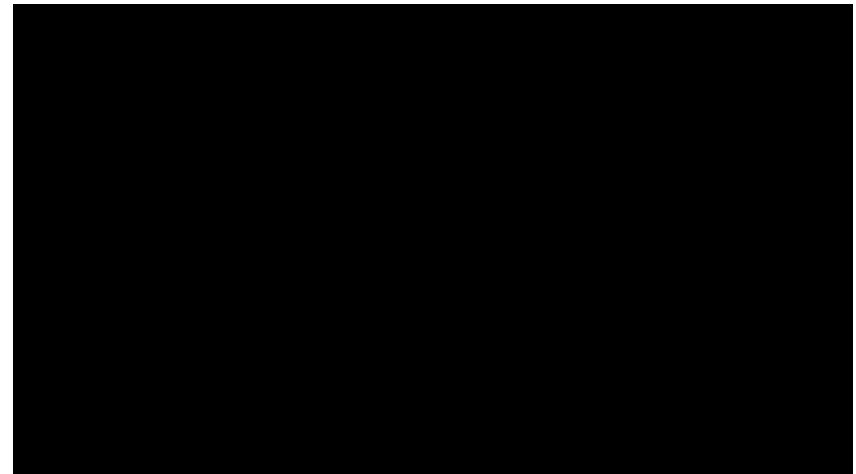
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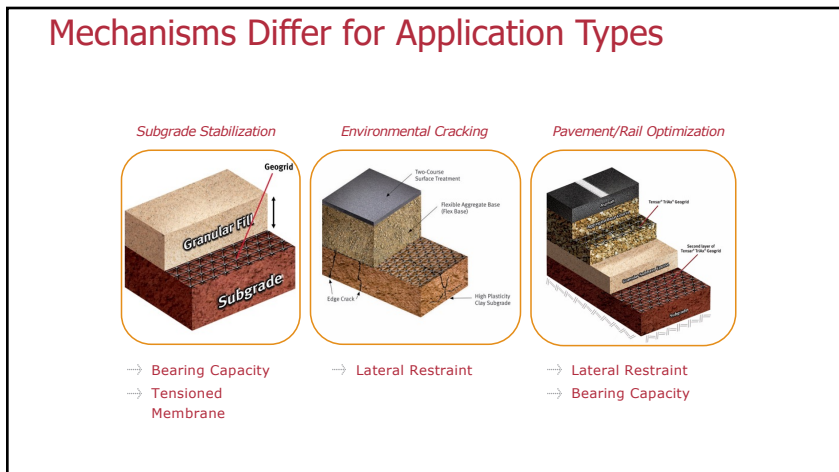
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Soft Subgrades

"Roads wear out from the top down, but they fall apart from the bottom up."
~National Association of County Engineers




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Example – Subgrade Stabilization

Composite Subgrade Strength: $CBR \approx 5$, $M_r \approx 7500\text{psi}$ or $k\text{-value} \approx 170\text{pci}$

Method	Thickness / Details	Cost
Undercut & Replace	24 in	\$24.00 / sy
Chemically Treat	16 in + 8 in	\$21.00 / sy
Geogrid Stabilized 1	12 in + TXS	\$16.00 / sy
Geogrid Stabilized 2	6 in + NX850	\$12.50 / sy

1,200 passes of an 18-kip axle on a subgrade $CBR 1.4\%$, $M_r \approx 2000\text{psi}$ or $k\text{-value} \approx 50\text{pci}$

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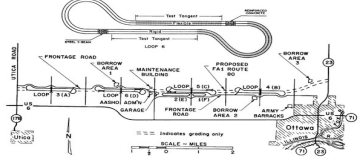

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Flexible Pavement

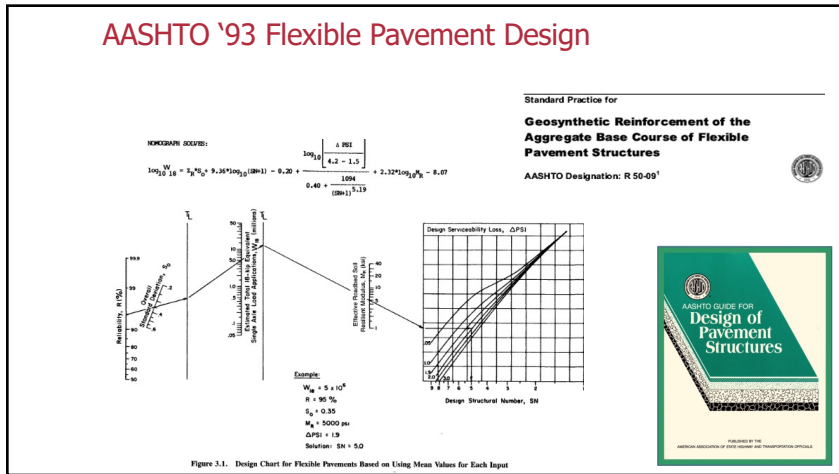


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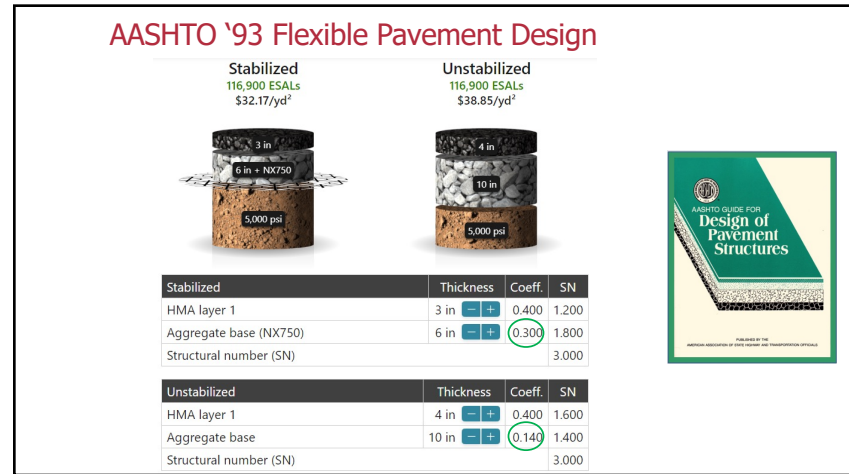
AASHTO 93 Flexible Pavement Design

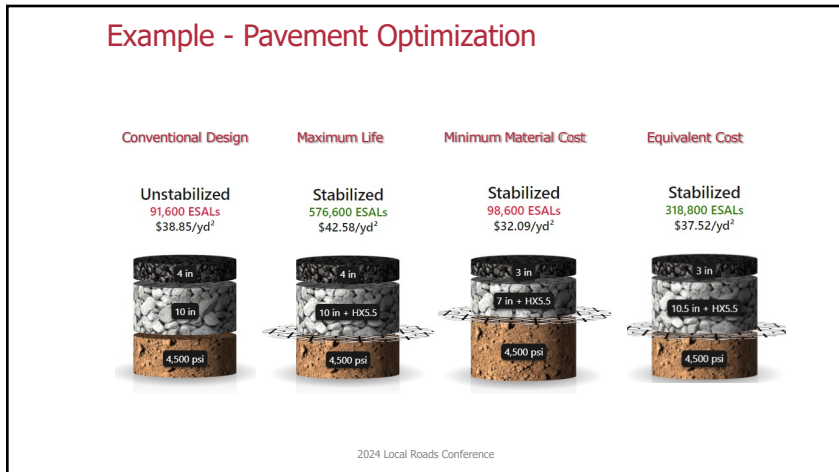
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Grain Cart Vs ESAL

Pavement Design Report
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PCASE Version 2.09.05
Date: 3/22/2019

Design Name : TX6 STABILIZED
 Design Type : Roads
 Pavement Type : Flexible
 Road Type : Road
 Terrain Type : Flat
 Analysis Type : CBR
 Depth of Frost (in) : 0
 Wander Width (in) : 33.35

Layer Information	Layer Type	Material Type	Frost Code	Analysis	Non frost Design Thickness (in)	Reduced Subgrade Strength (in)	Limited Subgrade Penetration (in)	CBR Strength
	Asphalt	Asphalt	NFS	Manual	8	0	0	0
	Base	Unbound Crushed Stone	NFS	Compute	6.01	0	0	50
	Natural Subgrade	Cohesive Cut	NFS	Manual	0	0	0	3.75

Traffic Information

Pattern Name : MAHASKA COUNTY

Vehicles	Weight (lb)	Passes per Life Span	Equivalent Passes
AXLE: 73.4 KIPS	73381	3300	3300
AXLE: 73.4 KIPS	73381		3300

PCASE Equivalent Single Axle Loads: 2.24E+10

1 Axle pass of a Kline Grain Cart = 1400 ESAL's

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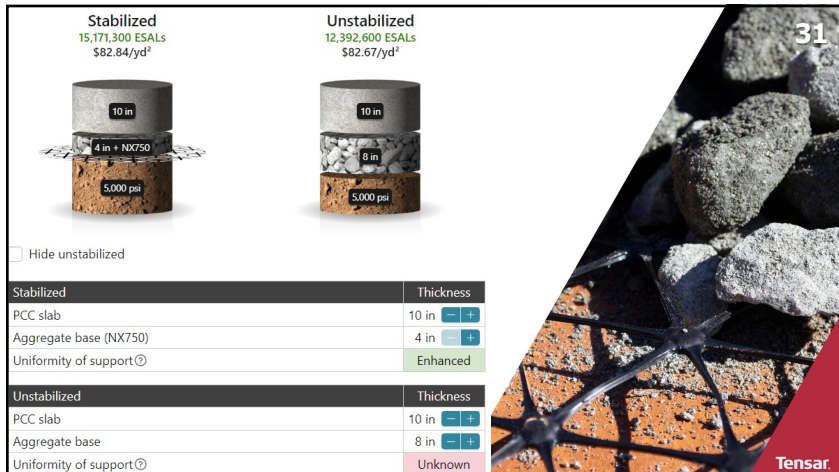
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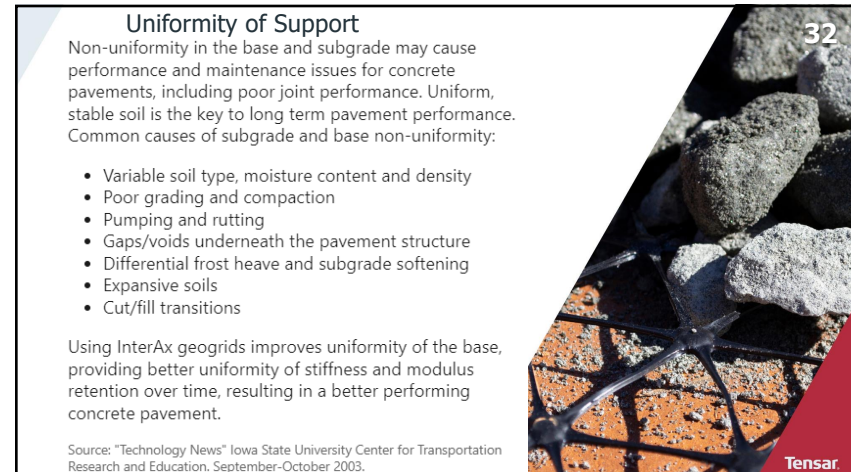
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Concrete Pavements Need...

- Uniform support
- Improved resistance to load deformation
 - Effect on LOS



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Uniformity of Support

Non-uniformity in the base and subgrade may cause performance and maintenance issues for concrete pavements, including poor joint performance. Uniform, stable soil is the key to long term pavement performance. Common causes of subgrade and base non-uniformity:

- Variable soil type, moisture content and density
- Poor grading and compaction
- Pumping and rutting
- Gaps/voids underneath the pavement structure
- Differential frost heave and subgrade softening
- Expansive soils
- Cut/fill transitions

Using InterAx geogrids improves uniformity of the base, providing better uniformity of stiffness and modulus retention over time, resulting in a better performing concrete pavement.

Source: "Technology News" Iowa State University Center for Transportation Research and Education, September-October 2003.



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Subgrade Stabilization Example Project 1



- Nebraska DOT US-385
- Weak soil CBR:0.3%
- Shallow groundwater

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Subgrade Stabilization Example Project 1



- Nebraska DOT US-385
- NX850 geogrid
- 36in. (900mm) on-site sand

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Tensar+

- ✓ Powerful
- ✓ Valuable
- ✓ Reliable
- ✓ Versatile



Tensar+ is a free, cloud-based software that allows engineers, contractors, and owners to design with geogrid in a variety of applications, including pavement construction, soft soil stabilization and haul road design.

You can calculate the total value of the Tensar solution compared to conventional construction alternatives. And now, you can create, save, and access designs across your multiple devices.

Sign up & start designing today at:
www.TensarPlus.com

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Thank You!

Questions?

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