

## Effects of Different Dispersing Solution on the Properties of Soil Particle during Hydrometer Test

Emeka AE\*

Department of Civil Engineering, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State, Nigeria

### Abstract

Soil particle less than 75 microns can be analyzed for the distribution of various grains sizes of silt and clay. This is achieved through hydrometer test. In this study the effect of different dispersing agents on the hydrometer test were studied. Four different solutions of dispersing agent and soil samples were prepared. The first solution was prepared using 35 g of sodium hexa metaphosphate with 7 g of sodium carbonate (solution I). Second solution is prepared using only 40 g of sodium hexa metaphosphate per 1 litre of solution (solution II). Third solution is prepared using 40 g of sodium carbonate (solution III) and the fourth is prepared without using any dispersing agent rather, the two soil samples used were dissolved in distilled water (solution IV). After comparative analysis, solutions I and II were recommended as the best method for preparation of soil solution for hydrometer test. Percentage passing obtained for solution I differs from solutions II, III, IV by 3.20, 6.88 and 24.07 respectively; for sample A and 3.22, 11.1 and 19.52 respectively; for sample B. Solution I and II are consistent for both samples whereas solution III is not consistent showing that it depends on the nature of soil being dispersed. Therefore, sodium carbonate is added to solution I to reduce its hardness. The results obtained showed that solution I and II are recommended only as prescribed by BS and ASTM respectively.

**Keywords:** Dispersing agent effect; Mechanical analysis; Hydrometer test

### Introduction

The common laboratory method used to determine size distribution of fine-grained soil is called hydrometer test. In hydrometer test a small amount of soil is mixed into a suspension and its settlement is observed over time. Larger particles will settle quickly followed by smaller particles. When hydrometer is lowered into suspensions, it will sink into the suspension until buoyancy force is sufficient to balance the weight of the hydrometer. The length of the hydrometer projecting above the suspension is a function of the density, so it is possible to calibrate the hydrometer to read the density of the suspension at different intervals of time [1].

Typically, a hydrometer test is conducted by taking a small quantity of a dry and fine grained soil and thoroughly mixing it with distilled water to form a paste. The British standard recommends 35 g of sodium hexa metaphosphate with 7 g of sodium carbonate along with distilled water to make 1 litre standard solution. Whereas ASTM standard method of particle size analysis D422-ASTM [2] suggest that 125 ml of solution of sodium hexa metaphosphate shall be used in distilled water at the rate of 40g of sodium hexa metaphosphate per litre of solution [1,3].

A hydrometer is placed in the glass cylinder and a clock is simultaneously started at intervals of 1 min, 2 min, 4 min, 8 min, 15 min, 30 min, 1 hr, 2 hrs, 4 hrs, 8 hrs, 16 hrs, and 24 hrs. The hydrometer is read, the diameter  $D$  (cm) of the particle at time  $t$  (second) is calculated from Stoke's law as

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{18\mu z}{(G_s - 1)\rho_w g t}}$$

Where  $\mu$  is the viscosity of water (0.01 gram/cms at 20°C),  $z$  is the depth (cm),  $\rho_w$  is the density of water (1 gram/cm<sup>3</sup>),  $g$  is the acceleration due to gravity (981 cm/s<sup>2</sup>) and  $G_s$  is the specific gravity of the soil particles ( $\approx 2.7$ ) [1,3]. Stoke's Law can also be expressed in terms of unit weight of soil as follows

$$V = \frac{\gamma_s - \gamma_w}{18\mu} D^2$$

Where  $V$  is the terminal velocity,  $\gamma_w$  is the unit weight of water;

$\gamma_s$  is the unit weight of the soil [4]. In application of Stoke's Law, the particles are assumed to be free-falling spheres with no collision. But the mineral particles of clays are plate like, and collision of particles during sedimentation is unavoidable. Also Stokes law is valid only for laminar flow with Reynolds number smaller than 1 [1,5,6]. This work studied the comparative effect of different dispersing agents on hydrometer test result.

### Materials and Methods

Two different soil samples were used for this test. The first sample (A) was collected from Ogun State, Nigeria. The AASHTO classification for this soil is A-7-5. The second sample (B) classified as A-6 was collected from Kaduna State, Nigeria. For each of the samples, four different solutions were prepared for hydrometer test.

**Solution I:** This was prepared using 35 g of sodium hexa metaphosphate with 7 g of sodium carbonate in line with BS standard.

**Solution II:** This was prepared using only 140 g of sodium hexa metaphosphate per litre of solution according to ASTM standard.

**Solution III:** This was prepared using only 140 g of sodium carbonate.

**Solution IV:** This was prepared to serve as control and contains no dispersing agent.

### Results and Discussion

The results for sample A for each of the solution (I-IV) are shown

\*Corresponding author: Emeka AE, Department of Civil Engineering, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State, Nigeria, Tel: +2348188388313; E-mail: emmarinze2003@yahoo.com

Received April 03, 2015; Accepted April 23, 2015; Published May 03, 2015

Citation: Emeka AE (2015) Effects of Different Dispersing Solution on the Properties of Soil Particle during Hydrometer Test. J Civil Environ Eng 5: 173. doi:10.4172/2165-784X.1000173

Copyright: © 2015 Emeka AE. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Sample A:

Elapsed time	Solution I		Solution II		Solution III		Solution IV	
	Diameter (mm)	% Passing	Diameter (mm)	% Passing	Diameter (mm)	% Passing	Diameter (mm)	% Passing
1 min	0.05	59.24	0.049	53.57	0.047	64.73	0.05	48.92
2 mins	0.04	51.78	0.035	51.71	0.035	57.29	0.037	40.55
4 mins	0.03	46.17	0.025	47.99	0.025	51.71	0.026	34.97
8 mins	0.02	41.52	0.018	44.27	0.018	47.99	0.019	23.8
15 mins	0.01	37.8	0.013	42.41	0.013	46.13	0.015	12.65
30 mins	0.009	36.86	0.009	40.55	0.009	40.55	0.001	7.07
1 hr	0.007	35	0.0068	38.69	0.007	23.81	0.0075	3.35
2 hrs	0.005	31.28	0.0048	36.83	0.005	19.16	0.0053	3.35
4 hrs	0.003	29.42	0.0034	34.97	0.004	11.72	0.0037	3.35
6 hrs	0.002	27.56	0.0028	34.04	0.0029	10.79	0.003	3.35
24 hrs	0.001	27.56	0.0014	31.25	0.0015	6.14	0.0015	3.35

Table 1: Results for sample A solution (I-IV).

Sample B:

Elapsed time	Solution I		Solution II		Solution III		Solution IV	
	Diameter (mm)	% Passing	Diameter (mm)	% Passing	Diameter (mm)	% Passing	Diameter (mm)	% Passing
1 min	0.048	52.63	0.048	52.63	0.048	56.77	0.051	37.73
2 mins	0.036	43.53	0.035	42.69	0.014	52.63	0.038	26.15
4 mins	0.026	36.08	0.026	39.39	0.025	46.01	0.027	21.18
8 mins	0.018	34.42	0.018	36.08	0.018	43.53	0.019	12.91
15 mins	0.014	31.11	0.013	35.25	0.013	43.53	0.011	12.91
30 mins	0.0097	31.11	0.0097	31.11	0.0093	40.22	0.01	9.6
1 hr	0.0069	30.29	0.0069	30.29	0.0067	36.91	0.0074	8.77
2 hrs	0.0049	28.63	0.0049	29.46	0.0047	36.08	0.0052	7.12
4 hrs	0.0035	28.63	0.0035	26.98	0.0034	31.11	0.0037	6.29
6 hrs	0.0028	26.15	0.0028	26.15	0.0028	29.46	0.003	6.29
24 hrs	0.0014	25.32	0.0014	25.32	0.0014	29.46	0.0015	6.29

Table 2: Results for sample B solutions.

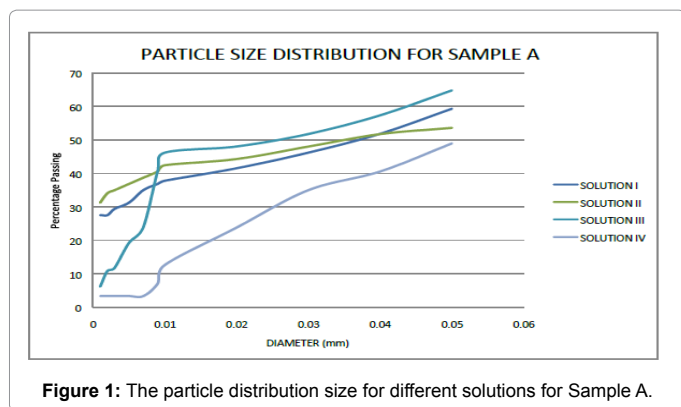


Figure 1: The particle distribution size for different solutions for Sample A.

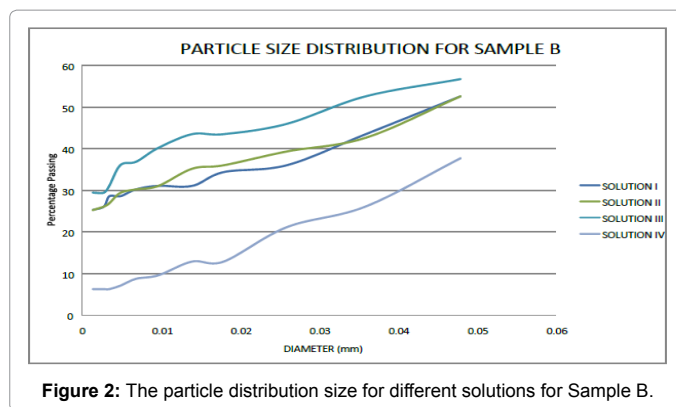


Figure 2: The particle distribution size for different solutions for Sample B.

in Table 1 below shown in Figure 1 and the results for sample B for each of the solutions are shown in Table 2 below.

Individual soil particles must be dispersed in an aqueous solution and remain dispersed to enable determination of particle size distributed. However, soil naturally exists as aggregates and not a dispersed mixture of particles; sand, silt and clay. Cementing agents include organic matter; mineral oxides or polyvalent cations. That is the reason why solution IV without dispersion agent was not well dispersed. The percentage finer is the same, from 1hr to 24hrs for Sample A and also the same for Sample B from 4hrs to the 24hrs shown in Figure 2.

The average particle diameter for each solution was calculated. The corresponding percentage finer was calculated using mathematical

interpolation. This average particle diameter is shown in Tables 3 and 4 below for each of the sample.

The sodium monovalent cation ( $\text{Na}^+$ ) replaces polyvalent cations adsorbed on clays, breaking the inter particle linkage. The displaced polyvalent cations form insoluble complexes with phosphorus which prevents reestablishment of floccules. This explains the reason why solutions I and II that contains sodium hexa metaphosphates are well dispersed, giving a consistent result. Solution III does not disperse well in both samples probably because of strong bond between sodium and trioxocarbonate IV ions in sodium carbonate. Secondly, it does not contain phosphorus or any element that can do what phosphorus does in the solutions containing sodium hexa metaphosphate.

According to Andreola et al., [7] sodium carbonate is sometimes

Solution type	Average particle (mm)	% Finer
I	0.0161	40.07
II	0.0153	43.27
III	0.0152	46.95
IV	0.0162	16

**Table 3:** Average particle size and corresponding percentage passing for sample A.

Solution type	Average particle (mm)	% Finer
I	0.0156	32.43
II	0.0154	35.65
III	0.0133	43.53
IV	0.016	12.91

**Table 4:** Average particle size and corresponding percentage weight passing for sample B.

added to sodium hexa metaphosphate to raise the pH to 8.0-8.6, which produces a number of sodium hexa metaphosphate products used for water softening [8,9].

## Conclusion

Percentage passing obtained for solution I differs from solutions II, III, IV by 3.20, 6.88 and 24.07 respectively; for sample A and 3.22, 11.1 and 19.52 respectively; for sample B. Solution I and II are consistent for both samples whereas solution III is not consistent howing that it depends on the nature of soil being dispersed. Therefore, sodium carbonate is added to solution I to reduce its hardness. The results

obtained showed that solution I and II are recommended only as prescribed by BS and ASTM respectively.

## References

- Budhu M (2001) Soil Mechanics and Foundations. (3rd edn), John Wiley and Sons.
- American Society of Testing and Materials (2004). ASTM book of Standards, West Conshohocken, PA.
- Bindu J, Ramabhadram A (2010) Effect of concentration of dispersing agent on the grain size distribution of fined grained soil. Indian Geotechnical Conference, Bombay.
- Murthy VNS (2008) Soil Mechanics and Foundation. CBS publishers and distributors.
- Ye X, Kuang J, Li X, Tang G (2014) Microstructure, properties and temperature evolution of electro pulsing treated functionally graded Ti-6AL-4V alloy strip. Journal of Alloys and Compound 599: 1-9.
- Ye X, Ye Y, Tang G (2014) Effect of electro pulsing treatment and Ultrasonic treatment on the mechanical properties and microstructures of biomedical Ti-6AL-4V alloy. J Mech Behaviour Biomed Mater 40: 287-296.
- Andreola F, Castellini E, Manfredini T, Romagnoli (2004) The role of sodium hexa metaphosphate in the Dissolution process of kaolinite and kaolin. J Eur ceram Soc 24: 2113-2124.
- British Standards BS1377 (1990) Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. Consolidation and permeability tests in hydraulic cells and with pore pressure measurement.
- Ramamurthy TN, Sitharam TG (2005) Geotechnical Engineering. (First Edition), Chand S and Company Ltd, New Delhi.