



**Modified Dry Mixing (MDM)
a new possibility in Deep Mixing**

**LC Technology
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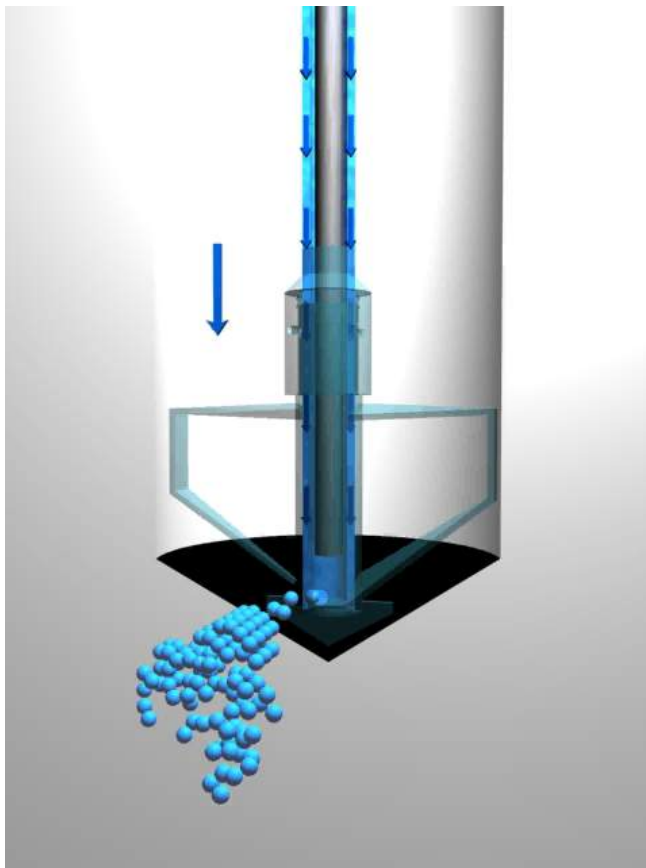
MDM – contribution

- Lower selling price
- 30 to 50% shorter installation time
- Investments
 - Increased shift costs
 - Increased assets
- Remaining measures
 - Introduction of binder during penetration
 - Revised control of binder outlet
- New applications
- Two equipments in one

The MDM Process - Purpose

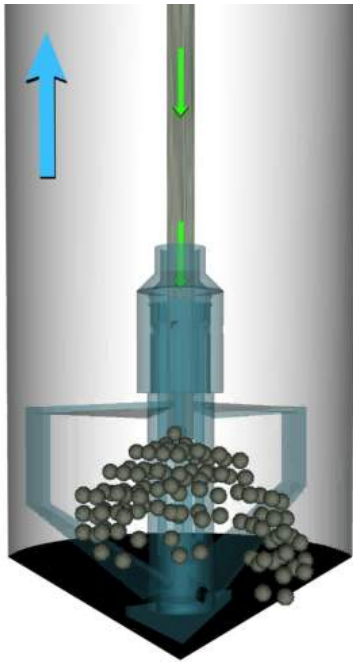
- Improve pre-mixing potential
 - Increase sensitivity
 - Increase liquidity index
- Fluidisation of soil
 - Mechanic
 - Hydraulic
- Introduction of binder
 - Penetration and/or retrieval
 - Binder quantities adjustable according to soil type
 - Zone program for water and binder
- Fully computer controlled process
 - Binder quantity
 - Mixing energy
 - Water flow/pressure

The MDM Process - Penetration



- Mechanical & hydraulic disaggregation
- Reduction of cohesion & friction by injection of water
- Introduction of binder and mixing with soil

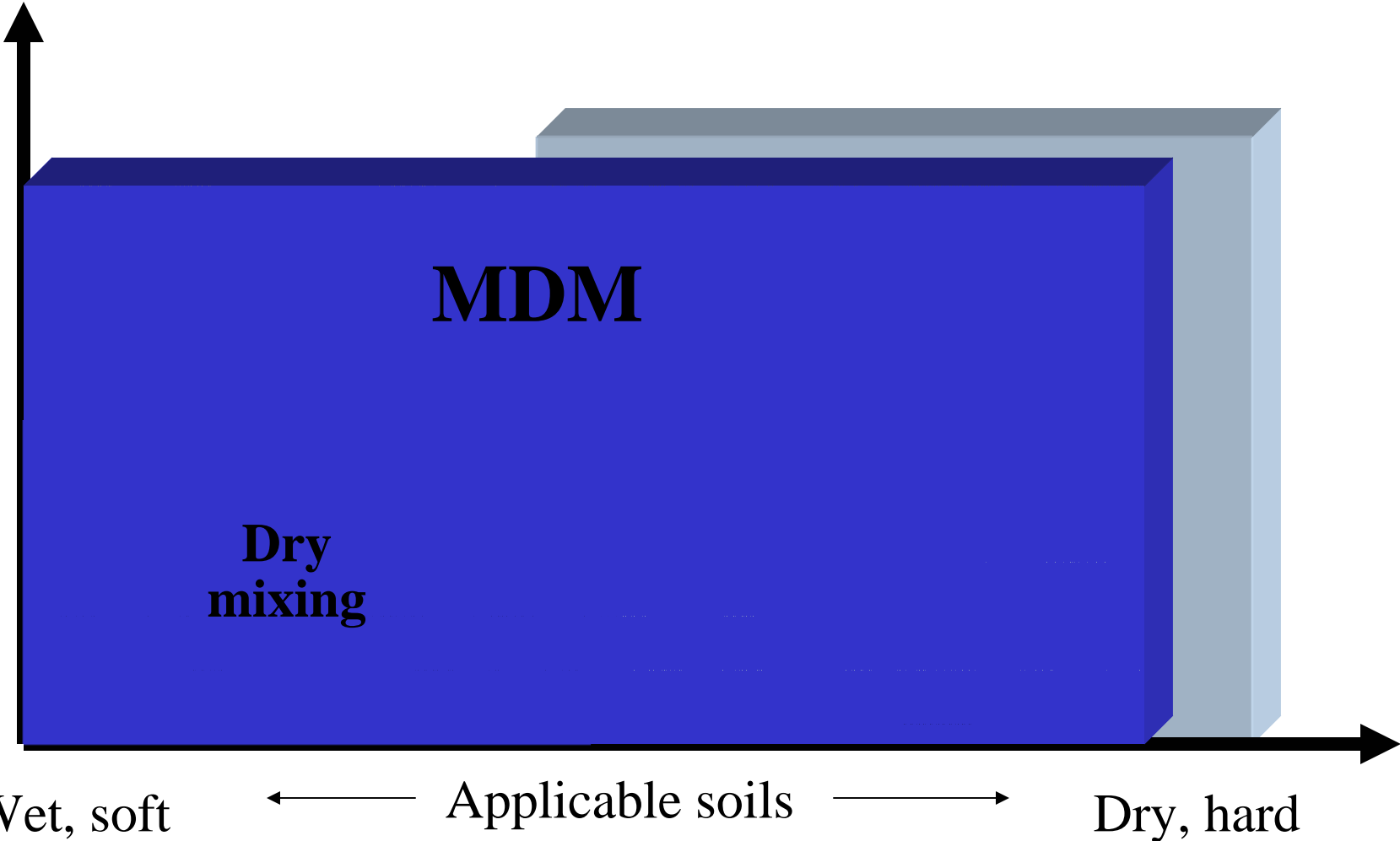
The MDM Process - Retrieval



- Reduction of cohesion & friction by injection of water
- Introduction of binder and mixing with soil

**Column
Strength**

Versatility of MDM



Deep Mixing Equipment

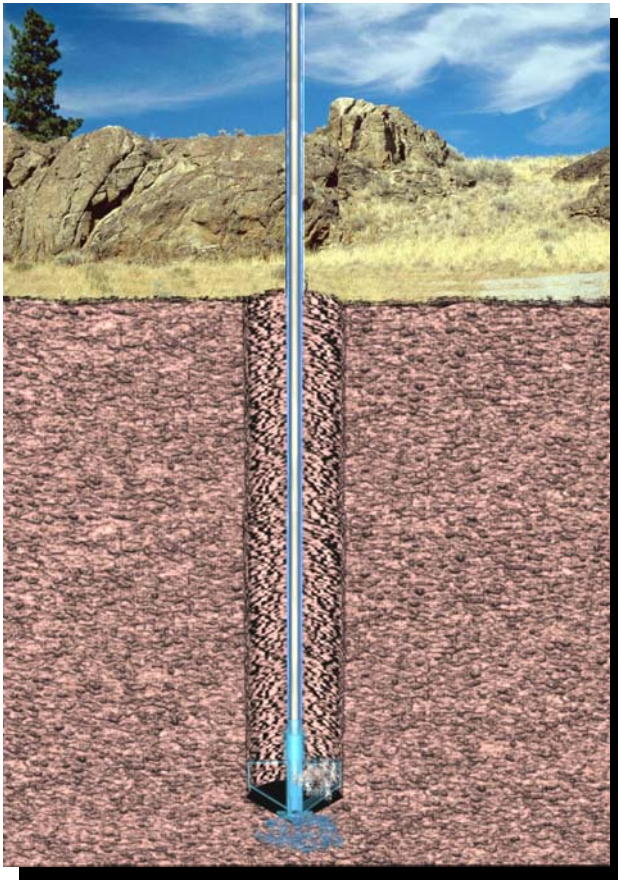
MDM

Wet

Dry



The MDM system – new possibilities



- Combines the advantages from the wet and dry mixing
- Widens the range of applications using the same equipment

Major advantages



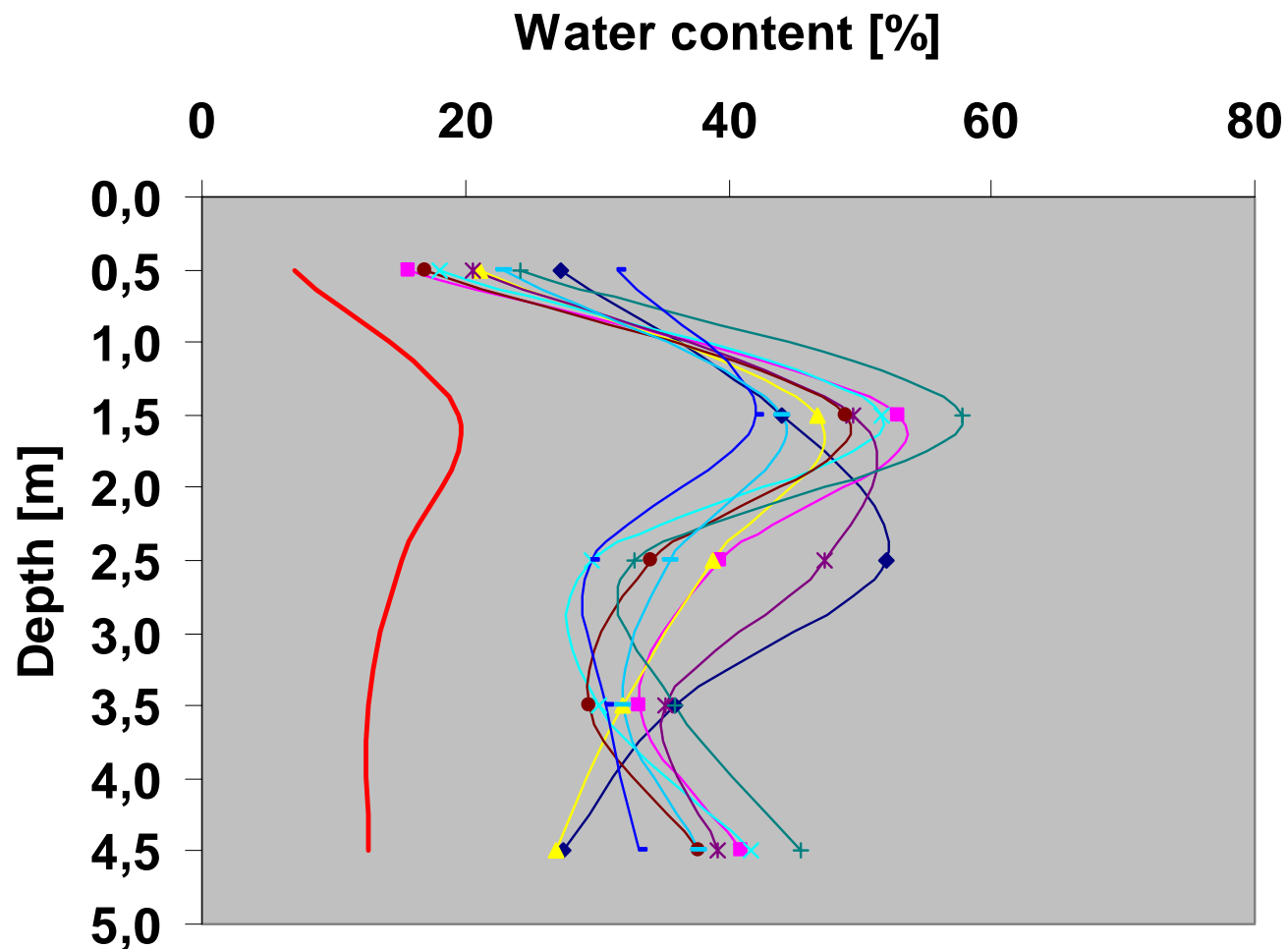
- Wide spectrum of soils
 - dry/wet
 - soft/stiff
- Tailor-made columns
 - Optimized water content
 - Optimized binder content
- No surface spoil
- Computerised process control
- Same equipment for wet & dry mixing

Field test in stiff “dry” sand, Tullinge

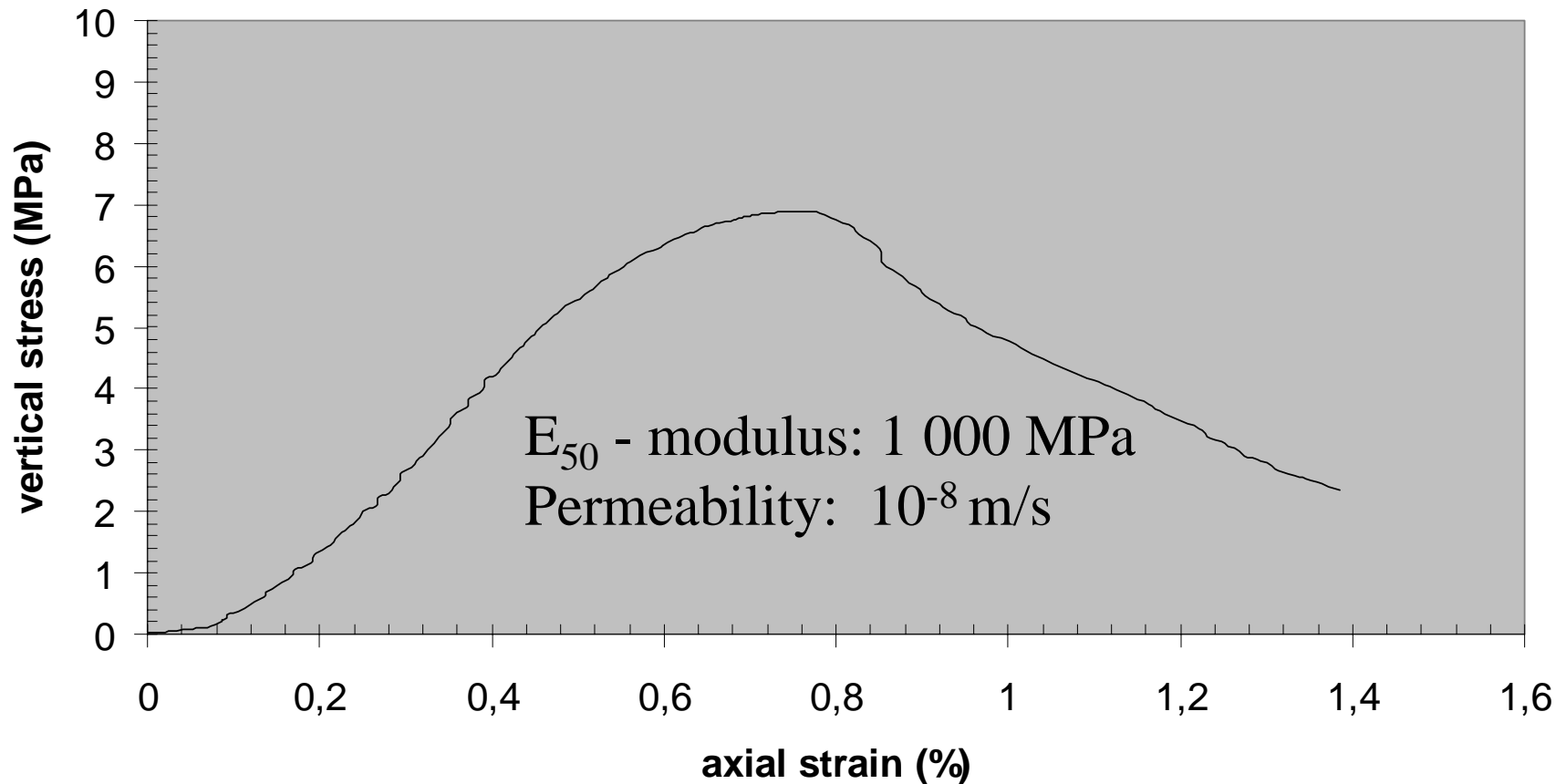


- Soil parameters
 - Fine to medium sand
 - q_c -value 20 – 30 MPa
 - water content 5 – 15%
- Column parameters
 - Diameter 800 mm
 - Length 10 m
 - Binder content 450 kg/m³

Water content; before & after installation



Unconfined compression strength



Field test in very soft clay, Uppsala



- Soil parameters
 - Very soft clay
 - Shear strength: 20–35 kPa
 - Water content: 60–80%
 - Liquidity index: 0.6–1.1
- Column parameters
 - Diameter 600 mm
 - Length 10 m
 - Binder content 450 kg/m³

Achieved results



- Improved homogeneity
 - Compared to dry mixing
- Coefficient of variation
 - 15 to 30%
- Compressive strength:
 - $q=5.7$ MPa

Result of mixing in competent dry crust

Dry Mixing - Crater



MDM – Good quality column

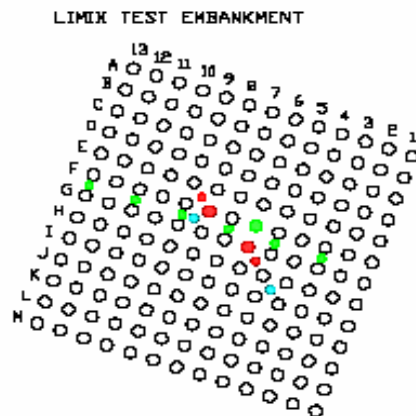


Test embankment at Torp, Uddevalla

- Behaviour of two test embankments
 - MDM
 - Dry Mixing (Limix)
- Control objectives
 - Settlement
 - Strength
 - Pore pressure
 - Chemical analysis (Ca)
 - Behaviour of geogrid (load transfer platform)

Soil parameters

Layout of MDM and Limix columns



- MDM
 - Diameter $\phi 600$ mm
 - Length 10 m
 - Spacing 2.2 m
- Limix
 - Diameter $\phi 600$ mm
 - Length 14 m
 - Spacing 1.2 m

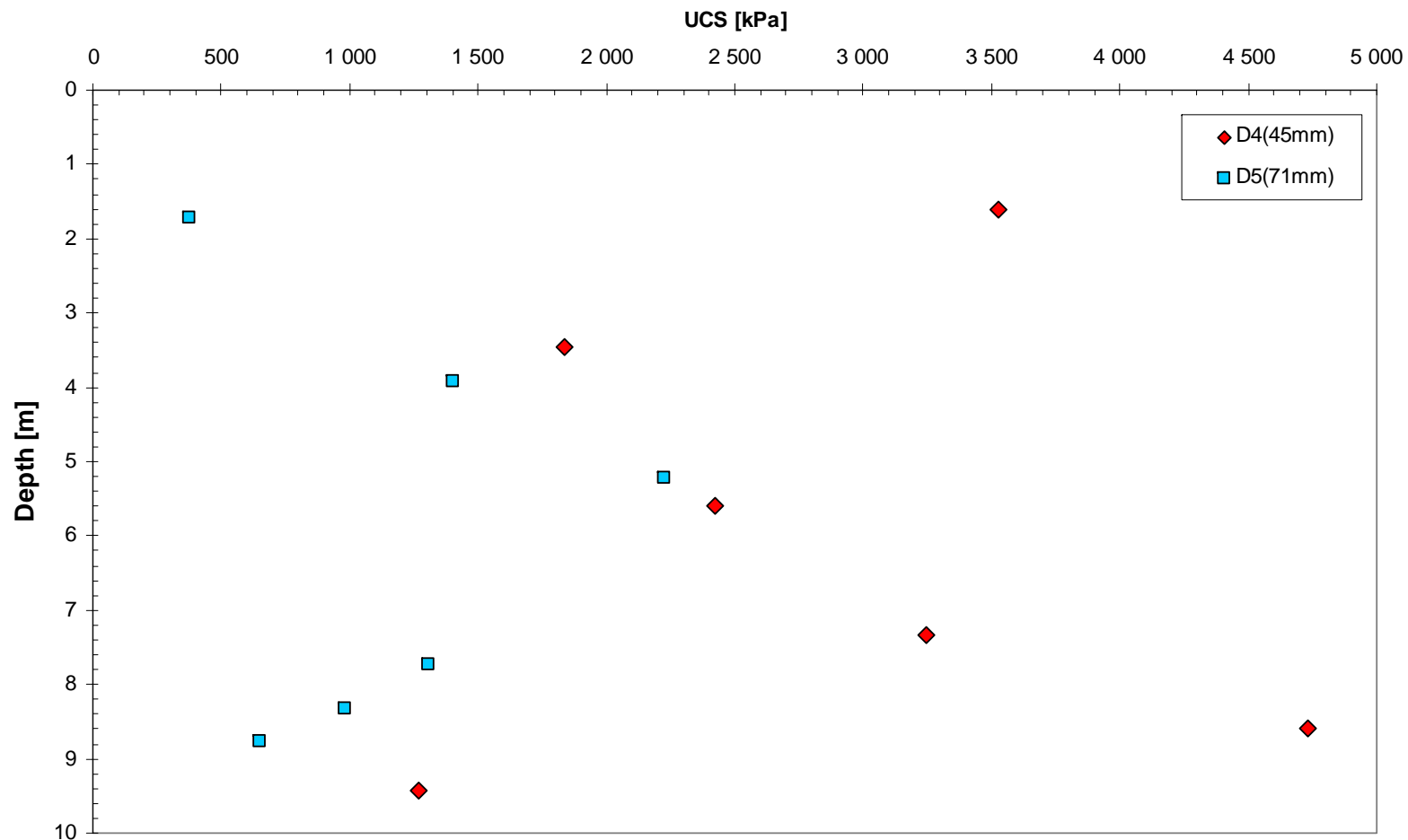
Core sampling – MDM columns



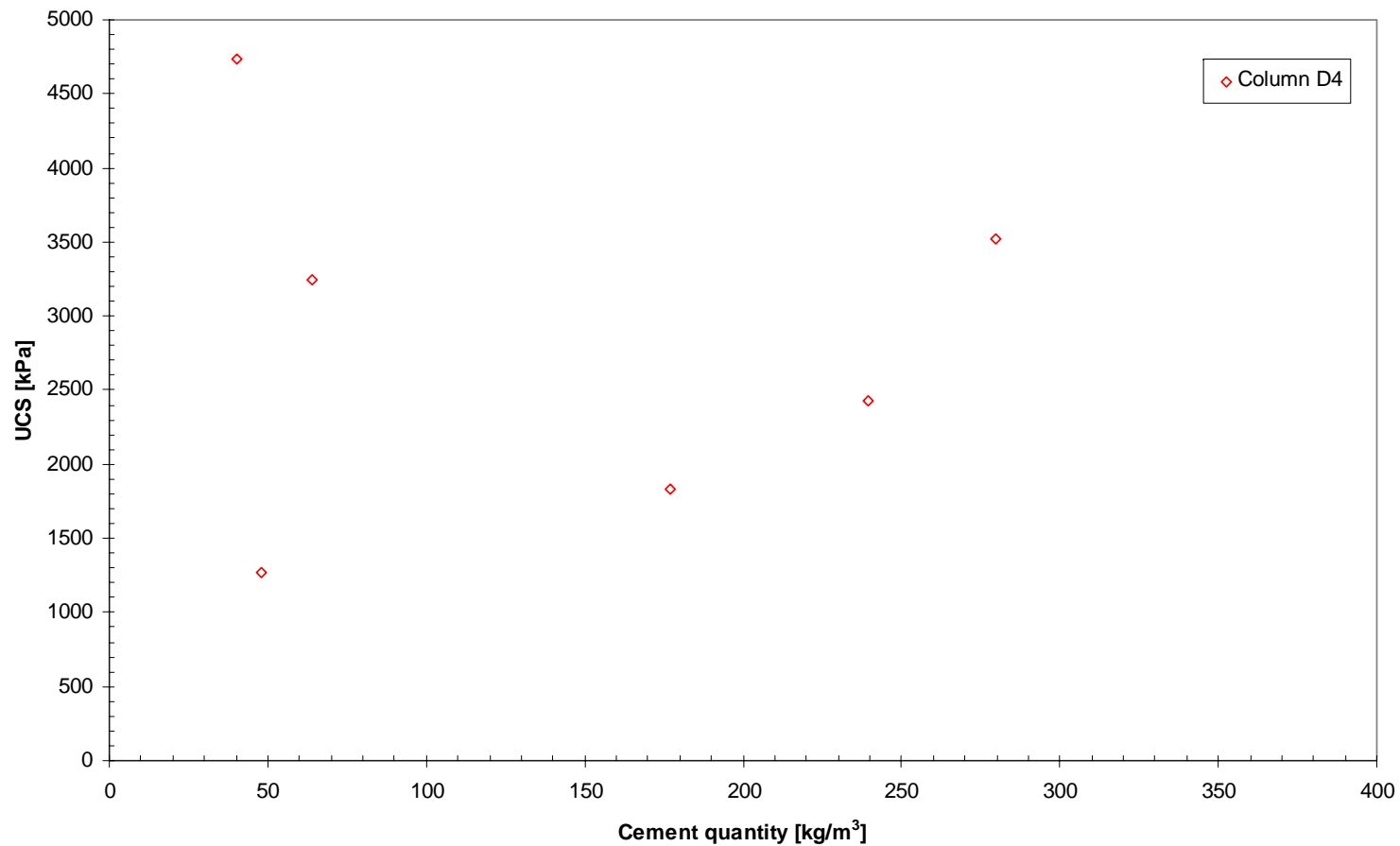
- Double barrel, split tube
 - Diameter $\phi 45$ and $\phi 71$ mm
 - Length 10 m
 - Columns D4 & D5



MDM columns – UCS on core samples



MDM Columns – UCS vs cement quantity



Full-scale (excavated) test columns



Construction & Instrumentation - MDM



- Settlement gages
 - On top of columns
 - Between columns
- Pore pressure gages
 - Between columns
- Pressure cells
 - On top of columns
 - Between columns

Construction & Instrumentation - Limix

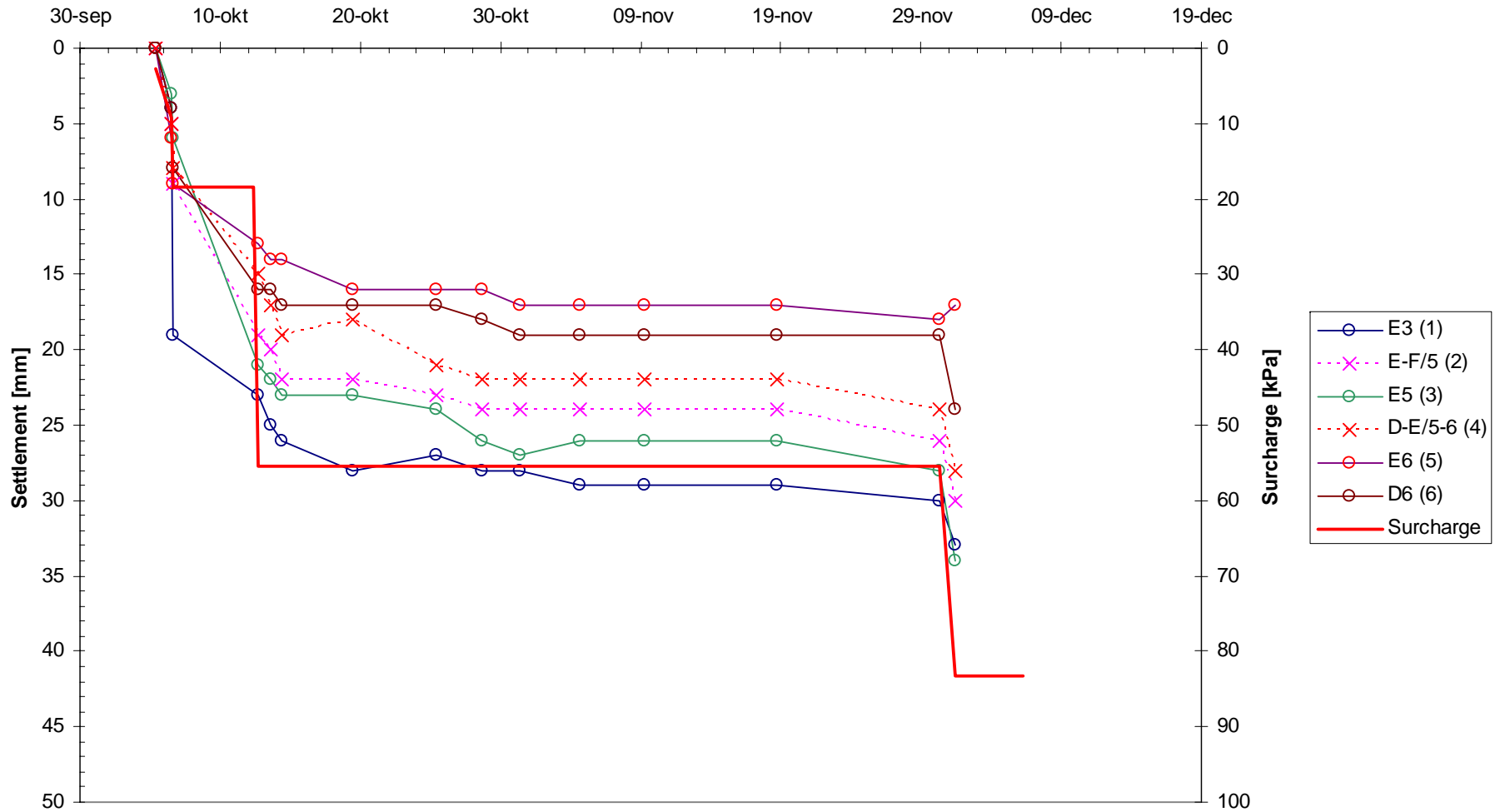


- Settlement gages
 - On top of columns
 - Between columns
- Pore pressure gages
 - Between columns

Test embankments – finished construction



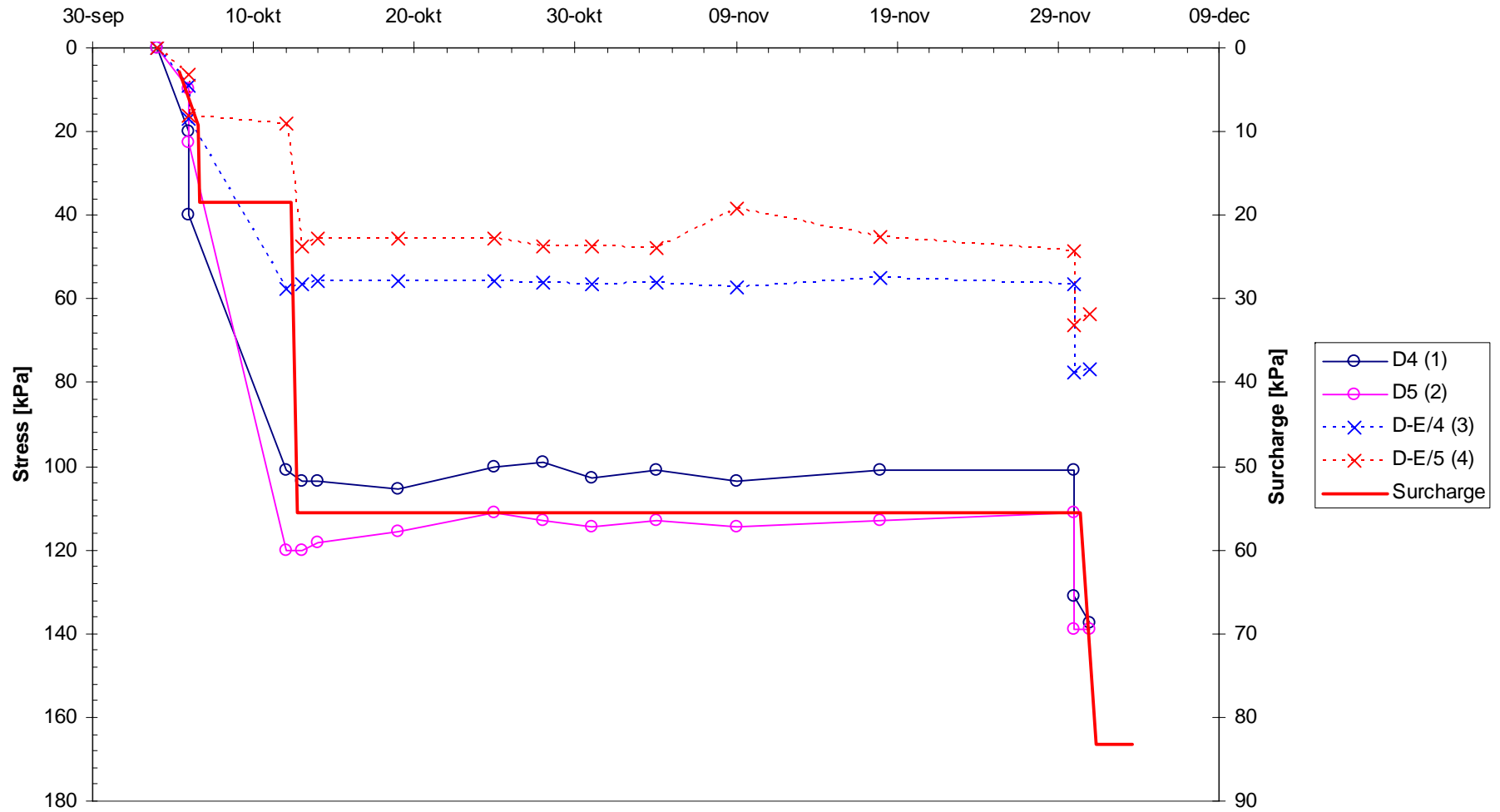
MDM - Torp, Settlements



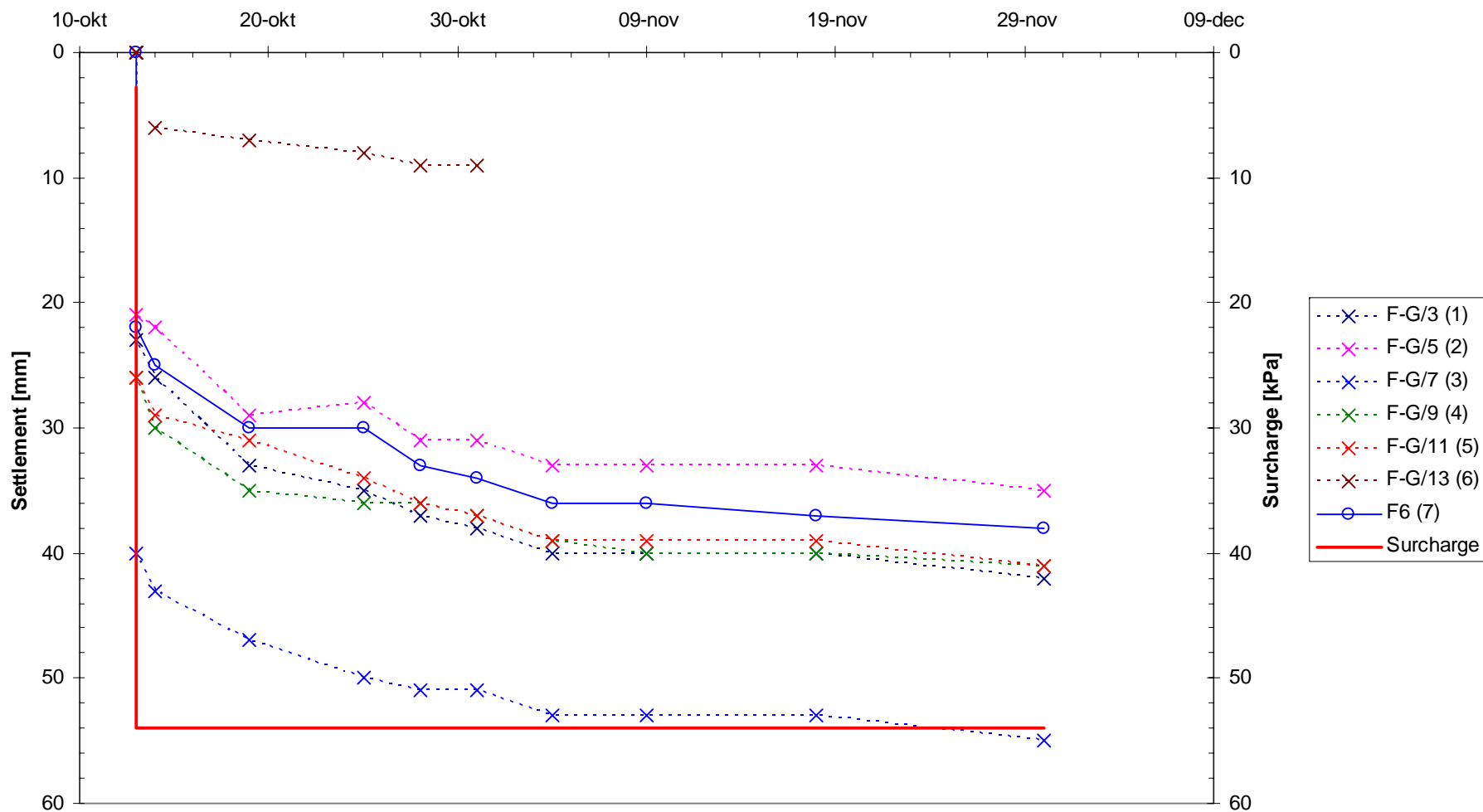
MDM - Torp, Pore pressure



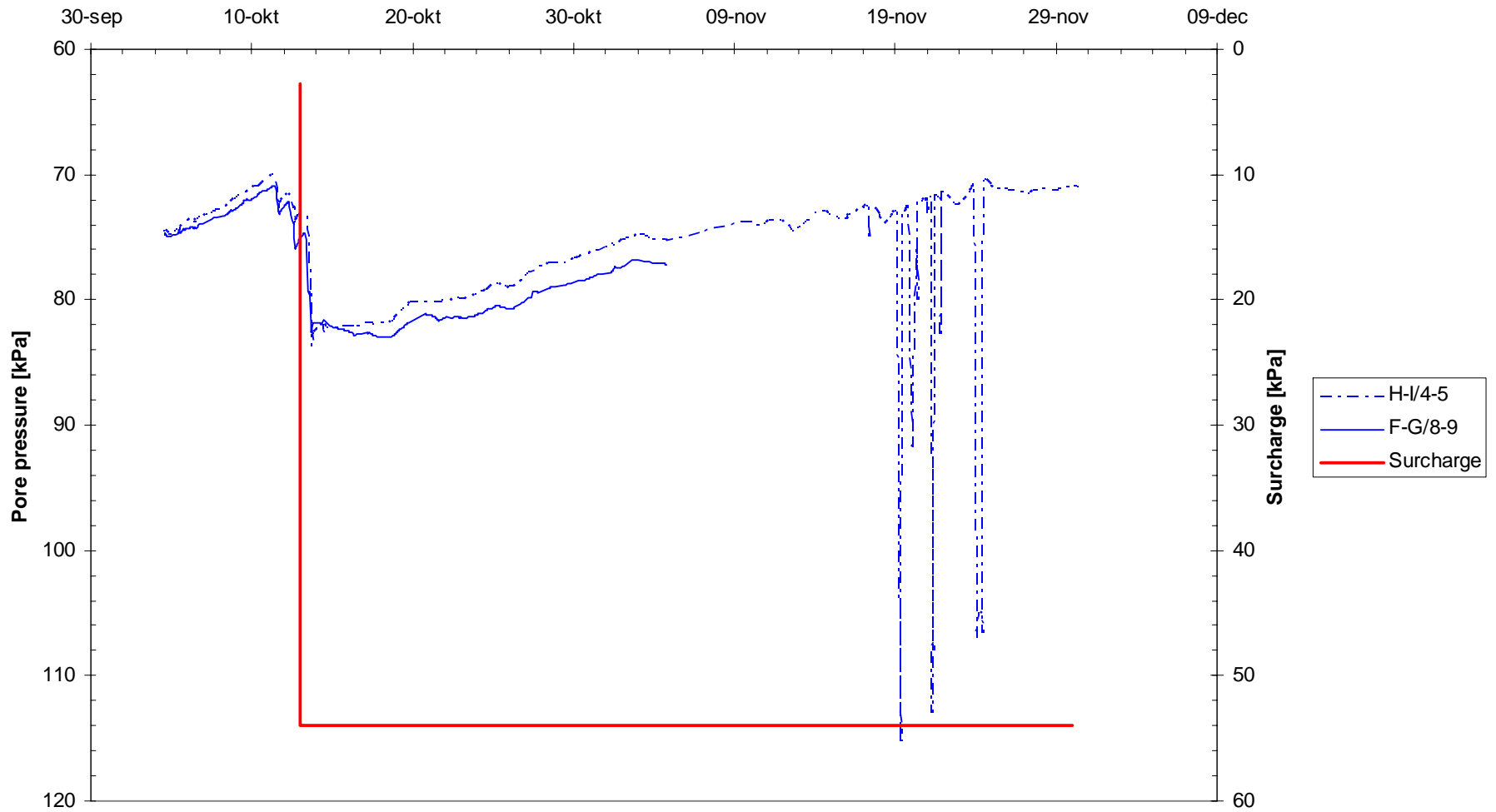
MDM - Torp, Pressure cells



Limix - test embankment



Limix - test embankment



QC of MDM – columns



- Core sampling
- Load testing
- Pressure meter
- ICT[®] (Instant Core Testing, under development)
- Detailed recording of column properties

Applications

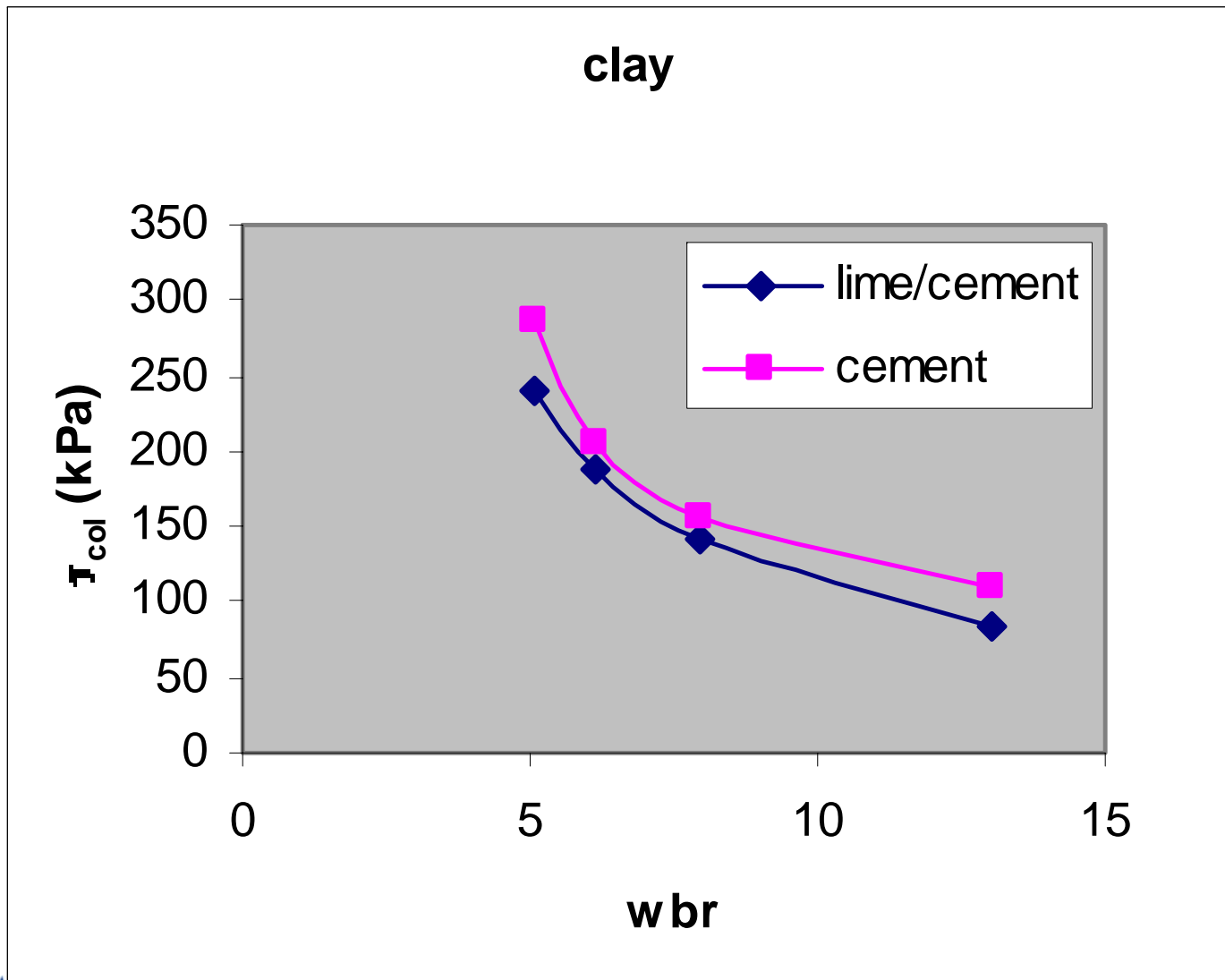


- Embankments
- **Levee walls**
- **Foundation**
- **Retaining walls**
- **Cut – off walls**

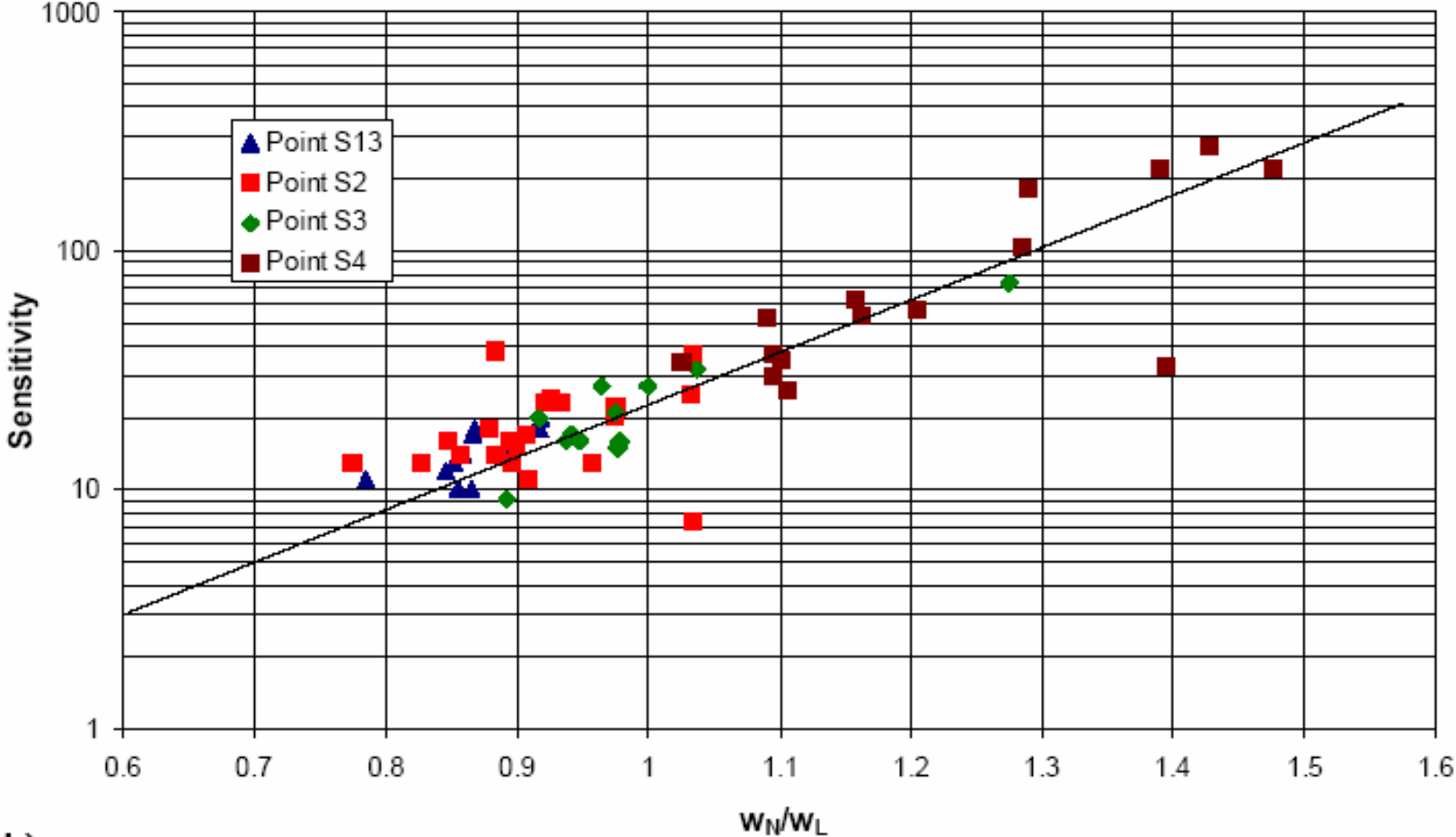
Some more applications



Strength vs water cement ratio



Sensitivity vs “liquidity index”



b)

Effect of mixing energy

