

Methods Of Soft Ground Improvement Eirit

Soft Clay Engineering and Ground Improvement covers the design and implementation of ground improvement techniques as applicable to soft clays. This particular subject poses major geotechnical challenges in civil engineering. Not only civil engineers, but planners, architects, consultants and contractors are now aware what soft soils are and the risks associated with development of such areas. The book is designed as a reference and useful tool for those in the industry, both to consultants and contractors. It also benefits researchers and academics working on ground improvement of soft soils, and serves as an excellent overview for postgraduates. University lecturers are beginning to incorporate more ground improvement topics into their curricula, and this text would be ideal for short courses for practicing engineers. It includes several examples to assist a newcomer to carry out preliminary designs. The three authors, each with dozens of years of experience, have witnessed and participated in the rapid evolution of ground improvement in soft soils. In addition, top-tier professionals who deal with soft clays and ground improvement on a daily basis have contributed, providing their expertise in dealing with real-world problems and practical solutions.

Ground improvement is an established technique in foundation engineering. In recent decades, modern methods of ground improvement have utilised explosives, impact energy, thermal treatment of the soil, vacuum consolidation, vibratory compaction technologies, stabilization and solidification of soft soils, as well as combined systems of ingenious gr

Methods for improving ground and soil have undergone significant developments in recent years, particularly in terms of application and usage, and many innovative techniques have been introduced. However, it is of significance that in many areas the design process still lacks a theoretical framework. The papers included in this volume, written by international authors, deal with a cross-section of problems faced by many practising engineers and provide advice and guidance on how these problems can be dealt with in a practical manner.

When finding another location, redesigning a structure, or removing troublesome ground at a project site are not practical options, prevailing ground conditions must be addressed. Improving the ground—modifying its existing physical properties to enable effective, economic, and safe construction—to achieve appropriate engineering performance is an increasingly successful approach. This third edition of Ground Improvement provides a comprehensive overview of the major ground improvement techniques in use worldwide today. Written by recognized experts who bring a wealth of knowledge and experience to bear on their contributions, the chapters are fully updated with recent developments including advancements in equipment and methods since the last edition. The text provides an overview of the processes and the

key geotechnical and design considerations as well as equipment needed for successful execution. The methods described are well illustrated with relevant case histories and include the following approaches: Densification using deep vibro techniques or dynamic compaction Consolidation employing deep fabricated drains and associated methods Injection techniques, such as permeation and jet grouting, soil fracture grouting, and compaction grouting New in-situ soil mixing processes, including trench-mixing TRD and panel-mixing CSM approaches The introductory chapter touches on the historical development, health and safety, greenhouse gas emissions, and two less common techniques: blasting and the only reversible process, ground freezing. This practical and established guide provides readers with a solid basis for understanding and further study of the most widely used processes for ground improvement. It is particularly relevant for civil and geotechnical engineers as well as contractors involved in piling and ground engineering of any kind. It would also be useful for advanced graduate and postgraduate civil engineering and geotechnical students.

Natural soft soils are very complex materials. As construction activities increasingly take place in poor ground conditions, ground improvement is often required. However, design practices for ground improvement were for long at best crude and conservative, and at worst unsafe. Although new construction and field observation techniques have been developed to ensure that geotechnical structures such as embankments, tunnels and deep excavations can be built safely under these difficult conditions, design is still predominantly based on empirical rules and simplifying assumptions. Since 2000 increased computer power has made systematic numerical studies utilising the 3D finite element method more and more possible. This enabled the investigation of complex soil-structure interaction mechanisms associated with ground improvement problems. The EC-funded Research Training Network 'Soft Clay Modelling for Engineering Practice (SCMEP)', was set up to develop improved constitutive and numerical models to assist in geotechnical design on soft clays, and made significant advances in theory backed up with substantial experimental programmes (2000-2004). The EC-funded Marie Curie Research Training Network AMGISS (Advanced Modelling of Ground Improvement on Soft Soils) continued the research by the SCMEP network, focussing on modelling ground improvement systems. The aim of the AMGISS network is to develop advanced numerical modelling techniques for analysing the coupled hydro-mechanical behaviour of ground improvement systems on soft soils utilising advanced constitutive modelling, physical modelling and 2D, enhanced 2D and 3D numerical modelling techniques. The motivation of the 2nd International Workshop on Geotechnics of Soft Soils, organised by the AMGISS network (3-5 September 2008, Glasgow, Scotland), was to bring together practitioners and academics to discuss recent developments in soft soil modelling, focussing on ground improvement. This volume is a collection of papers from the workshop, and discusses the state-of-the-art in soft soil modelling and design, with particular emphasis on ground improvement applications, involving contributions both from

academia and industry. The topics included cover: Modelling (constitutive modelling, numerical modelling, and physical modelling), Design and Application (focusing mainly on embankments and foundations), and Ground Improvement (preloading and consolidation methods, column methods, piles and micropiles, and other ground improvement methods). Geotechnics of Soft Soils - Focus on Ground Improvement will prove to be invaluable to research students, academics and practitioners, working in geotechnical design on soft soils.

This volume comprises three keynote lectures by internationally well-known experts in the field of underground construction, the inaugural Fujita lecture to honor professor Keiichi Fujita, and the regular papers presented at the 8th International Symposium on Geotechnical Aspects of Underground Construction in Soft Ground (IS-Seoul 2014). Topics

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"The proposed book focuses on the principles and design of ground improvement technologies"--

Vibro-compaction and vibro-stone columns are the two dynamic methods of soil improvement most commonly used worldwide. These methods have been developed over seventy years and are now in a position of unrivalled importance amongst modern foundation measures. The first works on granular soil by densification, and the second is used to displace and reinforce fine grained and cohesive soils by introducing inert material. This practical guide for professional geotechnical engineers outlines the development of vibratory deep compaction, describes the equipment used, sets out the methods and techniques and provides state of the art design principles and quality control procedures. It also identifies the practical limitations of the methods. Case studies from South East Asia and the Middle East are used to illustrate the methods and to demonstrate how they apply in real world conditions. The book concludes with some variations of the basic methods, evaluates the economic and environmental benefits of the methods and gives contractual guidance.

An overview of recent developments in constitutive modelling, numerical implementation issues, and coupled and dynamic analysis. There is a special section dedicated to the numerical modelling of ground improvement techniques, with applications of numerical methods for solving practical boundary value problems, such as deep excavations, tunnels, shallow and deep foundations, embankments and slopes. These proceedings not only contain the latest scientific research, but also give valuable insight into the applications of numerical methods in solving practical engineering problems, thus narrowing the gap between advanced academic research and practical application.

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Effective measurement of the composition and properties of petroleum is essential for its exploration, production, and refining; however, new technologies and methodologies are not adequately documented in much of the current literature. Analytical

Methods in Petroleum Upstream Applications explores advances in the analytical methods and instrumentation that allow more accurate determination of the components, classes of compounds, properties, and features of petroleum and its fractions. Recognized experts explore a host of topics, including: A petroleum molecular composition continuity model as a context for other analytical measurements A modern modular sampling system for use in the lab or the process area to collect and control samples for subsequent analysis The importance of oil-in-water measurements and monitoring The chemical and physical properties of heavy oils, their fractions, and products from their upgrading Analytical measurements using gas chromatography and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) applications Asphaltene and heavy ends analysis Chemometrics and modeling approaches for understanding petroleum composition and properties to improve upstream, midstream, and downstream operations Due to the renaissance of gas and oil production in North America, interest has grown in analytical methods for a wide range of applications. The understanding provided in this text is designed to help chemists, geologists, and chemical and petroleum engineers make more accurate estimates of the crude value to specific refinery configurations, providing insight into optimum development and extraction schemes.

Ground improvement has been one of the most dynamic and rapidly evolving areas of geotechnical engineering and construction over the past 40 years. The need to develop sites with marginal soils has made ground improvement an increasingly important core component of geotechnical engineering curricula. Fundamentals of Ground Improvement Engineering addresses the most effective and latest cutting-edge techniques for ground improvement. Key ground improvement methods are introduced that provide readers with a thorough understanding of the theory, design principles, and construction approaches that underpin each method. Major topics are compaction, permeation grouting, vibratory methods, soil mixing, stabilization and solidification, cutoff walls, dewatering, consolidation, geosynthetics, jet grouting, ground freezing, compaction grouting, and earth retention. The book is ideal for undergraduate and graduate-level university students, as well as practitioners seeking fundamental background in these techniques. The numerous problems, with worked examples, photographs, schematics, charts and graphs make it an excellent reference and teaching tool.

Written by a group of international contributors, Ground Improvement Case Histories: Embankments with Special Reference to Soil Consolidation and Other Physical Methods, employs the use of case-histories to illustrate and apply equations, numerical methods and technology to undertake even the most complicated ground improvement projects. In this book, each case-history provides an overview of the specific technology followed by field applications and in some cases comprehensive back-analysis through numerical modelling. Specific embankment case-histories with special reference to soil consolidation included are: Ballina Bypass (Australia), Tianjin Port (China), Second Bangkok International Airport (Thailand), Changi East reclamation (Singapore), Maizuru-Wakasa Expressway (Japan) and Colombo Airport Expressway, Sri Lanka. Other physical methods include performance of stone columns at Penny's Bay reclamation in Hong Kong and PCC piles for highway and high-speed railway construction in China, among others. Provides a wealth of contributor-generated case histories from all over the world Includes an abundance of

illustrations and worked out examples All inclusive discussion of preloading, vertical drains and vacuums applications Features case-histories regarding sand and gravel piles, stone columns and other Rigid Inclusions

The Deep Mixing Method (DMM), a deep in-situ soil stabilization technique using cement and/or lime as a stabilizing agent, was developed in Japan and in the Nordic countries independently in the 1970s. Numerous research efforts have been made in these areas investigating properties of treated soil, behavior of DMM improved ground under static and d

Geotechnical Aspects of Underground Construction in Soft Ground comprises the second Fujita lecture, three keynote lectures and the regular papers presented at the Ninth International Symposium on Geotechnical Aspects of Underground Construction in Soft Ground (IS - Sao Paulo 2017, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 4-6 April 2017). The Symposium was organized by the Brazilian Tunnelling Committee (CBT) of the Brazilian Geotechnical Society (ABMS), under the auspices of the Technical Committee TC204 of the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering (ISSMGE). The contributions cover a wide range of topics: - Deep Excavations - Interaction with Adjacent Structures - Mechanized Excavations - Sequential Excavations - Physical Modelling and Field Tests - Case Histories Geotechnical Aspects of Underground Construction in Soft Ground is particularly aimed at academics and professionals interested or involved in geotechnical and underground engineering. Similarly to previous editions, the contributions are a valuable source of reference on the current practice on the analysis, design and construction of tunnels, deep excavations and large underground structures, with particular emphasis on the development, effects and control of ground movements, their interaction with existing structures, mitigation measures and risk management. IS - Sao Paulo 2017 is the latest in a series of ISSMGE's TC204 symposia, which began in New Delhi (1993), followed by symposia in London (1996), Tokyo (1999), Toulouse (2002), Amsterdam (2005), Shanghai (2008), Rome (2011) and Seoul (2014).

A valuable source of reference on the current practices of analysis, design and construction of tunnels and underground structures in soft ground. This collection of reviewed papers covers a wide range of tunnelling practice, from deep excavations in Singapore to the construction of a new metro line in Barcelona. The international scope of the contributors makes this a truly comprehensive collection of work on the geotechnical aspects of soft ground excavation.

The geosynthetic encased column (GEC) is a relatively recent method developed for soft soil improvement. The method was firstly introduced as a concept in the 1980s and first practical applications started in the 1990s. GECs have been widely used in some parts of the world for the last three decades. However, there is no book in the literature summarizing the knowledge accumulated during this period in relation to this soft ground improvement technique. The purpose of this book is to provide readers with the GEC fundamentals and practical applications. Chapter 1 presents the general principles of this ground improvement technique including the methods used for GEC installation and how the material properties may be selected. Chapter 2 presents the design methods, thus settlement calculations by means of analytical methods and stability calculations by limit equilibrium methods are explained in detail. Chapter 3 presents calculation examples illustrating the usual steps to be done for both service limit state and ultimate limit state designs. Then field performances exemplifying practical applications of the GEC technique are presented in Chapter 4 for some case histories. Following numerical analyses, often used in design to complement analytical methods, are presented in Chapter 5. Annexes I and II at the end contain the charts developed to perform settlement calculations.

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The book combines the experiences of four authors with different academic and industry backgrounds to describe GEC design and performance. It is aimed at civil engineers in general, particularly geotechnical engineers, either working in design or in practice, at graduate students, and at senior undergraduate students.

The volume contains research studies that cover a wide range of topics related to ground improvement and subsurface structures. This selection of papers represents the state-of-the-art in the analysis and design of different techniques of the ground improvement and deep mixing techniques. It provides engineers and researchers with an update on the recent development in ground improvement techniques and on the analysis and design of important soil structures problems. The volume is based on the best contributions to the 2nd GeoMEast International Congress and Exhibition on Sustainable Civil Infrastructures, Egypt 2018 – The official international congress of the Soil-Structure Interaction Group in Egypt (SSIGE).

Vibro compaction and vibro stone columns are the two dynamic methods of soil improvement most commonly used worldwide. These methods have been developed over almost eighty years and are now of unrivalled importance as modern foundation measures. Vibro compaction works on granular soils by densification, and vibro stone columns are used to displace and reinforce fine-grained and cohesive soils by introducing inert material. This second edition includes also a chapter on vibro concrete columns constructed with almost identical depth vibrators. These small diameter concrete piles are increasingly used as ground improvement methods for moderately loaded large spread foundations, although the original soil characteristics are only marginally improved. This practical guide for professional geotechnical engineers and graduate students systematically covers the theoretical basis and design principles behind the methods, the equipment used during their execution, and state of the art procedures for quality assurance and data acquisition. All the chapters are updated in line with recent developments and improvements in the methods and equipment. Fresh case studies from around the world illustrate the wide range of possible applications. The book concludes with variations to methods, evaluates the economic and environmental benefits of the methods, and gives contractual guidance.

This book provides a review of problems during design and construction on problematic soils. Design methods, site investigation, construction and analysis of the various improvement methods available are explained and discussed. Various regions may have different soils with geotechnical problems that differ from those faced in other regions. For example, in Southeast Asia, the common geotechnical problems are those associated with construction on soft clays and organic soils, while in the arid region of the Middle East, problems are generally associated with the desert soils. In the US, the problems are associated with organic soils, expansive and collapsing soils, and shale. Laterite and lateritic soils are especially problematic in Mexico. Similarly, in Europe, for example, the geotechnical problems are associated with loess (France), and organic soil (Germany). A detailed description of various methods of ground improvement has been provided in 11 chapters. Each chapter deals not only with a description of the method but also focuses on region-specific ground problems and suitable ground improvement techniques. Case studies have also been included. One general chapter is dedicated to site investigation, instrumentation, assessment and control. This book will be of value to students and professionals in the fields of civil and geotechnical engineering, as well as to soil scientists and engineering geologists.

Written by an international group of experts, Ground Improvement Case Histories: Chemical, Electrokinetic, Thermal and Bioengineering Methods provides over 700 pages of case-histories collected from all over the world. Each case-history provides an overview of the specific technology followed by applications, and in some cases, comprehensive back analysis through numerical modelling is discussed. The book

includes methods for employing bacterial and biological treatment, and native vegetation for stabilizing problematic soils. Specific case-histories included in the book are: Effect of Drainage and Grouting for the World Longest Seikan Undersea Tunnel Construction, Cement/lime Mixing Ground Improvement for Road Construction on Soft Ground, Use of Jet Grouting in Deep Excavations, and Stabilization of Reactive Sulphide Mine Tailings using Water Cover Technology. Provides recent case histories using chemical and bio-engineering methods by world-renowned engineering experts Includes over 200 illustrations and 150 equations from relevant topics, including state-of-the-art chemical and bioengineering methods Presents comprehensive analysis methods using numerical modelling methods Case histories include the "Effect of Drainage and Grouting on the World's Longest Seikan Undersea Tunnel Construction" and "Cement/Lime Mixing Ground Improvement for Road Construction on Soft Ground"

This volume contains seven keynote lectures and over 100 technical contributions by scientists, researchers, engineers and students from more than 25 countries and regions worldwide on the subject of soft soil engineering.

Soft Ground Tunnel Design is a textbook that teaches the principles of tunnel and underground space design in soft ground. 'Soft ground' refers to soil, in contrast to rock. The book focuses on stability, prediction of ground movements and structural design of the lining. It shows that the choice of excavation and support methods depends on ground stability; limitation of damage to the existing built environment; and health, safety and environmental considerations. Author Benoît Jones builds on the basic principles of soil-structure interaction, the three-dimensional effects of construction sequence and the effects of construction on other surface or subsurface structures in steps of gradually increasing complexity. The use of worked examples throughout, and example problems at the end of each chapter, gives the reader confidence to apply their knowledge. Engineers and graduate students will be able to:

- Understand the complex soil-structure interaction around an advancing tunnel.
- Calculate heading stability.
- Understand the basis for choosing an underground construction method and/or ground improvement method.
- Design tunnel linings in soft ground using a variety of methods.
- Predict ground movements.
- Predict the effects of construction on the built environment and assess potential damage.

Benoît Jones has worked in tunnelling as a designer, contractor and academic for more than 20 years. He set up and ran the MSc Tunnelling and Underground Space course at the University of Warwick. He is now managing director of his own company, Inbye Engineering.

Due to the unavailability of good construction sites owing to the growth of cities and industries, the site engineers are nowadays compelled to adopt methods of forcing the weak soil to behave according to the project requirement. Written in the same context, the book focuses on the fundamental principles and practical methods of ground improvement. The design and constructional procedure of different ground improvement methods are comprehensively covered in the text. The subject-matter, divided into fourteen chapters, is organised into a simplified and logical manner to describe first the working methods and then the possible future developments. The book enables its readers to become aware of the overall methodology to be adopted in a particular case and seek possible solution to the chosen field. It is primarily intended to cater the needs of undergraduate and postgraduate students of civil engineering and geotechnical engineering. KEY FEATURES

- Numerous figures, tables and mathematical equations are provided to support the topics discussed.
- Several worked-out examples are provided in most of the chapters.
- Objective questions, descriptive questions and references are given at the end of each chapter.
- Numerical questions are given for practice in the relevant chapters.
- An appendix introduces miscellaneous topics related to soil.

This book deals with the behaviour of soft ground improved by some of the more common methods, including the installation of

prefabricated vertical drains (PVDs), or the installation of soil-cement columns formed by deep mixing, or the preloading of soft ground by application of a vacuum pressure in addition to, or instead of, a surcharge loading. In particular, it describes the theories and the numerical modelling techniques that may be applied to these soft ground improvement schemes to estimate the immediate and time-dependent mechanical response of the in situ soil. Particular emphasis has been placed on methods that reliably predict ground deformations associated with ground improvement techniques. The book commences with a brief description of the various ground improvement methods and then describes general techniques for modelling the behaviour of soft clay subsoils by the finite element method, as well as details of the methods for modelling soft soils improved by the installation of PVDs. It also includes chapters describing the theory of vacuum consolidation and methods for calculating vacuum pressure-induced ground deformation, as well as a theory which can be used to predict the response of soft ground improved by the installation of soil-cement columns. An important distinguishing feature of this book is the routine use of comparisons of predictions of the proposed models with the results of laboratory studies, and particularly field case studies, in order to validate the proposed methods of analysis. The field case histories are from soft soil sites at various locations around the world. The book is directed towards students of geotechnical engineering as well as geotechnical practitioners. In the main it provides complete derivations of most of the important theoretical results, as the intention was to write a book that could be used as both a teaching text and a reference work for students and practitioners. Audience: The book is intended for geotechnical practitioners as well as for students.

Earthwork projects are critical components in civil construction and often require detailed management techniques and unique solution methods to address failures. Being earth bound, earthwork is influenced by geomaterial properties at the onset of a project. Hence, an understanding of the in-situ soil properties is essential. Slope stability is a common problem facing earthwork construction, such as excavations and shored structures. Analytical methods for slope stability remain critical for researchers due to the mechanical complexity of the system. Striving for better earthwork project managements, the geotechnical engineering community continues to find improved testing techniques for determining sensitive properties of soil and rock, including stress-wave based, non-destructive testing methods. To minimize failure during earthwork construction, past case studies and data may reveal useful lessons and information to improve project management and minimize economic losses. This volume is part of the proceedings of the 1st GeoMEast International Congress and Exhibition on Sustainable Civil Infrastructures, Egypt 2017. This text outlines the problems commonly encountered during infrastructure constructions on soft and subsiding ground in lowland environments, and their solutions in terms of soil/ground improvement techniques.

Natural soft soils are very complex materials. As construction activities increasingly take place in poor ground conditions, ground improvement is often required. However, design practices for ground improvement were for long at best crude and conservative, and at worst unsafe. Although new construction and field observation techniques have been de

GSP 112 contains 37 papers representing the state of the practice in soft ground engineering presented at the Soft Ground

Technology Conference, held in Noordwijkerhout, the Netherlands, May 28-June 2, 2000.

Volume 2 of the Handbook covers the geotechnical procedures used in manufacturing anchors and piles as well as for improving or underpinning foundations, securing existing constructions, controlling ground water, excavating rocks and earth works. It also treats such specialist areas as the use of geotextiles and seeding.

Written by an international group of contributors, Ground Improvement Case Histories: Compaction, Grouting and Geosynthetics provides over 700 pages of international case-histories. Each case-history provides an overview of the specific technology followed by applications, with some cases offering a comprehensive back-analysis through numerical modelling. Specific case-histories include: The Use of Alternative and Improved Construction Materials and Geosynthetics in Pavements, Case Histories of Embankments on Soft Soils and Stabilisation with Geosynthetics, Ground Improvement with Geotextile Reinforcements, Use of Geosynthetics to aid Construction over Soft Soils and Soil Improvement and Foundation Systems with Encased Columns and Reinforced Bearing Layers. Comprehensive analysis methods using numerical modelling methods Features over 700 pages of contributor generated case-histories from all over the world Offers field data and clear observations based on the practical aspects of the construction procedures and treatment effectiveness

The papers presented in this volume describe the latest developments from around the world on ground improvement by densification and reinforcement. They describe new research into improving the understanding of the problems facing geotechnical engineers working in the field of ground improvement and the advances in the techniques available to them. Numerous case studies show how new and improved methods have actually been applied over a wide variety of ground conditions.

Great strides have been made in the art of foundation design during the last two decades. In situ testing, site improvement techniques, the use of geogrids in the design of retaining walls, modified ACI codes, and ground deformation modeling using finite elements are but a few of the developments that have significantly advanced foundation engineering in recent years. What has been lacking, however, is a comprehensive reference for foundation engineers that incorporates these state-of-the-art concepts and techniques. The Foundation Engineering Handbook fills that void. It presents both classical and state-of-the-art design and analysis techniques for earthen structures, and covers basic soil mechanics and soil and groundwater modeling concepts along with the latest research results. It addresses isolated and shallow footings, retaining structures, and modern methods of pile construction monitoring, as well as stability analysis and ground improvement methods. The handbook also covers reliability-based design and LRFD (Load Resistance Factor Design)-concepts not addressed in most foundation engineering texts. Easy-to-follow numerical design examples illustrate each technique. Along with its unique, comprehensive coverage, the clear, concise discussions and logical organization of The Foundation Engineering Handbook make it the one quick reference every practitioner and student in the field needs.

Written by an author with more than 25 years of field and academic experience, Soil Improvement and Ground Modification Methods explains ground improvement technologies for converting marginal soil into soil that will support all types of structures. Soil improvement is the alteration of any property of a soil to improve its engineering performance. Some sort of soil improvement must happen on every construction

site. This combined with rapid urbanization and the industrial growth presents a huge dilemma to providing a solid structure at a competitive price. The perfect guide for new or practicing engineers, this reference covers projects involving soil stabilization and soil admixtures, including utilization of industrial waste and by-products, commercially available soil admixtures, conventional soil improvement techniques, and state-of-the-art testing methods. Conventional soil improvement techniques and state-of-the-art testing methods Methods for mitigating or removing the risk of liquefaction in the event of major vibrations Structural elements for stabilization of new or existing construction industrial waste/by-products, commercially available soil Innovative techniques for drainage, filtration, dewatering, stabilization of waste, and contaminant control and removal

Tables, charts, figures, and photographs illustrate significant points throughout the text.

The first book of its kind, providing over thirty real-life case studies of ground improvement projects selected by the worlds top experts in ground improvement from around the globe. Volume 3 of the highly regarded Elsevier Geo-engineering book series coordinated by the Series Editor: Professor John A Hudson FREng. An extremely reader friendly chapter format. Discusses wider economical and environmental issues facing scientists in the ground improvement. Ground improvement has been both a science and art, with significant developments observed through ancient history. From the use of straw as blended infill with soils for additional strength during the ancient Roman civilizations, and the use of elephants for compaction of earth dams during the early Asian civilizations, the concepts of reinforced earth with geosynthetics, use of electrokinetics and thermal modifications of soils have come a long way. The use of large and stiff stone columns and subsequent sand drains in the past has now been replaced by quicker to install and more effective prefabricated vertical drains, which have also eliminated the need for more expensive soil improvement methods. The early selection and application of the most appropriate ground improvement techniques can improve considerably not only the design and performance of foundations and earth structures, including embankments, cut slopes, roads, railways and tailings dams, but also result in their cost-effectiveness. Ground improvement works have become increasingly challenging when more and more problematic soils and marginal land have to be utilized for infrastructure development. This edited compilation contains a collection of Chapters from invited experts in various areas of ground improvement, who have illustrated the basic concepts and the applications of different ground improvement techniques using real projects that they have been involved in. The case histories from many countries ranging from Asia, America, Australia and Europe are addressed.

New Techniques on Soft Soils is a compilation of the lectures and keynote lectures presented at the Symposium on New Techniques for Design and Construction in Soft Clays held in Guarujá, Brazil, between May 22 and 23, 2010. The book covers a wide range of updated techniques on several topics, such as site investigation, vertical drains, surcharge, piled embankment, granular piles, deep mixing, monitoring and performance.

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