

Cite this article

Ciardi G, Bardotti R, Vannucchi G and Madiai C (2020)
Effects of high-diluted colloidal silica grouting on the behaviour of liquefiable sand.
Geotechnical Research 7(4): 193–208,
<https://doi.org/10.1680/jgere.20.00010>

Research Article

Paper 2000010
Received 06/03/2020; Accepted 10/09/2020
Published online 08/10/2020
Published with permission by the ICE under the
CC-BY 4.0 license.
(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

Keywords: granular materials/grouting/
strength & testing of materials

Effects of high-diluted colloidal silica grouting on the behaviour of a liquefiable sand

Giovanni Ciardi

Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Florence,
Florence, Italy (Orcid:0000-0003-3893-0548) (corresponding author:
giovanni.ciardi@unifi.it)

Roberto Bardotti

Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Florence,
Florence, Italy

Giovanni Vannucchi

Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Florence,
Florence, Italy

Claudia Madiai

Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Florence,
Florence, Italy

The effectiveness of colloidal silica (CS) treatment in increasing the liquefaction resistance of sandy soils is by now amply demonstrated. However, the best value of the CS content to achieve high performance, minimising economic cost and impact on buildings and the environment, has not yet been quantified. This paper presents the results of a laboratory study aimed to evaluate the influence of different CS contents on the behaviour of a liquefiable sand. The investigation included direct shear, cyclic triaxial, hydraulic conductivity and oedometer tests. CS contents 0, 2 and 5% (by weight) were used for all tests, except for direct shear tests (CS contents 0 and 2%) and oedometer tests (CS contents 0, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 13%). The test results showed that 2% CS content was enough to increase the soil strength under cyclic and monotonic loading conditions. The hydraulic conductivity of treated soil decreased significantly as CS content increased. Oedometer tests pointed out that the main disadvantage of CS treatment is the soil compressibility increase. On the basis of the obtained results, 2% CS content seems to be recommended because it shows effectiveness and capability to improve the liquefaction resistance of sand while minimising the soil compressibility increase.

Notation

a, b, c, d	best-fit parameters
B	Skempton's coefficient
CS_W	colloidal silica content (percentage by weight of the grout)
c'	drained cohesion
D_{50}	mean particle diameter
e	void ratio
e_c	void ratio after consolidation
e_0	initial void ratio
e_{max}	maximum void ratio
e_{min}	minimum void ratio
G_s	specific gravity
I_f	improvement factor
k	hydraulic conductivity
k_{10}	hydraulic conductivity at 10°C
N	number of loading cycles
p'	effective mean confining stress
p_a	atmospheric pressure
q	deviatoric stress
R^2	coefficient of determination
r_u	pore water pressure ratio
S_h	horizontal displacement
S_v	vertical displacement
U	uniformity coefficient
α	ratio of accelerant to the grout (by volume)
ϵ_a	axial strain
ϵ_{DA}	double amplitude axial strain
ϵ_q	deviatoric strain
ϵ_v	vertical strain

ϵ_{vol}	volumetric strain
σ'_c	effective isotropic consolidation stress
σ'_{vc}	effective vertical consolidation stress
τ_{max}	maximum shear stress
ϕ'	peak angle of shearing resistance

Introduction

In recent years, innovative remedial measures against liquefaction have been proposed and developed to improve the performance of liquefiable soils under cyclic loading conditions while minimising the economic cost and the impact on existing structures and infrastructures, as well as on the surrounding environment (Bao *et al.*, 2019; Huang and Wen, 2015). These liquefaction countermeasures include techniques based on microbial processes, such as bio-cementation (DeJong *et al.*, 2006; Montoya *et al.*, 2013; Xiao *et al.*, 2019) or bio-desaturation (He *et al.*, 2013; Rebata-Landa and Santamarina, 2012); other techniques aiming to induce partial saturation, such as water electrolysis (Yegian *et al.*, 2007), air injection (Okamura *et al.*, 2011) or eco-friendly chemical treatment (Eseller-Bayat *et al.*, 2012); and techniques based on the use of waste materials, like tyre chips (Mashiri *et al.*, 2015; Zornberg *et al.*, 2004), as well as of grouting materials, such as bentonite suspension or colloidal silica (CS) (El Mohtar *et al.*, 2013; Gallagher and Mitchell, 2002; Gallagher *et al.*, 2007a, 2007b).

To date, the in-field use of techniques based on microbial processes is limited because of difficulties in controlling bio-mediated processes, which can result in inhomogeneity of treatment and production of harmful by-products, such as ammonia (van Paassen *et al.*, 2010a, 2010b). The main critical

aspect of induced partial saturation treatments concerns the durability of gas/air bubbles in soils over time: if a full saturation condition is achieved again after a certain time, the treatment will not be effective any longer. Okamura *et al.* (2006) pointed out that a partial saturation condition lasted for more than 10 years in unsaturated soil under hydrostatic conditions. Tyre chips–sand mixtures show significantly higher compressibility than pure sand (Promputthangkoon and Hyde, 2007; Rao and Dutta, 2006), and it is questionable if their use is environmentally safe. Bentonite grouting suffers from the low mobility of the grout so that high injection pressures and/or chemical additives should be used to facilitate the grout permeation into the soil (Rugg *et al.*, 2011; Yoon and El Mohtar, 2013).

CS grouting has some benefits in the above-mentioned aspects with respect to the other techniques. CS is a stable aqueous dispersion of silica (SiO₂) particles with size ranging from 2 nm up to 100 nm. The CS dispersion can be destabilised (e.g. by the addition of an electrolyte solution) and the gelation process starts. During this process, particles settle, coalesce and develop siloxane (Si–O–Si) bonds (Iler, 1979). The formation of a silica-based gel is the consequence of bond development that results in a gradual increase in grout viscosity. The time to reach the gel state (known as ‘gel time’) can be adjusted by controlling ion concentration, the pH, the size of silica particles, temperature and silica content (Agapoulaki and Papadimitriou, 2018; Gallagher and Lin, 2009; Gallagher and Mitchell, 2002; Persoff *et al.*, 1999). Compared with the other innovative remedial measures against liquefaction, CS grouting has several attractive features because it combines the advantages of grouting (i.e. bonding of grains) with the benefits of easy injectability, environmental friendliness and durability.

Due to both small particle size and low initial viscosity, CS mixture can be delivered through the whole targeted volume of soil under low pressure (Bolisetti *et al.*, 2009; Gallagher and Finsterle, 2004; Gallagher and Lin, 2009; Gallagher *et al.*, 2007a; Hamderi and Gallagher, 2013, 2015). Thus, good uniformity of the treatment and a very limited disturbance to existing buildings/infrastructures can be obtained (Gallagher *et al.*, 2007a; Rasouli *et al.*, 2016). The aqueous silica dispersion is nontoxic, chemically and biologically inert and does not cause pollution when injected in the soil (Huang and Wang, 2016). According to Whang (1995), the expected lifetime of CS is over 25 years.

Whereas the field performance of most innovative techniques for liquefaction mitigation still represents a challenge, CS grouting has been successfully used both for full-scale field tests and for the improvement of liquefiable areas at the Japanese airport of Fukuoka (Gallagher *et al.*, 2007a; Rasouli *et al.*, 2016).

For practical geotechnical applications, given a certain gel time, the CS dispersion is diluted to obtain the desired silica content; an appropriate choice of silica dilution is an essential requirement to maximise the ratio between effectiveness in soil improvement and

cost. Gallagher and Mitchell (2002) performed cyclic triaxial tests on loose (relative density 22%), uniform silica sand treated with CS (CS contents ranging from 5 to 20% by weight): by comparing the cyclic resistance of treated and untreated samples, they stated that 5% CS content represents a good compromise between the economic cost and the effectiveness of the treatment for liquefaction mitigation. The unconfined compressive strength resulting from tests performed on grouted sand was in the range 32–110 kPa for CS contents in the range 5–15% by weight. Several other studies have been performed to investigate different aspects of the mechanical behaviour of liquefiable sands treated by CS grout at different silica concentrations, assuming 5% CS content as a sort of lower limit for silica dilution (Díaz-Rodríguez *et al.*, 2008; Gallagher *et al.*, 2007a; Porcino *et al.*, 2012; Rasouli *et al.*, 2016; Spencer *et al.*, 2007), whereas silica contents lower than 5% by weight have been used in a few studies. Towhata and Kabashima (2001) evaluated the cyclic performance of Toyoura sand treated with 4.5% silica grout; Kodaka *et al.* (2005) analysed the cyclic response of Toyoura sand treated with 4% silica grout; Conlee *et al.* (2012) evaluated the behaviour of untreated sands compared with that of sands treated with 4, 5 and 9% silica grout by means of centrifuge tests. Hamderi and Gallagher (2015) analysed the grout delivery mechanism into a large-scale facility (243 × 366 cm, 122 cm deep) filled with loose sand (relative density 22%, hydraulic conductivity 1.8×10^{-1} cm/s). They also measured the unconfined compressive strength and pocket penetrometer resistance of grouted sand and found that even 1% CS content was sufficient to bind the sand particles after a certain time (the unconfined compressive strength was measured in the range 10–120 kPa, which was considered enough to improve the liquefaction resistance of loose sand based on the findings of Gallagher and Mitchell (2002)). However, the main objective of the Hamderi and Gallagher (2015) study was to investigate the rate of grout delivery. Therefore, they have not analysed the effects of low CS concentrations on the soil response under cyclic conditions.

Lastly, none of the previous studies dealt with a comprehensive analysis of all the main effects of high-diluted (<5%) CS treatment on the mechanical and physical properties of a given type of material (namely, stress–strain relationships and strength under cyclic dynamic and static monotonic loading conditions, dilatancy, soil compressibility and hydraulic conductivity). Each study analysed only a few aspects of the behaviour of the tested soil, often focusing only on the effectiveness of the treatment to improve the soil behaviour in cyclic conditions. However, in view of possible on-site applications, it is necessary to consider not only the effects of the treatment on the soil response under cyclic or monotonic loading conditions but also the changes in soil compressibility and hydraulic conductivity after grouting. The variation in hydraulic conductivity shall be assessed to determine the impact of the grouting on the hydraulic conditions and aquifer flow. Moreover, the effects of the CS treatment on both the strength parameters under static conditions and the compressibility parameters must be evaluated to verify the stability conditions of the structures that interact with the treated subsoil volume.

In most previous research (Diaz-Rodríguez *et al.*, 2008; Gallagher and Lin 2009; Gallagher and Mitchell 2002; Gallagher *et al.*, 2007a; Georgiannou *et al.*, 2017; Persoff *et al.*, 1999; Rasouli *et al.*, 2016, among others), CS contents were chosen in the range 5–30% by weight of the grout. In contrast, the primary objective of this study is to analyse the effects of treatment with low CS concentrations (down to 2% by weight) on a given soil, which is susceptible to seismic liquefaction based on its grain size distribution, because reducing CS contents means a reduction of the grout cost. The study is comprehensive of laboratory investigations on soil response under cyclic and static monotonic loading conditions, hydraulic conductivity and soil compressibility. The CS contents adopted in this research are in the range 2–5% for most laboratory tests, as discussed in the following sections, except for compressibility tests, where 2–13% silica contents were used. Although it is generally accepted that CS grouting modifies the soil response, its effects on a clean sand have not been extensively quantified for CS contents down to 2% by weight. Therefore, in this study, the effectiveness of treatment with high-diluted CS solution on the soil liquefaction resistance was first proven by cyclic triaxial tests. Then, the effects on the strength parameters and on dilatancy under static loading conditions were evaluated by means of direct shear tests. These tests aim to verify if the well-known benefits of CS grouting in terms of increased liquefaction resistance and improved static shear strength are maintained even if a very low CS content solution is used. Permeability tests allowed quantifying the variation in hydraulic conductivity. For practical application, this information is useful to know how the CS treatment modifies the groundwater flow and to assess the possible impact on surrounding built-up areas. Finally, oedometric tests were performed to analyse the effects of CS grouting on soil compressibility. This aspect has been almost completely neglected in previously published works. Furthermore, the results of oedometric tests on CS grouted sand previously reported in the literature (Georgiannou *et al.*, 2017; Wong *et al.*, 2018) are not directly comparable because of the differences in the specimens' formation method, in CS contents and in the kind of materials tested. On the other hand, the compressibility of CS gel, and consequently of the treated soil, represents a critical issue for engineering practice because a significant induced ground settlement could result in damage to structures and constructed facilities laying on CS grouted soil deposits. Therefore, in order to better investigate the effect of CS treatment on soil compressibility, a wider range of silica contents (2–13%) was adopted in performing the oedometer tests.

After the description of all the experimental procedures used in this study, the results of the tests carried out both on untreated material and treated samples are discussed and compared with those obtained from other authors on different or similar sands and testing conditions.

Experimental programme and materials

An experimental laboratory study was performed to clarify some fundamental aspects of the possible use of high-diluted CS grouting

for practical applications. Treated and untreated sand samples were tested to evaluate the effects induced by the CS treatment on the main mechanical and hydraulic soil properties. Analysing the behaviour of sands treated by solutions with silica content in the range 5–30% by weight, previous studies have clearly shown that, as the silica content increases, the static and cyclic soil strength increases, whereas the hydraulic conductivity significantly decreases (Diaz-Rodríguez *et al.*, 2008; Gallagher and Mitchell, 2002; Georgiannou *et al.*, 2017; Nouri Delavar and Noorzad, 2020; Persoff *et al.*, 1999; Porcino *et al.*, 2012; Vranna and Tika, 2015). On the other hand, the effect induced by the CS treatment on the soil compressibility has not yet been clarified. For a given CS content, it is not clear whether the CS treatment causes an increase or a decrease in the compressibility of the treated soil (Ciardi *et al.*, 2019; Georgiannou *et al.*, 2017; Wong *et al.*, 2018).

The laboratory tests performed in this study included undrained cyclic triaxial tests, direct shear tests, hydraulic conductivity measurements and one-dimensional (1D)-confined compression tests (oedometer tests). First, 0, 2 and 5% silica contents were adopted for cyclic triaxial tests, and it was found that 2% CS provides a significant increase in liquefaction resistance. Therefore, only 0 and 2% silica concentrations were used in direct shear tests, whereas the hydraulic conductivity was measured for sand treated with 0, 2 and 5% CS because of its great variability. A wider range of silica contents (0, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 13%) was finally used in performing oedometer tests to better investigate the effects of the treatment on the soil compressibility, which was considered an important aspect still little explored.

A clean, uniform, mainly siliceous sand, named S3 sand, was used for all tests. It is a subrounded, low-sphericity grain sand; its grain distribution is shown in Figure 1 and compared with the grain distribution curves of other literature sands. S3 sand is classified as SP material (Unified Soil Classification System) and it is characterised by specific density $G_s = 2.65$, uniformity coefficient $U = 1.6$, mean particle diameter $D_{50} = 0.30$ mm,

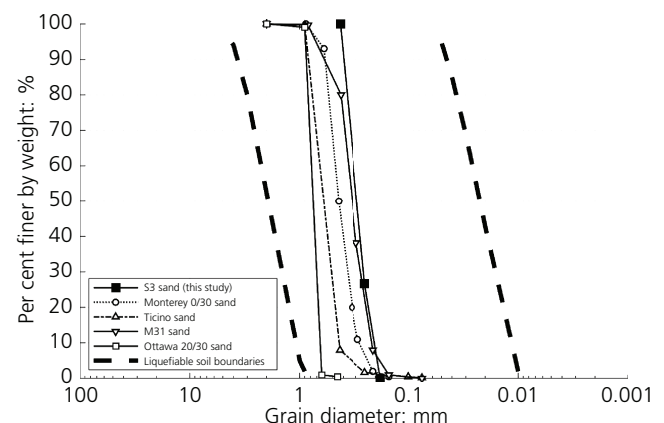


Figure 1. Grain size distribution of S3 sand compared with sands from other studies

maximum and minimum void ratio $e_{\max} = 0.839$ and $e_{\min} = 0.559$ (measured according to DIN 18126 (DIN, 1996)), respectively.

MasterRoc® MP 325 (BASF SE) was selected as the CS product: it is supplied as a clear solution with $15 \pm 1\%$ (by weight) silica content, a viscosity of ≈ 10 mPa·s (20°C), a density of ≈ 1.1 kg/l (20°C) and pH of 10 ± 1 (20°C). To catalyse the gelation reaction, a sodium chloride (NaCl) solution (referred to as the accelerant in this paper) was prepared by mixing demineralised water and sodium chloride with a ratio of 10:1 (by weight); the grout used for treatments was finally made of distilled water, accelerant, and MasterRoc® MP 325 mixed at various ratios, depending on the desired initial silica content, which is intended as the percentage (by weight) of silica particles in the grout and indicated as CS_W thereafter. All experiments were carried out at room temperature ($20 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$); no adjustment to the pH of the grout was made. All tests were performed assuming a gel time of approximately 120 min and curing time (the time interval between the end of gelation and the beginning of each test) of 5 days. The gel time was adjusted by varying parameter α , defined as the ratio between the volume of the accelerant and the total volume of the grout. The minimum CS_W adopted in this study is $CS_W = 2\%$ because there was no gel formation for lower CS content grouts (i.e. the mixture remained in liquid state).

Cyclic triaxial tests

To investigate the effectiveness of CS grouting in improving the cyclic liquefaction resistance, undrained stress-controlled cyclic triaxial tests were performed on treated ($CS_W = 2\%$, 5%) and untreated ($CS_W = 0\%$) cylindrical specimens (50 mm diameter, 100 mm height).

Two different reconstitution methods were used to obtain dense or loose sand specimens. Dense untreated sand specimens were formed by tamping dry sand into a split mould to achieve the desired initial void ratio. Because dense sand specimens generally show a dilative behaviour at relatively low confining pressures, such as those investigated in this study, dense treated sand specimens were not tested. Loose untreated sand specimens were prepared by pluviating dry sand into a split mould partly filled with distilled and deaired water so that sand grains were kept under the liquid level during the whole formation process. In the same way, loose treated sand samples were prepared by pluviating dry sand into a split mould filled with CS grout in liquid state, always maintaining the sand grains below the grout level. This gel sedimentation technique has been previously used by several researchers; it allows uniformity grout distribution and ensures full gel-saturation (Díaz-Rodríguez *et al.*, 2008; Gallagher and Mitchell, 2002; Georgiannou *et al.*, 2017). After preparation, samples were sealed and were left to cure at room temperature and humidity before testing. Once placed into the triaxial cell, untreated sand specimens were saturated with deaired water by applying a back pressure (Skempton's coefficient $B \geq 0.95$); treated specimens, on the contrary, were not water-saturated before being sheared (B -value was not measured for gel-saturated

material), to avoid back pressure breaking the weak gel bonds and producing disturbance to the soil-gel structure.

Avoiding the back-pressurisation procedure is considered the safer way to eliminate any specimen disturbance, as discussed by some authors (Gallagher and Mitchell, 2002; Mollamahmutoglu and Yilmaz, 2010; Vranna and Tika, 2015). A sinusoidal symmetrical vertical load of a given amplitude was applied at a frequency of 0.1 Hz to each specimen isotropically consolidated at $\sigma'_c = 100$ kPa. The ratio between half of the maximum deviatoric stress (q) and the initial effective confining pressure is defined as the cyclic stress ratio (CSR). For each treated specimen, the void ratio after consolidation (e_c) in the triaxial cell was estimated using the bulk modulus calculated from a confined compression test on a specimen with initial void ratio (e_0) and CS_W equal to that of the specimen tested in the triaxial apparatus, assuming the soil as linear elastic, homogeneous and isotropic. These assumptions are justified by the low applied confining pressure, the sand characteristics and the technique of specimen formation.

According to widely used conventional criteria (Ishihara, 1993), liquefaction (or failure) of untreated sand was assumed to occur for a number of loading cycles N , when the ratio of the excess pore water pressure over the initial consolidation effective stress (r_u) was equal to 1.0 (stress criterion) or, alternatively, when the double amplitude axial strain (ε_{DA}) reached 5% (strain criterion). For untreated material, it is worth saying that a sudden increase of ε_{DA} was recorded if $r_u = 1.0$, during tests CTT-3–CTT-11 (Table 1) whereas complete loss of strength did not take place in tests CTT-1 and CTT-2 (Table 1) for which the strain criterion was used to define the state of cyclic instability. The pore pressure was not measured for treated sand samples because they were not water-saturated by back-pressurisation after gel-saturation during the formation process. Furthermore, because silica gel is more compressible than water ('1D-confined compression tests' section), the r_u measurement cannot have the same meaning as for untreated sand. As stated by Conlee *et al.* (2012: p. 1339), 'although liquefaction is conventionally defined as the time when $r_u = 1.0$, the significance of r_u for CS sand does not represent the same physical meaning'. Thus, the occurrence of 5% DA axial strain was used as a criterion to define coherently the state of failure condition for treated sand. No failure was assumed when N exceeded 100, both for treated and untreated sands. Test details are reported in Table 1.

Direct shear tests

Direct shear tests were performed on treated ($CS_W = 2\%$) and untreated ($CS_W = 0\%$) material to investigate the effects of 2% CS grouting on the soil strength parameters. Untreated loose sand specimens were prepared by pouring dry sand into the (square) steel mould inside the shear box, whereas treated sand samples were prepared on a plexiglass plate outside the shear box by pluviating dry sand into a steel mould containing the CS liquid mixture, keeping the sand particles below its level. The amount of grout was equal to the calculated volume of voids; silicon grease was put at the bottom of the mould to avoid seepage. After gelation, the samples were extruded with a tamper and put in the

Table 1. Cyclic triaxial and direct shear test details

Cyclic triaxial tests						Direct shear tests			
ID	CS _W : %	e _c	CSR	N (r _u = 1)	N (ε _a = 5%)	ID	CS _W : %	σ' _{vc} : kPa	e _c
CTT-1	0	0.657	0.20	No	37.5	DST-1	0	98	0.778
CTT-2	0	0.673	0.20	No	55.5	DST-2	0	196	0.778
CTT-3	0	0.670	0.27	6	—	DST-3	0	294	0.770
CTT-4	0	0.667	0.27	8	—	DST-4	2	98	0.778
CTT-5	0	0.668	0.32	3.5	—	DST-5	2	196	0.775
CTT-6	0	0.654	0.26	10	—	DST-6	2	294	0.744
CTT-7	0	0.745	0.16	6	—	DST-7	0	48	0.778
CTT-8	0	0.765	0.11	No failure	No failure	DST-8	2	49	0.776
CTT-9	0	0.776	0.13	77	—	DST-9	2	147	0.774
CTT-10	0	0.772	0.15	22	—	—	—	—	—
CTT-11	0	0.721	0.18	5	—	—	—	—	—
CTT-12	5	0.779	0.26	n.m.	1.5	—	—	—	—
CTT-13	5	0.779	0.20	n.m.	No failure	—	—	—	—
CTT-14	5	0.763	0.29	n.m.	3.5	—	—	—	—
CTT-15	5	0.760	0.38	n.m.	0.7	—	—	—	—
CTT-16	5	0.760	0.28	n.m.	6.5	—	—	—	—
CTT-17	5	0.787	0.37	n.m.	0.7	—	—	—	—
CTT-18	2	0.783	0.17	n.m.	No failure	—	—	—	—
CTT-19	2	0.754	0.28	n.m.	1.7	—	—	—	—
CTT-20	2	0.782	0.26	n.m.	3.5	—	—	—	—
CTT-21	2	0.755	0.23	n.m.	6.5	—	—	—	—
CTT-22	2	0.788	0.22	n.m.	4.5	—	—	—	—
CTT-23	2	0.776	0.27	n.m.	1.7	—	—	—	—

CSR, cyclic stress ratio; CS_W, colloidal silica content; e_c, void ratio after consolidation; ID, identification code; N, number of loading cycles at failure; n.m., not measured; σ'_{vc}, vertical effective consolidation pressure

shear box; then, the shear chamber was filled with water. Treated samples were kept underwater during curing time, whereas untreated samples were kept underwater for one night. All specimens (squared, 20 mm height, 60 × 60 mm² area) were consolidated by applying different effective vertical consolidation pressures, σ'_{vc}, for 24 h before shearing. A slow displacement rate (0.03 and 0.0015 mm/min for untreated and treated sands, respectively) was used during the shearing phase to avoid the generation of pore pressure. The failure condition was assumed at the maximum shear stress, τ_{max}, recorded during the shearing phase. Test details are listed in Table 1.

Hydraulic conductivity tests

In view of its possible use for practical applications, an important impact of CS treatment involves the decrease in the subsoil permeability. The hydraulic conductivity (*k*) of grouted specimens was therefore evaluated to investigate the effects of low-content CS grout on water flow. In this study, a dedicated triaxial cell was used to measure the hydraulic conductivity of untreated (CS_W = 0%) and treated sand (CS_W = 2%, 5%). Cylindrical specimens (50 × 100 mm) were prepared inside a latex membrane by pouring and tamping dry sand into a split mould; once the triaxial cell was assembled, a small confining pressure (20 kPa) was applied to sustain the samples. They were then flushed with carbon dioxide for about half an hour to facilitate air removal and finally saturated with distilled and deaired water. After saturation, the hydraulic conductivity of untreated sand was measured in falling head mode and recorded; temperature correction, with reference to

a value of 10°C, was made according to the standard EN ISO 17892-11:2019 (ISO, 2019). Specimens were not consolidated. Solutions of 500 ml of grout were prepared and used to permeate the water-saturated samples from the bottom end to the top end in falling head mode under low hydraulic gradients (defined as the ratio between the head difference at the ends of the specimen and the specimen's height), ranging from 1.5 to approximately 0.5. Because the gradual increase of grout viscosity reduced its mobility (Bolisetti *et al.*, 2009; Gallagher and Lin, 2009), parameter α was experimentally calibrated to ensure that a significant volume of grout passed throughout the samples before initial gelation: at least three pore volumes of grout were expected to pass through the specimens to ensure grout saturation. α = 0.40 and α = 0.25, for 2 and 5% CS_W, respectively, allowed the delivery of almost three pore volumes of grout; decreasing the amount of accelerant and using α = 0.30 for CS_W = 2% and α = 0.15 for CS_W = 5%, approximately 480 ml (more than five times the pore volume of the specimen) passed through the specimen without interruption. After grouting, the specimens were left to gel for 1 day before undertaking hydraulic conductivity measurements (approximately 1-day curing time). For realistic measurements, the triaxial drainage lines were previously cleaned from the gelled fluid. Test details are summarised in Table 2.

1D-confined compression tests

Silica gel is expected to be more compressible than water. Towhata (2008) reported that the Poisson's ratio of a 6.5% pure CS sample measured in unconfined compression strength tests

Table 2. Hydraulic conductivity and oedometer test details

Hydraulic conductivity tests						Oedometer tests			
ID	CS _w : %	e ₀	α	k ₁₀ : m/s	k ₁₀ *: m/s	ID	CS _w : %	Method	e ₀
HCT-1	2	0.680	0.40	3.29 × 10 ⁻⁴	3.45 × 10 ⁻⁸	OED-1	0	—	0.777
HCT-2	2	0.695	0.30	1.68 × 10 ⁻⁴	5.75 × 10 ⁻⁸	OED-2	5	1	0.795
HCT-3	2	0.680	0.30	2.48 × 10 ⁻⁴	2.19 × 10 ⁻⁸	OED-3	2	1	0.789
HCT-4	5	0.659	0.25	2.41 × 10 ⁻⁴	3.82 × 10 ⁻⁹	OED-4	2	1	0.800
HCT-5	5	0.666	0.15	2.55 × 10 ⁻⁴	1.50 × 10 ⁻⁹	OED-5	5	1	0.805
—	—	—	—	—	—	OED-6	10	1	0.784
—	—	—	—	—	—	OED-7	10	1	0.784
—	—	—	—	—	—	OED-8	0	—	0.780
—	—	—	—	—	—	OED-9	0	—	0.795
—	—	—	—	—	—	OED-10	2	1	0.795
—	—	—	—	—	—	OED-11	5	1	0.795
—	—	—	—	—	—	OED-12	0	—	0.795
—	—	—	—	—	—	OED-13	2	2	0.780
—	—	—	—	—	—	OED-14	5	2	0.780
—	—	—	—	—	—	OED-15	13	1	0.795
—	—	—	—	—	—	OED-16	3	1	0.780
—	—	—	—	—	—	OED-17	5	1	0.780
—	—	—	—	—	—	OED-18	5	1	0.779

CS_w, colloidal silica content; e₀, initial void ratio; ID, identification code; α, ratio of accelerant to grout; k₁₀, hydraulic conductivity at T = 10°C; k₁₀*, hydraulic conductivity at T = 10°C after CS treatment; Method, specimen preparation procedure

was 0.3, whereas it should be ≈0.5 for materials that do not change their volume once loaded. Vranna and Tika (2019) reported that the compressibility of the CS solution (CS contents 6 and 10%) prior to gelling, measured in the range of major interest for most liquefaction problems, 0–300 kPa, was 14–33 (under a stress of 100 kPa) and 12–18 (under a stress of 300 kPa) times greater than that of distilled and deaired water.

Before testing treated soil samples, the gel compressibility was analysed by preparing two pure CS gel specimens (CS_w = 5 and 10%, tested after one curing day underwater) inside a special stiff plexiglass ring (71 mm diameter, 18 mm height) with impervious bottom and side wall. An impervious plexiglass platen was placed on the top, which fitted snugly into the sample ring. The vertical compressive load was applied to the soil by means of a rigid metal cap placed above the plexiglass platen. In this way, undrained 1D-confined compression tests on the pure gel were performed, and the observed strain was ascribed to the compressibility of the gel skeleton, being the water flow prevented by the impervious platen. During these tests, it was not possible to apply any loading sequence because both samples started to subside under the weight of the cap distributing the load, placed on the top platen, which transmitted a pressure of about 1.4 kPa. The results of these tests are shown in Figure 2. Therefore, even if a proper measurement of the silica gel compressibility was not possible, clear evidence of it was observed.

Confined 1D-compression tests (oedometer tests) were carried out on treated (CS_w = 2, 3, 5, 10 and 13%) and untreated (CS_w = 0%) sand samples. Untreated sand specimens were prepared by pluviating dry sand inside the oedometer steel ring to achieve the desired initial void ratio. Treated samples were

formed following two different techniques: using the first method (grout pluviation, referred to as Method 1), dry sand was poured into the oedometer steel ring that was previously partly filled with an amount of CS grout equal to the calculated volume of voids. Method 1 was also used for the preparation of both cyclic triaxial and direct shear test specimens, as is apparent from the description of the preparation procedure described in ‘Cyclic triaxial tests’ and ‘Direct shear tests’ sections. Using the second method (grout permeation, referred to as Method 2), the dry sand was directly poured into the ring and then treated with CS grout poured by means of a syringe (not embedded) from the top of the specimens. The amount of grout used for gel saturation was equal to the calculated volume of voids. The two methods replicate

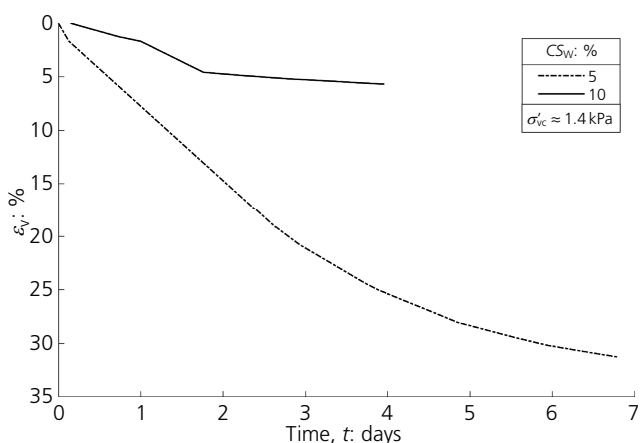


Figure 2. Undrained 1D-confined compression tests on pure CS gel samples

those proposed by Georgiannou *et al.* (2017) (Method 1) and Wong *et al.* (2018) (Method 2), respectively. Georgiannou *et al.* (2017) showed that sand (M31 sand, $D_{50} = 0.31$ mm) treated with 10% by weight silica content experienced more strain than untreated sand under 1D-confined compression tests; conversely, Wong *et al.* (2018) found opposite results for sand (Leighton Buzzard sand, $D_{50} = 1.2$ mm, $U = 1.26$) treated with 34% CS_W .

In this study, samples were formed on a plastic plate, and rings were sealed with silicon grease to avoid grout leakage. Each treated specimen was prepared outside the oedometer cell and, after gelation, was put directly into the oedometer chamber (without extrusion), with saturated porous stones and filter paper. The oedometer cell was filled with distilled water, and the specimen was left to cure. Loads were applied by steps from about 10 kPa to about 1600 kPa for the loading phase; each step was kept for at least 24 h even though most of the primary consolidation settlements were practically instantaneous, as shown in section headed ‘Compressibility’. For the unloading phase, each step was kept for at least 24 h, from approximately 1600 kPa to about 10 kPa. The main details of the oedometer tests are provided in Table 2. Two specimens (17-OED and 18-OED, Method 1, $CS_W = 5\%$) were used to check the quality samples and to investigate the viscous effects. They were tested by applying just two subsequent loading steps: the first one (vertical effective pressure of 248 kPa)

was kept for 1 week and the second one (vertical effective pressure of 496 kPa) for 30 days (without unloading phase).

Results and discussion

Cyclic liquefaction resistance

Figures 3(a)–3(d) show the results of cyclic triaxial tests on two loose (Figure 3(a), CTT-8; Figure 3(b), CTT-9) and two dense (Figure 3(c), CTT-1; Figure 3(d), CTT-4) untreated sand samples in the $p'-q$ (top row), ε_q-q (middle row) and $N-r_u$ (bottom row) planes, where p' and ε_q are the effective mean confining stress and the deviatoric strain, respectively. Each specimen is subjected to a different value of the normalised CSR (defined in ‘Cyclic triaxial tests’ section), and each one shows a different behaviour under cyclic loading: no failure for CTT-8 (CSR = 0.11, Figure 3(a)), failure ($r_u = 1.0$ at $N = 77$) for CTT-9 (CSR = 0.13, Figure 3(b)), failure ($\varepsilon_{DA} = 5\%$, $r_u < 1.0$ at $N = 37.5$) for CTT-1 (CSR = 0.20, Figure 3(c)) and failure ($r_u = 1.0$ at $N = 8$) for CTT-4 (CSR = 0.27, Figure 3(d)). As can be seen from the ε_q-q plot, the specimen in test CTT-8 (Figure 3(a)) developed strain only in the positive side (compression). This is probably due to a small bedding error whose effects can be emphasised at very small strains (the maximum deviatoric strain reached during the test is approximately 0.06%). It is worth saying that all the remaining untreated loose specimens tested in this study, which are not shown in Figure 3 (CTT-7, CTT-10 and CTT-11; see

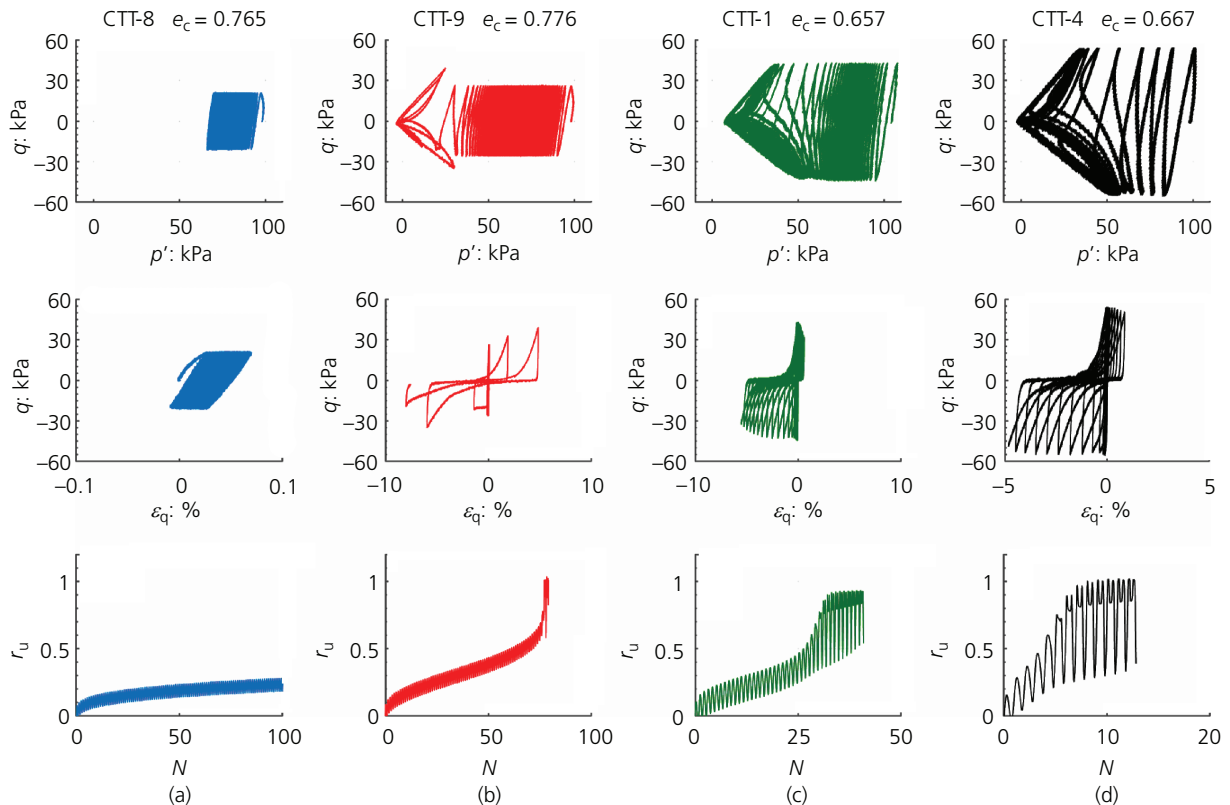


Figure 3. Cyclic triaxial test results on untreated loose and dense specimens: (a) CTT-8, (b) CTT-9, (c) CTT-1 and (d) CTT-4

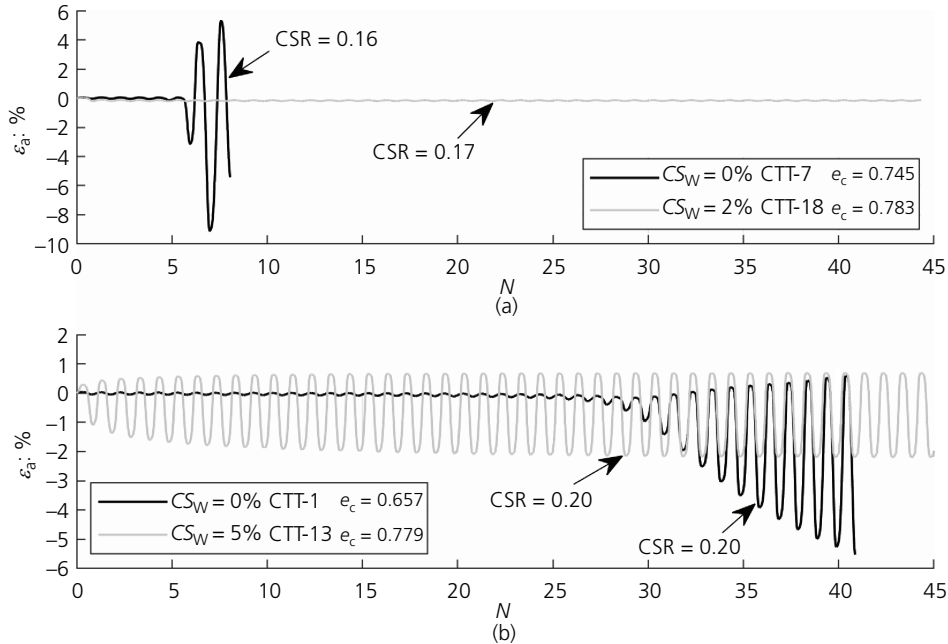


Figure 4. Axial strain plotted against the number of cycles for (a) loose untreated and treated sands and (b) dense untreated and loose treated sands

Table 1), showed a state of softening at failure like that exhibited by CTT-9 (Figure 3(b)). However, because the failure condition was not achieved in test CTT-8 (Table 1), the liquefaction resistance curve obtained for loose S3 sand was not affected by the result of this test. The different response curves for tests CTT-8 and CTT-9 (Figures 3(a) and 3(b), respectively) are mostly ascribed to the different stress levels induced during the tests. The difference between the two imposed CSR values is not great (0.02), but it is enough to induce or not induce failure within 100 loading cycles. That is, failure was not reached in 100 cycles in test CTT-8 (Figure 3(a)), whereas it was reached in a very high number of loading cycles ($N = 77$) in test CTT-9 (Figure 3(b)). In test CTT-1 (Figure 3(c)), dense sand shows progressive plastic strain accumulation (cyclic mobility, $r_u < 1.0$ at failure), whereas during test CTT-4 (Figure 3(d)), a cyclic-mobility-like behaviour (i.e. no flow deformation) is observed after the condition $r_u = 1.0$ (Castro, 1975).

A comparison between the deformation response of treated and untreated sands is provided in Figure 4. Axial strain against number of cycles is shown for loose untreated (CTT-7) and treated (CTT-18, $CS_W = 2\%$) sand (Figure 4(a)) and for loose treated (CTT-13, $CS_W = 5\%$) and dense untreated sand (CTT-1) (Figure 4(b)). Figure 4(a) shows that, for a very similar CSR value, the treated sand specimen does not reach failure, whereas for the untreated one, the axial strain increases suddenly, and failure occurs after a few cycles, although the latter has a slightly smaller void ratio. Figure 4(b) shows that, for the same CSR value, the treated sand specimen does not reach failure, whereas for the untreated one, the axial strain develops with N , reaching failure for $N = 37.5$, although the latter has a significantly smaller void ratio (dense

sand). In Figure 4, it is worth noting that the axial strain for treated sand mainly develops towards extension, in agreement with observations made in previous research for weakly grouted sand (e.g. Gallagher and Mitchell 2002; Porcino *et al.*, 2011).

Results from the cyclic triaxial tests are also represented in the N -CSR plane in Figure 5, which shows the experimental data obtained both from dense (CTT-1-CTT-6, Table 1) and loose (CTT-7-CTT-11, Table 1) untreated sand samples and from treated loose sand ($CS_W = 5\%$ and $CS_W = 2\%$, tests CTT-12-CTT-17 and CTT-18-CTT-23 in Table 1, respectively). The best-fit lines CSR- N , which identify the liquefaction resistance curves for the four cases

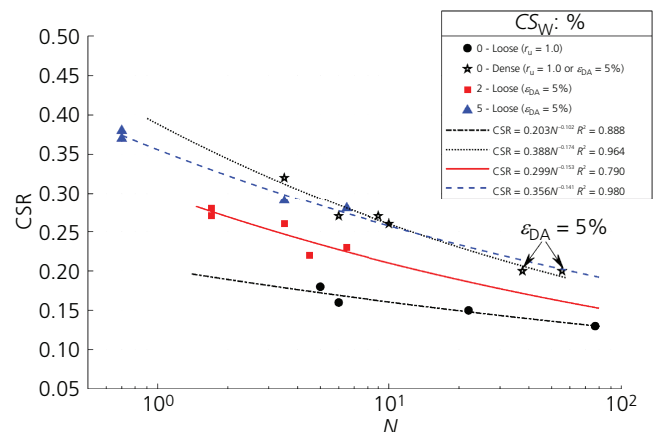


Figure 5. Cyclic resistance curves for treated and untreated materials

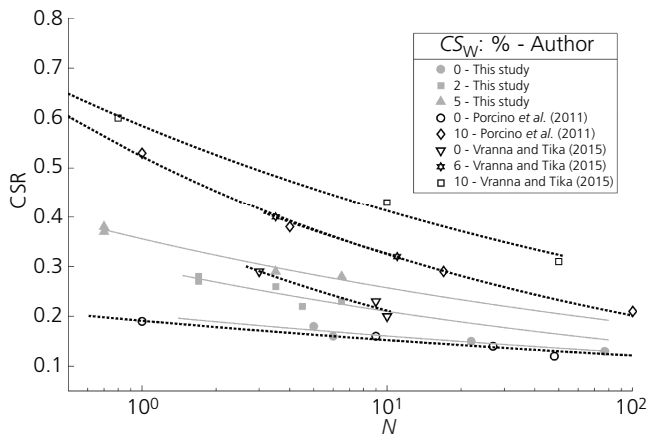


Figure 6. Comparison of cyclic resistance curves from different studies

considered, are also plotted in Figure 5. They are defined by the power function equations shown in the legend of Figure 5. As can be seen, the liquefaction resistance of loose sand increases with increasing CS_W , and the liquefaction resistance of loose sand treated with 5% CS_W is comparable with that of dense untreated material. In Figure 6, the liquefaction resistance curves obtained in this study for treated and untreated loose sand are compared with the results from undrained cyclic triaxial tests from previous studies (Porcino *et al.*, 2011; Vranna and Tika, 2015). The comparison shows a good agreement in the experimental data trends, especially with the results obtained by Porcino *et al.* (2011) for uniform silica sand (Ticino sand). Moreover, the experimental data obtained in this study point out that $CS_W = 2\%$ is suitable for improving soil behaviour under cyclic loading conditions, proving its effectiveness in liquefaction mitigation. Thus, a weak CS gel seems able to increase the liquefaction resistance of clean sand. The improvement factor I_f , defined as $CSR_{treated}/CSR_{untreated}$ ratio according to Porcino *et al.* (2011), can be used to quantify the level of improvement in soil behaviour under cyclic loading conditions obtained after CS grouting.

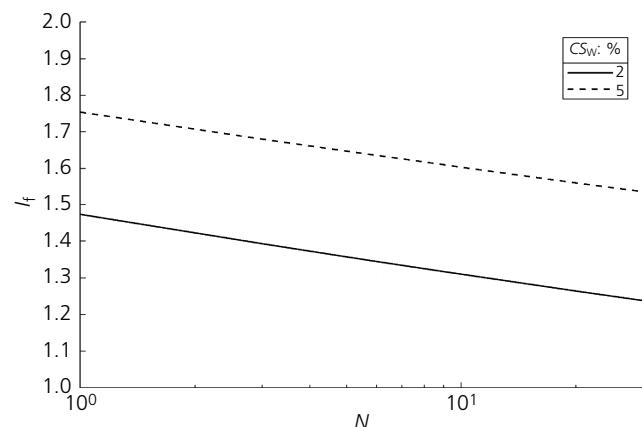


Figure 7. Improvement factor from cyclic triaxial tests

Figure 7 shows the improvement factor I_f against N calculated with reference to the liquefaction resistance curves for $CS_W = 2\%$ and $CS_W = 5\%$ treated sand. As can be seen, I_f decreases with N , suggesting that the gel matrix progressively degrades with loading cycles. These data agree with those reported in Porcino *et al.* (2011). For $N = 15$ and $CS_W = 2\%$, however, $CSR_{treated}$ is approximately 28% greater than $CSR_{untreated}$. For comparison with another innovative ground improvement technique, I_f calculated from cyclic direct simple shear tests on a moderately loose bio-cemented sand (data from Montoya *et al.*, 2013) is approximately 3.8 for $N = 15$ ($I_f \approx 1.58$ for $CS_W = 5\%$, Figure 7, and $I_f \approx 2.1$ for $CS_W = 10\%$ from Porcino *et al.* (2011), for $N = 15$).

Strength parameters under static loading conditions

In a previous work, Ciardi *et al.* (2019) showed that the peak shear stress at a failure of 2% CS grouted S3 sand in monotonic triaxial tests was higher than that of untreated sand, and it increased as effective confining pressure increases. Those results were interpreted, for treated sand, in terms of total stress because measurements of the pore water pressure were not available. In contrast, in this study, the results of direct shear tests are discussed in terms of effective stress. The stress–horizontal displacement relationships for both treated and untreated sands resulting from direct shear tests are reported in Figure 8, where τ is the shear stress and S_h , the horizontal displacement. As can be seen, the peak stress for treated sand ($CS_W = 2\%$) is a little higher than that of the untreated one for the same effective vertical pressure σ'_{vc} .

To point out the effects on the volumetric response (contraction/dilation), the vertical displacement (S_v) against the horizontal displacement is shown in Figure 9 for $\sigma'_{vc} = 98, 196$ and 294 kPa for treated and untreated materials. Settlements (S_v) are assumed positive downwards. As can be observed in Figure 9, with reference to the same consolidation pressure, the treated material exhibits overall greater settlements than the untreated sand.

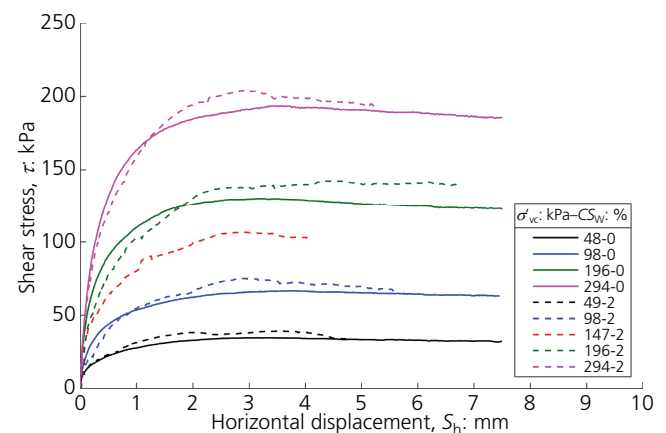


Figure 8. Stress to horizontal displacement curves from direct shear tests

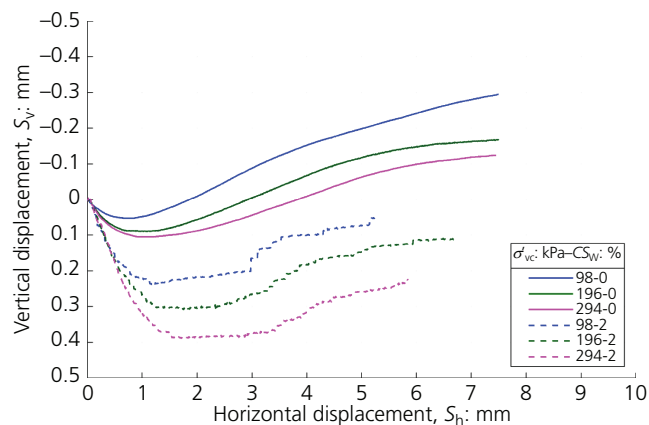


Figure 9. Vertical to horizontal displacement curves from direct shear tests

Contraction is significantly enhanced at the initial loading stage ($S_h < 1$ mm). This is in agreement with the results from oedometer tests and could be ascribed to the gel compressibility ('1D-confined compression tests' section). Treated sand reaches the condition of zero-dilation at greater S_h values than the untreated one. This condition is maintained as S_h increases in quite a wide range (≈ 1 – 3 mm). This is much more evident as the effective vertical pressure increases. After that, dilation follows for treated and untreated sands. For untreated sand, there is a complete recovery of the initial specimens' height, together with an expansion (i.e. negative S_v) at the end of each test. Similar results were previously obtained from monotonic drained triaxial tests on untreated S3 sand: Figure 10 (data from Ciardi *et al.*,

2019) shows the ϵ_a – q and ϵ_a – ϵ_{vol} curves, where ϵ_{vol} is the volumetric strain. As shown in Figure 9, grouted sand samples do not recover the initial height (i.e. positive S_v). The condition of maximum dilation is not significantly influenced by the presence of gel, and it is observed in the range $S_h \approx 3$ – 4 mm for both treated and untreated materials. Moreover, after the start of dilation, the trend of S_h – S_v curves is similar for treated and untreated sands for a given value of σ'_{vc} . Ultimately, the effect of the gel on the contraction is greater than that induced on dilation. Previous studies have highlighted an enhanced dilatancy for 10% CS grouted sand (Porcino *et al.*, 2012; Georgiannou *et al.*, 2017); on the contrary, dilatancy is marginally affected by the CS treatment when 2% CS mixture is used.

Failure envelopes for treated and untreated sands are reported in Figure 11; the peak angle of shearing resistance, ϕ , and the effective cohesion, c' , were determined from experimental data by means of a linear regression assuming a Mohr–Coulomb failure criterion for both materials. Values of $\phi = 33.5^\circ$ and $c' = 0$ were obtained for the untreated sand, whereas $\phi = 33.9^\circ$ and $c' = 8$ kPa were determined for treated sand. Values of $\phi = 33.7^\circ$ and $c' = 0$ were obtained for untreated sand from the results of drained monotonic triaxial tests (Ciardi *et al.*, 2019).

As can be seen in Figure 11, the CS gel filling the pore space provides a small cohesion to the soil, which is mainly responsible for the improvement in strength. On the other hand, ϕ is practically unaffected by the presence of gel. The slight increase from untreated to treated sand could be due to experimental uncertainties or to an increase in the roughness of the soil particles after the CS treatment, as it could be observed, for example, from microscopic images of CS

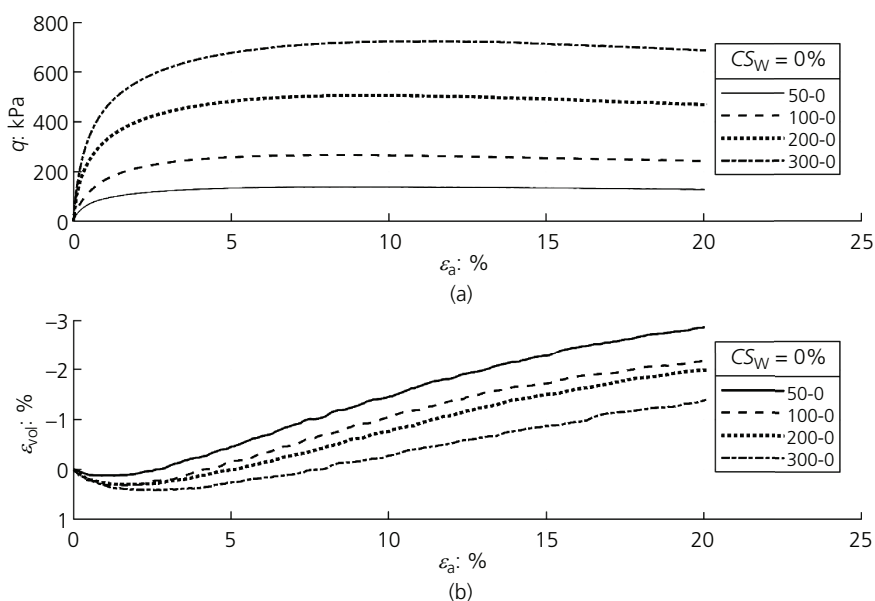


Figure 10. (a) Stress–strain and (b) volumetric response from drained monotonic triaxial tests on untreated S3 sand (data from Ciardi *et al.* (2019))

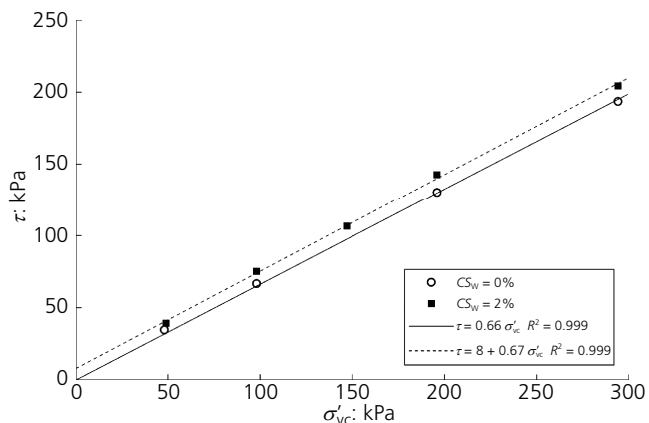


Figure 11. Failure envelopes for treated and untreated sands

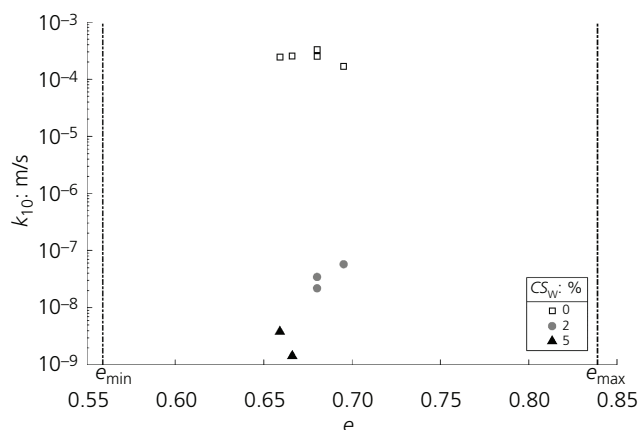


Figure 12. Hydraulic conductivity measurements on treated and untreated materials

treated materials (Porcino *et al.*, 2012), or it could be a consequence of the small volume reduction observed during the early loading stage (Figure 9). The increase in c' and ϕ' has also been observed in previous studies. Porcino *et al.* (2012) reported a 29-kPa increase in c' for Ticino sand treated with 10% CS_W grout and a slight difference between the peak angle of shearing resistance for treated and untreated materials (1°) from drained monotonic triaxial tests; Wong *et al.* (2018) measured a 26-kPa increase in c' for 34% CS_W grouted Leighton Buzzard sand and an 8° difference between the peak angles from direct shear tests. From direct shear tests on medium-dense sand (M31 sand) ($c' = 0$ kPa; $\phi' = 32.5^\circ$ for untreated material) treated with 10% CS_W , Georgiannou *et al.* (2017) assumed a curved failure envelope ($c' = 0$ kPa; $\phi' = 41.3^\circ$ at vertical effective stress $\sigma'_v = 125$ kPa and $\phi' = 34.9^\circ$ at $\sigma'_v = 555$ kPa); from drained triaxial tests on material treated with the same 10% CS_W , they obtained $c' = 14$ kPa and $\phi' = 38.3^\circ$ – 35° at effective confining pressure in the range 100–700 kPa. For comparison with another emerging technique, the peak friction angle and cohesion of bio-cemented soil are expected to increase with increasing percentage of precipitated calcite: for instance, based on data shown by Cui *et al.* (2017) from triaxial tests on loose sand, an increase in ϕ' of $\approx 1.7^\circ$ and in c' of ≈ 33 kPa is obtained for 2% calcite content. These values are much farther from those obtained for 2% CS grouted sand.

Hydraulic conductivity

Results from hydraulic conductivity tests are listed in Table 2 and represented in Figure 12, where e is the void ratio and k_{10} , the hydraulic conductivity at 10°C , respectively. The hydraulic conductivity values measured for untreated sand are in agreement with those of medium-fine sand with a void ratio $e = 0.6$ – 0.8 and an average grain size $D_{50} = 0.1$ – 0.5 mm (Karol, 2003). A 10^4 -fold (10^5 -fold) decrease was observed for 2% (5%) CS_W grouted material. It is worth noting that the amplitude of k_{10} reduction for treated sand was not significantly affected by the amount of grout passed throughout the specimens: specimens treated with approximately three pore volumes of grout or by much more stabilising agent exhibited similar k_{10} values, suggesting that even

if the soil is not completely saturated with gel, a drastic k reduction is also expected after CS treatment with high-diluted CS mixtures. Although hydraulic conductivity measurements on sand grouted with high-diluted CS mixtures are not available in the literature, some comparisons with previous studies can be made. Persoff *et al.* (1999) found that the hydraulic conductivity for 5% grouted Monterey #0/30 sand was approximately 5×10^{-9} m/s and about 8×10^{-10} m/s for a different soil treated with the same CS_W (averaged values), and it was of the order of 10^{-11} m/s for 27% CS_W grout; Porcino *et al.* (2012) found k values of the order of 10^{-9} m/s for Ticino sand treated with 10% CS_W grout, whereas a drastic k reduction was also detected by Wong *et al.* (2018), who showed a 10^8 fold decrease of the hydraulic conductivity of treated sand ($CS_W = 34\%$) compared with the untreated one.

Compressibility

Results of oedometer tests are presented, making a distinction between loading and unloading phases. A summary plot of test results is shown in Figure 13 for the loading phase in terms of vertical strain ϵ_v (positive strain for compression) against the vertical effective stress normalised to the atmospheric pressure, σ'_{vc}/p_a . For each test, the first loading step ($\sigma'_{vc} = 10$ – 12 kPa) was assumed as an adjustment phase. Therefore, the first experimental point, $\sigma'_{vc}/p_a - \epsilon_v$, was assumed as point (0,0) in Figure 13. As can be seen, data are very well fitted by a hyperbolic function of Equation 1:

$$1. \quad \epsilon_v = \frac{\sigma'_{vc}/p_a}{a\sigma'_{vc}/p_a + b}$$

where a and b are the best-fit parameters. The values of a and b and the coefficient of determination (R^2) are synthesised in Table 3 for the different CS_W .

As can be seen in Figure 13, regardless of the used specimen preparation procedure ('1D-confined compression tests' section), the

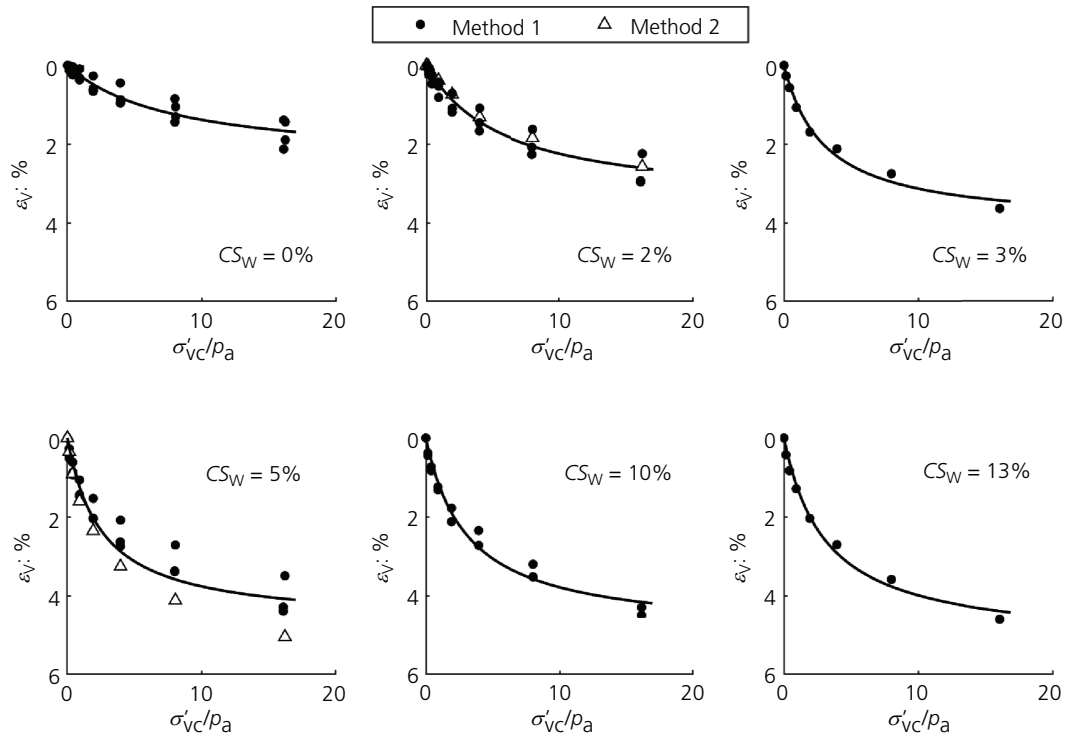


Figure 13. Loading phase from 1D-confined compression tests

treated sand is more compressible than the untreated one, and the difference between the volumetric strain for treated and untreated materials increases as CS_W increases for a given stress range (Figure 14). For $CS_W > 5\%$, however, the stress–strain curves of treated sand are comparable with that of 5% grouted material, suggesting that as CS_W increases, the effect of gel compressibility on the overall compressibility of treated material is progressively counterbalanced by a more stable and stiff gel structure. The minor strain is recorded for $CS_W = 2\%$. An increase in treated soil compressibility (for $CS_W = 10\%$) has also been reported by Georgiannou *et al.* (2017); however, these results disagree with data from Wong *et al.* (2018) that show a compressibility of treated sand ($CS_W = 34\%$) lower than those of the untreated one. According to Georgiannou *et al.* (2017), it can be argued that the pore gel acts as a sort of buffer among sand particles, facilitating the grain rearrangement. The opposite experimental findings of Wong *et al.* (2018) could have an explanation in the very high CS_W they adopted for soil grouting, which can cause significant

differences in the final structure of treated material. Moreover, there seems to be a threshold in silica dilution above which the tendency in compressibility increase is reduced (Figure 14); this aspect needs further investigations. However, increasing CS_W to reduce settlements is in contrast with the idea of maximising the benefits of CS treatment minimising its economic cost.

Results for the unloading phase are shown in Figure 15, where vertical strain is plotted against the normalised vertical effective

Table 3. Regression parameters

CS_W : %	Hyperbolic regression			Logarithmic regression		
	a	b	R^2	c	d	R^2
0	0.402	3.199	0.906	0.250	0.596	0.851
2	0.282	1.641	0.953	0.225	1.496	0.836
3	0.245	0.740	0.986	0.309	2.656	0.942
5	0.212	0.537	0.940	0.271	2.647	0.902
10	0.201	0.625	0.978	0.313	3.331	0.952
13	0.190	0.597	0.988	0.313	3.689	0.994

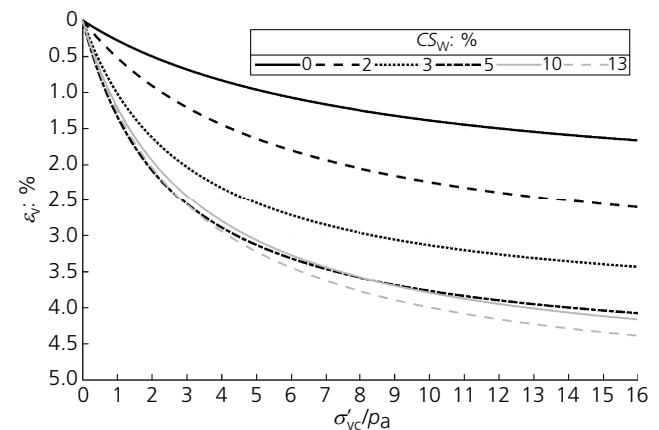


Figure 14. Hyperbolic regression curves from experimental data at different CS contents

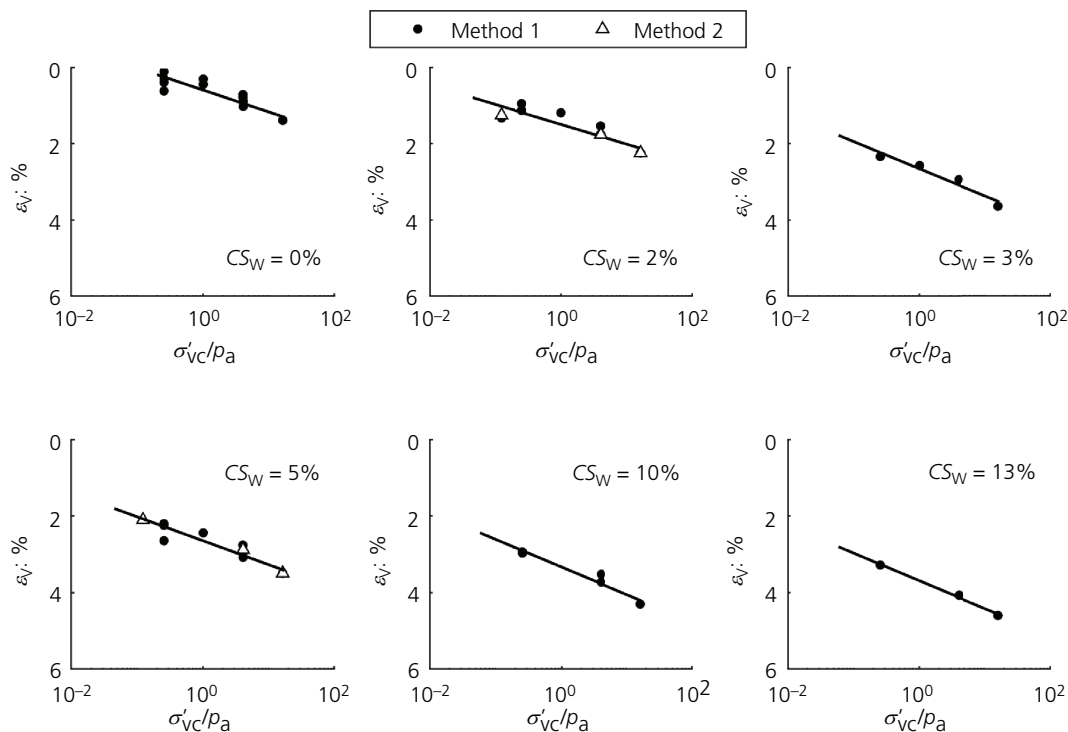


Figure 15. Unloading phase from 1D-confined compression tests

pressure (log-scale). For a given value of CS_W , all the point data of each test were shifted of the same quantity on the ε_v axis so that all the unloading paths have the same initial point (namely, the minimum ε_v at the σ'_{vc}/p_a maximum value). Data are well fitted by Equation 2:

$$2. \quad \varepsilon_v = c \ln(\sigma'_{vc}/p_a) + d$$

where c and d are the linear model parameters. The values of c and d and the coefficient of determination (R^2) are synthesised in Table 3 for the different CS_W . As can be seen in Figure 15, the slope of the regression line is almost independent from CS_W . It ranges from 0.23 to 0.31 and is equal to 0.25 for the clean sand (Table 3). This means that the elastic strain recovery during unloading is mainly governed by the response of the soil skeleton; on the other hand, the behaviour of the treated soil is markedly CS_W dependent, and the plastic strain developed during loading is governed by the amount of silica diluted in the stabilising grout (Figure 13).

Finally, the results of the tests performed on specimens OED-17 and OED-18 (Table 2), which were used to check the sample quality and to investigate the viscous effects, are synthesised in Figures 16 and 17. Both specimens were prepared by the grout pluviation method (defined as Method 1 in '1D-confined compression tests' section), with $CS_W = 5\%$ and initial void ratio $e_0 = 0.78$. As can be seen in Figure 16, they essentially showed

the same vertical deformation over time when subjected to the same effective vertical pressure, which means that Method 1 allowed the preparation of good quality samples, enhancing the reproducibility of the same initial conditions for all tests. Furthermore, most of the developed strain is practically instantaneous. Figure 17 shows the vertical strain of OED-17 and OED-18 specimens subjected to a vertical load of 248 kPa for 7 days and then to a vertical load of 496 kPa for 30 days. Because the vertical strain developed over time is very small (for instance, vertical strain increases of about 0.15% in 29 days for both

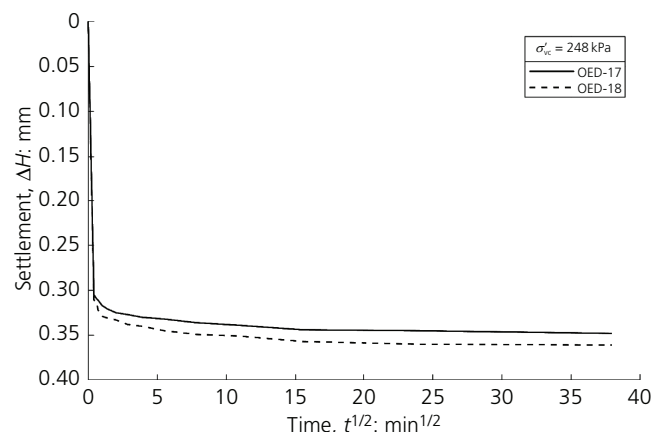


Figure 16. Settlement-time curves (square root of time scale) over 24 h for treated sand samples from oedometer tests

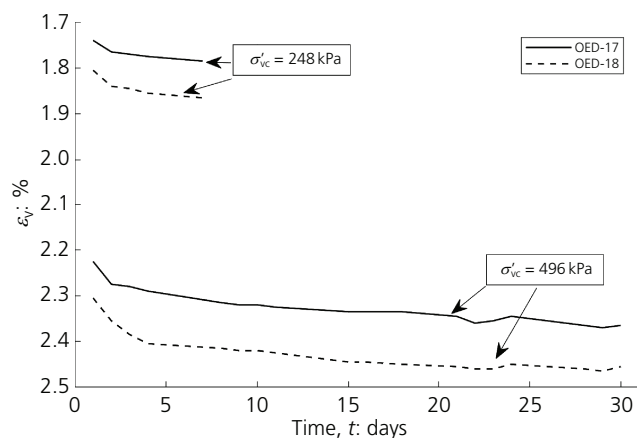


Figure 17. Deformation–time curves (linear time scale) over 7 and 30 days for treated sand samples from oedometer tests at two different loading steps

specimens subjected to $\sigma'_{vc} = 496$ kPa), the viscous component of the vertical deformation is negligible.

Summary and conclusions

An experimental laboratory campaign was performed to analyse all the main effects of treatment with high-diluted CS mixtures ($CS < 5\%$ by weight) on a clean liquefiable sand. First, the effectiveness of treatment on the soil liquefaction resistance was proven by cyclic triaxial tests. The effects on the strength parameters under static loading conditions were then evaluated by means of direct shear tests. Hydraulic conductivity measurements were carried out by means of falling head tests, and confined 1D-compression tests were performed to analyse the soil compressibility. Despite the latter's possible important implications for practical applications, it has been little addressed in the literature, and the results available to date are quite controversial.

On the basis of the results achieved, some conclusions can be drawn as follows.

- 2% CS_W grout is effective in seismic liquefaction mitigation. The presence of a 'weak' gel filling the pores improves soil performance under cyclic loading conditions, as observed in cyclic triaxial tests. The cyclic resistance of treated sand increases with increasing CS_W . An improvement factor I_f , defined as the ratio between the CSR causing failure in the treated material ($CSR_{treated}$) in a given number of uniform load cycles N and the CSR causing failure in the untreated material ($CSR_{untreated}$) in the same number of N cycles, can be used to quantify the increase in cyclic resistance. For the tested sand, an increase of about 28% was obtained for $N = 15$ with $CS_W = 2\%$.
- Direct shear tests carried out in drained conditions showed that 2% CS_W grout provides the treated material with a small cohesion (approximately 8 kPa for the sand tested in this study) responsible for the soil strength increase under static

loading conditions. The dilatancy is less affected by the presence of 2% CS gel than the volume reduction observed at the early loading stage of each test. The peak angle of shearing resistance has been observed to be practically unaffected by the presence of this high-diluted silica gel.

- Measurements from permeability tests revealed that the hydraulic conductivity decreases, for treated sand, as CS_W increases and that even 2% CS_W grouting causes a significant decrease in water flow rate. For the tested medium-dense sand, 10^4 - and 10^5 -fold decrease was observed, respectively, for 2% and 5% CS_W grout.
- Confined 1D-compression tests carried out to investigate the compressibility of treated and untreated materials pointed out that the treated sand is more compressible than the untreated one. This result was obtained from all the tests performed under different initial and boundary test conditions. However, the compressibility of samples treated with $CS_W > 5\%$ grouts was found to be comparable with that of sand treated with $CS_W = 5\%$ mixtures, suggesting that this negative effect does not significantly further increase as the silica solids percentage increases above a given threshold. The existence of this threshold, however, may be characteristic of the specific set of data used in this study, and this needs further investigations.

In conclusion, in view of practical application to reduce seismic soil liquefaction hazard, high-diluted CS grouting is advisable because it allows minimising the negative effects induced by CS gel on the compressibility of the treated material. From this study, $CS_W = 2\%$ seems able to improve the behaviour of liquefiable material under seismic and static loading conditions, inducing a moderate increase of its compressibility.

Acknowledgement

This work was partially supported by DPC-ReLUIIS Research Project 2019.

REFERENCES

- Agapoulaki GI and Papadimitriou AG (2018) Rheological properties of colloidal silica grout for passive stabilization against liquefaction. *Journal of Materials in Civil Engineering* **30(10)**: article 4018251.
- Bao X, Jin Z, Cui H, Chen X and Xie X (2019) Soil liquefaction mitigation in geotechnical engineering: an overview of recently developed methods. *Soil Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering* **120**: 273–291.
- Bolisetti T, Reitsma S and Balachandar R (2009) Experimental investigations of colloidal silica grouting in porous media. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* **135(5)**: 697–700.
- Castro G (1975) Liquefaction and cyclic mobility of saturated sands. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* **101(GT6)**: 551–569.
- Ciardi G, Bardotti R, Vannucchi G and Madiati C (2019) Effects of high-diluted colloidal silica grout on the mechanical behavior of a liquefiable sand. In *Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering* (Silvestri F and Moraci N (eds)). CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, USA, pp. 1820–1827.
- Conlee CT, Gallagher PM, Boulanger RW and Kamai R (2012) Centrifuge modeling for liquefaction mitigation using colloidal silica stabilizer. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* **138(11)**: 1334–1345.

- Cui M, Zheng JJ, Zhang RJ, Lai H and Zhang J (2017) Influence of cementation level on the strength behaviour of bio-cemented sand. *Acta Geotechnica* **12**(5): 971–986.
- DeJong JT, Fritzges MB and Nüsslein K (2006) Microbially induced cementation to control sand response to undrained shear. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* **132**(11): 1381–1392.
- Díaz-Rodríguez JA, Antonio-Izarraras VM, Bandini P and López-Molina JA (2008) Cyclic strength of a natural liquefiable sand stabilized with colloidal silica grout. *Canadian Geotechnical Journal* **45**(10): 1345–1355.
- DIN (Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V.) (1996) DIN 18126: Soil, investigation and testing – determination of density of non-cohesive soils for maximum and minimum compactness. DIN, Berlin, Germany (in German).
- El Mohtar CS, Bobet A, Santagata MC, Drnevich VP and Johnston CT (2013) Liquefaction mitigation using bentonite suspensions. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* **139**(8): 1369–1380.
- Eseller-Bayat E, Yegian MK, Alshawabkeh A and Gokyer S (2012) Liquefaction response of partially saturated sands. I: Experimental results. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* **139**(6): 863–871.
- Gallagher PM and Finsterle S (2004) Physical and numerical model of colloidal silica injection for passive site stabilization. *Vadose Zone Journal* **3**(3): 917–925.
- Gallagher PM and Lin Y (2009) Colloidal silica transport through liquefiable porous media. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* **135**(11): 1702–1712.
- Gallagher PM and Mitchell JK (2002) Influence of colloidal silica grout on liquefaction potential and cyclic undrained behavior of loose sand. *Soil Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering* **22**(9–12): 1017–1026.
- Gallagher PM, Conlee CT and Rollins KM (2007a) Full-scale field testing of colloidal silica grouting for mitigation of liquefaction risk. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* **133**(2): 186–196.
- Gallagher PM, Pamuk A and Abdoun T (2007b) Stabilization of liquefiable soils using colloidal silica grout. *Journal of Materials in Civil Engineering* **19**(1): 33–40.
- Georgiannou VN, Pavlopoulou EM and Bikos Z (2017) Mechanical behaviour of sand stabilised with colloidal silica. *Geotechnical Research* **4**(1): 1–11, <https://doi.org/10.1680/jgere.16.00017>.
- Hamderi M and Gallagher PM (2013) An optimization study on the delivery distance of colloidal silica. *Scientific Research and Essays* **8**(27): 1314–1323.
- Hamderi M and Gallagher PM (2015) Pilot-scale modeling of colloidal silica delivery to liquefiable sands. *Soils and Foundations* **55**(1): 143–153.
- He J, Chu J and Ivanov V (2013) Mitigation of liquefaction of saturated sand using biogas. *Géotechnique* **63**(4): 267–275.
- Huang Y and Wang L (2016) Experimental studies on nanomaterials for soil improvement: a review. *Environmental Earth Sciences* **75**(6): 496–510.
- Huang Y and Wen Z (2015) Recent developments of soil improvement methods for seismic liquefaction mitigation. *Natural Hazards* **76**(3): 1927–1938.
- Iler RK (1979) *The Chemistry of Silica: Solubility, Polymerization, Colloid and Surface Properties and Biochemistry of Silica*. John Wiley and Sons Inc, New York, NY, USA.
- Ishihara K (1993) Liquefaction and flow failure during earthquakes. *Géotechnique* **43**(3): 351–415.
- ISO (International Organization for Standardization) (2019) EN ISO 17892-11:2019. Geotechnical investigation and testing – laboratory testing of soil. Part 11: permeability tests. ISO, Geneva, Switzerland.
- Karol RH (2003) *Chemical Grouting And Soil Stabilization, Revised and Expanded*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, USA.
- Kodaka T, Ohno Y and Takyu T (2005) Cyclic shear characteristics of treated sand with colloidal silica grout. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering*. Balkema, Rotterdam, the Netherlands, vol. 16, pp. 401–404.
- Mashiri MS, Vinod JS and Sheikh MN (2015) Liquefaction potential and dynamic properties of sand-tyre chip (STCh) mixtures. *Geotechnical Testing Journal* **39**(1): 69–79.
- Mollamahmutoglu M and Yilmaz Y (2010) Pre- and post-cyclic loading strength of silica-grouted sand. *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers – Geotechnical Engineering* **163**(6): 343–348.
- Montoya BM, DeJong JT and Boulanger RW (2013) Dynamic response of liquefiable sand improved by microbial-induced calcite precipitation. *Géotechnique* **63**(4): 302–312.
- Nouri Delavar I and Noorzad R (2020) Drained shear strength parameters of silty sand grouted by colloidal silica. *International Journal of Geotechnical Engineering* **14**(1): 1–8.
- Okamura M, Ishihara M and Tamura K (2006) Degree of saturation and liquefaction resistances of sand improved with sand compaction pile. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* **132**(2): 258–264.
- Okamura M, Takebayashi M, Nishida K et al. (2011) In-situ desaturation test by air injection and its evaluation through field monitoring and multiphase flow simulation. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* **137**(7): 643–652.
- Persoff P, Apps J, Moridis G and Whang JM (1999) Effect of dilution and contaminants on sand grouted with colloidal silica. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* **125**(6): 461–469.
- Porcino D, Marcianò V and Granata R (2011) Undrained cyclic response of a silicate-grouted sand for liquefaction mitigation purposes. *Geomechanics and Geoengineering* **6**(3): 155–170.
- Porcino D, Marcianò V and Granata R (2012) Static and dynamic properties of a lightly cemented silicate-grouted sand. *Canadian Geotechnical Journal* **49**(10): 1117–1133.
- Promptthangkoon P and Hyde AFL (2007) Compressibility and liquefaction potential of rubber composite soils. In *Scrap Tire Derived Geomaterials - Opportunities and Challenges* (Hazarika H and Yasuhara K (eds)). Taylor & Francis, London, UK, pp. 161–170.
- Rao GV and Dutta RK (2006) Compressibility and strength behaviour of sand-tyre chip mixtures. *Geotechnical & Geological Engineering* **24**(3): 711–724.
- Rasouli R, Hayashi K and Zen K (2016) Controlled permeation grouting method for mitigation of liquefaction. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* **142**(11): article 4016052.
- Rebata-Landa V and Santamarina JC (2012) Mechanical effects of biogenic nitrogen gas bubbles in soils. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* **138**(2): 128–137.
- Rugg DA, Yoon J, Hwang H and El Mohtar CS (2011) Undrained shearing properties of sand permeated with a bentonite suspension for static liquefaction mitigation. In *Geofrontiers 2011: Advances in Geotechnical Engineering* (Han J and Alzamora DA (eds)). American Society of Civil Engineers, Reston, VA, USA, Geotechnical Special Publication 211, pp. 677–686.
- Spencer LM, Glenn J and Gallagher PM (2007) Dynamic properties of colloidal silica gel and sand mixtures. *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering, Thessaloniki, Greece*, paper no. 1324.
- Towhata I (2008) *Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany.
- Towhata I and Kabashima Y (2001) Mitigation of seismically-induced deformation of loose sandy foundation by uniform permeation grouting. *Proceedings Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering Satellite Conference, XVth International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering, Istanbul, Turkey*, pp. 313–318.

- van Paassen LA, Daza CM, Staal M *et al.* (2010a) Potential soil reinforcement by biological denitrification. *Ecological Engineering* **36(2)**: 168–175.
- van Paassen LA, Ghose R, van der Linden TJM, van der Star WRL and van Loosdrecht MCM (2010b) Quantifying biomediated ground improvement by ureolysis: large-scale biogROUT experiment. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* **136(12)**: 1721–1728.
- Vranna AD and Tika T (2015) Undrained monotonic and cyclic behaviour of a silty sand stabilized with colloidal silica. *6th International Conference on Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering, Christchurch, New Zealand*.
- Vranna AD and Tika T (2019) Laboratory improvement of liquefiable sand by colloidal silica and weak cementation. *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers – Ground Improvement*, <https://doi.org/10.1680/jgrim.19.00019>.
- Whang JM (1995) Chemical-based barrier materials. In *Assessment of Barrier Containment Technologies for Environmental Remediation Applications* (Rumer RR and Mitchell JK (eds)). National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA, USA, Section 9, pp. 211–247.
- Wong C, Pedrotti M, El Mountassir G and Lunn RJ (2018) A study on the mechanical interaction between soil and colloidal silica gel for ground improvement. *Engineering Geology* **243**: 84–100.
- Xiao P, Liu H, Stuedlein AW, Evans TM and Xiao Y (2019) Effect of relative density and biocementation on cyclic response of calcareous sand. *Canadian Geotechnical Journal* **56(12)**: 1849–1862.
- Yegian MK, Eseller-Bayat E, Alshawabkeh A and Al S (2007) Induced-partial saturation for liquefaction mitigation: experimental investigation. *Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering* **133(4)**: 372–380.
- Yoon J and El Mohtar CS (2013) Dynamic rheological properties of sodium pyrophosphate-modified bentonite suspensions for liquefaction mitigation. *Clays and Clay Minerals* **61(4)**: 319–327.
- Zornberg JG, Cabral AR and Viratjandr C (2004) Behaviour of tire shred sand mixtures. *Canadian Geotechnical Journal* **41(2)**: 227–241.

How can you contribute?

To discuss this paper, please submit up to 500 words to the editor at journals@ice.org.uk. Your contribution will be forwarded to the author(s) for a reply and, if considered appropriate by the editorial board, it will be published as a discussion in a future issue of the journal.