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EFFECT OF BENTONITE CONTENT ON THE PHYSICAL, MECHANICAL, AND WATERPROOFING PROPERTIES OF SAND-BENTONITE MIXTURES

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Abstract: The article evaluates the effect of the bentonite content in sand-bentonite waterproofing mixtures on their physical-mechanical and waterproofing properties based on laboratory studies. During the experiments, mixtures of different compositions were prepared based on sodium bentonite clay and construction sand, and their chemical composition, granulometric characteristics, maximum dry density, optimum moisture content, plasticity characteristics, free swelling degree, and swelling pressure were determined. The results showed that an increase in the bentonite content in the mixture significantly increased plasticity, water-retention capacity, free swelling degree, and swelling pressure. At the same time, it was substantiated that an increase in the bentonite content improved the waterproofing properties of the mixture, resulting in a decrease in the coefficient of filtration. The research results are of practical importance for the design of sand-bentonite waterproofing barriers and the selection of an optimal composition for protecting underground structures from moisture.

Keywords: bentonite clay, construction sand, sand-bentonite mixture, waterproofing, hydraulic conductivity, filtration, swelling degree, swelling pressure, plasticity, underground structures.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada qum-bentonit gidroizolyatsiya aralashmalari tarkibidagi bentonit miqdorining ularning fizik-mexanik hamda gidroizolyatsion xususiyatlariga ta'siri laboratoriya tadqiqotlari asosida baholangan. Eksperimentlar davomida natriyli bentonit gili va qurilish qumi asosida turli tarkibdagi aralashmalar tayyorlanib, ularning kimyoviy tarkibi, granulometrik xususiyatlari, maksimal quruq zichligi, optimal namligi, plastiklik ko'rsatkichlari, erkin shishish darajasi hamda shishish bosimi aniqlangan. Natijalarga ko'ra, aralashma tarkibida bentonit ulushining ortishi plastiklik, suv ushlab qolish qobiliyati, erkin shishish darajasi va shishish bosimini sezilarli darajada oshirishi aniqlandi. Shu bilan birga, bentonit ulushining ko'payishi aralashmaning gidroizolyatsion xususiyatlarini yaxshilab, filtratsiya koeffitsiyentining kamayishiga olib kelishi asoslandi. Tadqiqot natijalari yer osti konstruksiyalarini namlikdan himoya qilishda qum-bentonit gidroizolyatsiya ekranlarini loyihalash va optimal tarkibni tanlash uchun amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit so'zlar: bentonit gili, qurilish qumi, qum-bentonit aralashmasi, gidroizolyatsiya, gidravlik o'tkazuvchanlik, filtratsiya, shishish darajasi, shishish bosimi, plastiklik, yer osti konstruksiyalari.

Аннотация: В статье на основе лабораторных исследований оценено влияние содержания бентонита в песчано-бентонитовых гидроизоляционных смесях на их физико-механические и гидроизоляционные свойства. В ходе экспериментов были приготовлены смеси различного состава на основе натриевой бентонитовой глины и строительного песка, а также определены их химический состав, гранулометрические характеристики, максимальная сухая плотность, оптимальная влажность, показатели пластичности, степень свободного набухания и давление набухания. По результатам исследований установлено, что увеличение доли бентонита в составе смеси значительно повышает пластичность, водоудерживающую способность, степень свободного набухания и давление набухания. Вместе с тем обосновано, что увеличение содержания бентонита улучшает гидроизоляционные свойства смеси, приводя к снижению коэффициента фильтрации. Результаты исследования имеют практическое значение для проектирования песчано-бентонитовых гидроизоляционных экранов и выбора оптимального состава при защите подземных конструкций от воздействия влаги.

Ключевые слова: бентонитовая глина, строительный песок, песчано-бентонитовая смесь, гидроизоляция, гидравлическая проводимость, фильтрация, степень набухания, давление набухания, пластичность, подземные конструкции.

INTRODUCTION

In modern construction practice, protecting the underground structures of buildings and facilities from moisture is considered one of the important engineering tasks [1, 5]. The penetration of groundwater, capillary moisture, and atmospheric water into structures reduces the operational reliability of concrete and reinforced concrete elements, accelerates reinforcement corrosion, and shortens the service life of structures [4]. Therefore, the development and improvement of materials and technologies with high waterproofing efficiency is one of the pressing issues.

In recent years, waterproofing materials prepared based on natural sodium bentonite have been widely used due to their high efficiency [1–3]. The montmorillonite mineral contained in bentonite expands in volume under the influence of water, fills the pores between sand grains, and blocks filtration channels [7, 8]. As a result, the water permeability of the mixture decreases sharply, and its waterproofing properties improve.

Sand–bentonite mixtures are currently used as waterproofing materials in diaphragm walls, anti-filtration screens, landfills, reservoirs, and underground structures [1, 2, 3, 10, 11]. However, the effect of the bentonite proportion in the mixture on its physical and mechanical properties has not been sufficiently comprehensively evaluated. Therefore, determining the optimal bentonite content is of significant scientific and practical importance.

The purpose of this article is to experimentally investigate the effect of the bentonite content in sand–bentonite waterproofing mixtures on their physical, mechanical, and waterproofing properties and to substantiate an optimal composition for waterproofing screens.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

The use of sand–bentonite mixtures as waterproofing and anti-filtration screens has been extensively studied by foreign and local researchers. Daniel [1] investigated the properties of materials used for waterproofing and waste isolation in geotechnical structures and demonstrated the importance of bentonite-based mixtures in ensuring low water permeability. Shackelford [2] studied the movement of chemicals and contaminants in soils and analyzed the properties of bentonite materials in limiting filtration processes. Rowe [3] investigated the long-term performance of anti-filtration barrier systems and emphasized the importance of the hydraulic properties of such materials during operation.

Local researchers have also studied the water-physical properties of soils and capillary wetting processes. Tulakov E.S., Inoyatov D.T., and Kurbonov A.S. [4] investigated methods for determining the height of capillary water rise in soils. Sodiqov O.O. [5] addressed issues related to hydrogeological processes and groundwater movement. These studies demonstrate the need to consider the water permeability and moisture-related properties of soils when protecting underground structures from moisture.

Alekseev V.P. [6] examined the lithological and granulometric properties of rocks, including the composition of fine-dispersed particles and their influence on engineering-geological properties. Osipov V.I. and co-authors [7] studied the microstructure of clay rocks and their behavior under the influence of water, substantiating the effect of hydration and swelling processes of clay minerals on material properties. Komine H. and Ogata N. [8] investigated the self-compacting and self-sealing properties of bentonite-based materials.

Mitchell and Soga [9] comprehensively studied the physical and mechanical properties of soils, including plasticity, moisture, and deformation properties. Jo H.Y., Benson C.H., and Shackelford C.D. [10] investigated the hydraulic conductivity of sand–bentonite mixtures and determined that the bentonite content in the mixture has a significant effect on its filtration properties. Benson C.H. and Daniel D.E. [11] studied the effect of bentonite content on the hydraulic conductivity of soil screens and demonstrated that water permeability decreases with increasing bentonite proportion.

In the above studies, the swelling properties of bentonite, the hydraulic conductivity of sand–bentonite mixtures, the physical and mechanical properties of soils, and the effectiveness of anti-filtration barriers have been studied in separate areas. However, existing studies have not sufficiently addressed the comprehensive effect of bentonite content on the physical and mechanical parameters, free swelling capacity, swelling pressure, and waterproofing properties of sand–bentonite mixtures prepared from sodium bentonite and local construction sand with different compositions.

In this regard, the distinctive feature of this study is the comprehensive assessment, within a single experimental framework, of the effect of bentonite content on granulometric composition, maximum dry density, optimum moisture content, plasticity, free swelling capacity, and swelling pressure, as well as the determination of an optimal sand–bentonite composition for waterproofing screens. Based on the obtained results, the waterproofing properties and practical applicability of mixtures containing 40–50% bentonite were evaluated.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The experimental studies were carried out at the Central Geotechnical Laboratory of "O'ZGASHKLITI" LLC. Sodium bentonite clay powder and local construction sand were selected as the research materials [6]. Bentonite has a high swelling capacity, while construction sand served as a mineral filler ensuring the mechanical stability of the mixture.

For the experiments, samples with the following compositions were prepared:

- 100% QS + 0% BC;
- 90% QS + 10% BC;
- 80% QS + 20% BC;
- 70% QS + 30% BC;
- 60% QS + 40% BC;
- 50% QS + 50% BC;
- 0% QS + 100% BC.

For each sample, the following parameters were determined: granulometric composition; chemical composition; maximum dry density (ρ_{dmax}); optimum moisture content (W_{opt}); liquid limit (WL); plastic limit (Wp); plasticity index (Ip); free swelling capacity (G); and swelling pressure (P).

Free swelling tests were conducted on cylindrical specimens (50 mm in diameter and 20 mm in height) using an oedometer apparatus. After the specimens were saturated with water, their vertical deformation was monitored over a certain period, and the free swelling capacity was calculated using the following formula:

$$G = \frac{I_1 - I}{I} \cdot 100\% = \frac{N}{H} \cdot 100\% \quad (1)$$

where N_1 is the height of the specimen after exposure to water (after free swelling), mm; N is the height of the specimen before immersion in water, mm; G is the free swelling amount, %.

Swelling pressure was determined using an oedometer apparatus on specimens saturated with water under external confinement. All experiments were repeated at least 5 times, and the average values of the obtained results were analyzed.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

At the initial stage of the study, the physical properties of sand–bentonite mixtures with different compositions were determined. The results of the laboratory tests are presented in Table 1. The data in the table show that systematic changes occur in the physical properties of the mixture as the bentonite content increases (Table 1).

Table 1.
Physical Properties of Sand–Bentonite Mixture Samples¹

Mixture composition	$d \leq 100 \mu\text{m}$, %	$d \leq 4 \mu\text{m}$, %	ρ_{dmax} , g/cm ³	W_{opt} , %	WL, %	Wp, %	Ip, %
100% QS + 0% BC	1.8	0	—	—	—	—	—
90% QS + 10% BC	9.8	3.9	—	—	—	—	—
80% QS + 20% BC	19.6	7.8	1.829	11.84	29.9	17.1	12.8
70% QS + 30% BC	29.3	11.8	1.775	13.00	37.7	18.4	19.3
60% QS + 40% BC	39.1	15.7	1.727	14.11	45.8	20.2	25.6
50% QS + 50% BC	48.9	19.6	1.685	15.60	55.6	21.8	33.8
100% BC	97.8	39.2	1.527	20.85	81.7	27.3	54.4

The results of Table 1 show that the proportion of fine-dispersed particles increased significantly with an increase in the bentonite content of the mixture [6]. In particular, the proportion of particles with $d \leq 100 \mu\text{m}$ increased from 1.8% to 97.8%, while the proportion of particles with $d \leq 4 \mu\text{m}$ reached 39.2%. This changes the pore structure of the mixture and creates favorable conditions for improving its filtration properties.

The maximum dry density (ρ_{dmax}) decreased from 1.829 g/cm³ to 1.527 g/cm³ as the bentonite content increased. This can be explained by the fact that bentonite is a relatively lightweight and highly porous mineral. At the same time, the optimum moisture content (W_{opt}) increased from 11.84% to 20.85%. Such changes confirm the high water absorption capacity of bentonite [7, 8].

The plasticity indices also increased proportionally with the bentonite content [9]. In particular, the plasticity index (Ip) increased from 12.8% to 54.4%. This indicates that the deformation capacity of the mixture and its

ability to form an integral structure under the influence of water increased [2, 8, 9]. These results demonstrate that bentonite plays a crucial role in ensuring the reliability of sand–bentonite waterproofing screens.

One of the main indicators for evaluating the waterproofing efficiency of sand–bentonite mixtures is their free swelling capacity and swelling pressure. These parameters characterize the volumetric expansion of bentonite under the influence of water and its ability to fill pores.

The experimental results are presented in Table 2 (Table 2).

Table 2
Swelling Properties of Sand–Bentonite Mixtures²

Mixture composition	Free swelling G (%)	Swelling pressure P (kPa)
100% QS + 0% BC	—	—
90% QS + 10% BC	—	—
80% QS + 20% BC	5.8	24.3
70% QS + 30% BC	9.6	65.8
60% QS + 40% BC	13.9	119.0
50% QS + 50% BC	19.7	173.2
100% BC	34.2	336.0

According to the results of Table 2, both the free swelling capacity and swelling pressure increased consistently with an increase in the bentonite proportion. For example, in the mixture containing 20% bentonite, free swelling was 5.8%, whereas in the sample containing 50% bentonite, this parameter reached 19.7%. In the pure bentonite sample, free swelling was 34.2%.

The swelling pressure showed a similar trend. It was 24.3 kPa at 20% bentonite, 173.2 kPa at 50% bentonite, and 336.0 kPa in pure bentonite. These results can be explained by the formation of significant internal pressure by bentonite during the hydration process and its effective ability to fill pores [7, 8].

The analyses show that mixtures containing 40–50% bentonite have high swelling capacity and are considered the most suitable compositions for waterproofing screens [10]. Such mixtures reliably block filtration channels, reduce water permeability, and significantly improve the protection of underground structures against moisture [1, 2, 3].

When evaluating the waterproofing efficiency of sand–bentonite mixtures, the change in the free swelling process over time is of great importance. The swelling dynamics after saturation of the specimens with water are presented in Figure 1. As can be seen from the figure, the swelling process in all mixtures develops gradually over time and reaches a stable state after a certain period (Figure 1).

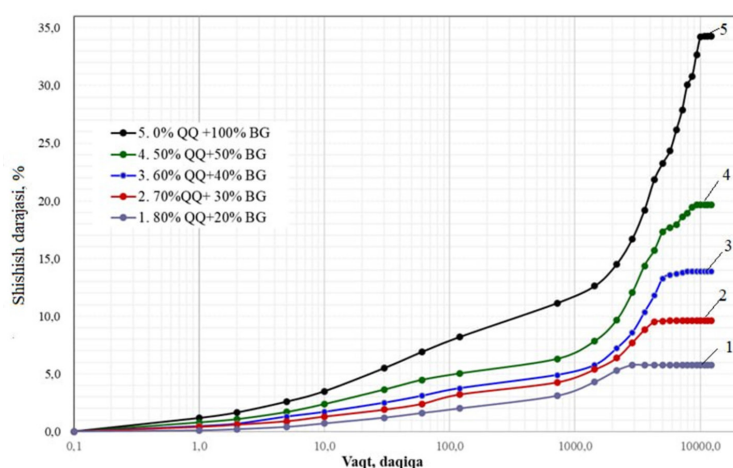


Figure 1. Dynamics of changes in the free swelling amount of sand–bentonite mixture samples with different compositions over time³

Analysis of Figure 1 shows that at the initial stage of the swelling process, deformation occurs relatively slowly due to the penetration of water between the bentonite particles. Subsequently, the swelling rate increases due to the hydration of the montmorillonite mineral and reaches an equilibrium state after a certain period [7, 8].

² Source: Author's experimental research.

³ Source: Author's experimental research.

Figure 1 also shows that the higher the bentonite content in the mixture, the higher both its swelling rate and final swelling amount. In particular, samples containing 40–50% bentonite were observed to provide high waterproofing efficiency. This can be explained by the volumetric expansion of bentonite under the influence of water and its effective filling of the pores between sand particles.

The obtained experimental results showed that the bentonite content in sand–bentonite mixtures is one of the main factors determining their waterproofing properties. An increase in the bentonite proportion leads to an increase in the proportion of fine-dispersed particles and a reduction in pore volume. This limits water filtration pathways and improves the impermeability of the mixture.

At the same time, the volumetric expansion of bentonite during hydration generates internal swelling pressure. The resulting pressure densifies the pores and ensures the integrity of the waterproofing layer. This process is particularly important in underground structures subjected to external hydrostatic pressure.

The research results are also consistent with the findings reported in the studies of international researchers. For example, Daniel [1], Shackelford [2], and Rowe [3] also reported that hydraulic conductivity decreases and swelling pressure increases with an increase in bentonite content. According to their conclusions, mixtures containing 30–50% bentonite are considered highly effective for anti-filtration screens [1–3].

The results of this study also confirm these conclusions. In particular, samples containing 40–50% bentonite demonstrated high plasticity, high swelling pressure, and good waterproofing properties [10, 11]. Therefore, the use of this composition in underground structures, hydraulic engineering structures, and anti-filtration screens is considered appropriate.

In addition, the studies showed that although a further increase in bentonite content improves waterproofing properties, the economic efficiency and technological workability of the mixture decrease to some extent. From this perspective, mixtures containing 40–50% bentonite can be considered the most optimal option from both technical and economic perspectives [1–3].

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the experimental studies conducted and the analysis of the obtained results, the following conclusions were reached:

The addition of sodium bentonite clay significantly improves the physical, mechanical, and waterproofing properties of sand–bentonite mixtures. As the bentonite content increases, the plasticity, water-retention capacity, and swelling properties of the mixture increase consistently.

As the bentonite content increased from 20% to 50%, the maximum dry density decreased from 1.829 g/cm³ to 1.685 g/cm³, while the optimum moisture content increased from 11.84% to 15.60%. This can be explained by the high hydrophilicity and water absorption capacity of bentonite.

The free swelling capacity was 5.8% in the mixture containing 20% bentonite, increased to 19.7% at 50% bentonite, and reached 34.2% in pure bentonite. The swelling pressure also increased accordingly from 24.3 kPa to 173.2 kPa, reaching 336.0 kPa in pure bentonite.

The increase in swelling pressure enables the effective filling of pores and restriction of filtration pathways as a result of the hydration of bentonite particles. This improves the impermeability properties of waterproofing screens.

According to the research results, sand–bentonite mixtures containing 40–50% bentonite provide the most optimal combination of physical, mechanical, and waterproofing properties. This composition is recommended for use in underground structures, anti-filtration screens, and hydraulic engineering structures.

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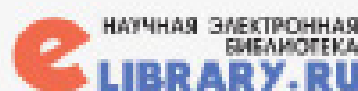
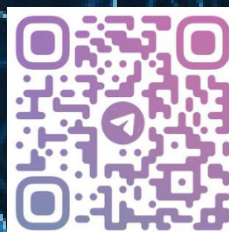
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