

研究テーマー古紙を原料とする微細粉体を用いた高含水泥土の強度特性およ び運搬性に関する検討

研究背景と目的

建設現場において発生する建設汚泥や、浚渫土砂、軟弱土、ため池底泥などの高含水泥土は、水を多量に含むため、そのままでは搬出・積載・運搬することができない。これまでに様々な泥土処理技術が開発されているが、低環境負荷性、即時性を兼ね備えた方法は未だに少ない。

この課題に対し、筆者らの研究グループは、古紙を原料とする微細粉体(FCP)を高含水泥土へ添加・ 攪拌し、泥土の流動性を即時に低下させる手法を開発している(Fig.1)*.本研究では、本手法を用い て処理した複数の泥土に対してコーン指数試験を実施し、その強度特性を調べた。また、フロー試験お よび振動台実験によりその運搬性について検討した。

研究手法

泥土母材には藤森粘土を用い、液性限界を基準として含水比を調整した. FCP の原料は裁断屑などによる紙粉とシュレッダー屑であり、それらを微細加工したものを用い、添加率は粘土の含水量を基に種々に変化させた. コーン指数試験は、本研究では FCP により処理された高含水泥土の強度特性を把握する目的で実験を実施した. フロー試験は一般的にモルタルの供試体の流動性評価に用いられる試験であるが、本研究では泥土試料に落下を加えて振動を簡易に与えることで、運搬性を評価した.

研究成果

Fig.2 に FCP 添加率とコーン指数の関係を示す. 図より, 含水比が 400 %程度の高含水泥土に対してもコーン指数が増加しており, 処理が可能であることが確認できる. Fig.3 にフロー試験前後における供試体の様子を示す. 図より, FCP 添加により供試体の流動性が低下しており, その傾向は添加率が増加するにつれて顕著である.

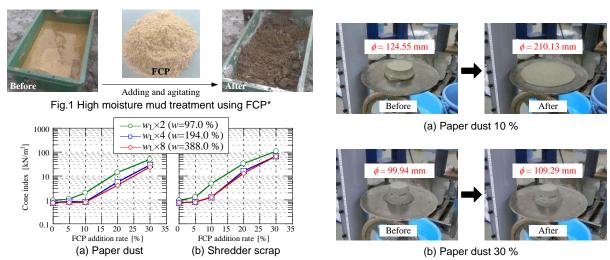


Fig.2 The relationship between FCP addition rate and Cone index

Fig.3 State of specimen before and after in Flow test

*澤村,矢野,相原,西村,木村:セルロースを主成分とする微細粉体による高含水泥土の力学特性変化,第12回環境地盤工学シンポジウム発表論文集,地盤工学会,No.15-4,pp.505-510,2017.



Research theme —Study on strength characteristics and transportability of high moisture mud treated by using fine powder from waste paper

Research background and objective

High moisture mud such as construction sludge, dredged sediment, soft soil and pump bottom sludge generated in the construction site contains a large amount of water, so it can't be discharged, loaded and transported as it is. Although various mud treatment technologies have been developed so far, methods that has both low environmental impact and quick execution are still low in number.

Our research group has developed a method to immediately reduce the liquidity of the mud by adding fine powder (FCP) to the high moisture mud and stirring it (Fig.1)*. In this study, the cone index test was conducted on multiple muds treated by this method, and the strength characteristics were investigated. In addition, its transportability was investigated by flow test and shaking table experiment.

Research method

Fujimori clay was used for the mud base material and the water content ratio was adjusted based on the liquid limit. Raw material of FCP is paper dust generated from cutting waste and the like and shredder scrap. They were microfabricated, and addition rate was variously changed based on the water content of clay. In this study, cone index test was conducted to understand the strength characteristics of the high moisture mud treated by FCP. Flow test is generally used to evaluate the liquidity of mortar specimens, but in this study, we evaluated the transportability by simply giving vibration from free fall to the mud sample.

Results & Discussion

Fig.2 shows the relationship between FCP addition rate and cone index. It is confirmed the cone index is increased even for high moisture mud with water content ratio of about 400%, and that treatment is possible. Fig.3 shows the state of the specimen before and after flow test. From the figure, the liquidity of the specimen decreases by adding FCP, and the tendency becomes more noticeable as addition rate increases.

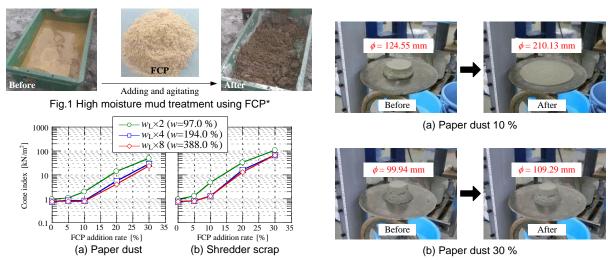


Fig.2 The relationship between FCP addition rate and Cone index Fig.3 State of specimen before and after in Flow test