

of soil (C_u), coefficient of non uniform compression (C_ϕ), coefficient of uniform shear (C_r), damping coefficient (ξ), is obtained. Both these (K & C_u , C_ϕ , C_r , ξ) parameters are important in designing the pavement and structures.

Modulus of Subgrade Reaction (K) of both Reinforced and Unreinforced sand and BC soil is obtained by conducting Static Plate load test, Similarly co-efficient of elastic uniform compression (C_u), coefficient of non uniform compression (C_ϕ), coefficient of uniform shear (C_r), damping coefficient (ξ) of Reinforced and unreinforced sand and BC soil is obtained by conducting Cyclic plate load test.

3.4. Discussion

Based on the various researchers it is observed that generally they are change the basic parameters of geosynthetic reinforcement and find out bearing capacity of soil, settlement of soil, and also find dynamic parameters. Also they proved that by the increase number of reinforcement layer bearing capacity and dynamic parameter will be improve and static and dynamic loading effect decrease from the soil structures.

4. Conclusion

Review of the literature revealed that various laboratory investigations have been conducted on geo grid reinforced sand but these investigations were limited in their scope and concentrated on square footing resting on reinforced sand under static and cyclic loading. As per literature review they were found dynamic parameter by varying basic parameter of reinforcement layer and determine which optimum number of reinforcement layer gives highest strength. The basic parameters are given below:

- (1) Effect of the Number of layer of Reinforcement (N),
- (2) u/B , (3) b/B

Where, N = Number of layer of reinforcement

u = Depth of the top layer of reinforcement

b = Width of geo grid

B = Width of footing

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