Fişa suspiciunii de plagiat / Sheet of plagiarism's suspicion

Indexat la: 00300.06

Opera suspicionată (OS)	Opera autentică (OA)	
Suspicious work	Authentic work	
OC HIECOH Mike; and DATH Joon (Coff coil accomid vainforcement impact on	

- OS ILIESCU, Mihai and RAŢIU, Ioan. Soft soil geogrid reinforcement impact on bearing capacity values. *Acta Technica Napocensis: Civil Engineering & Architecture*. **55**(3). 2012. p.286-290.
- OA PARDEEP, S. and GILL, K.S. CBR improvement of Clayley Soil with geo-grid reinforcement. International Journal of Emerging Technology and Advanced Engineering. **2**(6). June 2012. www.ijetae.com. p.315-318.

Incidența minimă a suspiciunii / Minimum incidence of suspicion

p.286:01 - p.290:00

p.315:01 - p.318:00.

Fişa întocmită pentru includerea suspiciunii în Indexul Operelor Plagiate în România de la Sheet drawn up for including the suspicion in the Index of Plagiarized Works in Romania at www.plagiate.ro

Notă: Prin "p.72:00" se înțelege paragraful care se termină la finele pag.72. Notația "p.00:00" semnifică până la ultima pagină a capitolului curent, în întregime de la punctul inițial al preluării.

Note: By "p.72:00" one understands the text ending with the end of the page 72. By "p.00:00" one understands the taking over from the initial point till the last page of the current chapter, entirely.

Argumentarea calificării

Nr. crt.	Descrierea situaţiei care este încadrată drept plagiat			
1.	Preluarea identică a unor pasaje dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără precizarea întinderii şi menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.			
2.	Preluarea identică a unor pasaje dintr-o operă autentică publicată, care sunt rezumate ale unor opere anterioare operei autentice, fără precizarea întinderii şi menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.			
3.	Preluarea identică a unor figuri dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.			
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6.	Republicarea unei opere anterioare publicate, prin includerea unui nou autor sau de noi autori fără contribuţie explicită în lista de autori			
7.	Republicarea unei opere anterioare publicate, prin excluderea unui autor sau a unor autori din lista iniţială de autori.			
8.	Preluarea identică de pasaje dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără precizarea întinderii şi menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.			
9.	Preluarea identică de figuri sau reprezentări grafice dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.			
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11.	Preluarea identică a unor fragmente de demonstraţie sau de deducere a unor relaţii matematice care nu se justifică în regăsirea unei relaţii matematice finale necesare aplicării efective dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.			
12.	Preluarea identică a textului unei lucrări publicate anterior sau simultan, cu acelaşi titlu sau cu titlu similar, de un acelaşi autor / un acelaşi grup de autori în publicaţii sau edituri diferite.			

Preluarea identică de pasaje ale unui cuvânt înainte sau ale unei prefeţe care se referă la două opere, diferite, publicate în două momente diferite de timp.

Notă:

13.

- a) Prin "proveniență" se înțelege informația din care se pot identifica cel puțin numele autorului / autorilor, titlul operei, anul apariției.
- b) Plagiatul este definit prin textul legii¹.

"...plagiatul – expunerea într-o operă scrisă sau o comunicare orală, inclusiv în format electronic, a unor texte, idei, demonstraţii, date, ipoteze, teorii, rezultate ori metode ştiinţifice extrase din opere scrise, inclusiv în format electronic, ale altor autori, fără a menţiona acest lucru şi fără a face trimitere la operele originale...".

Tehnic, plagiatul are la bază conceptul de piesă de creație care²:

"...este un element de comunicare prezentat în formă scrisă, ca text, imagine sau combinat, care posedă un subiect, o organizare sau o construcţie logică şi de argumentare care presupune nişte premise, un raţionament şi o concluzie. Piesa de creaţie presupune în mod necesar o formă de exprimare specifică unei persoane. Piesa de creaţie se poate asocia cu întreaga operă autentică sau cu o parte a acesteia..."

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"...O operă de creație se găsește în poziția de operă plagiată sau operă suspicionată de plagiat în raport cu o altă operă considerată autentică dacă:

- i) Cele două opere tratează același subject sau subjecte înrudite.
- ii) Opera autentică a fost făcută publică anterior operei suspicionate.
- iii) Cele două opere conţin piese de creaţie identificabile comune care posedă, fiecare în parte, un subiect și o formă de prezentare bine definită.
- iv) Pentru piesele de creaţie comune, adică prezente în opera autentică şi în opera suspicionată, nu există o menţionare explicită a provenienţei. Menţionarea provenienţei se face printr-o citare care permite identificarea piesei de creaţie preluate din opera autentică.
- Simpla menţionare a titlului unei opere autentice într-un capitol de bibliografie sau similar acestuia fără delimitarea întinderii preluării nu este de natură să evite punerea în discuţie a suspiciunii de plagiat.
- vi) Piesele de creaţie preluate din opera autentică se utilizează la construcţii realizate prin juxtapunere fără ca acestea să fie tratate de autorul operei suspicionate prin poziţia sa explicită.
- vii) In opera suspicionată se identifică un fir sau mai multe fire logice de argumentare şi tratare care leagă aceleaşi premise cu aceleaşi concluzii ca în opera autentică..."

¹ Legii nr. 206/2004 privind buna conduită în cercetarea ştiinţifică, dezvoltarea tehnologică şi inovare, publicată în Monitorul Oficial al României, Partea I, nr. 505 din 4 iunie 2004

² ISOC, D. *Ghid de acţiune împotriva plagiatului: bună-conduită, prevenire, combatere*. Cluj-Napoca: Ecou Transilvan, 2012.

³ ISOC, D. *Prevenitor de plagiat*. Cluj-Napoca: Ecou Transilvan, 2014.



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CBR Improvement of Clayey Soil with Geo-grid Reinforcement

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Abstract— The quality and life of pavement is greatly affected by the type of sub-grade, sub base and base course materials. The most important of these are the type and quality of sub-grade soil. But in India most of the flexible pavements are need to be constructed over weak and problematic sub-grade. The California bearing ratio (CBR) of these sub-grade have very low, it needs to more thickness of pavement. Decrease in the availability of suitable sub base and base materials for pavement construction have leads to a search for economic method of converting locally available problematic soil to suitable construction materials. The present research have to study the effect of geo-grid reinforcement on maximum dry density (MDD), Optimum Moisture Content (OMC), California Bearing Ratio (CBR) and E-Value of sub-grade soil. The clayey type of soil and one type of geo--grid were selected for this study. From the study it is clear that there is considerable improvement in California Bearing Ratio (CBR) of sub-grade due to geo-grid reinforcement. In case of without reinforcement (Geo-grid) the soaked CBR value was 2.9% and when geo-grid was placed at 0.2H from the top of the specimen the CBR increases to 9.4%.

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} \textit{Keywords} & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\$

I. INTRODUCTION

Desirable properties of sub-grade are high compressive and shear strength, permanency of strength under all weather and loading conditions, ease and permanency of compaction, ease of drainage and low susceptibility to volume changes and frost action. Since sub-grade soils vary considerably, the interrelationship of texture, density, moisture content and strength of sub-grade materials is complex. are sub-grade, sub-base, base course and hearing course effect of geo-grid reinforcement on maximum dry density (MDD), optimum moisture content (OMC), California Bearing Ratio and E value of sub-grade soils.

In addition, reinforced soils are often treated as composite materials in with reinforcement resisting tensile stress and interacting with soil through friction. Although three is lot of information and experience with geo-synthetic reinforcement of subgrade soils, many pavement failures still occur. These failures may be due to lack of understanding of how these materials influence the engineering properties of sub-grade soils and what is the optimum position of reinforcement. Therefore a compressive laboratory program is required to study strength characteristics of both reinforced and unreinforced sub-grade soils also to investigate their behaviors under cycle leading.

This work describes the beneficial effects of reinforcing the sub-grade layer with a single layer of geo-grid at different positions and thereby determination of optimum position of reinforcement layer. The optimum position was determined based on California Bearing Ratio (CBR value) and unconfined compression tests were conducted to decide the optimum position of geo-grid.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The concept of reinforcement is not new. Early civilizations commonly used sun-dried soil bricks as a building material. Somewhere in their experience it became an accepted practice to mix the soil with straw or other fiber available to them to improve the properties (Dean, 1986). Various materials were used in reinforcement of both pavement materials and sub-grade soils. They can vary greatly, either in form (strips, sheets, grids, bars, or fibers), texture (rough or smooth), and relative stiffness (high such as steel or relatively low such as polymeric fabrics), (Donald and Ohashi, 1983). Haas (1985) showed that flexible pavements could be effectively reinforced with the polymer geo-grid.



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This involves asphalt thickness savings from 50 mm to 100 mm, or the ability to carry two or three times more traffic loads for equal thicknesses. Nejad and Small (1996) investigated the influence of geogrid reinforcement of the granular base of a flexible pavement constructed on sand. They found that geogrid could significantly decrease the permanent deformation in the pavement by 40% to 70%.

Ling and Liu (2001) carried out some static and dynamic tests on model sections to find out the contribution of geo-synthetic reinforcement to the stiffness and strength of asphalt pavements. The reinforcement layer (geo-grid) was laid above the sub-grade and a final layer of asphalt concrete was placed. The study showed that the settlement over the loading area of reinforced pavement was reduced when compared with un-reinforced pavement.

Srinivas Rao, B. and Jagloxshmi S (2008), carried out effect of fiber reinforcement of soil sub-grade beneath flexible pavements, in this work the study on strengthening of soil sub-grade with polymer reinforcement was carried out. The CBR test was carried out without fiber reinforcement. The CBR value of soil without fiber is 3.3%. After addition of fiber reaction the high CBR value was achieved.

Professor Stelin, V.K., Prof. Ravi, E. and Arun Murugen, R.B.(in 2010) carried out the experiment on shrink Behavior of expensive clay using geosynthetics. In this paper attempt is made to control the expansion on swelling clays with geo-synthetics. Swelling tests were conducted on expensive clay with varying orientation and number of layers of geo-grid, geo-membrane and geo-textile and they found the result that the load carrying capacity of swollen clay with geo-grid is high.

Raju, N. Ramakrishna (2010) reported that the usage of geo-synthetics in earth dams and embankments to provide additional stability. Reinforcement of embankment/filling on soft soil reduces construction material quantities, reduces land acquisition and reduces construction time.

III. EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMME

Material selection: One type of clayey soil was selected for this study. The index properties: liquid limit, plastic limit and plasticity index were determined. Important physical properties and classification of soil are given in table no. 1.

TABLE 1
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF SOIL

Property	Soil	
Hoparty	501	
Dry Density (gm/cc)	1.70	
Optimum Moisture Content (OMC) %	16.0	
Specific gravity	2.60	
Coefficient of uniformity (Cu)	8	
Coefficient of curvature (Cc)	0.18	
Liquid Limit(%)	28	
Plastic Limit (%)	15	
Plasticity Index	13	
Unified classification	CL- Clay of low compressibility	

One type of geo-grid was used to reinforce the subgrade soil. Various properties of geo-grid considered for this study are given in table 2.

TABLE 2
PROPERTIES OF GEO-GRID

Property	Grid
Mesh aperture size(nominal) mm	22 x 22
Tensile strength in longitudinal direction at 2% strain (kN/m)	5.8
Stiffness in longitudinal direction (kN/m)	290
Elongation in machine direction	16.5%
Tensile strength in transverse direction at 2% strain (kN/m)	5.2
Stiffness in transverse direction (kN/m)	260
Elongation in transverse direction	10%



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A. California bearing ratio (CBR) test

CBR tests were conducted on selected soil, unreinforced and reinforced with a single layer of geo-grid. To reinforce a sample, the geo-grid was placed in a single layer at different positions: 20%, 40%, 60% and 80% of the specimen height from the top surface. It was cut in the form of circular disc of diameter slightly less than that of the specimen to avoid separation in the specimen by the reinforcing layer. The dry weight required for filling the mould was calculated based upon the maximum dry density (MDD) and corresponding optimum moisture content was achieved from standard proctor test. A total of five samples of unreinforced and reinforced type were tested after soaking in water for four days. The load penetration curve was drawn for the soil samples with geo-grid at different positions and the CBR values were calculated from these curves. Table 3 shows the results of CBR tests under different test conditions. It is clear that considerable amount of increase in CBR value of soil with geo-grid reinforcement, for example, in case of unreinforced soil the CBR value is 2.9% and with geo-grid reinforcement the CBR value increases to 9.4%. The highest increase in the CBR value was achieved when geo-grid was placed at 20% depth from the top of the specimen.

TABLE 3
RESULTS OF CBR TESTS FOR DIFFERENT POSITIONS OF GEOGRIDS

Sr. No.	Position of geo-grid from top of specimen	Unsoaked CBR	Soaked CBR
1.	No geo-grid	6.5	2.9
2.	0.2H	16.05	9.4
3.	0.4H	13.86	7.2
4.	0.6H	10.9	5.8
5.	0.8H	7.2	3.16

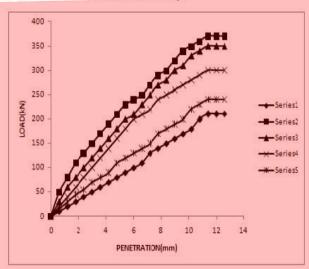


FIGURE 1

LOAD V/S PENETRATION CURVE

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In the present study, reinforced benefits of different layers of a flexible pavement are evaluated in terms of their strength parameters like, CBR and E-value and the important findings of this research are summarized below:

- 1. The CBR of a soil increases by 50-100% when it is reinforced with a single layer of geo-grid. The amount of improvement depends upon the type of soil and position of geo-grid.
- CBR of sub-grade soil is 3.6% without reinforcement and when geo-grid was placed at 0.2H from the top, The CBR value increased to 8.7%.
- The stress-strain behaviour of sub-grade soils under static load condition improved considerably when geo-grid was provided at optimum position.

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