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How KEYWORD INTENT Can Boost Your Conversion Rate



PDF Complete PDF Packagethis Packagethis Papera Short Summary of this document 34 PDFs Complete related to this PaperdownloadPDF Package The distribution of grain size from any soil can be determined using the bulk size, too m Called mecionic dwarf. The full mecionic dwarf of the soil is to penetrate the soil through a set of standard opening size sieves. The sieve maelis can only be used for mechanical mechanical and sand, as the smallest sieving size is 75 mm (0.075 mm). To determine the distribution of the size of the sludge and clay grace and, therefore, to obtain the distribution of the size of grain to the complete track of the particle size in the soils, the dwarf sedimentation e o performed. The dwarf the size of the soil grain is made by the following moms: 1. Sieving dwarf: (a) Whaling of gravel sieve, (B) Single sieve meat, (C) Whale of sieve, (D) Dry sieve meat. 2. Sedimentary dwarf: (a) all of pipette, (B) Mother © All of the Hydran, (C) Mother © All of the fall swings, The sedimentary manisis will not be necessary if the soil contains less than 10% sludge and clay (fines). 1. Sieve Wha regard: The sieve dwelling is to determine the distribution of the size of the soils that will be a part of a part of 75 Å µm. The basic principle of sieving dwelling involves the sieve of the soil through a set of standard sieves and calculating the thinnest cumulative % corresponding to each sieve size or grain size. The cumulative percentages of the different particles of the ground, passing through each sieve, are certain and plotted to obtain the distribution curve of grain size. From the distribution curve in the size of the grain, two paranoms, namely the uniform coefficient and the curvature coefficient, are determined, as these two are mu mu m²At oEAn euq solos a sanepa levjAcilpa :aces arieneq ed esiljAnA .ii. solos so sodot a levjAcilpa :adim²A arieneq ed esiljAnA .i. esiljAnA arap riuges a sodot©Am sid so adnemocer 5891 -)4 etraP(0272 Å .olos od oEÅÅaciffissalc a arap amount of clay. A graph is then plotted between grain size and cumulative % finer. If less than 10% of the soil passes the 75-Åµm sieve, the results of the sieve analysis are sufficient to plot the grain size distribution curve. However, if more than 10% of the soil passes the 75-Åµm sieve, the sieve analysis is to be supplemented with sedimentation analysis and the results are to be combined to plot the grain size distribution curve. This is because soil classification requires the deteArmination of the uniformity coefficient (Cu) and the coefficient of curvature (Cc), which are functions of D10, D60. D10 is the particle size by which 10% of the soil by weight is finer (than that particle size). If the % fines (% slit and % clay) by dry weight in the soil are less than 10%, D10 will be more than 0.075 mm and then it is not necessary to conduct sedimentation analysis to determine the gradation and classify the soil. Sieve analysis is done in two stages cAAA Sieve analysis of gravel and that of sand using the following procedure: i. Air-dried soil samples of quantities as given in Table 6.1 are taken for the test. ii. The weight of the soil taken for the test is determined (W1). iii. The soil is sieved through a 4.75-mm sieve and is divided into two portions, one coarser (gravel) and another finer than 4.75 mm (sand and fines). a. Sieve Analysis of Gravel: Sieve analysis of gravel is done in the following steps: i. The portion of the soil sample retained on the 4.75-mm IS sieve is taken and its weight is determined (W2). ii. IS sieves of sizes 100, 80, 63, 40, 20, and 4.75 mm and a pan are taken. iii. The portion of the soil retained on the 4.75-mm IS sieve is sieved through each sieve, keeping the pan at the bottom and a cover plate at the top. iv. Sieving is done with the sieve of the largest opening size, that is, 100 mm first, and the portion of soil passing through the sieve is then sieved through the sieve of the ed etnega O .vi. etnematepmoc odarutsim ©Å od²Aetnoc o e odanoicida ©Å ofÅsrepsid ed etnega mu ,algra ed avitacifingis ofEÅÅarf amu m©Atnoc olos o eS .x. odahlom osep on sanepa sadaesab res medop arieneq ed esiljAnA an sadazilitu sepiÅAatupmoc sa sadot ,%5 a roirefni rof augjÅ ed roet o eS .sieS odanmireted ©Å olos od augjÅ ed roet o ,augjÅ ed roet ed %5 ed siam retnoc ecarap olos od artsoma a eS .iiiv. odartsiger e odanmireted ©Å arieneq adac me odter olos od osep O .iiv. saditnam oEAs olos od siaudvidni salucArtrap sa sanepa euq ed es-racifitrec arap deveis-er e sadarbeu ofEAs ofEAn olos od siaudvidni salucArtrap sa euq rev ed odnadiuc. assamagra on aharroib ed eltsep mu moc odagferse res edop rarieneq ed setna lairetam O arutreba ad s©Avarta odarrupme ©Å ofEAn olos o ,arieneq ontaucpE .iv. arieneq a erbos ralugerti otnemivom me alor olos od artsoma a euq arap adatiga ©Å arieneq a ,arieneq adac ed s©Avarta odanrieneq ontaucpE .v. ronem arutreba ed onhamat is prepared by adding 2 g of sodium hexametaphosphate or 1 g of sodium hydroxide and 1 g of sodium carbonate to distillTo make 1 l of solution. v. The containment is left not enough disturbed enough, usually at night in the case of clay soil. saw. The material is washed through 75 µm is sieve, (B) Stage 2 - Dry sieve: I. The material retained in the 75 Å ANT is the sieve is carefully collected in a tray and dry in the oven. II The material is sifted through a pile of sieves, 2 mm, 425-µm and 75 Å © from sieves, placed one below the other, or using a mechanical sieve agitator . A typical agitator of mechanical sieve with sieving pile. III. Be careful to see that the sieves are not overwhelmed, ensuring that the mother amount of soil retained in each sieve is as given in Table 6.2. 4. Soil weight retained in each sieve is determined and registered. v. In the case of soils that do not contain clay fraction, the dry sieve can be done without immersion, dispersion (using a dispersion agent) and washing 75 Å © sieve. saw. The cumulative weight of the soil retained in each sieve is calculated. 2. Sedimentary Whaling: Soil particles thinner than 75 Å Hm can not be sieved because the fastest opening sieves are not disposedable and also because the sieve it becomes difficult and ineffective through small openings. The theory of sedimentation of soil particle in the water using the Stokes Law is used to determine the distribution of the size of the soil particles that is thinner than 75 µm. Principle: The principle of sedimentary dwelling is determining the size of the particle and the thinner cumulative %using the Stokes Law, which provides the terminal speed of a free -down - falling massive particle wool mass . The particles of the soil are assumed as sprinkles and the used wool is distilled water. The part of the partner obtained from the sedimentary dwarf, so it is the dialing of a sprinkled partiam equivalent to the same weight of the soil particle. Stokes Law: When a small sphere is established in a its terminal velocity at any time is given by Stokes²ÅÅÅ law as eAAA where r is the radius of the sphere (in m), D is the diameter of the sphere (in m), v is the terminal velocity of the falling sphere (in m/s), ÅÅÅ is the density of the sphere material (in kNm/3), ÅÅÅ is the density of water (in kNm/3; 9.81 kNm/3), ÅÅÅ is the dynamic viscosity of water (in poise), and g is the acceleration due to gravity (in m/s²; 9.81 m/s²). The diameter of a spherical particle falling through a liquid can be obtained from Stokes²ÅÅÅ law as eAAA If He is the depth of the particle (in cm) from the free surface at t s, then the terminal velocity will be eAAA Substituting the value of v from Eq. (6.4) in Eq. (6.3), we get eAAA Substituting the value of ÅÅÅ from Eq. (6.6) in Eq. (6.5), we have eAAA Equation (6.7) is used to compute the particle size at any time t in both pipette method and hydrometer method. (a) Pipette Method: Pipette method is the standard method of sedimentation recommended by IS eAAA 2720 (Part 4) eAAA 1985. Apparatus: The apparatus consists of the following: i. Pipette of 10-ml capacity. ii. Two 500-ml measuring cylinders. iii. Weighing bottles of 25-mm diameter and 50-mm height. iv. Constant temperature bath. v. Mechanical stirrer. vi. Balance. vii. Oven. Procedure: The sedimentation analysis by pipette method consists of the following stages: i. Calibration of pipette. ii. Pretreatment of soil. iii. Dispersion of soil. iv. Sedimentation. (b) Hydrometer Method: Hydrometer is an instrument used for determining the specific gravity of liquids. Principle: In hydrometer method, the hydrometer is used to determine the density of a soil suspension in a measuring cylinder from which the average particle size is computed at the sampling depth. The hydrometer gives the density of the soil suspension at the mid-height of the bulb. As the soil particles in the suspension go on settling with time, the sampling depth does not remain but it continues to increase over time, to the mother of the whole pipette. - No. A special type of hydran -meter with a long narrow rod at the top and a wool at the bottom as shown in Fig. 6.10 (a), is used for the whole of the hydran ter. The rod has graduations from 0.995 at the top to 1.030 at the bottom. The hydran is calibrated using a superficial tension wool 55 dynes/cm. Procedure: The sedimentary dwarf procedure in the motion of the hydran consists of: (a) Hydran Calibration of the meter, (B) soil treatment, (c) Soil dispersion and (d) sedimentation c. All of Plummot Swing of sedimentation dwarf: is a e 2720 (part 4) a e 1985 recommends a whole alternative to pipette and hydran maelis, for sedimentary dwarf, using a rioter swing. - No. Figure 6.12 shows a typical plum equilibrium. It consists of a base with TRANSE leveling screws on which a vertical support is fixed. The pointer beam light together with the graded arc scale is fixed through a pivot to the vertical support. The pointer has two adjustment screws, allowing zero reading adjustment. A Plummot made of perspective is attached with a rope and a hook hanging to the other end of the pointer. The plum weighs 3 g on water. A plum nozzle is supplied in the scale brain support to adjust the novel of the instrument. Principle: The plum equilibrium allows the direct reading of the accumulative % thinner at any time, as indicated by the pointer on a graduated scale in the form of an arc. The depth of the plum immersion in the media cylinder containing the suspension of the ground is used to determine the part of the partista corresponding to the thin accumulation indicated by the pointer. Limits of the sediment: Following are the limitations of sedimentation: 1. The sedimentary user uses the dialysis. Equivalent Metro of the Particle It has the same terminal speed and mass as the actual soil particle in soil soil suspension sedimentation. This equivalent diameter is slightly less than the particle size given by sieve analysis. 2. The law of stokes is applicable only to a sphere freely falling into an infinite mass of liquid. in soil sedimentation analysis, there is interference of other soil particles, as well as the walls of the measuring cylinder. the error due to particle interference is insignificant if the soil mass used in sedimentation analysis is not more than 50 g per 1000 ml of soil suspension. 3. For particles of size less than 0.002 mm, the Brownian movement occurs and its terminal velocity v, as calculated from the law of stokes, gives erroneous results. 4. As the soil consists of different specific gravity particles, the average specific gravity oo in the calculations becomes a source of error. However, as the specific gravity range of different particles is usually small, the error is insignificant. Despite the above limitations, the sedimentation analysis is oada for the grain size analysis of granulated soils mainly to determine the value of d10. the grain size distribution of silicon and clay fractions is not very significant, because their properties are more influenced by plasticity characteristics than the grain size distribution. distribution.



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