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Applications of geosynthetic membranes in soil stabilization and coastal defence structures

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Abstract

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The use of geosynthetic in soil and coastal engineering is increasing and improving due to improvements in its engineering properties and fabrication techniques. While some geosynthetic coastal structures have attained advanced stage in terms of applications and efficiency, others still lack well-structured design formulas and specifications on a sound scientific basis, hence continued experimental works for the better understanding of the hydraulic performance, stability and modes of failure of these structures. Coastal areas are dynamic with unique geomechanical feature such as soil instability, which in any case, may affect the overall performance of coastal defence structures constructed on soft soil or weak foundation. This paper reviews the developments and applications of geosynthetics in soil stabilization and protection of coastal areas with emphasis on shoreline protection. Relevant empirical research data are presented as well as the present and likely future challenges in the use of geosynthetics in soil stabilization and coastal defence structures.

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Keywords: Geosynthetics; Shoreline protection; Coastal engineering; Hydraulic performance

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Nomenclature							
CBR	California bearing ratio	1	length of sand container (m)				
Δh	change in height of geotextile tube (m)	H_m	mean wave height (m)				
D	characteristic diameter of sand container (m)	MSW	mechanically stabilized wall				
L	circumference of the geotextile in a container	MPASR	Multi-purpose artificial submerged reef				
	(m)	CR	over consolidation ratio				
GSC	geosynthetic sand-filled containers	n	porosity of filling material (–)				
C_1 and C_2	GSC coefficients (–)	PVD	prefabricated vertical drain				
A	cross-sectional area of GSC (m ²)	RSS-RW	reinforced soil segmental retaining wall				
L_o	deep water wave length (m)	Δ_t	relative density of geotextile tube (–)				
d_{fill}	degree of filling of GSC (-)	Δ_c	relative density of submerge GSCs (-)				
$ ho_W$	density of water (kg/m ³)	$\frac{R_c}{H_s}$	relative freeboard (–)				
$ ho_E$	density of sand container elements (kg/m ³)	ŜRW	segmental retaining wall				
a and b	dimensions of a flat rectangular sand bag (m)	H_s	significant wave height (m)				
DEM	discrete element modelling	α	slope angle of GSC/geotextile tube structure				
C_W	empirical parameter (–)		(°)				
EMI	Ernst-Mach-Institute	G_s	specific gravity of solid (–)				
R_c	freeboard (m)	N_s	stability number (–)				
f	friction coefficient between the geotextile and	D_{50}	thickness of armour layer of GSC (m)				
	the concrete substructure (–)	$\gamma_{slurry}, \gamma_{soil}$	unit weight of fill slurry and the consolidated				
r(x)	geosynthetic radius of curvature (m)		soil (kN/m^3)				
GRS	geosynthetic reinforced soil	γ_w	unit weight of water (kN/m ³)				
GRS RW	geosynthetic reinforced soil retaining wall	V	volume of GSC/geotextile tube (m ³)				
T	geosynthetic tensile force (kN/m)	В	width of geotextile tube (m)				
GWR	geotextile wrap-around revetment	SIM	stepped isothermal method				
p(x)	hydrostatic pressure of the slurry (kN/m ³)	TTS	time-temperature superposition				
H_s	incident significant wave height (m)	PET	polyethylene-terephthalate				
h_o	initial height of geotextile tube (m)	HDPE	high density polyethylene				
w_o and w_f	initial and final water content of fill material	RLT	rapid load tensile tests				
۶	(-)	UTM	universal testing machine				
ξ_o	iribarren number (–)	DEM	discrete element modelling				
l_c	length of the critical sand container (m)						

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