



IJEAST

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF ENGINEERING APPLIED SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY



VOLUME : 4 ISSUE : 10 Print / Issue Publication Date: 09-Apr-2020



ISSN : 2455-2143



DOI : 10.33564/IJEAST.2020.v04i10.034

Indexed In



WWW.IJEAST.COM

editor@ijeast.com



COMPARISON OF THE THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY TO THE GEO-TECHNICAL PROPERTIES OF SOIL FOR THE UNDERGROUND POWER TRANSMISSION PROJECTS

Ankit Kumar

Geo-technical Department

Gaveshana Geosciences Pvt Ltd New Delhi, India

Sushil Kumar

Geophysicist Department

Gaveshana Geosciences Pvt Ltd New Delhi, India

Abstract— Underground Power Transmission connectivity projects are going on maximum number of times now a days. The present studies are based on to calculated suitable materials for these types of project. After performing a series of laboratory test, it is observed that well graded soil is suitable material for underground laying of cable. Its transfer heat particles to particles to avoid damage of cable due to heat problem of cable, when high voltage electricity is transferred in the cable. The all laboratory tests are performed as per American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and laboratory test results shown in this paper.

Keywords— TLS 100, Thermal Conductivity, Grain Size Analysis, Geo-technical

I. INTRODUCTION

Industrialization and urbanization increasing day by day in a country, where electricity connectivity is growing up year by year. For this purpose, so many projects are executing, which require lot of wire connectivity under the ground. These electric wire supply heavy electric conductivity in many areas, which heated due to high voltage of supply. This heated activity cause damage of wire cable, if heats do not transfer regularly. Many project leaders choose a suitable material for underground power transmission. The knowledge of Geo-physics many researchers conduct thermal conductivity test on those materials, which are fill up on the ground during laying of underground water. Thermal Conductivity test suggests that material is suitable for or not. If the particles of material well compacted then the wire heat easily transferred one particle to another, but if there is exist gap between the particles i.e. air voids then heat can't be easily transferred particle to particle. One more thing that if the quantity of moisture content or water content is in the fill materials then that also be affect the conductivity of heat.

Present studies are based on these heat problems of underground transmission of cable. In present work we conducted Geo-technical laboratory testing and found the effect of conductivity on different type of soil. By the use of Geo-technical laboratory testing we can offer a suitable material for those projects, which I have discussed above, and we can generate a suitable material for fill up the ground. The present studies are based on laboratory work, which is based on the knowledge of Geo-technical and Geo-physics studies.

II. MATERIALS & METHODS

Present studies are based on the comparison of material test using TLS 100 system and Sieve Analysis, however other soil tests were performed in the lab to find put the basic properties of soil. The details of methods are described as:

A. Materials –

The materials obtained for these studies from the river side of Dehradun District, Uttarakhand (India). This material was the mixture of soil, silt, clay and sand, which was in wet condition. The sample collected and put on the oven for 24 hrs. for drying purpose. Before sampling the material, the materials compact by the wooden hammer, which removes all lumps of material for testing purpose.

B. Methods –

1. **Thermal Conductivity Test:** Thermal Conductivity test conducted using TLS 100 system and the standard method follows as per ASTM D 5334-14. The tests performed on different size of soil particles and the mixture of different size of particles. The Equipment features has the following salient features:

EQUIPMENT FEATURES

Materials: Soil, Rock, Concrete, & Polymers

Measurement Time: 5 minutes each measurement

Accuracy: Typically, better than 5%



Power: 4 AA type Lithium-ion Battery

Operating environment:

Controller: 0 to 50°C,

Sensor: -40 to 100 °C

Range of measurement:

K (Thermal Conductivity): 0.1 – 5 W/m-K

R (Thermal resistivity): 0.2 to 10 m- K/W

Sensor:

Needle length: 100 mm

Needle diameter: 2.00 mm



Figure1. TLS 100 System

2. **Grain Size Analysis:** Grain Size analysis of soil test determine the size of materials and the test conducts using different size of sieve in the laboratory. The standard test follows as per ASTM D422 for dry materials.
3. **Atterberg limits:** As per ASTM D4318 liquid limit, plastic limit and shrinkage limit were conducted on soil materials for finding out Atterberg limits.
4. **Specific gravity:** Specific gravity test was conducted as per ASTM D854 by pycnometer apparatus on the soil sample.

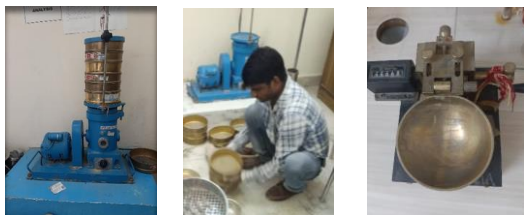


Figure 2. Laboratory set-up of Soil Testing

III. EXPERIMENT AND RESULT

1. **Geotechnical Properties of Soil:** The laboratory test performed on the sample as per the ASTM's guidelines. The test results of materials are tabulated as follows:

Table -1 Geotechnical Properties of Soil

S. No.	Parameter	Test Method	Results
1.	Soil Type as Per IS: 1498	ASTM D2487	Silty Clay
2.	Liquid Limit	ASTM D4318	18.36 %

3.	Plastic Limit	ASTM D4318	11.62 %
4.	Plasticity Index	ASTM D4318	6.74 %
5.	Shrinkage Limit	ASTM D4943	14.56 %
6.	Specific gravity	ASTM D854	2.67

2. **Thermal conductivity of different type of Soil:** TLS 100 system was used to calculate thermal conductivity in the laboratory of different size of soil particles. The lab results are shown as follows:
 - a. **When soil particles are lies between 4.75mm to 2.36 mm:** The results of thermal conductivity of soil particles between 4.75 mm to 2.36 mm are shows in following table:

Table -2 When soil particles are lies between 4.75mm to 2.36 mm

S. No.	Moisture Content (%)	Humidity (%)	Temp (°C)	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	Thermal Resistivity (m-K/W)
1.	Dry Condition	66	13.9	0.488	2.048
2.	5 % Water Added to the sample	65	10.1	0.769	1.300
3.	15 % Water Added to the sample	67	9.9	1.087	0.920

- b. **When soil particles are lies between 2.36 mm to 1.18 mm:** The results of thermal conductivity of soil particles between 2.36 mm to 1.18 mm are shows in following table:

Table-3 When soil particles are lies between 2.36 mm to 1.18 mm

S. No.	Moisture Content (%)	Humidity (%)	Temp (°C)	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	Thermal Resistivity (m-K/W)
1.	Dry Condition	65	13.7	0.477	2.095
2.	10 % Water Added to the sample	66	9.5	0.895	1.117
3.	20 % Water Added to the sample	63	9.3	1.109	0.902

- c. **When soil particles are lies between 1.18 mm to 425 microns:** The results of thermal conductivity of soil particles between 1.18 mm to 425 microns are shows in following table:



Table-4 When soil particles are lies between 1.18 mm to 425 microns

S. No.	Moisture Content (%)	Humidity (%)	Temp (°C)	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	Thermal Resistivity (m-K/W)
1.	Dry Condition	67	13.6	0.527	1.898
2.	10 % Water Added to the sample	68	9.6	0.785	1.273
3.	20 % Water Added to the sample	63	9.2	1.008	0.992

d. When soil particles are lies between 425 microns to 150 microns: The results of thermal conductivity of soil particles between 425 microns to 150 microns are shows in following table:

Table-5 When soil particles are lies between 425 microns to 150 microns

S. No.	Moisture Content (%)	Humidity (%)	Temp (°C)	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	Thermal Resistivity (m-K/W)
1.	Dry Condition	67	13.8	0.488	2.048
2.	10 % Water Added to the sample	61	10.2	0.886	1.129
3.	20 % Water Added to the sample	69	9.9	0.989	1.011

e. When soil particles are lies between 150 microns to 75 microns: The results of thermal conductivity of soil particles between 150 microns to 75 microns are shows in following table:

Table-6 When soil particles are lies between 150 microns to 75 microns

S. No.	Moisture Content (%)	Humidity (%)	Temp (°C)	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	Thermal Resistivity (m-K/W)
1.	Dry Condition	65	13.8	0.547	1.825
2.	10 % Water Added to the sample	66	9.8	0.889	1.125
3.	20 %	63	9.3	1.001	0.999

	Water Added to the sample				
--	---------------------------	--	--	--	--

f. When soil is well graded (All Soil size particles mixed mixed): The results of thermal conductivity of soil particles between 150 microns to 75 microns are shows in following table:

Table-6 When soil is well graded (All Soil size particles mixed mixed)

S. No.	Moisture Content (%)	Humidity (%)	Temp (°C)	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	Thermal Resistivity (m-K/W)
1.	Dry Condition	62	13.5	0.733	1.363
2.	5 % Water Added to the sample	65	10.4	0.989	1.011
3.	15 % Water Added to the sample	63	9.8	1.342	0.745

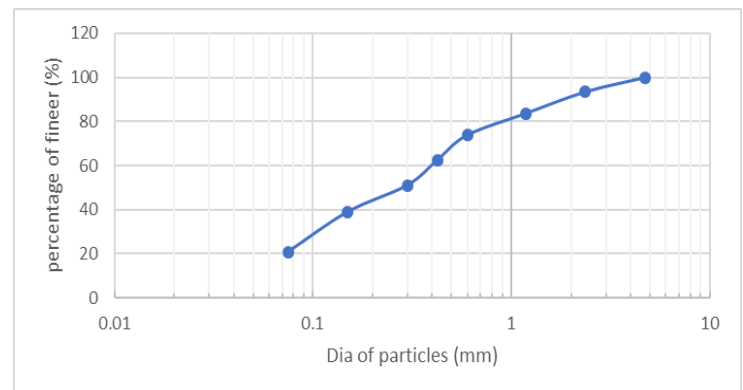


Figure3: Graphical representation of grain size distribution curve of well graded soil

IV. CONCLUSION

After conducting a series of tests, it is observed that the well graded soil having good properties of heat transfer particles to particles because there are negligible void available between the particles of soil. In present work the soil having 20.20 % of soil and clay, while rest of 79.8 % particle were sand. The well graded soil given the 0.745 m-K/W value of thermal resistivity at 15 % moisture content. It means water filled rest of voids and given proper conductivity to the materials. The summarized results of above work are found that if we have well graded soil materials then no need of



further test of materials required. While at dry condition the resistivity is found in high values which can damaged power transmission cable, so it also noticed that the moisture content of materials also effects the thermal conductivity of Soil.

V. REFERENCE

- [1]. Gou J., Dai Y., Li S., & Tao, W. (2015). "International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer Numerical study of effective thermal conductivities of plain-woven composites by unit cells of different sizes". *HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER*, 91, 829–840. doi:10.1016/j.ijheatmasstransfer.2015.07.074
- [2]. Zain-ul-abdein M., Raza K., Ahmad F., & Mabrouki T. (2015). "Numerical investigation of the effect of interfacial thermal resistance upon the thermal conductivity of copper / diamond composites". *JMADE*, 86, 248–258. doi:10.1016/j.matdes.2015.07.059
- [3]. Zhou Y., Hyuga H., Kusano D., Yoshizawa Y., Ohji T., & Hirao K. (2015). "Journal of Asian Ceramic Societies Development of high-thermal-conductivity silicon nitride ceramics". *Integrative Medicine Research*, 3(3), 221–229. doi:10.1016/j.jascr.2015.03.003
- [4]. Patel R., Patel C., Patel P. (2016). "Review Paper on MEASURE THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY". *JETIR (ISSN-2349-5162) February 2016, Volume 3, Issue 2, Page 51-53*
- [5]. Al Nakshabandi G., and Kohnke H. (1965). "Thermal conductivity and diffusivity of soils as related to moisture tension and other physical properties". *Agric. Meteor.*, 2, 271–279.
- [6]. Johansen O., (1975). "Thermal conductivity of soils". *Ph.D. thesis, University of Trondheim*, 236 pp. [Available from Universitets - biblioteket i Trondheim, Høgskoleringen 1, 7034 Trondheim, Norway.]
- [7]. Kersten M. S. (1949). "Thermal properties of soils". *University of Minnesota Engineering Experiment Station Bulletin 28*, 227 pp. [Available from University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul, MN 55108.
- [8]. Gori F. (1983). "A theoretical model for predicting the effective thermal conductivity of unsaturated frozen soils", *In: Proc. of the 4th International Conference on Permafrost, Fairbanks (Alaska), National Academy Press, Washington, D.C.*, pp. 363–368.
- [9]. Nakshabandi G. A. and Konke H. (1965). "Thermal conductivity and diffusivity of soils as related to moisture tension and other physical properties". *Agric. Meteorol.* 2, 271–279
- [10]. Sepaskhah A. R. and Boersma L. (1979). "Thermal conductivity of soils as a function of temperature and water content". *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J.* 43, 439–444.
- [11]. Tarnawski V. R., Gori F., Wagner B. and Buchan G. D. (2000). "Modeling approaches to predicting thermal conductivity of soils at high temperatures". *Int. J. Energy Res.* 24, 403–423

IJEAST

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF ENGINEERING APPLIED SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY

ABOUT IJEAST

International Journal of Engineering Applied Science and Technology (IJEAST) is a peer-reviewed, open access journal that publishes high-quality research papers in the field of Engineering, Applied Science and Technology.

IJEAST aims to provide a platform for researchers, academicians, and professionals to share their innovative ideas, research findings, and practical experiences with the global scientific community.

FOCUS AREAS

- Engineering
- Applied Science
- Technology
- Innovation & Development
- Interdisciplinary Studies



PEER REVIEWED

All submissions are rigorously peer reviewed to ensure quality.



OPEN ACCESS

Free and unrestricted access to research for all.



GLOBAL REACH

Connecting researchers and professionals worldwide.



TIMELY PUBLICATION

We ensure a swift and efficient publication process.



For more information, visit our website

www.ijeast.com



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF ENGINEERING APPLIED SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY

✉ editor@ijeast.com

🌐 www.ijeast.com

📍 India



2455-2143