

Consolidation characteristics of landfilling waste samples in Japan: Effects of waste compositions and various mixing pr Consolidation characteristics of landfilling waste samples in Japan: Effects of waste compositions and various mixing pr

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Solid waste materials are highly heterogeneous depending on various waste compositions, making it difficult to understand their consolidation characteristics. The purpose of study is to find out effects of waste compositions and mixing proportions on the consolidation characteristics of compacted solid waste materials. In this study, totally 6 different waste materials, un-burnable domestic waste, un-burnable industrial waste, incineration ash, crushed concrete, organic sludge and inorganic sludge, were used as tested materials.

By using the standard proctor test, compaction curves and maximum dry bulk densities were determined for each sample. Compaction results showed that maximum dry bulk densities of the Incineration ash (1.65 g/cm³) and crushed concrete (1.45g/cm³) were higher than the inorganic sludge (0.90 g/cm³) and organic sludge (0.742 g/cm³) respectively. The maximum dry bulk densities for mixed sample of inorganic sludge, concrete and incineration ash were larger than each independent waste sample. In especial, the maximum dry bulk density for the mixed sample with ratio 1:1:1 (dry mass basis) was 1.48 times larger than that for inorganic sludge.

Consolidation tests were carried out for selected pre-compacted waste samples with degree of compaction higher than 90 % after the compaction tests. For the consolidation tests, oedometer test apparatus which dimension of 10 cm diameter and 10 cm height was used for the waste materials with particle size larger than 2mm. Results of each independent sample showed that the coefficient of consolidation (C_v) for crushed concrete and incineration ash was higher than organic and inorganic sludge wastes while compressibility of un-burnable industrial waste was higher than the other materials due to a presence of compressible material. As the mixing ratio of crushed concrete in the mixed samples increased, the compression index (C_c) decreased. When the inorganic sludge and crushed concrete are mixed with the ratio 1:3, the C_c value of the mixed sample decreased up to 75% as compared to the one for only inorganic sludge. In addition, by mixing the inorganic sludge with the crushed concrete, the C_v values for mixed samples increased in the order of 10¹-10². Effect of mixed proportion of the various wastes on consolidation parameters will be further investigated.

キーワード: Compaction, Consolidation, Sludge, landfill
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