



Contribution ID: 64

Type: Oral Presentation

Comparison of the geotechnical properties of wind-blown sand from the Mesr desert of Iran with three other uniform sands for use in laboratory research.

In nature, sandy soils form the major part of alluvial sediments and wind-blown sands on the earth's surface. Examining the different behavioral and resistance characteristics of these types of soils is particularly important in geotechnical engineering. For this purpose, various static and dynamic tests are performed in laboratories using different devices and equipment. These tests can be divided into two groups element and physical model tests. To do both groups, sandy soil samples are needed. Today, natural and artificial sandy soils are used in laboratories worldwide. Several types of sand are used in Iran's current research, among which we can mention the natural and coastal sand of Babolsar and the artificial sand of Firouzkoh. In this article, a windblown sand called Mesr sand, which can be obtained from the Mesr desert of Iran, is introduced. The properties of this sand are compared with those of Babolsar and Firouzkoh, as well as the well-known Toyora sand of Japan, which is a well-known geotechnical sand.

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Track Classification: Geosciences