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Solidification study of an organic fine sediment using geopolymer binders properties

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Abstract

The present paper addresses the characterization of long-term and durability properties for employment in road subgrade construction of geopolymer-treated sediments previously studied in Part I of this work. Four mixtures are presently selected: untreated sediment (F₀), sediment treated with 2% lime and 7% OPC (2L7OPC) and two geopolymer-treated mixtures using 5 and 10% of GGBFS/sodium-silicate based geopolymers (5GP2 and 10GP2 respectively). Long-term properties are investigated through unconfined compressive strength

26 and tensile strength tests. The resistance of designed materials against weathering conditions
27 are tested through freeze-thaw cycles, humidification-drying cycles, and immersion at short
28 term. 10GP2 mixtures showed long-term properties superior to that of 2L7OPC mixtures.
29 Specimens treated using 10% GP2 are resistant against weathering conditions.

30

31 **Keywords**

32 Long-term properties, durability, geopolymer binder, sub-grade recovery

33

34 **1 Introduction**

35 The recovery of dredged sediments in civil engineering has been the subject of numerous
36 studies. Earthwork structures, *e.g.*, *fill*, *roads*, *dykes*, allow to recover important quantities of
37 sediments, with minimal environmental and economic impacts, compared to other recovery
38 methods like substitution in concrete and cement that requires thermal/chemical pre-treatment
39 of sediments. Following the traditional method, in order to use sediments in road construction
40 and assimilated recovery methods, these are solidified using cement and hydraulic admixtures.
41 However, the consumption of cement worldwide has important environmental impacts due to
42 the high CO₂ emissions and consumption of energy and natural resources.

43 In the present study, an innovative method which consists of solidifying sediments using
44 geopolymer binders (GP) is presented. The used GP binders are user-friendly and fabricated
45 basing on industrial by-products, *i.e.*, grain granulated blast furnace slag (GGBFS) and fly ash
46 (FA) respectively. Two geopolymers are tested: a first one denoted as GP1 composed of
47 FA/GGBFS/K-silicate and a second one denoted as GP2 made using GGBFS/Na-silicate. In
48 part I of the present study, short-term properties of treated sediments were investigated using
49 aptitude for treatment test and unconfined compressive resistance (UCS). Basing on results of
50 part I, the experimental program is pursued on 4 formulations (see section 2).

51 The investigation of short-term properties is important regarding the all-weather
52 trafficability of the earthmoving machinery but also for the protection of earthworks against
53 climatic agents during construction. Nevertheless, short term properties are not sufficient to
54 assess the sustainability of designed materials for subgrade recovery. It is therefore required to
55 examine long-term properties of materials in order to obtain homogeneous bearing capacity of
56 designed materials and to maintain over time, despite fluctuations in the hydric state of water-
57 sensitive subsoils, an acceptable bearing capacity. The durability properties against weathering
58 conditions, freezing-thaw, wetting drying and immersion, should be as well tested. The
59 destructive durability testing techniques are usually employed to evaluate the durability
60 characteristics of stabilised soils (NF P 94-102-2 AFNOR 2001; NF P 234-1 AFNOR 1992;
61 Stegemann and Cote 1996). Although the durability of geopolymers binders has been widely
62 studied (Firdous et al. 2018; Nawaz et al. 2020) very few studies are available in literature that
63 focused on durability properties of soil treated using geopolymers. These are mainly focused
64 on the improvement of mechanical properties and mainly concern fly ash geopolymer-treated
65 soils (Abdullah et al. 2021; Cristelo et al. 2011; Ghadir and Ranjbar 2018; Khadka et al. 2020;
66 Phummiphan et al. 2018; Sukmak et al. 2013).

67 In terms of wetting–drying durability cycles, (Rios et al. 2017) observed low volumetric
68 change on Class (F) fly-ash geopolymer-treated sand in addition to reasonable residual strength.
69 Similar low volumetric change results were obtained by (Sargent et al. 2013) on an activated
70 fly ash geopolymer-treated clay, despite a low residual UCS performance. The authors explain
71 this result due to the lack of clay content in the stabilised soil limiting the cation exchange
72 capacity. Recently, (Rivera et al. 2020) observed on an A4 type soil stabilized using fly ash
73 based geopolymer, a low acceptable mass loss after twelve wetting-drying cycles.

74 In terms of freezing–thawing durability cycles, (Abdullah et al. 2019) observed on a Class
75 (F) fly-ash geopolymer-stabilised kaolin clay a lower mechanical resistance in a freezing

76 climate than that in a tropical climate. The authors reported that low temperatures delay
77 geopolymerization reactions.

78 It is worth noting that no study is available in literature concerning long-term and
79 durability properties of dredged sediments treated using user-friendly geopolymers. Available
80 studies in literature were mainly focused on drying-wetting cycles of treated soils.

81 For the above reasons, long term and durability properties of treated sediments are
82 investigated in the present study with a particular attention paid to microstructural aspects.
83 Long-term properties are tested using UCS and DCS tests over 4 curing periods (60, 90, 180
84 and 360 days), followed by thermogravimetric analysis test (TGA). Three durability tests are
85 performed, namely, freeze-thaw cycles, humidification-drying cycles and immersion at long-
86 term.

87

88 **2 Tested mixtures**

89 In part I of the present study, the composition of used hydraulic and geopolymer binders
90 as well as their characteristics were presented. These included the mechanical resistance,
91 chemical activity, mineralogical composition and its pore size distribution. The characteristics
92 of used sediments were investigated as well. Note that two geopolymers were used, GP1:
93 FA/GGBFS/K-silicate and GP2: GGBFS/Na-silicate. 18 mixtures were tested using 5, 10 or 15
94 % of binders, 9 without granular corrector and 9 with the addition of dredged sand. Aptitude
95 for treatment test results showed that without a granular corrector, any of the tested binders is
96 apt due to unmeasurable swelling and very low diametral compressive resistance. However, the
97 addition of dredged sand with sediments-to-sand ratio of 0.3, allowed to limit organic matter
98 content in the overall mixtures below 3 % and enhanced its granular skeleton. Thus, the
99 experimental investigation was pursued using sediments with granular corrector.

100 Firstly, short-term properties were tested using unconfined compressive strength (UCS)
101 at 7- and 28-days curing periods, then the mineralogical and microstructural properties were
102 investigated using thermogravimetric analysis, X-ray diffraction and mercury intrusion
103 porosimetry. Results showed that GP1 treatment does not allow to solidify the sediment-sand
104 mixture. Thus, long-term and durability properties of GP1 are not tested herein. Sediments
105 treated using 10 and 15% of GP2 showed acceptable results with low swelling and high
106 mechanical performance. Specimens treated using 5% of GP2 showed an improvement in its
107 mechanical performance (300 kPa) with respect to reference non-treated sediments (100 kPa),
108 yet not sufficient for road subgrade use. Yet, it is interesting to investigate the potential of
109 mechanical properties enhancement at long-term. Sediments treated using 2% of hydraulic lime
110 and 8% of OPC showed acceptable mechanical resistance as well. As the objective herein is to
111 optimize the used binder dosage, and in order to reduce the time needed to perform long-term
112 and durability tests over 4 curing periods (60, 90, 180 and 360 days), 4 formulations are selected
113 to pursue the experimental campaign. Untreated sediment-sand mixture (F_0) is used as reference
114 to be compared with treated formulations. As the effect of geopolymers on treated sediments
115 mechanical properties at long term is still obscure, treatment using 5 and 10% of GP2 is
116 considered. Despite the low mechanical efficiency of 5% GP2 treatment at short-term, the
117 experimental program is pursued on 5GP2 in order to investigate a potential long-term
118 enhancement. Therefore, 4 mixtures are selected, namely, one untreated (F_0), one treated using
119 OPC/L (2L7OPC) and two treated using GP2 geopolymer (5GP2 and 10GP2). Tested
120 formulations are given in Table 1.

121

122 **3 Methods**

123 Long-term properties investigation consists of performing UCS and DCS tests and
124 TGA/DTG analysis at 60-, 90-, 180- and 360-days curing periods. The resistance of designed

125 materials against weathering conditions are tested through 3 tests: freeze-thaw cycles,
126 humidification-drying cycles, and immersion at short term.

127 Cylindrical specimens, of 5cm diameter, dedicated for UCS and durability tests are
128 fabricated with a height-to-diameter ratio of 2, while those dedicated for DCS test are fabricated
129 using a height-to-diameter ratio of 1. Specimens are compacted in order to obtain a density $\rho =$
130 $0.96 \cdot \rho_d$ (NF P 98-114-3 AFNOR 2001). Compaction parameters are presented after fabrication,
131 specimens are conserved at temperature of 20 °C and 90 % humidity.

132

133 **3.1 Unconfined compressive resistance (UCS)**

134 The unconfined compressive resistance (UCS) is a reliable test used to evaluate the
135 effectiveness of using designed materials in a civil engineering application *e.g., road*
136 *embankments, fill materials*. For instance, in case of a road sub-grade application, UCS helps
137 to evaluate the applicability of designed materials, and allows assessing the effect of applied
138 treatment on the evolution of the mechanical resistance at long term as well.

139

140 **3.2 Tensile resistance (TS)**

141 Long term performance of treated materials is evaluated through the tensile strength (TS)
142 and elasticity modulus (E) after a curing period of 90 days at least on cylindrical specimens of
143 5 cm diameter and 5 cm height. Plotting (*E, TS*) couple, allows classifying treated materials.
144 Then the required subgrade layer thickness can be determined as function of obtained
145 mechanical classification, road bed classification and required road support platform ranking
146 (SETRA-LCPC 2000a). Tensile strength TS can be estimated through direct tensile test or
147 diametral compression test. However, direct tensile test is not applicable for class A soil,
148 therefore diametral compression test is used to find TS with $TS = 0.8DCS$ (NF P 98-114-3
149 AFNOR 2001). This test is performed with charging speed less than 0.2 MPa/sec. Following

150 NF P 98-114-3 (NF P 98-114-3 AFNOR 2001), the modulus of elasticity (E) corresponds to 30
151 % of maximal tensile stress on UCS stress-strain curve. Afterwards, E is obtained using Hook's
152 law.

153

154 **3.3 Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA)**

155 TGA test allows identifying the presence/absence of organic matter and inorganic
156 minerals in sediments as well as it enables to detect the potential new formed geopolymerization
157 and OPC hardening products. It consists of increasing the ignition temperature of a sample from
158 25-to-1025 °C with a heating rate of 5 °C /min, while measuring the evolution of its mass.

159

160 **3.4 Durability tests**

161 The strength of designed materials against weathering conditions are characterized
162 through 3 tests: freeze-thaw and humidification-drying cycles, and immersion at short term. In
163 fact, earthworks structures (roads, dykes, fill embankments) are subject to potential extreme
164 natural conditions due to important temperature changes and floods followed by draining and
165 appearance of sun. These phenomena induce freezing-thawing, wetting-drying and total
166 immersion for long durations. Thus, to avoid severe failure, earthworks materials should be
167 resistant in terms of durability properties. These potential extreme conditions can be simulated
168 in the laboratory in order to evaluate the sustainability of designed materials.

169

170 **3.4.1 Freeze-thaw cycles**

171 When the temperature drops under 0 °C, the water in the capillary pores freezes and its
172 volume increases, which provokes cracking and swelling. Frost-induced swelling is a
173 cumulative phenomenon that increases as the material is subjected to repeated freeze-thaw
174 cycles. The damage of materials depends on several factors, like the cooling rate, the number

175 of cycles, the minimum temperature reached and the duration of the freezing. Thawing-freezing
176 test is carried out according to the French standard (NF P 234-1 AFNOR 1992). The fabricated
177 specimens (Φ : 5 cm, h: 10 cm) are conserved at a room temperature of 20 °C for 40 days.
178 Afterwards, these are subjected to 20 freeze-thaw cycles. A freezing-thawing cycle lasts 24 h
179 and consists of 2 stages. During the first stage, specimens are maintained at 10 °C for 4 hours,
180 while the second consists of keeping specimens at - 10 °C for 14 hours. The remaining time
181 allows temperature alteration. The resistance of samples to freeze and thaw is evaluated through
182 the UCS of specimens subjected to freeze-thaw cycles to that conserved at 20 °C.

183

184 3.4.2 Wetting-drying cycles

185 The test methodology of wetting-drying durability test was proposed by (Stegemann and
186 Cote 1996). It consists of comparing the UCS of samples submitted to 10 wetting-drying cycles
187 with that of specimens kept at ambient temperature for 60 days. The fabricated specimens (Φ :
188 5 cm, h: 10 cm) are conserved for 40 days at room temperature of 20 °C to be submitted to
189 wetting-drying cycles for 20 days. Specimens are immersed for 24 hours allow total saturation,
190 to be dried later at 50 °C for 24 hours.

191

192 3.4.3 Immersion in water at short term

193 The water immersion test is carried out according to the French standard (NF P 94-102-2
194 AFNOR 2001). After fabrication, the cylindrical samples (Φ : 5 cm, h: 10 cm) are conserved at
195 a room temperature of 20 °C for 28 days. Then these are immersed in water for 32 days then
196 removed to perform UCS test. To be resistant against immersion, UCS ratio of specimens after
197 immersion to that cured at ambient conditions should be higher than 0.8. Durability tests are
198 performed on 3 specimens per mixture in order to acquire the mean values.

199

200 **4 Long term properties**

201 Long-term properties of treated sediments are investigated through unconfined
202 compression test and diametral compression test. These are performed over the following
203 curing periods: 60, 90, 180 and 360 days.

204

205 **4.1 Unconfined compressive strength**

206 Unconfined compressive strength results are presented in Fig. 1, indicating the average
207 of 3 tested specimens along with the maximum and minimum values. Fig. 1 shows progressive
208 increase of UCS till 360 days for 2L7OPC mixture. The obtained strength at 28 days is
209 acceptable for road sub-grade application (> 1 MPa) (SETRA-LCPC 2000b).

210 No significant UCS development is observed in the case of 5GP2 mixture, even after 360
211 days curing period. With such UCS, 5GP2 cannot be employed in subgrade construction. Yet,
212 it can be used as fill material since 300-400 kPa is largely sufficient for such application
213 (SMOCS 2013; Stabcon 2011). This result can be explained by the fact that the quantity of
214 calcium ions present in 5GP2 mixture is not sufficient to encapsulate the negative effects of
215 OM and reacts with Na-silicate solution afterwards. GGBFS contains 43.2 % by mass of
216 calcium oxide. Thus, adding 5 % of GGBFS includes $0.05 \times 43.2 = 2.16$ % of Ca^{2+} ions. This
217 percentage is merely higher than the needed quantity of hydraulic lime to hinder the negative
218 effects of OM. Thus, the lack of free Ca^{2+} in 5GP2 mixtures available for geopolymerization
219 results in poor solidified materials mechanical strength.

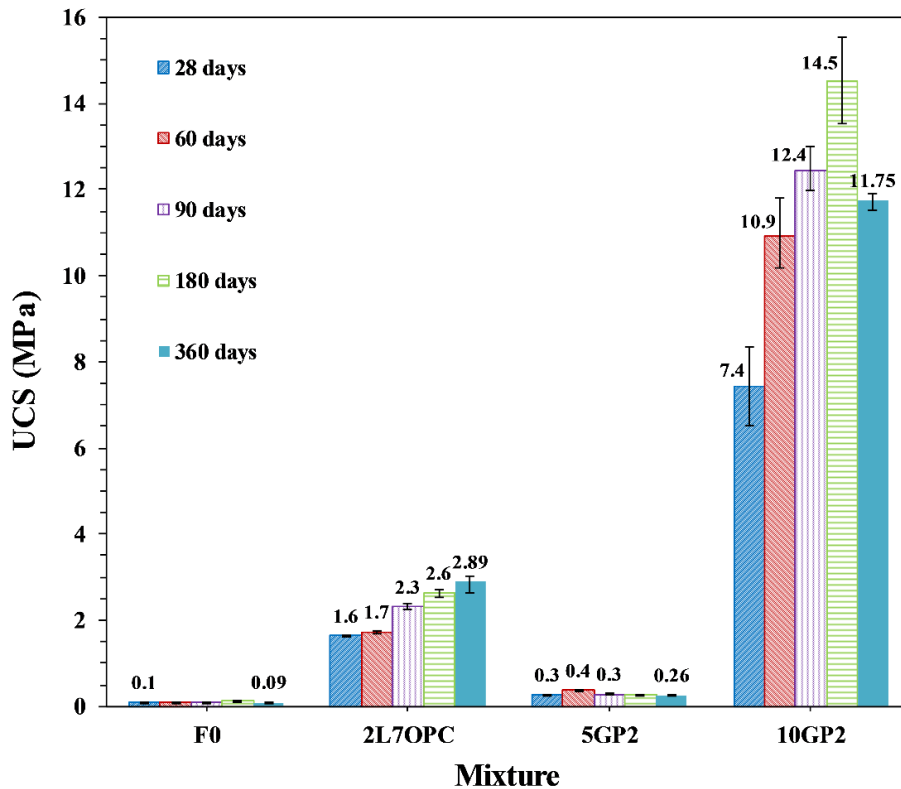


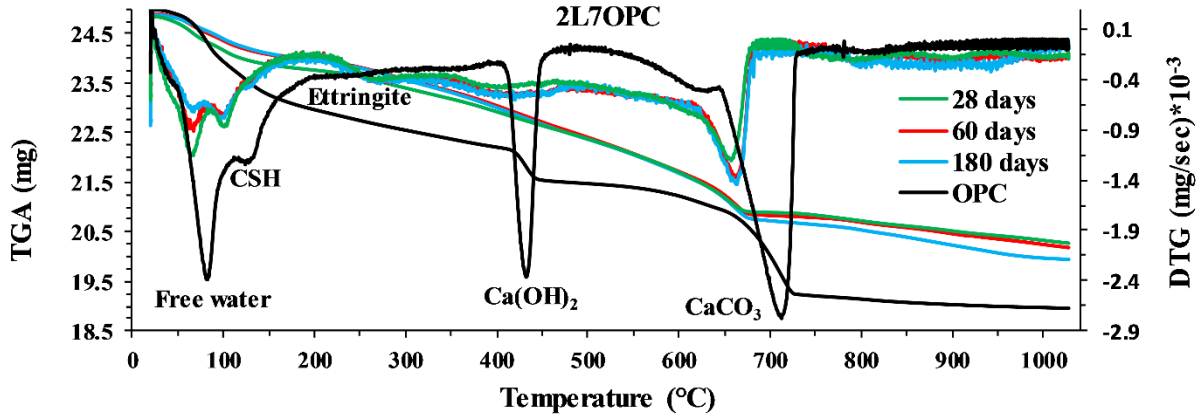
Fig. 1. Unconfined compressive strength of designed materials as function of curing period

10GP2 mixtures showed high UCS and high stability at short term curing period. Fig. 1 shows that the UCS of 10GP2 mixtures is superior to that of 2L7OPC. Moreover, the development of UCS continues over the tested curing periods. Yet a decrease in the UCS at 360 days is observed. Given that the diametral compressive strength increases between 180 and 360 days (Fig. 1), the decrease of UCS is supposedly due to an experimental default like a change of the humidity of the conservation chamber. 2L7OPC and 10GP2 mixtures can be employed as subgrade and sub-base materials according to its tensile strength (TS). The progressive increase of UCS can be explained by the fact that OM retards, and sometimes hinders (case of 5GP2), hardening reactions.

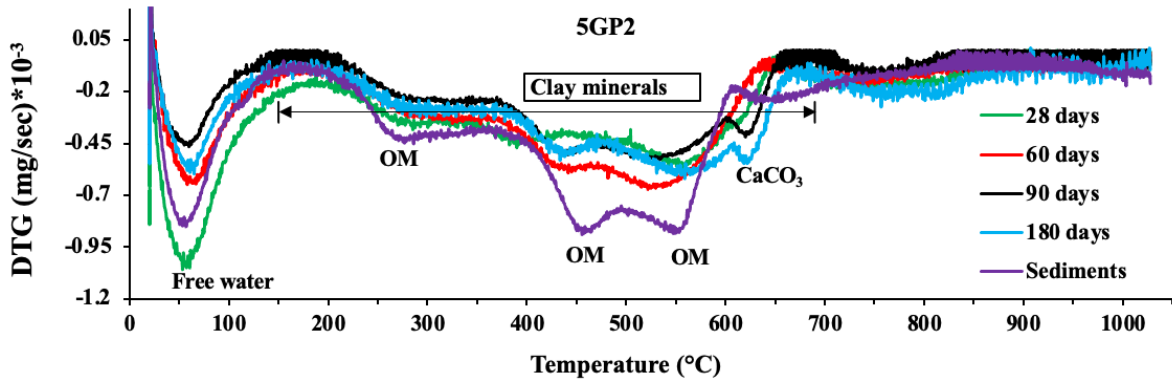
4.2 Mineralogical analysis

Fig. 2(a) shows the TGA/DTG analysis of 2L7OPC sample over time. Fig. 2(a) shows 4 peaks at 80 °C, 130 °C, 430 °C and 710 °C which correspond to the release of free water,

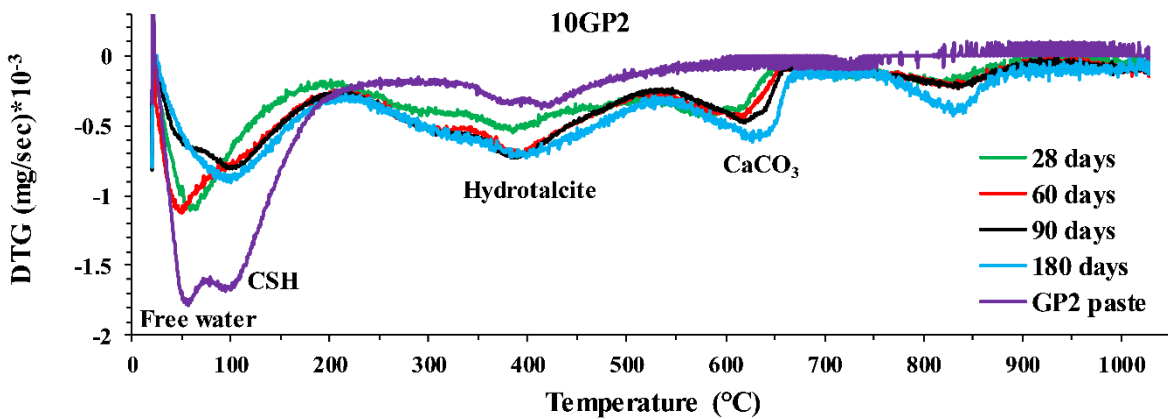
235 dehydration of OPC hydrates (*calcium silicate hydrate C-S-H, calcium aluminates C-A-H*),
 236 dehydroxylation of portlandite Ca(OH)_2 and decarbonation of calcium carbonates CaCO_3
 237 respectively (Bhatty 1986; Monteagudo et al. 2014).



238
 239



240
 241



242
 243

244 Fig. 2. TGA/DTG results as function of curing period of a) 2L7OPC b) 5GP2 c) 10GP2

245 TGA curves as well show that the decomposed mass increases with time knowing that the initial
246 mass of all specimens is of 20mg. Thus, the increase of UCS can be correlated with the
247 hydration of lime and OPC and thus the formation of new hydrates (Ranaivomanana et al.
248 2013).

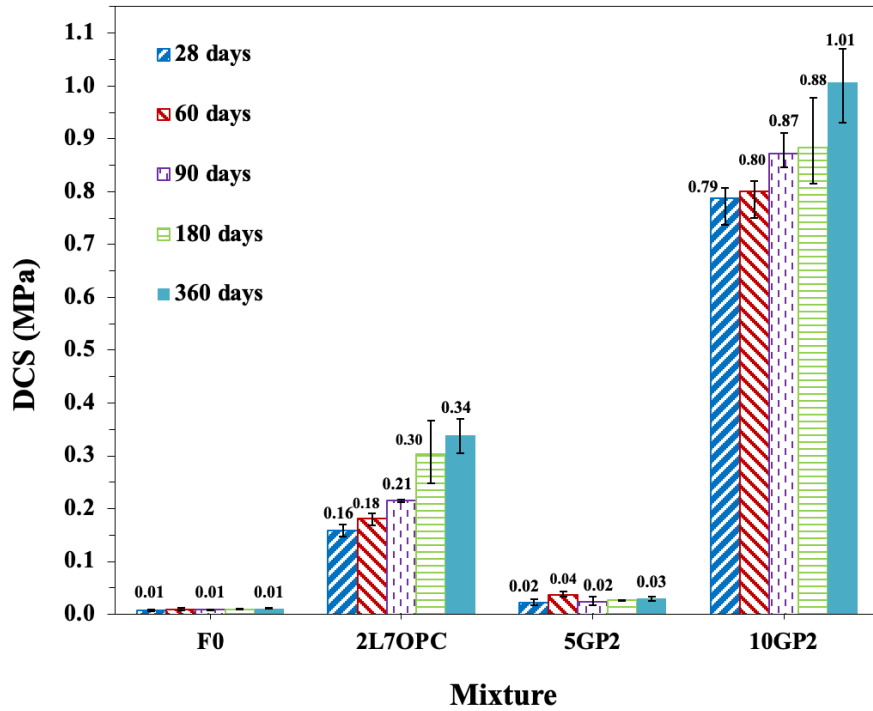
249 5GP2 DTG curves (Fig. 2(b)) show that the principle GP2 binder products, C-S-H and
250 hydrotalcite that decompose at 105 °C and 400 °C respectively, cannot be identified. DTG
251 peaks correspond to the materials contained in sediments but with lower amplitudes due to the
252 dilution effect induced by GGBFS.

253 10GP2 DTG results in Fig. 2(c) show that the quantities of hydrotalcite (at 400 °C) and
254 CaCO₃ increase with curing period. Which explains the mechanical improvement observed in
255 Fig. 1.

256

257 **4.3 Diametral compressive strength (DCS)**

258 Fig. 3 shows a very low DCS of F₀ mixture. Similarly, in the case of 5GP2, where a slight
259 increase of 10 kPa with respect to F₀ is observed. DCS of 2L7OPC and 10GP2 mixtures are in
260 correlation with UCS results. In order to classify designed materials, it is necessary to determine
261 their elastic modulus (E) in addition to tensile strength (TS), knowing that TS = 0.8 DCS.
262 According to the obtained classification, the dimensioning of a subgrade or sub-base layer
263 basing on designed materials can be performed.



264

265 **Fig. 3. Diametral compressive strength of designed materials as function of curing period**

266

267 **4.4 Classification of designed materials**

268

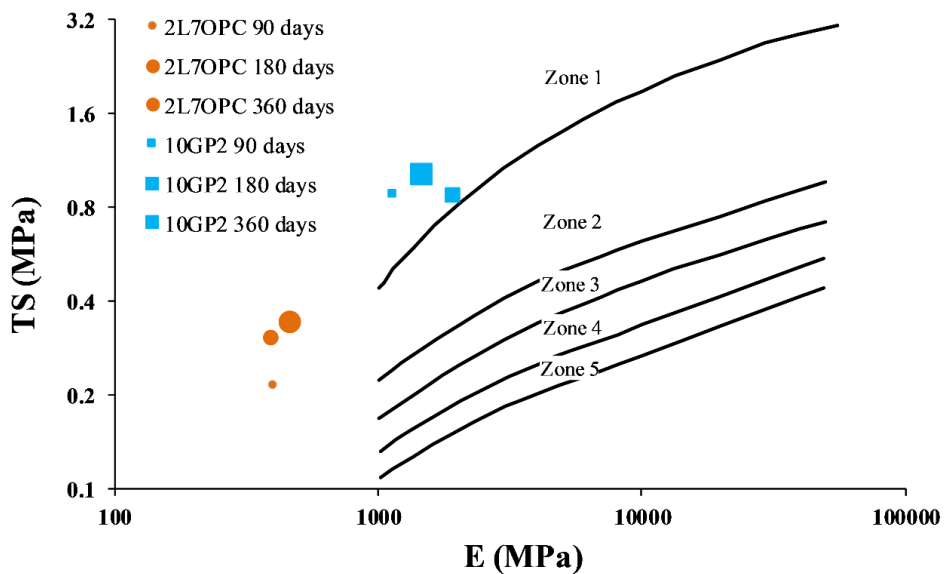
The mean values of (E, TS) couple of 2L7OPC and 10GP2 mixtures are presented in Fig.

269

4. Both TS and E values of tested mixtures increase with curing period due to the formation of

270

new hydration products.



271

272 **Fig. 4. Evolution of designed materials long term properties**

273 2L7OPC and 10GP2 mixtures are located in the zone 1 on (E, TS) diagram for the 3 curing
274 periods: 90, 180 and 360 days. Solidified sediments are considered as materials of class 2 and
275 thus can be used for sub-base as well as subgrade construction.

276

277 **5 Durability properties**

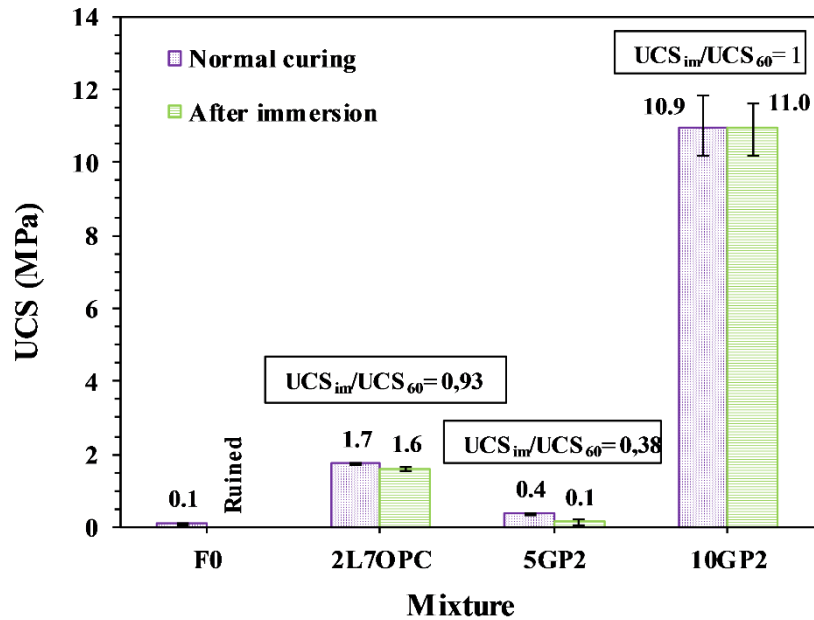
278 Testing durability properties is essential in order to determine the feasibility of employing
279 designed materials in subgrade construction. Durability properties of designed materials are
280 evaluated by considering 3 weathering tests, namely, immersion at short term, freeze-thaw
281 cycles and humidification-drying cycles.

282 **5.1 Immersion in water at short term**

283 Water immersion test is carried out according to the French standard (NF P 94-102-2
284 AFNOR 2001). After 28 days curing period, 3 specimens of each mixture, are immersed in
285 water for 32 days. Three other specimens are left at 20 °C and 90 % humidity for 60 days. After
286 60 days, immersed specimens are removed from water then tested for UCS, to be compared to
287 that cured at normal conditions. For subgrade application, materials are considered resistant to
288 immersion if the ratio $UCS(\text{immersed specimens})/UCS(\text{normally cured specimens})$ is less than
289 0.8 for materials having a methylene blue value (MBV) less than 5 g/100 g, and less than 0.6 if
290 MBV greater than 5 g/100g. UCS results of specimens cured at normal conditions and those
291 immersed in water are presented in Fig. 5.

292 Untreated specimens (F_0) are deteriorated few days after immersion in water. Even if 100 kPa
293 is sufficient for certain applications such as fill embankments, untreated sediments would not
294 resist to rainy conditions. By comparing UCS results with and without immersion, 2L7OPC
295 and 10GP2 mixtures are considered to be insensible against immersion, given that
296 UCS_{im}/UCS_{60} ratio remained higher than 0.6, even higher than 0.8 knowing that raw sediment

297 MBV is of 5.8 g/100 g. UCS of 2L7OPC decreased slightly while that of 10GP2 is not affected.
 298 5GP2 mixture is not resistant against immersion with a UCS_{im}/UCS_{60} ratio equal to $0.38 < 0.6$.
 299



300

301

Fig. 5. UCS results of sensibility to water test

302

UCS_{im}/UCS_{60} : UCS (immersed specimens)/ UCS(normally cured specimens for 60 days)

303

304

5.2 Freeze thaw cycles

305

When the temperature drops under $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, the water in the capillary pores freezes and is

306

accompanied by a volume increase which provokes swelling and cracking. Frost-induced

307

swelling is a cumulative phenomenon that evolves as the material is submitted to repeated

308

freeze-thaw cycles. The damage of materials depends on several factors, like the cooling rate,

309

the number of cycles, the minimum temperature reached and the duration of the freezing.

310

Thawing-freezing test is carried out according to (NF P 234-1 AFNOR 1992).

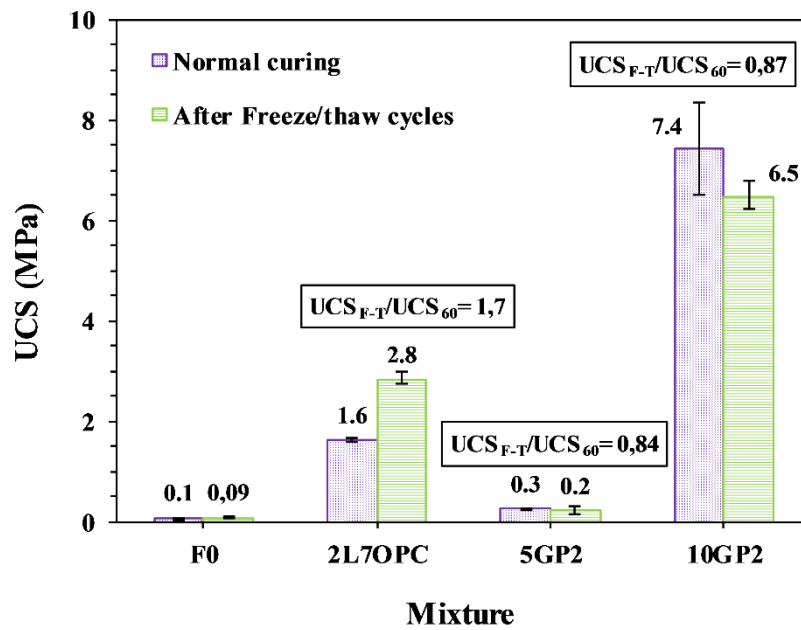
311

After fabrication, specimens are conserved for 28 days at normal conditions and then subjected

312

against 20 freeze-thaw cycles afterwards. UCS of specimens cured at $20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (UCS_{60}) is

313 compared to that subjected to freeze-thaw cycles (UCS_{F-T}). As UCS_{F-T}/UCS_{60} ratio of the 4
 314 tested mixtures is higher than 0.8, these are considered to be resistant to freeze-thaw cycles.



315

316

Fig. 6. UCS results of freeze/thaw test

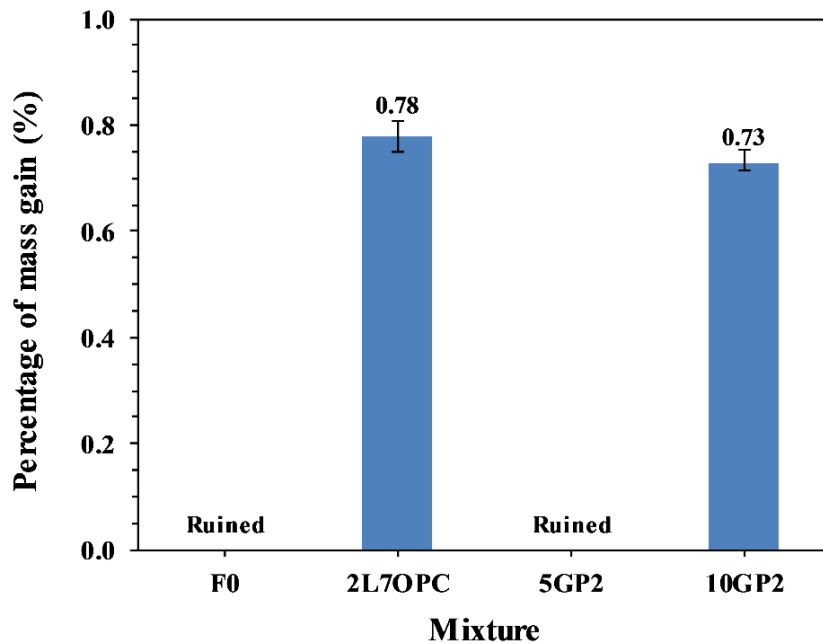
317 UCS_{F-T}/UCS_{28} : $UCS(\text{after freeze-thaw cycles}) / UCS(\text{normally cured for 28 days})$

318

319 5.3 Humidification-drying cycles

320 The test methodology of wetting-drying test was proposed by (Stegemann and Cote
 321 1996). Humidification-drying cycles could be the most intense weathering conditions on treated
 322 sediments/soil. 28 days after fabrication, specimens are subjected to 10 humidification-drying
 323 cycles. Specimens are weighed before and after the experiment in order to assess the mass loss
 324 afterwards. The percentages of mass change are given in Fig. 7. Untreated specimens (F_0) and
 325 5GP2 are partially deteriorated after 1 humidification cycle, then destroyed few hours after the
 326 beginning of the second humidification cycle. On the other hand, 2L3OPC and 10GP2
 327 specimens remained totally intact after 10 humidification-drying cycles. Contrariwise, mass
 328 measurements after the end of the experiment reveal a slight gain in specimen's mass. Fig. 8
 329 and Fig. 9 show the TGA/DTG curves of both 2L7OPC and 10GP2 mixtures. This result is due

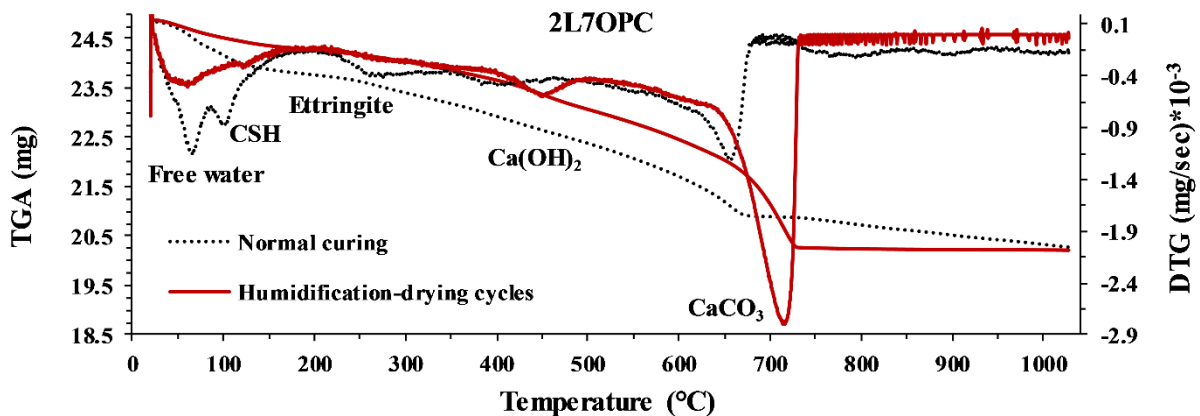
330 to the formation of CaCO_3 upon contact with tap water during 10 humidification phases. In
 331 2L7OPC, the decomposed mass between 600 and 750 °C is doubled after immersion. Normally
 332 cured 10GP2 specimens do not contain CaCO_3 while the humidification cycles lead to the
 333 formation of new CaCO_3 minerals. The formation of CaCO_3 improves the mechanical
 334 properties of treated materials, and thus increases the strength of specimens to humidification-
 335 drying cycles. (Ranaivomanana et al. 2013) reported that immersing cementitious materials in
 336 carbonated water leads to the formation of new calcium carbonates. Durability results are
 337 consistent with obtained UCS, DCS and S_v results.



338

339

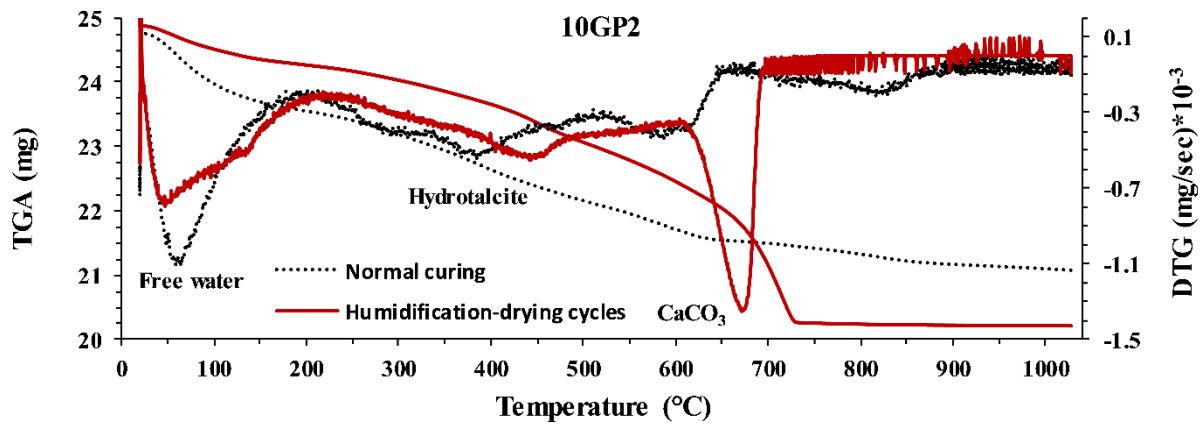
Fig. 7. Humidification-drying cycles results. Percentage of mass gain



340

341

Fig. 8. 2L7OPC TGA/DTG results at normal curing and after humidification/drying cycles



342
343 **Fig. 9. 10GP2 TGA/DTG results at normal curing and after humidification/drying cycles**
344

345 **6 Conclusion**

346 In the present study, long term and durability properties of a highly organic sediment
347 treated using a geopolymer binder, based on GGBFS/sodium silicate solution (GP2), for an
348 application in road subgrade construction are investigated.

349 Long-term mechanical properties and durability properties are tested on 4 formulations:
350 untreated-reference mixture (F₀) and 3 treated mixtures, namely 2L7OPC, 5GP2 and 10GP2.
351 The main observed results are the following:

- 352 • UCS and TS of 2L7OPC and 10GP2 mixtures increased with time. TGA results showed
353 that the formation of hydrotalcite in 10GP2 specimens and OPC hydration products in
354 2L7OPC specimens, is responsible for its mechanical strength enhancement. TGA
355 curves showed as well an increase in the formation of hydrates/geopolymerisation
356 products over curing period.

357 UCS and TS results of 5GP2 do not show an improvement even at 360 days curing
358 period. The quantity of calcium in 5GP2 is not sufficient to saturate the OM and
359 participate to geopolymerization reactions.

- 360 • F₀ and 5GP2 mixtures are not resistant to any of the 3 weathering tests namely,
361 immersion in water, freeze-thaw and humidification-drying cycles. The absence of

362 treatment in F₀, and the weak geopolymer setting reactions in 5GP2, produced materials
363 of important macro-porosity, and thus high permeability. Furthermore, the absence of
364 binding between particles, and the high permeability made the tested specimens
365 unresistant against weathering cycles.

366 2L7OPC and 10GP2 mixtures are very resistant to weathering conditions, with higher
367 mechanical performance of 10GP2 compared to 2L7OPC. The formation of
368 hydration/geopolymerisation products induces the agglomeration of particles, and thus
369 generating larger cluster that increases the mechanical resistance of designed materials.
370 Furthermore, the formed hydrates decreased the volume of porosity, and replaced the
371 macro-pores by micro-pores, which decreased its permeability. Stronger binding
372 between particles and lower permeability reduces the sensitivity of materials against
373 weathering conditions.

374 • Based on elastic modulus and tensile strength results, geopolymer based mixture
375 10GP2, can be employed for subgrade and sub-base road layers. However, 2L7OPC
376 mixtures can be used only for subgrade construction.

377

378 **Notation**

379 *The following symbols are used in this paper:*

380	CaCO ₃	Calcium carbonates
381	CSH	Calcium silicate hydrate
382	DCS	Diametral compressive strength
383	DTG	Differential thermogravimetric analysis
384	E	Elastic modulus
385	FA	Fly ash
386	GP	Geopolymer binder

387	GGBFS	Ground granulated blast furnace slag
388	L	Hydraulic lime
389	OPC	Ordinary Portland Cement
390	OM	Organic matter
391	TGA	Thermogravimetric analysis
392	TS	Tensile strength
393	UCS	Unconfined compressive strength

394 **7 Data availability statement**

395 The authors confirm that the data supporting the findings of this study are available within the
396 article (measured by the authors or extracted from their respective published source in the
397 literature that is listed in the reference section).

398

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481

482 Tables

483 **Table 1. Composition of tested mixtures**

Designation	Binder(s)	Sediment + dredged sand ⁽¹⁾	Water-to-dry ratio
F₀	-	100%	11.4%
2L7OPC	2% lime + 7% OPC ⁽²⁾	91%	11.4%
5GP2	5% GP2 ⁽³⁾	95%	11.4%
10GP2	10% GP2	90%	11.4%

484 ⁽¹⁾ dredged sediments to dredged sand ratio = 3

485 ⁽²⁾ Ordinary Portland cement: CEM II 32.5

486 ⁽³⁾ GP2: GGBFS + 35% sodium silicate solution + 7.7% water (the composition of GP2 binder is
487 given in part I of the present study)