EVALUATION OF LABORATORY AND FIELD COMPACTION OF DENSE GRADED AGGREGATE BASE

Asela Rangana Bambarandage

(138303 A)

Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree

Master of Engineering in Highway and Traffic Engineering

Department of Civil Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

July 2017

DECLARATION OF THE CANDIDATE AND SUPERVISOR

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any University or other institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

Also, I hereby grant the University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my thesis, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I also retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books).

Signature:	nature: Date:		
The above candidate has casupervision.	arried out research	for the Master	thesis under my
Signature of the supervisor:		Date:	

ABSTRACT

The optimum compaction is required to provide an effective path to enter energy into

unbound material under its Optimum Moisture Content (OMC). To achieve the

optimum energy level, the relationship between OMC, Maximum Dry Density (MDD)

and Compaction Effort need to be identified at field conditions. But it is difficult to

conduct in field scenario and therefore those condition are simulated at laboratory

condition to find above parameters. However understanding of the importance of this

relationship is a question in local context.

The information of current compaction practices were gathered by conducting

questionnaire survey, while laboratory and field studies were carried out to compare

compaction behavior of Dense Graded Aggregate Base (DGAB) at different Moisture

Contents (MC) and energy levels. Few number of impact compaction tests and

vibratory hammer compaction test were conducted to compare with the field trial test

results.

The results of field trial study revealed that the higher compaction effort is needed,

when compacting at moisture levels which is deviated from OMC. In addition to that

Dry Density (DD) is rapidly increased when lesser number of roller passes are applied

at MC which is closed OMC. The comparison of field and laboratory test results shows

that the vibratory hammer test is suitable to obtain OMC and MDD for field

compaction.

Although compaction effort can be minimized when it compacts at MC close its OMC,

common practice is achieving the required density at higher MC by applying an

ineffective compaction effort while leading to segregate the DGAB layer. Therefore

appropriate compaction effort should be identified prior to compaction for relevant

MC in order to achieve an effective compaction.

Key words: Compaction, Energy Optimization, Moisture Content, Dry Density

ii

ACKNOWLADGEMENT

First and foremost, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka, for giving me the opportunity to follow my post graduate programme at department of civil engineering, University of Moratuwa. I would also like to thank Prof. W.K. Mampearachchi for giving me a chance to complete my study under his supervision. This dissertation would not have been a reality if not for his friendly guidance and shared knowledge.

Secondly I shall thank all staff of the Department of Highway and Traffic Engineering, University of Moratuwa including Prof. J.M.S.J. Bandara for giving me their fullest corporation during the academic session and in successful completion of the Master's Degree Course during past three years period

Cooperation given by Maga Engineering (pvt) Ltd, my working place, by granting me leave and sponsorship for following this course while attaching to ongoing construction site and all other supports given by company staff is also emphasized with great appreciation.

Last but not least I extend my gratitude and appreciation to my family for their support and motivation. My thanks and blessings go to everyone who supported me to complete this study, successfully.

TABLE OF CONTENT

D	eclara	ation of the Candidate and Supervisor	1
A	bstrac	ct	ii
A	cknov	wladgement	iii
T	able o	of Content	iv
Li	ist of l	Figures	vii
Li	ist of '	Tables	X
Li	ist of A	Abbreviations	xi
1	Int	troductiontroduction	1
	1.1	Back Ground	1
	1.2	Objective	2
2	Lit	iterature survey	
3	Ev	valuation of dense graded aggregate base compaction methods us	sed in sri lanka
3	Ev	valuation of dense graded aggregate base compaction methods us	sed in sri lanka
3		valuation of dense graded aggregate base compaction methods us Questionnaire Survey	
3	8		9
3	8 3.1 3.2	Questionnaire Survey	9
	8 3.1 3.2	Questionnaire Survey Results of the Questionnaire	91417
	8 3.1 3.2 La	Questionnaire Survey Results of the Questionnaire	91417
	8 3.1 3.2 La 4.1 4.2	Questionnaire Survey	9141717
	8 3.1 3.2 La 4.1 4.2 4.2	Questionnaire Survey	914171717
	8 3.1 3.2 La 4.1 4.2 4.2	Questionnaire Survey	91417171718
	8 3.1 3.2 La 4.1 4.2 4.2 4.2	Questionnaire Survey	9141717171820
	8 3.1 3.2 La 4.1 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.3	Questionnaire Survey Results of the Questionnaire aboratory compaction methods Introduction Laboratory Compaction Test Types 2.1 Impact Compaction Test 2.2 Vibrator Compaction Test Methods 2.3 Gyratory Compaction Laboratory Compaction Laboratory Compaction Laboratory Compaction Trial Tests	99171717182024
	8 3.1 3.2 La 4.1 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.3 4.3	Questionnaire Survey	914171718202425

5	fiel	d compaction trials
	5.1	Introduction
	5.2	Case study location
	5.3	Specification of Compacting Roller
	5.4	Field Test Procedure
	5.5	Test Results
	5.6	Observations
6	The	e effect of higher moisture content on gradation change of dgab48
	6.1	Test Results
7	Sur	nmary and analsis of experimental results
	7.1	Specification Requirements
	7.2	Data Analysis of Laboratory Compaction Trail Tests
	7.3	Data Analysis of Field Compaction Trail Tests
	7.3	Density Increment with Number of Roller Coverages
	7.3.	2 Log (No. of Roller Coverages) Vs dry Density
	7.3	3 Dry density- Moisture Content curve for field Compaction 64
	7.4	Comparison of Laboratory and Field Compactions
	7.5	Data Analysis of Sieve Analysis Tests
	7.5	1 Top 100mm Layer
	7.5	2 Bottom 100mm Layer
	7.5	3 Combine Effect of Gradation
8	con	clusions and recomendations
	8.1	Conclusions
	8.2	Recommendations
R	efferen	ce list
A	ppendi	x A: Questionnaire format

Appendix B: Roller Operating Data74	Appendix B: Roller Ope	erating Data	74
-------------------------------------	------------------------	--------------	----

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1 Field and Lab compaction curve (Ping, Guiyan, Micheal, & Zenghai, 2003)
Figure 2-2 Typical compaction curves for a dense-graded crushed limestone material
Figure 2-3 Comparison of Specifications for High-Performance Granular Base Courses 5
Figure 2-4 Compaction results for Gravel Dense Graded Aggregates (Prochska,
Drnevich, Kim, & Sommer, 2005)
Figure 2-5Feild Compaction Test Results of Fined grained Soils (Horpibulsuk,
Sudeepng, Chamket, & Chinkulkijniwat, 2012)
Figure 3-1 Compaction of DGAB under high Moisture Condition
Figure 3-2 Constitution of Questionnaire Survey
Figure 3-3 Control the MC of DGAB at stock pile
Figure 3-4 Control the MC of DGAB at Site by Mixing
Figure 3-5 Adding water on DGAB & compacting without mixing
Figure 3-6 Watering on DGAB surface while compacting
Figure 3-7 Addition of water at different occasion
Figure 3-8 Assessing MC for compaction
Figure 3-9 assessing the compaction
Figure 4-1 Standard Proctor Mold & Hammer
Figure 4-2 Modified Proctor Mold & Hammer
Figure 4-3 Vibration Table
Figure 4-4 Vibration compaction Test Mold
Figure 4-5 Vibratory Hammer
Figure 4-6Gyrator Compactor
Figure 4-7 Impact Compact Test Method; (a) Place material, (b) Compaction, (c)
Finish of compaction, (d) Weighting of compacted sample
Figure 4-8Standard Proctor Compaction Test DD-MC Curve
Figure 4-9Modified Proctor Compaction DD-OMC Curve
Figure 4-10 Standard proctor compaction test method with 56 blows Test DD-MC
Curve 29

Figure 4-11 Modified proctor compaction test method with 25 blows DD-MC Cu	ırve
	. 31
Figure 4-12 Vibrator Compaction Test Procedure; (a) sample preparation, (b) Place	ing
of sample for compaction, (c) compaction of the sample, (d) Measure the sam	ıple
settlement	. 32
Figure 4-13 Vibratory Hammer Compaction MC-DD Curve	. 33
Figure 4-14 MC Loss during Vibrator Hammer compaction test	. 34
Figure 5-1 Case Study Location	. 35
Figure 5-2 Road cross Section of Case Study Location	. 36
Figure 5-3 Field Trial Strip Plan	. 36
Figure 5-4 Single Drum Vibratory Compacting Roller	. 37
Figure 5-5 Laying of DGAB using a Mortar Grader	. 38
Figure 5-6 Field Compaction Testing Procedure; (a) Field compaction, (b) Sam	ıple
collection for moisture checking, (c) &(d) Field compaction testing by s	and
replacement method	. 39
Figure 5-7 Laying, Compacting & Testing of Second Test Strip	. 41
Figure 5-8 DD Vs No of Roller Coverages at Test Strip 1(MC=2.4)	. 43
Figure 5-9 DD Vs No of Roller Coverages at Test Strip 2(MC=3.3)	. 43
Figure 5-10 DD Vs No of Roller Coverages at Test Strip 3(MC=4.0)	. 44
Figure 5-11 DD Vs No of Roller Coverages at Test Strip 4(MC=5.5)	. 45
Figure 5-12 DD Vs No of Roller Coverages at Test Strip 5(MC=6.9)	. 45
Figure 5-13 DD Vs No of Roller Coverages at Test Strip 6(MC=9.3)	. 46
Figure 5-14 Loss of MC with Compaction	. 47
Figure 6-1 Segregation of DGAB Layer during the Compaction	. 48
Figure 6-2 Gradation curve of Laid Sample	. 50
Figure 6-3 Gradation curve of Sample after 4 no of Roller coverages	. 52
Figure 6-4 Gradation curve of Sample after 8 no of Roller coverages	. 53
Figure 6-5 Gradation curve of Sample after 12 no of Roller coverages	. 54
Figure 7-1 MDDs& OMCs of Laboratory Tests	. 57
Figure 7-2 Variation of MDD & OMC at laboratory Compaction Tests	. 58
Figure 7-3 Roller Passes Vs Dry Density	. 59
Figure 7-4 Dry Density Increment (kg/m3) at MC= 2.4	. 60

Figure 7-5Dry Density Increment (kg/m3) at MC= 3.3	60
Figure 7-6 Dry Density Increment (kg/m3) at MC= 4.0	61
Figure 7-7 Dry Density Increment (kg/m3) at MC= 6.9	62
Figure 7-8 Dry Density Increment (kg/m3) at MC= 9.3	62
Figure 7-9 Log (No. of Roller Coverages) Vs dry Density	63
Figure 7-10 DD - MC relationship of the field trials	64
Figure 7-11 MDD & OMC Variation against No of Roller Coverages	65
Figure 7-12 Comparison of Lab & Field Compaction Curves	66
Figure 7-13 Gradation curves of Top 100mm of the DGAB layer at higher moistu	ıre
content with roller passes are shown in figure 7.17.	67
Figure 7-14 Gradation curves of Bottom 100mm Layer	68

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4-1 Standard Compaction Test Data
Table 4-2 Standard Proctor Compaction Test Results
Table 4-3Modified Proctor Compaction Test Data
Table 4-4Modified Proctor Compaction Test Results
Table 4-5 Standard proctor compaction test method with 56 blows Test Data 29
Table 4-6 Standard proctor compaction test method with 56 blows Test Results 29
Table 4-7 Modified proctor compaction test method with 25 blows Test Data 30
Table 4-8 Modified proctor compaction test method with 25 blows Test Results 30
Table 4-9 Vibrating Hammer Compaction Data
Table 4-10 Vibratory Hammer Compaction Method Test Results
Table 5-1 Moisture Levels of Test Strips
Table 5-2 Field Compaction Test Data Summary
Table 6-1 Sieve Analysis Test at sample locations
Table 6-2 Sieve Analysis Test Results of Laid Sample
Table 6-3 Sieve Analysis Test Results of Sample after 4 no of Roller Coverages 51
Table 6-4 Sieve Analysis Test Results of Sample after 8 no of Roller Coverages 52
Table 6-5 Sieve Analysis Test Results of Sample after 12 no of Roller Coverages 53
Table 7-1 Gradation Limits of DGAB (SSCM Table 1701.5)55
Table 7-2 MDDs, OMCs, Degree of compaction (DOC) & Compaction Energy of
Laboratory Tests (Prochaska & Drnevich, 2005)
Table 7-3 MC Range for Lab tests to provide required compaction
Table 7-4 Dry Density Increment (kg/m3) at MC= 5.5
Table 7-5 MDD & OMC Data of Field Compaction

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABC Aggregate Base Course

AASHTO American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials

BS British Standard

DGAB Dense Graded Aggregate Base

DD Dry Density

DOC Degree of compaction

ICTAD Institute for Construction Training and Development

LHS Left Hand Side

MDD Maximum Dry Density

MC Moisture Contents

OMC Optimum Moisture Content

RDA Road Development Authority

SSCM Standard Specification for Construction and Maintenance of Road &

Bridges