



Geotechnical Engineering–I

BSc Civil Engineering – 4th Semester

Lecture # 11

2-Mar-2015

by

Dr. Muhammad Irfan

Assistant Professor

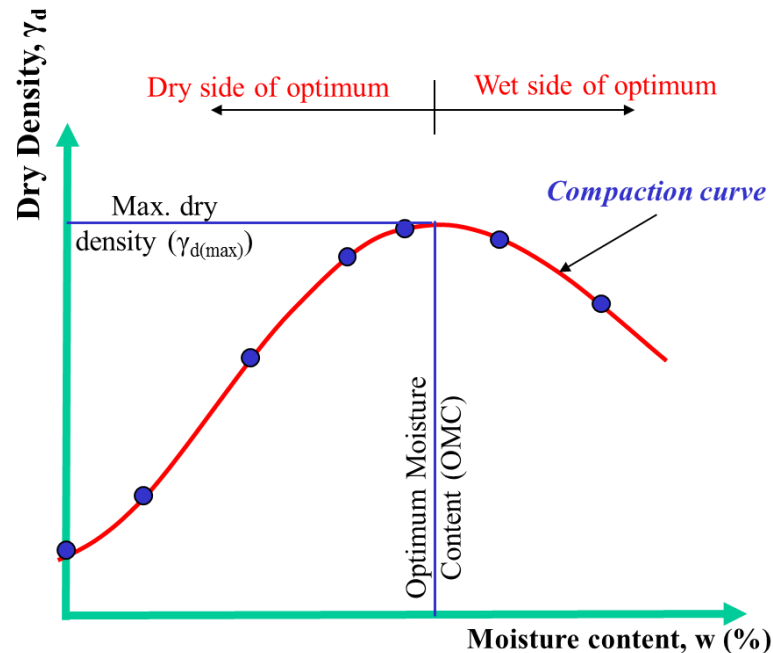
Civil Engg. Dept. – UET Lahore

Email: mirfan1@msn.com

Lecture Handouts: <https://groups.google.com/d/forum/geotec-1>

SOIL COMPACTION – LABORATORY EVALUATION

Ultimate goal → to obtain *compaction curve* of soil



Test Procedure → Standard Proctor Test

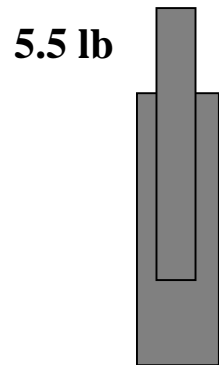
(ASTM D-698 or AASHTO T-99)

STANDARD PROCTOR TEST

(ASTM D-698 or AASHTO T-99)

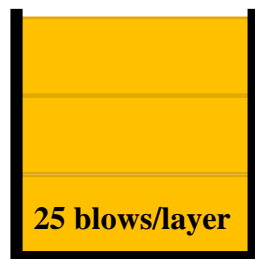
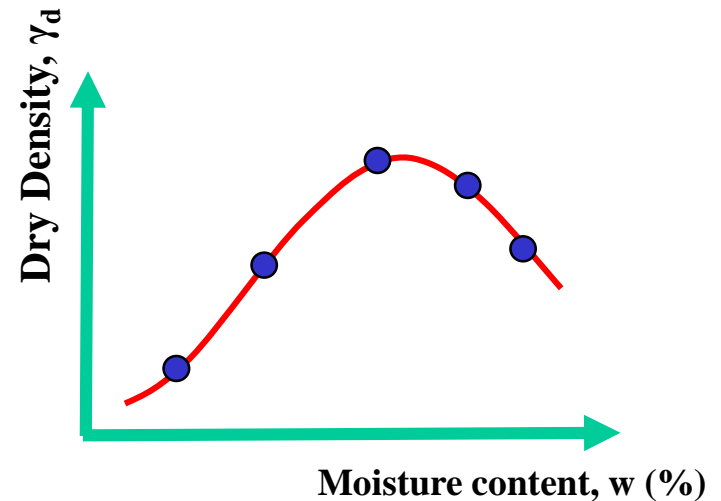
Ultimate goal → to obtain *compaction curve* of soil.

→ *OMC* & $\gamma_{d(max)}$



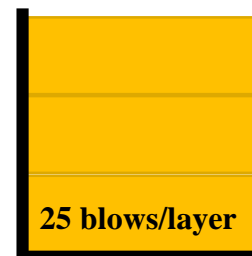
5.5 lb

Drop height = 12 in



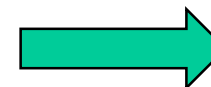
25 blows/layer

Repeat the test
by adding
more water

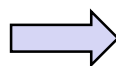


25 blows/layer

Repeat the **same**
procedure by
adding more and
more water every
time.



$$\gamma_{b(1)} = \frac{W_1}{V}$$



$$\gamma_d = \frac{\gamma_b}{(1 + w)}$$

$$\gamma_{b(2)} \quad (w_2 > w_1)$$

STANDARD PROCTOR TEST

(ASTM D-698 or AASHTO T-99)

Developed by *R.R. Proctor (1933)*

Equipment

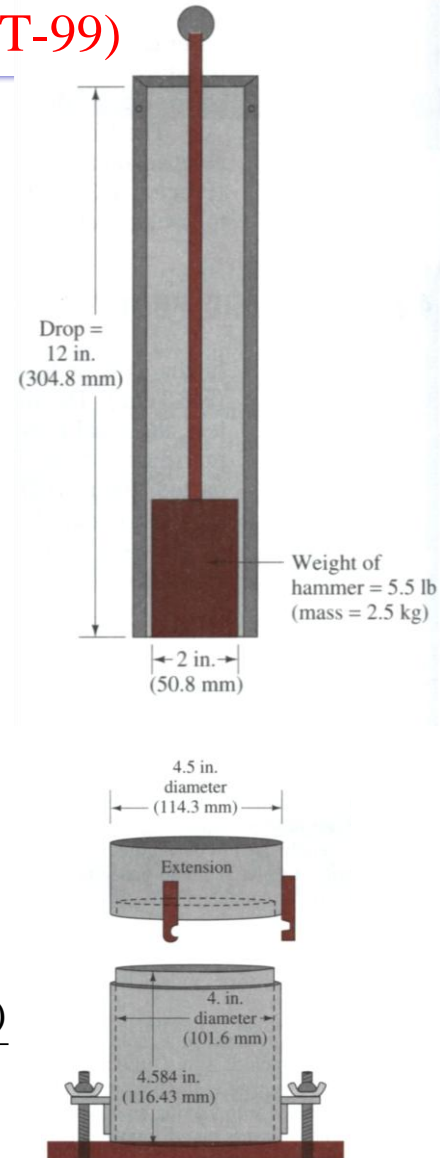
- Volume of mold = $1/30 \text{ ft}^3$ (943.3 cm³)
- Diameter of mold = 4 in (101.6 mm)
- Weight of hammer = 5.5 lb (2.45 kg)
- Drop height = 12 in (305 mm)
- Soil compacted in 3 layers
- $25 \text{ blows per layer}$

*Compaction
Energy, E*

$$E = \frac{\text{Weight of hammer} \times \text{Height of drop of hammer} \times \text{Number of blows per layer} \times \text{Number of layers}}{\text{Volume of mold}}$$

$$E = \frac{2.495 \text{ kg}(9.81 \text{ m/s}^2) \times (0.3048 \text{ m}) \times (25 \text{ blows / layer}) \times (3 \text{ layers})}{0.944 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3}$$

$$E = 592.7 \text{ kJ / m}^3 \text{ (12,375 ft} \cdot \text{lb / ft}^3 \text{)}$$

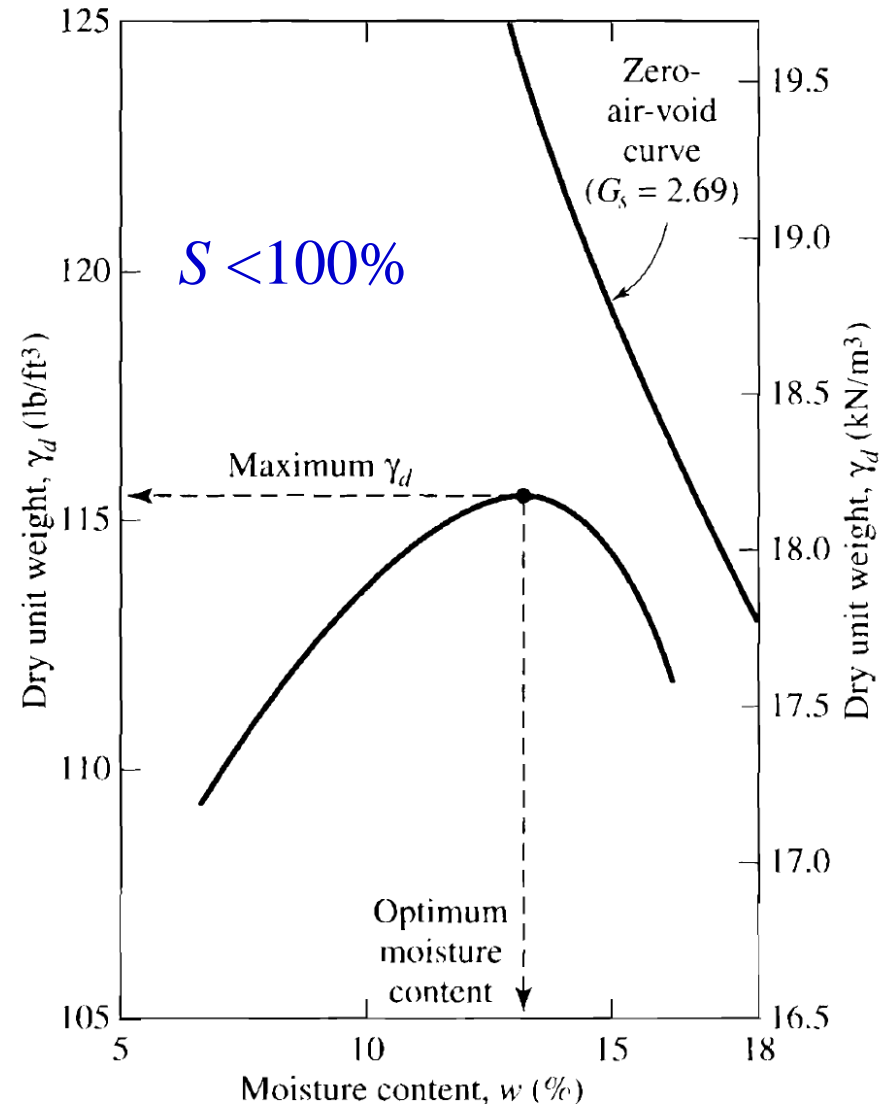


ZERO AIR VOID (ZAV) CURVE

- Corresponds to *100% saturation*.
- Compaction curve always lie on the *left of ZAVC*.
 - because *$S > 100%$ is not possible*

$$\gamma_d = \frac{G_s \gamma_w}{1 + e}; \quad e = \frac{w G_s}{s}$$

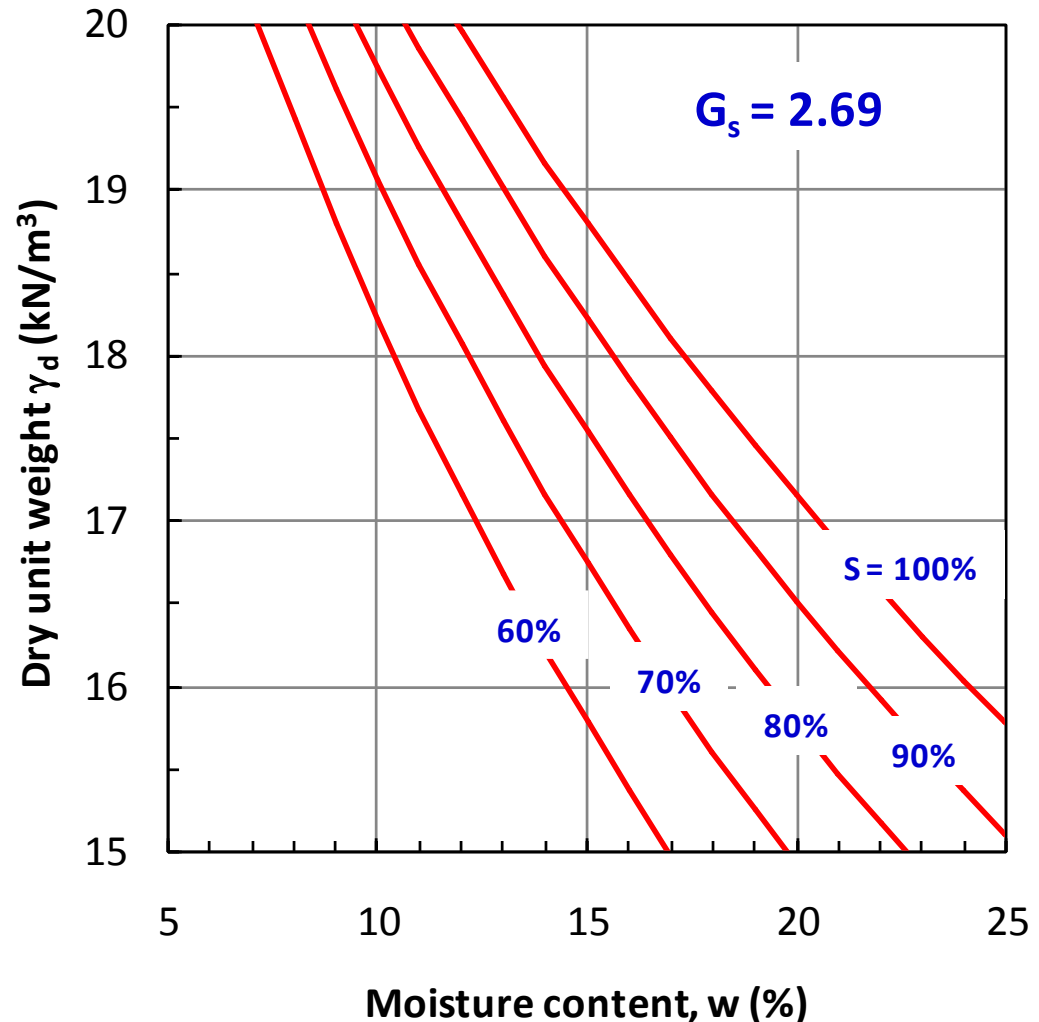
$$\gamma_d = \frac{G_s \gamma_w}{1 + \frac{w G_s}{s}}$$



ZERO AIR VOID (ZAV) CURVE

- Also known as *full saturation curve*.
- Similar curves can be drawn for various degrees of saturation.

$$\gamma_d = \frac{G_s \gamma_w}{1 + \frac{w G_s}{S}}$$

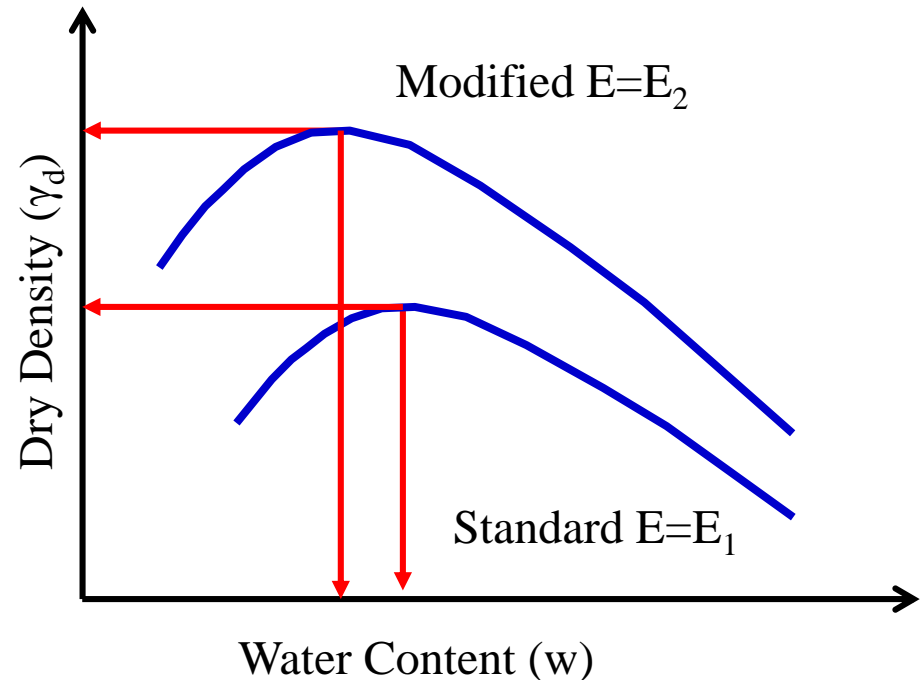


MODIFIED PROCTOR TEST

- Developed during *World War II* by *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*
 - to represent compaction required at airfields to support *heavy aircrafts*.

Equipment

- Volume of mold = $1/30 \text{ ft}^3$
- Diameter of mold = 4 in
- Weight of hammer = 10 lb
- Drop height = 18 in
- Soil compacted in 5 layers
- $25 \text{ blows per layer}$



STANDARD vs MODIFIED PROCTOR TEST

	Standard Proctor Test	Modified Proctor Test
Mold size (ft ³)	1/30	1/30
Height of drop (inch)	12	18
Hammer weight (lb)	5.5	10
No. of layers	3	5
No. of blows per layer	25	25
Energy (ft.lb/ft ³)	12,375	56,250

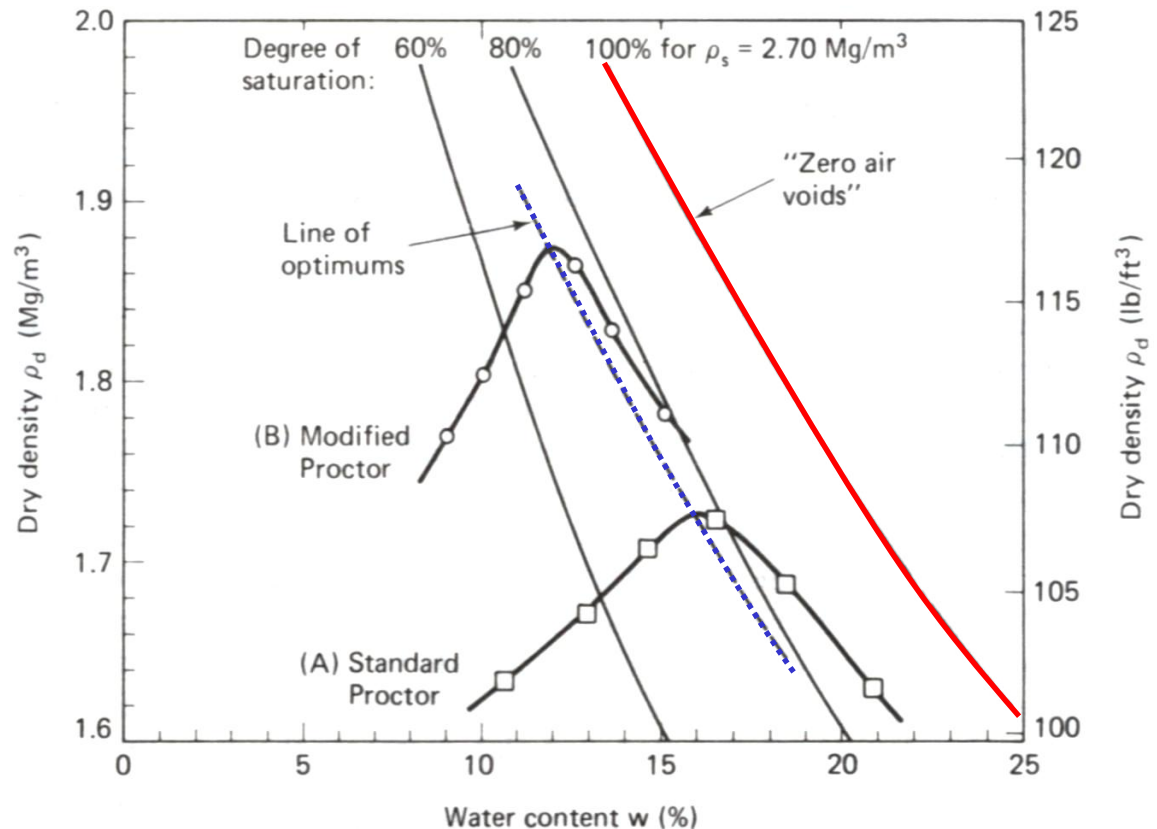
STANDARD vs MODIFIED PROCTOR TEST

Zero Air Voids Curve

The curve represents the fully saturated condition ($S = 100\%$).

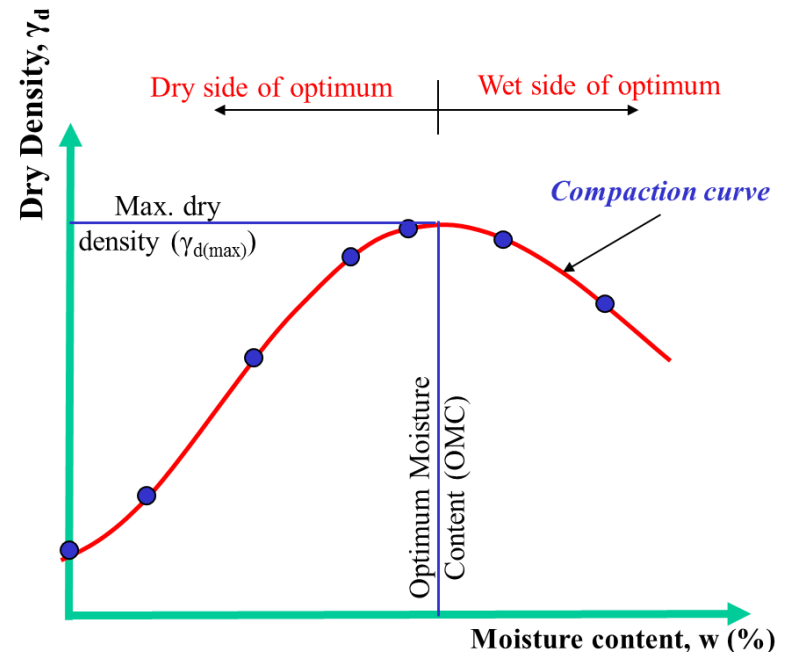
Line of Optimums

A line drawn through the peak points of several compaction curves at different compactive efforts for the same soil will be almost parallel to a 100% saturation curve.



COMPACTION – Notes

- *OMC* is typically *slightly less* than the *plastic limit* (ASTM suggestion).
- *Typical values* of *OMC* are between *10% and 20%*, with an outside maximum range of about 5% to 40%.
- Typical values of $\gamma_{d(max)}$ are around *1.6 to 2.0 Mg/m³* with the maximum range from about 1.3 to 2.4 Mg/m³.



PRACTICE PROBLEM #1

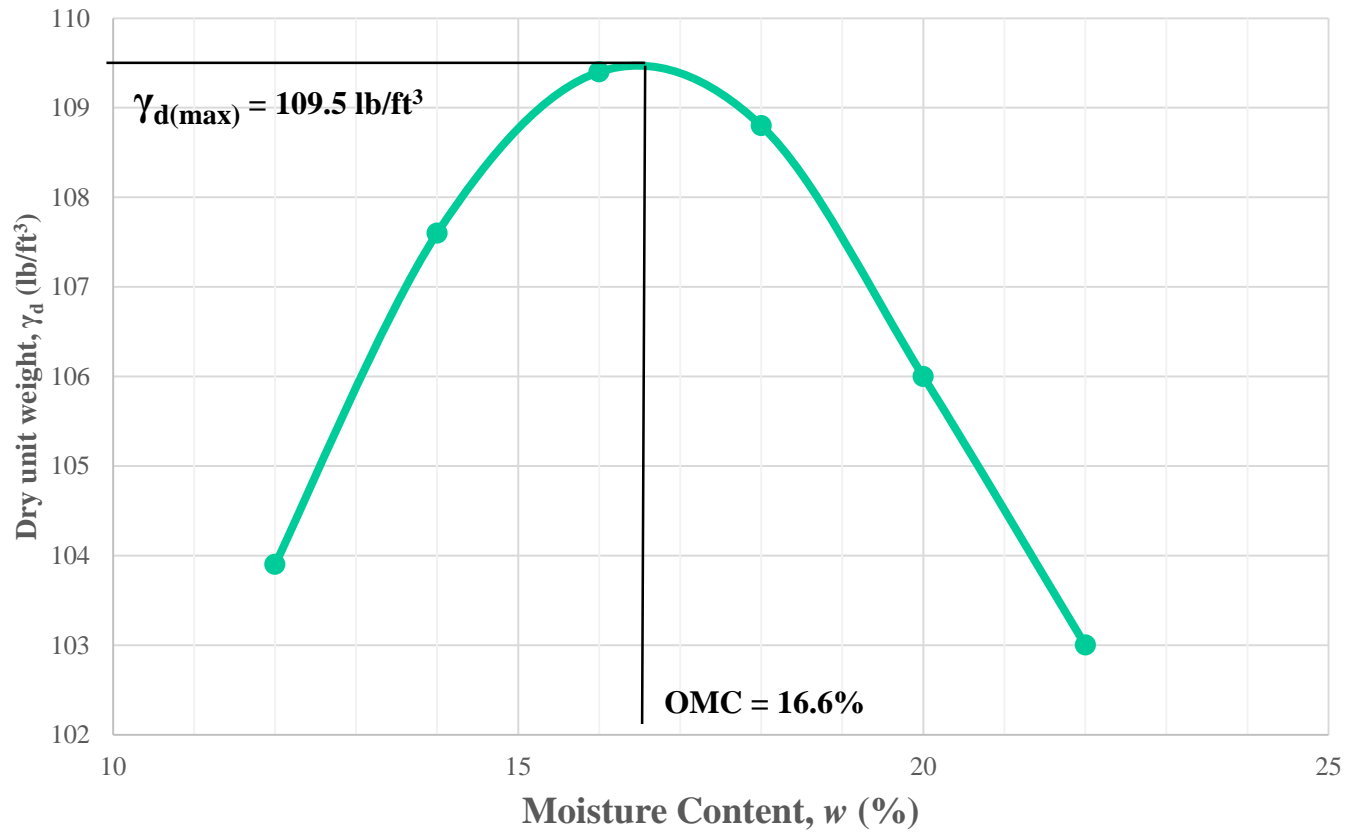
The laboratory test for a standard proctor is shown below. Determine the optimum water content and maximum dry density. If G_s of the soil is **2.70**, draw the ZAV curve.

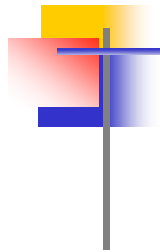
Volume of Proctor Mold (ft ³)	Weight of wet soil in the mold (lb)	Water Content (%)
1/30	3.88	12
1/30	4.09	14
1/30	4.23	16
1/30	4.28	18
1/30	4.24	20
1/30	4.19	22

PRACTICE PROBLEM #1

Volume of Proctor Mold (ft ³)	Weight of wet soil in the mold (lb)	Wet Unit Weight (lb/ft ³)	Water Content (%)	Dry Unit Weight (lb/ft ³)
1/30	3.88	116.4	12	103.9
1/30	4.09	122.7	14	107.6
1/30	4.23	126.9	16	109.4
1/30	4.28	128.4	18	108.8
1/30	4.24	127.2	20	106.0
1/30	4.19	125.7	22	103.0

PRACTICE PROBLEM #1





CONCLUDED