

Geotechnical Engineering–I *BSc Civil Engineering – 4th Semester*

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FIELD COMPACTION

Because of the differences between lab and field compaction methods, the maximum dry density in the field may only reach 90% to 95%.



Given

The in situ *void ratio*, *e* of a *borrow pit*'s soil is 0.72

The borrow pit soil is to be excavated and transported to *fill* a *construction site* where it will be compacted to a *void ratio* of 0.42.

The construction project requires $10,000 \text{ m}^3$ of compacted fill.

Required

Volume of soil that must be excavated from the *borrow pit* to provide the required volume of fill.

You are a *Project Engineer* on a large *dam project* that has a *volume* of 5×10^6 yd³ of select *fill*, compacted such that the final *void ratio* in the dam is 0.80. Your boss, the *Project Manager* delegates to you the important decision of buying the *earth fill* from one of three suppliers.

Supplier A sells fill at Rs. 50/yd³ with e = 0.90

Supplier B sells fill at Rs. $33/yd^3$ with e = 2.00

Supplier C sells fill at Rs. $44/yd^3$ with e = 1.60

Which one of the three suppliers is the *most economical*, and how much will you save?

Based on the previous problem data, if the fill dumped into the truck has an e = 1.2, how many *truck loads* will you need to fill the dam? Assume each truck carries 10 yd^3 of soil.



A proposed earth embankment is required to be compacted to 95% of Standard Proctor dry density. Tests on the material to be used for the embankment gives maximum dry density of 1.98 Mg/m³ at optimum moisture content of 12%. The borrow pit material in its natural condition has a void ratio of 0.6. If Gs for borrow pit material is 2.7, what is the minimum volume of barrow material required to make 100 cu. m of acceptable compacted fill.

CONCLUDED