

Effect of Compaction Moisture Content on the Resilient Modulus of Unbound Aggregates from Senegal (West Africa)

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the results of research conducted to investigate the effect of compaction moisture content on Resilient Modulus (M_r) of unbound aggregates. Three different aggregates (GRB, Basalt and Bandia limestone) was collected from different sites within Senegal and then subjected to repeated load triaxial tests. Test results showed that the effect of compaction water content is more significant in the dry side than in the wet side. The compaction water content has less effect on the GRB and the Basalt than on the Bandia limestone. GRB and Basalt are cohesionless materials and allow water to drain even during the compaction procedure. Change in water content increases as the compaction water content increases because of the drainage of the excess water during the compaction and loading procedures. For GRB and Basalt, at $W_{opt} + 1.5\%$, most of the excess water is drained during the compaction of the sample and continue to be drained during the Resilient Modulus test. For the Bandia limestone, this drainage is less significant due to cohesion, absorption and hydration.

Keywords: Resilient Modulus; Summary Resilient Modulus; Quartzite; Basalt; Bandia Limestone

1. Introduction

Proper characterization of the mechanical response of unbound aggregate materials is a key element in the design and rehabilitation of pavement structures [1]. The Resilient Modulus (M_r) is used as the mechanical property to describe stress-strain relationship of unbound material under cyclic loading and given physical conditions. Resilient modulus (M_r) represents the elastic modulus that account for the non linear behavior of unbound base and sub-base courses.

Under given confining pressure, the Resilient Modulus is defined as the slope of the deviator stress-axial strain curve (**Figure 1**) [2], or the ratio between the deviator stress (σ_d) and the recoverable axial strain ($\epsilon_{1,r}$) (Equation (1)).

$$M_r = \frac{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)}{\epsilon_{1,r}} = \frac{\sigma_d}{\epsilon_{1,r}} \quad (1)$$

where M_r is the Resilient Modulus, σ_1 is the major principal stress, σ_3 is the minor principal stress and σ_d is the deviatoric stress ($\sigma_1 - \sigma_3$).

Many constitutive equations have been developed to model the resilient behavior of unbound base and sub-base courses [3]. A bulk stress of $\theta = 208$ kPa is used in this study to calculate a Summary Resilient Modulus according to the Seed *et al.* model [4] (Equation (2)):

$$M_r = k_1 \left(\frac{\theta}{P_a} \right)^{k_2} \quad (2)$$

$\theta = \sigma_1 + 2\sigma_3$ is the bulk stress; k_1 and k_2 are the material properties and P_a is the atmospheric pressure (100 kPa).

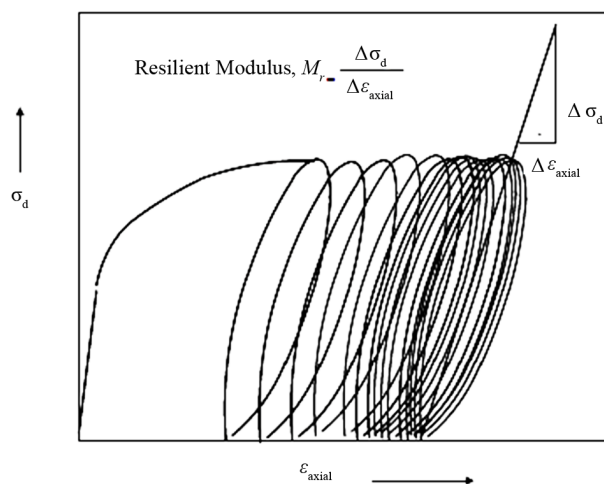


Figure 1. Definition of resilient modulus [2].

Resilient Modulus of unbound granular materials is affected by several parameters, some of which are stress level and moisture content [5]. Apart from stress level, the compaction moisture content appears to be the most important factor affecting Resilient Modulus of unbound base courses. Generally, the Resilient Modulus decreases as water content increases. But the rate of decreasing depends on the aggregate type and the grain size distribution.

Several researches were conducted to investigate the Resilient Modulus of unbound aggregate base courses from Senegal [6,7]. The effect of density and the input parameters for Mechanistic-Empirical flexible pavement design were determined on four different aggregates: Red quartzite and Black quartzite from Bakel, Basalt from Diack and Limestone from Bandia. Result show that the Bandia limestone is stiffer than the basalt but the basalt is stiffer than the Red and the Black quartzites. The Bandia limestone is more sensitive to water content than the quartzites. This paper presents the effect of water content before compaction and after compaction and Resilient Modulus test to understand the changes in water content during the Resilient Modulus test procedure.

2. Material Properties and Testing Procedure

2.1. Materials

Three different aggregate base or subbase courses were subjected to Resilient Modulus tests: Red quartzite from Bakel (GRB), Basalt from Diack (BAS), and Limestone from Bandia (BAN). Particle size distributions of the materials tested were conducted according to ASTM C136-06 [8]. Modified compaction test was conducted according to ASTM D1557-09 [9]. Specific gravity and Micro-Deval losses were determined according to C127-07 [10] and ASTM D6928-10 [11], respectively. **Figure 2** and **Table 1** present particle size distributions and physical properties taken from Ba *et al.* [7]. Repeated load triaxial test was used to determine the Resilient Modulus of these aggregates. The three different materials were compacted at 98% of the maximum dry unit weight for the GRB and the basalt, and 95% of the maximum dry unit weight for the Bandia limestone [7].

2.2. Resilient Modulus Test Procedure

Specimens with 6 inches diameter and 12 inches height were subjected to the Resilient Modulus test procedure. A MTS closed-loop servo-electro-hydraulic testing system was used to apply the cyclic loading in a haversine waveform, with 0.1 second of loading duration and 0.9 second of rest period. Displacements were measured internally using “Linear Variable Displacement Transducer”

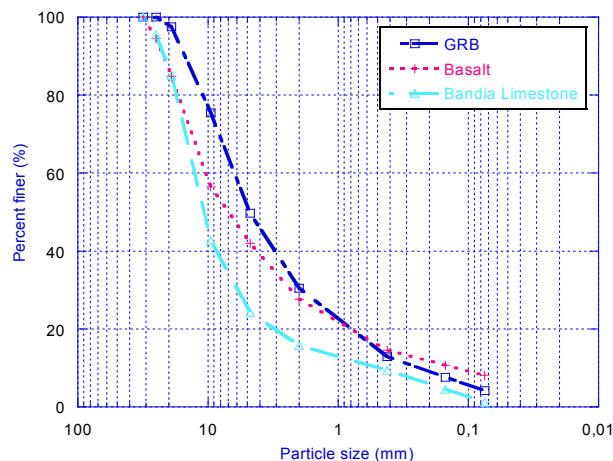


Figure 2. Grain size distribution of GRB, BAS and BAN [7].

Table 1. Some physical and mechanical material properties [7, modified].

Materials	ρ_{dmax} (kg/m ³)	W_{opt} (%)	G_s	MDE (%)
GRB	2140	5.5	2.65	3.07
BAS	2420	4.2	2.95	5.66
BAN	2065	7.6	2.56	40.0

(“LVDT”) mounted around the specimen inside the cell. The specimens have been tested using the NCHRP Protocol 1-28A [12]. Each specimen was conditioned with 103.5 kPa confining pressure, and 1000 cycles of 207 kPa deviator stress. The cycles are repeated 100 times for 30 loading sequences with different combinations of confining pressures and deviator stresses. The last five cycles of each sequence are used to calculate the Resilient Modulus.

3. Resilient Modulus Results and Analyses

Figures 3-5 present the effect of compaction water content on the Resilient Moduli of GRB, Basalt and Bandia limestone, respectively. Each sample has been compacted at three different moisture content (W_{opt} , $W_{opt} - 2$ and $W_{opt} + 1.5$). The spread in the data at a constant confining pressure represents the M_r at various deviator stresses. The curve fit is based on power dependence on confinement. These figures show that the Resilient Modulus of GRB increases about 10% and 24% when water content decreases respectively from W_{opt} to $W_{opt} - 2$ and from $W_{opt} + 1.5$ to $W_{opt} - 2$. For the Basalt, Resilient Modulus increases about 32% and 40% when water content decreases respectively from W_{opt} to $W_{opt} - 2$ and from $W_{opt} + 1.5$ to $W_{opt} - 2$. Resilient Modulus of Bandia limestone increases about 59% and 87% when water content decreases respectively from W_{opt} to $W_{opt} - 2$ and from $W_{opt} + 1.5$ to $W_{opt} - 2$. Then the Bandia limestone is much more sensitive to water content than the GRB and the Basalt.

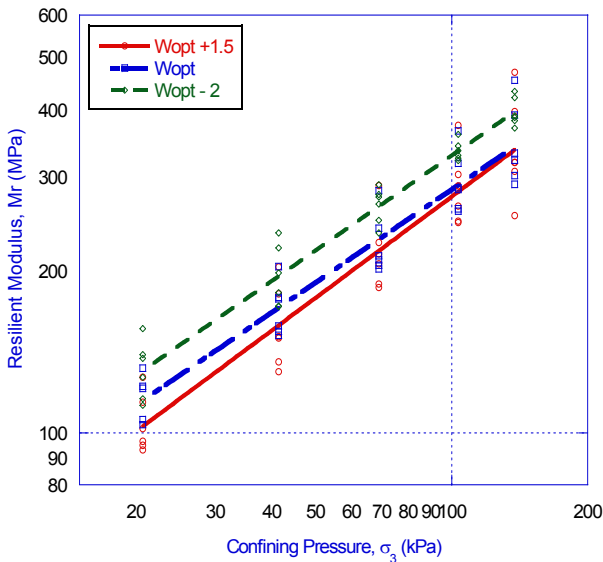


Figure 3. M_r vs confining pressure for GRB tested at three different water contents.

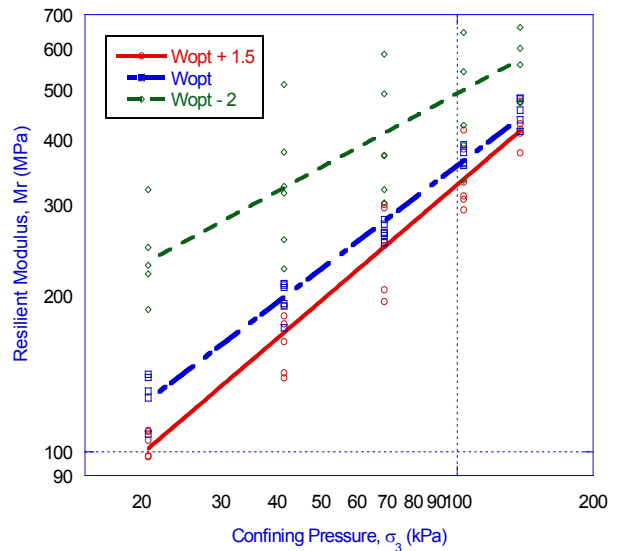


Figure 5. M_r vs confining pressure for Bandia limestone tested at three different water contents.

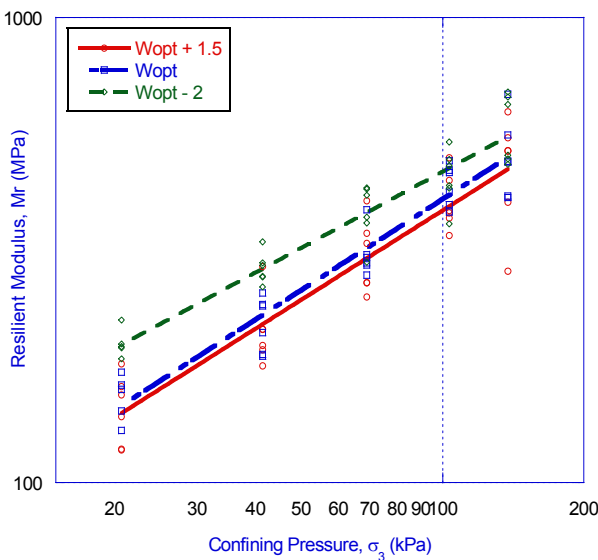


Figure 4. M_r vs confining pressure for Basalt tested at three different water contents.

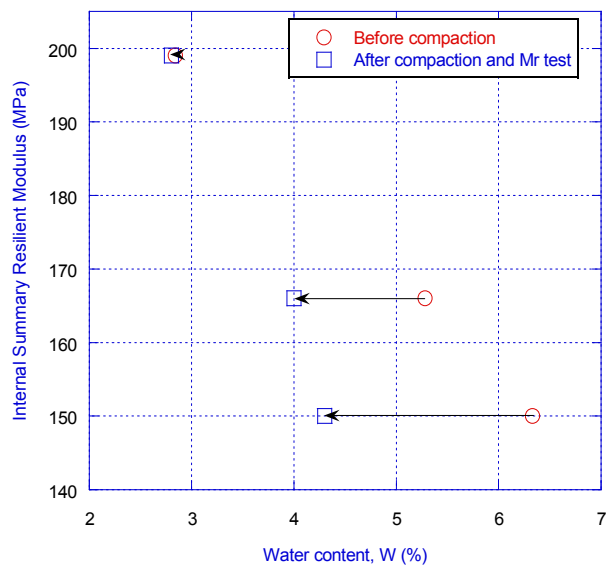


Figure 6. Internal SRM vs Water content before compaction and after compaction and M_r test (GRB).

Figures 6-8 show the variation of the Summary Resilient Moduli (SRM) with water content before compaction and after compaction and Resilient Modulus test for the three materials tested. Each material has been tested for three compaction water content ($W_{opt} - 2\%$, W_{opt} and $W_{opt} + 1.5\%$). The SRM of GRB increases about 20% when the compaction water content decreases from W_{opt} to $W_{opt} - 2\%$ and decreases only about 11% when water content increases from W_{opt} to $W_{opt} + 1.5\%$. For the Basalt, the SRM of GRB increases about 29% when water content decreases from W_{opt} to $W_{opt} - 2\%$ and decreases about 10% when water content increases from W_{opt} to

$W_{opt} + 1.5\%$. The SRM of Bandia limestone increases about 81% when the water content decreases from W_{opt} to $W_{opt} - 2\%$ and decreases about 25% when the water content increases from W_{opt} to $W_{opt} + 1.5\%$. These results show that the effect of water content is more significant in the dry side than in the wet side. The compaction water content has less effect on the GRB and the Basalt than on the limestone. GRB and Basalt are cohesionless materials and allow water to drain even during the compaction procedure as shown by the change in water content of these materials before compaction and after compaction and Resilient Modulus test.

Figure 9 shows the change in water content before compaction and after compaction and Resilient Modulus test. This change is much more important in the GRB and the Basalt than in the Bandia limestone. Change in water content before compaction and after compaction and M_r test increases as the compaction water content increases due to drainage of the excess water during the compaction procedure. For GRB and Basalt, at $W_{opt} + 1.5\%$, most of the excess water is drained during the compaction of the sample and continue to be drained during the Resilient Modulus test. For the Bandia limestone, this drainage is less significant due to cohesion, absorption and hydration.

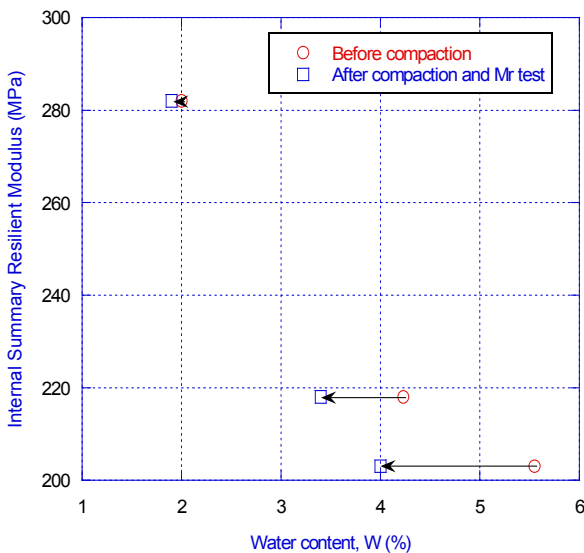


Figure 7. Internal SRM vs Water content before compaction and after compaction and M_r test (Basalt).

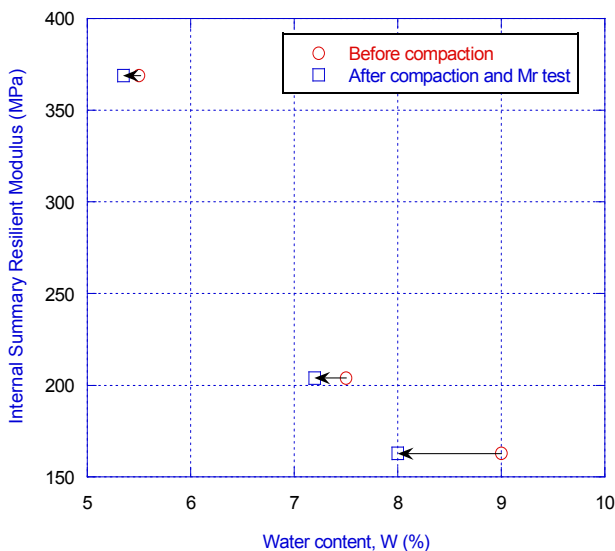


Figure 8. Internal SRM vs water content before compaction and after compaction and M_r test (Bandia limestone).

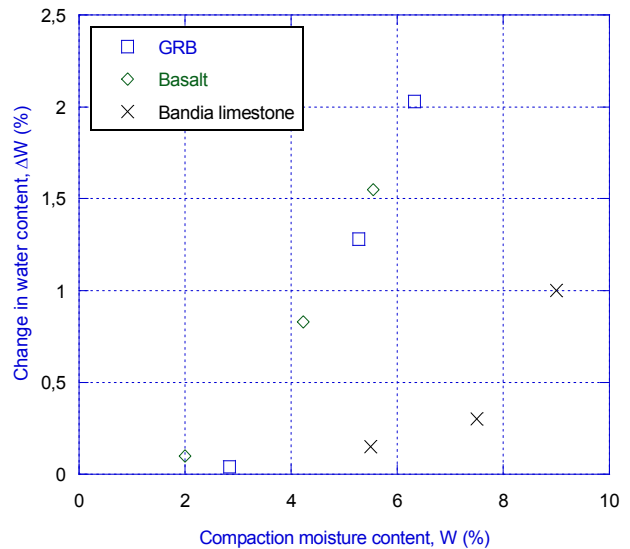


Figure 9. Change in Water content before and after M_r test vs compaction moisture content.

4. Conclusion

Repeated triaxial load test was conducted on three different aggregates collected from different sites within Senegal (West Africa) in order to determine the effect of compaction moisture content on Resilient Moduli of unbound aggregates. Specimens were subjected to Resilient Modulus test in accordance with the NCHRP project 1-28A [12]. Test results show that the effect of water content is more significant in the dry side of the compaction curve than in the wet side. The compaction water content has less effect on the GRB and the Basalt than on the limestone. GRB and Basalt are cohesionless materials and allow water to drain even during the compaction procedure as shown by the change in water content of these materials before compaction and after compaction and Resilient Modulus test. Change in water content increases as the compaction water content increases because of the drainage of the excess water during the compaction procedure.

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